

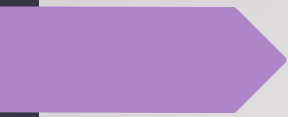
The Study of Sociodemographic Characteristics of The Population 65 Years and Older in Iran : 2016 Census Results

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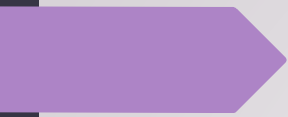
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- Population ageing is one of the important Demographic Phenomenon that the Developing Countries and Iran will experience that.

Main impact of ageing population :

- Increase in the dependency ratio
- Increased government spending on health care and pensions
- Those in work may have to pay higher taxes
- Shortage of workers
- ...
- Population aging has benefits for society. These benefits are in the form of Second Demographic Dividend.



The Second Demographic Dividend operates in two ways:

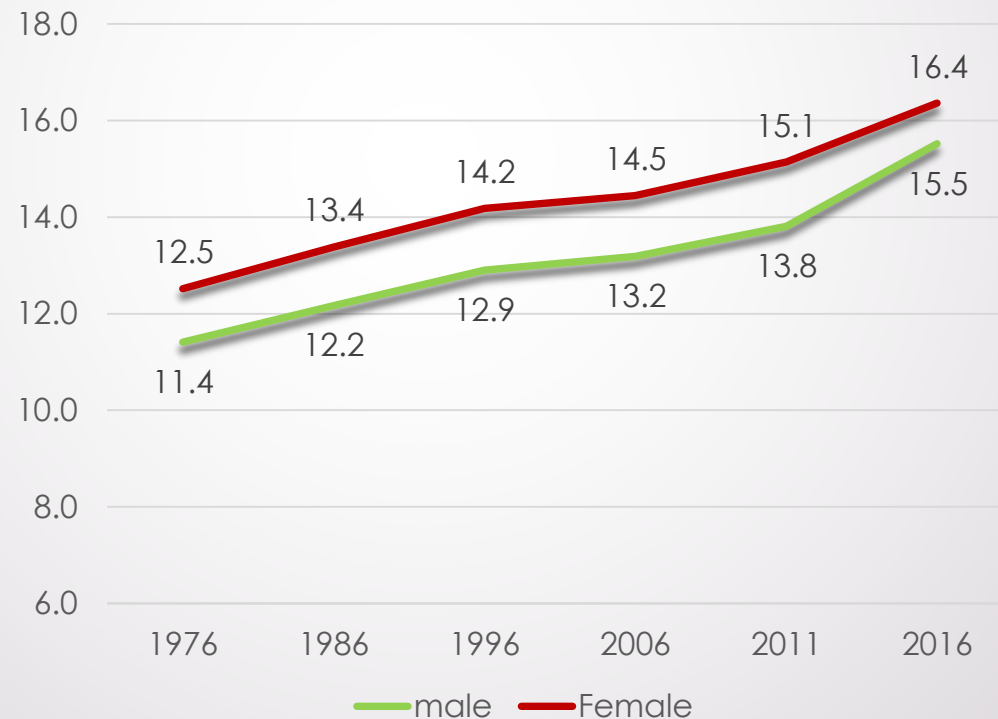
➤ **Greater Accumulation of Wealth:**

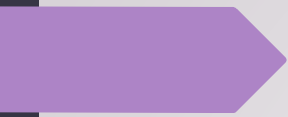
- 1) people accumulate wealth during their working years, and by the time they reach old age their wealth is at or near its peak.
- 2) as people realize they will live longer, they will be more motivated to accumulate wealth that they can use to support themselves in old age.

➤ **Greater Investments in Human Capital.** As people's wealth increases, research indicates that they are more likely to invest in the health and education of each of their children.

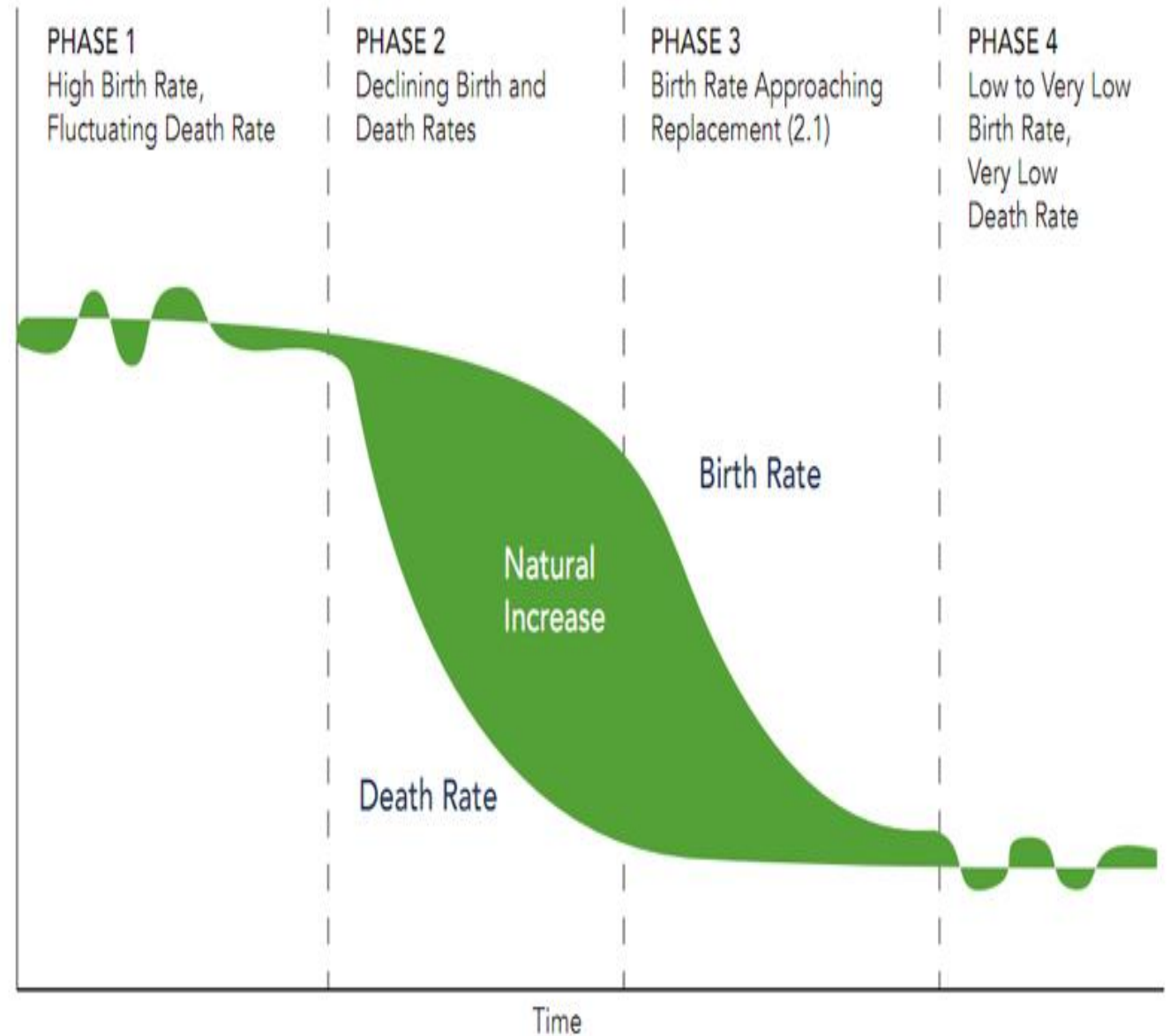
- **Individual ageing** : increase in survival chances (higher life expectancy) to older ages.

