Summary Results of the Iranian Urban and Rural Household Income and Expenditure Survey -The Year 1395\(^1\)(20 March 2016 - 20 March 2017)

\(^1\) It is the Iranian year which usually begins within a day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example the corresponding year of the year 1395 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2016-20 March 2017).
Summary
Results of the Ural and Rural Houses Income and Expenditure Survey - The Year 1395
Preface

The Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has been implemented since the years 1342 and 1347 in rural and urban areas, respectively. As of the year 1353, the income data were collected in addition to the data of household expenditures.

The HIES general aim is to estimate the average income and expenditure for urban and rural households at provincial and country levels. The Survey provides the opportunity for reviewing the composition of income and expenditure and how they are distributed, identifying the households’ consumption pattern, the weight for each commodity in the household consumption basket, calculating the poverty line and studying the facilities and income imparity in households.

The HIES of the year 1395 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 18809 households in urban areas and 19337 households in rural areas.

The survey's detailed results, including 234 tables in two separate publications for urban and rural areas, are annually released and available to the interested users, planners and researchers by the Statistical Centre of Iran.

The HIES target population includes all private settled and collective households in urban and rural areas. The sample households are selected from 387 and 395 sub-provinces in urban and rural areas across the country, respectively.

A three staged cluster sampling method with strata is used in the Survey. At the first stage, the census areas are classified and selected. At the second stage, the urban and rural blocks are selected and the selection of sample households is done at the third stage. The number of samples is optimized to estimate the average annual income and expenditure of a household based on the aim of the survey.

In order to obtain estimations which are better representative of the whole year, the samples are distributed between the months of the year for the survey.

Statistical Centre of Iran

2. It is the Iranian year which usually begins within a day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example the corresponding year of the year 1395 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2016-20 March 2017).

3. Based on the latest administrative divisions, until the end of the year 1395, there were 31 provinces and 429 sub-provinces (Shahrestan) in the country.
## Household Income and Expenditure at a Glance

### 1. Average Total Annual Net and Gross Expenditure of an Urban and Rural Household on Food and Tobacco and Non-Food, the Years 1394 and 1395 (1000 Rials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The year 1394</th>
<th>The year 1395</th>
<th>Growth of the year 1395 compared with the year 1394 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>262,397</td>
<td>267,516</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and tobacco expenditures</td>
<td>62,431</td>
<td>62,431</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food expenditures</td>
<td>199,967</td>
<td>205,085</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures</td>
<td>146,983</td>
<td>148,981</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>57,778</td>
<td>57,778</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and tobacco expenditures</td>
<td>89,205</td>
<td>91,203</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Annual Income of an Urban and Rural Household, the Years 1394 and 1395 (1000 Rials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The year 1394</th>
<th>The year 1395</th>
<th>Growth of the year 1395 compared with the year 1394 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>278,872</td>
<td>317,210</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>161,038</td>
<td>176,866</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Annual Gini Coefficient of an Urban and Rural Household and Total Country: the Years 1394 and 1395

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The year 1394</th>
<th>The year 1395</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total country</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of Expenditure of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1395, households in urban areas spent, on average, 284,820 thousand rials for shopping and using the goods and services. This amount shows an 8.5 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year. Average expenditure of rural households in the year 1395 was 156,907 thousand rials showing a 6.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.

### 3. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL NET EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO AND NON-FOOD 1391-1395 (1000 rials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Urban Total expenditure</th>
<th>Urban Food and tobacco expenditures</th>
<th>Urban Non-food expenditures</th>
<th>Rural Total expenditure</th>
<th>Rural Food and tobacco expenditures</th>
<th>Rural Non-food expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The year 1391....</td>
<td>164,281</td>
<td>44,570</td>
<td>119,711</td>
<td>108,188</td>
<td>45,796</td>
<td>62,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The year 1392</td>
<td>205,982</td>
<td>54,953</td>
<td>151,029</td>
<td>129,560</td>
<td>56,063</td>
<td>73,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of the year 1392 compared with the year 1391 (%)</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The year 1393</td>
<td>234,865</td>
<td>58,126</td>
<td>176,739</td>
<td>138,528</td>
<td>57,033</td>
<td>81,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of the year 1393 compared with the year 1392 (%)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The year 1394</td>
<td>262,397</td>
<td>62,431</td>
<td>199,967</td>
<td>146,983</td>
<td>57,778</td>
<td>89,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of the year 1394 compared with the year 1393 (%)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The year 1395</td>
<td>284,820</td>
<td>66,636</td>
<td>218,185</td>
<td>156,907</td>
<td>59,769</td>
<td>97,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of the year 1395 compared with the year 1394 (%)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. TYPES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1391-1395

2. TYPES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1391-1395
3. COMPOSITION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395

- Spices, seasonings, and pickles: 3.00%
- Beverages, prepared foods, tobacco: 8.00%
- Cereals and cereal products: 22.00%
- Sugar, confectionary, tea, coffee and cocoa: 8.00%
- Nuts and dried fruits; pulses: 6.00%
- Fruits and vegetables: 17.00%
- Oil and fats: 4.00%
- Meat: 21.00%
- Milk and milk products; eggs: 11.00%

