A Selection of Labour Force Survey Results

The year 1397[1] (21 March 2018- 20 March 2019)

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[1].It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the 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 1397 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2018-20 March 2019).

Iranian seasons and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar
Spring (21 March-21June)
Summer (22 June -22 September)
Autumn (23 September -21 December)
Winter(22 December -20 March)

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 national economic conditions. The information on the nation's market would be 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 in order 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 in order to obtain information on the composition and current condition of labour force and its changes. This objective is accomplished by "estimation of seasonal and annual labour force indicators at national and provincial levels", "estimation of annual number of population in labour force at national and provincial levels", "estimation of seasonal and annual changes of labour force at national and provincial levels", and "estimation of annual changes of 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-step classified clustering method. In this survey, in addition to 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 selection of sub-samples to satisfy the needs of several surveys or several rounds of a survey. The sampling frame of the first step (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 step. 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 1396, 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 cited 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

Findings

Table 1 provides the major indicators of labour market and its changes in the year 1397 compared with the year 1396. Tables 2,3,4,5 also provides major labour force indicators by province.

Figure 1 shows the major indicators of labour market in the year 1397.

Figure1. Major Indicators of Labour Market- The Year 1397
(Thousand people)
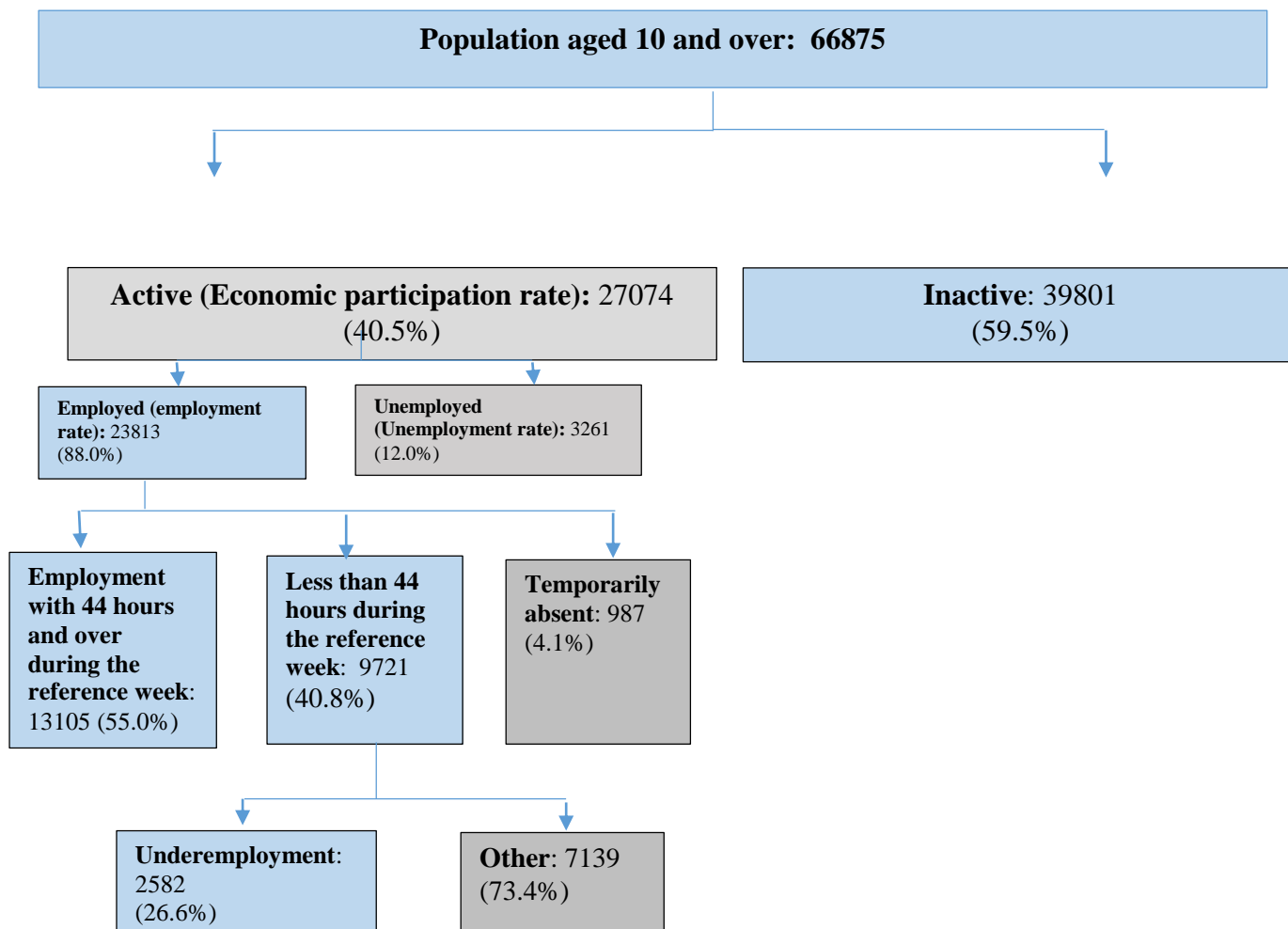
A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 10 and over (activity rate) reveals that 40.5 % of the population at working age (10 years or over) are economically active; i.e., they lie either in the employed or the unemployed group. In addition, the results indicate that the economic participation rate stands lower for women compared to men and urban areas in contrast to rural areas. The review of the changes trend in national economic participation rate shows that this indicator increased by 0.4% as compared with the last year (the year 1396). The review of employment rate of population aged 10 and over shows that 35.6 percent of working age population (10 years and over) were employed. This indicator stands higher for men and rural areas compared to women and urban areas.

