

BMJ Open Caste, religion and regional differentials in life expectancy at birth in India: cross-sectional estimates from recent National Family Health Survey

Meena Kumari , Sanjay K Mohanty 

To cite: Kumari M, Mohanty SK. Caste, religion and regional differentials in life expectancy at birth in India: cross-sectional estimates from recent National Family Health Survey. *BMJ Open* 2020;**10**:e035392. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035392

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035392>).

Received 31 October 2019
Revised 28 May 2020
Accepted 23 June 2020



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

Department of Fertility Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Correspondence to

Meena Kumari;
meenaip@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Objective Though estimates of longevity are available by states, age, sex and place of residence in India, disaggregated estimates by social and economic groups are limited. This study estimates the life expectancy at birth and premature mortality by caste, religion and regions of India.

Design This study primarily used cross-sectional data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015–2016 and the Sample Registration System (SRS), 2011–2015. The NFHS-4 is the largest ever demographic and health survey covering 601 509 households and 811 808 individuals across all states and union territories in India.

Measures The abridged life table is constructed to estimate the life expectancy at birth, adult mortality (${}_4q_{15}$) and premature mortality (${}_7q_0$) by caste, religion and region.

Results Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 63.1 years (95% CI 62.60–63.64) for scheduled castes (SC), 64.0 years (95% CI 63.25–64.88) for scheduled tribes (ST), 65.1 years (95% CI 64.69–65.42) for other backward classes (OBC) and 68.0 years (95% CI 67.44–68.45) for others. The life expectancy at birth was higher among Christians 68.1 years (95% CI 66.44–69.60) than Muslims 66.0 years (95% CI 65.29–66.54) and Hindus 65.0 years (95% CI 64.74–65.22). Life expectancy at birth was higher among females than among males across social groups in India. Premature mortality was higher among SC (0.382), followed by ST (0.381), OBC (0.344) and others (0.301). The regional variation in life expectancy by age and sex is large.

Conclusion In India, social and religious differentials in life expectancy by sex are modest and need to be investigated among poor and rich within these groups. Premature mortality and adult mortality are also high across social and religious groups.

INTRODUCTION

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most frequently used summary measures of health. It is used to quantify the health dimension of the human development index.¹ Globally, life expectancy at birth is converging among and within countries.^{2–4} Countries are also converging in infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate and utilisation of basic health services.^{5–7} Despite higher life

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is the first ever study that provides estimates of life expectancy, by caste, religion and region in India.
- It provides estimates of premature and adult mortality across social groups and regions in India.
- Disease burden, disability and cause of premature mortality have not been explored in this study.
- State-specific estimates of life expectancy and premature mortality have not been estimated due to inadequate sample size.
- Estimates of mortality and longevity are not linked to socioeconomic status in India.

expectancy at birth of females than male, findings from a large number of studies in developing countries suggest that females are disadvantaged in health and healthcare utilisation.^{8–13} Though life expectancy at birth has been rising in almost all societies, mortality differences exist within, as well as between, population subgroups within national and regional boundaries.^{14–23} Regional disparity in mortality is associated with socioeconomic well-being and access to healthcare.^{24–26} Conventionally, those with an urban residence and the economically and socially better off tend to have lower mortality and higher longevity.^{27–30}

India, with a population of 1.35 billion in 2018, is experiencing significant improvement in health indicators. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 58.7 years in 1990 to 68.30 years in 2015 (Registrar General of India (RGI)). The state variations in life expectancy have been narrowing down over the years. Although India has witnessed spectacular improvement in mortality, the changes in mortality conditions across the states have been different.²⁶ There is strong north–south gradient across the states, with great variations in the level and the pace of mortality reduction over time.^{31–33} For instance, life

expectancy was higher in Kerala than in Uttar Pradesh in India^{34–37}; adult mortality and premature deaths were also high.³³ The national and state average in life expectancy conceal large variation among states and social groups in India.

Health, education and employment in India vary by social and economic groups in India. Caste and religion are often used as key social variables and given priority in national and state policies. The population of India is classified into four caste groups, namely: scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), other backward classes (OBC) and others. The ST population, accounting for 8.6% of the total population, is the most deprived followed by SCs. A large number of studies have examined the caste differentials in health and healthcare in India and its states and found that the SC and ST population have poor health.^{38–40} However, studies suggest that the increasing socioeconomic inequality over the years has led to poor health outcomes among population subgroups in the country.^{41–47}

The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides regular estimates of life expectancy at birth and age-specific death rate (ASDR) for major states, by sex and place of residence. However, such estimates are not available for social groups such as caste and religion and by economic groups. To our knowledge, there are few studies that provided the estimates of life expectancy by social group/economic group. Mohanty and Ram⁴⁸ estimated life expectancy at birth among the social groups using National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-2 and NFHS-3 data and found that life expectancy at birth is similar among the poor across caste groups. Recently, Asaria *et al*⁴⁷ have provided estimates of life expectancy at birth across wealth quintiles using NFHS-4 data and found that life expectancy at birth among the poorest wealth quintile was 65.1 years compared with 72.7 years in the richest wealth quintile.

Patel explains that SC women may be inequitably served by maternal health services and, in some cases, even face specific discrimination. Low health status is observed among poor, female, rural and specific minority groups of ST and SC.^{49–52} In comparison with the general castes, lower caste (OBC and SC/ST) women were more likely to experience discrimination in rural western India.⁵³ Lower caste women reported a higher prevalence of poorer health than women of higher castes.^{38 54} At age 60 years, life expectancy, active life expectancy and inactive life expectancy estimates were significantly higher, by 2.3, 1.9 and 0.4 years, for older persons in the general castes group versus those in the SC/ST/OBC groups, respectively.^{46 55} Many studies support the finding that life expectancy was lower in the central region than in other regions.^{40 56}

The national average in longevity conceals large variations across population subgroups and by socioeconomic characteristics. This is the first-ever study that estimates the life expectancy and mortality pattern by caste, religion, region and sex in India.

