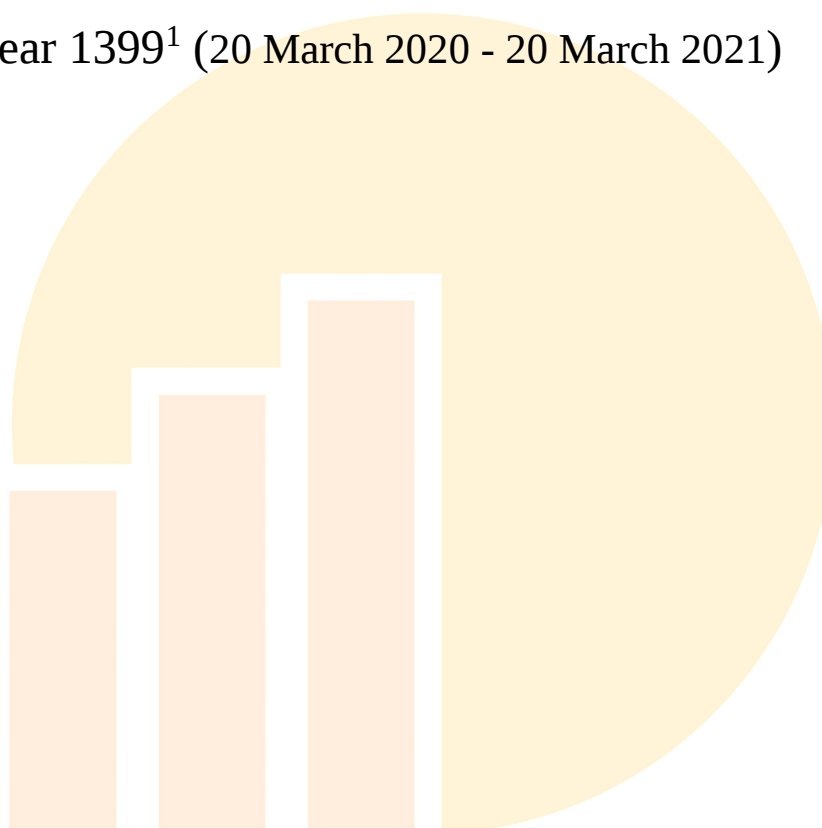


A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Year 1399¹ (20 March 2020 - 20 March 2021)



Statistical Centre of Iran

¹.It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a [solar Hijri](#) year. For example, the corresponding year of the year 1399 in Gregorian calendar is (20 March 2020-20 March 2021).

Iranian seasons and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar

Spring (20 March-20June)

Summer (21 June -21 September)

Autumn (22 September -20 December)

Winter (21 December -20 March)

Introduction

The pair concepts of employment and unemployment are so basic to national economies that any rise in the employment rate, which means a drop in unemployment, is reckoned as an indicator of the national development. Unemployment rate is an indicator for appraising the national economic conditions. The information on the nation's market is collected through the Household Employment and Unemployment Characteristics Survey (HEUCS) as of the year 1376. However, in order to improve the HEUCS quality and its conformance with the international concepts, particularly, with those of the ILO, the survey plan was revised so that the current plan namely "Labour Force Survey" could be implemented. The "Labour Force Survey" was first conducted in the year 1384, and since then has regularly been taken in the middle month of every season.

The "Labour Force Survey" is conducted in order to obtain information on the composition and current condition of labour force and its changes. This objective is accomplished by "estimation of seasonal and annual labour force indicators at national and provincial levels", "estimation of the annual number of labour force at national and provincial levels", "estimation of seasonal and annual changes in labour force at national and provincial levels", and "estimation of annual changes in labour force indicators at provincial levels".

The population covered in this survey includes the people who, according to the definition, are members of private or collective settled households in rural or urban areas, so the members of private unsettled households and institutional households are not included in this survey. The method used for conducting this survey is a two-stage classified clustering method.

In this survey, in addition to the estimation of current levels, the estimate of changes is made; therefore, the rotation sampling is used. The rotation sampling can offer the estimate of current levels and changes in the best way by fixing some sample units between two quarters of the survey and changing the remaining units. With respect to the aim of the survey, the selected rotation pattern for this survey is a "2-2-2" pattern which means that during the Master Sample period, each sample household is enumerated up to four times; accordingly, that sample household is in the sample for two successive quarters and then is excluded from the sample temporarily for two successive quarters and again is included in the sample for the two next successive quarters. This household is then excluded from the sample until the end of the years related to the master sample period. It should be noted that for the optimal conduct of rotation sampling, the master sample is needed. The master sample refers to the sample that can be used for the selection of sub-samples to satisfy the needs of several surveys or several rounds of a survey. The sampling frame of the first stage (from the spring of the year 1397) is the fourth master sample of the household surveys. The master sample includes the sampling units (clusters) of the first stage. Each cluster includes one block/village, part of a large block/village, or in some cases a combination of some small blocks/villages which were created from the 2016 National Population and Housing Census. With respect to the changes in population and housing units in urban areas and in order to prepare an appropriate and updated frame in urban areas, some households were listed within the master sample clusters in the winter of the year 1398, but due to minor changes in population and housing units in rural areas, no listing was made in rural areas (unless in exceptional cases).

