Projecting Fertility for the 1.5 Generation

Jennifer M. Ortman
Sandra L. Colby

Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau

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Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau projected fertility rates by nativity in the 2014 National Projections to better account for the effects of international migration on future changes in the size and composition of the U.S. population. While taking differences in fertility by nativity into account is likely to yield improvements in our population projections, we suspect that it is not accurate to assume fertility rates of those who migrate to the United States as children are the same as those who arrive as adults. In this paper, we devise two alternative series of projections, which assume that fertility rates of immigrants who arrive as children will differ from those who migrate as adults. We compare results of the two alternative series to our 2014 National Projections with a focus on the changes in the number and demographic characteristics of the projected births and population.

Introduction

In 2014, the U.S. Census Bureau released their first series of population projections that include separate assumptions about the fertility of native and foreign-born women. Fertility rates of foreign-born women are markedly different from those of native women and accounting for those differences in our population projections allows us to better account for the effects of net international migration on the future growth and composition of the U.S. population.

While we observe that fertility rates of foreign-born women tend to be higher than those of native women, we question whether that finding is applicable to all foreign-born women, irrespective of their age at arrival in the United States. Several studies note differences in experience and behaviors when comparing immigrants who arrived as adults to those who arrived as children. If this is also true of fertility behaviors, it may not be appropriate to assume the estimated fertility of foreign-born women are representative of the rates for both adult migrants and those who arrived as children.

In this paper, we review the literature documenting how the experiences of immigrants arriving as adults (1st generation) differ from those arriving in the United States as children (1.5 generation). Next, we consider options for altering the assumptions about the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation and create new projections using the alternative assumptions. We compare the projected births and population from our alternative projections with the Census Bureau's projections released in 2014 to see how these vary based on different assumptions of the fertility rates for the 1.5 generation.

Background

Immigrant children (children born outside of the United States who immigrate to the United States as children) are often considered to be more like the second generation

(children born in the United States to foreign-born parents) because they grow up and come of age in the United States. These immigrants are sometimes referred to as the "one-and-a-half" or 1.5 generation (Rumbaut and Ima 1988), which is generally thought to encompass immigrants who are 13 years or younger when they arrive in the United States (Zhou 1997). Most attend U.S. schools, where they are able to learn or improve their English-language skills and acclimate to U.S. society. Length of residence for immigrant children is "not solely a measure of length of exposure to American life, but also an indicator of qualitatively different life stages and sociodevelopmental contexts at the time of immigration" (Rumbaut 2004: 1163).

Research has noted a rapid advancement in educational attainment from the first to 1.5 and subsequent generations among those of Mexican-origin and modest advances in educational attainment across generations for higher socioeconomic status immigrant groups, including those from India, Asia, and Europe (Rumbaut 2004). Research also shows that 1.5 generation immigrant children who have lived in the United States for more than 10 years perform as well as the second generation on standardized achievement tests (Cortes 2006). English-language proficiency is also notably higher for the 1.5 and subsequent generations as compared to the first generation (Rumbaut 2004). Moreover, there is a greater propensity among the 1.5 generation to shift to the use of only English (Ortman 2009, Rumbaut 2004).

Childbearing patterns are also found to be similar among the 1.5 generation and the second generation. According to Census 2000 data, 40 percent of women aged 25 to 29 who migrated to the United States under the age of 15 had children while 39 percent of second-generation women aged 25 to 29 had children (Rumbaut 2005). Results from the *Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study* indicate there are no significant differences in the

childbearing rates of 1.5 and second generation Mexican-American females in young adulthood (Faulkner and Cardoso 2010).

Given the similarities between the 1.5 and second generations noted in various studies, we posit that the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation might also be more similar to rates of the second, native generation than to rates of the foreign-born arriving in the United States as adults. If the rates of the 1.5 generation are more like the second generation, which would mean the rates would be lower for those arriving as children, we may be overstating the fertility of the foreign-born by applying rates derived from estimates of the fertility of the foreign born without attention to age at arrival in the United States. While it is not possible to calculate fertility rates by detailed generational status due to limitations of the birth and population data used for our work, we can test the sensitivity of our population projections to this assumption.

Data and Methods

Birth Data

Fertility rates were estimated for native and foreign-born women aged 14 to 54 based on birth registration data for 1990 to 2012, which are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). These data include information on the mother's place of birth, indicating whether the mother was born in the United States or abroad. Those born in the United States or in U.S. territories (e.g., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) are considered native born. All other categories are considered foreign born.[1] Births to non-resident women are excluded from the time series.[2]

[1] Less than one percent of birth records (ranging from a low of 0.19% in 1990 to a high of 0.41% in 2005) were missing information on mother's place of birth in any given year. We currently assume that if the value is missing the mother is native born.

[2] Non-resident women are defined as women whose state of residence is *not* one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

Final birth data for 2012 and 2013 were not available for production of the 2014 National Projections, however, a preliminary total number of births for each year was available. In order to incorporate the most recent trends in fertility in the time series for the 2014 National Projections, a short-term projection method was used for 2012 and 2013, where the total births for these years were distributed by maternal age, race, Hispanic origin and nativity based on the distribution of these characteristics in the 2011 birth data.

Population Estimates

The denominators used to calculate the fertility rates were derived from intercensal estimates for the years 1990 to 2009 and the Vintage 2013 population estimates for 2010 to 2013. Population estimates for women aged 14 to 54 were classified in the same race and Hispanic origin groupings used for the births. Intercensal estimates were only available by four races prior to 2000 (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), and Asian or Pacific Islander (API)). For the period from 2000 to 2013, estimates were produced for a total of 31 race groups consistent with the revised OMB standards for data on race and ethnicity (Office of Management and Budget, 1997). To maintain continuity of the estimates across the time series, bridged race estimates were used for 2000 to 2013.[3]

Because the Census Bureau's estimates do not distribute the population on the basis of nativity, proportions of native and foreign-born women within age, race, and Hispanic origin groups from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses and the 2001 to 2012 single-year American Community Survey (ACS) files were applied to the estimates for those years. Annual estimates of the resident population by nativity were not available for the period from 1991 to 1999. A linear interpolation of the proportion of native women between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses was used to create proportions of native women in the years for

[3] Bridged race estimates are those where multiple-race responses are converted back to the single-race categories consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards for data on race and ethnicity (Office of Management and Budget 1977).

which no comparable data were available. Computed proportions were then applied to the population estimates in these years to create a time series of women aged 14 to 54 by race, Hispanic origin, and nativity.

