



A Selection of Labor Force Survey Results

Year 1401¹ (21 March 2022-20 March 2023)



Statistical Centre of Iran

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 1401 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2022-20 March 2023).

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, 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 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-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 1400, but due to minor changes in population and housing units in rural areas, no listing was made in rural areas (unless in exceptional cases).

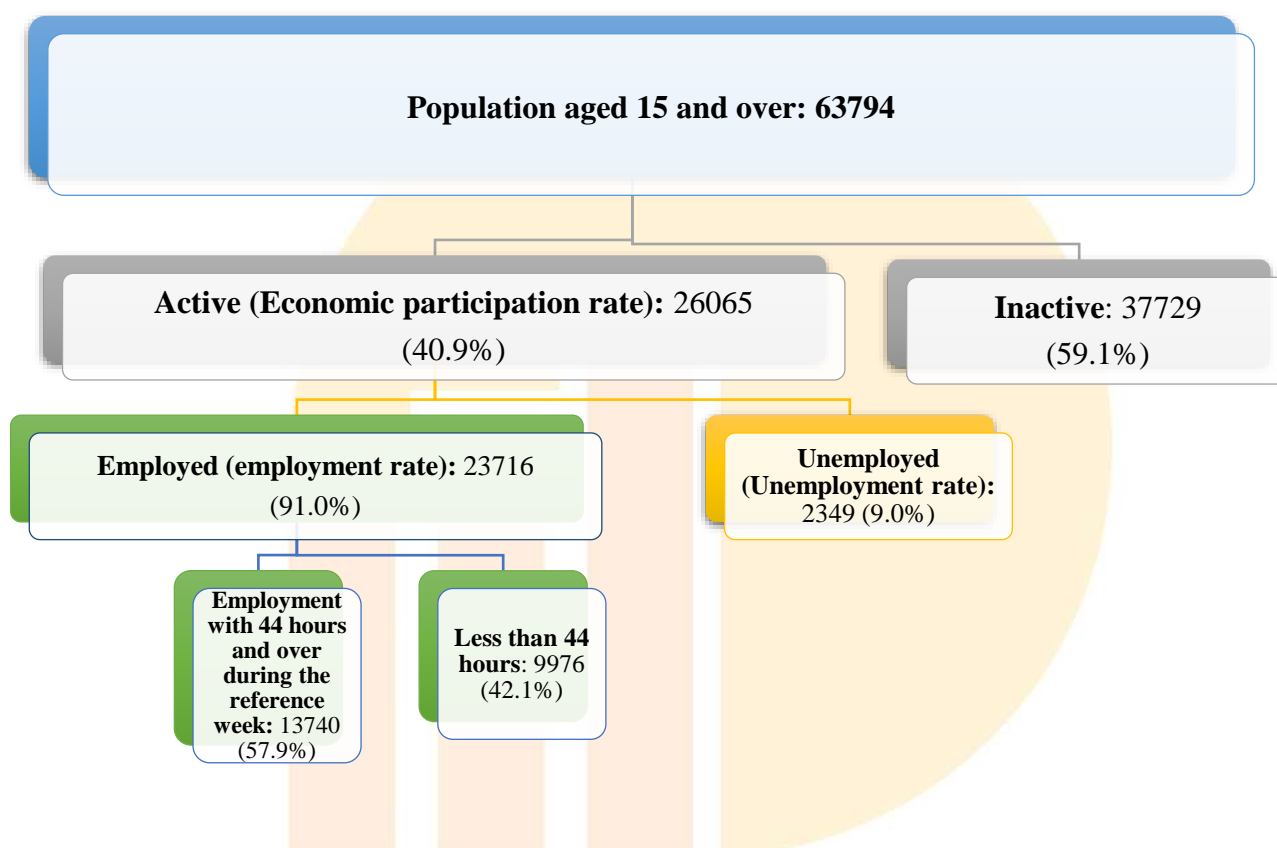
It should be noted that since the spring of the year 1397, the confidence interval for the unemployment rate has been 95 percent in the release of the Survey results. In view of the statistical methodology, the confidence interval means that if several samples are selected from the target population 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 1401, the major indicators of the labour market and its changes in this year compared to the previous year (the year 1400), 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 1401, Table 4 shows the proportion of employment in the major economic sectors for the population aged 15 and over by province in the years 1400-1401 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 1401.

