

A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

The Year 1396¹ (March 21, 2017- March 20, 2018)

¹. It is the Iranian year, which begins on March 21st of the Christian year and ends on March 20th of the next year. To convert the Iranian year into Christian year, please add 621 to the former. Moreover, please note that three months of the Iranian year fall in the next year of the Christian year, therefore, 622 should be added for those three months.(1st January - 20th March)

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 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, 2014, 2015, and 2016.

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 (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 hour 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 workshop during the training period. In other words, they directly contribute to the production of goods or services and 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

¹ According to the ILO standards

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 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.

Indicators

Economic participation rate (activity rate)

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

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

Unemployment rate

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

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population}}{\text{Active population}} \times 100$$

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.

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

Employment ratio

The ratio of the employed population aged 10 and over (or 15 and over) to the total population at working age, 10 years old and over (or 15 year and over) multiplied by 100

$$\text{Employment ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged 10 or over (or aged 15 and over)}}{\text{Population aged 10 and over (or aged 15 and over)}} \times 100$$

Share of population with time-related underemployment

The ratio of population with time-related underemployment to the employed population multiplied by 100

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

Results

Table 1 contains the major labor force indicators resulted from the Labor Force Survey in the year 1396¹. Table 2 reflects the changes in the labor force indicators compared to the previous year 1395. In addition, tables 4, 6 and 3, 5 provide similar comparisons at seasonal level in the year 1396 and the years 1395-1396 at provincial level, respectively.

Table 1. Labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas; The year 1396

Labor force indicator		Total country	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Economic activity of population aged 10 and over	Rate	40.3	64.5	16.0	39.7	42.4
	Number	26588819	21356157	5232661	19638390	6950428
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	Rate	12.1	10.2	19.8	13.4	8.2
	Number	3210206	2172689	1037516	2637292	572913
Unemployment rate of population aged 15-24	Rate	28.4	24.2	43.7	31.9	20.7
	Number	840175	563548	276627	649086	191088
Unemployment rate of population aged 15-29	Rate	25.3	20.8	41.0	27.6	18.6
	Number	1756135	1121558	634576	1420495	335640
Employment ratio	Share	35.5	57.9	12.8	34.3	38.9
	Number	23378613	19183467	4195145	17001097	6377515
Employment share in agriculture sector	Share	17.6	16.8	21.3	5.4	50.0
	Number	4109382	3215031	894351	919228	3190154
Employment share in manufacturing sector	Share	32.0	33.5	25.5	34.5	25.5
	Number	7487984	6418293	1069691	5858529	1629455
Employment share in services sector	Share	50.4	49.8	53.2	60.1	24.4
	Number	11775733	9545930	2229803	10218762	1556971
Share of the population with time-related underemployment		10.4	11.6	5.1	9.3	13.4
The contribution of the employed aged 15 and over with regular working hours of more than 49		38.8	44.1	14.5	40.6	33.8

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

A review of the economic participation rate (activity rate) reveals that 40.3% of the population of working age (10 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.

A review of the unemployment rate shows that 12.1% of the active population was unemployed. The results show that unemployment rate stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas, respectively.

A review of underemployment indicator shows that 10.4% of the population was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men compared to women and rural areas in contrast to urban areas.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 50.4% of the total, followed by manufacturing sector with 32% and agriculture sector with 17.6 %.

The unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-24 stood at 28.4%. This indicator is higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas.

The unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-29 indicates that 25.3% of the active population was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas.

