EXTENDING WID POPULATION SERIES: PROJECTIONS 2024-2100 & AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWNS

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Extending WID Population Series: Projections 2024-2100 & Age/Gender Breakdowns

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Abstract. In 2023, the World Inequality Database (WID) population series covered total and adult population (aged 20 and over) for 33 core territories (24 countries and 9 subregions) from 1820 to 2023, and for 216 core countries from 1950 to 2023. This technical note, first published in December 2024, extended the WID population series in two directions. First, it introduced population projections for all 216 core countries for the period 2024–2100, based on the latest UN World Population Prospects (WPP 2024). Second, it provided age group (0–14, 15–64, 65+) and gender breakdowns for all 33 core territories from 1800 to 2100, and for all 216 core countries from 1950 to 2100. These additions relied on the WPP series and other historical sources, such as the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database and International Historical Statistics.

In March 2025, the note was updated to include further breakdowns. This update introduced additional disaggregations by age groups 0–19 and 20+, along with gender, for 57 core territories (48 countries and 9 subregions) from 1800 to 2023.

In April 2025, a final update extended historical population and age-gender breakdowns from 1800 to 1949 for all 216 core countries, using the newly available Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database: World Population Borders 1991 (2025).

All updated series are now available in the World Inequality Database.

1. Introduction

This technical note provides new insights from updated and additional population series now included in the World Inequality Database (WID.world). The WID's primary goal is to offer open access to the most comprehensive database on the historical evolution of inequality, both within and between countries. In terms of demographic data, the WID population series covered the total and adult population (aged 20 and over) for 33 core territories (24 countries and 9 subregions) from 1820 to 2023 and for all 216 countries from 1950 to 2023. Table 1d lists the core territories, while Table 1e includes the complete set of 216 countries.

This note projects population series from 1800 to 2100, including breakdowns by age and gender. Additionally, it analyzes population growth by differentiating between natural change (births and deaths) and net migration. The data used in this analysis is sourced from the updated 2024 UN World Population Prospects (WPP) series, and historical population data extending back to 1800 comes from Federico & Tena (2023) and the International Historical Statistics series (mostly based upon historical census data).[1] [2]

The world population has grown at an unprecedented rate over the past two centuries, increasing from approximately 1 billion in 1800 to 8 billion by 2025. This growth has been driven by fertility rates, health improvements, and mortality declines across regions. Our analysis shows that while fertility and mortality have been the main contributors to population growth in most regions (and by construction, the only force at the global level), migration has also played a crucial role in certain areas, particularly North America/Oceania and Europe, and will continue to do so in the future. By 2100, global population growth is expected to slow significantly, with Sub-Saharan Africa and North America/Oceania being the only regions where sustained increases are projected (entirely due to migration for the North America/Oceania region).

The rest of this technical note is organized as follows. We begin by providing descriptive statistics on global population growth from 1800 to 2100 (Section 2). This

[1] The primary historical source for total population data is the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database: World Population borders 1991 (FT). In their research, Federico and Tena estimate population series for all polities between 1800 and 1938, harmonized to 1991 borders, using a combination of firsthand sources and country-specific literature. See the Appendix for more detail on the methodology.

[2] Population series from 1800–2100 are constructed by combining data from Federico-Tena (1800–1938), UN WPP 2024 (1950–2100), and International Historical Statistics (age/gender breakdowns, 1800–1949). Missing years are interpolated, and historical age/gender distributions are computed using group-specific shares and total population growth rates. See the Appendix for more detail.

is followed by a breakdown of the population by age groups (Section 3) and by gender (Section 4). In Section 5, we decompose population growth into natural change and net migration. Finally, in Section 6, we provide an overview of the current state of the population series within the World Inequality Database (WID.world).

2. Current WID Populations Series

We begin by analyzing long-term global population trends. In 1800, the world population was approximately 1 billion. By 2025, this number increased more than eightfold to over 8 billion. However, future growth will be more modest, increasing only by 1.2 times between 2025 and 2100. In 1800, East Asia and South/Southeast Asia were the most populated regions, a trend that persists in 2025. By 2100, however, Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to become the most populous region. Figure 1a visually depicts these trends, while Figure 1b shows that by 2100, Sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia will account for two-thirds of the global population. Figure 1c provides further detail, indicating that South Asia will hold 24% of the global population by 2100, while Southeast Asia will account for 7%. Similarly, West-Central Africa will comprise 18%, and East-Southern Africa less than 16% of the global population.

Global population growth was moderate from 1800 to 1950, at around 0.6% over the whole period, but surged to 1.6% between 1950 and 2025—the fastest growth period in history. Growth is expected to stabilize at 0.6% between 2025 and 2060, with no further growth from 2060 to 2100. Regional analysis shows that North America/Oceania and Latin America led population growth from 1800 to 1950, while Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa became the fastest-growing regions between 1950 and 2025. Sub-Saharan Africa will remain the dominant driver of population growth from 2025 to 2100. Conversely, East Asia, Europe, Latin America, and South/Southeast Asia will experience population declines, particularly between 2060 and 2100.

Tables 1b and 1c further break down these statistics by core territories, showing, for instance, that China will see the steepest population decline between 2060 and 2100. Table 1d expands the definition of core territories to align with the Global Justice Project, increasing the number of territories from 33 to 57. Similarly, Tables 1f and 1g and Figure 1d reflect this broader scope.

Tables 2a-2c present similar data for the adult population (aged 20 and above), showing that Sub-Saharan Africa will lead in adult population growth from 2025 to 2100. Figures 2a and 2b reveal that East Asia will maintain the largest share of the adult population (about 88%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 82%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 72%.

By 2100, global population dynamics will undergo a major shift, with Sub-Saharan Africa overtaking East Asia and South/Southeast Asia to become the most populous region. While the period of fastest global population growth occurred between 1950 and 2025, growth will decelerate and stabilize by 2060 and ultimately cease by 2100. Although regions like East Asia, Europe, and Latin America will experience population declines, Sub-Saharan Africa will continue to drive global population growth, particularly in the adult population. These trends reflect a demographic shift, underscoring Sub-Saharan Africa's growing influence on global population patterns.

3. Age Breakdowns

In this technical note, we decompose the population data into more specific age groups and project these trends from 1800 to 2100. This section outlines our findings on the breakdown of the population into three key groups: the working-age population (15-64), the young population (0-14), and the old-age population (65 and over).

Tables 3a-3c present the results for the working-age population. Table 3a reveals that Sub-Saharan Africa will consistently lead in working-age population growth across the periods 1950-2025, 2025-2060, and 2060-2100. Conversely, East Asia will experience the steepest declines in working-age population during 2050-2060 and 2060-2100. A significant finding is that between 2060 and 2100, the global working-age population will decrease for the first time, driven primarily by declines in East Asia, Latin America, Europe, and South/Southeast Asia. Table 3b shows that China's working-age population will shrink the most between 2060 and 2100, while Table 3c shows that core territories like Other Sub-Saharan Africa and Other North America/Oceania will maintain the highest shares of working-age individuals. Figures 3a and 3b depict that by 2100, most regions will have a working-age population share of 54-60%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 65% and East Asia at 47%.

Tables 4a-4c provide insights into the young-age population (0-14). Table 4a shows that Sub-Saharan Africa will maintain the highest growth in young-age population from 1950 to 2060. However, between 2060 and 2100, North America/Oceania will be the only region to see a slight positive growth in this group (0.1%). Globally, the young-age population will decrease by 0.1% between 2025 and 2060 and by 0.3% between 2060 and 2100. Table 4b shows that core territories like Australia, Other Sub-Saharan Africa, and Canada will have much higher young populations in 2100 than in 2025, while China's will shrink to just 0.2 times its 2025 levels. By 2100, Chile and China will have the smallest shares of the young-age population, with China leading at just 8%. Figures 4a and 4b indicate that most regions will have young-age population shares between 13% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (8%).

Tables 5a-5c focus on the old-age population (65+), showing that Sub-Saharan Africa will have the highest growth in old-age population from 2025 to 2100, followed by the Middle East/North Africa. Most regions will see their old-age populations more than double by 2100 compared to 2025, with global growth rates of 0.7% between 2060 and 2100. Table 5c highlights that China, Chile, and Turkey will have over 38% of their populations in the old-age group by 2100. Figures 5a and 5b show that East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 45%, followed by Europe and Latin America at around 33%. North America/Oceania and South/Southeast Asia will reach 28% and 27%, respectively. Russia/Central Asia and Middle East/North Africa will reach 25%. Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 14%, less than one-third of East Asia's share.

In conclusion, the global share of the old-age population will rise from 4% in 1800 to 24% by 2100, with East Asia and Europe leading this trend. Meanwhile, the global young-age population share will decline from 37% in 1800 to 17% by 2100, with Sub-Saharan Africa emerging as the region with the largest young population.

By 2100, the global population will undergo significant demographic shifts across different age groups. Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to lead in both working-age and young-age population growth, while East Asia will experience the largest declines in these groups, especially in the working-age population after 2060. The global young-age population will steadily decrease, with only North America/Oceania seeing positive growth between 2060 and 2100. In contrast, the old-age population will rise significantly in all regions, particularly in East Asia, Europe, and Latin America, with Sub-Saharan Africa remaining the region with the smallest share of elderly people.

4. Gender Breakdowns

We now turn to gender breakdowns, analyzing the share of the female population within the total population and across the previously examined age groups: working-age population (15-64), young-age population (0-14), and old-age population (65 and over).

Tables 6a-6c present key statistics on the share of the female population. Notably, from 2060 to 2100, the total female population will remain stagnant. Table 6c shows that the female population has consistently comprised close to 50% of the population in all regions and countries, a trend expected to continue. Outliers in 2025 include India[3] and Other Middle East/North Africa, with lower female shares (48%), and Russia with higher shares (54%). By 2100, New Zealand is projected to have a female population share of 48%, similar to Other Middle East and North Africa.

Tables 7a-7c and Figures 7a-7d show that the female working-age population follows the same growth patterns as the total working-age population. Interestingly, by 2100, France and South Africa are expected to have the largest share of female working-age populations, while Other Middle East/North Africa will have the lowest.

Tables 8a-8c and Figures 8a-8d reveal that the female young-age population trends mirror those of the total young-age population. At the global level, the share of young females has remained at 49%. Sub-Saharan Africa has had the highest share of young females since the 1950s and will continue to lead by 2100. Conversely, East Asia, impacted by China's one-child policy, has held the lowest share of young females since the 1980s. This figure reached a low of 46.5% in 2013 but is now rising (see Figure 8c), with East Asia projected to reach 48.5% by 2045, aligning with regions like Russia/Central Asia, North America/Oceania, and Europe.

Tables 9a-9c and Figures 9a-9d show that the female old-age population trends are consistent with the overall old-age population. The share of elderly females was 55% in 1800, 56% in 2025, and is projected to drop to 53% by 2100 (see Table 9c). South Africa, Other North America/Oceania, and Russia will have the highest shares of elderly females (over 56%) by 2100, while New Zealand, the USA, and Algeria will have the lowest (50%). Following World War II, Russia/Central Asia saw a sharp increase in its share of elderly females, a trend that has persisted. By 2100, this share

[3] Consistent with the “missing women” pattern documented by Amartya Sen since the 1990s.

is expected to align with that of Sub-Saharan Africa, both regions having around 55% elderly females, with East-Southern Africa leading within Sub-Saharan Africa.

In summary, the gender breakdown of the global population reveals that the female share has remained consistently around 50% across regions and age groups, a trend projected to persist into 2100. While global female population growth will stagnate between 2060 and 2100, regional differences remain, with core territories like India and the Middle East/North Africa showing lower shares and core territories like Russia and France maintaining higher proportions. Sub-Saharan Africa will continue to have the highest share of young females, while East Asia's historically low share due to the one-child policy is expected to rebound. Meanwhile, the share of elderly females, particularly prominent in Russia and Sub-Saharan Africa, will decrease slightly by 2100 but remain significant, especially in East-Southern Africa.

5. Population Growth Decomposition

In this final section, we decompose population growth into two key components: natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration. We begin by examining migration patterns at a global level. Tables 10a1-10a2 reveal that North America and, to a lesser extent, Europe have consistently been net receivers of migrants and will continue to be through 2100. The Middle East and North Africa, which received immigrants between 1950 and 2025, will begin to expel migrants from 2025 onward. South/Southeast Asia has been the largest expeller of migrants historically and will remain so, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa. Other regions that consistently expel migrants are East Asia and Latin America.

Figures 10a-10b highlight migration flows across four time periods (1950–1990, 1990–2025, 2025–2060, and 2060–2100), showing that North America/Oceania receives and will continue to receive the most migrants, followed by Europe. Russia and Central Asia will rank third in migrant inflows between 2025 and 2100. The largest exporters of migrants during this timeframe will be South/Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America.[4] Figure 10c complements this by showing the projected evolution of net

[4] In addition to the medium scenario projection, which uses probabilistic methods to reflect the uncertainty of fertility, mortality, and migration trends, the UN World Population Prospects (WPP) 2024 considers multiple alternative scenarios. Twleve deterministic projection scenarios allow for the exploration of different assumptions about future population changes. However, UN projections only consider two different migration scenarios. The medium (main) scenario suggests increasing migration flows to North America/Oceania and declining flows to Europe throughout the 21st century. The alternative scenario regarding migration assumes zero migration. Projections include statistical prediction intervals (e.g., 80% and 95% bounds) to reflect the inherent uncertainty in long-term

migration up until 2100. Interestingly, Figure 10c showcases that the Middle East/North Africa region currently receives large migration but will expel migrants in the future. Figures 11a-11h further break down immigration by origin using UN International Migrant Stock 2020 data; they show that only North America/Oceania, Europe, and Middle East/North Africa received in 2020 large inflows of migrants. Specifically, Figure 11b illustrates that the majority of immigration to European countries originates from the Middle East/North Africa region, while Figure 11e highlights that most migration to North America and Oceania comes from Latin America.

Table 10b indicates that for most regions, migration is not a major driver of population growth, with the exceptions of North America/Oceania, Europe, and, to a lesser extent, Russia/Central Asia. Figures 10a1-10h2 break down the drivers of population growth in detail. For example, Figure 10a2 shows that East Asia has experienced a population decline since 2021, with net migration playing a minimal role in offsetting this decrease, making its contribution to population growth almost negligible. In contrast, Figure 10b2 illustrates that net migration has consistently supported Europe's population growth and will remain a significant factor. While Europe's population is projected to decline starting in 2024, this decrease will be less pronounced than it would be if driven solely by natural change, as migration will continue to cushion the population loss.[5] Similarly, Russia and Central Asia (Figure 10f2) will experience negative growth since 2095 as migration will help to cushion the effect of natural change.

Figure 10c2 reveals that although Latin America expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2054 onward.[6] Similarly, Figure 10h2 projects a negative population growth rate for South/Southeast Asia by 2070 despite continued migration outflows. Figure 10d2 indicates that the Middle East and North Africa will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2099. While this region was a net receiver of migrants in the 2000s and 2010s, it will begin expelling migrants by the 2030s (see Figure 10a).[7] Interestingly, the Syrian refugee crisis is not clearly reflected in net migration figures for the 2010s,

demographic forecasting. Figures 12a-12h showcase the natural change of population according to the different alternative scenarios.

[5] The spike observed in 2022 (with an inverse reflection in Figure 10f2) corresponds to the Ukraine conflict, as Ukraine is currently categorized under Russia and Central Asia in the WID.

[6] A notable disruption is the 2021 COVID-19 pandemic, which led to over a million more deaths in Latin America than would have occurred under previous trends.

[7] Figures 10d3 and 10d4 (and Table 10a2) further expand on Figure 10d2 by disaggregating the Middle East and North Africa region into non-oil and oil producing countries, respectively. The countries that are considered oil countries in MENA are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. These two figures show that non-oil countries will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2084, whereas oil countries will maintain a positive population growth rate well beyond 2100.

as the region's net migration remained positive during that period. Figure 10e2 underscores the significant role of migration in North America/Oceania's population growth. Despite a projected increase in deaths exceeding births after 2045, net migration will keep the region's population growth positive. The other region expected to maintain positive population growth by 2100 is Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth will be almost entirely driven by natural change (see Figure 10g2).

In conclusion, the decomposition of population growth between natural change and net migration highlights distinct regional trends. North America/Oceania and Europe will continue to be major migration destinations, with migration serving as a key factor in maintaining their population growth despite declining fertility. Meanwhile, regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South/Southeast Asia, and Latin America will remain net exporters of migrants, though migration will not significantly drive their population growth, which will largely be shaped by natural change. By 2100, only North America/Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to have positive population growth, driven respectively by migration and natural increase.[8]

6. Concluding Comments

This technical note provides results and insights from the updated population series in the World Inequality Database (WID.world), examining global demographic shifts from 1800 to 2100. The data, sourced from UN World Population Prospects and historical records, highlights the surge in world population from 1 billion in 1800 to 8 billion by 2025 and 10 billion by 2100. While fertility and mortality have been the primary drivers of this growth, migration is increasingly significant in regions like North America/Oceania and Europe. By 2100, global population growth is expected to decelerate, with Sub-Saharan Africa becoming the most populous region, overtaking East Asia and South/Southeast Asia, and leading both working-age and young-age growth.

Sub-Saharan Africa will maintain the highest share of young people, including young females, as the global young-age population declines from 37% in 1800 to 17% by 2100. Meanwhile, the elderly population will rise sharply from 4% to 24%, particularly in East Asia and Europe. In contrast, regions such as East Asia will see significant total population declines, particularly in the working-age group, and by 2100, only North America/Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to maintain positive

[8] Figures 11a-11n complement Figures 10a-10h2. They are based on UN International Migrant Stock 2020 data to show the origin of immigrants to several regions and subregions. Figures 11k and 11e are particularly relevant since they show the origin of immigrants to Europe and North America, respectively.

population growth, with Sub-Saharan Africa driven by natural increase and North America/Oceania largely by migration.[9]

These findings underscore a significant demographic transition, where Sub-Saharan Africa becomes a dominant force in global population growth. The addition of these population series, providing detailed age, gender, and migration breakdowns from 1800 to 2100, enhances our understanding of the world's evolving population dynamics, offering a more nuanced view of the future global landscape.

Appendix

To construct a long-run global population dataset with detailed age and gender breakdowns, we combine multiple data sources spanning the period from 1800 to 2100. Our approach consists of three main steps: compiling total population series, constructing age and gender breakdowns, and filling historical gaps using interpolation and extrapolation methods.

We begin by collecting total population figures from the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database: World Population Borders 1991 (2025). This database provides harmonized estimates of total population for all political entities between 1800 and 1938, aligned to 1991 borders. These estimates are based on a combination of primary sources and country-specific demographic research.[10] To extend the series beyond 1938, we incorporate data from the United Nations World Population Prospects (UN WPP) 2024 edition, which includes observed population counts and detailed age/gender breakdowns from 1950 to 2023. For future projections, we use the Medium Variant scenario provided by the same source, covering the years 2024 to 2100.

For historical age and gender breakdowns, we rely on the International Historical Statistics (IHS) database, which provides disaggregated data for 60 countries across all regions between 1800 and 1949. The availability of data varies by country, with the earliest year of coverage indicated in Table A1.

[9] It is important to underscore that when managed effectively, migration can benefit all parties involved—origin countries, destination countries, and the migrants themselves. In this regard, a recent World Bank report by Bossavie et al., 2024, presents several policy reforms designed to enhance the developmental benefits of migration while tackling and managing the related economic, social, and political challenges.

[10] We are aware of the existence of total population series from 1800 to 1949 available in Our World in Data (sourced from Gapminder, which in turn is based on CLIO Infra). However, for this population update, we have chosen to rely on the Federico-Tena 1991 Borders Database.

Table A1: Availability of Age/Gender Breakdowns in International Historical Statistics

Country	First year of data	Region	Country	First year of data	Region	Country	First year of data	Region
SE	1751	EURO	BR	1872	LATA	CO	1918	LATA
NO	1801	EURO	ES	1877	EURO	NI	1920	LATA
DK	1801	EURO	MM	1881	SSEA	LK	1921	SSEA
US	1820	NAOC	BG	1881	EURO	PL	1921	EURO
GB	1841	EURO	IN	1881	SSEA	IE	1926	EURO
BE	1846	EURO	JP	1884	EASA	TH	1929	SSEA
FI	1850	EURO	RS	1890	EURO	KR	1930	EASA
CA	1851	NAOC	TT	1891	LATA	HN	1930	LATA
FR	1851	EURO	CL	1895	LATA	MY	1931	SSEA
CH	1860	EURO	MX	1895	LATA	TR	1935	MENA
GR	1861	EURO	RU	1897	RUCA	DO	1935	LATA
AU	1861	NAOC	CU	1899	LATA	ZA	1936	SSAF
IT	1861	EURO	PR	1899	LATA	PH	1939	SSEA
NZ	1864	NAOC	NL	1899	EURO	AO	1940	SSAF
CR	1864	LATA	RO	1899	EURO	GT	1940	LATA
PT	1864	EURO	UY	1900	LATA	PA	1940	LATA
AT	1869	EURO	TW	1905	EASA	PE	1940	LATA
HU	1869	EURO	GY	1911	LATA	MZ	1940	SSAF
AR	1869	LATA	DZ	1911	MENA	JM	1943	LATA
DE	1871	EURO	EG	1917	MENA	AL	1945	EURO

Source: International Historical Statistics. Note: country codes are available in Table 1e.

To create a unified total population series from 1800 to 2100, we merge the data from Federico-Tena and UN WPP. Since the Federico-Tena series ends in 1938 and the UN WPP begins in 1950, we address the gap from 1939 to 1949 through linear interpolation between the 1938 and 1950 values. This produces a continuous total population time series for each country.

We then construct age and gender breakdowns for countries with historical data in the IHS database. For each country, we first calculate the proportion of the total population represented by each age/gender group in the years for which data is available. These proportions are applied to the total population figures from the Federico-Tena dataset to estimate the absolute size of each demographic group. For groups such as men, non-adults, non-adult men, the old-age population, the young-age population, old-age men, and young-age men, we interpolate linearly between the first available historical data point and 1950, preserving and accounting for all intermediate values. To

extrapolate backward to 1800, we assume that each group grew at the same rate as the total population.

Other demographic categories are calculated residually. Women, adults, and adult men are obtained by subtracting their male or non-adult counterparts from the relevant totals. Adult women and non-adult women are estimated by subtracting adult and non-adult men from the respective totals. Working-age populations (both total and male) are calculated by subtracting the young and old age groups from the total and male populations, respectively. Working-age women, old-age women, and young-age women are then computed as the difference between the total and male figures in each category.

For countries that lack age/gender breakdowns in the IHS database, we apply the same methodology as above using their annual total population growth rate between 1800 and 1950 to estimate the historical series for groups such as men, non-adults, non-adult men, the old-age population, the young-age population, old-age men, and young-age men. The rest of the demographic categories are calculated residually.

The final dataset provides harmonized estimates of total population and age/gender breakdowns for all countries from 1800 to 2100. The breakdowns include standard demographic groups (0–14, 15–64, 65+, 0–19, and 20+), with disaggregation by gender for each group.

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Table 1a. Total Population by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	401	672	1,652	1,326	770	4.1	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.3	1.2	-0.6	-1.3
Europe	146	402	556	512	451	3.8	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Latin America	18	167	667	726	612	37.9	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.9	0.3	-0.4
Middle East/ North Africa	38	102	612	839	913	16.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.2
North America/ Oceania	9	180	434	497	548	47.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
Russia Central Asia	42	173	293	309	311	6.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	254	612	2,693	3,264	3,089	10.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.6	-0.1
Sub Saharan Africa	100	184	1,324	2,515	3,486	13.2	2.6	1.2	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.8
World	**1,007**	**2,493**	**8,231**	**9,988**	**10,179**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's total population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 1b. Total Population by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	15.0	70	84	76	71	5.6	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
France	29.4	43	69	71	72	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	12.8	50	70	76	74	5.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Italy	18.7	46	59	48	35	3.2	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Spain	11.2	28	48	42	33	4.3	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Sweden	2.4	7	11	11	11	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0
Other Western Europe	21.5	62	93	91	83	4.3	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Eastern Europe	34.6	96	123	98	71	3.5	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.8
USA	6.1	154	347	389	421	57.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.5	14	40	47	54	82.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.5	8	27	35	43	49.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6
New Zealand	0.1	2	5	6	6	50.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Other North America and Oceania	2.0	2	14	21	24	7.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.3
Argentina	0.3	17	46	48	38	152.8	0.8	1.6	-0.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	-0.5
Brazil	3.3	53	213	211	163	63.9	0.8	1.3	-0.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.6
Chile	0.6	7	20	20	13	36.1	0.7	1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	-0.9
Colombia	1.0	12	53	59	47	52.1	0.9	1.3	-0.2	1.6	2.0	0.3	-0.5
Mexico	5.8	28	132	150	130	22.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	-0.3
Other Latin America	6.6	51	203	239	220	30.6	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	9.4	21	88	89	65	9.3	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	-0.8
Egypt	4.6	21	118	175	202	25.9	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.4
Algeria	3.7	9	47	63	64	12.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.1
Other MENA	20.0	51	359	512	582	18.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.0	0.3
South Africa	2.8	13	65	83	94	22.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.3
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	97.1	171	1,259	2,432	3,392	13.0	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.8
Russian Federation	26.1	103	144	133	126	5.5	0.9	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	16.1	70	149	176	184	9.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
China	348.0	544	1,416	1,135	633	4.1	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.3	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	31.9	86	123	98	77	3.9	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	20.6	41	113	92	59	5.5	0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.5	1.4	-0.6	-1.1
India	169.8	346	1,464	1,701	1,505	8.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3
Indonesia	18.0	69	286	323	296	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	-0.2
Other South & South-East Asia	66.3	197	943	1,240	1,288	14.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1
World	**1,007**	**2,493**	**8,231**	**9,988**	**10,179**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's total population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 1c. Population as a Share of the Region Population for the Core Territories (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in region)	1950 Population (% of population in region)	2025 Population (% of population in region)	2060 Population (% of population in region)	2100 Population (% of population in region)
Germany	10%	17%	15%	15%	16%
France	20%	11%	12%	14%	16%
United Kingdom	9%	12%	13%	15%	16%
Italy	13%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Spain	8%	7%	9%	8%	7%
Sweden	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Other Western Europe	15%	15%	17%	18%	18%
Eastern Europe	24%	24%	22%	19%	16%
USA	66%	85%	80%	78%	77%
Canada	5%	8%	9%	9%	10%
Australia	6%	5%	6%	7%	8%
New Zealand	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other North America and Oceania	22%	1%	3%	4%	4%
Argentina	2%	10%	7%	7%	6%
Brazil	19%	32%	32%	29%	27%
Chile	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Colombia	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%
Mexico	33%	16%	20%	21%	21%
Other Latin America	38%	30%	30%	33%	36%
Turkey	25%	21%	14%	11%	7%
Egypt	12%	21%	19%	21%	22%
Algeria	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%
Other MENA	53%	50%	59%	61%	64%
South Africa	3%	7%	5%	3%	3%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	97%	93%	95%	97%	97%
Russian Federation	62%	60%	49%	43%	41%
Other Russia and Central Asia	38%	40%	51%	57%	59%
China	87%	81%	86%	86%	82%
Japan	8%	13%	7%	7%	10%
Other East Asia	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
India	67%	57%	54%	52%	49%
Indonesia	7%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Other South & South-East Asia	26%	32%	35%	38%	42%
World	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Interpretation. Some examples of core territories that largely change their share of the population within the region between 1800 and 2100 are Italy, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and India. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 1d. List of Core Territories: Current and Extended Definition			
Core Territories: Current Definition Used in WID (33 core territories = 24 countries + 9 residual regions)		**Core Territories: Extended Definition used in GJP** (57 core territories = 48 countries + 9 residual regions)	
East Asia (3)	China, Japan Other East Asia	**East Asia** (5)	China, Japan, South Korea, Taïwan Other EASA
Europe (8)	United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Other Western Europe Other Eastern Europe	**Europe** (11)	United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Other W.EUR, Other E.EUR
Latin America (6)	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia Mexico, Other Latin America	**Latin America** (6)	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia Mexico, Other LATAM
Middle East/ North Africa (4)	Algeria, Egypt, Turkey Other Middle East/North Africa	**Middle East/ North Africa** (8)	Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Other MENA
North America/ Oceania (5)	USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand Other North America/Oceania	**North America/ Oceania** (5)	USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand Other NAOC
Russia/ Central Asia (2)	Russia Other Russia/Central Asia	**Russia/ Central Asia** (2)	Russia Other RUCA
South/South-East Asia (3)	India, Indonesia Other South/South-East Asia	**South/South-East Asia** (9)	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philipinnes, Thailand, Vietnam, Other SSEA
Sub-Saharan Africa (2)	South Africa Other Sub-Saharan Africa	**Sub-Saharan Africa** (11)	DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ivory Coast Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda Sudan, South Africa, Other SSAF
Interpretation. In the context of this note, we use both the current definition of core territories (33 core territories = 24 countries + 9 residual regions) used in standard historical WID series (first introduced by Chancel and Piketty 2021) and the extended definition of core territories used in the Global Justice Project (57 core territories = 48 countries + 9 residual regions).			

Table 1e. List of the 216 Core Countries		
Region	**Country name**	**Country ISO code**
East Asia	China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macao, Mongolia, North Korea, Taiwan	CN, HK, JP, KR, MO, MN, KP, TW
Europe	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein,Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom	AL, AD, AT, BE, BA, BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, GI, GR, GG, HU, IS, IE, IM, IT, JE, KS, LV, LI, LT, LU, MT, MD, MC, ME, NL, MK, NO, PL, PT, RO, SM, RS, SK, SI, ES, SE, CH, GB
Latin America	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, Virgin Islands	AI, AG, AR, AW, BS, BB, BZ, BO, BQ, BR, KY, CL, CO, CR, CU, CW, DM, DO, EC, SV, GD, GT, GY, HT, HN, JM, MX, MS, NI, PA, PY, PE, PR, KN, LC, VC, SX, SR, TT, TC, UY, VE, VG
Middle East & North Africa	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	DZ, BH, EG, IR, IQ, IL, JO, KW, LB, LY, MA, OM, PS, QA, SA, SY, TN, TR, AE, YE
North America & Oceania	Australia, Bermuda, Canada, Fiji, French Polynesia, Greenland, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, USA, Vanuatu	AU, BM, CA, FJ, PF, GL, KI, MH, FM, NR, NC, NZ, PW, WS, SB, TO, TV, US, VU
Russia & Central Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	AM, AZ, BY, GE, KZ, KG, RU, TJ, TM, UA, UZ
South & South-East Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	AF, BD, BT, BN, KH, IN, ID, LA, MY, MV, MM, NP, PK, PG, PH, SG, LK, TH, TL, VN
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	AO, BJ, BW, BF, BI, CV, CM, CF, TD, KM, CG, CI, CD, DJ, GQ, ER, ET, GA, GM, GH, GN, GW, KE, LS, LR, MG, MW, ML, MR, MU, MZ, NA, NE, NG, RW, ST, SN, SC, SL, SO, ZA, SS, SD, SZ, TZ, TG, UG, ZM, ZW

Table 1e. Total Population by Extended Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	15.0	70	84	76	71	5.6	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
France	29.4	43	69	71	72	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	12.8	50	70	76	74	5.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Italy	18.7	46	59	48	35	3.2	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Spain	11.2	28	48	42	33	4.3	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Sweden	2.4	7	11	11	11	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	2.1	10	18	19	18	8.7	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	-0.2
Norway	0.9	3	6	6	5	6.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.2
Denmark	0.9	4	6	6	6	6.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Other Western Europe	17.6	44	63	60	54	3.6	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Eastern Europe	34.6	96	123	98	71	3.5	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.8
USA	6.1	154	347	389	421	57.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.5	14	40	47	54	82.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.5	8	27	35	43	49.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6
New Zealand	0.1	2	5	6	6	50.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Other NAOC	2.0	2	14	21	24	7.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.3
Argentina	0.3	17	46	48	38	152.8	0.8	1.6	-0.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	-0.5
Brazil	3.3	53	213	211	163	63.9	0.8	1.3	-0.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.6
Chile	0.6	7	20	20	13	36.1	0.7	1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	-0.9
Colombia	1.0	12	53	59	47	52.1	0.9	1.3	-0.2	1.6	2.0	0.3	-0.5
Mexico	5.8	28	132	150	130	22.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	-0.3
Other Latin America	6.6	51	203	239	220	30.6	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	9.4	21	88	89	65	9.3	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	-0.8
Egypt	4.6	21	118	175	202	25.9	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.4
Algeria	3.7	9	47	63	64	12.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.1
Iran	7.6	17	92	101	80	12.1	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.5	2.3	0.3	-0.6
Morocco	3.6	9	38	44	38	10.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	-0.3
Saudi Arabia	1.2	2	35	53	71	28.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.2	4.0	1.2	0.8
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0	11	17	26	416.5	2.3	2.4	1.1	0.7	6.9	1.2	1.1
Other MENA	7.5	23	182	298	367	24.4	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.5
South Africa	2.8	13	65	83	94	22.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.3
DR Congo	9.6	12	113	267	431	11.8	3.8	1.3	1.8	0.2	3.0	2.5	1.2
Ethiopia	13.6	18	135	261	367	9.9	2.7	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.7	1.9	0.9
Kenya	3.2	6	58	92	104	18.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.1	1.4	0.3
Ivory Coast	1.1	3	33	66	104	31.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.6	3.4	2.0	1.2
Mali	1.5	5	25	55	79	16.5	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.3	2.3	0.9
Niger	1.0	3	28	63	91	27.5	3.3	1.5	1.6	0.6	3.2	2.4	0.9
Nigeria	13.8	37	238	400	477	17.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.5
Rwanda	1.6	2	15	26	33	9.3	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.6	1.6	0.6
Sudan	4.7	6	52	99	137	10.9	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	2.9	1.9	0.8
Other SSAF	47.1	79	564	1,105	1,569	12.0	2.8	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.0	0.9
Russian Federation	26.1	103	144	133	126	5.5	0.9	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Other RUCA	16.1	70	149	176	184	9.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
China	348.0	544	1,416	1,135	633	4.1	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.3	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	31.9	86	123	98	77	3.9	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
South Korea	12.2	20	52	40	22	4.2	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.3	-0.7	-1.5
Taiwan	1.7	8	23	17	10	13.4	0.4	0.6	-1.1	1.0	1.5	-0.8	-1.4
Other East Asia	6.6	14	38	35	27	5.8	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.5	1.4	-0.2	-0.6
India	169.8	346	1,464	1,701	1,505	8.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3
Indonesia	18.0	69	286	323	296	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	-0.2
Bangladesh	16.8	41	176	223	209	10.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.7	-0.2
Myanmar	7.6	18	55	58	50	7.2	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	-0.4
Pakistan	16.7	36	255	414	511	15.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.4	0.5
Philipinnes	2.7	19	117	135	114	44.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.4	-0.4
Thailand	4.4	20	72	62	46	16.2	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.0	1.7	-0.4	-0.8
Vietnam	7.3	25	102	108	92	13.9	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.9	0.2	-0.4
Other SSEA	10.8	38	167	239	267	15.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.3
World	**1,007**	**2,493**	**8,231**	**9,988**	**10,179**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**

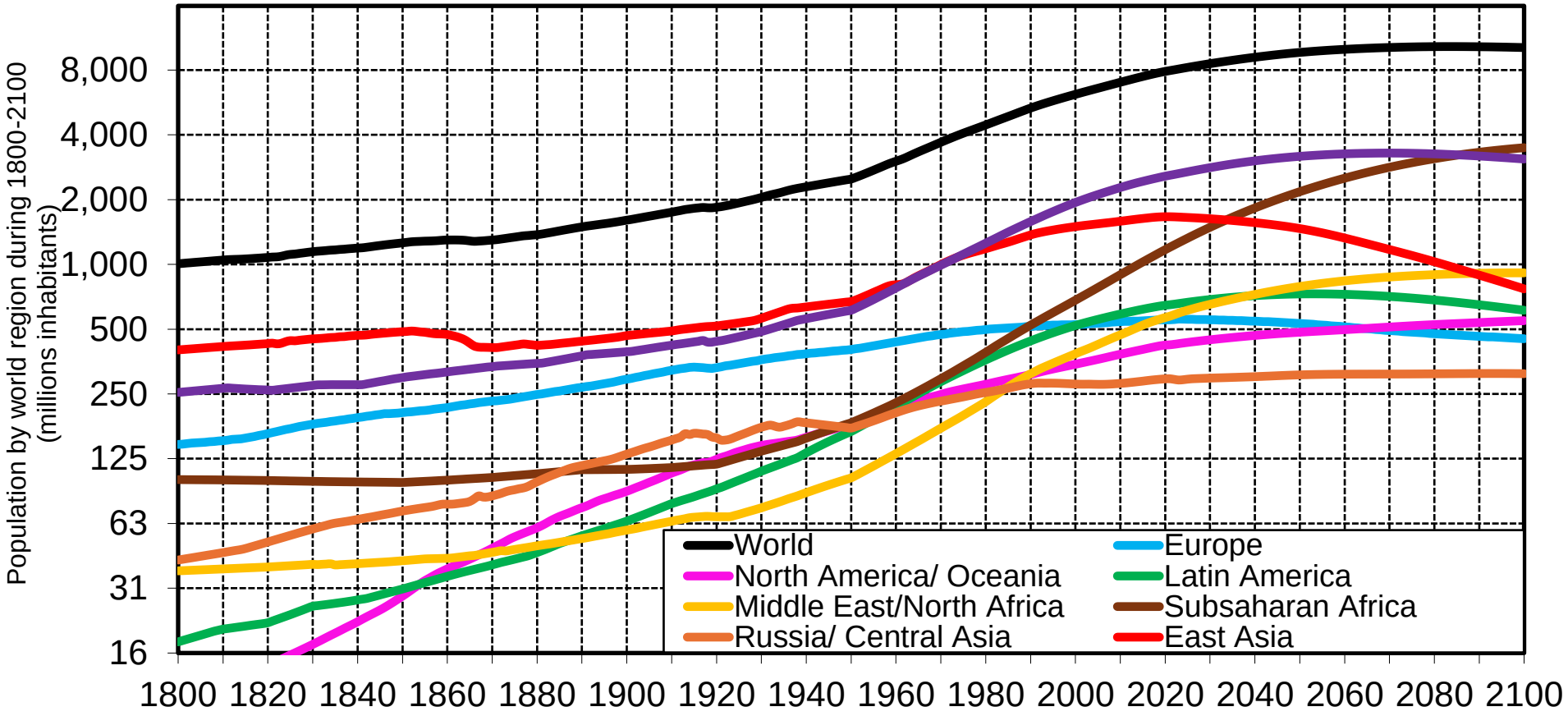
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's total population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 1f. Population as a Share of the Region Population for the Extended Territories (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in region)	1950 Population (% of population in region)	2025 Population (% of population in region)	2060 Population (% of population in region)	2100 Population (% of population in region)
Germany	10%	17%	15%	15%	16%
France	20%	11%	12%	14%	16%
United Kingdom	9%	12%	13%	15%	16%
Italy	13%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Spain	8%	7%	9%	8%	7%
Sweden	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Netherlands	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Norway	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Denmark	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other Western Europe	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Eastern Europe	24%	24%	22%	19%	16%
USA	66%	85%	80%	78%	77%
Canada	5%	8%	9%	9%	10%
Australia	6%	5%	6%	7%	8%
New Zealand	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other NAOC	22%	1%	3%	4%	4%
Argentina	2%	10%	7%	7%	6%
Brazil	19%	32%	32%	29%	27%
Chile	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%
Colombia	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%
Mexico	33%	16%	20%	21%	21%
Other Latin America	38%	30%	30%	33%	36%
Turkey	25%	21%	14%	11%	7%
Egypt	12%	21%	19%	21%	22%
Algeria	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%
Iran	20%	16%	15%	12%	9%
Morocco	10%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Saudi Arabia	3%	2%	6%	6%	8%
United Arab Emirates	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Other MENA	20%	23%	30%	36%	40%
South Africa	3%	7%	5%	3%	3%
DR Congo	10%	7%	9%	11%	12%
Ethiopia	14%	10%	10%	10%	11%
Kenya	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Ivory Coast	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Mali	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Niger	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Nigeria	14%	20%	18%	16%	14%
Rwanda	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sudan	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Other SSAF	47%	43%	43%	44%	45%
Russian Federation	62%	60%	49%	43%	41%
Other RUCA	38%	40%	51%	57%	59%
China	87%	81%	86%	86%	82%
Japan	8%	13%	7%	7%	10%
South Korea	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Taiwan	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other East Asia	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
India	67%	57%	54%	52%	49%
Indonesia	7%	11%	11%	10%	10%
Bangladesh	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Myanmar	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Pakistan	7%	6%	9%	13%	17%
Philipinnes	1%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Thailand	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Vietnam	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Other SSEA	4%	6%	6%	7%	9%
World	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Interpretation. Some examples of core territories that largely change their share of the population within the region between 1800 and 2100 are USA, Turkey, Russia, and India. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 1a. Population by World Region, 1800-2100

