

*Summary Results of the Iranian Urban and Rural
Household Income and Expenditure Survey -The
Year 1395¹(20 March 2016 - 20 March 2017)*

Statistical Centre of Iran
June- The year 1396

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).

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 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 disparity 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 country³, 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

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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)

Description	The year 1394		The year 1395		Growth of the year 1395 compared with the year 1394 (%)	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Total expenditure	262,397	267,516	284,820	289,610	8.5	8.3
Urban Food and tobacco expenditures	62,431	62,431	66,636	66,636	6.7	6.7
Non-food expenditures	199,967	205,085	218,185	222,974	9.1	8.7
Total expenditures	146,983	148,981	156,907	158,741	6.8	6.6
Rural Food and tobacco expenditures	57,778	57,778	59,769	59,769	3.4	3.4
Non-food expenditures	89,205	91,203	97,138	98,972	8.9	8.5

2. ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1394 AND 1395 (1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1394	The year 1395	Growth of the year 1395 compared with the year 1394 (%)
Urban	278,872	317,210	13.7
Rural	161,038	176,866	9.8

3- ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1394 AND 1395

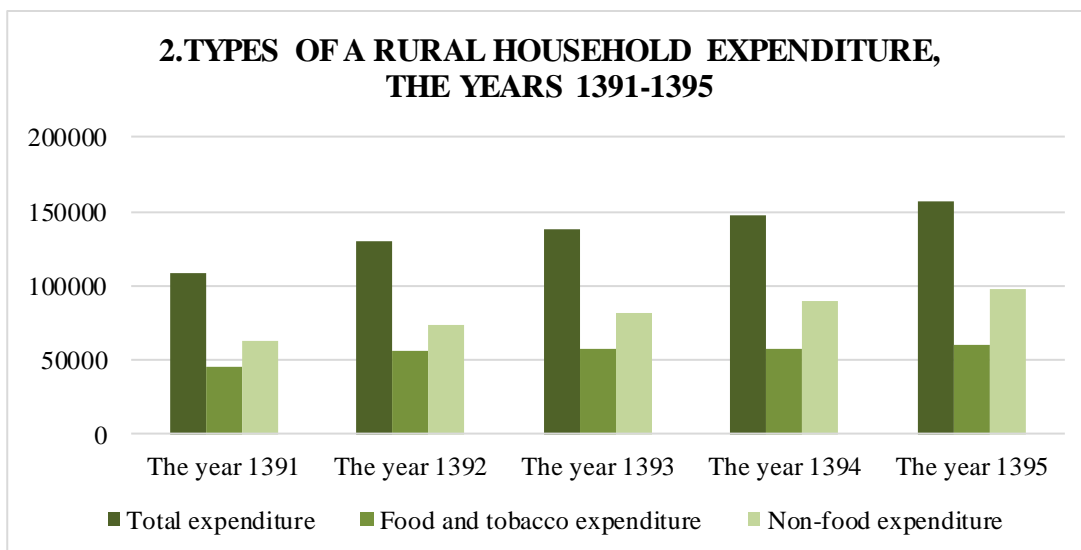
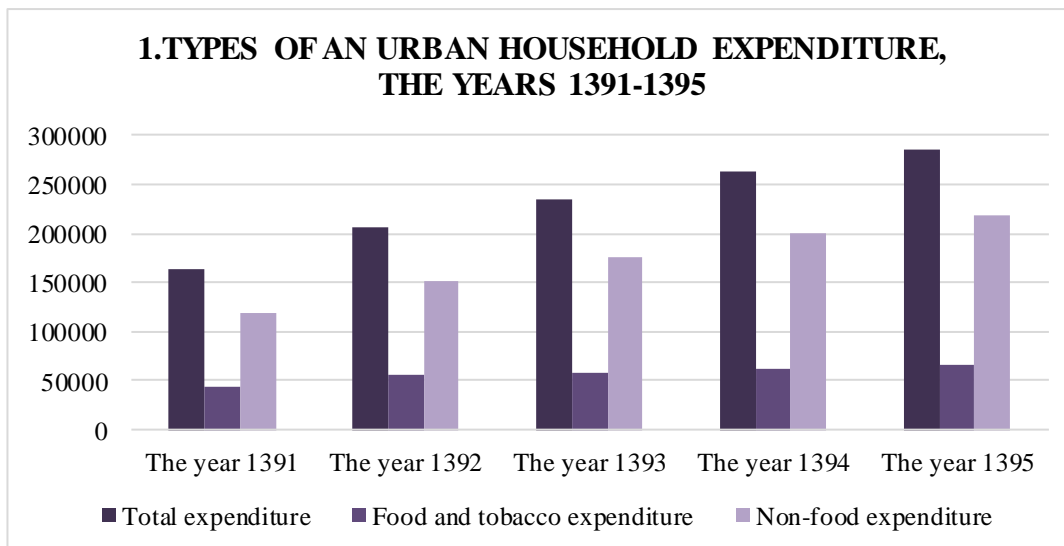
Description	The year 1394	The year 1395
Total country	0.39	0.39
Urban	0.37	0.37
Rural	0.34	0.34

