

*Summary Results of the Iranian Urban and Rural
Household Income and Expenditure Survey
The Year 1397¹(21 March 2018 - 20 March 2019)*

Statistical Centre of Iran
August- The year 1398

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 1397 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2018-20 March 2019).

Preface

The Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has been implemented since the years 1342² 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 importance of this survey is to provide the opportunity to review the consumption trend of goods and services, to study the interrelationships of socio-economic characteristics of households, to assess the effects of economic policies on social justice provision and the distribution of income, to study the households below the poverty line and finally its important role in providing the information and data needed for national and regional accounts, especially in social and economic studies and planning. The definitions and concepts of this survey comply with the System of National Accounts (SNA) and classification of the questionnaire items used was based on the Central Product Classification (CPC) and then on the Classification of the Individual Consumption Purpose classification (COICOP).

Due to estimate changes in the Urban and Rural Households Income and Expenditure Survey, the rotational sampling and master sample were used in this survey. The master sample is a large sample from which sub-samples can be selected to meet the needs of several surveys or several periods of a continuous survey. In continuous surveys, the use of master sample, while being cost-effective, make the executive operations and overlapping of samples be better controlled at different periods of the survey. The sampling units of Household Income and Expenditure Survey at first stage from the year 1392 to the year1396 were selected from the third master sample of the household surveys that was based on the Population and Housing Census of the year 1390. Considering the creation of the fourth master sample for household surveys based on the results of the Population and Housing Census of the year 1395, to provide the samples for the survey in the year 1397, the fourth master sample of the household surveys was used.

The HIES of the year 1397 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 20350 households in urban areas and 18610 households in rural areas.

The survey detailed results, including 234 tables in two separate publications by urban and rural areas, are annually released. The detailed results of the survey which are presented in 512 tables, including the most detailed data and information for 31 provinces and total country are available to the interested users, planners and researchers by the Dissemination Section of 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 country³, respectively.

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 1397 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2018-20 March 2019).

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.

Samples of this survey are selected in three stages by using probability sampling methods. In the first stage, the sample clusters in each class of the master sample are systematically selected. In the second stage in each sample cluster, six-household rotation groups are formed and three rotation groups, based on the rotation pattern, are determined for each year. In the third stage, within each rotation group, two households are randomly selected as the main sample households and the remaining four households in the rotation group are considered as alternative households.

According to the objective of the survey, the number of samples is optimized in order to estimate the average annual income and expenditure of a household. To obtain estimates as a better representative of the entire year, samples are distributed among the months of the year for the survey.

Statistical Centre of Iran

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 ITEMS, THE YEARS 1396 AND 1397

(1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1396		The year 1397		Percentage change of the year 1397 compared with the year 1396	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Total expenditure	329,525	335,386	393,227	402,722	19.3	20.1
Urban Food and tobacco expenditures	76,750	76,750	94,505	94,505	23.1	23.1
Non-food expenditures	252,775	258,636	298,722	308,217	18.2	19.2
Total expenditures	178,670	181,399	214,472	218,017	20.0	20.2
Rural Food and tobacco expenditures	66,504	66,504	80,246	80,246	20.7	20.7
Non-food expenditures	112,166	114,895	134,226	137,772	19.7	19.9

2. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1396 AND 1397

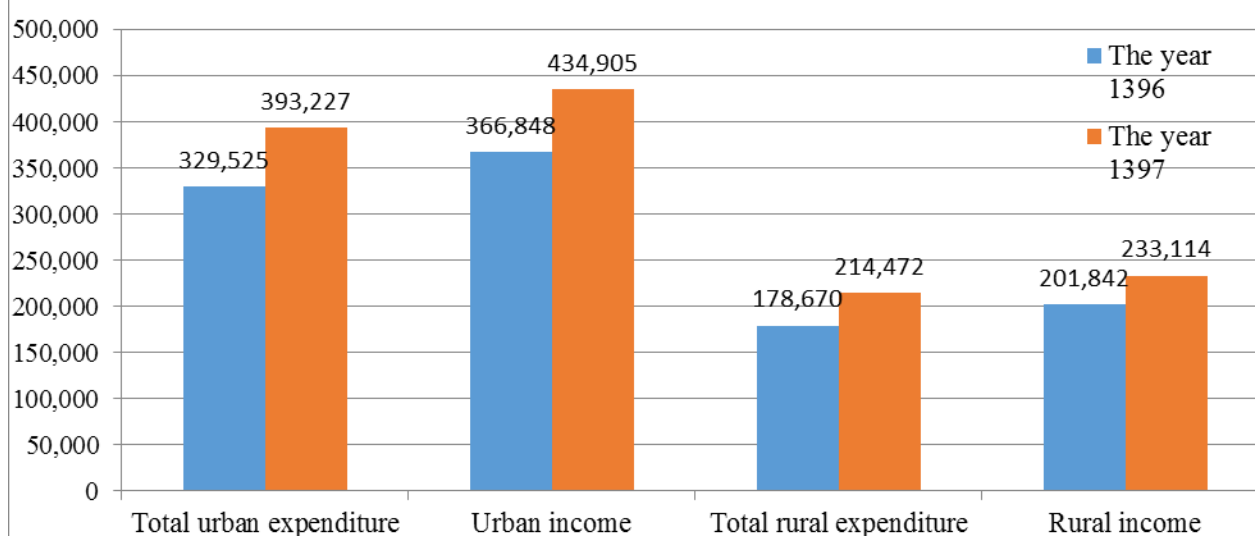
(1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1396	The year 1397	Percentage change of the year 1397 compared with the year 1396
Urban	366,848	434,905	18.6
Rural	201,842	233,114	15.5

3. ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1396 AND 1397

Description	The year 1396	The year 1397
Total country	0.3981	0.4093
Urban	0.3793	0.3940
Rural	0.3559	0.3595

1. AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEARS 1396-97 (thousand rials)



4. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE YEARS 1396 AND 1397

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1396	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397
Private Car.....	50.6	53.2	29.6	32.3
Motorcycle	16.1	14.1	29.8	28.4
Bicycle	12.0	11.7	7.6	7.4
Color TV	97.8	97.8	95.6	95.0
Freezer	21.0	20.8	13.8	13.3
Refrigerator	38.8	33.8	56.2	52.3
Refrigerator-freezer	63.2	68.5	45.2	49.2
Gas Stove(Oven and table top).....	98.9	99.2	98.0	98.3
Vacuum cleaner	91.0	91.5	64.6	66.1
Washing machine.....	86.3	86.6	53.9	56.0
Dish washing machine	7.3	8.4	0.3	0.5
Microwave and Halogen ovens	12.4	12.6	1.9	2.0

5. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE MAJOR FUELES CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1396, 1397

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1396	The year 1397	The year 1396	The year 1397
Natural gas(public network)	93.8	93.7	64.4	67.8
Liquefied gas	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.2
Kerosene.....	3.0	2.6	25.1	20.4
Electricity	2.3	2.2	5.5	5.6
Other	0.5	0.9	3.9	4.1

6. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF HOUSING TENURE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1392 - 1397

Description	Urban			Rural		
Year	Owned	Rented	Other	Owned	Rented	Other
1392.....	64.19	25.92	9.88	85.22	4.98	9.81
1393.....	65.66	24.29	10.05	85.27	4.93	9.81
1394.....	66.42	24.28	9.30	86.70	4.70	8.60
1395.....	65.82	25.21	8.96	87.27	4.42	8.31
1396.....	65.64	24.95	9.41	87.45	4.77	7.77
1397.....	64.13	26.33	9.54	85.49	4.99	9.51

Types of Expenditures of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1397, households in urban areas spent, on average, 393,227 thousand rials for shopping and using the consumer goods and services. This amount shows a 19.3 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year. Average expenditure of rural households in the year 1397 was 214,472 thousand rials showing a 20.0 percent increase compared with the previous year.

7. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1392-1397 (1000 Rials)

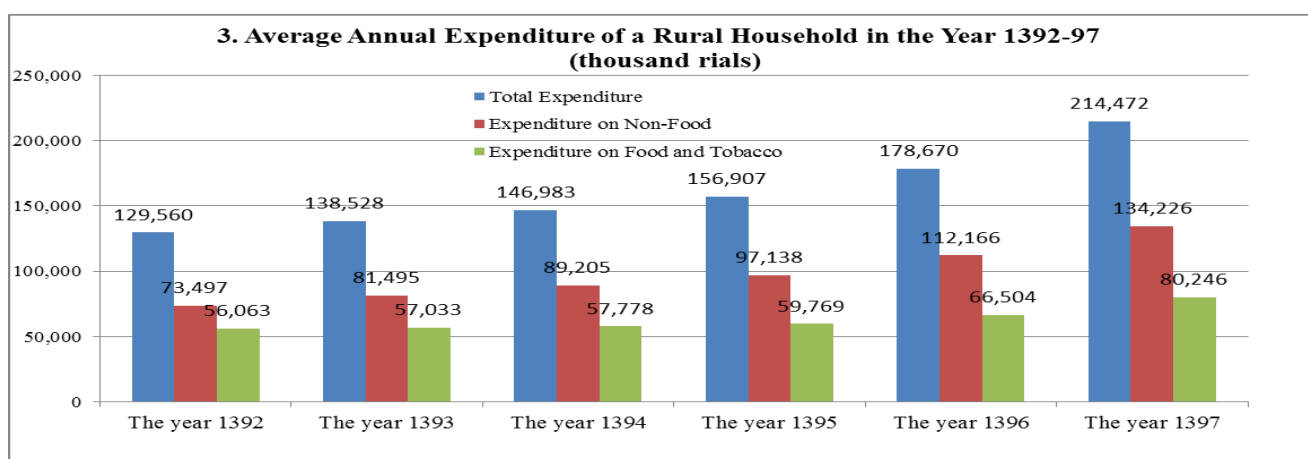
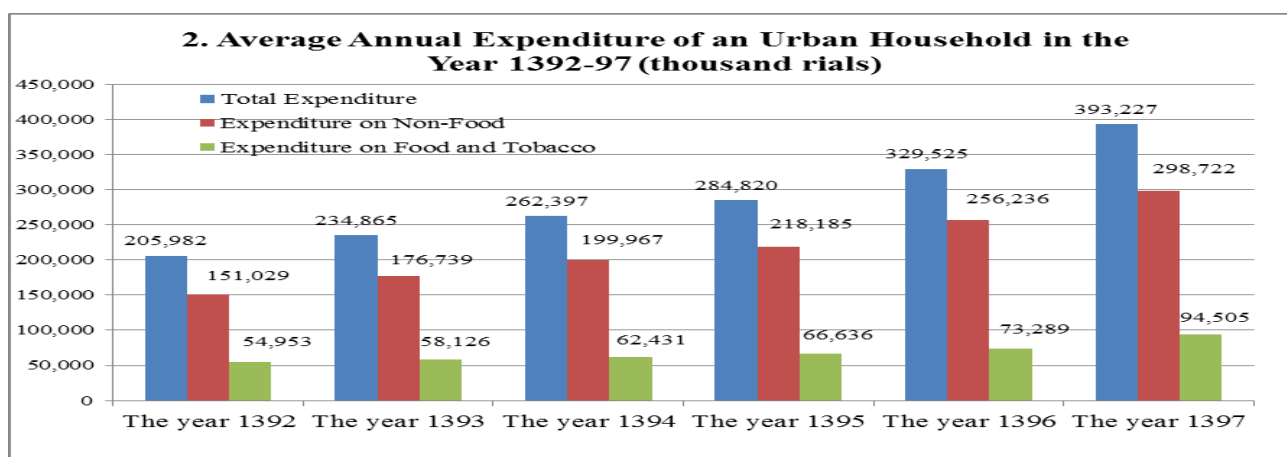
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1392.....	205,982	-	129,560	-
1393.....	234,865	14.0	138,528	6.9
1394.....	262,397	11.7	146,983	6.1
1395.....	284,820	8.5	156,907	6.8
1396.....	329,525	15.7	178,670	13.9
1397.....	393,227	19.3	214,472	20.0

8. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO, THE YEARS 1392-1397 (1000 rials)

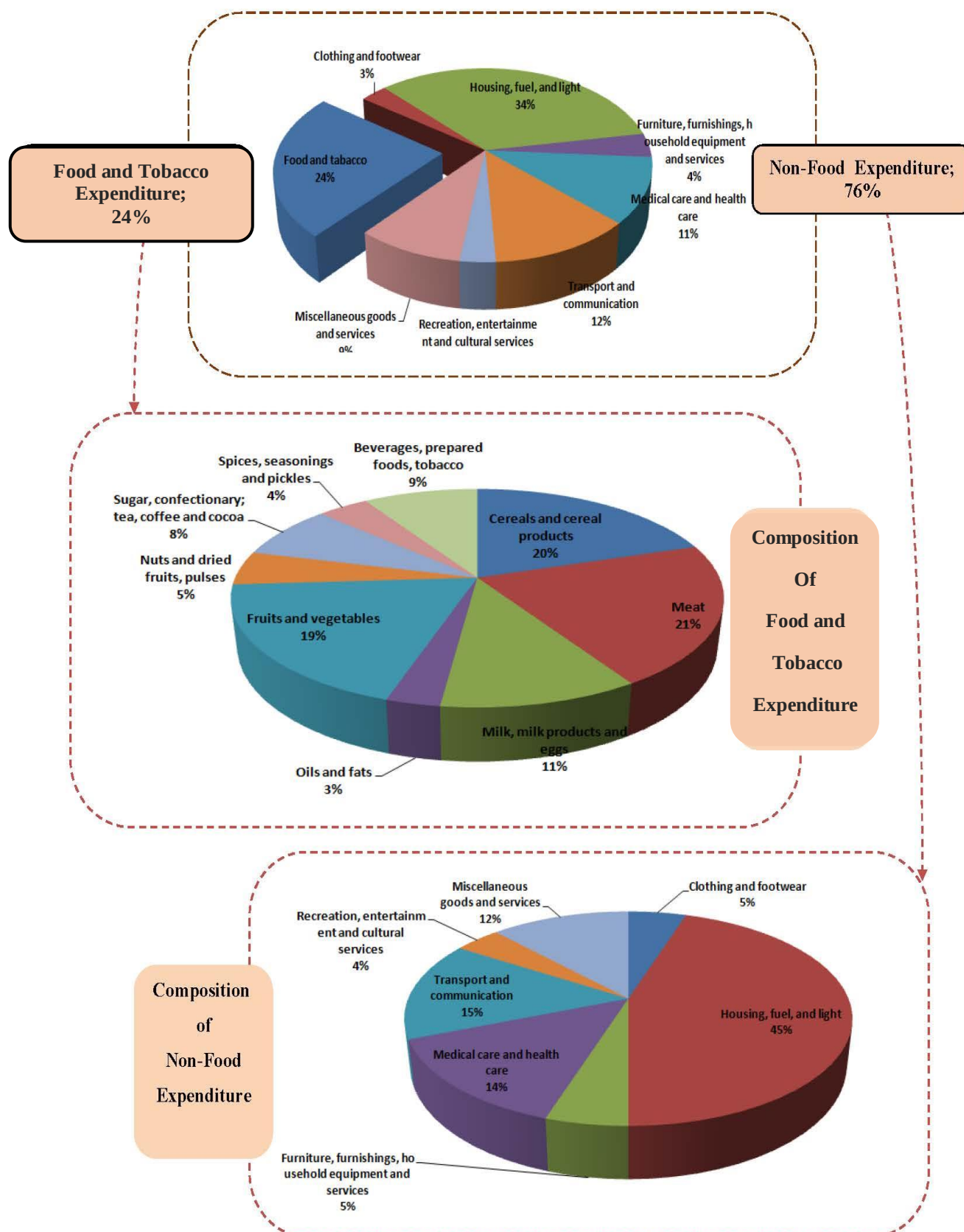
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1392.....	54,953	-	56,063	-
1393.....	58,126	7.4	57,033	1.3
1394.....	62,431	7.4	57,778	1.3
1395.....	66,636	6.7	59,769	3.4
1396.....	76,750	15.2	66,504	11.3
1397.....	94,505	23.1	80,246	20.7

9. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON NON-FOOD ITEMS, THE YEARS 1392-1397 (1000 rials)

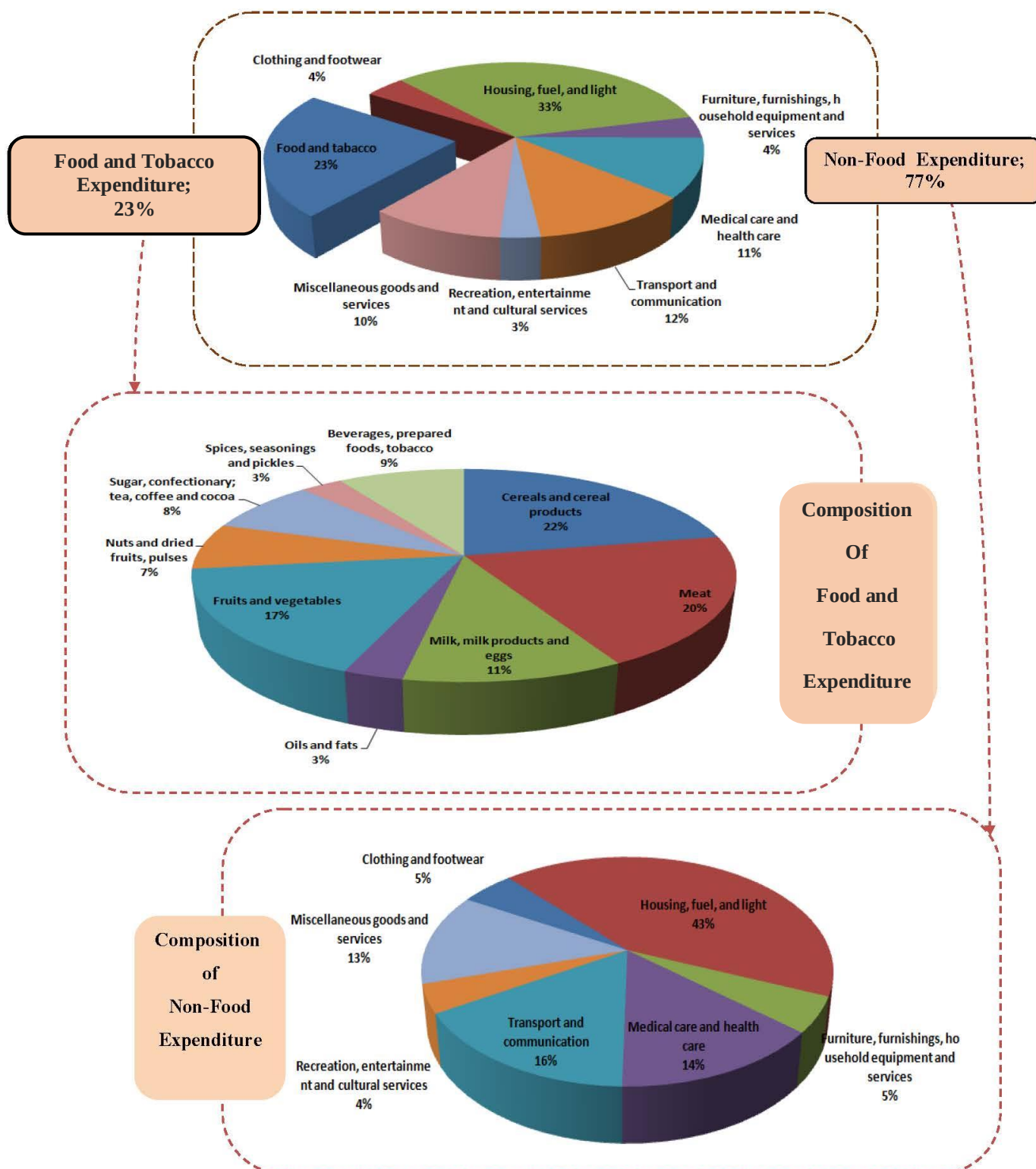
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Non-Food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Non-Food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1392.....	151,029	-	73,497	-
1393.....	176,739	13.1	81,495	9.5
1394.....	199,967	13.1	89,205	9.5
1395.....	218,185	9.1	97,138	8.9
1396.....	252,775	15.9	112,166	15.5
1397.....	298,722	18.2	134,226	19.7



