



HEALTHY AGING PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET

FY 2012	President's 2013 Budget	FY 2013 Suggested
\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000

Currently all states are grossly underfunded to address the public health needs of an aging population. The proposed increase will enable some states to expand their efforts and allow CDC to fund related activities that support the success of state-based programs.

Basic Facts about Health and Aging

- By 2030, the proportion of the US population aged 65 years or older will reach 20% or about 71 million older adults. This is a substantial increase over 2006 when the proportion aged 65 years or older was 12% or about 37 million people. Over the next decade, this population (aged 65 years or older) will increase by 36%. In 2011, U.S. adults began turning 65 at the rate of 10,000 people a day, or more than four million a year, continuing at this rate for the next 19 years.¹ By 2030 about one in five Americans will be age 65 or older. The segment of the population over 85 is expected to more than double by 2030.
- 80% of older adults have at least one chronic disease and 50% have at least two
- One chronic disease, Alzheimer's Disease resulted in a cost of \$183 billion in 2011.

Cost to the Health Care System

- Medicare spending will rise from 3.5 % in 2009 to 4.6% in 2020 as a percentage of GDP (CBO).
- According to the CBO, gross spending on the Medicare program is expected to total \$528 billion in 2010, \$735 billion in 2015, and \$1,038 billion in 2020.
- In Medicaid, Long Term Care is the single largest expense, some of which is preventable.
- Health care costs for older adults are three to five times greater than for adults younger than 65 years of age. By 2030, health care spending will increase 25% without interventions, largely due to the aging population.

Poor Health Is Not an Inevitable Part of Aging

- Prevention and health promotion strategies exist to reduce many of the risk factors for unnecessary disability and death.
- Medical care alone will not meet the health needs of older adults – clinical-community linkages and advance planning is essential.
- Social supports and interventions currently delivered through the aging services network are crucial but not sufficient to respond to the needs of older adults.
- State and local public health agencies can and must employ a population-based approach that will complement the individual and small group approaches of medical care and social care.

CDC's Healthy Aging Program

CDC has worked to build the science base that will inform effective and efficient public health action for healthy aging. With a healthy aging appropriation of \$10 million CDC will support the development and dissemination of proven policy and environmental approaches to promote older adult health in community settings; provide resources to a small number of demonstration states to support the implementation of proven health promotion programs, including those to broaden the use of clinical preventive services, and community-based long term care strategies and policies to ensure functional independence and enhance quality of life for older adults, and accelerate the availability and dissemination of key health indicators for older adults.

*For more information visit www.cdc.gov/aging

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