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Future Religious Demographic Information

Many non-academic and academic sources reference the Pew Research Forums on religious demographics in their own commentaries so it makes the most sense to start there. Pew's 2015 article titled "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050" estimates that by the middle of the 21st century "Islam will nearly catch up" to Christianity.¹ The article discusses some major points in detail and works to explain how they came to these conclusions and estimations. Although in the U.S. non-religious populations like atheists and agnostics are increasing ever slightly, this group is expected to decline on the global-scale. The Buddhist population will stay the same whereas the Hindu and Jewish populations are expected to increase.

In Hugh Heclo's chapter titled "Is America a Christian Nation?" he discusses the relationship between politics and religion in the U.S.. Heclo claims that when it comes to voting, polarization has grown and Americans are either "extremely 'religious' or extremely 'nonreligious'."² Heclo concludes that this is a result of "the choices presented by party activists in recent years have been more effective in sorting religious and secular believers into opposing party camps."³ Heclo claims that "few Americans care about the venerable religious differences over Christology" and when it comes down to it, it is easy for politicians to manipulate and bring most Christians together under the label "values voters."⁴ To Heclo, America is a nation composed mostly of Christians and will continue to be in the near future. However, he works to explain that Christianity is America's dominant self-identification and because of this it is incorporated into many aspects of American culture, primarily politics.

In a later chapter titled "Emerging Trends in Religion, Society, and Politics" of that same book, Allen D. Hertzke (also referencing studies done by Pew Charitable Research done in 2005

¹ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

² Charles Dunn. *The Future of Religion in American Politics*. US: University Press Of Kentucky, 2009.

³ Dunn, "Religion in American Politics," 61.

⁴ Dunn, "Religion in American Politics," 62.

and 2006) calls religion a “protean force,” a source of division or solidarity.”⁵ Hertzke emphasizes the responsibility America has as a dominant power when it comes to leading with such complex religious forces at battle.⁶ Hertzke highlights the importance of religious demographics today and in the future and states that the U.S. has a high level of religious adherence among its citizens with a “close link between faith and society,” a point Helco would agree on.⁷

Other academic works like “The Dialectics of the Religious and the Secular” study the future of religion, but not in a demographic make-up sense. Instead, works like these focus on analyzing how people in the current day are understanding God (i.e. in globalization, relating to sexuality, culture, Theo-Utopian).⁸

According to the World Religion Database in conjunction with the Pew Research Report on demographics, the World Economic Forum estimates that by 2050 only the U.S., of the 8 superpower economies, will be primarily Christian.⁹ Oppositely, this article releases that those unaffiliated with a religion are expected to increase globally, but only by 0.1 billion from 1.13 to 1.23 billion.¹⁰

Concerning fertility, migration, intergenerational religious transmission, and switching among ethnoreligious groups the Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion also expects a Jewish decline and a growth amongst Hindus and Muslims.¹¹ In the U.S. this report expects an increase from 10% to 18% by 2043 of Hispanic Catholics in the U.S..¹² Like Pew, this report also expects a majority Christian U.S. in the future, but with a “different ethnoreligious composition.”¹³ This report expects, in the U.S., an increase in Hispanic Catholics, those with no

⁵ Dunn, “Religion in American Politics,” 230.

⁶ Dunn, “Religion in American Politics,” 230.

⁷ Dunn, “Religion in American Politics,” 230.

⁸ Michael R. Ott. *The Dialectics of the Religious and the Secular: Studies on the Future of Religion*. Chicago: Haymarket Books, 2016.

⁹ Brian J. Grim. “How Religious Will the World Be in 2050?” World Economic Forum. 22 October 2015.

¹⁰ Grim. “How Religious?” 2015.

¹¹ Skirbekk, Vegard, Eric Kaufmann, and Anne Goujon. “Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism? The Religious Composition of the United States to 2043.” *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 49, no. 2 (2010): 293–310.

¹² Vegard Skirbekk, Eric Kaufmann, and Anne Goujon, “Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism?,” 2010, pp. 294.