Data sources

Data from the NFHS-4, 2015–2016 and the SRS, 2011–2015 have been used. The NFHS are cross-sectional study based on large-scale, multiround surveys, conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. The first round of NFHS was conducted in 1992–1993 and the fourth round in 2015–2016. The NFHS-4 covered 601 509 households and 811 808 individuals. The NFHS provides reliable estimates of fertility, child mortality, family planning, child nutritional status and childhood morbidity for the country. With regard to mortality, NFHS 1, 2 and 3 were intended to provide reliable estimates of infant and child mortality. However, in NFHS-4, an attempt was made to capture overall mortality, and data were collected at the national and district levels. It has the distinction of the largest ever population-based health survey in the country.

Questions were asked on the death of any members of the household in a 3-year reference period. A total of 74 945 deaths was recorded during the survey. Along with death records, data on sex, place of residence, caste, religion and household's assets and amenities were collected. Caste data were collected for SC, ST, OBC and others. Generally, the STs are considered to be socially and economically poorer, followed by SCs and OBCs. Many central and state government welfare schemes have been specifically designed for the welfare of the population. Similarly, data on religion were collected in seven groups. These are Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, other religion and religion not stated. We have combined Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, other religion and religion not stated groups owing to sample size constraints. The ASDR from SRS is used to compare the mortality rate across age groups.

METHODS

The SRS data do not provide information on death by socioeconomic status (SES). The advantages of using NFHS data is the use of its death statistics by socioeconomic characteristics. In the NFHS-4, 0.6% (479) of 74 945 deaths were found missing for one or more SES. The missing information on SES for age at death were adjusted.

The following steps were used in adjusting missing cases, computing the ASDR, life expectancy at birth, adult

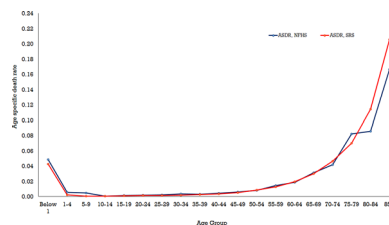


Figure 1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR) from NFHS-4 and SRS, 2011–2015, in India. NFHS, National Family Health Survey; SRS, Sample Registration System.

mortality (${}_{45}q_{15}$) and premature mortality (${}_{70}q_0$) by caste, religion and region.

1. Adjustment of missing death cases: The cases with missing information on SES for age at death were inflated by 100/100 -x for each age group.⁴⁷
2. A total of 479 cases was found missing for some basic variables like age, sex and other SES characteristics. We have distributed 479 cases equally in each age group.
3. Estimation of ASDR: The annual ASDR was estimated as the data were collected in 3-year reference period.
4. Estimation of life expectancy using abridged life table: life expectancy at birth was computed using age-specific death and midyear population from the NFHS-4 life table approach. The 95% CI of estimates are provided.⁵⁷
5. The abridged life table is constructed to estimate life expectancy at birth, adult mortality (${}_{45}q_{15}$) and premature mortality (${}_{70}q_0$) by caste, religion and region. Premature mortality is defined as any death under 70 years of age. The mathematical form of premature mortality (${}_{70}q_0$) = $1 - \frac{l_{70}}{l_0}$ and mortality in working age (${}_{45}q_{15}$) = $1 - \frac{l_{60}}{l_{15}}$.⁵⁸

Finally, the ASDR was used to compute life expectancy at birth by sex, caste, religion and region using the Chiang method. In the Chiang method, the ${}_n a_x$ is estimated by the average number of years lived in the x to x+n age interval by those dying in the interval.⁵⁸⁻⁶⁰

Patient and public involvement

Patients and the public were not involved. The paper uses secondary data available for public use.

RESULTS

Figure 1 plots the ASDR from SRS and NFHS in a 5-year age group. The SRS estimates of life expectancy at birth in India was 68.3 years and that from NFHS-4 is 65.3 years. In general, the ASDRs is close from both the sources and the ASDRs overlap in a large number of age groups. Table 1 presents the numerical value of ASDR from SRS and NFHS by a 5-year age group. Figure 2 presents the life expectancy at various ages. Results suggest that life expectancy varies with different social characteristics; caste, religion and region in India.

Figure 3 summarises the estimated ASDR by caste in India. The ASDR was higher among SCs (0.055) followed by OBCs (0.050), STs (0.045) and then others (0.043) at below age 1 year. Similarly, at later ages, the curve shows a skewed pattern in each category. Figure 4 presents the ASDR by religion. The ASDR was higher among Muslims (0.051) than among others (0.031) for age below 1 year. Among population aged 50 years, the ASDR was higher for Hindus than for Christian. However, at later ages, the ASDR was higher among Muslims followed by Hindus, others and Christians in India.

