

Demographic Divident

The Demographic Window (DW) of opportunity is a period of the demographic changes in a country in which the proportion of the population in active age is maximized and provides a desirable demographic structure to accelerate economic growth. The change in the age structure in Iran since 2007 has entered in the DW of opportunity phase. The availability of such opportunity until 2046 will provide Iran with the potential to take advantage of this period and explore possibilities of realizing DD in order to affect the economic growth.

What needs to be considered in harnessing the DD, is development of effective policies in order to utilize the existing potentials.

Therefore, changes in the age structure would be threatened if they are not based on sound and effective development policies and plan in areas of employment, education and health.

Thus, one of the most important future challenges for harnessing the DD is development of integrated policies.

Given that, identifying the effective socio-demographic dimensions as well as the indicators related to DD, can pave the way for better understanding various aspects and as result realization of DD.

The purpose of the presenting the DD profile is to have accurate and scientific understanding of the different aspects of DD in form as related to socio demographic indicators.

سود جمعیتی

پنجره جمعیتی، دوره‌ی زمانی از تحولات جمعیتی یک کشور است که در آن نسبت جمعیت در سنین فعال به حداکثر می‌رسد و نوعی ساختار جمعیتی مطلوب برای شتاب بخشیدن به رشد اقتصادی فراهم می‌شود. در تداوم گذار جمعیتی در ایران، گذار ساختار سنی در کشور زمینه‌ساز باز شدن فاز پنجره‌ی جمعیتی پس از سال ۱۳۸۶ شده است. تداوم این پنجره‌ی جمعیتی تا سال ۱۴۲۵ سبب شده است تا زمینه برای طرح سؤالاتی در رابطه با فرصت‌هایی که ظهور این پدیده‌ی جمعیتی می‌تواند به طور بالقوه و امکان تحقق سود جمعیتی بر اقتصاد کشور داشته مطرح شود.

آنچه بایستی در تحقق سود جمعیتی مورد توجه قرار گیرد، اعمال سیاست‌های بهینه و کارآمد در استفاده از پتانسیل ایجاد شده در دوره‌ی باز شدن پنجره‌ی جمعیتی است.

از این رو، تحولات ساختار سنی جمعیت در صورتی که با تکیه بر سیاست‌های توسعه‌ای مفید و برنامه‌ریزی شده در حوزه‌ی اشتغال، آموزش و سلامت توأم نباشد چه بسا که تبدیل به تهدید می‌شود.

بنا بر این، یکی از مهم‌ترین چالش‌های پیش رو در تحقق سود جمعیتی، تدوین سیاست‌های منسجم در مواجهه با موهبات بهرمندی از پتانسیل پنجره‌ی جمعیتی است.

