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.
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.

Total foreign-born, in millions, 1960-2050

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.

US age distribution, by race, 2020
(Age pyramid moves from the elderly at the top to youths at the bottom)

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

Sources: (1) Yi, Land, Wang, and Danan; (2) Frey and Berube, 2003 and updated.
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.
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.
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
Demographic Trends Affecting Transportation in the U.S.

1. Realities on the ground have changed dramatically.

2. These changes have 3 main spatial effects on the American landscape.

3. Together these patterns have a series of important implications.
“Never make predictions, especially about the future.”

-Casey Stengel
1. What will be the impacts on residential location?

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

Source: Nelson, “Toward a New Metropolis,” 2004
2. How will transportation be impacted by changing household formation?

Demand for higher-density housing in transit zones could far outstrip the supply of this kind of housing.

Projected Demand: Housing Units in Transit Zones

14.6 million

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?

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?

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

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.