



Selected Results of Labor Force Survey

Year 1400¹ (21 March 2021-20 March 2022)

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 1400 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2021-20 March 2022).

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 to get information on the composition and the current condition of the labour force and its changes. This aim is accomplished by "estimation of seasonal and annual labour force indicators at national and provincial levels", "estimation of the annual number of the labour force at national and provincial levels", "estimation of seasonal and annual changes in the 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 provide the estimate of current levels and changes in the best manner 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 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 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 1399, but due to minor changes in population and housing units in rural areas, no listing was made in rural areas (unless in exceptional cases).

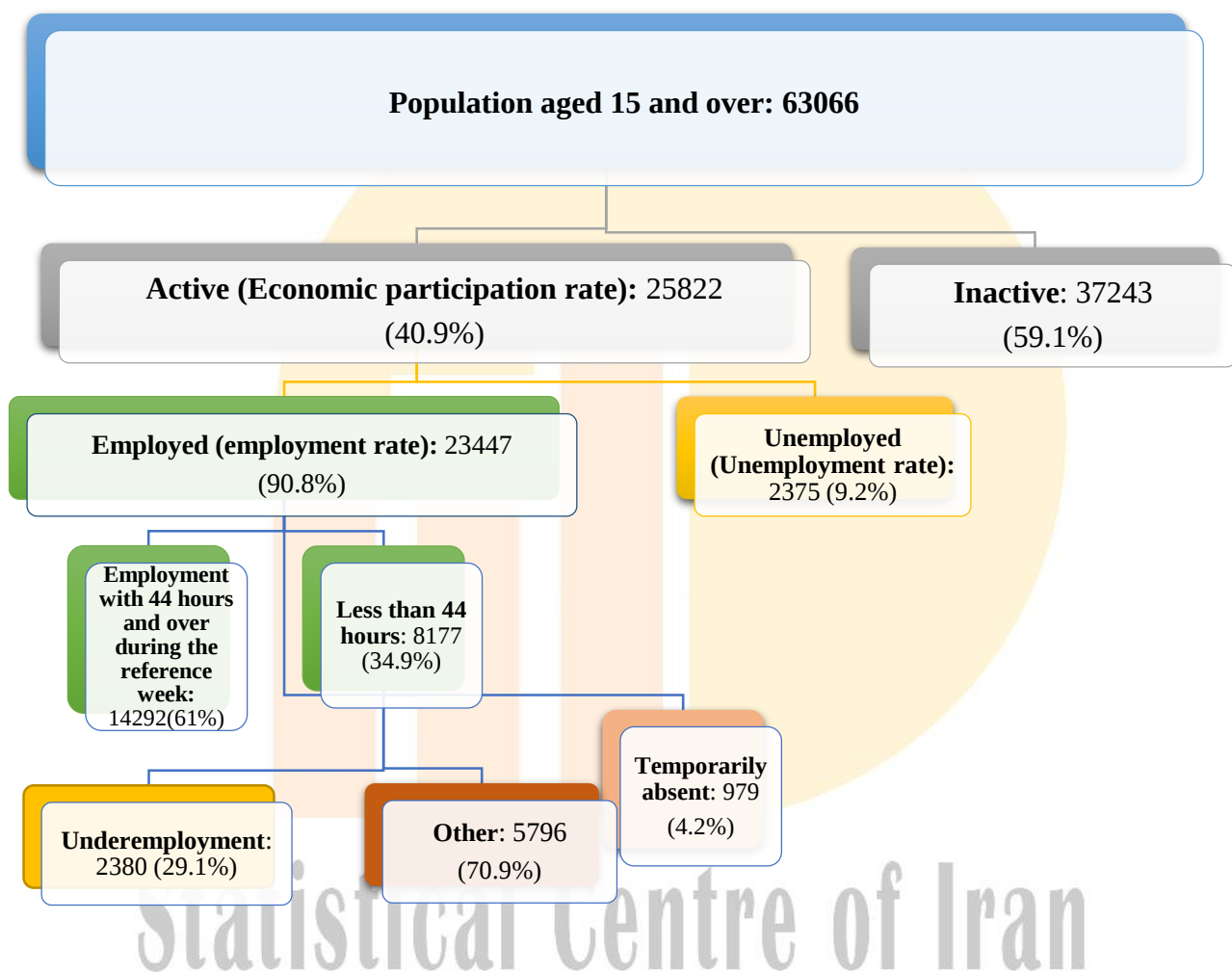
It should be noted that since the spring of the year 1397, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been 95 percent in the release of the Survey results. In view of the statistical methodology, the confidence interval means that if several samples are selected from the target population 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 studies conducted, due to social changes in the entry age into the labour market in recent years in different countries, the minimum age at 15 has been considered for reviewing key indicators of the labour market. Due to similar changes in our country, the major indicators of the country's labour market have been calculated and presented based on the population aged 15 and over since the spring of the year 1398.

