

A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲ (۲۳ September - ۲۱ December)

۱. It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of ۲۱ March of Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of Gregorian calendar, add ۶۲۱ or ۶۲۲ (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example, the corresponding year of the year ۱۴۰۲ in Gregorian calendar is (۲۱ March ۲۰۲۳-۲۰ March ۲۰۲۴).

Iranian seasons and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar

Spring (۲۱ March-۲۱ June)

Summer (۲۲ June -۲۲ September)

Autumn (۲۳ September -۲۱ December)

Winter (۲۲ December -۲۰ 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 ۱۳۷۶. 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 ۱۳۸۴, 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. Concerning the aim of the survey, the selected rotation pattern for this survey is a "۲-۲-۲" 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 ۱۳۹۷) 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 ۲۰۱۶ National Population and Housing Census. With respect to the changes in population and housing units in urban areas and 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 ۱۴۰۱, 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 ۱۳۹۷, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been ۹۰ 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 ۹۰% of these confidence intervals include the real unemployment rate.

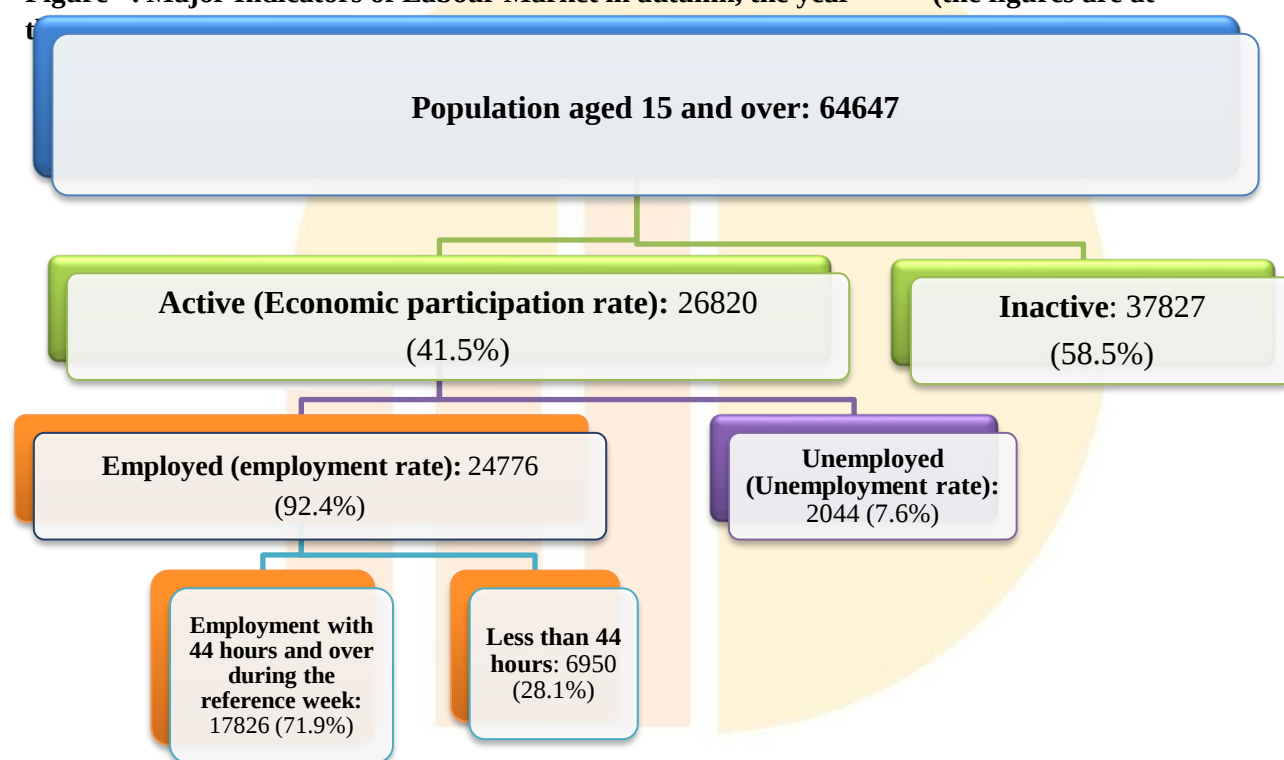
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It should be mentioned that according to the studies conducted, due to social changes in the entry age into the labour market in recent years in different countries, the minimum age at ۱۵ has been considered for reviewing key indicators of the labour 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 ۱۵ and over since the spring of the year ۱۳۹۸.