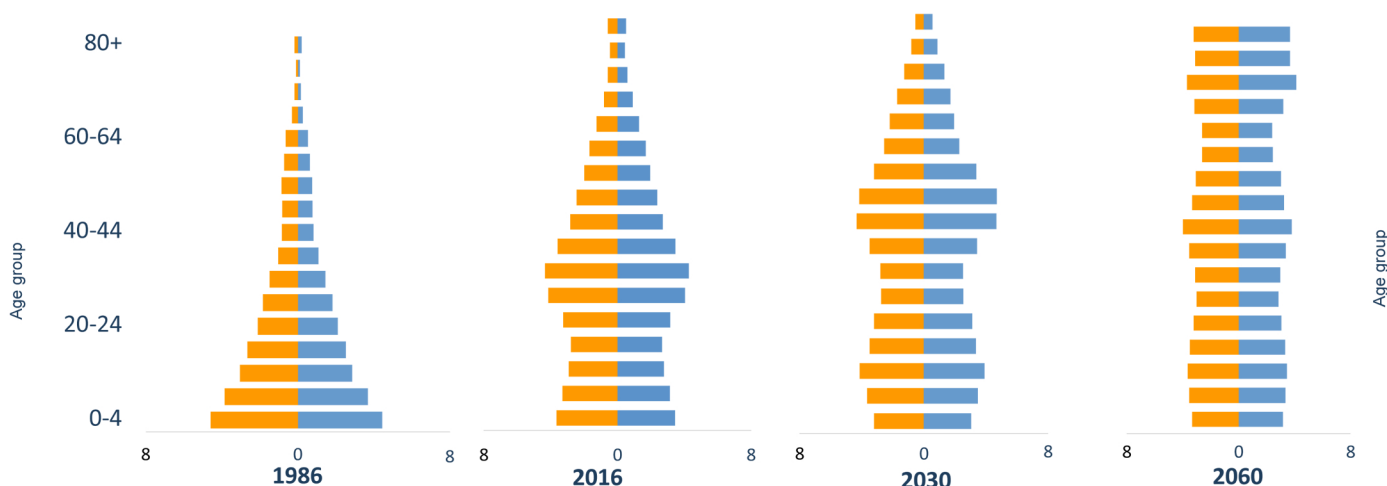
از این رو، شناسایی ابعاد جمعیتی - اجتماعی مؤثر بر سود جمعیتی و شاخص‌هایی مرتبط با این مسئله، می‌تواند زمینه‌ی شناخت دقیق ابعاد سود جمعیتی را با هدف تحقق هرچه بیشتر و بهتر آن فراهم سازد.

هدف از ارائه‌ی پروفایل سود جمعیتی نیز شناخت دقیق و علمی ابعاد مؤثر سود جمعیتی در قالب شاخص‌های جمعیتی - اجتماعی است.



Demographic Dividend Profile - Status and Potential

Age Structure Transition



Source: SCI (Census Results) & UN DESA Population Division

Iran's population pyramids show major transitions in age structure during the past decades: 1) Between 1986 to 2016 the proportion of population aged 0-4 declined fast 2) As a result, proportion of population aged 25-29 increased 3) between 2016 to 2030, total fertility rate would be leveled off around the replacement level and majority of population will stay at working age offering one-time demographic window of opportunity 4) from 2030 and on, proportion of population aged 65 years old and above will gradually increase and reach to near 30 percent of total population offering opportunities and challenges.

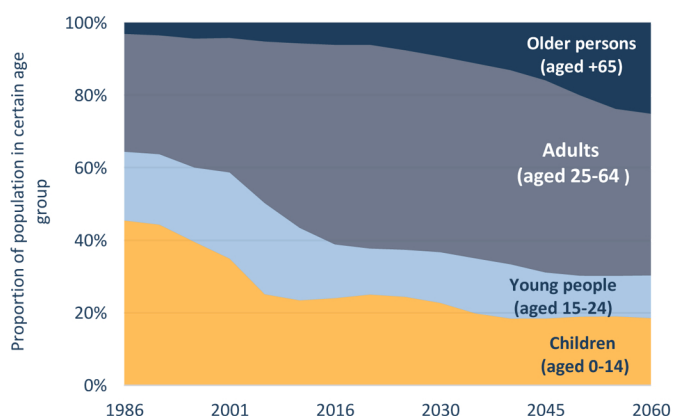
Key Facts: Health, Population, and Development

Life expectancy at birth	Male	72.5	years	Population 2016	79.9	million
	Female	75.5	years		Population 2030 (proj.)	90.0 million
Infant mortality	14.4	deaths/1,000 live births		People residing in urban areas	74.0%	of population
Under 5 mortality	17.5	deaths/1,000 live births		People under the poverty line*	0.1%	of population
				*international poverty line of 1.9\$ a day in 2011 prices		
Total fertility rate	2.0	children/woman		Gini coefficient*	38.8	
				*100 means total equality, 0 perfect inequality		

