

*Summary Results of the Iranian Urban and Rural
Household Income and Expenditure Survey
The Year 1398¹(21 March 2019 - 20 March 2020)*

Statistical Centre of Iran
June- The year 1399

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 1398 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2019-20 March 2020).

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 1398, the fourth master sample of the household surveys was used.

The HIES of the year 1398 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 19898 households in urban areas and 18430 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 1398 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2019-20 March 2020).

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 1397 AND 1398

(1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1397		The year 1398		Percentage change of the year 1398 compared with the year 1397	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Total expenditure	393,227	402,722	474,379	486,439	20/6	20/8
Urban Food and tobacco expenditures	94,505	94,505	117,529	117,529	24/4	24/4
Non-food expenditures	298,722	308,217	356,850	368,910	19/5	19/7
Total expenditures	214,472	218,017	261,006	265,966	21/7	22/0
Rural Food and tobacco expenditures	80,246	80,246	102,664	102,664	27/9	27/9
Non-food expenditures	134,226	137,772	158,342	163,302	18/0	18/5

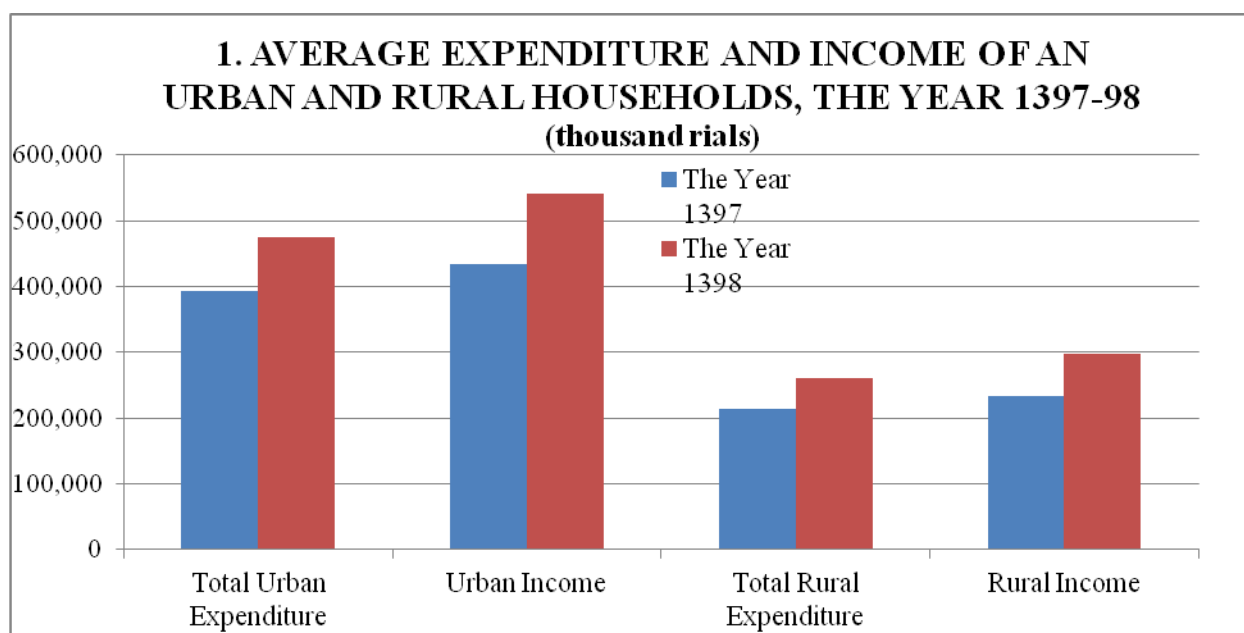
2. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1397 AND 1398

(1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1397	The year 1398	Percentage change of the year 1398 compared with the year 1397
Urban	434,905	541,007	24/4
Rural	233,114	297,022	27/4

3. ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1397 AND 1398

Description	The year 1397	The year 1398
Total country	0.4093	0.3992
Urban	0.3940	0.3828
Rural	0.3595	0.3539



4. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE YEARS 1397 AND 1398

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1397	The year 1398	The year 1397	The year 1398
Private Car	53.2	53.1	32.3	32.7
Motorcycle	14.1	14.1	28.4	27.2
Bicycle	11.7	10.7	7.4	8.1
Color TV	97.8	98.0	95.0	95.5
Freezer	20.8	19.0	13.3	12.7
Refrigerator	33.8	31.4	52.3	51.2
Refrigerator-freezer	68.5	70.2	49.2	50.4
Gas Stove(Oven and table top)	99.2	99.1	98.3	98.4
Vacuum cleaner	91.5	91.7	66.1	65.9
Washing machine	86.6	87.1	56.0	56.5
Dish washing machine	8.4	7.6	0.5	0.5
Microwave and Halogen ovens	12.6	12.3	2.0	2.3

5. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE MAJOR FUELES CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1397, 1398

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1397	The year 1398	The year 1397	The year 1398
Natural gas(public network).....	93.7	93.6	67.8	71.7
Liquefied gas	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.6
Kerosene	2.6	2.3	20.4	16.4
Electricity.....	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.6
Other	0.9	1.2	4.1	4.6

6. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF HOUSING TENURE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1393 - 1398

Description	Urban			Rural		
	Owned	Rented	Other	Owned	Rented	Other
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
1398.....	67.06	24.12	8.82	86.66	4.51	8.82

Types of Expenditures of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1398, households in urban areas spent, on average, 474,379 thousand rials for shopping and using the consumer goods and services. This amount shows a 20.6 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year. Average expenditure of rural households in the year 1398 was 261,006 thousand rials showing a 21.7 percent increase compared with the previous year.

7. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1393-1398 (1000 Rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1393.....	234,865	-	138,528	-
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
1398.....	474,379	20.6	261,006	21.7

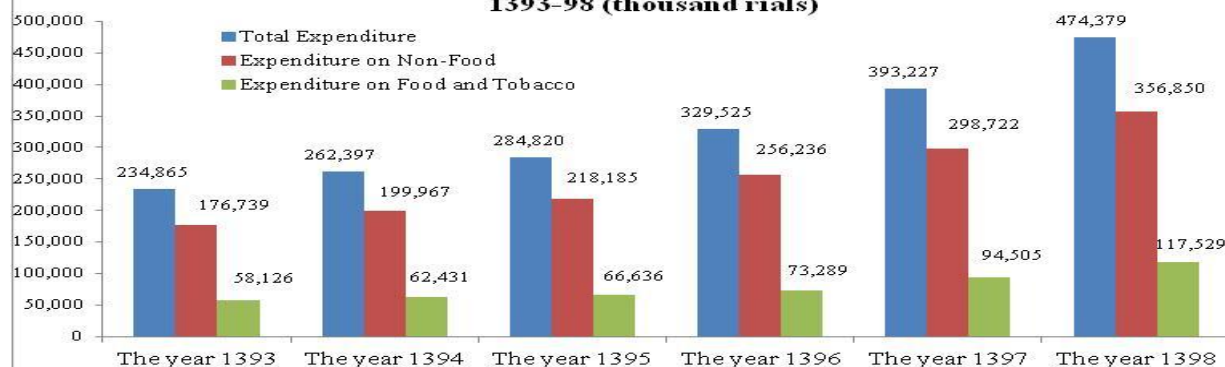
8. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO, THE YEARS 1393-1398 (1000 rials)

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
1393.....	58,126	-	57,033	-
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
1398.....	117,529	24.4	102,664	27.9

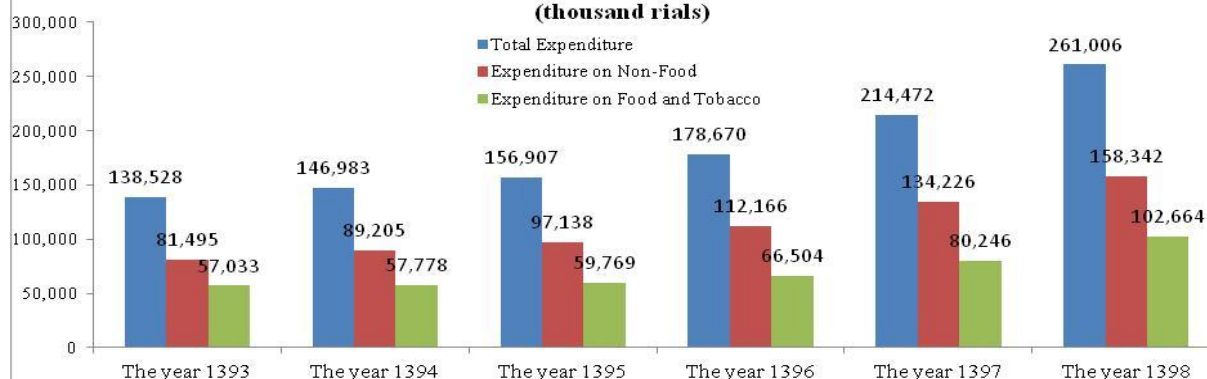
9. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON NON-FOOD ITEMS, THE YEARS 1393-1398 (1000 rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Non-Food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Non-Food expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1393.....	176,739	-	81,495	-
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
1398.....	356,850	19.5	158,342	18.0

