

DIVERSITY EXPLOSION



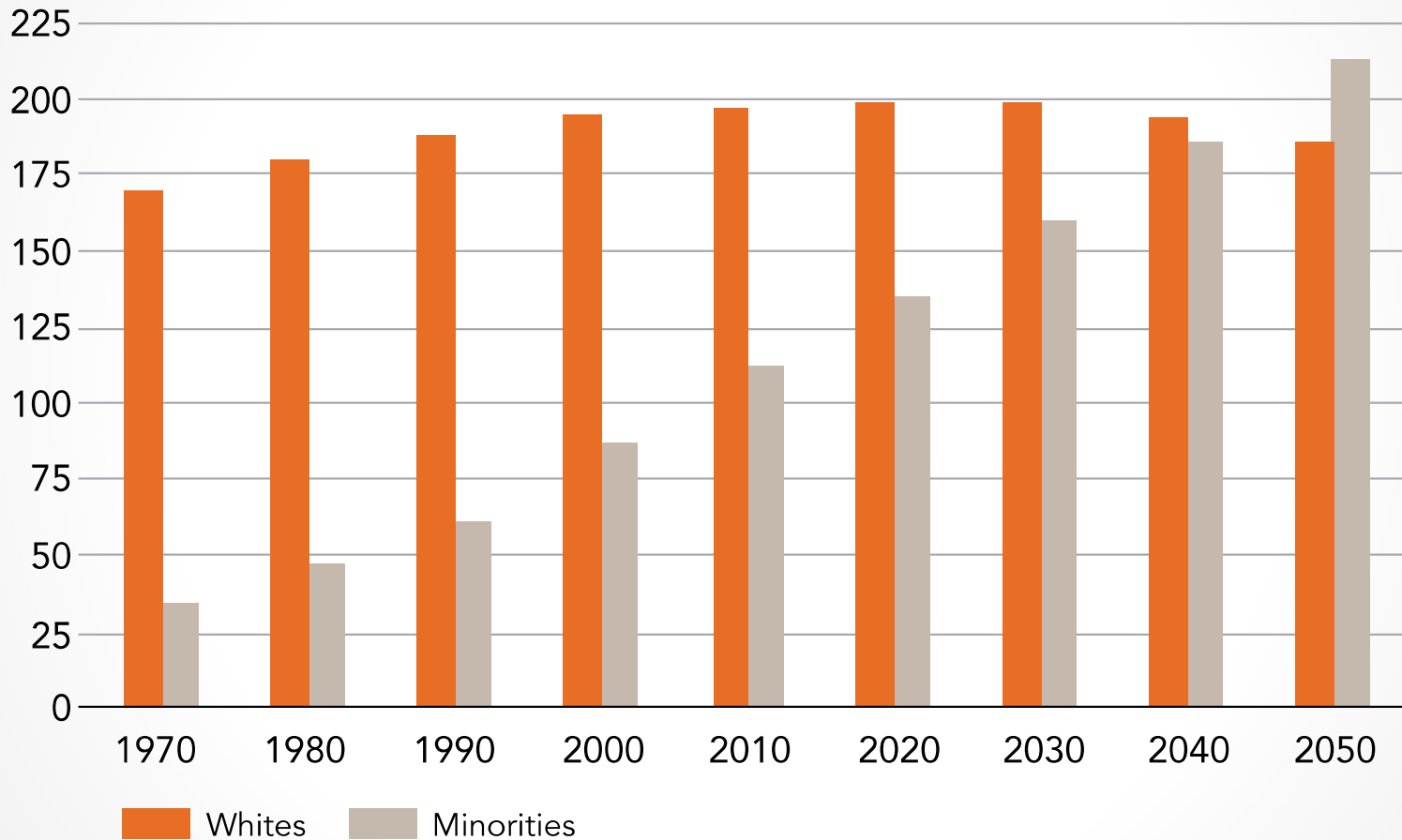
**HOW NEW RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS
ARE REMAKING AMERICA**

