

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

POPULATION ESTIMATES

FOR RELEASE

February 20, 1956

Washington 25, D. C.

Series P-25, No. 132

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION, BY STATES: 1958 TO 1973*

This report presents projections of the population of college age (18 to 24) by States, for selected years to 1973, using three different assumptions regarding the pattern and level of future interstate migration. The series assuming no interstate migration will prove useful to those interested in modifying the generally uniform migration assumptions incorporated in the projections.

The present report does not include estimates of future college enrollment. There is considerable uncertainty about the proportions of college-age youth that will actually be enrolled in college in future years. The trend has been sharply upward in the past, but future changes in the proportion will depend in large measure on policies and programs relating to both the college and secondary levels of education. It is assumed that State and local agencies are in a better position than the Bureau of the Census to carry the projections to this later stage.

In addition to the assumptions concerning future interstate migration, the projections also assume (a) current mortality rates at these ages will continue, (b) no additional

losses from war or other disaster, and (c) no appreciable change in the volume of net immigration from abroad.

TRENDS IN COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION

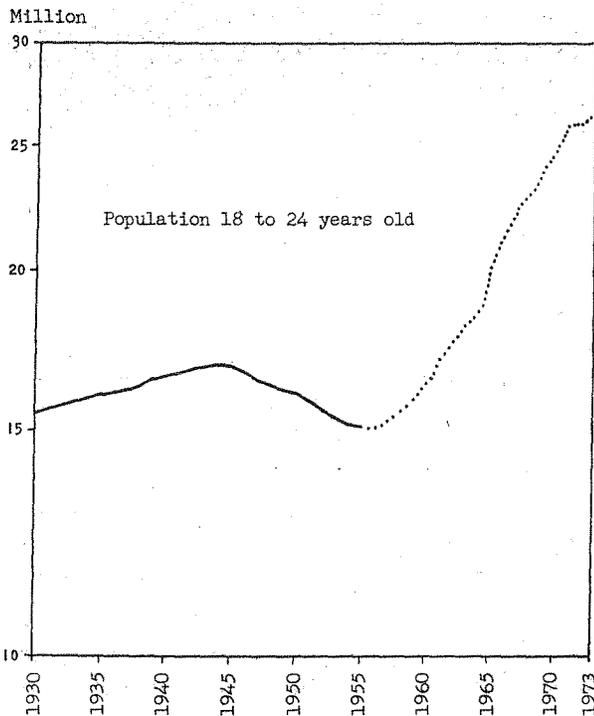
National trends and prospects.--The number of persons of college age is now at its lowest point in 25 years. On July 1, 1955, there were roughly 15.1 million persons 18 to 24 years old, compared with 16.0 million in 1950, 16.6 million in 1940, and 15.5 million in 1930. This group has been declining slowly from its 1943-44 peak of about 16.9 million, as persons born during the 1930's reached college age and replaced those in the group born during the late 1920's. The college-age group is now made up entirely of persons born during the depression years, when birth rates were at the lowest point in our history. For the remainder of this decade, small annual gains will be registered, however. Between 1960 and 1965 the group will grow quite rapidly as the major wave of "war babies" and the initial wave of postwar babies reach college age, gaining, on the average, about 4 percent per year during this period. By 1965, persons

* This report was undertaken at the request and expense of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation. It was prepared by Meyer Zitter of the Population and Housing Division.

of college age will number one-third more than at present (July 1955). The group will continue to grow at a relatively rapid pace; and, by 1973, when this past year's births reach college age, it will be larger than at present by an estimated 75 percent. Roughly speaking, for every four persons now of college age, there will be three additional persons by 1973.

Trends in this age group since 1930 and prospects for future growth are illustrated graphically in figure 1. (A semilogarithmic scale is used to indicate the prospects for the future in terms of relative rather than absolute growth.)

