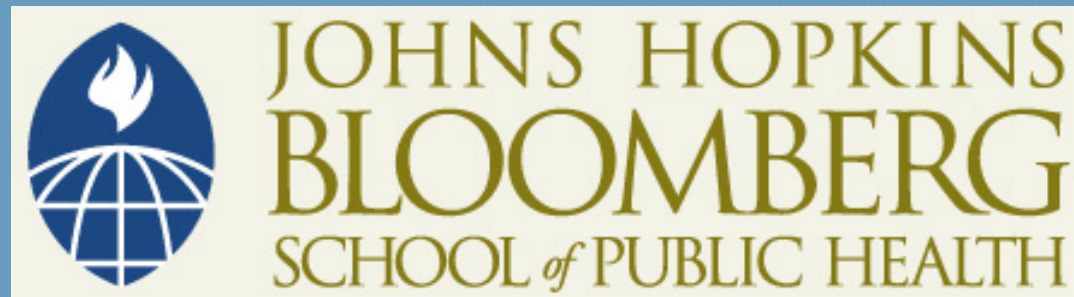


This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/). Your use of this material constitutes acceptance of that license and the conditions of use of materials on this site.



Copyright 2011, The Johns Hopkins University and M.E. Hughes. All rights reserved. Use of these materials permitted only in accordance with license rights granted. Materials provided "AS IS"; no representations or warranties provided. User assumes all responsibility for use, and all liability related thereto, and must independently review all materials for accuracy and efficacy. May contain materials owned by others. User is responsible for obtaining permissions for use from third parties as needed.



JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

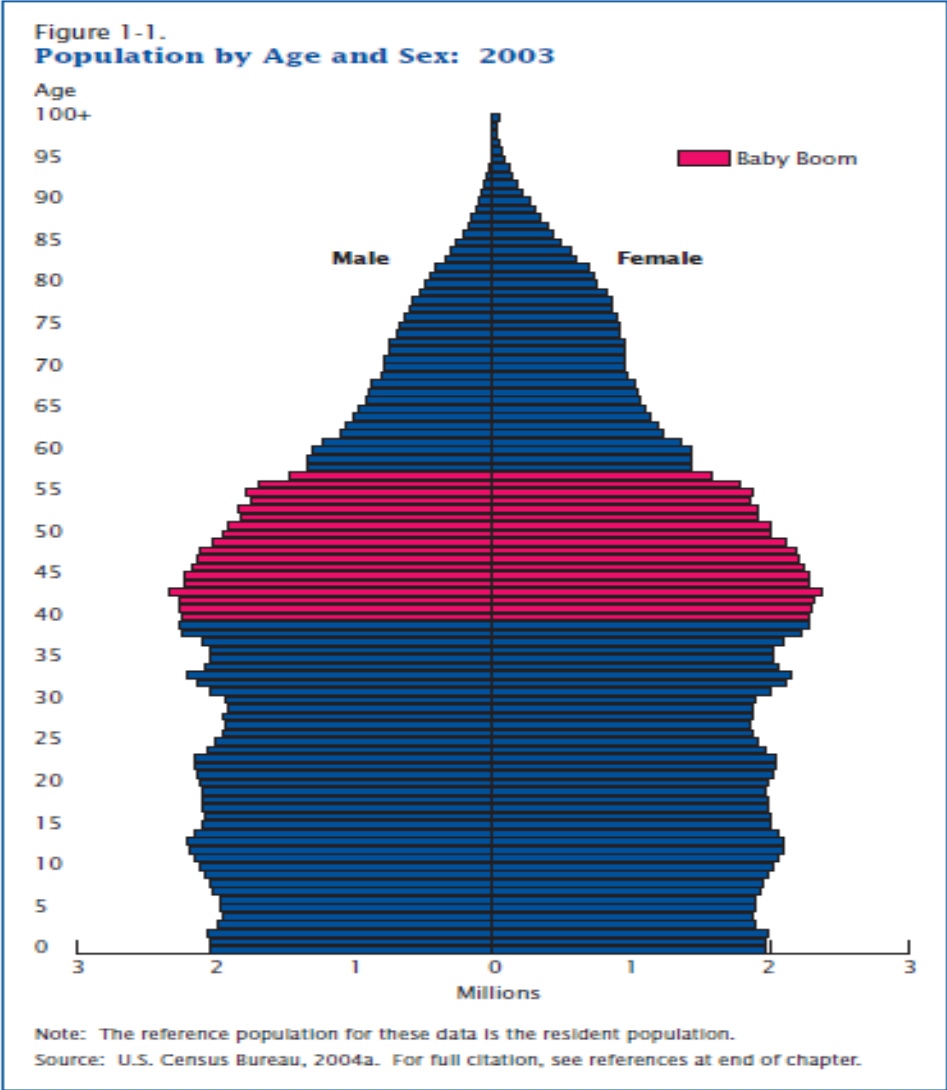
Section D

Population Aging

What Is Population Aging?

- Increase in median age of a population over time
- Upward shift in age distribution of a population over time
 - That is, increase in proportion of population in older age groups and decrease in proportion in younger age groups