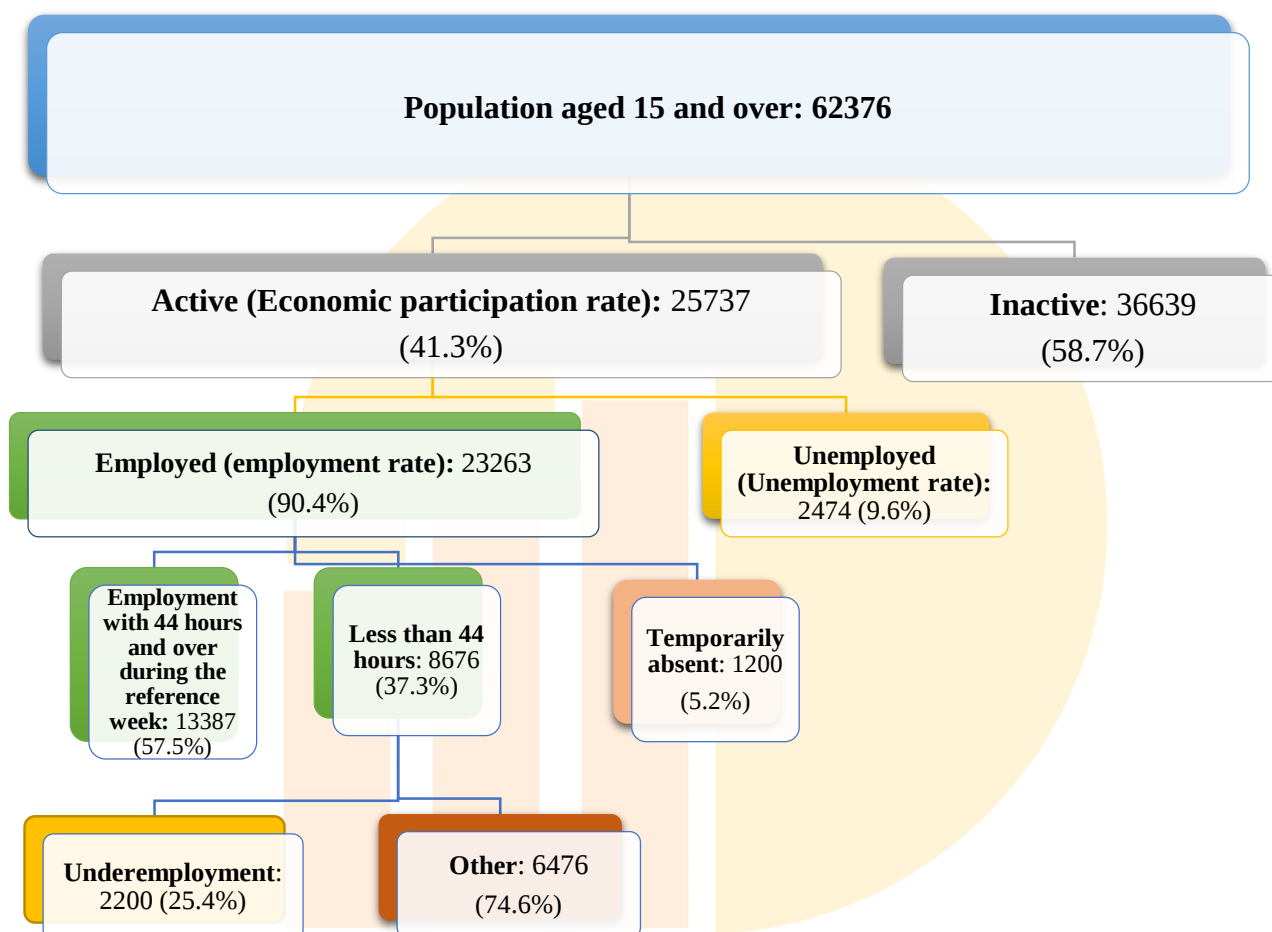
It should be cited that since the spring of the year 1397, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been 95 percent in the release of the Survey results. In view of the statistical methodology, the confidence interval means that if several samples are selected from the target population by using the same sampling method, and based on each of the samples, a confidence interval is calculated for the real unemployment rate. It is expected that 95% of these confidence intervals include the real unemployment rate.

It should be mentioned that according to the reviews conducted, because of social changes in the entry age into the labour market in recent years in different countries, the minimum age of 15 has been considered for calculating the labour market key indicators. Moreover, due to the similar changes in our country, the major indicators of the country's labour market have been calculated and provided according to the population aged 15 and over since the spring of the year 1398.

Findings

Based on the results of this Survey conducted in the year 1399, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this year compared to the previous year (the year 1398), are presented in Table 1. Besides, Table 2 shows the major characteristics of the labour market BY PROVINCE , Table 3 illustrates the major indicators of the labour market for the population aged 15 and over BY PROVINCE and season in the year 1399, Table 4 represents the contribution of employment to the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over BY PROVINCE in the years 1398- 1399 and Table 5 indicates the share of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over BY PROVINCE and season in the year 1399.

Figure 1. Major indicators of labour market in the year 1399 (1000 persons)



A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 15 and over (activity rate) reveals that 41.3% of the population at working-age (15 years and over) are economically active; i.e., they lie either in the employed or the unemployed group. In addition, the results indicate that the economic participation rate stands lower for women compared to men and urban areas in contrast to rural areas. The review of the trend of changes in the national economic participation rate shows that this indicator decreased by 2.8 percent compared with the previous year (the year 1398). The review of the employment rate of the population aged 15 and over shows that 37.3 percent of the working-age population (15 years and over) were employed. This indicator stands higher for men and rural areas compared to women and urban areas.

