Global Longevity Governance Landscape

50 Countries Big Data Comparative Analysis of Longevity Progressiveness

"Global Longevity Governance Landscape: 50 Countries Big Data Comparative Analysis of Longevity Progressiveness" is an upcoming analytical case study featuring a sophisticated multidimensional big data analytics that is used to provide intelligible and fact-driven benchmarking of 50 nations in relation to levels of Healthy Longevity, as measured by Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE), their current gaps between HALE and unadjusted life expectancy, their current levels of success in growing and maintaining National Healthy Longevity and dealing with the issue of ageing, and tangible policy recommendations on how to either maintain or improve their standing and optimize their National Healthy Longevity.

AGING ANALYTICS AGENCY

This special analytical case study also compares and contrasts a variety of key factors impacting National Healthy Longevity, and utilizes the results of its big data analysis to identify social policy, healthcare, medical, financial and socioeconomic factors having the greatest effect on the gap between life expectancy and Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) for 50 countries. By identifying the factors with the greatest likelihood of enabling governments to develop integrated Longevity strategies and ecosystems to scale, and to reduce as much as possible their national gap between life expectancy and Healthy Longevity, the special analytical case study is able to offer tangible and practical recommendations tuned to the specifics of individual countries, providing the necessary set of tools to allow countries currently leading the international Healthy Longevity race to maintain and improve their current standing, and to allow countries currently lagging behind others to reduce their HALE gap and improve their comparative global standing, transforming the deficit and challenge of the silver tsunami into the asset and opportunity of Healthy Longevity for the mutual benefit of their citizens and their economy.

50 Countries Compared with Big Data Analysis	**200** Parameters Per Country Used	**10 000** Data Points Analyzed in Total	**6** Data Science Techniques Utilized

Singapore as a Leader in Healthy Longevity

Today's increased global Longevity is a "problem of success", in which the rise in global life expectancy seen in the last several decades has not been accompanied by a commensurate extension in health. As a result, increased global Longevity is producing a global aging demographic, an impending crisis frequently referred to as the "Silver Tsunami". In order to float rather than sink, Longevity must become an asset. And this means altering the nature of aging entirely by compressing the period of financial and social inactivity in the final years of life, utilizing technology to ensure that these longer lives are also healthy, productive, financially active lives, and creating a system of government frameworks and financial incentives to sustain this state of affairs. The health care system in Singapore appears more geared toward raising up all its citizens than on achieving excellence in a few high-profile areas. By contrast, the United States spends a disproportionate amount on health care, and yet has the lowest levels of healthy life expectancy among high-income developed countries. This illustrates the extreme disparities and variation in healthcare efficiency across the globe, exemplified by the enormous gap between HALE and life expectancy in different countries (e.g., Singapore's gap of 6.7 years vs. a gap of 10.0 years in the USA).

Singapore	**United States**
HALE: 76.2	HALE: 68.5
HALE GAP: 6.7	HALE GAP: 10.0
Life Expectancy: 82.9	Life Expectancy: 78.5
Healthcare Efficiency Rank: #2	Healthcare Efficiency Rank: #25
% GDP Healthcare Spending: 4.5%	% GDP Healthcare Spending: 18%

Global Trends in Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE)

Healthy life expectancy is affected by many factors such as socioeconomic status, demography, income, wellbeing, healthcare quality, efficiency, progressiveness and access, health and lifestyle behavioural factors such as tobacco and excessive alcohol consumption, poor nutrition and lack of exercise, social factors, genetic factors and environmental factors including overcrowded housing, lack of clean drinking water and inadequate sanitation. Hence, it must be noted that the countries that have the highest life expectancy and HALE indicators are generally the most developed countries and tend to have the happiest citizens.

Longevity / Healthcare Multi-Layer Analytical Framework

METRICS LAYERS
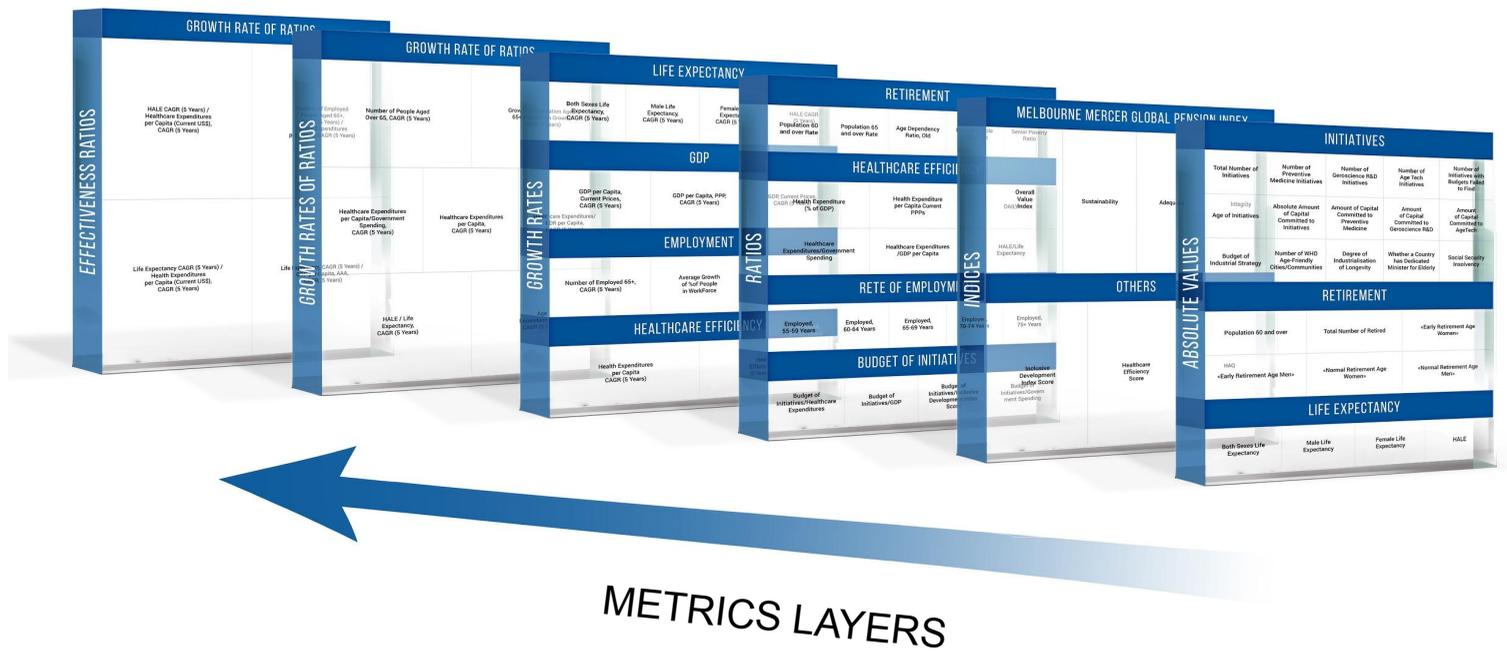
Multidimensional Analytical Frameworks for Benchmarking and Big Data Comparative Analysis of 50 Countries Longevity Progressiveness

"Global Longevity Governance: 50 Countries Big Data Comparative Analysis of Longevity Progressiveness" uses validated sources of data to benchmark countries according to their levels of Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) and their gap between their Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy and non-adjusted life expectancy, delivering for the first time a concrete understanding of international Longevity progressiveness and where different countries around the globe stand in terms of their comparative levels of National Healthy Longevity.

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