

The current lack of preventative pharmaceutical and other treatments for the degenerative aging process and the diseases it produces has a broad impact on the social environment.

- According to the CDC, by 2030, the number of U.S. adults aged 65 years or older will more than double to about 71 million, and Medicare spending will increase by 25% (\$9 billion). In the last 25 years, the growing needs of the aging population has placed unprecedented demands on the entire U.S. healthcare system, resulting in a nine-fold increase in Medicare spending (from \$37 billion in 1980 to \$336 billion in 2005). [i]
- Due to the degenerative aging process, over 80% of older adults have at least one chronic condition (50% have two), **resulting in loss of social and/or bodily function for victims.**
- Persons with neurological disabilities report the lowest levels of mental well-being of all. [ii]
- Surprisingly, despite experiencing the highest levels of disability [iii], the oldest members of the aging population report high levels of well-being, **when these conditions do not affect personal independence.** [iv - viii]
- The strongest determinant of high levels of well-being in all sectors of the aging population around the world **is the ability to remain in the workforce and generate independent income.** [ix]
- **Increasing productive longevity in the developed countries is likely to reduce healthcare costs, boost employee productivity and lead to substantial economic growth** [x], while the inability to increase productive longevity quickly may result in economic collapse [xi, xii].
- The aging public represents 1 in 7 Americans. [xiii]

Sources:

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