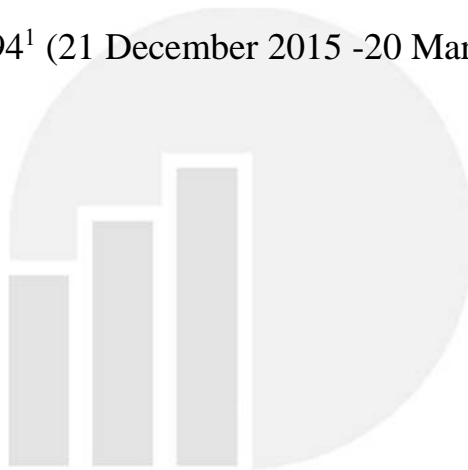


A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Winter 1394¹ (21 December 2015 -20 March 2016)



Statistical Centre of Iran

¹. It is the Iranian year, which begins on March 21 of the Christian year and ends on March 20th of the next year. To convert the Iranian year into Christian year, add 621 to the former. All the years mentioned in this report are Iranian years excluding the years cited in the Introduction.

Introduction

The pair concepts of employment and unemployment are so basic to national economies that any rise in employment rate - which means a drop in unemployment - is reckoned as an indicator to the national development. Moreover, the unemployment rate is an indicator for appraising the economic conditions of the country. To quarterly and annually estimate the labor force indicators in Iran, the labor force survey is conducted on a seasonal basis across the nation by using Rotation Sampling. As the survey is over, the outcomes are compared with those of the previous rounds in order to observe the possible changes in indicators over seasons at the national, urban, rural and provincial levels. The survey was first conducted in 2005 and since then has regularly been taken in the middle month of every season. Another survey titled Household Employment and Unemployment Characteristics Survey (HEUCS) would be implemented before L.F.S. The HEUCS was first taken in 1994 and repeated in the years 1997 to 2000 once a year from October 23 to November 22. From 2001 to 2003, it used to be taken on a seasonal basis, middle month of every season, while in 2004 it was only executed from April 21 to May 21 and October 23 to November 22. To improve the HEUCS quality and its conformance with the international concepts, particularly those of the ILO, the survey plan was revised into the current Labor Force Survey.

The rotational nature of the survey requires drawing on a master sample— a sample out of which sub-samples might be taken to be used in different rounds of a certain survey or in different surveys. The master sample of the Labor Force Survey for the years 2005-2008 was taken from the 2002 National Establishments Census frame. Following preparation of the master sample, the listing of households on master sample clusters was prepared in winter 2005 to select the sample households based on the rotation pattern chosen for different rounds of the survey. The new master sample was designed and used based on the listing information of the 2006 Population and Housing Census as of 21 March 2009. The current master sample was taken from the 2011 National Population and Housing Census. Due to minor changes in population and housing units in the rural areas, no listing was made in the rural areas (unless in exceptional cases); accordingly listing forms of the 2011 National Housing and Population Census was used for rural areas. However, in order to prepare an appropriate and up- to- date frame in urban areas, some households were listed within the master sample clusters in winters 2012, 2013 and 2014. It is noteworthy that for completion of master sample in the next years in the same form sample, some of the households are listed in each of master sample clusters.

Definitions and concepts

Economically active population

All people aged 10 or over (a specified minimum age) who, according to the definition of work, have been taking part in production of goods or services (employed) or have been able to take part in production of goods or services (unemployed) during the calendar week preceding the survey week (the reference week), are considered as economically active population.

Employed

All people aged 10 or over who according to the definition of work, have worked for at least one hour¹ during the reference week or have temporarily left their job for one reason or another, are reckoned as employed. The employed are divided into two major groups of wage/salary earners and the self-employed. Being temporarily absent from the job within the reference week, while having a formal attachment to the job by the wage /salary earners and continuation of the business by the self-employed, is considered employment. The following people are also considered employed due to their critical role in the national economic activity:

- ❖ 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 in which they are trained 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
- ❖ All people who are serving as 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).