Findings

Based on the results of this Survey conducted for the year 1400, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this year compared to the previous year (the year 1399) are presented in Table 1. Besides, Table 2 shows the major characteristics of the labour market by province, Table 3 suggests the major indicators of the labour market for the population aged 15 and over by province and season in the year 1400, Table 4 represents the contribution of employment to the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province in the years 1399-1400, and Table 5 indicates the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province and season in the year 1400.

Figure 1. Major indicators of labour market in the year 1400 (the figures are at thousand persons)



A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 15 and over (activity rate) reveals that 40.9% 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 0.4 percent compared with the previous year (the year 1399). The review of the employment rate of the population aged 15 and over shows that 37.2 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.

Selected Results of Labor Force Survey - The Year 1400 (21 March 2021-20 March 2022)

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1400 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1399 (Number person-rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1400	The year 1399	Changes	The year 1400	The year 1399	Changes	The year 1400	The year 1399	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	63065812	62375735	690077	31511689	31170146	341543	31554123	31205589	348534
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.9	41.3	-0.4	68.7	68.7	0.0	13.3	13.9	-0.6
	Number	25822405	25737110	85295	21637616	21401038	236578	4184789	4336072	-151283
Economically inactive population aged 15 and over	Number	37243407	36638625	604782	9874073	9769107	104966	27369335	26869518	499817
Employment rate of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.2	37.3	-0.1	63.3	62.9	0.4	11.1	11.7	-0.6
	Number	23447452	23263047	184405	19932004	19605374	326630	3515448	3657673	-142225
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	9.2	9.6	-0.4	7.9	8.4	-0.5	16.0	15.6	0.4
	Number	2374953	2474063	-99110	1705612	1795664	-90052	669341	678399	-9058
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	23.7	23.7	0	20.9	21.2	-0.3	37.0	36.0	1.40
	Number	557793	562622	-4829	407353	417804	-10451	150440	144818	5622
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	16.5	16.7	-0.2	13.8	14.1	-0.3	28.3	27.9	0.4
	Number	1669262	1760973	-91711	1138368	1213350	-74982	530895	547623	-16728
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	16.3	17.4	-1.1	16.2	17.2	-1.0	17.2	18.6	-1.4
	Number	3827245	4042832	-215587	3221744	3364143	-142399	605501	678689	-73188
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	33.8	33.3	0.5	35.3	34.7	0.6	25.3	25.7	-0.4
	Number	7929439	7748515	180924	7040858	6806949	233909	888581	941566	-52985
Employment in services sector	Share	49.8	49.3	0.5	48.5	48.1	0.4	57.5	55.7	1.8
	Number	11687583	11469640	217943	9667074	9432486	234588	2020509	2037154	-16645
Underemployment	Share	10.2	9.5	0.7	11.2	10.4	0.8	4.3	4.2	0.1
	Number	2380013	2200432	179581	2227494	2046558	180936	152519	153875	-1356
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Share	13.6	14.2	-0.6	9.7	10.4	-0.7	22.8	22.8	0.0
	Number	957271	962762	-5491	476658	484939	-8281	480613	477822	2791
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	40.3	38.9	1.4	27.9	27	0.9	71.8	70.4	1.4
The share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	25.8	25.0	0.8	22.2	21.4	0.8	46.4	44.3	2.1
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training	Rate	27.4	29.4	-2.0	16.9	18.2	-1.3	39.0	41.5	-2.5
	Number	2926281	3089757	-163476	941039	996043	-55004	1985242	2093714	-108472
Average working hours of employed people	Hour	43.5	42.2	1.3	45.3	44.2	1.1	33.6	31.3	2.3

-The difference between the total number of employees and the total number of employees in the three sectors is due to the unstated 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.

