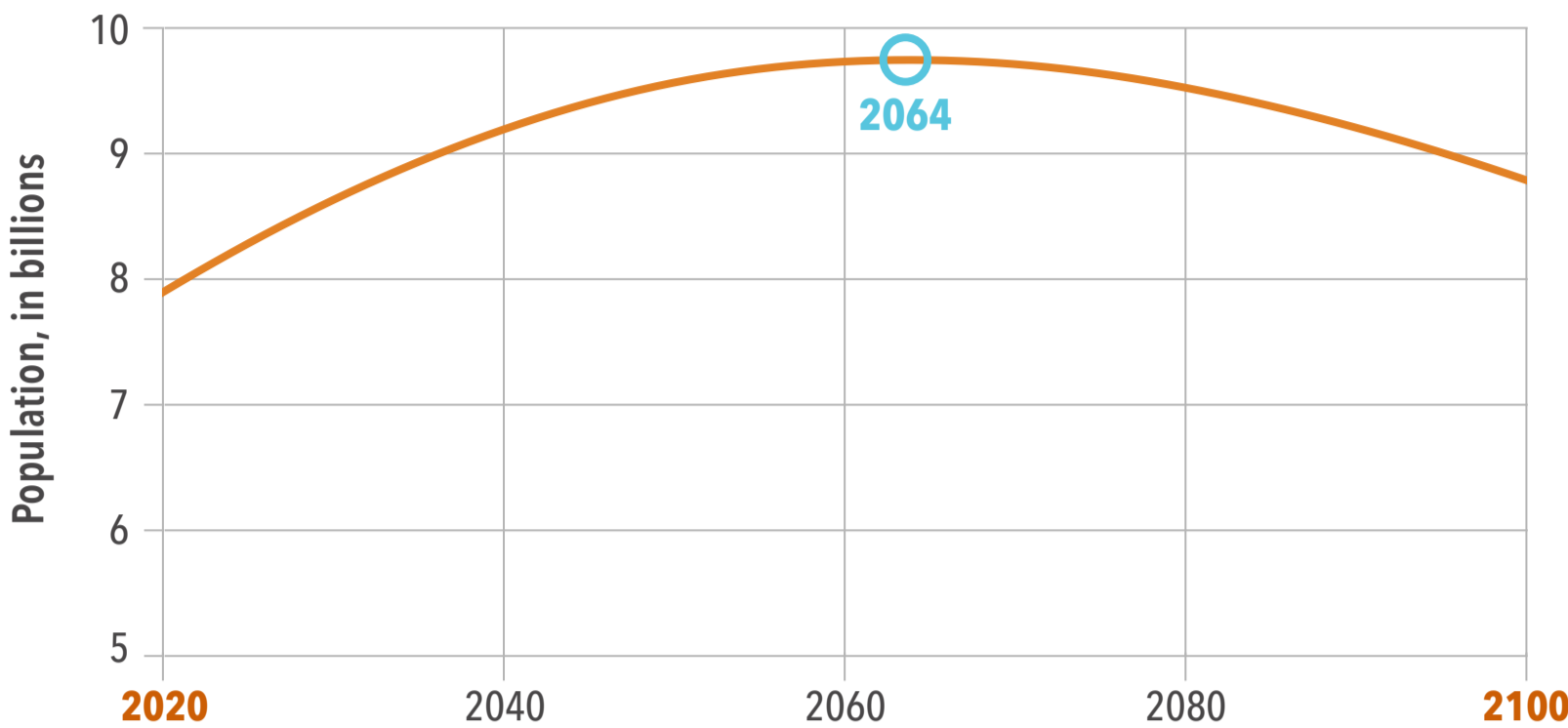


Significant changes ahead in world population



Between now and 2100, the world's population is predicted to change in major ways.

