# Equity profile India

This analysis is based on a methodology developed from 2010 and 2020[[1]](#footnote-1) [[2]](#footnote-2) [[3]](#footnote-3).It uses international data sources to identify global wellbeing references, identifies the levels replicable to all and estimates the deficit from those by country, time-period, sex and age group.

This new way of looking at a country’s performance on ecology, economy and wellbeing within the feasible and sustainable parameters, can stimulate further subnational analysis and more precise and useful elements to drive local, national and international policies towards equity.

**Methodology**

The only global health objective agreed by all countries is the constitution of the World Health Organization, which aims at the “*best feasible level of health for all*”. With international data - from 1960-2020- we identified such “best feasible level of health” and selected countries with good health (life expectancy above world average) with “globally feasible” economic (GDP and wealth pcy < world average) and ecologic conditions (bio capacity < world average and ecological and carbon footprint < sustainable threshold) sustainable in time, hence safeguarding intergenerational equity.

Using those *healthy, replicable and sustainable* (HRS) models[[4]](#footnote-4), we adjusted mortality rates by age and sex published by the UN Population Division every five years. We call the excess mortality above that from the HRS models, the *burden of health inequity*. The analysis also allows setting the “*dignity threshold*” (below which no country has achieved that best feasible health) and the “*upper threshold*” (above which wellbeing does not improve). Those thresholds frame the *equity curve* between both and the level of *redistribution required* for those under the dignity threshold (in need of net support) or from those above the upper threshold (ethically responsible for net contribution).

Taking into account the negative impact on third countries by excess income pc or excess carbon emissions pc, we estimated the *Sustainable and Equitable Wellbeing (SEW) Index[[5]](#footnote-5).* The methodology we hereby propose challenges XXth century concepts such as high income-development models, constant GDP growth, poverty, ODA and the human development index. The hereby suggested “*equity lenses*” provide a useful tool to identify *alternative wellbeing models*, subnational analysis and policies towards territorial and fiscal equity and individual and collective conscious responsibility based on the ethical principle of equity.

Figure 1 Global equity curve between dignity and excess thresholds allowing best feasible level of health for all



Our analysis reveals that the best levels of wellbeing (through proxy life expectancy) can be achieved within the equity curve, which accommodates all countries, and within them, all peoples above the dignity threshold and below the upper threshold. In 2020 the equity scope was from 4,000-18,000 GDP pc CV, below which no country could achieve best feasible levels of health (right to health) and above which wellbeing did not improve any further while no country was ecologically sustainable and the excess income prevented others from the right to health.

## Comparison with neighbour countries and other with similar natural and economic means

The first attempt to assess a situation is to compare with others in similar situations and identify the potential to improve. The following table compare the ecological, economic and wellbeing indicators (including the burden of health inequity) with the closes countries (geographically and with historical and cultural links) to India:

Table 1 Comparative analysis with neighbouring countries



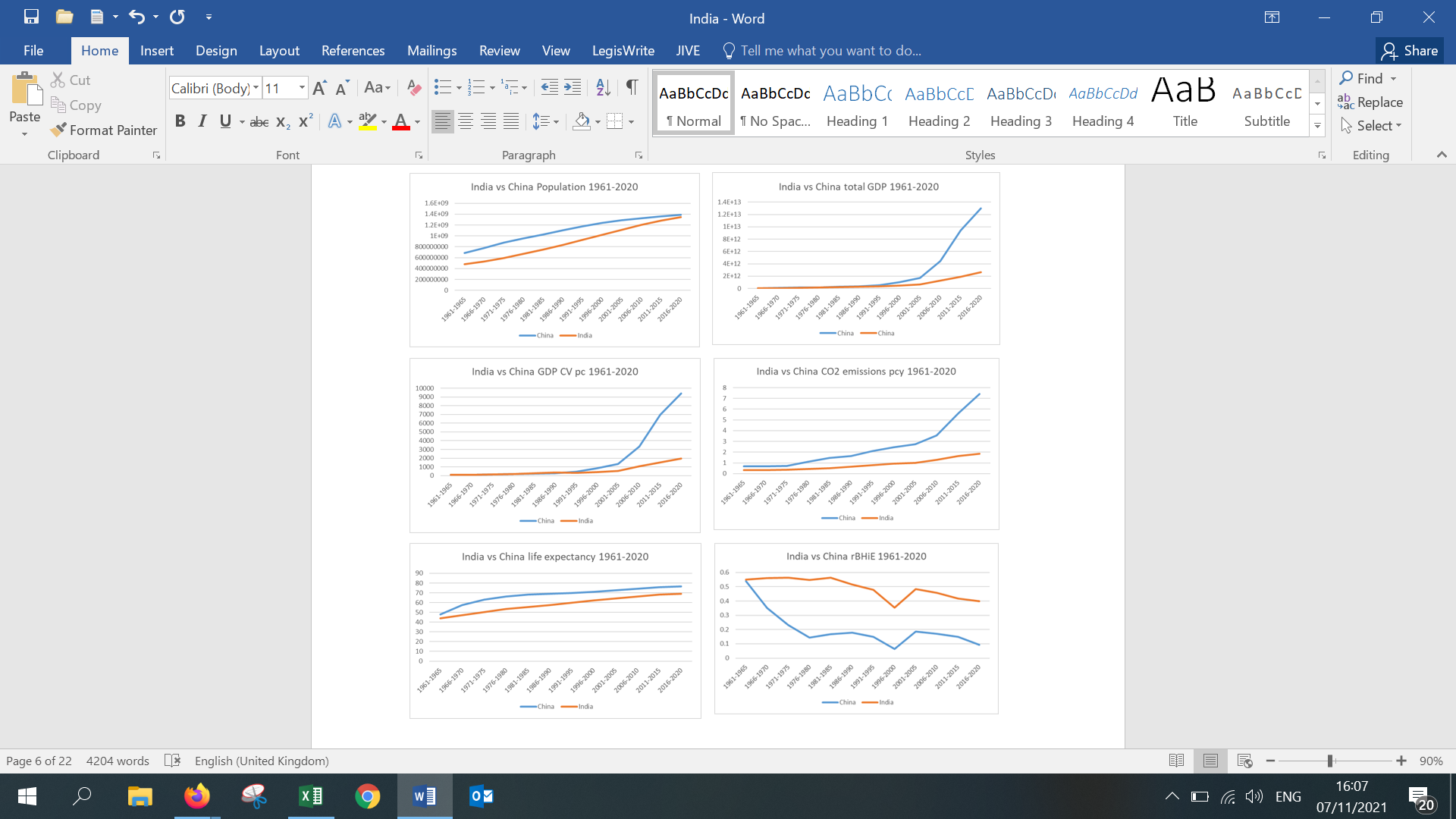
The above table shows how India has a bio capacity between the two neighbour countries, China and Pakistan, and economic power (estimated though GDP CV) lower than both. It uses natural resources (measured by the ecological footprint) at a rate between the two. The level of life expectancy at birth is between the two neighbour countries.

Table 2 Comparative analysis with countries of similar natural and economic means



The countries with closest levels of GDP CV pcy (proxy of average income, subject to subnational inequities) and bio capacity pcy, are Kenya and Nigeria. India has a life expectancy at birth above the two mentioned countries.

Comparison between China and India trend of main features 1961-2020



*Figure 1: Comparative trend analysis of India vs China 1961-2020*

China and India add up one third of the world population and deserve comparative analysis of their trend in main HRS features 1961-2020 as their political and economic systems differed and influenced their divergence in the main indicators. While India had some 25% less of population in 1961, the one-child policy in China prevented population growth while India grew and both converge now around 1,400 million each. While the total GDP was very similar between India and China from 1961 to 2000, China’s exponential growth diverged from India’s GDP and is today over five times higher, as did the GDP CV pc. Interestingly, such divergence is very similar to the trend of Cos emissions pcy. Life expectancy was very similar between India and China in 1961 and soon diverged with higher increase in China in the 1960-1980s, long before the exponential economic growth, and thereafter have run parallel with similar life expectancy annual increase rates. Much the same happened with the trend of rBHiE. In summary, China´s main divergence to better health and wellbeing took place in the 1960-1980s, long before the exponential GDP growth after 2000.

