Overview

- Key Demographic Changes in America
  - Population growth
  - Changing age structure
  - High immigration
  - Increasing racial and ethnic diversity
  - Changes in family and household structure

- Impact of Changes
  - Policy Challenges
  - Demographic Opportunities

- Potential of the ACS
The United States Has Been Growing Faster Than Expected


Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Natural Increase Still Accounts for 60% or More of Population Growth in the U.S.

Percent of U.S. population growth due to natural increase and net migration, 1980-2007

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
But Net Immigration is an Important Source of Growth for Some Groups

Number in thousands, from 2008 to 2009

- White non-Hispanic: 2,190 births, 1,984 deaths, 216 net immigration
- Hispanic: 1,101 births, 1,064 deaths, 37 net immigration
- Black: 661 births, 282 deaths, 379 net immigration
- Asian: 194 births, 146 deaths, 48 net immigration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Latino Women Average about Three Children—More Than Any Other Racial or Ethnic Group.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.
The Age Profile of the U.S. Population Has Changed, from 1967 ...

United States population by age and sex, 1967

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
United States population by age and sex, 2005

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Into the Future

United States population by age and sex, 2030 (projected)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
The Pyramid in the U.S. Contrasts Sharply with the Current Pyramid in Germany

The Contrast Will Be Even More Striking By 2050

Population by age and sex, Germany, 2050 (if fertility and net migration remain at current levels)

Source: Population Reference Bureau projections.
In the U.S., the Number of People Ages 65 and Older Will More Than Double By 2050.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
By 2050, One in Five Americans Will Be Ages 65 and Older.

Percent of U.S. Population in Selected Age Groups: 1970-2050

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
By 2030, there will only be three working-age adults for every person age 65 or older.

Elderly Support Ratio: Number of persons ages 18-64 per person ages 65+

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
In One in Six Counties, the Share of the Population Ages 65+ is Already 20 Percent.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Almost One in Three Counties Already Has An Elderly Support Ratio of 3 or Less.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Even in Our Aging Population, Children Will Still Outnumber the Elderly through 2050.

Percent of Total Population: 1950-2050

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Importance of Immigration

- Significant component of U.S. population growth
  - Directly in numbers
  - Indirectly through higher fertility

- Has accounted for 40% of population growth on an annual basis

- Accounted for 55% of growth from 1967 to 2006

- Contributes to increasing diversity
The Number of Foreign-Born has Reached an All-Time High, but the Percent Is Lower Than It Was in 1910.

Number and Percent Foreign-Born: 1980-2008

In 1990, almost half of all U.S. counties had less than 1% foreign-born, and only one-tenth had 5% or more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
By 2000, one-fourth of U.S. counties had less than 1% foreign-born, and one in five had 5% or more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Twelve States Have Above Average Shares of Persons Speaking a Language Other than English at Home

Percent of people 5 years and older by language spoken at home and English ability, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Spoke language other than English at home</th>
<th>Spoke English Not Well or Not at All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Total</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 ACS
The United States Will Continue to Become More Racially and Ethnically Diverse.

Percent of U.S. Population by Race and Ethnicity:
At 300 Million and 400 Million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>AT 300 MILLION (2007)</th>
<th>AT 400 MILLION (2039)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Alone*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American Alone*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander Alone*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native Alone*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (of any race)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes Hispanics.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
The U.S. Population Is Now Projected to Reach Majority Minority by 2043.

Percent of U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity: 1980-2050

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Ten Percent of U.S. Counties Have Already Reached Majority-Minority Status.

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Minorities Make Up at Least 50 Percent of the Youth Population in One in Six Counties Nationwide.

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
By 2030, More Than Half of all Youth Will Be Members of a Racial or Ethnic Minority.

Percent of Youth Ages 15-24, United States: 2008, 2030, and 2050

*Non-Hispanic. Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
The Number and Share of All Children Who Are Hispanic or Latino Is Growing Rapidly.

Number and Percent of Children Who Are Hispanic or Latino: 1990-2030

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
In 1990, Latino Children Were Primarily Concentrated in the Southwest and Florida

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Decennial Census.
Today, Latinos Make Up an Increasing Share of Children in the Midwest and Southeast
Black and Hispanic Children Are Three Times More Likely to Be Poor Than White Children.


Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.
High School Dropout Rates Are Declining, but Remain Higher Among Hispanic Youth.
College Enrollment Is Lower Among Black and Hispanic Youth.