Table 1. Major labour force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas; the year 1397 compared to year 1396   (Number= person,   rate, share and ratio= percent)

Labour Force Indicators*		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1397	The year 1396**	Changes	The year 1397	The year 1396**	Changes	The year 1397	The year 1396**	Changes
Population aged 10 and over	Number	66874949	66105621	769328	33533141	33163744	369397	33341808	32941876	399932
Economic participation of population aged 10 and over	Rate	40 .5	40 .1	0 .4	64 .8	64 .4	0 .4	16 .1	15 .7	0 .4
	Number	27073841	26514358	559483	21718040	21351448	366593	5355799	5162909	192890
Employment of population aged 10 and over	Rate	35 .6	35 .3	0 .3	58 .1	57 .9	0 .2	13 .0	12 .6	0 .4
	Number	23813045	23349117	463928	19467772	19196062	271710	4345272	4153055	192217
Unemployment of population aged 10 and over	Rate	12 .0	11 .9	0 .1	10 .4	10 .1	0 .3	18 .9	19 .6	-0 .7
	Number	3260796	3165241	95555	2250268	2155386	94882	1010527	1009854	673
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	12 .1	12 .0	0 .1	10 .4	10 .1	0 .3	18 .9	19 .6	-0 .7
	Number	3254831	3161648	93183	2244421	2152447	91974	1010409	1009201	1208
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	27 .7	28 .2	-0 .5	24 .3	24 .2	0 .1	39 .9	43 .3	-3 .4
	Number	788739	840090	-51351	543597	567128	-23531	245142	272962	-27820
Unemployment of population aged 15-29	Rate	25 .1	25 .1	0 .0	21 .2	20 .8	0 .4	38 .6	40 .4	-1 .8
	Number	1726591	1731797	-5206	1132014	1114347	17667	594577	617450	-22873
Unemployment of higher education graduates aged 10 and over	Rate	18 .1	19 .0	-0 .9	12 .9	13 .0	-0 .1	28 .1	30 .1	-2 .0
	Number	1254050	1174483	79567	587682	525344	62338	666366	649139	17227
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	17 .7	17 .5	0 .2	17 .2	16 .5	0 .7	19 .7	21 .8	-2 .1
	Number	4213157	4077351	135806	3357054	3171846	185208	856102	905505	-49403
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	32 .0	32 .3	-0 .3	33 .2	33 .7	-0 .5	26 .9	25 .7	1 .2
	Number	7627660	7544709	82951	6458897	6475383	-16486	1168762	1069326	99436
Employment in services sector	Share	50 .3	50 .2	0 .1	49 .6	49 .7	-0 .1	53 .4	52 .4	1 .0
	Number	11968367	11721504	246863	9648449	9544585	103864	2319917	2176919	142998
Underemployment	Share	10 .8	10 .5	0 .3	12 .0	11 .6	0 .4	5 .8	5 .1	0 .7
	Number	2582154	2448120	134034	2328361	2235444	92917	253793	212675	41118
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over out of the total unemployed population		38 .5	37 .1	1 .4	26 .1	24 .4	1 .7	65 .9	64 .3	1 .6
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over out of the total employed population		23 .9	21 .5	2 .4	20 .4	18 .3	2 .1	39 .2	36 .3	2 .9

Table 1. Major labour force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas; the year 1397 compared to the year1396 (continued)   (Number= person,   rate, share and ratio = percent)

