

## **United States Population Projections: 2000 to 2050**

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The purpose of this document is to present information on how the results of the 2009 National Population Projections vary according to different net international migration assumptions and compare to the 2008 National Population Projections in terms of population size and growth, age structure, and race and Hispanic origin distribution.

### **Introduction**

Over the next four decades, the United States is expected to experience rapid growth in its older population and a large increase in racial and ethnic diversity. The pace and extent of these changes will be shaped in part by the level of net international migration.

Projecting the size and structure of the United States population, in terms of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin has implications central to both public and private interests. For example, school enrollment and participation in programs such as Social Security and Medicare are affected by how quickly and the extent to which the population grows.

### **2009 National Population Projections**

The U.S. Census Bureau's national projections are of the resident population and demographic components of change (births, deaths, and net international migration). The projections are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for each year from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2050. The projections are based on Census 2000 and were produced using a cohort-component method.

The 2009 National Projections supplement the 2008 National Projections, which were released on August 14, 2008, and provide results for four alternative net international migration assumptions: (1) High Net International Migration, (2) Low Net International Migration, (3) Constant Net International Migration, and (4) Zero Net International Migration. All other methodology and assumptions, including those for mortality and fertility, are the same as those used in the 2008 National Projections. A comparison of the level of net international migration by year for each series is presented in Figure 1.

The 2009 National Population Projections, including summary tables, downloadable files, methodology and assumptions, and the press release can be found at:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2009projections.html>.

## Population Size and Growth

The U.S. population is projected to increase over the next four decades in all of the projection series. The size of the increase in each series is dependent on the level of net international migration. As Figure 2 shows, a greater number of migrants arriving in the United States will correspond to a larger increase in the size of the total population. Under the assumption of a high level of net international migration, the population is expected to grow to 458 million by 2050. For the Low Net International Migration series, the population is projected to reach 423 million in 2050. Even under the assumption that net international migration is maintained at a constant level, the population will grow to 399 million by 2050. In contrast, for the Zero Net International Migration series the population will increase slightly by 2050 to 323 million.

The level of net international migration also impacts the rate at which the U.S. population is projected to grow. The trends in the growth rate (see Figure 3) indicate that the highest levels of net international migration correspond to the highest rates of growth, while lower levels or no net international migration produces the lowest rates of growth. Notably, the rate of population growth is low and expected to decline in all series. This may be attributed to projected fertility rates, which are assumed to remain fairly constant at or near the rate of replacement.<sup>1</sup> The Hispanic population is the only racial or ethnic group projected to maintain fertility that is above replacement level. Thus, the level of immigration, and ultimately the size of the Hispanic population affect the speed at which population growth rate declines.

In 2010, the growth rate under the assumption of a high level of net international migration is projected to be 1.06 percent. This is projected to fall to 0.88 percent by 2050. For low net international migration, the growth rate falls from 0.91 percent in 2010 to 0.70 percent in 2050. In the Constant and Zero Net International Migration series, the growth rate is not only lower but shows larger declines over the projection period. For the Constant Net International Migration series, the rate of population growth is projected to drop from 0.85 percent in 2010 to 0.47 percent by 2050. In the Zero Net International Migration series, the rate of population growth is low and in this series population growth is projected to become negative in 2048. The growth rate in this series is projected to fall from 0.47 percent in 2010 to -0.01 percent in 2050.

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<sup>1</sup> The “replacement level” of fertility is the level of fertility, which would, if maintained indefinitely in the absence of migration, ensure a stationary population in the long run. The replacement level is generally associated with a total fertility rate of about 2.1. In addition to the fertility level, the replacement of generations also depends on mortality rates and the age-specific patterns of fertility.

## Race and Hispanic Origin<sup>2</sup>

The United States is expected to experience significant increases in racial and ethnic diversity over the next four decades. The 2009 projections series show how the level of net international migration impacts how quickly and to what extent these changes could occur.

The highest levels of net international migration correspond to the largest amount of growth for the Asian and Hispanic populations, which are the primary immigrant groups to the United States. For both the Low and High Net International Migration series, these populations are projected to more than double in size between 2000 and 2050. Even if net international migration is maintained at a constant level of nearly one million, the Hispanic population is still projected to more than double between 2000 and 2050, while the size of the Asian population is projected to increase by 79 percent. Most race groups are projected to experience a moderate increase in size over the next four decades for all projection series. One exception to this is the non-Hispanic White alone population, which is projected to experience decline in both the Zero and Constant Net International Migration series. Under the assumption of zero net international migration, for example, this population will decrease by about 6 percent from 2000 to 2050.

Many trends are evident upon examining the projected changes in the distribution of the U.S. population by race and Hispanic origin (see Table 1). For example, the White alone population decreases slightly as a percentage of the total population in all series. The non-Hispanic White alone population is expected to experience a large decline in its share of the population, even in the Zero Net International Migration series. The Black, American Indian and Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations are expected to maintain their shares of the population in all series. For all series except the Zero Net International Migration series, the Asian population is expected to experience an increase in its share of the population. The percentage of Hispanics in the U.S. population is projected to increase substantially in all five series (see Figure 4). In the High Net International Migration series, this proportion increases a total of 15 percentage points, from 16.3 percent in 2010 to 31.3 percent in 2050. Even with zero net international migration, the Hispanic population is projected to experience an increase of 6.7 percentage points, from 14.3 percent in 2010 to 21.0 percent in 2050. This suggests that international migration alone is not driving growth for the Hispanic population. Such growth is also attributed to fertility rates and a younger population. The Hispanic population has a higher level of fertility relative to all other racial and ethnic groups. The Hispanic population also has a considerably lower median age

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<sup>2</sup> Race and Hispanic origin are collected according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1997 guidelines. For further information, see *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, see [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg\\_1997standards/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/). Race and Hispanic origin are treated as two separate and distinct concepts in the federal statistical system. People in each race group may be either Hispanic or not Hispanic, and people of Hispanic origin may be of any race. This document contains projections data for each of five racial categories (White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). This document refers to each of the races alone and uses the Two or More Races category to represent the population reporting more than one race.

relative to the total population (see Table 2). Consequently, this group is projected to experience considerable growth even in the absence of migration.

The effects of net international migration are also found in the projected age structure for race and Hispanic origin groups in the United States. For example, the median age for all race and Hispanic origin groups across the five series increases from 2010 to 2050, indicating that all groups in the United States are growing older (see Table 2). The level of net international migration has the most influence on the median age of the Asian population. In the absence of international migration, an increase from 38 years in 2010 to 50.8 years in 2050 is projected, making them the oldest group in the United States. In the High Net International Migration series, the median age of the Asian population increases from 35.7 years in 2010 to 43.1 years in 2050. Comparatively, the Hispanic population experiences a smaller increase in median age, though net international migration also influences the pace at which this population ages. In the High Net International Migration series, the median age of the Hispanic population is expected to increase from 27.3 years in 2010 to 30.9 years in 2050. In contrast, their median age is projected to rise from 29.0 in 2010 to 35.7 in 2050 years under the Zero Net International Migration series.

The White alone population is expected to experience slight increases in median age, and higher levels of net international migration slow this pace slightly. For the non-Hispanic White alone population, net international migration has minimal impact on the pace of aging. For this group, the median age is projected to rise to approximately 45 years by 2050 in all series. The median ages for the Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races populations are projected to increase over time in all series. As with the non-Hispanic White alone population, the level of net international migration does not affect how quickly these groups age.

In all five series, the racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. population is shown to increase. With the minority groups projected to maintain or increase their shares of the population, the proportion of the population that is non-Hispanic White alone is projected to decrease.<sup>3</sup> The amount of net international migration that occurs during the next four decades could affect how quickly the minority share of the population grows. In each of the four series where migration occurs, the size of the minority population is expected to increase to the point that they represent the numeric majority between 2040 and 2050, we refer to this as the majority-minority crossover (see Figure 5). As is expected, higher levels of net international migration cause the crossover to occur sooner, while less or no net international migration causes the crossover to occur later. The specific years during which this crossover is projected to take place for each series are outlined in Table 3. While no crossover is projected for the Zero Net International Migration series before 2050, 42 percent of the population is projected to be a member of a minority group by then.

