

A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Winter 2012 (December 22, 2011- March 19, 2012)

Introduction

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

The rotational nature of the survey requires drawing on a basic sample- a sample out of which sub-samples might be taken to be used in different rounds of a certain survey or in different surveys. The basic sample of the Labor Force Survey for the years 2005-2008 was taken from the 2002 National Establishments Census frame. Following preparation of the basic sample, officials managed to prepare the list of households lied in the fall 2004 basic sample clusters in order to be able to select the sample households based on the rotation pattern chosen for different rounds of the survey. The new basic sample was designed based on the listing information of the Population and Housing Census 2006 as of the year 2009.

Definitions and concepts

Economically active population

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

❖ Employed

All people aged 10 or over who according to the definition of work have worked for at least one hour ¹during the reference week or have temporarily left their job for one reason or another, are reckoned as employed. The employed are divided into two major groups of wage/salary earners and the self-employed. Being temporarily absent from the job within the reference week, while having a formal attachment to the job by the wage/salary earners and continuation of the business by the self-employed, is considered employment. The following people are also considered employed due to their critical role in the national economic activity.

- ❖ Persons who, without receiving any remuneration, work for a member of their household that is a relative (unpaid family workers).
- ❖ Trainees who perform an activity in relation to the activity of the workshop during the training period. In other words, they directly contribute to the production of goods or services and their activity is considered "work".
- ❖ Students who have worked during the reference week, according to the definition of work
- ❖ All people who are serving as permanent and temporary cadre in the armed forces (armed forces, cadre personnel, soldiers, commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers of the military forces and the police).

Unemployed

The unemployed are all people aged 10 or over who:

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

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

¹ According to ILO standards

Underemployed

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

Indicators

Economic participation rate (activity rate)

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

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

Unemployment rate

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

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

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

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

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

Underemployment rate

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

Underemployed population.

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

Seasonal labor force indicators

Table 1 contains the major labor force indicators resulted from the survey in the winter 2012 (December 22, 2011- March 19, 2012). Table 2 reflects the changes in the labor force indicators compared to the previous season (autumn 2011) and the corresponding season in the previous

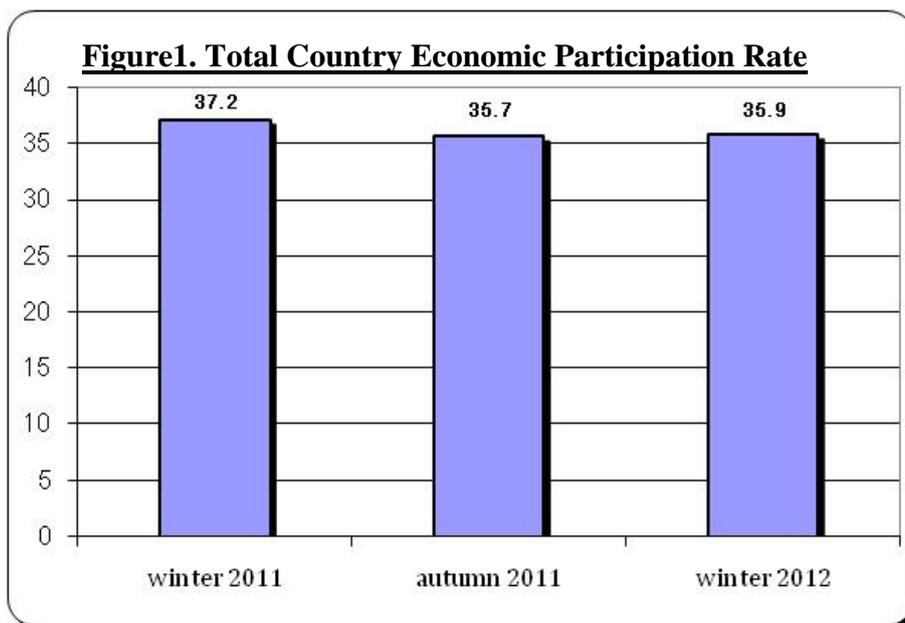
Table 1. Labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas; Winter 2012

