

Summary Results of the Urban and Rural Household Income and Expenditure Survey -The Year 1400¹ (20 March 2021 - 20 March 2022)

1. It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of 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 1400 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2021-20 March 2022).

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 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 the 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).

With respect to the necessity of estimating 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 regular survey. In regular surveys, the use of the master sample, while being cost-effective, makes the executive operations and overlapping of samples be better controlled at different periods of the survey. 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, the fourth master sample of the household surveys was used to provide the samples for the survey in the year 1400.

The HIES of the year 1400 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 19618 households in urban areas and 18370 households in rural areas.

The survey detailed results, including 234 tables in two separate publications by urban and rural areas, are annually released by the Statistical Centre of Iran. Also, 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 country¹, respectively.

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 replacement households.

¹. 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.

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. TOTAL ANNUAL NET AND GROSS EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO AND NON-FOOD ITEMS, THE YEARS 1399 AND 1400

(1000 rials)

Description		The year 1399		The year 1400		Percentage change of the year 1400 compared with the year 1399	
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Urban	Total expenditure	621,392	634,684	925,017	941,352	48.9	48.3
	Food and tobacco expenditures	161,094	161,094	246,537	246,537	53.0	53.0
	Non-food expenditures	460,298	473,590	678,480	694,815	47.4	46.7
Rural	Total expenditures	340,679	348,982	519,119	529,417	52.4	51.7
	Food and tobacco expenditures	136,442	136,442	207,034	207,034	51.7	51.7
	Non-food expenditures	204,237	212,540	312,085	322,383	52.8	51.7

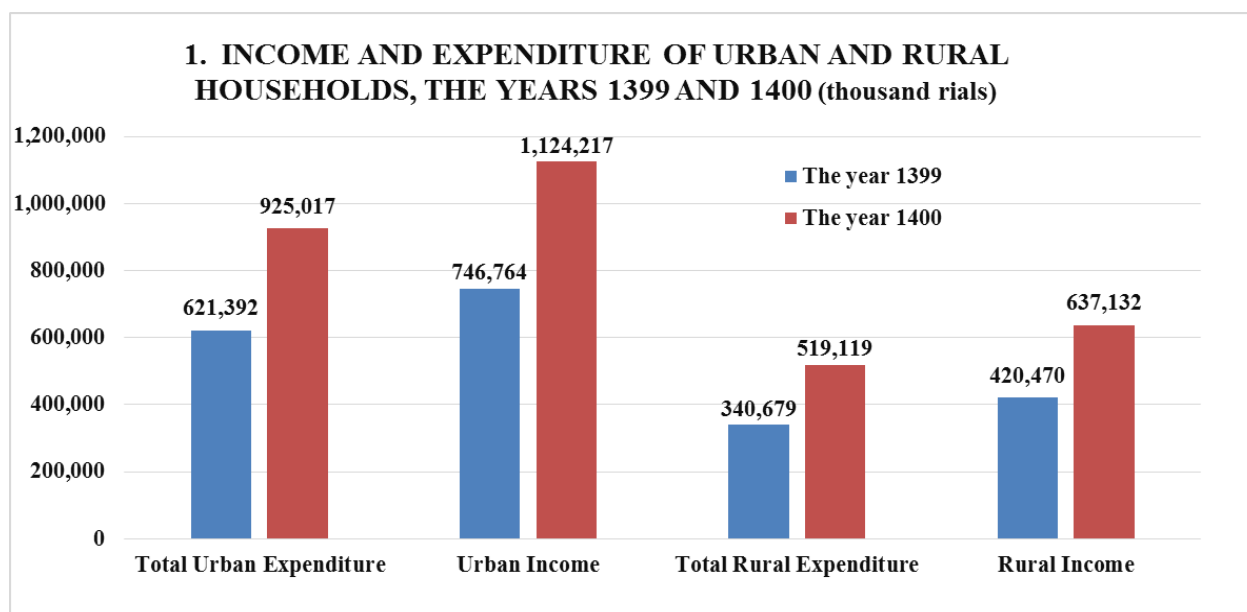
2. ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1399 AND 1400

(1000 rials)

Description	The year 1399	The year 1400	Percentage change of the year 1400 compared with the year 1399
Urban	746,764	1,124,217	50.5
Rural	420,470	637,132	51.5

3. ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1399 AND 1400

Description	The year 1399	The year 1400
Total country	0.4006	0.3938
Urban.....	0.3835	0.3757
Rural	0.3590	0.3594



4. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE YEARS 1399 AND 1400

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1399	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400
Private car	53.1	53.9	34.1	35.9
Motorcycle.....	12.7	12.7	24.7	24.6
Bicycle	10.0	9.9	6.8	6.7
Color TV.....	98.1	97.6	95.6	95.1
Freezer	17.4	19.0	11.3	12.1
Refrigerator.....	30.5	31.4	48.9	46.4
Refrigerator-freezer	71.9	70.8	52.7	55.2
Gas Stove(Oven and table top).....	98.9	98.8	98.3	98.5
Vacuum cleaner	91.5	92.1	67.5	68.9
Washing machine	87.3	88.1	58.1	59.8
Dish washing machine	7.6	8.3	0.4	0.5
Microwave and Halogen ovens	12.4	11.9	1.6	2.1

5. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE MAJOR FUELS CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1399 AND 1400

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1399	The year 1400	The year 1399	The year 1400
Natural gas(public network).....	94.5	95.2	75.2	78.1
Liquefied gas	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.5
Kerosene	1.9	1.6	13.3	11.1
Electricity	2.2	2.2	5.8	5.8
Other	1.2	0.8	4.5	3.5

6. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF HOUSING TENURE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1395 - 1400

Description	Urban			Rural		
	Owned	Rented	Other	Owned	Rented	Other
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
1398.....	67.06	24.12	8.82	86.66	4.51	8.82
1399.....	68.44	22.91	8.66	86.42	4.93	8.65
1400.....	68.34	23.16	8.50	87.06	4.94	7.99

Types of Expenditures of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1400, households in urban areas spent, on average, 925,017 thousand rials for shopping and using consumer goods and services representing a 48.9 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year.

The average expenditure of rural households in the year 1400 was 519,119 thousand rials showing a 52.4 percent increase compared with the previous year.

7. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1395 - 1400 (1000 Rials)

