

Chapter 2

Historic and Projected Patterns of Population and Household Change in the United States

Given the demographic emphasis of this work, and the premises noted in the previous chapter that understanding demographic, and related household, and other patterns of change are critical to understanding the socioeconomic characteristics and related public service use for the future of the United States, it is important to examine recent demographic history and the historical change in households in the United States. In this chapter, we first examine population change, the demographic processes responsible for such change (i.e., fertility, mortality and migration), and the status and recent and projected change in key demographic characteristics. We then examine the characteristics and composition of households and of the change in households that has occurred in recent decades.

Because of the numerous demographic and household characteristics that may affect socioeconomic factors, no comprehensive analysis of all such characteristics is possible and thus the examination is selective of those that we believe have the largest impact on aggregate patterns of change in socioeconomic factors and public and private sector service use. Finally, we utilize United States Census Bureau projections of the U.S. population and our derived projections of households based on demographic change through 2060. This analysis provides the basis for delineating the nature of future, demographically impacted, socioeconomic and public service related demand for the United States. The chapter thus provides an examination of critical demographic and household components used in the remainder of the analysis presented in this work.

2.1 Historic Patterns of Population Change

The United States has shown rapid population growth throughout its history. As is evident in the data in Table 2.1, in only three decades, the 1930s (the period of the Great Depression), the 1980s, and the period from 2000 to 2010, has population growth been less than 10%. The major source of growth has been natural increase

Table 2.1 Population change in the United States by components of change, 1790–2010

Year	Total population	Population change	Total immigrants	Total natural increase	Percent population change	Percent of population change due to	
						Immigration	Natural increase
1790	3,929,214	—	—	—	—	—	—
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	—	—	35.1	—	—
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	—	—	36.4	—	—
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	—	—	33.1	—	—
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	132,237	3,095,330	33.5	4.1	95.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	553,567	3,649,866	32.7	13.2	86.8
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,498,815	4,623,608	35.9	24.5	75.5
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,760,469	5,490,976	35.6	33.5	66.5
1870	39,818,449	8,375,128	2,139,652	6,235,566	26.6	25.5	74.5
1880	50,155,783	10,337,334	2,759,650	7,577,684	26.0	26.7	73.3
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,248,079	7,543,852	25.5	41.0	59.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,692,612	9,354,249	20.7	28.3	71.7
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,350,637	7,627,054	21.0	52.3	47.7
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	6,194,488	7,543,866	14.9	45.1	54.9
1930	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,248,435	12,815,991	16.1	24.9	75.1
1940	131,669,275	8,894,229	656,639	8,237,590	7.2	7.4	92.6
1950	151,325,790	19,656,515	901,216	18,755,299	14.9	4.6	95.4
1960	179,323,175	27,997,385	2,503,320	25,494,065	18.5	8.9	91.1
1970	203,302,031	23,978,856	3,240,731	20,738,125	13.4	13.5	86.5
1980	226,545,805	23,243,774	4,375,330	18,868,444	11.4	18.8	81.2
1990	248,709,873	22,164,068	6,583,679	15,580,389	9.8	29.7	70.3
2000	281,421,906	32,712,033	11,876,667	20,835,366	13.2	36.3	63.7
2010	308,745,538	27,323,632	10,356,331	16,967,301	9.7	37.9	62.1

Source: Murdock 1995; Martin et al. 2012; Murphy et al. 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, 2011; and U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2012, Yearbook of immigration statistics

Note: Immigration statistics were not systematically collected prior to 1820, thus components of population change were not computed until the 1820–1830 period

(the excess of births relative to deaths). In fact, in only one decade, the decade from 1900 to 1910, did the percentage of growth from immigration exceed that from natural increase. Despite this, immigration has been an important source of growth in virtually all decades and is expected to be an important source of growth in the future (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). Only in the two decades when the United States first began to count immigrants separately, in the decade of the 1930s when the Great Depression impacted the country, and the 1940s when the nation was involved in World War II, has immigration been less than one million persons per decade. Immigration was numerically largest in the decades preceding and directly following 1900 and exceeded 10 million in each of the last two decades (from 1990 to 2000 and from 2000 to 2010). In sum, the United States population history has been one of continuous and rapid growth from both natural increase and net migration.

Latin America and Asia have dominated the immigration streams to the United States (see Table 2.2). In every decade since data on migration origins were first identified, beginning in 1820 through 1959, Europe accounted for more than 50% of all immigrants. Beginning in the 1960s, Latin America, and by the 1970s Asia also became a larger source of immigrants than Europe (Martin 2013:6). Beginning in the 1970s, Asia and Latin America together accounted for more than 70% of all immigrants to the United States. Although many people from the United States tend

Table 2.2 Immigration into the United States by period and area of origin of immigrants, 1820–2012

Time period	Number of immigrants	Percent by area of origin					
		Europe	Canada	Asia	Latin America	Africa	Other
1820–1829	128,502	77.5	1.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	15.0
1830–1839	538,381	78.5	2.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	15.6
1840–1849	1,427,337	95.9	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6
1850–1859	2,814,554	93.2	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.5
1860–1869	2,081,261	90.3	5.7	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.8
1870–1879	2,742,137	82.1	11.8	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.4
1880–1889	5,248,568	88.4	9.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1
1890–1899	3,694,294	96.8	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.4
1900–1909	8,202,388	92.3	1.5	3.7	1.9	0.1	0.5
1910–1919	6,347,380	78.5	11.2	4.2	5.7	0.1	0.3
1920–1929	4,295,510	59.6	22.1	3.0	14.9	0.1	0.3
1930–1939	699,375	63.5	23.3	2.8	9.7	0.3	0.4
1940–1949	856,608	55.2	18.8	4.0	19.6	0.8	1.6
1950–1959	2,499,268	56.2	14.1	5.4	22.7	0.5	1.1
1960–1969	3,213,749	35.3	13.5	11.2	38.6	0.7	0.7
1970–1979	4,248,203	19.5	4.2	33.1	40.6	1.7	0.9
1980–1989	6,244,379	10.7	2.5	38.3	40.6	2.3	5.6
1990–1999	9,775,398	13.8	2.0	29.3	50.6	3.5	0.8
2000–2009	10,299,430	13.1	2.3	33.7	40.8	7.4	2.7
2010–2012	3,136,296	8.7	1.9	40.3	38.3	9.5	1.3

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of immigration statistics, 2012

to see Asian and Latin American immigration as a recent phenomenon, these sources have dominated immigration to the United States for more than 40 years.