4. COMPOSITION OF NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395

- Housing: 44%
- Transport and communications: 15%
- Medical care and health services: 14%
- Miscellaneous household goods and services: 13%
- Recreation, entertainment and cultural services: 4%
- Clothing and footwear: 5%
- Furniture, furnishings, equipment and services: 5%
5. COMPOSITION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395

6. COMPOSITION OF NONFOOD EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

Based on the results obtained in the year 1395, average annual income for an urban household was 317,210 thousand rials, and 176,866 thousand rials for a rural household showing a rise of 13.7 and 9.8 percent compared with the previous year, respectively. In this year, income from the salary and wage occupations, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and miscellaneous incomes at urban level increased 13.5, 18.7, and 12.3 percent, respectively. Besides, income from the salary and wage jobs, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and miscellaneous incomes at rural level grew 10.5, 10.5, and 8.7 percent respectively. The share of every income source in the total urban income is 33.3% from wage and salary jobs, 17.0% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 49.7% from miscellaneous sources, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is 30.3% from wage and salary jobs, 31.1% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 38.5% from miscellaneous source.

4. ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1391-1395

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban Total income</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Rural Total income</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>167,241</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>101,281</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1392</td>
<td>204,549</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>121,091</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1393</td>
<td>241,318</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>139,051</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>278,872</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>161,038</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395</td>
<td>317,210</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>176,866</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEARS 1391-1395

![Chart showing annual income of urban and rural households from 1391 to 1395](chart.png)
8. TOTAL INCOME COMPOSITION\textsuperscript{4} 
OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395 (percent)

![Urban Household Income Composition Diagram]

9. TOTAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395 (percent)

![Rural Household Income Composition Diagram]

\textsuperscript{4} Household income includes 3 parts: Wages and salary jobs, self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and miscellaneous. Household miscellaneous income is derived from several sources: retirement pension, estimated rental of a personal housing, and other sources as cash subsidy, aids from social and charity institution and ...
Income and Expenditure of Urban and Rural Households in 31 Provinces, the Year 1395
### 5. TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>Total income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total country ......................</td>
<td>284,820</td>
<td>317,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Azarbayejan ....................</td>
<td>248,567</td>
<td>306,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Azarbayejan ....................</td>
<td>186,270</td>
<td>219,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardebil ................................</td>
<td>204,292</td>
<td>221,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esfahan ................................</td>
<td>276,545</td>
<td>264,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alborz ................................</td>
<td>288,085</td>
<td>334,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilam ..................................</td>
<td>260,906</td>
<td>272,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushehr ................................</td>
<td>244,869</td>
<td>294,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran ..................................</td>
<td>414,641</td>
<td>443,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaharmahal&amp;Bakhtiyari .............</td>
<td>304,832</td>
<td>335,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Khorasan ......................</td>
<td>184,879</td>
<td>227,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorasan-e-Razavi ....................</td>
<td>243,359</td>
<td>273,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Khorasan ......................</td>
<td>231,737</td>
<td>279,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuzestan ................................</td>
<td>278,267</td>
<td>324,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanjan .................................</td>
<td>207,437</td>
<td>233,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semnan .................................</td>
<td>182,141</td>
<td>233,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sistan&amp;Baluchestan ..................</td>
<td>192,601</td>
<td>233,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fars ...................................</td>
<td>282,509</td>
<td>311,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qazvin .................................</td>
<td>244,261</td>
<td>274,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qom ....................................</td>
<td>241,136</td>
<td>294,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kordestan ................................</td>
<td>210,497</td>
<td>221,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerman ..................................</td>
<td>163,056</td>
<td>213,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kermanshah ............................</td>
<td>236,736</td>
<td>241,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohgiluyeh&amp;Boyerahmad ................</td>
<td>241,478</td>
<td>250,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golestan ................................</td>
<td>211,905</td>
<td>251,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilan ...................................</td>
<td>285,375</td>
<td>328,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorestan ................................</td>
<td>212,484</td>
<td>255,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazandaran ................................</td>
<td>297,248</td>
<td>377,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markazi ..................................</td>
<td>229,266</td>
<td>252,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormozgan ................................</td>
<td>254,325</td>
<td>307,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamedan ................................</td>
<td>266,351</td>
<td>255,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yazd ....................................</td>
<td>238,831</td>
<td>303,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions and Concepts

Gross expenditure:
The Rial value of spending on goods and services which are consumed by the households themselves, for other households, by governmental and non-governmental organizations. It includes consumption and non-consumption expenditure. Saving, loan, loan repayments, and payment for other financial transactions are not included in household expenditure.

Net expenditure:
In this survey, when the selling value of the second-hand goods is deduced from the household expenditure, it is called the "household net expenditure"; otherwise it is called the "household gross expenditure".

Income:
All sums and value of goods at Rial received for the job done or capital invested or from other sources (retirement pension, income from assets/properties, transferred receipts...) by the household members. Non-operating incomes from the institutes and institutions such as insurance claims are included in household miscellaneous income.

Transferred received amounts of household are the amounts which are paid to household by establishments, institutions, public, private, social and charity organizations and other households (including financial contributions, charitable donations, allowances,...).

Gini Coefficient:
is one of the income inequality indexes measuring the income inequality in the society. Gini Coefficient varies between zero and 1 (or zero and 100 percent), in which the zero reflects complete equality in income or wealth distribution and 1 reflects complete inequality in income or wealth distribution.