

Demographics of the United States

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As of April 18, 2014, the United States has a total population of 317.8 million,^[1] making it the third-most populous country in the world.^[2] It is very urbanized, with 82% residing in cities and suburbs as of 2011 (the worldwide urban rate is 52%).^[3] California and Texas are the most populous states,^[4] as the mean center of U.S. population has consistently shifted westward and southward.^[5] New York City is the most populous city in the United States.^[6]

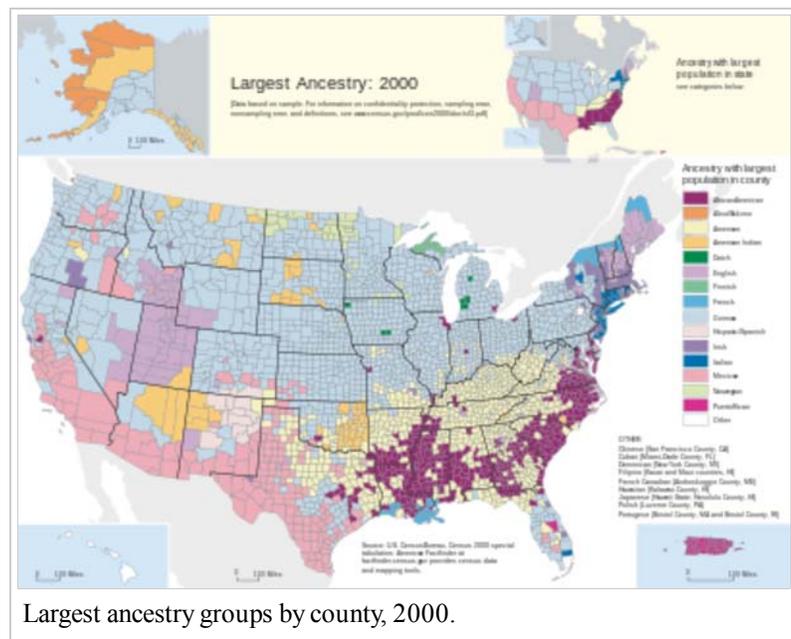
The total fertility rate in the United States estimated for 2012 is 1.88 children per woman,^[8] which is below the replacement fertility rate of approximately 2.1. Compared to other Western countries, in 2011, U.S. fertility rate was lower than that of France (2.02) and the United Kingdom (1.97).^[9] However, U.S. population growth is among the highest in industrialized countries,^[10] because the differences in fertility rates are less than the differences in immigration levels, which are higher in the U.S.^{[11][12]} The United States Census Bureau shows population increase of 0.75% for the twelve-month period ending in July 2012. Though high by industrialized country standards, this is below the world average annual rate of 1.1%.^[10]

There were over 158.6 million females in the United States in 2009. The number of males was 151.4 million. At age 85 and older, there were more than twice as many women as men. People under 20 years of age made up over a quarter of the U.S. population (27.3%), and people age 65 and over made up one-eighth (12.8%) in 2009.^[13] The national median age was 36.8 years.^[13]

The United States Census Bureau defines White people as those "having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who reported "White" or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish."^[14] Whites constitute the majority of the U.S. population, with a total of 223,553,265^(This figure is unduly precise) or 72.4% of the population in the 2010 United States Census. There are 63.7% Whites when Hispanics who describe themselves as "white" are taken out of the calculation. Despite major changes due to illegal and legal immigration since the 1960s and the higher birth-rates of nonwhites, the overall current majority of American citizens are still white, and English-speaking, though regional differences exist.

The American population almost quadrupled during the 20th century—at a growth rate of about 1.3% a year—from about 76 million in 1900 to 281 million in 2000. It reached the 200 million mark in 1968, and the 300 million mark on October 17, 2006.^{[15][16]} Population growth is fastest among minorities as a whole, and according to the Census Bureau's estimation for 2012, 50.4% of American children under the age of 1 belonged to minority groups.^[17]

Hispanic and Latino Americans accounted for 69% of the national population growth of 2.9 million between July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006.^[18] Immigrants and their U.S.-born descendants are expected to provide most of the U.S.



Largest ancestry groups by county, 2000.

population gains in the decades ahead.^[19]

The Census Bureau projects a U.S. population of 439 million in 2050, which is a 46% increase from 2007 (301.3 million).^[20] However, the United Nations projects a U.S. population of 402 million in 2050, an increase of 32% from 2007.^[21] In either case, such growth is unlike most European countries, especially Germany, Russia, and Greece, or Asian countries such as Japan or South Korea, whose populations are slowly declining, and whose fertility rates are below replacement. Official census report, reported that 54.4% (2,150,926 out of 3,953,593) of births in 2010, were non-Hispanic white. An increase of 0.34% compared to the previous year, which was 54.06%.^[22]

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Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1790	3,929,214	—
1800	5,236,631	33.3%
1810	7,239,881	38.3%
1820	9,638,453	33.1%
1830	12,866,020	33.5%
1840	17,069,453	32.7%
1850	23,191,876	35.9%
1860	31,443,321	35.6%
1870	38,558,371	22.6%
1880	49,371,340	28.0%
1890	62,979,766	27.6%
1900	76,212,168	21.0%
1910	92,228,531	21.0%
1920	106,021,568	15.0%
1930	123,202,660	16.2%
1940	132,165,129	7.3%
1950	151,325,798	14.5%
1960	179,323,175	18.5%
1970	203,211,926	13.3%
1980	226,545,805	11.5%
1990	248,709,873	9.8%
2000	281,421,906	13.2%
2010	308,745,531	9.7%
Est. 2014	317,493,212	2.8%

Sources: United States Census Bureau^{[23][24][25]}

History

Main article: Demographic history of the United States

In 1900, when the U.S. population was 76 million, there were 66.8 million Whites in the United States, representing 88% of the total population,^[26] 8.8 million African Americans, with about 90% of them still living in Southern states,^[27] and slightly more than 500,000 Hispanics.^[28]

Under the law, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965,^[29] the number of first-generation immigrants living in the United States has quadrupled,^[30] from 9.6 million in 1970 to about 38 million in 2007.^[31] During the 1950s, 250,000 legal immigrants entered the country annually; by the 1990s, the number was almost one million, and the vast majority of new immigrants have come from Latin America and Asia. In 2009, 37% of immigrants originated in Asia, 42% in the Americas, and 11% in Africa.^[32] Almost 97% of residents of the 10 largest American cities in 1900 were non-Hispanic whites.^[33] In 2006, non-Hispanic whites were the minority in thirty-five of the fifty largest cities.^[34] The Census Bureau reported that minorities accounted for 50.4% of the children born in the U.S. between July 2010 and July 2011,^[35] compared to 37% in 1990.^[36]

In 2010 the state with the lowest fertility rate was Rhode Island, with 1,630.5 children per thousand women, while Utah had the greatest rate with 2,449.0 children per thousand women.^[37] This correlates with the ages of the states' populations: Rhode Island has the ninth-oldest median age in the US—39.2—while Utah has the youngest—29.0.^[38]

Vital statistics

Source: National Vital statistics report based on 2010 US Census data^[22]

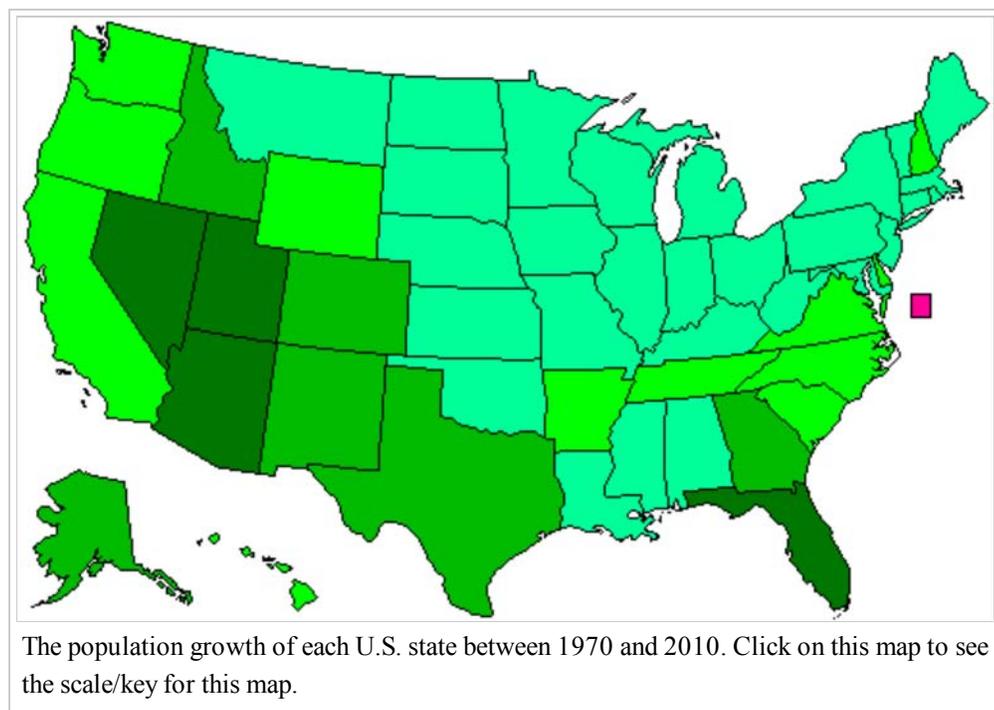
The U.S. total fertility rate as of 2010 is 1.931:

- 1.948 for White Americans (including White Hispanics)
 - 1.791 for non-Hispanic Whites
- 1.958 for Black Americans (including Black Hispanics)
 - 1.972 for non-Hispanic Blacks
- 1.404 for Native Americans (including Hispanics)
- 1.689 for Asian Americans (including Hispanics)

Other:

- 2.350 for Hispanics (of all racial groups)

(Note that ~95% of Hispanics are included as "white Hispanics" by CDC, which does not recognize the Census' "Some other race" category and counts people in that category as white.)