Labour force indicator*		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1397	The year 1396**	Changes	The year 1397	The year 1396**	Changes
Population aged 10 and over	Number	50474366	49639721	834645	16400583	16465900	-65317
Economic participation of population aged 10 and over	Rate	39 .8	39 .6	0 .2	42 .6	41 .8	0 .8
	Number	20086997	19637551	449446	6986843	6876805	110039
Employment of population aged 10 and over	Rate	34 .4	34 .3	0 .1	39 .2	38 .4	0 .8
	Number	17380085	17028530	351555	6432960	6320586	112374
Unemployment of population aged 10 and over	Rate	13 .5	13 .3	0 .2	7 .9	8 .1	-0 .2
	Number	2706912	2609021	97891	553883	556219	-2336
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	13 .5	13 .3	0 .2	8 .0	8 .1	-0 .1
	Number	2702839	2606270	96569	551991	555378	-3387
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	31 .5	31 .6	-0 .1	18 .9	20 .5	-1 .6
	Number	623776	654157	-30381	164963	185932	-20969
Unemployment of population aged 15-29	Rate	28 .2	27 .5	0 .7	16 .8	18 .3	-1 .5
	Number	1415156	1408911	6245	311435	322886	-11451
Unemployment of higher education graduates aged 10 and over	Rate	17 .7	18 .5	-0 .8	22 .3	24 .6	-2 .3
	Number	1121719	1043976	77743	132330	130506	1824
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	6 .1	5 .4	0 .7	49 .1	49 .8	-0 .7
	Number	1055260	927304	127956	3157896	3150046	7850
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	34 .0	34 .7	-0 .7	26 .6	25 .7	0 .9
	Number	5914507	5917241	-2734	1713152	1627468	85684
Employment in services sector	Share	59 .9	59 .8	0 .1	24 .3	24 .4	-0 .1
	Number	10406648	10179434	227214	1561719	1542070	19649
Underemployment	Share	9 .4	9 .4	0 .0	14 .6	13 .4	1 .2
	Number	1640293	1604014	36279	941860	844105	97755
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over out of the total unemployed population		41 .4	40 .0	1 .4	23 .9	23 .5	0 .4
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over out of the total employed population		30 .0	27 .1	2 .9	7 .2	6 .3	0 .9

✳ Difference is due to rounding.

✳✳Figures are updated according to the population projections based on the results of the 2016 Population and Housing Census

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 50.3% of the total, followed by manufacturing sector with 32.0% and agriculture sector with 17.7%. The contribution of the employed people to the agriculture sector in the year 1397 had a 0.2 percent rise in comparison with the last year (the year 1396) but the contribution of the employed people to the manufacturing sector decreased by 0.3 percent. Moreover, the contribution of the employed people to the service sector experienced a 0.1 percent rise.

Review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 10 and over shows that 12.0 percent of the economically active population were unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 11.8 and 12. 3 percent with a 12.0 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 changes trend happened in the indicator at national level shows that this indicator experienced 0.1 percent rise compared with the last year (the year 1396).

The unemployment rate among population aged 15 and over mentions that 12.1 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. This indicator in the year 1397 experienced a 0.1% rise compared with the last year (the year 1396).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 indicates that 27.7% percent of the economically active population at this age group were unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes trend in unemployment rate shows that the indicator decreased by 0.5% over the last year (the year 1396).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-29 indicates that 25.1% of the active population were unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the changes trend shows that this indicator experienced no change compared to the last year (the year 1396).

Review of the unemployment rate among higher education graduates aged 10 and over shows that 18.1 percent of the active population among higher education graduates were unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than men and urban areas. A review of the changes trend shows that this indicator dropped by 0.9% from the last year (the year 1396).

The underemployment share tells that 10.8% of the total employed population were underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. This indicator experienced a 0.3 percent rise compared to the last year (the year 1396).

In the year 1397, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 38.5 %o. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator experienced a 1.4 percent rise compared to the last year (the year 1396).

The results indicate that in the year 1397, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 23.9 %. 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 2.4 percent compared with the last year (the year 1396).

A review of contribution of the employed population aged 10 or over with usual working hours of 49 and over shows that 38.3% of them work usually more than 49 hours a week. As a decent work indicator, it reveals that a great share of the national employed population works more than the standard hours. This indicator experienced a 0.7 percent fall compared to the last year (the year 1396).

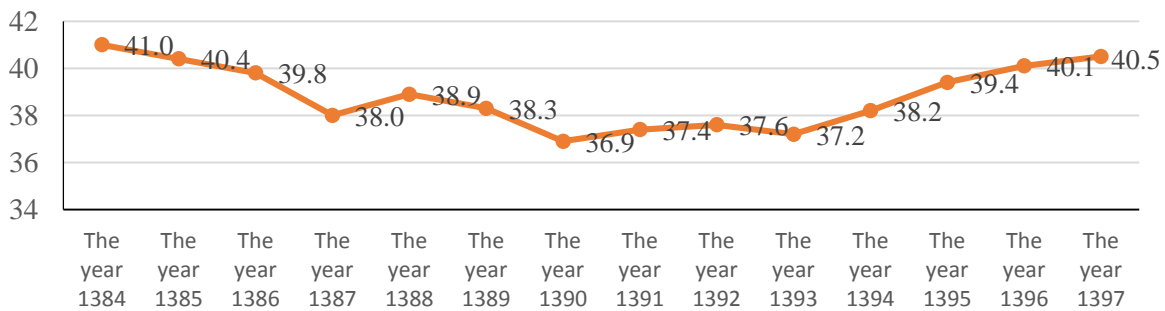**Figure 2.National economic participation rate**

Figure 2 shows national economic participation rate for the years 1384 to 1397.

