

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وبینار نقش پژوهش‌های کاربردی در جوانی جمعیت

چهارشنبه ۲۲ اسفند ۱۴۰۳

زمان	عنوان	نام و نام خانوادگی	تخصص سخنران
۸:۳۰ تا ۹:۰۰	خوش آمدگویی و معرفی و مروری بر اهداف جلسه	دکتر رامیار فرزانه	معاون محترم تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه
۹:۰۰ تا ۹:۴۵	تحقیقات کاربردی: پایه‌گذار سیاست‌گذاری‌های جوانی جمعیت	دکتر آبتین حیدرزاده	متخصص پزشکی اجتماعی و طب پیشگیری
۹:۴۵ تا ۱۰:۳۰	تحقیقات میان‌رشته‌ای در حوزه جوانی جمعیت: ادغام علوم اجتماعی و علوم انسانی و علوم پزشکی	دکتر محمدمبین کنعانی	دکترای جامعه‌شناسی و عضو هیئت علمی دانشگاه گیلان
۱۰:۳۰ تا ۱۱:۱۵	کسب و کارهای نوآورانه و جوانان: تحقیقات کاربردی به عنوان محرک توسعه و افزایش اشتغال برای جوانان	علیرضا فیض خواه	برگزیده جشنواره رازی – مؤسس شرکت دانش بنیان در حوزه فناوری زیستی

تحقیقات کاربردی: پایه گذار سیاست گذاری های جوانی جمعیت

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Basic Science Research

- Purpose: Aims to expand knowledge and understanding of fundamental principles and theories without immediate practical application.
- Focus: Centers on exploring underlying mechanisms, concepts, and phenomena in areas like physics, biology, chemistry, etc.
- Example: Studying the genetic sequences of organisms to better understand inheritance patterns.

Applied Research

- Purpose: Aims to solve specific practical problems or answer questions that lead to tangible benefits or applications.
- Focus: Directly addresses real-world issues, often using knowledge gained from basic research.
- Example: Developing a new medication based on findings from genetic research to treat a particular disease.

Key Differences:

Orientation: Basic research is curiosity-driven, while applicable research is problem-driven.

Timeline for Results: Basic research may not yield immediate results, whereas applicable research tends to produce quicker, actionable outcomes.

Health Services Research (HSR)

- Purpose: Focuses specifically on the organization, delivery, and outcomes of health care services. It aims to improve the quality, efficiency, and accessibility of health care.
- Scope: Centers on health care systems, patient outcomes, the effectiveness of interventions, and health policy.
- Methodology: Often uses quantitative data analysis, case studies, surveys, and observational studies to evaluate health services and their impact.
- Example: Investigating the effects of a new care model on patient outcomes in a hospital setting.

Applied Research

- Purpose: Aims to solve specific, practical problems across various fields (e.g., technology, education, social sciences).
- Scope: Can cover a wide range of topics, including those outside of healthcare.
- Methodology: Employs various research methods (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods) to address practical questions or develop solutions.
- Example: Improving manufacturing processes to enhance productivity.

Key Differences

- Focus Area: Applied research can be in any field, while HSR is specifically within the health sector.
- Goals: HSR aims to enhance health care delivery and policy, whereas applied research seeks broader practical applications.
- Stakeholders: HSR often involves healthcare professionals, policymakers, and institutions, while applied research may engage a wider variety of stakeholders.