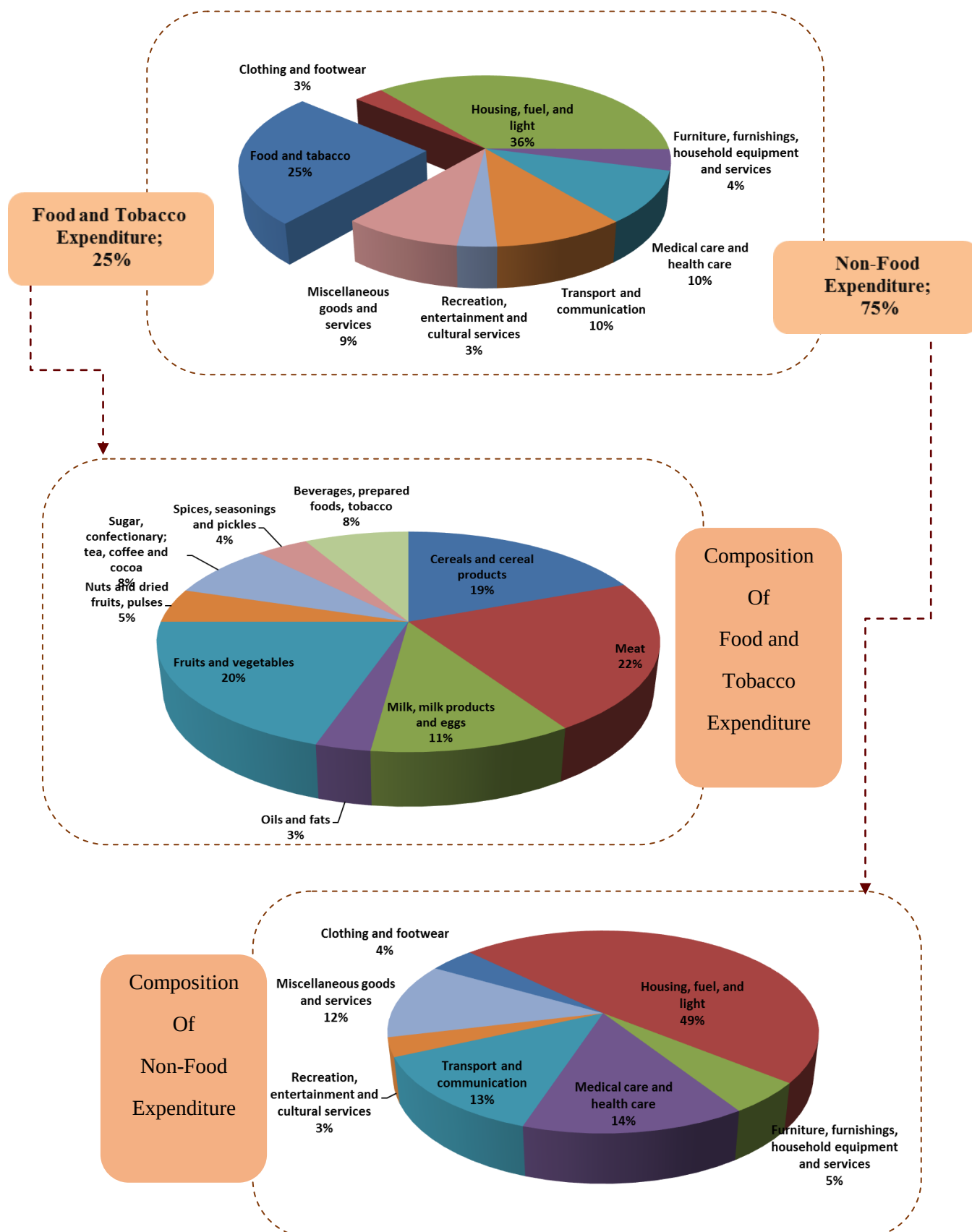
2. Average Annual Expenditure of an Urban Household in the Year 1393-98 (thousand rials)



