Homework 2

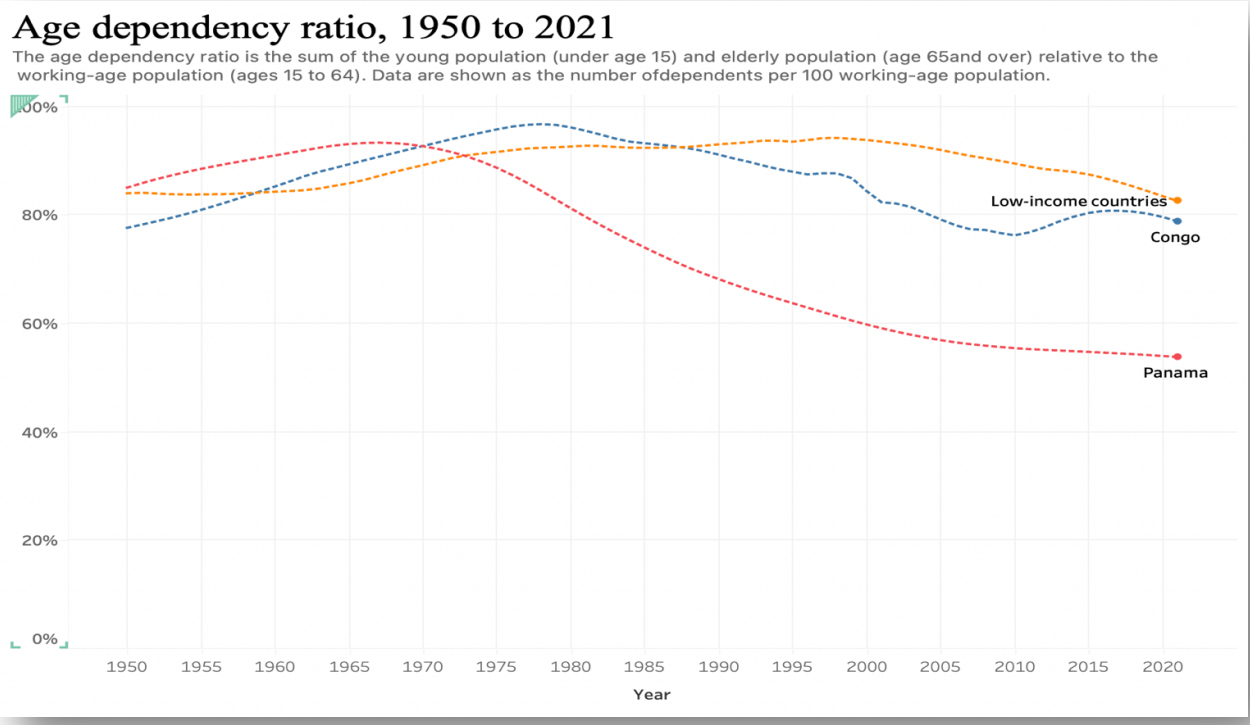
How do dependency ratios vary across the world?

