A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Year 1403[1] (21 March 2024-20 March 2025)

---

[1]. It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example, the corresponding year of the year 1403 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2024-20 March 2025).

Iranian seasons and their equivalent in Gregorian calendar

Spring (20 March-20June)

Summer (21 June -21 September)

Autumn (22 September -20 December)

Winter (21 December -20 March)

Introduction

The pair concepts of employment and unemployment are so basic to national economies that any rise in the employment rate, which means a drop in unemployment, is reckoned as an indicator of the national development. Unemployment rate is an indicator for appraising the national economic conditions. The information on the nation's market is collected through the Household Employment and Unemployment Characteristics Survey (HEUCS) as of the year 1376. However, in order to improve the HEUCS quality and its conformance with the international concepts, particularly, with those of the ILO, the survey plan was revised so that the current plan namely "Labour Force Survey" could be implemented. The "Labour Force Survey" was first conducted in the year 1384, and since then has regularly been taken in the middle month of every season.

The "Labour Force Survey" is conducted to get information on the composition and the current condition of the labour force and its changes. This aim is accomplished by "estimation of seasonal and annual labour force indicators at national and provincial levels", "estimation of the annual number of the labour force at national and provincial levels", "estimation of seasonal and annual changes in the labour force at national and provincial levels", and "estimation of annual changes in labour force indicators at provincial levels".

The population covered in this survey includes the people who, according to the definition, are members of private or collective settled households in urban or rural areas, so the members of private unsettled households and institutional households are not included in this survey. The method used for conducting this survey is a two-stage classified clustering method. In this survey, in addition to the estimation of current levels, the estimate of changes is made; therefore, the rotation sampling is used. The rotation sampling can provide the estimate of current levels and changes in the best manner by fixing some sample units between two quarters of the survey and changing the remaining units. With respect to the aim of the survey, the selected rotation pattern for this survey is a "2-2-2" pattern which means that during the Master Sample period, each sample household is enumerated four times; accordingly, that sample household is in the sample for two successive quarters and then is excluded from the sample temporarily for two successive quarters and again is included in the sample for the two next successive quarters. This household is then excluded from the sample until the end of the years related to the master sample period. It should be noted that for optimal conduct of rotation sampling, the master sample is needed. The master sample refers to the sample that can be used for the selection of sub-samples to satisfy the needs of several surveys or several rounds of a survey. The sampling frame of the first stage (from the spring of the year 1397) is the fourth master sample of the household surveys. The master sample includes the sampling units (clusters) of the first stage. Each cluster includes one block/village, part of a large block/village, or in some cases a combination of some small blocks/villages which were created from the 2016 National Population and Housing Census. With respect to the changes in population and housing units in urban areas and in order to prepare an appropriate and updated frame in urban areas, some households were listed within the master sample clusters in the winter of the year 1402, but due to minor changes in population and housing units in rural areas, no listing was made in rural areas.

In theLabor Force Survey conducted in the year 1403, 60,648 households across the country (urban and rural areas) were surveyed each quarter. The detailed results of this survey are published annually in two forms: as a quarterly and an annual report by the Statistical Centre of Iran, following the release of initial results (summary). The results of the year 1403 will be made available to the public, researchers, planners, and scholars in the month of Sharivar of the year 1404 as an Excel file through the National Statistics Portal.