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1399 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1398
(Number person-rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1399	The year 1398	Changes	The year 1399	The year 1398	Changes	The year 1399	The year 1398	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	62375735	61665516	710219	31170146	30841850	328296	31205589	30823666	381923
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	41.3	44.1	-2.8	68.7	71.1	-2.4	13.9	17.0	-3.1
	Number	25737110	27167105	-1429995	21401039	21928283	-527244	4336071	5238822	-902751
Employment rate of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.3	39.4	-2.1	62.9	64.7	-1.8	11.7	14.0	-2.3
	Number	23263047	24273517	-1010470	19605374	19952992	-347618	3657673	4320525	-662852
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	9.6	10.7	-1.1	8.4	9.0	-0.6	15.6	17.5	-1.9
	Number	2474063	2893588	-419525	1795664	1975291	-179627	678399	918297	-239898
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	23.7	26.0	-2.3	21.2	22.7	-1.5	36.0	38.8	-2.8
	Number	562622	713283	-150661	417804	495413	-77609	144818	217869	-73051
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	16.7	17.9	-1.2	14.1	14.8	-0.7	27.9	29.7	-1.8
	Number	1760973	2144281	-383308	1213350	1386616	-173266	547623	757664	-210041
Unemployment of higher education graduates	Rate	14.2	16.7	-2.5	10.4	12.1	-1.7	22.8	26.2	-3.4
	Number	962762	1204796	-242034	484939	584525	-99586	477822	620270	-142448
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	17.4	17.7	-0.3	17.2	17.2	0.0	18.6	19.8	-1.2
	Number	4042832	4292541	-249709	3364143	3435067	-70924	678689	857474	-178785
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	33.3	32.0	1.3	34.7	33.1	1.6	25.7	26.9	-1.2
	Number	7748515	7766017	-17502	6806949	6604771	202178	941566	1161246	-219680
Employment in services sector	Share	49.3	50.3	-1.0	48.1	49.7	-1.6	55.7	53.3	2.4
	Number	11469640	12212901	-743261	9432486	9911293	-478807	2037154	2301608	-264454
Underemployment	Share	9.5	9.9	-0.4	10.4	10.9	-0.5	4.2	5.5	-1.3
	Number	2200432	2407763	-207331	2046558	2168612	-122054	153875	239151	-85276
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total unemployed population	Share	38.9	41.6	-2.7	27.0	29.6	-2.6	70.4	67.5	2.9
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total employed population	Share	25.0	24.7	0.3	21.4	21.2	0.2	44.3	40.5	3.8

-The difference between the total number of employees and the total number of employees in the three sectors is due to the unreported major sectors of economic activity.

- The difference is due to rounding.

1. The target population of the labour force survey is the people at working age from private settled and collective households in urban and rural areas.

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1399 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1398 (continued)

(Number person, rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1399	The year 1398	Changes	The year 1399	The year 1398	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	47756139	46977661	778478	14619595	14687855	-68260
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.4	43.0	-2.6	44.2	47.3	-3.1
	Number	19279292	20223740	-944448	6457818	6943365	-485547
Employment rate of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	36.2	38.0	-1.8	41.0	43.8	-2.8
	Number	17269955	17840203	-570248	5993092	6433315	-440223
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	10.4	11.8	-1.4	7.2	7.3	-0.1
	Number	2009337	2383537	-374200	464726	510050	-45324
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	26.0	29.1	-3.1	18.4	19.1	-0.7
	Number	429336	553398	-124062	133286	159885	-26599
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	17.9	19.6	-1.7	12.9	12.9	0.0
	Number	1431347	1771194	-339847	329626	373086	-43460
Unemployment of higher education graduates	Rate	13.7	16.3	-2.6	19.5	21.1	-1.6
	Number	845175	1068615	-223440	117587	136180	-18593
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	6.5	6.3	0.2	48.6	49.2	-0.6
	Number	1129549	1126355	3194	2913283	3166186	-252903
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	34.9	33.9	1.0	28.7	26.6	2.1
	Number	6027798	6054386	-26588	1720717	1711631	9086
Employment in services sector	Share	58.5	59.7	-1.2	22.7	24.2	-1.5
	Number	10110786	10657716	-546930	1358853	1555185	-196332
Underemployment	Share	8.2	8.8	-0.6	13.2	13.1	0.1
	Number	1411861	1565248	-153387	788572	842516	-53944
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total unemployed population	Share	42.1	44.8	-2.7	25.3	26.7	-1.4
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total employed population	Share	30.8	30.7	0.1	8.1	7.9	0.2

-The difference between the total number of employees and the total number of employees in the three sectors is due to the unreported major sectors of economic activity.

- The difference is due to rounding.

1. The target population of the labour force survey is the people at working age from private settled and collective households in urban and rural areas.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 49.3% of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with 33.3% and the agriculture sector with 17.4%. In the year 1399, the contribution of the employed people to the agriculture and the services sectors decreased by 0.3 and 1.0 percent, respectively, but the contribution of the employed people to the manufacturing sector increased by 1.3 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1398).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 9.6 percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 9.4 and 9.9 percent with a 9.6 percent point estimation. This means that this interval with the confidence of 95 percent includes the national real unemployment rate. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the trend of changes that happened in the indicator at the national level shows that this indicator experienced a 1.1 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 indicates that 23.7 percent of the economically active population in this age group was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the trend of the changes in the national unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 shows that the indicator decreased by 2.3% compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

Studying the unemployment rate among the youths aged 18-35 indicates that 16.7% of the economically active population in this age group was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the trend of the changes among the youths aged 18-35 shows that this indicator fell by 1.2% compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

A review of the unemployment rate among the higher education graduates shows that 14.2 percent of the active population among higher education graduates was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than men and urban areas. A review of the trend of the changes shows that this indicator dropped by 2.5 % in the year 1399 compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