Figure 1. Major indicators of labour market in the year 1401 (The figures are at thousand persons)



A review of the economic participation rate for the population aged 15 and over (activity rate) reveals that 40.9% 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 trend of changes in the national economic participation rate shows that this indicator experienced no change compared with the previous year (the year 1400). The review of the employment ratio of the population aged 15 and over shows that 37.2 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 had no change compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1401 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1400 (Number person-rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Total country			Male			Female		
		The year 1401	The year 1400	Changes	The year 1401	The year 1400	Changes	The year 1401	The year 1400	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	63794249	63065812	728437	31867792	31511689	356103	31926457	31554123	372334
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.9	40.9	0.0	68.2	68.7	-0.5	13.6	13.3	0.3
	Number	26064767	25822405	242362	21727039	21637616	89423	4337728	4184788	152940
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	37729482	37243407	486075	10140753	9874073	266680	27588729	27369335	219394
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	37.2	37.2	0.0	63.0	63.3	-0.3	11.4	11.1	0.3
	Number	23715810	23447452	268358	20063862	19932004	131858	3651948	3515448	136500
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	9.0	9.2	-0.2	7.7	7.9	-0.2	15.8	16.0	-0.2
	Number	2348957	2374953	-25996	1663177	1705612	-42435	685780	669341	16439
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	22.6	23.7	-1.1	19.9	20.9	-1.0	36.1	37.0	-0.9
	Number	558104	557791	311	407935	407353	582	150169	150440	-271
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	16.3	16.5	-0.2	13.5	13.8	-0.3	27.8	28.3	-0.5
	Number	1620625	1669262	-48637	1080970	1138368	-57398	539655	530895	8760
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	12.9	13.6	-0.7	8.9	9.7	-0.8	21.9	22.8	-0.9
	Number	938461	957273	-18810	451336	476658	-25322	487125	480613	6512
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	14.8	16.3	-1.5	15.0	16.2	-1.2	13.8	17.2	-3.4
	Number	3512616	3827245	-314629	3008617	3221744	-213127	503999	605501	-101502
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	33.6	33.8	-0.2	34.9	35.3	-0.4	26.6	25.3	1.3
	Number	7963083	7929439	33644	6993190	7040858	-47668	969893	888581	81312
Employment in services sector	Share	51.6	49.8	1.8	50.1	48.5	1.6	59.6	57.5	2.1
	Number	12233569	11687583	545986	10057319	9667074	390245	2176250	2020509	155741
Underemployment	Share	9.5	10.2	-0.7	10.4	11.2	-0.8	4.5	4.3	0.2
	Number	2242475	2380013	-137538	2076982	2227494	-150512	165493	152519	12974
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	40.0	40.3	-0.3	27.1	27.9	-0.8	71.0	71.8	-0.8
The share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	26.7	25.8	0.9	23.0	22.2	0.8	47.5	46.4	1.1
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	26.9	27.4	-0.5	17.1	16.9	0.2	37.8	39.0	-1.2
	Number	2931921	2926281	5640	982128	941039	41089	1949793	1985242	-35449
Average working hour	Hours	42.9	43.5	-0.6	44.6	45.3	-0.7	33.4	33.6	-0.2

TABLE 1. MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS AND THEIR CHANGES BY SEX, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS; THE YEAR 1401 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1400 (continued)
(Number person, rate, share and ratio: percent)