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TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1400 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1399(continued) (continued)(Number person, rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1400	The year 1399	Changes	The year 1400	The year 1399	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	48511002	47756139	754863	14554810	14619595	-64785
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.3	40.4	-0.1	43.2	44.2	-1
	Number	19537114	19279292	257822	6285291	6457818	-172527
Economically inactive population aged 15 and over	Number	28973888	28476848	497040	8269520	8161777	107743
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	36.3	36.2	0.1	40.2	41	-0.8
	Number	17597255	17269955	327300	5850197	5993092	-142895
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	9.9	10.4	-0.5	6.9	7.2	-0.3
	Number	1939859	2009337	-69478	435094	464726	-29632
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	26.1	26	0.1	17.6	18.4	-0.8
	Number	438157	429336	8821	119636	133286	-13650
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	17.6	17.9	-0.3	12.7	12.9	-0.2
	Number	1368396	1431347	-62951	300867	329626	-28759
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	6.4	6.5	-0.1	46.2	48.6	-2.4
	Number	1122070	1129549	-7479	2705175	2913283	-208108
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	35.2	34.9	0.3	29.5	28.7	0.8
	Number	6202704	6027798	174906	1726735	1720717	6018
Employment in services sector	Share	58.4	58.5	-0.1	24.2	22.7	1.5
	Number	10269542	10110786	158756	1418041	1358853	59188
Underemployment	Share	9.0	8.2	0.8	13.6	13.2	0.4
	Number	1587029	1411861	175168	792984	788572	4412
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Share	13.2	13.7	-0.5	18.0	19.5	-1.5
	Number	845842	845175	667	111430	117587	-6157
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	43.6	42.1	1.5	25.6	25.3	0.3
The share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	31.5	30.8	0.7	8.7	8.1	0.6
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training	Rate	26.0	27.7	-1.7	32.0	34.4	-2.4
	Number	2093966	2188453	-94487	832315	901304	-68989
Average working hours of employed people	Hour	44.3	42.8	1.5	41.2	40.2	1.0

-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.

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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 49.8% of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with 33.8% and the agriculture sector with 16.3%. In the year 1400, the contribution of the employed people to the agriculture sector decreased by 1.1 percent, but the contribution of the employed people to the manufacturing and services sectors increased by 0.5 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1399).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 9.2 percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 8.9 and 9.5 percent with a 9.2 percent point estimation. This means that with the confidence interval of 95 percent, this interval shows 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 0.4 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

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 experienced no change compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 18-35 indicates that 16.5% of the active population aged 18-35 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 0.2% compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

A review of the unemployment rate among the higher education graduates shows that 13.6 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 0.6 % in the year 1400 compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

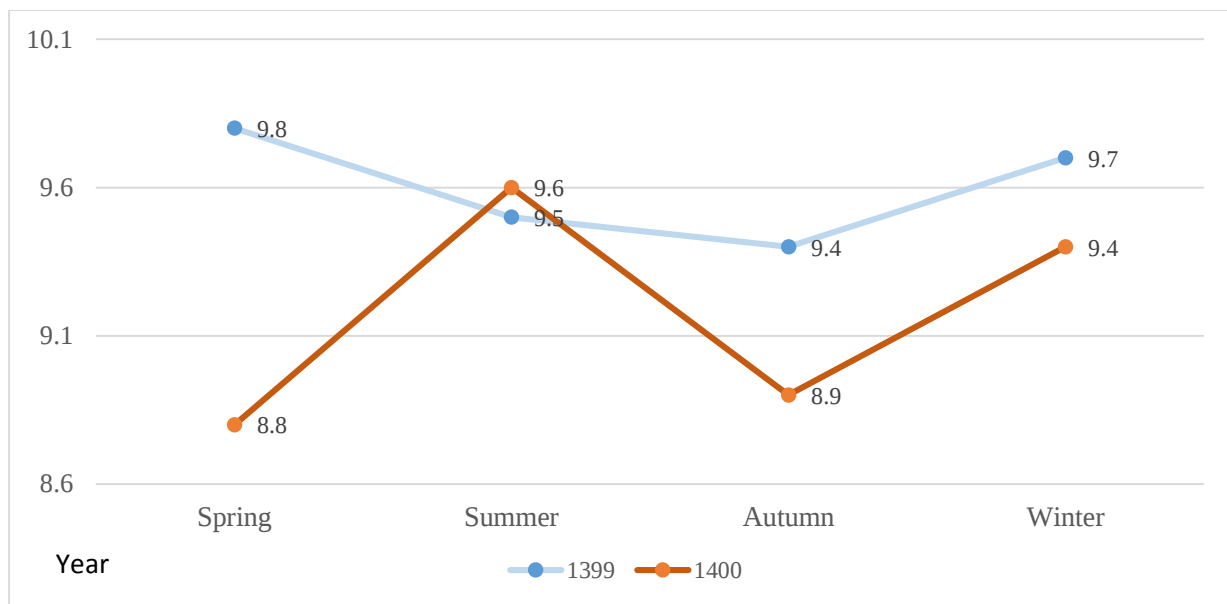
The population share with underemployment tells that 10.2% of the total employed population was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. The underemployment share in the year 1400 experienced a 0.7 percent increase compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