WILLIAM FREY

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

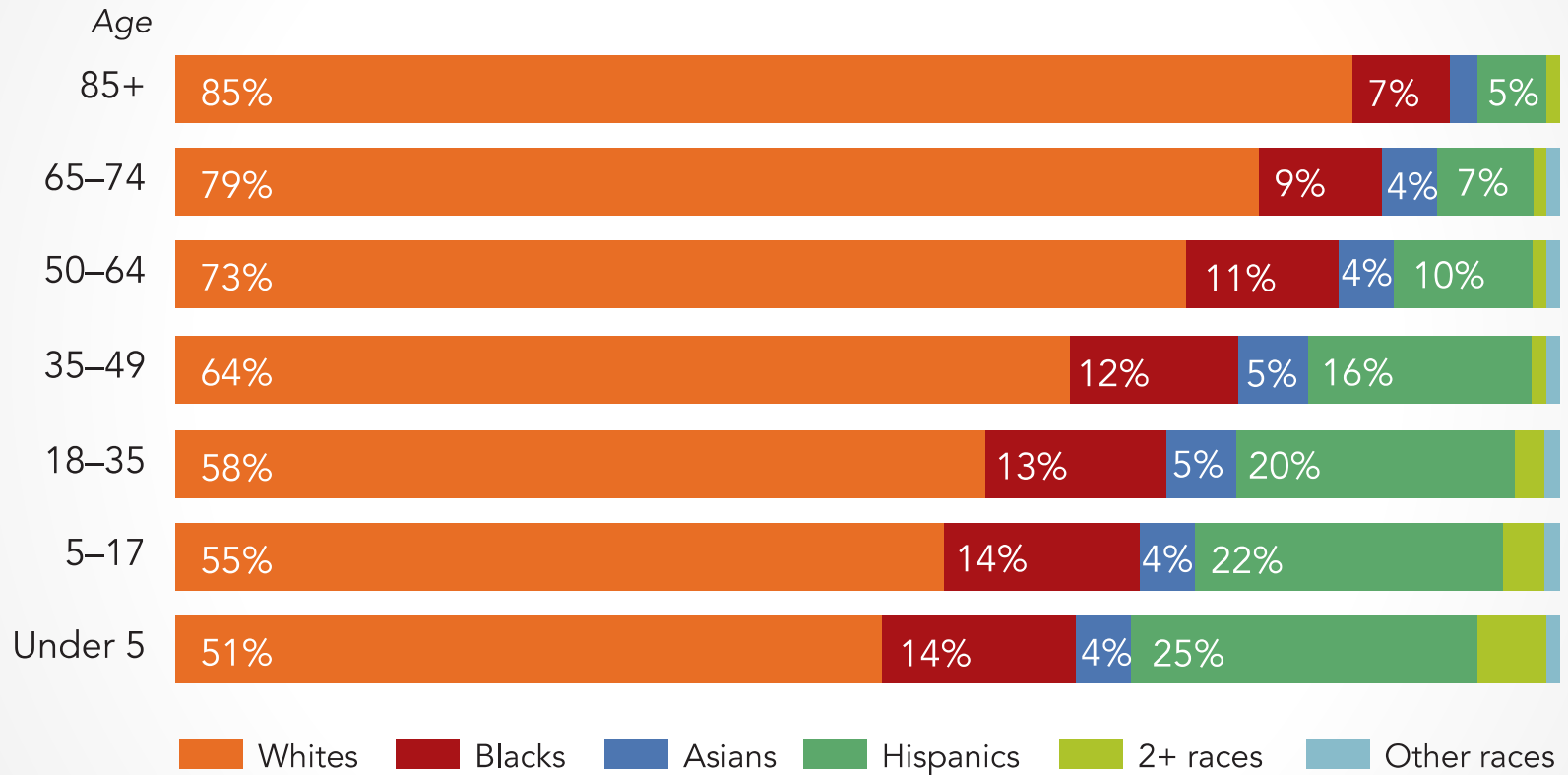
- Rapid Growth of “New Minorities”
- Diminished Growth and Rapid Aging of Whites
- Black advances and Migration Reversals
- Shift to “no racial majority” nation