Labour force indicators		Urban areas			Rural areas		
		The year 1401	The year 1400	Changes	The year 1401	The year 1400	Changes
Population aged 15 and over ¹	Number	49308130	48511002	797128	14486120	14554810	-68690
Economic participation of population aged 15 and over	Rate	40.3	40.3	0.0	42.7	43.2	-0.5
	Number	19874567	19537114	337453	6190200	6285291	-95091
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	Number	29433562	28973888	459674	8295920	8269520	26400
Employment of population aged 15 and over	Ratio	36.4	36.3	0.1	39.9	40.2	-0.3
	Number	17941068	17597255	343813	5774742	5850197	-75455
Unemployment of population aged 15 and over	Rate	9.7	9.9	-0.2	6.7	6.9	-0.2
	Number	1933499	1939859	-6360	415458	435094	-19636
Unemployment of population aged 15-24	Rate	24.5	26.1	-1.6	17.7	17.6	0.1
	Number	436327	438157	-1830	121777	119636	2141
Unemployment of population aged 18-35	Rate	17.3	17.6	-0.3	12.8	12.7	0.1
	Number	1333386	1368396	-35010	287239	300867	-13628
Unemployment of the population graduated from higher education institutes	Rate	8.1	9.0	-0.9	13.6	13.6	0.0
	Number	1459429	1587029	127600	783045	792984	-9939
Employment in agriculture sector	Share	12.5	13.2	-0.7	17.6	18.0	-0.4
	Number	830155	845842	-15687	108305	111430	-3125
Employment in manufacturing sector	Share	5.8	6.4	-0.6	42.8	46.2	-3.4
	Number	1041809	1122070	-80261	2470807	2705175	234368
Employment in services sector	Share	34.7	35.2	-0.5	30.1	29.5	0.6
	Number	6223159	6202704	20455	1739924	1726735	13189
Underemployment	Share	59.5	58.4	1.1	27.1	24.2	2.9
	Number	10669782	10269542	400240	1563787	1418041	145746
The share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population	Share	42.9	43.6	-0.7	26.1	25.6	0.5
The share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed population	share	32.5	31.5	1.0	8.8	8.7	0.1
Population aged 15-24 not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	Rate	25.7	26.0	-0.3	31.0	32.0	-1.0
	Number	2126591	2093966	32625	805330	832315	-26985
Average working hour	Hour	43.8	44.3	-0.5	40.3	41.2	-0.9

-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 51.6% of the total, followed by the manufacturing sector with 33.6% and the agriculture sector with 14.8%. In the year 1401, the contribution of the employed people to the agriculture and manufacturing sectors decreased by 1.5 and 0.2 percent, but the contribution of the employed people to the services sector increased by 1.8 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1400).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over shows that 9.0 percent of the economically active population was unemployed. Moreover, based on the confidence interval of 95%, the total national unemployment rate was between 8.8 and 9.3 percent with a 9.0 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 trend of changes that happened in the indicator at the national level shows that this indicator experienced a 0.2 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 15-24 indicates that 22.6 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 1.1 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

The unemployment rate among the youths aged 18-35 indicates that 16.3% 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 0.2 percent compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

A review of the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 and over graduated from higher education shows that 12.9 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 0.7 % in the year 1401 compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

The underemployment share tells that 9.5% 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 1401 experienced a 0.7 percent decrease compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

The study of the employed share aged 15 and over with the usual working hours of 49 hours and over shows that 38.0% 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 experienced a 0.2 percent increase compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

In the year 1401, the share of the unemployed higher education graduates out of the total unemployed population was 40.0 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 0.3 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

In the year 1401, the share of the employed higher education graduates out of the total employed people was 26.7 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 0.9 percent over the previous year (the year 1400).

The NEET (youth aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training) indicator was 26.9 percent in the year 1401 which experienced 0.5 percent fall compared to the previous year (the year 1400). The indicator stands higher for women and rural areas than for men and urban areas. This figure for the men and women was 17.1 and 37.8 percent in the year 1401, respectively.

