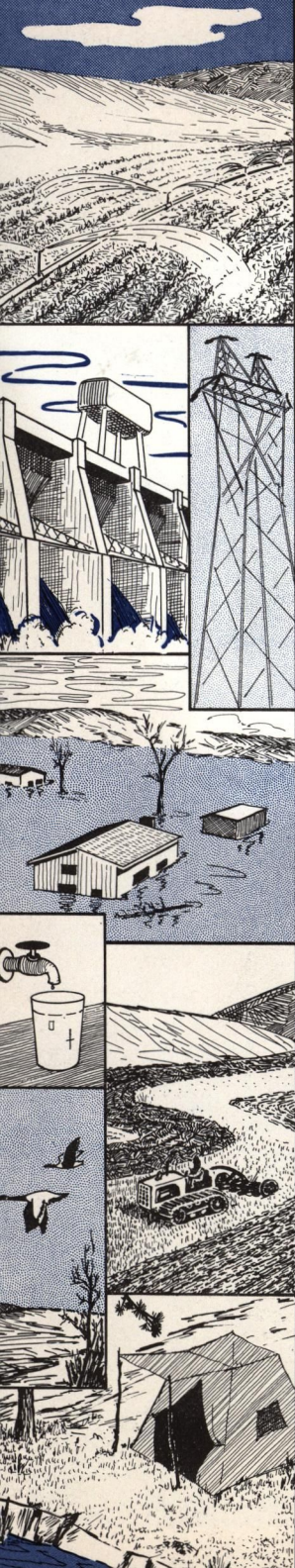
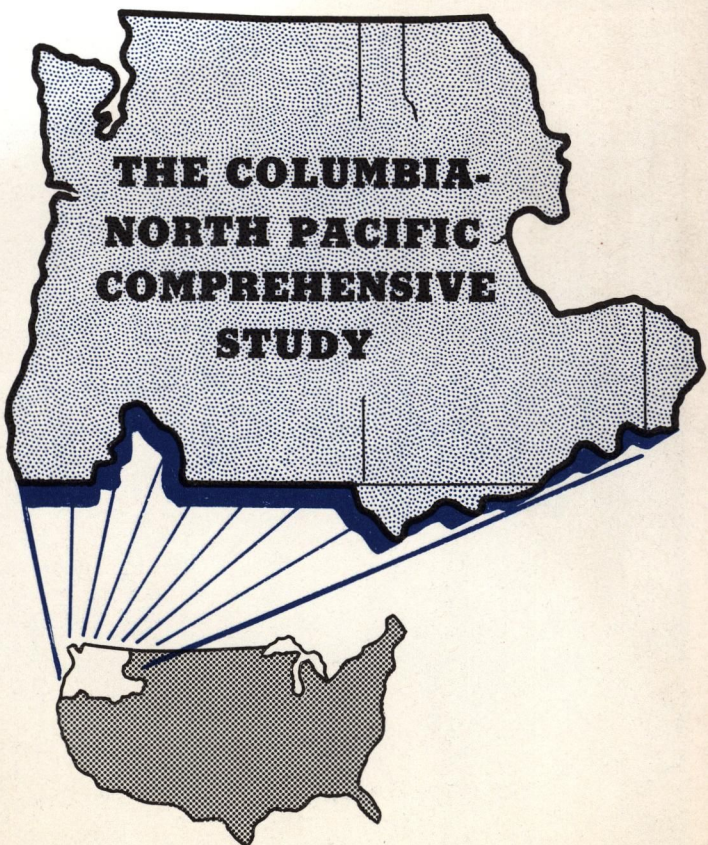


# PLANNING FOR THE WATER NEEDS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST



## THE COLUMBIA- NORTH PACIFIC COMPREHENSIVE STUDY



August, 1966

## PURPOSE OF STUDY

A regional study of the water and related land resources and needs of the Pacific Northwest is under way on a cooperative basis by many State and Federal agencies. This study, known as the "Columbia-North Pacific Region Comprehensive Framework Study", is part of a nation-wide program to develop framework plans for all of the major river basins in the United States.

The principal objective of the study is to determine future needs of the Northwest for water and related lands, compare these needs to available resources, and develop general plans to meet projected needs.

The study will consist of five basic elements:

- (1) Economic base study and projections of economic development for the years 1980, 2000, and 2020;
- (2) Projection of future water and related land needs for these years;
- (3) Inventory of the Region's surface and ground water resources;
- (4) Inventory of the Region's land resource and uses; and
- (5) Formulation of framework plans that will serve as guides for the management and development of the Region's water and related land resources.

All needs and uses of water and related lands will be analyzed, including some not always previously recognized as being water resource development functions. These will include water quality and pollution control, municipal and industrial water supplies, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and watershed protection, as well as the more commonly known functions such as irrigation, hydroelectric power, navigation, and flood control.

Plans will not be developed to the point that specific projects can be recommended for construction. They will be in sufficient detail, however, to produce a framework into which projects and programs for resource developments may be placed in proper relation with each other. The coordinated plan will serve as a broad guide for future, more detailed planning of tributary river basins and watersheds in relation to downstream areas.

The study will not consider the import or export of water from the Columbia-North Pacific Region. However, transfers between subbasins within the Region will be considered.



## CONDUCT OF STUDY

Funds to initiate the Columbia-North Pacific Region Study were appropriated by the Congress in the latter part of 1965. A small program was scheduled for the first year to define and organize the study effort. The program provided for a rapid expansion during the second year to begin the actual work of assembly and analyses of available information. The entire study effort is scheduled for completion in 1970, with a total Federal expenditure of about \$5,000,000.

The Federal portion is being done mainly by agencies within the Departments of Agriculture; Army; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Interior, and by the Federal Power Commission. The Department of Commerce is making national and regional economic projections in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture as a part of the nation-wide program. These projections will be utilized in the study. Agencies in other departments are also assisting.

