

"Old workers, young machines: can AI and automation offset population ageing?"

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Data manual

Released as `public_data.dta` (Stata 14 and later) and `public_data.csv`, with `public_data_csv.zip` holding a compressed copy of the latter. The files contain identical data; the `.dta` additionally carries variable and value labels, and the `.csv` stores the numeric codes rather than the label text for the four labelled variables (`sector_id`, `c_region_id`, `c_region_strict_id`, `c_source`), whose readable forms are present anyway as `sector`, `s_label`, `c_region` and `c_region_strict`.

All variables are derived from the publicly available sources listed in §2. Users who redistribute or build on this file should cite those sources directly, in particular Felten, Raj and Seamans (2021) and Acemoglu and Restrepo (2020).

One series used in the Bulletin is **not** included in this release: the Fraser Institute measure of labour market regulation behind Graph A6. It is freely available from the publisher, and §2c explains how to obtain it and merge it on in a few lines. Every other variable used in the Bulletin is present.

1. Structure

Unit of observation	jurisdiction × ISIC Rev. 4 section × year
Key (unique, non-missing)	<code>iso3</code> × <code>sector</code> × <code>year</code>
Jurisdictions	169 economies
Sectors	21 ISIC Rev. 4 sections, A–U
Years	1990–2050
Rows	216,489
Variables	82

The panel is balanced: every jurisdiction × sector × year combination has a row, whether or not data exist for it. Missing values are genuine non-observations, not dropped rows. In particular:

- Sectoral employment data are available for 1991–2025. Coverage is thin before roughly 2000 and thickest in 2015–2024. China, Canada and South Africa contribute a single reference year each (§2b).
- UN WPP demographic variables are populated for all 61 years and 168 of the 169 economies. Kosovo (`KOS`) is the exception; it is not a separate entity in WPP 2024, so all `cy_pop*` , `cy_oadr` , `cy_tdr` and `c_proj_*` variables are missing for it.
- Automation exposure is time-invariant and defined for the 19 sections A–S. Sections T (activities of households as employers) and U (extraterritorial organisations) have no exposure score and are excluded from all exposure-based measures.

Analysis samples

Two filters are pre-computed:

- `c_insample == 1` — economies with at least 12 covered ISIC sections. **135 economies** (132 ILO plus China, Canada and South Africa).
- `c_insample == 1 & !missing(c_lngdp_pc_2024)` — **133 economies**. This is the sample plotted in the jurisdiction-level charts.

Coverage

China, Canada and South Africa are absent from the ILOSTAT ISIC Rev. 4 cross-tabulation and are added from national sources. They are flagged `c_source == 2` (and `csty_source == 2`) so that every result can be reproduced with or without them. The assumptions this requires are set out in §2b.

Saudi Arabia and Taiwan report no ISIC Rev. 4 employment cross-tabulation that we could use, and are **not in this file at all** — they are absent from `iso3` rather than present with missing sectoral data.

Names and classifications

Jurisdictions are identified throughout by **ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes** (`iso3`), as supplied by the underlying statistical sources.

Names and analytical groupings follow the **World Bank** classification:

- `c_country` — jurisdiction name, as published by the World Bank.
- `c_wb_region` — World Bank geographic region, unmodified.
- `c_wb_income` — World Bank income group, unmodified.

Two further grouping variables, `c_region` and `c_region_strict`, implement the six-region grouping used in the Bulletin's charts. Both are built from fixed lists of jurisdictions. `c_region` additionally assigns any jurisdiction not on those lists to a group on the basis of its World Bank income group and region, whereas `c_region_strict` leaves it unassigned. §4.5 sets out where each is used.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this dataset do not imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

