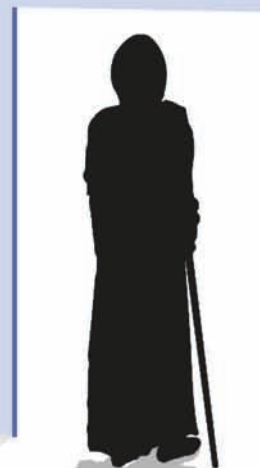


Building knowledge base on
Population Ageing in India
Working paper: 1



Demographics of Population Ageing in India

Lekha Subaiya

Dhananjay W. Bansod



Editor's Note

Dear readers,

In most countries of the world, including India, population ageing is likely to become a serious policy and programmatic issue in the coming decades. UNFPA in collaboration with the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore and the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi has launched a major research project to build a knowledge base on population ageing in India (BKPAI). The study focuses on social, economic, health and psychological aspects of elderly. This peer reviewed publication is one in the series of working papers. We are sure that the findings of this publication will help in generating a healthy debate and policy response amongst a wider cross-section of scholars, professionals, policy makers and civil society.

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Demographics of Population Ageing in India

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December 2011

Demographics of Population Ageing in India

Abstract

Until recently, population ageing was seen as a phenomenon occurring mainly in the developed countries of Europe and North America. It is now recognised that while both developed and developing countries are experiencing growing proportions of elderly, developing countries currently are ageing faster than developed countries. In India, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above was 7 per cent in 2009 (88 million) and is expected to increase to 20 per cent (315 million) by the year 2050. The paper explores the demographic profile of older persons in India using the 2001 census data and projections up to 2026 to build a knowledge base to better understand the implications of changing population age structure.

While the shift from a young to an older age structure reflects a successful record in health improvements in the country, the fact that individuals are reaching the older ages in unprecedented numbers and with varying needs and resources is likely to pose many policy challenges arising out of increasing proportions of elderly and decreasing proportions of children. This trend leads to a decreasing support base combined with higher levels of old age dependency. Fewer working age persons supporting more number of elders, greater likelihood of experiencing the loss of one's spouse, especially for women, and low levels of literacy are some of the sources of vulnerability that are faced in old age. At the same time, the transition away from a young age structure is not uniform across the country. Some states, particularly in the southern region are at the forefront of this transition. The shift to an older age structure has important implications for the country as well as for elders and their families. There is therefore a need to promote harmony between development and demographic change by increasing the economic and social sources of support for the elderly, among others.

1. Introduction

A major emerging demographic issue of the 21st century is the ageing of population as an inevitable consequence of the demographic transition experienced by most countries. Across the world, declining fertility and increased longevity have jointly resulted in higher numbers and proportions of older persons 60 years and above. This trend will continue as the estimated 737 million older persons in 2009 (United Nations, 2009) is likely to increase to two billion by 2050 at which time the population aged 60 and above will outnumber children 0-14 years of age. The oldest-old age segment (80 years and above) is the fastest-growing segment and by 2050, about 20 per cent of older persons will be 80 years and above. The coming decades therefore are characterised by ageing of the aged. This will have significant implications for the older persons themselves, as well as the families and societies they live in. This recognition has resulted in the World Assembly on Ageing held in 2002 with 159 countries adopting the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing which focuses on how the needs of older persons can be mainstreamed into development. Of particular relevance is the fact that in 2009, two-thirds of the world's older persons lived in developing countries (55 per cent in Asia) that are much less prepared to deal with this aspect of population dynamics compared to developed countries.

For many years population ageing was considered to be a phenomenon of the developed countries of Europe and North America. At 21 per cent of the total population 60 years and above in 2009, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions was much higher compared to the 8 per cent in developing regions. However, both groups are expected to have vastly increased proportions in the near future (33 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in 2050) with as many as 1,592 million older persons in developing regions. This is a huge population that must receive attention from policymakers and social scientists across the world.

In India, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above was 7 per cent in 2009 and was projected to increase to 20 per cent by the year 2050. In absolute numbers, the elderly population in 2009 was approximately 88 million and is expected to sharply increase to more than 315 million by 2050. The more developed states in the southern region and a few others like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have experienced demographic transition ahead of others and therefore are growing older faster than other states. Certain regions, primarily in the central and eastern parts of the country, still have high fertility and mortality levels, and therefore, younger population age structures. While improvement in health, decline in fertility, and increase in longevity are desirable, the projected increase of elderly population over the next few decades is a development concern that warrants priority attention for economic and social policies to become senior citizen-friendly.

This paper explores the demographic profile of senior citizens aged 60 years and above in India using the 2001 census data and projections up to 2026 (only 15 years from now) to build a knowledge base that will help to better understand the implications of changing population age and sex distribution for development planning. The data for this paper is drawn from censuses for the period from 1961 to 2001 and may be viewed as an update of an earlier analysis (including Rajan *et al.*, 1991) based on previous census data. Projection data is taken from the Population Projections for India and its states, 2001-26, by the Technical Group of Population Projections, the Registrar General and Census

Commissioner of India. The analysis is also carried out by clusters of states that are experiencing population ageing at varying degrees.

2. Socio-Demographic Profile of Older Persons

According to the 2001 Census, the total number of older persons in India was approximately 70.6 million and is expected to cross 173 million by 2026 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 69.8 years for males by 2021-25 (from 61.6 years in 1996) and 72.3 years for females (from 62.2 years in 1996). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.2 per women in 2001 and is expected to drop further, to replacement level, by 2021-25. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the states in the country as described in more detail in Section IV.

The evolving population dynamics in India arising out of the joint effect of declining fertility and increasing longevity and consequent shifting of the population age structure cannot be ignored. The trend in the **median age** (in years) of the population is presented in Table A8 for the period from 1961 to 2026. Until recently, India, like other developing countries, had a young age structure with the median age remaining at about 20 years from 1961 to 1981, and increasing marginally to 22.5 years in 2001. However, the projections suggest that the country is gradually but surely transitioning away from a young age structure with a steady increase in the median age to 31 years by 2026.

The **index of ageing** is the shift in the balance between the child and older populations and is expressed as the number of persons above 60 years for every 100 children below the age of 15 years. In India, the index of ageing increased slowly between 1961 and 2001, but is expected to increase more rapidly in the following 25 years (Table A9). In 2001, the index of ageing was 23.4 elderly persons for every 100 children but this number is projected to increase rapidly to 53 elderly persons for every 100 children by 2026, signifying an increasing pace of ageing in the coming decades.

This picture is mirrored by the trends in the distribution of the Indian population by three **broad age-groups**. Figure 1 (and Table A4) shows that the proportion of population aged 15-59 and 60 years and above are projected to increase, while that of the 14 and below age-group are projected to decrease rapidly. While the 15 to 59 years group will remain the biggest group up to the year 2026 as a result of past fertility levels, this trend appears to be plateauing. The UN population projections show that soon after the year 2050, the elderly population in the country will outnumber children (United Nations, 2010). This tipping point is likely to occur in India approximately five years ahead of the less developed regions as a whole.

Among the older population, one noticeable development as a result of improvements in health and longevity is the increasing numbers of **oldest old** or the 80 years and over population. Age distribution of the older population is presented in Table A4 in the appendix A and in Figure 2. The data show that each age group within the elderly population is expected to grow significantly over the next 15 years.

While the number of older persons in general is increasing, the increase among the oldest old of 80 years and above, who will have special needs for health and support, is particularly sharp. Further,

Figure 1: Population by broad age groups, India, 1961-2026

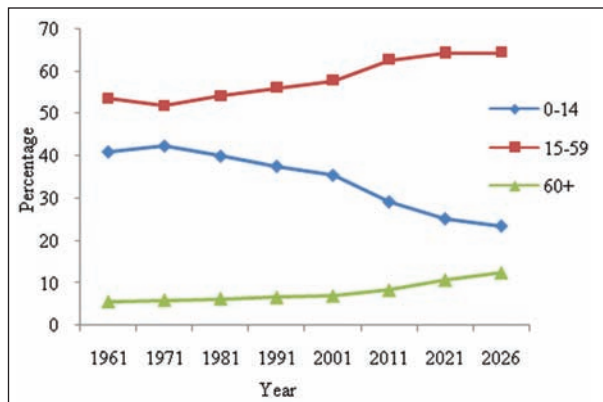
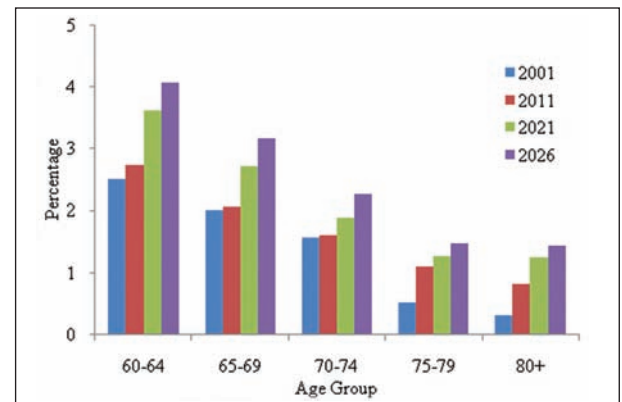


Figure 2: Distribution of oldest among the old in India



women constitute a major portion of this increase as they live longer than men, particularly after 75 years of age (Table A6).

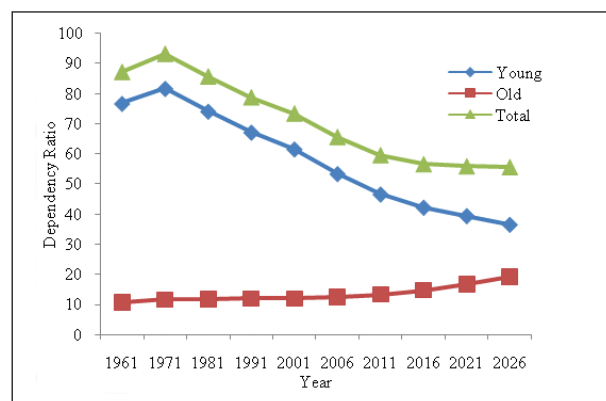
3. Areas of Vulnerability for Elders

The shift to an older age structure has important implications for the country as well as for elders and their families as the need for socio-economic support increases for older population. Fewer working age persons supporting a larger number of elders and higher numbers of older women experiencing widowhood are some of the areas of vulnerability for senior citizens in India. The section below discusses seven dimensions of vulnerability that together lead to increased trauma during old age.