Labor force indicator		Total country	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Economic activity rate of population aged 10 and over	Rate	35.9	59.5	11.9	35.4	37.4
	Number	22936044	19153448	3782595	16625228	6310815
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	Rate	14.1	12.5	22.3	15.1	11.4
	Number	3230700	2386098	844602	2512298	718402
Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over	Rate	14.1	12.5	22.4	15.1	11.4
	Number	3225744	2382271	843472	2511350	714393
Unemployment rate of population aged 15-24	Rate	29.7	26.7	43.7	31.5	25.9
	Number	1128738	837913	290824	812452	316285
Unemployment rate of population aged 15-29	Rate	26.6	23.2	41.7	28.2	22.6
	Number	2029353	1439828	589525	1551263	478089
Employment share in agriculture sector	Share	16.1	15.5	19.8	4.2	46.1
	Number	3174805	2594015	580790	597173	2577632
Employment share in manufacturing sector	Share	34.7	36.5	24.3	36.3	30.7
	Number	6839441	6126685	712755	5122341	1717100
Employment share in services sector	Share	49.2	48.0	56.0	59.5	23.2
	Number	9691096	8046649	1644447	8393416	1297680
Underemployment share		10.5	11.5	4.5	8.2	16.2
The contribution of the employed aged 15 and over with regular working hours of more than 49		35.5	39.3	14.1	38.9	27.1

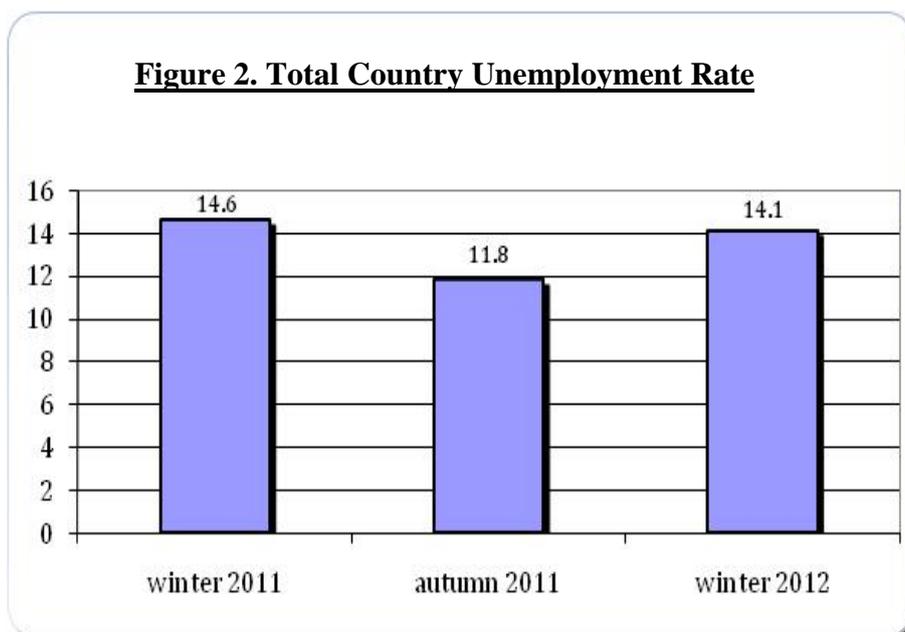
year (winter 2011) ; table 3 provides similar comparisons at provincial level.

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

A review of the economic participation rate reveals that about 35.9% of the working age population (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 shows a 1.3% fall and a 0.2% rise as compared with the last corresponding season (winter 2011) , and the previous season (autumn 2011) respectively.



The unemployment rate among population aged 10 and over mentions that a percentage of 14.1% 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. Review of the changes happened in the indicator at national level shows a 0.5% decrease compared to the last corresponding season (winter 2011) and a 2.3% increase in comparison with the previous season (autumn 2011) respectively.