Types of Expenditure of an Urban and Rural Household

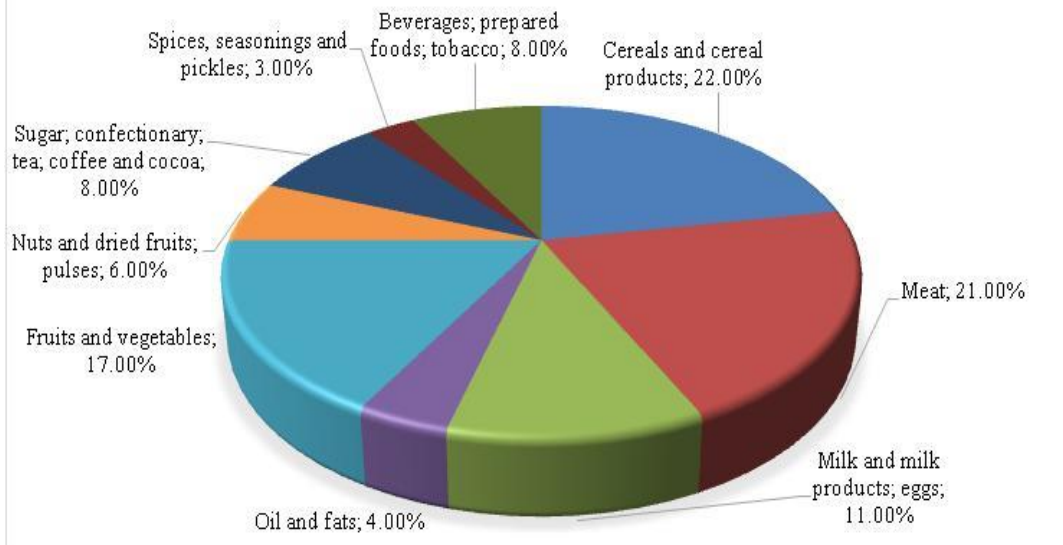
In the year 1395, households in urban areas spent, on average, 284,820 thousand rials for shopping and using the goods and services. This amount shows an 8.5 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year. Average expenditure of rural households in the year 1395 was 156,907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

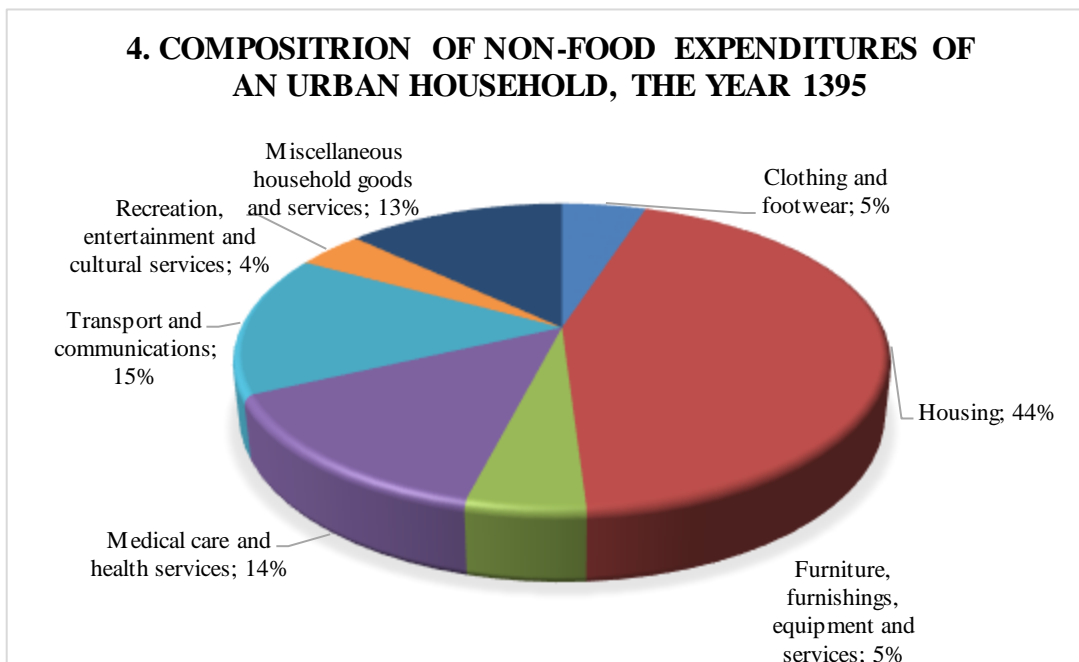
Description	Urban			Rural		
	Total expenditure	Food and tobacco expenditures	Non-food expenditures	Total expenditure	Food and tobacco expenditures	Non-food expenditures
The year 1391.....	164,281	44,570	119,711	108,188	45,796	62,391
The year 1392	205,982	54,953	151,029	129,560	56,063	73,497
Growth of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