3.1 Increasing Old Age Dependency

The ratio of the dependent population to that of the working age population is defined as the dependency ratio and is an important indicator of the economic burden carried by each worker¹. The young age dependency ratio reflects

Figure 3: Dependency ratios, India, 1961 - 2026

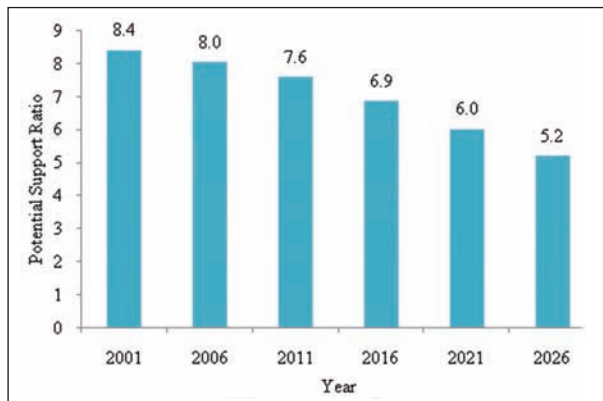


the dependency burden from children below 15 years of age. Similarly, old age dependency is the ratio of persons aged 60 years and above to the working age population. In 2001, the total dependency ratio (from both the young and the old age-groups) was significantly high (73 per cent) but is expected to fall to 56 by 2026. The young age dependency ratio is generally much higher than the old age dependency ratio since the population age structure in India has been young. While the young age dependency ratio is expected to decrease by 25 percentage points to 36.3 by 2026, the old age dependency ratio shows an increasing trend and is expected to increase by about 7 percentage points during the same period.

¹ However, the dependency ratio could be higher since not all in the 15 to 59 age group are working.

3.2 Reducing Levels of Potential Support

Figure 4: Potential support ratio, India, 2001-26

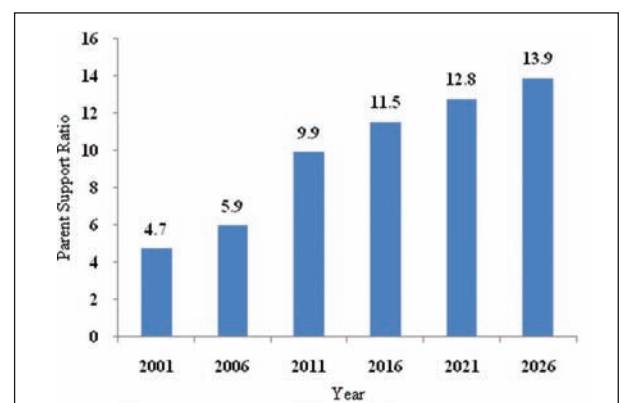


The potential support ratio is a measure of the available support base for the older population and is the inverse of the old age dependency ratio. The expected potential support ratio for the next 25 years for India (Figure 4) shows that there were about 8.5 persons of working age for every older person in 2001, but that number is expected to decrease to about five by 2026. Thus, with increasing proportion of elders in the total population, there will be fewer and fewer working age persons to support them economically during old age.

3.3 Increasing Number of Older Parents to Support

The Parent Support Ratio is the ratio of the number of persons aged 80 years and above per 100 persons aged 50 to 59 years and is an approximate measure of the available support for older parents from their families. An increase in the ratio would imply that those who are reaching the later stages of their working lives will have more aged relatives/parents to support in the future. The parent support ratio for India in 2001 was about 5, and is expected to increase to about 14 by 2026 - an almost three-fold increase of older persons for every 100 persons in final years before retirement.

Figure 5: More older parents to support, 2001-26



Another way to look at the support for elders from the younger generations is to measure the number of elders in comparison with the number of married adults in the household. Here, we would get a better sense of the number of related elders that a family is likely to support. Data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2005-06) indicates that in India it is more common to find a household with only one elder. About twenty-five per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 45 per cent have one elder and 17 per cent have two.

Table 1. Most elders live in households with other related adults

	One Elder	Two Elders More Elders	Three or Households	Total
Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 years NFHS 3, 2005-06				
No married adults	5.11	0.37	0.04	2448
One married adult	25.78	0.22	0.00	12736
Two married adults	10.26	4.74	0.05	58921
Three or more	44.80	16.63	1.01	34933
Total households	25103	8639	382	109038

3.4 Feminisation of the Elderly

The feminisation of the elderly is indicated by the growing number of women in older ages compared to men and is an important concern for policy relevant research. The sex ratio shows an increasing trend from 94 women per 100 men in 1991 to 105 in 2011 and a projected 105 by 2026. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as high as 136 women per 100 men by 2026. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

Figure 6 : Sex ratio of elderly by broad age groups, India, 1991-26

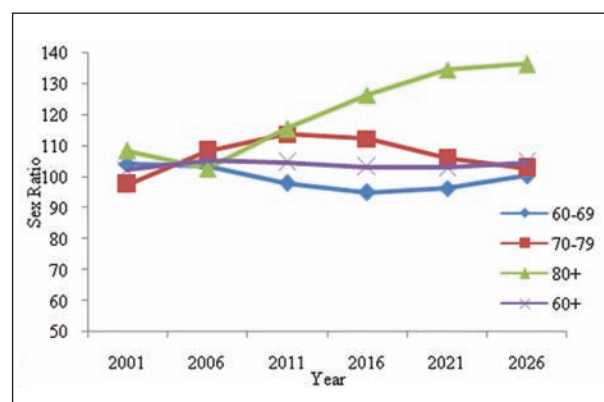


Table 2. Sex ratio (number of females per 100 males) of the elderly in different age groups, India, 1991-2026

Age Group	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
60-69	94	104	104	98	95	96	100
70-79	92	98	108	114	112	106	103
80+	92	108	103	116	126	135	136
All elderly (60+)	94	102	105	105	103	103	105

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

3.5 Increased Likelihood of Losing One's Spouse

A major transition into old age occurs due to the loss of spouse that contributes to a feeling of increased insecurity among both men and women. The 2001 Census analysis shows that the differential in marital status by sex is more pronounced among the elderly. Among the elderly, 82 per cent of men and 47 per cent of women were still married. About half of all elderly women were widowed while only

15 per cent of elderly men were widowers. In more advanced age of 80 years and above, widowhood dominates the status for women with 71 per cent of women and only 29 per cent of men having lost their spouses. These differentials reflect the marriage and mortality patterns in which a majority of Indian men who survive to the age of 60 are still married state while more than half of the older women live without their spouse. Not having a spouse in the older ages is a cause for concern for both men and women. Studies from other parts of the world have shown that those who are married have better health than those who are not, but this relationship is more apparent in the case of older men compared to older women (Goldman *et. al.*, 1995; Bose and Gangrade, 1988). For Indian women who have lost their spouse, financial security poses a problem, since women generally do not own land or other assets and are dependent on their children, particularly sons. In fact, research on widows in India by Marty Chen (1998) and others indicates that there is a high level of poverty among women in India upon becoming widows.

3.6 Place of Residence

The 2001 Census shows that 75 per cent of the elderly population lived in rural areas and 25 per cent lived in urban areas, mirroring the distribution of the general population by **place of residence**. The distribution of the elderly by place of residence (Table A7) shows that the elderly are increasing in both rural and urban areas as a proportion of the total population. In 1961, 5.8 per cent of the total population in rural areas was over 60 years of age, while the figure for their urban counterparts was 4.7 per cent. The corresponding figures had increased to 7.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively, by 2001. This trend is similar for both male and female older persons (Table A12). The proportion of the female rural population aged 60 years and above increased from about 6 per cent in 1961 to 8 per cent in 2001 while the female urban older persons increased from about 5 per cent to 7 per cent during the same period. This trend is similar among older males. Two important contributing factors are: (a) outmigration of working age population from rural areas and (b) access to better quality health care in urban areas, leading to increased longevity. Using NSS data, Alam (2007) shows that there is high level of poverty in rural areas together with low health status among the ageing population and advocates more attention at policy and programme levels to enhance care and support for senior citizens.

3.7 High Levels of Illiteracy

High levels of illiteracy, particularly among older women in rural areas, is yet another aspect of vulnerability for senior citizens in India. Older women in rural areas have the lowest level of literacy compared to general population as well as all other elderly, as seen in the table below:

Table 3. Percentage of literate among general population and population aged 60+, by sex and place of residence, India, 1971 to 2001

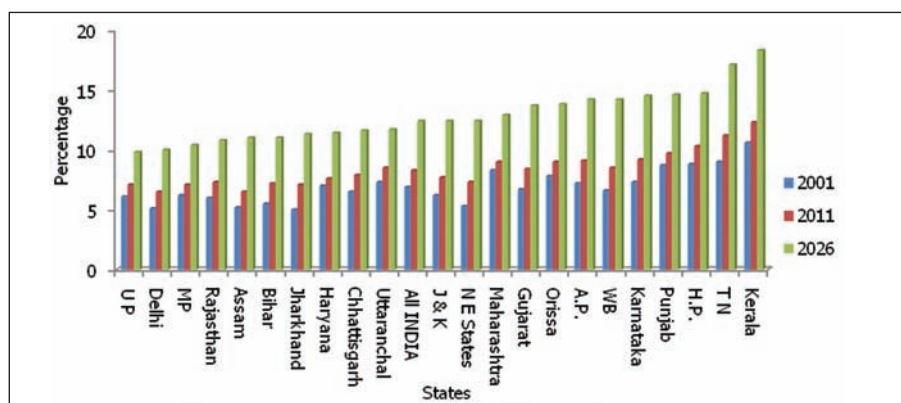
Place of Residence	Years	General Population		Population Aged 60+	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	1971				
Rural		29.1	8.6	24.4	2.3
Urban		57.5	34.5	55.9	15.8
	1981				
Rural		40.8	18.0	28.7	4.4
Urban		65.8	47.8	60.0	21.8
	1991				
Rural		47.1	24.9	33.7	7.5
Urban		68.8	53.9	66.0	30.8
	2001				
Rural		58.6	38.3	45.5	13.0
Urban		75.0	63.3	75.0	41.8

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001.

4. Regional Variations in Population Ageing

Census data on older persons in India show significant variations between states. While all the states in the country showed an increasing trend from 1961 to 2001, generally, the southern states and Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have larger increases in the proportion of elderly, with Kerala registering the greatest increase. Projections for the next 25 years show a similar pattern, with the largest proportion of elderly in the southern states, Kerala in particular, along with West Bengal, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Northern states, UP in particular, and eastern states have lowest proportion of elderly in the country.