The States' portion of the study is being done by various agencies of the Pacific Northwest States. These include such State agencies as those concerned with fish and game, parks, public health, pollution control, water resources, natural resources, mining, forestry, and higher education. Other organizations and interests, such as port authorities, utility districts, municipalities, irrigation and water control districts, soil conservation districts, etc., have also indicated an interest.

## STUDY AREA

The Columbia-North Pacific study area includes all of the Columbia River Basin in the United States, the closed basin portion of Oregon, and all of the coastal streams of Oregon and Washington. This is an area of about 275,000 square miles, encompassing most all of what is commonly referred to as the Pacific Northwest. It includes all of the State of Washington, most of the States of Oregon and Idaho, and Portions of the States of Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah.

This area is rich in water and land resources, much of which are not yet fully developed. The Columbia River, with its principal tributaries of the Kootenai, Clark Fork, Spokane, Yakima, Snake, and Willamette Rivers, dominates the drainage portion of the Region. The average annual runoff of the Region totals about 302,000,000 acre-feet, with the Columbia River contributing about 183,000,000 acre-feet and the coastal streams of Oregon and Washington about 119,000,000 acre-feet.

While the Columbia River in Canada is not a part of the study area, the effect of Canadian water programs on Columbia River must be recognized in the analyses.



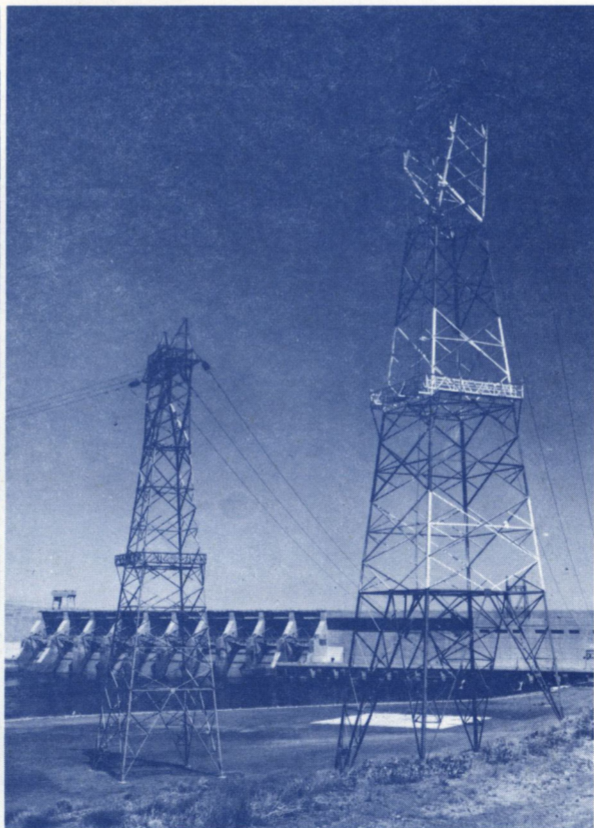


# COORDINATION

The Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee (CBIAC) was designated as the coordinating entity for comprehensive river basin studies in the Pacific Northwest. This was not a new responsibility, as CBIAC has coordinated water resource studies for over 20 years. Coordination of the basin studies is accomplished through the Subcommittee on Coordinated Planning.

To obtain the necessary day-to-day coordination and proper utilization of the capabilities of all agencies working on the Columbia-North Pacific Study, a full-time Technical Staff has been established. This Staff is composed of representatives of the principal Federal Departments having a primary interest in water resource development. States and other Federal Departments have been invited to participate on the Staff.

Formation of a Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission is pending under Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act. These Commissions are joint State-Federal entities which have the responsibility to prepare and keep up-to-date a comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan for Federal, State, interstate, local and non-governmental development of water and related resources. The Commission, when established, will assume the coordination responsibilities now being handled by CBIAC.



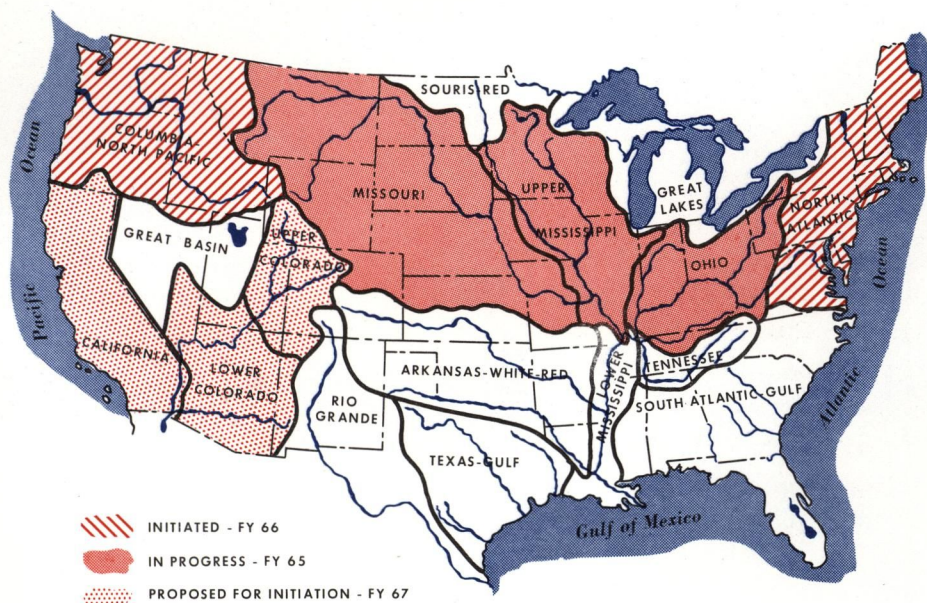
# THE REPORT

This water study will be published in a final report document consisting of two major parts. The first, the main report volume, will contain a concise summary of information, data, findings, and recommendations. The second part will be composed of a series of appendices or supporting volumes, each devoted to a specific aspect of the study. These volumes will contain a complete and accurate record of the data, rationale, procedures, and findings for each part of the investigation.