Life expectancy at age 65

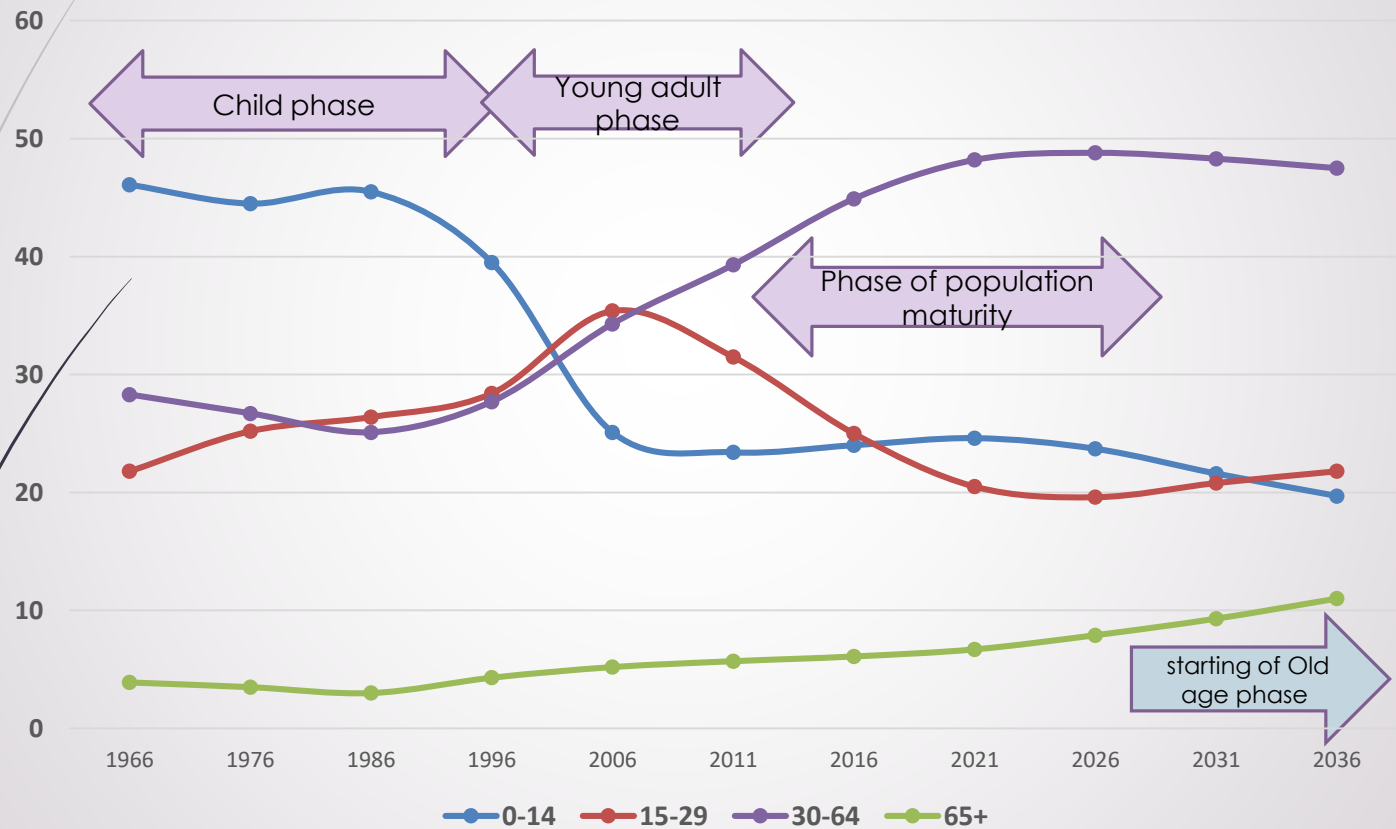


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- **Population ageing** : increase of the share of older individuals(65+) in a society due to fertility declines and rising life expectancy.
 - Population ageing is latest phase of age structure transition:
 1. **Child phase**
 2. **Young adult phase**
 3. **Phase of population maturity**
 4. **Old age phase(10 percent of population)**

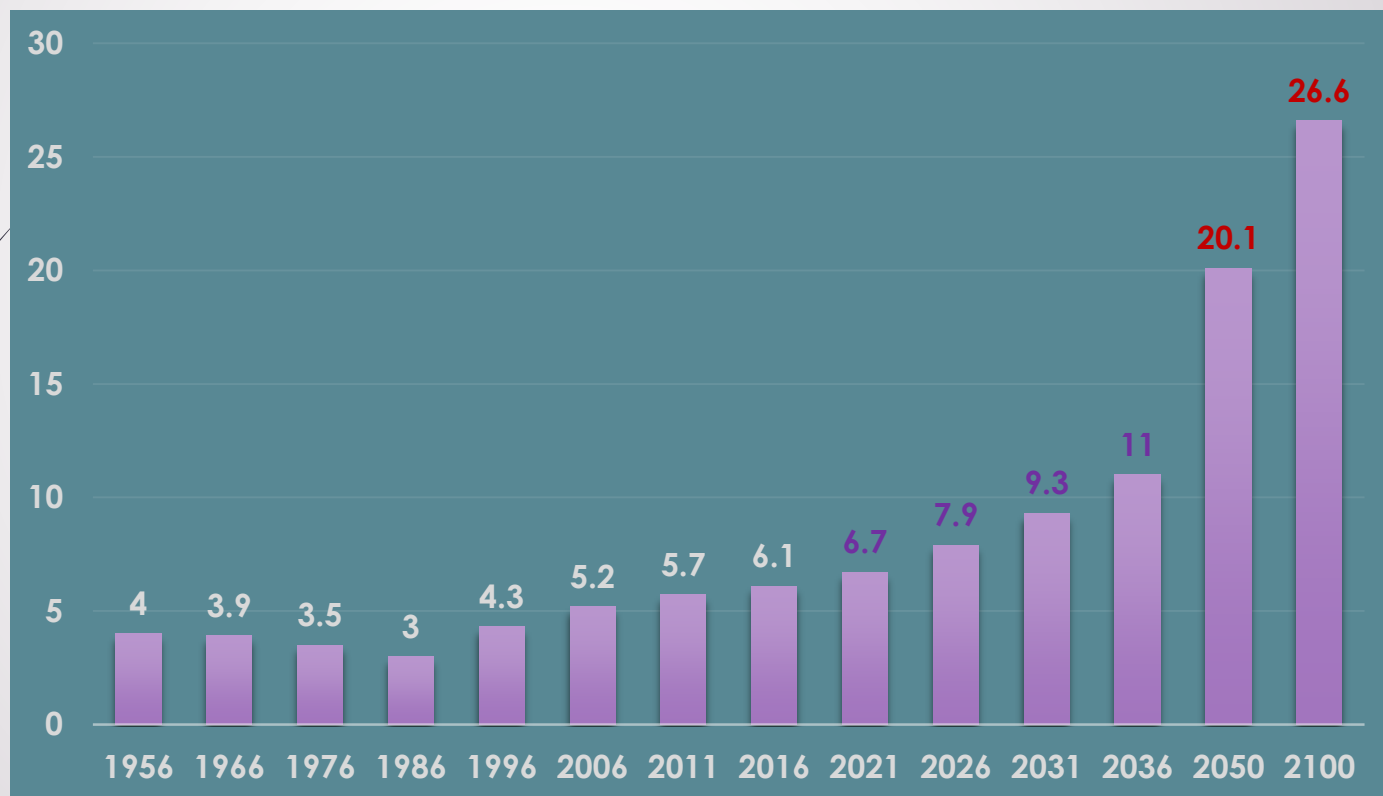
The Classic Phases of Demographic Transition



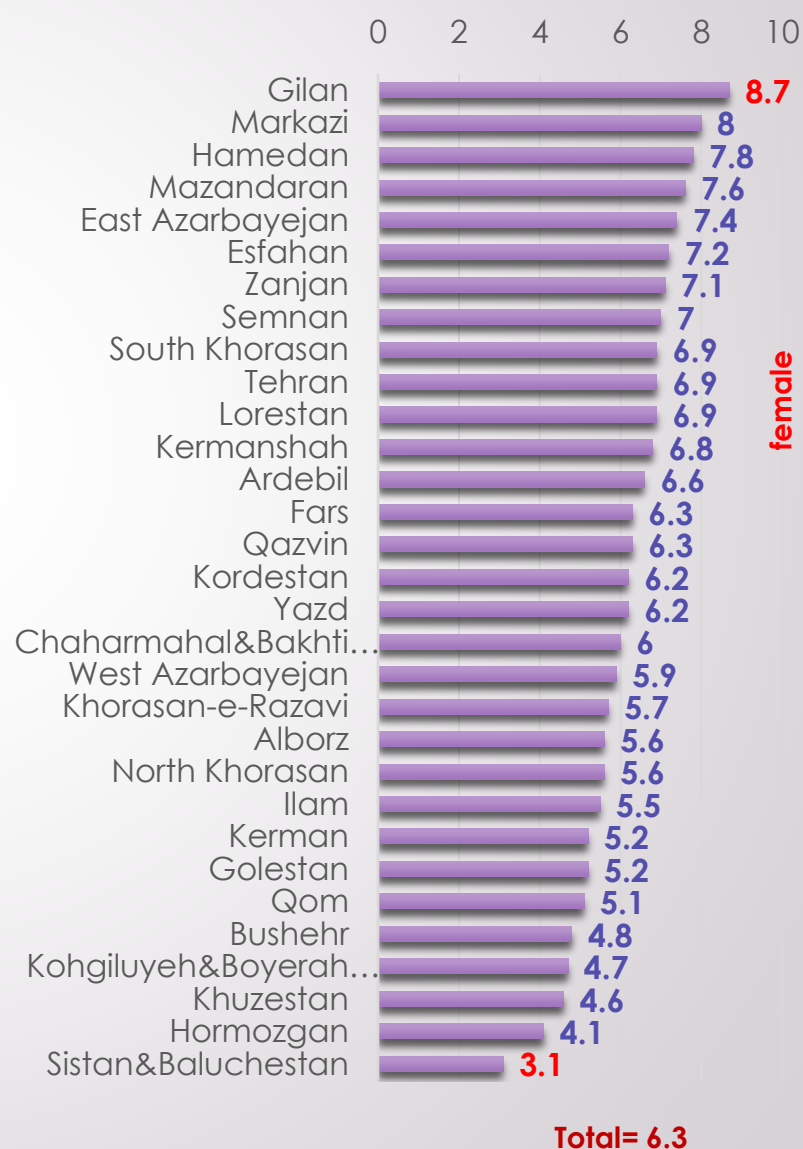
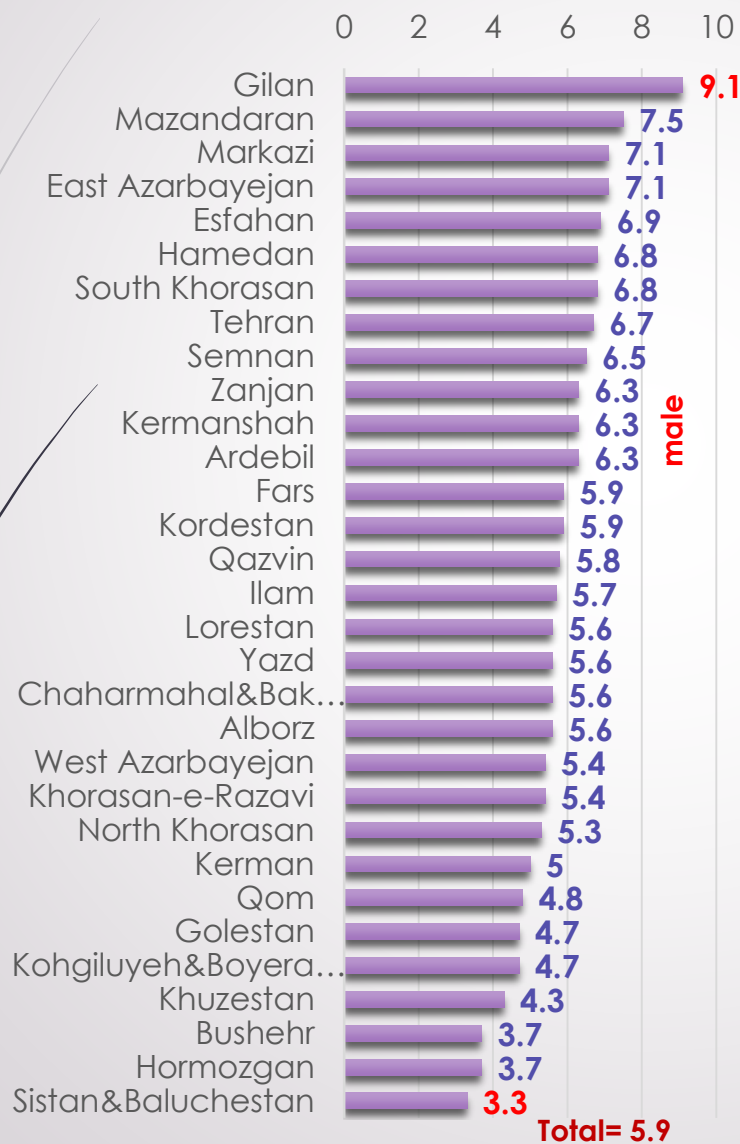
Age Structure Transition in Iran



