



The Changing Face of America: Diversity and Longevity

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Ron Crouch serves as Director of Research and Statistics, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, overseeing the development of databases on demographic, social, educational, workforce and economic issues and trends relating to the state of Kentucky.

Mr. Crouch served as director of the Kentucky State Data Center (KSDC) at the University of Louisville for nearly 21 years. The KSDC is the official clearinghouse for Census data for the state of Kentucky and provides data on population, housing, education, employment, and other social indicators.

Mr. Crouch has developed a national database, analyzing trends by both census regions and states. He also has developed census profiles for all 50 states, including population pyramids, a population chart showing population trends and tables indicating trends on demographic, social and economic variables.

He makes, on average, 150 presentations annually in Kentucky and across the United States and has spoken to leaders in 34 states and to several international organizations over the past few years.

He is a graduate of the University of Louisville with a major in sociology and minors in political science and economics. He holds master's degrees in both sociology and social work from the University of Louisville and an MBA from Bellarmine University.

Introduction

The United States of America is going through two significant demographic trends which will dramatically impact our society and our economy. We are experiencing two revolutions, as diversity growth is changing the future face of America and longevity is driving our population growth. The opportunities and challenges of these two revolutions are not well understood by many of our decision makers and our citizens.

The World around Us

These two revolutions go beyond the United States. In 1800, world population reached one billion persons. It took another 130 years to reach its second billion, in 1930, and just 30 years to reach its third billion in 1960. Since then, the world has added another billion persons every 12 to 14 years and is projected to reach seven billion persons in 2100. The United Nations, however, projects that world population growth is slowing and flattening out, peaking at 10 billion persons in 2100. The Population Reference Bureau states "the world population has reached a transition point. The population size of the world's developed countries has essentially peaked. What little growth remains will mostly come from immigration from less developed countries." These less developed countries accounted for virtually the entire world population growth in the 20th century and are made up of persons of color. However, the major factor in the world's population explosion during the last century was not due to fertility but longevity, a direct result of the rapid decline in mortality rates in the less developed countries.

The United States Demographic Revolutions

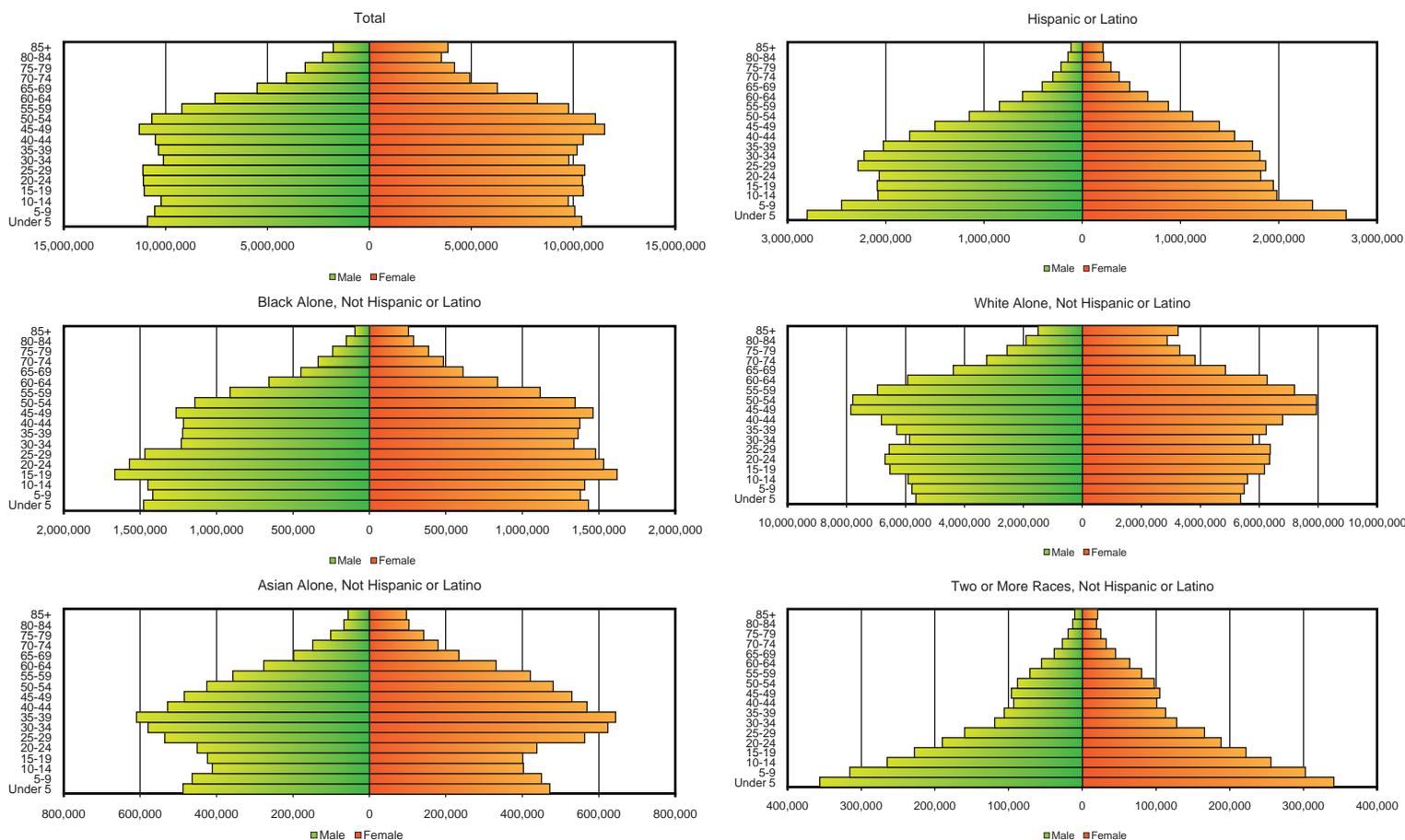
Only three developed countries are experiencing population growth: the United States, Canada and Australia. All three countries have been

"Settler Nations," allowing immigration from other countries. Ben Wattenberg, of the American Enterprise Institute, has stated, "America is becoming a universal nation, with significant representation of all human hues, creeds, ethnicities and national ancestries. Continued moderate immigration will make us an even more universal nation as time goes on."

