



A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Year 1402¹ (21 March 2023-19 March 2024)

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 1402 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2023-19 March 2024).

Iranian seasons and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar

Spring (20 March-20 June)

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 urban or rural 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 1401, but due to minor changes in population and housing units in rural areas, no listing was made in rural areas.

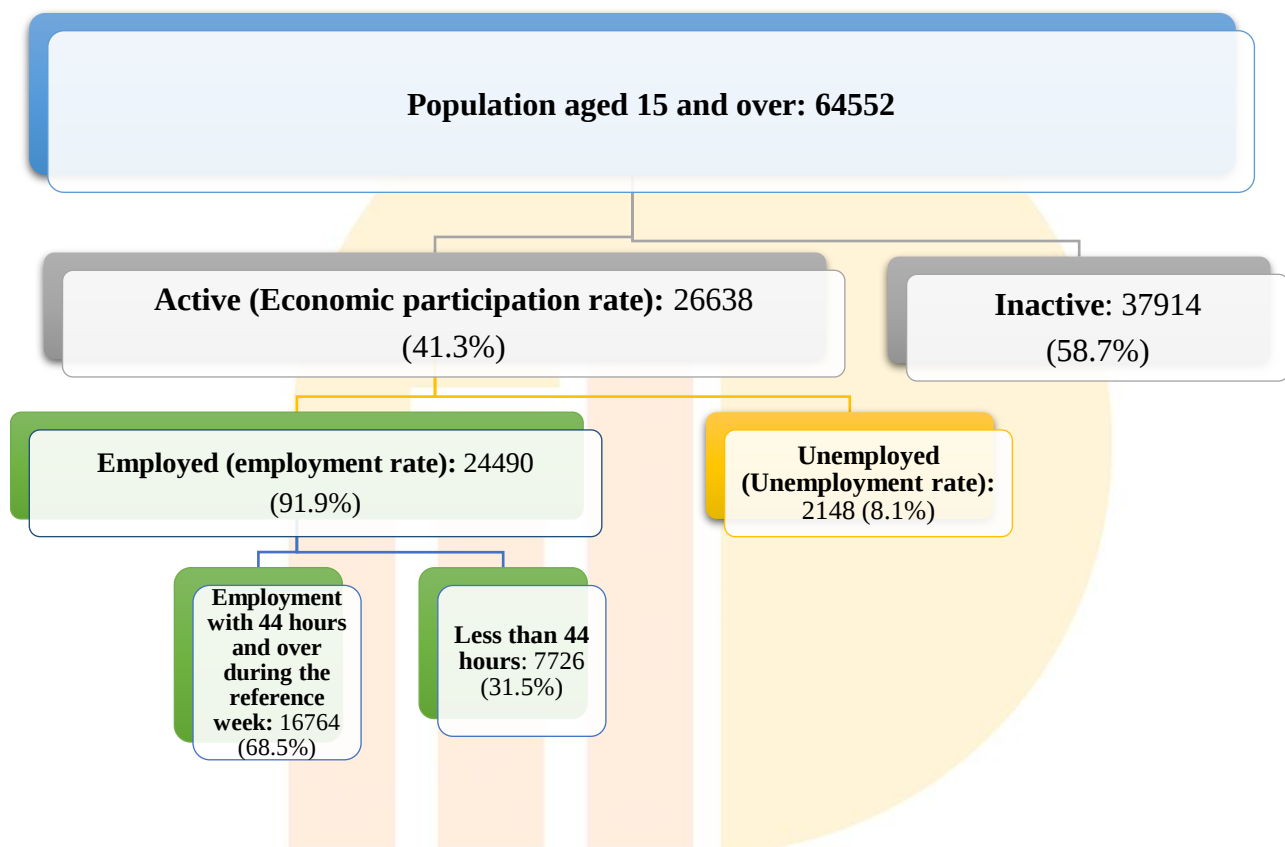
It should be noted that since the spring of the year 1397, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been 95 percent in the release of the Survey results. In view of the statistical methodology, the confidence interval means that if several samples are selected from the target population 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 1402, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this year compared to the previous year (the year 1401), 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 1402, Table 4 shows the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province in the years 1401-1402 and Table 5 represents the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province and season in the year 1402.

