

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Linguística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, mayo 2019 N°

89

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales
ISSN 1048-1037 (ISSN-e: 2577-6228)
Depósito Legal pp: 100240320147



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Analysis of Demographic Transitions in Global Population

Nathier A. Ibrahim

Al - Turath University
irwsno@turath.edu.iq

Abstract

The demographic growth in the seventeenth century and population growth rates increased until the end of the 20th century. It was the first time to determine fertility in Europe, followed by other countries such as Japan, East Asian countries and other countries that wished to find a balance between population growth and the growth of other complementary sectors. These demographic changes led to the re-shaping of the different sectors of population, especially the economic ones. However, most of the third world countries have continued to grow their population, which has generated many economic and social problems. This has been accompanied by security and political unrest and the illegal immigration of their youth, which has directly affected the systems and laws of the immigrant countries. We used in this study, the United Nations publications on demographic changes, their presentation and analysis, as well as the use of some statistical equations, were adopted.

Keywords: Demographic Transitions, Growth Rate, Population density, Urbanization, Fertility, Mortality, Aging, Migration, Religions.

Análisis De Las Transiciones Demográficas En La Población Mundial

Resumen

El crecimiento demográfico en el siglo XVII y las tasas de crecimiento de la población aumentaron hasta finales del siglo XX. Era la primera vez que se determinaba la fertilidad en Europa, seguida de otros países como Japón, los países de Asia oriental y otros países que deseaban encontrar un equilibrio entre el crecimiento de la población y el crecimiento de otros sectores complementarios. Estos cambios demográficos condujeron a la remodelación de los diferentes sectores de la población, especialmente los económicos. Sin embargo, la mayoría de los países del tercer mundo han seguido aumentando su población, lo que ha generado muchos problemas económicos y sociales. Esto ha sido acompañado por la seguridad y los disturbios políticos y la inmigración ilegal de sus jóvenes, lo que ha afectado directamente los sistemas y las leyes de los países inmigrantes. En este estudio, utilizamos las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas sobre cambios demográficos, su presentación y análisis, así como el uso de algunas ecuaciones estadísticas.

Palabras clave: Transiciones demográficas, tasa de crecimiento, densidad de población, urbanización, fertilidad, mortalidad, envejecimiento, migración, religiones.

1. Introduction

The population grew exponentially during the industrial and agricultural revolutions, the increase in population was accompanied by a steady rise in the number of children, as examples of population increases, the population of Europe doubled during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the global population reached (7.6 billion) in 2018, after it was (1.65) billion. Rapid population growth rates were observed during the 1990s and for a longer period during the 1960s and 1970s of the same century. After that, there was a decline in population growth rates at the beginning of this century from 2.2% to 1.3%. However, the world population is increasing in the twenty-first century, according to UN reports, will be 9.8 billion by the year 2050.

However, the figures indicate that the twenty-first century will see a

decline in population growth rates compared with the twentieth century, and has the characteristic of low fertility and increase in the proportion of aging, especially in developed countries, where the twentieth century has undergone a radical transformation in the age of aging and the number of people age (60+) is (593) million people make up (10%) of the world's population, and will increase this number in the twenty-first century to reach about 2 billion people in 2050 by 22% of the world's population, impact on economic growth, social, investment, labor force, social system and health care. According to UN reports, the number of children of married couples has dropped from 4.9 to 2.7, life expectancy at birth has increased from 56 to 65, and the increase in births has been shown annually as a result of the growth in the number of capable women on pregnancy. In developed countries, the fertility rate dropped from 2.4 births per woman to 1.6 births in the 1960s compared to the present time, in Europe, North America, Japan, the fertility rate was (1.5) or less per woman. The twentieth century witnessed an increase in the growth of cities and the concentration of communities in them. The percentage of urban dwellers increased by 36% to 47%. The number of major cities inhabited by 10 million people increased from (5) to (18) city expected to become half of the world's population in urban cities. The aim of this study to give a scientific and logical perception of the demographic changes in different countries of the world, for the periods of time in regions.

2. Statistical Indicators

The population of the world has increased dramatically, according to documented statistics from the previous centuries, for example, the population of China was 60 million in the year (1750) and now it is close to 1.4 billion, India was 125 million in (1750) and now (1.3) billion, while the opposite is found in Europe and Japan, where statistics indicate the existence of low growth rates over time due to low fertility rates.