A review of contribution of the employed population aged 15 and over with the usual working hours 49 and over shows that 38.8% of them work 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 (the year 1396 compared with the year 1395) (percent)

Labor force indicators	Total country		Male		Female		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	The year 1395	Change	The year 1395	Change	The year 1395	Change	The year 1395	Change	The year 1395	Change
Economic participation rate (activity rate)	39.4	0.9	64.1	0.4	14.9	1.1	38.9	0.8	41.0	1.4
Unemployment rate	12.4	-0.3	10.5	-0.3	20.7	-0.9	13.7	-0.3	8.9	-0.7
Unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24	29.2	-0.8	25.4	-1.2	44.2	-0.5	32.3	-0.4	22.5	-1.8
Unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-29	25.9	-0.6	21.4	-0.6	42.3	-1.3	28.1	-0.5	19.9	-1.3

This table shows the changes of major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas in the year 1395 as well as the changes in the indicators of the year 1396 compared with the year 1395. The changes in the indicators at national level are as follows:

- Economic participation rate (activity rate) in the year 1396 experienced a 0.9% increase compared to the year 1395.
- The unemployment rate in the year 1396 decreased by 0.3% compared to the year 1395.
- The unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-24 experienced a 0.8% fall compared to the year 1395.
- The unemployment rate of the youths aged 15-29 experienced a 0.6% decrease compared to the year 1395.

Figure 1 shows economic participation rate for the years 1384-1396.

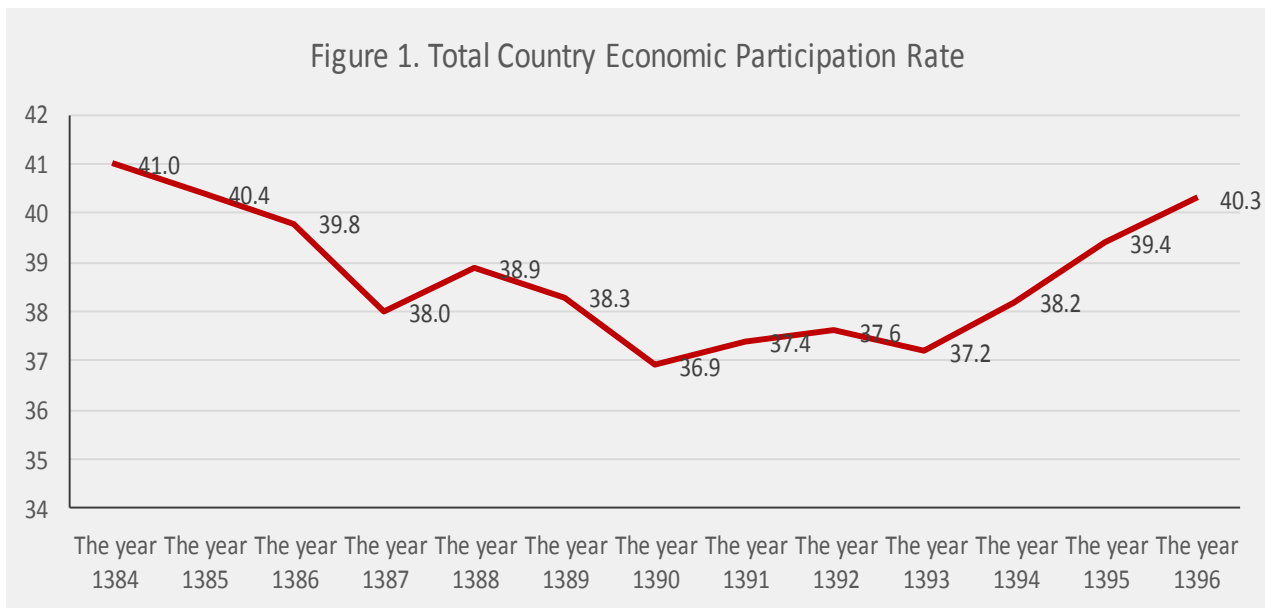


Figure 2 shows unemployment rate for the years 1384-1396.