Figure 1.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLLEGE-AGE, IN THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1973



Although the long-term outlook is for substantial gains in the college-age group, there will be considerable variation in the annual rates of growth. Fluctuations in the yearly number of births have been rather marked during the 1940's. The sharp rise in the number of births between 1946 and 1947, in particular, will provide an extra upswing in the numbers reaching college age in 1965. The increase in the college-age group between 1964

and 1965 may be almost three times as large as the average annual gain of the preceding three years. The projected annual rates of growth and the cumulative percentage increases to each year from 1955 to 1973 are shown in the following table A.

Table A.--PROJECTED CHANGES IN POPULATION 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD: 1955 TO 1973

July 1, of each year	Number in age group (thousands)	Percent of increase since preceding date	Cumulative percent of increase since preceding date
1955.....	15,106
1956.....	15,130	0.2	0.2
1957.....	15,271	0.9	1.1
1958.....	15,481	1.4	2.5
1959.....	15,819	2.2	4.7
1960.....	16,237	2.6	7.3
1961.....	16,988	4.6	12.5
1962.....	17,573	3.4	16.3
1963.....	18,055	2.7	19.5
1964.....	18,522	2.6	22.6
1965.....	20,043	8.2	32.7
1966.....	21,190	5.7	40.3
1967.....	22,181	4.7	46.8
1968.....	22,790	2.7	50.9
1969.....	23,699	4.0	56.9
1970.....	24,694	4.2	63.5
1971.....	25,770	4.4	70.6
1972.....	25,880	0.4	71.3
1973.....	26,360	1.9	74.5

Prospects for growth by States.--For the United States as a whole, the population of groups of persons already born can be projected with a reasonable degree of certainty. The national projections of the college-age population to 1973 discussed above should involve relatively small errors, inasmuch as this group consists entirely of persons born before July 1955. Projections of State population, however, involve assumptions regarding future interstate migration and, thus, are subject to relatively large errors. The projections given here merely attempt to indicate what population would result in each State assuming the continuation of certain past trends in interstate migration. For comparison only, the future population if there were no further interstate migration has also been projected. These figures are not regarded as reasonable possibilities, however.

The influence of interstate migration is illustrated by table B below, which shows, for five selected States, the projected changes in the number of persons of college age between 1950 and 1973, assuming that the 1940-50 and

1930-50 migration patterns, respectively, were to prevail throughout the projection period beginning in 1950. Also shown are the corresponding changes in this group that would be expected if there were no interstate (and international) migration in this age group to 1973. The figures are expressed as percentages of the 1950 college-age population in each area.

Table B.--RELATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION OF COLLEGE AGE,
FOR SELECTED STATES: 1973
(1950 = 100)

State	Migration like 1940-50	Migration like 1930-50	No net migration
Alabama.....	115	123	158
Arizona.....	293	263	211
Arkansas.....	90	106	157
Florida.....	256	197	173
Mississippi.....	104	130	178

Because of fertility and migration differentials in the past, the rates of increase vary considerably from State to State, even assuming there were to be no net migration in the future. They would vary even more widely if assumptions concerning migration are taken into account.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The general method used in developing the projections was the "cohort-survival" method. This procedure involves carrying forward the population, by age, as shown by the last population census on the basis of assumptions regarding future mortality, fertility, and net migration. For this project projections of fertility were not required. The exact assumptions regarding future mortality and interstate migration are discussed below.

Mortality.--One set of survival rates was used to make appropriate allowances for mortality during the projection period. The rates were obtained from the 1953 abridged United States life tables; State life tables for recent periods were not available.¹ No allowances were made for State differentials in mortality. Mortality rates at these ages, however, are rather low; and it is believed

¹ 1949-51 State life tables have only recently been completed by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The data are being published by the National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

that refinements in the procedure such as taking into account State differences in mortality, or allowing for further declines in mortality, would have had little effect on the final projections.

Net interstate migration.--Three generally uniform assumptions regarding interstate migration were used, yielding three alternative series of population projections. One series of projections is based on the assumption that the average annual net migration rates of the 1940-50 period for this age group, for each State, would prevail throughout the projection period beginning April 1950. The second series employs the 1930-50 migration rates. These periods represent relatively recent migration experiences and appear to offer for most States possible but appreciably different alternatives regarding future net migration. They are long enough to minimize the effects of short-term fluctuations in migration and include a variety of economic and military conditions. Neither of these periods reflects solely the migration patterns characteristic of a period of depression, war, demobilization, or reconversion.