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



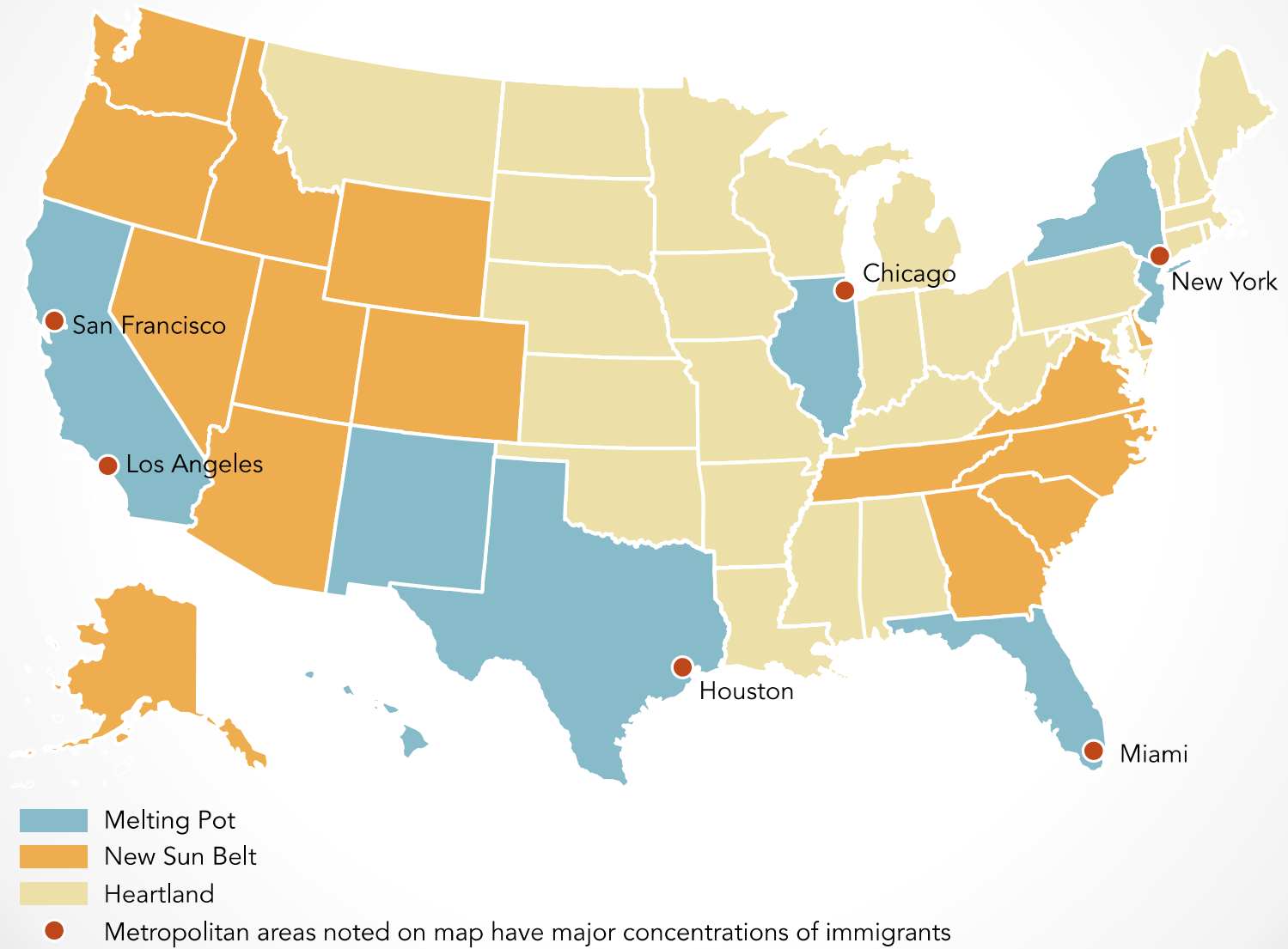
Source: 2010 U.S. census.

Demographic Dynamics

- Diversity by Generation – “From the Bottom Up”
- Diversity Dispersal – “From the Melting Pot Out”

