

**DOUBLING OF NATION'S
POPULATION BY 2100:**

The nation's resident population could more than double in this century, according to national population projections to the year 2100 released by the Census Bureau.

According to the projections, the nation's resident population 273 million on July 1, 1999 is projected to reach 404 million in 2050 and 571 million in 2100. These results are based on middle-level assumptions regarding population growth during the century.

Even though childbearing levels in the United States remain quite close to the level needed only to replace the population, the increasing number of potential parents and continued migration from abroad would be sufficient to add nearly 300 million people during the next century.

Because the Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander populations in the U.S. are younger than the nation as a whole and because they continue to receive international migrants, these populations will become increasingly prominent.

The data also show lowest and highest alternative projections. The lowest series projects population growth to 314 million in 2050 and then a decline to 283 million in 2100. The highest projects 553 million people in 2050 and 1.2 billion in 2100.

The projections do not take into account possible future changes in the way people report their race and ethnicity and, because of the length of time covered and other uncertainties, they are considered less reliable for the latter part of the century.

□ According to the middle series projections,

the Hispanic population (of any race) would triple from 31.4 million in 1999 to 98.2 million in 2050. By 2005, Hispanics may become the nation's largest minority group. The percentage of Hispanics in the total population could rise from 12 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2050.

□ The Asian and Pacific Islander population, meanwhile, would more than triple, from 10.9 million in 1999 to 37.6 million in 2050. Its percentage of the total population would rise from 4 percent now to 9 percent in 2050.

□ According to the projections, the non-Hispanic White and African American populations would increase more slowly than the other groups. The non-Hispanic White population would rise from 196.1 million in 1999 to 213.0 million in 2050 a 9 percent increase. Its share of the total population would decline, however, from 72 percent in 1999 to 53 percent in 2050.

□ The African American population, according to the projections, would rise from 34.9 million in 1999 to 59.2 million in 2050 a 70-percent increase; under this scenario, the African American share of the total population would increase slightly, from 13 percent to 15 percent.

□ Between 1999 and 2050, the total number of foreign-born would more than double, increasing from 26.0 million to 53.8 million. The proportion of the nation's population that is foreign-born may rise from 10 percent in 1999 to 13 percent in 2050.

□ The population age 65 and over would grow from 34.6 million in 1999 to 82.0 million in 2050 a 137 percent increase. The projections also show an especially rapid surge in the elderly population as the

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surviving "baby boomers" pass age 65; in the year 2011, baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) will begin turning 65. Between 2011 and 2030, the number of elderly would rise from 40.4 million (13 percent of the population) to 70.3 million (20 percent of the population).

❑ The projections show that the number of children under 18 would increase from 70.2 million in 1999 to 95.7 million in 2050. However, their share of the nation's population would decline slowly, falling from 26 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2050.

❑ The projections are based on assumptions about future childbearing, mortality and migration. The level of childbearing among women for the middle series is assumed to remain close to present levels, with differences by race and Hispanic origin diminishing over time. Mortality is assumed to decline gradually with less variation by race and Hispanic origin than at present. International migration is assumed to vary over time and decrease generally relative to the size of the population.

This is the first time that the Census Bureau has projected the population to 2100 and the first time it includes information on the foreign-born population. The projections are presented by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin.

AMERICAN MOVING RATE DECLINES:

About 16 percent (43 million) of U.S. residents moved from one home to another between March 1997 and March 1998, a decline from the 16.5 percent who moved during the previous one-year period, according to a report released by the Census Bureau.

Millions of Americans continue to relocate

each year. It is Census' goal in the next census to count those on the move, to count them in the right location and to make Census 2000 the most complete and accurate census ever.

In recent years, mobility rates have changed little or not at all and in fact, the overall drop since the 1950s and 1960s has been only around 4 percentage points as reported in **Geographical Mobility: March 1997 to March 1998**.

Other highlights from the report, available on the Internet at:

④ <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html>

❑ Moving rates decline as people grow older: between March 1997 and March 1998, only 4 percent of those 65 and over moved while one-third of people ages 20 to 29 years old moved the highest rate of all age groups.

❑ Of the 43 million movers, 27.1 million moved within the same county, 7.9 million moved to another county in the same state and 6.4 million took up residence in a different state. Additionally, during that one-year period about 1.2 million people moved to the United States from abroad.

❑ Non-Hispanic Whites had lower overall rates of moving (14.5 percent) than African Americans or Asians and Pacific Islanders (about 19 percent for each group). People of Hispanic origin, who may be of any race, had the highest rate of moving (21.2 percent).