Table 1 ASDR by 5-year age group and estimated life expectancy from NFHS-4 and SRS in India, 2015–2016

Age group	ASDR_NFHS	ASDR_SRS	Life expectancy NFHS_2015 with CIs	Life expectancy SRS_2015
0–1	0.0485	0.0429	65.3 (65.08 to 65.54)	68.3
1–5	0.0055	0.0022	67.5 (67.34 to 67.75)	70.3
5–10	0.0049	0.0008	65.0 (64.79 to 65.20)	66.9
10–15	0.0008	0.0007	61.5 (61.35 to 61.74)	62.2
15–20	0.0014	0.0011	56.8 (56.59 to 56.94)	57.4
20–25	0.0018	0.0015	52.2 (51.98 to 52.34)	52.7
25–30	0.0021	0.0017	47.6 (47.44 to 47.79)	48.1
30–35	0.0036	0.0020	43.1 (42.93 to 43.28)	43.5
35–40	0.0032	0.0027	38.8 (38.68 to 39.01)	38.9
40–45	0.0045	0.0038	34.4 (34.24 to 34.57)	34.4
45–50	0.0060	0.0054	30.1 (29.98 to 30.31)	30.0
50–55	0.0083	0.0086	26.0 (25.83 to 26.15)	25.7
55–60	0.0147	0.0127	22.0 (21.84 to 22.15)	21.7
60–65	0.0188	0.0196	18.5 (18.32 to 18.63)	18.0
65–70	0.0311	0.0303	15.1 (14.91 to 15.20)	14.6
70–75	0.0418	0.0465	12.2 (12.04 to 12.32)	11.5
75–80	0.0821	0.0700	9.4 (9.29 to 9.58)	8.9
80–85	0.0856	0.1142	8.0 (7.89 to 8.13)	6.6
85+	0.1664	0.2058	6.0 (6.01 to 6.01)	4.9

ASDR, age-specific death rate; NFHS, National Family Health Survey; SRS, Sample Registration System.

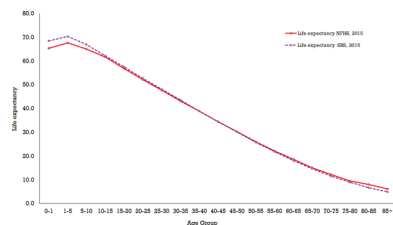


Figure 2 Estimated life expectancy at birth from NFHS-4, 2015–2016 and SRS, 2011–2015, in India. NFHS, National Family Health Survey; SRS, Sample Registration System.

Figure 5 shows that the ASDR for those below 1 year, was higher in the Eastern region (0.059) followed by the Central region (0.025). The death rate among children aged 1–9 years was higher in the Southern than in the Northern regions (0.009 vs 0.003). The death rate was almost similar between age groups 10–34. The death rate for population in the age group 65–69 was higher in the Eastern region than in the Western region (0.036 vs 0.025). The variations were visible at age below one and in the 1–4 age group and showed a gap among the population of age-groups 60–85.

The life expectancy at birth varies from 4 years across different caste groups in India (table 2). The life expectancy at birth was estimated at 63.1 years (95% CI 62.60 - 63.64) for SC, 64.0 years (95% CI 63.25 - 64.88) for STs, 65.1 years (95% CI 64.69 - 65.42) for OBCs and 68.0 years (95% CI 67.44 - 68.45) for others (see online supplementary appendix table 1). Females had a higher life expectancy at birth compared with males, and this gap remains consistent across all the social groups. However, this gap decreases at the onset of elderly age (60 years) and ranges from 0.8 to 2.5 years across social groups. The life expectancy at age 60 years was 17 years for SCs, 18.2 years for OBCs, 18.6 years for STs and 19.5 years for Others. These findings are consistent with those of other studies.^{8,9} Women had a higher life expectancy than men across different caste categories in India.

Table 3 summarises religious differentials in life expectancy. It suggests that the life expectancy at birth was higher among others with 68.6 years (95% CI 67.38 - 69.80) compared with Christian with 68.1 years (95% CI 66.44 - 69.60) and Muslims with 65.9 years (95% CI 65.29 - 66.54) than India with 65.0 years (95% CI 64.74 - 65.22) (see online supplementary appendix table 2). The gap in life expectancy between male and female was highest among Christians (8 years), followed by others (6 years),

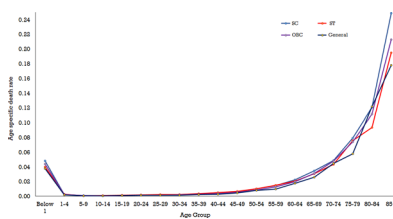


Figure 3 Age-specific death rate across caste groups in India, 2015–2016. OBC, other backward classes; SC, scheduled castes; ST, scheduled tribes.

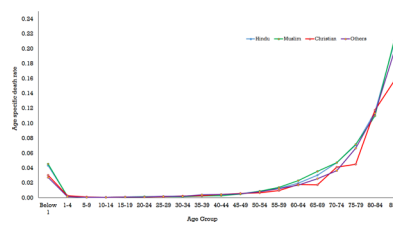


Figure 4 Age-specific death rate by religion in India, 2015–2016.

Hindus (5 years) and Muslims (3 years). Female life expectancy at birth was highest among Christians (72.1 years) followed by others (71.5 years) and Hindus (67.7 years), but it was lowest among Muslims (67.6). The sex differential in life expectancy at age 20 was higher among Christians followed by Hindus, others and Muslims.

Table 4 presents the life expectancy at birth by region in India, which ranges from 64 to 69 years. With a difference of more than 5 years, the life expectancy was as low as 63.6 years (95% CI 63.12 - 64.05) in the East region compared with 68.7 years (95% CI 68.06 - 69.34) (see online supplementary appendix table 3) in the North region. However, the life expectancy at age 1 year was 68.7 years in the Northern region and 63.8 years in the north-east—a difference of 4.9 years. Similarly, among males, the life expectancy at birth ranged from 66.2 years (95% CI 65.42 - 67.09) in the west to 60.9 years (95% CI 59.16 - 62.58) (see online supplementary appendix table 3) in the northeast region—a difference of 5.3 years. At age 1 year, the gap in life expectancy by sex was as high as 8 years in the south followed by the northeast (5.5 years), north (5.4 years) and west (4.8 years). Below age 1 year, the gap in life expectancy by sex was lower in the eastern region. Similarly, life expectancy at birth for females was higher in the north region 71.8 years (95% CI 70.96 - 72.73) and lower in the eastern region 64.8 years (95% CI 64.15 - 65.45) (see online supplementary appendix table 3), a difference of 7.0 years.