Figure 3. National unemployment rate

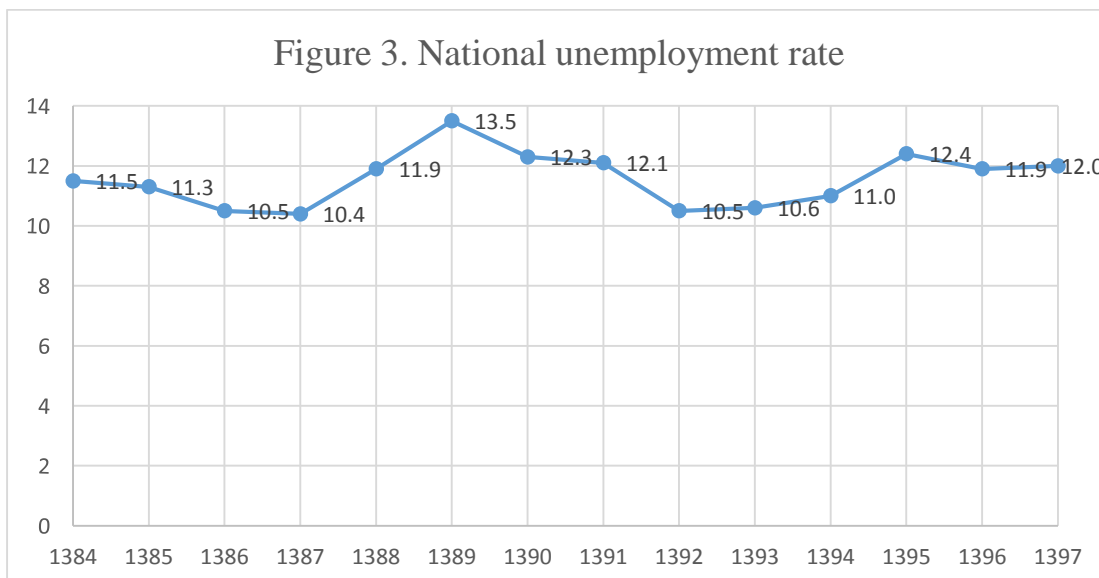Figure 3 shows national unemployment rate for the years 1384 to 1397

Changes of unemployment rate in the successive seasons during the years 1390 to 1397
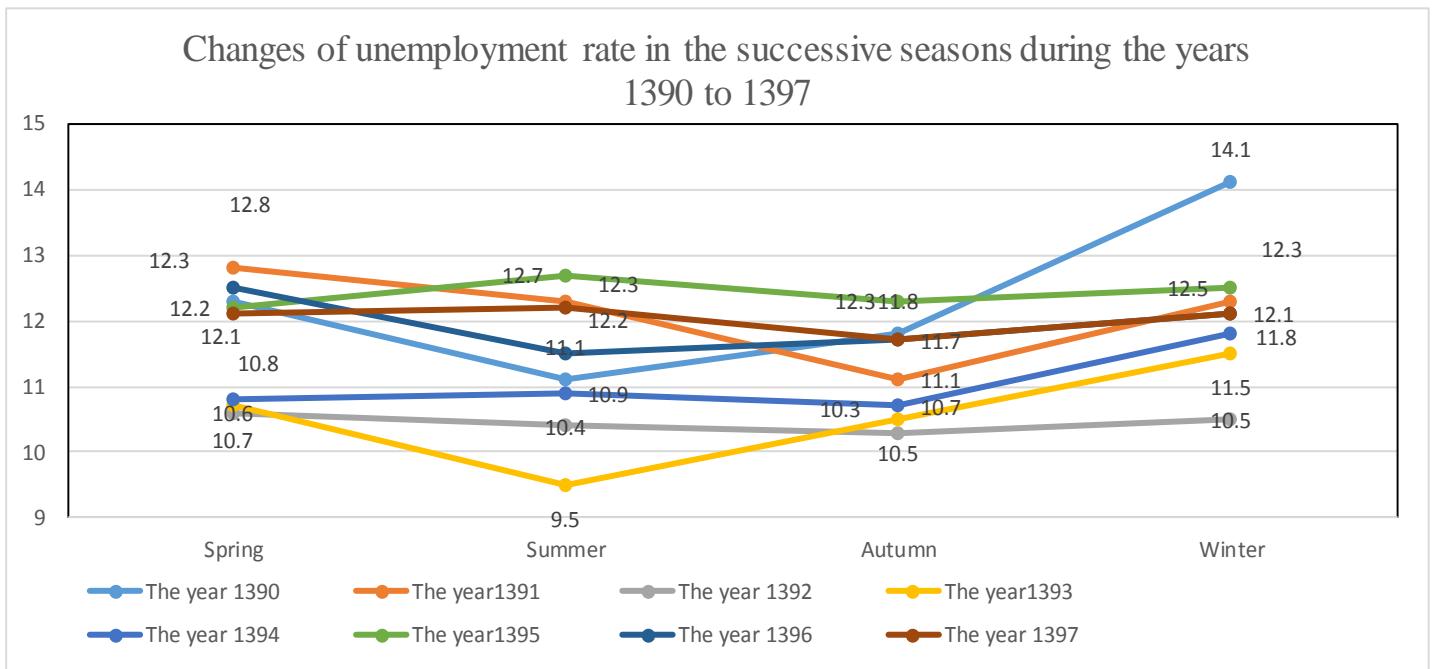
Figure 4 shows national unemployment rate in successive seasons for the years 1390 to 1397.