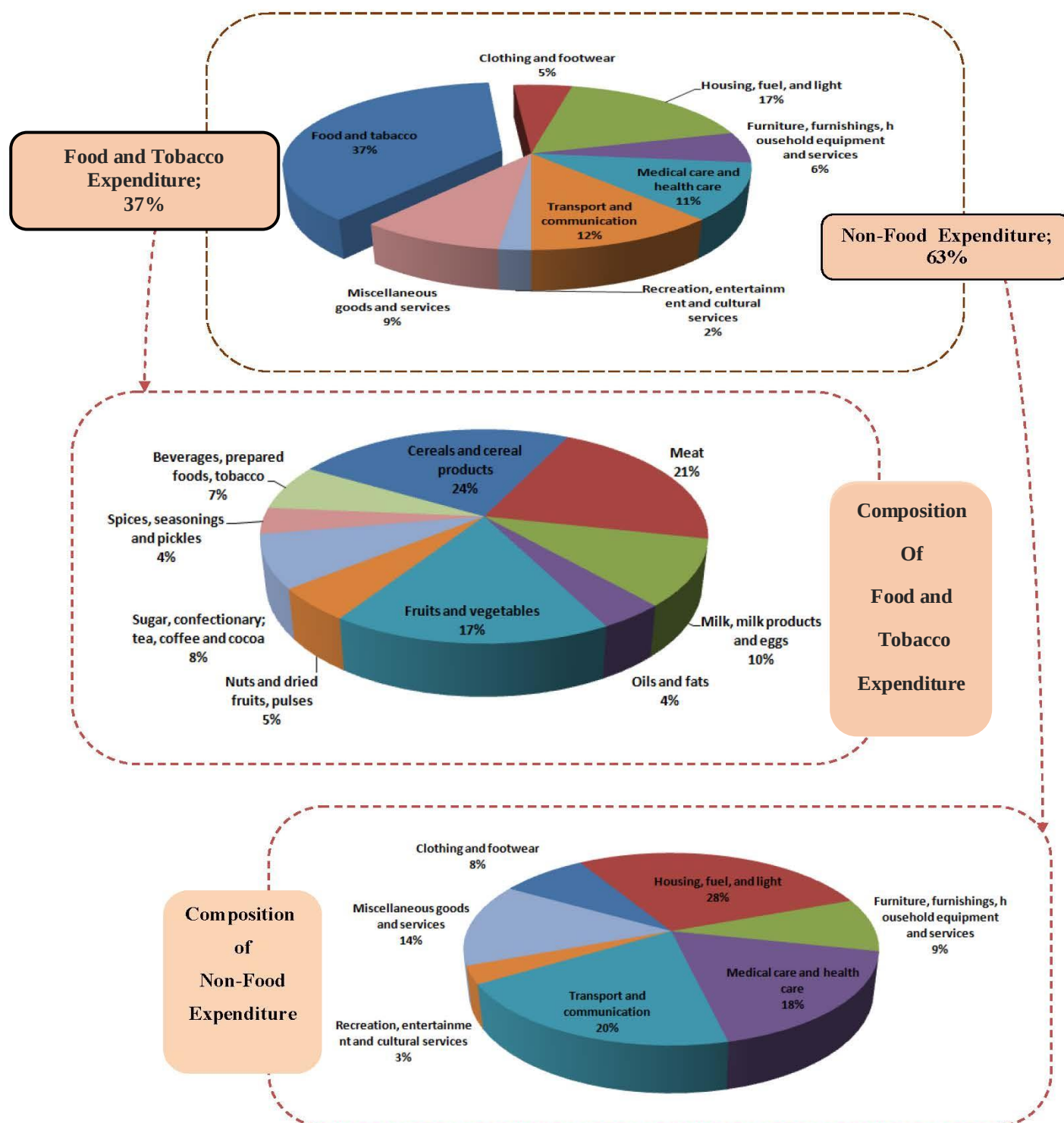
4. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397