It should be noted that since the spring of the year 1397, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been 95 percent in the release of the Survey results. In view of the statistical methodology, the confidence interval means that if several samples are selected from the target population by using the same sampling method, and based on each of the samples, a confidence interval is calculated for the real unemployment rate. It is expected that 95% of these confidence intervals include the real unemployment rate.
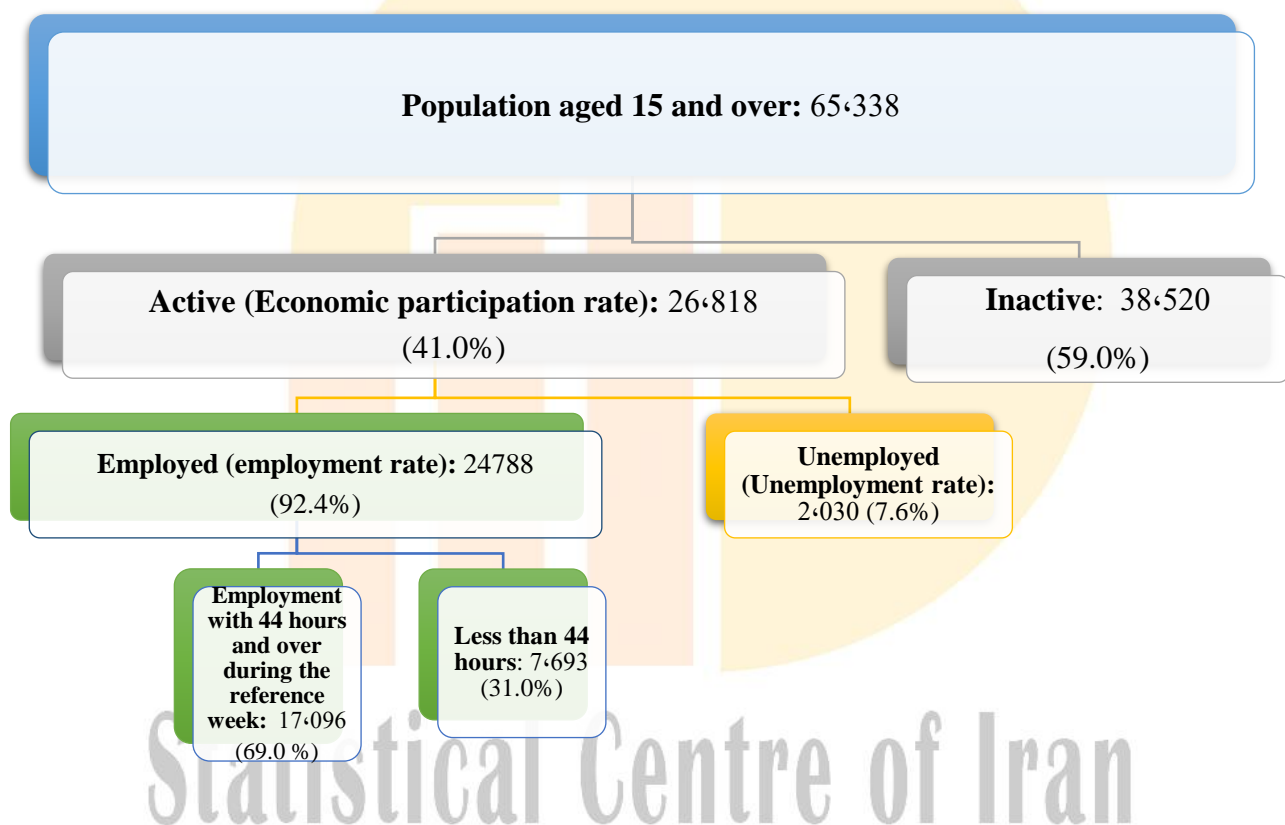
It should be mentioned that according to the studies conducted, due to social changes in the entry age

into the labour market in recent years in different countries, the minimum age at 15 has been considered for reviewing key indicators of the labour market. Due to similar changes in our country, the major indicators of the country's labour market have been calculated and presented based on the population aged 15 and over since the spring of the year 1398.

Findings

Based on the results of this Survey conducted for the year 1403, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this year compared to the previous year (the year 1402), are presented in Table 1. Besides, Table 2 shows the major characteristics of the labour market by province, Table 3 suggests the major indicators of the labour market for the population aged 15 and over by province and season in the year 1403, Table 4 shows the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province in the years 1402-1403 and Table 5 represents the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province and season in the year 1403.

Figure 1. Major Indicators of Labour Market in the Year 1403 (the figures are at thousand persons)

A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 15 and over (activity rate) reveals that 41.0% of the population at working-age (15 years and over) are economically active; i.e., they lie either in the employed or the unemployed group. In addition, the results indicate that the economic participation rate stands lower for women compared to men and urban areas in contrast to rural areas. The review of the trend of changes in the national economic participation rate shows that this indicator experienced a 0.3% drop compared to the previous year (the year 1402). The review of the employment rate of the population aged 15 and over shows that 37.9 percent of the working-age population (15 years and over) were employed. This indicator stands higher for men and rural areas compared to women and urban areas. The review of the changes trend of the nation's employment shows that this indicator remained unchanged compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1403 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1402

