







## KEY QUESTIONS

- 1. How can India reframe ageing from a challenge to an opportunity?
- 2. What are the primary needs of older adults in India today?
- 3. What systemic gaps exist in India's approach to longevity?
- 4. What strategic actions are recommended to support India's ageing population?





## **Dalberg**

Today, **40%** of older adults in India live close to or below the poverty line, and **17%** of their budgets go toward healthcare; yet fewer than **20%** are insured.



By 2045, an estimated **81 million** older adults will be living alone or only with their spouse – raising concerns of a social isolation epidemic.







## The report underscores the socioeconomic impact of older adults in India:

- In 2023-24, the elderly contributed.
  USD 68 billion in labor income, over
  3% of India's GDP.
- Annually, they dedicate approximately
  14 billion hours to family caregiving
  and 2.6 billion hours to community building activities.
- If more older adults re-enter the workforce, India's GDP could potentially rise by 1.5%.







## By 2047, India will have 300 million older adults,

and we will need much better structures for providing care and support to millions of people.

Yet, older adults are not a homogenous, frail group. The elderly are also a seat of value. Can India take the lead in redefining what it means to be an older adult? Can we do it in time for the seismic shift in our demographics?

It's my hope that this report will spur deeper public discourse on an issue that concerns us all.

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