

GLOBAL AGING AND POPULATION TRENDS

Fact Sheet



GLOBAL AGING BY THE NUMBERS

By 2050, the number of people over 65 will be about 1.5 billion worldwide, representing **16 PERCENT** of the world's population. More than 80 million Americans will be 65 or older.

Between 2010 and 2050, the number of older people in less developed countries is projected to increase more than **250 PERCENT**, compared with a 71 percent increase in developed countries—with enormous impacts on healthcare, national economies, infrastructure and more.

[National Institute on Aging]

USC DAVIS SCHOOL RESEARCH: ARE WE ADDING LIFE TO YEARS?

USC Davis School researchers study trends and strategies for **COMPRESSION OF MORBIDITY**—a decrease in the portion of an individual's life spent with disease while increasing healthy years. Some recent findings:

- From 1970 to 2010, the average life span for men **INCREASED BY 9.2 YEARS** to 76.2 years. On average, 4.7 of those added years were spent with a disability.
- During the same time, women's average lifespan **INCREASED BY 6.4 YEARS** to 81 years. More than half of the additional lifespan, 3.6 years, was spent with a disability.
- Excess **HEART DISEASE** in men appears to be the biggest reason why women outlive them. Both sexes have enjoyed lower death rates and longer lives following public health advancements of the 20th century, but women's death rates have decreased 70 percent faster than men's.

RESOURCES

The **USC Center for Global Aging**, directed by Professor Eileen Crimmins, explores how aging can vary around the world because of social and economic contexts, changes in health, and policies and programs to support aging people.

gero.usc.edu/cga

The **USC-UCLA Center for Biodemography and Population Health**, co-directed by Professor Eileen Crimmins, studies how social, behavioral, biological, and medical factors affect population health, the causes of health disparities, and potential health trends in the aging population.

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