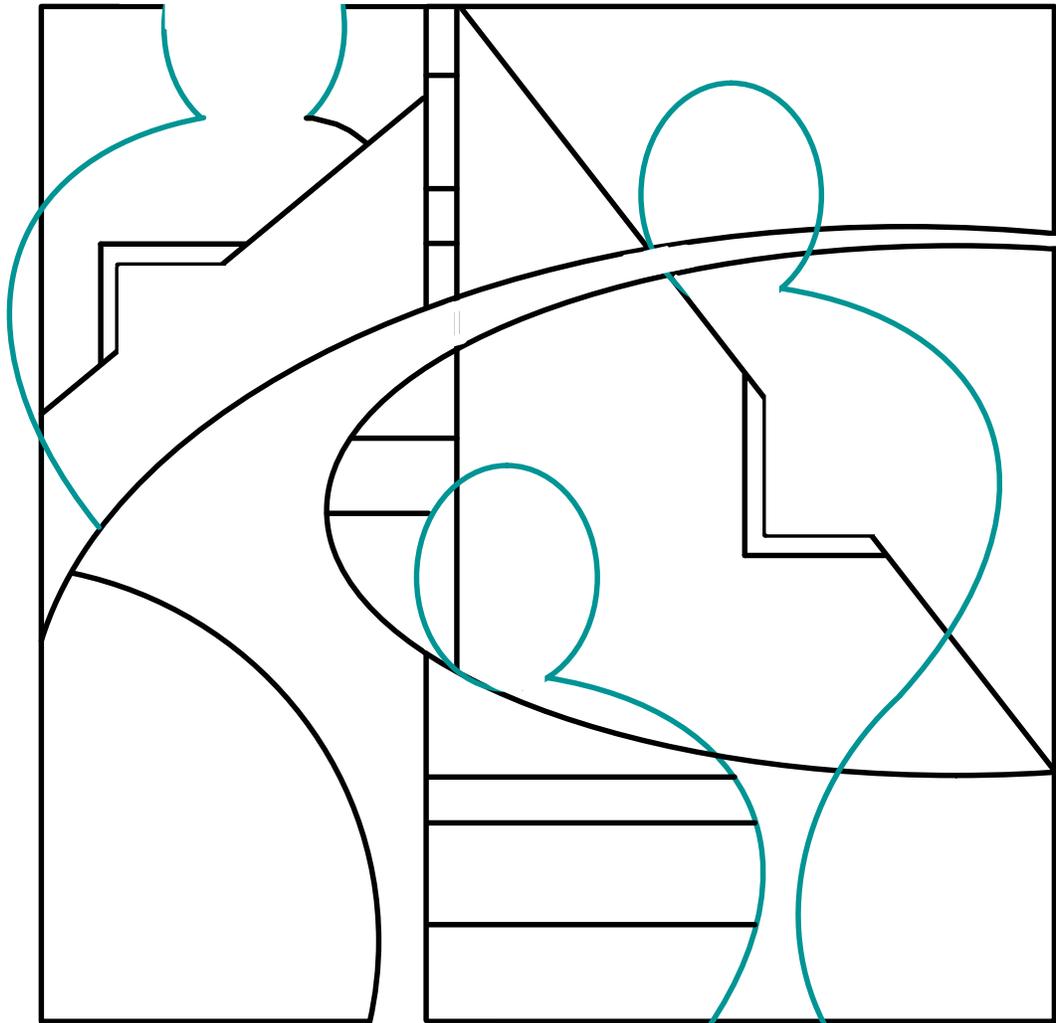


CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

**Population Projections of the United States by Age,  
Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**

P25-1130



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
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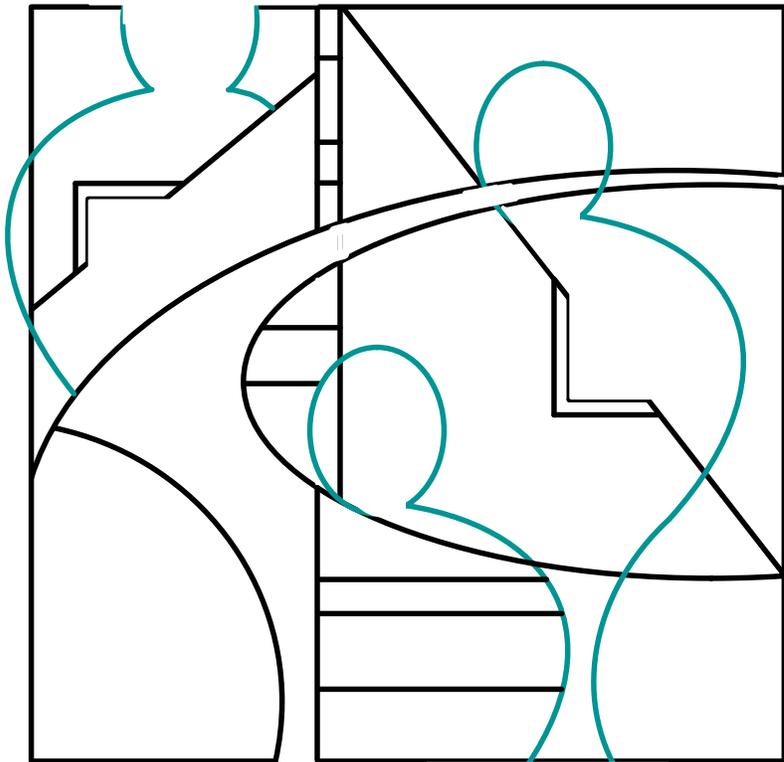
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Issued February 1996



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Ronald H. Brown**, Secretary  
**David J. Barram**, Deputy Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**Everett M. Ehrlich**, Under Secretary  
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# Contents

	Page
Highlights From the Middle Series .....	1
Population Size and Growth .....	1
Age Distribution.....	1
Race and Hispanic-Origin Distribution .....	1
Components of Change.....	2
Major Changes From the Last Report.....	2
Population Base Changes .....	2
Assumption Changes .....	2
Trend Changes .....	3
Total Population .....	3
Components.....	3
Introduction.....	4
General Assumptions .....	4
Projected Population Trends .....	5
Population Size and Growth .....	5
Age Distribution.....	7
Median Age .....	7
Baby Boom.....	7
Dependency Ratio .....	7
Younger Ages .....	7
The Elderly .....	10
Race and Hispanic-Origin Distribution .....	11
Trends and Population Growth.....	13
Age Structure .....	17
Components of Change .....	17
Births.....	17
Birth Trends by Race and Hispanic Origin .....	20
Deaths .....	23
Immigration .....	23
Projection Series With Alternative Component Assumptions.....	23
Making a Choice Among 10 Series .....	24
Detailed Methodology.....	26
The Cohort-Component Framework.....	26
The Base Population.....	26
Fertility .....	27
Assumptions.....	27
Creation of 1994 Birth Rates.....	27
Life Expectancy.....	27
Assumptions.....	27
Life Tables .....	28
Net Immigration.....	28

Selection of Assumptions, Sensitivity Analysis, and Forecast Error .....	29
Uncertainty of Population Projections and Selection of a Range of Assumptions.....	29
Past Forecast Error of Population Growth Compared to the Present Range of Assumptions.....	29
Race and Ethnic Definitions and Concepts .....	29
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.....	31
Asian and Pacific Islander.....	31
Black.....	31
Hispanic .....	31
White .....	31
Construction of Special Populations .....	31
Resident Civilian Population .....	31
Total Including Armed Forces Overseas .....	31
Availability of More Detailed Data and Related Reports .....	31
Other Related Projection Reports.....	31
Symbols .....	31

## TEXT TABLES

A. Principal Fertility, Mortality, and Net Immigration Assumptions in the Middle Series...	2
B. Principal Fertility, Life Expectancy, and Net Immigration Assumptions.....	4
C. Total Resident Population: 1900 to 2050.....	5
D. Average Annual Percent Change in Population: 1900 to 2050 .....	7
E. Number of Dependents per 100 Persons Age 18 to 64 Years: 1900 to 2050 .....	9
F. Population by Age: 1990 to 2050.....	9
G. Percent Distribution of the Population by Age: 1990 to 2050.....	10
H. Average Annual Percent Change in Elderly Population: 1900 to 2050.....	11
I. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050.....	12
J. Percent Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050...	13
K. Population Change by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 .....	14
L. Percent of Total Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	14
M. Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	16
N. Women in Childbearing Ages: 1990 to 2050.....	19
O. Percent Distribution of Births, Deaths, and Net Immigration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 .....	21
P. Principal Fertility, Mortality, and Net Immigration Assumptions in Each Projection Series.....	24
Q. Components of Annual Net Immigration .....	28
R. Root-Mean-Square Error of Past Projections of the Growth Rate Compared With Differences Between Selected Current Series .....	30
S. Percent Difference Between the Extreme and Middle Series by Age Groups: 2000 to 2050 .....	30

## FIGURES

1. Annual Net Change Difference Between Old and New Projections: Middle Series ...	3
2. Total Resident Population: 1900 to 2050.....	5
3. Total Population Growth During Decade: 1900 to 2050.....	6
4. Annual Average Percent Change in Population During Decade: 1900 to 2050.....	6
5. Median Age: 1940 to 2050 .....	8
6. Number of Dependents per 100 Persons Age 18 to 64 Years: 1900 to 2050 .....	8
7. Average Annual Percent Change in Population Age 65 and Over: 1900 to 2050 .....	11

8.	Population of Persons Age 65 and Over: 1990 to 2050.....	12
9.	Average Annual Percent Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 .....	15
10.	Percent Distribution of Population Under Age 18 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	18
11.	Percent Distribution of Population Age 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	18
12.	Annual Levels of Net Growth, Births, Deaths, and Net Immigration: 1995 to 2050 .....	19
13.	Components of Population Change in the Middle Series: 1995 to 2050.....	20
14.	Percent Distribution of Births by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	22
15.	Percent Distribution of Deaths by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050 .....	22
16.	Percent Distribution of Net Immigration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 .....	24
17.	Alternative Population Projections Using Different Component Levels: 1990 to 2050 .....	25

## DETAILED TABLES

1.	Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States: 1995 to 2050 (Middle Series).....	32
	Part A. Total Population .....	32
	Part B. White Population.....	33
	Part C. Black Population.....	34
	Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population .....	35
	Part E. Asian and Pacific Islander Population .....	36
	Part F. Hispanic Origin Population .....	37
	Part G. White, Not Hispanic Population.....	38
	Part H. Black, Not Hispanic Population .....	39
	Part I. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Not Hispanic Population .....	40
	Part J. Asian and Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic Population.....	41
2.	Projections of the Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1995 to 2050 (Middle Series).....	42
3.	Projections of the Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1995 to 2050 — Principal Alternative Series .....	90
4.	Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States Total Population: 1995 to 2050 — Principal Alternative Series .....	95

## APPENDIXES

A.	Fertility .....	A-1
B.	Life Expectancy.....	B-1
C.	Net Immigration.....	C-1
D.	Armed Forces Population.....	D-1

## APPENDIX TABLES

A-1.	Total Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-2
A-2.	White Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-3
A-3.	Black Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-4
A-4.	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-5

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A-5.	Asian and Pacific Islander Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-6
A-6.	Hispanic Origin Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-7
A-7.	White, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-8
A-8.	Black, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050.....	A-9
A-9.	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-10
A-10.	Asian and Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050 .....	A-11
B-1.	Life Expectancy at Birth by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1995 to 2050 .....	B-2
B-2.	Life Expectancy at Age 65 by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1995 to 2050 .....	B-3
C-1.	Future Annual Net Immigration by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Low Migration Assumption (2000 and Beyond) .....	C-2
C-2.	Future Annual Net Immigration by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Middle Migration Assumption.....	C-4
C-3.	Future Annual Net Immigration by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: High Migration Assumption (2000 and Beyond) .....	C-6
D-1.	Estimates of Armed Forces Overseas by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1994 .....	D-2
D-2.	Estimates of Resident Armed Forces by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1994 .....	D-4

# National Projections

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE MIDDLE SERIES

### Population Size and Growth

- In the middle series, the population is projected to reach 275 million by 2000—a growth of 12 million or 4.5 percent since 1995. Only during the 1930's has the Nation's population ever grown more slowly.
- The population may top 300 million shortly after 2010, and by the middle of the next century, the population may increase to 394 million—a 50 percent increase from the 1995 population.
- Despite these large increases in the number of persons, the rate of population growth is projected to decrease during the next five decades by about one-third. After 2025, the United States would grow more slowly than ever before.

### Age Distribution

- At 19.6 million in 1995, those under age 5 are about as numerous as they have ever been in the last 30 years. They are projected to decline to fewer than 19 million around 2000, then return to their current level by 2010.
- In 1995, there were 49 million 5 to 17 year olds (the elementary and secondary school-aged population). This group may increase about 3 million by 2000, then grow another 17 million by 2050. Even so, this age group's share of the total population may never be any larger than it is today.
- The post-World War II Baby Boomers will begin to turn 50 in the latter part of 1996. Subsequently, those in their 50's would increase 12 million (50 percent) from 1996 to 2006. This growth also represents more than half the Nation's total population increase during those 10 years.
- During the next 10-15 years, the rate of population growth of the elderly (age 65 and over) is projected to be slower than at any previous time this century. It is so slow that the percentage of the population age 65+ would remain near its current level during the next 10 years. This slow growth is almost entirely due to a lack of growth in the 65-74 age group.
- The number of people age 65 and over is projected to increase from 39 million in 2010 to 69 million in 2030. This is when the surviving Baby Boomers will become 65+. About 20 percent of the total population would be over 65 in 2030, compared to about 13 percent now.

- The most rapidly growing broad age group would be the 85+ population, doubling its current size by 2025, and increasing fivefold by 2050.

### Race and Hispanic-Origin Distribution<sup>1</sup>

- Although nearly three-quarters of the population was non-Hispanic White in 1995, this group would contribute only about one-quarter of the total population growth during the next 10 years. From 2030 to 2050, the non-Hispanic White population would contribute nothing to the Nation's population growth because it would be declining in size.
- The non-Hispanic White share of the U.S. population would steadily fall from 74 percent in 1995 to 72 percent in 2000, 64 percent in 2020, and 53 percent in 2050.
- By the middle of the next century the Black population would nearly double its 1995 size to 61 million. After 2016, more Blacks than non-Hispanic Whites would be added to the population each year.
- For each year from 1997 to 2050, it is projected that less than half of total U.S. population growth would occur to the combined Black and White non-Hispanic populations.
- The race/ethnic groups with the highest rates of increase would be the Hispanic-origin and the Asian and Pacific Islander populations with annual growth rates that may exceed 2 percent until 2030. In comparison, even at the peak of the Baby Boom era, the total U.S. population never grew by 2 percent in a year.
- Every year from now to 2050, the race/ethnic group adding the largest number of people to the population would be the Hispanic-origin population. In fact, after 2020 the Hispanic population is projected to add more people to the United States every year than would all other race/ethnic groups combined. By 2010, the Hispanic-origin population may become the second-largest race/ethnic group.
- By the year 2030, the non-Hispanic White population would be less than half of the U.S. population under age 18. In that year, this group would still comprise three-quarters of the 65 and over population.

<sup>1</sup>The information on the Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Table A. **Principal Fertility, Mortality, and Net Immigration Assumptions in the Middle Series**

Subject	1995	2050
<b>FERTILITY RATE<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,245</b>
White .....	1,984	2,230
Black .....	2,427	2,467
American Indian <sup>2</sup> .....	2,151	2,165
Asian <sup>3</sup> .....	1,953	1,948
Hispanic origin <sup>4</sup> .....	2,977	2,977
White, not Hispanic.....	1,826	1,826
Black, not Hispanic .....	2,398	2,398
American Indian, not Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	2,114	2,114
Asian, not Hispanic <sup>3</sup> .....	1,919	1,919
<b>LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>82.0</b>
White .....	76.8	84.0
Black .....	69.7	75.3
American Indian <sup>2</sup> .....	76.2	82.5
Asian <sup>3</sup> .....	82.1	86.0
Hispanic origin <sup>4</sup> .....	78.6	87.0
White, not Hispanic.....	76.8	83.6
Black, not Hispanic .....	69.4	74.2
American Indian, not Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	75.8	81.6
Asian, not Hispanic <sup>3</sup> .....	82.3	86.0
<b>YEARLY NET IMMIGRATION (thousands)</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>820</b>
White .....	491	491
Black .....	90	90
American Indian <sup>2</sup> .....	4	4
Asian <sup>3</sup> .....	235	235
Hispanic origin <sup>4</sup> .....	350	350
White, not Hispanic.....	186	186
Black, not Hispanic .....	57	57
American Indian, not Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1
Asian, not Hispanic <sup>3</sup> .....	226	226

<sup>1</sup>Method of calculating rates differs from that used in previous reports. See "Major Changes From the Last Report" for further information.

<sup>2</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

<sup>3</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.

<sup>4</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

### Components of Change

- Between 1995 and 2050, the aging of the population would cause the annual total number of deaths to increase nearly 75 percent, from 2.3 million in 1995 to 4.0 million in 2050. Most of the deaths would occur to the non-Hispanic White population.
- The number of births in the United States is projected to decrease slightly as the century ends and then increase progressively throughout the projection period. After 2011, the number of births each year would exceed the highest annual number of births ever achieved in the United States during the 20th century.

- In 1995, nearly two-thirds of all births would be non-Hispanic White, about 1 in 6 would be Black, and 1 in 6 would be of Hispanic origin. By the middle of the 21st-century, about 2 of every 5 births would be non-Hispanic White, 1 in 3 would be Hispanic, 1 in 5 would be Black, and 1 in 10 would be Asian and Pacific Islander.
- The middle series assumes that every year 4 of every 10 people added to the population through net immigration would be Hispanic, 3 of every 10 would be Asian and Pacific Islander, 2 in 10 would be non-Hispanic White, and 1 in 10 would be Black.
- By 2000, the Nation's population is projected to be 5 million (2 percent) larger than it would have been if there had been no net immigration after July 1, 1994. The equivalent values for 2020 are 29 million (10 percent) and for 2050, 80 million (25 percent).

### MAJOR CHANGES FROM THE LAST REPORT

The projections shown here supersede the information contained in Current Population Reports, Series P25-1104. The methodology used to generate the projections in this report is similar to that used for the earlier reports. However, the base population data and several assumptions have changed.

Moreover, the age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rates, and life expectancy statistics shown in this report incorporate population denominators consistent with the 1990 census as enumerated. In addition to being more consistent with the published population projections, they more closely match similar statistics produced by the National Center for Health Statistics or survey data. In previous reports the published vital rates were based on population denominators that were adjusted to incorporate the 1990 census undercount as measured by Demographic Analysis.

### Population Base Changes

The projections presented in this report are based on a July 1, 1994, estimate of the resident population consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated. The projection period starts in 1995 and runs through 2050. The Armed Forces overseas are assumed to be constant at the July 1, 1994, level throughout the projected period, and therefore, can be added to each resident age group to obtain the total population including Armed Forces overseas.

### Assumption Changes

Specific component starting points and assumed ending points for this set of projections are highlighted in table A. Most assumptions used in this report are very similar to

assumptions used in the last report. For complete information, refer to the Detailed Methodology section. The assumed fertility increase between 1995 and 2050 is a bit higher than in previous reports. This is because the fertility rates for Hispanic-origin and Asian and Pacific Islander women are no longer projected to slowly decrease. One noteworthy change is that this is the first set of U.S. Census Bureau projections where some births are not assigned to their mother's race and/or origin. The starting fertility rates were updated since the last report using the most current fertility data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

The mortality assumptions for the middle series have changed minimally from the previous report. The average annual rate of change from 1980 to 1990 was projected from 1994 to 2050 for each age, sex, race, and ethnicity group. To maintain reasonableness in the survival rates by 2050, however, some general conditions were imposed. The starting mortality rates also were updated since the last report using the most current data.

The annual net immigration assumption in the middle series has been reduced to 820,000—it was 880,000 in the last projections. This change is primarily due to the incorporation of revised net undocumented immigration and emigration assumptions—now based on the analysis of 1990 census data. Most other migration assumptions in the middle series are unchanged. The distribution of each migration component by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin used for this report is based on recent estimates.

## Trend Changes

**Total population.** The difference between the total population in these projections and previous projections (P25-1104) is less than 1 percent every year, a reflection of the inertia of population growth as well as the comparatively small changes in the assumptions and data. Yet, in the long term, the compounding effects of such small modifications of assumptions and starting points are magnified. This is demonstrated by the fact that the annual rate of population growth in 2050 (6.4 per 1,000) is 20 percent higher than it was projected to be last time (5.3 per 1,000).

**Components.** As discussed previously, the birth and death rates were slightly revised for this report. The ultimate effect of these changes was to increase the annual number of births and decrease the annual number of deaths, resulting in a higher total population projection. Annual net immigration is projected to be lower than it was in the former projection.

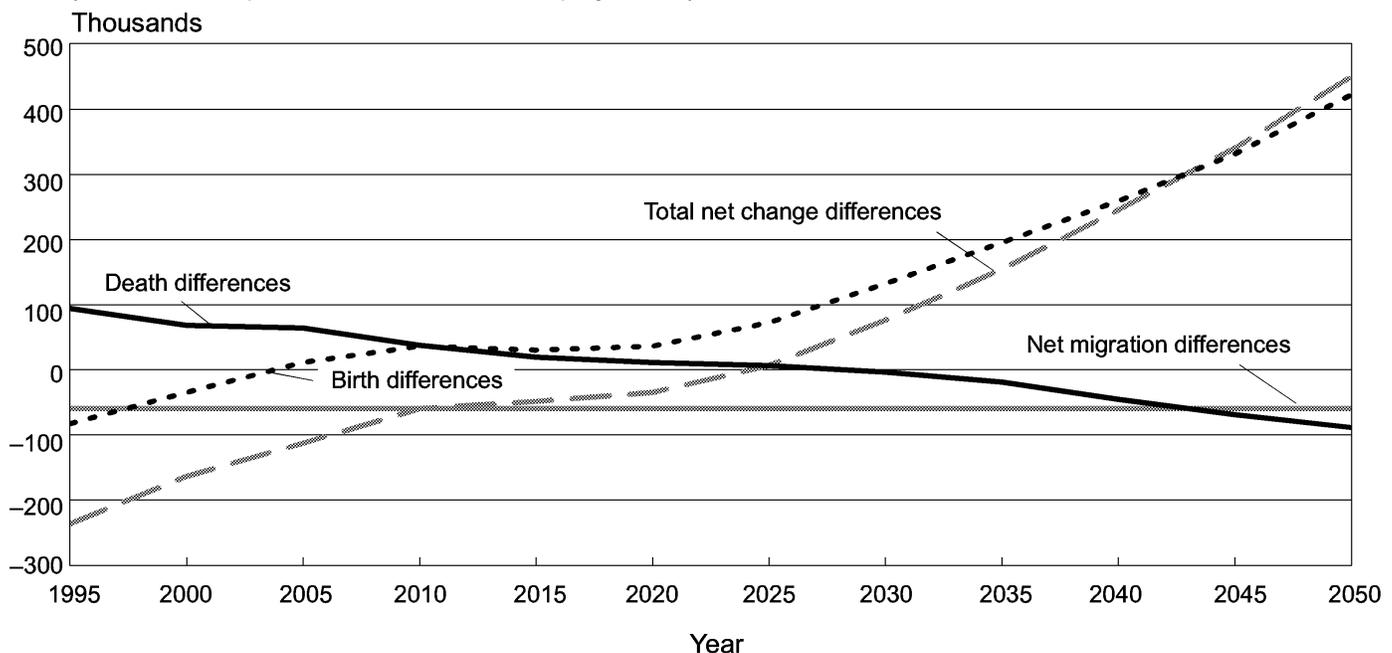
Figure 1 illustrates the annual differences in net change (the cumulative effect of these components) between the last projection and the revised projection.<sup>2</sup> The total net change is lower in the new middle series until after 2025

<sup>2</sup>By way of comparison, during 1994 and 1995 actual births were 1.9 percent lower than projected, deaths were 5.3 percent greater than projected, while net immigration was 10.5 percent below the projected level. The errors in all three major components served to reduce actual growth 9.0 percent below the middle series of P25-1104.

Figure 1.

### Annual Net Change Difference Between Old and New Projections: Middle Series

(Differences expressed as new minus old projections)



Sources: Current Population Reports, P25-1104 and table 1.

because of lower net immigration and births, coupled with higher numbers of deaths. After 2025, however, the new middle series more favorable fertility and life expectancy trends combine to increase population growth above the previous middle series levels.

## INTRODUCTION

This report includes population projections of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the years 1995 to 2050. These numbers are based on an estimated July 1, 1994, resident population consistent with the 1990 census as enumerated and are projected forward using the cohort-component method with alternative assumptions for future fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration levels.

For each of the components of change—fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration—three different assumptions about the future are applied. The series using the middle assumption for each component is designated the “middle series.” Projections of the middle series are shown annually by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin to 2010, and quinquennially, thereafter, to 2050. Nine principal alternative series are shown by 5-year age groups and by race and Hispanic origin, quinquennially from 1995 to 2050.

Using the cohort-component method, the components of population change are projected separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The base population is advanced each year by using projected survival rates and net immigration by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each year a new birth cohort is added to the population by applying the projected fertility rates by race and Hispanic origin to the January 1st female population.

This set of projections disaggregates the population into detailed race crossed by Hispanic-origin categories. The four races are White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (AIEA); and Asian and Pacific Islander (API). Each race then is split into Hispanic origin and non-Hispanic origin, creating eight race/ethnic groups: four Hispanic race groups and four non-Hispanic race groups. The components of change are individually applied to each group to project the next year’s population.

Throughout this publication, the term “American Indian” or the abbreviation “AIEA” also will be used to represent the entire race group American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. The term “Asian” or the abbreviation “API” will refer to the race group Asian and Pacific Islander.

## General Assumptions

Estimates indicate fertility rates since the late-1980’s have averaged about 2.1 births per woman. Birth expectations have remained about the same since 1976 for all

Table B. **Principal Fertility, Life Expectancy, and Net Immigration Assumptions**

Item	1995	2050 level		
		Low assumption	Middle assumption	High assumption
Fertility <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,055	1,910	2,245	2,580
Life expectancy <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	75.9	74.8	82.0	89.4
Yearly net immigration (thousands) . . . . .	820	300	820	1,370

<sup>1</sup>Method of calculating rates differs from that used in previous reports. See “Major Changes From the Last Report” for further information.

women at about two lifetime births.<sup>3</sup> It is uncertain whether this level will continue, increase, or decrease. Based on this current lack of direction, the fertility assumption holds constant age-specific fertility rates at 1994 levels in the middle series for the non-Hispanic White; non-Hispanic Black; non-Hispanic American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander; and Hispanic-origin populations. No convergence of birth rates by race and Hispanic origin is assumed. Since Hispanic-origin fertility is higher than that of the other groups, the overall fertility rate would rise from 2,055 in 1995 to 2,245 in 2050 because the Hispanic-origin share of the total population would rise.

The assumptions for the alternative series are different from previous projections reports. The low-fertility assumption shows a 15 percent decrease in fertility rates by 2010 for all four non-Hispanic race groups and the Hispanic-origin population. Conversely, the high-fertility assumption shows a 15 percent increase by 2010 for these same groups.

Life expectancy is assumed to increase in the middle series from 75.9 years in 1995 to 82.0 years in 2050 (table B). As in the previous projections report, this series replicates the mortality improvement experienced in the decade of the 1980’s until 2050, but also includes some negating effects of AIDS. The impact of AIDS is assumed to slowly diminish after 2005, returning to current levels by 2050. No race-origin/sex convergence is assumed.

Life expectancy in the alternative series could reach a high of 89.4 years or drop to a low of 74.8. The high life-expectancy series replicates the pattern of rapid improvement which occurred from 1970 to 1980, with no major impact of AIDS. The low life-expectancy series, conversely, holds current mortality rates constant, with an increase over the next 15 years in deaths due to AIDS. This uses a 1994 base life table with AIDS projected to increase linearly up to the year 2010, then remain constant to 2050.

Table B also shows that net immigration is assumed in the middle assumption to remain constant throughout the projection period at 820,000 per year (about 1,042,000

<sup>3</sup>Bachu, Amara. *Fertility of American Women: June 1992*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20-470, 1993.