The unemployment rate among population aged 15 and over mentions that a percentage of 14.1% of the economically active population was unemployed. Based on the results, the unemployment rate was higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas.

The underemployment indicator tells that 10.5% of the total employed population was underemployed. The indicator stands higher for men and rural areas than for women and urban areas.

A review of employment in major economic sectors indicates that the services sector holds the biggest share of employment with 49.2% of the total, followed by manufacturing sector with 34.7% and agriculture sector with 16.1%.

The unemployment rate of the economically active population aged 15-24 stood at 29.7% while standing higher for women and urban areas than for men and rural areas. Comparing the last corresponding season (winter 2011) and the previous season (autumn 2011) shows that the indicator experienced a 1.5% decrease and a 3.4% increase respectively.

The unemployment rate among the economically active population aged 15-29 indicates that 26.6% of the active population was unemployed. This indicator stands higher for women and urban areas than men and rural areas. Review of the changes shows that the indicator has experienced a 0.9% fall and a 2.7% increase compared to the last corresponding season (winter 2011) and previous seasons (autumn 2011) respectively.

The review of contribution of the employed population aged 15 or over with the working hours over 49 shows that about 35.5% of them work more than 49 hours a week. As a decent work indicator, it reveals that a great share of the employed population of the country works more than the standard hours.

Table 2. Changes of major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas (Winter 2012 compared with autumn and winter 2011 (percent)

Labor force indicators	Total country				Male				Female			
	Autumn 2011		Winter 2011		Autumn 2011		Winter 2011		Autumn 2011		Winter 2011	
	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate
Economic participation rate of population aged 10 and over	0.2	35.7	-1.3	37.2	-0.2	59.7	-1.7	61.2	0.6	11.3	-1	12.9
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	2.3	11.8	-0.5	14.6	2.4	10.1	-0.8	13.3	1.7	20.6	1.2	21.1
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-24	3.4	26.3	-1.5	31.2	3.9	22.8	-1.1	27.8	-2.1	45.8	-1.4	45.1
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-29	2.7	23.9	-0.9	27.5	3.1	20.1	-0.6	23.8	-0.6	42.3	-0.4	42.1

Table 2. Changes of major labor force indicators by sex, urban and rural areas (Winter 2012 compared with autumn and winter 2011 continued (percent)

Labor force indicators	Urban areas				Rural areas			
	Autumn 2011		Winter 2011		Autumn 2011		Winter 2011	
	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate	Change	Rate
Economic participation rate of population aged 10 and over	0.7	34.7	-1.3	36.7	-1.2	38.6	-1.2	38.6
Unemployment rate of population aged 10 and over	2.3	12.8	-0.9	16.0	2	9.4	0.2	11.2
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-24	2.5	29.0	-4	35.5	4.5	21.4	3.5	22.4
Unemployment rate among youths aged 15-29	2.1	26.1	-2.2	30.4	4.1	18.5	2.7	19.9

Figure 3 shows unemployment rate over successive seasons during the years 2005 - 2011.