2. Raw sources

#	Source	What we take	Vintage
1	ILO, ILOSTAT. Indicator <code>EMP_TEMP_SEX_AGE_ECO_NB_A</code> , "Employment by sex, age and economic activity (thousands), annual"	Employment by jurisdiction × ISIC Rev. 4 section × age band, both sexes	extracted 29 May 2026
2	United Nations, World Population Prospects 2024, medium variant. File <code>WPP2024_PopulationByAge5GroupSex_Medium</code>	Population by jurisdiction × year × five-	2024 revision

		year age group	
3	World Bank, World Development Indicators. Series <code>NY.GDP.PCAP.CD</code>	GDP per capita, current US dollars; also region and income-group classification	accessed 2026
4	Felten, Raj and Seamans (2021) , AI Industry Exposure (AIIE), Data Appendix B	AI exposure score by four-digit NAICS industry	published version
5	Acemoglu and Restrepo (2020) , replication data	Adjusted penetration of robots and US employment, for the 19 IFR industries	published version
6	UN DESA, International Migrant Stock , via World Bank WDI series <code>SM.POP.TOTL.ZS</code>	Migrant stock as % of total population	2024
7	Fraser Institute, Economic Freedom of the World , area 5B	Labour market regulation score, 0–10	2023 — not included in this release, see §2c

Source 6 is included as `c_migrant_share`. It is a World Bank WDI panel export of `SM.POP.TOTL.ZS`; the series is published at five-year intervals, so the latest non-missing year per jurisdiction is used, which is 2024 throughout. It is matched on ISO3 as a single cross-section and covers 133 of the economies in the scorecard sample.

Retrieval points: ILOSTAT at ilostat.ilo.org ; WPP at population.un.org/wpp ; WDI at data.worldbank.org . The Felten et al. data are distributed by the authors alongside the paper (Strategic Management Journal 42(12): 2195–2217); the Acemoglu–Restrepo data accompany the Journal of Political Economy article (128(6): 2188–2244). Both should be cited in their own right.

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2b. China, Canada and South Africa: sources and assumptions

These three economies are not in the ILOSTAT ISIC Rev. 4 cross-tabulation and are built from national sources. Every one of them departs from the ILO template in ways that require explicit assumptions. All are listed here. Anything flagged $\triangle$ materially affects comparability and should be reported in any analysis that uses these economies.

	source	reference year	ISIC sections obtained
China	2020 Population Census, Table 4-5, National Bureau of Statistics	2020	20 of 21 (no T)
Canada	2021 Census, Table 98-10-0448, Statistics Canada	2021	18 of 19 exposure-scored (no E)
South Africa	ILOSTAT, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, ISIC Rev. 3.1	2024	19 of 19, after splitting

China

Source. Seventh National Population Census (2020), Table 4-5, "Employed Population by Age, Sex and Detailed Industry", published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China. Downloaded 12 August 2026 from stats.gov.cn/sj/pcsj/rkpc/7rp/zk/html/B0405.xls . An English translation of the row and column labels accompanies the release; the numeric values are unaltered.

Concordance. The GB/T 4754 industry categories map one-to-one onto ISIC Rev. 4 sections, with two pairings worth noting: "Production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water" → **D**, and "Water conservancy, environment and public facilities management" → **E**. Together these cover ISIC D and E, but the split between them follows the Chinese classification, which places water *supply* with electricity rather than with sewerage and waste. "Leasing and business services" → **N** and "Scientific research and technical services" → **M**. There is no

counterpart to ISIC T (households as employers); domestic workers appear under "Resident services, repairs and other services" (**S**).

△ *Sampling.* The published counts are the census **10% long-form sample**. Total employment in the table is 65.6 million against roughly 656 million on the scaled basis, so all employment levels are **multiplied by 10**. Shares are unaffected; levels depend on the assumed sampling fraction.

△ *Age base.* The census covers the employed population aged **16 and over**, not 15 and over. The youngest band is therefore 16–24, not 15–24, and the denominator excludes 15-year-olds. This slightly raises all Chinese age shares relative to the ILO definition. The effect on the 55+ share is small — 15-year-olds are a very small share of employment — but it is not zero.

△ *Reference year.* 2020, outside the 2021–24 window used for the ILO economies.

Canada

Source. 2021 Census of Population, Table 98-10-0448, Statistics Canada, released 30 November 2022. Employed labour force aged 15+ in private households, 25% sample data, by NAICS 2017 industry group and age.

Concordance. NAICS 2017 two-digit maps cleanly onto ISIC Rev. 4. Wholesale (41) and retail (44–45) are combined into **G**. NAICS 55 (management of companies) is assigned to **N**, consistent with the treatment of NAICS 55 in the AI exposure concordance in §4.2.