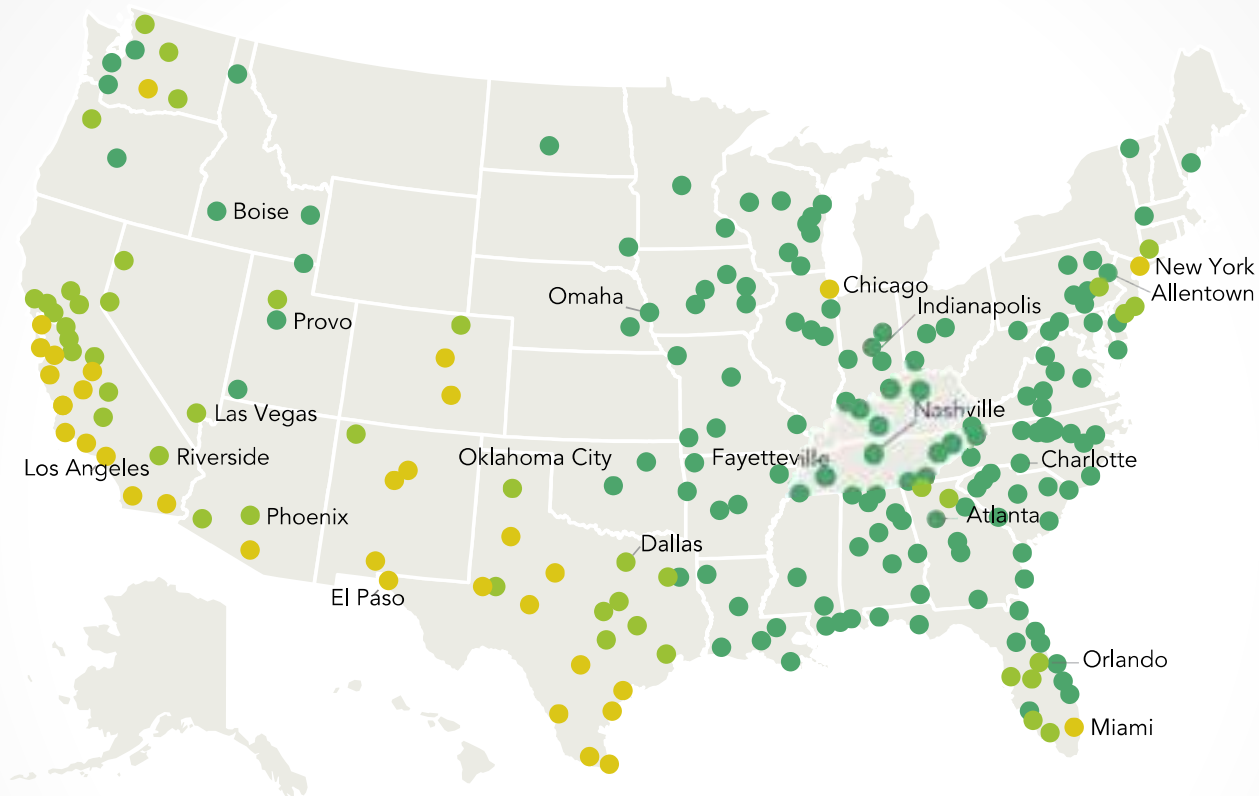
MAP 3-1

Melting Pot, New Sun Belt, and Heartland America



MAP 4-1

Hispanic Concentration Areas and New Hispanic Destinations



This map displays 222 metropolitan areas classed as:

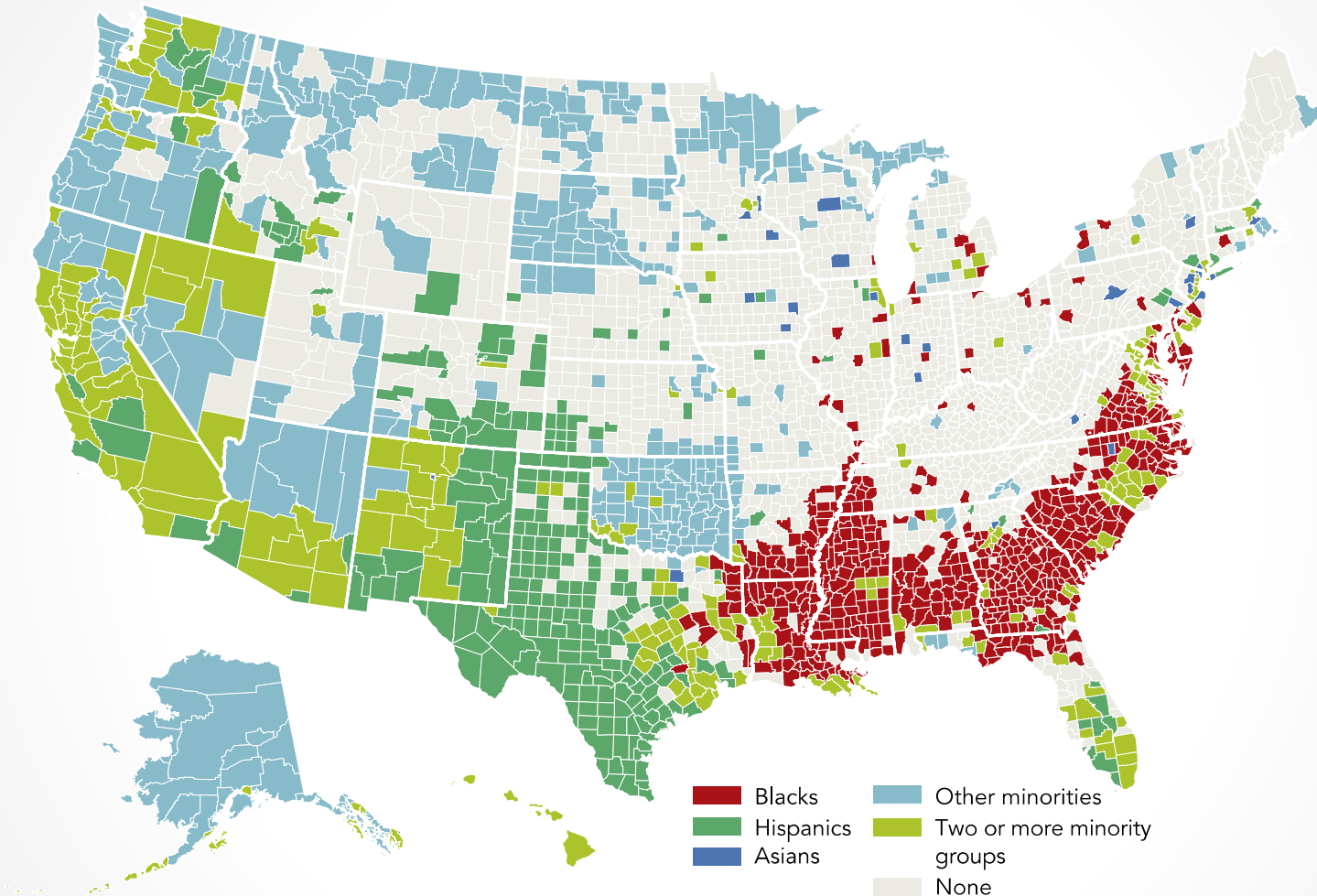
Yellow dot: Hispanic concentration/modest growth (33 areas)
Hispanics at least 16 percent of 2010 population and less than 43 percent 2000–10 growth