Table 2.3 shows key characteristics of the three demographic processes that lead to demographic change. The top panel of this table shows data on patterns of fertility since 1940. The total fertility rate (TFR) is often used as a summary measure of fertility relative to population replacement. A total fertility rate of 2.1 births per female is the average number of births necessary for a replacement level of fertility

Table 2.3 Birth, death, and net migration measures for the United States, 1940–2010

Fertility measures			
Year	Crude birth rate	General fertility rate	Total fertility rate
1940	19.4	79.9	2.3
1950	24.1	106.2	3.1
1960	23.7	118.8	3.7
1970	18.4	87.9	2.5
1980	15.9	68.4	1.8
1990	16.7	71.1	2.1
2000	14.4	65.9	2.1
2010	13.0	64.1	1.9
Mortality measures			
Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Life expectancy at birth
1940	10.8	54.9	62.9
1950	9.6	33.0	68.2
1960	9.5	27.0	69.7
1970	9.5	21.4	70.8
1980	8.7	12.9	73.7
1990	8.6	9.2	75.4
2000	8.5	6.9	76.8
2010	8.0	6.2	78.7
Migration measures			
Year ending	Annual number of immigrants	Period	Percent of the population involved in internal migration
1940	70,756	—	—
1950	249,187	1950–1951	5.6
1960	265,798	1960–1961	6.3
1970	438,000	1970–1971	6.5
1980	530,639	1980–1981	6.2
1990	656,111	1990–1991	6.1
2000	849,807	2000–2001	5.6
2010	1,042,625	2010–2011	3.6

Source: Martin et al. 2012; Murphy et al. 2013; U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of immigration statistics 2012; and U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b

(that is a level that replaces the woman and her mate [adjusting for mortality rates for females of reproductive age]) to exist in a nation or other geographic area (Coale 1986; Smallwood and Chamberlain 2005). The data in this panel show that recent fertility levels reached their highest for women in reproductive ages (variously defined as women 15–49, 15–44, 10–44 or 10–49 years of age) in 1960 when the total fertility rate was 3.7 births per woman of reproductive age. The rate declined to 1.8 in 1980 and has been at replacement level or lower levels of fertility since then (see also Mather 2012; Martin et al. 2012).

The data on mortality in the middle panel show a relatively continuous decline in the crude death rate, a decline in the infant mortality rate, and an increase in life expectancy from 1940 through 2010 (Murphy et al. 2013). Mortality control has improved substantially over the past 70-plus years with life expectancy increasing by 15.8 years in just the last 20 years.

The third panel in Table 2.3 shows data on both immigration (from other countries) and internal migration (within the United States). The immigration data reinforce those shown in earlier tables indicating recent patterns of higher immigration while the data on internal migration indicate that from 1950 through 2000 internal migration involved between 5.6 and 6.5% of the population, then declined to 3.6% during the 2010–2011 period as the U.S. economy was still recovering from the economic downturn at the end of the 2000–2010 decade.

2.2 Selected Characteristics of the Population of the United States

The data in Tables 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6 provide a summary of key characteristics of the population of the United States. The data in Table 2.4 demonstrate that the population of the nation has become older in median age terms, largely as a result of decreased mortality. Whereas the median age was about 22.9 in 1900, it increased by roughly 14 years by 2010 to 37.2. This is a reflection of both decreased mortality and reduced patterns of fertility in the past few decades (thereby increasing the proportion of the old to the young). Similarly, because male survival rates (rates of longevity) are lower than those for females, the sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) has decreased.

The data in Table 2.5 indicate the recent racial/ethnic composition of the population. Because of substantial changes in procedures for the self-identification of racial/ethnic status, only data for the past three decades are shown. The data clearly show, however, that the nation is diversifying. The proportion of the population made up of nonHispanic Whites decreased by nearly 11.9% from 1990 to 2010, the proportion that was nonHispanic Black increased by 0.5%, the proportion that was Hispanic increased by 7.3%, and the proportion that was nonHispanic Asian and Other increased by 4.1%. When projected forward, current trends indicate that non-Hispanic Whites would represent less than one-half of the population by 2042 (see U.S. Bureau of the Census 2012a and Table 2.7).

Table 2.4 Median age and sex ratio in the United States, 1900–2010

Year	Median age	Sex ratio
1900	22.9	104.4
1910	24.1	106.0
1920	25.3	104.0
1930	26.5	102.5
1940	29.0	100.7
1950	30.1	98.6
1960	29.5	97.1
1970	28.1	94.8
1980	30.0	94.5
1990	32.9	95.1
2000	35.3	96.3
2010	37.2	96.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2002](#), [2011](#)

The data in Table [2.6](#) further indicate that households in the United States are changing toward smaller households. The average persons per household declined from 3.35 in 1960 to 2.58 by 2010. Similarly while the number of one-person households was only 13.1% of all households in 1960, one-person households made up 26.7% of all households in 2010. Households with one or two people were 40.9% of all households in 1960 but 59.5% in 2010. On the other hand, the number of households with four or more persons was 40.2% of all households in 1960 but 24.4% of all households in 2010. The last half-century has shown substantial change in the size of American households.