Estimating and Projecting Fertility Rates by Nativity

Fertility rates were projected by mother's age (14-54), race, Hispanic origin, and nativity. Groups displaying similar fertility rates and trends throughout the time series were aggregated. For the purposes of these projections, rates were produced for three foreign-born groups: (1) Hispanic, (2) non-Hispanic API, and (3) non-Hispanic other races; and two native groups: (1) API, and (2) all others.

Total fertility rates were projected to 2060 by assuming linear convergence in the year 2100 of the total fertility rates of all five nativity, race, and Hispanic origin groups to the average total fertility rates of the native population for the years 1990 to 2013 (a value of 1.86). The average proportional age distributions of the rates (Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)/Total Fertility Rate (TFR)) for the native population in 1990 to 2013 were set as a second convergence point for all of the groups in 2100. Projected proportions by age were applied to the projected TFRs to create age-specific fertility rates.

Table 1 presents the total fertility rates for 2014 and 2060 for the five nativity, race, and Hispanic origin groups used in our 2014 National Projections. Foreign-born Hispanics are projected to have the highest fertility levels in all years. The TFR for this group in 2014 is projected to be 3.11, and is expected to decline to 2.45 by 2060. Of the five groups for which fertility rates were projected, only two, the foreign-born Hispanics and foreign-born non-Hispanic others are projected to have fertility levels that exceed replacement at any point throughout the time series.[4] Rates for all other groups were below replacement in 2014 and rates for these groups are projected to remain below replacement through 2060.

[4] Replacement fertility is considered to be about 2.1 births per woman.

Projected rates in 2014 are lowest for the native API group, 1.18. Consistent with the convergence approach used in our projections, rates for the native API population are projected to increase to 1.54 in 2060 as they move closer to the average native rate. This is still well below replacement and is lower than the projected rates for any of the other groups. Rates for the native other group and the foreign-born API group are projected to increase slightly, from 1.75 in 2014 to 1.81 in 2060 for native others and from 1.82 in 2014 to 1.84 in 2060 for foreign-born non-Hispanic API.

Fertility Projections for the 1.5 Generation

Studies of immigrant generations have shown that the experience and behaviors of immigrants who arrive as children tend to diverge from those of immigrants who arrive as adults. The birth data we use to estimate fertility do not include information about age at arrival for foreign-born women therefore, we cannot calculate fertility rates specifically for the 1.5 generation. However, we can devise alternative assumptions about the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation predicated on the assumption that their rates would be more like the rates of native women than foreign-born women who arrived in the United States as adults. To that end, we test two alternative assumptions about the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation:

1. The fertility rates of the 1.5 generation are the same as the fertility rates of the native born.
2. The fertility rates of the 1.5 generation are between the fertility rates of the foreign born arriving as adults and the native born.

The first assumption is tested by applying the projected fertility rates for the native groups to foreign-born women who were 15 years or younger when they arrived in the United

States.[5] We refer to this series as "Simulation 1." The second assumption is tested by generating a third set of fertility rates for the 1.5 generation as the average of the native and foreign-born rates. We refer to this series as "Simulation 2."

Table 2 compares the fertility rates applied to the 1.5 generation in the 2014 National Projections and in the two alternative series described above. The foreign-born fertility rates are higher than the corresponding native rate in the 2014 series therefore, projected rates in Simulations 1 and 2 are lower than the rates used in the 2014 series. Furthermore, since the rates in Simulation 1 are set to equal the native rates, these are the lowest of the three series. The projected rates for all groups in Simulation 2 represent the average of the rates used in the 2014 series and Simulation 1, thus the rates in Simulation 2 fall between the values used in the first two series.

Results

The results for the alternative series are evaluated through comparisons of the projected births and population across all three series – the 2014 National Projections and the two alternative series – to illustrate the magnitude of the difference that results from these different assumptions. The only difference across series is the assumption regarding fertility rates for the 1.5 generation. All other assumptions regarding mortality and net international migration are the same as those used in the 2014 National Projections (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

[5] The base population for our population projections is grouped by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, nativity, and, for the foreign born, year of arrival in the United States. Age at arrival for the foreign born will be calculated by first subtracting year of arrival from the current year to estimate length of U.S. residence (e.g., if year of arrival was 2010 and the current year is 2014, then length of U.S. residence would be 4 years). Length of U.S. residence is then subtracted from the immigrant's age in the current year to determine their age at arrival (e.g., if the immigrant's current age is 20 and they arrived 4 years ago, their age at arrival was 16). The information used to calculate age at arrival is retained throughout processing to identify the 1.5 generation in all projected years.

Births

The alternative assumptions for the fertility of immigrants arriving at age 15 or under result in a lower number of projected births, as compared to the results from the 2014 National Projections (see Table 3). In the 2014 National Projections, a total of 200.5 million births were projected to occur from 2014 to 2060. When assuming that immigrants who arrive in the United States as children will experience the same fertility rates projected for the native population (Simulation 1), we find that there are 5.7 million fewer projected births over this period. In the approach that assumes the rates are an average of the rates for native and foreign-born women (Simulation 2), we find that there would be 2.8 million fewer births. These differences reflect a percent decrease of 2.8 for Simulation 1 and 1.4 for Simulation 2.

Since these simulations most directly impact the number of births to foreign-born women, we also present a comparison of the total number of projected births to foreign-born women in Table 4. Between 2014 and 2060, the 2014 series projected 40.7 million births to foreign-born women. When we assume that the immigrants that arrive in the United States as children will experience the same fertility rates projected for native women (Simulation 1), the total number of births to foreign-born women decreases by almost 10 percent to 36.7 million. When we assume the rates will be an average of those projected for native and foreign-born women (Simulation 2), the projected decrease in the cumulative number of births during this period is not as large. In Simulation 2, 38.7 million births are projected to occur between 2014 and 2060 – a 4.9 percent decrease in the cumulative number of births when compared to the 2014 series.

