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INDIA'S LARGEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

Rohit Sharma back, pacer Navdeep Saini to make his debut as India, Aus clash in 3rd Test at Sydney from today. With scoreline 1-1, Paine says tensions up between teams over India's stand on quarantine rules

A fan who attended 2nd India-Aus Test at MCG tests +ve for Covid. Govt urges fans who were in area to get tested

New Zealand beats Pak by an innings and 178 runs in 2nd game to become No. 1 Test team first time ever

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75m 60+ Indians suffer from chronic disease

India's First & World's Largest Study on Elderly

Sushmi.Dey@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: About 75 million people above 60 in India suffer from some chronic disease, shows the first part (2017-18) of the world's largest study

- **Priority' popn to get texts on vaccine appointment, P 6**
- **India crosses one crore Covid recoveries, P 12**

on the aged — the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI)—released by the health ministry on Wednesday.

While 27% of elderly have multi-morbidities, about 40%

NO PENSION FOR 78%

► 27% of elderly have multi-morbidities, around 40% have a disability and 20% have issues related to mental health

► 3/4ths of those aged 60 and above who were diagnosed with chronic conditions have been treated for **hypertension (77%), chronic heart diseases (74%), diabetes mellitus (83%), chronic lung diseases (72%) and cancer (75%)**

► 78% of people aged 60 and above neither receiving nor expected to receive pension

have one or another disability and 20% have issues related to mental health, said the report that aims to provide a base for national and state-level programmes and policies for the aged.

► **Diabetes among 83%, P 12**

Vax transport from today, 2cr doses in 41 cities by tmrw

The first consignment of Covid vaccines will be transported across India on Thursday. "Two crore doses will be moved to 41 cities by January 8," K Selvakumar, COO of AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Co Ltd, said. AAICLAS will

► **No written consent for priority vaccination, P 2**

operate a freighter fleet of over 100 aircraft for this. "Vaccines will be transported from Pune in specially designed containers," he said, adding the schedule has been drawn up in a way that will ensure the doses can be used within 24 hrs. **TNN P12**

SC to examine validity of laws on 'love jihad'

New Delhi: The SC on Wednesday agreed to examine the validity of 'love jihad' laws and ordinances passed by BJP-governed states to curb alleged conversion of girls through inter-faith marriages after PILs termed them "divisive, anti-secular" and importantly, breaching the fundamental right to cho-

► **Muslim girl converts to marry Hindu, both held, P 10**

ose a life partner, reports **Dhananjay Mahapatra.**

A bench of CJIS A Bobde and Justices A S Bopanna and V Ramasubramanian shed initial reluctance and entertained the petitions by 3 lawyers and NGO 'Citizens for Justice and Peace', but not before suggesting they move the HCs concerned.

► **Declined to stay, P 10**

Cabinet clears 50% cut in premiums for bldrs

Chaitanya.Marpakwar
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Mumbai: After dilly-dallying for over three months, the state cabinet on Wednesday finally approved the proposal to reduce construction premiums paid by builders by 50%. This reduction will only be for a year and is meant to give a fillip to the building industry, hit hard by the lockdown.

However, the approval came with some riders after the Congress raised questions about the scheme and opposition leader Devendra Fadnis alleged it was drafted to favour some top builders.

According to the scheme, builders will have to pay premiums based on the Ready Reckoner (RR) rates for 2019 or 2020, whichever is higher.

► **'MahaRera oversight', P**

NOD WITH RIDERS

► Premiums based on the RR rates for 2019 or 2020, whichever is higher

► Builders opting in must pay the entire stamp duty; give undertaking to not pass it along to home buyers

► Scheme will be valid till December 31, 2021

A'gabad: CMO tweet irks Maha Cong chief

Chief minister Uddhav Thackeray's office for the first time referred to Aurangabad as Sambhajinagar on its Twitter handle, leading to Congress state chief Balasaheb Thorat saying he disapproved of a "government document" bearing the name. **P 4**

83% of 60+ treated for diabetes, 77% for hypertension: Study

► From P 1

The LASI, Wave 1, covered a baseline sample of 72,250 individuals aged 45 and above and their spouses. This included 31,464 people aged 60 and above and 6,749 aged 75 and above from all states and Union territories, excluding Sikkim.

