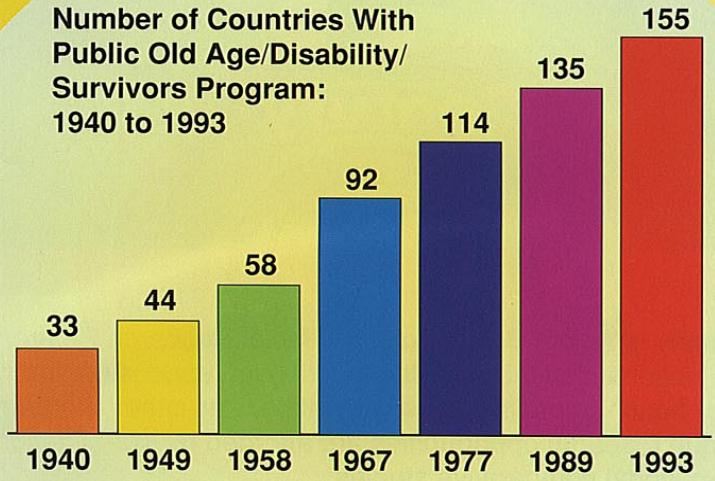
Global Aging into the 21st Century

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. Census Bureau the Official Statistics

The Spread of Public Old Age Security

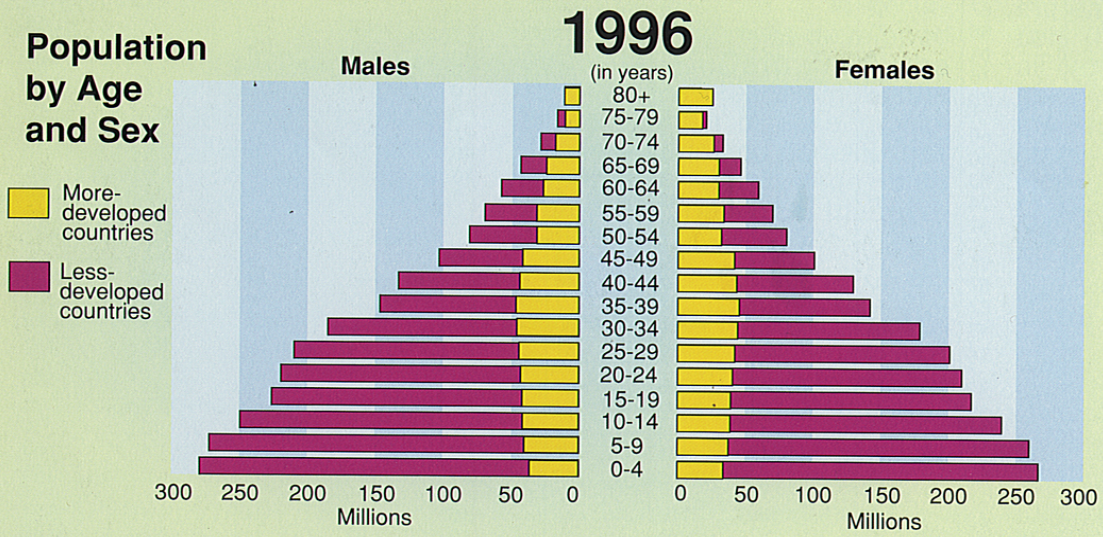


Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, 1994, *Social Security Programs Throughout the World-1993*, Washington, DC.

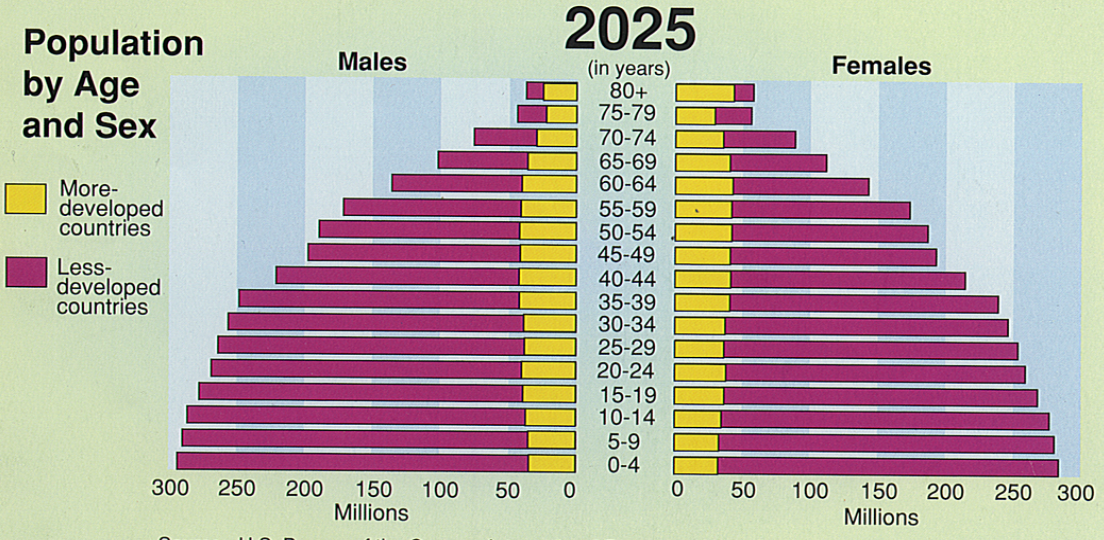
Old-age pension schemes have become social institutions in many, if not most, countries throughout the world. The goal of most public old-age pension schemes is to provide all qualifying individuals with an income stream during their retirement years which is: 1) continuous; 2) adequate; 3) constant, in terms of purchasing power; and 4) capable of maintaining the socioeconomic position of the retired in relation to that of the active population.

Since World War II, public pension plans have played an increasingly important role in providing retirement income to older people in most societies. The number of countries with an old age/disability/survivors program has increased from 33 in 1940 to 155 in 1993. The World Bank estimates that formal public programs provide coverage for approximately 30 percent of the world's older (age 60 and over) population, with some 40 percent of the world's working-age population making contributions toward that support.