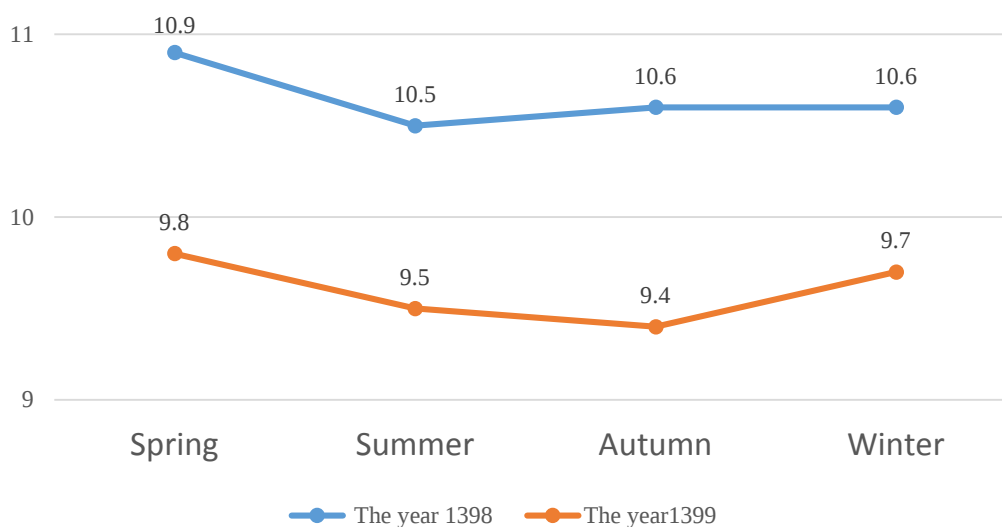
The underemployment share tells that 9.5% of the total employed population was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. The underemployment share in the year 1399 experienced a 0.4 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

In the year 1399, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 38.9 percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator experienced a 2.7 percent decline compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

Moreover, the results depict that in the year 1399, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 25.0 percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator increased by 0.3 percent over the previous year (the year 1398).

The study of the share of the employed people aged 15 and over with the usual working hours of 49 hours and over shows that 34.4% of the employed persons typically work 49 hours and over per week. This indicator, which is one of the indicators of decent work, shows that a large share of the employed work more than the standard hour. This indicator experienced a 3.6% decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1398).

Figure 2. Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over in successive seasons for the years 1398 and 1399



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Table 2 shows some major labour market indicators for the population aged 15 and over in the years 1398-1399 BY PROVINCE.

TABLE 2. SOME MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE YEAR 1399 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1398 BY PROVINCE (percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399	95 percent confidence interval	The year 1398
Total country	41.3	44.1	37.3	39.4	9.6	(9.4 – 9.9)	10.7
East Azarbayejan	42.5	44.4	39.1	40.0	8.0	(7.0 – 8.9)	10.0
West Azarbayejan	43.4	45.6	37.7	40.5	13.2	(11.8 – 14.7)	11.2
Ardebil	46.0	47.8	42.6	43.0	7.4	(6.3 -8.4)	10.1
Esfahan	41.4	45.2	36.9	40.4	10.9	(9.7 -12.1)	10.6
Alborz	40.6	44.4	35.9	38.7	11.5	(10.3 – 12.7)	12.8
Ilam	34.7	38.4	32.4	35.2	6.7	(5.5 – 8.0)	8.3
Bushehr	38.1	41.3	34.4	37.2	9.7	(8.4 – 11.0)	9.9
Tehran	39.8	42.5	36.9	38.3	7.2	(6.5 – 8.0)	9.8
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	43.7	44.8	37.1	37.9	15.2	(13.5 – 16.8)	15.3
South Khorasan	41.8	45.1	39.2	41.9	6.2	(5.3 – 7.1)	6.9
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43.6	47.3	40.9	43.3	6.2	(5.4 – 6.9)	8.3
North Khorasan	46.2	48.2	41.2	43.8	10.8	(9.7 – 12.0)	9.2
Khuzestan	40.6	43.8	35.0	37.4	13.9	(12.7 -15.1)	14.5
Zanjan	45.5	49.1	42.1	45.1	7.5	(6.4 – 8.6)	8.0
Semnan	37.6	39.8	34.8	36.6	7.5	(6.4 – 8.7)	8.0
Sistan & Baluchestan	33.8	37.5	29.9	32.6	11.4	(9.9 – 12.9)	13.1
Fars	38.1	42.1	35.2	38.8	7.7	(6.7 – 8.7)	8.0
Qazvin	43.4	45.7	39.2	41.2	9.7	(8.5 – 10.9)	9.9
Qom	38.1	39.5	34.3	35.5	10.0	(8.8 – 11.3)	10.1
Kordestan	43.8	46.7	37.7	40.0	14.0	(12.6 – 15.5)	14.4
Kerman	39.6	41.9	35.3	37.2	10.6	(9.5 – 11.8)	11.3
Kermanshah	43.7	47.4	37.2	39.9	14.9	(13.5 – 16.2)	15.7
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	34.8	39.9	31.0	35.6	10.9	(9.2 – 12.6)	10.8
Golestan	39.1	42.0	35.5	37.5	9.1	(7.9 – 10.3)	10.9
Gilan	44.5	46.6	40.2	41.8	9.6	(8.3 – 10.9)	10.3
Lorestan	41.1	41.0	34.8	34.7	15.2	(14.0 – 16.5)	15.4
Mazandaran	44.0	46.7	40.7	42.3	7.5	(6.5 – 8.6)	9.4
Markazi	35.7	36.9	33.1	33.9	7.4	(6.4 – 8.4)	8.2
Hormozgan	49.0	48.7	42.4	41.9	13.5	(12.3 – 14.6)	13.9
Hamedan	42.8	46.6	39.3	43.2	8.2	(6.8 – 9.6)	7.3
Yazd	45.2	46.2	40.2	40.1	11.1	(9.8 – 12.3)	13.2