The probability of death for adults (15–59 years) and premature mortality (before at age 70 years) were estimated by sex, caste, region and religion. Results were presented in tables 5 and 6. Table 5 shows that the level of adult mortality is higher among males than among females in India. Individuals belonging to STs have a higher probability of adult death (0.178) than SC groups (0.165). Similarly, by religion, the probability of death among Hindus was 0.147 compared with 0.145 among others, followed by 0.133 among Christians and 0.129

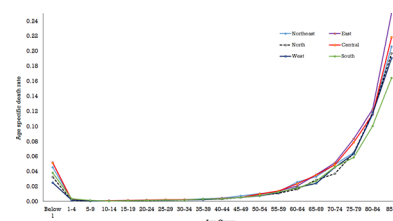


Figure 5 Age-specific death rate across regions in India, 2015–2016.

Table 2 Life expectancy by caste and sex in India, 2015–2016

Age Interval	SC			ST			OBC			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below 1	63.13	60.32	66.31	64.02	60.53	67.89	65.06	62.88	67.47	67.94	66.09	69.95
1	65.65	63.13	68.48	65.96	62.90	69.34	67.35	65.25	69.64	69.89	68.11	71.81
5	63.12	60.59	65.95	63.84	60.98	67.01	64.82	62.81	67.00	67.07	65.26	69.01
10	59.70	57.18	62.52	60.04	57.18	63.19	61.43	59.41	63.62	63.59	61.89	65.41
15	54.96	52.43	57.78	55.35	52.52	58.47	56.65	54.62	58.87	58.77	57.06	60.58
20	50.39	47.90	53.17	50.83	47.98	53.98	52.03	49.98	54.26	54.10	52.37	55.96
25	45.87	43.42	48.61	46.44	43.58	49.60	47.48	45.46	49.69	49.53	47.77	51.41
30	41.45	39.08	44.11	42.06	39.29	45.14	42.96	41.02	45.07	44.92	43.25	46.71
35	37.25	35.02	39.75	37.96	35.38	40.80	38.70	36.90	40.68	40.48	38.98	42.10
40	32.87	30.83	35.17	33.72	31.36	36.30	34.27	32.64	36.07	35.96	34.62	37.40
45	28.76	26.98	30.77	29.65	27.42	32.08	29.97	28.53	31.55	31.55	30.36	32.82
50	24.66	23.04	26.47	25.69	23.75	27.77	25.78	24.56	27.13	27.31	26.30	28.39
55	20.76	19.45	22.26	21.88	20.30	23.63	21.74	20.72	22.91	23.30	22.73	23.97
60	17.39	16.27	18.69	18.62	17.44	19.93	18.24	17.44	19.15	19.51	19.16	19.96
65	14.09	13.20	15.10	15.29	14.44	16.21	14.79	14.14	15.53	16.01	15.82	16.29
70	11.37	10.72	12.12	12.47	11.69	13.28	11.95	11.44	12.52	12.93	12.87	13.08
75	8.55	8.00	9.15	9.63	9.04	10.19	9.22	8.85	9.61	10.27	10.34	10.28
80	7.22	6.66	7.78	8.70	8.28	9.09	7.95	7.51	8.39	8.44	8.66	8.34
85+	4.97	4.47	5.43	6.35	6.32	6.38	5.82	5.46	6.15	6.95	7.97	6.28

OBC, other backward classes; SC, scheduled castes; ST, scheduled tribes.

Table 3 Life expectancy by religion and sex in India, 2015–2016

Age interval	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below 1	64.98	62.51	67.71	65.89	64.39	67.55	68.07	64.33	72.06	68.59	65.89	71.53
1	67.22	64.94	69.71	68.32	66.84	69.92	69.41	65.80	73.24	69.74	67.39	72.28
5	64.74	62.54	67.14	65.54	63.92	67.29	67.19	64.11	70.40	66.60	64.46	68.91
10	61.39	59.19	63.78	61.61	60.03	63.33	64.40	61.88	66.96	62.53	60.30	64.94
15	56.63	54.42	59.03	56.82	55.20	58.58	59.60	57.18	62.05	57.64	55.41	60.05
20	52.03	49.81	54.45	52.15	50.59	53.84	54.97	52.50	57.48	52.91	50.75	55.22
25	47.51	45.30	49.91	47.60	46.03	49.30	50.26	47.74	52.83	48.27	46.23	50.44
30	43.01	40.90	45.32	42.96	41.45	44.62	45.66	43.28	48.09	43.77	41.74	45.94
35	38.77	36.83	40.89	38.51	37.07	40.09	41.45	39.10	43.83	39.44	37.72	41.25
40	34.35	32.59	36.28	34.01	32.66	35.50	37.02	34.94	39.14	35.33	33.58	37.16
45	30.10	28.55	31.79	29.55	28.26	30.98	32.91	31.19	34.64	31.22	29.79	32.71
50	25.95	24.60	27.42	25.32	24.18	26.58	28.90	27.47	30.35	27.11	25.81	28.44
55	21.97	20.93	23.14	21.31	20.33	22.42	24.75	23.85	25.72	23.04	22.05	24.10
60	18.45	17.64	19.36	17.87	17.08	18.77	21.02	20.11	21.98	19.54	18.93	20.20
65	14.99	14.37	15.70	14.66	14.16	15.22	17.68	17.20	18.18	15.99	15.35	16.69
70	12.10	11.60	12.66	12.09	11.79	12.43	14.08	13.81	14.39	12.89	12.48	13.33
75	9.37	8.97	9.80	9.36	9.49	9.23	11.44	11.40	11.49	9.74	9.19	10.33
80	7.97	7.61	8.34	8.01	7.97	8.07	9.16	9.41	8.92	8.24	7.77	8.71
85+	5.97	5.85	6.09	5.86	5.86	5.89	7.91	7.89	7.96	6.32	6.68	6.06