After preparation of the report, the States and Federal agencies will have a final opportunity to review and comment. These comments will be made an official part of the report. Following review by the Bureau of the Budget, the report will then be submitted to the President with the recommendation that it be transmitted to Congress.

The comprehensive framework plan for the Columbia-North Pacific Region will serve as a basic tool for use in future water resource development. With periodic up-dating of the report, all pertinent water uses can be considered in proper perspective for maximum future utilization of the water and related land resources.



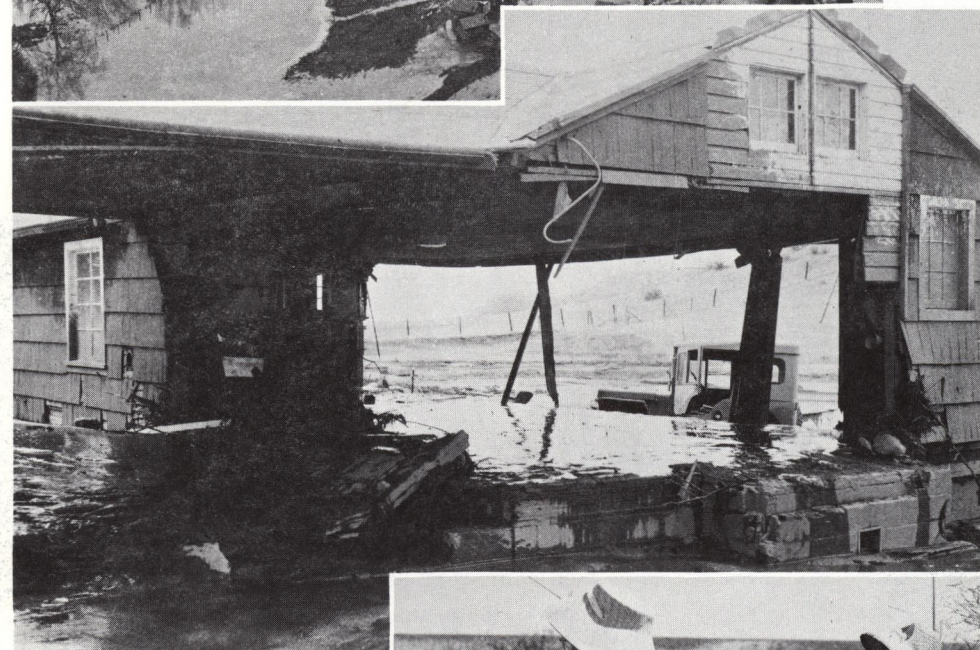


## NATIONAL PROGRAM

The nation-wide program of water resource studies stems from recommendations made in 1961 by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. At that time the Committee recommended that the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States, prepare and keep up-to-date plans for comprehensive water development and management for all major river basins in the United States, taking into account prospective demands for all purposes. These plans were to be completed by 1970, a goal which will be met in several of the larger regions.

The studies are being accomplished under the general guidance of the national Water Resources Council, established by Congress in 1965. The Council is composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture; Army; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Interior, and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

Studies similar to the Columbia-North Pacific Study are either under way or planned for eighteen major regions covering the Nation. Other regional studies under way are the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, Ohio, and North Atlantic. Similar studies are scheduled to begin in FY 1967 in the California, Upper Colorado, and Lower Colorado Regions.



**COLUMBIA BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE**  
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON COORDINATED PLANNING  
 P. O. BOX 4208  
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

COLUMBIA BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE

---

C O L U M B I A   B A S I N   I N T E R - A G E N C Y   C O M M I T T E E

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POPULATION PROJECTIONS

FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATES AND REGION 1960 AND 1975