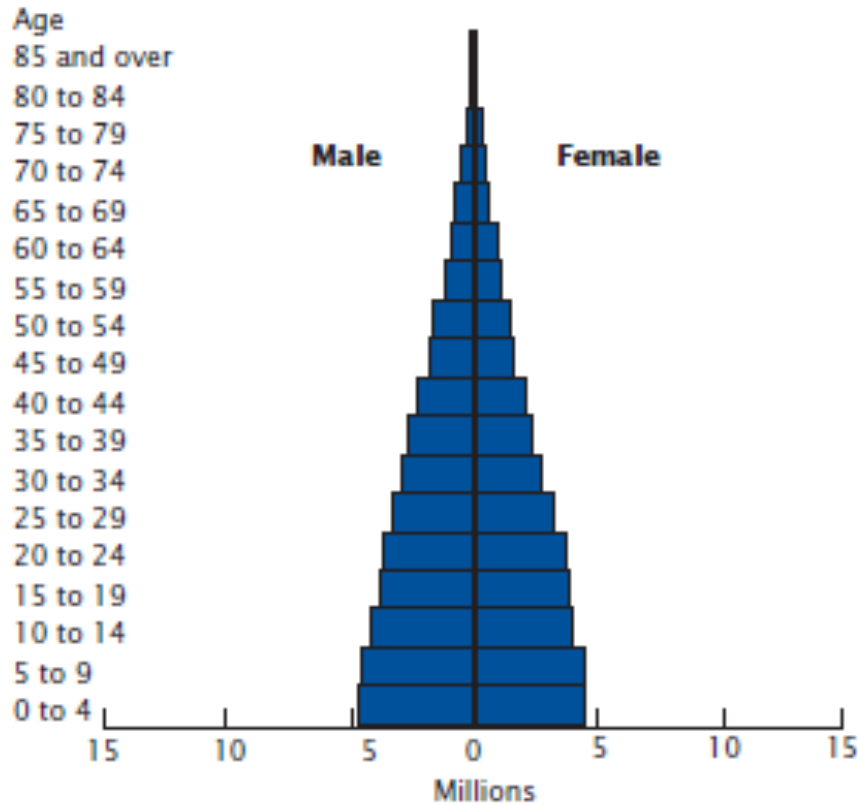
Population by Age and Sex: 2003



US Census Bureau: 65+ in the United States: 2005

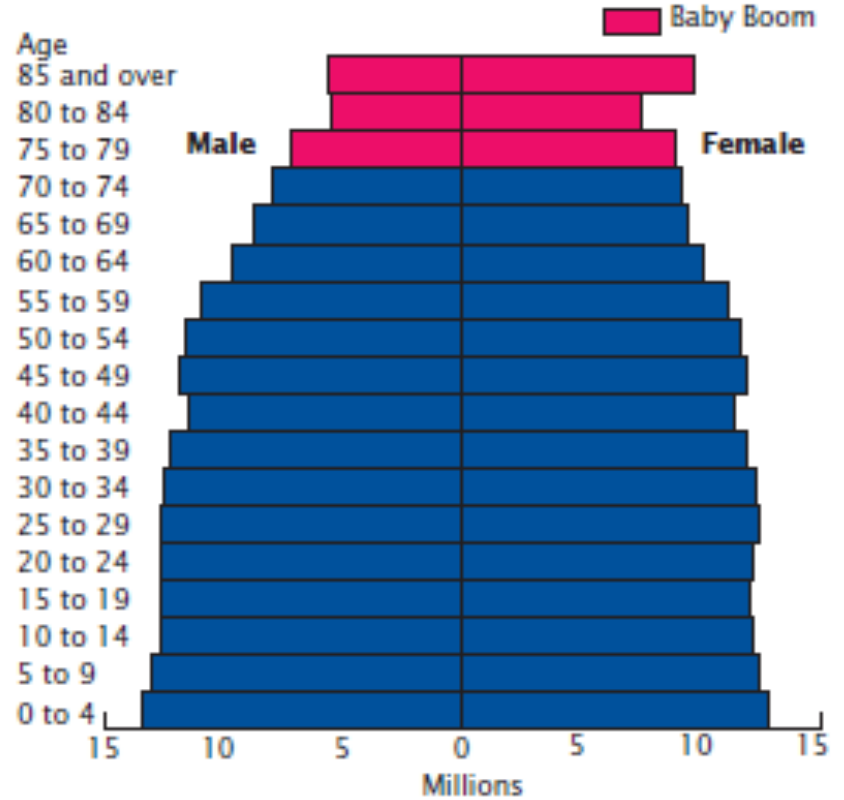
Population by Age and Sex: 1900 and 2040

Figure 2-8.
Population by Age and Sex: 1900



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1913, Table 33. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-14.
Population by Age and Sex: 2040



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Three Basic Elements of Population Dynamics

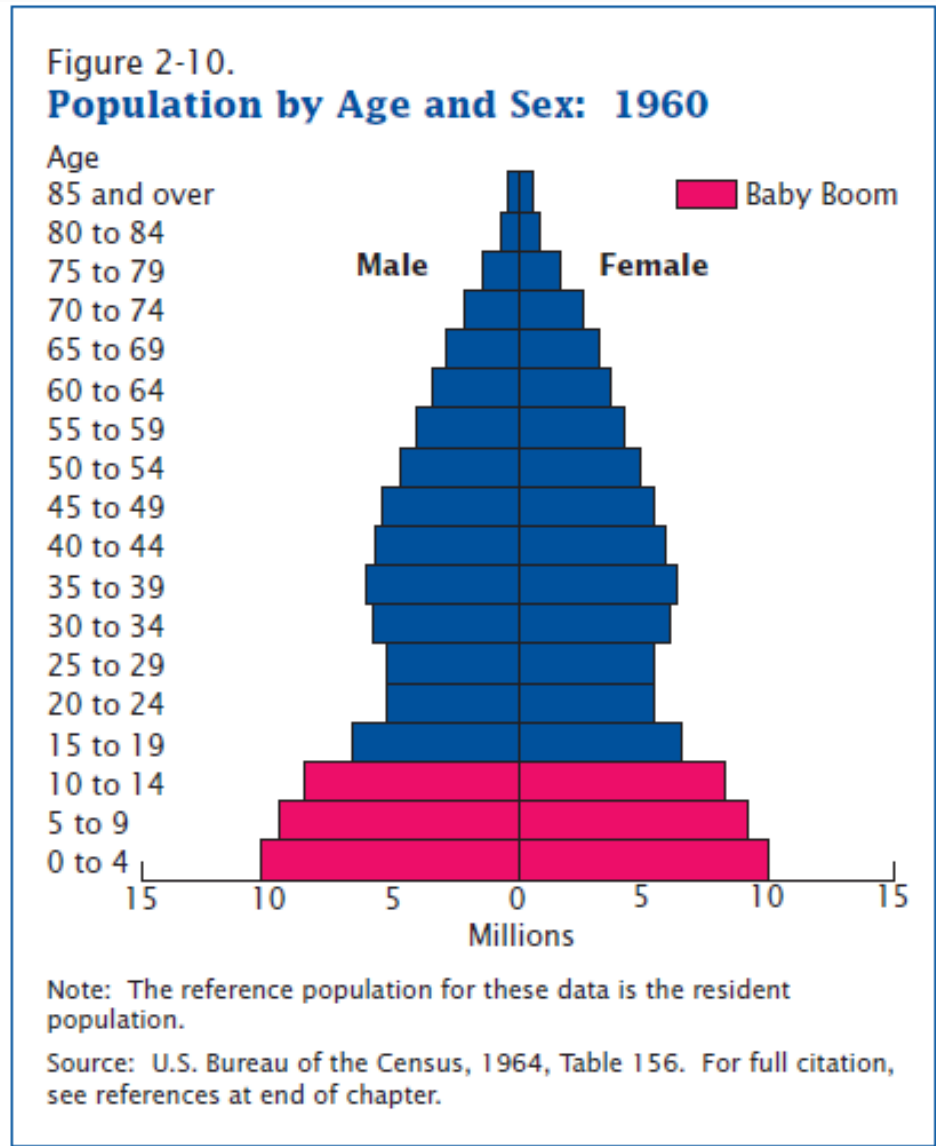
- Births (fertility)
- Deaths (mortality)
- Migration