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<sup>3</sup> In this document, minority is defined as people who are races other than White alone or are Hispanic.

## **Age Structure**

The aging of the baby boom cohort, trends in net international migration, and the somewhat higher fertility levels of the Hispanic population largely drive the age structure of the overall population. The amount of migration that occurs will influence the extent to which the population ages over the next forty years. Immigrants tend to be younger individuals (typically under the age of 35), which effectively slows the pace at which the population ages. Thus, high levels of net international migration are expected to produce a younger population while less or no net international migration will result in an older population. This directly affects the median age of the total population (see Table 2), which is projected to increase over the next four decades in all five series.

Figures 6 through 10 depict the age and sex structure of the United States population in the years 2010, 2030, and 2050 for all five series. In 2010, the baby boom generation will be between the ages of 46 and 64 years. By 2030, all of the baby boomers will have moved into the older population (those aged 65 years and older). The growth of this segment of the population can be seen in all five figures. The size of the population at the younger ages varies across each series. Higher levels of net international migration result in larger cohorts at the younger ages over time. In contrast, when there is no net international migration, there is little to no growth among the younger cohorts.

## **Conclusions**

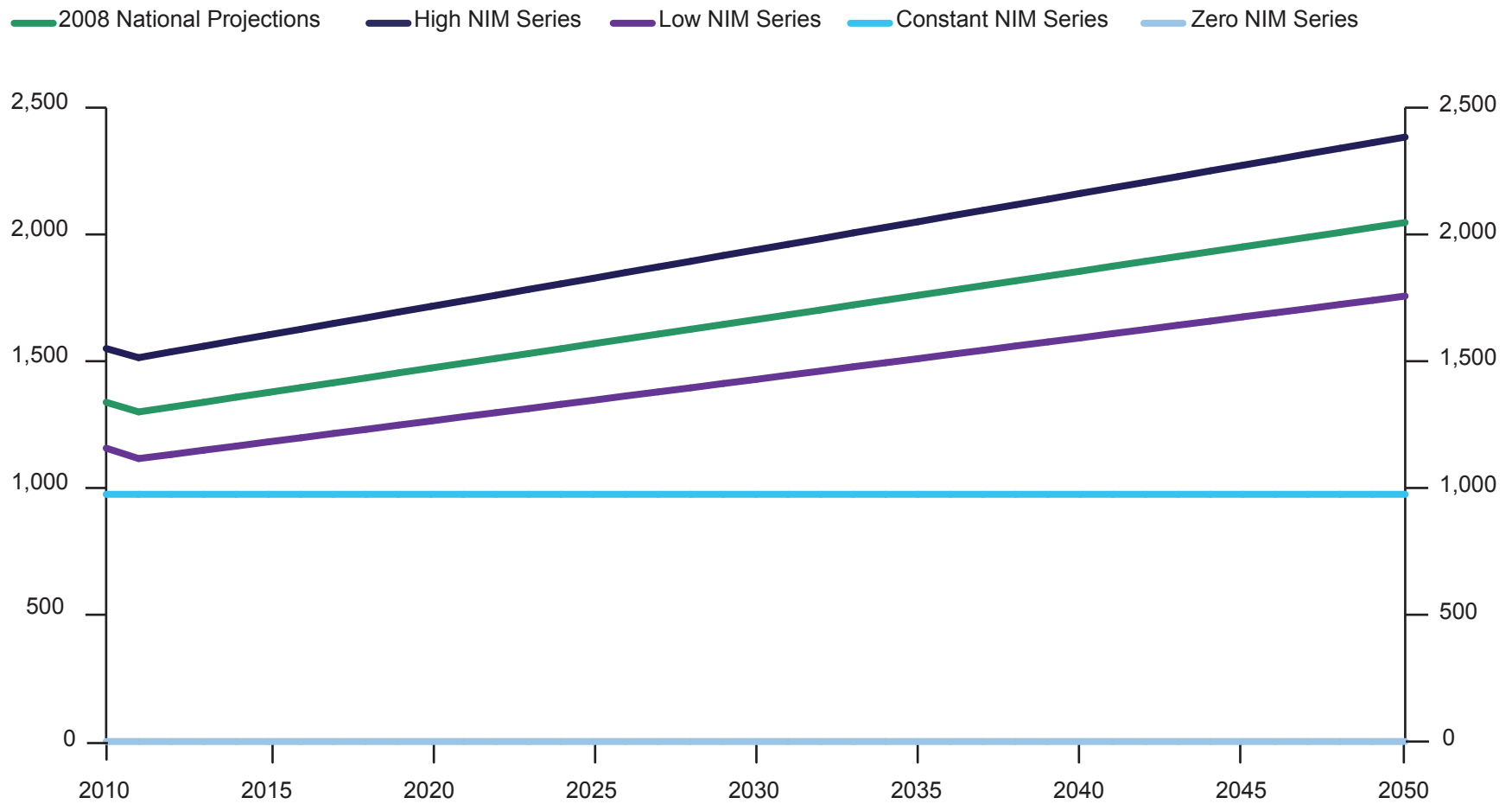
The level of net international migration in the coming years will play an important role in shaping changes in the size, growth rate, age structure, and racial and ethnic composition of the United States population.

The extent to which the U.S. population is projected to grow is partially determined by the level of net international migration. Where net international migration is the highest, the population is projected to grow the largest and remain the youngest. In contrast, under lower assumptions of net international migration, the population will grow at a slower pace and age more quickly.

International migration also plays a part in shaping the racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. population over the next four decades. The most notable effects are found for the Asian and Hispanic populations. The size and age structure of the Asian population is strongly linked to projected levels of net international migration. For the Hispanic population, the level of net international migration enhances but is not the only determinant of trends in population growth and aging for this group. Even in the absence of net international migration, the size of the Hispanic population is expected to increase substantially in the coming decades. This is largely due to the current age distribution of the Hispanic population and the higher fertility rates that are assumed for them. Additionally, the level of net international migration is found to affect the timing of the majority-minority crossover, whereby higher levels of net international migration cause the crossover to occur sooner.

**Figure 1. Projections of Net International Migration for the United States: 2010 to 2050**

(In thousands)