In the year 1400, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 40.3 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 1.4 percent rise compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

In the year 1400, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 25.8 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 0.8 percent over the previous year (the year 1399).

The study of the employed share aged 15 and over with the usual working hours of 49 hours and over shows that 37.8% of the employed, 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 1.3% increase compared to the previous year (the year 1399).

Figure 2. Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over in successive seasons for the years 1399 and 1400



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Table 2 shows some major labour market indicators for the population aged 15 and over in the years 1399-1400 by province.

TABLE 2- SOME MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE YEAR 1400 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1399 BY PROVINCE (percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400	95 percent confidence interval	The year 1399
Total country	40.9	41.3	37.2	37.3	9.2	(8.9–9.5)	9.6
East Azarbayejan	41.6	42.5	38.5	39.1	7.6	(6.8–8.5)	8.0
West Azarbayejan	43.8	43.4	38.3	37.7	12.4	(11.0–13.8)	13.2
Ardebil	46.2	46.0	41.5	42.6	10.3	(8.7–11.8)	7.4
Esfahan	41.0	41.4	36.6	36.9	10.6	(9.4–11.7)	10.9
Alborz	39.6	40.6	35.8	35.9	9.7	(8.6–10.8)	11.5
Ilam	34.1	34.7	31.6	32.4	7.5	(6.3–8.6)	6.7
Bushehr	38.4	38.1	34.9	34.4	9.0	(7.4–10.6)	9.7
Tehran	41.1	39.8	38.1	36.9	7.3	(6.4–8.1)	7.2
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	41.6	43.7	36.5	37.1	12.3	(10.9–13.7)	15.2
South Khorasan	42.0	41.8	39.0	39.2	7.3	(6.5–8.1)	6.2
Khorasan-e-Razavi	40.9	43.6	38.2	40.9	6.6	(5.7–7.5)	6.2
North Khorasan	44.7	46.2	40.3	41.2	9.7	(8.5–11.0)	10.8
Khuzestan	39.9	40.6	34.9	35.0	12.6	(11.4–13.8)	13.9
Zanjan	45.5	45.5	42.5	42.1	6.5	(5.8–7.3)	7.5
Semnan	37.1	37.6	34.5	34.8	7.1	(6.1–8.2)	7.5
Sistan & Baluchestan	34.5	33.8	31.3	29.9	9.4	(7.9–11.0)	11.4
Fars	37.3	38.1	34.4	35.2	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	7.7
Qazvin	44.4	43.4	41.2	39.2	7.2	(6.1–8.2)	9.7
Qom	37.0	38.1	33.5	34.3	9.3	(8.2–10.3)	10.0
Kordestan	42.2	43.8	37.3	37.7	11.7	(10.3–13.2)	14.0
Kerman	40.3	39.6	35.8	35.3	11.2	(10.0–12.4)	10.6
Kermanshah	43.0	43.7	36.6	37.2	14.9	(12.9–16.9)	14.9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	34.5	34.8	31.4	31.0	9.1	((7.8–10.5)	10.9
Golestan	38.0	39.1	35.1	35.5	7.6	(6.4–8.8)	9.1
Gilan	45.2	44.5	41.0	40.2	9.2	(8.1–10.4)	9.6
Lorestan	41.3	41.1	36.1	34.8	12.5	(11.2–13.8)	15.2
Mazandaran	43.2	44.0	40.1	40.7	7.0	(5.9–8.1)	7.5
Markazi	36.6	35.7	33.8	33.1	7.8	(6.7–8.9)	7.4
Hormozgan	43.6	49.0	36.7	42.4	15.8	(14.4–17.3)	13.5
Hamedan	41.8	42.8	38.8	39.3	7.1	(6.1–8.1)	8.2
Yazd	47.8	45.2	42.1	40.2	11.8	(10.5–13.2)	11.1