To varying degrees, all of these are responsible for population aging

Two Principal Demographic Causes of Population Aging

- Fertility decline
 - Fewer births relative to prior time periods decreases share of population that is young and increases share that is old, all else equal
- Mortality decline *at older ages*
 - Better survival (longer life expectancy) at older ages increases share of population that is old, all else equal

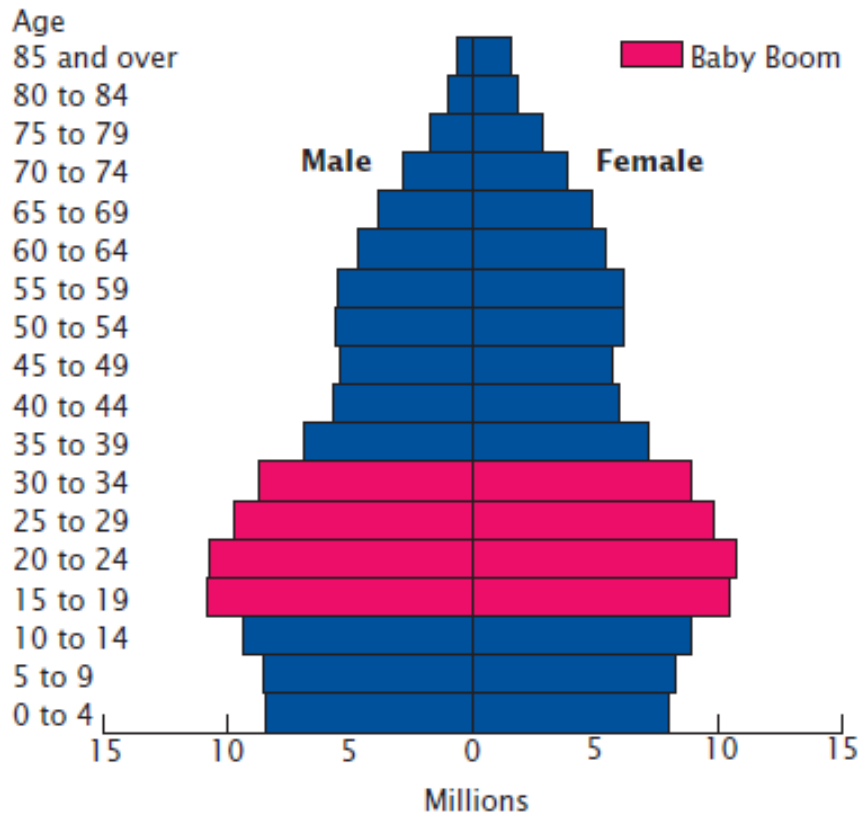
Population by Age and Sex: 1960



US Census Bureau: 65+ in the United States: 2005

Population by Age and Sex: 1980 and 2000

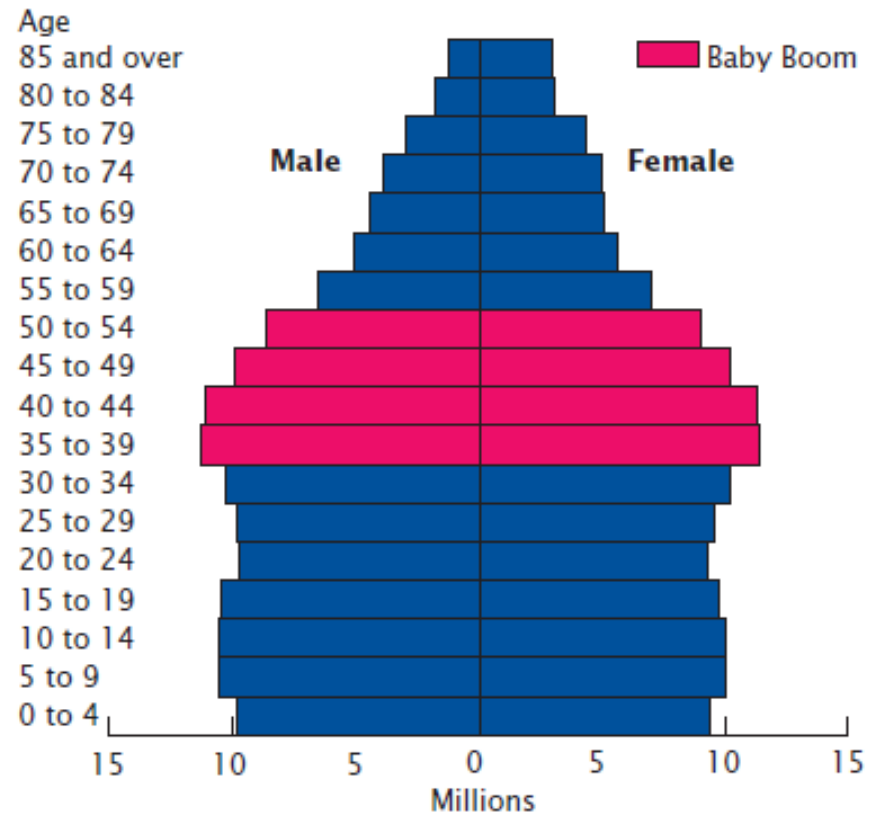
Figure 2-11.
Population by Age and Sex: 1980



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 44. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-12.
Population by Age and Sex: 2000

