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Developed countries struggle to take care of the rapidly increasing population of older adults. However, this problem is compounded in developing countries as industrialization and modernization bring with them major changes in culture and society. Contrary to modernization theory, however, these changes do not necessarily result in a marginalization of older people nor does every society and culture respond in the same way to the tension between modernization and the care of the elderly. Traditional values persist in some areas despite modernization, and private or government programs may be put in place to encourage familial care of the elderly. These issues, of course, are not restricted to the United States. Across the globe, individuals grow old and require assistance from family, friends, the government, or charitable organizations to deal with changing mental and physical capabilities and increasing needs for health care or other support to meet the instrumental activities of daily living e. How such questions are answered and issues resolved often vary widely from country to country, society to society, and culture to culture. Increasing Proportions of Elderly As medical advances continue to bring about improvements in longevity, the proportion of elders not only in the United States but around the globe continues to rise. According to the United Nations, there is a continuing trend toward lower birth and death rates around the world. As a result, the proportion of elderly individuals in cultures and societies around the world is on the rise and is projected to continue to rise well into the coming centuries. For example, according to the United Nations, in there were million persons aged sixty years or older worldwide, and only three countries had more than ten million people aged sixty or older: China, India, and the United States; by , the number of persons aged sixty years and older increased approximately three times to million and the number of countries with more than 10 million people over sixty increased to twelve. Over the first half of the twenty-first century, the global population of persons aged sixty or older is projected to expand to more than three times to two billion people in Further, longevity itself is increasing, with people aged eighty years or older being the fastest growing segment of the global population. The global population of individuals aged one hundred years or more is projected to increase fourteen-fold from , people in to 3. In addition, the tempo of aging is increasing more rapidly in developing countries than in developed countries, which means that along with the other issues of economic development, these countries will also have to quickly deal with the issue of their aging populations UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division. An International Issue With increasing globalization, social issues such as the care of and provisions for the elderly within society are increasingly becoming international issues rather than merely local or national ones. For example, delegates of governments, intergovernmental institutions, and nongovernmental organizations met in April at the United National Second World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid, Spain, in part to develop a long-term strategy for the aging population of the world. Among the outcomes of the Assembly was an emphasis on governments having the primary responsibility to promote, provide, and ensure access to basic social services including the specific needs of older persons Article However, this article also included the need to work with local authorities, civil society, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, volunteers and voluntary agencies, and the elderly and their families and communities in realizing these goals. The Assembly also recognized the right of all persons, including the elderly, to realize the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health Article The Assembly recognized the importance of family, volunteers, and communities in providing support and care to older persons in addition to the services provided by governments Article 15 and the need to strengthen solidarity among generations to encourage mutually responsive relationships Article Applications Diverging Global Views of Elderly Care While globalization and near-instantaneous communication contribute to the feeling that the world is getting smaller and the sense of a commonality of culture, this is not necessarily true. Even within Western societies, there are differences in the specifics of how the elderly are cared for. In fact, social policies and praxis regarding the care of the elderly vary across the globe. Even within broad cultural

regions, there can be great variation. It would be impossible to explore the details of attitudes toward and care of the elderly for every culture or country within the scope of this document. Therefore, this section will focus on two cultures that are distinctly different from Western culture: The former is of interest because it is still to a great extent undergoing economic development. This allows one to observe the care received by elders in culturally traditional areas as well as the changes in that care and the concomitant attitudes with the incursion of modernization and industrialization. As recognized by the United Nations Assembly on Ageing, it is in such countries that the greatest attention needs to be given to elder care as elders no longer receive the respect and good care afforded them in traditional culture but do not yet have access to the government-funded and institutionalized care infrastructure provided by more developed countries. Similarly, many areas in South and Southeast Asia are still undergoing economic development and are finding it a challenge to switch from a traditional society in which there was intergenerational support and a cultural emphasis on taking care of the elderly to a modern society that does not prioritize these values. As a result of the modernization taking place in some countries in this area, the traditional support systems for elder care are breaking down whereas in other countries they are not. Care of the Elderly in Africa As with other places around the world, efforts to better provide for the need of the elderly need to be accelerated to meet the rising demand. In traditional African culture, the elderly are given high esteem and social status. Both as part of this traditional culture and as a natural outgrowth of the strong religious roots of the society in particular, the kinship system, belief in spirits, and certain rites of passage, an expected part of traditional African culture has been to care for the elderly. Traditionally, mistreating the elderly was considered within the culture to be the equivalent of calling down a curse on oneself and the wrath of God and the ancestors on the entire community. However, modernization in many parts of Africa has changed both expectations of status and care for the elderly. This is particularly true as many younger people move to urban areas, leaving behind elders in rural areas without family support or involvement in their care. Modernity has brought with it new religious attitudes and has changed traditional cultural norms. In much of African society today, traditional values and practices are routinely challenged. Mary Nyangweso investigated the effects The entire section is 3, words. Global Perspectives study guide and get instant access to the following:

Chapter 2 : Global perspectives on old age PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides

Old Age in Global Perspective examines old age around the world by drawing on data from two major sources: ethnographic (anthropological) field research and cross-national surveys.

Official definitions[edit] Old age comprises "the later part of life; the period of life after youth and middle age. At the same time, the WHO recognized that the developing world often defines old age, not by years, but by new roles, loss of previous roles, or inability to make active contributions to society. Being 60â€™65 years old is usually a requirement for becoming eligible for senior social programs. In developed countries, most people in their 60s and early 70s are still fit, active, and able to care for themselves. In British English, the "third age" is "the period in life of active retirement, following middle age". The distinguishing marks of old age normally occur in all five senses at different times and different rates for different persons. For example, people may be considered old when they become grandparents or when they begin to do less or different work in retirement. It implies that the person being referred to is retired. Synonyms include old age pensioner or pensioner in British English, and retiree and senior in American English. Some dictionaries describe widespread use of "senior citizen" for people over the age of It is used in general usage instead of traditional terms such as old person, old-age pensioner, or elderly as a courtesy and to signify continuing relevance of and respect for this population group as " citizens " of society, of senior rank. Especially in less formal contexts, it is often abbreviated as "senior s ", which is also used as an adjective. In commerce, some businesses offer customers of a certain age a " senior discount ". The age at which these discounts are available varies between 55, 60, 62 or 65, and other criteria may also apply. Sometimes a special " senior discount card " or other proof of age needs to be obtained and produced to show entitlement. Age qualifications[edit] The age which qualifies for senior citizen status varies widely. In governmental contexts, it is usually associated with an age at which pensions or medical benefits for the elderly become available. In commercial contexts, where it may serve as a marketing device to attract customers, the age is often significantly lower. The AARP allows couples in which one spouse has reached the age of 50 to join, regardless of the age of the other spouse. Marks of old age[edit] See also: Also, they occur at different rates and order for different people. Old bones are marked by "thinning and shrinkage". Some older persons have at least one chronic condition and many have multiple conditions. May have less saliva and less ability for oral hygiene in old age which increases the chance of tooth decay and infection. It is more common in the elderly and symptoms worsen with age. Presbyopia can occur by age 50 and it hinders reading especially of small print in low lighting. Speed with which an individual reads and the ability to locate objects may also be impaired. Old age spells risk for injury from falls that might not cause injury to a younger person. Some aspects of gait normally change with old age. Gait velocity slows after age Double stance time i. Because of gait change, old people sometimes appear to be walking on ice. In addition, atherosclerosis can constrict blood flow. Less efficient immune function Immunosenescence is a mark of old age. This inability to get around has serious "social, psychological, and physical consequences". People aged 75â€™ continue to experience sensuality and sexual pleasure. Wounds and injuries are more likely to leave permanent scars. Food becomes less appealing and nutrition can suffer. In old age, vocal cords weaken and vibrate more slowly. Adaptable describes most people in their old age. Despite the stressfulness of old age, they are described as "agreeable" and "accepting". However, old age dependence induces feelings of incompetence and worthlessness in a minority. This antipathy toward "risk-taking" stems from the fact that old people have less to gain and more to lose by taking risks than younger people. When people are prejudiced against the elderly and then become old themselves, their anti-elderly prejudice turns inward, causing depression. The fear persists in spite of the fact that old people are victims of crime less often than younger people. It takes more time to learn the same amount of new information. Demented behavior can include wandering, physical aggression, verbal outbursts, depression, and psychosis. In her *The Denial of Aging*, Dr. Gillick, a baby boomer , accuses her contemporaries of believing that by proper exercise and diet they can avoid the scourges of old age and proceed from middle age to death. These discourses take part in a general idea of successful ageing. However, at about age 80, all people