(Number person-rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1403	The year 1402	Changes	The year 1403	The year 1402	Changes	The year 1403	The year 1402	Changes
Population aged 15 and over[1]	Number	65338280	64551852	786428	32615322	32233646	381676	32722959	32318207	404752
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	41.0	41.3	-0.3	68.1	68.4	-0.3	14.1	14.2	-0.1
	Number	26817970	26638301	179669	22198869	22041527	157342	4619101	4596773	22328
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	38520310	37913551	606759	10416453	10192119	224334	28103858	27721434	382424
Employment rate of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.9	37.9	0.0	63.9	63.9	0.0	12.1	12.1	0.0
	Number	24788426	24490182	298244	20827869	20583145	244724	3960557	3907036	53521
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	7.6	8.1	-0.5	6.2	6.6	-0.4	14.3	15.0	-0.7
	Number	2029544	2148119	-118575	1371000	1458382	-87382	658544	689737	-31193
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	20.1	21.2	-1.1	17.7	18.6	-0.9	30.4	31.8	-1.4
	Number	528289	540227	-11938	375257	384270	-9013	153033	155957	-2924
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	14.7	15.2	-0.5	12.0	12.3	-0.3	24.9	26.0	-1.1
	Number	1406650	1501498	-94848	903415	967443	-64028	503235	534055	-30820
Unemployment of the population aged 15 and over graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	11.3	11.8	-0.5	7.7	7.9	-0.2	19.1	20.3	-1.2
	Number	856520	887061	-30541	401985	411608	-9623	454535	475453	-20918
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	13.9	14.4	-0.5	14.3	14.6	-0.3	11.8	13.2	-1.4
	Number	3444395	3521832	-77437	2975511	3007508	-31997	468884	514324	-45440
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	33.3	33.7	-0.4	35.0	35.2	-0.2	24.8	25.7	-0.9
	Number	8265467	8251408	14059	7281575	7247056	34519	983892	1004352	-20460
Employment in services sector	Share	52.7	51.9	0.8	50.7	50.1	0.6	63.3	61.1	2.2
	Number	13066808	12707394	359414	10560610	10320482	240128	2506198	2386912	119286
Underemployment	Share	7.6	8.2	-0.6	8.2	8.9	-0.7	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Number	1874868	2010547	-135679	1698285	1828857	-130572	176584	181690	-5106
The share of the unemployed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	42.2	41.3	0.9	29.3	28.2	1.1	69	68.9	0.1
The share of the employed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	27.2	27.1	0.1	23.2	23.2	0.0	48.6	47.8	0.8
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	24.3	25.6	1.3-	15.4	16.1	0.7-	34.1	36.0	1.9-
	Number	2749980	2823439	73459-	909716	927922	18206-	1840264	1895516	55252-
Average working hour	Hour	45.6	45.7	0.1-	47.5	47.6	0.1-	35.8	35.6	0.2

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1403 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1402 (continued)

(Number person, rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1403	The year 1402	Changes	The year 1403	The year 1402	Changes
Population aged 15 and over[1]	Number	50927387	50104583	822804	14410894	14447270	-36376
Economic participation rate of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.7	40.8	-0.1	42.3	42.9	-0.6
	Number	20725373	20441910	283463	6092597	6196390	-103793
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	30202014	29662673	539341	8318297	8250880	67417
Employment rate of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.4	37.2	0.2	39.9	40.4	-0.5
	Number	19043301	18655558	387743	5745125	5834624	-89499
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	8.1	8.7	-0.6	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Number	1682072	1786352	-104280	347472	361766	-14294
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	21.1	22.7	-1.6	17.4	17.1	0.3
	Number	410710	422932	-12222	117579	117295	284
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	15.5	16.1	-0.6	11.9	11.9	0
	Number	1171290	1248091	-76801	235360	253407	-18047
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	10.9	11.4	-0.5	14.9	16.0	-1.1
	Number	763973	788497	-24524	92546	98564	-6018
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	5.6	5.6	0.0	41.3	42.4	-1.1
	Number	1074525	1049688	24837	2369870	2472144	-102274
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	34.3	34.9	-0.6	30.3	29.9	0.4
	Number	6525830	6508633	17197	1739637	1742775	-3138
Employment in services sector	Share	60.0	59.4	0.6	28.5	27.8	0.7
	Number	11432147	11087731	344416	1634661	1619663	14998
Underemployment	Share	6.3	6.9	-0.6	11.7	12.2	-0.5
	Number	1200074	1295872	-95798	674794	714675	-39881
The share of the unemployed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	45.4	44.1	1.3	26.6	27.2	-0.6
The share of the employed population aged 15 and over of higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	32.7	32.9	-0.2	9.2	8.9	0.3
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	23.3	24.5	1.2-	27.9	29.2	1.3-
	Number	2033908	2079315	45407-	716071	744123	28052-
Average working hour	Hour	46.7	46.8	0.1-	42.1	42.1	0.0

-The difference between the total number of employees and the total number of employees in the three sectors is due to the unreported major sectors of economic activity.

- The difference is due to rounding.