**Table C. Total Resident Population: 1900 to 2050**  
 [In thousands. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Lowest series	Middle series	Highest series
<b>ESTIMATES</b>			
1900 .....	(X)	76,094	(X)
1910 .....	(X)	92,407	(X)
1920 .....	(X)	106,461	(X)
1930 .....	(X)	123,077	(X)
1940 .....	(X)	131,954	(X)
1950 .....	(X)	151,868	(X)
1960 .....	(X)	179,979	(X)
1970 .....	(X)	203,810	(X)
1980 .....	(X)	227,225	(X)
1985 .....	(X)	237,924	(X)
1990 .....	(X)	249,402	(X)
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>			
1995 .....	262,798	262,820	262,846
2000 .....	271,237	274,634	278,129
2005 .....	276,990	285,981	295,318
2010 .....	281,468	297,716	314,571
2020 .....	288,807	322,742	357,702
2030 .....	291,070	346,899	405,089
2040 .....	287,685	369,980	458,444
2050 .....	282,524	393,931	518,903

X Not applicable.

Note: 1900 through 1940 excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Sources: Tables 1 and 3 and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 311, 519, 917, 1095, and 1127.

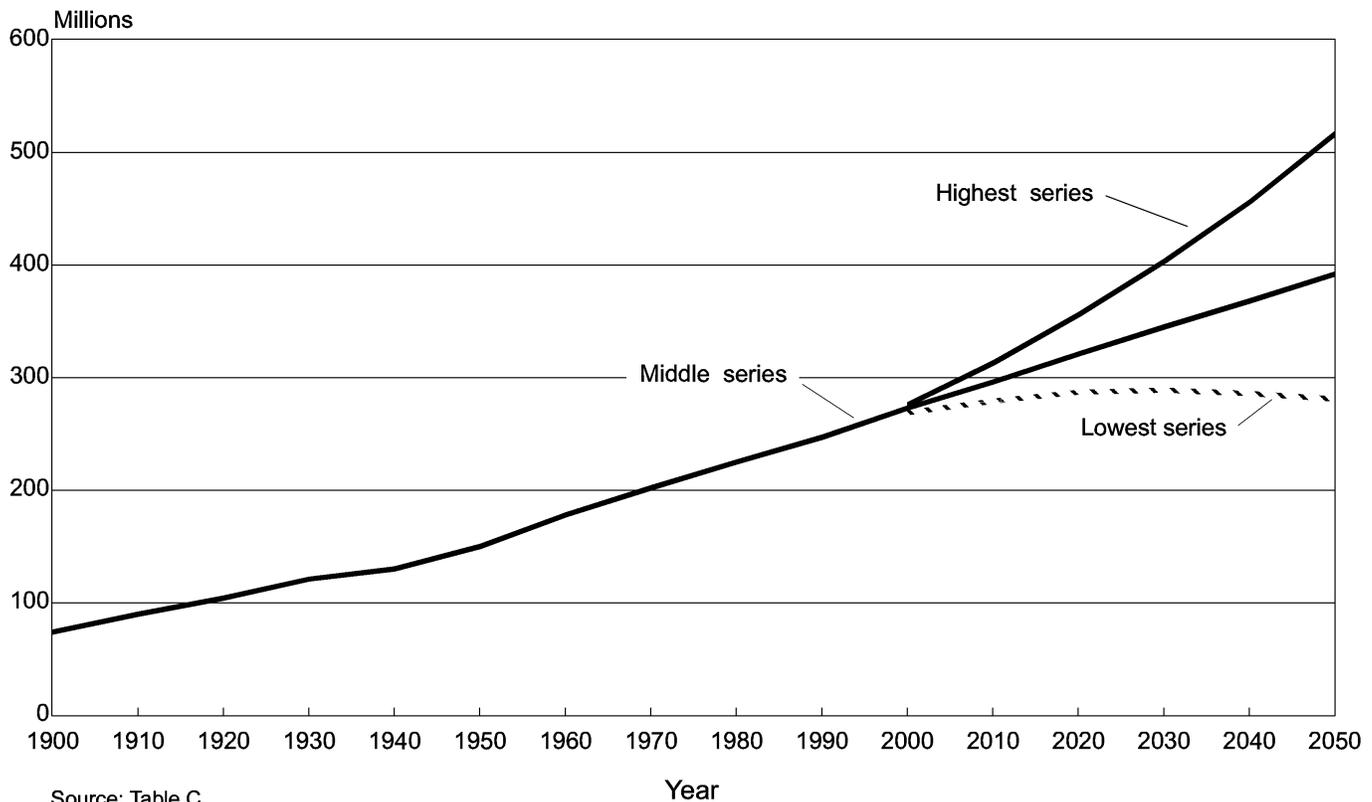
immigrants and 222,000 emigrants). This reflects the 1990 immigration law changes and current knowledge of emigration, undocumented migration, and movement to and from Puerto Rico. The high assumption of 1,370,000 includes higher numbers of these components (with a decrease in emigration), consistent with Immigration and Naturalization Service suggestions that the cap on legal immigration may be pierced by family-sponsored immigration and that refugee immigration could potentially increase. The low assumption of 300,000 projects that immigration would decrease and emigration would increase, with legal and refugee immigration similar to the level in the mid-1980's (about 500,000); net undocumented migration would decrease to 100,000; and emigration would increase to 310,000. Both the high and the low levels would be first reached in 2000.

**PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS**

**Population Size and Growth**

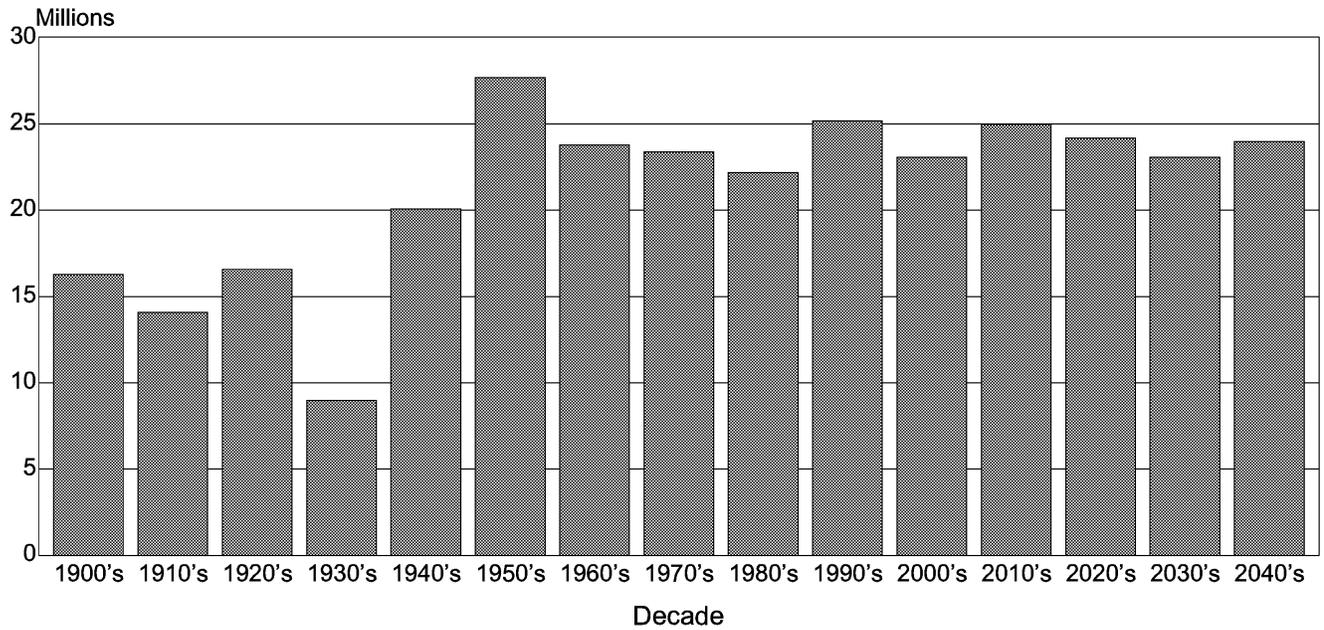
In the middle series, the population is projected to increase to 394 million by 2050—a 50 percent increase from the 1995 population size. The lowest series projects the population to be about 283 million by 2050—an increase of about 7 percent above the 1995 level. Conversely, the highest series projects the population by the middle of the next century to be 519 million—nearly double its 1995 size (table C, figure 2).

Figure 2.  
**Total Resident Population: 1900 to 2050**



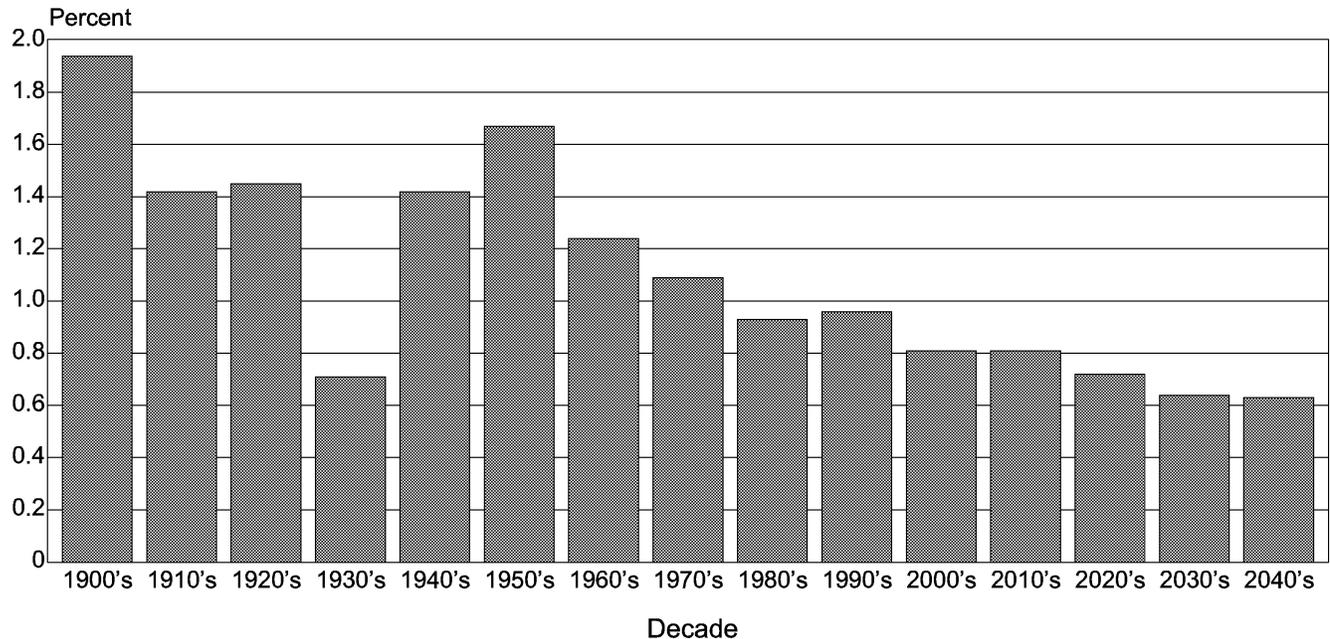
Source: Table C.

Figure 3.  
**Total Population Growth During Decade: 1900 to 2050**  
 (Middle series for 1990's and beyond)



Note: 1900 through 1940 excludes Alaska and Hawaii.  
 Source: Derived from table C.

Figure 4.  
**Annual Average Percent Change in Population During Decade: 1900 to 2050**  
 (Middle series for 1990's and beyond)



Note: 1900 through 1940 excludes Alaska and Hawaii.  
 Source: Table D.

Table D. **Average Annual Percent Change in Population: 1900 to 2050**

[Resident population]

Period (July 1 to July 1)	Lowest series	Middle series	Highest series
<b>ESTIMATES</b>			
1900 to 1910 .....	(X)	1.94	(X)
1910 to 1920 .....	(X)	1.42	(X)
1920 to 1930 .....	(X)	1.45	(X)
1930 to 1940 .....	(X)	0.71	(X)
1940 to 1950 .....	(X)	1.42	(X)
1950 to 1960 .....	(X)	1.67	(X)
1960 to 1970 .....	(X)	1.24	(X)
1970 to 1980 .....	(X)	1.09	(X)
1980 to 1985 .....	(X)	0.92	(X)
1985 to 1990 .....	(X)	0.94	(X)
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>			
1990 to 1995 .....	1.05	1.05	1.05
1995 to 2000 .....	0.63	0.88	1.13
2000 to 2005 .....	0.42	0.81	1.20
2005 to 2010 .....	0.32	0.80	1.26
2010 to 2020 .....	0.26	0.81	1.28
2020 to 2030 .....	0.08	0.72	1.24
2030 to 2040 .....	-0.12	0.64	1.24
2040 to 2050 .....	-0.18	0.63	1.24

X Not applicable.

Source: Derived from table C.

In the middle series, the U.S. population is projected to reach 275 million in 2000—a growth of 12 million or 4.5 percent since 1995. Only during the 1930's has the Nation's population ever grown more slowly (table D, figure 3).

The U.S. population is projected to top 300 million shortly after 2010, 350 million around 2030, and approach 400 million by 2050, according to the middle series.

The average annual rate of population growth would decrease in the middle series by 30 percent, from 0.88 between 1995 and 2000 to 0.63 between 2040 and 2050, though a short plateau between 2005 and 2015 temporarily slows this steady decline (table D). Because the annual number of immigrants is assumed to remain constant, slowing natural increase (births minus deaths) is the primary force causing this decrease in the rate of change. The projected fall of the rate of natural increase is predominately due to the aging of the population and, consequently, a regular increase in the crude death rate. Even so, natural increase would not drop below zero during the projection period, and the population would not stop growing in the middle series. After about 2025, the United States would grow more slowly than ever before (figure 4, table D).

The lowest series projects the population to grow slowly, peak near 2030 at 291 million, then gradually decline to 283 million in 2050. The average annual percent change would decrease throughout the projected period. Conversely, the highest series projects the population to increase steadily until 2050 with the most rapid growth around 2010,

an almost 1.3 percent average annual change. After 2010, this rate would begin to decline as the survivors of the Baby Boom reach the ages of high mortality.

## Age Distribution

**Median age.** In all the projection series, the future U.S. population will be older than it is now. In the middle series, the median age of the population will steadily increase from 34.3 in 1995 (the highest ever recorded) to 35.7 in 2000, peak at 38.7 in 2035, then decrease slightly to 38.1 by 2050 (figure 5).

**Baby Boom.** The increasing median age is driven by the aging of the population born during the Baby Boom after World War II (1946 to 1964). About 30 percent of the population in 1995 was born during the Baby Boom. As this population ages, the median age will rise. People born during the Baby Boom will be between the ages of 35 and 54 in 2000. In 2011, the first members of the Baby Boom will reach age 65, and the Baby-Boom population will have decreased to 25 percent of the total population (in the middle series). The last of the Baby-Boom population will reach 65 in the year 2029. By that time, the Baby-Boom population is projected to be only 16 percent of the total population.

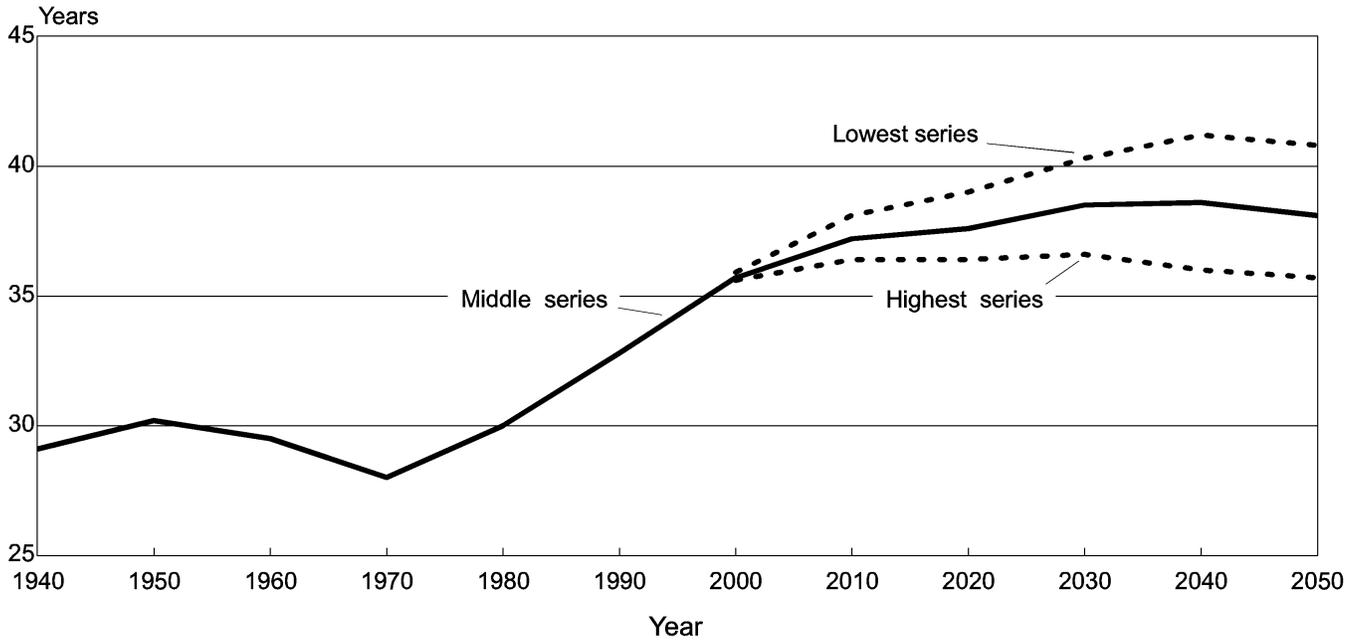
**Dependency ratio.** The dependency ratio indicates how many children (0 to 17 years) and elderly (65 years and over) there would be for every 100 people of working age, 18 to 64 years. The middle series projections indicate the dependency ratio would slowly decline from its 1995 level (63.7) to 60.2 in 2010. Then, as people born during the Baby Boom begin to reach age 65, this ratio is projected to increase to 68.2 by 2020, 78.7 by 2030, and 79.9 by 2050. At no time through 2050 would the dependency ratio be as high as that which existed in the 1960's because of the large number of children (born during the Baby Boom) (table E, figure 6).

The decline in the overall dependency ratio since 1960 was primarily due to the fall in the youthful dependency ratio (table E). However, the youthful dependency ratio is not projected to change much from its 1995 level (42.8) during the next 55 years. It is expected to be somewhat lower than that 1995 value until the late-2020's and a bit higher from 2030 to 2050.

The elderly dependency ratio is projected to be at an all-time high of 20.9 in 1995 (table E). The ratio would remain near that level until 2010 (21.2), then increase rapidly to 35.7 by 2030, as the post-World War II Baby Boom joins the 65 and over age group. The elderly dependency ratio then would be almost as large as the youthful dependency ratio, while now it is half as large (figure 6).

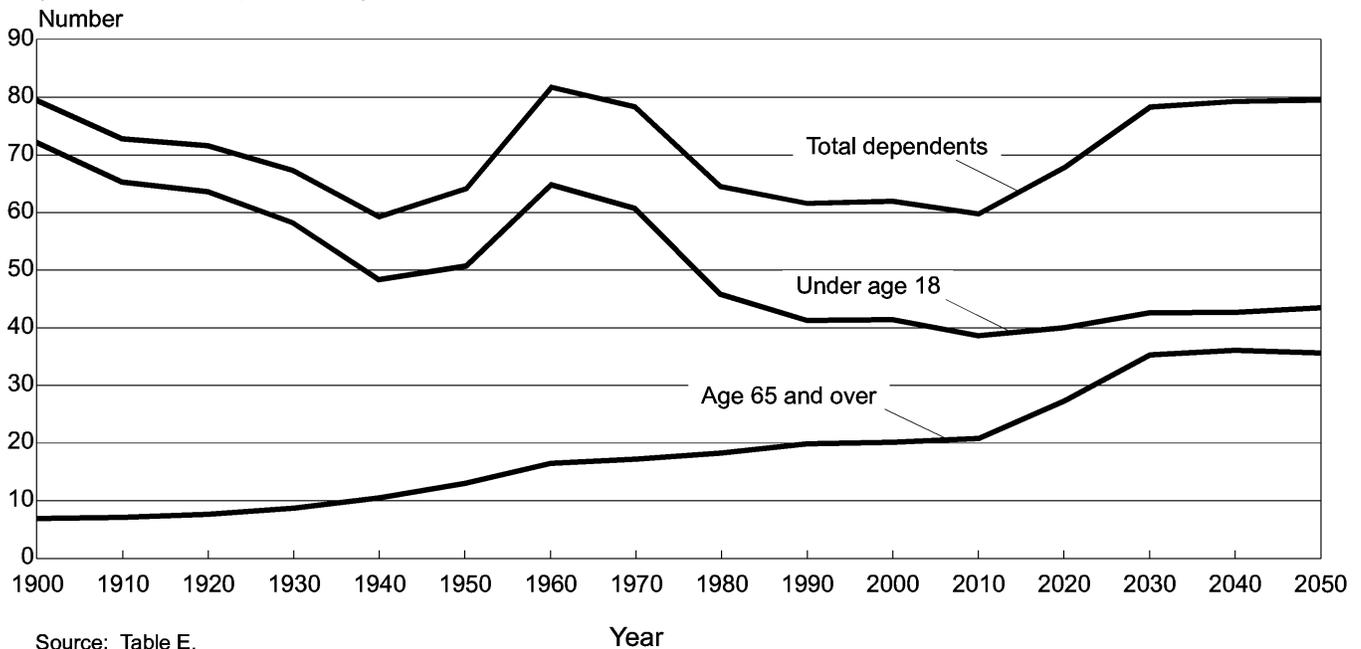
**Younger ages.** At 19.6 million in 1995, those under age 5 are about as numerous as they have ever been in the last 30 years. They are projected to decline to fewer than 19

Figure 5.  
**Median Age: 1940 to 2050**



Sources: Tables 2 and 3 and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 98, 310, 519, 917, 1095, and 1127.

Figure 6.  
**Number of Dependents per 100 Persons Age 18 to 64 Years: 1900 to 2050**  
 (Middle series beyond 1990)



Source: Table E.

**Table E. Number of Dependents per 100 Persons  
Age 18 to 64 Years: 1900 to 2050**

[Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total dependents	Under age 18	Age 65 and over
<b>ESTIMATES</b>			
1900.....	79.9	72.6	7.3
1910.....	73.2	65.7	7.5
1920.....	72.0	64.0	8.0
1930.....	67.7	58.6	9.1
1940.....	59.7	48.8	10.9
1950.....	64.5	51.1	13.4
1960.....	82.2	65.3	16.9
1970.....	78.7	61.1	17.6
1980.....	64.9	46.2	18.7
1985.....	61.9	42.6	19.3
1990.....	62.0	41.7	20.3
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>			
1995.....	63.7	42.8	20.9
2000.....	62.4	41.8	20.5
2010.....	60.2	39.0	21.2
2020.....	68.2	40.4	27.7
2030.....	78.7	43.0	35.7
2040.....	79.7	43.1	36.5
2050.....	79.9	43.9	36.0

Sources: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 917, 1095, 1127; and table 2.

million around 2000, then return to their current level by 2010 (table F). From 2020 to 2050, this group is projected to be larger than ever before.

The elementary school-age population (5 to 13) would increase by 1.7 million from 1995 to 2000, reaching 36 million for the first time in 30 years (table F). After 2000, smaller cohorts born near the end of the 20th century would cause this population to decline for a decade. However, it would start to increase again by 2015. By 2020, the elementary school population would increase to over 38 million and to nearly 48 million by 2050.

The high school age population (14 to 17) is projected to continue to grow from 15 million in 1995 to 17 million in 2005 (table F). As the smaller cohorts born near the end of the 20th century enter high school, this group would stabilize until after 2020—then steadily increase to 21 million in 2050.

The age group 18 to 24 years includes the primary ages of new entrants to the labor force, college, and the military. Since its early-1980's peak at 30 million, the size of this group has declined to less than 25 million currently. The middle series shows this group would begin to grow again during the latter half of the 1990's, increasing to 26 million in 2000 and 30 million in 2010.

**Table F. Population by Age: 1990 to 2050**

[In thousands. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	100 years and over
<b>ESTIMATE</b>											
1990.....	249,402	18,849	31,996	13,311	26,826	43,139	37,766	46,280	31,235	3,057	37
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>Lowest Series</b>											
1995.....	262,798	19,590	34,378	14,773	24,926	40,862	42,514	52,227	33,528	3,630	53
2000.....	271,237	17,943	35,790	15,602	25,876	36,740	44,364	60,638	34,284	4,148	69
2005.....	276,990	16,896	34,366	16,667	27,491	35,095	41,365	70,137	34,974	4,566	92
2010.....	281,468	16,563	31,950	16,319	29,050	36,393	37,049	76,982	37,162	5,005	106
2020.....	288,807	17,168	30,998	14,331	26,671	40,067	36,640	75,129	47,803	4,987	135
2030.....	291,070	16,450	31,454	14,631	25,111	36,312	40,222	68,023	58,869	5,776	159
2040.....	287,685	16,200	30,164	14,405	25,849	35,018	36,489	71,106	58,454	8,250	174
2050.....	282,524	16,330	30,124	13,925	24,810	35,604	35,185	70,615	55,930	9,642	265
<b>Middle Series</b>											
1995.....	262,820	19,591	34,378	14,773	24,926	40,863	42,514	52,231	33,543	3,634	54
2000.....	274,634	18,987	36,043	15,752	26,258	37,233	44,659	60,992	34,709	4,259	72
2005.....	285,981	19,127	35,850	16,986	28,268	36,306	42,165	71,113	36,166	4,899	101
2010.....	297,716	20,012	35,605	16,894	30,138	38,292	38,521	78,848	39,408	5,671	131
2020.....	322,742	21,979	38,660	16,965	29,919	42,934	39,612	79,454	53,220	6,460	214
2030.....	346,899	23,066	41,589	18,788	31,826	42,744	44,263	75,245	69,379	8,455	324
2040.....	369,980	24,980	43,993	19,844	34,570	45,932	44,159	81,268	75,233	13,552	447
2050.....	393,931	27,106	47,804	21,207	36,333	49,365	47,393	85,862	78,859	18,223	834
<b>Highest Series</b>											
1995.....	262,846	19,591	34,378	14,773	24,927	40,864	42,517	52,235	33,561	3,640	54
2000.....	278,129	19,955	36,300	15,909	26,651	37,766	45,038	61,346	35,165	4,399	81
2005.....	295,318	21,350	37,266	17,318	29,064	37,599	43,197	72,116	37,407	5,317	136
2010.....	314,571	23,649	39,195	17,467	31,248	40,275	40,302	80,756	41,678	6,518	214
2020.....	357,702	27,273	46,855	19,641	33,084	45,836	42,878	83,736	58,400	8,456	515
2030.....	405,089	30,818	52,876	23,276	38,886	49,091	48,519	82,294	79,329	12,198	1,074
2040.....	458,444	35,901	60,446	26,000	44,069	57,362	51,925	90,818	91,923	20,920	1,902
2050.....	518,903	41,213	70,000	30,005	49,683	64,279	60,324	99,918	103,481	31,093	4,218

Sources: Tables 2 and 3, and PPL-21.

Table G. Percent Distribution of the Population by Age: 1990 to 2050

[In percent. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	100 years and over
<b>ESTIMATE</b>											
1990.....	100.0	7.6	12.8	5.3	10.8	17.3	15.1	18.6	12.5	1.2	0.0
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>Lowest Series</b>											
1995.....	100.0	7.5	13.1	5.6	9.5	15.5	16.2	19.9	12.8	1.4	0.0
2000.....	100.0	6.6	13.2	5.8	9.5	13.5	16.4	22.4	12.6	1.5	0.0
2005.....	100.0	6.1	12.4	6.0	9.9	12.7	14.9	25.3	12.6	1.6	0.0
2010.....	100.0	5.9	11.4	5.8	10.3	12.9	13.2	27.4	13.2	1.8	0.0
2020.....	100.0	5.9	10.7	5.0	9.2	13.9	12.7	26.0	16.6	1.7	0.0
2030.....	100.0	5.7	10.8	5.0	8.6	12.5	13.8	23.4	20.2	2.0	0.1
2040.....	100.0	5.6	10.5	5.0	9.0	12.2	12.7	24.7	20.3	2.9	0.1
2050.....	100.0	5.8	10.7	4.9	8.8	12.6	12.5	25.0	19.8	3.4	0.1
<b>Middle Series</b>											
1995.....	100.0	7.5	13.1	5.6	9.5	15.5	16.2	19.9	12.8	1.4	0.0
2000.....	100.0	6.9	13.1	5.7	9.6	13.6	16.3	22.2	12.6	1.6	0.0
2005.....	100.0	6.7	12.5	5.9	9.9	12.7	14.7	24.9	12.6	1.7	0.0
2010.....	100.0	6.7	12.0	5.7	10.1	12.9	12.9	26.5	13.2	1.9	0.0
2020.....	100.0	6.8	12.0	5.3	9.3	13.3	12.3	24.6	16.5	2.0	0.1
2030.....	100.0	6.6	12.0	5.4	9.2	12.3	12.8	21.7	20.0	2.4	0.1
2040.....	100.0	6.8	11.9	5.4	9.3	12.4	11.9	22.0	20.3	3.7	0.1
2050.....	100.0	6.9	12.1	5.4	9.2	12.5	12.0	21.8	20.0	4.6	0.2
<b>Highest Series</b>											
1995.....	100.0	7.5	13.1	5.6	9.5	15.5	16.2	19.9	12.8	1.4	0.0
2000.....	100.0	7.2	13.1	5.7	9.6	13.6	16.2	22.1	12.6	1.6	0.0
2005.....	100.0	7.2	12.6	5.9	9.8	12.7	14.6	24.4	12.7	1.8	0.0
2010.....	100.0	7.5	12.5	5.6	9.9	12.8	12.8	25.7	13.2	2.1	0.1
2020.....	100.0	7.6	13.1	5.5	9.2	12.8	12.0	23.4	16.3	2.4	0.1
2030.....	100.0	7.6	13.1	5.7	9.6	12.1	12.0	20.3	19.6	3.0	0.3
2040.....	100.0	7.8	13.2	5.7	9.6	12.5	11.3	19.8	20.1	4.6	0.4
2050.....	100.0	7.9	13.5	5.8	9.6	12.4	11.6	19.3	19.9	6.0	0.8

Source: Derived from table F.