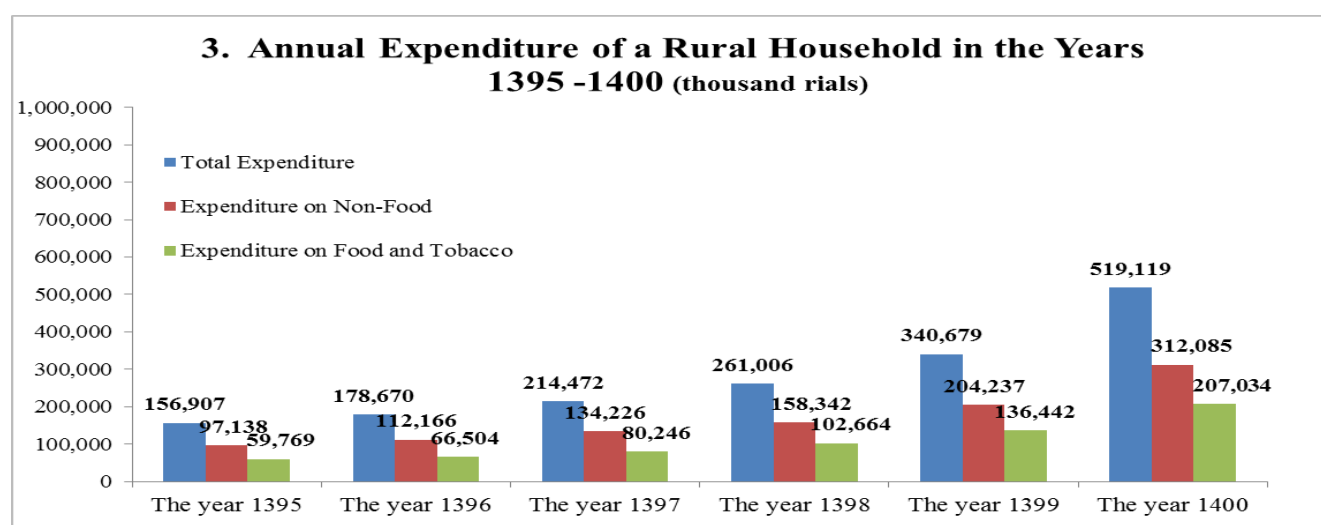
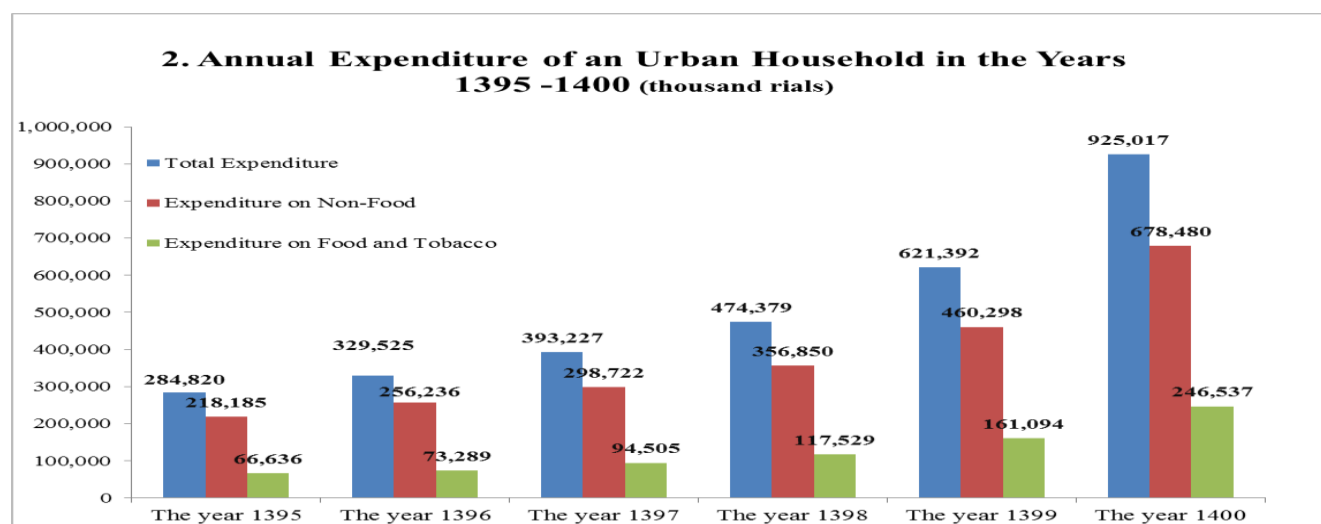
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1395.....	284,820	-	156,907	-
1396.....	329,525	15.7	178,670	13.9
1397.....	393,227	19.3	214,472	20.0
1398.....	474,379	20.6	261,006	21.7
1399.....	621,392	31.0	340,679	30.5
1400.....	925,017	48.9	519,119	52.4

8. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO, THE YEARS 1395 -1400 (1000 rials)

