

## Growth of Elders and their Population Comparison Globally

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### DESCRIPTION

Today the current share of youth denoted by the pyramid share of sets means the rate is double the undeveloped area compared to developed area. The share of elderly individuals will continue to be most pronounced among more developed countries in the coming decades. By mid 60th century will represent nearly one-third of the population of wealthy nations while the corresponding figure for the poorest countries underscores.

India is not able due to sheer size and rate of growth of older cohorts between 2015 and 2050. Fertility decline is one factor driving up the current and projected shares of old and oldest old individuals. This decline leads to a corresponding decrease in the proportion of youth. To observe this trend at country level we can look to Bolivia where the fertility rate is of 6.9 per woman.

Life expectancy is second key driver of population aging. Global life expectancy at birth is 71 years which represents almost a quarter century increase since 1950. Some predict that increasingly health conscious life styles coupled with advances in medical technology will enable longevity to continue increasing perhaps reaching or even surpassing 100 years in wealthy nations by the turn of century. Another proposition suggest that life style improvements such as reduced alcohol and tobacco consumption, increased seat belt use and regulated diets are not enough to stop life expectancy from leveling.

Measuring life expectancy at age 60 allows for more accurate estimation of survival and mortality as populations age. It high lights the differences between genders among income levels and across world regions while remaining specific to older demographics.

### Aging Population

It is the dominant demographic trend of this century and the burden of non-communicable diseases will usher in societal and

policy challenges related to health care spending, labour force participation and social security. Amid these challenges and debates innovative and proactive responses are needed to mitigate the burden posed by greying societies. The potential solutions to these challenges will require a multi sectoral approach involving appropriate healthcare resource allocation policy development and infrastructure and behavioural adaptations.

Population aging occurs after a dynamic series of demographic changes unfold: demographic transition often corresponds with the transformation of a country from an agrarian society characterized by high fertility and high mortality to an industrial society with low fertility and low mortality. Four stages comprise this transition first is countries to begin the transition with equally high birth and mortality rates second is population size increases as mortality rates decline fertility rates remain high and survival rates improve third is the population boom peaks followed by a decrease in the crude birth rate which out spaces the decrease in the crude death rate and fourth is the countries reestablish some semblance of equilibrium in fertility and mortality albeit at markedly lower levels.

The dominant force contributing to global population aging involves the progression of large cohorts. The progression of these cohorts as they advance to the top of the population pyramids over time. This phenomenon is not unique to wealthy nations poorer countries experience a similar trends as a result of large youth cohorts surviving from improved health outcomes taken together decreased fertility increased longevity and the aging of large birth cohorts increase the proportion of elderly of elderly individuals as a share of the total global population. The day one can control the feelings of sexual attraction, until that theses population cohorts will be continued.

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