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

Dark green dot: 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^a



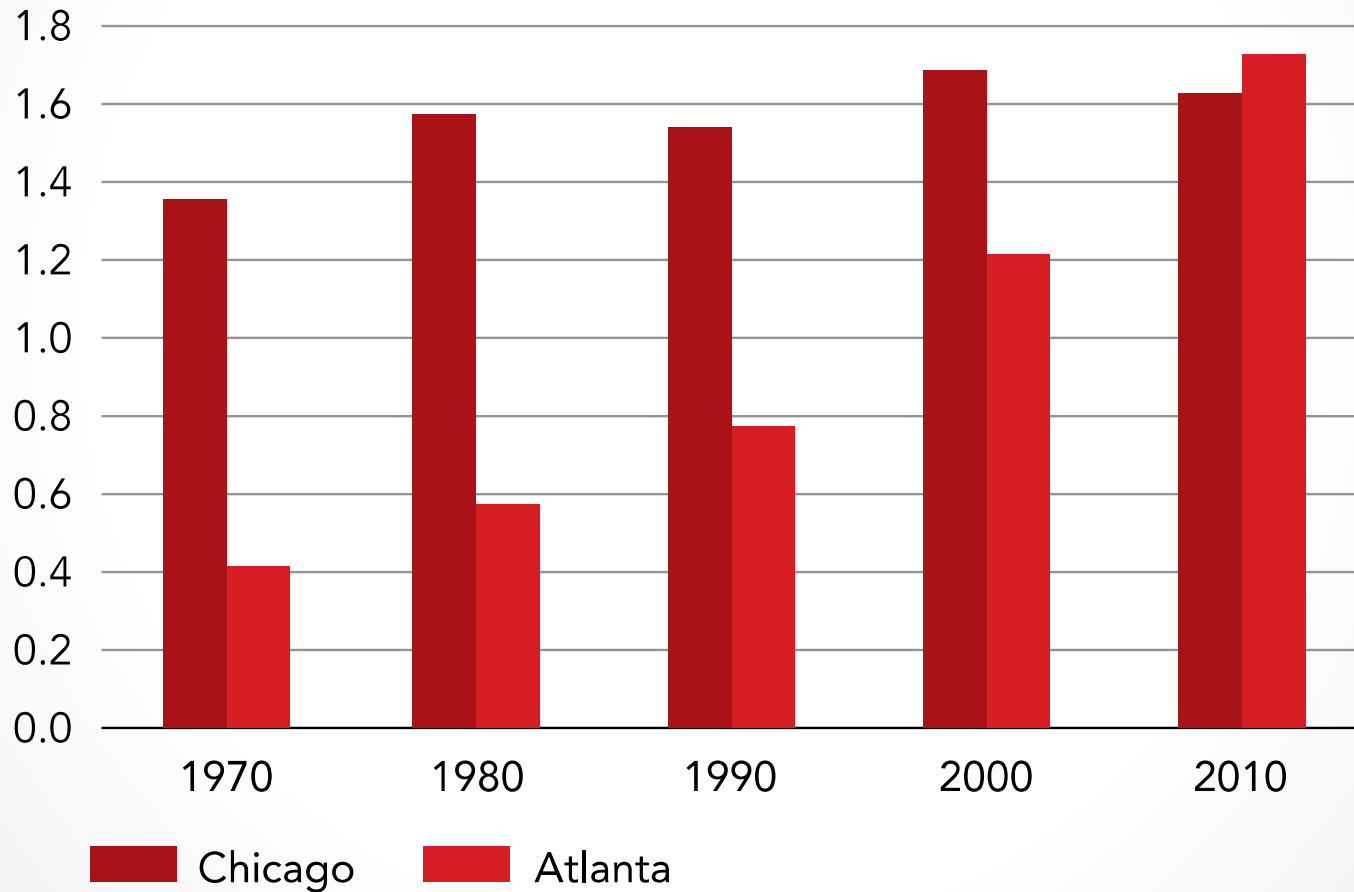
Source: 2010 U.S. census.

