



A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Summer 1398¹ (22 June- 22 September 2019)

Statistical Centre of Iran

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 1398 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2019-20 March 2020).

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 the 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 "Labor Force Survey" could be implemented. The "Labor Force Survey" was first conducted in the year 1384 and since then has regularly been taken in the middle month of every season.

The "Labor 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 in labour force at national and provincial levels", and "estimation of annual changes in labour force indicators at provincial levels".

The population covered in this survey includes the people who, according to the definition, are members of private or collective settled households in rural or urban areas, so the members of private unsettled households and institutional households are not included in this survey. The method used for conducting this survey is a two-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. Moreover, 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 for 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% 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.

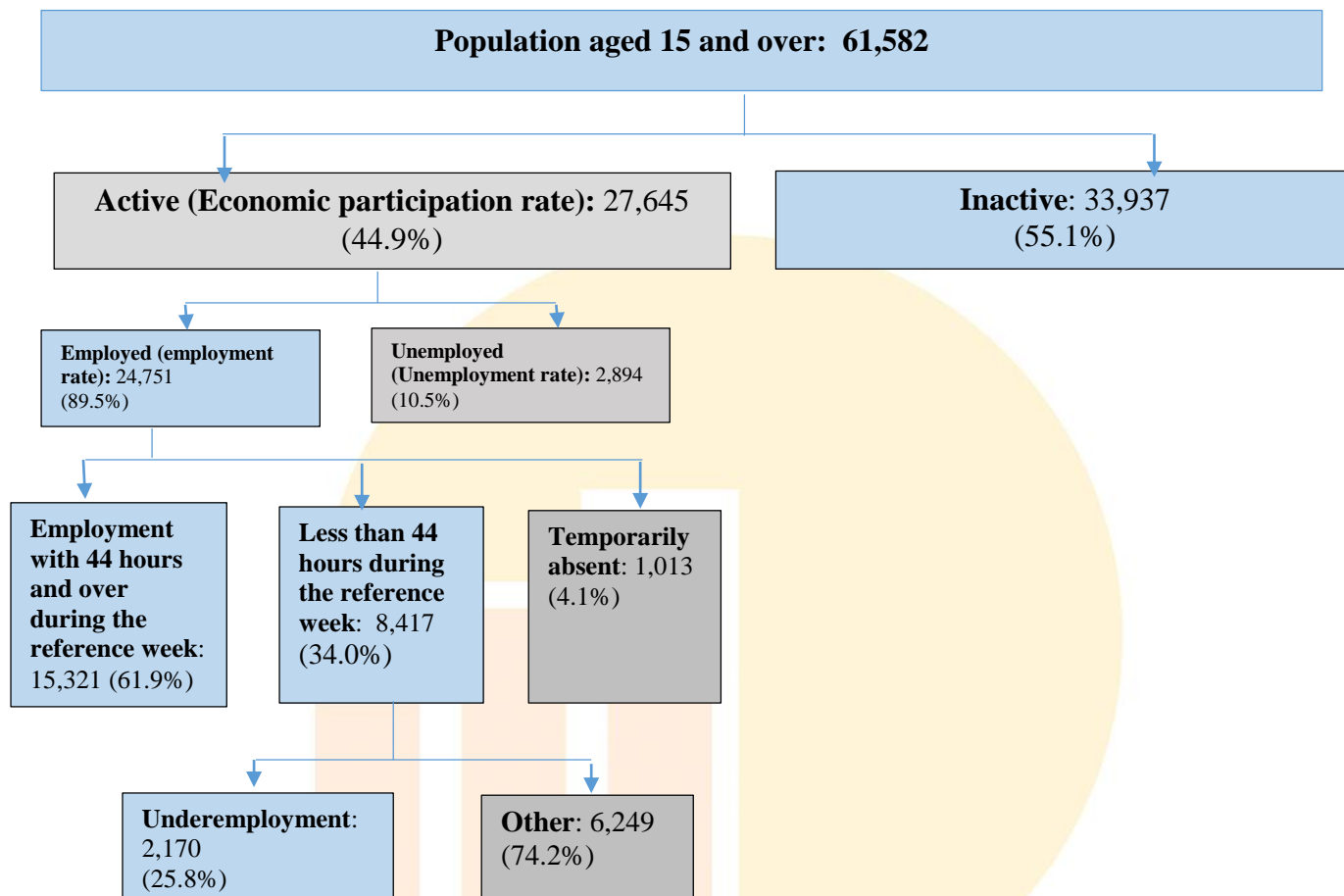
Furthermore, according to the studies made, due to social changes in working age entering in the labour market in recent years in different countries, at least age of 15 has been considered for the review of the labor market key indicator; accordingly, owing to similar changes in our country, from now on the major indicators of the national labour market are calculated and presented based on the population aged 15 and over.

