

The World's Population Tomorrow

A Statistical Snapshot

Alan Nevin, LAI Fellow

San Diego Chapter

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The **United Nation's** Statistical Research Center has recently projected the world population out to 2100. In that year, they have projected the world population to be 11.2 billion, roughly a third more populous than today.

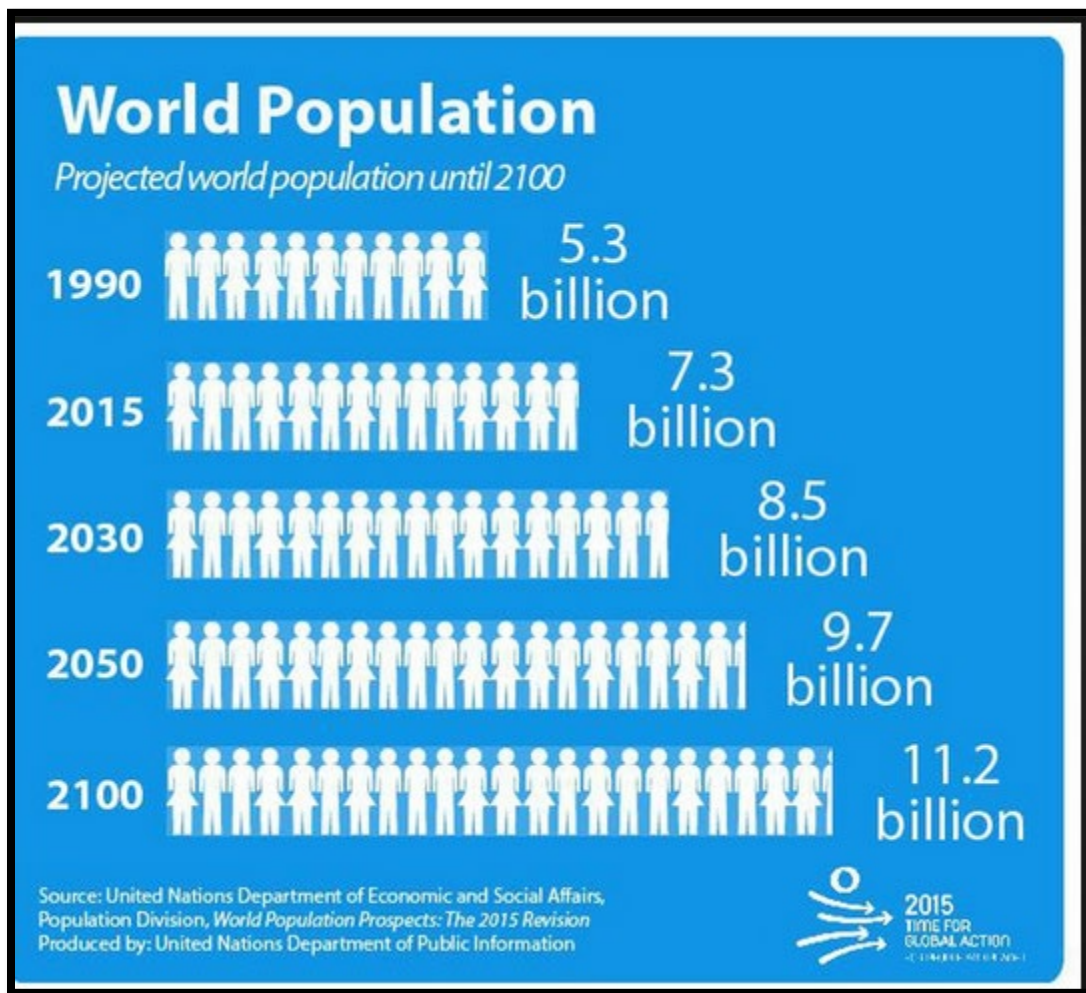


Exhibit 1

Population Expansion: the World

Using the U.N. database, we have prepared an analysis of the **demographic future** of the world focusing on the **next 50 years**. The report is a bit number heavy, but probably worth the time invested because of the importance of the world economy and where the United States fits in the story.

The clear winner, in terms of adding population, is **India** which is projected to **add 30 million** population by 2070, accounting for a major share of the population gains of 1st and 2nd world economies. Among the first world countries, the **United States** is “the winner” adding some **seven million people** in the 50-year timeframe.

