

proportion would decrease. The decrease is even more pronounced for non-Hispanic Whites.⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[As of July 1. Resident population]

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

¹American Indian represents American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut.

²Asian represents Asian and Pacific Islander.

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

Source: Derived from table I.