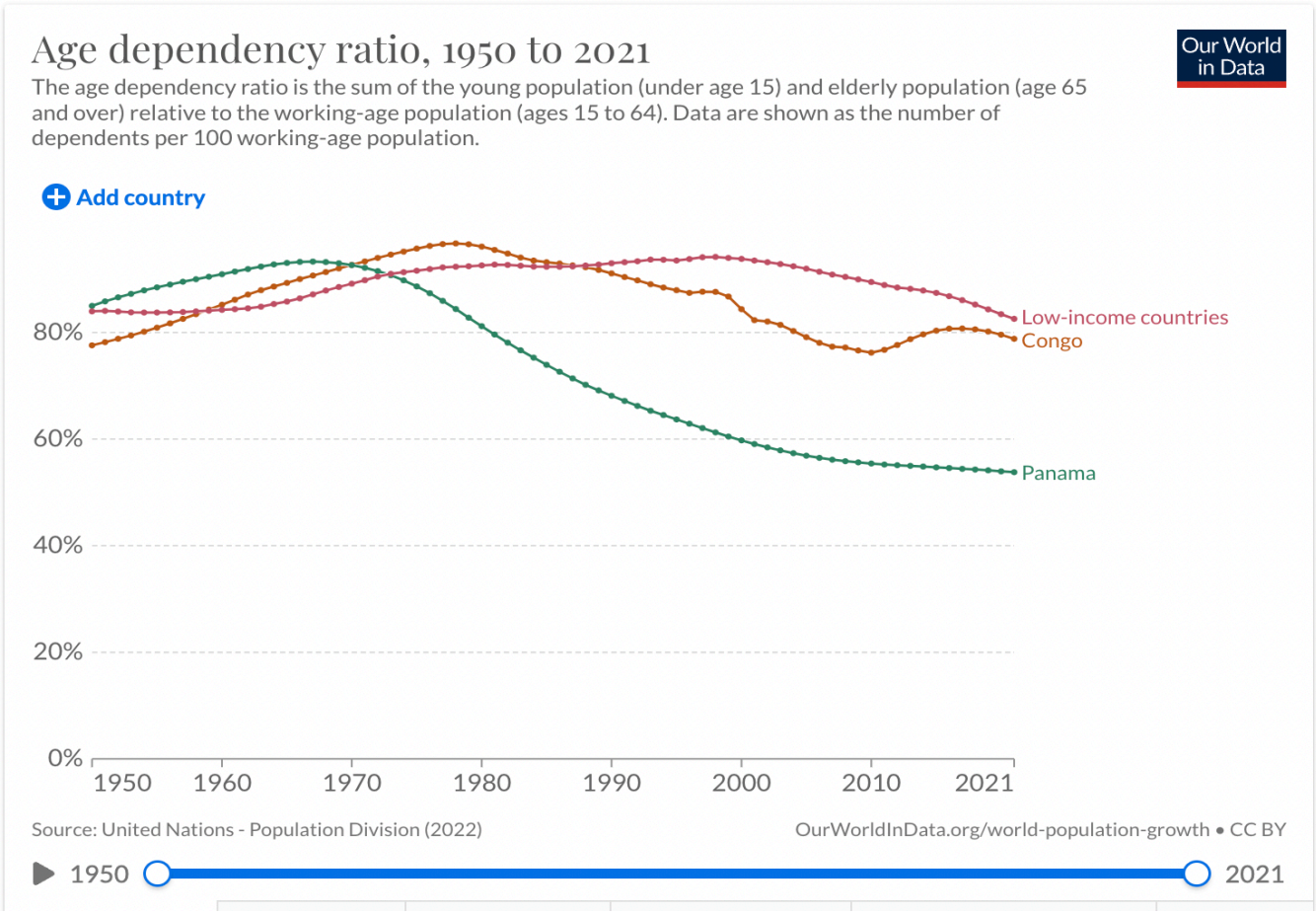
Demography divides the population into three age groups: youth (under 15 years old) Working-age (15-64) and elderly populations (65 years and older)

Keeping economic and social stability and growth requires a big working-age population. Since younger and older people work less, they are considered 'dependents' in demographic definitions. A significant proportion of economically 'dependents' relative to workers might affect labor productivity, capital formation, and savings rates. Demographers use the 'age dependency ratio' to measure dependent age groups. This ratio quantifies 'dependents' (young and old) to working-age population (aged 15 to 64 years old).

The age dependency ratio across the world is shown in this map. It's given as the number of dependents per 100 people of working-age. A value of 100% means that the number of dependents was exactly the same as the number of people in the working-age bracket. Higher numbers indicate more 'dependents' relative to the working-age population.