The Changing Global Age Structure



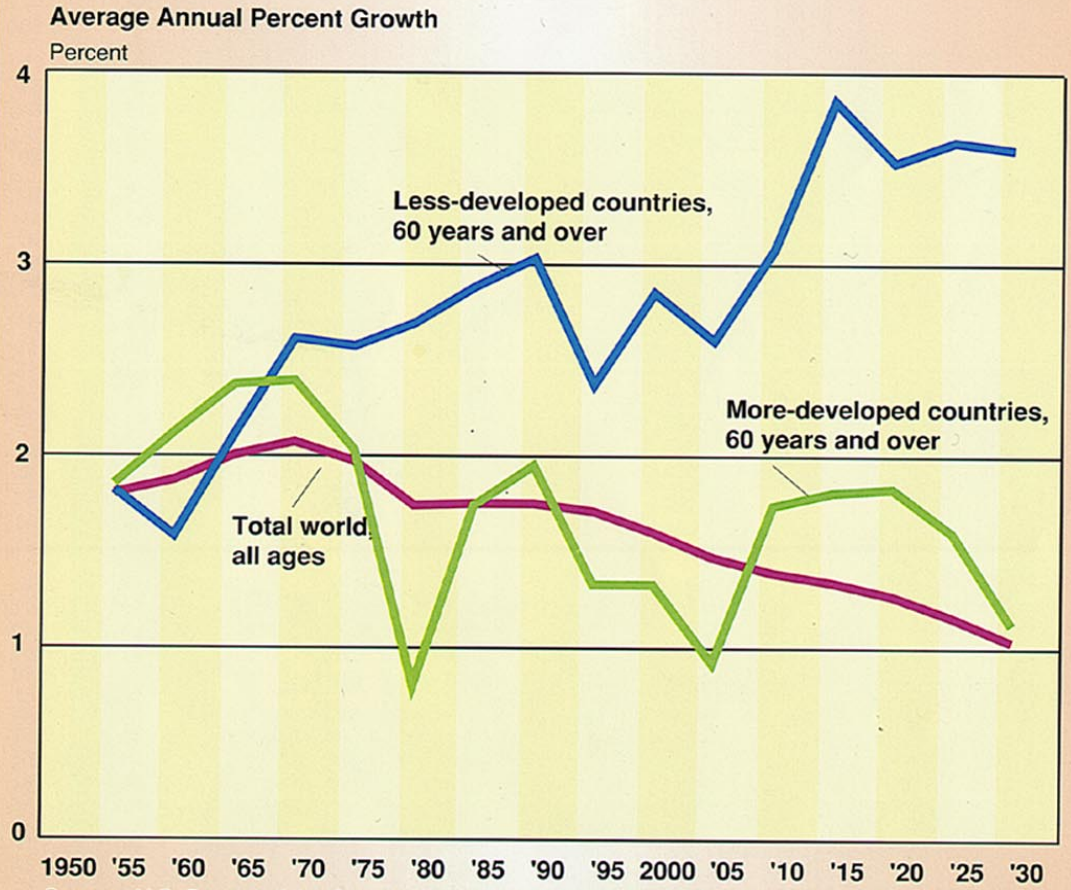
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center, International Data Base.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The term "demographic transition" refers to a gradual process whereby a society moves from a situation of high rates of fertility and mortality to one of low rates. This transition is characterized first by declines in infant and childhood mortality as infectious and parasitic diseases are controlled. Whole populations begin to age when fertility rates decline and mortality rates at all ages improve. Successive birth cohorts may eventually become smaller and smaller, as seen for more-developed nations in 1996. If projected declines in fertility and mortality in less-developed countries proceed as expected, the overall population age structure will lose its strictly triangular shape, and the elderly portion of the population will increase.

Elderly Population Growing Fastest in Developing Countries



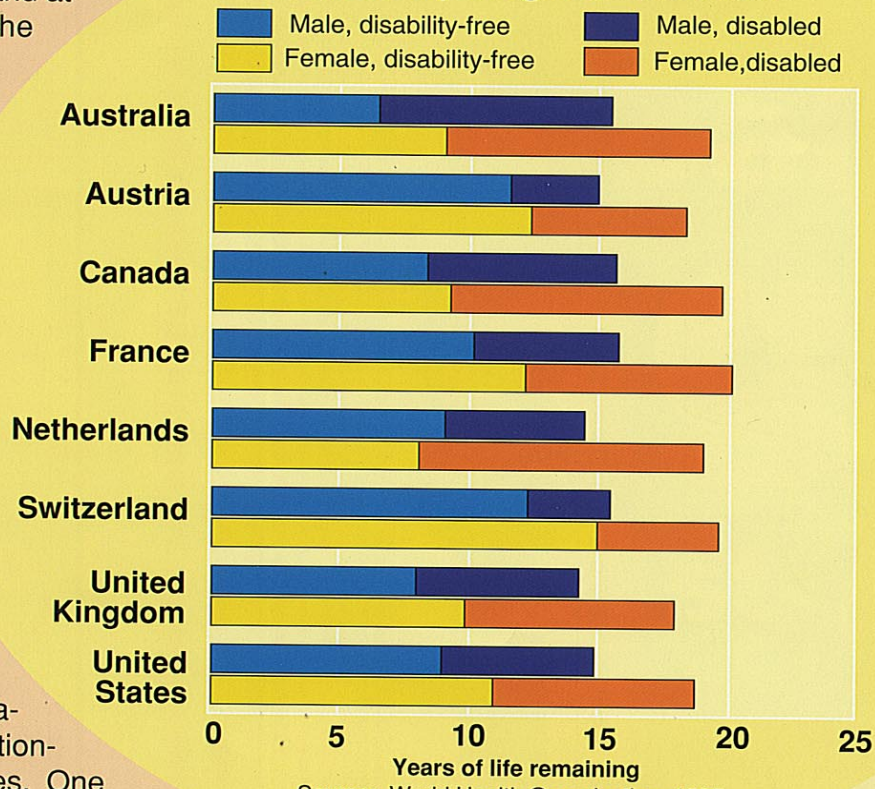
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The size of the world's elderly population has been growing for centuries; what is new is the rapid pace of aging. The increase in the 60-and-over population in the industrialized nations of Europe and North America generally has outpaced total population growth in recent decades, with the notable exception of a steep downturn in the early 1980's resulting from low birth rates during and after World War I. In less-developed nations, the growth rate of the elderly accelerated sharply after 1960 and is substantially higher than that of the world's population of all ages. Less-developed nations as a whole are aging much faster than their more-developed counterparts. The world's 60-and-over population increased by more than 12 million persons in 1995; nearly 80 percent of this increase occurred in less-developed countries.