Figure 7: Proportion of elderly in India and its States, 2001, 2011 and 2026



The same trends are found in the other indicators of ageing. The **median age** for almost all the states was close to the All India average of 22.5 years in 2001, except for Kerala and Tamil Nadu which had median ages of 29.9 and 29.1 years respectively. The projections for the subsequent 25 years show an increase of more than seven years for all the states, with the median age reaching 37 years in Kerala and TN, and 35 years in Himachal Pradesh in 2026. The state with the lowest median age is Uttar Pradesh, with 27 years.

In 2001, the state with the highest index of ageing was Kerala, with 40 elderly persons for children below 15 years of age. The next two states were Himachal Pradesh and Punjab with an index of about 28 persons. However, in 2026 the index of ageing is over 60 for many states, including Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Most notably, Kerala is at the forefront of the demographic transition with an ageing index of 97 persons per 100 children. Uttar Pradesh is expected to age most slowly, with 34 elderly persons for every 100 children.

While most states are comparable to the average for the country with regard to the population 0-14 years of age, a few states which have higher child populations and younger age structures will age more slowly than others. In 2001, the child population in Bihar was 42 per cent, followed closely by UP with 41 per cent, Rajasthan with 40 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 39 per cent. These states are projected to continue this trend of having high proportions of young age populations (ranging from 29 per cent in UP to 25 per cent in Bihar and Rajasthan). At the same time, the proportion of the working age group (15 to 59) remains more or less similar across all states, and ranges from 52 per cent in Bihar to 63 per cent in Kerala in 2001 and from 61 per cent in UP to about 67 per cent in Haryana and Delhi by 2026.

The differences in the future demographic scenario between states and the consequent paces of their ageing process are best seen with aid of age-sex pyramids. The age-sex pyramids for Kerala and Uttar Pradesh in 2026 shows that fifteen years from now, Kerala's population will begin to resemble that of developed countries in terms of a stable age structure, while Uttar Pradesh will still have a very young age structure.

The inter-state variations in population ageing (Kerala and Tamil Nadu projected to have 18 per cent and 17 per cent of elders in by 2026 followed closely by Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh) mean that issues such as economic dependency and elder care are much more pressing in certain states than others. However, the rising number of elders in all regions of the country, along with the various sources of vulnerability mentioned earlier, makes the ageing of the population a compelling reason for the elderly to receive priority attention at policy and programme levels.

Figure 8: Age-sex pyramid, Kerala, 2026

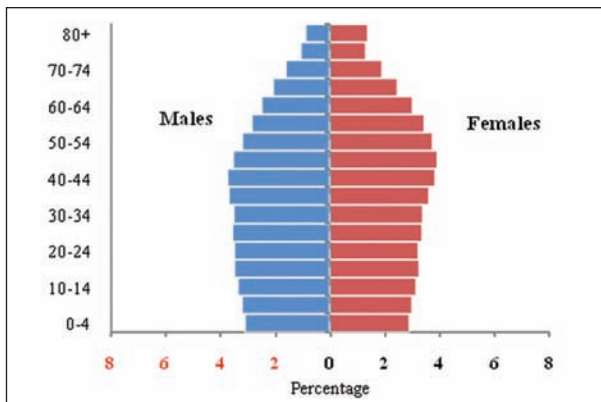
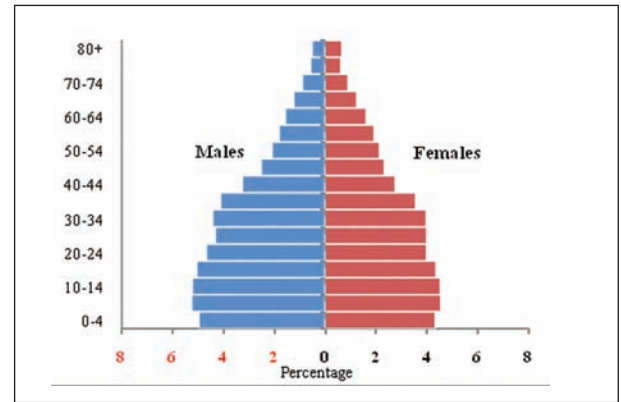


Figure 9: Age-sex pyramid, Uttar Pradesh 2026



5. Conclusion

While the shift from a young to an older age structure reflects a successful and desirable outcome of health improvement, the pace of ageing and the size of the older population with varying needs and resources pose many challenges for policy. This paper shows that the percentage of elderly has increased and is expected to increase further while the percentage of the young age-group is decreasing, resulting in a slow but sure transition to an older population structure in the country. Further, the transition away from a young age structure is not uniform across the country. Some states, particularly those in the southern region which are more economically and socially developed, are at the forefront of this transition.

Unprecedented growth in the elderly population raises many pointers for policy makers, researchers and civil society and their partnership for a more effective and sustainable care and support for senior citizens. A growing older population implies the need for a higher quantity and quality of geriatric services, arrangements of income security and improved quality of life in general. The need for social pension payments and resulting financial outlays to meet the increasing old age dependency and decreasing support base are more important for policy consideration now and in the future. Further, older persons and their families will have to deal with challenges arising out of increased longevity. Alam, (2006) points out that low-income households cannot cope with increased dependency because they work in informal labour markets and have fewer work opportunities at a time when there will be fewer children for parents to count on in their old age. A reduction in the 0-14 year's age-group implies a reduction in the availability of inter-family support and a decrease in co-residence. Gender aspects of ageing discussed in this paper are of particular concern. With the demographic background provided in this paper, working papers in this series provide further details of health, workforce participation and living arrangements using existing data sources to build a knowledge base for policy and programme support on population ageing in India.

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Appendix A
DETAILED TABLES

Table A1a. Life expectancy at birth, India and states
A. Males

State/Union Territory	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001-05	2006-10	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25
Andhra Pradesh	48.3	48.0	54.6	57.5	60.3	62.3	63.4	65.4	66.9	68.4	69.4
Assam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.2	60.2	59.6	61.6	63.6	65.6	67.1
Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.5	62.0	65.6	67.1	68.6	69.6	70.6
Gujarat	47.3	47.5	56.1	55.6	59.6	62.1	64.9	67.2	69.2	70.7	71.9
Haryana	66.3	55.0	56.7	63.0	64.3	66.1	66.4	67.9	68.9	69.9	70.9
Himachal Pradesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.0	59.3	68.8	69.8	70.8	71.6	72.4
Jammu & Kashmir	n.a.	n.a.	58.0	59.3	60.7	62.0	63.0	65.0	66.5	68.0	69.2
Karnataka	51.9	56.2	59.7	60.1	63.2	65.2	64.5	66.5	68.0	69.0	70.0
Kerala	n.a.	n.a.	66.2	67.0	67.4	68.9	70.8	72.0	73.2	74.2	75.2
Madhya Pradesh	55.2	46.1	47.0	51.7	57.7	60.5	60.5	62.5	64.5	66.5	68.0
Maharashtra	54.2	54.7	60.7	60.1	63.0	65.0	66.4	67.9	68.9	69.9	70.9
Orissa	48.2	48.2	51.9	53	58.6	61.5	60.3	62.3	64.3	66.3	67.8
Punjab	63.5	64.3	62.8	58.8	66.1	61.6	67.7	68.7	69.7	70.7	71.5
Rajasthan	47.9	49	49.7	53.5	59.2	61.2	64.1	66.1	67.6	68.6	69.6
Tamil Nadu	50.5	49.3	53.9	59.7	61.6	63.6	66.1	67.6	68.6	69.6	70.6
Uttar Pradesh	44.8	45.9	48.7	50.5	55.6	57.1	62.0	64.0	66.0	67.5	68.7
West Bengal	n.a.	n.a.	56.5	58.5	61.0	63.0	66.7	68.2	69.2	70.2	71.0
Delhi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64.0	65.3	70.6	71.4	72.2	73.0	73.5
NE States (excluding Assam)							66.6	68.1	69.1	70.1	70.9
ALL INDIA	48.9	49.9	53.4	55.5	59.4	61.6	63.8	65.8	67.3	68.8	69.8

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A1b. Life expectancy at birth, India and states
B. Females

State/Union Territory	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001-05	2006-10	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25
Andhra Pradesh	52.2	48.9	57.2	59.5	63.4	65.3	67.9	69.4	70.9	72.1	73.3
Assam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.9	59.8	60.8	62.8	64.8	66.8	68.8
Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	47.4	49.9	58.6	61.5	64.7	66.7	68.7	70.2	71.4
Gujarat	46.5	50.1	56.3	56.7	62.1	64.1	69.0	71.0	72.5	73.7	74.9
Haryana	61.7	51.0	57.0	65.5	63.1	65.0	68.3	69.8	71.3	72.5	73.7
Himachal Pradesh	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.0	60.7	72.1	73.3	74.3	75.3	76.1
Jammu & Kashmir	n.a.	n.a.	58.0	59.4	61.0	62.5	64.5	67.0	69.3	71.3	72.8
Karnataka	54.8	56.8	60.2	59.6	64.3	66.3	69.6	71.1	72.3	73.5	74.5
Kerala	n.a.	n.a.	70.7	71.5	73.1	74.1	76.0	76.8	77.6	78.1	78.6
Madhya Pradesh	47.6	50.5	49.3	51.5	56.4	59.0	61.3	63.3	65.3	67.3	69.3
Maharashtra	55.3	56.8	59.7	62.2	64.4	66.3	69.8	71.3	72.5	73.7	74.7
Orissa	46.6	45.3	49.8	51.2	56.8	59.8	62.3	64.8	67.3	69.6	71.6
Punjab	59.3	59.4	68.5	66.8	65.9	67.9	70.4	71.6	72.8	73.8	74.8
Rajasthan	45.9	46.7	49.5	57.3	60.0	62.0	67.2	69.2	70.7	71.9	73.1
Tamil Nadu	51.9	49.2	54.5	59.4	62.0	64.0	69.1	70.6	71.8	73.0	74.0
Uttar Pradesh	40.5	37.1	46.5	48.9	51.2	54.2	61.9	64.4	66.9	69.2	71.2
West Bengal	n.a.	n.a.	58.4	60.4	60.7	62.9	69.4	70.9	72.1	73.3	74.3
Delhi	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.0	66.3	73.8	74.8	75.8	76.6	77.4
NE States excluding Assam							70.6	71.8	73.0	74.0	75.0
ALL INDIA	49.3	49.8	53.2	55.3	60.4	62.2	66.1	68.1	69.6	71.1	72.3

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A2. Percentage of Elderly Population (60+), India and States, 1961 - 2026