The U.S. total fertility rate for 2012 is ▼ 1.881.^[39]

- ▼ 1.762 for non-Hispanic Whites
- ▼ 1.899 for non-Hispanic Blacks
- ▼ 1.350 for Native Americans (including Hispanics)
- ▲ 1.770 for Asian Americans (including Hispanics)
 - ▼ 2.189 for Hispanics (of all racial groups)

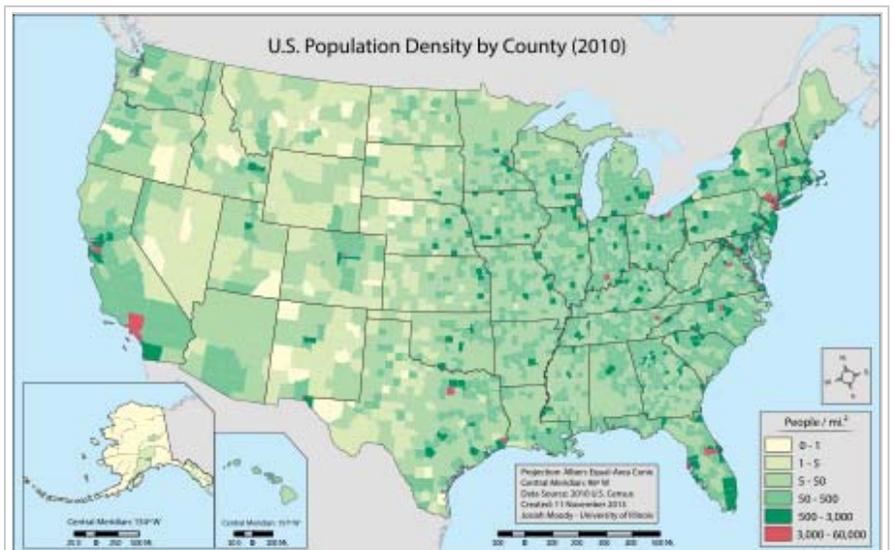
	Average population (x 1,000) ^[40]	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	Crude death rate (per 1,000) ^[41]	Natural change (per 1,000)	Total fertility rate
1935	127,362	2,377,000	1,392,752	984,248	18.7	10.9	7.7	2.19
1936	128,181	2,355,000	1,479,228	875,772	18.4	11.5	6.8	2.15
1937	128,961	2,413,000	1,450,427	962,573	18.7	11.2	7.5	2.17
1938	129,969	2,496,000	1,381,391	1,114,609	19.2	10.6	8.6	2.22
1939	131,028	2,466,000	1,387,897	1,078,103	18.8	10.6	8.2	2.17
1940	132,165	2,559,000	1,417,269	1,142,000	19.4	10.8	8.6	2.23
1941	133,002	2,703,000	1,397,642	1,305,358	20.3	10.5	9.8	2.33
1942	134,464	2,989,000	1,385,187	1,603,813	22.2	10.3	11.9	2.55
1943	136,003	3,104,000	1,459,544	1,644,306	22.8	10.7	12.1	2.64
1944	138,083	2,939,000	1,411,338	1,644,456	21.2	10.2	11.0	2.49
1945	139,994	2,858,000	1,401,719	1,456,281	20.4	10.0	10.4	2.42
1946	140,008	3,411,000	1,395,617	2,015,383	24.1	10.0	14.1	2.86
1947	145,023	3,817,000	1,445,370	2,371,630	26.6	10.0	16.6	3.18
1948	148,013	3,637,000	1,444,337	2,192,663	24.9	9.8	15.1	3.03
1949	149,336	3,649,000	1,443,607	2,205,393	24.5	9.7	14.8	3.04
1950	151,861	3,632,000	1,452,454	2,180,000	24.1	9.6	14.5	3.03
1951	154,056	3,823,000	1,482,099	2,340,901	24.8	9.6	15.2	3.20
1952	156,431	3,913,000	1,496,838	2,416,162	25.0	9.6	15.4	3.30
1953	159,047	3,965,000	1,447,459	2,142,000	25.2	9.1	16.1	3.36
1954	161,948	4,078,000	1,481,091	2,596,909	24.8	9.3	15.5	3.48
1955	163,476	4,097,000	1,528,717	2,568,283	25.0	9.3	14.3	3.52
1956	166,578	4,218,000	1,564,476	2,653,524	25.1	9.3	15.8	3.63
1957	169,637	4,308,000	1,633,128	2,666,872	25.3	9.5	15.8	3.71
1958	172,668	4,255,000	1,647,886	2,607,114	24.4	9.5	14.9	3.65
1959	175,642	4,244,796	1,656,814	2,587,982	24.0	9.4	14.7	3.66
1960	179,979	4,257,850	1,711,982	2,545,868	23.7	9.5	14.1	3.65
1961	182,992	4,268,326	1,701,522	2,566,804	23.3	9.3	14.0	3.62
1962	185,771	4,167,362	1,756,720	2,410,642	22.4	9.5	12.9	3.46
1963	188,483	4,098,020	1,813,549	2,284,471	21.7	9.6	12.1	3.32
1964	191,141	4,027,490	1,798,051	2,229,439	21.1	9.4	11.7	3.19
1965	193,526	3,760,358	1,828,136	1,932,222	19.4	9.5	9.9	2.91
1966	195,576	3,606,274	1,863,149	1,743,125	18.4	9.5	8.9	2.72
1967	197,457	3,520,959	1,851,323	1,669,636	17.8	9.4	8.4	2.56
1968	199,399	3,501,564	1,930,082	1,571,482	17.6	9.7	7.9	2.46

1969	201,385	3,600,206	1,921,990	1,678,216	17.9	9.5	8.4	2.46
1970	203,984	3,731,386	1,921,031	1,810,355	18.4	9.4	9.0	2.480
1971	206,827	3,555,970	1,927,542	1,628,428	17.2	9.3	7.9	2.266
1972	209,284	3,258,411	1,963,944	1,294,467	15.6	9.4	6.2	2.010
1973	211,357	3,136,965	1,973,003	1,163,962	14.8	9.5	5.3	1.879
1974	213,342	3,159,958	1,934,388	1,225,570	14.8	9.1	5.7	1.835
1975	215,465	3,144,198	1,892,879	1,251,319	14.6	8.8	5.8	1.774
1976	217,563	3,167,788	1,909,440	1,258,348	14.6	8.8	5.8	1.738
1977	219,760	3,326,632	1,899,597	1,427,035	15.1	8.6	6.5	1.789
1978	222,095	3,333,279	1,927,788	1,405,491	15.0	8.7	6.3	1.760
1979	224,567	3,494,398	1,913,841	1,580,557	15.6	8.5	7.1	1.808
1980	227,225	3,612,258	1,989,841	1,622,417	15.9	8.8	7.1	1.839
1981	229,466	3,629,238	1,977,981	1,651,257	15.8	8.6	7.2	1.812
1982	231,664	3,680,537	1,974,797	1,705,740	15.9	8.5	7.4	1.827
1983	233,792	3,638,933	2,019,201	1,619,732	15.6	8.6	6.9	1.799
1984	235,825	3,669,141	2,039,369	1,629,772	15.6	8.6	6.9	1.806
1985	237,924	3,760,561	2,086,440	1,674,121	15.8	8.8	7.0	1.844
1986	240,133	3,756,547	2,105,361	1,651,186	15.6	8.8	6.9	1.837
1987	242,289	3,809,394	2,123,323	1,686,071	15.7	8.8	7.0	1.872
1988	244,499	3,909,510	2,167,999	1,741,511	16.0	8.9	7.1	1.934
1989	246,819	4,040,958	2,150,466	1,890,492	16.4	8.7	7.7	2.014
1990	249,623	4,158,212	2,148,463	2,009,749	16.7	8.6	8.1	2.081
1991	252,981	4,110,907	2,169,518	1,941,389	16.2	8.6	7.7	2.062
1992	256,514	4,065,014	2,175,613	1,889,401	15.8	8.5	7.4	2.046
1993	259,919	4,000,240	2,268,553	1,731,687	15.4	8.7	6.7	2.019
1994	263,126	3,952,767	2,278,994	1,673,773	15.0	8.7	6.4	2.001
1995	266,278	3,899,589	2,312,132	1,587,457	14.6	8.7	6.0	1.978
1996	269,394	3,891,494	2,314,690	1,576,804	14.4	8.6	5.9	1.976
1997	272,647	3,880,894	2,314,245	1,566,649	14.2	8.5	5.7	1.971
1998	275,854	3,941,553	2,337,256	1,604,297	14.3	8.5	5.8	1.999
1999	279,040	3,959,417	2,391,399	1,568,018	14.2	8.6	5.6	2.007
2000	282,172	4,058,814	2,403,351	1,655,463	14.4	8.5	5.9	2.056
2001	285,082	4,025,933	2,416,425	1,609,508	14.1	8.5	5.6	2.030
2002	287,804	4,021,726	2,443,387	1,578,339	14.0	8.5	5.5	2.020
2003	290,326	4,089,950	2,448,288	1,641,662	14.1	8.4	5.5	2.047
2004	293,046	4,112,052	2,397,615	1,714,437	14.0	8.2	5.9	2.051
2005	295,753	4,138,349	2,448,017	1,690,332	14.0	8.3	5.7	2.057
2006	298,593	4,265,555	2,426,264	1,839,291	14.3	8.1	6.2	2.108