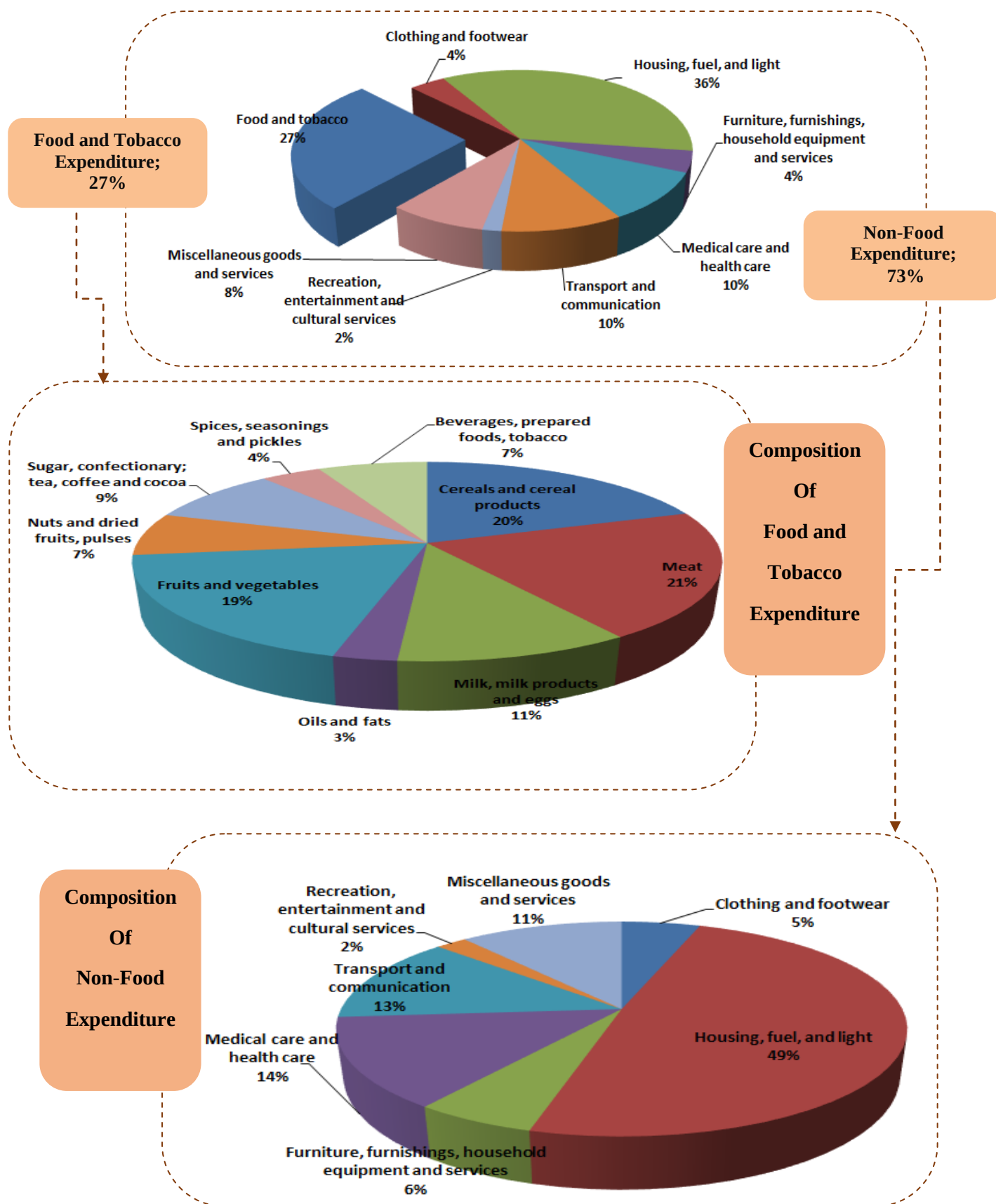
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1395.....	66,636	-	59,769	-
1396.....	76,750	15.2	66,504	11.3
1397.....	94,505	23.1	80,246	20.7
1398.....	117,529	24.4	102,664	27.9
1399.....	161,094	37.1	136,442	32.9
1400.....	246,537	53.0	207,034	51.7