Findings

Based on the results of this survey conducted for autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this season compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱), are presented in Table ۱.

Figure ۱. Major Indicators of Labour Market in autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲ (the figures are at



A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged ۱۵ and over (activity rate) reveals that ۴۱.۵% of the population at working age (۱۵ 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 increased by ۰.۵ percent compared to the corresponding season of the previous year (autumn of the year ۱۴۰۱). The study of the employment ratio of the population aged ۱۵ and over shows that ۳۸.۳ percent of the working-age population (۱۵ years and over) was employed. This indicator stands higher for men and rural areas compared to women and urban areas.

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TABLE ۱. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۲ COMPARED TO THE AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۱ (Number person; rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Changes	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Changes	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Changes
Population aged ۱۵ and over ^۱	Number	۶۴۶۴۶۶۰	۶۳۸۸۶۰۹۹	۷۶۰۸۶۱	۳۲۲۷۹۶۰۲	۳۱۹۱۱۹۵۱	۳۶۷۶۵۱	۳۲۳۶۷۳۵۸	۳۱۹۷۴۱۴۸	۳۹۳۲۱۰
Economic participation of population aged ۱۵ and over	Rate	۴۱,۵	۴۱,۰	۰,۵	۶۸,۶	۶۸,۵	۰,۱	۱۴,۴	۱۳,۶	۰,۸
	Number	۲۶۸۱۹۵۸۵	۲۶۲۰۷۲۴۰	۶۱۲۳۴۵	۲۲۱۴۷۰۳۴	۲۱۸۵۷۶۴۵	۲۸۹۳۸۹	۴۶۷۲۵۵۱	۴۳۴۹۵۹۵	۳۲۲۹۵۵
Economically inactive population aged ۱۵ and over	Number	۳۷۸۲۷۳۷۵	۳۷۶۷۸۸۵۹	۱۴۸۵۱۶	۱۰۱۳۲۵۶۸	۱۰۰۵۴۳۰۶	۷۸۲۶۲	۲۷۶۹۴۸۰۷	۲۷۶۲۴۵۵۳	۷۰۲۵۵
Employment of population aged ۱۵ and over	Ratio	۳۸,۳	۳۷,۷	۰,۶	۶۴,۳	۶۳,۷	۰,۶	۱۲,۴	۱۱,۷	۰,۷
	Number	۲۴۷۷۵۹۱۳	۲۴۰۷۰۴۱۲	۷۰۵۵۰۱	۲۰۷۶۶۹۸۶	۲۰۳۳۷۱۶۶	۴۲۹۸۲۰	۴۰۰۸۹۲۷	۳۷۳۳۲۴۶	۲۷۵۶۸۱