experience similar morbidity. The scribe addressed God with a prayer of lament: Oldness has come; old age has descended. Feebleness has arrived; dotage is here anew. The heart sleeps wearily every day. The eyes are weak, the ears are deaf, the strength is disappearing because of weariness of the heart and the mouth is silent and cannot speak. The heart is forgetful and cannot recall yesterday. The bone suffers old age. Good is become evil. All taste is gone. What old age does to men is evil in every respect. The Truth about Aging in America with "getting old sucks. It always has, it always will. Rubin contrasts the "real old age" with the "rosy pictures" painted by middle-age writers. Morrison delineates the heroism required by old age: Morrison concludes, "old age is not for the fainthearted. One interviewee described living in old age as "pure hell". Old age was reckoned as one of the unanswerable "great mysteries" along with evil, pain, and suffering. In contrast, those who were frail were seen as a burden and ignored or in extreme cases killed. In his Ethics, he wrote that "old people are miserly; they do not acknowledge disinterested friendship; only seeking for what can satisfy their selfish needs. The priests assure them that "they shall be happy after death. At that age, they practiced self-immolation. Rather than condemn the practice, Bishop Guevara called it a "golden world" in which people "have overcome the natural appetite to desire to live". The young are "consistent in their negative attitude" toward the old. Use ear plugs to dull the sound of people talking. Wearing thick gloves, button a shirt or buckle a belt. With tape around several fingers, unscrew a jar lid. Carry packages in one hand while using a walker. On set 1, write your 5 most enjoyed activities; on set 2, write your 5 most valued possessions; on set 3, write your 5 most loved people. Then "lose" them one by one, trying to feel each loss, until you have lost them all as happens in old age. However, they add that physicians recognize frailty when they see it. The study calls these years the "fourth age" or "old age in the real meaning of the term". Similarly, the "Berlin Aging Study" rated over-all functionality on four levels: People in their 70s were mostly rated good. In the 80â€™90 year range, the four levels of functionality were divided equally. This deterioration is gradual for some and precipitous for others. Frailty is marked by an array of chronic physical and mental problems which means that frailty is not treatable as a specific disease. These problems coupled with increased dependency in the basic activities of daily living ADLs required for personal care add emotional problems: In talking with year-olds and older, they found some popular conceptions about old age to be erroneous. Such erroneous conceptions include 1 people in old age have at least one family member for support, 2 old age well-being requires social activity, and 3 "successful adaptation" to age-related changes demands a continuity of self-concept. Second, that contrary to popular notions, the interviews revealed that the reduced activity and socializing of the overs does not harm their well-being; they "welcome increased detachment". Third, rather than a continuity of self-concept, as the interviewees faced new situations they changed their "cognitive and emotional processes" and reconstituted their "selfâ€™representation". Medical advances have made it possible to "postpone death" for years. This added time costs many frail people "prolonged sickness, dependence, pain, and suffering". The frail are vulnerable to "being tipped over" by any physical stress put on the system such as medical interventions. About the same number said that, given a terminal illness, they would choose assisted suicide. Roughly half chose doing nothing except live day by day until death comes naturally without medical or other intervention designed to prolong life. This choice was coupled with a desire to receive palliative care if needed. Most of the interviewees did not fear death; some would welcome it.

