America’s Diversity Explosion

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FIGURE 1-1

U.S. White and Minority Populations, 1970–2050

Millions

Source: U.S. censuses and Census Bureau projections, various years.
21st Century Racial Population Trends

• Rapid Growth of “New Minorities”

• Diminished Growth and Rapid Aging of Whites

• Black advances and Migration Reversals

• Shift to “no racial majority” nation
Demographic Dynamics

- Diversity by Generation – “From the Bottom Up”

- Diversity Dispersal – “From the Melting Pot Out”
FIGURE 2-4
Cultural Generation Gap: Population Composition, by Age and Race, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>2+ races</th>
<th>Other races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–64</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–49</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–35</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–17</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2010 U.S. census.
FIGURE 2-5
Youth and Old-Age Dependency Ratios, 2010–40

Ratio

TOTAL POPULATION

WHITES

HISPANICS

Youth dependency ratio
(Population under age 18 as percent of population age 18–64).

Old-age dependency ratio
(Population age 65 and above as percent of population age 18–64).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau projections.
Demographic Dynamics

• Diversity by Generation – “From the Bottom Up”

• Diversity Dispersal – “From the Melting Pot Out”
MAP 4-1
Hispanic Concentration Areas and New Hispanic Destinations

This map displays 222 metropolitan areas classed as:

- **Hispanic concentration/modest growth** (33 areas)
  Hispanics at least 16 percent of 2010 population and less than 43 percent 2000–10 growth

- **Hispanic concentration/fast growth** (44 areas)
  Hispanics at least 16 percent of population and at least 43 percent 2000–10 growth

- **New Hispanic destinations** (145 areas)
  Hispanics at least 16 percent of 2010 population and at least 86 percent 2000–10 growth

Source: 2010 U.S. census.
America’s Racial Kaleidoscope: Counties where minorities are overrepresented, 2010*

Source: 2010 U.S. census.

*Counties where group contains at least the national 2010 share for Hispanics (16.3 percent), blacks (12.2 percent), or Asians (4.7 percent). “Other minorities” pertains to counties where the sum of American Indians and Alaska Natives, persons identifying with two or more races, and persons of some other race constitute at least a 4 percent share of the population. “Two or more minority groups” pertains to counties where two or more of the groups—Hispanics, blacks, Asians, or other minorities—are overrepresented.
FIGURE 6-8
Metropolitan Chicago and Atlanta Black Populations, 1970–2010

Millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Atlanta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends toward Integration

- Melting Pot Cities and Suburbs
- Reduced Neighborhood Segregation
- Multiracial Marriage and Identity
- Extending the Political Battleground
FIGURE 8-4
Percent of Residents Residing in Suburbs, 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1990–2010

FIGURE 9-1
Black-White Segregation: Average Levels for Metropolitan Areas, 1930–2010

Segregation level*


*Segregation levels represent the percent of blacks who would have to change neighborhoods to be completely integrated with whites. Values range from 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation).
FIGURE 10-1
Multiracial Marriages as a Percent of All Marriages, 1990–2010


a Multiracial marriages involving Hispanics were not included.

b Marriages that occurred in last 12 months.
FIGURE 11-2
U.S. Total and Eligible Voter Population by Race, 2004–12

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. Total Population</th>
<th>Eligible Voter Population</th>
<th>Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Whites
- Blacks
- Asians
- Hispanics
- Other races

FIGURE 11-4
Voter Turnout, by Race, in the 2004, 2008, and 2012 Presidential Elections

Turnout rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITES</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACKS</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISPANICS</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIANS</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Turnout rate is defined as percent of eligible voters who voted.*
FIGURE 11-3
Democratic-over-Republican Margin, by Race, in 2004, 2008, and 2012 Presidential Elections

Margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITES</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Margin is defined as percent voting for Democratic candidate minus percent voting for Republican candidate.
FIGURE 11-6
Democratic-over-Republican Margin, by Age Group, 2012

Margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WHITES</th>
<th>MINORITIES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18–29</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 30–44</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 45–64</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Margin is defined as percent voting for Democratic candidate minus percent voting for Republican candidate.
MAP 11-1
Minorities as a Percent of Eligible Voters, November 2012

MAP 11-2
States Won by Democratic and Republican Candidates, 2004, 2008, and 2012

2004

2008

2012

- Democrat win, due to whites and minorities
- Democrat win, due to minorities but not whites
- Republican win
2016

Simulations

2008 Forward

2012 Forward

2004 Forward
Further Information

- www.brookings.edu/experts/freyw
- www.frey-demographer.org
- www.brookings.edu/research/books/2014/diversityexplosion