△ *ISIC E is not separable.* Waste management and remediation sits inside NAICS 56 together with administrative and support services. The whole of NAICS 56 is assigned to **N**, so Canada has no observation for ISIC E. Canada therefore has 18 of the 19 exposure-scored sections, comfortably above the 12-section threshold, but its sector weights are very slightly overstated for N and its ISIC E cell is missing rather than zero.

The 65+ band. Statistics Canada publishes bands only up to 55–64. The 65+ count is recovered as the **residual** from the published age total, which is exact — the same construction used for `csy_sh55p` on the ILO data (§4.1). Verified non-negative for every industry.

South Africa

Source. ILOSTAT, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2024, extracted 12 August 2026. South Africa reports to ILOSTAT on **ISIC Rev. 3.1**, which is why it does not appear in the Rev. 4 extract used for the other 166 economies in this file.

△ *Four Rev. 3.1 categories span several Rev. 4 sections* and have to be split:

ISIC Rev. 3.1	splits into	split shares used
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	D, E	0.537 / 0.463
I. Transport, storage and communications	H, J	0.734 / 0.266
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	L, M, N	0.121 / 0.451 / 0.428
O. Other community, social and personal services	R, S	0.256 / 0.744

The shares are the **global ISIC Rev. 4 employment shares within each group**, computed from the ILO data in this same panel over 2021–24, so they are reproducible rather than assumed — but they are *global* shares applied to a single jurisdiction, and South Africa's true composition will differ. The split assumes the age structure is identical across the sections within each group, which is certainly false: it forces, for example, transport and information & communication to have the same 55+ share. Since ISIC J is one of the five top-quartile exposure sections, this assumption bears directly on South Africa's scorecard. **Users who care about South Africa specifically should treat its sectoral detail as indicative.**

△ *No 65+ band, and no 15+ total.* The extract publishes only 15–24, 25–54 and 55–64. The denominator is therefore **15–64, not 15+**, and the "55+" share is a **55–64 share**: neither branch of the §4.1 construction can recover a 65+ cell that the source never publishes. This understates South Africa's 55+ share; the bias is bounded by the jurisdiction's 65+ employment, which is small but not negligible. `csy_flag_no65p` is set to 1 for every South African cell, so these observations can be identified and excluded.

How the three are treated downstream

- **Cross-sectional variables** (`cs_*` , `c_*` , the scorecard) **include** them. Because their reference years differ, the `cs_*` cross-section takes their single available year rather than a 2021–24 mean; `cs_refyear` records which year each jurisdiction-sector draws on.
- **Time-series variables** (`sy_*` , `y_*`) **exclude** them, because each contributes a single year and China alone is about a third of covered employment — including them would put a large one-year discontinuity into every series. These aggregates are ILO economies only.
- Employment levels summed across jurisdictions (for example total employment by sector) rise by roughly 31% once the three are added, almost all of it China. Any figure of this kind quoted from an earlier vintage of the data will change.

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Citations.

- Acemoglu, D and P Restrepo (2020): "Robots and jobs: evidence from US labor markets", *Journal of Political Economy*, vol 128, no 6, pp 2188–2244.
- National Bureau of Statistics of China (2022): *Tabulation on the 2020 Population Census of the People's Republic of China*, Table 4-5.
- Statistics Canada (2022): *Table 98-10-0448-01, Industry groups by class of worker, labour force status, age and gender*.
- Felten, E, M Raj and R Seamans (2021): "Occupational, industry, and geographic exposure to artificial intelligence: a novel dataset and its potential uses", *Strategic Management Journal*, vol 42, no 12, pp 2195–2217.
- International Labour Organization (2026): *ILOSTAT database*.
- United Nations (2024): *World Population Prospects 2024*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.
- World Bank (2026): *World Development Indicators*.

2c. Adding the Fraser Institute labour market series

Graph A6 plots the overlap against area 5B of the Fraser Institute's *Economic Freedom of the World* index, the labour market regulation score. That series belongs to the Fraser Institute and is not redistributed here. It is free to download, after registration, from fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset.

Take the master index file for researchers, keep the ISO-coded panel, and merge the area 5B score on by ISO3 code for the latest available year. In Stata, with `efw_area5b.dta` holding one row per jurisdiction with `iso3` and the score:

```
use "public_data.dta", clear
merge m:1 iso3 using "efw_area5b.dta", keep(1 3) nogenerate keepusing(c_
```

The Bulletin uses the 2023 vintage. The variable is called `c_efw_labour` throughout this manual and in the Bulletin's code.

