

1: National Population Projections

National population projections National population projections provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the UK and its constituent countries based on a set of assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration, including a number of variant projections based on alternative scenarios.

Population estimates based on the de facto population concept the estimated de facto population include visitors from overseas, but made no adjustments for net census undercount or residents temporarily overseas. Population estimates based on the resident population concept the estimated resident population include adjustments for net census undercount and residents temporarily overseas, but exclude overseas visitors. The reference date for projections is shifted from 31 March to 30 June. Stochastic population projections provide a means of quantifying demographic uncertainty, although it is important to note that estimates of uncertainty are themselves uncertain. By modelling uncertainty in the projection assumptions and deriving simulations, estimates of probability and uncertainty are available for each projection result. No simulation is more likely, or more unlikely, than any other. The simulations provide a probability distribution which can be summarised using percentiles, with the 50th percentile equal to the median. Usage and limitations of the data Nature of Projections These projections are not predictions. The projections should be used as an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts. The projections are updated every 2-3 years to maintain their relevance and usefulness, by incorporating new information about demographic trends and developments in methods. The projections are designed to meet both short-term and long-term planning needs, but are not designed to be exact forecasts or to project specific annual variation. These projections are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, and migration patterns of the population. While the assumptions are formulated from an assessment of short-term and long-term demographic trends, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will be realised. The projections do not take into account non-demographic factors eg war, catastrophes, major government and business decisions which may invalidate the projections. They supersede the base national population projections released July Stochastic probabilistic population projections are produced to give estimates of uncertainty, although these estimates are themselves uncertain. The stochastic population projections are produced by combining 2, simulations of the assumptions. These simulations can be summarised by percentiles, which indicate the probability that the actual result is lower than the percentile. For example, the 25th percentile indicates an estimated 25 percent chance that the actual value will be lower, and a 75 percent chance that the actual result will be higher, than this percentile. Seven alternative percentiles of probability distribution 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 95th percentiles are available in these tables. At the time of release, the median projection 50th percentile indicates an estimated 50 percent chance that the actual value will be lower, and a 50 percent chance that the actual value will be higher, than this percentile. The median projection assumes: Very high fertility assumes: Very low mortality assumes: Very high migration assumes: See demographic estimates for more information about the base population. However, for projection purposes, some uncertainty in the base population has been assumed. This uncertainty is assumed to vary by age and sex, and arise from two broad sources: Census enumeration and processing. Coverage errors may arise from non-enumeration and mis-enumeration eg residents counted as visitors from overseas, and vice versa , either because of deliberate or inadvertent respondent or collector error. Errors may also arise during census processing eg scanning, numeric and character recognition, imputation, coding, editing, creation of substitute forms. Adjustments in deriving population estimates. This includes the adjustments applied in deriving the ERP at 30 June of the census year eg net census undercount. Simulations of the base population are produced by drawing a random number sampled from a normal distribution with a mean of zero. For each simulation, a random number is multiplied by the assumed standard error for each age-sex then added to the base ERP. Projection Assumptions Projection assumptions are formulated after analysis of short-term and long-term demographic trends, patterns and trends observed in other countries, government policy, information provided by local planners and other relevant information. Where the same type of projections are produced at both national and subnational levels,

assumptions are set first for the national series and used as a guide for the subnational projection assumptions. The medium variant subnational series is designed to align with the medium variant national series. However, the range difference between the low and high variants for subnational series is generally greater than for New Zealand as a whole. Moreover, the low and high projection series for subnational areas are independent of any series of national population projections as they represent plausible alternative scenarios for each area rather than for any aggregate geographic level. The projection assumptions for the New Zealand population are summarised in NZ.

2: List of countries and dependencies by population - Wikipedia

Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S: This Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S: publication displays information on Population Projections.