2.3 Projections of the Population of the United States

Tables [2.7](#), [2.8](#), [2.9](#), [2.10](#), and [2.11](#) show data from projections of the population of the United States released by the United States Census Bureau in 2012. As shown in Table [2.7](#), the total population of the United States is projected to vary from 308,745,538 in 2010 to 398,160,495 in 2060 under the low growth scenario, increase to 420,267,733 by 2060 under the middle projection scenario, and to be 442,374,373 in 2060 under the high growth scenario. These are numerical increases of 89,414,957 under the low growth scenario, 111,522,195 under the middle projection scenario, and 133,628,835 under the high growth scenario. The projections shown in Table [2.7](#) suggests that the United States will continue to grow substantially in absolute terms

In terms of relative rates of growth, the population of the United States is likely to show substantially slower percentage growth in the future than in even the recent past. The nation showed its second slowest decennial growth in history from 2000

Table 2.5 United States population in 1990, 2000, and 2010, percent change in population for 1990–2000 and 2000–2010, and proportion of the population by race/ethnicity for 1990, 2000, and 2010

Race/ethnicity	Number			Percent change		Population proportion		
	1990	2000	2010	1990–2000	2000–2010	1990	2000	2010
NH ^a White	188,128,296	194,552,774	196,817,552	3.4	1.2	75.6	69.1	63.7
NH Black	29,216,293	33,947,837	37,685,848	16.2	11.0	11.7	12.1	12.2
Hispanic	22,354,059	35,305,818	50,477,594	57.9	43.0	9.0	12.5	16.4
NH Asian	9,011,225	17,615,477	23,764,544	95.5	34.9	3.6	6.3	7.7
Total	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	13.2	9.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [1991](#), [2001](#), [2011](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for nonHispanic persons in each category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

Table 2.6 Number and percentage of households by persons in the household and average household size for the United States, 1960–2010 (numbers in thousands)

Household size	1960		1970		1980		1990		2000		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One person	6,871	13.1	10,692	17.0	18,300	22.6	22,580	24.6	27,230	25.8	31,205	26.7
Two persons	14,616	27.8	18,129	28.8	25,300	31.3	29,454	32.0	34,418	32.6	38,243	32.8
Three persons	9,941	18.9	10,903	17.3	14,100	17.5	15,970	17.4	17,439	16.5	18,758	16.1
Four persons	9,277	17.6	9,935	15.8	12,700	15.7	13,860	15.1	14,973	14.2	15,625	13.4
Five or more	11,905	22.6	13,215	21.0	10,400	12.9	10,083	11.0	11,420	10.8	12,886	11.0
All households	52,610	100.0	62,874	100.0	80,800	100.0	91,947	100.0	105,480	100.0	116,716	100.0
Average persons per household	3.35	—	3.17	—	2.75	—	2.63	—	2.59	—	2.58	—

Source: Murdock 1995; U.S. Census Bureau, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 2.7 Population in the United States by race/ethnicity in 2000 and 2010 and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Year	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
Census					
2000	194,552,774	33,947,837	35,305,818	17,615,477	281,421,906
2010	196,817,552	37,685,848	50,477,594	23,764,544	308,745,538
Low scenario					
2020	199,118,409	41,648,248	63,310,300	28,730,878	332,807,835
2030	197,966,553	44,884,450	76,505,495	34,227,395	353,583,893
2040	192,169,027	47,548,405	90,358,651	39,745,063	369,821,146
2050	183,741,983	49,979,255	104,638,585	45,532,584	383,892,407
2060	175,473,820	52,349,393	118,879,806	51,457,476	398,160,495
Middle scenario					
2020	199,312,742	41,775,711	63,784,157	29,022,943	333,895,553
2030	198,817,220	45,451,967	78,654,856	35,547,099	358,471,142
2040	193,887,051	48,768,830	94,875,732	42,484,070	380,015,683
2050	186,334,175	51,987,965	111,731,705	49,749,524	399,803,369
2060	178,950,774	55,302,410	128,780,232	57,234,317	420,267,733
High scenario					
2020	199,507,071	41,903,150	64,257,970	29,314,877	334,983,068
2030	199,668,083	46,019,492	80,803,956	36,866,680	363,358,211
2040	195,606,135	49,989,284	99,391,381	45,223,080	390,209,880
2050	188,928,980	53,996,660	118,821,184	53,967,048	415,713,872
2060	182,432,253	58,255,367	138,674,230	63,012,523	442,374,373

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2001](#), [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

to 2010 (due in large part to the recession), a rate of just 9.7%. The only decade of slower growth was the period from 1930 to 1940 (the period of the Great Depression when the rate of growth was 7.2%). Even under the scenario of high growth (see Table 2.8), no decade would have growth exceeding 8.5% for any decade, and in the middle (preferred) scenario, growth would not exceed 8.1%, the rate of growth from 2010 to 2020. The remaining decades under the middle projection scenario would have rates of growth of 7.4% (2020–2030), 6.0% (2030–2040), 5.2% (2040–2050), and 5.1% (2050–2060). The United States will be a nation that is growing more slowly in the future than it was in the past.

What is also evident (see Table 2.8) is that growth would be nearly entirely due to increases in minority populations. The nonHispanic White population shows a decrease in every decade, except 2010–2020, in every projection scenario except the highest growth scenario, and even in this scenario the nonHispanic White population declines in all decennial periods starting in 2030. For the total projection period for all of the scenarios shown, the nonHispanic White population would decrease

Table 2.8 Percent change in the population in the United States by race/ethnicity from 2000 to 2010 and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Time period	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
2000–2010					
2000–2010	1.2	11.0	43.0	34.9	9.7
Low scenario					
2010–2020	1.2	10.5	25.4	20.9	7.8
2020–2030	–0.6	7.8	20.8	19.1	6.2
2030–2040	–2.9	5.9	18.1	16.1	4.6
2040–2050	–4.4	5.1	15.8	14.6	3.8
2050–2060	–4.5	4.7	13.6	13.0	3.7
2010–2060	–10.8	38.9	135.5	116.5	29.0
Middle scenario					
2010–2020	1.3	10.9	26.4	22.1	8.1
2020–2030	–0.2	8.8	23.3	22.5	7.4
2030–2040	–2.5	7.3	20.6	19.5	6.0
2040–2050	–3.9	6.6	17.8	17.1	5.2
2050–2060	–4.0	6.4	15.3	15.0	5.1
2010–2060	–9.1	46.8	155.1	140.8	36.1
High scenario					
2010–2020	1.4	11.2	27.3	23.4	8.5
2020–2030	0.1	9.8	25.7	25.8	8.5
2030–2040	–2.0	8.6	23.0	22.7	7.4
2040–2050	–3.4	8.0	19.5	19.3	6.5
2050–2060	–3.4	7.9	16.7	16.8	6.4
2010–2060	–7.3	54.6	248.3	165.2	43.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2001](#), [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

between 7.3 and 10.8% under the high, medium, and low growth scenarios, while growth in the nonHispanic Black population would be between 38.9 and 54.6%, growth in the Hispanic population is projected to be between 135.5 and 248.3%, and growth for the NonHispanic Asian population would be between 116.5 and 165.2%.