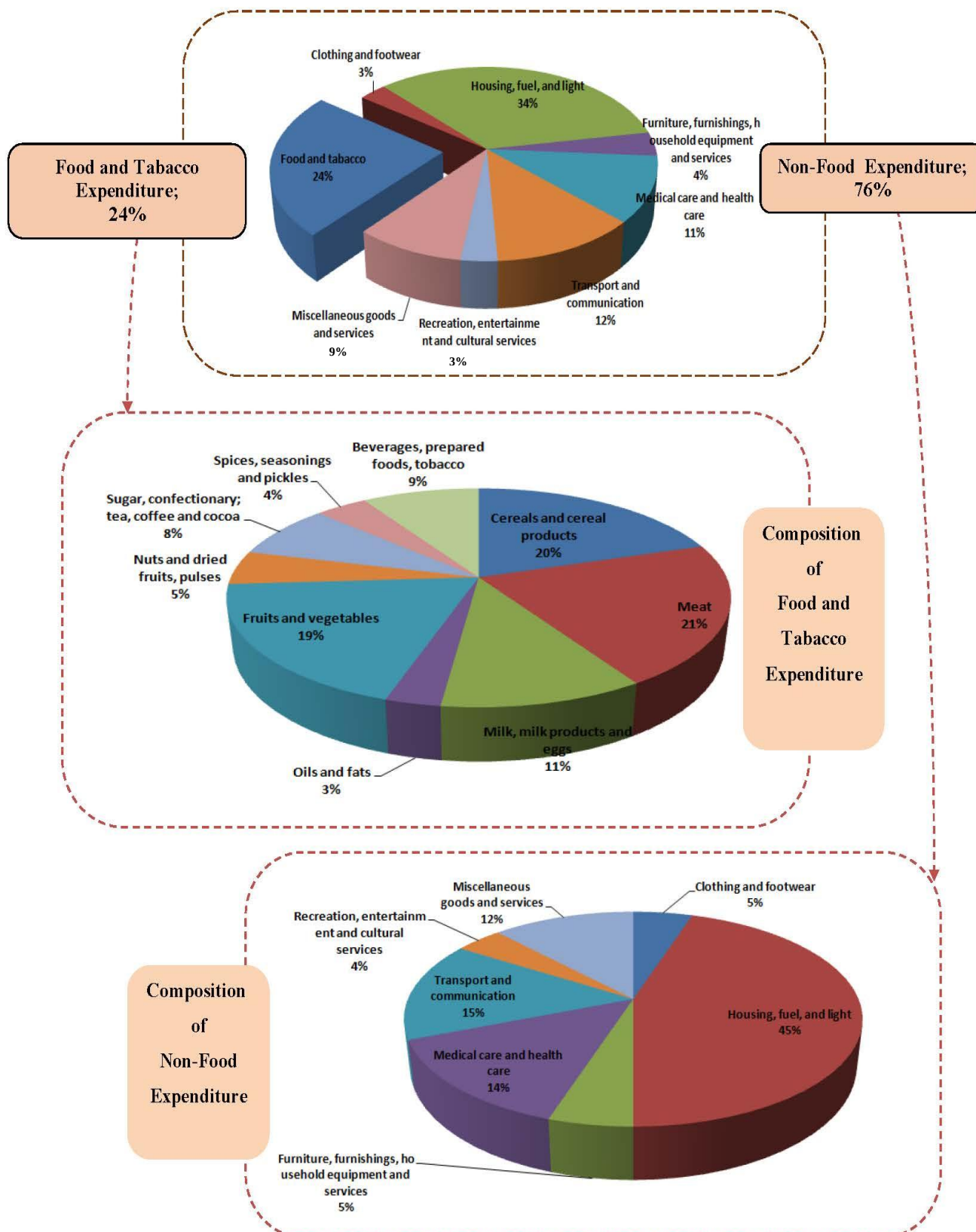
3. Average Annual Expenditure of a Rural Household in the Year 1393-98 (thousand rials)