A third series of projections is shown assuming no net interstate migration throughout the projection period. These projections represent simply the survivors of cohorts of persons in each State on April 1950 who would be of college age on each projection date. For example, the projections for July 1958 represent survivors of the population exactly 9 3/4 to 16 3/4 years old on April 1, 1950.

The migration rates were developed from data prepared by the University of Pennsylvania in connection with studies on population redistribution.² Their estimates of net migration (which include net immigration from abroad), by age, color, and sex, were prepared for each intercensal period from 1870 to 1880 through 1940 to 1950, using census data.

² See University of Pennsylvania, Studies of Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, Net Intercensal Migration, 1870-1950, Vol. II State tables. Prepared by Everett S. Lee, Daniel O. Price, and others. Unpublished report, Philadelphia, April 15, 1953 (revised December 1, 1954). The report contains migration estimates for age groups 10 years old and over. The required estimates of net migration for age groups under 10 years were developed independently from: 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 4, Chapter A, State of Birth (P-E No. 4A). The State of birth data for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were adjusted for the tendency to misreport birthplace in the case of births in District of Columbia hospitals to suburban mothers.

Basically, the estimates were prepared by a "residual" procedure, that is, by obtaining the differences between the "expected" and enumerated population, by age, at each census date, for each State. The "expected" population represents the survivors at each census of the number of persons 10 years younger at the preceding census. For example, the "expected" population 20 to 24 years in 1950 represents the survivors of persons 10 to 14 years enumerated in the 1940 Census. The estimated net migration for this age group for the 1940-50 period is the difference between the "expected" and the enumerated population in this age group on April 1950.³

Since the estimates of net migration for each intercensal period represent the residual difference between two censuses, they are affected by differences between the censuses arising because of different enumerating procedures or other special circumstances. Only two types of adjustments were made in the data--one for the difference in the procedure used in enumerating college students in the 1940 and 1950 Censuses, and the other for changes in the number of persons in military service.

In the 1950 Census college students living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were living while attending college, instead of as persons temporarily absent from their parental homes as was the practice in 1940. Inasmuch as these college-age projections are intended as guides for planning for future college enrollments, it appeared inadvisable to incorporate into the population projections for this group the past pattern of out-of-State college enrollment. Consequently, adjustments were made to the estimates of net migration so as to allocate college students back to the State of their parental homes.⁴ Local statisticians can make their own appropriate assumptions regarding the future attraction of out-of-State facilities for its residents and vice versa.

The adjustments for changes in the size of the Armed Forces were made in order to minimize the effect of the relatively large military population of recent years, as compared with 1940 and earlier years. The University of Pennsylvania's estimates of net migration for 1940 to 1950 included military migration.

³ Volume I of the report by the University of Pennsylvania contains a detailed discussion of the methodology and other pertinent information.

⁴ The exact amounts of adjustment were developed from census data and data published by the U. S. Office of Education in Residence and Migration of College Students: 1949-50, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1951. Although such adjustments are quite small for States, they have significant effects on estimates for some counties and cities.

Thus, States with large military establishments gained persons of military ages at the expense of other areas. Since the 1940-50 pattern of military interstate migration was somewhat peculiar to the period, migration rates were based on data in which military personnel were allocated to State of preservice residence. Furthermore, this type of adjustment has the effect of yielding projections of the "de jure" population, that is, persons in the Armed Forces are considered as part of the population of their State of residence before entering the Armed Forces.

The projections of net migration (including net immigration from abroad) were obtained by applying the migration rates, State by State, to the appropriate age groups in the 1950 Census (or to births between April 1950 and July 1955). The resulting figures were then adjusted to add to an independent estimate of net immigration from abroad to the United States as a whole during each projection period. These latter figures were those incorporated in the revised national projections published in 1955 by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 123. The projected number of persons 18 to 24 years were derived by adding, to the appropriate survivors of cohorts from 1950, the adjusted number of net migrants. These State figures were adjusted, in turn, to agree with the national projections published or implied in the No. 123 report.