HEALTH SYSTEM BUILDING BLOCKS



System Building Blocks

Service delivery

Health workforce

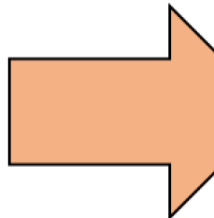
Information

Medical products, vaccines &
technologies

Financing

Leadership/ governance

Access
Coverage
Quality
Safety



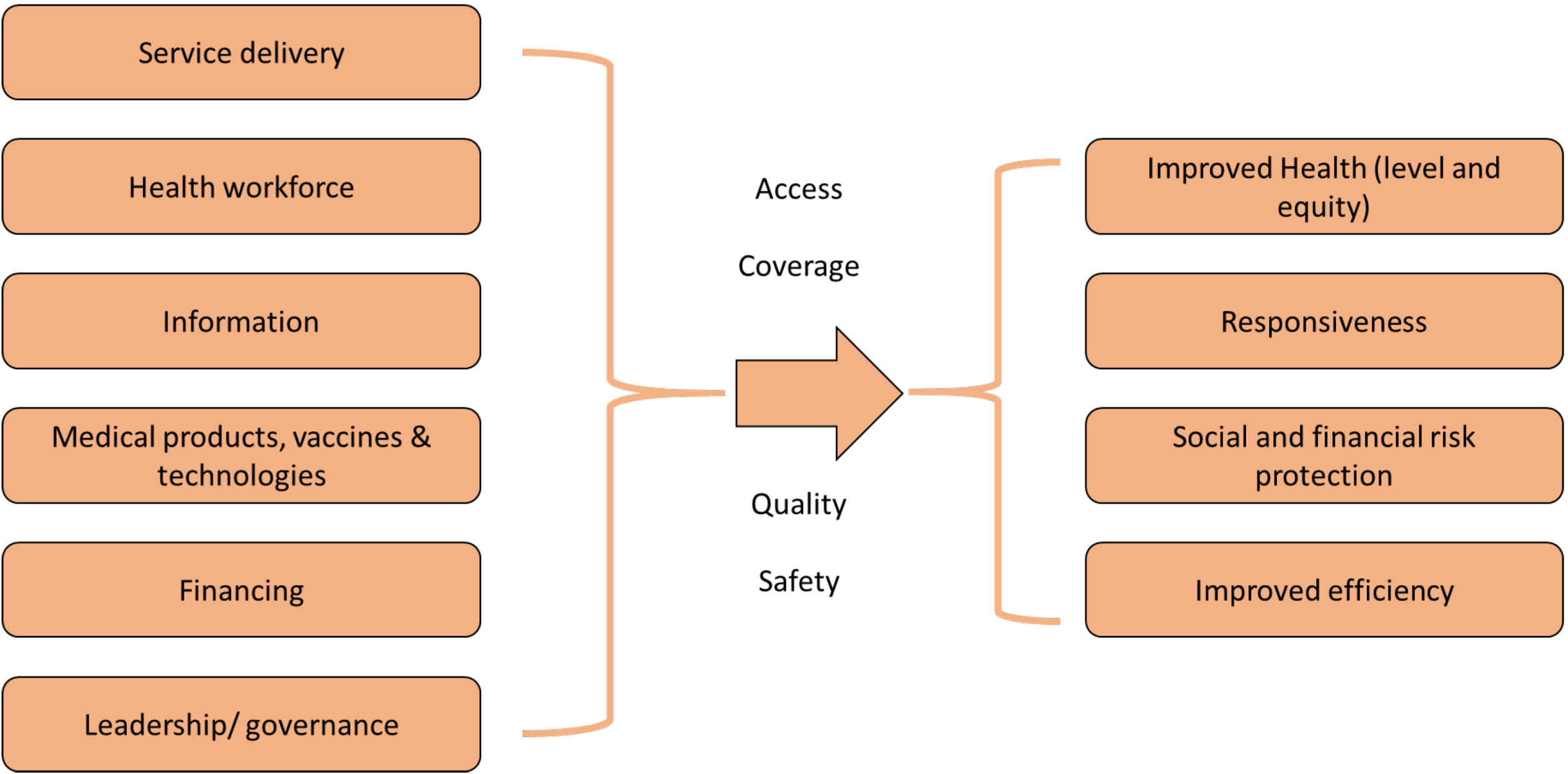
Overall Goals and outcomes

Improved Health (level and
equity)