English only Data licensing You may use and re-use this data free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government License - see <http://> This dataset provides the Wales data from that source by gender, single year of age and each year from the base year of , through the projection period to Note that the projections become increasingly uncertain the further we try to look into the future. The national projections and the local authority projections are different for two main reasons: The methodology used to produce assumptions in the local authority projections are different to those used in the national projections. Some of these are due to slightly different data sources. Also, although one set of assumptions may fit well for a national trend, using similar assumptions may not always produce feasible results for all local authority areas because of the different nature and trends between local authorities. The geographical level for which the assumptions are based and applied is also important. For example, it is not appropriate to sum local rates eg fertility to derive a national rate, and therefore a model operating at different geographic levels but using rates will produce different results for the different geographic levels. Note these figures differ from the Wales data in the local authority population projections. This is because the key aim of the local authority population projections is to produce robust local authority population projections for Wales, which reflect local trends in recent years. The main purpose of the national projections is to produce robust population projections for Wales which reflect national trends in recent years. Data collection and calculation Population projections provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The assumptions are based on past trends. Projections only indicate what may happen should the recent trends continue. Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change. Note there are methodological differences between the national projections and the projections, see weblinks for details. The national population estimates have been used as the base for these national projections. The projected population is for 30 June each year. The base population estimates are based on the usually resident population. Usual residents away from home temporarily are included, but visitors are excluded. Students are counted at their term-time address. It should also be noted that the UN definition of an international migrant is used - those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. Short-term migrants eg migrant workers from Eastern European countries are not counted in the population estimates and hence are not included in the population projections.

3: National Population Projections

National Population Projections At A Glance UPDATED MAY These population projections for the nation overall, and for all 50 states (and the District of Columbia), update the projections, which were the first to be produced using data from the Census.

These projections will support a wide range of planning activities in sectors such as health, housing, education, transport, business development and beyond. Here, Andrew Nash explains how we produce these local figures that go up to . Meanwhile, some local authorities such as Tower Hamlets are projected to grow rapidly, while others such as Barrow-in-Furness are projected to continue seeing population decline. An ageing population Another trend we are witnessing is the projected ageing of the population. Across England as a whole, the increasing State Pension age means there is projected to be little change over the next decade in the proportion of people who are pensioners. However, over this period the share of local authorities with more than a quarter of people aged 65 or over is projected to increase nearly threefold, from 1 in 9 in mid to 1 in 3 in mid . And from the late s, as the s baby boomers reach retirement age and projected life expectancy continues to rise, the proportion of pensioners also grows substantially. This is an essential consideration for anyone involved in planning for that age group. Will Brexit have an effect? Leaving the European Union may have implications for future population growth, as may a range of other political, economic and other decisions, both national and local. This type of data offers valuable insight into the future. For example, it would be surprising if the proportion of older people did not increase. Improving the projections Although we cannot be certain of future population change, we work hard to ensure that our projections are based on the best possible representation of actual recent changes. Our base population, the revised mid population estimates published in March , incorporated improvements to local emigration estimates as well as many smaller or more localised changes. In addition, the projections themselves feature improved methods on emigration; asylum seekers; flows to and from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; and armed forces and their dependants. This drive for improvement within our organisation will continue. As we improve methods for estimating the current population, this will improve the base for future projections. Another area we are intending to develop is variant subnational projections – ready-made alternative scenarios leading to higher or lower future populations. We have yet to plan the variants work in detail, but if you have any thoughts on this topic at this stage, please get in touch via pop. You can see our based projections in detail by reading our bulletin here.

4: National Population Projection () | National Institute of Statistics Rwanda

National population projections: Growing but slowing By Shonel Sen On May 11, 2017. Our new population projections over the period 2017 to 2047, and for the nation as well as the 50 states and District of Columbia were released today.

