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THE CHANGING FACE OF AMERICA: DIVERSITY AND LONGEVITY

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR KENTUCKY?

Introduction

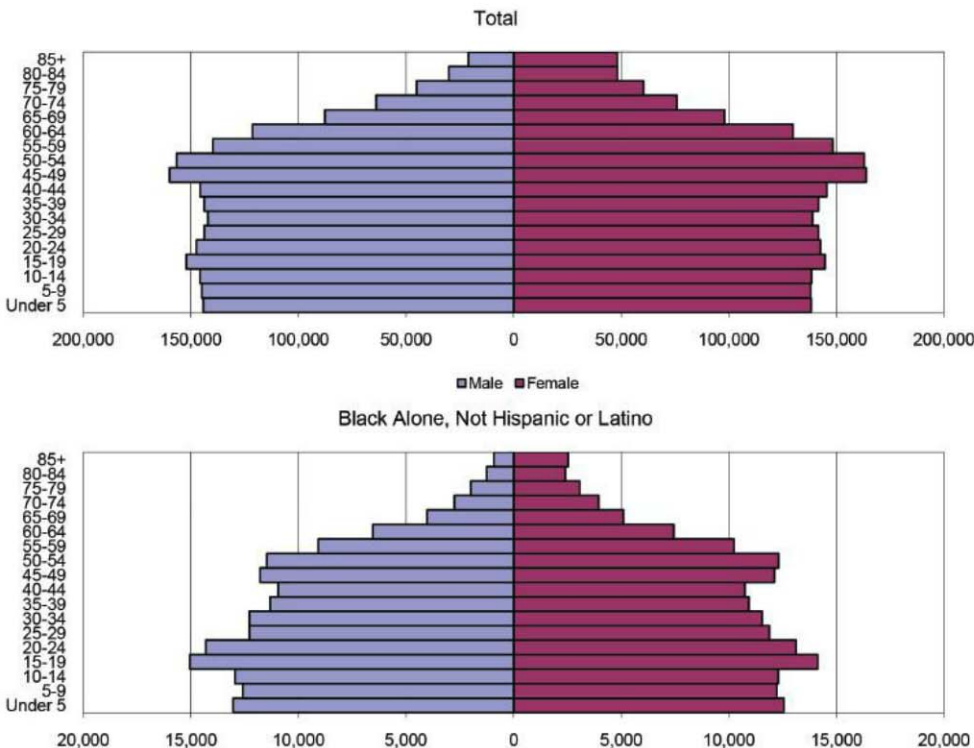
The United States of America is going through two significant demographic trends which will dramatically impact our society and our economy. We are experiencing two revolutions, as diversity growth is changing the future face of America, and longevity is driving our population growth. The opportunities and challenges of these two revolutions are not well understood by many of our decision makers and our citizens.

The World Around Us

These two revolutions go beyond the United States. In 1800, world population reached one billion persons. It took another 130 years to reach its second billion, in 1930, and just 30 years to reach its third billion in 1960. Since then, the world has added another billion persons every 12 to 14 years and is projected to reach seven billion persons in 2011. The United Nations, however, projects that world population growth is slowing and flatten-

ing out, peaking at 10 billion persons in 2100. The Population Reference Bureau states “the world population has reached a transition point. The population size of the world’s developed countries has essentially peaked. What little growth remains will mostly come from immigration from less developed countries.” These less developed countries accounted for virtually the entire world population growth in the 20th century and are made up of persons of color. However, the major factor in the world’s population explosion during the last century was not due to fertility but longevity, a direct result of the rapid decline in mortality rates in the less developed countries.

Kentucky 2010 Population Pyramids



The United States Demographic Revolutions

Only three developed countries are experiencing population growth: the United States, Canada and Australia. All three countries have been “Settler Nations,” allowing immigration from other countries. Ben Wattenberg, of the American Enterprise Institute, has stated, “America is becoming a universal nation, with significant representation of all human hues, creeds, ethnicities and national ancestries. Continued moderate immigration will make us an even more universal nation as time goes on.”