TABLE 3. THE MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1400

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.4	37.7	8.8	41.1	37.2	9.6
East Azarbayejan	43.2	40.0	7.4	42.7	39.3	7.9
West Azarbayejan	45.0	40.5	10.2	46.3	41.9	9.5
Ardebil	47.5	43.3	8.9	45.8	42.9	6.4
Esfahan	42.1	38.4	8.9	41.3	36.1	12.6
Alborz	39.7	35.5	10.6	39.7	36.0	9.1
Ilam	34.5	31.5	8.5	34.6	32.1	7.3
Bushehr	36.8	33.9	7.8	38.4	34.4	10.5
Tehran	40.7	38.1	6.3	41.5	37.9	8.9
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	43.1	37.3	13.4	41.8	36.6	12.4
South Khorasan	43.2	40.0	7.3	42.2	39.0	7.6
Khorasan-e-Razavi	40.5	37.8	6.8	40.3	37.3	7.5
North Khorasan	44.2	40.5	8.5	45.6	40.4	11.4
Khuzestan	39.7	34.5	13.1	40.2	34.4	14.3
Zanjan	46.4	43.2	6.7	46.7	43.7	6.5
Semnan	37.1	34.0	8.5	36.8	34.4	6.5
Sistan & Baluchestan	34.7	31.2	10.2	33.4	29.7	11.2
Fars	37.6	34.6	8.0	36.7	34.3	6.4
Qazvin	44.4	41.2	7.1	43.3	40.7	6.2
Qom	37.7	33.9	10.1	36.0	32.9	8.5
Kordestan	42.4	38.2	9.9	42.6	38.6	9.6
Kerman	40.2	35.6	11.4	40.3	35.8	11.1
Kermanshah	44.6	38.1	14.7	44.4	38.2	14.0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	33.3	30.6	8.2	34.8	31.3	10.2
Golestan	37.5	34.7	7.4	37.5	34.3	8.5
Gilan	46.8	43.2	7.5	44.4	39.2	11.6
Lorestan	43.1	38.3	11.0	42.0	37.1	11.8
Mazandaran	45.0	41.7	7.4	42.9	40.2	6.3
Markazi	35.6	32.8	7.9	37.1	34.3	7.7
Hormozgan	45.2	37.7	16.6	44.0	36.0	18.2
Hamedan	42.4	40.0	5.6	42.3	39.5	6.5
Yazd	49.6	42.7	14.0	48.5	41.9	13.6

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TABLE 3. THE MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1400 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	40.9	37.3	8.9	40.4	36.6	9.4
East Azarbayejan	40.8	38.3	6.1	39.9	36.3	9.1
West Azarbayejan	43.4	38.2	12.1	40.3	32.9	18.3
Ardebil	46.9	41.3	12.0	44.7	38.5	14.0
Esfahan	40.5	35.9	11.4	40.0	36.2	9.5
Alborz	39.6	36.3	8.3	39.4	35.2	10.7
Ilam	34.0	31.6	7.2	33.4	31.1	6.9
Bushehr	39.4	35.9	8.7	39.0	35.5	8.9
Tehran	41.5	38.2	7.9	40.8	38.4	6.0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	41.0	36.6	10.9	40.6	35.6	12.4
South Khorasan	41.0	38.1	7.0	41.6	38.7	7.1
Khorasan-e-Razavi	42.7	40.4	5.3	40.1	37.4	6.8
North Khorasan	45.0	41.3	8.3	43.8	39.1	10.8
Khuzestan	39.2	34.8	11.4	40.6	35.9	11.6
Zanjan	43.1	40.6	5.8	45.8	42.6	7.1
Semnan	38.1	35.6	6.6	36.5	34.0	7.0
Sistan & Baluchestan	34.9	31.9	8.7	35.0	32.4	7.6
Fars	37.8	34.8	7.9	37.1	34.1	8.2
Qazvin	44.1	40.8	7.5	45.6	42.0	7.8
Qom	36.6	33.1	9.5	37.5	34.2	8.9
Kordestan	42.3	37.7	10.9	41.7	34.7	16.7
Kerman	39.6	35.2	11.3	41.1	36.5	11.2
Kermanshah	42.2	36.6	13.2	40.8	33.5	17.9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	34.7	31.4	9.6	35.3	32.4	8.4
Golestan	38.5	35.7	7.4	38.5	35.8	7.0
Gilan	45.0	41.1	8.7	44.5	40.4	9.2
Lorestan	40.4	35.3	12.8	39.6	33.9	14.5
Mazandaran	42.8	40.1	6.5	42.0	38.7	7.9
Markazi	37.1	34.2	7.7	36.6	33.6	8.0
Hormozgan	42.5	36.0	15.3	42.6	36.9	13.2
Hamedan	41.0	37.8	7.8	41.3	37.8	8.5
Yazd	45.8	41.0	10.5	47.1	42.9	9.0