2007	301,580	4,316,233	2,423,712	1,892,521	14.3	8.0	6.3	2.120
2008	304,375	4,247,694	2,471,984	1,775,710	14.0	8.1	5.9	2.072
2009	307,007	4,130,665	2,437,163	1,693,502	13.5	7.9	5.6	2.002
2010	309,330	3,999,386	2,465,936	1,534,343	13.0	8.0	5.0	1.931
2011		3,953,593	2,513,171	1,440,422	12.7	8.1	4.6	1.894
2012 [42]		3,952,937	2,539,000	1,413,937	12.6	8.1	4.5	1.880

Population density

See also: List of U.S. states by population density and List of United States cities by population density



The most densely populated state is New Jersey (1,121/mi² or 433/km²). See *List of U.S. states by population density* for maps and complete statistics.

The United States Census Bureau publishes a popular "dot" or "nighttime" map showing population distribution at a resolution of 7,500 people,^[43] as well as complete listings of population density by place name.^[44]

Cities

See also: List of United States cities by population and Cities and metropolitan areas of the United States

The United States has dozens of major cities, including 9 of the 66 "global cities"^[45] of all types, with 10 in the "alpha" group of global cities: New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, DC, Boston, San Francisco, Miami, Atlanta, Dallas, and Philadelphia.^[46] As of 2011, the United States had 51 metropolitan areas with a population of over 1,000,000 people each. (See *Table of United States Metropolitan Statistical Areas*.)

As of 2011, about 250 million Americans live in or around urban areas. That means more than three-quarters of the U.S. population shares just about three percent of the U.S. land area.^[47]

The following table shows the populations of the top twenty metropolitan areas, at the time of the 2010 Census.

Leading population centers (see complete list)					
Rank	Core city (cities)	Metro area population	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Region ^[48]	
1	New York City	19,015,900	New York–Newark–Jersey City, NY–NJ–PA MSA	Northeast	 New York City
2	Los Angeles	12,944,801	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA MSA	West	
3	Chicago	9,504,753	Chicago–Joliet–Naperville, IL–IN–WI MSA	Midwest	 Los Angeles
4	Dallas–Fort Worth	6,526,548	Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX MSA	South	
5	Houston	6,086,538	Houston–The Woodlands–Sugar Land MSA	South	
6	Philadelphia	5,992,414	Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD MSA	Northeast	 Chicago
7	Washington, D.C.	5,703,948	Washington, DC–VA–MD–WV MSA	Northeast	
8	Miami	5,670,125	Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach, FL MSA	South	
9	Atlanta	5,359,205	Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA MSA	South	
10	Boston	4,591,112	Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH MSA	Northeast	
11	San Francisco	4,391,037	San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA MSA	West	
12	San Bernardino–Riverside	4,304,997	San Bernardino–Riverside–Ontario, CA MSA	West	
13	Detroit	4,285,832	Detroit–Warren–Livonia, MI MSA	Midwest	
14	Phoenix	4,263,236	Phoenix–Mesa–Glendale, AZ MSA	West	
15	Seattle	3,500,026	Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA MSA	West	
16	Minneapolis–St. Paul	3,318,486	Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI MSA	Midwest	
17	San Diego	3,140,069	San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA MSA	West	
18	Tampa–St. Petersburg	2,824,724	Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL MSA	South	
19	St. Louis	2,817,355	St. Louis–St. Charles–Farmington, MO–IL MSA	Midwest	
20	Baltimore	2,729,110	Baltimore–Towson, MD MSA	Northeast	

based upon 2011 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau^[49]

Race and ethnicity

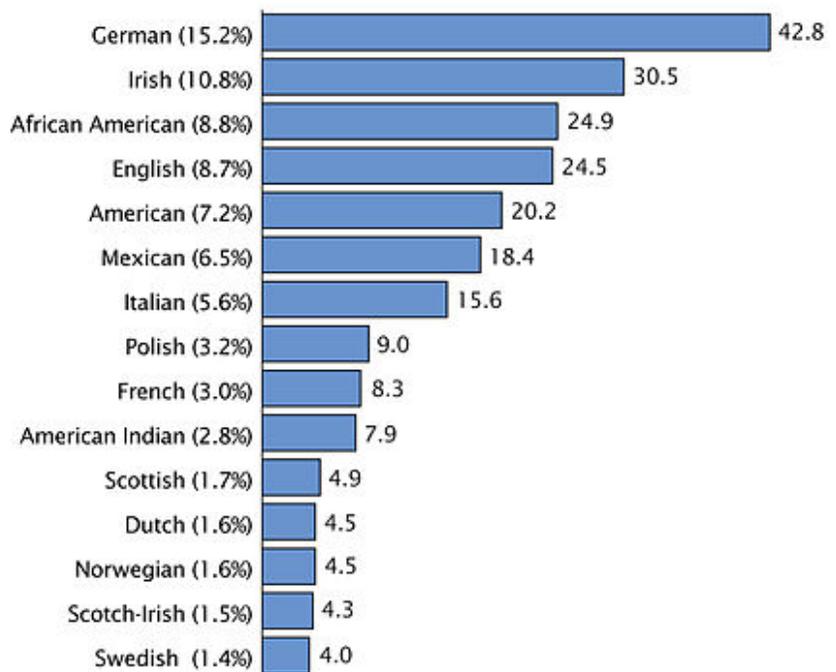
Main articles: Americans, Race and ethnicity in the United States, Historical racial and ethnic demographics of the United States, Hyphenated American, and Demographics of Asian Americans

The U.S. population's distribution by race and ethnicity in 2010 was as follows; due to rounding, figures may not add up to the totals shown.^[50]

Figure 2.

Fifteen Largest Ancestries: 2000

(In millions. Percent of total population in parentheses. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

Top ancestries in 2000.