In terms of the Nations that will lose population, the clear winner (?) is China with a projected **loss of 26 million people**. Based on other recent reports, it is likely that China will lose more than 26 million and may already be at the **1.2 billion level**. Apparently, population counting in China is questionable.

The U.S. is projected to add almost 7.0 million population in the 2020-2070 timeframe and approach **400 million by 2070**.

In this exhibit, we show a sample of countries that will “grow” and others that will “shrink.”

Population Projections Major Countries 2020-2070					
Country	2020	2070	Total Change 2020-2070	Annual Change 2020-2070	% Change 2020-2070
World	8,161,973,000	10,189,242,000	2,027,269,000	40,545,380	25%
Growing					
India	1,380,004,000	1,689,203,000	309,199,000	30,919,900	22%
United States	331,003,000	398,218,000	67,215,000	6,721,500	20%
Mexico	128,933,000	148,683,000	19,750,000	1,975,000	15%
United Kingdom	67,886,000	70,049,000	2,163,000	216,300	3%
Shrinking					
South Korea	51,269,000	34,453,000	(16,816,000)	(1,681,600)	-33%
Japan	126,476,000	90,612,000	(35,864,000)	(717,280)	-28%
China	1,439,324,000	1,172,196,000	(267,128,000)	(26,712,800)	-19%
Germany	83,784,000	70,615,000	(13,169,000)	(1,316,900)	-16%
Russia	145,934,000	129,711,000	(16,223,000)	(1,622,300)	-11%
Brazil	212,559,000	200,893,000	(11,666,000)	(1,166,600)	-5%

Source: United Nations Dept. of Economic & Social Affairs, Population Division 7.2025

Exhibit 2

As a result of its **one-child policy** that Chairman Mao put into place in 1980, the **median age** in China has **almost doubled** in that 40 year period. Chairman Xi voided the one-child policy in 2015, but by that time the fertility rate had declined by almost half. And it appears to be the same in 2020.

Population of China 1970-2020					
Year	Policy	Population	Annual Change	Median Age	Fertility Rate
1970		827,601,394	n/a	19.3	6.30
1980	1-Child	1,000,089,235	17,248,784	21.9	3.01
2010		1,368,810,615	36,872,138	35.0	1.62
2015	1-Child Voided	1,406,847,870	7,607,451	36.7	1.64
2020		1,439,324,000	6,495,226	37.0	1.69

Source: Worldometers

Exhibit 3

In this exhibit we show the population changes from 2017 to 2050 in several highly population nations. All except China are projected to have population gains.