Source: UN DESA Population Division & SCI (Census Results) & MOHME

Age Structure 1985 - 2060

- From 2006 onwards, the working age population (population aged 15-64) begins to grow faster than other population age groups and reached to 70% of population in 2016 resulted in the opening of the era of demographic window of opportunity in Iran.
- From 2016, a notable increase in mature working population age (25 to 64) at the same time, creates potential for harnessing the 1st demographic dividend, if effective socio-economic, health and RH policies are in place, ensuring conducive environment for women and youth participation.
- Growing proportion of population (65+) by 2060 due to increasing life expectancy, causes another age transition to population ageing in the country.
- The first demographic dividend could result in the second demographic dividend if the working age population benefited from active participation in labour market and to have a chance to invest, save and acquire assets.



Source: SCI (Census Results) & UN DESA Population Division

Demographic Dividend Profile - Status and Potential

Women Empowerment

Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health

Based on DHS (2010), 69 percent of women age 15-49 had their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

SDG indicator 3.7.1

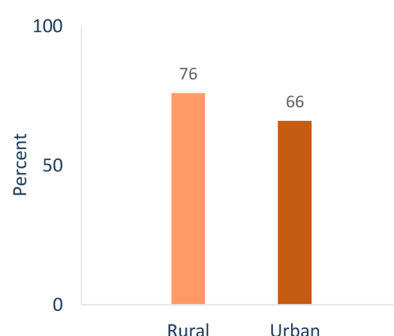
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Women in urban areas are less likely to have their demand satisfied with modern methods (66 percent), than women in rural areas (76 percent).

Free of charge access to RH commodities in rural areas, is the main reason for higher level of proportion of women have FP satisfied with modern methods than urban areas.

Total FP Satisfied Modern Methods: 69%

FP Satisfied with modern methods by



Source: DHS 2010

Reproductive Rights and Gender Equality

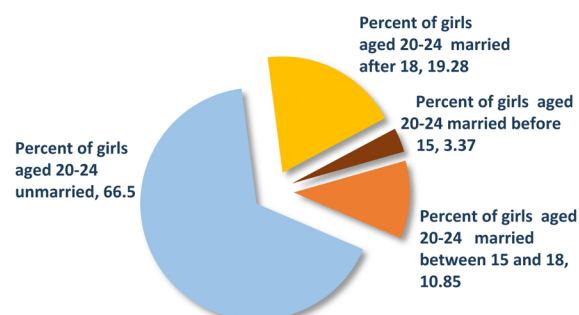
SDG indicator 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18

Almost 14.22 percent of Iran women aged 20-24 were married before age 18, and 3.4 percent before age 15.

Prevalence of child marriage (under 18): 14.22%

Age of marriage for women aged 20-24



Source: DHS 2015

Adolescent birth rate, measured by the number of live births per 1,000 women age 15-19, is 38.1. Adolescent birth rate in Iran decrease from 43.3 in 1997 to 38.1 in 2016.

SDG indicator 3.7.2

Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group

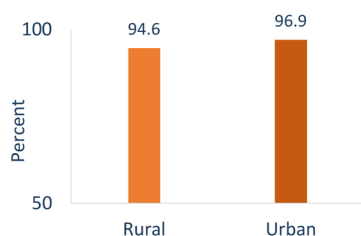
Total: 38.1 live births

Source: Iran Census 2016

SDG indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

By Residence

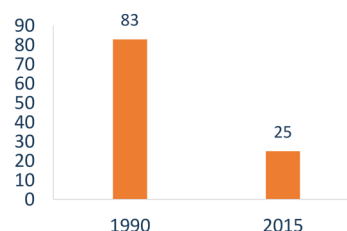


Source: DHS 2015

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Iran is 96.2. Rural-urban difference indicate that births attended by skilled health personnel in urban area is higher than rural area.

SDG indicator 3.1.1

Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: MOHME, 1990 & 2015

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) decrease in Iran very fast in last two decades.