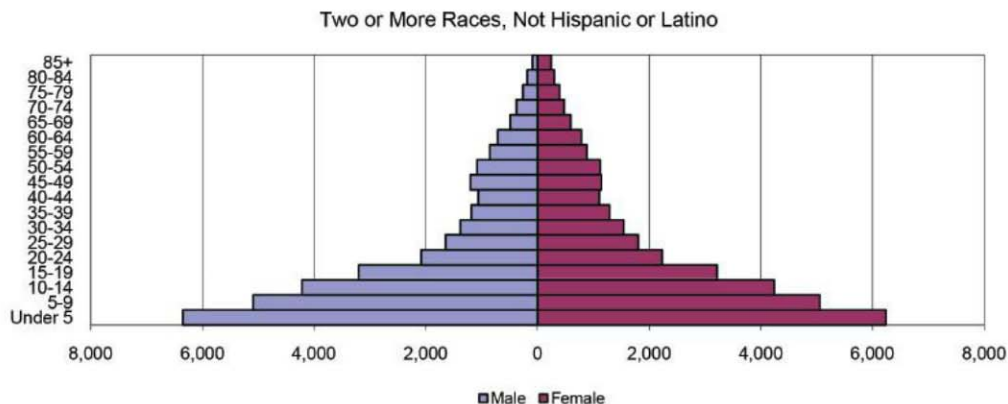
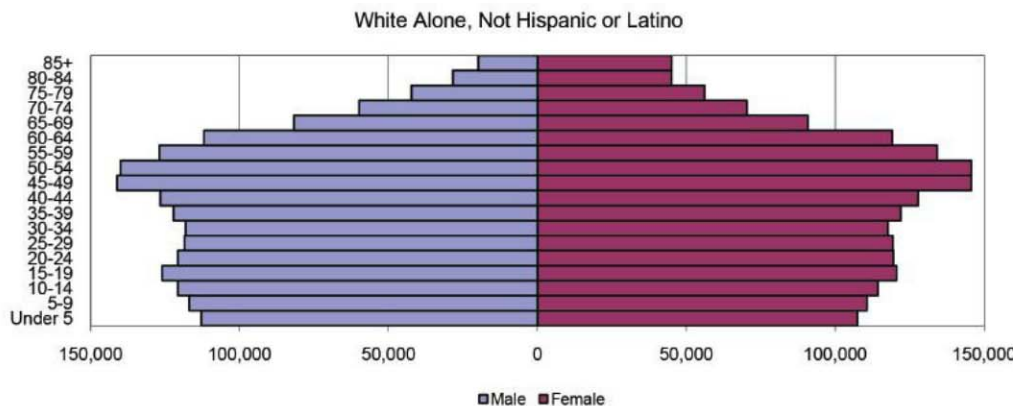
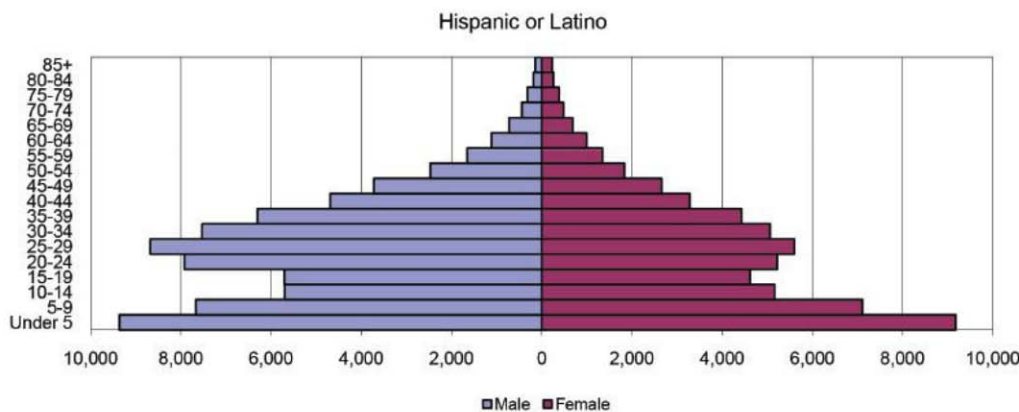
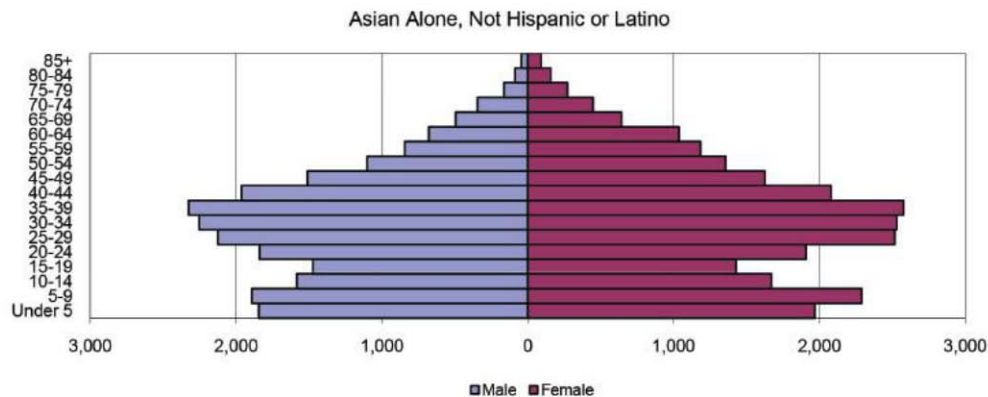
Along with immigration, the United States is experiencing changing fertility patterns. Our minority population is growing significantly, while our non-Hispanic White population is experiencing little growth and is significantly smaller in the younger age cohorts. The 2010 Census found the United

