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**Migration and Employment in Informal Labor Market and
Vulnerability in Tehran, Iran**

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Extended Abstract

In recent half of the century, accompanied by socio-economic changes, Iran has experienced various demographic movements. Rural- urban migration mostly migration of workers from the rural and remote areas to central cities, such as Tehran, Esfahan and else, has considerably increased. Some evidences of current studies revealed that the worker migrant groups are very vulnerable, especially in the informal economic activities. (Zanjani, 2000.kazemipour, 2003, kosheshi, 2003, Nateghpour & Maghsudi, 2000). Therefore this study designs to answer the following question:

What are health and socio-economic harms due to the migratory situation and unstable employment for the migrant workers in urban setting mostly at the informal sectors?

The conceptual framework of the study has been formed by regarding those theories which describe and explain the socio- economic characteristics of the worker migrant groups, such as the informal economy of labor market, the primary and the secondary labor markets and use some of the migration theories.

The sample size and sampling method were 600 workers and multi-stage cluster sampling, respectively. We used in-depth interview technique for data collection.

The results indicate that most of the migrant workers have migrated from less developed provinces and low socio- economic status. Their Hardship living in Tehran and unsustainable working situation has deteriorated their health and social well being.

Overall, migrant workers have very vulnerable condition in terms of age, education, income, place of living and lack of social insurance. Also, tendency for

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return home also had a high correlation with sustainable work, satisfaction and income indices. We recommend that policy makers should prioritize these migrant groups in re-distribution population policies.