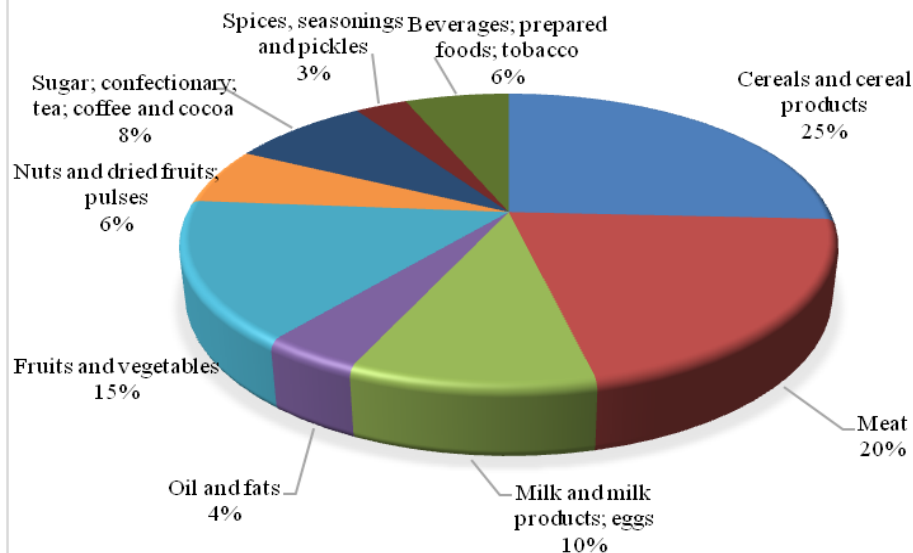
3. COMPOSITION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395



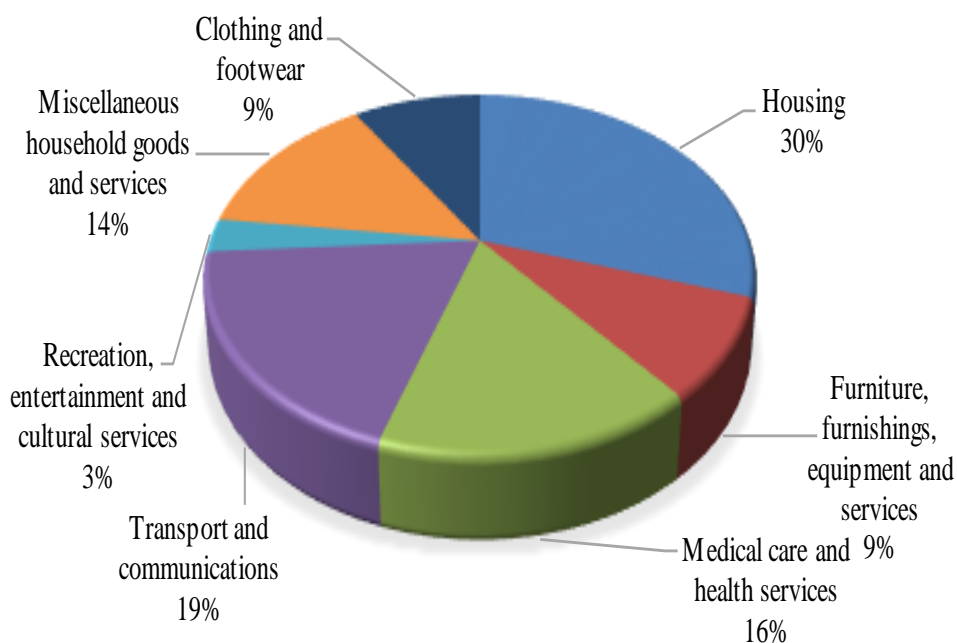
4. COMPOSITION OF NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395



