

**Introduction**

- Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ) can explain the socioeconomic disparities in mortality across the social groups in India, when decomposed by major groups such as caste, education, and wealth index.
- In India, caste is one of the major determinants of social well-being. We tried to understand the differentials in  $e_0$  and comprehend the disparities in India with respect to mortality. This study estimates  $e_0$  values by social groups – caste, education, and income and show comparison of education and income within each caste group.

**Objectives**

- (1) To examine  $e_0$  values of social groups by men and women (2) To compare  $e_0$  values by education and income in men and women in each caste category.

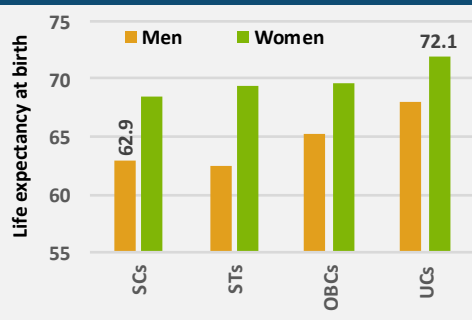
**Methodology**

- We calculated the age- and sex-specific annual mortality rate by the social group's caste, education, and income using NFHS (DHS) data.
- We constructed the abridged life tables using the Chiang method based on the annual mortality rates for India and socioeconomic groups

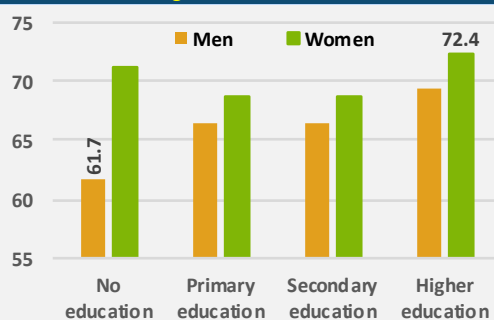
**Results**

- Figure A showed Upper Caste (UCs) population has the highest  $e_0$  values followed by Other backward classes (OBCs), Scheduled tribes (STs), and Scheduled caste (SCs) populations.
- Figure B showed  $e_0$  value is highest among population with high level of educated, followed by secondary, primary, and no education population.
- Figure C showed that population in poorest wealth quintile groups have lowest  $e_0$  value than richer and richest wealth groups.

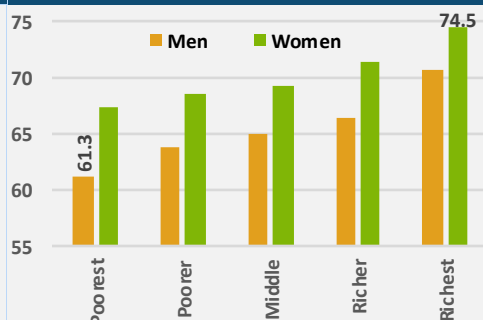
**Fig. A: Life expectancy at birth in India by Caste categories, India, 2015-16**



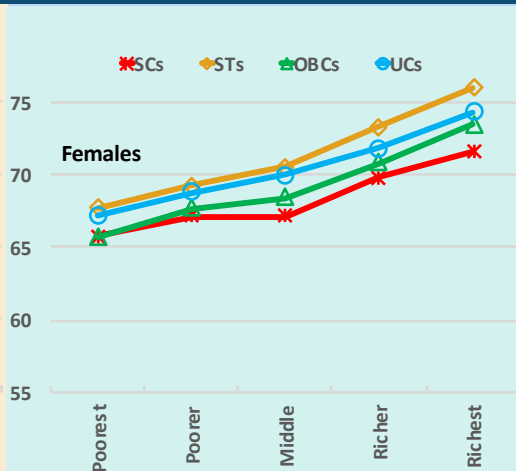
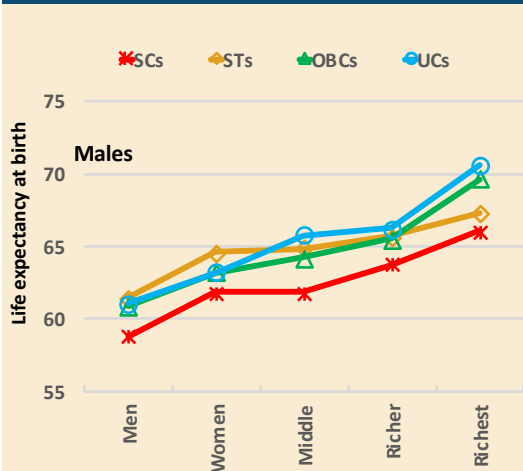
**Fig. B: Life expectancy at birth in India by Education categories, India, 2015-16**



**Fig. C: Life expectancy at birth in India by Wealth Index categories, India, 2015-16**

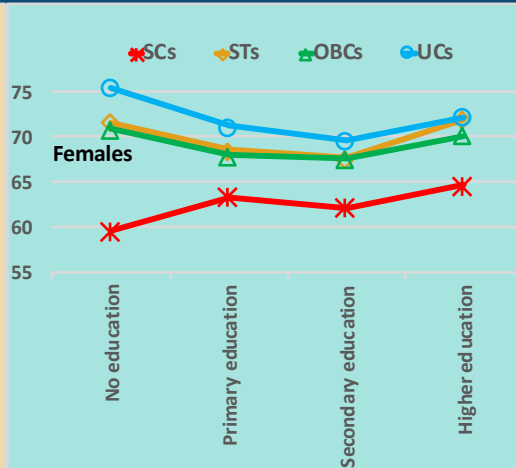
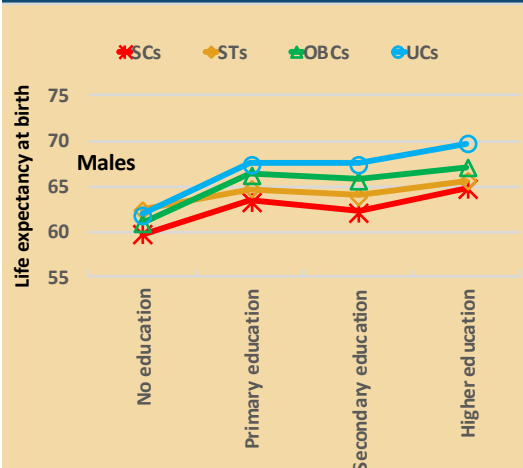


**Comparison of Wealth on Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ) among Upper, OBCs, SCs, and STs caste categories in India, 2015-16**



- Women show higher  $e_0$  values than men for social and wealth categories,
- The  $e_0$  was exceptionally higher in women of STs category. Women in OBCs category also show higher  $e_0$  values than Upper caste category,
- Women and men in SCs category show smaller  $e_0$  values compared to other social categories,
- Men compared to women show smaller  $e_0$  values by approx. 5 years in SCs and OBCs social categories,
- The gradient of  $e_0$  values has been similar among caste categories, more linearity in Upper caste than other social categories,
- Wealth seems to be strong determinant of the of differentials in  $e_0$  values.

**Comparison of Education on Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ ) among Upper, OBCs, SCs, and STs caste categories in India, 2015-16**



- Women by education categories shows an unexpected level of  $e_0$  values. On the other hand, men show increase in  $e_0$  values with the level of education.
- Men in UCs shows highest  $e_0$  values, followed by OBCs category.
- Women in SCs category shows increase in  $e_0$  values by education level
- Women with 'No education' shows higher  $e_0$  values in UCs, OBCs, and STs.
- The finding suggests for examining determinants for high survival among women with "No Education".
- Finding suggest education is not a strong predictor of high  $e_0$  values in India.

Thank You for Visiting