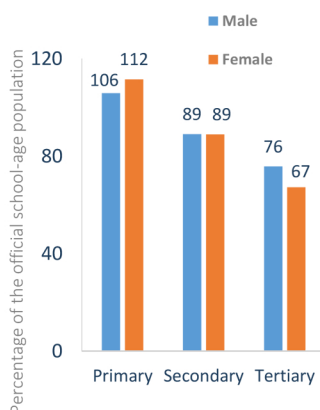
Iran, Islamic Republic of



Demographic Dividend Profile - Status and Potential

Education

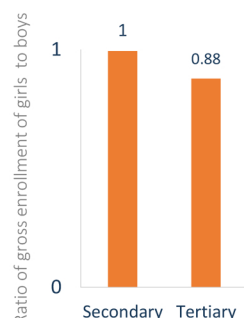
Gross enrollment ratio



Source: UNESCO 2015

Gender Parity index for gross enrolment ratio

SDG indicator 4.5.1



Source: UNESCO 2015

Over the past years, significant achievements in female schooling and considerable progress towards gender equality has been realized in Iranian education.

However, Gender Parity Ratio for tertiary Education shown that women are less likely to be exposed to university education than men.

Employment

SDG indicator 8.6.1

NEET*, in percent



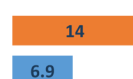
*Young people neither in employment nor in education and training

In Iran, the proportion of young people (14-24) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) is relatively high, but higher for girls.

Overall youth unemployment rate is high, significantly among female (44.2%) than male (25.4%).

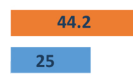
SDG indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate of adults over 25, in percent



Adult unemployment rate is for female (14.3%) and male (6.9%).

Youth Unemployment Rate

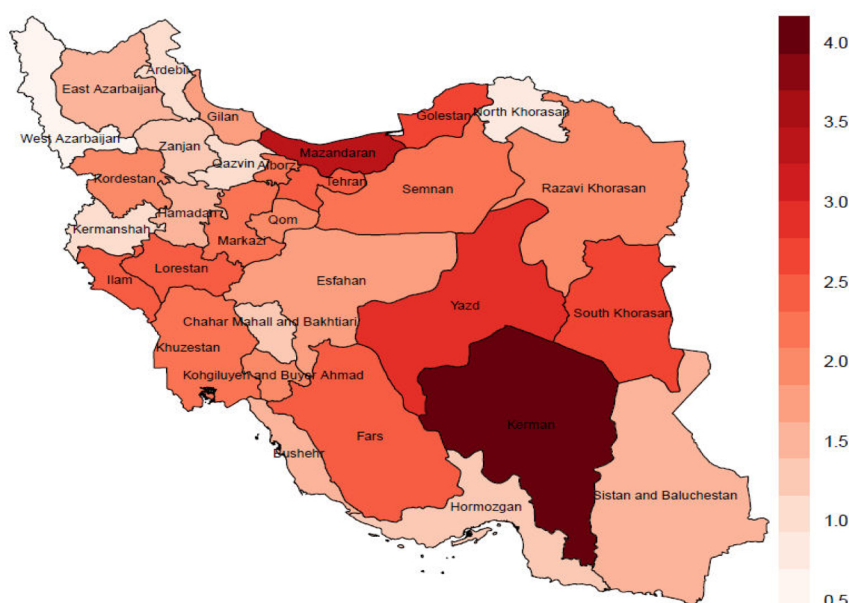


Result shows that unemployment rate and NEET rate in Iran for female is more than double.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2015

Subnational Disparities

Ratio of female to male unemployment



The Labour Force Survey 2016 reveals considerable sub-national (province) differences with respect to the ratio of female unemployment to male unemployment.

The highest value is found in Kerman and Mazandaran, where that ratio are 3.94 and 3.25 respectively. This means that in those provinces, female unemployment is higher than male unemployment.

In return, North Khorasan and West Azarbaijan have lowest level of the ratio of female unemployment to male unemployment rate 0.8 and 0.7 respectively.

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016