2.1 Census

Asia ranked the highest proportion of the world's population (63.5%) in 1750 and remained the same but less than in 2050 will be 54.1% according to decreasing in growth rate. The peak of population growth in 1999 was the highest in Africa (3.47%) and the lowest for the same year was in Europe (1.33%). The population in 2017 of high income countries was (1.19 billion), the middle income countries was (5.68 billion), and low income countries was (6.77 billion). Table (1) shows the details of the above indi-

cators according to the UN Population Census.

Table (1): Global population real & expected (1750 – 2100), and its proportions (000)

Regions	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	1999	2017	2050	2100
World	791 (100)	978 (100)	1262 (100)	1650 (100)	2521 (100)	5978 (100)	7550 (100)	9771 (100)	11184 (100)
Africa	106 (13.4)	107 (10.9)	111 (8.8)	133 (8.1)	221 (8.8)	767 (12.8)	1256 (16.6)	2527 (25.9)	4468 (39.9)
Asia	502 (63.5)	635 (64.9)	809 (64.1)	947 (57.4)	1402 (55.6)	3634 (60.8)	4504 (59.6)	5257 (53.8)	4780 (42.74)
Europe	163 (20.6)	203 (20.8)	276 (21.9)	408 (24.7)	547 (21.7)	729 (12.2)	742 (9.83)	716 (7.33)	653 (5.84)
Latin America	16 (2)	24 (2.5)	38 (3)	74 (4.5)	167 (6.6)	511 (8.5)	645 (8.54)	779 (7.97)	712 (6.37)
North America	2 (0.3)	7 (0.7)	26 (2.1)	82 (5)	172 (6.8)	307 (5.1)	361 (4.78)	434 (4.44)	499 (4.46)
Oceania	2 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	6 (0.4)	13 (0.5)	30 (0.5)	41 (0.54)	57 (0.58)	72 (0.64)

Source: U N world population prospects, the 2017 revision, New York

We can calculate the rate of change of the population by⁽⁶⁾;

$$\Delta = \frac{P_1 - P_0}{t} \tag{1}$$

Where;

P_1 : Present year

P_0 : Base year

t : Time between present year and base year.

Then we can calculate the population of the estimated years by⁽⁶⁾;

$$P_t = P_1 + N\Delta \tag{2}$$

Where (P_t) is estimated population, and (N) is the time between the estimated year and present year. Using equations (1 & 2) we can estimate the population through the period (2020 – 2040).

Table (2): Estimated population (in thousands) for the period (2020 – 2040)

Regions	World	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
2020	7831	1346	4647	743	677	372	43
2025	8231	1479	4859	746	712	385	46
2030	8750	1747	5098	708	744	372	45
2035	9217	1934	5333	698	778	377	47
2040	9684	2121	5568	688	812	382	49

Source: Equations 1,2, & Table (1).

2.2 Population Density

Asia was the largest proportion of the population density, followed by Africa then Europe. This density was based mainly on the size of the population and the area formed by those regions. Table 3 shows the actual population (person / km²) (1950-2015) and projected for the period (2020-2050) by regions.

Table (3): The actual and projected density (1950 – 2015) & (2020 – 2050)

Regions	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2030	2050
World	19	28	41	47	53	56	60	65	75
Africa	228	365	631	814	1044	1186	1340	1679	2477
Asia	1394	2120	3202	3414	4169	4393	4598	4922	5266
Europe	549	657	721	726	735	738	739	733	706
Latin America	8	14	22	26	30	32	33	36	39
North America	9	12	15	17	18	19	20	21	23
Oceania	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7

Source: UN world population prospects, the 2015 revision, New York

2.3 Growth Rate

Africa has the highest population growth rate, peaking in 1990 and falling in the following years to 2.5, and is expected to decline further, especially if some African countries are committed to a strict population growth system, followed by Asia, where it appears to be moving to a declining population growth system over the coming decades. This situation applies to other regions, Europe is expected to have a negative population growth rate for the two estimated periods (2030 and 2050). Table (4) shows real and projected population growth rates by regions for the period 1950-2050.

Table (4): Real and projected population growth rates by regions 1950-2050.