"It is India's first and the world's largest-ever survey that provides a longitudinal database for designing policies and programmes for the older population in broad domains of social, health, and economic well-being," health minister Harsh Vardhan said. "In the 2011 census, the 60+ accounted for 8.6% of India's population, accounting for 103 million elderly people. Growing at around 3% annually, the number of elderly-age population will rise to 319 million in 2050."

The survey used biomarkers based on direct health examinations to estimate the prevalence of

Social security coverage is higher in smaller states where people are engaged in full-time jobs and in public sector units

chronic health conditions, including hypertension, visual impairment, overweight or obesity or under-nutrition and chronic respiratory diseases.

Around three-quarters of those 60 and above who were diagnosed with chronic conditions have been treated for hypertension (77%), chronic heart diseases (74%), diabetes mellitus (83%), chronic lung diseases (72%) and cancer (75%). More than half have been treated for stroke (58%) and bone or joint diseases (56%), whereas the treatment rate for neurological and psychiatric diseases is 41%.

The treatment rate for all chronic health conditions is higher among the elderly in urban areas.

The overall hospitalisation rate was 7% for adults

aged 45 and above. In the 12 months prior to the survey, the hospitalisation rate increased from 6% among adults in the 45-59 age group to 8% among those 60 and above and 9% among 70 and above.

The survey also showed that about one-fifth of those 60 and above, who are officially retired, are currently receiving pension and an additional 3% are expected to receive it. A large proportion (78%) are neither receiving nor expected to receive pension. More than half of people aged 60 and above (54%) with 10 or more years of schooling, and who are officially retired, are receiving pension. In comparison, just 4% of those with no schooling get pension.

Social security coverage is significantly higher in smaller states and UTs where people are mostly engaged in full-time jobs and in public sector units. North, east and central Indian states have almost negligible social security coverage.

75m Indians above 60 suffer from chronic disease: Survey

Sushmi Dey | TNN | Updated: Jan 7, 2021, 10:20 IST



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NEW DELHI: About 75 million people above 60 in India suffer from some chronic disease, shows the first part (2017-18) of the world's largest study on the aged — the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI) — released by the health ministry on Wednesday.

While 27% of elderly have multi-morbidities, around 40%

have one or another disability and 20% have issues related to mental health, said the report that aims to provide a base for national and state-level programmes and policies for the elderly population.

NO PENSION FOR 78% AGED 60 & ABOVE

➤ **27%** of elderly have **multi-morbidities**, around **40%** have a **disability** and **20%** have **issues related to mental health**

➤ 3/4ths of those aged 60 and above who were diagnosed with chronic conditions have been treated for **hypertension (77%)**, **chronic heart diseases (74%)**, **diabetes mellitus (83%)**,

chronic lung diseases (72%) and **cancer (75%)**

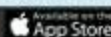
➤ Over 50% of elderly treated for **stroke (58%)** and **bone or joint diseases (56%)**. Treatment rate for neurological and psychiatric diseases is 41%

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—Union health minister **Harsh Vardhan**

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The survey used bio-markers based on direct health examinations to estimate the prevalence of chronic health conditions, including hypertension, visual impairment, overweight or obesity or under-nutrition and chronic respiratory diseases.

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Hindustan Times (Amritsar)

75 mn Indians over 60 have a chronic disease

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7 Jan 2021 [+13 more](#) Rhythma Kaul letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: About 55% Indians over the age of 60, or roughly 75 million people, suffer from a chronic disease, according to the first part of the world's largest study on the elderly, The Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), released on Wednesday.