Table 4 Life expectancy across regions and sex in India, 2015–2016

Age interval	Northeast			East			North			Central			West			South		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below 1	63.77	60.88	67.09	63.57	62.39	64.79	68.68	65.97	71.82	63.76	61.80	65.94	68.64	66.19	71.35	64.87	60.97	69.22
1	66.11	63.56	69.04	66.37	65.22	67.56	70.24	67.75	73.11	66.55	64.76	68.52	69.58	67.28	72.11	66.69	63.14	70.59
5	64.07	61.63	66.86	63.59	62.44	64.77	67.15	64.75	69.89	63.95	62.02	66.08	66.78	64.48	69.30	65.04	61.87	68.46
10	60.26	57.79	63.11	60.19	59.01	61.40	63.12	60.74	65.83	60.11	58.25	62.17	62.93	60.39	65.72	62.90	59.94	66.08
15	55.53	53.07	58.34	55.46	54.24	56.70	58.30	55.91	61.03	55.38	53.51	57.45	58.07	55.52	60.88	58.09	55.16	61.22
20	51.01	48.55	53.82	50.87	49.65	52.11	53.63	51.24	56.35	50.85	48.99	52.89	53.41	50.80	56.29	53.41	50.50	56.50
25	46.42	44.04	49.17	46.34	45.13	47.57	49.00	46.62	51.70	46.41	44.56	48.45	48.84	46.19	51.77	48.82	45.99	51.84
30	41.95	39.65	44.61	41.77	40.61	42.96	44.37	42.07	46.99	42.00	40.24	43.95	44.25	41.66	47.12	44.35	41.66	47.23
35	37.70	35.59	40.14	37.59	36.54	38.68	39.99	37.85	42.43	37.77	36.17	39.57	39.87	37.42	42.54	40.10	37.66	42.71
40	33.38	31.37	35.71	33.16	32.32	34.04	35.54	33.53	37.82	33.32	31.81	35.02	35.38	33.07	37.90	35.76	33.56	38.12
45	29.19	27.38	31.29	28.92	28.27	29.62	31.18	29.33	33.28	29.08	27.71	30.63	31.11	29.07	33.32	31.49	29.53	33.57
50	25.29	23.80	27.03	24.72	24.18	25.30	27.07	25.39	28.97	24.90	23.67	26.28	26.98	25.18	28.87	27.34	25.64	29.15
55	21.44	20.30	22.84	20.78	20.42	21.18	23.03	21.66	24.63	21.01	19.98	22.19	22.85	21.53	24.29	23.29	21.96	24.76
60	17.91	16.96	19.06	17.32	17.10	17.60	19.37	18.36	20.59	17.52	16.68	18.49	19.27	18.30	20.29	19.83	18.72	21.04
65	14.93	14.21	15.77	13.86	13.72	14.02	15.74	14.85	16.80	14.31	13.69	15.04	15.84	15.09	16.62	16.34	15.54	17.21
70	12.22	11.92	12.57	11.13	11.00	11.30	12.85	12.08	13.76	11.66	11.11	12.28	12.61	12.02	13.21	13.39	12.88	13.93
75	9.64	9.31	10.01	8.38	8.24	8.55	9.72	9.03	10.51	8.91	8.46	9.41	9.90	9.62	10.17	10.88	10.62	11.13
80	7.99	7.77	8.23	7.16	7.20	7.15	8.11	7.32	8.96	7.76	7.44	8.08	8.27	7.89	8.62	9.36	9.03	9.66
85+	6.01	5.74	6.29	4.94	5.18	4.74	6.28	5.63	6.95	5.67	5.67	5.68	6.49	6.70	6.38	7.55	7.35	7.72

Table 5 Probability of death at age 15–60 years and premature mortality at age 70 years by caste, religion and region in India

Probability of dying between n to x+n interval						
Caste	SC	ST	OBC	Others		
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.1651	0.1783	0.1407	0.1223		
${}_{70}q_0$	0.3823	0.3811	0.3443	0.3006		
Religion	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Others		
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.1466	0.1286	0.1326	0.1453		
${}_{70}q_0$	0.3473	0.3412	0.3164	0.3089		
Region	Northeast	East	North	Central	West	South
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.1671	0.1520	0.1291	0.1575	0.1292	0.1380
${}_{70}q_0$	0.3851	0.3636	0.2935	0.3724	0.3029	0.3493

OBC, other backward classes; SC, scheduled castes; ST, scheduled tribes.

among Muslims. By region, the probability of adult death in the northeastern region was higher (0.167) than that in the central regions (0.158). Similarly, premature mortality by caste group revealed that individuals belonging to SCs had a higher probability of premature mortality than general castes (0.382 vs 0.301). Premature mortality was also analysed by religions and regions in India and was found to vary. For instance, Hindu (0.347) had a higher premature mortality than Muslim (0.341) and Christians (0.316). By region, the probability of premature mortality in the northeast was 0.385 followed by central 0.372, east 0.364, southern 0.349, western 0.303 and northern regions 0.294. [Table 6](#) reveals that the adult mortality and premature mortality was higher among males than among females in each social strata; caste, religion and region in India. Premature mortality among males and females was high among STs (0.159) followed by SCs (0.127), OBCs (0.099) and others (0.097). Similarly, for religion, premature mortality gap was higher among Christians than among Hindu. Regional variations shows that the gap was wider in the south than in other regions.