Chapter 3 : WHO | Ageing and Life Course

Abortion and Protection of the Human Fetus: Legal Problems in a Cross-Cultural Perspective (Book Review of ABORTION and PROTECTION of the HUMAN FETUS: LEGAL PROBLEMS in a CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE Edited by S.J. Frankowski and G.F. Coles) ».

In another study, Harvard University researchers surveyed Americans aged between 55 and 74 and found that the average person in this age group feels 12 years younger than their age. Older people also indicate that they are significantly happier than their middle-aged selves according to a surprising study that was reported about in *The Economist*. Interestingly, the researchers said that this type of pattern can be observed across cultures, throughout the world. A separate study that we blogged about recently seems to add credence to claims that seniors are among the happiest age groups. Unfortunately, some younger people perceive anyone with wrinkled skin or gray hair as old. She mulls over what it means to be in that fuzzy space between middle age and old age. I feel as young as I did many years ago. At what age exactly does one become elderly? When Are Your Parents Old? What about your parent, or parents? Author of the study, Michelle Barnhart worries that this means Boomers may unconsciously pass on ageist attitudes to their children: Frequently it is older parents who are in denial about their needs, but occasionally grown sons or daughters perceive that their parents need help or assistance when actually they do not. When this happens, the senior can feel belittled and disrespected. Treating your parent as old can be self-fulfilling according to research by Dr. Catherine Haslam of the University of Exeter. Historic Perspectives on Aging When examining a universal human experience such as aging, it can be both interesting and helpful to see how people in other and places and times approached the issue. In his fascinating book *A History of Old Age*, editor and author Pat Thane clears up the misconception that historic societies must have considered people in their 30s and 40s to be elderly because life expectancy was very short during these periods. Thane points out that scientists have enough information to estimate the life expectancy in Ancient Rome, and believe that it was approximately 25 years. But this low figure is largely due to a very high infant mortality rate. Furthermore, many ancient texts demarcate old age as the period of life occurring after six or seven decades, which generally puts them in agreement with our modern perspective: The days of our lives are seventy years; And if by reason of strength they are eighty years, Yet their boast is only labor and sorrow; For it is soon cut off, and we fly away. Archaeological evidence suggests that even in non-Western and pre-agrarian societies of the past, a small but significant portion of the population lived into their sixth or seventh decades despite having the odds stacked against them. Do you feel as old as you are? Do you consider yourself a senior citizen? Is there a particular age that you associate with the start of old age? We welcome your comments below.

Chapter 4 : Physical activity in older age: perspectives for healthy ageing and frailty

Attitudes about Aging: A Global Perspective. In a Rapidly Graying World, Japanese Are Worried, Americans Aren't. Overview. At a time when the global population of people ages 65 and older is expected to triple to billion by mid-century, public opinion on whether the growing number of older people is a problem varies dramatically around the world, according to a Pew Research Center survey.

Germany 35 Figure 3. In terms of content, the book would have been impossible to write without the outstanding collections in the British Library of Political and Economic Science, and my thanks go to Rupert Wood, Social Policy liaison representative, and all his colleagues who have been so consistently helpful. So many colleagues, relatives and friends have given support, made suggestions, taken part in discussions, found literature and processed data. To those who are not named my apologies and thanks. At the London School of Economics I owe many debts to current and former colleagues and students: In other countries I would like to thank Yukiko Yukawa and Natsuko Masuda for inspiration over the years, Pierre Verry, Harikrishna Majmundar and Premlata Majmundar for wisdom on ageing, Matthias Haldorsson for hospitality and enlightenment and Lydia Potts and Angela Grotheer for being inspiring colleagues and wonderful hosts. State University of New York Press. Social Neglect and Public Action. New Delhi, Thousand Oaks: Studying Aging and Social Change. Ely eds Social Care in Europe. The Transition and Beyond. Oxford University Press for the World Bank. Maguire eds Agriculture in Liberalizing Economies: Changing Roles for Governments: Proceedings of the Fourteenth Agricultural Sector Symposium. Presses universitaires de Lyon. George eds Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences, 4th edition. Centre for Policy on Ageing. Estimates and Projections with Related Demographic Statistics. Charting the Grey Economy in the s. The Work of Philip Abrams. Pearl eds An Aging World: Dilemmas and Challenges for Law and Social Policy. The Evolution of Electoral Choice. Xenos eds Family Systems and Cultural Change.

