**Population-Estimates Data (from 1960 to 2050)**

**49026 rows**

**It has info about working age and population parameters per geographical region and per country**

Important codes:

SP.POP.DPND

The age dependency ratio is a demographic indicator that measures the ratio of the dependent population (those typically considered not in the working age) to the working-age population.

The formula for calculating the age dependency ratio is typically:

Age Dependency Ratio=((Population Ages 014+Population Ages 65 and Above )/ (Population Ages 15-64 ))×100

A higher age dependency ratio often suggests a larger proportion of the population is dependent, which can have implications for social and economic policies.

SP.POP.DPND.OL

"Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)" indicator. The age dependency ratio measures the percentage of the population that is dependent on the working-age population. In this specific case, it focuses on the older population as a percentage of the working-age population.

To interpret this indicator, a higher percentage indicates a larger proportion of elderly individuals relative to the working-age population, which can have implications for social support systems and healthcare resources. It's a demographic indicator used to analyze the age structure of a population and can provide insights into the potential burden on social and economic systems due to an aging population.

SP.POP.AG18.FE.IN

The World Bank indicator code "SP.POP.AG18.FE.IN" represents the "Population ages 15-19, female (% of female population)." This indicator measures the percentage of the female population aged 15 to 19 relative to the total female population. It provides insights into the distribution of the population within this specific age group, which can be useful for analyzing demographic trends, education planning, and other social and economic considerations.

SP.DYN.CBRT.IN

represents the "Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)" in the World Bank's database. The crude birth rate is a demographic measure that represents the number of live births occurring during a given year per 1,000 people in the population. It provides a general indication of the fertility level in a country or region.

A higher crude birth rate typically indicates higher fertility rates and a younger population, while a lower rate suggests lower fertility and potentially an aging population.

SP.DYN.CDRT.IN

represents the "Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)" in the World Bank's database. The crude death rate is a demographic measure that represents the number of deaths occurring during a given year per 1,000 people in the population. It provides a general indication of the mortality level in a country or region.

A higher crude death rate may indicate higher mortality rates and potentially an older population, while a lower rate suggests lower mortality.

SP.DYN.AMRT.FE

The World Bank indicator code "SP.DYN.AMRT.FE" represents "Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)" in the World Bank's database. This indicator measures the number of deaths among female adults per 1,000 female adults in the population. It is often expressed as a rate per 1,000 to provide a standardized measure.

The adult mortality rate is a significant demographic indicator that reflects the risk of death during adulthood. It can be influenced by various factors such as healthcare quality, living conditions, and the prevalence of diseases. A higher adult mortality rate may indicate poorer health conditions and access to healthcare for the adult female population.

SM.POP.NETM

The World Bank indicator code "SM.POP.NETM" represents "Net migration" in the World Bank's database. Net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants (people moving into a country) and emigrants (people leaving the country) over a specific period. The net migration indicator provides insight into the overall migration pattern of a country.

The formula for calculating net migration is often expressed as follows:

*Net Migration=Immigrants−Emigrants*Net Migration=Immigrants−Emigrants

A positive value indicates net immigration (more people moving into the country than leaving), while a negative value indicates net emigration (more people leaving the country than moving in).

Important parameters for the project are highlighted below:

1. Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)- SP.POP.DPND
2. Age dependency ratio, old- SP.POP.DPND.OL
3. Age dependency ratio, young SP.POP.DPND.YG