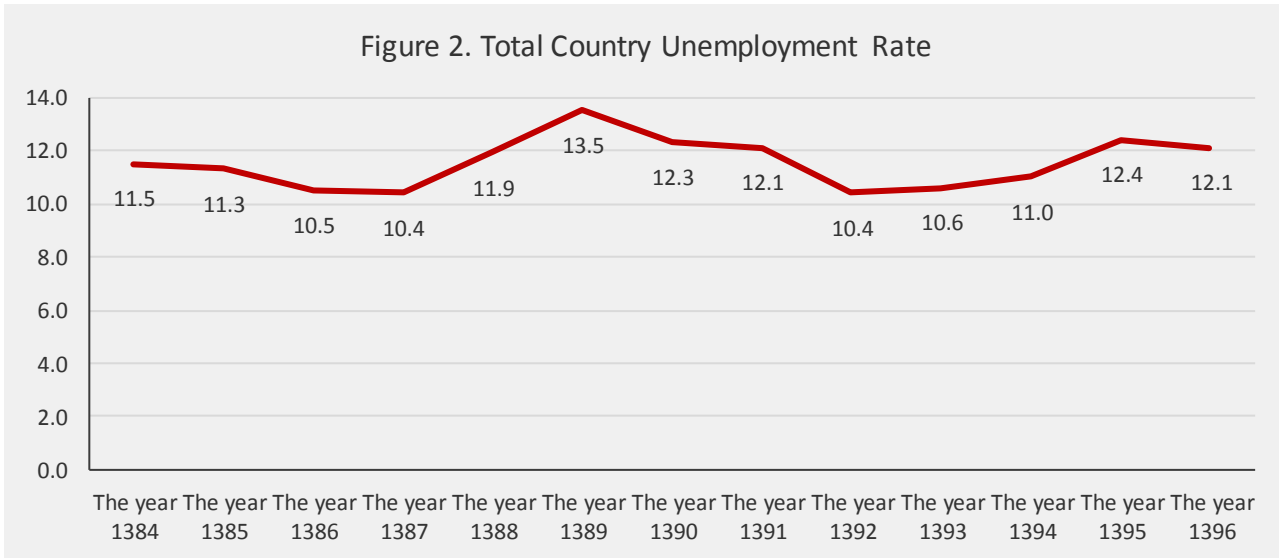


Figure 3 shows unemployment rate over successive seasons of the years 1389-1396.