The population age 25 to 34 would drop from 40.9 million in 1995 to 37.2 million in 2000 as the last of the Baby Boom turns 35.

The total population under age 45 is projected to increase from 177 million in 1995 to 179 million in 2000 and 190 million in 2020. Even so, this age group's share of the total population may be smaller through 2050 (table G). It is projected to decline from 67 percent in 1995 to 65 percent in 2000, and 59 percent in 2020.

The post-World War II Baby Boomers will begin to turn 50 in the latter part of 1996. Consequently, those in their 50's would increase 12 million (50 percent) from 1996 to 2006 (table 2). This growth also represents over half of the Nation's expected total growth of 23 million during this period.

**The elderly.** In general, the oldest age groups are projected to increase during the next 55 years, both in number and as a share of the population. In 1995, there will be 33.5 million people age 65 and over, about 12.8 percent of the

population. By 2000, this group would grow to 34.7 million, but decline to 12.6 percent of the population. By 2050, however, the elderly would number almost 79 million and represent 20 percent of the population (tables F and G).

As shown in figure 7, until 2010 the elderly population (age 65 and older) is projected to grow more slowly than ever before in U.S. history. From 1990 to 2010, it would grow only 1.3 percent a year, compared with its average annual growth of 2.3 percent from 1950 to 1990 (table H).

After 2010, when the survivors of the Baby Boom start to enter this age group, the share of the population age 65 and over would increase dramatically from 13.2 percent in 2010 to 20 percent by 2030—from 39.4 million elderly persons to 69.4 million. However, the average annual rate of increase for this age group during those 20 years would be just 2.8 percent—less than the rate of growth in the elderly population from 1920 to 1960 (table H, figure 7).

Large increases in the oldest of the elderly population because of longer life expectancy and the large number of people reaching the oldest ages is a major factor in the

**Table H. Average Annual Percent Change in Elderly Population: 1900 to 2050**

[Middle series. Resident population]

Period (July 1 to July 1)	65 years and over	85 years and over	100 years and over
<b>ESTIMATES</b>			
1900 to 1910 .....	2.52	(NA)	(NA)
1910 to 1920 .....	2.12	(NA)	(NA)
1920 to 1930 .....	3.08	(NA)	(NA)
1930 to 1940 .....	2.98	(NA)	(NA)
1940 to 1950 .....	3.17	4.66	(NA)
1950 to 1960 .....	2.96	4.66	4.05
1960 to 1970 .....	1.87	4.20	5.11
1970 to 1980 .....	2.46	4.63	10.99
1980 to 1990 .....	1.94	2.94	9.03
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>			
1990 to 2000 .....	1.05	3.32	6.56
2000 to 2010 .....	1.27	2.86	6.02
2010 to 2020 .....	3.00	1.30	4.93
2020 to 2030 .....	2.65	2.69	4.15
2030 to 2040 .....	0.81	4.72	3.22
2040 to 2050 .....	0.47	2.96	6.23

NA Not available.

Sources: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 519, 917, 1095; and PPL-21; Siegel, Jacob S. and Jeffrey S. Passel, "New Estimates of the Number of Centenarians in the United States," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 71, No. 355 (September 1976); table 2.

higher numbers of elderly. In fact, all of the increase in the 65 and over age group after 2030 can be attributed to increases in the number of people 75 years and older (figure 8).

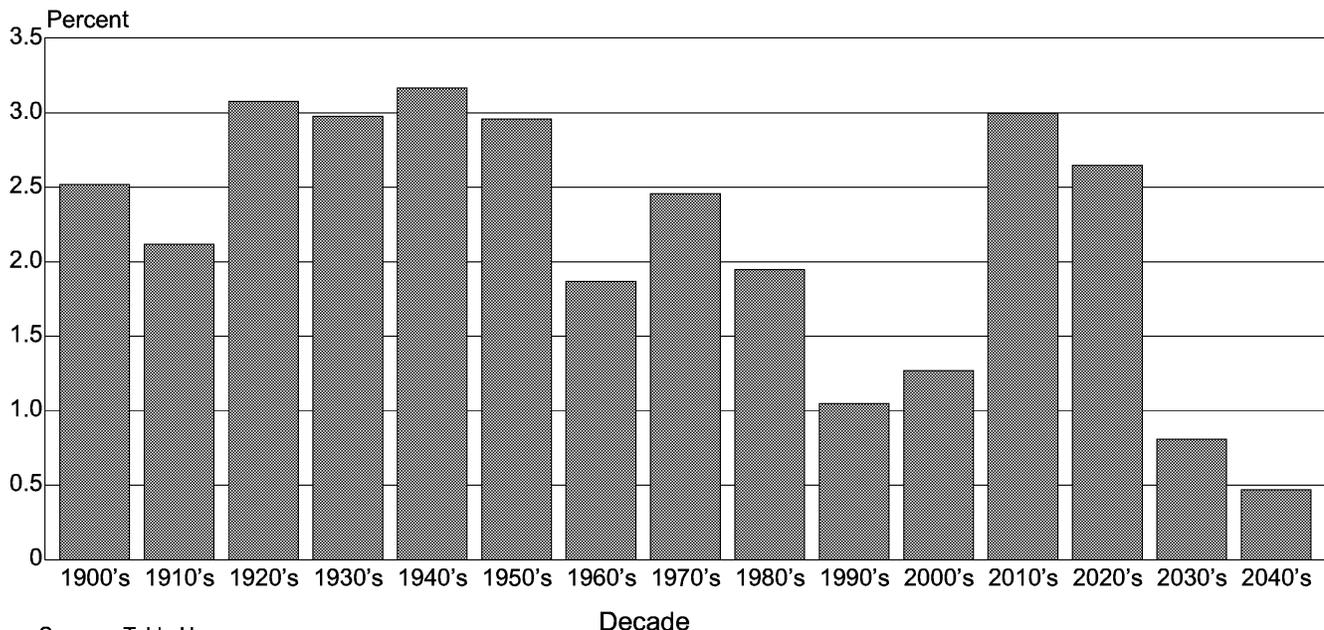
The population age 85 and over would be the fastest-growing large age group, doubling in size from 1995 to the year 2030, and increasing fivefold by the year 2050. In 1995, 3.6 million people were projected to be 85 years and over. By 2050, this figure would increase to 18.2 million. Both increased life expectancy and the increased number of people entering these age groups contribute to the population explosion in these older ages.

The population 100 years and over, though numerically small, is also projected to grow substantially. In 1995, the centenarian population is projected to be 54,000. This would grow to 81,000 by 2000; to 214,000 in 2020; and to over 800,000 by 2050 (table F).

### Race and Hispanic-Origin Distribution

Table I and table J show the future changes in race/ethnic composition of the population according to the middle series. The race and Hispanic-origin distribution of the U.S. population is projected to change. As the Black, Asian, American Indian, and Hispanic populations increase their proportions of the total population, the White population

**Figure 7. Average Annual Percent Change in Population Age 65 and Over: 1900 to 2050**  
(Middle series for 1990's and beyond)



Source: Table H.

Figure 8.  
**Population of Persons Age 65 and Over: 1990 to 2050**  
 (Middle series beyond 1990)

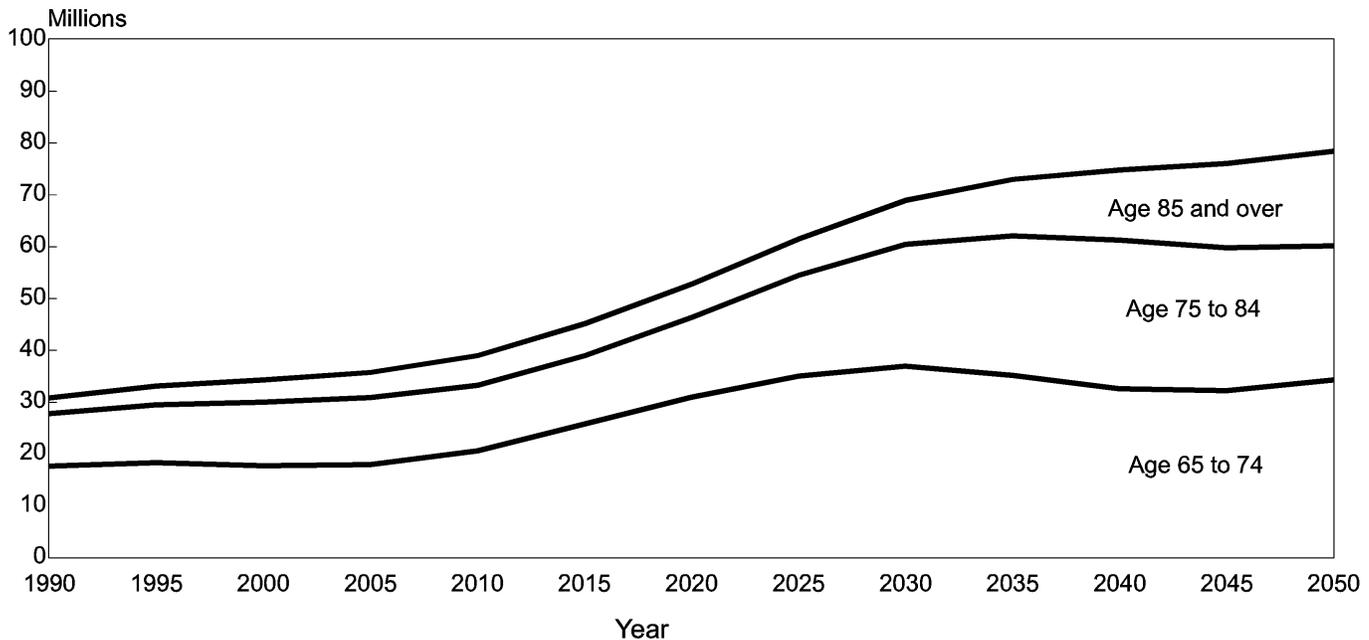


Table I. **Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

[In thousands. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Not of Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>
<b>ESTIMATE</b>										
1990 .....	249,402	209,180	30,599	2,073	7,550	22,549	188,601	29,374	1,802	7,076
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>										
<b>Middle Series</b>										
1995 .....	262,820	218,078	33,144	2,241	9,357	26,936	193,566	31,598	1,931	8,788
2000 .....	274,634	225,532	35,454	2,402	11,245	31,366	197,061	33,568	2,054	10,584
2005 .....	285,981	232,463	37,734	2,572	13,212	36,057	199,802	35,485	2,183	12,454
2010 .....	297,716	239,588	40,109	2,754	15,265	41,139	202,390	37,466	2,320	14,402
2020 .....	322,742	254,887	45,075	3,129	19,651	52,652	207,393	41,538	2,601	18,557
2030 .....	346,899	269,046	50,001	3,515	24,337	65,570	209,998	45,448	2,891	22,993
2040 .....	369,980	281,720	55,094	3,932	29,235	80,164	209,621	49,379	3,203	27,614
2050 .....	393,931	294,615	60,592	4,371	34,352	96,508	207,901	53,555	3,534	32,432
<b>Lowest Series</b>										
2050 .....	282,524	213,782	44,477	3,383	20,882	62,230	157,701	40,118	2,793	19,683
<b>Highest Series</b>										
2050 .....	518,903	381,505	81,815	5,384	50,199	133,106	262,140	71,863	4,295	47,498

<sup>1</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

<sup>2</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.

<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: Tables 2 and 3, and P25-1127.

proportion would decrease. The decrease is even more pronounced for non-Hispanic Whites.<sup>4</sup>

A combination of three factors contribute to this shift in population distribution over the next six decades:

1. Differential fertility
2. Differential net immigration
3. Differential age distributions among the race and Hispanic-origin groups

Higher fertility rates and net immigration levels would elevate the increased proportions of the expanding groups. At the same time, the non-Hispanic population would experience an increase in the number of deaths as more and more of this population enters older age groups where the risk of mortality is highest.

By the turn of the century, the White percentage of the population would decrease from its current value of 83 percent to 82 percent of the population. About 13 percent of the population would be Black, 4 percent of the population would be Asian and Pacific Islander, and the remaining 1

percent of the population would consist of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. People of Hispanic origin would be 11 percent of the total population. The non-Hispanic White population would decrease to 72 percent of the total population.

By 2050, 75 percent of the population would be White; 15 percent Black; 1 percent American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; and 9 percent Asian and Pacific Islander. The Hispanic-origin population would increase to 25 percent, and the non-Hispanic White population would decline to 53 percent.

Similar distributional changes would occur in both the highest and lowest series, though less so in the lowest series and more so in the highest series. However, compared to the middle series, the Black population actually would have a larger share in either alternative series. In the lowest series, both the White population and the American Indian population would have a larger share of the total population than in the middle series, while Asians and Hispanics would have a smaller share. In the highest series, the Asian and Hispanic populations would have larger shares of the total population than in the middle series.

**Trends and population growth.** The White population would be the slowest-growing race group, increasing in the middle series only 35 percent by 2050 (table K). The

<sup>4</sup>In this text, the group "non-Hispanic White" is used to compare with the Black, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic populations. U.S. Census Bureau research suggests that non-Hispanic White is an appropriate choice for a comparison group. See del Pinal, Jorge. *Exploring Alternative Race-Ethnic Comparison Groups in Current Population Surveys*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P23-182, 1992.

**Table J. Percent Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

[As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Not of Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>
<b>ESTIMATE</b>										
1990.....	100.0	83.9	12.3	0.8	3.0	9.0	75.6	11.8	0.7	2.8
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>										
<b>Middle Series</b>										
1995.....	100.0	83.0	12.6	0.9	3.6	10.2	73.6	12.0	0.7	3.3
2000.....	100.0	82.1	12.9	0.9	4.1	11.4	71.8	12.2	0.7	3.9
2005.....	100.0	81.3	13.2	0.9	4.6	12.6	69.9	12.4	0.8	4.4
2010.....	100.0	80.5	13.5	0.9	5.1	13.8	68.0	12.6	0.8	4.8
2020.....	100.0	79.0	14.0	1.0	6.1	16.3	64.3	12.9	0.8	5.7
2030.....	100.0	77.6	14.4	1.0	7.0	18.9	60.5	13.1	0.8	6.6
2040.....	100.0	76.1	14.9	1.1	7.9	21.7	56.7	13.3	0.9	7.5
2050.....	100.0	74.8	15.4	1.1	8.7	24.5	52.8	13.6	0.9	8.2
<b>Lowest Series</b>										
2050.....	100.0	75.7	15.7	1.2	7.4	22.0	55.8	14.2	1.0	7.0
<b>Highest Series</b>										
2050.....	100.0	73.5	15.8	1.0	9.7	25.7	50.5	13.8	0.8	9.2

<sup>1</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

<sup>2</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.

<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Source: Derived from table I.

**Table K. Population Change by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**

[Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Not of Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>
<b>PERCENT CHANGE</b>										
1995 to 2050 .....	49.9	35.1	82.8	95.0	267.1	258.3	7.4	69.5	83.0	269.1
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE</b>										
1995 to 2000 .....	0.88	0.67	1.35	1.38	3.68	3.04	0.36	1.21	1.23	3.72
2000 to 2005 .....	0.81	0.61	1.25	1.37	3.22	2.79	0.28	1.11	1.22	3.25
2005 to 2010 .....	0.80	0.60	1.22	1.37	2.89	2.64	0.26	1.09	1.22	2.91
2010 to 2020 .....	0.81	0.62	1.17	1.28	2.53	2.47	0.24	1.03	1.14	2.53
2020 to 2030 .....	0.72	0.54	1.04	1.16	2.14	2.19	0.12	0.90	1.05	2.14
2030 to 2040 .....	0.64	0.46	0.97	1.12	1.83	2.01	-0.02	0.83	1.03	1.83
2040 to 2050 .....	0.63	0.45	0.95	1.06	1.61	1.86	-0.08	0.81	0.98	1.61

<sup>1</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.<sup>2</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Source: Table I.

**Table L. Percent of Total Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

[Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Not of Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>										
1990 to 1995 .....	100.0	66.3	19.0	1.3	13.5	32.7	37.0	16.6	1.0	12.8
1995 to 2000 .....	100.0	63.1	19.6	1.4	16.0	37.5	29.6	16.7	1.0	15.2
2000 to 2005 .....	100.0	61.1	20.1	1.5	17.3	41.3	24.2	16.9	1.1	16.5
2005 to 2010 .....	100.0	60.7	20.2	1.5	17.5	43.3	22.0	16.9	1.2	16.6
2010 to 2020 .....	100.0	61.1	19.8	1.5	17.5	46.0	20.0	16.3	1.1	16.6
2020 to 2030 .....	100.0	58.6	20.4	1.6	19.4	53.5	10.8	16.2	1.2	18.4
2030 to 2040 .....	100.0	54.9	22.1	1.8	21.2	<sup>4</sup> 63.2	(X)	<sup>4</sup> 17.0	<sup>4</sup> 1.4	<sup>4</sup> 20.0
2040 to 2050 .....	100.0	53.8	23.0	1.8	21.4	<sup>4</sup> 68.2	(X)	<sup>4</sup> 17.4	<sup>4</sup> 1.4	<sup>4</sup> 20.1

<sup>1</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.<sup>2</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.<sup>4</sup>Percentages do not add to 100 percent because of the declining size of the White, not Hispanic population.

X Not applicable.

Source: Table I.

non-Hispanic segment of the White population would stop growing by 2034, largely by virtue of the cessation of net increase, at a peak of 210 million and then slowly decrease. Yet by 2050, the total White population would number about 77 million more people than in 1995. Additional increases in the total White population after 2034 would be due entirely to growth in the number of White Hispanics.

Non-Hispanic Whites are likely to contribute less and less to the total population growth in this country. Although nearly three-quarters of the population was non-Hispanic White in 1995, they would contribute only one-quarter of

the total population growth during the next 10 years (table L). This percentage of growth would decrease to 15 percent from 2010 to 2030. The non-Hispanic White population would contribute nothing to population growth after 2030 because it would be declining in size (table K, figure 9).

The Black population would grow more than twice the White population's annual rate of change between 1995 and 2050. The Black population would increase 2 million by 2000, 7 million by 2010, and 17 million by 2030 (table I). By the middle of the next century, the Black population would

nearly double its present size to 61 million. After 2016, more Blacks would be added to the U.S. population each year than non-Hispanic Whites (table 1). The Black share of the total U.S. population is expected to increase from 12.6 percent in 1995 to 12.9 percent in 2000, 14 percent in 2020, and 15 percent in 2050.

Through 2020, the Asian and Pacific Islander population is projected to continue to be the fastest-growing race/ethnic group with growth rates that would exceed 2.5 percent a year (table K, figure 9). By the turn of the century, the Asian population would expand to over 11 million, double its current size by 2020, and triple by 2040 (table I). By the middle of the next century, this population group would have expanded to nearly 4 times its current size, to 34 million.

In the middle series, the Asian population's share of the U.S. population would increase from 3.6 percent in 1995 to 4.1 percent in 2000, 6 percent in 2020, and 9 percent in 2050 (table J). This population would account for 16 percent of the Nation's growth from 1995 to 2000, 17 percent from 2000 to 2020, and 21 percent from 2020 to 2050 (table L). Each year after 2018, the Asian and Pacific Islander population would add more people to the population of the United States than would the White non-Hispanic group (table 1).

Net immigration is an integral part of the growth of the Asian population. Asian net immigration would be higher

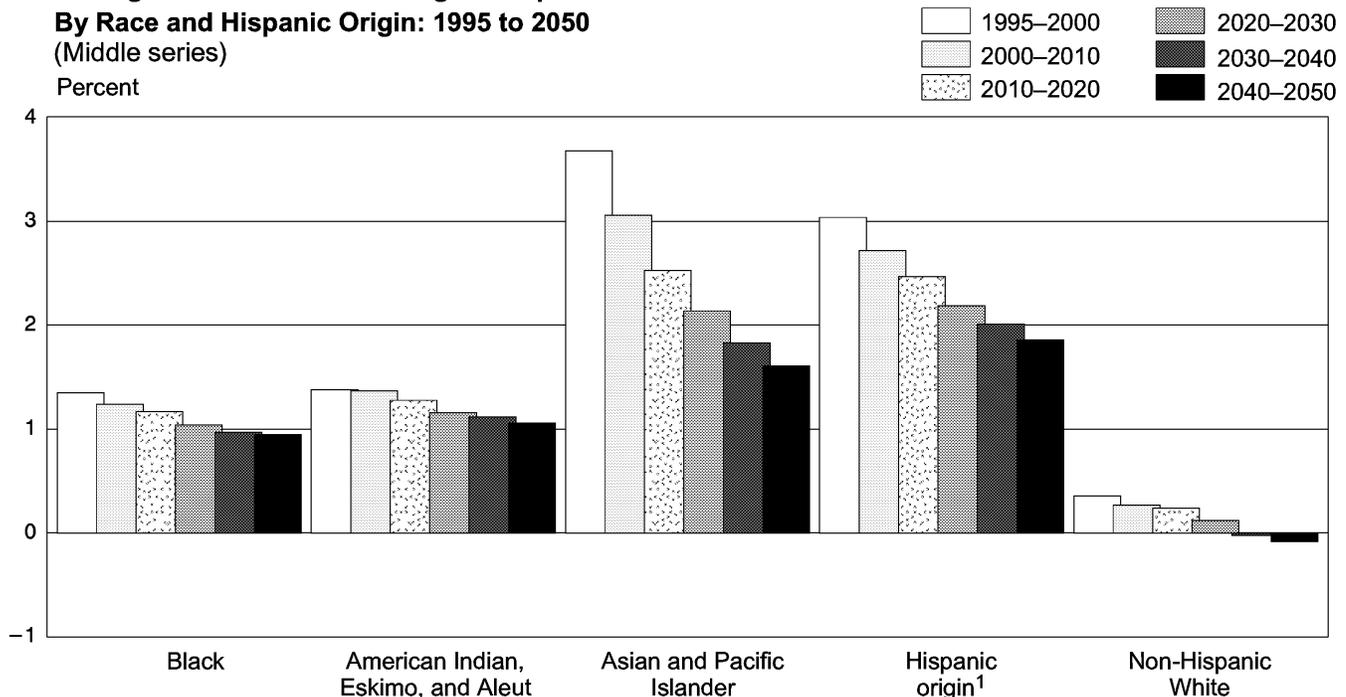
than Asian natural increase until 2025. The number of Asian immigrants would exceed the number of Asian births for the next 15 years (table 1E). In total, almost 3 million surviving net Asian immigrants and their surviving descendants would be added to the U.S. population during the next 10 years, and 20 million post-1994 surviving Asian net immigrants and their surviving descendants would be added to the population by 2050.

In contrast to the growth trends of the Asian population, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population would experience nearly all of its growth by natural increase. The American Indian population is projected to grow steadily, from 2.2 million in 1995 to 2.4 million in 2000, 3.1 million in 2020, and 4.4 million in 2050 (table I). The percent of the population that is American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut would rise from 0.9 percent in 1995 to 1.1 percent by 2050 (table J).

Growth of the Hispanic-origin population will probably be a major element of the total population growth. The Hispanic population would contribute 37 percent of the Nation's population growth from 1995 to 2000, 44 percent from 2000 to 2020, and 62 percent from 2020 to 2050 (table L). This growth of the Hispanic population may be influenced more by natural increase than immigration.

By 2000, the Hispanic-origin population may increase to 31 million (table I). By 2020, the Hispanic population would double its 1995 size to 53 million, triple its 1995 size to 80

Figure 9.  
**Average Annual Percent Change in Population**  
**By Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**  
 (Middle series)  
 Percent



<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: Table K.

Table M. Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050

[In thousands. Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	100 years and over	Median age
<b>WHITE</b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	209,180	15,025	25,683	10,638	21,825	35,788	31,913	40,155	28,154	2,793	30	33.8
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	218,078	15,442	27,299	11,715	19,936	33,381	35,398	44,850	30,057	3,308	45	35.3
2000.....	225,532	14,724	28,254	12,412	20,852	29,837	36,762	51,848	30,843	3,866	60	36.9
2005.....	232,463	14,618	27,716	13,177	22,306	28,705	34,201	59,908	31,831	4,434	82	38.1
2010.....	239,588	15,142	27,087	12,951	23,489	30,099	30,646	65,757	34,416	5,108	105	38.9
2020.....	254,887	16,419	28,842	12,605	22,667	33,118	30,937	64,588	45,712	5,677	168	39.3
2030.....	269,046	16,860	30,528	13,762	23,588	32,045	33,973	59,523	58,768	7,327	244	40.2
2040.....	281,720	18,011	31,614	14,239	25,276	33,793	32,957	63,179	62,651	11,650	323	40.5
2050.....	294,615	19,342	33,959	14,940	26,010	35,801	34,755	65,381	64,427	15,443	607	39.9
<b>BLACK</b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	30,599	2,956	4,863	2,051	3,808	5,504	4,290	4,621	2,505	226	6	27.9
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	33,144	3,107	5,321	2,300	3,727	5,423	5,184	5,365	2,718	275	7	29.2
2000.....	35,454	3,127	5,727	2,414	3,966	5,172	5,649	6,517	2,883	317	9	29.9
2005.....	37,734	3,244	5,813	2,735	4,233	5,212	5,499	7,904	3,094	354	15	30.4
2010.....	40,109	3,454	5,962	2,737	4,674	5,489	5,236	9,127	3,430	396	19	30.7
2020.....	45,075	3,818	6,667	2,910	4,855	6,367	5,553	9,923	4,981	482	29	31.6
2030.....	50,001	4,143	7,267	3,266	5,370	6,648	6,429	9,958	6,919	638	44	32.4
2040.....	55,094	4,574	7,953	3,534	5,897	7,389	6,742	11,196	7,808	1,069	63	32.5
2050.....	60,592	5,007	8,747	3,887	6,411	8,058	7,487	12,383	8,613	1,562	116	32.7
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT</b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	2,073	220	371	151	257	369	291	297	117	9	-	26.0
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	2,241	207	414	174	257	365	332	349	142	15	1	26.8
2000.....	2,402	210	418	196	283	361	354	415	165	22	1	27.6
2005.....	2,572	226	409	210	323	376	351	486	191	28	2	27.9
2010.....	2,754	245	429	197	342	421	349	546	223	36	3	28.5
2020.....	3,129	266	497	222	340	482	407	595	321	51	6	30.1
2030.....	3,515	290	533	250	397	498	467	651	430	70	9	30.6
2040.....	3,932	322	588	268	429	577	484	758	505	108	13	31.0
2050.....	4,371	351	649	299	471	622	560	825	595	147	20	31.6
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	7,550	647	1,079	471	937	1,478	1,271	1,208	458	29	1	29.5
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	9,357	834	1,344	583	1,007	1,694	1,600	1,667	627	37	1	30.6
2000.....	11,245	926	1,644	729	1,158	1,863	1,894	2,212	819	55	2	31.4
2005.....	13,212	1,040	1,912	864	1,405	2,012	2,114	2,815	1,050	83	3	32.1
2010.....	15,265	1,170	2,126	1,008	1,633	2,283	2,290	3,418	1,338	130	4	32.3
2020.....	19,651	1,476	2,655	1,228	2,057	2,967	2,715	4,348	2,206	250	11	33.1
2030.....	24,337	1,773	3,261	1,510	2,471	3,552	3,394	5,113	3,262	419	27	33.9
2040.....	29,235	2,073	3,839	1,803	2,967	4,173	3,976	6,135	4,268	726	48	34.4
2050.....	34,352	2,406	4,449	2,082	3,442	4,885	4,591	7,273	5,224	1,071	91	34.8

Table M. **Population by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050—Con.**

[In thousands. Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	100 years and over	Median age
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN<sup>1</sup></b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	22,549	2,498	3,814	1,576	3,215	4,421	2,966	2,897	1,162	93	2	25.4
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	26,936	3,136	4,605	1,856	3,245	5,031	3,886	3,673	1,505	131	2	26.3
2000.....	31,366	3,203	5,651	2,179	3,679	5,181	4,836	4,765	1,872	183	4	27.0
2005.....	36,057	3,580	6,215	2,672	4,270	5,414	5,421	6,187	2,298	242	7	27.3
2010.....	41,139	4,080	6,654	3,007	5,101	6,059	5,562	7,830	2,847	345	10	27.7
2020.....	52,652	5,185	8,490	3,490	5,981	8,046	6,455	10,271	4,735	605	21	28.8
2030.....	65,570	6,183	10,362	4,419	7,330	9,191	8,446	11,858	7,782	988	47	29.8
2040.....	80,164	7,452	12,318	5,225	8,895	11,149	9,614	14,706	10,804	1,859	79	30.4
2050.....	96,508	8,817	14,704	6,202	10,394	13,226	11,597	17,798	13,770	3,245	160	31.0
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC</b>												
<b>Estimate</b>												
1990.....	188,601	12,758	22,205	9,197	18,893	31,764	29,217	37,495	27,072	2,706	29	34.8
<b>Projections</b>												
1995.....	193,566	12,577	23,126	10,031	16,977	28,813	31,877	41,501	28,665	3,184	42	36.6
2000.....	197,061	11,807	23,125	10,444	17,510	25,144	32,382	47,524	29,126	3,694	56	38.4
2005.....	199,802	11,367	22,072	10,769	18,443	23,806	29,299	54,309	29,737	4,209	76	40.0
2010.....	202,390	11,445	21,063	10,230	18,880	24,631	25,628	58,678	31,835	4,788	95	41.0
2020.....	207,393	11,724	21,179	9,465	17,261	25,867	25,130	55,322	41,445	5,123	148	42.1
2030.....	209,998	11,274	21,186	9,791	16,984	23,769	26,379	48,855	51,760	6,430	202	43.3
2040.....	209,621	11,290	20,531	9,551	17,269	23,774	24,318	49,963	52,924	9,965	251	44.3
2050.....	207,901	11,401	20,749	9,386	16,671	23,920	24,350	49,388	52,036	12,496	462	44.0

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

– Represents zero.