Prior studies suggests that caste and religion differentials show inequality in mortality across populations, subgroups

and geographic areas.^{44 60 61} This study addresses social disparities in health and provides evidence for the gap in life expectancy and premature mortality across different social groups in India.

DISCUSSION

Life expectancy at birth is widely used as a summary measure of health. Disaggregated estimates of life expectancy are limited in many developing countries including India. This is the first ever study that estimates life expectancy at birth and premature mortality by social groups such as caste, religion and region in India. The following are salient findings of this study.

First, life expectancy at birth varies largely across caste, religion and region in India. Life expectancy at birth among SCs was lowest, followed by STs, OBCs and Others. Second, the caste and religion differentials in life expectancy were observed at birth and across the ages. Life expectancy at birth was highest among Christians followed by others, Muslims and Hindus. The gap in life expectancy at birth between Christians and Hindus was 3 years. It was low in the central region compared with

Table 6 Probability of death at age 15–60 years and premature mortality at age 70 years among different categories of caste, religion and region by sex in India

Probability of dying between n to x+n interval												
Caste	SC		ST		OBC		Others					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.2097	0.1201	0.2263	0.1307	0.1754	0.1064	0.1593	0.0861				
${}_{70}q_0$	0.4430	0.3157	0.4567	0.2979	0.3923	0.2929	0.3478	0.2512				
Religion	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		Others					
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.1866	0.1067	0.1523	0.1059	0.1815	0.0869	0.1842	0.1065				
${}_{70}q_0$	0.4018	0.2886	0.3828	0.2967	0.3888	0.2394	0.3606	0.2542				
Probability of dying between n to x+n Interval												
Regions	Northeast		East		North		Central		West		South	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
${}_{45}q_{15}$	0.2142	0.1197	0.1795	0.1253	0.1655	0.0925	0.1879	0.1271	0.1753	0.0830	0.1884	0.0891
${}_{70}q_0$	0.4464	0.3144	0.3945	0.3318	0.3500	0.2321	0.4179	0.3233	0.3655	0.2353	0.4234	0.2683



the western region at age below 1 year. Third, we found consistent sex differentials in life expectancy across caste and religious groups. Life expectancy at birth for women was higher for men across social groups in both rural and urban areas. **Fourth**, adult mortality (${}_{45}q_{15}$) was highest among SCs. However, in the case of religion, the probability of adult death (${}_{45}q_{15}$) was higher among Hindus than among Muslims. The probability of death was higher among Northeast than in the Western region in India. Fifth, premature mortality (${}_{70}q_0$) was highest among SCs. In the case of religion, premature deaths (${}_0q_{70}$) among Muslims was higher than among Christians. By region, premature mortality (${}_{70}q_0$) in the Northeast was higher than in the North.

We put forward the following explanations. Life expectancy has been explained by a combination of biological and behavioural factors.⁴⁷ The caste system, with its societal stratification and social restrictions, continues to have a major impact in India.⁶² Caste and religion are inextricably linked to and is a proxy for SES in India. The poor SES is significantly associated with poor health outcomes and lower access to healthcare facilities. The benefits of caste-based employment, education and health schemes are largely availed by better off within the deprived caste group. As a result, the average remained low and poor are getting poorer. Similarly, gender variations in health are persistent cutting across caste and religion. Though women are living longer than men, they have higher morbidity and disability at later ages.⁶³ The average year of disability free life expectancy among females was lower than among male. Adult mortality risks could be a result of chronic diseases or malnutrition in childhood. Most of the non-communicable diseases are non-curable but can be controlled with regular treatment. However, while the risk of being affected by these lifestyle conditions is relatively lower among the poor, once affected, they cannot afford the continued high treatment costs and so they experience premature death. The findings indicate significant differences in the population's health across different castes, religions and regions. Hindu children have higher mortality than Muslim children.⁶⁴

The study has some limitations too. Several studies indicates that SES and educational attainment significantly associated with adult deaths. The scope of further research is to examine the differential within caste group, say poor and rich within SCs and STs, which is not captured in the study. We believe that the inequality within the caste group is high and contribute to mortality differentials and longevity. Second, the life expectancy in the paper is not comparable with the SRS due to non-use of adjustment factor used in estimation of CI. The CI and life expectancy was estimated without adjustment factor. Third, the paper provide result of probability of dying and life expectancy without adjusting for cause of death across the caste, religion and region.

The reduction of premature mortality, a major public health focus, is one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.⁶⁵ The mortality rate has decreased for most age

groups from 2000 to 2016, especially for adolescents and young adults in many developed and developing regions, but remains high among middle-aged adults (ages 36–55 years) and older adults (55 years). However, premature mortality and adult mortality are still higher among all ethnic groups globally.^{66–68}

CONCLUSION

The findings suggest that the mortality differentials are significant across caste, religion and region in India. Though, female life expectancy at birth is higher for females, they might be suffering from higher morbidity. Premature mortality is high across caste and religious groups. Prioritising reduction of premature mortality, including infant and under-five mortality, is recommended.

Acknowledgements Authors would like to thank editor and reviewers for their useful suggestions in revising the earlier draft. Authors would also like to thank Mr Suyash Mishra for his useful comments and suggestions.