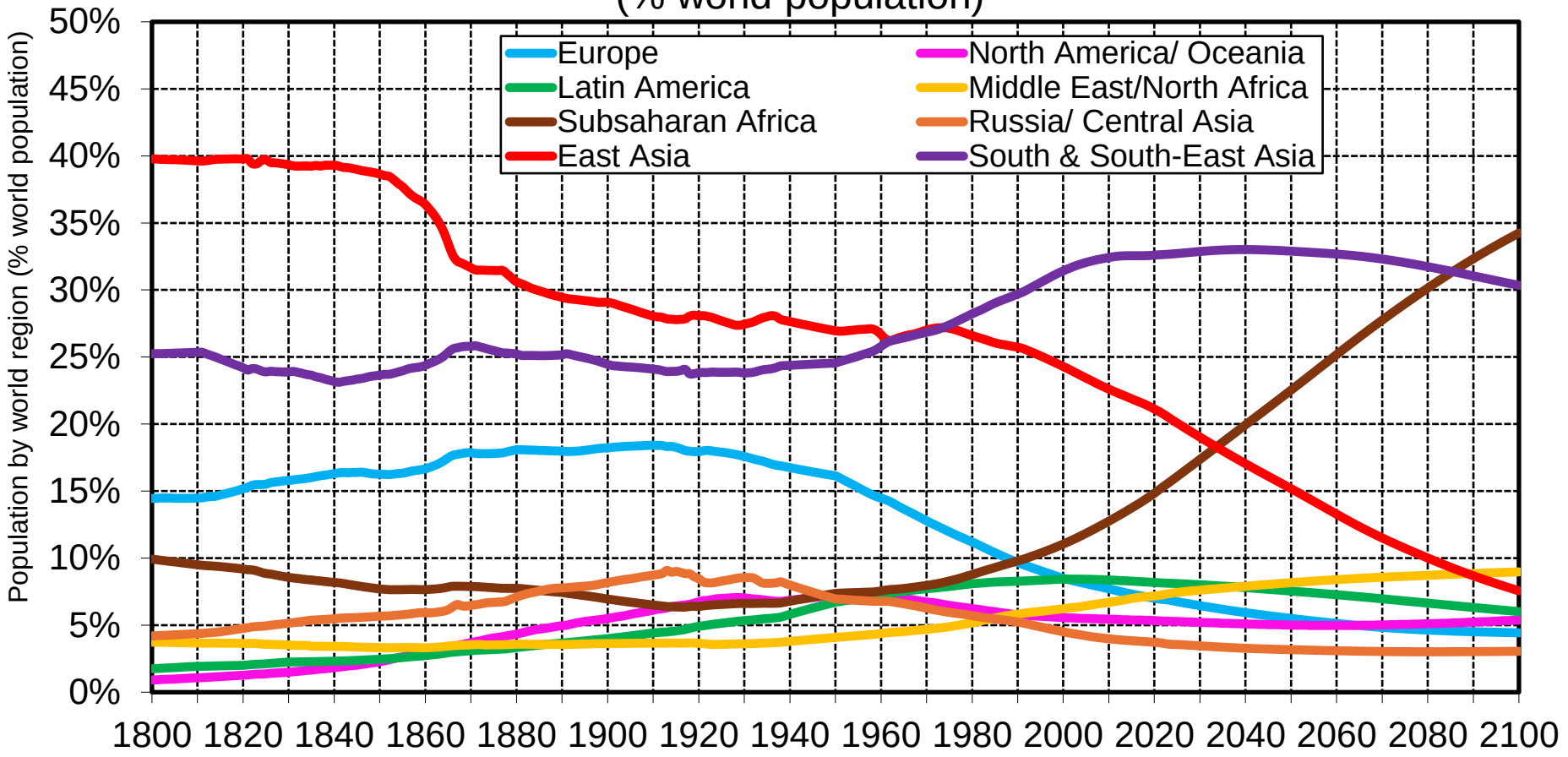
(millions)



Interpretation. World population will increase from about 1 billion inhabitants in 1800 to about 10 billion inhabitants in 2100 (including over 3 billion in Subsaharan Africa and South/South-East Asia each, and between 0 and 1 billion in all the other regions. This corresponds to an annual growth rate of 0.8% per year. **Sources and series**: wid.world

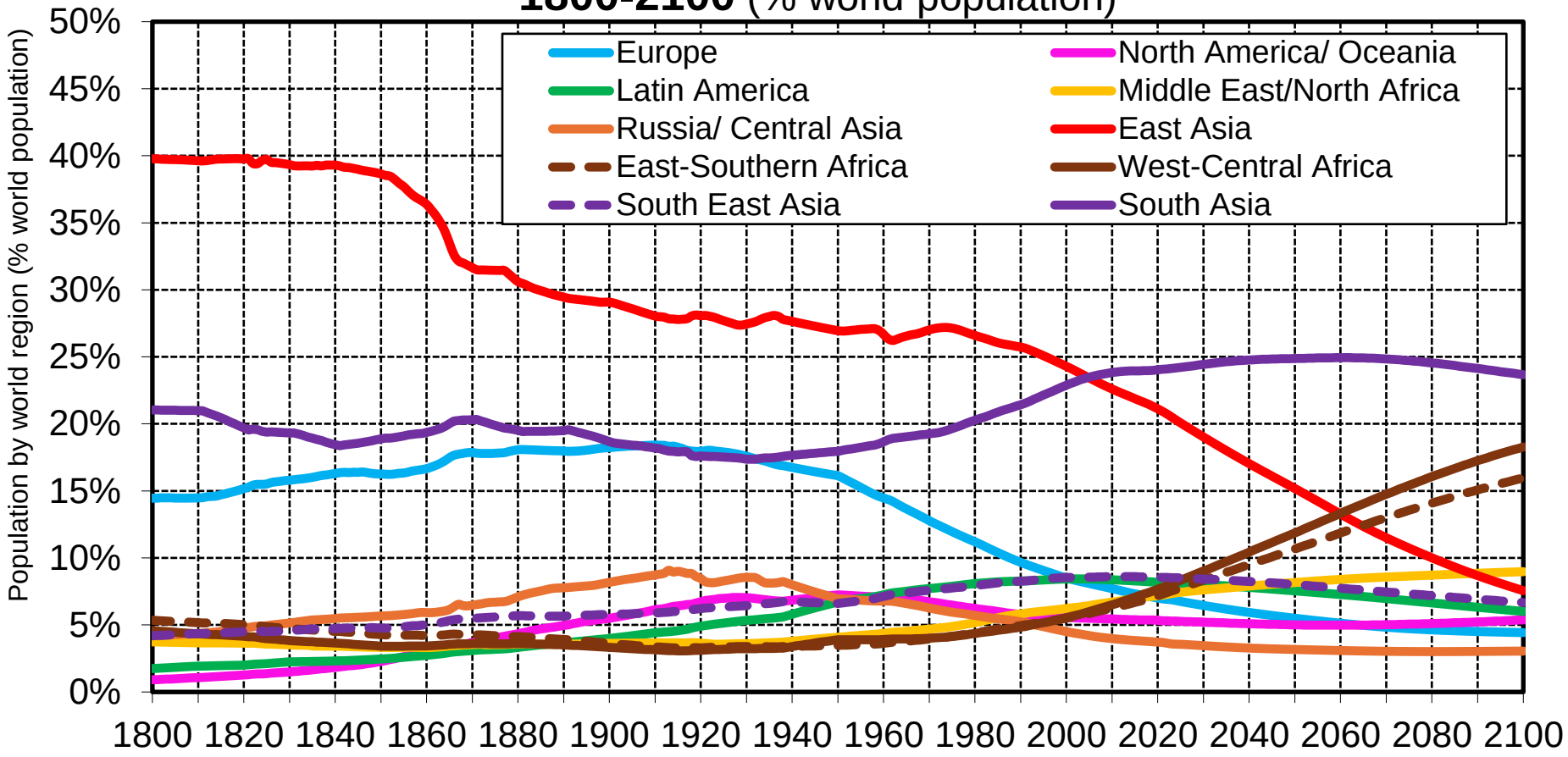
Figure 1b. Population by World Region, 1800-2100

(% world population)



Interpretation. By 2100 the Subsaharan Africa region will overtake South & South-East Asia as the most populated region. Approximately 64% of the world population will be in the Subsaharan Africa and South & South-East Asia regions. East Asia will have about 8% of the world population. Middle East/North Africa will have an increasing trend and about 9% of the world population. Europe, Latin America, North America/Oceania and Russia/Central Asia will have together approximately 20% of the world population. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 1c. Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% world population)

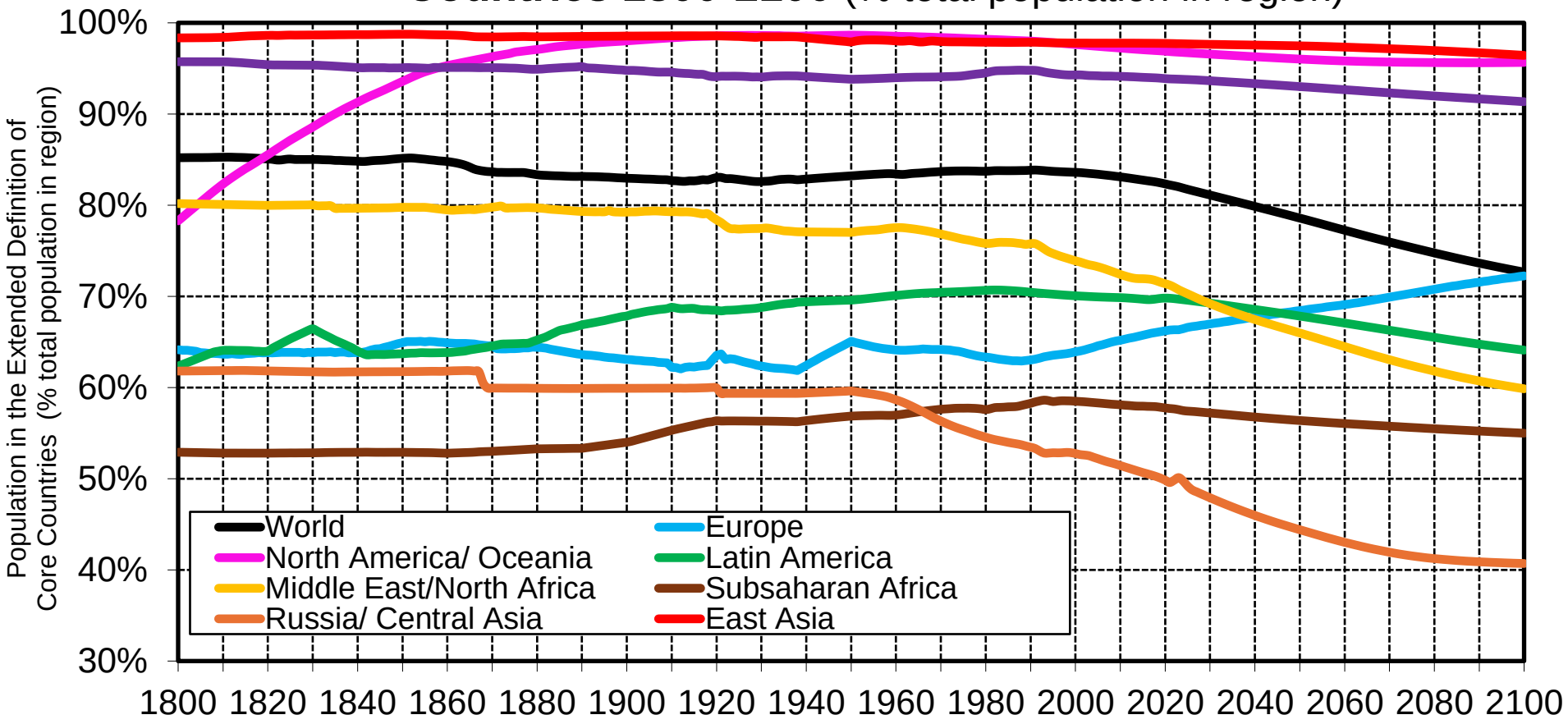


Interpretation. By 2100 the Subsaharan Africa region will overtake South & South-East Asia as the most populated region. Approximately 64% of the world population will be in the Subsaharan Africa and South & South-East Asia regions. East Asia will have about 8% of the world population. Middle East/North Africa will have an increasing trend and about 9% of the world population. Europe, Latin America, North America/Oceania and Russia/Central Asia will have together approximately 20% of the world population. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 2b. Adult Population (20+) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	8.5	48	69	62	58	8.1	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	18.8	30	53	56	58	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	6.9	36	54	61	61	7.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
Italy	10.6	30	49	41	30	4.7	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.5	-0.8
Spain	6.6	18	39	36	28	6.0	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.6
Sweden	1.4	5	8	9	9	6.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0
Other Western Europe	12.4	41	74	74	69	6.0	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.2
Eastern Europe	19.4	60	98	81	59	5.0	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.8	0.6	-0.5	-0.8
USA	3.1	101	265	309	339	86.9	1.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.2
Canada	0.2	9	32	39	44	148.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.3
Australia	0.3	5	21	27	35	68.0	1.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.6
New Zealand	0.1	1	4	5	5	68.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.0
Other North America and Oceania	0.9	1	8	14	18	8.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.6
Argentina	0.1	10	33	39	32	248.8	1.0	1.9	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.5	-0.5
Brazil	1.9	25	157	172	136	83.5	0.9	1.4	-0.2	1.7	2.5	0.3	-0.6
Chile	0.3	3	15	17	12	57.2	0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.7	2.0	0.3	-0.9
Colombia	0.5	5	39	48	39	75.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.6	-0.5
Mexico	2.7	13	89	117	107	32.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	2.6	0.8	-0.2
Other Latin America	3.2	25	134	183	177	41.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.9	-0.1
Turkey	4.9	10	63	72	55	12.8	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.5	2.4	0.4	-0.7
Egypt	2.4	11	70	123	156	29.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.6
Algeria	1.8	4	29	46	52	16.2	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.3	0.3
Other MENA	10.2	26	229	374	453	22.5	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.9	1.4	0.5
South Africa	1.5	7	43	60	72	29.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.4
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	46.1	81	603	1,492	2,429	13.1	4.0	1.3	1.9	0.4	2.7	2.6	1.2
Russian Federation	13.6	62	111	105	102	8.2	0.9	0.7	-0.1	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	9.9	43	101	128	143	10.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.3
China	193.6	303	1,113	993	563	5.8	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-1.4
Japan	18.9	47	104	83	65	5.5	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.6	1.1	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	10.0	20	93	79	50	9.2	0.5	0.5	-0.8	0.5	2.1	-0.4	-1.1
India	90.3	180	983	1,326	1,224	10.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.9	-0.2
Indonesia	8.6	33	193	245	236	22.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Other South & South-East Asia	32.8	97	588	897	999	17.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.2	0.3
World	**543**	**1,388**	**5,563**	**7,412**	**7,914**	**10.3**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**0.2**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world adult population (20+) increased 10.3 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world adult population (20+) will increase 1.4 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 1d. Population in the Extended Definition of Core Countries 1800-2100 (% total population in region)



Interpretation. This figure shows population in core countries as a share of the total population in that region from 1800 to 2100. This corresponds to the Extended Definition of core countries, shown in the right-hand-side panel of Table 1d. The share of the world population covered by this definition of core countries is above 80% between 1800 and 2040 but decreases to 72% by 2100 given the growth of other countries, mainly in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 2a. Adult Population (20+) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	223	369	1,309	1,156	678	5.9	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-1.3
Europe	84	266	444	420	372	5.3	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Latin America	9	81	467	575	503	53.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	2.4	0.6	-0.3
Middle East/ North Africa	19	51	392	616	716	20.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.3	0.4
North America/ Oceania	5	118	330	393	441	72.3	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.3
Russia Central Asia	24	105	213	233	245	9.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1
South/ South-East Asia	132	310	1,764	2,467	2,459	13.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.0	0.0
Sub Saharan Africa	48	88	645	1,552	2,500	13.6	3.9	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.7	2.6	1.2
World	**543**	**1,388**	**5,563**	**7,412**	**7,914**	**10.3**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**0.2**

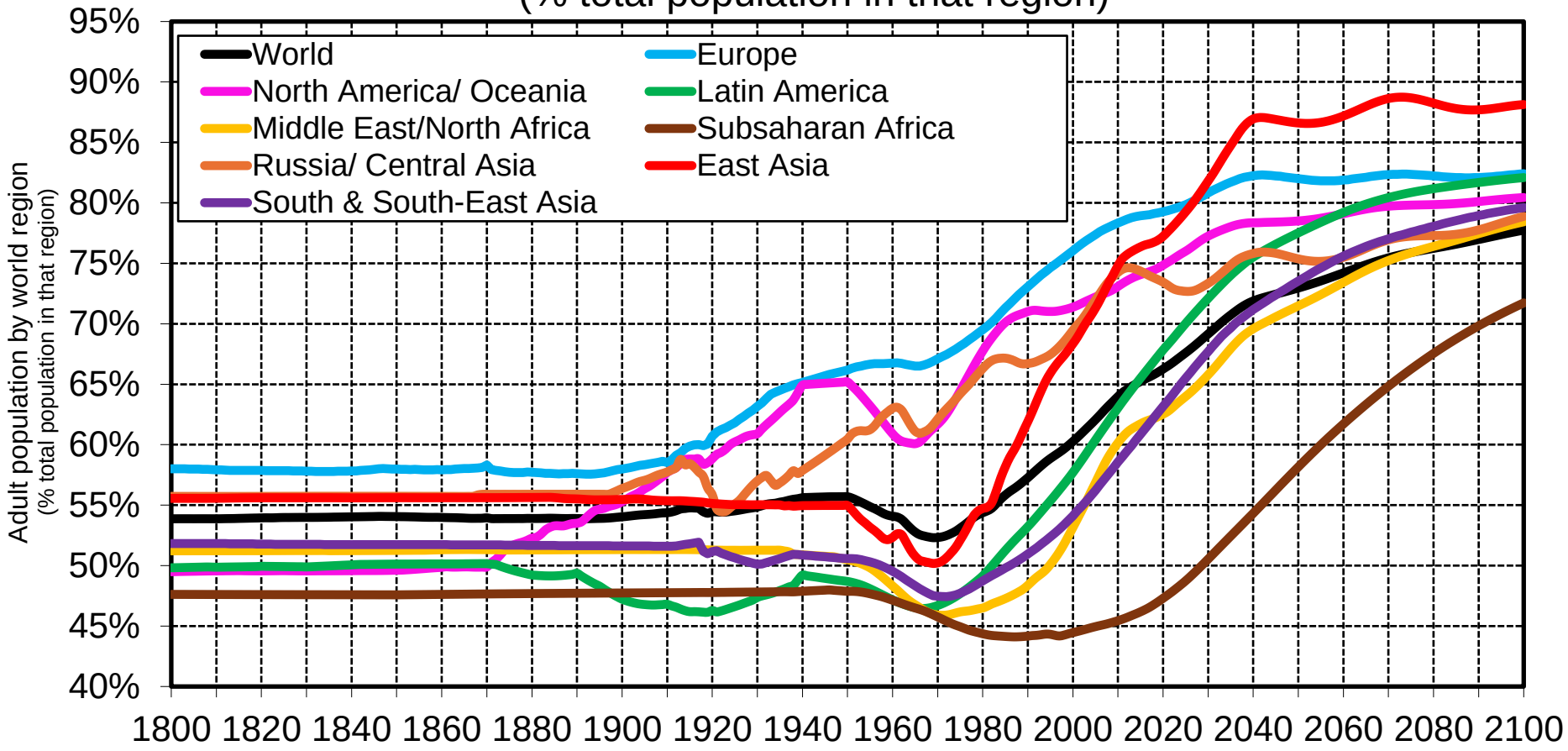
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world adult population (20+) increased 10.3 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world adult population (20+) will increase 1.4 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 2c. Adult Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	57%	68%	82%	81%	81%
France	64%	69%	77%	79%	81%
United Kingdom	54%	71%	77%	80%	82%
Italy	56%	65%	83%	85%	85%
Spain	59%	64%	82%	84%	84%
Sweden	59%	71%	77%	81%	82%
Other Western Europe	58%	66%	80%	82%	82%
Eastern Europe	56%	62%	80%	83%	84%
USA	50%	66%	76%	79%	81%
Canada	44%	62%	80%	82%	82%
Australia	55%	67%	76%	79%	80%
New Zealand	56%	64%	76%	80%	82%
Other North America and Oceania	47%	46%	58%	68%	75%
Argentina	44%	60%	71%	81%	84%
Brazil	56%	47%	74%	81%	83%
Chile	49%	51%	77%	85%	86%
Colombia	50%	46%	73%	82%	83%
Mexico	47%	46%	67%	78%	82%
Other Latin America	49%	49%	66%	76%	81%
Turkey	52%	49%	72%	82%	85%
Egypt	52%	51%	59%	70%	77%
Algeria	49%	49%	62%	74%	80%
Other MENA	51%	51%	64%	73%	78%
South Africa	51%	50%	66%	72%	76%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	48%	48%	48%	61%	72%
Russian Federation	52%	60%	77%	79%	81%
Other Russia and Central Asia	61%	61%	68%	73%	78%
China	56%	56%	79%	87%	89%
Japan	59%	54%	84%	85%	84%
Other East Asia	49%	48%	82%	86%	85%
India	53%	52%	67%	78%	81%
Indonesia	48%	48%	68%	76%	80%
Other South & South-East Asia	50%	49%	62%	72%	78%
World	**54%**	**56%**	**68%**	**74%**	**78%**

Interpretation. The share of adult population increases from 54% in 1800 to 78% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

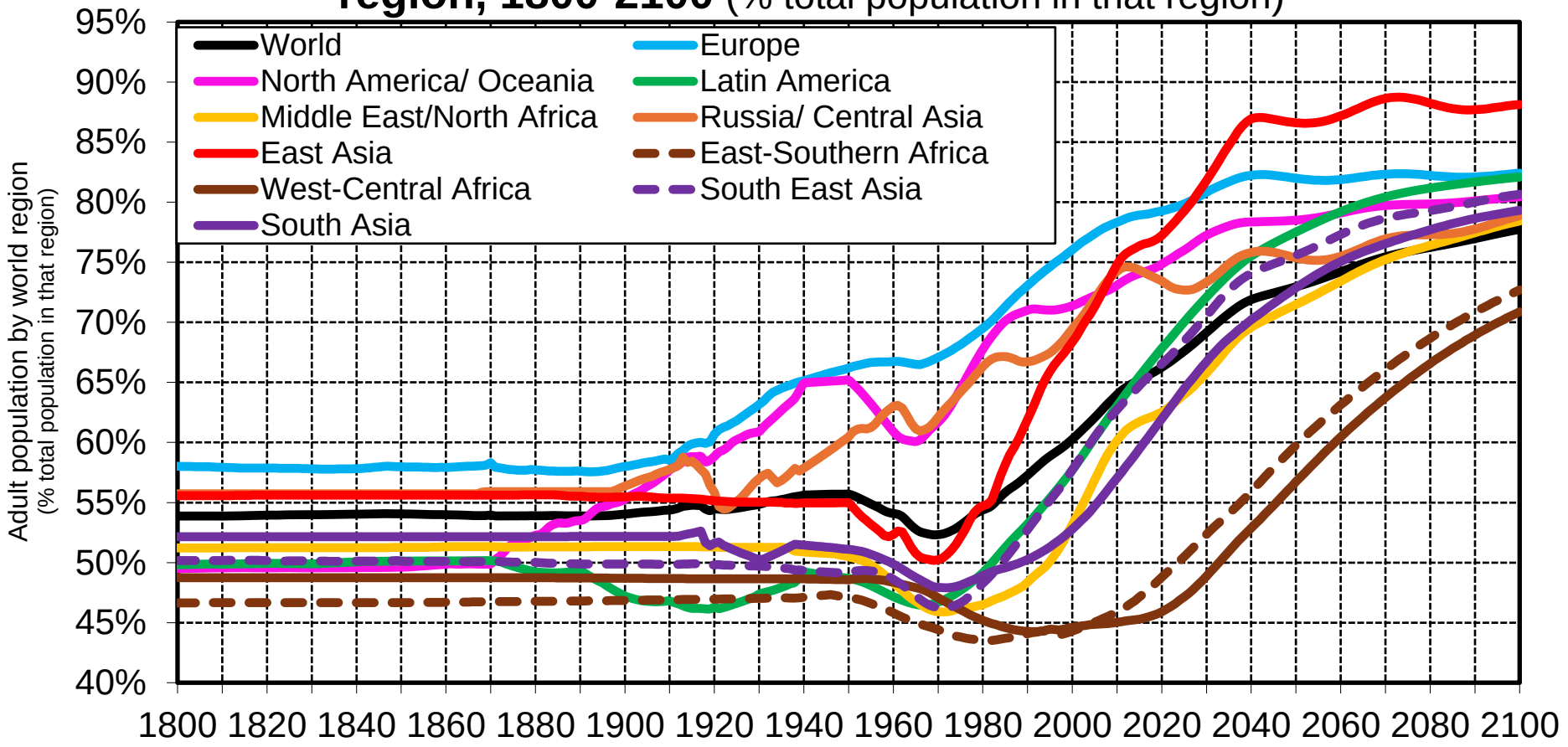
Figure 2a. Adult Population by World Region, 1800-2100

(% total population in that region)



Interpretation. East Asia will maintain the largest share of the adult population (about 88%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 82%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 72%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 2b. Adult Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation East Asia will maintain the largest share of the adult population (about 88%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 82%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 72%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 3a. Working Age Population (15-64) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	241	402	1,137	712	363	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.3	1.4	-1.3	-1.7
Europe	90	265	353	287	245	3.9	0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	10	93	451	450	337	45.4	0.7	1.2	-0.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	-0.7
Middle East/ North Africa	21	58	404	538	551	19.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.6	0.9	0.1
North America/ Oceania	5	116	280	300	314	53.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.1
Russia Central Asia	25	111	190	186	186	7.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	148	354	1,805	2,114	1,800	12.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.5	-0.4
Sub Saharan Africa	54	100	747	1,629	2,268	13.8	3.0	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.8
World	**595**	**1,499**	**5,366**	**6,216**	**6,063**	**9.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**-0.1**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the working age population (15-64) increased 9.0 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the working-age population (15-64) will increase by 1.1 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

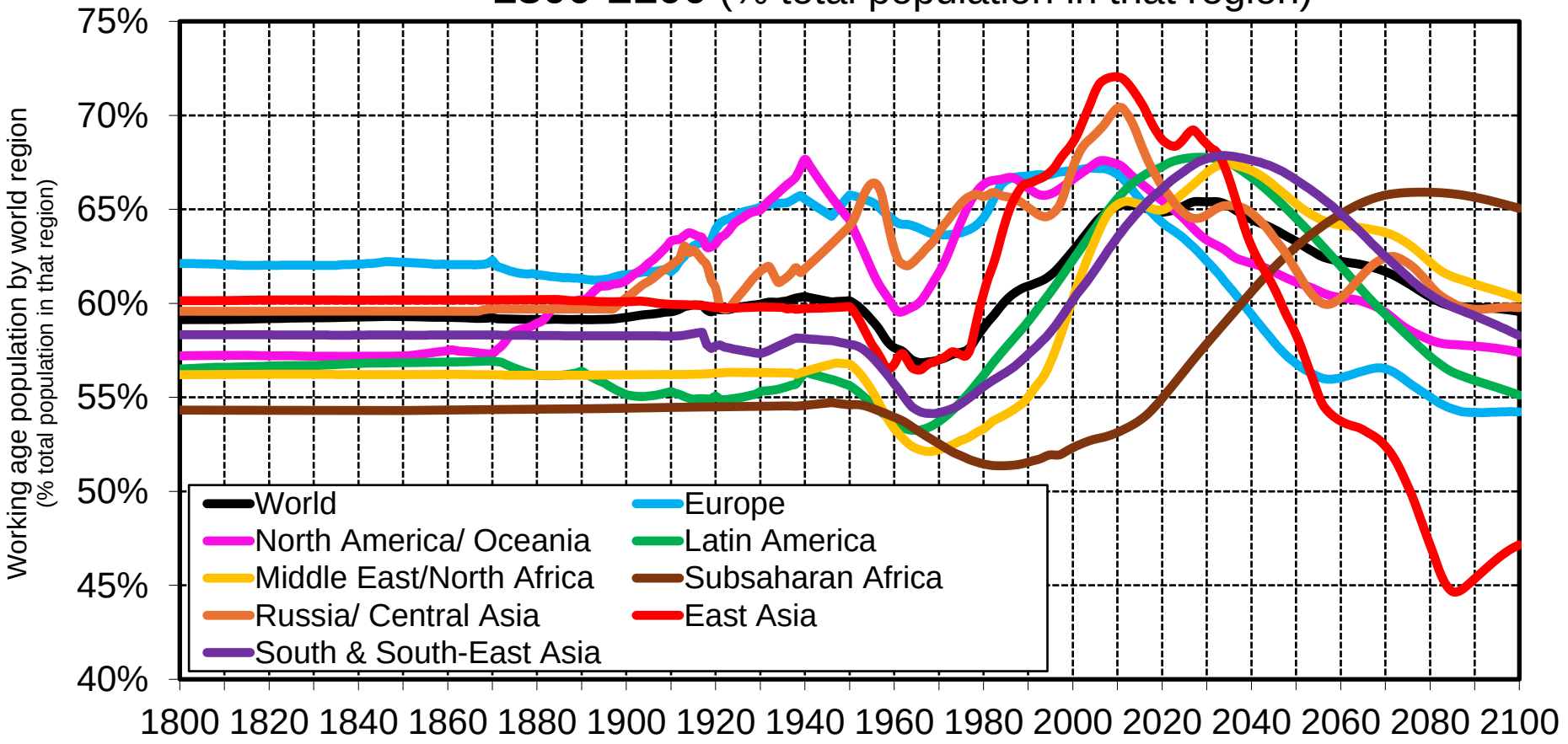
Table 3b. Working Age Population (15-64) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	9.5	47	52	42	39	5.5	0.7	0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.2
France	19.4	28	42	41	40	2.2	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
United Kingdom	7.6	33	44	45	41	5.8	0.9	0.6	-0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Italy	11.5	30	37	25	18	3.2	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.6	0.3	-1.1	-0.8
Spain	7.1	19	31	22	17	4.4	0.5	0.3	-0.8	0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.6
Sweden	1.5	5	7	7	6	4.6	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Other Western Europe	12.9	40	59	52	45	4.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	20.9	63	79	54	38	3.8	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.7	0.3	-1.1	-0.9
USA	3.5	100	224	234	241	63.9	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Canada	0.3	9	26	28	30	102.4	1.2	1.6	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.2
Australia	0.3	5	17	20	25	51.0	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.5
New Zealand	0.1	1	3	3	3	51.5	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	1.4	0.1	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	1.1	1	9	14	15	8.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.5	1.2	0.3
Argentina	0.2	11	30	30	21	188.3	0.7	1.6	-0.5	2.9	1.4	-0.1	-0.9
Brazil	2.1	29	147	126	88	71.5	0.6	1.3	-0.7	1.8	2.2	-0.4	-0.9
Chile	0.3	4	14	11	6	44.1	0.5	1.0	-1.0	1.7	1.7	-0.6	-1.3
Colombia	0.6	6	37	36	25	64.3	0.7	1.3	-0.5	1.6	2.4	-0.1	-0.9
Mexico	3.2	15	89	95	72	27.7	0.8	1.1	-0.3	1.0	2.4	0.2	-0.7
Other Latin America	3.6	28	134	153	126	36.9	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.4	2.1	0.4	-0.5
Turkey	5.1	12	60	53	33	11.7	0.6	0.6	-0.8	0.6	2.2	-0.3	-1.1
Egypt	2.6	12	75	115	124	28.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	0.2
Algeria	2.1	5	30	38	37	14.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Other MENA	11.3	29	239	331	357	21.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.2
South Africa	1.6	7	44	55	60	26.8	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.7	0.2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	52.7	93	703	1,574	2,208	13.4	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.9
Russian Federation	15.0	67	94	79	75	6.3	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	10.2	44	96	108	111	9.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.1
China	209.4	327	987	613	293	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.6	0.3	1.5	-1.3	-1.8
Japan	20.0	52	72	51	39	3.6	0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.5	-1.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	11.5	23	77	49	30	6.8	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	1.7	-1.3	-1.2
India	100.5	204	1,002	1,102	848	10.0	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	-0.6
Indonesia	10.3	39	195	209	175	19.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	-0.4
Other South & South-East Asia	37.5	110	609	802	777	16.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.8	-0.1
World	**595**	**1,499**	**5,366**	**6,216**	**6,063**	**9.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**-0.1**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the working age population (15-64) increased 9.0 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the working-age population (15-64) will increase by 1.1 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 3c. Working Age Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	63%	67%	62%	56%	55%
France	66%	66%	61%	58%	55%
United Kingdom	59%	67%	63%	59%	55%
Italy	62%	65%	63%	53%	51%
Spain	63%	66%	66%	52%	52%
Sweden	62%	67%	62%	58%	55%
Other Western Europe	60%	65%	64%	57%	54%
Eastern Europe	60%	65%	64%	55%	53%
USA	58%	65%	65%	60%	57%
Canada	52%	63%	65%	59%	56%
Australia	62%	65%	64%	59%	57%
New Zealand	63%	62%	65%	59%	55%
Other North America and Oceania	55%	55%	63%	66%	65%
Argentina	54%	65%	66%	62%	54%
Brazil	62%	55%	69%	60%	54%
Chile	56%	58%	69%	56%	48%
Colombia	57%	53%	70%	61%	52%
Mexico	56%	53%	67%	63%	55%
Other Latin America	55%	55%	66%	64%	57%
Turkey	55%	56%	68%	60%	51%
Egypt	57%	58%	63%	66%	61%
Algeria	56%	56%	63%	61%	57%
Other MENA	57%	57%	67%	65%	61%
South Africa	57%	56%	67%	66%	63%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	54%	55%	56%	65%	65%
Russian Federation	57%	65%	65%	59%	59%
Other Russia and Central Asia	63%	63%	64%	61%	60%
China	60%	60%	70%	54%	46%
Japan	63%	60%	59%	52%	51%
Other East Asia	56%	55%	69%	52%	51%
India	59%	59%	68%	65%	56%
Indonesia	57%	57%	68%	65%	59%
Other South & South-East Asia	57%	56%	65%	65%	60%
World	**59%**	**60%**	**65%**	**62%**	**60%**

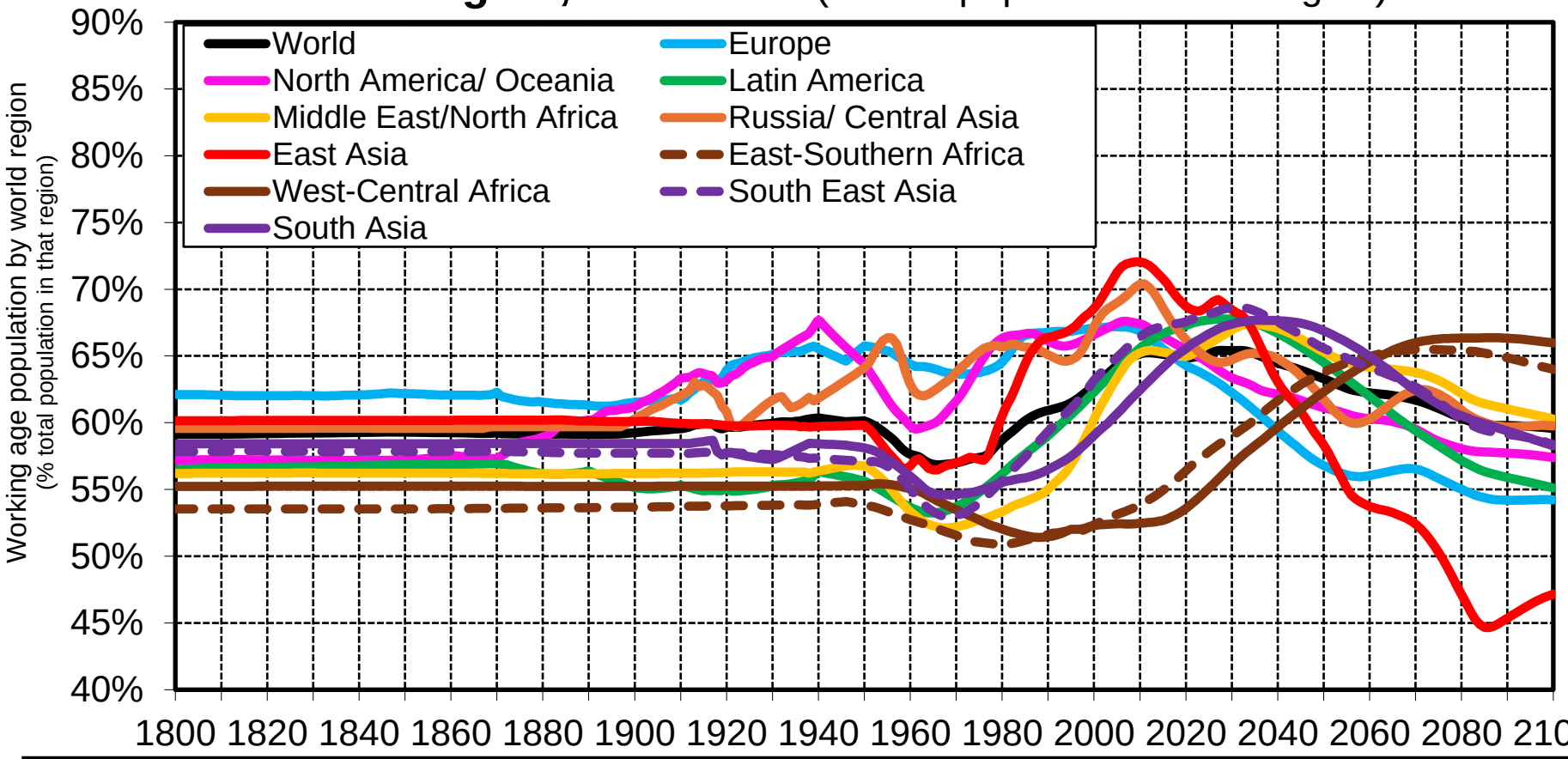
Interpretation. The share of the working-age population increases from 59% in 1800 to 65% in 2025 and then back to 60% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 3a. Working Age Population (15-64) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. By 2100, most regions will have a working-age population share of 54-60%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 65% and East Asia at 47%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 3b. Working Age Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation By 2100, most regions will have a working-age population share of 54-60%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 65% and East Asia at 47%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 4a. Total Young Age Population (0-14) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	140	237	247	119	65	1.8	0.3	-0.2	-1.8	0.4	0.1	-2.1	-1.5
Europe	48	103	82	68	58	1.7	0.7	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4
Latin America	7	69	148	111	81	21.0	0.5	0.8	-0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Middle East/ North Africa	15	40	169	166	147	11.3	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	-0.3
North America/ Oceania	4	50	76	77	79	20.5	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Russia Central Asia	15	52	61	56	48	4.1	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
South/ South-East Asia	100	239	692	590	466	6.9	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.6	1.4	-0.5	-0.6
Sub Saharan Africa	42	77	534	733	737	12.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
World	**370**	**868**	**2,008**	**1,920**	**1,681**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the young age population (0-14) increased 5.4 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young age population (0-14) will increase 0.8 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

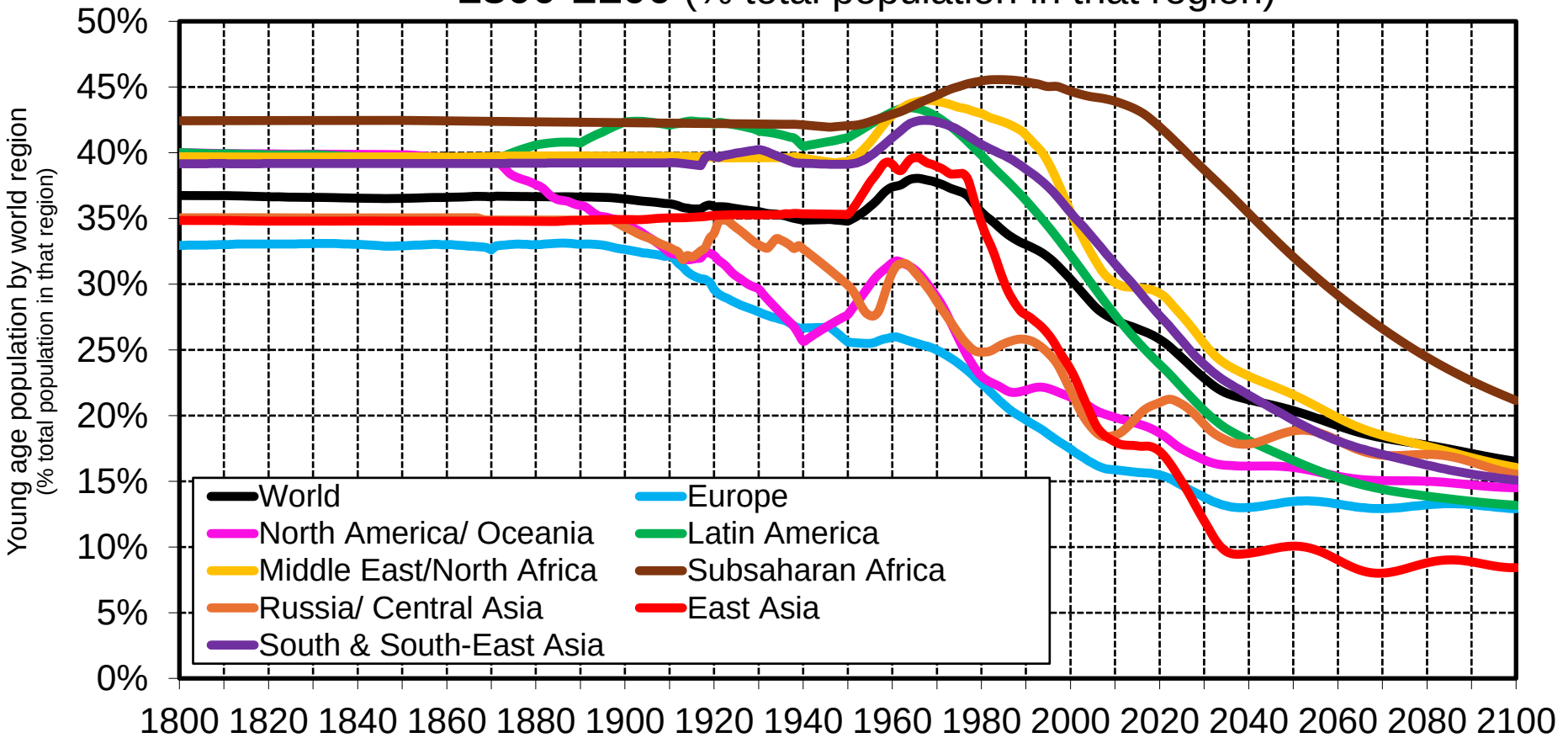
Table 4b. Total Young Age Population (0-14) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	5.1	17	12	11	10	2.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	8.1	10	11	11	10	1.4	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
United Kingdom	4.6	11	12	11	10	2.6	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Italy	6.4	12	7	5	4	1.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Spain	3.6	7	6	5	4	1.7	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5
Sweden	0.8	2	2	2	1	2.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Other Western Europe	7.4	16	14	12	11	1.9	0.8	0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	12.0	27	18	12	8	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-1.0
USA	2.4	42	59	59	61	24.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.1
Canada	0.2	4	6	6	7	27.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Australia	0.2	2	5	5	6	23.8	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.4
New Zealand	0.0	1	1	1	1	24.8	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	0.8	1	5	5	4	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	-0.3
Argentina	0.1	5	10	7	5	71.0	0.5	1.2	-1.0	2.5	0.8	-1.1	-0.9
Brazil	1.1	23	41	29	20	37.6	0.5	1.0	-0.9	2.0	0.8	-1.0	-0.9
Chile	0.2	3	3	2	1	14.7	0.4	0.6	-1.2	1.6	0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Colombia	0.4	5	11	8	6	26.1	0.5	0.9	-0.8	1.7	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Mexico	2.4	12	32	24	17	13.0	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.1	1.3	-0.8	-0.8
Other Latin America	2.7	21	51	42	32	18.6	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.4	1.2	-0.6	-0.7
Turkey	3.9	9	18	12	7	4.7	0.4	0.2	-1.3	0.5	1.0	-1.3	-1.3
Egypt	1.8	8	37	38	34	20.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	2.1	0.1	-0.3
Algeria	1.5	4	14	12	9	9.4	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-0.7
Other MENA	7.7	20	99	104	96	12.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
South Africa	1.1	5	17	17	17	15.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	41.3	72	518	716	720	12.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.0
Russian Federation	10.1	31	25	20	18	2.4	0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	4.7	21	37	36	30	7.7	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.4
China	121.1	189	218	99	50	1.8	0.2	-0.3	-2.0	0.3	0.2	-2.3	-1.8
Japan	10.1	30	14	11	9	1.4	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5
Other East Asia	8.4	18	15	10	6	1.8	0.4	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	-1.0
India	65.4	131	354	277	207	5.4	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.7	-0.7
Indonesia	7.4	28	69	57	44	9.3	0.6	0.6	-0.6	0.9	1.2	-0.6	-0.7
Other South & South-East Asia	26.8	80	268	256	214	10.0	0.8	0.7	-0.3	0.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.4
World	**370**	**868**	**2,008**	**1,920**	**1,681**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the young age population (0-14) increased 5.4 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young age population (0-14) will increase 0.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 4c. Young Age Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	34%	24%	14%	14%	14%
France	27%	23%	16%	15%	14%
United Kingdom	36%	22%	17%	15%	13%
Italy	34%	27%	12%	11%	11%
Spain	32%	26%	13%	11%	12%
Sweden	33%	23%	17%	14%	13%
Other Western Europe	34%	26%	15%	13%	13%
Eastern Europe	35%	28%	15%	13%	12%
USA	39%	27%	17%	15%	14%
Canada	45%	30%	15%	13%	13%
Australia	37%	27%	18%	16%	15%
New Zealand	36%	29%	18%	15%	14%
Other North America and Oceania	42%	42%	32%	24%	19%
Argentina	45%	31%	21%	14%	12%
Brazil	33%	43%	19%	14%	12%
Chile	41%	38%	17%	11%	10%
Colombia	40%	44%	20%	14%	12%
Mexico	42%	44%	24%	16%	13%
Other Latin America	41%	41%	25%	17%	14%
Turkey	41%	41%	21%	13%	11%
Egypt	39%	39%	32%	22%	17%
Algeria	41%	41%	30%	19%	14%
Other MENA	39%	39%	28%	20%	17%
South Africa	39%	40%	26%	21%	18%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	43%	42%	41%	29%	21%
Russian Federation	39%	30%	17%	15%	14%
Other Russia and Central Asia	29%	29%	25%	20%	16%
China	35%	35%	15%	9%	8%
Japan	32%	35%	11%	11%	11%
Other East Asia	41%	42%	13%	10%	11%
India	38%	38%	24%	16%	14%
Indonesia	41%	41%	24%	18%	15%
Other South & South-East Asia	40%	40%	28%	21%	17%
World	**37%**	**35%**	**24%**	**19%**	**17%**

