Blueprint for American Prosperity
Unlesshing the Potential of a Metropolitan Nation

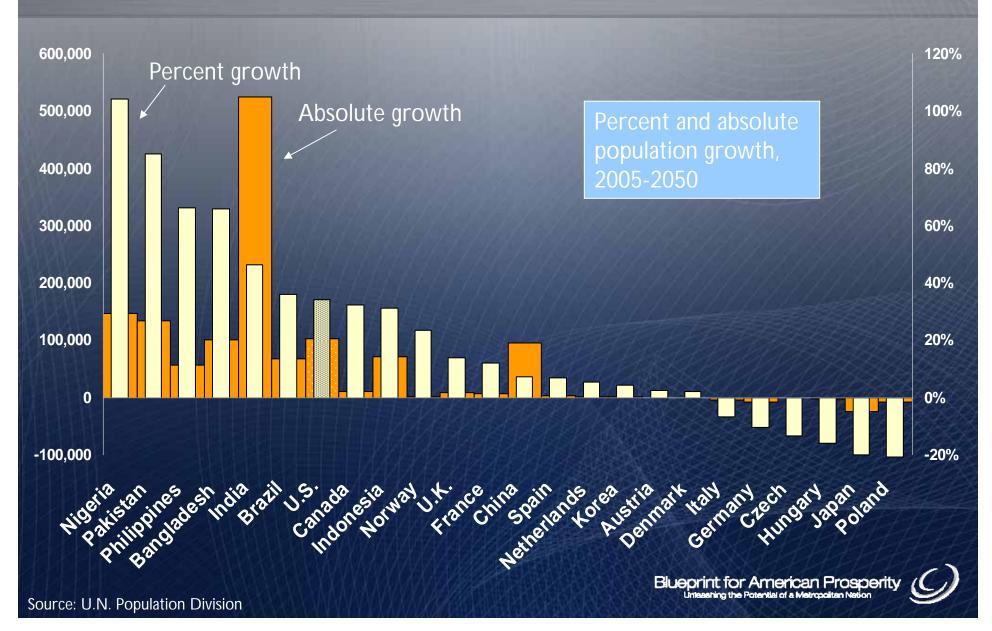


- Realities on the ground have changed dramatically
- These changes have 3 main spatial effects on the American landscape
- Together these patterns have a series of important implications.

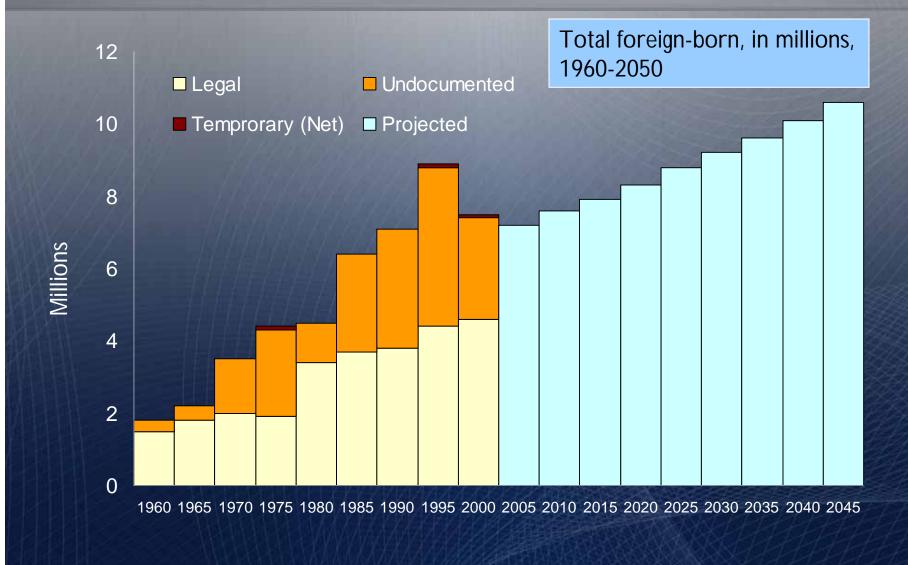


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Untakening the Potential of a Metropolitan Nation

Unlike most European nations and Japan, the U.S. will continue to grow at a considerable rate.

