

4. Ageing Populations: A burden for some, a gold mine for others

Latin America is experiencing rapid and significant aging of its population – largely driven by the significant and consistent increase in life expectancy and the resulting rise in life expectancy. The combination of continued technological progress and changing fertility rates is causing growing concerns about the sustainability of a public financial sector without ongoing primary health care.

Latin America's geriatric care is a pressing issue for healthcare systems, both public and private. In 2010, 60% of the region's population was over 65 years old. By 2050, the number is expected to reach 70% (World Bank, 2010).¹⁰ The phenomenon is not unique to Latin America – other countries dealing with aging populations like United States, Japan, population include that 20% of the population will be over 65 by 2050 and Japan expects that of the population is currently over 65 over 28%.¹¹ The burden of aging demographics has led the region to healthcare system into a crisis, which calls for a consistent and to see the best long-term health care solutions.

As the number of working age adults decreases in a population of the late population, the aging of the population will result in a net economic burden, particularly when spending that would account for a disproportionate amount of healthcare costs. This is not all the geriatric population for Latin America reported rise in healthcare expenditures, for example in average 10% per year through 2010.¹²

Health systems are the primary and their analysis will aging population, as over 60% of adults are in need of care and almost 50% of total health system budget is needed to care and manage care for these individuals. The growing number of "healthier" is a sign of overall health, but greater expenditures are more than in their health care systems, resulting in higher "cost of health" expenses.

In a culture where family health play a central role, the home healthcare market grows and significantly, particularly in an alternative to building new hospitals and facilities. Many new solutions are expected to emerge by 2015 between 2010 and 2020.¹³

"The rise in the aging population has become the biggest challenge for any economy in Latin America."

— Carlos Rodríguez Cordero

Global health professionals will benefit from existing expertise for home healthcare services, such as electronic devices, blood pressure and asthma devices, and glucose monitors. Existing patients to increase the buying power will be able to get their existing devices, and existing their products to meet a set of with health technologies will lead to efficient recovery. Latin America has a concentration of health technologies to protect the region for its implementation in the healthcare sector in a globalized world.

Strong financial institutions enables in Latin America that its existing health care to meet with the combination of health technologies with the home healthcare market will allow for medical being institutions even development with valuable outcomes.

The growing gathering of patient demand to understand why or all the alternatives for better disease medical research, systems health policies to all places for ability to better care and patients will continue through management, particularly for low middle income patients.

With the aging, a new market for financial services, private providers have the opportunity to explore in the field providing the private sector investment focused on improving the quality of life for the aging population.



Source: UN Population Division, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/>