Findings

Table 1 provides the major indicators of labor market and its changes in the summer of the year 1398 compared with the summer of the year 1397. Table 2 also provides major labour force indicators by province.

Figure 1 shows the major indicators of labour market in the summer of the year 1398.

**Figure 1. Major Indicators of Labour Market- Summer, the Year 1398
(Thousand people)**



A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 15 and over (activity rate) reveals that 44.9% 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 changes trend in national economic participation rate shows that this indicator increased by 0.2% compared with the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397). The review of employment ratio of population aged 15 and over shows that 40.2% of working age population (15 years and over) were employed. This indicator stands higher for men and rural areas compared to women and urban areas.

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOR FORCE INDICATORS BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; SUMMER, THE YEAR 1398 COMPARED TO THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1397 (Number/ person-rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labor Force Indicators*		Total country			Male			Female		
		Summer, the year 1398	Summer, the year 1397	Changes	Summer, the year 1398	Summer, the year 1397	Changes	Summer, the year 1398	Summer, the year 1397	Changes
Population aged 15 and over	Number	61582050	60919863	662187	30802319	30489346	312973	30779731	30430517	349214
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	44.9	44.7	0.2	72.2	71.7	0.5	17.6	17.8	-0.2
	Number	27645182	27256556	388626	22239514	21852690	386824	5405668	5403866	1802
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	40.2	39.2	1.0	66.0	64.2	1.8	14.4	14.2	0.2
	Number	24750884	23907165	843719	20331534	19581201	750333	4419350	4325964	93386
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	10.5	12.3	-1.8	8.6	10.4	-1.8	18.2	19.9	-1.7
	Number	2894298	3349391	-455093	1907980	2271489	-363509	986318	1077902	-91584
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	26.1	27.2	-1.1	21.8	23.6	-1.8	42.9	40.4	2.5
	Number	758548	841714	-83166	502537	574012	-71475	256010	267702	-11692
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	17.9	19.9	-2.0	14.1	16.2	-2.1	31.6	33.3	-1.7
	Number	2183787	2494912	-311125	1355424	1596534	-241110	828363	898378	-70015
Unemployment of higher education graduates aged 15 and over	Rate	17.2	18.9	-1.7	12.2	13.7	-1.5	27.1	28.8	-1.7
	Number	1267748	1323517	-55769	600732	631348	-30616	667015	692166	-25151
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	19.0	18.9	0.1	18.2	18.2	0.0	22.5	22.0	0.5
	Number	4694874	4524480	170394	3699202	3572996	126206	995672	951484	44188
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	32.0	31.5	0.5	33.3	33.0	0.3	25.7	25.0	0.7
	Number	7910336	7541920	368416	6773527	6458486	315041	1136809	1083433	53376
Employment in services sector	Share	49.1	49.5	-0.4	48.5	48.8	-0.3	51.7	53.0	-1.3
	Number	12143043	11839411	303632	9856446	9548590	307856	2286596	2290821	-4225
Underemployment	Share	8.8	10.1	-1.3	9.6	11.1	-1.5	4.8	5.3	-0.5
	Number	2170155	2405744	-235589	1958101	2174528	-216427	212053	231215	-19162
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total unemployed population	Share	43.8	39.5	4.3	31.5	27.8	3.7	67.6	64.2	3.4
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total employed population	Share	24.7	23.8	0.9	21.2	20.4	0.8	40.5	39.5	1.0
Economic participation of the population aged 10 and over	Rate	40.8	40.8	0.0	65.4	65.1	0.3	16.0	16.2	-0.2
Employment of the population aged 10 and over	Ratio	36.5	35.8	0.7	59.8	58.4	1.4	13.1	13.0	0.1
Unemployment of the population aged 10 and over	Rate	10.4	12.2	-1.8	8.6	10.4	-1.8	18.2	19.8	-1.6