State/Union Territory	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.5	12.2	14.2
Assam	4.3	4.7	n.a.	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.6	9.1	11.0
Bihar	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.2	9.5	11.0
Jharkhand*					5.0	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.7	11.3
Gujarat	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.4	9.8	11.6	13.7
Haryana	n.a.	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.7	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.4	10.3	11.5	12.9	14.7
Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.9	10.5	12.4
Karnataka	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.3	8.1	9.2	10.7	12.5	14.5
Kerala	5.8	6.2	7.6	8.8	10.6	11.2	12.3	14.0	16.0	18.3
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	5.8	6	6.4	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.9	10.4
Chhattisgarh*					6.5	7.2	7.9	8.8	10.0	11.6
Maharashtra	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.9	11.2	12.9
Orissa	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.3	9.0	10.1	11.8	13.8
Punjab	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.7	9.1	9.7	10.9	12.6	14.6
Rajasthan	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.3	8.2	9.4	10.8
Tamil Nadu	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.3	9.0	10	11.2	12.9	14.8	17.1
Uttar Pradesh	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.8
Uttaranchal*					7.3	7.9	8.5	9.3	10.4	11.7
West Bengal	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.5	8.5	10.0	11.9	14.2
Delhi	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.7	10.0
NE States (excluding Assam)					5.3	6.2	7.3	8.7	10.4	12.4
ALL INDIA	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.3	10.7	12.4

* State formed in 2000

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Figure A1a: Age-sex Pyramid, India 2001

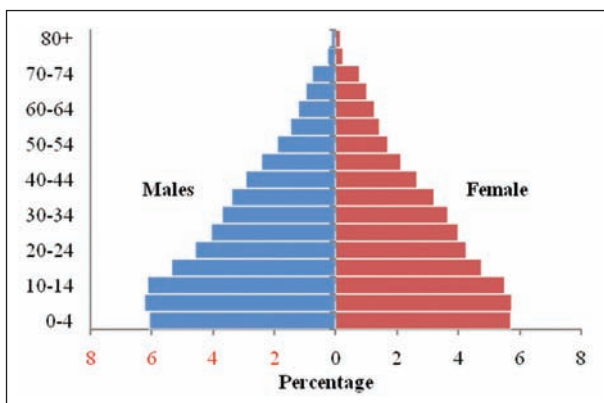


Figure A1b: Age-sex Pyramid, India 2011

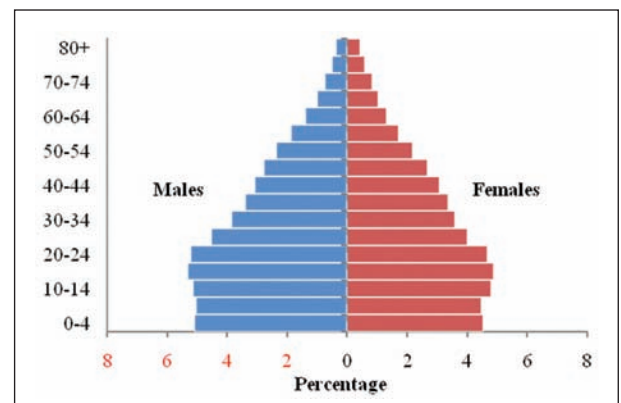


Figure A1c: Age-sex Pyramid, India 2021

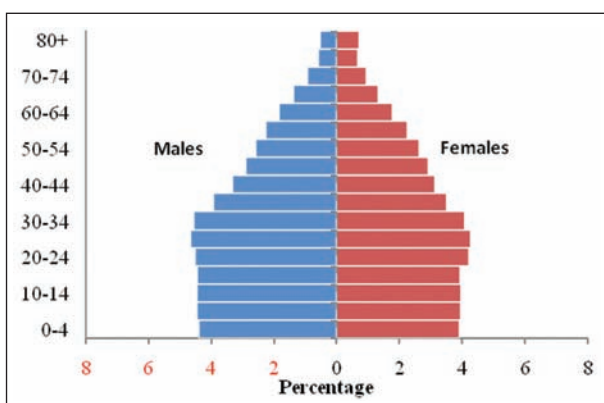


Figure A1d: Age-sex pyramid, India 2026

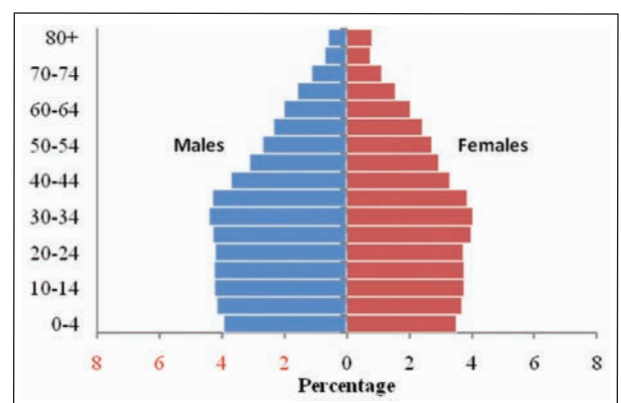


Figure A2a: Age-sex Pyramid, Uttar Pradesh 2001

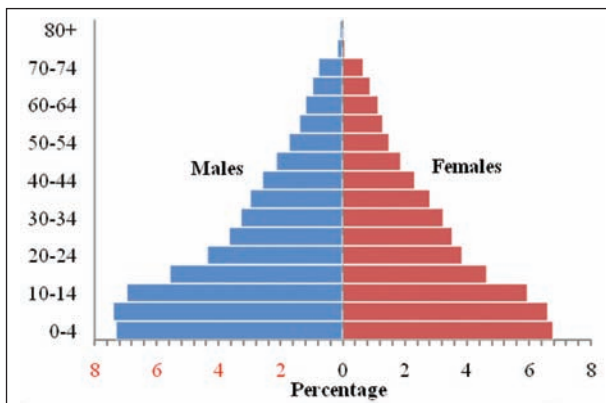


Figure A2b: Age-Sex Pyramid, Uttar Pradesh 2011

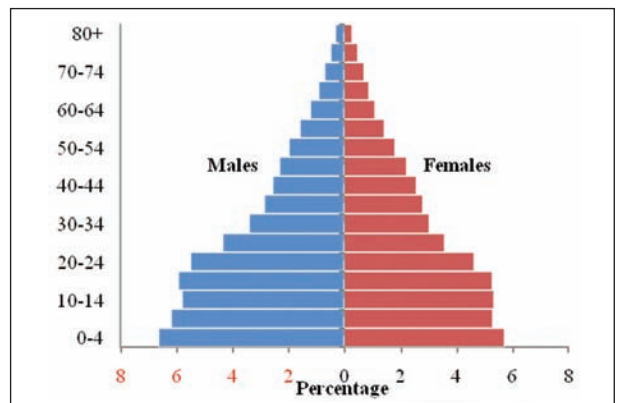


Figure A2c: Age-sex Pyramid, Uttar Pradesh 2021

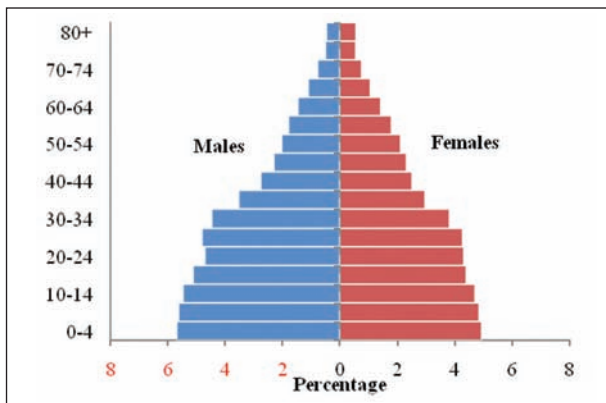


Figure A2d: Age-sex Pyramid, Uttar Pradesh 2026

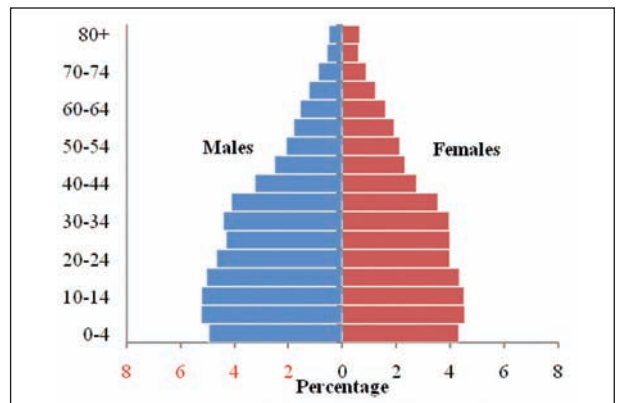


Figure A3a: Age-sex Pyramid, Kerala 2001

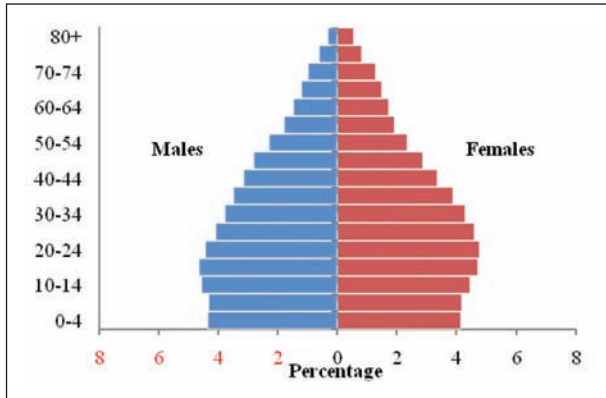


Figure A3b: Age-sex Pyramid, Kerala 2011

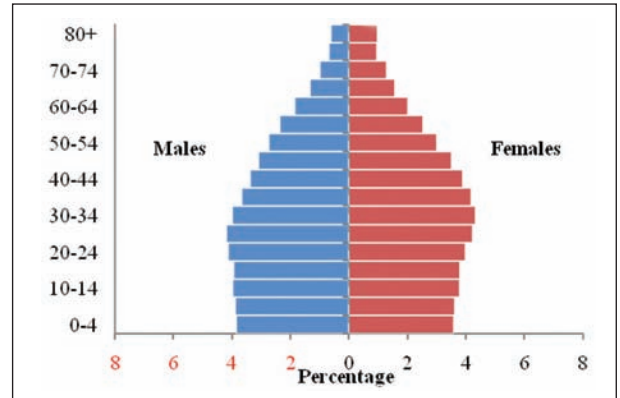


Figure A3c: Age-sex Pyramid, Kerala 2021

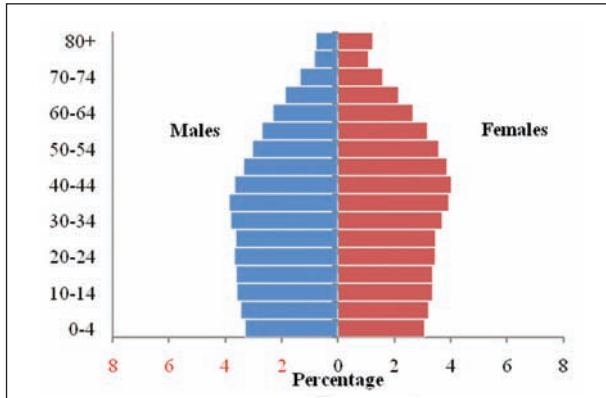


Figure A3d: Age-sex Pyramid, Kerala 2026

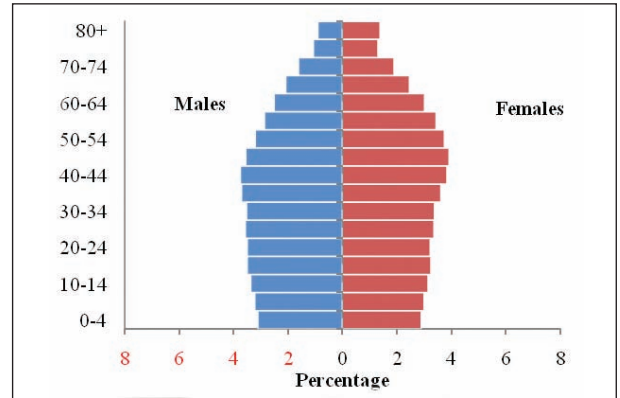


Table A3. Distribution of Elderly (60+) by age-group, India and States, 2001-2026

