

Analysis of the World Health Organization Study data on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE)

Summary:

Population-aging and the shifting burden of disease to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are critical challenges for low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), especially because of their fiscal impact and on development and competitiveness indicators. In 2005, the World Health Organization (WHO) urged to establish financing-insurance mechanisms ensuring universal health coverage (UHC) with equity. However, there is little research about the effective coverage of elderly population groups.

We want to examine the situation and challenges of UHC for the population aged 50+ with NCDs in six representative LMICs included in the WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE) Wave 1 (2007-2010): China, Ghana, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa.

Therefore we will analyze cross-sectional individual and household data of 17752 participants of the SAGE to study multiple dimensions of access, catastrophic health spending (CHS), and the equity component; estimating weighted population means, fitting logistic regression models, and applying effective coverage curves and standardized concentration curves.

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