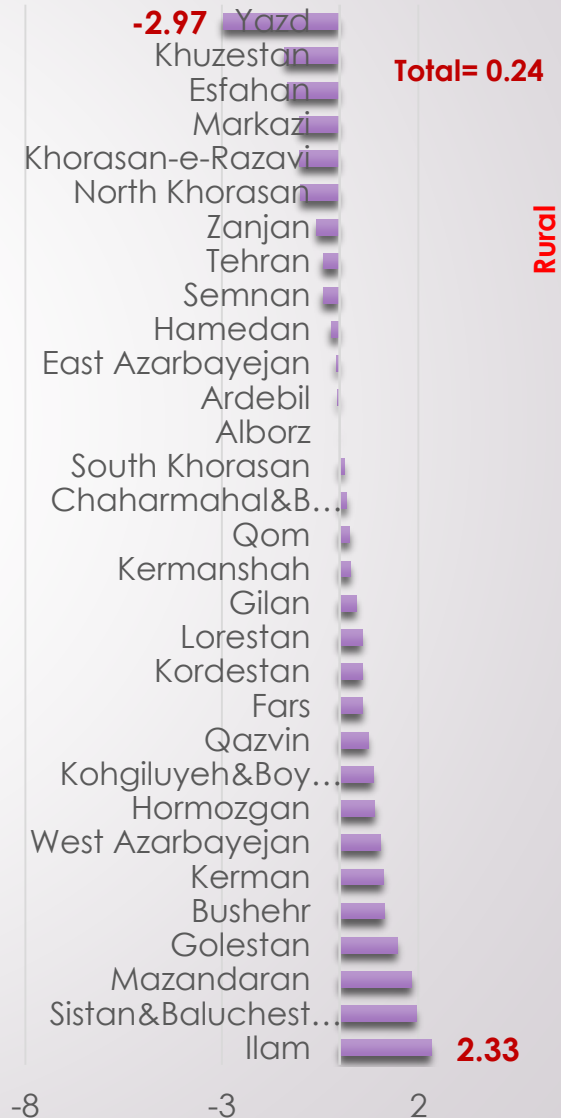
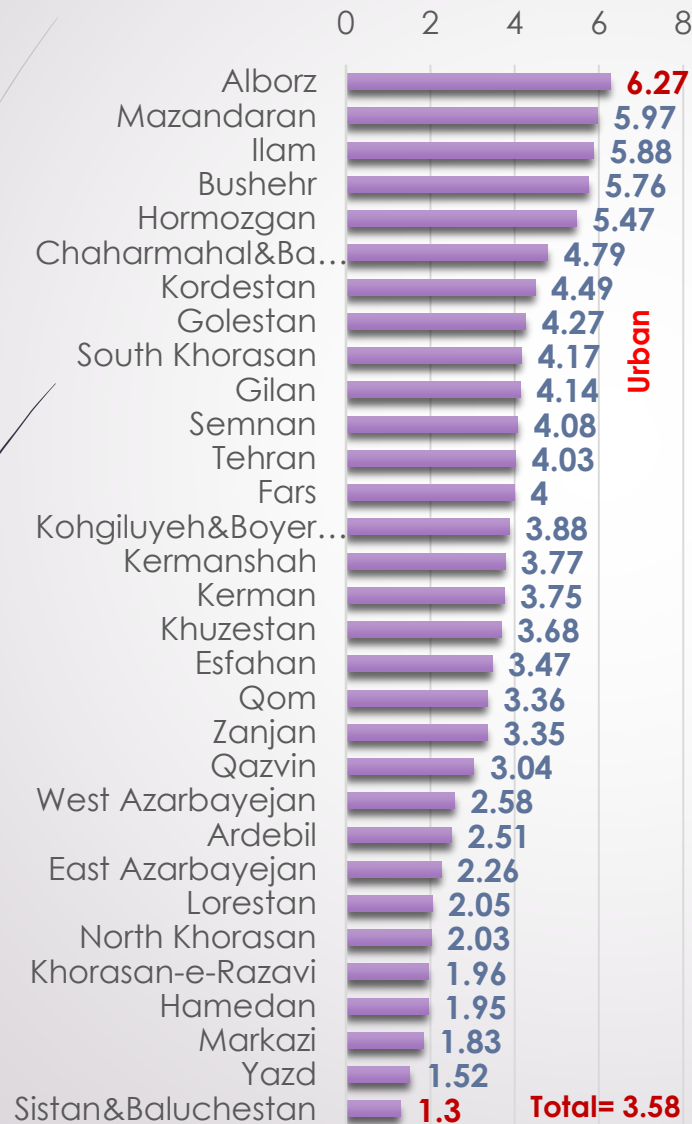
Percentage of population 65 years and older



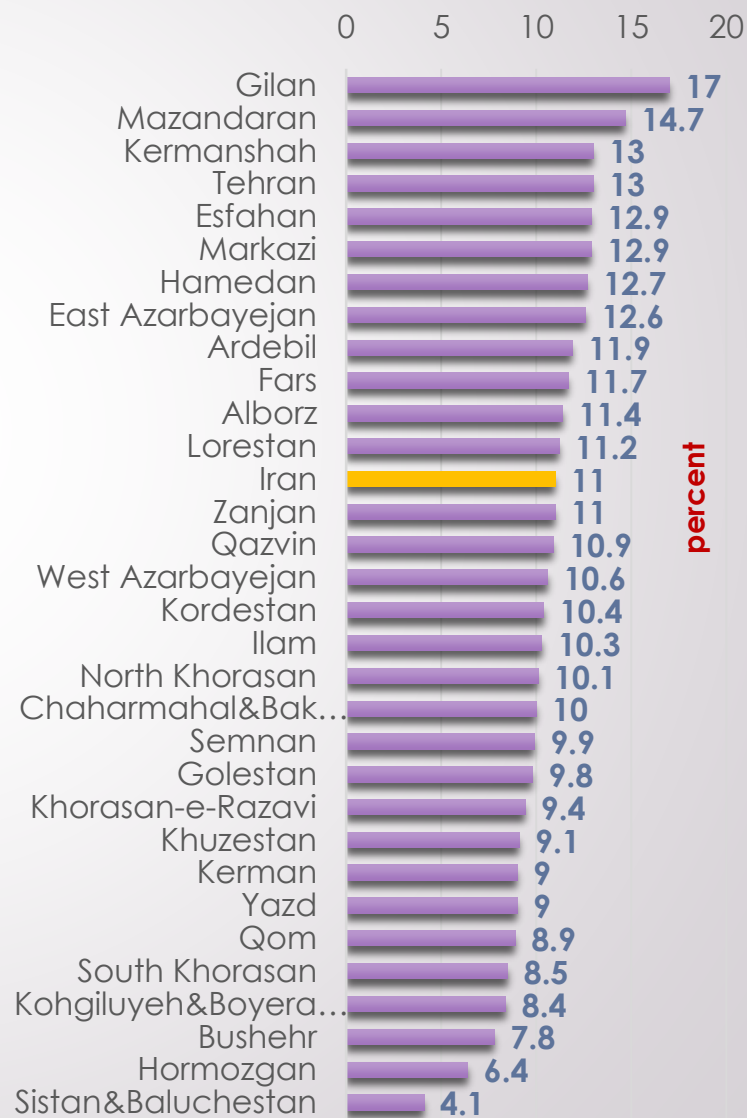
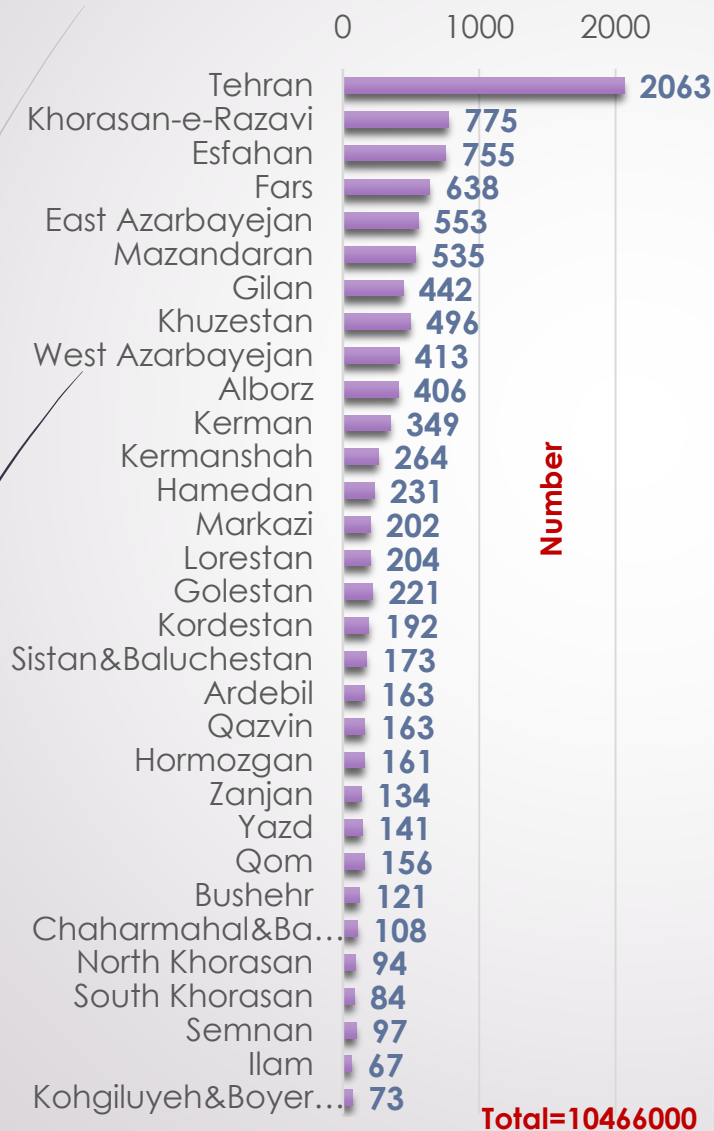
Percentage of population 65 + by provinces and sex