State/Union Territory	2001			2011			2021			2026		
	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+
India	4.5	2.1	0.3	4.8	2.7	0.8	6.3	3.1	1.2	7.2	3.7	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3.9	1.9	0.3	4.5	2.4	0.8	6.2	3.1	1.2	7.2	3.8	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	3.1	0.7	5.6	3.2	1.4	7.2	3.9	1.8	8.1	4.6	2.0
Punjab	5.0	3.1	0.6	5.1	3.3	1.4	7.2	3.6	1.8	8.2	4.4	1.9
Uttaranchal*	4.6	2.3	0.4	4.8	2.8	0.9	5.9	3.2	1.3	6.5	3.7	1.5
Haryana	4.2	2.4	0.4	4.0	2.6	1.0	5.7	2.7	1.3	9.9	4.9	2.0
Delhi	3.2	1.5	0.3	4.0	1.9	0.6	5.5	2.4	0.8	6.3	2.9	0.9
Rajasthan	4.1	1.7	0.2	4.2	2.5	0.7	5.4	2.8	1.2	6.3	3.3	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	1.7	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.6	5.1	2.6	1.0	5.7	3.0	1.2
Bihar	4.1	1.3	0.1	4.3	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.8	1.1	6.4	3.3	1.3
Assam	3.5	1.5	0.2	4.0	2.0	0.5	5.7	2.5	0.9	6.8	3.1	1.1
West Bengal	4.3	2.1	0.3	5.1	2.6	0.8	7.2	3.4	1.2	8.5	4.2	1.5
Jharkhand*	3.8	1.1	0.1	4.5	2.2	0.4	5.9	2.8	0.9	6.7	3.4	1.2
Orissa	5.0	2.4	0.4	5.2	3.0	0.9	6.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	4.1	1.6
Chhattisgarh*	4.6	1.7	0.2	4.7	2.5	0.6	5.9	3.0	1.1	6.8	3.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	1.8	0.2	4.1	2.4	0.6	5.3	2.6	1.0	6.2	3.0	1.2
Gujarat	4.2	2.1	0.4	4.9	2.6	0.8	7.0	3.4	1.3	8.0	4.2	1.5
Maharashtra	5.3	2.6	0.4	4.9	3.1	1.0	6.6	3.2	1.4	7.7	3.8	1.5
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	2.1	0.3	5.3	2.9	0.8	7.2	3.6	1.4	8.3	4.3	1.6
Karnataka	4.5	2.3	0.4	5.4	2.9	1.0	7.3	3.7	1.4	8.3	4.5	1.7
Kerala	5.9	3.7	0.9	6.8	3.9	1.6	9.0	4.9	2.0	10.1	5.9	2.3
Tamil Nadu	5.5	2.9	0.7	6.6	3.5	1.2	8.6	4.5	1.7	9.7	5.4	2.0
NE States (excluding Assam)	3.3	1.7	0.3	4.3	2.2	0.8	6.2	3.0	1.2	7.3	3.7	1.4

* State formed in 2000

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Demographics of Population Ageing in India

Table A4. Composition of population (per cent) by broad age-groups, India and States, 1961-2026

State/Union Territory	Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	0-14	39.5	40.7	38.8	35.7	32.1	28.3	25.0	23.0	21.6	20.2
	15-59	54.3	52.9	54.9	57.8	60.8	63.7	65.9	66.5	66.3	65.5
	60+	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.5	12.2	14.2
Assam	0-14	44.8	46.9	n.a.	38.9	37.4	33.7	30.0	27.4	25.8	24.0
	15-59	50.9	48.4	n.a.	55.8	57.4	60.6	63.5	65.1	65.1	64.9
	60+	4.3	4.7	n.a.	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.6	9.1	11.0
Bihar	0-14	42.3	42.7	42.2	41.2	42.1	38.4	34.0	29.8	27.2	24.9
	15-59	52.1	51.4	51.6	52.8	52.4	55.3	58.9	62	63.3	64.1
	60+	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.2	9.5	11.0
Jharkhand*	0-14					39.8	35.6	31.2	27.8	26.1	24.5
	15-59					55.2	58.4	61.8	63.9	64.2	64.2
	60+					5.0	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.7	11.3
Gujarat	0-14	42.9	43.5	39.5	36.8	32.8	29.8	27.0	24.8	22.6	21.0
	15-59	52.2	51.3	54.9	57.0	60.5	62.8	64.5	65.4	65.8	65.4
	60+	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.4	9.8	11.6	13.7
Haryana	0-14	n.a.	46.7	41.8	40.2	36.0	31.9	28.5	25.9	23.8	21.6
	15-59	n.a.	47.5	51.8	52.4	57.1	60.9	63.9	65.6	66.5	67.0
	60+	n.a.	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.7	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	0-14	38.1	41.2	39.6	37.1	31.1	27.5	24.8	22.8	21.2	19.8
	15-59	45.4	51.6	52.9	55.1	60.2	63.1	64.9	65.8	65.8	65.5
	60+	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.4	10.3	11.5	12.9	14.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0-14	40.6	42.9	41	36.1	35.8	31.4	28.3	26.6	24.3	21.8
	15-59	54.3	51.6	53.3	58.1	58	61.7	64.0	64.5	65.2	65.9
	60+	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.9	10.5	12.4
Karnataka	0-14	42.1	42.7	40.1	35.9	31.9	28.2	25.4	23.4	21.9	20.4
	15-59	52.1	51.7	53.6	57.3	60.8	63.7	65.4	65.9	65.7	65.1
	60+	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.3	8.1	9.2	10.7	12.5	14.5
Kerala	0-14	42.9	40.8	35.8	30.4	26.1	24.1	22.7	21.3	20.0	18.8
	15-59	51.3	53.0	56.6	60.9	63.4	64.7	65.0	64.7	64.0	63.0
	60+	5.8	6.2	7.6	8.8	10.6	11.2	12.3	14.0	16.0	18.3
Madhya Pradesh	0-14	40.5	44.0	41.6	39.7	38.6	35.7	32.8	30.4	28.1	25.8
	15-59	54.3	50.2	52.4	53.9	55.1	57.6	60.1	61.8	63.0	63.8
	60+	5.2	5.8	6	6.4	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.9	10.4
Chhattisgarh*	0-14					37.0	34.1	31.3	28.9	26.9	24.9
	15-59					56.6	58.7	60.8	62.4	63.1	63.5
	60+					6.5	7.2	7.9	8.8	10.0	11.6
Maharashtra	0-14	40.6	41.7	37.6	35.2	32.1	29.0	26.6	24.6	23.1	21.3
	15-59	54.1	52.6	56	57.9	59.6	62.5	64.4	65.5	65.7	65.7
	60+	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.9	11.2	12.9
Orissa	0-14	38.8	42.6	40.2	36.4	33.2	29.8	26.5	24.1	22.5	21.0
	15-59	55.6	51.4	53.5	56.6	59.0	61.9	64.5	65.8	65.7	65.1
	60+	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.3	9.0	10.1	11.8	13.8
Punjab	0-14	43.8	41.7	37.3	35.6	31.4	27.6	25.0	23.2	21.4	19.5
	15-59	49.6	50.8	55	56.8	59.9	63.3	65.3	65.9	66.0	66.0
	60+	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.7	9.1	9.7	10.9	12.6	14.6
Rajasthan	0-14	42.5	44.3	43.1	40.8	40.1	36.5	32.7	29.4	27.1	24.5
	15-59	52.4	50.2	51.5	53.2	53.9	56.9	60.0	62.4	63.6	64.6
	60+	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.3	8.2	9.4	10.8
Tamil Nadu	0-14	37.6	38.1	35.3	31.5	27.0	24.5	22.6	21.3	19.9	18.7
	15-59	56.8	56.2	58.3	61.2	64.0	65.5	66.2	65.8	65.3	64.2
	60+	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.3	9.0	10	11.2	12.9	14.8	17.1
Uttar Pradesh	0-14	40.4	41.8	42.6	40.6	41.1	37.9	35.0	33.1	31.3	28.8
	15-59	53.4	51.4	50.9	52.8	52.9	55.5	57.9	59.2	60.0	61.3
	60+	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.8
Uttaranchal*	0-14					36.4	32.9	30.3	28.6	26.6	24.3
	15-59					56.3	59.2	61.2	62.1	62.9	64.0
	60+					7.3	7.9	8.5	9.3	10.4	11.7
West Bengal	0-14	40.7	43.4	39.2	36.2	33.3	29.1	25.3	22.5	21.2	20.4
	15-59	54.3	51.3	55.4	57.8	60.1	63.4	66.2	67.6	66.9	65.4
	60+	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.5	8.5	10.0	11.9	14.2
Delhi	0-14	40.5	38.6	35.5	33.5	32.5	27.8	24.5	22.8	22.7	22.3
	15-59	55.4	57.1	60.0	61.8	62.5	66.5	69.1	69.8	68.6	67.6
	60+	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.5	8.7	10.0
NE States (excluding Assam)	0-14					36.4	30.6	26.1	23	22.3	21.4
	15-59					58.2	63.2	66.6	68.3	67.2	66.2
	60+					5.3	6.2	7.3	8.7	10.4	12.4
ALL INDIA	0-14	40.9	42.3	39.9	37.5	35.4	32.1	29.1	26.8	25.1	23.4
	15-59	53.4	51.8	54.0	56.0	57.7	60.4	62.6	63.9	64.2	64.3
	60+	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.3	10.7	12.4