Unemployed

The unemployed are all people aged 10 or over who:

1. have no job during the reference week (not engaged in a wage/salary job or self-employment,)
2. are available to work during the reference week or the following week (available for a wage/salary job or self-employment,)
3. have been seeking job during the reference week and the preceding three weeks (have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment).

All people who because of expecting to start a job in near future or return to their former job have not been seeking a job - had no job but have been available to work - are also considered unemployed.

Underemployed

The underemployed 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

¹ According to ILO standards

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.

Indicators

Economic participation rate (activity rate)

The ratio of the active population (employed & unemployed) 10 years of age or over (or 15 years of age or over) to the working age population 10 years of age or over (or 15 years of age or over) multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Economic participation rate} = \frac{\text{Economically active population aged 10 or over (or aged 15 or over)}}{\text{Population aged 10 or over (or aged 15 or over)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate

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

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 10 or over (or aged 15 and over)}}{\text{Active population aged 10 and over (or aged 15 and over)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate of the population aged 15-24 (or 15-29 years old)

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 15 -24 (or 15-29 years of age) to the economically active population at age 15-24 (or 15-29) multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged 15-24 (or 15-29)} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 15-24 (or 15-29)}}{\text{Economically active population aged 15-24 (or 15-29)}} \times 100$$

Underemployment rate

The ratio of the underemployed population to the active population multiplied by 100

$$\text{Underemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Underemployed population}}{\text{Employed population}} \times 100$$

Findings

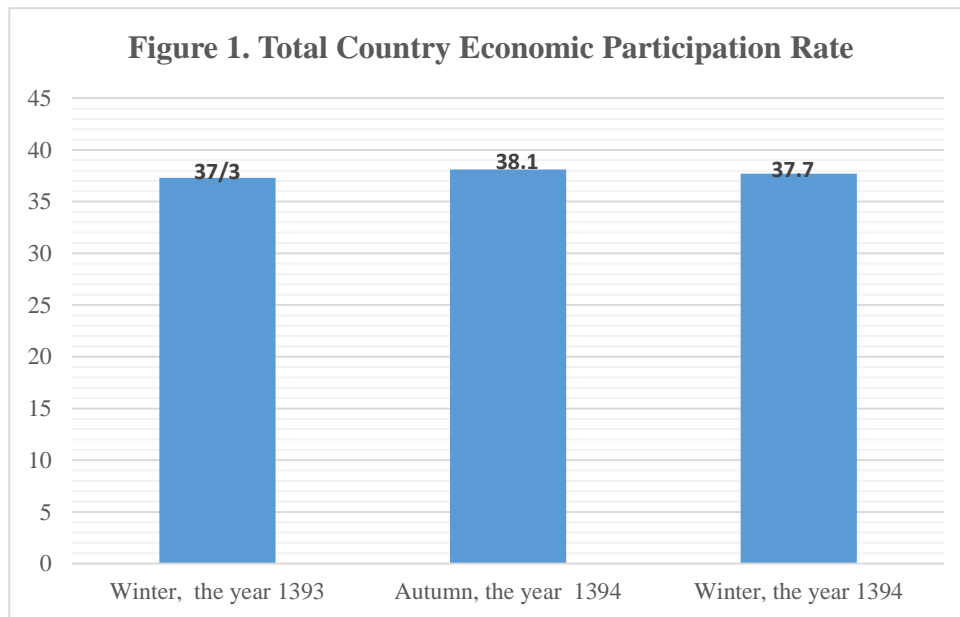
Table 1 contains the major labor force indicators resulted from the survey in the winter of the year 1394 (21 December 2015-20 March 2016). Table 2 reflects the changes in the labor force indicators compared to the previous season (autumn, the year 1394) and the corresponding season in the previous year (winter, the year 1393). Table 3 provides the major labor force indicators by province.