Sources: Table 2 and PPL-21.

million by 2040, and reach nearly 97 million by 2050. Each year from now to 2050, the Hispanic population is projected to add more people to the United States every year than would the non-Hispanic White population (or any other group) (tables 1F and 1G). By 2010, Hispanics might become the second-largest race/ethnic group.

**Age structure.** Hispanics were projected to be the youngest population group in 1995, with about half its population younger than 26 years (table M). As the total U.S. population ages, the Hispanic population is projected to age more quickly than either the Asian or Black populations. At 31, the median age of the Hispanic population would still be the lowest in 2050.

The non-Hispanic White population is projected to continue to be the oldest segment of the population. In 1995, the non-Hispanic White median age was projected to be 37, and could increase to 44 by 2050.

As specific age groups increase or decrease more rapidly than the entire population, they signal possible

future trends. For instance, due to lower birth and immigration rates, the non-Hispanic White population under age 18 would be less than half of the U.S. population under age 18 by the year 2030 (figure 10, table M). Conversely, the non-Hispanic White population would still represent 75 percent of the 65 and over U.S. population in 2030 and 66 percent in 2050 (figure 11, table M). Another interesting example is that Hispanic-origin children under age 14 are projected to become the second most numerous race/ethnic group in that age group by 2000.

## COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

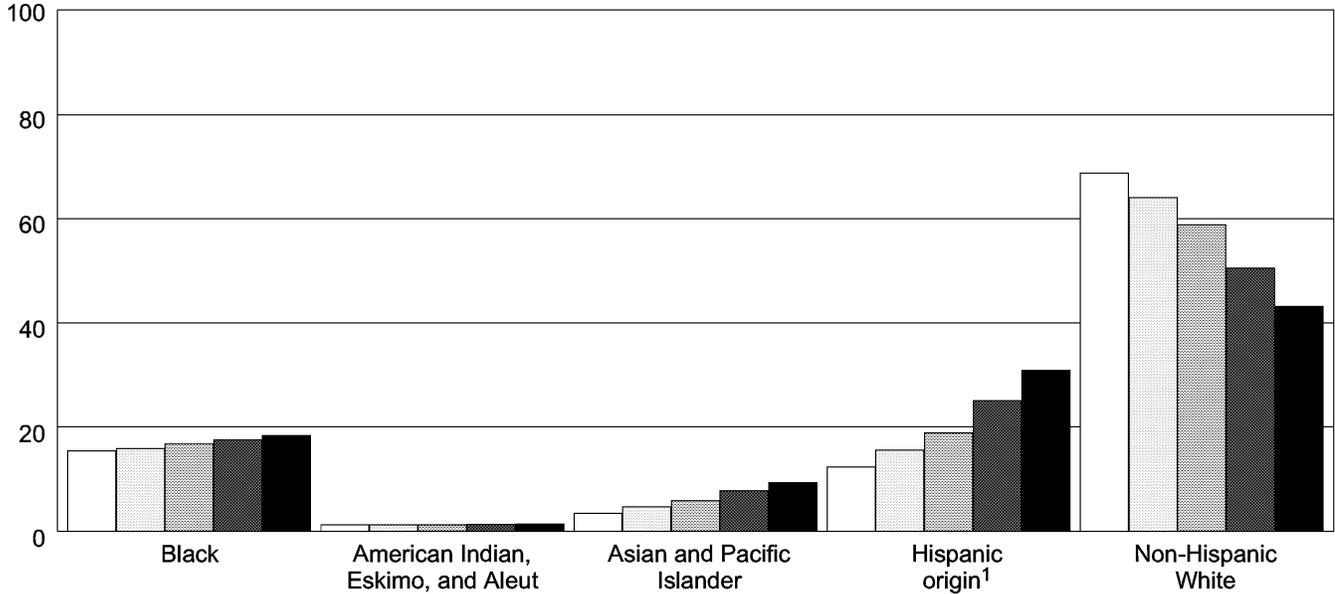
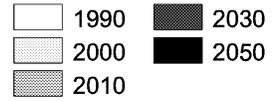
### Births

The number of births in the United States is projected to decrease slightly as the century ends, then increase progressively throughout the projection period according to

Figure 10.  
**Percent Distribution of Population Under Age 18 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

(Middle series beyond 1990)

Percent



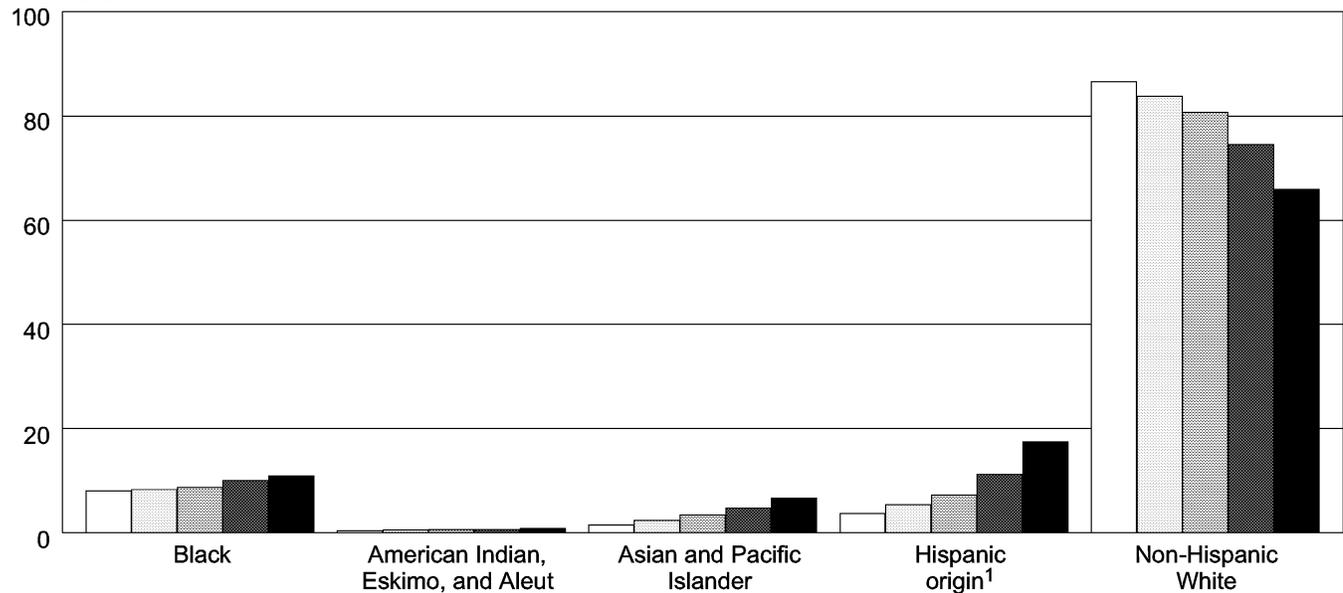
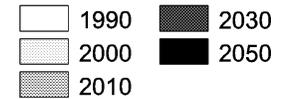
<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1127, and table 2.

Figure 11.  
**Percent Distribution of Population Age 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

(Middle series beyond 1990)

Percent



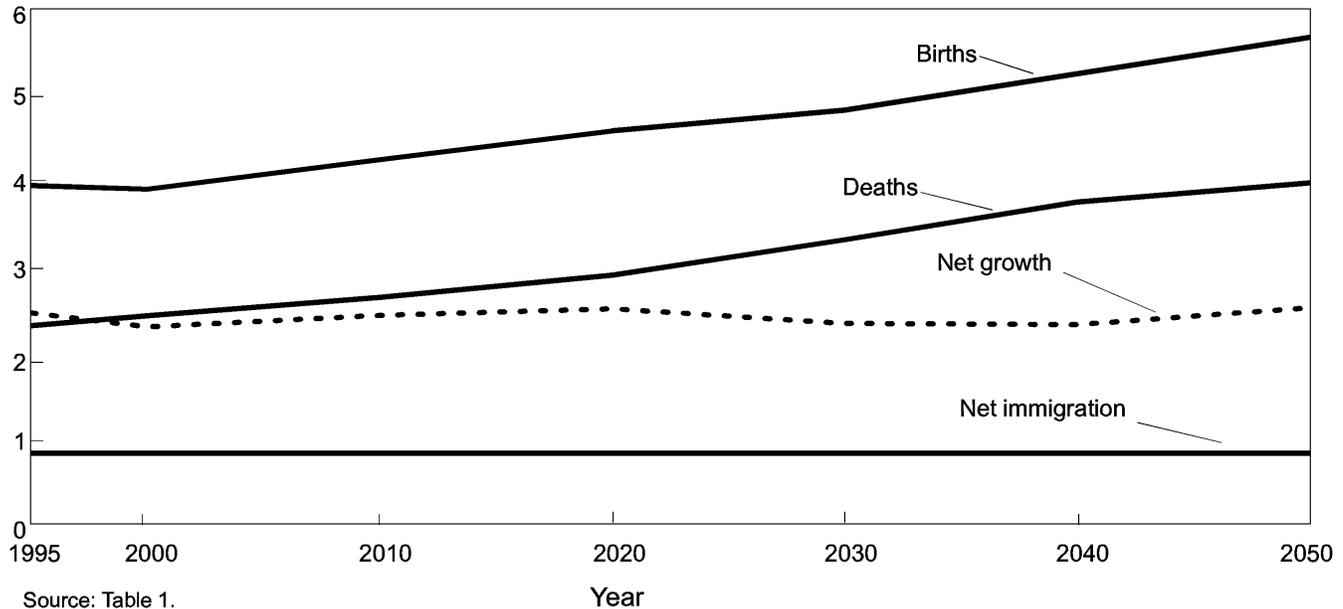
<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: Current Population Reports, Series P25-1127, and table 2.

Figure 12.  
**Annual Levels of Net Growth, Births, Deaths, and  
 Net Immigration: 1995 to 2050**

(Middle series)

Millions



Source: Table 1.

Table N. **Women in Childbearing Ages: 1990 to 2050**

[In thousands. Middle series. As of July 1. Resident population]

Year	Number of women of childbearing age						Percent of total population
	Total	Age					
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	
<b>ESTIMATE</b>							
1990 .....	58,701	8,646	9,388	10,575	11,005	19,088	23.5
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>							
1995 .....	59,473	8,807	8,798	9,465	10,973	21,430	22.6
2000 .....	59,842	9,665	9,000	8,880	9,819	22,478	21.8
2005 .....	59,640	10,235	9,841	9,062	9,229	21,273	20.9
2010 .....	59,860	10,621	10,411	9,887	9,414	19,527	20.1
2020 .....	62,668	10,412	10,495	10,809	10,806	20,146	19.4
2030 .....	66,528	11,472	11,038	10,623	10,906	22,488	19.2
2040 .....	69,821	12,195	12,065	11,665	11,459	22,436	18.9
2050 .....	74,481	12,952	12,655	12,361	12,472	24,041	18.9

Sources: Table 2 and P25-1127.

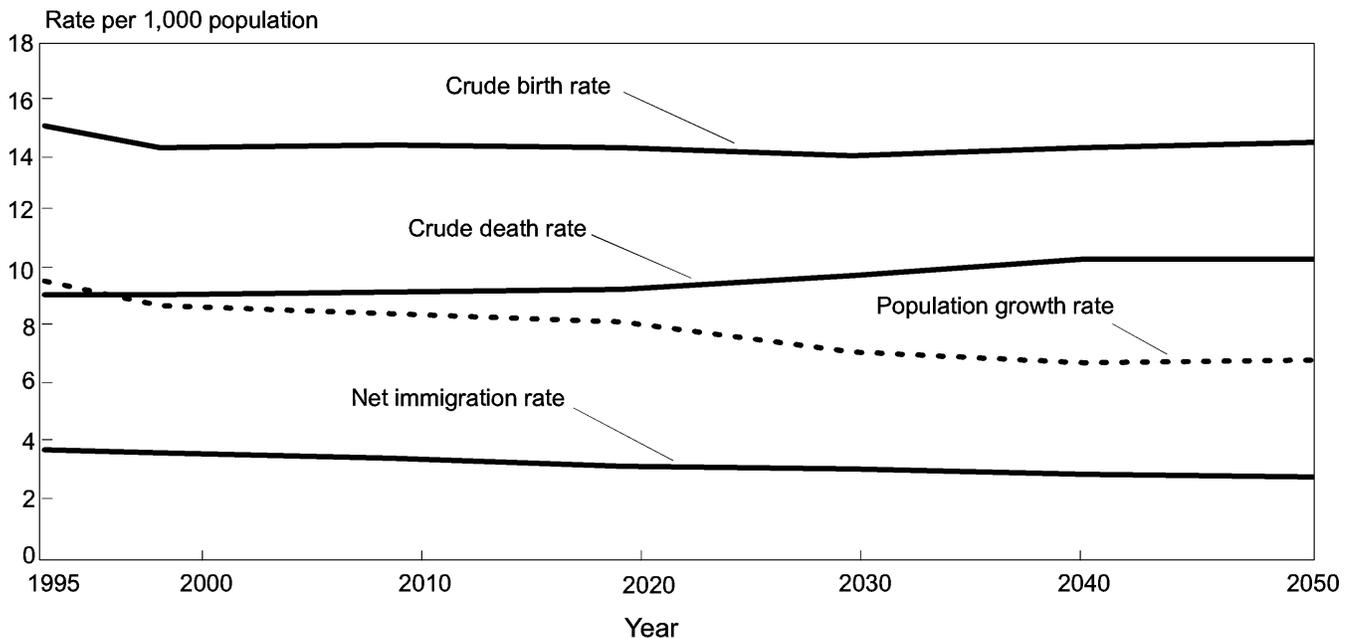
the middle series (figure 12). By 2050, the annual number of births may be nearly 5.7 million. The alternative series suggests the number of births in 2050 could be as low as 3.4 million or as high as 8.7 million corresponding to the lowest and highest projections.

The middle series shows that the total number of births is expected to remain below 4 million until 2005 even

though average family size grows (tables 1A and A1). Births don't increase because of the continued passage of the Baby Boomers through the childbearing years (in 2005, the youngest Baby Boomers will be 41). Table N reflects the aging of the Baby-Boom women.

The number of births would reach over 4 million again by 2005, instigated by an increasing number of women in the

Figure 13.  
**Components of Population Change in the Middle Series: 1995 to 2050**



Source: Table 1.

younger childbearing years. Many of these births will be the grandchildren of the Baby Boomers. The number of births may continue to increase throughout the end of the projected period. In fact, by 2012 the annual number of births would exceed the highest annual number of births ever achieved in the United States during the 20th century. At the same time, the crude birth rate would slowly decrease again from 14.3, then to 13.9 by 2026 (figure 13). The annual number of births would continue to rise, setting new records each year. By 2017, births may exceed 4.5 million and top 5 million by 2035.

These opposing trends of increasing number of births and decreasing crude birth rates reflect two characteristics of the population. First, a large proportion of the population may not be in their childbearing years. As shown in table N, the percentage of women in their childbearing years to the total population steadily declines from 22.6 in 1995 to 18.9 by 2040. This trend emerges as the Baby-Boom generation and its echo generation (a major proportion of the population) become too old to bear children. Second, the increase in births indicates another characteristic of the population: a slowly increasing total fertility rate combined with an increasing number of women in their childbearing years. Throughout the projection period, the total number of women in childbearing ages of 15 to 44 would increase from 59 million in 1995 to 74 million by 2050. Most of this change would occur after 2010.

The effects of the Baby Boom appear again between 2007 and 2020. This slight rise in the crude birth rate reflects the births of the grandchildren of the original

mid-20th century Baby Boom. However, the effects of the Baby Boom on fertility would decline for each new generation. At the same time immigration and the changing race/ethnic fertility patterns would eventually obscure the echo effects of the Baby Boom.

In the middle series, the total fertility rate is projected to increase, consistent with the increasing proportion of women from higher fertility race/ethnic groups. In 1995, the total fertility rate would be 2,055 per 1,000 women, increasing moderately to 2,245 by 2050. In the lowest series, the total fertility rate is projected to decrease to 1,910 and in the highest series it would increase to 2,580 by 2050.

**Birth trends by race and Hispanic origin.** Birth trends are projected to differ substantially by race and Hispanic origin. Some of this variation will be caused by the differing age structure of each group. Other differences would be attributed to the groups' various levels of fertility. (See appendix A for detailed fertility rates.) The number of births for each race and Hispanic-origin population would increase according to the middle series. White births would decrease during the rest of the 1990's, then slowly start to increase (table 1B). Black births are projected to increase steadily throughout the projection period, increasing 60 percent by 2050 (table 1C). Births to American Indians also would increase, with about 72,000 births by 2050 (table 1D). The Asian and Hispanic-origin populations would experience the most dramatic increases in the number of births. For each group, the number of births would more than triple by 2050 (tables 1E and 1F). Table O and figure 14 illustrate

Table O. **Percent Distribution of Births, Deaths, and Net Immigration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**  
 [Resident population]

Year	Total	Race				Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup>	Not of Hispanic origin			
		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>		White	Black	American Indian <sup>1</sup>	Asian <sup>2</sup>
<b>BIRTHS</b>										
<b>Middle Series</b>										
1995 .....	100.0	77.9	17.0	1.0	4.1	15.6	63.7	16.0	0.9	3.8
2000 .....	100.0	76.6	17.6	1.1	4.8	17.5	60.7	16.4	0.9	4.5
2005 .....	100.0	75.6	17.9	1.1	5.3	19.2	58.2	16.7	1.0	5.0
2010 .....	100.0	75.0	18.1	1.2	5.7	20.9	56.1	16.7	1.0	5.3
2020 .....	100.0	73.9	18.2	1.2	6.7	24.0	52.2	16.5	1.0	6.3
2030 .....	100.0	72.3	18.8	1.2	7.7	27.2	47.7	16.8	1.0	7.2
2040 .....	100.0	71.5	19.0	1.2	8.3	30.1	44.4	16.7	1.0	7.7
2050 .....	100.0	70.7	19.2	1.3	8.9	32.8	41.2	16.7	1.0	8.3
<b>Lowest Series</b>										
2050 .....	100.0	71.2	19.8	1.3	7.6	30.2	43.9	17.6	1.1	7.2
<b>Highest Series</b>										
2050 .....	100.0	70.2	18.9	1.2	9.7	34.5	39.2	16.2	1.0	9.1
<b>DEATHS</b>										
<b>Middle Series</b>										
1995 .....	100.0	85.7	12.6	0.5	1.2	4.4	81.7	12.4	0.4	1.1
2000 .....	100.0	84.9	13.1	0.5	1.5	5.1	80.2	12.9	0.5	1.4
2005 .....	100.0	84.0	13.7	0.6	1.8	5.8	78.6	13.3	0.5	1.7
2010 .....	100.0	83.2	14.0	0.6	2.2	6.5	77.3	13.6	0.5	2.0
2020 .....	100.0	81.5	14.8	0.7	3.0	7.8	74.5	14.3	0.6	2.8
2030 .....	100.0	80.4	15.2	0.7	3.8	8.9	72.4	14.6	0.6	3.6
2040 .....	100.0	79.9	14.9	0.7	4.5	10.1	70.8	14.2	0.6	4.3
2050 .....	100.0	78.6	15.2	0.8	5.4	12.3	67.6	14.3	0.6	5.2
<b>Lowest Series</b>										
2050 .....	100.0	79.4	15.4	0.8	4.4	13.5	67.2	14.4	0.7	4.1
<b>Highest Series</b>										
2050 .....	100.0	78.8	13.8	0.8	6.6	15.0	65.4	12.6	0.6	6.3
<b>NET IMMIGRATION</b>										
<b>Middle Series</b>										
1995-2050 .....	100.0	59.8	11.0	0.5	28.6	42.7	22.7	7.0	0.1	27.5
<b>Lowest Series</b>										
1995-2050 .....	100.0	52.6	13.6	0.5	33.2	49.5	10.2	8.3	0.1	31.9
<b>Highest Series</b>										
1995-2050 .....	100.0	61.5	10.4	0.5	27.6	40.7	25.9	6.7	0.1	26.5

<sup>1</sup>American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

<sup>2</sup>Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.

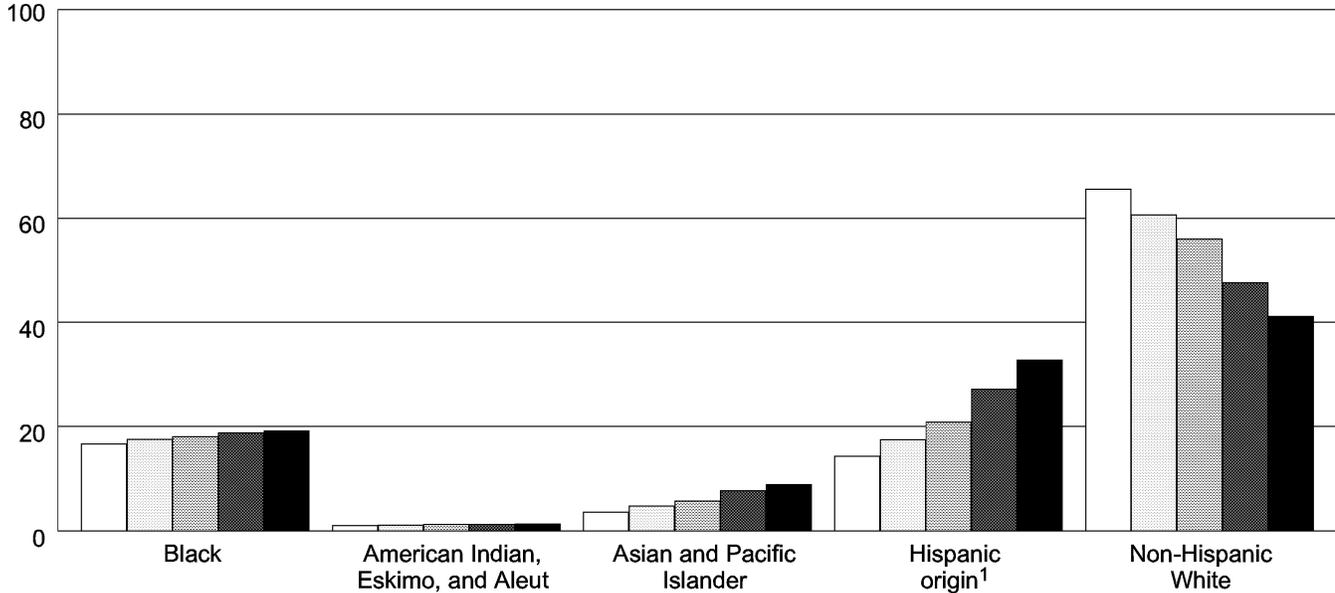
<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: Tables 1 and 4.

Figure 14.  
**Percent Distribution of Births by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

(Middle series beyond 1990)

Percent



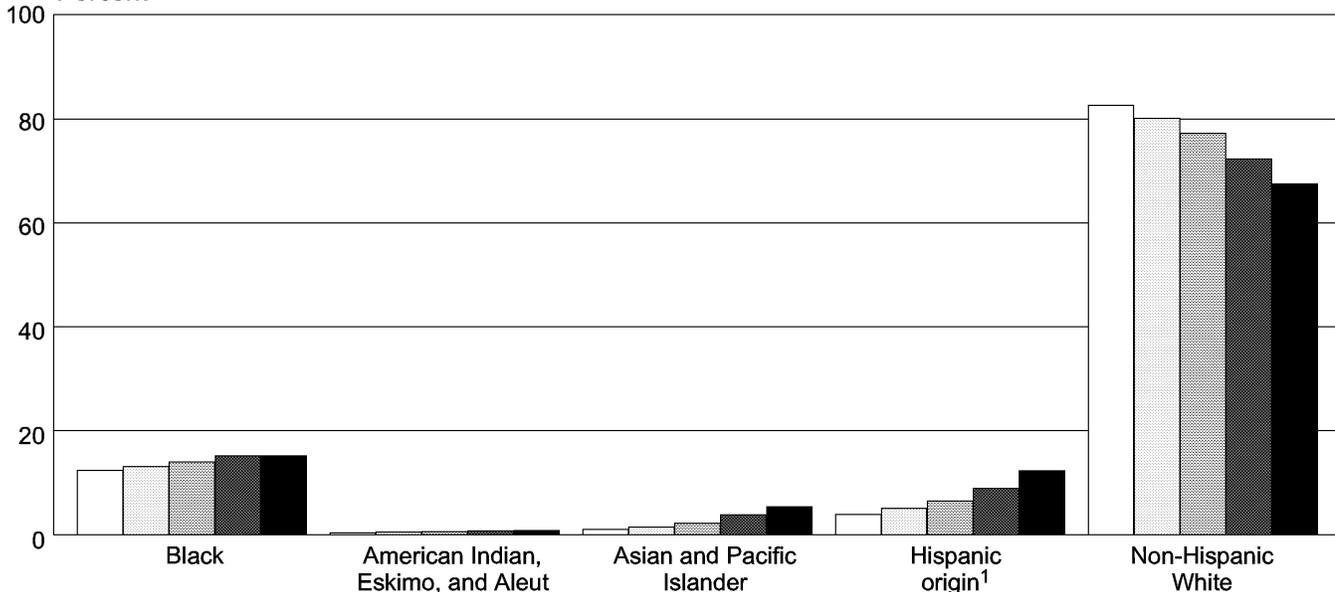
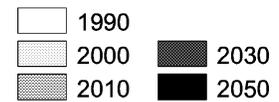
<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: P25-1127 and table O.

Figure 15.  
**Percent Distribution of Deaths by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050**

(Middle series beyond 1990)

Percent



<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

Sources: P25-1127 and table O.

the shifting proportional race/ethnic shares of births over the projection period. As the non-Hispanic White population decreases its share of total births, the other groups would gain. In 1995, about 64 percent of all births would be non-Hispanic White. About 1 in 6 births would be Black, and 1 in 6 would be of Hispanic origin (figure 14).

