

Summary Results of the Urban and Rural Household Income and Expenditure Survey -The Year 1399¹(20 March 2020 - 20 March 2021)

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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. The sampling units of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey at the first stage from the year 1392 to the year 1396 were selected from the third master sample of the household surveys that were 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, the fourth master sample of the household surveys was used to provide the samples for the survey in the year 1399.

The HIES of the year 1399 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 19306 households in urban areas and 18251 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

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.

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.

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 1398 AND 1399

(1000 rials)

Description		The year 1398		The year 1399		Percentage change of the year 1399 compared with the year 1398	
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Urban	Total expenditure	474,379	486,439	621,392	634,684	31.0	30.5
	Food and tobacco expenditures	117,529	117,529	161,094	161,094	37.1	37.1
	Non-food expenditures	356,850	368,910	460,298	473,590	29.0	28.4
Rural	Total expenditures	261,006	265,966	340,679	348,982	30.5	31.2
	Food and tobacco expenditures	102,664	102,664	136,442	136,442	32.9	32.9
	Non-food expenditures	158,342	163,302	204,237	212,540	29.0	30.2

2. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1398 AND 1399

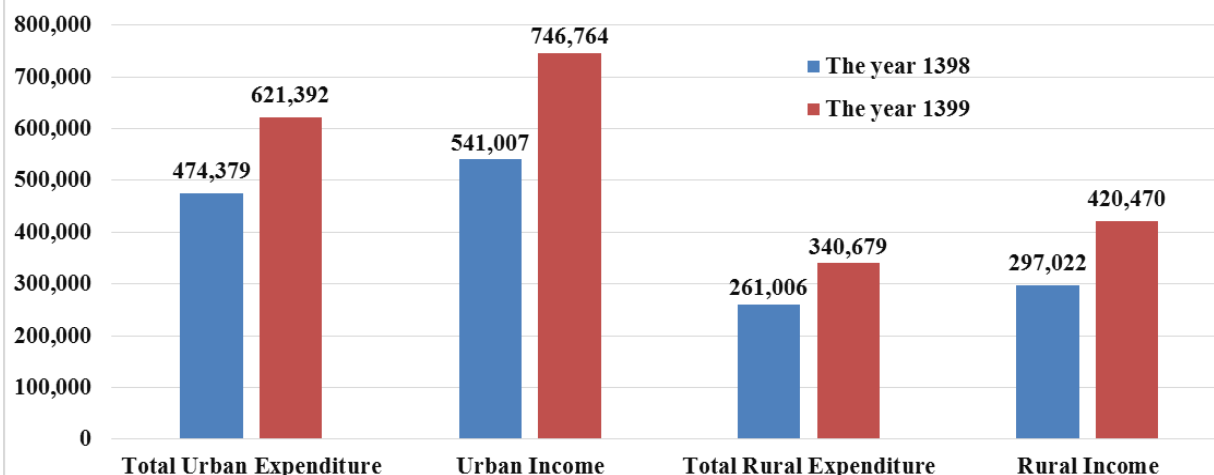
(1000 rials)

Description	The year 1398	The year 1399	Percentage change of the year 1399 compared with the year 1398
Urban	541,007	746,764	38.0
Rural	297,022	420,470	41.6

3. ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1398 AND 1399

Description	The year 1398	The year 1399
Total country	0.3992	0.4006
Urban	0.3828	0.3835
Rural.....	0.3539	0.3590

1. AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEARS 1398 AND 1399 (thousand rials)



4. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE YEARS 1398 AND 1399

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1398	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399
Private car	53.1	53.1	32.7	34.1
Motorcycle	14.1	12.7	27.2	24.7
Bicycle	10.7	10.0	8.1	6.8
Color TV	98.0	98.1	95.5	95.6
Freezer	19.0	17.4	12.7	11.3
Refrigerator	31.4	30.5	51.2	48.9
Refrigerator-freezer	70.2	71.9	50.4	52.7
Gas Stove(Oven and table top).....	99.1	98.9	98.4	98.3
Vacuum cleaner.....	91.7	91.5	65.9	67.5
Washing machine	87.1	87.3	56.5	58.1
Dish washing machine	7.6	7.6	0.5	0.4
Microwave and Halogen ovens	12.3	12.4	2.3	1.6

5. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE MAJOR FUELS CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1398 AND 1399

Description	Urban		Rural	
	The year 1398	The year 1399	The year 1398	The year 1399
Natural gas(public network)	93.6	94.5	71.7	75.2
Liquefied gas	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.2
Kerosene	2.3	1.9	16.4	13.3
Electricity	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.8
Other	1.2	1.2	4.6	4.5

6. PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF HOUSING TENURE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: THE YEARS 1394 - 1399

Description	Urban			Rural		
	Owned	Rented	Other	Owned	Rented	Other
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
1399	68.44	22.91	8.66	86.42	4.93	8.65

Types of Expenditures of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1399, households in urban areas spent, on average, 621,392 thousand rials for shopping and using consumer goods and services representing a 31.0 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year.

The average expenditure of rural households in the year 1399 was 340,679 thousand rials showing a 30.5 percent increase compared with the previous year.

7. AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1394 - 1399 (1000 Rials)

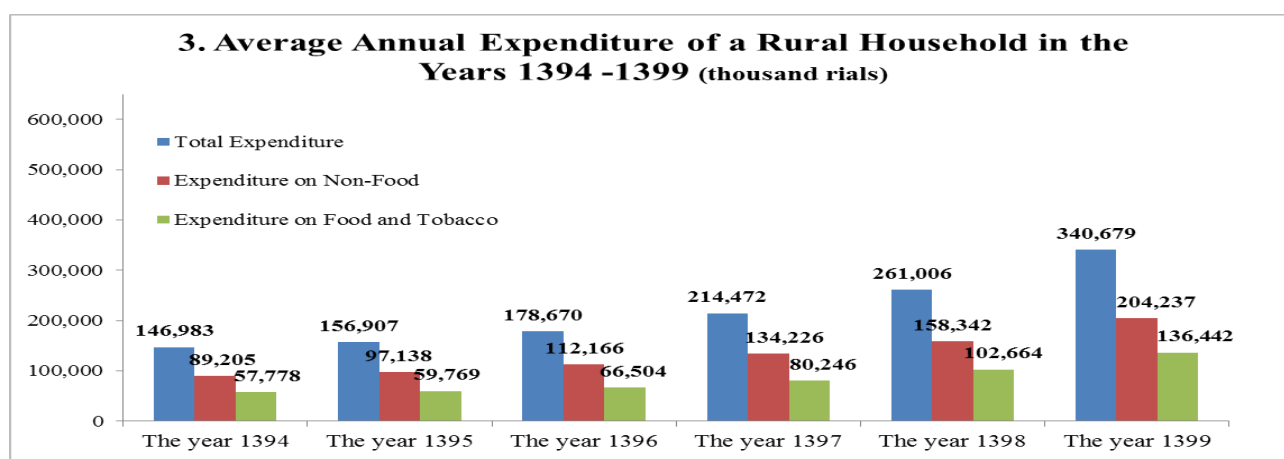
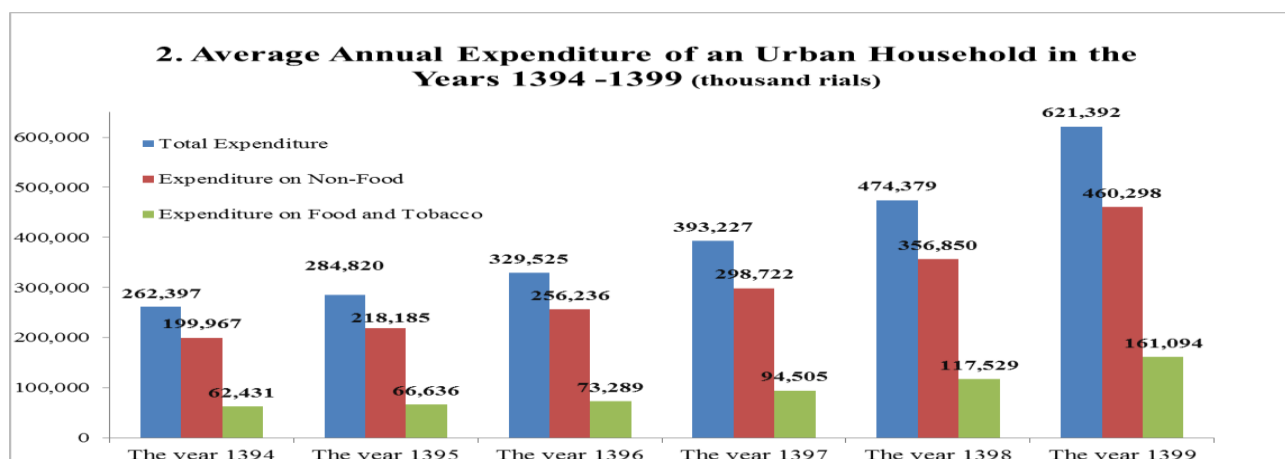
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total expenditure	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1394.....	262,397	-	146,983	-
1395.....	284,820	8.5	156,907	6.8
1396.....	329,525	15.7	178,670	13.9
1397.....	393,227	19.3	214,472	20.0
1398.....	474,379	20.6	261,006	21.7
1399.....	621,392	31.0	340,679	30.5

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO, THE YEARS 1394 -1399 (1000 rials)