Definition of population.--As indicated above, the projections shown here were designed to reflect the "de jure" population rather than the population as enumerated in censuses, that is, persons inducted into or enlisting in the Armed Forces from this age group are included with the population of their original State of residence. It is believed that this is the type of population for which the most useful projections of this age group for the present purpose can be provided. Users of these projections can exercise their own judgment in determining the effect of future changes in the strength of the Armed Forces on college enrollment potentials. As a guide to determining the significance of the current levels of our Armed Forces as well as to planning for the future, table C below gives the estimated total number of persons serving in the Armed Forces from each State and the number stationed in each State on July 1, 1955. The figures relate to all persons in the Armed Forces, not just to the college-age population. Armed Forces data, by State and age, are not available. At the national level, about two-thirds of all Armed Forces and about three-fifths of those on the continent on July 1, 1955, were in the 18-to-24-year group.

Table C.--ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES BY STATE-OF-DUTY STATION AND STATE-OF-PRESERVICE RESIDENCE:
JULY 1, 1955
(In thousands)

State	Station strength	Pre-service residence	State	Station strength	Pre-service residence	State	Station strength	Pre-service residence
United States..	1,996	2,930	Kentucky.....	57	60	North Dakota.....	1	13
Alabama.....	27	70	Louisiana.....	25	51	Ohio.....	20	140
Arizona.....	25	18	Maine.....	15	23	Oklahoma.....	31	54
Arkansas.....	18	40	Maryland.....	76	43	Oregon.....	5	32
California.....	336	207	Massachusetts.....	44	100	Pennsylvania.....	27	200
Colorado.....	41	28	Michigan.....	14	106	Rhode Island.....	31	17
Connecticut.....	8	36	Minnesota.....	5	58	South Carolina.....	57	49
Delaware.....	7	5	Mississippi.....	26	42	South Dakota.....	5	15
Dist. of Columbia..	22	15	Missouri.....	34	75	Tennessee.....	18	68
Florida.....	88	70	Montana.....	5	12	Texas.....	212	155
Georgia.....	82	80	Nebraska.....	12	27	Utah.....	5	14
Idaho.....	4	14	Nevada.....	9	4	Vermont.....	1	9
Illinois.....	64	142	New Hampshire.....	4	14	Virginia.....	158	71
Indiana.....	5	74	New Jersey.....	49	82	Washington.....	73	51
Iowa.....	2	50	New Mexico.....	26	15	West Virginia.....	1	48
Kansas.....	39	42	New York.....	72	234	Wisconsin.....	4	62
			North Carolina.....	95	87	Wyoming.....	10	6

Factors unique to specific areas.--The projections presented here are based on the assumptions that past trends in the chosen time periods will, State by State, continue unchanged throughout the projection period. In some instances, however, there is local knowledge of impending developments that will have a major impact on population trends. In these instances, it would be desirable to adjust the basic assumptions to take account of these changing circumstances. In the preparation of the present population projections, it was not feasible to make adjustments for special circumstances in every State. It was known, of course, that some of the important factors operating during past periods no longer exist and ideally should not be reflected in the migration rates. However, in an effort to maintain as much uniformity as possible in developing the basic underlying assumptions regarding future interstate migration, exceptions to the assumptions were limited to a very few States where past rates represented very extreme values.

Because of the extensive migration during the 1940's to the West Coast, the migration rates for the Pacific States were quite high. This high migration was particularly characteristic of the 18-to-24-year age group, which in general is the most mobile age group in the population. The net in-migration rate for this age group for California was more than 50 percent of the number in the group 10 years earlier in 1940. Furthermore, since the number of persons in the Nation who will reach college age throughout the projection period will grow progressively larger and larger, the con-

tinuation of the 1940-50 rate to 1973 would have yielded extremely large numbers of net in-migrants to California. In order to be somewhat on the conservative side, the rates for California were reduced progressively so that they would yield net migration to California of about the same absolute magnitude as during the base periods.