People of Working Age and State Pension Age Despite increases to state pension age under current legislation see Background Note 10, the number of people of state pension age is projected to increase by 31 per cent from 2017 to 2047. Over the same period, the number of people of working age is projected to rise by 12 per cent from 2017 to 2047. The definition of working age used in this bulletin is people aged between 16 and state pension age. In mid-2017, there were 10.5 million people of state pension age and 20.5 million people of working age. However, it fluctuates over this period as the population ages and further changes in state pension age are enacted between 2017 and 2047. Table 4. It is projected to fall to 2. Details of further changes to state pension age proposed by the government can be found in Background Note 10. Variant Population Projections Projections are uncertain and become increasingly so the further they are carried forward in time. In addition to the principal main or central projection, variant projections are produced based on alternative, but plausible, assumptions of future fertility, mortality and net migration. These variant projections are intended to provide an indication of uncertainty and sensitivity to alternative assumptions; they do not represent upper or lower limits of future demographic behaviour. In addition, three further variant projections are also available see Background Note 8. All the variant projections result in an increasing population between mid-2017 and mid-2047 however the rate of increase varies between them. Details of the principal and variant assumptions are outlined later in this bulletin and are summarised in Figure 4. Under the high fertility variant projection for the UK the population increases to 65 million by mid-2047. Using the low fertility variant would see an increase to 55 million. By mid-2047, the UK population according to the high fertility variant would be 1.1 million. In the short term, the fertility variants have the largest impact on the projected numbers of children and young adults. The high and low fertility variants project there to be around 1.1 million. Estimated and projected population of the United Kingdom, mid-2017 to mid-2047 Notes: Mid year estimates for 2017 are due to be revised to take account of the Census for Scotland. Revised population estimates for Scotland and the UK for 2017 were not available at the time of projection. By mid-2047, the high and low migration variants differ from the principal by 1.1 million. The high and low life expectancy variants do not have as great an impact on the projections as the high and low fertility and migration variant assumptions. They result in populations of 0. When the higher or lower assumptions for all components of population change are combined in the high population and low population variants, the possible range for total population size is considerably wider, with values of 1.1 million. Assumptions Underlying the based Projections The based national population projections are based on the estimated population at the middle of 2017 and a set of demographic assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration based on analysis of trends and expert advice. The assumptions underlying the based national population projections are compared with those used for the based projections in Table 5. Fertility The long-term assumption of completed family size for the UK for the principal projection is higher than the based projections at 1.1. The corresponding assumptions for all four constituent countries have also increased by the same amount. This increase is based on the observation that the falling completed family size for women has slowed in recent years, and younger cohorts partway through their childbearing years look set to have similar levels of completed fertility to those who have recently completed childbearing. These projections assume that the total fertility rate for the UK decreases slightly from mid-2017 to mid-2047 then stabilises at 1.1. These assumptions are different from those used in the based projections that started from a higher base, assumed higher levels of fertility in the short term and then assumed lower levels in the longer term. The high and low fertility variants assume long-term family sizes of 0. Long-term principal assumptions for the based national population projections compared with assumptions for the based projections United Kingdom.

5: Welsh Government | National population projections

Estimates of the Total Resident Population and Resident Population Age 18 Years and Older for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico: July 1, [Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex: April 1, to July 1, [< MB].

Overview If current trends continue, the demographic profile of the United States will change dramatically by the middle of this century, according to new population projections developed by the Pew Research Center. Figure 1 Of the million people added to the population during this period due to the effect of new immigration, 67 million will be the immigrants themselves, 47 million will be their children and 3 million will be their grandchildren. Immigration is projected to be the key driver of national population growth in the coming half century, but it is important to note that possible future changes in immigration policy or other events could substantially alter the projected totals. These projections are based on trends over the past half century, during which immigration, both authorized and unauthorized, has played an escalating role in U. From to , new immigrants and their U. The contribution of new immigration to population change was derived by comparing our main projection with an alternative projection that assumes no new immigrants arrive after The heightening role of immigration contrasts with a decrease in fertility in recent decades. The average number of births per woman has declined markedly since the late s, from more than 3. Also, a smaller proportion of women are of childbearing age now, compared with earlier decades. These two changes have made immigration a more prominent factor in population growth. All population projections have built in uncertainties, especially for years further in the future, because they are based on assumptions about future behavior. In addition, these uncertainties can multiply because key aspects of population change are often interrelatedâ€”for example, a decline in immigration could also lead to a decline in the birthrate because immigrants tend to have larger families than do native born residents. The Center has developed three different population projections for , but the body of this report presents findings from the main projection figures from projections based on lower or higher immigration levels are set forth in a section that starts on page These projections consolidate and build upon past trends, present conditions, and factors affecting future behavior. None of the projections should be treated as predictions. Even given these caveats, however, population projections are an important analytical tool for planners. Demographic change has major implications for government spending in key areas such as schools, health programs, community services, infrastructure and Social Security. Projections also provide business with a basis upon which to make judgments about future markets. And they are of increasing interest because of the role that population may play in climate change and other environmental concerns. The models and assumptions are disaggregated by race and by Hispanic origin, as are many projection models e. When incorporating birth estimates into the projections, the Center has assumed that the overall fertility rate will remain near the level it has been for the past three decades, with differing rates by race and ethnicity Appendix, Figure A2. Birthrates are assumed to be well above average for immigrants, slightly above average overall for the second generation U. Census Bureau, ; Social Security Administration, As for death rates, life expectancy is assumed to improve somewhat for all groups throughout the period covered by these projections. Immigration to the United States has risen rapidly and steadily for decades as a result of increasing globalization and population movements, changes in U. Not only have the numbers of new U. In the face of these strong and persistent trends, most U. As a result, official projections over the last several decades have consistently underestimated actual population growth. The Pew Research Center projections have assumed that the annual immigration level, now about 1. Figure 3 This rate of growth is in line with, but somewhat slower than, the growth trends of the last several decades. These immigration levels are slightly higher than those projected by either the Census Bureau or the Social Security Trustees in the short run and substantially higher toward the end of the projection horizon. The rate is slightly below the rate for the first half of this decade and equal to the average for the last 35 years. Figure 4 The decades-long pattern of steady increases has been interrupted recently by year-to-year variation, including a spike in , a sharp decline in Passel and Suro, , followed by a return to the long-term average in the last several years. The relatively steady growth of the last 70 years contrasts with substantial fluctuations that occurred in the 19th

and early 20th centuries. The projections also assume that several hundred thousand foreign-born residents will leave each year, which is in keeping with trends of the past several decades. The issue of illegal immigration has become highly contentious in recent years. Last summer, Congress tried but failed to pass a comprehensive reform bill, and the debate over how to change immigration policies has become a major topic of the current presidential campaign. It is possible that a future Congress will enact laws that would sharply cut immigration flows. This has happened before. The Immigration Act of along with an economic depression and a world war drastically reduced immigrants as a share of the U. This report offers two alternative population projections in addition to its main projection. The projected annual growth rate of 0. That means the costs per worker to support the young and elderly would go up. Under a lower-immigration scenario, the ratio would rise even higher, to 75 dependents per people of working age. Under a higher-immigration scenario, it would be 69 dependents per working-age people. The projected annual growth rate for the United States will continue to exceed that in most other developed nations, which are growing at a slower pace, if at all. European countries generally are growing at no more than 0. As is true in the United States, the immigrant populations in many other developed nations have been growing rapidly in recent decades. The United States has a larger foreign-born population than any other country, but U. Although immigrants are a larger share of the U. This report begins by presenting the baseline projection for the total population from to The next sections go into detail about the projected estimates for key segments of the population, including the foreign born, Hispanics, blacks, Asians, non-Hispanic whites, working-age adults, children and the elderly. This report then examines how these changes will affect the size of the potential workforce relative to the number of elderly and young people. A final section presents the results of two alternative projections. This overview concludes with a summary of major projections. These projections assume that definitions of race and ethnic categories will remain fixed and that self-identification does not change over time. Immigrants who arrive after , and their U. Of the additional people attributable to the effect of new immigration, 67 million will be the immigrants themselves and 50 million will be their U. The historic peak share was Births in the United States will play a growing role in Hispanic and Asian population growth, so a diminishing proportion of both groups will be foreign-born. Racial and Ethnic Groups The Hispanic population, 42 million in , will rise to million in , tripling in size. The Asian population, 14 million in , will grow to 41 million in , nearly tripling in size. Age Groups The working-age population—adults ages 18 to 64—will reach million in , up from million in Future immigrants and their descendants will account for all growth in this group. Future immigrants and their descendants will account for all growth in this population segment. Figure 7 Immigration will account for only a small part of that growth. The dependency ratio—the number of people of working age, compared with the number of young and elderly—will rise sharply, mainly because of growth in the elderly population. There were 59 children and elderly people per adults of working age in That will rise to 72 dependents per adults of working age in Under a lower- or higher-immigration scenario, the dependency ratio would range from 75 dependents per people of working age to 69 dependents per people of working age. Both of these ratios are well above the current value of 59 dependents per people of working age. This report uses the following definitions of the first, second and third-and-higher generations: The projections are based on a starting point of , and build up to in five-year increments, so do not include totals for individual years.

6: National Population Projections, based Statistical Bulletin - ONS

National population projections give an indication of New Zealand's future population. In the short term the projections indicate: Annual population growth has a 50 percent probability of being percent in and percent in , reflecting significant gains from net migration.

7: National Population Projections - www.enganchecubano.com

National Population Projections - information releases These releases provide a summary of the projected population of New Zealand, based on different combinations of fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions.

NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS pdf

8: Population projections - Office for National Statistics

*Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU U.S. Department of Commerce National Projections
â€¢ First series based on the Census.*

9: National Population Projections, , | StatChat

National Population Projections: United States by Age, Gender, Ethnicity and Race for years , released by the U.S. Census Bureau on December 10, , on CDC WONDER On-line Database, Each original series of estimates has a unique suggested citation.

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