

Faculty Development Program for IIHMR Group of Institutions

Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Wave-I, Major Findings

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Dr. Arindam Das is Associate Professor at the IIHMR University, Jaipur and Associate of the Johns Hopkins University, USA. He is a Demographer and completed Masters Degree and Ph.D. in Population Studies from International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai. Prior to that he obtained his Graduation (Honors) and Post-Graduation Degree in Economics from Banaras Hindu University. He taught Demography, Applied Demography, Data Management and Analysis, Community Studies in various Post Graduate programs, MPH and Ph.D. program at the University. He has also been invited by various universities and institutions for teaching and lectures to teach in Post Graduate and Ph.D courses. He published widely and presented various articles in journals, edited books, and conferences in India and abroad. Throughout his academics, he received several awards and fellowships, namely, Graduate Student and Merit Scholarship by UGC, Government of India Fellowship, Junior and Senior Research Fellowship from UGC. He also received Chandrasekharan Gold Medal award for securing first position in Master of Population Studies at IIPS, Mumbai. Besides teaching Dr. Das has been involved in various Research Projects of the university since he joined IIHMR in 2008. He led the Afghanistan Mortality Survey (2009-2011) which was carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health, Government of Afghanistan, USAID and ICF International, USA. He was successfully lead and executed several large-scale surveys such as, Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (2016-18), National Family Health Surveys (NFHS, 2015-16) and District Level Household and Facility Surveys (2012-13) across different states in India. He has also offered his consultancy services and advice to different national and international organizations like UNFPA, Save the Children, Johns Hopkins University, USA, Child in Need Institute and Grameen Foundation, USA for carrying out their research activities in India. He visited several countries such as Afghanistan, Dubai, Bangladesh, Nepal, USA, and Malaysia for presenting research papers, talk and other academic and research activities.

Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)

Wave-I, Major Findings

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Introduction

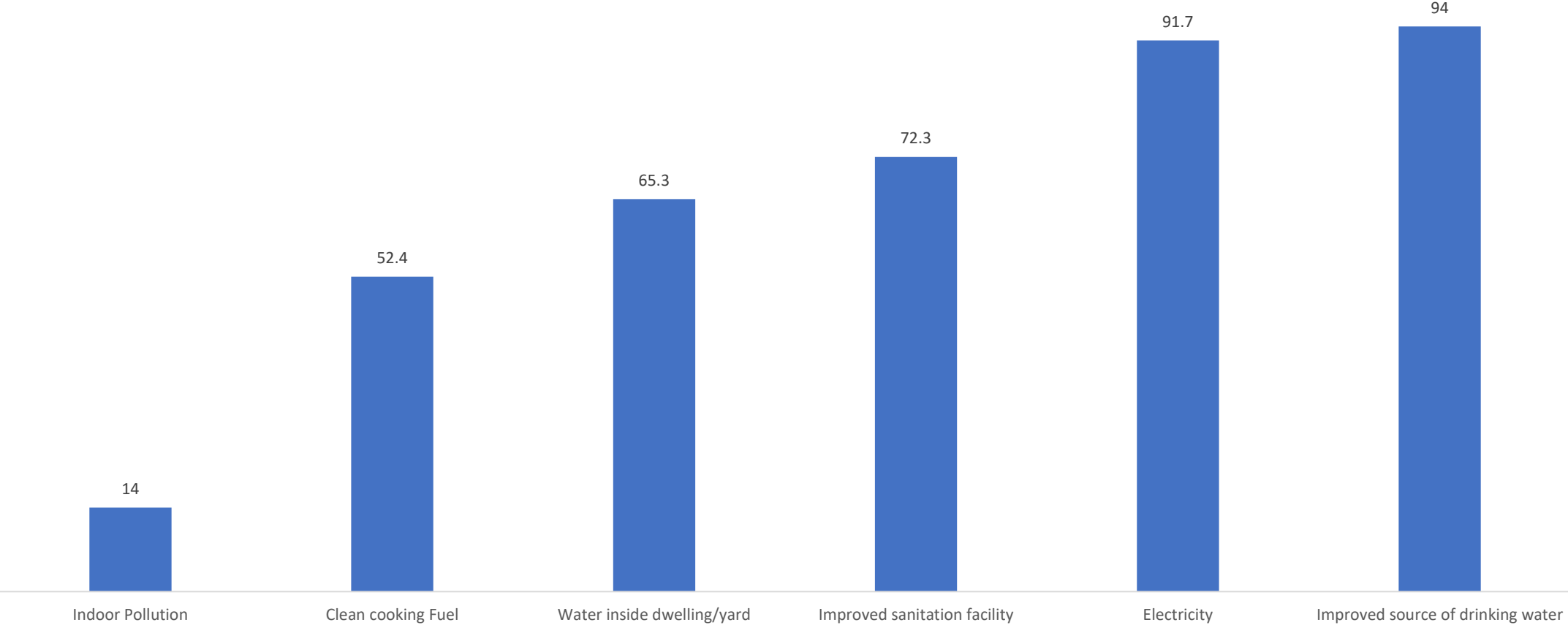
- Population ageing, which entails an increasing share of elderly age 60 and above in the population, represents an unprecedented global demographic transformation and is expected to intensify during the remainder of the twenty-first century.
- The global life expectancy at birth for males and females reached 68.5 and 73.3 years between 2010 and 2015, up from 45.5 and 48.5 years, respectively, in 1950 (UN Population Prospects, 2019). The UN Population Division (2019) projects global life expectancy to reach 74.5 years for males and 79.1 years for females in 2050.
- In the 2011 census, the elderly population age 60 and above accounted for 8.6% of the total Indian population, numbering 103 million elderly persons. The share of the elderly population is projected to further rise to 19.5% (319 million) by 2050. The proportion of the people aged 75 and above is expected to increase by 340% between 2011 and 2050.

About LASI- Wave I

- Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) is a full-scale national survey of scientific investigation of the health, economic, and social determinants and consequences of population ageing in India
- The LASI is a biennial panel survey representative of older and elderly population age 45 and above for India and its states and Union Territories, as existed at the time of planning of the survey.
- LASI, wave 1 covered a panel sample of 72,250 individuals age 45 and above and their spouses, including 31,464 elderly persons age 60 and above and 6,749 oldest-old persons age 75 and above from 35 states and union territories (UTs) of India (excluding Sikkim).
- LASI is India's first and the world's largest study that provides a longitudinal database for designing policies and programmes for the older population in the broad domains of social, health and economic wellbeing. The LASI is internationally harmonised with the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and its sister studies around the world to enable cross-national comparisons.

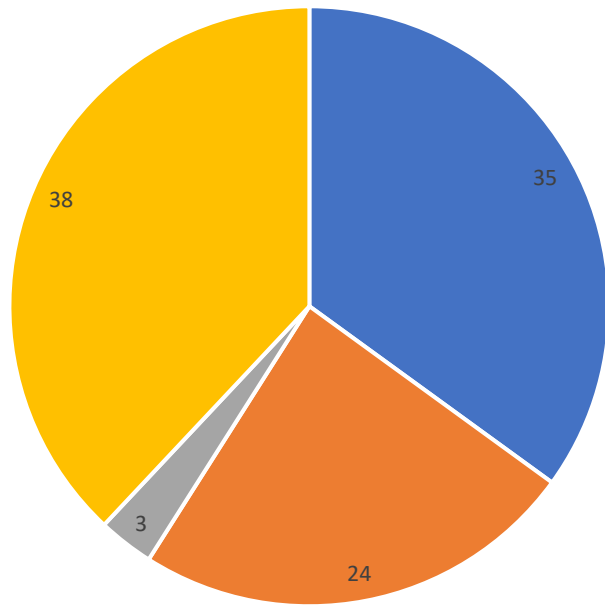
Major Findings

Household Amenities and Exposure to Indoor Pollution (Percent)



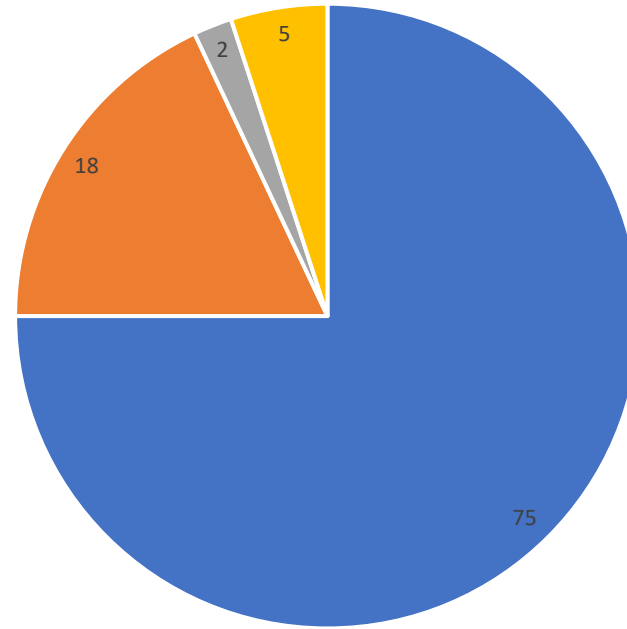
Type of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Rural



■ Flush/Pour flush ■ Pit ■ Twin pit/Composting ■ Open

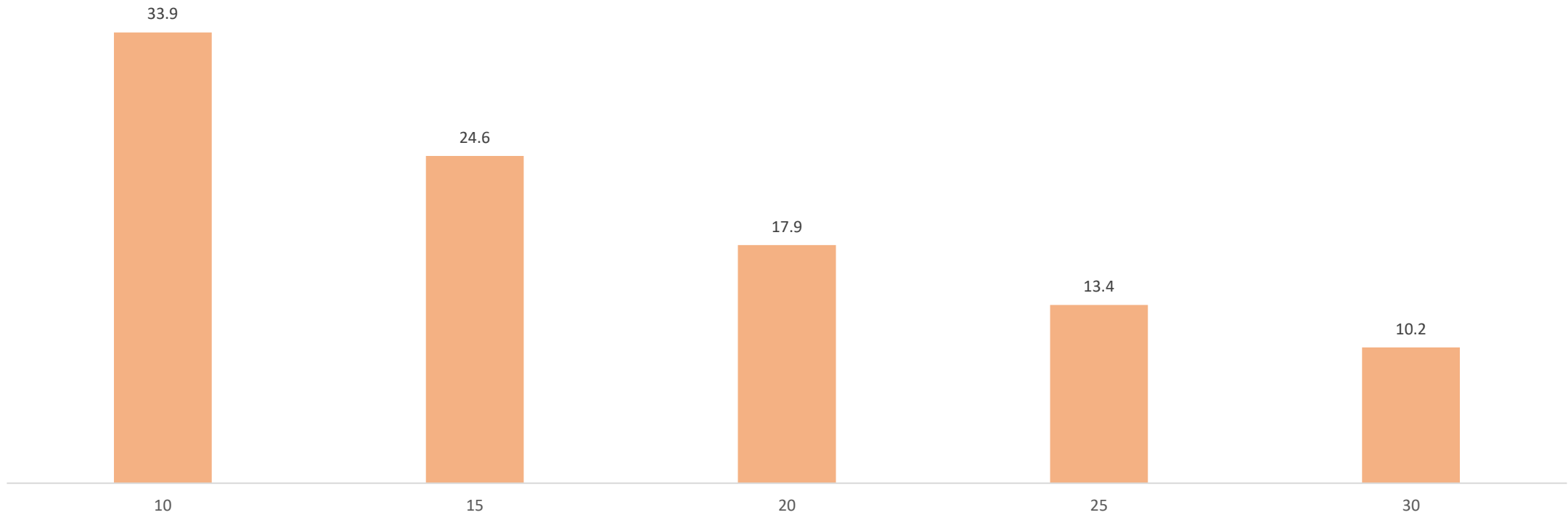
Urban



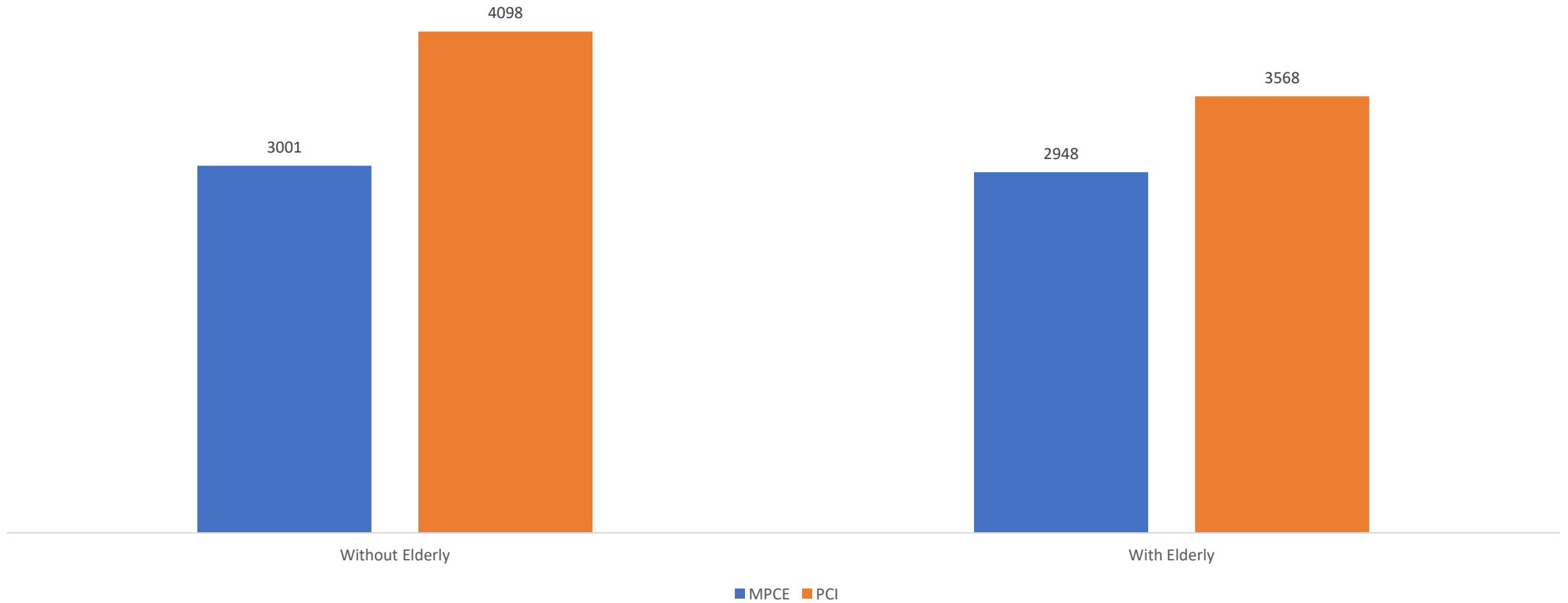
■ Flush/Pour flush ■ Pit ■ Twin pit/Composting ■ Open

Catastrophic Health Expenditure at Various Thresholds (Percent)

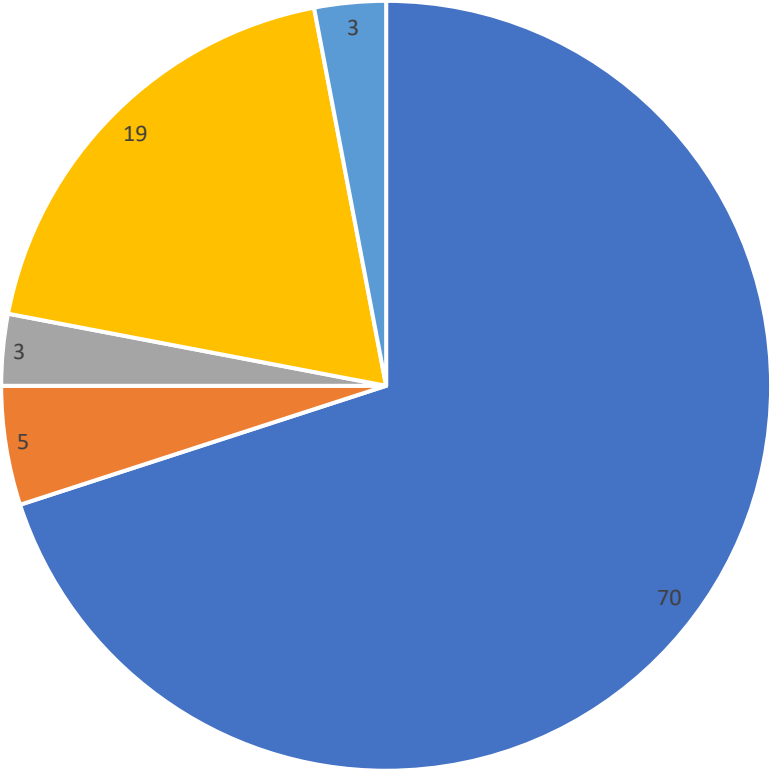
Cut of level of total MPCE (%)



Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Income (INR)

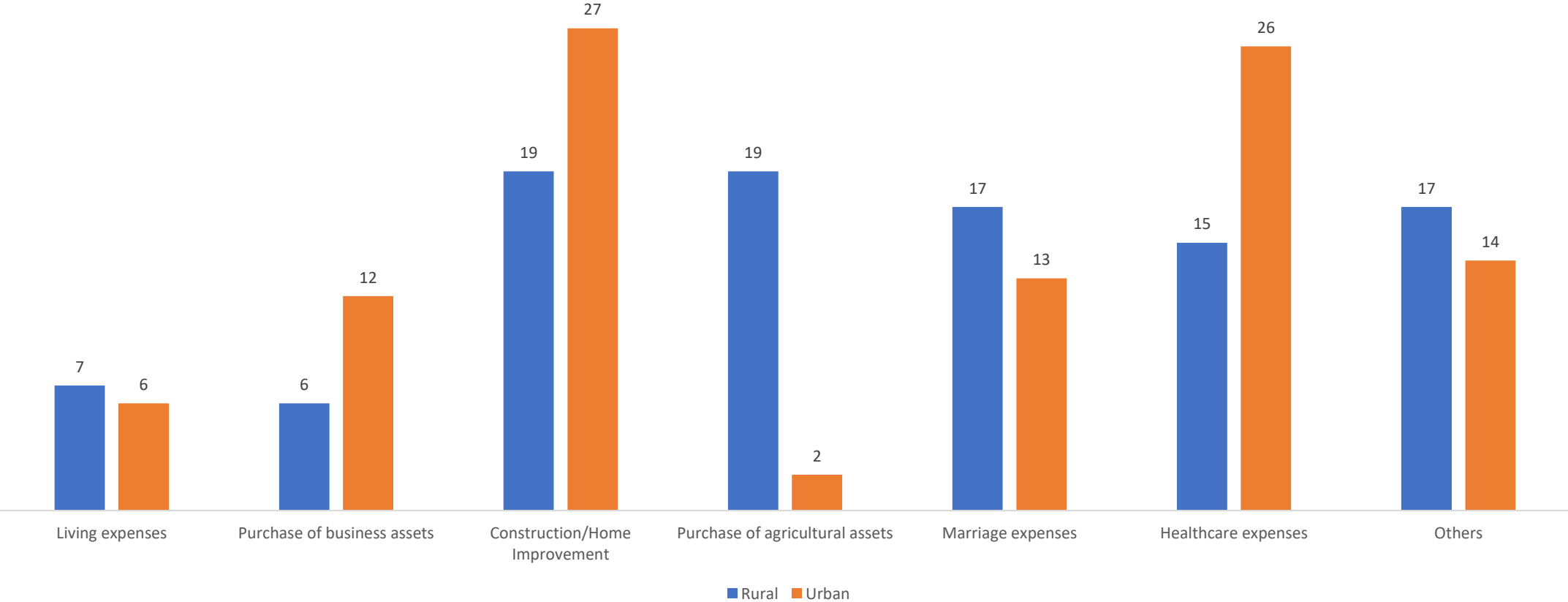


Distribution of Households with only One Source of Income (Percent)

