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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2 The Demographic Structure of Tehran

In chapter one, the general aspects of the city of Tehran were illustrated and the ways by which Tehran had developed and expanded were discussed.

The extent of socioeconomic influence and the manner in which Tehran's population increased during the past century were also acknowledged.

In this chapter the focus would be mainly on the demographic features of Tehran and an effort will be made to expand on its characteristics.

#### 2.1 Population Age - Gender Structure and Its Interaction

##### 2.1.1 Evaluation by Age of Given Statistical Data in Iran

*"Although the age preference is not the only source of error, but it is among one of the most important of such errors."*<sup>1</sup>

Population gender-age structure is the first and foremost factor in demographics. This information, both for its fundamental nature and frequent use, has always been regarded as an important factor by all demographic experts throughout the world. This, in fact, has been so important, that in many cases not only age indices have been a measure of accuracy in age reports, but in practice they have been used as an evaluating measure necessary for future planning.

In general, there has always been an inquiry regarding age and gender in almost every statistical record, this being recognized as an incomparable planning resource throughout the world. Of course other specific demographic information has been sought in some countries but not in others. Due to these important factors, evaluating the results from a statistical record usually begins by studying the quality of age given data.

In order to evaluate the quality of age data, there have been several research studies in great detail in different countries, establishing new indexes on this matter.

Among the most current and important indexes in evaluating the quality of age related data is "Whipple's Index" which indicates the 'age' tendency towards numbers zero and five.

The actual value of this index varies between 100 to 500. Where there is no tendency towards any particular numbers in publishing age data, the index remains at 100. Should such data end only in zero and five, the index will be 500.

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<sup>1</sup> Asian and Pacific Population Forum Volume I Number 2

Available calculations show that the quality of age related data in demographic records for Iran in the years 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1991 has been constantly under development, whereas the Whipple's Index, which is based on the results from the above statistics, has been decreasing.

Regarding this matter, the "Quality of Age Related Data in 1986 Census" states:

*"Examining age related reports using the Whipple's Index, indicates that this index has changed from 247.3 in 1966 to 161.7 in 1976 and finally reaching 122.7 in 1986."* <sup>2</sup>

Myer's Index, among other similar methods, clearly shows a tendency towards ages ending in zero and five. <sup>3</sup>

## 2.1.2 Population Age Structure and Trends

The age related data gathered in Iran during different years does not reach consistent levels in quality, therefore comparing such data with each other would not be exempt from comparison errors. Nevertheless, the trends and tendencies of population age development will be discussed here.

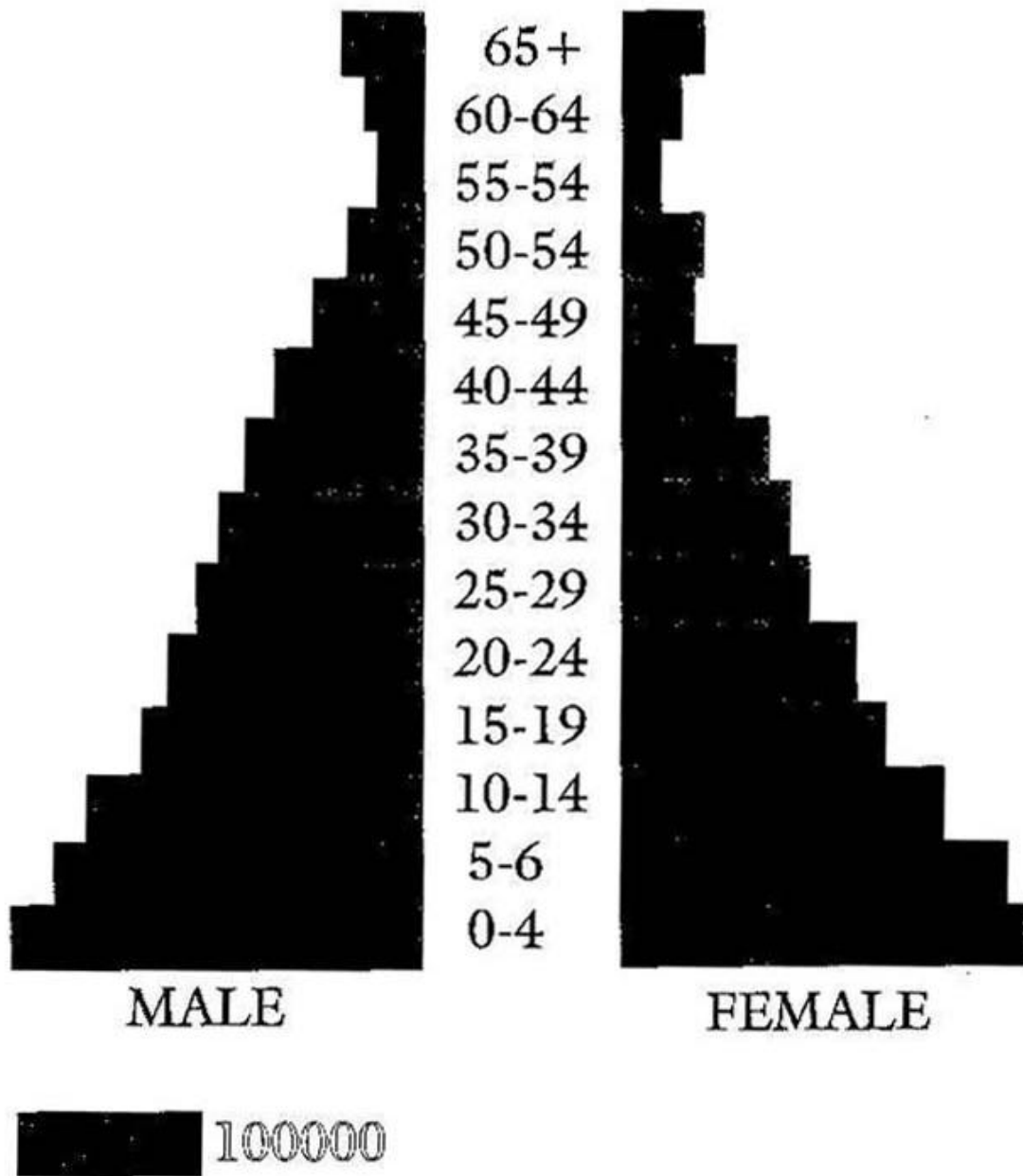
**Table 14** Present Boundary of Tehran's Population Distinguished by Age and Sex in 1966

Age groups	Male and Female	Male	Female
Under five	448,862	228,442	220,420
5 - 9	432,277	220,484	212,793
10 - 14	365,015	189,415	175,600
15 - 19	306,087	156,970	149,117
20 - 24	277,354	145,285	132,069
25 - 29	236,993	126,650	110,343
30 - 34	214,331	119,280	95,051
35 - 39	181,687	99,777	81,910
40 - 44	148,907	85,780	63,127
45 - 49	108,284	62,802	45,482
50 - 54	91,787	44,201	47,586
55 - 59	53,304	26,242	27,062
60 - 64	71,015	35,348	35,667
65 and over	90,694	45,767	44,927
Total	3,027,597	1,586,443	1,441,154

<sup>2</sup> Quality of Age Given Data in 1986 Census, Internal Publications No. 41. Statistical Center of Iran, Department of Population and Social Statistics, December 1987. Tehran. Pages 5 and 6

<sup>3</sup> Age Indices and Their Applications in Statistical Records. Statistical Center of Iran, Tehran. 1985.

**GRAPH 1** Population Age Pyramid in the Present Boundary of Tehran, 1966



Distribution of age and gender in the population of Tehran shows that in 1966 there has been a larger distribution among much younger generations, with almost 15% (14.8%) under five, whereas the ratio of people aged 45 and over does not even reach 14% (13.7%).

In other words, the population density among younger people is such that there are more people from just zero to four than the whole population in age groups 45 and over.

The youth population requires particular socioeconomic necessities, as well as having a high potential of fertility. Naturally, there would be a large number of girls aged between 0 and 9 beginning their fertility ages in the near future, i.e. in 5 to 10 years

time. Respecting the early child bearing pattern that exists in this population, high birth rates of newborn babies can be expected in the coming years.

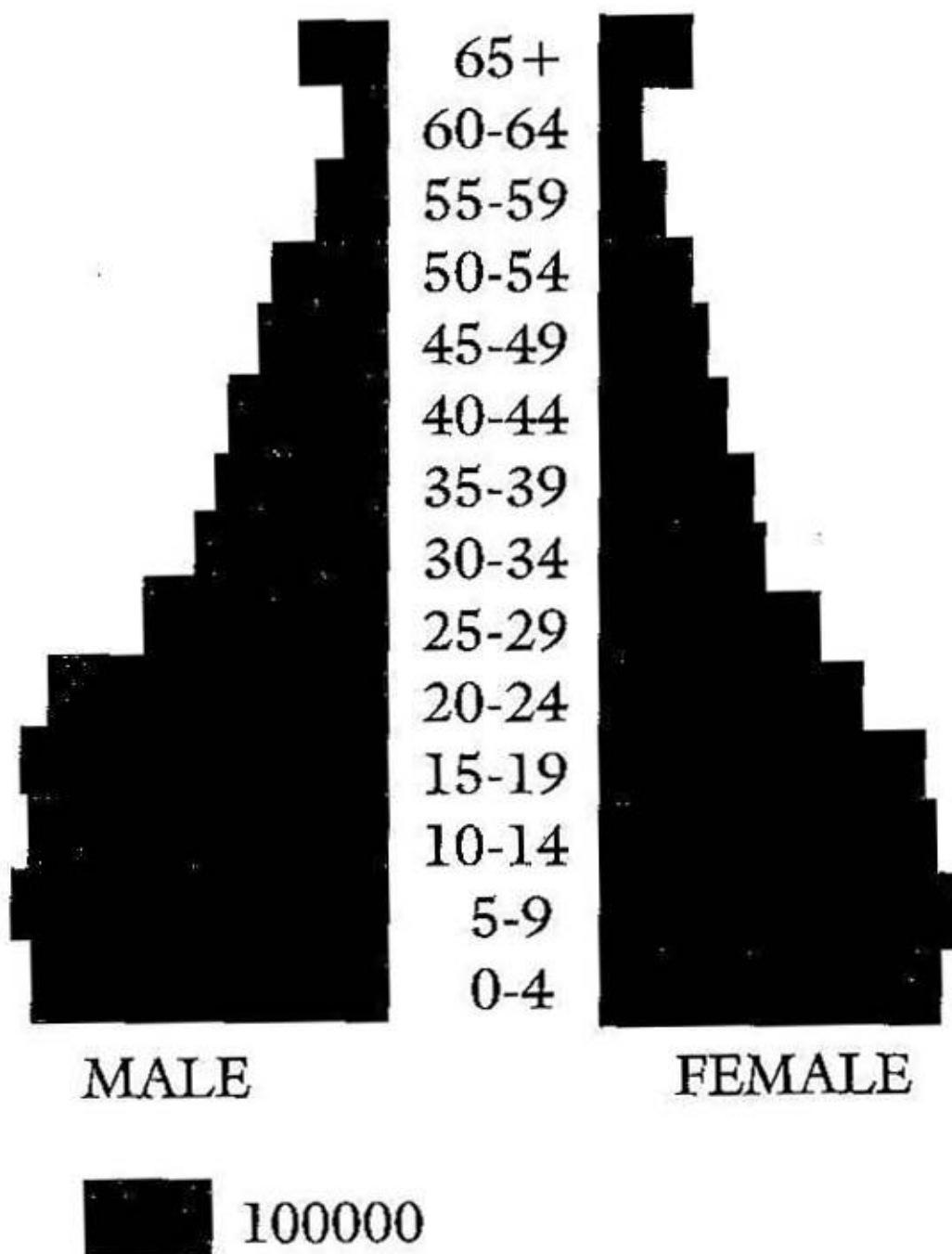
In demographic debates, the evaluating scale of having a young or old population, is usually known as the population share in age groups 0 - 14, 15 - 64, and 65 plus.

Based on the available information from the city of Tehran in 1966, there are over 2 / 5 (41.2%) between the ages 0 - 14 , with only 3% from 64 and over.

**Table 15 Population of Tehran's Present Boundary in 1976 by Age and Sex**

Under five	550,657	281,559	269,098
5 - 9	575,694	293,483	282,211
10 - 14	548,648	285,506	263,142
15 - 19	547,782	290,926	256,856
20 - 24	499,642	268,818	230,824
25 - 29	371,297	195,247	176,050
30 - 34	289,190	154,451	134,739
35 - 39	250,221	134,835	115,386
40 - 44	230,293	128,882	101,411
45 - 49	186,845	100,758	86,087
50 - 54	168,530	91,276	77,254
55 - 59	103,276	56,510	46,766
60 - 64	76,785	38,531	38,254
65 and over	150,625	72,003	78,622
Total	4,549,485	2,392,785	2,156,700

**GRAPH 2 Tehran's Pyramid Age in 1976**



As it is shown from the contents of Table 15, in 1976 around 12% of Tehran's population had been between age group 0 - 4. However, in the following age group, from 5 - 9, this ratio has increased to almost 13% (12.7%).

Undoubtedly, this phenomena has roots in the youth population, because the number of people under 10 years-old, born between 1966 and 1976, have been influenced by the youth population and the high level of fertility in 1966.

Bearing in mind that the number of people in the age group 0-4 have a normal decrease in comparison with age group 5 - 9. This indicates that in Tehran between 1966 and 1976, the birth rate has had a descending curve, even though had birth rates remained constant, there should have been a lower number of people between 5 and 9, having lived longer and being more exposed to death, in comparison to the under fives.

The same occurrence has also been observed in the population youth balance.

In 1976, the ratio of people under 15 to the whole population had decreased to 36.8%, whereas this figure in the age group 65 and over had reached to 3.3%.

On the whole, according to the existing information, there has been a decline in the youth population of Tehran. Undoubtedly, this goes back to the success of family planning schemes, especially in Tehran in those years.

Although the success of such schemes had an effect, some other factors such as the growing economy in 1973 and in particular the oil price increases must also be taken into consideration.

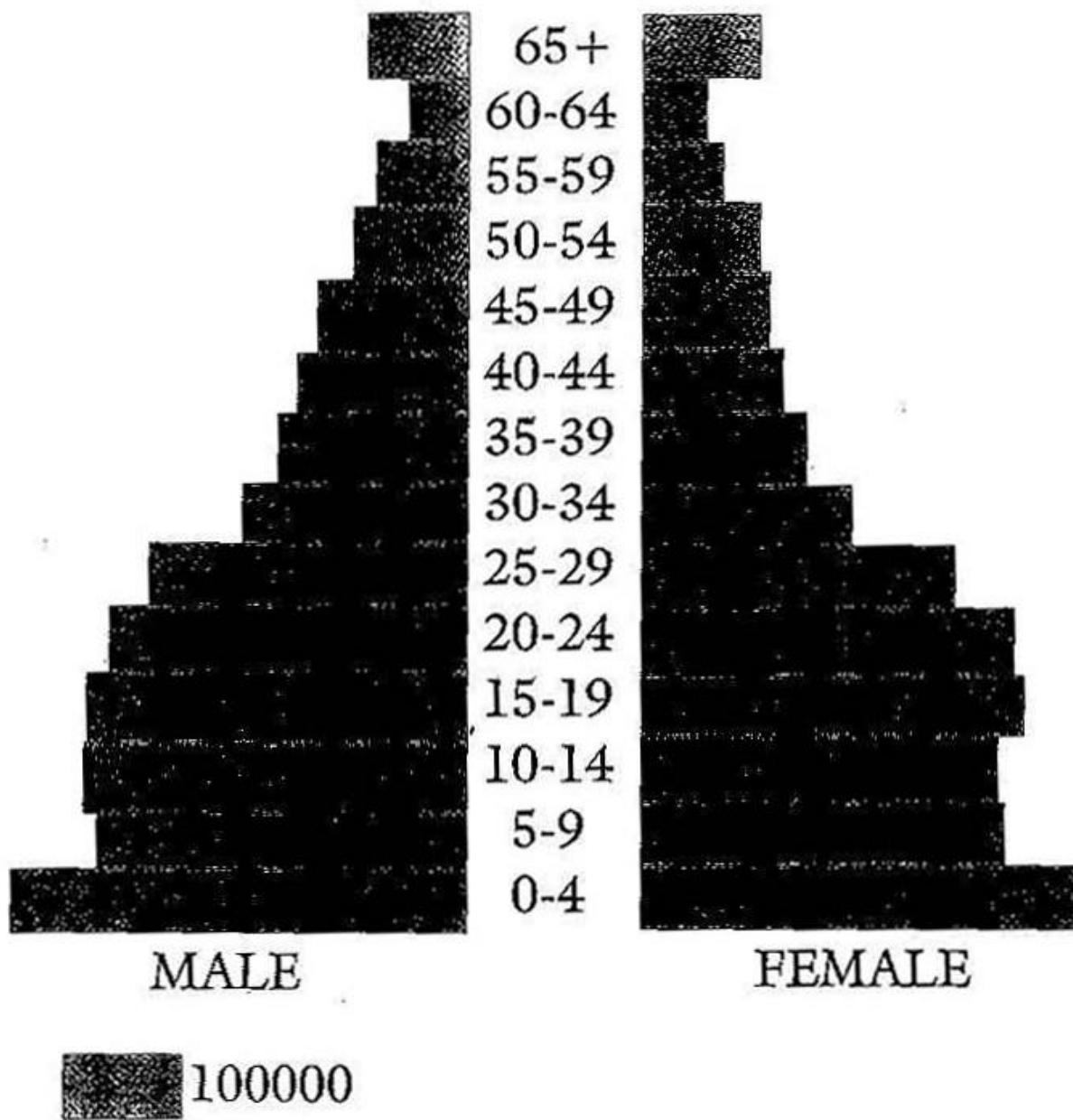
Ignoring the primary reasons behind the success of family planning in those years, it must be acknowledged that, at least in Tehran, the positive effects from these plans have spread rapidly throughout the population of this city. Carrying out of family planning programs does also lessen death rates. Whereas can be expected, birth control results contribute toward a decrease in the population youth.

**Table 16 An Estimation of Population for Tehran in 1981 Based on the 1980 Statistics**

<b>Age groups</b>	<b>Male and Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Under five	776,857	397,282	379,575
5 - 9	632,228	323,227	309,001
10 - 14	638,059	334,107	303,952
15 - 19	661,465	333,803	327,662
20 - 24	635,493	313,940	321,553
25 - 29	521,135	280,383	270,756
30 - 34	378,152	201,366	176,786
35 - 39	294,520	155,932	138,588
40 - 44	266,473	144,954	121,519
45 - 49	235,199	130,137	105,062
50 - 54	203,414	104,042	99,372
55 - 59	154,004	85,165	68,839
60 - 64	114,348	57,558	56,790
65 and over	188,235	88,187	100,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,699,586</b>	<b>2,950,083</b>	<b>2,749,503</b>



**GRAPH 3 Tehran's Age Pyramid in 1981**



The narrowing of the age pyramid base area observed in the population of Tehran during 1966 and 1976, has also been noted between 1976 and 1981. Results obtained from statistics in 1980 illustrate that the population share of age groups 0 - 14, within the entire population, reaches to just under 36% (35.9%).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Based on the results from the statistics in 1980, using other available information and weighed averages, the population of Tehran in 1981 has been estimated in order to be a multiple of 5 in age gaps.

It also shows that the birth rate phenomena which had started due to the introduction of family planning programs, had still been continued until 1981, in spite of the socioeconomic upheavals following in the aftermath of the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Since then, public attention to family planning has turned towards more important issues, which gradually diminished these efforts. Until finally, coupled with the start of the Iraq war in 1980, family planning activities were no longer a priority. The effects of this social phenomena have been clearly observed in the age distribution from the population of Tehran in 1986.

The results for the city of Tehran, obtained from the statistics in 1986 show that the ratio from the population age groups 0 - 4 to total population is around 15.5%, whereas this was less than 12% in 1976.

The population share of age groups 0 - 14 to the total population which was diminished to 35.9% in 1981, had also reached 37.5%.

Due to terminating the family planning programs from 1988 and thereafter, and also that people were encouraged to have more children at the beginning of the Iraq war, it created a "baby boom" in which its first effects have been seen in the 1986 census in the population of the country as well as Tehran. Subsequent effects would also be observed in the coming years.

Together with the loss of life in battles during the revolution, and the not insignificant war casualties mostly among young people, this consequently led to a gradual decrease in birth control use.

Families were encouraged to have more than 2 children as opposed to 2 children only, so at least 2 children would be left to them in case of any deaths under these political circumstances.

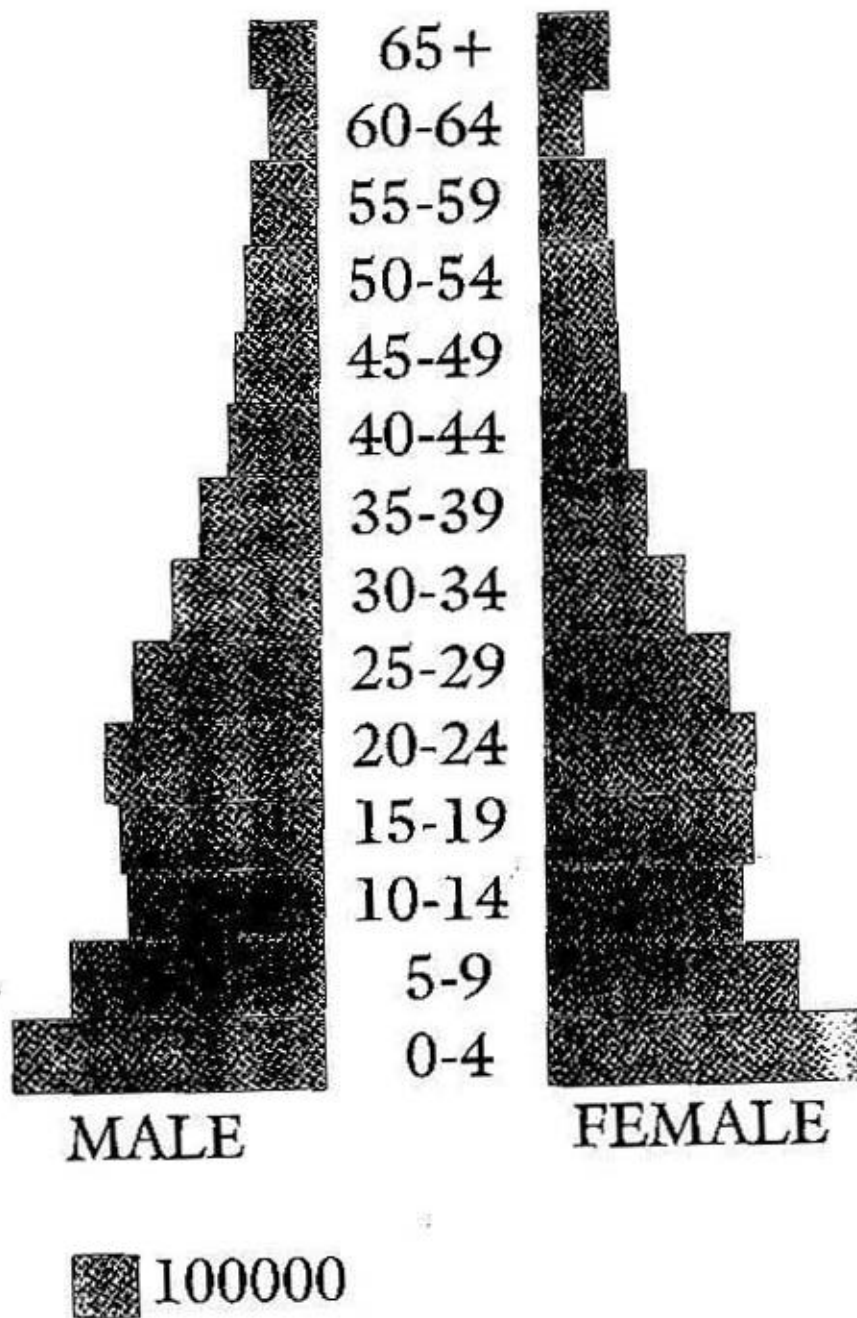
The manner in which Iranian families, and in particular Tehranians, behaved in this situation, became a factor in the increasing birth rate during the early years of the Iraq war. These years especially between 1980 and 1986 are known as the years of the "baby boom" throughout the country and especially in Tehran.

Following in the wake of these years, some negative consequences gradually appeared in the society. The problems were taken up by government officials in the country. The first warning came from the Planning & Budget Organization. They are responsible for general development plans in the country, and published the 1986 census results.

**Table 17 Tehran's Population According to Age and Sex in 1986**

<b>Age groups</b>	<b>Male and Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
0 - 4	932,378	474,063	458,315
5 - 9	740,722	380,257	360,465
10 - 14	581,318	299,241	282,077
15 - 19	605,502	303,453	301,549
20 - 24	626,768	319,923	306,845
25 - 29	550,747	280,264	270,483
30 - 34	436,174	223,678	212,496
35 - 39	327,722	171,597	156,125
40 - 44	259,988	136,853	123,135
45 - 49	227,372	121,292	106,080
50 - 54	208,990	115,194	93,796
55 - 59	178,935	88,500	90,435
60 - 64	145,245	75,706	69,539
65 and over	200,718	92,268	108,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,022,079</b>	<b>3,082,289</b>	<b>2,939,790</b>

**GRAPH 4 - Population Age Pyramid, Tehran 1986**



After warnings from demographic experts from the "Statistical Center of Iran", as well as from universities and other research institutes, some practical steps were taken, including the setting up of a seminar for relevant government officials in the holy city of Mashhad.

It focused on the negative aspects of this population growth and continued high levels of fertility. The seminar succeeded in drawing the attention of government and religious officials. Appropriate judicial decrees were discussed by religious officials, based on the approval of a family planning scheme, which opened a public debate on the issues.

After the above seminar and other related actions, a major population law was finally approved in the General Assembly. Demographic issues were again a matter for serious government attention.

These actions caused reverberations throughout the population of the country, starting in Tehran.

The Iraq war, economic problems, and their related bottle necks for goods and services, when considered as a whole, played the most important role in public's acceptance of birth control measures.

The above mentioned problems had affected most families to such a degree, that even the least literate families began to address family planning.

Naturally the drop in family income,, or at least keeping it stable, is said to be one of the first big considerations in these plans. Most families weighed all the circumstances before the birth of even their first child.

The results from these changes were slowly becoming more evident in the population of the country. However it showed up first in Tehran's population and in five years, i.e. in 1991, the first effects were shown.

## **2.2. Gender Ratio**

The gender distribution of a population is one of the preliminary specifications in population statistics. In population censuses and surveys, gender reports unlike age, hardly show any discrepancies, that is why gender reports are usually under evaluated. Therefore methods in this area are limited.

Statistical results have shown discrepancies in the number of males and females, which may or may not arise from an incorrect gender report, but it may also be due to insufficient quality in the processing of the data.

There usually exist 2 criteria to evaluate the validity of gender information:

- **Gender Ratio**
- **Gender Ratio Index**

The basis of these two, relies on the theory that due to a specific pattern in the number of newborn babies, both boys and girls, should the age/sex information be accurate, the number of males and females in any age group must also follow the fertility pattern or at least should not be far from it.

Therefore in order to calculate the gender ratio, the total number of men is divided by the total number of women and the result is then multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Gender Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of men}}{\text{Total number of women}} \times 100$$

Calculation of the age-ratio index in comparison with the age-ratio is a little more complicated. The basis of calculating this index is the equality of gender ratio in different age groups. In other words, it's assumed that, should demographic

information about age and gender be reasonably accurate, the difference between gender ratio in any age group and its previous age group would be very little, even close to zero.

However, should the combination of age-gender population data indicate not enough accuracy, the above differences will show relatively larger numbers. The absolute values of these differences has been defined as the average of the gender-ratio index.