Unemployment of population aged ۱۵ and over	Rate	۷,۶	۸,۲	-۰,۶	۶,۲	۷,۰	-۰,۸	۱۴,۲	۱۴,۲	۰,۰
	Number	۲۰۴۳۶۷۲	۲۱۳۶۸۲۸	-۹۳۱۵۶	۱۳۸۰۰۴۸	۱۵۲۰۴۷۹	-۱۴۰۴۳۱	۶۶۳۶۲۴	۶۱۶۳۰۰	۴۷۷۳۴
Unemployment of population aged ۱۵-۲۴	Rate	۲۰,۶	۱۹,۲	۱,۴	۱۸,۵	۱۶,۹	۱,۶	۲۸,۹	۲۹,۸	-۰,۹
	Number	۵۲۳۰۳۷	۴۷۳۳۱۷	۴۹۷۲۰	۳۷۴۱۵۵	۳۴۶۵۸۸	۲۷۵۶۷	۱۴۸۸۸۲	۱۲۶۷۲۹	۲۲۱۵۳
Unemployment of population aged ۱۸-۳۵	Rate	۱۴,۴	۱۴,۸	-۰,۴	۱۱,۸	۱۲,۲	-۰,۴	۲۴,۱	۲۵,۸	-۱,۷
	Number	۱۴۳۴۰۳۰	۱۴۵۸۰۵۵	-۲۴۰۲۵	۹۳۰۹۹۰	۹۶۳۶۷۹	-۳۲۶۸۹	۵۰۳۰۳۹	۴۹۴۳۷۶	۸۶۶۳
Unemployment of the population aged ۱۵ and over graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	۱۱,۴	۱۲,۵	-۱,۱	۷,۷	۸,۶	-۰,۹	۱۹,۴	۲۱,۴	-۲,۰
	Number	۸۷۵۶۷۹	۹۰۵۸۲۸	-۳۰۱۴۹	۴۰۸۶۸۴	۴۳۶۲۴۷	-۲۷۵۶۳	۴۶۶۹۹۵	۴۶۹۵۸۱	-۲۵۸۶
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	۱۳,۶	۱۴,۳	-۰,۷	۱۴,۱	۱۴,۷	-۰,۶	۱۱,۴	۱۲,۳	-۰,۹
	Number	۳۳۷۸۲۰۴	۳۴۴۶۲۴۰	-۶۸۰۳۶	۲۹۲۲۸۳۶	۲۹۸۷۶۲۴	-۶۴۷۸۸	۴۵۵۳۶۸	۴۵۸۶۱۷	-۳۲۴۹
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	۳۴,۲	۳۴,۶	-۰,۴	۳۵,۸	۳۵,۴	۰,۴	۲۵,۷	۳۰,۲	-۴,۵
	Number	۸۴۶۷۴۳۶	۸۳۲۹۱۵۰	۱۳۸۸۳۶	۷۴۳۶۷۳۹	۷۲۰۳۲۹۶	۲۳۳۴۴۳	۱۰۳۰۶۹۷	۱۱۲۵۸۵۳	-۹۵۱۵۶
Employment in services sector	Share	۵۲,۱	۵۱,۱	۱,۰	۵۰,۱	۴۹,۹	۰,۲	۶۲,۹	۵۷,۵	۵,۴
	Number	۱۲۹۲۰۰۲۷	۱۲۲۹۰۴۷۸	۶۲۹۵۴۹	۱۰۴۰۰۱۰۸	۱۰۱۴۲۷۴۷	۲۵۷۳۶۱	۲۵۱۹۹۱۹	۲۱۴۷۷۳۱	۳۷۲۱۸۸
Underemployment	Share	۸,۱	۹,۵	-۱,۴	۸,۷	۱۰,۳	-۱,۶	۵,۲	۴,۷	۰,۵
	Number	۲۰۰۷۹۹۸	۲۲۷۴۸۳۷	-۲۶۶۸۳۹	۱۷۹۹۸۶۱	۲۰۹۸۱۲۵	-۲۹۸۲۶۴	۲۰۸۱۳۷	۱۷۶۷۱۲	۳۱۴۲۵
The share of the unemployed (aged ۱۵ and over) higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	۴۲,۸	۴۲,۴	۰,۴	۲۹,۶	۲۸,۷	۰,۹	۷۰,۴	۷۶,۲	-۵,۸
The share of the employed (aged ۱۵ and over) higher education graduates out of the total employed population	Share	۲۷,۵	۲۶,۴	۱,۱	۲۳,۵	۲۲,۸	۰,۷	۴۸,۵	۴۶,۳	۲,۲

-The difference between the total number of employees and the summation of employees in the three sectors is due to the unannounced (not stated) figures in the major sectors of economic activity.

- The difference is due to rounding.