Washington and Oregon also presented some unique problems in this respect. The in-migration rates for the 1940-50 period were quite high--Washington, 29 percent; Oregon, 36 percent. However, on the basis of current estimates of total population for these States, it appeared that population growth had slowed considerably. For example, the average annual rate of increase in the population of Washington had dropped from 3.2 for the 1940-50 period to an estimated 1.5 for the 1950-54 period.⁵ On the basis of this evidence, it was considered prudent to modify these rates in order to align them with the more recent rates of growth implied in our State estimates. Consequently, the rates were reduced by about one-half or roughly paralleling the declines in the average annual rates. The migration rates for Nevada were also scaled down somewhat.

Another exception to the uniform application of the assumptions is represented by the projections for the District of Columbia. The migration patterns for the District of Columbia for the past two decades were associated

⁵ See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 124.

with unique features which are unlikely to be repeated in the future. The past two decades were characterized by heavy in-migration to the District of Columbia, primarily as a result of the expanded activities of the Federal Government. The in-migration rate was larger for the college-age group in the 1930's than in the 1940's (+88 percent vs. +58 percent). As the small area of the District of Columbia has filled up, the migration of Federal employees and their families has shifted to the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. Although the population of the metropolitan area has grown considerably since 1950, the District of Columbia has registered only small gains. Continued in-migration to the metropolitan area would not necessarily result in a rapid gain for the District itself. There did not appear to be any recent pattern of migration that could be expected to continue to 1973, and no basis existed for determining two reasonably probable projections for future growth. Consequently, only one series of net migration assumptions was prepared. This used the current migration rate in the school ages as a guide in developing the rates for the college-age group for later years.

The net effect of these changes in the uniform migration assumptions is indicated by table D, which presents a comparison, for the States concerned of 1973 projections based directly on the observed net migration rate with those based on the adjusted rates described above.

Table D.--COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS BASED ON OBSERVED AND ADJUSTED NET MIGRATION RATES, FOR SELECTED STATES: JULY 1, 1973

(In thousands. The States for which figures are presented here are those for which projections are based on adjusted migration rates; see text)

State	Migration like 1940-50		Migration like 1930-50	
	Observed migration rates	Adjusted migration rates	Observed migration rates	Adjusted migration rates
California.....	3,634	2,779	3,303	2,706
District of Columbia.....	166	133	224	133
Nevada.....	44	42	45	42
Oregon.....	445	340	402	348
Washington.....	598	495	555	503

General.--The method of preparing the projections involved the use of migration and survival rates for varying periods of time and for different groups of cohorts. In most instances, 10-year rates were used directly as developed from the experience of the base periods as discussed above. Consequently, the procedures did not require computations for any of the intermediate years or individual ages. Projections for dates intermediate between the years shown may be obtained by interpolation. In many instances, the simple application of linear interpolation will yield adequate results. For those States where the projections indicate substantial changes from period to period, a more elaborate technique allowing for annual changes in the numbers reaching college age may be preferable. For additional age detail within the age group shown, it would be desirable to interpolate on the basis of the distribution of the 1950 cohort for this group as shown by 1950 Census age data. Projections for intermediate years and age groups based upon such interpolation procedures may be obtained upon request from the Bureau of the Census.

Related reports.--Projections of the total population of States for 1960 and 1965 were published earlier in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 110. The estimate of the college-age population shown here are generally consistent with the projections of the population shown in No. 110 prepared by the "component" procedure. The base periods used to project migration were approximately the same for both reports.

These projections are consistent with the revised national projections, by age, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 123.

Current estimates of the population of States, by broad age groups, are published annually in the P-25 series of reports. The latest figures published are for 1954 and are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 130. The present projections do not take into account changes between 1950 and 1954 implied by the estimates in that report and, consequently, are not directly comparable with the 1954 population estimates by broad age groups.