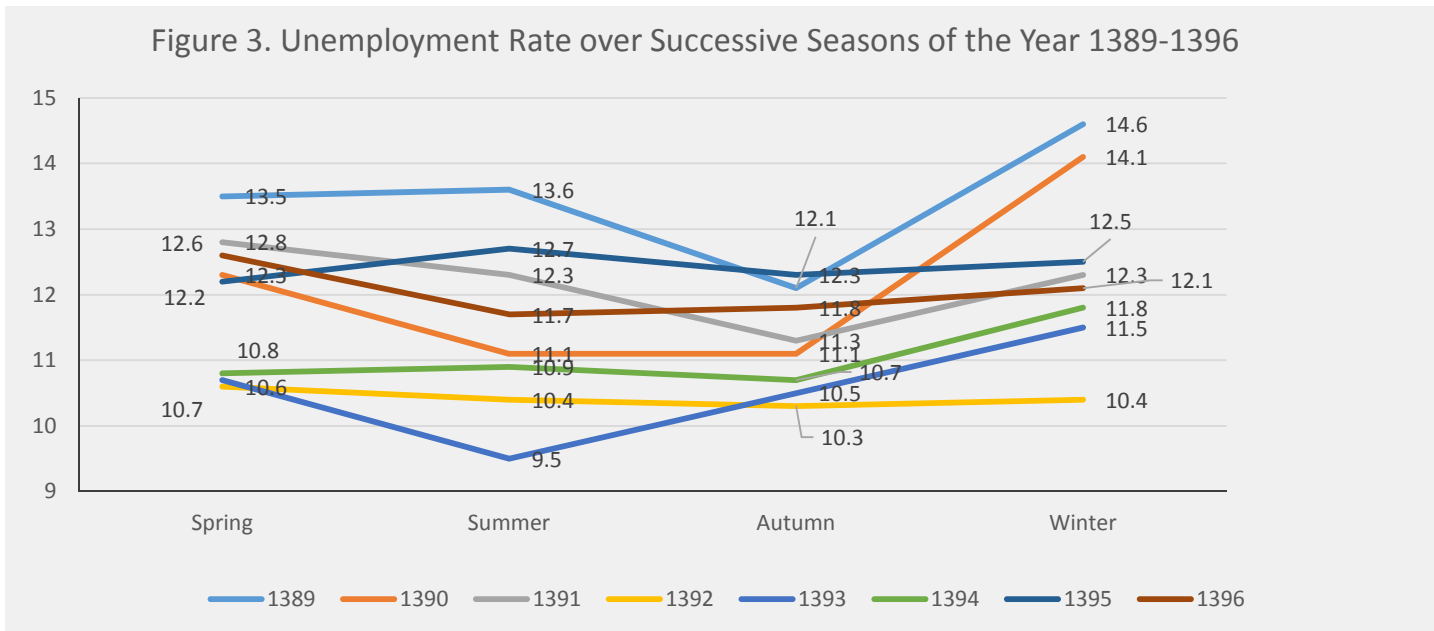


Table 3. Main labor force indicators by province- the years 1395-1396

Province	Economic participation rate		Unemployment rate	
	The year 1395	The year 1396	The year 1395	The year 1396
Total country	39 .4	40 .3	12 .4	12 .1
East Azarbayejan	41 .0	42 .1	10 .8	10 .7
West Azarbayejan	40 .5	42 .7	11 .0	14 .3
Ardebil	43 .8	44 .5	15 .3	10 .4
Esfahan	40 .4	41 .4	14 .6	14 .4
Alborz	37 .8	37 .7	14 .3	14 .0
Ilam	36 .1	35 .1	11 .6	11 .5
Bushehr	37 .0	37 .7	11 .3	11 .0
Tehran	40 .2	40 .4	11 .6	11 .0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	39 .4	39 .7	20 .2	20 .8
South Khorasan	38 .0	40 .7	10 .7	11 .5
Khorasan-e-Razavi	42 .1	44 .1	13 .2	11 .4
North Khorasan	42 .4	45 .3	11 .2	9 .7
Khuzestan	38 .5	39 .3	12 .7	14 .7
Zanjan	40 .8	41 .5	9 .7	10 .4
Semnan	38 .9	39 .4	8 .6	7 .9
Sistan & Baluchestan	31 .1	30 .7	12 .9	12 .2
Fars	39 .4	40 .5	11 .4	10 .8
Qazvin	39 .3	39 .2	11 .6	10 .7
Qom	35 .8	36 .0	11 .2	10 .9
Kordestan	41 .9	42 .6	15 .2	13 .7
Kerman	37 .6	39 .2	11 .5	11 .5
Kermanshah	38 .9	41 .5	22 .0	21 .6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	38 .6	37 .1	13 .3	12 .8
Golestan	38 .2	38 .2	12 .6	12 .3
Gilan	40 .8	42 .7	11 .3	10 .7
Lorestan	35 .0	35 .5	13 .0	12 .5
Mazandaran	41 .0	41 .4	11 .6	10 .0
Markazi	35 .6	35 .6	7 .3	7 .9
Hormozgan	38 .8	39 .0	10 .3	9 .0
Hamedan	38 .6	41 .1	9 .5	10 .7
Yazd	40 .8	42 .2	12 .8	12 .8