Regions	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2030	2050
World	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
Africa	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8
Asia	1.9	2.5	2	1.3	1.1	1	0.9	0.6	0.2
Europe	1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	-0.1	-0.2
Latin America	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1	0.7	0.3
North America	1.7	1.1	1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Oceania	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8

Source: UN world population prospects, the 2017 revision, New York

We can illustrate the growth rate shape of secular trend line using (Minitab);

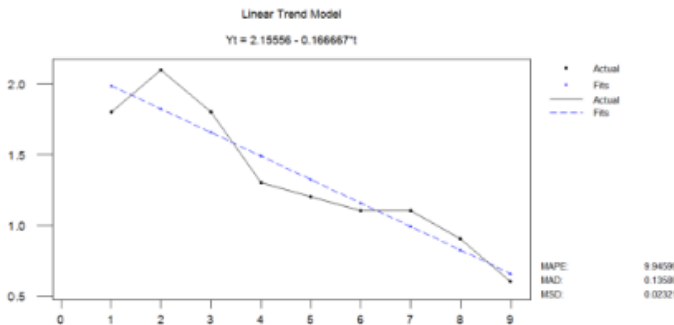


Figure (1): Global Linear Trend Model

It appears that there is a negative trend which its equation is;

$$Y_t = 2.15556 - 0.166667 t$$

We can calculate the growth rate by [9], and the estimated growth rate (2020 – 2040);

$$r = \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1 \quad (3)$$

Table (5): The estimated growth rate (2020 – 2040).

Regions	World	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
2020	1.20	2.90	1.04	-0.271	1.20	0.272	1.00
2025	1.16	2.58	0.99	-0.276	0.986	0.274	0.957
2030	1.10	2.29	0.94	-0.280	0.93	0.271	0.91
2035	1.04	2.05	0.91	-0.284	0.89	0.267	0.873
2040	0.993	1.86	0.866	-0.288	0.859	0.263	0.836

2.4 Countries with the Largest Population

China ranked for 18.5% of the world's population, followed by India (17.8%), USA (4.30%), Indonesia (3.51%), Brazil,(2.77) in 2018, the most populous country in the world, but in 2030 India will become the first country in the world, followed by china and other countries will remain in the same sequence with decreasing in the percentage of the world.

Table (6): Countries with Largest Population

	2018			2030		
	Country	Population (million)	% of the world	Country	Population (million)	% of the world
1	China	1,417.8	18.6	India	1512.9	17.3
2	India	1,361.4	17.8	China	1441.2	16.5
3	USA	327.9	4.30	USA	354.7	4.1
4	Indonesia	268.2	3.51	Indonesia	295.6	3.4
5	Brazil	211.6	2.77	Brazil	225.5	2.6
6	Pakistan	202.7	2.65	Pakistan	244.4	2.8
7	Nigeria	198.3	2.59	Nigeria	264.1	3.0
8	Bangladesh	167.2	2.19	Bangladesh	185.6	2.1
9	Russia	143.9	1.89	Russia	140.5	1.6
10	Mexico	131.5	1.73	Mexico	147.5	1.7
11	Japan	127.0	1.66	Ethiopia	139.6	1.6
12	Ethiopia	108.8	1.43	Philippines	125.4	1.4
13	Philippines	107.3	1.35	Japan	121.5	1.39
14	Egypt	96.9	1.27	Egypt	119.7	1.36
15	Vietnam	95.2	1.28	Vietnam	106.3	1.21

Source: UN world population prospects, the 2018 revision, New York

The countries that combined the population and the highest population density (more than 10,000,000) are shown in Table (7). Bangladesh ranked the top 10 among the countries listed in the table. There were 1095 people

per km² followed by Taiwan (646), India which is the second largest in the world population was the fifth series of the world in the number of (417) people per km², China has not shown the largest population in the world image of the large geographical area.