3. Naming convention

Every variable carries a prefix recording the level at which it varies. This is the fastest way to know what a variable is and how to collapse it without double-counting.

prefix	varies by	example
<code>csy_</code>	jurisdiction × sector × year	<code>csy_sh55p</code>
<code>cs_</code>	jurisdiction × sector (2021–24 averages)	<code>cs_emp</code>
<code>cy_</code>	jurisdiction × year	<code>cy_oadr</code>
<code>sy_</code>	sector × year (global aggregates)	<code>sy_sh55p</code>
<code>ry_</code>	region × year	<code>ry_popsh65p</code>
<code>y_</code>	year (world aggregates)	<code>y_world_popsh65p</code>
<code>c_</code>	jurisdiction (incl. the derived scorecard)	<code>c_overlap</code>
<code>s_</code>	sector (time-invariant exposure)	<code>s_comb_avg</code>
none	identifiers	<code>iso3</code> , <code>sector</code> , <code>year</code>

The prefix letters derive from the original variable names and are retained unchanged in the data files, so `c_` and `c_country` keep their spelling even where this manual uses the term jurisdiction.

To recover a jurisdiction-level dataset, `keep if <tag one row per jurisdiction>` or collapse — do **not** average `c_*` variables across rows expecting a change.

4. Definitions of the main variables

4.1 The share of older workers

The ILO suppresses cells with too few underlying observations, and the smallest cell in a jurisdiction × sector × year is almost always the 65+ one. In 1,486 of the 7,750 cells with any 55+ information in 2021–24 — roughly one fifth — the 65+ band is suppressed while 55–64 survives. Simply adding up whichever bands are present therefore returns a 55–64 share labelled as a 55+ share.

`csy_sh55p` is constructed to avoid that:

- where both the 55–64 and 65+ bands are observed, it is their sum;
- where 65+ is suppressed but the 15–24 and 25–54 bands are observed, it is recovered as $100 - (15-24) - (25-54)$.

The recovery is **exact, not an approximation**: the four age bands exhaust the 15+ denominator, so the residual *is* the 55+ share. Checked on the 6,047 cells in 2021–24 where

all four bands are observed, the residual matches the directly summed 55+ share to within **0.09 percentage points**, which is the rounding in the published shares. That rounding also leaves a handful of cells marginally outside [0, 100] — 22 below zero and one above 100 across the whole panel, of which 5 fall in 2021–24. Values beyond ± 0.5 pp are set to missing.

Two companion flags record how each value was obtained:

- `csy_sh55p_src` — 1 = both bands observed, 2 = recovered by residual.
- `csy_flag_no65p` — 1 if the 65+ band is suppressed but 55–64 is present.

Coverage in 2021–24 is 7,594 cells, against 6,248 had the suppressed cells simply been dropped, so the residual route recovers about 1,350 observations that listwise deletion would discard. The raw age-band shares (`csy_sh_a15_24` , `csy_sh_a25_54` , `csy_sh_a55_64` , `csy_sh_a65p`) are included, so any alternative treatment can be rebuilt from the file.

For the record, the choice is immaterial to the results. Using the naive sum instead moves the employment-weighted national 55+ share by 0.05 pp on average (0.67 pp at most) across the 135 scorecard economies, leaves the overlap ranking at a Spearman correlation of 0.999, and moves no jurisdiction by more than eight places.

4.2 Automation exposure (sector level, time-invariant)

AI exposure (`s_ai_raw` , standardised as `s_ai_z`). The AI Industry Exposure index of Felten et al. (2021), defined at four-digit NAICS, aggregated to ISIC Rev. 4 sections through a NAICS-to-ISIC concordance and weighted by US industry employment.

Robot exposure (`s_robot_raw` , `s_robot_log` , `s_robot_z`). Adjusted robot penetration from Acemoglu and Restrepo (2020) for the 19 IFR industries. The 13 manufacturing sub-industries are combined into ISIC section C by an employment-weighted mean; the near-zero IFR "services" value is assigned to the 13 service sections. Log-transformed as $\ln(1 + x)$ before standardising.

Composite (`s_comb_avg`). The equally weighted average of `s_ai_z` and `s_robot_z` .

