

1: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, | Pew Research Center

To learn more about world population projections, go to [Notes on the World Population Clock](#). To learn more about international trade data, go to [Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics](#). All trade figures are in U.S. dollars on a nominal basis.

New York City is also one of the largest cultural and financial hubs in the world. Los Angeles, CA Population: Home to celebrities, artists and free spirits, Los Angeles never stops attracting people from every corner of the globe. This cosmopolitan city offers a hub for the entertainment industry, as well as a close proximity to beaches, forests and hiking trails. The city is also famous for its iconic architecture and beautiful skyline. Chicago is far and away the largest city in the State of Illinois. In addition to being one of the most historically significant cities in the country, Philadelphia offers a hip arts scene, multiple music venues and plenty of trendy restaurants. World Population Review reports that this estimated population of Philadelphia shows a remarkable increase since the census. Surrounded by desert mountains and numerous hiking trails, Phoenix is a great place to live for those who love sunshine and the great outdoors. The city also boasts year-round sunny weather, first-class golf courses, and a low cost of living. World Population Review reports that the Phoenix metropolitan area is now believed to be the 12th largest metropolitan area in the U. San Antonio, TX Population: Looking to move out west? San Antonio, home of the famous Alamo, is rich in history and the wild west culture. The city offers a thriving job market, delicious Tex-Mex, a family-friendly environment, and a slew of festivals and community gatherings. In , San Antonio added over 25, new residents to its city, causing a big bump in population “ according to World Population Review. San Diego, CA Population: Quickly becoming one of the fastest growing cities in the U. The sunny city offers a slew of outdoor recreational activities and an energetic sports culture. The city offers a diverse population, a booming economy and a thriving job market. The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area is the seventh-largest metro area in the country, according to World Population Review. San Jose, CA Population: Recently listed as one of the top 10 most liveable cities in America by SmartAsset , this sunny and sprawling California city offers a solid job market and excellent schools. San Jose is the largest city in Northern California, just passing the one million mark in , according to World Population Review. Austin, TX “ ,

2: NYC Population: Current and Projected Populations

Population in simpler terms is the number of people in a city or town, region, country or world; population is usually determined by a process called census (a process of collecting, analyzing, compiling and publishing data).

Carbon dioxide emissions have grown dramatically in the past century because of human activity, chiefly the use of fossil fuels such as oil and coal, as well as changes in land use such as cutting down forests. These emissions are a key contributor to climate change that is expected to produce rising temperatures, lead to more extreme weather patterns, facilitate the spread of infectious diseases, and put more stress on the environment. The United States is the largest contributor of total carbon dioxide emissions, and has one of the highest per capita rates. Per capita use also has gone up in China, rising from 2. China is expected to surpass the United States in total carbon dioxide emissions by The vast majority of energy comes from the burning of fossil fuels oil, natural gas, and coal. The increased use of fossil fuels has a negative effect on the health of the environment in terms of air and water pollution. Air pollution from greater coal use and vehicle exhaust has led to acid rain, which is particularly damaging to forests, lakes, and streams. Rising fossil fuel use also means a greater build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, higher greenhouse gas emissions, and global warming. The environmental costs of using fossil fuels have led to efforts to decrease their level of use. Alternative energy sources that are more efficient are being sought, such as renewable resources like hydropower and solar power. Reducing the environmental costs from energy consumption and ensuring there will be an adequate supply of energy for the future involves the careful management of existing and potential resources. The loss of trees due to overcutting of forests. One consequence of deforestation is soil erosion, which results in the loss of protective soil cover and the water-holding capacity of the soil. The process of grasslands being converted to desert mainly as a result of deforestation, overgrazing, and erosion due to poor land management. A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal, or transitory. A group of primary energy sources created from the incomplete biological decomposition of dead organic matter. The fossil fuels include oil, coal, and natural gas and account for about 90 percent of all the energy consumed in the world. The practice of supplying land with water artificially by means of ditches, pipes, or streams. Less developed countries include all countries in Africa, Asia excluding Japan , and Latin America and the Caribbean, and the regions of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. The surface water runoff from local precipitation, the inflow from other regions, and the groundwater recharge that replenishes aquifers. Farming at a level at which only enough food is produced to meet immediate local needs. Discussion questions What were the levels of birth and death rates in less developed countries and in more developed countries in ? Describe how the birth and death rates in the less developed and more developed countries changed from to Reading What are the components of population change? How does the world population growth rate today compare with the growth rate at other times in history? Compare and contrast the demographic transition in more developed and less developed countries. How are population projections made? Data The rate of natural increase is the difference between birth and death rates. It measures the degree to which a population is growing. Since birth and death rates are measured as the number of births or deaths occurring per 1, population, the difference is divided by 10 to convert this rate into a percentage. Using the birth and death rates from the World Population Data Sheet, calculate the rate of natural increase for five countries or regions. Due to rounding, answers may differ slightly from the rates of natural increase on the data sheet. Find five countries that appear to have reached the fourth stage of the demographic transition in which death rates are higher than birth rates. Discussion What technological, economic, and social factors might cause levels of mortality and fertility to change? What do you think the prospects are for the changes in birth and death rates in the United States? Three Scenarios, to When could world population stop growing? World population will stop growing when the birth rate equals the death rate; no one knows whether this will happen. The birth rate and the death rate would eventually reach equilibrium several decades after couples average two children each. This two-child average is called replacement level fertility, because each couple