Table 3 Comparative analysis with the international average and the HRS reference indicators



The table above shows the relation of the ecologic, economic and health main indicators of India with the international average and with the Healthy-Replicable-Sustainable standards.

It reveals that the bio capacity of India is 26% of the world average, hence being replicable at global level. The ecological footprint of India is 42% of the international average and 72% of the recycling threshold, hence ecologically sustainable. As regards the balance with its own natural resources, the ecological footprint of India is 273% of its average bio capacity pcy, therefore it is non-sustainable at national level. The level of CO2 emissions pcy is 39% of the international level and 101% of the ethical threshold, therefore contributing to global warming.

As regards the economic indicators, Indias GDP CV pc is 18% of the international average (hence economically replicable) and 50% of the HRS reference. Its cumulative wealth pcy is 19% of the international average and 68% of the HRS reference.

In terms of health, the life expectancy in India is 3.24 years below the international average (4.27 in women and 2.21 below in men) and 7.31 years below the HRS level (9.56 below in women and 5.06 below in men) with a proportional sex difference of 3.44%, lower than the world’s average.

## HRS indicators 1961-2020

### Ecologic indicators:

The following graphs represent the annual average levels of the nature’s recycling capacity in hectares pcy (bio capacity), the rate at which such resources are used (ecological footprint) and the level of CO2 emissions pcy in India. These indicators are compared with the international average and the recycling threshold above which the level is not replicable (bio capacity pcy) or not sustainable (ecological and carbon footprints), leading to nature’s depletion and (in the case of CO2 emissions) global warming.

Figure 2 Bio capacity pcy vs. world average 1961-2020



Figure 3 Ecological footprint pcy vs world average and recycling threshold 1961-2020



Figure 4 CO2 emissions pcy vs world average and ethical threshold 1960-2020



As the graphs above show, India has a bio capacity pcy replicable at global level, regarding its ecological footprint it is ecologically sustainable at global level and its present level of CO2 emissions is contributing to global warming above 1.5 degrees during this century. The use of natural resources is however non-sustainable at national level.

### Economic indicators:

The graphs below the annual average levels of economic flows measured by GDP constant value (CV) and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) pcy.

Figure 5 GDP CV pcy vs international average, dignity and excess thresholds 1961-2020



The above figure shows the trend of the GDP CV pc in India in relation with the levels of the international average, the HRS reference (below which no country in 60 years has achieved the feasible best level of health for all –hence named “dignity threshold”-) and the upper limit (symmetrical level above which wellbeing does not increase further while it hampers others’ reach of the dignity level and is not compatible with respecting planetary boundaries –hence named “excess threshold”-). The overall GDP of India is $2612233130814, *3.1972%* of the world’s GDP (while being *17.8691%* of the world’s population), which translates in GDP pc $1963pcy, as mentioned above, 18% of the international average and 50% of the HRS reference.

Figure 6 GDP PPP pcy vs equity thresholds 1986-2020



The graphs above show that the level of GDP CV and PPP pcy during the study period (1961-2020 for CV and 2000-2020 for PPP) in India is replicable globally considering the level of global economic resources.

Figure 7 ODA flow pcy (provided/received) 1961-2020



Figure 8 Ethical redistribution required (receive/contribute) 1961-2020



Figure 9 ODA as % of the ethical redistribution required 1961-2020



The figures above show the levels of ODA pcy. In relation with required reception from international redistribution of $ 1949 pcy to enable global economic and health equity, India received an annual average during 2016-2020 $ 3.60 pcy (0.18% of required).