Table 1.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION 18 TO 24 YEARS, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: JULY 1, 1958 TO 1973,
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR APRIL 1, 1950

(In thousands. Figures relate to the civilian population plus members of the Armed Forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into service)

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1950	Migration like 1940-50				Migration like 1930-50				No net migration			
		July 1, 1958	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1958	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1958	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1973
United States.....	16,070	15,481	18,055	22,790	26,360	15,481	18,055	22,790	26,360	15,249	17,689	22,237	25,682
REGIONS:													
Northeast.....	4,138	3,622	4,271	5,393	6,087	3,600	4,235	5,344	6,046	3,499	4,079	5,135	5,822
North Central.....	4,673	4,444	5,146	6,414	7,621	4,384	5,052	6,289	7,538	4,346	5,033	6,338	7,500
South.....	5,347	5,275	5,833	7,114	7,919	5,380	6,008	7,370	8,125	5,568	6,319	7,821	8,783
West.....	1,912	2,140	2,805	3,869	4,733	2,117	2,760	3,787	4,651	1,836	2,258	2,943	3,577
NORTHEAST:													
New England.....	959	854	1,016	1,277	1,423	845	1,001	1,255	1,419	838	987	1,239	1,391
Middle Atlantic.....	3,179	2,768	3,255	4,116	4,664	2,755	3,234	4,089	4,627	2,661	3,092	3,896	4,431
NORTH CENTRAL:													
East North Central.....	3,196	3,076	3,661	4,646	5,583	3,019	3,564	4,506	5,478	2,908	3,410	4,331	5,172
West North Central.....	1,477	1,368	1,485	1,768	2,038	1,365	1,488	1,783	2,060	1,438	1,623	2,007	2,328
SOUTH:													
South Atlantic.....	2,399	2,420	2,766	3,443	3,891	2,449	2,810	3,500	3,890	2,442	2,791	3,458	3,924
East South Central.....	1,316	1,276	1,311	1,504	1,561	1,337	1,411	1,651	1,703	1,457	1,610	1,949	2,105
West South Central.....	1,632	1,579	1,756	2,167	2,467	1,594	1,787	2,219	2,532	1,669	1,918	2,434	2,754
WEST:													
Mountain.....	547	593	699	892	1,119	589	695	880	1,094	582	680	860	1,046
Pacific.....	1,365	1,547	2,106	2,977	3,614	1,528	2,065	2,907	3,557	1,254	1,578	2,083	2,531
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	99	94	102	124	133	95	104	127	136	99	110	136	145
New Hampshire.....	53	50	57	71	79	50	56	70	79	52	58	73	80
Vermont.....	40	38	41	49	56	38	41	50	54	41	46	58	62
Massachusetts.....	483	418	493	613	685	413	486	603	687	410	482	600	684
Rhode Island.....	81	71	85	108	118	70	84	107	119	68	80	103	115
Connecticut.....	203	183	238	312	352	179	230	298	344	168	211	269	305
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1,530	1,333	1,596	2,045	2,333	1,339	1,605	2,069	2,364	1,235	1,452	1,862	2,141
New Jersey.....	488	434	553	743	856	420	528	696	798	400	491	636	721
Pennsylvania.....	1,161	1,001	1,106	1,328	1,475	996	1,101	1,324	1,465	1,026	1,149	1,398	1,569