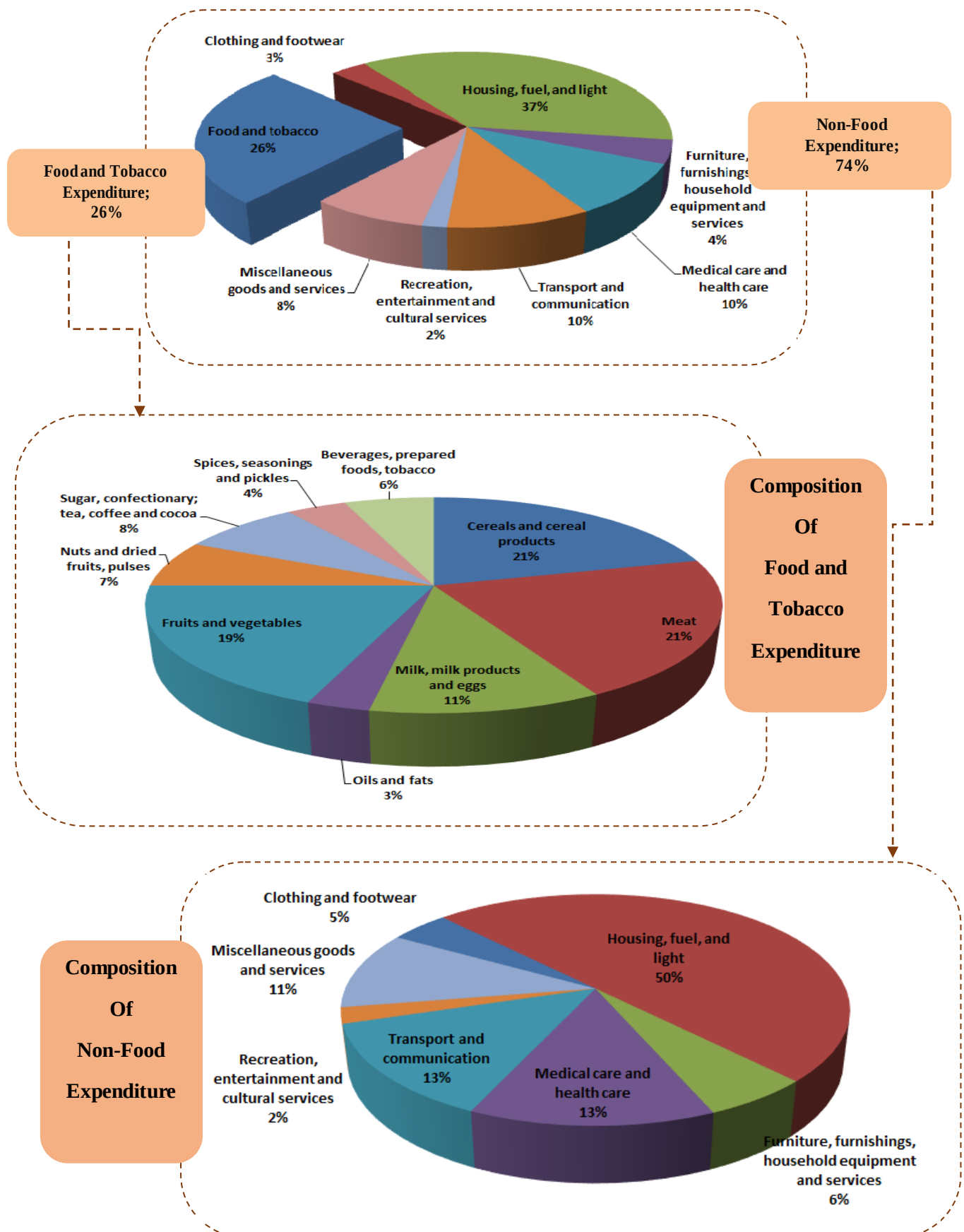
Year	Urban		Rural	
	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Expenditure on food and tobacco	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1394.....	62,431	-	57,778	-
1395.....	66,636	6.7	59,769	3.4
1396.....	76,750	15.2	66,504	11.3
1397.....	94,505	23.1	80,246	20.7
1398.....	117,529	24.4	102,664	27.9
1399.....	161,094	37.1	136,442	32.9

9. AVERAGE ANNUAL NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1394 - 1399 (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
1394.....	199,967	-	89,205	-
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
1399.....	460,298	29.0	204,237	29.0