Table 5 summarizes the projected number of births by race and Hispanic origin in 2014 and 2060. The overall trends remain similar across all three series. The number of White alone births is projected to decline in all three series. The number of Two or More

Races births is projected to more than double between 2014 and 2060 in all 3 series, with increases ranging from 130 percent in both the 2014 National Projections and Simulation 2 to 132 percent in Simulation 1. The number of Asian births is projected to nearly double in each series, with increases ranging from 84 percent in the 2014 National Projections to 90 percent and 87 percent in Simulations 1 and 2, respectively. The number of Black, AIAN, and NHPI births is also projected to increase, but at much more moderate levels. The number of Hispanic births are projected to increase in all three series, with increases ranging from 59 percent in the 2014 series to 61 percent in Simulation 2 to 64 percent in Simulation 1.

To focus on the magnitude of the differences across series, Table 6 presents the cumulative number of projected births by race and Hispanic origin for the period from 2014 to 2060. Because the simulations assume lower rates of fertility for the 1.5 generation, the total number of projected births as well as the number within each racial and ethnic group is lower in both simulations when compared to the 2014 series. The number of births was lowest for all groups when we assume the 1.5 generation will experience the fertility rates projected for natives (Simulation 1). In this simulation, the largest percent differences were in the number of Hispanic and Asian births. There were 6.2 percent fewer Hispanic births and 5.0 percent fewer Asian births in the simulation compared to the 2014 series. A decrease of 4.4 percent was calculated for NHPI births and the AIAN births fell by 3.5 percent. The higher percent differences observed for these groups are an artifact of small numeric differences to groups with very few births, rather than an indication that the assumptions about foreign-born birth rates would be expected to impact the fertility of the AIAN and NHPI populations.[6] The number of White births decreased by almost 3 percent, though the decline in the number of non-Hispanic White births was less than 1 percent, indicating the difference for the total number of White births is primarily due to the

[6] Between 2014 and 2060, the projected births were just over 500,000 for the NHPI group and less than 3 million for the AIAN group.

declines in Hispanic births in this simulation. The number of Two or More Races and Black births dropped by around 2 percent for each group.

When comparing the results from Simulation 2, we see the percent differences are about half the size of those calculated for Simulation 1 (see Table 6). Differences in the number of Hispanic births are still the largest, with 3.1 percent fewer births in Simulation 2 compared to the 2014 series. The number of Asian births decreased by 2.5 percent in Simulation 2. Projected declines in the number of AIAN and NHPI births were at 1.7 and 2.1 percent, respectively. The number of White births decreased by 1.5 percent, though there was little change in the number of non-Hispanic White births, which decreased by 0.4 percent. The number of Two or More Races and Black births dropped by about 1 percent for each group.

Population

The impacts are slightly less pronounced when comparing projections of the total population across series (see Table 7). Both of the simulations result in a smaller total population in the projected years when compared to the 2014 series. As was the case with births, assuming the immigrants who arrive in the United States as children will experience the same fertility rates as projected for the native population (Simulation 1) results in the largest differences. Over the course of the projections the total population in Simulation 1 is projected to increase from 319 million in 2014 to just over 411 million in 2060. This is in comparison to an increase to 417 million in 2060 in the 2014 National Projections. The second simulation, which assumes that the foreign born who arrive in the United States as children will have rates that are somewhere between those projected for the native and foreign born are also lower than the 2014 series, but higher than the first simulation with a projected total population of 414 million in 2060.

While both simulations tempered the overall growth of the total population, there are also noteworthy differences in the projected growth of the population in the younger age groups (see Table 8). In the 2014 National Projections, the population under 18 was projected to increase by almost 12 percent between 2014 and 2060. In contrast, when the 1.5 generation is assumed to experience the fertility rates projected for natives (Simulation 1), growth of the child population falls to just 8.5 percent for this period. Growth also fell when the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation were set to the average of the rates projected for the native and foreign-born, with an increase of just over 10 percent between 2014 and 2060 projected for the population under 18. Differences were also observed for the population 18 to 44. This group was projected to increase by 18 percent in the 2014 National Projections, but grew by just 16 percent in Simulation 1 and 17 percent in Simulation 2. As the simulation only impacts the number of births and, therefore, the population in the younger ages, we observed little change in the projected increases in the size of the population 45 to 64, with increases of around 20 percent projected in all three series. There was also little change projected for the growth of the older population (65 and over), which is projected to more than double in all three series.

To provide a direct comparison of the size of the population in each age group across the three projection series, Table 9 compares the size of each age group in 2060. By looking at the last year of the projection period, where the magnitude of the difference in the projected population in each age group is the greatest, we see once again that the most pronounced differences are projected for the youngest segments of the population. The total population differed by just 1.3 and 0.7 percent in Simulation 1 and Simulation 2, respectively, when compared to the results from the 2014 National Projections. However, there was a decrease of just over 3 percent in the size of the child population (under 18) in Simulation 1 and a decrease of 1.6 percent in the number of children in Simulation 2. The

population 18 to 44 decreased by 2 percent in Simulation 1 and 1 percent in Simulation 2. There was very little difference in the size of the population 45 to 64 in both simulations. The older population (65 and over) increased by 3,000 in both simulations, which corresponds to no percent change in population size at the older ages.[7]

Trends in the projected changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the U.S. population remained similar across series (see Table 10). The Two or More Races, Hispanic, and Asian populations are consistently the fastest growing groups in all three series. The Two or More Races population is projected to be the fastest growing, with their population projected to triple in all three series, with increases of 226 percent in the 2014 series, 221 percent in Simulation 1, and 223 percent in Simulation 2. The Asian population was the second fastest growing, with projected increases between 124 and 128 percent. The Hispanic population is projected to be the third fastest growing, with increases of just over 100 percent in all three series.

