

Opportunities in a Super Aging Society

By the Numbers

We are living in an increasingly older and diverse world, country, state and city. This unprecedented demographic phenomenon will generate a wide range of critical educational and research needs as well as the reorganization of healthcare and community-based services.



By **2050**,
one in six people worldwide
will be aged 65 years or over.¹



- Today there are more than 703 million persons 65+ worldwide, a number that will double to 1.5 billion in 2050.²
- By 2030, people 65+ will reach 77 million, more than 20% of the US population.³
- Between now and 2060, people 85+ in the US will more than triple from 6 million to 20 million.⁴
- Life expectancy in the US is 81 for women and 76 for men.⁵
- Life expectancy in the US for Whites is 78, for Blacks 73, for Hispanics 81, for Asian Americans 87.⁶
- By 2025, one in five Pennsylvanians will be 65+ by 2025.⁷
- Philadelphia's 65+ population is powerfully diverse: 55% are people of color and/or foreign born.⁸

Older people are active consumers and a vital part of the workforce,
but we need to ensure they stay engaged.



- People 56 to 76 currently control roughly 70% of all disposable income in the US.⁹
- Americans 55+ make up slightly less than a quarter of the nation's labor force, but filled almost half (49%) of the 2.9 million jobs gained in 2018 — the biggest share of any age group.¹⁰



Older people are increasingly tech savvy.

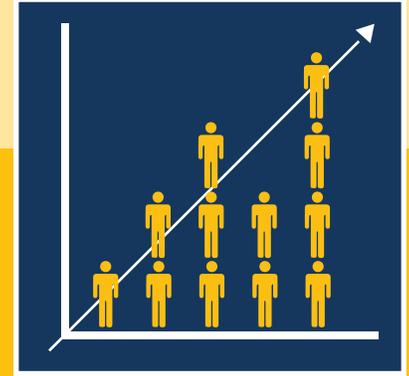
- Nearly 9 out of 10 people (88%) 50-64 are online. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ (73%) of people age 65 and older are online.¹¹

Unfortunately, ageism prevents many older people from staying in the workforce.

- More than 6 in 10 workers age 45 & older say they have seen or experienced age discrimination in the workplace.¹²
- 77% of African Americans report they have experienced age discrimination or know someone who has vs 61% of Hispanics/Latinos and 59% for Whites.¹³



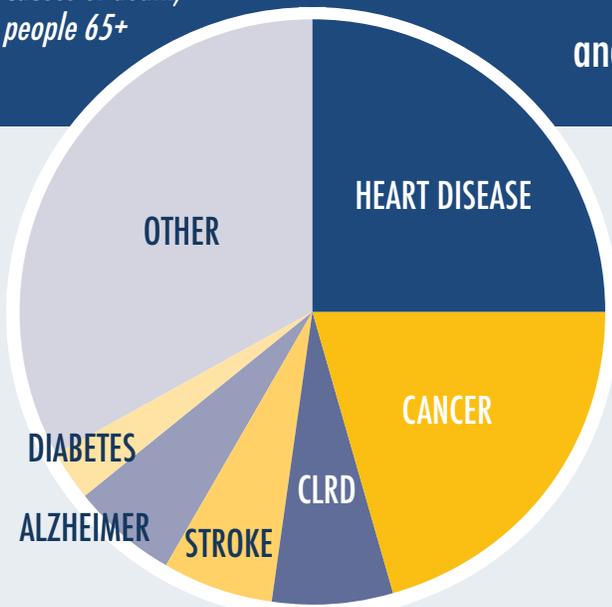
Aging is an exciting, multi-disciplinary scientific field with billions of dollars of research opportunities.



- While funding for the National Institutes of Health has grown by 16.5% in real terms since 2013, the National Institute on Aging has received extra budgetary support in recent years.¹⁴

NIA's budget has tripled to **\$3.08 billion** since FY 2013.¹⁵

Causes of death, people 65+



Older people have unique health care needs, and consume a large percentage of health care services.

- Just over one in five people 65+ rate their health as fair or poor.¹⁶
- Leading causes of death for people 65+ are heart disease, cancer, lung and respiratory disease, stroke, Alzheimer's and diabetes.¹⁷
- Medical care is estimated to account for only 10-20 percent of what contributes to health. The other 80 to 90 percent are broadly called the social determinants of health, that is, health-related behaviors, socioeconomic concerns, and environmental factors.¹⁸

SOURCES

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