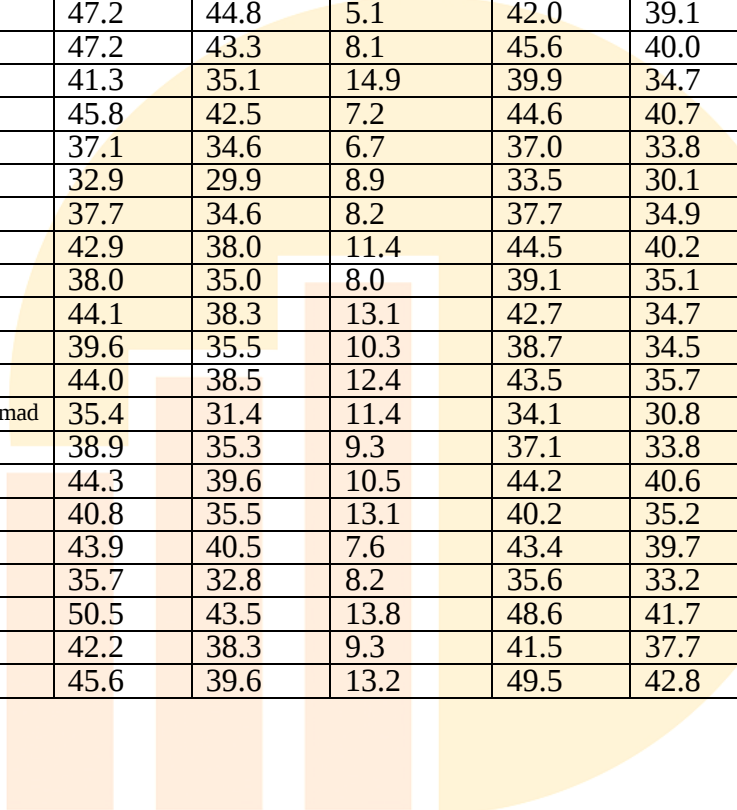
TABLE 3. MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1399

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic Participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.0	36.9	9.8	41.8	37.8	9.5
East Azarbayejan	42.7	38.8	9.0	43.9	40.7	7.4
West Azarbayejan	42.3	37.1	12.1	46.7	41.6	10.9
Ardebil	43.6	41.0	6.0	46.6	43.4	6.9
Esfahan	41.2	36.3	11.9	42.3	37.4	11.6
Alborz	39.4	34.6	12.3	41.8	36.6	12.4
Ilam	34.1	31.9	6.5	36.1	33.9	6.2
Bushehr	37.6	33.9	9.8	37.6	33.6	10.6
Tehran	40.3	36.8	8.8	39.5	37.0	6.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	44.7	36.2	19.1	42.6	35.6	16.3
South Khorasan	41.0	39.4	4.0	40.6	38.2	5.8
Khorasan-e-Razavi	42.7	39.7	7.0	42.4	40.0	5.7
North Khorasan	44.3	39.0	12.0	47.9	42.6	11.1
Khuzestan	40.2	35.2	12.4	41.2	34.9	15.3
Zanjan	44.8	41.9	6.6	46.6	43.1	7.5
Semnan	38.0	34.9	8.1	38.4	35.8	6.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	33.4	29.1	13.1	35.3	30.6	13.2
Fars	37.9	35.4	6.6	39.1	35.8	8.5
Qazvin	42.9	39.0	9.1	43.3	39.6	8.5
Qom	37.2	33.3	10.4	38.2	33.8	11.5
Kordestan	44.4	38.6	12.9	44.1	39.1	11.4
Kerman	39.1	35.1	10.1	40.8	36.2	11.3
Kermanshah	43.1	37.2	13.8	44.3	37.6	15.2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	35.7	31.2	12.6	34.1	30.7	9.9
Golestan	40.4	36.4	10.0	39.9	36.7	8.0
Gilan	45.2	41.1	9.0	44.2	39.5	10.6
Lorestan	39.4	31.1	21.0	43.8	37.4	14.7
Mazandaran	44.1	41.4	6.2	44.7	41.2	7.7
Markazi	35.8	33.4	6.5	35.8	32.9	8.1
Hormozgan	46.1	40.4	12.5	50.6	43.9	13.3
Hamedan	43.8	40.4	7.8	43.7	40.7	6.8
Yazd	41.0	37.9	7.6	44.8	40.6	9.4