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	849	806	970	1,264	1,522	781	929	1,201	1,460	747	879	1,137	1,365
Indiana.....	422	416	498	627	748	408	484	609	733	392	460	576	681
Illinois.....	885	817	971	1,212	1,423	807	956	1,197	1,420	773	913	1,160	1,360
Michigan.....	686	699	847	1,080	1,343	682	815	1,027	1,302	643	759	957	1,181
Wisconsin.....	354	338	375	463	547	341	380	472	563	353	399	501	585
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	308	297	336	404	475	302	349	429	515	306	358	447	521
Iowa.....	273	257	276	323	364	259	280	331	375	272	305	372	423
Missouri.....	407	381	419	495	561	381	423	506	580	386	433	521	608
North Dakota.....	72	63	62	68	75	63	62	68	74	75	83	101	115
South Dakota.....	73	66	67	80	95	64	64	75	84	73	81	103	119
Nebraska.....	144	124	126	153	173	122	122	147	166	136	147	189	219
Kansas.....	200	180	199	245	295	174	188	227	266	190	216	274	323
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	33	34	42	53	67	33	41	53	67	30	36	45	57
Maryland.....	244	252	328	441	513	248	319	422	488	221	274	350	408
District of Columbia ¹	87	64	79	106	133	64	79	106	133	55	66	97	137
Virginia.....	373	374	442	554	628	369	434	543	607	366	425	525	597
West Virginia.....	241	232	232	261	265	242	247	283	278	261	279	333	344
North Carolina.....	490	488	519	608	653	502	541	642	677	525	579	701	764
South Carolina.....	250	260	280	328	350	268	295	351	365	291	331	404	447
Georgia.....	394	392	420	506	548	401	437	534	563	426	480	603	674
Florida.....	287	324	424	586	734	322	417	566	712	267	321	400	496
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	321	308	306	340	351	329	341	390	398	367	404	485	520
Tennessee.....	384	382	421	503	531	385	427	515	538	392	438	529	569
Alabama.....	361	350	358	410	418	364	379	441	445	402	443	538	572
Mississippi.....	250	236	226	251	261	259	264	305	322	296	325	397	444
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	210	195	187	203	189	211	213	239	221	247	274	329	329
Louisiana.....	306	312	357	440	504	316	366	458	527	320	372	469	550
Oklahoma.....	246	214	202	212	207	223	218	235	221	260	286	338	350
Texas.....	870	858	1,010	1,312	1,567	844	990	1,287	1,563	842	986	1,278	1,525
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	62	61	69	83	102	61	69	84	102	63	74	93	109
Idaho.....	63	67	75	88	103	69	80	98	114	72	83	101	112
Wyoming.....	30	30	35	45	54	32	38	47	56	31	37	47	55
Colorado.....	138	139	160	205	258	137	159	205	251	136	157	204	249
New Mexico.....	78	87	101	131	167	89	106	140	171	89	104	136	167
Arizona.....	80	104	132	178	236	100	122	155	211	91	107	130	170
Utah.....	81	87	103	130	157	83	97	120	147	85	100	126	154
Nevada ¹	15	18	24	32	42	18	24	31	42	15	18	23	30
PACIFIC:													
Washington ¹	220	242	317	438	495	241	315	431	503	218	271	353	402
Oregon.....	149	168	215	290	340	167	213	287	348	147	176	220	255
California ¹	996	1,137	1,574	2,249	2,779	1,120	1,537	2,189	2,706	889	1,131	1,510	1,874