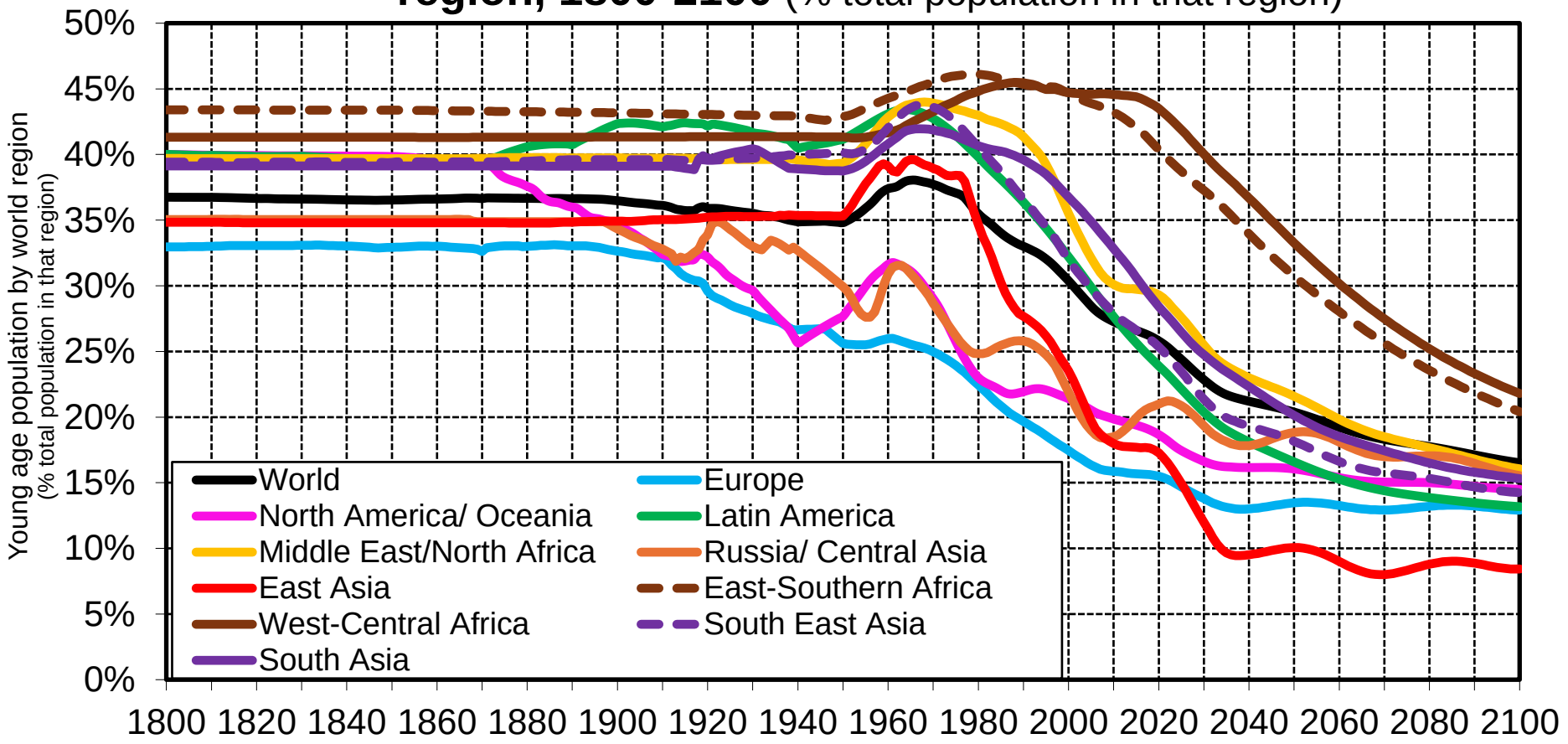
Interpretation. The share of the young-age population decreases from 37% in 1800 to 17% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 4a. Young Age Population (0-14) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. Most regions will have young-age population shares between 13% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (8%). **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 4b. Young Age Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation Most regions will have young-age population shares between 13% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (8%). **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 5a. Old Age Population (65+) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	20	33	269	494	342	13.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	2.8	1.8	-0.9
Europe	7	35	122	157	148	17.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.8	-0.2
Latin America	1	5	68	165	194	110.3	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	3.4	2.6	0.4
Middle East/ North Africa	2	4	40	134	216	25.7	5.4	1.7	2.3	0.6	3.1	3.6	1.2
North America/ Oceania	0	14	78	121	154	305.6	2.0	2.2	0.9	2.7	2.3	1.3	0.6
Russia Central Asia	2	10	42	67	77	18.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.3
South/ South-East Asia	6	19	196	560	823	30.9	4.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	3.2	3.1	1.0
Sub Saharan Africa	3	6	43	153	481	13.2	11.2	1.7	3.3	0.4	2.6	3.7	2.9
World	**42**	**126**	**857**	**1,851**	**2,435**	**20.6**	**2.8**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**0.7**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the old age population (65+) increased 20.6 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the old age population (65+) will increase 2.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

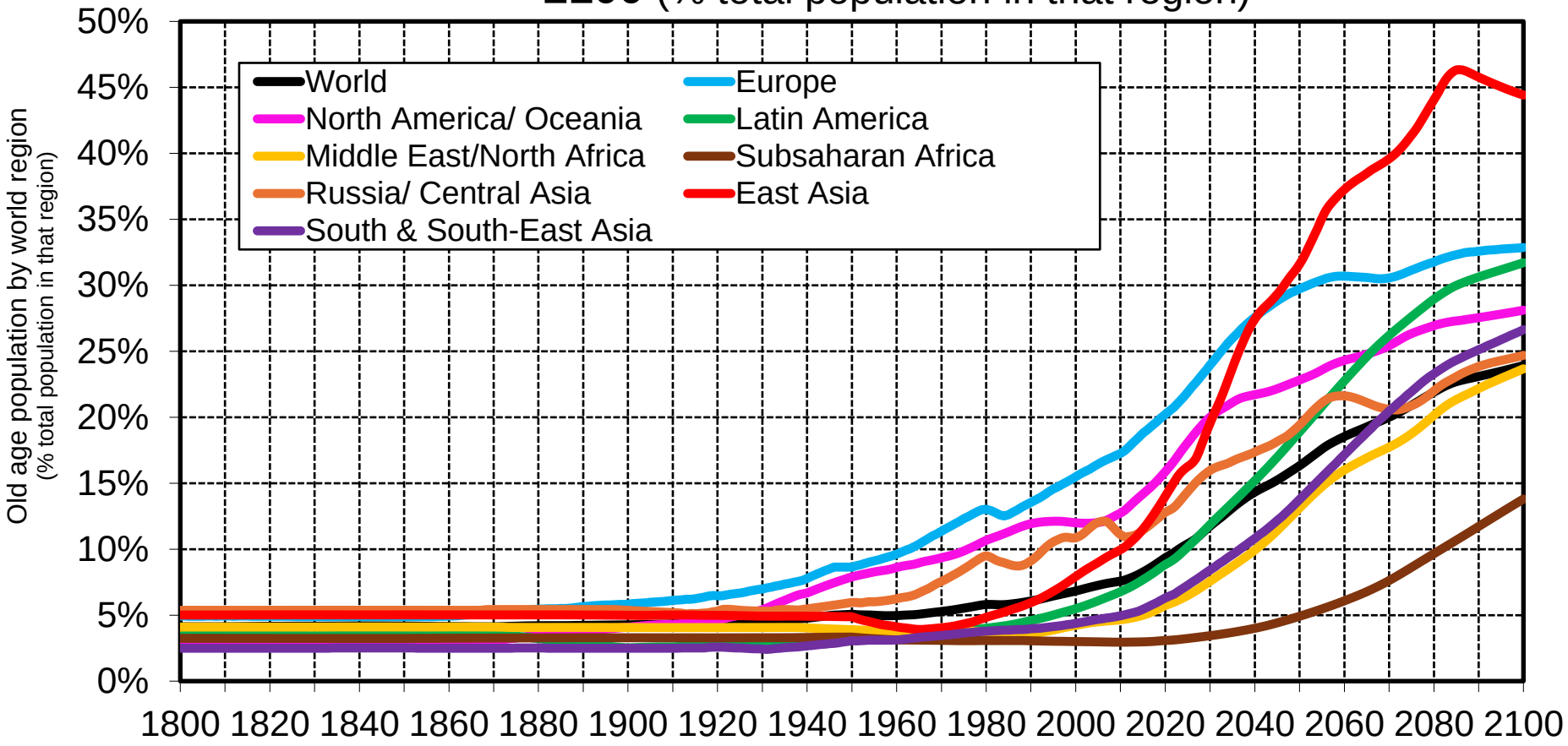
Table 5b. Old Age Population (65+) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	0.4	6	20	23	22	54.0	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.5	-0.1
France	1.9	5	15	19	22	8.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.3
United Kingdom	0.6	5	14	20	23	24.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.4
Italy	0.8	4	15	17	13	18.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	-0.7
Spain	0.5	2	10	15	12	22.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.2	-0.6
Sweden	0.1	1	2	3	4	17.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.3
Other Western Europe	1.2	5	20	27	27	16.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.0
Eastern Europe	1.7	6	25	32	25	14.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.7	-0.6
USA	0.2	12	64	96	120	350.5	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.8	2.2	1.2	0.6
Canada	0.0	1	8	13	16	481.1	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	0.6
Australia	0.0	1	5	9	12	931.6	2.5	2.7	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.8	0.8
New Zealand	0.0	0	1	2	2	960.3	2.0	2.6	0.9	3.7	2.3	1.5	0.4
Other North America and Oceania	0.1	0	1	2	4	12.1	6.3	1.5	2.5	0.1	3.1	3.5	1.7
Argentina	0.0	1	6	12	13	2219.6	2.3	2.9	1.1	3.8	2.9	2.0	0.4
Brazil	0.2	1	24	56	55	141.7	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.4	4.0	2.4	0.0
Chile	0.0	0	3	6	6	186.2	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.5	2.4	-0.3
Colombia	0.0	0	5	15	17	153.2	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.1	0.3
Mexico	0.1	1	11	31	41	85.7	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.0	0.7
Other Latin America	0.3	2	18	45	62	69.8	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.7	0.9
Turkey	0.4	1	9	24	25	25.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.1
Egypt	0.2	1	6	21	45	37.4	7.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	3.1	3.6	1.9
Algeria	0.1	0	3	12	19	24.8	5.8	1.7	2.4	0.6	3.1	3.9	1.1
Other MENA	0.9	2	21	77	128	23.8	6.1	1.7	2.5	0.6	3.0	3.8	1.3
South Africa	0.1	1	4	11	18	41.3	4.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.9	2.8	1.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	6	38	142	463	12.2	12.1	1.7	3.4	0.4	2.6	3.8	3.0
Russian Federation	1.1	5	26	34	34	23.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.9	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	1.2	5	16	33	43	14.0	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.7
China	17.6	27	211	423	290	12.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.0	-0.9
Japan	1.8	4	37	37	29	20.2	0.8	0.9	-0.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	0.7	1	21	34	23	29.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	3.9	1.6	-1.0
India	4.0	11	108	322	450	27.1	4.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	3.1	3.2	0.9
Indonesia	0.3	1	22	56	76	68.6	3.5	1.9	1.7	0.9	3.9	2.8	0.8
Other South & South-East Asia	2.0	7	66	182	296	32.6	4.5	1.7	2.1	0.8	3.1	3.0	1.3
World	**42**	**126**	**857**	**1,851**	**2,435**	**20.6**	**2.8**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**0.7**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the old age population (65+) increased 20.6 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the old age population (65+) will increase 2.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 5c. Old Age Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	2%	9%	24%	31%	31%
France	6%	11%	22%	27%	31%
United Kingdom	4%	11%	20%	26%	31%
Italy	4%	8%	25%	37%	37%
Spain	4%	7%	22%	36%	36%
Sweden	5%	10%	21%	28%	32%
Other Western Europe	6%	9%	21%	30%	33%
Eastern Europe	5%	7%	21%	32%	35%
USA	3%	8%	18%	25%	28%
Canada	3%	8%	20%	27%	30%
Australia	1%	8%	18%	26%	28%
New Zealand	1%	9%	18%	26%	31%
Other North America and Oceania	3%	3%	4%	10%	17%
Argentina	1%	4%	13%	24%	34%
Brazil	5%	2%	11%	26%	34%
Chile	3%	3%	15%	33%	42%
Colombia	3%	3%	10%	26%	35%
Mexico	2%	3%	9%	21%	32%
Other Latin America	4%	4%	9%	19%	28%
Turkey	4%	4%	11%	27%	38%
Egypt	4%	3%	5%	12%	22%
Algeria	3%	3%	7%	19%	29%
Other MENA	4%	4%	6%	15%	22%
South Africa	4%	4%	7%	14%	19%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	3%	3%	3%	6%	14%
Russian Federation	4%	5%	18%	26%	27%
Other Russia and Central Asia	7%	7%	11%	19%	23%
China	5%	5%	15%	37%	46%
Japan	6%	5%	30%	37%	37%
Other East Asia	3%	3%	18%	37%	38%
India	2%	3%	7%	19%	30%
Indonesia	2%	2%	8%	17%	26%
Other South & South-East Asia	3%	3%	7%	15%	23%
World	**4%**	**5%**	**10%**	**19%**	**24%**

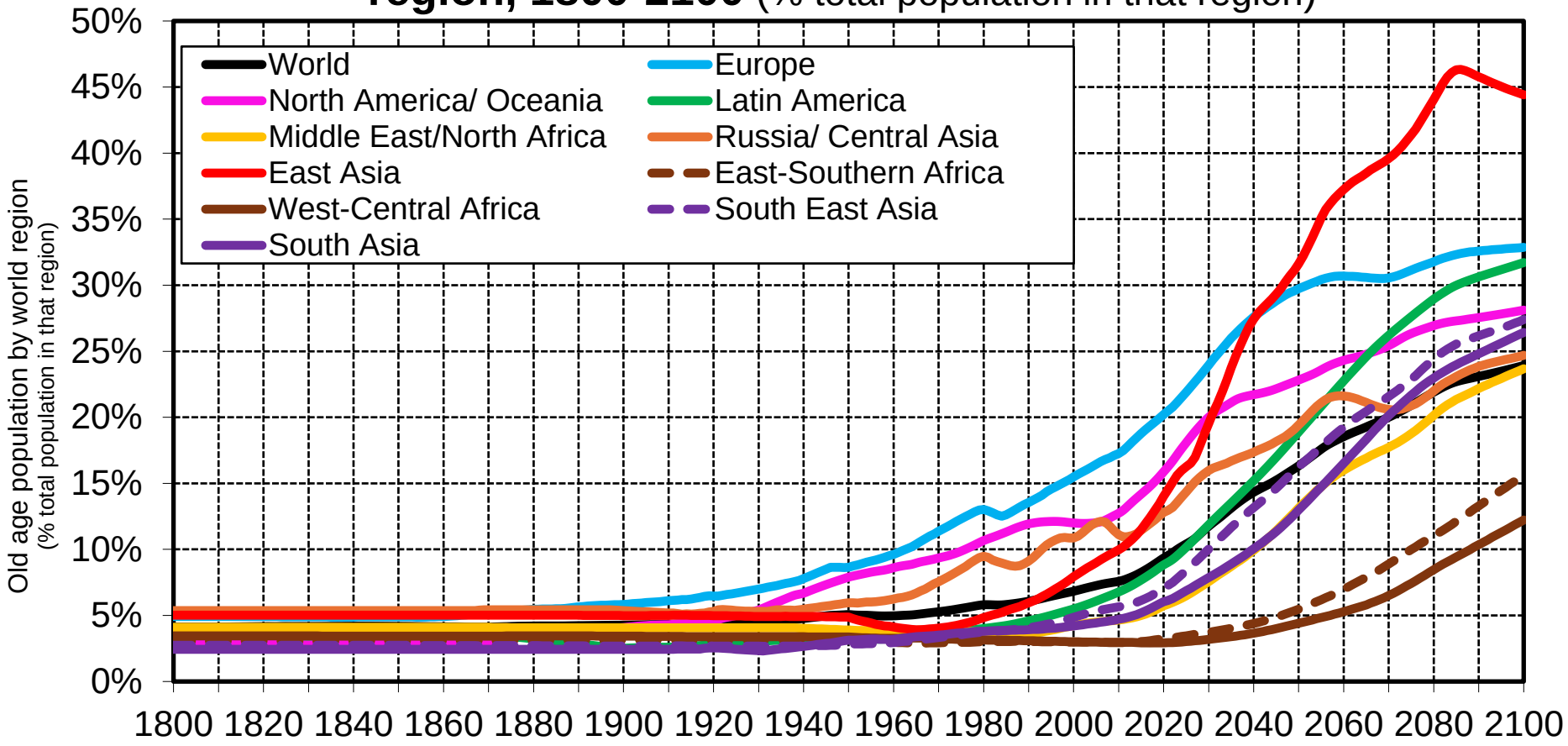
Interpretation. The share of the old-age population increases from 4% in 1800 to 24% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 5a. Old Age Population (65+) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 45%, followed by Europe and Latin America at 33% and 32%, respectively. North America/Oceania and South/Southeast Asia will reach 28% and 27%, respectively. Russia/Central Asia and Middle East/North Africa will reach 25%. Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 14%, less than one-third of East Asia's share. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 5b. Old Age Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 45%, followed by Europe and Latin America at 33% and 32%, respectively. North America/Oceania and South/Southeast Asia will reach 28% and 27%, respectively. Russia/Central Asia and Middle East/North Africa will reach 25%. Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 14%, less than one-third of East Asia's share.. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 6a. Female Population by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	195	329	816	658	383	4.2	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.4	1.2	-0.6	-1.3
Europe	74	210	284	259	226	3.8	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Latin America	9	83	339	369	308	38.4	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.9	0.3	-0.4
Middle East/ North Africa	19	50	297	410	446	15.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.2
North America/ Oceania	4	91	216	245	269	48.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
Russia Central Asia	22	97	154	160	157	6.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	124	298	1,325	1,625	1,540	10.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.6	-0.1
Sub Saharan Africa	51	92	664	1,264	1,765	13.1	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.4	2.6	1.9	0.9
World	**498**	**1,252**	**4,093**	**4,990**	**5,095**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's female population increased 8.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's female population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 6b. Female Population by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	7.6	38	43	38	35	5.6	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
France	14.8	22	36	36	37	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	6.6	26	35	38	37	5.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	-0.1
Italy	9.3	24	30	24	18	3.2	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.7	-0.8
Spain	5.7	15	24	22	17	4.3	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.3	-0.6
Sweden	1.2	4	5	6	6	4.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0
Other Western Europe	10.9	32	47	46	41	4.3	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Eastern Europe	17.6	50	63	50	35	3.6	0.6	0.2	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.9
USA	3.0	78	173	191	206	57.5	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.2	7	20	24	27	84.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.2	4	14	17	22	59.0	1.6	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.6
New Zealand	0.0	1	3	3	3	64.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.0
Other North America and Oceania	0.9	1	7	10	12	7.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.4
Argentina	0.1	8	23	24	19	158.7	0.8	1.7	-0.2	2.7	1.4	0.1	-0.5
Brazil	1.6	26	108	108	82	67.2	0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.7
Chile	0.3	3	10	10	7	36.0	0.7	1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	-0.9
Colombia	0.5	6	27	30	24	51.1	0.9	1.3	-0.2	1.6	2.1	0.3	-0.6
Mexico	2.9	14	68	77	66	23.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	-0.4
Other Latin America	3.3	25	102	121	111	30.7	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	4.8	10	44	45	33	9.2	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.5	1.9	0.1	-0.8
Egypt	2.3	10	59	87	100	25.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.4
Algeria	1.8	4	23	31	32	12.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.1
Other MENA	9.9	25	171	247	281	17.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.3
South Africa	1.4	6	33	43	49	23.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.3
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	49.2	86	631	1,221	1,716	12.8	2.7	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.9
Russian Federation	13.3	58	77	70	65	5.8	0.8	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Other Russia and Central Asia	8.9	39	77	89	92	8.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1
China	168.8	264	695	560	313	4.1	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.3	1.3	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	15.8	45	63	51	40	4.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	10.4	21	57	48	30	5.5	0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.5	1.4	-0.5	-1.1
India	82.9	168	709	836	744	8.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.5	-0.3
Indonesia	9.1	35	142	161	147	15.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	-0.2
Other South & South-East Asia	31.8	95	474	627	649	14.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.1
World	**498**	**1,252**	**4,093**	**4,990**	**5,095**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**

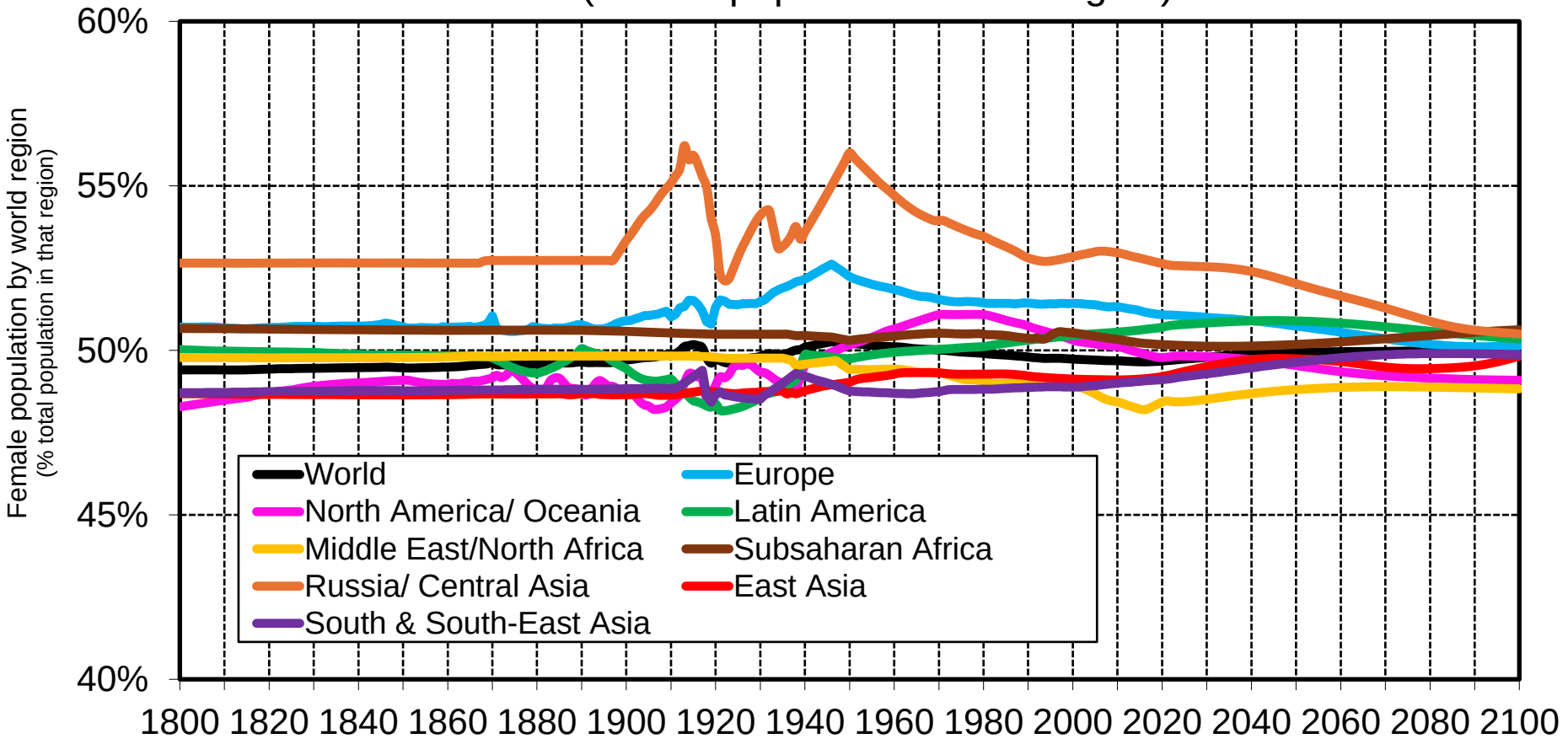
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's female population increased 8.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's female population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 6c. Female Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	51%	55%	51%	50%	50%
France	50%	52%	52%	51%	51%
United Kingdom	51%	52%	51%	50%	50%
Italy	50%	51%	51%	50%	49%
Spain	51%	52%	51%	52%	52%
Sweden	52%	50%	50%	49%	49%
Other Western Europe	51%	51%	51%	50%	50%
Eastern Europe	51%	52%	52%	51%	50%
USA	50%	50%	50%	49%	49%
Canada	49%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Australia	42%	50%	50%	50%	50%
New Zealand	39%	50%	50%	49%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	46%	46%	49%	50%	50%
Argentina	48%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Brazil	48%	50%	51%	51%	50%
Chile	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Colombia	52%	50%	51%	51%	50%
Mexico	50%	50%	52%	51%	50%
Other Latin America	50%	50%	50%	51%	50%
Turkey	51%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Egypt	50%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Algeria	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other MENA	49%	49%	48%	48%	48%
South Africa	50%	48%	51%	52%	52%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	51%	50%	50%	50%	51%
Russian Federation	51%	57%	54%	53%	51%
Other Russia and Central Asia	55%	55%	52%	51%	50%
China	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Japan	49%	52%	51%	52%	52%
Other East Asia	50%	50%	51%	51%	51%
India	49%	49%	48%	49%	49%
Indonesia	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Other South & South-East Asia	48%	48%	50%	51%	50%
World	**49%**	**50%**	**50%**	**50%**	**50%**

Interpretation. The share of the female population remains constant around 50% between 1800 and 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

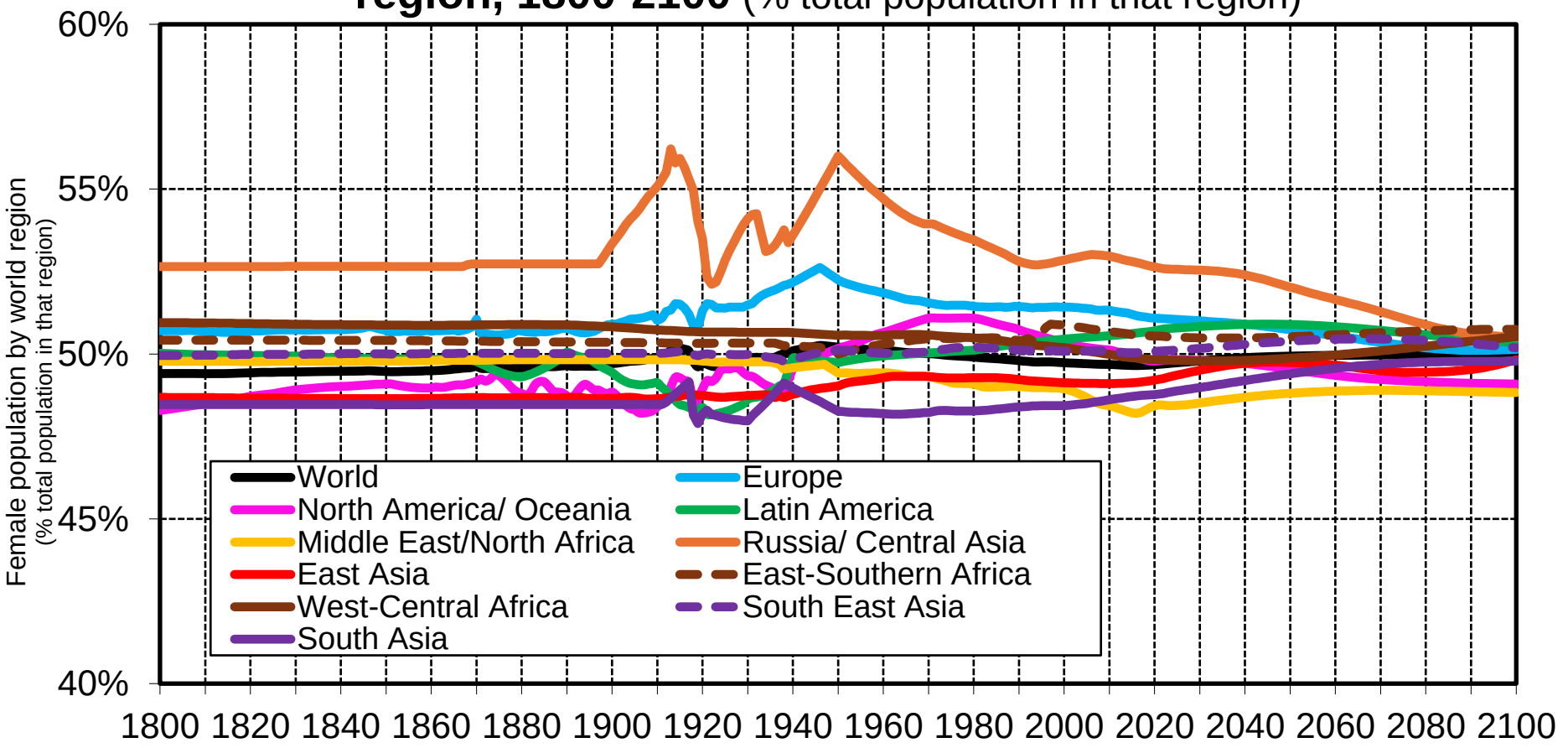
Figure 6a. Female Population by World Region, 1800-2100

(% total population in that region)



Interpretation. Female population has consistently comprised close to 50% of the population. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 6b. Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. Female population has consistently comprised close to 50% of the population. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 7a. Female Working Age Population (15-64) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	117	197	551	338	176	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.4	1.4	-1.3	-1.6
Europe	46	139	175	141	120	3.8	0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	5	46	228	224	166	45.4	0.7	1.2	-0.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	-0.7
Middle East/ North Africa	11	29	193	258	262	18.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.6	0.9	0.1
North America/ Oceania	3	58	137	146	152	54.4	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Russia Central Asia	14	64	97	92	91	7.2	0.9	0.6	-0.1	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	72	171	885	1,037	884	12.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.5	-0.4
Sub Saharan Africa	28	51	376	816	1,137	13.6	3.0	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.8
World	**295**	**756**	**2,642**	**3,051**	**2,988**	**9.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**0.0**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female working-age population (15-64) increased 9.0 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female working-age population (15-64) will increase 1.1 times.
Sources and series: wid.world

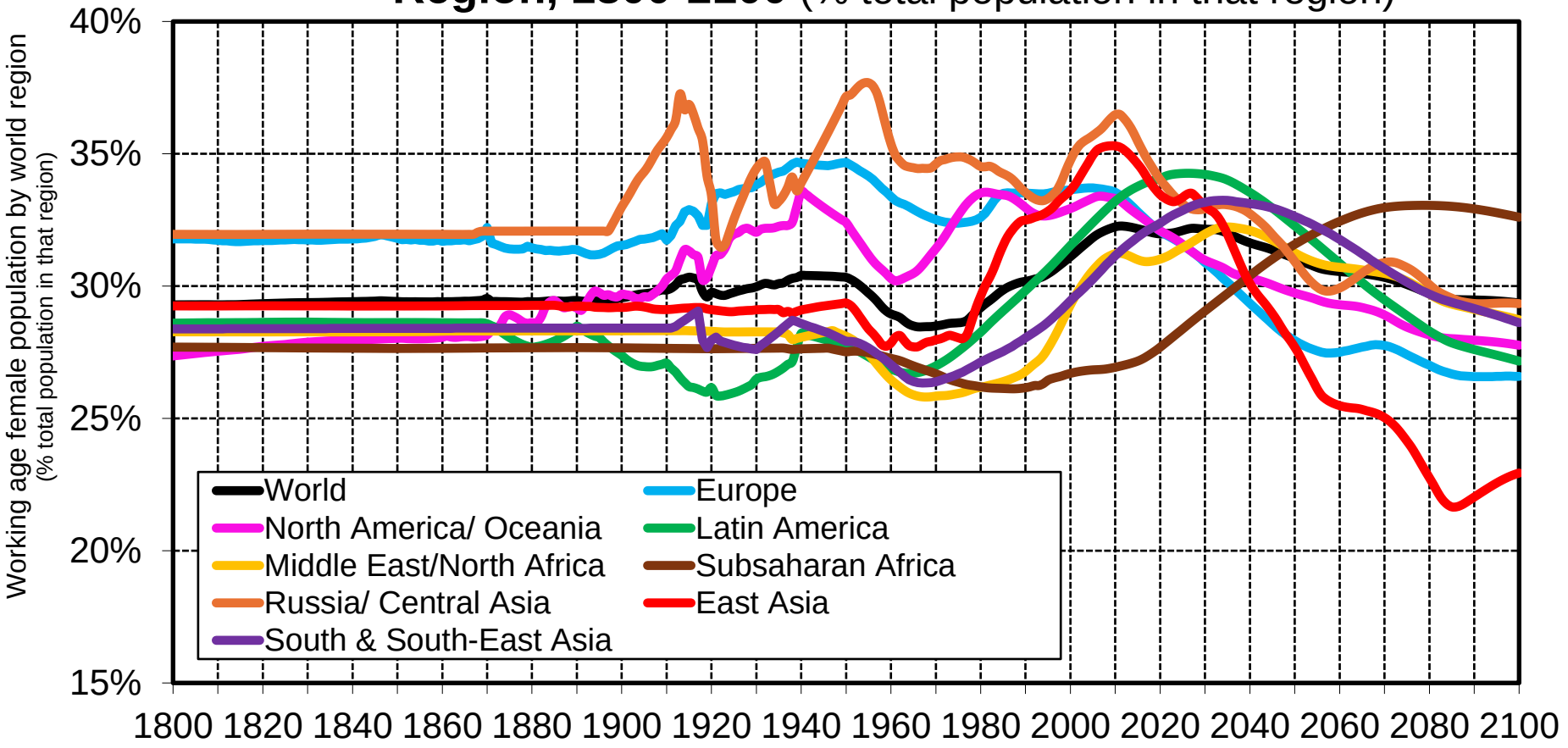
Table 7b. Female Working Age Population (15-64) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	4.9	26	26	21	19	5.3	0.7	0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2
France	9.8	14	21	20	20	2.2	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
United Kingdom	4.0	17	22	22	20	5.6	0.9	0.5	-0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Italy	5.8	16	19	12	9	3.2	0.5	0.1	-1.0	0.7	0.2	-1.2	-0.8
Spain	3.7	10	16	11	9	4.2	0.6	0.3	-0.8	0.6	0.6	-1.0	-0.6
Sweden	0.8	2	3	3	3	4.2	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Other Western Europe	6.6	21	30	25	22	4.5	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	10.8	33	39	26	18	3.6	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.8	0.2	-1.1	-0.9
USA	1.7	50	109	113	116	62.8	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.1
Canada	0.1	4	13	14	15	104.5	1.1	1.6	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.2
Australia	0.1	3	9	10	12	67.0	1.4	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.5
New Zealand	0.0	1	2	2	2	75.0	0.9	1.5	-0.1	2.3	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	0.5	1	4	7	8	8.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.6	1.2	0.3
Argentina	0.1	5	15	15	10	193.1	0.7	1.7	-0.5	2.9	1.4	-0.1	-0.9
Brazil	1.0	15	74	63	44	74.9	0.6	1.3	-0.7	1.8	2.2	-0.5	-0.9
Chile	0.2	2	7	5	3	42.7	0.5	1.0	-1.0	1.7	1.7	-0.6	-1.3
Colombia	0.3	3	19	18	12	61.3	0.6	1.2	-0.6	1.6	2.4	-0.1	-0.9
Mexico	1.7	7	46	48	35	27.8	0.8	1.0	-0.3	1.0	2.5	0.1	-0.7
Other Latin America	1.8	14	67	76	62	36.6	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.4	2.1	0.4	-0.5
Turkey	2.7	6	30	26	16	10.9	0.5	0.6	-0.8	0.5	2.2	-0.4	-1.2
Egypt	1.3	6	37	57	60	28.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	0.2
Algeria	1.0	2	15	19	18	14.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Other MENA	5.6	14	111	156	168	19.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.2
South Africa	0.8	3	22	28	30	27.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	26.9	47	353	788	1,106	13.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.9
Russian Federation	7.7	39	48	39	37	6.3	0.8	0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	5.8	25	49	53	54	8.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1
China	101.5	159	477	289	142	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.6	0.3	1.5	-1.4	-1.7
Japan	9.8	27	36	25	20	3.6	0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	5.8	12	38	24	15	6.6	0.4	0.3	-1.3	0.5	1.6	-1.3	-1.2
India	49.3	98	483	534	414	9.8	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	-0.6
Indonesia	5.1	20	96	103	86	18.8	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	-0.5
Other South & South-East Asia	17.7	53	306	400	384	17.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	-0.1
World	**295**	**756**	**2,642**	**3,051**	**2,988**	**9.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**0.0**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female working-age population (15-64) increased 9.0 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female working-age population (15-64) will increase 1.1 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 7c. Female Working Age Population as a Share of the Country Working Age Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	51%	56%	49%	49%	49%
France	50%	51%	50%	50%	50%
United Kingdom	52%	52%	50%	49%	49%
Italy	50%	52%	50%	48%	48%
Spain	52%	52%	50%	50%	50%
Sweden	53%	50%	49%	48%	48%
Other Western Europe	51%	52%	50%	49%	49%
Eastern Europe	51%	53%	50%	49%	48%
USA	50%	50%	49%	48%	48%
Canada	49%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Australia	38%	49%	50%	49%	50%
New Zealand	34%	50%	50%	48%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	46%	46%	49%	49%	49%
Argentina	48%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Brazil	48%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Chile	51%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Colombia	53%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Mexico	52%	51%	52%	50%	49%
Other Latin America	51%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Turkey	53%	50%	50%	49%	49%
Egypt	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Algeria	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other MENA	49%	49%	47%	47%	47%
South Africa	49%	47%	51%	51%	51%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	51%	51%	50%	50%	50%
Russian Federation	52%	59%	52%	50%	50%
Other Russia and Central Asia	57%	57%	51%	49%	49%
China	48%	48%	48%	47%	48%
Japan	49%	52%	49%	50%	50%
Other East Asia	51%	51%	50%	49%	49%
India	49%	48%	48%	48%	49%
Indonesia	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Other South & South-East Asia	47%	48%	50%	50%	49%
World	**50%**	**50%**	**49%**	**49%**	**49%**

Interpretation. The share of the female working-age population remains constant, around 50%, between 1800 and 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