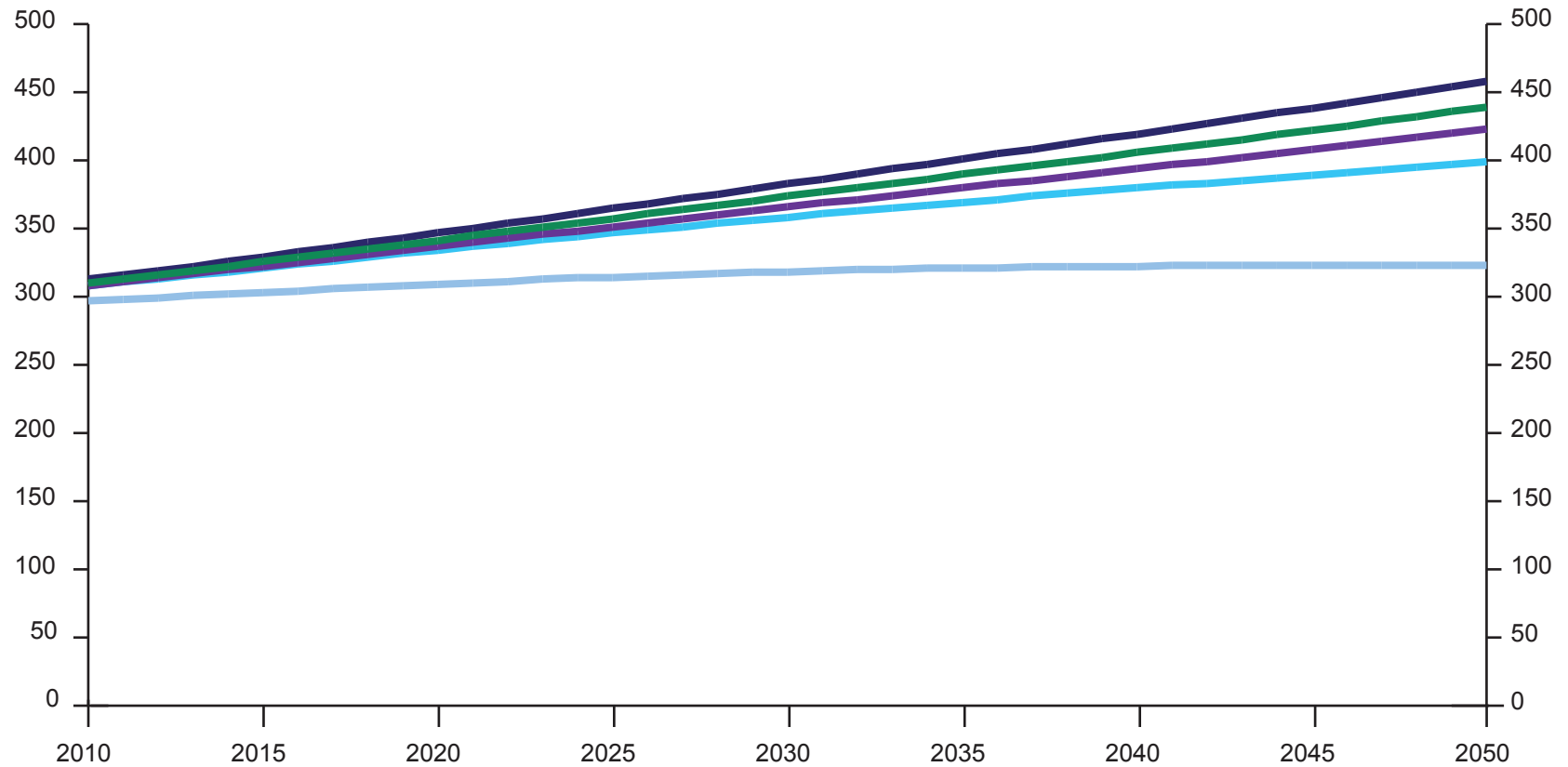


NIM = Net International Migration  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, 2009.

**Figure 2. Projections of the Total Population for the United States: 2010 to 2050**

(In millions)

2008 National Projections    High NIM Series    Low NIM Series    Constant NIM Series    Zero NIM Series

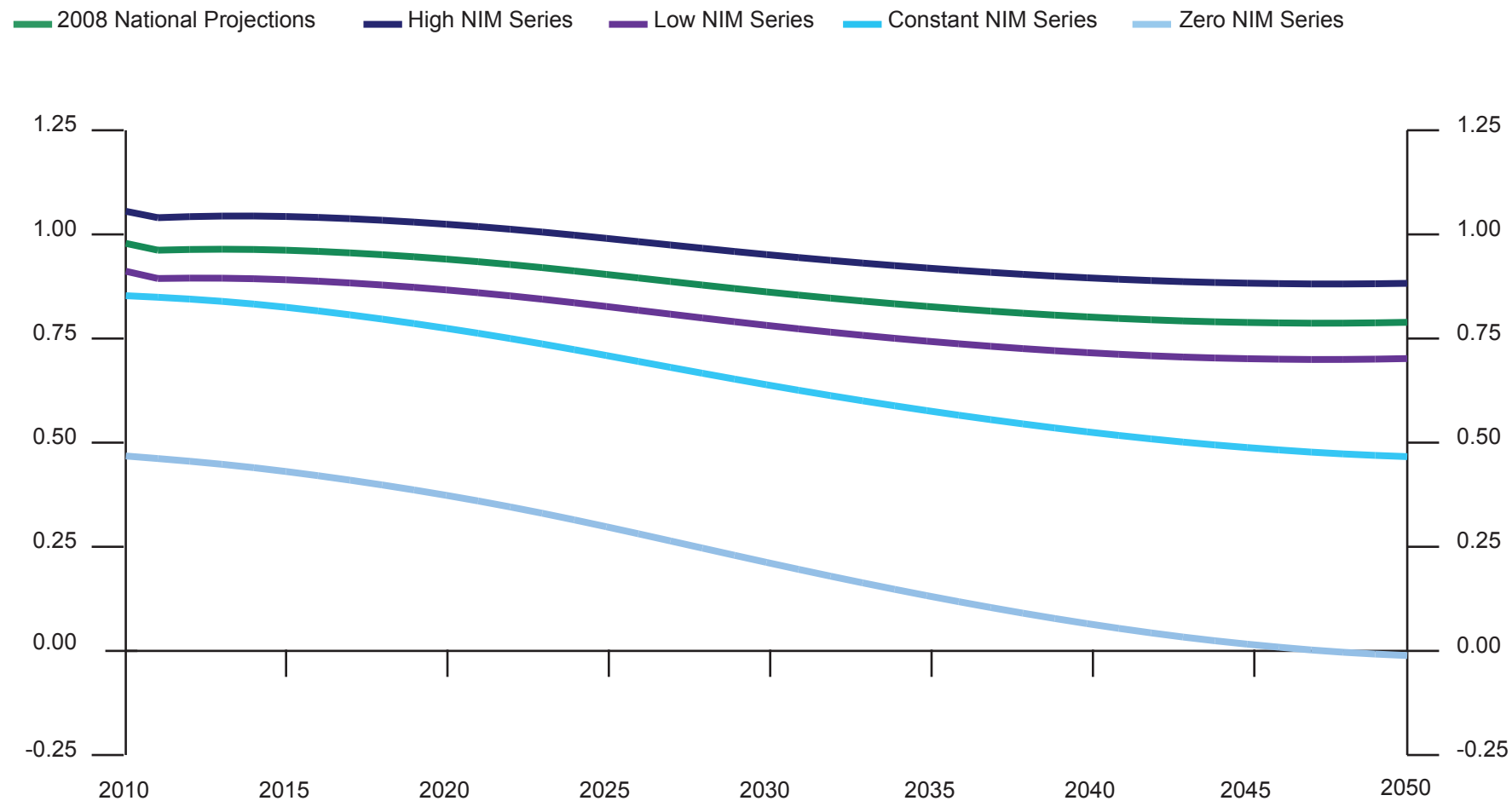


NIM = Net International Migration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.

**Figure 3. Projections of the Exponential Growth Rate for the United States Population: 2010 to 2050**

(Percent)