Female Advantage in Life Expectancy Partially Offset by Disability

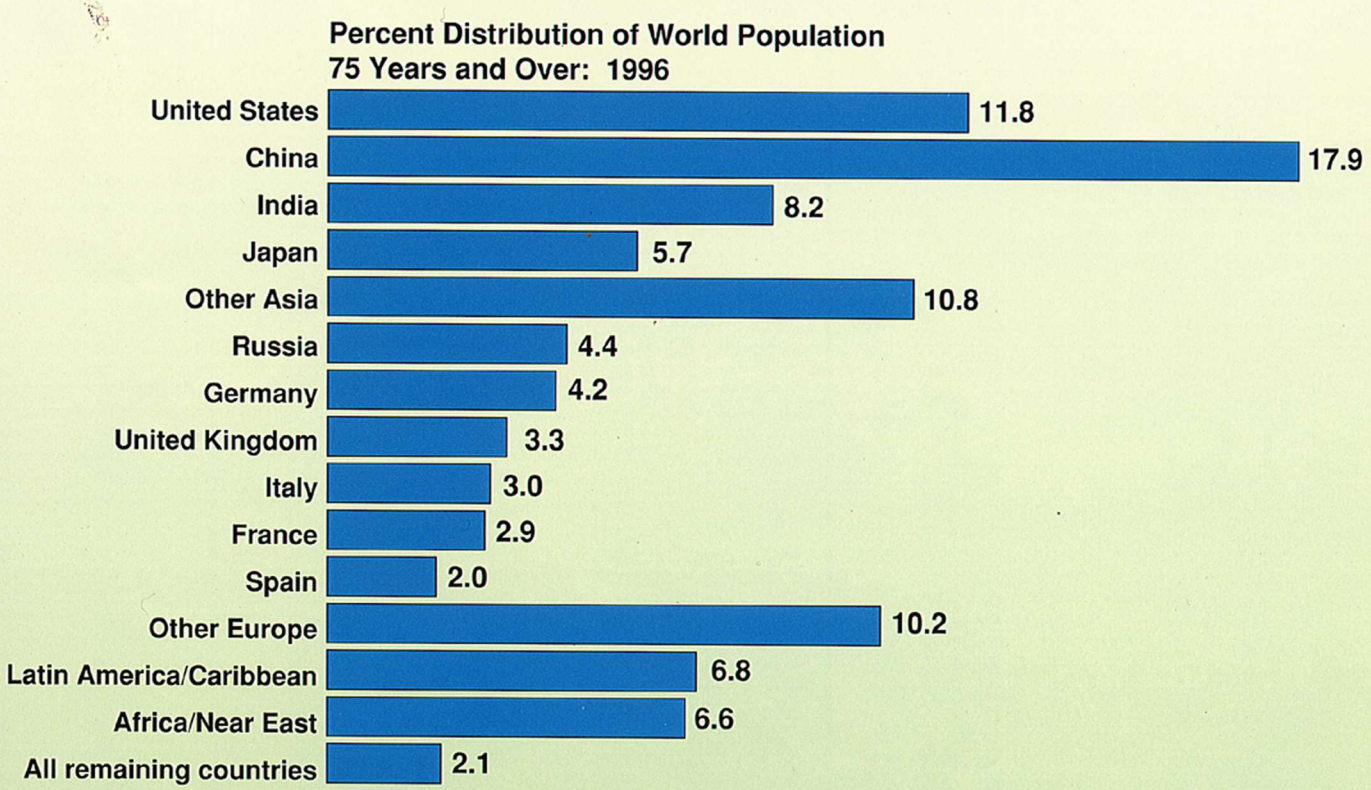
As life expectancy at birth and at older ages lengthens, the quality of that longer life becomes a major issue. The concept of healthy life expectancy (also called active life expectancy or disability-free life expectancy) refers to the average number of years that persons may expect to be free of limitations of function due to one or more chronic disease conditions. It is difficult to precisely compare measures of healthy life expectancy among nations because of computational and conceptual differences. One commonality that has emerged from various studies is that women who reach 65 can expect to live more disability-free years than their male counterparts (except in the Netherlands). However, because women have higher life expectancy than do men at age 65, the *proportion* of disability-free remaining life at age 65 tends to be greater for men.

Disabled and Disability-Free Expectancy at Age 65: Circa 1991



Source: World Health Organization, 1995, *World Health Report 1995*, Geneva.

The Oldest Old



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Within populations, different age groups may grow at very different rates. Over time, the elderly population itself may grow older on average as a larger proportion survives to 75 years and beyond. In many countries of the world, the oldest old (those 75 years and older) are the fastest growing portion of the elderly population. The oldest old constituted 23 percent of the world's 60-and-over population in 1996: 30 percent in more-developed countries and 19 percent in less-developed countries.

More than 43 percent of the world's oldest old in 1996 lived in just four countries: The People's Republic of China, the United States, India, and Japan. In some African and Asian nations, the population age 75 and over constitutes less than 1 percent of total population. This contrasts sharply with the situation in Europe and North America, where the oldest old share reaches as high as 8.5 percent (Sweden). The numerical growth and increasing heterogeneity of the oldest old challenge social planners to seek further information about this group since the oldest old consume disproportionate amounts of health and long-term care services.

The Epidemiological Transition

The prevailing disease pattern within a population changes as that population ages. The "epidemiologic transition" refers most commonly to a long-term change in leading causes of death from infectious and acute to chronic and degenerative. There is ample evidence that the epidemiologic transition seen in industrialized nations also has occurred or is occurring in many less-developed countries. Data from the Republic of Korea exemplify the typical shift in disease profile. The infectious and parasitic diseases that dominated South Korean mortality in the mid-1960's had given way to chronic and degenerative diseases by the early 1980's. In 1991, cancers (neoplasms) and the overall cardiovascular disease category—cerebrovascular plus pulmonary plus hypertension plus other circulatory disorders—accounted for nearly one-half (48%) of all reported deaths.