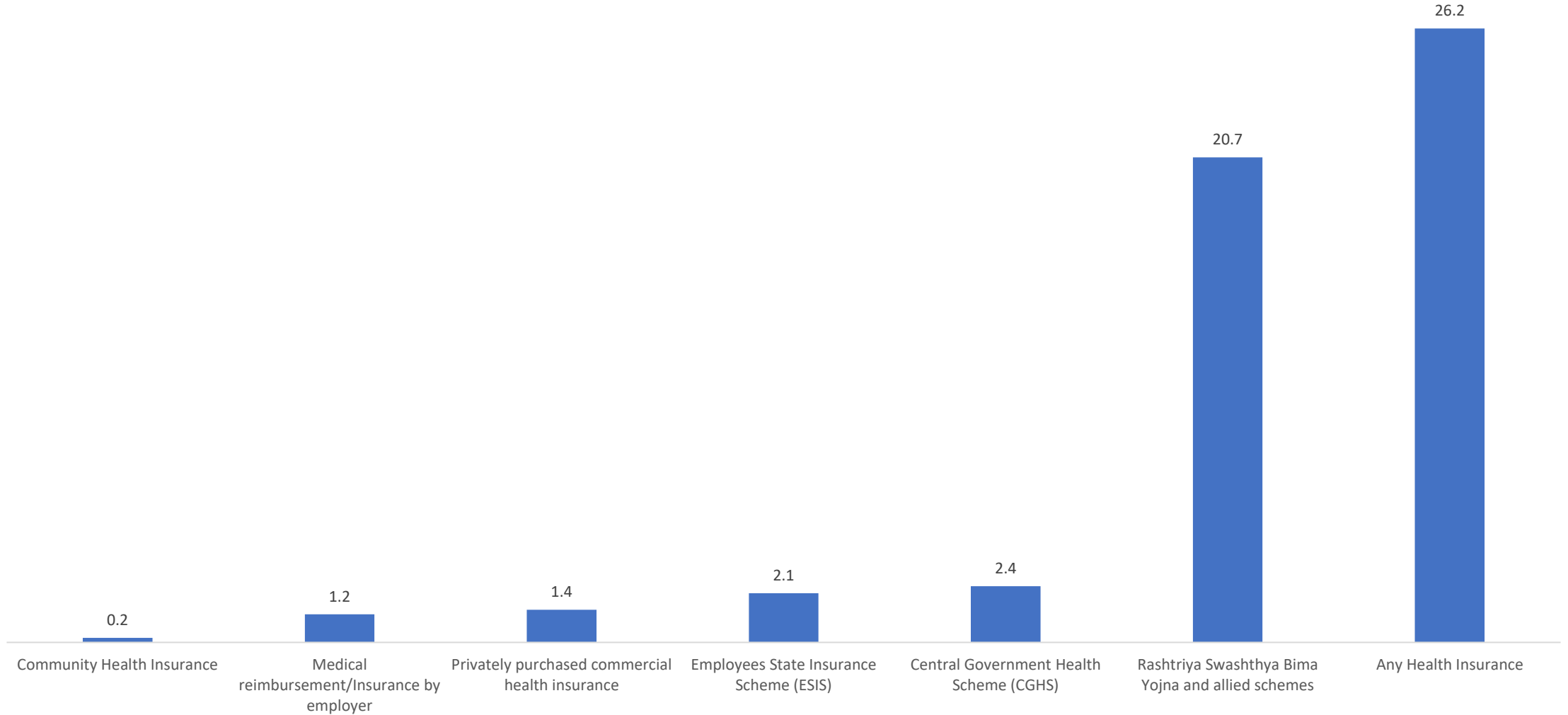


■ Wages and Salary ■ Pension ■ Private Transfers ■ Agriculture and allied activities ■ Non-Agriculture Business

Distribution of Indebted Households according to Purpose of Loan (Percent)

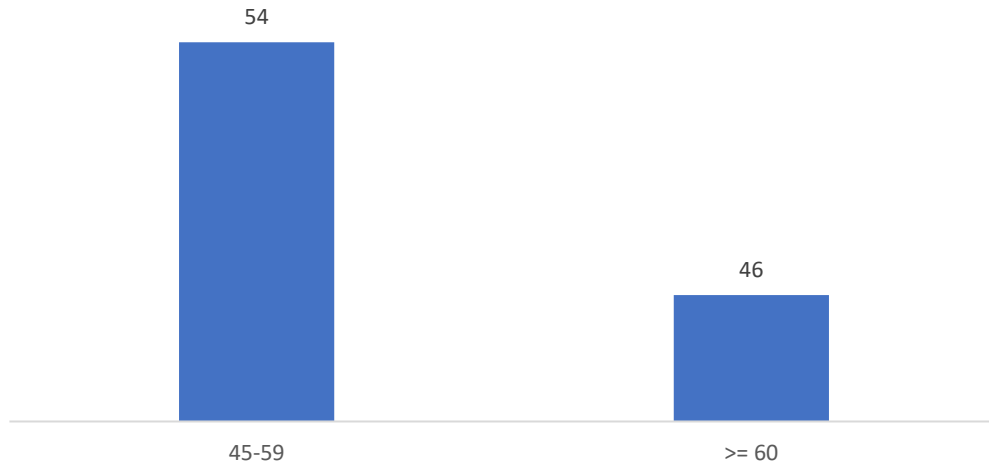


Household Health Insurance (Percent)

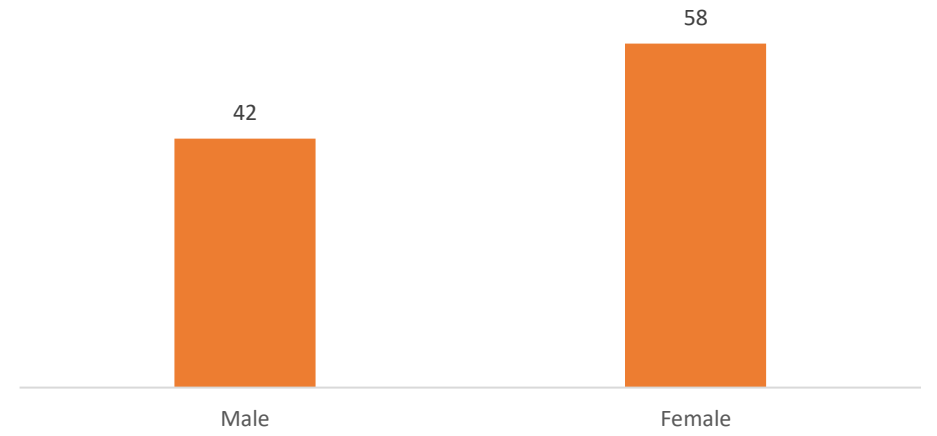


Individual Characteristics Distribution of Older Adults (Percent)

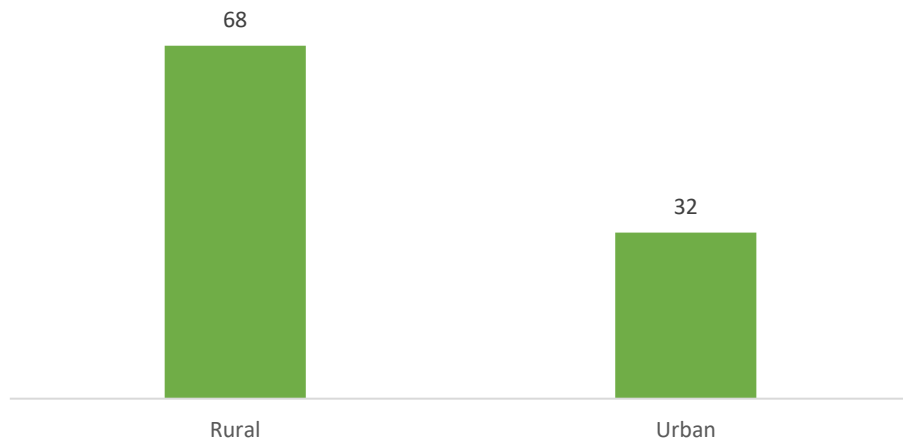
Age Group



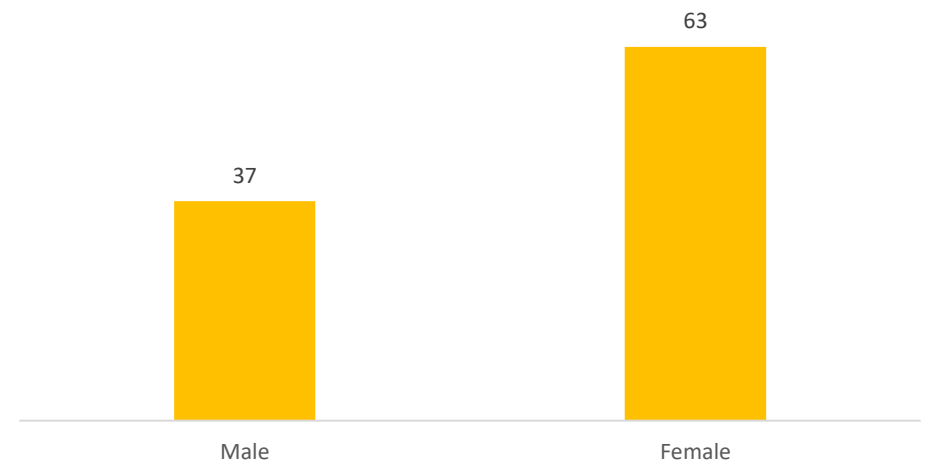
Sex



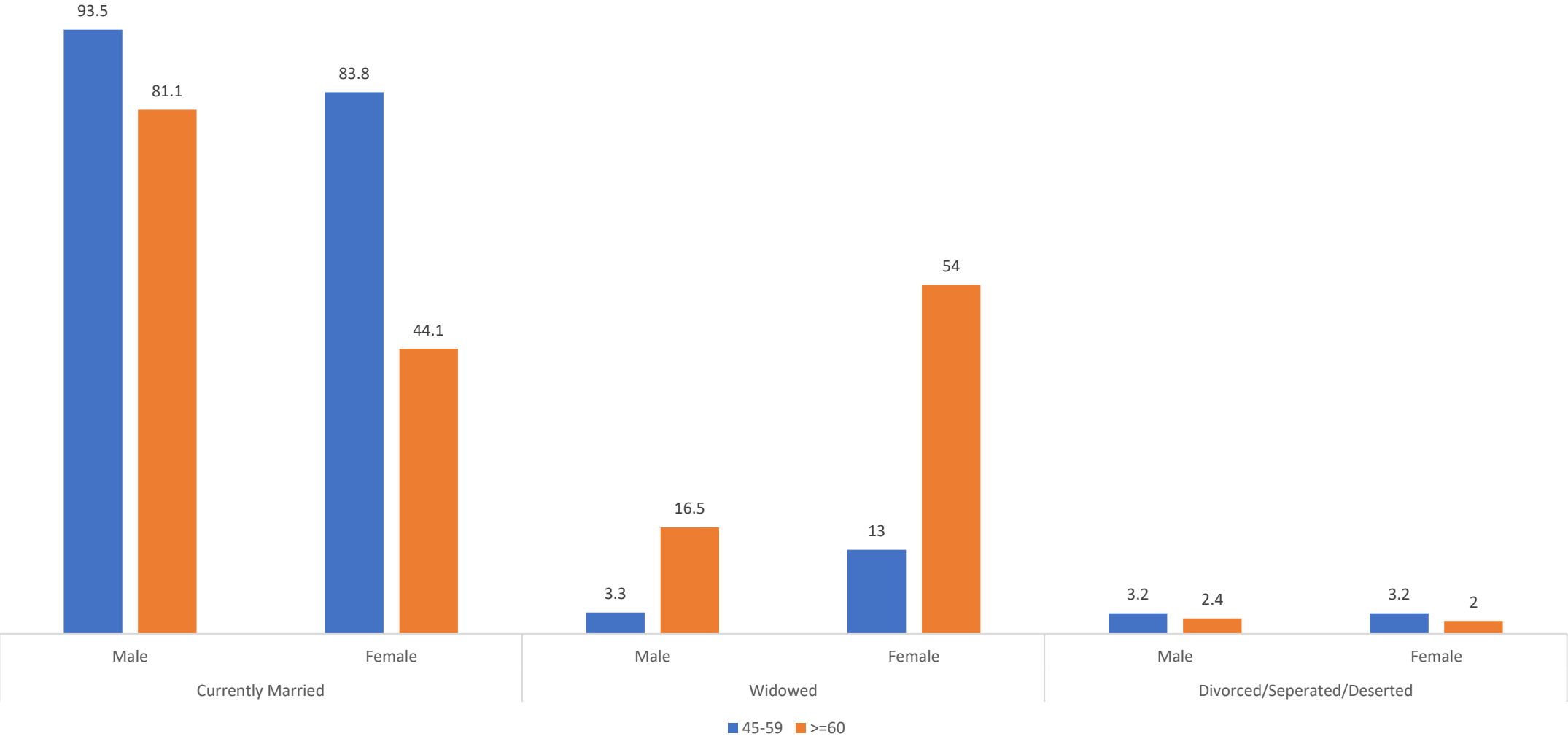
Place of Residence



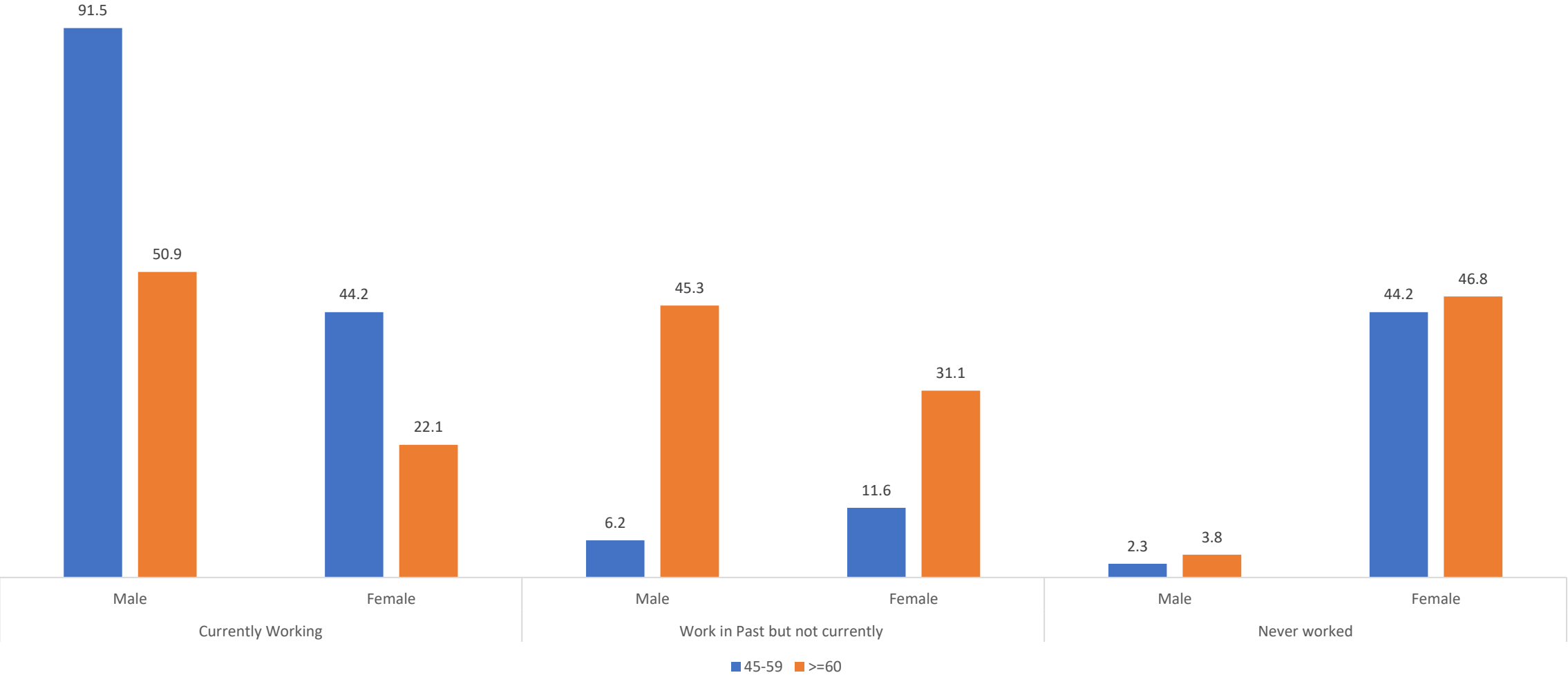
No Schooling



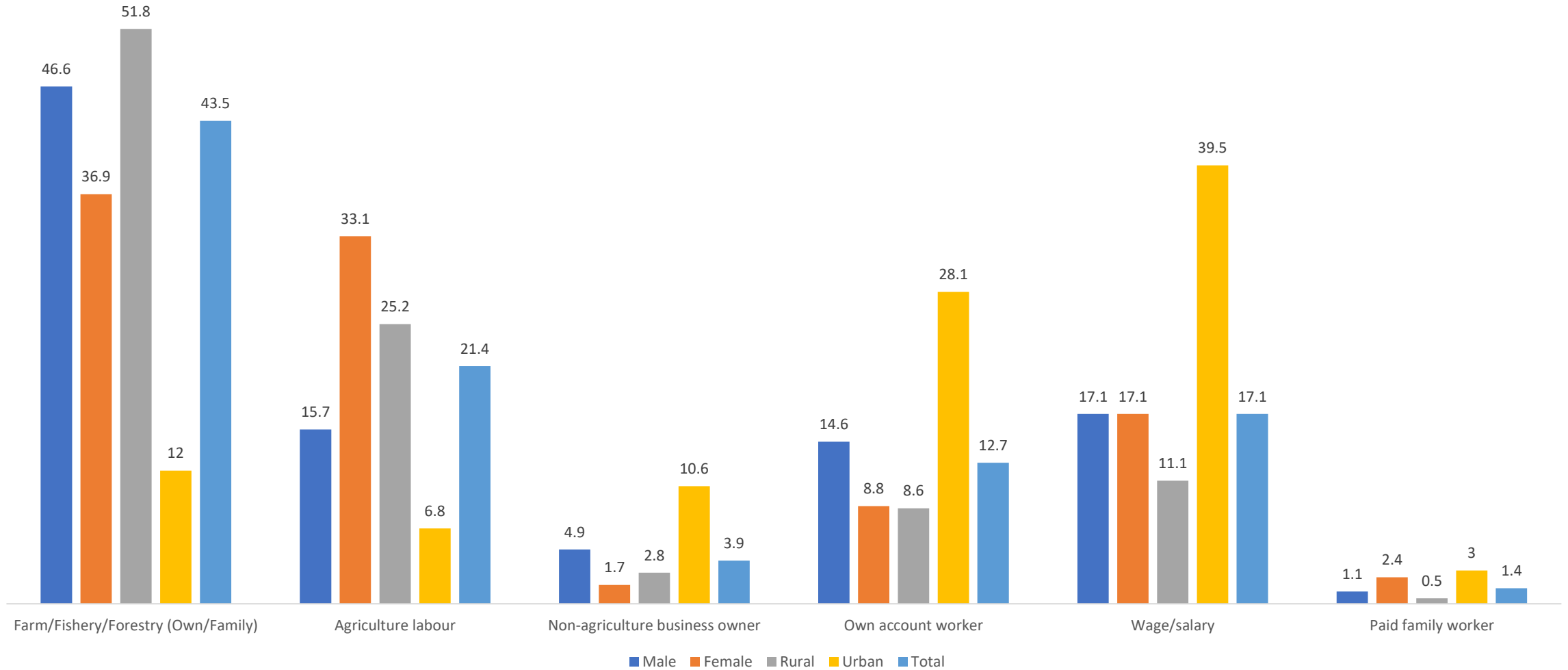
Marital Status (Percent)



