

Sixty-seven per cent of the world's current population of adults aged 60 years and older reside in middle- and lower-income countries, increasing to 82% by 2060. The proportion of persons aged 80 years and older in these countries will also increase substantially in the next few decades. The reality of increasing longevity raises questions about the state of health for these extra years of life for older women and men, with increasing gaps in LE at age 60 between higher and lower income countries and declining ratios of healthy to overall life expectancy. Ill health and common risk factors are shifting character in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC), as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injury exceed existing burdens from communicable diseases. The rise of multiple chronic conditions will further challenge health and social protection systems. This presentation provides recent data on population health measures and burden of disease distributions for older adults in LMIC.