As a result of such changes, the 63.8% of the total population that was nonHispanic White in 2010 would be less than 50% in all scenarios by 2060 (see [Table 2.9](#)). The nonHispanic Black population would increase by between 0.9 and 1.0% from 2010 levels by 2060, making up between 13.1 and 13.2% of the total population; the Asian and Other population would increase between 5.2 and 6.5% to become between 12.9 and 14.2% of the population; and Hispanics that represented 16.3% of the population in 2010 would increase their percentage of the total population by between 13.6 and 15.0% and account for between 29.9 and 31.3% of the total population of the United States by 2060. Finally, the data in [Table 2.10](#) indicate that nonHispanic White populations shows declines under all scenarios, and all of the

Table 2.9 Percentage of the population by race/ethnicity in the United States for 2000 and 2010 and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Year	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
Census					
2000	69.1	12.1	12.5	6.3	100.0
2010	63.8	12.2	16.3	7.7	100.0
Low scenario					
2020	59.9	12.5	19.0	8.6	100.0
2030	56.0	12.7	21.6	9.7	100.0
2040	52.0	12.9	24.4	10.7	100.0
2050	47.8	13.0	27.3	11.9	100.0
2060	44.1	13.1	29.9	12.9	100.0
Middle scenario					
2020	59.7	12.5	19.1	8.7	100.0
2030	55.5	12.7	21.9	9.9	100.0
2040	51.0	12.8	25.0	11.2	100.0
2050	46.7	13.0	27.9	12.4	100.0
2060	42.6	13.2	30.6	13.6	100.0
High scenario					
2020	59.5	12.5	19.2	8.8	100.0
2030	55.0	12.7	22.2	10.1	100.0
2040	50.1	12.8	25.5	11.6	100.0
2050	45.4	13.0	28.6	13.0	100.0
2060	41.3	13.2	31.3	14.2	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2001](#), [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

growth in the population from 2010 to 2060 would be due to minority populations; the nonHispanic Black population would account for between 15.4 and 16.4% of the total population increase, Hispanic populations for between 66 and 76.5%, and nonHispanic Asians and others for between 29.4 and 31.0% of all population growth.

Due to the changes noted above, the age structure of the racial/ethnic group population would change substantially (see Table 2.11). Overall the total population would become older, with the percentage of all persons 65 years of age or older increasing over the projection period in all scenarios for all racial/ethnic groups, from between 5.5 and 15.8% for the Hispanic population from 16.4 to 29.0 for the nonHispanic White population, to between 9.1 and 21.4% of the total population for the nonHispanic Black population, and from 8.0 to 17.5% for nonHispanic Asians and Other population. Overall, the population of the United States would become older, with the percentage of the total population 65 years of age or older increasing from 13.0% in 2010 to between 21.3 and 22.6% in 2060.

Table 2.10 Number and percent of net change in the United States population due to each race/ethnicity group under alternative projection scenarios, 2010–2060

Race/ethnicity	Number	Percent
Low scenario		
NH ^a White	–21,343,732	–23.9
NH Black	14,663,545	16.4
Hispanic	68,402,212	76.5
NH Asian & Other	27,692,932	31.0
Total	89,414,957	100.0
Middle scenario		
NH ^a White	–17,866,778	–16.0
NH Black	17,616,562	15.8
Hispanic	78,302,638	70.2
NH Asian & Other	33,469,773	30.0
Total	111,522,195	100.0
High scenario		
NH ^a White	–14,385,299	–10.8
NH Black	20,569,519	15.4
Hispanic	88,196,636	66.0
NH Asian & Other	39,247,979	29.4
Total	133,628,835	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)
^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

The data in this chapter demonstrate that the population of the United States has shown reduced growth in recent decades and is likely to continue to do so in the future but in 2060 the United States would still have one of the largest populations of any nation in the world. The United States has also become older, with the proportion of its population that is 65 years of age or older likely to increase by roughly 9% from 2010 to 2060. The population would also become more diverse. The U. S. population would become a majority minority nation due in large part to an increase in the Hispanic population. These changes are likely to have significant impacts on the socioeconomic characteristics of the population and affect public and private service related demands in the coming years.

2.4 Historic and Projected Patterns of Household Change

In the last several decades, households in the United States have increased substantially and changed markedly (Jacobsen et al. [2012](#)). As shown in Table [2.12](#), the total number of households increased by nearly 24.8 million from 1990 to 2010, a total increase of 26.9%. As with population change, this increase was disproportionately due to growth in the minority population. The total number of households with