* Difference is due to rounding.

*According to para 4 of the act No.98/S/100/249 dated 17 Ordibehesht of the year 1398 approved by the High Council of Youth, age range of youth has changed from 15-29 to 18-35

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOR FORCE INDICATORS BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; SUMMER, THE YEAR 1398 COMPARED TO THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1397 (continued) (Number person - rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labor Force Indicators *		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		Summer, the year 1398	Summer, the year 1397	Changes	Summer, the year 1398	Summer, the year 1397	Changes
Population aged 15 and over	Number	46885125	46149499	735626	14696925	14770364	-73439
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	43.8	43.7	0.1	48.4	48.1	0.3
	Number	20534592	20156010	378582	7110590	7100546	10044
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	38.6	37.6	1.0	45.2	44.4	0.8
	Number	18106305	17352977	753328	6644578	6554188	90390
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	11.8	13.9	-2.1	6.6	7.7	-1.1
	Number	2428286	2803033	-374747	466012	546358	-80346
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	30.0	31.5	-1.5	17.5	18.0	-0.5
	Number	602891	664723	-61832	155657	176990	-21333
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	19.8	22.0	-2.2	11.8	13.5	-1.7
	Number	1836199	2077311	-241112	347587	417600	-70013
Unemployment of higher education graduates aged 15 and over	Rate	16.9	18.4	-1.5	19.8	23.4	-3.6
	Number	1136931	1183976	-47045	130815	139539	-8724
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	7.0	6.7	0.3	51.5	51.3	0.2
	Number	1272350	1163391	108959	3422524	3361089	61435
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	34.3	34.0	0.3	25.6	25.2	0.4
	Number	6211676	5892802	318874	1698660	1649118	49542
Employment in services sector	Share	58.7	59.3	-0.6	22.9	23.6	-0.7
	Number	10619648	10295431	324217	1523394	1543980	-20586
Underemployment	Share	7.9	8.9	-1.0	11.2	13.1	-1.9
	Number	1426478	1548234	-121756	743677	857510	-113833
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total unemployed population	Share	46.8	42.2	4.6	28.1	25.5	2.6
The share of the employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over out of the total employed population	Share	30.8	30.2	0.6	8.0	7.0	1.0
Economic participation of the population aged 10 and over	Rate	39.9	39.9	0.0	43.5	43.4	0.1
Employment of the population aged 10 and over	Ratio	35.2	34.4	0.8	40.7	40.1	0.6
Unemployment of the population aged 10 and over	Rate	11.8	13.9	-2.1	6.5	7.6	-1.1

*. Difference is due to rounding.

*According to para 4 of the act No.98/S/100/249 dated 17 Ordibehesht of the year 1398 approved by the High Council of Youth, age range of youth has changed from 15-29 to 18-35

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 49.1% of the total, followed by manufacturing sector with 32.0% and agriculture sector with 19.0%. The contribution of the employed people in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors in summer of the year 1398 had 0.1 and 0.5 % rises, respectively in comparison with the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397) but the contribution of the employed people in the service sector decreased by 0.4%.