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A5. Sex ratio of the elderly in different age-groups in India and States, 1961-2026

State/Union Territory	Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	60-64	100	98	93	100	112	110	102	98	101	107
	65-69	95	99	101	101	112	119	116	107	102	105
	60+	102	99	99	102	111	115	114	111	110	111
	70+	109	101	104	106	108	116	123	126	123	119
Assam	60-64	77	76	n.a.	84	96	90	85	84	87	94
	65-69	72	69	n.a.	84	98	100	94	88	86	89
	60+	76	75	n.a.	81	92	95	95	93	93	95
	70+	78	76	n.a.	76	83	97	106	107	104	101
Bihar	60-64	112	100	91	91	95	93	89	92	96	103
	65-69	116	100	95	86	91	95	94	90	93	98
	60+	118	101	93	85	88	91	92	94	97	101
	70+	127	103	93	78	75	86	94	98	99	101
Jharkhand*	60-64					101	93	87	89	93	98
	65-69					104	101	93	88	90	95
	60+					99	97	93	92	94	97
	70+					89	98	100	98	96	97
Gujarat	60-64	109	100	101	102	108	103	96	95	96	98
	65-69	106	97	100	106	111	112	106	99	98	99
	60+	112	105	101	107	116	115	111	108	105	105
	70+	119	117	103	113	127	129	129	126	119	115
Haryana	60-64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102	93	96	87	88	92	97
	65-69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	103	96	109	98	89	90	94
	60+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	74	99	99	97	97	99
	70+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81	53	95	107	109	106	103
Himachal Pradesh	60-64	72	78	83	92	101	100	100	102	104	107
	65-69	66	76	75	88	105	106	104	103	105	108
	60+	74	73	78	89	102	105	107	109	111	113
	70+	79	67	76	87	100	109	114	118	119	120
Jammu & Kashmir	60-64	69	68	69	77	88	88	86	88	92	96
	65-69	65	64	71	79	87	91	90	88	90	95
	60+	70	68	70	77	86	89	90	92	94	97
	70+	72	69	70	75	83	89	93	97	98	100
Karnataka	60-64	98	94	91	97	107	103	98	96	101	109
	65-69	93	92	93	102	111	112	107	101	99	104
	60+	99	96	97	101	110	112	110	108	108	111
	70+	104	101	105	105	111	120	124	124	120	116
Kerala	60-64	107	106	106	110	115	112	109	110	115	120
	65-69	106	111	112	113	122	122	117	113	114	118
	60+	109	110	115	115	125	126	123	121	121	123
	70+	113	114	123	121	135	138	139	136	131	127
Madhya Pradesh	60-64	108	100	109	96	105	103	96	93	94	98
	65-69	116	103	126	99	105	111	108	99	97	97
	60+	119	107	114	98	104	108	107	105	103	104
	70+	137	116	112	100	101	109	116	119	116	113
Chhattisgarh*	60-64					114	111	106	105	104	107
	65-69					119	121	116	110	108	108
	60+					118	121	120	118	116	116
	70+					124	132	135	135	132	128
Maharashtra	60-64	99	98	96	98	117	104	93	91	94	98
	65-69	101	95	102	101	115	122	108	96	94	97
	60+	104	100	101	101	111	114	110	106	103	103
	70+	112	106	106	105	103	115	125	126	119	113
Orissa	60-64	113	105	99	98	105	103	98	96	97	103
	65-69	111	104	109	100	106	108	106	101	98	100
	60+	120	108	106	99	104	107	108	107	106	108
	70+	137	115	110	98	102	110	117	120	119	117
Punjab	60-64	69	70	81	90	104	94	86	89	93	98
	65-69	62	74	75	82	100	108	97	89	91	96
	60+	68	70	77	83	96	99	98	97	98	100
	70+	69	67	74	78	88	98	107	109	106	104
Rajasthan	60-64	93	91	88	96	106	102	96	96	98	103
	65-69	89	84	94	96	108	111	107	100	100	102
	60+	96	91	94	98	110	112	111	109	109	110
	70+	102	97	102	103	117	121	126	128	124	121
Tamil Nadu	60-64	99	95	93	94	103	103	101	100	104	109
	65-69	95	95	94	93	103	107	107	105	104	107
	60+	99	96	94	92	102	105	107	108	109	112
	70+	102	100	95	90	101	107	112	116	117	117

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State/Union Territory	Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Uttar Pradesh	60-64	88	81	86	85	95	95	91	93	96	102
	65-69	88	82	84	80	91	98	98	93	95	99
	70+	91	82	80	81	87	93	96	98	100	104
	70+	96	83	83	77	75	88	98	104	106	108
Uttaranchal*	60-64					102	102	100	103	105	110
	65-69					104	107	106	104	106	109
	70+					100	106	109	111	113	115
	70+					97	110	119	122	123	123
West Bengal	60-64	99	94	89	94	100	93	88	86	88	94
	65-69	97	95	96	98	106	104	96	91	89	91
	70+	103	99	97	96	101	102	99	96	95	97
	70+	113	109	106	96	100	108	112	110	106	103
Delhi	60-64	76	78	78	86	94	84	78	76	77	78
	65-69	72	83	86	85	98	96	86	80	78	78
	70+	77	80	84	85	89	90	87	84	82	82
	70+	81	81	90	86	77	91	98	96	91	88
NE States (excluding Assam)	60-64					92	86	84	87	90	94
	65-69					95	94	88	86	89	161
	70+					95	95	94	94	95	115
	70+					98	103	106	105	103	102
ALL INDIA	60-64	77	92	94	94	104	100	94	94	96	101
	65-69	96	92	96	94	104	108	103	97	96	99
	70+	100	94	96	94	102	105	105	103	103	105
	70+	106	97	98	93	99	107	114	116	113	111

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A6. Distribution of elderly population by marital status and sex, 2001

State/Union Territory	Age-group	Marital Status by Sex							
		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	60+	1.2	1.1	86.4	41.6	12.0	56.8	0.4	0.5
	80+	3.8	2.5	74.1	22.1	21.8	75.1	0.4	0.4
Assam	60+	1.8	1.7	85.2	40.8	12.6	56.9	0.4	0.6
	80+	3.4	3.2	73.3	24.6	22.8	71.7	0.5	0.5
Bihar	60+	2.2	1.5	80.0	55.5	17.8	43.0	0.1	0.1
	80+	5.6	5.0	62.7	32.7	31.7	62.2	0.1	0.1
Chhattisgarh*	60+	1.1	0.9	81.0	44.1	17.4	54.2	0.5	0.8
	80+	3.6	2.8	63.7	23.3	32.3	73.4	0.5	0.5
Gujarat	60+	1.9	1.1	81.6	47.4	16.2	51.2	0.4	0.4
	80+	3.6	2.0	61.4	21.3	34.7	76.4	0.3	0.3
Haryana	60+	3.7	1.0	78.7	59.5	17.4	39.4	0.1	0.1
	80+	5.6	2.5	57.4	28.0	36.9	69.4	0.1	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	60+	3.5	1.2	80.5	46.3	15.5	52.1	0.6	0.4
	80+	4.0	1.8	64.7	20.3	30.8	77.6	0.5	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	60+	3.7	2.5	80.9	57.4	15.1	39.7	0.4	0.4
	80+	5.3	4.5	65.9	32.6	28.5	62.5	0.4	0.4
Jharkhand*	60+	2.2	2.0	80.5	46.0	17.1	51.7	0.2	0.3
	80+	6.5	6.1	64.9	31.3	28.5	62.4	0.2	0.3
Karnataka	60+	1.7	1.5	86.1	39.6	11.8	58.5	0.3	0.5
	80+	4.3	2.7	70.5	19.6	24.9	77.4	0.3	0.3
Kerala	60+	2.4	3.3	87.5	36.6	9.7	58.7	0.5	1.4
	80+	3.1	3.2	68.6	13.3	27.8	82.9	0.4	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	60+	2.7	1.0	79.8	49.7	17.2	49.1	0.3	0.3
	80+	4.7	2.5	62.8	24.3	32.2	73.0	0.3	0.2
Maharashtra	60+	1.5	1.1	86.5	47.9	11.7	50.4	0.3	0.6
	80+	3.6	2.3	70.1	21.5	26.0	75.8	0.3	0.4
Orissa	60+	1.3	1.1	84.2	45.0	14.1	53.4	0.4	0.5
	80+	3.1	2.5	69.6	24.6	26.8	72.5	0.6	0.5
Punjab	60+	5.1	1.3	77.5	60.0	17.1	38.4	0.3	0.3
	80+	7.3	2.6	57.1	31.3	35.3	65.9	0.3	0.2
Rajasthan	60+	2.6	0.8	81.4	49.6	15.8	49.5	0.2	0.1
	80+	4.6	2.1	62.8	20.9	32.4	76.9	0.2	0.1
Tamil Nadu	60+	1.8	1.7	83.5	41.9	14.1	55.3	0.6	1.1
	80+	5.2	3.7	67.2	24.6	26.9	70.7	0.8	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	60+	4.0	1.8	75.8	56.8	20.0	41.3	0.2	0.2
	80+	7.8	5.8	57.8	32.8	34.2	61.3	0.2	0.2
Uttaranchal*	60+	2.9	1.3	79.9	45.8	17.0	52.6	0.2	0.3
	80+	5.3	3.6	60.8	21.2	33.9	75.1	0.2	0.2
West Bengal	60+	3.7	2.1	85.7	37.5	10.1	59.8	0.5	0.6
	80+	8.3	4.9	74.0	28.2	17.2	66.3	0.5	0.6
Delhi	60+	2.3	1.5	81.6	51.6	16.0	46.6	0.1	0.2
	80+	5.5	3.6	58.1	22.7	36.3	73.5	0.1	0.2
ALL India	60+	2.6	1.5	82.1	47.3	15.0	50.7	0.3	0.5
	80+	5.4	3.5	65.3	25.1	28.9	71.0	0.4	0.4

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A7. Proportion (per cent) aged (60 and above years) in urban and rural areas in India, States, 1961 - 2001