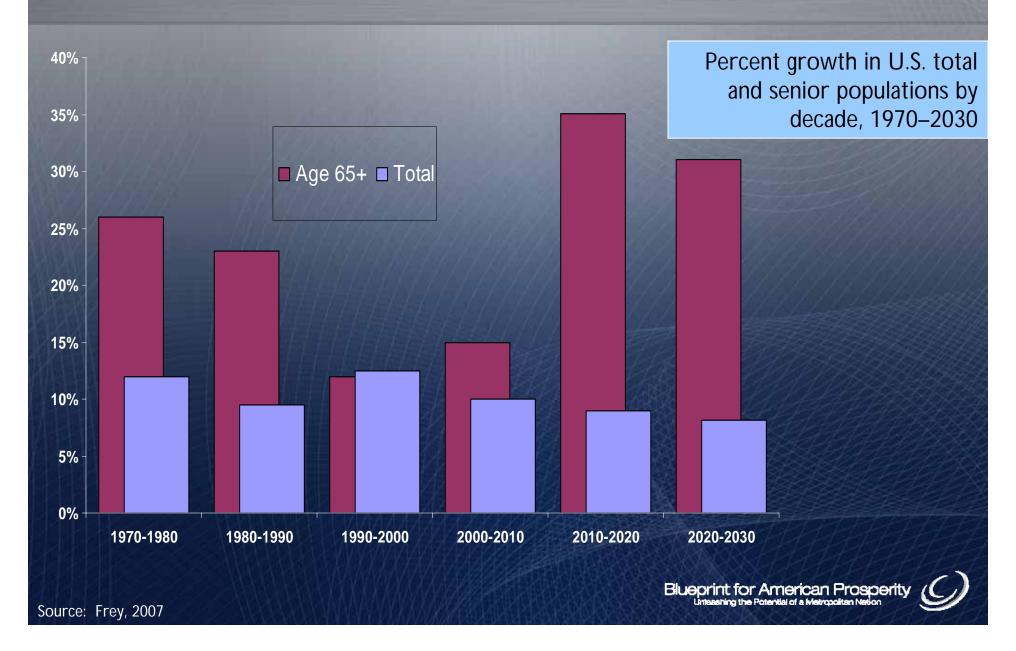


The increase in population will continue to be fueled in part by an enormous wave of immigration.