**9. ANNUAL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD,
THE YEARS 1395 - 1400** (1000 rials)

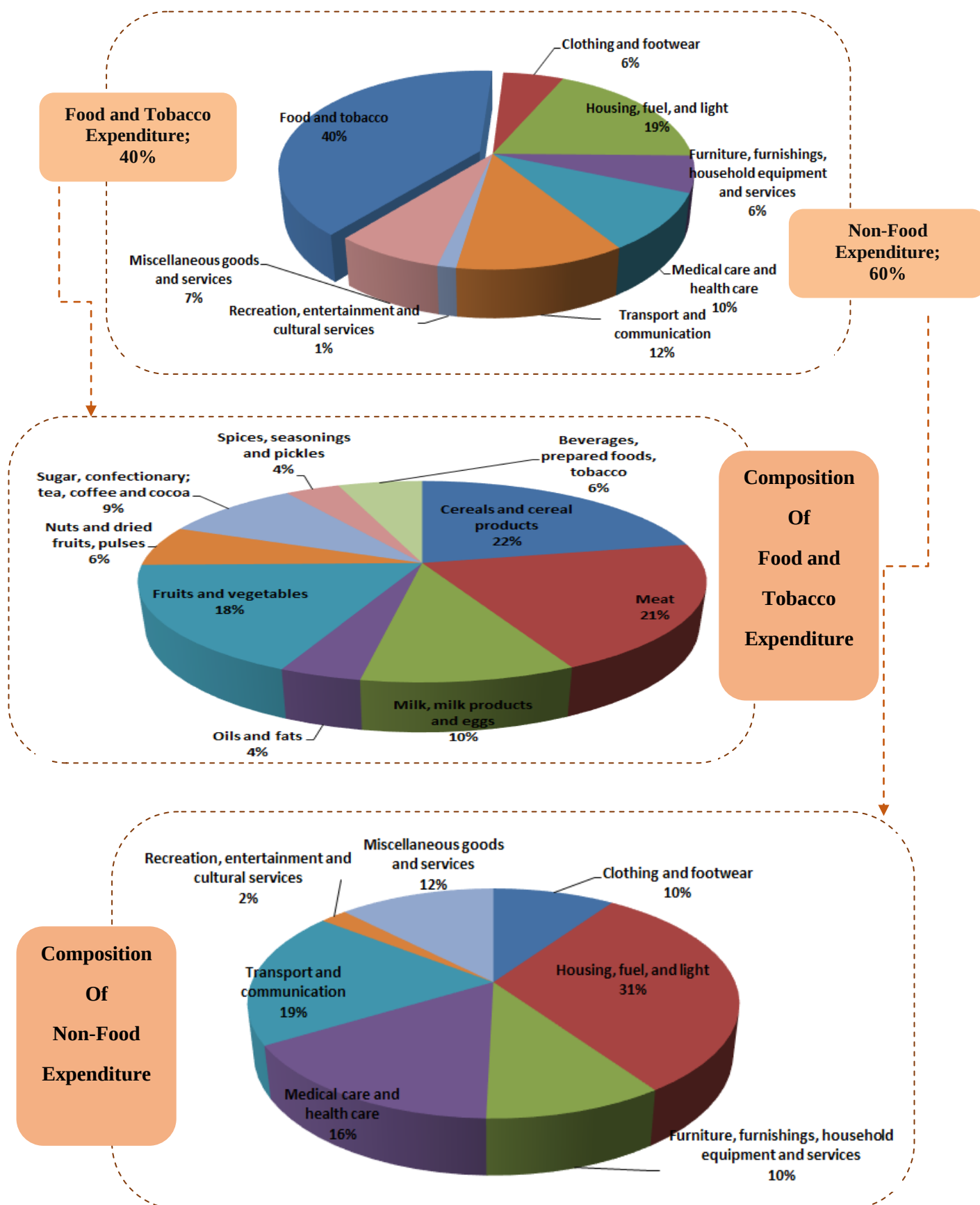
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Non-food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Non-food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1395.....	218,185	-	97,138	-
1396.....	252,775	15.9	112,166	15.5
1397.....	298,722	18.2	134,226	19.7
1398.....	356,850	19.5	158,342	18.0
1399.....	460,298	29.0	204,237	29.0
1400.....	678,480	47.4	312,085	52.8



4. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1400



5. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1400

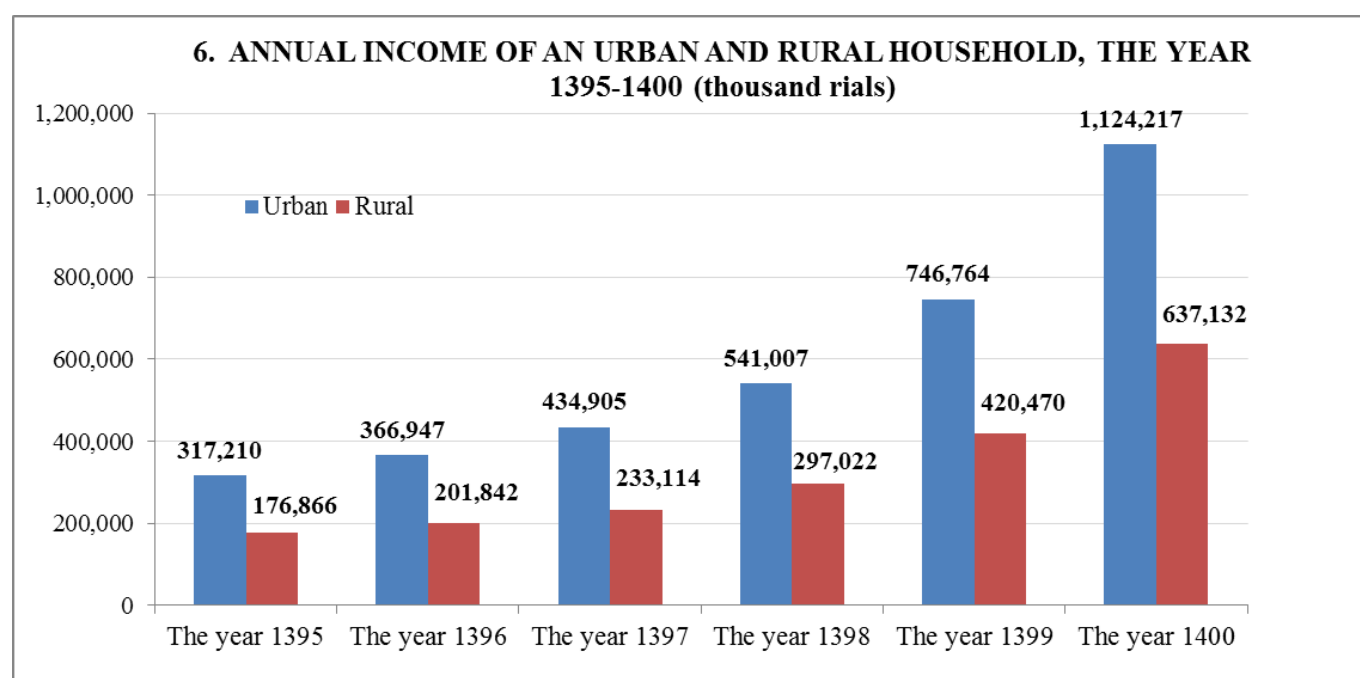


Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

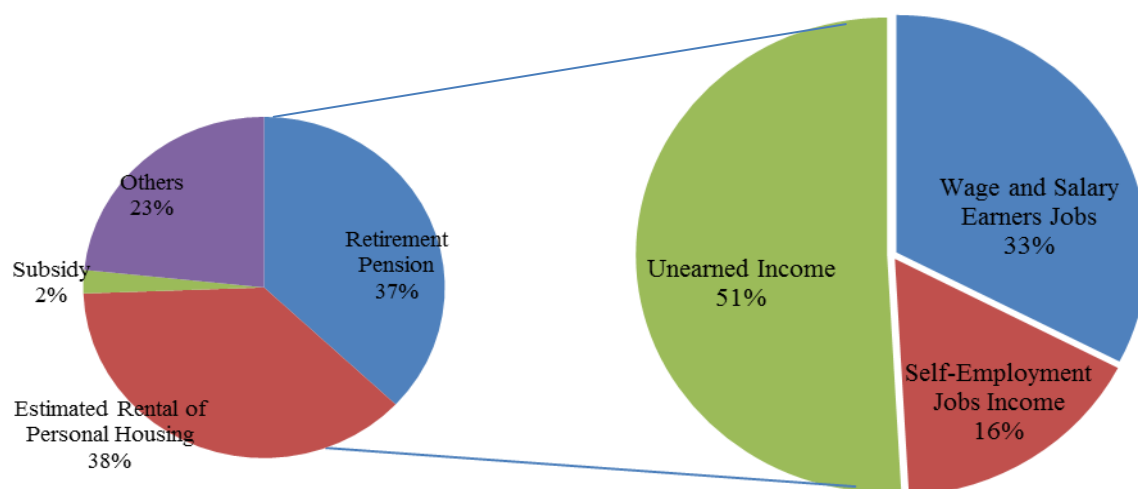
Based on the results obtained in the year 1400, the average annual income for an urban household was 1,124,217 thousand rials, and 637,132 thousand rials for a rural household showing a rise of 50.5 and 51.5 percent compared with the previous year, respectively. In this year, income from the wage and salary occupations, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and unearned incomes at urban level increased by 55.9, 59.0, and 44.8 percent, respectively compared with the previous year. 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 56.6, 59.0, and 41.1 percent, respectively compared with the previous year. The share of every income source in the total urban income is: 32.6% from wage and salary jobs, 16.5% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 50.9% from unearned sources, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is: 33.9% from wage and salary jobs, 31.2% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 35.0% from the unearned sources.

10. ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1395 - 1400 (1000 rials)

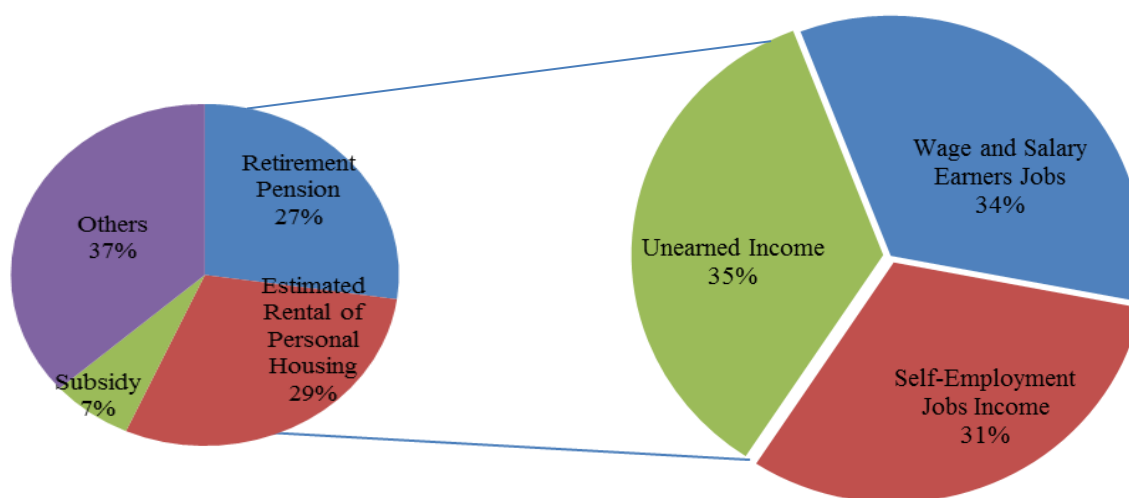
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1395.....	317,210	-	176,866	-
1396.....	366,848	15.6	201,842	14.1
1397.....	434,905	18.6	233,114	15.5
1398.....	541,007	24.4	297,022	27.4
1399.....	746,764	38.0	420,470	41.6
1400.....	1,124,217	50.5	637,132	51.5



7. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME ⁽⁵⁾ COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1400 (Percent)



8. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1400 (Percent)



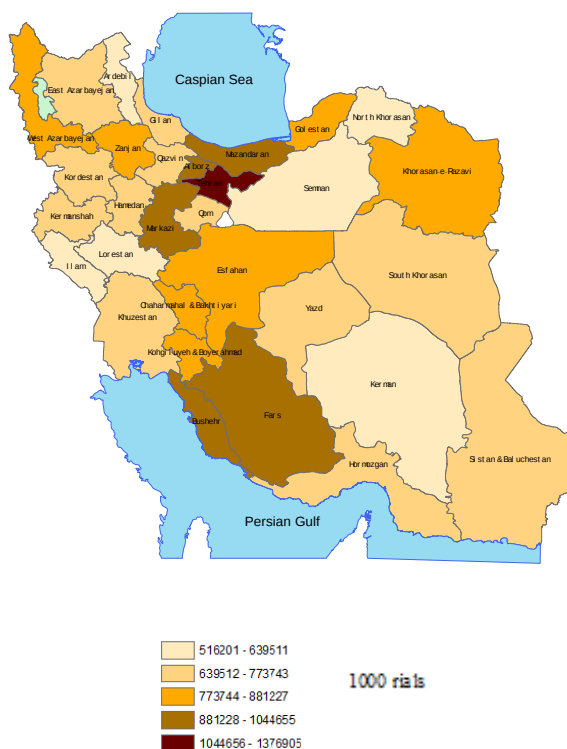
5. Household income includes 3 parts: wages and salary jobs, self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and unearned. Household unearned income is derived from 4 main sources, including (1) retirement pension, (2) estimated rental of personal housing (the rental cost estimation of the 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.,

*Annual Income and Expenditure of Urban and Rural
Households in 31 Provinces, the Year 1400*

11. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1400 (1000 rials)