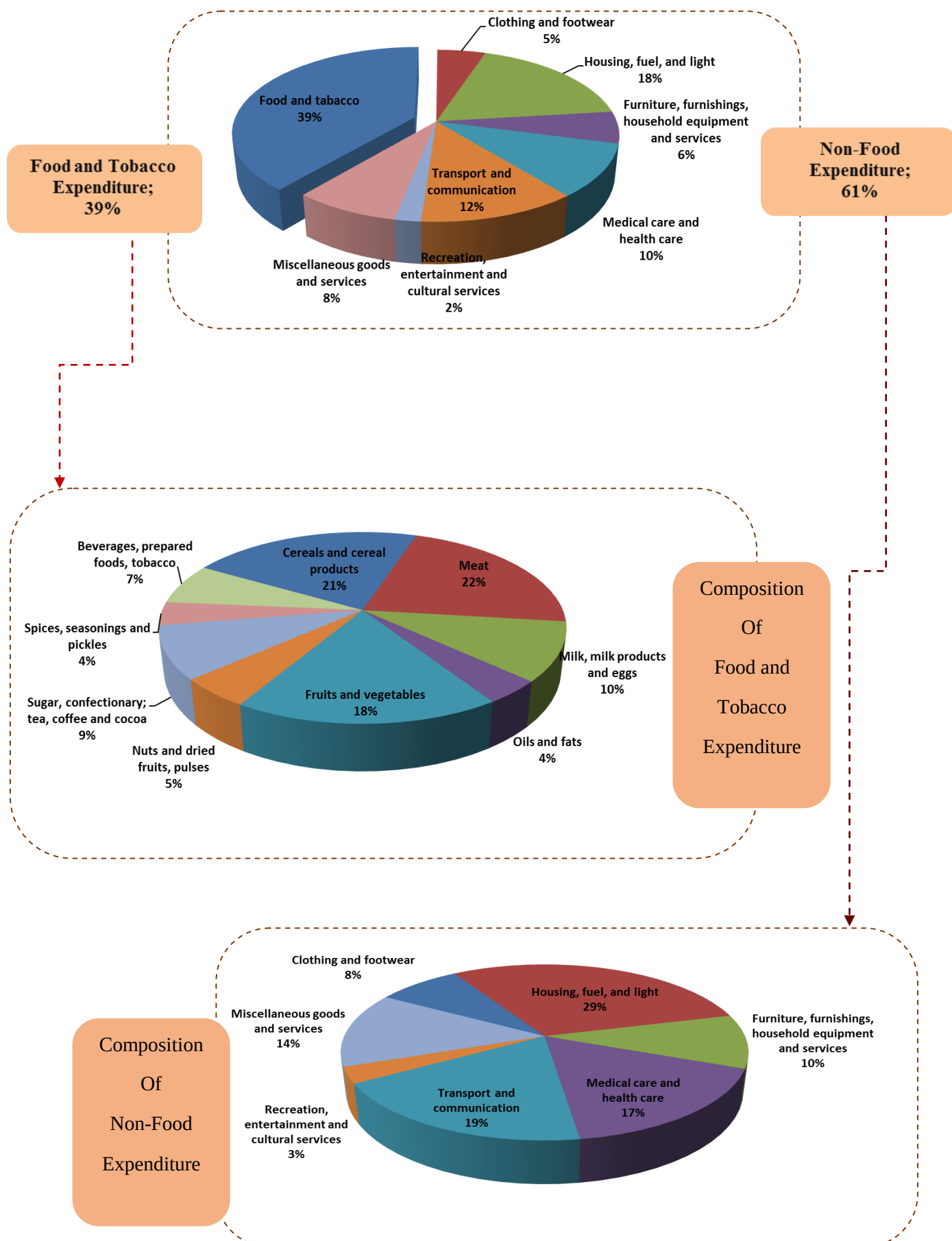
4. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398