Should factors such as emigration, war, contagious diseases and so on, not exist in the studied population, gender ratio contains a specific method under normal circumstances. Gender ratio in the early years of life is around 103 to 105. It slightly decreases in youth and middle age, and carries on rapidly increasing with age increase. Therefore according to these observations, gender ratio varies normally in different age groups.

However, should such variations exceed the expected limits, it could indicate insufficient accuracy in the gender data.

In any case, the above stated points should be considered when using gender ratio as a social criteria. It must also be regarded that particularly in developing countries, this variation in some part of the indexes, could relate to statistical inaccuracy.

Consequently before studying gender form in the population of Tehran, a short review will be given on gender ratio index in the country of Iran, enabling us to get some idea about these numbers and their accuracy level. In 1966, gender ratio for the population of Iran had been 9.9, whereas this figure had decreased down to 6.6, a decade after in 1976.<sup>5</sup>

It presents an improvement in the quality of reported data in the 1976 census compared with 1966, i.e. according to the standards of the United Nation.

Calculating the same index for 1991, it indicates more improvement on the quality of gender data in the country. The above calculations which show a figure of 3.5 for the gender ratio index, suggest that gender data in 1991 are put into the accurate group. Having considered the existence of the eight year Iraq war which caused disruptions in gender ratio, particularly among the middle aged groups, a conclusion is then made that gender data in the 1991 census represents a fairly accurate picture.

As observed from Table 18, in 1966 and 1976, the gender ratio in the city of Tehran is relatively high and, furthermore, there has not been a considerable change during these years.

The gender ratio of Tehran was estimated to be 110 in 1966 and 1976, meaning that there were 100 women to 110 men. This figure demonstrates Tehran as the center of attraction for emigrating men . It also shows Tehran as a center of employment opportunities attracting the emigrants.

Gender ratio in different age groups also confirms this view. The gender ratio is slower in age groups under 10, and rapidly increases at the beginning of age groups seeking work and employed in the economy

As shown in some age groups, gender ratio has even reached to more than 130 (refer to Table 18).

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<sup>5</sup> Age Indexes and Their Applications in Statistical Records. Statistical Center of Iran. Tehran. September 1985, Page 22, Table 9

However, Tehran being the center of high education could be another explanation to these figures, as higher education age groups practically coincide with the peak of economic activity age groups.

It could generally be said that the gender ratio in the city of Tehran should be around 104 or 105, for the age groups 0 - 4 and 5 - 9, which are known to be the largest age groups in the city. Therefore gender ratio has not changed considerably in the past 25 years, fluctuating between 103 and 104. This matter shows that gender ratio of higher than 120 (in age groups 40 - 44) during 1966 and 1976, would clearly indicate the emigration of more men to the city of Tehran than women. However as said earlier, sex related issues in statistical records could be the reason for this phenomena. Nevertheless the evidential appearance of more young men than women entering this city should not be ignored.

**Table 18 Gender Ratio According to Age Between 1966 and 1991 in the City of Tehran**

Age groups	Gender Ratio			
	1996	1976	1986	1991
0 - 4	103.639	104.631	103.436	104.356
5 - 9	103.614	103.994	105.491	104.340
10 - 14	107.867	108.499	106.085	106.178
15 - 19	105.266	113.264	100.631	104.397
20 - 24	110.007	116.46	104.262	100.836
25 - 29	114.778	110.904	103.616	102.563
30 - 34	125.491	114.63	105.262	103.553
35 - 39	121.813	116.856	109.91	107.760
40 - 44	135.885	127.089	111.141	112.335
45 - 49	138.081	117.042	114.34	113.144
50 - 54	92.8866	118.151	122.813	118.089
55 - 59	96.9699	120.836	97.8603	127.389
60 - 64	99.1056	100.724	108.868	123.494
65 and over	101.87	91.5812	85.0788	121.324
Total	110.081	110.947	104.847	106.988

As it is illustrated from the contents of Table 18, gender ratio in 1986 has been affected by some fundamental changes. First, the gender ratio in total population has decreased to around 105 men against every 100 women (104.8). Second, a great fall has been observed from the above gender ratio in age groups 15-45. These figures and their alterations show the effect of the Iraq war on Tehran's gender gap, where a decrease on the number of men particularly in youth and middle aged people is clearly concealed in this table.

Based on the contents of Table 18, it could probably be said that there has been a tendency towards an under-reported number of boys in population during the Iraq

war, as right after the end of the war, the population gender ratio increased, reaching to around 107 male against 100 female in 1991.

### **2.3 Family Size**

The average number of people in a family is one of the indexes which has been influenced by several socioeconomic and even cultural characteristics. Consequently, it could also influence other socioeconomic factors, such as schools, hospitals, etc. Under normal circumstances, large families are an indication of a high level of fertility. In other words, the most important factor on the average number of people in a family is said to be the fertility level in the society. Nevertheless under some special conditions, e.g. an expanding or receding economy, the number of smaller families will increase. As a result the average number of people in a family will decrease, whereas in a society with the same level of fertility during an economic recession, the number of less populated families will be reduced causing an increase in the basic family size.

Therefore, changes in family size do reflect the demographic conditions and economical circumstances at any given time.

#### **The Average Number of people in the Family Household from 1956 to 1991 in Tehran**

<b>1956</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1991</b>
4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3

As observed from the above table, there are not many changes occurring in the average number of people in the family. These minute changes are due to the decreasing number of people with smaller families.

This theory contradicts Tehran accepting emigrants despite being in an economic downturn.

The number of people in Tehran increases more rapidly than in the basic population . This matter could have an effect on the following factors:

- a) As said earlier, Tehran is believed to be the center of attraction for economic activities and higher education, and especially among the youth. Under these circumstances, the entrance of a larger number of young and single people, becoming students or workers, it obviously increases the number of one-man, or in general smaller family units, which consequently reduces the average number of people in families. This phenomena has also been noted in different statistical records. The proportional distribution of one-man family units is said to be higher in the city of Tehran than in the whole country.



- b) The crowding emigrants coming to Tehran, originating from rural areas or small cities with traditionally large families, confronted with the problems of living in a city, whether economic or social, are resettling to the suburbs. Here their traditional extended families are also resettled.

That is why the average number of people in a family in the suburbs of Tehran is higher than the rural areas in the whole country.

For instance, in Islam-Shahr, situated in the south of Tehran, and all but linked with the city, the average number of people in a family is up to 5.5. The same occurs in the city of Ghods in the southwest of Tehran, where similar conditions exist with an average of 5.2, or in Ghar-chack with 5.3 people in a family house. (In 1991, the average number of people in a family was reported to be 5.2 for the whole country, 4.9 for urban areas, and 5.6 for the rural communities.)

A detailed discussion will be made later, in the chapter on emigration. This development has caused rural emigrants to move to the suburbs rather than the inner city of Tehran, with their accompanying way of life.

## **2.4 Population Density**

In the 1991 census, the population of Tehran had reached 6,475,527 within an area of nearly 720 km<sup>2</sup>. Therefore its population density comes to 8,994 people for every km<sup>2</sup> or almost 90 people per hectare. Tehran has changed considerably in respect to this.<sup>6</sup> Observing the existing records indicate that in 1891, almost a century ago, Tehran has had an estimated density of 65 people per hectare. In 1922 this figure increased up to 86 people per hectare, almost equal to the present density of the city. Similar documents show that a decade later, i.e. in 1932, Tehran's population density reached 102 people per hectare.

This development has continued. In 1956, Tehran experienced a density of 150 people per hectare. From this year onwards, Tehran's population density began decreasing, whereby in 1966, the population in every hectare of the city decreased to 96 people.<sup>7</sup>

Until finally in 1986 and 1991, it was recorded at 84 and 90, respectively.

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<sup>6</sup> Tehran's Demographical Studies, The Ministry of Housing and Civil, Atec's Consulting Engineers (Mohammad Hossein Nejatian), Tehran's Preservation and Organisation Project. December 1987. Tehran pgs 8 and 9

<sup>7</sup> Statistical Center of Iran, Urban Areas Specifications, extracted from statistical results in November 1966. Tehran. pg 1

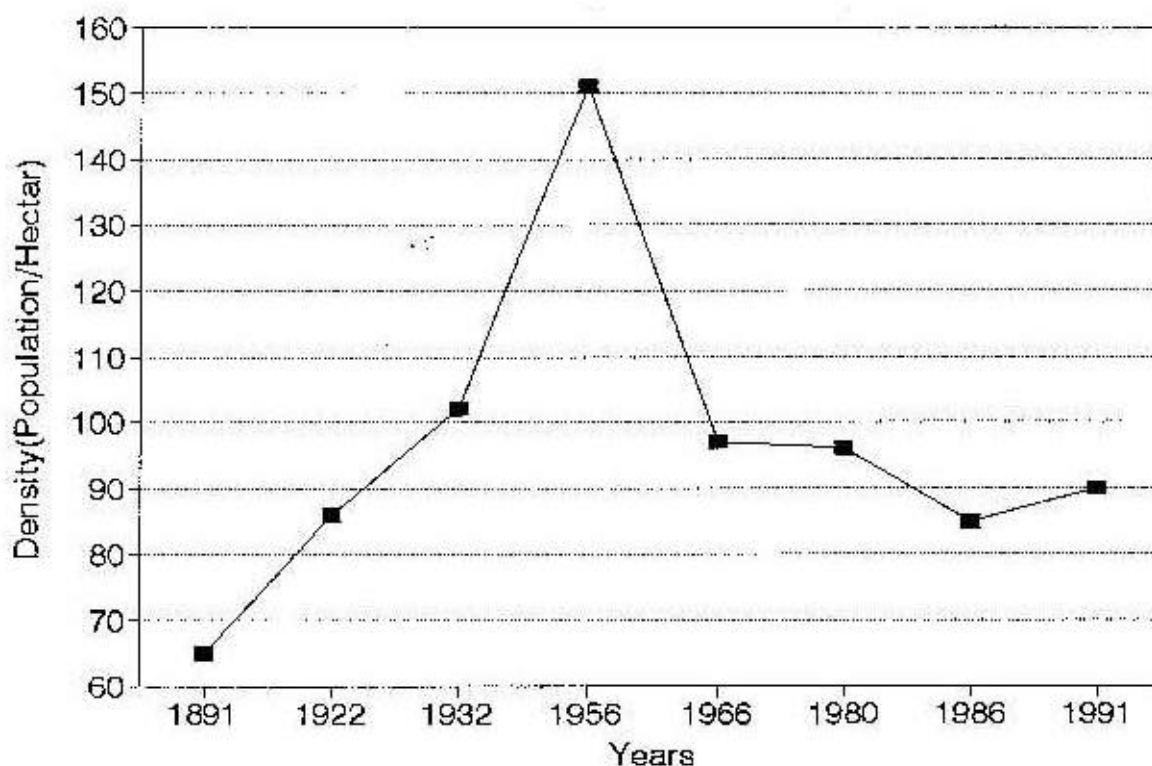
**Table 19 Tehran's Population and Its Density**

Year		Population (person)	Area (hectare)	Density person/hectare
H.C.	A.D.			
1270	1891	160,000	2,445.8	65.4
1301	1922	210,000	2,445.8	85.9
1311	1932	249,504 *	2,445.8 *	102.0 *
1335	1956	1,512,082	10,000	151.2
1345	1966	2,719,730	28,300 **	96.1 **
1359	1980	5,361,335	51,540	96
1365	1986	6,042,584	71,690 ***	84.3 ***
1370	1991	6,475,527	71,690	89.9

\* The numbers relate to the inner boundary of Tehran's moat. Additionally in the original source, the total area has been recorded as m<sup>2</sup> (24,458,290 m<sup>2</sup>)

\*\* In the original source the total area has been recorded in km<sup>2</sup> (283 km<sup>2</sup>) with a calculated density of 9,610.35 people km<sup>2</sup>.

\*\*\* The Ministry of Housing and Urbanization, Parand's New City Executive, Parand's Preliminary Studies, Atec's Consulting Engineers. February 1989. pg 115. The total area has been calculated in km<sup>2</sup> (716.9 km<sup>2</sup>) and density in person per km<sup>2</sup> (8428.8 persons/km<sup>2</sup>).



**GRAPH 5 Tehran's Population Density during the Past Century**

As observed, population density in the city of Tehran has had a lot of ups and downs. The population density had continually increased between 1891 and 1956. From that time until 1986, despite population increase, density in the city of Tehran has been decreasing. From 1986 to 1991, population density has once more began to increase, based on the expanded city boundaries. Therefore reviewing the process of population density changes, 3 separate periods of time exist.

- I) from 1891 to 1956 (65 years)
- II) from 1956 to 1986 (30 years)
- III) from 1986 and later

Each of these ups and downs have their own factors.

### **I) First period ( 1891 to 1956)**

Prior to 1956, since Tehran was enclosed within a city wall, the area of the city had hardly changed. As a result, the more the increase on population, the higher the density in this given area.

Even though by 1956, where the area of the city had increased by a factor of four in comparison with 1932, population increase has occurred more rapidly during this period (over 6 times as much), population density has also kept increasing.

However the fact remains that due to less than precise methods used in those years, the measurements taken of the city's area could not be considered error free.

By taking down the walls around the city, its area has since rapidly increased. This has lessened concerns for an ever rising population density.

### **II) Second period (1956 to 1986)**

The area of Tehran has constantly expanded during this period. This expansion together with restrictions on residency in the city, resulted in a decrease in density.

As said earlier, despite those restrictions, the flood of emigrants to Tehran did not stop, forcing them instead to the outskirts of the city.

### **III) Third period ( 1986 to 1991)**

Residency restrictions still were continued in this period. Meanwhile, with new rules and regulations established by the Tehran Council permitting construction of modern buildings with higher density, it prevented a linear expansion of the city. By keeping the area of Tehran constant, population density increased. Decreasing density in Tehran, which has brought about the possibility of expanding urban constructions, caused a massive density increase in the suburban populated areas of the city.

Drawn from the existing information, along with a density decrease in Tehran, new cities and villages in the outskirts of the city, particularly those along the commuter access going into the city (south and west of Tehran), have begun an explosive growth in both absolute numbers and density.

Some of these cities and villages have not only a higher population density than Tehran, but also the highest rates in the country.

As an example, the population density in Islam-Shahr and Ghar-chack reached 127 and 130 persons per hectare, respectively. Rapid population growth and high density in Islam-Shahr, Ghar-chack and other cities on the outskirts of Tehran are merely due to being a neighbor of this megacity. No other suitable explanations account for this phenomena.

## **2.5 Migration**

The study of migration, in particular of those moving away from one area to another, often is lacking in sufficient data, which is usually unavailable. Efforts have been made to review this category in an indirect way.

The following information and parameters are needed in order to study this section.

### **2.5.1 Survival Ratio**

In most surveys which have been carried out in order to find 1) population changes, and 2) the cause for these changes, there are times where some of the factors necessary in compiling these reports are missing. In these instances previous statistical data obtained are recompiled by eliminating these factors. The newly compiled data is then compared with the recent data to find out the effects of these missing factors.

Regarding Tehran, one should accept that emigration is one the most influential factors in population change between the years 1980-1986. Because birth/death rate patterns could not maintain the birth/death factors, thereby eliminating the emigration related effects, population of Tehran for the 5 year age band group and for the year 1986 was recalculated. Using these results and by comparing them with the actual census of 1986, the effects of emigration can be observed.

By taking into account the rules regarding birth/death and by eliminating the emigration effect, it is expected that from the people in age group 0-4 in 1980, some are to be counted in the age group 5-9 in 1985.

By the same token, it can be expected that from the age group 5-9 in 1980 some are to be counted in the age group 10-14, 5 years later.

The latter are called the survivors of that particular group and the ratio of the survivors of two consecutive age groups is called the survival ratio.

It can be observed that if the survival ratio of a particular age group is known, the survivors of that group can be recalculated in the following age group in coming years.

According to the statistics obtained for the period 1966-1979, which was related to the living men and women of the country <sup>8</sup> the survival factors were calculated to be 60 years for the 5 year age group. These figures agree with related figures in the book "Tehran Population Forecast".<sup>9</sup>

Using these ratios, it is possible to calculate the survivors for the 5 years age group, eliminating the emigration factor, and to compare the obtained figures with the actual population figures obtained for the same duration.

For instance, considering the age group 0-4 in the year 1972, it is possible to estimate the population within the age group 5-9 for the year 1981, having eliminated the emigration factors, and then compare these figures with those of the actual population for the year 1981 and hence to come up with conclusions regarding emigration.

**Table 20 Estimate of Tehran's Women Population in the Boundary of 1986, Eliminating Migration Effects for Years 1971 and 1976 and Based on the Results from the 1966 Census**

Age groups	Base Population - Census 1966	Survival Ratio - 1966 to 1976	Population in 1971 - Eliminating emigration effect	Population in 1976 - Eliminating emigration effect
Birth rate (5 years)	226,526	0.912748	275,707	-
0 - 4	220,420	0.966444	206,761	251,651
5 - 9	212,793	0.993420	213,023	199,823
10 - 14	175,600	0.993323	211,393	211,621
15 - 19	149,117	0.992256	174,428	209,982
20 - 24	132,069	0.990714	147,962	173,077
25 - 29	110,343	0.989458	130,843	146,588
30 - 34	95,051	0.988242	109,180	129,464
35 - 39	81,910	0.984180	93,933	107,897
40 - 44	63,127	0.975803	80,614	924,447
45 - 49	45,482	0.963651	61,600	78,663
50 - 54	47,586	0.946410	43,829	59,361
55 - 59	27,062	0.922460	45,036	41,480
60 - 64	35,667	0.890015	24,964	41,544
65 and over	44,927	0.701336	63,253	66,580
<b>All Age groups</b>	<b>1,441,154</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,606,819</b>	<b>1,810,177</b>

<sup>8</sup> K.L.Kohli .Analytical and Technical Population Study Series, Iran's Statistics Center, Demographic and Social Statistic's Department Report No. 2, December 1977. Tables 6 and 7

<sup>9</sup> Anticipating Tehran's Population , Ray-Abb Consulting Engineers. September 1985. Tehran. Pages 25 and 26

**Table 21 Estimate of Tehran's Men Population in the Boundary of 1986 - Eliminating Migration Effects for Years 1971 and 1976 and Based on the Results from the 1966, 1971, and 1976 Census**

Age groups	Base Population - Census 1966	Survival Ratio - 1966 to 1976	Population in 1971 - Eliminating emigration effect	Population in 1976 - Eliminating emigration effect
Birth rate (5 years)	237,006	0.916,050	288,473	-
0 - 4	228,432	0.969986	217,109	264,257
5 - 9	220,484	0.993405	221,586	210,593
10 - 14	189,415	0.993894	219,030	220,124
15 - 19	156,970	0.994784	188,258	217,693
20 - 24	145,285	0.994340	156,151	187,276
25 - 29	126,650	0.993501	144,463	155,267
30 - 34	119,280	0.989503	125,827	143,524
35 - 39	99,777	0.980256	118,028	124,506
40 - 44	85,780	0.965362	97,807	115,698
45 - 49	62,802	0.942908	82,809	94,419
50 - 54	44,201	0.911114	59,217	78,081
55 - 59	26,242	0.868832	40,272	53,953
60 - 64	35,348	0.815749	22,800	34,990
65 and over	45,767	0.636560	57,969	55,500
<b>All Age groups</b>	<b>1,586,443</b>		<b>1,751,326</b>	<b>1,955,881</b>

**Table 22 Estimate of Tehran's Women Population in the Boundary of 1986 - Eliminating Migration Effects for years 1981 and 1986 and Based on the Results from the 1976 Census**

Age groups	Base Population Census 1976	Survival Ratio 1976 to 1986	Population in 1981 - Eliminating emigration effect	Population in 1986 - Eliminating emigration effect
Birth rate (5 year age groups)	362,096	0.92,020	439,861	-
0 - 4	269,098	0.96949	333,201	404,760
5 - 9	282,211	0.99398	260,888	323,035
10 - 14	263,142	0.99380	280,512	259,317
15 - 19	256,856	0.99291	261,511	278,773
20 - 24	230,824	0.99150	255,035	259,657
25 - 29	176,050	0.99036	228,862	252,867
30 - 34	134,739	0.98924	174,353	226,656
35 - 39	115,386	0.98552	133,289	172,477
40 - 44	101,411	0.97787	113,715	131,359
45 - 49	86,087	0.96675	99,167	111,198
50 - 54	77,254	0.95098	83,225	95,870
55 - 59	46,766	0.92908	73,467	79,145
60 - 64	38,254	0.89940	43,449	68,257
65 and over	78,622	0.72683	91,550	105,619
<b>All Age groups</b>	<b>2,156,700</b>		<b>2,432,224</b>	<b>2,768,990</b>

**Table 23 Estimate of Tehran's Men Population in the Boundary of 1986 - Eliminating Migration Effects for Years 1981 and 1986 and Based on the Results from the 1976, 1981, and 1986 Census**

Age groups	Base Population Census 1976	Survival Ratio 1976 to 1986	Population in 1981 Eliminating emigration effect	Population in 1986 Eliminating emigration effect
Birth rate (5 year age groups)	378,864	0.92322	460,229	---
0 - 4	281,559	0.97254	349,775	424,893
5 - 9	293,483	0.99397	273,827	340,170
10 - 14	285,506	0.99441	291,713	272,176
15 - 19	290,926	0.99523	283,910	290,082
20 - 24	268,818	0.99482	289,538	282,556
25 - 29	195,247	0.99406	267,426	288,038
30 - 34	154,451	0.99040	194,087	265,838
35 - 39	134,835	0.98203	152,968	192,224
40 - 44	128,882	0.96832	132,412	150,219
45 - 49	100,758	0.94778	124,799	128,217
50 - 54	91,276	0.91870	95,496	118,282
55 - 59	56,510	0.88003	83,855	87,732
60 - 64	38,531	0.83147	49,730	73,795
65 and over	72,003	0.66744	80,095	94,808
<b>All Age groups</b>	<b>2,392,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,669,631</b>	<b>3,009,030</b>

## 2.5.2 Fertility Level

In calculating the figures shown in Tables 20 to 23, it was necessary to calculate the fertility level between the years 1966-1976 and the years 1976-1986 in addition to survival factors.

The results of the calculations are explained as follows.

### a) For the years 1966-1976

$$P_b^f = 0.912748$$

$$P_b^m = 0.916050$$

P = Population

F = Females

B = Births

M = Males

The fertility level; for the 10 year period of 1966-1976 was assumed to be the average of the fertility for the years 1966 (which was 145.6 per thousand) and the fertility level for the year 1976 (which was 105.7 per thousand).

These figures were obtained using survival methods and were calculated based on 0-1 age group.

$$\Phi = \frac{145.6+105.7}{2} = 125.6\% \text{ for } 1966-1976$$

The estimated fertility according to the population age-sex structure, and by using the population in the age group 5-9 (in life expectancy of about 62 years of age) and for the year 1971, the fertility was calculated to be 126.4 per thousand.

These figures also agree with figures obtained by the project carried out to obtain population growth for the years 1973-1975 where the fertility ratio for Tehran was given as 130.4 per thousand.

#### **b)- For the years 1976-1986**

$$P_b^f = 0.92020$$

$$P_b^m = 0.9232$$

The fertility level has not been constant in this period. Between the years 1976 - 1981 fertility had been slowly reduced in Tehran to 125.2 per thousand. But between the years 1981-1986 this figure reaches 133.4 per thousand, which was even higher than the regional figure obtained for the years 1975-1976. This was mainly due to the ignorance of contraceptives and lack of family planning and also due to emigration of suburban dwellers from the outlying villages to the city which brought its own fertility level to Tehran .

Using the above outcome and by excluding the emigration factors in the years 1971,1976,1981, and 1986, the population of Tehran for the year 1986 was recalculated separating gender as shown in Tables 20-23. By comparing these tables with the related columns in Table 24, it can be shown that the emigration has not been a constant factor in the past 20 years. In addition to this, it can also be shown that even by eliminating the above mentioned factors, men and women did not have similar roles. In order to facilitate the comparison of these figures, it is recommended to compare the population (both genders) in the different time periods.



**Table 24 Migration Balance from Tehran's Population in the Boundary of 1986 for 1966 to 1976**

Age groups	Actual Population 1976	Population estimate for 1976- eliminating emigration factors	Emigration Gross *	
			Absolute Value	Percentage in Related age Group
All Age Groups	4,549,485	3,766,058	+783,427	+17.2
0 - 4	550,657	515,908	+34,749	+6.3
5 - 9	575,694	410,416	+165,278	+28.7
10 - 14	548,648	431,745	+116,903	+21.3
15 - 19	547,782	427,675	+120,107	+21.9
20 - 24	499,642	360,353	+139,289	+27.9
25 - 29	371,297	301,855	+69,442	+18.7
30 - 34	289,190	272,988	+16,202	+5.6
35 - 39	250,221	232,402	+17,819	+7.1
40 - 44	230,293	208,145	+22,148	+9.6
45 - 49	186,845	173,082	+13,763	+7.4
50 - 54	168,530	137,442	+31,088	+18.4
55 - 59	103,276	95,4,33	+7,843	+7.6
60 - 64	76,785	76,534	+251	+0.3
65 and over	150,625	122,080	+28,545	+18.9

(+) sign shows migration to Tehran and (-) sign shows migration from Tehran .

The effect of emigration on the number and age distribution of Tehran's population (within 1986) is shown in Table 24 for the year 1976.

As it can be seen from this table, Tehran was open to emigration between the years 1966-1976.

In fact if Tehran was to be exposed to a balanced emigration, its population under natural growth conditions would have been 3,766,058 for the year 1976.

Therefore, the difference of more than 17.2% compared to the actual figure of 4,549,485 people is an indication of emigration to Tehran from throughout Iran.

The age distribution of migrants within these years to the city of Tehran shows emigration for the purpose of work and also emigration with families.

Considering that about one third (33.1%) of emigrants were between the ages of 15-24 and should the age group between 10-14 years-old also be included, a figure of 48.0% is obtained.

If the age group 10-29 is to be considered as the peak age group for emigrants who migrated to Tehran for work or education, it can be seen that more than 50% of emigrants between the years 1966-1976 were within this age group, representing a total figure of 56.9%.

Therefore, it is not an illogical assumption to accept that the primary reasons for these migrations has in fact been related to employment and education.

Similar surveys have been carried out for Tehran's population in 1981, shown in Table 25.

**Table 25** Population Balance of Tehran's Population in 1981 (from 1976)

Age groups	Actual Population (1981 Estimate)	Population estimate for 1981 eliminating emigration effects	Emigration Gross *	
			Absolute Value	Percentage Ratio (age group)
All Age Groups	5,699,586	5,101,855	+597,371	+10.5
0 - 4	776,857	682,976	+93,881	+12.1
5 - 9	632,228	534,715	+97,513	+15.4
10 - 14	638,059	572,225	+65,834	+10.3
15 - 19	661,465	545,421	+116,044	+17.5
20 - 24	635,493	544,573	+90,920	+14.3
25 - 29	511,139	496,288	+14,851	+2.9
30 - 34	378,152	368,440	+9,712	+2.6
35 - 39	294,520	286,257	+8,263	+2.8
40 - 44	266,473	246,127	+20,346	+7.6
45 - 49	245,199	223,966	+21,233	+8.7
50 - 54	203,414	178,721	+24,693	+12.1
55 - 59	154,004	157,322	-3,318	-2.2 **
60 - 64	114,348	93,179	+21,169	+18.5
65 and over	188,235	171,645	+16,590	+8.8

\* (+) sign shows emigration to Tehran and (-) sign shows emigration from Tehran

\*\* (-) sign in emigration between age group 55-59 can be related to inaccuracy in gathering age reports, as it contradicts with emigration ratios with the following and previous age groups.

As it can be seen from Table 25, the Tehran population increased by half a million due to emigration in the 5 years between 1976 and 1981.

The age distribution of these emigrants can also be related to work and education, similar to the 5 years between 1971- 1976.

This is due to the fact that more than one-fifth of these emigrants (23.1%) are within the age group 15-24, and the emigrants in the age group 10-24, account for 45.7% of total emigrants.