In terms of the percent distribution of the population, also shown in Table 10, we find that the share of the population that is White, particularly non-Hispanic White alone, is projected to decrease between 2014 and 2060. In contrast, the Asian, Two or More Races, and Hispanic populations, which are projected to be the fastest growing, are projected to see their share of the total population increase. The share of the population in the Black, AIAN, and NHPI groups is projected to remain stable, with little change projected for the percent that these groups will represent in the total U.S. population.

Table 11 provides a side-by-side comparison of the projected population by race and Hispanic origin in each of the three series in 2060. The largest percentage difference, in

[7] In the original 2014 series, length of residence in the United States was capped at 10+ years. In these simulations, in order to know the age at arrival for all women in the childbearing years (14 to 54), length of residence was extended to 54+ years. Because of the additional characteristic detail, there are slight differences due to rounding. We have re-run the 2014 series using the extended information on length of residence and determined there are no differences in the size of the population 65 and over when the same level of detail is used to reproduce the 2014 series. Differences of the magnitude observed in Table 9 remain even when the 2014 series is reproduced using the extended information on length of residence.

both simulations, is observed for the Hispanic population. There are 3.1 percent fewer Hispanics when we assumed the 1.5 generation would experience the fertility rates projected for natives (Simulation 1) and 1.6 percent fewer Hispanics when we assumed the 1.5 generation would experience fertility rates that are the average of the rates projected for the native and foreign born (Simulation 2). The differences for the other groups were much smaller, with decreases of less than 2 percent for all other groups in Simulation 1 and decreases of less than 1 percent for all other groups in Simulation 2.

Discussion

In this paper, we have summarized results from two simulations intended to illustrate the sensitivity of the U.S. Census Bureau's population projections to different assumptions regarding the fertility of the 1.5 generation. Past research suggests that the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation may very well be more like their native counter parts than their foreign-born parents. We generated two new series of population projections to evaluate the effects of two alternative assumptions: (1) the fertility rates of the 1.5 generation would either be the same as the native born (Simulation 1) and (2) somewhere in between the rates projected for the native and foreign born (Simulation 2). While there were some notable differences in the number of births and the racial and ethnic distribution of births, there were few differences observed in the trends projected for changes in the overall size of the U.S. population as well as the composition of the population.

These simulations resulted in a 5 to 10 percent reduction in the number of births to foreign-born women, however the impact on the total number of births was less notable. To understand why the magnitude of the effect of these assumptions is relatively small, it is important to consider the relative size of the foreign-born population. The fertility rates of foreign-born women may be higher, but they represent a small percentage of the total

female population. Foreign-born women are projected to represent 17 percent of all women in the 15 to 49 age group in 2014 (see Table 12). Their share of this group is projected to increase to almost 19 percent by 2060. Foreign-born women between the ages of 15 and 49 who were 15 or younger when they arrived in the United States represent an even smaller subset of the population, ranging from 4.7 to 5.2 percent of the total female population aged 15 to 49. Because the 1.5 generation is such a small subset of the total female population in the child bearing years, the relatively large impact of these alternative assumptions on projected births for just foreign-born women are not as evident when we include the number of births projected to occur to native women.

The development of alternative projections in research, such as the work presented in this paper, provides an opportunity to illustrate the sensitivity of our population projections to changes in the assumptions upon which the projections are based. The 2014 National Projections included an important shift in our assumptions about future fertility rates, accounting for the long-standing differences in the fertility of native and foreign-born women. Incorporating separate assumptions about the fertility of native and foreign-born women has a notable effect of lowering the overall number of births and tempering the pace of population growth, particularly for Hispanics, when compared to projections where fertility assumptions were based solely on race and Hispanic origin (Colby and Ortman, 2014).

This paper explored the potential impact of possible differences between the fertility of immigrant women who arrived in the United States as children and those arriving as adults on the number and demographic characteristics of the projected births and population. While there is little data to indicate that the fertility rates of immigrants differ by age at arrival in the United States, this research is able to illustrate that efforts to incorporate alternative assumptions for the fertility of the 1.5 generation have little overall

impact on the population projections. Therefore, if the 1.5 generation does exhibit different rates of fertility when compared to their first generation counterparts, we would conclude that those differences would ultimately have very little effect on long-term population projections at the national level.

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Table 1. Total Fertility Rates by Nativity, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2014 and 2060			
Nativity, Hispanic origin, and race	2014	2060	Difference (2060 - 2014)
Foreign born			
Hispanic	3.11	2.45	-0.67
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.82	1.84	0.02
Non-Hispanic other	2.49	2.15	-0.33
Native born			
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.18	1.54	0.36
Other	1.75	1.81	0.06
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Projections.			

Table 2. Total Fertility Rates for Immigrants Whose Age at Arrival was 15 or Under, by Hispanic Origin and Race: 2014 and 2060			
Series, Hispanic origin, and race	2014	2060	Difference (2060 - 2014)
2014 National Projections			
Hispanic	3.11	2.45	-0.67
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.82	1.84	0.02
Non-Hispanic other	2.49	2.15	-0.33
Simulation 1			
Hispanic	1.75	1.81	0.06
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.18	1.54	0.36
Non-Hispanic other	1.75	1.81	0.06
Simulation 2			
Hispanic	2.43	2.13	-0.30
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	1.50	1.69	0.19
Non-Hispanic other	2.12	1.98	-0.14
Note: In the 2014 National Projections, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate of the corresponding foreign-born group. In Simulation 1, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate for the corresponding native-born group. In Simulation 2, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the average of the corresponding native and foreign-born groups.			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.			