Figure 1. Major Indicators of Labour Market in the Year 1402 (the figures are at thousand 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 experienced a 0.4% rise compared to the previous year (the year 1401). The review of the employment rate of the population aged 15 and over shows that 37.9 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. The review of the changes trend of the nation's employment shows that this indicator increased by 0.7% compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1402 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1401**(Number person-rate, share and ratio: percent)**

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1402	The year 1401	Changes	The year 1402	The year 1401	Changes	The year 1402	The year 1401	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	64551852	63794249	757603	32233646	31867792	365854	32318207	31926457	391750
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	41.3	40.9	0.4	68.4	68.2	0.2	14.2	13.6	0.6
	Number	26638301	26064767	573534	22041527	21727039	314488	4596773	4337728	259045
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	37913551	37729482	184069	10192119	10140753	51366	27721434	27588729	132705
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.9	37.2	0.7	63.9	63.0	0.9	12.1	11.4	0.7
	Number	24490182	23715810	774372	20583145	20063862	519283	3907036	3651948	255088
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	8.1	9.0	-0.9	6.6	7.7	-1.1	15	15.8	-0.8
	Number	2148119	2348957	-200838	1458382	1663177	-204795	689737	685780	3957
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	21.2	22.6	-1.4	18.6	19.9	-1.3	31.8	36.1	-4.3
	Number	540227	558104	-17877	384270	407935	-23665	155957	150169	5788
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	15.2	16.3	-1.1	12.3	13.5	-1.2	26	27.8	-1.8
	Number	1501498	1620625	-119127	967443	1080970	-113527	534055	539655	-5600
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	11.8	12.9	-1.1	7.9	8.9	-1.0	20.3	21.9	-1.6
	Number	887061	938461	-51400	411608	451336	-39728	475453	487125	-11672
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	14.4	14.8	-0.4	14.6	15.0	-0.4	13.2	13.8	-0.6
	Number	3521832	3512616	9216	3007508	3008617	-1109	514324	503999	10325
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	33.7	33.6	0.1	35.2	34.9	0.3	25.7	26.6	-0.9
	Number	8251408	7963083	288325	7247056	6993190	253866	1004352	969893	34459
Employment in services sector	Share	51.9	51.6	0.3	50.1	50.1	0.0	61.1	59.6	1.5
	Number	12707394	12233569	473825	10320482	10057319	263163	2386912	2176250	210662
Underemployment	Share	8.2	9.5	-1.3	8.9	10.4	-1.5	4.7	4.5	0.2
	Number	2010547	2242475	-231928	1828857	2076982	-248125	181690	165493	16197
The share of the unemployed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	41.3	40.0	1.3	28.2	27.1	1.1	68.9	71.0	-2.1
The share of the employed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	27.1	26.7	0.4	23.2	23.0	0.2	47.8	47.5	0.3
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	25.6	26.9	-1.3	16.1	17.1	1.0	36.0	37.8	-1.8
	Number	2823439	2931921	-108482	927922	982128	-54206	1895516	1949793	-54277
Average working hour	Hour	45.7	42.9	2.8	47.6	44.6	3.0	35.6	33.4	2.2