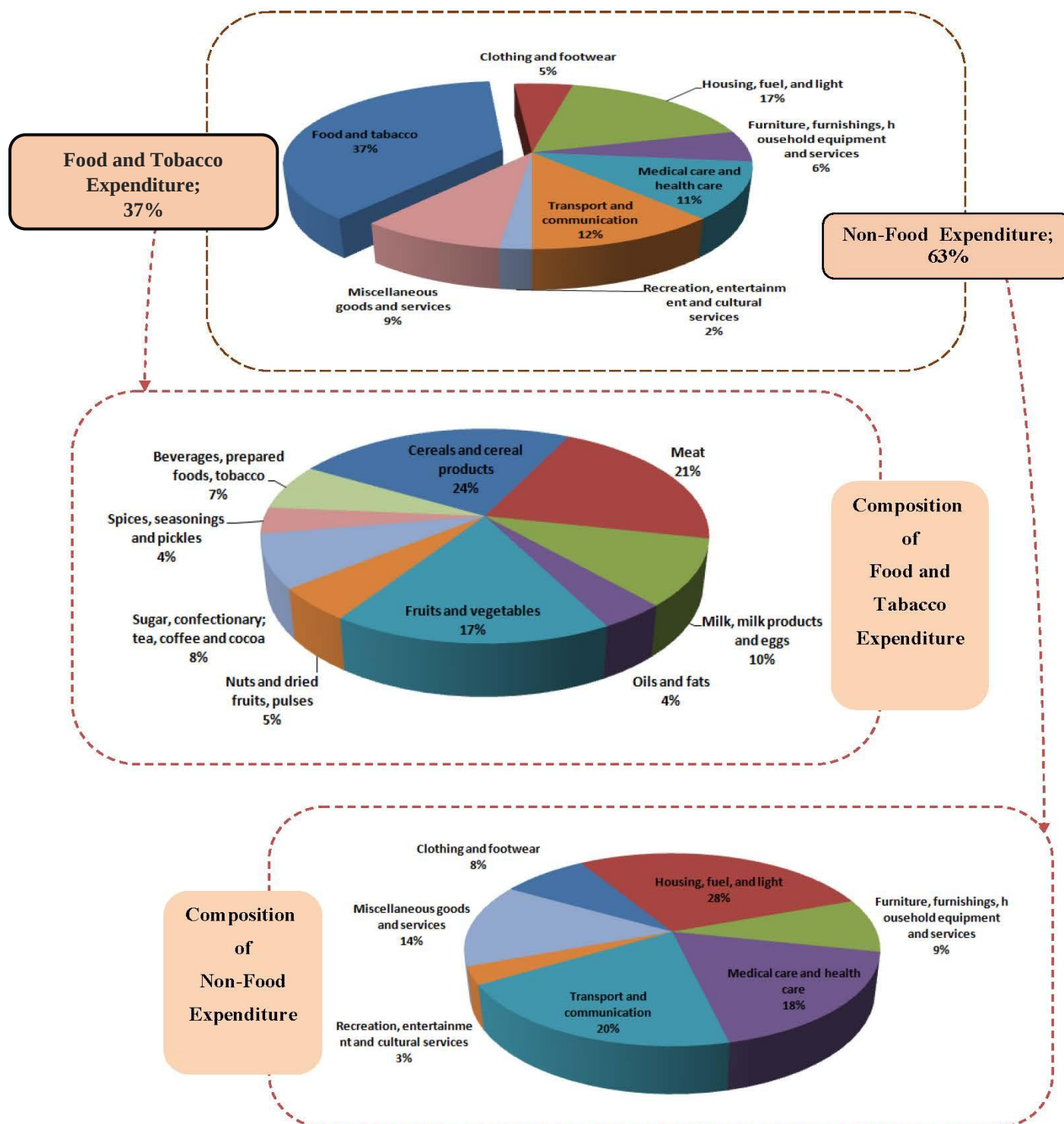
5. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397



6. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398



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



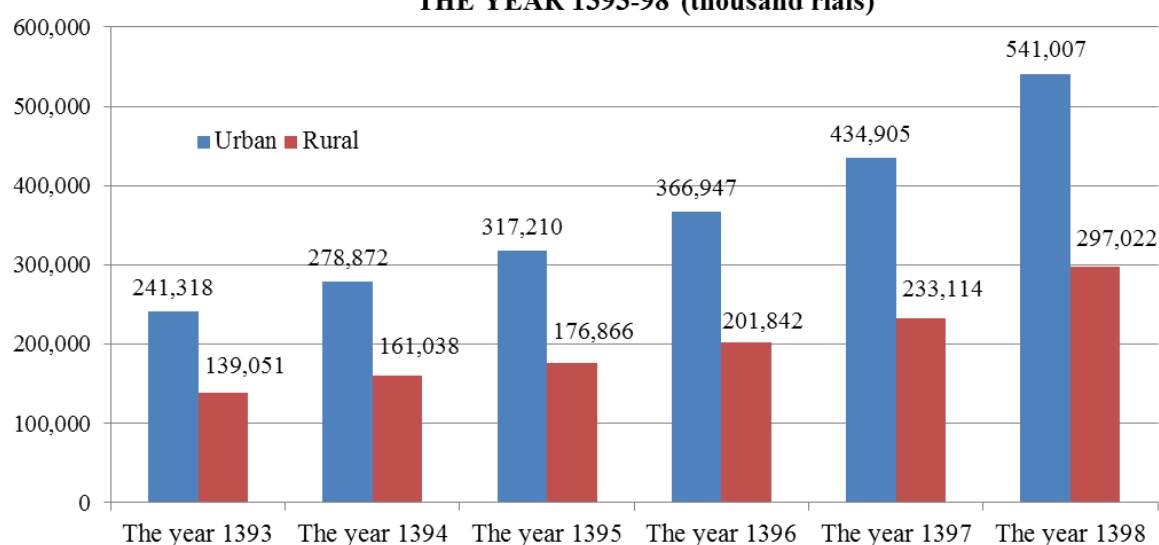
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

Based on the results obtained in the year 1398, average annual income for an urban household was 541,007 thousand rials, and 297,022 thousand rials for a rural household showing a rise of 24.4 and 27.4 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 21.2, 17.8, and 28.8 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 27.5, 33.9, and 21.8 percent, respectively. The share of every income source in the total urban income is: 32.5% from wage and salary jobs, 16.1% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 51.4% from unearned income, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is: 30.7% from wage and salary jobs, 33.5% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 35.8% from unearned income.