simply replaces themselves, not increasing the size of each generation. The total fertility rate TFR refers to the average number of children women are having. When the total fertility rate is at replacement 2. The replacement level TFR is 2. When might it be possible for world population growth to come to an end? The United Nations has projected that growth could end in the latter part of this century if the use of family planning were essentially universal and couples limited themselves to fewer than two children. Under such a scenario, world population would be about 9 billion by the end of the century and in slow decline. There is certainly no guarantee that this will happen. If couples average more than 2. We do know that world population growth is inevitable in the near term. But there is a wide range of possible world population scenarios. Three plausible projections published by the United Nations in lead to outcomes ranging from 7. The annual number of births per 1, total population. The annual number of deaths per 1, total population. Deaths as a component of population change. Total fertility rate TFR: The average number of children a women would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years usually considered to be ages 15 to Future Growth Population change affects all our lives in a much more immediate way today than it has throughout most of human history. For the first one-half million years of human existence, the population growth rate was about zero. The population stayed about the same size from year to year. It was not until the s that the modern era of population growth began. Between and , the annual growth rate reached 0. The rate surged to 2. Why has world population grown at such different rates throughout history? Population change results from the interaction of three variables: This relationship is summarized by a formula known as the balancing equation. The difference between births and deaths in a population produces the natural increase or decrease of a population. Net migration is the difference between the number of persons entering a geographic area immigrants and those leaving emigrants. Natural increase usually accounts for the greatest amount of growth in a population, especially within a short period of time. For the world, growth occurs only when there are more births than deaths; for individual countries, migration is also a factor. The Mortality Revolution Human population grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution, not because the birth rate increased, but because the death rate began to fall. This mortality revolution began in the s in Europe and spread to North America by the mids. Death rates fell as new farming and transportation technology expanded the food supply and lessened the danger of famine. New technologies and increasing industrialization improved public health and living standards. Late in the 19th century, birth rates also began to fall in Europe and North America, slowing the population growth that had resulted from continued moderately higher birth rates than death rates. Since , both birth and death rates in the more developed countries have continued to fall in tandem, with a few interruptions. A worldwide influenza pandemic in caused the death of between 20 million and 40 million people and produced a temporary increase in the death rate. Since the s, birth rates have continued their decline, while death rates declined into the s but have been slowly increasing since. In some European countries, declining birth rates and an increase in death rates are contributing to declining population size. The total fertility rate TFR in many more-developed countries is well below replacement levels of two children per couple. The Demographic Transition Demographers have attempted to explain the experience of these more developed countries as a demographic transition from high birth rates and death rates to the current low levels. This process tends to occur in three stages. First, birth and death rates are both high, so little growth occurs. Second, death rates fall due to improved living conditions, while birth rates remain high. During this period population grows rapidly. The third stage of the transition is reached when fertility falls and closes the gap between birth and death rates, resulting again in a slower pace of population growth. All the more developed countries have entered this third stage of the demographic transition, and some have gone on to a fourth stage in which death rates are higher than birth rates, and the population declines. Components of Population Change In contrast to the more developed countries, the less developed countriesâ€”in Asia, Africa, and Latin Americaâ€”had both higher birth and death rates in the s than Europe and North America had in the s, and these higher rates have continued throughout the 20th century. In most less developed countries, the mortality revolution did not begin in earnest until after World War II, and it followed a different pattern than that in European countries. Birth and death rates were higher at the start of the demographic transition than they had been in Europe or North America. Death rates fell rapidly