Table (7): Top Ten Countries with highest and density population

Rank	Country/Region	Population	Area (km ²)	Density(Pop. per km ²)
1	Bangladesh	161,609,000	147,570	1095
2	Taiwan (R.O.C)	23,361,147	36,190	646
3	South Korea	51,529,338	99,720	517
4	Rwanda	11,262,564	26,338	428
5	India	1,326,801,576	3,287,263	417
6	Netherlands	17,071,100	41,526	411
7	Haiti	10,413,211	27,750	375
8	Belgium	11,239,755	30,528	368
9	Burundi	10,114,505	27,834	363
10	Philippines	102,078,300	300,076	340

Source: U N world population prospects, the 2018 revision, New York

3. Urbanization

The growth of cities has accelerated historically, especially after the industrial revolution, in developed countries, in 1920, less than 30% of the population of these regions and 13% of the world’s population were urban dwellers, expected to reach (66%) by 2050, North America and Australia currently live (81%) (71%) of its population respectively in cities, while Africa and Asia accounted for 42% and 49% of the urban population. The population growth of the urban population in the third world countries was 2.5%, especially in the countries of Africa, which was 3.3% during the period 2005-2010 compared to 0.5% for the developed countries. (37%) of urban dwellers in developing countries live in slums, Africa has the largest share (51%), followed by Asia (35%), And Latin America (27%), Table 8 below shows indicators for rural and urban population.

Table (8): Real & Expected Urban and Rural population.

Regions	Population (million)						Percentage Urban		
	Urban			Rural			1990	2018	2050
	1990	2018	2050	1990	2018	2050			
World	2281	4219	6750	3096	3413	3209	42	55	66
Africa	196	546	1338	433	740	1054	31	42	56
Asia	1036	2266	3313	2176	2279	1850	32	49	64
Europe	505	553	581	217	190	127	70	74	82
Latin America	313	526	673	131	126	107	71	81	86
North America	212	299	390	69	65	56	75	82	87
Oceania	19	28	41	70	13	15	71	68	74

Source: U N – Department of Economic & Social Affairs –Population Division, Urban & Rural Areas 2018.

The city of Tokyo / Japan ranked first in urban population in 1975, New York City ranked second in 1975 while it became the eighth in 2018, whereas Jakarta was the last one in 1975 it became the second in 2018. The following data gives more details.

Table (9): Top twenty Urbanization cities

	1975		Country	2018		Country	
	City	Population		city	Population		
1	Tokyo	26.6	Japan	1	Tokyo	38.5	Japan
2	New York	15.9	USA	2	Jakarta	32.3	Indonesia
3	Mexico City	10.7	Mexico	3	Delhi	27.3	India
4	Osaka	9.8	Japan	4	Manila	24.7	Philippines
5	Sao Paulo	9.6	Brazil	5	Seoul	24.2	South Korea
6	Los Angeles	8.9	USA	6	Shanghai	24.1	China
7	Buenos Aires	8.7	Argentina	7	Mumbai	23.3	India
8	Paris	8.6	France	8	New York	21.6	United States
9	Calcutta	7.9	India	9	Beijing	21.3	China
10	Moscow	7.6	Russia	10	São Paulo	21.1	Brazil
11	London	7.6	England	11	Mexico City	20.6	Mexico
12	Rio de Janeiro	7.56	Brazil	12	Guangzhou	19.9	China
13	Shanghai	7.3	China	13	Dhaka	17.4	Bangladesh
14	Chicago	7.2	China	14	Osaka	17.2	Japan
15	Mumbai	7.1	India	15	Moscow	16.9	Russia
16	Seoul	6.8	S. Korea	16	Cairo	16.5	Egypt
17	Cairo	6.5	Egypt	17	Bangkok	15.9	Thailand
18	Beijing	6.03	China	18	Los Angeles	15.6	USA
19	Manila	5	Philippine	19	Buenos Aires	15.5	Argentina
20	Jakarta	4.8	Indonesia	20	Kolkata	15.1	India

Source: UN world population prospects, the 2018 revision, New York

The smallest area in the world was the Vatican, but with a high population density, Taiwan was the least populated with a population density of 634 km². The following table illustrates the real data.