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TABLE 3. MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE AMONG THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1399 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic Participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.4	37.5	9.4	40.9	36.9	9.7
East Azarbayejan	41.8	38.3	8.4	41.7	38.8	7.0
West Azarbayejan	42.5	35.9	15.5	42.2	36.0	14.7
Ardebil	46.7	43.1	7.8	47.0	42.9	8.7
Esfahan	40.9	36.6	10.4	41.4	37.3	9.8
Alborz	41.1	36.4	11.4	40.2	36.1	10.1
Ilam	34.0	32.3	5.1	34.5	31.4	9.1
Bushehr	38.9	35.4	9.0	38.4	34.9	9.3
Tehran	39.3	36.6	6.8	40.1	37.3	7.0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	44.1	38.8	11.9	43.5	37.7	13.4
South Khorasan	42.7	39.8	6.6	42.7	39.2	8.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	47.2	44.8	5.1	42.0	39.1	7.0
North Khorasan	47.2	43.3	8.1	45.6	40.0	12.2
Khuzestan	41.3	35.1	14.9	39.9	34.7	12.9
Zanjan	45.8	42.5	7.2	44.6	40.7	8.8
Semnan	37.1	34.6	6.7	37.0	33.8	8.5
Sistan & Baluchestan	32.9	29.9	8.9	33.5	30.1	10.2
Fars	37.7	34.6	8.2	37.7	34.9	7.4
Qazvin	42.9	38.0	11.4	44.5	40.2	9.6
Qom	38.0	35.0	8.0	39.1	35.1	10.2
Kordestan	44.1	38.3	13.1	42.7	34.7	18.8
Kerman	39.6	35.5	10.3	38.7	34.5	10.8
Kermanshah	44.0	38.5	12.4	43.5	35.7	18.0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	35.4	31.4	11.4	34.1	30.8	9.7
Golestan	38.9	35.3	9.3	37.1	33.8	9.0
Gilan	44.3	39.6	10.5	44.2	40.6	8.1
Lorestan	40.8	35.5	13.1	40.2	35.2	12.5
Mazandaran	43.9	40.5	7.6	43.4	39.7	8.6
Markazi	35.7	32.8	8.2	35.6	33.2	6.8
Hormozgan	50.5	43.5	13.8	48.6	41.7	14.1
Hamedan	42.2	38.3	9.3	41.5	37.7	9.0
Yazd	45.6	39.6	13.2	49.5	42.8	13.5


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**TABLE 4. THE SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1398-1399**

Province	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399	The year 1398
Total country	17.4	17.7	33.3	32.0	49.3	50.3
East Azarbayejan	20.6	20.9	38.1	36.0	41.2	43.1
West Azarbayejan	33.1	33.3	25.4	23.4	41.5	43.3
Ardebil	33.1	32.2	27.3	25.6	39.6	42.3
Esfahan	11.2	11.0	42.4	41.7	46.4	47.3
Alborz	3.6	3.8	42.4	40.9	54.0	55.3
Ilam	23.5	24.2	28.7	27.8	47.8	47.8
Bushehr	12.9	12.1	28.2	25.3	58.9	62.5
Tehran	1.5	1.4	35.2	34.0	63.3	64.7
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	13.7	15.3	45.8	42.0	40.5	42.7
South Khorasan	24.0	28.1	33.4	31.1	42.7	40.8
Khorasan-e-Razavi	18.3	18.4	34.9	33.9	46.8	47.7
North Khorasan	33.9	34.7	28.2	27.3	37.9	38.0
Khuzestan	16.7	16.7	32.5	30.3	50.8	53.0
Zanjan	32.6	33.5	33.3	31.0	34.1	35.6
Semnan	15.2	15.8	35.2	34.7	49.6	49.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	16.3	16.5	35.9	36.0	47.8	47.6
Fars	20.6	20.8	26.8	28.1	52.5	51.1
Qazvin	20.7	20.3	37.6	35.9	41.7	43.8
Qom	4.7	4.3	41.8	40.0	53.4	55.6
Kordestan	24.4	25.8	26.3	24.7	49.3	49.5
Kerman	38.7	36.9	23.9	25.3	37.4	37.9
Kermanshah	28.6	29.4	24.8	22.7	46.7	47.9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	18.4	22.4	34.5	27.2	47.1	50.4
Golestan	27.1	28.6	30.1	28.2	42.8	43.3
Gilan	25.6	28.9	26.3	24.8	48.1	46.3
Lorestan	26.3	26.7	29.1	27.7	44.5	45.6
Mazandaran	18.2	19.3	29.6	27.7	52.3	53.0
Markazi	17.2	18.5	43.6	41.6	39.2	39.9
Hormozgan	21.0	18.3	31.4	29.7	47.7	52.0
Hamedan	28.8	29.4	30.6	28.4	40.5	42.2
Yazd	7.9	7.0	43.7	43.7	48.5	49.3

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TABLE 5. THE SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS BY PROVINCE AND SEASONS IN THE YEAR 1399

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	18.6	31.8	49.7	18.5	33.4	48.1
East Azarbayejan	22.6	35.3	42.1	22.7	37.9	39.4
West Azarbayejan	34.2	26.3	39.5	36.2	26.5	37.3
Ardebil	35.1	25.7	39.1	34.8	26.7	38.6
Esfahan	12.1	41.7	46.2	12.2	43.6	44.2
Alborz	3.6	40.2	56.2	4.7	42.1	53.1
Ilam	25.5	26.7	47.7	20.1	31.0	48.9
Bushehr	14.6	30.2	55.2	11.2	27.2	61.6
Tehran	1.5	32.9	65.7	1.3	36.7	62.0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	14.4	42.3	43.3	14.6	45.0	40.4
South Khorasan	24.6	32.3	43.1	23.6	32.3	44.1
Khorasan-e-Razavi	18.0	32.2	49.9	20.0	34.0	46.0
North Khorasan	35.9	25.7	38.4	36.3	27.4	36.4
Khuzestan	17.6	31.0	51.4	16.7	32.4	50.9
Zanjan	35.9	30.8	33.3	34.5	32.2	33.4
Semnan	17.3	34.5	48.2	16.7	36.6	46.7
Sistan & Baluchestan	16.4	34.6	49.0	16.2	36.7	47.1
Fars	20.9	27.5	51.5	20.5	27.2	52.3
Qazvin	23.7	35.8	40.6	22.3	35.3	42.4
Qom	4.5	40.1	55.0	4.3	43.8	51.7
Kordestan	25.0	28.6	46.4	25.1	27.8	47.1
Kerman	36.3	26.6	37.2	36.9	25.2	37.9
Kermanshah	31.7	22.6	45.7	30.0	23.4	46.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	21.2	32.9	45.9	20.2	32.7	47.1
Golestan	31.4	27.1	41.5	30.3	29.9	39.8
Gilan	34.5	23.6	41.8	30.4	23.6	45.9
Lorestan	26.1	26.6	47.2	30.3	28.2	41.5
Mazandaran	22.8	27.7	49.5	20.2	28.3	51.5
Markazi	19.3	41.8	38.9	18.4	42.4	39.2
Hormozgan	20.1	29.1	50.8	19.5	32.1	48.4
Hamedan	30.5	28.7	40.8	29.4	32.1	38.5
Yazd	8.1	39.9	52.0	8.3	43.2	48.4