1. The target population of the labour force survey is the people at working age from private settled and collective households in urban and rural areas.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 52.7% of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with 33.3% and the agriculture sector with 13.9%. In the year 1403, the contribution of the employed people to the services and manufacturing sectors decreased by 0.5 and 0.4 percent, but the contribution of the employed people to the services sector increased by 0.8 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1402).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 7.6 percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 7.3 and 7.8 percent with a 7.6 percent point estimation. This means that with the confidence interval of 95 percent, this interval shows the national real unemployment rate. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the trend of changes that happened in the indicator at the national level shows that this indicator experienced a 0.5 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15–24 indicates that 20.1 percent of the economically active population in this age group was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the trend of the changes in the national unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 shows that the indicator witnessed a 1.1 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 18-35 indicates that 14.7% of the active population aged 18–35 was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. A review of the trend of the changes among the youths aged 18-35 shows that this indicator fell by 0.5 percent compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over graduated from higher education shows that 11.3 percent of the active population among higher education graduates was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than men and urban areas. A review of the trend of the changes shows that this indicator dropped by 0.5% in the year 1403 compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

The underemployment share tells that 7.6% of the employed population aged 15 and over was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas. The underemployment share in the year 1403 experienced a 0.6 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

The study of the employed share aged 15 and over with the usual working hours of 49 hours and over shows that 38.5% of the employed, typically work 49 hours and over per week. This indicator, which is one of the indicators of decent work, shows that a large share of the employed work more than the standard hour. This indicator had no change compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

In the year 1403, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 42.2 percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator experienced a 0.9 percent increase compared to the previous year (the year 1402).
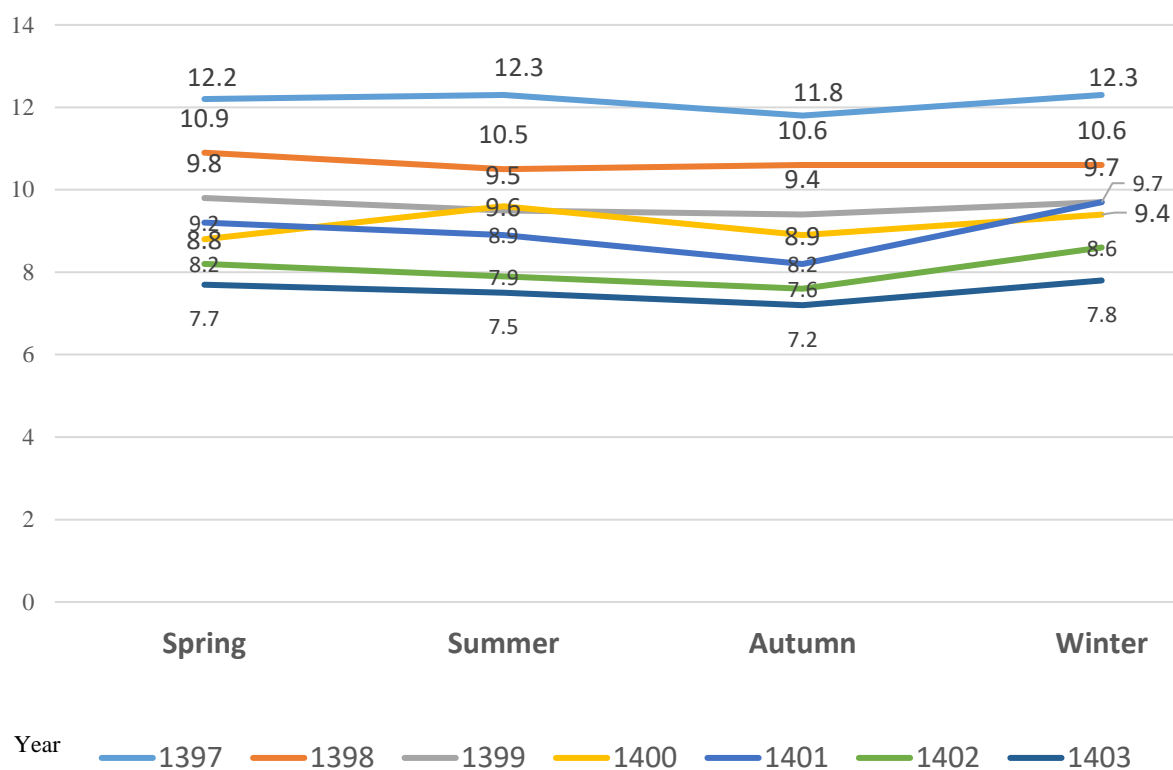
In the year 1403, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 27.2 percent. The indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. A review of the changes shows that this indicator increased by 0.1 percent over the previous year (the year 1402).

The NEET (youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training) indicator was 24.3 percent in the year 1403 which experienced a 1.3 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1402). The indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than for men and urban areas. This figure for the men and women was 15.4 and 34.1 percent in the year 1403, respectively.

The average working hours of the employed population was 45.6 hours in the year 1403 which fall 0.1 hour in comparison with the previous year (the year 1402). The average working hours for men and women was 47.5 and 35.8 hours which decreased by 0.1 and increased by 0.2 percent, respectively compared to the previous year (the year 1402).