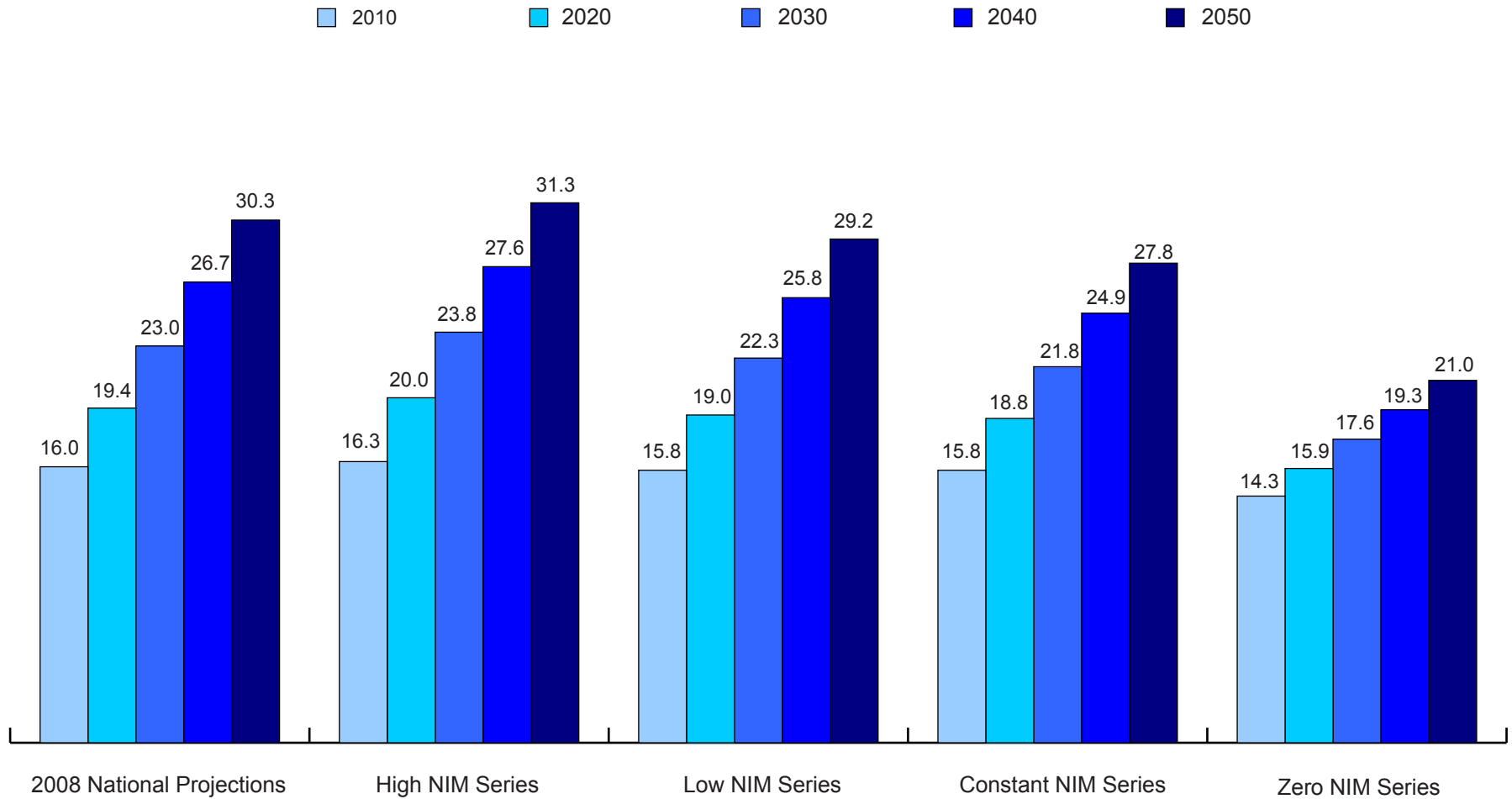


NIM = Net International Migration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.



**Figure 4. Projections of the Percent Hispanic by Migration Scenario for the United States: 2010 to 2050**  
 (Percent of total population)

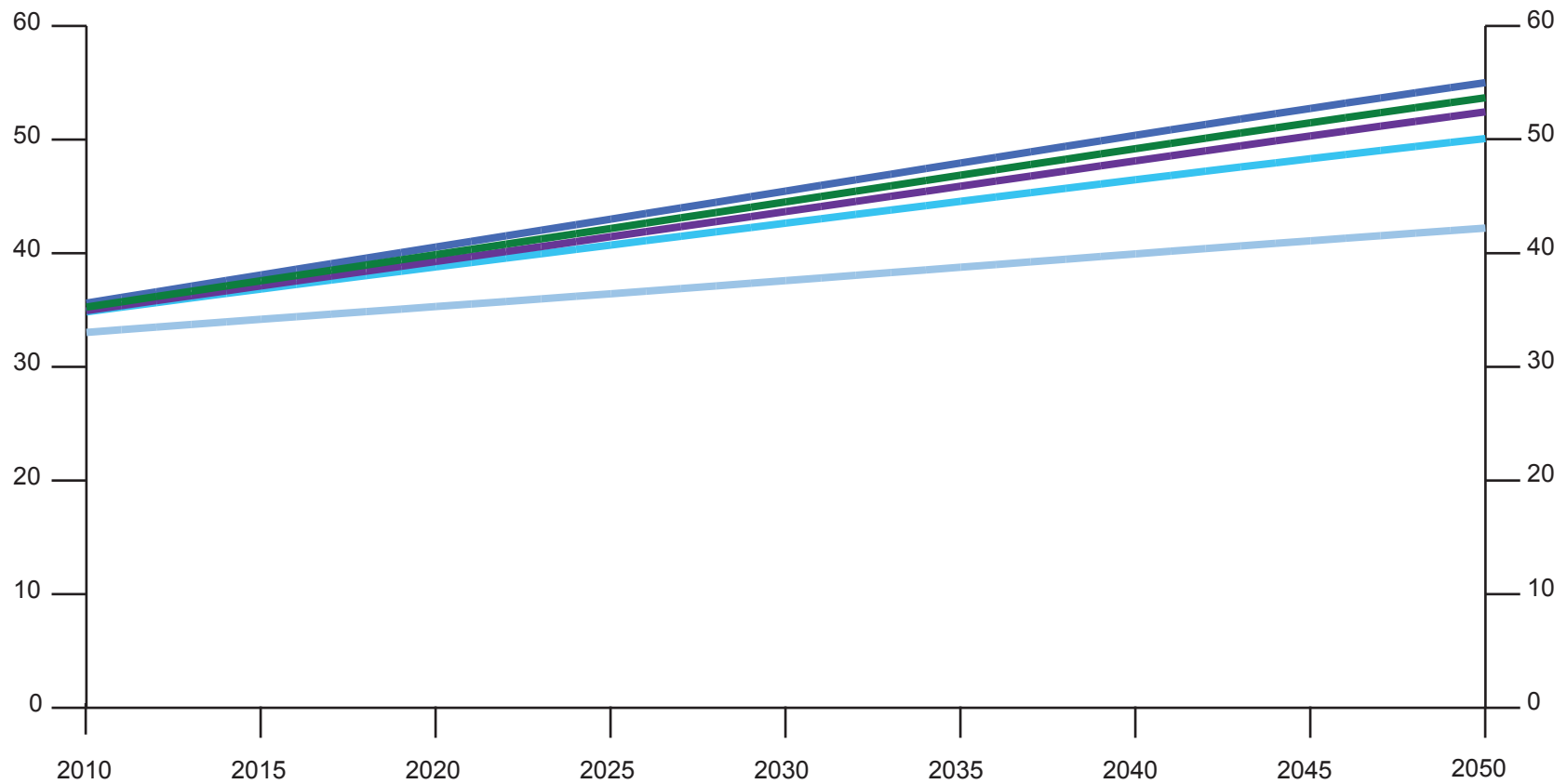


NIM = Net International Migration  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.