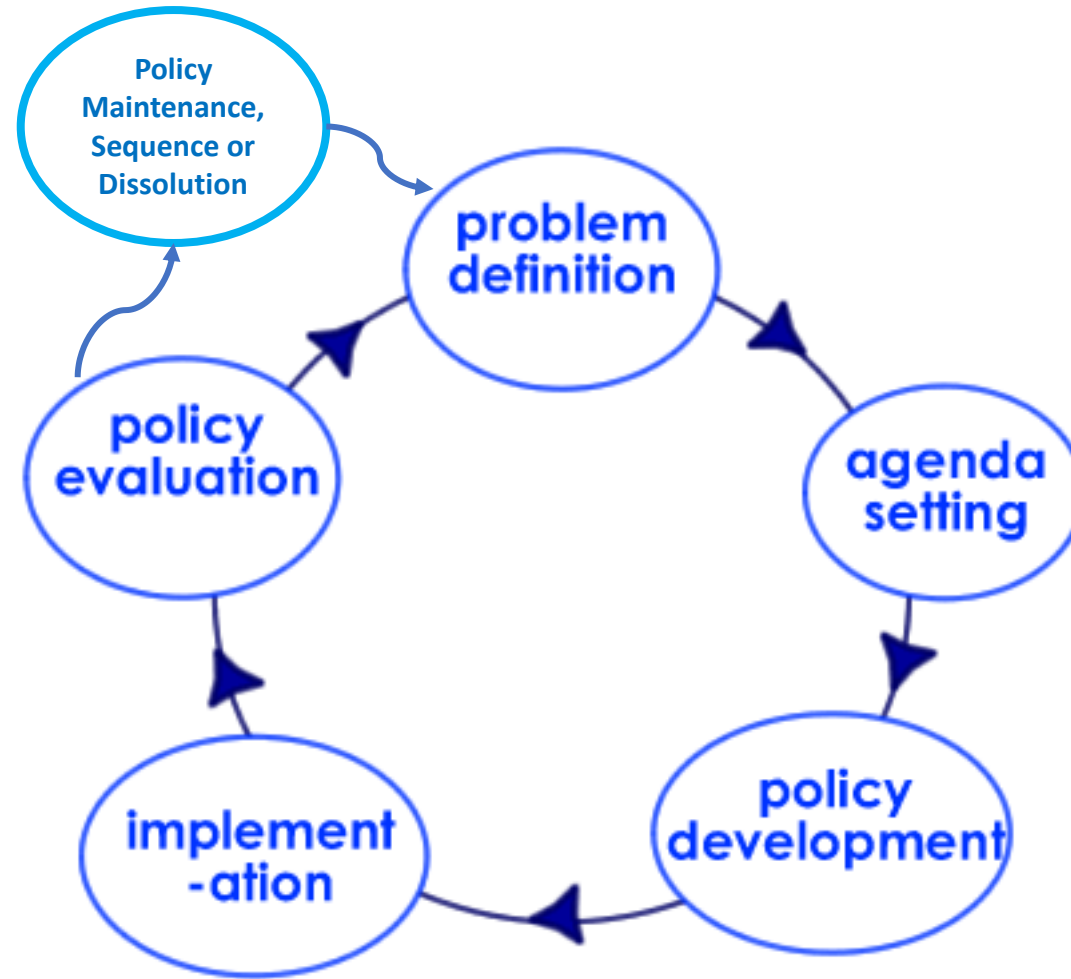
Responsiveness

Social and financial risk
protection

Improved efficiency



policy making process



A never ending process

The main principles of policymaking guide the process of developing effective, equitable, and feasible policies

- Evidence-Based Decision-Making
- Inclusivity and Stakeholder Engagement
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Equity and Fairness
- Sustainability
- Adaptability and Flexibility
- Clarity and Simplicity
- Interdisciplinary Approach

Population decline: where demography, social science, and biology intersect

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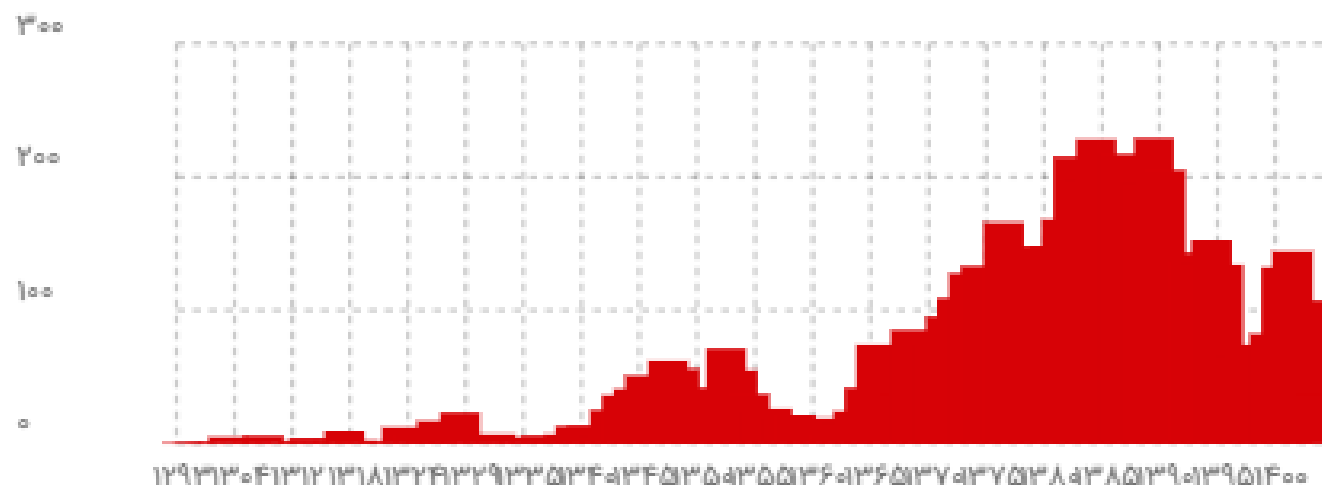
Correspondence should be addressed to R J Aitken; Email: john.aitken@newcastle.edu.au