Rank Order of the Nine Leading Causes of Death in the Republic of Korea: 1966 to 1991

	1966	1981	1991
1	Pneumonia	Malignant neoplasms	Malignant neoplasms
2	Tuberculosis	Hypertension	Cerebrovascular
3	Cerebrovascular	Cerebrovascular	Senile disease
4	Other infectious	Nontraffic accidents	Pulmonary
5	Malignant neoplasms	Senile disease	Nontraffic accidents
6	All accidents	Chronic liver	Traffic accidents
7	Bronchitis	Traffic accidents	Hypertension
8	Meningitis	Tuberculosis	Chronic liver
9	Hypertension	Suicide	Other circulatory

Source: National data as reported in Ehn Hyun Choe, 1989, Population Aging in the Republic of Korea, UNESCAP Asian Population Studies Series No. 97, New York; and as reported to the World Health Organization.

Sources and Quality of Data

The vast majority of statistics in this wallchart are compiled in an International Data Base (IDB) maintained and updated by the International Programs Center (IPC), U.S. Census Bureau, and are available on the World Wide Web (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html). Data for 100 of the world's 228 countries are shown; these 100 countries are home to approximately 92 percent of the total world population age 60 and over. The selection of countries was based primarily on the availability of IPC component population projections and the availability of recent national socioeconomic data.

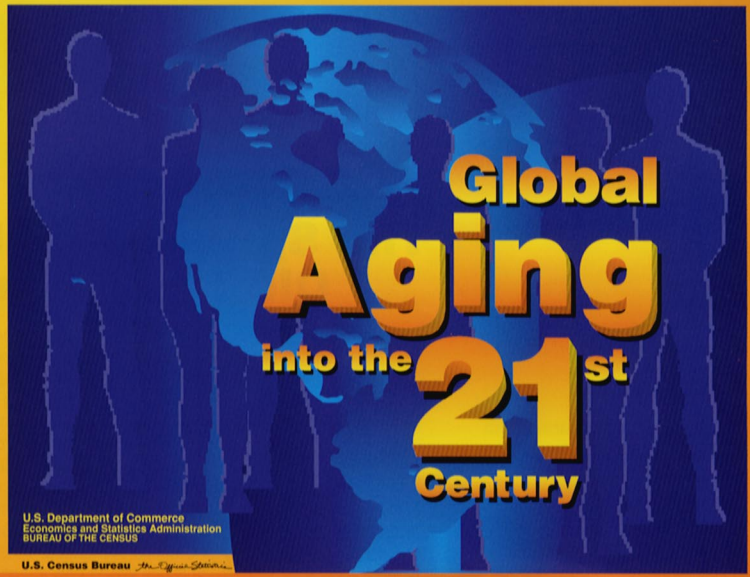
Population numbers, proportions, median ages, and life expectancies at birth are as estimated and projected by the IPC based on empirical country specific patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration. These data have been evaluated by IPC analysts and judged to be as representative as possible of the actual demographic situation in a given country. Most of the statistics on socioeconomic characteristics are as reported by the countries themselves and represent the latest available information from the period 1985-1996. Because countries may not have collected or published certain data during the past decade, some figures from 1980-84 are included. Data on the percent of GDP spent on health are as reported by the World Bank.

Missing columnar values (designated NA) indicate either that data are unavailable or that the latest available information is for a point prior to 1980. Wherever possible, percents widowed, economically active, and literate have been calculated for the age group 60 and over. Because nations differ in their statistical tabulation and publication procedures, some data refer to a slightly wider or narrower age grouping and are footnoted accordingly. The user should bear in mind that nations have varying definitions of concepts such as "economically active" and "literacy" and that strict comparisons are not always warranted.

The problems of comparability that affect all cross-national data compilations are to some extent compounded when contrasting elderly populations. Until recently, many national statistical agencies grouped all persons over a certain age (often age 60) into an open-ended category for purposes of tabulation, thereby obscuring important differences between cohorts within and across older populations. The meaning and measurement of concepts (e.g., health, disability, instrumental activities of daily living, economic activity and assets, and sometimes age itself) especially relevant to older individuals are often difficult to quantify and vary widely across cultures. Other important policy-related measures such as income, living arrangements, and retirement decisions have received relatively little attention in most countries, and the underlying dynamics remain poorly understood. Both the IPC and the National Institute on Aging strongly encourage expanded national data collection and additional comparative research that will shed light on similarities in the process of aging worldwide.