**Figure 5. Projections of the Percent Minority for the United States: 2010 to 2050**

(Percent)

2008 National Projections    High NIM Series    Low NIM Series    Constant NIM Series    Zero NIM Series



NIM = Net International Migration

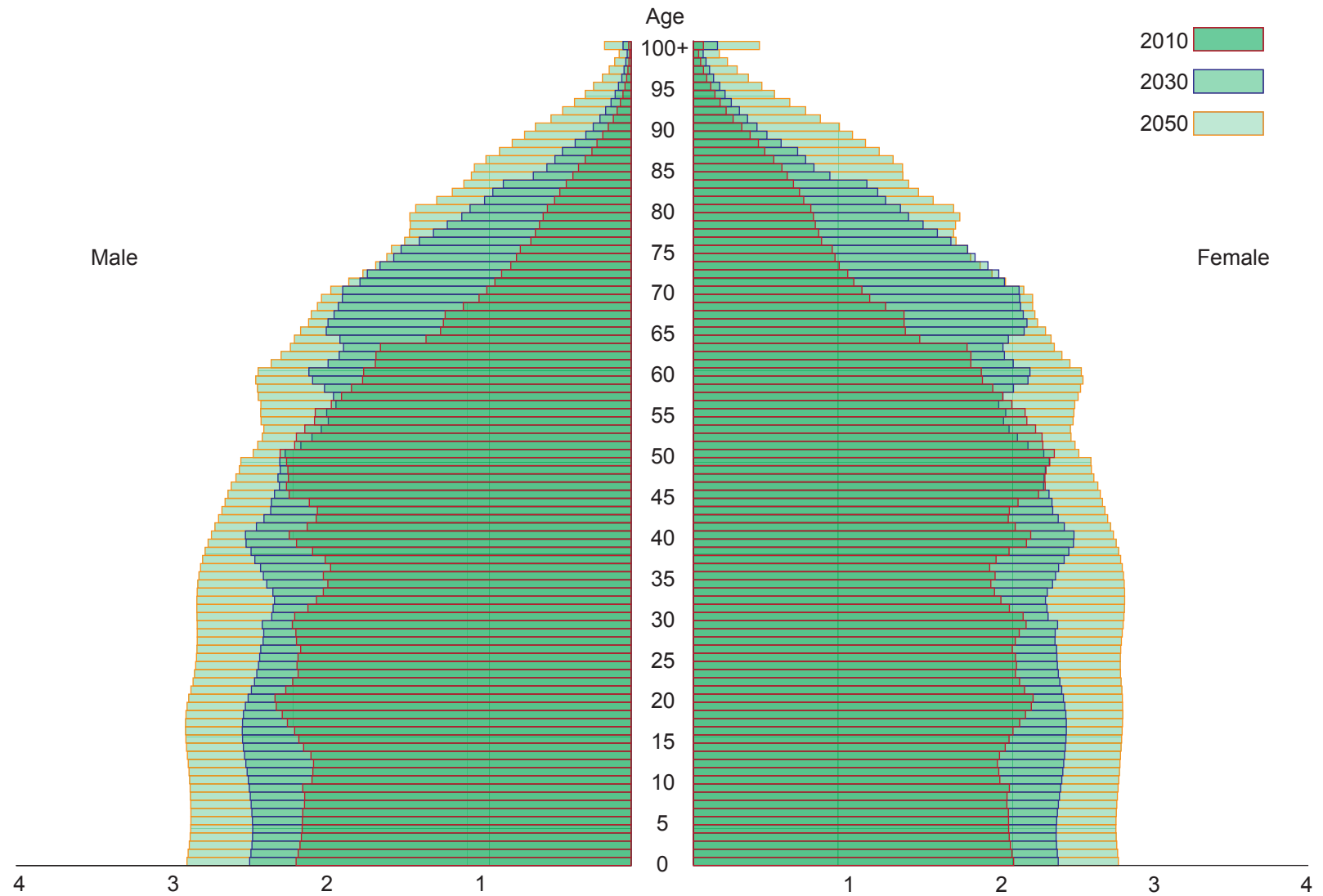
Note: Minority is defined here as people who are races other than White alone or are Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.

### Figure 6. Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2010, 2030, and 2050

2008 National Projections

(In millions)

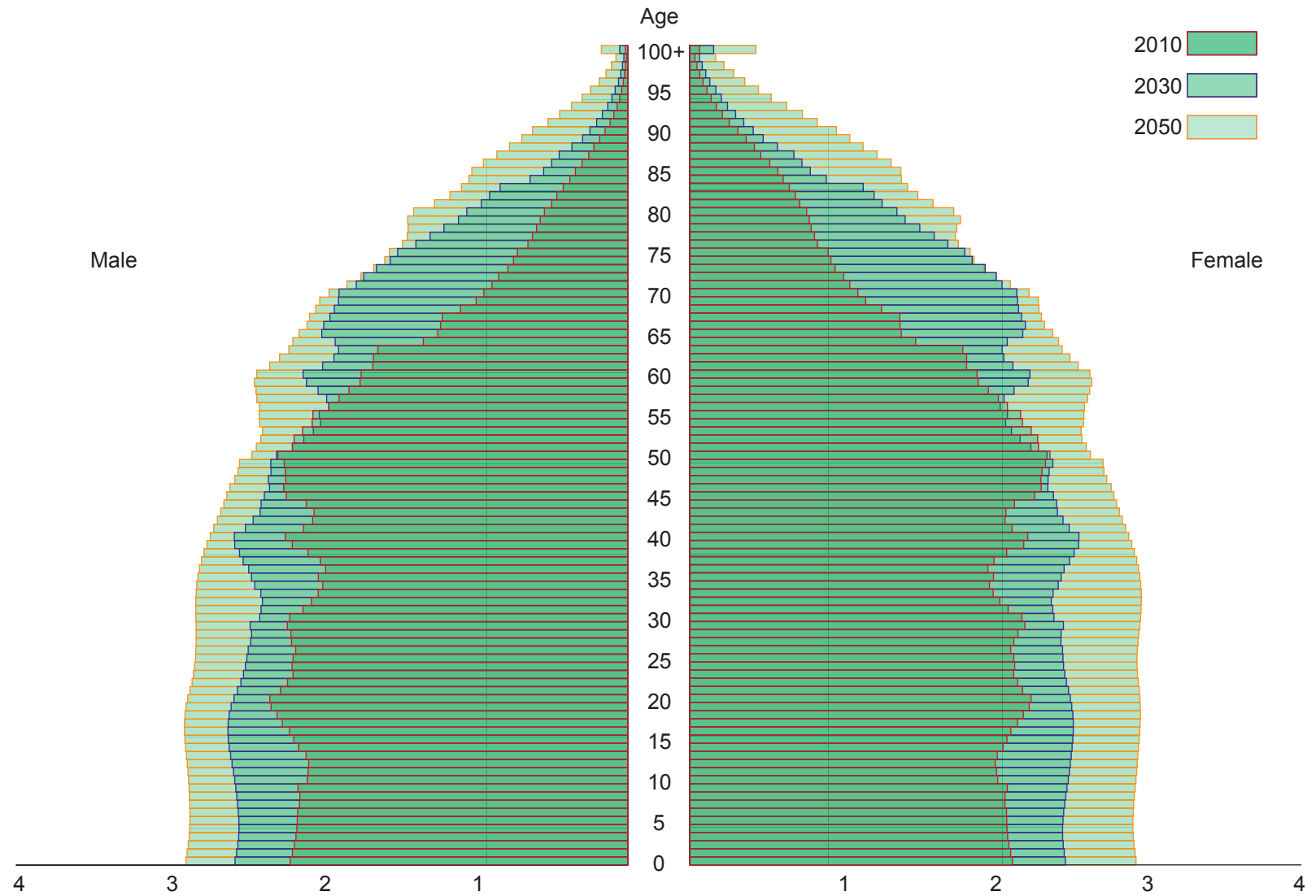


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008.