in less developed countries through the introduction of medical and public health technology; antibiotics and immunization reduced deaths from infectious diseases; and insecticides helped control malaria. In the second stage of the demographic transition of these regions, mortality declines led to continued population growth. With declining mortality and high fertility rates, the population growth of the less developed countries achieved an unparalleled 2. Overall, mortality rates in the less developed countries fell much faster than during the demographic transition in the more developed countries. As a result, there was a large gap in the percentage of growth between these two regions. Since , birth rates have fallen in less developed countries, but the death rate has fallen faster. The population growth rate is still high, about 1. While the patterns of fertility decline have varied dramatically throughout the less developed world, many countries are well into the transition process.

3: Demography of the United States - Wikipedia

Population pyramid: A bar chart, arranged vertically, that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right.

In , baby boomers will be between ages 52 and Below are key findings from the report. The older population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Between and the share of the older population that is non-Hispanic white is projected to drop by 24 percentage points, from Older adults are working longer. By , 23 percent of men and about 15 percent of women ages 65 and older were in the labor force, and these levels are projected to rise further by , to 27 percent for men and 20 percent for women. Positive Developments Education levels are increasing. By , this share had risen to 25 percent. The gender gap in life expectancy is narrowing. In , there was a seven-year gap in life expectancy between men and women. By , this gap had narrowed to less than five years The poverty rate for Americans ages 65 and older has dropped sharply during the past 50 years, from nearly 30 percent in to 10 percent today. Challenges Obesity rates among older adults have been increasing, standing at about 40 percent of toyear-olds in There are wide economic disparities across different population subgroups. Among adults ages 65 and older, 18 percent of Latinos and 19 percent of African Americans lived in poverty in “more than twice the rate among older non-Hispanic whites 8 percent. More older adults are divorced compared with previous generations. The share of divorced women ages 65 and older increased from 3 percent in to 13 percent in , and for men from 4 percent to 11 percent during the same period. More than one-fourth 27 percent of women ages 65 to 74 lived alone in , and this share jumps to 42 percent among women ages 75 to 84, and to 56 percent among women ages 85 and older. The aging of the baby boom generation could fuel a 75 percent increase in the number of Americans ages 65 and older requiring nursing home care, to about 2. The large share of elderly also means that Social Security and Medicare expenditures will increase from a combined 8 percent of gross domestic product today to 12 percent by Policymakers can also improve the outlook for the future by reducing current gaps in education, employment, and earnings among younger workers.

4: List of U.S. states by population - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The current population of the United States of America is ,, as of Saturday, November 10, , based on the latest United Nations estimates.; the United States population is equivalent to % of the total world population.