Table 1. Major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas; winter, the year 1394

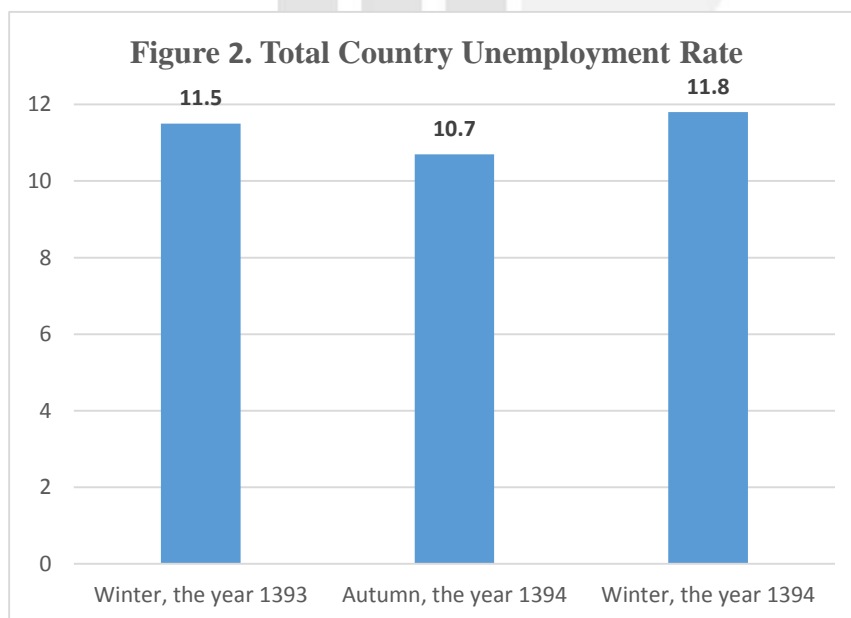
Labor force indicators		Total country	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Economic activity rate of population aged 10 and over	Rate	37.7	62.6	12.8	37.3	38.7
	Number	24463170	20293075	4170094	17853756	6609414
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	Rate	11.8	10.2	19.7	12.6	9.6
	Number	2887033	2064296	822737	2253247	633786
Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over	Rate	11.8	10.2	19.7	12.6	9.6
	Number	2884206	2062992	821214	2251103	633103
Unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-24	Rate	28.6	25.0	43.4	30.6	24.6
	Number	788570	549621	238948	562198	226372
Unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-29	Rate	24.8	20.8	40.7	26.2	21.1
	Number	1685219	1131189	554030	1294072	391146
Employment share in agriculture sector	Share	16.1	15.7	18.3	4.5	46.6
	Number	3478150	2866731	611419	696251	2781899
Employment share in manufacturing sector	Share	32.4	33.7	25.6	34.1	27.9
	Number	6991346	6134002	857344	5321902	1669444
Employment share in services sector	Share	51.5	50.6	56.1	61.4	25.5
	Number	11104111	9226113	1877998	9580412	1523698
Underemployment share		11.1	12.3	4.3	8.7	17.2
The share of the employed aged 15 and over with usual working hours of 49 and over		36.1	40.6	11.4	38.6	29.6

Note: Difference in the total is due to rounding figures.

A review of the economic participation rate (activity rate) reveals that 37.7% of the population of the working age (10 years or 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 economic participation rate for the total country shows a 0.4% rise as compared with the last corresponding season (winter, the year 1393) and a decline of 0.4% in comparison with the previous season (autumn, the year 1394).



Review of the unemployment rate among population aged 10 and over shows that a percentage of 11.8 percent of the economically active population were unemployed. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the changes happened in the indicator at national level shows a 0.3% and 1.1% increase compared to the last corresponding season (winter, the year 1393) and the previous season (autumn, the year 1394), respectively.



The unemployment rate among population aged 15 and over mentions that 11.8 percent of the economically active population were unemployed. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas.