The figures related to the gross values and percentages in Tables 24 and 25 illustrate noteworthy differences between the two tables. But by considering the total survey period it can be seen that the emigration trends between the years 1961-1976 and the years 1976 -1981 do not show any perceptible difference.

2.56% of the population belonged to emigrants in the decade 1966-1976, and that a similar figure of 2.24% can be obtained for the years 1976-1981. Of course the slight difference of 0.32% in these figures could be ignored should the emigration numbers

hold for the years 1981-1986. For example, should these figures settle down much quicker from 1981 onwards, then one could consider 1980 to be a major turning point in the characteristics and behavior of emigration to Tehran. (1980 was census year in Tehran.)

Therefore, it can be observed, that a definite conclusion will depend entirely upon the rate by which Tehran is open to emigration in the years 1981-1986. These figures are given in Tables 26, 27, and 28.

**Table 26 Estimation of Tehran's Female Population in 1986 by Eliminating the Effect of Migration from 1981 to 1986**

	<b>Base Population in 1981 (estimate)</b>	<b>Survival Ratios (%)</b>	<b>Population estimate for 1986, eliminating emigration effects</b>
all age groups	2,749,502	-	3,168,870
0 - 4	379,575	96,949%	465,246
5 - 9	309,001	99,398%	367,994
10 - 14	303,952	99,380%	307,141
15 - 19	327,662	99,291%	302,067
20 - 24	321,553	99,150%	325,339
25 - 29	270,756	99,036%	318,820
30 - 34	176,786	98,924%	268,146
35 - 39	138,588	98,552%	174,884
40 - 44	121,519	97,787%	136,581
45 - 49	105,062	96,675%	118,830
50 - 54	99,372	95,098%	101,569
55 - 59	68,839	92,908%	94,501
60 - 64	56,790	89,940%	36,957
65 and over	100,048	72,683%	123,795

**Table 27 Estimation of Tehran's Male Population in 1986 by Eliminating the Effect of Migration from 1981 to 1986**

Age groups	Base Population in 1981 (estimate)	Survival Ratios (%)	Population estimate for 1986, eliminating emigration effects
All age groups	2,950,083	-	3,345,939
0 - 4	397,282	97,254%	489,729
5 - 9	323,227	99,397%	386,373
10 - 14	334,107	99,441%	321,278
15 - 19	333,803	99,523%	332,239
20 - 24	313,940	99,482%	332,074
25 - 29	280,383	99,406%	312,314
30 - 34	201,366	99,040%	278,717
35 - 39	155,932	98,203%	199,433
40 - 44	144,954	96,832%	153,130
45 - 49	130,137	94,778%	140,362
50 - 54	104,042	91,870%	123,341
55 - 59	85,165	88,003%	95,583
60 - 64	57,558	83,147%	74,948
65 and over	88,187	66,744%	106,418

$P_b = 92,322\%$

**Table 28 Emigration Balance from Tehran's Total Population in 1986**

Age groups	Actual population in the 1986 census	Estimating population for 1986, eliminating emigration effect	Net Migration	
			number	ratio of relative age group (%)
<b>All ages</b>	<b>6042584</b>	<b>6514809</b>	<b>-472225</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
0 - 4	931624	954975	-23351	-2.5
5 - 9	751901	754367	-2466	-0.3
10 - 14	579101	628419	-49318	-8.5
15 - 19	607750	634306	-26556	-4.4
20 - 24	609775	657413	-47638	-7.8
25 - 29	553508	631134	-77626	-14.0
30 - 34	447154	546863	-99709	-22.3
35 - 39	333538	374317	-40779	-12.2
40 - 44	260678	289711	-29033	-11.1
45 - 49	228822	259192	-30370	-13.3
50 - 54	212457	224910	-12453	-5.9
55 - 59	175697	190084	-14387	-8.2
60 - 64	145161	138905	+6256	+4.3
65 and over	203062	230213	-27151	-13.4

(+) sign shows emigration to Tehran

(-) sign shows emigration from Tehran

According to Table 28, due to emigration, a total number of 472,225 decreased from the population of Tehran during the period 1981 to 1986. In other words, by eliminating the emigration effect, it was expected that population would go from 5,699,585 up to 6,514,809, being influenced by its normal growth ratio, so that the results from the general census (population and housing) for 1986 showed that its annual growth was in fact 1.53% less than the normal population growth ratio.

This decrease rejects the assumption of a fixed emigration process between 1966 and 1986. Therefore, decrease of growth ratio in the population of Tehran from 1981 onwards, does confirm such a claim.

## **2.6 Study of Population in the Outlying Areas Outside the Present Boundary of Greater Tehran**

The emigration share in the decreasing Tehran population during 1976 and 1981 had increased from 1.91% to 2.24% per year, in comparison with the previous ten years. Nevertheless this process had been stopped in 1981, or to be more precise, from 1980, the sampling census year in Tehran. It has declined ever since, when it dropped to -1.53% per year between 1981 and 1986. This process is clearly illustrated in the following table..

### **The Number of Migrants and Their Percent of the Total Population of Tehran from 1966 to 1986**

PERIOD OF TIME	NO. OF EMIGRANTS	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION BY THE END OF PERIOD (%)	ANNUAL RATE (%)
1966 - 1976	783,427	+17.2	+1.91
1976 - 1981	597,371	+10.5	+2.24
1981 - 1986	-472,225	- 7.8	- 1.53

(+) sign shows emigration to Tehran and (-) sign shows emigration from Tehran .

As it is shown from the table, the migration rate in the city of Tehran has been decreasing since the end of 1976 to 1981. Such decline has been rapid enough that during 1981 to 1986, the average rate of annual migration rate has become negative. In other words, there has been on average 1.53% from Tehran's population emigrating out to other areas during the above period.

The question that is now being asked, is whether such a phenomena ever really happened? Has there actually been a population of 472,225 emigrating from Tehran from 1981 to 1986 or is there another interpretation of these figures other than emigration from Tehran?

Obviously, restrictions over public social welfare and purchase of residential blocks for the newcomers to the city of Tehran, which were established early on in the years following the Islamic Revolution, was an important factor in limiting further emigration.

But the fact remains that these factors and other similar ones have not had a great geographical effect. Yet they could only decrease the emigration to the inner

boundary of Greater Tehran (the council's 20 zones) and contributing to large populated centers around this city instead.

In fact, the rescue of Tehran from massive floods of emigrants has created many squalid ghettos on the outskirts of the city upon which they impose their socioeconomic problems on Tehran .

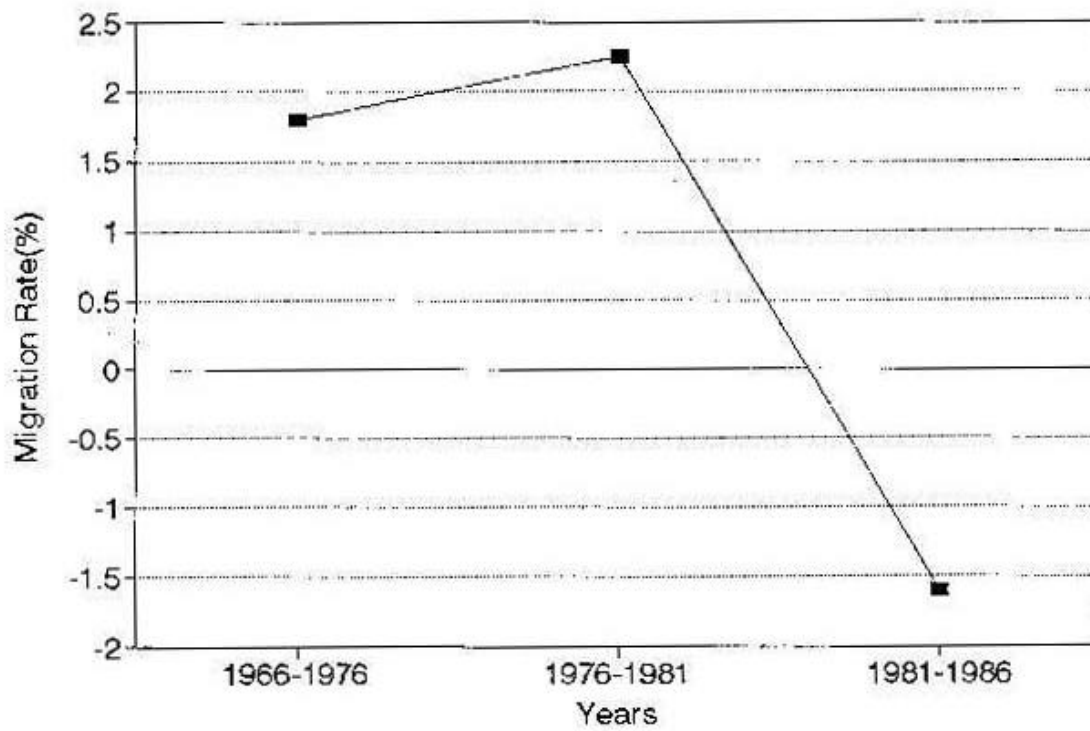
The crowding populations who lived in cities, small towns and villages on the outskirts of Tehran, growing exponentially, are in fact those who have only moved their living arrangements to the outside boundaries of the 20 zones of Tehran. They should practically be counted as part of the population of Tehran. As none of these villages, small towns or even cities with their rapid population increases, have any other reason to exist other than being neighbored next to the city of Tehran.

The start of population increase in these areas caused a decrease in the population of Tehran, due primarily to residential restrictions on the newcomers, are among the evidence which confirms the correctness of this claim. Of course there are other factors which need to be mentioned here, such as emigration of people abroad, in particular since the start of the Iraq war. And one cannot disregard the loss of life in the events leading up to the Islamic Revolution. But the figures are much larger than to be accounted for solely from these factors. Therefore more investigation becomes imperative.

In Table 29, the population of Tehran is being compared with the outlying cities for 1976 and 1986. In this comparison, the share of increased population in Tehran and in the suburban cities (those that already existed), has not been accounted for, which alone is a considerable figure.

The rapid population increase in Karaj , Rajayee-shahr, Ghar-chack , Varamin and other suburban cities, have contributed greatly to the existing problems in Tehran. Should Rajayee-shahr not had been situated near Tehran , its population would never have gone from 8,332 to 117,852 in the 10 years from 1976 to 1986. The same assumption holds true for other suburban cities. There are other areas as well as these cities, where their populations have increased considerably during the past decade (1976 to 1986). They have started from zero population or even numbers close to zero, to over 50,000 people. The study of Tehran's outlying areas had up to this point really only considered a population not commuting to and from Tehran.

**Graph 6 Tehran's Annual Migration Ratio From 1966 to 1986**



SOURCE: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF VILLAGES FROM SHEMIRANAT BECOMING PART OF TEHRAN BETWEEN 1966&1976

**Table 29 Tehran's Population and its Suburban Cities in 1976 and 1986**

AREA NAME	POPULATION - 1976	POPULATION - 1986
TEHRAN	4,549,485	6,42,584
GALANDOUAK *	2,974	6,003
SHAHRAK-E-KHAVARSHHR	not existed	7,330
SHAHRAK-E-GHIAMDASHT	not existed	16,442
FIROUZ-ABAD	2,169	7,107
BAGHER-ABAD	4,769	27,882
SHAHRAK-E-SHOHADA-YE-ENGHELAB ESLAMI	not existed	2,705
SHAHRAK-E-EMAM HASSAN MOJTABA	not existed	2,584
SHAHRAK-E-RESALAT	not existed	10,565
MIAN-ABAD	136	10,576
SHAHRAK-E-VAVAN	not existed	3,758
GOL-DASTEH	1,885	6,045
ISLAM-SHAHR	36,976	215,129
SHAHRAK-E-MOUSA-ABAD	43	17,218
AHMAD-ABAD MOSTOUFI	2,013	7,813
SAEED-ABAD	2,283	7,545
SHAHRAK-E-DANESH	not existed	3,401
GHAL-E-HASSAN KHAN	7,878	66,558
SORKH HESSAR	528	8,244
FOROUN-ABAD	1,815	5,817
SHATEREH	1,011	7,071
SOLTAN-ABAD	778	8,429
AKBAR-ABAD	not existed	13,750
SHAHRAK-E-VALI ASSR	not existed	5,519
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,614,743</b>	<b>6,510,075</b>

\* The town of Ghalandouak is a consolidation of 18 villages. Their corresponding populations in 1976 has been illustrated in the table below.

Number	Village Name	Population-1976	Number	Village Name	Population -1986
1	Sabou-ye-bozorg	269	10	Mazra-e-basti	14
2	Sabou-ye-kouchack	329	11	Tork Mazra-e	162
3	Taymour-Abad	80	12	Ahmad-Abad	44
4	Navan	273	13	Shour-kob	520
5	Mazra-e-ghazi-abad	12	14	Mazra-e-noushani	48
6	Najjar-cola	374	15	Mazra-e-ovaysi	41
7	Galandouak	387	16	Mazra-e-Dr Shafiyani	26
8	Mazra-e-kolak	12	17	Shah-abad (sarpisheh)	4
9	Bagh-e-darreh-ye-navan	50	18	Jaeaje	329

Residential centers have spread to 23 areas in which their population in 1976 had only been 65,258, but in 1986 had increased to 464,586. In other words, there has been on average, an increase of around 22% (21.7%) every year. Having observed such growth, the population of each area has doubled every three and a half years. Obviously, such a population increase in these areas is not the result of normal population growth but of emigration.

Emigration to these areas is not due to people desiring to live in such towns as Firouz-abad, Saeed-abad, ..., or even Islam-shahr.



In fact the above cities and villages do not have any other attraction apart from being situated in Tehran's vicinity. The crowding population coming down to these areas during the past ten years, belong to one of the following two groups.

- A) A number of emigrants who have left their home towns to come to Tehran, but have emigrated to the above mentioned areas instead in order to fight problems over residential restrictions in 20 Zones of the Tehran council. as well as working and educating in this city. Should one ask them in which city they live, their answer would certainly be the city of Tehran.
- B) A group of residents in the 20 Zones of the Tehran council emigrating from the commercial and populated areas into the suburban towns. Although the reasons and motives of this group of emigrants are totally different to the previous mentioned one, they will nevertheless obtain the same results . It seems that in civil programs, these populated centers are being reckoned as the city's different districts. Therefore Tehran's population annual growth does show its real purpose, as its average during 1976 to 1986 is 3.5% and from 1986 to 1991 it changes down to 2.81%.

### **Tehran's Population and its Suburbs during 1976 to 1986**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Council's 20 zones</b>	<b>Outlying populated centers</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Annual Increase ratio (%)</b>
1976	4,549,485	65,258	4,614,743	
				3.46
1986	6,042,584	467,491	6,510,075	

#### **2.6.1 Population Birth Place in Comparison with Place of Residence (Life-Time Migration)**

Population birth place of residents in each area is one of the factors from which the acceptability to emigrants in a particular area could be evaluated. Should an area not be open to emigrants, its residents are being necessarily formed from people born in the same area. The higher increase on the acceptability to emigrants, the lower ratio of people born in that area to the total population. Although this parameter does not obtain an accurate reason of emigration ratio in a particular area, it could be used in comparing emigration acceptability in different areas or one area in different periods. Table 30 illustrates the ratio of people born in the city of Tehran to the total population in 1976 to 1986.

**Table 30 The Number and Ratio of People Born in Tehran to the Total Population, Distinguished by Gender in 1976 and 1986**

Gender	1976			1986		
	Total Population	Born in Tehran		Total population	Born in Tehran	
		Number	Ratio		Number	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Male & Female	4689497	2599805	55.4	6042584	3830009	63.4
Male	2465828	1324147	53.7	3092200	1942784	62.8
Female	2223669	1275658	57.4	2950384	1887225	64.0

As it is shown in 1976, there had been around 55% of Tehran's population born in the city. In other words, its population was formed by nearly 45% of people who have emigrated from their birth place to this city in both the distant and recent past. Whereby in 1986, about 64% of Tehran's population were born in the city. The other part of the city's population born in other areas, emigrating to Tehran, has decreased in comparison with 1976. Naturally, should Tehran's acceptability to emigrants have been constant, its population distribution between those born in Tehran and those in other areas would have never changed. But as observed, such distribution has not been consistent and the ratio of those born in other areas to the total population of Tehran, or in other words, the emigration ratio to this city has decreased considerably between 1976 and 1986.

Disregarding the changes to Tehran's geographical boundary in 1976 and 1986, the decreasing ratio of emigration to Tehran could be estimated annually by comparing the annual average population growth with the annual average growth of the number of born in the city of Tehran. As the figures show in table 25, the population of the above studied boundary during 1976 to 1986 had increased to 2.53% annually in average, where during the same period, the number of people born in Tehran had an annual growth of around 3.95%.

The difference between these two figures show an estimate of the annual decrease ratio of emigration to Tehran which agrees with the results taken from the survival ratios method for the period of 1981 to 1986, obtained earlier in section 2.2.

Regarding different motives between men and women from the emigration point of view, it is only natural to say that these numbers are not the same for each sex. The figures in Table 30 also confirm this claim. According to these numbers the ratio of men born in Tehran during this decade to the total population has been 62.8% and for women 64.0%, which shows in both periods an increase in the ratio of emigrating men to emigrating women.

They also substantially point out the gender ratio conversion of already entered emigrants to the city of Tehran, where the ratio of emigrating women has decreased from 42.6% in 1976 to 36.0% in 1986 (a 6.6% decrease), whereas this ratio is much higher for men, going down from 46.3% to 37.2% (a 9.1% decrease).

Although the contents in Table 28 show that the emigration balance in the city of Tehran is negative between 1981 and 1986, it does not necessarily mean that Tehran has not accepted new emigrants. The negative balance only records that the number of people who have left Tehran is higher than the number of people entering the city. Based on the results from Table 30, it could also be said that the number of people leaving had mainly not been from those who were born in Tehran.

On the contrary, a considerable number of these people are made up by the previous emigrants.

The source of emigrants who have entered this city during the decade of 1976 to 1986, has been illustrated in Table 31, which is broken down into the different counties.

The contents of Table 31 which come from the detailed results of the 1986 census in Tehran show that out of the population, there have been 516,660 people (8.6%) entering Tehran during the years 1976 to 1986.

Different counties have different proportions in the population. East Azarbayejan has the highest number of emigrants which forms more than a quarter of the emigrants to Tehran, compared with all the other counties in the Iran. Other areas in Tehran county (except Tehran) also have considerable ratios in this matter. Just under 1/10 (9.05%) of all emigrants who have entered Tehran during the above mentioned decade, used to live in these areas.

Khouzestan county comes third after East Azarbayejan and Tehran, of counties with the highest number of emigrants coming to Tehran during the past 10 years. The factor of war refugees coming must also be taken into account.

**Table 31 Migrants to Tehran from 1976 to 1986 by Their Previous Residence**

Emigration source	Number of emigrants	Percentage of total emigrants	Percentage of total emigrants entered from counties
Tehran county	37,967	7.3	9.05
Markazi county	25,930	5.0	6.19
Gilan county	28,66	5.6	6.84
Mazandaran county	20,135	3.9	4.81
East Azarbayejan county	108,088	20.9	25.79
West Azarbayejan county	14,617	2.8	3.49
Bakhtaran county	10,506	2.0	2.51
Khuzestan county	33,759	6.5	8.06
Fars county	6,572	1.3	1.57
Kerman county	2,438	0.5	0.58
Khorasan county	24,042	4.7	5.74
Esfahan county	23,487	4.5	5.61
Sistan/Balouchestan county	314	0.1	0.08
Kordestan county	8,453	1.6	2.02
Hamedan county	25,661	5.0	6.13
Charmahal Bakhtiari county	1,442	0.3	0.34
Lorestan county	10,727	2.1	2.56
Ilam county	1,958	0.4	0.47
Kohkilouye & Bouyerahmad county	766	0.2	0.18
Boushehr county	566	0.1	0.14
Zanjan county	22,689	4.4	5.42
Semnan county	6,524	1.3	1.56
Yazd county	1,804	0.3	0.43
Hormozgan county	1,783	0.3	0.43
Outside the county	41,973	8.1	-----
Not declared	55,793	10.8	-----
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,660</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **2.7 Birth Rates**

In order to recognize the birth ratio, the following statistical sources are available. Suitable methods have been chosen in using these sources which would each be discussed in due time:-

### **2.7.1 Registered Statistics**

The existing birth registration statistics show that the number of registered births in Tehran had been 241,539 in 1985, from which there were 121,713 baby boys and the remaining 119,390 baby girls. The same source has recorded the number of registered births from 1986 onwards. They are as follows.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Registered Births</u>
1986	2011270
1987	1832089
1988	1944149
1989	1785640
1990	1728959
1991	1590159

Source: Civil Registration Organization Demographic Statistics and Information Center, Population Chapter 2. September 1992. Pages 22 and 23

Although it seems that during recent years due to economic factors, birth registration particularly in rural areas recorded large family size trends, even accounting for the common belief that large families are necessary and desirable, there was evidence of still more births than usual. This comes despite more or less acceptable survival ratios. This is due to the following.

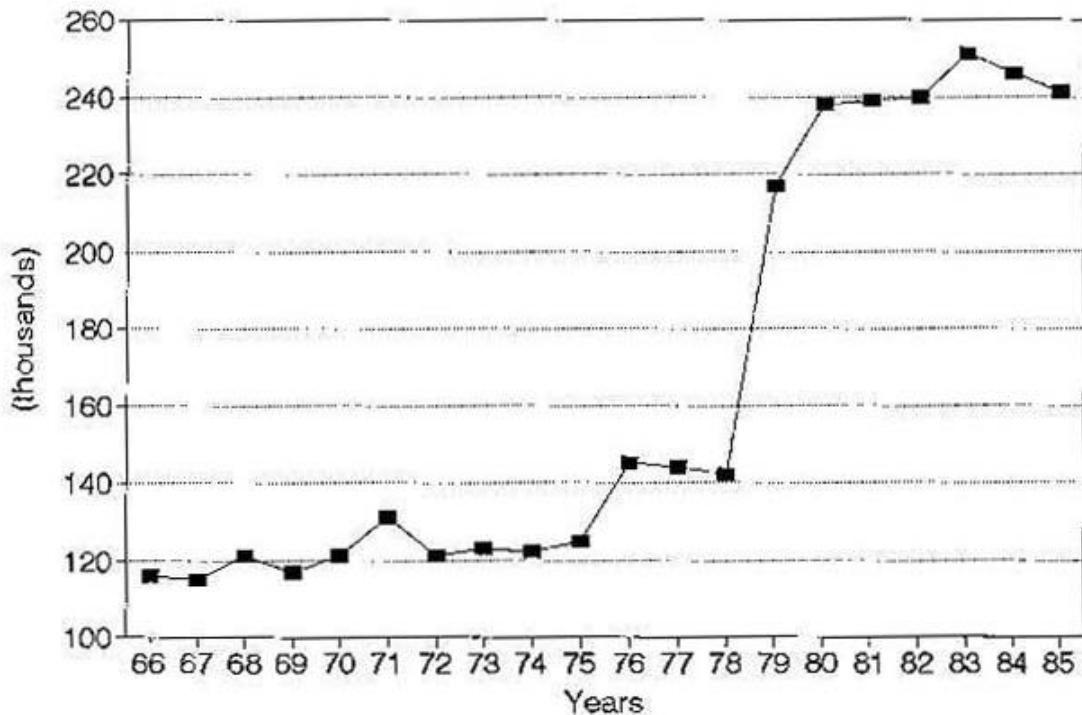
## Tehran Birth Rate According to Recorded Registration Data

Year	Registered Births	Average Annual Growth Rate
1966	113,935	41.9
1967	112,661	
1968	121,576	
1969	115,525	
1970	122,113	
1971	131,508	
1972	121,964	
1973	126,276	32.1
1974	124,185	
1975	129,172	
1976	148,901	32.9
1977	148,426	
1978	144,341	
1979	211,517	
1980	234,612	43.1
1981	237,739	
1982	239,423	41.8
1983	251,422	
1984	246,315	
1985	241,539	

SOURCE: Statistics from registered births of the country in 1985, Registry Office of Tehran. Pages 41 - 42

- Statistics from registered life of country events, commencing its establishment till 1983, Iran Registration Office
- Emigration and citizenship in Iran, Mohammad Alizadeh & Kazem Kazerouni, Budget and Planning Organization, Tehran 1984, page 39

**Graph 7 Tehran's Number of Births - 1966 to 1985**



SOURCE: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF VILLAGES FROM RAY COUNTRY BECOMING PART OF TEHRAN BETWEEN 1966 & 1976

**1) Statistics Not Belonging to a Specific Year**

Although the discussed information has been registered in 1985, some of the above given data relates to birth rates in previous years. Consequently, the registration of a number of people born in 1985, had been delayed and counted in the following years. Distinguishing the number of registered births between deferred and current, illustrates that out of 263,869 births which occurred in rural areas of Tehran county in 1985, there had been 242,597 births (91.9%) which actually were in 1985 and the remaining 21,272 (8.1%) from previous years. However, it might be possible to use the above given data in order to separate the number of births in Tehran, both deferred and current, but unfortunately there is not enough evidence to say with any certainty how many births were not registered in 1985 and then registered in 1986 or in following years.

To summarize, the registered figures are in fact statistics from birth certificates issued in this year, not statistics from actual births.

## **2) Newborns Not Belonging to a Registered Birth Place**

It has often been observed that there is a fixed definition of "birth place". Sometimes, the place where a baby is being delivered, is being referred to as the birth place, which of course will taint results in demographic surveys. In these surveys, the place where the mother of the newborn is part of the population (mothers permanent residence), should in fact be counted for the baby's birth place. This would greatly reduce mistakes, such as double counting, in calculating life ratios. The only reliable method of counting has to be the mother's permanent residence.

## **3) Non-Adaptation of the City's Boundary With Birth Registration Place**

Tehran like quite a few other cities, does not have a definite border in order to distinguish between the number of births related to the city's population and the number of residents in the outlying areas . But nevertheless, studying the process of birth registration shows its ascending rise from the early years after the Islamic revolution. Comparing the figures from the registered births for the city of Tehran and rural areas in Tehran county in 1985, show 91.5% of people born in the rural areas from Tehran county were in fact born in the city of Tehran.

### **2.7.2 Statistical Results of 1986 Census**

In the 1986 general census (population and housing units) every married woman had been interviewed, and asked if she had given birth to a child or been pregnant in the last 365 days.

Census results show that 2,123,577 women living 10 years or longer in the city of Tehran. Out of this population there were 1,444,536 women married at least once , with 1,380,638 women reporting their number of children.

These women gave birth to 5,070,320 babies (during their pregnancies until the census due time). From the 1,443,214 women declaring the births of babies during the year before the census, there were 135,954 newly born surviving infants.

Based on the above information, the general fertility ratio is calculated at 93.8 in one thousand, which does not exactly correspond with the age-sex structure of Tehran's population. That is why in the previous chapter indirect methods have been used in order to obtain the society's fertility level.



### 2.7.2.1 Indirect Methods (Using Population Age-Gender Structure)

As it was observed in the previous chapter, the age-sex structure from Tehran's population illustrates the city's fertility level as a number around 133 in one thousand. Different methods have been used to obtain the above figures.

Agreements between the results of these methods illustrates their correctness. Comparing the fertility level from different methods, it is also necessary to point out that in some of these methods due to a lack of information, there have only been demographic specifications from the 20 zones of Greater Tehran.

The methods used, together with their relative results, are as follows.

#### 1) Relle's Method Using Child-Woman Ratio

Fertility level has not been constant in this period. It has been growing moderately in Tehran between 1976 and 1981, reaching 125.2 in one thousand. But during 1981 and 1986, which gradually shows the results from disregarding the family planning scheme in population age structure, the rush of villagers also emigrating to Tehran, transferring their fertility patterns to this city, will cause the level of fertility to reach 133.4 in one thousand (higher than fertility level in 1973 to 1975).