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Age population, age 00 till 25, female and male, interpolated 2. (from this group, only 18+ should be considered) |  |
| 1. Age population, age 18, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG18.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 18, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG18.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 19, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG19.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 19, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG19.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 20, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG20.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 20, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG20.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 21, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG21.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 21, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG21.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 22, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG22.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 22, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG22.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 23, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG23.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 23, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG23.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 24, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG24.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 24, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG24.MA.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 25, female, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG25.FE.IN |
| 1. Age population, age 25, male, interpolated | 1. SP.POP.AG25.MA.IN |
| 1. Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) | 1. SP.DYN.CBRT.IN |
| 1. Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) | 1. SP.DYN.CDRT.IN |
| 1. Fertility rate, total (births per woman) | 1. SP.DYN.TFRT.IN |
| 1. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) | 1. SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN |
| 1. Life expectancy at birth, male (years) | 1. SP.DYN.LE00.MA.IN |
| 1. Life expectancy at birth, total (years) | 1. SP.DYN.LE00.IN |
| 1. Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) | 1. SP.DYN.AMRT.FE |
| 1. Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) | 1. SP.DYN.AMRT.MA |
| 1. Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) | 1. SP.DYN.IMRT.IN |
| 1. Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) | 1. SP.DYN.IMRT.FE.IN |
| 1. Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) | 1. SP.DYN.IMRT.MA.IN |
| 1. Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) | 1. SH.DYN.NMRT |
| 1. Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.MORT |
| 1. Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.MORT.FE |
| 1. Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.MORT.MA |
| 1. Net migration | 1. SM.POP.NETM |
| 1. Number of deaths ages 10-14 years | 1. SH.DTH.1014 |
| 1. Number of deaths ages 15-19 years | 1. SH.DTH.1519 |
| 1. Number of deaths ages 20-24 years | 1. SH.DTH.2024 |
| 1. Number of deaths ages 5-9 years | 1. SH.DTH.0509 |
| 1. Number of infant deaths | 1. SH.DTH.IMRT |
| 1. Number of infant deaths, female | 1. SH.DTH.IMRT.FE |
| 1. Number of infant deaths, male | 1. SH.DTH.IMRT.MA |
| 1. Number of neonatal deaths | 1. SH.DTH.NMRT |
| 1. Number of under-five deaths | 1. SH.DTH.MORT |
| 1. Number of under-five deaths, female | 1. SH.DTH.MORT.FE |
| 1. Number of under-five deaths, male | 1. SH.DTH.MORT.MA |
| 1. Population ages 00-04, female | 1. SP.POP.0004.FE |
| 1. Population ages 00-04, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.0004.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 00-04, male | 1. SP.POP.0004.MA |
| 1. Population ages 00-04, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.0004.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 0-14 (% of total population) | 1. SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 0-14, female | 1. SP.POP.0014.FE.IN |
| 1. Population ages 0-14, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.0014.FE.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 0-14, male | 1. SP.POP.0014.MA.IN |
| 1. Population ages 0-14, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.0014.MA.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 0-14, total | 1. SP.POP.0014.TO |
| 1. Population ages 05-09, female | 1. SP.POP.0509.FE |
| 1. Population ages 05-09, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.0509.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 05-09, male | 1. SP.POP.0509.MA |
| 1. Population ages 05-09, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.0509.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 10-14, female | 1. SP.POP.1014.FE |
| 1. Population ages 10-14, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.1014.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 10-14, male | 1. SP.POP.1014.MA |
| 1. Population ages 10-14, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.1014.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 15-19, female | 1. SP.POP.1519.FE |
| 1. Population ages 15-19, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.1519.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 15-19, male | 1. SP.POP.1519.MA |
| 1. Population ages 15-19, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.1519.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 15-64 (% of total population) | 1. SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 15-64, female | 1. SP.POP.1564.FE.IN |
| 1. Population ages 15-64, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.1564.FE.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 15-64, male | 1. SP.POP.1564.MA.IN |
| 1. Population ages 15-64, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.1564.MA.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 15-64, total | 1. SP.POP.1564.TO |
| 1. Population ages 20-24, female | 1. SP.POP.2024.FE |
| 1. Population ages 20-24, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.2024.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 20-24, male | 1. SP.POP.2024.MA |
| 1. Population ages 20-24, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.2024.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 25-29, female | 1. SP.POP.2529.FE |
| 1. Population ages 25-29, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.2529.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 25-29, male | 1. SP.POP.2529.MA |
| 1. Population ages 25-29, male (% of male population) | 1. c |
| 1. Population ages 30-34, female | 1. SP.POP.3034.FE |
| 1. Population ages 30-34, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.3034.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 30-34, male | 1. SP.POP.3034.MA |
| 1. Population ages 30-34, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.3034.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 35-39, female | 1. SP.POP.3539.FE |
| 1. Population ages 35-39, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.3539.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 35-39, male | 1. SP.POP.3539.MA |
| 1. Population ages 35-39, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.3539.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 40-44, female | 1. SP.POP.4044.FE |
| 1. Population ages 40-44, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.4044.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 40-44, male | 1. SP.POP.4044.MA |
| 1. Population ages 40-44, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.4044.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 45-49, female | 1. SP.POP.4549.FE |
| 1. Population ages 45-49, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.4549.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 45-49, male | 1. SP.POP.4549.MA |
| 1. Population ages 45-49, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.4549.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 50-54, female | 1. SP.POP.5054.FE |
| 1. Population ages 50-54, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.5054.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 50-54, male | 1. SP.POP.5054.MA |
| 1. Population ages 50-54, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.5054.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 55-59, female | 1. SP.POP.5559.FE |
| 1. Population ages 55-59, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.5559.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 55-59, male | 1. SP.POP.5559.MA |
| 1. Population ages 55-59, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.5559.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 60-64, female | 1. SP.POP.6064.FE |
| 1. Population ages 60-64, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.6064.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 60-64, male | 1. SP.POP.6064.MA |
| 1. Population ages 60-64, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.6064.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above (% of total population) | 1. SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above, female | 1. SP.POP.65UP.FE.IN |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.65UP.FE.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above, male | 1. SP.POP.65UP.MA.IN |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.65UP.MA.ZS |
| 1. Population ages 65 and above, total | 1. SP.POP.65UP.TO |
| 1. Population ages 65-69, female | 1. SP.POP.6569.FE |
| 1. Population ages 65-69, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.6569.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 65-69, male | 1. SP.POP.6569.MA |
| 1. Population ages 65-69, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.6569.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 70-74, female | 1. SP.POP.7074.FE |
| 1. Population ages 70-74, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.7074.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 70-74, male | 1. SP.POP.7074.MA |
| 1. Population ages 70-74, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.7074.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 75-79, female | 1. SP.POP.7579.FE |
| 1. Population ages 75-79, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.7579.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 75-79, male | 1. SP.POP.7579.MA |
| 1. Population ages 75-79, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.7579.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 80 and above, female | 1. SP.POP.80UP.FE |
| 1. Population ages 80 and above, male | 1. SP.POP.80UP.MA |
| 1. Population ages 80 and above, male (% of male population) | 1. SP.POP.80UP.MA.5Y |
| 1. Population ages 80 and older, female (% of female population) | 1. SP.POP.80UP.FE.5Y |
| 1. Population growth (annual %) | 1. SP.POP.GROW |
| 1. Population, female | 1. SP.POP.TOTL.FE.IN |
| 1. Population, female (% of total population) | 1. SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS |
| 1. Population, male | 1. SP.POP.TOTL.MA.IN |
| 1. Population, male (% of total population) | 1. SP.POP.TOTL.MA.ZS |
| 1. Population, total | 1. SP.POP.TOTL |
| 1. Probability of dying among adolescents ages 10-14 years (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.1014 |
| 1. Probability of dying among adolescents ages 15-19 years (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.1519 |
| 1. Probability of dying among children ages 5-9 years (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.0509 |
| 1. Probability of dying among youth ages 20-24 years (per 1,000) | 1. SH.DYN.2024 |
| 1. Rural population | 1. SP.RUR.TOTL |
| 1. Rural population (% of total population) | 1. SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS |
| 1. Rural population growth (annual %) | 1. SP.RUR.TOTL.ZG |
| 1. Sex ratio at birth (male births per female births) | 1. SP.POP.BRTH.MF |
| 1. Urban population | 1. SP.URB.TOTL |
| 1. Urban population (% of total population) | 1. SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS |
| 1. Urban population growth (annual %) | 1. SP.URB.GROW |