^aCounties 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



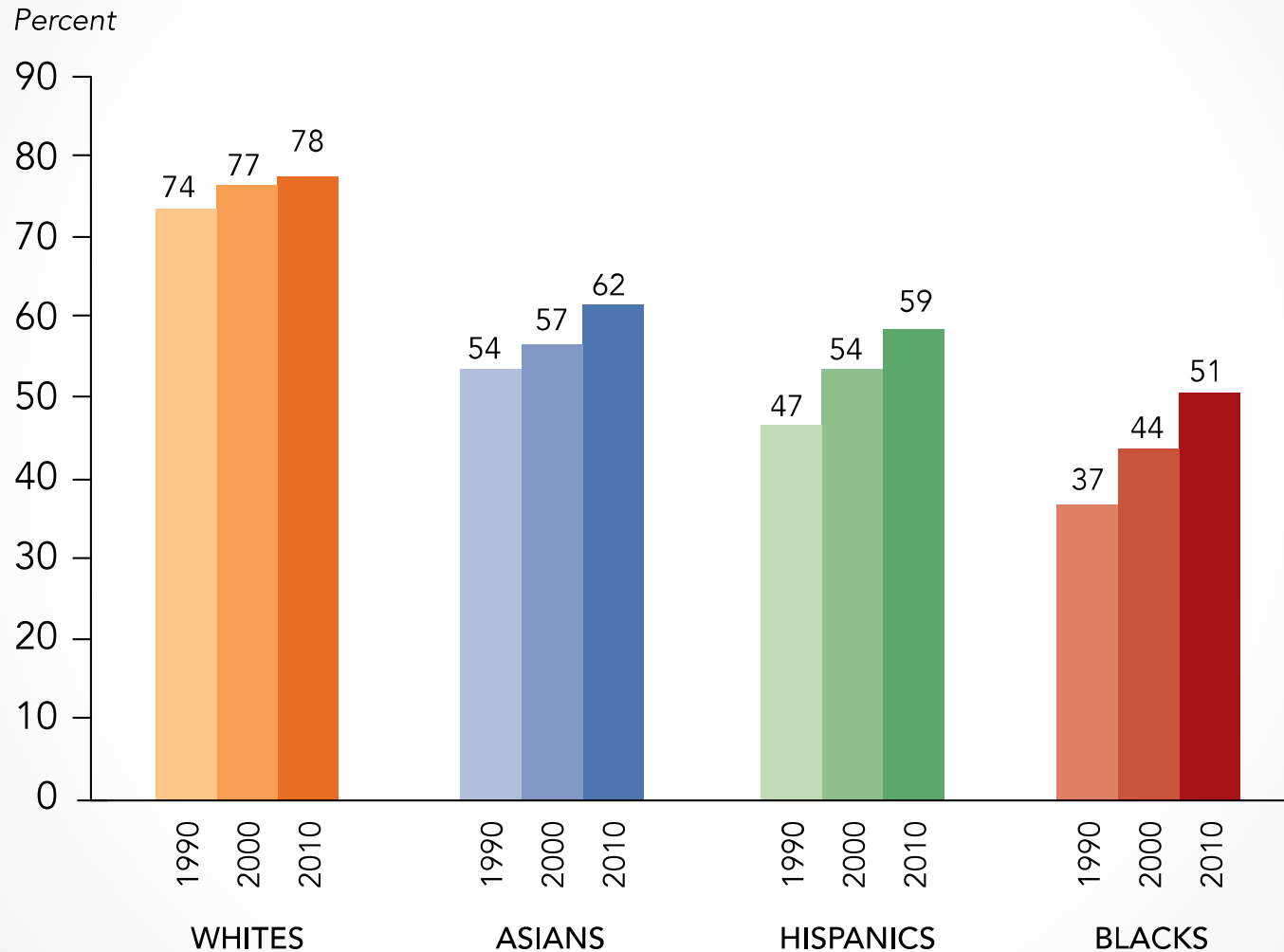
Source: 1970–2010 U.S. censuses.