Table (10): The ten smallest cities

	Regions	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (Person /km ²)
1	Monaco	32719	1.95	16779
2	Singapore	4620657	707.1	6535
3	Vatican City	824	0.44	1873
4	Maldives	385375	298	1293
5	Malta	404032	316	1279
6	Bahrain	723967	665	1089
7	Bangladesh	157813124	147570	1069
8	Palestine	4223760	6020	702
9	Nauru	13918	21	663
10	Taiwan	22955395	36190	634

Source: UN world population prospects, the 2018 revision, New York

4. Population Age Composition and Aging

Countries with a high fertility rate maintain high youth growth, especially in developing countries, with a life span of less than 24 years. In 1950, the number of children under the age of 15 years in developed countries was twice that of older persons, the increase in the life expectancy of the person and the appearance of aging, that is, the proportion of people in the elder ages increased significantly accompanied by health care, especially the developing ones, which helped prolong the age of the elderly, and is expected to increase the number of people aged 60 and over three times from 809.7 million in 2012 to 2 billion in the year 2050. In contrast, the number of children under the age of 15 years will begin to decline in the coming decades because of the low fertility rate.

Table (11): aging population (million), and its proportion, sex ratio per 100 women.

Regions	Population (Million)		Proportion of total population		Sex ratio Men per 100 women	
	2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050
World	809.7	2031.3	11	22	84	61
More developed	279.3	418.3	22	32	75	52
Less developed	530.5	1613	9	20	89	71
Least developed	46.9	181.6	5	11	86	81
Africa	59.7	215.2	6	10	84	70
Asia	446.9	1252.6	11	24	90	69
Europe	166.4	241.8	22	34	72	49
Latin America	63.1	187.9	10	25	82	65
North America	67.6	120.8	19	27	81	57
Oceania	5.9	13	16	24	88	67

Source: U N world population prospects, the 2018 revision, New York

The life expectancy was 47 in 1950, it is expected to be 72 in 2020, it is poor in countries with low income expected to be 60 in 2020.

Table (12): Life expectancy (1950 – 2020).

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
world	47	51	58	62	65	66	69	72
More developed	65	69	71	73	74	76	78	79
Less developed	42	46	55	60	63	65	69	70
Least developed	36	41	44	49	52	56	63	65
High income	65	69	71	74	76	78	80	81
Middle income	43	48	57	61	64	67	70	71
Low income	35	40	44	47	49	53	58	60
Africa	37	42	47	50	52	54	60	62
Asia	42	47	57	62	65	69	72	73
Europe	64	69	71	72	73	74	77	78
Latin America	51	57	61	65	68	72	75	76
North America	69	70	72	75	77	78	79	80
Oceania	62	64	67	70	73	76	78	79

Table (13): Age percentage by age group for the years (2015 & 2050).

Regions	2015				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60	80	0-14	15-59	60	80
World	28.3	61.4	10.3	1.3	19.8	58.3	21.8	4.4
More developed	17	62.9	20.1	3.7	15.2	52.2	32.6	9.4
Less developed	30.9	61	8.1	0.8	20.6	59.3	20.1	3.6
Least developed	41.5	53.4	5.1	0.4	28.2	61.5	10.3	1.1
Africa	41.4	53.4	5.2	0.4	28	61.7	104	1.1
Asia	28	62.7	9.2	1	18	58.3	23.7	4.5
Europe	15.9	63.5	20.6	3.5	14.6	50.9	34.5	9.6
Latin America	29.8	61.2	9	1.2	18	57.8	24.3	5.2
North America	20.5	62.7	16.7	3.5	17.1	55.6	27.3	7.8
Oceania	24.9	61	14.1	2.6	18.4	56.9	24.8	6.8

Source : U N world population prospects , the 2015 revision ,New York

The analysis of the health of adults, especially in developed countries and the consequent allocation of funds within the public budgets, contributed significantly to the sustainability of the aging of older people, and obviously older people spend more than the amounts spent on the health of the least age, the total health services provided can be displayed through the following equations[10]:

$$C(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n G_i(t) E_i(t) T_i(t) \quad (4)$$

Where;

$C(t)$: Total health expenditure for period (t) .

$G_i(t)$: Number of persons in age group (i) for period (t) .

$E_i(t)$: The rate of services provided to each person and to persons in the age group (i) .

$T_i(t)$: Average price per unit of services provided and used by age group (i) .

Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP can be presented in the following equation[14]:

$$f(t) = \frac{C(t)}{D(t)} \quad (5)$$

Where $[f(t)]$ is health expenditure percentage from GDP, we can apply equations (4 & 5) according to data availability for each country.