Race / Ethnicity	Number	Percentage of U.S. population
Americans	308,745,538	100.0 %
White American	223,553,265	72.4 %
African American	38,929,319	12.6 %
Asian American	14,674,252	4.8 %
Native Americans or Alaska Native	2,932,248	0.9 %
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	540,013	0.2 %
Some other race	19,107,368	6.2 %
Two or more races	9,009,073	2.9 %
Not Hispanic nor Latino	258,267,944	83.6 %
Non-Hispanic White or European American	196,817,552	63.7 %
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	37,685,848	12.2 %
Non-Hispanic Asian	14,465,124	4.7 %
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	2,247,098	0.7 %
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	481,576	0.2 %
Non-Hispanic some other race	604,265	0.2 %
Non-Hispanic two or more races	5,966,481	1.9 %
Hispanic or Latino	50,477,594	16.4 %
White or European American Hispanic	26,735,713	8.7 %
Black or African American Hispanic	1,243,471	0.4 %
American Indian or Alaska Native Hispanic	685,150	0.2 %
Asian Hispanic	209,128	0.1 %
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander Hispanic	58,437	0.0 %
Some other race Hispanic	18,503,103	6.0 %
Two or more races Hispanic	3,042,592	1.0 %
Total	308,745,538	100.0%

Hispanic or Latino origin

Main article: Hispanic and Latino Americans

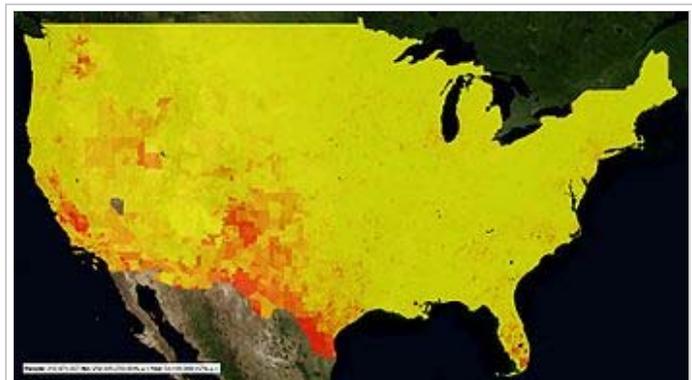
Each of the racial categories includes people who identify their ethnicity as *Hispanic or Latino*.^[51] U.S. federal law defines Hispanic or Latino as "those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 or ACS questionnaire"—Mexican", "Puerto Rican", or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino."^[52]

Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

The total population of Hispanic and Latino Americans comprised 50.5 million or 16.3% of the national total in 2010.

Breakdown by state

Further information: Race and ethnicity in the United States



CensusViewer US 2010 Census Latino Population as a heatmap by census tract.

State or District	Population	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic/Latino	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Alabama	4,822,023	67.0	3.9	26.2	0.6	1.1	0
Alaska	731,449	64.1	5.5	3.3	14.8	5.4	1.0
Arizona	6,553,255	57.8	29.6	4.1	4.6	2.8	0.2
Arkansas	2,949,131	74.5	6.4	15.4	0.8	1.2	0.2
California	38,041,430	40.1	37.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	0.4
Colorado	5,187,582	70.0	20.7	4.0	1.1	2.8	0.1
Connecticut	3,590,347	71.2	13.4	10.1	0.3	3.8	0
Delaware	917,092	65.3	8.2	21.4	0.5	3.2	0
District of Columbia	632,323	35.5	9.9	50.1	0.6	3.8	0.2
Florida	19,317,568	57.9	22.5	16.0	0.4	2.4	0.1
Georgia	9,919,945	55.9	8.8	30.5	0.3	3.2	0.1
Hawaii	1,392,313	22.7	8.9	1.6	0.3	38.6	10.0
Idaho	1,595,728	84.0	11.2	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.1
Illinois	12,875,255	63.7	15.8	14.5	0.3	4.6	0
Indiana	6,537,334	81.5	6.0	9.1	0.3	1.6	0
Iowa	3,074,186	88.7	5.0	2.9	0.4	1.7	0.1
Kansas	2,885,905	78.2	10.5	5.9	1.0	2.4	0.1
Kentucky	4,380,415	86.3	3.1	7.8	0.2	1.1	0.1
Louisiana	4,601,893	60.3	4.2	32.0	0.7	1.5	0
Maine	1,329,192	94.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.0	0
Maryland	5,884,563	54.7	8.2	29.4	0.4	5.5	0.1
Massachusetts	6,646,144	76.1	9.6	6.6	0.3	5.3	0.0
Michigan	9,883,360	76.6	4.4	14.2	0.6	2.4	0
Minnesota	5,379,139	83.1	4.7	5.2	1.1	4.0	0
Mississippi	2,984,926	58.0	2.7	37.0	0.5	0.9	0
Missouri	6,021,988	81.0	3.5	11.6	0.5	1.6	0.1
Montana	1,005,141	87.8	2.9	0.4	6.3	0.6	0.1
Nebraska	1,855,525	82.1	9.2	4.5	1.0	1.8	0.1
Nevada	2,758,931	54.1	26.5	8.1	1.2	7.2	0.2
New Hampshire	1,320,718	92.3	2.8	1.1	0.2	2.2	0
New Jersey	8,864,590	59.3	17.7	13.7	0.3	8.3	0
New Mexico	2,085,538	40.5	46.3	2.1	9.4	1.4	0.1
New York	19,570,261	58.3	17.6	15.9	0.6	7.3	0

State or District	Population	Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic/Latino	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
North Carolina	9,656,401	65.3	8.4	21.5	1.3	2.2	0.1
North Dakota	699,628	88.9	2.0	1.2	5.4	1.0	0
Ohio	11,544,225	81.1	3.1	12.2	0.2	1.7	0
Oklahoma	3,814,820	68.7	8.9	7.4	8.6	1.7	0.1
Oregon	3,899,353	78.5	11.7	1.8	1.4	3.7	0.3
Pennsylvania	12,763,536	79.5	5.7	10.8	0.2	2.7	0
Rhode Island	1,050,292	76.4	12.4	5.7	0.6	2.9	0.1
South Carolina	4,723,723	64.1	5.1	27.9	0.4	1.3	0.1
South Dakota	833,354	84.7	2.7	1.3	8.8	0.9	0
Tennessee	6,456,243	75.6	4.6	16.7	0.3	1.4	0.1
Texas	26,059,203	45.3	37.6	11.8	0.7	3.8	0.1
Utah	2,855,287	80.4	13.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.9
Vermont	626,011	94.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.3	0
Virginia	8,185,867	64.8	7.9	19.4	0.4	5.5	0.1
Washington	6,897,012	72.5	11.2	3.6	1.5	7.2	0.6
West Virginia	1,855,413	93.2	1.2	3.4	0.2	0.7	0
Wisconsin	5,726,386	83.3	5.9	6.3	1.0	2.3	0
Wyoming	576,412	85.9	8.9	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.1

All Data from 2010 U.S. Census Bureau^[53]

Other groups

There were 22.1 million veterans in 2009.^[54]

In 2010, the *Washington Post* estimated that there were 11 million illegal immigrants in the country.^[55]

There were about 2 million people in prison in 2010.^[56]

The 2000 U.S. Census counted same-sex couples in an oblique way; asking the sex and the relationship to the "main householder", whose sex was also asked. One organization specializing in analyzing gay demographic data reported, based on this count in the 2000 census and in the 2000 supplementary survey, that same-sex couples comprised between 0.99% and 1.13% of U.S. couples in 2000.^[57] A 2006 report issued by The Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation concluded that the number of same-sex couples in the U.S. grew from 2000 to 2005, from nearly 600,000 couples in 2000 to almost 777,000 in 2005. 4.1% of Americans aged 18–45 identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual^[58]

A 2011 report by the Institute estimated that 4 million adults identify as gay or lesbian, representing 1.7% of the

population over 18. A spokesperson said that, until recently, few studies have tried to eliminate people who had occasionally undertaken homosexual behavior or entertained homosexual thoughts, from people who identified as lesbian or gay.^[59] (Older estimates have varied depending on methodology and timing; see Demographics of sexual orientation for a list of studies.) The American Community Survey from the 2000 U.S. Census estimated 776,943 same-sex couple households in the country as a whole, representing about 0.5% of the population.^[58]

Less than 1% of Americans serve in the Armed Forces.^[60]

Projections

A report by the U.S. Census Bureau projects a decrease in the ratio of Whites between 2010 and 2050, from 79.5% to 74.0%.^[62] At the same time, Non-Hispanic Whites are projected to no longer make up a majority of the population by 2042, but will remain the largest single ethnic group. In 2050 they will compose 46.3% of the population. Non-Hispanic whites made up 85% of the population in 1960.^[63]

The report foresees the Hispanic or Latino population rising from 16% today to 30% by 2050, the African American percentage barely rising from 12.9% to 13.0%, and Asian Americans upping their 4.6% share to 7.8%. The U.S. had a population of 310 million people in October 2010, and is projected to reach 400 million by 2039 and 439 million in 2050.^{[20][64][65][66]} It is further projected that 82% of the increase in population from 2005 to 2050 will be due to immigrants and their children.^[67]

Of the nation's children in 2050, 62% are expected to be of a minority ethnicity, up from 44% today. Approximately 39% are projected to be Hispanic or Latino (up from 22% in 2008), and 38% are projected to be single-race, non-Hispanic Whites (down from 56% in 2008).^[68]

In 2008, the U.S. Census Bureau projected future censuses as follows:^[20]

Year	Projection	Actual result
2010	310,232,863	308,745,538
2020	341,386,665	
2030	373,503,674	
2040	405,655,295	
2050	439,010,253	