Contributors Conception and design of the study: both authors. Analysis and/or interpretation of data: both authors; drafting the manuscript: both authors; revising the manuscript critically for important content: SKM.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available in a public, open access repository: <https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-355.cfm> and https://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/Appendix_SRS_Based_Life_Table.html.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Meena Kumari <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4900-0928>

Sanjay K Mohanty <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9041-5952>

REFERENCES

- 1 WHO. *World health statistics 2016 monitoring health for the SDGs*. Geneva, 2016.
- 2 Gerry CJ, Raskina Y, Tsyplakova D. Convergence or divergence? life expectancy patterns in post-communist countries, 1959–2010. *Soc Indic Res* 2018;140:309–32.
- 3 Joe W, Liou L, Subramanian SV. Increasing global heterogeneity in the life expectancy of older populations. *bioRxiv* 2019;589630.
- 4 Wilson C. Understanding global demographic convergence since 1950. *Popul Dev Rev* 2011;37:375–88.
- 5 McMichael AJ, McKee M, Shkolnikov V, *et al*. Mortality trends and setbacks: global convergence or divergence? *Lancet* 2004;363:1155–9.
- 6 Moser K, Shkolnikov VM, Leon DA, *et al*. *Divergence replaces convergence from the late 1980s BT - HIV, resurgent infections and population change in Africa*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 2007: 11–25.
- 7 GBD 2015 Mortality and Causes of Death Collaborators. Global, regional, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980–2015: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2015. *Lancet* 2016;388:1459–544.