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



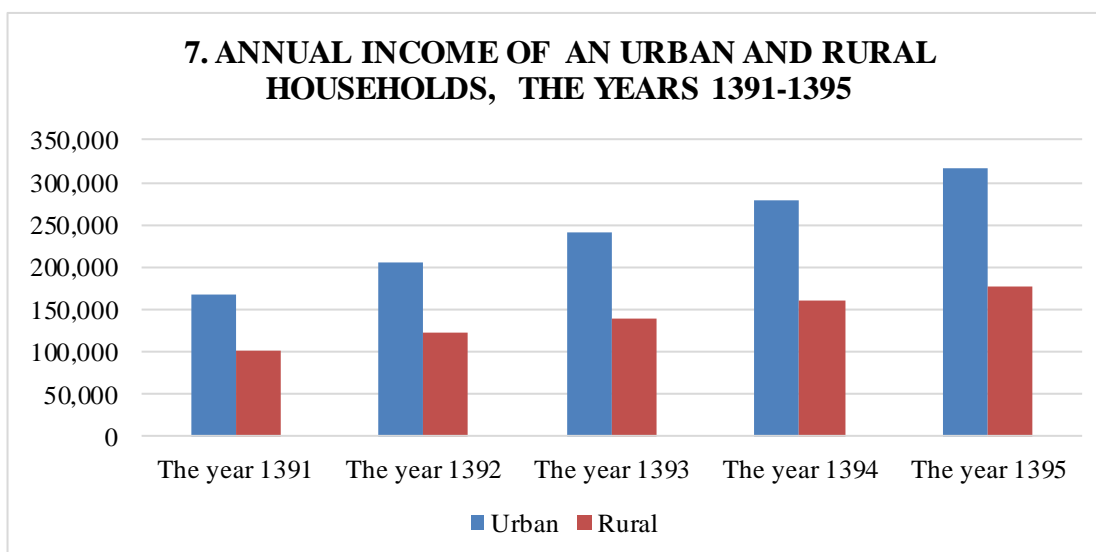
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

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

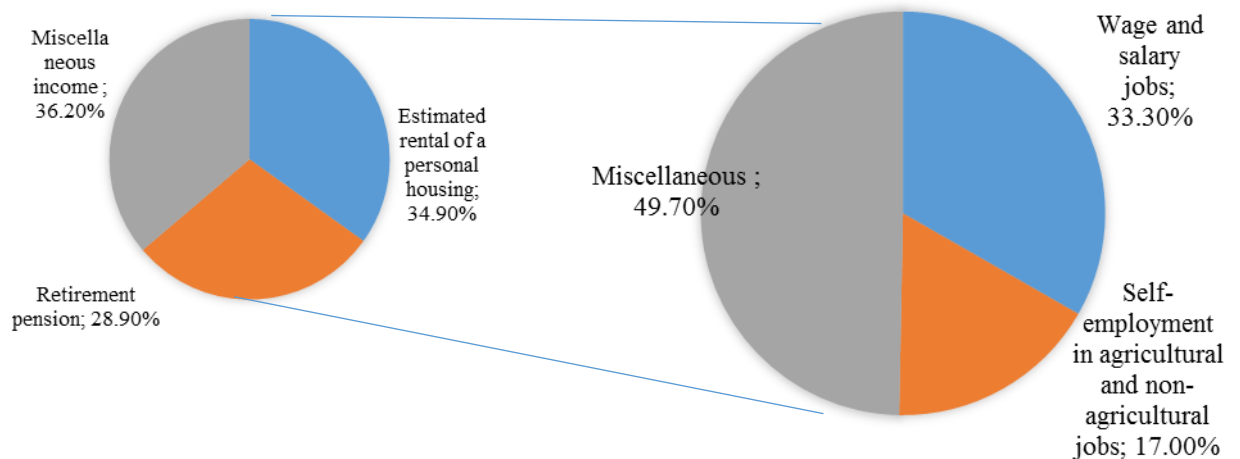
(1000 rials)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Growth (%)	Total income	Growth (%)
1391	167,241	28.3	101,281	27.0
1392	204,549	22.3	121,091	19.6
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