Review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 10.5 % of the economically active population were unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 10.0 and 10.9 % with a 10.5 % point estimation. This means that with the confidence interval of 95 %, 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 a 1.8 % decrease compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The unemployment rate among the youth aged 15-24 indicates that 26.1% 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 national unemployment rate among the youth aged 15-24 shows that the indicator decreased by 1.1% from the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The unemployment rate among the youth aged 18-35 indicates that 17.9% of the active population aged 18-35 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 fell by 2.0% compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The review of the unemployment rate among the higher education graduates aged 15 and over shows that 17.2 % 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 1.7% compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The underemployment share tells that 8.8% of the total employed population were underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. This indicator in the summer experienced a 1.3 % decrease compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The study of the share of employed population aged 15 and over with usual working hours equal to 49 hours or more shows that 40.7% of the employed usually work 49 hours and more per week. This indicator, which is one of the indicators of the decent work shows that a large share of the employed work more than standard hour. This indicator experienced a decrease of 0.4% compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

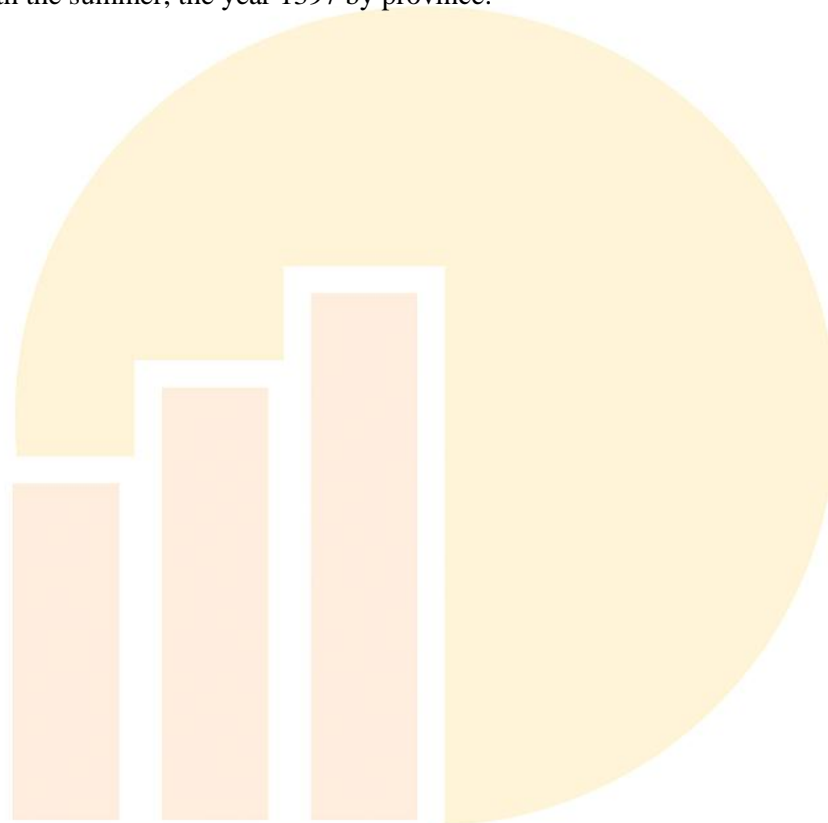
In the summer of the year 1398, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 43.8 %. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than

for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator experienced a 4.3 % rise compared to the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The results indicate that in the summer of the year 1398, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 24.7 %. 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 0.9 % over the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

The study of the unemployment rate of the population aged 10 and over shows that 10.4% of the active population were unemployed. According to these results, unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. This rate experienced a 1.8 % decline in the summer of the year 1398 in comparison with the last corresponding season (summer, the year 1397).

Table 2 shows some major labour force indicators for the population aged 15 and over in the summer, the year 1398 in comparison with the summer, the year 1397 by province.