Standardisation uses the **population** standard deviation (divisor N) across the 19 sections, so the scores are in standard deviations from the unweighted sector mean.

`s_hi_q4` flags the top quartile — the five highest-ranked sections, defined by rank rather than by a percentile function, since percentile conventions differ across software and the cut falls exactly on one section. `s_hi_med` flags sections above the median (nine sections). `s_ai_z_alt` uses an alternative NAICS-to-ISIC mapping placing NAICS 5511

(management of companies) in section M rather than N.

4.3 The ageing–automation overlap (jurisdiction level)

For each jurisdiction, the employment-weighted covariance across sectors between the sectoral 55+ share and automation exposure:

$$\text{overlap} = \sum_s w_s \cdot (a_s - \bar{a}) \cdot e_s$$

where `w_s` is the sector's share of the jurisdiction's covered employment (`cs_empshare`), `a_s` the sectoral 55+ share (`cs_sh55p`), `ā` the employment-weighted national 55+ share across covered sectors (`c_ageing`), and `e_s` the standardised exposure. Netting out `ā` removes the national level of ageing, so the measure captures sectoral composition rather than how old the jurisdiction is overall.

A positive overlap means older workers are relatively concentrated in sectors where automation could substitute; a negative overlap means ageing is concentrated where it cannot.

`c_overlap` uses the composite; `c_overlap_ai` and `c_overlap_robot` substitute `s_ai_z` and `s_robot_z` respectively. `c_overlap_noag` excludes agriculture. `c_overlapcorr` normalises by the product of the two weighted standard deviations, giving a correlation rather than a covariance.

4.4 High-exposure employment share (jurisdiction level)

`c_shold_q4` is the share of a jurisdiction's workers aged 55+ who are employed in the top-quartile exposure sections — manufacturing, finance and insurance, professional and technical activities, education, and information and communication. `c_shold_med` uses the nine above-median sections instead.

4.5 Regions

Two region variables, because the Bulletin's exhibits use two groupings.

- `c_region_strict` — six regions from fixed jurisdiction lists only. Used for the population-based regional aggregates (`ry_popsh65p`).
- `c_region` — the same lists, extended to unlisted economies by World Bank income group and region. Used for the jurisdiction-level scatter charts.

`c_wb_region` and `c_wb_income` carry the unmodified World Bank classifications.

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5. Variable list

Identifiers

variable	description
iso3	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 jurisdiction code
sector	ISIC Rev. 4 section, A–U
sector_id	Numeric sector code, 1–21, labelled
sector_name	Full ISIC section name
year	Calendar year, 1990–2050

csy_ — jurisdiction x sector x year (ILO)

variable	description
csy_emp	Sector employment, aged 15+, thousands
csy_sh_a15_24	Share of sector employment aged 15–24, %
csy_sh_a25_54	Share aged 25–54, %
csy_sh_a55_64	Share aged 55–64, %
csy_sh_a65p	Share aged 65+, %
csy_sh55p	55+ share of sector employment, % (§4.1)
csy_sh55p_src	1 = both bands observed, 2 = recovered by residual
csy_flag_no65p	1 if the 65+ band is suppressed but 55–64 is present
csy_emp55p	Workers aged 55+ in the sector, thousands
csy_source	1 = ILOSTAT ISIC Rev. 4, 2 = national source concorded to ISIC
csy_unrel	1 if any underlying ILO cell is flagged unreliable
csy_break	1 if any underlying ILO cell is flagged a break in series

cs_ — jurisdiction x sector, 2021–24 averages

variable	description
<code>cs_sh55p</code>	Mean 55+ share over 2021–24, %
<code>cs_emp</code>	Mean sector employment over 2021–24, thousands
<code>cs_nyears</code>	Number of years with data in 2021–24
<code>cs_empshare</code>	Sector share of the jurisdiction’s covered employment (the weight w in the overlap)
<code>cs_refyear</code>	Reference year of the cross-section (2021–24 mean, or the single national-source year)
<code>cs_balanced_1024</code>	1 if the jurisdiction–sector reports in every year 2010–24