Table 2. Major labour force indicators by province for the years 1396-1397

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397	Confidence interval 95%	The year 1396
Total country	40 .5	40 .1	35 .6	35 .3	12 .0	(11,8-12.3)	11 .9
East Azarbayejan	40 .4	42 .0	36 .0	37 .5	10 .9	(9.8-12,0)	10 .6
West Azarbayejan	42 .3	42 .4	36 .1	36 .3	14 .7	(13.2-16.2)	14 .3
Ardebil	44 .3	44 .3	40 .2	39 .8	9 .3	(8,1-10,5)	10 .2
Esfahan	43 .4	41 .4	37 .5	35 .5	13 .7	(12.5-14.9)	14 .1
Alborz	38 .8	37 .6	33 .1	32 .4	14 .7	(13.5-15,9)	13 .8
Ilam	36 .1	34 .9	32	30 .8	11 .2	(9,5-12,9)	11 .7
Bushehr	38 .3	37 .3	34 .3	33 .1	10 .5	(9,3-11,7)	11 .2
Tehran	39 .8	40 .2	34 .9	35 .7	12 .2	(11.1-13,4)	11 .1
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	40 .8	39 .4	33 .7	31 .2	17 .4	(15.7-19.1)	20 .7
South Khorasan	40 .1	40 .6	36 .7	36 .1	8 .5	(7,5-9,5)	11 .2
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43 .1	44 .0	38 .5	39 .1	10 .7	(9,9-11,6)	11 .2
North Khorasan	44 .9	45 .0	40 .2	40 .7	10 .4	(9.4-11,5)	9 .7
Khuzestan	39 .6	39 .1	33 .4	33 .4	15 .7	(14,5-16,9)	14 .5
Zanjan	42 .6	41 .4	38 .9	37 .1	8 .5	(7,5-9.5)	10 .3
Semnan	37 .6	39 .4	34 .9	36 .3	7 .2	(6,2-8.2)	7 .9
Sistan & Baluchestan	33 .9	30 .5	28 .5	26 .9	16 .0	(13.8-18.2)	11 .8
Fars	40 .2	40 .2	36 .7	36 .1	8 .9	(8.0-9.7)	10 .3
Qazvin	41 .8	39 .0	37 .2	34 .8	11 .0	(10,0-12,2)	10 .7
Qom	35 .2	35 .9	31 .4	32 .0	10 .8	(9.71-11.92)	10 .8
Kordestan	43 .0	42 .0	36 .7	36 .3	14 .6	(13.2-16,0)	13 .6
Kerman	39 .3	38 .8	34 .9	34 .3	11 .4	(10,0-12.8)	11 .6
Kermanshah	43 .2	41 .3	35 .1	32 .5	18 .7	(16.7-20,7)	21 .2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	36 .6	36 .8	31 .7	32 .1	13 .3	11,4-15.1)	12 .6
Golestan	38 .3	37 .8	34 .6	33 .2	9 .8	(8,7-10,9)	12 .2
Gilan	44 .0	42 .5	39 .0	38 .0	11 .4	(10,2-12,6)	10 .7
Lorestan	36 .8	35 .3	31 .8	31 .0	13 .5	(11.8-15,2)	12 .2
Mazandaran	41 .4	41 .1	37 .9	37 .0	8 .5	(7.5-9,5)	9 .9
Markazi	34 .8	35 .5	31 .9	32 .8	8 .4	(7,4-9,4)	7 .6
Hormozgan	39 .7	38 .4	35 .2	34 .9	11 .2	(9.7-12,7)	9 .0
Hamedan	41 .9	40 .9	38 .4	36 .6	8 .3	(7.3-9.3)	10 .6
Yazd	42 .0	42 .3	36 .2	36 .9	13 .9	(12,4-15.4)	12 .7

A Selection of Labour Force Survey Results- The Year 1397 (21 March 2018- 20 March 2019)