Along with immigration, the United States is experiencing changing fertility patterns. Our minority population is growing significantly, while our non-Hispanic White population is experiencing little growth and is significantly smaller in the younger age cohorts. The 2010 Census found the United States population grew by 27 million persons, or 9.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. However, when broken down by race and Hispanic origin, it found our Black population had grown by 12.3 percent, our Asian population by 43.3 percent. Our population of Hispanic origin, which can be of any race, grew by 43 percent, compared to a non-Hispanic White growth rate of only 1.2 percent. The 2009 Census American Community Survey found over 80 percent of our population, ages 70-plus were Non-Hispanic White, while only 51.7 percent of children under age five were non-Hispanic White. New Census data for children age two and under reveals they are now a majority minority population and over 50 percent of children under age two.

However, we do not have much growth in the child or younger workforce age populations. Our younger population is becoming more diverse but not growing, as the non-Hispanic White population of children and younger workforce age declines significantly. (See adjacent population pyramids by race and Hispanic origin and the table showing age cohorts on page 44.) The 2010 Census found, between 2000 and 2010, that our population growth

United States 2009 Population Pyramids



Source: Census Bureau - 2009 Population Estimates

was almost entirely due to longevity, with our population ages 45 to 64 growing by 31.5 percent, and our population 65-plus growing by 15.1 percent, compared to the younger workforce age population, ages 18 to 44, growing by only 0.6 percent and our children under age 18 by 2.6 percent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates between 2008 and 2018, 95 percent of workforce growth will be among older workers, ages 55-plus.

New Realities in Preparing for Our Future

States like Kentucky and West Virginia are aging faster than the United States and are significantly less diverse, with declining populations of children and a younger workforce. What happens when our young workforce age population declines? We need to insure our returning veterans are invested in and provided employment after their service to our country. Particular attention needs to be paid to those veterans with war injuries, to insure they are provided

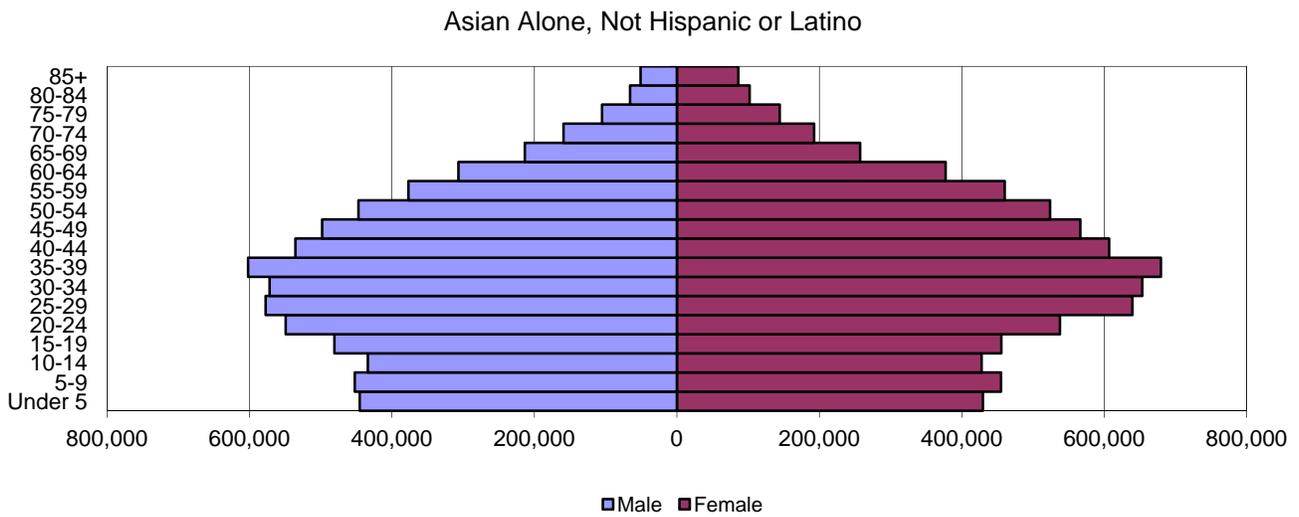
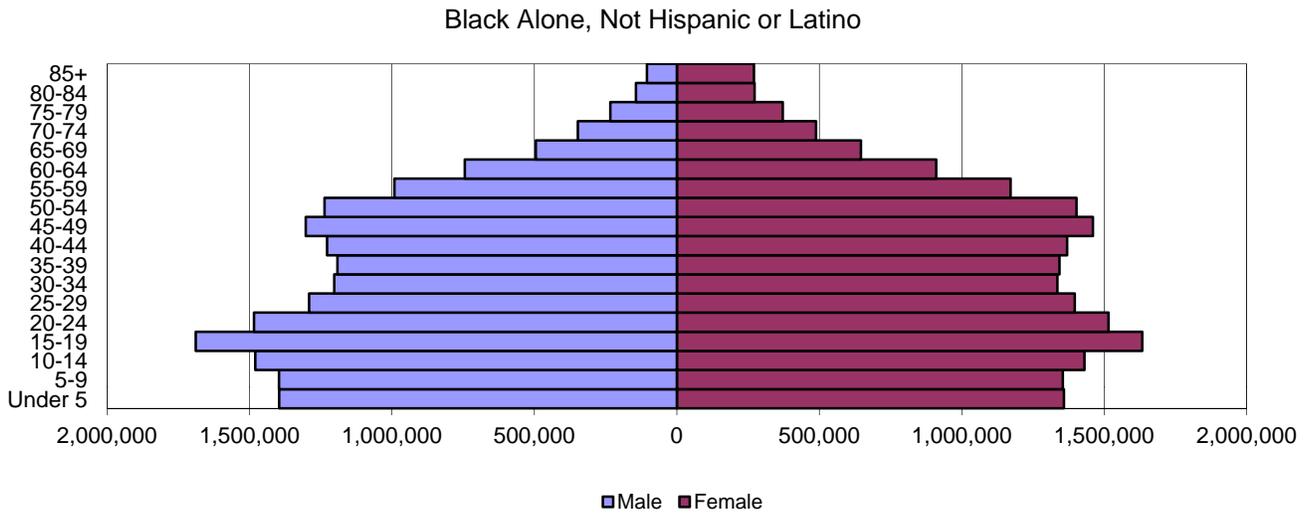
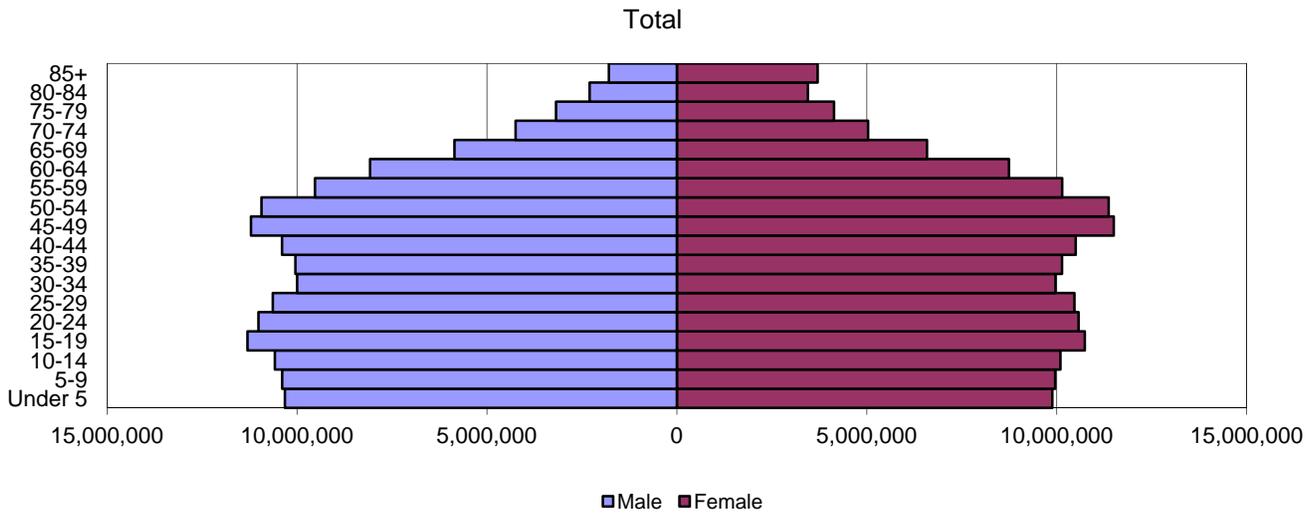
with the services and tools needed to prepare them for the transitions they face back into our economy. We need to educate and train, and retool and retrain our workforce for tomorrow. We will need to attract a more diverse population and invest in their well being. We will need to support immigration when our real problem is not too much undocumented immigration, but not enough documented immigration. We need to bring immigrants out of the shadows. Maybe we need to hire Minutemen, not to build walls but to open up lemonade stands and hand out lemonade and cookies to attract immigrants. The economies of a number of South and Central American countries are doing well, and we want to close off our borders?