State/Union Territory	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	6.5	5.0	6.7	4.9	7.1	5.1	7.4	5.3	8.1	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	1.2	5.0	1.3	4.8	1.5	5.3	1.7
Assam	4.4	3.4	4.8	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	5.0	5.9	5.8
Bihar	5.7	4.6	6.0	4.7	7.1	5.0	6.5	5.0	6.7	6.2
Chhattisgarh*									7.6	5.6
Goa	8.3	6.8	7.1	5.2	7.2	5.8	7.7	6.2	9.1	7.6
Gujarat	5.1	4.6	5.5	4.8	6.3	5.2	6.9	5.5	7.3	6.2
Haryana	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.4	6.6	5.6	8.2	6.4	7.9	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	7.5	5.1	7.4	4.3	7.7	5.0	8.4	5.5	9.3	6.3
Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	3.7	5.9	4.0	6.1	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	6.4
Jharkhand*									11.6	9.6
Karnataka	6.0	4.9	6.4	5.1	7.0	5.7	7.5	5.9	8.3	6.5
Kerala	5.9	5.6	6.3	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.0	8.6	10.5	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.8	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.4
Maharashtra	5.7	4.3	6.3	4.5	7.1	5.1	7.9	5.6	10.2	6.7
Manipur	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.4	7.5
Meghalaya	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.4
Mizoram	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	3.9	5.2	4.5	5.7	5.3
Nagaland	7.1	2.0	7.3	1.3	6.7	1.7	6.0	2.1	4.9	2.6
Orissa	5.7	4.7	6.2	4.6	6.6	4.4	7.6	5.2	8.6	6.4
Punjab	5.9	5.2	8.0	5.7	8.5	6.1	8.5	6.3	9.8	7.4
Rajasthan	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.2	6.6	5.3	7.0	6.0
Sikkim	5.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	4.7	2.9	4.8	3.1	5.6	3.9
Tamil Nadu	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.1	6.7	5.8	7.8	6.9	9.2	8.3
Tripura	5.5	4.9	6.6	6.1	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.7
Uttar Pradesh	6.4	5.2	7.0	5.5	7.2	5.4	7.3	5.4	7.3	5.9
Uttaranchal*									8.3	6.0
West Bengal	5.2	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.6	8.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.6	3.2	1.9	3.7	2.6	5.5	3.6
Chandigarh	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.2	5.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.0
Daman and Diu	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	7.3	3.7	7.5
Delhi	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.2
Lakshadweep	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	4.4	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.7	6.8
Pondicherry	6.7	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.4
ALL INDIA	5.8	4.7	6.2	5.0	7.2	5.4	7.2	5.8	7.7	6.7

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Demographics of Population Ageing in India

Table A8. Trends in the Median Age (Years) of the population in India and States

State	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	20.7	21.2	22.6	24.2	26.0	28.0	30.1	32.3	34.6
Assam	19.6	17.9		20.4	21.3	22.8	24.5	26.5	28.6	30.8
Bihar	20.0	19.7	19.1	19.9	19.1	20.1	22.1	24.2	26.6	29.1
Jharkhand*					20.2	21.7	23.6	25.6	27.8	30.1
Gujarat	19.2	18.6	20.0	21.6	23.6	25.3	27.2	29.1	31.3	33.3
Haryana	n.a.	16.9	18.6	19.8	21.7	23.4	25.3	27.4	29.6	31.9
Himachal Pradesh	26.8	22.7	23.9	21.2	24.4	26.4	28.4	30.6	32.9	35.1
Jammu & Kashmir	22.8	21.2	19.3	21.1	21.6	23.4	25.3	27.6	30.1	32.5
Karnataka	19.8	19.1	20.0	22.2	24.1	26.0	28.0	30.0	32.2	34.4
Kerala	19.3	19.4	21.8	24.4	28.1	29.9	31.8	33.8	35.8	37.7
Madhya Pradesh	20.7	19.1	19.5	20.6	20.7	21.8	23.3	24.9	26.8	28.8
Chhattisgarh*					22.0	22.9	24.3	26.0	27.8	29.8
Maharashtra	20.7	20.1	21.3	22.9	24.2	25.6	27.3	29.1	31.0	32.9
Orissa	21.6	19.7	20.2	22.2	23.9	25.4	27.2	29.1	31.3	33.6
Punjab	18.6	19.1	21.1	22.1	24.2	26.1	28.0	30.1	32.4	34.8
Rajasthan	19.5	18.4	18.5	19.8	19.9	21.3	23.0	25.0	27.2	29.5
Tamil Nadu	22.2	22.0	22.7	24.5	27.2	29.1	31.1	33.2	35.3	37.3
Uttar Pradesh	20.9	19.2	19.1	19.9	19.4	20.4	21.9	23.4	25.1	26.9
Uttaranchal*					21.5	23.0	24.6	26.5	28.5	30.6
West Bengal	20.5	18.8	20.1	22.2	23.8	25.6	27.8	29.9	32.2	34.5
Delhi	22.7	24.0	25.9	23.0	23.4	25.2	27.1	28.7	30.1	31.4
NE States (excluding Assam)					21.2	23.7	26.2	28.6	31.2	33.6
ALL INDIA	20.5	19.6	20.2	21.6	22.5	23.9	25.5	27.4	29.3	31.4

* State formed in 2000

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A9. Trends in the Index of Ageing for India and States

State	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	15.8	15.6	16.3	18.1	22.3	28.4	36.3	45.5	56.5	70.4
Assam	9.6	10.1	n.a.	13.6	13.9	17.1	21.6	27.6	35.1	45.8
Bihar	13.2	13.8	14.9	14.7	13.0	16.5	21.1	27.5	34.8	44.1
Jharkhand*					12.5	16.8	22.6	29.8	37.1	45.9
Gujarat	11.4	12.0	14.1	16.7	20.4	24.9	31.1	39.6	51.4	65.2
Haryana	n.a.	12.2	15.0	18.6	19.3	22.6	26.6	32.5	41.0	52.9
Himachal Pradesh	19.3	17.4	19.0	21.0	28.2	34.2	41.4	50.4	61.0	74.4
Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	12.9	14.0	16.0	13.2	16.0	20.0	25.4	32.1	41.2
Karnataka	13.5	14.3	15.4	18.8	22.7	28.7	36.2	45.9	56.9	70.7
Kerala	13.5	14.8	20.8	28.9	40.5	46.6	54.2	65.6	79.7	97.4
Madhya Pradesh	12.5	13.2	12.9	16.2	16.1	18.7	21.6	25.6	31.6	40.2
Chhattisgarh*					17.5	21.0	25.1	30.3	37.0	46.4
Maharashtra	12.9	13.5	17.0	19.6	25.7	29.6	33.8	40.1	48.6	60.7
Orissa	14.5	14.1	15.3	19.2	23.4	27.9	33.9	42.1	52.2	65.8
Punjab	14.8	17.8	20.7	21.2	27.7	32.9	38.9	46.9	58.7	74.7
Rajasthan	12.1	12.5	12.3	14.9	14.9	18.3	22.3	27.9	34.5	44.2
Tamil Nadu	13.9	14.9	17.9	23.2	24.6	29.7	36.5	44.9	54.8	67.3
Uttar Pradesh	15.4	16.3	15.3	16.4	14.8	17.5	20.3	23.5	27.8	34.1
Uttaranchal*					19.9	23.9	28.0	32.6	39.1	48.2
West Bengal	12.2	12.3	13.6	16.6	19.9	25.6	33.7	44.5	55.9	69.3
Delhi	10.2	11.1	12.6	14.1	15.5	20.4	26.4	32.8	38.4	44.9
NE States (excluding Assam)					14.7	20.3	28.0	37.7	46.6	58.0
ALL India	13.7	14.0	15.0	17.6	19.4	23.4	28.4	34.7	42.5	53.0

Note: Index of ageing = (Population aged 60+) / (population aged 0-14) x 100, * State formed in 2000.

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A10. Dependency Ratios (per cent), India and States, 1961 to 2026