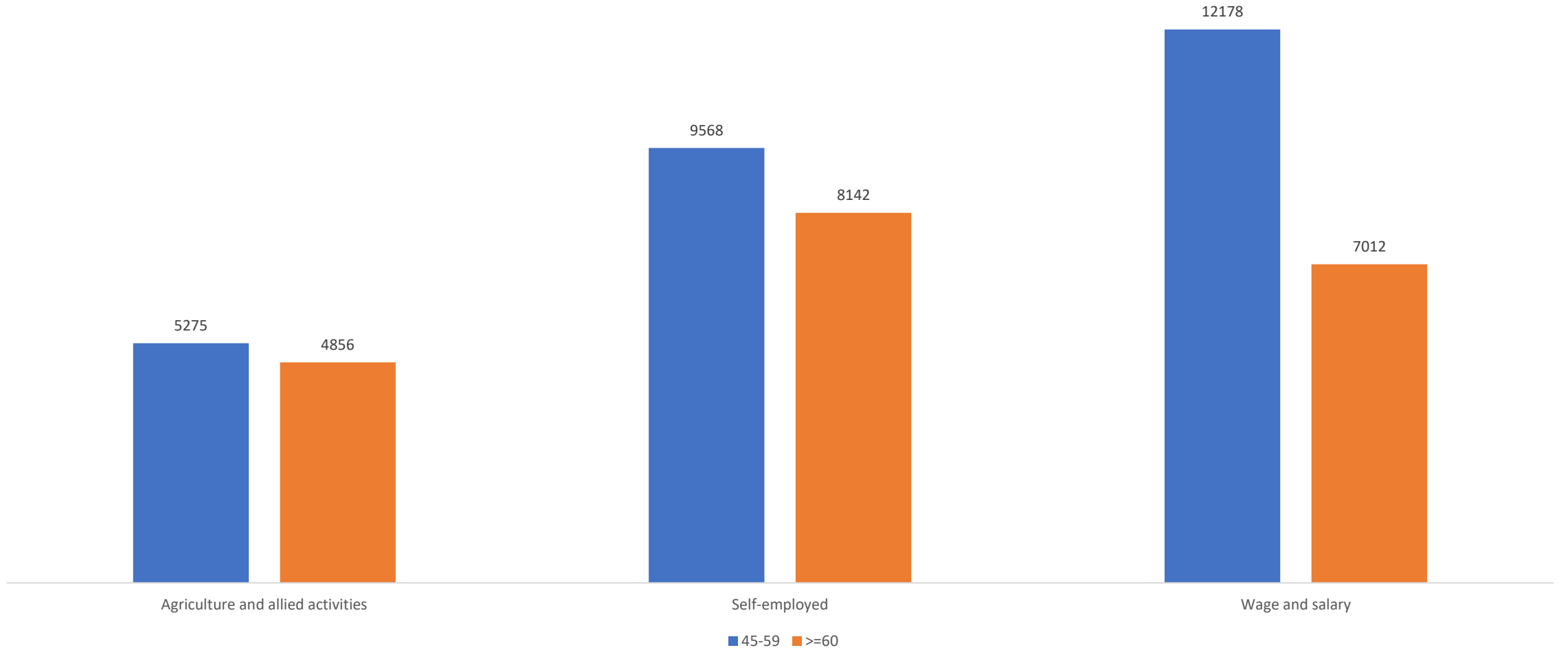
Work Status (Percent)



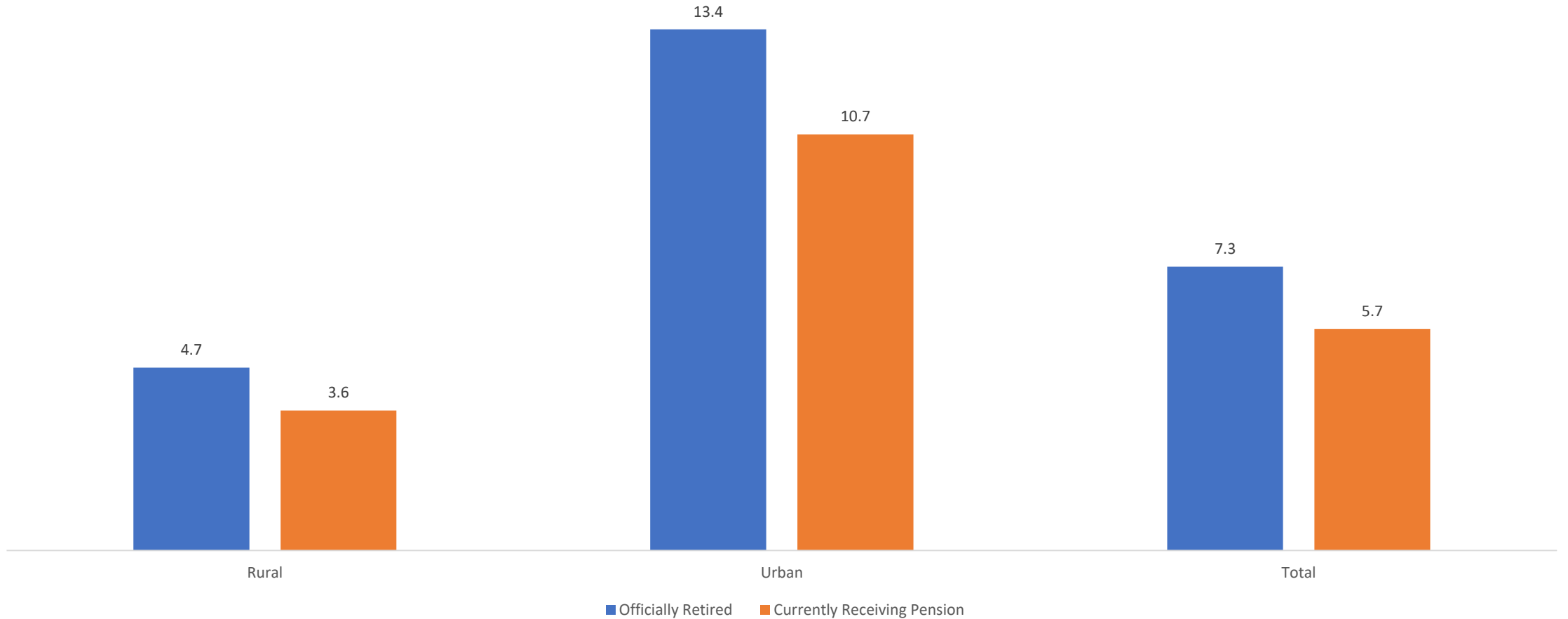
Type of Main Job for Elderly (Percent)



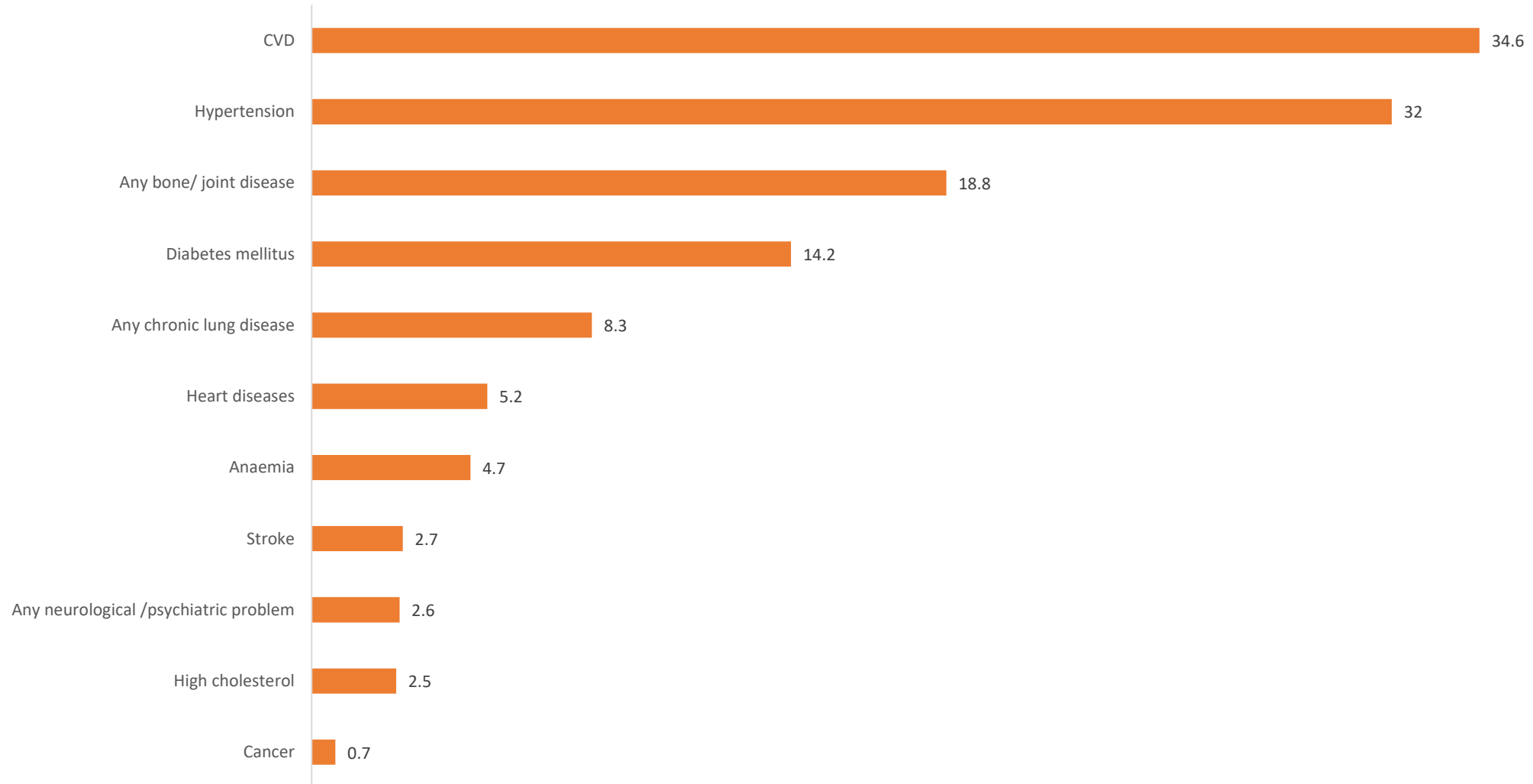
Mean Monthly Earning (INR)



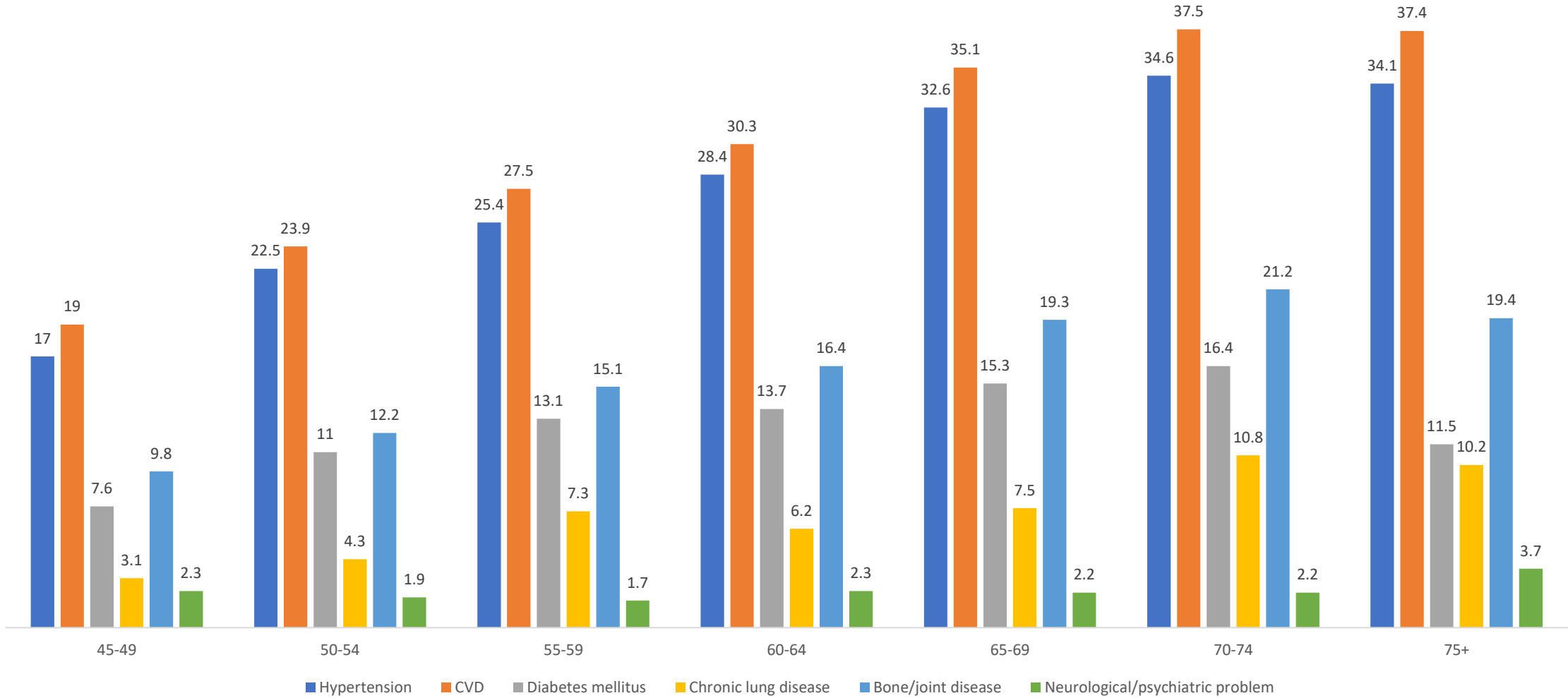
Retirement and Pension (Percent)



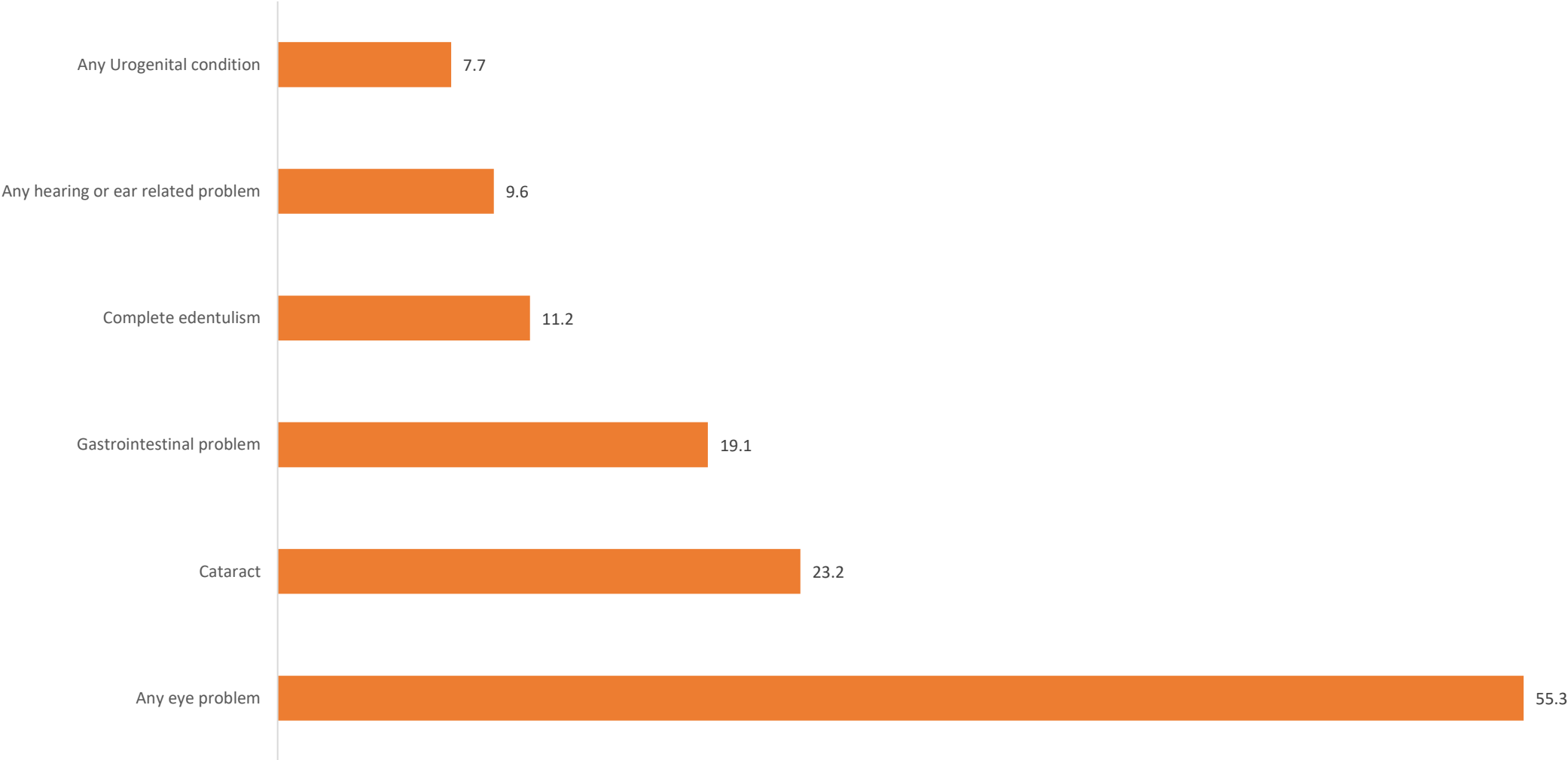
Diagnosed Chronic Health Conditions for Elderly (Percent)



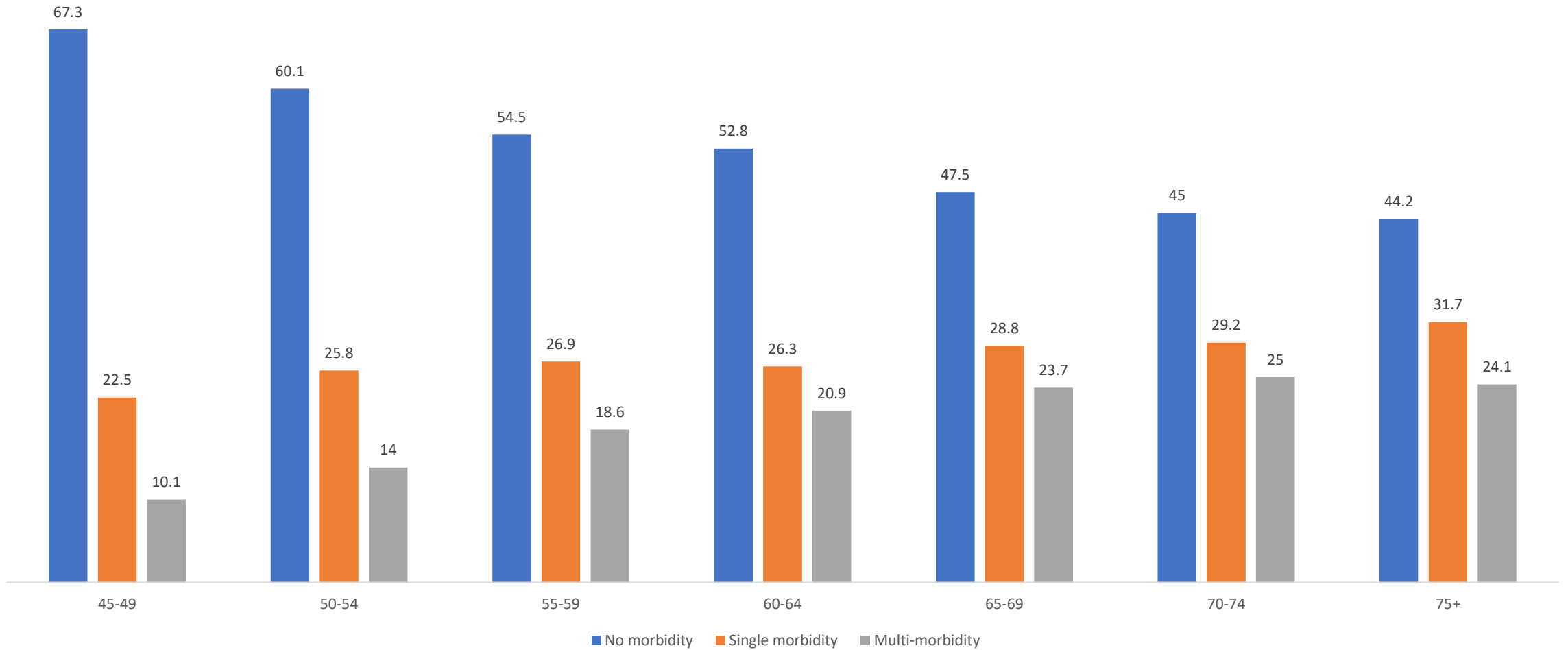
Chronic Health Condition according to Age (percent)