¹³ Vegard Skirbekk, Eric Kaufmann, and Anne Goujon, “Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism?,” 2010, pp. 293-310.

religion, and other populations.¹⁴ It expects a decrease in Fundamentalist, Moderate, and Liberal Protestants populations as well as a decrease in non-hispanic Catholics, Black Protestants (slightly), and Jewish populations.¹⁵

¹⁴ Vegard Skirbekk, Eric Kaufmann, and Anne Goujon, "Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism?," 2010, 305.

¹⁵ Vegard Skirbekk, Eric Kaufmann, and Anne Goujon, "Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism?," 2010, 305.

On 2020census.gov there is an option to “Explore the form” in which it gives a sample of the many questions on the form, an explanation of said question, and an option to see more information about answering the question to clear up any lingering confusion. Along with a line of questions asking about the citizen’s sex, age, and date of birth there is a specific question that asks “Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?” It then immediately states:

For this census, Hispanic origins are not races. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person in the United States. People who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

The following question relates to race and the printed options are White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, other Asian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, other Pacific Islander, and some other race.

It has been brought to my attention by a peer who works as a 2020 census worker that many of the individuals who he interviews who answer “Yes” and identify as Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin are often confused and unsure of how to answer the latter question about race. Pew Research describes Hispanic identity as “multidimensional and multifaceted” and surprisingly that “two-thirds of Hispanic adults say being Hispanic is part of their racial background.”¹⁶ Pew’s study also estimates that by 2060, Hispanics will make up 29% of the nation’s population, ultimately showcasing the future importance of Hispanic belonging in the U.S..¹⁷

Some believe behind Hispanic is a race in itself, others identify based on their origin. In the 2010 census, some 37% of Latinos wrote in “Mexican” or “Latin American” in the “some other race” category and chose to not be confined to white as other Latinos did. This problem of Hispanic belonging racially becomes very clear when we bring the pool of Latinos in the 2010 census under a brighter light: “69% of Latinos ages 18 to 29 say their Hispanic background is

¹⁶ Kim Parker, Juliana Menasce Horowitz. “Hispanic Racial Identity: Multidimensional Issue For Latinos.” Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project, August 18, 2020.

¹⁷ Kim Parker, Juliana Menasce Horowitz. “Hispanic Racial Identity,” August 18, 2020.

part of their racial background, as do 68% of those ages 30 to 49, 63% of those ages 50 to 64 and 66% of those ages 65 or older.”¹⁸ The question has become “Is Hispanic a race, ethnicity, or both?” and with the growing Hispanic population in the U.S. we ought to consider altering our view of it as only an ethnicity to allow for more racial belonging for these large groups.

The Journal of Scientific Study of Religion released a study and analysis of population, migration, and fertility patterns in the U.S. between 2000 and 2006, averaging at 2003. The study (called “Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism?”) concluded expectations for what the religious demographics of the U.S. will be in 2043. In the U.S. one of the only increases researchers expect to see in the religious demographic by 2040-2050 is in the Catholic Church, specifically a rapid growth in Hispanic Catholics. Otherwise, they only expect slight increases in the Muslim and Hindu populations. Researchers from Pew and this study expect a Christian U.S. in the 2040’s but one with a “different ethnoreligious composition.”¹⁹ Being the “demographic engine of religious change” immigration can change the religious diversity of a country (pg. 294). Initially researches expected to see a decrease in Catholicism and inversely an increase in Protestantism (pg. 294). However, because of the notable amounts of immigrants coming into the U.S. from Catholic Latin America (primarily Mexico) a balance on the Catholic side is expected to emerge. Another reason we expect to see a rise in Hispanic Catholics is because they have a high rate of fertility and generational passing on between both the hispanic culture and Catholic community (pg. 294). This information is important to understand now because it shows us where the Catholic Church will primarily be located. In the U.S. today we see the densest Hispanic populations in the South, closest to the Mexican-American border. Should these immigration trends continue as researchers expect them to, we can expect to see the Catholic Church also moving Southward and catering its largest congregations in those communities.