### Figure 7. Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2010, 2030, and 2050

High Net International Migration Series

(In millions)

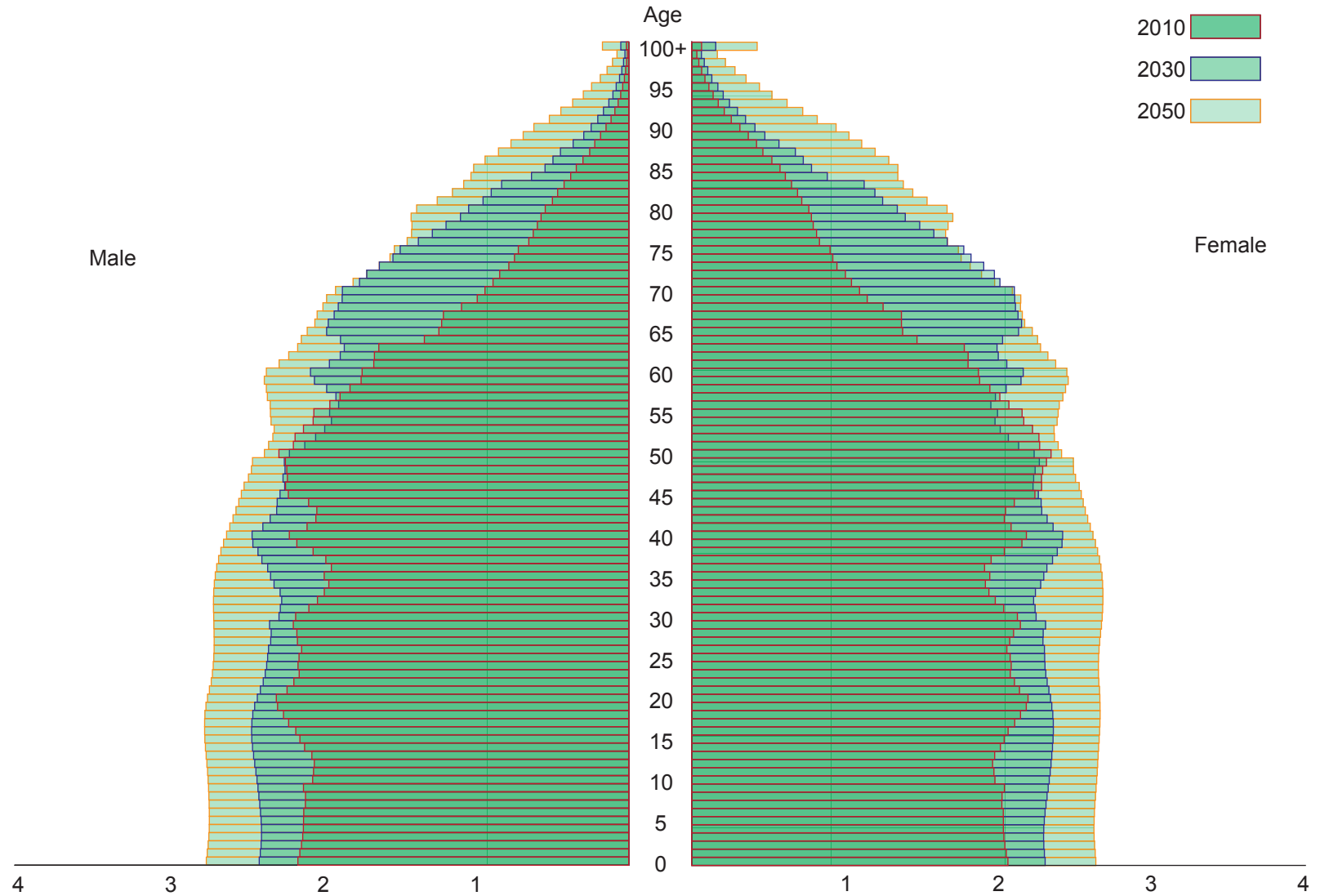


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009.

### Figure 8. Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2010, 2030, and 2050

*Low Net International Migration Series*

(In millions)

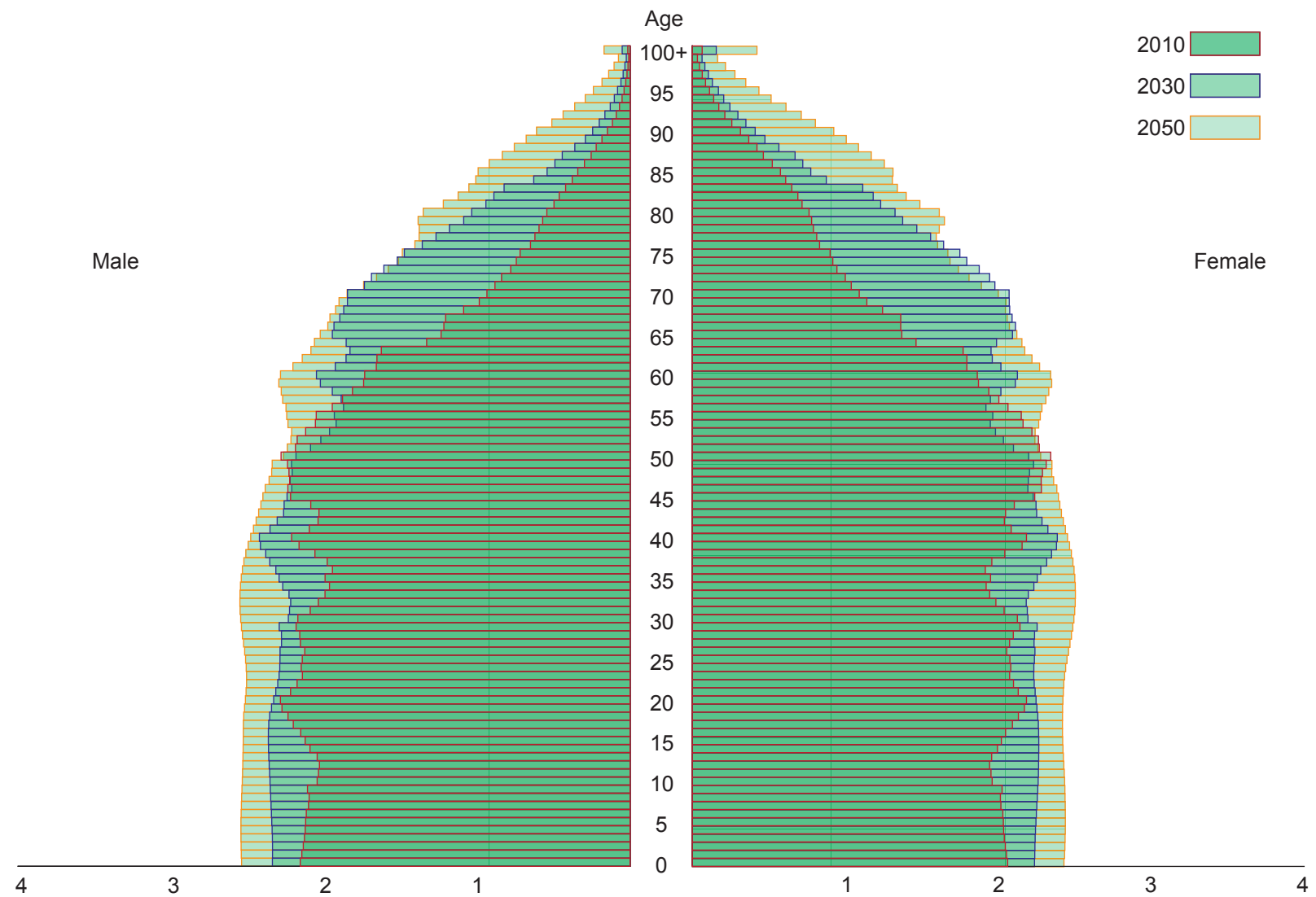


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009.