The average working hours of the employed population was 42.9 hours in the year 1401 which fall 0.6 percent in comparison with the previous year (the year 1400). The average working hours for men and women was 44.6 and 33.4 hours which decreased by 0.7 and 0.2 percent, respectively compared to the previous year (the year 1400).

Figure 2. Unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over in successive seasons from the year 1397 to the year 1401.

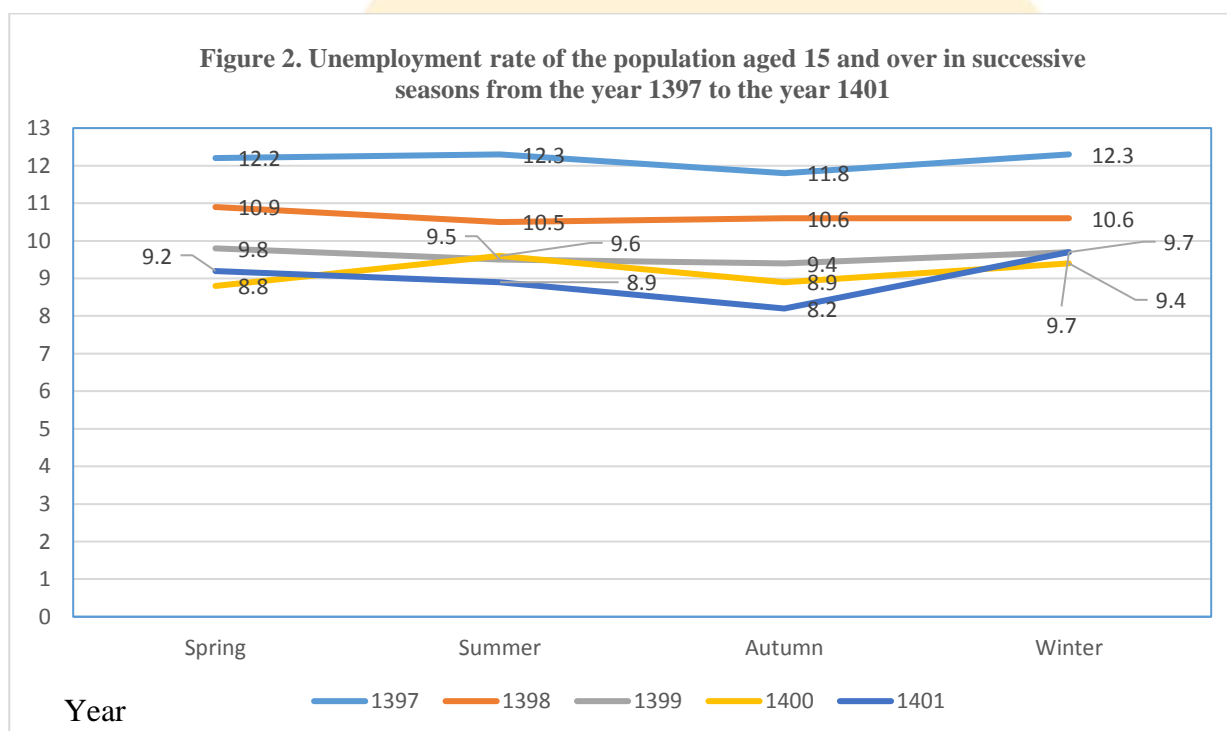


Table 2 shows some major labour market indicators for the population aged 15 and over in the years 1400-1401 by province.

TABLE 2- SOME MAJOR LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE YEAR 1401 COMPARED TO THE YEAR 1400 BY PROVINCE (percent)