The globe is diverse. The 'dependent' population in most nations is 50-60% of the working-age population. Niger and Mali have a greater dependent population than working-age population. This is due to youthful populations,





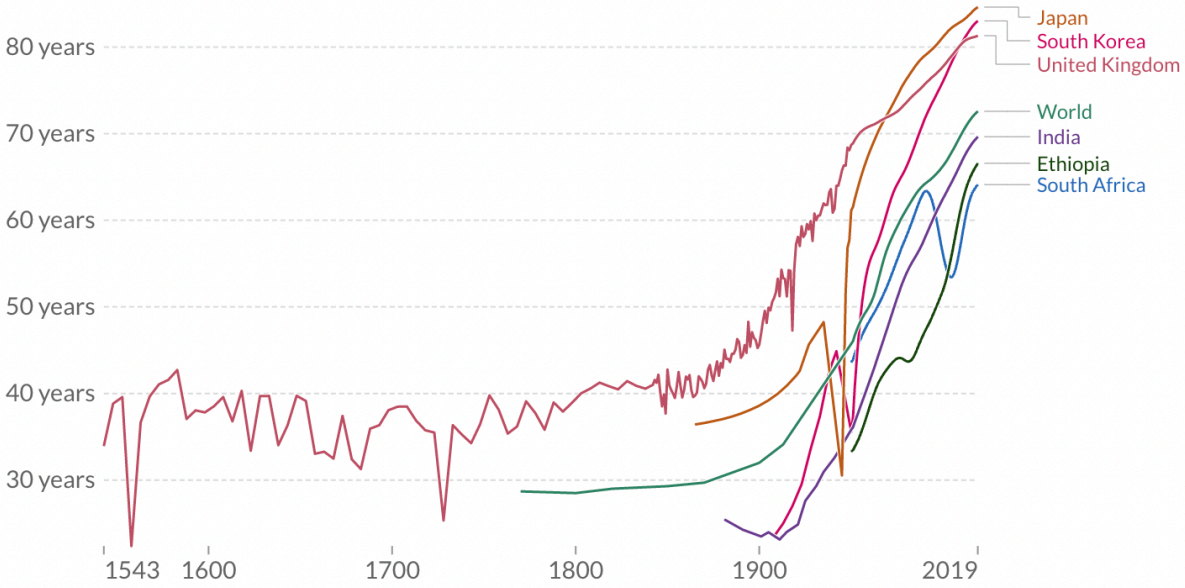
Life expectancy :

Death rates are measured by life expectancy, which reveals global health inequalities. Many of the world's richest countries have average life expectancies of 80 or more for their citizens. The average lifespan in 2019 was above 83 years old in Spain, Switzerland, Italy, and Australia. The average life expectancy in Japan was about 85 years, making the country the world leader. Life expectancy ranges from about 50 to 60 years in the world's unhealthiest nations. Of 2019, the life expectancy in the Central African Republic is the world's lowest at just 53 years.