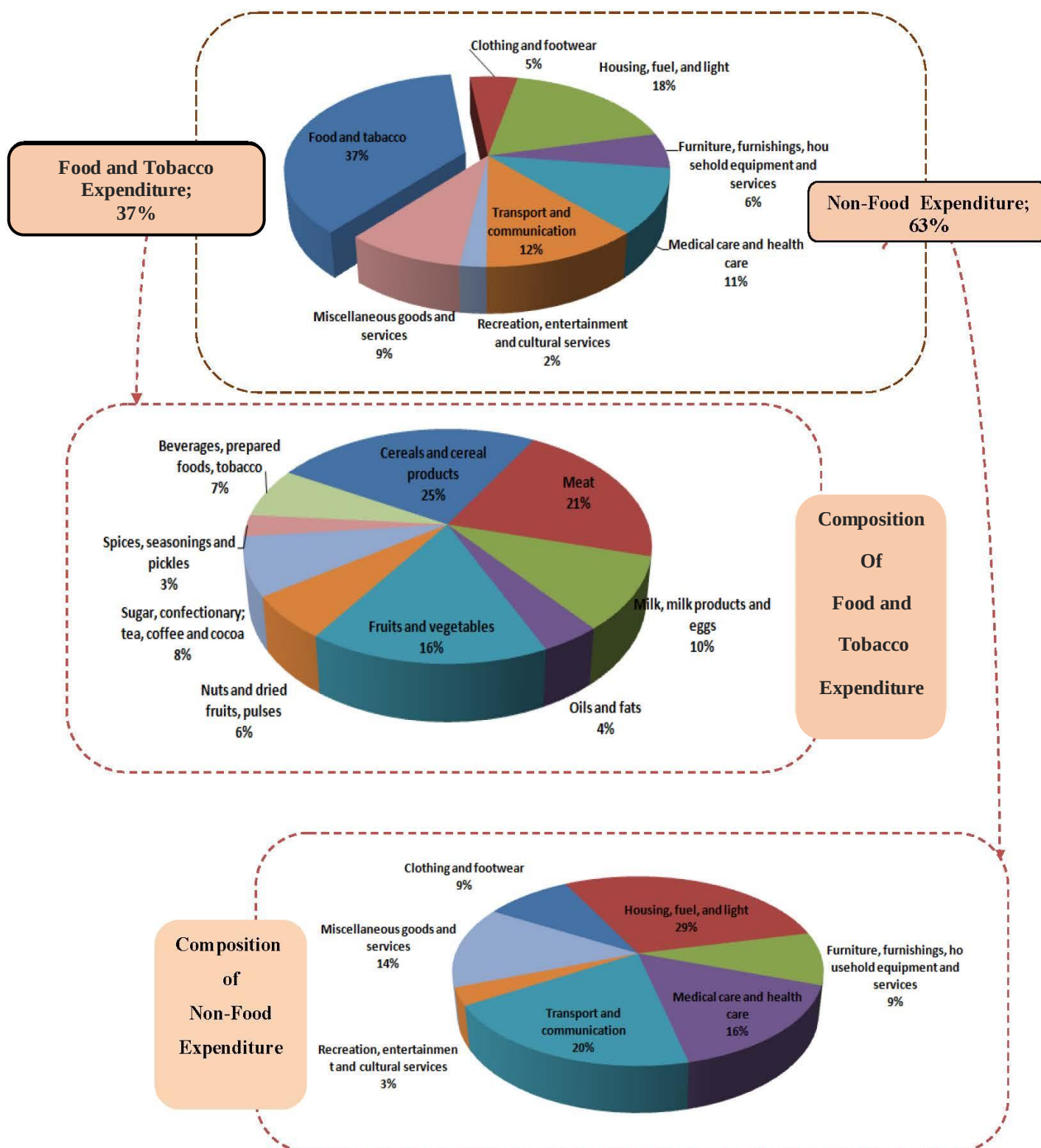
5. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1396



6. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397



7. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1396



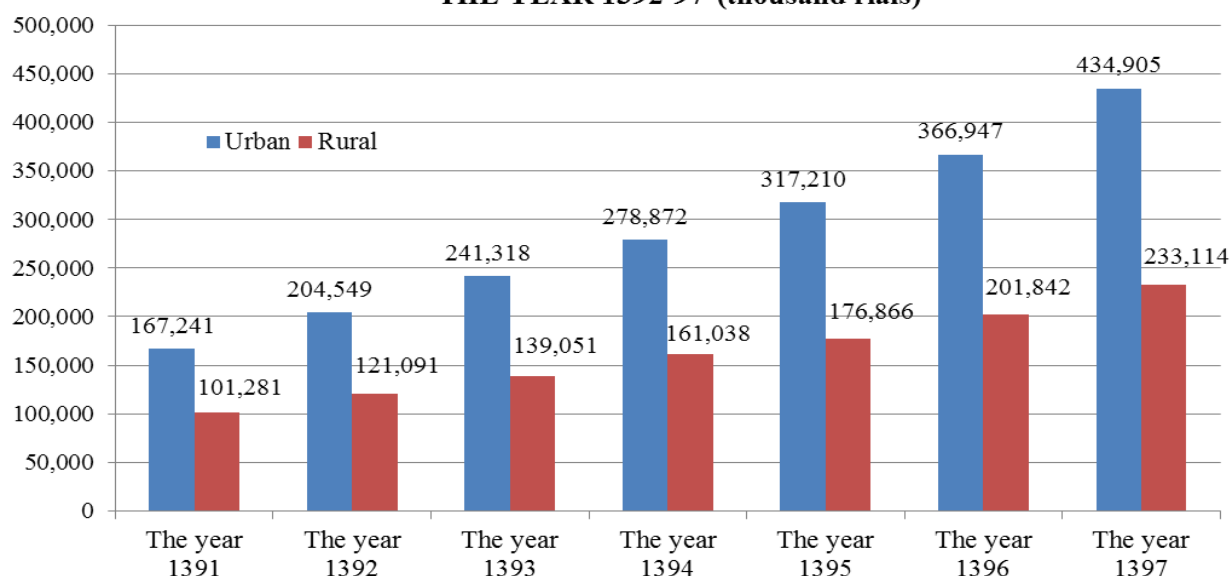
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

Based on the results obtained in the year 1397, average annual income for an urban household was 434,905 thousand rials, and 233,114 thousand rials for a rural household showing a rise of 18.6 and 15.5 percent compared with the previous year, respectively. In this year, income from the wage and salary jobs, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and unearned incomes at urban level increased by 15.1, 24.9, and 18.9 percent, respectively. Besides, income from the wage and salary jobs, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and unearned incomes at rural level grew 20.6, 16.0, and 11.2 percent, respectively. The share of every income source in the total urban income is: 33.4% from wage and salary jobs, 17.0% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 49.6% from unearned income, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is: 30.7% from wage and salary jobs, 31.9% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 37.4% from unearned income.