We also need to make sure all of our population, regardless of their skin color, age or gender is educated, skilled and prepared for a new 21st century. We need to develop and make investments in a system that offers a lifetime of education

and training. We need to make investments in our infrastructure to promote our well-being and our economy. Cutting those investments is disinvesting in our futures! √

See related table showing age cohorts on page 44.

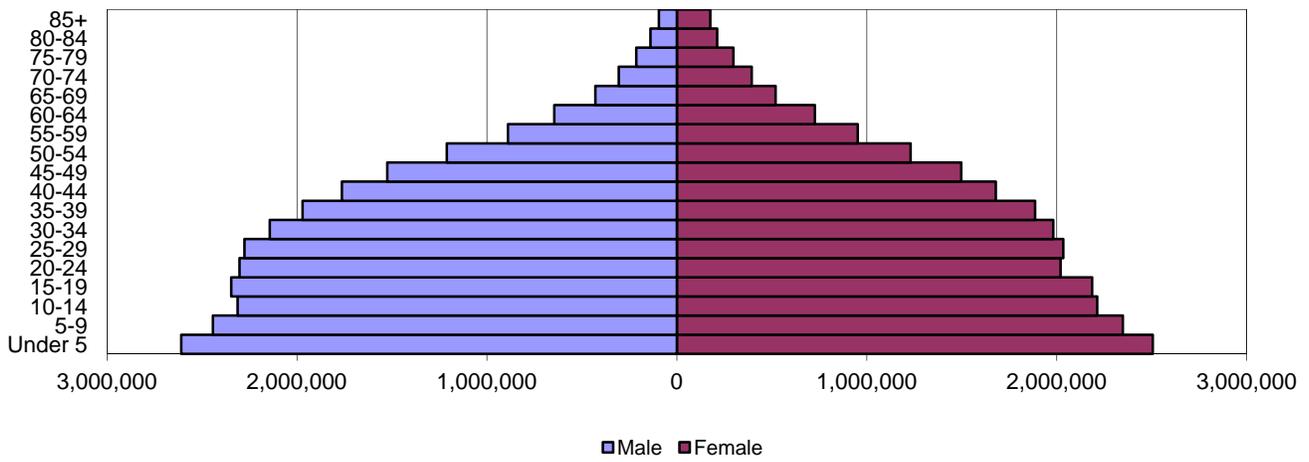
United States 2010 Population Pyramids



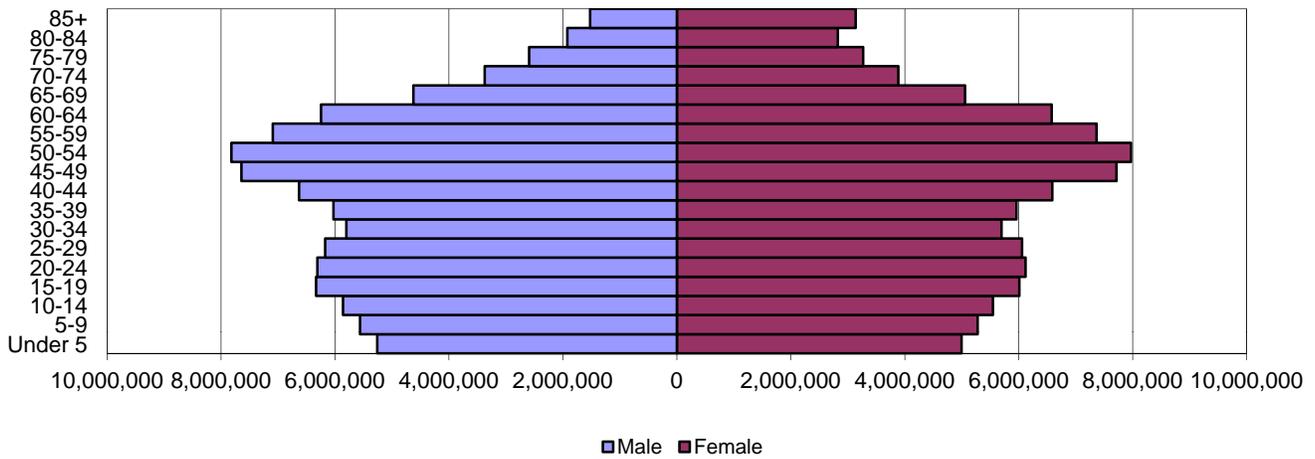
Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