### Figure 9. Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2010, 2030, and 2050

*Constant Net International Migration Series*

(In millions)

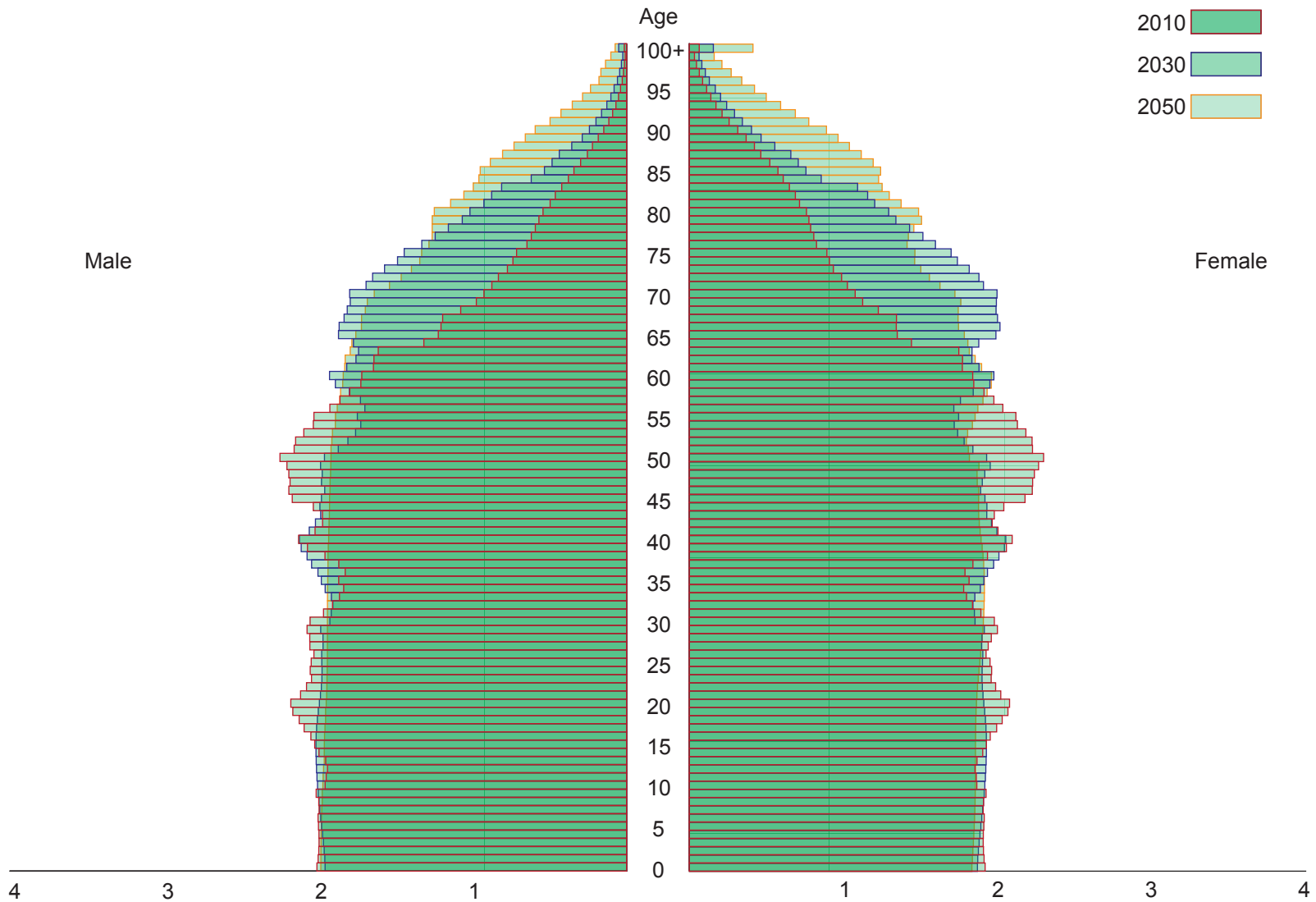


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009.

### Figure 10. Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2010, 2030, and 2050

Zero Net International Migration Series

(In millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009.

Table 1. Projections and Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2010 to 2050									
Projection Series, Race, and Hispanic Origin <sup>1,2</sup>	Number (In thousands)								
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>2008 National Projections</b>	<b>310,233</b>	<b>325,540</b>	<b>341,387</b>	<b>357,452</b>	<b>373,504</b>	<b>389,531</b>	<b>405,655</b>	<b>422,059</b>	<b>439,010</b>
One Race	304,734	319,105	333,913	348,831	363,621	378,263	392,875	407,640	422,828
White	246,630	256,306	266,275	276,281	286,109	295,729	305,247	314,852	324,800
Black	39,909	42,137	44,389	46,594	48,728	50,810	52,868	54,911	56,944
AIAN	3,188	3,472	3,759	4,039	4,313	4,590	4,875	5,167	5,462
Asian	14,415	16,527	18,756	21,109	23,586	26,169	28,836	31,577	34,399
NHPI	592	662	734	808	885	965	1,048	1,134	1,222
Two or More Races	5,499	6,435	7,474	8,620	9,883	11,268	12,781	14,418	16,183
Non-Hispanic White alone	200,853	203,208	205,255	206,662	207,217	206,958	206,065	204,772	203,347
Hispanic	49,726	57,711	66,365	75,772	85,931	96,774	108,223	120,231	132,792
<b>High Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>312,504</b>	<b>329,230</b>	<b>346,687</b>	<b>364,555</b>	<b>382,612</b>	<b>400,854</b>	<b>419,398</b>	<b>438,419</b>	<b>458,176</b>
One Race	306,971	322,736	339,124	355,811	372,566	389,374	406,351	423,672	441,594
White	248,137	258,750	269,785	280,992	292,161	303,266	314,414	325,785	337,631
Black	40,105	42,457	44,852	47,218	49,533	51,817	54,097	56,382	58,678
AIAN	3,206	3,501	3,801	4,097	4,388	4,683	4,989	5,304	5,624
Asian	14,922	17,350	19,930	22,667	25,561	28,595	31,745	34,997	38,358
NHPI	601	677	756	838	923	1,012	1,106	1,203	1,303
Two or More Races	5,534	6,495	7,563	8,743	10,046	11,479	13,047	14,747	16,582
Non-Hispanic White alone	201,235	203,816	206,110	207,786	208,633	208,685	208,124	207,180	206,118
Hispanic	50,918	59,659	69,184	79,582	90,860	102,956	115,793	129,320	143,527
<b>Low Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>308,282</b>	<b>322,371</b>	<b>336,836</b>	<b>351,353</b>	<b>365,683</b>	<b>379,810</b>	<b>393,856</b>	<b>408,012</b>	<b>422,554</b>
One Race	302,812	315,986	329,438	342,839	355,941	368,723	381,305	393,878	406,717
White	245,336	254,208	263,261	272,237	280,914	289,257	297,377	305,465	313,783
Black	39,741	41,863	43,992	46,058	48,036	49,946	51,813	53,647	55,455
AIAN	3,172	3,446	3,722	3,990	4,249	4,510	4,776	5,049	5,323
Asian	13,979	15,821	17,748	19,771	21,890	24,087	26,340	28,642	31,004
NHPI	584	649	715	783	852	924	999	1,075	1,153
Two or More Races	5,470	6,384	7,397	8,514	9,742	11,087	12,551	14,134	15,837
Non-Hispanic White alone	200,524	202,686	204,520	205,696	206,002	205,474	204,296	202,704	200,967
Hispanic	48,702	56,039	63,945	72,501	81,699	91,466	101,724	112,428	123,576
<b>Constant Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>307,907</b>	<b>321,085</b>	<b>334,123</b>	<b>346,655</b>	<b>358,407</b>	<b>369,339</b>	<b>379,551</b>	<b>389,200</b>	<b>398,528</b>
One Race	302,442	314,719	326,767	338,215	348,783	358,427	367,244	375,397	383,129
White	245,300	253,740	262,044	269,917	277,108	283,558	289,359	294,678	299,755
Black	39,735	41,765	43,740	45,586	47,276	48,823	50,250	51,563	52,765
AIAN	3,169	3,436	3,701	3,953	4,192	4,426	4,660	4,895	5,124
Asian	13,658	15,137	16,582	18,000	19,393	20,747	22,044	23,274	24,443
NHPI	581	641	700	758	815	873	931	987	1,042
Two or More Races	5,465	6,366	7,356	8,440	9,624	10,913	12,307	13,803	15,400
Non-Hispanic White alone	200,639	202,755	204,484	205,491	205,562	204,732	203,183	201,146	198,888
Hispanic	48,531	55,451	62,664	70,216	78,071	86,133	94,304	102,516	110,743
<b>Zero Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>296,505</b>	<b>303,209</b>	<b>309,300</b>	<b>314,442</b>	<b>318,346</b>	<b>320,965</b>	<b>322,432</b>	<b>322,985</b>	<b>322,949</b>
One Race	291,214	297,135	302,372	306,582	309,478	311,011	311,322	310,645	309,308
White	237,521	241,514	245,016	247,746	249,447	250,062	249,711	248,614	247,067
Black	38,735	40,213	41,604	42,833	43,873	44,740	45,458	46,038	46,489
AIAN	3,078	3,293	3,501	3,691	3,862	4,024	4,183	4,337	4,482
Asian	11,344	11,545	11,651	11,683	11,640	11,507	11,271	10,939	10,536
NHPI	535	570	601	629	655	679	700	718	733
Two or More Races	5,291	6,073	6,928	7,860	8,869	9,953	11,111	12,340	13,642
Non-Hispanic White alone	198,560	199,548	200,097	199,879	198,678	196,535	193,644	190,255	186,647
Hispanic	42,504	45,906	49,275	52,668	56,036	59,276	62,308	65,100	67,672