The underemployment share tells that 11.1% of the total employed population were underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 51.5% of the total, followed by manufacturing sector with 32.4% and agriculture sector with 16.1%.

The unemployment rate among youths aged 15-24 stood at 28.6% while standing higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that the indicator has experienced a 1.2% and 3.2% increase compared to the last corresponding season (winter, the year 1393) and previous season (autumn, the year 1394).

The unemployment rate among youths aged 15-29 indicates that 24.8% of the active population was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that the indicator has experienced a 1.6% and 2.1% rise compared to the last corresponding season (winter, the year 1393) and previous season (autumn, the year 1394), respectively.

A review of contribution of the employed population aged 15 or over with usual working hours of 49 and over shows that 36.1% of them work usually more than 49 hours a week. As a decent work indicator, it reveals that a great share of the employed population of the country works more than the standard hours.

Table 2. Changes of major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas –winter, the year 1394 compared with the autumn, the year 1394 and winter 1393 (percent)

Labor force indicators	Total country				Male				Female			
	Autumn , the year 1394		Winter, the year 1393		Autumn , the year 1394		Winter , the year 1393		Autumn , the year 1394		Winter , the year 1393	
	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate
Economic participation rate of population aged 10 and over	-0.4	38.1	0.4	37.3	-0.6	63.2	0.3	62.3	-0.4	13.2	0.5	12.3
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	1.1	10.7	0.3	11.5	1.2	9.0	0.6	9.6	0.8	18.9	-1.3	21.0
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-24	3.2	25.4	1.2	27.4	3.0	22.0	1.8	23.2	3.2	40.2	-1.9	45.3
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-29	2.1	22.7	1.6	23.2	2.1	18.7	1.8	19.0	2.2	38.5	-0.4	41.1

Table 2. Changes of major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas –winter, the year 1394 compared with the autumn, the year 1394 and winter 1393-continued (percent)

Labor force indicators	Urban areas				Rural areas			
	Autumn , the year 1394		Winter, the year 1393		Autumn , the year 1394		Winter, the year 1393	
	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate
Economic participation rate of population aged 10 and over	-0.1	37.4	0.4	36.9	-1.4	40.1	0.4	38.3
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	0.9	11.7	0.5	12.1	1.5	8.1	-0.1	9.7
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-24	2.8	27.8	0.8	29.8	3.8	20.8	2.1	22.5
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-29	1.7	24.5	1.7	24.5	3.1	18.0	1.5	19.6

Figure 3 shows the unemployment rate over successive seasons for the years 1384-1394.