Table 4. Labor force indicators by seasons and province; the year 1396

Province	Spring		Summer		Autumn		Winter	
	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate
Total country	40 .6	12 .6	41 .0	11 .7	40 .1	11 .9	39 .7	12 .1
East Azarbayejan	43 .4	10 .3	43 .9	9 .5	40 .9	11 .1	40 .1	12 .1
West Azarbayejan	42 .1	11 .0	46 .1	11 .6	42 .3	15 .0	40 .2	20 .3
Ardebil	45 .3	13 .5	45 .7	9 .9	44 .7	9 .2	42 .2	8 .5
Esfahan	41 .3	16 .1	41 .5	14 .0	41 .4	13 .7	41 .5	13 .9
Alborz	38 .9	20 .4	37 .6	13 .8	37 .5	10 .5	36 .8	11 .0
Ilam	36 .6	14 .2	35 .4	11 .4	34 .1	9 .6	34 .2	10 .9
Bushehr	36 .1	10 .7	37 .5	11 .0	37 .8	11 .1	39 .3	11 .2
Tehran	41 .1	11 .2	40 .8	12 .5	39 .5	11 .2	40 .2	8 .9
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	39 .4	20 .3	40 .8	18 .3	39 .9	21 .1	38 .6	23 .7
South Khorasan	42 .2	11 .5	41 .3	11 .9	42 .0	11 .9	37 .5	10 .6
Khorasan-e-Razavi	45 .3	14 .3	45 .1	10 .1	43 .8	8 .8	42 .4	12 .4
North Khorasan	43 .0	10 .8	47 .4	9 .9	46 .4	8 .7	44 .1	9 .5
Khuzestan	38 .8	15 .3	39 .0	14 .9	39 .8	14 .6	39 .6	13 .9
Zanjan	40 .5	11 .1	45 .2	9 .7	41 .9	9 .6	38 .2	11 .2
Semnan	41 .6	8 .8	39 .6	7 .1	37 .8	8 .3	38 .6	7 .6
Sistan & Baluchestan	30 .8	12 .7	30 .7	11 .3	30 .7	11 .3	30 .5	13 .4
Fars	40 .4	9 .8	41 .0	10 .4	40 .7	12 .1	39 .9	10 .8
Qazvin	39 .0	10 .9	38 .7	11 .1	39 .2	10 .1	39 .8	10 .8
Qom	35 .5	10 .9	35 .4	10 .2	36 .8	11 .2	36 .2	11 .2
Kordestan	41 .5	13 .7	43 .2	11 .7	43 .1	12 .1	42 .5	17 .2
Kerman	38 .1	14 .0	40 .3	11 .6	39 .9	10 .9	38 .4	9 .6
Kermanshah	42 .5	20 .2	42 .2	18 .0	40 .6	25 .6	40 .5	22 .6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	36 .8	12 .0	37 .9	10 .8	36 .3	11 .5	37 .4	16 .8
Golestan	39 .6	13 .6	37 .0	11 .9	38 .4	12 .7	37 .7	11 .0
Gilan	44 .8	10 .6	43 .8	9 .2	41 .9	11 .8	40 .3	11 .4
LoRESTAN	34 .2	11 .8	35 .9	12 .1	36 .9	12 .1	35 .0	14 .0
Mazandaran	42 .5	9 .8	41 .7	9 .5	41 .3	10 .0	40 .3	10 .5
Markazi	33 .8	7 .4	36 .8	8 .2	36 .9	8 .5	35 .0	7 .5
Hormozgan	38 .1	9 .2	40 .0	10 .8	35 .5	7 .5	42 .3	8 .5
Hamedan	40 .6	8 .9	41 .7	9 .7	41 .0	10 .5	40 .9	13 .8
Yazd	43 .1	13 .2	42 .1	12 .4	41 .5	13 .9	42 .0	11 .8