old Population (65+) Annual Growth Rate 2011-2016 By Rural-Urban

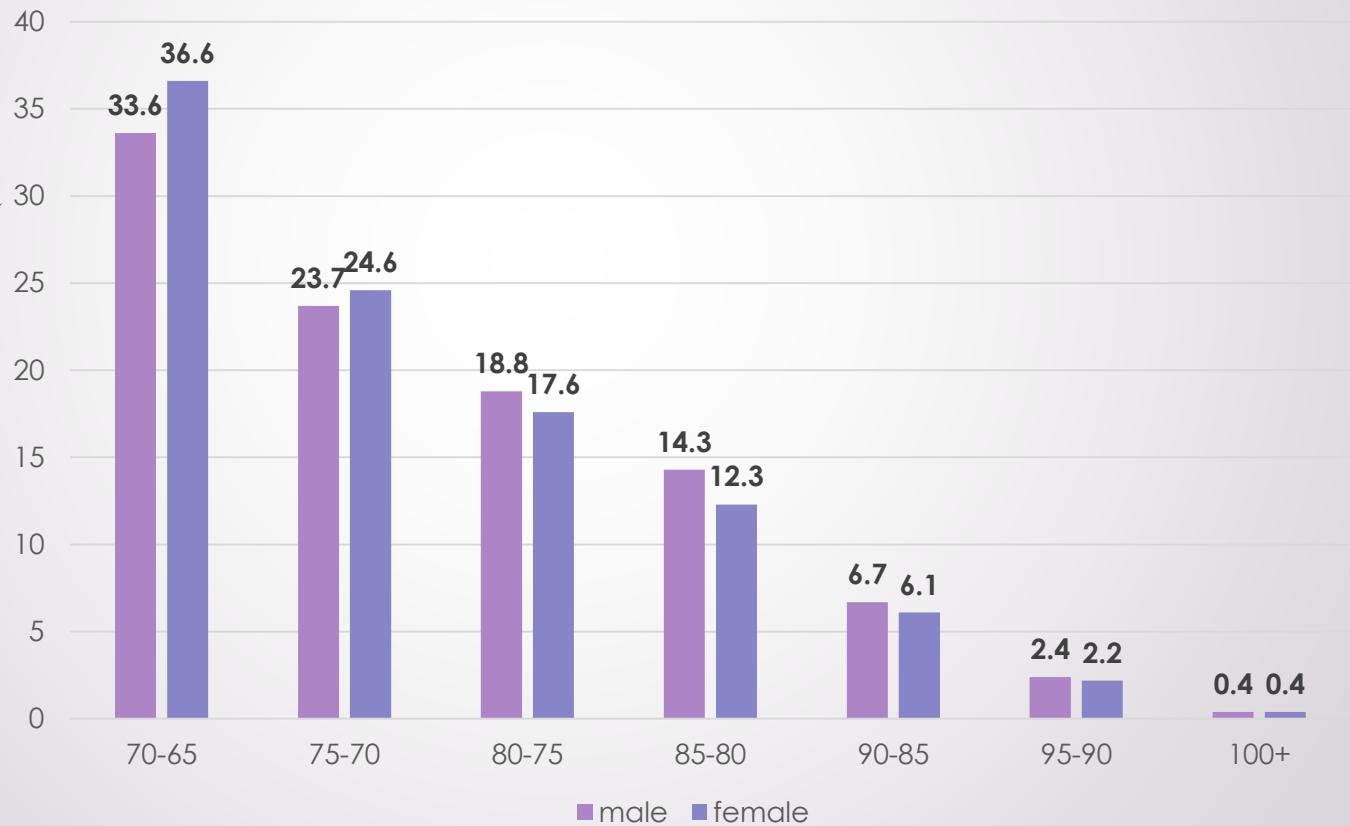


population 65 years and older 2036

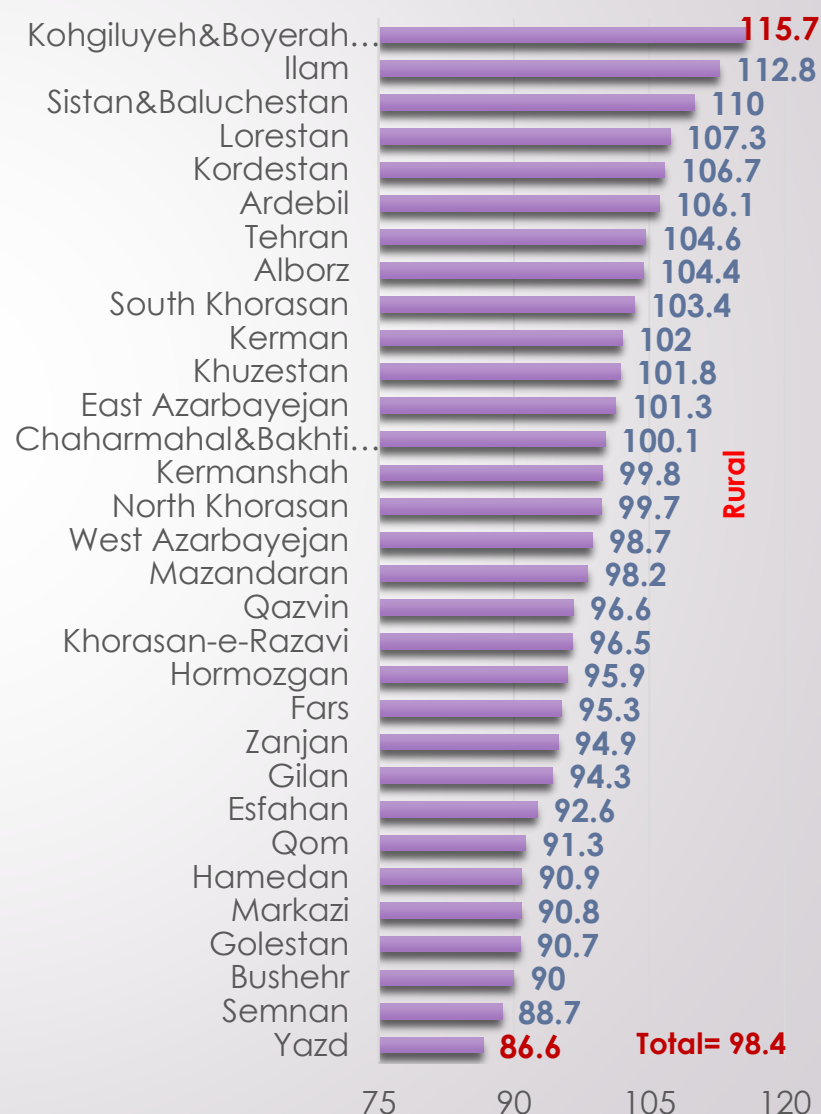
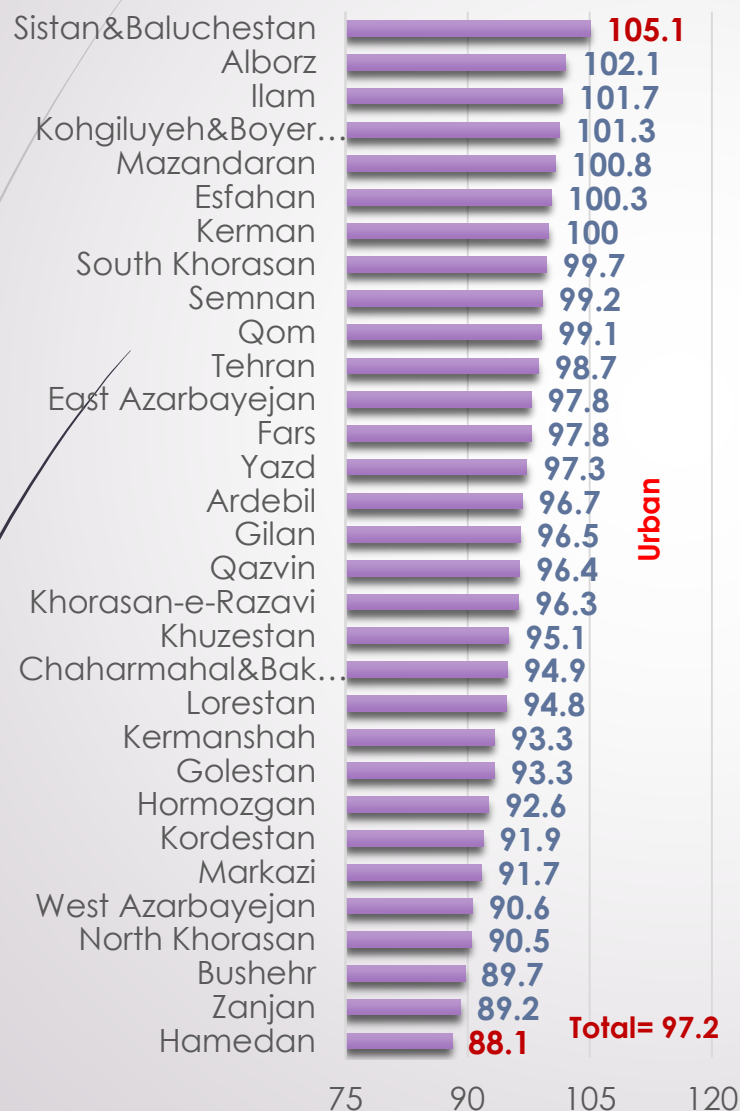