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

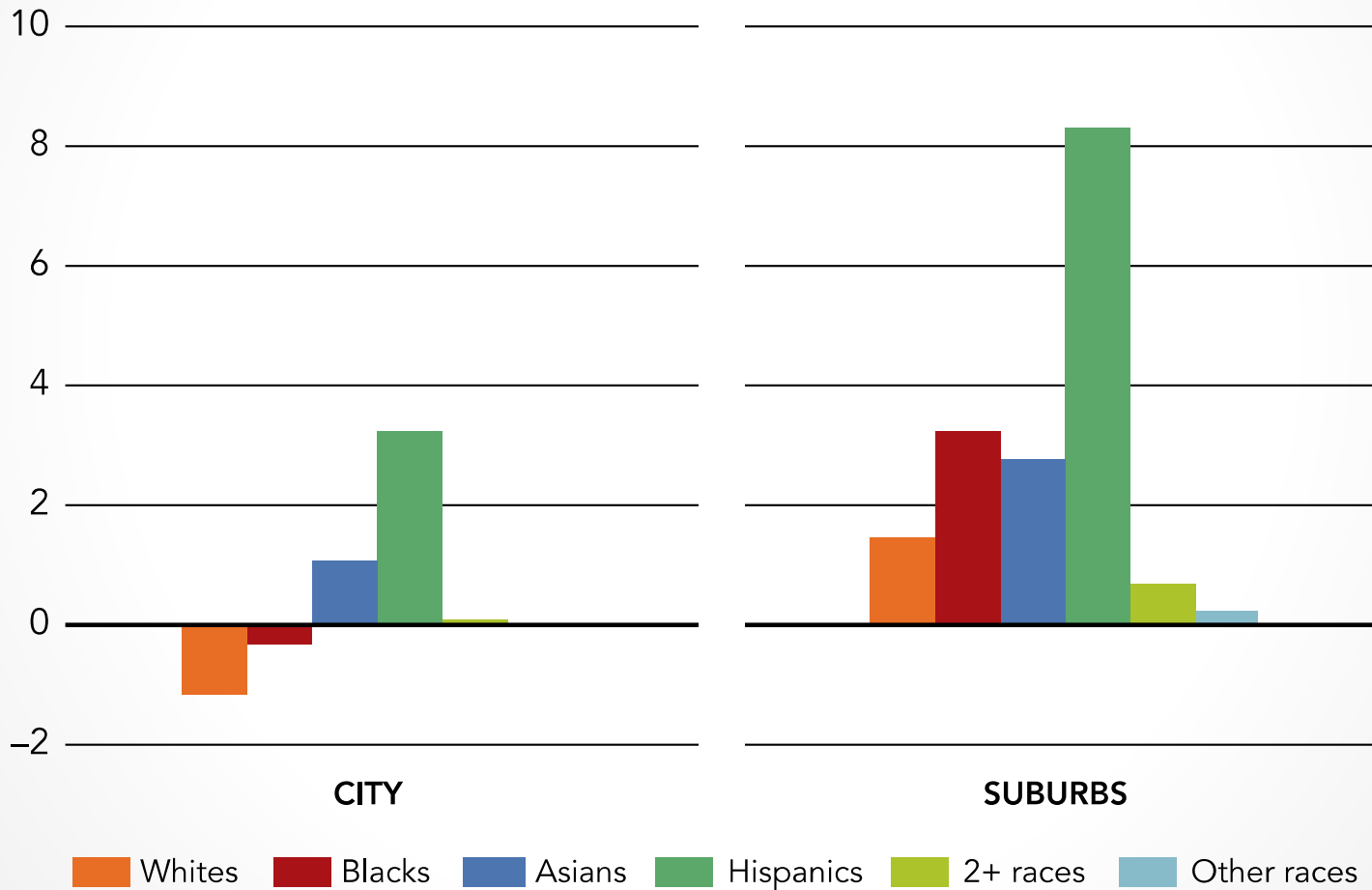


Source: 1990–2010 U.S. censuses.

FIGURE 8-1

Contributions to City and Suburb Population Change, 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas, 2000–10