### Health indicators:

The graphs below represent the level of life expectancy at birth evolving over time from 1961 until 2020, and comparing the levels of India with those of the international average and the HRS reference.

Figure 10 Life expectancy by sex and time periods vs. international average and HRS reference, 1961-2020



The graph above shows the relation of life expectancy in India, between 1961-2020; with the international average and the HRS reference. Such gap is today 4.27 below the international average in women and 2.21 below in men, and 9.56 years below in women and 5.06 below in men than the HRS reference.

Figure 11 Healthy life expectancy vs international average and HRS standard, 1996-2020



The estimates of the World Health Organization, of the healthy life expectancy (HALE), accounting for disability as well, reflect that the trend of HALE in India, in relation with the international and HRS average. At present, the estimated level of healthy life expectancy in India is 95% of the international average and 90% of the HRS level.

Figure 12 Life expectancy gap by sex, vs international average 1961-2020



Figure 13 LE % lower in men than in women, vs international average 1961-2020



What the graphs above show is the trend in the difference between life expectancy between men and women in India. It stands today at 2.42 years lower in men, which is lower than the world % difference (at present some 6%).

## Burden of health inequity

### Burden vs. HRS reference:

As mentioned in the methodology, we selected the country (neighbouring Sri Lanka) which has maintained the ecological sustainability, economic replicability and the health above average as the reference to compare mortality rates by sex, age group and time period and estimated, through adjust mortality rates the excess mortality from those feasible standards.

Figure 15 nBHiE ref HRS by sex and time period 1961-2020



The above graph represents the excess mortality in India, (with 50% GDP CV pc of the HRS reference), that is, the net burden of health inequity (nBHiE). Today it stands at 2313080 in women and 1421829 in men, a total of 3734909, which is *23.2535%* of the world’s total (compared with India ‘s *17.8691%* of the world’s population).

Figure 16 nBHiE by sex and age group 2016-2020



The above figure represents the age distribution of the excess mortality in reference to the HRS feasible-for-all levels. Highest rates take placer children under-5, contrary to the rest of the world slightly more girls than boys, lower rates but in all adult age groups, with higher levels among them in women of 60-80 years old.

Figure 17 rBHiE by sex and time period vs international average, 1961-2020



The share of all deaths that was in excess in India when compared with the feasible mortality rates in the HRS reference, allows comparison in time and with other countries and the international reference as it is not influenced by the size and/or shape of the demographic pyramid. It increased until 2000 and has decreased slightly in the last two decades. was is today of 51.37% in women and 27.18% in men, an average of 39.27%, 138% of the world’s average.

Figure 18 rBHiE by sex and age vs international average, 2016-2020



The above figure represents the age distribution of the share of excess mortality in reference to the HRS feasible-for-all levels and reveals high shares in under 15s (60-80%), in women from 20-70 years old (around 60%), in older women and men of 15 to 70 years old (20-40%).

### Burden vs. best SEW reference:

While the minimum aspiration of feasible health for all is the HRS reference, which uses 40% of the world’s average resources per person, the comparison with the best level of sustainable and equitable wellbeing (see below), Costa Rica, challenges to higher levels of wellbeing within the equity curve and void of negative impact from excess income or CO2 emissions.

Figure 19 nBHiE ref best SEW, by sex and time period 1961-2020



The above figure reveals how the comparison of mortality rates by sex, age group and time period between India and the best SEW reference (with 16.50% of its GDP CV pc). The trend reflects socioeconomic and ecologic conditions over the last 60 years in India and in the best SEW country (Costa Rica). It stands today at 2754388 in women and 2515333 in men, totalling 5303614 excess deaths (*23.6334%* of the world’s total burden ref. best SEW vs. being *17.8691%* of the population).