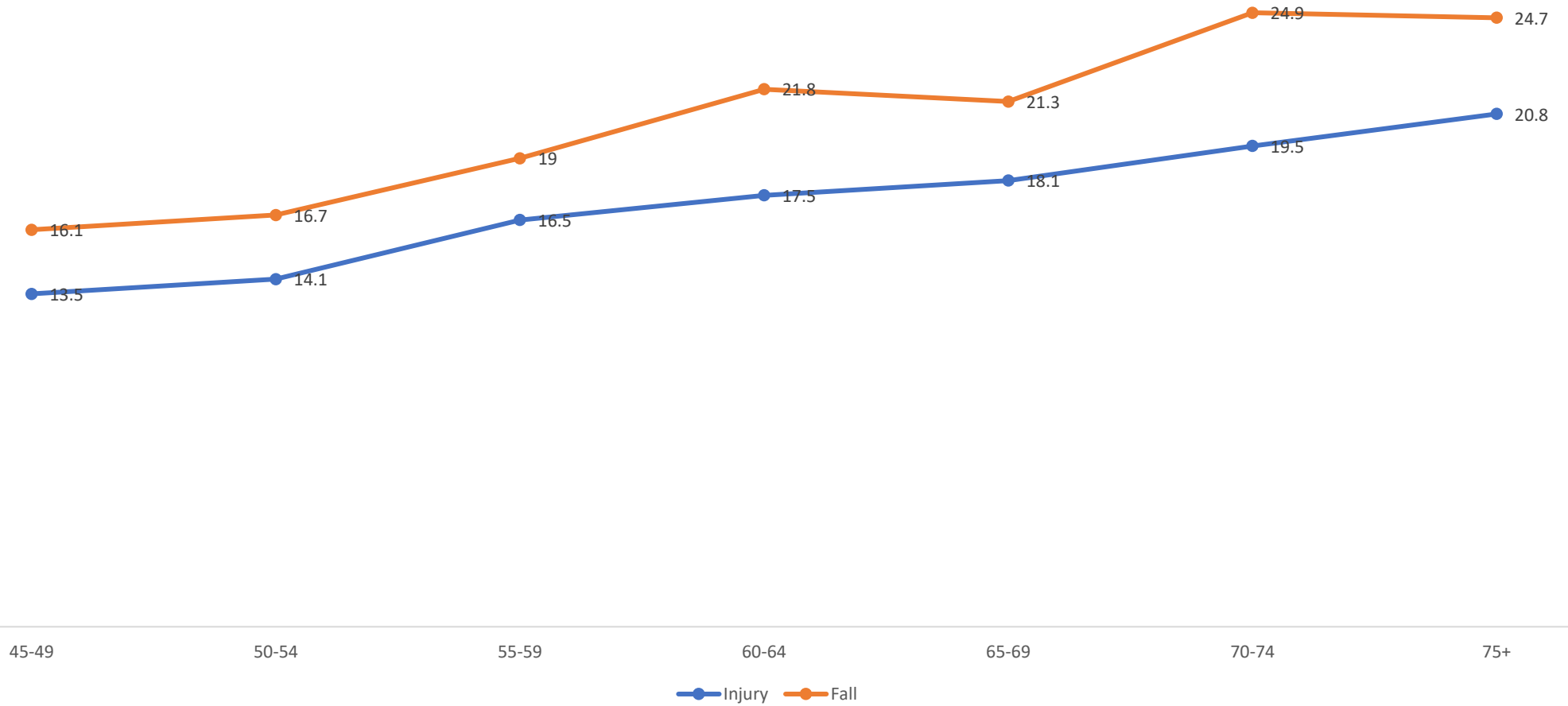
Diagnosed Organ related Diseases amongst Elderly (Percent)



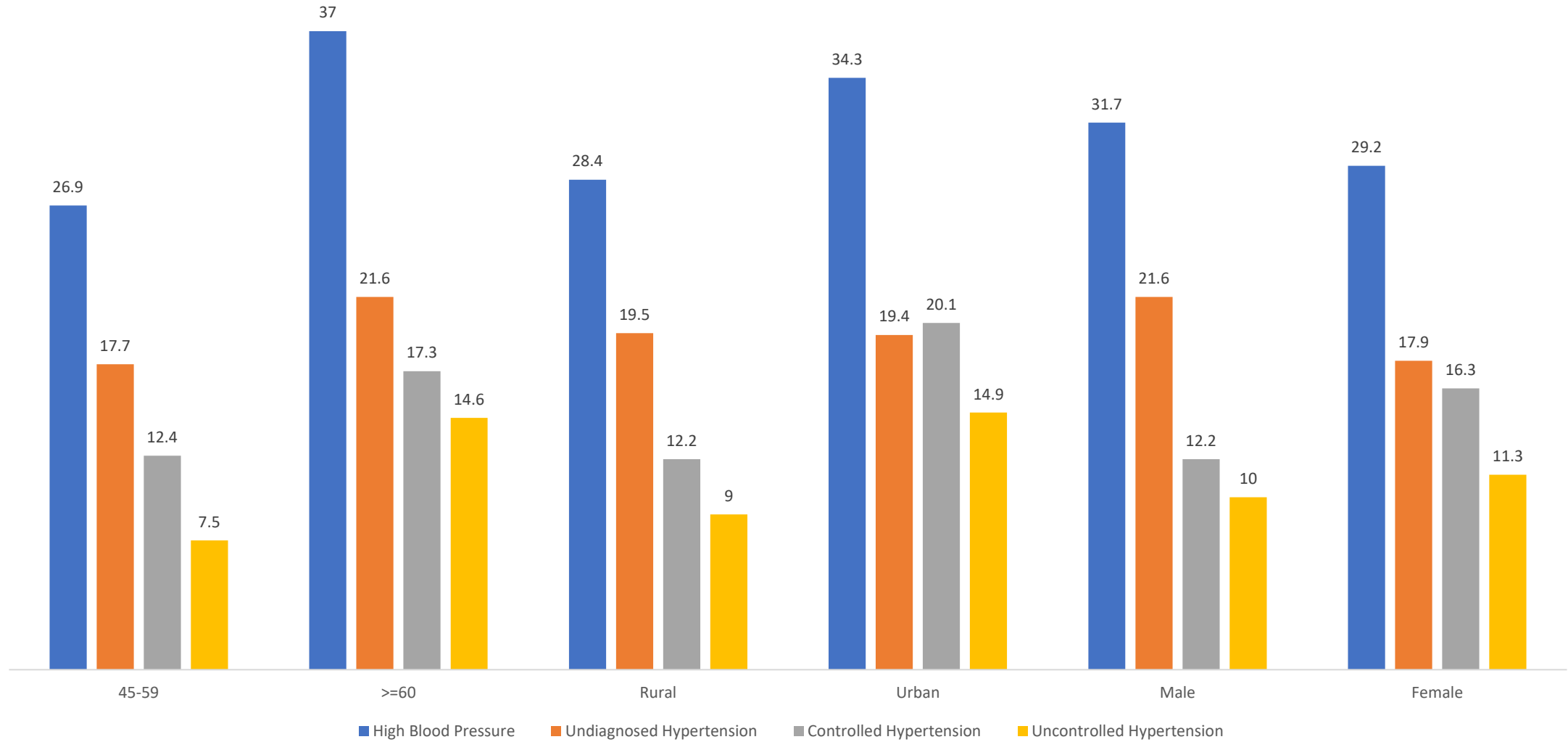
Morbidity Conditions according to Age (Percent)



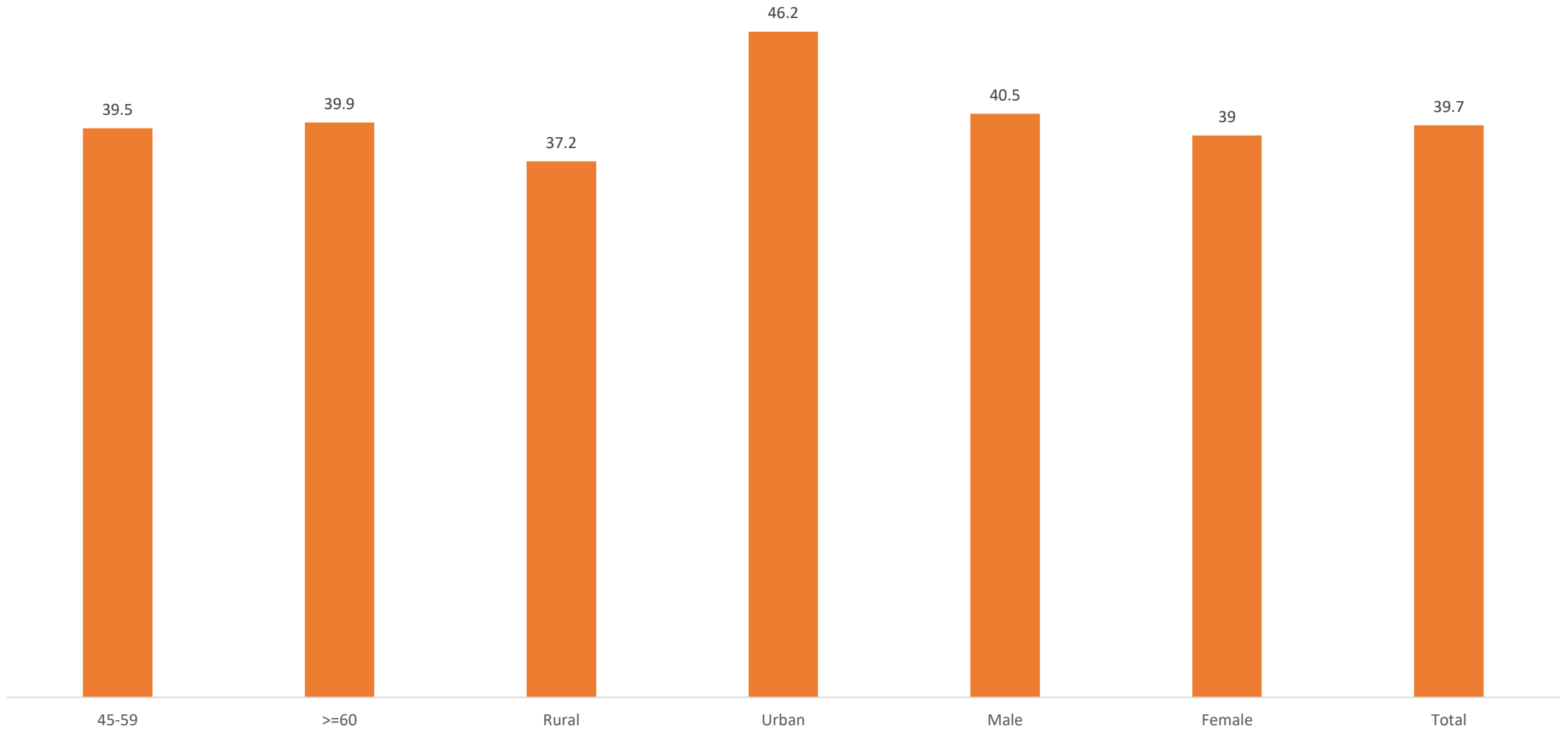
Injury and/or Fall according to Age (Percent)



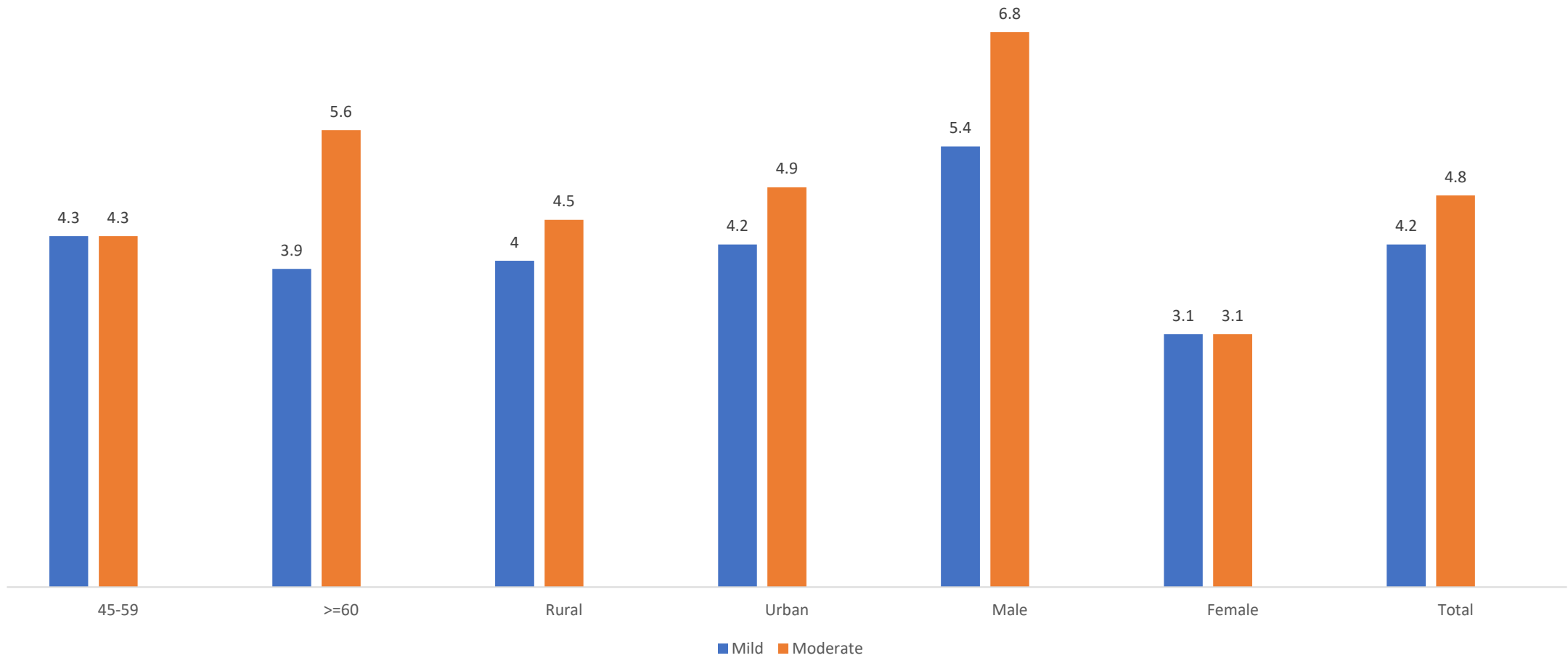
Hypertension (Percent)



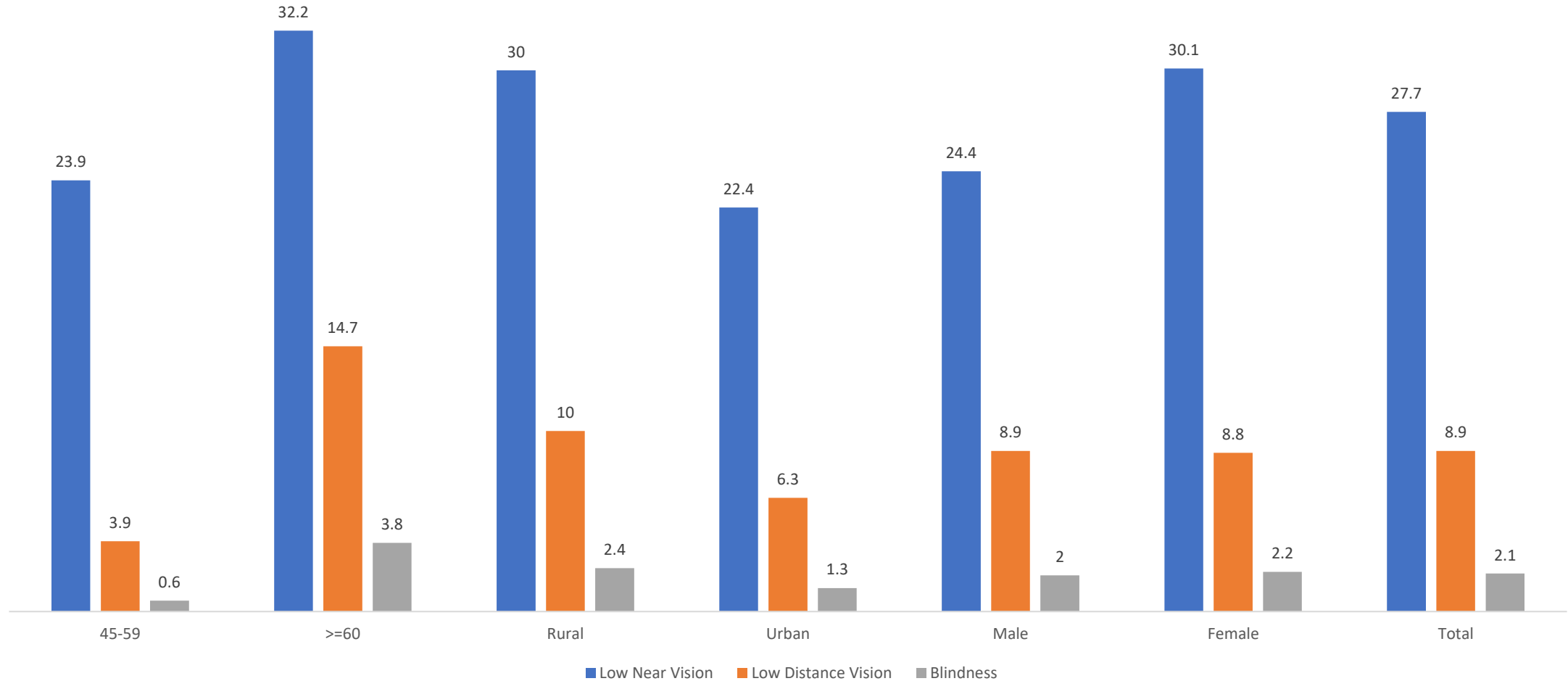
Restrictive Lung Disease (Percent)



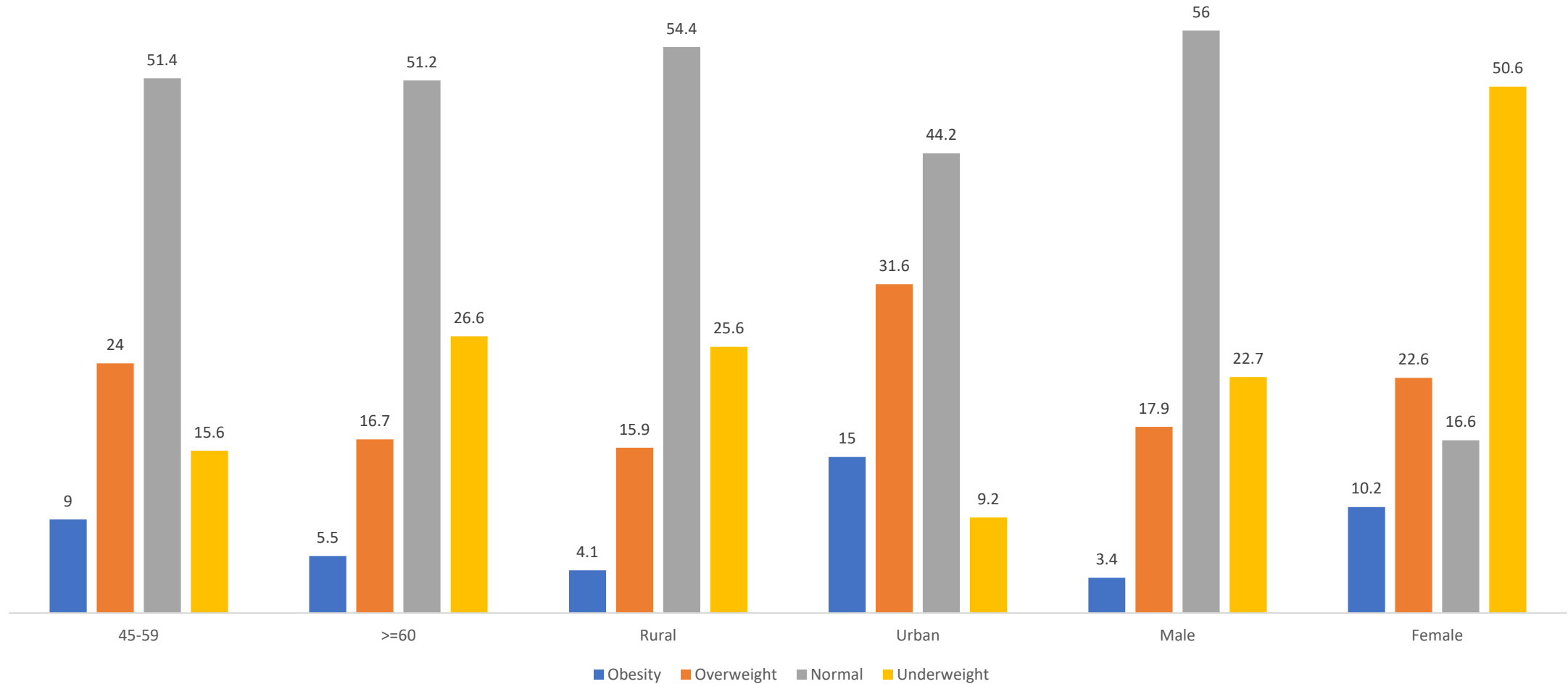
Obstructive Lung Disease (Percent)