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TABLE ۱. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۲ COMPARED TO THE AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۱ (continued)
(Number/ person; rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Changes	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Changes
Population aged ۱۵ and over ^۱	Number	۵۰۲۰۴۴۹۰	۴۹۴۰۵۲۳۰	۷۹۹۲۶۰	۱۴۴۴۲۴۷۰	۱۴۴۸۰۸۶۹	-۳۸۳۹۹
Economic participation of population aged ۱۵ and over	Rate	۴۱,۱	۴۰,۵	۰,۶	۴۲,۸	۴۲,۹	-۰,۱
	Number	۲۰۶۴۱۶۲۷	۱۹۹۸۸۳۶۶	۶۵۳۲۶۱	۶۱۷۷۹۰۸	۶۲۱۸۸۷۴	-۴۰۹۱۶
Economically inactive population aged ۱۵ and over	Number	۲۹۰۶۲۸۶۳	۲۹۴۱۶۸۶۴	۱۴۵۹۹۹	۸۲۶۴۵۱۲	۸۲۶۱۹۹۵	۲۵۱۷
Employment of population aged ۱۵ and over	Ratio	۳۷,۷	۳۶,۹	۰,۸	۴۰,۳	۴۰,۵	-۰,۲
	Number	۱۸۹۴۹۶۸۹	۱۸۲۱۱۶۳۸	۷۳۸۰۵۱	۵۸۲۶۲۲۴	۵۸۵۸۷۷۴	-۳۲۵۰۰
Unemployment of population aged ۱۵ and over	Rate	۸,۲	۸,۹	-۰,۷	۵,۷	۵,۸	-۰,۱
	Number	۱۶۹۱۹۳۸	۱۷۷۶۷۲۸	-۸۴۷۹۰	۳۵۱۷۳۴	۳۶۰۱۰۰	-۸۳۶۶
Unemployment of population aged ۱۵-۲۴	Rate	۲۱,۸	۲۰,۳	۱,۵	۱۷,۴	۱۶,۰	۱,۴
	Number	۴۰۴۷۰۱	۳۶۵۸۸۲	۳۸۸۱۹	۱۱۸۳۳۷	۱۰۷۴۳۶	۱۰۹۰۱
Unemployment of population aged ۱۵-۳۵	Rate	۱۵,۱	۱۵,۸	-۰,۷	۱۱,۹	۱۱,۵	۰,۴
	Number	۱۱۷۸۶۷۵	۱۲۰۲۸۳۸	-۲۴۱۶۳	۲۵۵۳۵۴	۲۵۵۲۱۷	۱۳۷
Unemployment of the population aged ۱۵ and over graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	۱۱,۰	۱۲,۱	-۱,۱	۱۵,۶	۱۶,۱	-۰,۵
	Number	۷۷۸۸۲۶	۸۰۹۷۴۶	-۳۰۹۲۰	۹۶۸۵۳	۹۶۰۸۲	۷۷۱
Employment in the agriculture sector	Share	۵,۴	۵,۹	-۰,۵	۴,۳	۴,۵	-۰,۲
	Number	۱۰۳۲۲۴۸	۱۰۷۱۷۴۰	-۳۹۴۹۲	۲۳۴۵۹۵۶	۲۳۷۴۵۰۱	-۲۸۵۴۵
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	۳۵,۰	۳۵,۳	-۰,۳	۳۱,۶	۳۲,۵	-۰,۹
	Number	۶۶۲۷۳۴۸	۶۴۲۶۱۹۴	۲۰۱۱۵۴	۱۸۴۰۰۸۹	۱۹۰۲۹۵۶	-۶۲۸۶۷
Employment in the services sector	Share	۵۹,۵	۵۸,۸	۰,۷	۲۸,۲	۲۷,۰	۱,۲
	Number	۱۱۲۷۹۸۴۷	۱۰۷۰۹۱۶۰	۵۷۰۶۸۷	۱۶۴۰۱۸۰	۱۵۸۱۳۱۸	۵۸۸۶۲
Underemployment	Share	۶,۹	۸,۳	-۱,۴	۱۲,۱	۱۳,۲	-۱,۱
	Number	۱۳۰۳۶۸۵	۱۵۰۳۳۷۱	-۱۹۹۶۸۶	۷۰۴۳۱۳	۷۷۱۴۶۶	-۶۷۱۵۳
The share of the unemployed (aged ۱۵ and over) higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	۴۶,۰	۴۵,۶	۰,۴	۲۷,۵	۲۶,۷	۰,۸
The share of the employed (aged ۱۵ and over) higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	۳۳,۲	۳۲,۲	۱,۰	۹,۰	۸,۶	۰,۴

-The difference between the total number of employees and the summation of employees in the three sectors is due to the unannounced (not stated) figures in the major sectors of economic activity.

