

The world's population is growing larger and older, while also becoming more mobile and more urbanized. Population size, structure and distribution have major implications for, and will be significantly influenced by, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The following key findings are based on a report of P08

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1. P., c, 2019.

The world has witnessed significant progress in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, adopted 25 years ago. Examples include greater access to sexual and reproductive health care, reduced child and maternal mortality, increased life expectancy, reduced incidence of poverty, improved access to education and advances in gender equality and the empowerment of

1. T G20 women.

The total population of G20 member states is estimated at 4.6 billion in 2019, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the world's population (7.7 billion). In the coming decades, the G20 population is expected to grow slowly to reach 4.9 billion in 2050, reducing its share of the global population to 52 per cent.

2. Half of all countries have achieved the targets included in the Programme of Action. Child

mortality levels in sub-Saharan Africa, which fell from 180 to 78 deaths per 1,000 births, remain well above the ICPD target. Likewise, the global maternal mortality ratio, despite a 21 per cent decline between 1990 and 2019, population growth was positive in all G20 countries except for the Russian Federation, where the total population decreased slightly. In half of the G20 countries, the population grew by over 40 per cent during the last thirty years. Most G20 countries will continue to experience positive growth in the next few decades. However, Japan, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Germany and China are likely to start to see population decline (negative population growth) before 2050.

3. T G20

G20 member countries are presently (2019) home to more than 70 per cent of the world's population aged 65 years or over ("older persons"). All G20 member states will experience an increase in the number of older persons during the coming 30 years, with the smallest increases expected for the Russian Federation, Germany, Italy and Japan (up to 1.3 times the number in 2019), while the largest increases are anticipated in Indonesia, Mexico and Saudi Arabia (at least 2.5 times their 2019 numbers). The population aged 80 years or over (80+) is growing even faster than the number of older persons overall.

4. T G20

The share of older persons (65+) is at present (2019) above 10 per cent of the total population in 12 of the 19 G20 member states. That share is lowest in Saudi Arabia (3.4%) and highest in Japan (28%). By the year 2050, all G20

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member states are projected to have at least 10 per cent of their populations at ages 65 and above, with values of more than one third in Italy, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The share of "oldest persons" (aged 80+) will increase rapidly in most countries, surpassing 15% of the total population in Japan and Korea by 2050.

## **5. F**

Presently in all G20 countries except for Saudi Arabia, women account for more than half of the population aged 65 or over. The largest share of women amongst older persons is that of the Russian Federation (67% female). More than 60 per cent of persons aged 80 or over in G20 countries are women. Despite the projected continued increase in male life expectancy, women will remain the majority of older persons in all G20 countries except in Saudi Arabia, where older men will continue to outnumber older women until 2050.