National Institute on Aging

December 1996

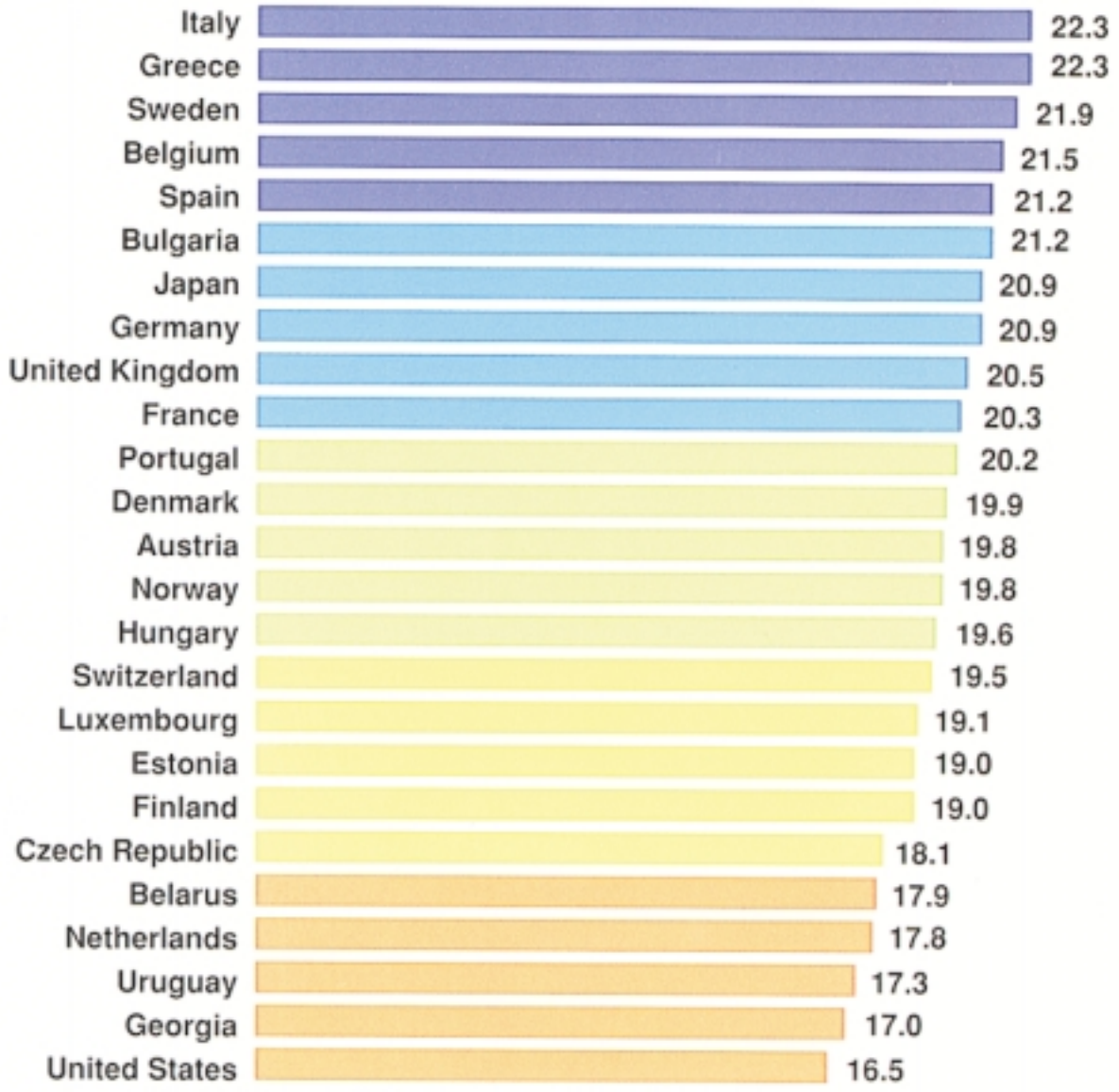


This wallchart was produced with the support of the Office of the Demography of Aging, Behavioral and Social Research Program, U.S. National Institute on Aging (NIA). The NIA, 1 of 13 institutes of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), is responsible for the conduct and support of biomedical, social, and behavioral research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs related to the aging process and the special needs of the aged. Because unique research opportunities are afforded by investigations of the health of different populations, the NIA supports and engages in cross-national comparative studies.

Scientists working in NIA intramural research programs host foreign investigators under the NIH Visiting Program. NIA also funds both foreign and domestic researchers through its extramural program. The extramural Behavioral and Social Research Program supports social and behavioral research and training on aging processes and the place of older people in society. It includes a focus on demographic and economic aspects of population aging, including work, health, and retirement as well as studies of healthy and productive functioning in the middle and later years.

The World's Oldest Countries: 1996

(Percent of population age 60 and over)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The numerical growth of older populations around the world is indicative of major achievements—reductions in infant and maternal mortality, decreases in fertility rates, reductions in infectious and parasitic diseases, improvements in nutrition and education—that have occurred, albeit unevenly, on a global scale. At the same time, the growth of older populations poses challenges to national public policies because a society's needs change as its proportion of elderly population increases.

Rapidly expanding numbers of older persons represent a social phenomenon without historical precedent. The world's elderly population—defined here as persons age 60 and over—will reach 550 million in 1996 and is expected to approach 1.2 billion by the year 2025. As a result of declines in fertility and increased life expectancy, the older population in most countries is growing faster than the population as a whole.

To date, population aging has been a prominent issue largely in the industrialized nations of Europe, Asia, and North America. In at least 50 such countries, 15 percent or more of the entire population is age 60 or over, and these nations have experienced intense public debate over issues (Social Security costs, health care provision, educational investment) that are directly linked to the changing age structure of their populations. What is not as widely appreciated is the fact that population aging is occurring in less-developed countries as well and that older populations in most less-developed countries are growing much more rapidly than those in more-developed nations.

The statistics in this wallchart are intended to highlight the present and future dimensions of worldwide population aging and to portray the diversity among nations. Comments and cautions on specific indicators and concepts are presented on the reverse.

