

General Background

The Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology / The Population and Manpower Statistics Directorate carried out the fourth survey of employment and unemployment during November 2006. This survey covered about (15228) households include (89658) individuals distributed to all of Iraq's governorates except Al-Anbar governorate and the governorates of Kurdistan region (Arbil and Duhouk) the households were selected on the basis of scientific principles by using method to design class cluster samples, where all the governorates that the survey has been executed in it, were divided into three classes: urban center, urban suburbs and rural.

The survey was carried out through several steps beginning of the preparatory step, which includes sample design and withdrawal, the design of forms, the training and supplies preparing and distribution, then step of field work and collect data through forms, after that step of field and office audits and encryption, then step of input data into computer and finally step of extraction and publishing of results.

The importance of the survey comes through the database that provided about the employment and unemployment and some other features that help researchers, scholars and decision-making policies on the labor market.

survey form has been designed by reliance concepts of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and coverage of all aspects of employment and unemployment, so it contains (26) questions and includes set of consistent and clear questions also the form includes the characteristics of household members in addition to the documentations that including administrative divisions of the governorates.

Field work has been lasted (12) days and (138) counters participated to collect information in the questionnaire form whom divided into (9) counters for each governorate.

Goals

The importance of employment and unemployment survey be clear in the provision of comprehensive statistics on workers and the unemployed and provide fundamental to control trends and changes in the labor market, and aims to:

1. Provide statistics on the economically active population for the purposes of variety analytical examination such as study the demographic, social and economic factors that impact on the size and composition of the labor force, estimates of the economically active population and their constituents as basis for economic and social planning.
2. Calculate unemployment rates, the revised economic activity and under-employment rates of Population at age (15) years and more or population at age (15-24) years.
3. Identify the main reasons that lead employees desire to work overtime.
4. Identify the most important methods and means followed by the unemployed to obtain jobs.
5. Monitoring the phenomenon of child labor.

In light of these important dimensions of employment and unemployment surveys have been targeting the survey in terms of estimation the size of the manpower and labor force in society, and the distribution of unemployment and workers by various

characteristics (age and gender - educational status - marital status – field of activity - economic activity - the profession - the activity – Sector) and measuring the volume of employment and unemployment community and to identify the characteristics and trends of the unemployed.

Sample survey

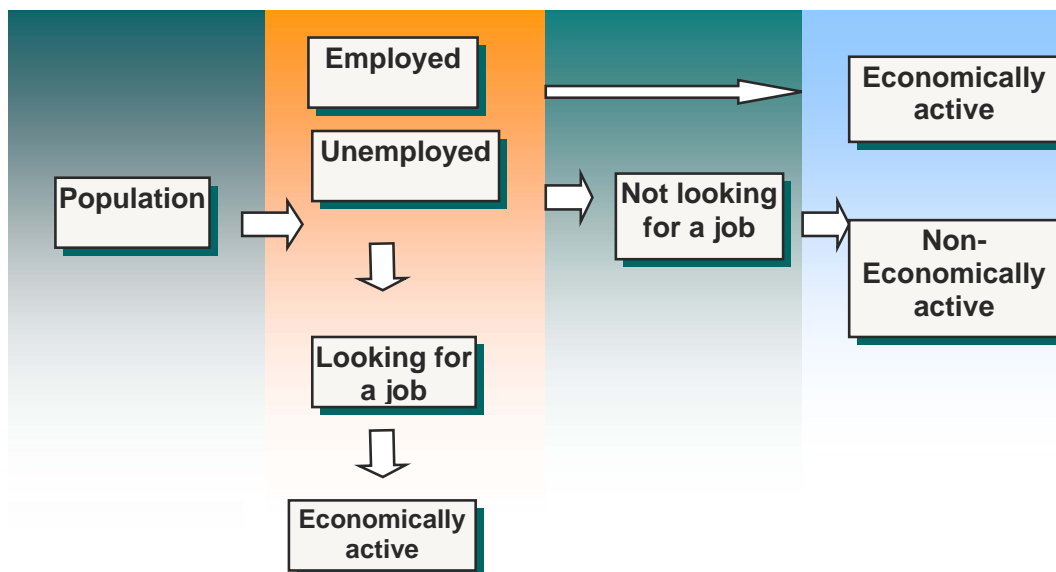
All Iraqi governorates had been divided into three classes which were urban center, urban suburbs and rural, (54) clusters of each class had been withdrawn randomly and thus the sample in each governorate consisting of (162) clusters, in the subsequent phase (6) households was withdrawn randomly from each cluster , thus the sample volume in each governorate is (972) households except Baghdad governorate, where divided into (5) classes, three of them are represented urban center of governorate and one of the urban suburbs while one class representing the rural, and thus the volume of the sample in Baghdad is (1620) households and the total volume Of the sample is (15228) households represents all of Iraqi governorates except for Al-Anbar governorate and the governorates of Kurdistan region Dohouk and Arbil, where the survey was not implemented. The results were probable according to the weight of each class in each governorate, according to the relative importance of the class population and the number of households.