Table3. Major labour force indicators by season and province; the year 1397

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41 .1	36 .1	12 .1	40 .9	35 .9	12 .2
East Azarbayejan	40 .7	36 .7	9 .9	40 .8	36 .6	10 .4
West Azarbayejan	42 .1	35 .9	14 .9	43 .5	37 .1	14 .8
Ardebil	45 .7	42 .2	7 .7	44 .9	41 .5	7 .5
Esfahan	41 .9	36 .3	13 .3	44 .9	38 .1	15 .0
Alborz	39 .6	33 .4	15 .6	39 .0	33 .6	13 .8
Ilam	37 .5	33 .0	11 .9	36 .3	32 .0	11 .8
Bushehr	40 .5	36 .1	10 .9	38 .2	34 .0	11 .0
Tehran	40 .1	35 .2	12 .3	39 .9	34 .6	13 .3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	44 .0	34 .0	22 .8	42 .2	36 .4	13 .9
South Khorasan	41 .1	37 .7	8 .5	40 .2	36 .6	8 .9
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43 .5	38 .9	10 .7	42 .1	37 .5	10 .9
North Khorasan	46 .0	42 .0	8 .8	46 .8	42 .2	9 .8
Khuzestan	39 .3	33 .2	15 .5	39 .7	33 .5	15 .6
Zanjan	43 .8	40 .2	8 .2	43 .8	40 .7	7 .1
Semnan	38 .7	35 .9	7 .1	38 .1	35 .4	7 .1
Sistan & Baluchestan	38 .1	31 .0	18 .6	34 .1	28 .9	15 .3
Fars	41 .0	36 .9	9 .9	40 .5	37 .0	8 .7
Qazvin	41 .7	37 .0	11 .2	43 .9	39 .1	11 .0
Qom	35 .8	32 .2	10 .1	36 .1	31 .7	12 .1
Kordestan	42 .5	37 .0	13 .0	43 .2	38 .3	11 .3
Kerman	37 .9	33 .7	11 .2	40 .4	35 .4	12 .4
Kermanshah	44 .0	35 .5	19 .4	43 .2	36 .1	16 .4
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	38 .3	33 .6	12 .3	38 .0	32 .1	15 .5
Golestan	40 .7	37 .1	8 .8	37 .9	34 .5	8 .9
Gilan	46 .8	42 .1	10 .0	43 .1	37 .6	12 .6
Lorestan	36 .6	30 .8	15 .9	37 .6	32 .8	12 .9
Mazandaran	43 .7	39 .8	8 .8	41 .6	37 .4	10 .0
Markazi	34 .5	31 .4	8 .8	35 .1	31 .7	9 .6
Hormozgan	43 .3	38 .3	11 .5	38 .7	33 .9	12 .5
Hamedan	42 .8	39 .3	8 .2	44 .7	41 .8	6 .5
Yazd	42 .1	35 .6	15 .4	43 .4	37 .3	14 .1

Table 3. Major labour force indicators by season and province; the year   1397 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	40 .5	35 .7	11 .7	39 .5	34 .7	12 .1
East Azarbayejan	40 .4	35 .9	11 .0	39 .5	34 .7	12 .4
West Azarbayejan	42 .0	36 .3	13 .6	41 .5	35 .1	15 .5
Ardebil	43 .4	39 .6	8 .7	43 .3	37 .6	13 .3
Esfahan	44 .9	38 .5	14 .1	42 .1	36 .9	12 .3
Alborz	38 .9	32 .8	15 .8	37 .8	32 .7	13 .6
Ilam	36 .1	32 .2	10 .6	34 .4	30 .9	10 .3
Bushehr	37 .0	33 .0	10 .8	37 .7	34 .2	9 .1
Tehran	39 .0	34 .2	12 .4	40 .1	35 .7	10 .9
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	37 .7	31 .3	17 .0	39 .4	33 .2	15 .6
South Khorasan	41 .7	38 .3	8 .2	37 .5	34 .3	8 .4
Khorasan-e-Razavi	46 .9	42 .7	9 .0	39 .9	34 .8	12 .7
North Khorasan	44 .6	39 .8	10 .7	42 .4	37 .0	12 .6
Khuzestan	39 .9	34 .0	14 .7	39 .4	32 .8	16 .9
Zanjan	41 .9	38 .7	7 .5	40 .7	36 .1	11 .3
Semnan	36 .7	34 .3	6 .6	37 .1	34 .1	8 .0
Sistan & Baluchestan	32 .0	27 .1	15 .5	31 .3	26 .9	14 .3
Fars	40 .2	36 .7	8 .7	39 .2	35 .9	8 .3
Qazvin	41 .9	37 .3	11 .1	39 .7	35 .4	10 .9
Qom	34 .0	30 .2	11 .4	34 .9	31 .5	9 .6
Kordestan	43 .5	37 .2	14 .5	42 .6	34 .3	19 .6
Kerman	39 .2	35 .1	10 .3	39 .9	35 .2	11 .6
Kermanshah	43 .3	35 .4	18 .2	42 .3	33 .4	20 .9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	35 .7	31 .2	12 .7	34 .3	30 .0	12 .5
Golestan	38 .2	34 .1	10 .7	36 .5	32 .6	10 .7
Gilan	43 .1	38 .2	11 .3	43 .0	37 .9	11 .7
Lorestan	37 .1	32 .4	12 .8	35 .7	31 .2	12 .5
Mazandaran	39 .9	36 .4	8 .8	40 .5	38 .0	6 .3
Markazi	34 .9	32 .5	6 .9	34 .8	31 .9	8 .2
Hormozgan	38 .3	34 .5	10 .0	38 .5	34 .4	10 .8
Hamedan	40 .3	37 .4	7 .3	39 .6	35 .0	11 .6
Yazd	41 .9	36 .5	12 .9	40 .7	35 .4	13 .1