Country	Population age 60 and over (in 000's)		Percent age 60 and over		Percent age 75 and over		Percent female in population age 75 and over		Median age (years)	
	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025
Algeria	1,674	4,817	5.7	10.1	1.2	2.0	53	56	19	30
Argentina	4,698	7,490	13.6	16.8	3.6	5.1	62	62	28	34
Armenia	407	720	11.7	19.3	2.0	4.2	67	65	29	36
Australia	2,931	5,914	16.0	26.6	5.1	9.6	62	58	34	42
Austria	1,592	2,520	19.8	30.7	6.4	10.9	69	61	37	47
Azerbaijan	740	1,398	9.6	15.0	1.9	3.0	72	67	25	33
Bangladesh	6,296	17,207	5.1	9.5	0.8	1.5	41	50	20	30
Belarus	1,859	2,501	17.8	22.6	4.0	6.0	75	68	35	40
Belgium	2,188	3,147	21.5	30.9	6.5	11.1	66	60	38	46
Bolivia	504	1,119	7.0	10.2	1.9	3.0	58	60	20	28
Botswana	80	87	5.4	5.6	1.5	1.7	63	75	18	23
Brazil	11,636	30,732	7.2	15.5	1.4	3.8	64	63	25	35
Bulgaria	1,821	2,268	21.1	26.2	4.9	8.9	60	64	38	44
Buurkina	516	608	4.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	60	71	16	18
Burma	2,927	7,044	6.4	9.8	1.1	1.8	57	60	22	27
Burundi	248	519	4.2	4.6	0.8	0.9	62	67	16	19
Cameroon	734	1,429	5.1	5.0	1.0	1.2	57	60	17	19
Canada	4,756	10,021	16.5	28.1	5.3	9.6	63	60	35	42
Central African Republic	175	286	5.3	5.6	1.1	1.8	52	65	18	20
Chile	1,402	3,666	9.8	20.4	2.3	5.8	63	61	28	38
China, Mainland	115,215	290,640	9.5	20.3	1.9	4.9	59	58	28	40
China, Taiwan	2,395	6,268	11.2	24.6	2.4	6.6	50	56	30	42
Colombia	2,514	8,548	6.8	16.7	1.4	3.9	59	63	25	36
Costa Rica	245	774	7.1	14.5	1.7	3.4	56	58	23	32
Cote d'Ivorire	523	1,142	3.5	4.2	0.6	0.9	51	59	16	19
Denmark	1,047	1,630	19.9	29.9	7.2	11.6	64	60	38	45
Ecuador	744	2,255	6.5	12.9	1.7	3.2	56	58	22	32
Egypt	3,698	9,766	5.8	10.0	0.9	1.9	57	63	21	29
Estonia	277	320	19.0	23.5	4.6	7.3	74	69	36	40
Ethiopia	2,528	4,853	4.4	4.3	0.7	0.8	56	61	17	19
Fiji	41	133	5.2	12.3	0.7	2.2	57	62	22	31
Finland	968	1,580	19.0	31.4	5.8	11.6	69	57	38	45
France	11,777	18,220	20.3	30.0	6.5	11.4	65	60	37	45
Georgia	887	1,101	17.0	21.0	3.8	5.8	71	68	33	38
Germany	17,423	27,680	20.9	31.6	6.4	11.0	71	60	38	47
Greece	2,347	3,355	22.3	30.8	6.5	12.0	59	60	38	47
Guadeloupe	47	103	11.5	20.5	3.5	6.2	60	62	28	40
Guatemala	603	1,680	5.3	8.6	1.0	2.0	56	58	18	27
Haiti	405	671	6.0	6.1	1.4	1.4	54	61	17	24
Honduras	286	846	5.1	8.7	1.2	2.1	52	58	18	27
Hungary	1,961	2,259	19.6	25.2	5.1	8.6	67	69	38	43
India	61,903	165,096	6.5	12.2	1.1	2.5	50	54	23	32
Indonesia	12,994	37,837	6.3	13.1	0.9	2.5	58	61	24	33
Ireland	541	866	15.2	24.1	4.9	8.3	62	60	31	41
Israel	708	1,409	13.1	18.1	4.1	5.9	57	58	27	34
Italy	12,833	17,988	22.3	33.0	6.7	12.9	64	61	39	49
Jamaica	237	502	9.1	15.0	2.8	3.8	58	60	24	35
Japan	26,248	39,626	20.9	32.9	5.8	14.9	64	60	40	48
Jordan	187	624	4.4	7.6	0.7	1.7	52	56	18	26
Kazakstan	1,701	2,978	10.1	15.8	2.2	3.6	77	72	27	34
Krgyzstan	399	677	8.8	10.1	1.8	2.0	72	68	22	28
Liberia	110	428	5.2	6.3	1.4	1.8	55	53	18	20
Luxembourg	79	159	19.1	30.2	5.7	10.9	67	58	37	45
Madagascar	698	1,619	5.1	5.5	1.0	1.0	50	59	17	20
Malaysia	1,208	4,021	6.1	12.6	1.2	2.8	59	61	23	30

Country	Years of life expectancy at birth, 1996		Percent widowed age 60 and over		Percent economically active age 60 and over		Percent literate age 60 and over		Percent of GDP spent on health (circa 1991)	Percent increase in 60+ population, 1996 to 2025
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Algeria	67	69	7	55	36	2	[1]19	[1]4	7	188
Argentina	68	75	12	45	34	5	93	92	4	59
Armenia	64	74	12	52	32	13	NA	NA	4	77
Australia	76	83	11	40	21	5	[2]	[2]	9	102
Austria	73	80	15	52	6	2	[2]	[2]	9	58
Azerbaijan	60	70	12	61	33	11	NA	NA	4	89
Bangladesh	56	56	7	68	75	46	30	5	3	173
Belarus	63	74	12	53	24	10	97	88	3	35
Belgium	74	81	13	42	7	2	[2]	[2]	8	44
Bolivia	57	63	18	44	73	39	[1]54	[1]28	4	122
Botswana	45	47	9	53	63	20	11	11	NA	9
Brazil	57	67	13	47	46	11	60	54	4	164
Bulgaria	67	75	17	43	7	3	97	93	5	25
Burkina	43	43	8	59	80	47	NA	NA	9	18
Burma	54	58	22	53	61	29	78	52	NA	141
Burundi	48	50	5	50	83	79	[1]11	[1]2	3	109
Cameroon	52	54	10	62	74	46	25	7	3	95
Canada	76	83	10	39	23	9	[2]	[2]	10	111
Central African Republic	45	47	11	51	86	68	[1]11	[1]5	4	63
Chile	71	78	15	45	43	11	[1]81	[1]81	5	161
China, Mainland	68	71	24	52	45	15	50	11	4	152
China, Taiwan	73	79	9	26	28	10	83	44	NA	162
Colombia	70	76	15	46	48	12	71	64	4	240
Costa Rica	73	78	12	34	38	7	[1]79	[1]78	NA	216
Cote d'Ivoire	46	47	10	56	80	30	12	2	3	118
Denmark	74	81	15	42	22	8	[2]	[2]	7	56
Ecuador	68	74	14	37	71	16	72	61	4	203
Egypt	60	63	12	60	45	7	31	7	3	164
Estonia	63	74	14	51	33	20	[1]100	[1]98	NA	15
Ethiopia	46	48	NA	NA	80	43	[3]12	[3]3	4	92
Fiji	63	68	14	49	57	10	60	42	NA	225
Finland	74	77	13	44	10	5	[2]	[2]	9	63
France	74	82	14	46	7	4	[2]	[2]	9	55
Georgia	63	73	13	54	39	20	NA	NA	5	24
Germany	73	79	14	49	12	3	[2]	[2]	9	59
Greece	76	81	10	45	26	10	94	80	5	43
Guadeloupe	74	81	11	33	15	8	[1]64	[1]62	NA	120
Guatemala	63	68	16	52	73	18	[1]43	[1]31	4	179
Haiti	47	51	8	27	76	39	NA	NA	7	66
Honduras	66	71	9	29	70	17	39	33	5	196
Hungary	64	74	16	52	2	1	99	97	6	15
India	59	60	20	51	65	14	[4]15	[4]7	6	167
Indonesia	60	64	11	58	68	30	[3]68	[3]38	2	191
Ireland	73	78	13	43	28	6	[2]	[2]	8	60
Israel	76	80	11	46	30	9	[1]90	[1]80	4	99
Italy	75	81	12	43	17	4	[1]95	[1]92	8	40
Jamaica	73	77	13	38	[1]54	[1]24	67	70	NA	112
Japan	77	83	10	44	51	23	[2]	[2]	7	51
Jordan	71	74	9	56	40	1	52	12	4	233
Kazakstan	59	70	14	60	19	8	[1]90	[1]72	4	75
Krygyzstan	59	69	12	59	19	7	NA	NA	5	70
Liberia	56	61	10	41	75	65	NA	NA	NA	289
Luxembourg	75	82	14	23	9	4	[2]	[2]	7	100
Madagascar	51	53	13	47	[5]63	[5]63	[4]37	[4]23	3	132
Malaysia	67	73	14	54	22	9	43	9	3	233