Figure 20 nBHiE vs best SEW reference by age and sex, 2016-2020



The above figure represents the age distribution of the excess mortality in reference to the best SEW reference. As with ref HRS, it shows highest rates in under-5, slightly more girls than boys, lower rates in all adult age groups, with higher levels among them in the post-reproductive age group, highest in 60-80 years, more in women than in men.

Figure 21 rBHiE by sex and time period vs international average, 1961-2020



The figure above shows the share of excess mortality ref. best SEW in relation to the total number of deaths, that is, the rBHiE. It evolved during the 1961-2020 period until today’s level of 54.48% (138% of the world’s level-close to 40%-), 61.17% in women and 48.08% in men.

Figure 22rBHiE ref best SEW by sex and age group vs international average, 1916-2020



The above figure represents the age distribution of the share of excess mortality in reference to the best SEW reference and shows high shares in under 15s (60-80%), in women from 20-75 years old (around 60%) and in older women (40-60%) and men older than 35 years (40-50%).

## Sustainable and Equitable Wellbeing (SEW) index

Figure LYL on others by excess emissions and excess income, 1961-2020

Figure 24Sustainable and equitable wellbeing index, 1961-2020



This last figure of our analysis of the equity profile in India reveals the sustainable and equitable index, that is, the average life expectancy at birth after deducting the damage on other countries through excess income (in the present generations) and through excess CO2 emissions (in the coming generations). We estimated one week life lost per annual GDP pc 1000$ above the excess threshold and two life days lost per annual excess CO2 mTon above the ethical threshold[[6]](#footnote-6) [[7]](#footnote-7). With -0.01 impact through excess carbon emissions and 0.00 by excess income, it stands today at 69.21 life years, and ranks 99 in the world, 32 positions above the Human development Index (which does not limit CO2 emissions or excess GDP pc income).

In summary, the equity profile of India, reveals that with 26% of the world average bio capacity pcy, its ecological footprint is 72% of the global recycling threshold (sustainable) and however 273% of its national recycling capacity (non-sustainable). The level of CO2 emissions pcy is 101% of the ethical threshold, therefore contributing to global warming. India ’s GDP CV pc is 18% of the international average and 50% of the HRS reference. Life expectancy is 3.24 years below the international average (4.27 in women and 2.21 below in men) with a proportional sex difference of 3.44% higher in women, lower than the world’s average. The present annual excess mortality in India, in relation to HRS reference (feasible for all), is of 3734909 (2313080 in women and 1421829 in men), meaning 39.27% of all deaths (51.37% in women and 27.18% in men). When compared with the best level of sustainable and equitable wellbeing, the present annual excess mortality rises to 5303614, 54.48% of all deaths. The Sustainable and Equitable Wellbeing index, that is, life expectancy at birth after deducting the damage on other countries through excess income (in the present generations) and through excess CO2 emissions (in the coming generations) stands today at 69.21 life years, and ranks 99 in the world.

Given its large size, subnational equity studies may help identify sustainable, replicable and wellbeing models, find the geographical and socioeconomic inequities and inspire fair and sustainable policies and strategies. India’s state of Kerala has a life expectancy close to the HRS reference yet with GDP pc 50% lower than the HRS level. However, its income pc is above India’s national average and would not be replicable in India with its current resources. West Bengal is the only state with GDP pc lower than the national average yet life expectancy above it. Further studies, follow up and sub-state analysis would surely identify HRS models to inspire more sustainable, equitable and healthy strategies in India.

1. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0033350617301610 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://oxfordre.com/publichealth/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190632366.001.0001/acrefore-9780190632366-e-62?rskey=fNaAhA&result=2 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. http://www.peah.it/2021/04/9658/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. From 1960-2010 the countries which met all criteria constantly were Albania, Armenia, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Georgia, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Vietnam, from 1960-2015 they were reduced to Armenia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Sri- Lanka and Tonga and from 1960-2020 only Sri Lanka remains. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The country with best SEW index, within the equity curve is Costa Rica. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.peah.it/2021/04/9658/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://www.peah.it/2018/07/5498/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)