#### 2) Using Under One Year of Age Population

It is obvious that the population of under one year-olds are from those born in the census year. Therefore should death rates from newborns be available, an estimation on the number of births in one year could be obtained, using the number of babies under one year of age in every year. These calculations for the city of Tehran have used two different methods for which their results will be given. Before starting this discussion, it is necessary to point out that prior to any calculations in order to estimate the number of born or the fertility level, the results from statistics about age-distribution in the number of people between 0-9 have been filtered.

That is why an estimation is being made at first from the number of people at any age, using 3 year moving averages. Befitting then the regression formula  $y = ae^{bx}$ , between the number of people and their age, the number of under one year-olds has been further calculated.

##### a) The city of Tehran, by the total of 20 zones

Number of Under One Year of Age	= $P_0$	= 200,464
Number of Birth	= $B_0$	= 206,451
Birth Gross Ratio	= C.B.R.	= 34.17 per 1000
General Fertility Ratio	= G.F.R.	= 139.22 per 1000

As it is shown, by using this method, the general fertility ratio of Tehran is estimated considerably higher than the previous method (133.4 per 1000).

**b)The city of Tehran as a whole (independent from 20 zones)**

Number of Zero-Aged	= P <sub>0</sub>	= 200,454
Number of Birth	= B <sub>0</sub>	= 206,441
Birth Gross Ratio	= C.B.R.	= 34.16 per 1000
General Fertility Ratio	= G.F.R.	= 139.21 per 1000

Regarding the discussed geographical boundary, the results from these calculations which agrees with the previous ones, explains the fertility and birth general aspects of Tehran.

These computations for the city of Tehran during 1976, 1986 and 1991, also for each 20 zones are being separately accomplished (only for 1991), from which a summary of calculations and results are being brought in Tables 32-34..

**Table 32 The Population of 0-9 Year Olds in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran Separated by Each Year (Gross)**

Tehran's council zones	0 year old	1 year old	2 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old
Zone 1	5035	4980	5560	5750	5774	5712	5338	4509	4193	3904
Zone 2	5879	6305	6901	6914	7559	6785	6570	5566	4982	4799
Zone 3	4322	4458	5018	5030	5220	5010	4703	4268	3746	3531
Zone 4	15090	15675	16325	16111	16401	15572	15510	13176	11309	11140
Zone 5	7352	7517	7901	8229	8556	8281	7743	6577	5832	5467
Zone 6	5016	5385	5982	6172	6281	5887	5623	4590	4010	3792
Zone 7	6734	7306	7754	7488	7540	7158	6669	5619	4777	4774
Zone 8	8735	9333	9499	9297	9400	9191	8381	7154	6328	6470
Zone 9	7040	7457	7797	7384	7470	7207	7172	5806	5095	5050
Zone 10	8228	8388	8412	8407	8142	7581	7357	6135	5425	5293
Zone 11	6127	6239	6473	6349	6547	6023	5915	4891	4305	4238
Zone 12	7605	7346	7604	7430	7467	6601	6534	5321	4977	4753
Zone 13	5038	5170	5571	5290	5315	4967	4788	4065	3459	3359
Zone 14	11754	11781	12237	12386	12350	11480	11535	9523	8763	8303
Zone 15	19591	19051	19704	19369	19302	18358	18082	15087	13655	13294
Zone 16	10633	10878	10792	10569	10247	9681	9361	8039	7143	7184
Zone 17	11886	12276	12086	11599	11495	11335	10103	8842	8086	8175
Zone 18	13018	13087	13607	12521	12872	12167	11557	9957	8634	8385
Zone 19	10003	10145	9986	9678	9713	9039	8768	7732	6520	6367
Zone 20	11404	11497	11898	10778	11354	11122	10178	8922	7672	7889
<b>Grand Total of 20 zones -Tehran</b>	<b>180487</b>	<b>184274</b>	<b>191107</b>	<b>186751</b>	<b>189005</b>	<b>179157</b>	<b>171887</b>	<b>145779</b>	<b>128911</b>	<b>126167</b>

**Table 33 The Population of 0-7 Year Olds in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran, Separated by Each Year (Filtered)**

<b>Tehran council zones</b>	<b>0 year old</b>	<b>1 year old</b>	<b>2 years old</b>	<b>3 years old</b>	<b>4 years old</b>	<b>5 years old</b>	<b>6 years old</b>	<b>7 years old</b>
1	5192	5430	5695	5745	5608	5186	4680	4202
2	6362	6707	7125	7086	6971	6307	5706	5116
3	4599	4835	5089	5087	4978	4660	4239	3848
4	15697	16037	16279	16028	15828	14753	13332	11875
5	7590	7882	8229	8355	8193	7534	6717	5959
6	5461	5846	6145	6113	5930	5367	4741	4131
7	7265	7516	7594	7395	7122	6482	5688	5057
8	9189	9376	9399	9296	8991	8242	7288	6651
9	7431	7546	7550	7354	7283	6728	6024	5317
10	8343	8402	8320	8043	7693	7024	6306	5618
11	6280	6354	6456	6306	6162	5610	5037	4478
12	7518	7460	7500	7166	6867	6152	5611	5017
13	5260	5344	5392	5191	5023	4607	4104	3628
14	11924	12135	12324	12072	11788	10846	9940	8863
15	19449	19375	19458	19010	18581	17176	15608	14012
16	10768	10746	10536	10166	9763	9027	8181	7455
17	12083	11987	11727	11476	10978	10093	9010	8368
18	13237	13072	13000	12520	12199	11227	10049	8992
19	10045	9936	9792	9477	9173	8513	7673	6873
20	11599	11391	11343	11085	10885	110074	8924	8161
<b>Total</b>	<b>185292</b>	<b>187377</b>	<b>188953</b>	<b>184971</b>	<b>80016</b>	<b>165608</b>	<b>148858</b>	<b>133621</b>

**Table 34 Estimated Number of Zero-Aged and the Number of Births in Tehran Using the Regression Method, 1986**

Tehran council zones	Estimated No. of zero-aged ( $y = ae^{bx}$ )	$B_0$ (no. of birth) 0.00 = 1.058	General Fertility Ratio 0.00 in 1000
1	5768	5941	102.35
2	7151	7364	99.32
3	5092	5244	86.73
4	17013	17521	148.95
5	8436	8688	142.70
6	6258	6445	88.88
7	8065	8306	102.00
8	10011	10310	112.92
9	8042	8282	153.37
10	9020	9290	115.70
11	6835	7039	107.72
12	8088	8329	130.05
13	5744	5916	114.30
14	12915	13300	135.78
15	20739	21359	184.46
16	11437	11779	156.30
17	12817	13200	175.19
18	14092	14513	219.83
19	10649	10967	225.44
20	12292	12659	175.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>200464</b> *	<b>206451</b>	<b>139.22</b>

\* This figure has been calculated by adding estimations relating to 20 zones. Direct use of the regression formula  $y = ae^{bx}$  for the city of Tehran gives a figure of around 1.

Estimating the number under one year-olds and the calculation of death ratio between age group 0 - 1 (58 per one thousand), the following results have been obtained.

What should also be considered as discussed in the previous chapter, are the increase of the population fertility level from 1981 to 1986, and the decrease occurring in the years 1986 to 1991. The decrease in the fertility level during 1976 to 1986 could have been due to these factors.

- decrease of education ratio
- decrease in first-time marriage age
- decrease in the number of working women
- change of fertility behavior

In order to recognize the effects or disaffects of the above factors, the procedure in which such changes have occurred during 1976 to 1986, will be studied.

### 2.7.3 Literacy and Education

Survey in first time marriage age, also definite non-married age for both literate and illiterate people shows that literacy does in fact have an effect on marriage behaviors and population fertility.

General census results from population and housing in 1986 illustrate this effect about the city of Tehran.

#### **Marriage Age & Non-married Age of Literate and Illiterate Women in Tehran - 1986**

<b>Demographic Parameters</b>	<b>Literate</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
Mean Age at First marriage	20.8	15.32
Mean age Non-married	45	35
Mean Non-married Ratio	4.6	2.23

Comparison of first-time marriage age between literate and illiterate women shows that illiterate women marry 5 years earlier than literate women. Therefore with the assumption of even having similar fertility patterns, illiterate women's fertility periods will be 5 years longer which automatically effect on the society's fertility level.

Comparing the mean non-married age and mean non-married ratio between literate and illiterate people shows similar results.

To summarize, literacy and in particular education, could both be effective factors in decreasing or increasing fertility level. Should the ratio of literate people in 1976 be compared with 1986, it illustrates that literacy has increased during this decade. However, such an increase is not very sharp and rapid.

The 't' test shows this difference ( $t = 0.0134$ ), nevertheless it could not be an increasing factor for the fertility level of Tehran.

## Comparison of Literacy in the Population of Tehran City, 1976 and 1986

Year	Number of people aged six and over	The Ratio of Literate to Total Population of six and over		
		Male & Female	Male	Female
1976	3,860,738	75.3	81.7	68.2
1986	4,931,803	81.9	86.9	76.6

In particular, the increasing ratio of women's literacy from 68.2% in 1976 to 76.7% in 1986, could be a decreasing factor in fertility level. However, difference in ratio for women is meaningless based on the 't' test

$$(t = 7.96 \times 10^{-3}).$$

As it was discussed earlier, education ratio is also one of the factors effecting on the society's fertility level. It could probably be said that particularly among women, effect on the fertility level is more than the effect on literacy.

## Comparison of Education in Population Aged Six and Over in Tehran, 1976 and 1986

Year	The Ratio of Educating People to Total Population of Aged six and over		
	male-female	male	female
1976	35.6	37.1	33.9
1986	30.5	31.4	29.5

As it shows, the education of the population aged six and over has decreased in 1976 and 1986. Although such a decrease is meaningless based on the 't' test ( $t = 0.009$ ), it nevertheless distinguishes between each sex. This illustrates that an interpretation for men and women are not the same. The education ratio among men has decreased to 17.5% during this period, whereas the figures for women are around 14%.

Regardless of the existing difference between each sex, decrease in education ratio, specially among women, explains the ascending rise of the fertility level in the city of Tehran.

#### 2.7.4 Age of Marriage

It is self evident that the lower the average age (specially with women) at the time of first marriage, the increase of pregnancy periods and the fertility level in the society is obvious. Having compared the average age in first marriage in the city of Tehran in 1976 and 1986, it indicates that the above figure has not changed considerably during the mentioned decade.

#### Comparison of Average Marriage Age in Tehran City, 1976 and 1986

Year	Age in First Marriage
1976	20.6
1986	20.7

As the figures show, people's age at the time of their first marriage, between 1976 and 1986, has changed from 20.6 to 20.7 . According to the above information, it is only wise to say that the increase in the fertility level of Tehran during the this decade relate to people's age in the society at the time of their first marriage.

#### 2.7.5 Employment

It is believed that an inverse relation between employment, particularly among women, and the fertility level of the society exists. Should the employment ratio increase, a decrease would occur in fertility level and vice versa. Therefore, it is wise to compare the city of Tehran's employment ratio in 1976 and 1986 from this point of view.

The number of people aged ten and over and the number of employees in this age group have been illustrated in the following table, broken down by gender for 1976 and 1986.

As the contents of table show, the rate of employment in population of 10 years of age and over has decreased from 37.8% in 1976 to 29.1% in 1986. Such decline is much sharper among women. However, apparently the aforesaid ratio among women has reached from 9.6% in 1976 to 5.9% in 1986, and the difference between these two figures is less than the similar ratio for men or to the total population, but having regarded the proportion of these ratios, decrease of employment among women is higher. In fact the proportional changes in this group is sometimes much higher than the other groups, where in spite of the increase in the number of women from 1,599,000 to 2,405,000, the number of employed women has decreased from 149,000 in 1976 to 143,000 in 1986.

Although the 't-student' does not show a significant difference between these figures ( $t = 0.01036$ ), but existing such process has an effect on increasing the fertility level. This factor cannot be ignored.

### Comparison of Employees and Their Ratios in Population of Aged 10 and Over - Tehran 1976 and 1986

year	Total			Men			Women		
	Population aged 10+	Employee		Population aged 10+	Employee		Population aged 10+	Employee	
		No.	ratio		No.	ratio		No.	ratio
1976	3409696	1288912	37.8	1810619	1139251	62.9	1599077	149661	9.6
1986	4931803	1434761	29.1	2527140	1292145	58.0	2404663	142616	5.9

### 2.7.6 Fertility Behavior

Although there is only inadequate information available to measure the fertility behavior, the changes within the proportional structure in Tehran in 1986, confirm changes occurring in such behavior.

Even though the average increasing number of people in a family during 1976 and 1986 from 4.6 to 4.7 is quite insignificant, it will at least enable us not to reject the occurrence of such changes and its increasing process in the past.

Eliminating family planning schemes, strict ban on abortion, tendency towards having more children among Iranian families due to the occurrence of the Iraq's war, etc..., are said to be the factors effective for behavioral changes and the society's fertility level in the city of Tehran.

A decrease in the fertility level during 1986 to 1991 is also one of the categories to be considered. Unfortunately the required detailed information (like information related to 1986) is not adequately available in order to analyze these decreases. Nevertheless the process of fertility decrease in the country has been surveyed in a report made by one of the demographic experts. This article, titled "Descending Fall in Population Precipitating Growth" was presented to the demographic survey seminar in Shiraz University, by Mr. Mohammad Hossein Nejatian. The decreasing fertility level of the country has been recognized in this article as influenced by the following factors.

- Increase of marriage age in each sex but especially among women
- Decreasing attractiveness of marriage
- Decreasing early marriage age
- Increase of employment specially among urban women
- Rapid increase of literacy level specially among women
- Decrease of death ratio among newly borns



## 2.8 Mortality

Study of mortality and calculating relative ratios, basically faces considerable restrictions due to the lack of information sources.

Tehran is no exception in this matter. The most common sources of information which exist on the subject of mortality in Tehran, are noted.

- Sampling statistics by the Health Ministry in 173 villages of southwestern villages of Tehran.  
Statistics results show that the rate of death among children in the above mentioned villages is 216.8 per 1000, considered to be relatively high.
- Sampling surveys by Social Studies and Research Institute of Tehran University. Issues such as general death ratio and children's death ratio in Tehran during different years have been studied in this survey. Survey results indicate that general death rate in Tehran in 1966 and 1975 are 10.2 per 1000 and 9.6 per 1000. Children's death rates in the same years are 58 per 1000 and 64.5 per 1000, respectively.
- "National Population Growth Measurement Plan" (Arj Plan).  
This plan was carried out by The Statistical Center of Iran during 1973 to 1976. It is one of the most developed surveys accomplished in this matter. The Statistics Center of Iran has also followed calculations on 'life table' based on the results from this plan. General death rate during the studied years for the city of Tehran has been estimated at around 6.0 per 1000 and 8.3 per 1000 for the urban areas.
- Survey by The Health Research Institute of Tehran University.  
Survey results from this institute obtain the death ratio in country's urban areas during 1973 to 1974, a figure of less than 8.5 per 1000, which for the most part agrees with the results from the Arj Plan.
- The Death Survey of the City of Tehran in 1973, 1974 & 1975.  
General death ratio of Tehran has been announced at around 6 per 1000, accomplished by The Statistics Center of Iran using registered statistics.
- Health Ministry Publications.  
These publications issued by demographic and statistical survey office and computer services of the Health Ministry, so called "National Mortality Statistics in 21 Chosen Cities", contain information about the number of deaths and their distribution according to age, sex and death reasons. The mentioned given data has been obtained by gathering death certificates issued by any clinic center, with certificates from private doctors and extracting written information from these certificates. According to this information, the general death ratio of the city of Tehran and children's death ratio between 0 - 1 have been estimated at 5.5 per 1000 and 42 per 1000, respectively.

In order to calculate the general death ratio in these publications, the population of Tehran has been recorded at 6,603,606 people. Should this figure be corrected to 6,042,584 (based on the 1986 general census, population and housing), the general death rate would reach to around 6 in 1000.

- The 1986 General Census Results.

According to these results, the number of deaths in Tehran for one year is 14,196, which seems to be less than the actual death rate in this city.

Based on the above information, using other population characteristics, particularly in adaptation with constant population features, related death levels and other effective factors in the general death ratio, this ratio has been estimated and based on the obtained figure from this estimation, the survival ratios for the city of Tehran together with their changes are being calculated in detail.

During 1966 to 1976, the life rate table has been assumed according to the city death patterns in the "Arj" survey, and based on the above assumption, the survival probability in any age group has been calculated.

From 1976 to 1986, disregarding minor fluctuations arisen from changes within population age-sex combination and due to the existing circumstances in the society, the general death ratio has been assumed constant according to estimations from social studies and the Research Institute of Tehran University life expectancy tables from these assumptions have become the basis of calculations for the survival probability in any age group.

The survival probability in 5 year age groups has been estimated with the assumption of insignificant changes in the general death rate of Tehran during the studied five years remaining constant at around 7.4 in 1000.

Concordance between this ratio and the chosen survival probabilities will be discussed later in the chapter on estimating population.

## ***2.9 Economic Activity of Population in the City of Tehran***

In discussing economic activity and its processes, special understanding of the existing circumstances, the awareness of definitions, contents and related terms becomes necessary. As this is mainly obtained by the available data from the 1986 general census of population and housing. Brief definitions of activity and employment in this census are being brought here.

### **2.9.1 A Brief Look at Definitions and Content**

In the general census of population and housing, information on activity and peoples employment have been gathered with the following definitions.

A) **Work** - Defined as any mental or physical activity legally permitted and performed to earn income (cash or credit). Therefore activities such as sport (unless professional), housekeeping, education, etc. .... do not count as such for "work", as they are not done to earn income.

Beggary, theft, etc. ... which are forbidden by law, are not included in this category.

B) **Activity Status** - In the 1986 general census of population and housing, people are divided into six groups according to economic activity in which the basis of each group's definition is "work".

These groups consist of:

Working people, the unemployed (looking for jobs), students, housekeepers, people having an income (but not working) and others.

**1) Employed People** - In the 1986 census, the following people were classified as "employed":

Those working in the past seven days.

Those who have a job but have not been able to work in the past seven days, due to time off, illness, temporarily closing of work place, etc. ... but returning to work afterwards.

Those not having a permanent job but working at least for 2 days in the past seven days.

Those working as trainees (according to the "work" definition) in the past seven days.

Those with a job, but have not worked in the past seven days due to seasonal demands or the seasonal nature of their jobs (seasonally unemployed), provided that they are not looking for another job.

**2) Unemployed - Looking for a job**

Those who do not count as working but who have been looking for a job in the past seven days, are defined as "unemployed - seeking jobs".

Those who also have been unemployed in the past seven days due to seasonal demands and the seasonal nature of their work. Should they be looking for another job, They are also put into this category.

**3) Student**

Those who do not count as working or unemployed-seeking jobs and have been students in the past seven days, are being classified in this group.

#### **4) Housekeepers**

Those who do not count as working, unemployed-seeking jobs, or students and who have been housekeeping in the past seven days.

#### **5) People having income but not working**

Those who do not count as working, unemployed - seeking jobs, students and housekeepers. They receive pensions, income from properties and real estate, profits, etc... and have an income from these sources without working.

#### **6) Others**

Those who do not fit in any of the above mentioned groups according to their activities in the past seven days, are registered in the "others" category.

**C) Employment Status** A person's employment situation has been classified as follows in the October 1986 general census, population and housing.

##### **1) Employer**

Those who have employed at least one worker in order to carry out their business activities, are accounted as employers.

##### **2) Self-employed**

Those who do not employ anyone in order to carry out their business activities and do not get a wage themselves, are put in the self-employed group.

##### **3) Worker in the Private Sector**

A person who works for people or private companies and receives payment (cash or credit), is being classified as a worker in the private sector.

##### **4) Unpaid Family Workers**

If a person works for one of his family members who is related to him and does not get paid for his services, is counted as a family employee with no payment.

## **5) Public Sector Employees**

Those who work for ministries, institutes, governmental companies, Islamic Revolution nahads (structures) and other similar public organizations such as councils and get paid for their services (in cash or credit), are grouped as public sector employees.

### **2.9.2 Gender and Economic Activity Status**

According to definitions in relation to activities in general census (population and housing), there has been around 34.57% of economically active people (29.54% working and 5.03% unemployed but seeking jobs) from the population of 4,934,602 aged six and over in Tehran. This ratio has not been the same in different parts of the city, fluctuating between 37.62% in zone 7 and 31.95% in zone 18 and 19.

It is self evident that such differences should not be related to the possibility of employing the population in different areas. However, tendency and people's needs to activity and population age-sex structure are also two effective factors. Generally, in young populations, due to high percentage of younger people, the share of students in the population of aged six and over is more but with less employment ratio.

Under the circumstances of the country, the ratio of activity in women is lower than men, which has also been observed in the city of Tehran. There are 1,509,308 (88%) active men of age six and over, from a population of 1,705,661. This ratio exceeds more than 90% among working people. Proportional distribution of population according to activity situation in each 20 zones of Greater Tehran, does confirm this claim.

The ratio of working men to the total population of age six and over, varies between 44.5% (Zone 6) and 56.5% (Zone 15), whereas the above ratio does not exceed more than 12.6% for women, and decreases even to 1.1% in Zone 19.

**Table 35 Population Aged Six and Over By Economic Activity Status in Greater Tehran's 20 Zones (Male and Female)**

Zones	Total	Working	Unemployed seeking jobs	Student	House - keeper	Earning Income, not working	other	not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	175983	49638	10720	51869	50286	8068	2525	2877
2	227162	66176	13482	66903	60405	10608	6324	3264
3	178706	51791	11016	50658	49779	10308	3598	1556
4	380166	110269	20206	118512	105468	10405	9486	5820
5	197405	62585	7650	64309	52122	4182	3803	2754
6	223010	63203	13745	59776	62735	14186	6097	3268
7	259863	78992	18773	66069	74475	12546	7617	1391
8	285906	89250	17238	78234	78642	11118	9078	2346
9	182996	54097	7244	61578	49164	4080	3570	3264
10	265030	75990	16728	76228	77826	11118	6120	1020
11	224362	67545	12852	61956	65280	7446	7855	1428
12	227096	70993	11935	58345	72318	5814	5854	1837
13	169052	52122	8160	51854	47940	6018	2550	408
14	315180	97206	12036	91392	99246	7854	5916	1530
15	399988	121686	14688	124588	118422	3774	9282	7548
16	268347	77630	11934	85312	79356	5406	5202	3507
17	277555	77733	11118	93028	82110	3774	7752	2040
18	239707	67004	9589	83350	67218	1734	8568	2244
19	181050	50184	7650	60486	53652	816	5202	3060
20	256038	73651	11153	82926	71906	4422	8818	3162
<b>Total</b>	<b>4934602</b>	<b>1457744</b>	<b>247917</b>	<b>1487373</b>	<b>1418350</b>	<b>143677</b>	<b>125217</b>	<b>54324</b>

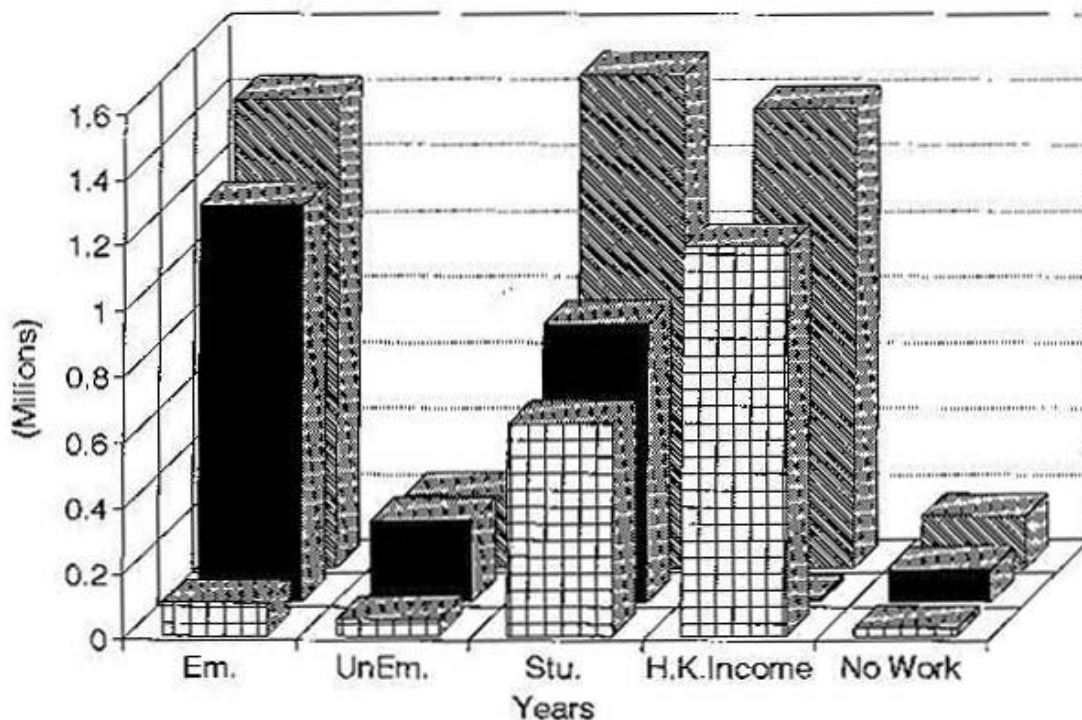
**Table 36 Economic Activity Status in Population of Six Years and Older in Tehran's 20 Zones (Male)**

Zones	Total	Working	Unemployed seeking jobs	Student	House - keeper	Earning Income, not working	other	not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	88434	43057	8067	27522	306	6538	1637	1307
2	113537	52681	10320	35032	612	8976	3876	2040
3	90561	41387	8364	28397	306	8776	2657	674
4	195527	100371	14792	61896	612	9283	6120	2453
5	101840	55445	6630	32073	102	3876	2388	1326
6	108360	48720	8692	33274	719	11016	4205	1734
7	130542	64774	13466	35355	612	10812	5013	510
8	142392	77010	12240	37230	102	9384	5100	1326
9	92141	48995	5916	30192	102	3060	2040	1836
10	137326	68646	12036	41956	714	9486	3876	612
11	117167	60396	10098	33923	816	5712	5406	816
12	118091	65485	10507	31472	408	4998	4506	715
13	86802	46002	5712	27336	204	5304	1938	306
14	162384	89760	9996	50592	714	6426	3978	918
15	208534	117708	12648	63694	816	3264	6528	3876
16	137063	73448	10608	43584	408	4488	3672	855
17	144649	74979	10302	50290	408	2448	5304	918
18	126181	64760	8263	46018	102	1428	4692	918
19	92514	49164	7344	30498	714	714	2550	1530
20	134519	70080	10429	43962	102	3504	5208	1224
<b>Total</b>	<b>2528564</b>	<b>1312868</b>	<b>196440</b>	<b>784296</b>	<b>8879</b>	<b>119493</b>	<b>80694</b>	<b>25894</b>

**Table 37 Economic Activity Status in Population of Six Years of Age and Older in Greater Tehran's 20 zones (Female)**

<b>Zones</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Unemployed seeking jobs</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>House - keeper</b>	<b>Earning Income, not working</b>	<b>other</b>	<b>not declared</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1	87549	6581	2653	24347	49980	1530	888	1570
2	113625	13495	3162	31871	59793	1632	2448	1224
3	88145	10404	2652	22261	49473	1532	941	882
4	184639	9898	5414	56616	104856	1122	3366	3367
5	95565	7140	1020	32236	52020	306	1415	1428
6	114650	14483	5053	26502	62016	3170	1892	1534
7	129321	14218	5307	30714	73863	1734	2604	881
8	143514	12240	4998	41004	78540	1734	3978	1020
9	90855	5101	1328	31386	49062	1020	1530	1428
10	127704	7344	4692	34272	77112	1632	2244	408
11	107195	7149	2754	28033	64464	1734	2449	612
12	109005	5508	1428	26873	71910	816	1348	1122
13	82250	6120	2448	24518	47736	714	612	102
14	152796	7446	2040	40800	98532	1428	1938	612
15	191454	3978	2040	60894	117606	510	2754	3672
16	131284	4182	1326	41728	78948	918	1530	2652
17	132906	2754	816	42738	81702	1326	2448	1122
18	113526	2244	1326	37332	67116	306	3876	1326
19	88536	1020	306	29988	52938	102	2652	1530
20	121519	3571	714	38964	71804	918	3610	1938
<b>Total</b>	<b>2406038</b>	<b>144876</b>	<b>51477</b>	<b>703077</b>	<b>1409471</b>	<b>24184</b>	<b>44523</b>	<b>28430</b>

**GRAPH 8 Economic Activity Status in the Population Aged Six and Over, Distinguished by Gender**



SOURCE: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF VILLAGES FROM TEHRAN COUNTY BECOMING PART OF THE CITY OF TEHRAN BETWEEN 1976 AND 1986

Comparing the employment and unemployment ratios in all 20 zones of Greater Tehran, regarding the fertility level in these zones, confirms the suggestion made earlier about the effect of population age-gender structure on the employment situation. For instance, in Zone 19 with the lowest employment ratio of 27.7% in the 20 zones of Greater Tehran, the ratio of the unemployed seeking jobs is not very high.

