By 2030, it is estimated that the US population of people age 65 and over will double, making up over 20% or about 70 million of the country’s population. As the baby boomers enter the geriatric population, this has the potential to enormously escalate the nation’s already high health care costs. The U.S. population is “graying” at a rapid rate. According to data published by the United Nations in 2014, it has been estimated that by the year 2022, approximately 35% of the population would be above 60 years of age.

Europe: The European population of over 18 million (3.6%) in the next 35 years, with the population peaking in 2050 at 525.5 million. The median age in Europe has risen by 8.3 years in the last half a century, from 31.5 in 1960 to 39.8 in 2010. It is projected to rise by another 7.4 years, to 47.2, by 2050. The percentage of Europeans aged over 65 is projected to rise from 16.0% in 2017 to 29.3% in 2050. The European population aged over 80 is set to rise significantly. In 1960 just 1.4% of Europeans were over 80. This figure reached 4.1% in 2010 and is projected to increase to 11.5% by 2050.

Middle East: The Middle East will develop rapidly aging populations within the next few decades. Many factors have resulted in increase in the elderly including improvement in living standards, the curbing of communicable disease, and the latest breakthroughs in medical science. The World Health Organization, estimates that from 2000 to 2050, the rate of growth of the population above age 65 is projected to be 4%-5%, and the average annual growth rate of the oldest old (85 years and older) will exceed 5% in eleven Arab countries.

Asia Pacific: All countries in Asia and the Pacific are in the process of ageing at an unprecedented pace, although the timing and pace of this transition varies across the region. In 2016, approximately 12.4 per cent of the population in the region was 60 years or older, but this is projected to increase to more than a quarter or 1.3 billion people by 2050. By 2050, nearly 8 in 10 of the world’s older population will live in the less developed regions. This is especially pertinent for a region such as Asia and the Pacific.

Importance and Scope:
The world’s older population continues to grow at an unprecedented rate. Today, 8.5 percent of people worldwide (617 million) are aged 65 and over. According to a new report this percentage is projected to jump to nearly 17 percent of the world’s population by 2050 (1.6 billion). Population ageing is poised to become one of the most significant social transformations of the twenty-first century, with implications for nearly all sectors of society, including labor and financial markets, the demand for goods and services, such as housing, transportation and social protection, as well as family structures and intergenerational ties. The number of older persons — those aged 60 years or over — is expected to more than double by 2050 and to more than triple by 2100, rising from 962 million globally in 2017 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.1 billion in 2100.
so that by 2050 all regions of the world except Africa will have nearly a quarter or more of their populations at ages 60 and above. The number of older persons in the world is projected to be 1.4 billion in 2030 and 2.1 billion in 2050 and could rise to 3.1 billion in 2100.

**Key players operating Geriatric Research around the Globe:**


**Major Geriatrics Societies/Associations around the Globe:**

British Geriatrics Society
American Geriatrics Society
European Union Geriatric Medicine Society
International Association of Gerontology & Geriatrics
Geriatrics Society of India
Japan Gerontological Society
Canadian Geriatrics Society
Canadian Association on Gerontology
Center to Advanced Palliative Care
Southern Gerontological Society

**Major Geriatrics Societies/Associations in Europe:**

Sociedad Española de Geriatría y Gerontología
Sociedad Española de Medicina Geriátrica
Andalusian society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
Valencian society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
Madrid society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
Czech Society of Gerontology and Geriatrics
Danish Society of Geriatrics
Hungarian Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
Swedish Geriatric Medicine Society
Portuguese Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
French Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
Irish Gerontological Society
Italian Society of Gerontology and Geriatrics
Turkish Geriatric Society

**Universities Associated with Geriatrics around the Globe:**

San Diego State University
Ithaca College
University of Nebraska
Miami University
California State University
University of South Florida
University of Northern Iowa