Province	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Total income	Total expenditure	Total income
Total country	925017	1124217	519119	637132
East Azarbayejan	740644	1064751	511471	694668
West Azarbayejan	881227	1100042	615800	767735
Ardebil	639511	730817	469928	547510
Esfahan	850819	1107481	604123	776717
Alborz	1044655	1329653	843294	1151123
Ilam	616637	784194	407185	518786
Bushehr	914041	1067655	662173	762601
Tehran	1376905	1598844	768901	1014081
Chaharmahal&Bakhtiari ..	810300	1001867	534531	641028
South Khorasan.....	693567	832385	337042	387586
Khorasan-e-Razavi.....	827777	936254	559359	524366
North Khorasan.....	517457	765363	288378	377054
Khuzestan	761489	937122	484477	595374
Zanjan	828227	986948	565249	655218
Semnan.....	589705	725568	429872	536983
Sistan&Baluchestan	730003	777699	253581	257938
Fars	917178	1098668	545870	713385
Qazvin	729974	905369	542677	672626
Qom	759312	906336	523431	636830
Kordestan	762641	820926	469634	477462
Kerman	516201	711284	348582	543799
Kermanshah	698438	744582	533809	510893
Kohgiluyeh&Boyerahmad ..	817573	1048748	479250	646820
Golestan	793583	990054	460169	607219
Gilan.....	746411	988278	469515	632907
Lorestan.....	637477	796933	446191	491416
Mazandaran.....	943434	1248444	785271	982841
Markazi	951614	1010639	683717	639707
Hormozgan.....	738343	831710	449259	427311
Hamedan	730959	963460	457648	747776
Yazd	773743	1211995	617480	996563

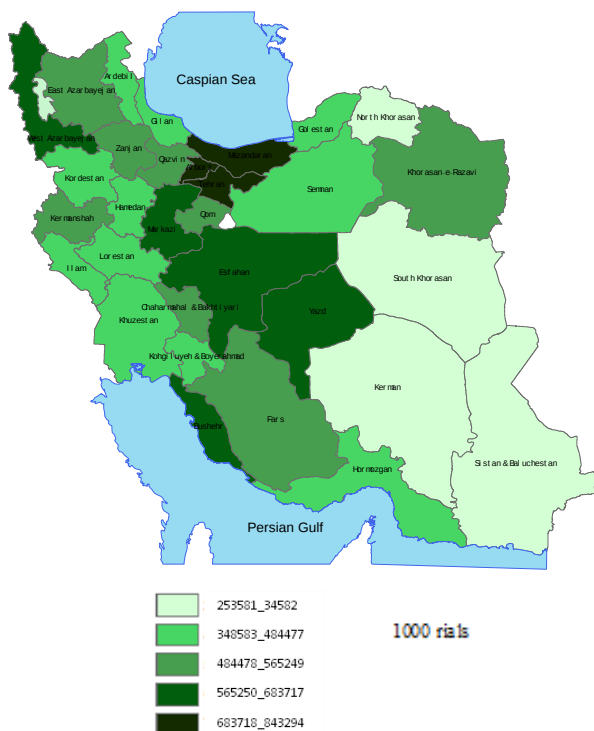
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS



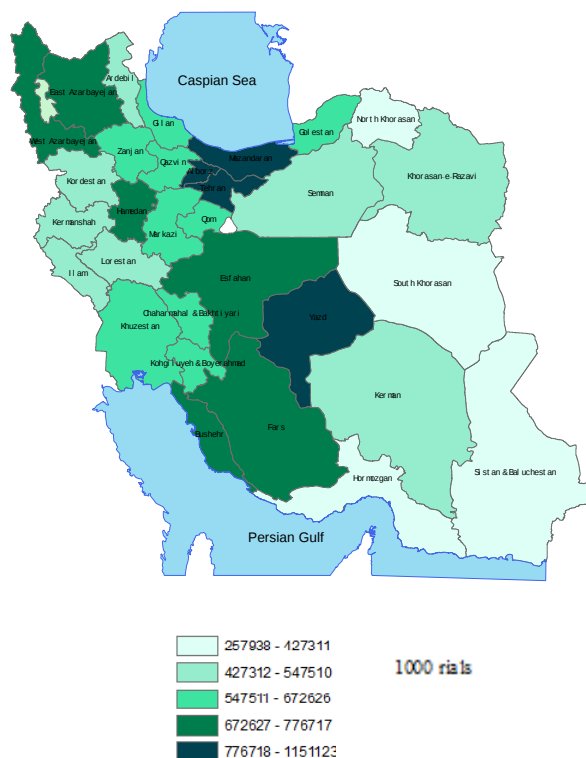
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS



TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLDS



TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLDS



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 are not included in household expenditure.

Net expenditure:

In this survey, when the selling value of the second-hand goods is subtracted 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 miscellaneous income.

Transferred receipts of household are the funds that are paid to a 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.