Table 3. Births by Projection Series: 2014 to 2060

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Births			Numeric Difference (Simulation - 2014 Series)		Percent Difference (Numeric Difference / 2014 Series) * 100	
	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
2014	3,970	3,843	3,906	-127	-64	-3.2	-1.6
2015	3,999	3,873	3,936	-125	-63	-3.1	-1.6
2016	4,027	3,903	3,965	-124	-62	-3.1	-1.5
2017	4,055	3,933	3,994	-121	-61	-3.0	-1.5
2018	4,080	3,961	4,021	-119	-59	-2.9	-1.5
2019	4,104	3,988	4,046	-116	-58	-2.8	-1.4
2020	4,125	4,012	4,069	-113	-57	-2.7	-1.4
2021	4,142	4,032	4,087	-111	-55	-2.7	-1.3
2022	4,155	4,047	4,101	-108	-54	-2.6	-1.3
2023	4,165	4,061	4,113	-104	-52	-2.5	-1.3
2024	4,174	4,072	4,123	-101	-51	-2.4	-1.2
2025	4,181	4,083	4,132	-98	-49	-2.4	-1.2
2026	4,187	4,092	4,140	-95	-48	-2.3	-1.1
2027	4,191	4,099	4,145	-93	-46	-2.2	-1.1
2028	4,194	4,104	4,149	-90	-45	-2.2	-1.1
2029	4,196	4,108	4,152	-89	-44	-2.1	-1.1
2030	4,198	4,111	4,154	-87	-44	-2.1	-1.0
2031	4,200	4,113	4,157	-87	-43	-2.1	-1.0
2032	4,203	4,115	4,159	-88	-44	-2.1	-1.0
2033	4,207	4,117	4,162	-90	-45	-2.1	-1.1
2034	4,212	4,119	4,166	-93	-46	-2.2	-1.1
2035	4,219	4,122	4,170	-97	-48	-2.3	-1.1
2036	4,227	4,126	4,177	-101	-50	-2.4	-1.2
2037	4,235	4,131	4,183	-104	-52	-2.5	-1.2
2038	4,245	4,137	4,191	-108	-54	-2.5	-1.3
2039	4,255	4,143	4,199	-112	-56	-2.6	-1.3
2040	4,266	4,149	4,208	-117	-58	-2.7	-1.4
2041	4,278	4,157	4,217	-121	-60	-2.8	-1.4
2042	4,290	4,165	4,228	-126	-63	-2.9	-1.5
2043	4,303	4,173	4,239	-130	-65	-3.0	-1.5
2044	4,317	4,183	4,250	-134	-67	-3.1	-1.6
2045	4,332	4,193	4,263	-138	-69	-3.2	-1.6
2046	4,347	4,205	4,276	-142	-71	-3.3	-1.6
2047	4,362	4,217	4,290	-144	-72	-3.3	-1.6
2048	4,377	4,230	4,304	-147	-73	-3.4	-1.7
2049	4,391	4,243	4,318	-148	-74	-3.4	-1.7
2050	4,406	4,257	4,332	-149	-74	-3.4	-1.7
2051	4,420	4,270	4,346	-149	-74	-3.4	-1.7
2052	4,433	4,284	4,359	-149	-74	-3.4	-1.7
2053	4,446	4,297	4,372	-149	-74	-3.3	-1.7
2054	4,458	4,310	4,384	-148	-74	-3.3	-1.7
2055	4,470	4,322	4,396	-147	-73	-3.3	-1.6
2056	4,480	4,334	4,408	-146	-73	-3.3	-1.6
2057	4,491	4,345	4,418	-145	-72	-3.2	-1.6
2058	4,500	4,356	4,428	-145	-72	-3.2	-1.6
2059	4,510	4,366	4,438	-144	-72	-3.2	-1.6
2060	4,519	4,375	4,447	-144	-72	-3.2	-1.6
Total (2014 to 2060)	***200,541***	***194,875***	***197,717***	***-5,666***	***-2,824***	***-2.8***	***-1.4***

Notes:

In the 2014 National Projections, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate of the corresponding foreign-born group. In Simulation 1, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate for the corresponding native-born group. In Simulation 2, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the average of the corresponding native and foreign-born groups.

Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation.

Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 4. Births to Foreign-Born Women by Projection Series: 2014 to 2060

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Births			Numeric Difference (Simulation - 2014 Series)		Percent Difference (Numeric Difference / 2014 Series) * 100	
	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
2014	860	733	796	-127	-64	-14.8	-7.4
2015	857	732	795	-125	-63	-14.6	-7.3
2016	855	732	794	-124	-62	-14.4	-7.2
2017	854	733	793	-121	-61	-14.2	-7.1
2018	853	734	793	-119	-59	-14.0	-7.0
2019	851	735	793	-116	-58	-13.7	-6.8
2020	850	737	793	-113	-57	-13.3	-6.7
2021	849	738	793	-111	-55	-13.0	-6.5
2022	847	739	793	-108	-54	-12.7	-6.3
2023	846	741	793	-104	-52	-12.4	-6.2
2024	844	743	794	-101	-51	-12.0	-6.0
2025	843	745	794	-98	-49	-11.7	-5.8
2026	843	747	795	-95	-48	-11.3	-5.7
2027	843	750	796	-93	-46	-11.0	-5.5
2028	843	753	798	-90	-45	-10.7	-5.3
2029	844	756	800	-88	-44	-10.5	-5.2
2030	845	759	802	-86	-43	-10.2	-5.1
2031	846	762	804	-85	-42	-10.0	-5.0
2032	848	765	807	-83	-42	-9.8	-4.9
2033	850	768	809	-82	-41	-9.7	-4.8
2034	852	771	811	-81	-40	-9.5	-4.7
2035	854	774	814	-80	-40	-9.4	-4.7
2036	856	777	817	-79	-40	-9.3	-4.6
2037	858	780	819	-79	-39	-9.1	-4.6
2038	861	783	822	-78	-39	-9.0	-4.5
2039	863	786	825	-77	-38	-8.9	-4.4
2040	865	789	828	-76	-38	-8.8	-4.4
2041	868	793	831	-75	-37	-8.7	-4.3
2042	871	796	834	-75	-37	-8.6	-4.3
2043	873	799	836	-74	-37	-8.4	-4.2
2044	876	803	839	-73	-36	-8.3	-4.1
2045	878	806	842	-72	-36	-8.2	-4.1
2046	880	809	845	-72	-36	-8.1	-4.0
2047	882	812	847	-71	-35	-8.0	-4.0
2048	884	814	850	-70	-35	-7.9	-3.9
2049	886	817	852	-69	-34	-7.8	-3.9
2050	887	819	854	-68	-34	-7.7	-3.8
2051	889	821	855	-68	-33	-7.6	-3.8
2052	890	823	857	-67	-33	-7.5	-3.7
2053	891	825	858	-66	-33	-7.4	-3.7
2054	891	826	859	-65	-32	-7.3	-3.6
2055	891	828	860	-64	-32	-7.1	-3.5
2056	892	829	861	-63	-31	-7.0	-3.5
2057	892	830	861	-61	-30	-6.9	-3.4
2058	891	831	862	-60	-30	-6.8	-3.4
2059	891	832	862	-59	-29	-6.6	-3.3
2060	890	832	862	-58	-29	-6.5	-3.2
Total (2014 to 2060)	***40,674***	***36,704***	***38,697***	***-3,970***	***-1,977***	***-9.8***	***-4.9***