United States 2010 Population Pyramids

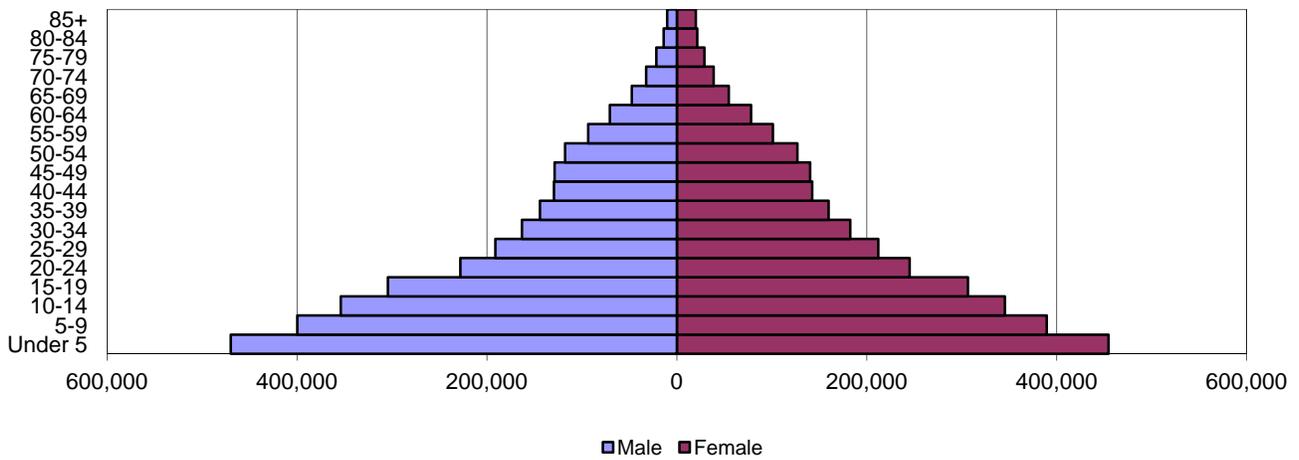
Hispanic or Latino



White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino



Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino



Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin; United States; 2010

	Total Population	Black; Not Hispanic	% of Total	AIAN; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Asian; Not Hispanic	% of Total	NHOPI; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Hispanic	% of Total	Two+ Races; Not Hispanic	% of Total	White; Not Hispanic	% of Total
Total Population	308,745,538	37,685,848	12.2%	2,247,098	0.7%	14,465,124	4.7%	481,576	0.2%	50,477,594	16.3%	5,966,481	1.9%	196,817,552	63.7%
Under 5 years	20,201,362	2,753,996	13.6%	174,719	0.9%	874,657	4.3%	37,898	0.2%	5,114,488	25.3%	924,259	4.6%	10,254,079	50.8%
5 to 9 years	20,348,657	2,750,464	13.5%	175,156	0.9%	907,150	4.5%	37,270	0.2%	4,790,771	23.5%	789,065	3.9%	10,838,062	53.3%
10 to 14 years	20,677,194	2,910,216	14.1%	180,926	0.9%	861,804	4.2%	36,889	0.2%	4,525,242	21.9%	699,141	3.4%	11,403,383	55.1%
15 to 19 years	22,040,343	3,321,795	15.1%	198,419	0.9%	936,315	4.2%	41,229	0.2%	4,532,155	20.6%	610,697	2.8%	12,341,592	56.0%
20 to 24 years	21,585,999	2,999,197	13.9%	180,510	0.8%	1,087,002	5.0%	46,194	0.2%	4,322,275	20.0%	473,022	2.2%	12,426,842	57.6%
25 to 29 years	21,101,849	2,687,209	12.7%	162,310	0.8%	1,216,913	5.8%	43,965	0.2%	4,310,471	20.4%	403,136	1.9%	12,226,930	57.9%
30 to 34 years	19,962,099	2,537,902	12.7%	147,610	0.7%	1,224,993	6.1%	38,938	0.2%	4,124,483	20.7%	345,687	1.7%	11,495,910	57.6%
35 to 39 years	20,179,642	2,534,292	12.6%	144,709	0.7%	1,281,303	6.3%	34,795	0.2%	3,856,340	19.1%	303,978	1.5%	11,984,317	59.4%
40 to 44 years	20,890,964	2,597,161	12.4%	149,055	0.7%	1,142,262	5.5%	32,870	0.2%	3,442,400	16.5%	271,833	1.3%	13,218,304	63.3%
45 to 49 years	22,708,591	2,762,639	12.2%	166,199	0.7%	1,064,534	4.7%	32,845	0.1%	3,022,074	13.3%	268,987	1.2%	15,355,524	67.6%
50 to 54 years	22,298,125	2,639,001	11.8%	157,456	0.7%	970,741	4.4%	28,810	0.1%	2,441,454	10.9%	244,507	1.1%	15,785,646	70.8%
55 to 59 years	19,664,805	2,162,873	11.0%	128,959	0.7%	836,965	4.3%	22,569	0.1%	1,841,432	9.4%	194,409	1.0%	14,454,799	73.5%
60 to 64 years	16,817,924	1,654,722	9.8%	101,251	0.6%	684,014	4.1%	17,736	0.1%	1,372,385	8.2%	148,658	0.9%	12,822,733	76.2%
65 to 69 years	12,435,263	1,140,713	9.2%	68,631	0.6%	470,582	3.8%	11,433	0.1%	948,576	7.6%	102,061	0.8%	9,682,945	77.9%
70 to 74 years	9,278,166	835,844	9.0%	47,073	0.5%	351,662	3.8%	7,718	0.1%	700,142	7.5%	71,012	0.8%	7,257,878	78.2%
75 to 79 years	7,317,795	605,206	8.3%	30,573	0.4%	249,425	3.4%	5,087	0.1%	510,808	7.0%	50,631	0.7%	5,861,366	80.1%
80 to 84 years	5,743,327	416,789	7.3%	18,949	0.3%	167,758	2.9%	3,050	0.1%	351,488	6.1%	35,239	0.6%	4,746,881	82.7%
85 years and over	5,493,433	375,829	6.8%	14,593	0.3%	137,044	2.5%	2,280	0.0%	270,610	4.9%	30,159	0.5%	4,660,361	84.8%
Median Age*	37.2	32.4		30.2		35.4		28.9		27.3		19.9		42.0	

Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Notes: AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; * Median Age for Black/African American, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and two or more races include Hispanics/Latinos

Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009

Geographic Area	Total Population Change ¹	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
			Births	Deaths	Total	International ²	Domestic
United States	25,581,948	15,875,579	38,358,804	22,483,225	8,944,170	8,944,170	-
Northeast	1,688,851	1,877,814	6,269,501	4,391,687	-704,140	1,835,442	-2,539,582
Connecticut	112,681	116,905	388,331	271,426	16,608	112,936	-96,328
Maine	43,386	12,149	128,319	116,170	38,804	8,079	30,725
Massachusetts	244,468	220,701	729,448	508,747	-31,623	245,145	-276,768
New Hampshire	88,784	42,574	135,471	92,897	53,460	18,373	35,087
New Jersey	293,361	374,414	1,038,937	664,523	-60,000	399,803	-459,803
New York	564,642	905,882	2,323,103	1,417,221	-846,993	839,590	-1,686,583
Pennsylvania	323,696	166,796	1,350,244	1,183,448	136,359	176,498	-40,139
Rhode Island	4,894	25,773	115,762	89,989	-14,632	30,017	-44,649
Vermont	12,939	12,620	59,886	47,266	3,877	5,001	-1,124
Midwest	2,441,721	2,969,319	8,268,833	5,299,514	-593,753	1,158,438	-1,752,191
Illinois	490,751	721,212	1,681,839	960,627	-228,888	403,978	-632,866
Indiana	342,593	298,077	810,225	512,148	71,633	93,367	-21,734
Iowa	81,476	106,396	361,766	255,370	-15,876	36,329	-52,205
Kansas	129,936	144,835	370,672	225,837	-17,574	52,388	-69,962
Michigan	31,235	393,753	1,196,297	802,544	-372,082	168,668	-540,750
Minnesota	346,722	305,830	654,294	348,464	62,426	106,388	-43,962
Missouri	390,896	218,926	726,153	507,227	105,461	63,420	42,041
Nebraska	85,354	102,206	241,832	139,626	-9,156	31,988	-41,144
North Dakota	4,649	23,060	76,697	53,637	-15,217	4,568	-19,785
South Dakota	57,548	40,893	105,163	64,270	13,367	6,545	6,822
Ohio	189,495	389,121	1,389,016	999,895	-247,751	120,452	-368,203
Wisconsin	291,066	225,010	654,879	429,869	59,904	70,347	-10,443
South	13,082,047	5,837,372	14,308,185	8,470,813	6,992,907	3,118,775	3,874,132
Alabama	261,326	138,519	566,363	427,844	136,452	50,742	85,710
Arkansas	216,064	102,811	361,135	258,324	112,923	36,478	76,445
Delaware	101,565	40,095	106,409	66,314	66,047	19,523	46,524
District of Columbia	27,602	23,075	73,986	50,911	-17,427	24,179	-41,606
Florida	2,555,130	479,586	2,046,244	1,566,658	2,034,234	851,260	1,182,974
Georgia	1,642,430	684,445	1,301,426	616,981	849,133	281,998	567,135
Kentucky	271,825	148,117	519,005	370,888	126,831	44,314	82,517
Louisiana	23,104	213,199	595,844	382,645	-285,765	33,046	-318,811
Maryland	402,934	293,234	698,269	405,035	95,290	191,262	-95,972
Mississippi	107,330	139,816	403,008	263,192	-18,973	17,572	-36,545
North Carolina	1,334,478	457,927	1,143,251	685,324	889,589	214,573	675,016
Oklahoma	236,412	156,467	481,766	325,299	92,977	53,514	39,463
South Carolina	549,410	181,566	537,443	355,877	376,441	65,869	310,572
Tennessee	606,978	229,035	754,589	525,554	356,078	91,508	264,570
Texas	3,930,484	2,124,124	3,568,617	1,444,493	1,781,785	933,083	848,702
Virginia	803,542	425,738	957,904	532,166	375,639	204,219	171,420
West Virginia	11,433	-382	192,926	193,308	21,653	5,635	16,018
West	8,369,329	5,191,074	9,512,285	4,321,211	3,249,156	2,831,515	417,641
Alaska	71,542	68,393	97,287	28,894	-724	8,308	-9,032
Arizona	1,465,171	464,238	875,726	411,488	986,764	272,410	714,354
California	3,090,016	2,878,482	5,058,440	2,179,958	306,925	1,816,633	-1,509,708
Colorado	722,733	368,916	641,107	272,191	357,683	144,861	212,822
Hawaii	83,640	85,390	168,965	83,575	5,843	38,951	-33,108
Idaho	251,846	116,292	211,735	95,443	134,462	22,121	112,341
Montana	72,799	31,184	108,579	77,395	42,980	3,042	39,938
Nevada	644,825	168,080	333,232	165,152	485,443	110,681	374,762
New Mexico	190,630	129,591	265,766	136,175	70,558	47,343	23,215
Oregon	404,220	149,600	433,972	284,372	274,031	95,484	178,547
Utah	551,368	355,257	479,519	124,262	118,543	65,961	52,582
Washington	770,052	348,295	772,324	424,029	440,988	202,442	238,546
Wyoming	50,487	27,356	65,633	38,277	25,660	3,278	22,382

¹ Total population change includes a residual. This residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. See State and County Terms and Definitions at <http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/terms/states.html>.

² Net international migration includes the international migration of both native and foreign-born populations. Specifically, it includes: (a) the net international migration of the foreign born, (b) the net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (c) the net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (d) the net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas.

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions.