Prepared By

Subcommittee on Comprehensive Program

And Approved By

Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee

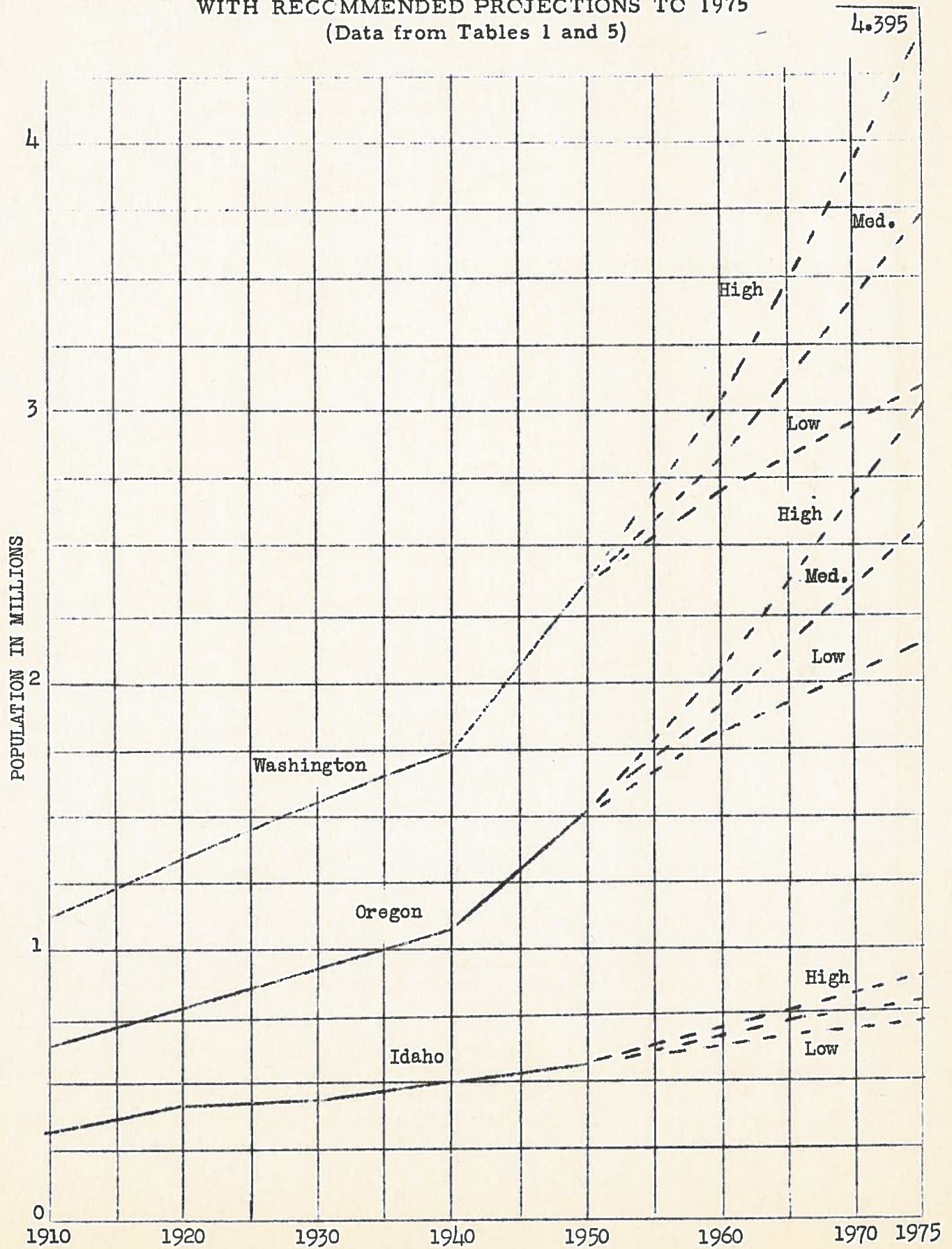
July 21, 1952

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CHART I

POPULATION GROWTH WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, 1900 - 1950  
WITH RECOMMENDED PROJECTIONS TO 1975  
(Data from Tables 1 and 5)



**Table 1 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION AND STATES, 1900 TO 1950 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1960 AND 1975 <sup>a/</sup>**

| Year               | United States | Pacific Northwest Region <sup>b/</sup> | Washington | Oregon    | Idaho   | 11 N.W. Montana Counties |
|--------------------|---------------|--|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| <u>Census</u>      |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| 1900               | 75,994,575    |  | 518,103    | 413,536   | 161,772 | N.A.                     |
| 1910               | 91,972,266    |  | 1,141,990  | 672,765   | 325,594 | N.A.                     |
| 1920               | 105,710,620   | 2,730,109                              | 1,356,621  | 783,389   | 431,866 | 158,233                  |
| 1930               | 122,775,046   | 3,119,986                              | 1,563,396  | 953,786   | 445,032 | 157,772                  |
| 1940               | 131,669,275   | 3,520,203                              | 1,736,191  | 1,089,684 | 524,873 | 169,455                  |
| 1950               | 150,697,361   | 4,674,671                              | 2,378,963  | 1,521,341 | 588,637 | 185,730                  |
| <u>Estimate</u>    |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| 1950 <sup>c/</sup> | 151,116,000   | 4,656,000                              | 2,341,000  | 1,533,000 | 594,000 | 188,000                  |
| <u>Projections</u> |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| <u>1960</u>        |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| Low                | 161,679,000   | 5,376,000                              | 2,709,000  | 1,831,000 | 643,000 | 193,000                  |
| Medium             | 169,371,000   | 5,631,000                              | 2,837,000  | 1,918,000 | 673,000 | 203,000                  |
| High               | 180,276,000   | 5,994,000                              | 3,020,000  | 2,041,000 | 717,000 | 216,000                  |
| <u>1975</u>        |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| Low                | 165,616,000   | 5,959,000                              | 3,008,000  | 2,105,000 | 658,000 | 188,000                  |
| Medium             | 190,101,000   | 6,840,000                              | 3,452,000  | 2,417,000 | 755,000 | 216,000                  |
| High               | 225,310,000   | 8,107,000                              | 4,092,000  | 2,864,000 | 895,000 | 256,000                  |

<sup>a/</sup> Projections are unofficial estimates by Census Bureau.

<sup>b/</sup> States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, plus 11 Northwestern Montana Counties west of the Continental Divide.

<sup>c/</sup> Refers to April 1, 1950 but differs from the 1950 Census population coverage. Includes all members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of induction into the armed forces and excludes those members of the armed forces stationed in the area on April 1, 1950, who did not reside there prior to induction.

### CHART III

ANNUAL CRUDE BIRTH RATES, UNITED STATES, 1910 - 1950

WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1975

(Sources of Data Described in Appendix)