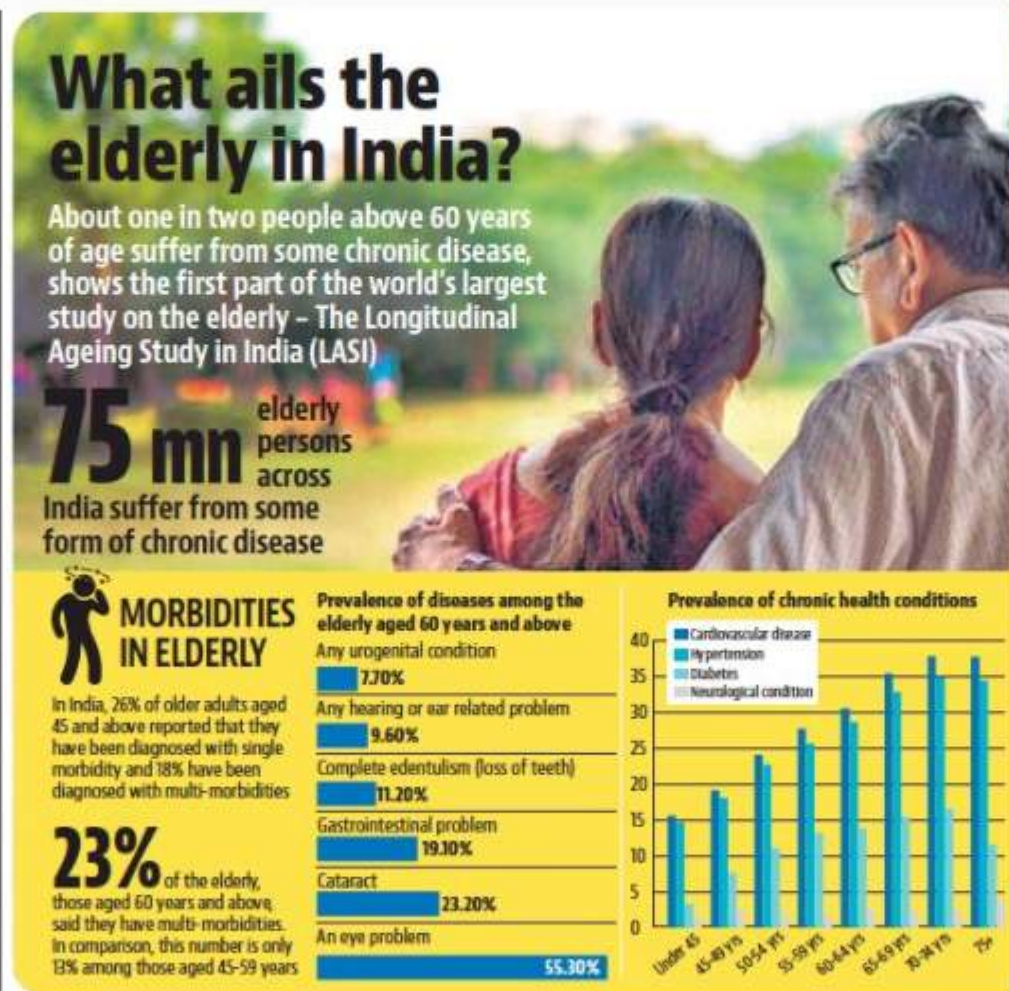
About 40% have some form of disability, and 20% suffer from mental health issues, the study showed. Also, 27% of this population group, which translates to 35 million people, has multimorbidities.

"About 45 million have cardiovascular disease and hypertension and about 20 million suffer from diabetes, and 24% of the elderly have difficulty in performing daily functions such as walking, eating, toileting, etc, according to this survey," said KS James, director, The International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, which is the nodal institution

for implementing the survey.

The study was commissioned by the Union ministry of health and family welfare in 2016 to track ageing patterns and diseases affecting India's 103 million people who are over 60 years of age. The other institutes that collaborated for the survey include the Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, and the University of Southern California. "Even if we assume 90% of these people are taken care of at home, there is still 10% that would require professional help. Imagine the employment opportunities that will be generated in future and the number of people who would require training to take care of the elderly in our country," said James.

With people living longer, the global share of people aged 60 years and above increased from 9.2% in 1990 to 11.7% in 2013, and the number is expected to reach



About 65% of India's population was under 35 years when the study was commissioned, and there are expected to be 350 mil-

lion people above 60 years of age by 2050, prompting the government to focus on documenting the problems faced by the elderly in

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75m Indians above 60 suffer from chronic disease: Survey

The Times of India (New Delhi edition) 7 Jan 2021

The field survey was conducted across 35 states and Union territories from April 2017 to December 2018.

About one in two people above 60 years of age suffer from some chronic disease, shows the first part of the world's largest study on the elderly – The Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)

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INDIA NEWS

About 75 million elderly in India suffer from some chronic disease: Health ministry survey

About 40% have some form of disability, and as high as 20% are suffering from mental health issues, says the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India released on Wednesday



By Rhythma Kaul | Hindustan Times, New Delhi

UPDATED ON JAN 06, 2021 06:07 PM IST



Representational Image.(HT file photo)

About 75 million elderly persons in [India](#), or one in two people above 60 years of age, suffer from some chronic disease, shows the first part of the world's largest study on the elderly -- The Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)-- released on Wednesday.

About 40% have some form of disability, and as high as 20% are suffering from mental health issues. Also, 27% of this population group has multi-morbidities, which translates to roughly 35 million people.