Chapter 5 : Understanding Old Age: Critical and Global Perspectives - Gail Wilson - Google Books

Draws on ethnographic and cross-cultural studies to summarize the experience of being old in modern society. Considers survivorship, old age as a new stage of life, living arrangements, family caregiving, the disablement process, and other biologic, demographic, and sociocultural factors. Paper edition (unseen), \$

A Global Perspective Chapter 1. Global Public Opinion on Aging Public awareness of aging and its potential economic pitfalls varies across countries, but the view that aging is a major problem is more prevalent in countries whose populations are projected to be among the oldest in , such as Japan, South Korea and Germany. Publics in countries with relatively young populations or emerging economies—Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, China and Brazil—are among the most confident. The Japanese, meanwhile, are among the least confident, along with the Italians and Russians. When asked who bears the greatest responsibility for the economic well-being of the elderly, people are more likely to place the obligation on the family or the government than on the elderly themselves. South Koreans, Americans, Germans and the British are the only publics in which more than one-third say the elderly should bear the greatest responsibility for their own well-being. The government is the most common response in the majority of the countries that were surveyed. Additional details are presented in the section on survey methods. The populations in three of these countries—Japan, Germany and Spain—are already relatively old and continuing to age rapidly and, in the other two—South Korea and China—the populations are aging at a rate that will make them among the oldest by . The pessimism among Kenyans may be grounded more in current economic conditions than in future demographic realities. Americans, by and large, do not think that aging is a major problem for the U. Likewise, only about one-in-four people in Nigeria, Indonesia and Egypt express the opinion that aging is a major problem. Generally, public anxiety over aging is higher in countries that are projected to have among the older populations in . In Japan, South Korea, Germany and Spain, where concern about aging is among the most heightened, about one-third or more of the population is expected to be 65 and older by . In China, the share of seniors is expected to nearly triple, from 8. At the other end of the scale, Egypt, Indonesia and Nigeria are projected to be among the countries with relatively young populations in . In Nigeria, for example, only 3. Older People Are More Concerned In several countries, older people are more likely to think of aging as a major problem. The generational divide is most evident in countries where moderate proportions of the overall population think of aging as a major problem. But older adults 50 and older are much gloomier: Confidence in Retirement A vast gap is evident in the degree of confidence people in different countries have in their ability to maintain an adequate standard of living in their old age. Meanwhile, only about one-in-five Italians and Russians are confident about an adequate standard of living in their old age. Economic growth also appears to boost the confidence people have in their standard of living in old age. For example, real gross domestic product GDP in China increased at an annual average rate of 9. This track record and its future economic potential are quite likely one reason that people in China are relatively confident in their future standard of living even though the population there is aging very rapidly. At the other extreme, the Italian economy has floundered, contracting 1. These economic struggles and ongoing aging no doubt are part of the explanation for the very low confidence among Italians about their old age. In the sample of countries included in this study, all but Indonesia and Argentina experienced slower annual growth from to compared with the growth they experienced from to . Thus, the level of confidence people currently express about the standard of living in their old age may be lower than the long-term norm, and this confidence may rise in the future. Evidence for the U. However, since , the share has dropped by about 20 percentage points. Pew Research Center surveys conducted in and found an 11 percentage point drop in the share of Americans saying they were very or somewhat confident that they will have enough income and assets to last through their retirement years. A Generation Gap in Confidence in Retirement In several countries, younger adults, ages , and adults 50 and older express different levels of confidence about their standards of living in old age. In countries with older populations, notably Japan, Germany, Italy and Britain, the younger adults are much less confident. The opposite holds true in countries with younger populations, such as in Nigeria, Indonesia and South Africa. In