Regionally speaking, in 2014 Pew Research Center analyzed the distribution of Catholics across the U.S. and noticed a relatively even ratio: 26% Northeast, 21% Midwest, 27% South, and 26% West.²⁰ However, going forward, they expect a regional shift to more Catholics in the

¹⁸ Kim Parker, Juliana Menasce Horowitz. “Hispanic Racial Identity,” August 18, 2020.

¹⁹ Kim Parker, Juliana Menasce Horowitz. “Hispanic Racial Identity,” August 18, 2020.

²⁰ Lipka, Michael. “A Closer Look at Catholic America.” Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, May 30, 2020.

South and West, a common trend with the already large Hispanic populations that immigrated from Mexico in those regions. Should these projections follow through, the largest Catholic communities will also be in these regions of the U.S..

This research relied on both census and survey data, which ties into the previously discussed census approach (pg. 295). Since we can expect such an increase from 10% to 18% of the U.S. population to be Hispanic Catholics, it is important to understand how they view their ethnicity and race (pg. 293). Should Hispanics, as previously mentioned, continue to view being Hispanic as the race they identify with, then it is important to make that an option for such official reports like the census.

In 2050, Pew Research concludes that the number of Muslims globally will be equal to that of Christians, a ratio that a generation has not seen.²¹ In 2015, Christians made up 31% of the world population while Muslims only made up 23% but as the years progress, a few factors play into the growth of Islam population-wise.²² Firstly, on average Muslim women with 3.2 children per woman which is more than Christian women and Hindus.²³ Pew's research team expects a 35% global population increase between 2010 and 2050 and with that, a 73% increase in the eMuslim population.²⁴ Aside from their high fertility rates, another main reason that the Islamic population is expected to rise so much is their "comparatively youthful population."²⁵ According to Pew Research Center, 94% of the world's Hindus lived in India in 2010 and the projections suggest the same in 2050.²⁶ India is also expected to host 11% of the world's Muslims in the 2050's.²⁷ One of the best ways to understand the flow of the Islamic faith is by understanding India now and where it is projected to go. As described above, because India is

²¹ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

²² Hackett, Conrad, and David McClendon. "World's Largest Religion by Population Is Still Christianity." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, May 31, 2020.

²³ "World's Largest Religion by Population Is Still Christianity." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, May 31, 2020.

²⁴ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

²⁵ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

²⁶ Hackett, Conrad. "By 2050, India to Have World's Largest Populations of Hindus and Muslims." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, May 30, 2020.

²⁷ "By 2050, India to Have World's Largest Populations of Hindus and Muslims." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, 2020.

expected to grow so much in its population size and it is currently primarily Muslim, thus the Muslim population is also expected to skyrocket. As of 2010, the spread of Muslims globally includes Asia-Pacific hosting 61.7%, Middle East-North Africa 19.8%, Sub-Saharan Africa 15.5%, Europe 2.7%, and North and Latin America with 0.3%.²⁸ Moreover, in 2050 researchers expect 10% of Europe's population to be Muslim so there is an expectation for a greater Islamic flow towards Europe (<https://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/religious-projections-2010-2050/>). For the U.S. there is an expectation that there will be more Muslims than Jews by the middle of the century.²⁹ Additionally, Pew's team concludes that Christianity is expected to rise and remain the largest religious group in Latin America so Islam will not be flowing towards that region.³⁰

²⁸ DeSilver, Drew, and David Masci. "World Muslim Population More Widespread than You Might Think." Pew Research Center. Pew Research Center, May 31, 2020.

²⁹ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

³⁰ "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050." Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project, May 30, 2020.