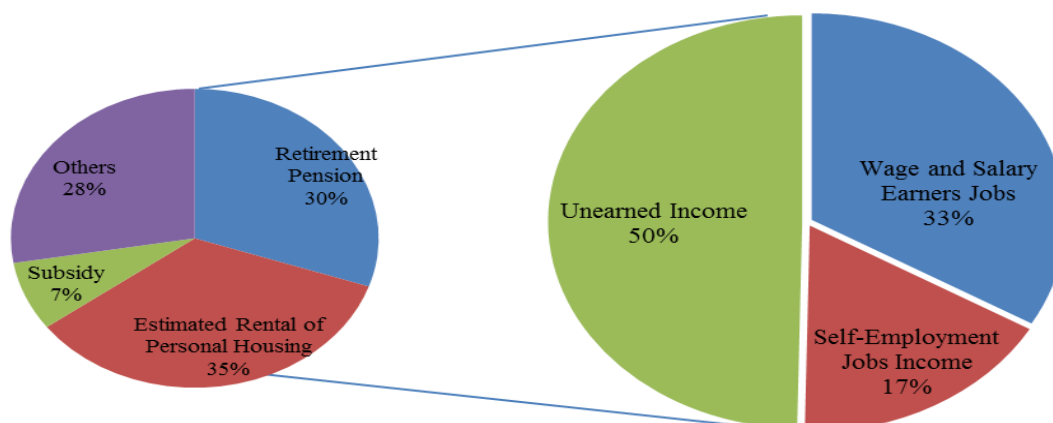
10. ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1392-1397 (1000 rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1392	204,549	-	121,091	-
1393	241,318	18.0	139,051	14.8
1394	278,872	15.6	161,038	15.8
1395	317,210	13.7	176,866	9.8
1396	366,848	15.6	201,842	14.1
1397	434,905	18.6	233,144	15.5

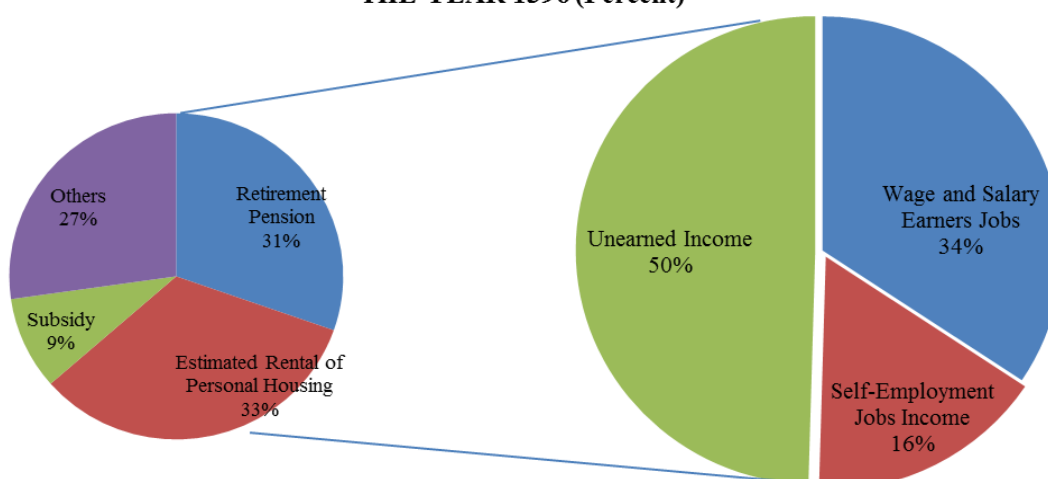
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1392-97 (thousand rials)



9. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME ⁽⁵⁾ COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397 (Percent)

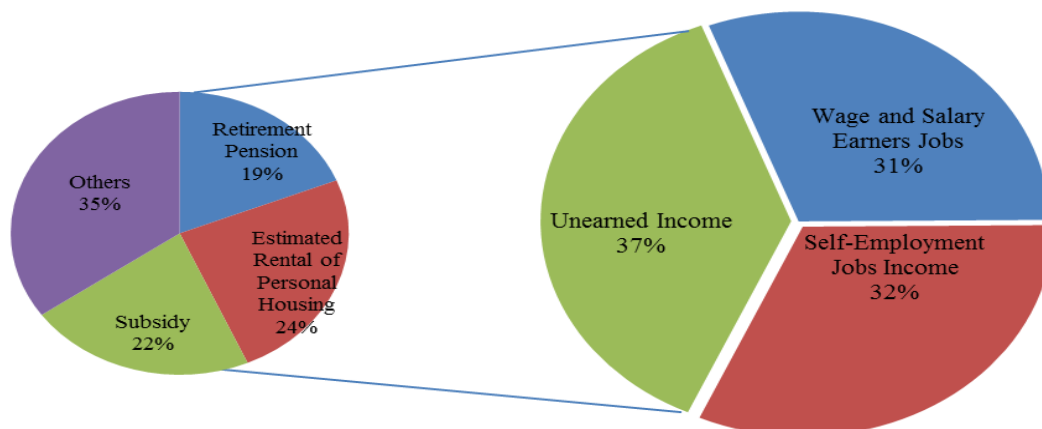


10. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1396 (Percent)