**Life expectancy at birth, total (years) - SP.DYN.LE00.IN:**

**Relevance:** Represents the average number of years a newborn is expected to live.

**Usefulness:** Reflects the overall health and well-being of the population, which can impact consumer behavior and purchasing power.

**Net Migration - SM.POP.NETM:**

**Relevance:** Represents the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.

**Usefulness:** Indicates the population influx or outflow, which can influence market size and demand for luxury goods.

**Population ages 18-25, female, and male, interpolated (SP.POP.AG18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25.FE/MA.IN):**

**Relevance:** Provides the population distribution in the age group 18-25.

**Usefulness:** Targets the demographic most likely to be interested in high-end fashion apparel, helping in market segmentation.

**Crude Birth Rate - SP.DYN.CBRT.IN:**

**Relevance:** Represents the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year.

**Usefulness:** Insights into the birth rate can help anticipate potential shifts in consumer demographics.

**Crude Death Rate - SP.DYN.CDRT.IN:**

**Relevance:** Indicates the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year.

**Usefulness:** Influences population dynamics, affecting the overall market size and potential customers.

**Total Fertility Rate - SP.DYN.TFRT.IN:**

**Relevance:** Represents the average number of children a woman would have during her lifetime.

**Usefulness:** Provides insights into future population growth and can influence market trends.

**Mortality Rate (adult, infant, neonatal, under-5) - SP.DYN.AMRT.FE/MA, SP.DYN.IMRT.IN, SH.DYN.NMRT, SH.DYN.MORT, SH.DYN.MORT.FE/MA:**

**Relevance:** Indicates death rates for different age groups.

**Usefulness:** Provides insights into health conditions, life expectancy, and overall population well-being, which can impact consumer behavior.

These parameters collectively offer a comprehensive understanding of the demographic, health, and migration factors that can influence the market for high-end fashion apparel, helping you make informed decisions