Population 65 and older by Age and Sex

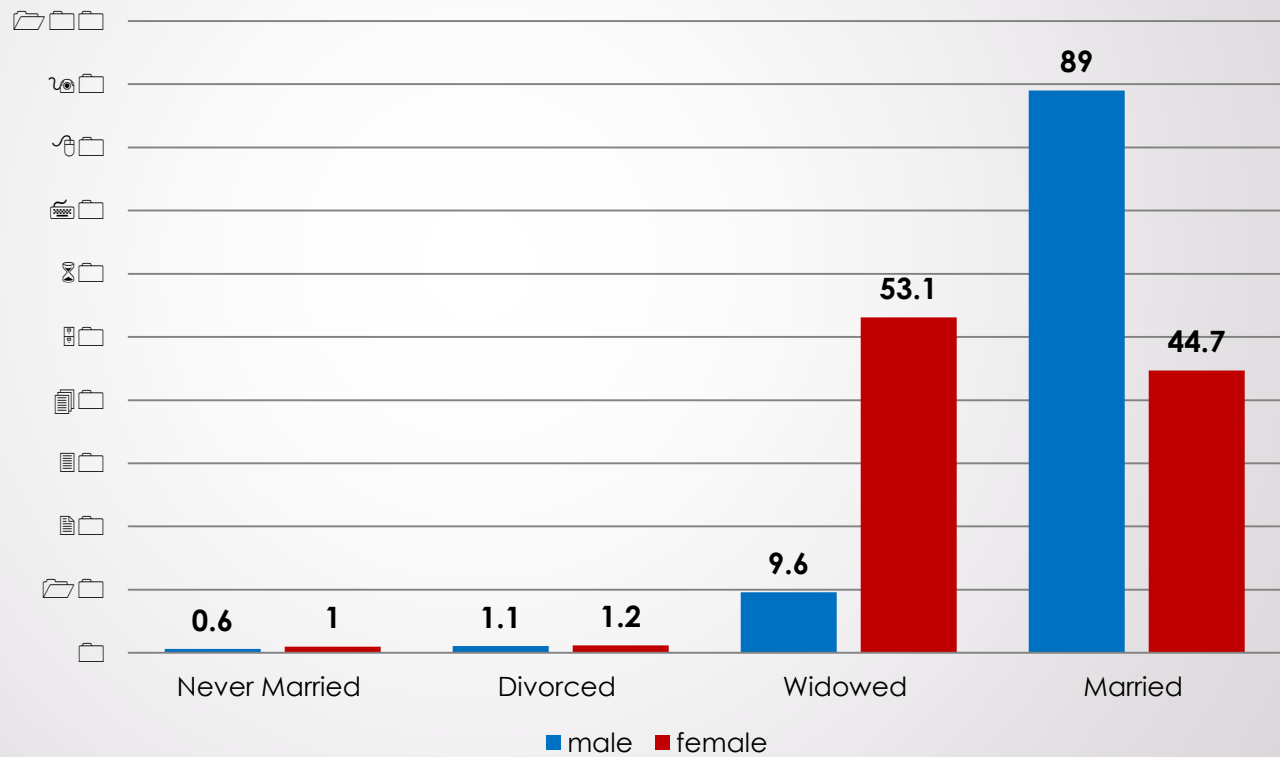
**%22 of older population(1,089,469)
are Oldest old(80+)**

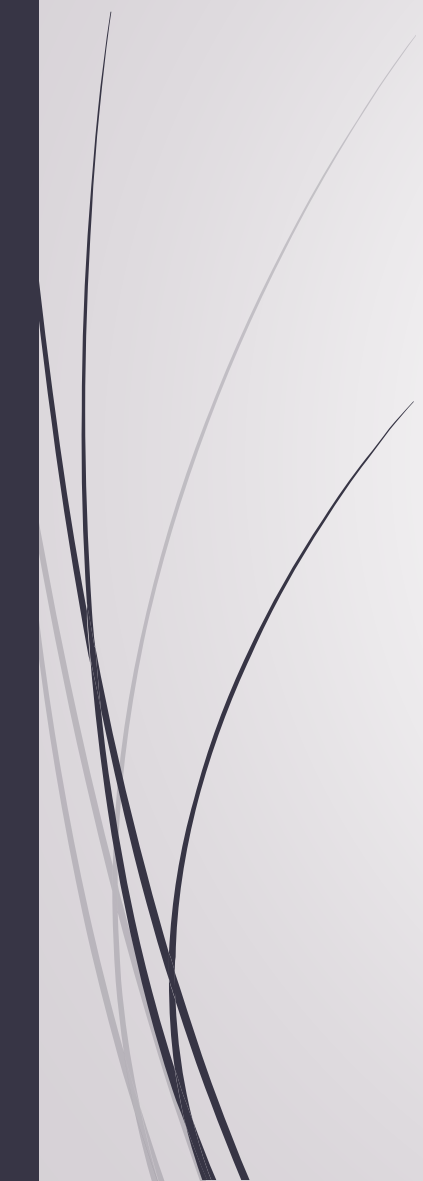
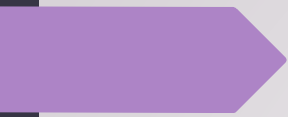