5. Fertility & Mortality

Global fertility reached 2.25 children per woman for the period 2005-2015, This percentage was different from one region to another according to the development of regions. The ratio of developed regions was (2.1), in some countries, there are more than 5 children per woman, the fastest decline in fertility was found in Asia, where it reached 2.38 children per woman. Countries with high fertility more than 5 children per woman, were (4%) of the global population, in developed countries (1.79) children per woman. Thus, the gap between developed and developing countries are gradually curtailing over time and the actual need of states to regulate their fertility. The twentieth century shows a significant drop in the number of deaths, the level of life expectancy in the world (46) years reached (70) during the years (2015) it is expected to reach (72) during in (2020). However, the gap between developed and developing countries will shrink in the middle of this century.

Table (14): Fertility and Mortality by Regions (2015).

Regions	Fertility	Annual # death (000)	Crude Death Rate	Infant mortality (deaths 1000 births)	per live	Under 5 mortality (Deaths per 1000 births)	Probability of dying (per 1000)		
							0-15	15-60	0-60
World	2.25	56844	8.5	47		71	85	175	244
More Developed	1.6	12349	10.1	6		8	10	116	124
Less Developed	2.75	44495	8.1	52		78	93	188	264
Least Developed	4.63	9232	11.4	82		132	160	297	410
Africa	4.67	12200	12.5	83		136	167	338	449
Asia	2.34	29980	7.4	42		58	68	160	217
Europe	1.45	8334	11.4	7		9	11	139	149
Latin America	2.37	3409	6	22		28	33	147	175
North America	2	2678	7.8	6		7	9	87	94
Oceania	2.3	243	7	23		30	35	101	132

Source:UN "The World Population Prospects" 2015.

6. Migration

During the 1960s, developed countries accounted for the largest proportion of immigrants from developing countries about 2.5 million immigrants per year, and increased steadily in the subsequent period due to the availability of employment opportunities in developed countries and the technological progress that accompanied it and the increasing demand for goods and services produced in the developed countries. The main source of immigration was Asia, with 1.3 million migrants a year, followed by Africa with 0.4 million. The end of the previous century saw the migration of the Gulf States from the Asian countries in particular, the world witnessed another kind of immigration which refugees from the political and security situation that prevailed in some Arab countries.

Table (15): Global Migration & Refugees

Regions	Total (000)	Percentage of total population	of Net migration among the foreign born (000)	Refugees (000)
World	213944	3.1	24359.8	15150.4
More Developed	127711	10.3	14715.3	2081
Less Developed	86232	1.5	9644.5	13069
Least Developed	11531	1.3	1089.9	1880.8
Africa	19263	1.9	2326.8	2133.4
Asia	61324	1.5	6768.6	10378.2
Europe	69819	9.5	8097.5	1602.2
Latin America	7480	1.3	769.1	350.3
North America	50042	14.2	5760.4	453.2
Oceania	6015	16.8	637.3	33.6

Source: U N "department of economic and social affairs population division" 2015.

Table (16): Global migration percentage and women percentage by age group.

Regions	0 – 19	20 – 64	65*	Percentage female migrants
World	15	72.5	12.5	49
Africa	33.9	61.5	4.5	46.8
Asia	18	72.8	9.2	44.6
Europe	9.4	74.6	15.9	52.3
Latin America	24	63.1	12.9	50.1
North America	10.8	75	14.2	50.1
Oceania	10.7	70.9	18.5	51.2

Source: U N "department of economic and social affairs population division" 2015.

7. Religions

There are more than 20 religions in the world, were the Christian religion accounting for the largest proportion of religions, about one third (33.3%), Europe (25%), Latin America (24%), Africa (21% (30%), Asia (16%), North America (25%). Islamic religion ranked second with 19.9%, Asia with the largest share (67%), Africa (30%), The following table shows the world's major religions and their relative importance.

Table (17): Global Religions and its percentage.