NA Data not available.

[1] Refers to age 65 and over.

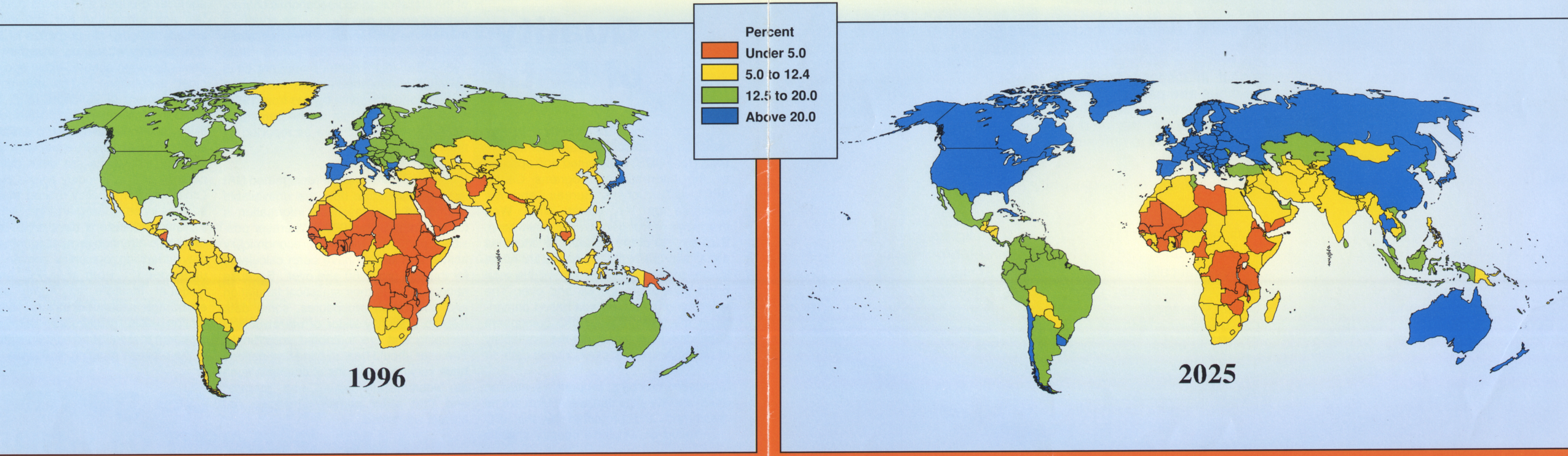
[2] When literacy among adult cohorts becomes pervasive, many industrialized nations no longer collect and/or tabulate statistics on literacy. Such countries may report to international organizations that overall adult literacy is essentially universal (98 percent or more). The experience of some industrialized countries that do collect and tabulate literacy data suggests that, at least among older adult cohorts, the actual literacy rate is lower than commonly assumed.

[3] Refers to age 55 and over.

[4] Refers to age 50 and over.

[5] Refers to both sexes combined.