❑ One-third of America's renters moved between March 1997 and March 1998. In contrast, only 8.2 percent of homeowners moved during that time.

❑ The Northeast had the lowest overall

moving rate (11.5 percent) well below the national rate of 16.0 percent followed by the Midwest (14.7 percent), the South (17.2 percent) and the West (19.4 percent).

AFRICAN AMERICAN PROFILE:

In 1999, nearly 1 in 3 African Americans were under age 18, more than one-half lived in the South and more than 1 in 7 age 25 and over had earned at least a bachelor's degree, according to tables released on the Internet by the Census Bureau.

The March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS) tables show African American population data on such topics as age, marital status, family type and size, education, occupation, income, poverty and housing. They also show comparable national data for non-Hispanic Whites.

Other highlights:

Forty-seven percent of all African American married-couple families had incomes of \$50,000 or more.

About 46 percent of African American householders were homeowners.

Later this year, the Census Bureau will release "The Black Population in the United States: March 1999," an analytical report on the country's African American population, using the data collected in the March 1999 CPS.

\$300 BILLION TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING INDUSTRIES REVENUES:

The nation's transportation and warehousing sector reported revenues of \$318 billion and employed over 2.9 million workers at more

American families were married couples, 45 percent were maintained by women without a husband present and 8 percent were maintained by men without a wife present.

African American families are larger than non-Hispanic White families: 16 percent of African American families had five or more members in contrast to 11 percent of non-Hispanic White families.

A slightly higher percentage of African American women than men age 25 and over had earned at least a bachelor's degree (16 percent and 14 percent). For non-Hispanic Whites, the opposite was true: 31 percent of men and 25 percent of women had at least a bachelor's degree.

Seventeen percent of African American men and 24 percent of African American women worked in managerial and professional specialty occupations.

than 178,000 locations in 1997, according to Economic Census reports.

California, with revenues of \$37 billion, and Texas, with revenues of \$29 billion, led all states.

Nationwide, truck transportation generated \$141 billion in revenues, dominated by general freight trucking with revenues of \$88 billion.

Water transportation revenues of \$24 billion were attributable mostly to deep-sea freight transportation.

The 1997 Economic Census marks the premiere of the new and more flexible North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS is a new system for classifying individual business locations that

replaces the Standard Industrial Classification System that began 60 years ago; it features many more useful business classifications than the previous system. For example, 1997 NAICS-based data show that annual payroll per mixed mode transit employee was nearly \$32,000, versus about \$16,200 for each scheduled airport shuttle service employee; this detail was not available under the previous system.

The new report series consists of 52 -- reports one for each state, the District of Columbia and the United States -- and is titled **1997 Economic Census, Geographic Area Series, Transportation and Warehousing**. Released on the Internet, these reports present summary data by industry for the United States, states and metropolitan areas.

\$ 2 BILLION FINANCE AND INSURANCE INDUSTRIES REVENUE:

The nation's finance and insurance industries generated \$2.2 trillion in revenue, employed 5.8 million workers at more than 395,000 locations and paid their employees \$265 billion in 1997, according to economic census reports released today by the Census Bureau.

Nationally, revenues for finance businesses, which include both depository and nondepository credit institutions, as well as securities, commodities and other investment firms, totaled \$1.1 trillion. Insurance business revenues, including premiums and investment income of carriers, as well as commissions of insurance agencies and brokerages, also totaled \$1.1 trillion.

The 1997 Economic Census marks the premiere of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS is a

new system for classifying businesses which replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system begun 60 years ago. It features many more useful business classifications than the previous system. For example, 1997 NAICS-based data show that annual payroll per employee ranged from \$25,000 per year in the credit union industry to \$159,000 per year in investment banking; this level of detail was not separately available under the SIC system.

The 52 new reports one for each state, the District of Columbia and the United States comprise the series titled **1997 Economic Census, Geographic Area Series, Finance and Insurance**. Released on the Internet, these reports present summary data by industry for the United States, states and metropolitan areas.

WEB PASSES ONE BILLION DOCUMENTS:

The world wide web has passed the landmark number of one billion web pages, according to a survey by Inktomi and the NEC Research Institute.

The data comes from the database compiled by Inktomi's global Web crawling operations which they say is the industry's largest catalogue of unique Web pages.

Steve Lawrence at the NEC Research Institute said: "The study has verified the existence of over one billion unique indexable Web pages on the Internet."

Other details arising from the survey are:

- 86.5% of web documents are in English
- 4.2m reachable web sites
- 0.7m unreachable web sites
- 750,000 links pointing to

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