Province	Economic participation rate		Employment ratio		Unemployment rate		
	The year 1401	The year 1400	The year 1401	The year 1400	The year 1401	The confidence interval	The year 1400
Total country	40.9	40.9	37.2	37.2	9	(8.8– 9.3)	9.2
East Azarbayejan	40.9	41.6	37.5	38.5	8.3	(7.2– 9.4)	7.6
West Azarbayejan	43.3	43.8	39.5	38.3	8.6	(7.5– 9.8)	12.4
Ardebil	46	46.2	41.5	41.5	9.8	(8.3- 11.2)	10.3
Esfahan	41.5	41	37	36.6	10.7	(9.5- 12.0)	10.6
Alborz	39.3	39.6	35.7	35.8	9.1	(8.0– 10.2)	9.7
Ilam	32.5	34.1	30.2	31.6	7	(5.6– 8.5)	7.5
Bushehr	39.3	38.4	36.3	34.9	7.6	(6.4– 8.9)	9
Tehran	40.4	41.1	37.4	38.1	7.4	(6.6– 8.3)	7.3
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	40.4	41.6	36.2	36.5	10.4	(8.7–12.2)	12.3
South Khorasan	40.7	42	37.7	39	7.5	(6.5–8.4)	7.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	43.1	40.9	39.9	38.2	7.3	(6.5– 8.2)	6.6
North Khorasan	42.2	44.7	38.5	40.3	8.7	(7.5– 9.9)	9.7
Khuzestan	40.1	39.9	35	34.9	12.6	(11.3-13.8)	12.6
Zanjan	49	45.5	45.7	42.5	6.7	(5.8 – 7.6)	6.5
Semnan	37.7	37.1	35.3	34.5	6.4	(5.2– 7.5)	7.1
Sistan & Baluchestan	34.5	34.5	30.4	31.3	11.7	(10.0– 13.3)	9.4
Fars	36.7	37.3	34	34.4	7.5	(6.4– 8.6)	7.6
Qazvin	43.9	44.4	40.7	41.2	7.3	(6.3– 8.3)	7.2
Qom	37	37	33.8	33.5	8.6	(7.5– 9.7)	9.3
Kordestan	42.9	42.2	37	37.3	13.7	(12.2– 15.2)	11.7
Kerman	39.5	40.3	36.1	35.8	8.6	(7.4– 9.8)	11.2
Kermanshah	41.7	43	35.7	36.6	14.2	(12.2– 16.2)	14.9
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	34.1	34.5	31.3	31.4	8.4	(6.8 – 9.9)	9.1
Golestan	37.6	38	34.3	35.1	8.8	(7.3– 10.2)	7.6
Gilan	45.2	45.2	41.6	41	7.9	(6.7– 9.1)	9.2
Lorestan	41	41.3	35.8	36.1	12.7	(11.5– 13.9)	12.5
Mazandaran	44.8	43.2	41.4	40.1	7.5	(6.5– 8.5)	7
Markazi	36.6	36.6	33.9	33.8	7.3	(6.4– 8.2)	7.8
Hormozgan	41.3	43.6	35	36.7	15.3	(13.7– 16.9)	15.8
Hamedan	43.7	41.8	39.6	38.8	9.4	(8.2– 10.6)	7.1
Yazd	45.2	47.8	41.0	42.1	9.2	(8.2-10.3)	11.8

TABLE 3 MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEASON AND PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1401