The following table shows the number of clusters and the number of households that represent the sample size by governorate:

Governorate	Number of Clusters				Number of Households			
	Urban center	Urban suburbs	Rural	Total	Urban center	Urban suburbs	Rural	Total
Nineveh	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Kirkuk	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Diala	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Baghdad	162	54	54	270	972	324	324	1620
Babylon	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Kerbela	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Wasit	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Salah Al-Deen	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Al-Najaf	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Al-Qadisiya	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	927
Al-Muthanna	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	972
Thi-Qar	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	972
Maysan	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	972
Al-Basrah	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	972
Kurdistan region/Sulaimaniya	54	54	54	162	324	324	324	972
Total of Iraq	918	810	810	2538	5508	4860	4860	15228

Concepts and definitions

The standard concepts used by the International Labor Organization (ILO) have been used in the survey of employment and unemployment of 2006, so the population was classified into four categories: the workers, unemployed, economically inactive, under working age (category under the age of the work defined as the category which are the age of their members under the age of (15) years at the time of the survey). The category of the population within age of working has been divided to worker, unemployed and outside the labor force, based on the individual activities during the seven days prior to the interview (those days meant a period of time reference), also classify any person work even for one hour or temporarily absent (due to Disease, or travel, etc.) from work in the period of survey time reference within the employed group, in turn, any person who has not worked for at least one hour during the period, was not absent from work and looking for a job classifies within the unemployed, The total number of employed and unemployed persons form class of population economically active or so-called labor force, generally could be clarified in the following scheme:



For the purposes of this survey includes below some of the concepts and definitions that were used in the survey:

Urban Center: all areas within the municipal boundaries of the governorate center
Urban Suburbs: All urban areas outside the boundaries of the governorate center in the districts and sub-districts.

Employed person: The person who is working in the public, mixed, cooperative, private or foreign sector and hours of work during the seven days preceding the survey day must be not less than one hour and include:

- Person who are working in paid cash or in kind in the public, private or foreign sector by a monthly or weekly or daily salary.
- Employer is the person who engaged and conducted a private work with other employees.
- Working for himself, is the individual who is engaged in private business and run it by himself without any other employer, such as the carpenter, grocer ... Etc.
- Unpaid household worker is the individual who engaged in private business owned by the family or one of its members without cash paid or in kind.

Unemployed: individual who is 15 years old or more and capable to work in case of available for him and to search for it, and had not engaged any work during the reference time (seven days before the last survey), that is, must provide the following conditions:

- He does not engage in any work (without job): that is not the individual has worked for an hour or over during the seven days preceding the survey day, and was not absent from work temporarily.
- Available to work: The individual who is ready to work during the seven days preceding the survey or during the fifteen days following the survey day.
- Search for a job: that the individual has taken specific steps to find a work during a certain period that is the last four weeks before the survey day, including specific steps to register with employment offices or apply directly to employers or through newspapers or with the assistance of others.

Hours of actual work: means total actual hours of an individual worked during the seven days preceding the survey and this total consists of:

- The actual working hours during period of normal working.
- Overtime hours
- Rest has been spent by the individual in tea or soft drinks, but does not include the hours for meals.

Absent from work: Each person works, but during the seven days preceding the survey on who are absent from work temporarily because of sick leave or vacation or any other reason but he is still joined to work.

Under-employment: workers who age 15 years and older and intended to a new or additional work and they are available for work during time reference of survey that is the number of hours are a few (total hours of actually work less than 35 hours per week)

In the light of classification and mentioned concepts, was calculating the most important indicators which are the unemployment rate and the rate of economic activity contribution, it is clear from previously that the unemployment, or so-called unemployment as the concept (Standard Definition of Unemployment), is built on the basis of three criteria that is the individual without work and ready to work, looking for a work and the individuals who characterized in the first and second quality (in cases where the means of job search limited relevance where the labor market often unregulated) then it called unemployment as the concept of (Relax Definition of Unemployment).

While the visible under-employment, they are a sub-category of employment who perform paid work or self-employed, whether they were at work or by absentee, and those who engaged in daily work hours less than normal rates of working (35) hours per week or individuals who work but receive few income compared with the level of work or effort or individuals who are working in works not appropriate with their scientific or technical qualifications.