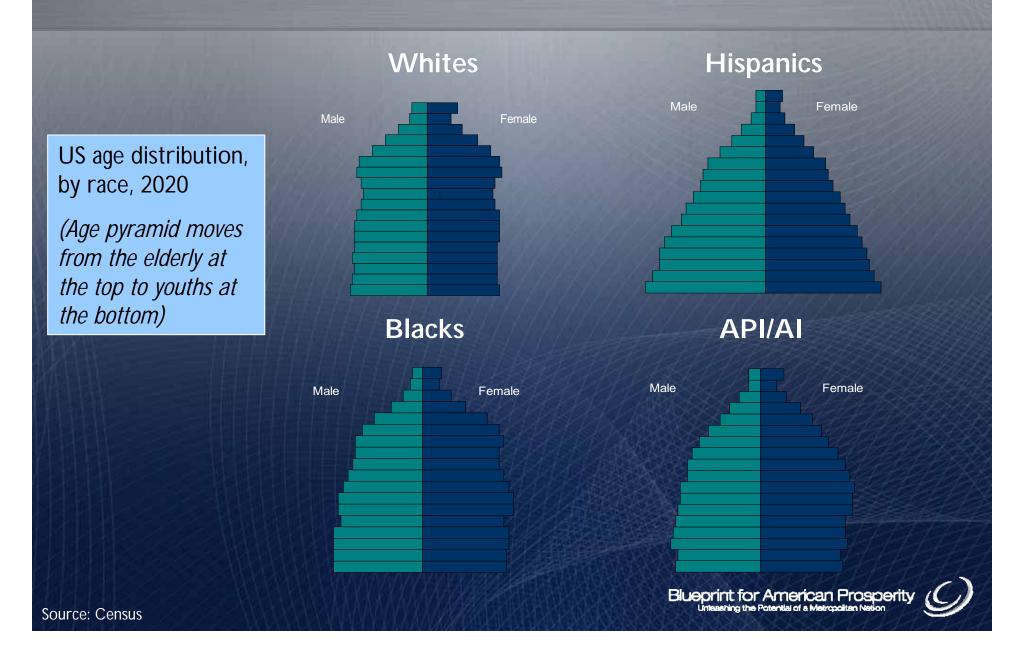


Source: Jeffrey S. Passel, 2006

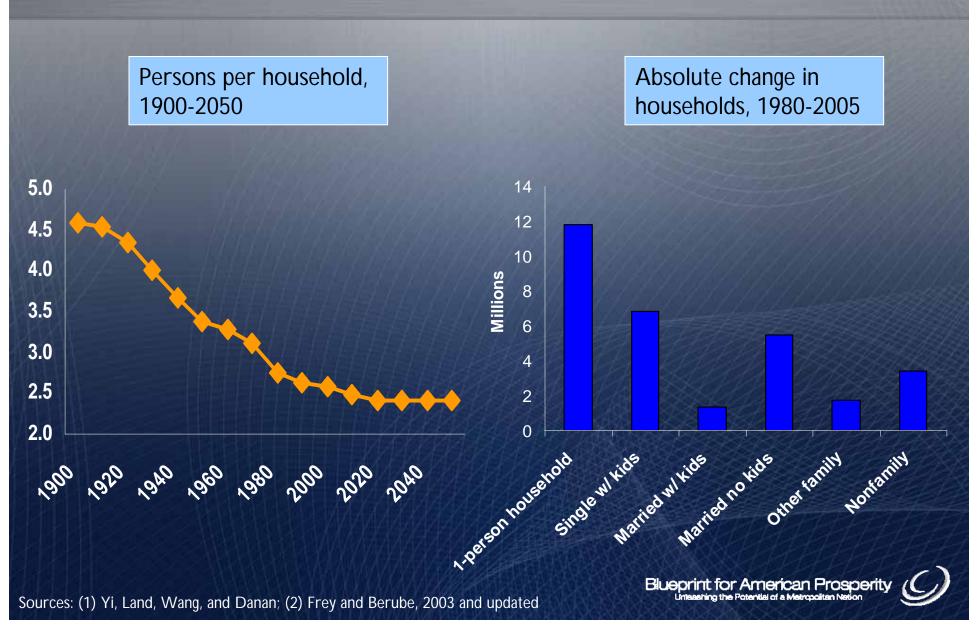
This immigration is essential to offset another major demographic trend: the aging of the baby boom generation.



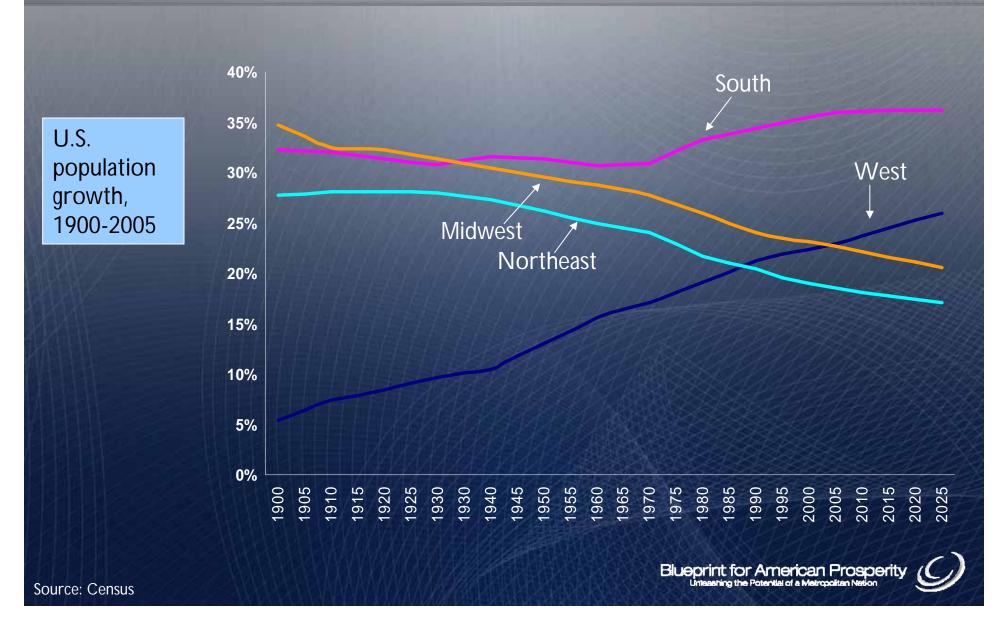
However, since minorities have younger age structures than whites, the nation's population pyramids will look quite different.