- 8 United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. Sex differentials in survivorship in the developing world: levels, regional patterns and demographic determinants. *Popul Bull UN* 1988;51:51–64.
- 9 Gleit DA, Horiuchi S. The narrowing sex differential in life expectancy in high-income populations: effects of differences in the age pattern of mortality. *Popul Stud* 2007;61:141–59.
- 10 Zanfongnon R, Bourbeau R. *Sex differential in life expectancy at birth in Canada 1921–2004: provincial variations*, 2008.
- 11 Dubey M, Ram U, Ram F. Threshold levels of infant and under-five mortality for crossover between life expectancies at ages zero, one and five in India: a decomposition analysis. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0143764.
- 12 Singh A, Ladusingh L. Life expectancy at birth and life disparity: an assessment of sex differentials in mortality in India. *Int J Popul Stud* 2016;2.
- 13 GBD 2017 Mortality Collaborators. Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality and life expectancy, 1950–2017: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2017. *Lancet* 2018;392:1684–735.
- 14 Bassett MT, Krieger N. Social class and black-white differences in breast cancer survival. *Am J Public Health* 1986;76:1400–3.
- 15 Keil JE, Sutherland SE, Knapp RG, et al. Does equal socioeconomic status in black and white men mean equal risk of mortality? *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1133–6.
- 16 Hummer RA, Rogers RG, Eberstein IW. Sociodemographic differences in adult mortality: a review of analytic approaches. *Popul Dev Rev* 1998;24:553–78.
- 17 Wagstaff A. Socioeconomic inequalities in child mortality: comparisons across nine developing countries. *Bull World Health Organ* 2000;78:19–29.
- 18 Dowd K, Blake D, Cairns AJG. Facing up to uncertain life expectancy: the longevity fan charts. *Demography* 2010;47:67–78.
- 19 Singh A, Pathak PK, Chauhan RK, et al. Infant and child mortality in India in the last two decades: a geospatial analysis. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e26856.
- 20 Eggleston KN, Fuchs VR. The new demographic transition: most gains in life expectancy now realized late in life. *J Econ Perspect* 2012;26:137–56.
- 21 Fenelon A. Geographic divergence in mortality in the United States. *Popul Dev Rev* 2013;39:611–34.
- 22 Gordon E-S, Haklai Z, Meron J, et al. Regional variations in mortality and causes of death in Israel, 2009–2013. *Isr J Health Policy Res* 2017;6:39.
- 23 Liu L, Chu Y, Oza S, et al. National, regional, and state-level all-cause and cause-specific under-5 mortality in India in 2000–15: a systematic analysis with implications for the sustainable development goals. *Lancet Glob Health* 2019;7:e721–34.
- 24 Montgomery AL, Ram U, Kumar R, et al. Maternal mortality in India: causes and healthcare service use based on a nationally representative survey. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e83331.
- 25 Knudson A, Meit M, Tanenbaum E, et al. Exploring rural and urban mortality differences. *Bethesda Rural Heal Reform Policy Res Cent* 2015.
- 26 Saikia N. *Trends in mortality differentials in India*, 2016: 55–71.
- 27 Chakraborti B. Rural-urban mortality differential in Indian states: effect of environmental inequality and associated factors. *Rural Demogr* 1982;9:1–6.
- 28 Hartley D. Rural health disparities, population health, and rural culture. *Am J Public Health* 2004;94:1675–8.
- 29 Singh GK, Siahpush M. Widening rural-urban disparities in life expectancy, U.S., 1969–2009. *Am J Prev Med* 2014;46:e19–29.
- 30 Shah VR, Christian DS, Prajapati AC, et al. Quality of life among elderly population residing in urban field practice area of a tertiary care Institute of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat. *J Family Med Prim Care* 2017;6:101–5.
- 31 Krishnaji N, James KS. Gender differentials in adult mortality: with notes on rural-urban contrasts. *Econ Polit Wkly* 2002:4633–7.
- 32 Saikia N, Jasilionis D, Ram F. Trends in geographical mortality differentials in India. *Rostock Max Planck Inst Demogr Res* 2009.
- 33 Ram U, Jha P, Gerland P, et al. Age-specific and sex-specific adult mortality risk in India in 2014: analysis of 0–27 million nationally surveyed deaths and demographic estimates from 597 districts. *Lancet Glob Health* 2015;3:e767–75.
- 34 Kannan KP, Thankappan KR, Ramankutty V, et al. Kerala: a unique model of development. *Health Millions* 1991;17:30–3.
- 35 Pal P, Ghosh J. *Inequality in India: a survey of recent trends*, 2007.
- 36 Sen A. Development as freedom (1999). *N Glob Dev Res Perspect Dev Glob Chang* 2014;2:525–47.
- 37 GBD 2016 Mortality Collaborators. Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970–2016: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2016. *Lancet* 2017;390:1084–150.
- 38 Mohindra KS, Haddad S, Narayana D. Women's health in a rural community in Kerala, India: do caste and socioeconomic position matter? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2006;60:1020–6.
- 39 Subramanian SV. Health inequalities in India: the axes of stratification. *Brown J World Aff* 2008;14.
- 40 Vart P, Jaglan A, Shafique K. Caste-based social inequalities and childhood anemia in India: results from the National family health survey (NFHS) 2005–2006. *BMC Public Health* 2015;15:537.
- 41 Mackenbach JP, Kunst AE. Measuring the magnitude of socioeconomic inequalities in health: an overview of available measures illustrated with two examples from Europe. *Soc Sci Med* 1997;44:757–71.
- 42 Kakwani N, Wagstaff A, van Doorslaer E. Socioeconomic inequalities in health: measurement, computation, and statistical inference. *J Econom* 1997;77:87–103.
- 43 Burström K, Johannesson M, Diderichsen F. Increasing socioeconomic inequalities in life expectancy and QALYs in Sweden 1980–1997. *Health Econ* 2005;14:831–50.
- 44 Subramanian SV, Davey Smith G, Subramanyam M. Indigenous and socioeconomic status in India. *PLoS Med* 2006;3:e421.
- 45 Lorant V, Croux C, Weich S, et al. Depression and socio-economic risk factors: 7-year longitudinal population study. *Br J Psychiatry* 2007;190:293–8.
- 46 Malhotra C, Do YK. Socio-economic disparities in health system responsiveness in India. *Health Policy Plan* 2013;28:197–205.
- 47 Asaria M, Mazumdar S, Chowdhury S, et al. Socioeconomic inequality in life expectancy in India. *BMJ Glob Health* 2019;4:e001445.
- 48 Mohanty SK, Ram F. *Life expectancy at birth among social and economic groups in India*. IIPS India, 2010. <http://iipsindia.org/pdf/RB-13 file for uploading.pdf>
- 49 Coffey D, Deshpande A, Hammer J, et al. Local social inequality, economic inequality, and disparities in child height in India. *Demography* 2019;56:1427–52.
- 50 LoPalo M, Coffey D, Spears D. The consequences of social inequality for the health and development of India's children: the case of caste, sanitation, and child height. *Soc Justice Res* 2019;32:239–54.
- 51 Patel P, Das M, Das U. The perceptions, health-seeking behaviours and access of scheduled caste women to maternal health services in Bihar, India. *Reprod Health Matters* 2018;26:114–25.
- 52 Acharya SS. Health equity in India: an examination through the lens of social exclusion. *J Soc Incl Stud* 2018;4:104–30.
- 53 Khubchandani J, Soni A, Fahey N, et al. Caste matters: perceived discrimination among women in rural India. *Arch Womens Ment Health* 2018;21:163–70.
- 54 Caste GS. *Caste and care: is Indian healthcare delivery system favourable for Dalits?* Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2015.
- 55 Malhotra R, Rajan I, Syam S, et al. Social group disparities in life expectancy and active life expectancy among older persons in Kerala, India. *Innov Aging* 2018;2:230.
- 56 Guillot M, Gavrilova N, Torgasheva L, et al. Divergent paths for adult mortality in Russia and central Asia: evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e75314.
- 57 Andreev EM, Shkolnikov VM. *Spreadsheet for calculation of confidence limits for any life table or healthy-life table quantity*. Rostock: Max Planck Inst Demographic Research (MPIDR) Technical Report-5, 2010.
- 58 Preston Samuel H, Patrick H, Michel G. *Demography: measuring and modeling population processes*. MA Blackwell Publ, 2001.
- 59 Chiang CL. On constructing current life tables. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1972;67:538–41.
- 60 Schoen R. Calculating life tables by estimating Chiang's a from observed rates. *Demography* 1978;15:625–35.
- 61 Subramanian SV, Nandy S, Irving M, et al. The mortality divide in India: the differential contributions of gender, caste, and standard of living across the life course. *Am J Public Health* 2006;96:818–25.
- 62 Borooah VK, Dubey A, Iyer S. The effectiveness of jobs reservation: caste, religion and economic status in India. *Dev Change* 2007;38:423–45.
- 63 Vijayanath V, Anitha MR, Vijayamahantesh SN, et al. Caste and health in Indian scenario. *J Punjab Acad Forensic Med Toxicol* 2010;10:42–4.
- 64 Saikia N, Bora JK. Does increasing longevity lead increasing disability? Evidence from Indian states. *Soc Chang Dev* 2016;13.
- 65 IIPS, ORC Macro. *National family health survey (NFHS-3) 2005–2006*. Mumbai, 2007.
- 66 Norheim OF, Jha P, Admasu K, et al. Avoiding 40% of the premature deaths in each country, 2010–30: review of national mortality trends



- to help quantify the UN sustainable development goal for health. *Lancet* 2015;385:239–52.
- 67 Liu L, Hill K, Oza S. Levels and causes of mortality under age five years. In: *Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health: disease control priorities*, 2015: 71–83.
- 68 Masquelier B, Hug L, Sharrow D, *et al*. Global, regional, and national mortality trends in older children and young adolescents (5–14 years) from 1990 to 2016: an analysis of empirical data. *Lancet Glob Health* 2018;6:e1087–99.