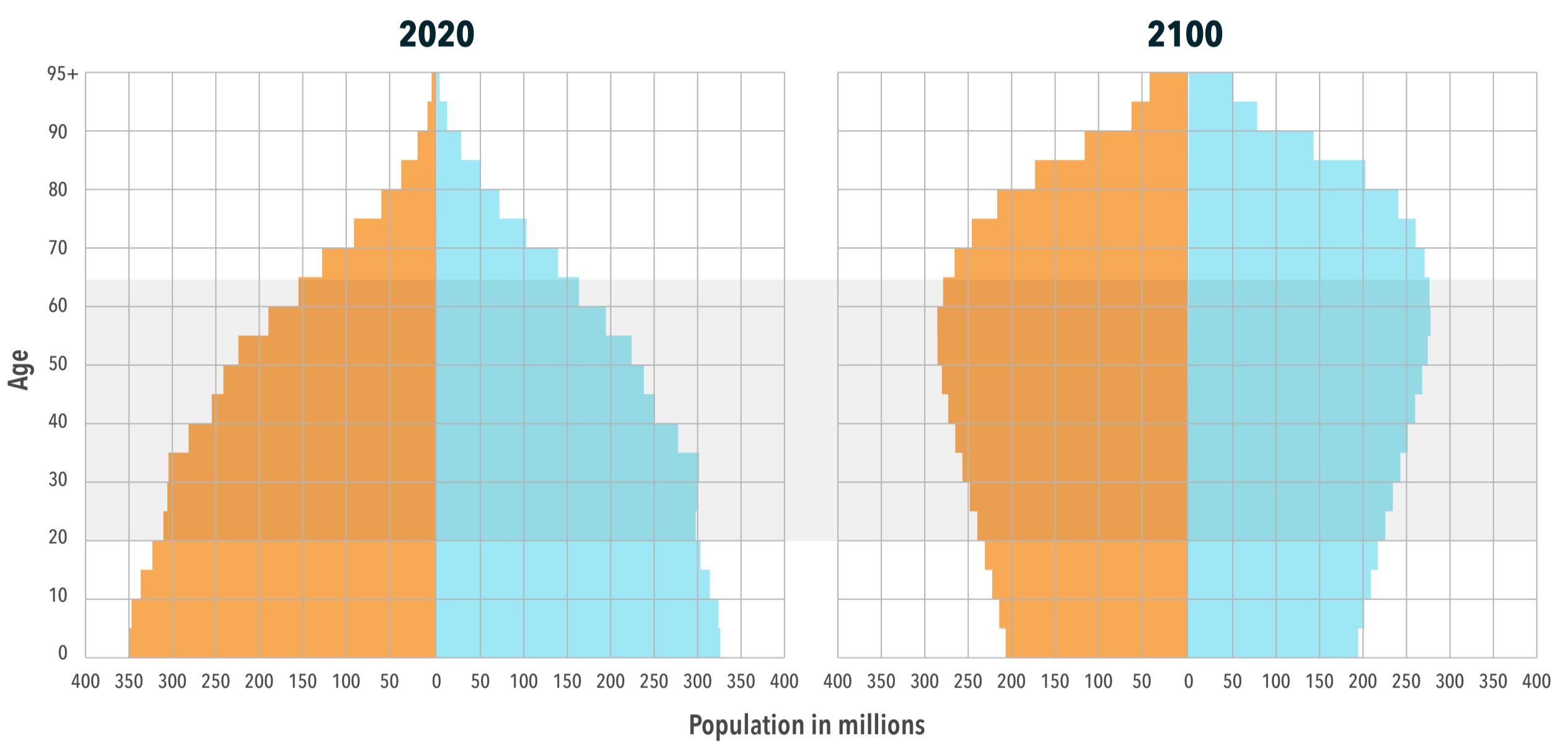
Global population, 2020-2100



- Global population is forecasted to **peak** at 9.73 billion people in **2064**, and then **decrease** to 8.79 billion by **2100**.
- The decrease is a result of **improved access** to women's **reproductive services** and **education**.