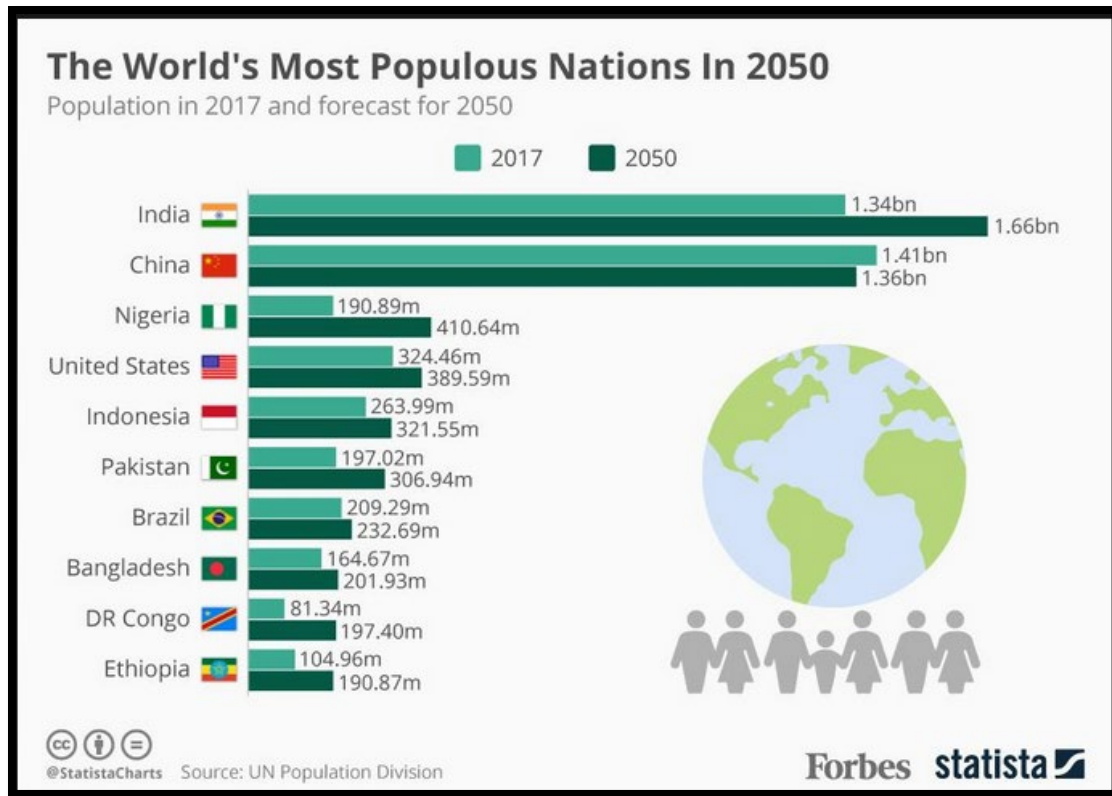


Exhibit 4

On a continental basis, looking out to 2100, the major population center will be Asia, followed by Africa. Note the dramatic population expansion in Africa in the next century:

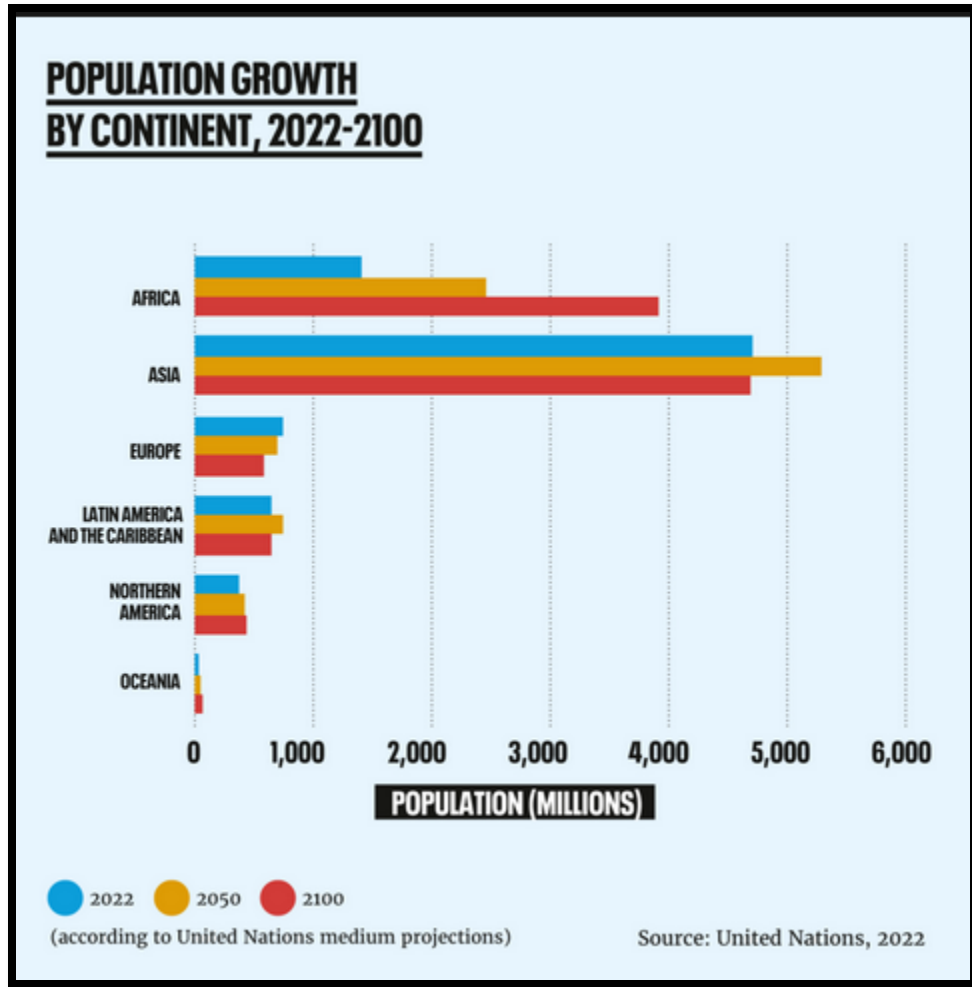


Exhibit 5

Fertility Rates and Population Patterns

Fertility rates are typically defined as “**live births per women up to age 45**”. In the past forty years, there has been a substantial reduction in total fertility, **most dramatically in the second and third world countries**.

Total Fertility (Live Births Per Woman Up to Age 45) Major Countries 1980-2070			
Country	1980	2020	2070
Lowest Fertility - Major Countries			
Japan	1.70	1.37	1.43
Korea	2.23	1.11	1.17
China	2.52	1.69	1.28
Lowest Fertility	2.15	1.39	1.29
Declining Fertility Major Countries			
Russia	2.04	1.82	1.58
United States	1.80	1.78	1.76
European Union	1.62	1.68	1.65
Declining Fertility	1.82	1.76	1.66
Major Fertility Declines - 2nd & 3rd World Countries			
Brazil	3.80	1.74	1.57
India	4.85	2.24	1.71
Egypt	5.49	3.33	1.96
Mexico	6.00	2.49	1.67
Pakistan	6.44	3.55	2.11
Sub-Sahara Africa	6.72	4.72	2.39
Saudi Arabia	7.02	2.34	1.77
Iraq	7.35	3.68	2.05
Declining Fertility	5.96	3.01	1.90
Source: United Nations			

Exhibit 6

From a business standpoint, China, Korea and Japan have had distinctly lower fertility rates – a situation that has resulted in the **Far East** providing a declining market

for its own goods and services and, in the past, has been a viable market for the goods manufactured in the U.S. and many other countries.

Fertility rates vary substantially based on household income. High income countries are projected to have a negligible change in the fertility rates while the low income countries are projected to have a **dramatic reduction** in fertility.

The reduction in fertility rates in the second and third world countries has meant that household income can be shared with far fewer family members. As a result, the ability of the parents in those second and third world countries can provide a far better life for their children and themselves..

And, the substantial decline in fertility rates in the low income countries inevitably results in an expanding market for goods and services.

As a “for instance,” as a result of rising incomes in the 3rd world countries, they are now importing 15.0 million used vehicles annually. Unfortunately, most of those vehicles are not environmentally sensitive.

Projected Fertility by Income Level 2020-2070				
Level	2020	2070	Change	Change %
High Income	1.47	1.58	0.11	7%
Middle Income	2.10	1.89	-0.21	-10%
Low Income	4.46	2.42	-2.04	-46%

Source: United Nations

Exhibit 7

In the same vein, the **median age** in the major countries has increased dramatically, particularly in the 1st and 2nd world countries. **In the 1st world countries, the median age is pushing 40.**

**Median Age
Major Countries
2020-2070**

Country	2020	2070
1st World Countries		
Japan	49.4	55.2
Italy	47.8	55.0
UK	40.0	45.8
United States	38.3	44.0
Korea	36.3	44.4
Russia	39.9	45.2
2nd World Countries		
China	39.6	59.4
Brazil	34.4	47.8
Mexico	29.3	41.8
India	28.4	41.2
Viet Nam	32.9	43.3
3rd World Countries		
Egypt	24.5	30.3
Africa	17.6	19.7
Pakistan	20.4	23.9
Saudi Arabia	22.8	31.9
Iraq	20.6	26.5

Source: United Nations 2070 Population Projections

Exhibit 8

In the next exhibit, the percentage of the population over 65 is displayed in two columns: the current percent of the population aged 65+ in 2025 for eight countries and the aging of the same countries in 2050.