Household size is declining sharply, primarily due to the increases in single person and parent households.



But these growth trends are highly variable across the country. The story of rapid growth in the U.S. is largely confined to the South and the West.



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First, rather than dispersing randomly all this population and economic activity is shifting and re-aggregating within and between major metropolitan areas.



Metropolitan areas have become the engines of national prosperity.



Second, these mega-trends are revaluing the assets of the cities and urban cores within metropolitan areas.



These forces have reconfirmed the primacy and centrality of place.



Third, America's metropolitan areas have become exceedingly complex and have moved well beyond the conventional city versus suburb divide.



These are not your parent's suburbs



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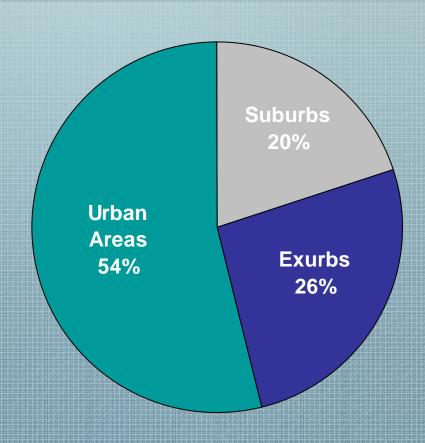


"Never make predictions, especially about the future."

-Casey Stengel

1. What will be the impacts on residential location?

Preference for next residential location, 2004

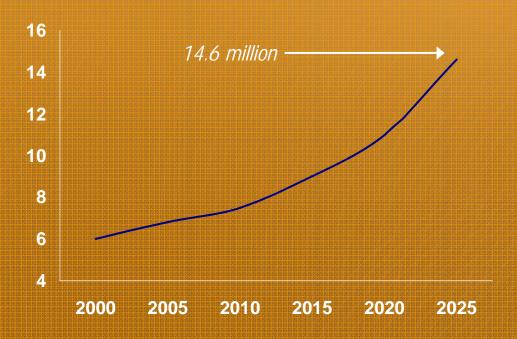


The pressure will be on existing places—especially cities and first suburbs—to accommodate new growth.



2. How will transportation be impacted by changing household formation?

Projected Demand: Housing Units in Transit Zones



Demand for higherdensity housing in transit zones could far outstrip the supply of this kind of housing.

Source: Center for Transit-Oriented Development, *Hidden in Plain Sight* and Harvard, *State of the Nation's Housing*



3. What will be the impacts of continued diversity?

The nation will be majority minority by 2050 and nearly 90 percent of the population growth in 2050 will be the result of post 2000 net immigration.

Immigrants are more likely to carpool. But their high levels of transit use decline over time.

Blacks and Hispanics together make up nearly half of the nation's transit users

4. What will be the impacts of the aging of the population?

Percent of metro residents residing in central cities by age group, 2000

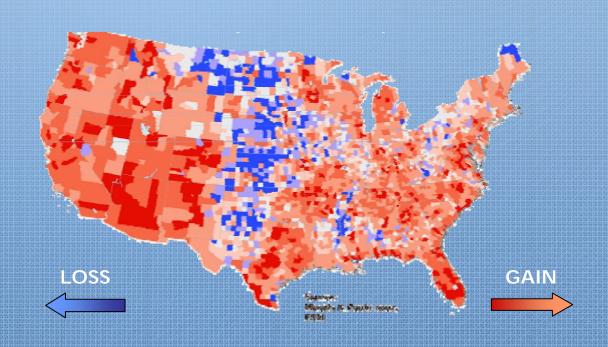


The location preferences of the elderly do not suggest a "back-to-the-city" movement.



5. What will be the impacts of national migration shifts?

Projected population change, by county, 2000-2050



The challenge will be maintaining investments in declining areas without overbuilding.



Demographics will not be the only determinant of our future, of course. Globalization, climate change, technological innovation, freight, energy concerns, and public policy are key.



Yet we have an enormous opportunity now to shape our nation's metropolitan future.

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