Figure 2. Unemployment Rate of the Population Aged 15 and Over in Successive Seasons from the Year 1397 to the Year 1403

TABLE 2- MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1402-1403

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1403	The year 1402	The year 1403	The year 1402	The year 1403	The confidence interval	The year 1402
Total country	41.0	41.3	37.9	37.9	7.6	(7.3-7.8)	8.1
East Azarbayejan	42.1	42.9	38.9	39.9	7.5	(6.6-8.5)	7.1
West Azarbayejan	41.4	43.4	38.7	40.5	6.7	(5.7-7.7)	6.7
Ardebil	46.7	47.5	41.6	42.7	10.8	(9.4-12.2)	10.2
Esfahan	40.2	42.3	36.7	38.4	8.6	(7.5-9.8)	9.2
Alborz	39.2	39.2	35.9	36.0	8.5	(7.3-9.8)	8.0
Ilam	31.9	32.3	29.8	30.2	6.6	(5.5-7.7)	6.7
Bushehr	40.2	40.1	37.1	36.9	7.7	(6.4-9.0)	7.8
Tehran	41.0	40.7	39.0	38.0	4.8	(4.1-5.5)	6.7
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	43.5	41.6	39.7	37.2	8.6	(7.2-10.1)	10.7
South Khorasan	40.2	40.6	38.0	38.3	5.3	(4.3-6.3)	5.7
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43.4	43.1	40.9	40.3	5.9	(5.2-6.7)	6.3
North Khorasan	45.6	44.9	42.0	41.6	7.9	(7.0-8.9)	7.5
Khuzestan	40.6	40.5	35.7	36.1	12.1	(10.9-13.3)	11.0
Zanjan	50.9	50.7	47.2	47.2	7.3	(6.3-8.3)	6.9
Semnan	38.1	37.7	35.9	35.3	5.8	(4.7-6.8)	6.3
Sistan & Baluchestan	35.8	35.2	31.4	30.9	12.2	(10.9-13.5)	12.4
Fars	37.3	37.0	34.8	34.3	6.6	(5.7-7.5)	7.3
Qazvin	43.3	43.1	40.6	40.3	6.4	(5.5-7.3)	6.4
Qom	39.3	38.2	36.0	35.0	8.6	(7.6-9.6)	8.2
Kordestan	43.2	42.9	39.0	38.3	9.8	(8.3-11.2)	10.7
Kerman	40.3	39.6	36.7	36.1	9.0	(7.4-10.7)	8.8
Kermanshah	42.3	41.9	36.9	36.7	12.9	(10.9-14.9)	12.3
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	32.8	32.5	29.9	30.0	8.7	(7.3-10.1)	7.7
Golestan	39.9	39.8	36.2	35.9	9.2	(7.6-10.7)	9.7
Gilan	43.8	45.0	40.3	41.9	7.9	(6.7-9.2)	6.9
Lorestan	41.2	41.3	36.6	36.4	11.1	(9.8-12.3)	11.9
Mazandaran	43.8	44.9	41.4	42.1	5.5	(4.7-6.4)	6.3
Markazi	37.0	36.3	35.0	33.8	5.4	(4.7-6.2)	7.0
Hormozgan	40.9	41.7	37.6	36.9	8.1	(6.9-9.2)	11.4
Hamedan	41.6	43.6	38.3	40.0	7.9	(6.9-9.0)	8.1
Yazd	42.0	44.5	39.7	41.4	5.6	(4.9-6.3)	7.0

TABLE 3- MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEASON AND PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1403