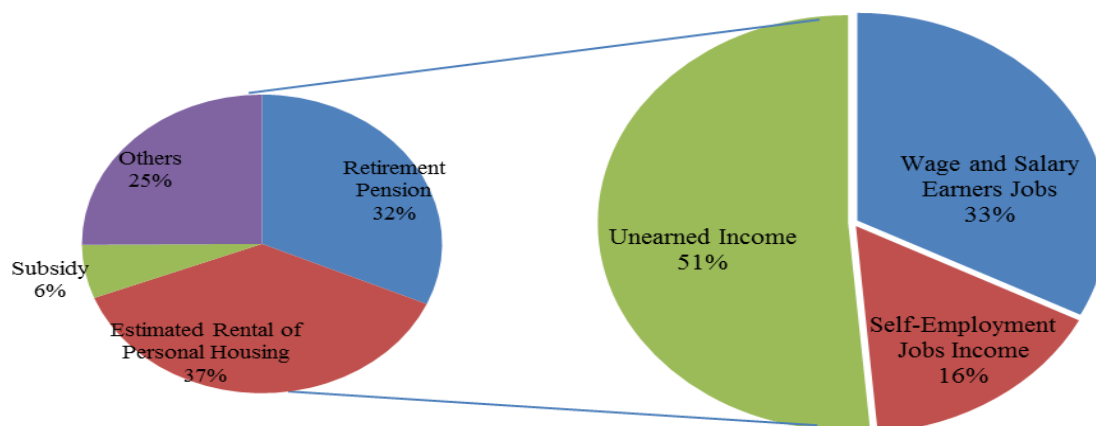
10. ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1393-1398 (1000 rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1393.....	241,318	-	139,051	-
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
1398.....	541,007	24.4	297,022	27.4

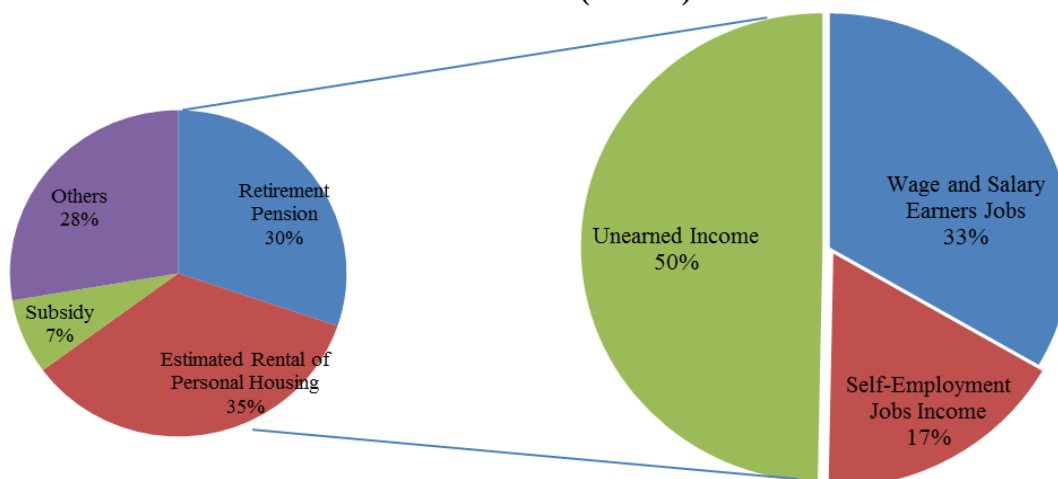
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393-98 (thousand rials)



9. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME ⁽⁵⁾ COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398 (Percent)

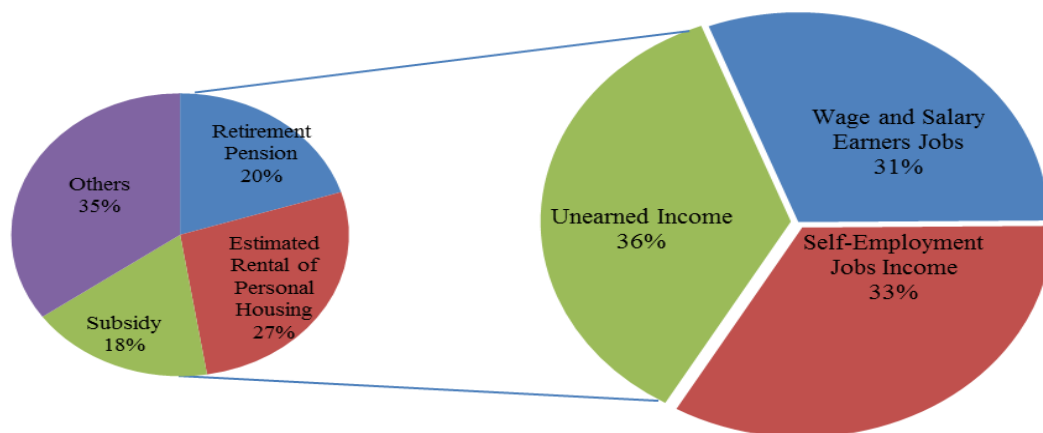


10. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1397 (Percent)