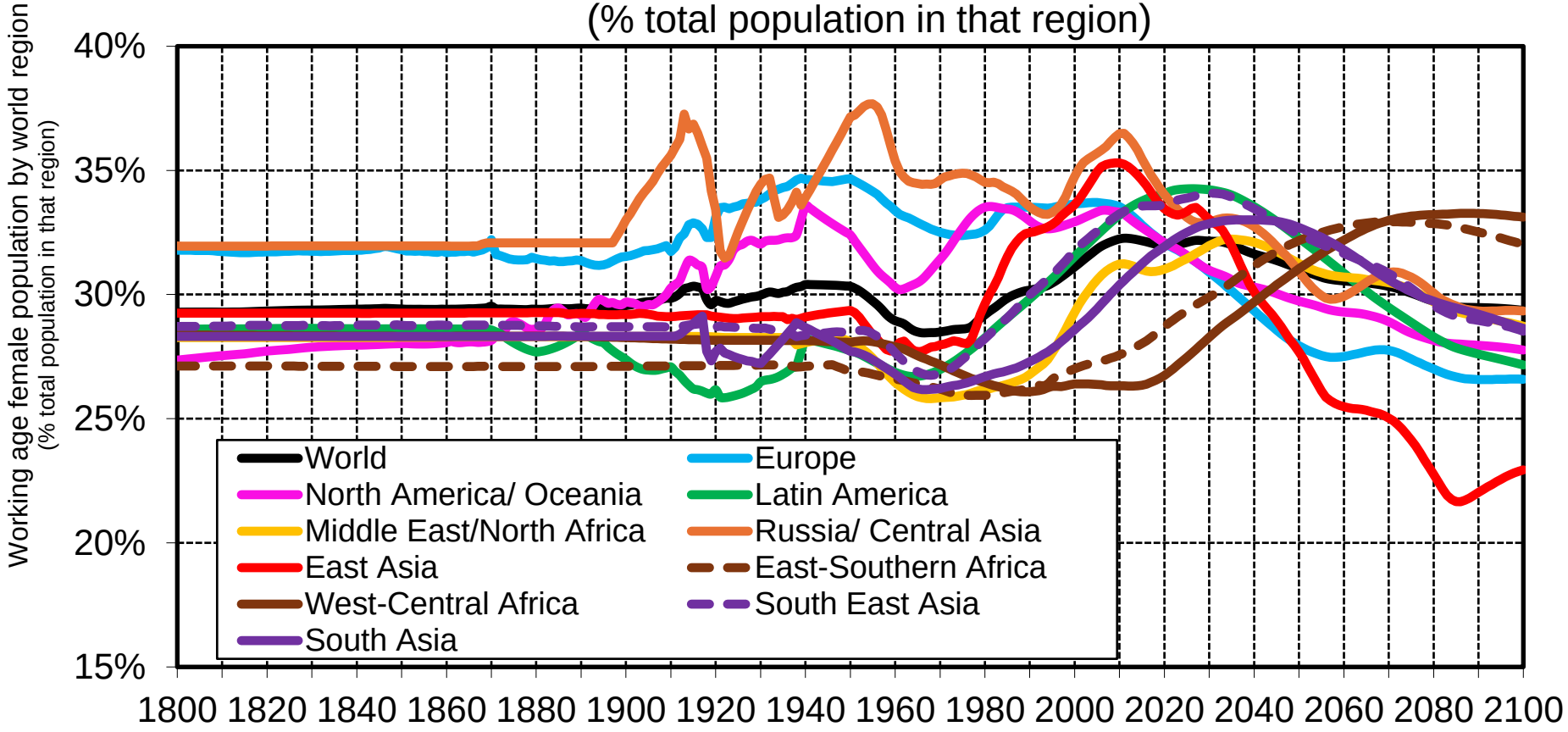
Figure 7a. Working Age Female Population (15-64) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



Interpretation. Female working-age population follows the same growth patterns as the total working-age population. By 2100, most regions will have a female working-age population share of 27-29%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 33% and East Asia at 23%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

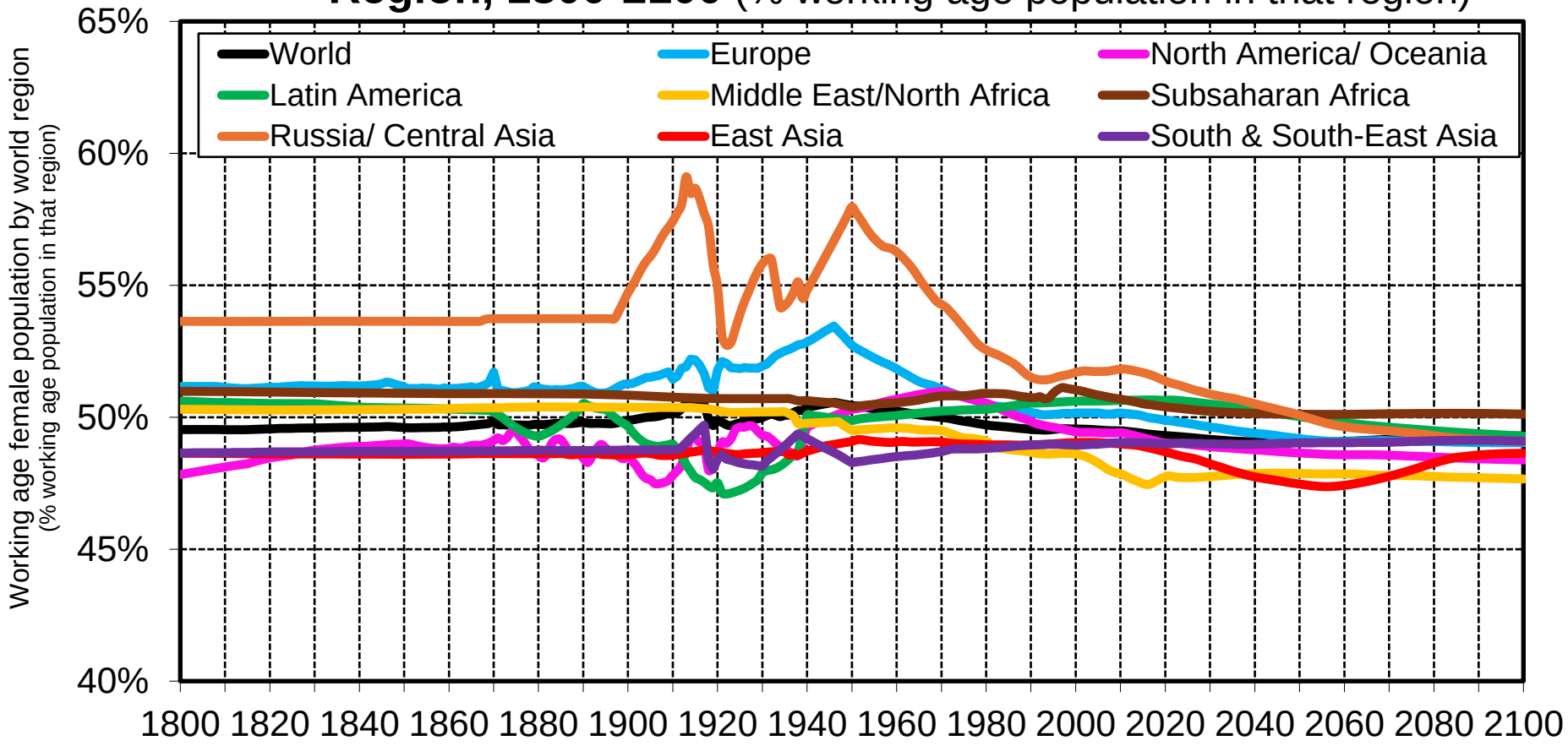
Figure 7b. Working Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100

(% total population in that region)



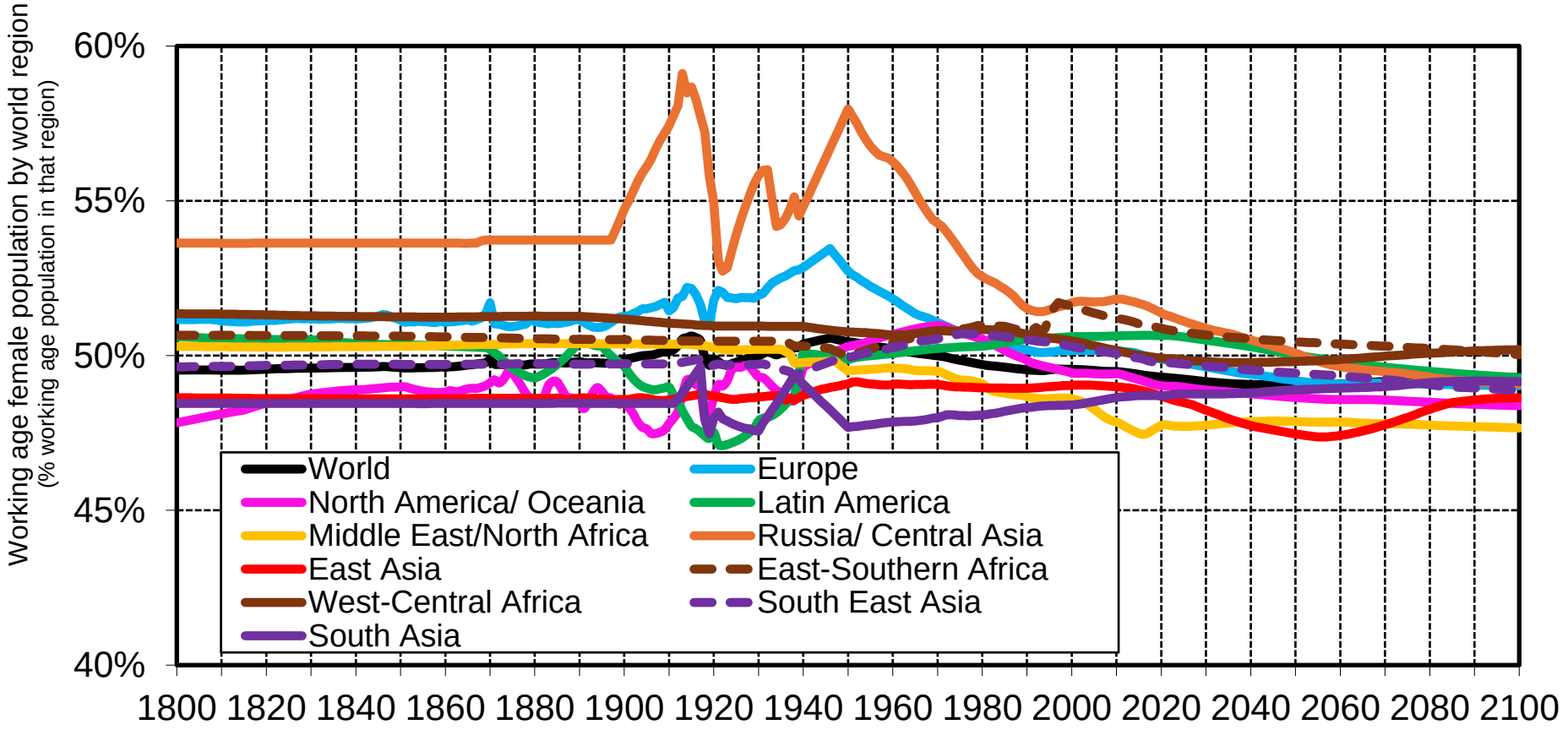
Interpretation. Female working-age population follows the same growth patterns as the total working-age population. By 2100, most regions will have a female working-age population share of 27-29%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 33% and East Asia at 23%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 7c. Working Age Female Population (15-64) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% working age population in that region)



Interpretation. Subsaharan Africa will maintain the highest share of working-age females since the 2050s, while the Middle East/North Africa will have the lowest. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 7d. Working Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% working age population in that region)



Interpretation. Subsaharan Africa will maintain the highest share of working-age females since the 2050s, while the Middle East/North Africa will have the lowest. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 8a. Female Young Age Population (0-14) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	66	113	116	58	31	1.7	0.3	-0.2	-1.7	0.4	0.1	-2.0	-1.5
Europe	24	51	40	33	28	1.7	0.7	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4
Latin America	3	34	72	54	39	20.9	0.5	0.8	-0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Middle East/ North Africa	7	20	83	81	72	11.3	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	-0.3
North America/ Oceania	2	25	37	37	39	20.5	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Russia Central Asia	7	26	30	27	23	4.0	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
South/ South-East Asia	48	118	334	288	227	6.9	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.6	1.4	-0.4	-0.6
Sub Saharan Africa	21	39	264	363	364	12.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
World	**180**	**425**	**976**	**942**	**824**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female young age population (0-14) increased 5.4 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young female age population (0-14) will increase by 0.8 times.
Sources and series: wid.world

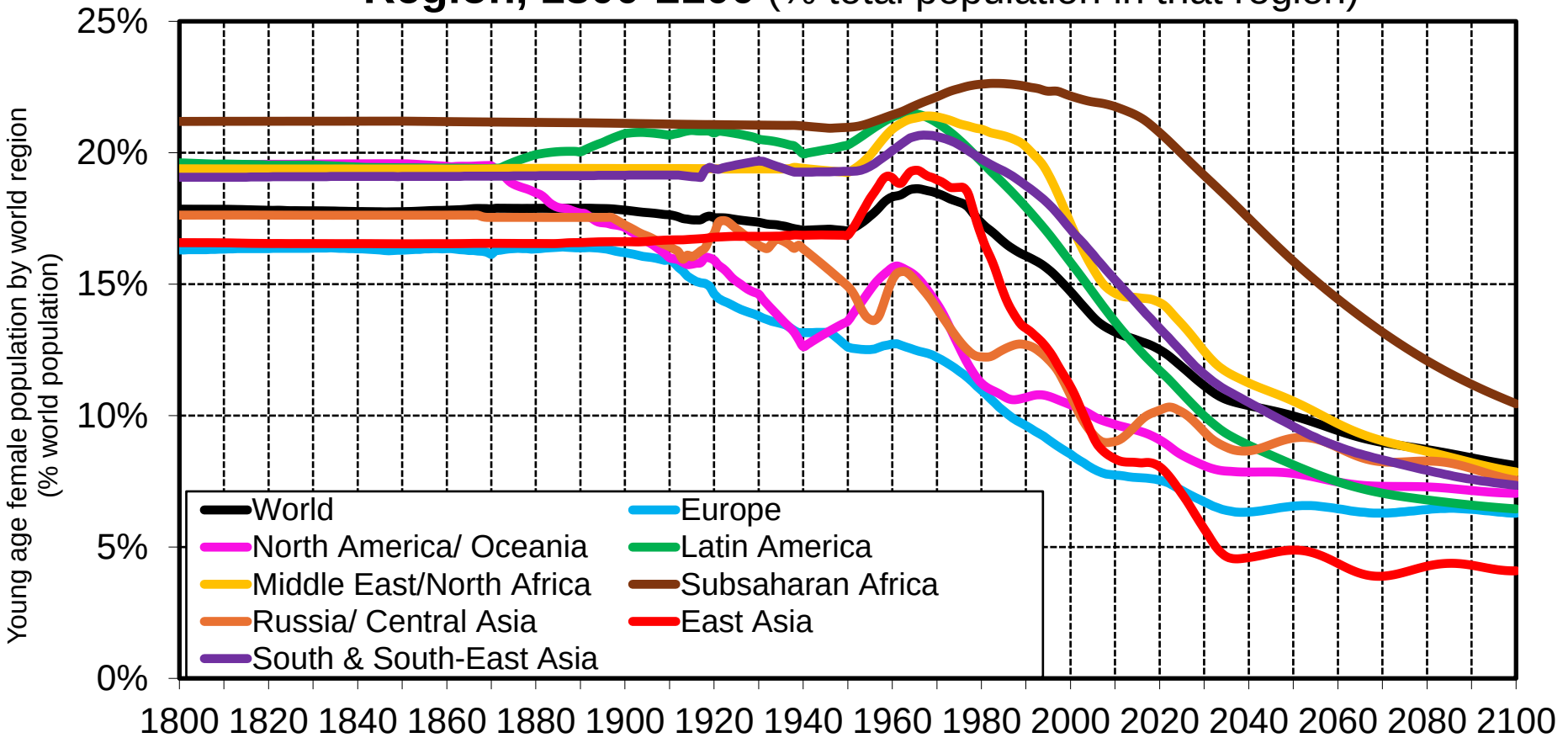
Table 8b. Female Young Age Population (0-14) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	2.6	8	6	5	5	2.2	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	4.0	5	6	5	5	1.4	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
United Kingdom	2.3	6	6	5	5	2.5	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Italy	3.2	6	3	2	2	1.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Spain	1.8	4	3	2	2	1.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5
Sweden	0.4	1	1	1	1	2.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Other Western Europe	3.7	8	7	6	5	1.8	0.8	0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	5.9	14	9	6	4	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-1.0
USA	1.2	21	29	29	29	24.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.1
Canada	0.1	2	3	3	3	27.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Australia	0.1	1	2	3	3	23.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4
New Zealand	0.0	0	0	0	0	25.1	0.8	1.1	-0.2	1.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	0.4	0	2	2	2	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	-0.3
Argentina	0.1	3	5	3	2	70.8	0.5	1.2	-1.0	2.5	0.8	-1.1	-0.9
Brazil	0.5	11	20	14	10	37.7	0.5	1.0	-1.0	2.0	0.8	-1.0	-0.9
Chile	0.1	1	2	1	1	14.7	0.4	0.6	-1.2	1.6	0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Colombia	0.2	3	5	4	3	25.6	0.5	0.9	-0.8	1.7	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Mexico	1.2	6	16	12	8	13.1	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.1	1.3	-0.8	-0.8
Other Latin America	1.3	10	25	20	15	18.5	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.4	1.2	-0.6	-0.7
Turkey	1.9	4	9	6	3	4.9	0.4	0.2	-1.3	0.5	1.1	-1.3	-1.3
Egypt	0.9	4	18	19	16	20.7	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	2.1	0.1	-0.3
Algeria	0.7	2	7	6	5	9.4	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-0.7
Other MENA	3.8	10	48	51	47	12.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.2	-0.2
South Africa	0.6	3	8	8	8	15.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	-0.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	20.6	36	256	355	356	12.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.0
Russian Federation	5.1	16	12	10	9	2.4	0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	2.4	10	18	17	15	7.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.4
China	57.3	90	102	48	24	1.8	0.2	-0.3	-1.9	0.3	0.2	-2.2	-1.8
Japan	5.0	15	7	5	4	1.3	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5
Other East Asia	4.1	9	7	5	3	1.7	0.4	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.2	-1.3	-1.0
India	31.6	65	170	135	101	5.4	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.7	-0.7
Indonesia	3.8	14	34	28	21	9.0	0.6	0.6	-0.6	0.9	1.1	-0.6	-0.7
Other South & South-East Asia	13.1	39	131	125	105	10.0	0.8	0.7	-0.3	0.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.4
World	**180**	**425**	**976**	**942**	**824**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female young age population (0-14) increased 5.4 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young female age population (0-14) will increase by 0.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 8c. Female Young Age Population as a Share of the Country Young Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population	1950 Population	2025 Population	2060 Population	2100 Population
Germany	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
France	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
United Kingdom	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Italy	49%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Spain	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Sweden	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other Western Europe	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Eastern Europe	50%	50%	49%	48%	48%
USA	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Canada	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Australia	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
New Zealand	48%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Argentina	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Brazil	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Chile	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Colombia	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Mexico	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other Latin America	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Turkey	48%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Egypt	49%	48%	49%	49%	49%
Algeria	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other MENA	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
South Africa	50%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Russian Federation	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Other Russia and Central Asia	50%	50%	49%	48%	48%
China	47%	47%	47%	48%	48%
Japan	49%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Other East Asia	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
India	48%	49%	48%	49%	49%
Indonesia	51%	51%	49%	49%	49%
Other South & South-East Asia	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
World	**49%**	**49%**	**49%**	**49%**	**49%**

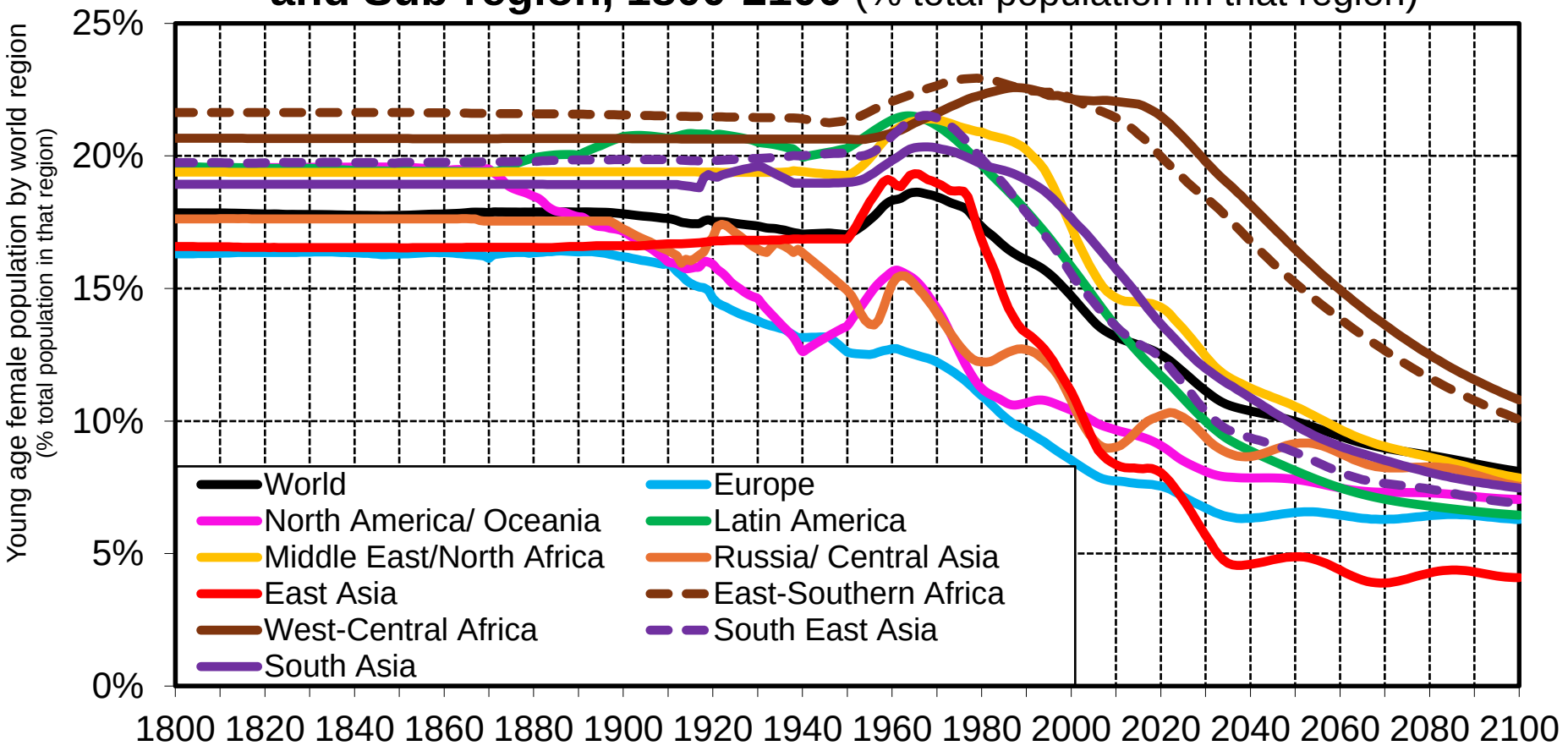
Interpretation. The share of the female young-age population remains constant, around 49%, between 1800 and 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 8a. Young Age Female Population (0-14) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



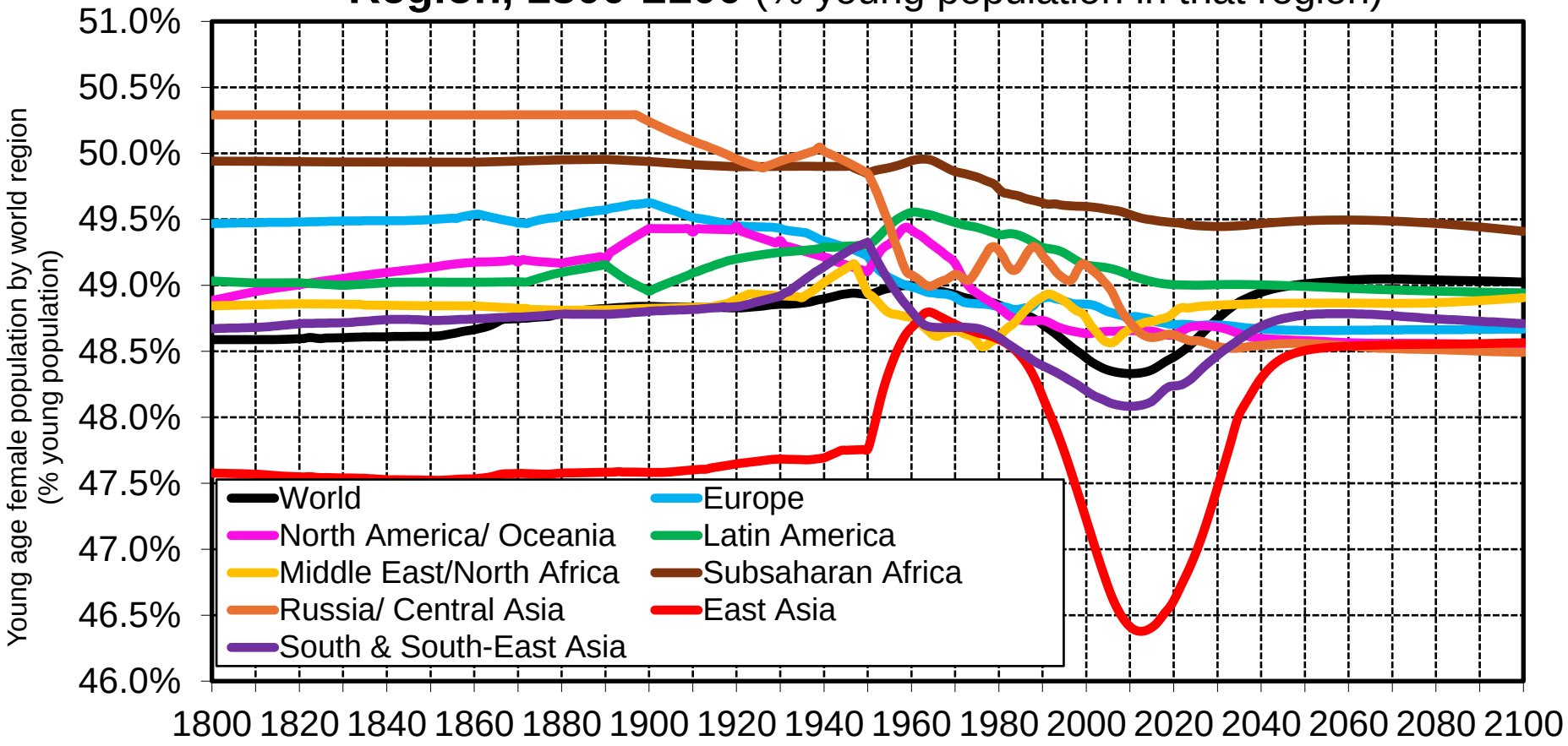
Interpretation. Most regions will have female young-age population shares between 6% and 8% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (11%) and East Asia (4%). **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 8b. Young Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



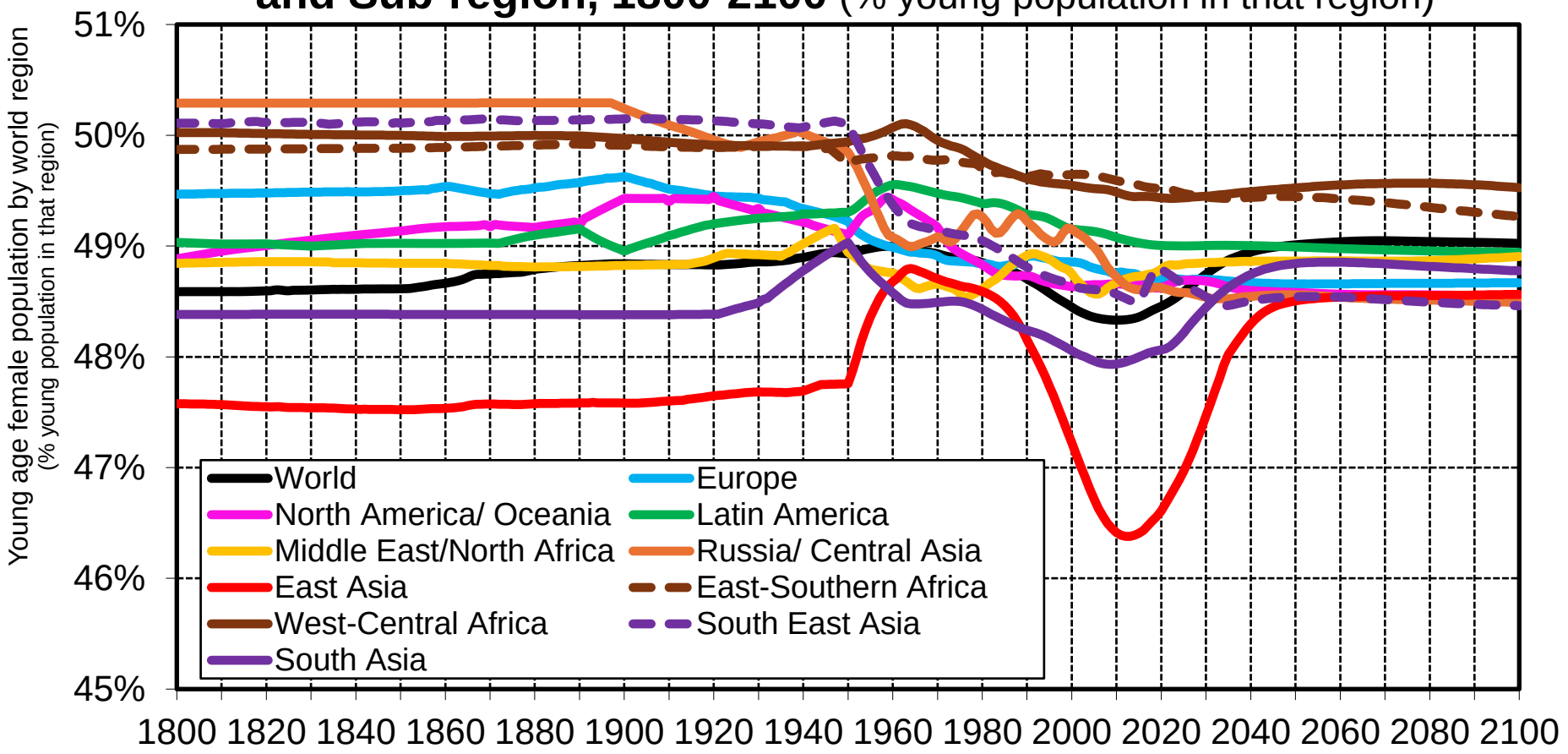
Interpretation. Most regions will have female young-age population shares between 6% and 8% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (11%) and East Asia (4%). **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 8c. Young Age Female Population (0-14) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% young population in that region)



Interpretation. At the global level, the share of young females has remained at 49%. Sub-Saharan Africa has had the highest share of young females since the 1950s and will continue to lead by 2100. Conversely, East Asia, impacted by China's one-child policy, has held the lowest share of young females since the 1980s. This figure reached a low of 46% in 2013 but is now rising, with East Asia projected to reach 49% by 2050, aligning with regions like Russia/Central Asia, North America/Oceania, and Europe. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 8d. Young Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% young population in that region)



Interpretation. At the global level, the share of young females has remained at 49%. Sub-Saharan Africa has had the highest share of young females since the 1950s and will continue to lead by 2100. Conversely, East Asia, impacted by China's one-child policy, has held the lowest share of young females since the 1980s. This figure reached a low of 46% in 2013 but is now rising, with East Asia projected to reach 49% by 2045, aligning with regions like Russia/Central Asia, North America/Oceania, and Europe. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 9a. Female Old Age Population (65+) by World Regions (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
East Asia	11	19	149	263	175	13.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.7	-1.0
Europe	4	20	69	85	78	18.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.6	-0.2
Latin America	0	3	38	91	102	119.2	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	3.5	2.6	0.3
Middle East/ North Africa	1	2	22	71	112	26.9	5.2	1.7	2.3	0.6	3.1	3.5	1.2
North America/ Oceania	0	8	42	63	78	336.1	1.8	2.2	0.9	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.6
Russia Central Asia	1	7	27	40	42	21.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.1
South/ South-East Asia	3	9	106	300	430	32.8	4.1	1.7	1.9	0.7	3.3	3.1	0.9
Sub Saharan Africa	2	3	24	85	264	13.5	11.0	1.7	3.3	0.4	2.6	3.7	2.9
World	**23**	**71**	**476**	**997**	**1,282**	**20.9**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**0.6**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female old age population (65+) increased 20.9 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female old age population (65+) will increase 2.7 times. **Sources and series**: wid.world

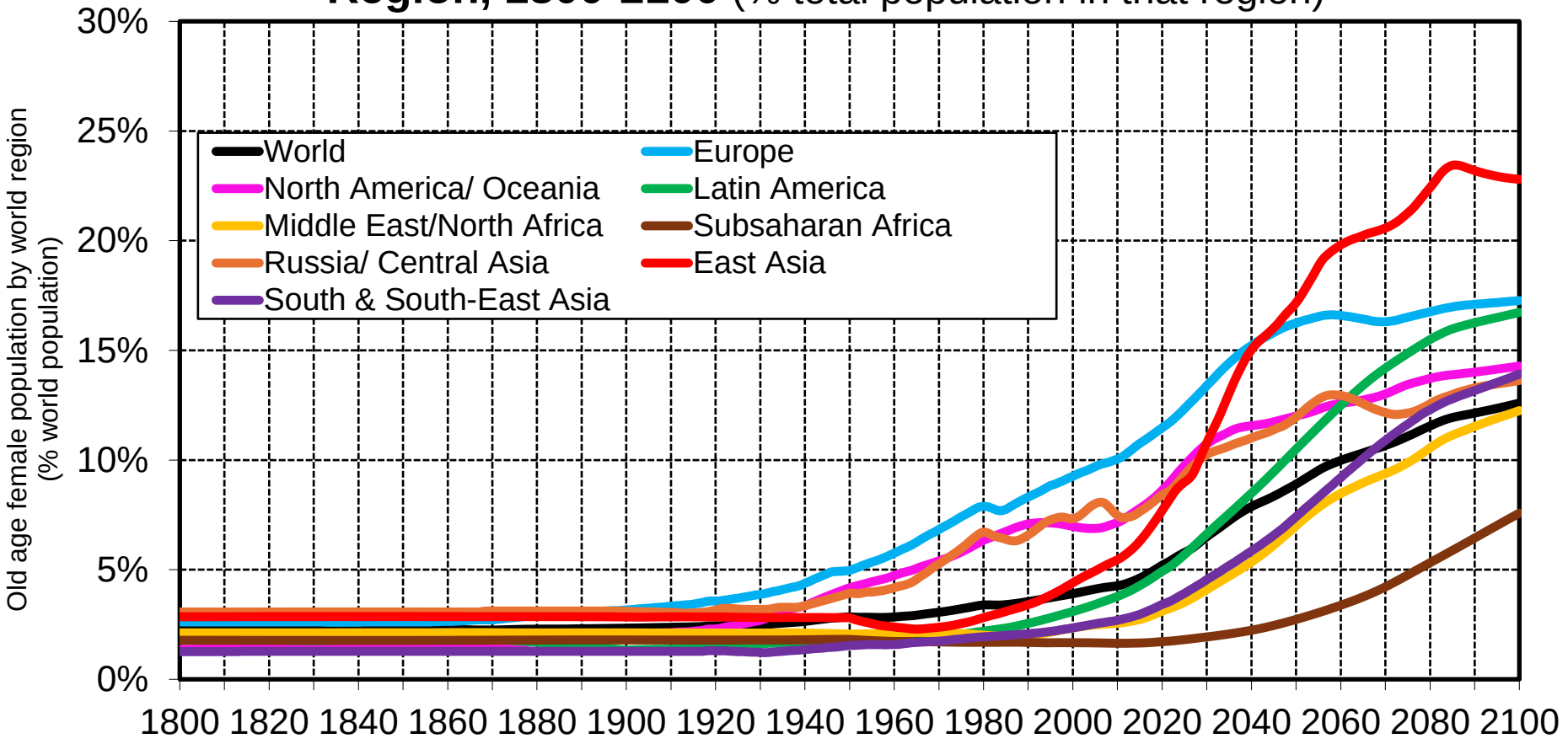
Table 9b. Female Old Age Population (65+) by Core Territories (1800-2100)													
	1800 Population (millions)	1950 Population (millions)	2025 Population (millions)	2060 Population (millions)	2100 Population (millions)	Ratio 2025/1800	Ratio 2100/2025	Annual growth rate 1800-2100	Annual growth rate 2025-2100	Annual growth rate 1800-1950	Annual growth rate 1950-2025	Annual growth rate 2025-2060	Annual growth rate 2060-2100
Germany	0.2	4	11	12	11	56.8	1.0	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.3	-0.2
France	1.0	3	9	11	12	8.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.3
United Kingdom	0.3	3	7	11	12	23.8	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.3
Italy	0.4	2	8	9	7	21.4	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.1	1.9	0.4	-0.8
Spain	0.2	1	6	8	7	24.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	-0.6
Sweden	0.1	0	1	2	2	15.8	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.3
Other Western Europe	0.7	3	11	15	14	16.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.8	-0.1
Eastern Europe	0.9	4	15	18	13	16.2	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.9	1.9	0.4	-0.7
USA	0.1	7	35	49	60	379.0	1.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.3	1.1	0.5
Canada	0.0	1	4	7	8	438.4	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.7	2.9	1.3	0.6
Australia	0.0	0	3	5	6	1835.5	2.4	2.9	1.2	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.8
New Zealand	0.0	0	0	1	1	1020.9	1.8	2.6	0.8	3.7	2.3	1.5	0.3
Other North America and Oceania	0.0	0	0	1	2	13.8	7.1	1.6	2.7	0.1	3.3	3.9	1.6
Argentina	0.0	0	3	6	7	2709.0	2.1	2.9	1.0	3.9	3.0	1.8	0.3
Brazil	0.1	1	14	31	29	167.8	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	4.1	2.4	-0.1
Chile	0.0	0	2	3	3	191.7	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.5	2.2	-0.3
Colombia	0.0	0	3	8	9	158.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.9	0.2
Mexico	0.1	0	6	18	22	97.2	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	3.6	3.1	0.6
Other Latin America	0.1	1	10	25	33	70.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	3.0	2.6	0.8
Turkey	0.2	0	5	13	13	25.4	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	3.2	2.7	0.0
Egypt	0.1	0	4	12	24	39.0	6.6	1.9	2.6	0.9	3.2	3.5	1.8
Algeria	0.1	0	2	6	9	26.4	5.6	1.7	2.4	0.6	3.2	3.8	1.1
Other MENA	0.4	1	11	40	66	25.3	5.9	1.7	2.4	0.6	3.1	3.8	1.3
South Africa	0.1	0	3	7	10	49.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	3.1	2.7	1.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1.7	3	21	78	254	12.3	11.9	1.7	3.4	0.4	2.6	3.8	3.0
Russian Federation	0.6	4	17	21	19	29.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.7	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	0.7	3	10	19	23	14.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	0.5
China	10.0	16	116	223	147	11.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.7	1.9	-1.0
Japan	1.0	2	21	20	16	20.8	0.8	0.9	-0.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	0.4	1	11	19	12	29.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.5	-1.0
India	2.0	5	57	168	229	27.8	4.0	1.6	1.9	0.7	3.2	3.2	0.8
Indonesia	0.2	1	12	31	41	68.6	3.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	3.9	2.7	0.7
Other South & South-East Asia	1.0	3	37	102	160	36.9	4.3	1.7	2.0	0.8	3.3	3.0	1.2
World	**23**	**71**	**476**	**997**	**1,282**	**20.9**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**0.6**

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female old age population (65+) increased 20.9 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female old age population (65+) will increase 2.7 tim**es. Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 9c. Female Old Age Population as a Share of the Country Old Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population (% of population in country)	1950 Population (% of population in country)	2025 Population (% of population in country)	2060 Population (% of population in country)	2100 Population (% of population in country)
Germany	53%	56%	56%	53%	52%
France	53%	60%	57%	56%	55%
United Kingdom	55%	58%	54%	53%	51%
Italy	49%	55%	56%	54%	52%
Spain	51%	59%	56%	55%	55%
Sweden	58%	53%	53%	51%	51%
Other Western Europe	53%	56%	55%	53%	52%
Eastern Europe	54%	59%	60%	55%	53%
USA	50%	53%	54%	51%	50%
Canada	59%	49%	54%	53%	52%
Australia	27%	54%	53%	53%	52%
New Zealand	50%	52%	53%	52%	50%
Other North America and Oceania	45%	44%	51%	57%	57%
Argentina	47%	52%	58%	54%	52%
Brazil	47%	54%	56%	55%	53%
Chile	53%	54%	54%	52%	52%
Colombia	54%	55%	56%	54%	52%
Mexico	49%	52%	55%	56%	52%
Other Latin America	56%	53%	56%	55%	53%
Turkey	56%	62%	56%	54%	52%
Egypt	55%	54%	57%	55%	53%
Algeria	49%	49%	52%	51%	50%
Other MENA	50%	50%	53%	52%	51%
South Africa	52%	53%	61%	60%	59%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Russian Federation	51%	69%	66%	62%	56%
Other Russia and Central Asia	63%	63%	63%	58%	54%
China	57%	57%	55%	53%	51%
Japan	54%	59%	56%	56%	55%
Other East Asia	57%	60%	56%	55%	54%
India	51%	51%	52%	52%	51%
Indonesia	57%	57%	57%	55%	53%
Other South & South-East Asia	49%	49%	56%	56%	54%
World	**55%**	**56%**	**56%**	**54%**	**53%**

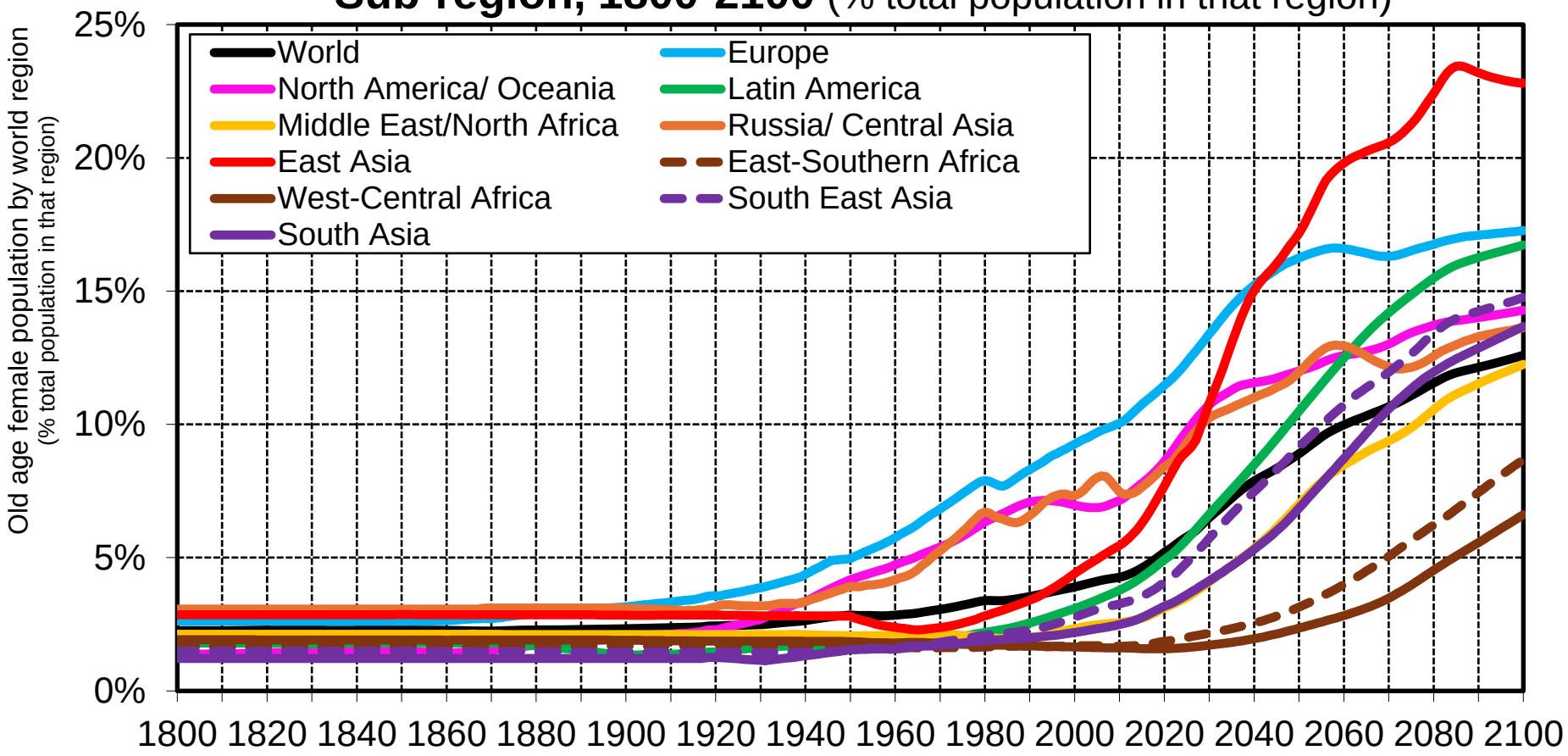
Interpretation. The share of the female old-age population increases from 55% in 1800 to 56% in 2025 and then decreases to 53% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 9a. Old Age Female Population (65+) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



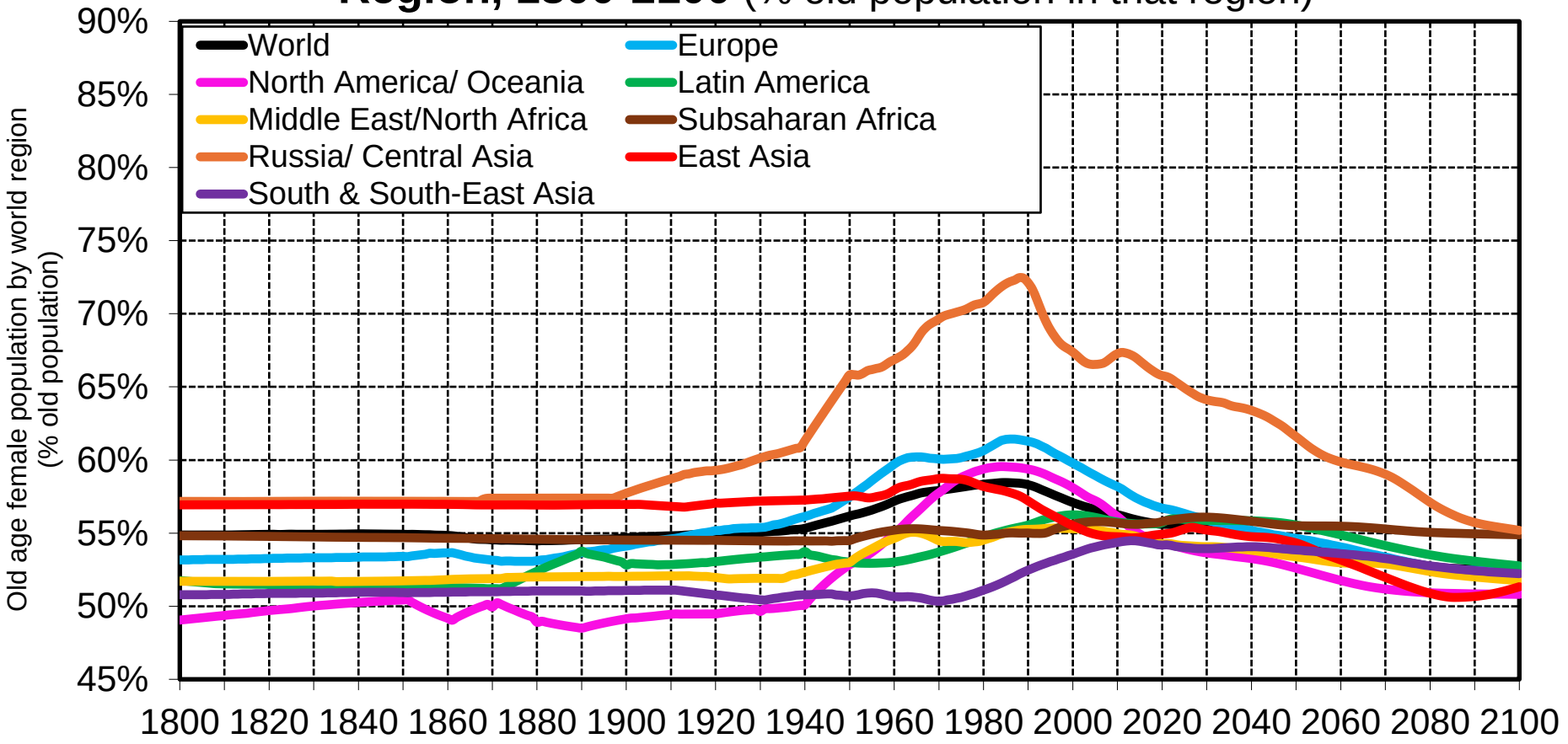
Interpretation. The female old-age population trends are consistent with the overall old-age population. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 23%, followed by Europe and Latin America at around 17%. North America/Oceania, Russia/ Central Asia, and South/Southeast Asia will reach approximately 14%. Middle East/North Africa will reach 12%, while Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 8%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 9b. Old Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% total population in that region)



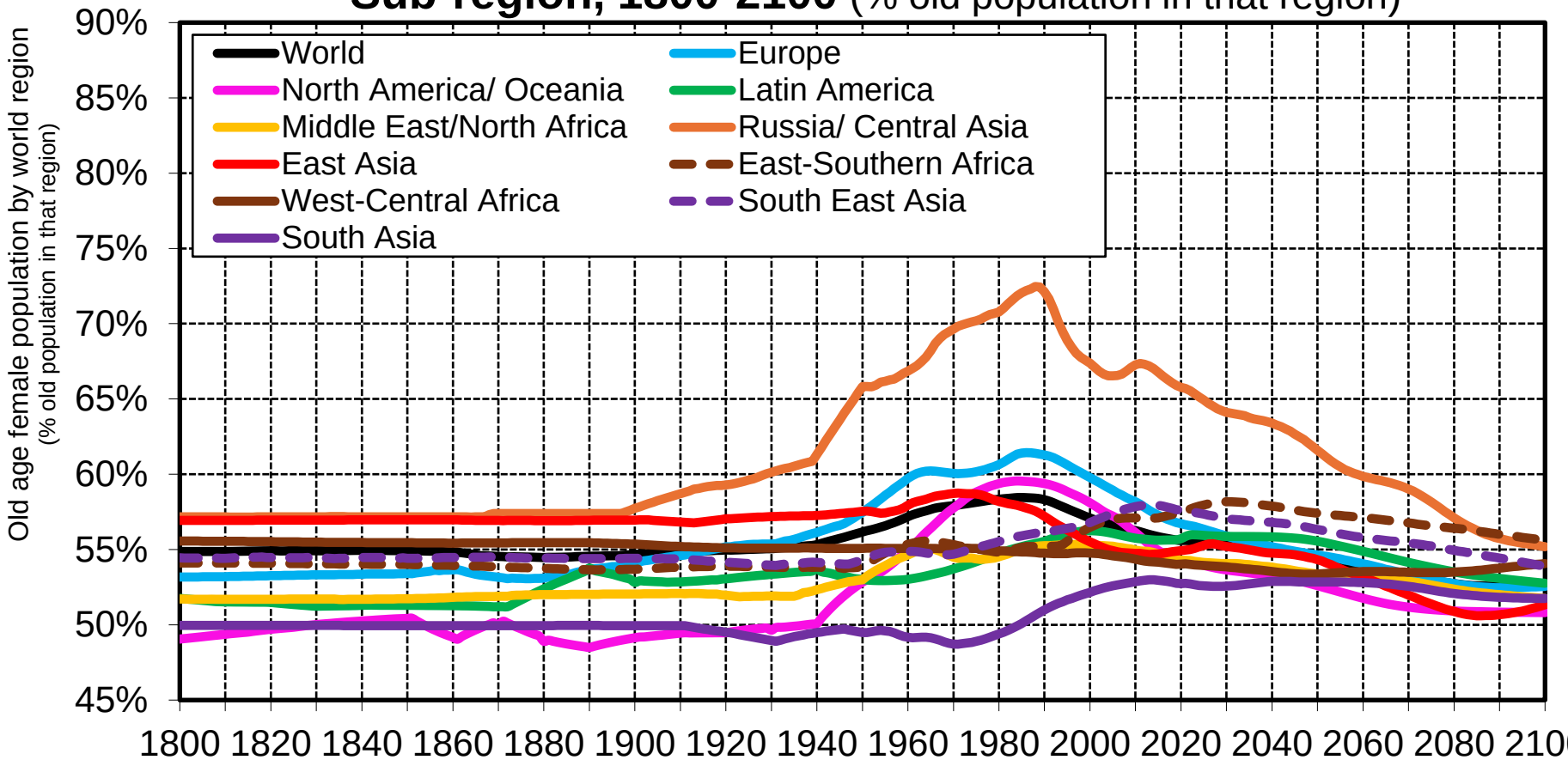
Interpretation. The female old-age population trends are consistent with the overall old-age population. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 23%, followed by Europe and Latin America at around 17%. North America/Oceania, Russia/ Central Asia, and South/Southeast Asia will reach approximately 14%. Middle East/North Africa will reach 12%, while Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 8%. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 9c. Old Age Female Population (65+) by World Region, 1800-2100 (% old population in that region)



Interpretation. Following World War II, Russia/Central Asia saw a sharp increase in its share of elderly females, a trend that has persisted. By 2100, this share is expected to align with that of Sub-Saharan Africa, both regions having around 55% elderly females. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 9d. Old Age Female Population by World Region and Sub-region, 1800-2100 (% old population in that region)



Interpretation Following World War II, Russia/Central Asia saw a sharp increase in its share of elderly females, a trend that has persisted. By 2100, this share is expected to align with that of Sub-Saharan Africa, both regions having around 55% elderly females, with East-Southern Africa leading within Sub-Saharan Africa. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 10a1. Net Migrants by World Regions (1950-2100)				
	1950 to1990 Net Migrants (millions)	1990 to 2025 Net Migrants (millions)	2025 to 2060 Net Migrants (millions)	2060 to 2100 Net Migrants (millions)
East Asia	-3.2	-7.2	-2.1	-0.7
Europe	2.2	37.1	27.1	26.0
Latin America	-19.4	-28.3	-10.2	-8.6
Middle East/ North Africa	5.9	20.6	-6.9	-9.4
North America/ Oceania	26.1	62.0	58.1	73.2
Russia Central Asia	3.6	-1.4	10.2	10.1
South/ South-East Asia	-14.0	-67.4	-54.5	-55.4
Sub Saharan Africa	-1.3	-15.5	-21.8	-35.3
World	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

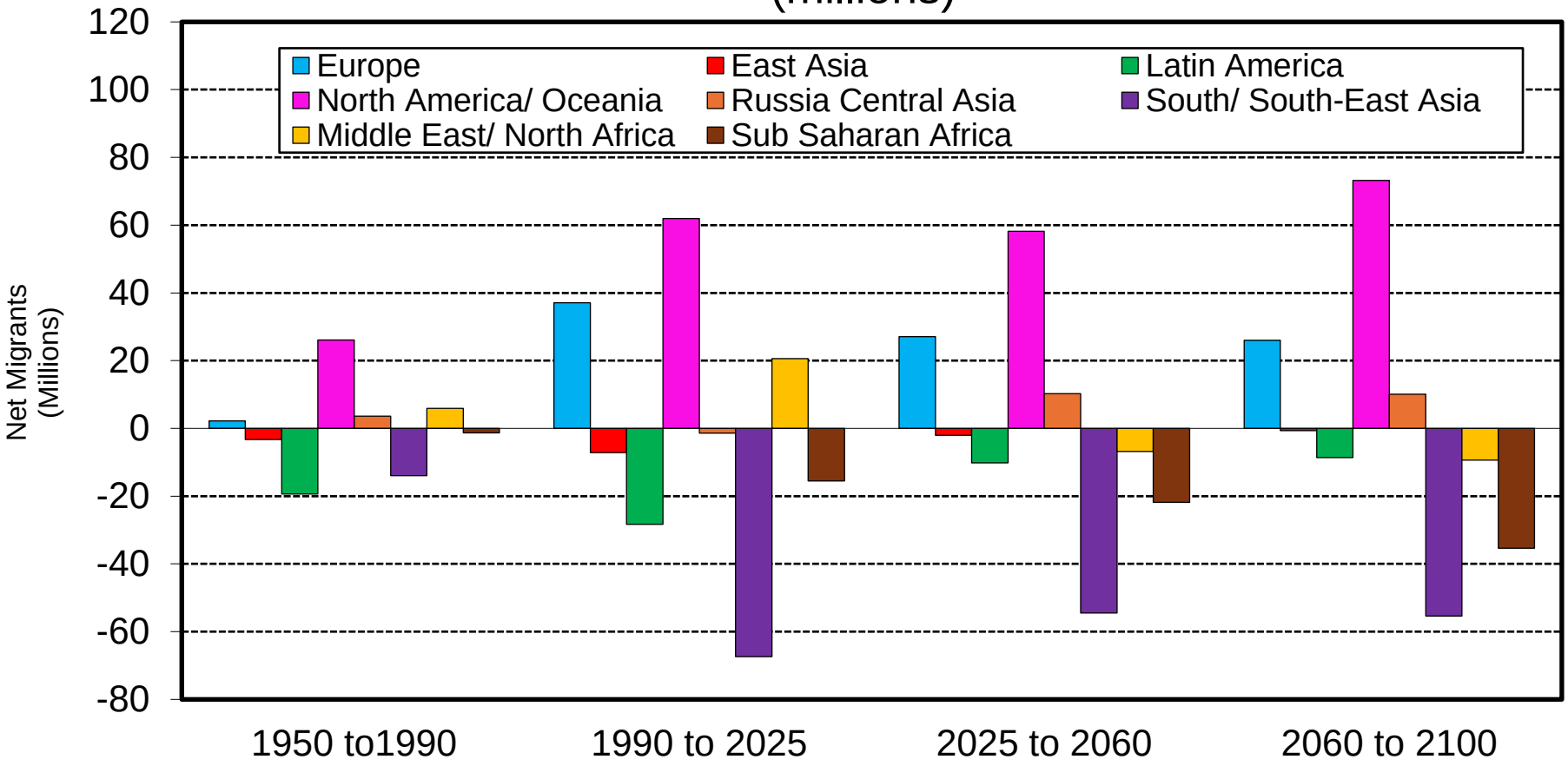
Interpretation. North America/Oceania and, to a lesser extent, Europe have consistently been net receivers of migrants and will continue to be through 2100. The Middle East/North Africa region, which received immigrants between 1950 and 2025, will begin to expel migrants from 2025 onward. Sub-Saharan Africa has been the largest expeller of migrants historically and will remain so, followed by South/Southeast Asia. Other regions that consistently expel migrants are East Asia and Latin America. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024.

Table 10a2. Net Migrants by World Regions (1950-2100)				
	1950 to1990 Net Migrants (millions)	1990 to 2025 Net Migrants (millions)	2025 to 2060 Net Migrants (millions)	2060 to 2100 Net Migrants (millions)
East Asia	-3.2	-7.2	-2.1	-0.7
Europe	2.2	37.1	27.1	26.0
Latin America	-19.4	-28.3	-10.2	-8.6
North America/ Oceania	26.1	62.0	58.1	73.2
Middle East/ North Africa Non-oil	-3.4	-2.3	-6.6	-6.3
Middle East/ North Africa Oil	9.2	22.9	-0.3	-3.1
Russia Central Asia	3.6	-1.4	10.2	10.1
South/ South-East Asia	-14.0	-67.4	-54.5	-55.4
Sub Saharan Africa	-1.3	-15.5	-21.8	-35.3
World	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Interpretation. The oil countries in the Middle East/North Africa region, which received immigrants between 1950 and 2025, will begin to expel migrants from 2025 onward. The countries that are considered oil countries in MENA are the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024.

Figure 10a Net Migrants by World Regions (1950-2100)

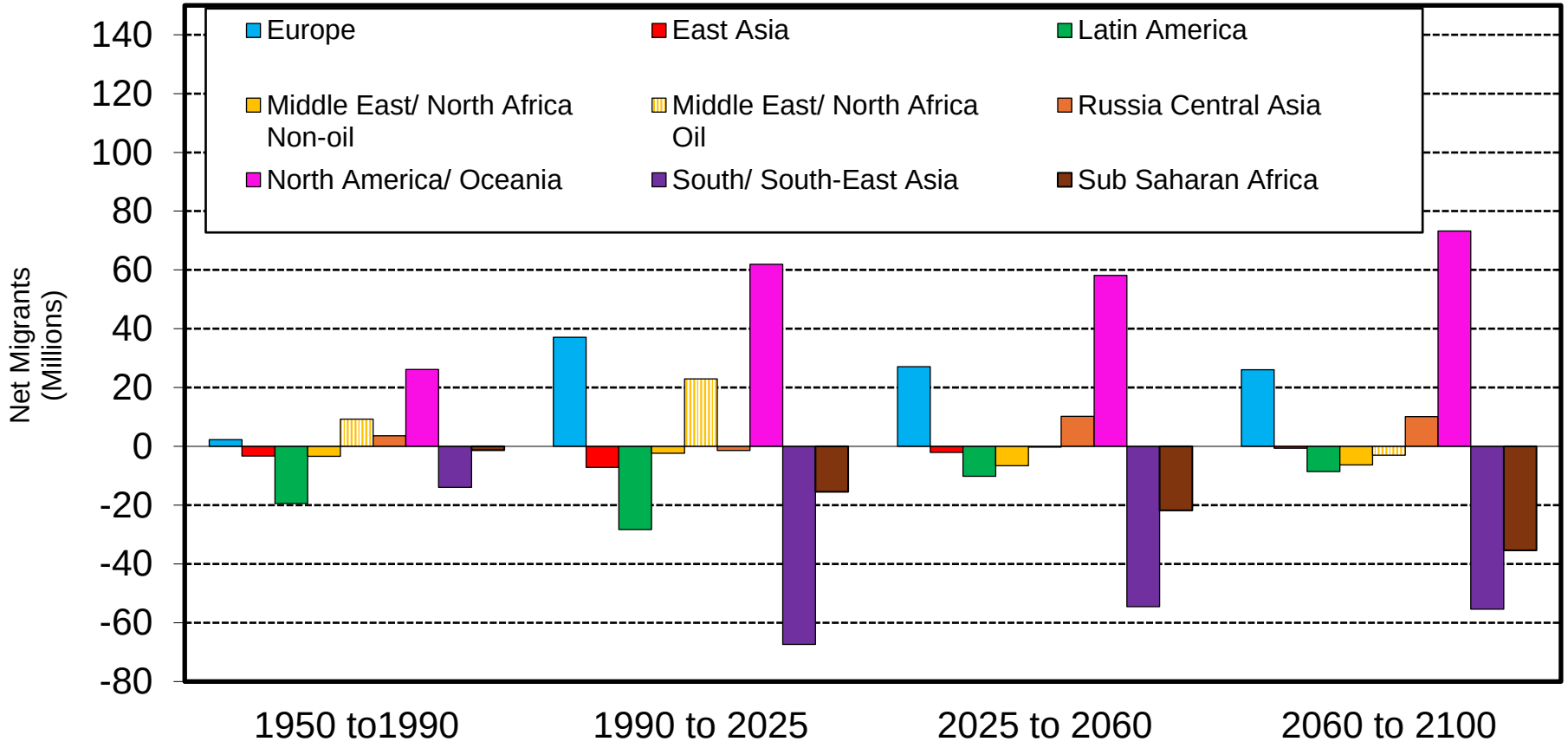
(millions)



Interpretation. North America/Oceania and Europe consistently gain the most migrants, particularly from 1990 to 2060, while South/Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America experience the largest out-migration flows. Notably, Sub-Saharan Africa's net migrant loss increases dramatically between 2025 and 2100, while North America/Oceania continues to see large inflows of migrants through 2100. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10b Net Migrants by World Regions (1950-2100)

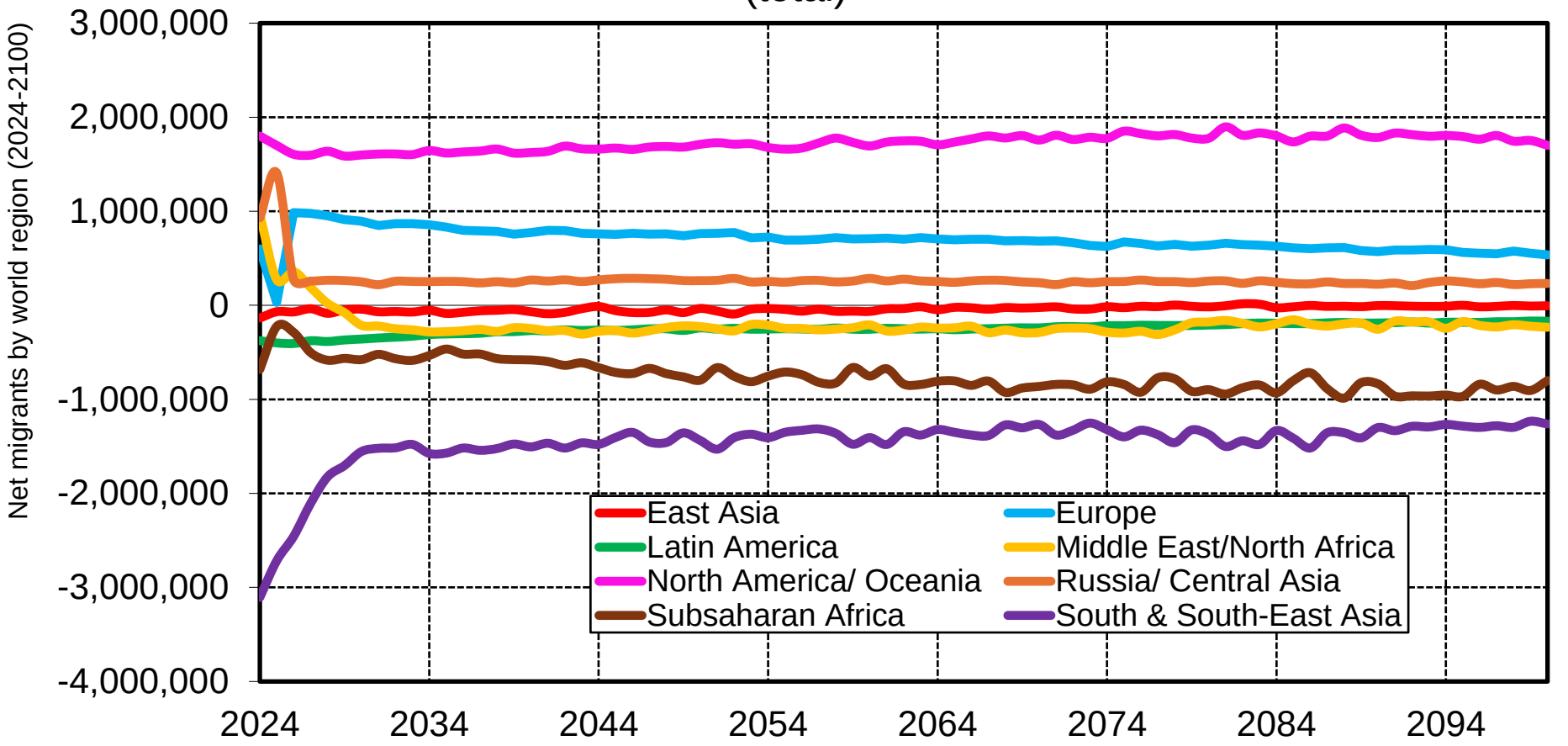
(millions)



Interpretation. The net migration projections for 2025-2060 and 2060-2100 for Non-oil countries and Oil countries in the Middle East/North Africa vary in magnitude but not in the direction of the change. The countries that are considered oil countries in Middle East/North Africa are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10c. Net Migrants by World Region (2024-2100)

(total)

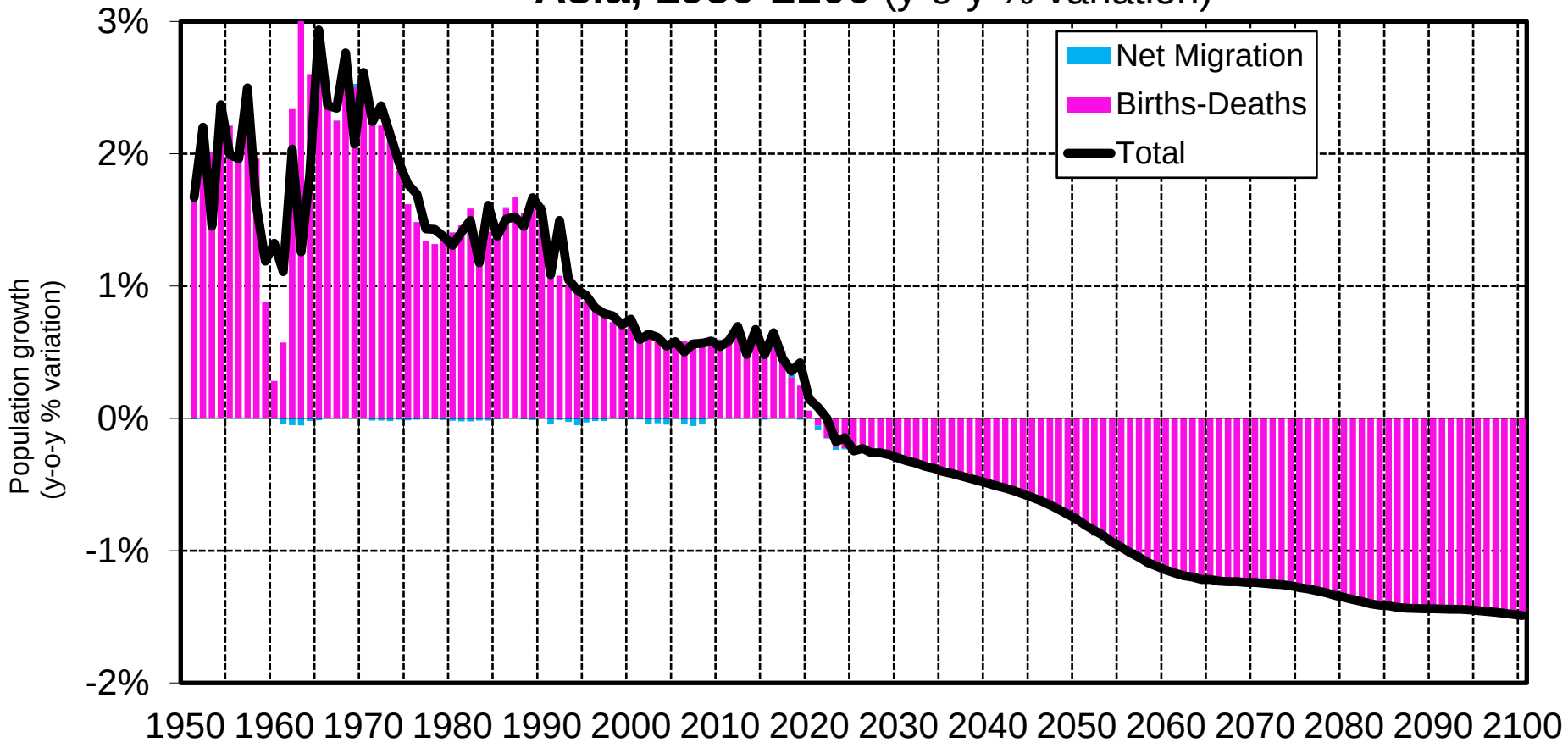


Interpretation In 2025, a large migration pattern is expected out of Europe to RUCA. NAOC is projected to receive the most migrants during the rest of the century, followed by Europe and RUCA. Migration to MENA is projected to decrease by the end of the 2020s. Migration out of SSEA is projected to strongly decrease during the 2020s; however, SSEA is projected to expell the most migrants during the century followed by SSAF. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Table 10b. Decomposition of Population Growth by World Regions (1950-2100)												
	1950 to 1990			1990 to 2025			2025 to 2060			2060 to 2100		
	Total	Births-Deaths	Net Migration	Total	Births-Deaths	Net Migration	Total	Births-Deaths	Net Migration	Total	Births-Deaths	Net Migration
East Asia	107.3%	107.8%	-0.5%	21.3%	21.9%	-0.5%	-20.3%	-20.2%	-0.1%	-42.7%	-42.7%	-0.1%
Europe	28.8%	28.1%	0.7%	8.0%	0.8%	7.2%	-8.1%	-13.1%	5.0%	-12.3%	-17.4%	5.1%
Latin America	169.5%	181.6%	-12.2%	53.1%	59.7%	-6.6%	9.2%	10.7%	-1.6%	-16.0%	-14.8%	-1.2%
Middle East/ North Africa	212.0%	206.8%	5.2%	101.4%	94.5%	6.8%	38.3%	39.5%	-1.2%	9.2%	10.3%	-1.1%
North America/ Oceania	73.1%	57.7%	15.4%	42.2%	21.4%	20.8%	15.1%	1.3%	13.8%	10.4%	-4.4%	14.7%
Russia Central Asia	62.4%	60.4%	2.0%	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.9%	2.3%	3.6%	0.5%	-2.8%	3.3%
Sub Saharan Africa	191.0%	192.0%	-0.9%	160.3%	163.4%	-3.1%	93.5%	95.2%	-1.7%	39.8%	41.2%	-1.4%
South/ South-East Asia	164.0%	166.4%	-2.4%	72.9%	77.4%	-4.5%	21.9%	24.0%	-2.1%	-5.5%	-3.8%	-1.7%

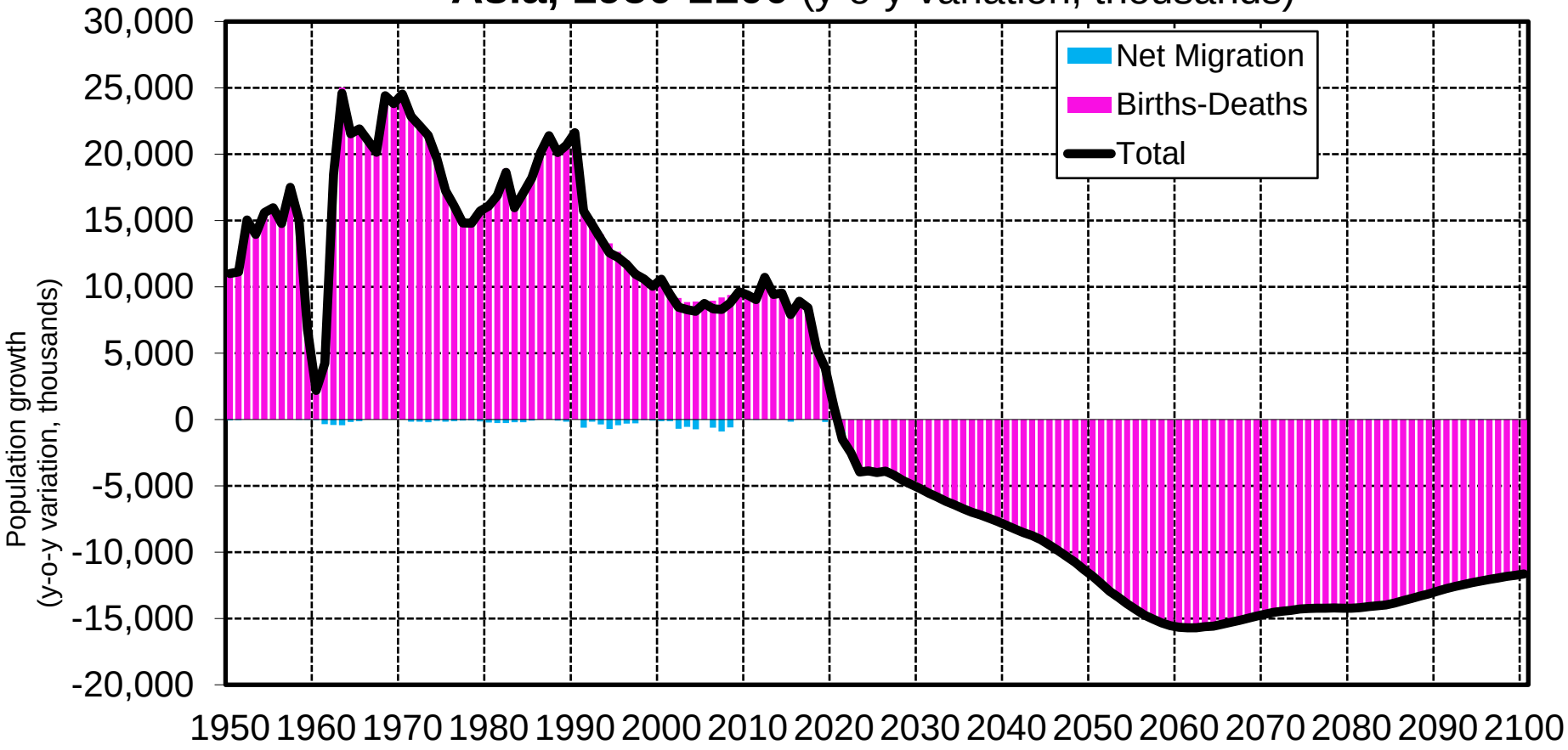
Interpretation. Sub-Saharan Africa shows consistent growth driven primarily by births, while North America/Oceania experiences significant growth due to migration, especially from 1990 to 2100. In contrast, regions like Europe and East Asia will see population declines after 2025, with migration helping to mitigate losses in Europe. Latin America and South/Southeast Asia also show declining population growth, particularly due to negative net migration. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024.

Figure 10a1 Decomposition of Population Growth in East Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



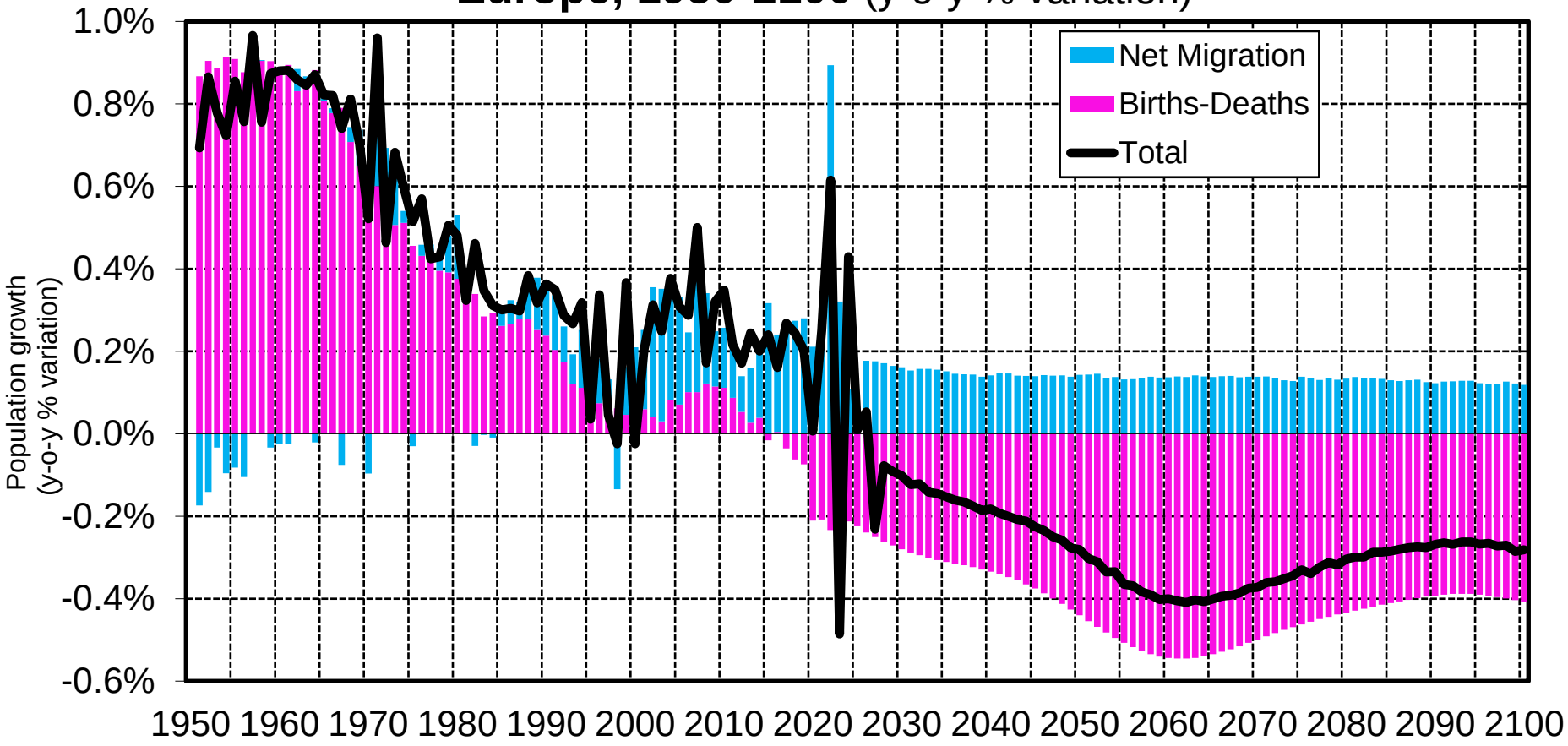
Interpretation. East Asia has experienced a population decline since 2021, with net migration playing a minimal role in offsetting this decrease, making its contribution to population growth almost negligible. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10a2 Decomposition of Population Growth in East Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



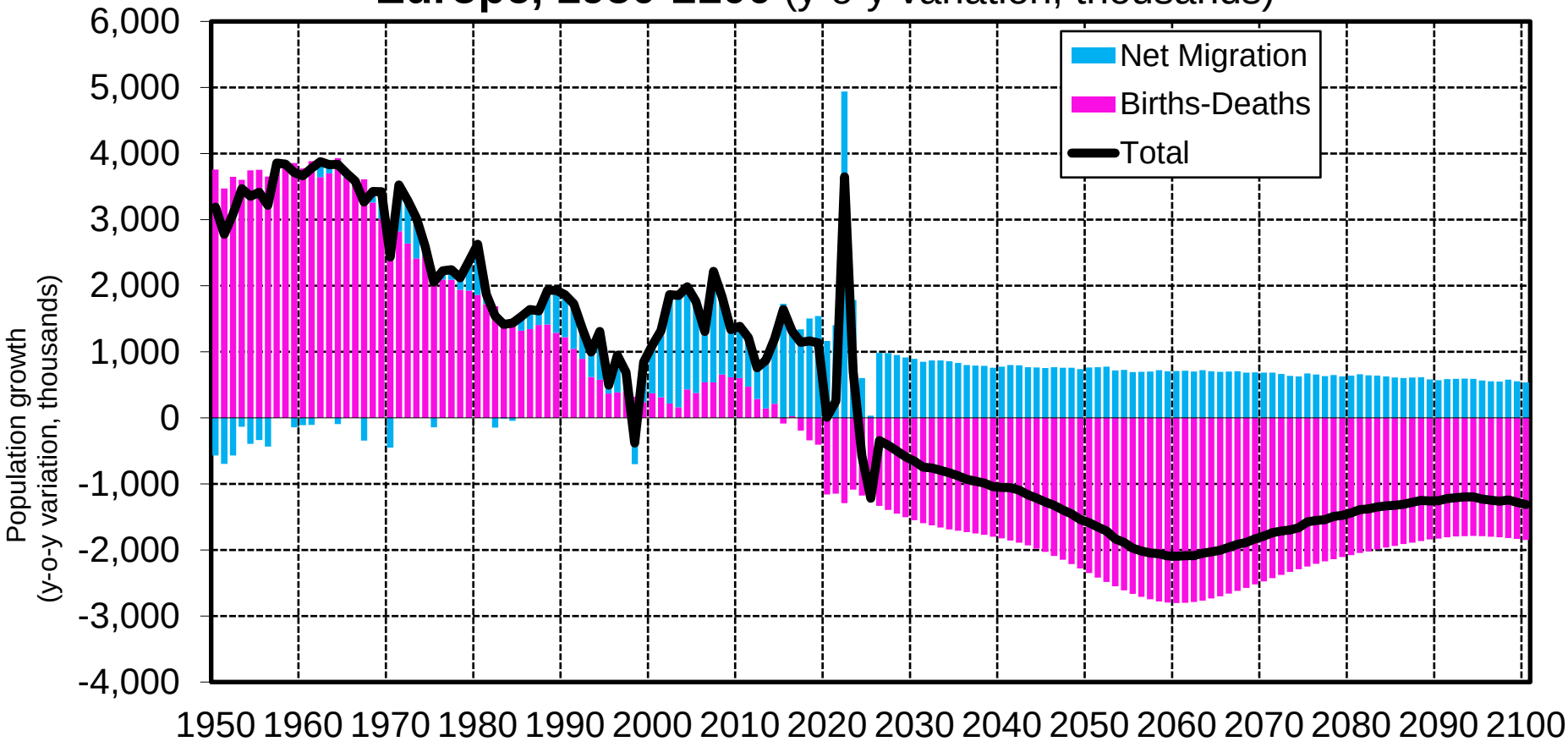
Interpretation. East Asia has experienced a population decline since 2021, with net migration playing a minimal role in offsetting this decrease, making its contribution to population growth almost negligible. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10b1 Decomposition of Population Growth in Europe, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



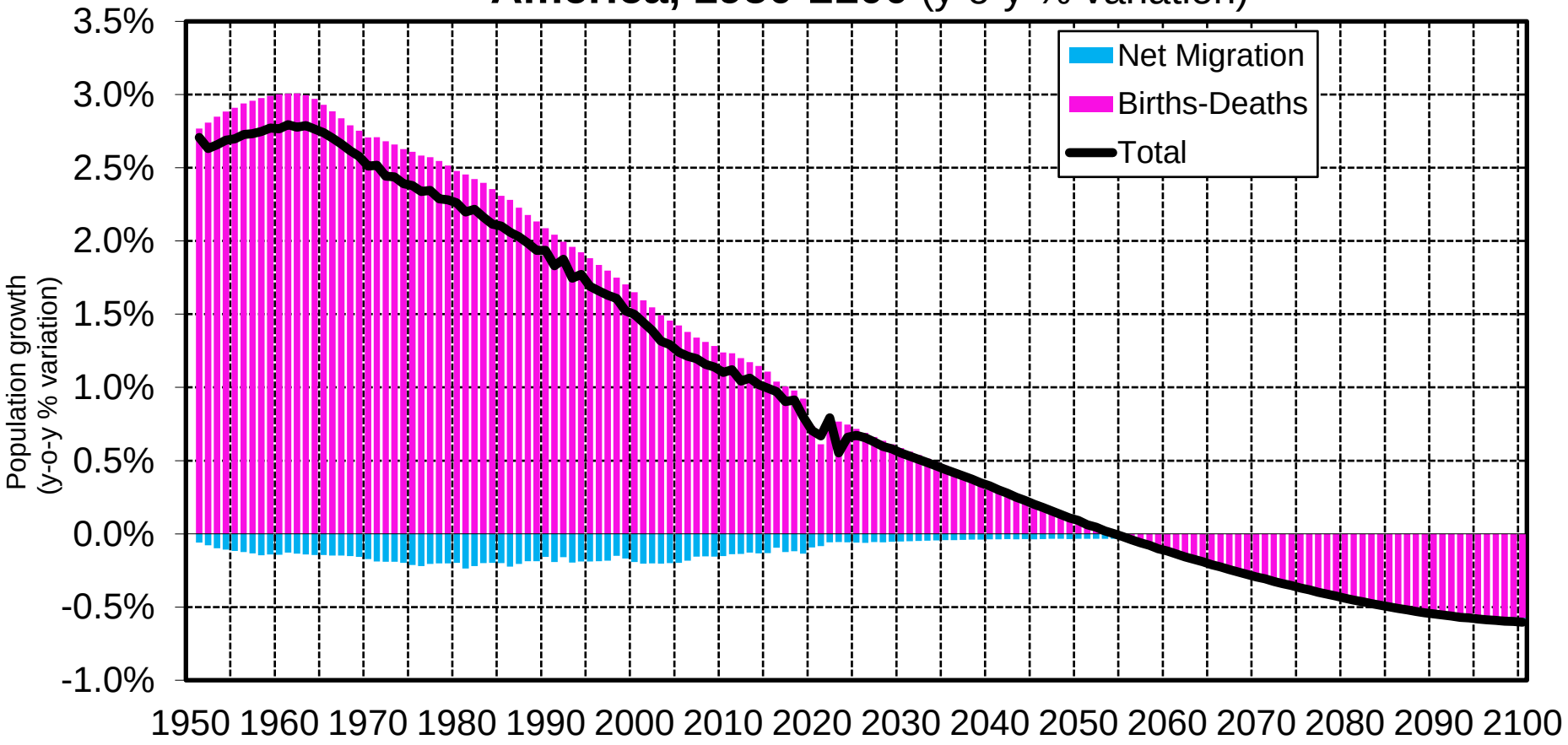
Interpretation. Net migration has consistently supported Europe's population growth and will remain a significant factor. While Europe's population is projected to decline starting in 2024, this decrease will be less pronounced than it would be if driven solely by natural change, as migration will continue to cushion the population loss. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10b2 Decomposition of Population Growth in Europe, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



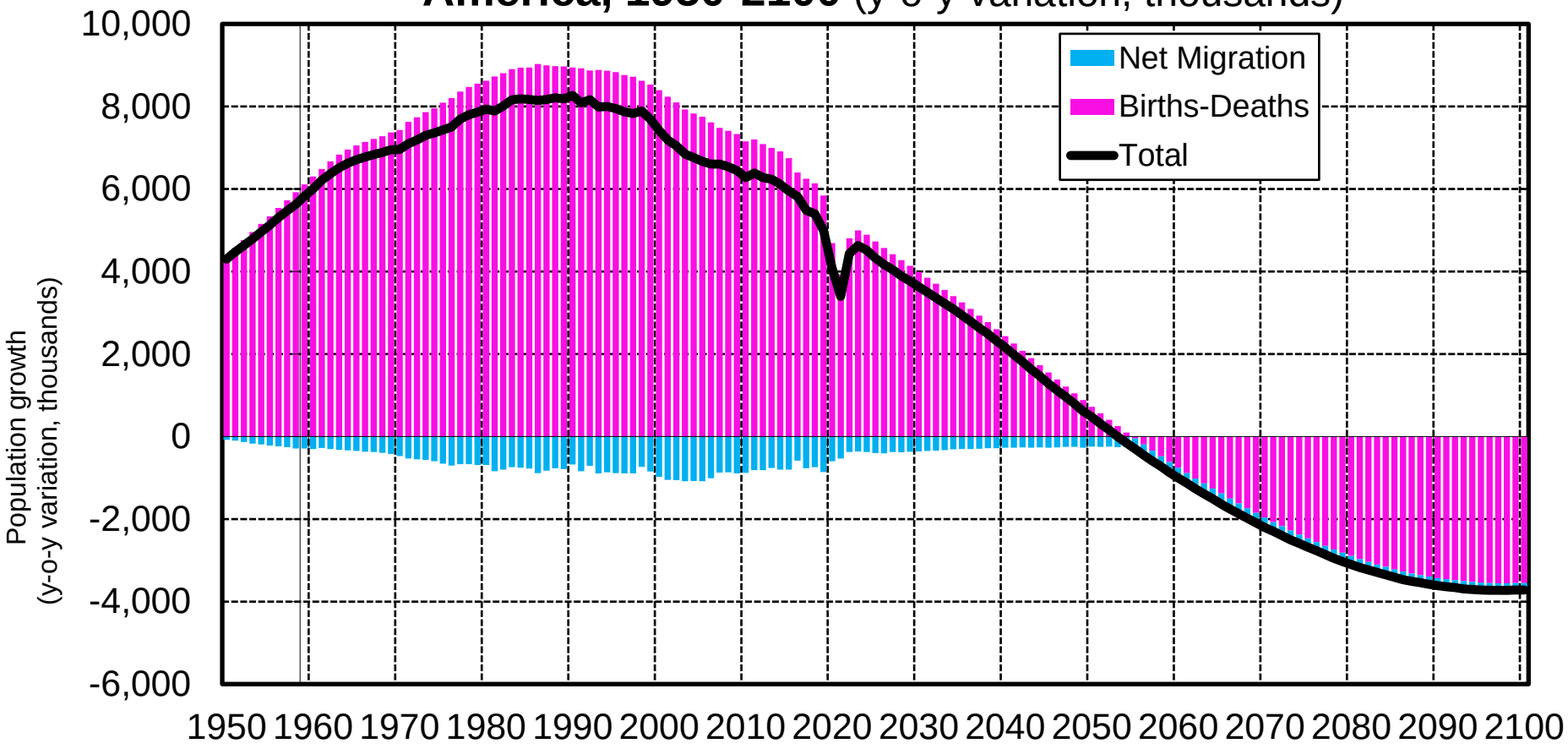
Interpretation. Net migration has consistently supported Europe's population growth and will remain a significant factor. While Europe's population is projected to decline starting in 2024, this decrease will be less pronounced than it would be if driven solely by natural change, as migration will continue to cushion the population loss. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10c Decomposition of Population Growth in Latin America, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



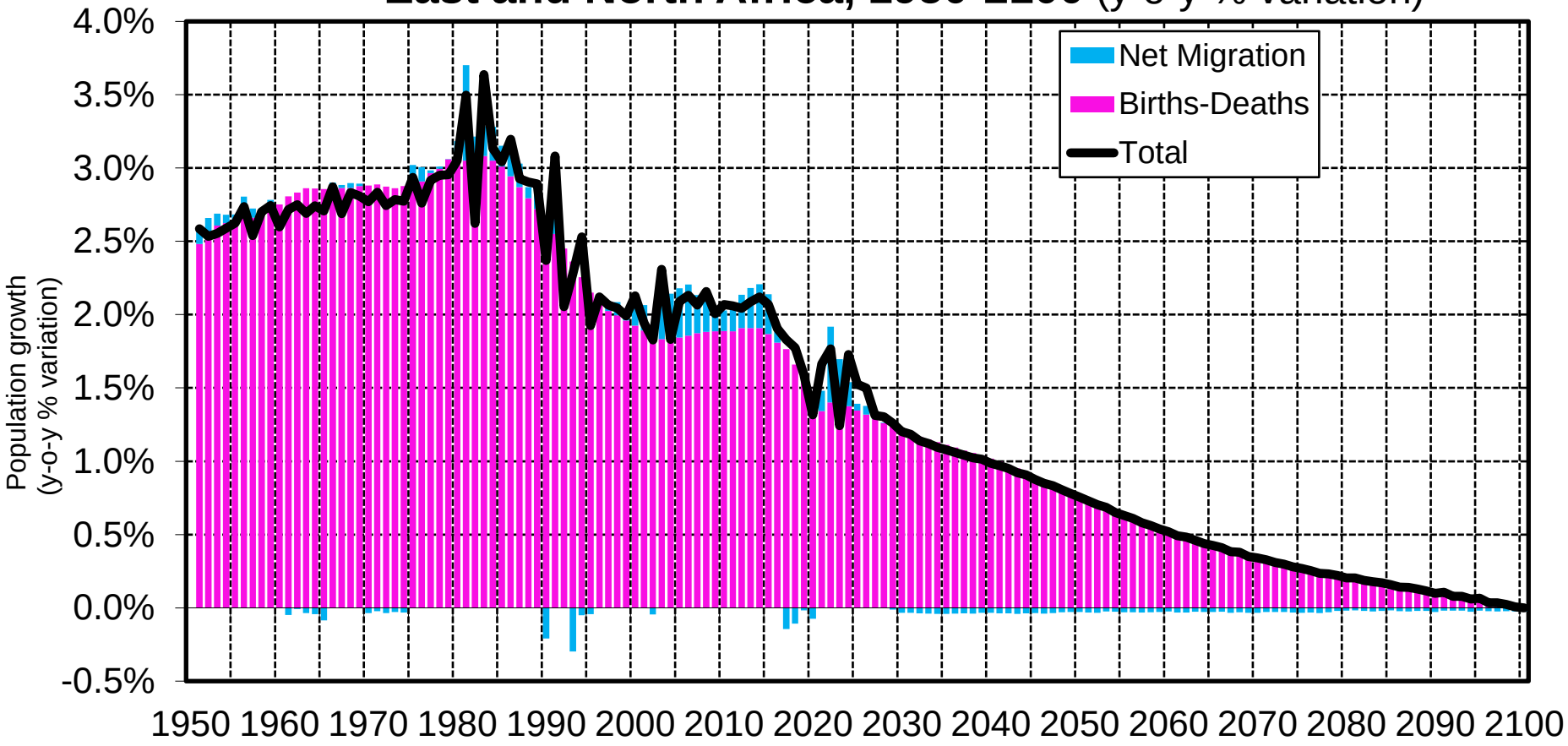
Interpretation. Although Latin America expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2054 onward. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10c2 Decomposition of Population Growth in Latin America, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



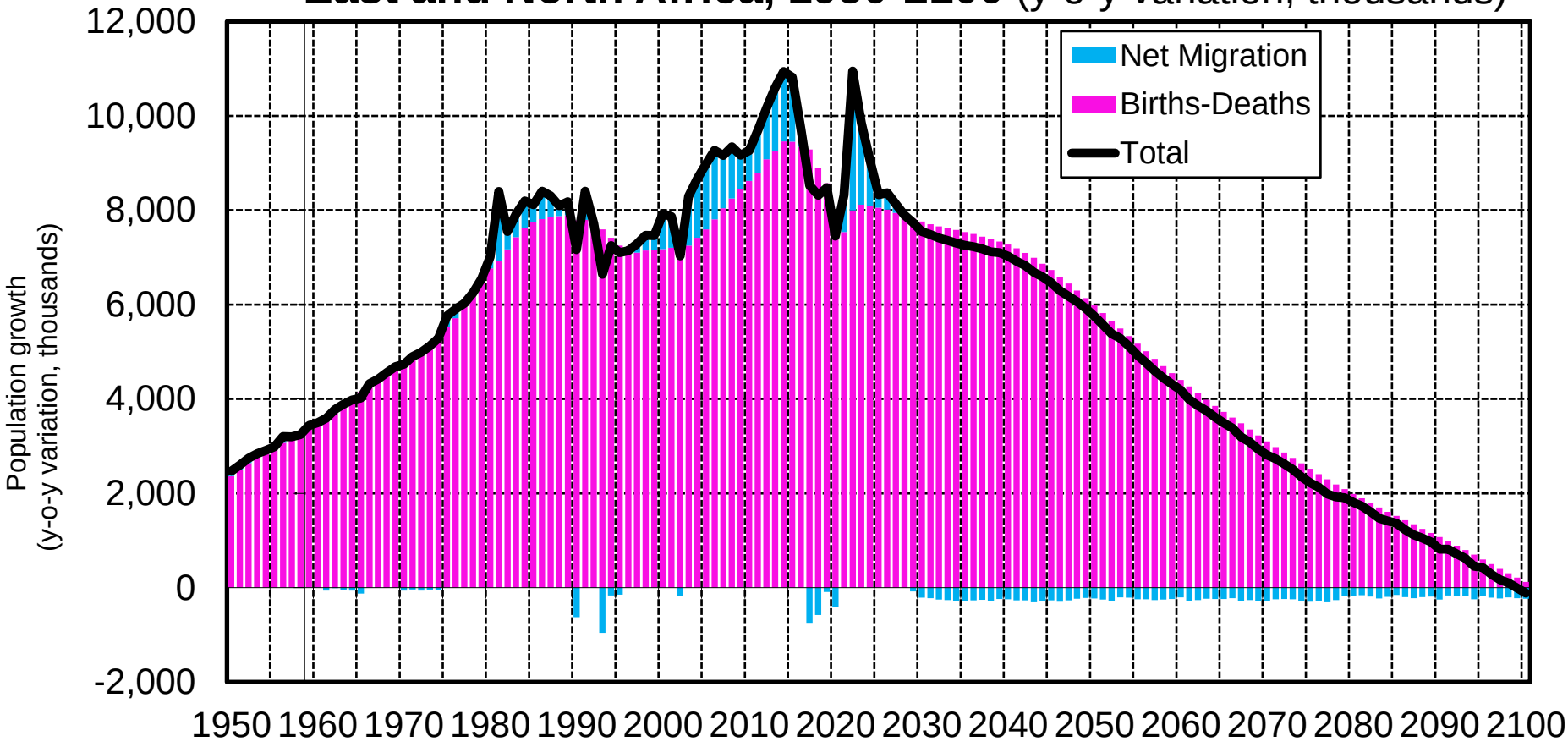
Interpretation. Although Latin America expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2054 onward. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10d1 Decomposition of Population Growth in Middle East and North Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



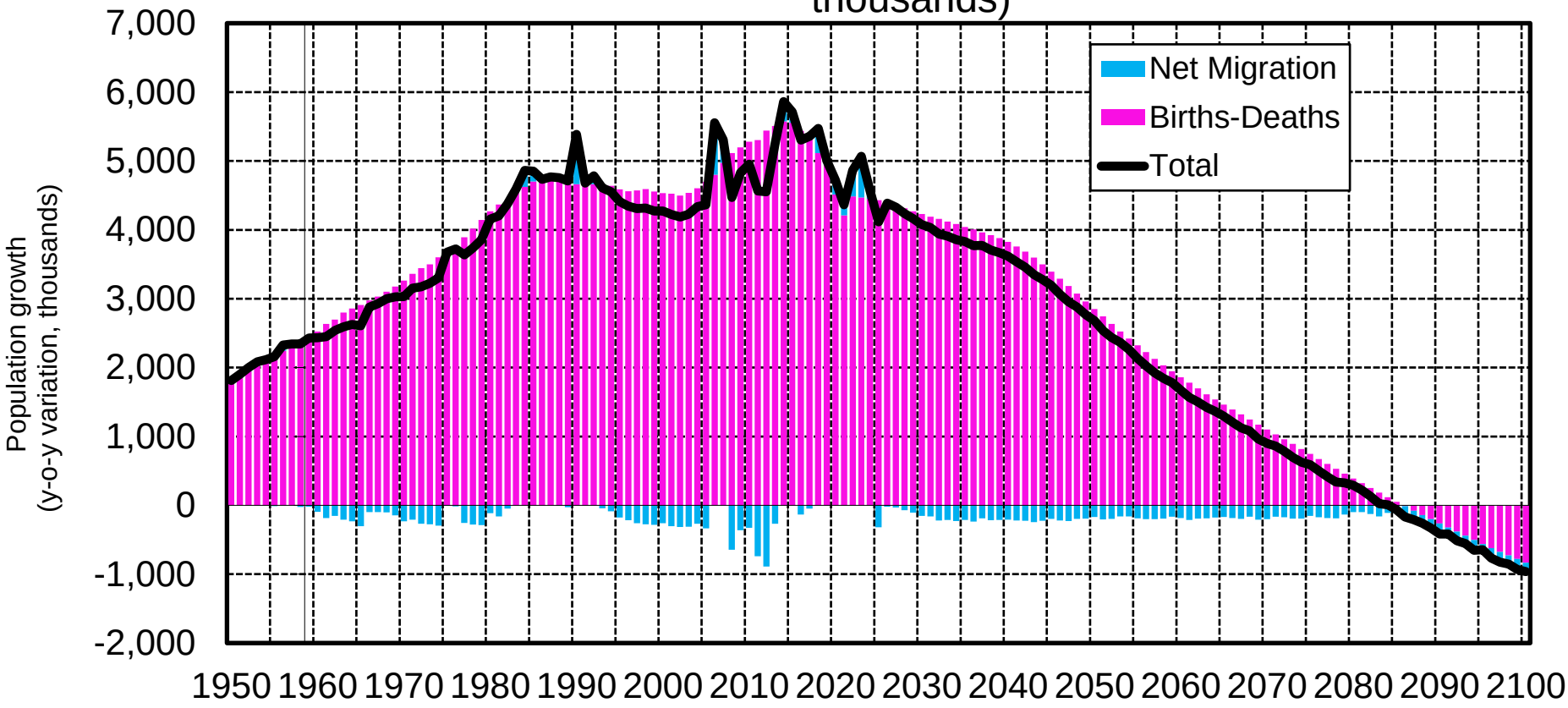
Interpretation. Middle East and North Africa will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2099. While this region was a net receiver of migrants in the 2000s and 2010s, it will begin expelling migrants by the 2030s. Interestingly, the Syrian refugee crisis is not clearly reflected in net migration figures for the 2010s, as the region's net migration remained positive during that period. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10d2 Decomposition of Population Growth in Middle East and North Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



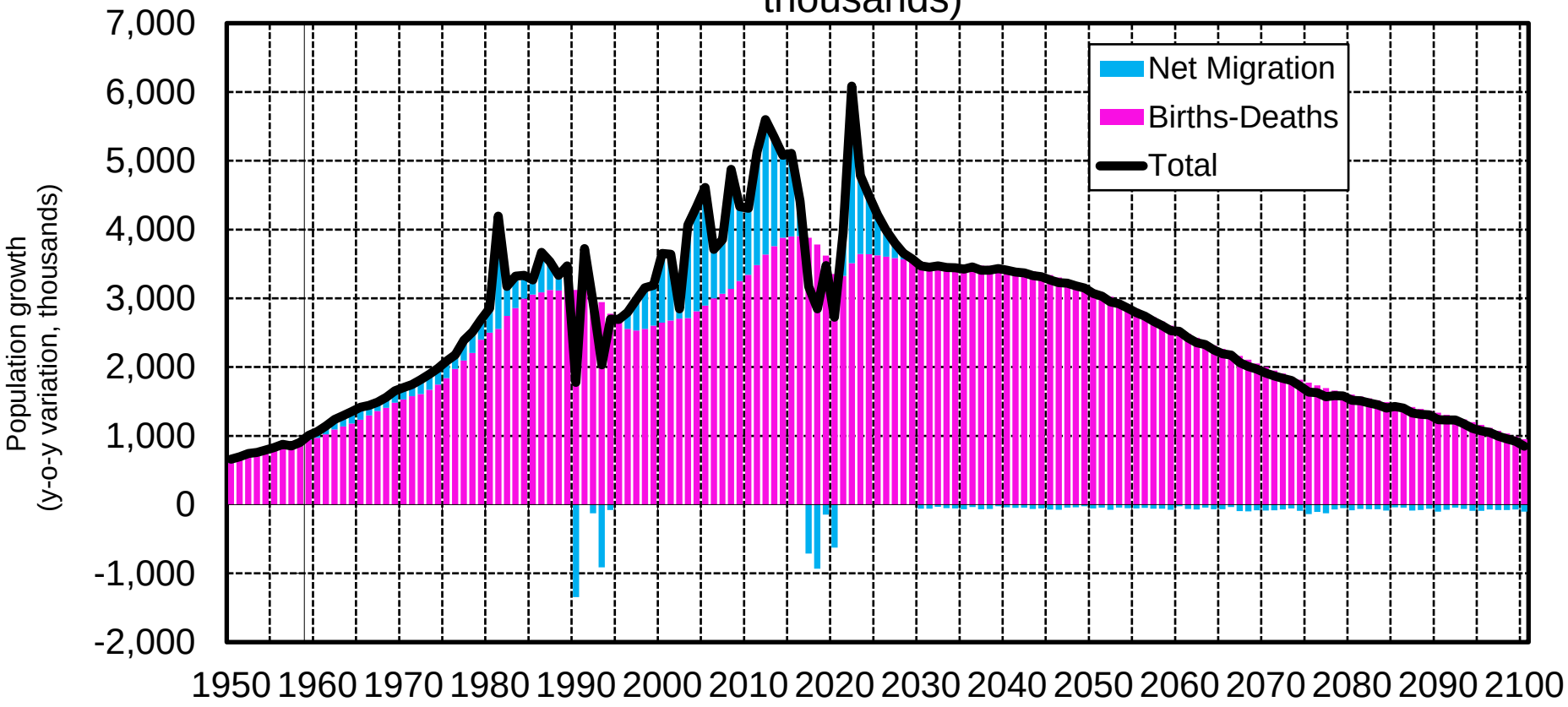
Interpretation. Middle East and North Africa will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2099. While this region was a net receiver of migrants in the 2000s and 2010s, it will begin expelling migrants by the 2030s. Interestingly, the Syrian refugee crisis is not clearly reflected in net migration figures for the 2010s, as the region's net migration remained positive during that period. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10d3 Decomposition of Population Growth in Non-oil Middle East and North Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



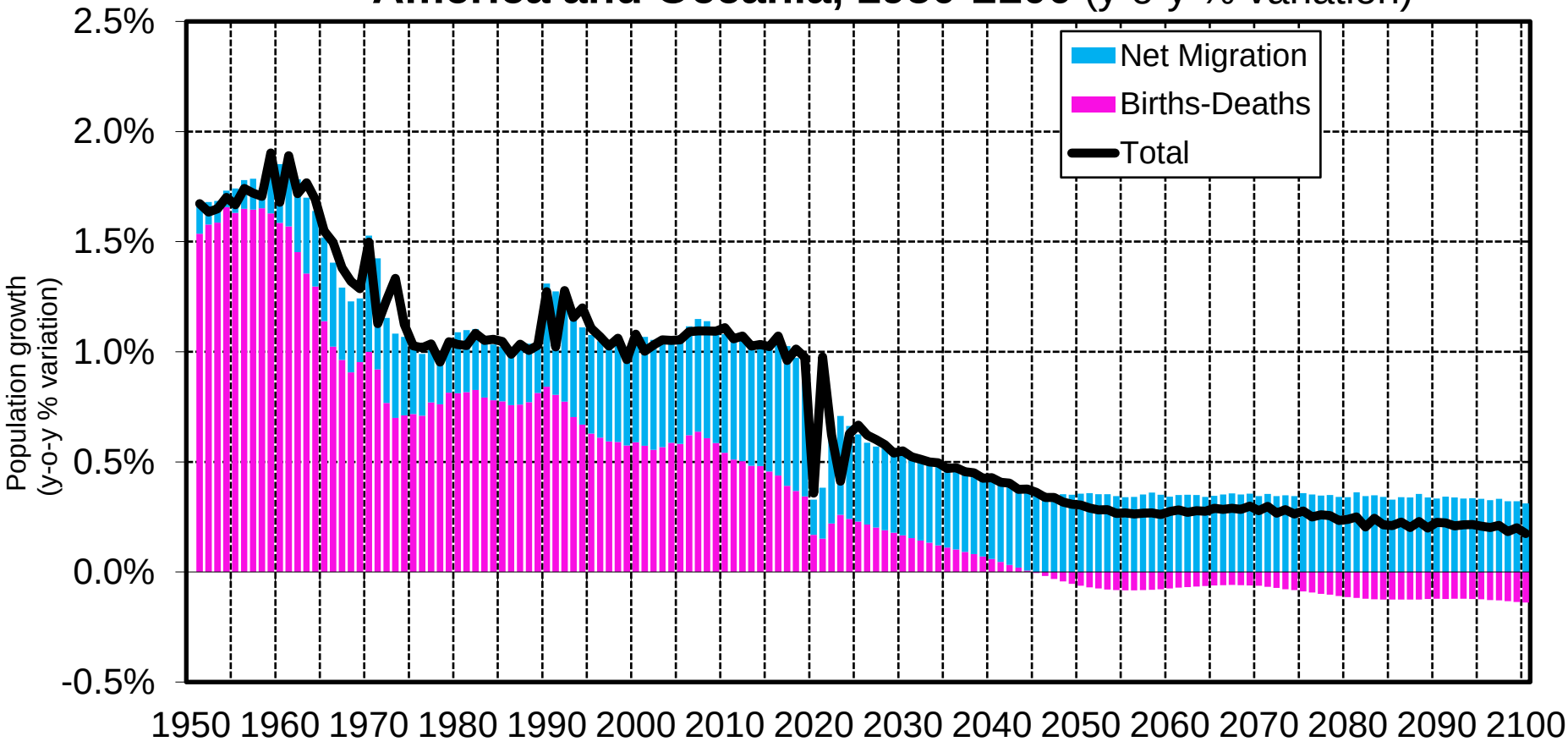
Interpretation. Non-oil countries in the Middle East and North Africa region will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2084. The countries that are considered oil countries in Middle East/North Africa are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10d4 Decomposition of Population Growth in Oil Middle East and North Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



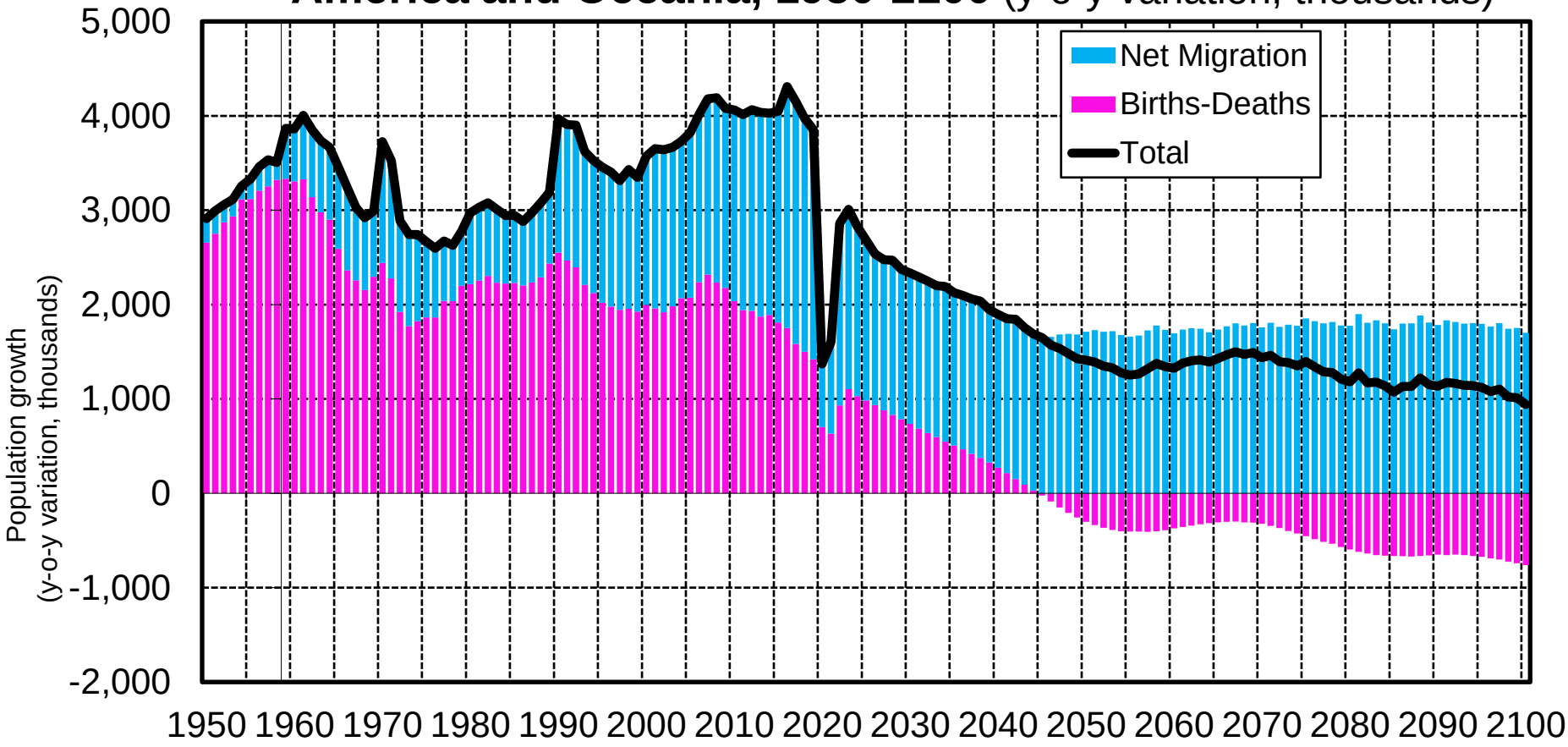
Interpretation. Oil countries in the Middle East and North Africa region will maintain a positive population growth rate well beyond 2100. The countries that are considered oil countries in Middle East and North Africa are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10e1 Decomposition of Population Growth in North America and Oceania, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



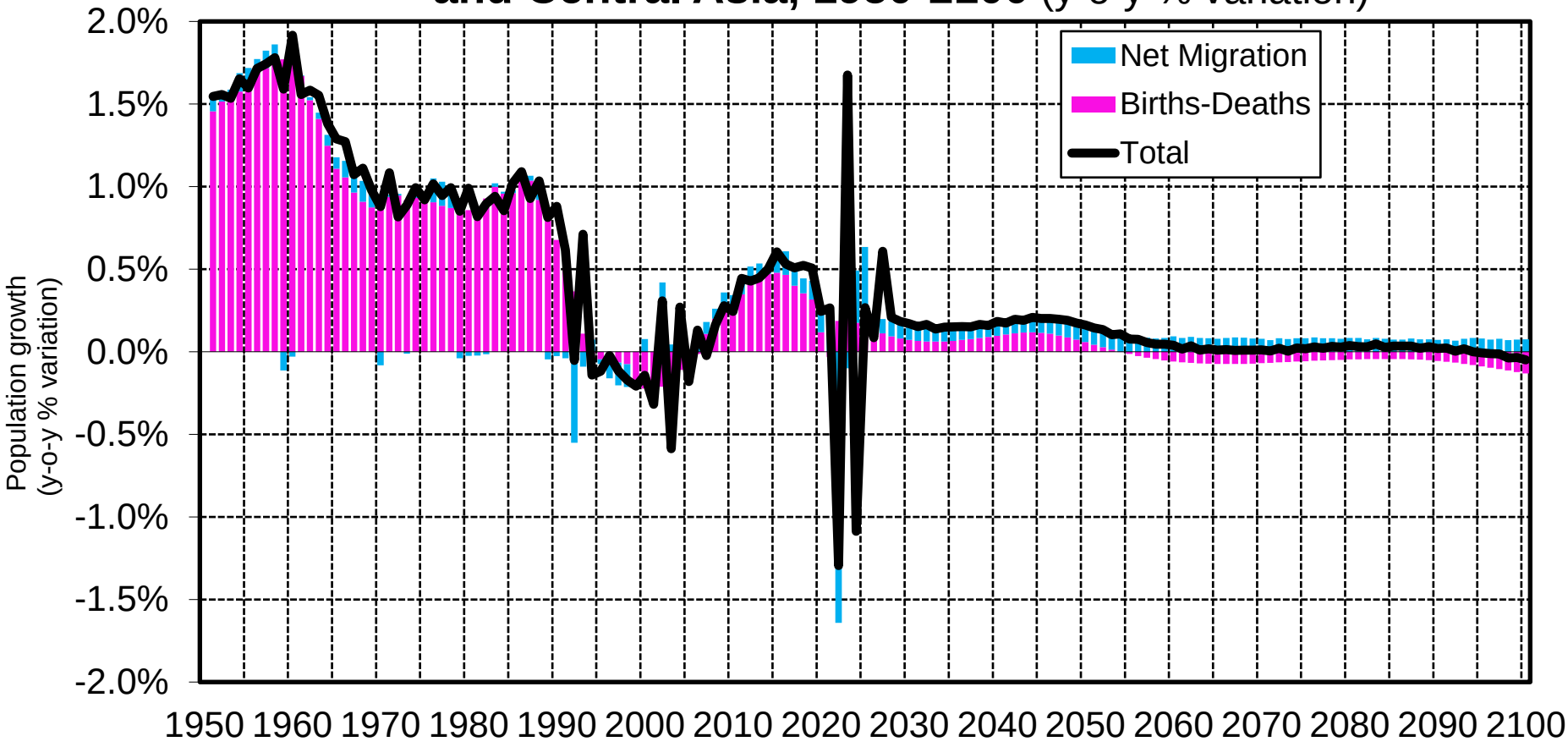
Interpretation. This figure underscores the significant role of migration in North America/Oceania's population growth. Despite a projected increase in deaths exceeding births after 2045, net migration will keep the region's population growth positive. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10e2 Decomposition of Population Growth in North America and Oceania, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



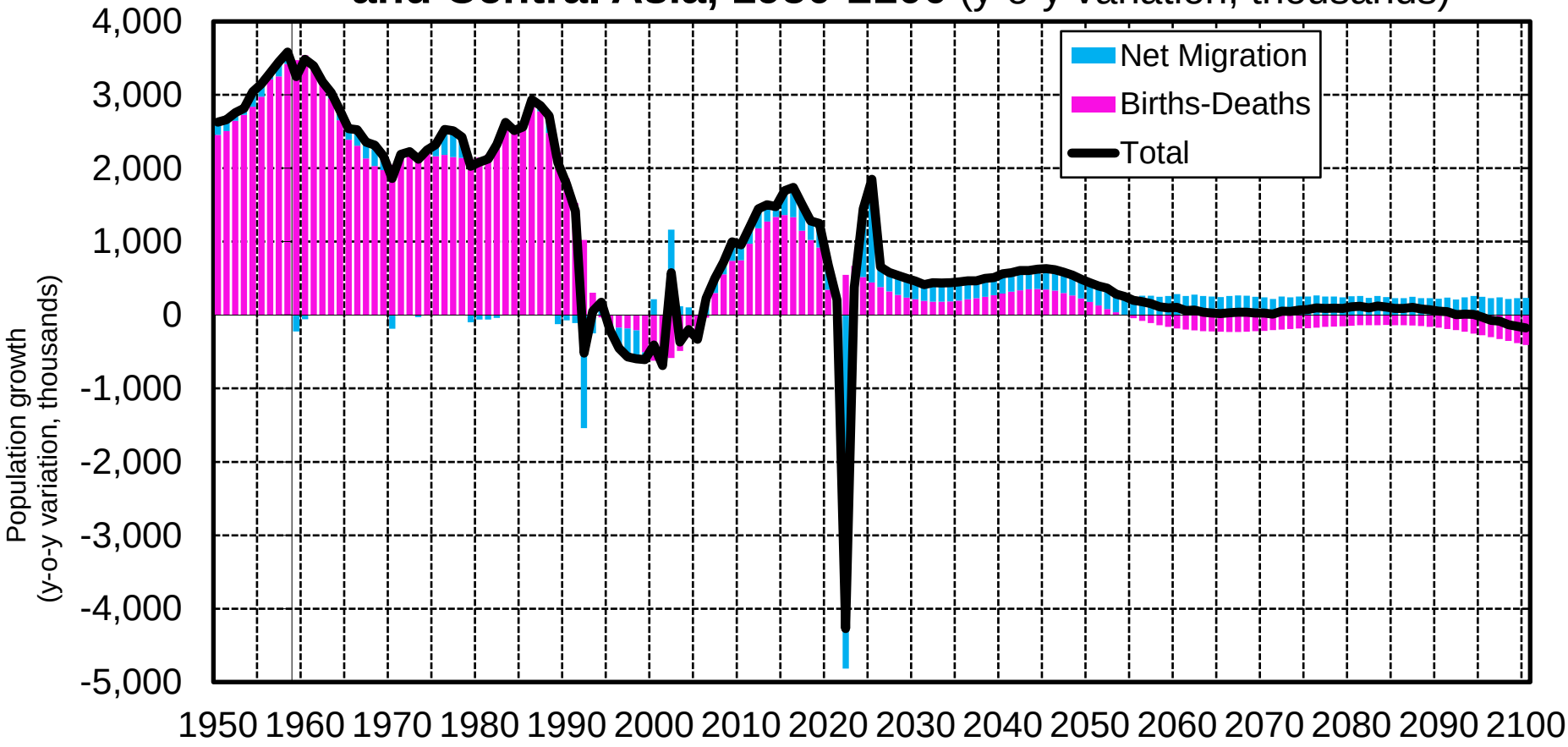
Interpretation. This figure underscores the significant role of migration in North America/Oceania's population growth. Despite a projected increase in deaths exceeding births after 2045, net migration will keep the region's population growth positive. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10f1 Decomposition of Population Growth in Russia and Central Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



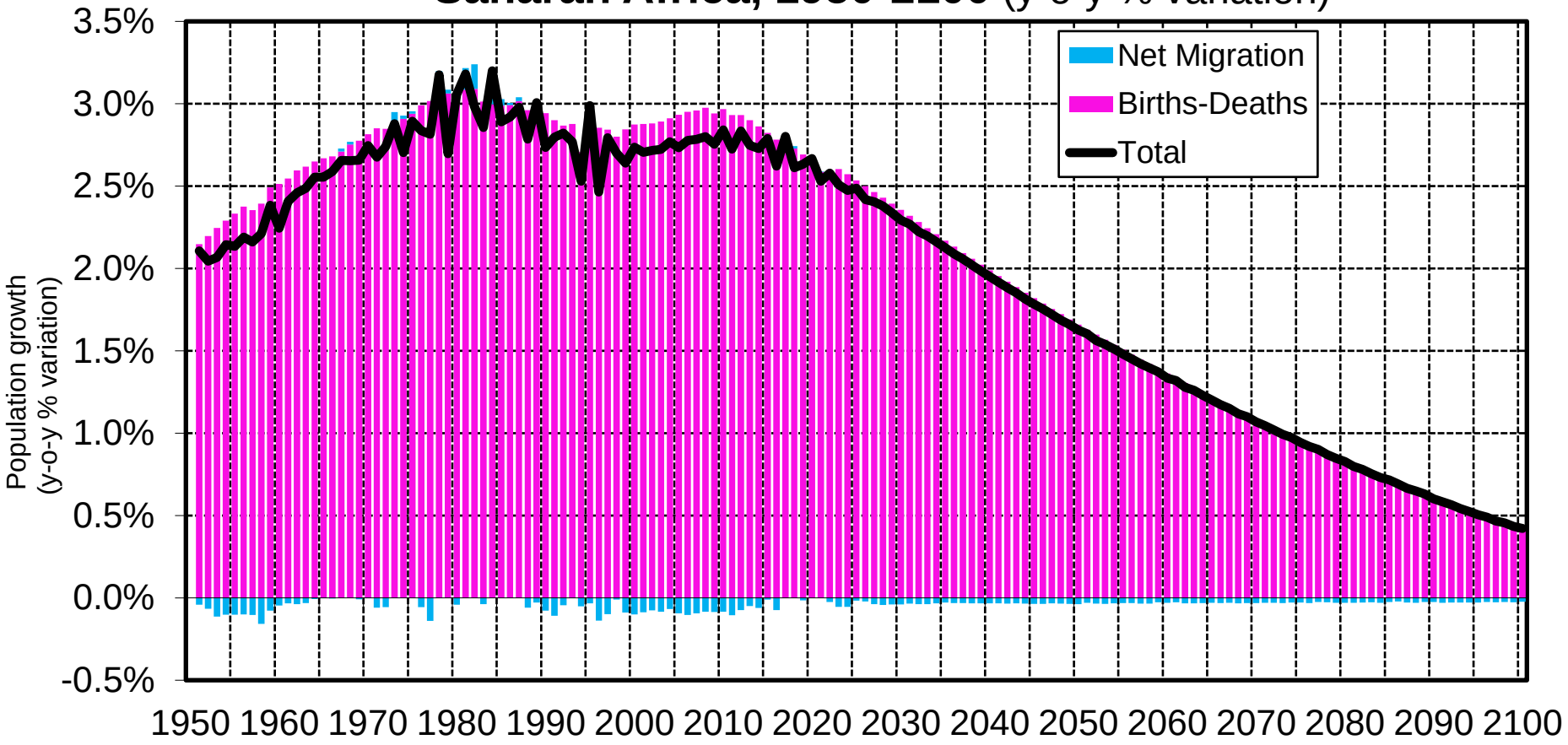
Interpretation. Russia and Central Asia will experience negative growth since 2095 as migration will help to cushion the effect of natural change. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10f2 Decomposition of Population Growth in Russia and Central Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



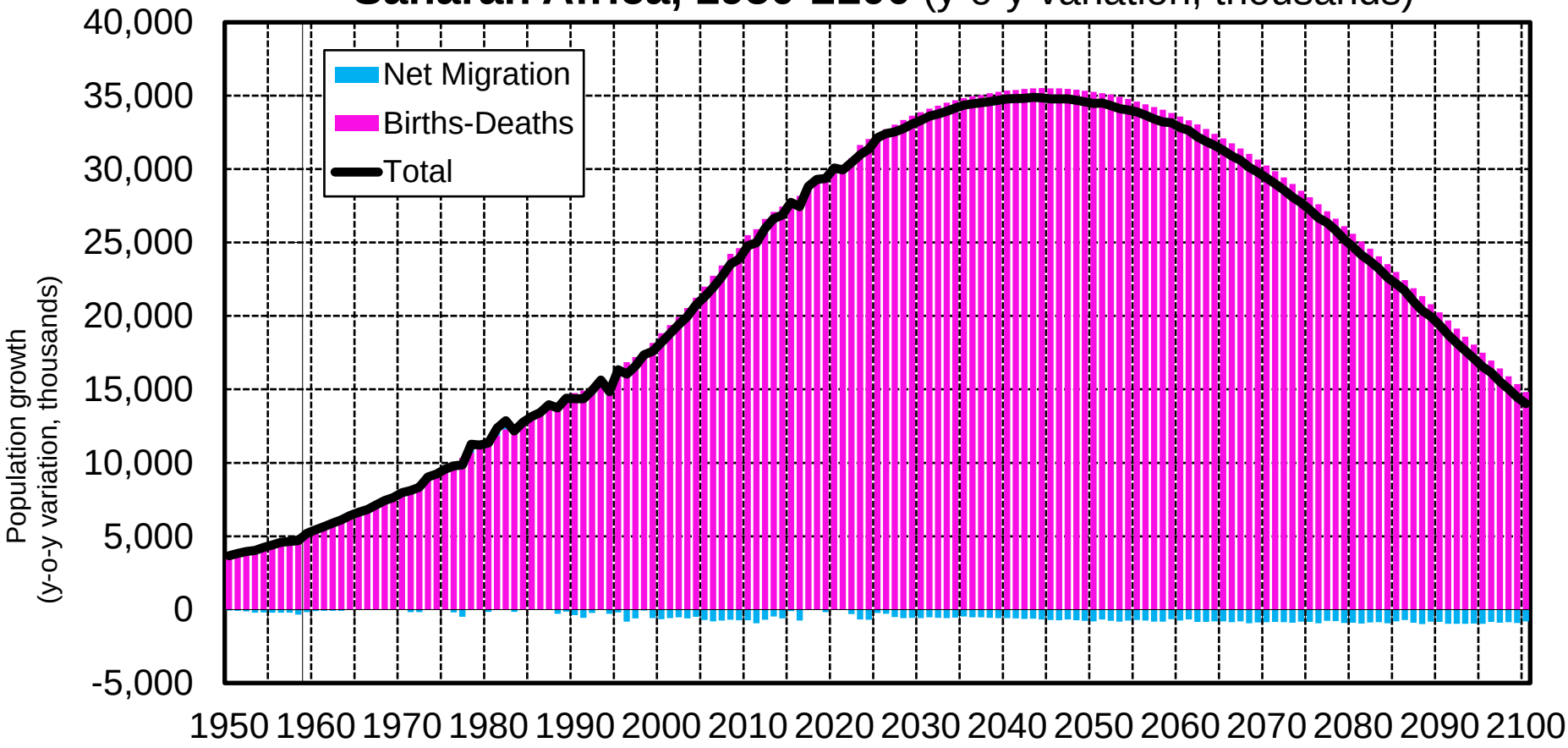
Interpretation. Russia and Central Asia will experience negative growth since 2095 as migration will help to cushion the effect of natural change. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10g1 Decomposition of Population Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



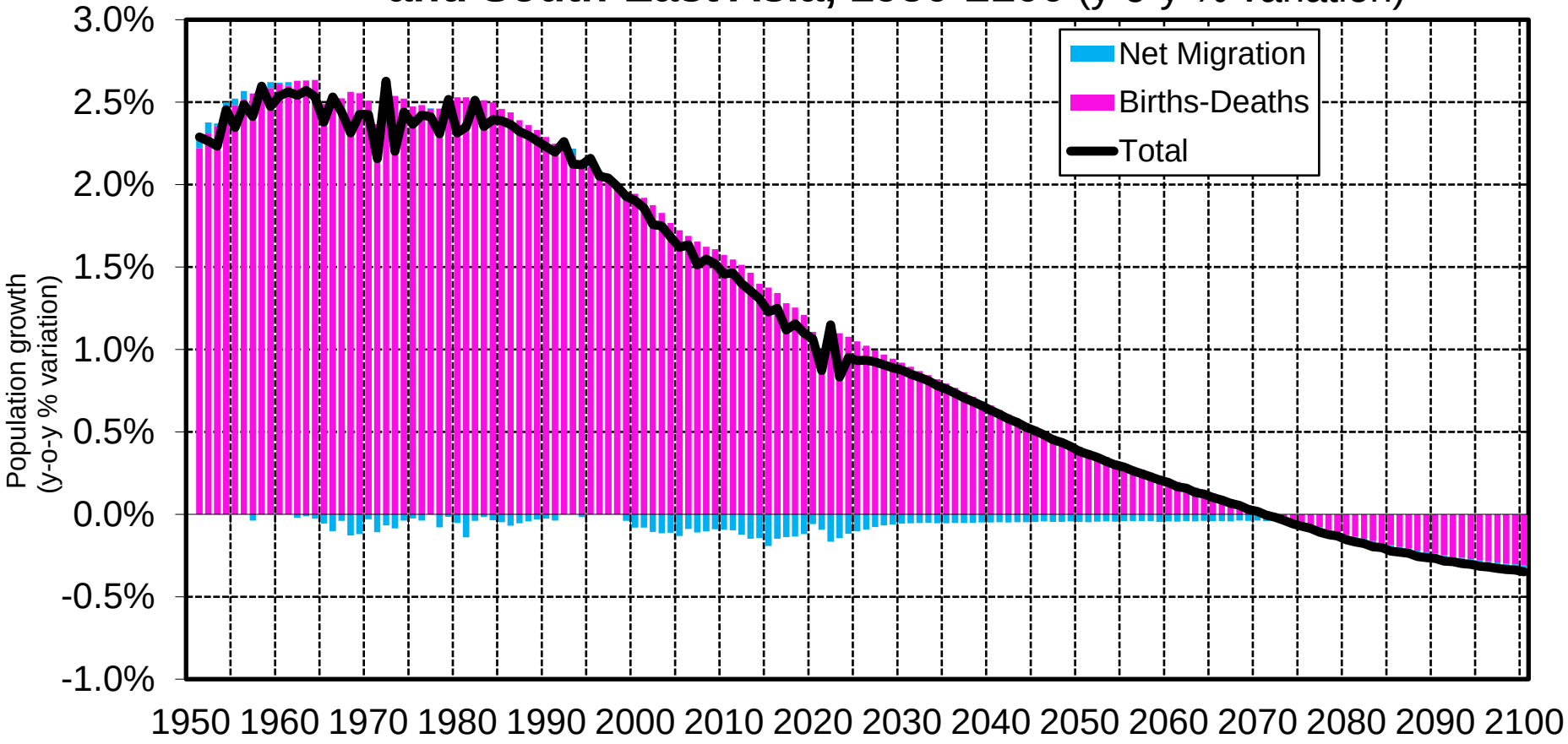
Interpretation. Besides North America/Oceania, the other region expected to maintain positive population growth by 2100 is Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth will be almost entirely driven by natural change. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10g2 Decomposition of Population Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



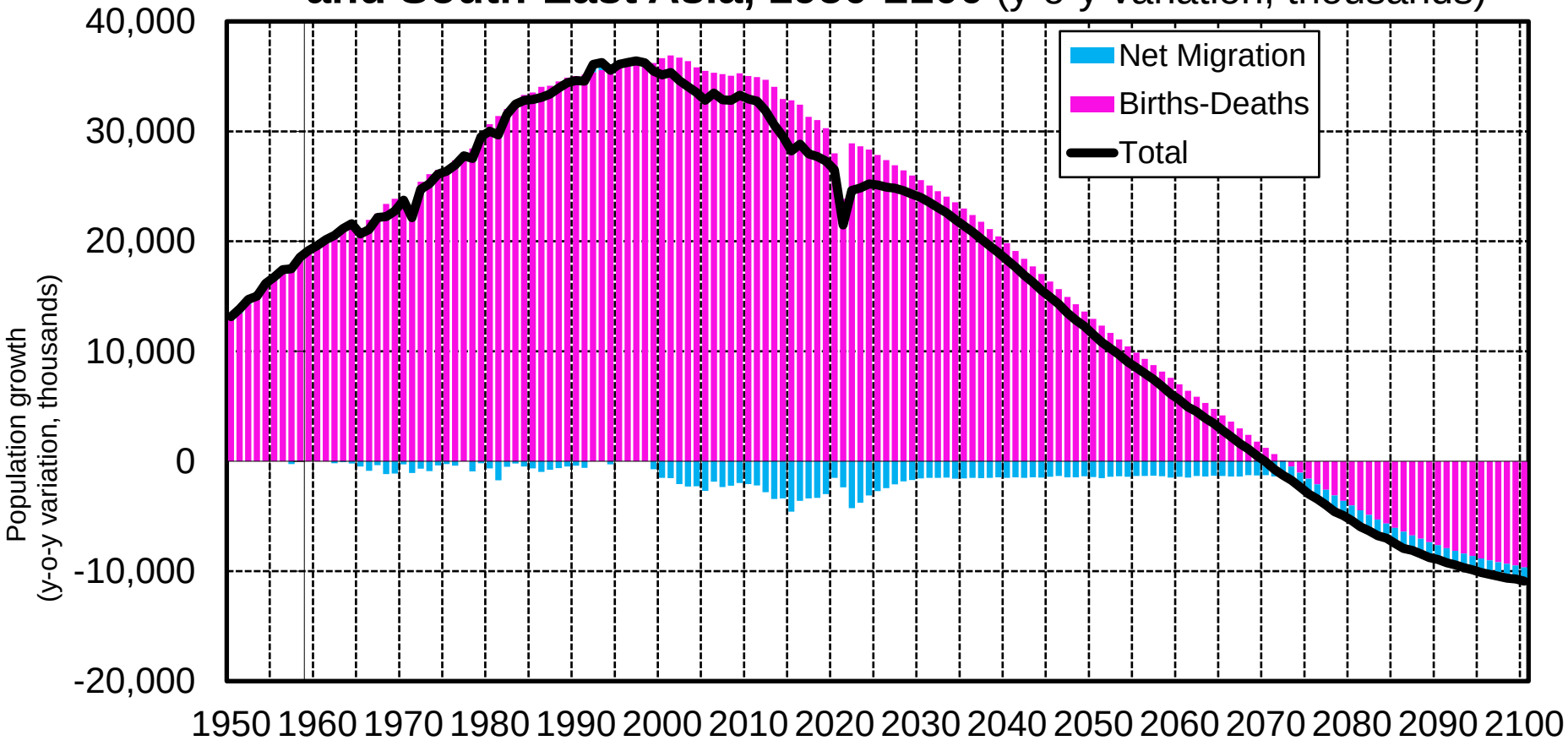
Interpretation. Besides North America/Oceania, the other region expected to maintain positive population growth by 2100 is Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth will be almost entirely driven by natural change. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10h1 Decomposition of Population Growth in South and South-East Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y % variation)



Interpretation. Although South/Southeast Asia expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2070 onward. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Figure 10h2 Decomposition of Population Growth in South and South-East Asia, 1950-2100 (y-o-y variation, thousands)



Interpretation. Although South/Southeast Asia expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2070 onward. **Sources and series**: wid.world

Table 11a. 1800 Population by World Regions															
	Total Population (millions)	Working Age Population (millions)	Young Age Population (millions)	Old Age Population (millions)	Female Population (millions)	Working Age Female Population (millions)	Young Age Female Population (millions)	Old Age Female Population (millions)	Working Age Population (%)	Young Age Population (%)	Old Age Population (%)	Female Population (%)	Working Age Female Population (%)	Young Age Female Population (%)	Old Age Female Population (%)
East Asia	401	241	140	20.1	195	117	66	11.4	60%	35%	5%	49%	49%	48%	57%
Europe	146	90	48	7.2	74	46	24	3.8	62%	33%	5%	51%	51%	49%	53%
Latin America	18	10	7	0.6	9	5	3	0.3	57%	40%	3%	50%	51%	49%	52%
Middle East/ North Africa	38	21	15	1.5	19	11	7	0.8	56%	40%	4%	50%	50%	49%	52%
North America/ Oceania	9	5	4	0.3	4	3	2	0.1	57%	40%	3%	48%	48%	49%	49%
Russia Central Asia	42	25	15	2.3	22	14	7	1.3	60%	35%	5%	53%	54%	50%	57%
South/ South-East Asia	254	148	100	6.3	124	72	48	3.2	58%	39%	2%	49%	49%	49%	51%
Sub Saharan Africa	100	54	42	3.2	51	28	21	1.8	54%	42%	3%	51%	51%	50%	55%
World	**1,007**	**595**	**370**	**42**	**498**	**295**	**180**	**23**	**59%**	**37%**	**4%**	**49%**	**50%**	**49%**	**55%**

Interpretation. In 1800, East Asia had the largest population (401 million), followed by South/Southeast Asia (254 million). Sub-Saharan Africa, while having a smaller total population, had the highest share of young-age individuals (38%). Europe had a higher proportion of its population in the working-age group (60%) and a significant share of elderly people (5%). The global female population constituted 49% of the total population, with little variation across regions.
Sources and series: wid.world

Table 11b. 1950 Population by World Regions															
	Total Population (millions)	Working Age Population (millions)	Young Age Population (millions)	Old Age Population (millions)	Female Population (millions)	Working Age Female Population (millions)	Young Age Female Population (millions)	Old Age Female Population (millions)	Working Age Population (%)	Young Age Population (%)	Old Age Population (%)	Female Population (%)	Working Age Female Population (%)	Young Age Female Population (%)	Old Age Female Population (%)
East Asia	672	402	237	33	329	197	113	19	60%	35%	5%	49%	49%	48%	58%
Europe	402	265	103	35	210	139	51	20	66%	26%	9%	52%	53%	49%	57%
Latin America	167	93	69	5	83	46	34	3	56%	41%	3%	50%	50%	49%	53%
Middle East/ North Africa	102	58	40	4	50	29	20	2	57%	39%	4%	49%	50%	49%	53%
North America/ Oceania	180	116	50	14	91	58	25	8	64%	28%	8%	50%	50%	49%	53%
Russia Central Asia	173	111	52	10	97	64	26	7	64%	30%	6%	56%	58%	50%	66%
South/ South-East Asia	612	354	239	19	298	171	118	9	58%	39%	3%	49%	48%	49%	51%
Sub Saharan Africa	184	100	77	6	92	51	39	3	55%	42%	3%	50%	50%	50%	54%
World	**2,493**	**1,499**	**868**	**126**	**1,252**	**756**	**425**	**71**	**60%**	**35%**	**5%**	**50%**	**50%**	**49%**	**56%**

Interpretation. In 1950, East Asia had the largest population (668 million), followed by South/Southeast Asia (619 million) and Europe (401 million). Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest share of young people (42%), while Europe had the highest share of elderly (9%). The working-age population made up 60% of the global total, with Europe having the largest proportion (66%). The global female population constituted 51% of the total, with little regional variation. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 11c. 2025 Population by World Regions															
	Total Population (millions)	Working Age Population (millions)	Young Age Population (millions)	Old Age Population (millions)	Female Population (millions)	Working Age Female Population (millions)	Young Age Female Population (millions)	Old Age Female Population (millions)	Working Age Population (%)	Young Age Population (%)	Old Age Population (%)	Female Population (%)	Working Age Female Population (%)	Young Age Female Population (%)	Old Age Female Population (%)
East Asia	1,652	1,137	247	269	816	551	116	149	69%	15%	16%	49%	48%	47%	55%
Europe	556	353	82	122	284	175	40	69	63%	15%	22%	51%	50%	49%	56%
Latin America	667	451	148	68	339	228	72	38	68%	22%	10%	51%	51%	49%	56%
Middle East/ North Africa	612	404	169	40	297	193	83	22	66%	28%	6%	48%	48%	49%	54%
North America/ Oceania	434	280	76	78	216	137	37	42	64%	17%	18%	50%	49%	49%	54%
Russia Central Asia	293	190	61	42	154	97	30	27	65%	21%	14%	53%	51%	49%	65%
South/ South-East Asia	2,693	1,805	692	196	1,325	885	334	106	67%	26%	7%	49%	49%	48%	54%
Sub Saharan Africa	1,324	747	534	43	664	376	264	24	56%	40%	3%	50%	50%	49%	56%
World	**8,231**	**5,366**	**2,008**	**857**	**4,093**	**2,642**	**976**	**476**	**65%**	**24%**	**10%**	**50%**	**49%**	**49%**	**56%**

Interpretation. In 2025, South/Southeast Asia leads in total population (2.7 billion), followed by East Asia (1.6 billion) and Sub-Saharan Africa (1.3 billion). Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest proportion of young people (40%), while Europe and East Asia have the highest shares of elderly populations (22% and 17%, respectively). Globally, 65% of the population is working age, with minimal variation between regions. The female population consistently makes up around 50% across all regions. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 11d. 2060 Population by World Regions															
	Total Population (millions)	Working Age Population (millions)	Young Age Population (millions)	Old Age Population (millions)	Female Population (millions)	Working Age Female Population (millions)	Young Age Female Population (millions)	Old Age Female Population (millions)	Working Age Population (%)	Young Age Population (%)	Old Age Population (%)	Female Population (%)	Working Age Female Population (%)	Young Age Female Population (%)	Old Age Female Population (%)
East Asia	1,326	712	119	494	658	338	58	263	54%	9%	37%	50%	47%	49%	53%
Europe	512	287	68	157	259	141	33	85	56%	13%	31%	51%	49%	49%	54%
Latin America	726	450	111	165	369	224	54	91	62%	15%	23%	51%	50%	49%	55%
Middle East/ North Africa	839	538	166	134	410	258	81	71	64%	20%	16%	49%	48%	49%	53%
North America/ Oceania	497	300	77	121	245	146	37	63	60%	15%	24%	49%	49%	49%	52%
Russia Central Asia	309	186	56	67	160	92	27	40	60%	18%	22%	52%	50%	49%	60%
South/ South-East Asia	3,264	2,114	590	560	1,625	1,037	288	300	65%	18%	17%	50%	49%	49%	54%
Sub Saharan Africa	2,515	1,629	733	153	1,264	816	363	85	65%	29%	6%	50%	50%	49%	55%
World	**9,988**	**6,216**	**1,920**	**1,851**	**4,990**	**3,051**	**942**	**997**	**62%**	**19%**	**19%**	**50%**	**49%**	**49%**	**54%**

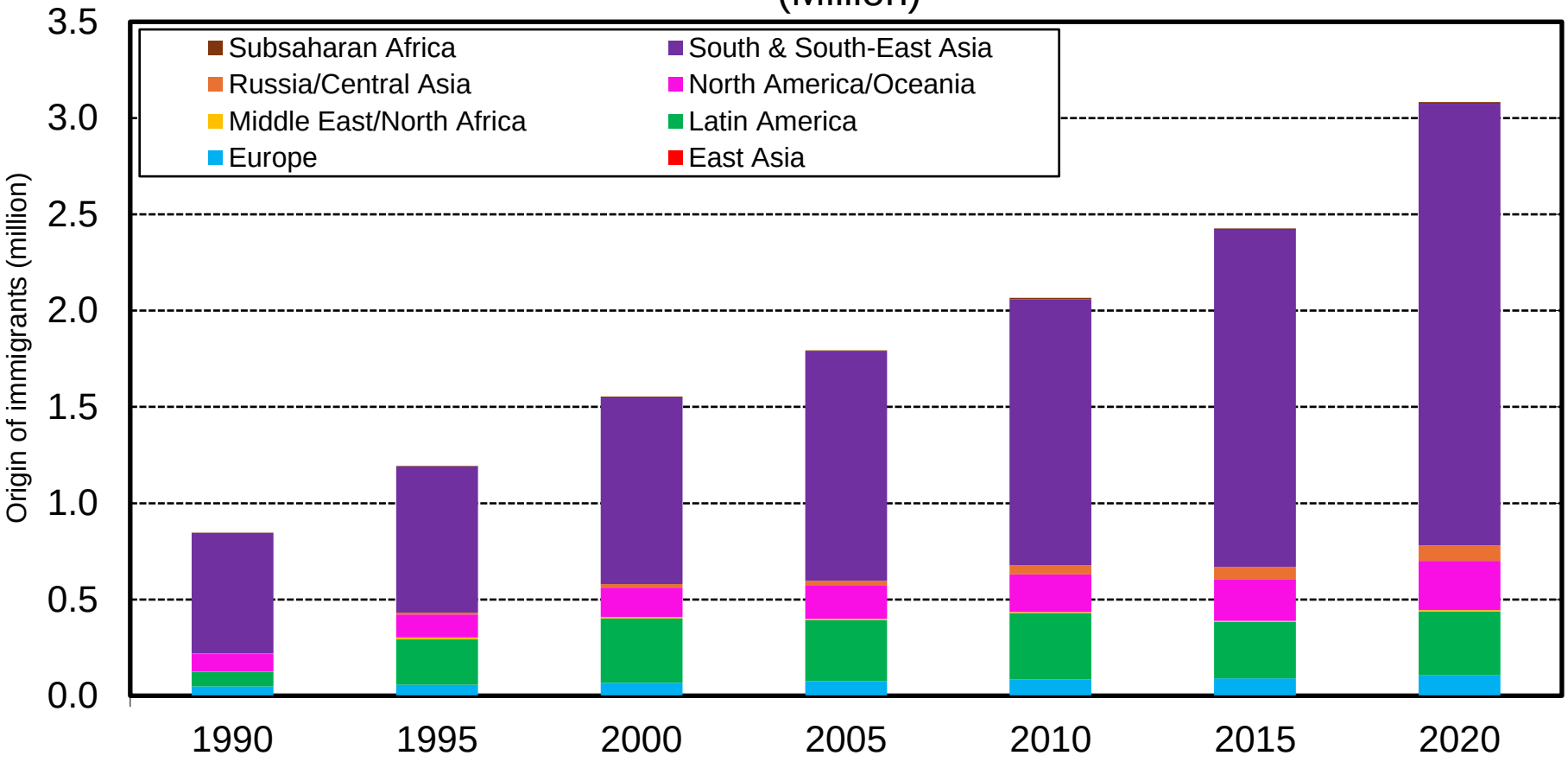
Interpretation. In 2060, South/Southeast Asia will have the largest population (3.3 billion), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (2.4 billion). Sub-Saharan Africa will also have the highest share of working-age people (65%), while Europe and East Asia will have the largest elderly populations, making up 31% and 38% of their totals, respectively. The global working-age population will be 62%, with a steady female share of around 50% across all regions. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Table 11e. 2100 Population by World Regions															
	Total Population (millions)	Working Age Population (millions)	Young Age Population (millions)	Old Age Population (millions)	Female Population (millions)	Working Age Female Population (millions)	Young Age Female Population (millions)	Old Age Female Population (millions)	Working Age Population (%)	Young Age Population (%)	Old Age Population (%)	Female Population (%)	Working Age Female Population (%)	Young Age Female Population (%)	Old Age Female Population (%)
East Asia	770	363	65	342	383	176	31	175	47%	8%	44%	50%	49%	49%	51%
Europe	451	245	58	148	226	120	28	78	54%	13%	33%	50%	49%	49%	53%
Latin America	612	337	81	194	308	166	39	102	55%	13%	32%	50%	49%	49%	53%
Middle East/ North Africa	913	551	147	216	446	262	72	112	60%	16%	24%	49%	48%	49%	52%
North America/ Oceania	548	314	79	154	269	152	39	78	57%	15%	28%	49%	48%	49%	51%
Russia Central Asia	311	186	48	77	157	91	23	42	60%	16%	25%	50%	49%	48%	55%
South/ South-East Asia	3,089	1,800	466	823	1,540	884	227	430	58%	15%	27%	50%	49%	49%	52%
Sub Saharan Africa	3,486	2,268	737	481	1,765	1,137	364	264	65%	21%	14%	51%	50%	49%	55%
World	**10,179**	**6,063**	**1,681**	**2,435**	**5,095**	**2,988**	**824**	**1,282**	**60%**	**17%**	**24%**	**50%**	**49%**	**49%**	**53%**

Interpretation. In 2100, Sub-Saharan Africa will have the largest population (3.3 billion), followed by South/Southeast Asia (3.1 billion). Sub-Saharan Africa will also have the highest share of working-age population (65%) and a significant young-age population (21%). East Asia will have the largest share of elderly people (46%). Globally, 60% of the population will be working age, 16% will be young, and 24% will be elderly, with the female population remaining stable at 50% across all regions. **Sources and series:** wid.world

Figure 11a Origin of Immigrants to East Asia

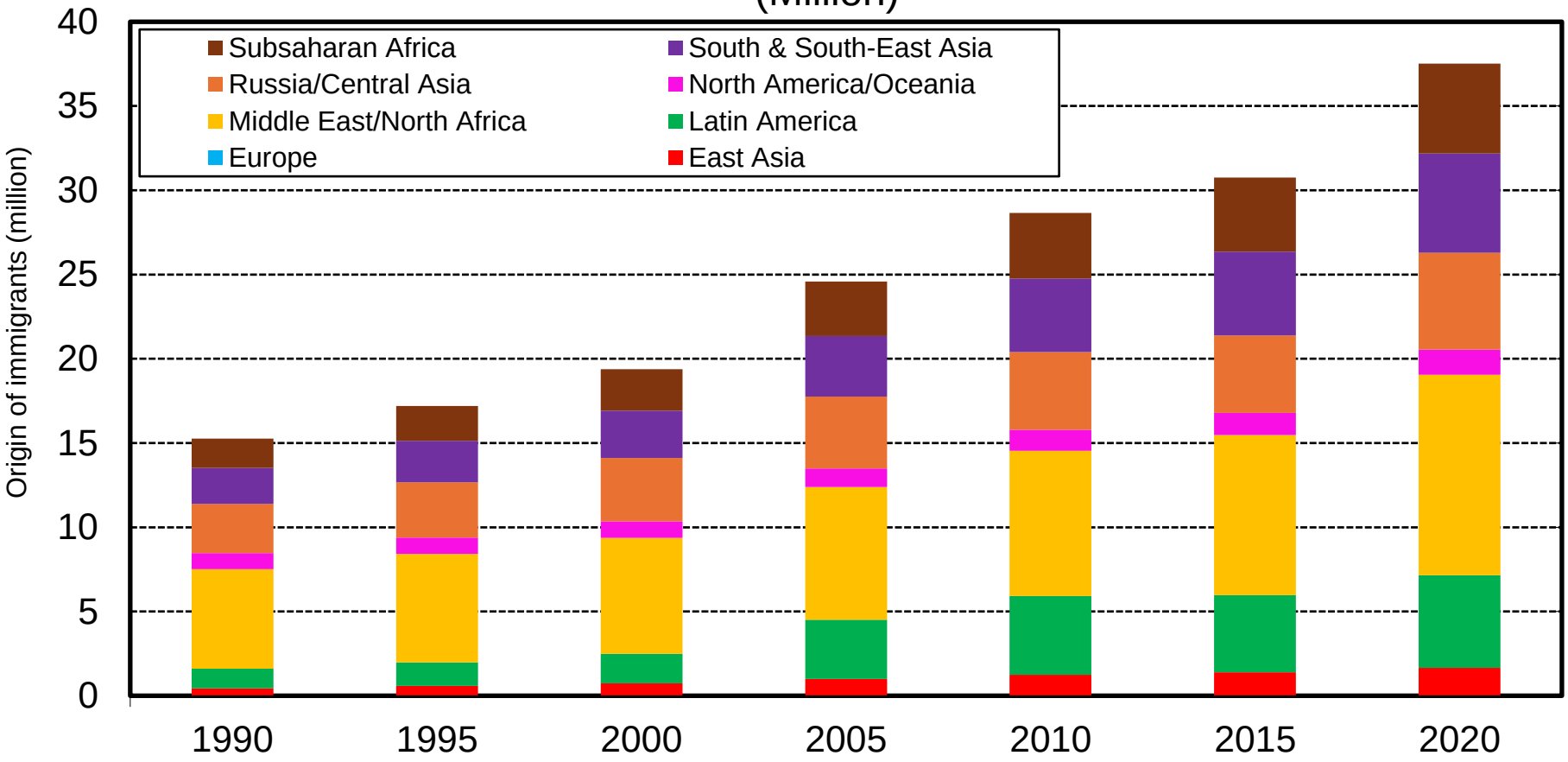
(Million)



Interpretation. Migration to East Asia increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from South/South-East Asia. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 3 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 11b Origin of Immigrants to Europe

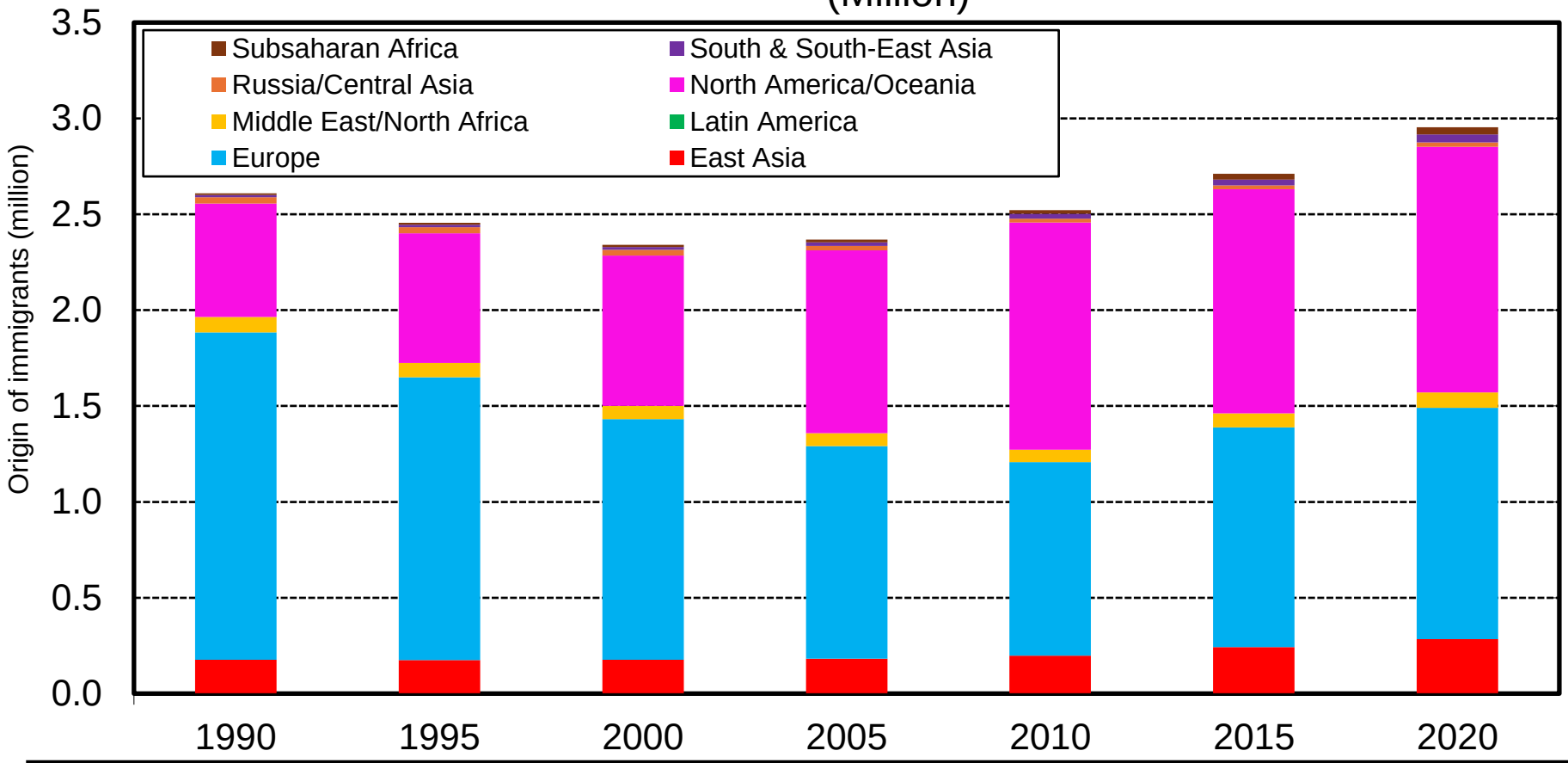
(Million)



Interpretation. Migration to Europe increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from Middle East/North Africa, South & South-East Asia, Russia/Central Asia, Latin America, and Subsaharan Africa. Total immigration is large, it amounts to about 38 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

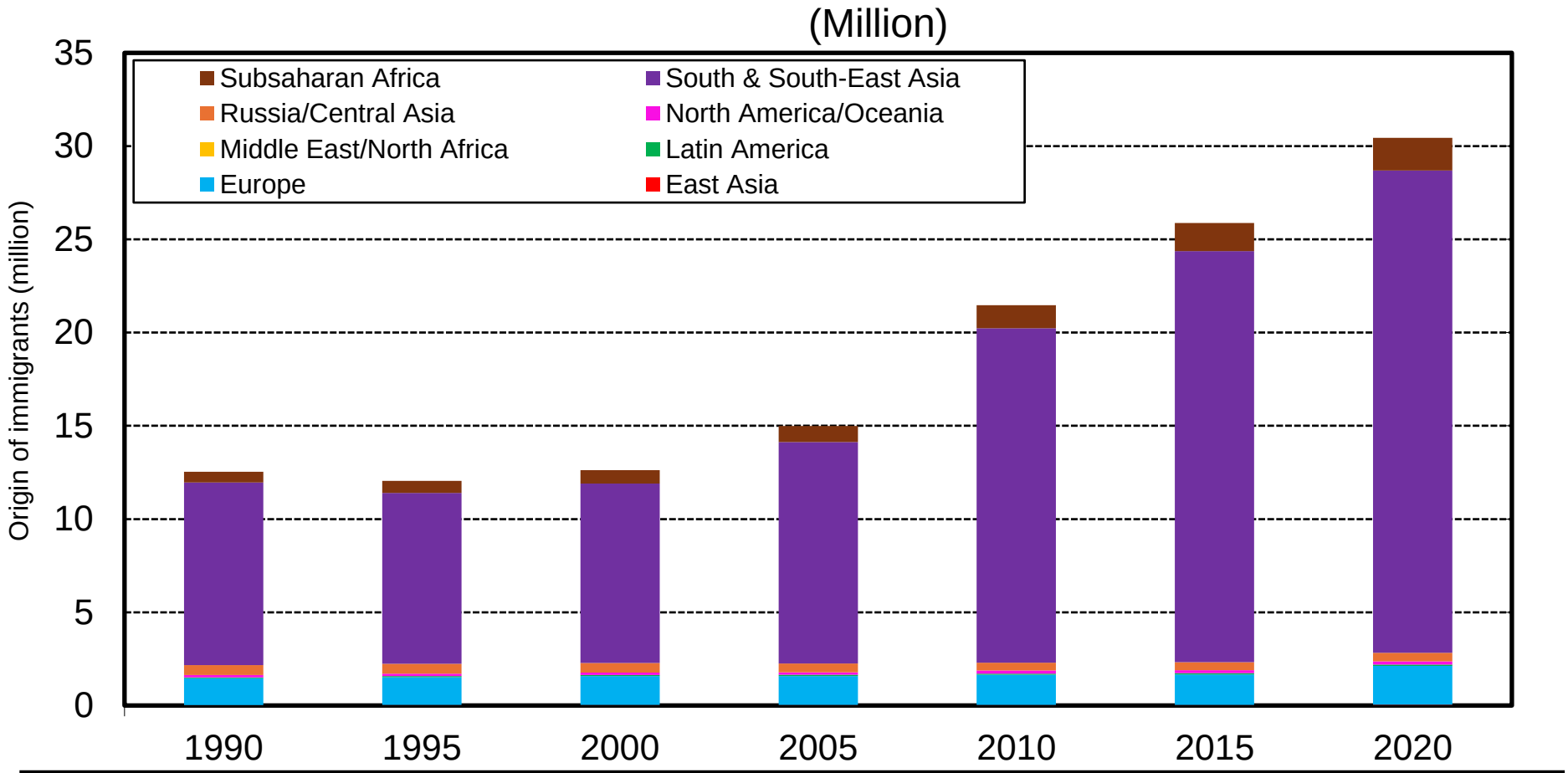
Figure 11c Origin of Immigrants to Latin America

(Million)



Interpretation. Migration to Latin America increased from 2005 to 2020. Migration to the region comes mainly from North America/Oceania and Europe. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 3 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

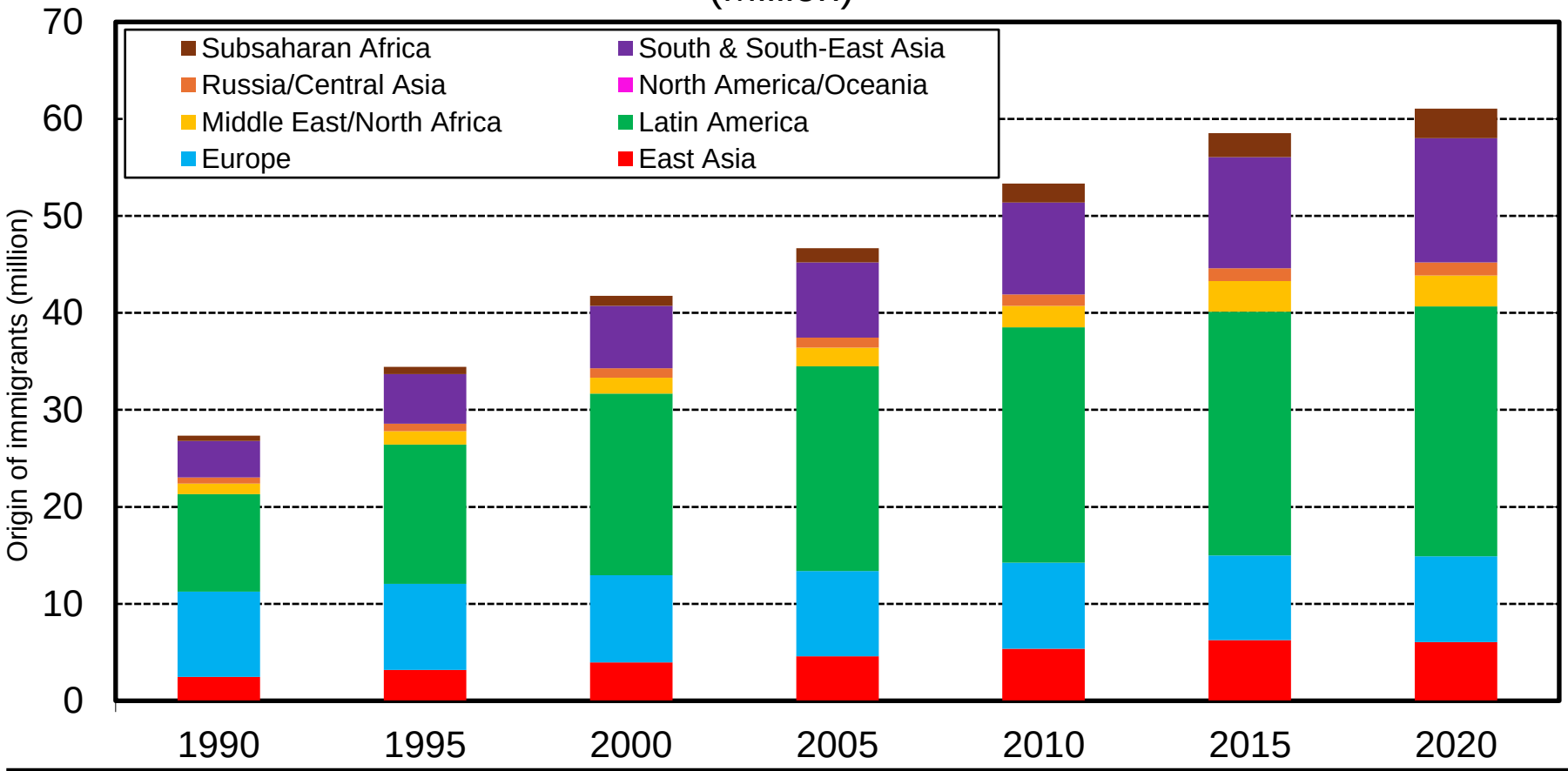
Figure 11d Origin of Immigrants to Middle East/North Africa



Interpretation. Migration to Middle East/North Africa increased during 2005-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from South & South-East Asia. Total immigration is large, it amounts to about 30 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 11e Origin of Immigrants to North America/Oceania