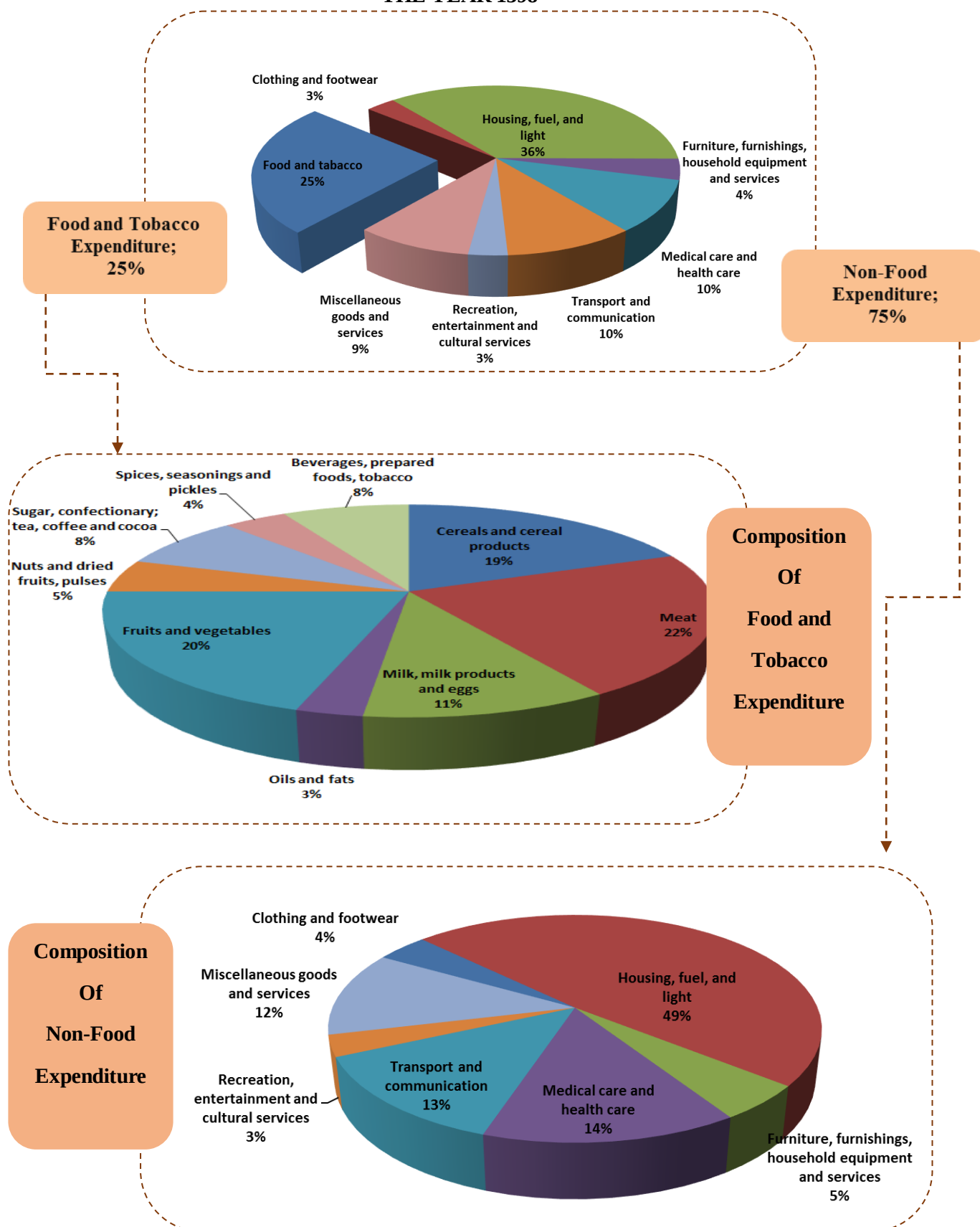


4. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1399

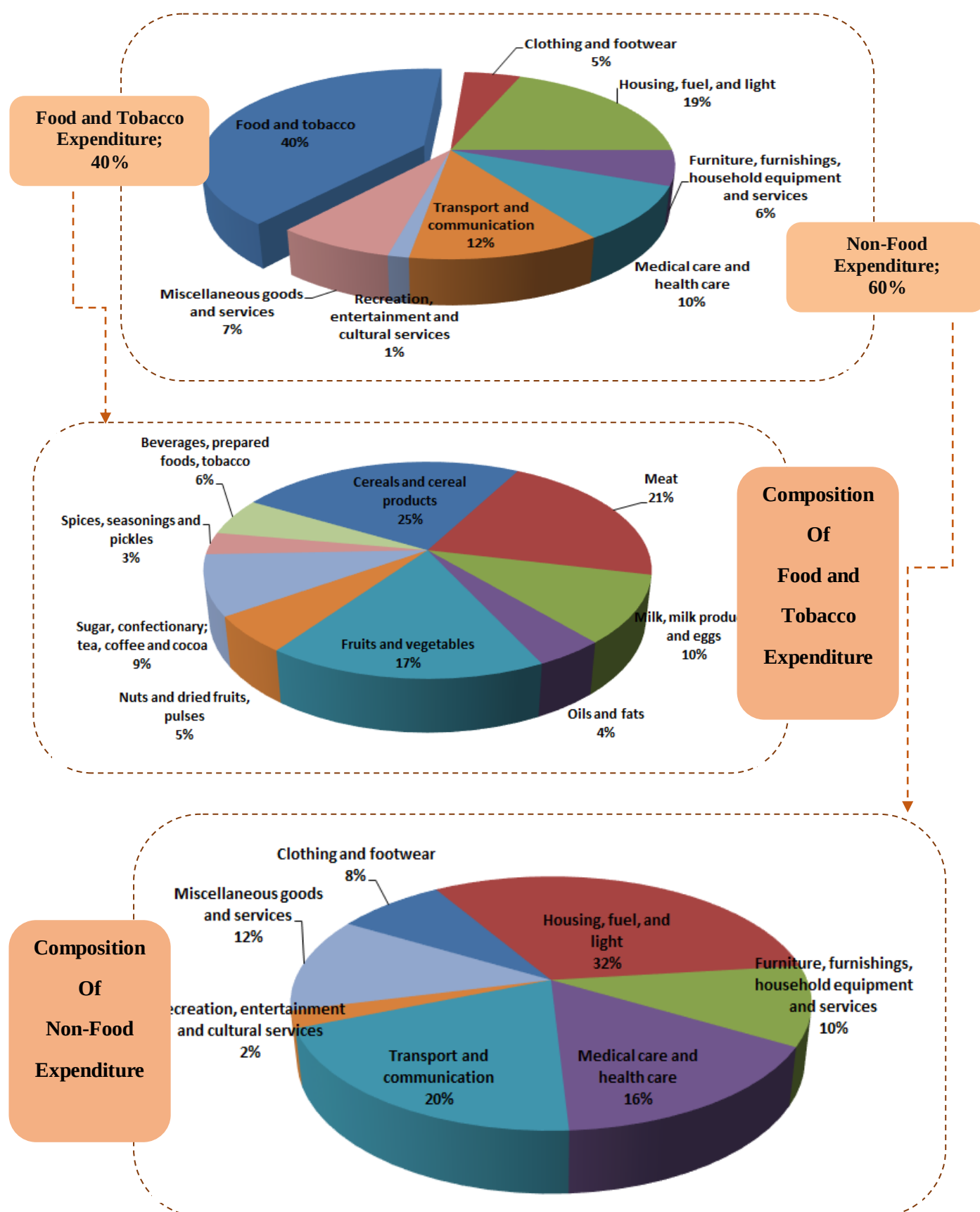


5. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD,

THE YEAR 1398

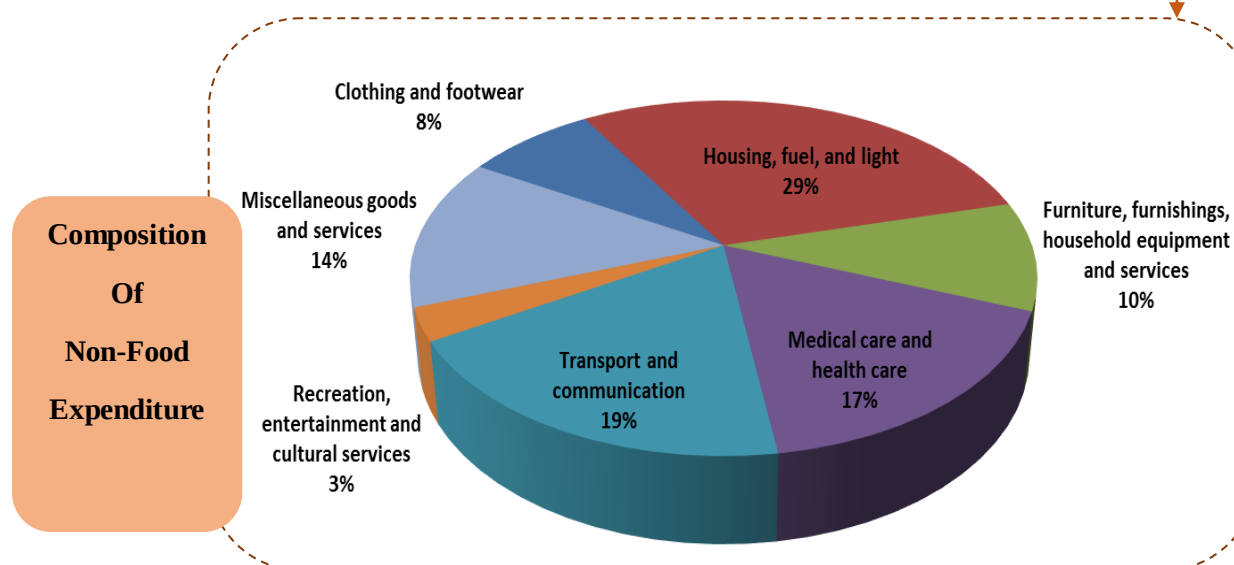
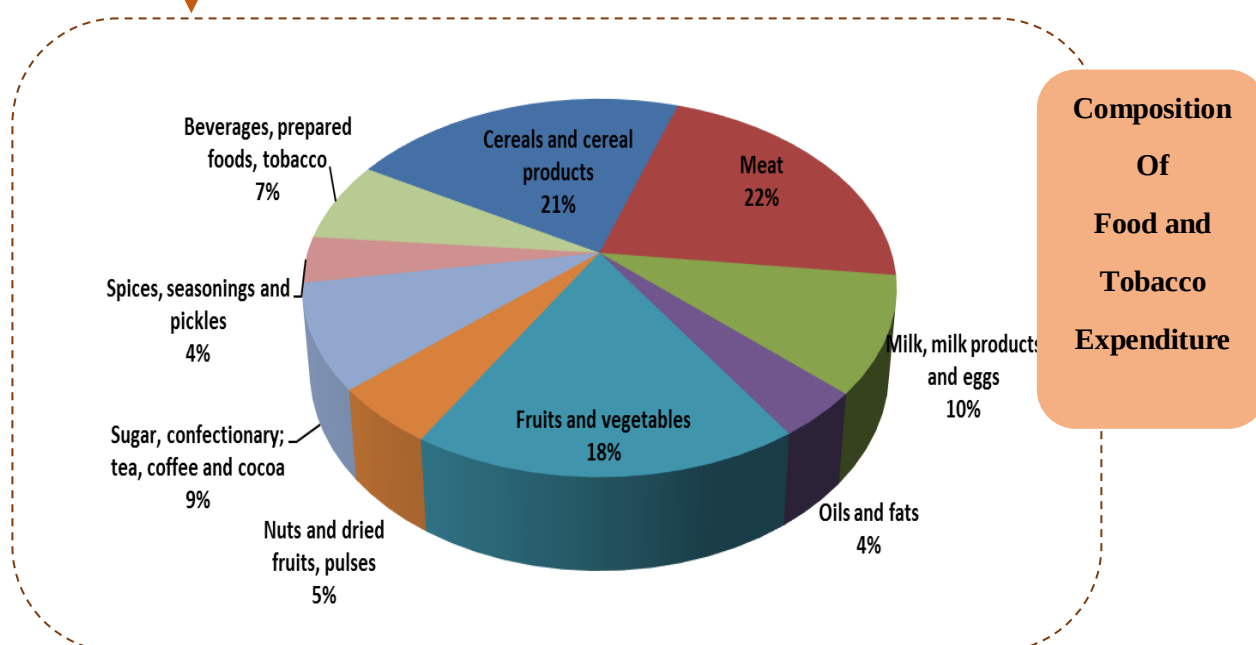
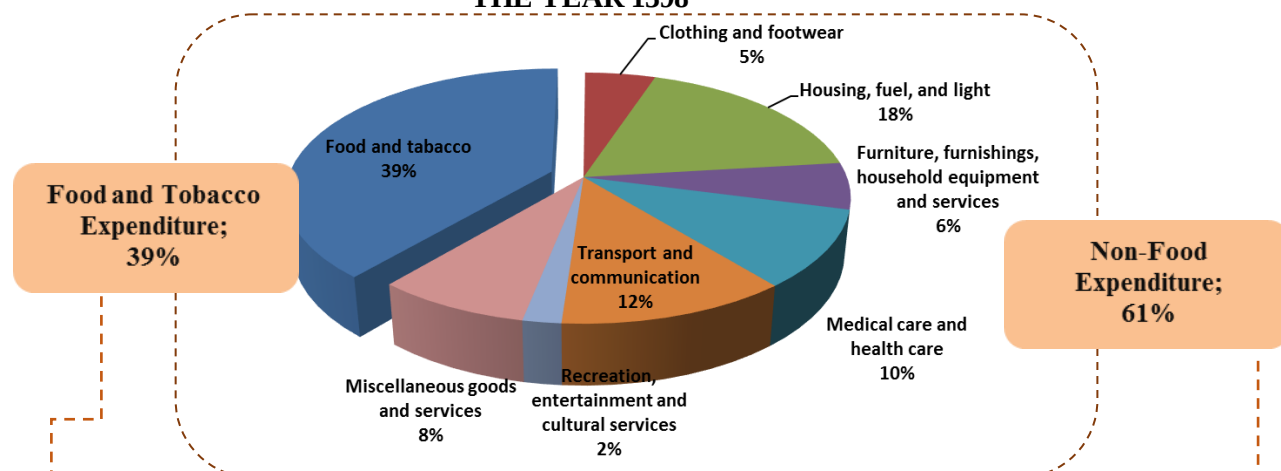


6. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1399



7. COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD,

THE YEAR 1398



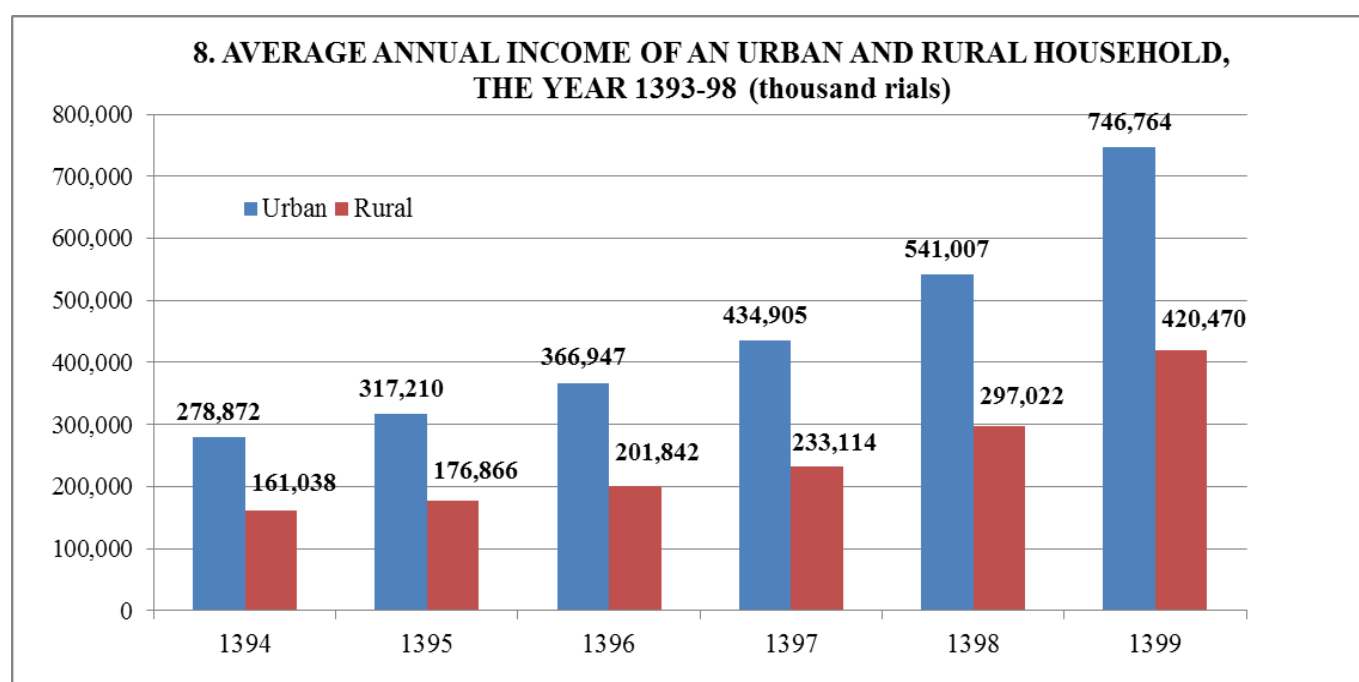
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

Based on the results obtained in the year 1399, the average annual income for an urban household was 746,764 thousand rials, and 420,470 thousand rials for a rural household showing a rise of 38.0 and 41.6 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 miscellaneous incomes at urban level increased by 33.4, 34.6, and 42.0 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 miscellaneous incomes at rural level grew 50.8, 25.6, and 48.6 percent, respectively compared with the previous year. The share of every income source in the total urban income is: 31.4% from wage and salary jobs, 15.7% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 52.9% from miscellaneous sources, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is: 32.7% from wage and salary jobs, 29.7% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 37.5% from the miscellaneous source.