The non-Hispanic White share of births is projected to decrease throughout the first half of the 21st century. In 2000, 61 percent of all births would be non-Hispanic White, falling to 52 percent by 2020. About 41 percent of all births in 2050 would be non-Hispanic White.

At the same time, all other groups would increase their share of births (table O). For Blacks and American Indians, the increase is relatively small. The percentage of all births that would be Black is projected to rise from 17 percent in 1995 to 19 percent by 2050. The share of births to American Indians would increase slightly from 1.0 in 1995 to 1.3 percent by 2050.

Births of Asian and Hispanic origin would have relatively larger increases in their share of the total number of births. Asian births would increase from 4 percent now to 9 percent by 2050. Hispanic-origin births would rise from 16 percent of all births in 1995 to almost 33 percent by 2050.

In summary, by the middle of the 21st century, 2 of every 5 births would be non-Hispanic White, 1 in 3 would be Hispanic, 1 in 5 would be Black, and 1 in 11 would be Asian.

## Deaths

Between 1995 and 2050, the total number of annual deaths is projected to increase over 70 percent, from 2.3 million in 1995 to 4 million in 2050 (figure 12). Although life expectancy at birth would increase from 72.5 years for males to 79.7 in 2050 and from 79.3 for females to 84.3 in 2050, the increased volume of deaths is caused by the increased number of people in older ages where mortality is high.

The crude death rate would increase steadily until the mid-2040's when the rate would peak at 10.2 (figure 14). The crude death rate in the United States has not been this high since World War II.

Most of the deaths would occur to the non-Hispanic White population (figure 15, table O). Although their proportion of all deaths is projected to decrease from 82 percent at present to 68 percent by 2050, the non-Hispanic White population is more at risk of dying because they are the most numerous race/ethnic group and comprise a relatively high percentage of the elderly population. For similar reasons, the percentage of deaths occurring to the other groups are expected to rise as well as these groups both age and increase their share of the population. By the middle of the next century, the increase in share of deaths from current levels rises slightly for Blacks and American Indians, more than quadruples for Asians, and nearly triples for the Hispanic-origin population (table O).

## Immigration

Net immigration is projected to be a predominant factor in future population growth. The middle series projects 820,000 net migrants a year composed of 350,000 Hispanics; 226,000 non-Hispanic Asians; 186,000 non-Hispanic Whites; and 57,000 non-Hispanic Blacks. In both the low and high assumptions, the Hispanic population is assumed to have the highest number of annual immigrants.

In the middle series, 3 of every 7 people added to the population through net immigration would be Hispanic, 2 of every 7 would be Asian, 2 in 9 would be non-Hispanic White, and 1 in 9 would be Black (figure 16).

The effect of net immigration on population growth would progressively decrease for the two groups with the highest levels of net immigration—Asian and Hispanic origin—due to their increasing proportion of growth from natural increase and assumed constant level of net immigration.

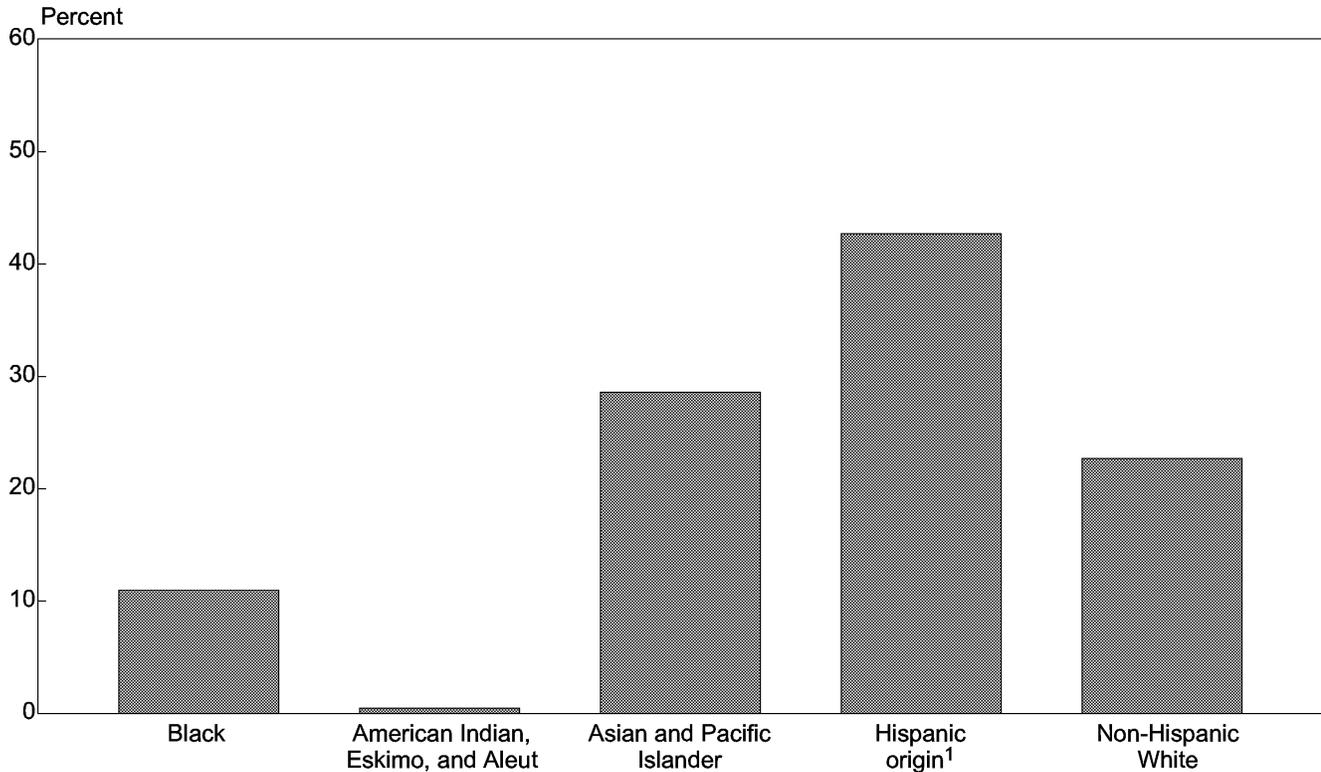
According to the middle series, the U.S. population in the year 2000 is projected to be 5 million (2 percent) larger than it would have been if there had been no net immigration after July 1, 1994. This figure would increase to 29 million by 2020. By the middle of the next century, the U.S. total population may include 80 million post-1994 immigrants and their descendants, or 25 percent of the total population (also representing 60 percent of the total population growth since 1994).

If there were no net immigration after 1994, however, the racial composition of the U.S. population would be quite different than projected in the middle series (table 3). For instance, by 2050 the Black population would grow to 17 percent of the total population, and the Asian and the American Indian populations combined would make up about 6 percent of the total population. The Hispanic population would be less than 19 percent of the total population, with 38 million people less than projected with immigration. The non-Hispanic White population would be nearly 61 percent of the U.S. population in 2050, in spite of this group's decline in size after 2025.

## PROJECTION SERIES WITH ALTERNATIVE COMPONENT ASSUMPTIONS

Most of the preceding results are based on the middle series, assuming the middle levels of fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration. The actual future course of population growth, however, could vary considerably from the middle series because of variations in fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration. Though some examples of the extreme lowest and highest projected assumptions are presented, other alternative series created by varying only one component illustrate other possible outcomes (tables 3 and 4). Figure 17 illustrates the future total population based on these various component assumptions. Obviously, the further into the future, the more the

Figure 16.  
**Percent Distribution of Net Immigration  
 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**  
 (Middle series beyond 1990)



<sup>1</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The information on the total and Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico.

alternative assumptions will deviate from the middle series. In the near future, net immigration affects the growth of the population more than births or deaths. That is because the alternative net immigration levels are reached sooner than are those for life expectancy or fertility. However, since net immigration is assumed to remain constant throughout the projected period, while at the same time the population continues to increase, the net immigration component of population growth would decrease proportionally in importance.

**Making a Choice Among 10 Series**

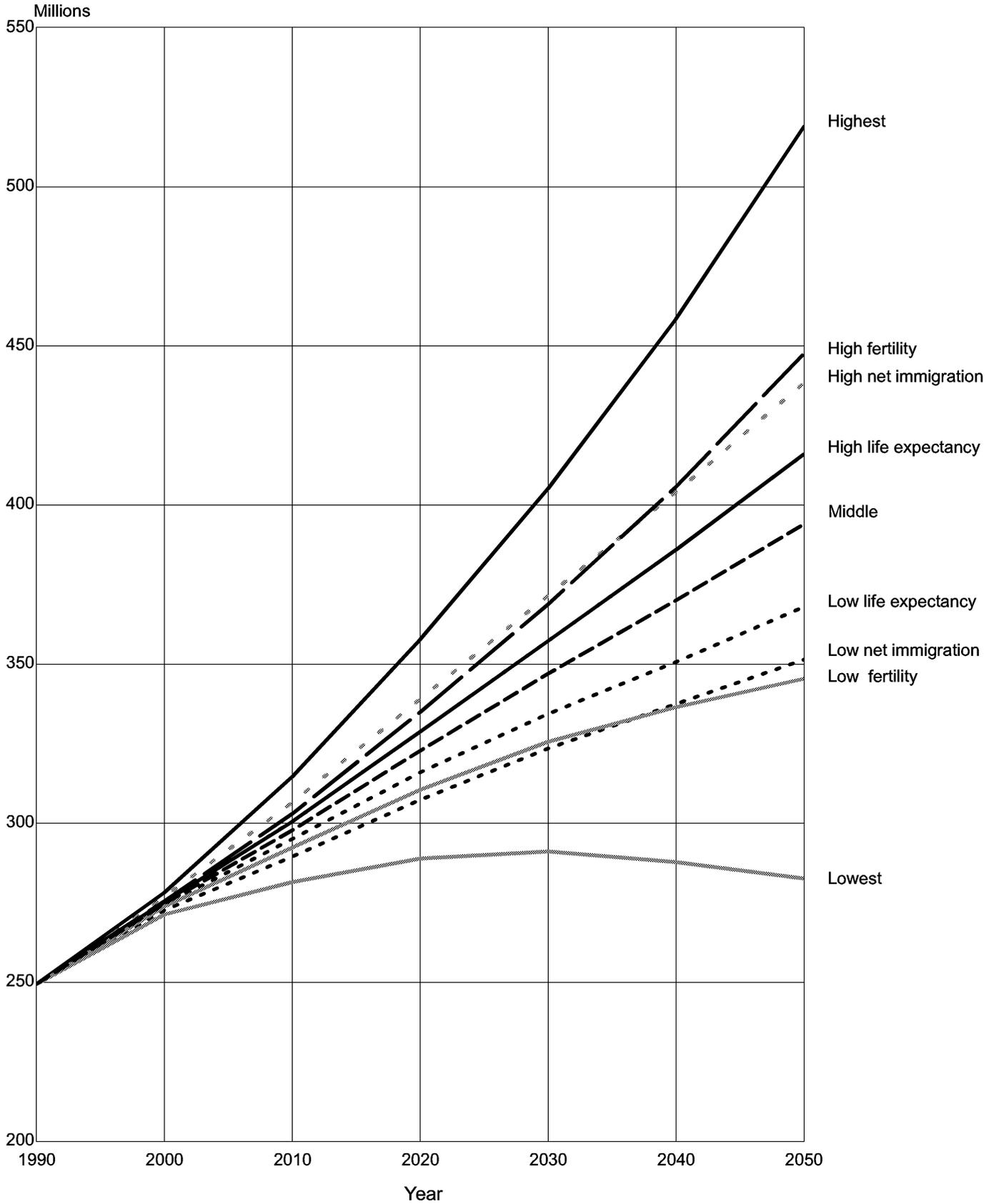
Although the middle series is presented in great detail, there are nine other alternative projections series. For most purposes, the middle series should suffice. However, those interested in a specific population group may need to pay more attention to alternative series, detailed in tables 3 and 4. Two major alternative series, highest and lowest, show the extreme limits of the future total population based on these component assumptions. The seven other principal alternatives show the effects of independently varying each of the component assumptions (fertility, life expectancy,

and net immigration), while leaving the other components at the middle level. These are detailed with their descriptive names in table P. Using these series, the effects on future population size or the age/sex/race/Hispanic-origin composition of a change in just fertility, just life expectancy, or just net immigration can be determined.

**Table P. Principal Fertility, Mortality, and Net Immigration Assumptions in Each Projection Series**

Principal series name	Fertility	Life expectancy	Net immigration
Middle .....	Middle	Middle	Middle
Lowest .....	Low	Low	Low
Highest .....	High	High	High
Low fertility .....	Low	Middle	Middle
High fertility .....	High	Middle	Middle
Low life expectancy .....	Middle	Low	Middle
High life expectancy .....	Middle	High	Middle
Low net immigration .....	Middle	Middle	Low
High net immigration .....	Middle	Middle	High
Zero net immigration .....	Middle	Middle	Zero

Figure 17.  
**Alternative Population Projections Using Different  
 Component Levels: 1990 to 2050**



Source: Current Population Reports, Series P2-1127 and tables 2 and 3.

## DETAILED METHODOLOGY

### The Cohort-Component Framework

Six sets of data are required to generate these population projections using the cohort-component model.<sup>5</sup> These are:

1. Base-year population
2. Projected fertility rates
3. Projected survival rates
4. Future net immigration statistics
5. 1990 inflation/deflation rates
6. Armed Forces overseas population

The most difficult aspect of producing these population projections involves deriving the base-year starting points and rates. Each data set is organized into 16 different race/ethnic/sex matrices with a cell for each year of age from 0 to 100 and over. The 16 matrices are White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander—by Hispanic origin (Hispanic and not Hispanic) and by sex. The sum of all the cells in all 16 matrices equals the total population. Starting with a July 1, 1994, modified population estimate based on the 1990 census, each cell is inflated by Demographic Analysis to correct for persons not included in the population count in 1990. Then each age/race/ethnic/sex cell is survived forward to July 1, 1995, by applying the appropriate survival rate. The population under age 1 is created by first calculating the population of women exposed to the risk of childbearing. Generally this involves averaging the July 1, 1994, and July 1, 1995, inflated female population of each race/ethnic group by single years of age between the ages 14 through 49.<sup>6</sup> Then, the corresponding age/race/ethnic specific fertility rate is applied to this averaged female population to produce, after aggregation, the total number of births by race/ethnicity for that 12-month interval. The assumed sex ratio for each group is used to divide the births into males and females. Then factors from a 1990 census file showing the race and/or origin reported for children in families with parents of differing race and/or origin were applied to the births. This resulted in the shift of some births from the mother's race/origin to that of the father. Finally, the number of births by sex and race are survived forward to July 1, 1995.

<sup>5</sup>For more detailed explanation of the cohort component model see Shryock, Henry S. and Jacob S. Siegel, et al., *The Methods and Materials of Demography*. Vol. 2 U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, DC 1971, p. 377.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates were modified using the  $0.125 \times (\text{population age } X-1) + 0.75 \times (\text{population age } X) + 0.125 \times (\text{population age } X+1)$  formulation to approximate the female population age X in each year which was able to experience a birth at age X.

After the births are calculated, net immigration by age/sex/race/ethnicity is added. Then the movement of the population of Armed Forces overseas is applied to the population by detailed group. Next, the population is deflated to be consistent with the 1990 census count. A small pro rata adjustment is made to the deflated age estimates in each sex/race/ethnic group to bring them in exact agreement with an independent estimate of the total population of each group.

Finally, the 16 groups are summed (creating the groups most frequently requested) and subsequently displayed in this report. This includes adding the Hispanic and not Hispanic groups for each race to make a total population by age/sex for each race and adding the eight Hispanic- origin matrices to get the total age/sex Hispanic-origin population. As these groups are added, new total rates are derived for these new groups. The same set of procedures when applied to the July 1, 1995, population would generate the July 1, 1996, population. This process is continued through the year 2050.

### The Base Population

The beginning population of these projections is the July 1, 1994, estimate<sup>7</sup>. These estimates are consistent with the 1990 census count, but cannot be directly compared to the published results by age and race because modifications were made to the data to adjust for age misreporting and the reporting of an unspecified race in the 1990 census<sup>8</sup>.

These results have been modified by use of the inflation-deflation variant of the cohort-component method.<sup>9</sup> This method does not correct for the net undercount in the 1990 census. This procedure holds constant the size and age/sex/race/Hispanic-origin composition (estimated by Demographic Analysis) for those persons not enumerated by the 1990 census. The inflation-deflation variant yields a population distribution in each projected year which is similar to that which would result if a census with the 1990 pattern of undercount (as estimated by Demographic Analysis) were conducted in that year. It, therefore, preserves the actual pattern of population change by age group rather than by cohort. If the cohort-component method alone were used, the effects of underenumeration would age as the population grew older; i.e., the unenumerated 1990 population would remain with the cohorts as they aged.

<sup>7</sup>Byerly, Edwin R., and Kevin Deardorff, *National and State Population Estimates: 1990 to 1994*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25-1127, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

<sup>8</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Information From the 1990 Census: A Comparison of Census Results With Results Where Age and Race Have Been Modified*. 1990 CPH-L-74, August 1991.

<sup>9</sup>For a detailed explanation of this procedure, see Hollmann, Frederick W., *United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P25-1045, 1990.

Similar to previous projections, the population in the Armed Forces overseas was held constant in size and age/sex/race/Hispanic-origin composition throughout the projection period. In this case, however, the projected population is resident population only, excluding the population of Armed Forces overseas. Therefore, to accurately move the resident population forward in time, members in the Armed Forces overseas need to be subtracted as they leave the resident population going overseas and added when they return. This procedure assumes no deaths or births to the Armed Forces overseas. Without this movement of the Armed Forces population in and out of the resident population, the starting cohorts of ages 18, 19, and 20 in 1991 would always appear relatively smaller than younger cohorts when they reach those ages.

## Fertility

**Assumptions.** Three different future fertility levels are used. These are derived from analysis of natality statistics for five groups of women by race group and Hispanic origin. Assuming that the pattern of fertility would be the same for all Hispanic women, across all races, we derived levels for Hispanic-origin women and the remaining four non-Hispanic race groups: non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic American Indian, and non-Hispanic Asian. The levels for each total race group would then be the combination of the Hispanic and non-Hispanic proportions of that race group. As these proportions change, so would the combined fertility levels.

In 1989, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) changed their method of tabulating race of births to reflect the race of the mother. The projected fertility levels and rates in this report use this change.

Several fertility assumptions in this report are founded on past trends. First, this projection does not assume race/ethnic fertility convergence. Historical data show that the major differences between White and Black fertility is timing; that is, Blacks tend to have their children at earlier ages than Whites. After age 25, however, White and Black fertility has been about the same. Yet, there is no compelling evidence of overall convergence of Black-White or any race-ethnic fertility. Second, in the last decade, many women delayed the start of childbearing until their late 20's or 30's. This recent shift to a new age pattern of childbearing is assumed to remain constant. Third, since the end of the Baby Boom, completed cohort fertility has remained about the same. Therefore, there appears to be no reason to assume a change from current fertility levels for any race-ethnic group.

For the first time in U.S. Census Bureau projections, not all births are assigned the race and origin of their mothers. Some have been assigned to their father's identity based on analysis of special tabulations from the 1990 census which provided information on the race/ethnic identity reported for children whose parents reported different race

or ethnic identities. It is assumed that the patterns reported in 1990 will remain stable throughout the projection period, as will the proportion of births which occur to parents with differing race and/or origin.

In the low series, the fertility rates are assumed to fall for all races and the Hispanic origin, decreasing 15 percent by the year 2010. The reverse is assumed for the high series.

**Creation of 1994 birth rates.** The birth rates for these projections are based on 1990 to 1992 fertility rates and raked by race and Hispanic origin to the number of births for the period July 1, 1993, to June 30, 1994 (FY1994). The beginning rates were created using NCHS natality data divided by the July 1, 1991, population estimates for five race/ethnic groups: non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic American Indian, non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander, and the Hispanic origin.<sup>10</sup>

## Life Expectancy

**Assumptions.** As in the last census projections, three basic mortality assumptions are used. The middle life-expectancy assumptions reflect a slow improvement in life expectancy. The last 10-year trend of mortality improvement, from 1980 to 1990, is replicated, and some additional impact of AIDS is included.<sup>11</sup> The incidence of AIDS is projected to increase linearly until 2005. After 2005, mortality from AIDS is assumed to slowly decrease, returning to the current level of AIDS mortality by 2050. The low life-expectancy series assumes that current mortality rates will not change, with an increase over the next 15 years in deaths due to AIDS. This uses a FY1994 base life table with AIDS projected to increase linearly up to the year 2010, then remain constant. The high life-expectancy assumption, or rapid improvement series, replicates the pattern of mortality between 1970 to 1980, thus ignoring the impact of AIDS.

Construction of the 2050 mortality rates in the middle assumption involved more than simply projecting the continuing trend of the 1980 to 1990 improvement. Although this may appear reasonable, variations in the trends by age and sex produced some questionable results. A few general conditions were imposed on the 2050 rates. These conditions included the following:

1. No 2050 death rate was allowed to be higher than it was in 1994
2. No male rate was allowed to ever be lower than the equivalent female rate

<sup>10</sup>All population denominators for fertility and mortality rates were based on 1990 census data adjusted for net census coverage error using the results of Demographic Analysis.

<sup>11</sup>Campbell, Paul R., *Projected AIDS-Age-Sex-Race/Ethnicity Specific Death Rates for 1993 to 2010*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, unpublished research (1995).

3. Within a given race-sex group, the death rates must steadily rise from age 25-29 to 100+
4. No death rate was permitted to improve more than 3 percent per year during the 1994 to 2050 period

**Life tables.** The FY1994 life table was based on NCHS death data (final 1991, provisional 1992, and sample year ending June 30, 1994) for age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.<sup>12</sup> For the oldest age groups, where frequently age specific death data are often misreported, the rates were corrected using data from the Social Security Administration.<sup>13</sup> The total death rates were then adjusted to agree with the estimated 2,279,000 deaths in FY1994.

The death rates used for every projected life table were based on the assumed change from the death rates used in the fiscal 1994 life table. In each assumption, sex and race differentials were not assumed to converge, but instead were determined by the rate of change applied to each individual group. The rates of change were computed based on adjusted level death rates for 1969-71, 1979-81, and 1989-91. Some additional information came from an analysis of medicare data for the 1968 to 1979 period. In the middle series, life tables were computed for 2005—a turning point of the series, and 2050—the end point. For the alternative series, a 2010 life table was created for the low life-expectancy assumption, holding the rest of the projected period constant at 2010 levels (i.e., AIDS gets no worse or better), and for the high life-expectancy series a 2050 life table was made. Survival rates were extrapolated for each year between these points.

## Net Immigration

The net immigration component used in these projections is composed of six types of migration, five which increase the population (immigration) and one that decreases the population (emigration). In the low, middle, and high net immigration series, the same age/sex/race/ethnic ratios are used for each type of migration, but raked to the alternative levels for each type shown in table Q.<sup>14</sup>

In the middle assumption, a total annual net immigration of 820,000 is held constant every year between 1994 and 2050. In the low and high assumptions, the annual figures of 300,000 and 1,370,000 are held constant beginning in 2000. This supposes that changes in the amount of net immigration may take a few years to take effect.

The assumed future level of legal immigration in each series was not changed from the previous projections (table Q). The middle assumption is close to the average of the data for the July 1991 to June 1994 period. The age, sex, race, and Hispanic-origin distributions were based

upon those same recent data which were derived from information provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The low alternative represents the legal immigration experience of the 1980's; whereas, the high assumption reflects the possibility of piercing the legal cap on this type of immigration through modifications to the current law.

The assumed future levels of refugee immigration in each series also were not changed from the previous projections. The middle assumption is based on current levels and interpretation of current laws. The low alternative represents the experience of the 1980's while the high assumption again reflects the possibility of piercing the legal cap on this type of immigration through modifications to the current law. The age, sex, race, and Hispanic-origin distributions for each alternative were based on the July 1993 to June 1994 data derived from Office of Refugee Resettlement statistics.

Undocumented net immigration is difficult to measure. Currently, the U.S. Census Bureau's best estimate adds about 225,000 net undocumented immigration to the United States each year. The wide range between the low and high alternatives reflects some of the uncertainty of the actual number (table Q). The age, sex, race, and Hispanic-origin distributions for each alternative were based on data derived from the 1990 census.

Future Puerto Rican immigration is assumed to be 5,000 per year in the middle series, equally bounded by the low and high alternatives. The age, sex, race, and Hispanic-origin distributions for each alternative were based on data derived from the 1990 Censuses of Puerto Rico and the United States.

Civilian citizen immigration is based on the stock of Armed Forces overseas and their returning children and spouses. Since the size of the military population is assumed to be constant in all the projection series, this flow is held constant across series (table Q). The age, sex, race, and Hispanic-origin distribution was based on available data for the Armed Forces overseas as of July 1, 1994.

**Table Q. Components of Annual Net Immigration**

[In thousands]

Item	Low net immigration assumption	Middle net immigration assumption	High net immigration assumption
<b>Total net immigration . . . . .</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,370</b>
Legal . . . . .	430	685	940
Refugee . . . . .	70	115	160
Undocumented . . . . .	100	225	350
Puerto Rico . . . . .	—	5	10
Civilian citizens . . . . .	10	10	10
Emigration . . . . .	-310	-220	-100

— Represents zero.

Source: Unpublished data.

<sup>12</sup>See footnote 2.

<sup>13</sup>Kestenbaum, Bert, *Administrative Records Perspectives on Mortality Among the Aged*, Social Security Administration, unpublished paper, 1991.

<sup>14</sup>Unpublished data consistent with P25-1127.

Emigration, similar to the undocumented migration, contains some unknown qualities. Similar to previous U.S. Census Bureau projections, emigration is considered a constant flow, instead of a proportion of the total of all in-migration. Similar to the previous set of projections, the low series reflects a greater population exiting. Logically, if conditions exist for low in-migration (for example, an economic downturn), the same conditions or reasons would also drive more people out of the country. The reverse is assumed for the high series.

## **SELECTION OF ASSUMPTIONS, SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS, AND FORECAST ERROR**

### **Uncertainty of Population Projections and Selection of a Range of Assumptions**

The history of population projections has shown that unforeseen events can rapidly modify the demographic environment. The actual future population is never identical to the projected population. Although attention has been paid to problems of estimating the forecast accuracy of past population projections and the confidence intervals of future populations, many problems remain before a method can be developed for placing reliable confidence intervals around population projections. There is considerable controversy over the means of handling improvements in methods, changing variability in population growth rates, and other complicating factors. Given these difficulties, the highest and lowest series in this report were not chosen on the basis of a formal analysis of error ranges, but rather on the basis of the long-standing approach of projecting a “reasonable high” and a “reasonable low.”

### **Past Forecast Error of Population Growth Compared to the Present Range of Assumptions**

As an aid to those who would like to attempt a more formal approach to developing a confidence interval around the middle series, table R contains information on the root-mean-square error in the past projection rates of population growth versus the actual rates. The table is based on available data from all U.S. Census Bureau population projections prepared since 1950.

Overall, the root-mean-square error of projected population growth increased during the first few years of the projection period from 0.15 of a percentage point for 1 year into the projection period up to 0.49 of a percentage point after 20 years. This error, however, differs between the population projections prepared during the time period between 1950 and 1971 and those prepared after 1971. For instance, in the earlier projections, the root-mean-square error also increased from 0.15 of a percentage point for 1 year into the projected period up to 0.49 of a

percentage point after 20 years. However, the root-mean-square error of the projections of population growth prepared since 1972 increase more slowly to 0.22 after 20 years. These differences in the projection errors may reflect some of the difficulties in accurately projecting growth during periods of dramatic shifts or swings in population change. They also suggest that the accuracy of U.S. Census Bureau projections during the first 5 years has not improved in recent decades.

Table R also presents a comparison among the highest, middle, and lowest series with the calculated, root-mean-square errors. If these root-mean-square errors of previous projections could be taken as estimates of the standard error around the present projections, then there would be roughly a two-thirds chance that a projected growth rate and actual growth rate will be within the range of the root-mean-square error shown. As table R shows, the present projections do encompass this historical error range for the first 20 years. Again, it should be pointed out that these figures are merely illustrative and considerable work must still be done before a reliable method of establishing confidence intervals is available.

