**Economic Composition in Brief**

The United States was the world’s second-largest manufacturer, with a 2013 industrial output of US$2.4 trillion. Its manufacturing output was greater than of Germany, France, India, and Brazil combined. Its main industries include petroleum, steel, automobiles, construction machinery, aerospace, agricultural machinery, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, and mining.

The U.S. leads the world in airplane manufacturing, which represents a large portion of U.S. industrial output. American companies such as Boeing, Cessna, Lockheed Martin, and General Dynamics produced a majority of the world’s civilian and military aircraft in factories across the United States.

The manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy has experienced substantial job losses over the past several years. In January 2004, the number of such jobs stood at 14.3 million, down by 3.0 million jobs, or 17.5 percent, since July 2000 and about 5.2 million since the historical peak in 1979. Employment in manufacturing was its lowest since July 1950. The number of steel workers fell from 500,000 in 1980 to 224,000 in 2000.

The United States was estimated to have a population of 327,996,618 as of June 25, 2018, making it the third most populous country in the world. It was very urbanized, with 81% residing in cities and suburbs as of 2014 (the worldwide urban rate is 54%). California and Texas were the most populous states, as the mean center of U.S. population had consistently shifted westward and southward. New York City was the most populous city in the United States.

The total fertility rate in the United States estimated for 2016 was 1.82 children per woman, which was below the replacement fertility rate of approximately 2.1. The United States Census Bureau showed a population increase of 0.75% for the twelve-month period ending in July 2012. Though high by industrialized country standards, this was below the world average annual rate of 1.1%.

There were about 125.9 million adult women in the United States in 2014. The number of men was 119.4 million. At age 85 and older, there were almost twice as many women as men (4 million vs. 2.1 million). People under 21 years of age made up over a quarter of the U.S. population (27.1%), and people age 65 and over made up one-seventh (14.5%). The national median age was 37.8 years in 2015.

Population

The United States Census Bureau defined white people as those “having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.” It included people who reported ‘White’ or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.” Whites constituted the majority of the U.S. population, with a total of about 245,532,000 or 77.7% of the population as of 2013. Non-Hispanic whites made up 62.6% of the country’s population, despite changes due to immigration since the 1960s, and the lower birth-rates among whites.

The American population almost quadrupled during the 20th century—at a growth rate of about 1.3% a year—from about 76 million in 1900 to 281 million in 2000. It was estimated to have reached the 200 million-mark in 1967, and the 300 million-mark on October 17, 2006. Population growth was fastest among minorities as a whole, and according to the Census Bureau's estimation for 2012, 50.4% of American children under the age of 1 belonged to racial and ethnic minority groups.

The non-Hispanic white population of the US was expected to fall below 50% by 2045. It had also been hypothesized in the Huffington Post that the Hispanic population of the United States citizenry would become the majority ethnic group by 2060. According to Pew Research Center study released in 2018, by 2040, Islam would surpass Judaism to become the second largest religion in the US due to higher immigration and birth rates.

Hispanic and Latino Americans accounted for 48% of the national population growth of 2.9 million between July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006. Immigrants and their U.S.-born descendants were expected to provide most of the U.S. population gains in the decades ahead.

The Census Bureau projected a U.S. population of 417 million in 2060, a 38% increase from 2007 (301.3 million), and the United Nations estimates the U.S. population would be 402 million in 2050, an increase of 32% from 2007. In an official census report, it was reported that 54.4% (2,150,926 out of 3,953,593) of births in 2010 were non-Hispanic white. This represented an increase of 0.3% compared to the previous year, which was 54.1%.

Ethnicity

The United States Census Bureau collected racial data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The Census Bureau uses five racial classifications that were defined as indicated below. State classifications of race may differ from federal classifications.

* *White*: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East (i.e. West/Southwest Asia including Arabs, Assyrians, Jews, Kurds, Persians and Turks), Central Asia (i.e. Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) and North Africa (i.e. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt).
* *Black*: A person having origins in any of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa, including the aboriginal Austronesian peoples of Madagascar.
* *American Indian/Alaska Native*: A person having indigenous origins in any of the Amerindian peoples of the Americas or the Eskimo-Aleut peoples of Arctic North America.
* *Asian*: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the East Asia, Southeast Asia, or South Asia - including the Austronesian aboriginal peoples of Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor and Indonesia.
* *Pacific Islander*: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Australasia, Polynesia, Melanesia or Micronesia.

Data about race and ethnicity were self-reported to the Census Bureau. Since the 2000 census, Congress had authorized people to identify themselves according to more than one racial classification by selecting more than one category.

Birth, growth and death rates

The growth rate was 0.76% as estimated from 2014–2010 by the U.S. Census Bureau. The birth rate was 12.5 births/1,000 population, estimated as of 2013. This was the lowest since records began. There were 3,957,577 births in 2013.

In 2009, *Time magazine* reported that 40% of births were to unmarried women. The following was a breakdown by race for unwed births: 17% Asian, 29% White, 53% Hispanics, 66% Native Americans, and 72% Black American. The drop in the birth rate from 2007 to 2009 was believed to be associated with the Late-2000s recession.

Per U.S. federal government data released in March 2011, births fell 4% from 2007 to 2009, the largest drop in the U.S. for any two-year period since the 1970s. Births have declined for three consecutive years and were now 7% below the peak in 2007. This drop had continued through 2010, according to data released by the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics in June 2011. Numerous experts had suggested that this decline was largely a reflection of unfavorable economic conditions. This connection between birth rates and economic downturns partly stemmed from the fact that American birth rates had now fallen to levels that were comparable to the Great Depression of the 1930s. Teen birth rates in the U.S. were at the lowest level in U.S. history. Despite these years of decrease, U.S. teen birth rates were still higher than in other developed nations. Racial differences prevailed with teen birth and pregnancy rates as well. The American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic black teen pregnancy rates were more than double the non-Hispanic white teen birth rate.

Immigration and emigration

13% of the population was foreign-born in 2009 – a rise of 350% since 1970 when foreign-born people accounted for 3.7% of the population, including 11.2 million illegal immigrants, 80% of whom came from Latin America. Latin America was the largest region-of-birth group, accounting for over half (53%) of all foreign-born population in US, and thus was also the largest source of both legal and illegal immigration to US. In 2011, there were 18.1 million naturalized citizens in the United States, accounting for 45% of the foreign-born population (40.4 million) and 6% of the total US population at the time, and around 680,000 legal immigrants were naturalized annually.