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1402 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1401 (continued)
(Number person, rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1402	The year 1401	Changes	The year 1402	The year 1401	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	50104583	49308130	796453	14447270	14486120	-38850
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.8	40.3	0.5	42.9	42.7	0.2
	Number	20441910	19874567	567343	6196390	6190200	6190
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	29662673	29433562	229110	8250880	8295920	-45040
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.2	36.4	0.8	40.4	39.9	0.5
	Number	18655558	17941068	714490	5834624	5774742	59882
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	8.7	9.7	-1.0	5.8	6.7	-0.9
	Number	1786352	1933499	-147147	361766	415458	-53692
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	22.7	24.5	-1.8	17.1	17.7	-0.6
	Number	422932	436327	-13395	117295	121777	-4482
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	16.1	17.3	-1.2	11.9	12.8	-0.9
	Number	1248091	1333386	-85295	253407	287239	-33832
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	11.4	12.5	-1.1	16.0	17.6	-1.6
	Number	788497	830155	-41658	98564	108305	-9741
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	5.6	5.8	-0.2	42.4	42.8	-0.4
	Number	1049688	1041809	7879	2472144	2470807	1337
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	34.9	34.7	0.2	29.9	30.1	-0.2
	Number	6508633	6223159	285474	1742775	1739924	2851
Employment in services sector	Share	59.4	59.5	-0.1	27.8	27.1	0.7
	Number	11087731	10669782	417949	1619663	1563787	55876
Underemployment	Share	6.9	8.1	-1.2	12.2	13.6	-1.4
	Number	1295872	1459429	-163557	714675	783045	-68370
The share of the unemployed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	44.1	42.9	1.2	27.2	26.1	1.1
The share of the employed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	32.9	32.5	0.4	8.9	8.8	0.1
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	24.5	25.7	-1.2	29.2	31.0	-1.8
	Number	2079315	2126591	47276-	744123	805330	-61207
Average working hour	Hour	46.8	43.8	3.0	42.1	40.3	1.8

-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.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 51.9% of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with 33.7% and the agriculture sector with 14.4%. In the year 1402, the contribution of the employed people to the services and manufacturing sectors increased by 0.3 and 0.1 percent, but the contribution of the employed people to the agriculture sector decreased by 0.4 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1401).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 8.1 percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 7.8 and 8.3 percent with an 8.1 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 0.9 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15–24 indicates that 21.2 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 witnessed 1.4 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 18-35 indicates that 15.2% 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 1.1 percent compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over graduated from higher education shows that 11.8 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 1.1% in the year 1402 compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

The underemployment share tells that 8.2% of the employed population aged 15 and over was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. The underemployment share in the year 1402 experienced a 1.3 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

The study of the employed share aged 15 and over with the usual working hours of 49 hours and over shows that 38.5% 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 0.5 percent increase compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

In the year 1402, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 41.3 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 1.3 percent increase compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

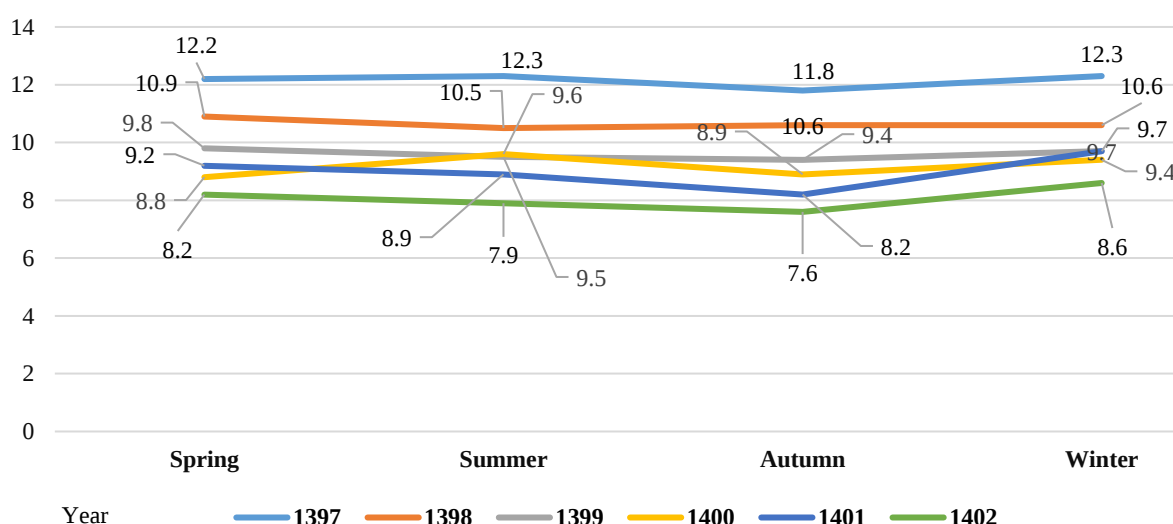
In the year 1402, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 27.1 percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and

rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator increased by 0.4 percent over the previous year (the year 1401).