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment Ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.2	38.0	7.7	41.7	38.5	7.5
East Azarbayejan	43.3	39.6	8.6	42.5	39.4	7.5
West Azarbayejan	44.3	41.8	5.7	42.2	40.0	5.2
Ardebil	48.0	43.3	9.6	48.8	43.7	10.6
Esfahan	40.2	36.8	8.3	40.8	37.1	9.2
Alborz	39.9	36.2	9.3	39.7	36.1	9.0
Ilam	32.5	29.8	8.2	32.5	30.4	6.4
Bushehr	41.1	37.6	8.7	39.5	36.3	7.9
Tehran	41.2	38.8	5.9	42.4	40.2	5.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	42.6	39.2	8.0	43.8	39.7	9.4
South Khorasan	40.2	37.8	6.0	41.5	38.9	6.1
Khorasan-e-Razavi	41.7	39.0	6.5	43.4	41.2	5.1
North Khorasan	46.0	42.3	8.1	45.5	42.4	6.8
Khuzestan	41.0	36.5	11.0	41.2	35.8	13.1
Zanjan	51.5	48.1	6.7	52.4	48.9	6.5
Semnan	39.0	36.8	5.6	37.3	35.0	6.2
Sistan & Baluchestan	35.0	30.7	12.3	36.3	31.2	14.0
Fars	37.3	35.0	6.2	36.9	34.4	6.7
Qazvin	44.2	40.8	7.5	44.6	41.9	5.9
Qom	38.3	35.5	7.3	40.5	36.1	10.9
Kordestan	43.1	39.4	8.6	44.8	41.4	7.6
Kerman	40.7	36.3	10.9	40.5	37.2	8.2
Kermanshah	41.2	36.2	12.0	42.9	37.5	12.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	31.7	28.8	9.0	33.8	30.8	9.0
Golestan	40.2	37.1	7.8	40.9	37.7	7.9
Gilan	44.5	41.4	6.9	43.9	40.3	8.4
Lorestan	40.7	36.1	11.3	41.1	36.8	10.5
Mazandaran	44.2	41.5	6.2	43.3	41.1	5.1
Markazi	37.4	35.6	4.8	38.5	36.8	4.3
Hormozgan	39.7	36.2	8.7	40.9	37.3	8.7
Hamedan	42.4	39.2	7.5	42.7	40.3	5.5
Yazd	43.7	41.0	6.1	43.0	40.3	6.3

Statistical Centre of Iran

TABLE 3. MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1403 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.2	38.2	7.2	40.1	37.0	7.8
East Azarbayejan	41.2	38.5	6.5	41.2	38.1	7.5
West Azarbayejan	41.3	38.4	7.0	38.0	34.5	9.1
Ardebil	45.2	40.6	10.1	44.7	38.8	13.1
Esfahan	40.2	37.3	7.1	39.5	35.5	10.0
Alborz	39.5	36.4	7.9	37.8	34.8	8.0
Ilam	31.4	29.7	5.5	31.0	29.1	6.1
Bushehr	39.8	36.8	7.5	40.5	37.8	6.7
Tehran	40.5	38.7	4.5	39.9	38.5	3.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	43.8	40.5	7.4	43.8	39.5	9.7
South Khorasan	40.9	39.0	4.7	38.1	36.4	4.6
Khorasan-e-Razavi	46.4	43.3	6.6	42.3	39.9	5.6
North Khorasan	45.3	41.3	8.8	45.5	41.8	8.0
Khuzestan	40.2	35.4	11.9	39.9	35.0	12.3
Zanjan	51.6	48.1	6.8	48.0	43.6	9.2
Semnan	38.3	36.1	5.8	37.9	35.9	5.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	36.2	31.7	12.5	35.5	31.9	9.9
Fars	37.5	35.3	5.7	37.5	34.6	7.7
Qazvin	43.3	40.8	5.8	41.3	38.6	6.5
Qom	39.9	36.8	7.8	38.6	35.4	8.2
Kordestan	43.3	39.3	9.3	41.5	35.9	13.7
Kerman	39.8	36.2	9.0	40.2	37.0	8.0
Kermanshah	43.4	38.3	11.8	41.9	35.6	15.2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	33.7	30.4	9.8	31.8	29.6	7.0
Golestan	39.4	35.5	9.9	39.1	34.8	11.2
Gilan	43.4	40.1	7.7	43.5	39.7	8.8
Lorestan	41.7	36.9	11.5	41.2	36.7	11.0
Mazandaran	43.9	41.9	4.7	43.8	41.2	5.9
Markazi	36.3	34.1	5.9	35.7	33.3	6.8
Hormozgan	40.8	37.9	7.1	42.2	38.9	7.7
Hamedan	42.8	39.2	8.2	38.4	34.4	10.6
Yazd	41.7	39.5	5.5	39.7	38.0	4.3