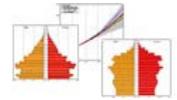
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Population Change by Age, 2000-2010

Area	<18		18-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	1,887,655	2.6%	3,528,634	13.0%	-2,905,697	-3.4%	19,536,809	31.5%	5,276,231	15.1%
Northeast	-714,591	-5.5%	682,793	14.4%	-1,792,933	-11.0%	3,115,042	25.6%	432,551	5.9%
Connecticut	-24,673	-2.9%	55,074	20.3%	-127,874	-12.4%	229,629	29.1%	36,376	7.7%
Maine	-26,705	-8.9%	12,169	11.7%	-54,597	-14.7%	94,893	30.1%	27,678	15.1%
Massachusetts	-81,141	-5.4%	98,560	17.0%	-257,493	-12.9%	396,044	27.9%	42,562	4.9%
New Hampshire	-22,328	-7.2%	19,745	19.1%	-57,590	-15.1%	110,559	37.7%	30,298	20.5%
New Jersey	-22,344	-1.1%	90,600	13.4%	-276,048	-10.5%	512,479	26.8%	72,857	6.5%
New York	-365,178	-7.8%	218,064	12.4%	-562,268	-9.6%	941,436	22.2%	169,591	6.9%
Pennsylvania	-130,066	-4.5%	166,932	15.3%	-381,774	-10.9%	726,091	25.6%	40,142	2.1%
Rhode Island	-23,866	-9.6%	13,362	12.5%	-46,814	-15.1%	62,087	26.9%	-521	-0.3%
Vermont	-18,290	-12.4%	8,287	14.6%	-28,475	-16.1%	41,824	27.7%	13,568	17.5%
Midwest	-519,558	-3.1%	310,310	5.0%	-1,852,414	-9.7%	3,832,628	26.9%	763,259	9.2%
Illinois	-116,272	-3.6%	35,409	2.9%	-293,697	-7.7%	676,711	25.4%	109,188	7.3%
Indiana	33,902	2.2%	35,589	5.8%	-123,653	-6.9%	369,202	27.4%	88,277	11.7%
Iowa	-5,645	-0.8%	7,859	2.6%	-61,128	-7.6%	162,270	25.0%	16,675	3.8%
Kansas	13,946	2.0%	12,567	4.6%	-44,811	-5.8%	163,111	28.4%	19,887	5.6%
Michigan	-251,699	-9.7%	41,752	4.5%	-518,421	-17.5%	531,052	23.8%	142,512	11.7%
Minnesota	-2,831	-0.2%	32,365	6.9%	-100,640	-6.7%	366,697	34.3%	88,855	15.0%
Missouri	-2,256	-0.2%	53,286	9.9%	-102,219	-6.3%	361,990	29.0%	82,915	11.0%
Nebraska	8,979	2.0%	8,102	4.6%	-21,093	-4.3%	104,608	28.5%	14,482	6.2%
North Dakota	-10,978	-6.8%	7,902	10.8%	-9,144	-5.2%	39,612	28.5%	2,999	3.2%
Ohio	-157,588	-5.5%	42,947	4.1%	-435,420	-13.1%	619,167	24.0%	114,258	7.6%
South Dakota	148	0.1%	3,905	5.0%	-7,858	-3.8%	54,691	34.2%	8,450	7.8%
Wisconsin	-29,264	-2.1%	28,627	5.5%	-134,330	-8.5%	383,517	32.2%	74,761	10.6%
South	2,221,854	8.7%	1,520,693	15.5%	388,715	1.3%	7,731,944	34.9%	2,455,718	19.7%
Alabama	9,037	0.8%	39,563	9.0%	-60,104	-4.7%	266,146	26.2%	77,994	13.5%
Arkansas	31,106	4.6%	22,367	8.5%	-8,872	-1.2%	151,955	25.1%	45,962	12.3%
Delaware	11,178	5.7%	15,577	20.7%	-8,937	-3.8%	68,965	39.3%	27,551	27.1%
District of Columbia	-14,177	-12.3%	14,378	19.8%	15,965	8.4%	14,587	11.7%	-1,089	-1.6%
Florida	355,751	9.8%	409,055	30.7%	151,452	3.3%	1,450,669	40.0%	452,005	16.1%
Georgia	322,318	14.9%	132,425	15.8%	80,336	3.0%	719,361	41.3%	246,760	31.4%
Kentucky	28,553	2.9%	10,943	2.7%	-67,895	-5.6%	252,563	27.2%	73,434	14.5%
Louisiana	-101,784	-8.3%	730	0.2%	-100,096	-7.7%	224,618	23.3%	40,928	7.9%
Maryland	-3,208	-0.2%	106,438	23.6%	-107,063	-6.4%	372,564	30.4%	108,335	18.1%
Mississippi	-19,632	-2.5%	-6,140	-2.0%	-44,970	-5.6%	156,497	25.7%	36,884	10.7%
North Carolina	317,588	16.2%	131,797	16.3%	73,209	2.9%	698,545	38.6%	265,031	27.3%
Oklahoma	37,306	4.2%	24,101	6.7%	-7,477	-0.8%	196,003	25.5%	50,764	11.1%
South Carolina	70,833	7.0%	68,594	16.8%	7,393	0.6%	319,991	34.7%	146,541	30.2%
Tennessee	97,480	7.0%	57,508	10.5%	-40,301	-2.3%	391,984	29.7%	150,151	21.3%
Texas	979,065	16.6%	374,088	17.0%	587,534	9.1%	1,823,700	43.3%	529,354	25.5%
Virginia	115,415	6.6%	122,701	18.1%	-38,308	-1.7%	538,097	33.0%	184,604	23.3%
West Virginia	-14,975	-3.7%	-3,432	-2.0%	-43,151	-8.6%	85,699	18.8%	20,509	7.4%
West	899,950	5.3%	1,014,838	16.1%	350,935	1.8%	4,857,195	36.2%	1,624,703	23.5%
Alaska	-3,339	-1.8%	17,589	30.7%	-7,423	-3.6%	57,233	41.0%	19,239	53.9%
Arizona	262,067	19.2%	119,110	23.2%	167,718	11.1%	498,498	46.6%	213,992	32.0%
California	45,211	0.5%	556,921	16.5%	-213,816	-2.0%	2,343,136	33.7%	650,856	18.1%
Colorado	124,814	11.3%	57,587	13.4%	25,072	1.8%	386,910	40.6%	133,552	32.1%
Hawaii	8,051	2.7%	15,419	13.4%	-630	-0.2%	91,387	32.9%	34,537	21.5%
Idaho	60,042	16.3%	15,589	11.2%	38,173	10.5%	111,073	40.0%	48,752	33.4%
Montana	-6,499	-2.8%	8,854	10.3%	-9,411	-3.8%	68,483	31.1%	25,793	21.3%
Nevada	153,209	29.9%	69,121	38.5%	141,757	22.6%	232,777	50.7%	105,430	48.2%
New Mexico	10,098	2.0%	25,963	14.6%	-332	-0.1%	144,374	35.7%	60,030	28.3%
Oregon	19,927	2.4%	30,894	9.4%	26,400	2.6%	237,098	29.2%	95,356	21.8%
Utah	152,329	21.2%	598	0.2%	151,562	24.2%	166,987	43.9%	59,240	31.1%
Washington	67,511	4.5%	90,692	16.2%	25,869	1.4%	480,818	35.8%	165,529	25.0%
Wyoming	6,529	5.1%	6,501	13.0%	5,996	4.3%	38,421	32.4%	12,397	21.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Decennial Census 2000 and Decennial Census 2010