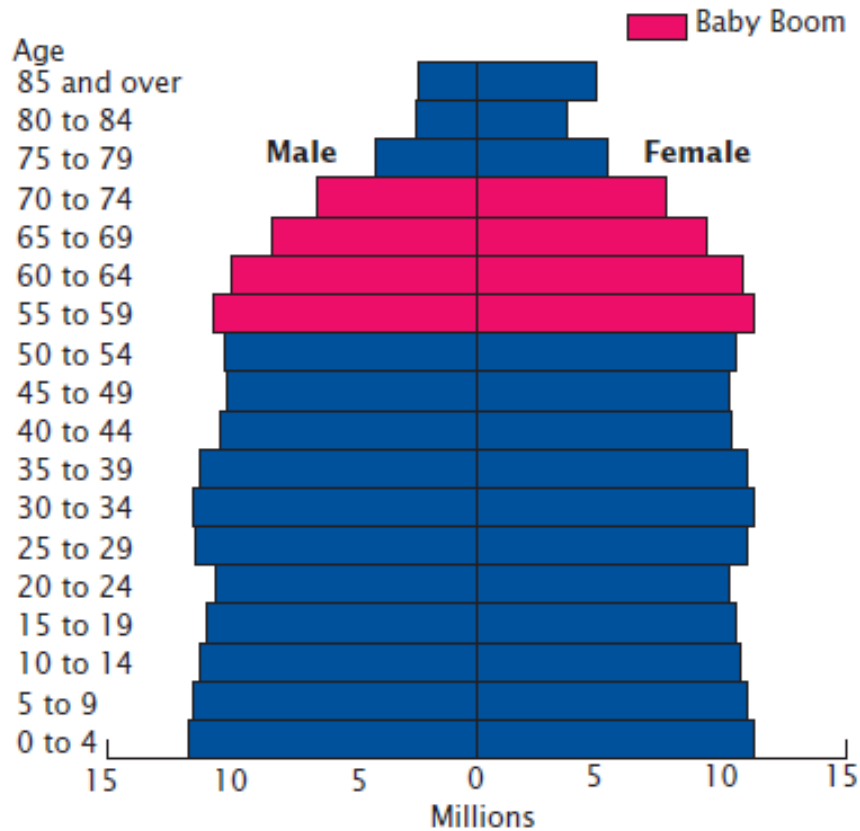


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Population by Age and Sex: 2020 and 2040

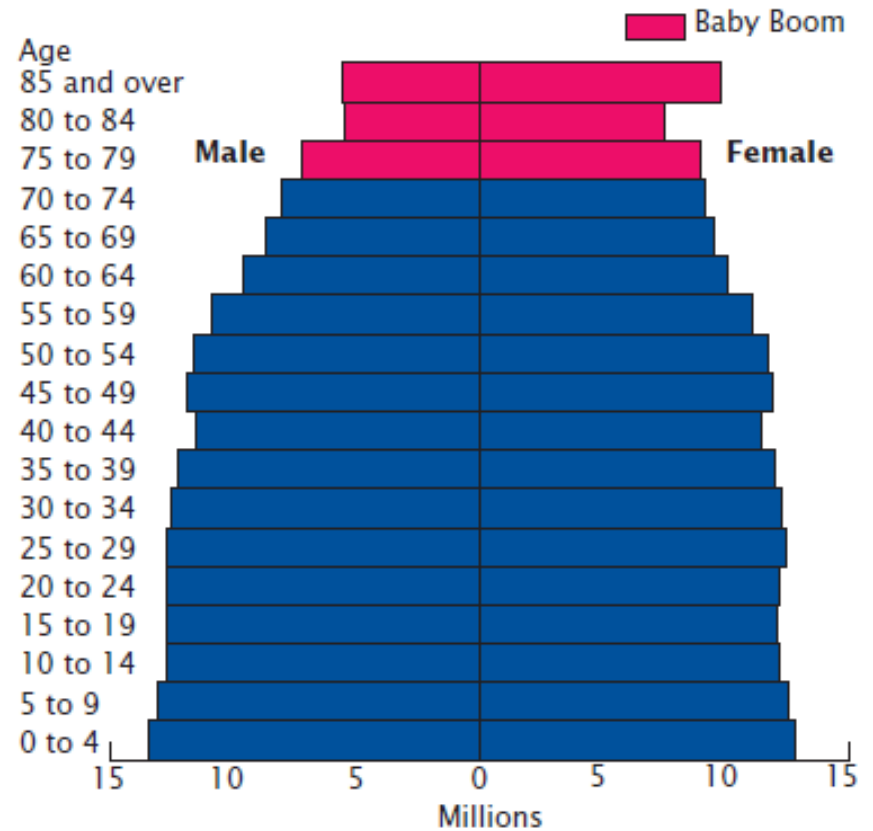
Figure 2-13.
Population by Age and Sex: 2020



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-14.
Population by Age and Sex: 2040



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Population Aging

- Major concern in developed nations

In Developing Nations

- In developing nations, population aging looms on the horizon

Issues to Think About

- Why does the age distribution of a population matter?
- What issues arise in aging populations?
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Health
 - Environmental
 - Others?