TABLE 4. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1402 -1403

Province	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1403	The year 1402	The year 1403	The year 1402	The year 1403	The year 1402
Total country	13.9	14.4	33.3	33.7	52.7	51.9
East Azarbayejan	16.0	16.0	38.2	40.9	45.7	43.0
West Azarbayejan	26.4	26.6	23.7	24.3	49.9	49.1
Ardebil	26.5	26.3	26.5	27.0	46.9	46.7
Esfahan	7.3	7.8	43.4	40.9	49.0	51.1
Alborz	2.6	2.5	42.2	44.3	55.2	53.2
Ilam	15.8	17.1	32.5	32.5	51.7	50.5
Bushehr	11.6	10.4	25.5	26.9	62.9	62.7
Tehran	1.5	1.7	34.5	35.8	64.0	62.5
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	13.1	13.0	41.1	39.4	45.8	47.6
South Khorasan	18.2	18.0	33.9	35.0	47.9	47.0
Khorasan-e-Razavi	13.5	15.1	35.8	34.5	50.7	50.5
North Khorasan	28.1	30.4	30.0	29.8	41.9	39.8
Khuzestan	14.0	14.6	32.0	34.1	53.9	51.3
Zanjan	23.6	22.9	33.5	34.9	42.9	42.2
Semnan	12.6	11.9	38.0	38.2	48.5	49.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	12.3	13.7	36.7	36.5	51.1	49.8
Fars	16.0	15.4	30.5	29.7	53.6	54.9
Qazvin	14.9	13.9	38.3	39.3	46.8	46.7
Qom	3.1	3.1	41.0	43.7	54.8	52.4
Kordestan	18.6	20.6	27.4	27.7	54.0	51.7
Kerman	38.3	39.7	20.4	22.7	41.2	37.6
Kermanshah	23.2	23.4	24.3	23.7	52.5	52.9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	11.0	12.8	39.3	38.2	49.6	49.0
Golestan	20.3	19.6	27.6	27.7	52.1	52.7
Gilan	21.1	21.2	26.4	26.8	52.5	52.0
Lorestan	22.6	23.0	26.1	27.3	51.4	49.8
Mazandaran	15.1	17.2	30.4	29.2	54.5	53.6
Markazi	13.4	12.7	45.7	45.0	40.9	42.3
Hormozgan	19.1	18.3	29.4	30.3	51.5	51.4
Hamedan	23.4	24.4	29.9	29.0	46.7	46.6
Yazd	7.9	7.5	47.9	46.7	44.2	45.8

TABLE 5. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TOTHE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1403

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	14.5	33.0	52.4	14.5	33.3	52.1
East Azarbayejan	16.4	38.2	45.3	17.5	37.6	44.8
West Azarbayejan	27.1	23.4	49.5	28.4	24.6	47.0
Ardebil	27.7	25.3	46.9	30.3	25.4	44.3
Esfahan	7.9	42.0	49.7	7.3	44.9	47.4
Alborz	2.3	42.7	55.0	3.9	41.5	54.6
Ilam	16.7	33.6	49.7	16.4	34.8	48.8
Bushehr	10.6	27.3	62.2	11.6	27.8	60.6
Tehran	1.6	34.6	63.7	1.4	34.9	63.7
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	16.1	39.5	44.5	16.1	39.0	44.9
South Khorasan	18.1	34.5	47.4	19.2	31.3	49.5
Khorasan-e-Razavi	13.4	34.7	51.9	14.2	35.1	50.7
North Khorasan	26.8	29.6	43.6	32.3	29.5	38.2
Khuzestan	15.1	31.3	53.6	13.4	31.7	55.0
Zanjan	24.7	33.2	42.2	26.6	32.0	41.3
Semnan	12.9	38.5	47.6	12.6	36.3	48.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	13.8	36.4	49.7	12.7	36.1	51.2
Fars	15.8	30.3	53.8	16.3	30.2	53.4
Qazvin	16.6	38.1	45.3	16.4	36.2	47.4
Qom	3.2	40.4	55.1	3.9	39.1	55.9
Kordestan	19.4	28.3	52.3	20.2	27.6	52.2
Kerman	37.1	23.5	39.4	37.8	20.8	41.3
Kermanshah	25.4	24.1	50.5	23.9	25.0	51.1
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	12.5	39.4	48.2	12.9	38.7	48.4
Golestan	22.5	25.9	51.7	21.3	26.2	52.5
Gilan	26.9	21.7	51.4	23.0	27.1	49.9
Lorestan	22.7	24.6	52.7	23.5	26.2	50.4
Mazandaran	16.1	31.0	52.9	14.6	30.8	54.5
Markazi	14.3	46.4	39.4	14.5	44.6	40.9
Hormozgan	16.9	29.0	54.1	18.2	28.3	53.5
Hamedan	22.8	32.7	44.5	25.2	30.5	44.3
Yazd	9.0	45.6	45.4	7.5	50.2	42.3