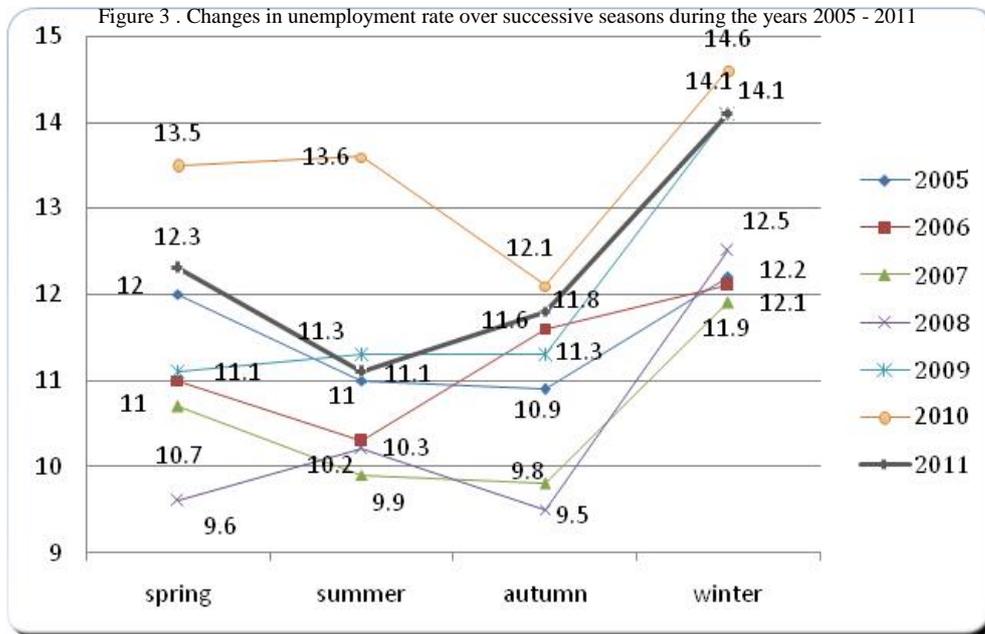


Table 3. shows the main labor force indicators in winter 2012, autumn and winter 2011 by province.

Table3. Main selected labor force indicators by province; *winter 2012, autumn and winter 2011* (percent)

Province	Winter 2012		Autumn 2011		Winter 2011	
	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate	Economic participation rate	Unemployment rate
Total country	35.9	14.1	35.7	11.8	37.2	14.6
East Azarbayejan	38.6	9.5	39.5	9.4	42.0	15.0
West Azarbayejan	39.5	21.5	41.1	12.3	39.2	17.9
Ardebil	39.8	18.1	40.6	9.9	44.6	15.2
Esfahan	39.9	12.6	36.3	11.2	40.9	14.5
Alburz	36.1	18.1	37.9	20.7	-	-
Ilam	36.5	17.1	36.5	14.6	37.2	14.6
Bushehr	35.8	11.1	31.7	7.0	33.8	10.1
Tehran	36.2	12.8	35.0	9.0	37.2	14.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	35.7	17.8	37.1	12.4	37.8	17.3
South Khorasan	37.0	11.5	37.9	7.1	35.6	8.1
Khorasan-e-Razavi	35.1	12.6	33.9	8.1	37.9	14.3
North Khorasan	35.0	17.9	36.1	13.3	34.0	11.0
Khuzestan	33.8	10.3	35.3	12.5	36.2	13.9
Zanjan	38.3	9.6	40.0	8.4	42.9	9.1
Semnan	30.9	8.7	33.0	8.5	33.1	12.5
Sistan & Baluchestan	26.3	12.0	22.9	6.1	29.0	11.6
Fars	34.6	17.6	35.2	16.4	36.1	23.9
Qazvin	36.5	15.4	40.3	10.3	38.0	12.2
Qom	33.7	8.9	34.6	11.5	35.1	10.3
Kordestan	38.5	15.5	39.4	15.5	38.8	23.7
Kerman	35.9	11.4	34.8	16.8	34.4	8.5
Kermanshah	31.7	17.9	30.5	20.1	33.0	17.0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	29.8	11.0	29.7	11.6	30.4	12.2
Golestan	35.3	10.6	38.5	8.4	37.0	8.2
Gilan	36.7	21.0	36.9	17.7	39.7	18.1
Lorestan	36.2	25.5	35.1	18.8	35.9	18.1
Mazandaran	38.3	12.3	38.7	10.6	38.4	12.1
Markazi	36.2	13.4	34.9	12.5	36.4	9.5
Hormozgan	32.9	10.4	33.3	8.9	32.4	10.0
Hamedan	35.5	18.3	38.3	11.3	34.9	17.6
Yazd	34.8	5.4	34.6	4.3	36.0	6.6