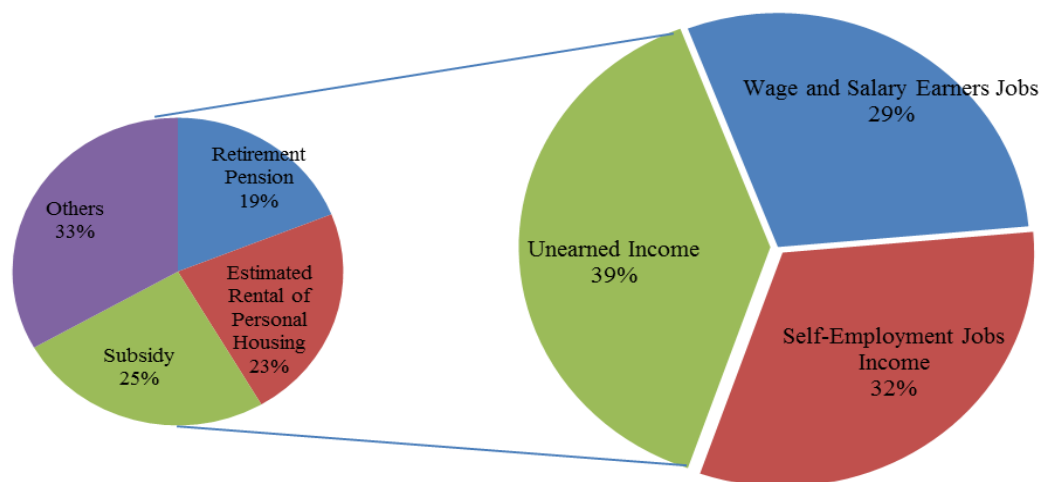


5. Household income includes 3 parts: wages and salary jobs, self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and unearned. Household unearned income is derived from 4 main sources, including (1) retirement pension, (2) estimated rental of personal housing (the rental cost estimation of the housing owned by household which is included in both expenditure and income. It is noted that whenever a household rents a property for income, it is not included in this section ,but it is included in other unearned sources of income.), (3) household cash subsidy, and (4) other sources of income earned from saving account, scholarships, rental income from housing , garden, land and etc.,.

11. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397 (Percent)



12. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1396 (Percent)



**Average Annual Income and Expenditure of
Urban and Rural Households in 31 Provinces, the
Year 1397**

11. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397
(1000 rials)

Province	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Total income	Total expenditure	Total income
Total country	393,227	434,905	214,472	233,114
East Azarbayejan.....	322,172	369,898	235,263	284,102
West Azarbayejan	251,709	264,711	179,833	186,410
Ardebil	302,450	345,706	239,356	265,321
Esfahan	368,516	390,365	238,180	250,464
Alborz	432,509	500,170	321,357	372,029
Ilam	286,225	343,155	184,195	230,514
Bushehr.....	349,463	422,999	259,472	263,582
Tehran	584,676	640,303	277,970	333,264
Chaharmahal&Bakhtiari...	361,517	395,909	231,775	228,828
South Khorasan	241,436	313,046	127,242	161,383
Khorasan-e-Razavi.....	338,562	361,117	213,781	176,755
North Khorasan	301,427	352,947	171,493	172,438
Khuzestan	377,572	386,317	245,298	291,840
Zanjan	338,570	350,682	226,916	256,015
Semnan	260,118	308,435	158,160	185,444
Sistan&Baluchestan	262,778	284,699	99,748	89,586
Fars	374,306	410,307	234,613	265,308
Qazvin	328,150	351,208	248,770	274,629
Qom	326,624	376,368	189,516	289,691
Kordestan.....	298,725	325,366	206,831	216,404
Kerman	237,415	300,711	125,195	157,412
Kermanshah	357,051	354,402	247,095	241,660
Kohgiluyeh&Boyerahmad..	390,648	440,914	210,373	257,670
Golestan	327,381	381,021	211,916	237,341
Gilan.....	342,197	435,358	181,193	235,541
Lorestan	316,357	350,992	176,324	208,854
Mazandaran	382,684	461,803	314,926	360,731
Markazi	297,883	346,438	230,347	223,573
Hormozgan	384,447	410,132	266,136	210,960
Hamedan.....	319,292	324,851	183,445	187,615
Yazd	340,584	398,082	299,757	310,649

Definitions and Concepts

Gross Expenditure:

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

Net expenditure:

In this survey, when 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:

Is all sums and value of goods and services 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. Accidental incomes from the institutes and institutions such as insurance claims are included in household unearned income.

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

Gini Coefficient:

One of the income inequality measuring indices is Gini Coefficient. This indicator is a figure between zero and 1 (or zero and 100 percent), in which the zero reflects complete income equality or wealth distribution and 1 reflects the absolute inequality in income or wealth distribution.