Nigeria, the high level of confidence overall is driven by young adults. The answer, not surprisingly, is yes—people who are more positive about present-day economic circumstances or future economic circumstances for their children are also more confident about their own futures. Personal Economic Situation People who say their personal economic situation today is good are more likely to say that they are confident of their old-age standard of living. A similar differential exists in the U. A differential of about 20 percentage points or higher exists in Spain, Britain, Kenya and Turkey. Who Should Take Care of the Elderly? In only a handful of countries does a sizable share of the public feel that the elderly bear the greatest responsibility for their own economic well-being. In most countries, only about one-in-ten people respond that the primary responsibility rests with the elderly. People are somewhat more likely to say that elderly care is a family responsibility. In seven countries, more than one-third of the public says such care is up to the family. In the remaining 14 countries, including the U. In most countries, the public is inclined to point to the government as the responsible party for the well-being of the elderly. People who name the government as the most responsible agent for the economic well-being of the elderly differ from those who name themselves or their families in at least one respect—they are apt to be less confident about their own standard of living in the future. This gap is most pronounced in Israel. The confidence gap in the U. Later sections in the report present populations trends and projections for the world, for major regions and 23 countries. The list of countries includes two, India and Iran, for which survey data are not available. See Pew Research Center

Chapter 6 : When Are You Old? Perspectives on Aging

Old age in global perspective: cross-cultural and cross-national views / Steven M. Albert, Maria G. Cattell. HQ A52
Alone in a crowd?: social isolation of seniors in care facilities / Association of Advocates for Care Reform.

Concern peaks in East Asia, where nearly nine-in-ten Japanese, eight-in-ten South Koreans and seven-in-ten Chinese describe aging as a major problem for their country. Europeans also display a relatively high level of concern with aging, with more than half of the public in Germany and Spain saying that it is a major problem. Americans are among the least concerned, with only one-in-four expressing this opinion. These attitudes track the pattern of aging itself around the world. In Japan and South Korea, the majorities of the populations are projected to be older than 50 by 2050. China is one of most rapidly aging countries in the world. Germany and Spain, along with their European neighbors, are already among the countries with the oldest populations today, and their populations will only get older in the future. Public concern with the growing number of older people is lower outside of East Asia and Europe. In most of these countries, such as Indonesia and Egypt, the proportion of older people in the population is relatively moderate and is expected to remain so in the future. Pakistan, Nigeria and other countries potentially stand to benefit from future demographic trends. These are countries that currently have large shares of children in their populations, and these children will age into the prime of their work lives in the future. Confidence is lowest in Japan, Italy and Russia, countries that are aging and where economic growth has been anemic in recent years. In these three countries, less than one-third of people are confident about their old-age standard of living. Meanwhile, there is considerable optimism about the old-age standard of living among the public in countries whose populations are projected to be relatively young in the future or that have done well economically in recent years, such as in Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa and China. When asked who should bear the greatest responsibility for the economic well-being of the elderly—their families, the government or the elderly themselves—the government tops the list in 13 of the 21 countries that were surveyed. However, many who name the government are less confident in their own standard of living in old age compared with those who name themselves or their families. Rarely do people see retirement expenses as mainly a personal obligation. In only four countries—South Korea, the U.S., Mexico and Brazil—Americans are less likely than most of the global public to view the growing number of older people as a major problem. They are more confident than Europeans that they will have an adequate standard of living in their old age. This is not because the U.S. baby boomers are aging, and one-in-five U.S. adults are 65 and older. In 2000, the global median age 29 was eight years lower than the U.S. Also, driven by immigration, the U.S. population is growing. For these reasons, perhaps, the American public is more sanguine than most about aging. The aging of populations does raise concerns at many levels for governments around the world. There is concern over the possibility that a shrinking proportion of working-age people ages 15 to 64 in the population may lead to an economic slowdown. The smaller working-age populations must also support growing numbers of older dependents, possibly creating financial stress for social insurance systems and dimming the economic outlook for the elderly. Graying populations will also fuel demands for changes in public investments, such as the reallocation of resources from the needs of children to the needs of seniors. At the more personal level, longer life spans may strain household finances, cause people to extend their working lives or rearrange family structures. This study reports on the findings from a Pew Research Center survey of publics in 21 countries. The report also examines trends in the aging of the global population, the U.S. The result will be a much older world, a future in which roughly one-in-six people is expected to be 65 and older by 2050, double the proportion today. The population of children, meanwhile, will be at a virtual standstill due to long-term declines in birth rates around the world. And, more countries will find that they have more adults ages 65 and older than they have children younger than 15. Japan, China, South Korea and many countries in Europe are expected to have greater numbers of people dependent on shrinking workforces, a potentially significant demographic challenge for economic growth. However, aging elsewhere, such as India and several African countries, mostly means the aging of children into the workforce. That is a potentially favorable demographic trend for economic growth. Thus, the coming changes in world demography conceivably could alter the distribution of global economic power over