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Institutional Racial Demographics and Tuition Data

JESUIT SCHOOLS:

School: [all are Jesuit]	Region	Enrollment (undergrad)	Enrollment (grad + professional)	Tuition (undergrad)	Board + meal plan per student	Percentage of undergraduates who receive financial aid from university	Diversity - % white	Diversity - % black	Diversity - % other (primarily asian and hispanic)
Loyola University Chicago	Midwest	11,919	7,634	\$44,080	\$14,080	96% first-year students receive need-based financial assistance	56.2%	6.98%	28.5%
Georgetown University	Mid-Atlantic	7,459	11,745	\$56,058	\$17,047	45% — need based scholarship average for undergraduates is \$45,572	Undergrad and grad combined for GU race stats: 50.7%	7.2%	15.5%
Loyola Marymount University	Southwest	6,638 (61% of their students come from California)	3,044 (includes law school)	\$50,030	\$15,030	85%	43%	6.8%	39.3% (+ additional 10.8% international)
Loyola University New Orleans	South	3,188 (55% from out of state across 48)	1,114 (includes law school)	\$42,048	\$13,546	89%	51%	17%	25% (+ additional 3% international)

		states)							
Boston College	East	9,370 (2019)	4,322 (2019)	\$56,780 (2019/20)	\$5,526	— \$40,290 = average need-based scholarship grant	65.9% single ethnicity + 12% mixed	4.5% single ethnicity + 1% mixed	15.3% single ethnicity + 9.6% mixed
Fordham University	East	9,599	6,438	\$52,980	\$18,510	81%	71.8%	3.9%	24.3%
St. Joseph's University	East	4,540 (56% out of state)	2,509	\$44,794	\$14,840	97% - annual total grant aid = \$23,892	79.6%	6.5% [class of 2023 = 4.2%]	8% (+ additional 2% international) [class of 2023 = 15.5]
Santa Clara University	Southwest	5,571	3,296	\$52,998	\$15,507	73%	41.6%	3%	39.1%
University of San Francisco	Southwest	6,577	4,059	\$49,740	\$15,952	76% (with 48% of the graduate)	27.9%	5.4%	49.8% — (+ additional 14% international)
Seattle University	West	4,764 (35% are from Washington state)	2,527	\$47,565	\$12,780	91.5% — \$31,047 average aid awarded per undergraduate recipient	44.6%	3.2%	33.2% (+additional 10.1% are international students)
Xavier University	Midwest	4,997	2,132	\$42,460	\$13,310	57% — average scholarship or grant award is \$20,966	75.7%	9.1%	11.6%

Le Moyne College	mid-atlantic	2,747	786	\$34,625	\$13,780	95% — average financial aid for the freshman class is about \$25,000	80%	5%	10% (+additional 1% international)
Rockhurst University	South	2,345	800	\$37,590	\$9,570	100%	72.4%	3.9%	13% (+additional 2% international)
University of Detroit Mercy	Midwest	2,880	2,231	\$29,298	\$12,568	92%	52.5%	11.7%	13%

NON-JESUIT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES IN CITIES

La Salle University - Philadelphia, PA - <http://www.lasalle.edu> (east)
 Trinity Washington University - Washington, DC - <http://www.trinitydc.edu> (east)

Marian University - Indianapolis, IN - <http://www.marian.edu> (midwest)
 De Paul University - Chicago, IL - <http://www.depaul.edu> (midwest)

Duquesne University of the Holy Spirit - Pittsburgh, PA - <http://www.dug.edu> (midatlantic)

Holy Names University - Oakland, CA - <http://www.hnu.edu> (west)
 University of San Diego - San Diego, CA - <http://www.sandiego.edu> (west)

Christian Brothers University - Memphis, TN - <http://www.cbu.edu/> (south)
 Saint Mary's University - San Antonio, TX - <http://www.stmarytx.edu> (south)

NON-JESUIT SCHOOLS:

School: [all are Jesuit]	Region	Enrollm ent (undergr ad)	Enrollm ent (grad + professio nal)	Tuition (undergra d)	Board + meal plan per student	Percentage of undergraduates who receive financial aid from university	Diversity - % white	Diversity - % black	Diversity - % other (primaril y asian and hispanic)
La Salle University	east	3,300	2,700	\$31,350	\$7,507	90% of new students were offered scholarships — averaging \$25,533 per person	53%	17%	26.2%
Trinity Washingto n University	east	2,164	642	\$24,700	\$10,430	100%	2%	64.7%	25%
DePaul University	midwest	14,507	7,930	\$40,551	\$13,101	83% of incoming freshman students receive a scholarship	61%	9.4%	29.4%
Marian University	midwest	2,411	1,139	\$36,000	\$11,320	“99% scholarships and grants awarded to full-time enrolled freshmen”	72%	12.4%	9% (+additio nal 1% internati onal)
Duquesne University of the Holy Spirit	mid atlantic	6,074	3,270	\$41,892	\$13,612	99% of freshman undergrads	81.64%	5%	11.1% (+ addition al 2% internati onal)
Holy Names University	west	629	337	\$40,368	\$13,994	100% (of full-time undergraduate students receive financial assistance)	17.5%	21.6%	49.7% (+ addition al 3.5% internati onal)
University of San	west	4,932	2,572	\$52,120	\$15,156	76%	51.3%	3.6%	27.1% (+additio









Diego									nal 9.2% international)
Christian Brothers University	south	1,892		\$16,950	\$4,420 + fees and meal plan (not presented on website)	97% — average award: %15,808	39.4%	29.1%	12.6% (+ additional 7% international)
Saint Mary's University	south	1,089	2,633	\$37,650	\$9,630	Approximately 99%	76.2%	3.7%	12.9% (+ additional 4.9% international)

Additional Notes:

Boston College: Geographic Distribution

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

Class of 2023

Region	No.	%	
New England	739	32.2%	
Mid-Atlantic	714	31.1%	
West	269	11.7%	
Midwest	187	8.1%	
South	155	6.7%	
Southwest	42	1.8%	
Other U.S.	16	0.7%	
International	175	7.6%	
Total Enrolled	2,297	100.0%	

Source: Office of Enrollment Management

https://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/publications/factbook/pdf/19-20_factbook.pdf — page 35 has the geographic distribution of ALL undergraduate students, but it is by state and not region

Sample Footnotes

Chapter 4 — footnote 2 —

This theme of European colonial ideology is recognized to have surfaced as capitalism did and is defined, as McInroy and Hollerich put it, by the European's "sense of superiority over other 'races'" as the economic and commercial interests of the Spanish, French, Dutch, and English (to name a few) drove them to International Superpower status with empires covering "85% of the earth's land surface by the early twentieth century." With this expansion, these Europeans came with an ideological mission in mind: to "evangelize the heathen and convert them to Christianity" effectively "bringing civilization to peoples" who they regarded as barbaric (McInroy and Hollerich, 2020). Many authors like Peter Heltzel (Hetzl, 2012) and Gerard Delanty emphasize that although motivated by clear economic interests that the colonies offered, Europeans used Christian theology not only as justification, but also a willed form of authority against different native groups, especially in the New World (Delanty, 2012.)

Chapter 3— footnote 8—

Dr. John P. Frendreis of the Political Science Department of Loyola University Chicago defines gerrymandering as "drawing distinct borders between or within districts in such odd shapes in order to achieve some sort of advantage (or superiority) for one group or another" (Frendreis, 2019). The political exercise of redistricting which is controlled by the state legislators and governors. A man named Elberidge Gerry (19th century) drew a district in Massachusetts that was so weirdly shaped that the public thought it looked like a salamander, thus coining the term "gerrymander" (Frendreis, 2019). Racial gerrymandering occurs when a district is designed to have one group, usually a minority, over or under represented. Redlining, as discussed in footnote X of chapter Y, correlates closely with gerrymandering as both affect the levels of equality for minority groups. As racial and ethnic compositions change in neighborhoods, politicians will work to redistrict, ultimately ensuring votes in their favor for that district. Tactics to racial gerrymandering like packing (which concentrates the vote of a particular group in a single district) and cracking (which splits up voters into different districts to dilute their voice) are real threats to minority interests.

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Secularism, Fundamentalism, or Catholicism? The Religious Composition of the United States to 2043

Notes:

- Evangelical Protestants continue to have higher fertility rates than those from more liberal Protestant groups — the same is true for mormons
- American Jews have lower fertility [rates] than other ethnoreligious groups
- Probability of marriage by age 20 is 2% for jews, 9% for mainline Protestants, and 17% for fundamentalist Protestants and Mormons