This is a bit higher than the By population, the United States of America is the third largest country in the world, falling far behind China 1. Its most populous states are California Largest state in the United States The largest state in the USA by population is California, which is estimated to be home to just over If California was a country, it would be the 36th most populous in the world, slightly larger than Iraq and Poland. Its economy would be the eighth largest in the world, with roughly the same GDP as Italy , a European country of 61 million people. By , New York City was the largest city in the world , holding the title until when three worldwide cities surpassed its numbers. The stunning growth of cities elsewhere in the world means that today, New York is not even in the top 20, when ranking by city proper. United States Census The United States census is held once every ten years, to count the number of people in the country along with gathering basic information, including age, sex, and race. The last census was held in , and the next census will be held in The information collected in the census is used for many purposes. The first purpose is to ensure that each seat in Congress represents roughly the same amount of people. National and State governments also use the information to plan services - for example, if they know that the population in an area is growing rapidly, they can plan to build more housing, schools, and hospitals. Every year, the Census Bureau also releases annual population estimates. Statistical modelling methods are applied to the most recent census data to give an up-to-date picture of how the population of America changes between censuses. United States Population History Nobody is sure what the population of the Americas was before Columbus arrived in Estimates vary wildly, but it is commonly accepted that the indigenous population of the Americas the continents of North and South America combined was between 50 million and million in the s. That includes approximately 15 million people living in the Aztec Empire and around 6 million Inca. The population of North America at the time is equally uncertain and has been estimated to be between 5 and 15 million. Indigenous populations were hit hard by the arrival of European settlers. Additional native populations were killed by wars, massacres, and resettlement programs. The Native American population of the United States reached a low point in the early 20th century but has since been gradually increasing. Formal censuses were not carried out during the colonial era, but records show that the colonial population grew from a shaky start of just 3, in to over 1 million in The population grew rapidly moving forward, and when the first official census was held in shortly after independence, the population had grown to nearly 4 million. United States Population Projections The population of the US continues to grow today, driven by a high level of immigration. The latest data from the Census Bureau shows that US population growth is running at between 0. A Census Bureau Report suggests that growth will slow somewhat, and projects a population of million, with the country crossing the million threshold in The United Nations projects a lower total, estimating a population of just over million in Growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations is predicted to almost triple over the next 40 years. Nearly 39 million immigrants have come to the US since , with most coming from Asia and Latin America. This increase in the foreign-born population will account for a large share of the overall population growth. The average US citizen of is likely to be older than the average citizen of today, and almost one in four people will be 65 or older. This will have huge implications for society as younger people work to fund the pensions and healthcare of the older generation. As is common in most countries in the world, US women have a higher life expectancy than men - women born in live for Compared to the rest of the world, using data compiled by the United Nations, the United States is only 39th in the world when it comes to life expectancy. Hawaii is the state with the highest life expectancy Although the United States has the largest overall economy in the world, it does not have the highest GDP per capita. Language The language most commonly spoken in the United States is English, which is the main language of Spanish is the main language of Native American languages are the main language of 0. There is a wide variety of different Native American languages, many of which are on the endangered list. The most widely spoken is Southern Quechua,

used by around 7 million people. Although legal documents are normally written in English, the United States has no official language at the federal level. At the state level most, but not all states have English as their official language. Hawaii is the only state to have two official languages - English and Hawaiian. Religion The cultural diversity of the United States is no more evident than in the wide range of religious beliefs practiced across the country. There are a number of substantial minority faiths in the United States. Judaism is the religion of 2. In addition, many well-known writers, academics and television personalities have Jewish backgrounds. Other minority, yet still widely practiced faiths, include Islam 0. It is also worth noting that a significant minority of Young people make up the majority of this group and its numbers are consistently increasing. Therefore, while in the years ahead, the religious demographics of the United States are likely to continue to shift, the majority of the population will almost certainly wish to protect the rights of those of all faiths and of none. Components of Population Change One birth every 8 seconds One death every 12 seconds One net migrant every 35 seconds Net gain of one person every 14 seconds.

5: The Top 10 Largest U.S. Cities by Population | www.enganchecubano.com

A population proportion is a fraction of the population that has a certain characteristic. For example, let's say you had 1,000 people in the population and of those people have blue eyes. For example, let's say you had 1,000 people in the population and of those people have blue eyes.

As of July 1, the latest date for which population estimates are available, Millennials, whom we define as ages 20 to 35 in 2012, numbered 71 million, and Boomers ages 52 to 70 numbered 74 million. Millennials are expected to overtake Boomers in population in 2020 as their numbers swell to 73 million and Boomers decline to 72 million. Generation X ages 36 to 51 in 2012 is projected to pass the Boomers in population by 2020. The Millennial generation continues to grow as young immigrants expand its ranks. Boomers' whose generation was defined by the boom in U.S. Because generations are analytical constructs, it takes time for popular and expert consensus to develop as to the precise boundaries that demarcate one generation from another. Pew Research Center has assessed demographic, labor market, attitudinal and behavioral measures and has now established an endpoint "albeit inexact" for the Millennial generation. This post has been updated accordingly see note below.