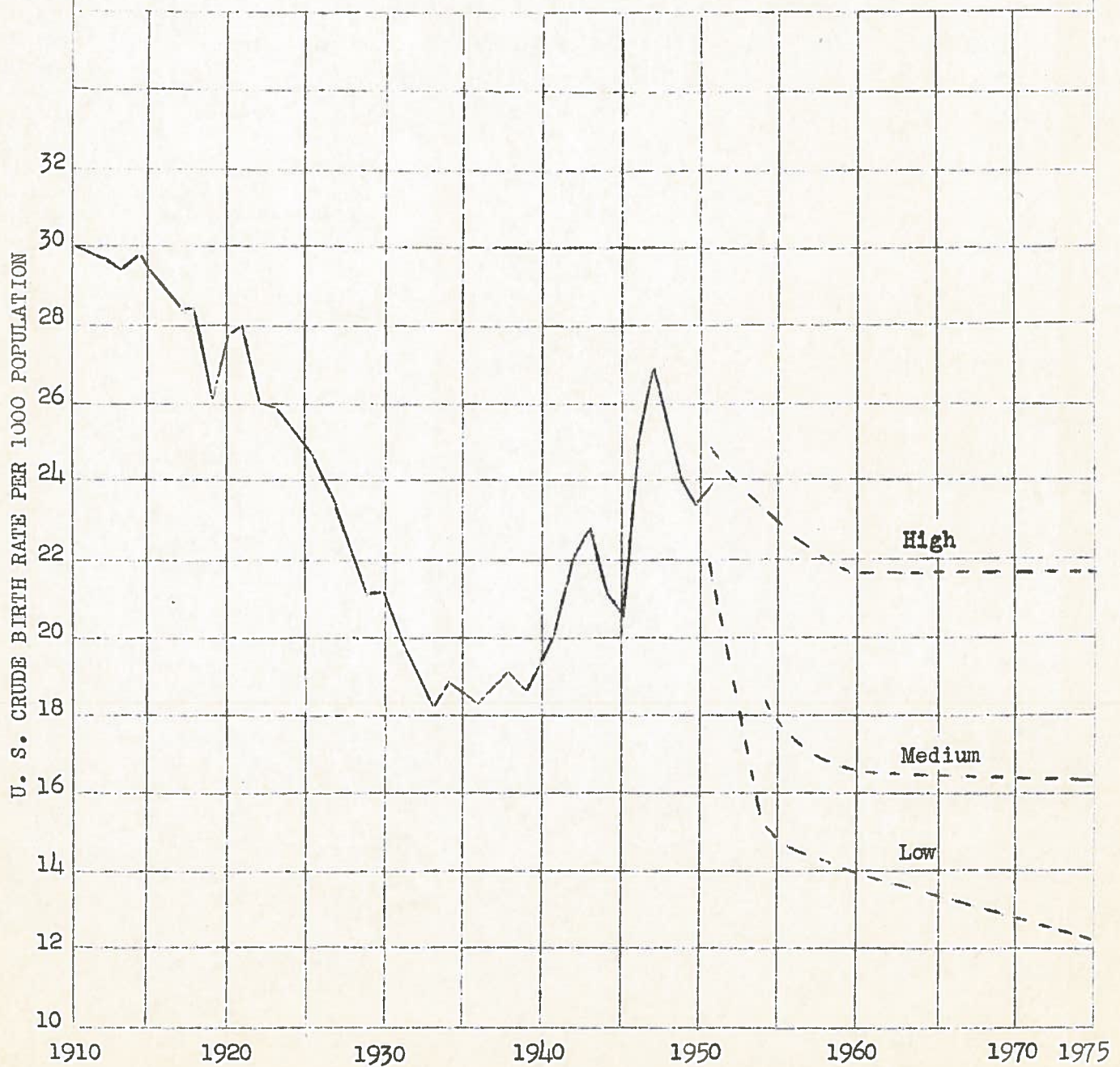


Table 2 PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION AND STATES, 1900-1950 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1960 AND 1975.

| <u>Area</u>                 | <u>1900</u> | <u>1910</u> | <u>1920</u> | <u>1930</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>Preliminary Projections<sup>a/</sup></u> |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|
|                             |             |             |             |             |             |             | <u>1960</u>                                 | <u>1975</u> |
| Washington                  | 0.682       | 1.242       | 1.283       | 1.273       | 1.319       | 1.579       | 1.675                                       | 1.816       |
| Oregon                      | 0.544       | 0.715       | 0.741       | 0.777       | 0.828       | 1.010       | 1.132                                       | 1.271       |
| Idaho                       | 0.213       | 0.354       | 0.409       | 0.362       | 0.399       | 0.391       | 0.398                                       | 0.397       |
| Total-3 States              | 1.439       | 2.311       | 2.433       | 2.412       | 2.546       | 2.980       | 3.205                                       | 3.484       |
| P.N.W. Region <sup>b/</sup> | --          | --          | 2.583       | 2.541       | 2.674       | 3.081       | 3.325                                       | 3.598       |

<sup>a/</sup> Preliminary projections are unofficial estimates by the Census Bureau

<sup>b/</sup> States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, plus 11 Northwestern Montana Counties west of the Continental Divide.

Table 4 - SUGGESTED LOW AND HIGH PROJECTIONS OF NET MIGRATION  
AND NATURAL INCREASE, WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND IDAHO, 1960-1975.

| <u>1960-75</u>    | <u>Percent<br/>Pop.<br/>Increase</u> | <u>Numerical<br/>Increase</u> | <u>Excess of<br/>Births<br/>Over<br/>Deaths</u> | <u>Approx.<br/>Net<br/>Migration</u> | <u>Average<br/>Annual<br/>Net<br/>Migration</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Washington</u> |                                      |                               |   |                                      |   |
| Low               | 14.7                                 | 395,000                       | 215,000   | 180,000                              | 12,000  |
| High              | 45.5                                 | 1,375,000                     | 700,000   | 675,000                              | 45,000  |
| <u>Oregon</u>     |                                      |                               |   |                                      |   |
| Low               | 18.1                                 | 325,000                       | 145,000   | 180,000                              | 12,000  |
| High              | 48.3                                 | 985,000                       | 460,000   | 525,000                              | 35,000  |
| <u>Idaho</u>      |                                      |                               |   |                                      |   |
| Low               | 9.0                                  | 60,000                        | 60,000  |                                      |   |
| High              | 24.8                                 | 178,000                       | 181,000   | -3,000                               | - 200   |