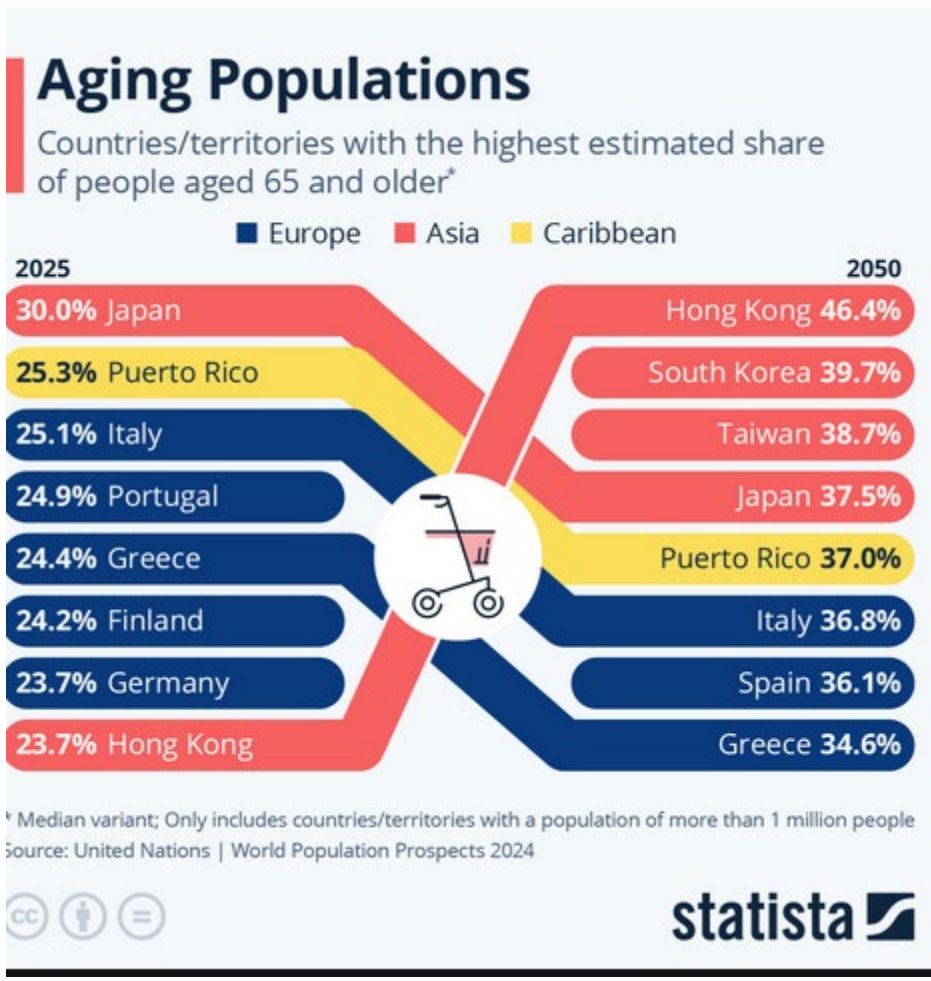


Exhibit 9

People are living longer. By 2070, in the 1st and 2nd world countries, the age at time of death will have surpassed 80. Japan will retain its long time position as the oldest 1st world country.

Deaths by Age Major Countries 1980-2070

Country	1980	2020	2070
1st World Countries			
Japan	77	85	91
Europe	71	72	81
United States	77	80	86
Korea	67	84	89
Russia	68	73	81
2nd World Countries			
China	66	78	86
Brazil	63	76	83
Mexico	68	75	83
India	52	72	81
Viet Nam	68	75	82
3rd World Countries			
Egypt	60	72	79
Sub-Sahara Africa	50	62	70
Pakistan	58	68	74
Saudi Arabia	65	79	87
Iraq	59	72	78

Source: United Nations 2070 Population Projections

Exhibit 10

The aging patterns shown here have a substantial correlation with the workforce of these countries. In the same vein, the **percent of the population under age 18** has declined substantially in the past few decades, indicating **severe future shortages in the workforce**.

Note the **percentage of the population under age 18** in the 1st and 2nd world countries compared to 3rd world countries.