Millennials With immigration adding more numbers to this group than any other, the Millennial population is projected to peak in 2020. Thereafter, the oldest Millennial will be at least 56 years of age and mortality is projected to outweigh net immigration. By then there will be a projected 10 million Gen Xers were born during a period when Americans were having fewer children than in later decades. When Gen Xers were born, births averaged around 3. Though the oldest Gen Xer was 51 in 2012, the Gen X population is projected to grow for a couple more years. Gen Xers are projected to outnumber Boomers in 2020, when there will be 72 million Boomers. The Census Bureau projects that the Gen X population will peak at 100 million in 2020. Baby Boomers Baby Boomers have always had an outsize presence compared with other generations. They peaked at 74 million in 1970. There were an estimated 74 million Boomers. By midcentury, the Boomer population is projected to dwindle to 72 million. This post was originally published on Jan. 1, 2012.

6: World Internet Users Statistics and World Population Stats

The Population of India (-) chart plots the total population count as of July 1 of each year, from to The Yearly Population Growth Rate chart plots the annual percentage changes in population registered on July 1 of each year, from to

This represented an increase of , residents or 5. Post growth translates into an average annual gain of about 62, persons, or a compounded 0. The city has not witnessed such a robust pace of growth in over a half-century. Population growth has been fueled by the continued surplus of births over deaths partly due to record high life expectancy , which has been partially offset by net outflows from the city. The Bronx saw the largest increase among all counties in New York State, up 6. The increase for the Bronx brings it within a whisker of its historical high, achieved in , when the population of the borough was at 1. Growth between and stood at 1. Complete Analysis of U. This method assumes that post-census population change can be closely approximated with vital statistics data on births and deaths, along with other administrative and survey data that provide a picture of migration patterns. Total Population According to U. This is an increase of about , residents over the mark, or 5. Among the boroughs, the Bronx saw the largest change in population in this month period, growing by 6. The lowest growth occurred in Staten Island 2. Components of Population Change Demographers divide population change into components. Natural increase represents the difference between births and deaths. Net migration represents the balance between persons entering and leaving an area. Together, these components describe how populations change over time. Census Bureau constructs population estimates for all counties in the United States by separately estimating the components of change. Births and deaths are compiled using data from the national vital statistics system. Net migration is calculated by estimating the rate of net migration for persons coming in from and leaving for other counties in the 50 states net domestic migration and the balance of people who immigrate from and emigrate to other nations and Puerto Rico net international migration. The net domestic migration rate is derived using income tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service and Medicare enrollment data from the Social Security Administration see methods discussion below. It is important to keep in mind that New York City has a very dynamic population, with several hundred thousand people coming and going each year. This dynamism is a testament to the city being a magnet for those seeking opportunities, then moving on, only to be replaced by the next set of individuals aspiring for a better life. The most recent estimates from the U. Census Bureau indicate the following for the period: This loss totaled 15, â€” the net result of domestic losses , offset by international gains , New Patterns of Recent Growth: Due to a change in their methodology, the Census Bureau revised earlier estimates for the city. These changes resulted in a series of upward revisions, which altered the pace of change since Census Bureau produces estimates of the population for states, counties, cities and other places, as well as for the nation as a whole. They utilize data from a number of sources to estimate the change in the population for each year since the most recent decennial census. These population estimates use the Census counts as a base. Census Bureau subtracts the number of resident deaths from the number of resident births annually for each county in the U. Births are tabulated by residence of the mother, regardless of where the birth occurred. Similarly, deaths are tabulated by the most recent residence of the decedent, not where the death occurred. Birth and death certificates from the National Center for Health Statistics are used as the data source. The data on births and deaths are generally considered to be the most reliable part of the components of change analysis. Net domestic migration represents the net exchange between a county and other counties in the 50 states. This component is estimated for three age groups , and 65 years and older. For ages 0 to 64, the U. In-migrants and out-migrants between counties as well as non-movers are identified by comparing the addresses of income tax filers from year-to-year to determine residence at two points in time. For example, to produce the July 1, estimates, the addresses of tax filers in and are compared. In-migrants to a county were defined as those with an address in the county in , but outside the county in ; out-migrants are those with an address in the county in , but outside the county in ; and individuals who filed tax returns at the same address at both points in time are non-migrants. Instead a net domestic migration rate needs to be calculated by taking