States population grew by 27 million persons, or 9.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. However, when broken down by race and Hispanic origin, it found our Black population had grown by 12.3 percent, our Asian population by 43.3 percent. Our population of Hispanic origin, which can be of any race, grew by 43 percent, compared to a non-Hispanic White growth rate of only 1.2 percent. The 2009 Census American Community Survey found over 80 percent of our population, ages 70-plus were Non-Hispanic White, while only 51.7 percent of children under age five were non-Hispanic White. New Census data for children age two and under reveals they are now a majority minority population and over 50 percent of children under age two.

However, we do not have much growth in the child or younger workforce age populations. Our younger population is becoming more diverse but not growing, as the non-Hispanic White population of children and younger workforce age declines significantly. (See adjacent population pyramids by race and Hispanic origin.) The 2010 Census found, between 2000 and 2010, that our population growth was almost entirely due to longevity, with our population ages 45 to 64 growing by 31.5 percent, and our population 65-plus growing by 15.1 percent, compared to the younger workforce age population, ages 18 to 44, growing by only 0.6 percent and our children under age 18 by 2.6 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates between 2008 and 2018, 95 percent of workforce growth will be among older workers, ages 55-plus.

New Realities in Preparing for Our Future

States like Kentucky and West Virginia are aging faster than the United States and are significantly less diverse, with declining populations of children and a younger workforce. What happens when our young workforce age population declines? We need to ensure our returning veterans are invested in and provided employment after their service to our country. Particular attention needs to be paid to those veterans with war injuries, to ensure they are provided with the services and tools needed to prepare them for the transitions they face back into our economy. We need to educate and train, and retool and retrain our workforce for tomorrow. We will need to attract a more diverse population and invest in



Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

their well being. We will need to support immigration when our real problem is not too much undocumented immigration, but not enough documented immigration. We need to bring immigrants out of the shadows. Maybe we need to hire Minutemen, not to build walls but to open up lemonade stands and hand out lemonade and cookies to attract immigrants. The economies of a number of South and Central American countries are doing well, and we want to close off our borders?

We also need to make sure all of our population, regardless of their skin color, age or gender, is educated, skilled and prepared for a new 21st century. We need to develop and make investments in a system that offers a lifetime of education and train-

ing. We need to make investments in our infrastructure to promote our well-being and our economy. Cutting those investments is disinvesting in our futures! KYC

Ron Crouch serves as Director of Research and Statistics, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, overseeing the development of databases on demographic, social, educational, workforce and economic issues and trends relating to the state of Kentucky. Mr. Crouch served as director of the Kentucky State Data Center (KSDC) at the University of Louisville for nearly 21 years. The KSDC is the official clearinghouse for Census data for the state of Kentucky and provides data on population, housing, education, employment and other social indicators. He has spoken at KLC events on several occasions.

