America Is Changing

National Conference of State Legislatures

August 15, 2013

Atlanta, GA
• Race and Immigration
• Family, Marriage and Gender
• Young and Old
Share of U.S. Population Growth by Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2010

92% of U.S. population growth between 2000 and 2010 was among non-whites.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau data
Meet the New Immigrants: Asians Overtake Hispanics (% of immigrants, by year of arrival, 2000-2010)

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Decennial Census and American Community Surveys (ACS) Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files
Three Great Waves of Immigrants (% of total)

Northern Europe Wave, 1840-1889 (14 million)
- European: 88%
- Latin American: 12%

Southern/Eastern Europe Wave, 1890-1919 (18 million)
- European: 88%
- Latin American: 33%

Modern Wave, 1965-Present (40 million+)
- European: 12%
- Latin American: 50%
- Asian: 28%

Notes: Immigrants from Canada and other areas not shown.
‘Immigrant Stock’ Share of U.S. Population, Actual and Projected, 1900-2050 (%)

U.S Labor Force is Growing More Diverse

- Hispanics will account for 74% of the growth in the labor force from 2010 to 2020.

- Immigrants and their children will account for 90% of the growth of the labor force from 2010 to 2050.
  —Projection from Pew Research Center
The Changing Face of America, 1960-2060
(% of the total population)

Interrace Trend, 1960-2010
(% of marriages involving spouses of a different race or ethnicity from each other)

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS) Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files
Interrace Marriage Rates, by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 (% of newlyweds married to someone of a different race/ethnicity)

- White: 9.4%
- Black: 17.1%
- Hispanic: 25.7%
- Asian: 27.7%

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files
Do You Think of Obama as Black or Mixed Race? (% saying…)

Source: Pew Research Center, Oct. 28-Nov. 30, 2009
Current Marital Status, 1960-2011 (%)

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.
Share of Births to Unmarried Women, by Race and Ethnicity (%)

Mother as the Sole or Primary Provider: 1960-2011
(\% based on households with children under 18)

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Decennial Census and American Community Surveys (ACS) Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) files
Every day for the next 18 years, 10,000 Baby Boomers will turn 65.

Between now and 2050, the number of senior citizens will double—to about 84 million.

— Pew Research Center projections, based on Census data
Total Dependency Ratio, Actual and Projected: 1960–2050
(Children and older adults per 100 persons of working age)

Notes: Working ages are 18 to 64 years. Elderly are ages 65 and older. Projections for 2005–2050 indicated by broken line.
Source: Pew Research Center, 2008

Note: Elderly are ages 65 and older. Projections for 2005–2050 indicated by broken line.
Source: Pew Research Center, 2008
Work Because You Need To? It Depends On Your Age

Ages 18-64
- Need the money: 49
- Want to work: 20
- Both: 31

65 and older
- Need the money: 17
- Want to work: 54
- Both: 27

Source: Pew Social & Demographic Trends, 2009
Share of Households in Poverty by Age of Householder, 1967-2010 (%)

Median Net Worth by Age of Householder, 1984 and 2011
(in 2011 dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Householder</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 35</td>
<td>$12,081</td>
<td>$6,676</td>
<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>$114,877</td>
<td>$170,516</td>
<td>+48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rising Share of Young Adults Living with Parents (% of adults ages 18 to 31 in each arrangement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Living at home of parent(s)</th>
<th>Married head/spouse of head</th>
<th>Other independent living arrangement</th>
<th>Living alone</th>
<th>Living with other kin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of Survey of Income and Program Participation data
• In 1960, the federal government spent the same, per capita, on children and seniors.
• Today, the federal government spends $6.66 on seniors for every $1 it spends on children.

— Pew Research Center analysis of Urban Institute study, based on Budget of the U.S. government
The Young/Old Voting Gap, 1972-2012
(% voting for Democratic candidate)