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TABLE 2. SOME MAJOR LABOUR FORCE INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1398 IN COMPARISON WITH THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1397 BY PROVINCE (percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	Summer 1398	Summer 1397	Summer 1398	Summer 1397	Summer 1398		Summer 1397
					Point estimation	95 % confidence interval	
Total country	44 .9	44 .7	40 .2	39 .2	10 .5	(10.0 - 10.9)	12 .3
East Azarbayejan	46 .7	44 .4	42 .4	39 .8	9 .1	(7.5 - 10.8)	10 .5
West Azarbayejan	48 .6	47 .8	44 .4	40 .6	8 .7	(7.0 - 10.4)	15 .0

Ardebil	48 .1	49 .0	43 .8	45 .3	9 .0	(7.0 - 11.0)	7 .6
Esfahan	45 .7	48 .3	41 .0	41 .0	10 .4	(8.6 - 12.2)	15 .1
Alborz	45 .8	42 .4	39 .8	36 .6	13 .0	(11.4 - 14.6)	13 .8
Ilam	39 .1	39 .7	35 .7	34 .9	8 .7	(6.9 - 10.5)	11 .9
Bushehr	41 .6	42 .7	37 .3	37 .9	10 .4	(8.3 - 12.5)	11 .2
Tehran	43 .3	43 .2	38 .6	37 .4	10 .8	(9.2 - 12.3)	13 .4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	46 .5	46 .1	40 .0	39 .7	13 .9	(11.4 - 16.4)	14 .0
South Khorasan	44 .5	45 .6	41 .1	41 .5	7 .6	(6.1 - 9.2)	9 .0
Khorasan-e-Razavi	47 .4	46 .4	43 .2	41 .3	9 .0	(7.3 - 10.6)	11 .0
North Khorasan	48 .8	51 .4	44 .5	46 .3	8 .8	(7.4 - 10.2)	9 .9
Khuzestan	44 .1	43 .9	37 .7	37 .0	14 .6	(13.0 - 16.2)	15 .7
Zanjan	50 .2	47 .9	47 .6	44 .4	5 .2	(3.9 - 6.5)	7 .2
Semnan	41 .2	41 .2	37 .9	38 .3	8 .0	(6.2 - 9.7)	7 .1
Sistan & Baluchestan	36 .5	40 .3	31 .0	34 .0	15 .2	(12.0 - 18.3)	15 .6
Fars	43 .0	44 .3	39 .7	40 .4	7 .6	(6.3 - 8.9)	8 .8
Qazvin	47 .2	47 .9	43 .4	42 .6	8 .2	(6.9 - 9.5)	11 .1
Qom	40 .3	40 .0	36 .2	35 .1	10 .4	(8.6 - 12.1)	12 .2
Kordestan	48 .1	47 .9	42 .2	42 .4	12 .2	(10.2 - 14.2)	11 .4
Kerman	42 .8	44 .7	38 .2	39 .1	10 .8	(8.9 - 12.6)	12 .5
Kermanshah	48 .5	46 .8	41 .7	39 .0	14 .2	(10.6 - 17.7)	16 .6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	40 .2	42 .5	36 .3	35 .8	9 .9	(7.9 - 11.9)	15 .8
Golestan	42 .1	42 .2	37 .4	38 .4	11 .1	(8.9 - 13.3)	9 .0
Gilan	48 .6	46 .1	43 .9	40 .3	9 .6	(7.1 - 12.0)	12 .7
Lorestan	41 .7	41 .7	35 .6	36 .3	14 .7	(12.8 - 16.6)	13 .0
Mazandaran	47 .1	44 .9	42 .9	40 .4	8 .9	(7.5 - 10.3)	10 .0
Markazi	37 .5	38 .3	34 .4	34 .6	8 .3	(6.3 - 10.2)	9 .7
Hormozgan	48 .0	43 .8	41 .2	38 .3	14 .2	(12.3 - 16.0)	12 .6
Hamedan	47 .5	48 .7	45 .0	45 .5	5 .3	(4.0 - 6.7)	6 .6
Yazd	46 .9	47 .0	39 .8	40 .4	15 .1	(12.7 - 17.5)	14 .2

Table 2.1 shows some major labour force indicators for the population aged 10 and over in the summer, the year 1398 in comparison with the summer, the year 1397 by province.