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TABLE 4. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1399-1400

Province	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400	The year 1399
Total country	16.3	17.4	33.8	33.3	49.8	49.3
East Azarbayejan	17.3	20.6	39.7	38.1	42.9	41.2
West Azarbayejan	31.9	33.1	25.2	25.4	42.9	41.5
Ardebil	31.3	33.1	26.6	27.3	42.2	39.6
Esfahan	9.3	11.2	43.8	42.4	46.9	46.4
Alborz	3.4	3.6	43.0	42.4	53.6	54.0
Ilam	21.3	23.5	30.5	28.7	48.2	47.8
Bushehr	11.5	12.9	25.4	28.2	63.1	58.9
Tehran	1.8	1.5	35.4	35.2	62.9	63.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	13.0	13.7	45.5	45.8	41.5	40.5
South Khorasan	21.6	24.0	33.1	33.4	45.3	42.7
Khorasan-e-Razavi	19.8	18.3	33.9	34.9	46.3	46.8
North Khorasan	30.9	33.9	29.4	28.2	39.7	37.9
Khuzestan	16.2	16.7	32.4	32.5	51.4	50.8
Zanjan	27.4	32.6	35.1	33.3	37.6	34.1
Semnan	13.5	15.2	37.6	35.2	48.9	49.6
Sistan & Baluchestan	14.6	16.3	38.2	35.9	47.2	47.8
Fars	19.3	20.6	28.6	26.8	52.1	52.5
Qazvin	18.6	20.7	39.2	37.6	42.1	41.7
Qom	4.7	4.7	41.8	41.8	53.2	53.4
Kordestan	22.4	24.4	27.6	26.3	50.0	49.3
Kerman	37.9	38.7	21.9	23.9	40.2	37.4
Kermanshah	25.2	28.6	26.6	24.8	48.2	46.7
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	14.9	18.4	36.6	34.5	48.5	47.1
Golestan	24.3	27.1	29.9	30.1	45.8	42.8
Gilan	24.9	25.6	27.1	26.3	48.0	48.1
Lorestan	25.7	26.3	29.5	29.1	44.9	44.5
Mazandaran	18.8	18.2	30.5	29.6	50.8	52.3
Markazi	15.7	17.2	44.8	43.6	39.4	39.2
Hormozgan	19.5	21.0	33.6	31.4	47.0	47.7
Hamedan	26.3	28.8	30.4	30.6	43.2	40.5
Yazd	7.6	7.9	44.3	43.7	48.2	48.5

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TABLE 5. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASONS IN THE YEAR 1400