Continents	World	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania	%
1 Christians	2232185	465303	359638	555688	536300	286864	28392	33.3
2 Muslims	1333069	401344	891212	32195	1591	6272	455	19.9
3 Nonreligious	971313	3438	822035	94979	18616	28827	3418	14.4
4 Hindus	915086	2051	908881	1532	895	1364	363	13.6
5 Buddhists	379482	48	375968	1488	681	1059	238	5.8
6 Chinese folk Religionists	263926	16	263581	117	79	113	20	3.9
7 Atheists	251319	571	204196	40361	3564	1922	705	3.8
8 Ethnic	142810	97259	42884	1208	1270	54	135	2.1
9 New-Religionists	142076	25	139032	814	1093	1100	12	2.1
10 Sikhs	22376	48	21255	493	8	564	8	0.3
11 Spiritists	12152	4	1289	17	10496	345	1	0.2
12 Jews	16058	218	5034	2546	1314	6838	108	0.2
13 Baha'is	7456	2474	3529	94	860	410	89	0.1
14 Confucians	6156	1	6119	4	2	29	1	0.1
15 Jains	5733	77	5632	15	4	4	1	0.08
16 Shintoists	3333	0	3329	1	1	1	1	0.06
17 Others	2450	118	383	447	221	1230	51	0.04
Total		6707000	4054000	732000	577000	337000	34000	100

Source: U N "The World Population Prospects" 2015.

Discussion

The world will face a major problem because of population growth, especially for developing countries.

In the middle of present century, almost half of the world's population will be urban.

Aging is increasing due to the low fertility rates and the increase in health and social care provided to the elderly, especially in developed countries.

The growth rate of the global population appears to be declining, and is likely to be negative in developed countries at the end of this century.

Asia has the largest proportion of the world population (60%).

(3.2%) of the world's population are immigrants, Europe, Australia, North America are the second home to them.

The Republic of China remained at the top in terms of population followed by India which has density and population.

The largest city in the world in terms of population is the city of Tokyo / Japan and will remain so until 2050.

Third world countries should consider strict policies in the fertility system to reduce their population growth rates.

Use an economic policy to reduce rural-urban migration and reduce urbanization.

Conclusion

According to the above analysis and discussions, we can conclude that, the global population will face many problems in the forthcoming decades, the first one is growth rate especially in the third world population, second problem because of the emigration, more than half population will be urban which effect on the density of cities, the third major problem in aging population that effect on economics and market labor. For that the developing countries should consider strict policy to reduce population growth and reducing urbanization.

References:

- [1] Bloom, D. E. and D. Canning (2008). "Global Demographic Change: Dimensions and Economic Significance." *Population and Development Review* 34(Supplement): 17-51.
- [2] Cutler, D., A. Deaton and A. Lleras-Muney (2006). "The Determinants of Mortality." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(3): 97-120.
- [3] Dyson, T. (2011), "The role of the demographic transition in the process of urbanization", *Population and Development Review* 37(Supp.): 34-54.
- [4] Dyson, T. (2012), "On demographic and democratic transitions", *Population and Development Review* 38(Supp.): 83-102.
- [5] Frans Willekens, (2014), "Demographic transitions in Europe and the world", Konrad-Zuse-Strasse 1 · D-18057 Rostock · GERMANY.
- [6] Jacob Siegel (eds), (2004), "The methods and material of demography", San Diego. Elsevier Acadmic Press.
- [7] John Bongaarts, (2009), "Human population growth and the demographic transition", *the Royal Society*, 364, 2985 – 2990.
- [8] Kinsella, Kevin and Wan He (2009), "An Aging World", U.S.Census Bureau, *International Population Reports*, P95/09-1. Washington: D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[9] Montgomery, Mark R., Richard Stren, Barney Cohen and Holly E. Reed, eds. (2003). *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

[10] Ravi P.Rannan-Eliya & Ruki Wijesinghe,2005”Global Review of Projecting Health Expenditures for Older Persons in Developing Countries”, Monograph prepared for WHO Kobe Center,Kobe, Japan.

[11] Tim Dyson, (2015), “Population Dynamics and Sustainable Development”, Keynote address to the 48th session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development, New York, 13th .

[12] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division (2017), “Changing population age structures and sustainable development”

[13] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2018), “The World’s Cities in 2018”.

[14] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “World Population Prospects the 2017 Revision Key Findings and Advance Tables”.

[15] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “International Migration 2017”.

[16] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “World Population 2017”.

[17] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “World Family Planning 2017”.

[18] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “World Mortality 2017”.

[19] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “World Population Project, Mortality of the United nations, population estimates and projections 2017”.

[20] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2017), “Rural & Urban Area 2017”.

[21] U N Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2018), “World Urbanization Prospects The 2018 Revision Methodology”.



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA**

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, N° 89, (2019)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.

Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve