

Results of the New Wittgenstein Centre Population Projections by Age, Sex and Level of Education for 171 Countries

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Outline

- General methodology of population projections by age, sex, and education
- What's new about the Wittgenstein Projections
- Results and implications
- Conclusion



General Methodology of the Wittgenstein Projections

- Projections by age and sex
 - Cohort-component method
- Future education pathways
- Introducing education-differentials
 - Mortality, fertility, and migration
- Projections by age, sex and education
 - Multi-dimensional cohort-component method



What's new

- 171 countries (earlier: 120 countries)
- Expert-opinion based assumptions (earlier: UN)
- Mortality
 - Under-15 mortality by mother's education (earlier: no differentials)
 - Separate differentials for males and females (earlier: no difference)

What's new

Fertility

- Empirically grounded differentials by levels of educational attainment – harmonized education data (taken from survey)
- Convergence (earlier: no change)

Migration

- Bi-regional model
- Education distribution of migrants derived from national education distributions (earlier – pooled migration)

Education

- Bayesian model including country-specific pathways (earlier: global pathway for all)
- Census-based recalculation of mean years of education (earlier: official duration of schooling and education distribution)

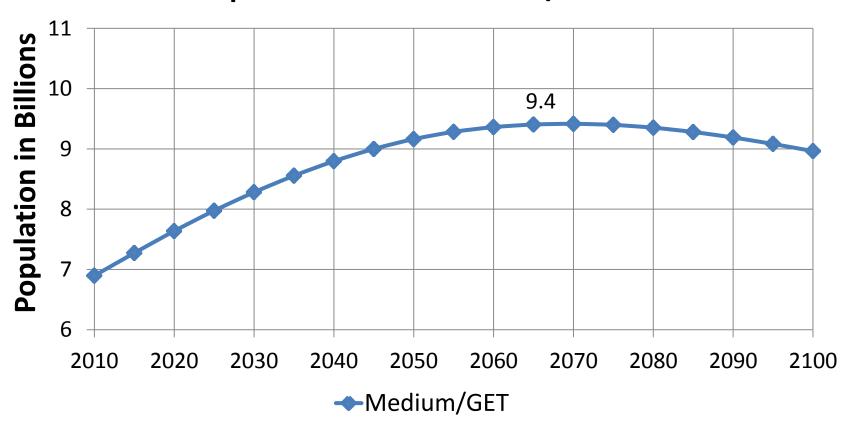


Scenarios

- Demographic:
 - Medium
 - Low
 - High
 - Alternatives
- Education:
 - Global Education Trend (GET)
 - Fast Track (FT)
 - Constant Enrollment Rate (CER)

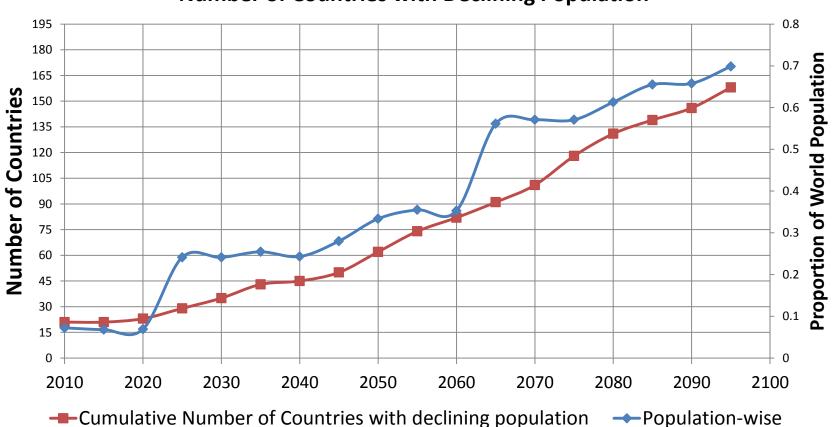
The End of World Population Growth

World Population under Medium/GET Scenario

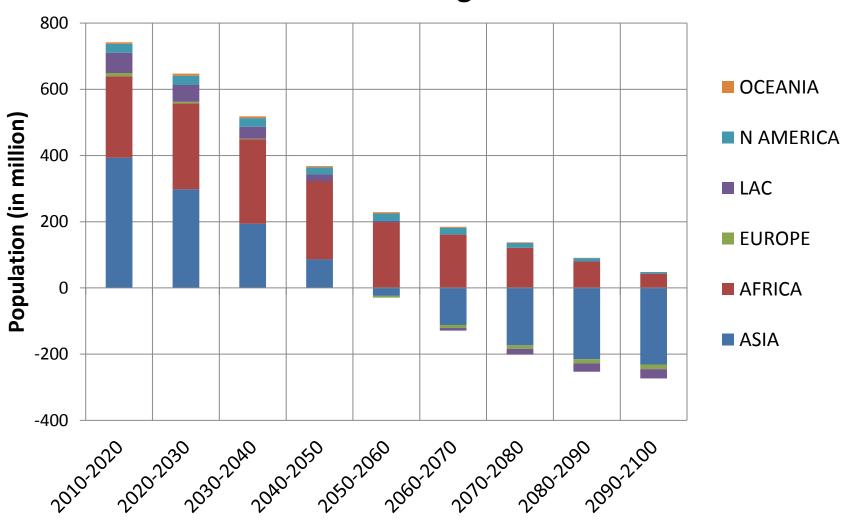


Pathway to the Global Peak (Medium)

Number of Countries with Declining Population

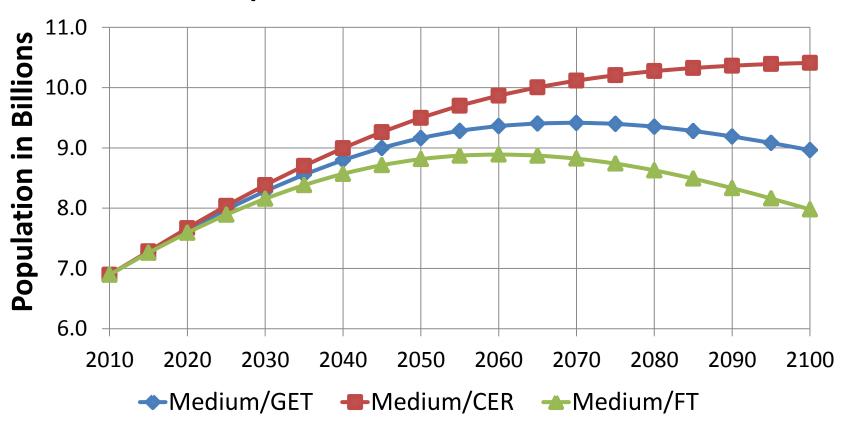


Absolute Decadal Change in Global Population by World Regions

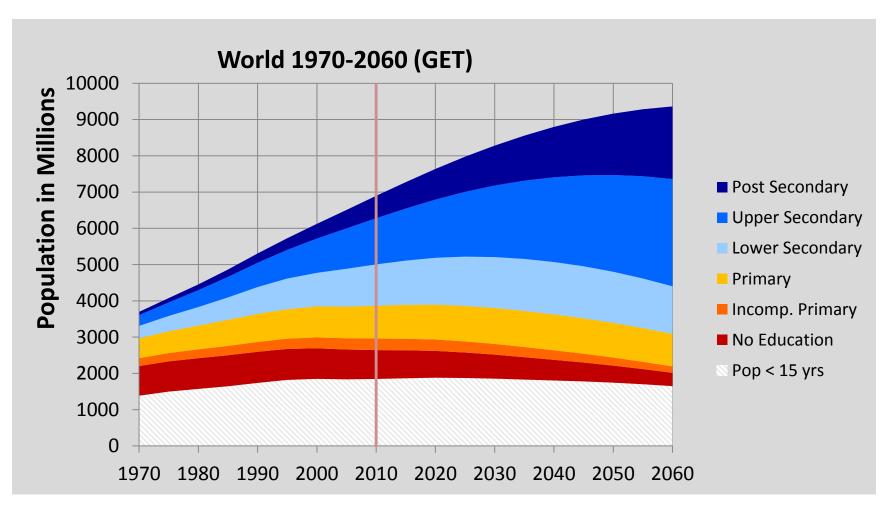


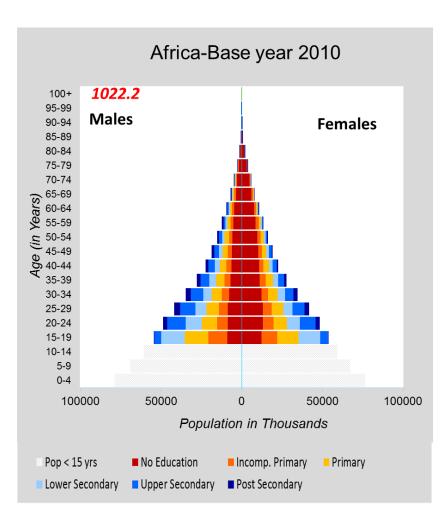
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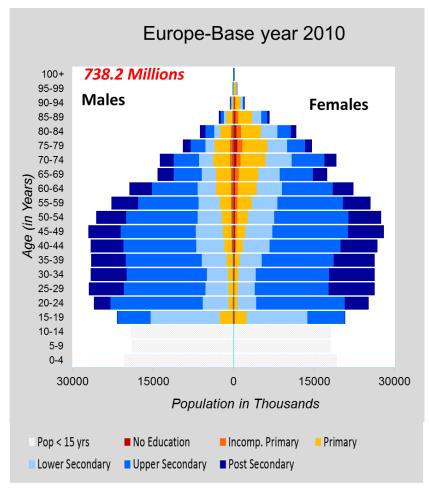
World Population under Different Scenarios

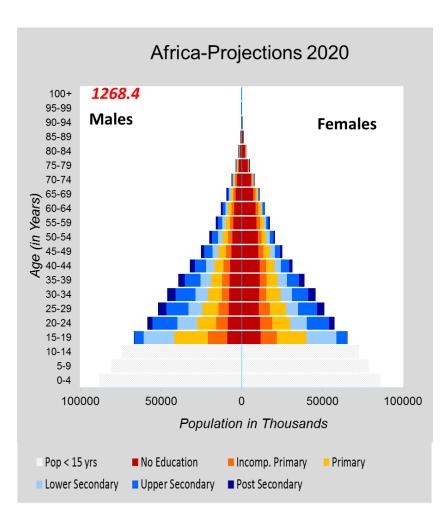


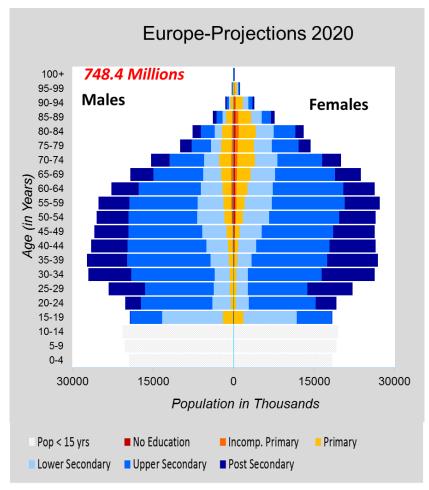
The Rise of Global Human Capital (Medium-Global Education Trend)

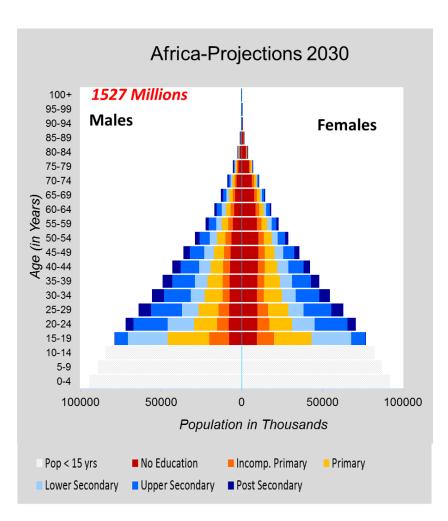


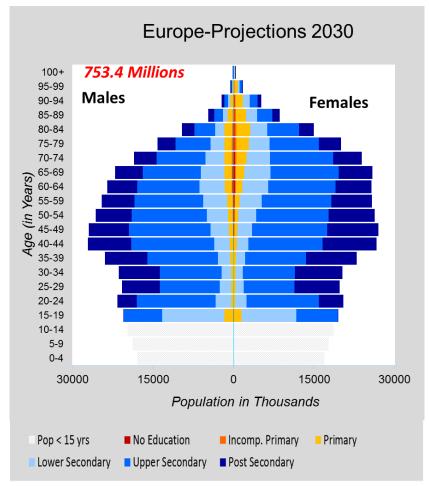


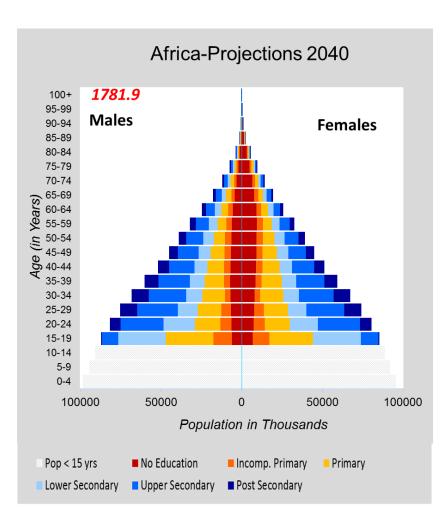


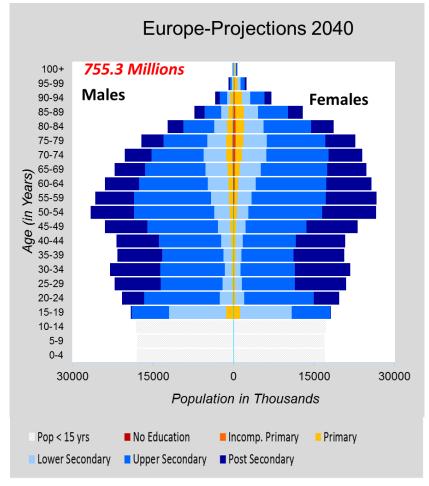


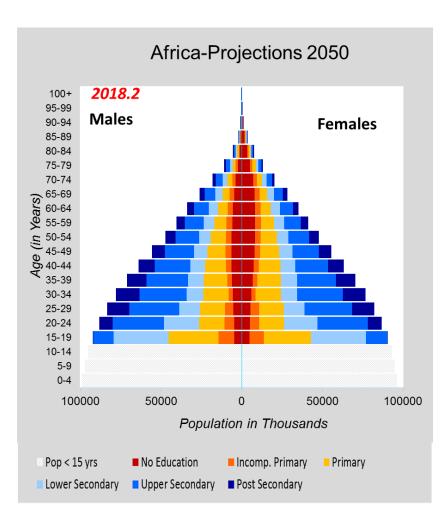


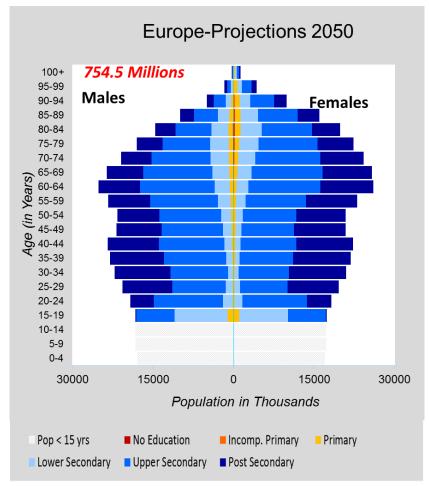


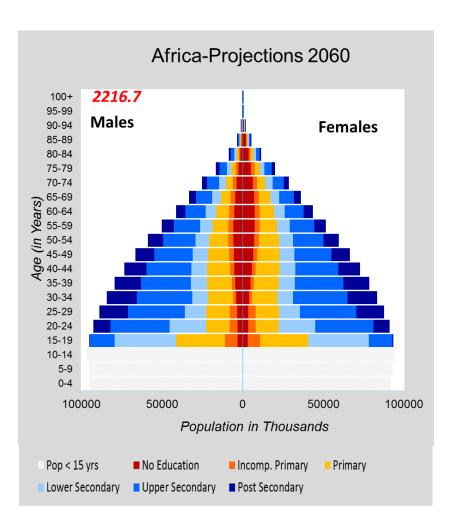


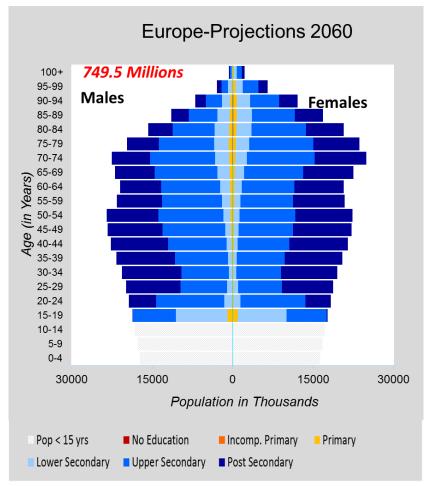




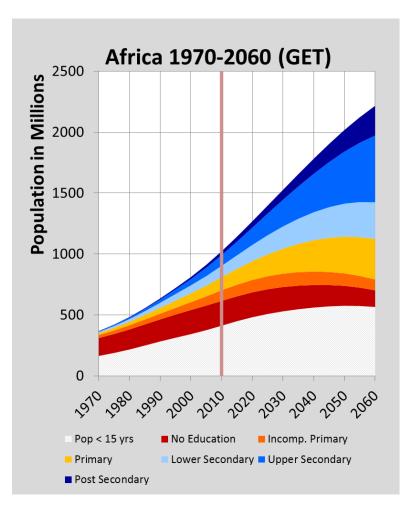


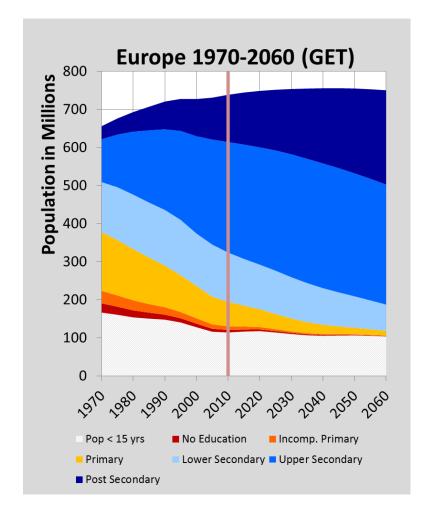


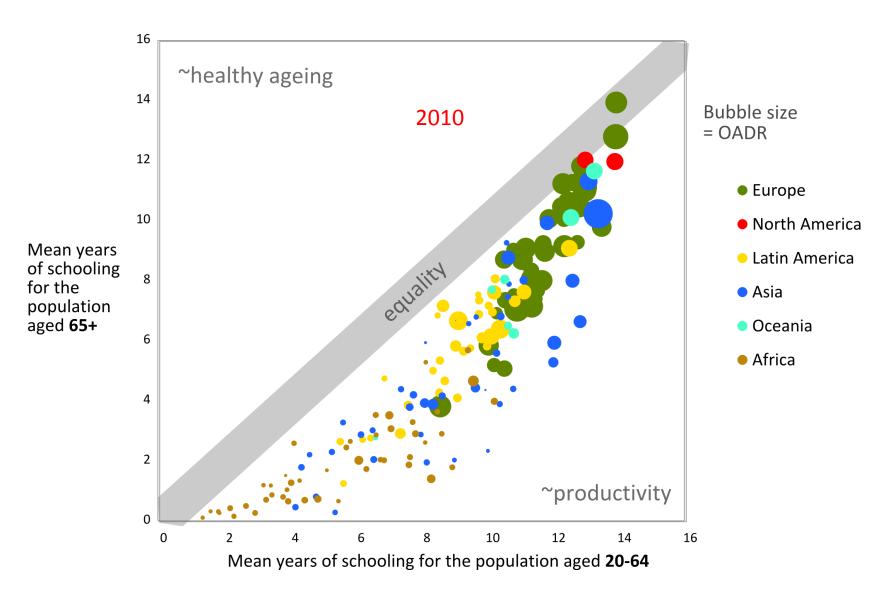


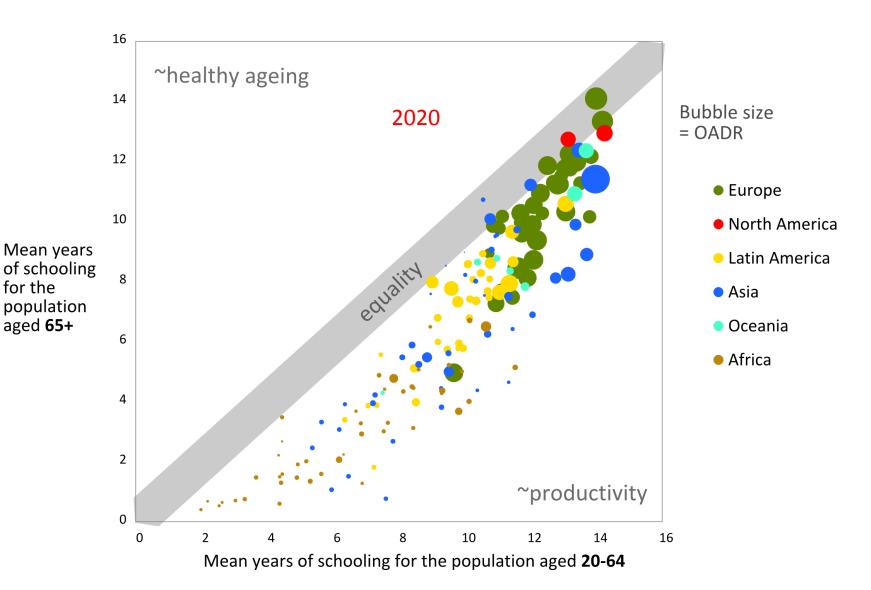


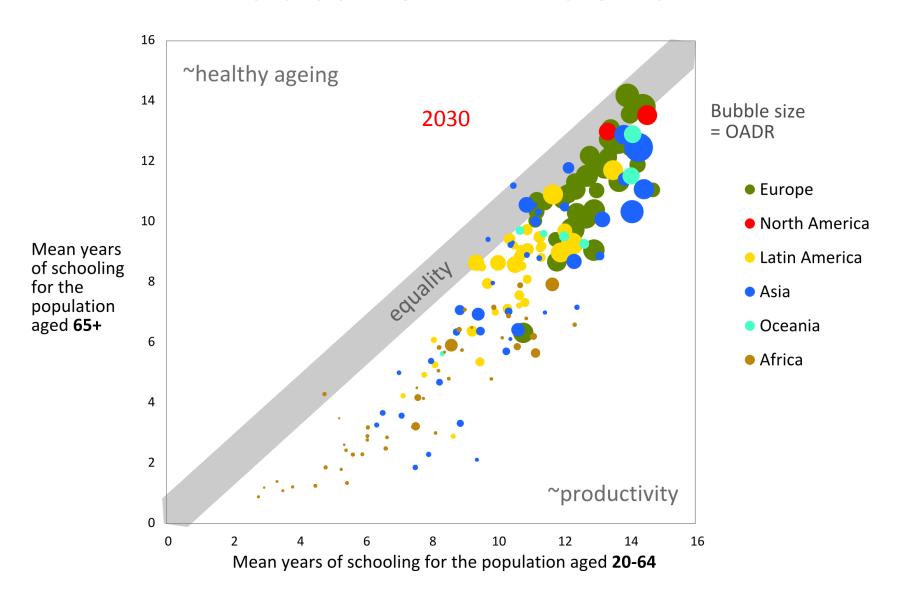
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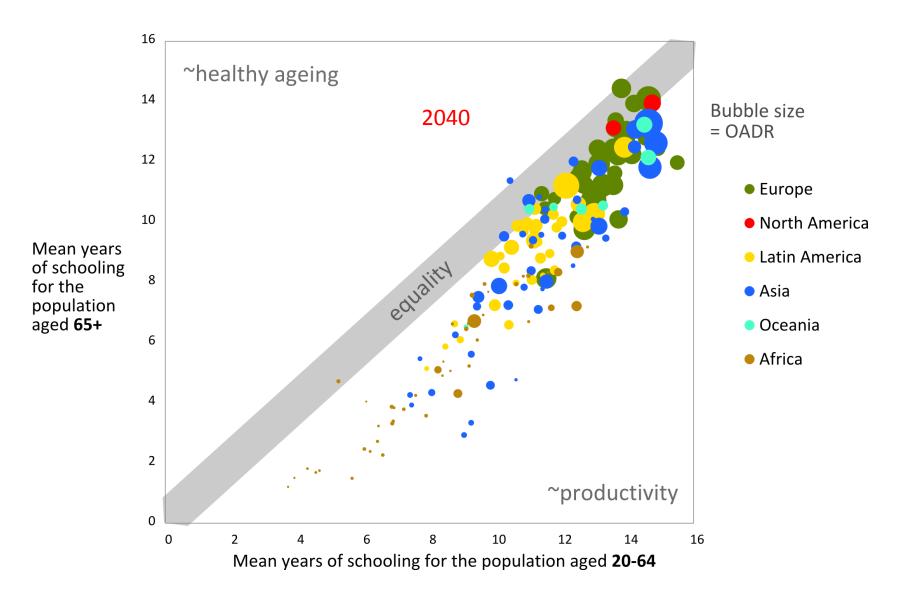


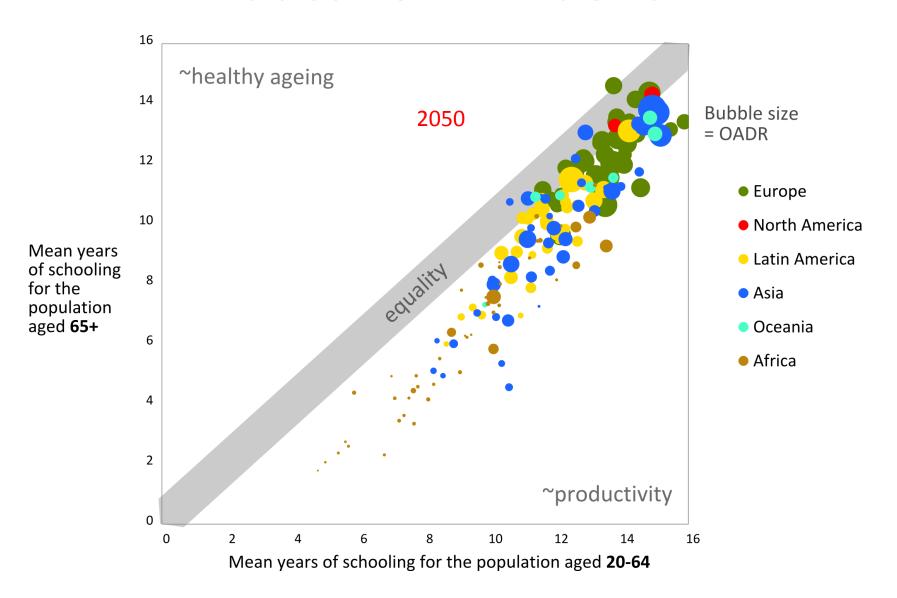


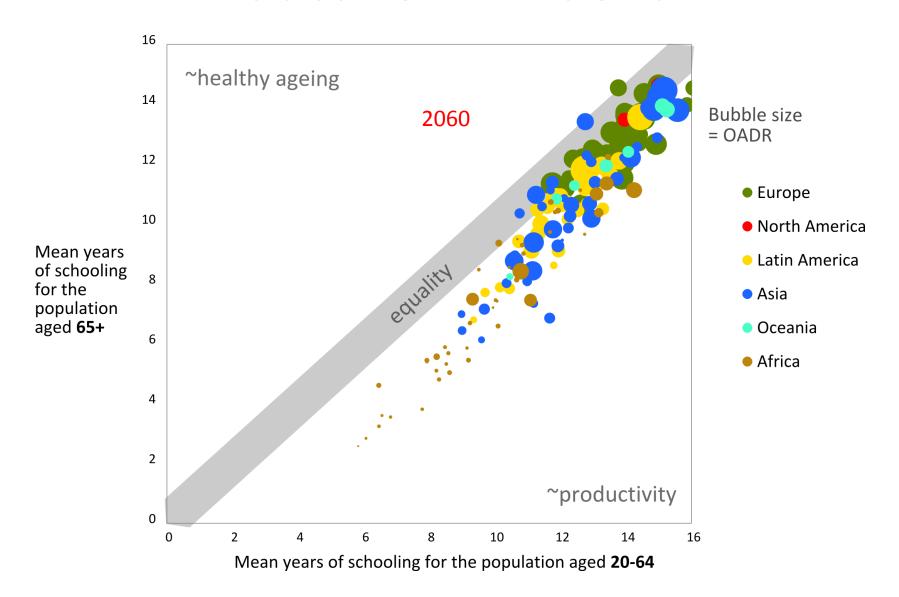


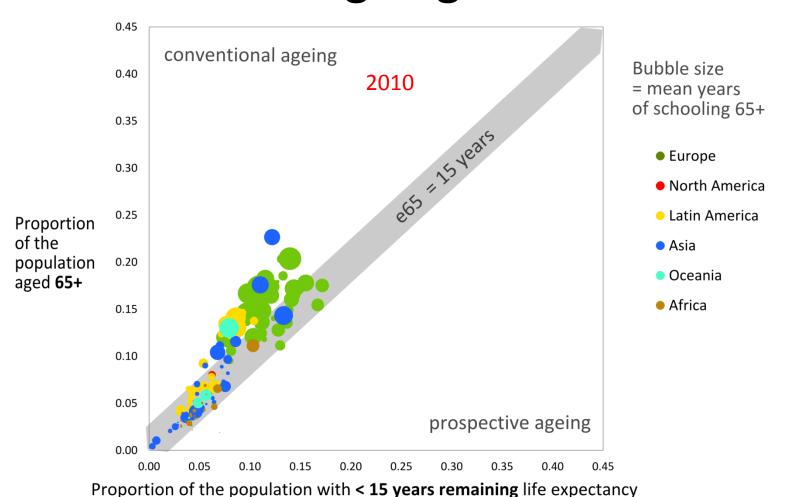


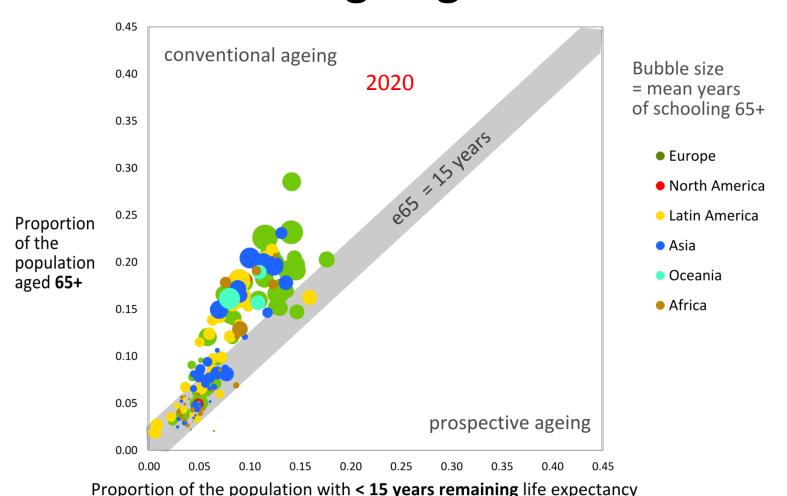


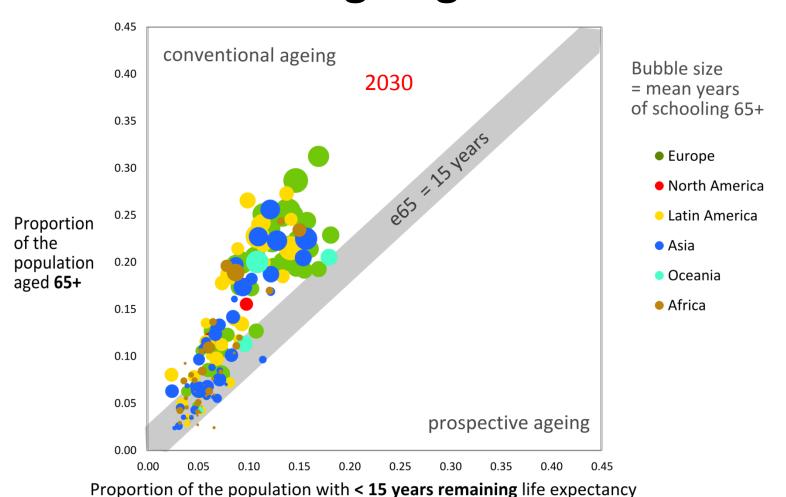


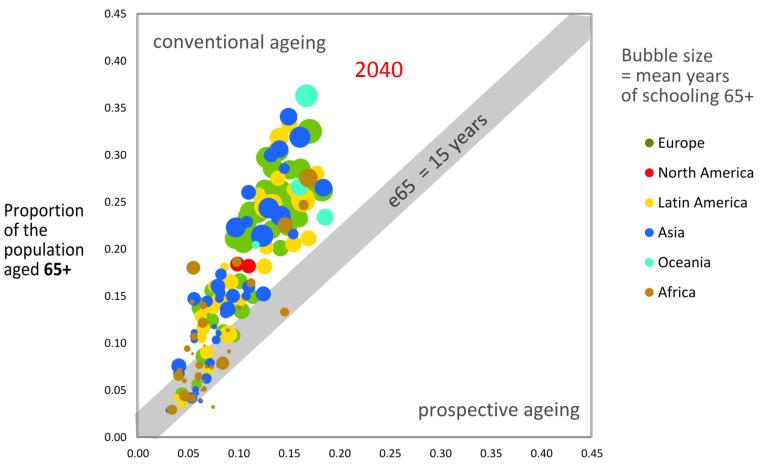




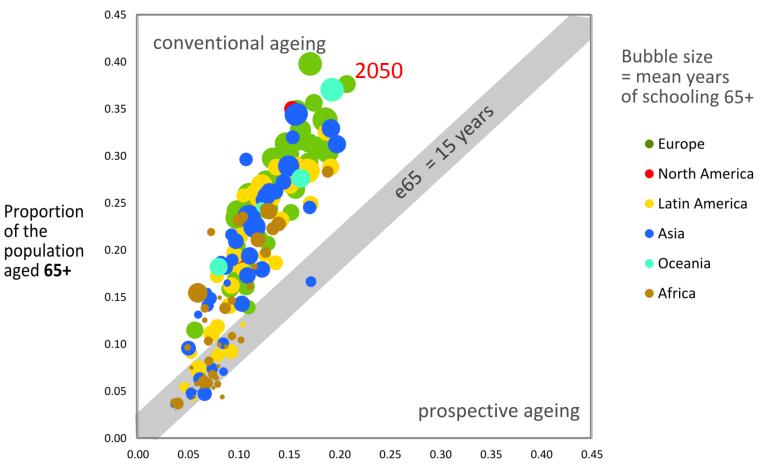




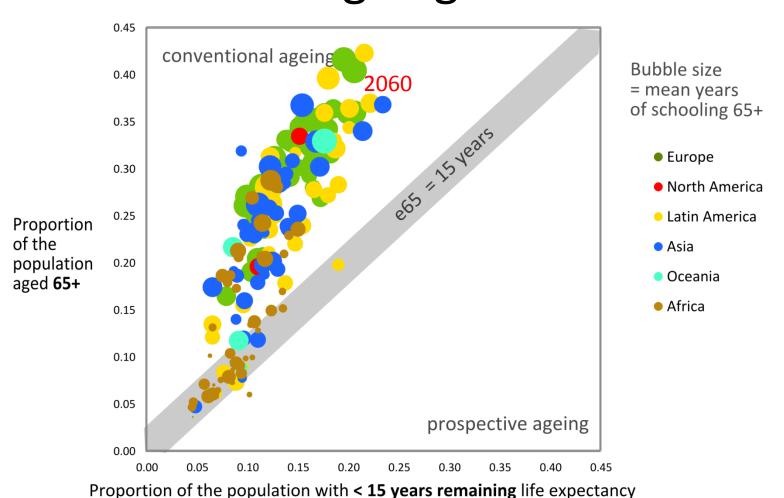




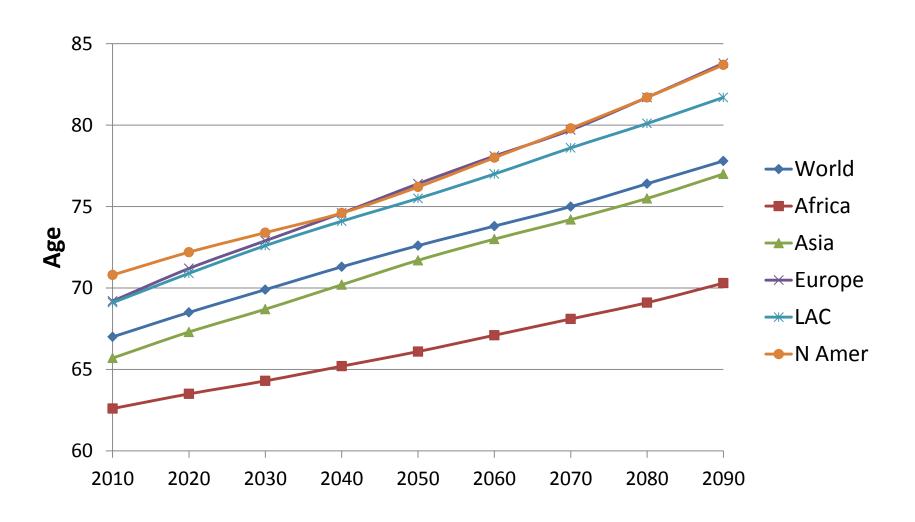
Proportion of the population with < 15 years remaining life expectancy



Proportion of the population with < 15 years remaining life expectancy



Threshold-ages for Becoming "old"



Conclusion

- Better data and methodology for projecting the population by age, sex, and education
- The end of World population growth (Medium/Global education scenario)
- The rise of global human capital
- Future education dividend might reduce the negative effect of ageing
- Reassessment of the ageing process shows human populations can become younger even as they grow older chronologically



Data will be available very soon...