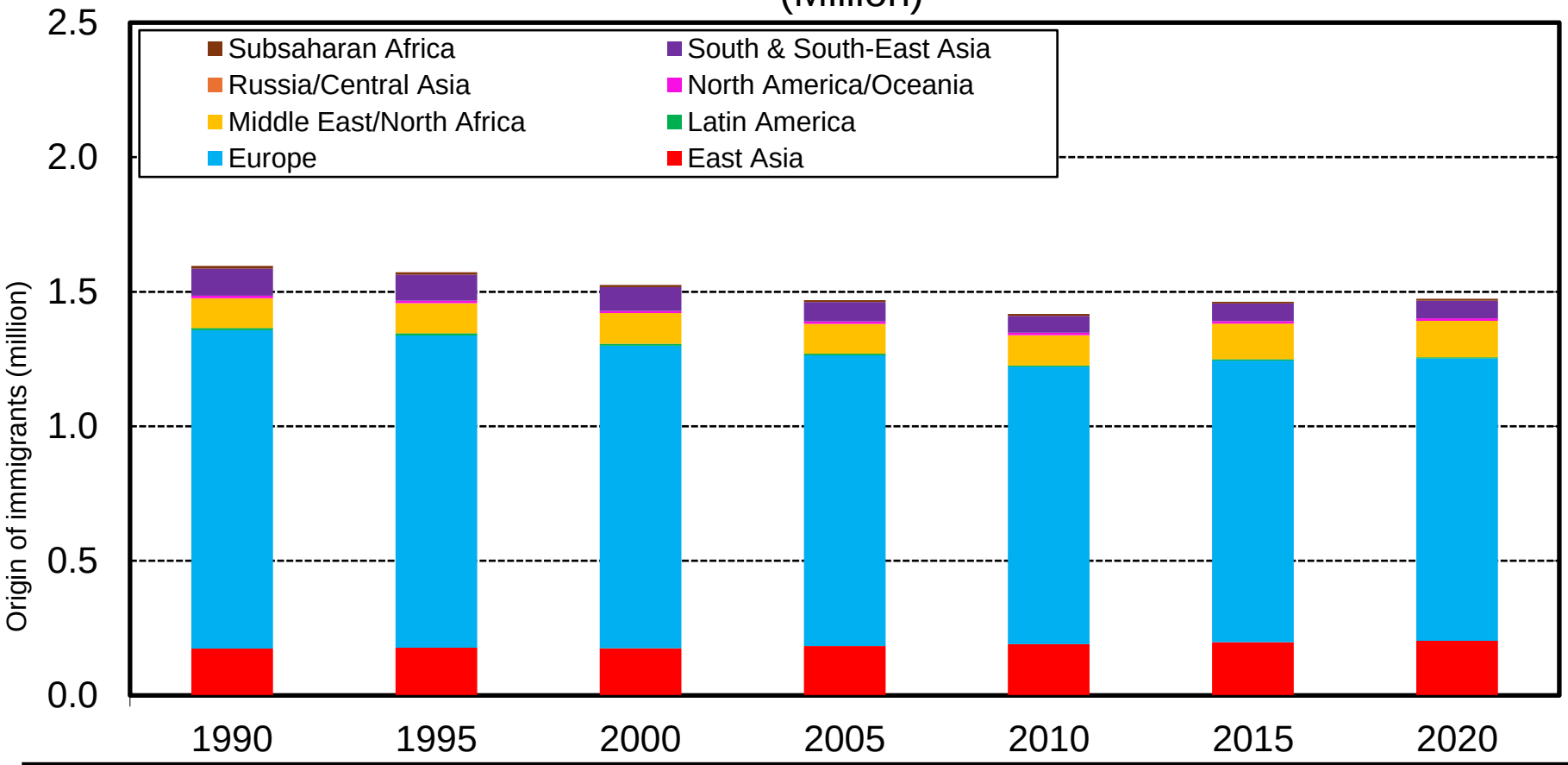
(Million)



Interpretation. Migration to North America/Oceania increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from Latin America, South/South-East Asia, and Europe. Total immigration is quite large, it amounts to about 61 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

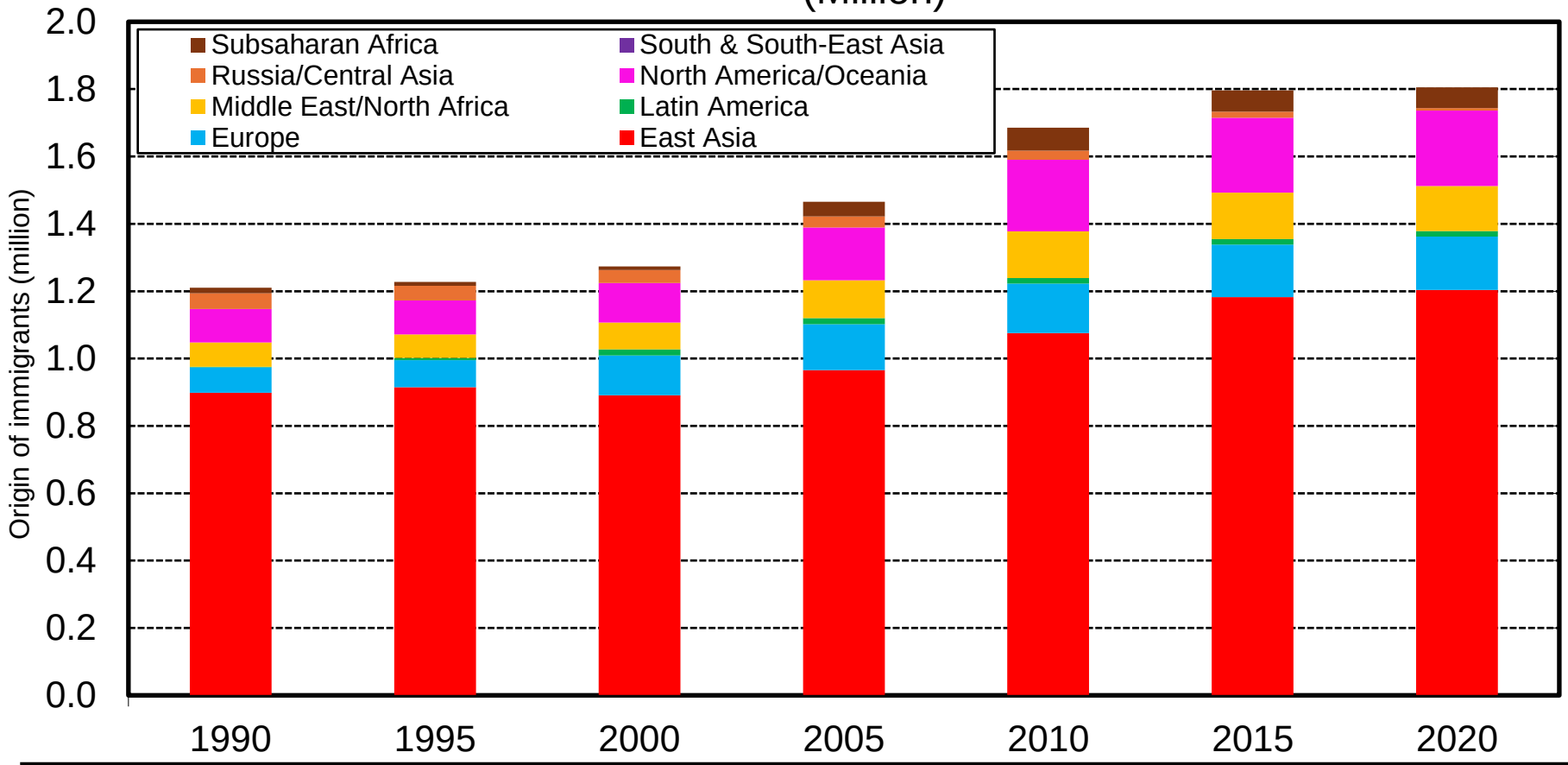
Figure 11f Origin of Immigrants to Russia/Central Asia

(Million)



Interpretation. Migration to Russia/Central Asia decreased increased during 1990-2020. It is driven mainly by immigrants coming from Europe. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 1.5 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

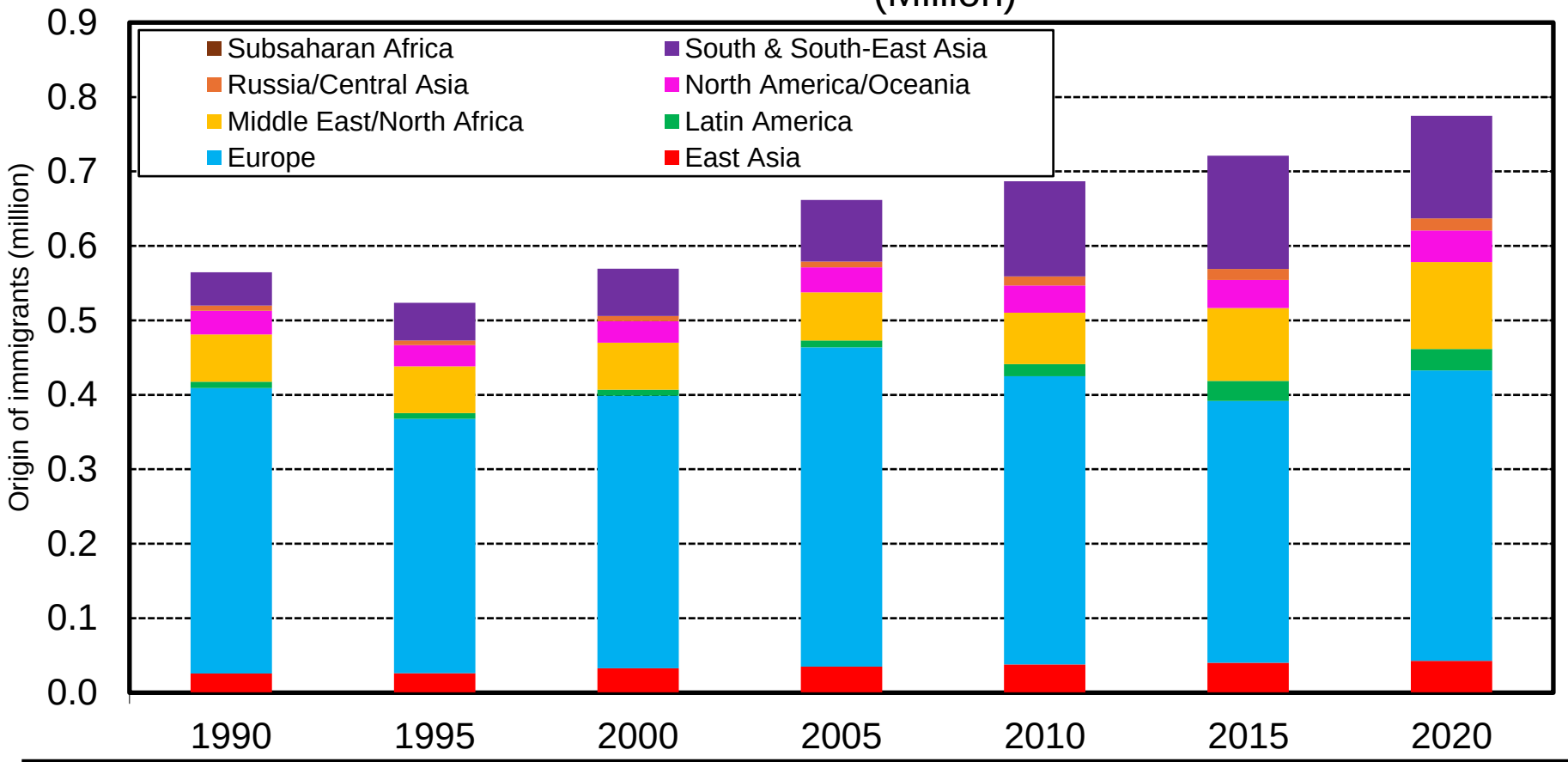
Figure 11g Origin of Immigrants to South & South-East Asia



Interpretation. Migration to South & South-East Asia increased during 2000-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from East Asia. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 2 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

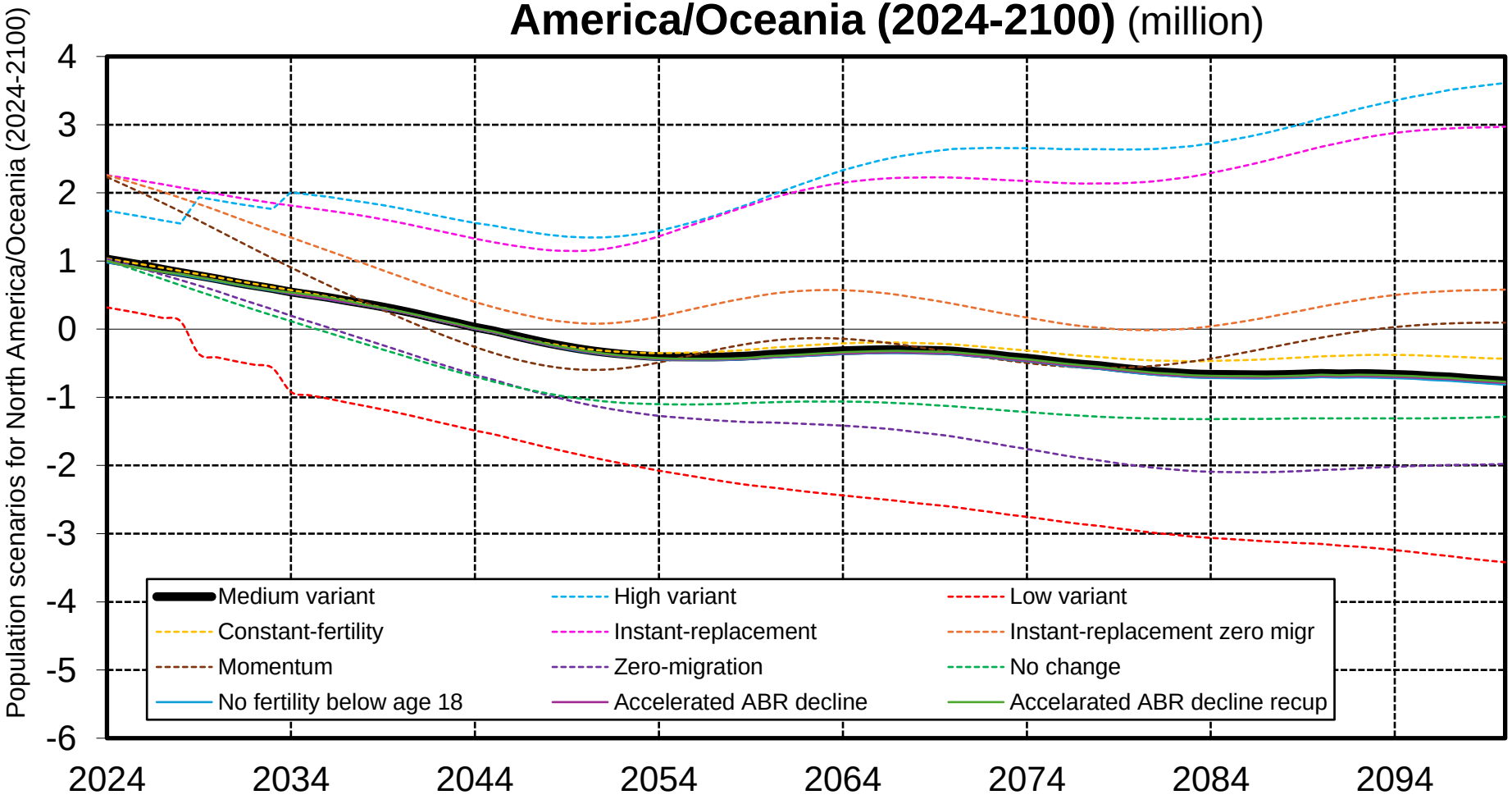
Figure 11h Origin of Immigrants to Subsaharan Africa

(Million)



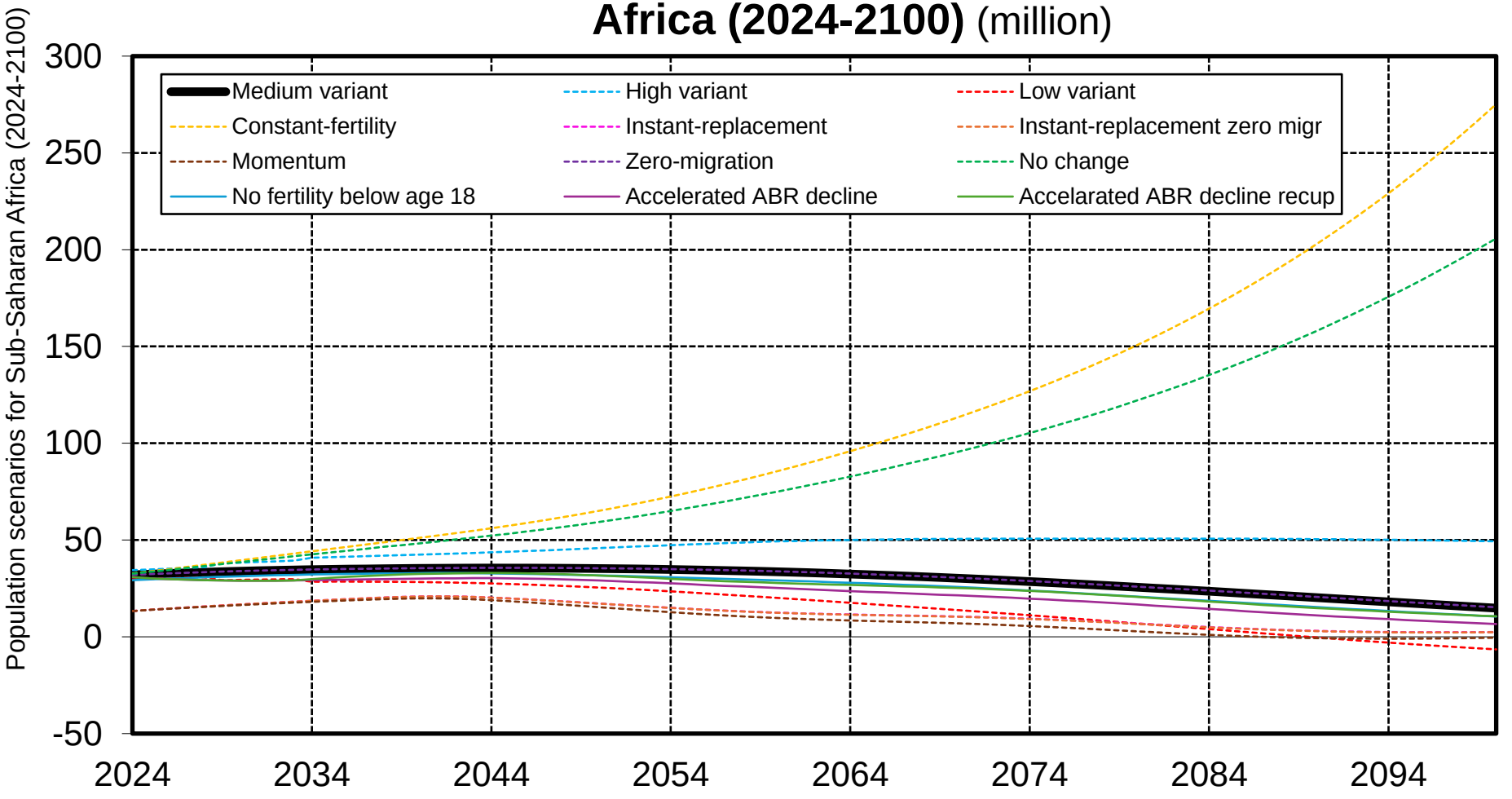
Interpretation. Migration to Subsaharan Africa increased during 1995-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from Europe. Total immigration is low, it amounts to about 1 million in 2020. **Sources and series**: UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 12a. Natural change scenarios for North America/Oceania (2024-2100) (million)



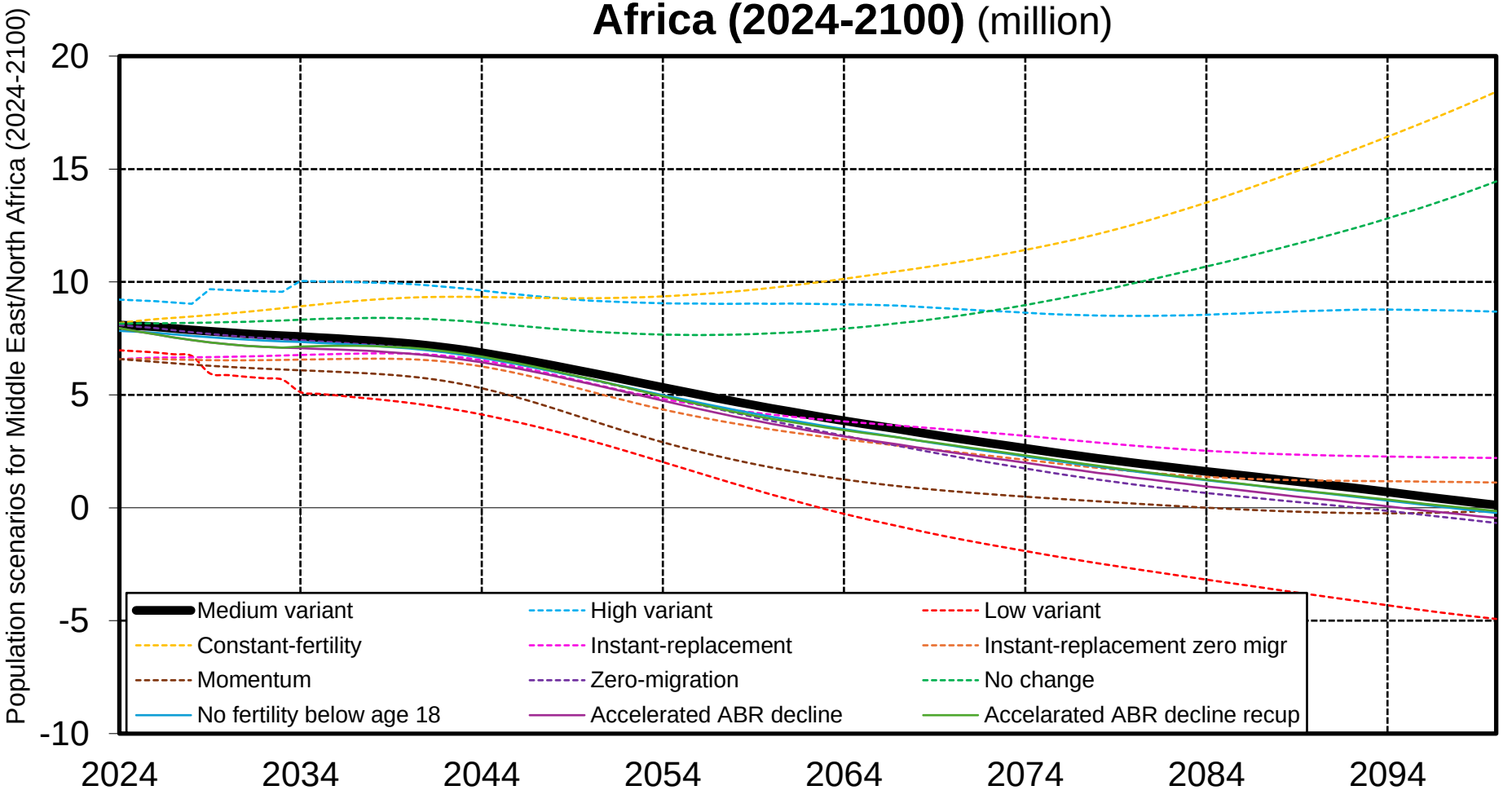
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in North America/Oceania from 1 million in 2024 to -1 million in 2100. Considering no migration yearly natural change would be -2 million in 2100.
Sources and series: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12b. Natural change scenarios for Sub-Saharan Africa (2024-2100) (million)



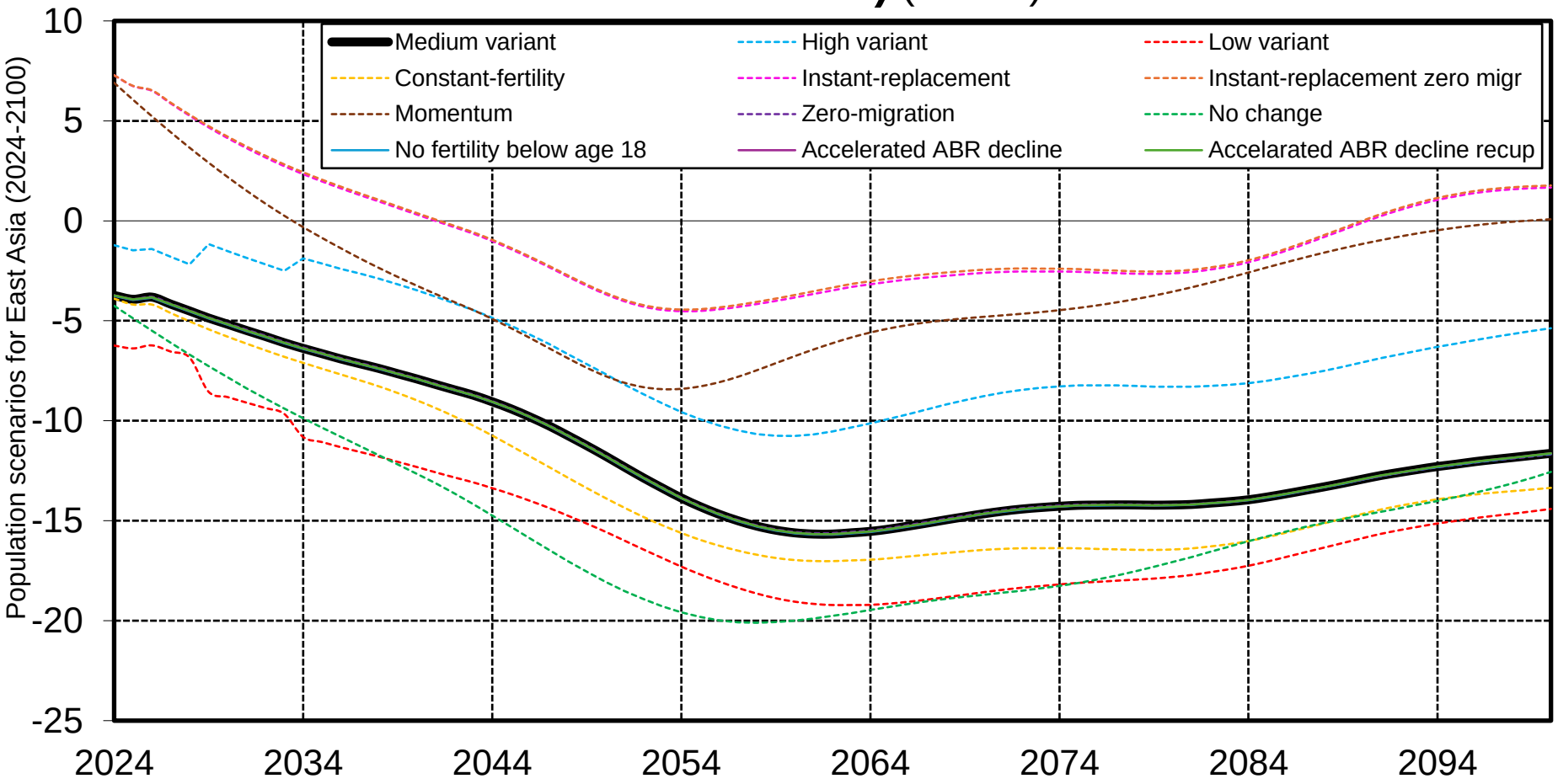
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Sub-Saharan Africa from 30 million in 2024 to 15 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12c. Natural change scenarios for Middle East/North Africa (2024-2100) (million)



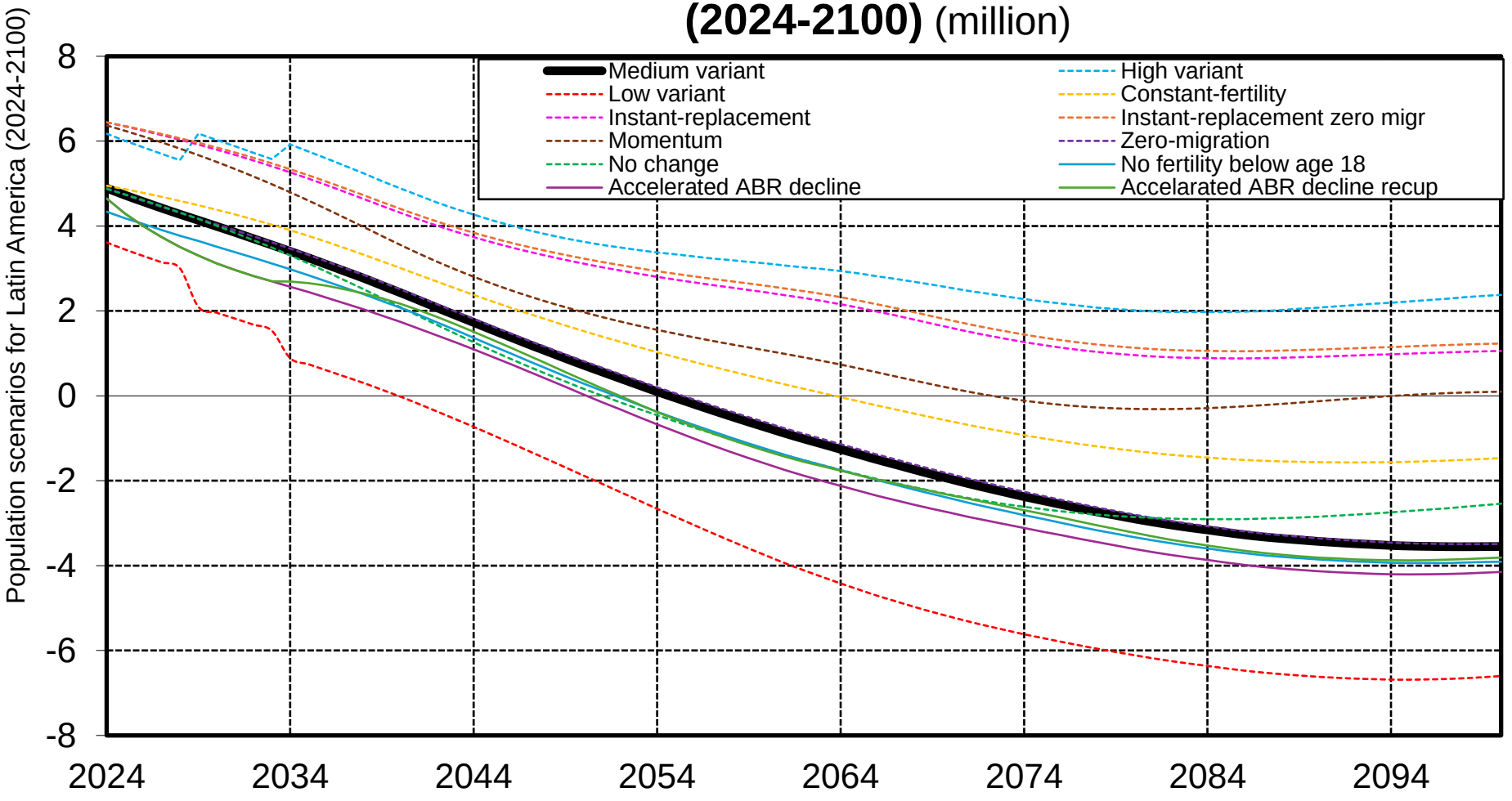
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Middle East/North Africa from 8 million in 2024 to 0 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12d. Natural change scenarios for East Asia (2024-2100) (million)



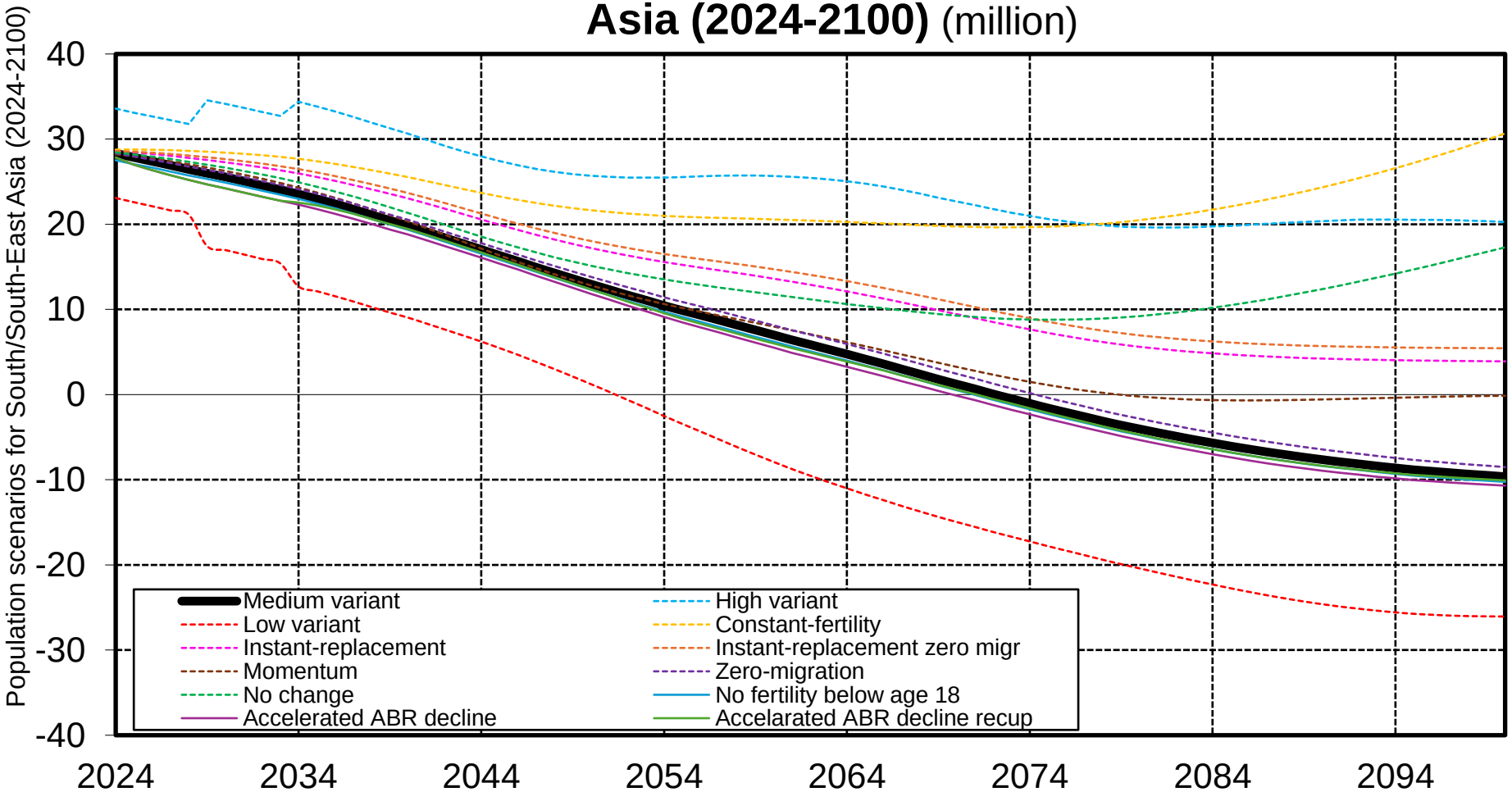
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in East Asia from -4 million in 2024 to -12 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12e. Natural change scenarios for Latin America (2024-2100) (million)



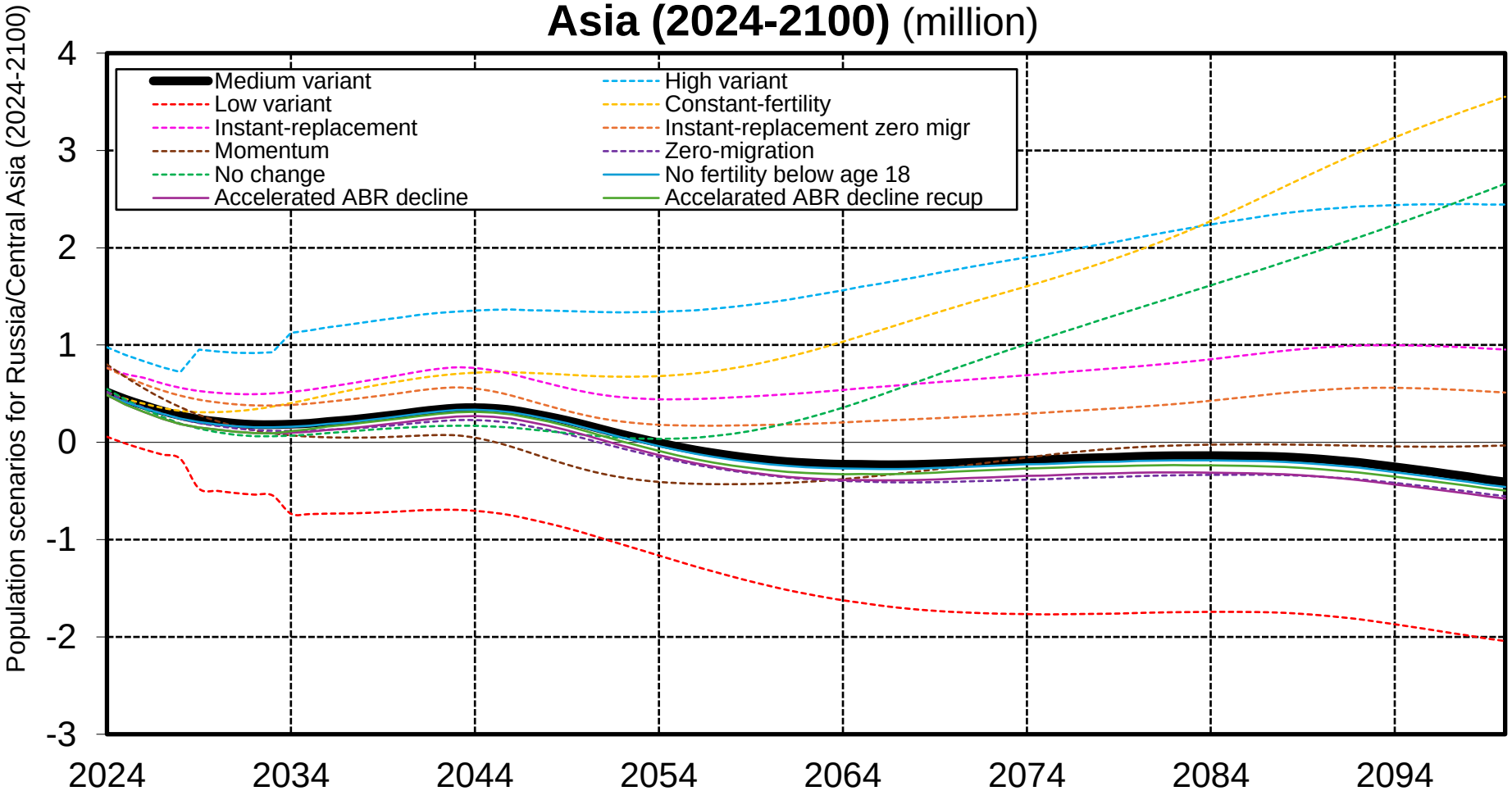
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Latin America from 5 million in 2024 to -3 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12f. Natural change scenarios for South/South-East Asia (2024-2100) (million)



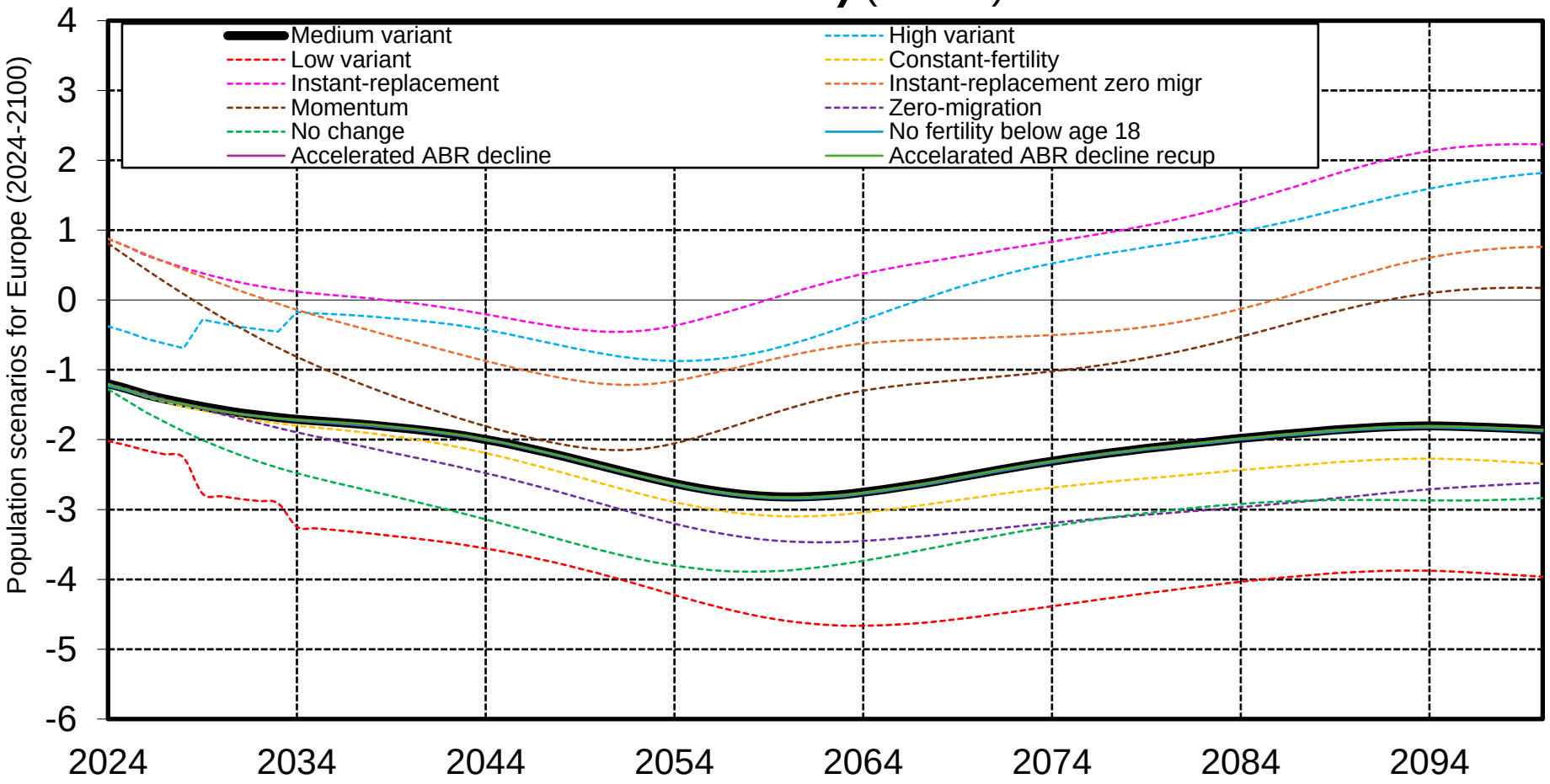
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in South/South-East Asia from 28 million in 2024 to -10 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12g. Natural change scenarios for Russia/Central Asia (2024-2100) (million)



Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Russia/Central Asia from 0.5 million in 2024 to -0.4 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024

Figure 12h. Natural change scenarios for Europe (2024-2100) (million)



Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change Europe from -1 million in 2024 to -2 million in 2100. Considering no migration yearly natural change would be -3 million in 2100. **Sources and series**: UN World Population Prospects 2024