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment Ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	40.9	37.1	9.2	41.0	37.3	8.9
East Azarbayejan	40.2	37.1	7.8	40.6	37.5	7.7
West Azarbayejan	44.5	41.2	7.4	46.0	42.8	7.0
Ardebil	44.0	40.4	8.2	47.5	42.0	11.7
Esfahan	40.5	35.5	12.3	42.2	37.7	10.6
Alborz	38.7	35.0	9.5	39.5	36.4	8.0
Ilam	33.3	30.6	8.1	32.5	30.3	6.6
Bushehr	37.9	35.1	7.4	39.0	35.9	7.9
Tehran	40.9	37.7	7.8	40.3	37.4	7.2
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	40.5	36.2	10.6	42.1	38.8	8.0
South Khorasan	39.4	36.3	7.8	38.9	35.9	7.8
Khorasan-e-Razavi	41.9	38.6	7.9	42.4	39.3	7.2
North Khorasan	44.3	40.2	9.3	43.6	39.6	9.2
Khuzestan	40.0	34.4	14.1	39.7	33.5	15.6
Zanjan	47.8	45.2	5.4	49.4	46.6	5.5
Semnan	37.6	35.3	6.1	38.4	35.9	6.3
Sistan & Baluchestan	36.0	31.4	12.8	33.4	29.6	11.4
Fars	36.9	34.0	8.0	36.0	33.4	7.2
Qazvin	44.2	40.6	8.3	43.9	40.6	7.6
Qom	37.1	33.7	9.4	36.5	33.5	8.4
Kordestan	42.3	38.0	10.2	43.0	38.6	10.2
Kerman	39.2	35.8	8.7	40.0	36.8	8.1
Kermanshah	42.2	35.7	15.4	43.2	37.3	13.6
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	35.7	32.2	9.8	34.0	31.0	8.7
Golestan	37.2	34.2	8.2	37.3	34.5	7.6
Gilan	46.2	42.9	7.0	46.1	42.6	7.8
Lorestan	42.2	36.8	12.8	41.3	36.5	11.7
Mazandaran	44.9	41.0	8.7	44.7	41.2	7.7
Markazi	37.1	34.6	6.6	36.4	34.1	6.4
Hormozgan	42.8	36.2	15.3	40.9	31.7	22.6
Hamedan	42.5	39.8	6.5	45.7	41.5	9.3
Yazd	46.8	41.9	10.6	43.8	40.5	7.7

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TABLE 3. MAJOR INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR MARKET FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1401 (CONTINUED)

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate	Economic Participation Rate	Employment ratio	Unemployment rate
Total country	41.0	37.7	8.2	40.5	36.6	9.7
East Azarbaijejan	40.8	36.9	9.5	41.9	38.5	8.2
West Azarbaijejan	42.5	38.9	8.4	40.0	35.2	12.1
Ardebil	46.3	42.4	8.4	46.2	41.3	10.6
Esfahan	41.9	37.7	10.0	41.3	37.2	9.9
Alborz	39.5	35.9	8.9	39.4	35.4	10.1
Ilam	31.7	29.7	6.4	32.3	30.1	6.8
Bushehr	40.4	37.2	8.0	39.9	37.0	7.3
Tehran	40.1	37.5	6.5	40.1	36.9	8.2
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	41.7	37.5	10.1	37.2	32.2	13.5
South Khorasan	42.5	39.5	7.0	42.0	38.9	7.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	45.0	42.8	4.9	43.0	38.9	9.4
North Khorasan	42.1	38.4	8.8	38.7	35.8	7.5
Khuzestan	40.2	36.3	9.6	40.3	35.9	10.9
Zanjan	50.0	46.3	7.4	48.7	44.6	8.3
Semnan	38.0	35.2	7.3	36.8	34.7	5.7
Sistan & Baluchestan	34.4	30.2	12.2	34.0	30.5	10.3
Fars	36.8	34.5	6.4	37.2	34.1	8.4
Qazvin	44.5	41.9	5.8	43.1	39.8	7.7
Qom	36.5	34.0	6.9	37.8	34.2	9.6
Kordestan	43.3	37.3	13.8	43.1	34.3	20.5
Kerman	39.8	36.5	8.2	39.1	35.4	9.5
Kermanshah	41.6	36.2	12.9	39.7	33.7	15.1
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	32.7	30.2	7.6	34.1	31.6	7.3
Golestan	38.1	34.5	9.5	37.7	34.0	9.7
Gilan	45.3	42.2	6.7	43.2	38.7	10.3
Lorestan	40.3	34.9	13.3	40.3	35.1	12.8
Mazandaran	44.8	42.2	5.8	44.7	41.2	7.8
Markazi	36.4	33.5	8.1	36.4	33.4	8.1
Hormozgan	38.9	34.4	11.6	42.8	37.9	11.6
Hamedan	45.1	40.7	9.6	41.3	36.2	12.3
Yazd	45.1	40.8	9.5	44.9	40.8	9.1