Table 2.11 U.S. Census Bureau projections of the percentage of the population in the United States by age and race/ethnicity for 2010 and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Year	Age group	NH* White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
2010 census						
2010	<18	20.2	27.4	33.9	29.3	24.0
2010	18–24	8.9	11.6	12.2	10.9	9.9
2010	25–44	24.9	27.4	31.2	30.0	26.7
2010	45–64	29.6	24.5	17.2	21.8	26.4
2010	65+	16.4	9.1	5.5	8.0	13.0
Low scenario						
2060	<18	16.4	21.0	26.3	25.0	21.1
2060	18–24	7.0	8.4	9.8	9.2	8.3
2060	25–44	23.0	25.6	26.9	26.4	24.9
2060	45–64	24.6	23.6	21.2	21.9	23.1
2060	65+	29.0	21.4	15.8	17.5	22.6
Middle scenario						
2060	<18	16.4	21.2	26.3	24.9	21.2
2060	18–24	7.0	8.4	9.9	9.2	8.4
2060	25–44	23.1	26.1	27.3	26.9	25.3
2060	45–64	24.7	23.6	21.3	22.2	23.2
2060	65+	28.8	20.7	15.2	16.8	21.9
High scenario						
2060	<18	16.4	21.4	26.4	24.9	21.4
2060	18–24	7.1	8.5	9.9	9.2	8.5
2060	25–44	23.3	26.2	27.7	27.2	25.6
2060	45–64	24.7	23.7	21.4	22.5	23.2
2060	65+	28.5	20.2	14.6	16.2	21.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011, 2012a

*NH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

a nonHispanic White householder (the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented) increased by 11.8% from 1990 to 2010, nonHispanic Black households increased by 38.3%, Hispanic households increased by 124.3%, and nonHispanic Asian and Other households increased by 205.1%. As a result of such changes, the percentage of all households with a nonHispanic White householder decreased from 80.2 in 1990 to 70.6% in 2010, while the percentage of all households that were nonHispanic Black increased from 10.8 to 11.8, the percentage of Hispanic households increased from 6.5 to 11.5, and the percentage of nonHispanic Asian and Other households increased from 2.5 to 6.1.

The data in Table 2.13 show that household size and forms have changed. For example, in 1980, 28.5% of all households were households with four or more persons, compared to 24.4% in 2010. On the other hand, the number of one-person

Table 2.12 Number and percentage of households and percent change in households in the United States by race/ethnicity of the householder, 1990–2010

Race/ethnicity	Number			Percent			Percent change		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
NH ^a White	73,633,749	79,093,136	82,333,080	80.2	75.1	70.6	7.4	4.1	11.8
NH Black	9,976,161	11,862,087	13,795,544	10.8	11.2	11.8	18.9	16.3	38.3
Hispanic	6,001,719	9,222,402	13,461,366	6.5	8.7	11.5	53.7	46.0	124.3
NH Asian & Other	2,335,782	5,302,476	7,126,302	2.5	5.0	6.1	127.0	34.4	205.1
Total	91,947,411	105,480,101	116,716,292	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.7	10.7	26.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [1991](#), [2001](#), [2011](#)
^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races.

households increased from 22.7 in 1980 to 26.7% of all households in 2010 and the number of two-person households from 31.3 to 32.8% of all households. In fact, the percentage of households in all household size categories of three or more decreased while the proportion of one- or two-person households increased. Households have become smaller.

The relative composition of all households has also changed. As shown in Table 2.13, the number of family households (households consisting of two or more people related by kinship, marriage, or adoption) decreased from 73.7 in 1980 to 66.4% of all households in 2010 while married-couple households decreased from 60.8 to 48.3% of all households. Female-householder households increased from 10.8% to 13.1% and male-householder households from 2.1% in 1980 to 5.0% in 2010. Nonfamily households (consisting of a single person or two or more unrelated persons living in the same housing unit) increased from 26.3% of all households in 1980 to 33.6% of all households in 2010.

The data in Table 2.13 verify the often-noted fact that American households are changing both in size and in form. The data in Table 2.14 provide projections of the number of households obtained by multiplying householder rates by race/ethnicity

Table 2.13 Number, percentage of, and percent change in households by size and type, 1980–2010

Size/type of household	Households				Percent change in number of households		
	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980–1990	1990–2000	2000–2010
Total households (in thousands)	80,776	91,947	105,480	116,716	13.8	14.7	10.7
Households by size							
One-person	22.7	24.6	25.8	26.7	23.4	20.6	14.6
Two-person	31.3	32.0	32.6	32.8	16.3	16.9	11.1
Three-person	17.5	17.4	16.5	16.1	13.0	9.2	7.6
Four-person	15.7	15.1	14.2	13.4	9.4	8.0	4.4
Five-person	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	2.1	12.1	8.7
Six-person	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	–8.7	14.6	16.7
Seven or more person	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	–10.3	15.9	23.0
Households by type							
Family	73.7	71.0	68.1	66.4	9.7	9.9	8.0
Married couple family	60.8	56.1	51.7	48.3	5.1	5.6	3.7
Female householder	10.8	11.6	12.2	13.1	22.2	21.2	18.2
Male householder	2.1	3.3	4.2	5.0	76.6	43.6	31.5
Nonfamily	26.3	29.0	31.9	33.6	25.5	26.5	16.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 2.14 Number of households in the United States by race/ethnicity of the householder and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Year	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
Low scenario					
2010	82,333,080	13,795,544	13,461,366	7,126,302	116,716,292
2020	86,400,183	16,217,526	18,042,508	8,920,336	129,580,553
2030	88,138,518	18,160,183	22,760,952	10,844,252	139,903,905
2040	86,939,619	19,738,132	27,752,527	12,819,996	147,250,274
2050	83,856,280	21,150,107	32,941,851	14,881,897	152,830,135
2060	80,831,785	22,529,219	38,254,850	17,017,725	158,633,579
Middle scenario					
2010	82,333,080	13,795,544	13,461,366	7,126,302	116,716,292
2020	86,468,741	16,262,093	18,168,502	9,009,401	129,908,737
2030	88,452,999	18,364,603	23,362,849	11,253,292	141,433,743
2040	87,603,182	20,188,859	29,063,515	13,682,913	150,538,469
2050	84,901,654	21,912,269	35,068,394	16,244,019	158,126,336
2060	82,290,325	23,680,466	41,317,810	18,933,911	166,222,512
High scenario					
2010	82,333,080	13,795,544	13,461,366	7,126,302	116,716,292
2020	86,537,296	16,306,643	18,294,429	9,098,379	130,236,747
2030	88,767,519	18,569,011	23,964,766	11,662,149	142,963,445
2040	88,266,744	20,639,595	30,374,618	14,545,635	153,826,592
2050	85,947,075	22,674,411	37,194,943	17,606,033	163,422,462
2060	83,749,225	24,831,700	44,380,547	20,850,098	173,811,570

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

to the projected population 15 years of age or older. The data in this table point to an increase (under the middle projection scenario) from 116,716,292 households in 2010 to 166,222,512 in 2060, an increase of 49,506,220 or 42.4% from 2010 to 2060 (see [Table 2.15](#)). As with population, this increase in the number of households represents a significant decline in the rate of growth in households. If the rate of growth in households from 1990 to 2010 prevailed from 2010 to 2060, the overall increase would be more than 67%. The household growth rate would decline. However, since these projections were completed using household formation rates from 2010, the decline is largely due to the underlying decrease in the projected rate of growth of the population.