- The difference is due to rounding.

^۱. 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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A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with ۵۲,۱٪ of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with ۳۴,۲٪ and the agriculture sector with ۱۳,۶٪. In the autumn of the year ۱۴۰۲, the contribution of the employed people to the agriculture and manufacturing sectors decreased by ۰,۷ and ۰,۴ percent, respectively, but the contribution of the employed people in the service sector increased by ۱,۰ percent in comparison with the corresponding season in the previous year (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged ۱۵ and over shows that ۷,۶ percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of ۹۵٪, the total national unemployment rate was between ۷,۲ and ۸,۰ percent with a ۷,۶ percent point estimation. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than for 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 ۰,۶ percent decrease compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

Studying the unemployment rate among the youths aged ۱۵-۲۴ indicates that ۲۰,۶ 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 ۱۵-۲۴ shows that the indicator increased by ۱,۴٪ from the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged ۱۸-۲۵ indicates that ۱۴,۴٪ of the active population aged ۱۸-۲۵ 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 among the youths aged ۱۸-۲۵ shows that this indicator fell by ۰,۴٪ compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged ۱۵ and over who graduated from higher education shows that ۱۱,۴ percent of the active population among higher education graduates was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than for men and urban areas. A review of the trend of the changes shows that this indicator dropped by ۱,۱٪ in the autumn of the year ۱۴۰۲ compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

The underemployment share tells that ۸,۱٪ of the employed population aged ۱۵ and over was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. The underemployment share in the autumn of the year ۱۴۰۲ experienced a ۱,۴ percent decrease compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

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The study of the employed share aged ۱۵ and over with the usual working hours of ۴۹ hours and over shows that ۳۷,۷% of the employed people typically work ۴۹ hours and over per week. This indicator, which is one of the decent work indicators, shows that a large share of the employed population works more than the standard hour. This indicator experienced a ۱,۰% increase compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

In the autumn of the year ۱۴۰۲, the share of unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was ۴۲,۸ 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 ۰,۴ percent increase compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

In the autumn of the year ۱۴۰۲, the share of employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was ۲۷,۵ percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes suggests that this indicator increased by ۱,۱ percent over the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱).

FIGURE 2. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN SUCCESSIVE SEASONS FROM THE YEAR 1397 TO THE YEAR 1402

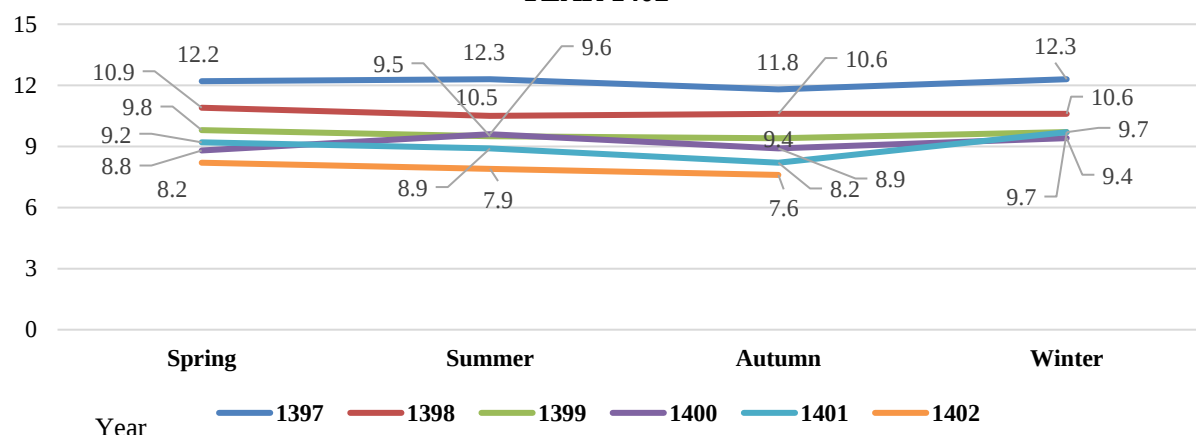


Table ۳ shows some major labour market indicators for the population aged ۱۵ and over in the autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲, compared to the last corresponding season (autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱) by province.