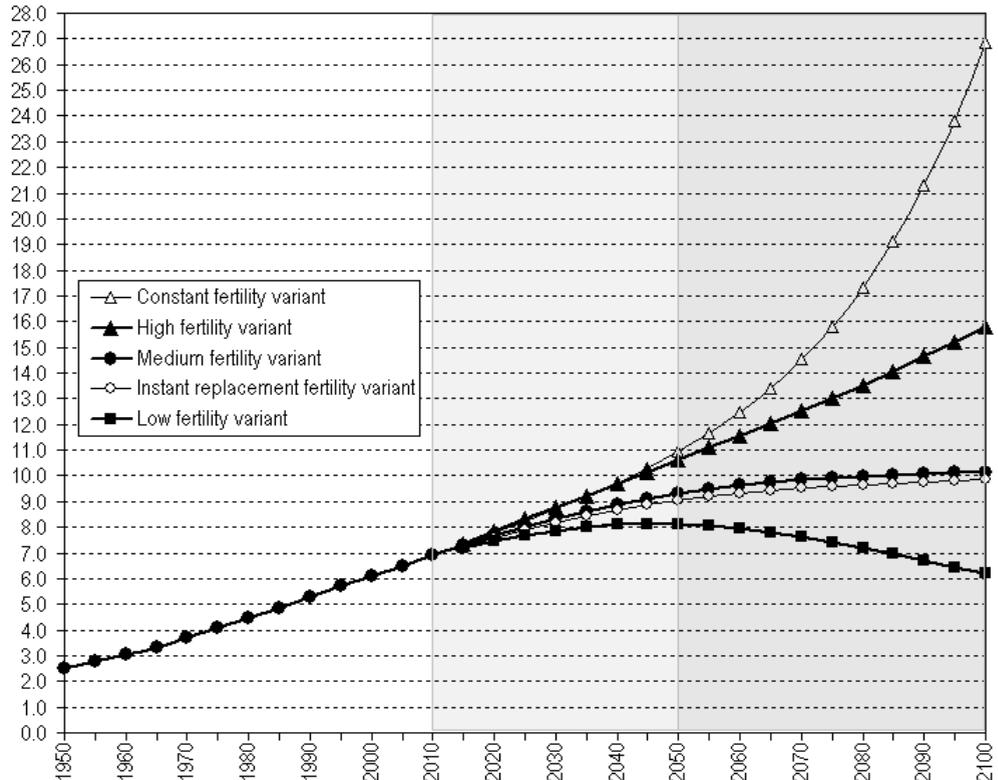
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet



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World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision

Figure 1: Estimated and projected world population according to different variants, 1950-2100 (billions)



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. New York
(Updated: 15 April 2011)

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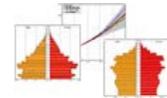
Key result: The world population is expected to keep on rising during the 21st century, although its growth is projected to experience a marked deceleration during the second half of the century.

According to the medium variant of the 2010 Revision of World Population Prospects, the world population is expected to increase from 6.9 billion in mid-2011 to 9.3 billion in 2050 and to reach 10.1 billion by 2100. Realization of this projection is contingent on the continued decline of fertility in countries that still have fertility above replacement level (that is, countries where women have, on average, more than one daughter) and an increase of fertility in the countries that have below-replacement fertility. In addition, mortality would have to decline in all countries.

If fertility were to remain constant in each country at the level it had in 2005-2010, the world population could reach nearly 27 billion by 2100. A future fertility that remains just half a child above that projected in the medium variant would result in a population of 15.8 billion in 2100 (high variant), but if fertility remains just half a child below that of the medium variant, the world population in 2100 could be 6.2 billion, the same size it had at the start of the 21st century.

Today, 42 per cent of the world population lives in low-fertility countries, that is, countries where women are not having enough children to ensure that, on average, each woman is replaced by a daughter who survives to the age of procreation (i.e., their fertility is below replacement level). Another 40 per cent lives in intermediate-fertility countries where each woman is having, on average, between 1 and 1.5 daughters, and the remaining 18 per cent lives in high-fertility countries where the average woman has more than 1.5 daughter

