

FGV Social publishes profile of the elderly population in Brazil

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The Center for Social Policies of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV Social) released today (8) the research Where are the Elderly? Knowledge against Covid-19, which shows that 10.53% of the Brazilian population is 65 years or older.

The goal is to gather detailed information about the most advanced age groups in order to assist public policy managers in protecting this portion during the new coronavirus pandemic.

The lethality (mortality) rates of the disease among people aged 80 and over are 13 times higher than in the 50 to 55 age group and 75 times the lethality in the 10 to 19 age group, according to the research.

The microdata used by FGV are from the last National Continuous Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD), of 2018, made by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

The FGV study, coordinated by researcher Marcelo Neri, seeks to identify who are the elderly Brazilians, how they support themselves and where they live. The work, with interactive tables, is available at site.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over in the Brazilian population was 20% in comparison with data from 2012, when the proportion of elderly people was 8.8%. There are more elderly women and yellow and / or white people, who also have a longer life expectancy and a lower fertility rate.

The elderly are the reference persons or heads of families of 19.3% of Brazilian households. In the relationship they have with the person of reference in the house, they are 91.5% of grandparents, 69% of in-laws or in-laws and 61.2% of fathers or mothers.

According to the researchers, this data indicates the difficulty in the home isolation policy of this portion of the population. The data also indicate that households with elderly people have 25.6% fewer people than the national average.

Income

Regarding income, FGV indicates that the elderly correspond to 17.44% of the richest 5% of Brazilians and 1.67% of the poorest 5%. They are 15.54% of class AB, 13.07% of class C, 4.71% in class D, and 1.4% of the elderly are class E. As for the source of income, the elderly receive 59.64 % of Social Security pensions, 40.78% of Continuing Payment Benefits (BPC) and only 0.89% of Bolsa Família.

As for education, the elderly are 30% illiterate and have 3.3 years of schooling less than the average. Regarding the possession of assets and assets, the elderly are 13.17% of those who own their own home, 22.47% of Brazilians without internet access and 12% of those who have TV, corresponding to 10.22% of that have paid channels.

The elderly are 13.06% of the population of Rio de Janeiro, followed by Rio Grande do Sul (12.95%), São Paulo (11.27%) and Minas Gerais (11.19%). The states with the lowest proportion of elderly are those in the North Region, with Roraima (5.26%) in first place, followed by Amapá (5.75%), Amazonas (6.7%), Acre (6.9%) and Pará (7.07%).

By capital, Rio de Janeiro also ranks first, with 14.5% over 65 years old, with a concentration in the neighborhoods of Copacabana, Flamengo, Ipanema and Leblon. In the projection for 2020, Copacabana has 27.48% of its elderly residents. Porto Alegre is the second city with the highest proportion of elderly: 14.05%.

World overview

The FGV Social survey also provides worldwide data on the proportion of the elderly population. The most aged country in 2020 is Japan, with 28.4% of the elderly population, followed by Italy: 23.3%. The places with the lowest rates of elderly people are the African continent and the Middle East: United Arab Emirates (1.26%), Qatar (1.69%) and Uganda (1.99%).

According to the data, the richest territories in the world also have a higher proportion of elderly people in the population. Brazil is in an intermediate category, however, the proportion of people aged 65 and over varies according to income. Among 98 countries analyzed, Brazil ranks 80 in the ranking number of elderly people, if considered the poorest 20%, and in 31 ranking among the richest 20%.

FGV social also analyzes that the current pandemic is initially spreading among wealthier people from richer places, through international travel networks. "New York, Milan and São Paulo represent the biggest pandemic outbreaks in their respective countries. In this respect, the modest 6.4 million foreign tourists who come to Brazil each year (against 50 million from Italy, 70 million from Spain, 78 million from the USA and 85 million from France) end up being an advantage ", concluded the search.