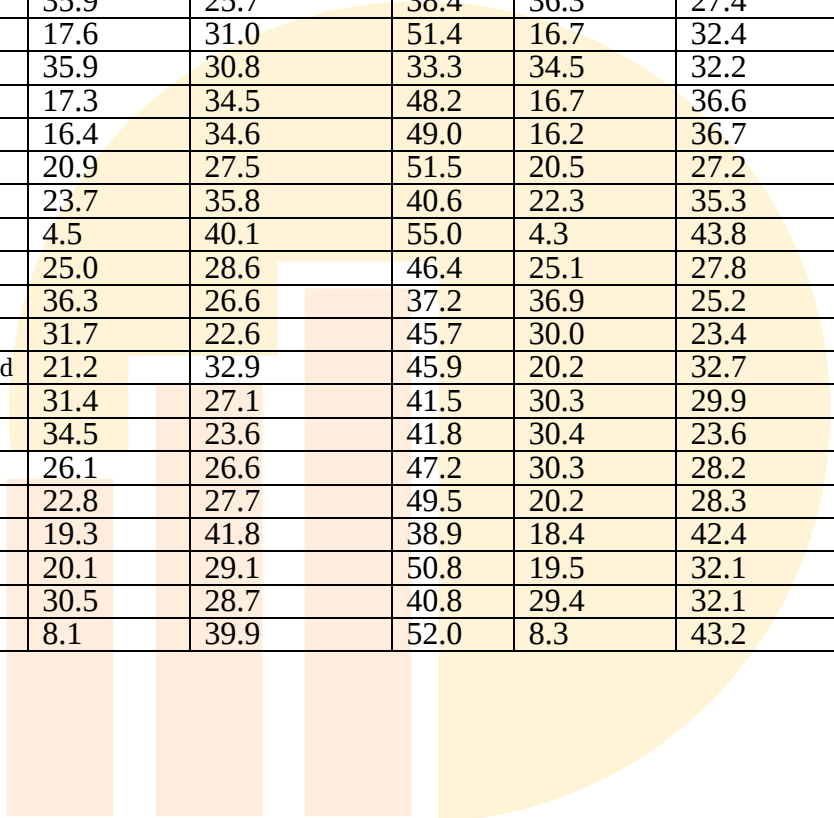
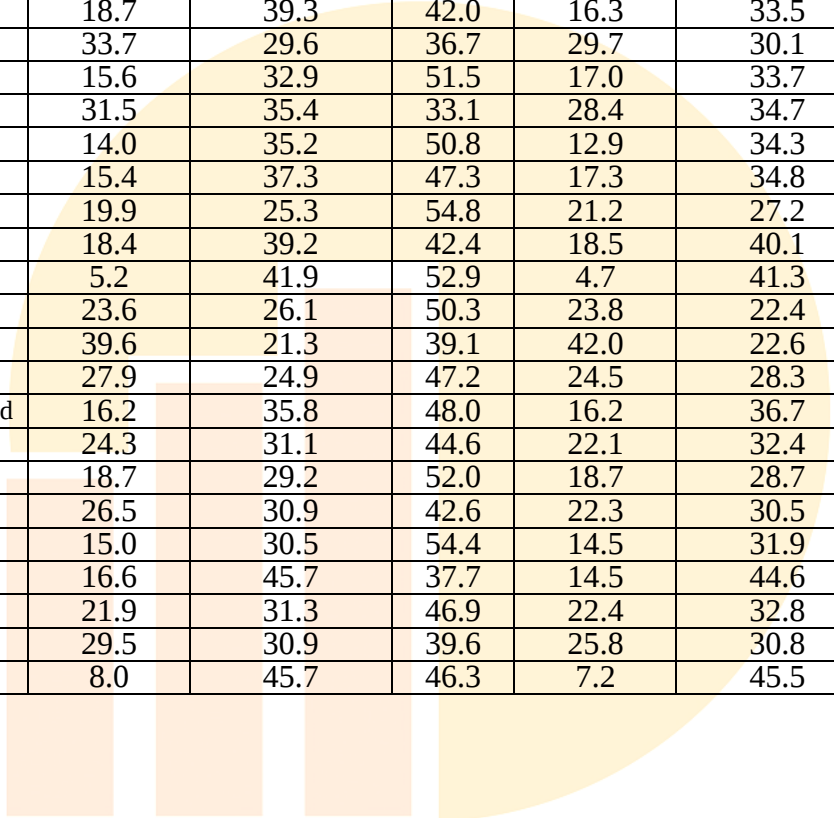

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TABLE 5. THE SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS BY PROVINCE AND SEASONS IN THE YEAR 1399

(continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	16.7	34.3	49.0	15.8	33.8	50.4
East Azarbayejan	20.2	39.5	40.0	16.9	39.6	43.4
West Azarbayejan	32.9	25.2	41.9	28.8	23.3	47.8
Ardebil	31.8	27.9	40.4	30.9	28.7	40.4
Esfahan	10.5	41.9	47.6	10.0	42.4	47.6
Alborz	3.5	43.3	53.2	2.5	43.9	53.5
Ilam	21.9	27.5	50.6	26.7	29.3	44.0
Bushehr	11.8	28.7	59.5	14.2	26.5	59.3
Tehran	1.4	36.3	62.2	1.6	34.9	63.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	13.6	47.3	39.1	12.4	48.4	39.3
South Khorasan	23.9	34.6	41.5	23.7	34.2	42.1
Khorasan-e-Razavi	18.7	39.3	42.0	16.3	33.5	50.2
North Khorasan	33.7	29.6	36.7	29.7	30.1	40.1
Khuzestan	15.6	32.9	51.5	17.0	33.7	49.2
Zanjan	31.5	35.4	33.1	28.4	34.7	36.8
Semnan	14.0	35.2	50.8	12.9	34.3	52.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	15.4	37.3	47.3	17.3	34.8	48.0
Fars	19.9	25.3	54.8	21.2	27.2	51.7
Qazvin	18.4	39.2	42.4	18.5	40.1	41.4
Qom	5.2	41.9	52.9	4.7	41.3	53.9
Kordestan	23.6	26.1	50.3	23.8	22.4	53.8
Kerman	39.6	21.3	39.1	42.0	22.6	35.5
Kermanshah	27.9	24.9	47.2	24.5	28.3	47.2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	16.2	35.8	48.0	16.2	36.7	47.1
Golestan	24.3	31.1	44.6	22.1	32.4	45.6
Gilan	18.7	29.2	52.0	18.7	28.7	52.6
Lorestan	26.5	30.9	42.6	22.3	30.5	47.2
Mazandaran	15.0	30.5	54.4	14.5	31.9	53.7
Markazi	16.6	45.7	37.7	14.5	44.6	41.0
Hormozgan	21.9	31.3	46.9	22.4	32.8	44.8
Hamedan	29.5	30.9	39.6	25.8	30.8	43.4
Yazd	8.0	45.7	46.3	7.2	45.5	47.3


 Statistical Centre of Iran

Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS 1983¹ for measuring employment and unemployment in the Labour Force Survey.

Work: This key term is used to determine the status of the economic activity of the people. The term "work" refers to the group of economic activities (mentally or physically) which are done for earning income (cash or in-kind) and its objective is to produce goods or services. Generally, the people who work are divided into two groups: self-employed, who work for themselves, and wage and salary earners, who earn money for the work they do.

Statistical period (Reference week): Refers to the second or third calendar week (Saturday to Friday) of the middle month of each season.

Employed: All people aged 15 or over who, according to the definition of work, have worked for at least one hour during the reference week or have temporarily left their job for one reason or another, are reckoned as employed. Persons who, without receiving any remuneration, work for a member of their household that is a relative (unpaid family workers); trainees who perform an activity in relation to the activity of the institute for apprenticeships during the training period, namely, they directly contribute to the production of goods or services, their activity is considered "work"; students who have worked during the reference week, according to the definition of work; and all people who are serving as a permanent and temporary cadre in the armed forces (armed forces, cadre personnel, soldiers, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers of the military forces and the police) are considered employed.

Unemployed: The unemployed are all people aged 15 or over who have the following three criteria together:

1. have no job during the reference week (not engaged in a wage/salary job or self-employment),
2. have been seeking job during the reference week and the preceding three weeks (have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment),
3. are available to work during the reference week or the following week (available for a wage/salary employment or self-employment). All people who, because of expecting to start a job in future or return to their former job, have not been seeking a job, but have had no job and have been available to work - are also considered unemployed.

Labour force (active population): is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment.

Underemployment: The underemployed people are all employed people who have been present in or temporarily absent from the workplace and have worked less than 44 hours during the reference week due to economic reasons such as work recession, not finding a job with more hours, or non-work season, but have been willing and ready to do more work in the reference week.

¹ ILO, Thirteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians (Geneva, 1983).

Indicators

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate)

The ratio of the active population (employed & unemployed) 15 years of age and over to the working age population 15 years of age and over multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Economic participation rate} = \frac{\text{Economically active population aged 15 and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Employment ratio: The ratio of the employed population aged 15 and over to the total population at working age, 15 years old and over multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Employment ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged 15 and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate

The ratio of the unemployed population to the active population (employed & unemployed) multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 15 and over}}{\text{Active population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Employment rate

The ratio of the employed population to the active population (employed & unemployed) multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Employment rate} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged 15 and over}}{\text{Active population aged 15 and over}} \times 100 = 100 - \text{unemployment rate}$$

Unemployment rate of the population aged 15-24

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 15-24 to the economically active population aged 15-24 multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged 15-24} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 15-24}}{\text{Economically active population aged 15-24}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate of the population aged 18-35

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 18-35 to the economically active population aged 18-35 multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged 18-35} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 18-35}}{\text{Economically active population aged 18-35}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate of higher education graduates

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to active higher education graduates multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate of higher education graduates} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates}}{\text{Economically active higher education graduates}} \times 100$$

Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to the total unemployed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over}}{\text{Unemployed population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Share of employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

The ratio of employed higher education graduates to the total employed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Share of employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over} = \frac{\text{Employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over}}{\text{Total employed population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Underemployment share of population aged 15 and over

The ratio of the underemployed population aged 15 and over to the employed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Underemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Underemployed population aged 15 and over}}{\text{Employed population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$