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TABLE 4. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1400-1401

Province	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services	
	The year 1401	The year 1400	The year 1401	The year 1400	The year 1401	The year 1400
Total country	14.8	16.3	33.6	33.8	51.6	49.8
East Azarbayejan	16.3	17.3	40.9	39.7	42.7	42.9
West Azarbayejan	27.1	31.9	24.7	25.2	48.3	42.9
Ardebil	29.6	31.3	24.9	26.6	45.5	42.2
Esfahan	8.4	9.3	41.4	43.8	50	46.9
Alborz	3.2	3.4	42.1	43	54.7	53.6
Ilam	19.4	21.3	32.8	30.5	47.8	48.2
Bushehr	11.4	11.5	26	25.4	62.6	63.1
Tehran	1.9	1.8	35	35.4	63.1	62.9
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	13.7	13	40.5	45.5	45.8	41.5
South Khorasan	19.6	21.6	33.3	33.1	47	45.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	17	19.8	35.1	33.9	47.9	46.3
North Khorasan	31.4	30.9	28.2	29.4	40.4	39.7
Khuzestan	14.6	16.2	34.2	32.4	51.2	51.4
Zanjan	25.4	27.4	33.6	35.1	41	37.6
Semnan	12.6	13.5	37.6	37.6	49.8	48.9
Sistan & Baluchestan	13.9	14.6	37	38.2	49.1	47.2
Fars	15.7	19.3	29.9	28.6	54.4	52.1
Qazvin	15.5	18.6	39.3	39.2	45.2	42.1
Qom	3.7	4.7	44	41.8	51.8	53.2
Kordestan	20.7	22.4	27.1	27.6	52.2	50
Kerman	38.6	37.9	22.6	21.9	38.8	40.2
Kermanshah	20.9	25.2	25.6	26.6	53.4	48.2
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	14	14.9	35.4	36.6	50.7	48.5
Golestan	21.4	24.3	28.7	29.9	49.9	45.8
Gilan	20.8	24.9	27.3	27.1	51.9	48
Lorestan	22.4	25.7	27.1	29.5	50.5	44.9
Mazandaran	17.1	18.8	30.1	30.5	52.8	50.8
Markazi	14.5	15.7	44.8	44.8	40.7	39.4
Hormozgan	17.7	19.5	30.5	33.6	51.8	47
Hamedan	23.4	26.3	29.7	30.4	46.9	43.2
Yazd	7.1	7.6	44.6	44.3	48.2	48.2



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TABLE 5. CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1401

Province	Spring			Summer		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	16.0	32.7	51.2	15.8	33.8	50.4
East Azarbayejan	18.0	40.4	41.3	17.9	39.7	42.2
West Azarbayejan	30.7	24.5	44.8	32.5	23.4	44.1
Ardebil	30.9	24.1	44.9	30.7	24.8	44.5
Esfahan	8.4	41.3	50.3	9.8	41.6	48.2
Alborz	3.0	44.4	52.7	3.7	41.3	55.0
Ilam	21.2	31.1	47.7	18.6	34.2	47.3
Bushehr	11.7	25.4	62.9	10.1	26.5	63.3
Tehran	1.6	33.1	65.4	2.1	36.3	61.6
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	15.6	39.9	44.5	15.3	43.3	41.4
South Khorasan	22.6	33.6	43.9	20.9	34.8	44.3
Khorasan-e-Razavi	17.8	34.4	47.8	17.4	35.6	47.0
North Khorasan	33.8	27.6	38.6	33.5	28.7	37.8
Khuzestan	15.7	32.2	52.1	13.0	36.6	50.4
Zanjan	27.0	34.7	38.3	28.9	32.2	38.9
Semnan	13.5	35.0	51.4	13.0	37.1	49.9
Sistan & Baluchestan	14.9	36.3	48.8	13.0	40.5	46.5
Fars	15.4	30.9	53.6	16.4	29.6	54.0
Qazvin	16.9	38.1	45.0	18.0	38.1	43.8
Qom	4.3	40.9	54.7	4.1	42.9	52.5
Kordestan	20.3	28.4	51.2	22.4	26.6	51.0
Kerman	39.2	21.7	39.2	37.9	23.5	38.5
Kermanshah	23.3	26.8	49.8	24.2	24.4	51.3
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	15.1	32.7	52.2	15.4	36.5	48.1
Golestan	23.9	27.7	48.4	22.2	29.3	48.5
Gilan	29.7	23.0	47.3	22.1	26.7	51.3
Lorestan	24.0	27.3	48.8	23.1	27.0	49.9
Mazandaran	19.8	29.0	51.1	18.0	29.3	52.7
Markazi	15.4	42.1	42.5	15.2	44.2	40.7
Hormozgan	16.5	30.0	53.5	18.0	29.6	52.3
Hamedan	26.8	30.4	42.8	27.0	29.2	43.8
Yazd	7.9	44.8	47.3	7.3	44.3	48.4