“About 45 million have cardiovascular disease and hypertension and about 20 million suffer from diabetes, and 24% of the elderly has difficulty in performing daily functions such as walking, eating, toilet etc; according to this survey,” said KS James, director, The International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, which is the nodal institution for implementing the survey.

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With people living longer, the global share of older people aged 60 years and above increased from 9.2% in 1990 to 11.7% in 2013 and is expected to reach 21.1% by 2050.

With 65% of India's population under 35 years of age when the study was commissioned, there are expected to be 350 million people above 60 years by 2050, which is why the government focused on documenting the problems faced by the elderly in our country and how their problems could be addressed.

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“From 9% in 2011, the 60 plus population in the country is likely to go up to 20% in 2050. A common plan will be created for the care of elderly in the country using the findings of the LASI study for implementation in future,” said Vandana Gurnani, mission director, National Health Mission.

The first wave of LASI covered a panel sample of 72,250 individuals age 45 years and above, including 31,464 people above 60 and 6,749 oldest-old persons aged 75 and above.

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About 75 million elderly in India suffer from chronic disease: World's largest study on the aged

Health



Times Now Digital

Updated Jan 07, 2021 | 09:33 IST



Growing at around 3 per cent annually, the number of elderly age population will rise to 319 million in 2050, finds Health Ministry survey.

About 75 million elderly in India suffer from chronic disease: World's largest study on the aged | Photo Credit: iStock Images



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- A survey released by the Health Ministry shows that around 75 million elderly persons in India suffer from some chronic disease
- LASI will provide evidence base for national and state level programmes and policies for elderly population
- A unique feature of LASI is the coverage of comprehensive biomarkers

New Delhi: A survey has found that about 75 million people above 60 years of age in India suffer from a chronic disease. The findings of the first part of the world's largest study on the elderly - Longitudinal Ageing Study of India (LASI, Wave 1) - released by the Health Ministry on Wednesday showed that about 40 per cent of them have some form of disability and 20 per cent have issues related to mental health.

According to the Health Ministry, the survey covered a baseline sample of 72,250 individuals aged 45 and above and their spouses, including 31,464 elderly persons aged 60 and above and 6,749 oldest-old persons aged 75 and above from all States and Union Territories (UTs) of India (excluding Sikkim).

The LASI, Wave 1 found that about 27 per cent of the elderly have multi-morbidities, adding that the prevalence of single morbidity and multi-morbidity conditions increases with age.

"It is India's first and the world's largest-ever survey that provides a longitudinal database for designing policies and programmes for the older population in the broad domains of social, health, and economic well-being," said Health Minister Dr Harsh Vardhan as he expressed his happiness on the release of the report.

"In 2011 census, the 60+ population accounted for 8.6 per cent of India's population, accounting for 103 million elderly people. Growing at around 3 per cent annually, the number of elderly age population will rise to 319 million in 2050. 75 per cent of the elderly people suffer from one or the other chronic disease. 40 per cent of the elderly people have one or the other disability and 20 per cent have issues related to mental health. This report will provide base for national and state-level programmes and policies for the elderly population," he added.

The study revealed that about a third (32 per cent) of elderly age 60 and above have hypertension, 5.2 per cent were diagnosed with chronic heart disease and 2.7 per cent with stroke. The self-reported prevalence of diabetes mellitus among older adults age 45-59 is 9 per cent and among the elderly age 60 and above is 1 per cent, as per the study.

"Overall, in India, the self-reported prevalence of diagnosed cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) is 28 per cent among older adults age 45 and above. The prevalence of CVDs increases with age from 22 per cent among those in age 45-59 to 34 per cent among those in age 60-74, and further to 37 per cent among those age 75 and above," the study said.

The study also showed that overall, in India, the prevalence of asthma, bronchitis, and COPD is higher among elderly age 60 and above (5.9 per cent, 1.6 per cent, and 2.8 per cent, respectively) than in older adults age 45-59 (3.1 per cent, 0.7 per cent, and 1.6 per cent, respectively).

The ministry noted that the coverage of comprehensive biomarkers is a unique feature of the survey.

"No other survey in India collects detailed data on health and biomarkers together with information on family and social network, income, assets, and consumption", it said.

Dr Vardhan added that the evidence from LASI will be used to further strengthen and broaden the scope of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly and also help in establishing a range of preventive and health care programmes for older population and most vulnerable among them.