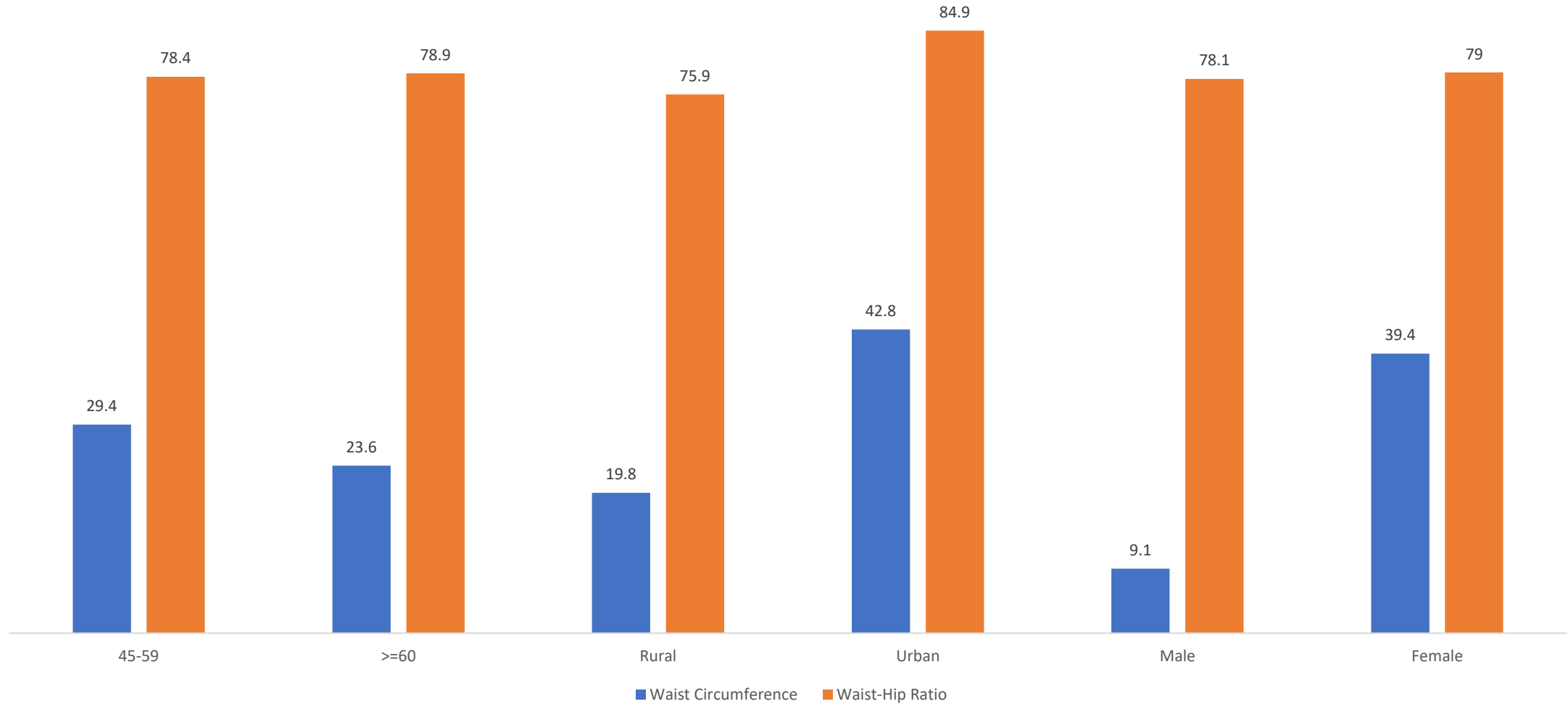
Visual Impairment (Percent)



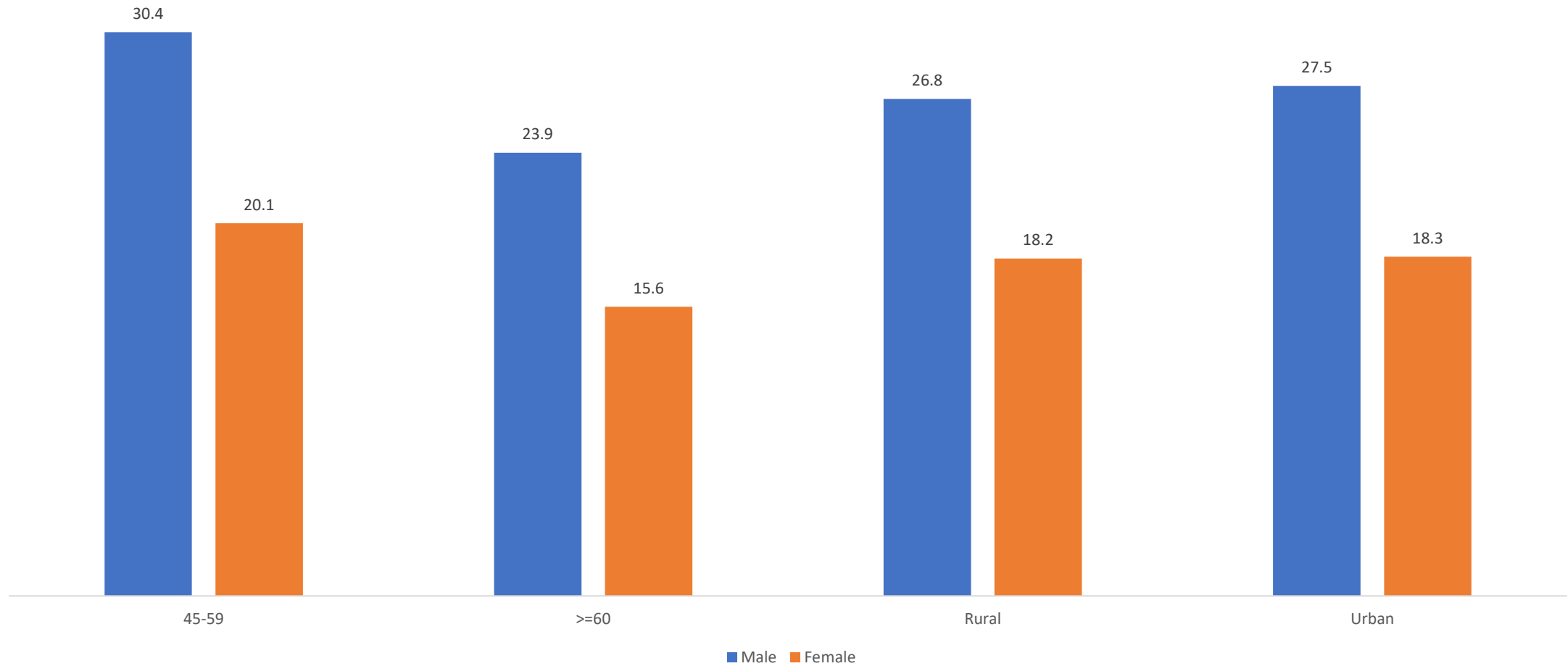
Nutritional Status (Percent)



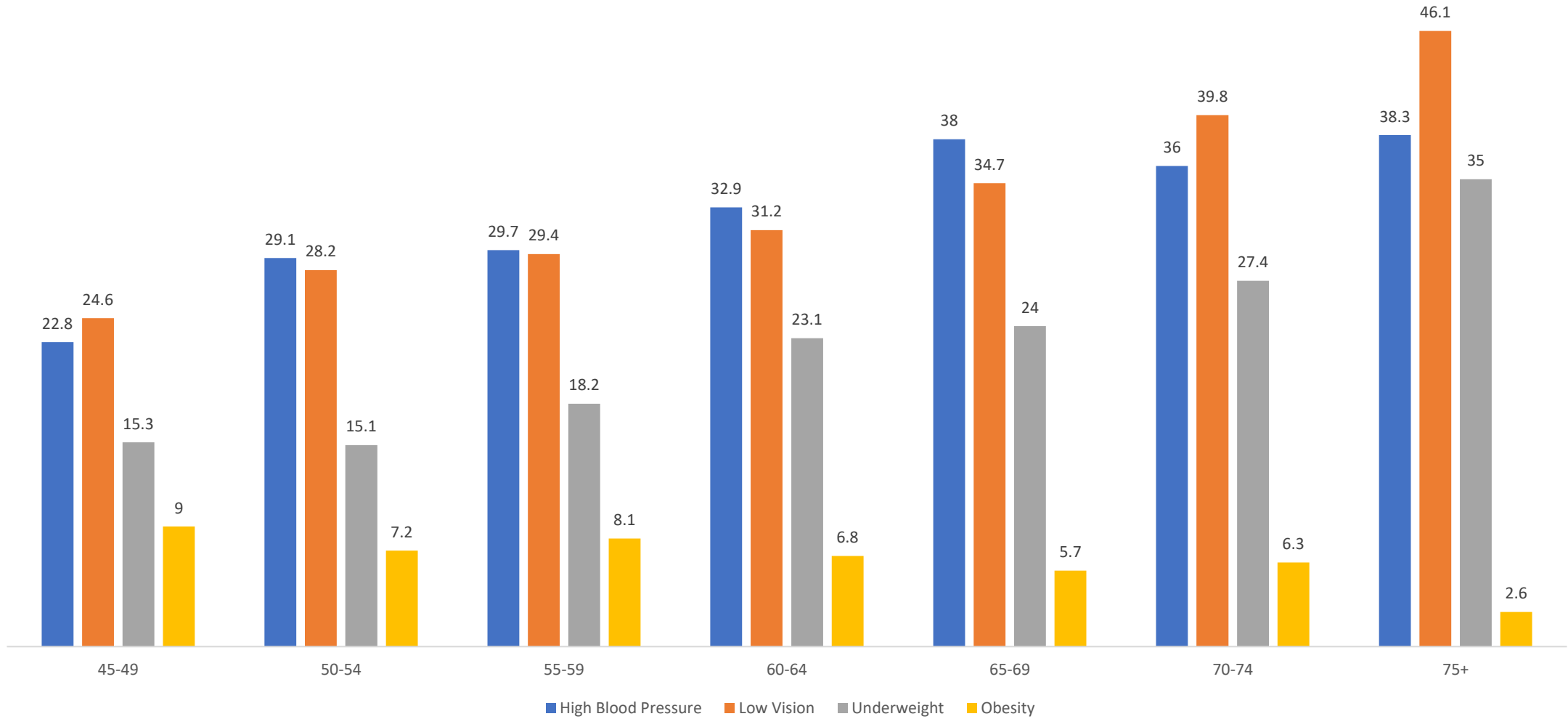
High-Risk Waist Circumference and Waist-Hip Ratio (Percent)



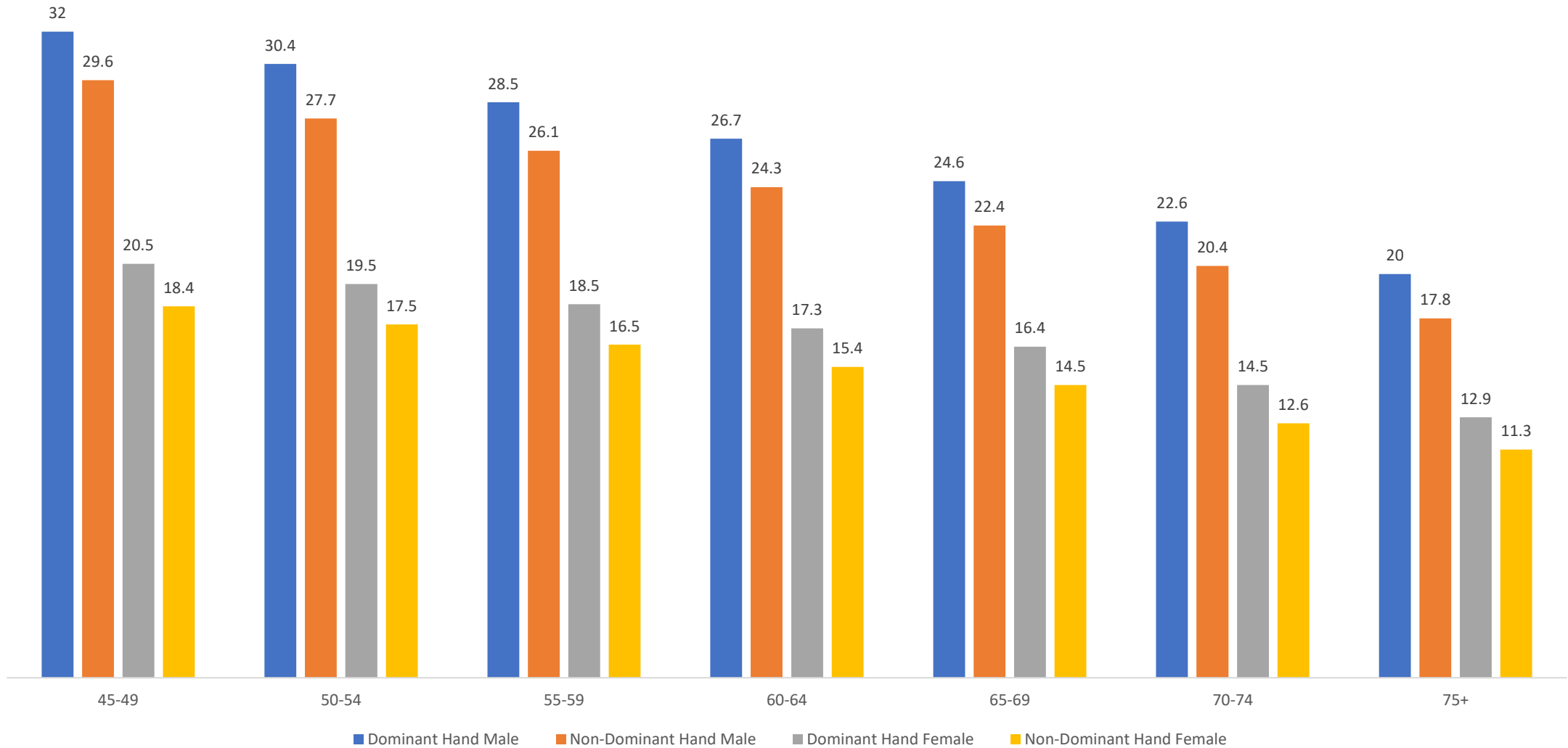
Mean Grip Strength in the Dominant Hand



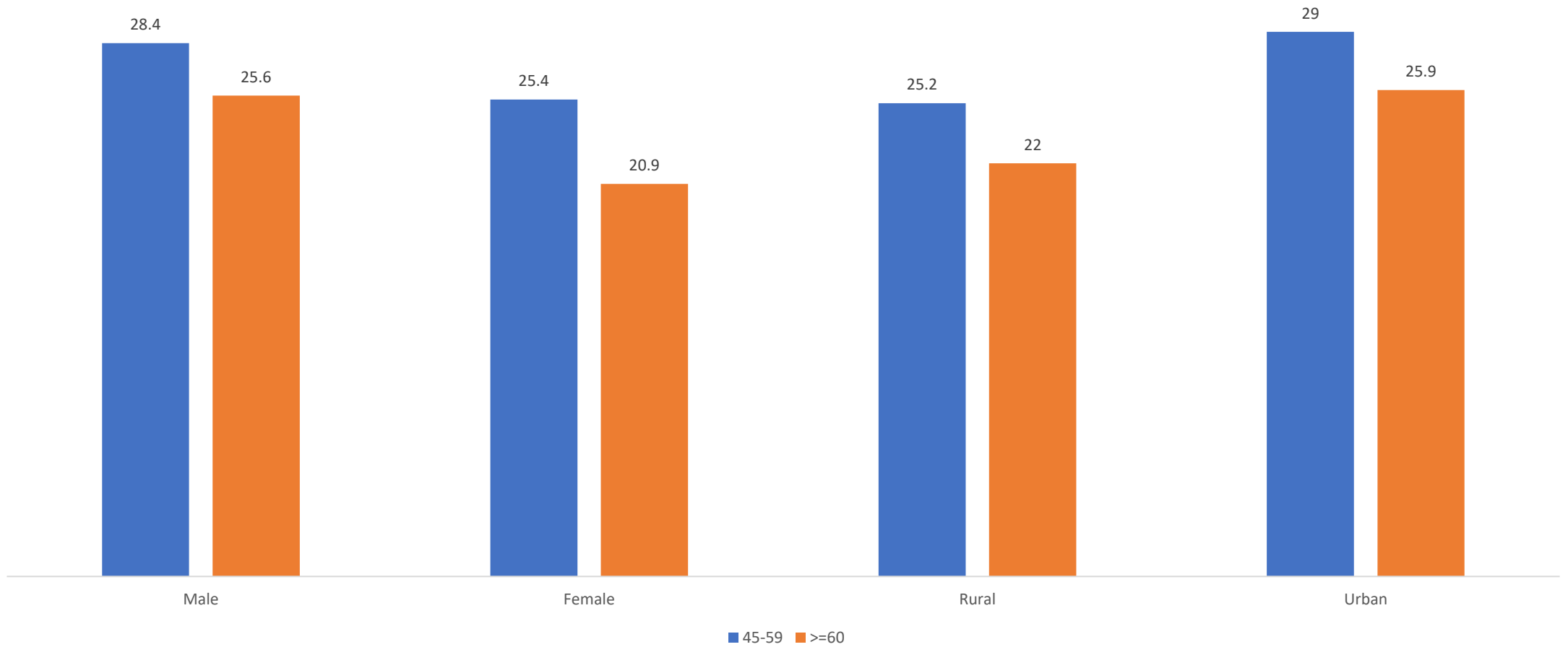
Age Pattern for Various Health Indicators (Percent)