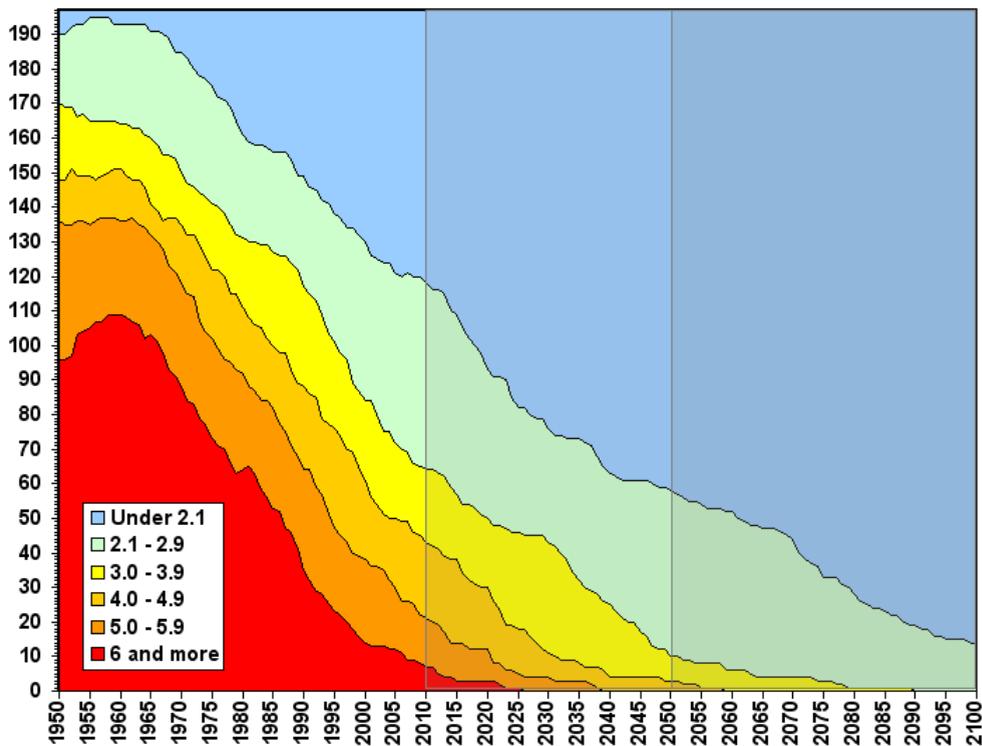
Even if the fertility of each country would reach replacement level in 2010-2015, the world population would continue to increase over the rest of the century, reaching 9.1 billion in 2050 and 9.9 billion in 2100 (see the "instant replacement variant" in the figure above).



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World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision

Figure 9: Number of Countries by Total Fertility



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. New York

Note: Only countries with a population of 100,000 or more in 2010 are included
(Updated: 15 April 2011)

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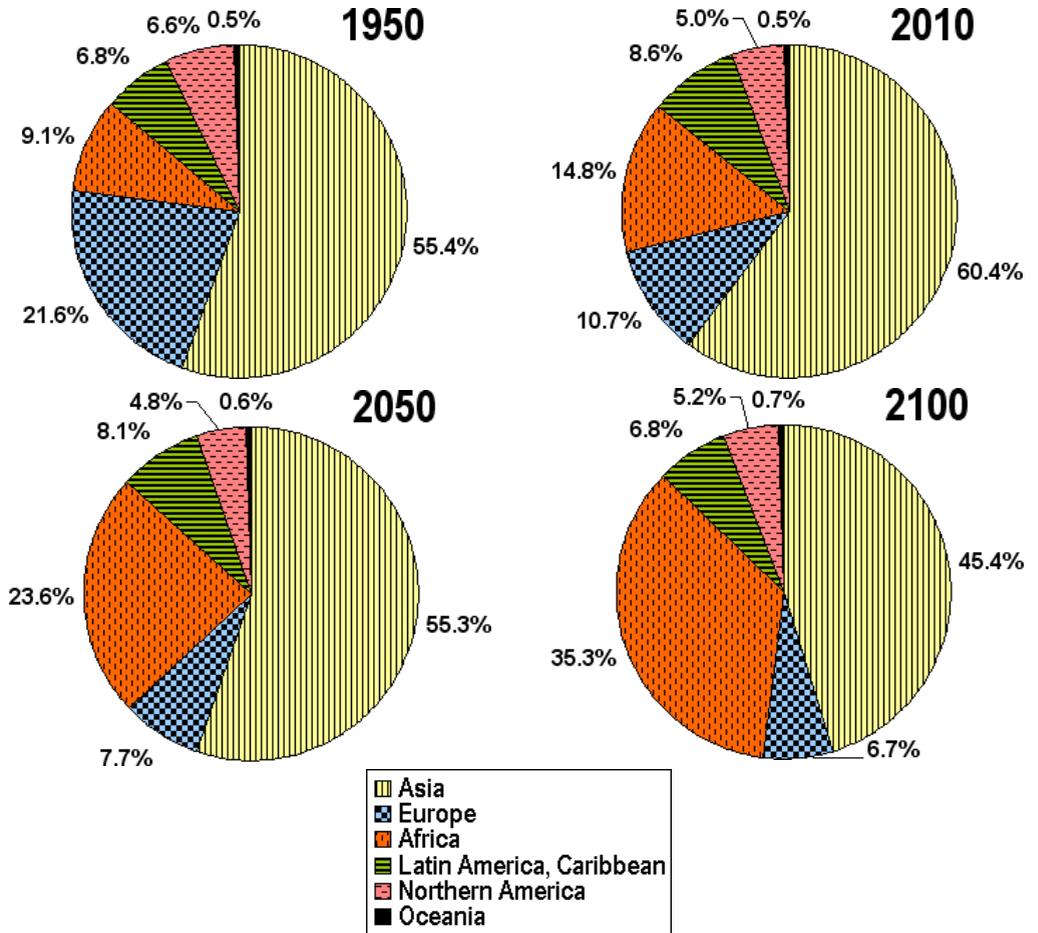
Key result: In the great majority of countries total fertility will be below 2.1 children per woman in 2100.

Using annually interpolated population and total fertility estimates and projections this figure displays the number of countries by level of total fertility from 1950 to 2100.

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World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision

Figure 5: Distribution of the world population by major area, medium variant, 1950, 2010, 2050 and 2100



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. New York
(Updated: 15 April 2011)

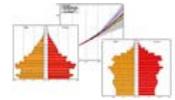
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Key result: According to the medium variant, the future distribution of the world population by major area is likely to change significantly.

Over the past century, Asia has been consistently the most populous major area of the world and is expected to remain so during the 21st century. Therefore, it accounts for the largest share of the world population, amounting to 60 per cent today and expected to decline to 55 per cent in 2050. During the second part of the 21st century, Asia is expected to lose its claim to having the majority of the world's inhabitants, because its share of the world population is projected to drop below 50 per cent (it is projected at 45 per cent in 2100).

Whereas between 1950 and 1996, Europe was the second most populous region, Africa overtook it in 1996 and now accounts for nearly 15 per cent of the world population, up from 9 per cent in 1950. Furthermore, because Africa is projected to maintain a rapid population growth over the rest of the century, its population is expected to account for almost 24 per cent of the world population in 2050 and for 35 per cent in 2100.

By contrast, the share of Europe is expected to decline: from nearly 22 per cent in 1950 to less than 7 per cent in 2100. The joint share of Northern America plus Latin America and the Caribbean is not expected to change markedly, passing from 13.6 per cent in 2010 to 12.0 per cent in 2100.



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