Interconnected factors of Declining birth rates

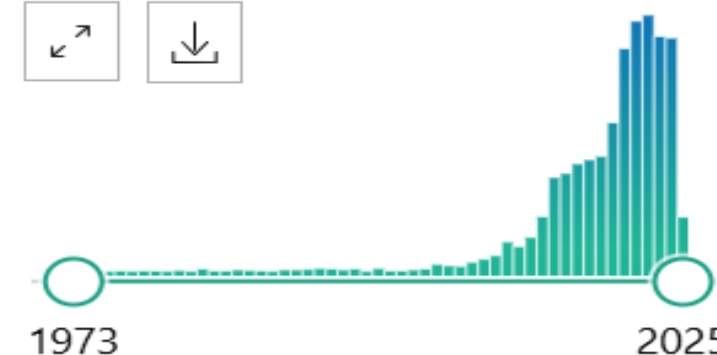
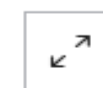
- Increased Access to Contraception
- Women's Education and Workforce Participation
- Economic Factors
- Shifting Social Norms and Values
- Later Marriage Age
- Urbanization
- Work-Life Balance Challenges
- Health Concerns
- Changes in Family Structure
- Government Policies

در ایران چه تحقیقاتی انجام شده است؟

شهرنشینی Sustainable development
تحلیل فضایی
زنان باروری
توسعه پایدار ایران توسعه
بیکاری
روستا
Population
فقر
رشد جمعیت
رشد اقتصادی
نظام شهری
فرزندآوری
اشتغال
امنیت
Iran تهران
حاشیه‌نشینی
ژئوپلیتیک



RESULTS BY YEAR



RESEARCH

Open Access

The abortion trend after the pronatalist turn of population policies in Iran: a systematic review from 2005 to 2022





Elham Shirdel^{1*} , Khadijeh Asadisarvestani^{1,2}  and Fatemeh Hami Kargar³ 

RESEARCH ARTICLE



A pronatalist turn in population policies in Iran and its likely adverse impacts on reproductive rights, health and inequality: a critical narrative review

Khadijeh Asadisarvestani ^a, Tomáš Sobotka ^b

Questions

- 1.What types of evidence are currently being used to inform population policies in Iran?
- 2.How has the collection and analysis of demographic data evolved in recent years?
- 3.Are various stakeholders (government, NGOs, community groups) involved in the evidence-gathering process?
- 4.What challenges does Iran face in obtaining accurate demographic data?
- 5.How do social, economic, and cultural factors influence the effectiveness of existing population policies?
- 6.Which specific population policy initiatives have been implemented based on solid evidence?
- 7.What role does public opinion play in shaping population policy in Iran?
- 8.How do population policies in Iran compare with those of other countries in the region?
- 9.Have the outcomes of past population policies been evaluated, and what were the findings?
- 10.What future research is necessary to strengthen the evidence base for population policies in Iran?

Questions

11. What impact have historical events (such as the Iran-Iraq War or economic sanctions) had on demographic changes and population policies?
12. Are there specific populations (e.g., youth, elderly, marginalized groups) that are underserved by current policies?
13. How does the Iranian government monitor and assess the implementation of population policies?
14. What technological advancements are being utilized to improve data collection and analysis?
15. In what ways do health care access and education influence population trends in Iran?
16. How do international organizations and collaborations contribute to developing Iran's population policy?
17. What are the environmental considerations tied to population growth and policy in Iran?
18. How have demographic shifts, like urbanization, influenced policy effectiveness?
19. What lessons can be learned from other countries' experiences in implementing evidence-based population policies?
20. How do religious or cultural values shape perspectives on population policy in Iran?

Thank you