The data in [Table 2.15](#) also show that just as with population the increase in the number of households would be largely dependent on the growth in minority households. Thus, only in 2010–2020 and 2020–2030 are there any increases in the number of nonHispanic White households, and these increases are substantially smaller (in percentage terms) than those for households from all other racial and ethnic

Table 2.15 Percent change in households in the United States by race/ethnicity of the householder and projected to 2060 under alternative projection scenarios

Period	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
Low scenario					
2010–2020	4.9	17.6	34.0	25.2	11.0
2020–2030	2.0	12.0	26.2	21.6	8.0
2030–2040	–1.4	8.7	21.9	18.2	5.3
2040–2050	–3.5	7.2	18.7	16.1	3.8
2050–2060	–3.6	6.5	16.1	14.4	3.8
2010–2060	–1.8	63.3	184.2	138.8	35.9
Middle scenario					
2010–2020	5.0	17.9	35.0	26.4	11.3
2020–2030	2.3	12.9	28.6	24.9	8.9
2030–2040	–1.0	9.9	24.4	21.6	6.4
2040–2050	–3.1	8.5	20.7	18.7	5.0
2050–2060	–3.1	8.1	17.8	16.6	5.1
2010–2060	–0.1	71.7	206.9	165.7	42.4
High scenario					
2010–2020	5.1	18.2	35.9	27.7	11.6
2020–2030	2.6	13.9	31.0	28.2	9.8
2030–2040	–0.6	11.2	26.7	24.7	7.6
2040–2050	–2.6	9.9	22.5	21.0	6.2
2050–2060	–2.6	9.5	19.3	18.4	6.4
2010–2060	1.7	80.0	229.7	192.6	48.9

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

groups. Only under the highest growth scenario is there an increase in the number of nonHispanic White households from 2010 to 2060. As shown in Table 2.15, under the middle projection scenario the number of nonHispanic White households decreases by 0.1% from 2010 to 2060 while the number of nonHispanic Black households increases by 71.7%, the number of Hispanic households increases by 206.9%, and the number of nonHispanic Asian and Other households increases by 165.7% from 2010 to 2060.

As a result of these changes, the proportion of all households that are minority households would increase substantially from 2010 to 2060 (see Table 2.16). The percentage of all households with a nonHispanic White householder would decrease (under the middle projection scenario) from 70.6% in 2010 to 49.5% in 2060 while increased proportions are evident for all minority populations. The percentage of nonHispanic Black households would increase from 11.8 to 14.2, the percentage of all households that are Hispanic would increase from 11.5 to 24.9, and the percentage of all households that are nonHispanic Asian and Other would increase from 6.1 to 11.4%.

Table 2.16 Percent of total households in the United States by race/ethnicity from 2010 to 2060 under alternative scenarios

Period	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
Low scenario					
2010	70.6	11.8	11.5	6.1	100.0
2020	66.7	12.5	13.9	6.9	100.0
2030	62.9	13.0	16.3	7.8	100.0
2040	59.1	13.4	18.8	8.7	100.0
2050	54.9	13.8	21.6	9.7	100.0
2060	51.0	14.2	24.1	10.7	100.0
Middle scenario					
2010	70.6	11.8	11.5	6.1	100.0
2020	66.6	12.5	14.0	6.9	100.0
2030	62.5	13.0	16.5	8.0	100.0
2040	58.2	13.4	19.3	9.1	100.0
2050	53.6	13.9	22.2	10.3	100.0
2060	49.5	14.2	24.9	11.4	100.0
High scenario					
2010	70.6	11.8	11.5	6.1	100.0
2020	66.5	12.5	14.0	7.0	100.0
2030	62.0	13.0	16.8	8.2	100.0
2040	57.4	13.4	19.7	9.5	100.0
2050	52.5	13.9	22.8	10.8	100.0
2060	48.2	14.3	25.5	12.0	100.0

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

When examined in terms of net change from 2010 to 2060 (see Table [2.17](#)), the proportion of change in households due to nonHispanic White households would decline by -0.1% while 20% of the increase would be due to growth in the number of nonHispanic Black households, 56.2% would be due to growth in the number of Hispanic households, and 23.9% to an increase in the number of nonHispanic Asian and Other households.

The data in Table [2.18](#) show that households would also come to have older householders. For example, in 2010, 22.2% of all householders were 65 years of age or older, by 2040, 33.4% of all householders, and by 2060, 34.2% of all householders would be 65 years of age or older. There would remain substantial differences in the age structures of minority households compared to nonHispanic White households. In 2010, 25.6% of nonHispanic White, 16.7% of nonHispanic Black, 11.1% of Hispanic, and 13.5% of nonHispanic Asian and Other households had a householder who was 65 years of age or older, but in 2060, 41.1% of nonHispanic White, 32.7% of nonHispanic Black, 25.4% of Hispanic, and 25.6% of nonHispanic Asian and Other households would have a householder who is 65 years of age or older. Members of all racial and ethnic populations are expected to age but minority

Table 2.17 Number and percent of net change in United States households due to each race/ethnicity group under alternative projection scenarios, 2010–2060

Race/ethnicity	Number	Percent
Low scenario		
NH ^a White	–1,501,295	–3.6
NH Black	8,733,675	20.8
Hispanic	24,793,484	59.2
NH Asian & Other	9,891,423	23.6
Total	41,917,287	100.0
Middle scenario		
NH ^a White	–42,755	–0.1
NH Black	9,884,922	20.0
Hispanic	27,856,444	56.2
NH Asian & Other	11,807,609	23.9
Total	49,506,220	100.0

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)
^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

households are expected to continue to be younger than nonHispanic White households.