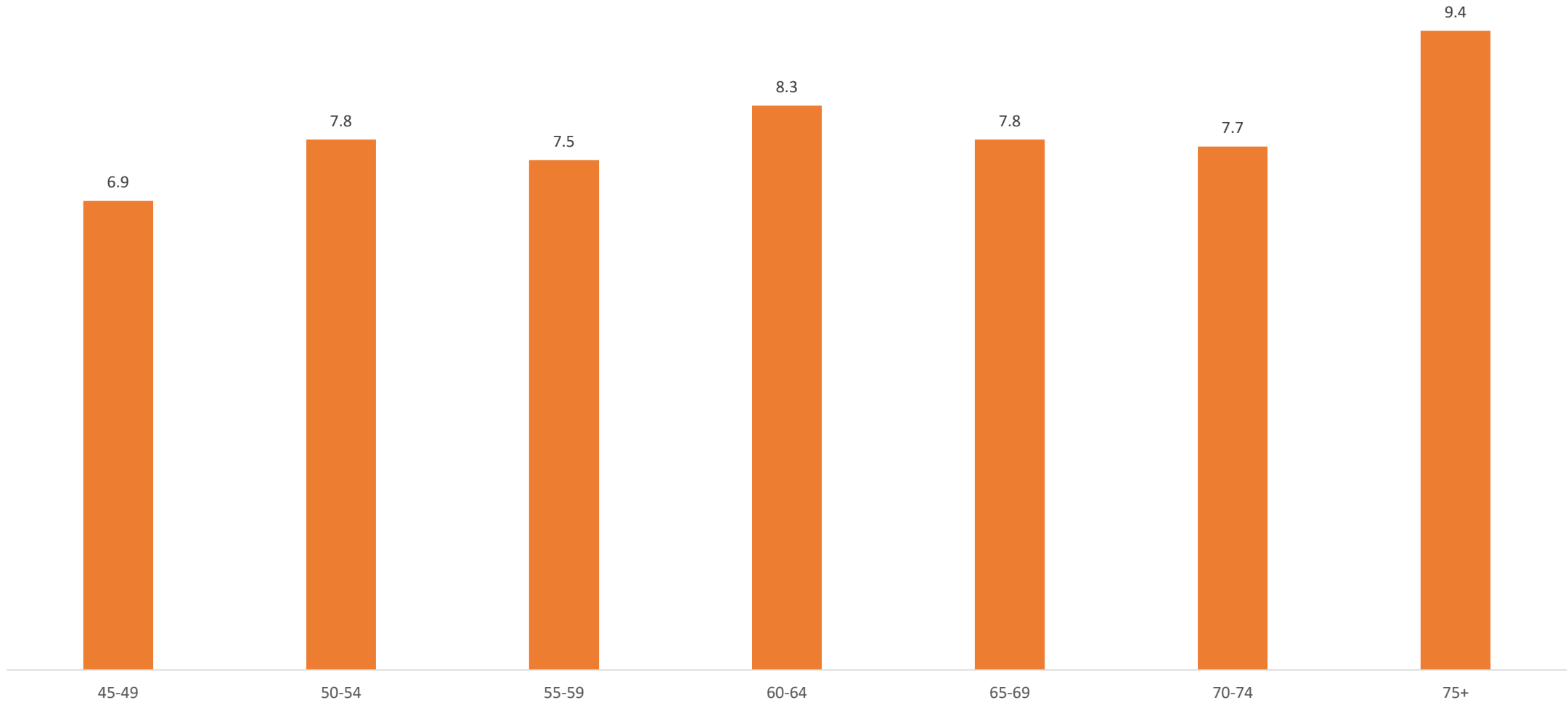
Mean Grip Strength according to Age



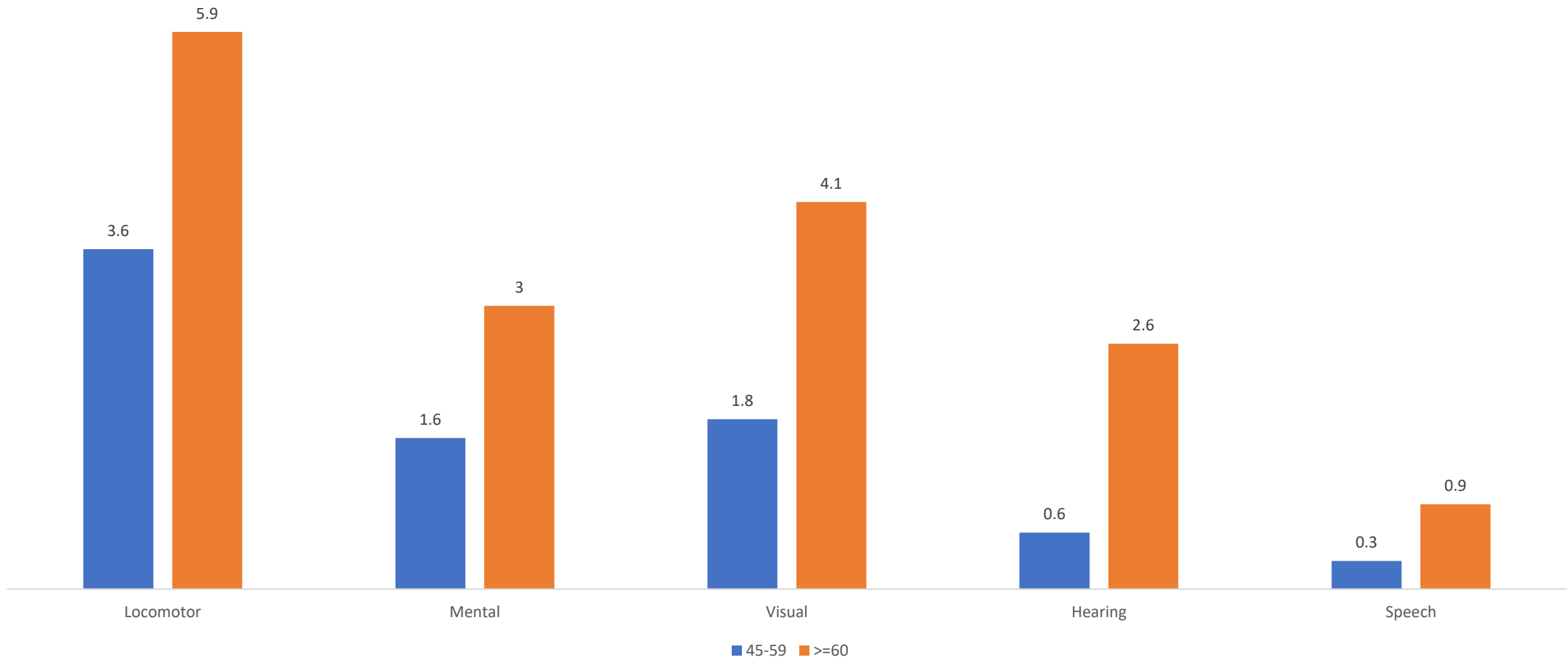
Composite Cognition Score



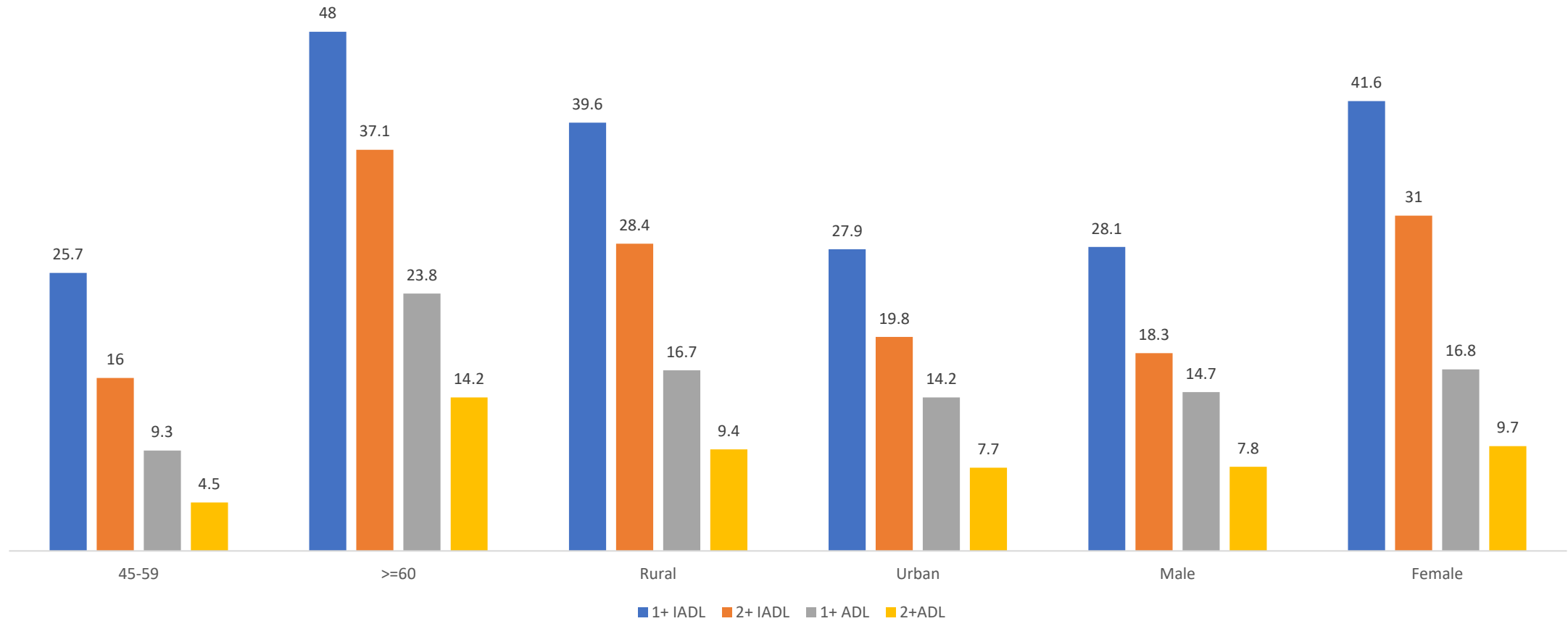
Depression based on CIDI-SF (Percent)



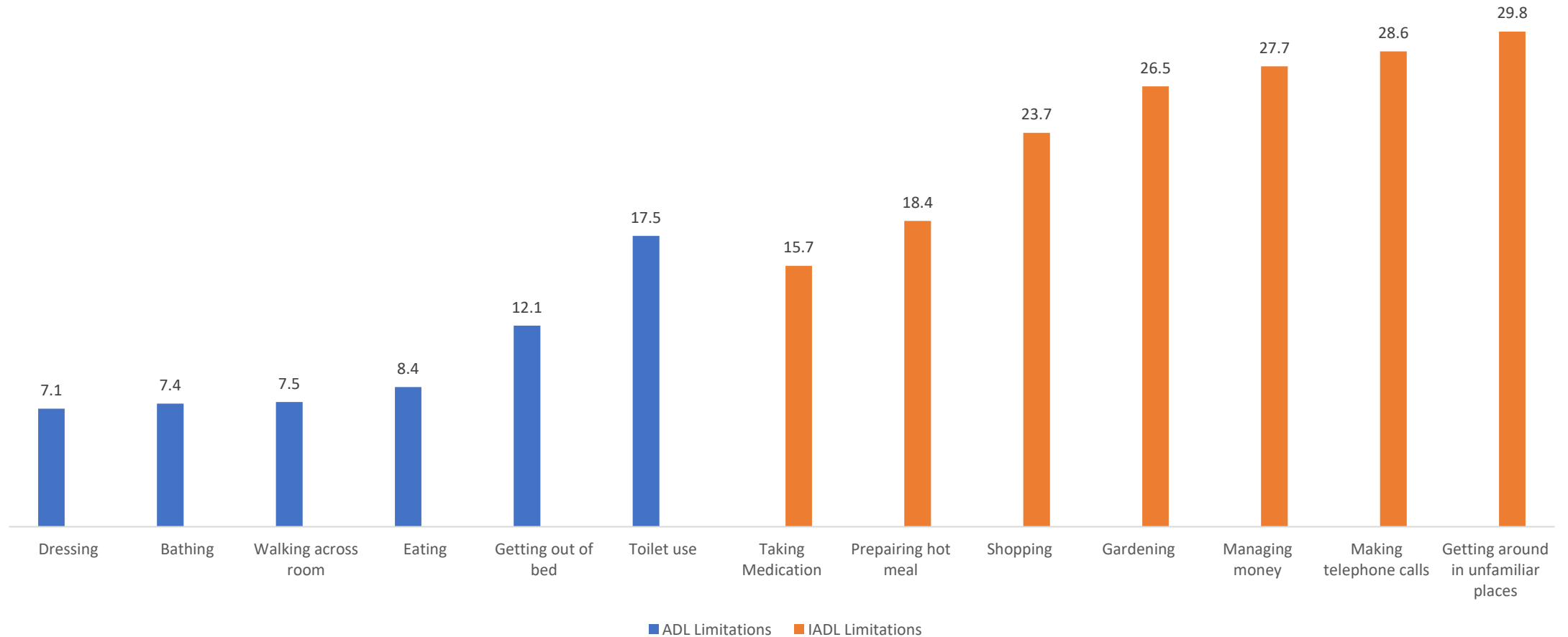
Physical and Mental Impairment (Percent)



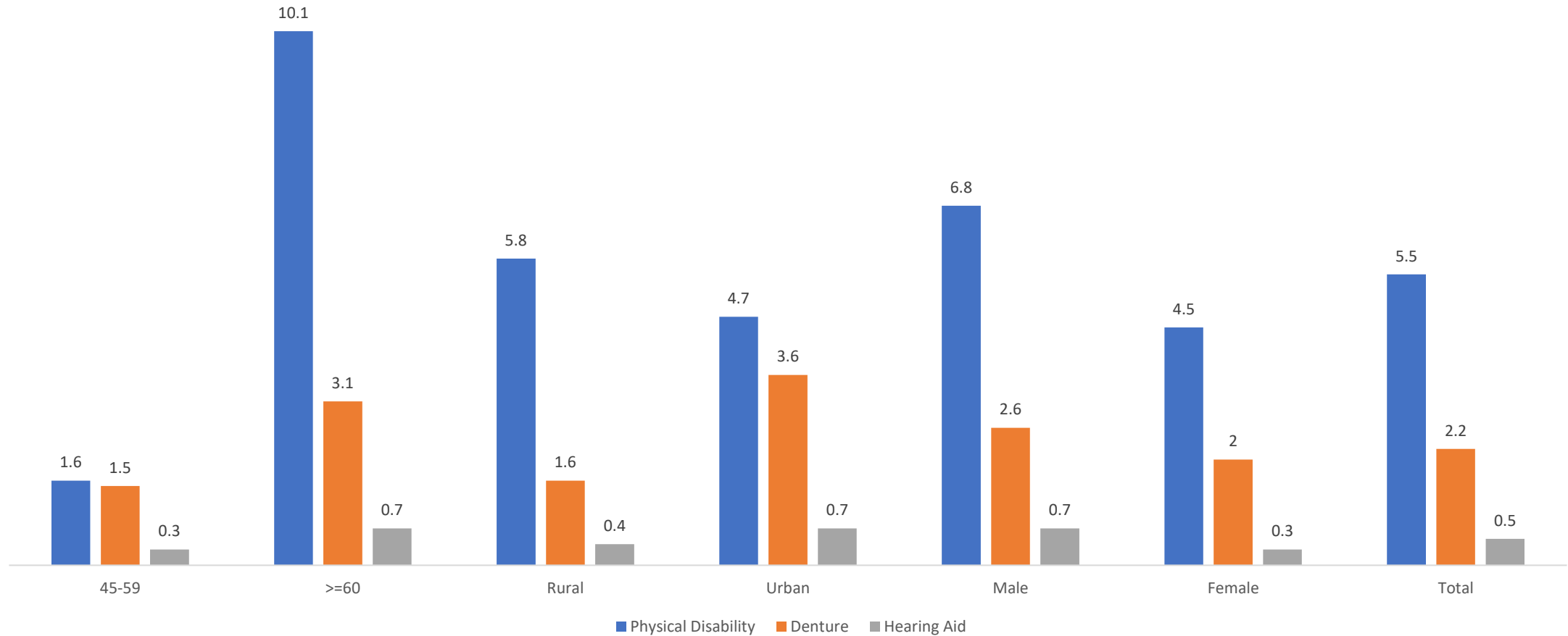
Activities and Instrumental Activities in Daily Living Limitations (Percent)



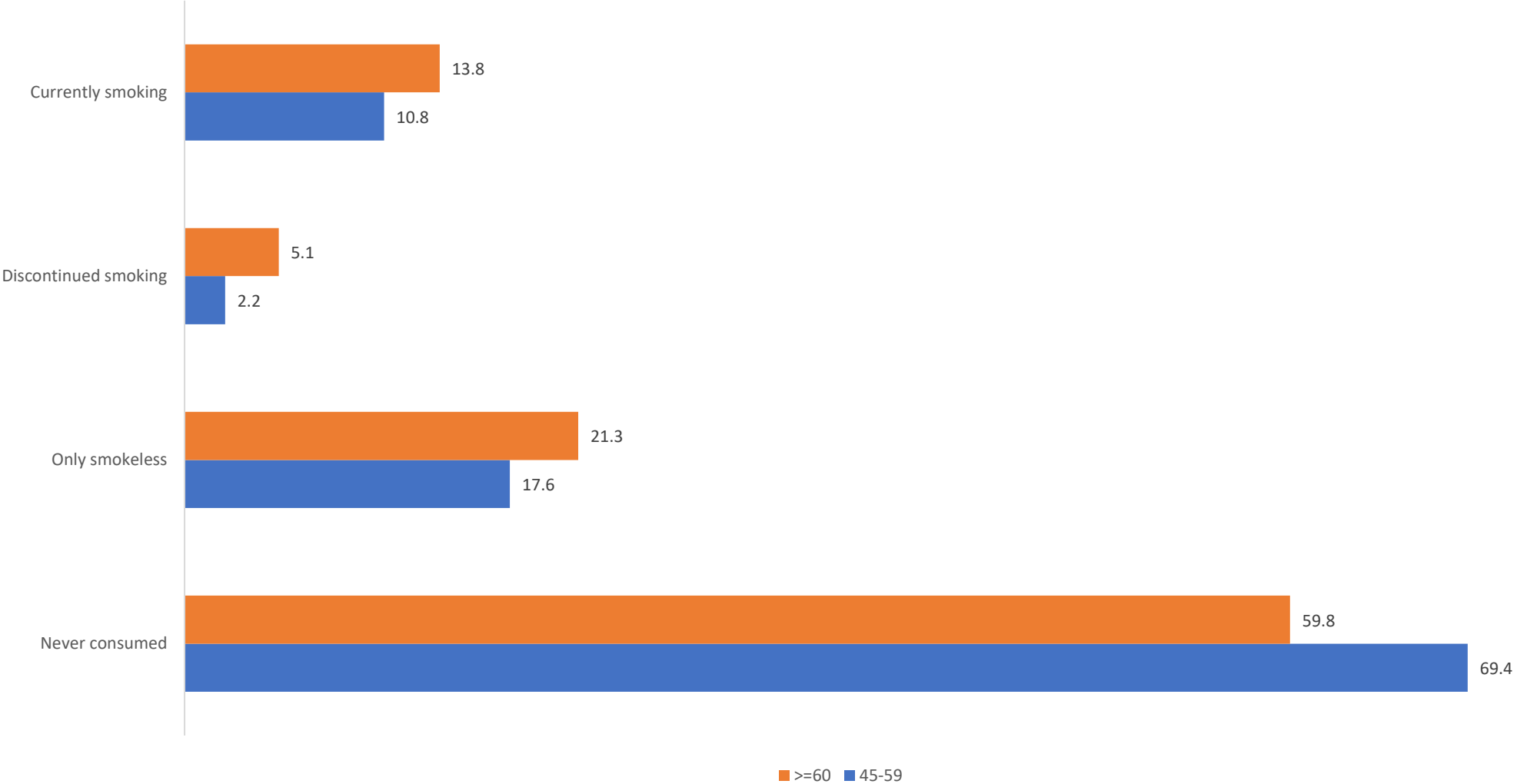
Different ADL and IADL Limitations for Elderly (Percent)



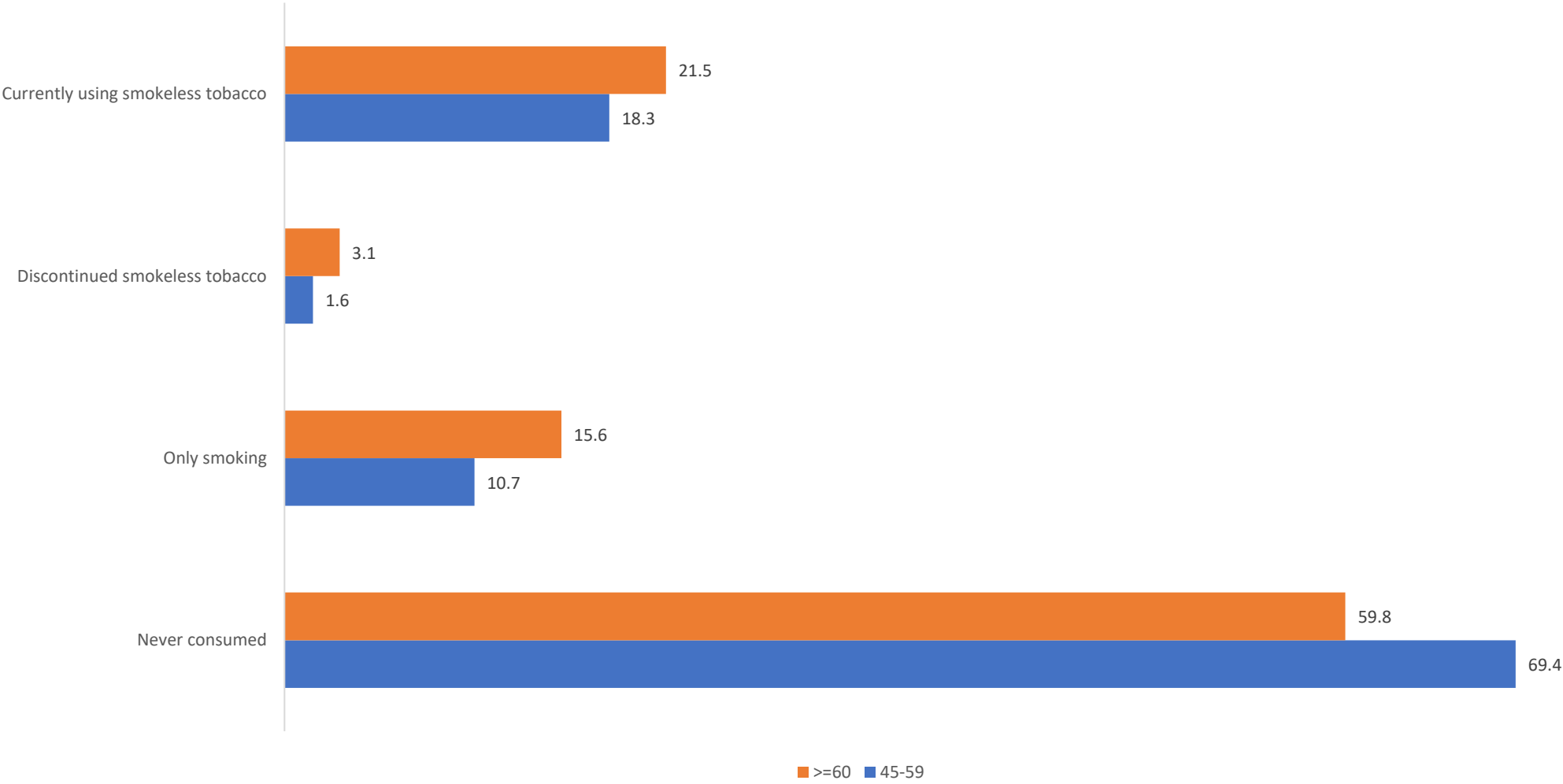
Use of Supportive Aid/Devices (Percent)