The NEET (youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training) indicator was 25.6 percent in the year 1402 which experienced a 1.3 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1401). The indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than for men and urban areas. This figure for the men and women was 16.1 and 36.0 percent in the year 1402, respectively.

The average working hours of the employed population was 45.7 hours in the year 1402 which fall 2.8 hours in comparison with the previous year (the year 1401). The average working hours for men and women was 47.6 and 35.6 hours which increased by 3.0 and 2.2 percent, respectively compared to the previous year (the year 1401).

Figure 2. Unemployment Rate of the Population Aged 15 and Over in Successive Seasons from the Year 1397 to the Year 1402



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TABLE 2- MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE YEARS 1401-1402 BY PROVINCE

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1402	The year 1401	The year 1402	The year 1401	The year 1402	The confidence interval	The year 1401
Total country	41.3	40.9	37.9	37.2	8.1	(7.8-8.3)	9.0
East Azarbayejan	42.9	40.9	39.9	37.5	7.1	(6.3_7.9)	8.3
West Azarbayejan	43.4	43.3	40.5	39.5	6.7	(5.8_7.6)	8.6
Ardebil	47.5	46.0	42.7	41.5	10.2	(9_11.4)	9.8
Esfahan	42.3	41.5	38.4	37.0	9.2	(8.3_10.1)	10.7
Alborz	39.2	39.3	36	35.7	8	(6.9_9.1)	9.1
Ilam	32.3	32.5	30.2	30.2	6.7	(5.7_7.7)	7.0
Bushehr	40.1	39.3	36.9	36.3	7.8	(6.8_8.9)	7.6
Tehran	40.7	40.4	38.0	37.4	6.7	(5.8_7.6)	7.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	41.6	40.4	37.2	36.2	10.7	(8.8_12.5)	10.4
South Khorasan	40.6	40.7	38.3	37.7	5.7	(5.1_6.4)	7.5
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43.1	43.1	40.3	39.9	6.3	(5.3_7.3)	7.3
North Khorasan	44.9	42.2	41.6	38.5	7.5	(6.4_8.5)	8.7
Khuzestan	40.5	40.1	36.1	35.0	11.0	(9.9_12.0)	12.6
Zanjan	50.7	49.0	47.2	45.7	6.9	(5.8_8.0)	6.7
Semnan	37.7	37.7	35.3	35.3	6.3	(5.2_7.5)	6.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	35.2	34.5	30.9	30.4	12.4	(10.8_14.0)	11.7
Fars	37.0	36.7	34.3	34.0	7.3	(6.1_8.4)	7.5
Qazvin	43.1	43.9	40.3	40.7	6.4	(5.5_7.4)	7.3
Qom	38.2	37.0	35.0	33.8	8.2	(7.1_9.4)	8.6
Kordestan	42.9	42.9	38.3	37.0	10.7	(9.5_12.0)	13.7
Kerman	39.6	39.5	36.1	36.1	8.8	(7.3_10.3)	8.6
Kermanshah	41.9	41.7	36.7	35.7	12.3	(10.5_14.0)	14.2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	32.5	34.1	30.0	31.3	7.7	(6.4_9.1)	8.4
Golestan	39.8	37.6	35.9	34.3	9.7	(8.3_11.0)	8.8
Gilan	45.0	45.2	41.9	41.6	6.9	(5.9_7.9)	7.9
Lorestan	41.3	41.0	36.4	35.8	11.9	(10.6_13.2)	12.7
Mazandaran	44.9	44.8	42.1	41.4	6.3	(5.5_7.2)	7.5
Markazi	36.3	36.6	33.8	33.9	7.0	(5.8_8.2)	7.3
Hormozgan	41.7	41.3	36.9	35	11.4	(10.4_12.5)	15.3
Hamedan	43.6	43.7	40.0	39.6	8.1	(7.2_9.1)	9.4
Yazd	44.5	45.2	41.4	41.0	7.0	(6.1_8.0)	9.2

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TABLE 3- MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEASON AND PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1402