Global population age structure, 2020 and 2100

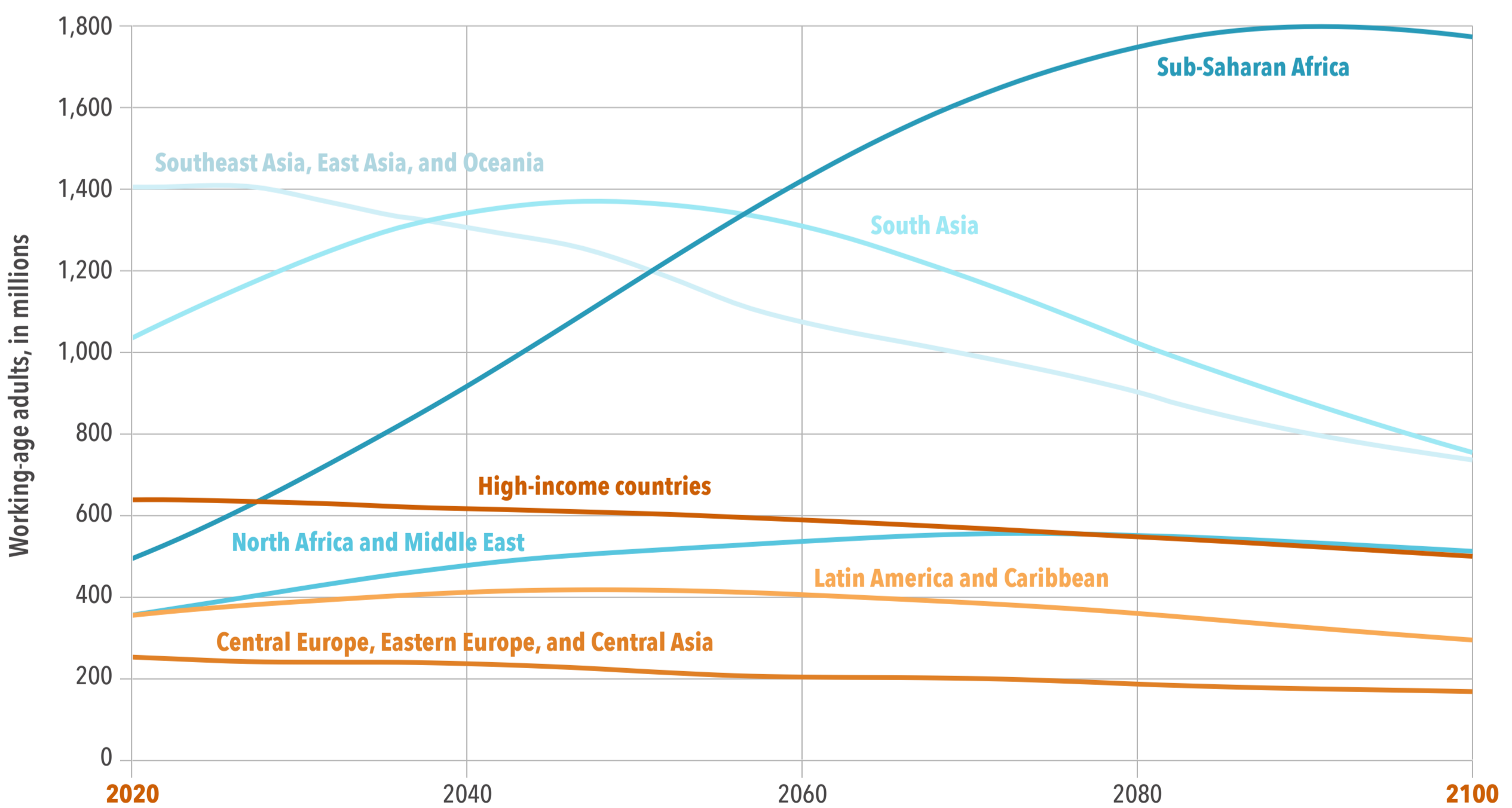
Males Females Working-age population



The population declines that many countries will encounter over the next 80 years will have major implications for **workforce, education, and health and social care** planning, as well as an impact on **economic growth, geopolitical stability, and the environment**.

In 2100, if **labor force participation** by age and sex does not change, the ratio of the non-working adult population to the working population could reach **1.16** globally, up from **0.80** in 2017. This means that, globally, each worker would have to support **1.16** non-workers over age 15.

Working-age population, 2020-2100



Most affected by this trend will be **high-income countries**, where **decreases** are projected in the number of people **under 65** and **increases** in those **65 or older**, which means **fewer people of working age** (20-64).

In contrast, **sub-Saharan Africa** and **North Africa and the Middle East** are the only two global regions forecasted to have **increases** in their **working-age populations** between now and 2100.

Open immigration policies could help countries with declining working-age populations better maintain population size and support economic growth without compromising gains in women's reproductive access and educational attainment.

Source: Vollset SE, Goren E, Yuan C-W, et al. Fertility, mortality, migration, and population scenarios for 195 countries and territories from 2017 to 2100: a forecasting analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. *The Lancet* 2020. Published online July 14. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30677-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30677-2)