Religion

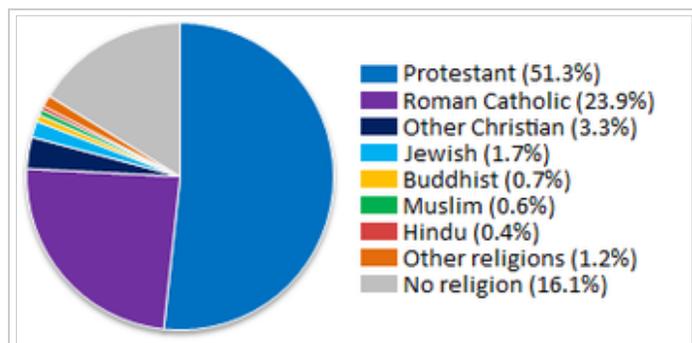
Main article: Religion in the United States

Membership

U.S. Census Population projections (2012)^[61]

	2015	2060
Whites ¹	77.4%	68.9%
Non-Hispanic Whites	61.8%	42.6%
African Americans ²	13.2%	14.7%
Asian Americans ²	5.3%	8.2%
Multiracial Americans ²	2.6%	6.4%
Hispanics/Latinos (<i>of any race</i>)	17.8%	30.6%
Non-Hispanics/Latinos (<i>of any race</i>)	82.2%	69.4%
¹ Including Hispanics and Some other race		
² Including Hispanics		

The table below is based mainly on selected data as reported to the United States Census Bureau. It only includes the voluntary self-reported membership of religious bodies with 750,000 or more. The definition of a member is determined by each religious body.^[69] In 2004, the US census bureau reported that about 13% of the population did not identify itself as a member of any religion.^[70]

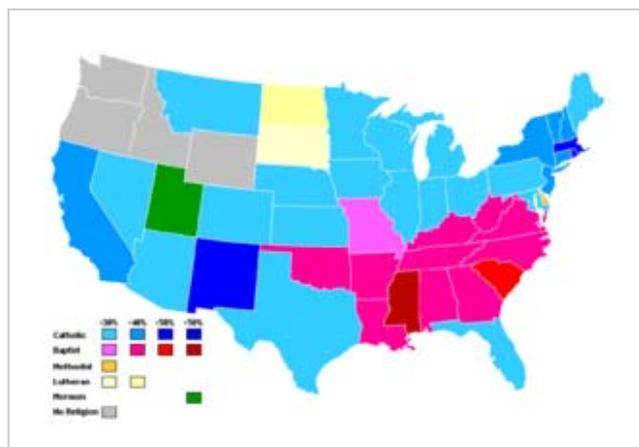


Major religions by overall percentage (2007).

Religious body	Year reported	Places of worship reported	Membership (thousands)	Number of clergy
African Methodist Episcopal Church	1999	no data	2,500	7,741
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2002	3,226	1,431	3,252
American Baptist Association	1998	1,760	275	1,740
Amish, Old Order	1993	898	227	3,592
American Baptist Churches USA	1998	3,800	1,507	4,145
Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America	1998	220	65	263
Armenian Apostolic Church	2010	153	1,000	200
Armenian Catholic Church	2010		36	
Assemblies of God	2009	12,371	2,914	34,504
Baptist Bible Fellowship International	1997	4,500	1,200	no data
Baptist General Conference	1998	876	141	no data
Baptist Missionary Association of America	1999	1,334	235	1,525
Buddhism	2001	no data	1,082	no data
Christian and Missionary Alliance, The	1998	1,964	346	1,629
Christian Brethren (Plymouth Brethren)	1997	1,150	100	no data
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1997	3,818	879	3,419
Christian churches and churches of Christ	1998	5,579	1,072	5,525
Christian Congregation, Inc., The	1998	1,438	117	1,436
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1983	2,340	719	no data
Christian Reformed Church in North America	1998	733	199	655
Church of God in Christ	1991	15,300	5,500	28,988
Church of God of Prophecy	1997	1,908	77	2,000
Church of God (Anderson, IN)	1998	2,353	234	3,034
Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee)	1995	6,060	753	3,121
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	2005	12,753	5,691	38,259
Church of the Brethren	1997	1,095	141	827
Church of the Nazarene	1998	5,101	627	4,598
Churches of Christ	1999	15,000	1,500	14,500
Conservative Baptist Association of America	1998	1,200	200	no data
Community of Christ	1998	1,236	140	19,319

Religious body	Year reported	Places of worship reported	Membership (thousands)	Number of clergy
Coptic Orthodox Church	2003	200	1,000	200
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1998	774	87	634
Episcopal Church	1996	7,390	2,365	8,131
Evangelical Covenant Church, The	1998	628	97	607
Evangelical Free Church of America, The	1995	1,224	243	1,936
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	1998	10,862	5,178	9,646
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	1998	187	61	262
Free Methodist Church of North America	1998	990	73	no data
Full Gospel Fellowship	1999	896	275	2,070
General Association of General Baptists	1997	790	72	1,085
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches	1998	1,415	102	no data
U.S. Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches	1996	368	82	590
Grace Gospel Fellowship	1992	128	60	160
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America	1998	523	1,955	596
Hinduism	2001	no data	766	no data
Independent Fundamental Churches of America	1999	659	62	no data
International Church of the Foursquare Gospel	1998	1,851	238	4,900
International Council of Community Churches	1998	150	250	182
International Pentecostal Holiness Church	1998	1,716	177	1507
Islam	2011	no data	2,600	no data
Jainism	no data	no data	50	no data
Jehovah's Witnesses	2011	11,876	1,200	no data
Judaism	2006	3,727	6,588	no data
Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, The	1998	6,218	2,594	5,227
Macedonian Orthodox Church – Ohrid Archbishopric	2010	19	50	no data
Mennonite Church USA	2005	943	114	no data
National Association of Congregational Christian Churches	1998	416	67	534

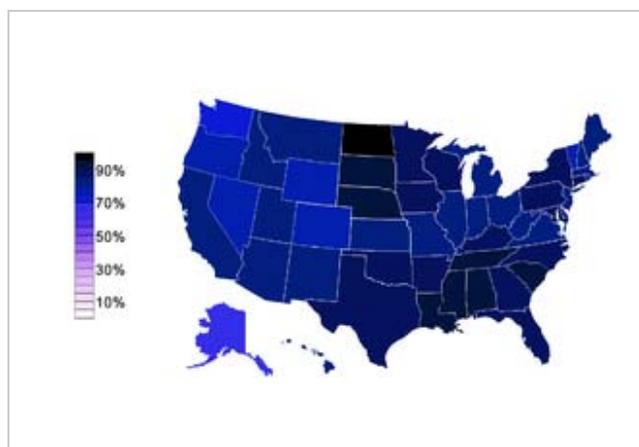
Religious body	Year reported	Places of worship reported	Membership (thousands)	Number of clergy
National Association of Free Will Baptists	1998	2,297	210	2,800
National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.	1987	2,500	3,500	8,000
National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.	1992	33,000	8,200	32,832
National Missionary Baptist Convention of America	1992	no data	2,500	no data
Orthodox Church in America	1998	625	1,000	700
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc.	1998	1,750	1,500	4,500
Pentecostal Church of God	1998	1,237	104	no data
Pentecostal Church International, United	2008	28,351	4,037	22,881
Presbyterian Church in America	1997	1,340	280	1,642
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)	1998	11,260	3,575	9,390
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.	1995	2,000	2,500	no data
Reformed Church in America	1998	902	296	915
Religious Society of Friends	1994	1,200	104	no data
Roman Catholic Church	2002	19,484	66,404	50,017 (1997) ^[71]
Romanian Orthodox Episcopate	1996	37	65	37
Salvation Army, The	1998	1,388	471	2,920
Scientology	2005	1,300	55 ^[72]	1
Serbian Orthodox Church	1986	68	67	60
Seventh-day Adventist Church	1998	4,405	840	2,454
Sikhism	1999	244	80	no data
Southern Baptist Convention	1998	40,870	16,500	71,520
Unitarian Universalism	2001	no data	629	no data
United Church of Christ	1998	6,017	1,421	4,317
United House of Prayer For All People	no data	100	25	no data
United Methodist Church, The	1998	36,170	8,400	no data
Wesleyan Church, The	1998	1,590	120	1,806
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1997	1,240	411	1,222



Plurality religion by state, 2001. Data is unavailable for Alaska and Hawaii.



Religious affiliation within each state that has the largest deviation compared to the national average, 2001.



Percentage of state populations that identify with a religion rather than "no religion", 2001.

Religions of American adults

Main article: Religion in the United States

The United States government does not collect religious data in its census. The survey below, the American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) 2008, was a random digit-dialed telephone survey of 54,461 American residential households in the contiguous United States. The 1990 sample size was 113,723; 2001 sample size was 50,281.