**Table 5 - RECOMMENDED PROJECTIONS FOR THE POPULATIONS OF THE PACIFIC  
NORTHWEST STATES AND REGION, 1960 AND 1975**

| <u>Year</u> |                          |                   |                  |                |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>1960</u> | <u>P.N.W.<br/>Region</u> | <u>Washington</u> | <u>Oregon</u>    | <u>Idaho-</u>  | <u>11 Montana<br/>Counties</u> |
| Low         | 5,450,000 <sup>a/</sup>  | <u>2,709,000</u>  | <u>1,831,000</u> | 664,000        | <u>193,000</u>                 |
| Medium      | 5,650,000                | <u>2,837,000</u>  | <u>1,918,000</u> | 692,000        | <u>203,000</u>                 |
| High        | 5,941,000 <sup>a/</sup>  | <u>3,020,000</u>  | <u>2,041,000</u> | <u>717,000</u> | <u>216,000</u>                 |
| <u>1975</u> |                          |                   |                  |                |                                |
| Low         | 6,172,000                | 3,104,000         | 2,156,000        | 724,000        | <u>188,000</u>                 |
| Medium      | 7,367,000                | 3,750,000         | 2,591,000        | 810,000        | <u>216,000</u>                 |
| High        | 8,572,000                | 4,395,000         | 3,026,000        | <u>895,000</u> | <u>256,000</u>                 |

-----  
<sup>a/</sup> Low projection for P.N.W. Region 1960 obtained by combining high projection for Idaho with the low projections for the other component areas, for reasons suggested on pages 11 and 12. Likewise, high projection for P.N.W. Region 1960 obtained by combining low projection for Idaho with high projections for the other areas.

Note: Underscored figures are same as preliminary projections by Census Bureau.

Table 1 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION AND STATES, 1900 TO 1950 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1960 AND 1975 <sup>a/</sup>

| Year               | United States | Pacific Northwest Region <sup>b/</sup> | Washington | Oregon    | Idaho   | 11 N.W. Montana Counties |
|--------------------|---------------|--|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| <u>Census</u>      |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| 1900               | 75,994,575    |  | 518,103    | 413,536   | 161,772 | N.A.                     |
| 1910               | 91,972,266    |  | 1,141,990  | 672,765   | 325,594 | N.A.                     |
| 1920               | 105,710,620   | 2,730,109                              | 1,356,621  | 783,389   | 431,866 | 158,233                  |
| 1930               | 122,775,046   | 3,119,986                              | 1,563,396  | 953,786   | 445,032 | 157,772                  |
| 1940               | 131,669,275   | 3,520,203                              | 1,736,191  | 1,089,684 | 524,873 | 169,455                  |
| 1950               | 150,697,361   | 4,674,671                              | 2,378,963  | 1,521,341 | 588,637 | 185,730                  |
| <u>Estimate</u>    |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| 1950 <sup>c/</sup> | 151,116,000   | 4,656,000                              | 2,341,000  | 1,533,000 | 594,000 | 188,000                  |
| <u>Projections</u> |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| <u>1960</u>        |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| Low                | 161,679,000   | 5,376,000                              | 2,709,000  | 1,831,000 | 643,000 | 193,000                  |
| Medium             | 169,371,000   | 5,631,000                              | 2,837,000  | 1,918,000 | 673,000 | 203,000                  |
| High               | 180,276,000   | 5,994,000                              | 3,020,000  | 2,041,000 | 717,000 | 216,000                  |
| <u>1975</u>        |               |  |            |           |         |                          |
| Low                | 165,616,000   | 5,959,000                              | 3,008,000  | 2,105,000 | 658,000 | 188,000                  |
| Medium             | 190,101,000   | 6,840,000                              | 3,452,000  | 2,417,000 | 755,000 | 216,000                  |
| High               | 225,310,000   | 8,107,000                              | 4,092,000  | 2,864,000 | 895,000 | 256,000                  |

<sup>a/</sup> Projections are unofficial estimates by Census Bureau.

<sup>b/</sup> States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, plus 11 Northwestern Montana Counties west of the Continental Divide.

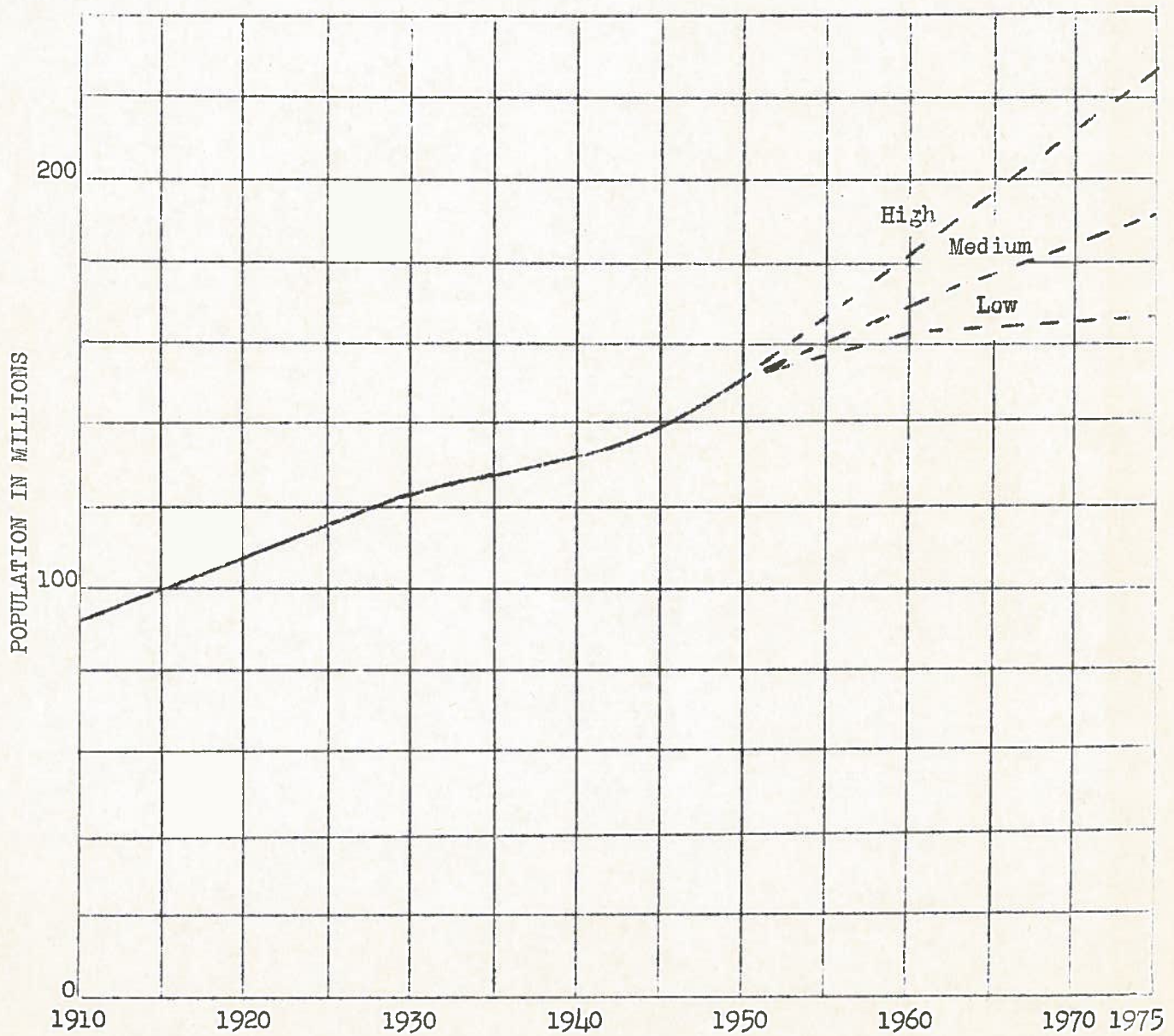
<sup>c/</sup> Refers to April 1, 1950 but differs from the 1950 Census population coverage. Includes all members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of induction into the armed forces and excludes those members of the armed forces stationed in the area on April 1, 1950, who did not reside there prior to induction.