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment Ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.2	37.8	8.2	41.6	38.3	7.9
East Azarbayejan	43.8	40.4	7.7	43.5	40.6	6.6
West Azarbayejan	46.1	43.1	6.7	45.6	43.3	5.1
Ardebil	48.3	44.7	7.4	47.6	42.9	9.8
Esfahan	41	37.2	9.2	42.9	39.1	8.9
Alborz	38.3	35.2	8	38.1	35.3	7.4
Ilam	32.8	30.6	6.8	33.1	30.6	7.7
Bushehr	38.7	36.1	6.9	39.3	35.7	9.1
Tehran	40	36.9	7.6	41.2	38.1	7.5
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	39.5	34.8	11.9	43	38.7	10
South Khorasan	40.1	37.8	5.8	40.7	38	6.6
Khorasan-e-Razavi	42.3	39.5	6.6	43.1	40.1	7.1
North Khorasan	45.2	42	7	41.7	39.6	5.1
Khuzestan	40.5	36	11.2	41	36.8	10.3
Zanjan	50.9	48.4	4.9	51.5	48.3	6.2
Semnan	37.7	35.2	6.7	38	35.5	6.5
Sistan & Baluchestan	35	30.6	12.5	34.8	30.4	12.5
Fars	36.6	34.1	6.9	37.1	34.6	6.8
Qazvin	43.6	40.2	7.8	44.5	41.5	6.9
Qom	37.4	34.3	8.5	38	35	8
Kordestan	43	38.5	10.4	44.2	40.4	8.8
Kerman	39.2	35.7	8.8	39.7	36.8	7.4
Kermanshah	41.4	37.2	10.2	42.1	37.8	10.3
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	34.5	32.1	6.9	32.5	30	7.7
Golestan	39.5	35.9	9.2	40.2	36.3	9.6
Gilan	47.2	44.4	6.1	44.1	40.6	7.9
Lorestan	41.9	36.7	12.4	39.9	35.4	11.1
Mazandaran	46.1	43	6.9	46	43.1	6.4
Markazi	36.2	34.1	5.8	36.1	33.7	6.8
Hormozgan	41.4	36.4	12.1	41.5	36.8	11.5
Hamedan	44	39.9	9.3	45	41.9	6.8
Yazd	44.5	41.3	7.2	44.6	41.7	6.3



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TABLE 3. MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1402 (continued)

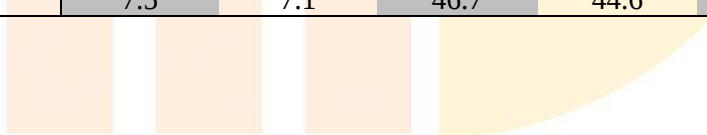
Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.5	38.3	7.6	40.8	37.3	8.6
East Azarbayejan	42.5	39.6	6.7	41.9	38.8	7.4
West Azarbayejan	41.5	38.3	7.7	40.5	37.4	7.6
Ardebil	47.2	42.2	10.7	47.1	41	12.9
Esfahan	43	39.3	8.6	42.1	37.9	9.9
Alborz	39.7	36.5	8.1	40.5	37.1	8.3
Ilam	31.9	30.1	5.7	31.4	29.4	6.4
Bushehr	40.5	36.7	9.3	41.8	39.2	6.1
Tehran	41.2	39	5.4	40.4	37.8	6.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	42.5	37.6	11.5	41.5	37.7	9.3
South Khorasan	42	39.7	5.5	39.6	37.6	5
Khorasan-e-Razavi	44.4	42.1	5.3	42.4	39.7	6.2
North Khorasan	46	42.8	7	46.8	41.9	10.5
Khuzestan	39.8	35.5	10.7	40.7	36	11.7
Zanjan	49.8	46.2	7.3	50.5	45.8	9.2
Semnan	37.1	35	5.8	38	35.6	6.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	35.9	31.1	13.5	35.2	31.3	10.9
Fars	37.5	34.7	7.5	36.6	33.7	7.9
Qazvin	42.8	40.1	6.2	41.4	39.4	4.7
Qom	37.6	34.6	7.9	39.7	36.3	8.6
Kordestan	43.5	39.3	9.7	40.8	34.9	14.3
Kerman	39.5	35.9	9	39.9	35.9	10
Kermanshah	42.6	37.8	11.2	41.2	34.1	17.4
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	31.1	28.5	8.5	31.9	29.4	7.9
Golestan	40.4	36.7	9.2	39	34.9	10.7
Gilan	44.5	41.7	6.2	44.3	41	7.4
Lorestan	41.5	36.7	11.6	41.8	36.7	12.3
Mazandaran	44.6	42.3	5.1	43.1	40	7.1
Markazi	36.8	34.5	6.3	36.1	32.8	9.1
Hormozgan	42.9	37.9	11.8	41	36.8	10.4
Hamedan	43.6	40.6	7	41.6	37.7	9.5
Yazd	44.6	41.5	7	44.4	41.1	7.6