`cy_` — jurisdiction × year

variable	description
<code>cy_emp_tot</code>	ILO national employment, aged 15+, thousands
<code>cy_natsh55p</code> / <code>cy_natsh65p</code>	ILO national 55+ / 65+ share of employment, %
<code>cy_pop_total</code>	UN WPP total population, thousands
<code>cy_popsh55p</code> / <code>cy_popsh65p</code>	Population aged 55+ / 65+, % of total
<code>cy_popsh_wa</code> / <code>cy_popsh_youth</code>	Population aged 15–64 / 0–14, % of total
<code>cy_popsh55p_15p</code>	Population aged 55+, % of population aged 15+
<code>cy_oadr</code>	Old-age dependency ratio, 65+ over 15–64, %
<code>cy_tdr</code>	Total dependency ratio, %
<code>cy_gdp_pc</code> / <code>cy_lngdp_pc</code>	GDP per capita, current USD, and its log

`s_` — sector, time-invariant

variable	description
<code>s_label</code>	Short sector label used in the figures
<code>s_ai_raw</code> / <code>s_ai_z</code>	AI industry exposure, raw and standardised
<code>s_ai_raw_alt</code> / <code>s_ai_z_alt</code>	Same, alternative NAICS 5511 → ISIC M mapping
<code>s_robot_raw</code> / <code>s_robot_log</code> / <code>s_robot_z</code>	Robot exposure, raw, logged and standardised
<code>s_comb_avg</code>	Composite exposure, mean of <code>s_ai_z</code> and <code>s_robot_z</code>
<code>s_comb_max</code>	Composite, maximum of the two
<code>s_rank_comb</code>	Rank on the composite, 1 = most exposed
<code>s_hi_q4</code>	1 if in the top quartile (five sections)
<code>s_hi_med</code>	1 if above the sector median (nine sections)

c_ — jurisdiction

variable	description
<code>c_country</code>	Jurisdiction name (World Bank)
<code>c_wb_region</code> / <code>c_wb_income</code>	World Bank region and income group
<code>c_region</code> / <code>c_region_id</code>	Paper region grouping with World Bank fallback
<code>c_region_strict</code> / <code>c_region_strict_id</code>	Paper region grouping, fixed lists only
<code>c_gdp_pc_2024</code> / <code>c_lngdp_pc_2024</code>	GDP per capita 2024, current USD, and its log
<code>c_migrant_share</code>	Migrant stock, % of population (UN DESA via World Bank WDI), 2024
<code>c_efw_labour</code>	<i>Not included in this release.</i> Labour market regulation, EFW area 5B; see §2c to add it
<code>c_source</code>	1 = ILOSTAT, 2 = national source (China, Canada, South Africa)

<code>c_nsec</code>	Number of covered ISIC sections A–S
<code>c_insample</code>	1 if <code>c_nsec</code> ≥ 12 (the scorecard sample, 135 economies)
<code>c_ageing</code>	Employment-weighted national 55+ share, %
<code>c_overlap</code>	Ageing–automation overlap, composite exposure
<code>c_overlap_ai</code> / <code>c_overlap_robot</code>	Overlap using AI or robot exposure alone
<code>c_overlapcorr</code>	Correlation-normalised overlap
<code>c_overlap_noag</code>	Overlap excluding agriculture
<code>c_sd55p</code>	Employment-weighted standard deviation of the sectoral 55+ share, pp
<code>c_shold_q4</code>	55+ workers in top-quartile exposure sections, %
<code>c_shold_med</code>	55+ workers in above-median exposure sections, %
<code>c_proj_d_oadr_2024_2050</code>	Projected change in the old-age dependency ratio, 2024–2050, pp
<code>c_proj_d_pop65_2024_2050</code>	Projected change in the 65+ population share, 2024–2050, pp

`sy_`, `ry_`, `y_` — aggregates

variable	description
sy_sh55p	Global employment-weighted 55+ share by sector-year, %
sy_sh55p_bal	Same, restricted to jurisdiction–sectors reporting in every year 2010–24
sy_emp	Global covered employment in the sector, thousands
sy_ncty	Number of economies reporting the sector in that year
ry_popsh65p	Region population aged 65+, % of total (full WPP jurisdiction set)
ry_ncty	Number of jurisdictions in the region aggregate
y_world_popsh65p	World population aged 65+, % of total
y_allsec_sh55p	All-sector employment-weighted 55+ share, %
y_allsec_sh55p_bal	Same, balanced 2010–24 jurisdiction sample