Notes:
In the 2014 National Projections, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate of the corresponding foreign-born group. In Simulation 1, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate for the corresponding native-born group. In Simulation 2, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the average of the corresponding native and foreign-born groups.
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation.
Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 5. Births by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2014 and 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Projection series, race, and Hispanic origin	Number		Percent		Change, 2014 to 2060	
	2014	2060	2014	2060	Numeric	Percent
2014 National Projections						
Total	3,970	4,519	100.0	100.0	549	13.8
One race	3,712	3,926	93.5	86.9	214	5.8
White	2,856	2,803	71.9	62.0	-53	-1.9
Non-Hispanic White	2,016	1,510	50.8	33.4	-507	-25.1
Black	589	684	14.8	15.1	95	16.2
AIAN	59	62	1.5	1.4	3	5.4
Asian	199	365	5.0	8.1	166	83.5
NHPI	10	12	0.3	0.3	2	24.2
Two or More Races	258	593	6.5	13.1	335	130.1
Non-Hispanic	2,988	2,956	75.3	65.4	-32	-1.1
Hispanic	982	1,563	24.7	34.6	581	59.2
Simulation 1						
Total	3,843	4,375	100.0	100.0	532	13.8
One race	3,593	3,795	93.5	86.7	202	5.6
White	2,766	2,705	72.0	61.8	-61	-2.2
Non-Hispanic White	2,002	1,496	52.1	34.2	-506	-25.3
Black	578	670	15.0	15.3	91	15.8
AIAN	56	60	1.5	1.4	3	6.1
Asian	183	349	4.8	8.0	165	90.4
NHPI	9	12	0.2	0.3	2	25.8
Two or More Races	250	580	6.5	13.3	330	132.1
Non-Hispanic	2,948	2,909	76.7	66.5	-39	-1.3
Hispanic	895	1,466	23.3	33.5	571	63.8
Simulation 2						
Total	3,906	4,447	100.0	100.0	541	13.9
One race	3,653	3,861	93.5	86.8	208	5.7
White	2,811	2,754	72.0	61.9	-57	-2.0
Non-Hispanic White	2,009	1,503	51.4	33.8	-506	-25.2
Black	584	677	14.9	15.2	93	16.0
AIAN	57	61	1.5	1.4	3	5.8
Asian	191	357	4.9	8.0	166	86.8
NHPI	10	12	0.2	0.3	2	25.1
Two or More Races	254	586	6.5	13.2	333	131.1
Non-Hispanic	2,968	2,933	76.0	65.9	-35	-1.2
Hispanic	938	1,515	24.0	34.1	576	61.4

Notes:
Numeric change is calculated by subtracting the 2014 value from the 2060 value. Percent change is calculated by dividing the numeric change by the 2014 value, then multiplying by 100.
AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 6. Numeric and Percent Differences in the Cumulative Number of Births across Series by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2014 to 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Race and Hispanic origin	Births			Numeric Differences		Percent Differences	
	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
Total	200,541	194,875	197,717	-5,666	-2,824	-2.8	-1.4
One race	181,050	175,794	178,430	-5,256	-2,621	-2.9	-1.4
White	134,153	130,247	132,204	-3,906	-1,949	-2.9	-1.5
Non-Hispanic White	83,269	82,618	82,947	-651	-323	-0.8	-0.4
Black	30,038	29,488	29,766	-550	-273	-1.8	-0.9
AIAN	2,920	2,819	2,870	-101	-50	-3.5	-1.7
Asian	13,398	12,723	13,061	-676	-337	-5.0	-2.5
NHPI	541	517	529	-24	-11	-4.4	-2.1
Two or More Races	19,491	19,081	19,288	-410	-204	-2.1	-1.0
Non-Hispanic	140,118	138,211	139,171	-1,907	-948	-1.4	-0.7
Hispanic	60,423	56,664	58,547	-3,759	-1,877	-6.2	-3.1