the difference between the numbers of in- and out-migrants net-migrants and dividing it by the sum of the non-movers and out-migrants. Census Bureau compares addresses from one year to another in the individual Medicare enrollee records in much the same way as they use IRS data to determine domestic migration for the population 65 years and over. Net International Migration is the result of net flows to and from foreign countries and Puerto Rico and is estimated in the following parts: Immigration of the foreign-born is estimated using the ACS question on residence in the prior year. Foreign-born persons who indicated that they lived abroad in the prior year are considered immigrants. Emigration of the foreign-born is estimated using the residual method. For example, the foreign-born population is aged forward to obtain the expected population in the year. The expected population is then compared to the population estimated in the ACS. Subtracting the estimated from the expected populations provides the residual, which then serves as the basis of emigration rates for the foreign-born. Emigration rates of the native-born are based on research by Schachter using data from over 80 countries. Brooklyn and Queens likely experienced an undercount in the Census, the result of misclassifying housing units as vacant. A conservative estimate is that this problem understated the population of the two boroughs by 65, persons. This means that the population of the city in was easily in excess of 8,,
â€” and not the 8,, base from the enumeration that is used in the calculations of change. Lessons Gleaned for the Census. Such is the case with super storm Sandy and its impact on the utility of tax return data to estimate migration levels for the boroughs. Includes an in-depth description of the projection methodology. Briefing Booklet kb â€” An illustrated guide to the projection methodology and to the major findings. Briefing Booklet k â€” an illustrated guide to the projection methodology and to the major findings. City Planning Press Release:

7: Millennials expected to outnumber Boomers in

Millennials are on the cusp of surpassing Baby Boomers as the nation's largest living adult generation, according to population projections from the U.S. Census Bureau. As of July 1, (the latest date for which population estimates are available), Millennials, whom we define as ages 20 to

April 2, The Future of World Religions: Over the next four decades, Christians will remain the largest religious group, but Islam will grow faster than any other major religion. If current trends continue, by 2050 the number of Muslims will nearly equal the number of Christians around the world. The global Buddhist population will be about the same size it was in 2010, while the Hindu and Jewish populations will be larger than they are today. India will retain a Hindu majority but also will have the largest Muslim population of any country in the world, surpassing Indonesia. In the United States, Christians will decline from more than three-quarters of the population in 2010 to two-thirds in 2050, and Judaism will no longer be the largest non-Christian religion. Muslims will be more numerous in the U.S. Four out of every 10 Christians in the world will live in sub-Saharan Africa. These are among the global religious trends highlighted in new demographic projections by the Pew Research Center. Islam was second, with 1.5 billion adherents. If current demographic trends continue, however, Islam will nearly catch up by the middle of the 21st century. As a result, according to the Pew Research Center projections, by 2050 there will be near parity between Muslims and Christians. The global Buddhist population is expected to be fairly stable because of low fertility rates and aging populations in countries such as China, Thailand and Japan. In 2010, censuses and surveys indicate, there were about 240 million unaffiliated people. They are expected to continue to increase as a share of the population in much of Europe and North America. As the example of the unaffiliated shows, there will be vivid geographic differences in patterns of religious growth in the coming decades. One of the main determinants of that future growth is where each group is geographically concentrated today. Religions with many adherents in developing countries where birth rates are high, and infant mortality rates generally have been falling are likely to grow quickly. Much of the worldwide growth of Islam and Christianity, for example, is expected to take place in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, Muslims have the highest fertility rate, an average of 3.1 children per woman. Worldwide, Jewish fertility is 1.8. All the other groups have fertility levels too low to sustain their populations: Another important determinant of growth is the current age distribution of each religious group whether its adherents are predominantly young, with their prime childbearing years still ahead, or older and largely past their childbearing years. All the remaining groups have smaller-than-average youth populations, and many of them have disproportionately large numbers of adherents over the age of 40. In addition to fertility rates and age distributions, religious switching is likely to play a role in the growth of religious groups. But conversion patterns are complex and varied. In some countries, it is fairly common for adults to leave their childhood religion and switch to another faith. In others, changes in religious identity are rare, legally cumbersome or even illegal. The Pew Research Center projections attempt to incorporate patterns in religious switching in 70 countries where surveys provide information on the number of people who say they no longer belong to the religious group in which they were raised. In the projection model, all directions of switching are possible, and they may be partially offsetting. In the United States, for example, surveys find that some people who were raised with no religious affiliation have switched to become Christians, while some who grew up as Christians have switched to become unaffiliated. These types of patterns are projected to continue as future generations come of age. For more details on how and where switching was modeled, see the Methodology. For alternative growth scenarios involving either switching in additional countries or no switching at all, see Chapter 1. Over the coming decades, Christians are expected to experience the largest net losses from switching. Globally, about 40 million people are projected to switch into Christianity, while 100 million are projected to leave, with most joining the ranks of the religiously unaffiliated. All told, the unaffiliated are expected to add 97 million people and lose 36 million via switching, for a net gain of 61 million by 2050. Modest net gains through switching also are expected for Muslims 3 million, adherents of folk religions 3 million and members of other religions 2 million. Jews are expected to experience a net loss of about 1 million people due to switching, while Buddhists are