The data in Table 2.19 show that the overall distribution of households by type is not expected to change substantially in terms of the total distribution of households between 2010 and 2060. However, there would continue to be substantial differences among racial and ethnic groups. For example, in 2010, 78.4% of Hispanics were in family households, as would be true for 76.2% of Hispanic households in 2060. These values would be 64.3 and 61.9% for nonHispanic Whites, 64.8 and 62.6% for nonHispanic Blacks, and 71.1 and 70.4% for nonHispanic Asians and Others. On the other hand, the percentages in nonfamily households were 21.6 in 2010 and 23.8 in 2060 for Hispanics, 35.7 and 38.1 for nonHispanic Whites, 35.2 and 37.4 for nonHispanic Blacks, and 28.9 and 29.6 for nonHispanic Asians and Others.

2.5 Summary

In this chapter we have examined the recent patterns of change in the number and characteristics of the population and households and presented and described projections of the number and characteristics of the projected future population and households of the United States. The analysis in this chapter indicates the following:

1. The population of the United States has shown continued growth and only during the depression of the 1930s, the 1980s, and the 2000 to 2010 decade was the decade rate of growth less than 10%.

Table 2.18 Percent of total households in the United States by age and race/ethnicity using the middle projection scenario

Year/age of householder	NH ^a White	NH Black	Hispanic	NH Asian & Other	Total
2010					
15–24	4.0	5.6	6.6	5.7	4.6
25–34	13.4	17.3	23.2	20.3	15.4
35–44	16.2	20.4	25.6	23.3	18.2
45–54	21.2	22.6	20.9	21.6	21.3
55–64	19.6	17.4	12.6	15.6	18.3
65–74	13.0	9.8	6.6	8.1	11.6
75–84	8.8	5.2	3.5	4.1	7.5
85+	3.8	1.7	1.0	1.3	3.1
2020					
15–24	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.0
25–34	13.5	18.5	20.6	19.4	15.5
35–44	14.7	18.0	23.3	21.8	16.8
45–54	15.9	17.9	20.8	19.8	17.1
55–64	20.2	19.4	15.5	16.3	19.2
65–74	17.9	13.8	8.8	11.1	15.7
75–84	10.1	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.4
85+	4.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.3
2040					
15–24	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.7	3.7
25–34	11.4	14.5	18.0	17.4	13.6
35–44	14.0	17.4	20.7	20.3	16.3
45–54	16.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	17.5
55–64	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.5
65–74	15.6	14.1	12.0	11.8	14.3
75–84	16.2	11.1	7.3	7.8	13.1
85+	8.2	4.0	2.3	3.1	6.0
2060					
15–24	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.4	3.4
25–34	11.1	13.6	16.2	16.1	13.3
35–44	14.0	17.0	19.4	19.5	16.5
45–54	14.8	16.6	18.7	18.6	16.5
55–64	16.1	16.7	15.9	15.8	16.1
65–74	17.5	17.0	12.8	12.8	15.7
75–84	14.3	10.5	8.7	8.6	11.7
85+	9.3	5.2	3.9	4.2	6.8

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011](#), [2012a](#)

^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

Table 2.19 Number and percentage of households in the United States by type of household and race/ethnicity of the householder in 2010 and projected for 2060 under the middle projection scenario

Household type	NH ^a White		NH Black		Hispanic		NH Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010										
Family households	52,977,468	64.3	8,934,833	64.8	10,557,925	78.4	5,068,070	71.1	77,538,296	66.4
Married-couple family:	42,087,655	51.1	3,917,181	28.4	6,742,765	50.1	3,762,776	52.8	56,510,377	48.4
With own children	15,669,198	19.0	1,742,097	12.6	4,206,967	31.3	1,970,006	27.6	23,588,268	20.2
Without own children	26,418,457	32.1	2,175,084	15.8	2,535,798	18.8	1,792,770	25.2	32,922,109	28.2
Other family	10,889,813	13.2	5,017,652	36.4	3,815,160	28.3	1,305,294	18.3	21,027,919	18.0
Male householder, spouse absent	3,292,569	4.0	866,122	6.3	1,226,466	9.1	392,413	5.5	5,777,570	5.0
With own children	1,605,555	2.0	399,523	2.9	627,517	4.7	156,829	2.2	2,789,424	2.4
Without own children	1,687,014	2.0	466,599	3.4	598,949	4.4	235,584	3.3	2,988,146	2.6
Female householder, spouse absent	7,597,244	9.2	4,151,530	30.1	2,588,694	19.2	912,881	12.8	15,250,349	13.1
With own children	3,875,646	4.7	2,387,394	17.3	1,629,845	12.1	473,027	6.6	8,365,912	7.2
Without own children	3,721,598	4.5	1,764,136	12.8	958,849	7.1	439,854	6.2	6,884,437	5.9
Nonfamily households	29,355,612	35.7	4,860,711	35.2	2,903,441	21.6	2,058,232	28.9	39,177,996	33.6
1 person	23,523,993	28.6	4,127,147	29.9	2,043,012	15.2	1,510,757	21.2	31,204,909	26.7
2 or more person	5,831,619	7.1	733,564	5.3	860,429	6.4	547,475	7.7	7,973,087	6.8
Total households	82,333,080	100.0	13,795,544	100.0	13,461,366	100.0	7,126,302	100.0	116,716,292	100.0
2060										
Family households	50,961,433	61.9	14,820,364	62.6	31,482,958	76.2	13,330,908	70.4	110,595,663	66.5
Married-couple family:	40,848,287	49.6	6,713,381	28.3	20,428,653	49.4	9,964,898	52.6	77,955,219	46.9
With own children	15,207,782	18.5	2,985,658	12.6	12,745,909	30.8	5,217,135	27.6	36,156,484	21.8
Without own children	25,640,505	31.2	3,727,723	15.7	7,682,744	18.6	4,747,763	25.1	41,798,735	25.1