Table.4. Share of employment in major economic activity sectors by province- the years 1396-1397						
Provinces	**Agriculture**		**Industry**		**Services**	
	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397	The year 1396
Total country	17 .7	17 .5	32 .0	32 .3	50 .3	50 .2
East Azarbayejan	21 .2	19 .6	35 .7	39 .9	43	40 .4
West Azarbayejan	31 .3	30 .6	22 .5	24 .6	46 .2	44 .9
Ardebil	33 .6	33 .6	24 .9	24 .8	41 .5	41 .6
Esfahan	10 .2	10 .3	40 .8	44 .4	48 .9	45 .3
Alborz	3 .0	2 .7	42 .1	43 .9	54 .9	53 .4
Ilam	25 .5	23 .5	24 .6	27 .5	49 .9	48 .9
Bushehr	11 .5	12 .5	27 .9	27 .7	60 .6	59 .8
Tehran	1 .5	1 .1	35 .0	34 .1	63 .5	64 .7
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	18 .2	17 .1	37 .2	39 .4	44 .5	43 .5
South Khorasan	28 .7	30 .2	29 .5	28 .2	41 .9	41 .6
Khorasan-e-Razavi	19 .3	21 .1	33 .6	31 .4	47 .1	47 .5
North Khorasan	36 .4	37 .4	25 .4	25 .7	38 .2	36 .8
Khuzestan	18 .0	20 .1	29 .9	28 .3	52 .1	51 .7
Zanjan	30 .3	33 .8	33 .1	32 .1	36 .6	34 .2
Semnan	18 .7	16 .3	30 .7	33 .8	50 .4	49 .1
Sistan & Baluchestan	16 .1	15 .7	38 .0	32 .8	45 .8	51 .5
Fars	22 .6	19 .4	27 .7	29 .9	49 .7	50 .8
Qazvin	19 .2	18 .2	36 .4	38 .2	44 .2	43 .6
Qom	3 .9	4 .1	40 .0	42 .1	55 .9	53 .5
Kordestan	24 .8	25 .1	24 .3	24 .7	51 .0	50 .2
Kerman	35 .8	33 .4	27 .1	27 .2	37 .1	39 .3
Kermanshah	28 .0	28 .2	22 .0	21 .8	50 .1	50 .0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	21 .5	22 .5	28 .8	26 .2	49 .8	51 .3
Golestan	27 .7	28 .1	26 .8	26 .1	45 .5	45 .7
Gilan	27 .3	27 .3	26 .1	23 .7	46 .5	48 .7
Lorestan	24 .3	23 .4	27 .4	29 .8	48 .2	46 .8
Mazandaran	19 .9	19 .4	28 .2	28 .7	52 .0	52 .0
Markazi	17 .3	16 .0	40 .6	40 .3	42 .1	43 .6
Hormozgan	16 .7	19 .6	30 .3	30 .8	53 .0	49 .6
Hamedan	28 .5	29 .2	27 .8	26 .5	43 .7	44 .3
Yazd	7 .8	8 .1	44 .0	47 .0	48 .2	44 .8

Table.5. Share of employment in main economic activity sectors by season and province- the year 1397

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total country	18 .7	31 .2	50 .1	18 .9	31 .6	49 .5
East Azarbayejan	20 .8	36 .8	42 .2	24 .3	34 .6	41 .0
West Azarbayejan	30 .5	23 .0	46 .5	36 .1	21 .0	42 .9
Ardebil	35 .5	24 .2	40 .3	37 .9	23 .4	38 .7
Esfahan	10 .0	40 .6	49 .5	10 .9	40 .4	48 .7
Alburz	3 .8	42 .1	54 .0	3 .0	42 .2	54 .8
Ilam	28 .4	21 .7	49 .9	25 .4	25 .8	48 .8
Bushehr	10 .4	29 .9	59 .6	10 .3	29 .1	60 .6
Tehran	1 .7	35 .8	62 .5	1 .8	35 .9	62 .3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	20 .3	32 .7	47 .0	20 .4	34 .5	45 .1
South Khorasan	31 .3	26 .8	41 .9	27 .7	30 .5	41 .9
Khorasan-e-Razavi	20 .5	29 .0	50 .5	19 .9	31 .9	48 .3
North Khorasan	41 .6	24 .3	34 .2	39 .1	23 .6	37 .3
Khuzestan	17 .8	31 .5	50 .7	18 .1	29 .5	52 .4
Zanjan	32 .4	32 .3	35 .3	32 .3	31 .7	36 .0
Semnan	18 .6	29 .0	51 .9	19 .8	31 .1	49 .2
Sistan & Baluchestan	16 .1	38 .3	45 .6	17 .8	38 .5	43 .7
Fars	24 .4	24 .6	51 .0	22 .8	28 .6	48 .6
Qazvin	20 .2	34 .2	45 .5	20 .7	36 .3	43 .0
Qom	3 .0	41 .0	56 .0	4 .0	39 .9	56 .0
Kordestan	23 .9	25 .5	50 .6	26 .0	24 .4	49 .6
Kerman	34 .7	27 .8	37 .5	37 .3	27 .2	35 .5
Kermanshah	27 .5	21 .6	50 .9	31 .4	20 .5	48 .2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	23 .8	27 .3	48 .8	20 .5	29 .4	50 .1
Golestan	32 .7	24 .8	42 .6	27 .3	26 .4	46 .3
Gilan	33 .7	23 .9	42 .2	31 .3	23 .5	45 .2
Lorestan	24 .9	23 .2	51 .9	24 .1	29 .8	46 .1
Mazandaran	24 .2	25 .1	50 .7	21 .9	24 .5	53 .6
Markazi	18 .5	39 .5	42 .0	17 .7	40 .3	42 .0
Hormozgan	15 .6	33 .1	51 .2	13 .8	28 .9	57 .2
Hamedan	28 .4	28 .0	43 .6	32 .2	26 .8	41 .0
Yazd	8 .3	42 .0	49 .7	8 .0	44 .7	47 .4