State	Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Andhra Pradesh	Young (0-14)	72.6	76.9	70.6	61.8	52.8	44.4	38	34.6	32.5	30.9
	Old (60+)	11.5	12	11.5	11.2	11.8	12.6	13.8	15.7	18.4	21.7
	Total	84.1	88.9	82.1	73.1	64.5	57	51.8	50.3	50.9	52.6
Assam	Young	88.1	96.8	n.a.	69.7	65.3	55.6	47.3	42.1	39.6	37
	Old	8.4	9.7	n.a.	9.5	9.1	9.5	10.2	11.6	13.9	17
	Total	96.5	106.5	n.a.	79.2	74.4	65.1	57.5	53.7	53.5	54
Bihar	Young	81.2	82.9	81.6	78.0	80.3	69.5	57.7	48	43.1	38.8
	Old	10.7	11.4	12.2	11.5	10.4	11.4	12.2	13.2	15	17.1
	Total	91.9	94.4	93.8	89.4	90.7	81	69.8	61.3	58	55.9
Jharkhand*	Young					72.1	60.9	50.5	43.6	40.7	38.2
	Old					9	10.2	11.4	13	15.1	17.5
	Total					81.1	71.1	61.9	56.5	55.8	55.8
Gujarat	Young	82.1	84.5	71.8	64.5	54.3	47.5	41.9	37.9	34.4	32.1
	Old	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.8	13	15	17.7	20.9
	Total	91.5	94.8	81.9	75.3	65.4	59.3	54.9	52.9	52.1	53
Haryana	Young	n.a.	98.1	80.4	76.7	63.1	52.3	44.6	39.5	35.8	32.2
	Old	n.a.	12.1	12.1	14.3	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.8	14.7	17.1
	Total	n.a.	110.2	92.5	91.0	75.2	64.1	56.5	52.3	50.4	49.3
Himachal Pradesh	Young	69.8	79.8	89.0	67.4	51.7	43.6	38.3	34.6	32.2	30.2
	Old	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.9	15.8	17.4	19.7	22.5
	Total	83.2	93.7	103.2	81.5	66.2	58.6	54.1	52	51.9	52.7
Jammu & Kashmir	Young	74.8	83.2	77.0	62.2	61.8	50.9	44.2	41.2	37.3	33.1
	Old	9.3	10.8	10.8	10.0	10.7	11.2	12.1	13.8	16.1	18.8
	Total	84.1	94.0	87.8	72.1	72.4	62.1	56.3	55.1	53.5	51.9
Karnataka	Young	90.7	93.4	74.7	62.6	52.4	44.3	38.8	35.5	33.3	31.4
	Old	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.7	14.1	16.2	19	22.2
	Total	91.7	95.3	86.3	74.4	64.4	57	52.9	51.7	52.3	53.6
Kerala	Young	83.5	76.6	63.0	49.9	41.2	37.2	34.9	32.9	31.3	29.8
	Old	11.3	11.4	13.2	14.4	16.7	17.3	18.9	21.6	24.9	29
	Total	94.7	88.0	76.2	64.3	57.8	54.5	53.9	54.4	56.2	58.8
Madhya Pradesh	Young	74.5	87.5	78.8	73.7	70.1	62	54.5	49.1	44.7	40.4
	Old	9.4	11.5	11.1	11.9	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.6	14.1	16.3
	Total	83.9	99.0	90.0	85.6	81.3	73.6	66.3	61.7	58.7	56.7
Chhattisgarh*	Young					65.4	58.2	51.4	46.3	42.6	39.3
	Old					11.4	12.2	12.9	14	15.8	18.2
	Total					76.8	70.4	64.3	60.4	58.4	57.5
Maharashtra	Young	74.9	79.2	67.3	60.7	53.9	46.3	41.3	37.5	35.1	32.4
	Old	9.6	10.7	11.5	11.9	13.9	13.7	14	15	17.1	19.7
	Total	84.5	89.9	78.8	72.7	67.8	60	55.3	52.6	52.2	52.1
Orissa	Young	69.7	83.0	74.5	64.4	56.3	48.1	41.2	36.7	34.3	32.3
	Old	10.2	11.7	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.4	14	15.4	17.9	21.2
	Total	79.8	94.7	86.0	76.7	69.4	61.6	55.2	52.1	52.2	53.5
Punjab	Young	88.3	82.0	67.8	62.7	52.4	43.7	38.2	35.2	32.4	29.5
	Old	13.3	14.7	14.0	13.3	14.5	14.4	14.9	16.5	19.1	22.1
	Total	101.6	96.7	81.8	76.0	66.9	58	53.1	51.8	51.5	51.6
Rajasthan	Young	81.2	88.3	83.5	76.7	74.4	64.2	54.6	47.1	42.6	37.9
	Old	9.8	11.1	10.3	11.4	11.1	11.7	12.2	13.1	14.7	16.8
	Total	90.9	99.4	93.8	88.1	85.5	75.9	66.8	60.2	57.4	54.7
Tamil Nadu	Young	66.1	67.7	60.3	51.4	42.1	37.4	34.2	32.4	30.5	29.1
	Old	9.9	10.1	10.9	11.9	14.1	15.2	17	19.6	22.7	26.6
	Total	76.0	77.8	71.3	63.3	56.2	52.6	51.1	52	53.2	55.8
Uttar Pradesh	Young	75.6	81.3	83.5	76.8	77.6	68.3	60.5	55.9	52.1	47
	Old	11.7	13.3	12.8	12.6	11.5	12	12.2	13.1	14.4	16
	Total	87.2	94.6	96.3	89.4	89.1	80.3	72.7	69	66.5	63
Uttaranchal*	Young					64.7	55.5	49.5	46.1	42.3	38
	Old					12.9	13.3	13.9	15	16.6	18.3
	Total					77.6	68.8	63.3	61.1	58.9	56.3
West Bengal	Young	75.0	84.3	70.7	62.5	55.4	45.9	38.1	33.2	31.8	31.2
	Old	9.2	10.4	9.7	10.4	11	11.8	12.9	14.8	17.8	21.6
	Total	84.2	94.7	80.3	72.9	66.4	57.7	51	48	49.5	52.8
Delhi	Young	73.1	67.7	59.3	54.2	52	41.7	35.4	32.7	33	33
	Old	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.7	12.7	14.8
	Total	80.6	75.2	66.8	61.8	60.1	50.3	44.8	43.4	45.7	47.8

Demographics of Population Ageing in India

State	Age group	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
NE States (excluding Assam)	Young					62.6	48.4	39.1	33.7	33.2	32.4
	Old					9.2	9.8	11	12.7	15.5	18.8
	Total					71.7	58.2	50.1	46.5	48.7	51.1
All India	Young	76.6	81.6	74.0	67.0	61.4	53.2	46.4	42	39.2	36.3
	Old	10.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.4	13.2	14.6	16.7	19.2
	Total	87.1	93.1	85.6	78.7	73.4	65.6	59.6	56.6	55.9	55.6

* State formed in 2000

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

Table A11. Percentage of elderly population who are widowed India and States, 2001

	Age-group	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	60+	12.0	56.8
	80+	21.8	75.1
Assam	60+	12.6	56.9
	80+	22.8	71.7
Bihar	60+	17.8	43.0
	80+	31.7	62.2
Gujarat	60+	16.2	51.2
	80+	34.7	76.4
Haryana	60+	17.4	39.4
	80+	36.9	69.4
Himachal Pradesh	60+	15.5	52.1
	80+	30.8	77.6
Jammu & Kashmir	60+	15.1	39.7
	80+	28.5	62.5
Karnataka	60+	11.8	58.5
	80+	24.9	77.4
Kerala	60+	9.7	58.7
	80+	27.8	82.9
Madhya Pradesh	60+	17.2	49.1
	80+	32.2	73.0
Maharashtra	60+	11.7	50.4
	80+	26.0	75.8
Orissa	60+	14.1	53.4
	80+	26.8	72.5
Punjab	60+	17.1	38.4
	80+	35.3	65.9
Rajasthan	60+	15.8	49.5
	80+	32.4	76.9
Tamil Nadu	60+	14.1	55.3
	80+	26.9	70.7
Uttar Pradesh	60+	20.0	41.3
	80+	34.2	61.3
West Bengal	60+	10.1	59.8
	80+	17.2	66.3
Delhi	60+	16.0	46.6
	80+	36.3	73.5
ALL INDIA	60+	15.0	50.7
	80+	28.9	71.0

Table A11. Percentage of elderly population who are widowed India and States, 2001

Table A12. Trends in proportion (per cent) of elderly by sex and place of residence (rural/urban) in India, States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory		1961		1971		1981		1991		2001	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.6
	Urban	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.6
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.2
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Assam	Rural	4.7	4.0	5.2	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.9
	Urban	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.9
Bihar	Rural	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.8	6.5
	Urban	4.1	5.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	6.1	6.3
Chhattisgarh*	Rural									7.0	8.3
	Urban									5.2	6.0
Goa	Rural	7.0	9.6	6.0	8.2	6.3	8.2	6.5	8.8	7.8	10.4
	Urban	5.7	7.8	4.5	6.1	5.0	6.8	5.3	7.2	6.7	8.6
Gujarat	Rural	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.5	7.3	6.6	8.1
	Urban	4.0	5.2	4.3	5.3	4.6	5.8	5.1	6.0	5.5	7.0
Haryana	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	5.0	7.2	5.8	7.9	8.4	7.5	8.5
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.9	7.1
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	8.3	6.6	8.4	6.4	8.6	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	9.5
	Urban	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	5.9	4.7	6.7	5.0	6.8	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	6.4
	Urban	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.9	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	4.8
Jharkhand*	Rural									11.2	12.1
	Urban									9.4	9.9
Karnataka	Rural	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.9
	Urban	4.6	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.1	7.0
Kerala	Rural	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.3	7.8	8.6	9.3	9.7	11.3
	Urban	5.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.4	7.9	7.8	9.4	9.3	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	4.7	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.2	7.0	7.8
	Urban	4.3	5.2	4.6	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.9
Maharashtra	Rural	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.2	9.2	11.3
	Urban	3.9	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.0	7.5
Manipur	Rural	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.5	6.4
	Urban	5.2	6.8	5.6	7.1	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.4	7.3	7.8
Meghalaya	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.7	4.5
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.7
Mizoram	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5
Nagaland	Rural	7.4	6.7	7.9	6.6	7.1	6.3	6.7	5.3	5.3	4.6
	Urban	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.3
Orissa	Rural	5.2	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.6	7.5	8.4	8.8
	Urban	4.0	5.6	4.2	5.1	3.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.7
Punjab	Rural	7.8	5.9	8.9	7.0	9.1	7.8	8.8	8.2	9.5	10.2
	Urban	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.9	8.0
Rajasthan	Rural	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.5
	Urban	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.4	6.6
Sikkim	Rural	#4.8	5.2	3.4	3.3	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.1
	Urban	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.9
Tamil Nadu	Rural	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.5	8.2	7.4	9.2	9.2
	Urban	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.8	7.0	8.1	8.6
Tripura	Rural	5.8	5.2	7.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.6
	Urban	4.7	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	7.1	6.3	7.6	7.1	8.4
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.7	7.4	6.9	7.7	6.8	7.4	7.2
	Urban	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.1
Uttaranchal*	Rural									8.2	8.4
	Urban									5.8	6.3
West Bengal	Rural	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	7.1
	Urban	3.8	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.7	8.2	8.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rural	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.3	5.8	5.1
	Urban	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.6
Chandigarh	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.4	5.3
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.7

Demographics of Population Ageing in India

State/Union Territory		1961		1971		1981		1991		2001	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Daman and Diu	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	6.4	2.6	5.8
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	8.9	5.9	9.1
Delhi	Rural	5.8	4.3	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.9
	Urban	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.7
Lakshadweep	Rural	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.8
	Urban	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.8	6.8
Pondicherry	Rural	6.9	6.6	6.7	5.9	6.8	6.3	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.8
	Urban	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.9	8.0	7.4	9.3
ALL INDIA	Rural	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.4	8.1
	Urban	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	7.2

* State formed in 2000

Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, 2006.

About the Project

The United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA supported project BUILDING KNOWLEDGE BASE ON POPULATION AGEING IN INDIA (IND7P41G) aims at contributing and further expanding the existing knowledge base on the emerging population dynamics in India which are resulting in significant shifts in the age structure towards higher proportions of older persons aged 60 years and above. The project supports the preparation of a series of thematic studies using existing secondary data sources as well as the collection and analysis of new primary data. Dissemination of the findings to various stakeholders is a key objective of the project to help enhance the overall understanding of the situation of elderly in the country for further research and policy analysis on the growing numbers of India's senior citizens. The project is a partnership between the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi and UNFPA, Delhi.

More information on the project can be obtained from <http://www.isec.ac.in/prc.html> or www.iegindia.org or www.indiaunfpa.org

The first phase of the project includes several commissioned papers prepared by experts using existing secondary data sources such as the National Sample Survey Organisation and the National Family Health Surveys. The second phase of the project involves an updated situation analysis through the collection of primary data from seven states in India which have relatively higher proportions of elderly. These are Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The survey data includes socio-economic characteristics, family dynamics, living arrangements, health and awareness of social security programmes of the elderly.

The papers prepared by experts in India under the project are listed on the back cover of the series of working papers. The project invites the readers to provide feedback and help finalise the papers for publication.

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