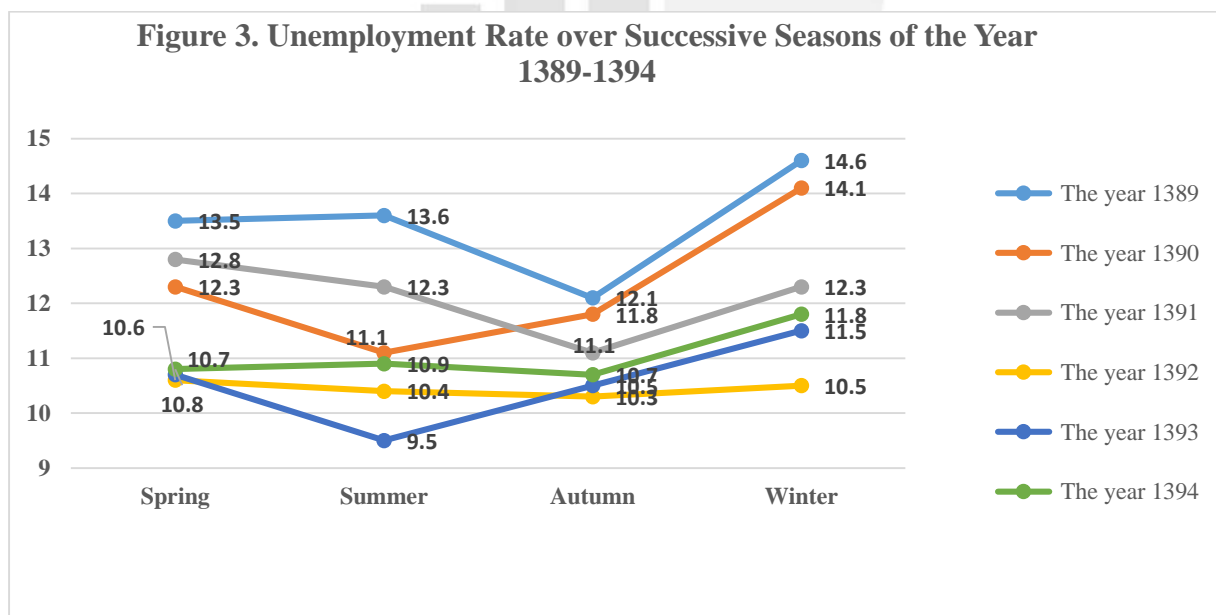


Table 3 shows some major labor force indicators in winter, the year 1394, in comparison to autumn, the year 1394 and winter, the year 1393 by province

Table 3. Major labor force indicators by province; winter, the year 1394, in comparison to autumn, the year 1394 and winter, the year 1393

Province	Winter, the year 1394		Autumn, the year 1394		Winter, the year 1393	
	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate
Total country	37.7	11.8	38.1	10.7	37.3	11.5
East Azarbaijejan	37.5	8.1	39.6	6.7	39.6	6.3
West Azarbaijejan	36.1	12.5	39.9	9.5	36.9	13.9
Ardebil	44.0	16.7	44.3	12.4	42.8	12.7
Esfahan	39.4	15.0	39.5	13.2	39.7	11.3
Alborz	37.0	9.9	37.4	11.3	36.5	12.4
Ilam	36.9	10.1	36.7	11.5	36.0	10.6
Bushehr	37.3	9.0	35.8	11.3	37.8	8.9
Tehran	37.8	8.3	36.8	7.6	37.6	9.0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	34.2	19.1	36.4	16.7	35.9	14.8
South Khorasan	34.9	9.8	37.9	8.5	33.3	7.0
Khorasan-e-Razavi	38.0	14.0	41.9	10.8	37.7	15.2
North Khorasan	40.3	12.5	41.6	11.2	38.2	14.2
Khuzestan	37.9	10.5	37.1	10.4	38.5	12.4
Zanjan	37.6	9.2	41.1	12.2	35.4	11.0
Semnan	36.1	7.4	37.9	7.2	40.2	10.2
Sistan & Baluchestan	30.3	10.8	30.3	11.1	29.2	9.3
Fars	37.5	12.9	37.0	11.9	37.4	13.7
Qazvin	39.2	11.9	39.9	10.6	41.1	13.5
Qom	35.8	11.1	36.7	12.0	34.1	7.8
Kordestan	41.2	21.2	39.1	12.5	40.8	16.0
Kerman	35.3	9.4	37.4	9.5	33.9	5.6
Kermanshah	39.1	23.1	38.9	18.6	38.3	19.3
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	37.5	22.9	34.6	17.0	31.4	14.7
Golestan	37.5	15.0	35.6	9.4	34.0	13.0
Gilan	38.9	9.6	39.4	13.4	37.1	13.6
Lorestan	35.4	14.5	37.0	14.3	32.0	11.5
Mazandaran	40.5	11.0	40.0	15.3	39.8	14.2
Markazi	35.5	9.0	36.7	5.0	35.0	9.1
Hormozgan	40.0	11.2	35.4	9.1	38.0	9.2
Hamedan	35.1	10.7	36.8	8.6	36.4	9.2
Yazd	41.6	12.3	42.1	12.4	35.4	7.6

Map 1. Unemployment Rate of Population Aged 10 and Over: Winter, the Year 1394



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