


Chapter 12

On the Socio–Economic Impacts of the Difference Between Healthy and Sick Aging

António Bento Caleiro

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1205-4404>

Universidade de Évora, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Population aging is a phenomenon that has characterized most countries in the world for many years now. Also, for some time now, the literature has shown some social and economic impacts of this phenomenon. This chapter intends to address an impact of a social nature, namely gender inequality, and an impact of an economic nature, namely the global burden of diseases, to which the literature on population aging has not yet given the necessary attention. For these impacts it is important to distinguish healthy aging from unhealthy aging. In fact, healthy aging not only reduces the global burden of disease but also contributes to a reduction in gender inequalities with regard to quality-adjusted years of life.

INTRODUCTION

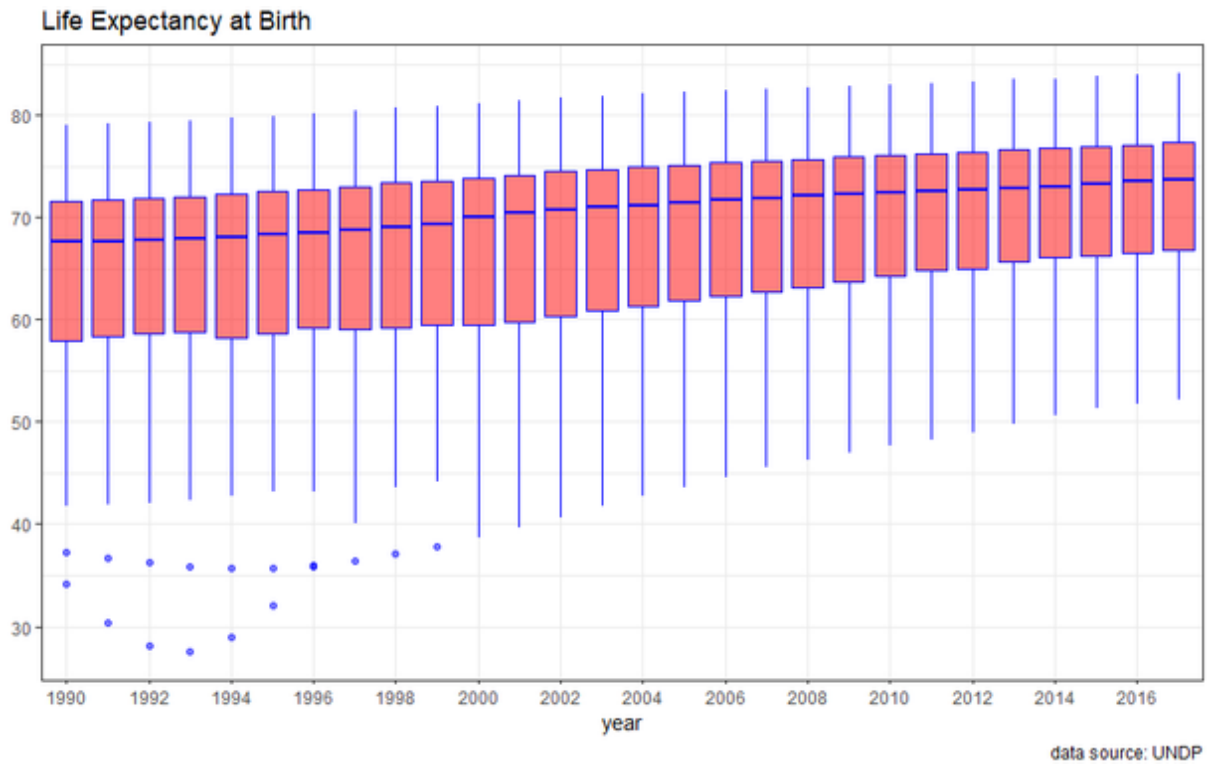
In very general terms, it can be said that the phenomenon of aging has become more evident since the end of the Second World War. The gains in life expectancy, associated with a generalized decrease in birth rates – with the exception of the so-called «baby boom», which took place from the late 1940s to the early 1960s – profoundly changed the usual pyramidal format – so usual that the very name of the figure indicates that – of the population pyramid, for an inverted U-shape, or even for an urn-shape,¹ particularly in certain countries.

Figure 1 shows how has life expectancy evolved over the most recent years across (almost all) countries around the world.² Its visualization confirms that, in global terms, life expectancy at birth (LEB) has been gradually increasing, currently standing at around 73 years of age. In addition, it also shows that the dispersion in the values of this variable has been decreasing, albeit in a somewhat tenuous way.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-7327-3.ch012

Still, there is a persistent bias to the left of the value distribution, i.e. a larger tail associated with lower LEB values.

Figure 1. Box-plots for Life Expectancy, at birth in the world



This aging is associated with the fourth phase of the so-called demographic transition model, which characterizes many countries for having low mortality rates and low birth rates.³ According to this model, the socio-economic development that countries are experiencing results in a shift from high birth and death rates (phase 1) to low birth and death rates (phase 4). Thus, it is not surprising that, even today, underdeveloped countries can be characterized by being in phase 1 or, at most, in phase 2 (high birth rates and mortality rates decreasing rapidly).

This also means that it is to be expected that Figure 1 does not allow to disclose the differences that will certainly exist if the data for life expectancy at birth are broken down, according to the level of development of each country. Being true that some countries are exceptions to the rule, as is known, the different continents present, in general terms, different levels of development. Thus, in order to clarify the eventual differences in the evolution of life expectancy at birth, across different continents, consider Figure 2.

Naturally, with all the care that is required, since it is acknowledged that the continents are heterogeneous groups of countries – see the cases of the Americas and Oceania, which Figure 2 itself highlights – it can certainly be said that the growing trend in life expectancy at birth is common to all continents,

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/on-the-socio-economic-impacts-of-the-difference-between-healthy-and-sick-aging/280427

Related Content

The Debate on the Pandemic in Spain: Discursive Strategies in Political Argumentation

Francisco Javier Vellón Lahoz (2022). *Handbook of Research on Historical Pandemic Analysis and the Social Implications of COVID-19* (pp. 288-305).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-debate-on-the-pandemic-in-spain/287725

Cultural Indoctrination: A Theoretical Framework

Bryan Christiansen (2015). *Nationalism, Cultural Indoctrination, and Economic Prosperity in the Digital Age* (pp. 279-294).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/cultural-indoctrination/124155

How Communication Technologies Function as Platforms and Pathways to Civic and Political Engagement: An Agenda for Research and Public Policy

Christopher McCarthy-Latimer and J. Richard Kendrick, Jr. (2016). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 50-72).

www.irma-international.org/article/how-communication-technologies-function-as-platforms-and-pathways-to-civic-and-political-engagement/149857

Women, Peace and Security in the SADC Region: Progress, Prospects and Challenges

Jeffrey Kurebwa (2018). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 48-63).

www.irma-international.org/article/women-peace-and-security-in-the-sadc-region/221141

Multilingualism in EFL Classrooms: Perceptions of Pre-Service Teachers

Sviatlana Karpava (2022). *Handbook of Research on Multilingual and Multicultural Perspectives on Higher Education and Implications for Teaching* (pp. 213-235).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/multilingualism-in-efl-classrooms/297946