The data presented in table S demonstrate the sensitivity of the size of projected age groups to the differences in assumptions between the highest and lowest series. Results are shown for 2000, 2010, 2030, and 2050. By 2000, differences of greater than 5 percent exist only for the population under age 5 and over age 95 while ages between 5 and 85 have differences of less than 2 percent. In 2010, the highest or lowest series differ from the middle series by more than 5 percent at ages under 15 and over 75. By 2030, all age groups show a difference between the extreme and middle projection of over 7 percent, and ages below 25 and over 85 have differences of more than 20 percent. By 2050, only ages between 50 and 70 have differences between the extreme and middle series of less than 20 percent.

These differences result from the combined effects of alternative assumptions for fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration. Of course, differential fertility assumptions only affect the size of population age groups born after the beginning of the projection—under 5 by 2000, under 10 by 2005, etc. Differential life-expectancy assumptions have slight effects on the younger population groups, moderate effects on the middle-aged, and substantial effects on the elderly population. Variation in net immigration would have its principal effects first in the young adult age groups and then in older ages as the earlier migrants age. Such variations also would affect the future number of births.

## **RACE AND ETHNIC DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS**

The racial classification used by the U.S. Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and

Table R. **Root-Mean-Square Error of Past Projections of the Growth Rate Compared With Differences Between Selected Current Series**

Number of years into projection period	Root-mean-square error of past projections				Difference between the highest and middle series	Difference between the middle and lowest series		
	All	(n)	1950-1971	(n)			1972 and after	(n)
1.....	0.15	(14)	0.15	(7)	0.14	(7)	0.08	0.07
2.....	0.16	(14)	0.18	(7)	0.14	(7)	0.17	0.17
3.....	0.15	(14)	0.16	(7)	0.14	(7)	0.23	0.23
4.....	0.17	(13)	0.18	(7)	0.17	(6)	0.29	0.29
5.....	0.17	(12)	0.18	(7)	0.15	(5)	0.33	0.32
6.....	0.24	(12)	0.29	(7)	0.17	(5)	0.34	0.35
7.....	0.24	(12)	0.29	(7)	0.14	(5)	0.37	0.36
8.....	0.24	(12)	0.29	(7)	0.14	(5)	0.38	0.38
9.....	0.27	(12)	0.32	(7)	0.17	(5)	0.40	0.40
10.....	0.31	(11)	0.36	(7)	0.18	(4)	0.41	0.42
15.....	0.40	(10)	0.46	(7)	0.19	(3)	0.48	0.51
20.....	0.45	(9)	0.49	(7)	0.22	(2)	0.47	0.55

n Number of reports.

Note: Past projection data from the middle series of reports 601, 704, 952, 1018, 1092, and 1104. For earlier projections, a "middle" series was constructed by averaging the middle two series of four.

Sources: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 78, 123, 187, 286, 381, 448, 470, 493, 601, 704, 952, 1018, 1092, and 1104; table 1.

Table S. **Percent Difference Between the Extreme and Middle Series by Age Groups: 2000 to 2050**

[As of July 1. Resident population]

Age	2000		2010		2030		2050	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
0 to 4 years.....	-5.5	5.1	-17.2	18.2	-28.7	33.6	-39.8	52.0
5 to 9 years.....	-0.7	0.7	-12.4	12.3	-25.3	28.6	-37.7	47.9
10 to 14 years.....	-0.8	0.8	-7.2	6.9	-23.0	25.2	-35.8	44.2
15 to 19 years.....	-1.1	1.1	-2.9	3.0	-22.0	23.6	-33.6	40.2
20 to 24 years.....	-1.6	1.6	-3.9	3.9	-20.8	21.7	-31.2	35.9
25 to 29 years.....	-1.5	1.6	-4.8	4.9	-17.2	17.1	-28.7	31.5
30 to 34 years.....	-1.2	1.3	-5.2	5.5	-13.0	12.7	-27.0	28.9
35 to 39 years.....	-0.8	1.0	-4.4	5.1	-8.9	9.3	-26.4	28.1
40 to 44 years.....	-0.6	0.7	-3.3	4.1	-9.3	10.0	-25.1	26.4
45 to 49 years.....	-0.5	0.6	-2.4	3.0	-9.7	10.3	-21.7	21.9
50 to 54 years.....	-0.5	0.5	-2.1	2.3	-10.0	10.3	-18.0	17.0
55 to 59 years.....	-0.6	0.6	-2.3	2.1	-9.6	9.1	-14.8	12.9
60 to 64 years.....	-0.7	0.6	-2.7	2.1	-9.1	7.7	-16.5	13.5
65 to 69 years.....	-0.8	0.7	-3.5	2.7	-9.6	7.2	-18.8	14.9
70 to 74 years.....	-0.9	0.8	-4.4	3.5	-11.5	8.2	-22.0	17.5
75 to 79 years.....	-1.1	1.3	-5.4	5.3	-14.7	12.0	-25.8	21.5
80 to 84 years.....	-1.4	1.6	-6.8	7.3	-19.4	17.5	-31.1	26.5
85 to 89 years.....	-2.2	2.4	-9.4	10.2	-26.0	26.2	-39.2	36.4
90 to 94 years.....	-3.3	3.8	-13.9	16.2	-35.7	42.0	-50.6	57.6
95 to 99 years.....	-3.7	6.5	-18.4	29.7	-45.0	80.9	-61.2	115.5
100 years and over.....	-3.1	12.6	-18.9	64.0	-50.8	231.3	-68.2	405.6
Total difference.....	-1.2	1.3	-5.5	5.7	-16.1	16.8	-28.3	31.7

Sources: Derived from tables 2 and 3, and unpublished data.

Budget, which provides standards on race and Hispanic-origin categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies.<sup>15</sup> The race and Hispanic-origin categories are defined as follows:

**American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

**Asian and Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

**Black.** A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**Hispanic.** A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**White.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The projections in this report all pertain solely to the future United States' resident population. Appendix D provides users with the information necessary for the derivation of several special populations. The specific derivation procedures are described below.

**Resident civilian population.** This is obtained by subtracting the resident Armed Forces population (table D-2) from the resident population.

**Total including Armed Forces overseas.** Addition of the Armed Forces overseas population (table D-1) to the appropriate projection series will yield this population.

## AVAILABILITY OF MORE DETAILED DATA AND RELATED REPORTS

For each of the 10 series, the basic product of our methodology is a set of unrounded population counts by single years of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, for each

<sup>15</sup>Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Directive No. 15: "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Agencies and Administrative Reporting," *Federal Register* 43:19269-19270, May 4, 1978.

year from 1994 to 2050. Fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration statistics were also produced with the same degree of detail. Most of these data are not in this publication, but all are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on paper, diskettes, computer tape, or via the Internet ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)). Further information may be obtained by writing to the Statistical Information Staff, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-3400.

The following Current Population Reports in the P-25 series contain population information related to that shown in this report.

Subject	Date	Number
<b>United States by—</b>		
<b>Previous Projections:</b>		
Age, sex, race, Hispanic origin . . . . .	1993 to 2050	1104
<b>Historical Estimates:</b>		
Age, sex, race, Hispanic origin . . . . .	1990 to 1994	1127
Age, sex, race, Hispanic origin . . . . .	1980 to 1989	1095
Age, sex, race . . . . .	1970 to 1979	917
Age, sex, race . . . . .	1960 to 1969	519
Age, sex, race . . . . .	1900 to 1959	311
<b>States by—</b>		
<b>Previous Projections:</b>		
Age, sex, race, Hispanic origin . . . . .	1993 to 2020	1111

## Other Related Projection Reports

Projections of Education Statistics  
U.S. Department of Education  
National Center for Education Statistics

Projections of Households and Families  
U.S. Bureau of the Census  
Population Projections Branch

Projections of the Labor Force  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Office of Employment Projections

## SYMBOLS

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- NA Not available.
- X Not applicable.

Table 1. Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States: 1995 to 2050 (Middle Series)
Part A. Total Population

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated]

Table with columns: Calendar year, Rate per 1,000 mid-year population (July 1 population, Net change, Natural increase, Births, Deaths), and Population change during calendar year (January 1 population, Net change, Natural increase, Births, Deaths, Net immigration). Rows range from 1995 to 2050.





Table 1. **Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States: 1995 to 2050 (Middle Series)—Con.**

**Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population**

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated]

Calendar year	Rate per 1,000 mid-year population						Population change during calendar year					
	July 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration	January 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration
1995	2 241	14.2	12.5	17.4	4.9	1.7	2 226	32	28	39	11	4
1996	2 273	14.0	12.3	17.3	5.0	1.7	2 257	32	28	39	11	4
1997	2 305	13.9	12.2	17.2	5.0	1.7	2 289	32	28	40	12	4
1998	2 337	13.8	12.1	17.2	5.1	1.7	2 321	32	28	40	12	4
1999	2 369	13.7	12.1	17.2	5.2	1.6	2 353	32	29	41	12	4
2000	2 402	13.7	12.1	17.3	5.2	1.6	2 386	33	29	42	13	4
2001	2 435	13.7	12.1	17.3	5.3	1.6	2 419	33	29	42	13	4
2002	2 469	13.7	12.1	17.4	5.3	1.6	2 452	34	30	43	13	4
2003	2 503	13.7	12.1	17.5	5.4	1.6	2 486	34	30	44	13	4
2004	2 537	13.7	12.1	17.6	5.5	1.5	2 520	35	31	45	14	4
2005	2 572	13.7	12.2	17.7	5.5	1.5	2 554	35	31	45	14	4
2006	2 607	13.7	12.2	17.8	5.5	1.5	2 590	36	32	46	14	4
2007	2 643	13.7	12.2	17.8	5.6	1.5	2 625	36	32	47	15	4
2008	2 680	13.7	12.2	17.9	5.6	1.4	2 662	37	33	48	15	4
2009	2 717	13.6	12.2	17.9	5.7	1.4	2 698	37	33	49	15	4
2010	2 754	13.5	12.1	17.8	5.7	1.4	2 735	37	33	49	16	4
2011	2 791	13.4	12.0	17.8	5.7	1.4	2 772	37	34	50	16	4
2012	2 829	13.3	11.9	17.7	5.8	1.4	2 810	38	34	50	16	4
2013	2 866	13.1	11.8	17.6	5.8	1.4	2 847	38	34	50	17	4
2014	2 904	13.0	11.6	17.5	5.9	1.3	2 885	38	34	51	17	4
2015	2 941	12.8	11.5	17.4	5.9	1.3	2 923	38	34	51	17	4
2016	2 979	12.6	11.3	17.2	5.9	1.3	2 960	38	34	51	18	4
2017	3 017	12.5	11.2	17.1	6.0	1.3	2 998	38	34	52	18	4
2018	3 054	12.3	11.0	17.0	6.0	1.3	3 035	38	34	52	18	4
2019	3 092	12.2	10.9	16.9	6.0	1.3	3 073	38	34	52	19	4
2020	3 129	12.0	10.8	16.9	6.1	1.2	3 111	38	34	53	19	4
2021	3 167	11.9	10.7	16.8	6.1	1.2	3 148	38	34	53	19	4
2022	3 205	11.8	10.6	16.7	6.2	1.2	3 186	38	34	54	20	4
2023	3 243	11.7	10.5	16.7	6.2	1.2	3 224	38	34	54	20	4
2024	3 281	11.7	10.5	16.7	6.2	1.2	3 262	38	34	55	20	4
2025	3 319	11.6	10.4	16.7	6.3	1.2	3 300	38	35	55	21	4
2026	3 358	11.5	10.4	16.7	6.3	1.2	3 339	39	35	56	21	4
2027	3 397	11.5	10.4	16.7	6.3	1.1	3 377	39	35	57	21	4
2028	3 436	11.5	10.3	16.7	6.3	1.1	3 416	39	35	57	22	4
2029	3 475	11.4	10.3	16.7	6.4	1.1	3 456	40	36	58	22	4
2030	3 515	11.4	10.3	16.7	6.4	1.1	3 495	40	36	59	23	4
2031	3 556	11.4	10.3	16.7	6.4	1.1	3 536	40	37	59	23	4
2032	3 596	11.3	10.3	16.7	6.5	1.1	3 576	41	37	60	23	4
2033	3 637	11.3	10.2	16.7	6.5	1.1	3 617	41	37	61	24	4
2034	3 678	11.3	10.2	16.7	6.5	1.1	3 658	41	38	61	24	4
2035	3 720	11.2	10.2	16.7	6.5	1.0	3 699	42	38	62	24	4
2036	3 762	11.2	10.1	16.7	6.6	1.0	3 741	42	38	63	25	4
2037	3 804	11.1	10.1	16.7	6.6	1.0	3 783	42	38	63	25	4
2038	3 846	11.0	10.0	16.7	6.6	1.0	3 825	42	39	64	25	4
2039	3 889	11.0	10.0	16.6	6.6	1.0	3 868	43	39	65	26	4
2040	3 932	10.9	9.9	16.6	6.7	1.0	3 910	43	39	65	26	4
2041	3 975	10.8	9.9	16.6	6.7	1.0	3 953	43	39	66	27	4
2042	4 018	10.8	9.8	16.5	6.7	1.0	3 996	43	39	66	27	4
2043	4 061	10.7	9.7	16.5	6.8	1.0	4 040	43	40	67	27	4
2044	4 105	10.6	9.7	16.5	6.8	0.9	4 083	44	40	68	28	4
2045	4 149	10.6	9.6	16.5	6.8	0.9	4 127	44	40	68	28	4
2046	4 193	10.5	9.6	16.4	6.8	0.9	4 171	44	40	69	29	4
2047	4 237	10.5	9.6	16.4	6.9	0.9	4 215	44	40	70	29	4
2048	4 282	10.4	9.5	16.4	6.9	0.9	4 259	45	41	70	30	4
2049	4 326	10.4	9.5	16.4	6.9	0.9	4 304	45	41	71	30	4
2050	4 371	10.3	9.5	16.4	6.9	0.9	4 349	45	41	72	30	4









Table 1. **Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States: 1995 to 2050 (Middle Series)—Con.**

**Part I. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Not Hispanic Population**

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated]

Calendar year	Rate per 1,000 mid-year population						Population change during calendar year					
	July 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration	January 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration
1995	1 931	12.7	12.1	17.4	5.3	0.6	1 919	24	23	34	10	1
1996	1 956	12.5	11.9	17.3	5.3	0.6	1 944	24	23	34	10	1
1997	1 980	12.4	11.8	17.2	5.4	0.6	1 968	24	23	34	11	1
1998	2 005	12.3	11.7	17.2	5.4	0.5	1 993	25	23	34	11	1
1999	2 029	12.2	11.7	17.2	5.5	0.5	2 017	25	24	35	11	1
2000	2 054	12.2	11.6	17.2	5.6	0.5	2 042	25	24	35	11	1
2001	2 080	12.2	11.6	17.2	5.6	0.5	2 067	25	24	36	12	1
2002	2 105	12.1	11.6	17.3	5.7	0.5	2 092	26	24	36	12	1
2003	2 131	12.1	11.6	17.4	5.7	0.5	2 118	26	25	37	12	1
2004	2 157	12.2	11.6	17.4	5.8	0.5	2 144	26	25	38	13	1
2005	2 183	12.2	11.7	17.5	5.8	0.5	2 170	27	25	38	13	1
2006	2 210	12.2	11.7	17.6	5.9	0.5	2 196	27	26	39	13	1
2007	2 237	12.2	11.7	17.6	5.9	0.5	2 223	27	26	39	13	1
2008	2 264	12.2	11.7	17.7	6.0	0.5	2 251	28	26	40	14	1
2009	2 292	12.1	11.7	17.7	6.0	0.5	2 278	28	27	41	14	1
2010	2 320	12.1	11.6	17.6	6.1	0.5	2 306	28	27	41	14	1
2011	2 348	12.0	11.5	17.6	6.1	0.5	2 334	28	27	41	14	1
2012	2 376	11.8	11.4	17.5	6.1	0.5	2 362	28	27	42	15	1
2013	2 404	11.7	11.3	17.4	6.2	0.5	2 390	28	27	42	15	1
2014	2 433	11.6	11.1	17.3	6.2	0.5	2 418	28	27	42	15	1
2015	2 461	11.4	11.0	17.3	6.3	0.4	2 447	28	27	42	15	1
2016	2 489	11.3	10.9	17.2	6.3	0.4	2 475	28	27	43	16	1
2017	2 517	11.2	10.7	17.1	6.3	0.4	2 503	28	27	43	16	1
2018	2 545	11.1	10.6	17.0	6.4	0.4	2 531	28	27	43	16	1
2019	2 573	10.9	10.5	16.9	6.4	0.4	2 559	28	27	44	16	1
2020	2 601	10.8	10.4	16.9	6.4	0.4	2 587	28	27	44	17	1
2021	2 630	10.7	10.3	16.8	6.5	0.4	2 616	28	27	44	17	1
2022	2 658	10.7	10.3	16.8	6.5	0.4	2 644	28	27	45	17	1
2023	2 686	10.6	10.2	16.7	6.5	0.4	2 672	28	27	45	18	1
2024	2 715	10.6	10.1	16.7	6.6	0.4	2 701	29	28	45	18	1
2025	2 744	10.5	10.1	16.7	6.6	0.4	2 729	29	28	46	18	1
2026	2 773	10.5	10.1	16.7	6.6	0.4	2 758	29	28	46	18	1
2027	2 802	10.4	10.1	16.7	6.7	0.4	2 787	29	28	47	19	1
2028	2 831	10.4	10.0	16.7	6.7	0.4	2 816	30	28	47	19	1
2029	2 861	10.4	10.0	16.8	6.7	0.4	2 846	30	29	48	19	1
2030	2 891	10.4	10.0	16.8	6.8	0.4	2 876	30	29	48	20	1
2031	2 921	10.4	10.0	16.8	6.8	0.4	2 906	30	29	49	20	1
2032	2 951	10.4	10.0	16.8	6.8	0.4	2 936	31	29	50	20	1
2033	2 982	10.3	10.0	16.8	6.8	0.4	2 967	31	30	50	20	1
2034	3 013	10.3	9.9	16.8	6.8	0.4	2 997	31	30	51	21	1
2035	3 044	10.3	9.9	16.8	6.9	0.4	3 029	31	30	51	21	1
2036	3 076	10.2	9.9	16.8	6.9	0.4	3 060	31	30	52	21	1
2037	3 107	10.2	9.8	16.8	6.9	0.4	3 091	32	31	52	22	1
2038	3 139	10.1	9.8	16.7	6.9	0.3	3 123	32	31	53	22	1
2039	3 171	10.1	9.8	16.7	7.0	0.3	3 155	32	31	53	22	1
2040	3 203	10.0	9.7	16.7	7.0	0.3	3 187	32	31	53	22	1
2041	3 235	10.0	9.7	16.7	7.0	0.3	3 219	32	31	54	23	1
2042	3 268	9.9	9.6	16.7	7.0	0.3	3 251	32	31	54	23	1
2043	3 300	9.9	9.6	16.6	7.1	0.3	3 284	33	32	55	23	1
2044	3 333	9.9	9.5	16.6	7.1	0.3	3 317	33	32	55	24	1
2045	3 366	9.8	9.5	16.6	7.1	0.3	3 349	33	32	56	24	1
2046	3 399	9.8	9.5	16.6	7.1	0.3	3 382	33	32	56	24	1
2047	3 432	9.7	9.4	16.6	7.1	0.3	3 416	33	32	57	25	1
2048	3 466	9.7	9.4	16.6	7.2	0.3	3 449	34	33	57	25	1
2049	3 500	9.7	9.4	16.6	7.2	0.3	3 483	34	33	58	25	1
2050	3 534	9.7	9.4	16.5	7.2	0.3	3 517	34	33	58	25	1























Table 2. Projections of the Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population]

Table with columns: Date and age, Total (Male, Female), Race (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Asian and Pacific Islander) and their respective sub-columns. Rows include age groups from 'All ages' to '100 years and over', ending with 'Median age' and 'Mean age'.

1Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.







































































Table 2. Projections of the Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population]

Table with columns: Date and age, Total (Male, Female), Race (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Asian and Pacific Islander). Rows include age groups from JULY 1, 2050 to 64 years and over, plus Median age and Mean age.

1Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

















Table 4. **Annual Projections and Components of Change for the United States Total Population: 1995 to 2050 -- Principal Alternative Series—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Resident population. Consistent with the 1990 census, as enumerated]

Calendar year	Rate per 1,000 mid-year population						Population change during calendar year					
	July 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration	January 1 population	Net change	Natural increase	Births	Deaths	Net immigration
<b>ZERO IMMIGRATION SERIES</b>												
1995 -----	262 000	6.2	6.2	15.0	8.8	0.0	261 171	1 622	1 622	3 927	2 305	0
1996 -----	263 585	5.9	5.9	14.7	8.8	0.0	262 793	1 551	1 551	3 879	2 328	0
1997 -----	265 102	5.6	5.6	14.5	8.9	0.0	264 344	1 485	1 485	3 837	2 352	0
1998 -----	266 556	5.3	5.3	14.3	8.9	0.0	265 829	1 426	1 426	3 800	2 375	0
1999 -----	267 953	5.1	5.1	14.1	8.9	0.0	267 254	1 372	1 372	3 769	2 398	0
2000 -----	269 299	4.9	4.9	13.9	9.0	0.0	268 626	1 324	1 324	3 744	2 420	0
2001 -----	270 600	4.7	4.7	13.8	9.0	0.0	269 950	1 281	1 281	3 725	2 443	0
2002 -----	271 862	4.6	4.6	13.7	9.1	0.0	271 231	1 245	1 245	3 711	2 466	0
2003 -----	273 091	4.5	4.5	13.6	9.1	0.0	272 476	1 216	1 216	3 705	2 489	0
2004 -----	274 294	4.4	4.4	13.5	9.2	0.0	273 693	1 195	1 195	3 707	2 511	0
2005 -----	275 481	4.3	4.3	13.5	9.2	0.0	274 888	1 186	1 186	3 716	2 530	0
2010 -----	281 499	4.4	4.4	13.7	9.3	0.0	280 884	1 234	1 234	3 846	2 612	0
2015 -----	287 746	4.3	4.3	13.7	9.4	0.0	287 121	1 244	1 244	3 950	2 706	0
2020 -----	293 744	3.9	3.9	13.5	9.6	0.0	293 169	1 134	1 134	3 964	2 831	0
2025 -----	298 935	3.1	3.1	13.1	10.0	0.0	298 457	935	935	3 931	2 996	0
2030 -----	303 106	2.4	2.4	13.0	10.5	0.0	302 727	740	740	3 929	3 189	0
2040 -----	309 181	1.7	1.7	13.2	11.5	0.0	308 920	515	515	4 067	3 552	0
2050 -----	314 085	1.6	1.6	13.3	11.7	0.0	313 834	509	509	4 182	3 673	0

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## Appendix A. Fertility

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The following tables are shown in this appendix:

### **Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years 1995 to 2050**

Total Females .....	A-2
White Females .....	A-3
Black Females.....	A-4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Females .....	A-5
Asian and Pacific Islander Females.....	A-6
Hispanic Origin Females .....	A-7
White, Not Hispanic Females.....	A-8
Black, Not Hispanic Females .....	A-9
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Not Hispanic Females .....	A-10
Asian and Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic Females .....	A-11

Table A-1. Total Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 055.3	1.4	59.4	115.4	117.8	78.9	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.25
1996 -----	2 000.9	1.4	57.7	112.4	114.6	76.6	30.7	5.5	0.2	26.54	26.23
1997 -----	1 985.2	1.4	57.3	111.6	113.7	75.8	30.4	5.4	0.2	26.54	26.25
1998 -----	1 969.5	1.4	57.0	110.6	112.7	75.1	30.2	5.4	0.2	26.54	26.25
1999 -----	1 953.6	1.3	56.9	109.7	111.7	74.7	29.9	5.3	0.2	26.54	26.24
2000 -----	1 937.5	1.3	56.7	108.7	110.7	74.4	29.6	5.3	0.2	26.54	26.25
2001 -----	1 921.6	1.3	56.2	107.7	109.8	74.0	29.2	5.2	0.2	26.55	26.24
2002 -----	1 905.9	1.3	55.7	106.8	109.0	73.4	28.9	5.2	0.2	26.55	26.23
2003 -----	1 890.6	1.3	55.2	105.9	108.2	72.5	28.7	5.1	0.2	26.55	26.25
2004 -----	1 875.5	1.4	54.9	105.0	107.2	71.5	28.6	5.1	0.2	26.54	26.25
2005 -----	1 860.7	1.4	54.5	104.2	106.3	70.8	28.7	5.0	0.2	26.54	26.24
2010 -----	1 791.4	1.4	54.1	100.5	101.6	68.8	27.3	5.0	0.2	26.52	26.19
2015 -----	1 807.8	1.4	54.8	102.2	102.1	68.7	28.3	5.0	0.2	26.50	26.15
2020 -----	1 822.8	1.4	55.5	103.0	102.8	69.1	28.2	5.3	0.3	26.48	26.14
2025 -----	1 839.2	1.4	56.0	104.2	103.1	69.2	28.5	5.3	0.3	26.46	26.10
2030 -----	1 855.0	1.5	56.5	105.3	103.8	69.4	28.6	5.4	0.3	26.46	26.09
2035 -----	1 868.6	1.5	57.2	106.2	104.3	69.9	28.8	5.4	0.3	26.46	26.08
2040 -----	1 881.3	1.5	57.9	107.0	104.8	70.3	29.2	5.5	0.3	26.45	26.08
2045 -----	1 894.9	1.6	58.7	107.9	105.2	70.7	29.5	5.6	0.3	26.44	26.06
2050 -----	1 909.6	1.6	59.3	108.9	105.7	70.9	29.8	5.7	0.3	26.43	26.03
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 055.3	1.4	59.4	115.4	117.8	78.9	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.25
1996 -----	2 059.1	1.4	59.4	115.7	117.9	78.8	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.24
1997 -----	2 062.6	1.4	59.6	115.9	118.1	78.8	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.23
1998 -----	2 065.9	1.4	59.8	116.0	118.2	78.8	31.6	5.7	0.3	26.54	26.23
1999 -----	2 068.9	1.4	60.3	116.1	118.3	79.1	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.24
2000 -----	2 071.6	1.4	60.6	116.2	118.3	79.5	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.24
2001 -----	2 074.3	1.4	60.7	116.3	118.5	79.9	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.55	26.23
2002 -----	2 077.1	1.4	60.7	116.4	118.8	80.0	31.5	5.7	0.3	26.55	26.23
2003 -----	2 080.2	1.5	60.8	116.5	119.0	79.7	31.6	5.7	0.3	26.55	26.22
2004 -----	2 083.5	1.5	60.9	116.7	119.1	79.4	31.8	5.7	0.3	26.54	26.24
2005 -----	2 086.9	1.6	61.1	116.9	119.2	79.4	32.1	5.7	0.3	26.54	26.23
2010 -----	2 107.5	1.6	63.6	118.2	119.5	81.0	32.1	5.9	0.3	26.52	26.20
2015 -----	2 126.7	1.6	63.9	120.3	120.1	80.9	33.3	5.9	0.3	26.50	26.16
2020 -----	2 144.0	1.6	64.8	121.0	120.9	81.3	33.2	6.2	0.3	26.48	26.14
2025 -----	2 162.7	1.7	65.5	122.5	121.3	81.4	33.5	6.2	0.3	26.47	26.09
2030 -----	2 180.4	1.7	66.3	123.7	122.0	81.8	33.6	6.3	0.3	26.46	26.09
2035 -----	2 196.1	1.7	67.2	124.8	122.6	82.3	34.0	6.4	0.3	26.45	26.07
2040 -----	2 211.4	1.8	68.0	125.8	123.1	82.7	34.4	6.5	0.3	26.44	26.06
2045 -----	2 227.7	1.8	68.9	126.9	123.6	83.0	34.7	6.6	0.4	26.43	26.02
2050 -----	2 244.7	1.8	69.7	128.2	124.2	83.3	34.9	6.8	0.4	26.41	26.00
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 055.3	1.4	59.4	115.4	117.8	78.9	31.6	5.6	0.3	26.54	26.25
1996 -----	2 110.5	1.5	60.9	118.6	120.9	80.8	32.4	5.8	0.3	26.54	26.24
1997 -----	2 131.5	1.5	61.6	119.8	122.0	81.4	32.7	5.8	0.3	26.54	26.22
1998 -----	2 152.6	1.5	62.3	120.9	123.2	82.1	33.0	5.9	0.3	26.54	26.22
1999 -----	2 173.5	1.5	63.3	122.0	124.2	83.1	33.2	5.9	0.3	26.54	26.23
2000 -----	2 194.3	1.5	64.2	123.1	125.3	84.2	33.5	6.0	0.3	26.54	26.23
2001 -----	2 215.3	1.5	64.8	124.2	126.5	85.3	33.7	6.0	0.3	26.55	26.23
2002 -----	2 236.6	1.6	65.4	125.3	127.9	86.1	34.0	6.1	0.3	26.55	26.22
2003 -----	2 258.5	1.6	66.0	126.5	129.2	86.5	34.3	6.1	0.3	26.55	26.23
2004 -----	2 280.7	1.7	66.7	127.7	130.4	86.9	34.8	6.2	0.3	26.54	26.23
2005 -----	2 303.3	1.7	67.4	129.0	131.6	87.6	35.5	6.2	0.3	26.54	26.23
2010 -----	2 423.7	1.8	73.1	135.9	137.4	93.1	36.9	6.7	0.3	26.52	26.18
2015 -----	2 445.7	1.8	73.1	138.3	138.1	93.0	38.3	6.7	0.3	26.50	26.15
2020 -----	2 465.2	1.9	74.1	139.1	139.0	93.5	38.2	7.2	0.3	26.48	26.13
2025 -----	2 486.0	1.9	74.8	140.7	139.5	93.6	38.6	7.1	0.4	26.47	26.08
2030 -----	2 505.8	2.0	76.2	142.0	140.3	94.2	38.7	7.3	0.4	26.46	26.08
2035 -----	2 523.6	2.0	77.1	143.4	140.9	94.7	39.2	7.3	0.4	26.45	26.05
2040 -----	2 541.6	2.0	78.1	144.6	141.4	95.2	39.6	7.5	0.4	26.43	26.04
2045 -----	2 560.9	2.1	79.1	146.0	142.0	95.3	39.9	7.6	0.4	26.42	26.00
2050 -----	2 580.2	2.1	80.0	147.5	142.7	95.6	40.1	7.8	0.4	26.40	25.98