Table 5. Share of main economic activity sectors by province- the years 1395-96

Provinces	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1395	The year 1396	The year 1395	The year 1396	The year 1395	The year 1396
Total country	18 .0	17 .6	31 .9	32 .0	50 .1	50 .4
East Azarbayejan	20 .1	19 .7	39 .7	39 .4	40 .1	40 .8
West Azarbayejan	32 .8	30 .8	22 .3	24 .2	44 .9	45 .0
Ardebil	35 .1	33 .9	23 .6	24 .6	41 .3	41 .5
Esfahan	11 .0	10 .2	43 .6	43 .8	45 .4	45 .9
Alborz	2 .6	2 .6	42 .8	43 .7	54 .6	53 .7
Ilam	24 .5	23 .5	27 .2	27 .5	48 .3	49 .0
Bushehr	14 .2	12 .5	24 .4	27 .6	61 .3	60 .0
Tehran	1 .3	1 .1	33 .5	33 .9	65 .3	65 .0
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	18 .1	17 .2	39 .9	39 .1	42 .0	43 .7
South Khorasan	32 .9	30 .9	28 .4	28 .1	38 .7	40 .9
Khorasan-e-Razavi	23 .6	21 .1	30 .8	31 .1	45 .6	47 .8
North Khorasan	40 .0	37 .7	24 .0	25 .3	36 .0	37 .0
Khuzestan	19 .9	20 .1	28 .7	28 .1	51 .4	51 .8
Zanjan	33 .6	33 .8	30 .9	31 .9	35 .4	34 .3
Semnan	14 .9	16 .1	34 .0	33 .5	50 .9	49 .5
Sistan & Baluchestan	18 .2	15 .8	29 .2	32 .1	52 .6	52 .2
Fars	19 .8	19 .6	30 .0	29 .5	50 .3	50 .9
Qazvin	19 .6	18 .2	35 .5	37 .8	45 .0	44 .0
Qom	3 .6	4 .2	42 .2	41 .4	54 .0	54 .2
Kordestan	24 .4	25 .1	25 .1	24 .4	50 .5	50 .5
Kerman	34 .1	33 .8	26 .3	27 .1	39 .6	39 .0
Kermanshah	27 .6	28 .5	22 .3	21 .6	50 .2	50 .0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	20 .9	22 .9	29 .4	26 .1	49 .7	51 .0
Golestan	28 .8	28 .2	25 .4	26 .0	45 .8	45 .9
Gilan	26 .0	27 .2	24 .6	23 .6	49 .2	48 .9
Lorestan	23 .9	23 .8	30 .6	29 .5	45 .5	46 .7
Mazandaran	20 .1	19 .3	28 .3	28 .5	51 .7	52 .2
Markazi	16 .5	16 .2	41 .3	40 .4	42 .3	43 .4
Hormozgan	18 .9	19 .4	31 .8	30 .4	49 .3	50 .3
Hamedan	27 .0	29 .1	28 .1	26 .4	44 .9	44 .5
Yazd	8 .3	8 .4	45 .4	46 .6	46 .3	44 .9

Table 6. Share of main economic activity sectors by seasons and province- the year 1396

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	18 .7	31 .5	49 .8	19 .1	31 .4	49 .5
East Azarbayejan	19 .9	41 .1	38 .9	22 .9	37 .3	39 .7
West Azarbayejan	32 .3	23 .6	44 .1	33 .8	25 .2	41 .0
Ardebil	36 .4	23 .3	40 .3	36 .0	22 .6	41 .5
Esfahan	10 .8	42 .8	46 .4	10 .3	43 .6	46 .1
Alburz	3 .4	43 .0	53 .6	2 .6	42 .7	54 .8
Ilam	23 .5	27 .7	48 .8	20 .4	30 .1	49 .6
Bushehr	11 .9	24 .3	63 .8	11 .6	30 .0	58 .4
Tehran	1 .3	33 .5	65 .2	1 .4	33 .5	65 .1
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	16 .9	39 .9	43 .3	20 .0	40 .5	39 .5
South Khorasan	30 .8	26 .3	43 .0	30 .7	27 .0	42 .3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	22	30 .4	47 .6	21 .5	31 .3	47 .2
North Khorasan	38 .7	24 .3	37 .0	39 .1	25 .9	34 .9
Khuzestan	21 .4	27 .7	50 .9	20 .5	26 .9	52 .5
Zanjan	37 .9	27 .7	34 .4	36 .6	30 .8	32 .6
Semnan	17 .4	31 .0	50 .9	17 .3	33 .7	48 .5
Sistan & Baluchestan	16 .5	31 .4	52 .0	15 .9	30 .7	53 .3
Fars	20 .0	30 .6	49 .4	20 .0	28 .1	52 .0
Qazvin	20 .3	38 .5	41 .2	20 .7	36 .6	42 .7
Qom	3 .8	41 .4	54 .6	4 .5	41 .9	53 .2
Kordestan	27 .5	23 .6	48 .9	27 .4	24 .5	48 .1
Kerman	35 .8	26 .9	37 .3	38 .3	24 .9	36 .8
Kermanshah	31 .4	21 .2	47 .4	30 .8	22 .6	46 .6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	22 .2	25 .8	52 .0	24 .4	27 .5	48 .1
Golestan	31 .0	24 .5	44 .5	30 .2	25 .8	44 .0
Gilan	33 .2	21 .0	45 .2	31 .8	20 .7	47 .3
Lorestan	22 .6	29 .2	48 .2	23 .1	29 .8	47 .1
Mazandaran	22 .7	26 .3	51 .0	21 .4	27 .7	50 .9
Markazi	18 .5	37 .2	44 .3	17 .9	40 .0	42 .1
Hormozgan	16 .5	34	49 .5	19 .5	28 .7	51 .8
Hamedan	29 .7	27 .2	43 .1	32 .5	25 .8	41 .7
Yazd	8 .6	46 .2	45 .2	8 .4	47 .7	43 .9