expected to lose nearly 3 million. International migration is another factor that will influence the projected size of religious groups in various regions and countries. Forecasting future migration patterns is difficult, because migration is often linked to government policies and international events that can change quickly. For this reason, many population projections do not include migration in their models. But working with researchers at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria, the Pew Research Center has developed an innovative way of using data on past migration patterns to estimate the religious composition of migrant flows in the decades ahead. For details on how the projections were made, see Chapter 1. The impact of migration can be seen in the examples shown in the graph at the right, which compares projection scenarios with and without migration in the regions where it will have the greatest impact. In Europe, for instance, the Muslim share of the population is expected to increase from 5. In North America, the Hindu share of the population is expected to nearly double in the decades ahead, from 0. Beyond the Year This report describes how the global religious landscape would change if current demographic trends continue. With each passing year, however, there is a chance that unforeseen events — war, famine, disease, technological innovation, political upheaval, etc. Owing to the difficulty of peering more than a few decades into the future, the projections stop at Readers may wonder, though, what would happen to the population trajectories highlighted in this report if they were projected into the second half of this century. And, if so, when? The answer depends on continuation of the trends described in Chapter 1. After that, the number of Muslims would exceed the number of Christians, but both religious groups would grow, roughly in tandem, as shown in the graph above. Due to the heavy concentration of Christians and Muslims in this high-fertility region, both groups would increase as a percentage of the global population. It bears repeating, however, that many factors could alter these trajectories. Or if disaffiliation were to become common in countries with large Muslim populations — as it is now in some countries with large Christian populations — that trend could slow or reverse the increase in Muslim numbers. Regional and Country-Level Projections In addition to making projections at the global level, this report projects religious change in countries and territories with at least , people as of , covering Population estimates for an additional 36 countries and territories are included in regional and global totals throughout the report. Ongoing growth in both regions will fuel global increases in the Muslim population. One exception is Hindus, who are overwhelmingly concentrated in India, where the population is younger and fertility rates are higher than in China or Japan. As previously mentioned, Hindus are projected to roughly keep pace with global population growth. Europe is the only region where the total population is projected to decline. While Christians will remain the largest religious group in Europe, they are projected to drop from three-quarters of the population to less than two-thirds. Over the same period, the number of Hindus in Europe is expected to roughly double, from a little under 1. Buddhists appear headed for similarly rapid growth in Europe — a projected rise from 1. In the United States, for example, the share of the population that belongs to other religions is projected to more than double — albeit from a very small base — rising from 0. And by the middle of the 21st century, the United States is likely to have more Muslims 2. But Nigeria also will continue to have a very large Christian population. Indeed, Nigeria is projected to have the third-largest Christian population in the world by , after the United States and Brazil. As of , the largest religious group in France, New Zealand and the Netherlands is expected to be the unaffiliated. About These Projections While many people have offered predictions about the future of religion, these are the first formal demographic projections using data on age, fertility, mortality, migration and religious switching for multiple religious groups around the world. The projections cover eight major groups: Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, adherents of folk religions, adherents of other religions and the unaffiliated see Appendix C: Defining the Religious Groups. Because censuses and surveys in many countries do not provide information on religious subgroups — such as Sunni and Shia Muslims or Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Christians — the projections are for each religious group as a whole. Data on subgroups of the unaffiliated are also unavailable in many countries. As a result, separate projections are not possible for atheists or agnostics. The projection model was developed in collaboration with researchers in the Age and Cohort Change Project at IIASA, who are world leaders in population projections methodology. The model uses an advanced version of the cohort-component method typically employed by demographers to forecast population growth. It starts