older age population Sex Ratio by Rural-Urban areas



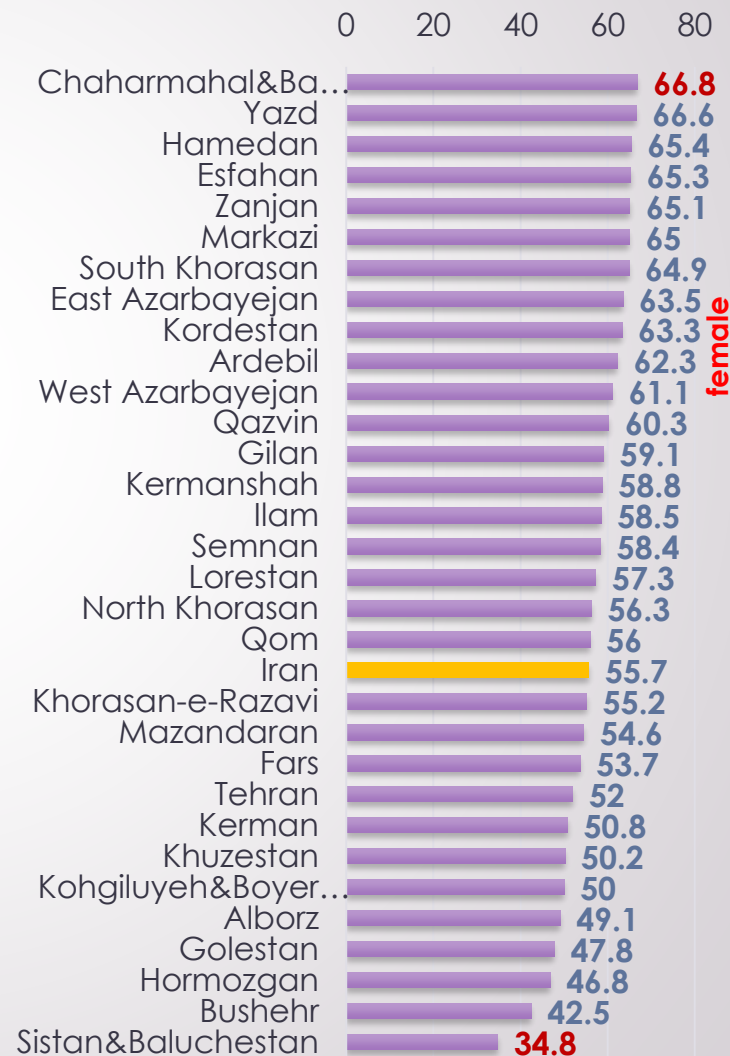
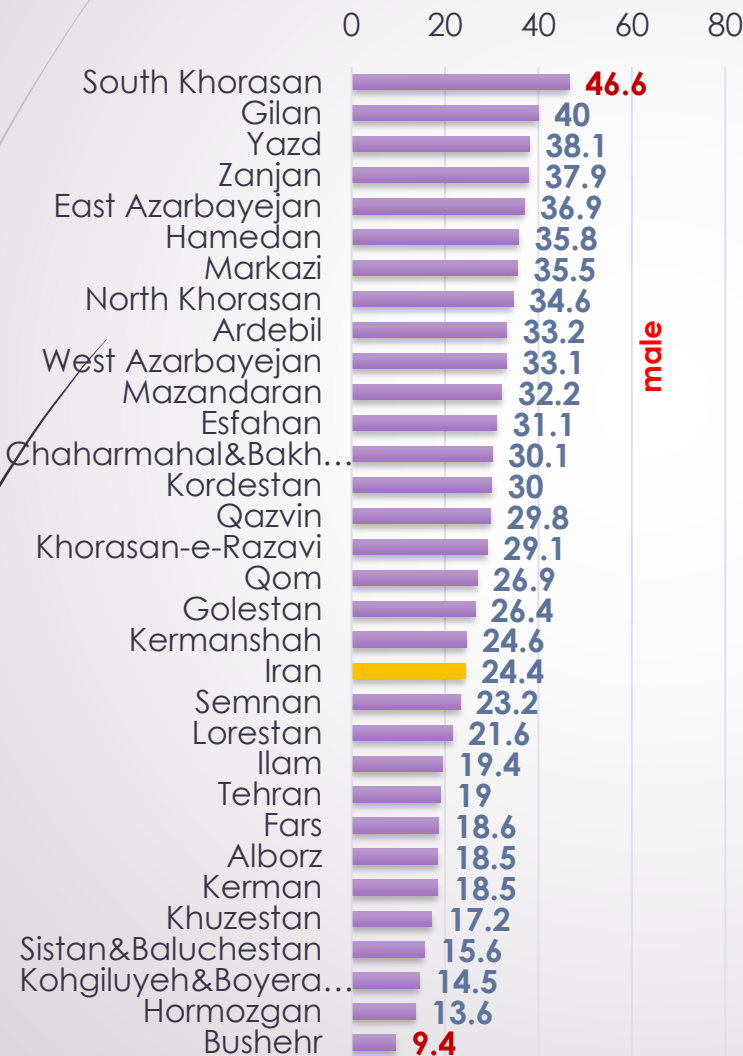
Marital status by Sex





Socioeconomic Characteristics

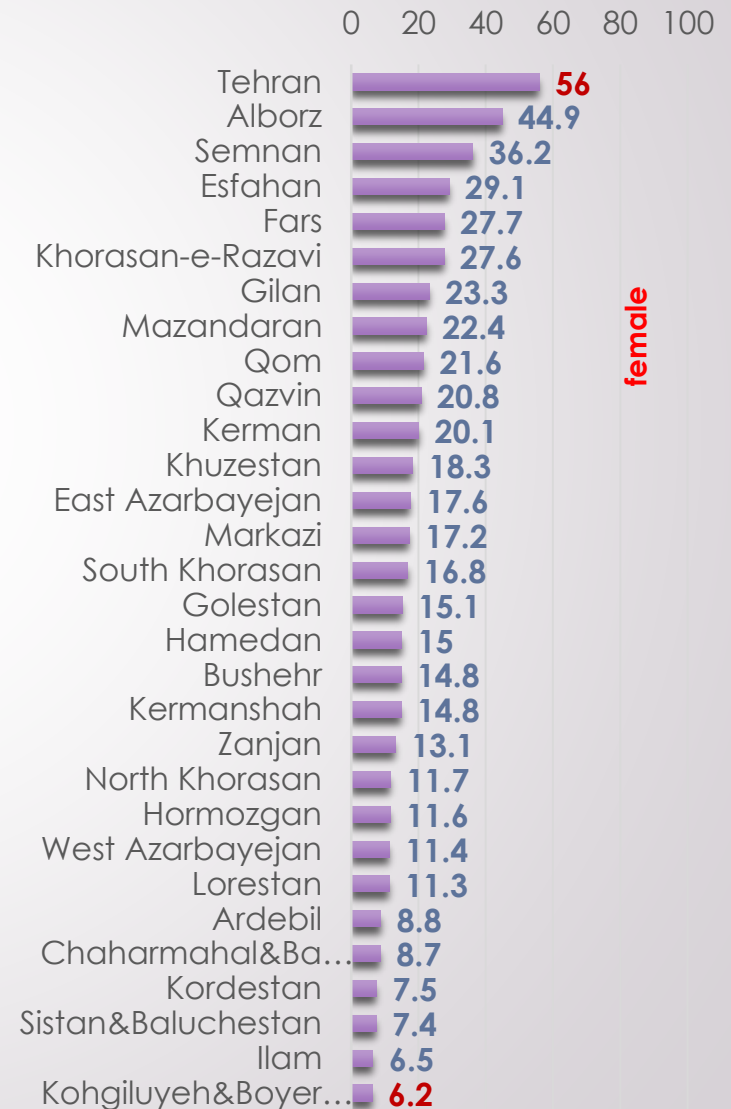
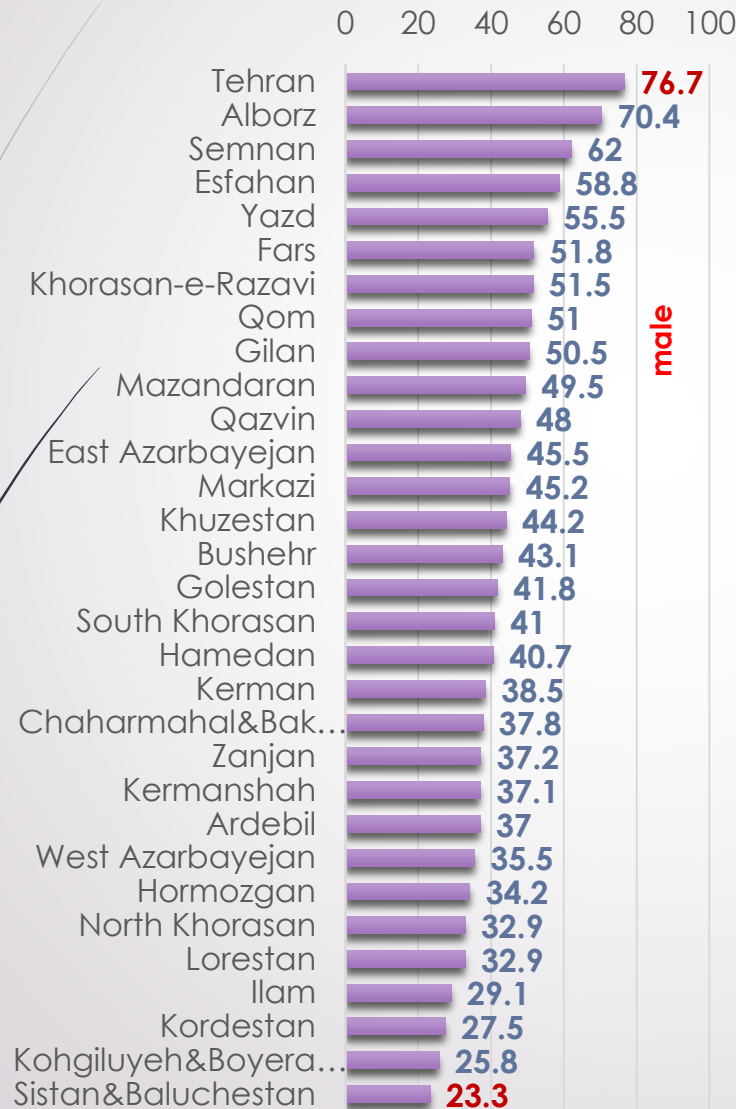
Living alone in a household by provinces and Sex