- **ENROLLED** (College or Graduate School)
  - Non-Hispanic White: Male 41, Female 49
  - Black: Male 29, Female 39
  - Hispanic: Male 23, Female 33

- **EMPLOYED** (Including Armed Forces)
  - Non-Hispanic White: Male 65, Female 65
  - Black: Male 46, Female 53
  - Hispanic: Male 56, Female 67

Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey.
College Completion is Rising Among Blacks and Hispanics

There is Still a Sizeable Gap in Higher Education For Blacks and Hispanics

Percent of Adults Ages 25 and older Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

- Hispanic: 10% (2000), 13% (2008)
- AIAN: 12% (2000), 13% (2008)
The Current Generation Gap in Racial-Ethnic Diversity Will Gradually Decrease by 2050


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Age 18</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18 to 64</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65 and Older</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Delays in First Marriage are Increasing for Women

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Delays in First Marriage are Increasing Even More for Men
Household Composition has Changed Substantially in the Last Four Decades

Percent distribution of U.S. households by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married couples with children</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couples without children</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parents with children</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living alone</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nonfamily</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 and 2000 censuses, 2008 ACS
There are Important Differences in Family Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity

Racial and Ethnic Differences in Family and Household Characteristics, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent currently married</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent never married</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of births to unmarried women</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Type (percent)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couples with children</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single mothers with children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living alone</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 and 2000 censuses, 2008 ACS, and National Center for Health Statistics
Challenges of an Aging Population

- Size and geographic location of the older population are not the only things that matter

- Future characteristics of the older population are important for policy decisions
  - Health status
  - Employment status
  - Living arrangements
  - Kinship networks
The Share of U.S. Adults and Children Who Are Overweight Has Risen Dramatically.

Percent of Adults Ages 20-74 and Children Who Are Overweight or Obese, United States: 1960s to 2000s

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2006*: Table 73.
In the United States, Obesity Rates Are Highest Among Adults in Their Late 50s and Early 60s.

Percent of Men and Women Ages 20 and Older Who Are Obese, United States, by Age: 2001-2004

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2006*: Table 73.
Trends in Disability

- Disability rates among Medicare enrollees age 65+ declined from 1984 through 1999, but have been increasing since 2000.

- Increasing disability rates combined with the large number of baby boomers could mean shortages of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities in the future.
Both older men and older women are working more.

Almost half of college-educated boomer men expect to work full-time after age 65.

That holds true for baby boomer women as well.

Percent of women ages 51-56 expecting to work full-time after age 65

Changes in Family Patterns May Result in Less Availability of Family Caregivers in U.S.

- High rates of divorce.
- Increasing cohabitation and nonmarital childbearing.
- Blended families.
Entitlement Programs Have Helped to Reduce Poverty Among the Older Population.


Source: PRB analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.
In One-Third of U.S. Counties, at Least 25 Percent of Children Live in Poverty.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.
Social Security and Medicare Expenditures in U.S. Are Projected to Reach 15% of GDP by 2050.

Source: A Summary of the 2009 Annual Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund Reports.

- Children will still outnumber the older population through 2050.

- The gap in poverty rates between children and the older population has been increasing.

- Will escalating costs of Social Security and Medicare force cutbacks in programs that improve the well-being of children?
Challenges of Increasing Diversity

- Impact of immigration is felt in more communities across the U.S.
- Growing share of children with limited English ability presents new challenges for public school systems
- Minorities still have higher rates of poverty and lower levels of education
Demographic Opportunities

- Future elderly will be better educated
- Labor force participation among those 65+ has increased and could help to offset declining elderly support ratio
- Increasing the future productive capacity of today’s children can help to offset costs of an aging society
Can the ACS Contribute to Redistricting?

- Replacement for Census long form
- Provides demographic, housing, social, and economic data every year instead of once every 10 years
- Provides data on citizenship, language spoken at home, and English ability
- Estimates must be combined from multiple years for reliable small area data
# Release Schedule for ACS Data

|-----------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

*Five-year estimates will be available for areas as small as census tracts and block groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
ACS Caveats

- The 2005-2009 estimates will be in Census 2000 geography

- Standard errors for ACS estimates will be larger than for comparable long-form estimates
For More Information:

Linda A. Jacobsen
ljacobsen@prb.org

Visit the PRB Website
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