Adult respondents were asked the open-ended question, "What is your religion, if any?". Interviewers did not prompt or offer a suggested list of potential answers. The religion of the spouse or partner was also asked. If the initial answer was "Protestant" or "Christian" further questions were asked to probe which particular denomination. About one-third of the sample was asked more detailed demographic questions.

Religious Self-Identification of the U.S. Adult Population: 1990, 2001, 2008^[73]

Figures are not adjusted for refusals to reply; investigators suspect refusals are possibly more representative of "no religion" than any other group.

Group	1990 adults × 1,000	2001 adults × 1,000	2008 adults × 1,000	Numerical Change 1990– 2008 as % of 1990	1990 % of adults	2001 % of adults	2008 % of adults	change in % of total adults 1990– 2008
Adult population, total	175,440	207,983	228,182	30.1%				
Adult population, Responded	171,409	196,683	216,367	26.2%	97.7%	94.6%	94.8%	−2.9%
Total Christian	151,225	159,514	173,402	14.7%	86.2%	76.7%	76.0%	−10.2%
Catholic	46,004	50,873	57,199	24.3%	26.2%	24.5%	25.1%	−1.2%
non-Catholic Christian	105,221	108,641	116,203	10.4%	60.0%	52.2%	50.9%	−9.0%
<i>Baptist</i>	33,964	33,820	36,148	6.4%	19.4%	16.3%	15.8%	−3.5%
Mainline Protestant	32,784	35,788	29,375	−10.4%	18.7%	17.2%	12.9%	−5.8%
<i>Methodist</i>	14,174	14,039	11,366	−19.8%	8.1%	6.8%	5.0%	−3.1%
<i>Lutheran</i>	9,110	9,580	8,674	−4.8%	5.2%	4.6%	3.8%	−1.4%
<i>Presbyterian</i>	4,985	5,596	4,723	−5.3%	2.8%	2.7%	2.1%	−0.8%
<i>Episcopalian/Anglican</i>	3,043	3,451	2,405	−21.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	−0.7%
<i>United Church of Christ</i>	438	1,378	736	68.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Christian Generic	25,980	22,546	32,441	24.9%	14.8%	10.8%	14.2%	−0.6%
<i>Jehovah's Witness</i>	1,381	1,331	1,914	38.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
<i>Christian Unspecified</i>	8,073	14,190	16,384	102.9%	4.6%	6.8%	7.2%	2.6%
<i>Non-denominational Christian</i>	194	2,489	8,032	4040.2%	0.1%	1.2%	3.5%	3.4%
<i>Protestant - Unspecified</i>	17,214	4,647	5,187	−69.9%	9.8%	2.2%	2.3%	−7.5%
<i>Evangelical/Born Again</i>	546	1,088	2,154	294.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Pentecostal/Charismatic	5,647	7,831	7,948	40.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.5%	0.3%
<i>Pentecostal - Unspecified</i>	3,116	4,407	5,416	73.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	0.6%
<i>Assemblies of God</i>	617	1,105	810	31.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
<i>Church of God</i>	590	943	663	12.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Other Protestant Denomination	4,630	5,949	7,131	54.0%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	0.5%
<i>Seventh-Day Adventist</i>	668	724	938	40.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Churches of Christ	1,769	2,593	1,921	8.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	−0.2%
Did Not Know/ Refused to reply	4,031	11,300	11,815	193.1%	2.3%	5.4%	5.2%	2.9%

Source: ARIS 2008^[73]

Group	1990 adults × 1,000	2001 adults × 1,000	2008 adults × 1,000	Numerical Change 1990–2008 as % of 1990	1990 % of adults	2001 % of adults	2008 % of adults	change in % of total adults 1990–2008
Mormon/Latter-Day Saints	2,487	2,697	3,158	27.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Total non-Christian religions	5,853	7,740	8,796	50.3%	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.5%
Jewish	3,137	2,837	2,680	−14.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	−0.6%
Eastern Religions	687	2,020	1,961	185.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%
<i>Buddhist</i>	404	1,082	1,189	194.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Muslim	527	1,104	1,349	156.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
New Religious Movements & Others	1,296	1,770	2,804	116.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%
None/ No religion, total	14,331	29,481	34,169	138.4%	8.2%	14.2%	15.0%	6.8%
<i>Agnostic+Atheist</i>	1,186	1,893	3,606	204.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%
Did Not Know/ Refused to reply	4,031	11,300	11,815	193.1%	2.3%	5.4%	5.2%	2.9%

Marriage

In 2010, the median age for marriage for men was 27; for women, 26.^[74]

Income

Main articles: Household income in the United States, Personal income in the United States, Affluence in the United States, and Income inequality in the United States

In 2006, the median household income in the United States was around \$46,326. Household and personal income depends on variables such as race, number of income earners, educational attainment and marital status.

Median income levels

Households			Persons, age 25 or older with earnings			Household income by race			
All households	Dual earner households	Per household member	Males	Females	Both sexes	Asian	White, non-hispanic	Hispanic	Black
\$46,326	\$67,348	\$23,535	\$39,403	\$26,507	\$32,140	\$57,518	\$48,977	\$34,241	\$30,134

Median personal income by educational attainment

Measure	Some High School	High school graduate	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctorate degree
Persons, age 25+ w/ earnings	\$20,321	\$26,505	\$31,054	\$35,009	\$49,303	\$43,143	\$52,390	\$82,473	\$70,853
Male, age 25+ w/ earnings	\$24,192	\$32,085	\$39,150	\$42,382	\$60,493	\$52,265	\$67,123	\$100,000	\$78,324
Female, age 25+ w/ earnings	\$15,073	\$21,117	\$25,185	\$29,510	\$40,483	\$36,532	\$45,730	\$66,055	\$54,666
Persons, age 25+, employed full-time	\$25,039	\$31,539	\$37,135	\$40,588	\$56,078	\$50,944	\$61,273	\$100,000	\$79,401
Household	\$22,718	\$36,835	\$45,854	\$51,970	\$73,446	\$68,728	\$78,541	\$100,000	\$96,830

Household income distribution

Bottom 10%	Bottom 20%	Bottom 25%	Middle 33%	Middle 20%	Top 25%	Top 20%	Top 5%	Top 1.5%	Top 1%
\$0 to \$10,500	\$0 to \$18,500	\$0 to \$22,500	\$30,000 to \$62,500	\$35,000 to \$55,000	\$77,500 and up	\$92,000 and up	\$167,000 and up	\$250,000 and up	\$350,000 and up

Source: US Census Bureau, 2006; income statistics for the year 2005

Social class

Main article: Social class in the United States

Social classes in the United States lack distinct boundaries and may overlap. Even their existence (when distinguished from economic strata) is controversial. The following table provides a summary of some prominent academic theories on the stratification of American society:

Academic Class Models

Dennis Gilbert, 2002		William Thompson & Joseph Hickey, 2005		Leonard Beeghley, 2004	
Class	Typical characteristics	Class	Typical characteristics	Class	Typical characteristics
Capitalist class (1%)	Top-level executives, high-rung politicians, heirs. Ivy League education common.	Upper class (1%)	Top-level executives, celebrities, heirs; income of \$500,000+ common. Ivy league education common.	The super-rich (0.9%)	Multi-millionaires whose incomes commonly exceed \$350,000; includes celebrities and powerful executives/politicians. Ivy League education common.
Upper middle class^[1] (15%)	Highly-educated (often with graduate degrees), most commonly salaried, professionals and middle management with large work autonomy.	Upper middle class^[1] (15%)	Highly-educated (often with graduate degrees) professionals & managers with household incomes varying from the high 5-figure range to commonly above \$100,000.	The Rich (5%)	Households with net worth of \$1 million or more; largely in the form of home equity. Generally have college degrees.
Lower middle class (30%)	Semi-professionals and craftsmen with a roughly average standard of living. Most have some college education and are white-collar.	Lower middle class (32%)	Semi-professionals and craftsmen with some work autonomy; household incomes commonly range from \$35,000 to \$75,000. Typically, some college education.	Middle class (plurality/majority?; ca. 46%)	College-educated workers with considerably higher-than-average incomes and compensation; a man making \$57,000 and a woman making \$40,000 may be typical.
Working class (30%)	Clerical and most blue-collar workers whose work is highly routinized. Standard of living varies depending on number of income earners, but is commonly just adequate. High school education.	Working class (32%)	Clerical, pink- and blue-collar workers with often low job security; common household incomes range from \$16,000 to \$30,000. High school education.	Working class (ca. 40–45%)	Blue-collar workers and those whose jobs are highly routinized with low economic security; a man making \$40,000 and a woman making \$26,000 may be typical. High school education.
Working poor (13%)	Service, low-rung clerical and some blue-collar workers. High economic insecurity and risk of poverty. Some high school education.	Lower class (ca. 14–20%)	Those who occupy poorly-paid positions or rely on government transfers. Some high school education.	The poor (ca. 12%)	Those living below the poverty line with limited to no participation in the
Underclass (12%)	Those with limited or no participation in the labor force. Reliant on				

	government transfers. Some high school education.				labor force; a household income of \$18,000 may be typical. Some high school education.
<p>References: Gilbert, D. (2002) <i>The American Class Structure: In An Age of Growing Inequality</i>. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth; Thompson, W. & Hickey, J. (2005). <i>Society in Focus</i>. Boston, MA: Pearson, Allyn & Bacon; Beeghly, L. (2004). <i>The Structure of Social Stratification in the United States</i>. Boston, MA: Pearson, Allyn & Bacon.</p> <p>¹ The upper middle class may also be referred to as "Professional class" Ehrenreich, B. (1989). <i>The Inner Life of the Middle Class</i>. NY, NY: Harper-Colins.</p>					