Country	Population age 60 and over (in 000's)		Percent age 60 and over		Percent age 75 and over		Percent female in population age 75 and over		Median age (years)	
	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025	1996	2025
Mali	489	956	5.1	4.0	0.9	0.8	54	63	16	18
Malta	59	126	15.7	27.5	4.2	10.9	60	59	35	41
Mauritius	98	268	8.6	18.0	1.8	3.8	65	66	28	35
Mexico	6,209	18,494	6.5	12.9	1.6	3.6	56	60	21	31
Moldova	606	935	13.6	18.4	2.8	4.4	67	66	31	36
Morocco	1,920	5,587	6.4	11.8	1.4	2.8	52	60	21	30
Nepal	1,070	2,684	4.8	6.5	0.7	1.2	52	56	19	24
Netherlands	2,772	5,056	17.8	30.8	5.7	10.8	66	59	36	46
New Zealand	542	1,001	15.3	22.5	4.9	7.8	63	60	32	39
Nicaragua	178	607	4.2	8.1	0.7	1.6	59	60	18	27
Norway	869	1,313	19.8	28.4	7.6	10.2	63	59	36	44
Pakistan	7,928	17,701	6.1	8.4	1.3	1.6	50	58	19	27
Panama	213	565	8.0	14.8	2.3	4.3	53	57	24	33
Paraguay	331	1,062	6.0	10.3	1.5	2.4	57	56	20	26
Peru	1,664	4,879	6.8	14.1	1.5	3.8	58	57	22	34
Philippines	4,047	11,641	5.4	9.7	1.1	9.7	56	59	20	28
Poland	6,153	9,855	15.9	24.1	3.8	7.1	67	66	34	41
Portugal	1,995	2,791	20.2	28.2	5.8	10.5	63	63	36	46
Puerto Rico	534	945	14.0	22.0	4.5	8.0	56	62	30	39
Romania	3,953	4,623	18.3	23.2	3.9	7.7	63	65	35	42
Russia	24,708	34,230	16.7	22.9	3.8	6.1	78	70	35	40
Senegal	402	1,090	4.4	4.9	0.9	0.9	51	62	16	19
Singapore	320	1,190	9.4	26.7	2.4	6.9	60	58	32	42
Solomon Islands	19	58	4.6	7.0	0.9	1.7	49	58	17	25
South Africa	2,782	5,613	6.7	10.4	1.6	2.7	64	66	22	27
South Korea	4,274	12,720	9.4	23.4	1.8	6.2	69	61	30	42
Spain	8,301	11,773	21.2	30.1	6.4	11.4	63	60	36	48
Sri Lanka	1,636	4,407	8.8	18.8	2.0	5.0	51	59	27	38
Sweden	1,948	2,743	21.9	28.9	8.5	11.6	62	58	39	44
Switzerland	1,405	2,436	19.5	31.4	6.7	11.2	65	59	38	46
Tajikistan	388	819	6.5	7.4	1.4	1.5	63	60	18	23
Tanzania	1,329	1,849	4.6	4.3	0.9	1.1	54	66	17	20
Thailand	5,130	14,160	8.7	20.1	1.8	5.1	60	62	28	39
Trinidad and Tobago	107	266	8.4	18.5	2.2	4.2	58	58	26	37
Tunisia	726	1,811	8.1	13.5	1.6	3.2	46	57	23	32
Turkey	5,133	13,889	8.2	15.5	1.8	4.1	58	58	24	34
Turkmenistan	259	634	6.2	9.2	1.3	1.6	70	66	20	27
Uganda	748	1,024	3.7	3.1	0.5	0.6	48	62	15	18
Ukraine	9,677	11,583	19.0	23.8	4.6	7.0	75	68	36	41
United Kingdom	11,978	17,023	20.5	28.7	7.2	10.5	65	60	37	44
United States	43,873	82,501	16.5	24.6	5.7	7.9	64	58	35	38
Uruguay	559	806	17.3	20.6	4.9	7.4	62	62	31	36
Uzbekistan	1,580	3,677	6.7	9.3	1.5	1.7	69	63	20	26
Venezuela	1,409	4,606	6.4	14.2	1.6	3.5	57	58	22	33
Zimbabwe	482	552	4.3	4.9	0.9	1.5	53	63	17	24

Country	Years of life expectancy at birth, 1996		Percent widowed age 60 and over		Percent economically active age 60 and over		Percent literate age 60 and over		Percent of GDP spent on health (circa 1991)	Percent increase in 60+ population, 1996 to 2025
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Mali	45	49	6	49	72	25	12	1	5	95
Malta	76	81	16	37	8	1	68	66	NA	114
Mauritius	67	74	14	60	24	9	67	41	NA	174
Mexico	70	77	12	37	67	17	71	59	3	198
Moldova	61	70	17	54	17	5	[1]90	[1]70	4	54
Morocco	68	72	7	62	38	9	15	1	3	191
Nepal	53	54	18	48	51	18	24	3	5	151
Netherlands	75	81	12	41	22	8	(2)	(2)	9	82
New Zealand	74	80	[1]16	[1]49	16	6	(2)	(2)	8	85
Nicaragua	63	68	[4]10	[4]33	91	23	51	46	9	241
Norway	75	81	12	40	34	21	(2)	(2)	8	51
Pakistan	58	59	12	47	62	9	18	5	3	123
Panama	71	77	11	32	47	7	72	71	NA	165
Paraguay	72	75	11	30	65	10	79	68	3	221
Peru	67	71	17	43	43	16	[1]76	[1]49	3	193
Philippines	63	69	15	41	[1]62	[1]28	[1]78	[1]72	2	188
Poland	68	76	14	50	26	14	(2)	(2)	5	60
Portugal	72	79	13	42	30	13	74	58	6	40
Puerto Rico	71	80	13	40	20	6	81	76	NA	77
Romania	66	74	14	47	11	6	[1]95	[1]82	4	17
Russia	57	70	12	55	24	11	[1]97	[1]84	3	39
Senegal	54	59	5	52	67	20	18	3	4	171
Singapore	75	81	16	54	33	6	81	33	2	272
Solomon Islands	69	74	18	43	13	5	NA	NA	NA	211
South Africa	57	62	11	49	[1]21	[1]5	[1]59	[1]55	6	102
South Korea	70	77	12	64	53	28	NA	NA	7	198
Spain	75	82	11	39	16	5	[1]94	[1]85	7	42
Sri Lanka	70	75	11	42	45	6	83	56	4	169
Sweden	76	81	11	38	23	14	(2)	(2)	9	41
Switzerland	75	81	12	38	29	8	(2)	(2)	8	73
Tajikistan	61	68	14	57	23	8	91	81	6	111
Tanzania	41	44	8	45	82	64	[1]27	[1]5	5	39
Thailand	65	72	17	53	53	32	82	62	5	176
Trinidad and Tobago	68	73	20	43	23	9	[1]79	[1]71	NA	147
Tunisia	71	74	9	53	40	5	19	4	5	149
Turkey	70	74	11	45	37	13	75	41	4	171
Turkmenistan	57	67	21	60	27	9	NA	NA	5	145
Uganda	40	41	11	53	76	51	31	9	3	37
Ukraine	62	72	13	55	20	8	(2)	(2)	3	20
United Kingdom	74	79	14	43	21	8	(2)	(2)	7	42
United States	73	79	11	42	27	14	91	93	13	88
Uruguay	72	78	11	43	30	10	[1]85	[1]87	5	44
Uzbekistan	60	69	15	59	21	6	NA	NA	6	133
Venezuela	69	75	10	35	[3]59	[3]11	[3]75	[3]66	4	227
Zimbabwe	42	42	6	49	82	70	[3]48	[3]30	6	15

Percent of Population Age 60 and Over