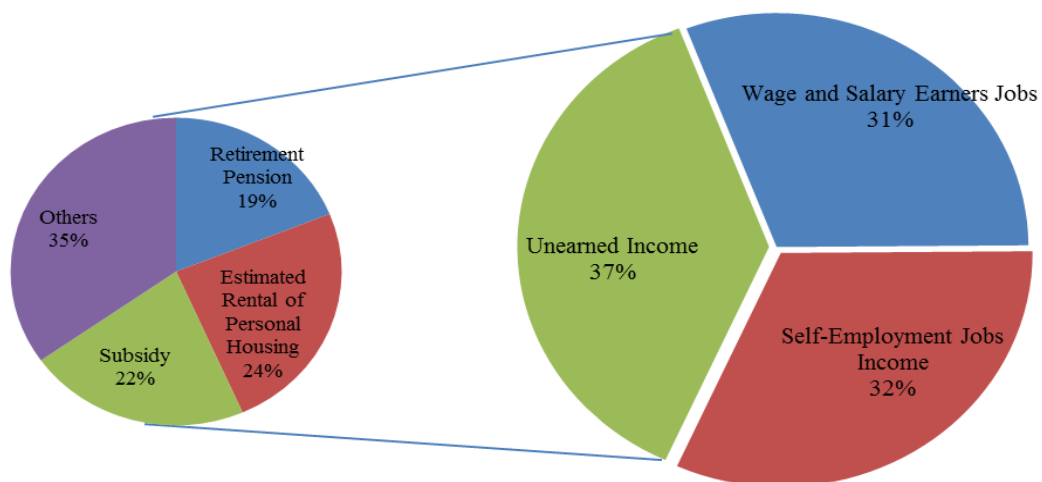


5. Household income includes 3 parts: wages and salary jobs, self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and unearned. Household unearned income is derived from 4 main sources, including (1) retirement pension, (2) estimated rental of personal housing (the rental cost estimation of the 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 1398 (Percent)



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



**Average Annual Income and Expenditure of
Urban and Rural Households in 31 Provinces, the
Year 1398**

11. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398 (1000 rials)

Province	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Total income	Total expenditure	Total income
Total country	474,379	541,007	261,006	297,022
East Azarbayejan	348,600	438,220	281,953	342,011
West Azarbayejan	371,739	475,980	228,229	312,645
Ardebil	357,519	415,790	306,557	326,702
Esfahan	437,040	503,174	276,690	323,830
Alborz	563,807	631,386	417,714	461,488
Ilam	344,829	428,626	234,311	293,830
Bushehr	388,333	470,949	293,285	331,989
Tehran	727,175	813,170	351,906	421,664
Chaharmahal&Bakhtiari ..	409,899	475,460	256,245	297,899
South Khorasan	310,559	393,369	165,370	197,553
Khorasan-e-Razavi	413,310	434,465	243,428	224,956
North Khorasan	363,383	415,267	223,961	226,493
Khuzestan	426,542	468,326	273,372	354,062
Zanjan	392,730	446,868	256,884	318,940
Semnan	301,801	372,971	197,720	230,753
Sistan&Baluchestan	365,357	343,384	146,430	128,104
Fars	417,770	478,808	259,121	328,990
Qazvin	364,518	426,500	309,924	345,589
Qom	388,981	473,993	256,702	361,765
Kordestan	371,216	401,396	235,873	260,108
Kerman	263,207	340,888	156,055	201,918
Kermanshah	396,359	420,661	276,955	287,240
Kohgiluyeh&Boyerahmad ..	417,648	524,812	243,240	300,130
Golestan	396,870	455,160	266,738	312,564
Gilan	369,635	475,777	222,962	294,887
Lorestan	364,790	399,185	233,786	231,709
Mazandaran	474,842	558,846	386,193	439,143
Markazi	386,850	419,472	323,071	296,206
Hormozgan	431,056	471,404	316,403	268,657
Hamedan	449,917	520,580	280,619	302,721
Yazd	364,769	496,238	322,654	400,174

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.