## CHART II

U. S. POPULATION GROWTH CURVE 1900 - 1950

WITH PRELIMINARY PROJECTIONS TO 1975

(Data from Table 1)



## COLUMBIA BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture       | Mr. Herbert M. Peet        |
| Department of the Army          | Col. E. C. Itschner        |
| Department of Commerce          | Mr. V. B. Stanbery         |
| Department of the Interior      | Mr. Harold T. Nelson       |
| Federal Power Commission        | Mr. Leshner S. Wing        |
| Federal Security Agency         | Mr. Robert R. Harris       |
| Bonneville Power Administration | Dr. Paul J. Raver          |
| State of Idaho                  | Governor Len Jordan        |
| State of Montana                | Governor John W. Bonner    |
| State of Nevada                 | Governor Charles Russell   |
| State of Oregon                 | Governor Douglas McKay     |
| State of Utah                   | Governor J. Bracken Lee    |
| State of Washington             | Governor Arthur B. Langlie |
| State of Wyoming                | Governor Frank A. Barrett  |

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

|                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture       | Mr. John L. Emerson              |
| Department of the Army          | Mr. Roy W. Scheufele             |
| Department of Commerce          | Mr. V. B. Stanbery               |
|                                 | Mr. Ralph W. Sullivan, Alternate |
| Department of the Interior      | Mr. Arthur M. Piper              |
| Federal Power Commission        | Mr. Daniel J. Fee                |
| Federal Security Agency         | Mr. Robert R. Harris             |
|                                 | Mr. Wm. Q. Kehr, Alternate       |
| Bonneville Power Administration | Mr. Erwin C. Hamnum, Chairman    |
|                                 | Mr. P. Hetherton, Secretary      |
| State of Idaho                  | Mr. R. P. Parry                  |
|                                 | Mr. Myron Swendsen, Alternate    |
| State of Montana                | Mr. C. H. Raymond                |
| State of Oregon                 | Mr. Chas. E. Stricklin           |
| State of Washington             | Mr. Geo. R. Thompson             |
| State of Wyoming                | Mr. Earl Lloyd                   |

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Long-term plans for conservation and development of land, water, and power resources in the Pacific Northwest obviously must be related to the size and needs of the future population. Population projections for the Region and its states therefore merit intensive study and forethought.

The unexpected reversal of the down-trend of birth rates during the 1940's and the continuation of high birth rates into the 1950's have greatly enlarged the population outlook for the Nation and the Pacific Northwest. Most of the forecasts of national and regional populations in 1960 and future years made prior to 1950 are too low and should be revised upward.

### Why This Report

This report aims to help the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee establish projections of the populations of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and the Pacific Northwest Region<sup>a/</sup> in 1960 and 1975, and to encourage their adoption by agencies represented on the Committee and by others using such projections.

To accomplish this, the report

1. Describes the preliminary population projections for the Nation and for the P.N.W. states and Region to 1960, and 1975 recently furnished to the Committee by the Census Bureau, and the methods by which they were derived.
2. Shows the approximate amounts of natural increase and of net migration into Washington, Oregon, and Idaho indicated by these preliminary projections, and compares them with natural increases and net migrations in the 1920-1950 decades.
3. Analyzes the principal factors affecting natural increase and net migration in the Region and the probable effects of these factors on population growth in the Pacific Northwest states.
4. Appraises the preliminary projections provided by the Census Bureau and shows where and why they should be modified.

---

<sup>a/</sup> The term Pacific Northwest Region here means the area covered by the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho and the eleven counties of Montana west of the Continental Divide. The small, sparsely populated sections of Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada in the Columbia River Basin, are not included in the figures shown herein.

5. Recommends low, medium, and high population projections for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and the Pacific Northwest Region in 1960 and 1975 for adoption by the Committee.

### Findings And Conclusions

Barring some unpredictable disaster, the population of the Region should continue to increase more rapidly than the national population for a long time to come.