What is more clear in this zone is that the students' ratio of 33.4% is the highest ratio among the 20 zones of Greater Tehran. It should be remembered that due to the high fertility level in the same zone, the effect of population age distribution on the employment situation becomes clearer. A high fertility level does in fact signify having a young population.

However, like any social phenomena, the effects of other factors cannot be ignored in this matter. Obviously, other factors such as population age structure, as illustrated in the existing statistics, are also effective on the employment situation in the population of aged six and over.



**Table 38 Proportional Distribution of Population of Six Years of Age and Older by Economic Activity Status in Greater Tehran's 20 Zones (Both Sexes)**

<b>Zones</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Unemployed seeking jobs</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>House - keeper</b>	<b>Earning Income, not working</b>	<b>other</b>	<b>not declared</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1	<b>100.00</b>	28.21	7.09	29.47	28.57	4.58	1.44	1.64
2	<b>100.00</b>	29.13	5.94	29.45	26.59	4.67	2.78	1.44
3	<b>100.00</b>	28.98	6.16	28.35	28.86	5.77	2.01	0.87
4	<b>100.00</b>	29.01	5.31	31.17	27.74	2.74	2.50	1.53
5	<b>100.00</b>	31.70	3.88	32.58	26.40	2.12	1.93	1.39
6	<b>100.00</b>	28.34	6.16	26.81	28.13	6.36	2.73	1.47
7	<b>100.00</b>	30.40	7.22	25.42	28.66	4.83	2.93	0.54
8	<b>100.00</b>	31.22	6.03	27.36	27.51	3.89	3.17	0.82
9	<b>100.00</b>	29.56	3.96	33.65	26.87	2.23	1.95	1.78
10	<b>100.00</b>	28.67	6.31	28.76	29.37	4.20	2.31	0.38
11	<b>100.00</b>	30.11	5.73	27.61	29.09	3.32	3.50	0.64
12	<b>100.00</b>	31.26	5.26	25.69	31.84	2.56	2.58	0.81
13	<b>100.00</b>	30.83	4.83	30.67	28.36	3.56	1.51	0.24
14	<b>100.00</b>	30.84	3.82	29.00	31.49	2.49	1.88	0.48
15	<b>100.00</b>	30.42	3.67	31.15	29.61	0.94	2.32	1.89
16	<b>100.00</b>	28.93	4.45	31.79	29.57	2.01	1.94	1.31
17	<b>100.00</b>	28.01	4.01	33.52	29.58	1.36	2.79	0.73
18	<b>100.00</b>	27.95	4.00	34.77	28.04	0.72	3.58	0.94
19	<b>100.00</b>	27.72	4.23	33.41	29.63	0.45	2.87	1.69
20	<b>100.00</b>	28.77	4.36	32.39	28.08	1.73	3.44	1.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>29.54</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>30.14</b>	<b>28.74</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>1.10</b>

**Table 39 Proportional Distribution of Population Aged Six Years and Older By Economic Activity Status In Tehran's 20 Zones (Male)**

<b>Zones</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Unemployed seeking jobs</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>House - keeper</b>	<b>Earning Income, not working</b>	<b>other</b>	<b>not declared</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1	<b>100.00</b>	48.69	9.12	31.12	0.35	7.39	1.85	1.48
2	<b>100.00</b>	46.40	9.09	30.86	0.54	7.90	3.41	1.80
3	<b>100.00</b>	45.70	9.24	31.36	0.34	9.69	2.93	0.74
4	<b>100.00</b>	51.33	7.57	31.66	0.31	4.75	3.13	1.25
5	<b>100.00</b>	54.44	6.51	31.49	0.10	3.81	2.35	1.30
6	<b>100.00</b>	44.96	8.02	30.71	0.66	10.17	3.88	1.60
7	<b>100.00</b>	49.62	10.32	27.08	0.47	8.28	3.84	0.39
8	<b>100.00</b>	54.08	8.60	26.15	0.07	6.59	3.58	0.93
9	<b>100.00</b>	53.17	6.42	32.77	0.11	3.32	2.22	1.99
10	<b>100.00</b>	49.99	8.76	30.55	0.52	6.91	2.82	0.45
11	<b>100.00</b>	51.55	8.62	28.95	0.70	4.87	4.61	0.70
12	<b>100.00</b>	55.45	8.90	26.65	0.34	4.23	3.82	0.61
13	<b>100.00</b>	53.00	6.58	31.49	0.24	6.11	2.23	0.35
14	<b>100.00</b>	55.28	6.15	31.16	0.44	3.96	2.45	0.56
15	<b>100.00</b>	56.45	6.06	30.54	0.39	1.57	3.13	1.86
16	<b>100.00</b>	53.59	7.74	31.80	0.30	3.27	2.68	0.62
17	<b>100.00</b>	51.84	7.12	34.77	0.28	1.69	3.67	0.63
18	<b>100.00</b>	51.32	6.55	36.47	0.08	1.13	3.72	0.73
19	<b>100.00</b>	51.14	7.94	32.97	0.77	0.77	2.76	1.65
20	<b>100.00</b>	52.10	7.76	32.68	0.08	2.60	3.87	0.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.92</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>31.02</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.02</b>

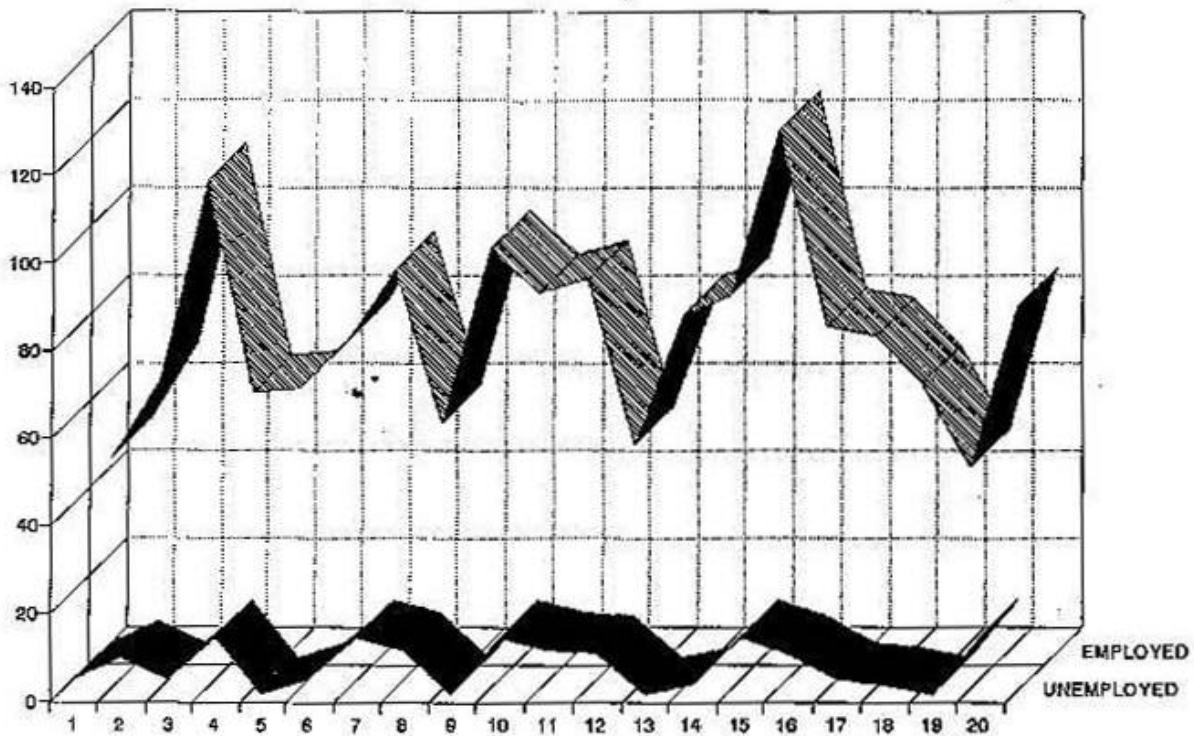
**Table 40 Proportional Distribution of Population Aged Six Years and Older by Economic Activity Status in Tehran's 20 Zones (Female)**

Zones	Total	Working	Unemployed seeking jobs	Student	House - keeper	Earning Income, not working	other	not declared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	100.00	7.52	3.03	27.81	57.09	1.75	1.01	1.79
2	100.00	11.88	2.78	28.05	52.62	1.44	2.15	1.08
3	100.00	11.80	3.01	25.25	56.13	1.74	1.07	1.00
4	100.00	5.36	2.93	30.66	56.79	0.61	1.82	1.83
5	100.00	7.47	1.07	33.73	54.43	0.32	1.48	1.50
6	100.00	12.63	4.41	23.12	54.09	2.76	1.65	1.34
7	100.00	11.00	4.10	23.75	57.12	1.34	2.01	0.68
8	100.00	8.53	3.48	28.57	54.73	1.21	2.77	0.71
9	100.00	5.62	1.46	34.55	54.00	1.12	1.68	1.57
10	100.00	5.75	3.67	26.84	60.38	1.28	1.76	0.32
11	100.00	6.67	2.57	26.15	60.14	1.62	2.28	0.57
12	100.00	5.05	1.31	24.65	65.97	0.75	1.24	1.03
13	100.00	7.44	2.98	29.81	58.04	0.87	0.74	0.12
14	100.00	4.87	1.34	26.70	64.49	0.93	1.27	0.40
15	100.00	2.08	1.06	31.80	61.43	0.27	1.44	1.92
16	100.00	3.19	1.01	31.78	60.13	0.70	1.17	2.02
17	100.00	2.07	0.61	32.16	61.47	1.00	1.84	0.85
18	100.00	1.98	1.17	32.88	59.12	0.27	3.41	1.17
19	100.00	1.15	0.35	33.87	59.79	0.11	3.00	1.73
20	100.00	2.94	0.59	32.06	59.09	0.76	2.97	1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>58.58</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.18</b>

**Table 41 The Abundance of Working People Aged Six and Older According to Age and Sex, Together with Theoretical and Practical Abundance Based on Tested Assumption**

Age group	Male		Female	
	Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
6 - 9	308	369	102	41
10 - 14	10,724	10,230	613	1,107
15 - 19	98,093	91,939	4,144	10,298
20 - 24	214,476	212,732	21,924	23,668
25 - 29	221,537	227,815	31,700	25,422
30 - 34	196,622	204,207	30,321	22,736
35 - 39	154,055	159,090	22,753	17,718
40 - 44	122,520	125,908	17,445	14,057
45 - 49	100,890	97,185	7,141	10,846
50 - 54	82,725	77,905	3,877	8,697
55 - 59	52,839	49,970	2,654	5,523
60 - 64	35,195	32,526	1,024	3,693
65 and over	21,557	20,066	770	2,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>1311541</b>		<b>144468</b>	

**GRAPH 9 TEHRAN'S POPULATION OF AGE SIX AND OVER, BOTH EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED-SEEKING JOBS, DISTINGUISHED BY 20 ZONES IN 1986**



SOURCE: POPULATION & HOUSEHOLDS OF VILLAGES FROM SHEMIRANAT COUNTY BECOMING PART OF TEHRAN BETWEEN 1976

In order to study the effect of gender ratio on the economic activity situation of people in the city of Tehran, the similarity assumption of employment ratio between male and female has been tested by using the standard  $X^2$ .

Having performed the test on the validity of such difference with the standard of  $X^2$ , shows that with the probability of 99.99% assurance, the above difference should be accounted for as valid ( $X^2 = 879211, df = 1$ )

In other words, it could almost certainly be said that there is a connection between sex and employment ratio in the city of Tehran.

### **2.9.3 Age and Economic Activity Status**

As it was discussed earlier on definitions about the activity situation in general census (population and housing), there has been an age limit in asking questions about activity and employment from age six and over. In other words, the economic activity situation and employment among all people aged six and over have been interviewed for this census, illustrated on a table and published afterwards. Without any intention to begin any debate on the starting age of economic activity, it is only reminded that these socioeconomic categories change according to the environment's economic and geographical circumstances, which is higher in age group six and over, based on the 1986 census results. According to the results from 1% of households, the ratio of working people in age group 6 - 9 to the total population of working people does not exceed more than 0.3 per 1000 (0.03%).

The same ratio for age group 6 - 11 is less than 1 per 1000 (0.1%). In age group 6 - 14, it does not even reach 1% (see Tables 42-44).

On the subject of the unemployed (seeking jobs), a similar situation has been observed (see Table 45). Therefore, it should be assumed that economic activity starts at age 15 at least in the city of Tehran from which there are about 7% of the working people and 18% of the unemployed (seeking jobs) in the age group 15 - 19.

#### **2.9.3.1 Age and Employment**

Distribution of the working people according to age shows that the peak of employment occurs between age 25 and 29, with the highest employment ratio of 17.4%. Gender distribution does not have much effect on the working peoples proportional abundance from this point of view. The highest ratio among working men (16.9%), as well as working women (21.9%) relate to this age group.

As illustrated, the mode in all three curves coincide on each curve. The age group of 25 - 29 has the highest ratio of working people either in total population or between the women and men. Additionally, the above mentioned curves are convergent in two points: approximately at the age of 24 and 45. The ratio of working people at the age of 24 and 45 to the total number of working people for both men and women are at the same time just equal to the ratio of the total population.

Naturally, in the 20 zones of Greater Tehran, due to social and economical differences, the distribution of working people according to age and sex would also differ.

Despite what was observed in the city of Tehran, the proportional distribution of working people (male & female) in each of 20 zones shows that the highest ratio of employment does not belong to the age group of 25 - 29, and that it varies in the age groups from 20 - 24 to 40 - 44.

The maximum employment age in the 20 zones can be divided into 3 groups.

- Zones where the maximum employment age is lower than the maximum employment age in Tehran. There are 6 zones in this group, namely the Zones 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The highest ratio of working people in this group, belongs to the age group 20 - 24.
- Zones where their maximum employment age is the same as the whole city of Tehran (age group 25 - 29). Zones 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 & 15 are in this group.
- Zones where their maximum employment age is higher than the entire city of Tehran. There are five zones in this group, which are Zone 1 with the highest employee ratio in the age group 40 - 44, Zone 3 with a maximum employment age of 35 - 39 and the Zones 2, 6 & 14 where the working people are more in age group 30 - 34.

With no further test or proof, it must be accepted that there is a significant relationship between age and employment ratio. Should there be any changes in age, the employment ratio would also differ. Disregarding the lower age groups, there are considerable changes in the ratio of working people in different age groups to the total number of employees. They fluctuating from 7 to 17%! Nevertheless, there is no indication that the proportional distribution of working people with respect to age in both sexes should be the same.

In other words, it is possible that an inverse relationship between age and sex in this respect exists. In order to recognize the significance of insignificant effects of sex on the proportional distribution of the working people, this assumption was tested with the symbol  $X^2$ . Calculation results confirm the significant reciprocal effect of age and sex in activity situation. ( $df = 11$ ,  $X^2 = 21073.96$ ). In other words, the age distribution of working people between men and women is not the same.

**Table 42 Population of Working People Aged 6 and Over, According to Age, Distinguished by Greater Tehran's 20 Zones, 1986**

Age group	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	410	0.03	2	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	816	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	10521	0.72	310	0.62	408	0.82	102	0.20	816	0.74
15 - 19	102237	7.00	2232	4.50	1818	2.75	807	1.56	6528	5.92
20 - 24	236400	16.21	6162	12.41	5881	8.89	4307	8.32	16424	14.89
25 - 29	253237	17.37	7358	14.82	8685	13.12	6457	12.47	22546	20.45
30 - 34	226943	15.51	6229	12.55	14284	21.58	8166	15.77	20095	18.22
35 - 39	176808	13.13	7350	14.81	11221	16.96	10817	20.89	16116	14.62
40 - 44	139965	9.60	7551	15.21	10002	15.11	6121	11.82	9894	8.97
45 - 49	108031	7.41	4082	8.22	4492	6.79	4998	9.65	8364	7.58
50 - 54	86602	5.64	2856	5.75	5304	8.01	3264	6.31	4590	4.16
55 - 59	55493	3.81	2044	4.12	1939	2.93	2652	5.13	2652	2.41
60 - 64	36219	2.48	2251	4.53	1224	1.85	2346	4.53	1530	1.39
65 plus	22327	1.53	1109	2.24	510	0.77	1326	2.56	408	0.37
Unspecified	1735	0.12	102	0.21	408	0.62	408	0.79	306	0.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1457744</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49638</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>66176</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51791</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110269</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Continued**

Age group	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	102	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.13	102	0.11	102	0.19
12 - 14	206	0.33	102	0.16	408	0.52	408	0.46	0	6.06
15 - 19	3411	5.45	1240	1.96	2569	3.25	4896	5.49	3277	18.12
20 - 24	9678	15.46	6124	9.69	9914	12.55	14178	15.89	9803	18.87
25 - 29	10804	17.26	9482	15.00	14488	18.34	16320	18.29	10207	16.59
30 - 34	10523	16.82	11457	18.13	12444	15.75	12240	13.72	8978	10.94
35 - 39	9189	14.68	10921	17.28	12343	15.63	11730	13.14	5917	10.37
40 - 44	6836	10.92	9593	15.18	9078	11.49	8874	9.94	5610	7.17
45 - 49	5613	8.97	5611	8.88	5712	7.23	7242	8.11	3877	5.09
50 - 54	2958	4.73	2755	4.36	4590	5.81	5610	6.29	2754	3.39
55 - 59	2142	3.42	2346	3.71	3162	4.00	3876	4.34	1836	1.51
60 - 64	613	0.98	2143	3.39	2244	2.84	2958	3.31	816	1.70
65 plus	306	0.49	1327	2.10	1836	2.33	816	0.91	919	0.00
Unspecified	204	0.33	102	0.16	102	0.13	0	0.00	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62585</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63203</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78992</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>89250</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54096</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 42 Continued**

Age group	Zone 10		Zone 11		Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	0	0.00	102	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	408	0.54	204	0.30	716	1.01	102	0.19	204	0.21
15 - 19	4488	5.91	3640	5.39	5842	8.23	2958	5.67	7854	8.08
20 - 24	13158	17.32	11363	16.82	12381	17.44	8874	17.02	15402	15.85
25 - 29	14586	19.19	11129	16.48	13558	19.10	9792	18.79	16728	17.21
30 - 34	11934	5.70	9282	13.74	9307	13.11	8160	15.65	17238	17.73
35 - 39	7242	9.53	7854	11.63	6843	9.64	6120	11.74	11628	11.96
40 - 44	5712	7.52	6630	9.82	5104	7.19	4080	7.83	7446	7.66
45 - 49	4896	6.44	4182	6.19	5306	7.47	4794	9.20	6834	7.03
50 - 54	5814	7.65	5305	7.85	3775	5.32	3876	7.44	6222	6.40
55 - 59	4386	5.77	3672	5.44	3264	4.60	1734	3.33	3060	3.15
60 - 64	2142	2.82	1938	2.87	2346	3.30	1326	2.54	2754	2.83
65 plus	1224	1.61	2244	3.32	2550	3.59	306	0.59	1836	1.89
unspecified	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>75990</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>67545</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>70993</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>52122</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97206</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Continued**

Age group	Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17		Zone 18		Zone 19	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>121686</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>77630</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>77733</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>67004</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50184</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6 - 9	0	0.00	204	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	204	0.26	102	0.13	102	0.15	102	0.20
12 - 14	1428	1.17	1020	1.31	1123	1.44	719	1.07	918	1.83
15 - 19	12954	10.65	8367	10.78	7753	9.97	7893	10.29	6732	13.40
20 - 24	23154	19.03	14897	19.19	15508	19.95	12264	18.30	11016	21.95
25 - 29	23664	19.45	13872	17.87	13362	17.19	12142	18.12	7446	14.14
30 - 34	17748	14.58	11118	14.32	8772	11.29	10608	15.83	7242	14.43
35 - 39	10812	8.88	6324	8.15	7040	9.06	6426	9.59	4590	9.15
40 - 44	9894	8.13	5508	7.09	6018	7.74	5916	8.83	4080	8.13
45 - 49	7548	6.20	5202	6.70	5916	7.61	4692	7.00	3162	6.30
50 - 54	7140	5.87	4590	5.91	5305	6.83	3468	5.18	2040	4.07
55 - 59	3162	2.60	4794	6.18	3264	4.20	2040	3.05	1020	2.03
60 - 64	2550	2.07	1122	1.45	2346	3.02	1020	1.52	1326	2.64
65 plus	1632	1.34	408	0.53	1224	1.57	714	1.07	510	1.02
unspecified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00



**Table 42 Continued**

Age group	Zone 20	
	No.	Ratio
	1	2
Total	73651	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00
12 - 14	919	1.25
15 - 19	7958	10.81
20 - 24	15912	21.60
25 - 29	10611	14.41
30 - 34	11118	15.19
35 - 39	6325	8.59
40 - 44	6018	8.17
45 - 49	5508	7.48
50 - 54	4386	6.66
55 - 59	2448	3.32
60 - 64	1224	1.66
65 plus	1122	1.52
un-specified	102	0.14

**Table 43 Population of Working Men Aged 6 and Over, According to Age, Distinguished by Greater Tehran's 20 Zones, 1986**

Age group	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	1312868	100.00	43057	100.00	52681	100.00	41387	100.00	100371	100.00
6 - 9	308	0.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	816	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	9908	0.70	309	0.72	204	0.39	102	0.25	816	0.81
15 - 19	98093	7.40	2165	5.03	1541	2.92	725	1.75	6426	6.40
20 - 24	214476	16.31	5528	12.84	4907	9.31	3797	9.17	15199	15.14
25 - 29	221537	16.80	6335	14.71	6845	12.99	4417	10.67	19994	19.92
30 - 34	196622	14.90	5412	12.57	11224	21.31	6024	14.56	17748	17.68
35 - 39	154055	11.70	5616	13.04	8569	16.27	7961	19.24	14382	14.33
40 - 44	122520	9.30	6531	15.17	6738	12.79	4489	10.85	8874	8.84
45 - 49	100890	7.60	3572	8.30	3778	7.17	4182	10.10	7854	7.83
50 - 54	82725	6.30	2754	6.40	4998	9.49	3162	7.64	4386	4.37
55 - 59	52839	4.02	1736	4.03	1837	3.49	2652	6.41	2550	2.54
60 - 64	35195	2.60	2145	4.98	1224	2.32	2244	5.42	1428	1.42
65 plus	21557	1.64	850	1.97	510	0.97	1326	3.20	408	0.41
Un-specified	1327	0.10	102	0.24	306	0.58	306	0.74	306	0.31

**Table 43 Continued**

Age group	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	55445	100.00	48720	100.00	64774	100.00	77010	100.00	48995	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.16	102	0.13	102	0.21
12 - 14	206	0.37	102	0.21	204	0.31	408	0.53	0	0.00
15 - 19	3207	5.78	925	1.90	2348	3.63	4692	6.09	3073	6.27
20 - 24	8964	16.17	4908	10.07	8060	12.44	12036	15.63	8579	17.51
25 - 29	9070	16.36	6562	13.47	10914	16.85	13158	17.09	8982	18.33
30 - 34	8585	15.48	8474	17.39	9792	15.12	9486	12.32	7856	16.03
35 - 39	8169	14.73	7754	15.91	9384	14.49	10608	13.77	5713	11.66
40 - 44	6020	10.86	7346	15.08	7242	11.18	7344	9.54	5100	10.41
45 - 49	5205	9.39	4794	9.84	5508	8.50	6426	8.34	3673	7.50
50 - 54	2958	5.34	2244	4.61	4182	6.46	5406	7.02	2550	5.20
55 - 59	2040	3.68	2244	4.61	3060	4.72	3672	4.77	1734	3.54
60 - 64	613	1.11	2041	4.19	2142	3.31	2856	3.71	816	1.67
65 plus	306	0.55	1224	2.51	1836	2.83	816	1.06	817	1.67
Un-specified	102	0.18	102	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Table 43 Continued**

Age group	Zone 10		Zone 11		Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	68646	100.00	60396	100.00	65485	100.00	46002	100.00	89760	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00	102	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	408	0.59	204	0.34	614	0.94	102	0.22	204	0.23
15 - 19	4488	6.54	3538	5.86	5740	8.76	2754	5.99	7344	8.18
20 - 24	11526	16.79	9724	16.10	12075	18.44	7854	17.07	14280	15.91
25 - 29	13158	19.17	9597	15.89	11824	18.07	8058	17.52	14994	16.70
30 - 34	10098	14.71	7854	13.00	8083	12.34	6528	14.19	14892	16.59
35 - 39	6324	9.22	6834	11.31	6231	9.51	5610	12.20	10914	12.16
40 - 44	5304	7.73	6018	9.96	4696	7.17	3570	7.76	6732	7.50
45 - 49	4794	6.98	3978	6.59	4796	7.32	4386	9.53	6630	7.39
50 - 54	5508	8.02	4999	8.28	3469	5.30	3774	8.20	6120	6.82
55 - 59	3774	5.50	3468	5.74	3162	4.83	1734	3.77	3060	3.41
60 - 64	2040	2.97	1836	3.04	2346	3.58	1326	3.88	2754	3.07
65 plus	1224	1.78	2244	3.72	2448	3.74	306	0.67	1836	2.04
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Table 43 Continued**

Age group	Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17		Zone 18		Zone 19	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	117708	100.00	73448	100.00	74979	100.00	64760	100.00	49164	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00	204	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	204	0.28	102	0.14	102	0.16	102	0.21
12 - 14	1428	1.21	918	1.25	1123	1.50	719	1.11	918	1.17
15 - 19	12546	10.66	8265	11.25	7345	9.80	6587	10.17	6528	13.28
20 - 24	21726	18.46	13877	18.89	14692	19.60	11346	17.52	10506	21.37
25 - 29	23256	19.76	12954	17.64	12546	16.73	11632	17.96	7242	14.73
30 - 34	17136	14.56	10404	14.16	8670	11.56	10506	16.22	7140	14.52
35 - 39	10404	8.84	5814	7.92	6938	9.25	6324	9.77	4590	9.33
40 - 44	9588	8.14	5406	7.36	5814	7.75	5916	9.14	4080	8.30
45 - 49	7344	6.24	5202	7.08	5916	7.89	4488	6.93	3162	6.43
50 - 54	7038	5.98	4284	5.83	5203	6.94	3468	5.36	2040	4.15
55 - 59	3162	2.68	4386	5.97	3162	4.22	1938	2.99	1020	2.07
60 - 64	2448	2.08	1122	1.53	2244	2.99	1020	1.57	1326	2.70
65 plus	1632	1.39	408	0.56	1224	1.63	714	1.10	510	1.04
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Table 43 Continued**

