



PHD Research Bureau
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry



Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) releases Quality of Life for Elderly Index

Quality of Life for Elderly Index was released by Dr Bibek Debroy, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM). The Index sheds light on an issue often not mentioned- problems faced by the elderly.

The report identifies the regional patterns of ageing across Indian States and assesses the overall ageing situation in India. The report presents a deeper insight into how well India is doing to support the well-being of its ageing population.

The Index framework includes four pillars: Financial Well-being, Social Well-being, Health System and Income Security, and eight sub-pillars: Economic Empowerment, Educational Attainment & Employment, Social Status, Physical Security, Basic Health, Psychological Wellbeing, Social Security and Enabling Environment.

This index broadens the way we understand the needs and opportunities of the elderly population in India. It goes far beyond the adequacy of pensions and other forms of income support, which, though critical, often narrows policy thinking and debate about the needs of this age group. The index highlights that the best way to improve the lives of the current and future generations of older people is by investing in health, education and employment for young people today.

The Quality of Life for Elderly Index has been released to broaden the way we understand the needs and the opportunities of the elderly population in India. This index measures the core domains of Economic, health, and social well-being of older people and provides the in-depth situation of elderly people in India. The index can thus help the nation identify areas that need improvement and grab the current opportunity to start putting positive changes in motion for the next decades. The index also promotes healthy competition among States through fair rankings and highlights the pillars and indicators they can improve. Using this index as a tool, the State governments and the stakeholders can identify the areas they need to work upon to provide their older generation with a comfortable life.

Key Highlights from the Report:

- The Health System pillar observes the highest national average, 66.97 at an all-India level, followed by 62.34 in Social Well-being. Financial Well-being observes a score of 44.7, which is lowered by the low performance of 21 States across the Education Attainment & Employment pillar, which showcases scope for improvement

- States have performed particularly worse in the Income Security pillar because over half of the States have a score below the national average, i.e., 33.03 in Income Security, which is the lowest across all pillars. These pillar-wise analyses help States assess the state of the elderly population and identify existing gaps that obstruct their growth
- Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are top-scoring regions in Aged and Relatively Aged States, respectively. Chandigarh and Mizoram are top-scoring regions in Union Territory and North-East States category. The Aged States refer to States with an elderly population of more than 5 million, whereas Relatively Aged States refer to States with an Elderly population of less than 5 million.

Category-wise Rankings of Quality of Life for Elderly Scores:

Aged States		
States	Scores	Overall Rankin
Rajasthan	54.61	1
Maharashtra	53.31	2
Bihar	51.82	3
Tamil Nadu	47.93	4
Madhya Pradesh	47.11	5
Karnataka	46.92	6
Uttar Pradesh	46.80	7
Andhra Pradesh	44.37	8
West Bengal	41.01	9
Telangana	38.19	10
Relatively Aged States		
States	Scores	Overall Rank
Himachal Pradesh	61.04	1
Uttarakhand	59.47	2
Haryana	58.16	3
Odisha	53.95	4
Jharkhand	53.40	5
Goa	52.56	6
Kerala	51.49	7
Punjab	50.87	8
Chhattisgarh	49.78	9
Gujarat	49.00	10



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