the coming decades. For the United States, population trends may lead to greater opportunities in the global economy of the future. Thus, to the extent that demography is destiny, the U. Aging in Major Regions of the World In the future, aging and slower rates of growth are expected to characterize the populations of all major regions in the world. Ranked by median age, Europe is currently the oldest region in the world and should retain that distinction in However, Latin America and Asia are projected to age the most rapidly through Africa will continue to have the youngest population in the world. Aging in the U. Countries whose populations should grow at rates slower than in the U. Some countriesâ€™Russia, Germany, Italy and Japanâ€™are projected to experience reductions in their populations. Nations expected to experience relatively rapid population growth are located mostly in Africa. Kenya is expected to more than double its population from to Pakistan, Egypt and Israel are expected to grow at much faster rates than the U. The populations of Mexico, India, Indonesia and Iran should increase at rates that are slightly higher than in the U. Regardless of their initial size or the rate of growth in their population, the countries covered by this study are all expected to turn grayer between now and The median age in the U. That will be less of an increase than in the rest of the world as the global median age is projected to increase from 29 in to 36 in The median age and the share of the population ages 65 and older also is projected to increase in other countries, sharply in China, South Korea, Mexico and Brazil, among others. This means that future demographic conditions may not support the same rates of economic growth experienced in those countries in the past. A handful of countries, even as their populations age, are poised to experience a potential demographic boost to their economies. The total dependency ratios in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa should decrease in the future, a consequence of their currently large youth populations aging into the workforce. This demographic transition is potentially a boon for economic growth. But, because these countries will also experience rising proportions of seniors in their populations, they will not be entirely immune to the social and economic challenges posed by an aging citizenry. Pension and Health Care Expenditures With aging, it is not surprising that public expenditures on pensions and health care are generally projected to increase as a share of gross domestic product GDP. Increases in pension expenditures are principally driven by aging. In response, many countries have implemented reforms, such as a rise in the retirement age, designed to decelerate the rate of increase. Pension expenditures in the U. Larger concerns revolve around public health care expenditures, which are rising faster than pension expenditures in most countries. The reason is that health care expenditures are pushed up not just by aging but also by cost inflation. Similarly, large increases are expected in Japan and several countries in Europe, if current rates of cost inflation persist. The oldest members of this cohort started to turn 65 in The UN reports four variants for population growth: That is because they depend not only on population projections but also on macroeconomic projections for GDP, assumptions about the labor force, policy parameters relating to eligibility ages and replacement rates, inflation in the cost of health care services, consumption of health care services and other factors.

Chapter 7 : Old age - Wikipedia

Old Age in Global Perspective examines old age around the world by drawing on data from two major sources: ethnographic (anthropological) field research and cross-national surveys. The authors use biologic.

Chapter 8 : Old Age in Global Perspective: Cross-Cultural and Cross- National Views

Old age in global perspective: cross-cultural and cross-national views / Steven M. Albert, Maria G. Cattell.

Chapter 9 : Caring for the Elderly: Global Perspectives Research Paper Starter - blog.quintoapp.com

Abstract In this article we contest the widespread view that the social or political consciousness that developed among South African youth, as a result of their role in the uprisings of the s, led them to reject the authority of the older generation, in their families and generally.