**Table A-3. Black Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995	2 426.7	4.8	109.6	157.4	112.0	66.6	27.8	5.4	0.3	24.88	23.95
1996	2 358.9	4.7	106.6	153.0	109.2	64.7	27.0	5.3	0.3	24.88	23.96
1997	2 337.2	4.6	105.9	151.8	108.3	64.0	26.7	5.2	0.2	24.88	23.96
1998	2 315.9	4.5	105.4	150.6	107.3	63.3	26.4	5.2	0.2	24.89	23.97
1999	2 294.6	4.4	104.9	149.4	106.0	62.8	26.2	5.1	0.2	24.89	23.96
2000	2 273.4	4.3	103.9	148.1	104.8	62.4	25.9	5.0	0.2	24.89	23.97
2001	2 252.5	4.2	102.7	146.7	103.9	62.1	25.6	5.0	0.2	24.89	23.96
2002	2 231.8	4.2	101.4	145.3	103.2	61.7	25.3	4.9	0.2	24.90	23.97
2003	2 211.4	4.3	100.0	143.8	102.6	61.0	25.0	4.8	0.2	24.90	23.97
2004	2 191.0	4.4	98.7	142.4	101.8	60.2	24.8	4.8	0.2	24.90	23.97
2005	2 170.8	4.4	97.6	141.0	101.0	59.4	24.7	4.7	0.2	24.90	23.98
2010	2 072.4	4.2	94.8	134.9	96.1	57.6	23.5	4.5	0.2	24.91	23.99
2015	2 075.6	4.1	94.8	134.7	96.8	57.4	24.2	4.5	0.2	24.92	24.00
2020	2 078.9	4.0	94.5	134.9	96.5	57.9	24.0	4.7	0.2	24.93	24.00
2025	2 082.2	4.0	94.2	135.1	96.7	57.6	24.3	4.7	0.2	24.93	24.01
2030	2 085.6	4.0	94.0	135.3	97.1	57.8	24.1	4.8	0.2	24.94	24.04
2035	2 088.9	4.0	94.2	135.6	97.4	58.0	24.1	4.7	0.2	24.95	24.05
2040	2 092.3	4.0	94.3	135.7	97.7	58.3	24.3	4.7	0.2	24.96	24.05
2045	2 095.7	4.0	94.2	135.9	97.8	58.5	24.5	4.8	0.2	24.97	24.06
2050	2 099.2	4.0	94.0	136.0	98.1	58.6	24.6	4.8	0.2	24.98	24.08
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995	2 426.7	4.8	109.6	157.4	112.0	66.6	27.8	5.4	0.3	24.88	23.95
1996	2 427.6	4.8	109.7	157.4	112.4	66.6	27.8	5.4	0.3	24.88	23.95
1997	2 428.3	4.8	110.1	157.7	112.6	66.5	27.7	5.4	0.3	24.88	23.96
1998	2 429.2	4.7	110.5	158.0	112.5	66.4	27.7	5.4	0.3	24.89	23.97
1999	2 430.1	4.6	111.0	158.2	112.3	66.5	27.7	5.4	0.3	24.89	23.97
2000	2 430.8	4.6	111.1	158.3	112.1	66.7	27.7	5.4	0.3	24.89	23.98
2001	2 431.5	4.6	110.9	158.4	112.1	67.0	27.7	5.4	0.3	24.89	23.99
2002	2 432.3	4.6	110.5	158.3	112.5	67.2	27.6	5.3	0.3	24.90	23.99
2003	2 433.2	4.7	110.0	158.3	112.9	67.1	27.5	5.3	0.3	24.90	23.98
2004	2 434.0	4.8	109.6	158.2	113.1	66.9	27.5	5.3	0.3	24.90	23.99
2005	2 434.7	4.9	109.4	158.2	113.3	66.7	27.7	5.3	0.3	24.90	23.98
2010	2 438.1	4.8	111.5	158.7	113.1	67.8	27.7	5.3	0.2	24.91	23.99
2015	2 442.0	4.7	110.9	158.5	113.8	67.5	28.4	5.3	0.2	24.92	24.00
2020	2 445.6	4.7	110.6	158.8	113.5	68.2	28.2	5.6	0.2	24.93	24.01
2025	2 449.3	4.7	110.3	159.0	113.9	67.8	28.6	5.5	0.3	24.93	24.00
2030	2 452.7	4.7	110.4	159.3	114.3	68.1	28.3	5.6	0.3	24.94	24.02
2035	2 456.1	4.7	110.5	159.4	114.6	68.4	28.5	5.5	0.3	24.95	24.03
2040	2 459.6	4.6	110.5	159.6	114.8	68.6	28.7	5.6	0.3	24.96	24.04
2045	2 463.2	4.6	110.3	159.8	115.0	68.7	28.8	5.6	0.3	24.97	24.04
2050	2 466.7	4.6	110.3	160.0	115.3	68.9	28.9	5.7	0.3	24.97	24.05
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995	2 426.7	4.8	109.6	157.4	112.0	66.6	27.8	5.4	0.3	24.88	23.95
1996	2 488.2	4.9	112.4	161.4	115.2	68.3	28.5	5.6	0.3	24.88	23.96
1997	2 509.5	5.0	113.7	163.0	116.3	68.7	28.7	5.6	0.3	24.88	23.97
1998	2 531.2	4.9	115.2	164.6	117.2	69.2	28.9	5.6	0.3	24.89	23.95
1999	2 553.0	4.9	116.7	166.2	118.0	69.8	29.1	5.7	0.3	24.89	23.97
2000	2 574.8	4.9	117.7	167.7	118.7	70.6	29.3	5.7	0.3	24.89	23.96
2001	2 596.8	4.9	118.4	169.1	119.8	71.6	29.5	5.7	0.3	24.89	23.97
2002	2 619.1	5.0	119.0	170.5	121.1	72.4	29.7	5.8	0.3	24.90	23.97
2003	2 641.7	5.1	119.4	171.8	122.6	72.9	29.9	5.8	0.3	24.90	23.98
2004	2 664.4	5.3	120.0	173.1	123.8	73.2	30.2	5.8	0.3	24.90	23.96
2005	2 687.2	5.4	120.8	174.6	125.1	73.6	30.6	5.9	0.3	24.90	23.97
2010	2 803.8	5.4	128.2	182.5	130.0	78.0	31.8	6.1	0.3	24.91	23.98
2015	2 808.3	5.4	126.9	182.3	130.9	77.6	32.7	6.1	0.3	24.92	23.99
2020	2 812.4	5.3	126.6	182.8	130.6	78.4	32.4	6.4	0.3	24.93	24.00
2025	2 816.3	5.4	126.2	183.0	131.2	77.9	32.9	6.3	0.3	24.93	24.01
2030	2 819.8	5.3	126.9	183.2	131.5	78.5	32.6	6.5	0.3	24.94	24.01
2035	2 823.3	5.3	126.8	183.3	131.9	78.7	32.9	6.3	0.3	24.95	24.03
2040	2 826.9	5.3	126.6	183.5	131.9	79.0	33.1	6.5	0.3	24.95	24.04
2045	2 830.5	5.3	126.4	183.7	132.2	79.0	33.2	6.5	0.3	24.96	24.03
2050	2 834.0	5.3	126.4	183.9	132.5	79.2	33.2	6.5	0.3	24.97	24.04

Table A-4. **American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 151.4	1.7	78.7	143.3	108.3	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.46	24.61
1996 -----	2 091.2	1.7	76.0	139.3	105.6	59.9	26.6	5.8	0.3	25.46	24.60
1997 -----	2 071.9	1.7	75.4	138.0	104.7	59.3	26.4	5.8	0.3	25.47	24.62
1998 -----	2 052.9	1.7	75.2	136.8	103.6	58.8	26.1	5.7	0.3	25.47	24.60
1999 -----	2 033.9	1.6	75.1	135.5	102.4	58.4	25.8	5.7	0.3	25.47	24.61
2000 -----	2 014.9	1.6	74.9	134.3	101.2	58.1	25.5	5.6	0.3	25.47	24.62
2001 -----	1 996.2	1.6	74.5	133.1	100.3	57.8	25.2	5.5	0.3	25.47	24.62
2002 -----	1 977.6	1.6	74.0	131.9	99.5	57.3	25.0	5.5	0.3	25.47	24.62
2003 -----	1 959.3	1.6	73.1	130.6	98.8	56.7	24.8	5.4	0.3	25.47	24.62
2004 -----	1 941.1	1.7	72.0	129.3	98.1	55.9	24.6	5.3	0.3	25.48	24.62
2005 -----	1 922.9	1.6	71.1	128.1	97.4	55.2	24.6	5.3	0.3	25.48	24.63
2010 -----	1 835.0	1.5	69.6	122.1	92.7	53.5	23.3	5.1	0.3	25.48	24.64
2015 -----	1 836.7	1.5	69.0	122.0	92.9	53.3	23.9	5.1	0.3	25.49	24.65
2020 -----	1 837.9	1.5	68.6	122.0	92.3	53.6	23.8	5.3	0.3	25.50	24.65
2025 -----	1 838.2	1.5	68.7	122.1	92.4	53.1	23.9	5.2	0.3	25.50	24.66
2030 -----	1 838.3	1.5	68.7	122.1	92.6	53.1	23.6	5.3	0.3	25.50	24.65
2035 -----	1 839.0	1.5	69.0	122.1	92.6	53.3	23.6	5.1	0.3	25.50	24.64
2040 -----	1 840.1	1.5	69.0	122.1	92.7	53.4	23.7	5.2	0.3	25.50	24.65
2045 -----	1 841.0	1.5	68.9	122.1	92.6	53.5	23.8	5.2	0.3	25.50	24.65
2050 -----	1 841.5	1.5	68.8	122.1	92.7	53.4	23.8	5.2	0.3	25.51	24.65
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 151.4	1.7	78.7	143.3	108.3	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.46	24.61
1996 -----	2 152.1	1.7	78.2	143.3	108.7	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.46	24.62
1997 -----	2 152.7	1.7	78.4	143.4	108.8	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
1998 -----	2 153.4	1.7	78.9	143.4	108.7	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
1999 -----	2 154.0	1.7	79.5	143.5	108.4	61.8	27.3	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
2000 -----	2 154.3	1.7	80.1	143.6	108.2	62.1	27.3	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
2001 -----	2 154.8	1.7	80.4	143.7	108.2	62.4	27.2	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
2002 -----	2 155.3	1.7	80.6	143.7	108.5	62.5	27.2	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
2003 -----	2 155.8	1.8	80.5	143.7	108.7	62.4	27.2	6.0	0.3	25.47	24.62
2004 -----	2 156.3	1.9	80.0	143.7	109.0	62.1	27.3	5.9	0.3	25.48	24.63
2005 -----	2 156.7	1.8	79.8	143.6	109.3	62.0	27.5	5.9	0.3	25.48	24.63
2010 -----	2 158.8	1.7	81.8	143.7	109.0	62.9	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.48	24.63
2015 -----	2 160.9	1.7	80.5	143.5	109.2	62.8	28.0	6.0	0.3	25.49	24.64
2020 -----	2 162.2	1.7	80.1	143.6	108.6	63.0	28.0	6.2	0.3	25.50	24.65
2025 -----	2 162.5	1.7	80.3	143.6	108.9	62.5	28.2	6.2	0.3	25.50	24.64
2030 -----	2 162.4	1.8	80.7	143.7	109.1	62.6	27.7	6.2	0.3	25.50	24.64
2035 -----	2 162.9	1.7	80.8	143.7	109.1	62.8	27.9	6.1	0.3	25.49	24.64
2040 -----	2 164.0	1.7	80.7	143.7	109.0	62.9	28.0	6.1	0.3	25.50	24.64
2045 -----	2 164.8	1.7	80.5	143.7	109.0	62.9	28.1	6.2	0.3	25.50	24.64
2050 -----	2 165.2	1.7	80.6	143.7	109.1	62.8	28.0	6.2	0.3	25.50	24.65
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 151.4	1.7	78.7	143.3	108.3	61.7	27.4	6.0	0.3	25.46	24.61
1996 -----	2 205.8	1.8	80.2	146.9	111.4	63.2	28.1	6.2	0.3	25.46	24.61
1997 -----	2 224.6	1.8	81.0	148.2	112.5	63.7	28.3	6.2	0.3	25.47	24.60
1998 -----	2 243.7	1.8	82.2	149.5	113.3	64.3	28.5	6.2	0.3	25.47	24.61
1999 -----	2 262.9	1.8	83.5	150.8	113.9	64.9	28.7	6.3	0.3	25.47	24.62
2000 -----	2 281.9	1.8	84.8	152.1	114.6	65.8	28.9	6.3	0.4	25.47	24.62
2001 -----	2 301.3	1.8	85.9	153.4	115.6	66.6	29.1	6.4	0.4	25.47	24.62
2002 -----	2 320.8	1.9	86.8	154.7	116.8	67.3	29.3	6.4	0.4	25.47	24.60
2003 -----	2 340.5	2.0	87.4	156.0	118.0	67.7	29.6	6.5	0.4	25.47	24.62
2004 -----	2 360.4	2.0	87.6	157.3	119.3	68.0	29.9	6.5	0.4	25.48	24.62
2005 -----	2 380.3	2.0	88.1	158.5	120.6	68.4	30.4	6.5	0.4	25.48	24.62
2010 -----	2 482.6	1.9	94.1	165.2	125.4	72.4	31.5	6.9	0.4	25.48	24.62
2015 -----	2 485.0	1.9	91.9	165.0	125.6	72.2	32.4	6.9	0.4	25.49	24.64
2020 -----	2 486.5	1.9	91.6	165.2	124.8	72.5	32.2	7.2	0.4	25.50	24.64
2025 -----	2 486.7	2.0	91.7	165.2	125.4	71.8	32.4	7.1	0.4	25.50	24.64
2030 -----	2 486.4	2.0	92.7	165.3	125.6	72.2	31.9	7.1	0.4	25.50	24.63
2035 -----	2 486.8	2.0	92.7	165.2	125.7	72.4	32.2	7.0	0.4	25.49	24.63
2040 -----	2 487.7	2.0	92.3	165.2	125.4	72.5	32.3	7.1	0.4	25.50	24.63
2045 -----	2 488.5	2.0	92.1	165.2	125.4	72.3	32.3	7.1	0.4	25.50	24.63
2050 -----	2 488.8	2.0	92.2	165.3	125.5	72.3	32.2	7.1	0.4	25.50	24.63

Table A-5. **Asian and Pacific Islander Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 952.6	0.8	28.5	80.3	121.6	100.9	47.9	10.4	1.0	28.68	28.64
1996 -----	1 897.2	0.8	27.4	78.0	118.1	98.0	46.6	10.1	1.0	28.68	28.65
1997 -----	1 879.1	0.8	27.1	77.0	117.0	96.9	46.1	10.0	1.0	28.68	28.65
1998 -----	1 861.1	0.8	26.9	76.0	116.1	96.0	45.6	9.8	0.9	28.68	28.65
1999 -----	1 843.4	0.8	26.8	75.0	115.2	95.2	45.2	9.7	0.9	28.68	28.67
2000 -----	1 825.7	0.8	26.8	74.0	114.2	94.5	44.7	9.6	0.9	28.68	28.66
2001 -----	1 808.3	0.8	26.6	73.1	113.0	93.8	44.2	9.5	0.9	28.68	28.67
2002 -----	1 791.2	0.8	26.5	72.4	111.8	92.8	43.7	9.4	0.9	28.68	28.67
2003 -----	1 774.2	0.7	26.3	71.7	110.7	91.7	43.2	9.3	0.9	28.68	28.68
2004 -----	1 757.6	0.7	26.0	71.2	109.5	90.6	43.0	9.2	0.9	28.68	28.67
2005 -----	1 741.1	0.8	25.6	70.6	108.4	89.6	42.8	9.1	0.9	28.68	28.66
2010 -----	1 660.5	0.7	24.4	67.5	103.4	86.0	40.2	8.8	0.8	28.68	28.65
2015 -----	1 657.5	0.7	24.2	67.4	103.4	85.9	40.8	8.6	0.8	28.69	28.67
2020 -----	1 655.1	0.7	24.2	67.2	103.4	85.8	40.7	8.8	0.8	28.70	28.67
2025 -----	1 655.6	0.7	24.2	67.2	103.4	85.8	40.6	8.7	0.8	28.69	28.67
2030 -----	1 656.8	0.7	24.1	67.2	103.4	85.8	40.6	8.7	0.8	28.69	28.66
2035 -----	1 656.8	0.7	24.1	67.1	103.4	85.8	40.5	8.7	0.8	28.69	28.66
2040 -----	1 655.9	0.7	24.1	67.1	103.4	85.8	40.5	8.7	0.8	28.70	28.66
2045 -----	1 655.2	0.7	24.1	67.0	103.4	85.9	40.5	8.7	0.8	28.70	28.67
2050 -----	1 655.2	0.7	24.1	67.0	103.4	85.9	40.6	8.7	0.8	28.70	28.67
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 952.6	0.8	28.5	80.3	121.6	100.9	47.9	10.4	1.0	28.68	28.64
1996 -----	1 952.4	0.9	28.2	80.3	121.5	100.8	48.0	10.4	1.0	28.68	28.65
1997 -----	1 952.4	0.9	28.1	80.0	121.6	100.7	47.9	10.4	1.0	28.68	28.65
1998 -----	1 952.2	0.9	28.2	79.7	121.8	100.7	47.9	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
1999 -----	1 952.2	0.9	28.4	79.4	122.0	100.8	47.8	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2000 -----	1 952.1	0.9	28.6	79.2	122.1	101.1	47.8	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2001 -----	1 952.0	0.8	28.8	78.9	122.0	101.2	47.7	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2002 -----	1 952.1	0.8	28.9	78.9	121.9	101.2	47.6	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2003 -----	1 952.2	0.8	28.9	78.9	121.8	101.0	47.6	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2004 -----	1 952.5	0.8	28.8	79.1	121.7	100.7	47.8	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.65
2005 -----	1 952.7	0.8	28.8	79.2	121.6	100.5	48.0	10.2	1.0	28.68	28.65
2010 -----	1 953.5	0.8	28.7	79.5	121.7	101.1	47.3	10.3	1.0	28.68	28.64
2015 -----	1 950.0	0.8	28.3	79.3	121.6	101.0	48.0	10.1	1.0	28.69	28.67
2020 -----	1 947.3	0.8	28.3	78.9	121.7	101.0	47.8	10.3	1.0	28.70	28.67
2025 -----	1 948.1	0.8	28.3	78.9	121.6	101.0	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.69	28.67
2030 -----	1 949.5	0.8	28.4	78.9	121.6	101.1	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.69	28.67
2035 -----	1 949.6	0.8	28.3	78.9	121.6	101.0	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.69	28.67
2040 -----	1 948.6	0.8	28.3	78.9	121.6	101.1	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.70	28.68
2045 -----	1 948.0	0.8	28.3	78.8	121.6	101.1	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.70	28.67
2050 -----	1 948.2	0.8	28.3	78.8	121.6	101.1	47.8	10.2	1.0	28.69	28.68
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 952.6	0.8	28.5	80.3	121.6	100.9	47.9	10.4	1.0	28.68	28.64
1996 -----	2 001.2	0.9	28.9	82.3	124.5	103.3	49.2	10.7	1.0	28.68	28.66
1997 -----	2 017.6	0.9	29.1	82.7	125.7	104.1	49.5	10.7	1.0	28.68	28.65
1998 -----	2 034.1	0.9	29.4	83.0	126.9	104.9	49.9	10.8	1.0	28.68	28.66
1999 -----	2 050.9	0.9	29.8	83.4	128.2	105.9	50.3	10.8	1.0	28.68	28.65
2000 -----	2 067.7	0.9	30.3	83.9	129.3	107.0	50.6	10.9	1.1	28.68	28.66
2001 -----	2 084.7	0.9	30.7	84.3	130.3	108.1	51.0	11.0	1.1	28.68	28.66
2002 -----	2 102.0	0.9	31.1	84.9	131.2	109.0	51.3	11.1	1.1	28.68	28.66
2003 -----	2 119.5	0.9	31.4	85.7	132.2	109.6	51.7	11.1	1.1	28.68	28.67
2004 -----	2 137.3	0.9	31.6	86.5	133.2	110.2	52.3	11.2	1.1	28.68	28.64
2005 -----	2 155.2	0.9	31.7	87.4	134.2	110.9	52.9	11.3	1.1	28.68	28.65
2010 -----	2 246.5	1.0	33.1	91.4	139.9	116.3	54.4	11.9	1.1	28.68	28.66
2015 -----	2 242.5	1.0	32.4	91.2	139.9	116.2	55.1	11.6	1.1	28.69	28.67
2020 -----	2 239.6	1.0	32.4	90.5	139.9	116.1	55.0	11.8	1.1	28.70	28.67
2025 -----	2 240.6	1.0	32.4	90.6	139.8	116.1	55.0	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.67
2030 -----	2 242.3	1.0	32.6	90.6	139.8	116.3	54.9	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.67
2035 -----	2 242.4	1.0	32.5	90.8	139.7	116.3	55.1	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.68
2040 -----	2 241.5	1.0	32.5	90.7	139.8	116.3	55.1	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.67
2045 -----	2 241.0	1.0	32.5	90.6	139.8	116.2	55.1	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.67
2050 -----	2 241.5	1.0	32.5	90.6	139.8	116.3	55.0	11.8	1.1	28.69	28.67

Table A-6. **Hispanic Origin Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 976.9	2.6	103.7	184.1	152.4	96.7	45.3	10.8	0.6	25.99	25.23
1996 -----	2 892.6	2.5	100.3	178.9	148.1	93.8	44.0	10.5	0.6	25.99	25.24
1997 -----	2 865.0	2.5	99.2	177.2	146.8	92.8	43.6	10.4	0.6	25.99	25.25
1998 -----	2 837.6	2.4	98.4	175.5	145.3	91.7	43.1	10.3	0.6	25.99	25.24
1999 -----	2 810.6	2.4	98.0	173.9	143.9	90.8	42.6	10.1	0.6	25.99	25.24
2000 -----	2 783.5	2.3	97.4	172.2	142.5	89.9	42.1	10.0	0.6	25.99	25.24
2001 -----	2 756.9	2.3	96.5	170.5	141.3	89.2	41.6	9.9	0.6	25.99	25.24
2002 -----	2 730.6	2.2	95.3	168.9	140.1	88.4	41.1	9.8	0.6	25.99	25.25
2003 -----	2 704.5	2.2	94.1	167.3	138.8	87.5	40.6	9.7	0.6	25.99	25.25
2004 -----	2 678.7	2.2	92.9	165.7	137.6	86.5	40.1	9.6	0.6	25.99	25.25
2005 -----	2 653.0	2.3	91.7	164.1	136.3	85.7	39.8	9.4	0.6	25.99	25.24
2006 -----	2 627.7	2.4	90.3	162.5	135.1	85.0	39.5	9.3	0.6	25.99	25.25
2007 -----	2 602.6	2.4	89.1	160.9	133.8	84.4	39.1	9.2	0.5	25.99	25.24
2008 -----	2 577.8	2.4	88.5	159.4	132.5	83.7	38.7	9.0	0.5	25.99	25.25
2009 -----	2 553.4	2.4	88.5	157.9	131.1	82.9	38.3	8.9	0.5	25.99	25.24
2010 and beyond -----	2 529.0	2.3	89.0	156.3	129.8	82.2	37.9	8.9	0.5	25.99	25.24
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 and beyond -----	2 976.9	2.6	103.7	184.1	152.4	96.7	45.3	10.8	0.6	25.99	25.23
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 976.9	2.6	103.7	184.1	152.4	96.7	45.3	10.8	0.6	25.99	25.23
1996 -----	3 051.1	2.6	105.8	188.7	156.3	99.0	46.4	11.1	0.7	25.99	25.24
1997 -----	3 076.1	2.7	106.5	190.2	157.6	99.6	46.8	11.2	0.7	25.99	25.24
1998 -----	3 101.4	2.6	107.6	191.8	158.8	100.2	47.1	11.2	0.7	25.99	25.25
1999 -----	3 127.0	2.6	109.0	193.4	160.1	101.0	47.4	11.3	0.7	25.99	25.24
2000 -----	3 152.5	2.6	110.4	195.0	161.4	101.8	47.7	11.3	0.7	25.99	25.23
2001 -----	3 178.3	2.6	111.2	196.5	162.8	102.8	48.0	11.5	0.7	25.99	25.23
2002 -----	3 204.4	2.6	111.9	198.2	164.4	103.7	48.2	11.5	0.7	25.99	25.25
2003 -----	3 230.8	2.6	112.4	199.8	165.9	104.5	48.4	11.6	0.7	25.99	25.23
2004 -----	3 257.4	2.7	113.0	201.5	167.3	105.2	48.8	11.7	0.7	25.99	25.25
2005 -----	3 284.0	2.8	113.5	203.1	168.7	106.1	49.2	11.7	0.7	25.99	25.24
2006 -----	3 311.0	3.0	113.8	204.7	170.2	107.1	49.7	11.7	0.7	25.99	25.24
2007 -----	3 338.2	3.0	114.3	206.4	171.6	108.2	50.2	11.8	0.7	25.99	25.24
2008 -----	3 365.8	3.1	115.6	208.1	173.0	109.3	50.5	11.8	0.7	25.99	25.23
2009 -----	3 393.7	3.0	117.7	209.8	174.3	110.2	50.9	11.9	0.7	25.99	25.25
2010 and beyond -----	3 421.6	2.9	120.3	211.5	175.6	111.2	51.3	12.0	0.7	25.99	25.23