Age group	Zone 20	
	No.	Ratio
	1	2
Total	70080	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00
12 - 14	919	1.31
15 - 19	7856	11.21
20 - 24	14892	21.25
25 - 29	9999	14.47
30 - 34	10710	15.28
35 - 39	5916	8.44
40 - 44	5712	8.15
45 - 49	5202	7.42
50 - 54	4182	5.97
55 - 59	2448	2.49
60 - 64	1224	1.75
65 plus	918	0.31
un-specified	102	0.15

**Table 44 Population of Working Women Aged 6 and Over, According to Age, Distinguished by Greater Tehran's 20 Zones, 1986**

Age group	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	144876	100.00	6581	100.00	13495	100.00	10404	100.00	9898	100.00
6 - 9	102	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	613	0.42	1	0.02	204	1.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	4144	2.86	67	1.02	277	2.05	102	0.98	102	1.01
20 - 24	21924	15.13	634	9.63	974	7.22	510	4.90	1225	12.38
25 - 29	31700	21.88	1023	15.54	1840	13.63	2040	19.61	2552	25.78
30 - 34	30321	20.93	817	12.41	3060	22.67	2142	20.59	2347	23.71
35 - 39	22753	15.71	1734	26.35	2652	19.65	2856	27.45	1734	17.52
40 - 44	17445	12.04	1020	15.50	3264	24.19	1632	15.69	1020	10.31
45 - 49	7141	4.93	510	7.75	714	5.29	816	7.84	510	5.15
50 - 54	3877	2.68	102	1.55	306	2.27	102	0.98	204	2.06
55 - 59	2654	1.83	308	4.68	102	0.76	0	0.00	102	1.03
60 - 64	1024	0.71	106	1.61	0	0.00	102	0.98	102	1.03
65 plus	770	0.53	259	3.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
un-specified	408	0.28	0	0.00	102	0.76	102	0.98	0	0.00

**Table 44 - Continued**

Age group	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	7140	100.00	14483	100.00	14218	100.00	12240	100.00	5101	100.00
6 - 9	102	1.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	204	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	204	2.86	315	2.18	221	1.55	204	1.67	204	4.00
20 - 24	714	10.00	1216	8.40	1854	13.04	2142	17.50	1224	24.00
25 - 29	1734	24.28	2920	20.16	3574	25.14	3162	25.83	1225	24.01
30 - 34	1938	27.14	2983	20.60	2652	18.65	2754	22.50	1122	22.00
35 - 39	1020	14.29	3167	21.87	2959	20.81	1122	9.16	204	4.00
40 - 44	816	11.43	2247	15.52	1836	12.91	1530	12.50	510	10.00
45 - 49	408	5.71	817	5.64	204	1.43	816	6.67	204	4.00
50 - 54	0	0.00	511	3.53	408	2.87	204	1.67	204	4.00
55 - 59	102	1.43	102	0.70	102	0.72	204	1.67	102	2.00
60 - 64	0	0.00	102	0.70	102	0.72	102	0.83	0	0.00
65 plus	0	0.00	102	0.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	2.00
un-specified	102	1.43	0	0.00	102	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Table 44 Continued**

Age group	Zone 10		Zone 11		Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	7344	100.00	7149	100.00	5508	100.00	6120	100.00	7446	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	0	0.00	102	1.43	102	1.85	204	3.33	510	1.85
20 - 24	1632	2.22	1639	22.93	306	5.56	1020	16.67	1122	15.07
25 - 29	1428	19.44	1532	21.43	1734	31.48	1734	28.33	1734	23.29
30 - 34	1836	25.00	1428	19.97	1224	22.22	1632	26.67	2346	31.50
35 - 39	918	12.50	1020	14.27	612	11.11	510	8.33	714	9.59
40 - 44	408	5.56	612	8.56	408	7.41	510	8.33	714	9.59
45 - 49	102	1.39	204	2.85	510	9.26	408	6.67	204	2.74
50 - 54	306	4.17	306	4.28	306	5.56	102	1.67	102	1.37
55 - 59	612	8.33	204	2.85	102	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
60 - 64	102	1.39	102	1.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
65 plus	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

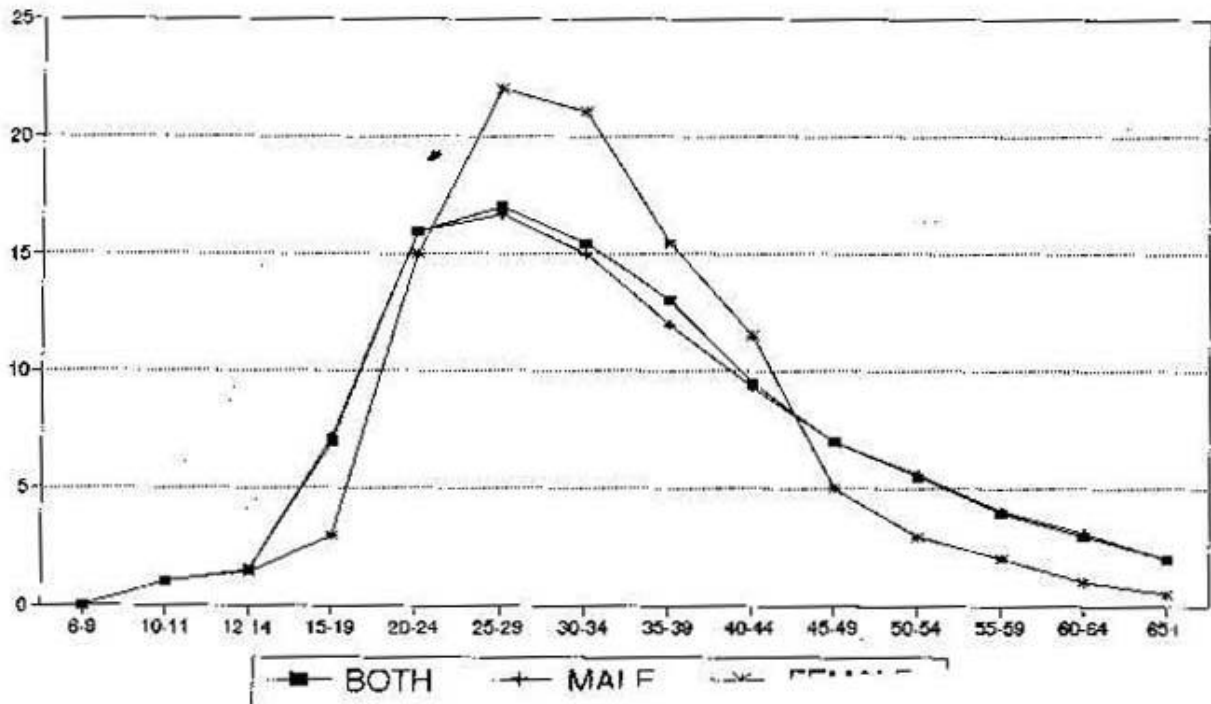
**Table 44 Continued**

Age group	Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17		Zone 18		Zone 19	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	3978	100.00	4182	100.00	2754	2754	2244	100.00	1020	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	0	0.00	102	2.44	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	408	10.26	102	2.44	408	408	306	13.64	204	20.00
20 - 24	1428	35.90	1020	24.39	816	816	918	40.91	510	50.00
25 - 29	408	10.26	918	21.95	816	816	510	22.73	204	20.00
30 - 34	612	15.38	714	17.07	102	102	102	4.54	102	10.00
35 - 39	408	10.26	510	12.19	102	102	102	4.54	0	0.00
40 - 44	306	7.69	102	2.44	204	204	0	0.00	0	0.00
45 - 49	204	5.13	0	0.00	0	0	204	9.09	0	0.00
50 - 54	102	2.56	306	2.32	102	102	0	0.00	0	0.00
55 - 59	0	0.00	408	9.76	102	102	12	4.55	0	0.00
60 - 64	102	2.56	0	0.00	102	102	0	0.00	0	0.00
65 plus	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Table 44 Continued**

Age group	Zone 20	
	No.	Ratio
	1	2
Total	3571	100.00
6 - 9	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00
12 - 14	0	0.00
15 - 19	102	2.86
20 - 24	1020	28.56
25 - 29	612	17.14
30 - 34	408	11.43
35 - 39	409	11.45
40 - 44	306	8.57
45 - 49	306	8.57
50 - 54	204	5.71
55 - 59	0	0.00
60 - 64	0	0.00
65 plus	204	5.71
un-specified	0	0.00

**Graph 10 – The Working People’s Proportional Distribution According To Age, Distinguished By Gender**



### 2.9.3.2 Age and Unemployment

The distribution of the unemployed (those actively seeking a job) aged 6 and over, indicates that the waiting time to become employed is rather a long period .

If the age for entering the workforce can be considered to be around 15, then the number of people looking for employment increases up

to the age group of 25-29 years-old, where it peaks and then starts declining.

The trend for the unemployed (seeking jobs) by the age of 6 and above is such that 28.4% are in the age group 20-24, and in the previous age group (15-19) this is 18.2%, while in the next age group (25-29) it reaches 15.9%.

The calculation of the average age of the unemployed and comparison of this with the starting working age will produce the average waiting time for employment.

Using existing data, the average age of the unemployed can be calculated by classification.

To calculate the average age of the unemployed the following formula is used.

$$\bar{\chi} = \frac{\sum_0^k Fi\bar{L}_i}{\sum_0^k Fi}$$

where:  $\bar{\chi}$  = The average age of the unemployed  
 $F_i$  = The number of people in the i th age group  
 $\bar{L}_i$  = Mean of the lower and higher limits of i th age group

These calculations were carried out on the numbers of people aged 6 and over, separately for men and women. These results are shown in the table below.

#### Average Age of the Unemployed in Tehran

Gender	Average Unemployed Age
Male & Female	31.23
Male	33.11
Female	24.4

It can be observed that the time necessary to become employed is not the same for men and women.

If the working age can be considered to be 15 years old, then for the male, the time at entering the workforce is 18 years, whereas for females this time reduces to 9 years.

The table below illustrates the time (duration) for each of the genders to become employed.

### **Duration of Employment in City of Tehran**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Average Duration to Become Employed</b>
Male & Female	16.23
Male	18.11
Female	9.04

For the unemployed, some important points can also be observed. In spite of the common belief, women start looking for work earlier than men. So much so that more than 2/3 (67.9%) of women are less than 25 years old.

This ratio is just above 2/5 (42.76%) for men. This may be due to men preferring to continue their education to higher levels.

If it can be agreed that people looking for work are among those who are not studying at the same time, then it would be worth comparing different zones of Tehran council based on this assumption.



**Table 45 - Percentage of Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) in the Age Group 15-19 in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Gender**

Zones	Percentage of unemployed (seeking work) aged 15-19		
	Male & Female	Male	Female
1	10.9	21.5	19.3
2	13.6	9.9	25.8
3	8.3	7.3	11.5
4	24.7	20.7	35.9
5	25.3	24.6	30.0
6	14.2	8.2	24.3
7	14.1	10.6	23.1
8	23.7	22.5	26.5
9	19.7	17.2	30.7
10	16.5	11.9	28.3
11	11.1	8.1	22.2
12	16.2	15.5	21.4
13	17.5	10.7	33.3
14	18.6	15.3	35.0
15	18.7	14.5	45.0
16	21.4	17.3	53.8
17	19.3	18.8	25.0
18	23.4	22.2	30.8
19	9.3	8.3	33.3
20	21.0	18.56	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>

As it can be observed, that the percentage of unemployed (looking for a job) in Zone 3 in the age group (15-19) is the lowest amongst other zones and only 8.3% of the unemployed (looking for a job) in this zone are between 15 to 19 years of age. This fact can be directly related to the higher level of education in this age group in Zone 3. Conversely Zone 5 is the exact opposite of Zone 3, where more than one quarter (25.3%) of the unemployed are in the age groups between 15 and 19 years.

It is important however to note that these figures are based on a 1% sample of households in Tehran, as mentioned before, and like any other statistic are subject to a margin of error.

Keeping the above fact in mind, it can be seen that in Zones 16 and 20, more than half of the women (51.71% and 53.8% respectively ) are in the age group 15-19 years-old.

As was mentioned before, the number of females looking for work in the age group 15-19 exceeds that of the males.

This occurrence can be observed in other zones except for Zone 1.

Although in Zone 1 the percentage of the unemployed (looking for jobs) in the age group 15-19 years-old compared to the overall unemployed in the city of Tehran is not very pronounced, but it still shows higher figures for women (looking for jobs) than men ,21.5% and 19.3%, receptively.

**Table 46 Number of Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) Aged 6 and Over in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Age, 1986**

Age Group	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	918	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.50
12 - 14	4590	1.85	102	0.95	204	1.51	204	1.85	306	1.52
15 - 19	44589	17.99	2245	20.94	1838	13.63	918	8.33	5001	24.75
20 - 24	70440	28.41	2249	20.98	4087	30.32	3672	33.34	5514	27.29
25 - 29	39402	15.89	1634	15.24	3268	24.24	1734	15.74	2551	12.63
30 - 34	20008	8.07	714	6.66	1123	8.33	1122	10.19	1326	6.56
35 - 39	13269	5.35	918	8.57	309	2.29	1020	9.26	1530	7.57
40 - 44	9391	3.79	409	3.82	204	1.51	714	6.48	714	3.53
45 - 49	8060	3.35	612	5.71	510	3.78	306	2.78	510	2.52
50 - 54	9390	3.79	816	7.61	613	4.55	204	1.85	1020	5.05
55 - 59	9385	3.78	102	0.95	510	3.78	714	6.48	714	3.53
60 - 64	8569	3.46	307	2.86	408	3.03	204	1.85	612	3.03
65 plus	9906	4.00	612	5.71	408	3.03	204	1.85	306	1.52
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>247917</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10720</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13482</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11016</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20206</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 46 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	102	1.33	102	0.74	0	0.00	102	0.59	0	0.00
12 - 14	204	2.67	102	0.74	0	0.00	204	1.18	204	2.82
15 - 19	1938	25.34	1946	14.16	2652	14.13	4080	23.67	1428	19.71
20 - 24	2040	26.67	3098	22.54	6120	32.60	5304	30.77	3060	42.24
25 - 29	1020	13.33	2053	14.94	3366	17.93	3468	20.12	818	11.29
30 - 34	714	9.33	1535	11.17	1429	7.61	1020	5.92	408	5.63
35 - 39	0	0.00	1326	9.65	1429	7.61	714	4.14	204	10.12
40 - 44	102	1.33	921	6.70	714	3.80	204	1.19	408	5.63
45 - 49	0	0.00	714	5.19	306	1.63	102	0.59	0	0.00
50 - 54	510	6.67	410	2.98	408	2.28	510	2.96	102	1.41
55 - 59	306	4.00	714	5.19	714	3.80	714	4.14	204	2.82
60 - 64	408	5.33	306	2.23	714	3.80	204	1.18	0	0.00
65 plus	306	4.00	518	3.77	921	4.91	612	3.55	408	5.63
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7650</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13745</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>18773</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17238</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7244</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 46 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 10		Zone 11		Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	204	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	102	0.61	204	1.59	510	4.27	102	1.25	102	0.85
15 - 19	2754	16.46	1428	11.11	1938	16.24	1428	17.50	2244	18.64
20 - 24	6120	36.58	3774	29.36	2448	20.51	3162	38.75	4080	33.90
25 - 29	2754	16.46	2244	17.46	1939	16.25	1632	20.00	2550	21.19
30 - 34	1224	7.32	1530	11.90	1632	13.68	612	7.50	612	5.08
35 - 39	1020	6.10	408	3.17	918	7.69	306	3.75	204	1.70
40 - 44	306	1.83	714	5.56	408	3.42	204	2.50	408	3.39
45 - 49	510	3.05	816	6.35	102	0.85	102	1.25	306	2.54
50 - 54	408	2.44	204	1.59	408	3.42	102	1.25	408	3.39
55 - 59	306	1.83	510	3.97	510	4.27	102	1.25	306	2.54
60 - 64	408	2.44	306	2.38	306	2.56	204	2.50	612	5.08
65 plus	816	4.88	714	5.56	612	5.13	204	2.50	204	1.69
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16728</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12852</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11935</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8160</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12036</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 46 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17		Zone 18		Zone 19		Zone 20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	102	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	204	2.67	0	0.00
12 - 14	204	1.39	612	5.13	408	3.67	306	3.19	204	2.67	306	2.74
15 - 19	2754	18.75	2550	21.37	2142	19.27	2245	23.41	714	9.33	2346	21.04
20 - 24	3162	21.53	2550	21.37	2652	23.85	2244	23.40	2040	26.67	3064	27.47
25 - 29	1632	11.11	1020	8.55	2040	18.35	1020	10.64	1326	17.33	1333	11.95
30 - 34	1734	11.81	1428	11.96	408	3.67	510	5.32	510	6.67	417	3.74
35 - 39	816	5.56	612	5.13	612	5.51	102	1.06	408	5.33	413	3.70
40 - 44	408	2.78	408	3.42	408	3.67	714	7.45	306	4.00	717	6.43
45 - 49	1224	8.33	408	3.42	612	5.50	510	5.32	306	4.00	104	0.13
50 - 54	714	4.86	408	3.42	306	2.75	918	9.57	306	4.00	615	5.52
55 - 59	510	3.47	816	6.84	408	3.67	408	4.26	408	5.33	409	3.67
60 - 64	510	3.47	510	4.27	714	6.42	612	6.38	714	9.33	510	4.57
65 plus	1020	6.94	510	4.27	408	3.67	0	0.00	204	2.67	919	8.24
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>14688</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11934</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11118</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9598</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7650</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11153</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 47 Number of Male Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) Aged 6 and Over in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Age, 1986**

Age Group	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	714	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.69	102	1.54
12 - 14	3570	1.82	0	0.00	102	0.99	102	1.22	204	1.38	204	3.08
15 - 19	29993	15.27	1734	21.49	1022	9.90	612	7.32	13060	20.69	1632	24.61
20 - 24	50821	25.81	1229	15.23	2965	28.73	2040	24.39	4184	28.28	1530	33.08
25 - 29	30617	15.50	1124	13.93	2452	23.76	1326	15.85	1734	11.72	1020	15.38
30 - 34	16740	8.52	408	5.06	919	8.91	1020	12.19	918	6.20	612	9.23
35 - 39	11841	6.03	918	11.38	309	3.00	918	10.97	1122	7.58	0	0.00
40 - 44	8777	4.47	307	3.81	204	1.98	714	8.53	612	4.14	0	0.00
45 - 49	7856	4.00	612	7.59	510	4.94	306	3.67	408	2.76	0	0.00
50 - 54	8878	4.52	714	8.85	511	4.95	204	2.44	918	6.21	510	7.69
55 - 59	8977	4.57	102	1.26	510	4.94	714	8.54	612	4.14	306	4.62
60 - 64	8263	4.21	307	3.81	408	3.95	204	2.44	612	4.14	408	6.15
65 plus	9393	4.78	612	7.59	408	3.95	204	2.44	306	2.07	306	4.62
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>196440</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10320</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8364</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14792</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6630</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 47 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9		Zone 10		Zone 11	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	102	1.17	0	0.00	102	0.83	102	1.72	102	0.85	204	2.02
15 - 19	716	8.24	1428	10.60	2754	22.50	1020	17.24	1428	11.87	816	8.08
20 - 24	1639	18.86	3366	25.00	2958	24.17	2550	43.10	4284	35.59	2652	26.27
25 - 29	921	10.60	2244	16.66	2652	21.67	612	10.35	1836	15.25	1734	17.17
30 - 34	919	10.57	1327	9.86	714	5.83	306	5.17	1122	9.32	1224	12.12
35 - 39	1020	11.74	1327	9.86	612	5.00	104	3.45	918	7.63	408	4.04
40 - 44	817	9.40	714	5.30	204	1.67	408	6.90	306	2.54	612	6.06
45 - 49	714	8.21	306	2.27	102	0.83	0	0.00	510	4.24	714	7.07
50 - 54	408	4.69	408	3.03	510	4.17	102	1.72	204	1.70	204	2.02
55 - 59	714	8.21	714	5.30	714	5.83	204	3.45	306	2.54	510	5.05
60 - 64	306	3.52	714	5.30	204	1.63	0	0.00	306	2.54	306	3.03
65 plus	416	4.79	918	6.82	612	5.00	408	6.90	714	5.93	714	7.07
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8692</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13466</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12240</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5916</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12036</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10098</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 47 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14		Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% 8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	204	1.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.96	0	0.00
12 - 14	306	2.91	102	1.79	102	1.02	204	1.61	612	5.77	306	2.17
15 - 19	1632	15.53	612	10.71	1530	15.21	1836	14.52	1836	17.31	1938	18.81
20 - 24	2040	19.42	2040	35.71	3264	32.66	2857	22.58	2346	22.11	2346	22.78
25 - 29	1735	16.51	1326	23.21	2244	22.45	1224	9.68	918	8.65	1938	18.81
30 - 34	1530	14.56	408	7.14	510	5.10	1632	12.90	1428	13.46	306	2.97
35 - 39	918	8.74	306	5.36	204	2.04	612	4.84	510	4.81	612	5.94
40 - 44	408	3.88	204	3.57	306	3.06	408	3.23	408	3.85	408	3.96
45 - 49	102	0.97	102	1.79	306	3.06	1224	9.68	408	3.85	612	5.94
50 - 54	408	3.89	102	1.79	408	4.08	714	5.64	408	3.85	306	2.97
55 - 59	408	3.89	102	1.79	306	3.06	510	4.03	816	7.69	408	3.96
60 - 64	306	2.91	204	3.57	612	6.12	510	4.03	408	3.85	714	6.93
65 plus	510	4.85	204	3.57	204	2.04	918	7.26	408	3.84	408	3.96
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9996</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12648</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10608</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10302</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 47 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 18		Zone 19		Zone 20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% 8
	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	102	1.39	0	0.00
12 - 14	204	2.47	204	2.78	306	2.93
15 - 19	1837	22.23	612	8.33	1938	18.56
20 - 24	1734	20.99	1938	26.39	2860	27.40
25 - 29	918	11.11	1326	18.05	1333	2.77
30 - 34	510	6.17	510	6.93	417	3.99
35 - 39	102	1.24	408	5.56	413	3.96
40 - 44	714	8.64	306	4.17	717	6.87
45 - 49	510	6.17	306	4.17	104	1.00
50 - 54	918	11.11	306	4.17	615	5.89
55 - 59	306	3.70	408	5.56	307	2.94
60 - 64	510	6.17	714	9.72	510	4.89
65 plus	0	0.00	204	2.78	919	8.80
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8263</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7344</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10439</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 48 - Number of Female Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) Aged 6 and Over in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Age for the year 1986**

Age sGroup	Total		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	204	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	1020	1.90	102	3.85	102	3.22	102	3.84	102	1.89	0	0.00
15 - 19	14597	28.30	511	19.26	816	25.81	306	11.54	1914	35.85	306	30.00
20 - 24	19619	38.00	1020	38.45	1122	35.48	1632	61.54	1330	24.57	510	50.00
25 - 29	8785	17.7	510	19.22	816	25.81	408	15.38	817	15.09	0	0.00
30 - 34	3268	6.35	306	11.54	204	6.45	102	3.85	408	7.54	102	10.00
35 - 39	1428	2.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	3.85	408	7.54	0	0.00
40 - 44	614	1.19	102	3.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	1.88	102	10.00
45 - 49	204	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	1.88	0	0.00
50 - 54	512	0.99	102	3.84	102	3.23	0	0.00	102	1.88	0	0.00
55 - 59	408	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	1.88	0	0.00
60 - 64	306	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
65 plus	513	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>51477</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2653</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3162</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2652</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5414</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 48 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Zone 9		Zone 10		Zone 11	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	102	2.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	2.04	102	7.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	1230	24.24	1224	23.07	1326	26.53	408	30.72	1326	28.26	612	22.22
20 - 24	1459	28.87	2754	51.89	2346	46.94	510	38.41	1836	39.13	1122	40.74
25 - 29	1132	22.40	1122	21.14	816	16.33	206	15.51	918	19.57	510	18.52
30 - 34	616	12.19	102	1.92	306	6.12	102	7.68	102	2.18	306	11.11
35 - 39	306	6.06	102	1.92	102	2.04	0	0.00	102	2.17	0	0.00
40 - 44	104	2.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	3.71
45 - 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	3.70
50 - 54	2	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	204	4.35	0	0.00
55 - 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
60 - 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	2.17	0	0.00
65 plus	102	2.02	3	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	2.17	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5053</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5307</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4998</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4692</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2754</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 48 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 12		Zone 13		Zone 14		Zone 15		Zone 16		Zone 17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 - 14	204	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	12.50
15 - 19	306	21.43	816	33.33	714	35.00	918	45.00	714	53.85	204	25.00
20 - 24	408	28.57	1122	45.84	816	40.00	306	15.00	204	15.39	306	37.50
25 - 29	204	14.29	306	12.50	306	15.00	408	20.00	102	7.69	102	12.50
30 - 34	102	7.14	204	8.33	102	5.00	102	5.00	0	0.00	102	0.00
35 - 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	204	10.00	102	7.69	0	0.00
40 - 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
45 - 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
50 - 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
55 - 59	102	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
60 - 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	7.69	0	0.00
65 plus	102	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	5.00	102	7.69	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2448</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 48 Continued**

Age Group	Zone 18		Zone 19		Zone 20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%8
	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 - 9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 - 11	0	0.00	102	33.34	0	0.00
12 - 14	102	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 - 19	408	30.77	102	33.34	408	57.14
20 - 24	510	38.47	102	33.34	204	28.57
25 - 29	102	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
30 - 34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35 - 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
40 - 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
45 - 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
50 - 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
55 - 59	102	7.69	0	0.00	102	14.29
60 - 64	102	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
65 plus	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
un-specified	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 2.9.4 Education and Economic Activity

From the 1,700,872 people aged 6 and over living in Tehran who have given their education level, 85% are found to be literate and 15% found to be illiterate. This ratio varies according to gender.

Among every 100 men, who are economically active 84 are literate and 16 are illiterate. Whereas amongst women 94 are literate and 6 are illiterate.

**Table 49 Number of Economically Active People Aged 6 and Over in Tehran by Age and Education, 1986**

Sex	Total* (No.)	Literate		Illiterate		Non-Classified	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male &amp; Female</b>	1705661	1446460	85.0	254412	15.0	4789	
<b>Male</b>	1509308	1264162	83.9	241948	16.1	3198	
<b>Female</b>	196353	182298	93.6	12464	6.4	1591	

\* The percentages are calculated, based on people whose education status was known.

### 2.9.4.1 Education and Employment

The employment status of those educated aged 6 and above, does not differ much from the level of education of active (both employed and unemployed) people, and even the percentage ratio of the two are more or less the same.

Although this is not unexpected, taking into account the number of the employed among the active. In any event, among the employed, the ratio of literate females is higher than in males.

In addition to this, the relative distribution of employed people based on their level of literacy in both genders shows that the level of literacy is higher among female employees than male employees. Close to 1/3 (30.8%) of the employed females are highly educated (some university work or an advanced degree), whereas this figure reduces to (10.8%) for males. On the other hand only 6% of employed women have primary education compared to 32.6% of males employees.