Table 6. Share of main economic activity sectors by seasons and province- the year 1396- continued

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	17 .2	32 .6	50 .1	15 .3	32 .6	52 .1
East Azarbayejan	18 .9	39 .1	41 .9	16 .4	40 .3	43 .2
West Azarbayejan	29 .1	25 .0	45 .8	27 .0	22 .8	50 .1
Ardebil	32 .8	26 .8	40 .4	30 .0	25 .9	44 .0
Esfahan	10 .5	44 .5	45 .0	9 .3	44 .4	46 .2
Alborz	2 .3	45 .1	52 .6	2 .4	43 .8	53 .9
Ilam	24 .4	27 .2	48 .4	25 .9	24 .9	49 .2
Bushehr	12 .5	27 .4	60 .1	13 .8	28 .5	57 .7
Tehran	1 .0	34 .7	64 .3	0 .7	33 .9	65 .4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	17 .2	39 .9	42 .9	14 .3	35 .7	50 .1
South Khorasan	33 .6	29 .3	37 .2	28 .4	30 .0	41 .5
Khorasan-e-Razavi	23 .8	30 .8	45 .5	16 .9	31 .9	51 .2
North Khorasan	38 .4	25 .6	36 .0	34 .6	25 .3	40 .1
Khuzestan	19 .5	27 .7	52 .9	19 .0	29 .9	51 .1
Zanjan	32 .3	34 .4	33 .4	27 .7	34 .8	37 .5
Semnan	14 .7	36 .8	47 .3	14 .9	32 .9	51 .4
Sistan & Baluchestan	14 .6	33 .1	52 .3	15 .9	33 .1	51 .0
Fars	20 .7	29 .8	49 .5	17 .6	29 .5	52 .9
Qazvin	15 .9	37 .9	46 .1	15 .8	38 .3	45 .9
Qom	4 .5	41 .3	54 .1	4 .0	40 .9	54 .9
Kordestan	23 .1	27 .5	49 .4	22 .4	21 .8	55 .8
Kerman	30 .8	27 .4	41 .7	30 .4	29 .4	40 .2
Kermanshah	27 .5	19 .9	52 .7	23 .7	22 .3	53 .9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	22 .8	25 .5	51 .6	22 .1	25 .6	52 .3
Golestan	26 .3	27 .2	46 .4	25 .2	26 .3	48 .5
Gilan	21 .8	26 .8	51 .2	21 .1	26 .4	52 .4
Lorestan	24 .2	30 .9	44 .9	25 .1	28 .2	46 .7
Mazandaran	17 .9	29 .4	52 .7	14 .8	30 .7	54 .5
Markazi	14 .8	42 .4	42 .8	13 .7	41 .7	44 .6
Hormozgan	20 .9	26 .8	52 .4	20 .7	31 .6	47 .8
Hamedan	28 .0	27 .4	44 .7	26 .3	25 .0	48 .7
Yazd	8 .5	46 .9	44 .6	8 .1	45 .7	46 .1