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

Table A-7. **White, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 826.4	0.5	41.8	96.6	113.3	77.7	29.9	4.9	0.2	27.11	26.98
1996 -----	1 774.7	0.5	40.6	93.6	110.1	75.3	29.0	4.7	0.2	27.11	26.99
1997 -----	1 757.8	0.5	40.2	92.5	109.1	74.4	28.6	4.7	0.2	27.11	26.97
1998 -----	1 741.2	0.5	40.0	91.4	108.1	73.6	28.3	4.6	0.2	27.11	26.98
1999 -----	1 724.6	0.5	40.0	90.5	107.0	73.1	27.9	4.6	0.2	27.11	26.98
2000 -----	1 708.1	0.5	39.8	89.6	105.9	72.8	27.5	4.5	0.2	27.11	26.98
2001 -----	1 691.8	0.4	39.4	88.7	104.9	72.5	27.1	4.4	0.2	27.11	26.98
2002 -----	1 675.7	0.4	39.0	87.9	103.9	71.7	26.7	4.4	0.2	27.11	26.98
2003 -----	1 659.9	0.4	38.6	87.1	103.0	70.6	26.5	4.3	0.2	27.11	27.00
2004 -----	1 644.1	0.4	38.2	86.4	102.1	69.5	26.3	4.2	0.2	27.11	26.97
2005 -----	1 628.4	0.5	37.8	85.6	101.1	68.8	26.4	4.2	0.2	27.11	26.97
2006 -----	1 612.9	0.4	37.3	84.8	100.2	68.4	26.3	4.1	0.2	27.11	27.00
2007 -----	1 597.6	0.4	37.0	84.0	99.2	68.2	26.0	4.0	0.2	27.11	26.99
2008 -----	1 582.5	0.4	37.0	83.2	98.3	67.9	25.5	4.0	0.2	27.11	26.98
2009 -----	1 567.4	0.4	37.0	82.4	97.3	67.4	25.0	4.0	0.1	27.11	27.00
2010 and beyond -----	1 552.4	0.4	36.8	81.5	96.4	66.9	24.7	4.0	0.1	27.11	26.97
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 and beyond -----	1 826.4	0.5	41.8	96.6	113.3	77.7	29.9	4.9	0.2	27.11	26.98
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 826.4	0.5	41.8	96.6	113.3	77.7	29.9	4.9	0.2	27.11	26.98
1996 -----	1 872.0	0.5	42.8	98.8	116.1	79.4	30.6	5.0	0.2	27.11	26.97
1997 -----	1 887.4	0.5	43.2	99.3	117.2	79.8	30.7	5.0	0.2	27.11	26.98
1998 -----	1 903.1	0.5	43.8	99.9	118.2	80.5	30.9	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.99
1999 -----	1 918.8	0.5	44.5	100.7	119.1	81.3	31.1	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.99
2000 -----	1 934.5	0.5	45.1	101.4	119.9	82.5	31.2	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.99
2001 -----	1 950.4	0.5	45.5	102.2	120.9	83.5	31.2	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.98
2002 -----	1 966.5	0.5	45.8	103.1	122.0	84.2	31.4	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.97
2003 -----	1 982.9	0.5	46.1	104.1	123.1	84.4	31.6	5.2	0.2	27.11	26.97
2004 -----	1 999.2	0.5	46.5	105.0	124.1	84.5	32.0	5.2	0.2	27.11	26.96
2005 -----	2 015.7	0.6	46.8	106.0	125.2	85.1	32.6	5.2	0.2	27.11	26.98
2006 -----	2 032.3	0.6	47.0	106.8	126.2	86.2	33.2	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.99
2007 -----	2 049.1	0.6	47.5	107.7	127.2	87.5	33.4	5.1	0.2	27.11	26.98
2008 -----	2 066.1	0.6	48.3	108.6	128.3	88.6	33.3	5.2	0.2	27.11	26.97
2009 -----	2 083.2	0.6	49.1	109.5	129.3	89.6	33.2	5.3	0.2	27.11	26.98
2010 and beyond -----	2 100.3	0.6	49.7	110.3	130.4	90.5	33.4	5.4	0.2	27.11	26.99

Table A-8. **Black, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 397.6	5.0	109.8	156.0	109.8	65.1	27.0	5.2	0.2	24.82	23.88
1996 -----	2 329.8	4.8	106.8	151.5	107.0	63.2	26.2	5.0	0.2	24.82	23.87
1997 -----	2 307.6	4.7	106.2	150.3	106.1	62.4	25.9	5.0	0.2	24.82	23.89
1998 -----	2 285.7	4.6	105.7	149.1	105.0	61.7	25.6	4.9	0.2	24.82	23.88
1999 -----	2 264.0	4.5	105.2	147.9	103.8	61.1	25.3	4.8	0.2	24.82	23.88
2000 -----	2 242.3	4.4	104.2	146.6	102.6	60.7	25.0	4.8	0.2	24.82	23.89
2001 -----	2 220.9	4.3	103.0	145.2	101.6	60.4	24.7	4.7	0.2	24.82	23.88
2002 -----	2 199.8	4.3	101.7	143.8	100.9	60.0	24.4	4.6	0.2	24.82	23.88
2003 -----	2 179.0	4.4	100.3	142.3	100.2	59.3	24.1	4.6	0.2	24.82	23.89
2004 -----	2 158.3	4.5	99.0	140.8	99.4	58.5	23.8	4.5	0.2	24.82	23.87
2005 -----	2 137.8	4.5	97.9	139.4	98.6	57.7	23.7	4.5	0.2	24.82	23.88
2006 -----	2 117.4	4.5	97.2	138.1	97.7	57.2	23.7	4.4	0.2	24.82	23.88
2007 -----	2 097.2	4.4	96.8	136.9	96.6	56.9	23.6	4.3	0.2	24.82	23.88
2008 -----	2 077.3	4.4	96.5	135.7	95.6	56.6	23.3	4.3	0.2	24.82	23.88
2009 -----	2 057.4	4.4	96.0	134.4	94.5	56.2	22.9	4.2	0.2	24.82	23.89
2010 and beyond -----	2 037.8	4.3	95.2	133.2	93.6	55.8	22.5	4.2	0.2	24.82	23.89
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 and beyond -----	2 397.6	5.0	109.8	156.0	109.8	65.1	27.0	5.2	0.2	24.82	23.88
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 397.6	5.0	109.8	156.0	109.8	65.1	27.0	5.2	0.2	24.82	23.88
1996 -----	2 457.5	5.1	112.7	159.8	112.8	66.6	27.6	5.3	0.2	24.82	23.88
1997 -----	2 477.7	5.1	114.0	161.4	113.9	67.0	27.8	5.4	0.2	24.82	23.86
1998 -----	2 498.2	5.0	115.5	163.0	114.8	67.4	28.0	5.4	0.2	24.82	23.88
1999 -----	2 518.8	5.0	117.0	164.5	115.5	68.0	28.2	5.4	0.2	24.82	23.87
2000 -----	2 539.5	5.0	118.1	166.0	116.1	68.7	28.3	5.4	0.3	24.82	23.88
2001 -----	2 560.4	5.0	118.8	167.4	117.1	69.6	28.5	5.4	0.3	24.82	23.87
2002 -----	2 581.6	5.1	119.4	168.7	118.4	70.4	28.6	5.5	0.3	24.82	23.87
2003 -----	2 603.1	5.3	119.8	170.0	119.7	70.8	28.8	5.5	0.3	24.82	23.87
2004 -----	2 624.6	5.5	120.4	171.2	120.9	71.1	29.0	5.5	0.3	24.82	23.87
2005 -----	2 646.2	5.6	121.2	172.6	122.1	71.4	29.4	5.5	0.3	24.82	23.87
2006 -----	2 668.0	5.6	122.4	174.0	123.1	72.0	29.9	5.6	0.3	24.82	23.87
2007 -----	2 690.0	5.6	124.2	175.5	123.9	73.0	30.2	5.6	0.3	24.82	23.87
2008 -----	2 712.3	5.5	126.0	177.1	124.9	73.9	30.4	5.6	0.3	24.82	23.87
2009 -----	2 734.5	5.5	127.6	178.7	125.6	74.8	30.4	5.6	0.3	24.82	23.88
2010 and beyond -----	2 757.1	5.6	128.7	180.2	126.6	75.5	30.5	5.7	0.3	24.82	23.87

Table A-9. **American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Not Hispanic Females— Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 114.4	1.6	78.3	142.5	106.4	59.3	26.0	5.6	0.3	25.37	24.52
1996 -----	2 054.6	1.6	75.7	138.5	103.8	57.5	25.2	5.4	0.3	25.37	24.51
1997 -----	2 035.0	1.6	75.1	137.2	103.0	56.9	24.9	5.4	0.3	25.37	24.52
1998 -----	2 015.8	1.6	74.8	135.9	101.9	56.3	24.6	5.3	0.3	25.37	24.51
1999 -----	1 996.7	1.6	74.7	134.7	100.6	55.9	24.3	5.2	0.3	25.37	24.52
2000 -----	1 977.5	1.5	74.5	133.5	99.4	55.6	24.0	5.2	0.3	25.37	24.52
2001 -----	1 958.7	1.5	74.1	132.2	98.5	55.4	23.7	5.1	0.3	25.37	24.51
2002 -----	1 940.1	1.5	73.6	131.0	97.7	54.9	23.5	5.1	0.3	25.37	24.50
2003 -----	1 921.7	1.6	72.8	129.8	97.0	54.3	23.2	5.0	0.3	25.37	24.52
2004 -----	1 903.4	1.6	71.7	128.5	96.3	53.6	23.1	4.9	0.3	25.37	24.53
2005 -----	1 885.2	1.6	70.7	127.2	95.6	52.9	23.0	4.8	0.3	25.37	24.52
2006 -----	1 867.3	1.5	70.3	126.0	94.8	52.4	23.0	4.8	0.3	25.37	24.50
2007 -----	1 849.6	1.5	70.6	124.8	93.9	52.0	22.9	4.7	0.3	25.37	24.51
2008 -----	1 832.0	1.5	70.7	123.6	92.9	51.7	22.6	4.7	0.3	25.37	24.52
2009 -----	1 814.5	1.5	70.2	122.4	91.8	51.4	22.2	4.6	0.2	25.37	24.53
2010 and beyond -----	1 797.2	1.5	69.0	121.2	90.8	51.0	21.9	4.7	0.2	25.37	24.51
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 and beyond -----	2 114.4	1.6	78.3	142.5	106.4	59.3	26.0	5.6	0.3	25.37	24.52
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	2 114.4	1.6	78.3	142.5	106.4	59.3	26.0	5.6	0.3	25.37	24.52
1996 -----	2 167.2	1.7	79.8	146.1	109.5	60.6	26.6	5.7	0.3	25.37	24.51
1997 -----	2 185.0	1.7	80.6	147.3	110.5	61.1	26.8	5.8	0.3	25.37	24.51
1998 -----	2 203.2	1.8	81.8	148.6	111.4	61.6	26.9	5.8	0.3	25.37	24.51
1999 -----	2 221.5	1.7	83.1	149.9	111.9	62.2	27.1	5.8	0.3	25.37	24.52
2000 -----	2 239.6	1.7	84.3	151.2	112.6	63.0	27.2	5.9	0.3	25.37	24.51
2001 -----	2 258.2	1.8	85.4	152.5	113.5	63.8	27.3	5.9	0.3	25.37	24.51
2002 -----	2 276.8	1.8	86.4	153.8	114.7	64.5	27.5	5.9	0.3	25.37	24.51
2003 -----	2 295.6	1.9	87.0	155.0	115.9	64.9	27.8	6.0	0.3	25.37	24.52
2004 -----	2 314.6	2.0	87.2	156.2	117.1	65.1	28.1	6.0	0.3	25.37	24.51
2005 -----	2 333.6	2.0	87.5	157.5	118.3	65.5	28.5	6.0	0.3	25.37	24.51
2006 -----	2 352.9	1.9	88.6	158.8	119.5	66.0	29.0	6.0	0.3	25.37	24.51
2007 -----	2 372.4	1.9	90.5	160.0	120.4	66.7	29.3	6.0	0.3	25.37	24.51
2008 -----	2 392.0	1.9	92.3	161.3	121.3	67.5	29.5	6.1	0.3	25.37	24.51
2009 -----	2 411.7	1.9	93.3	162.7	122.1	68.3	29.5	6.2	0.3	25.37	24.51
2010 and beyond -----	2 431.5	1.9	93.4	164.0	122.8	69.1	29.6	6.3	0.3	25.37	24.50

Table A-10. **Asian and Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic Females—Total Fertility Rates and Fertility Rates by Age: Selected Years, 1995 to 2050**

[Rates represent live births per 1,000 women in age group indicated. See text for discussion of methodology and assumptions]

Year ending June 30th	Total fertility rate	Birth rates for year ending June 30th								Mean age of childbearing	Median age of childbearing
		10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years		
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>											
<b>LOW FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 919.3	0.7	24.5	75.5	121.7	102.4	48.6	10.4	1.0	28.91	28.88
1996 -----	1 865.0	0.7	23.6	73.3	118.2	99.4	47.2	10.2	1.0	28.91	28.90
1997 -----	1 847.3	0.7	23.3	72.3	117.2	98.4	46.7	10.1	1.0	28.91	28.89
1998 -----	1 829.7	0.7	23.1	71.3	116.3	97.4	46.2	9.9	1.0	28.91	28.90
1999 -----	1 812.4	0.7	23.1	70.4	115.4	96.7	45.8	9.8	1.0	28.91	28.89
2000 -----	1 795.1	0.7	23.1	69.4	114.4	95.9	45.3	9.7	1.0	28.91	28.88
2001 -----	1 778.0	0.7	23.0	68.6	113.2	95.2	44.8	9.6	0.9	28.91	28.88
2002 -----	1 761.1	0.7	22.9	67.8	112.0	94.2	44.3	9.5	0.9	28.91	28.88
2003 -----	1 744.3	0.7	22.6	67.3	110.8	93.1	43.8	9.4	0.9	28.91	28.88
2004 -----	1 727.8	0.7	22.3	66.8	109.7	92.0	43.6	9.3	0.9	28.91	28.90
2005 -----	1 711.3	0.7	22.0	66.3	108.5	90.9	43.3	9.2	0.9	28.91	28.89
2006 -----	1 695.0	0.7	21.6	65.8	107.4	90.0	43.0	9.1	0.9	28.91	28.90
2007 -----	1 678.9	0.7	21.3	65.3	106.4	89.3	42.6	9.0	0.9	28.91	28.87
2008 -----	1 662.9	0.7	21.1	64.7	105.4	88.6	42.0	8.9	0.9	28.91	28.89
2009 -----	1 647.1	0.7	21.0	64.0	104.5	87.9	41.3	8.9	0.9	28.91	28.90
2010 and beyond -----	1 631.4	0.7	21.0	63.2	103.5	87.2	40.8	8.8	0.9	28.91	28.88
<b>MIDDLE FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 and beyond -----	1 919.3	0.7	24.5	75.5	121.7	102.4	48.6	10.4	1.0	28.91	28.88
<b>HIGH FERTILITY ASSUMPTION</b>											
1995 -----	1 919.3	0.7	24.5	75.5	121.7	102.4	48.6	10.4	1.0	28.91	28.88
1996 -----	1 967.2	0.8	24.9	77.3	124.7	104.9	49.8	10.7	1.1	28.91	28.88
1997 -----	1 983.5	0.8	25.0	77.7	125.8	105.6	50.2	10.8	1.1	28.91	28.88
1998 -----	1 999.9	0.8	25.3	78.0	127.1	106.5	50.5	10.8	1.1	28.91	28.88
1999 -----	2 016.4	0.8	25.7	78.3	128.4	107.5	50.9	10.9	1.1	28.91	28.87
2000 -----	2 033.0	0.8	26.1	78.7	129.5	108.7	51.3	11.0	1.1	28.91	28.88
2001 -----	2 049.8	0.8	26.5	79.0	130.5	109.7	51.6	11.1	1.1	28.91	28.87
2002 -----	2 066.7	0.8	26.8	79.6	131.4	110.6	51.9	11.2	1.1	28.91	28.88
2003 -----	2 083.8	0.8	27.0	80.4	132.4	111.2	52.4	11.2	1.1	28.91	28.89
2004 -----	2 101.0	0.8	27.2	81.2	133.4	111.8	53.0	11.3	1.1	28.91	28.89
2005 -----	2 118.3	0.8	27.3	82.1	134.3	112.5	53.6	11.4	1.1	28.91	28.88
2006 -----	2 135.8	0.9	27.2	82.9	135.3	113.4	54.2	11.4	1.1	28.91	28.88
2007 -----	2 153.4	0.9	27.3	83.7	136.4	114.5	54.6	11.5	1.1	28.91	28.88
2008 -----	2 171.2	0.9	27.5	84.4	137.6	115.7	54.8	11.6	1.1	28.91	28.86
2009 -----	2 189.2	0.9	27.9	85.0	138.9	116.8	54.9	11.8	1.2	28.91	28.87
2010 and beyond -----	2 207.2	0.9	28.4	85.6	140.1	118.0	55.2	11.9	1.2	28.91	28.89

## Appendix B.

# Life Expectancy

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The following tables are shown in this appendix:

Life Expectancy at Birth by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1995 to 2050 .....	B-2
Life Expectancy at Age 65 by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex: 1995 to 2050 .....	B-3





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## Appendix C. Net Immigration

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The following tables are shown in this appendix:

### **Future Annual Net Immigration by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin**

Low Migration Assumption .....	C-2
Middle Migration Assumption .....	C-4
High Migration Assumption .....	C-6













## Appendix D.

# Armed Forces Population

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The following tables are shown in this appendix:

Estimates of Armed Forces Overseas by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1994 .....	D-2
Estimates of Resident Armed Forces by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1994 .....	D-4

Table D-1. Estimates of Armed Forces Overseas by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin:

Table with columns for Age, Total, Race (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Asian and Pacific Islander), and sub-columns for Total, Male, Female.

1Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. These data do not include the population of Puerto Rico.

July 1, 1994

Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>			Not of Hispanic origin, by race												Age
Total	Male	Female	White			Black			American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut			Asian and Pacific Islander			
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
17 975	16 094	1 881	212 986	191 161	21 825	68 898	55 623	13 275	1 465	1 214	251	8 528	7 688	840	All ages
1 174	1 019	155	11 348	10 056	1 292	2 972	2 305	667	105	81	24	268	224	44	15 to 19 years
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 years
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 years
4	4	-	10	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 years
205	178	27	1 905	1 621	284	608	461	147	22	16	6	58	47	11	18 years
965	837	128	9 433	8 429	1 004	2 363	1 843	520	83	65	18	210	177	33	19 years
6 881	6 129	752	73 512	66 035	7 477	19 361	15 665	3 696	520	440	80	1 947	1 680	267	20 to 24 years
1 513	1 362	151	14 456	13 057	1 399	3 315	2 739	576	118	100	18	354	310	44	20 years
1 611	1 457	154	15 907	14 335	1 572	3 962	3 260	702	118	107	11	392	349	43	21 years
1 499	1 336	163	15 681	14 101	1 580	4 082	3 333	749	107	87	20	413	355	58	22 years
1 235	1 069	166	14 990	13 411	1 579	4 175	3 311	864	96	79	17	415	352	63	23 years
1 023	905	118	12 478	11 131	1 347	3 827	3 022	805	81	67	14	373	314	59	24 years
3 504	3 123	381	46 314	41 403	4 911	17 097	13 619	3 478	278	224	54	1 787	1 590	197	25 to 29 years
857	767	90	10 732	9 585	1 147	3 579	2 834	745	71	63	8	345	297	48	25 years
757	670	87	9 491	8 464	1 027	3 619	2 887	732	62	50	12	362	316	46	26 years
669	598	71	8 967	8 020	947	3 291	2 627	664	54	42	12	345	309	36	27 years
609	534	75	8 648	7 765	883	3 324	2 648	676	49	38	11	377	336	41	28 years
612	554	58	8 476	7 569	907	3 284	2 623	661	42	31	11	358	332	26	29 years
2 966	2 684	282	38 349	34 463	3 886	14 748	11 763	2 985	225	187	38	1 772	1 624	148	30 to 34 years
607	569	38	8 345	7 502	843	3 288	2 643	645	50	43	7	353	314	39	30 years
584	527	57	8 019	7 212	807	3 063	2 415	648	38	31	7	372	351	21	31 years
593	536	57	7 734	6 932	802	2 867	2 282	585	47	41	6	380	348	32	32 years
629	563	66	7 426	6 710	716	2 789	2 245	544	38	33	5	348	311	37	33 years
553	489	64	6 825	6 107	718	2 741	2 178	563	52	39	13	319	300	19	34 years
2 266	2 048	218	27 008	24 226	2 782	10 455	8 700	1 755	211	175	36	1 454	1 337	117	35 to 39 years
571	525	46	6 480	5 818	662	2 658	2 225	433	55	47	8	301	271	30	35 years
478	417	61	6 227	5 621	606	2 368	1 944	424	51	40	11	308	286	22	36 years
459	411	48	5 583	4 994	589	2 102	1 747	355	35	31	4	267	245	22	37 years
420	387	33	4 679	4 185	494	1 820	1 520	300	41	32	9	292	267	25	38 years
338	308	30	4 039	3 608	431	1 507	1 264	243	29	25	4	286	268	18	39 years
923	849	74	11 594	10 444	1 150	3 540	2 952	588	99	84	15	1 007	960	47	40 to 44 years
308	282	26	3 349	2 988	361	1 163	968	195	31	28	3	277	258	19	40 years
215	199	16	2 797	2 507	290	926	776	150	28	22	6	233	226	7	41 years
162	150	12	2 267	2 065	202	668	565	103	20	16	4	197	192	5	42 years
123	114	9	1 797	1 617	180	472	381	91	14	12	2	158	150	8	43 years
115	104	11	1 384	1 267	117	311	262	49	6	6	-	142	134	8	44 years
215	196	19	4 020	3 746	274	641	544	97	25	21	4	211	199	12	45 to 49 years
80	72	8	1 251	1 161	90	230	206	24	9	8	1	73	69	4	45 years
59	52	7	978	904	74	166	136	30	6	4	2	47	44	3	46 years
45	42	3	924	873	51	125	108	17	6	6	-	44	41	3	47 years
18	17	1	506	472	34	67	50	17	3	2	1	28	28	3	48 years
13	13	-	361	336	25	53	44	9	1	1	-	19	17	2	49 years
36	36	-	706	656	50	78	69	9	2	2	-	66	60	6	50 to 54 years
14	14	-	243	223	20	37	32	5	2	2	-	26	23	3	50 years
11	11	-	196	182	14	19	17	2	-	-	-	11	11	-	51 years
5	5	-	126	118	8	15	14	1	-	-	-	15	15	-	52 years
3	3	-	87	83	4	6	5	1	-	-	-	10	8	2	53 years
3	3	-	54	50	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	54 years
9	9	-	111	108	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	55 to 59 years
2	2	-	27	24	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	55 years
2	2	-	24	24	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	56 years
1	1	-	28	28	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	57 years
2	2	-	16	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 years
2	2	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 years
1	1	-	24	24	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	60 to 64 years
-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	60 years
1	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	61 years
-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	62 years
-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63 years
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 years



July 1, 1994

Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>			Not of Hispanic origin, by race												Age
Total	Male	Female	White			Black			American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut			Asian and Pacific Islander			
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
<b>RESIDENT ARMED FORCES</b>															
79 103	70 360	8 743	1024 066	918 240	105 826	263 082	214 009	49 073	7 465	6 283	1 182	35 727	32 007	3 720	All ages
7 413	6 366	1 047	73 603	64 167	9 436	16 171	12 501	3 670	625	505	120	1 816	1 488	328	15 to 19 years
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 years
126	96	30	1 279	1 042	237	337	259	78	17	14	3	31	23	8	16 years
1 830	1 546	284	18 795	16 234	2 561	4 248	3 227	1 021	141	108	33	444	351	93	17 years
5 457	4 724	733	53 529	46 891	6 638	11 586	9 015	2 571	467	383	84	1 341	1 114	227	18 years
30 500	26 863	3 637	325 201	290 144	35 057	79 126	63 514	15 612	2 589	2 152	437	8 753	7 403	1 350	20 to 24 years
6 937	6 066	871	65 874	58 625	7 249	14 988	11 984	3 004	561	462	99	1 680	1 422	258	20 years
6 955	6 123	832	69 182	61 945	7 237	16 697	13 619	3 078	608	513	95	1 917	1 599	318	21 years
6 594	5 859	735	69 663	62 435	7 228	17 136	13 823	3 313	530	452	78	1 818	1 537	281	22 years
5 619	4 958	661	64 961	57 822	7 139	16 158	12 828	3 330	498	411	87	1 784	1 510	274	23 years
4 395	3 857	538	55 521	49 317	6 204	14 147	11 260	2 887	392	314	78	1 554	1 335	219	24 years
15 316	13 569	1 747	211 436	189 009	22 427	60 531	48 626	11 905	1 280	1 065	215	7 235	6 426	809	25 to 29 years
3 707	3 257	450	48 044	42 701	5 343	13 040	10 421	2 619	289	240	49	1 462	1 261	201	25 years
3 272	2 863	409	43 282	38 626	4 656	12 816	10 284	2 532	292	236	56	1 420	1 235	185	26 years
2 886	2 561	325	41 291	36 843	4 448	11 703	9 376	2 327	260	221	39	1 432	1 286	146	27 years
2 753	2 469	284	39 760	35 703	4 057	11 662	9 365	2 297	217	184	33	1 447	1 297	150	28 years
2 698	2 419	279	39 059	35 136	3 923	11 310	9 180	2 130	222	184	38	1 474	1 347	127	29 years
11 716	10 562	1 154	178 348	161 248	17 100	50 088	40 839	9 249	1 087	934	153	6 447	5 890	557	30 to 34 years
2 546	2 270	276	38 449	34 665	3 784	10 930	8 894	2 036	223	193	30	1 281	1 162	119	30 years
2 419	2 175	244	36 964	33 292	3 672	10 221	8 259	1 962	229	189	40	1 309	1 181	128	31 years
2 298	2 070	228	35 621	32 216	3 405	9 905	8 103	1 802	208	172	36	1 356	1 242	114	32 years
2 334	2 119	215	34 865	31 612	3 253	9 796	8 035	1 761	213	187	26	1 232	1 122	110	33 years
2 119	1 928	191	32 449	29 463	2 986	9 236	7 548	1 688	214	193	21	1 269	1 183	86	34 years
9 118	8 392	726	136 130	123 022	13 108	38 132	32 248	5 884	1 089	934	155	5 604	5 208	396	35 to 39 years
2 085	1 898	187	30 625	27 658	2 967	8 867	7 447	1 420	246	212	34	1 167	1 076	91	35 years
1 943	1 779	164	29 988	27 164	2 824	8 315	7 039	1 276	224	185	39	1 121	1 027	94	36 years
1 854	1 704	150	28 636	25 901	2 735	7 937	6 734	1 203	231	202	29	1 122	1 028	94	37 years
1 773	1 660	113	25 380	22 952	2 428	7 177	6 103	1 074	185	158	27	1 101	1 035	66	38 years
1 463	1 351	112	21 501	19 347	2 154	5 836	4 925	911	203	177	26	1 093	1 042	51	39 years
3 929	3 603	326	67 837	61 318	6 519	15 532	13 311	2 221	568	492	76	4 441	4 279	162	40 to 44 years
1 187	1 099	88	18 775	16 858	1 917	4 867	4 150	717	177	151	26	1 151	1 106	45	40 years
930	841	89	16 075	14 441	1 634	3 893	3 345	548	120	104	16	1 081	1 047	34	41 years
780	729	51	13 218	11 988	1 230	2 975	2 557	418	109	98	11	904	873	31	42 years
602	546	56	10 735	9 741	994	2 255	1 938	317	85	73	12	720	693	27	43 years
430	388	42	9 034	8 290	744	1 542	1 321	221	77	66	11	585	560	25	44 years
944	857	87	25 534	23 760	1 774	3 019	2 564	455	193	169	24	1 068	1 005	63	45 to 49 years
327	299	28	7 446	6 853	593	1 064	906	158	66	57	9	365	342	23	45 years
244	218	26	6 388	5 944	444	787	670	117	47	42	5	244	235	9	46 years
176	155	21	6 011	5 631	380	612	510	102	44	38	6	216	200	16	47 years
119	110	9	3 235	3 044	191	349	296	53	22	20	2	138	132	6	48 years
78	75	3	2 454	2 288	166	207	182	25	14	12	2	105	96	9	49 years
135	122	13	4 919	4 572	347	428	355	73	27	25	2	252	218	34	50 to 54 years
49	44	5	1 783	1 678	105	166	142	24	10	9	1	73	67	6	50 years
32	30	2	1 353	1 256	97	122	98	24	6	6	-	53	45	8	51 years
18	13	5	845	779	66	82	67	15	4	3	1	47	41	6	52 years
20	19	1	500	459	41	39	32	7	5	5	-	47	40	7	53 years
16	16	-	438	400	38	19	16	3	2	2	-	32	25	7	54 years
27	21	6	850	799	51	48	44	4	5	5	-	86	68	18	55 to 59 years
9	7	2	273	253	20	22	20	2	1	1	-	31	24	7	55 years
7	6	1	185	173	12	8	8	-	1	1	-	16	14	2	56 years
6	4	2	160	152	8	12	10	2	1	1	-	13	9	4	57 years
1	1	-	132	125	7	4	4	-	1	1	-	12	10	2	58 years
4	3	1	100	96	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	14	11	3	59 years
5	5	-	208	201	7	7	7	-	2	2	-	25	22	3	60 to 64 years
3	3	-	73	72	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	16	14	2	60 years
1	1	-	54	52	2	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	61 years
1	1	-	27	25	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	62 years
-	-	-	29	28	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	63 years
-	-	-	25	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	64 years