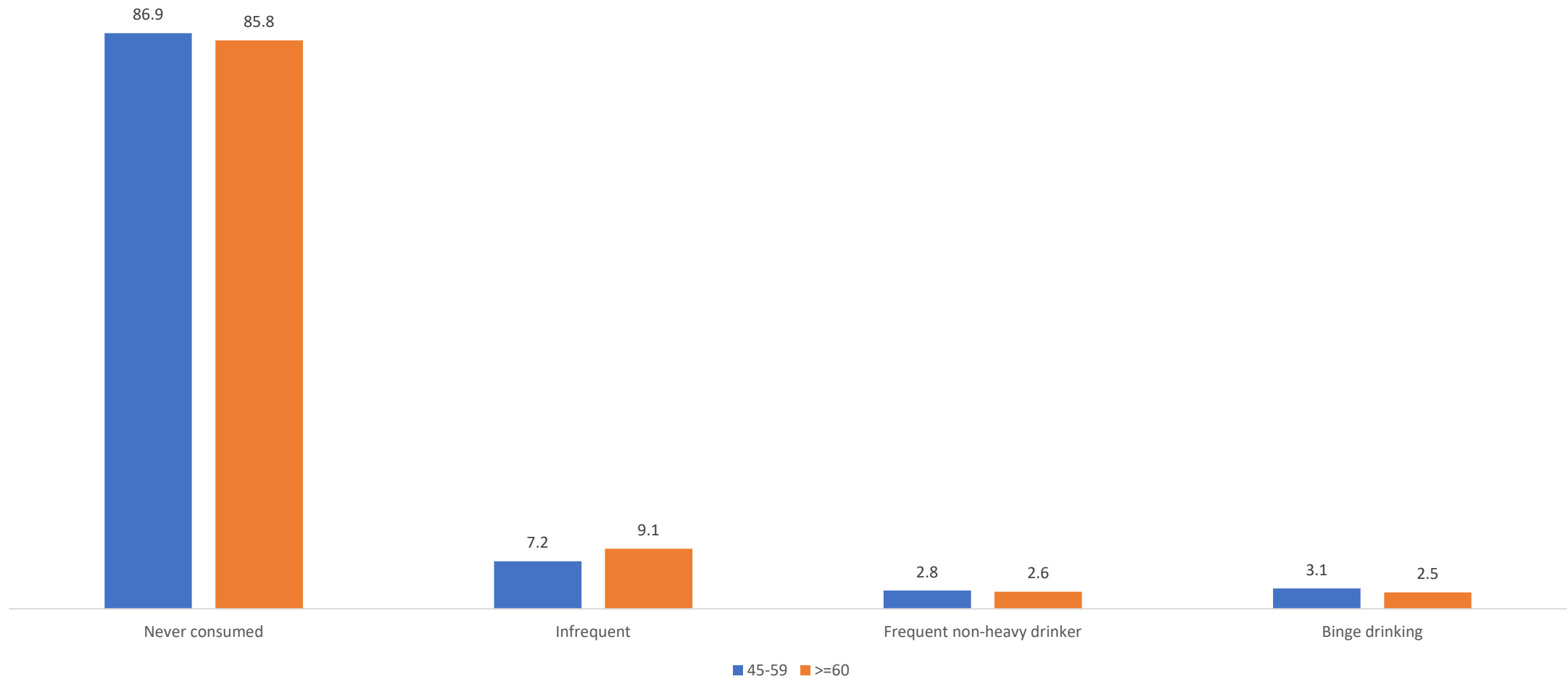
Tobacco Consumption (Percent)



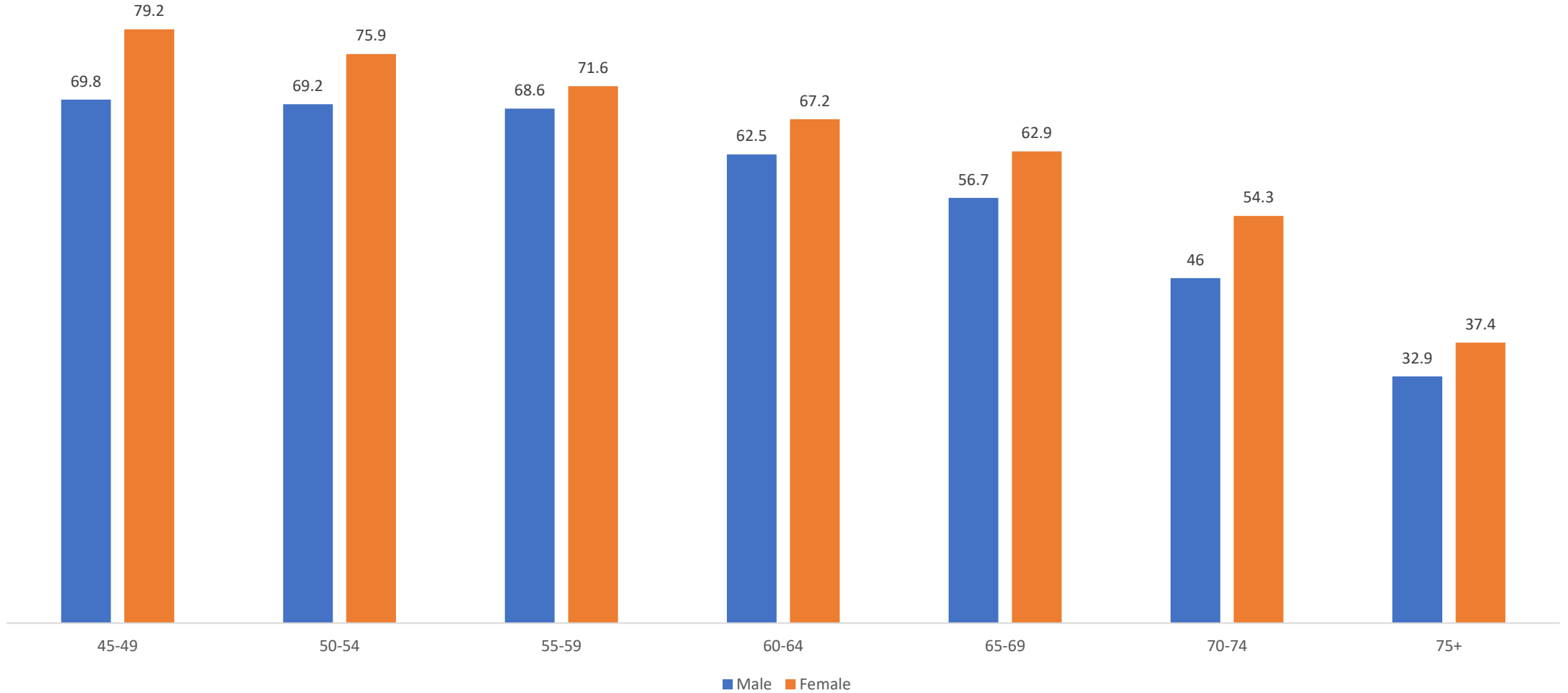
Tobacco Consumption (Percent)



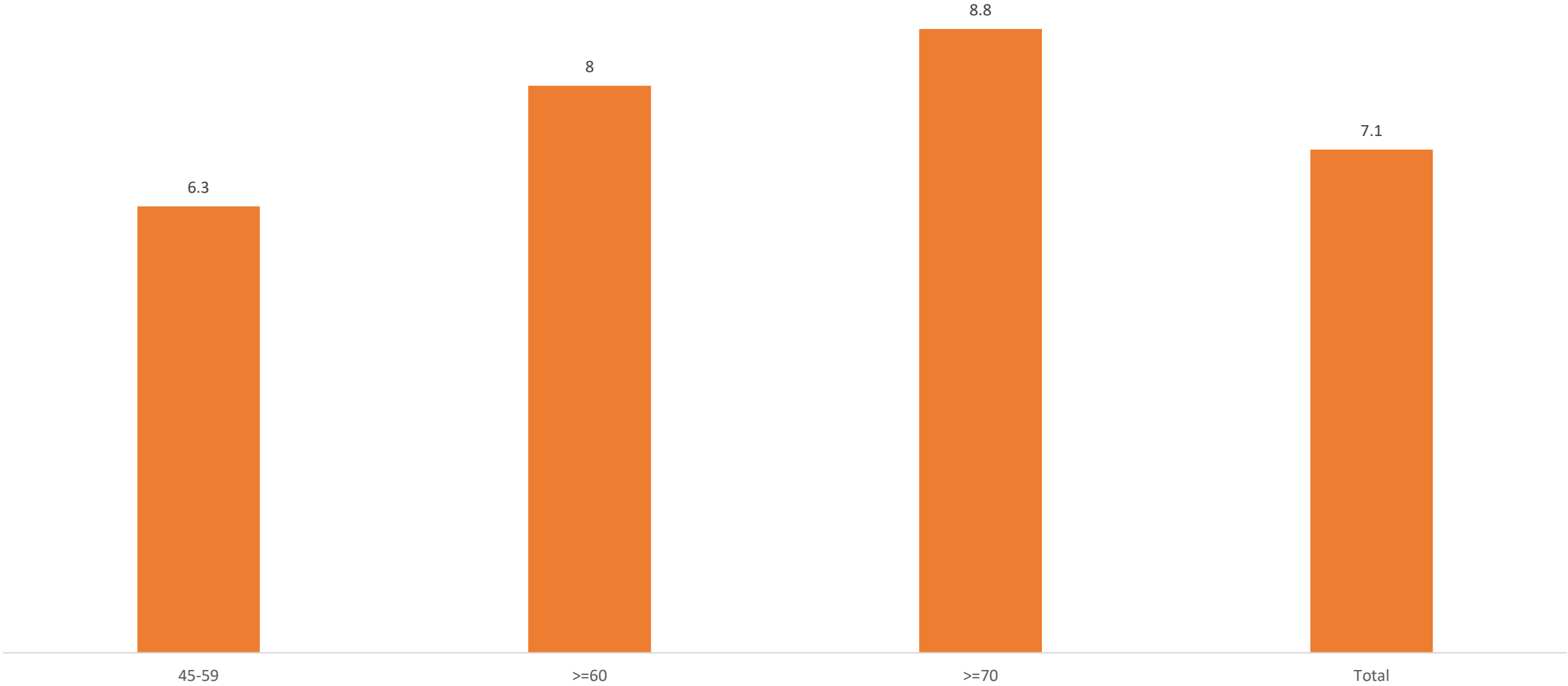
Alcohol Consumption (Percent)



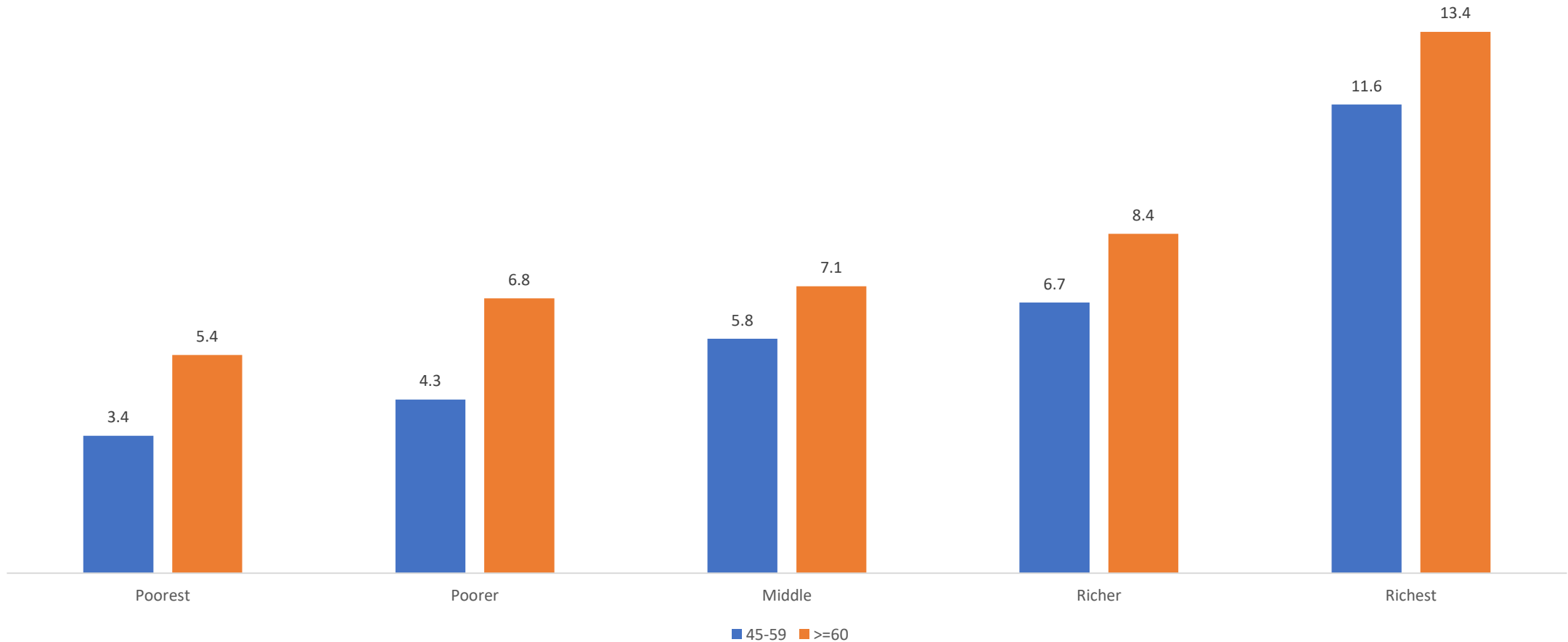
Physically Active by Age and Sex (Percent)



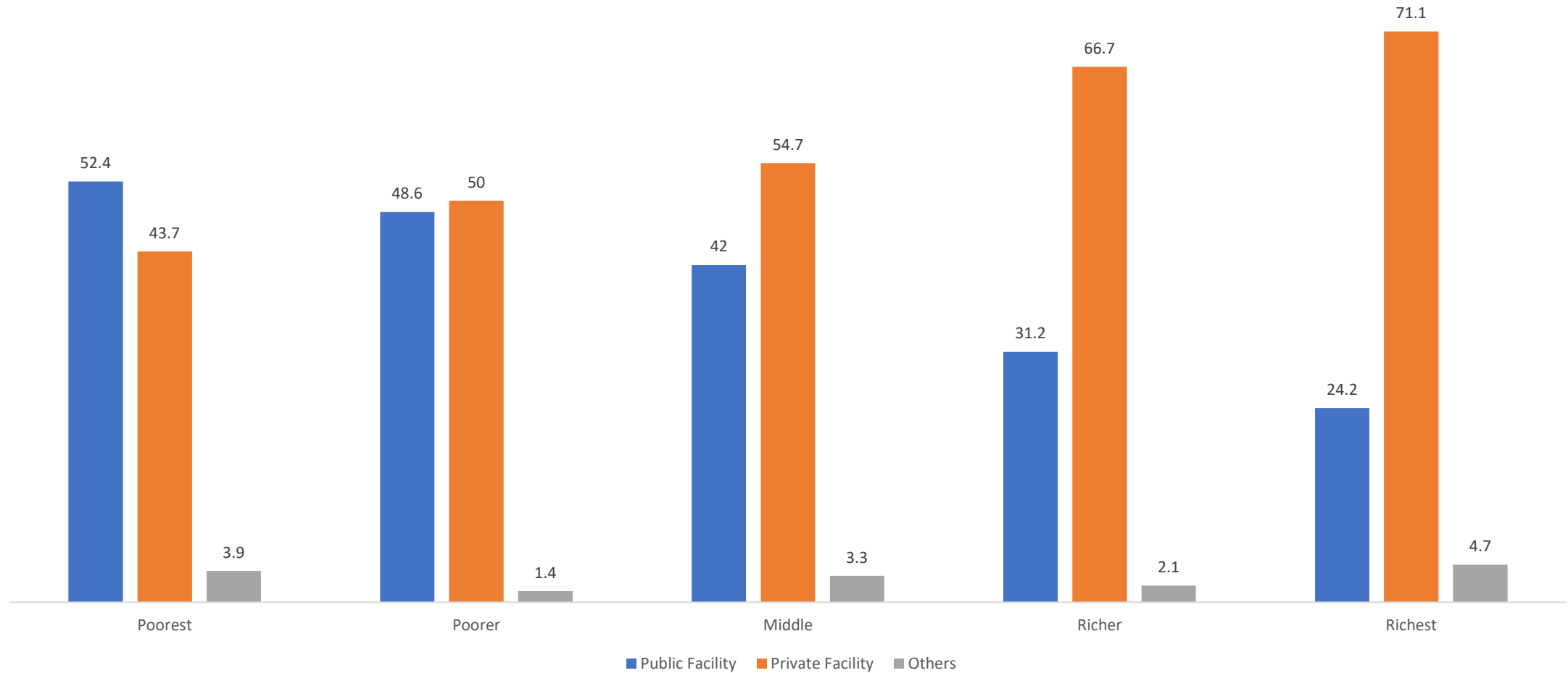
Hospitalization in Last 12 Months according to Age (Percent)



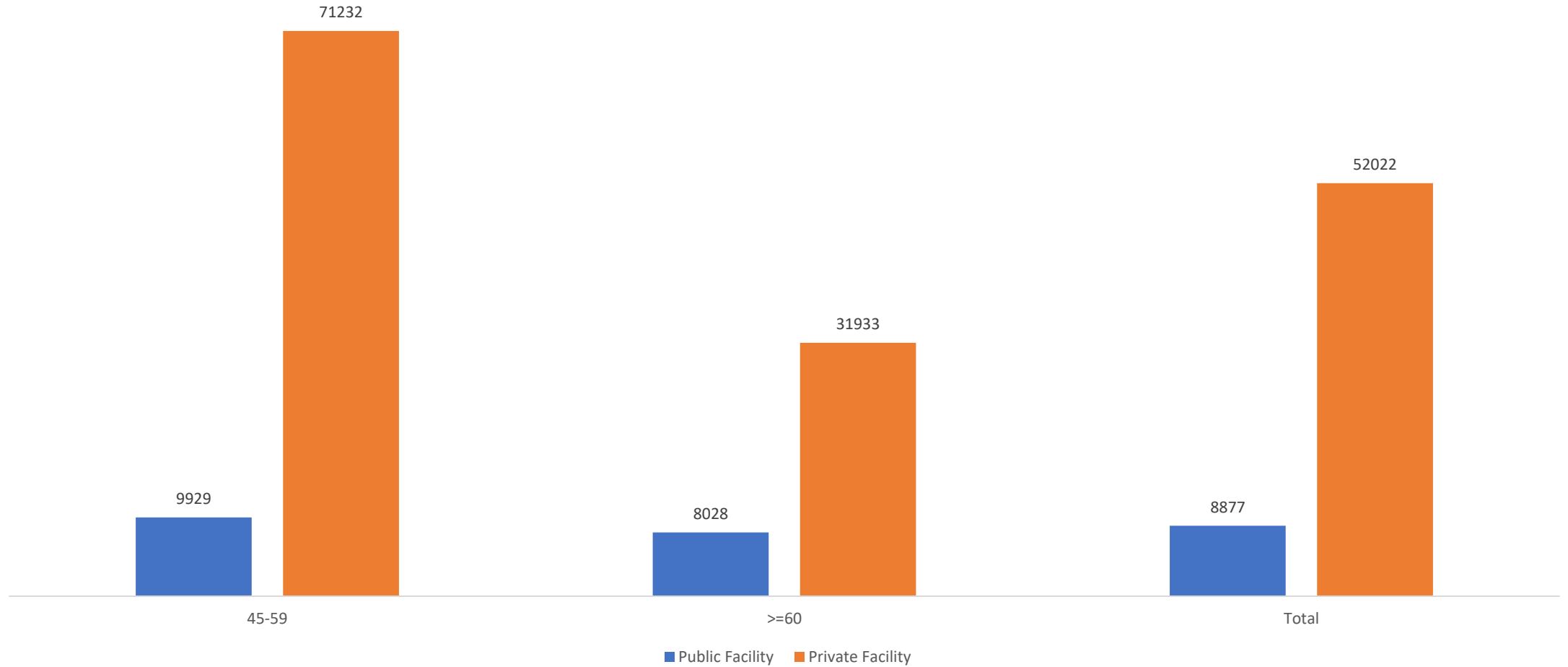
Hospitalization in Last 12 Months according to MPCE and Age (Percent)