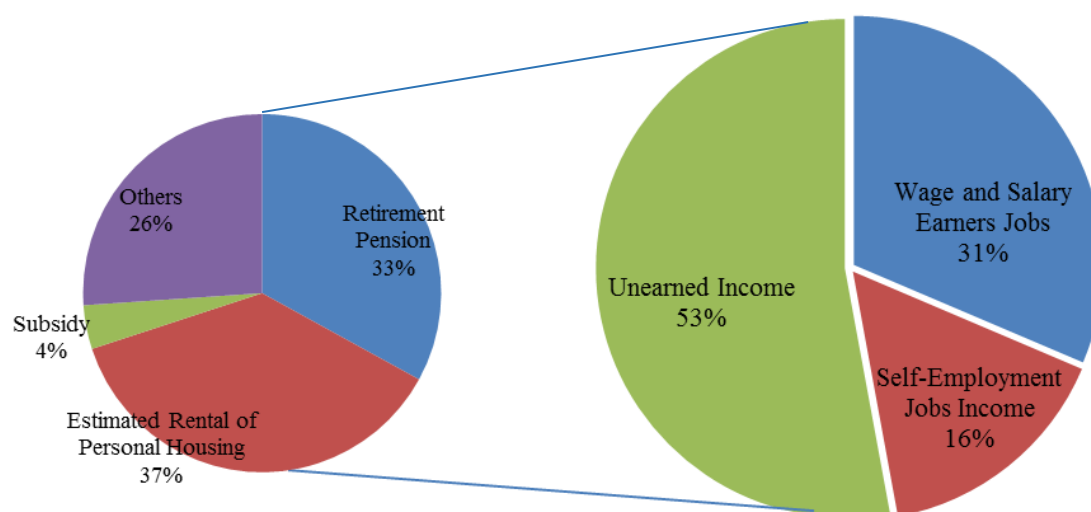
10. ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1394 - 1399 (1000 rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year	Total income	Percentage change compared with the previous year
1394.....	278,872	-	161,038	-
1395.....	317,210	13.7	176,866	9.8
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

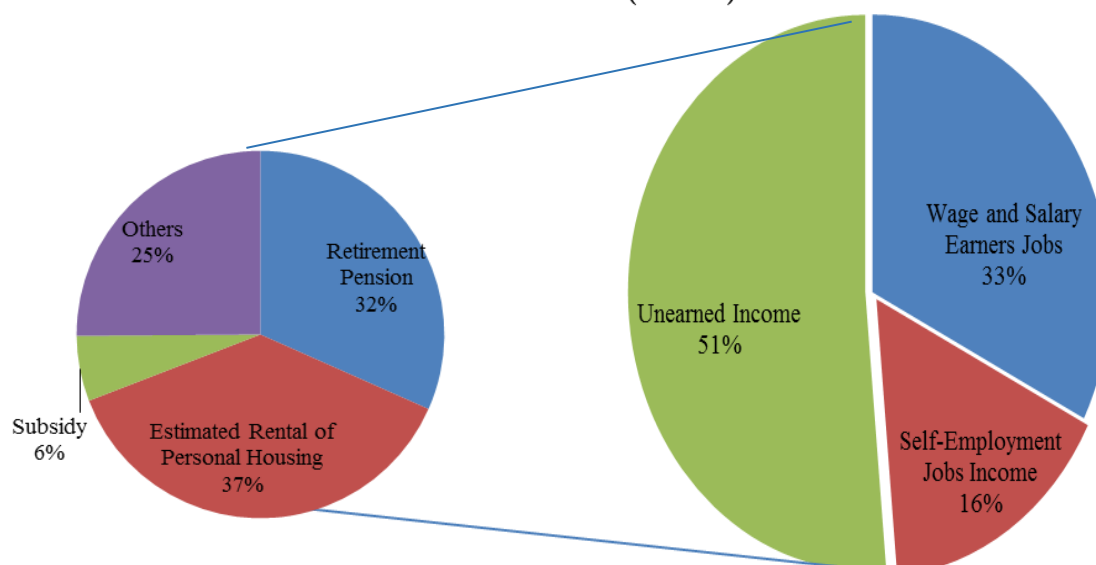
8. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393-98 (thousand rials)



9. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME ⁽⁵⁾ COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1399 (Percent)