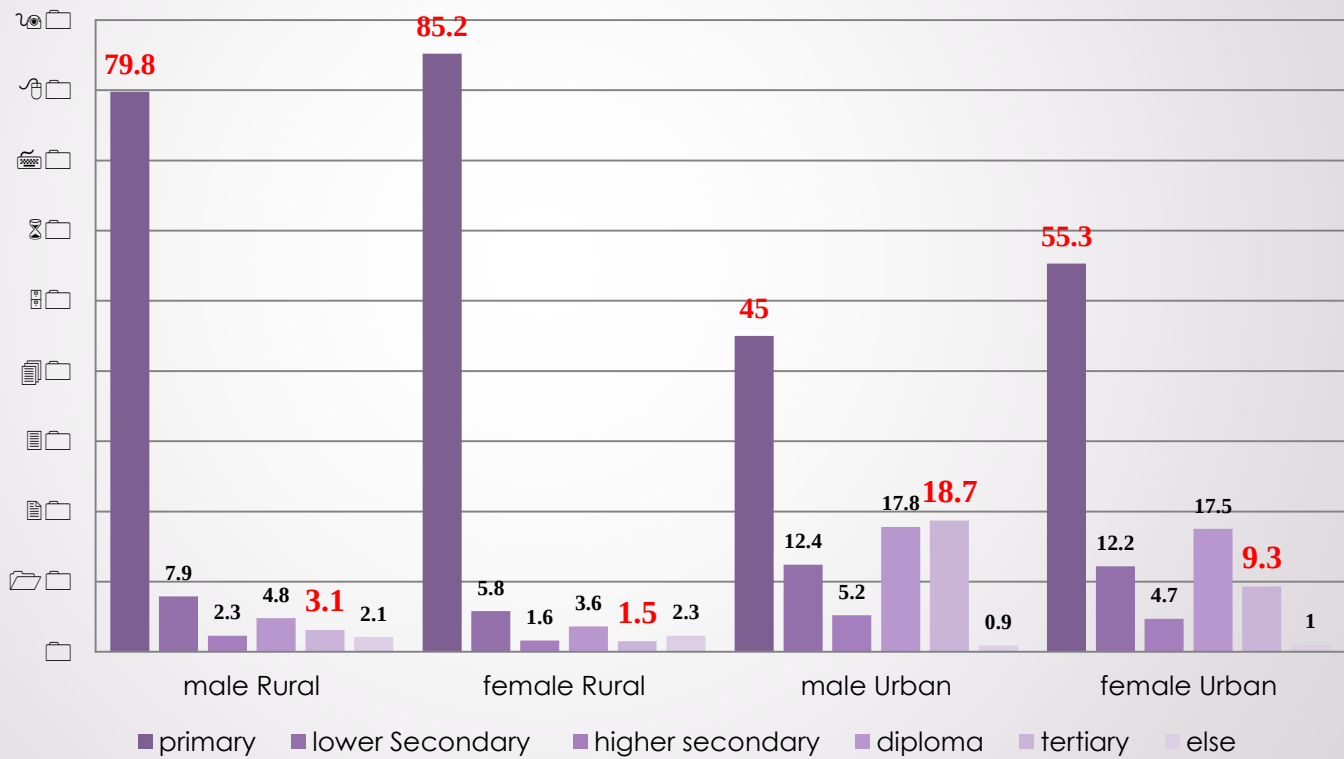
Literacy rate by Rural-Urban and Sex

2016		2011		
female	male	female	male	
27.1	51.7	18.5	41.2	Total
35.5	62.6	25.6	52.9	Urban
6.4	25.2	3.4	18	Rural

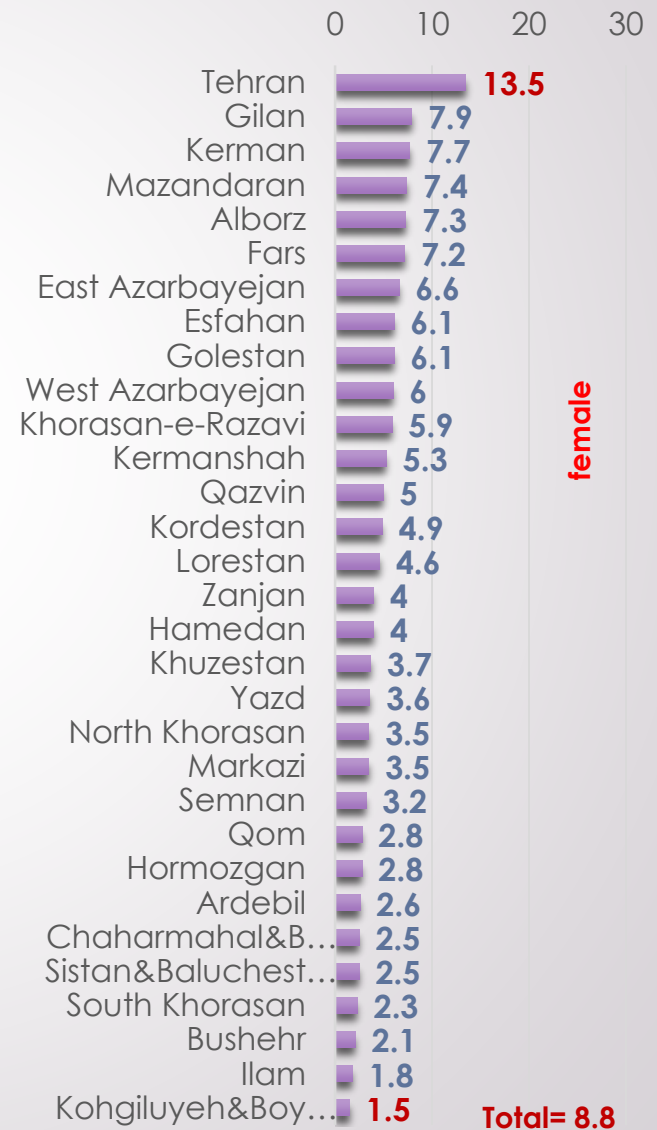
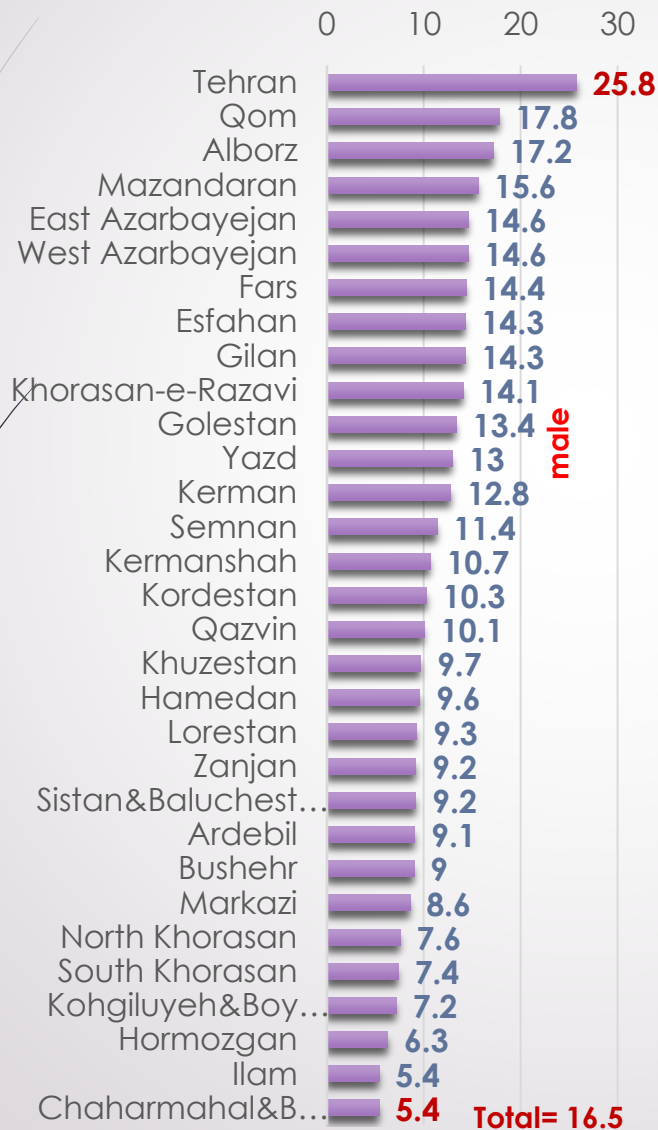
Literacy rate by sex and Provinces