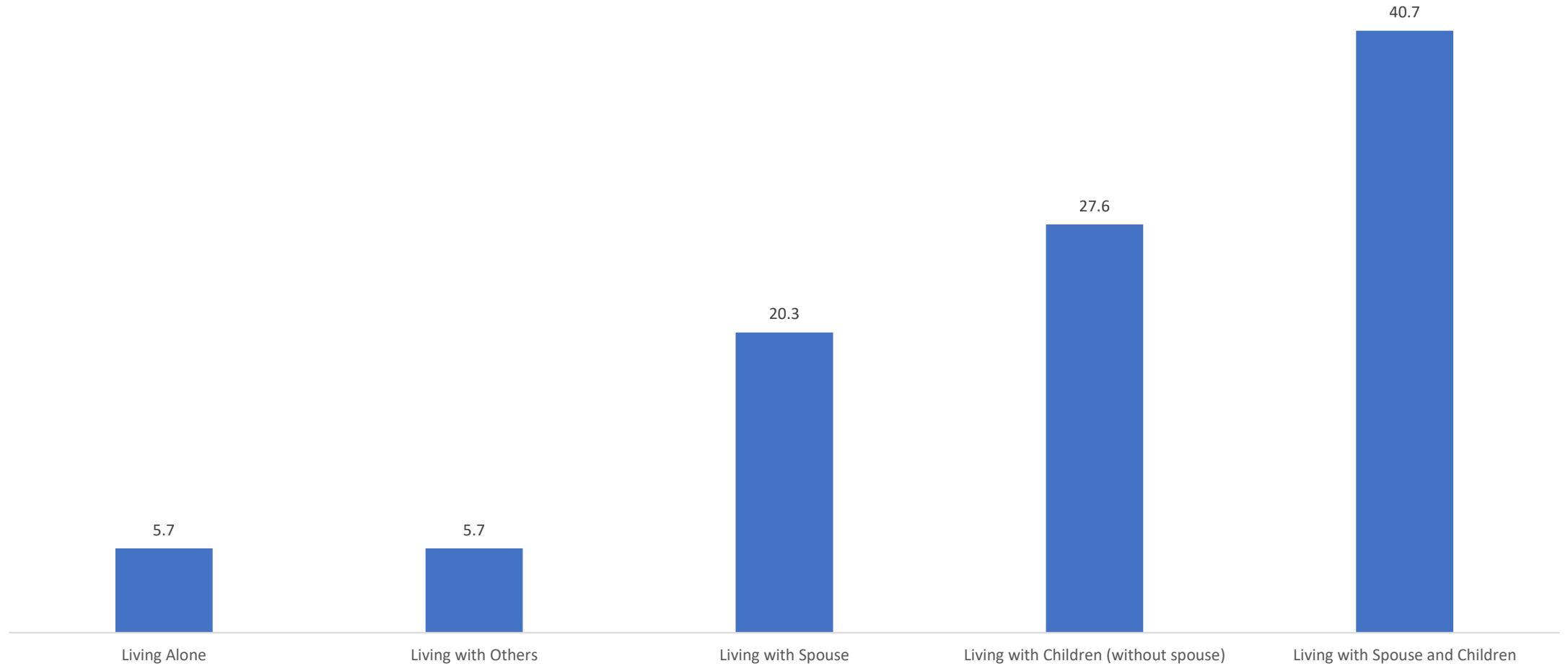
Hospitalization in Last 12 Months according to MPCE and Health Facility Type (Percent)



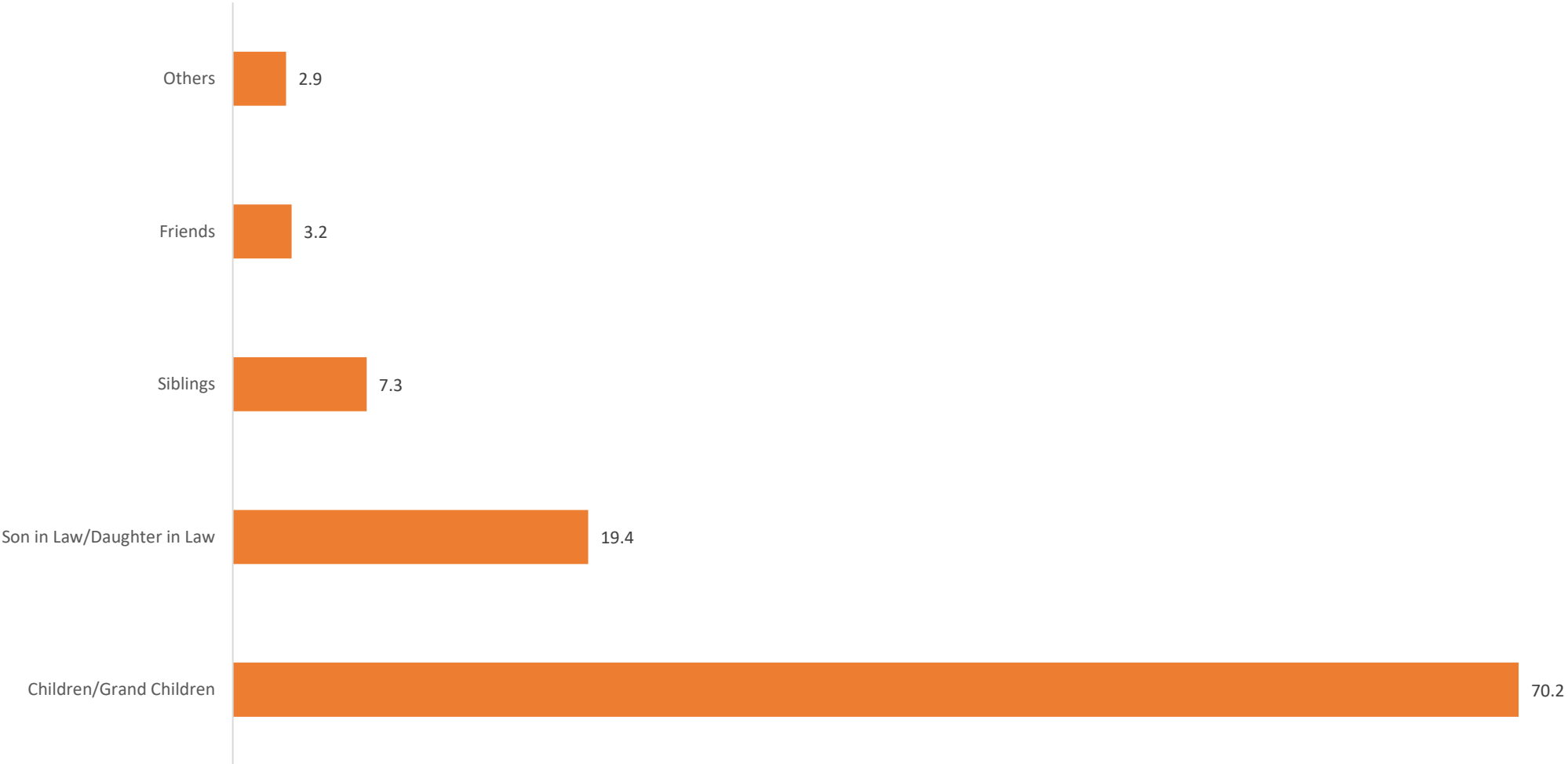
Median Out of Pocket Expenditure during Hospitalization (INR)



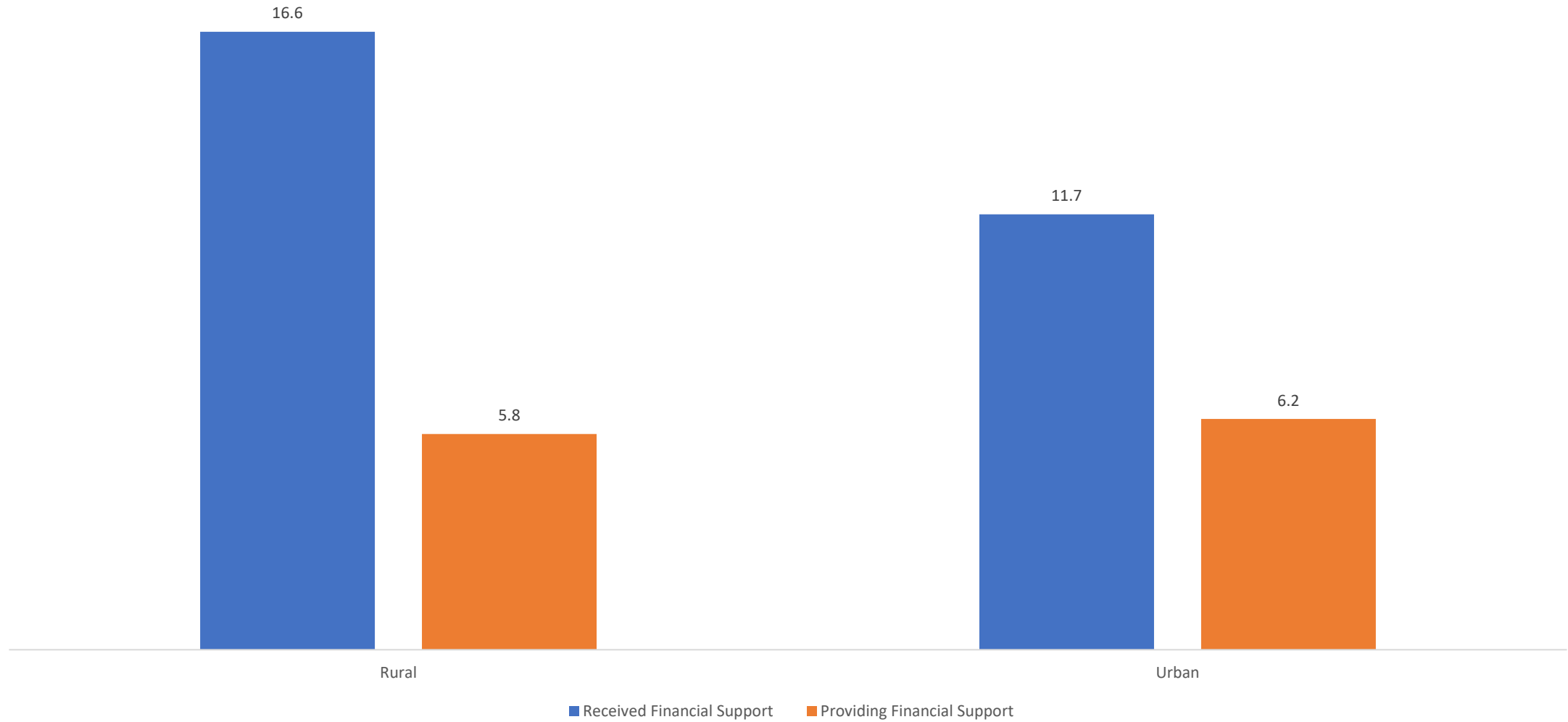
Living Arrangements of Elderly (Percent)



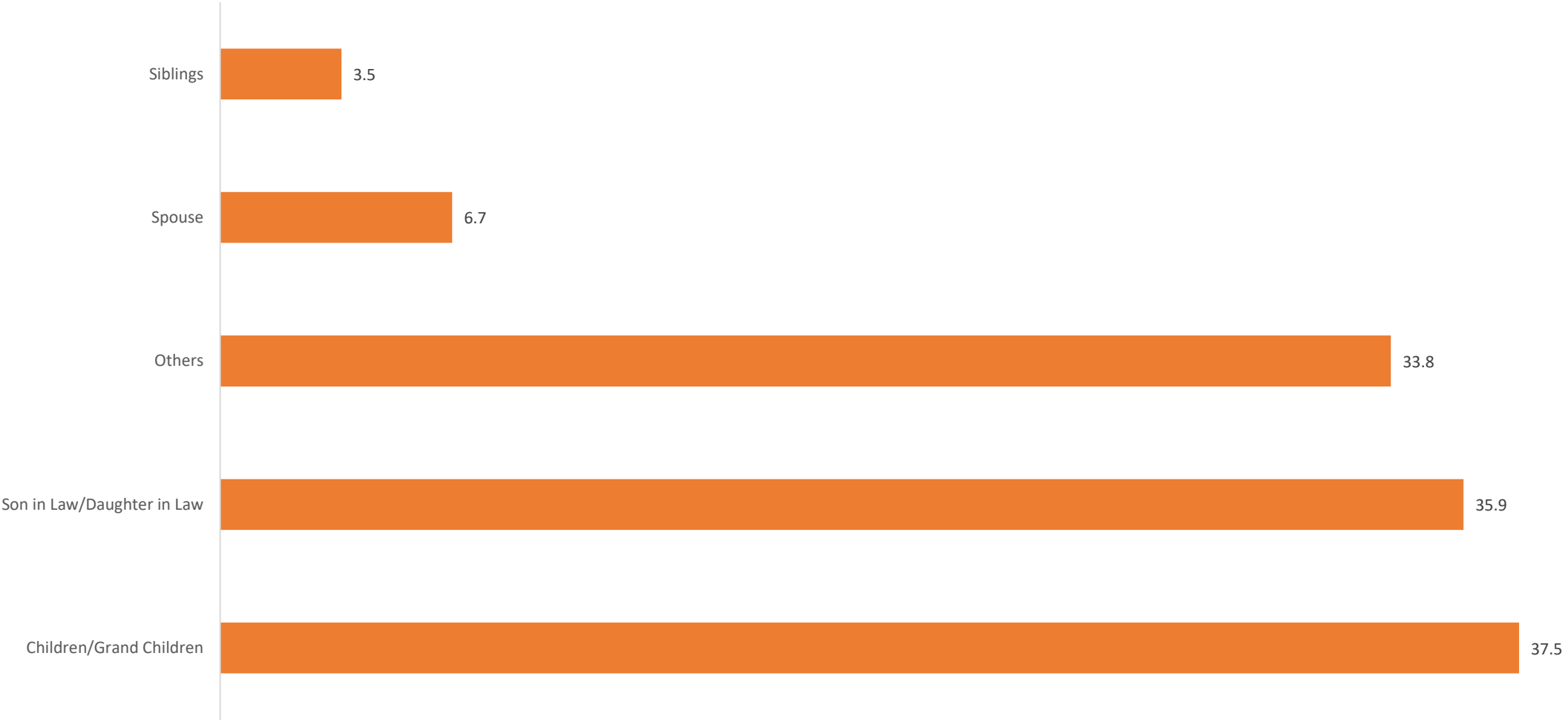
Elderly shared Personal Matters not having Spouse (Percent)



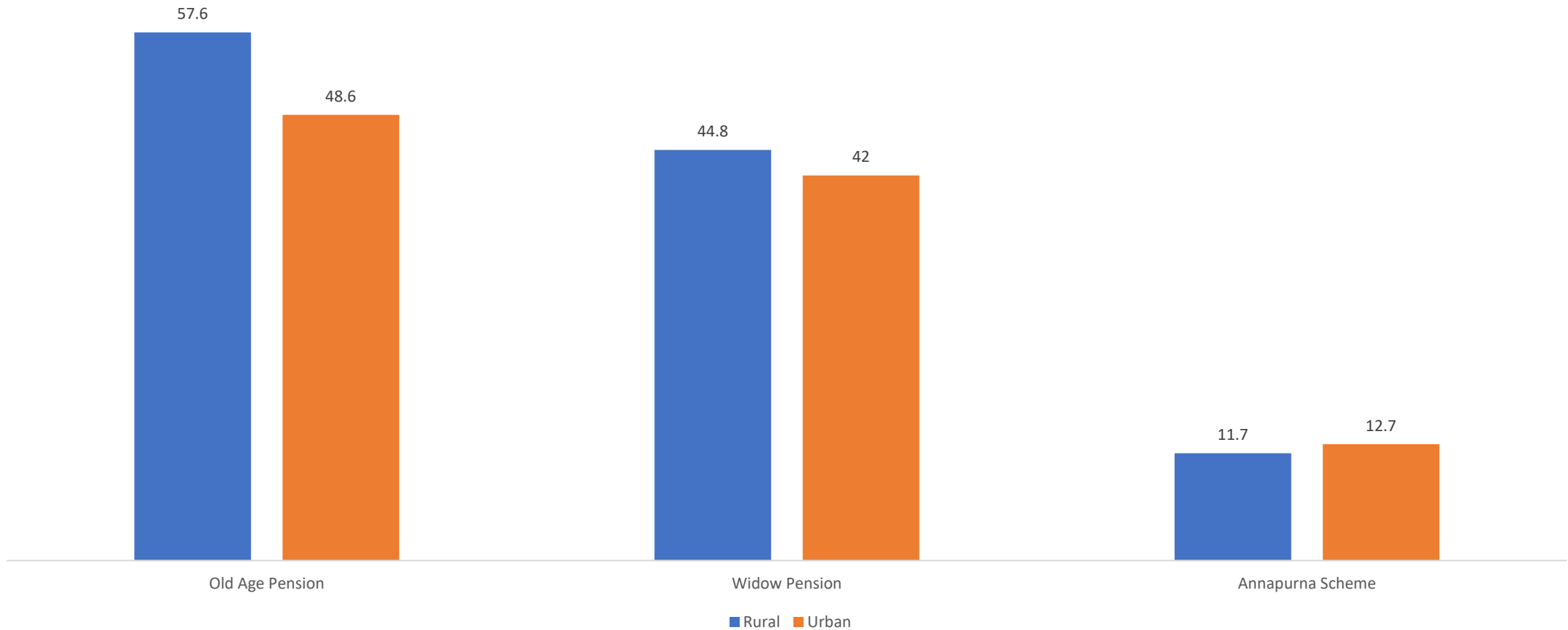
Elderly Receiving or Providing Financial Support (Percent)



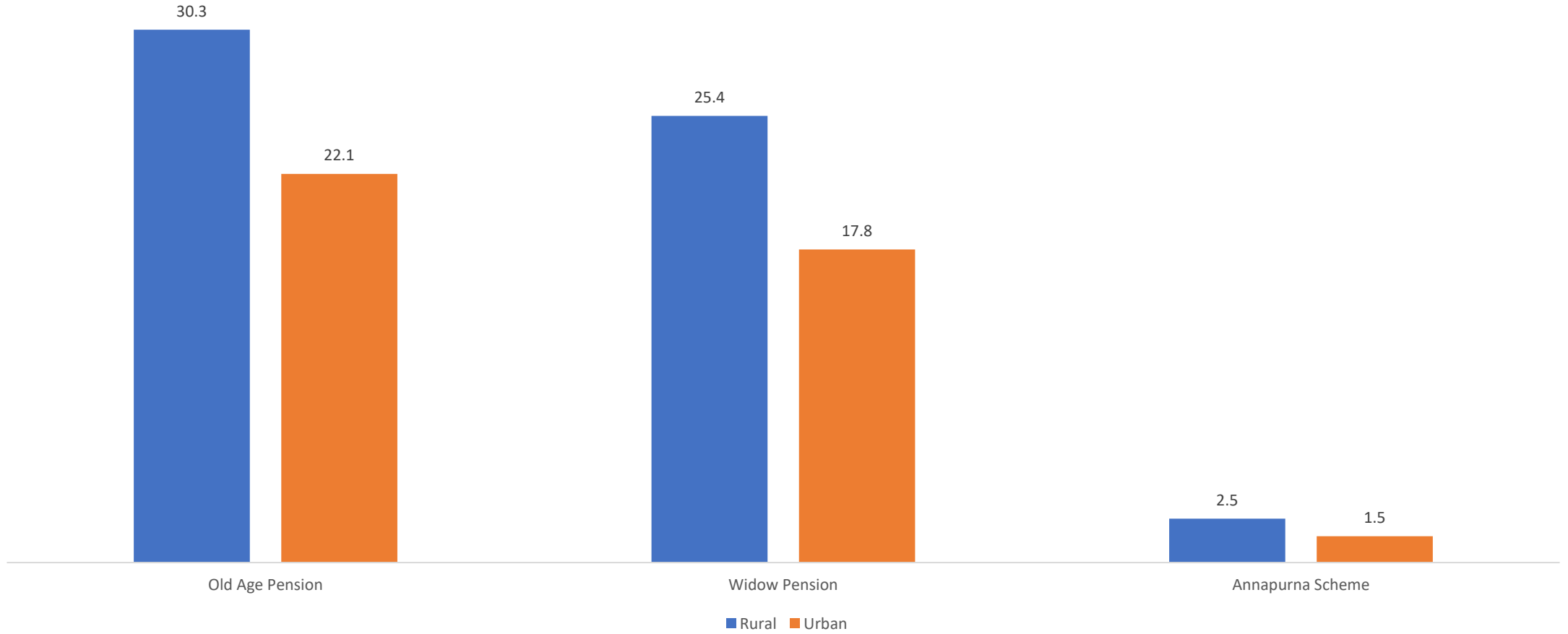
Elderly Experienced Ill-treatment/Abuse (Percent)



Elderly Aware about Various Social Security Schemes (Percent)



Elderly Utilizes Various Schemes (Percent)



THANK YOU