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TABLE 4. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1401-1402

Province	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1402	The year 1401	The year 1402	The year 1401	The year 1402	The year 1401
Total country	14.4	14.8	33.7	33.6	51.9	51.6
East Azarbayejan	16.0	16.3	40.9	40.9	43.0	42.7
West Azarbayejan	26.6	27.1	24.3	24.7	49.1	48.3
Ardebil	26.3	29.6	27.0	24.9	46.7	45.5
Esfahan	7.8	8.4	40.9	41.4	51.1	50.0
Alborz	2.5	3.2	44.3	42.1	53.2	54.7
Ilam	17.1	19.4	32.5	32.8	50.5	47.8
Bushehr	10.4	11.4	26.9	26.0	62.7	62.6
Tehran	1.7	1.9	35.8	35.0	62.5	63.1
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	13.0	13.7	39.4	40.5	47.6	45.8
South Khorasan	18.0	19.6	35.0	33.3	47.0	47.0
Khorasan-e-Razavi	15.1	17.0	34.5	35.1	50.5	47.9
North Khorasan	30.4	31.4	29.8	28.2	39.8	40.4
Khuzestan	14.6	14.6	34.1	34.2	51.3	51.2
Zanjan	22.9	25.4	34.9	33.6	42.2	41.0
Semnan	11.9	12.6	38.2	37.6	49.8	49.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	13.7	13.9	36.5	37.0	49.8	49.1
Fars	15.4	15.7	29.7	29.9	54.9	54.4
Qazvin	13.9	15.5	39.3	39.3	46.7	45.2
Qom	3.1	3.7	43.7	44.0	52.4	51.8
Kordestan	20.6	20.7	27.7	27.1	51.7	52.2
Kerman	39.7	38.6	22.7	22.6	37.6	38.8
Kermanshah	23.4	20.9	23.7	25.6	52.9	53.4
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	12.8	14.0	38.2	35.4	49.0	50.7
Golestan	19.6	21.4	27.7	28.7	52.7	49.9
Gilan	21.2	20.8	26.8	27.3	52.0	51.9
Lorestan	23.0	22.4	27.3	27.1	49.8	50.5
Mazandaran	17.2	17.1	29.2	30.1	53.6	52.8
Markazi	12.7	14.5	45.0	44.8	42.3	40.7
Hormozgan	18.3	17.7	30.3	30.5	51.4	51.8
Hamedan	24.4	23.4	29.0	29.7	46.6	46.9
Yazd	7.5	7.1	46.7	44.6	45.8	48.2



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**TABLE 5. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS
FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON
IN THE YEAR 1402**

