

# **India Ageing Report 2023**

By IASToppers | 2023-09-29 16:10:00



### **India Ageing Report 2023**

**UNFPA** (United Nations Population Fund) India, in collaboration with the International Institute for Population Sciences (**IIPS**) has recently released its **India Ageing Report 2023.** 



[ref- newsclick]

## Key highlight of the report:

# Decadal growth of the elderly population, 1961-2031



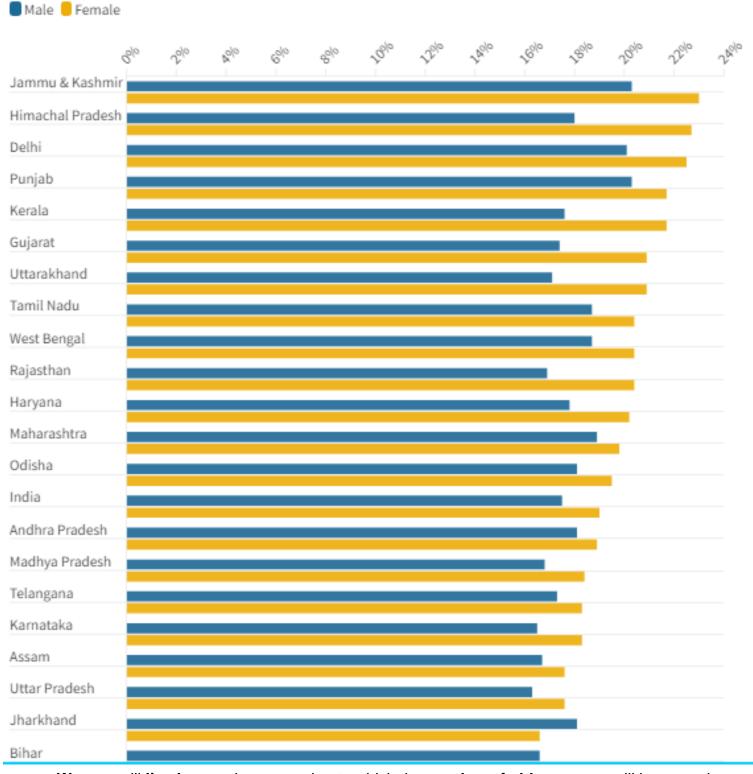
[REF-TheHindu]



- Decadal growth rate of the elderly population of India is currently estimated to be at 41%.
- In 2022, the number of people above **60 years of age** in India was **10.5% of its population** and by 2050 the share of the elderly in **India's total population** can reach more than 20%.
  - This number will reach over **36%** by the end of century.
- Population aged **60 or 65 years** and above are usually referred to as '**old**'.
- The **number of elderly** will be higher in **proportion** to the number of children **(0-15 years) by 2046.**
- The number of working-age people in the age group of 15-59 years will decrease.

Life expectancy of women:

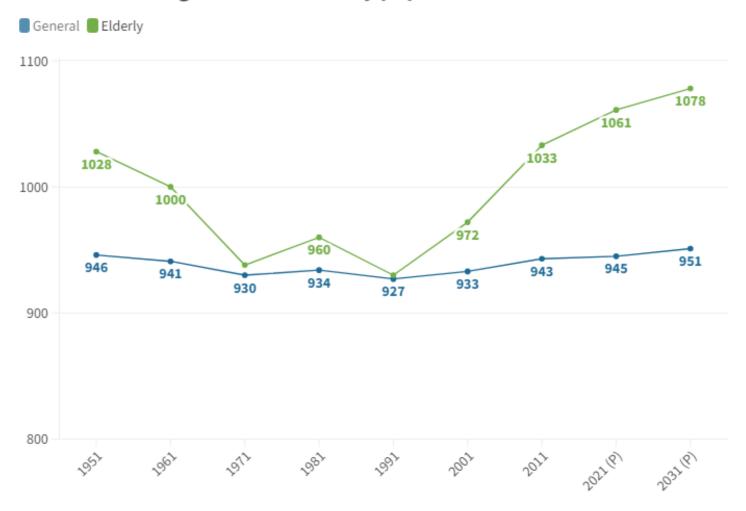
Life expectancy at 60 years differentiated by gender across states



- Women will live longer than men, due to which the number of older women will be more than older men.
  - Majority of them will be rural women.
- In India, a man aged 60 years can live another 18.3 years, while women can live 19 years.
  - There will be predominance of widowed and highly dependent very old women.
- In 1991, there were **930 elderly women** per **1,000 men** and after 1991, the ratio started to change and will continue to do so.
  - The report estimates that by 2031, there will be 951 men for 1,078 women.



## Sex ratio of the general and elderly population



#### **Economic situation of elders in India:**

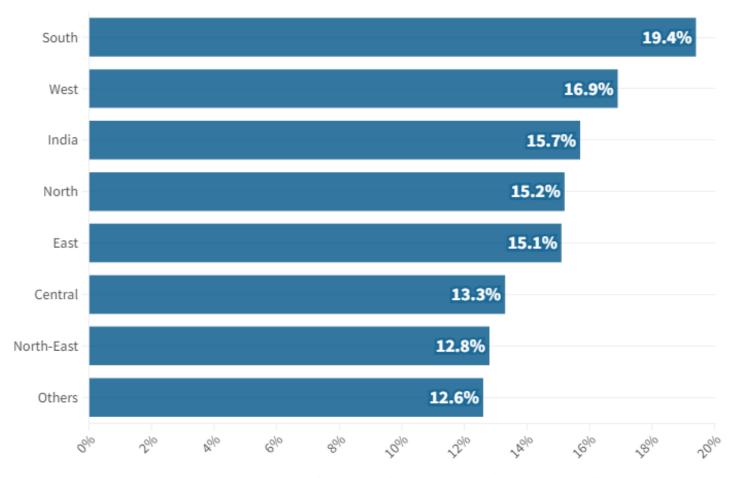
- More than **40% of the elderly in India** are in the **poorest wealth quintile**, with about 18.7% of them living without an income.
- Older women are more likely to be widowed, living alone, with no income and with fewer assets of their own, and fully dependent on family for support.

### Variations between states:



### Old-age dependency ratio across regions

Higher old-age dependency ratio indicates higher demand for support from the next generation in terms of caregiving, social and financial needs.



Number of elderly (60+ years) per 100 working age population

- Most States in the **southern region** and **northern States** such as **Himachal Pradesh** and **Punjab** reported a **higher share of the elderly population** than the **national average** in 2021.
- States reporting higher fertility rates and lagging in demographic transition, including Bihar
  and Uttar Pradesh, expect to see an increase in the share of the elderly population between
  2021 and 2036 but the level will remain lower than the Indian average,
- In the **southern region**, the **old-age dependency ratio** (elderly people per 100 people between 15 and 59 years) was **higher than the national average** at around 20
- In western India old-age dependency ratio was at around 17.
- Union Territories (13) and the northeastern region (13) reflected lower old-age dependency ratios.

#### Global scenario:

• Increasing life expectancy and declining fertility have had an impact on all countries of the world, due to which both the share and number of older persons will increase worldwide in the coming years.



### Recommendations:

- There should be a special focus on older persons in **disaster-preparedness plans** that are formulated.
- Questions should be included on relevant and **emerging issues** related **to older persons** in the upcoming data collection exercises of the **National Sample Survey**, the **National Family Health Survey**, and the **Census of India**.
- The government must work on increasing awareness about schemes for older persons, bring all Old Age Homes under regulatory purview and focus on facilitating in-situ ageing to the extent possible.