(continued)

Table 2.19 (continued)

Household type	NH ^a White		NH Black		Hispanic		NH Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other family	10,113,146	12.3	8,106,983	34.2	11,054,305	26.8	3,366,010	17.8	32,640,444	19.6
Male householder, spouse absent	2,938,550	3.6	1,398,827	5.9	3,381,637	8.2	978,645	5.2	8,697,659	5.2
With own children	1,432,925	1.7	645,248	2.7	1,730,203	4.2	391,118	2.1	4,199,494	2.5
Without own children	1,505,625	1.8	753,579	3.2	1,651,434	4.0	587,527	3.1	4,498,165	2.7
Female householder, spouse absent	7,174,596	8.7	6,708,156	28.3	7,672,668	18.6	2,387,365	12.6	23,942,785	14.4
With own children	3,660,037	4.4	3,857,617	16.3	4,830,721	11.7	1,237,059	6.5	13,585,434	8.2
Without own children	3,514,559	4.3	2,850,539	12.0	2,841,947	6.9	1,150,306	6.1	10,357,351	6.2
Nonfamily households	31,328,892	38.1	8,860,102	37.4	9,834,852	23.8	5,603,003	29.6	55,626,849	33.5
1 person	26,230,770	31.9	7,734,271	32.7	7,511,014	18.2	4,331,182	22.9	45,807,237	27.6
2 or more person	5,098,122	6.2	1,125,831	4.8	2,323,838	5.6	1,271,821	6.7	9,819,612	5.9
Total households	82,290,325	100.0	23,680,466	100.0	41,317,810	100.0	18,933,911	100.0	166,222,512	100.0

Source: Projections by the authors derived from U.S. Census Bureau, [2011, 2012a](#)^aNH refers to nonHispanic; values for categories labeled NH are only for the nonHispanic persons in each race category. Hispanic includes Hispanics of all races

2. Growth has been primarily from natural increase. In only one decade, 1900–1910, did growth through immigration exceed growth through natural increase.
3. Population growth has been characterized by increased aging of the population (from a median age of 22.9 years in 1900 to 37.2 years of age in 2010) and racial/ethnic diversification. In 1990, 75.6% of the population was nonHispanic White, 11.7% nonHispanic Black, 12.5% Hispanic and 3.6% nonHispanic Asian and Other. By 2010 these percentages were 63.7, 12.2, 16.3 and 7.7% for nonHispanic Whites, nonHispanic Blacks, Hispanics and nonHispanic Asians and Others respectively. In 2010 13.0% of the population was 65 years of age or older.
4. The number and diversity of both households and populations would increase in the future. According to the Census Bureau's middle projection scenario projections, the population of the United States would increase from the 308.7 million that it was in 2010 to 420.3 million by 2060 and its population that was 63.8% nonHispanic White, 12.2% nonHispanic Black, 16.3% Hispanic and 7.7% nonHispanic Asian and Other in 2010 would become 42.6% nonHispanic White, 13.2% nonHispanic Black, 30.6% Hispanic, and 13.6% nonHispanic Asian and Other by 2060. Similarly, the number of households would increase from the 116.7 million that it was in 2010 to 166.2 million in 2060 (under the middle projection scenario) with the racial/ethnic composition of householders changing from 70.6% nonHispanic White, 11.8% nonHispanic Black, 11.5% Hispanic and 6.1% nonHispanic Asian and Other in 2010 to 49.5%, 14.2%, 24.9% and 11.4% of households in these racial/ethnic categories in 2060 (under the middle projection scenario).

The data in this chapter clearly indicate that both households and the population of the United States will continue to grow and diversify. The population will become larger, older and more racially and ethnically diverse.

References

- Coale, A. J. (1986). Demographic effects of below-replacement fertility and their social implications. *Population and Development Review*, 12, 203–216.
- Jacobsen, L. A., Mather, M., & Dupuis, G. (2012). Household change in the United States. *Population Bulletin*, 67(1), 2–12.
- Martin, P. (2013). *The global challenge of managing migration*. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau. <http://www.prb.org/pdf13/global-migration.pdf>. Accessed 12 Jan 2014.
- Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Osterman, M. J. K., Wilson, E. D., & Mathews, T. J. (2012). *Births: Final data for 2010* (National vital statistics reports, Vol. 61(1)). Hyattsville: National Center for Health Statistics.
- Mather, M. (2012). *Fact sheet: The decline in U.S. fertility*. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.
- Murdock, S. H. (1995). *An America challenged: Population change and the future of the United States*. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Murphy, S. L., Xu, J., & Kochanek, K. D. (2013). *Deaths: Final data for 2010* (National vital statistics reports, Vol. 61(4)). Hyattsville: National Center for Health Statistics.
- Smallwood, S., & Chamberlain, J. (2005). Replacement fertility, what has it been and what does it mean? *Population Trends*, 119, 16–27.

- U.S. Census Bureau. (1981). *1980 census of population and housing, summary tape file 1*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (1991). *1990 census of population and housing, summary tape file 1*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). *2000 census summary file 1*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2002). *2000 census special report CENSR-4*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). *2010 census summary file 1*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2012a). *2012 National population projections*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2012b). *CPS historical geographical mobility/migration tables*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/historical.html>. Accessed 13 Sept 2012.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2012c). The 2012 statistical abstract: Pdf version. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2012edition.html>. Accessed 13 Sept 2014.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (2012). *2012 yearbook of immigration statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

<http://www.springer.com/978-94-017-7287-7>

Population Change in the United States
Socioeconomic Challenges and Opportunities in the
Twenty-First Century

Murdock, S.H.; Cline, M.E.; Zey, M.; Perez, D.; Jeanty,
P.W.

2015, XXIV, 180 p. 4 illus., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-94-017-7287-7