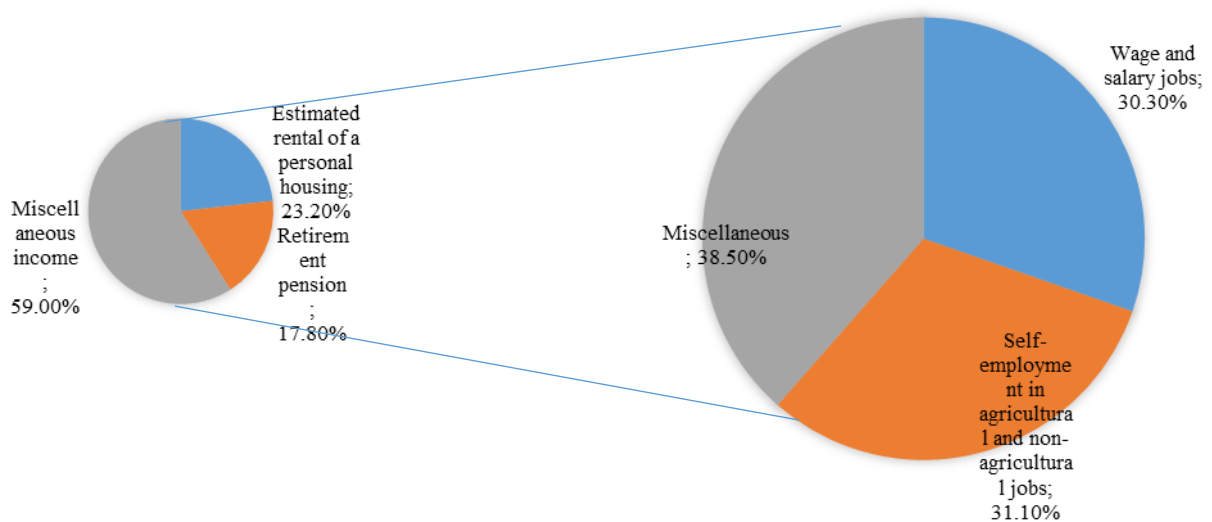


8. TOTAL INCOME COMPOSITION⁴

OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1395 (percent)



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



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**
(1000 rials)

Province	Urban		Rural	
	Total expenditure	Total income	Total expenditure	Total income
Total country	284,820	317,210	156,907	176,866
East Azarbayejan	248,567	306,217	193,667	234,201
West Azarbayejan.....	186,270	219,175	141,180	149,727
Ardebil	204,292	221,089	154,365	182,315
Esfahan	276,545	264,042	181,205	166,002
Alborz	288,085	334,033	204,843	249,899
Ilam.....	260,906	272,727	131,315	163,803
Bushehr.....	244,869	294,477	176,094	197,876
Tehran	414,641	443,603	199,960	233,325
Chaharmahal&Bakhtiari..	304,832	335,521	203,452	218,671
South Khorasan.....	184,879	227,644	100,232	136,337
Khorasan-e-Razavi	243,359	273,129	155,820	132,308
North Khorasan.....	231,737	279,793	127,143	136,046
Khuzestan	278,267	324,695	179,482	206,405
Zanjan	207,437	233,962	141,540	190,427
Semnan	182,141	243,124	138,186	163,484
Sistan&Baluchestan.....	192,601	233,729	85,875	87,743
Fars	282,509	311,372	170,988	181,050
Qazvin	244,261	274,492	187,564	216,961
Qom	241,136	294,738	133,558	193,984
Kordestan.....	210,497	221,798	160,720	158,740
Kerman	163,056	213,891	94,063	122,069
Kermanshah	236,736	241,114	174,173	152,996
Kohgiluyeh&Boyerahmad..	241,478	250,811	144,177	169,556
Golestan	211,905	251,633	127,820	164,718
Gilan	285,375	328,665	151,093	194,275
Lorestan	212,484	255,858	139,838	165,970
Mazandaran	297,248	377,259	217,451	283,903
Markazi.....	229,266	252,055	150,764	158,560
Hormozgan	254,325	307,880	137,494	151,849
Hamedan.....	266,351	255,266	158,673	162,329
Yazd	238,831	303,167	195,401	208,134

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 Coefficient⁵:

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.

⁵ Gini Coefficient