Millions

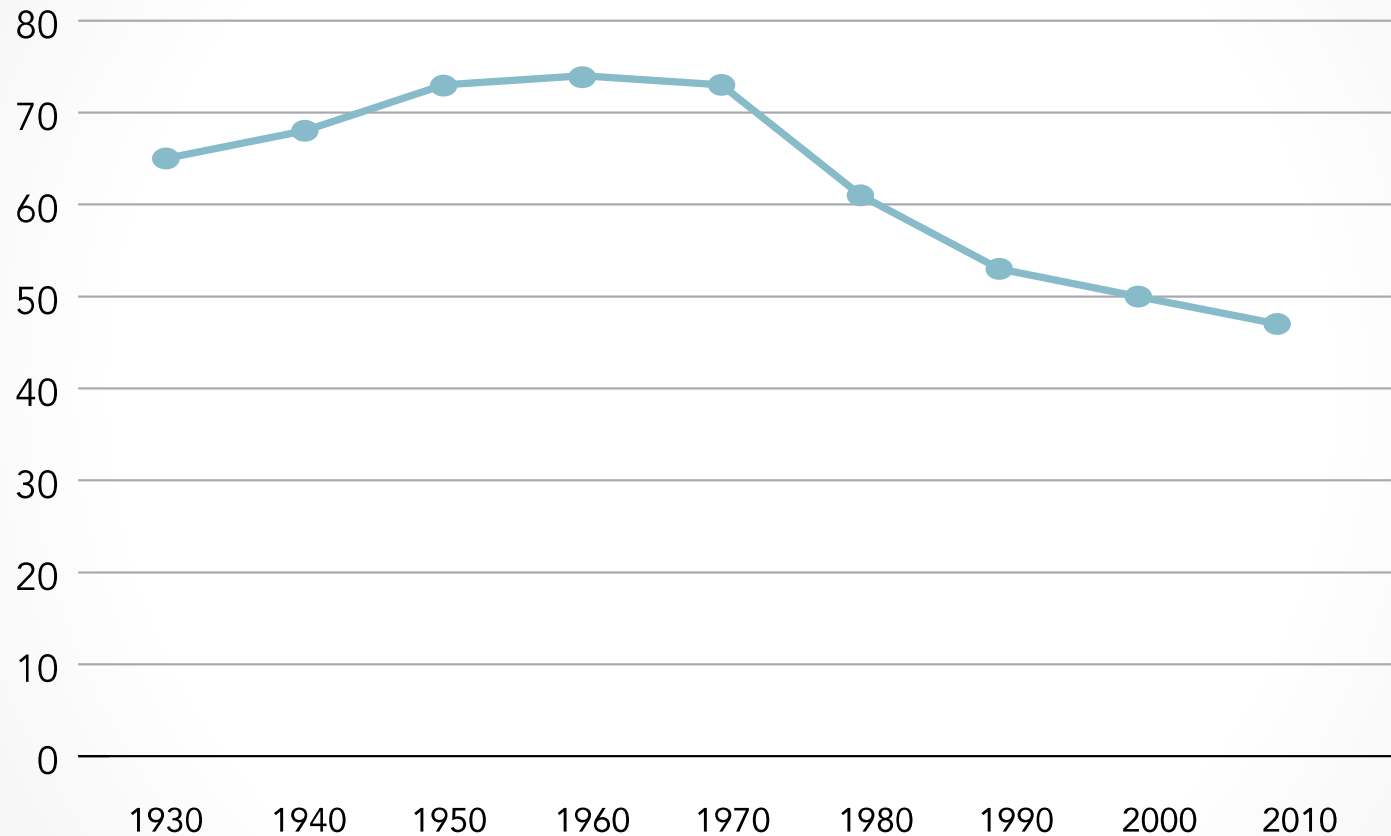


Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. censuses.

FIGURE 9-1

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

Segregation level^a



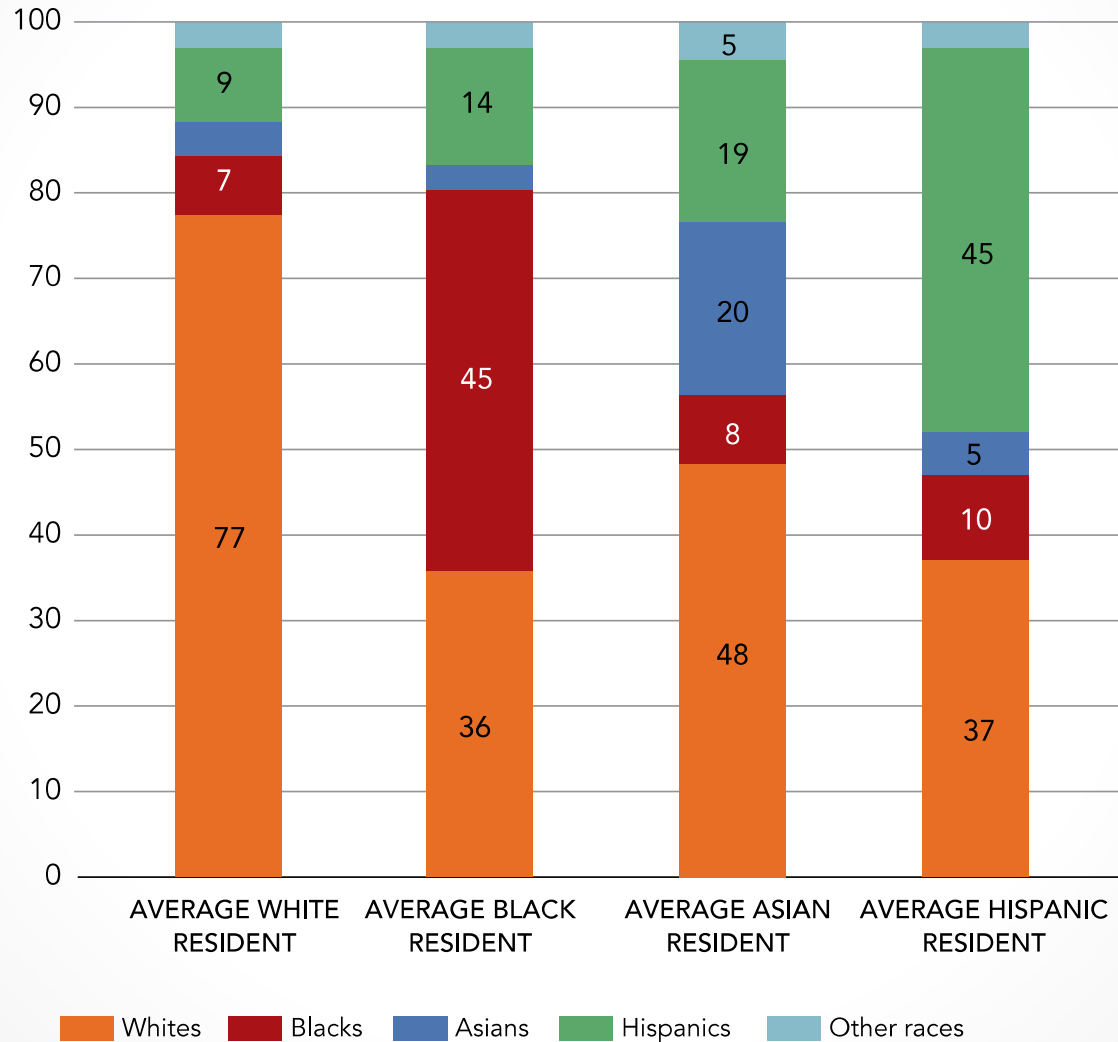
Source: Cutler, Claeser and Vigdor (1991) Appendix A1 for 1930–1980, U.S. Census, 1990–2010.

^aSegregation 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 9-6

Neighborhood Racial Makeup of the Average White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic Resident across the United States, 2010

Percent racial groups in neighborhood



Source: 2010 U.S. census.

Further Information

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