with a population of baseline age groups, or cohorts, divided by sex and religion. Each cohort is projected into the future by adding likely gains immigrants and people switching in and by subtracting likely losses deaths, emigrants and people switching out year by year. For more details, see the Methodology. An initial set of projections for one religious group, Muslims, was published in , although it did not attempt to take religious switching into account. Some social theorists have suggested that as countries develop economically, more of their inhabitants will move away from religious affiliation. While that has been the general experience in some parts of the world, notably Europe, it is not yet clear whether it is a universal pattern. Rather, the projections extend the recently observed patterns of religious switching in all countries for which sufficient data are available 70 countries in all. And the projections assume that people gradually are living longer in most countries. These and other key input data and assumptions are explained in detail in Chapter 1 and the Methodology Appendix A. Since religious change has never previously been projected on this scale, some cautionary words are in order. Population projections are estimates built on current population data and assumptions about demographic trends, such as declining birth rates and rising life expectancies in particular countries. The projections are what will occur if the current data are accurate and current trends continue. But many events – scientific discoveries, armed conflicts, social movements, political upheavals, natural disasters and changing economic conditions, to name just a few – can shift demographic trends in unforeseen ways. That is why the projections are limited to a year time frame, and subsequent chapters of this report try to give a sense of how much difference it could make if key assumptions were different. For more details on the possible impact of religious switching in China, see Chapter 1. Finally, readers should bear in mind that within every major religious group, there is a spectrum of belief and practice. The projections are based on the number of people who self-identify with each religious group, regardless of their level of observance. What it means to be Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish or a member of any other faith may vary from person to person, country to country, and decade to decade. Acknowledgements These population projections were produced by the Pew Research Center as part of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, which analyzes religious change and its impact on societies around the world.

8: India Population () - Worldometers

The largest state in the USA by population is California, which is estimated to be home to just over million people. If California was a country, it would be the 36th most populous in the world, slightly larger than Iraq and Poland.

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.

9: The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

The Population Projections Program produces projections of the United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. ACS County-County Migration Flows These files contain the complete county-to-county migration flows by age, sex, race, or Hispanic origin using ACS 5-Year estimates.

This means that they can regularly exchange gametes to produce normally-fertile offspring, and such a breeding group is also known therefore as a Gamo deme. This also implies that all members belong to the same species. Under this state, allele gamete frequencies can be converted to genotype zygote frequencies by expanding an appropriate quadratic equation, as shown by Sir Ronald Fisher in his establishment of quantitative genetics. However, there may be low frequencies of exchange with these neighbors. This may be viewed as the breaking up of a large sexual population panmictic into smaller overlapping sexual populations. This failure of panmixia leads to two important changes in overall population structure: Note that all homozygotes are increased in frequency – both the deleterious and the desirable. The mean phenotype of the Gamo demes collection is lower than that of the panmictic original – which is known as inbreeding depression. It is most important to note, however, that some dispersion lines will be superior to the panmictic original, while some will be about the same, and some will be inferior. The probabilities of each can be estimated from those binomial equations. In plant and animal breeding, procedures have been developed which deliberately utilize the effects of dispersion such as line breeding, pure-line breeding, backcrossing. This is so for both allogamous random fertilization [6] and autogamous self-fertilization Gamo demes. World human population[edit] Main article: The United Nations Population Fund designated 12 October as the approximate day on which world population reached 6 billion. This was about 12 years after world population reached 5 billion in , and 6 years after world population reached 5. The population of countries such as Nigeria, is not even known to the nearest million, [10] so there is a considerable margin of error in such estimates. Population growth Population growth increased significantly as the Industrial Revolution gathered pace from onwards. Further, there is some likelihood that population will actually decline before These followed an earlier sharp reduction in death rates. Human population control Human population control is the practice of altering the rate of growth of a human population. Historically, human population control has been implemented with the goal of increasing the rate of population growth. In the period from the s to the s, concerns about global population growth and its effects on poverty, environmental degradation, and political stability led to efforts to reduce population growth rates.

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