¹ Projected migration rates for these areas do not follow the uniform assumption used for the other States. See p. 5 in text for detailed explanation.

Table 2.--RELATIVE SIZE OF THE POPULATION OF COLLEGE AGE, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1958 TO 1973

(1950 = 100)

Region, division, and State	Migration like 1940-50				Migration like 1930-50				No net migration			
	1958	1963	1968	1973	1958	1963	1968	1973	1958	1963	1968	1973
United States.....	96	112	142	164	96	112	142	164	95	110	138	160
REGIONS:												
Northeast.....	87	103	130	147	87	102	129	146	84	98	124	140
North Central.....	95	110	137	163	94	108	134	161	93	108	136	160
South.....	99	109	133	148	100	112	138	152	104	118	146	164
West.....	112	147	202	247	111	144	198	243	96	118	154	187
NORTHEAST:												
New England.....	89	106	133	148	88	104	131	148	87	103	129	145
Middle Atlantic.....	87	102	129	147	87	102	128	145	84	97	122	139
NORTH CENTRAL:												
East North Central.....	96	114	145	174	94	111	141	171	91	107	135	162
West North Central.....	93	100	120	138	92	101	121	139	97	110	136	158
SOUTH:												
South Atlantic.....	101	115	143	162	102	117	146	162	102	116	144	163
East South Central.....	97	99	114	118	101	107	125	129	111	122	148	160
West South Central.....	97	107	133	151	97	109	136	155	102	117	148	169
WEST:												
Mountain.....	109	128	163	204	108	127	161	200	106	124	157	191
Pacific.....	113	154	218	265	112	151	213	260	92	115	153	185
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	95	103	125	134	96	105	128	137	100	111	137	146
New Hampshire.....	95	106	132	148	94	105	132	147	97	110	137	149
Vermont.....	95	103	125	141	96	104	126	138	103	117	146	158
Massachusetts.....	86	102	127	141	85	100	125	142	85	100	124	141
Rhode Island.....	87	104	133	146	87	103	132	146	83	98	127	141
Connecticut.....	90	117	154	174	88	113	147	170	83	104	132	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	87	104	134	152	87	105	135	154	81	95	122	140
New Jersey.....	89	113	152	175	86	108	142	163	82	101	130	148
Pennsylvania.....	86	95	114	127	86	95	114	126	88	99	120	135
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	95	114	149	179	92	109	141	172	88	103	134	161
Indiana.....	98	118	148	177	96	115	144	173	93	109	136	161
Illinois.....	92	110	137	161	91	108	135	160	87	103	131	154
Michigan.....	102	123	157	195	99	119	149	190	94	110	139	172
Wisconsin.....	95	106	131	154	96	107	133	159	100	113	142	165
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	96	109	131	154	98	113	139	167	99	116	145	169
Iowa.....	94	101	118	133	95	103	121	138	100	112	136	155
Missouri.....	94	103	121	138	94	104	124	142	95	106	128	149
North Dakota.....	88	86	94	104	88	86	94	102	104	116	140	159
South Dakota.....	91	93	110	130	88	88	103	116	101	112	143	165
Nebraska.....	87	88	106	121	85	85	102	115	94	103	132	153
Kansas.....	90	99	122	148	87	94	114	133	95	108	137	162
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	101	125	159	200	100	124	159	201	90	107	135	171
Maryland.....	103	135	181	210	102	131	173	200	91	112	143	167
District of Columbia.....	73	91	121	153	73	91	121	153	63	75	112	137
Virginia.....	100	118	148	168	99	116	145	163	98	114	140	160
West Virginia.....	96	96	108	118	100	103	118	116	108	116	138	143
North Carolina.....	99	106	124	133	102	110	131	138	107	118	143	155
South Carolina.....	104	112	131	140	107	118	141	146	116	133	162	179
Georgia.....	99	107	128	139	102	111	135	143	108	122	153	171
Florida.....	113	148	204	256	112	145	197	248	93	112	139	173
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	96	95	106	109	102	106	122	124	114	126	151	162
Tennessee.....	99	109	131	138	100	111	134	140	102	114	138	148
Alabama.....	97	99	113	115	100	105	122	123	111	122	149	158
Mississippi.....	95	90	100	104	104	106	122	129	118	130	159	176
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	93	89	97	90	101	102	114	106	118	131	157	177
Louisiana.....	102	116	143	164	103	119	149	171	104	121	153	179
Oklahoma.....	87	82	86	84	90	89	95	90	106	116	137	142
Texas.....	99	116	151	180	97	114	148	180	97	113	147	175
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	99	111	134	165	99	112	137	165	103	120	151	177
Idaho.....	105	118	140	162	109	126	155	180	113	131	159	177
Wyoming.....	101	118	150	181	105	125	159	188	103	124	159	183
Colorado.....	100	116	148	186	99	115	148	181	98	113	147	180
New Mexico.....	112	129	167	214	114	135	179	219	114	133	174	213
Arizona.....	130	165	221	293	124	152	193	263	113	133	162	211
Utah.....	108	128	161	195	103	120	149	182	106	124	156	191
Nevada.....	125	166	219	285	125	164	213	288	101	125	155	208
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	110	144	199	225	110	143	196	229	99	123	160	183
Oregon.....	113	145	195	229	112	144	194	234	99	119	148	172
California.....	114	158	226	279	112	154	220	271	89	113	152	188