Table 1. Projections and Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2010 to 2050 (continued)									
Projection Series, Race, and Hispanic Origin <sup>1,2</sup>	Percent								
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>2008 National Projections</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One Race	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.1	96.9	96.6	96.4
White	79.5	78.7	78.0	77.3	76.6	75.9	75.2	74.6	74.0
Black	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
AIAN	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Asian	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.8
NHPI	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7
Non-Hispanic White alone	64.7	62.4	60.1	57.8	55.5	53.1	50.8	48.5	46.3
Hispanic	16.0	17.7	19.4	21.2	23.0	24.8	26.7	28.5	30.2
<b>High Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One Race	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.1	96.9	96.6	96.4
White	79.4	78.6	77.8	77.1	76.4	75.7	75.0	74.3	73.7
Black	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8
AIAN	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Asian	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.4
NHPI	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
Non-Hispanic White alone	64.4	61.9	59.5	57.0	54.5	52.1	49.6	47.3	45.0
Hispanic	16.3	18.1	20.0	21.8	23.7	25.7	27.6	29.5	31.3
<b>Low Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One Race	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.5	96.3
White	79.6	78.9	78.2	77.5	76.8	76.2	75.5	74.9	74.3
Black	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1
AIAN	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Asian	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3
NHPI	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7
Non-Hispanic White alone	65.0	62.9	60.7	58.5	56.3	54.1	51.9	49.7	47.6
Hispanic	15.8	17.4	19.0	20.6	22.3	24.1	25.8	27.6	29.2
<b>Constant Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One Race	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.1
White	79.7	79.0	78.4	77.9	77.3	76.8	76.2	75.7	75.2
Black	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
AIAN	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Asian	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1
NHPI	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9
Non-Hispanic White alone	65.2	63.1	61.2	59.3	57.4	55.4	53.5	51.7	49.9
Hispanic	15.8	17.3	18.8	20.3	21.8	23.3	24.8	26.3	27.8
<b>Zero Net International Migration Series</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
One Race	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.5	97.2	96.9	96.6	96.2	95.8
White	80.1	79.7	79.2	78.8	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.0	76.5
Black	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.4
AIAN	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Asian	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
NHPI	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Two or More Races	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2
Non-Hispanic White alone	67.0	65.8	64.7	63.6	62.4	61.2	60.1	58.9	57.8
Hispanic	14.3	15.1	15.9	16.7	17.6	18.5	19.3	20.2	21.0

<sup>1</sup> Race refers to each of the race groups alone and the Two or More Races category represents the population reporting more than one race.

<sup>2</sup> Hispanics may be of any race.

Abbreviations: Black = Black or African American; AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Note: The original race data from Census 2000 are modified to eliminate the "some other race" category. This modification is used for all Census Bureau projections products and is explained in the document entitled "Modified Race Data Summary File Technical Documentation and ASCII Layout" that can be found on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.

**Table 2. Projected Median Age of the Population by Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2010 to 2050**

Projection Series, Race, and Hispanic Origin <sup>1,2</sup>	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
<b>2008 National Projections</b>	36.9	37.7	38.7	38.9	39.0
White alone	38.4	38.9	39.6	39.6	39.4
Black alone	31.7	33.9	36.6	38.0	38.9
AIAN alone	29.9	32.2	33.8	34.1	34.9
Asian alone	36.0	39.0	41.1	42.4	43.4
NHPI alone	30.5	33.1	35.1	35.9	36.8
Two or More Races	19.9	20.7	22.1	23.4	24.7
Non-Hispanic White alone	41.3	42.3	43.7	44.7	44.6
Hispanic	27.5	28.3	29.2	30.3	31.2
<b>High Net International Migration Series</b>	36.7	37.5	38.4	38.6	38.6
White alone	38.3	38.7	39.3	39.1	38.9
Black alone	31.7	33.8	36.4	37.8	38.6
AIAN alone	29.9	32.0	33.6	33.9	34.6
Asian alone	35.7	38.7	40.7	42.1	43.1
NHPI alone	30.4	33.0	34.8	35.7	36.5
Two or More Races	19.9	20.7	22.0	23.4	24.6
Non-Hispanic White alone	41.3	42.2	43.6	44.6	44.5
Hispanic	27.3	28.0	28.9	30.0	30.9
<b>Low Net International Migration Series</b>	37.0	37.9	39.0	39.3	39.3
White alone	38.5	39.1	39.9	40.0	39.8
Black alone	31.8	34.0	36.7	38.2	39.1
AIAN alone	30.0	32.3	34.0	34.3	35.1
Asian alone	36.2	39.3	41.4	42.8	43.8
NHPI alone	30.6	33.2	35.2	36.1	37.0
Two or More Races	19.9	20.7	22.1	23.5	24.8
Non-Hispanic White alone	41.4	42.4	43.8	44.8	44.7
Hispanic	27.7	28.5	29.5	30.6	31.5
<b>Constant Net International Migration Series</b>	37.1	38.0	39.2	39.6	39.7
White alone	38.6	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.8
Black alone	31.8	34.2	37.0	38.8	39.9
AIAN alone	30.0	32.4	34.3	34.8	35.7
Asian alone	35.9	38.5	40.2	41.3	42.3
NHPI alone	30.5	33.0	35.0	35.9	37.0
Two or More Races	19.9	20.7	22.1	23.5	24.9
Non-Hispanic White alone	41.4	42.5	43.9	45.0	45.0
Hispanic	28.0	29.2	30.5	31.9	33.1
<b>Zero Net International Migration Series</b>	37.8	39.2	40.8	41.9	42.2
White alone	39.3	40.6	42.1	43.1	43.3
Black alone	32.0	34.5	37.5	39.6	40.8
AIAN alone	30.3	32.9	35.2	35.8	36.6
Asian alone	38.0	43.0	46.7	49.0	50.8
NHPI alone	30.9	34.1	36.8	38.2	39.6
Two or More Races	19.9	21.0	22.5	24.0	25.5
Non-Hispanic White alone	41.6	42.8	44.4	45.6	45.6
Hispanic	29.0	30.8	32.7	34.5	35.7

<sup>1</sup> Race refers to each of the race groups alone and the Two or More Races category represents the population reporting more than one race.

<sup>2</sup> Hispanics may be of any race.

Abbreviations: Black = Black or African American; AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Note: The original race data from Census 2000 are modified to eliminate the "some other race" category. This modification is used for all Census Bureau projections products and is explained in the document entitled "Modified Race Data Summary File Technical Documentation and ASCII Layout" that can be found on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.html>

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.**

**Table 3. Projections of the Majority-Minority  
Crossover by Net International Migration  
Scenario for the United States<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Series</b>	<b>Year</b>
2008 National Projections	2042
High Net International Migration Series	2040
Low Net International Migration Series	2045
Constant Net International Migration Series	2050
Zero Net International Migration Series	--

<sup>1</sup>Minority is defined here as people who are races other than White alone or are Hispanic.

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2009.**