Life expectancy, 1543 to 2019

Our World in Data

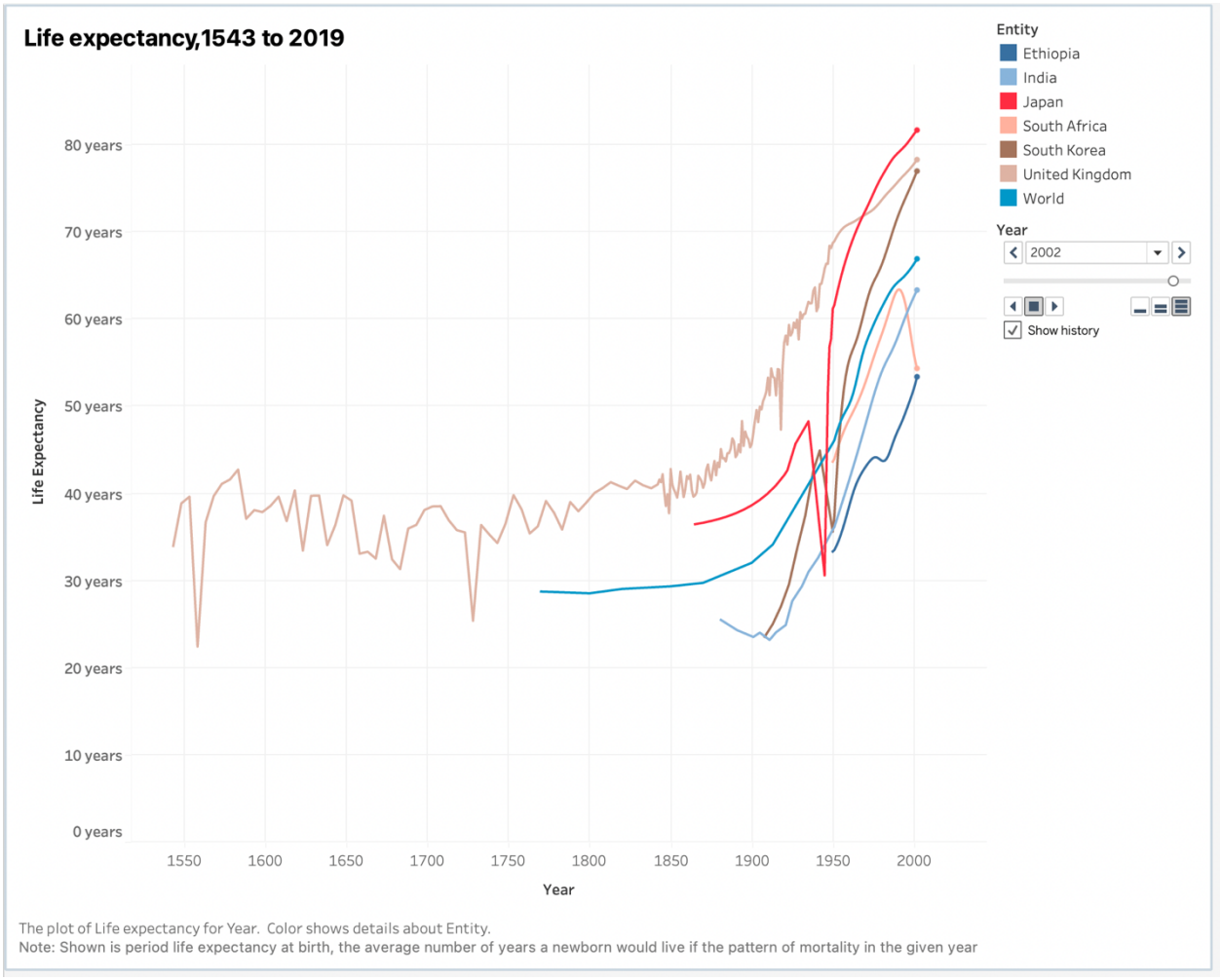
LINEAR LOG Add country



Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019) OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy • CC BY
Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