Notes:
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation.
Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.
AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 7. Population by Projection Series: 2014 to 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Population			Numeric Difference (Simulation - 2014 Series)		Percent Difference (Numeric Difference / 2014 Series) * 100	
	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
2014	318,748	318,622	318,685	-126	-63	0.0	0.0
2015	321,369	321,119	321,244	-250	-125	-0.1	0.0
2016	323,996	323,623	323,810	-373	-186	-0.1	-0.1
2017	326,626	326,133	326,380	-493	-246	-0.2	-0.1
2018	329,256	328,645	328,952	-611	-305	-0.2	-0.1
2019	331,884	331,158	331,522	-726	-362	-0.2	-0.1
2020	334,503	333,665	334,085	-839	-418	-0.3	-0.1
2021	337,109	336,160	336,636	-949	-473	-0.3	-0.1
2022	339,698	338,643	339,172	-1,055	-526	-0.3	-0.2
2023	342,267	341,108	341,689	-1,159	-578	-0.3	-0.2
2024	344,814	343,554	344,186	-1,260	-629	-0.4	-0.2
2025	347,335	345,977	346,658	-1,358	-677	-0.4	-0.2
2026	349,826	348,373	349,101	-1,453	-725	-0.4	-0.2
2027	352,281	350,737	351,511	-1,545	-771	-0.4	-0.2
2028	354,698	353,064	353,883	-1,634	-816	-0.5	-0.2
2029	357,073	355,350	356,213	-1,722	-859	-0.5	-0.2
2030	359,402	357,593	358,500	-1,809	-903	-0.5	-0.3
2031	361,685	359,789	360,739	-1,895	-946	-0.5	-0.3
2032	363,920	361,937	362,931	-1,982	-989	-0.5	-0.3
2033	366,106	364,035	365,073	-2,071	-1,033	-0.6	-0.3
2034	368,246	366,082	367,166	-2,164	-1,079	-0.6	-0.3
2035	370,338	368,079	369,211	-2,260	-1,127	-0.6	-0.3
2036	372,390	370,031	371,213	-2,359	-1,177	-0.6	-0.3
2037	374,401	371,939	373,173	-2,463	-1,228	-0.7	-0.3
2038	376,375	373,805	375,093	-2,570	-1,282	-0.7	-0.3
2039	378,313	375,633	376,976	-2,681	-1,337	-0.7	-0.4
2040	380,219	377,423	378,825	-2,796	-1,395	-0.7	-0.4
2041	382,096	379,180	380,642	-2,916	-1,454	-0.8	-0.4
2042	383,949	380,908	382,432	-3,041	-1,516	-0.8	-0.4
2043	385,779	382,610	384,199	-3,170	-1,580	-0.8	-0.4
2044	387,593	384,291	385,947	-3,303	-1,647	-0.9	-0.4
2045	389,394	385,955	387,679	-3,440	-1,715	-0.9	-0.4
2046	391,187	387,607	389,402	-3,580	-1,785	-0.9	-0.5
2047	392,973	389,250	391,117	-3,723	-1,856	-0.9	-0.5
2048	394,756	390,888	392,828	-3,868	-1,928	-1.0	-0.5
2049	396,540	392,525	394,539	-4,015	-2,001	-1.0	-0.5
2050	398,328	394,166	396,254	-4,162	-2,074	-1.0	-0.5
2051	400,124	395,814	397,976	-4,310	-2,148	-1.1	-0.5
2052	401,929	397,471	399,707	-4,458	-2,221	-1.1	-0.6
2053	403,744	399,140	401,450	-4,605	-2,295	-1.1	-0.6
2054	405,572	400,821	403,205	-4,751	-2,367	-1.2	-0.6
2055	407,412	402,515	404,972	-4,897	-2,440	-1.2	-0.6
2056	409,265	404,224	406,754	-5,041	-2,511	-1.2	-0.6
2057	411,130	405,945	408,547	-5,185	-2,583	-1.3	-0.6
2058	413,008	407,680	410,354	-5,328	-2,654	-1.3	-0.6
2059	414,896	409,426	412,172	-5,470	-2,724	-1.3	-0.7
2060	416,795	411,183	414,000	-5,612	-2,795	-1.3	-0.7

Notes:
In the 2014 National Projections, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate of the corresponding foreign-born group. In Simulation 1, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate for the corresponding native-born group. In Simulation 2, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the average of the corresponding native and foreign-born groups. Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation. Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 8. Population by Age Group: 2014 to 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Series and Year	Number				
	Total	Under 18	18 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
2014 National Projections					
2014	318,748	73,591	115,426	83,477	46,255
2020	334,503	74,128	120,073	83,861	56,441
2030	359,402	76,273	126,588	82,434	74,107
2040	380,219	78,185	128,669	91,021	82,344
2050	398,328	79,888	132,371	98,074	87,996
2060	416,795	82,309	136,310	100,013	98,164
Change, 2014 to 2060					
Numeric	98,047	8,718	20,884	16,536	51,909
Percent	30.8	11.8	18.1	19.8	112.2
Simulation 1					
2014	318,622	73,464	115,426	83,477	46,255
2020	333,665	73,287	120,074	83,862	56,442
2030	357,593	74,462	126,589	82,435	74,108
2040	377,423	76,440	127,616	91,022	82,345
2050	394,166	77,698	130,396	98,075	87,997
2060	411,183	79,720	133,530	99,767	98,166
Change, 2014 to 2060					
Numeric	92,561	6,256	18,104	16,290	51,911
Percent	29.1	8.5	15.7	19.5	112.2
Simulation 2					
2014	318,685	73,527	115,426	83,477	46,255
2020	334,085	73,708	120,074	83,862	56,442
2030	358,500	75,368	126,589	82,435	74,108
2040	378,825	77,314	128,143	91,022	82,345
2050	396,254	78,797	131,384	98,075	87,997
2060	414,000	81,021	134,923	99,890	98,166
Change, 2014 to 2060					
Numeric	95,315	7,493	19,497	16,414	51,911
Percent	29.9	10.2	16.9	19.7	112.2

NA = Not applicable

Notes:
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 9. Comparison of Population across Series by Age Group: 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

	Number			Numeric Differences		Percent Differences	
Age group	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
Total	416,795	411,183	414,000	-5,612	-2,795	-1.3	-0.7
Under 18	82,309	79,720	81,021	-2,588	-1,288	-3.1	-1.6
18 to 44	136,310	133,530	134,923	-2,780	-1,387	-2.0	-1.0
45 to 64	100,013	99,767	99,890	-246	-122	-0.2	-0.1
65 and over	98,164	98,166	98,166	3	3	0.0	0.0

