

More than half of children from developed countries will live 100 years

If current trends in life expectancy continue, more than half of children born after 2000 in the highly developed countries will live 100 years - says a team of Danish researchers at the weekly medical journal The Lancet.

"Very long life is not a privilege distant generations - is probably the destiny of most people living today in the developed countries - believes Kaare Christensen of the Danish Center for Research on aging. In most developed countries life expectancy has increased in the twentieth century, more than 30 years. "If this rate of increase in life expectancy is maintained, the majority of children born in affluent societies after 2000 can expect to live to 100 years" - Danish researchers suggest.

And so, over half of children who was born in Japan in 2000 live to 104 birthday. In the case of children born in 2007, more than half will live 107 years. In the U.S., these figures are respectively 101 and 104 years in France, 102 and 104 years, and in Germany 99 and 102 years. Although aging may become a source of serious problems for health systems and social security, but these effects may be limited if the old age people will stay in good health - states led by a team of scientists Christensen. According to them, governments should not only raise the minimum retirement age, but also connect with the dissemination of this policy part-time work. "If 60 - and 70-year-olds work more than now, most people could work fewer hours per week - note. "Preliminary studies suggest that a shorter work week in conjunction with a longer life may also contribute to increasing life expectancy and improving health - add.