The main reason for its higher-than-national rate of population growth is continual net migration into the Pacific Northwest. Each decade--1880-1950--net migration has been the principal source of population increase in Washington and Oregon. This in-migration, in turn, is both a cause and an effect of the relatively more rapid development of natural resources and expansion of industry and business in those states than in the Nation.

The factors and conditions that have induced net migration into the Region are still influential and should continue to induce net in-movement of population.

Natural increase, however, was the largest source of population growth in Idaho in each of the last three decades. It also is expected to provide most of the population gain to 1975 in that state.

The rate of population growth in the Pacific Northwest will be determined primarily by (1) future levels of national economic activity and (2) the rate of economic expansion in the Pacific Northwest relative to that of the Nation. Because the economy of the Region is so highly dependent on development and use of its natural resources, the speed with which its water, power, and land resources are further conserved and developed will have a major influence on its rate of population increase.

The population projections for the Pacific Northwest Region and States to 1960 and 1975 recommended herein attempt to reflect the potentialities for economic expansion in the Region and the effects of long-term plans for conservation and development of natural resources on population growth.

Because of their now larger populations, natural increase is expected to provide higher proportions of population growth in Washington and Oregon than in the past. If birth rates remain at high levels, natural increase may provide the bulk of the population gains in Washington and Oregon during 1950-1960 and 1960-1975.

Also, while numerical population gains (including net migration) in these two states in future decades may exceed their unprecedented numerical growth during 1940-1950, the larger base figures from which future percentage increases must be computed will probably reduce their rates of growth below those of the World War II decade.

Analysis of the population projections recently prepared by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce led to the following conclusions.

The published high projection of 180,276,000 for the national population in 1960, and the preliminary high projection of 225,310,000 in 1975 represent reasonable high forecasts. The published low projection of 161,679,000 in 1960 and the preliminary low projection of 165,616,000 in 1975, however, assume unprecedented declines in national birth rates and are below the lowest figures now expected.

The Census Bureau high and low projections to 1960 for the States of Washington and Oregon represent reasonable and acceptable ranges for population increases during the current decade. The Bureau's low projection of 643,000 for the State of Idaho in 1960, however, appears too small, and a projection of 664,000 is recommended as a probable low figure.

Moreover, in establishing the probable high projection for the Pacific Northwest Region in 1960, the low projection for Idaho should be combined with the high projections for Washington, Oregon, and the 11 western Montana counties, for reasons stated in the text. Likewise, in establishing the low projection for the population of the Region in 1960, the high forecast for Idaho should be combined with the low projections for the other areas.

The Census Bureau preliminary projections for Washington, Oregon, and the Region in 1975 all appear too low. The preliminary low and medium projections for Idaho in 1975 also appear too low.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that

1. The Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee adopt the range indicated by the low and high projections for 1960 and 1975 (shown in Table 5 and repeated below) as the expected range for population growth in the Pacific Northwest. The recommended low and high projections, together with recommended medium projections are as follows:

|             | P.N.W.<br>Region | Washington       | Oregon           | Idaho          | 11 Montana<br>Counties |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <u>1960</u> |                  |                  |                  |                |                        |
| Low         | 5,450,000        | <u>2,709,000</u> | <u>1,831,000</u> | <u>664,000</u> | <u>193,000</u>         |
| Medium      | 5,650,000        | <u>2,837,000</u> | <u>1,918,000</u> | <u>692,000</u> | <u>203,000</u>         |
| High        | 5,941,000        | <u>3,020,000</u> | <u>2,041,000</u> | <u>717,000</u> | <u>216,000</u>         |
| <u>1975</u> |                  |                  |                  |                |                        |
| Low         | 6,172,000        | 3,104,000        | 2,156,000        | 724,000        | <u>188,000</u>         |
| Medium      | 7,367,000        | 3,750,000        | 2,591,000        | 810,000        | <u>216,000</u>         |
| High        | 8,572,000        | 4,395,000        | 3,026,000        | <u>895,000</u> | <u>256,000</u>         |

Underscored figures are same as those of the Census Bureau.

2. In planning for expansion of facilities and services to 1960 and 1975, each agency select the particular figure or figures within the expected range shown above that it deems best suited to its purposes.

In absence of justifiable reasons for selecting higher or lower figures within the probable range, it is urged that the recommended medium projections for 1960 and 1975 be used where a single figure projection is desired. It is recognized, however, that the adoption uniformly by all agencies of the single-figure medium projections shown above might not serve their varying requirements for population projections, for reasons explained in the text.

3. In absence of information indicating the desirability of other procedures, projections required for intermediate years be obtained by straight-line statistical interpolation from the recommended projections for the periods 1950-1960 and 1960-1975.
4. The recommended population projections be reviewed in 1955 and revised at that time in light of further information that may then be available with respect to factors and conditions affecting population growth, 1955-1975, in the Pacific Northwest.

#### The Projections Are For A New Kind Of Population Group

The 1950 and earlier census figures reported in general the number of people, including military personnel, resident in an area at the time the census was taken.

All the population projections presented herein, however, represent the resident civilian population of the designated area on the forecast date plus members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into the armed services, irrespective

of where they may be stationed on the forecast date. Hence, the projected figures exclude all military personnel who may be in the area on the forecast date, except those persons who were residents of the area when they entered the armed forces.

Thus, in comparing the projected population with the population of the area that will be reported by the 1960 Census, the number of persons in military service stationed in the area in April 1960 should be deducted from the reported total population, and to this reduced figure the number of former residents of the area serving in the armed forces on April 1960 should be added.

Although the projected populations for the Pacific Northwest Region and states are for a somewhat different group than the population figures reported in the Census of Population, they eliminate the uncertainties involved in forecasting the future size of the Nation's armed forces and the internal and external distribution of those forces. In general, they represent the number of persons who may be considered as legal residents of the area. Projections of this type of resident population were first published in 1944 by the California State Reconstruction And Reemployment Commission, and have since been adopted by the Census Bureau.