



PRESS RELEASE

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Amidst escalating pension and healthcare costs, new UN report calls for concrete measures to support an ageing world

New York, 12 January 2023—The number of people aged 65 years or older worldwide is projected to more than double, rising from 761 million in 2021 to 1.6 billion in 2050. As the world continues to address multiple crises, including the rising cost of living, the rights and well-being of older persons must be at the centre of collective efforts to achieve a sustainable future, according to the **World Social Report 2023**, released today.

Longer and healthier lives bring development opportunities

The **World Social Report 2023** states that population ageing is a defining global trend of our time. Globally, a baby born in 2021 could expect to live, on average, almost 25 years more than a newborn from 1950, reaching 71 years, with women outliving men by an average of five years. Northern Africa, Western Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are expected to experience the fastest growth in the number of older people over the next three decades, while Europe and Northern America combined now have the highest share of older persons. According to the report, improvements in health and medical therapies, greater access to education and reductions in fertility have driven this transformation.

Inequality in the ageing world

“Together, we can address today’s inequalities for the benefit of tomorrow’s generations, managing the challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities that population ageing brings,” said Mr. Li Junhua, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

Not everyone has benefited equally from the improvements in health and education that have driven population ageing. While many older persons are in excellent health and economically active, others live with ailments or in poverty. In more developed regions, public transfer systems, including pensions and healthcare, provide over two-thirds of the consumption by older persons. However, in less developed regions, older persons tend to work longer and rely more on accumulated assets or family assistance. Additionally, public spending in most countries has not been sufficient to cover the growing demand for long-term care.



As the report shows, life expectancy is strongly influenced by income, education, gender, ethnicity and place of residence, among many other factors. Some combinations of these factors have too often led to systemic disadvantage that begins early in life.

Without policies to prevent them, systemic disadvantages reinforce one another throughout peoples' lives, leading to gaping disparities at older ages, with the consequences for progress towards [the Sustainable Development Goals](#), including [SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities](#).