Table.5. Share of employment in main economic activity sectors by season and province- the year 1397- (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total country	17 .2	32 .9	49 .9	16 .0	32 .4	51 .6
East Azarbayejan	21 .8	34 .7	43 .4	17 .8	36 .5	45 .5
West Azarbayejan	30 .1	22 .6	47 .2	28 .3	23 .4	48 .2
Ardebil	31 .5	25 .7	42 .8	28 .8	26 .6	44 .6
Esfahan	10 .8	40 .8	48 .4	9 .2	41 .6	49 .2
Alborz	2 .5	41 .7	55 .8	2 .8	42 .2	55 .0
Ilam	24 .1	26 .0	49 .9	24 .1	24 .9	51 .0
Bushehr	11 .4	29 .2	59 .4	13 .7	23 .3	63 .0
Tehran	1 .5	33 .8	64 .7	1 .1	34 .4	64 .5
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	15 .0	43 .2	41 .8	16 .8	39 .1	44 .1
South Khorasan	29 .1	30 .8	40 .1	26 .3	29 .8	43 .8
Khorasan-e-Razavi	19 .2	39 .9	40 .9	17 .3	33 .0	49 .7
North Khorasan	34 .4	26 .0	39 .6	29 .9	27 .9	42 .3
Khuzestan	17 .6	29 .5	52 .9	18 .4	29 .3	52 .2
Zanjan	28 .0	33 .9	38 .0	28 .1	34 .7	37 .2
Semnan	18 .1	31 .5	50 .0	18 .1	31 .2	50 .6
Sistan & Baluchestan	14 .5	38 .8	46 .7	16 .1	36 .4	47 .6
Fars	22 .5	29 .3	48 .2	20 .6	28 .6	50 .9
Qazvin	19 .9	37 .2	42 .7	15 .9	38 .2	45 .6
Qom	4 .4	38 .9	56 .5	4 .2	40 .3	55 .3
Kordestan	25 .4	24 .0	50 .6	23 .8	23 .0	53 .2
Kerman	37 .0	26 .3	36 .7	34 .2	27 .0	38 .7
Kermanshah	27 .1	24 .1	48 .8	25 .7	21 .7	52 .7
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	21 .1	28 .2	50 .7	20 .1	30 .3	49 .5
Golestan	24 .3	28 .9	46 .8	26 .0	27 .6	46 .4
Gilan	21 .8	27 .4	50 .7	21 .8	29 .7	48 .4
Lorestan	23 .3	28 .8	47 .9	25 .1	27 .7	47 .1
Mazandaran	16 .7	30 .9	52 .4	16 .4	32 .4	51 .2
Markazi	17 .0	43 .0	39 .9	16.0	39 .6	44 .4
Hormozgan	17 .8	29 .4	52 .8	19 .5	29 .4	51 .1
Hamedan	27 .5	28 .7	43 .7	25 .4	27 .7	46 .9
Yazd	7 .0	46 .4	46 .6	7 .8	43 .1	49 .2

Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS 1983[1] for measuring the employment and unemployment in the Labour Force Survey.

Work: This key term is used to determine the status of economic activity of 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 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. 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 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 10 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.

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[1] ILO, Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1983).

Indicators

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate)

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

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

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 years and over) multiplied by 100

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

Unemployment rate

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

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

Employment rate

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

$$\text{Employment rate} = \frac{\text{Employed population aged 10 and over (aged 15 and over)}}{\text{Active population aged 10 and over (aged 15 and over)}} \times 100 \text{ or } 100\text{-unemployment rate}$$

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

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

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

Unemployment rate of higher education graduates

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to active higher education graduates multiplied by 100

$$\text{Unemployment rate of higher education graduates} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates}}{\text{Active higher education graduates}} \times 100$$

Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over to the total unemployed population aged 10 and over multiplied by 100

$$\text{Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates aged 10 and over}}{\text{Unemployed population aged 10 and over}} \times 100$$

Share of employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over

The ratio of employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over to the total employed population aged 10 and over multiplied by 100

$$\text{Share of employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over} = \frac{\text{Employed higher education graduates aged 10 and over}}{\text{Total employed population aged 10 and over}} \times 100$$

Underemployment share

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

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