Statistical Centre of Iran

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TABLE ۲- SOME MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED ۱۵ AND OVER IN THE AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۲ COMPARED TO THE LAST CORRESPONDING SEASON (AUTUMN, THE YEAR ۱۴۰۱) BY PROVINCE (percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱	Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۲		Autumn, the year ۱۴۰۱
					Point-to-point estimation	The confidence interval (۹۵٪)	
Total country	۴۱,۵	۴۱,۰	۳۸,۳	۳۷,۷	۷,۶	(۷,۲-۸,۰)	۸,۲
East Azarbayejan	۴۲,۵	۴۰,۸	۳۹,۶	۳۶,۹	۶,۷	(۵,۵-۷,۸)	۹,۵
West Azarbayejan	۴۱,۵	۴۲,۵	۳۸,۳	۳۸,۹	۷,۷	(۶,۳-۹,۱)	۸,۴
Ardebil	۴۷,۲	۴۶,۳	۴۲,۲	۴۲,۴	۱۰,۷	(۸,۷-۱۲,۷)	۸,۴
Esfahan	۴۳,۰	۴۱,۹	۳۹,۳	۳۷,۷	۸,۶	(۷,۱-۱۰,۱)	۱۰,۰
Alborz	۳۹,۷	۳۹,۵	۳۶,۵	۳۵,۹	۸,۱	(۶,۴-۹,۹)	۸,۹
Ilam	۳۱,۹	۳۱,۷	۳۰,۱	۲۹,۷	۵,۷	(۴,۱-۷,۴)	۶,۴
Bushehr	۴۰,۵	۴۰,۴	۳۶,۷	۳۷,۲	۹,۳	(۷,۵-۱۱,۲)	۸,۰
Tehran	۴۱,۲	۴۰,۱	۳۹,۰	۳۷,۵	۵,۴	(۴,۱-۶,۶)	۶,۵
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	۴۲,۵	۴۱,۷	۳۷,۶	۳۷,۵	۱۱,۵	(۸,۷-۱۴,۲)	۱۰,۱
South Khorasan	۴۲,۰	۴۲,۵	۳۹,۷	۳۹,۵	۵,۵	(۴,۵-۶,۶)	۷,۰
Khorasan-e-Razavi	۴۴,۴	۴۵,۰	۴۲,۱	۴۲,۸	۵,۳	(۳,۸-۶,۸)	۴,۹
North Khorasan	۴۶,۰	۴۲,۱	۴۲,۸	۳۸,۴	۷,۰	(۵,۳-۸,۶)	۸,۸
Khuzestan	۳۹,۸	۴۰,۲	۳۵,۵	۳۶,۳	۱۰,۷	(۹,۱-۱۲,۴)	۹,۶
Zanjan	۴۹,۸	۵۰,۰	۴۶,۲	۴۶,۳	۷,۳	(۶,۰-۸,۷)	۷,۴
Semnan	۳۷,۱	۳۸,۰	۳۵,۰	۳۵,۲	۵,۸	(۴,۱-۷,۴)	۷,۳
Sistan & Baluchestan	۳۵,۹	۳۴,۴	۳۱,۱	۳۰,۲	۱۳,۵	(۱۱,۱-۱۶,۰)	۱۲,۲
Fars	۳۷,۵	۳۶,۸	۳۴,۷	۳۴,۵	۷,۵	(۵,۶-۹,۳)	۶,۴
Qazvin	۴۲,۸	۴۴,۵	۴۰,۱	۴۱,۹	۶,۲	(۴,۶-۷,۷)	۵,۸
Qom	۳۷,۶	۳۶,۵	۳۴,۶	۳۴,۰	۷,۹	(۶,۳-۹,۶)	۶,۹
Kordestan	۴۳,۵	۴۳,۳	۳۹,۳	۳۷,۳	۹,۷	(۸,۱-۱۱,۲)	۱۳,۸
Kerman	۳۹,۵	۳۹,۸	۳۵,۹	۳۶,۵	۹,۰	(۷,۲-۱۰,۹)	۸,۲
Kermanshah	۴۲,۶	۴۱,۶	۳۷,۸	۳۶,۲	۱۱,۲	(۸,۴-۱۴,۰)	۱۲,۹
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	۳۱,۱	۳۲,۷	۲۸,۵	۳۰,۲	۸,۵	(۶,۳-۱۰,۶)	۷,۶
Golestan	۴۰,۴	۳۸,۱	۳۶,۷	۳۴,۵	۹,۲	(۷,۳-۱۱,۲)	۹,۵
Gilan	۴۴,۵	۴۵,۳	۴۱,۷	۴۲,۲	۶,۲	(۴,۴-۸,۰)	۶,۷
Lorestan	۴۱,۵	۴۰,۳	۳۶,۷	۳۴,۹	۱۱,۶	(۹,۵-۱۳,۷)	۱۳,۳
Mazandaran	۴۴,۶	۴۴,۸	۴۲,۳	۴۲,۲	۵,۱	(۳,۸-۶,۳)	۵,۸
Markazi	۳۶,۸	۳۶,۴	۳۴,۵	۳۳,۵	۶,۳	(۴,۸-۷,۹)	۸,۱
Hormozgan	۴۲,۹	۳۸,۹	۳۷,۹	۳۴,۴	۱۱,۸	(۱۰,۱-۱۳,۵)	۱۱,۶
Hamedan	۴۳,۶	۴۵,۱	۴۰,۶	۴۰,۷	۷,۰	(۵,۵-۸,۵)	۹,۶
Yazd	۴۴,۶	۴۵,۱	۴۱,۵	۴۰,۸	۷,۰	(۵,۵-۸,۵)	۹,۵

Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS ۱۹۸۳^۱ 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 ۱۵ 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 ۱۵ or over who have the following three criteria together:

۱. have no job during the reference week (not engaged in a wage/salary job or self-employment),
۲. have been seeking job during the reference week and the preceding three weeks (have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment),
۳. 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 ۴۴ 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.

^۱ ILO, Thirteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians (Geneva, ۱۹۸۳).

A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results, Autumn, the Year ۱۴۰۲

Indicators:

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate):

The ratio of the active population (employed & unemployed) to the working age population multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Economic participation rate} = \frac{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵ and over}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Employment ratio: The ratio of the employed population to the total population at working age, multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Employment ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged ۱۵ and over}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Unemployment rate:

The ratio of the unemployed population to the active population (employed & unemployed) multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged ۱۵ and over}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Employment rate:

The ratio of the employed population to the active population (employed & unemployed) multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Employment rate} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged ۱۵ and over}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵ and over}} \times ۱۰۰ = ۱۰۰ - \text{unemployment rate}$$

Unemployment rate of the population aged ۱۵-۲۴:

The ratio of the unemployed population aged ۱۵-۲۴ to the economically active population aged ۱۵-۲۴ multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged ۱۵-۲۴} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged ۱۵-۲۴}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۵-۲۴}} \times ۱۰۰$$

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Unemployment rate of the population aged ۱۸-۳۰

The ratio of the unemployed population aged ۱۸-۳۰ to the economically active population aged ۱۸-۳۰ multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged ۱۸-۳۰} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged ۱۸-۳۰}}{\text{Economically active population aged ۱۸-۳۰}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Unemployment rate of higher education graduates:

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to active higher education graduates multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Unemployment rate of higher education graduates} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates}}{\text{Economically active higher education graduates}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over:

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to the total unemployed population aged ۱۰ and over multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over}}{\text{Unemployed population aged ۱۰ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Share of employed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over:

The ratio of employed higher education graduates to the total employed population aged ۱۰ and over multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Share of employed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over} = \frac{\text{Employed higher education graduates aged ۱۰ and over}}{\text{Total employed population aged ۱۰ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$

Underemployment share of the population aged ۱۰ and over:

The ratio of the underemployed population aged ۱۰ and over to the employed population aged ۱۰ and over multiplied by ۱۰۰.

$$\text{Underemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Underemployed population aged ۱۰ and over}}{\text{Employed population aged ۱۰ and over}} \times ۱۰۰$$