Health

In 2010, the average man weighed 194.7 pounds (88.3 kg); the average woman 164.7 pounds (74.7 kg).^[75] The height of an American man was 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 m)^[76] and woman 5 feet 3.8 inches (1.621 m)^[77] The average BMI is 27.3 for males (overweight) and 28.5 for females (overweight).^[78]

As of 2012, an estimated 26% of the population is obese,^[79] 21% smoke,^[80] and 11% have diabetes.^[81]

A nationwide study in 2010 indicated that 19.5% of teens, aged 12–19, have developed "slight" hearing loss. "Slight" was defined as an inability to hear at 16 to 24 decibels.^[82]

In 2011, an estimated 1.2 million people were living with HIV/AIDS in the United States.^[83]

Generational cohorts

A study by William Strauss and Neil Howe, in their books *Generations* and *Fourth Turning*, looked at generational similarities and differences going back to the 15th century and concluded that over 80 year spans, generations proceed through 4 stages of about 20 years each.

A definitive recent study of US generational cohorts was done by Schuman and Scott (2012) in which a broad sample of adults of all ages were asked, "What world events are especially important to you?"^[84] They found that 33 events were mentioned with great frequency. When the ages of the respondents were correlated with the expressed importance rankings, seven (some put 8 or 9) distinct cohorts became evident.

Today the following descriptors are frequently used for these cohorts (Alive in 2000–10):

- G.I. Generation born from approximately 1901 to 1924 (depression cohort who fought and won World War II).
 - Distinction: They represent the largest number of Nonagenarians and Centenarians alive in any time of US history.
 - Memorable events: The Great Depression, high levels of unemployment, poverty, lack of creature comforts, financial uncertainty, peak of European immigration (though started from 1840 to ended by 1920), grew up during World War I, prohibitionism, radical politics, not too religious but mostly morally conservative, shorter life spans, and stressed Americanization or acculturation into a common mainstream U.S. culture.
 - Key characteristics: strive for financial security, risk averse, waste-not-want-not attitude, strive for

comfort, social cooperative, can be reactionary or hostile towards change, but are idealistic or progressive in improvements of quality of life.

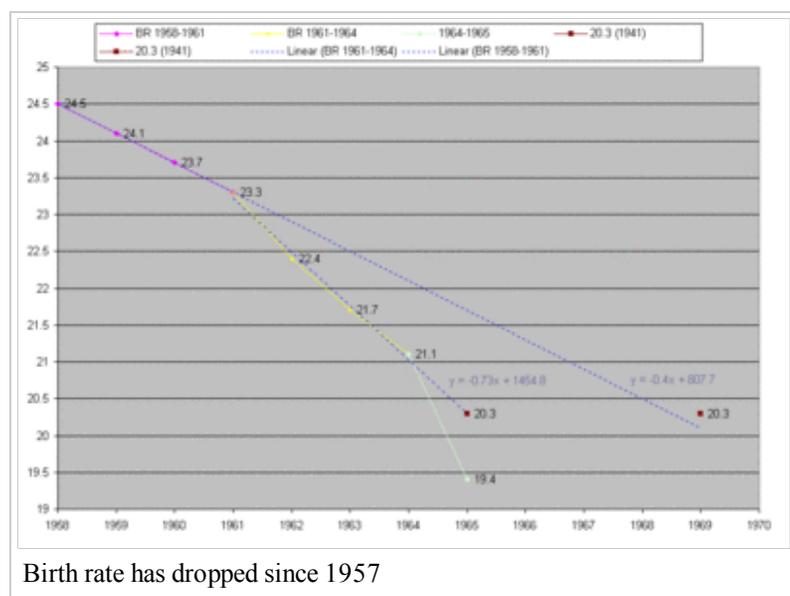
- Silent Generation born from approximately 1925–1942^[85] during the Great Depression and World War II.^[86] The label was originally applied to people in North America but has also been applied to those in Western Europe, Australasia and South America. It includes most of those who fought during the Korean War.
 - Distinction: Second smallest generation born in US history.^[citation needed] The birth rate peaked low due to the Depression.
 - Memorable events: sustained economic growth, social tranquility, The Cold War, McCarthyism, anti-communism, drug culture, conformity, the rise and peak of jazz music (1940s), early rock n' roll (1950s), fear of a nuclear war, and avoidance of discomfort with high emphasis on optimism.
 - Key characteristics: conformity, social conservatism, patriotism, comparatively chaste or emphasized traditional values (i.e. manners or taboos) than younger cohorts (who disagreed with them), traditional family values, but had the nuclear family replaced the multi-generational kind, known as the "Silent" majority/generation, and had the appearance of sameness or "cookie cutter" type of sameness.
- Baby Boomer—cohort number one—born from approximately 1945 to 1954
 - Distinction: One of two largest generations in size in US history.^[citation needed]
 - Memorable events: assassinations of JFK, Robert Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Liberalism, political unrest, walk on the moon, Vietnam War, anti-war protests, social experimentation, sexual freedom, civil rights movement, environmental movement, women's movement, protests and riots, rise and peak of rock and roll, and experimentation with various intoxicating recreational substances.^[citation needed]
 - Key characteristics: idealistic, experimental, progressive, individualism, free spirited, social cause oriented, activism, social change, "Live and let live", "Do your own thing", Pacifism, Spiritualism, alternative lifestyles, deeply against racism as well sexism and ethnic prejudice, and first generation thought to demand an eradication of poverty by government programs (War on Poverty).
- Baby Boomer—cohort number 2—or "Generation Jones" born from approximately 1955–1964.^[citation needed]
 - Distinction: The *Peak years* due to being children or teenagers when American power peaked in the global scene.
 - Memorable events: Watergate, Nixon resigns, the cold war, the oil embargo, raging inflation, Disco, gasoline shortages, the American hostage crisis of Iran (1979–81), the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations in the 1970s, and cultural shift from McCarthyist conformity to hippie idealism to Yuppie fiscal conservative and/or social liberal phases.^[citation needed]
 - Key characteristics: less optimistic, fatalistic, principled, general cynicism, somewhat reactionary, easily bored, impatient, an urgent desire that things must change, born again Christian movement, yuppie social trends, challenged gender roles and racial stereotypes, and used drugs illegal since the early 20th century^{[87][88][89]} thereby precipitating the modern War on Drugs in the 1970s and 1980s; yet often conservative & reactionary in later age.
- Generation X—commentators use beginning birth dates from 1961 to 1981.^[90]
 - In the U.S., some called Generation Xers the "baby bust" generation because of the drop in the birth rate following the baby boom.^[91] The drop in fertility rates in America began in the late 1950s. But according to authors and demographers William Strauss and Neil Howe (who use 1961 to 1981 for Gen X birth years), there are approximately 88.5 million Gen Xers in the U.S. today.^{[92][93]}
 - Memorable events: *Challenger* explosion, Iran-Contra, Reaganomics, AIDS, Star Wars, MTV, home computers, video games, safe sex, divorce, single-parent families, end of Cold War-fall of Berlin Wall, Gulf War, 1992 L.A. Riots, 1995 Oklahoma City Bombing, the 1998 Bill Clinton-Monica Lewinsky sex scandal, and the arrival of the year 2000: new century (21st)/ new millennium (3rd).
 - Key characteristics: pragmatic; independent, informal; entrepreneurial; many grew up in single-parent households.^[citation needed]
- Generation Y also known as the Millennial generation—commentators use beginning birth dates from the

early 1980s to the early 2000s.^{[94][95]}

- Distinction: *Echo Boom* they are second highest birth rate generation in US history.^[citation needed]
- Memorable events: rise of the Internet, iPods, social network services, war on crime (reduced crime rates), cultural diversity, September 11 attacks, the Death of Osama Bin Laden, Afghanistan War and Iraq War, and affected by the 2008–09 global financial crisis or "Great Recession".
- Key characteristics: acceptance of change, technically savvy, environmental issues, globally minded, more socially liberal than previous generations, stricter laws on minors, high tech surveillance of public places, political correctness, no expectation of military service, and increased local volunteerism or community service.
- Generation Z—also known as the Homeland Generation or "digital natives". Sources use beginning birth dates starting at the mid or late 1990s^[94] or from the mid 2000s^[96] to the present day. This is the generation which is being born.