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	15.5	33.1	51.3	15.5	34	50.5
East Azarbayejan	16.1	41.7	41.9	17.9	39.6	42.4
West Azarbayejan	29.7	25.3	45	29.3	24.1	46.6
Ardebil	27.4	24.7	47.9	25.9	27.6	46.5
Esfahan	7.9	42	49.6	8.6	42.5	48.9
Alborz	2.6	43.9	53.5	3	44.7	52.3
Ilam	18.3	30.8	50.9	16.8	32.8	50.4
Bushehr	8.9	26.9	64.2	11.3	26	62.7
Tehran	1.6	35.4	63	2.2	37.9	60
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	14.2	40.3	45.5	14.6	39.8	45.7
South Khorasan	18.6	35.6	45.8	19	34.7	46.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	16.1	32.3	51.6	16.9	34.6	48.5
North Khorasan	29.7	28	42.2	32.8	31.4	35.8
Khuzestan	15.7	32.4	51.9	14	34.1	51.9
Zanjan	26.3	33.5	40.2	26.2	33.7	40.1
Semnan	11.5	37.2	51.2	11.5	37.6	50.9
Sistan & Baluchestan	14.6	33.1	52.3	14.6	37.8	47.6
Fars	16.2	31.7	52.1	16.6	28.2	55.2
Qazvin	14.9	39.7	45.4	15.6	38.8	45.7
Qom	3.3	42.6	53.4	3.3	43.9	52
Kordestan	20.4	28.5	51.2	22	27.9	50
Kerman	39.3	22.7	37.9	39.7	22.6	37.7
Kermanshah	24.1	25.3	50.6	25.3	26.1	48.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	12.9	35.6	51.6	14.8	40.1	45.1
Golestan	22.9	26.1	51	20.1	27.4	52.6
Gilan	27.3	24.6	48.1	24	27.9	48.1
Lorestan	21.7	26.1	52.2	23	26.7	50.3
Mazandaran	20.7	29	50.3	17.9	28	54.1
Markazi	15.4	40.2	44.4	14.1	43.3	42.5
Hormozgan	17.4	27.1	55.6	17.7	32.3	50
Hamedan	27.7	30	42.3	28.3	28.7	43
Yazd	8.4	45.7	45.9	7.4	44.2	48.3

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TABLE 5. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1402 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	13.6	34.2	52.1	12.9	33.5	53.6
East Azarbayejan	15.1	40.8	44.0	14.7	41.3	43.9
West Azarbayejan	24.0	25.6	50.3	22.8	22.0	55.2
Ardebil	25.5	27.4	47.1	26.4	28.2	45.4
Esfahan	7.6	39.3	52.9	6.9	39.9	52.9
Alborz	2.5	45.3	52.2	1.9	43.4	54.7
Ilam	16.3	34.5	49.2	16.8	31.8	51.4
Bushehr	11.1	27.6	61.2	10.2	26.9	62.8
Tehran	1.7	36.0	62.3	1.5	33.7	64.8
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	12.4	38.9	48.6	10.9	38.7	50.4
South Khorasan	17.5	35.3	47.2	16.8	34.4	48.7
Khorasan-e-Razavi	14.5	36.7	48.9	12.9	34.2	52.9
North Khorasan	30.1	30.9	39.0	29.1	28.8	42.1
Khuzestan	14.2	35.8	49.9	14.6	33.9	51.4
Zanjan	20.4	36.2	43.4	18.6	36.1	45.3
Semnan	12.5	38.4	48.8	12.1	39.6	48.2
Sistan & Baluchestan	12.6	38.3	49.1	12.9	36.8	50.3
Fars	15.5	28.6	56.0	13.4	30.4	56.2
Qazvin	12.2	40.1	47.6	13.0	38.7	48.4
Qom	3.0	44.0	52.0	2.8	44.1	52.3
Kordestan	20.3	28.8	50.8	19.4	25.5	55.1
Kerman	39.3	22.9	37.7	40.4	22.7	36.9
Kermanshah	24.5	21.3	54.2	19.5	21.9	58.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	12.4	39.5	48.1	11.2	37.9	50.9
Golestan	18.4	28.8	52.9	17.1	28.5	54.4
Gilan	16.9	27.9	55.2	16.4	26.8	56.8
Lorestan	24.1	27.5	48.4	23.2	28.7	48.1
Mazandaran	15.5	28.0	56.4	14.3	32.0	53.8
Markazi	10.7	48.5	40.8	10.7	48.0	41.3
Hormozgan	19.6	32.6	47.8	18.3	29.1	52.5
Hamedan	22.4	27.5	50.2	18.6	29.9	51.5
Yazd	6.6	47.6	45.8	7.6	49.2	43.1

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) to the working age population 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 to the total population at working age 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.

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

Population aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training

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

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

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