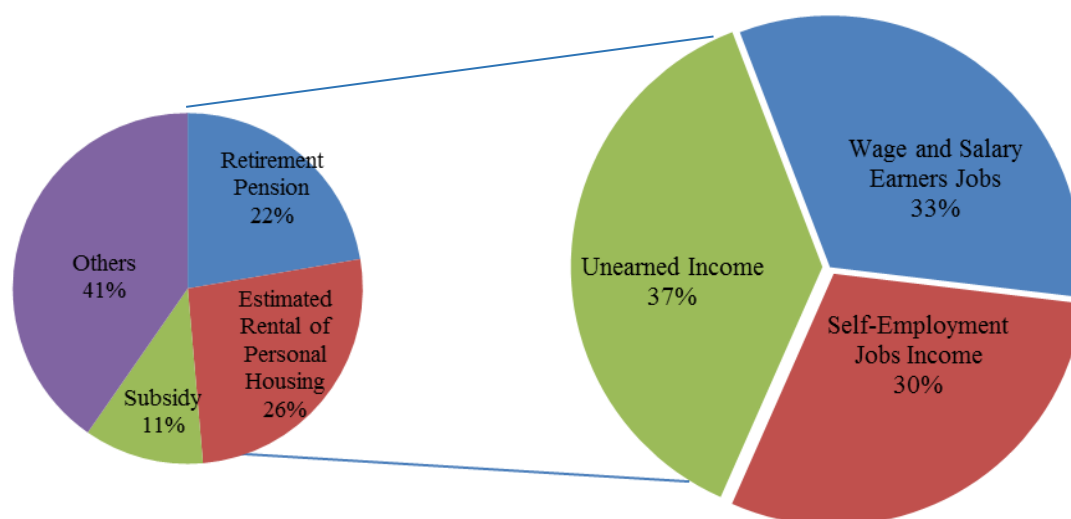


10. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398 (Percent)

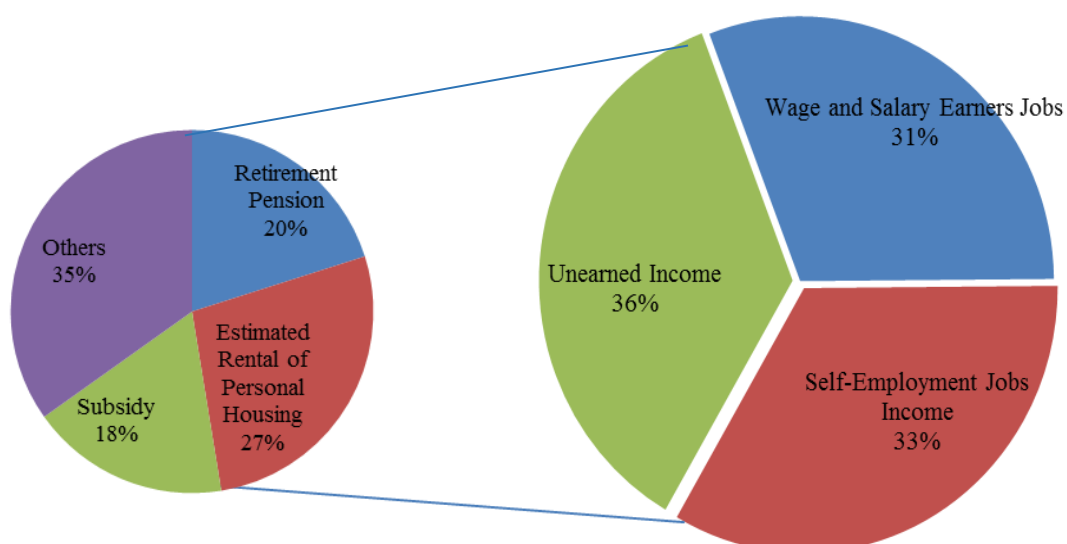


5. Household income includes 3 parts: wages and salary jobs, self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and unearned. Household unearned income is derived from 4 main sources, including (1) retirement pension, (2) estimated rental of personal housing (the rental cost estimation of the 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 1399 (Percent)



12. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME COMPOSITION OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1398 (Percent)



*Average Annual Income and Expenditure of Urban
and Rural Households in 31 Provinces, the Year 1399*

11. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1399 (1000 rials)

Province	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Total income	Total expenditure	Total income
Total country	621392	746764	340679	420470
East Azarbayejan.....	447336	624831	318224	446447
West Azarbayejan	442986	682273	308062	546156
Ardebil	397252	523306	354452	408806
Esfahan	549805	672173	405054	478522
Alborz	727984	897538	566427	676897
Ilam	465132	573498	302035	367607
Bushehr	611114	734251	466275	524381
Tehran	957016	1098118	517694	646933
Chaharmahal&Bakhtiari...	546128	639034	358673	429758
South Khorasan	420854	540650	217029	259682
Khorasan-e-Razavi.....	534226	610505	335405	340243
North Khorasan	351943	482560	199935	254142
Khuzestan	550157	621766	332505	463714
Zanjan	566093	633947	339639	406785
Semnan	434187	525907	332199	390248
Sistan&Baluchestan	451891	478831	180395	181091
Fars	551818	716030	311638	437051
Qazvin	492840	626441	363601	461729
Qom	503603	594812	345127	453881
Kordestan.....	519972	560803	347289	344844
Kerman	376456	511811	237790	351359
Kermanshah	475155	505922	359412	369310
Kohgiluyeh&Boyerahmad..	539266	724339	303379	412851
Golestan	519600	700496	320721	423098
Gilan.....	543640	697720	315746	409285
Lorestan	483994	566444	332967	343718
Mazandaran	662640	821848	517632	627645
Markazi	599009	605448	459146	440521
Hormozgan	481602	567496	367293	325340
Hamedan.....	574453	690675	308175	390637
Yazd	504473	700609	432242	551020

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.