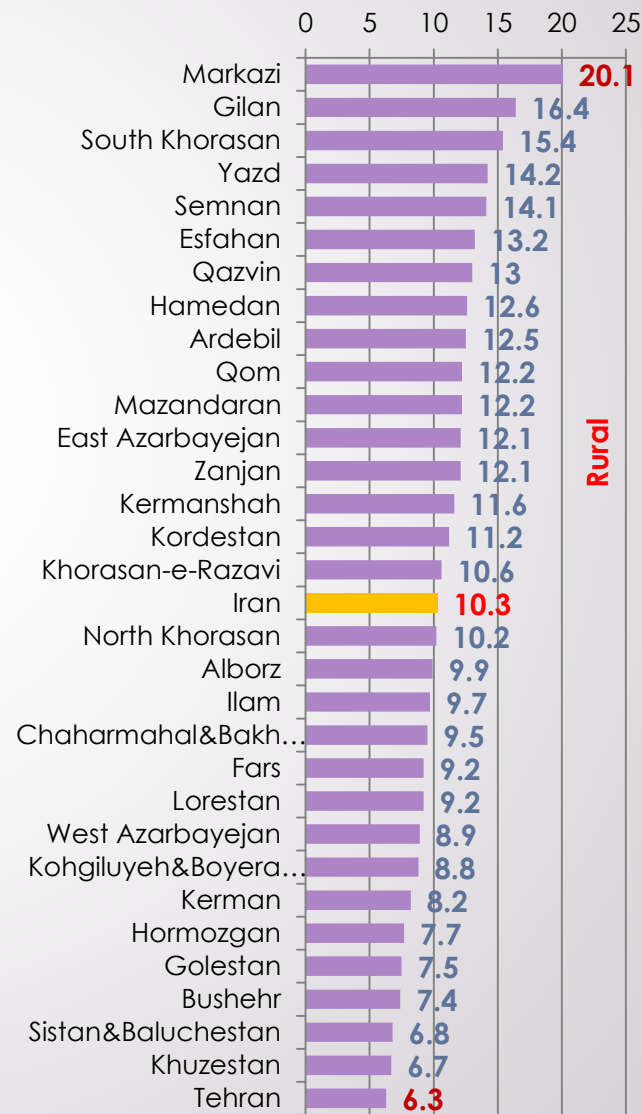
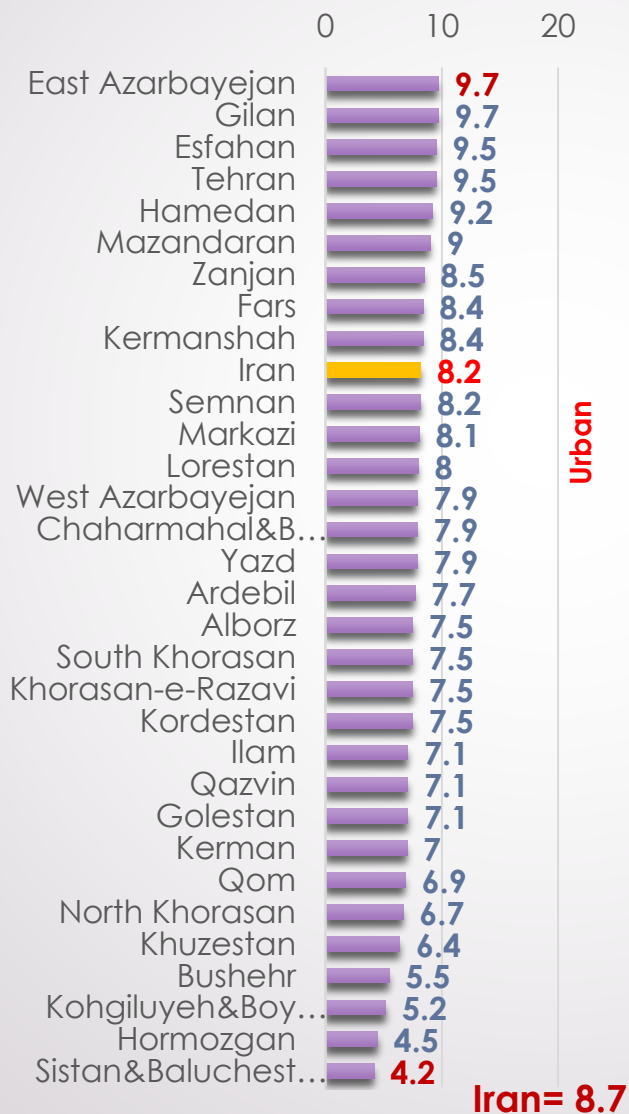
Educational attainment



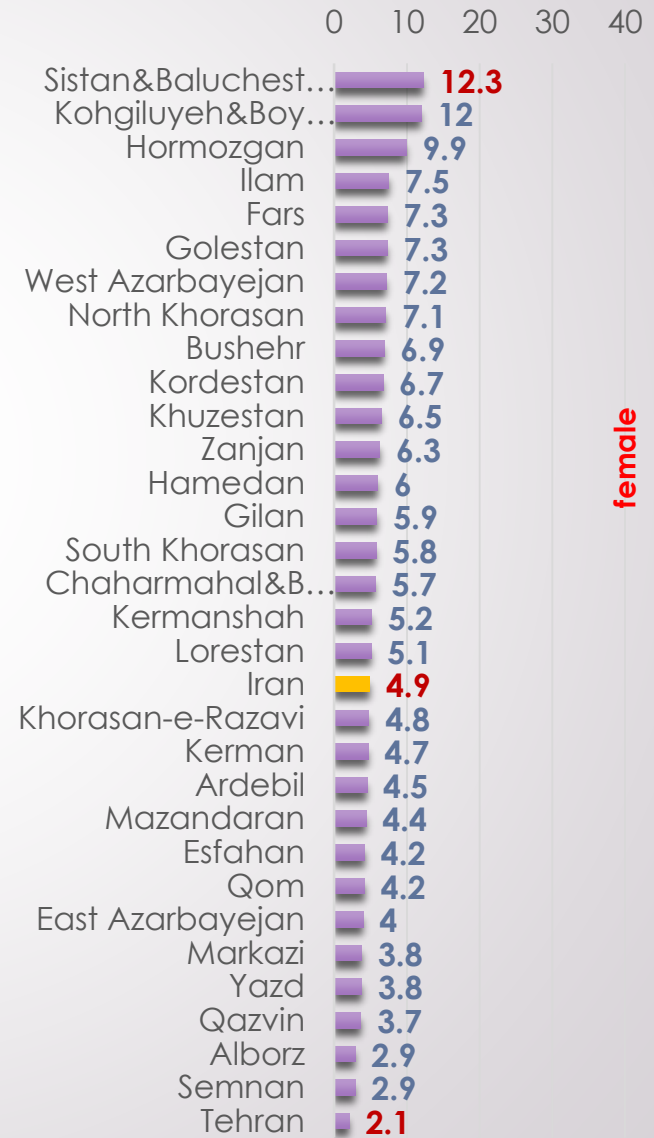
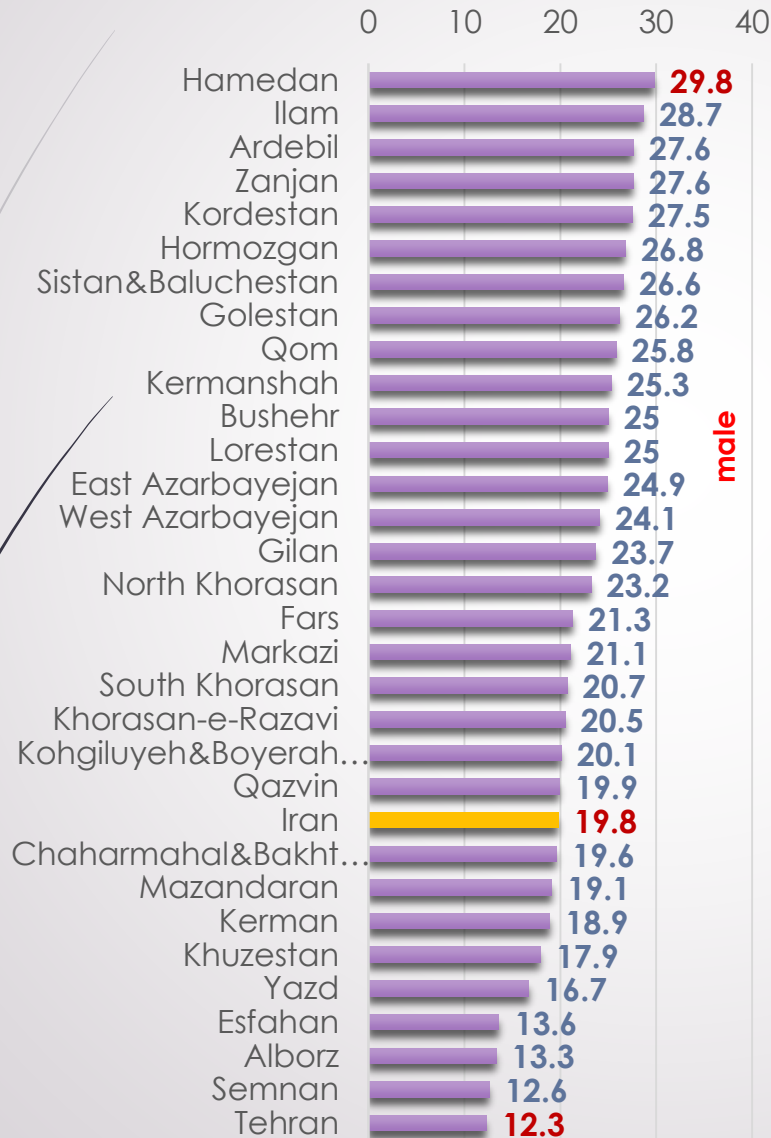
Percentage of old population with tertiary education By Sex



Old age Dependency Ratio By Rural-Urban



Economic participation Rate By Sex



conclusion

- There are major differences among provinces of the country in terms of percent and number of older population in 2016 and 2036(projection), which requires attention in planning and programming.
- Provinces such as Sistan & Baluchestan have vulnerable older population despite of the having less population of older persons . This issue should be considered by the policy maker.
- Feminization the ageing phenomenon is one of the important characteristic of ageing in Iran. Therefore gender sensitivity have to be considered in policy making of older population in terms of quality life and others aspects.
- Scientific Literature confirmed that educational attainment have important effect on quality life and wellbeing. The results of 2016 census showed that women aged 65+ in comparison with men aged 65+ in national and sub national level have lower educational attainment. Therefore, having the policy in order to address the quality of life as well as social support of the mentioned group is essential.

conclusion

- The high level of economic participation of older persons population in Iran is 12.2, reflecting that the older population need for complete coverage of pension and sufficient support. Therefore formal economic support required.
- Differences in economic participation rate of older persons in provinces are a result of differences in economic and employment structures. Therefore, economic support for older persons should be considered based on Economic Structure.
- The result shown, the significant percent of the household are headed by older persons are living alone particularly women. It is necessary to promote the social supports which provide by government and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

*Thank you for Your
Attention*