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	17.9	33.2	48.8	17.4	33.8	48.8
East Azarbayejan	19.5	38.8	41.7	20.2	37.8	41.9
West Azarbayejan	32.9	26.9	40.2	36.1	24.7	39.1
Ardebil	34.3	26.2	39.4	32.1	27.8	40.1
Esfahan	11.5	42.0	46.5	10.2	45.1	44.7
Alborz	4.3	42.4	53.3	4.0	42.2	53.8
Ilam	22.5	29.9	47.6	20.4	29.9	49.7
Bushehr	11.3	26.4	62.2	10.9	26.8	62.2
Tehran	1.8	34.2	64.1	1.6	36.0	62.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	14.7	43.4	41.8	12.7	45.4	41.9
South Khorasan	21.0	34.1	44.9	24.3	32.1	43.7
Khorasan-e-Razavi	20.6	34.9	44.5	21.1	34.6	44.3
North Khorasan	33.3	27.6	39.1	32.3	28.1	39.6
Khuzestan	16.9	33.1	50.0	16.5	32.9	50.6
Zanjan	30.7	33.7	35.6	31.0	32.7	36.3
Semnan	14.0	35.2	50.8	14.6	37.1	48.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	16.4	36.6	47.0	14.3	40.7	45.0
Fars	20.3	28.9	50.9	20.0	28.4	51.6
Qazvin	22.2	38.2	39.6	20.4	37.2	42.4
Qom	5.3	40.1	54.4	4.7	41.2	53.9
Kordestan	24.9	27.3	47.8	22.7	28.6	48.7
Kerman	36.4	24.6	39.0	36.1	22.0	41.8
Kermanshah	29.5	24.0	46.4	26.1	25.5	48.4
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	16.1	36.4	47.5	14.7	36.2	49.1
Golestan	26.3	28.5	45.2	25.2	31.8	43.0
Gilan	33.2	23.9	42.9	28.8	24.0	47.2
Lorestan	27.8	30.1	42.1	26.8	29.8	43.3
Mazandaran	21.9	29.1	49.0	20.9	29.2	50.0
Markazi	17.7	42.5	39.8	15.5	47.1	37.4
Hormozgan	20.4	32.3	47.3	17.3	34.8	47.9
Hamedan	28.4	31.6	40.1	29.6	29.5	40.9
Yazd	8.5	45.5	46.0	6.6	43.9	49.5

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TABLE 5. PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASONS IN THE YEAR 1400
(continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	15.4	34.7	49.9	14.5	33.6	51.9
East Azarbayejan	16.2	41.5	42.2	12.9	41.1	46.1
West Azarbayejan	29.2	27.9	43.0	28.7	20.4	50.9
Ardebil	30.6	26.4	42.9	27.5	25.8	46.7
Esfahan	7.8	45.8	46.5	7.5	42.4	50.1
Alborz	2.6	43.9	53.5	2.6	43.6	53.8
Ilam	20.9	32.4	46.7	21.3	29.8	48.9
Bushehr	11.0	25.3	63.7	12.7	23.0	64.3
Tehran	1.7	36.1	62.2	1.9	35.2	62.9
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	12.6	47.2	40.1	11.9	45.9	42.2
South Khorasan	21.8	33.0	45.1	19.4	33.2	47.4
Khorasan-e-Razavi	20.0	33.4	46.7	17.7	32.8	49.5
North Khorasan	30.5	30.8	38.7	27.5	31.1	41.4
Khuzestan	15.4	32.5	52.1	15.9	31.4	52.7
Zanjan	25.3	37.7	37.0	22.2	36.4	41.5
Semnan	13.1	40.6	46.3	12.3	37.4	50.3
Sistan & Baluchestan	13.7	39.2	47.2	14.0	36.7	49.3
Fars	19.4	27.8	52.8	17.5	29.2	53.2
Qazvin	16.2	41.0	42.6	15.8	40.4	43.7
Qom	5.2	43.1	51.1	3.6	43.0	53.4
Kordestan	21.7	28.8	49.4	20.1	25.6	54.3
Kerman	38.6	20.7	40.6	40.3	20.3	39.4
Kermanshah	23.7	29.2	47.1	20.8	28.2	51.0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	14.7	38.2	47.1	14.3	35.5	50.2
Golestan	23.3	30.7	46.0	22.4	28.7	48.9
Gilan	18.4	30.0	51.5	18.9	30.4	50.6
Lorestan	23.8	30.2	46.0	23.9	27.7	48.4
Mazandaran	15.8	32.3	52.0	16.3	31.4	52.3
Markazi	16.1	44.9	39.0	13.6	44.7	41.7
Hormozgan	20.7	35.4	43.9	19.5	31.9	48.6
Hamedan	24.7	30.3	45.0	22.3	30.4	47.3
Yazd	8.2	43.4	48.4	7.1	44.1	48.8

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.

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

Rate of the youths aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training

The ratio of population aged 15-24 who are not employed or in education or training to the population aged 15-24 multiplied by 100.

Population aged 15-24 who are not employed or in education or training

Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training $\div$ $\frac{\text{Population aged 15-24}}{\text{Population aged 15-24}}$ $\times 100$

Population aged 15-24