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**CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS FOR THE
POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEASON IN THE YEAR 1401 (continued)**

Province	Autumn			Winter		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services
Total country	14.3	34.6	51.1	13.0	33.2	53.7
East Azarbayejan	15.0	41.5	43.5	14.2	42.0	43.8
West Azarbayejan	23.1	27.5	49.4	20.6	23.3	56.1
Ardebil	28.6	26.8	44.7	28.2	23.8	48.0
Esfahan	8.4	41.8	49.6	6.9	40.8	52.0
Alborz	3.7	41.1	55.1	2.5	41.7	55.8
Ilam	19.0	33.3	47.8	18.7	32.9	48.4
Bushehr	12.4	26.5	61.1	11.5	25.4	63.1
Tehran	2.2	36.4	61.4	1.7	34.1	64.2
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	13.4	39.3	47.3	10.0	39.4	50.7
South Khorasan	19.4	32.0	48.7	16.1	33.1	50.8
Khorasan-e-Razavi	18.5	37.7	43.8	14.1	32.6	53.3
North Khorasan	31.6	27.3	41.1	26.2	29.2	44.6
Khuzestan	13.3	35.5	51.2	16.5	32.6	50.9
Zanjan	23.3	34.8	41.9	22.5	32.6	44.9
Semnan	13.0	39.9	47.0	10.7	38.5	50.8
Sistan & Baluchestan	13.6	37.8	48.6	14.1	33.6	52.3
Fars	17.2	28.4	54.4	13.7	30.8	55.4
Qazvin	14.3	41.0	44.6	12.6	39.9	47.5
Qom	3.5	47.5	48.7	3.1	44.8	51.4
Kordestan	20.7	28.7	50.6	19.2	24.3	56.5
Kerman	39.1	22.5	38.4	38.3	22.6	39.1
Kermanshah	19.0	25.1	55.9	16.8	26.2	57.0
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	13.8	37.2	49.0	11.5	35.3	53.2
Golestan	20.1	28.9	51.0	19.4	28.8	51.7
Gilan	14.1	31.9	54.0	17.0	27.7	55.3
Lorestan	23.0	26.0	51.0	19.6	28.1	52.2
Mazandaran	15.8	30.3	53.8	14.8	31.6	53.6
Markazi	13.7	47.2	39.1	13.6	45.9	40.5
Hormozgan	18.6	31.6	49.7	17.7	30.8	51.4
Hamedan	20.8	30.8	48.4	18.4	28.5	53.1
Yazd	6.2	44.1	49.7	7.1	45.4	47.5

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Definitions and concepts

The Statistical Centre of Iran employs new international definitions and concepts based on the ICLS 1983¹ for 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, 1983).

Indicators

Economic participation rate (Economic activity rate)

The ratio of the active population (employed & unemployed) 15 years of age and over to the working age population 15 years of age and over 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 aged 15 and over to the total population at working age, 15 years old and over 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.

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

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



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