The number of persons aged 60 years or older is estimated to have reached 900 million in 2002, or 14 per cent of the world’s total population. By 2050, this is projected to increase to 2.4 billion, or 28 per cent of the world’s population. The distribution of the elderly population is differentially spread across the world. While Europe has the highest share (24 per cent) of its population aged 60 years or older, Asia has the next highest share (22 per cent). Africa, the least developed region, has the lowest share (11 per cent).

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is projected to increase more in the less developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and less developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is highest in the most developed regions. The term “country” as used in the text refers to all areas for which the United Nations has published life table data. Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented is based on estimates derived from these life tables.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is projected to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and less developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.

The number of persons aged 60 years or older is likely to increase more in the least developed regions and to a lesser extent in the most developed regions. This is due to the greater difference in life expectancy between the developed and least developed regions. In the developed regions, life expectancy at birth has increased about 20 years since 1950. In its current level, 2002, if trends in 1950 were to continue, the median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years, while in the least developed regions, median age 5 years will increase an additional 20 years.

Life expectancy at age 60 is the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain constant. It is an average age. Most persons aged 60 years or older within a country are likely to be older than this average age. As a result, their health and living conditions may not be representative of the whole population of that age group.