TABLE 2- SOME MAJOR LABOUR FORCE INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER IN THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1398 IN COMPARISON WITH THE SUMMER, THE YEAR 1397 BY PROVINCE
(Percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	Summer 1398	Summer 1397	Summer 1398	Summer 1397	Summer 1398		Summer 1397
					Point estimation	95 % confidence interval	
Total country	40 .8	40 .8	36 .5	35 .8	10 .4	(10.0 - 10.9)	12 .2
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West Azarbayejan	44 .4	43 .5	40 .6	37 .1	8 .6	(6.9 - 10.3)	14 .9

Ardebil	44 .3	44 .9	40 .3	41 .5	9 .0	(7.0 - 10.9)	7 .5
Esfahan	42 .2	44 .8	37 .9	38 .1	10 .3	(8.5 - 12.1)	15 .1
Alborz	41 .4	38 .9	36 .0	33 .5	13 .0	(11.4 - 14.6)	13 .8
Ilam	35 .3	36 .3	32 .2	31 .9	8 .7	(6.9 - 10.5)	11 .9
Bushehr	36 .6	38 .1	32 .8	33 .8	10 .4	(8.3 - 12.5)	11 .1
Tehran	39 .8	39 .8	35 .5	34 .4	10 .7	(9.2 - 12.3)	13 .4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	41 .9	42 .2	36 .0	36 .3	13 .9	(11.4 - 16.4)	13 .9
South Khorasan	38 .7	40 .0	35 .7	36 .4	7 .6	(6.1 - 9.2)	9 .0
Khorasan-e-Razavi	42 .4	42 .0	38 .6	37 .4	8 .9	(7.3 - 10.6)	11 .0
North Khorasan	43 .7	46 .8	39 .9	42 .2	8 .7	(7.3 - 10.1)	9 .8
Khuzestan	39 .8	39 .6	33 .9	33 .4	14 .7	(13.1 - 16.4)	15 .6
Zanjan	46 .4	43 .8	44 .0	40 .6	5 .1	(3.8 - 6.4)	7 .1
Semnan	37 .9	38 .0	34 .9	35 .3	7 .9	(6.2 - 9.7)	7 .1
Sistan & Baluchestan	30 .9	33 .9	26 .2	28 .7	15 .2	(12.0 - 18.3)	15 .5
Fars	38 .9	40 .5	35 .9	36 .9	7 .6	(6.3 - 8.9)	8 .8
Qazvin	42 .8	43 .8	39 .3	39 .0	8 .2	(6.9 - 9.5)	11 .0
Qom	36 .4	36 .0	32 .6	31 .6	10 .3	(8.6 - 12.1)	12 .2
Kordestan	43 .5	43 .1	38 .2	38 .2	12 .2	(10.2 - 14.2)	11 .4
Kerman	38 .6	40 .4	34 .5	35 .3	10 .7	(8.8 - 12.6)	12 .5
Kermanshah	44 .8	43 .2	38 .5	36 .1	14 .0	(10.5 - 17.6)	16 .5
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	35 .7	37 .9	32 .1	32 .0	9 .9	(7.8 - 11.9)	15 .7
Golestan	37 .6	37 .8	33 .5	34 .4	11 .1	(8.9 - 13.3)	9 .0
Gilan	45 .3	43 .1	41 .0	37 .7	9 .6	(7.1 - 12.0)	12 .7
Lorestan	37 .2	37 .5	31 .7	32 .7	14 .7	(12.8 - 16.6)	13 .0
Mazandaran	43 .8	41 .6	39 .9	37 .5	8 .9	(7.5 - 10.3)	10 .0
Markazi	34 .5	35 .1	31 .7	31 .7	8 .3	(6.3 - 10.2)	9 .7
Hormozgan	42 .1	38 .7	36 .1	33 .8	14 .1	(12.2 - 15.9)	12 .6
Hamedan	43 .2	44 .7	41 .0	41 .8	5 .3	(3.9 - 6.6)	6 .5
Yazd	42 .4	43 .3	36 .0	37 .2	15 .1	(12.7 - 17.5)	14 .1

Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS 1983¹ to measure 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

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

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 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.

Indicators

Statistical Centre of Iran

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate)

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

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

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

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

Unemployment rate

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

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

Employment rate

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

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

Unemployment rate of the population aged 15-24 (or 18-35 years old)

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 15-24 (18-35 years of age) to the economically active population aged 15-24 (18-35) multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged 15-24 (18-35)} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 15-24 (or 18-35)}}{\text{Economically active population aged 15-24 (or 18-35)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate of higher education graduates

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

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

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

Unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

$$\text{Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over} = \frac{\text{Unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over}}{\text{Unemployed population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

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

Employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

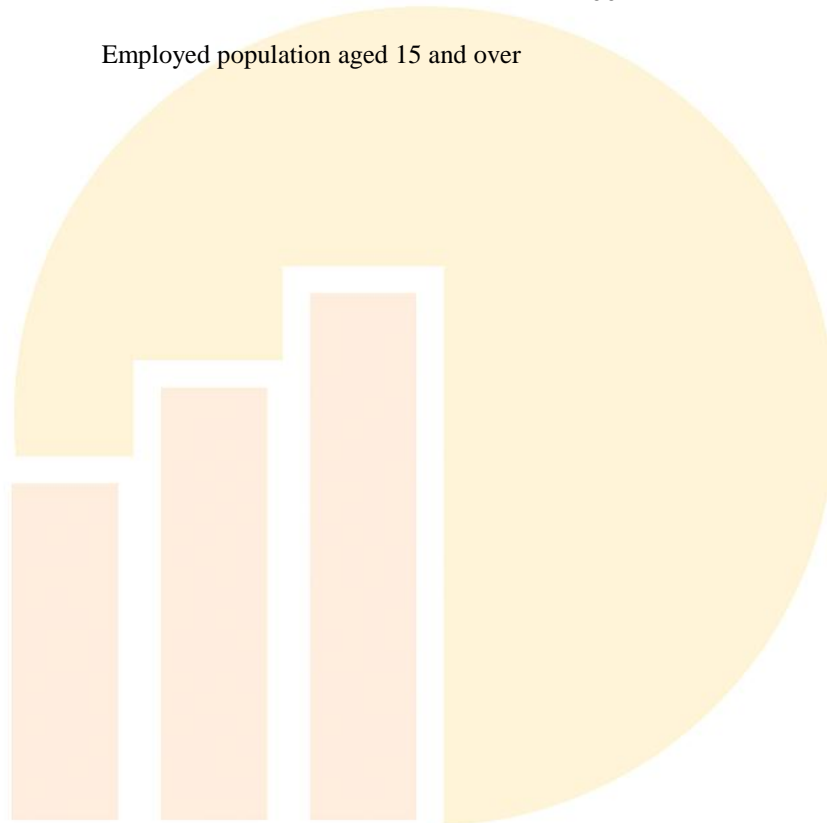
$$\text{Share of employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over} = \frac{\text{Employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over}}{\text{Total employed population aged 15 and over}} \times 100$$

Underemployment share

The ratio of the underemployed population aged 15 and over to the employed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100

Underemployed population aged 15 and over

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



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