



Global Longevity Governance Landscape

Enhanced Analysis of Factors Determining Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) and Levels of Longevity Progressiveness in 50 Countries

“Global Longevity Governance Landscape” is an open-access special analytical case study featuring a sophisticated multidimensional big data analysis, multinational in scope, providing 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, and their current levels of success in growing and maintaining National Healthy Longevity and dealing with the issue of ageing.



The analytical special case study also compares and contrasts a variety of what have been identified as key factors impacting National Healthy Longevity, focusing on identifying the 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. The report also aims to identify via statistical analysis the specific social policy, healthcare and financial reforms, and socioeconomic factors are most likely to enable such governments to develop integrated Longevity industries and ecosystems to scale, and to reduce as much as possible their national gap between life expectancy and HALE.

50 <i>Countries</i>	200 <i>Parameters to indicate trends in Longevity</i>	10 000 <i>Analysed data points</i>	6 <i>Data science techniques</i>
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Singapore as a Leader in Healthy Longevity

The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of countries with the lowest through to highest HALE indicators. GDP per capita, health spending per capita, urban population, age-friendly cities and communities, population density, consumer price index, mental health and diseases, total fertility rate, crude birth rate, medical technologies in 50 countries were revealed as the correlates of HALE.

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.

The United States spends a disproportionate amount on health care, more than any other country, but HALE is relatively low. It occurs because chronic disease is now the biggest threat to the longevity. The United States now has the lowest HALE levels among high-income developed countries, including Western Europe, Australia, and Japan.

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 6.7 HALE gap to a gap of 10.0 in the USA).

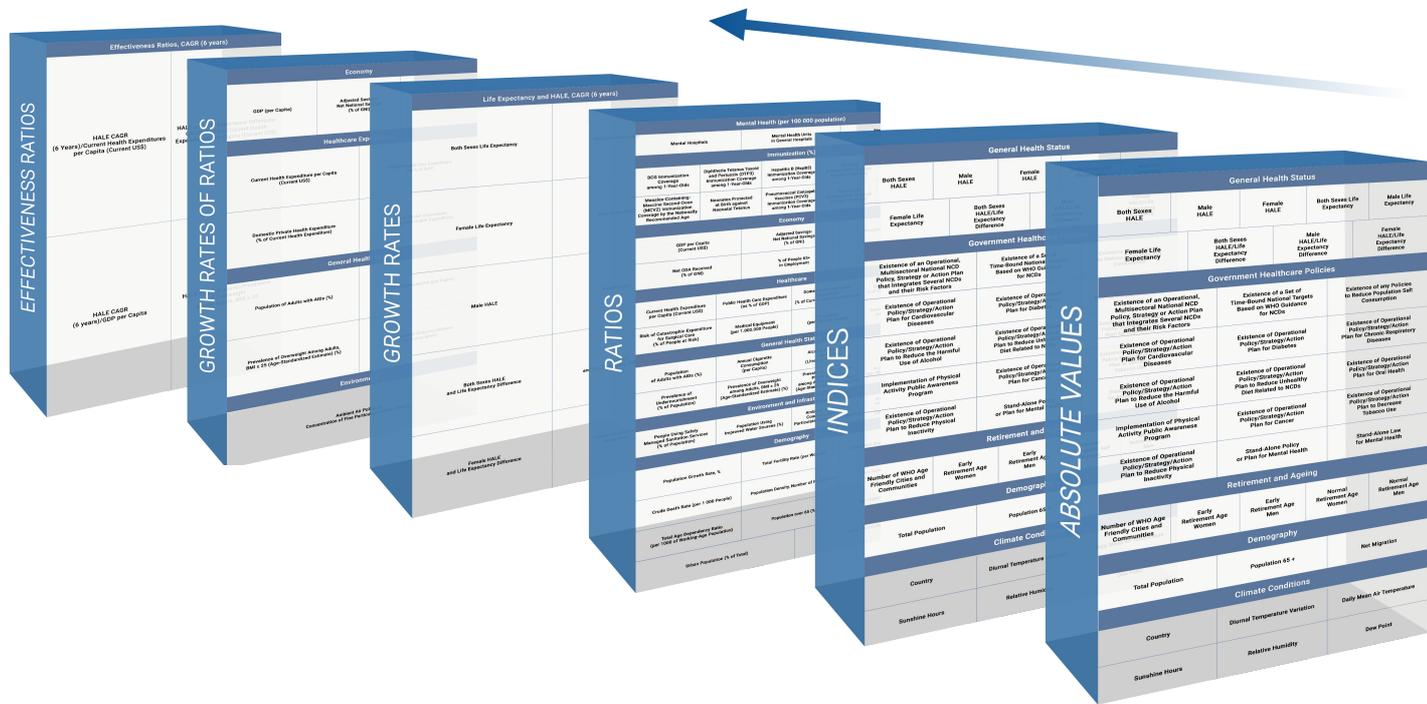
Trends of Healthy Life Expectancy

Health-Adjusted 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. For instance, [The Global BMI Mortality Collaboration](#) demonstrates evidence of a 31% increase in risk of premature death for every 5 BMI unit increase over 25, with an overall increased mortality risk of 45% for stage 1 obesity, 94% for stage 2 obesity.

In countries with low HALE, we see an accompanying lack of access to modern health care and a generally underdeveloped medical infrastructure. Wealthy individuals tend to eat healthier diets and smoke and drink less, have access to the best health care. Affluent countries also tend to have low rates of violent crime.

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.

Analytical Framework



Countries' Comparison by Longevity Parameters

HALE and Life Expectancy

Country	HALE, 2016	Life Expectancy Difference, 2016
Singapore	76.2	6.7
Japan	74.8	9.4
Spain	73.8	9.3
Switzerland	73.5	9.8
South Korea	73.0	9.7
Israel	72.9	9.4
Netherlands	72.1	9.5
United Kingdom	71.9	9.2
China	68.7	7.4
USA	68.5	10.0

HALE and GDP

Country	HALE, 2016	GDP per Capita (Thousand \$) 2016
Singapore	76.2	56.7
Japan	74.8	38.8
Spain	73.8	26.6
Switzerland	73.5	80.0
South Korea	73.0	26.7
Israel	72.9	37.4
Netherlands	72.1	46.0
United Kingdom	71.9	40.5
China	68.7	8.1
USA	68.5	57.9

HALE and Public Health Care Expenditure

Country	HALE, 2016	Public Health Care Expenditure (as % of GDP) 2016
Singapore	76.2	4.5
Japan	74.8	10.9
Spain	73.8	9.0
Switzerland	73.5	12.3
South Korea	73.0	7.3
Israel	72.9	7.3
Netherlands	72.1	10.4
United Kingdom	71.9	9.8
China	68.7	5.0
USA	68.5	17.7

HALE and Life Expectancy

Country	HALE, 2016	Prevalence of Overweight among Adults, BMI ≥ 25 (Age-Standardized Estimate) (%)
Singapore	76.2	31.8
Japan	74.8	27.2
Spain	73.8	61.6
Switzerland	73.5	54.3
South Korea	73.0	30.3
Israel	72.9	64.3
Netherlands	72.1	58.7
United Kingdom	71.9	63.7
China	68.7	32.1
USA	68.5	67.9