**Table 50 Population Aged 6 and Over by Education Status and Gender in Tehran, 1986**

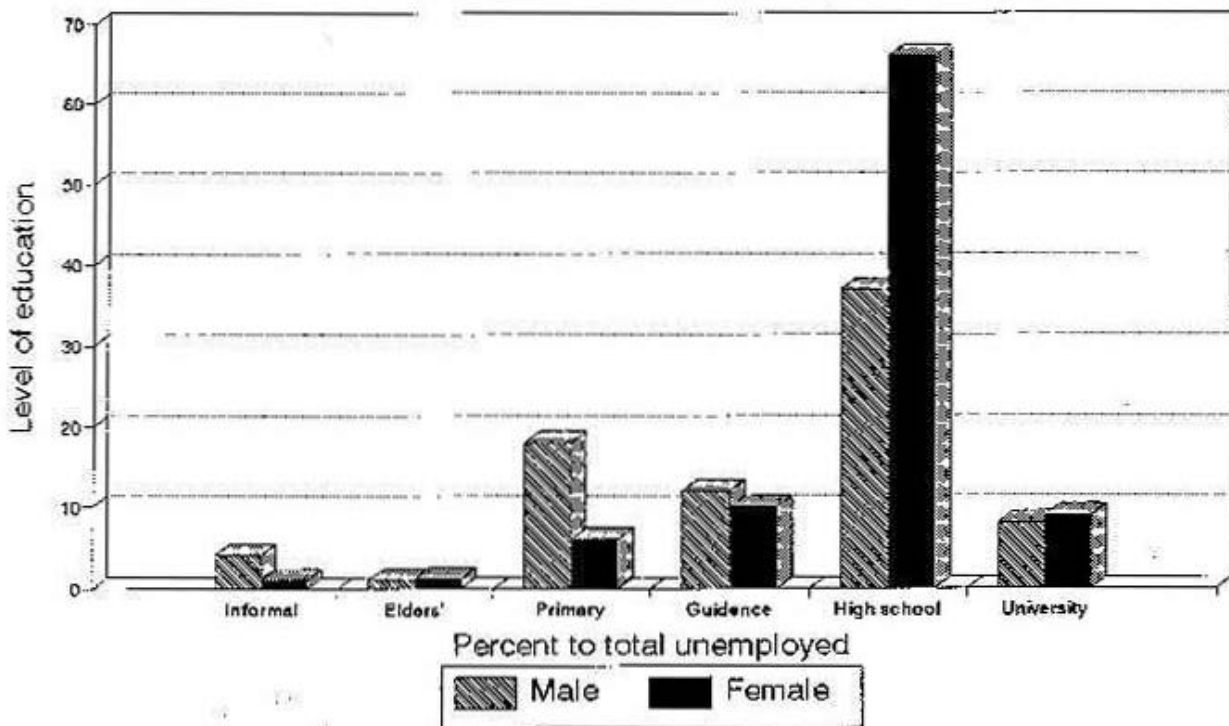
Gender	Total	Literate		Illiterate		Non-Classified
		No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Male &amp; Female</b>	1457744	1238142	85.2	215221	14.8	4381
<b>Male</b>	1312868	1104360	84.3	205514	15.7	2994
<b>Female</b>	144876	133783	93.2	9707	6.8	1387

**Table 51 Relative Distribution of the Number of Employed People Aged 6 and Over by Gender and Education in Tehran, 1986**

Education Level	Male & Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0*	100.0	100.0
<b>Primary</b>	29.8	32.6	6.0
<b>Secondary</b>	13.8	14.9	4.4
<b>High School</b>	38.6	36.4	57.6
<b>Higher Education</b>	13.0	10.9	30.8
<b>Religious Sciences</b>	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Reading &amp; Writing</b>	1.2	1.3	0.6
<b>Unofficial Education</b>	3.4	3.7	0.6

\* The percentages are calculated based on people whom education status were known.

**Graph 11 The Working Percentage of People in Different Levels of Education Compared to the Total Working People By Gender**



SOURCE: POPULATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES BECOMING PART OF TEHRAN IN THE PAST TWO DECADES IN 1966

Perhaps this phenomenon can be related to one of the following factors.

- Men being under pressure to find work and therefore starting work without any regard to their education level.
- employers preference to employ men rather than women even with equal level of education and therefore having less women becoming employed when there are men to apply for these jobs.

By considering the relative distribution of the unemployed (looking for work), the above factors can be reassessed.

If the relative distribution of the unemployed with respect to education among both genders can be shown to be inversely proportional to the relative distribution of the employed, then the above factors apply.

In the survey for the status of unemployed this matter will come under further consideration.

### 2.9.4.2 Education and Unemployment

The distribution of the unemployed with respect to gender and level of education shows, that although the level of education distributed is similar to employed figures and in general similar to the active population, there are noticeable differences in how men and women get treated in the job market.

**Table 52 Employed People Aged 6 and Over by Gender and Education in Tehran, 1986**

Gender	Total	Literate		Illiterate		Non-Classified
		No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Male &amp; Female</b>	247917*	208318	84.2	39191	15.8	408
<b>Male</b>	196440	159802	81.4	36434	18.6	204
<b>Female</b>	51477	48516	94.6	2757	5.4	204

\* The percentages are calculated based on people from whom the education status was known.

Overall, men are more successful in finding jobs than women, as 95% of educated literate women are among the unemployed, compared to 81% employed men.

In general, based on the level of education, the unemployment gap which existed between the employed male and female population reduces among the employed, and widens among the unemployed (looking for work) .

Although, the relative distribution of the unemployed (looking for a job) with respect to education level shows that the level of education among women is higher than among men, it reduces noticeably for those employed.

This reduced figure in fact justifies the explanation given previously for the factors regarding education levels for women and men.

There are 37.4% of the male unemployed (seeking a job) who have secondary education and about 36.4% of male employees who have the same level of education, whereas for females, these figures are 67.1% and 57.6% respectively.

Regarding those with higher education levels, these differences are even more pronounced.

As it can be seen from Table 53, 6.3% of unemployed (looking for a job) males have a higher education and among the employed males this figure reaches 10.9%.

However, these figures for women are 8.1% and 3.8%, respectively, and show a wider gap.

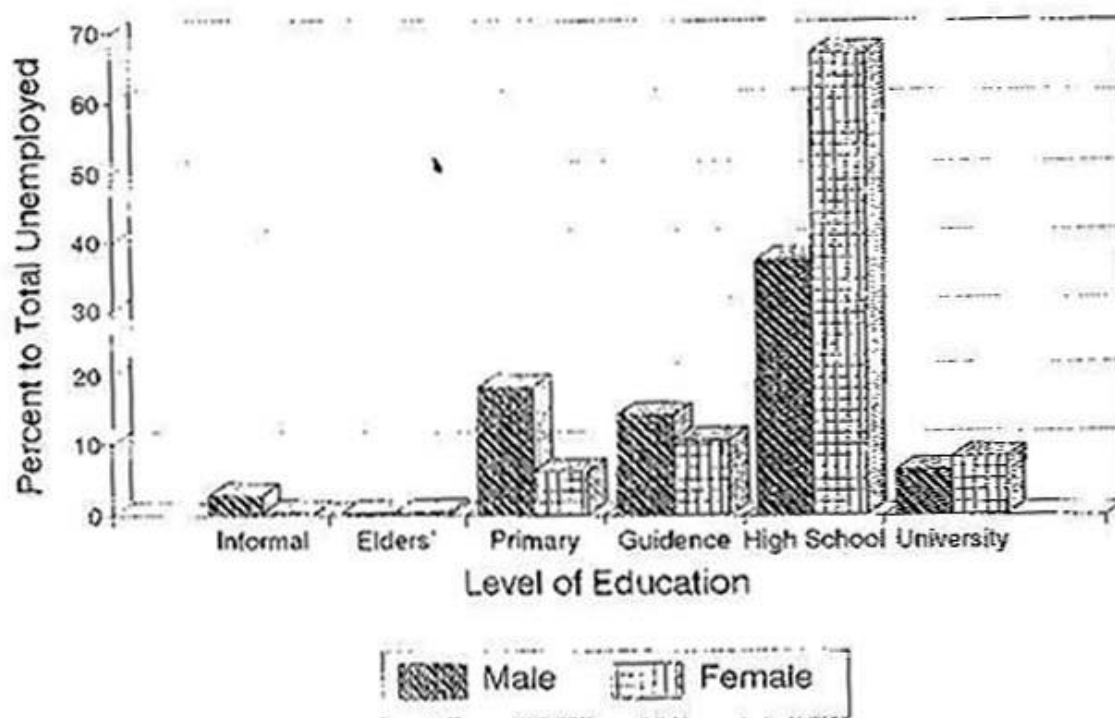
**Table 53 Relative Distribution of the Unemployed Aged 6 and Over by Gender and Education in Tehran, 1986**

Education Level	Male & Female	Male	Female
Primary	15.7	18.3	6.0
Secondary	13.6	14.3	10.6
High School	43.6	37.4	67.1
Higher Education	6.7	6.4	8.1
Religious Sciences	2.1	2.0	2.4
Reading & Writing	0.3	0.3	0.4
Unofficial Education**	2.2	2.7	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* The percentages are calculated based on people whom education status were known.

\*\* This includes private education without an accredited degree.

**GRAPH 12 Ratio Of Unemployed In Various Education Levels To The Overall Unemployed**



Although, a review of employment and unemployment and the general state of economic activity is only given to shed light on the present situation and the relevant factors related to changes in the number of employed and unemployed. From this point of view, discussions regarding the deeper socioeconomic roots of these factors are beyond the scope of this research, but some facts and aspects must still be mentioned.

In the review of the relative distribution of the unemployed, it was stated that more than half of the unemployed (50.3%) have either a secondary or higher education. This amount reaches 86.1% in Zone 3, 82.6% in Zone 6, 70.5% in Zone 1 and 70.4% in Zone 4.

In other words, for every 5 people in the above zones, 4 have a secondary or higher education.

Taking into account the different criteria set by employers for hiring people, it must be agreed, that in situations where half of the unemployed possesses a secondary or higher education, the something seriously is amiss. No doubt either the education system is not working properly or the political decisions creating and maintaining this system are totally inadequate to the realities of the existing job market.

If Iran's job market only seeks illiterate or semi-literate people, then;

- either it requires skills other than those taught in schools and university,
- or it has to reassess its labor needs and communicate its requirements back to that educational system.

However, this matter should not be considered from just a single point of view and it might be the case that it would be better for the job market to follow the lead set by the education system.

What is certain however, is that there should not be such a huge gap between these two entities.

Regarding women, noteworthy observations can be made. In certain zones from every 10 employed females (looking for a job), 9 have secondary or higher education. The low employment figures among females involves other factors which are not to be confused with the current issues.

Although in Iranian culture, the goal of "learning science for the sake of learning" has its own place, and that to get an education has more important values for it not to be carried out just because of gender and age limitations. But in the present condition of the country, this cultural clash should not be the reason for not being able to train a skilled and expert work force.

In other words, if women after finishing their education cannot or should not be attracted to the job market, then it would be better to replace them with those who after necessary training can in fact engage in employment or be attracted to the job market and therefore be productive.

However, based on the general census for population and housing, most trainees after finishing their training, are mainly attracted to the services division rather than the production division. This is as a result of the present problems which should be subject to an overall change.

It must be mentioned once again, that the validity of the above discussions are only based on statistical figures obtained for just 1% of the households of Greater Tehran, and that it is quite possible that a broader sampling may reveal a somewhat different picture.

For this reason, the distribution of the unemployed within different zones will not be discussed due to the sparse amount of sample data not being a good basis for accurate statistics and only information regarding this distribution will be given at the end of this review.

**Table 54 Male Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) in Different Zones of the Tehran Council by Level of Education , 1986**

Zones Total		Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	senior high	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial	Unspecified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	8067	6945	612	615	4082	1227	0	0	409	0	1122	0
2	10320	9499	1428	717	5211	1531	306	0	306	0	821	0
3	8364	8160	408	306	5508	1530	102	0	306	0	204	0
4	14792	12038	3468	1734	5610	512	408	102	204	0	2652	102
5	6630	5712	1734	918	2550	102	204	0	204	0	918	0
6	8692	8488	816	306	4896	2054	416	0	0	0	204	0
7	13466	11630	2042	1224	6528	1428	102	102	204	0	1836	0
8	12240	10710	1530	2142	5712	612	306	0	408	0	1530	0
9	5916	4896	1530	1020	2142	0	102	0	102	0	1020	0
10	12036	10404	1428	3060	4792	510	510	0	102	0	1632	0
11	10098	8874	1428	1224	5100	612	306	0	204	0	1224	0
12	10507	8875	1735	2142	3570	714	204	0	510	0	1632	0
13	5712	5304	1122	612	3264	204	0	0	102	0	408	0
14	9996	8568	2040	1530	3876	612	0	0	510	0	1428	0
15	12648	8466	3366	2244	2142	204	306	0	204	0	4080	102
16	10608	7038	2652	1632	2142	204	102	0	306	0	3570	0
17	10302	6936	2244	2448	1530	102	306	204	102	0	3366	0
18	8263	4489	1938	1122	1021	0	0	102	306	0	3774	0
19	7344	4692	1836	918	1734	0	0	102	102	0	2652	0
20	10439	8078	2556	2245	2045	204	314	0	714	0	2361	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>196440</b>	<b>159802</b>	<b>35913</b>	<b>28159</b>	<b>73457</b>	<b>12362</b>	<b>3994</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>5305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36434</b>	<b>204</b>

N/D : not declared

**Table 55 Relative Distribution of Male Unemployed (Looking for jobs) in Different Tehran Council Zones by Level of Education, 1986**

Zones	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	senior high	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial	Unspecified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	100.00	86.09	7.59	7.62	50.60	15.21	0.00	0.00	5.07	0.00	13.91	0.00
2	100.00	92.04	13.84	6.95	50.49	14.84	2.96	0.00	2.96	0.00	7.96	0.00
3	100.00	97.56	4.88	3.66	65.85	18.29	1.22	0.00	3.66	0.00	2.44	0.00
4	100.00	81.38	23.45	11.72	37.92	3.46	2.76	0.69	1.38	0.00	17.93	0.69
5	100.00	86.15	26.15	13.84	38.46	1.54	3.08	0.00	3.08	0.00	13.85	0.00
6	100.00	97.65	9.39	3.52	56.33	23.63	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00
7	100.00	86.37	15.16	9.09	48.48	10.60	0.76	0.76	1.52	0.00	13.63	0.00
8	100.00	87.50	12.50	17.5	46.67	5.00	2.50	0.00	3.33	0.00	12.50	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81.35</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>37.40</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**Table 56 Female Unemployed (looking for job) in Different Tehran Council Zones by Level of Education, 1986**

Zones	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	senior high	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial	Unspecified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2653	2449	0	102	1632	613	0	102	0	0	204	0
2	3162	3060	0	102	2244	510	204	0	0	0	102	0
3	2652	2550	102	0	2244	204	0	0	0	0	102	0
4	5414	4700	205	615	3472	306	102	0	0	0	714	0
5	1020	1020	0	0	816	102	0	102	0	0	0	0
6	5053	5053	103	510	3472	865	103	0	0	0	0	0
7	5307	5304	204	612	3978	510	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	4998	4896	306	816	3366	306	102	0	0	0	102	0
9	1328	1328	102	306	918	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	4692	4386	204	306	3468	306	102	0	0	0	306	0
11	2754	2346	306	204	1734	102	0	0	0	0	408	0
12	1428	1326	0	510	714	0	102	0	0	0	102	0
13	2448	2448	0	0	2346	0	102	0	0	0	0	0
14	2040	1938	102	102	1428	204	102	0	102	0	102	0
15	2040	1734	510	204	714	102	102	0	0	0	204	102
16	1326	1122	306	102	612	0	102	0	0	0	102	102
17	816	816	204	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1326	1122	0	408	714	0	0	0	0	0	204	0
19	306	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	714	612	102	204	204	0	102	0	0	0	102	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51477</b>	<b>48516</b>	<b>3062</b>	<b>5409</b>	<b>34382</b>	<b>4132</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2757</b>	<b>204</b>

**Table 57 Relative Distribution of Female Unemployed (Looking for Jobs) in Different Tehran Council Zones by Level of Education for Tehran, 1986**

Zones	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	senior high	Higher education	Religious sciences	reading & Writing	Unofficial	Un-specified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	100.00	92.31	0.00	3.84	61.52	23.11	0.00	3.84	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00
2	100.00	96.77	0.00	3.22	70.97	16.13	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00
3	100.00	96.15	3.85	0.00	84.61	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00
4	100.00	86.81	3.79	11.36	64.13	5.65	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.19	0.00
5	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	100.00	100.00	2.04	10.09	68.71	17.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	100.00	99.94	3.84	11.53	74.96	9.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
8	100.00	97.96	6.12	16.33	67.35	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00
9	100.00	100.00	7.68	23.04	69.13	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	100.00	93.48	4.35	6.52	73.92	6.52	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52	0.00
11	100.00	85.19	11.11	7.41	62.96	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.81	0.00
12	100.00	92.86	0.00	35.72	50.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00
13	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	95.83	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	100.00	95.00	5.00	5.00	70.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
15	100.00	85.00	25.00	10.00	35.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
16	100.00	84.62	23.08	7.69	46.16	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69
17	100.00	100.00	25.00	37.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	100.00	84.62	0.00	30.77	53.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00
19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	100.00	85.71	14.28	28.57	28.57	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>94.25</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>66.79</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>0.40</b>

### 2.9.5 Employment Sector Diversification

In the general census of population and housing which was carried out in September 1986, questions were asked about the main activity of their working place (from those in employment) and the result of this was gathered in the form of a single digit code (for the main activity groups) and been given to the respective users. These activity groups are given in ascending order.

Code	Names of Principle Employment Sectors
0	None Classifiable Work Activities
1	Agriculture, Farming, Hunting and forestry
2	Mining
3	Industrial Production
4	Water, Electricity and Gas (Public Utilities)
5	Construction
6	Wholesale, Retail, Hotel and Catering
7	Transport, Communication and Warehouse
8	Financial Services, Insurance, Real-estate and Legal Services
9	Public, Social and Personal Services



In the classification of general economical activities, the three main groups of agriculture, industrial production and services fall within the same categories. The relationship between the names of the main economical activity groups and the three general economical activity groups are given as follows.

### **General Economic Activity Groups:**

General Economical Activity Sectors	Main Activity Sectors
Agricultural Division	Group 1
Industry Division	Groups 2,3,4 and 5
Services Division	Groups 6,7,8, and 9

As it can be seen, groups that could not be classified (group 0), are not among any of the general economical activity groups and they would all be classified together in separate groups as agriculture, industry and services.

In examining activities for employed people, first the distribution of employed people with respect to the main groups will be examined and then with respect to general economical activities.

#### **2.9.5.1 Main Activity Sectors**

The distribution of employed people with respect to the main activity (Table 58), shows that in Tehran city most of the employed people are engaged in public, social and personal services. Of 1,457,744 employees, 601,424 (41.32%) have been working in these sectors. Industry attracted 18.44%, with a total of 268,811 people comes in second, and wholesale, retail, hotels and catering comes in third place with 14.05% totaling 204,764 people.

Although the public, social and personal services sectors have attracted the majority of working males and females, at the same time the distribution of employed people based on the general economical activity sectors, with respect to males and females, is not the same.

This distribution is more balanced for males than females, as 72.8% of females employees are employed in the public, social and personal services sectors.

In these 9 groups the highest employment with 8.8% belongs to non-classifiable groups. This differs for male employees, such that 37.8% are working in the public, social and personal services sector and that the number of males employed in other activity groups constitutes noticeable shares of the total male employees. For example, among male employees, 19.7% are working in industrial production, 15.3% in wholesale, retail, hotels and catering and 9.6% in transport, communication and warehouses.

In short, if the public, social and personal services sector can be put to one side, then it can be seen that female employees are mainly engaged in non-classifiable activity groups and male employees are mostly engaged in industrial groups.

From the 1,457,744 working people in the city of Tehran, 1,238,142 of them are literate. Within this group, 77,831 are in non-classifiable activity groups, 552,436 are in public, social and personal services sector and 222,893 are in industrial production groups. The percentage of literate people over illiterate employed people in each of the main groups shows, that, ignoring extraction groups where the few employees belonging to this group are all literate, the highest percentage goes to financial, insurance, real-state and legal services. From the employees in the different groups, 157,924 people have a higher education, in which from this portion 65.5% are engaged in public, social and personal services, 7.7% in non-classifiable activity groups and 6.2% are working as part of industrial groups.

**Table 58 Working People by Main Activity Sectors and Gender in Tehran, 1986**

Main Activity Groups	Male & Female		Male		Female	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Unclassifiable Activities	93394	6.40	83641	6.37	12753	8.80
Agriculture, Farming, Hunting & Forestry	12240	0.84	11730	0.89	510	0.35
Mining	1020	0.70	816	0.06	204	0.14
Industrial Production	268811	18.44	259016	19.73	9795	6.76
Water, Gas & Electricity	12750	0.87	12240	0.93	510	0.35
Construction	87273	5.99	85726	6.53	1547	1.07
Wholesale, Retail Hotels & Catering	204764	14.05	200886	15.30	3878	2.68
Transport, Communications & Warehouses	129614	8.89	125636	9.57	3978	2.75
Financial Services Insurance, Real Estate & Legal Services	43454	2.98	37231	2.84	6223	4.30
Public, Social & Personal Services	601424	41.26	495946	37.78	105478	72.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1457744</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1312868</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>144876</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Working people with known activity groups.

**Table 59 Employed People Aged 6 and older by Main Activity Groups and Level of Education**

Main Activity Groups	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	High School	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial Education	Un-specified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Unclassifiable Activities	96394	77831	18974	9181	28868	12221	220	510	1327	6530	15100	3463
Agriculture, Farming, Hunting & Forestry	12240	7344	2856	510	2346	612	102	102	510	306	4896	0
Mining	1020	1020	306	0	306	408	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Production	268811	222893	98134	38763	58757	9796	102	4999	10098	2244	45714	204
Water, Gas & Electricity	12750	10812	2652	1122	4386	1938	0	306	306	102	1938	0
Construction	87273	56741	22866	6739	13365	7651	102	1122	3978	918	30328	204
Wholesale, Retail, Hotels & Catering	204746	155788	55907	18464	58962	7245	0	1428	11436	2346	48874	102
Transport, Communications & Storage	129614	110945	44066	12750	40087	6902	0	1224	4386	1530	18669	0
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate, & Legal Services	43454	42332	6528	2856	23971	7753	0	204	306	714	1122	0
Public, Social, & Personal Services	601424	552436	108768	76625	237602	103398	1836	4896	8994	10317	48580	408
<b>Total</b>	<b>1457744</b>	<b>1238142</b>	<b>361057</b>	<b>167010</b>	<b>468650</b>	<b>157924</b>	<b>2362</b>	<b>14791</b>	<b>41341</b>	<b>25007</b>	<b>215221</b>	<b>4381</b>

**Table 60 Male Employees Aged 6 and older by Main Activity Groups and Level of Education**

Main Activity Groups	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	High School	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial Education	Un-specified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Total</b>	1312868	1104360	353301	161298	393645	117819	2362	13975	40523	21437	205514	2994
Unclassifiable Activities	83641	68506	18055	8161	24684	10142	220	510	1316	5408	12957	2178
Agriculture, Farming, Hunting & Forestry	11730	6936	2652	510	2244	510	102	102	510	306	4794	0
Mining	816	816	306	0	306	204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Production	259016	215037	96196	37539	55287	9184	102	4795	9996	1938	43775	204
Water, Gas & Electricity	12240	10404	2652	1122	4284	1632	0	306	306	102	1836	0
Construction	85726	55310	22763	6637	12446	7446	102	1122	3876	918	30212	204
Wholesale, Retail, Hotels & Catering	200886	152624	55295	18158	57330	6632	0	1428	11435	2346	48160	102
Transport, Communications & Storage	125636	107069	43760	12648	37843	5882	0	1224	4284	1428	18567	0
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Legal Services	37231	36211	6528	2652	19890	6121	0	102	306	612	1020	0
Public, Social & Personal Services	495946	451447	105094	73871	179331	70066	1836	4386	8484	8379	44193	306

**Table 61 Female Employees Aged 6 and Older by Main Activity Groups and Level of Education**

Main Activity Groups	Total	Literate									Illiterate	N/D
		Total	Primary	Secondary	High School	Higher education	Religious sciences	Reading & Writing	Unofficial Education	Un-specified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Unclassifiable Activities	12753	9325	919	1020	4184	2079	0	0	1	1122	2143	1285
Agriculture, Farming, Hunting & Forestry	510	408	204	0	102	102	0	0	0	0	102	0
Mining	204	204	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Production	9795	7856	1938	1224	3470	612	0	204	102	306	1939	0
Water, Gas & Electricity	510	408	0	0	102	306	0	0	0	0	102	0
Construction	1547	1431	103	102	919	205	0	0	102	0	116	0
Wholesale, Retail, Hotels & Catering	3878	3164	612	306	1632	613	0	0	1	0	714	0
Transport, Communications & Storage	3978	3876	306	102	2244	1020	0	0	102	102	102	0
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Legal Services	6223	6121	0	204	4081	1632	0	102	0	102	102	0
Public, Social & Personal Services	105478	100989	3674	2754	58271	33332	0	510	510	1938	4387	102
Total	144876	133782	7756	5712	75005	40105	0	816	818	3570	9707	1387

There is a common denominator between the economic activity groups of Tehran city and each of its 20 zones with respect to employment distribution, which is related to public, social and personal services.

These groups, without any exception, have attracted the highest employees in each of the 20 zones of the Tehran council.

Ignoring these activities, the other groups can be classified as three zone groups with respect to the number of employees in each zone. These three zone groups are as follows.

- I. The zone group where employees are mostly engaged in wholesale, retail, hotels and catering. Five of the twenty zones are in this group. These are Zones 1,2,3,6 and 7.
- II. The zone group where most of the employees are engaged in the industry.
- III. Eleven zones fall into this group, which are Zones 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and Zone 20.
- IV. The zones where wholesale, retail, hotels and catering activity and industrial production are more or less the same, namely in Zones 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Naturally the employment distribution in different economic activity groups differs with respect to male and female. However, due to small statistical data samples in some of these economic activities, it will not be possible to project any accurate result and any such projection would not be immune from errors.

As it would not be practically possible to analyze such data, it will suffice to only provide the available information regarding this matter.