Notes:
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation. Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 10. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2014 and 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Projection series, race, and Hispanic origin	Number		Percent		Change, 2014 to 2060	
	2014	2060	2014	2060	Numeric	Percent
2014 National Projections						
Total	318,748	416,795	100.0	100.0	98,047	30.8
One race	310,753	390,772	97.5	93.8	80,020	25.8
White	246,940	285,314	77.5	68.5	38,374	15.5
Non-Hispanic White	198,103	181,930	62.2	43.6	-16,174	-8.2
Black	42,039	59,693	13.2	14.3	17,654	42
AIAN	3,957	5,607	1.2	1.3	1,650	41.7
Asian	17,083	38,965	5.4	9.3	21,882	128.1
NHPI	734	1,194	0.2	0.3	460	62.6
Two or More Races	7,995	26,022	2.5	6.2	18,027	225.5
Non-Hispanic	263,338	297,750	82.6	71.4	34,412	13.1
Hispanic	55,410	119,044	17.4	28.6	63,635	114.8
Simulation 1						
Total	318,622	411,183	100.0	100.0	92,561	29.1
One race	310,634	385,565	97.5	93.8	74,931	24.1
White	246,850	281,441	77.5	68.4	34,591	14
Non-Hispanic White	198,089	181,284	62.2	44.1	-16,805	-8.5
Black	42,028	59,150	13.2	14.4	17,122	40.7
AIAN	3,955	5,508	1.2	1.3	1,553	39.3
Asian	17,068	38,295	5.4	9.3	21,228	124.4
NHPI	733	1,171	0.2	0.3	437	59.6
Two or More Races	7,988	25,618	2.5	6.2	17,630	220.7
Non-Hispanic	263,299	295,863	82.6	72.0	32,564	12.4
Hispanic	55,323	115,320	17.4	28.0	59,997	108.4
Simulation 2						
Total	318,685	414,000	100.0	100.0	95,315	29.9
One race	310,693	388,177	97.5	93.8	77,484	24.9
White	246,895	283,381	77.5	68.4	36,486	14.8
Non-Hispanic White	198,096	181,609	62.2	43.9	-16,487	-8.3
Black	42,033	59,424	13.2	14.4	17,391	41.4
AIAN	3,956	5,558	1.2	1.3	1,602	40.5
Asian	17,075	38,631	5.4	9.3	21,555	126.2
NHPI	734	1,182	0.2	0.3	449	61.2
Two or More Races	7,992	25,823	2.5	6.2	17,831	223.1
Non-Hispanic	263,319	296,813	82.6	71.7	33,494	12.7
Hispanic	55,367	117,187	17.4	28.3	61,821	111.7

Notes:
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation. Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.
AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 11. Numeric and Percent Differences in Population across Series by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Race and Hispanic origin	Population			Numeric Differences		Percent Differences	
	2014 National Projections	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2	Simulation 1	Simulation 2
Total	416,795	411,183	414,000	-5,612	-2,795	-1.3	-0.7
One race	390,772	385,565	388,177	-5,208	-2,596	-1.3	-0.7
White	285,314	281,441	283,381	-3,873	-1,933	-1.4	-0.7
Non-Hispanic White	181,930	181,284	181,609	-646	-320	-0.4	-0.2
Black	59,693	59,150	59,424	-543	-269	-0.9	-0.4
AIAN	5,607	5,508	5,558	-100	-49	-1.8	-0.9
Asian	38,965	38,295	38,631	-670	-334	-1.7	-0.9
NHPI	1,194	1,171	1,182	-23	-11	-1.9	-0.9
Two or More Races	26,022	25,618	25,823	-404	-199	-1.6	-0.8
Non-Hispanic	297,750	295,863	296,813	-1,887	-938	-0.6	-0.3
Hispanic	119,044	115,320	117,187	-3,724	-1,857	-3.1	-1.6

Notes:
Numeric differences are calculated by subtracting the total from the 2014 National Projections from the total in the simulation.
Percent differences are calculated by dividing the numeric differences by the total from the 2014 National Projections, then multiplying by 100.
AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Table 12. Female Population Aged 15 to 49 by Series, Nativity, and Age at Arrival: 2014 to 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Series and year	Number					Percent of total				
			Foreign born					Foreign born		
	Total	Native	Total	Arrival age 15 and under	Arrival age over 15	Total	Native	Total	Arrival age 15 and under	Arrival age over 15
2014 National Projections										
2014	73,750	61,458	12,292	3,742	8,549	100.0	83.3	16.7	5.1	11.6
2020	75,459	62,612	12,847	3,892	8,954	100.0	83.0	17.0	5.2	11.9
2030	79,303	65,877	13,426	3,959	9,466	100.0	83.1	16.9	5.0	11.9
2040	81,856	67,693	14,163	3,901	10,262	100.0	82.7	17.3	4.8	12.5
2050	83,598	68,604	14,994	3,961	11,033	100.0	82.1	17.9	4.7	13.2
2060	85,827	70,023	15,804	4,258	11,546	100.0	81.6	18.4	5.0	13.5
Simulation 1										
2014	73,750	61,458	12,292	3,742	8,549	100.0	83.3	16.7	5.1	11.6
2020	75,459	62,612	12,847	3,892	8,954	100.0	83.0	17.0	5.2	11.9
2030	79,180	65,755	13,426	3,959	9,466	100.0	83.0	17.0	5.0	12.0
2040	81,192	67,029	14,163	3,901	10,262	100.0	82.6	17.4	4.8	12.6
2050	82,494	67,500	14,994	3,961	11,033	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.8	13.4
2060	84,145	68,341	15,804	4,258	11,546	100.0	81.2	18.8	5.1	13.7
Simulation 2										
2014	73,750	61,458	12,292	3,742	8,549	100.0	83.3	16.7	5.1	11.6
2020	75,459	62,612	12,847	3,892	8,954	100.0	83.0	17.0	5.2	11.9
2030	79,242	65,816	13,426	3,959	9,466	100.0	83.1	16.9	5.0	11.9
2040	81,524	67,361	14,163	3,901	10,262	100.0	82.6	17.4	4.8	12.6
2050	83,046	68,052	14,994	3,961	11,033	100.0	81.9	18.1	4.8	13.3
2060	84,986	69,182	15,804	4,258	11,546	100.0	81.4	18.6	5.0	13.6

Note: In Simulation 1, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the rate for the corresponding native-born group. In Simulation 2, fertility rates of immigrants whose age at arrival was 15 or under are assumed to equal the average of the corresponding native and foreign-born groups. The 2014 National Projections were reproduced to generate projections of the foreign-born population by arrival age for this table, therefore the results from the 2014 series presented in this table may not match the official, published projections.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.