

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

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Abstract. WID population series currently covers the total population and adult population (20 years and over) for all 33 core territories (24 countries + 9 subregions) over 1820-2023 and 216 core countries over 1950-2023. This technical note extends the WID population series into two directions. First, we include population projections for all 216 core countries over the 2024-2100 period based on the latest UN WPP series (World Population Prospects). Next, we provide breakdowns by age groups (0-14, 15-64, 65+) and gender for all 33 core territories 1800-2100 and all 216 core countries 1950-2100, based on WPP series and other historical sources, such as the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database and International Historical Statistics.

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 currently covers 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.

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).

¹ The Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database (Federico and Tena, 2023) provides world population estimates from 1800 to 1938 using a mix of official statistics, demographic research, and interpolation methods. This resource was used to estimate total population at the regional and core country level, incorporating linear interpolation for 1938–1950. The methodology combined Federico-Tena growth rates (1801–1950) with UN data for later years. See the Appendix for more detail on the extrapolation assumptions.

² The methodology for constructing population shares historical series projections since 1800 relied on data from International Historical Statistics. Age and gender shares at the regional level were estimated using decade-level data from International Historical Statistics for 1800–1940. When data for 1800 was unavailable, it was assumed to be the average of observed values from 1800–1940 for a representative country within the region. Missing decades (1810–1940) were linearly interpolated using a representative country from each region with comprehensive data from 1800–1949, followed by yearly imputation (linear interpolation) after decade-level values were determined. See the Appendix for more detail on the extrapolation assumptions.

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 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 25% of the global population by 2100, while Southeast Asia will account for less than 10%. Similarly, West-Central Africa will comprise less than 20%, and East-Southern Africa less than 15% 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 0.5% 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 1e and 1f 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 (over 90%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 83%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 71%.

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 55-60%, 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 0.2% 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, Japan, Italy, and China will have the smallest shares of the young-age population, with China leading at just 6%. Figures 4a and 4b indicate that most regions will have young-age population shares between 12% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (7%).

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. All 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, Turkey, and Japan 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 46%, 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 36% in 1800 to 16% 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 India³ and Other Middle East/North Africa, with lower female shares (48%), and Russia and France, 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 China are expected to have the largest share of female working-age populations, while Other Middle East/North Africa will have the lowest. East Asia will maintain the highest share of working-age females by the 2070s, while the Middle East/North Africa will consistently have the lowest (see Figure 7c).

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 46.4% 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.

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

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 52% 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 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 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

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. Twelve 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 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.

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, 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 almost 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.

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.

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.

Sub-Saharan Africa will maintain the highest share of young people, including young females, as the global young-age population declines from 36% in 1800 to 16% 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 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

This appendix outlines the assumptions and methodology used to compute historical series projections since 1800. The total population series since 1800 for the 57 extended core territories and the 8 regions were derived from data obtained from the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database. Age group shares were derived from age data in International Historical Statistics (IHS), while gender group shares were based on population data by gender from the same source.

a) Historical total population

Based on Federico and Tena (2023), the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database has recently been made available. This important resource provides world population estimates from 1800 to 1938, reconstructed using a combination of official statistics, demographic research, and interpolation/extrapolation methods to estimate population figures at historical borders.

We utilize the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database to construct total population estimates for the Extended Core Territories detailed in Table 1d of the

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.

technical note (right-hand-side panel). An assumption in our methodology is the use of linear interpolation for the period between 1938 and 1950. While practical, this introduces a potential bias due to the significant demographic impacts of World War II during this timeframe.

For clarity, we define territories based on contemporary boundaries; for instance, the 19th-century population of what is now Austria is estimated using data from the Austro-Hungarian Empire provided by the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database (1800-1938) and supplemented with UN World Population Prospects 2024 data (1950–2023). The methodology estimates the historical population for specific countries by assuming they grew at the same rate as the territory they belonged to between 1800 and 1949. For 1949–1950, the growth rate was assumed to be the same as the 1948–1949 rate. The country's population was then computed by combining the growth rate from the Federico-Tena database (1801–1950) with the UN World Population Prospects data for subsequent years.

The replication codes for this technical note are available online at WID.world. Specifically, the files "*13 Federico Tena populations.do*" and "*FT_UN_IHS.xlsx*" were employed to construct the total population series. The assumptions underlying this construction are summarized in Table A1.

Table A1: Assumptions for imputation of total population for the extended core territories

Region	Extended Core Territory	Country/Countries	Assumption 1800-1938 using FT data
EASA	Japan, China	Japan, China	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
EASA	South Korea, Other EASA	South Korea, North Korea	Grew like Korea (1800-1938)
EASA	Taiwan	Taiwan	Grew like China (1800-1938)
EASA	Other EASA	Mongolia, Hong Kong, Macau	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
EURO	Other Western Europe	San Marino	Grew like what was then Italy (1800-1938)
EURO	Other Western Europe	Liechtenstein	Grew like what was then Austria(1830-1919), Austria-Hungary (1800-1829)
EURO	Other Western Europe	Isle of Man	Grew like what was then Great Britain (1800-1938)
EURO	Other Western Europe	Ireland	Grew like what was Ireland (1922-1938) and Great Britain (1800-1921)
EURO	Other Western Europe	Austria	Grew like what was then Austria(1919-1938), grew as the Austria-Hungary between 1800-1918
EURO	Other Western Europe	Andorra, Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, Switzerland	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
EURO	Other Western Europe	Greece	Assume 0.3% between 1800-1829 as Federico&Tena (2023), grew like what was then Greece (1830-1938)

EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Romania	Grew like what was then Romania (1859-1918) (1919-1938) and Austria-Hungary (1800-1858)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Poland	Grew like what was then Poland (1919-1938) and the Russian Empire (1800-1918)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Montenegro	Grew like what was then Montenegro(1800-1878), Austria-Hungary (1800-1829), and Serbia-Yugoslavia(1920-1938)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	North Macedonia/ Serbia/ Kosovo/ Slovenia/ Slovakia	Grew like what was then Austria(1830-1919), Austria-Hungary (1800-1829), and Serbia-Yugoslavia(1920-1938)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Estonia/Lithuania/Latvia	Grew like what was then Estonia/Lithuania/Latvia(1919-1938), grew as the Russian Empire between 1800-1918
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Hungary	Grew like what was then Hungary(1919-1938), grew as the Austria-Hungary between 1800-1918
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Croatia	Grew like what was then Austria(1830-1919), Austria-Hungary (1800-1829), and Serbia-Yugoslavia(1920-1938)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Czechia	Grew like Czechoslovakia during 1919-1938 and like Austria-Hungary between 1800-1918
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Cyprus	Grew like what was then Greece (1800-1878), and Cyprus (1879-1938)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	Grew like what was then Bulgaria (1879-1938) and Ottoman Balkans (smoothed) (1800-1878)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grew as Austria-Hungary during (1879-1918), and as Yugoslavia during (1919-1938), and Ottoman Empire (1800-1878)
EURO	QM: Eastern Europe	Albania	Grew as Albania during (1913-1938), and Ottoman Balkans (smoothed) (1800-1912)
EURO	United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden	United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain,	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
LATA	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Other LATA	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Other LATA	Grew like what was that country (1800-1938)
LATA	LATA	LATA_FT=AMERICA-USA-Canada-Bermuda-Greenland	Grew as LATA_FT 1800-1938
MENA	Other MENA	Bahrein, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
MENA	Other MENA	Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Jordan	Grew like the Ottoman Empire in the MENA region (1800-1919), grew like what was then that same country (1919-1938)
MENA	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Grew like the Ottoman Empire in the MENA region (1800-1919), grew like what was then that same country (1919-1938)
MENA	Turkey, Iran	Turkey, Iran	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
MENA	United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco	United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
NAOC	Australia, New Zealand	Australia, New Zealand Bermuda, Other Oceania	Grew like what was that country (1800-1938)

	Bermuda, Other Oceania		
NAOC	Canada	Canada	Grew like what was then Canada and Newfoundland (1800-1938)
NAOC	Other NAOC	Greenland	Grew like what was Denmark (1800-1938)
NAOC	USA	USA	Grew like what was then USA and Hawaii (1800-1938)
RUCA	Russia Other RUCA	Russia/Ukraine/Belarus/Armenia/ Azerbaijan/Georgia/Kyrgyzstan/K azakhstan/Moldova/Tajikistan/Tu rkmenistan	Grew as the Russian Empire between 1800-1938
RUCA	Russia Other RUCA	Uzbekistan	Grew as what was then Uzbekistan 1800-1867 Grew as what was then Uzbekistan 1868-1920 Interpolation between 1920 and 1950
SSAF	Cote d'Ivoire/ Mali/ Niger	Cote d'Ivoire/Mali/Niger	Grew like AFRICA (1939,1938) and French West Africa (1800-1938)
SSAF	DR Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa	DR Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa	Grew like what was then that same country (1800-1938)
SSAF	Kenya	Kenya	Grew like AFRICA (1939,1938) and like British East Africa (1800-1938)
SSAF	Rwanda	Rwanda	Grew like AFRICA (1939,1938) and like Rwanda and Burundi (1800-1938)
SSAF	SSAF Other SSAF	SSAF_FT=AFRICA-Egypt-Argelia- Morocco-Lybia-Tunisia	Grew as SSAF_FT 1800-1938
SSAF	Sudan	Sudan	Grew like AFRICA (1939,1938) and like Anglo Egyptian Sudan (1800-1938)
SSEA	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar	Grew like British India+ French India+ Portuguese India (1800-1938)
SSEA	Indonesia	Indonesia	Grew like Dutch East Indies (1800-1938)
SSEA	Other SSEA	Malaysia, Singapur	Grew like British Malaya, British North Borneo, and Sarawak (1800-1938)
SSEA	Thailand, Philippines	Thailand, Philippines	Grew like Thailand, Philippines (1800-1938)
SSEA	Vietnam, Other SSEA	Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	Grew like French Indochina (1800-1938)

b) Historical age and gender breakdowns

The methodology for constructing historical age and gender breakdown projections since 1800 relied on data from International Historical Statistics, the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database, and the WID population series.

Age and gender shares at the regional level were estimated using decade-level data from International Historical Statistics (IHS) for 1800–1940. When data for 1800 was unavailable, it was assumed in most cases to be the average of observed values from 1800–1940 for a representative country within the region. Missing decades (1810–1940) were linearly interpolated using a representative country from each region with comprehensive data from 1800–1949, followed by yearly imputation (linear interpolation) after decade-level values were determined. The final population figures were calculated with the total population series derived from the Federico-Tena World Population Historical Database multiplied by the projected share of that age group/gender's share.

For example, Table A2 illustrates the share of the young population (aged 0–14) in East Asia countries. This share was calculated using IHS data for Japan, which was selected as a representative country due to its comprehensive data availability for the period. Decade-level data from 1880–1940 were averaged, and the value for 1800 was assumed to match this computed average, assuming similar population trends in the missing periods. Missing decades (1810–1870) were subsequently filled using linear interpolation.

The methodology relies on certain assumptions, such as the use of representative countries and linear interpolation for missing data. While these assumptions are guided by economic intuition and can ensure consistency across regions and periods, they may oversimplify complex demographic trends. Improvements can be made as more detailed historical data becomes available or as advanced methods are developed.

Table A2: % young population (0-14) in EASA. Based on Japan.

Decade	IHS available data	Imputation
1800		0.346
1810		0.342
1820		0.339
1830		0.335
1840		0.331
1850		0.327
1860		0.324
1870		0.320
1880	0.316	0.316
1890	0.331	0.331
1900	0.335	0.335
1910	0.349	0.349
1920	0.365	0.365
1930	0.366	0.366
1940	0.360	0.360
Average	0.346	

Note: Yellow highlights that the value assumed for 1800 equals the average of the decades for which data is available (1880-1940). Blue highlights the linear interpolation between 1800 and 1880.

The replication codes for this technical note are accessible online at WID.world. The file "*7 International Historical Statistics.do*" details the interpolation process, while "*8 impute pop breakdowns shares 1800-1949.do*" outlines the assumed values for each decade from 1800 to 1940, broken down by age group and gender group. Table A3 presents the assumptions applied for each decade and region in constructing the data series.

Table A3: Assumptions for imputation of population gender/age shares

Population Group	Region	Reference country	Imputation for 1800
Share of young population (aged 0-14)	EURO	Sweden	Average of decades 1810-1940
	NAOC	Australia	Average of decades 1810-1940
	LATA	Colombia	Average of decades 1810-1940
	MENA	Algeria	Average of decades 1810-1940
	SSAF	South Africa	Average of decades 1810-1940
	RUCA	Russia	Average of decades 1810-1940
	EASA	Japan	Average of decades 1810-1940
	SSEA	India	Average of decades 1810-1940
Share of old population (aged 65+)	EURO	Sweden	Average of decades 1810-1940
	NAOC	United States	Average of decades 1810-1940
	LATA	Brazil	Average of decades 1810-1940
	MENA	Egypt	Average of decades 1810-1940
	SSAF	South Africa	Average of decades 1810-1940
	RUCA	Russia	Average of decades 1810-1940
	EASA	Japan	Average of decades 1810-1940
	SSEA	India	Average of decades 1810-1940
Share of female population	EURO	Average of AL AT BE BG CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE	No imputation
	NAOC	USA	Same as USA in 1800
	LATA	Colombia	Average of decades 1810-1940
	MENA	Egypt	Assumed 0.5 to not overestimate
	SSAF	South Africa	Average of decades 1810-1940
	RUCA	Russia	Assumed 0.5 to not overestimate
	EASA	Japan	Assumed 0.49 to not overestimate
	SSEA	India	Average of decades 1810-1940
Share of young female population (aged 0-14)	EURO	Average of AL AT BE BG CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE	No imputation
	NAOC	Average of AU CA NZ US	Extrapolated using linear trend
	LATA	Average of AR BR CL CO CR CU DO GT GY HN JM MX NI PA PE PR TT UY	Extrapolated using linear trend
	MENA	Egypt	Assumed 0.49 to not underestimate
	SSAF	Average of AO MZ ZA	Maximum to not underestimate
	RUCA	Russia	Assumed 0.496 to not overestimate
	EASA	Average of JP KR TW	Assumed equal to last observable value
	SSEA	India	Assumed 0.485 to not underestimate
Share of old female population (aged 65+)	EURO	Average of AL AT BE BG CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE	No imputation
	NAOC	Average of AU CA NZ US	Extrapolated using linear trend
	LATA	Average of AR BR CL CO CR CU DO GT GY HN JM MX NI PA PE PR TT UY	Extrapolated using linear trend
	MENA	Egypt	Assumed 0.545 to not overestimate
	SSAF	Average of AO MZ ZA	Assumed 0.5 to not overestimate
	RUCA	Russia	Assumed 0.5 to not overestimate
	EASA	Average of JP KR TW	Extrapolated using linear trend
	SSEA	Average of IN LK MM MY PH TH	Extrapolated using linear trend

Note: Country codes are available online at the Codes Dictionary in WID.world.

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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	668	1,630	1,308	759	4.1	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.3	1.2	-0.6	-1.3
Europe	151	401	555	511	449	3.7	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Latin America	18	167	667	726	612	37.7	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	178	424	486	535	45.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
Russia Central Asia	34	171	293	309	311	8.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	254	619	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	109	184	1,314	2,419	3,283	12.0	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.8
World	1,013	2,491	8,188	9,861	9,953	8.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.1 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	22.3	70	85	76	72	3.8	0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
France	29.1	42	68	69	71	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	14.7	50	69	76	74	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Italy	18.2	47	59	48	35	3.3	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Spain	11.2	28	48	42	33	4.2	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Sweden	2.4	7	10	11	11	4.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other Western Europe	18.4	62	93	91	83	5.1	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	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	152	337	378	409	55.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.5	14	40	47	53	82.0	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.5	8	27	34	43	49.2	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	2.2	2	14	21	24	6.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.3	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	27	132	150	130	22.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.4	-0.3
Other Latin America	6.7	51	203	239	220	30.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	8.5	21	88	89	65	10.3	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.6	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	20.8	51	359	512	582	17.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.0	0.3
South Africa	2.8	13	63	81	91	22.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.3
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	106.4	170	1,252	2,338	3,192	11.8	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.8
Russian Federation	20.4	101	145	133	127	7.1	0.9	0.6	-0.2	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	13.4	70	149	176	184	11.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1
China	347.1	544	1,394	1,118	624	4.0	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.2	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	31.9	83	123	98	77	3.8	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	21.5	41	113	92	59	5.3	0.5	0.3	-0.8	0.4	1.4	-0.6	-1.1
India	165.6	346	1,464	1,701	1,505	8.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3
Indonesia	18.0	75	286	323	296	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	-0.2
Other South & South-East Asia	70.5	197	943	1,240	1,288	13.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1
World	1,013	2,491	8,188	9,861	9,953	8.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.1 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	15%	17%	15%	15%	16%
France	19%	11%	12%	14%	16%
United Kingdom	10%	13%	12%	15%	16%
Italy	12%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Spain	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%
Sweden	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other Western Europe	12%	15%	17%	18%	18%
Eastern Europe	23%	24%	22%	19%	16%
USA	65%	85%	80%	78%	76%
Canada	5%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Australia	6%	5%	6%	7%	8%
New Zealand	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other North America and Oceania	23%	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	23%	21%	14%	11%	7%
Egypt	12%	21%	19%	21%	22%
Algeria	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%
Other MENA	55%	50%	59%	61%	64%
South Africa	3%	7%	5%	3%	3%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	97%	93%	95%	97%	97%
Russian Federation	60%	59%	49%	43%	41%
Other Russia and Central Asia	40%	41%	51%	57%	59%
China	87%	81%	86%	85%	82%
Japan	8%	12%	8%	7%	10%
Other East Asia	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
India	65%	56%	54%	52%	49%
Indonesia	7%	12%	11%	10%	10%
Other South & South- East Asia	28%	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, Australia, 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, Taiwan 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. Total Population by Extended Territories (1800-2100)

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	22.3	70	85	76	72	3.8	0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
France	29.1	42	68	69	71	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	14.7	50	69	76	74	4.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Italy	18.2	47	59	48	35	3.3	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Spain	11.2	28	48	42	33	4.2	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Sweden	2.4	7	10	11	11	4.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	2.1	10	18	18	17	8.6	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	14.4	44	63	60	54	4.4	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.7	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	152	337	378	409	55.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.5	14	40	47	53	82.0	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.5	8	27	34	43	49.2	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	2.2	2	14	21	24	6.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.3	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	27	132	150	130	22.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.4	-0.3
Other Latin America	6.7	51	203	239	220	30.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	8.5	21	88	89	65	10.3	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.6	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	29.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	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	7.0	1.2	1.1
Other MENA	8.4	23	182	298	367	21.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.8	1.4	0.5
South Africa	2.8	13	63	81	91	22.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.1	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	3.3	6	58	92	104	17.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.1	1.4	0.3
Ivory Coast	1.3	3	33	66	104	26.0	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	3.3	2.0	1.2
Mali	2.2	5	25	55	79	11.7	3.1	1.2	1.6	0.5	2.2	2.3	0.9
Niger	1.2	3	28	63	91	23.4	3.3	1.5	1.6	0.5	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	1.5	2	15	26	33	9.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	2.6	1.6	0.6
Sudan	5.1	6	52	99	137	10.2	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.1	2.8	1.9	0.8
Other SSAF	54.9	79	556	1,012	1,369	10.1	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.6	1.7	0.8
Russian Federation	20.4	101	145	133	127	7.1	0.9	0.6	-0.2	1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Other RUCA	13.4	70	149	176	184	11.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1
China	347.1	544	1,394	1,118	624	4.0	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.2	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	31.9	83	123	98	77	3.8	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
South Korea	12.4	20	52	40	22	4.2	0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3	1.2	-0.7	-1.5
Taiwan	2.6	8	23	17	10	8.7	0.4	0.5	-1.1	0.7	1.5	-0.8	-1.4
Other East Asia	6.4	14	38	35	27	5.9	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.5	1.5	-0.2	-0.6
India	165.6	346	1,464	1,701	1,505	8.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-0.3
Indonesia	18.0	75	286	323	296	15.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	-0.2
Bangladesh	19.7	41	176	223	209	8.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.7	-0.2
Myanmar	8.5	18	55	58	50	6.5	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	-0.4
Pakistan	17.1	36	255	414	511	14.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.4	0.5
Philippines	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	7.2	25	102	108	92	14.1	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.9	0.2	-0.4
Other SSEA	10.9	38	167	239	267	15.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.3
World	1,013	2,491	8,188	9,861	9,953	8.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0

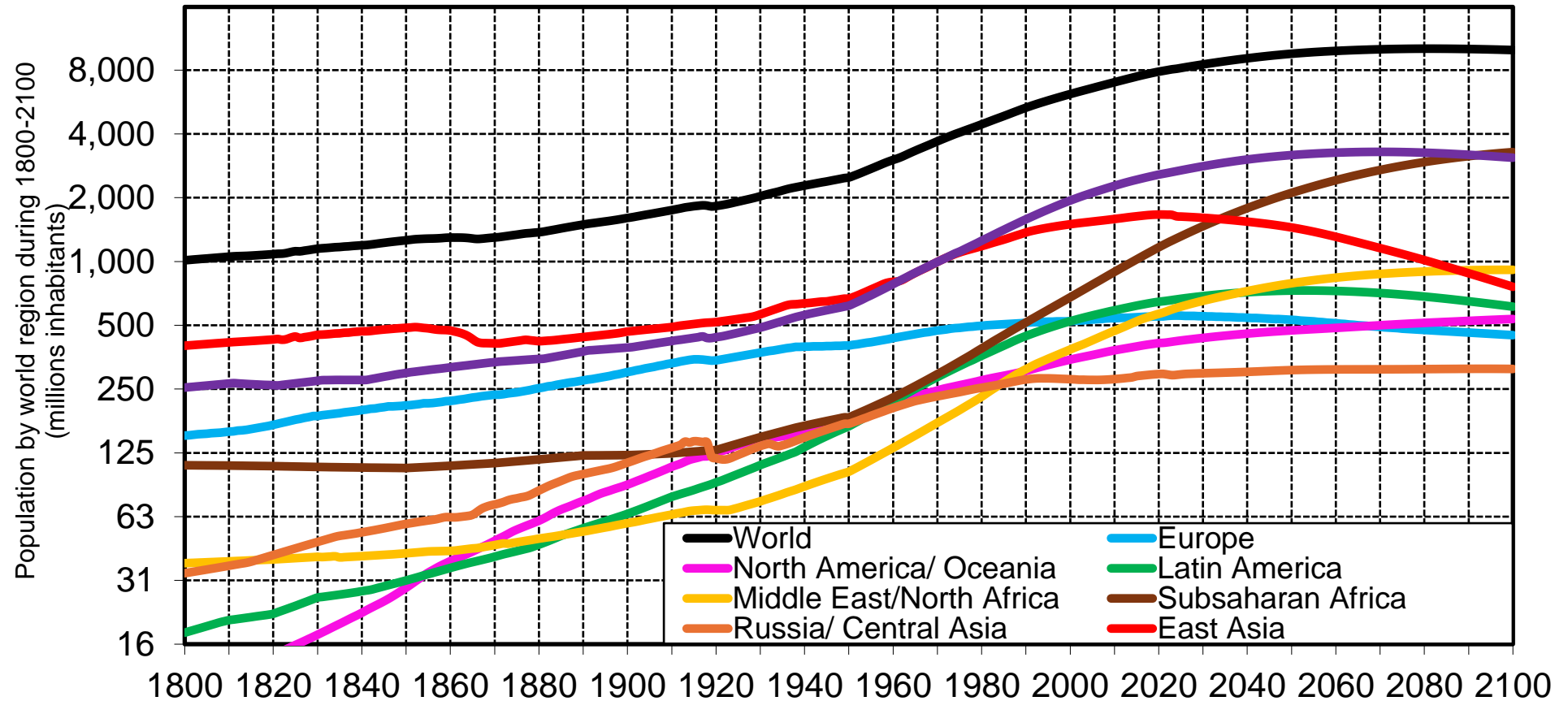
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world's total population increased 8.1 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world's total population will increase 1.2 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	15%	17%	15%	15%	16%
France	19%	11%	12%	14%	16%
United Kingdom	10%	13%	12%	15%	16%
Italy	12%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Spain	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%
Sweden	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Netherlands	1%	2%	3%	4%	4%
Norway	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Denmark	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other Western Europe	10%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Eastern Europe	23%	24%	22%	19%	16%
USA	65%	85%	80%	78%	76%
Canada	5%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Australia	6%	5%	6%	7%	8%
New Zealand	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other NAOC	23%	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	23%	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	22%	23%	30%	36%	40%
South Africa	3%	7%	5%	3%	3%
DR Congo	9%	7%	9%	11%	13%
Ethiopia	12%	10%	10%	11%	11%
Kenya	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Ivory Coast	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Mali	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Niger	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Nigeria	13%	20%	18%	17%	15%
Rwanda	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sudan	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Other SSAF	50%	43%	42%	42%	42%
Russian Federation	60%	59%	49%	43%	41%
Other RUCA	40%	41%	51%	57%	59%
China	87%	81%	86%	85%	82%
Japan	8%	12%	8%	7%	10%
South Korea	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Taiwan	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other East Asia	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
India	65%	56%	54%	52%	49%
Indonesia	7%	12%	11%	10%	10%
Bangladesh	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Myanmar	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Pakistan	7%	6%	9%	13%	17%
Philippines	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 Italy, Australia, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, DR Congo, Russia, and India. **Sources and series:** wid.world

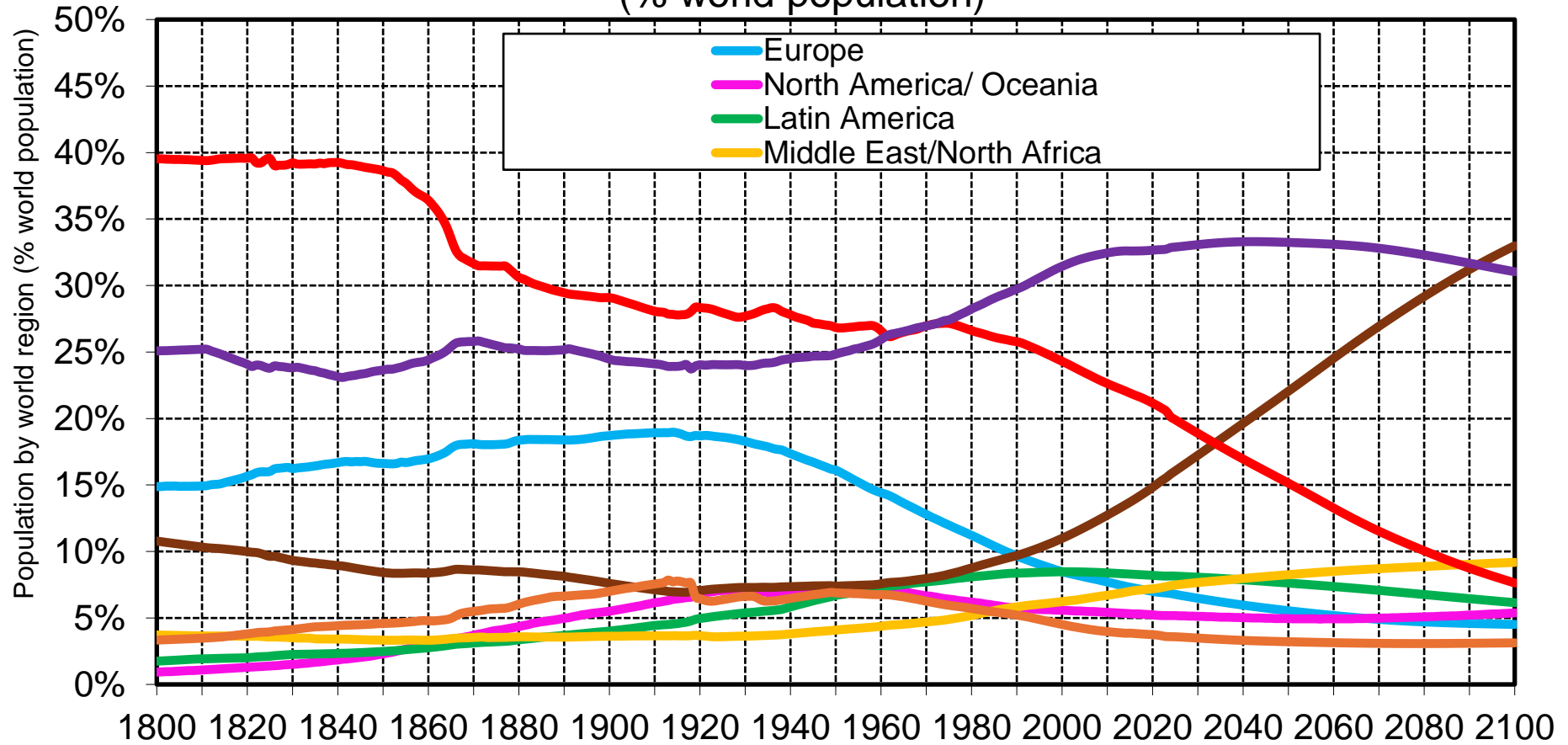
Figure 1a. Population by World Region, 1800-2100
(millions)



Interpretation. World population will increase from about 1 billion inhabitants in 1800 to almost 10 billion inhabitants in 2100 (including over 3 billion in Subsaharan Africa and South/South-East Asia, 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

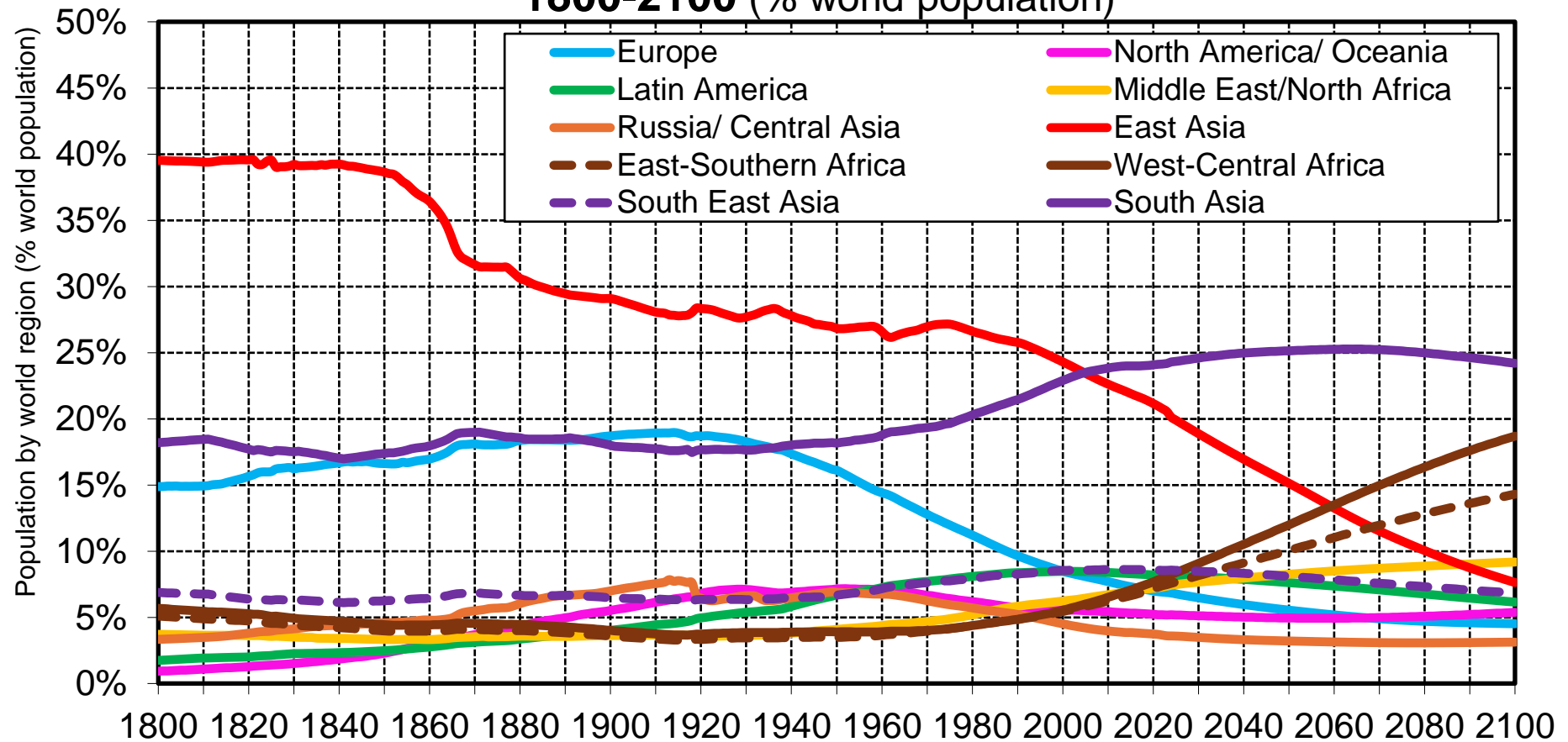
Figure 1b. Population by World Region, 1800-2100

(% world population)



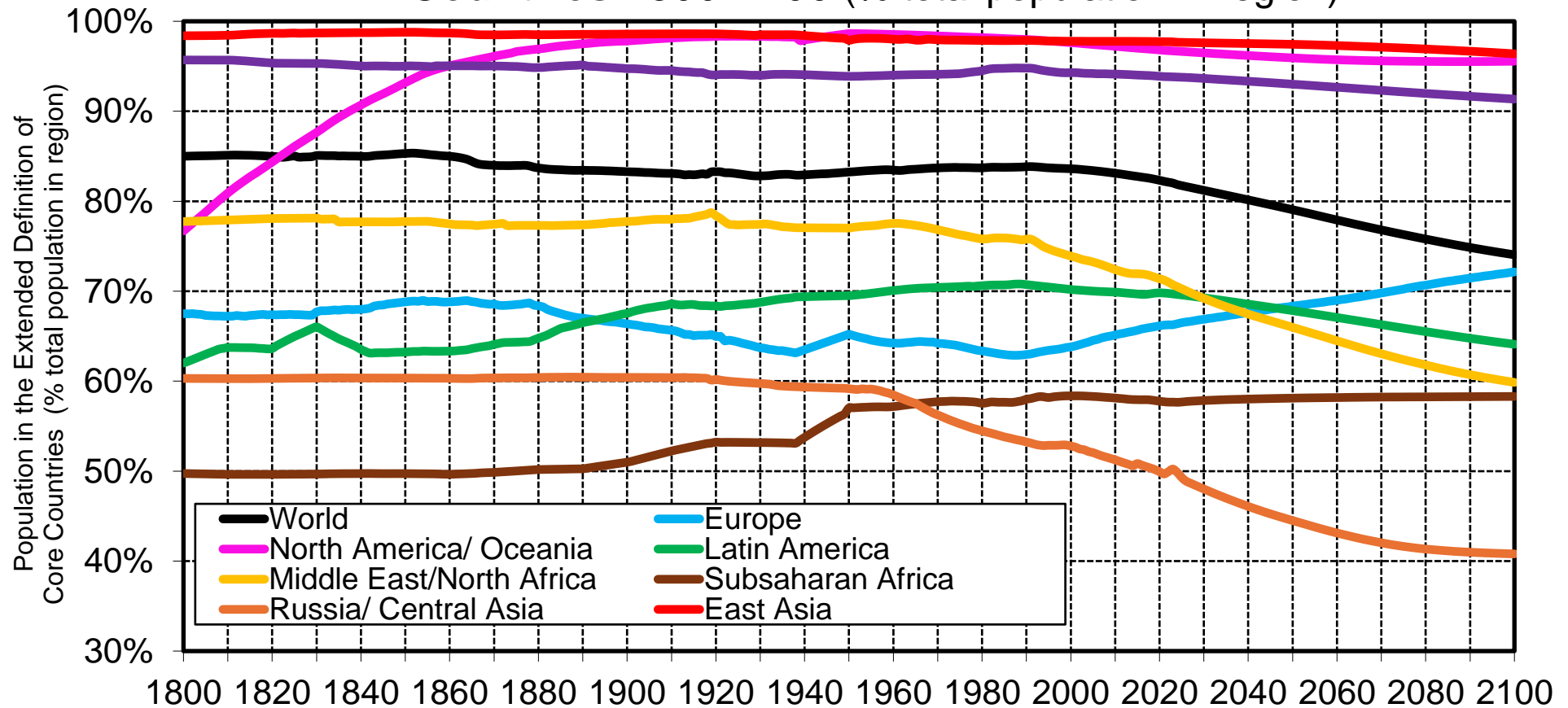
Interpretation. By 2100 the Subsaharan Africa region will overtake South & South-East Asia as the most populated region. Approximately 64% of the world population will be in the Subsaharan Africa and South & South-East Asia regions. East Asia will have about 8% of the world population. Middle East/North 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

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 74% 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	226	377	1,326	1,170	686	5.9	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-1.3
Europe	90	268	446	422	374	4.9	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Latin America	8	82	467	576	503	58.8	1.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.6	-0.3
Middle East/ North Africa	16	51	392	616	716	24.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.4
North America/ Oceania	5	117	323	385	431	61.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.3
Russia Central Asia	19	104	214	234	246	11.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
South/ South-East Asia	128	330	1,756	2,457	2,450	13.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.0	0.0
Sub Saharan Africa	56	89	640	1,487	2,345	11.4	3.7	1.3	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.5	1.2
World	549	1,417	5,563	7,347	7,752	10.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.1

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world adult population (20+) increased 10.1 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world adult population (20+) will increase 1.4 times. **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	11.9	48	70	62	59	5.8	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	16.9	30	54	57	59	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1
United Kingdom	7.5	36	53	61	61	7.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Italy	11.1	30	49	41	30	4.5	0.6	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.5	-0.8
Spain	6.6	18	39	35	28	5.9	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.6
Sweden	1.3	5	8	9	9	6.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0
Other Western Europe	11.3	41	74	74	68	6.6	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	-0.2
Eastern Europe	23.7	60	98	82	60	4.1	0.6	0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.8
USA	3.6	100	258	300	330	72.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.2
Canada	0.3	9	32	39	44	115.4	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.3
Australia	0.3	5	20	27	34	68.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.6
New Zealand	0.1	1	4	5	5	67.2	1.2	1.5	0.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.0
Other North America and Oceania	1.1	1	8	14	18	7.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.6	1.6	0.6
Argentina	0.2	10	33	39	32	198.9	1.0	1.8	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.5	-0.5
Brazil	1.5	25	157	172	136	103.1	0.9	1.5	-0.2	1.9	2.5	0.3	-0.6
Chile	0.3	3	15	17	12	60.1	0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.7	2.0	0.3	-0.9
Colombia	0.4	5	39	48	39	88.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	2.7	0.6	-0.5
Mexico	2.5	13	89	118	107	35.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.1	2.6	0.8	-0.2
Other Latin America	3.0	25	134	183	177	44.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.9	-0.1
Turkey	4.0	10	63	72	55	15.7	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.6	2.4	0.4	-0.7
Egypt	2.3	11	70	123	156	30.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.6	0.6
Algeria	1.7	4	29	46	52	17.4	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.3	0.3
Other MENA	8.0	26	229	374	453	28.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	3.0	1.4	0.5
South Africa	1.4	7	41	58	69	28.9	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.4
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	54.6	81	599	1,429	2,276	11.0	3.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.5	1.2
Russian Federation	11.1	61	112	106	103	10.1	0.9	0.8	-0.1	1.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	7.8	43	101	128	143	13.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.3
China	199.1	312	1,130	1,008	571	5.7	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-1.4
Japan	16.4	45	103	83	65	6.3	0.6	0.5	-0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	10.6	20	92	79	50	8.7	0.5	0.5	-0.8	0.4	2.1	-0.4	-1.1
India	83.9	197	976	1,316	1,215	11.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	2.3	0.9	-0.2
Indonesia	8.9	36	193	245	236	21.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.7	-0.1
Other South & South-East Asia	34.8	97	588	897	999	16.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.2	0.3
World	549	1,417	5,563	7,347	7,752	10.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.1

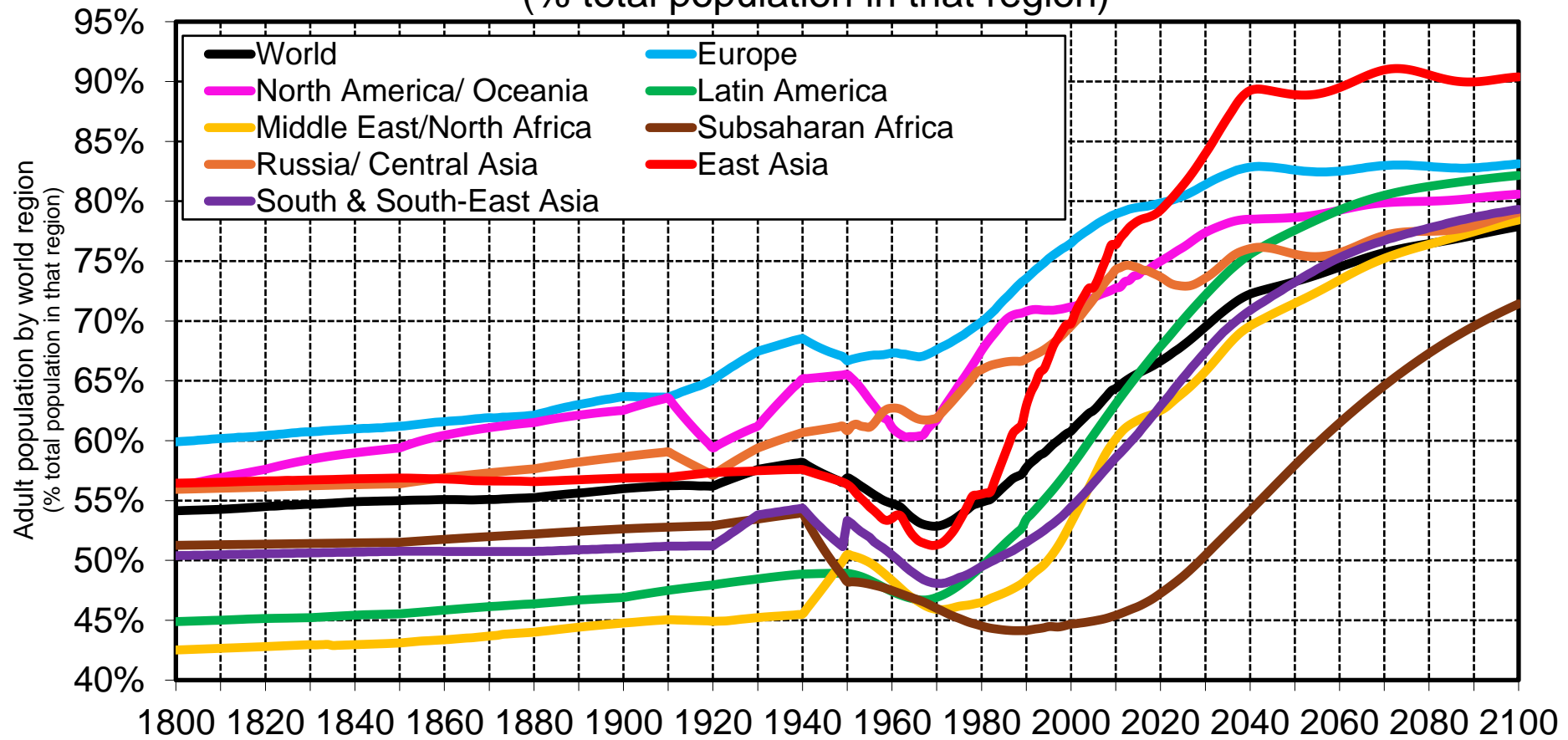
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the world adult population (20+) increased 10.1 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the world adult population (20+) will increase 1.4 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	53%	68%	82%	82%	82%
France	58%	71%	80%	82%	84%
United Kingdom	51%	71%	77%	80%	82%
Italy	61%	65%	83%	85%	85%
Spain	58%	64%	82%	84%	84%
Sweden	57%	73%	80%	83%	85%
Other Western Europe	61%	66%	80%	82%	82%
Eastern Europe	69%	63%	80%	83%	84%
USA	59%	66%	76%	79%	81%
Canada	57%	62%	80%	82%	82%
Australia	55%	67%	76%	79%	80%
New Zealand	56%	64%	76%	80%	82%
Other North America and Oceania	49%	46%	58%	68%	75%
Argentina	55%	60%	71%	81%	84%
Brazil	46%	47%	74%	81%	83%
Chile	46%	51%	77%	85%	86%
Colombia	43%	46%	73%	82%	83%
Mexico	44%	47%	68%	79%	82%
Other Latin America	45%	49%	66%	76%	81%
Turkey	47%	49%	72%	82%	85%
Egypt	50%	51%	59%	70%	77%
Algeria	45%	49%	62%	74%	80%
Other MENA	39%	51%	64%	73%	78%
South Africa	50%	55%	65%	72%	75%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	51%	48%	48%	61%	71%
Russian Federation	55%	60%	78%	80%	81%
Other Russia and Central Asia	58%	61%	68%	73%	78%
China	57%	57%	81%	90%	92%
Japan	51%	54%	84%	85%	85%
Other East Asia	49%	48%	82%	86%	85%
India	51%	57%	67%	77%	81%
Indonesia	50%	48%	68%	76%	80%
Other South & South-East Asia	49%	49%	62%	72%	78%
World	54%	57%	68%	75%	78%

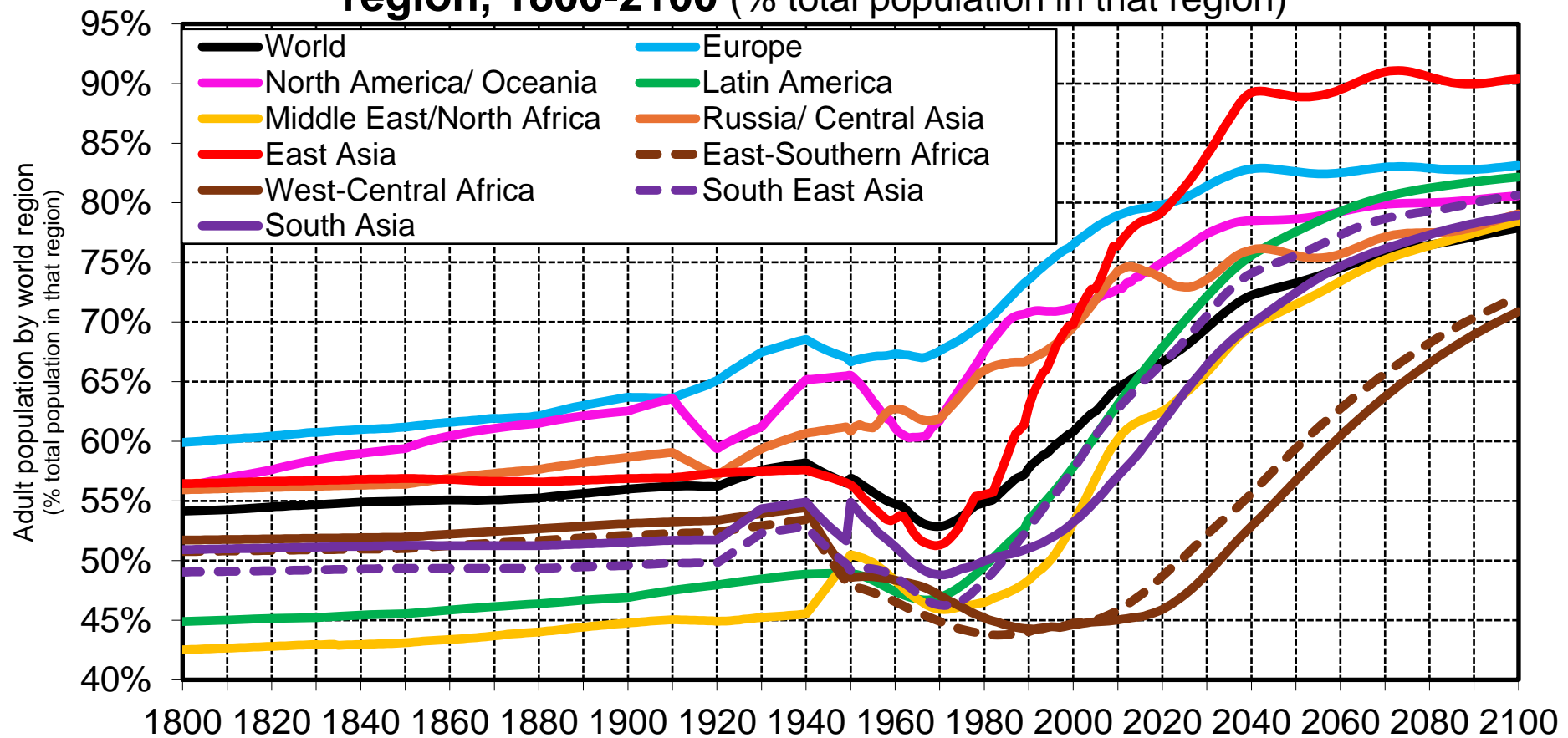
Interpretation. The share of adult population increases from 54% in 1800 to 78% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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 (over 90%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 83%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 71%. **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 (over 90%) by 2100. Other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa, will hold shares of the adult population ranging from 79% to 83%, while Sub-Saharan Africa's adult population will constitute about 71%. **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	406	1,139	711	361	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.4	1.4	-1.3	-1.7
Europe	93	265	353	287	245	3.8	0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	11	93	452	450	338	43.0	0.7	1.2	-0.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	-0.7
Middle East/ North Africa	22	58	404	538	551	18.2	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.1
North America/ Oceania	6	115	274	293	308	48.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
Russia Central Asia	20	110	190	187	186	9.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	149	357	1,806	2,116	1,803	12.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.5	-0.4
Sub Saharan Africa	63	101	741	1,563	2,132	11.7	2.9	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.7	2.2	0.8
World	604	1,505	5,358	6,146	5,924	8.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.4	-0.1

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the working age population (15-64) increased 8.9 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	13.8	47	53	43	40	3.9	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.2
France	18.0	28	42	41	40	2.3	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.1
United Kingdom	9.1	34	44	45	41	4.8	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Italy	11.3	31	37	25	18	3.3	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.7	0.3	-1.1	-0.8
Spain	7.0	18	31	22	17	4.5	0.5	0.3	-0.8	0.7	0.7	-1.0	-0.6
Sweden	1.5	5	7	6	6	4.5	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Other Western Europe	11.4	40	59	51	45	5.2	0.8	0.5	-0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	21.4	62	79	54	38	3.7	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.7	0.3	-1.1	-0.9
USA	3.7	99	218	228	234	59.4	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
Canada	0.3	9	26	28	30	88.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.2
Australia	0.3	5	17	20	24	52.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.5
New Zealand	0.1	1	3	3	3	53.6	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	1.4	0.1	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	1.3	1	9	14	15	6.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.3
Argentina	0.2	11	30	30	21	170.9	0.7	1.6	-0.5	2.8	1.4	-0.1	-0.9
Brazil	2.0	29	147	126	88	74.5	0.6	1.3	-0.7	1.8	2.2	-0.4	-0.9
Chile	0.3	4	14	11	6	41.9	0.5	1.0	-1.0	1.7	1.7	-0.6	-1.3
Colombia	0.6	6	37	36	25	61.3	0.7	1.2	-0.5	1.6	2.4	-0.1	-0.9
Mexico	3.4	15	89	95	72	26.0	0.8	1.0	-0.3	1.0	2.4	0.2	-0.7
Other Latin America	4.0	28	134	153	126	33.6	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	-0.5
Turkey	5.0	12	60	53	33	11.9	0.6	0.6	-0.8	0.6	2.2	-0.3	-1.1
Egypt	2.7	12	75	115	124	27.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	0.2
Algeria	2.2	5	30	38	37	13.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Other MENA	12.3	29	239	331	357	19.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.2
South Africa	1.6	8	42	53	58	25.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	61.5	93	699	1,510	2,075	11.4	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	2.2	0.8
Russian Federation	12.0	66	95	79	75	7.9	0.8	0.6	-0.3	1.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	7.9	44	96	108	111	12.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.1
China	208.8	334	989	612	292	4.7	0.3	0.1	-1.6	0.3	1.4	-1.3	-1.8
Japan	19.2	50	72	51	39	3.8	0.5	0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.5	-1.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	12.9	23	77	48	30	6.0	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.4	1.6	-1.3	-1.2
India	96.9	203	1,002	1,105	851	10.3	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	-0.6
Indonesia	10.5	43	195	209	175	18.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.9	2.0	0.2	-0.4
Other South & South-East Asia	41.3	110	609	802	777	14.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.8	-0.1
World	604	1,505	5,358	6,146	5,924	8.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.4	-0.1

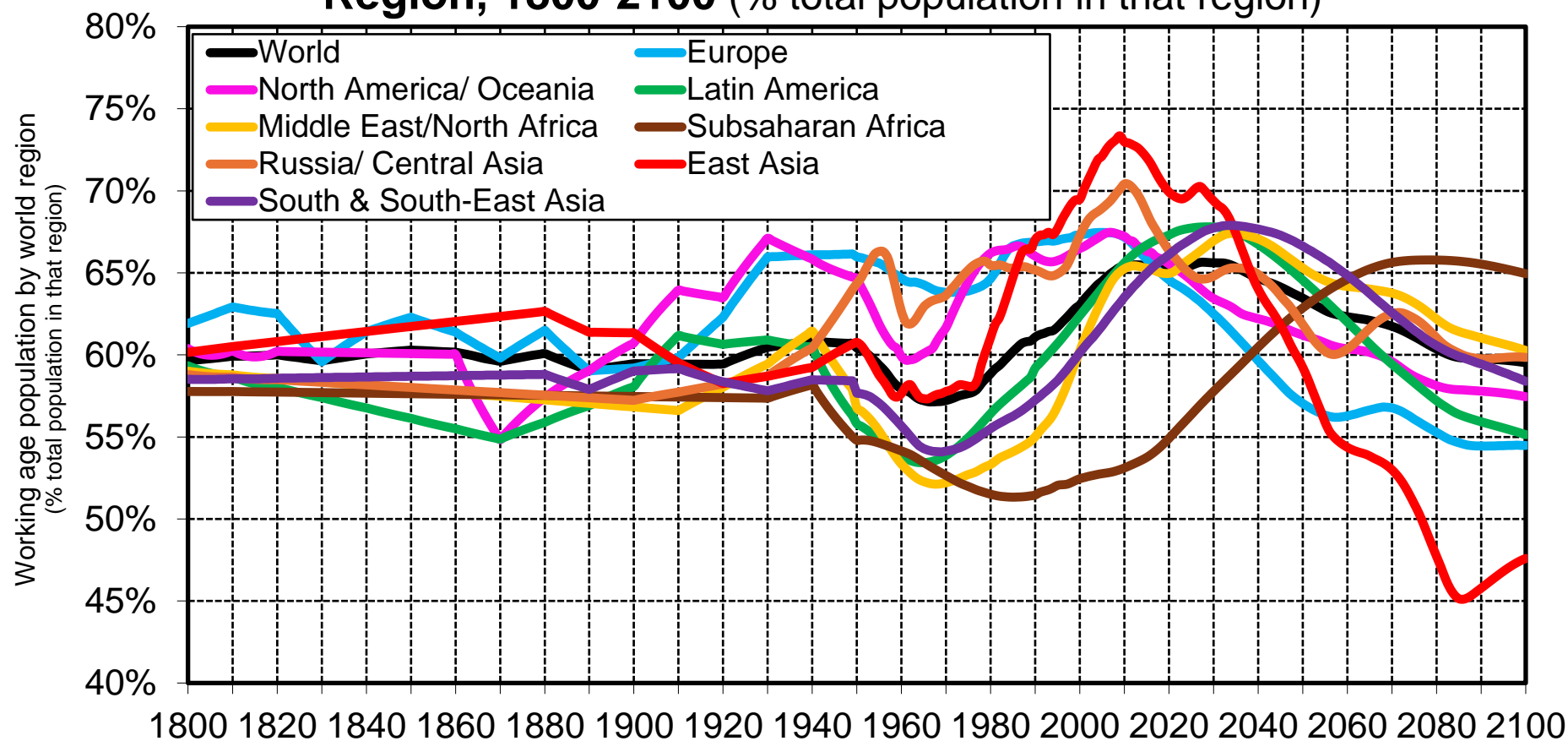
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the working age population (15-64) increased 8.9 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the working-age population (15-64) will increase by 1.1 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	62%	67%	63%	56%	55%
France	62%	67%	62%	59%	56%
United Kingdom	62%	67%	63%	59%	55%
Italy	62%	65%	63%	53%	51%
Spain	62%	67%	66%	52%	52%
Sweden	62%	68%	63%	59%	56%
Other Western Europe	62%	65%	64%	57%	54%
Eastern Europe	62%	65%	65%	55%	54%
USA	60%	65%	65%	60%	57%
Canada	60%	63%	65%	59%	56%
Australia	60%	65%	64%	59%	57%
New Zealand	60%	62%	65%	59%	55%
Other North America and Oceania	60%	55%	63%	66%	65%
Argentina	59%	65%	66%	62%	54%
Brazil	59%	55%	69%	60%	54%
Chile	59%	58%	69%	56%	48%
Colombia	59%	53%	70%	61%	52%
Mexico	59%	54%	68%	63%	55%
Other Latin America	59%	55%	66%	64%	57%
Turkey	59%	56%	68%	60%	51%
Egypt	59%	58%	63%	66%	61%
Algeria	59%	56%	63%	61%	57%
Other MENA	59%	57%	67%	65%	61%
South Africa	58%	59%	67%	65%	63%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	58%	54%	56%	65%	65%
Russian Federation	59%	65%	65%	59%	59%
Other Russia and Central Asia	59%	63%	64%	61%	60%
China	60%	61%	71%	55%	47%
Japan	60%	60%	59%	52%	51%
Other East Asia	60%	55%	69%	52%	51%
India	59%	59%	68%	65%	57%
Indonesia	59%	57%	68%	65%	59%
Other South & South-East Asia	59%	56%	65%	65%	60%
World	60%	60%	65%	62%	60%

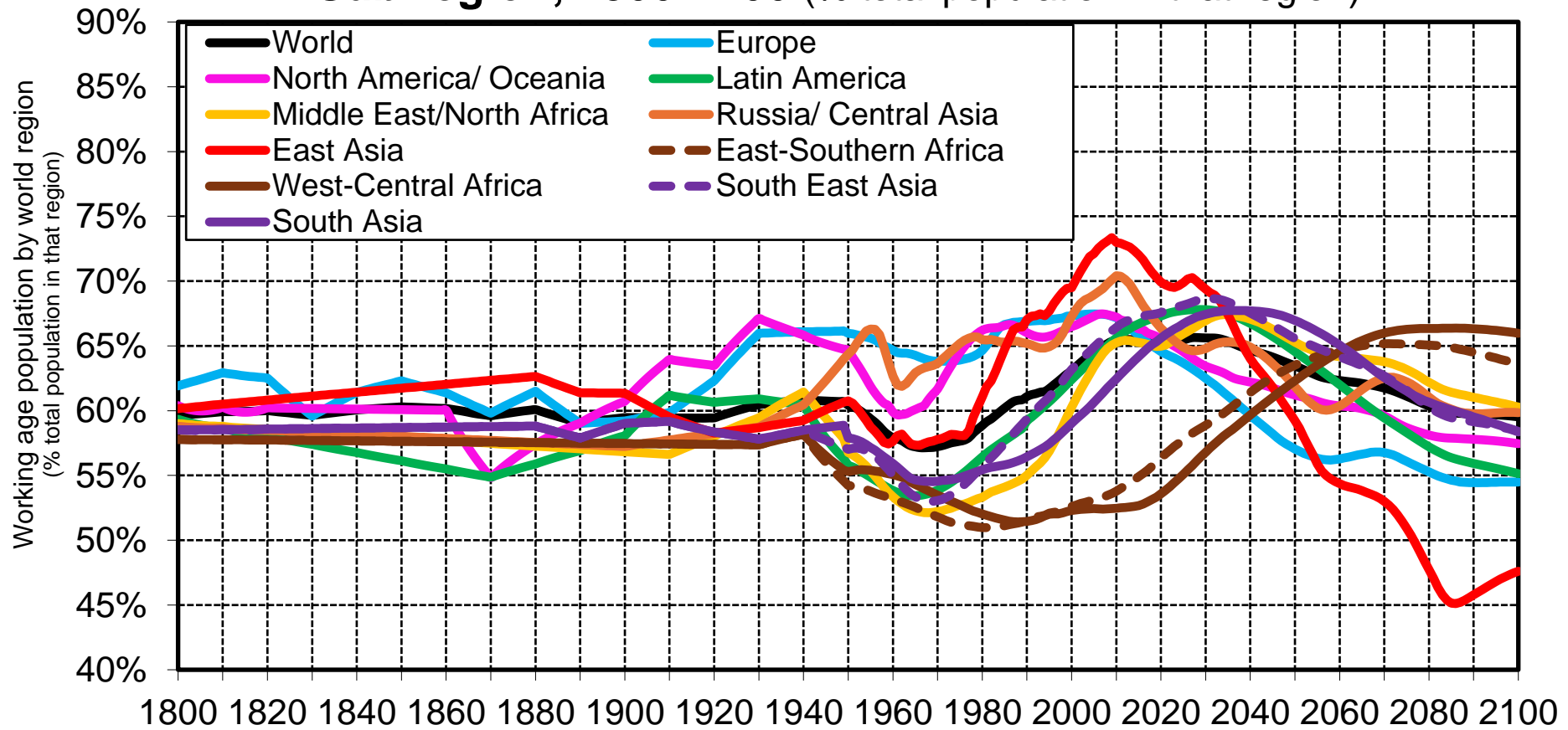
Interpretation. The share of the working-age population increases from 60% in 1800 to 65% in 2025 and then back to 60% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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 55-60%, 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 55-60%, 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	139	229	219	97	52	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.9	0.3	0.0	-2.3	-1.6
Europe	49	102	79	65	56	1.6	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	7	68	147	111	80	21.8	0.5	0.8	-0.8	1.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.8
Middle East/ North Africa	14	40	169	166	147	11.9	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	-0.3
North America/ Oceania	3	49	74	74	77	22.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Russia Central Asia	13	51	61	56	48	4.8	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
South/ South-East Asia	100	242	692	590	466	7.0	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.6	1.4	-0.5	-0.6
Sub Saharan Africa	42	77	531	710	703	12.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
World	366	857	1,972	1,869	1,628	5.4	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.2	-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	7.3	17	12	10	10	1.6	0.8	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	9.5	9	10	9	8	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
United Kingdom	4.8	11	12	11	10	2.4	0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Italy	5.9	13	7	5	4	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7
Spain	3.7	7	6	5	4	1.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5
Sweden	0.8	2	2	1	1	2.0	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Other Western Europe	6.0	16	14	12	11	2.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	11.3	27	18	12	8	1.6	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-1.0
USA	2.1	41	57	57	58	26.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Canada	0.2	4	6	6	7	34.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Australia	0.2	2	5	5	6	24.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4
New Zealand	0.0	1	1	1	1	25.5	0.8	1.1	-0.2	1.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	0.8	1	5	5	4	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	-0.3
Argentina	0.1	5	10	7	5	84.3	0.5	1.3	-1.0	2.6	0.8	-1.1	-0.9
Brazil	1.3	23	41	29	20	32.5	0.5	0.9	-0.9	1.9	0.9	-1.0	-0.9
Chile	0.2	3	3	2	1	15.7	0.4	0.6	-1.2	1.7	0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Colombia	0.4	5	11	8	6	27.3	0.5	0.9	-0.8	1.7	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Mexico	2.2	12	32	24	17	14.3	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.1	1.4	-0.8	-0.8
Other Latin America	2.6	21	51	42	32	19.9	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.4	1.2	-0.6	-0.7
Turkey	3.2	9	18	12	7	5.7	0.4	0.3	-1.3	0.7	1.1	-1.3	-1.3
Egypt	1.7	8	37	38	34	21.7	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	-0.3
Algeria	1.4	4	14	12	9	10.1	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.6	1.8	-0.4	-0.7
Other MENA	7.8	20	99	104	96	12.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
South Africa	1.1	5	16	17	17	15.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	40.7	72	515	693	686	12.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
Russian Federation	7.6	30	24	20	18	3.2	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	5.0	21	37	36	30	7.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.4
China	120.1	182	191	77	37	1.6	0.2	-0.4	-2.2	0.3	0.1	-2.6	-1.9
Japan	11.1	29	14	11	9	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5
Other East Asia	7.4	17	15	10	6	2.0	0.4	0.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0
India	64.9	131	354	277	207	5.5	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.4	-0.7	-0.7
Indonesia	7.0	31	69	57	44	9.8	0.6	0.6	-0.6	1.0	1.1	-0.6	-0.7
Other South & South- East Asia	27.6	80	268	256	214	9.7	0.8	0.7	-0.3	0.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.4
World	366	857	1,972	1,869	1,628	5.4	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.2	-0.3

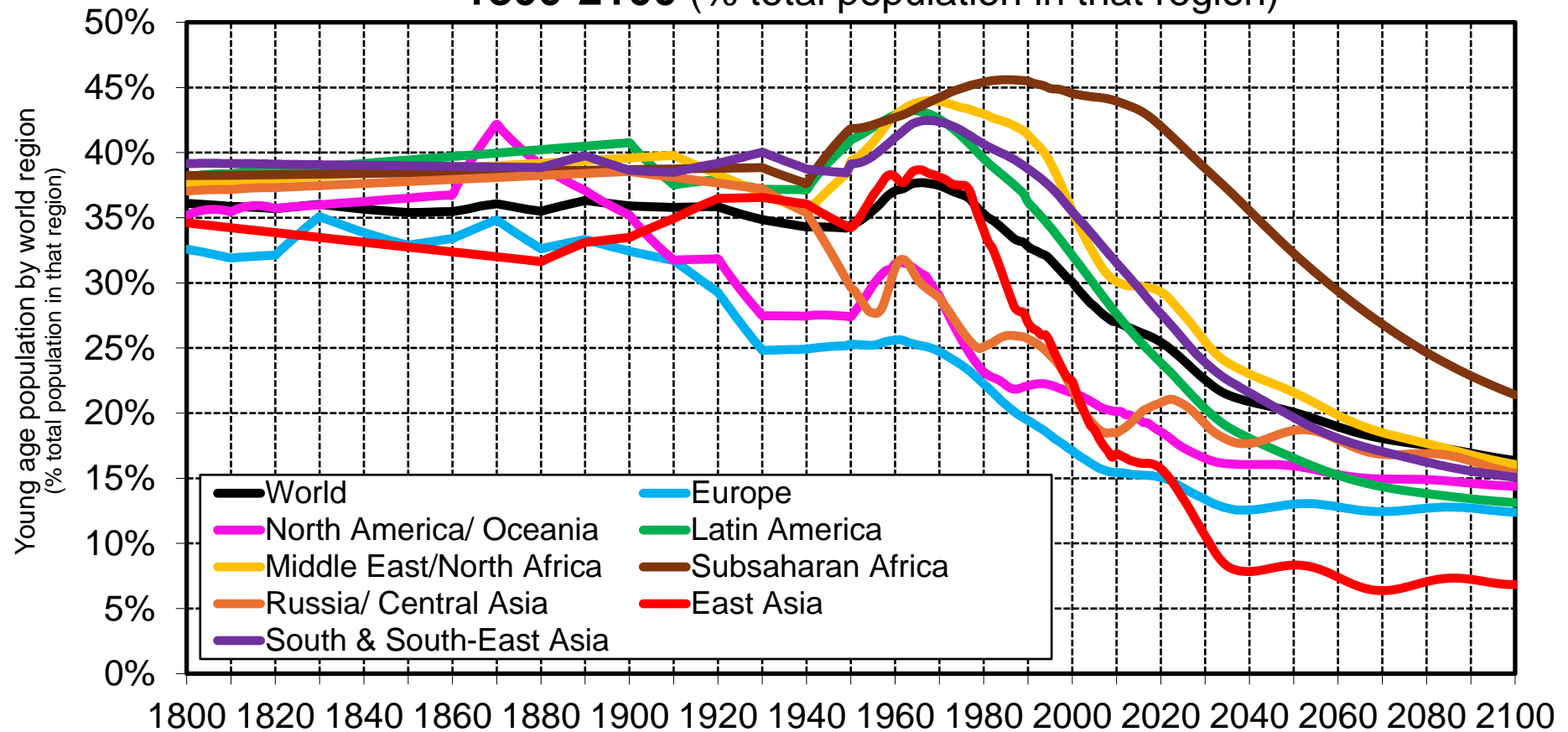
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the young age population (0-14) increased 5.4 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young age population (0-14) will increase 0.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	33%	24%	14%	14%	13%
France	33%	22%	14%	13%	12%
United Kingdom	33%	23%	17%	14%	13%
Italy	33%	27%	12%	11%	11%
Spain	33%	26%	13%	11%	12%
Sweden	33%	21%	15%	12%	11%
Other Western Europe	33%	26%	15%	13%	13%
Eastern Europe	33%	28%	15%	12%	11%
USA	35%	27%	17%	15%	14%
Canada	35%	30%	15%	13%	13%
Australia	35%	27%	18%	15%	15%
New Zealand	35%	29%	18%	15%	14%
Other North America and Oceania	35%	42%	32%	24%	19%
Argentina	38%	31%	21%	14%	12%
Brazil	38%	43%	19%	14%	12%
Chile	38%	38%	17%	11%	10%
Colombia	38%	44%	20%	14%	12%
Mexico	38%	43%	24%	16%	13%
Other Latin America	38%	41%	25%	17%	14%
Turkey	38%	41%	21%	13%	11%
Egypt	38%	39%	32%	22%	17%
Algeria	38%	41%	30%	19%	14%
Other MENA	38%	39%	28%	20%	17%
South Africa	38%	36%	26%	21%	18%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	38%	42%	41%	30%	21%
Russian Federation	37%	30%	17%	15%	14%
Other Russia and Central Asia	37%	29%	25%	20%	16%
China	35%	33%	14%	7%	6%
Japan	35%	35%	11%	11%	11%
Other East Asia	35%	42%	13%	10%	11%
India	39%	38%	24%	16%	14%
Indonesia	39%	41%	24%	18%	15%
Other South & South-East Asia	39%	40%	28%	21%	17%
World	36%	34%	24%	19%	16%

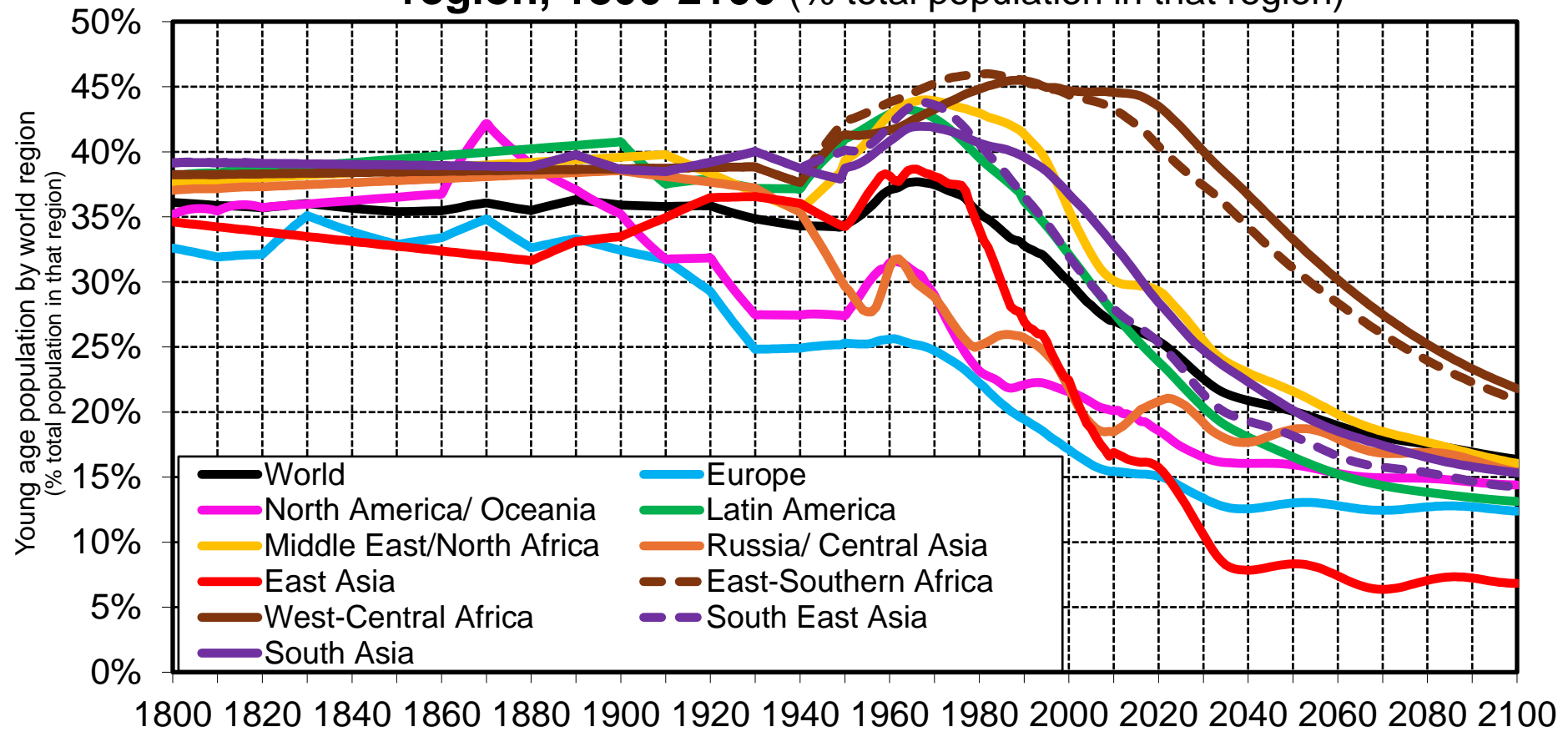
Interpretation. The share of the young-age population decreases from 36% in 1800 to 16% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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 12% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (7%). **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 12% and 16% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (21%) and East Asia (7%). **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	1.2	6	20	23	22	16.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.5	-0.1
France	1.6	5	16	19	22	9.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.3
United Kingdom	0.8	5	14	20	23	16.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.4
Italy	1.0	4	15	18	13	14.9	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.8	0.5	-0.7
Spain	0.6	2	10	15	12	16.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	2.1	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	1.0	5	20	27	27	19.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.0
Eastern Europe	1.9	6	25	32	25	13.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	-0.6
USA	0.3	12	62	93	117	229.9	1.9	2.0	0.9	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.6
Canada	0.0	1	8	13	16	373.9	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.6
Australia	0.0	1	5	9	12	200.0	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.7	1.8	0.8
New Zealand	0.0	0	1	2	2	198.4	2.0	2.0	0.9	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.4
Other North America and Oceania	0.1	0	1	2	4	6.4	6.3	1.3	2.5	-0.2	3.0	3.5	1.7
Argentina	0.0	1	6	12	13	756.2	2.3	2.5	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	0.4
Brazil	0.1	1	24	56	55	287.5	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.0
Chile	0.0	0	3	6	6	206.3	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	3.5	2.4	-0.3
Colombia	0.0	0	5	15	17	208.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	3.6	3.1	0.3
Mexico	0.1	1	11	31	42	76.5	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.0	0.7
Other Latin America	0.2	2	18	45	62	104.3	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.7	0.9
Turkey	0.3	1	9	24	25	32.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	3.3	2.8	0.1
Egypt	0.2	1	6	21	45	40.5	7.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	3.1	3.6	1.9
Algeria	0.1	0	3	12	19	25.6	5.8	1.7	2.4	0.6	3.2	3.9	1.1
Other MENA	0.7	2	21	77	128	29.8	6.1	1.8	2.5	0.8	3.1	3.8	1.3
South Africa	0.1	1	4	11	17	37.8	4.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.7	2.8	1.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	4.2	6	38	135	431	9.0	11.3	1.6	3.3	0.2	2.5	3.7	3.0
Russian Federation	0.8	5	26	35	34	30.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.9	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	0.6	5	16	33	43	29.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.7
China	18.2	28	214	429	295	11.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.0	-0.9
Japan	1.7	4	37	37	29	22.0	0.8	1.0	-0.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	1.1	1	21	34	23	18.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	3.9	1.6	-1.0
India	3.9	12	107	320	447	27.8	4.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	3.0	3.2	0.9
Indonesia	0.4	1	22	56	76	51.4	3.5	1.8	1.7	0.8	3.7	2.8	0.8
Other South & South-East Asia	1.6	7	66	182	296	40.3	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.0	3.1	3.0	1.3
World	43	128	858	1,846	2,401	19.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.6	2.2	0.7

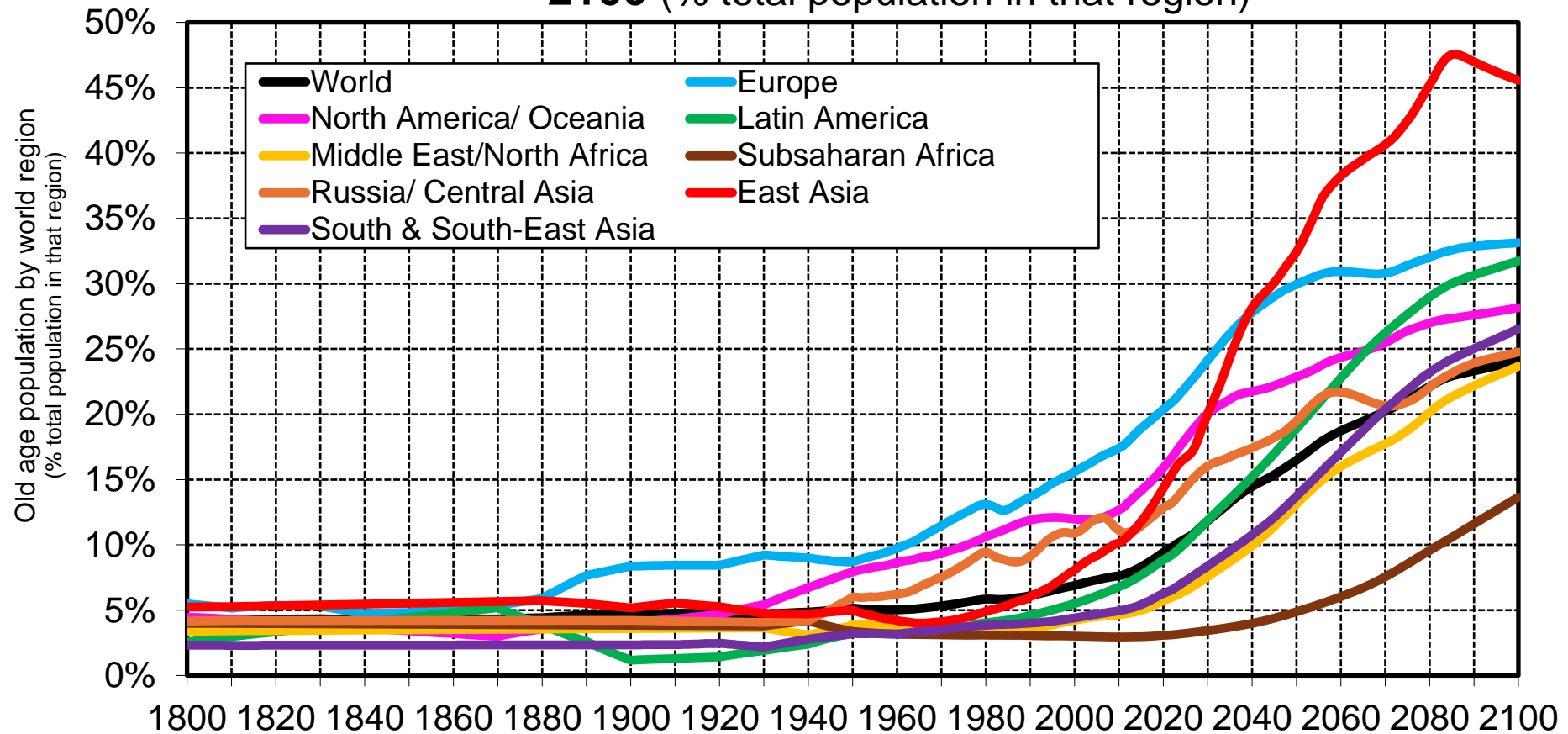
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the old age population (65+) increased 19.9 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the old age population (65+) will increase 2.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	5%	9%	24%	31%	31%
France	5%	12%	23%	28%	32%
United Kingdom	5%	11%	20%	26%	31%
Italy	5%	8%	25%	37%	37%
Spain	5%	7%	22%	36%	36%
Sweden	5%	11%	22%	29%	33%
Other Western Europe	5%	9%	21%	30%	33%
Eastern Europe	5%	7%	21%	33%	35%
USA	4%	8%	18%	25%	28%
Canada	4%	8%	20%	27%	30%
Australia	4%	8%	18%	26%	28%
New Zealand	4%	9%	18%	26%	31%
Other North America and Oceania	4%	3%	4%	10%	17%
Argentina	3%	4%	13%	24%	34%
Brazil	3%	2%	11%	26%	34%
Chile	3%	3%	15%	33%	42%
Colombia	3%	3%	10%	26%	35%
Mexico	3%	3%	9%	21%	32%
Other Latin America	3%	4%	9%	19%	28%
Turkey	3%	4%	11%	27%	38%
Egypt	3%	3%	5%	12%	22%
Algeria	3%	3%	7%	19%	29%
Other MENA	3%	4%	6%	15%	22%
South Africa	4%	4%	7%	14%	19%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	3%	3%	6%	14%
Russian Federation	4%	5%	18%	26%	27%
Other Russia and Central Asia	4%	7%	11%	19%	23%
China	5%	5%	15%	38%	47%
Japan	5%	5%	30%	37%	38%
Other East Asia	5%	3%	18%	37%	38%
India	2%	3%	7%	19%	30%
Indonesia	2%	2%	8%	17%	26%
Other South & South-East Asia	2%	3%	7%	15%	23%
World	4%	5%	10%	19%	24%

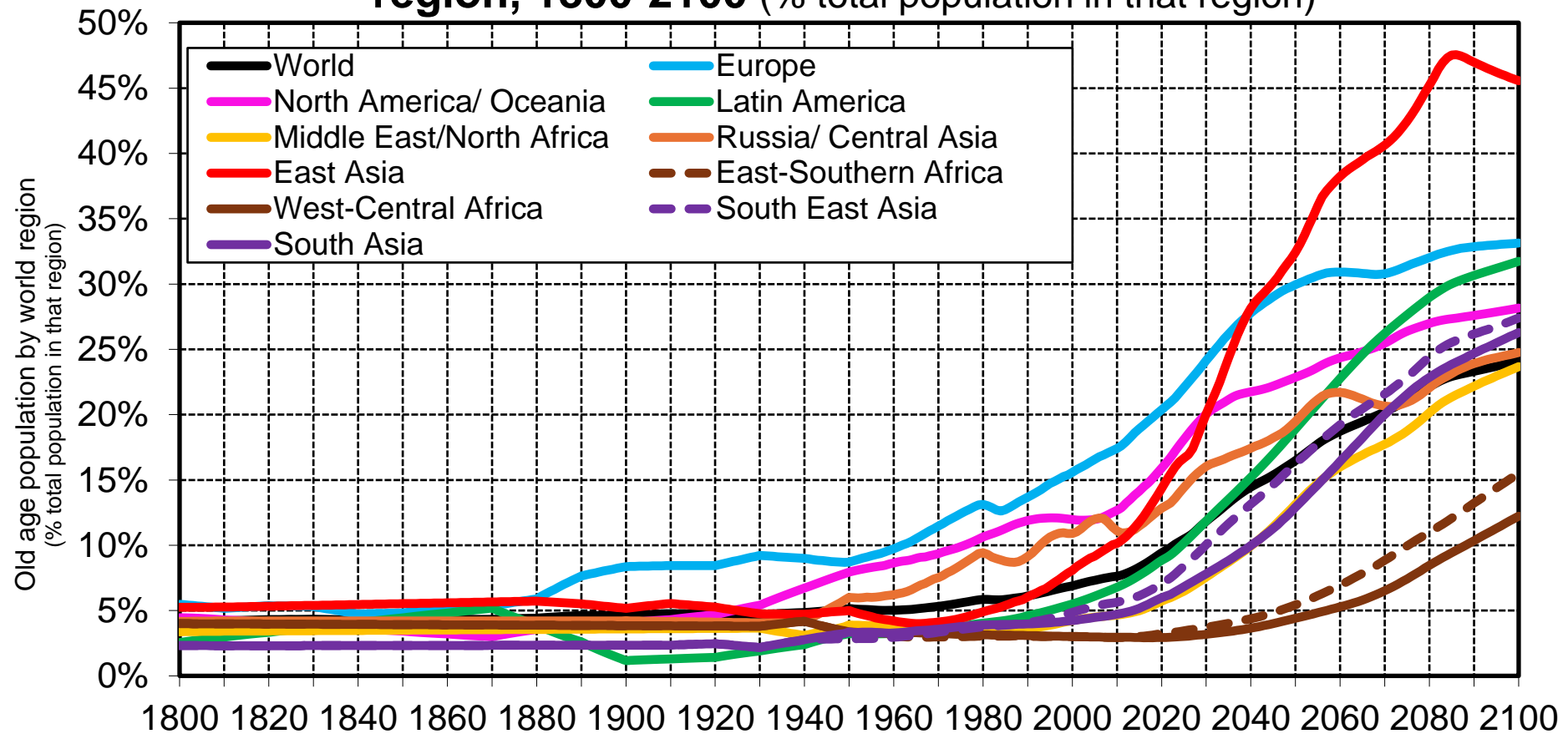
Interpretation. The share of the old-age population increases from 4% in 1800 to 24% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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 46%, 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 46%, 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	196	336	826	667	388	4.2	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.4	1.2	-0.6	-1.3
Europe	78	211	285	260	227	3.6	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Latin America	9	83	339	369	308	37.6	0.9	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.9	0.3	-0.4
Middle East/ North Africa	19	50	297	410	446	15.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.2
North America/ Oceania	5	90	212	240	263	46.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
Russia Central Asia	17	97	155	160	157	9.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	123	318	1,320	1,618	1,535	10.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.6	-0.1
Sub Saharan Africa	54	93	659	1,215	1,662	12.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.4	2.6	1.8	0.8
World	501	1,278	4,091	4,940	4,988	8.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0

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	11.6	38	43	38	36	3.7	0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
France	15.1	22	36	37	38	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	7.7	26	35	38	37	4.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	-0.1
Italy	9.5	24	30	24	18	3.2	0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-0.7	-0.8
Spain	5.8	14	24	22	17	4.1	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	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other Western Europe	9.5	32	47	46	41	4.9	0.9	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Eastern Europe	18.0	51	64	50	36	3.5	0.6	0.2	-0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.9
USA	3.0	77	168	186	200	56.8	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2
Canada	0.2	7	20	24	27	84.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.3
Australia	0.3	4	14	17	22	50.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6
New Zealand	0.1	1	3	3	3	51.7	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Other North America and Oceania	1.1	1	7	10	12	6.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.4
Argentina	0.2	8	23	24	19	151.2	0.8	1.6	-0.2	2.7	1.4	0.1	-0.5
Brazil	1.7	26	108	108	82	63.9	0.8	1.3	-0.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.7
Chile	0.3	3	10	10	7	35.7	0.7	1.1	-0.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	-0.9
Colombia	0.5	6	27	30	24	51.9	0.9	1.3	-0.2	1.6	2.1	0.3	-0.6
Mexico	2.9	14	68	77	66	23.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	-0.4
Other Latin America	3.4	25	102	121	111	29.9	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	-0.2
Turkey	4.3	10	44	45	33	10.3	0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.6	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	1.9	4	23	31	32	12.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.1
Other MENA	10.4	25	171	247	281	16.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.3
South Africa	1.4	7	32	42	47	23.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.3
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	52.1	86	627	1,174	1,615	12.0	2.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.8
Russian Federation	10.2	58	78	71	65	7.7	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Other Russia and Central Asia	6.7	39	77	89	92	11.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
China	170.1	272	706	568	318	4.1	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.3	1.3	-0.6	-1.4
Japan	15.6	43	63	51	40	4.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Other East Asia	10.5	21	57	47	30	5.4	0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.5	1.4	-0.5	-1.1
India	80.2	184	704	830	738	8.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.5	-0.3
Indonesia	8.7	38	142	161	147	16.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	-0.2
Other South & South-East Asia	34.1	95	474	627	649	13.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1
World	501	1,278	4,091	4,940	4,988	8.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0

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

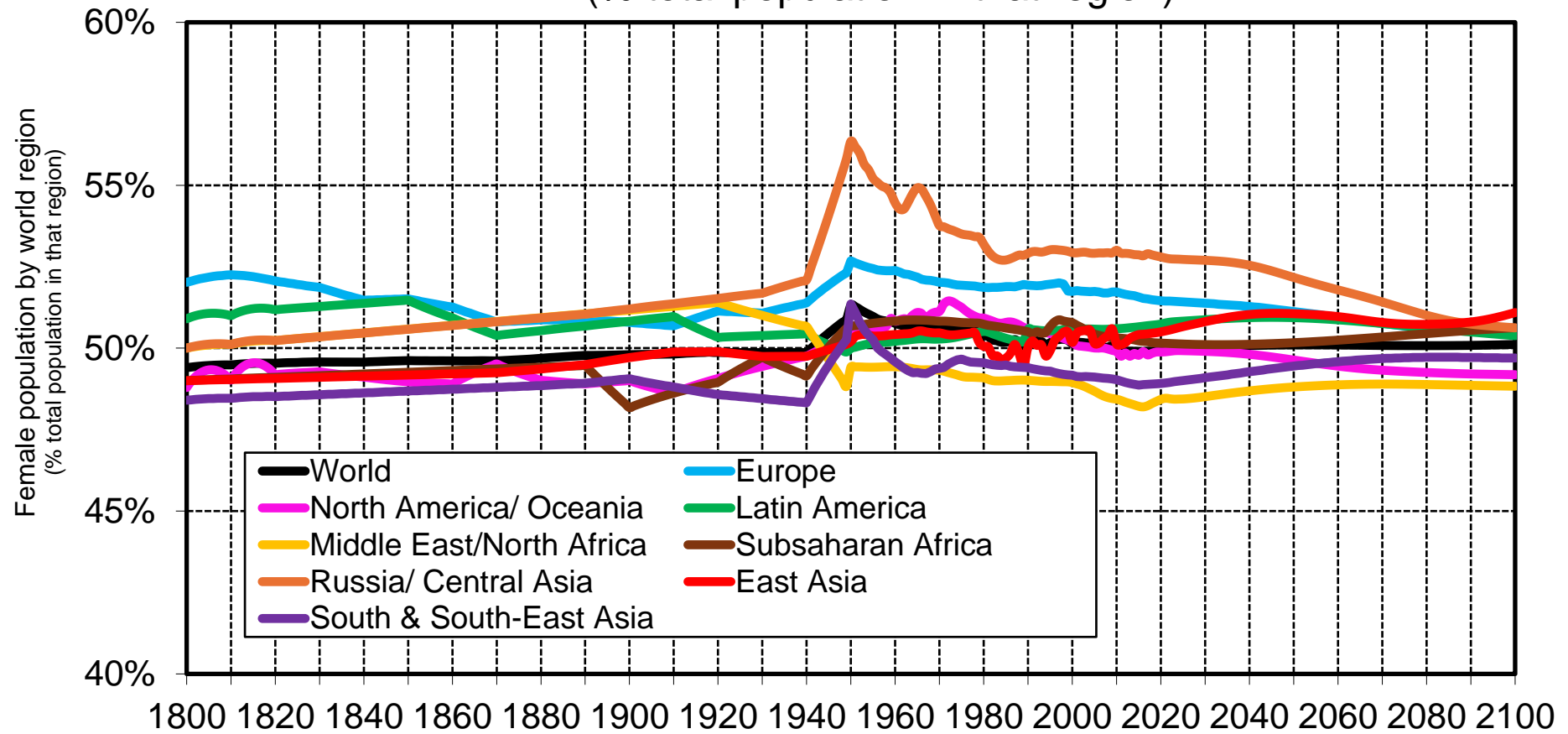
Table 6c. Female Population as a Share of the Country Total Population (1800-2100)

	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	52%	55%	51%	50%	50%
France	52%	53%	54%	53%	53%
United Kingdom	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%
Italy	52%	51%	51%	50%	49%
Spain	52%	52%	51%	52%	51%
Sweden	52%	52%	51%	51%	51%
Other Western Europe	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%
Eastern Europe	52%	53%	52%	51%	50%
USA	49%	51%	50%	49%	49%
Canada	49%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Australia	49%	50%	50%	50%	50%
New Zealand	49%	50%	50%	49%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	49%	47%	49%	50%	50%
Argentina	51%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Brazil	51%	50%	51%	51%	50%
Chile	51%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Colombia	51%	50%	51%	51%	50%
Mexico	51%	52%	52%	51%	51%
Other Latin America	51%	50%	50%	51%	50%
Turkey	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Egypt	50%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Algeria	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other MENA	50%	49%	48%	48%	48%
South Africa	49%	52%	51%	52%	52%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	49%	51%	50%	50%	51%
Russian Federation	50%	57%	54%	53%	52%
Other Russia and Central Asia	50%	55%	52%	51%	50%
China	49%	50%	51%	51%	51%
Japan	49%	52%	51%	52%	52%
Other East Asia	49%	51%	51%	51%	51%
India	48%	53%	48%	49%	49%
Indonesia	48%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Other South & South-East Asia	48%	48%	50%	51%	50%
World	49%	51%	50%	50%	50%

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

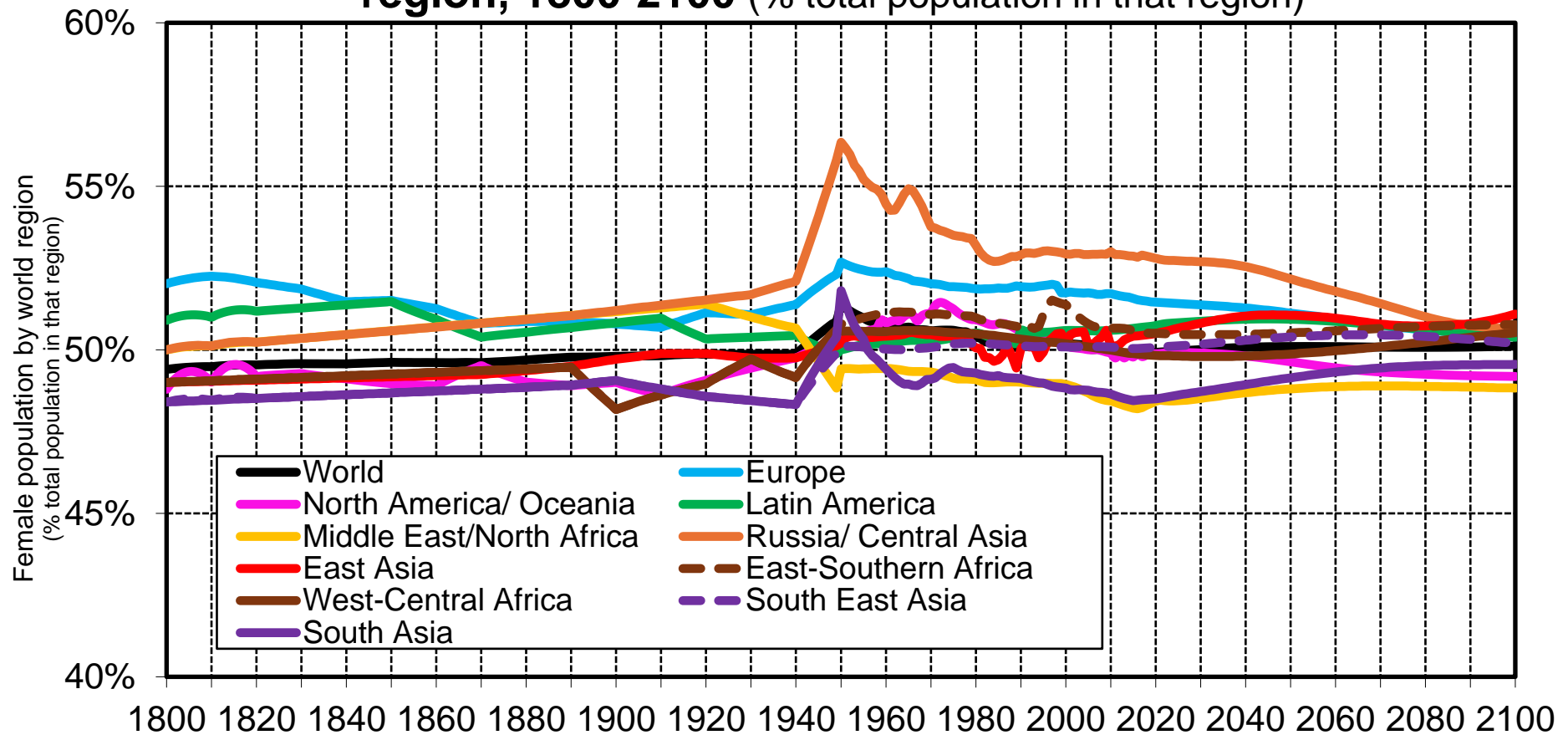
Figure 6a. Female Population by World Region, 1800-2100

(% 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	207	573	354	185	4.9	0.3	0.2	-1.5	0.4	1.4	-1.3	-1.6
Europe	49	141	178	143	122	3.6	0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	6	47	229	224	167	41.6	0.7	1.1	-0.4	1.4	2.1	0.0	-0.7
Middle East/ North Africa	11	29	193	258	262	17.2	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.1
North America/ Oceania	3	58	134	143	149	48.6	1.1	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Russia Central Asia	10	64	98	93	92	9.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	1.3	0.6	-0.1	0.0
South/ South-East Asia	72	188	880	1,032	880	12.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.5	-0.4
Sub Saharan Africa	31	51	372	783	1,069	12.2	2.9	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.2	0.8
World	298	786	2,656	3,029	2,926	8.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	-0.1

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female working-age population (15-64) increased 8.9 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	7.3	26	26	21	20	3.6	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.9	0.0	-0.7	-0.2
France	9.5	15	23	22	21	2.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
United Kingdom	4.8	17	22	22	20	4.6	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Italy	5.9	16	19	12	9	3.1	0.5	0.1	-1.0	0.7	0.2	-1.2	-0.8
Spain	3.7	10	15	11	9	4.2	0.6	0.3	-0.8	0.7	0.6	-1.0	-0.6
Sweden	0.8	3	3	3	3	4.4	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Other Western Europe	6.0	21	30	25	22	4.9	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	11.3	34	40	27	19	3.5	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.7	0.2	-1.1	-0.9
USA	1.8	50	107	111	113	59.8	1.1	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.1
Canada	0.1	4	13	14	15	90.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.2
Australia	0.2	3	9	10	12	53.9	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.5
New Zealand	0.0	1	2	2	2	55.0	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Other North America and Oceania	0.6	1	4	7	8	6.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.3
Argentina	0.1	5	15	15	10	161.5	0.7	1.6	-0.5	2.7	1.4	-0.1	-0.9
Brazil	1.0	15	74	63	44	71.8	0.6	1.3	-0.7	1.8	2.2	-0.5	-0.9
Chile	0.2	2	7	5	3	39.8	0.5	1.0	-1.0	1.6	1.7	-0.6	-1.3
Colombia	0.3	3	19	18	12	59.0	0.6	1.2	-0.6	1.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.9
Mexico	1.8	8	46	48	36	25.9	0.8	1.0	-0.3	1.0	2.4	0.1	-0.7
Other Latin America	2.1	14	67	76	62	32.2	0.9	1.1	-0.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	-0.5
Turkey	2.5	6	30	26	16	11.7	0.5	0.6	-0.8	0.6	2.2	-0.4	-1.2
Egypt	1.4	6	37	57	60	27.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	0.2
Algeria	1.1	2	15	19	18	13.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Other MENA	6.2	14	111	156	168	18.0	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.2
South Africa	0.8	4	21	27	29	26.7	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	29.7	47	351	756	1,040	11.8	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	2.2	0.8
Russian Federation	6.0	39	49	40	38	8.2	0.8	0.6	-0.4	1.3	0.3	-0.6	-0.1
Other Russia and Central Asia	4.0	25	49	53	54	12.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
China	101.4	170	498	305	151	4.9	0.3	0.1	-1.6	0.3	1.4	-1.4	-1.7
Japan	9.3	26	36	25	20	3.8	0.6	0.3	-0.8	0.7	0.5	-1.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	6.3	12	38	24	15	6.1	0.4	0.3	-1.3	0.4	1.6	-1.3	-1.2
India	46.7	114	478	529	410	10.2	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.6	2.0	0.3	-0.6
Indonesia	5.1	21	96	103	86	19.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	2.0	0.2	-0.5
Other South & South-East Asia	19.9	53	306	400	384	15.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.8	-0.1
World	298	786	2,656	3,029	2,926	8.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	-0.1

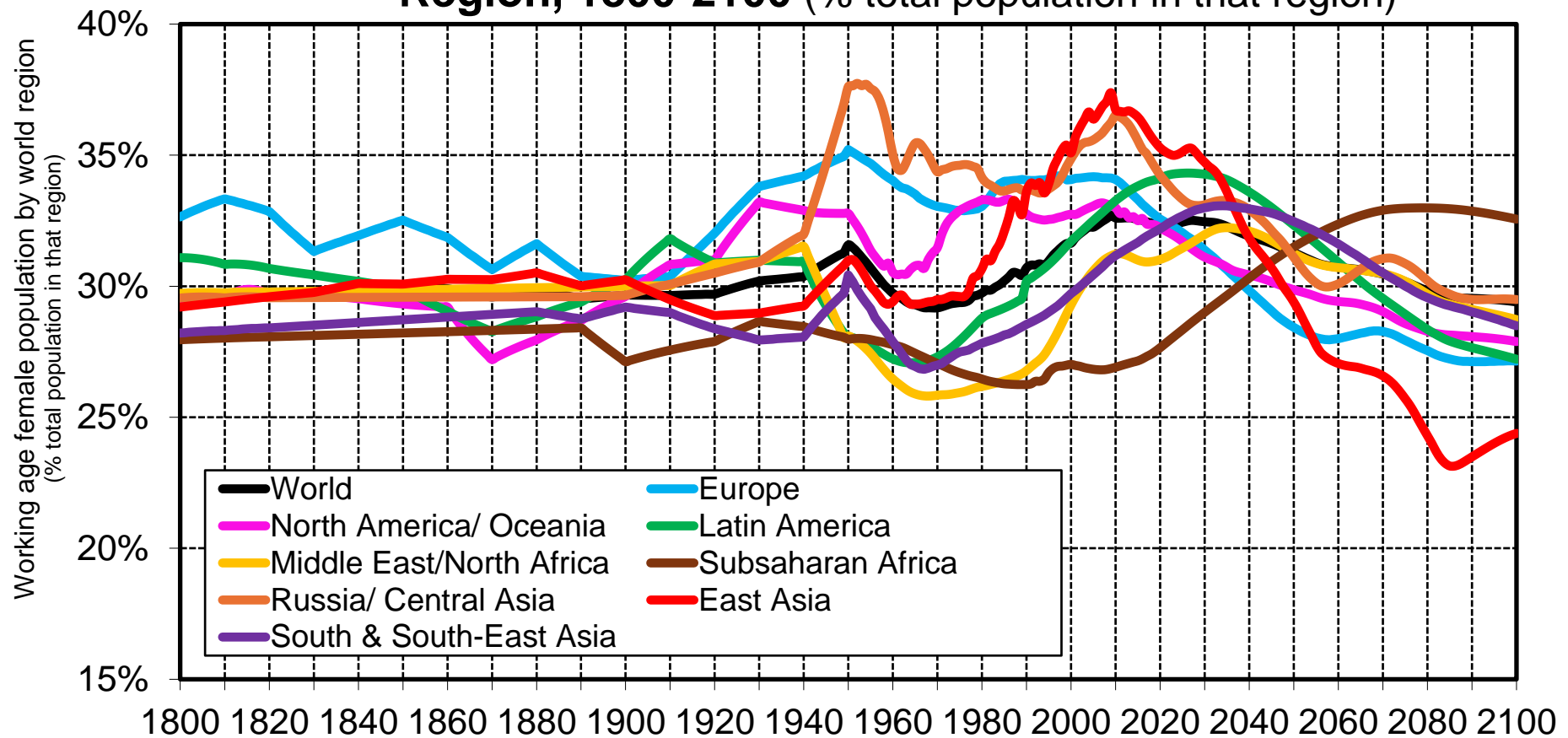
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female working-age population (15-64) increased 8.9 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female working-age population (15-64) will increase 1.1 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	53%	56%	50%	49%	50%
France	53%	53%	54%	53%	53%
United Kingdom	53%	52%	50%	49%	49%
Italy	53%	52%	50%	48%	48%
Spain	53%	53%	50%	50%	50%
Sweden	53%	53%	51%	51%	51%
Other Western Europe	53%	52%	50%	49%	49%
Eastern Europe	53%	54%	50%	49%	49%
USA	49%	51%	49%	49%	48%
Canada	49%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Australia	49%	49%	50%	49%	50%
New Zealand	49%	50%	50%	48%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	49%	46%	49%	49%	49%
Argentina	52%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Brazil	52%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Chile	52%	49%	50%	49%	49%
Colombia	52%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Mexico	52%	54%	52%	50%	50%
Other Latin America	52%	50%	50%	50%	49%
Turkey	50%	50%	50%	49%	49%
Egypt	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Algeria	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other MENA	50%	49%	47%	47%	47%
South Africa	48%	55%	50%	51%	50%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	48%	51%	50%	50%	50%
Russian Federation	50%	60%	52%	51%	50%
Other Russia and Central Asia	50%	57%	51%	49%	49%
China	49%	51%	50%	50%	52%
Japan	49%	52%	50%	50%	50%
Other East Asia	49%	52%	50%	49%	49%
India	48%	56%	48%	48%	48%
Indonesia	48%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Other South & South-East Asia	48%	48%	50%	50%	49%
World	49%	52%	50%	49%	49%

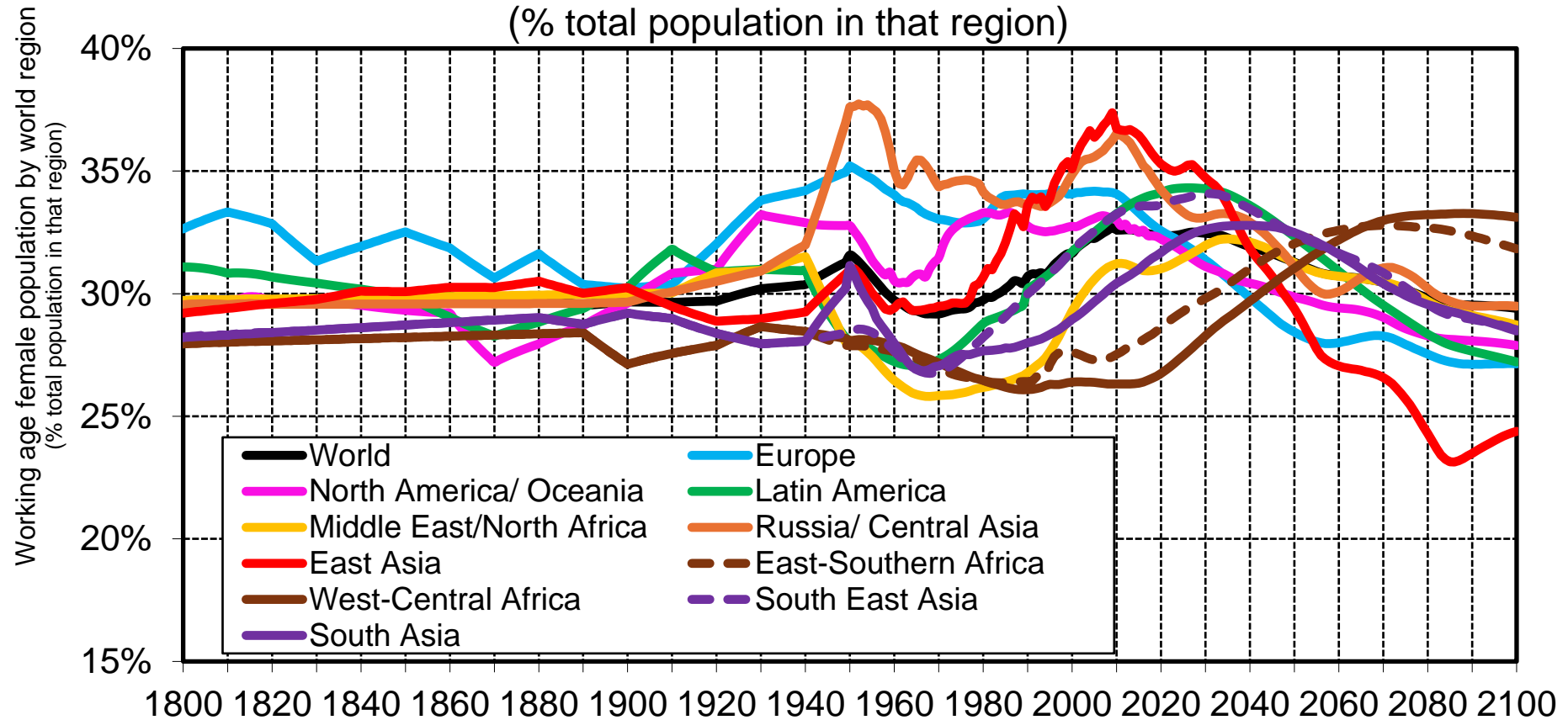
Interpretation. The share of the female working-age population remains constant, around 49%, between 1800 and 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



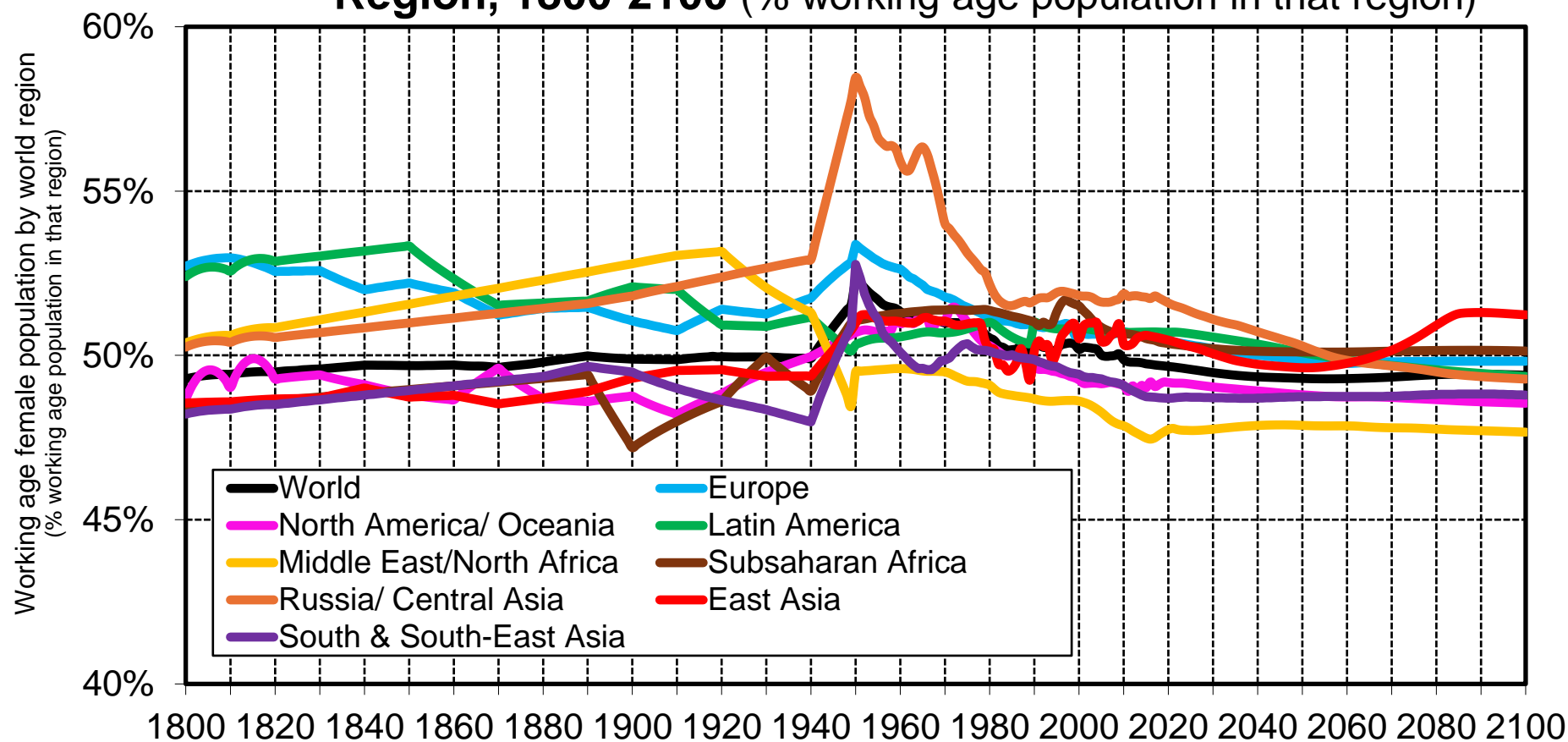
Interpretation. Female working-age population follows the same growth patterns as the total working-age population. By 2100, most regions will have a female working-age population share of 27-29%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 33% and East Asia at 24%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



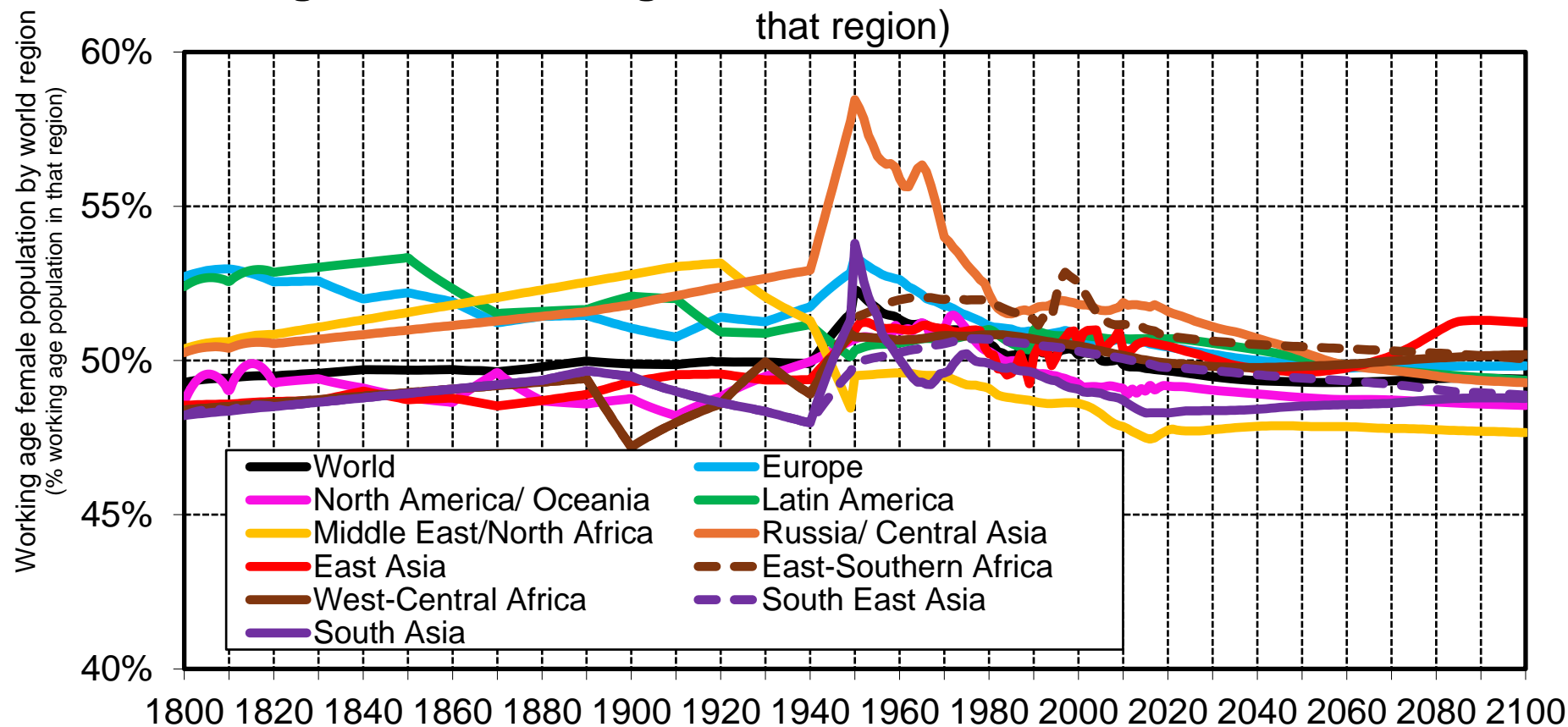
Interpretation. Female working-age population follows the same growth patterns as the total working-age population. By 2100, most regions will have a female working-age population share of 27-29%, with Sub-Saharan Africa as a notable exception at 33% and East Asia at 24%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



Interpretation. East Asia will maintain the highest share of working-age females since the 2070s, while the Middle East/North Africa will consistently 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. East Asia will maintain the highest share of working-age females since the 2070s, while the Middle East/North Africa will consistently 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	69	109	103	47	25	1.5	0.2	-0.3	-1.9	0.3	-0.1	-2.2	-1.6
Europe	24	50	39	32	27	1.6	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4
Latin America	3	34	72	54	39	22.0	0.5	0.8	-0.8	1.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.8
Middle East/ North Africa	7	20	83	81	72	11.9	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	-0.3
North America/ Oceania	2	24	36	36	37	22.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Russia Central Asia	6	25	29	27	23	4.7	0.8	0.5	-0.3	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.4
South/ South-East Asia	48	119	334	288	227	6.9	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.6	1.4	-0.4	-0.6
Sub Saharan Africa	21	38	263	352	347	12.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
World	180	420	958	917	798	5.3	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 5.3 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young female age population (0-14) will increase by 0.8 times.

Sources and series: wid.world

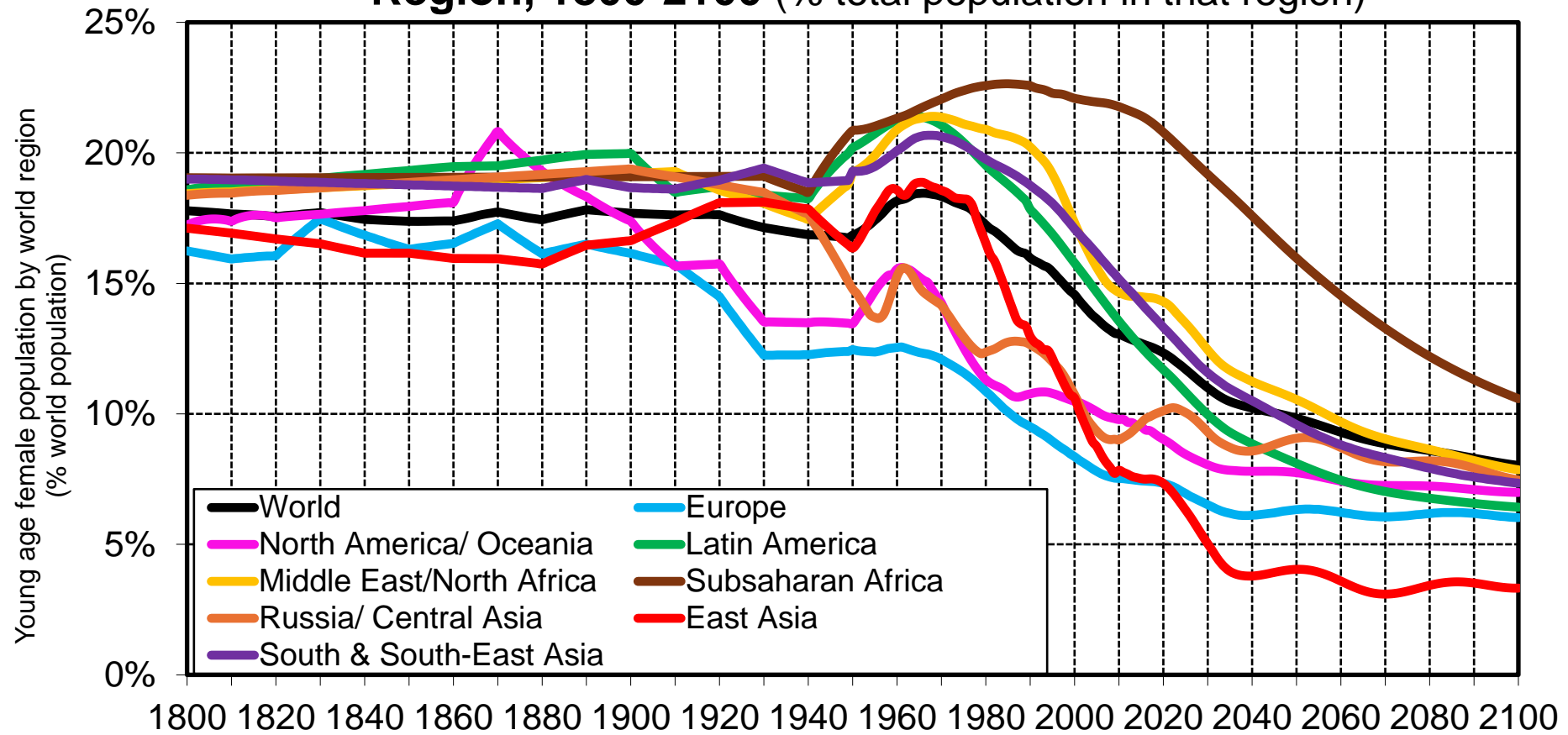
Table 8b. Female Young Age Population (0-14) by Core Territories (1800-2100)

	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	3.6	8	6	5	5	1.6	0.8	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
France	4.7	5	5	4	4	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
United Kingdom	2.4	6	6	5	5	2.4	0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Italy	3.0	6	3	2	2	1.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Spain	1.8	4	3	2	2	1.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5
Sweden	0.4	1	1	1	1	2.0	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Other Western Europe	3.0	8	7	6	5	2.2	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Eastern Europe	5.6	13	9	6	4	1.6	0.4	-0.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-1.0
USA	1.0	20	28	28	28	26.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Canada	0.1	2	3	3	3	34.5	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Australia	0.1	1	2	3	3	24.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4
New Zealand	0.0	0	0	0	0	25.3	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	5.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	-0.3
Argentina	0.1	3	5	3	2	84.2	0.5	1.3	-1.0	2.6	0.8	-1.1	-0.9
Brazil	0.6	11	20	14	10	32.7	0.5	0.9	-1.0	2.0	0.9	-1.0	-0.9
Chile	0.1	1	2	1	1	15.8	0.4	0.6	-1.2	1.7	0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Colombia	0.2	3	5	4	3	27.5	0.5	0.9	-0.8	1.8	1.0	-0.8	-0.8
Mexico	1.1	6	15	12	8	14.4	0.5	0.7	-0.8	1.1	1.4	-0.8	-0.8
Other Latin America	1.2	10	25	20	15	20.0	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.4	1.2	-0.6	-0.7
Turkey	1.6	4	9	6	3	5.7	0.4	0.3	-1.3	0.7	1.1	-1.3	-1.3
Egypt	0.8	4	18	19	16	21.6	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	2.1	0.1	-0.3
Algeria	0.7	2	7	6	5	10.1	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	0.5	2	8	8	8	15.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	20.3	36	255	343	339	12.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.0
Russian Federation	3.7	15	12	10	9	3.1	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	2.5	10	18	17	15	7.2	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.4
China	59.4	86	89	37	18	1.5	0.2	-0.4	-2.1	0.3	0.1	-2.5	-1.9
Japan	5.5	15	7	5	4	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5
Other East Asia	3.7	8	7	5	3	2.0	0.4	0.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0
India	31.5	65	170	135	101	5.4	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.7	-0.7
Indonesia	3.4	16	34	28	21	9.9	0.6	0.6	-0.6	1.0	1.1	-0.6	-0.7
Other South & South-East Asia	13.4	39	131	125	105	9.8	0.8	0.7	-0.3	0.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.4
World	180	420	958	917	798	5.3	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 5.3 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the young female age population (0-14) will increase by 0.8 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

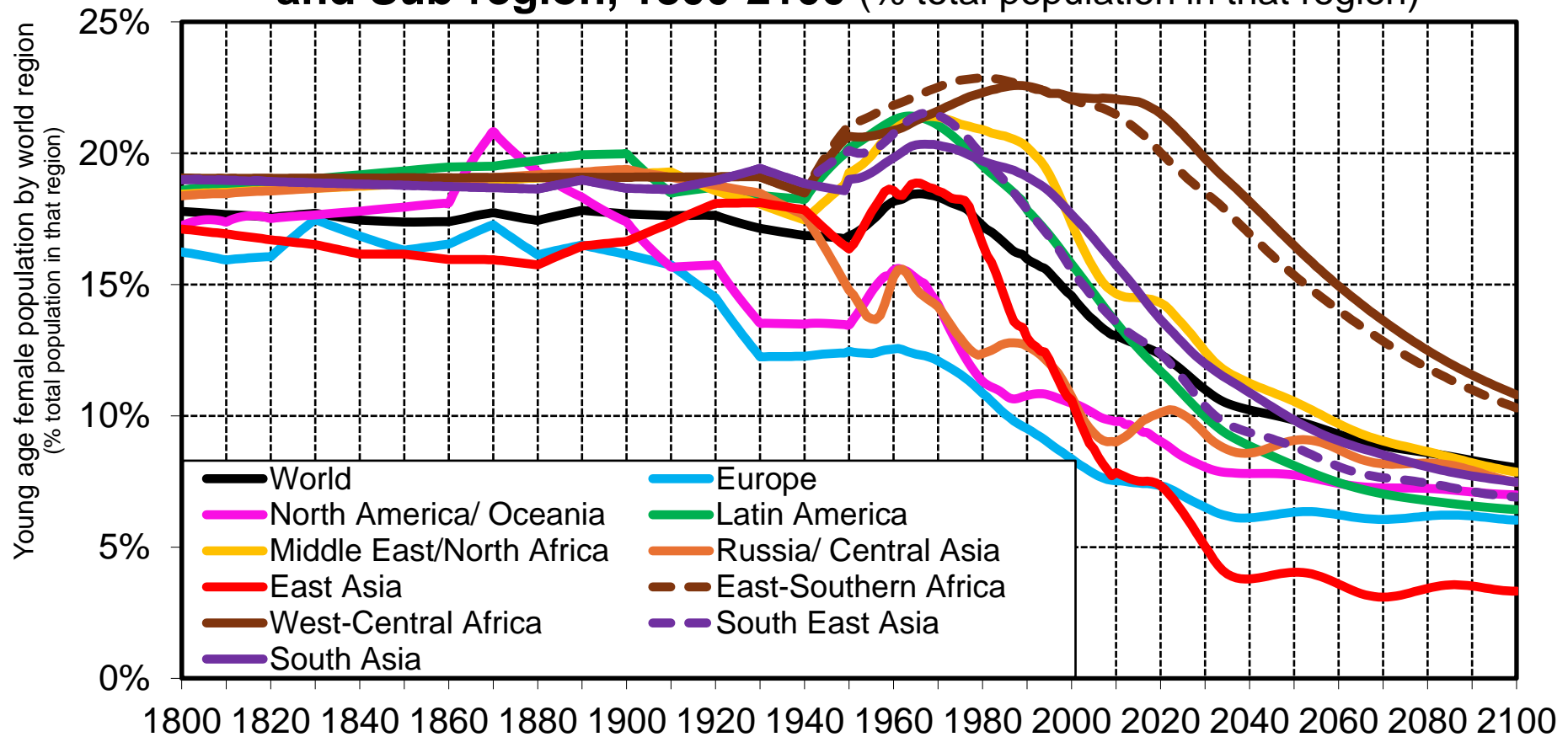
Table 8c. Female Young Age Population as a Share of the Country Young Population (1800-2100)					
	1800 Population	1950 Population	2025 Population	2060 Population	2100 Population
Germany	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
France	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
United Kingdom	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Italy	50%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Spain	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Sweden	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other Western Europe	50%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Eastern Europe	50%	50%	49%	48%	48%
USA	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Canada	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Australia	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
New Zealand	49%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Other North America and Oceania	49%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Argentina	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Brazil	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Chile	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Colombia	49%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Mexico	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Other Latin America	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Turkey	49%	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%	50%	49%
Russian Federation	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Other Russia and Central Asia	50%	50%	49%	48%	48%
China	49%	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	49%	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)



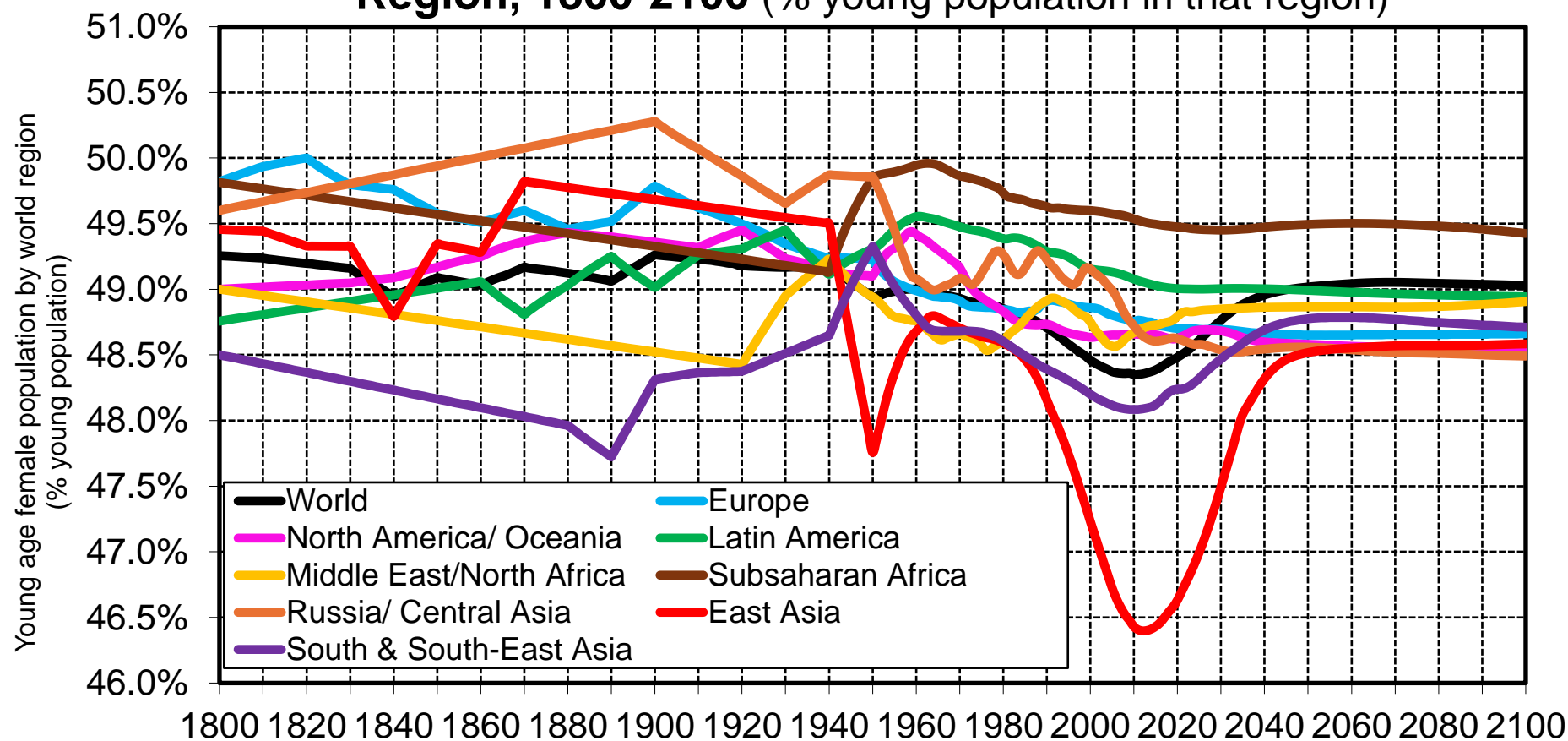
Interpretation. Most regions will have female young-age population shares between 6% and 8% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (11%) and East Asia (3%). **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



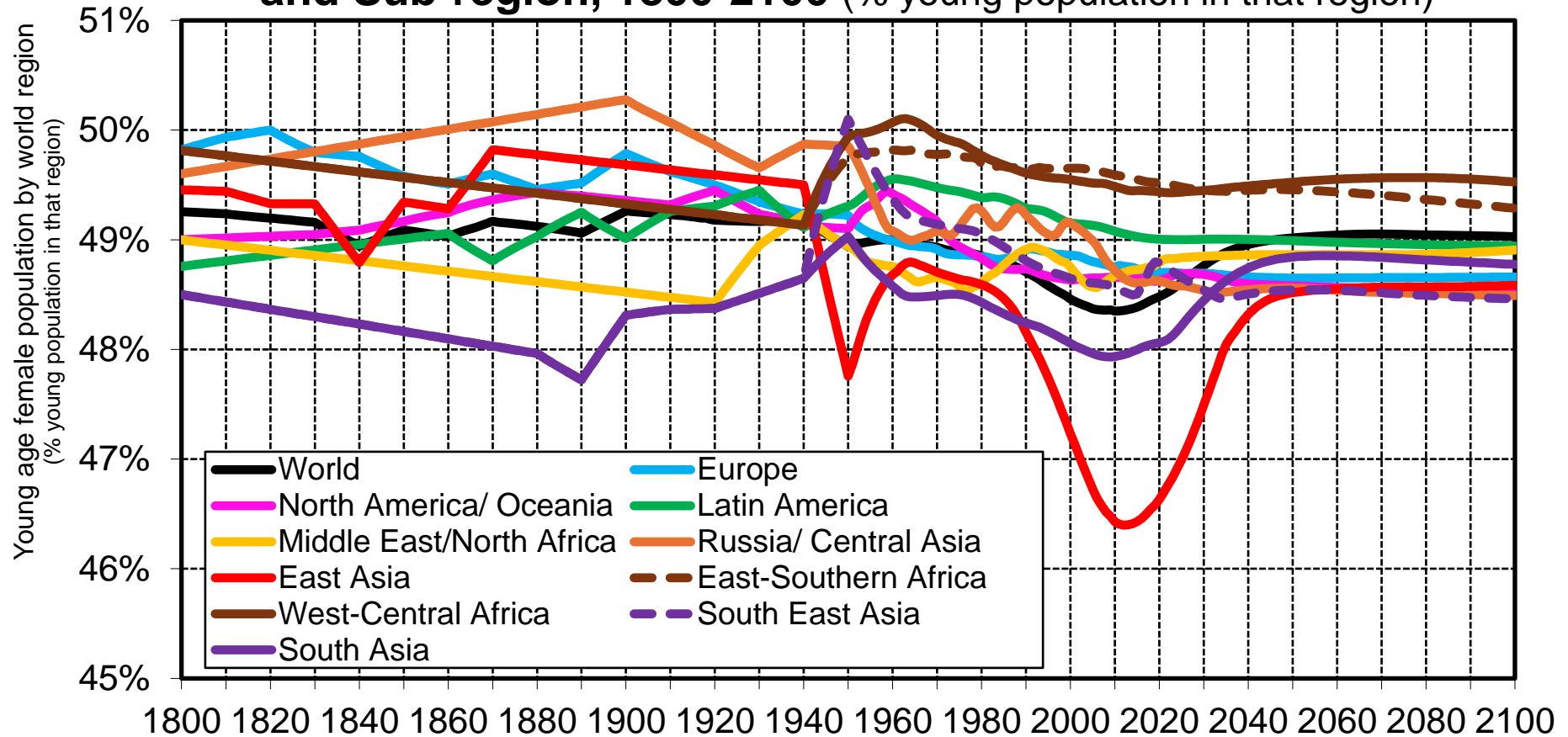
Interpretation. Most regions will have female young-age population shares between 6% and 8% by 2100, except for Sub-Saharan Africa (11%) and East Asia (3%). **Sources and series:** wid.world

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 46.4% in 2013 but is now rising, with East Asia projected to reach 48.5% by 2045, 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 46.4% in 2013 but is now rising, with East Asia projected to reach 48.5% 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	150	266	178	14.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.8	1.7	-1.0
Europe	5	20	69	85	78	14.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	-0.2
Latin America	0	3	38	91	103	174.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.5	2.6	0.3
Middle East/ North Africa	1	2	22	71	112	31.0	5.2	1.7	2.3	0.7	3.2	3.5	1.2
North America/ Oceania	0	7	41	61	77	202.2	1.9	2.0	0.9	2.4	2.3	1.2	0.6
Russia Central Asia	1	7	27	40	43	39.1	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.1
South/ South-East Asia	3	10	105	299	428	34.6	4.1	1.7	1.9	0.8	3.2	3.1	0.9
Sub Saharan Africa	2	3	24	81	246	10.9	10.4	1.6	3.2	0.3	2.6	3.6	2.8
World	23	72	476	994	1,263	21.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	0.6

Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female old age population (65+) increased 21.2 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	0.7	4	11	12	12	16.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.3	-0.2
France	0.9	3	9	11	12	9.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3
United Kingdom	0.5	3	7	11	12	16.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.3
Italy	0.6	2	8	9	7	14.5	0.8	0.8	-0.2	0.9	1.8	0.4	-0.8
Spain	0.4	1	6	8	7	16.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	2.1	1.1	-0.6
Sweden	0.1	0	1	2	2	16.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.3
Other Western Europe	0.6	3	11	14	14	19.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	-0.1
Eastern Europe	1.1	4	15	18	13	14.0	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.8	1.8	0.4	-0.7
USA	0.1	6	34	48	59	254.3	1.7	2.1	0.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.5
Canada	0.0	1	4	7	8	411.1	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.6	2.9	1.3	0.6
Australia	0.0	0	3	5	6	218.4	2.4	2.1	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.8
New Zealand	0.0	0	0	1	1	215.8	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.3
Other North America and Oceania	0.0	0	0	1	2	6.6	7.1	1.4	2.7	-0.3	3.2	3.9	1.6
Argentina	0.0	0	3	6	7	903.7	2.1	2.6	1.0	3.2	3.0	1.8	0.3
Brazil	0.0	1	14	31	29	334.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.9	4.1	2.4	-0.1
Chile	0.0	0	2	3	3	232.4	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.0	3.5	2.2	-0.3
Colombia	0.0	0	3	8	9	240.7	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.2
Mexico	0.1	0	6	18	22	88.1	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	3.6	3.1	0.6
Other Latin America	0.1	1	10	25	33	121.4	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.6	0.8
Turkey	0.2	0	5	13	13	33.0	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	3.2	2.7	0.0
Egypt	0.1	0	4	12	24	42.1	6.6	1.9	2.6	0.9	3.2	3.5	1.8
Algeria	0.1	0	2	6	9	24.3	5.6	1.7	2.4	0.5	3.2	3.8	1.1
Other MENA	0.4	1	11	40	66	29.0	5.9	1.7	2.4	0.7	3.2	3.8	1.3
South Africa	0.1	0	3	7	10	46.4	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.9	2.7	1.1
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	3	21	74	236	9.9	11.2	1.6	3.3	0.2	2.5	3.7	3.0
Russian Federation	0.4	4	17	21	19	40.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.1	0.7	-0.3
Other Russia and Central Asia	0.3	3	10	19	23	37.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.5
China	9.3	16	118	226	149	12.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.7	1.9	-1.0
Japan	0.9	2	21	20	16	24.1	0.8	1.0	-0.3	0.7	2.9	0.0	-0.6
Other East Asia	0.6	1	11	19	12	19.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	1.5	-1.0
India	2.0	6	56	166	227	28.3	4.0	1.6	1.9	0.7	3.1	3.2	0.8
Indonesia	0.2	1	12	31	41	56.7	3.3	1.8	1.7	0.8	3.7	2.7	0.7
Other South & South-East Asia	0.8	3	37	102	160	43.8	4.3	1.8	2.0	0.9	3.2	3.0	1.2
World	23	72	476	994	1,263	21.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	0.6

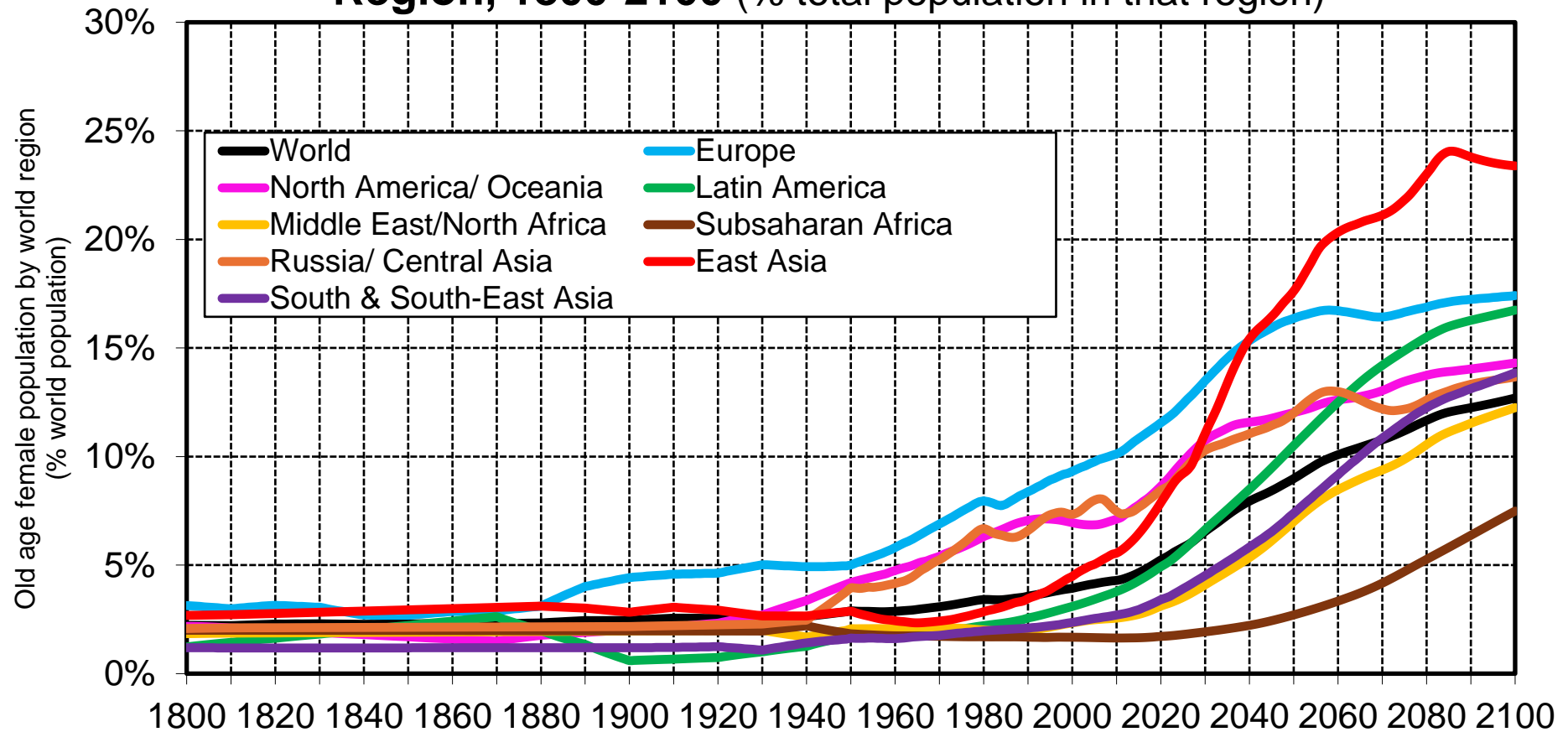
Interpretation. Between 1800 and 2025, the female old age population (65+) increased 21.2 times. Between 2025 and 2100, the female old age population (65+) will increase 2.7 times. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	57%	56%	56%	53%	52%
France	57%	60%	57%	56%	55%
United Kingdom	57%	58%	54%	53%	51%
Italy	57%	55%	56%	54%	52%
Spain	57%	59%	56%	55%	55%
Sweden	57%	53%	53%	51%	51%
Other Western Europe	57%	56%	55%	53%	52%
Eastern Europe	57%	59%	60%	55%	53%
USA	49%	53%	54%	51%	50%
Canada	49%	49%	54%	53%	52%
Australia	49%	54%	53%	53%	52%
New Zealand	49%	52%	53%	52%	50%
Other North America and Oceania	49%	44%	51%	57%	57%
Argentina	48%	52%	58%	54%	52%
Brazil	48%	54%	56%	55%	53%
Chile	48%	54%	54%	52%	52%
Colombia	48%	55%	56%	54%	52%
Mexico	48%	52%	55%	56%	52%
Other Latin America	48%	53%	56%	55%	53%
Turkey	55%	62%	56%	54%	52%
Egypt	55%	54%	57%	55%	53%
Algeria	55%	49%	52%	51%	50%
Other MENA	55%	50%	53%	52%	51%
South Africa	50%	53%	61%	60%	59%
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	50%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Russian Federation	50%	69%	66%	62%	56%
Other Russia and Central Asia	50%	63%	63%	58%	54%
China	51%	57%	55%	53%	51%
Japan	51%	59%	56%	56%	55%
Other East Asia	51%	60%	56%	55%	54%
India	51%	51%	52%	52%	51%
Indonesia	51%	57%	57%	55%	53%
Other South & South-East Asia	51%	49%	56%	56%	54%
World	52%	56%	56%	54%	53%

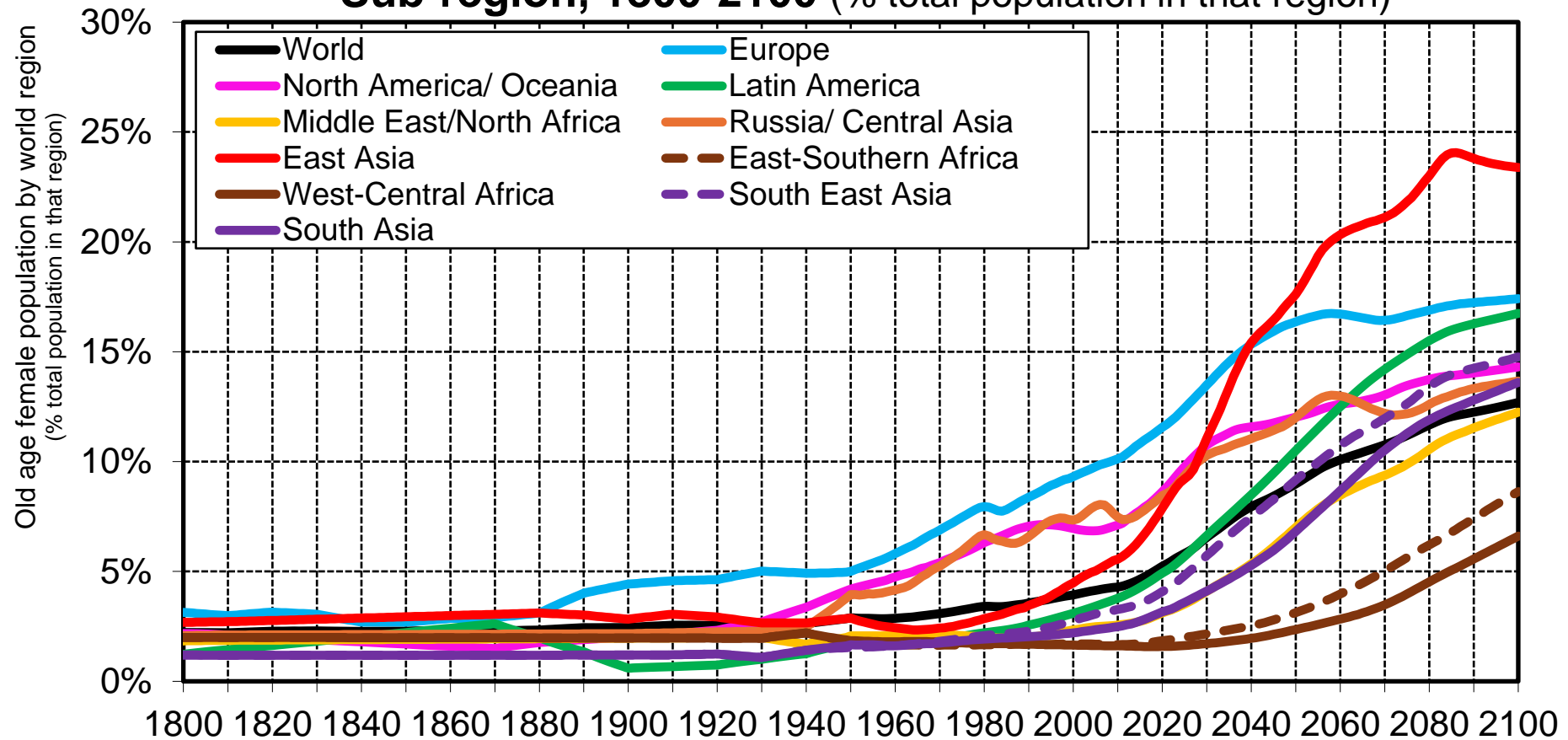
Interpretation. The share of the female old-age population increases from 52% in 1800 to 56% in 2025 and then decreases again to 53% in 2100. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



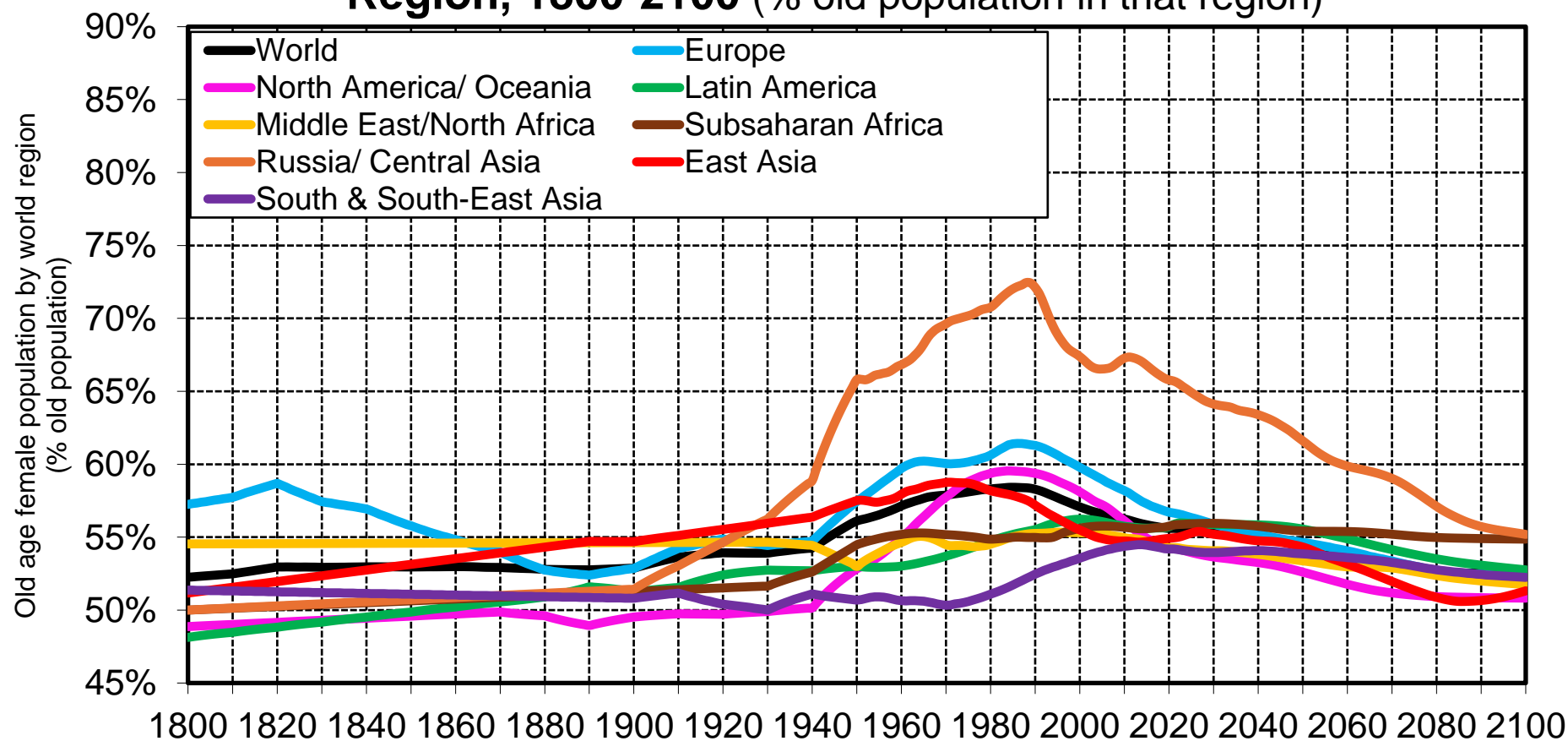
Interpretation. The female old-age population trends are consistent with the overall old-age population. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 23%, followed by Europe and Latin America at around 17%. North America/Oceania, Russia/Central Asia, and South/Southeast Asia will reach approximately 14%. Middle East/North Africa will reach 12%, while Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 7%. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



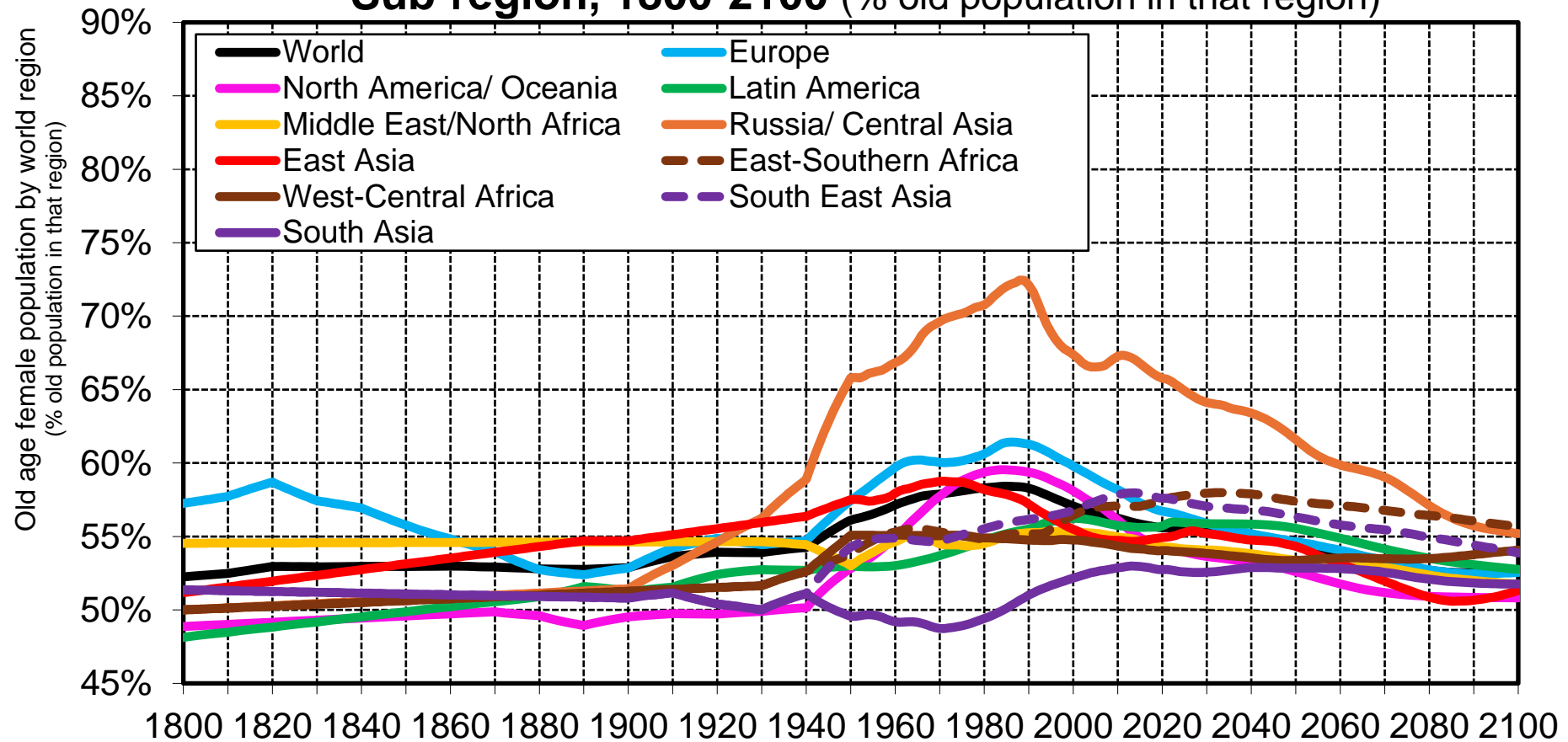
Interpretation. The female old-age population trends are consistent with the overall old-age population. East Asia will have the highest share of old-age population by 2100 at 23%, followed by Europe and Latin America at around 17%. North America/Oceania, Russia/Central Asia, and South/Southeast Asia will reach approximately 14%. Middle East/North Africa will reach 12%, while Sub-Saharan Africa will lag with just 7%. **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

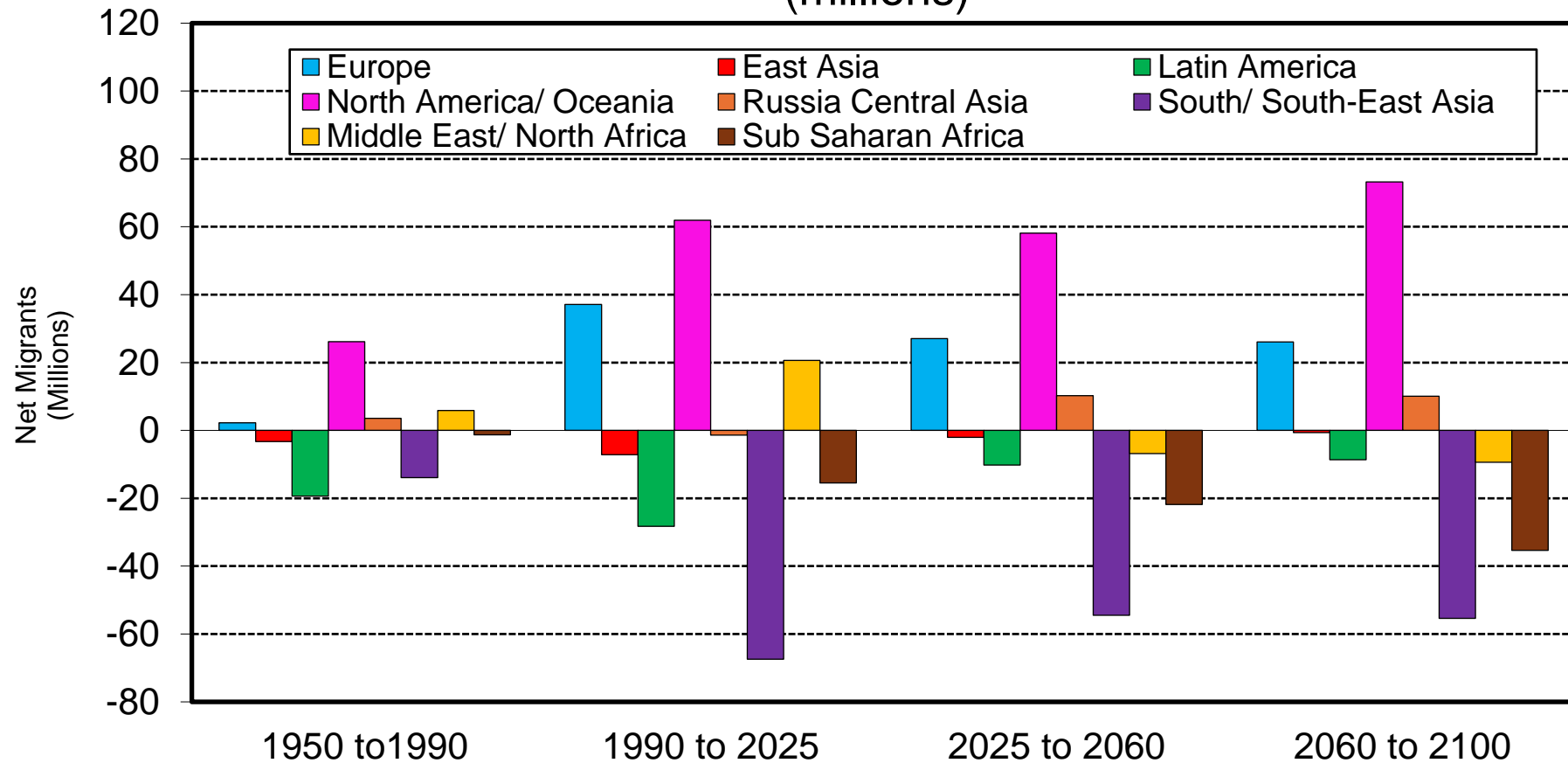
Interpretation. North America/Oceania and, to a lesser extent, Europe have consistently been net receivers of migrants and will continue to be through 2100. The Middle East/North Africa region, which received immigrants between 1950 and 2025, will begin to expel migrants from 2025 onward. Sub-Saharan 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

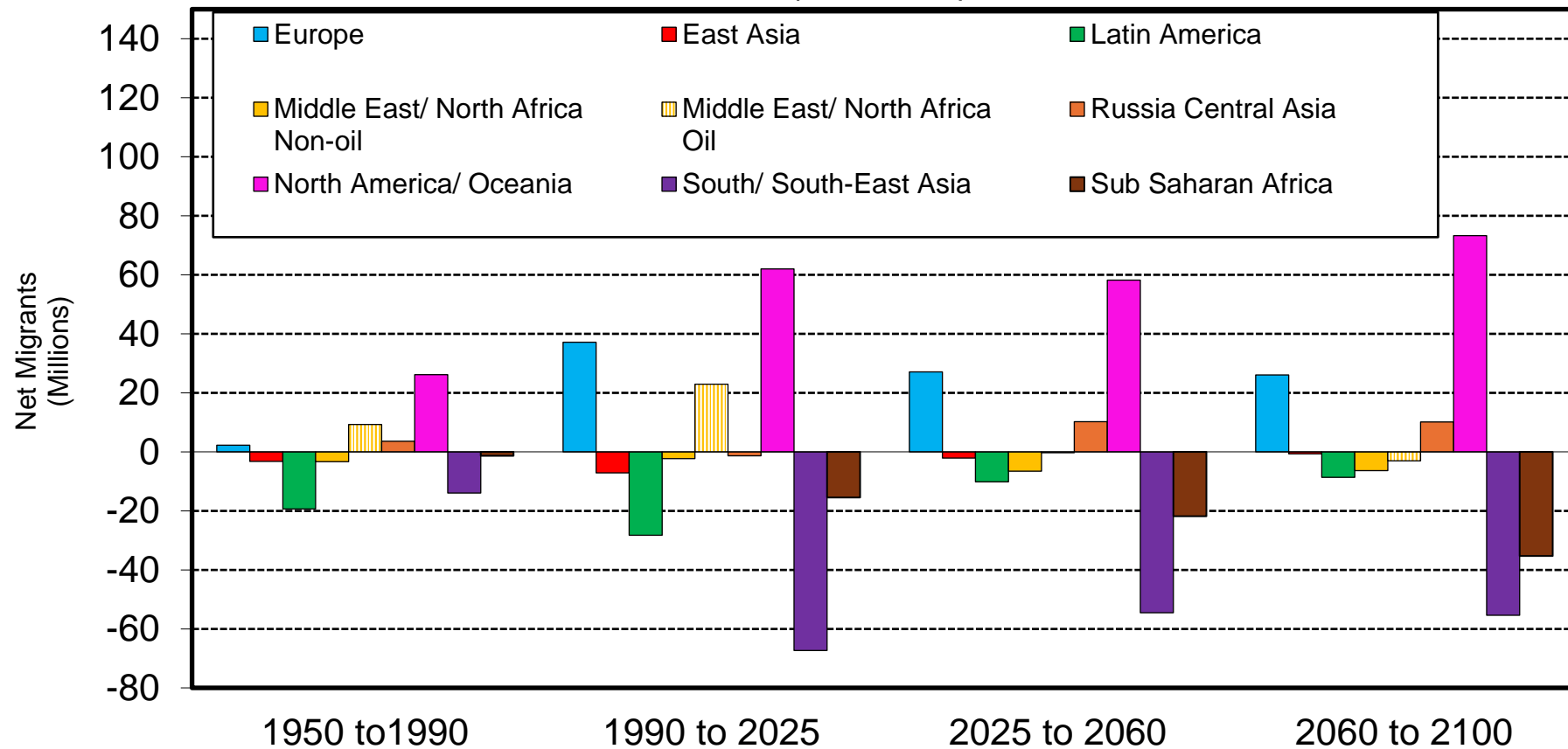
Interpretation. The oil countries in the Middle East/North Africa region, which received immigrants between 1950 and 2025, will begin to expel migrants from 2025 onward. The countries that are considered oil countries in MENA are the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi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

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



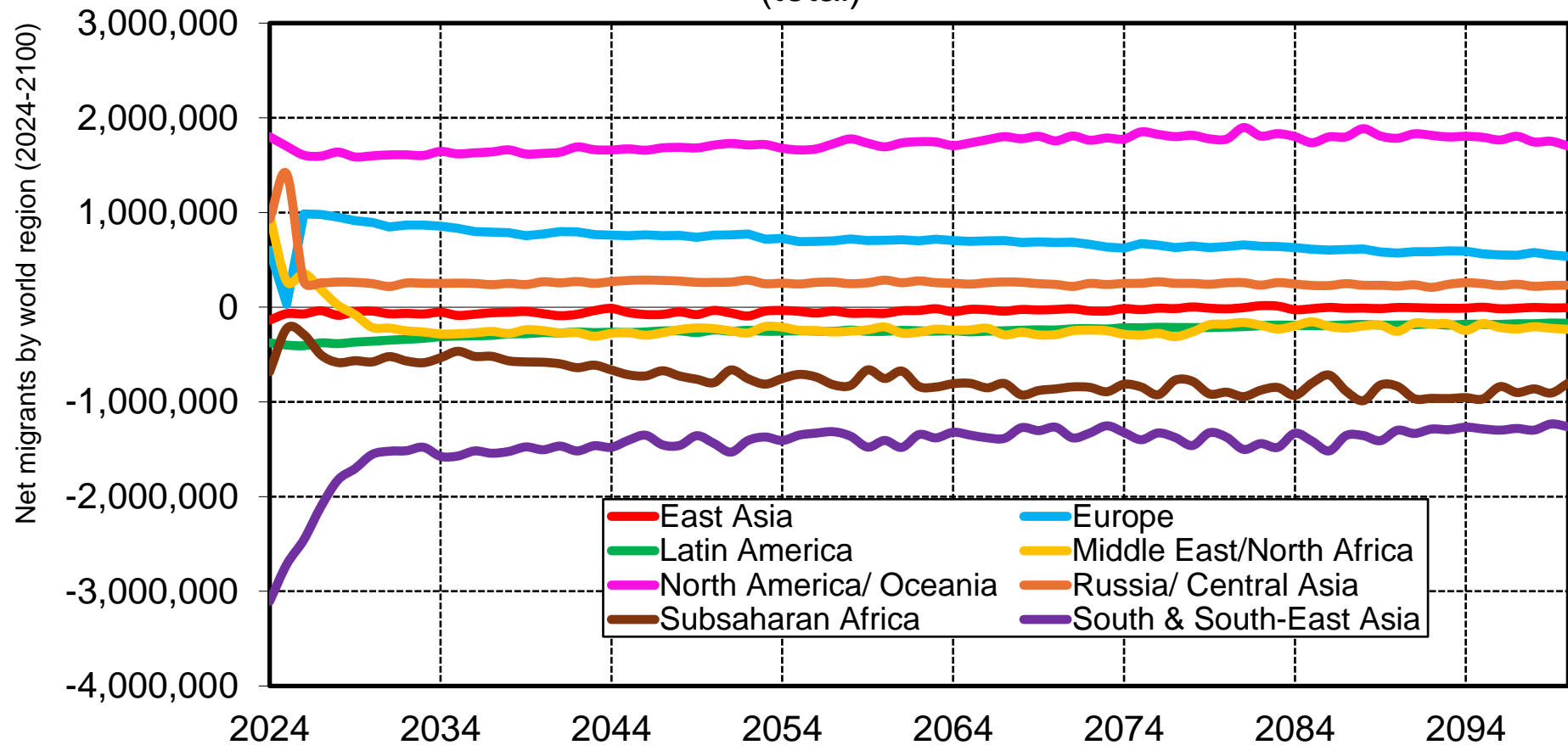
Interpretation. North America/Oceania and Europe consistently gain the most migrants, particularly from 1990 to 2060, while South/Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America experience the largest out-migration flows. Notably, Sub-Saharan Africa's net migrant loss increases dramatically between 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)



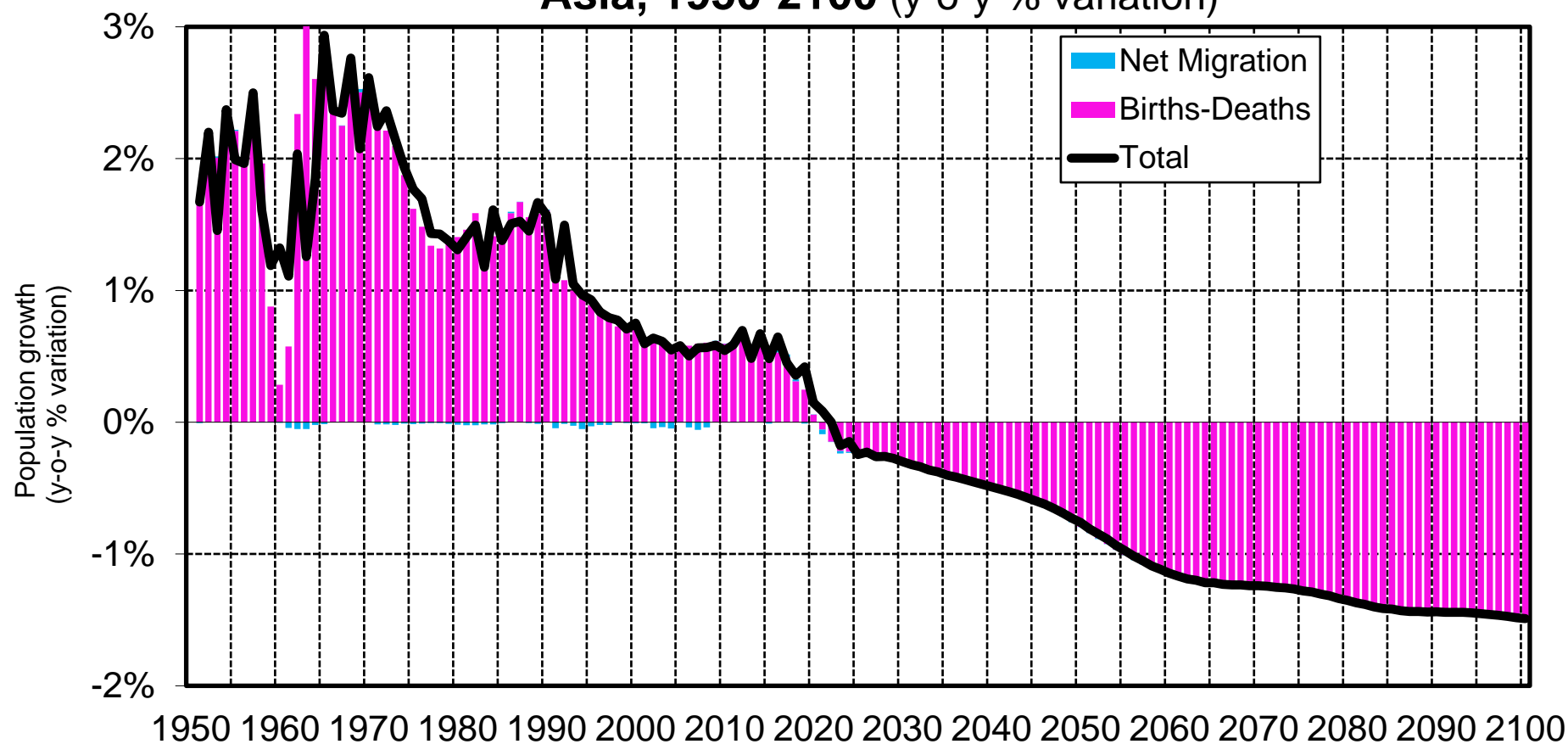
Interpretation In 2025, a large migration pattern is expected out of Europe to RUCA. NAOC is projected to receive the most migrants during the rest of the century, followed by Europe and RUCA. Migration to MENA is projected to decrease by the end of the 2020s. Migration out of SSEA is projected to strongly 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%

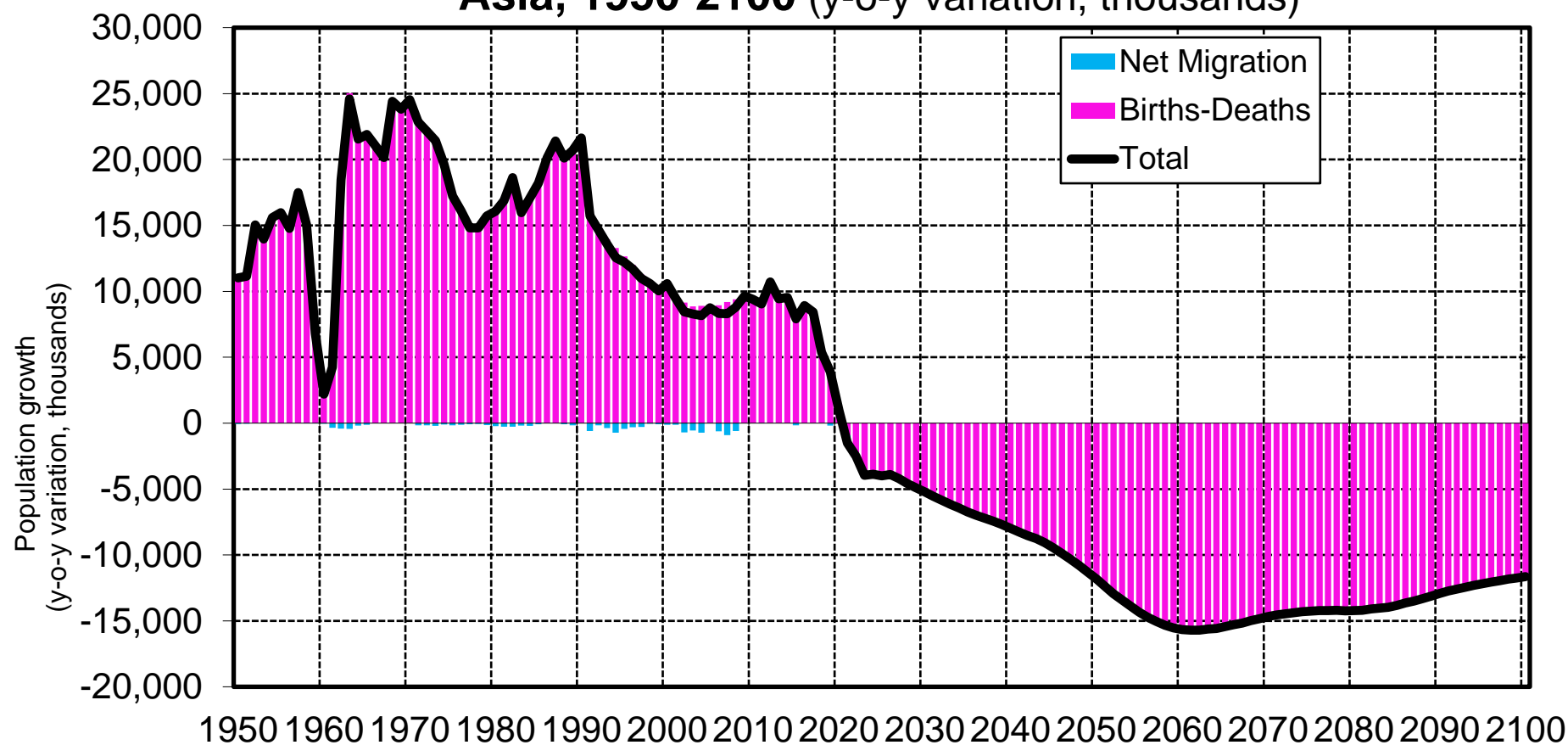
Interpretation. Sub-Saharan Africa shows consistent growth driven primarily by births, while North America/Oceania experiences significant growth due to migration, especially from 1990 to 2100. In contrast, regions like Europe and East Asia will see population declines after 2025, with migration helping 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)



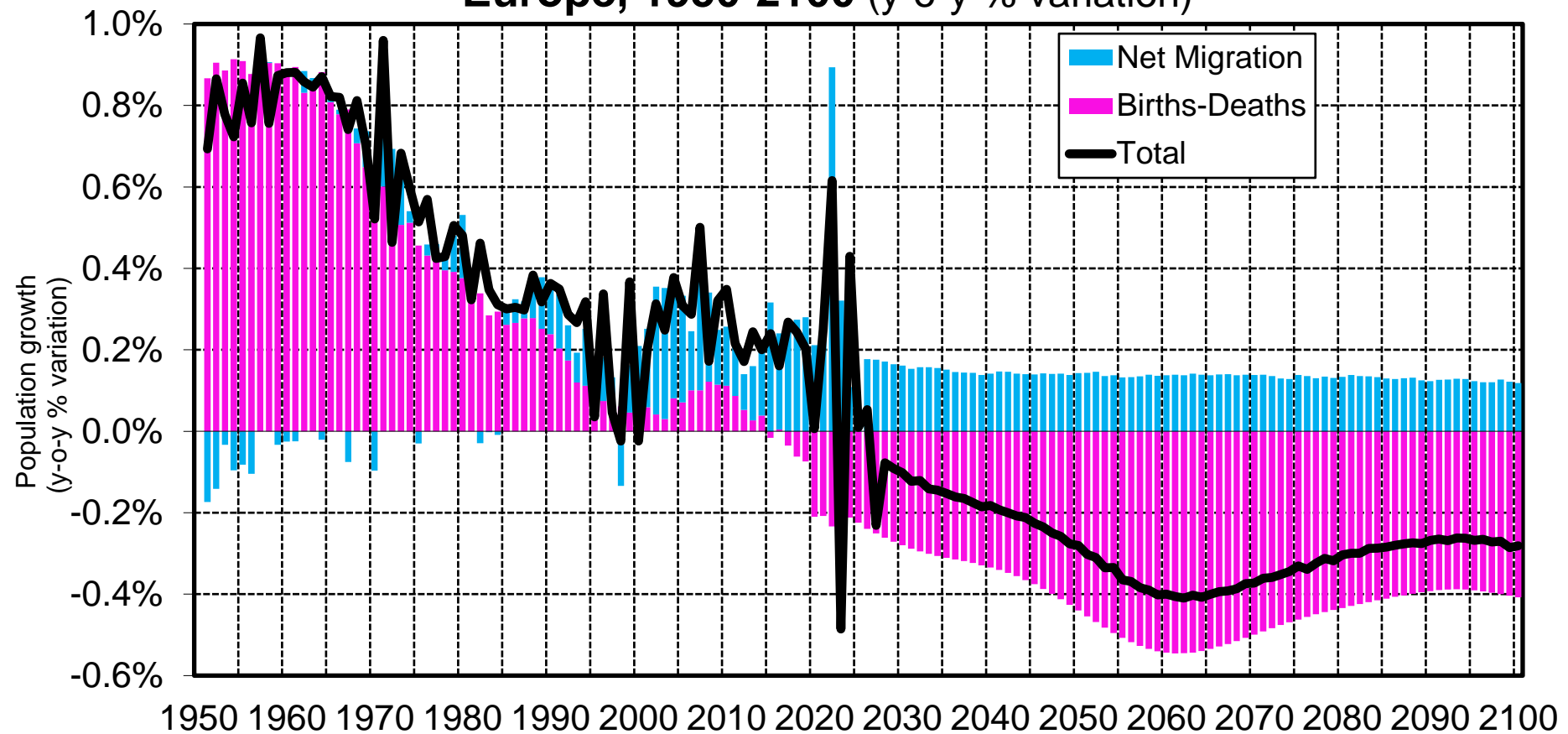
Interpretation. East Asia has experienced a population decline since 2021, with net migration playing a minimal role in offsetting this decrease, making its contribution to population growth almost negligible. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



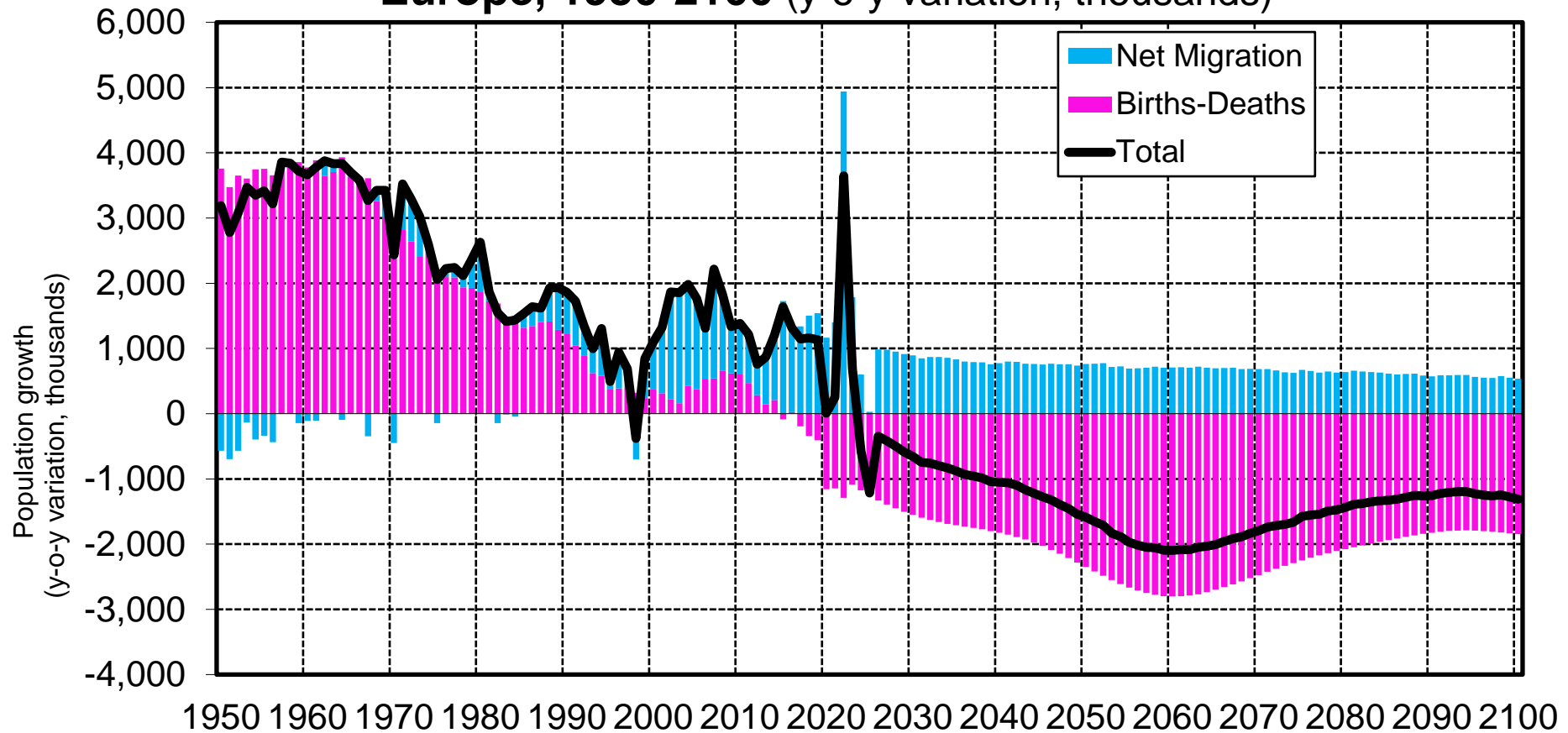
Interpretation. East Asia has experienced a population decline since 2021, with net migration playing a minimal role in offsetting this decrease, making its contribution to population growth almost negligible. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



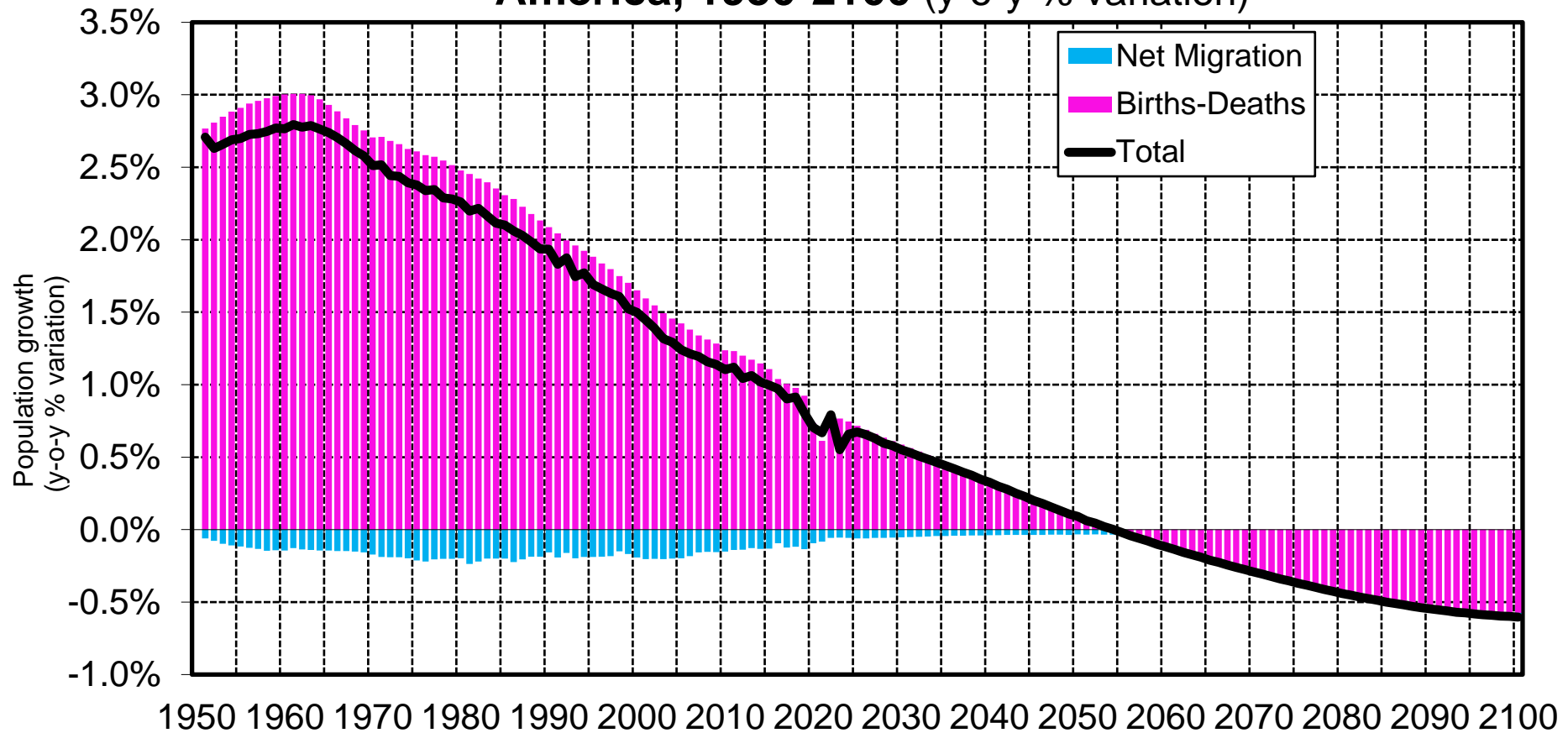
Interpretation. Net migration has consistently supported Europe's population growth and will remain a significant factor. While Europe's population is projected to decline starting in 2024, this decrease will be less pronounced than it would be if driven solely by natural change, as migration will continue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



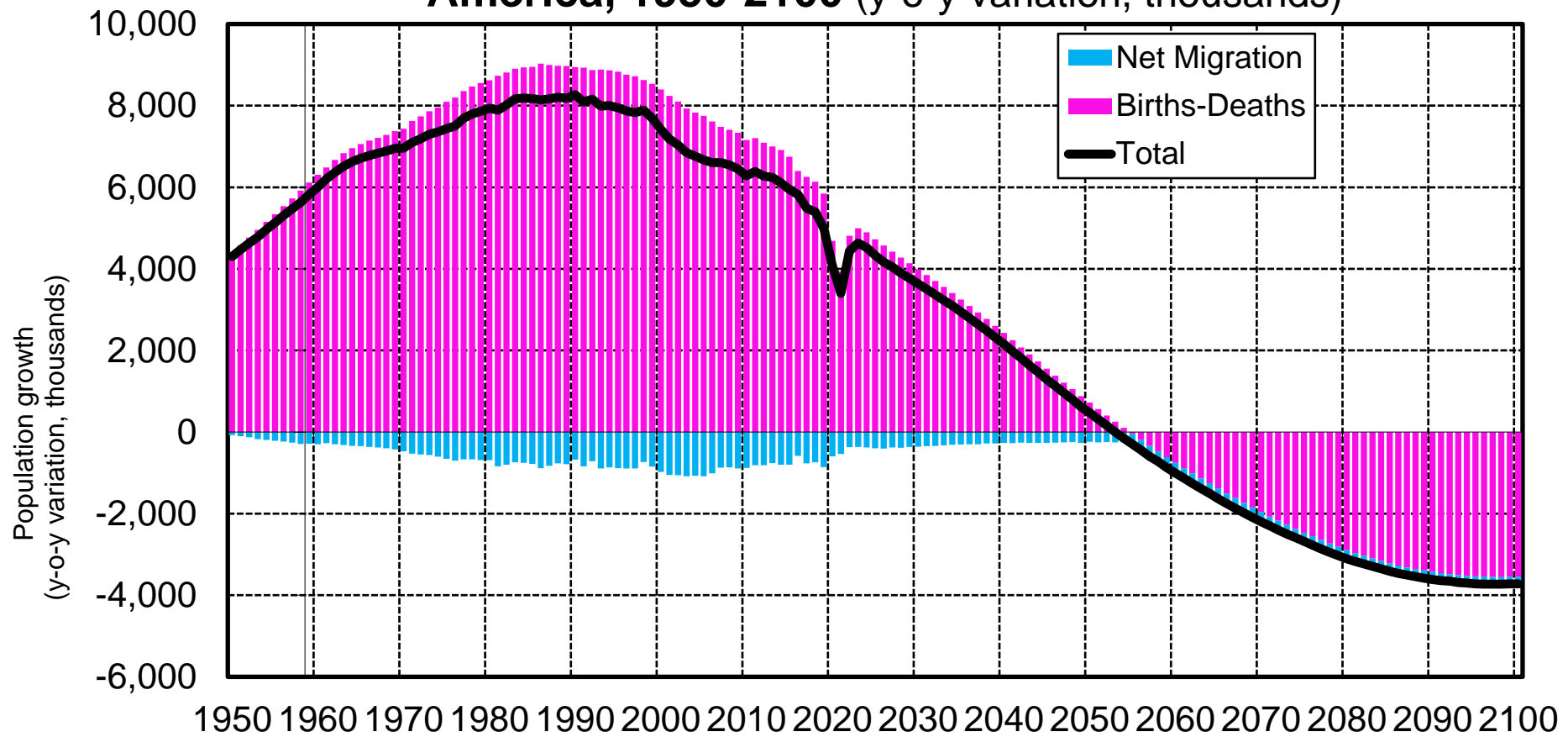
Interpretation. Net migration has consistently supported Europe's population growth and will remain a significant factor. While Europe's population is projected to decline starting in 2024, this decrease will be less pronounced than it would be if driven solely by natural change, as migration will continue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



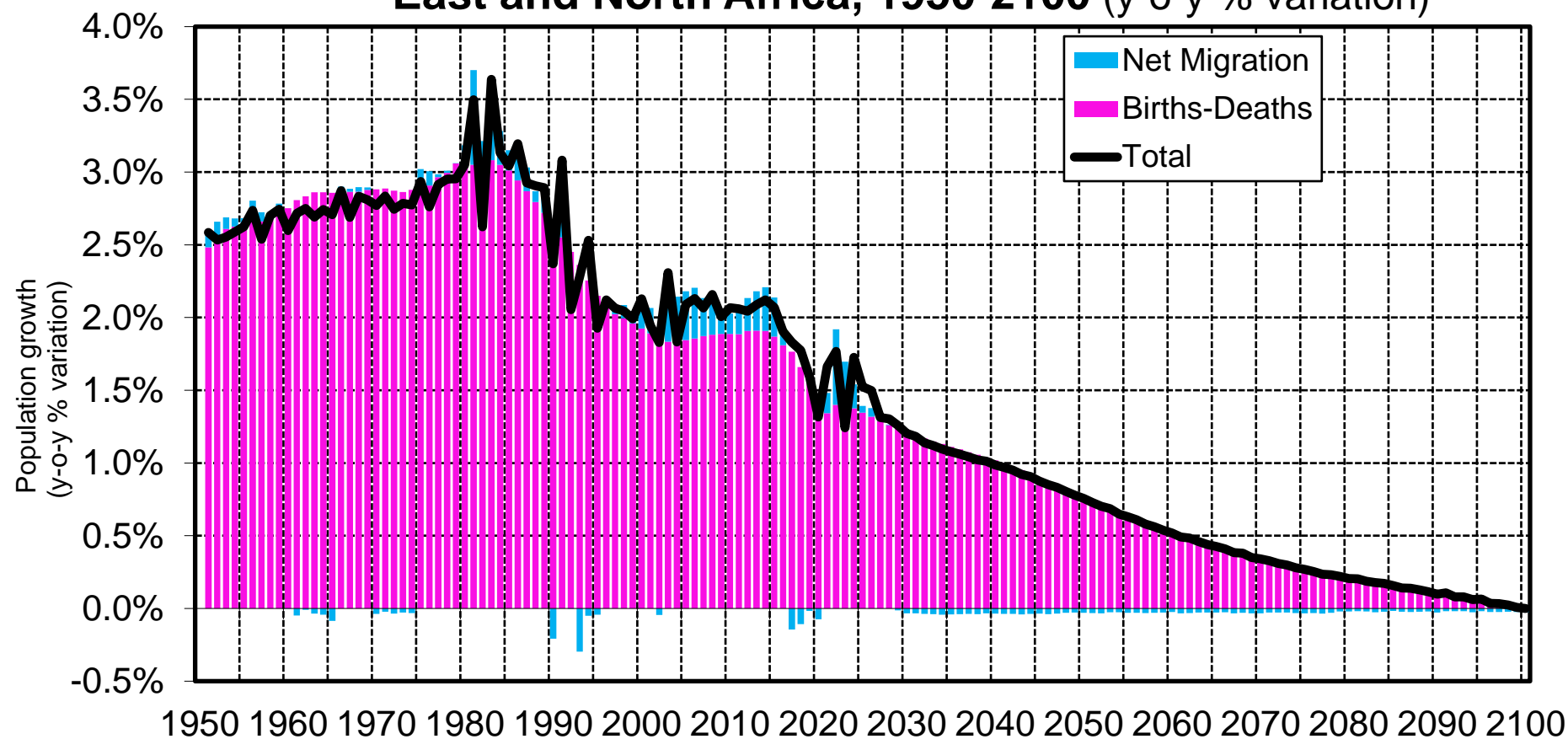
Interpretation. Although Latin America expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2054 onward. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



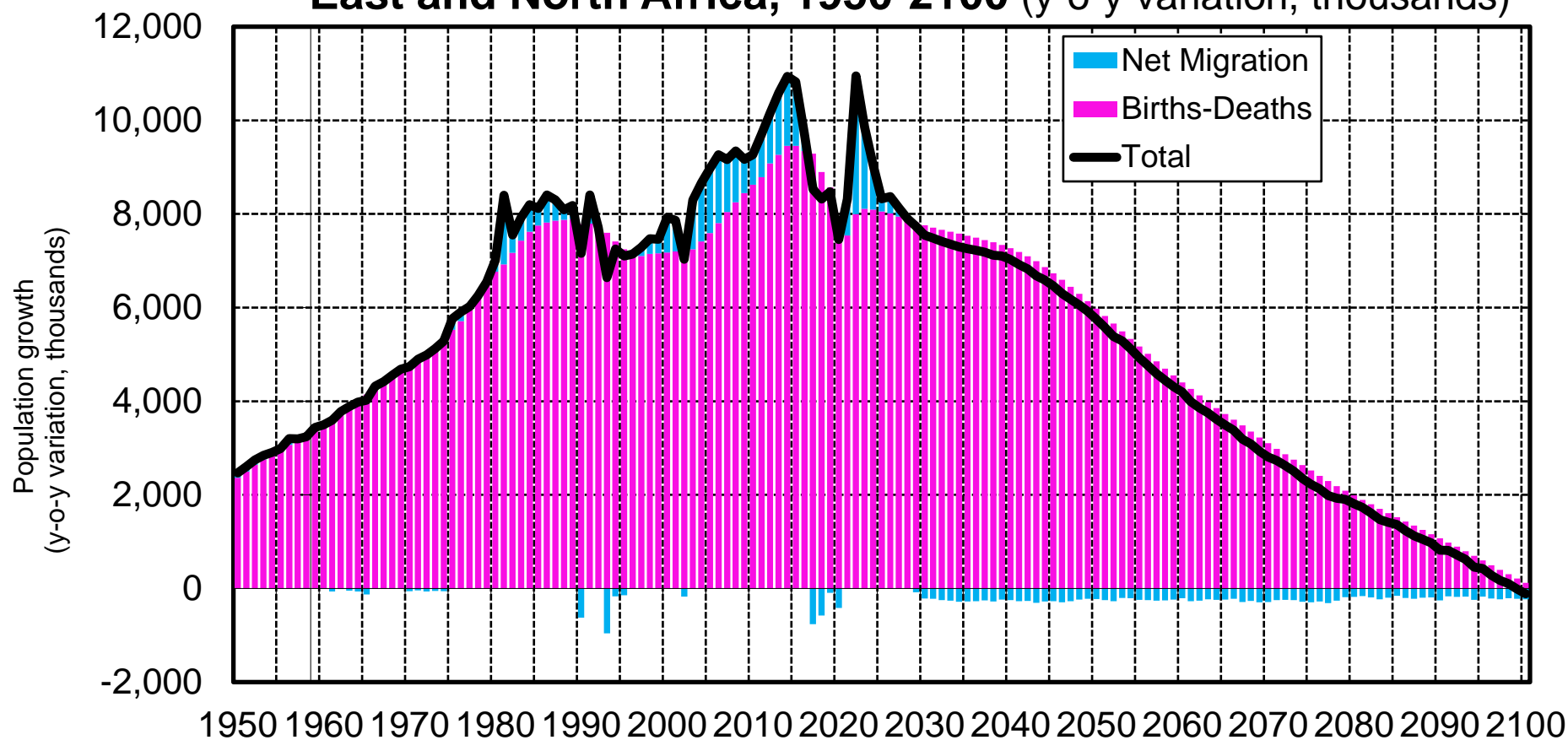
Interpretation. Although Latin America expels many migrants, its population growth is driven primarily by natural change, with a negative growth rate projected from 2054 onward. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



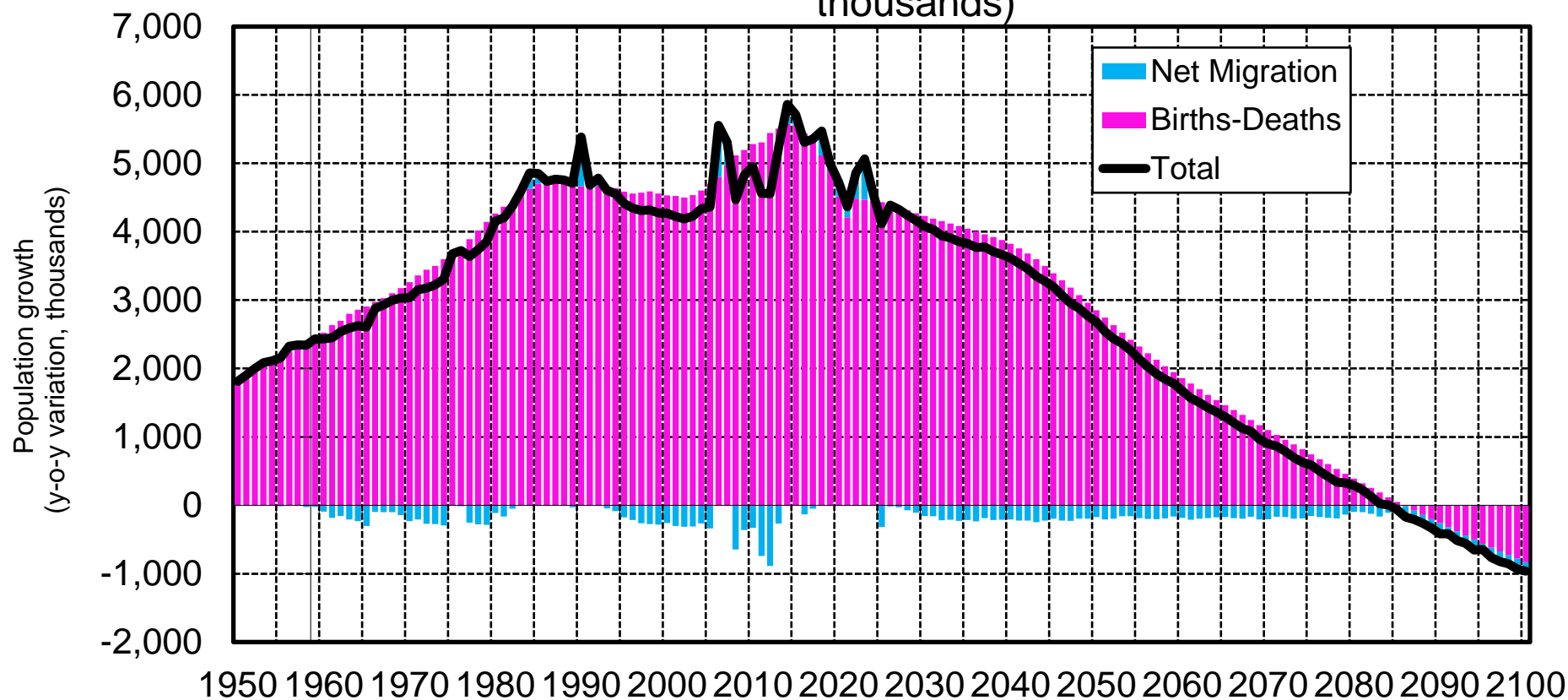
Interpretation. Middle East and North Africa will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2099. While this region was a net receiver of migrants in the 2000s and 2010s, it will begin expelling migrants by the 2030s. Interestingly, the Syrian refugee crisis is not clearly reflected in net migration 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)



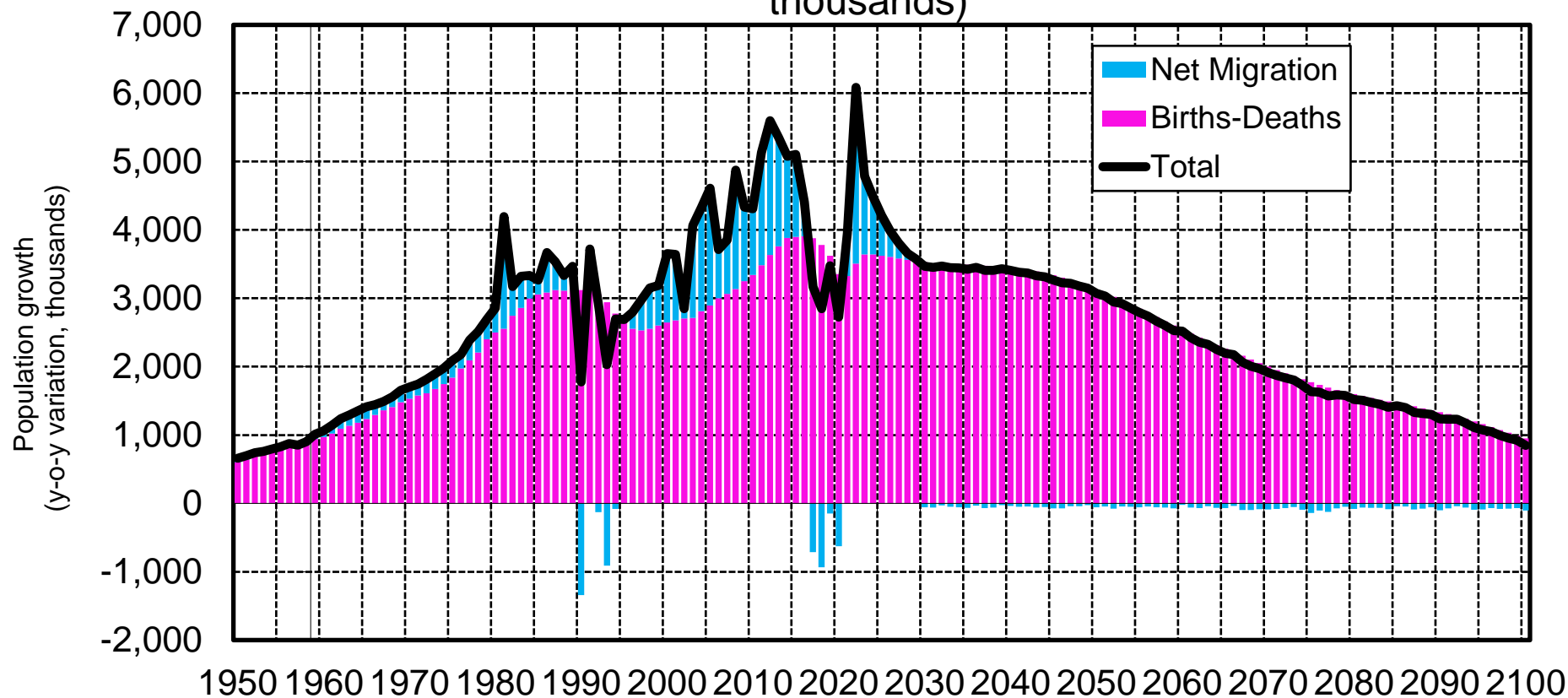
Interpretation. Middle East and North Africa will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2099. While this region was a net receiver of migrants in the 2000s and 2010s, it will begin expelling migrants by the 2030s. Interestingly, the Syrian refugee crisis is not clearly reflected in net migration 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)



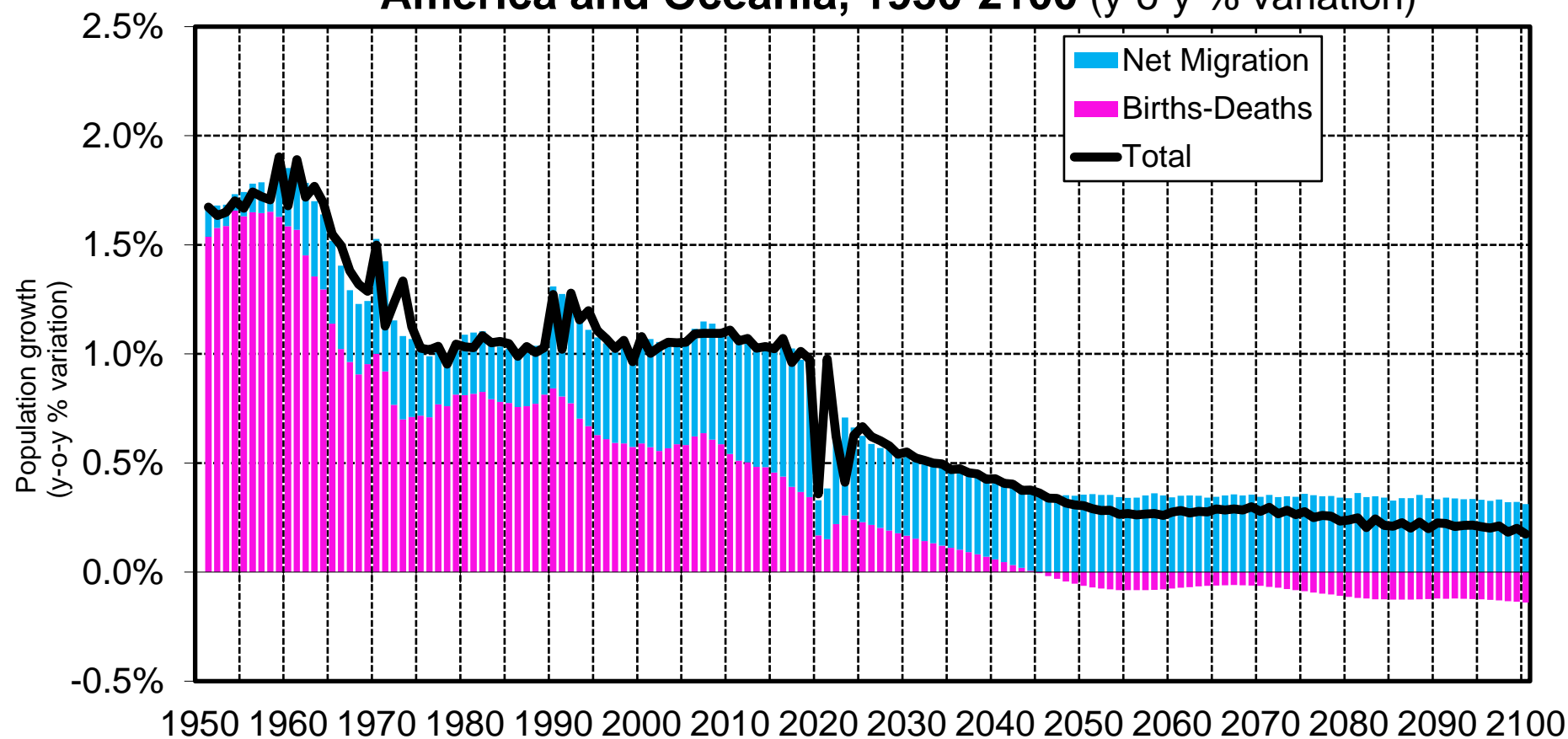
Interpretation. Non-oil countries in the Middle East and North Africa region will maintain a positive population growth rate until 2084. The countries that are considered oil countries in Middle East/North Africa are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.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



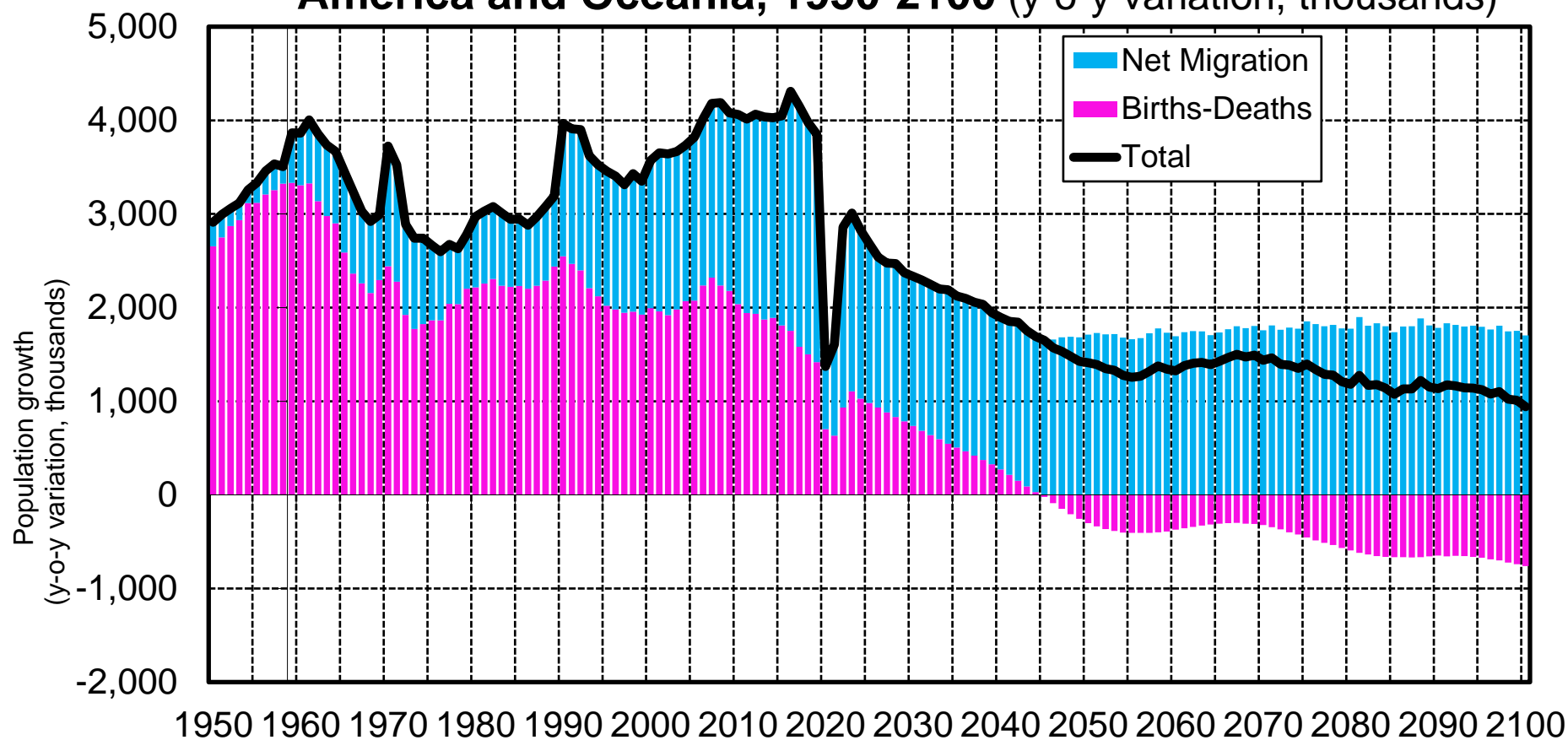
Interpretation. Oil countries in the Middle East and North Africa region will maintain a positive population growth rate well beyond 2100. The countries that are considered oil countries in Middle East and North Africa are: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia,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

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



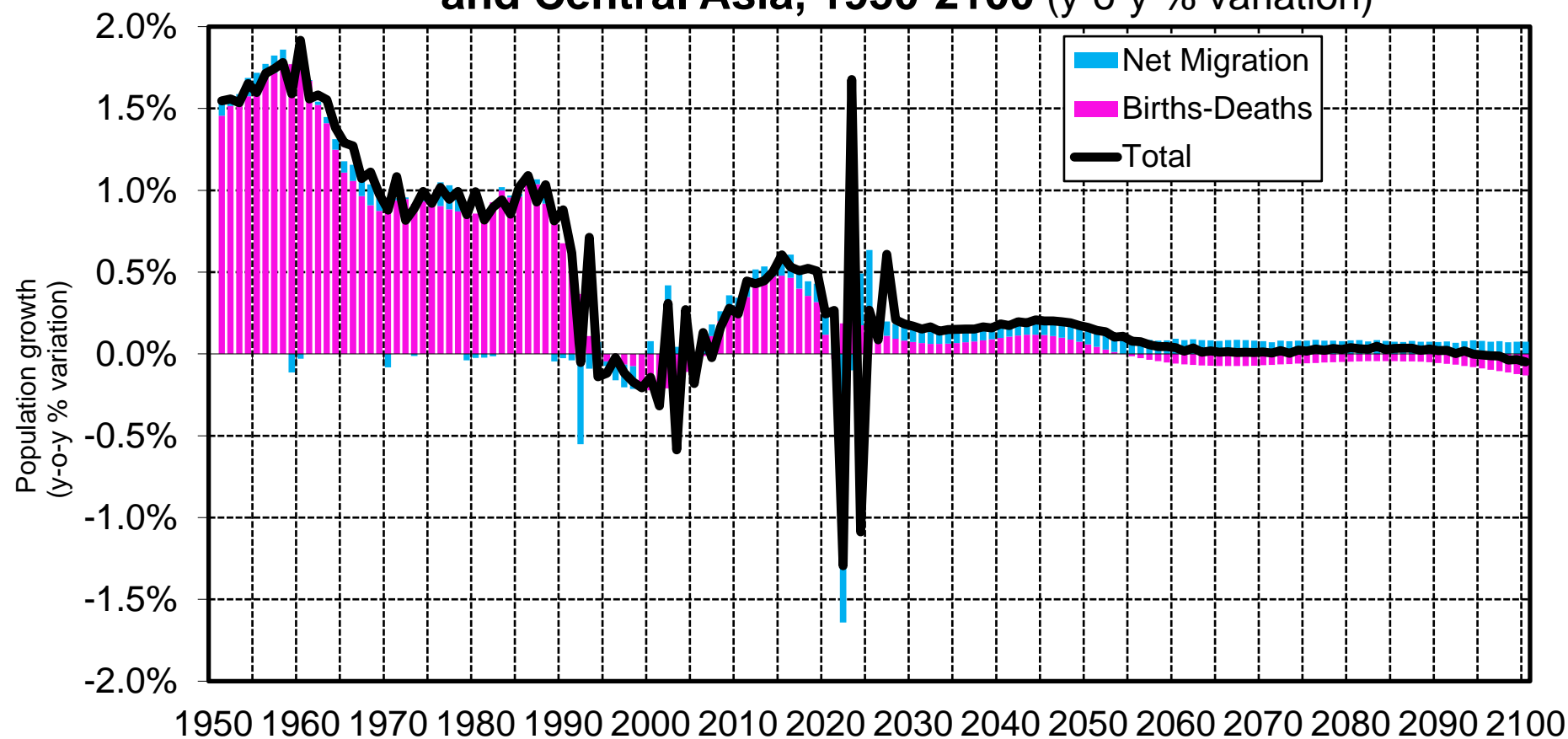
Interpretation. This figure underscores the significant role of migration in North America/Oceania's population growth. Despite a projected increase in deaths exceeding births after 2045, net migration will keep the region's population growth positive. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



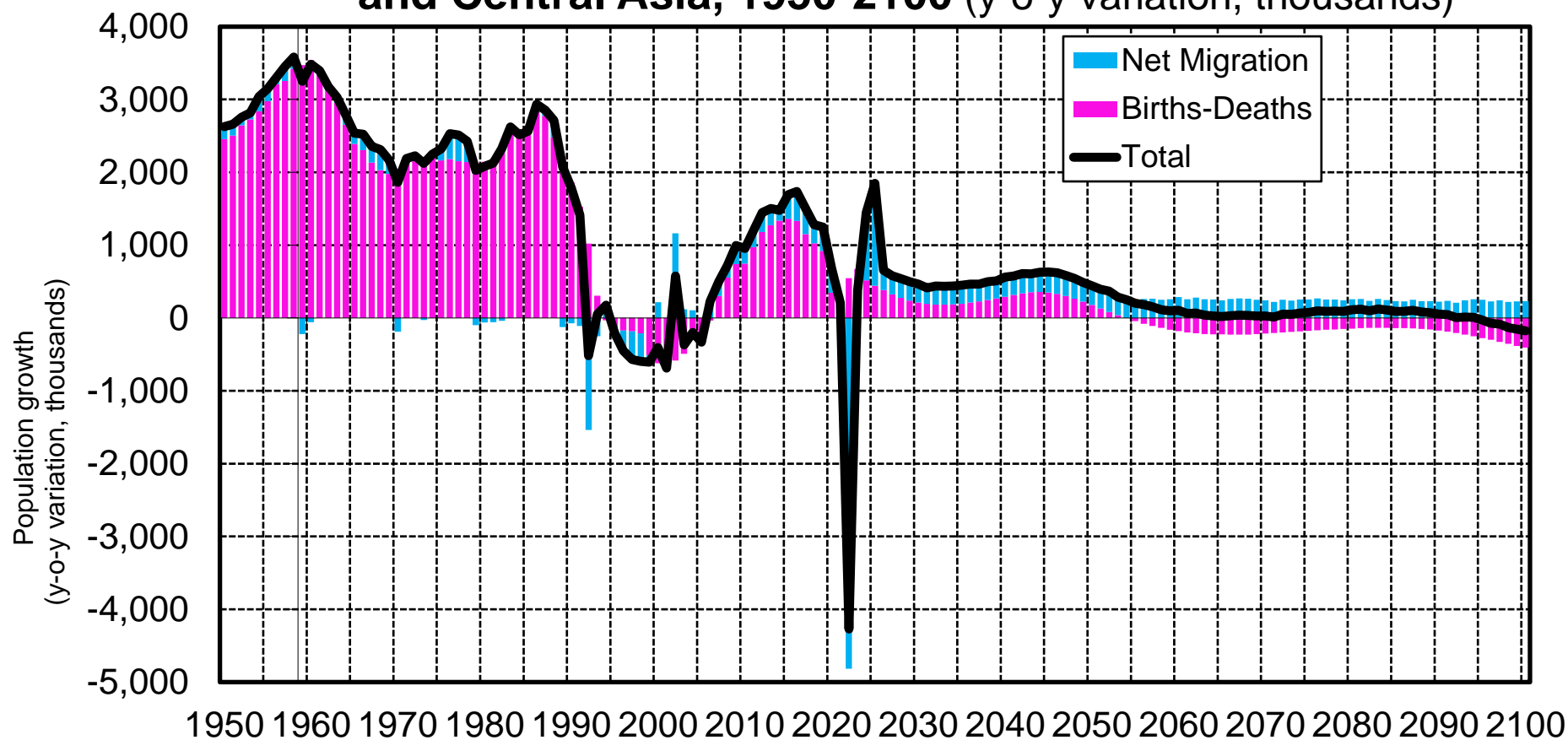
Interpretation. This figure underscores the significant role of migration in North America/Oceania's population growth. Despite a projected increase in deaths exceeding births after 2045, net migration will keep the region's population growth positive. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



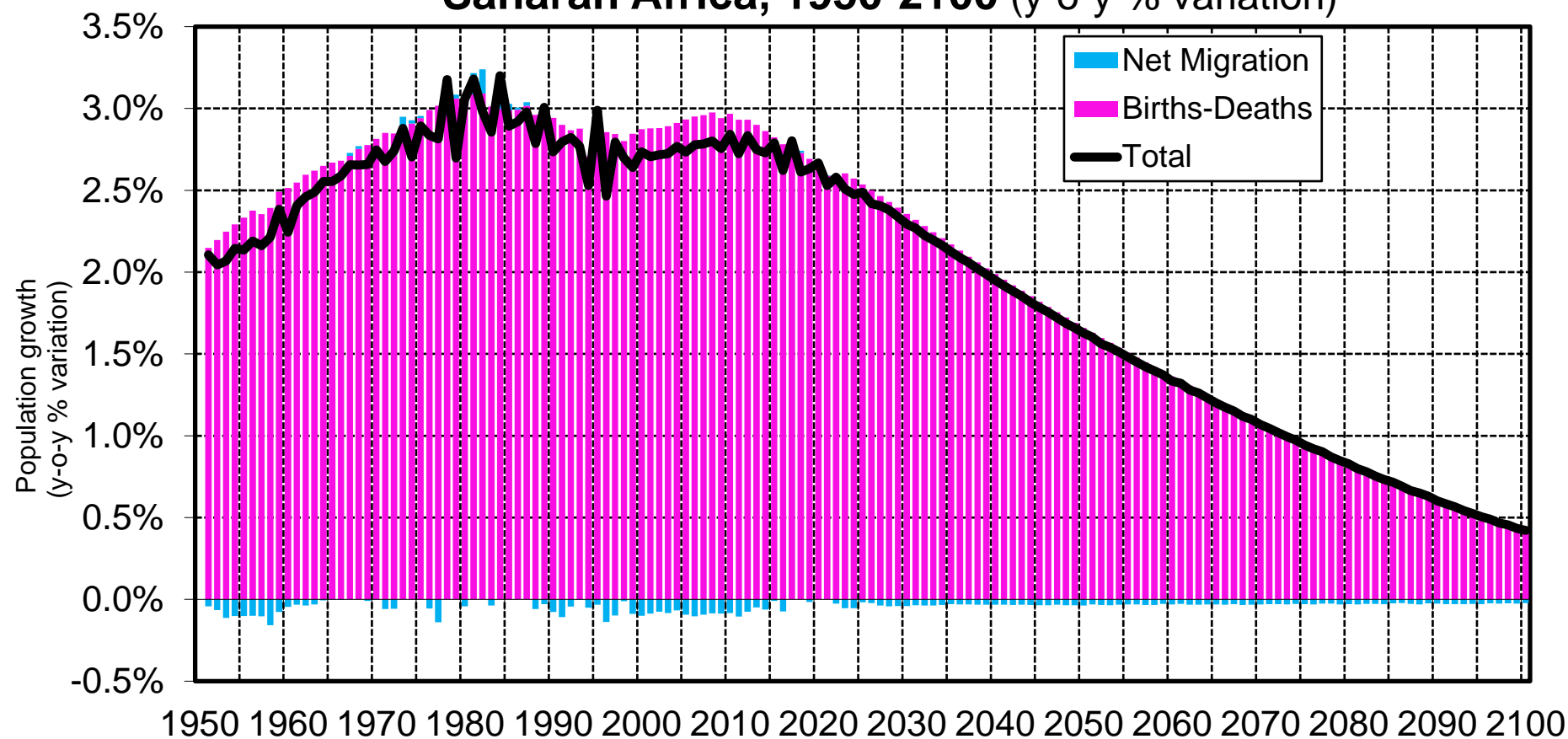
Interpretation. Russia and Central Asia will experience negative growth since 2095 as migration will help to cushion the effect of natural change. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



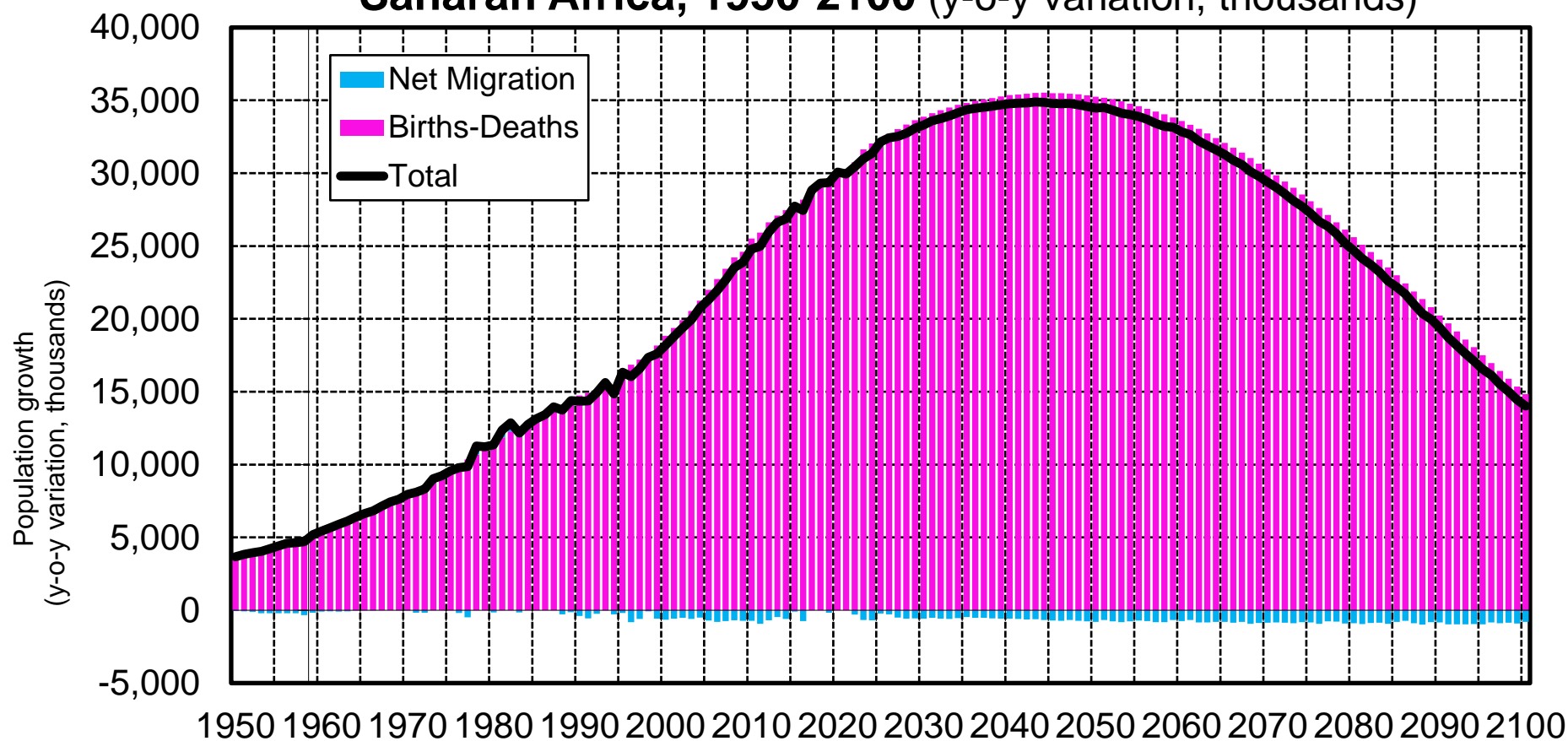
Interpretation. Russia and Central Asia will experience negative growth since 2095 as migration will help to cushion the effect of natural change. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



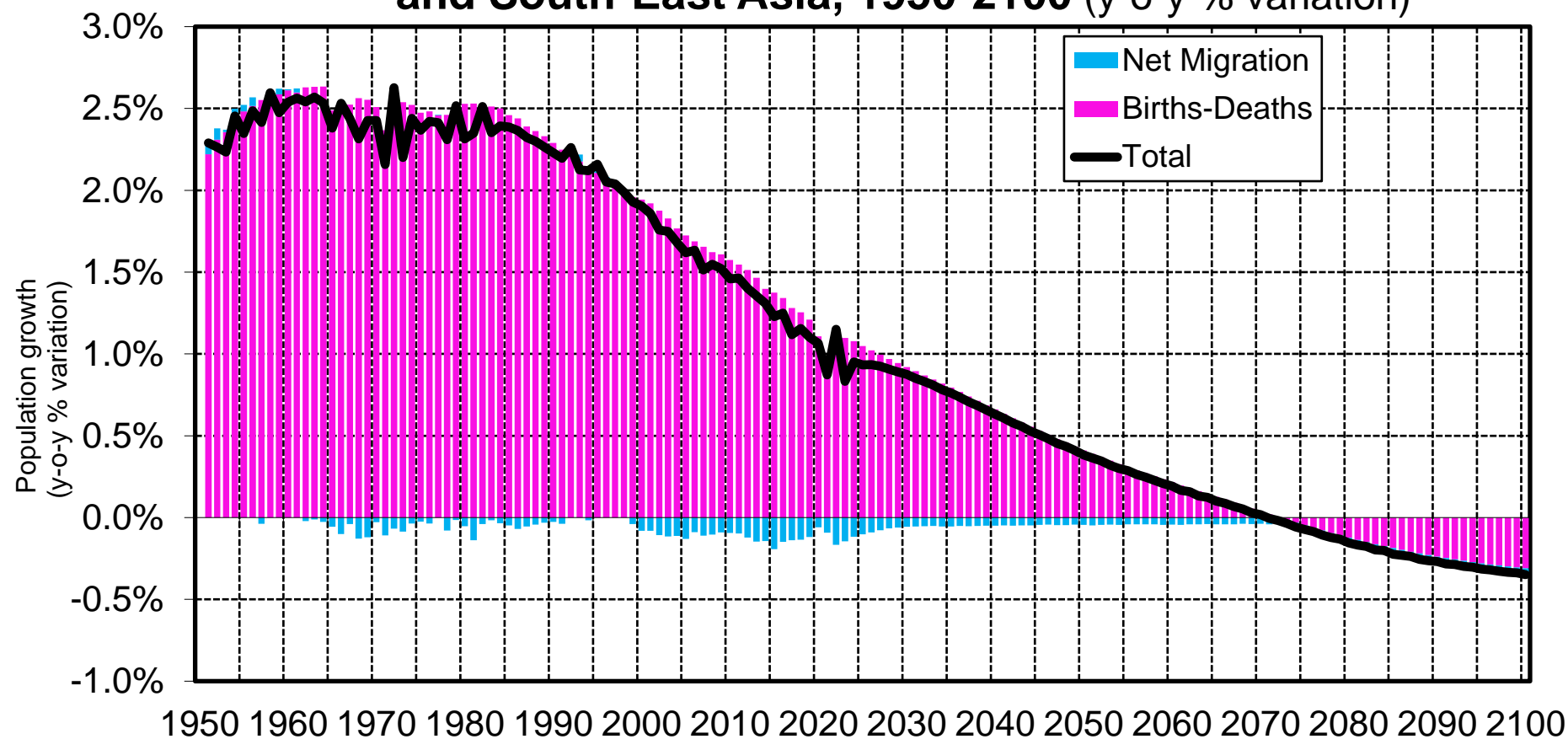
Interpretation. Besides North America/Oceania, the other region expected to maintain positive population growth by 2100 is Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth will be almost entirely driven by natural change. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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



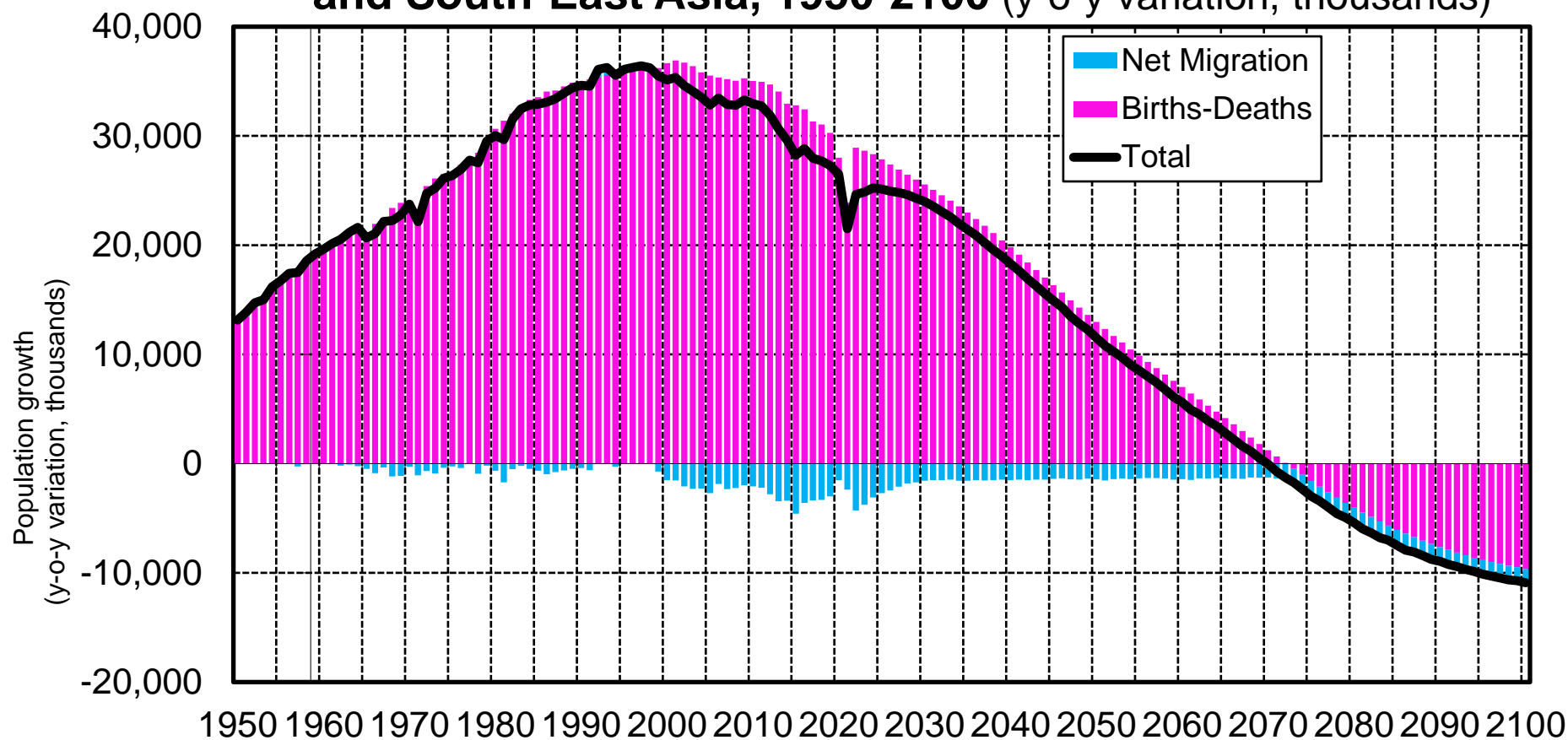
Interpretation. Besides North America/Oceania, the other region expected to maintain positive population growth by 2100 is Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth will be almost entirely driven by natural change. **Sources and series:** wid.world

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	139	21.0	196	117	69	10.7	60%	35%	5%	49%	49%	49%	51%
Europe	151	93	49	8.3	78	49	24	4.7	62%	33%	5%	52%	53%	50%	57%
Latin America	18	11	7	0.5	9	6	3	0.2	59%	38%	3%	51%	52%	49%	48%
Middle East/ North Africa	38	22	14	1.3	19	11	7	0.7	59%	38%	3%	50%	50%	49%	55%
North America/ Oceania	9	6	3	0.4	5	3	2	0.2	60%	35%	4%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Russia Central Asia	34	20	13	1.4	17	10	6	0.7	59%	37%	4%	50%	50%	50%	50%
South/ South-East Asia	254	149	100	5.9	123	72	48	3.0	59%	39%	2%	48%	48%	48%	51%
Sub Saharan Africa	109	63	42	4.4	54	31	21	2.2	58%	38%	4%	49%	48%	50%	50%
World	1,013	604	366	43	501	298	180	23	60%	36%	4%	49%	49%	49%	52%

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	668	406	229	33	336	207	109	19	61%	34%	5%	50%	51%	48%	58%
Europe	401	265	102	35	211	141	50	20	66%	25%	9%	53%	53%	49%	57%
Latin America	167	93	68	5	83	47	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	178	115	49	14	90	58	24	7	65%	27%	8%	50%	51%	49%	53%
Russia Central Asia	171	110	51	10	97	64	25	7	64%	30%	6%	56%	58%	50%	66%
South/ South-East Asia	619	357	242	20	318	188	119	10	58%	39%	3%	51%	53%	49%	51%
Sub Saharan Africa	184	101	77	6	93	51	38	3	55%	42%	3%	51%	51%	50%	54%
World	2,491	1,505	857	128	1,278	786	420	72	60%	34%	5%	51%	52%	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	1,630	1,139	219	272	826	573	103	150	70%	13%	17%	51%	50%	47%	55%
Europe	555	353	79	122	285	178	39	69	64%	14%	22%	51%	50%	49%	56%
Latin America	667	452	147	68	339	229	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	424	274	74	77	212	134	36	41	65%	17%	18%	50%	49%	49%	54%
Russia Central Asia	293	190	61	42	155	98	29	27	65%	21%	14%	53%	51%	49%	65%
South/ South-East Asia	2,693	1,806	692	195	1,320	880	334	105	67%	26%	7%	49%	49%	48%	54%
Sub Saharan Africa	1,314	741	531	42	659	372	263	24	56%	40%	3%	50%	50%	49%	56%
World	8,188	5,358	1,972	858	4,091	2,656	958	476	65%	24%	10%	50%	50%	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	1,308	711	97	500	667	354	47	266	54%	7%	38%	51%	50%	49%	53%
Europe	511	287	65	158	260	143	32	85	56%	13%	31%	51%	50%	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	486	293	74	118	240	143	36	61	60%	15%	24%	49%	49%	49%	52%
Russia Central Asia	309	187	56	67	160	93	27	40	60%	18%	22%	52%	50%	49%	60%
South/ South-East Asia	3,264	2,116	590	558	1,618	1,032	288	299	65%	18%	17%	50%	49%	49%	54%
Sub Saharan Africa	2,419	1,563	710	146	1,215	783	352	81	65%	29%	6%	50%	50%	50%	55%
World	9,861	6,146	1,869	1,846	4,940	3,029	917	994	62%	19%	19%	50%	49%	49%	54%

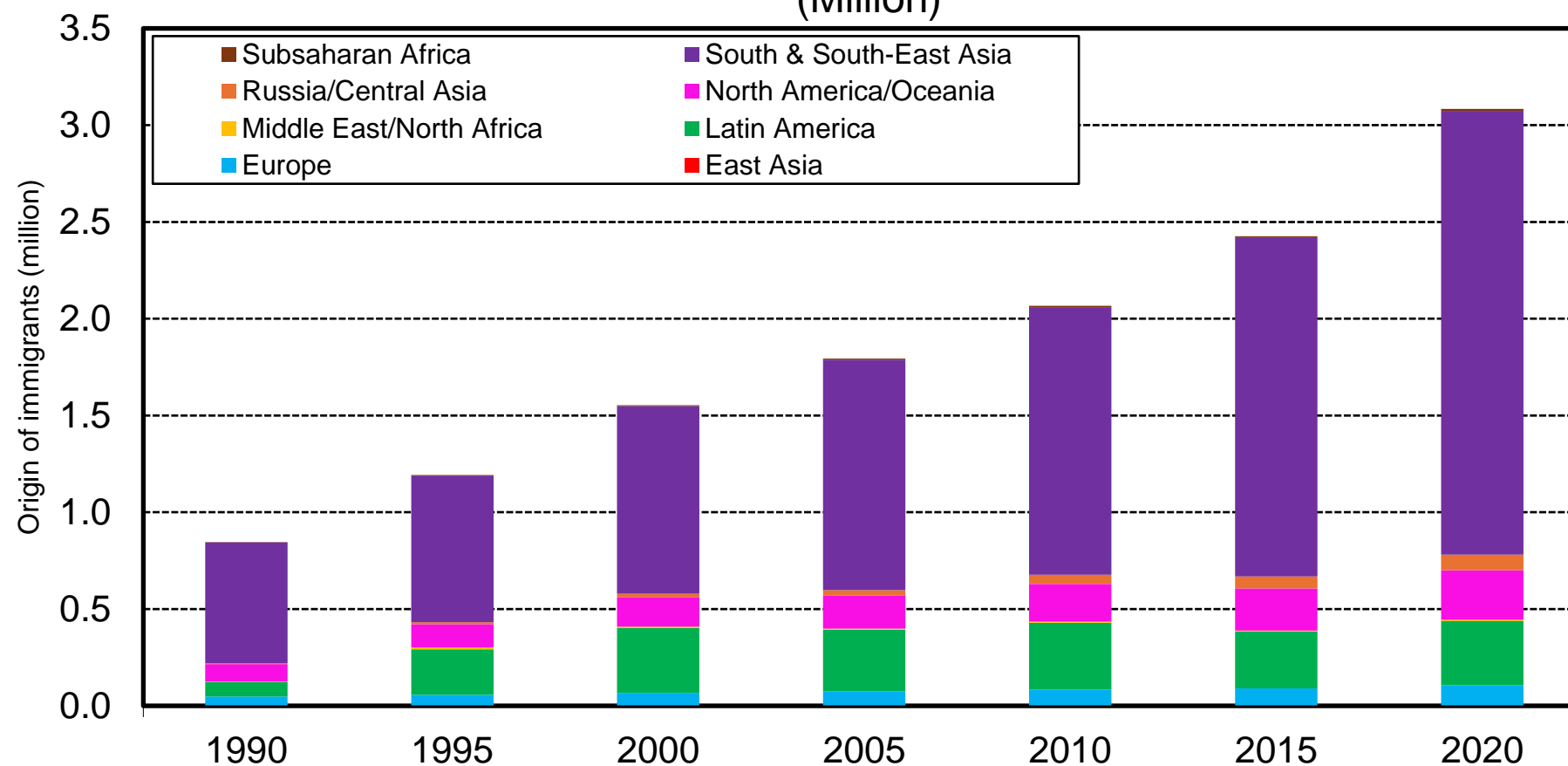
Interpretation. In 2060, South/Southeast Asia will have the largest population (3.3 billion), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (2.4 billion). Sub-Saharan Africa will also have the highest share of working-age people (65%), while Europe and East Asia will have the largest elderly populations, making up 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	759	361	52	346	388	185	25	178	48%	7%	46%	51%	51%	49%	51%
Europe	449	245	56	149	227	122	27	78	54%	12%	33%	51%	50%	49%	53%
Latin America	612	338	80	194	308	167	39	103	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	535	308	77	151	263	149	37	77	57%	14%	28%	49%	49%	49%	51%
Russia Central Asia	311	186	48	77	157	92	23	43	60%	15%	25%	51%	49%	48%	55%
South/ South-East Asia	3,089	1,803	466	819	1,535	880	227	428	58%	15%	27%	50%	49%	49%	52%
Sub Saharan Africa	3,283	2,132	703	448	1,662	1,069	347	246	65%	21%	14%	51%	50%	49%	55%
World	9,953	5,924	1,628	2,401	4,988	2,926	798	1,263	60%	16%	24%	50%	49%	49%	53%

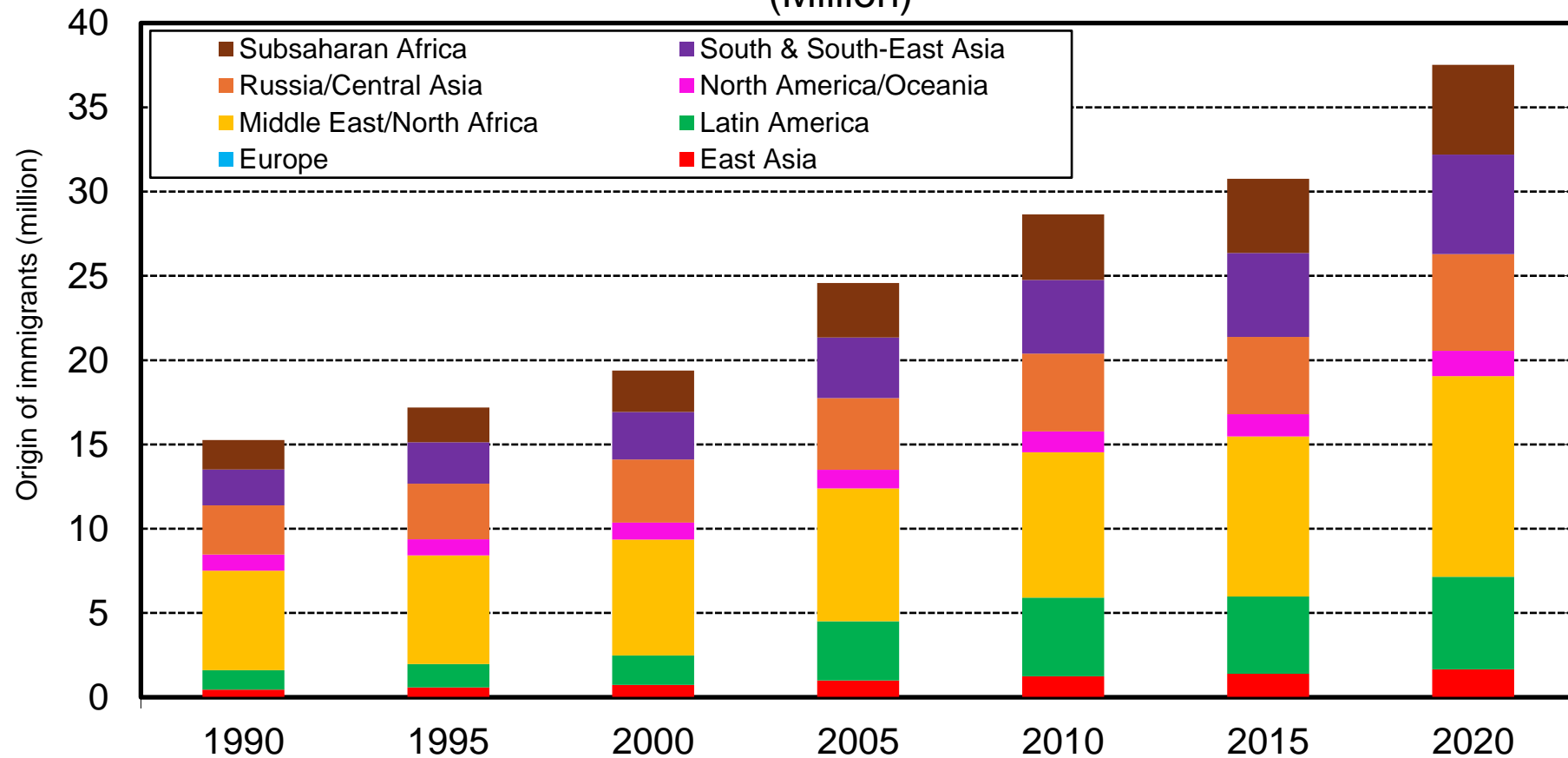
Interpretation. In 2100, Sub-Saharan Africa will have the largest population (3.3 billion), followed by South/Southeast Asia (3.1 billion). Sub-Saharan Africa will also have the highest share of working-age population (65%) and a significant young-age population (21%). East Asia will have the largest 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)



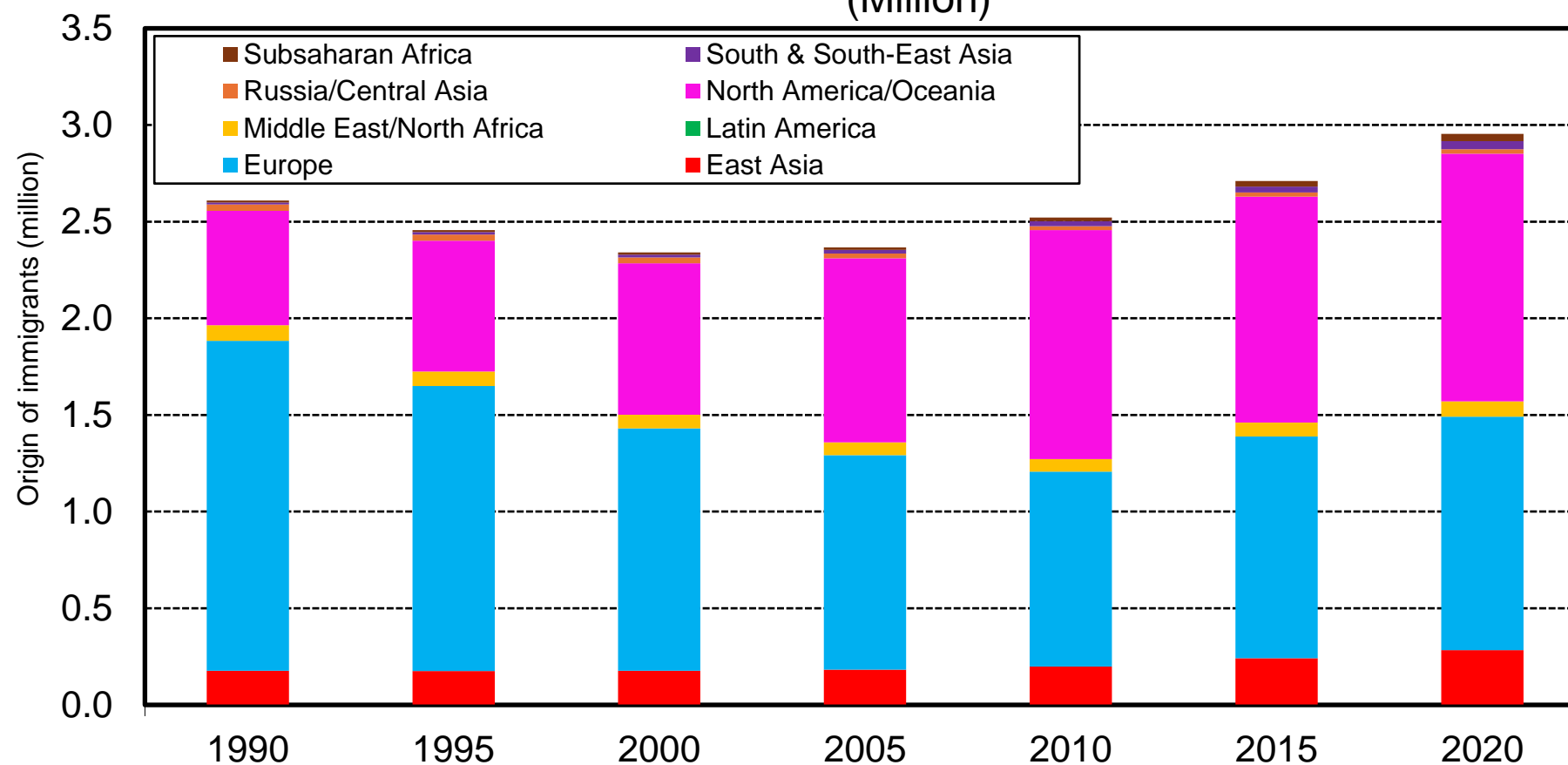
Interpretation. Migration to East Asia increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from South/South-East Asia. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 3 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 11b Origin of Immigrants to Europe
(Million)



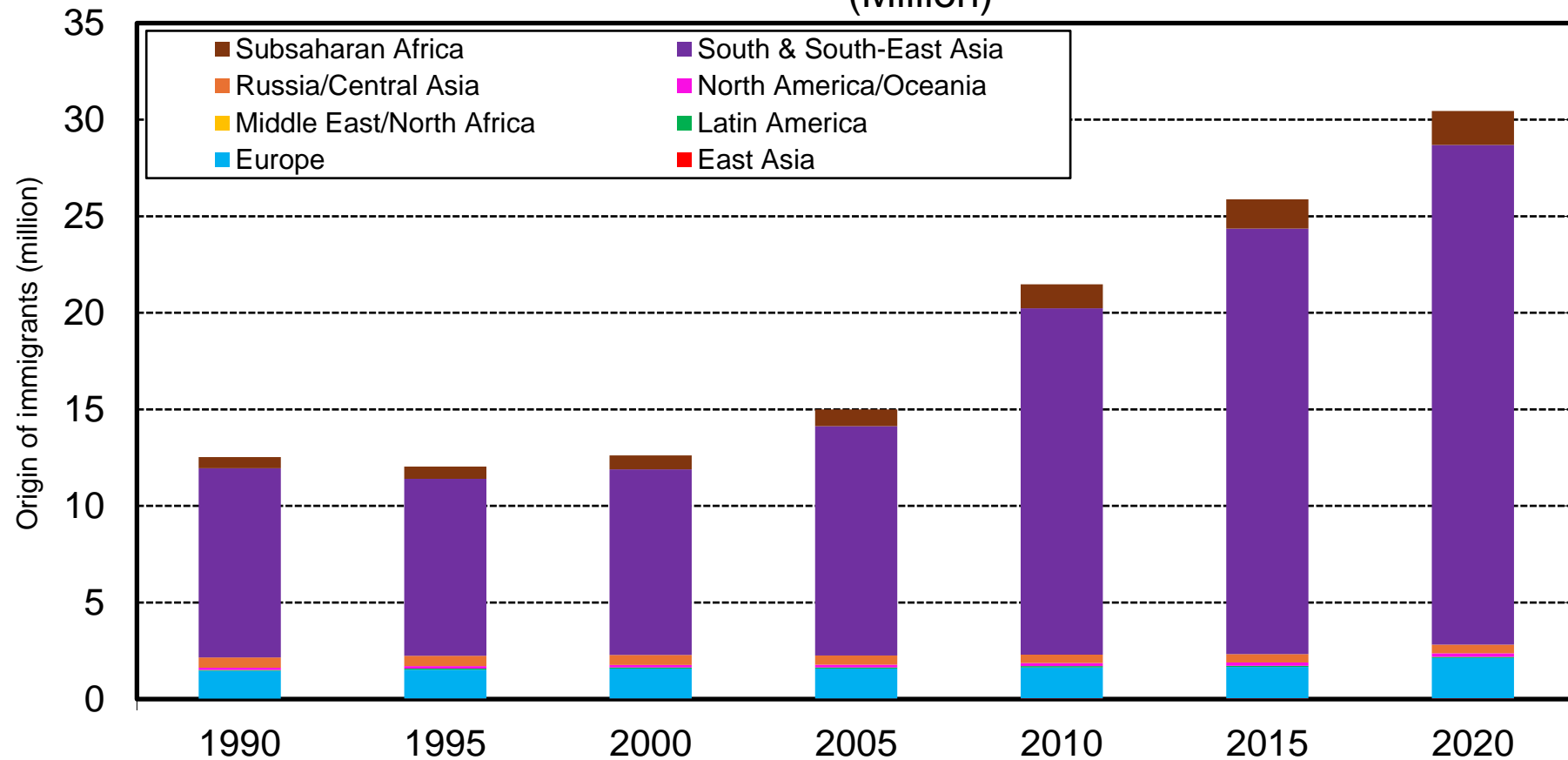
Interpretation. Migration to Europe increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from Middle East/North Africa, South & South-East Asia, Russia/Central Asia, Latin America, and Subsaharan Africa. Total immigration is large, it amounts to about 38 million in 2020. **Sources and series:**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

Figure 11c Origin of Immigrants to Latin America
(Million)



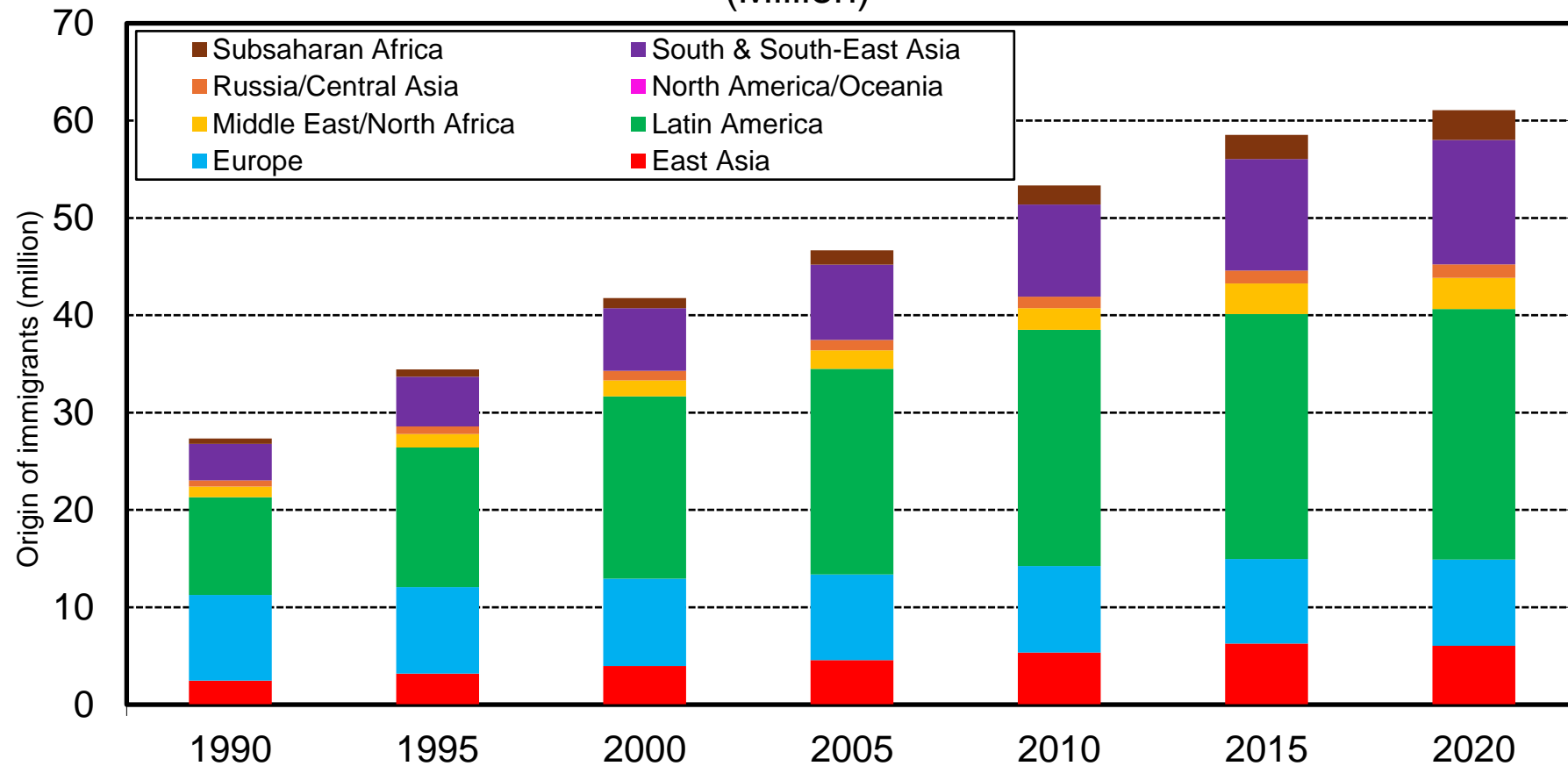
Interpretation. Migration to Latin America increased from 2005 to 2020. Migration to the region comes mainly from North America/Oceania and Europe. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 3 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

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



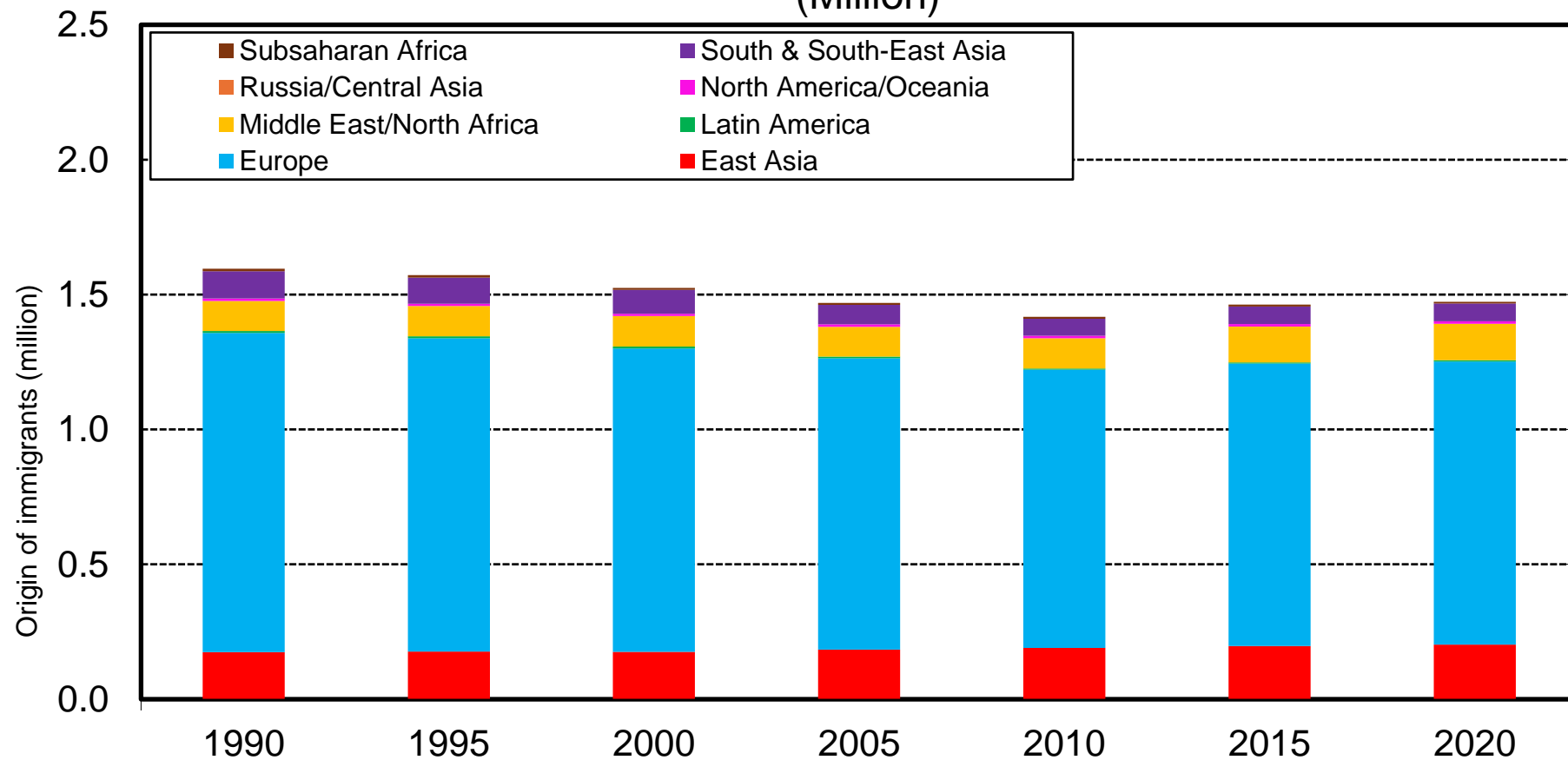
Interpretation. Migration to Middle East/North Africa increased during 2005-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from South & South-East Asia. Total immigration is large, it amounts to about 30 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 11e Origin of Immigrants to North America/Oceania
(Million)



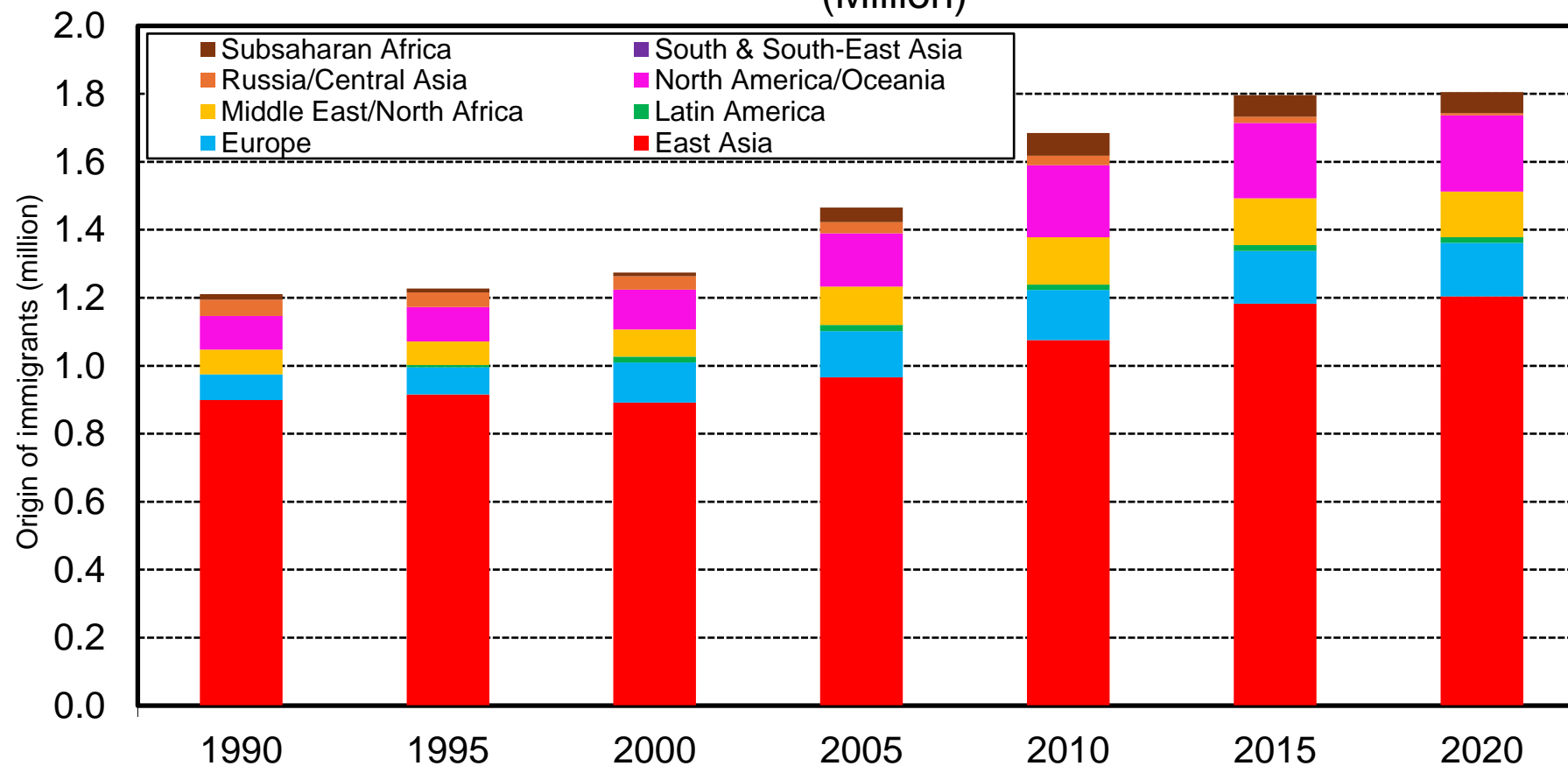
Interpretation. Migration to North America/Oceania increased during 1990-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from Latin America, South/South-East Asia, and Europe. Total immigration is quite large, it amounts to about 61 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

Figure 11f Origin of Immigrants to Russia/Central Asia
(Million)



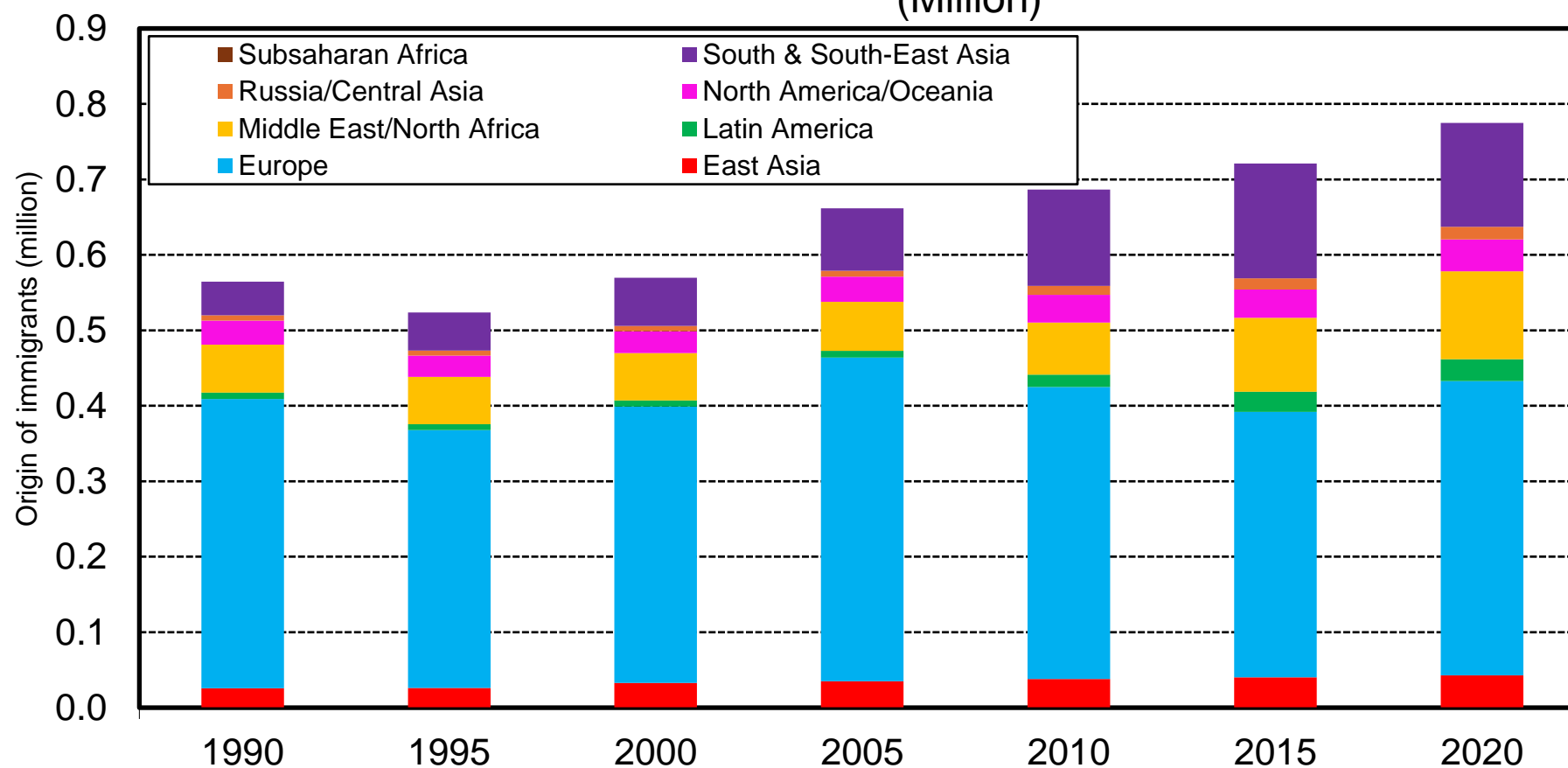
Interpretation. Migration to Russia/Central Asia decreased increased during 1990-2020. It is driven mainly by immigrants coming from Europe. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 1.5 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

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



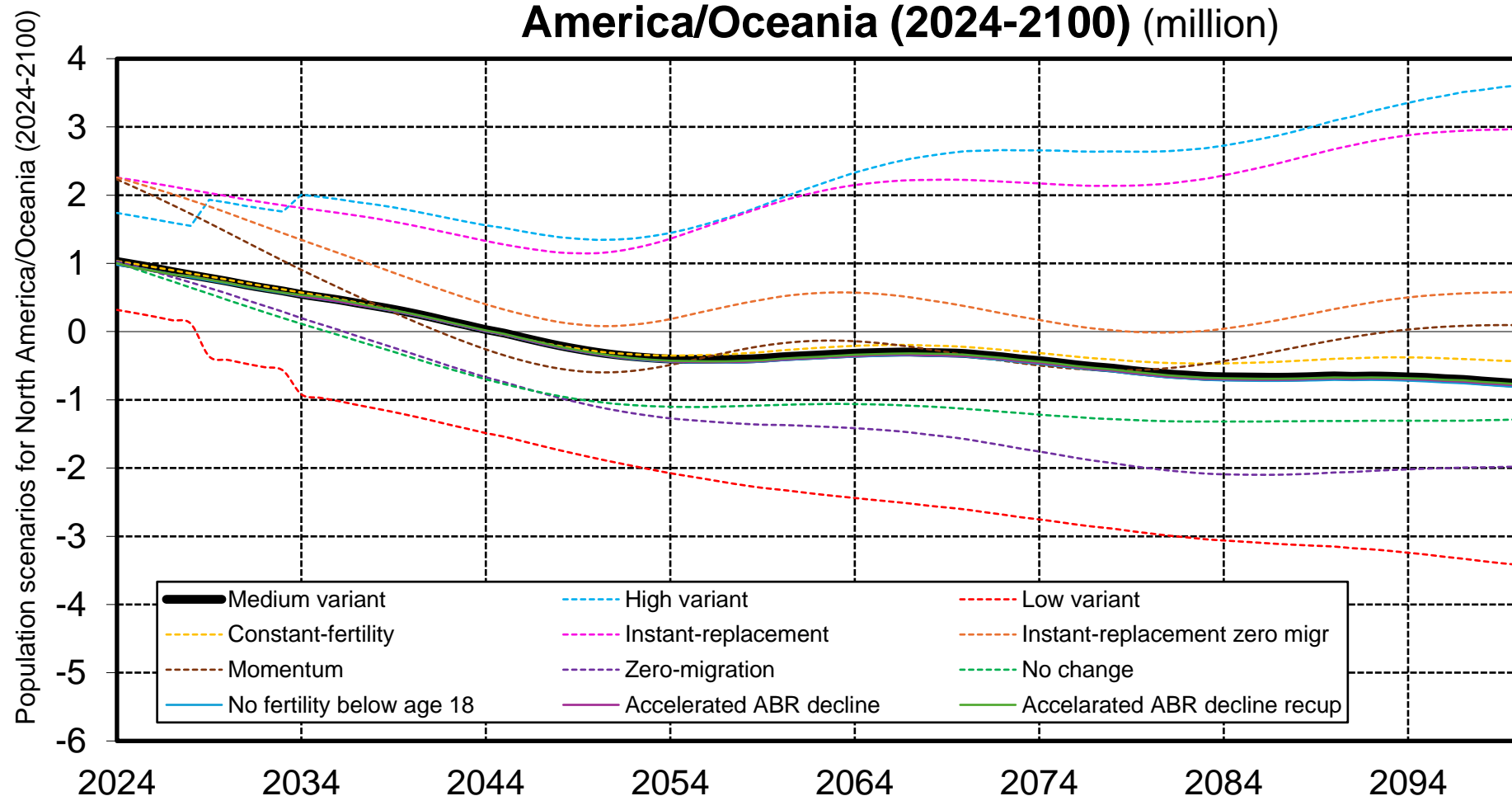
Interpretation. Migration to South & South-East Asia increased during 2000-2020, driven mainly by immigrants coming from East Asia. Total immigration is not large, it amounts to about 2 million in 2020. **Sources and series:** UN International Migrant Stock 2020.

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.

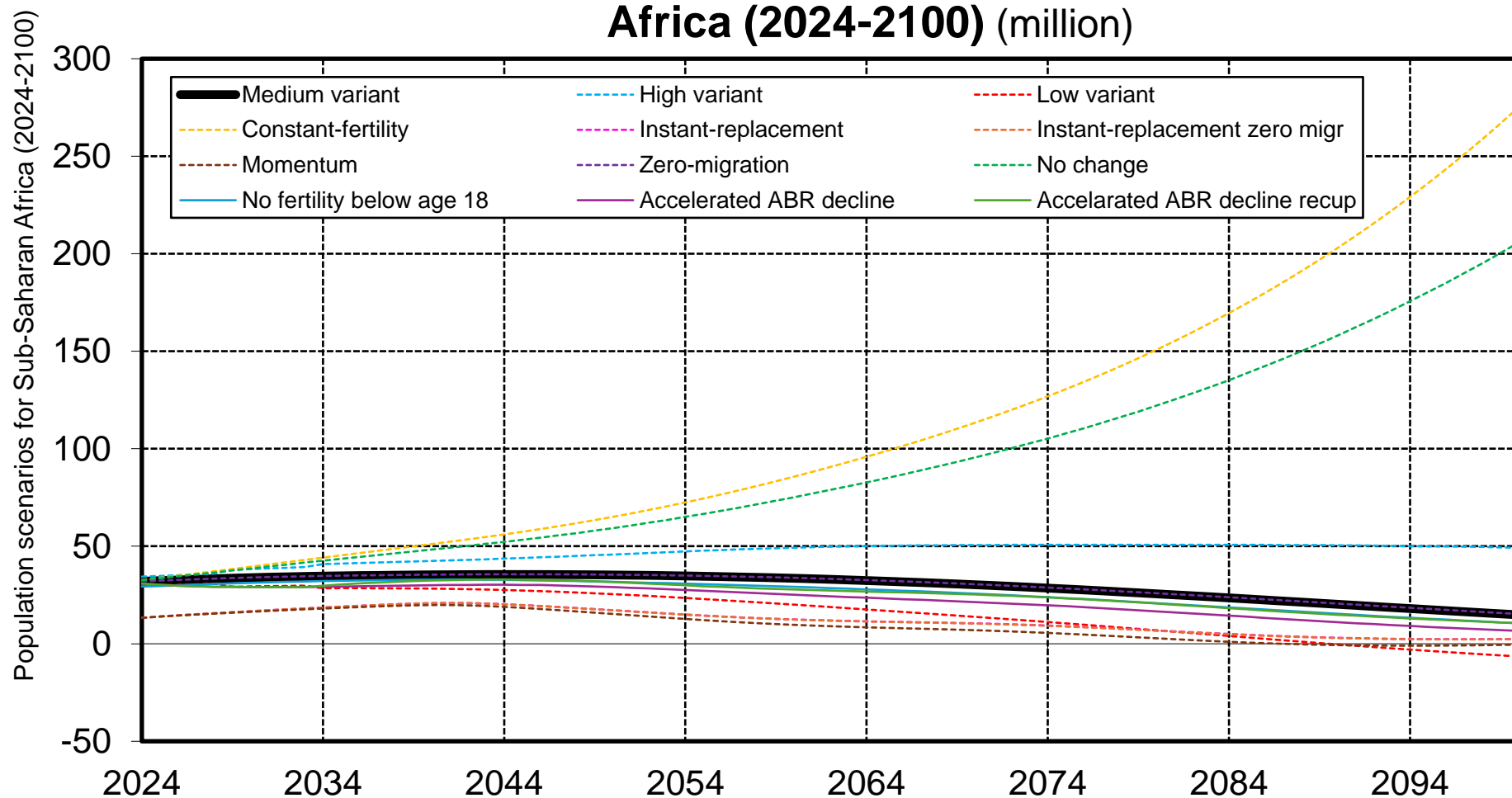
Figure 12a. Natural change scenarios for North America/Oceania (2024-2100) (million)



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.

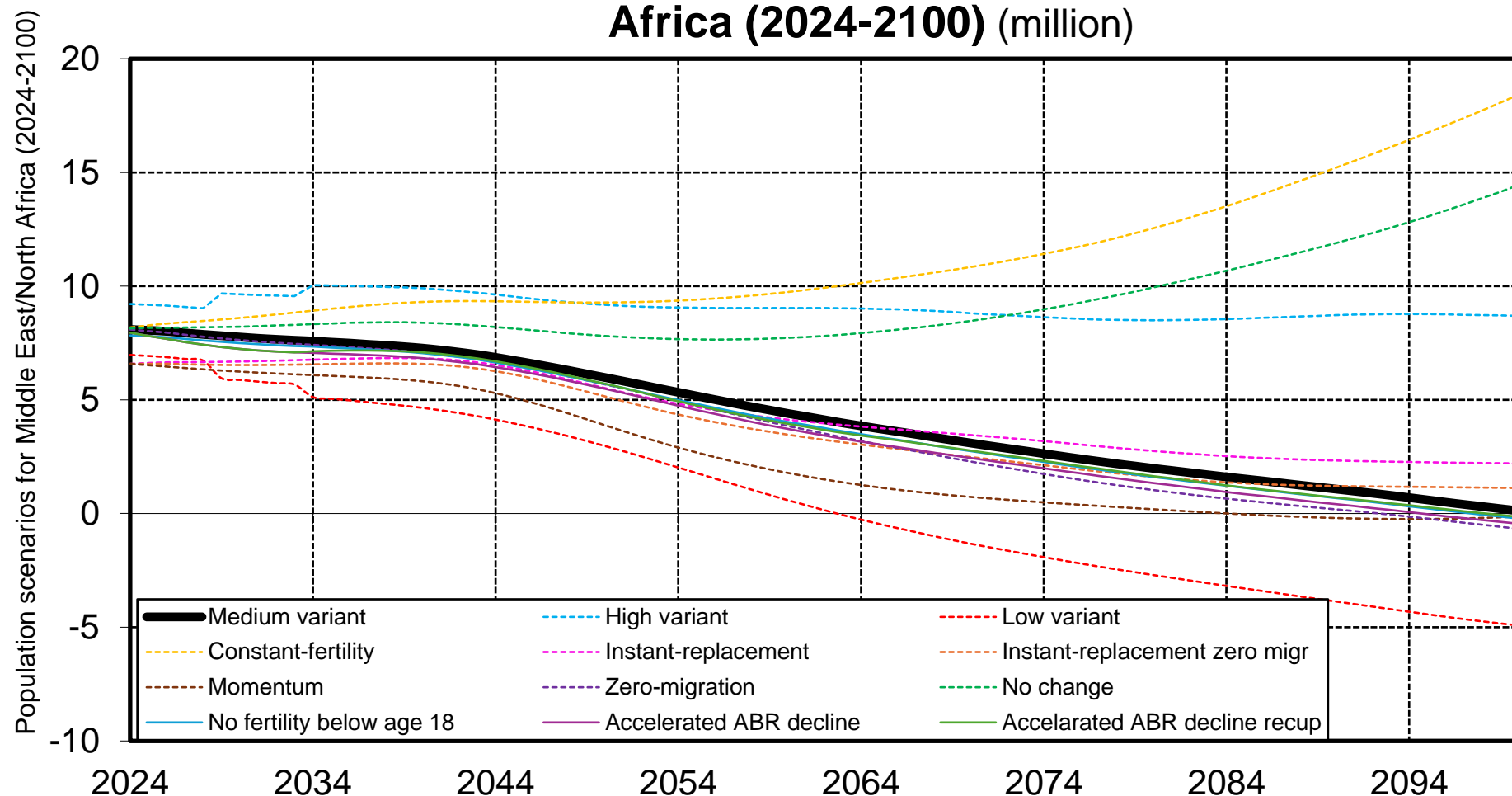
Sources and series: UN World Population Prospects 2024

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



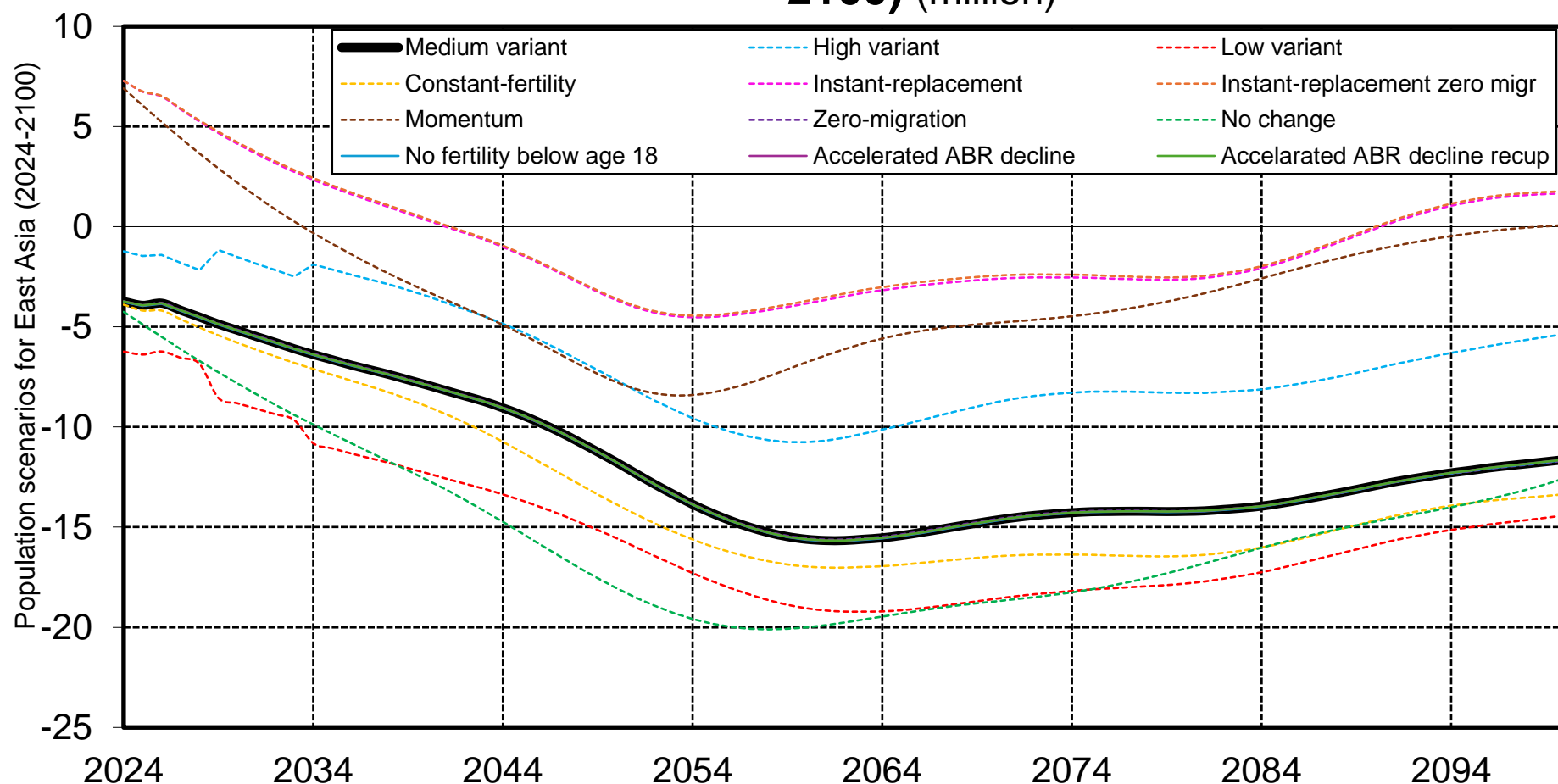
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Sub-Saharan Africa from 30 million in 2024 to 15 million in 2100. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024

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



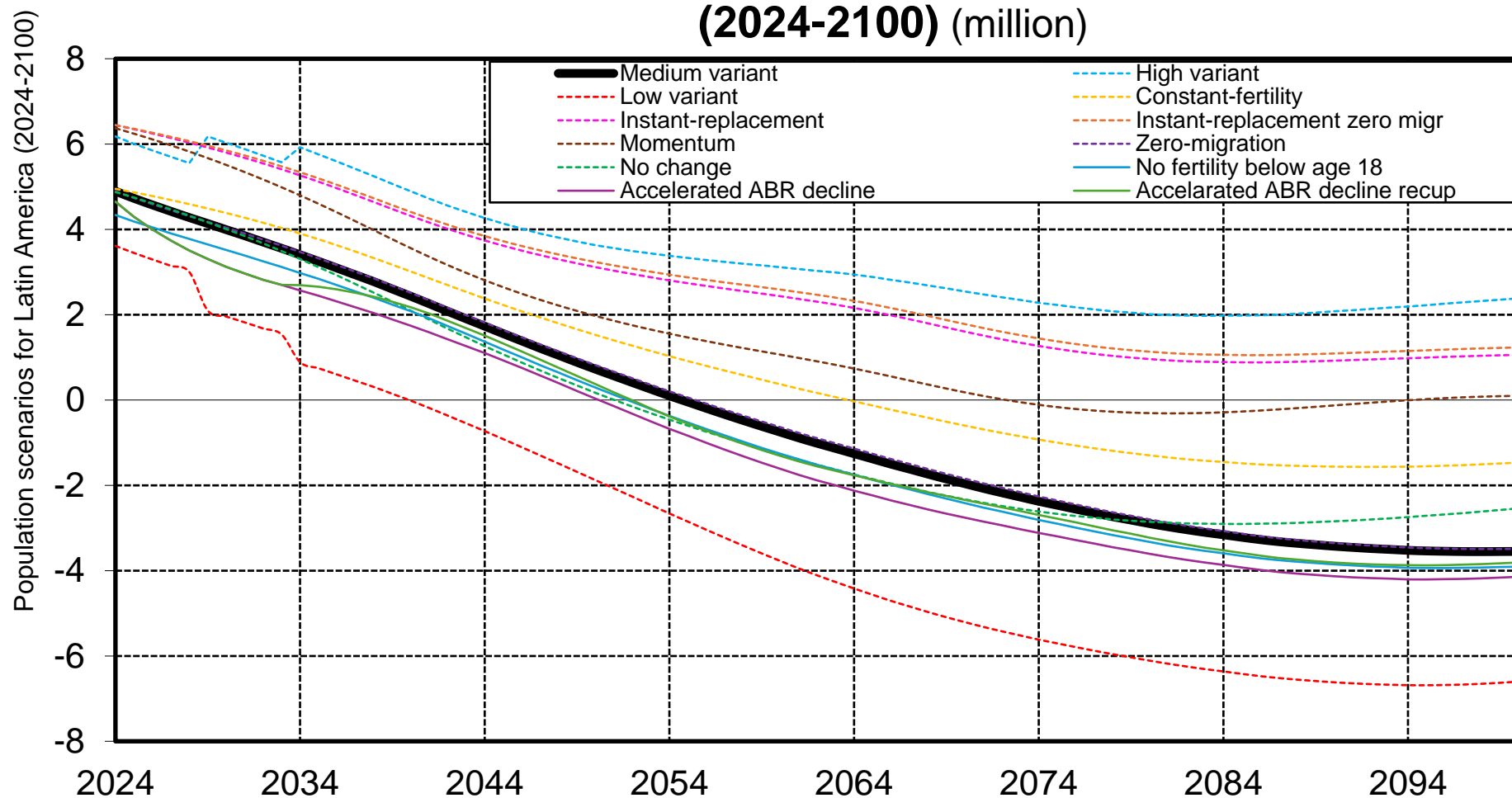
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Middle East/North Africa from 8 million in 2024 to 0 million in 2100. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024

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



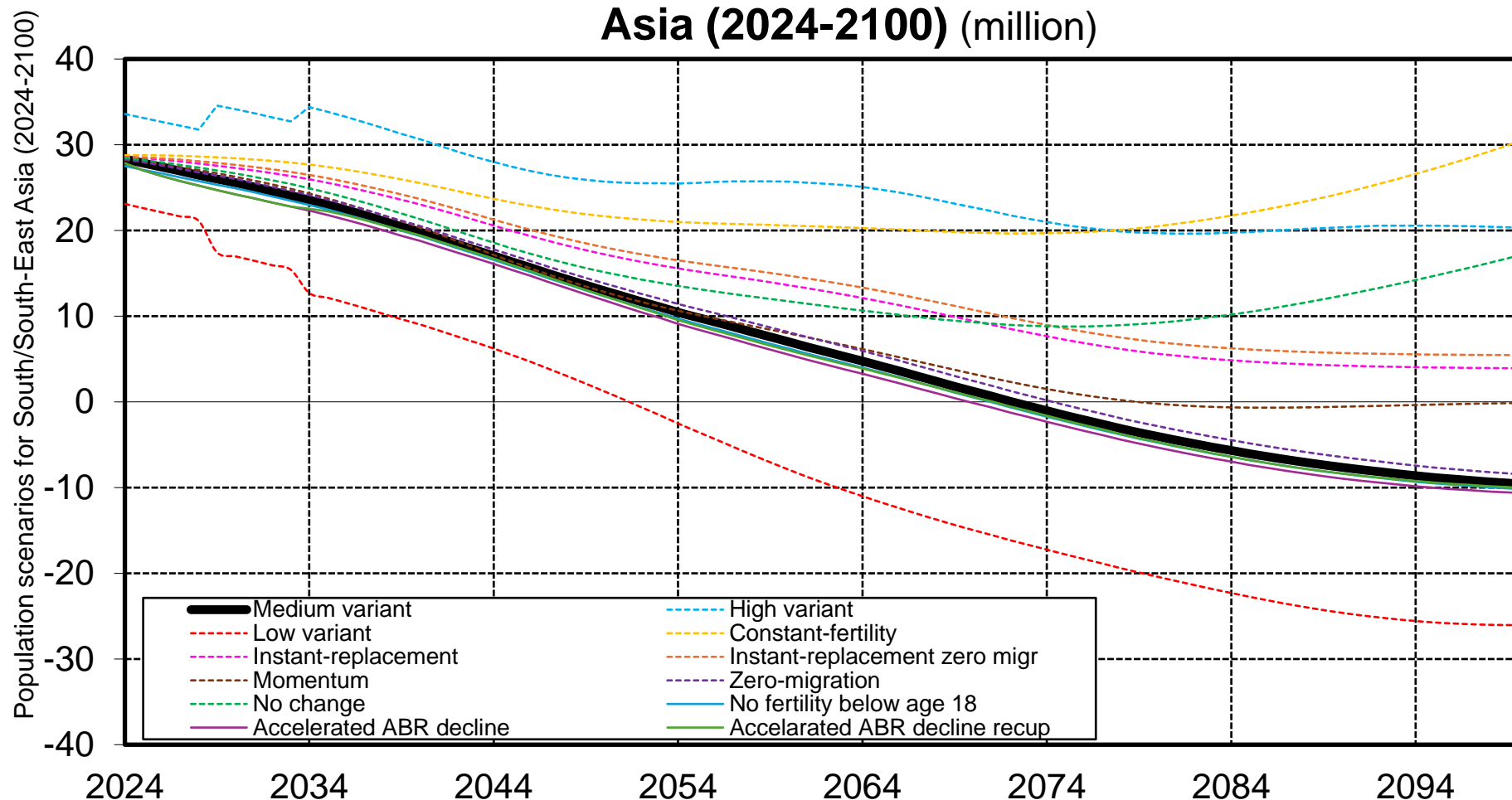
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in East Asia from -4 million in 2024 to -12 million in 2100. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024

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



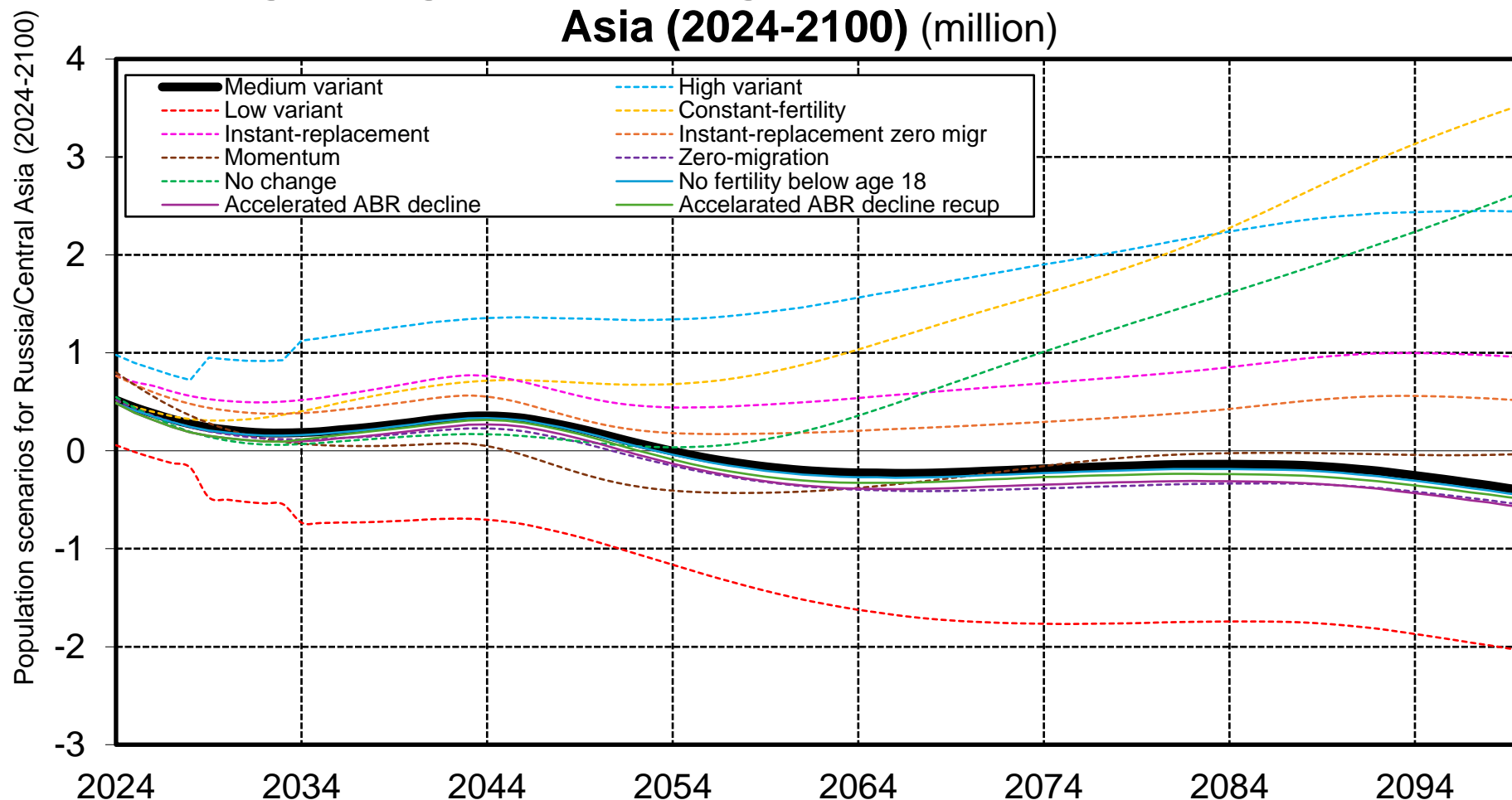
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in Latin America from 5 million in 2024 to -3 million in 2100. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024

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



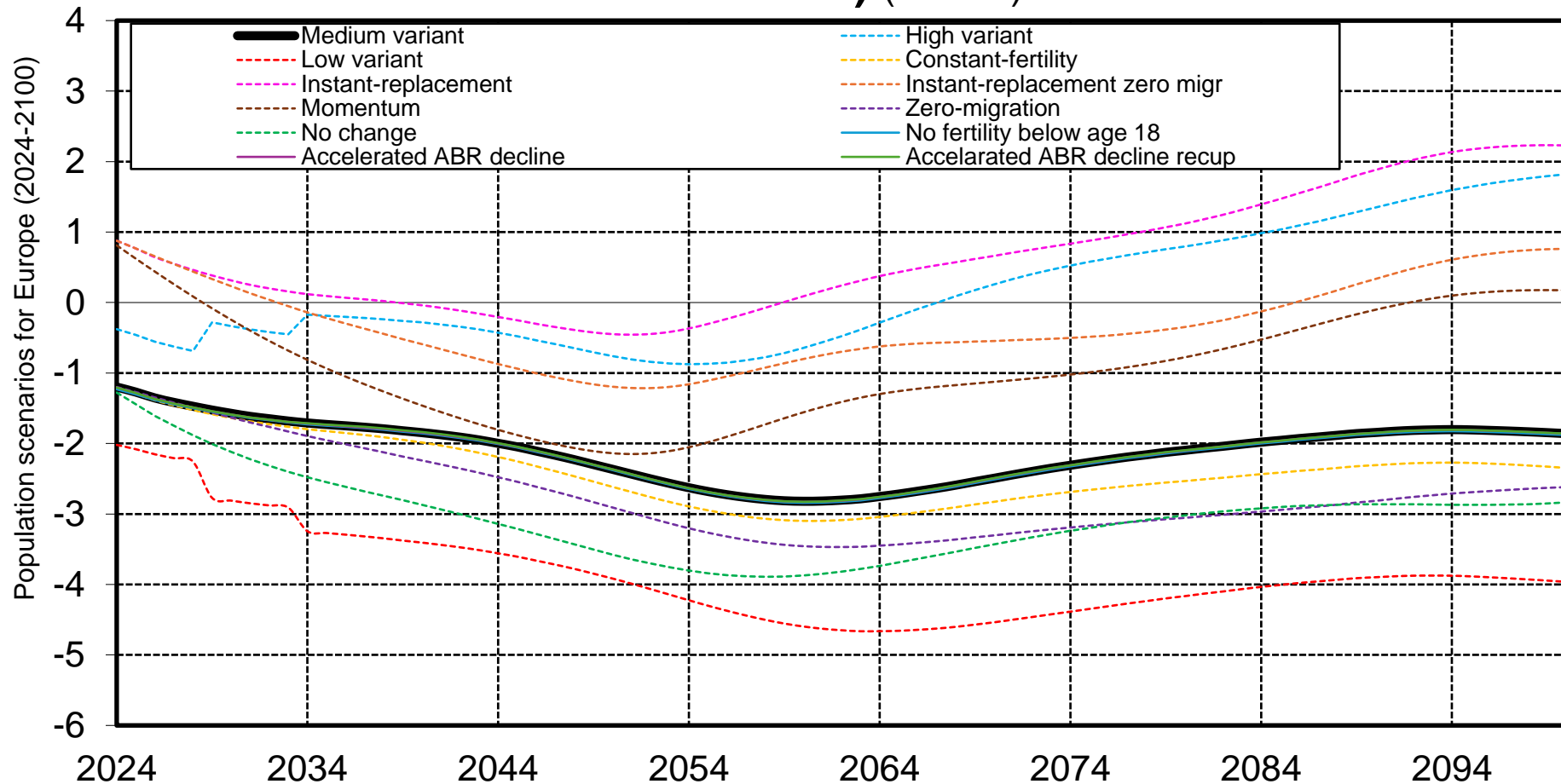
Interpretation The main scenario, medium variant, considers that natural change will drive yearly population change in South/South-East Asia from 28 million in 2024 to -10 million in 2100. **Sources and series:** UN World Population Prospects 2024

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