**Table 62 Distribution of Employees (Male and Female) in the 20 Zones of Tehran Council by Main Activity Groups, 1986**

Zones	Total	Non-classified	Agricult. Farming Hunting Forestry	Mining	Industry	Water Elect. Gas	Construct	Wholesale Retail Hotels & Catering	Transpt. Commt. Warehs.	Financ. Insur. Legal	Public Social Personal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	49638	2749	918	0	3979	408	5993	7242	2550	2448	23351
2	66176	7599	408	102	8171	816	3472	7863	5104	4182	28459
3	51791	5306	408	102	5815	408	3397	8365	2346	2550	23094
4	110269	7650	204	0	18768	1122	11118	12138	9690	2040	47539
5	62585	4590	1428	102	9894	816	5423	6018	5678	1326	27310
6	63203	6466	612	204	8264	102	3476	9489	2774	2960	27856
7	78993	5208	306	0	9286	612	3876	11322	6528	3672	38182
8	89250	9282	306	0	10404	1020	3978	8772	7957	3264	44268
9	54096	2346	0	102	9690	408	3060	5747	5202	1428	26113
10	75990	5406	102	102	11730	612	2448	11832	8364	2856	32538
11	67545	3366	306	102	10812	612	2754	12342	7242	1734	28275
12	70993	4286	204	102	14596	204	2986	16016	5407	1632	25560
13	52122	1224	102	0	9384	204	1020	10200	4998	2040	22590
14	97206	3366	102	102	17238	510	4590	14586	7956	3978	44778
15	121686	7956	204	0	27642	1122	9996	19278	10608	2244	42636
16	77630	3884	204	0	18258	714	2856	11934	9282	1632	28866
17	77733	4182	510	0	19692	612	3366	9792	9282	1122	29175
18	67004	3468	1632	0	21624	1020	6222	6834	6528	816	18860
19	50184	3570	1326	0	13668	306	3672	6120	4488	306	16728
20	73651	4490	2958	0	19896	1122	3570	8874	6631	1224	24886
Total	1457744	96394	12240	1020	268811	12750	87273	204764	129614	43454	601424

**Table 63 Distribution of Male Employees in the 20 Zones of Tehran Council by Main Activity Groups, 1986**

Zones	Total	Non-classified	Agricult. Farming Hunting Forestry	Mining	Industrial Production	Water Elect. Gas	Construct.	Wholesale Retail Hotels & Catering	Transpt. Commt. Warehs.	Financ. Insur. Legal	Public Social Personal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	43057	2280	714	0	3774	408	5875	6936	2550	2040	18480
2	52681	5528	408	102	7559	714	3472	7353	4798	3264	19483
3	41387	4592	408	0	5509	408	3295	8263	2040	1632	15240
4	100371	6528	204	0	18054	1122	10914	11832	9690	1938	40089
5	55445	3468	1326	102	9588	816	5321	5814	5474	1224	22312
6	48720	5236	510	102	7038	102	3169	8977	3264	2449	17873
7	64774	4284	306	0	8950	408	3672	11220	5916	2856	27132
8	77010	8058	306	0	10098	1020	3978	8568	7446	2652	34884
9	48995	1938	0	102	9384	408	3060	5747	4998	1122	22236
10	68646	4692	102	102	11220	612	2448	11526	8160	2652	27132
11	60396	2958	306	102	10200	612	2652	12138	7140	1428	22860
12	65485	3980	204	102	14392	204	2884	15812	5407	1326	21174
13	46002	1122	102	0	9180	204	1020	9894	4692	1836	17952
14	89760	3162	102	102	16728	510	4386	14382	7956	3672	38760
15	117708	7548	204	0	26928	1122	9996	19074	10302	2244	40290
16	73448	3374	204	0	17646	714	2856	11934	9180	1428	26112
17	74979	3672	408	0	19182	510	3366	9792	9078	1122	27849
18	64760	3468	1632	0	20808	1020	6222	6834	6528	816	17432
19	49164	3570	1326	0	13566	204	3570	6018	4386	306	16218
20	70080	4183	2958	0	19182	1122	3570	8772	6631	1224	22438
Total	1312868	83641	11730	816	259016	12240	85726	200886	125636	37231	495946

**Table 64 Distribution of Female Employees in the 20 Zones of Tehran Council by Main Activity Groups, 1986**

Zones	Total	Non-classified	Agricult. Farming Hunting Forestry	Mining	Industrial Production	Water Elect. Gas	Construct	Wholesale Retail Hotels & Catering	Transpt . Commt . Warehs .	Financ Insur. Legal	Public Social Personal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	6581	469	204	0	205	0	118	306	0	408	4871
2	13495	2071	0	0	612	102	0	510	306	918	8976
3	10404	714	0	102	306	0	102	102	306	918	7854
4	9898	1122	0	0	714	0	204	306	0	102	7450
5	7140	1122	102	0	306	0	102	204	204	102	4998
6	14483	1230	102	102	1226	0	307	512	510	511	9983
7	14218	924	0	0	306	204	204	102	612	816	11050
8	12240	1224	0	0	306	0	0	204	510	612	9384
9	5101	408	0	0	306	0	0	0	204	306	3877
10	7344	714	0	0	510	0	0	306	204	204	5406
11	7149	408	0	0	612	0	102	204	102	306	5415
12	5508	306	0	0	204	0	102	204	0	306	4386
13	6120	102	0	0	204	0	0	306	306	204	4998
14	7446	204	0	0	510	0	204	204	0	306	6018
15	3978	408	0	0	714	0	0	204	306	0	2346
16	4182	510	0	0	612	0	0	0	102	204	2754
17	2754	510	102	0	510	102	0	0	204	0	1326
18	2244	0	0	0	816	0	0	0	0	0	1428
19	1020	0	0	0	102	102	102	102	102	0	510
20	3571	307	0	0	714	0	0	102	0	0	2448
Total	144876	12753	510	204	9795	510	1547	3878	3978	6223	105478

### 2.9.5.2 The General Economic Activity Sectors

If general economic activities can be divided into the three groups of agriculture, industrial production, and services (refer to 2.9.5.1), being then based on the number of employed in these sectors, one can think of Greater Tehran where services constitute the majority of employees.

Among the employees in Tehran, 67.2% are found to be working in economic activities other than the non-classifiable activities, 71.9% are engaged in the services division. In other words, for every seven employees in the three groups mentioned previously, five are working in the services division. (Table 65).

**Table 65 Employees in Agriculture, Industry and Services Divisions by Gender**

Economic Activities General Divisions	Male & Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	12240	0.90	11730	1.0	510	0.4
Industrial Production	369854	27.2	357798	29.1	12056	9.1
Services	979256	71.9	859699	69.9	119557	90.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1361350</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1229227</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>132123</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Although gender does not have any effect among the employees in agriculture, industry and in the services sectors, most of the employees (male or female) are working in these sectors. It can be seen that the distribution of male employees within these sections is more balanced.

Of male employees, 69.9% are working in services sectors and 29.1% in industrial sectors. However, 90.5% of female employees are working in services sectors but only 9.1% are working in the industrial sectors.

In other words, from every 200 male employees about 140 are working in services, 58 are working in industrial production and 2 are working in agriculture. From every 200 females, 181 are working in services, 18 in industrial production and 1 in agriculture.

The employment distribution in the general economic activities, with respect to age, indicates that this distribution is the same for the age groups above 15. This distribution only changes towards the industrial sectors for the age group 15 and below 15 years of age. From 10,217 working people who are below 15 years of age, 63% are working in the industrial division, 34% in services, and 3% are working in agricultural sectors.

If it can be assumed that in Greater Tehran serious economic activity starts from 15 years of age, then by ignoring the age groups 6-14, it can be said that age variation does not have any effect on the employment distribution in the agriculture, industrial and service sectors.

The needs of the service sectors to attract employment is so high that it has attracted most of the employees (male and female) in all 20 zones of Greater Tehran.

**Table 66 Number of Male Employees in Different Age Groups by the General Economic Activities in Tehran, 1986**

Age Grps	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services		Non-Classified	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6-9	308	0.02	0	0.00	205	0.06	103	0.01	0	0.00
10-11	816	0.06	0	0.00	408	0.11	306	0.04	102	0.12
12-14	9908	0.75	306	2061	5617	1.57	2965	0.34	1020	1.22
15-19	98093	7.47	612	5.22	33504	9.36	58353	6.79	5624	6.72
20-24	214476	16.34	1224	10.43	50237	14.04	151666	17.64	11349	13.57
25-29	221537	16.88	1122	9.56	70610	19.73	134995	15.70	14810	17.71
30-34	196622	14.98	1734	14.78	55912	15.63	126528	14.72	12448	14.88
35-39	154055	11.73	816	1.96	35616	9.96	107729	12.53	9894	11.83
40-44	122520	9.33	408	3.48	31424	8.78	82527	9.60	8161	9.76
45-49	100890	7.69	1020	8.90	27136	7.58	66919	7.78	5815	6.95
50-54	82725	6.30	1224	10.43	21829	6.10	54061	6.29	5611	6.71
55-59	52839	4.03	714	6.09	12038	3.37	36517	4.25	3570	4.27
60-64	35195	2.68	1530	13.04	9181	2.57	21830	2.54	2654	3.17
65 +	21557	1.00	1020	8.90	4081	1.14	15097	1.76	1359	1.63
un-specified	1327	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	103	0.01	1224	1.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1312868</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11730</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>357798</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>859699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>83641</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Table 67 Number of Female Employees in Different Age Groups by General Economic Activities in Tehran, 1986**

Age Grps	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services		Non-Classified	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6-9	102	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	102	0.08	0	0.00
10-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12-14	613	0.42	0	0.00	205	1.70	0	0.00	408	3.20
15-19	4144	2.86	0	0.00	1027	8.52	1922	1.61	1195	9.37
20-24	21924	15.13	102	20.00	1332	11.05	18287	15.30	2203	17.27
25-29	31700	21.88	0	0.00	2350	19.49	26180	21.90	3170	24.86
30-34	30321	20.93	0	0.00	1633	13.55	26952	22.54	1736	13.61
35-39	22753	15.71	102	20.00	1429	11.85	19792	16.55	1430	11.21
40-44	17445	12.04	0	0.00	1428	11.84	14895	12.46	1122	8.80
45-49	7141	4.93	102	20.00	1020	8.46	5407	4.52	612	4.80
50-54	3877	2.68	0	0.00	612	5.08	3061	2.56	204	1.60
55-59	2654	1.83	102	20.00	510	4.23	1836	1.54	206	1.62
60-64	1024	0.71	102	20.00	408	3.38	510	0.43	4	0.03
65 +	770	0.13	0	0.00	102	0.85	613	0.51	55	0.43
u/s	408	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	408	3.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>144867</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12056</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>119557</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12753</b>	<b>100.00</b>

u/s = unspecified

**Table 68 Number of Employees in General Economic Activities for the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran, 1986**

Zone	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services		Non-classified	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	49638	3.41	918	7.50	10380	2.81	35591	3.63	2749	2.85
2	66176	4.54	408	3.33	12561	3.40	45608	4.65	7599	7.88
3	51791	3.55	408	3.33	9722	2.63	36355	3.71	5306	5.51
4	110269	7.56	204	1.67	31008	8.38	71407	7.29	7650	7.94
5	62585	4.29	1428	11.67	16235	4.39	40332	4.12	4590	4.76
6	63203	4.34	612	5.00	12046	3.26	44079	4.50	6466	6.71
7	78992	5.42	306	2.50	13774	3.72	59704	6.09	5208	5.40
8	89250	6.12	306	2.50	15402	4.16	64260	6.56	9282	9.63
9	54096	3.71	0	0.00	13260	3.58	38490	3.93	2346	2.43
10	75990	5.21	102	0.83	14892	4.03	55590	5.67	5406	5.61
11	67545	4.63	306	2.50	14280	3.86	49593	5.06	3366	3.49
12	70993	4.87	204	1.67	17888	4.84	48615	4.96	4286	4.45
13	52122	3.58	102	0.83	10608	2.87	40188	4.10	1224	1.27
14	97206	6.67	102	0.83	22440	6.07	71298	7.28	3366	3.49
15	121686	8.35	204	1.67	38760	10.48	74766	7.63	7956	8.25
16	77630	5.33	204	1.67	21828	5.90	51714	5.28	3884	4.03
17	77733	5.33	510	4.17	23670	6.40	49371	5.04	4182	4.34
18	67004	4.60	1632	13.33	28866	7.80	33038	3.37	3468	3.60
19	50184	3.44	1326	10.83	17646	4.77	27642	2.82	3570	3.70
20	73651	5.05	2958	24.17	24588	6.65	41615	4.25	4490	4.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>1457744</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12240</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>369854</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>979256</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96394</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 69 Number of Male Employees in General Economic Activities for the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran, 1986**

Zone	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services		Non-classified	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	43057	3.28	714	6.08	10057	2.81	30006	3.49	2280	2.73
2	52681	4.01	408	3.48	11847	3.31	34898	4.06	5528	6.61
3	41387	3.15	408	3.48	9212	2.58	27175	3.16	4592	5.49
4	100371	7.65	204	1.74	30090	8.41	63549	7.39	6528	7.80
5	55445	4.22	1326	11.30	15827	4.42	34824	4.05	3468	4.15
6	48720	3.71	510	4.35	10411	2.91	32563	3.79	5236	6.26
7	64774	4.93	306	2.61	13060	3.65	47124	5.48	4284	5.12
8	77010	5.87	306	2.61	15096	4.22	53550	6.23	8058	9.63
9	48995	3.73	0	0.00	12954	3.62	34103	3.97	1938	2.32
10	68646	5.23	102	0.87	14382	4.02	49470	5.75	4692	5.61
11	60396	4.60	306	2.61	13566	3.79	43566	5.07	2958	3.54
12	65485	4.99	204	1.74	17582	4.91	43719	5.09	3980	4.76
13	46002	3.50	102	0.87	10404	2.91	34373	4.00	1122	1.34
14	89760	6.84	102	0.87	21726	6.07	64770	7.53	3162	3.78
15	117708	8.97	204	1.74	38046	10.63	71910	8.36	7548	9.02
16	73448	5.59	204	1.74	21216	5.93	48654	5.66	3374	4.03
17	74979	5.71	408	3.48	23058	6.45	47841	5.56	3672	4.39
18	64760	4.93	1632	13.91	28050	7.84	31610	3.68	3468	4.15
19	49164	3.75	1326	11.30	17340	4.85	26928	3.13	3570	4.27
20	70080	5.34	2958	25.22	23874	6.67	39065	4.54	4183	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1312868</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11730</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>357798</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>859699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>83641</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 70 Number of Female Employees in General Economic Activities for the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran, 1986**

Zone	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services		Non-Classified	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	6581	4.54	204	40.00	323	2.68	5585	4.67	469	3.68
2	13495	9.32	0	0.00	714	5.92	10710	8.96	2071	16.24
3	10404	7.18	0	0.00	510	4.23	9180	7.68	714	5.60
4	9898	6.83	0	0.00	918	7.62	7858	6.57	1122	8.80
5	7140	4.93	102	20.00	408	3.38	5508	4.61	1122	8.80
6	14483	10.00	102	20.00	1635	13.56	11516	9.63	1230	9.64
7	14218	9.81	0	0.00	714	5.92	12580	10.52	924	7.24
8	12240	8.45	0	0.00	306	2.54	10710	8.96	1224	9.60
9	5101	3.52	0	0.00	306	2.54	4387	3.67	408	3.20
10	7344	5.07	0	0.00	510	4.23	6120	5.12	714	5.60
11	7149	4.94	0	0.00	714	5.92	6027	5.04	408	3.20
12	5508	3.80	0	0.00	306	2.54	4896	4.10	306	2.40
13	6120	4.22	0	0.00	204	1.69	5814	4.86	102	0.80
14	7446	5.14	0	0.00	714	5.92	6528	5.46	204	1.60
15	3978	2.75	0	0.00	714	5.92	2856	2.39	408	3.20
16	4182	2.89	0	0.00	612	5.08	3060	2.56	510	4.00
17	2754	1.90	102	20.00	612	5.08	1530	1.28	510	4.00
18	2244	1.55	0	0.00	816	6.77	1428	1.19	0	0.00
19	1020	0.70	0	0.00	306	2.54	714	0.60	0	0.00
20	3571	2.46	0	0.00	714	5.92	2550	2.13	307	2.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>144876</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12056</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>119557</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12753</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 2.10 Employment Status

According to the existing statistics of the 1,457,744 employed people in Tehran, there are 90,033 people without defined working status. Among 1,367,111 people whose working status has been confirmed, about half (49.7%) are working in the private sector and the remaining half (50.3%) in the public sector.

As Table 71 shows, the distribution of employment in these two sectors differs for males and females.

**Table 71 Private and Public Sector Employees by Gender in Tehran, 1986**

Gender	Total		Private Sector		Public Sector	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male & Female	1367711	100.00	679174	49.7	688537	50.3
Male	1238122	100.00	653853	52.8	584269	47.2
Female	129589	100.00	25321	19.5	104268	80.5

Where more than 4/5 of the female employees (80.5%) are working in the public sector, male employees are attracted only slightly more towards the private sector (53%).

The employees in the public sector are divided into four categories.

These are:

- 1) Employers
- 2) Self-employed
- 3) Regular employees
- 4) Family employees (without wages)

The distribution of these categories in the private sector is given in Table 72 with respect to gender.

**Table 72 Private Sector Employees by Employment Status and Gender in Tehran, 1986**

Categories	Male & Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employers	51216	7.50	50807	7.8	409	1.6
Self-employed	340832	50.2	334807	51.2	6025	23.8
Students	281107	41.4	262323	40.1	18784	74.2
Unpaid Family Workers	6019	0.9	5916	0.9	103	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>679174</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>653853</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25321</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As it can be seen from Table 72, half of the people working in the private sector belong to the self-employed category. 41.4% belong to regular employees and the remaining 7.5% are employers. The most noticeable difference that exists in this sector, with respect to male and female employees, is the lower figure for employers and self-employed among females compared to males. Approximately 3/4 of female employees (74.2%) are working in the regular employee category, compared to a lower percentage of 40.1% for male employees.

In contrast, 51.2% of males are self-employed versus 23.8% of females. The number of female employers compared to male employers is however so small as to be statistically marginal (409 females against 50807 males).

The distribution of employees together with their relative distribution based on employment status and gender in the 20 zones of Greater Tehran are shown in Tables 73-78.

According to these tables, the employment status of the residence of these 20 zones can be categorized in three groups as follows.

- 1) Zones where more than half of the employees are regular employees working in the public sector. These zones are 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10. In these zones the highest number are in Zone 9, constituting 60.53% of the overall employees in this group.
- 2) Zones where more than half of the employees are within the private sector. These are zones 4, 12, 13, 15 and 19. In this group the highest numbers of employees are working in Zone 12 constituting 61.27% of the overall employees in this group.

Zones where the number of employees in both public and private sectors are less than 50% of the overall employees (the remaining employees did not state their job).

Naturally the distribution of employment between the two sectors is more balanced, each having between 40% to 49% of the overall employees. Although the difference between the two sectors is minimal, they are not the same. Therefore these zones can be divided into two subgroups based on the level of employment in both public and private sectors. These groups are as follows.

- a) Zones where the number of employees in both public and private sectors are less than 50%, but the percentage ratio of employees in the private sector is higher than in the public sector. These are Zones 1, 14, and 16.
- b) Zones where the number of employees in both public and private sectors are less than 50%, but the percentage of employees in the public sector is higher than in the private sector. These are Zones 3, 5, 11, 18 and 20.

**Table 73 Number of Employees (Male and Female) in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zones	Total	Private Sector					Public		Not Classified
		Total	Employers	Self Employed	Regular Employees	Family Empl	Regular Employees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	49,638	23,116	2,550	11,628	8,632	306	22,429	4,093	
2	66,176	25,006	2,652	11,940	10,414	0	35,236	5,934	
3	51,791	23,698	4,692	9,188	9,716	102	24,523	3,570	
4	110,269	55,896	3,162	27,846	24,582	306	46,212	8,161	
5	62,585	23,582	2,756	12,128	8,586	102	34,719	4,284	
6	63,203	29,509	3,578	12,246	13,378	307	31,417	2,277	
7	78,992	35,704	2,856	17,646	14,692	510	39,918	3,370	
8	89,250	37,026	2,958	20,298	13,566	204	46,206	6,018	
9	54,096	18,293	1,326	8,874	8,093	0	32,743	3,060	
10	75,990	32,232	1,428	17,442	12,954	408	40,902	2,956	
11	67,545	32,743	2,550	16,627	13,566	0	33,068	1,743	
12	70,993	43,499	2,756	22,468	17,867	408	23,618	3,876	
13	52,122	26,316	1,836	14,688	9,588	204	23,154	2,652	
14	97,206	45,594	3,570	24,378	16,116	1,530	45,492	6,120	
15	121,686	68,850	3,978	33,660	31,008	204	44,268	8,568	
16	77,630	36,618	1,836	17,442	17,034	306	34,076	6,936	
17	77,733	32,952	1,836	16,525	14,285	306	42,843	1,938	
18	67,004	29,784	1,530	16,014	12,240	0	32,222	4,998	
19	50,184	26,010	1,734	13,668	9,996	612	22,032	2,142	
20	73,651	32,746	1,632	16,116	14,794	204	33,459	7,446	
Total	1,457,744	679,174	51,216	340,832	281,107	6,019	688,537	90,033	

**Table 74 Number of Male Employees in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zone	Total	Private Sector					Public		Not Classified
		Total	Employers	Self-Empl.	Regular Employees.	Famil y	Regular Employees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	43,057	21,170	2,448	11,220	7,196	306	18,577	3,310	
2	52,681	23,476	2,652	11,532	9,292	0	25,209	3,996	
3	41,387	21,658	4,590	8,576	8,390	102	17,383	2,346	
4	100,371	53,958	3,162	27,336	23,154	306	39,476	6,937	
5	55,445	22,766	2,756	11,934	7,974	102	29,517	3,162	
6	48,720	26,025	3,577	11,832	10,310	306	20,842	1,853	
7	64,774	33,358	2,754	17,238	12,856	510	28,968	2,448	
8	77,010	35,598	2,856	20,094	12,546	102	37,230	4,182	
9	48,995	17,783	1,326	8,874	7,583	0	28,458	2,754	
10	68,646	31,416	1,428	17,238	12,342	408	34,578	2,652	
11	60,396	31,416	2,550	16,320	12,546	0	27,552	1,428	
12	65,485	42,479	2,756	22,264	17,051	408	19,640	3366	
13	46,002	25,398	1,836	14,382	8,976	204	18,972	1,632	
14	89,760	44,574	3,570	24,276	15,198	1,530	39,780	5,406	
15	117,708	67,830	3,978	33,456	30,192	204	42,024	7,854	
16	73,448	35,802	1,836	17,238	16,422	306	31,628	6,018	
17	74,979	31,932	1,836	15,811	13,979	306	41,211	1,836	
18	64,760	29,070	1,530	15,606	11,934	0	30,896	4,794	
19	49,164	25,704	1,734	13,566	9,792	612	21,420	2,040	
20	70,080	32,440	1,632	16,014	14,590	204	30,908	6,732	
Total	1,312,868	653,853	50,807	334,807	262,323	5,916	584,269	74,746	

**Table 75 Number of Female Employees in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zone	Total	Private Sector					Public	
		Total	Emplo yers	Self- Empl.	Regular Employee es.	Family Empl	Regular Employees	Not Classifie d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	6,518	1,946	102	408	1,436	0	3,852	783
2	13,495	1,530	0	408	1,122	0	10,027	1,938
3	10,404	2,040	102	612	1,326	0	7,140	1,224
4	9,898	1,938	0	510	1,428	0	6,736	1,224
5	7,140	816	0	204	612	0	5,202	1,122
6	14,483	3,484	1	414	3,068	1	10,575	424
7	14,218	2,346	102	408	1,836	0	10,950	922
8	12,240	1,428	102	204	1,020	102	8,976	1,836
9	5,101	510	0	0	510	0	4285	306
10	7344	816	0	204	612	0	6324	204
11	7149	1327	0	307	1020	0	5516	306
12	5508	1020	0	204	816	0	3978	510
13	6120	918	0	306	612	0	4182	1020
14	7446	1020	0	102	918	0	5712	714
15	3978	1020	0	204	816	0	2244	714
16	4182	816	0	204	612	0	2448	918
17	2754	1020	0	714	306	0	1632	102
18	2244	714	0	408	306	0	1326	204
19	1020	306	0	102	204	0	612	102
20	3571	306	0	102	204	0	2551	714
Total	144,876	25,321	409	6,025	18,784	103	104,268	15,287



**Table 76 Employment Distribution in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zones	Total	Private Sector					Public	
		Total	Employers	Self-Empl.	Regular Employees	Family	Regular Employees	Not Classified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	100.00	46.57	5.14	23.42	17.39	0.62	45.18	8.25
2	100.00	37.79	4.01	18.04	15.74	0.00	53.24	8.97
3	100.00	45.76	9.06	17.74	18.760	0.20	47.35	6.89
4	100.00	50.69	2.87	25.25	22.29	0.28	41.91	7.40
5	100.00	37.68	4.40	19.40	13.72	0.16	55.47	6.85
6	100.00	46.69	5.66	19.38	21.17	0.48	49.71	3.60
7	100.00	45.20	3.62	22.34	18.60	0.64	50.53	4.27
8	100.00	41.49	3.32	22.74	15.20	0.23	51.77	6.74
9	100.00	33.81	2.45	16.40	14.96	0.00	60.53	5.66
10	100.00	42.42	1.88	22.95	17.05	0.54	53.82	3.76
11	100.00	48.47	3.78	24.62	20.08	0.00	48.96	2.57
12	100.00	61.27	3.88	31.65	25.17	0.57	33.27	5.46
13	100.00	50.49	3.52	28.18	18.40	0.39	44.42	5.09
14	100.00	46.90	3.67	25.08	16.58	1.57	46.80	6.30
15	100.00	56.58	3.27	27.66	25.48	0.17	36.38	7.04
16	100.00	47.17	2.37	22.47	21.94	0.39	43.90	8.93
17	100.00	42.39	2.36	21.26	18.38	0.39	55.12	2.49
18	100.00	44.45	2.28	23.90	18.27	0.00	48.09	7.46
19	100.00	51.83	3.45	27.24	19.92	1.22	43.90	4.27
20	100.00	44.46	2.21	21.88	20.09	0.28	45.43	10.11
Total	100.00	46.59	3.52	23.38	19.28	0.41	47.23	6.18

**Table 77 Male Employment Distribution in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zone	Total	Private Sector					Public	
		Total	Empl oyers	Self- Empl.	Regular Empl ees	Family	Regular Empl ees	Not Classifie d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	100.00	49.17	5.69	26.06	16.71	0.71	43.14	7.69
2	100.00	44.56	5.03	21.89	17.64	0.00	47.85	7.59
3	100.00	55.33	11.09	20.72	20.27	0.25	42.00	5.67
4	100.00	53.76	3.15	27.24	23.07	0.30	39.33	6.91
5	100.00	41.06	4.97	21.53	14.38	0.18	53.24	5.70
6	100.00	53.42	7.34	24.29	21.16	0.63	42.78	3.80
7	100.00	51.50	4.25	26.61	19.85	0.79	44.72	3.78
8	100.00	46.23	3.71	26.09	16.29	0.14	48.34	5.43
9	100.00	36.30	2.71	18.11	15.48	0.00	58.08	5.62
10	100.00	45.77	2.08	25.11	17.98	0.60	50.37	3.86
11	100.00	52.02	4.23	27.02	20.77	0.00	45.62	2.36
12	100.00	64.87	4.21	34.00	26.04	0.62	29.99	5.14
13	100.00	55.21	3.99	31.27	19.51	0.44	41.24	3.55
14	100.00	49.66	3.98	27.05	16.93	1.70	44.32	6.02
15	100.00	57.63	3.38	28.42	25.65	0.18	35.70	6.67
16	100.00	48.75	2.50	23.47	22.36	0.42	43.06	8.19
17	100.00	42.59	2.45	21.09	18.64	0.41	54.96	2.45
18	100.00	44.89	2.36	24.10	18.43	0.00	47.71	7.40
19	100.00	52.28	3.53	27.59	19.92	1.24	43.57	4.15
20	100.00	46.29	2.33	22.85	20.82	0.29	44.10	9.61
Total	100.00	49.80	3.87	25.50	19.98	0.45	44.50	5.70

**Table 78 Female Employment Distribution in the 20 Zones of Greater Tehran by Employment Status, 1986**

Zones	Total	Private Sector					Public	
		Total	Em plo yers	Self- Empl.	Regular Empl ees	Family empl.	Regular Empl ees	Not Classified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	100.00	29.57	1.55	6.20	21.82	0.00	58.53	11.90
2	100.00	11.34	0.00	3.02	8.32	0.00	74.30	14.36
3	100.00	19.61	0.98	5.88	12.75	0.00	68.63	11.76
4	100.00	19.58	0.00	5.15	14.43	0.00	68.05	12.37
5	100.00	11.43	0.00	2.86	8.57	0.00	72.86	15.71
6	100.00	24.05	6.90	2.86	21.18	6.91	73.02	2.93
7	100.00	16.50	0.72	2.87	12.91	0.00	77.02	6.48
8	100.00	11.67	0.83	1.67	8.34	0.83	73.33	15.00
9	100.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	84.00	6.00
10	100.00	11.11	0.00	2.78	8.33	0.00	86.11	2.78
11	100.00	18.56	0.00	4.29	14.27	0.00	77.16	4.28
12	100.00	18.52	0.00	3.70	14.82	0.00	72.00	9.26
13	100.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	68.33	16.67
14	100.00	13.70	0.00	1.37	12.33	0.00	76.71	9.59
15	100.00	25.64	0.00	5.13	20.51	0.00	56.41	17.95
16	100.00	19.51	0.00	4.88	14.63	0.00	58.54	21.95
17	100.00	37.04	0.00	25.93	11.11	0.00	59.26	3.70
18	100.00	31.82	0.00	18.18	13.64	0.00	59.09	9.09
19	100.00	30.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	60.00	10.00
20	100.00	8.57	0.00	2.016	5.71	0.00	71.44	19.99
Total	100.00	14.78	0.28	4.16	12.97	0.07	71.97	10.55