Statistical Centre of Iran

TABLE 5. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TOTHE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1403 (continued)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	13.7	33.5	52.7	12.7	33.5	53.7
East Azarbayejan	15.7	39.2	45.1	14.5	37.9	47.6
West Azarbayejan	25.3	26.2	48.5	24.6	20.3	55.0
Ardebil	24.5	28.0	47.4	22.9	27.6	49.5
Esfahan	7.4	43.6	48.8	6.6	43.0	50.4
Alborz	2.5	40.8	56.7	1.7	43.8	54.6
Ilam	14.5	33.2	52.2	15.5	28.2	56.3
Bushehr	12.2	23.1	64.7	12.0	24.1	63.9
Tehran	1.5	33.4	65.1	1.6	35.0	63.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	10.3	42.1	47.6	10.0	43.8	46.2
South Khorasan	18.4	33.8	47.8	16.9	36.2	46.9
Khorasan-e-Razavi	14.0	37.2	48.8	12.3	36.2	51.5
North Khorasan	29.3	30.1	40.5	23.8	30.7	45.5
Khuzestan	14.2	32.6	53.2	13.5	32.7	53.9
Zanjan	22.4	34.8	42.8	20.4	34.1	45.5
Semnan	12.3	37.1	50.2	12.5	40.2	47.3
Sistan & Baluchestan	11.0	36.7	52.3	11.6	37.3	51.0
Fars	15.9	30.3	53.8	15.8	31.0	53.2
Qazvin	13.9	37.7	48.4	12.4	41.4	46.2
Qom	3.1	42.6	53.2	2.3	41.8	54.9
Kordestan	18.5	28.1	53.4	16.1	25.4	58.5
Kerman	38.9	18.0	43.1	39.4	19.5	41.1
Kermanshah	24.3	24.8	50.9	19.0	23.4	57.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	9.6	41.7	48.7	9.2	37.5	53.3
Golestan	19.3	29.0	51.7	18.0	29.6	52.4
Gilan	17.1	28.9	54.0	17.0	28.2	54.7
Lorestan	23.1	26.9	50.0	20.9	26.5	52.6
Mazandaran	15.2	30.0	54.8	14.6	29.7	55.7
Markazi	13.0	45.7	41.2	11.8	46.2	42.0
Hormozgan	22.7	29.7	47.6	18.4	30.5	51.1
Hamedan	25.5	28.1	46.4	19.4	28.1	52.5
Yazd	7.0	49.3	43.6	8.1	46.5	45.4

Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS 1982[1] (ICLS 1982) or measuring employment and unemployment in the Labour Force Survey.

Work: This key term is used to determine the status of the economic activity of the people. The term "work" refers to the group of economic activities (mentally or physically) which are done for earning income (cash or in-kind) and its objective is to produce goods or services. Generally, the people who work are divided into two groups: self-employed, who work for themselves, and wage and salary earners, who earn money for the work they do.

Statistical period (Reference week): Refers to the second or third calendar week (Saturday to Friday) of the middle month of each season.

Employed: All people aged 15 or over who, according to the definition of work, have worked for at least one hour during the reference week or have temporarily left their job for one reason or another, are reckoned as employed. Persons who, without receiving any remuneration, work for a member of their household that is a relative (unpaid family workers); trainees who perform an activity in relation to the activity of the institute for apprenticeships during the training period, namely, they directly contribute to the production of goods or services, their activity is considered "work"; students who have worked during the reference week, according to the definition of work; and all people who are serving as a permanent and temporary cadre in the armed forces (armed forces, cadre personnel, soldiers, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers of the military forces and the police) are considered employed.

Unemployed: The unemployed are all people aged 15 or over who have the following three criteria together:

1. have no job during the reference week (not engaged in a wage/salary job or self-employment),

2. have been seeking job during the reference week and the preceding three weeks (have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment),

3. are available to work during the reference week or the following week (available for a wage/salary employment or self-employment). All people who, because of expecting to start a job in future or return to their former job, have not been seeking a job, but have had no job and have been available to work - are also considered unemployed.

Labour force (active population): is the sum of persons in employment plus persons in unemployment.

Underemployment: The underemployed people are all employed people who have been present in or temporarily absent from the workplace and have worked less than 44 hours during the reference week due to economic reasons such as work recession, not finding a job with more hours, or non-work season, but have been willing and ready to do more work in the reference week.

---

[1] ILO, Thirteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians (Geneva, 1982).

Indicators

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate)

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

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

Employment ratio: The ratio of the employed population to the total population at working age ,multiplied by 100.

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

Unemployment rate

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

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

Employment rate

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

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

Unemployment rate of the population aged 15-24

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 15-24 to the economically active population aged 15-24 multiplied by 100.

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

Unemployment rate of the population aged 18-35

The ratio of the unemployed population aged 18-35 to the economically active population aged 18-35 multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment rate aged 18-35} = \frac{\text{Unemployed population aged 18-35}}{\text{Economically active population aged 18-35}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate of higher education graduates

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

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

Share of unemployed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

The ratio of unemployed higher education graduates to the total unemployed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100.

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

Share of employed higher education graduates aged 15 and over

The ratio of employed higher education graduates to the total employed population aged 15 and over multiplied by 100.

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

Underemployment share of population aged 15 and over

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

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

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

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

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