There are approximately 450 million persons aged 60 years or over in the world, which accounts for 6% of the total population. The proportion of older persons is much lower in less developed regions, where 8% of the population is aged 60 years or over in 2012. The number of persons aged 60 years or over in the world in 2012 and the number is projected to grow to more than 2 billion by 2050 (percentage).

Income is a key factor in explaining differences in life expectancy. The life expectancy at age 60 years or over in the world in 2012 is 13 years higher in Europe, which accounts for 21% of the total. By age 80 years or over in the world in 2012, the life expectancy is 16 years higher in Europe, which accounts for 47% of the total. Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is 22 years higher in low-income countries, which accounts for 44% of the total. Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is 26 years higher in high-income countries, which accounts for 26% of the total.

Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is projected to increase to 28 years higher in low-income countries, which accounts for 44% of the total. Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is projected to increase to 30 years higher in high-income countries, which accounts for 26% of the total.

Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is projected to increase to 32 years higher in low-income countries, which accounts for 44% of the total. Life expectancy at age 80 years or over in the world in 2012 is projected to increase to 34 years higher in high-income countries, which accounts for 26% of the total.
Age distribution of the world's population

The age composition of a population is a reflection of the demographic transition that a country or region has undergone. This transition is characterized by a shift from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates. This shift has led to changes in the age structure of populations, with a gradual increase in the proportion of older persons.

The age pyramid for the world illustrates this transition. The population is divided into age groups, with each age group represented by a column. The height of each column indicates the size of the age group, and the width of the column indicates the proportion of the population in that age group.

The age pyramid for the world is transitioning from a triangular, wide-based shape (associated with populations in the less developed regions) to a more rectangular shape (associated with populations in the more developed regions). This transition is due to the decline in birth rates and the increase in life expectancy, which has resulted in a larger proportion of older persons in the population.

Moreover, older persons who live independently, but is the dominant lifestyle. Older persons who live independently in developed countries.

Older persons are more likely to be women more commonly only with their spouse. Living independently, countries.