Mr. Crouch has developed a national database, analyzing trends by both census regions and states. He also has developed census profiles for all 50 states, including population pyramids, a population chart showing population trends and tables indicating trends on demographic, social and economic variables.

He makes, on average, 150 presentations annually in Kentucky and across the United States and has spoken to leaders in 34 states and to several international organizations over the past few years.

He is a graduate of the University of Louisville with a major in sociology and minors in political science and economics. He holds master's degrees in both sociology and social work from the University of Louisville and an MBA from Bellarmine University.

Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin; Kentucky: 2010

	Total Population	Black; Not Hispanic	% of Total	AIAN; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Asian; Not Hispanic	% of Total	NHOPI; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Hispanic	% of Total	Two+ Races; Not Hispanic	% of Total	White; Not Hispanic	% of Total
Total Population	4,339,367	333,075	7.7%	8,642	0.2%	48,338	1.1%	2,074	0.0%	132,836	3.1%	64,113	1.5%	3,745,655	86.3%
Under 5 years	282,367	25,591	9.1%	389	0.1%	3,813	1.4%	205	0.1%	18,540	6.6%	12,583	4.5%	220,343	78.0%
5 to 9 years	282,888	24,814	8.8%	437	0.2%	4,180	1.5%	183	0.1%	14,772	5.2%	10,145	3.6%	227,568	80.4%
10 to 14 years	284,154	25,243	8.9%	502	0.2%	3,253	1.1%	152	0.1%	10,857	3.8%	8,456	3.0%	234,923	82.7%
15 to 19 years	296,795	29,173	9.8%	628	0.2%	2,901	1.0%	177	0.1%	10,322	3.5%	6,419	2.2%	246,567	83.1%
20 to 24 years	289,968	27,417	9.5%	597	0.2%	3,747	1.3%	274	0.1%	13,145	4.5%	4,313	1.5%	240,145	82.6%
25 to 29 years	285,296	24,151	8.5%	589	0.2%	4,641	1.6%	201	0.1%	14,276	5.0%	3,449	1.2%	237,734	83.3%
30 to 34 years	280,920	23,823	8.5%	558	0.2%	4,783	1.7%	212	0.1%	12,593	4.5%	2,923	1.0%	235,794	83.9%
35 to 39 years	285,411	22,236	7.8%	607	0.2%	4,802	1.7%	151	0.1%	10,729	3.8%	2,473	0.9%	244,127	85.5%
40 to 44 years	291,251	21,683	7.4%	583	0.2%	4,042	1.4%	118	0.0%	7,966	2.7%	2,163	0.7%	254,456	87.4%
45 to 49 years	323,642	23,883	7.4%	887	0.3%	3,137	1.0%	117	0.0%	6,377	2.0%	2,345	0.7%	286,795	88.6%
50 to 54 years	319,455	23,773	7.4%	835	0.3%	2,457	0.8%	87	0.0%	4,299	1.3%	2,205	0.7%	285,701	89.4%
55 to 59 years	288,027	19,315	6.7%	681	0.2%	2,026	0.7%	78	0.0%	2,995	1.0%	1,735	0.6%	261,127	90.7%
60 to 64 years	250,966	13,981	5.6%	515	0.2%	1,716	0.7%	55	0.0%	2,111	0.8%	1,486	0.6%	231,037	92.1%
65 to 69 years	185,664	9,116	4.9%	334	0.2%	1,137	0.6%	23	0.0%	1,410	0.8%	1,082	0.6%	172,534	92.9%
70 to 74 years	139,650	6,698	4.8%	202	0.1%	791	0.6%	24	0.0%	926	0.7%	851	0.6%	130,143	93.2%
75 to 79 years	105,382	5,066	4.8%	104	0.1%	434	0.4%	10	0.0%	702	0.7%	655	0.6%	98,408	93.4%
80 to 84 years	78,313	3,648	4.7%	73	0.1%	243	0.3%	5	0.0%	444	0.6%	481	0.6%	73,406	93.7%
85 years and over	69,208	3,455	5.0%	61	0.1%	136	0.2%	2	0.0%	372	0.5%	329	0.5%	64,849	93.7%
Median Age*	38.1	31.9		37.7		31.6		25.2		24.8		15.4		39.7	

Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Notes: AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; * Median Age for Black/African American, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and two or more races include Hispanics/Latinos