**% of Population Under Age 18
Major Countries
1980-2070**

Country	2020 as % of 1980	1980	2020	2070
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3rd World Countries				
Sub-Sahara Africa	94.7%	51.4%	48.7%	35.2%
Iraq	82.7%	53.2%	44.0%	30.0%
Pakistan	83.1%	49.2%	40.9%	31.9%
Egypt	82.8%	47.2%	39.1%	27.2%
2nd World Countries				
India	69.8%	45.4%	31.7%	20.8%
Mexico	60.4%	51.5%	31.1%	20.0%
Saudi Arabia	57.9%	49.4%	28.6%	23.9%
Brazil	56.0%	45.0%	25.2%	17.9%
China	49.4%	42.7%	21.1%	13.5%
1st World Countries				
United States	79%	28.1%	22.2%	20.0%
Russia	81%	26.4%	21.4%	20.0%
Europe	71%	27.0%	19.1%	21.0%
Korea	38%	40.8%	15.3%	25.0%
Japan	54%	27.9%	15.1%	15.0%

Source: United Nations 2017 Population Projections

Exhibit 11

Urbanization of the Population

“How are you going to keep ‘em down on the farm after they’ve seen Paree?”

The answer is clearly that you are not able to keep them on the farm. In all income ranges, the percent of the population living in urban areas has increased dramatically.

The most dramatic change has been in the low income countries where since 1950 the percent living in urban areas has increased almost fourfold.

Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas A Century of Urbanization 1950-2050

Income Level	1950	2000	2020	2050
High-income Countries	59%	77%	82%	88%
Middle-Income Countries	20%	42%	54%	68%
Low Income Countries	9%	26%	33%	50%

Source: United Nations Population Division

Exhibit 12

In the exhibit below, we show the percentage of the **population living in urban areas** for a sample of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd world countries.

**Percent of Population Living in Urban Areas
A Century of Urbanization
1950-2050**

Country	1950	2000	2020	2050
3rd World Countries				
Sub-Sahara Africa	11.1%	31.4%	41.4%	58.1%
Iraq	35.1%	68.5%	70.9%	80.5%
Pakistan	17.2%	33.0%	37.2%	52.2%
Egypt	31.9%	42.8%	42.8%	55.6%
2nd World Countries				
India	17.0%	27.7%	34.9%	52.8%
Mexico	42.7%	74.7%	80.7%	88.2%
Saudi Arabia	21.3%	79.8%	85.4%	90.4%
Brazil	36.2%	81.2%	87.1%	92.4%
China	11.8%	35.9%	61.4%	80.0%
1st World Countries				
United States	64.2%	82.7%	82.7%	89.2%
Russia	44.1%	73.4%	74.8%	83.3%
Europe	51.7%	77.1%	74.9%	83.7%
Korea	21.4%	79.6%	81.4%	86.4%
Japan	53.4%	59.4%	91.8%	94.7%

Source: United Nations 2017 Population Projections

Exhibit 13

The urbanization trend manifests itself in the **gargantuan population centers** around the world, the largest of which are shown here.











Larget Cities in the World Year: 2025				
 Tokyo 37,036,200	 Delhi 34,665,600	 Shanghai 30,482,100	 Dhaka 24,652,900	 Cairo 23,074,200
 Sao Paulo 22,990,000	 Mexico City 22,752,400	 Beijing 22,596,500	 Mumbai 22,089,000	 Osaka 18,921,600

Exhibit 14

The most **traditional urban cities** pale in comparison with the population in the ten above:

Population Selected 1st World Cities 2025	
London	9,840,740
Moscow	12,737,400
Paris	11,346,800
NYC	7,936,530
Madrid	6,810,530
Toronto	6,491,290
Melbourne	5,391,890
Tel Aviv	4,568,530
Montreal	4,377,310
Rome	4,347,100

Exhibit 15

In the U.S., the largest cities are typically within 100 miles of major water bodies:

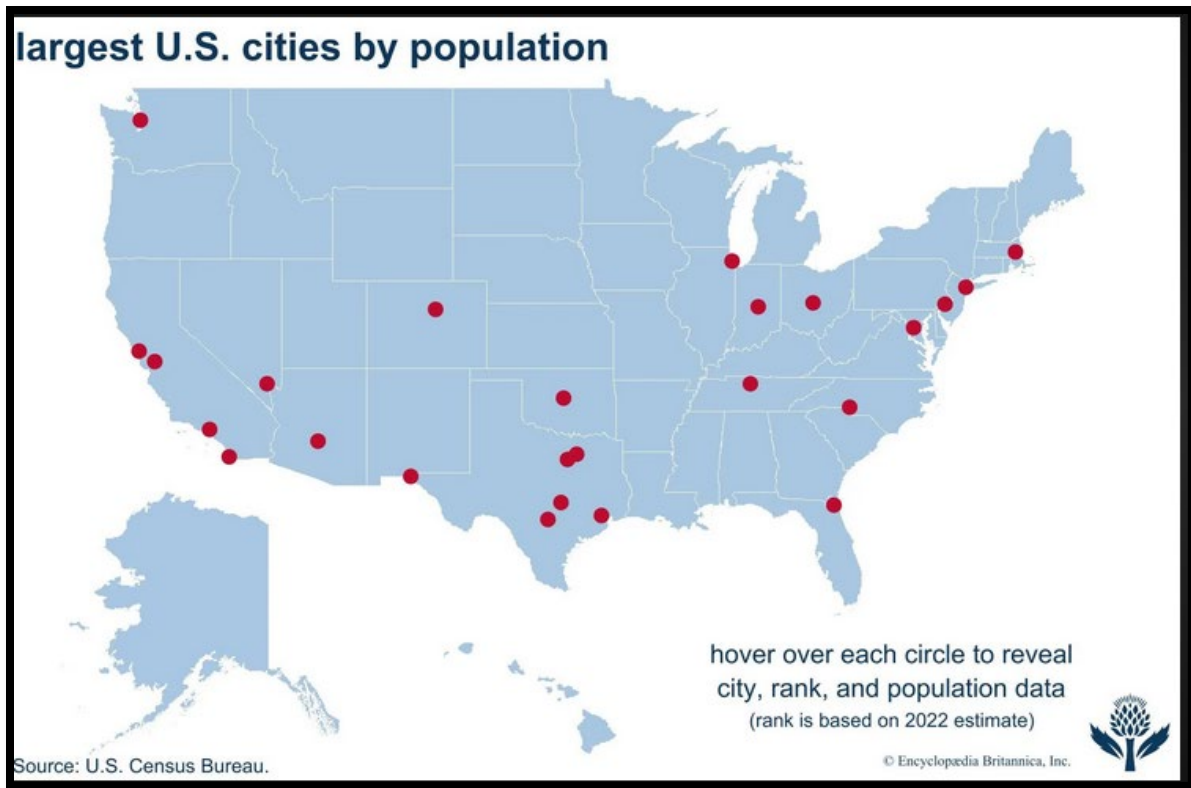


Exhibit 16

The ten largest cities in the U.S. are shown here. With the exception of Phoenix, Dallas and San Antonio, all are located within 100 miles of a major water body:



Exhibit 17

Slums

On a positive note, there has been a substantial decline in the percent of the population living in “slums” in the past two decades.

% of Population Living in Slums Major Countries 2000-2020				
Country	2000	2020	Change	% Change
3rd World Countries				
Sub-Sahara Africa	64.1%	50.2%	-13.9%	-21.7%
Iraq	33.9%	49.3%	15.4%	45.4%
Pakistan	71.2%	56.0%	-15.2%	-21.3%
Egypt	42.2%	9.0%	-33.2%	-78.7%
2nd World Countries				
India	55.3%	49.0%	-6.3%	-11.4%
Mexico	32.2%	17.6%	-14.6%	-45.3%
Brazil	34.7%	14.9%	-19.8%	-57.1%
1st World Countries				
United States	2.0%	1.0%	-1.0%	-50.0%
Russia	3.7%	2.6%	-1.1%	-29.7%
Europe	4.5%	2.5%	-2.0%	-44.4%
Thailand	15.6%	2.0%	-13.6%	-87.2%

Source: United Nations 2017 Population Projections

Concluding Thoughts

The world will continue to grow with most of the growth in the 2nd and 3rd world countries. Concomitantly, the reduction in fertility rates will mean that households will have fewer children and will therefore share their incomes with fewer persons thereby resulting in a substantial increase in spending per person.

Overall, the demand for goods and services will continue to expand throughout the world thereby raising the standard of living. The reduction in persons per household will also mean an increase in per person education, health care and lifestyle.

Prepared by Alan Nevin

Nevin Real Estate Advisors

Nevinadvisors.com

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Contact Information:

Email: nevin.econ@gmail.com

Phone: 619-417-1817