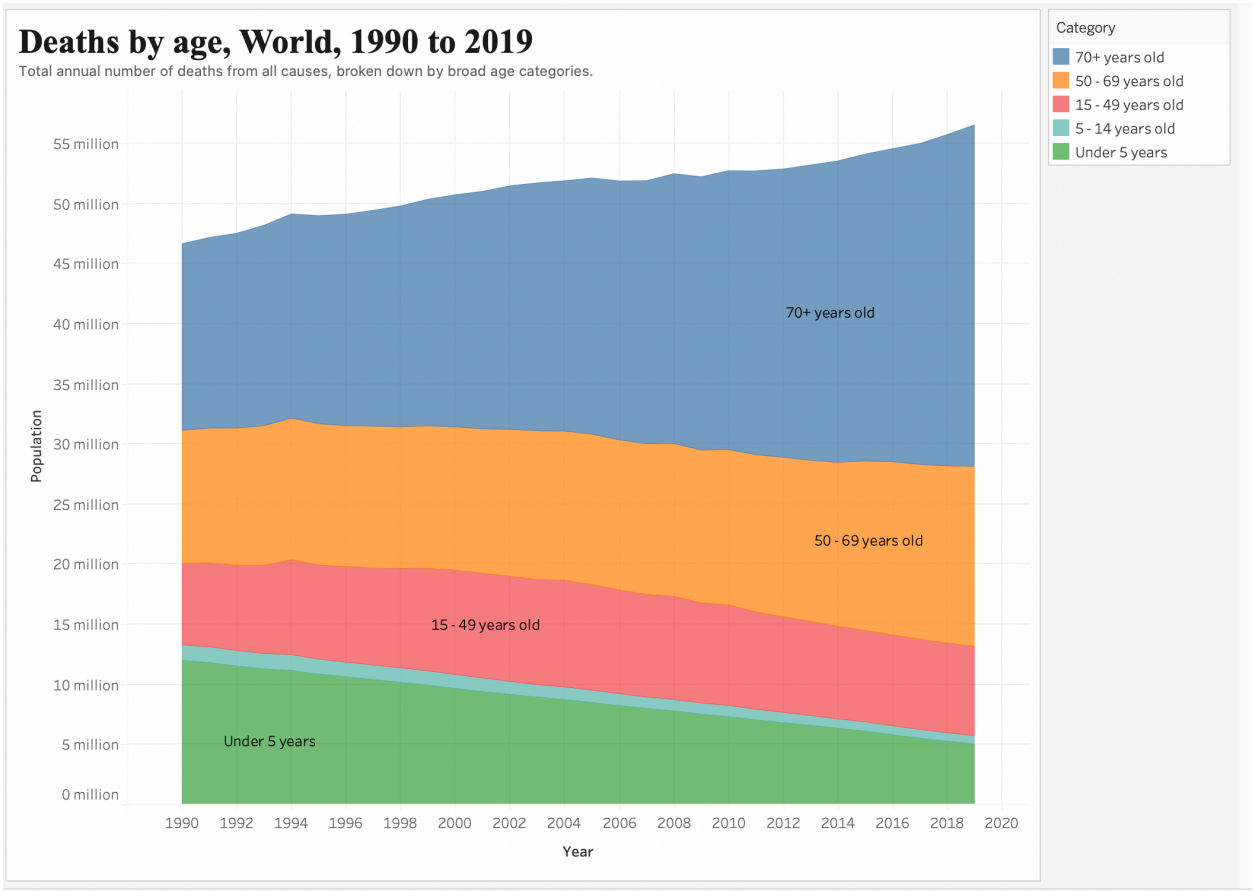
1543 2019

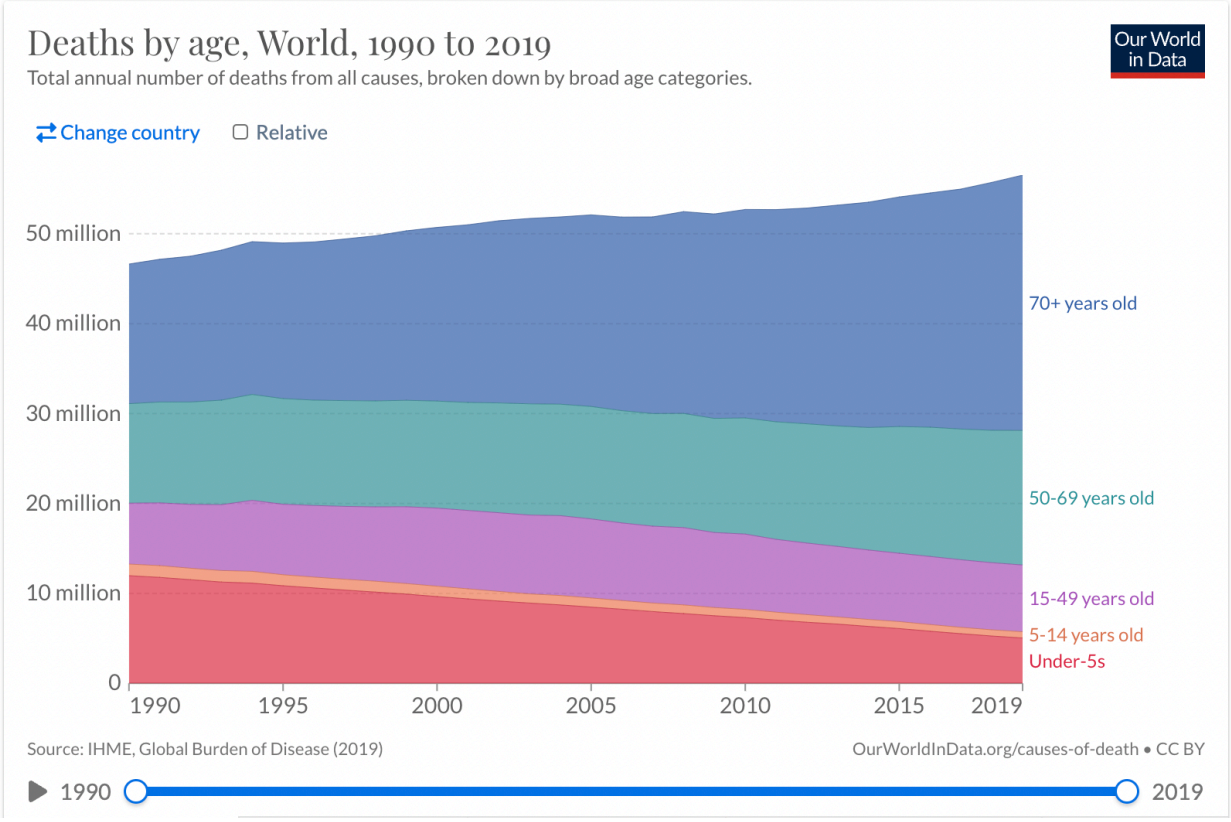
CHART MAP TABLE SOURCES DOWNLOAD



Deaths by age:

This chart demonstrates how many individuals died in each age group. Increasingly fewer people around the world die young. In 2017, there were 56.5 million deaths around the world. Just over half of these people were 70 years old or older, 26% were between 50 and 69 years old, 13% were between 15 and 49 years old, only 1% were older than 5 but younger than 14, and almost 9% were children under the age of 5. Since 1990, there have been big changes in how old people die. Less people are dying young. In 1990, almost a quarter of all deaths were of children under the age of 5. This was down to just under 9% in 2019. On the other hand, deaths among people over the age of 70 have gone from making up a third of all deaths to making up half of all deaths during this time.


Deaths by age, World, 1990 to 2019
Total annual number of deaths from all causes, broken down by broad age categories.
Category
70+ years old
50 - 69 years old
15 - 49 years old
5 - 14 years old
Under 5 years
55 million
50 million
45 million
40 million
35 million
30 million
25 million
20 million
15 million
10 million
5 million
0 million
Population
70+ years old
50 - 69 years old
15 - 49 years old
Under 5 years
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
Year


Deaths by age, World, 1990 to 2019
Total annual number of deaths from all causes, broken down by broad age categories.
Our World in Data
Change country
Relative
50 million
40 million
30 million
20 million
10 million
0
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
2019
70+ years old
50-69 years old
15-49 years old
5-14 years old
Under-5s
Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)
OurWorldInData.org/causes-of-death • CC BY
1990
2019

We aim to comprehend how the inequality in life lengths has evolved over time. Life expectancy numbers only represent the average length of a person's life. During the 19th century, there was a significant disparity in wealth, many individuals passed away at a relatively young age, and a sizeable percentage of people passed away between the ages of 5 and 60. The gap between rich and poor is far smaller now than it was 150 years ago, the vast majority of people live through the first 60 or 70 years of their lives, and the time between birth and death for the majority of people is significantly shorter. The percentage of the female population that is projected to be alive at the age of 65 is depicted on this map.