U.S. Demographic birth cohorts

Subdivided groups are present when peak boom years or inverted peak bust years are present, and may be represented by a normal or inverted bell-shaped curve (rather than a straight curve). The boom subdivided cohorts may be considered as "pre-peak" (including peak year) and "post-peak". The year 1957 was the baby boom peak with 4.3 million births and 122.7 fertility rate. Although post-peak births (such as trailing edge boomers) are in decline, and sometimes referred to as a "bust", there are still a *relative* large number of births. The dearth-in-birth bust cohorts include those up to the valley birth year, and those including and beyond, leading up to the subsequent normal birth rate. The Baby boom began around 1943 to 1946.^[citation needed]



From the decline in U.S. birth rates starting in 1958 and the introduction of the birth control pill in 1960, the Baby Boomer normal distribution curve is negatively skewed. The trend in birth rates from 1958 to 1961 show a tendency to end late in the decade at approximately 1969, thus returning to pre-WWII levels, with 12 years of rising and 12 years of declining birth rates. Pre-war birth rates were defined as anywhere between 1939 and 1941 by demographers such as the Taeuber's, Philip M. Hauser and William Fielding Ogburn.^[97]

Demographic statistics

The following demographic statistics are from the CIA World Factbook, unless otherwise indicated.^[98]

Ages

Median ages are 36.8 years; males are 35.5 years; females are 38.1 years estimated as of 2010.

Further information: Children and adolescents in the United States

As of 2010, people are distributed by age as follows:

- 0–14 years: 20.2% (male 31,639,127/female 30,305,704)
- 15–64 years: 67% (male 102,665,043/female 103,129,321)
- 65 years and over: 12.8% (male 16,901,232/female 22,571,696) (2010 est.)

Birth, growth, and death rates

The growth rate is 0.739% as estimated from 2013-2010 by the US Census

See also: Birth rate#United States

The birth rate is 13.5 births/1,000 population, estimated as of 2010. This was the lowest in a century. There were 4,136,000 births in 2009.^[99]

13.9 births/1,000 population/year (Provisional Data for 2008)

14.3 births/1,000 population/year (Provisional Data for 2007)^[100]

In 2009, *Time magazine* reported that 40% of births were to unmarried women.^[101] The following is a breakdown by race for unwed births: 17% Asian, 29% White, 53% Hispanics, 66% Native Americans, and 72% African American.^[102]

The drop in the birth rate from 2007 to 2009 is believed to be associated with the Late-2000s recession.^[103]

A study by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) found that more than half (51 percent) of live hospital births in 2008 and 2011 were male.^[104]

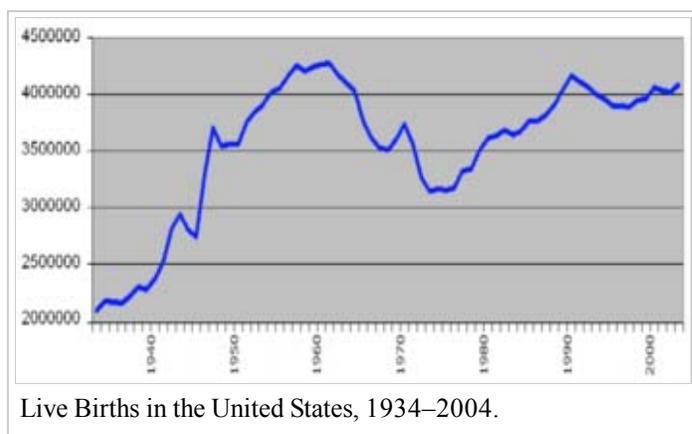
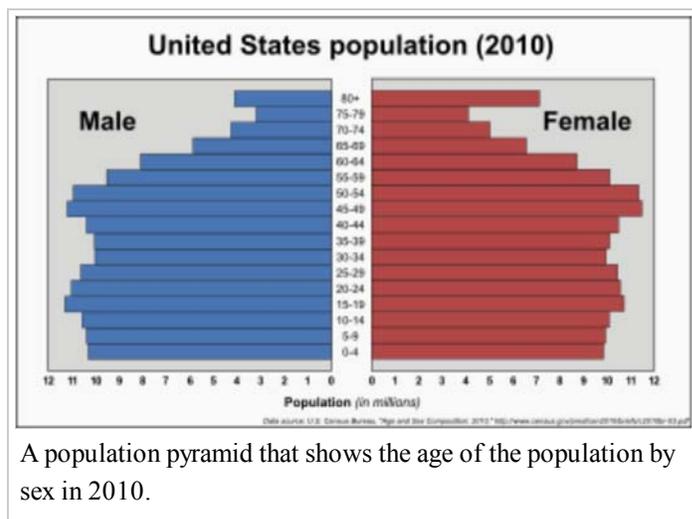
Death rate

As of July 2010, it was estimated that there were 8.38 deaths/1,000 population.^[citation needed]

Immigration and emigration

13% of the population was foreign-born in 2009,^[106] including 11.2 million undocumented aliens,^[107] 80% of which come from Latin America.^[108] Hence, Latin America is the largest region-of-birth group, accounting for over half (53%) of all foreign born population in US,^[109] and thus is also the largest source of both legal and illegal immigration to US.^[110] In 2011, there are 18.1 million naturalized citizens in USA, accounting for 45% of the foreign-born population (40.4 million) and 6 percent of the total US population at the time,^[111] and around 680,000 legal immigrants are naturalized annually.^[112]

4.32 people migrate per 1,000 population, estimated in 2010.^[citation needed]



Sex ratios

at birth: 1.048 male(s)/female
 under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
 15–64 years: 1 male(s)/female
 65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
 total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2010 est.)

Infant mortality rate

total: 6.22 deaths/1,000 live births
 male: 6.9 deaths/1,000 live births
 female: 5.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2010 est.)

Life expectancy at birth

total population: 78.11 years
 male: 75.65 years
 female: 80.69 years (2010 est.)

Total fertility rate

1.88 children born/woman (2012).
 Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - National Vital Statistics System (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>).

Unemployment rate

As of November 2013, the U.S. unemployment rate was 7.0 percent (U3 Rate).^[114]

As of February 2014, the U6 unemployment rate is 14.9 percent.^[115] The U6 unemployment rate counts not only people without work seeking full-time employment (the more familiar U-3 rate), but also counts "marginally attached workers and those working part-time for economic reasons." Note that some of these part-time workers counted as employed by U-3 could be working as little as an hour a week. And the "marginally attached workers" include those who have gotten discouraged and stopped looking, but still want to work. The age considered for this calculation is 16 years and over.^[116]

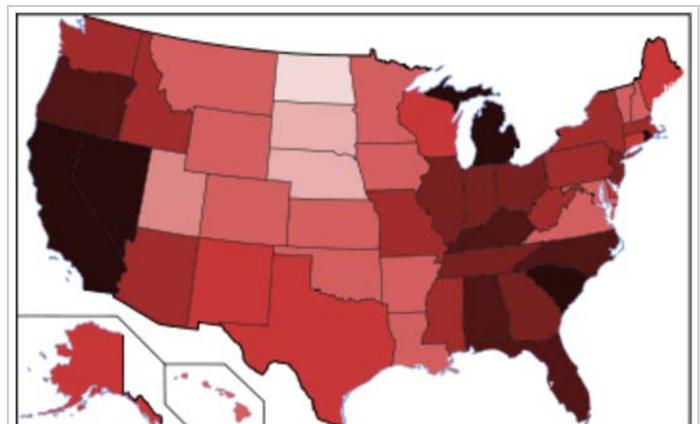
Mobility

In 2013, about 15% of Americans moved. Most of these, 67%, moved within the same county. Of the 33% who moved beyond local county boundaries, 13% of those moved more than 200 miles (320 km).^[117]

See also

Inflow of New Legal Permanent Residents, Top Five Sending Countries, 2011^[105]

Country	2011	Region	2011
Mexico	143,446	Asia	451,593
China	87,016	Americas	419,996
India	69,013	Africa	100,336
Philippines	57,011	Europe	83,635
Dominican Rep.	46,019	All immigrants	1,062,040



US unemployment by state in September 2009 (official, or U3 rate).^[113]



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 - Core Based Statistical Area – List of the 929 CBSAs
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 - Micropolitan Statistical Area – List of the 541 μSAs
 - United States urban area – List of United States urban areas

Notes

- ¹ ^ Estimated by extrapolation. According to The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Clock (<http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html>).
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