



*Summary Results of the Iranian Urban and
Rural Household Income and Expenditure
Survey-The Year 1392¹ (20 March 2013 - 21 March 2014)*

¹ . It is the Iranian year which begins on March ۲۱st of the Christian year and ends on March ۲۰th of the next year. To convert the Iranian year into Christian year, add ۶۲۱ to the former. All the years mentioned in this report are Iranian year.

Preface

The Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has been implemented since the years 1342¹ 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 this 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 1392 has been implemented on the basis of a sample of 18880 households in urban areas and 19436 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.

The HIES target population includes all private settled and collective households in urban and rural areas. 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

¹ . It is the Iranian year which begins on March 21st of the Christian year and ends on March 20th of the next year. To convert the Iranian year into Christian year, add 621 to the former

Household Income and Expenditure at a Glance

1- AVERAGE NET AND GROSS TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO AND NON-FOOD, THE YEARS 1391 AND 1392 (1000 Rials)

Description		The year 1391		The year 1392		Growth of the year 1392 compared with the year 1391 (%)	
		Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Urban	Total expenditure	164,281	167,410	205,982	210,622	25.4	25.8
	Food and tobacco expenditures	44,570	44,570	54,953	54,953	23.3	23.3
	Non-food expenditures	119,711	122,840	151,029	155,668	26.2	26.7
Rural	Total expenditures	108,188	109,823	129,560	131,358	19.8	19.6
	Food and tobacco expenditures	45,796	45,796	56,063	56,063	22.4	22.4
	Non-food expenditures	62,391	64,027	73,497	75,295	17.8	17.6

2- ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1391 AND 1392 (1000 Rials)

Description	The year 1391	The year 1392	Growth of the year 1392 compared with the year 1391 (%)
Urban	167,241	204,549	22.3
Rural	101,281	121,091	19.6

3- ANNUAL GINI COEFFICIENT OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD AND TOTAL COUNTRY: THE YEARS 1391 AND 1392

Description	The year 1391	The year 1392
Total country	0.3659	0.3650
Urban	0.3542	0.3512
Rural	0.3347	0.3243

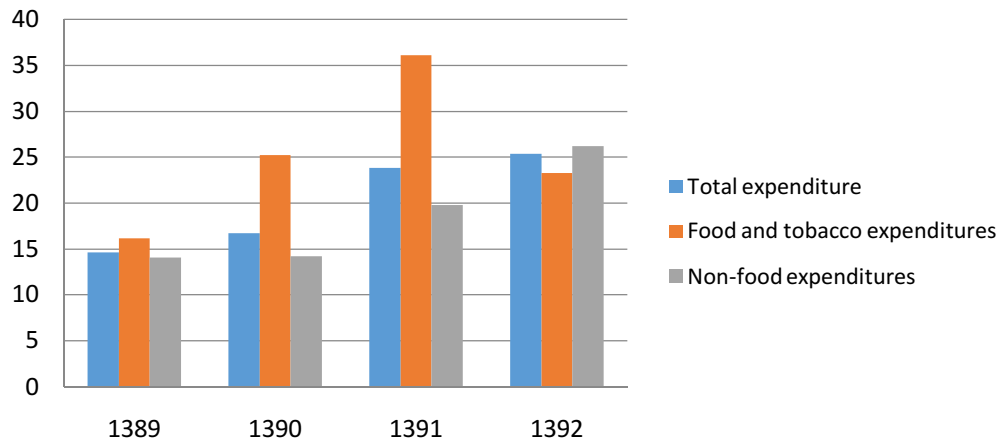
Types of Expenditure of an Urban and Rural Household

In the year 1392, households in urban areas spent, on average, 205,982 in 1000 rials for shopping and using the goods and services. This amount shows a 25.4 percent increase compared with the results obtained in the previous year. Average expenditure of rural households in the year 1392 was 129,560 in 1000 rials showing a 19.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.

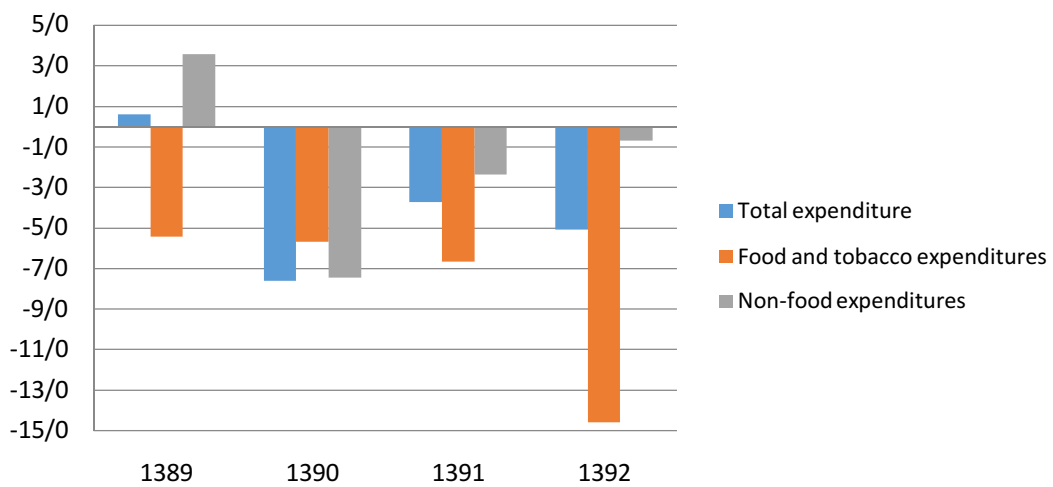
Some increases in expenditures are related to the increase in prices. The inflation index calculated from the consumer price index survey in the year 1392 was 32.1 and 36.1 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. The negative growth in real expenditure of urban and rural households (growth in the average expenditure of urban and rural households is -5% and -12% after deflation, respectively), shows that households have modified their consumption and expenditure in response to the increase of the price of consumer goods and services indicating a decrease in their purchasing power.

4- AVERAGE NET TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD AND TOBACCO AND NON-FOOD, THE YEARS 1391 AND 1392 (1000 rials)						
Description	Urban			Rural		
	Total expenditure (1000 rials)	Food and tobacco expenditures (1000 rials)	Non-food expenditures (1000 rials)	Total expenditure (1000 rials)	Food and tobacco expenditures (1000 rials)	Non-food expenditures (1000 rials)
The year 1388.....	99,191	22,509	76,682	59,264	21,934	37,330
The year 1389	113,678	26,157	87,520	68,477	26,137	42,340
Growth of the year 1389 compared with the year 1388 (%)	14,6	16,2	14,1	15,5	19,2	13,4
The year 1390	132,716	32,752	99,965	83,973	32,940	51,033
Growth of the year 1390 compared with the year 1389 (%)	16,7	25,2	14,2	22,6	26,0	20,5
The year 1391	164,281	44,570	119,711	108,188	45,796	62,391
Growth of the year 1391 compared with the year 1390 (%)	23,8	36,1	19,8	28,8	39,0	22,3
1392 (2013)	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

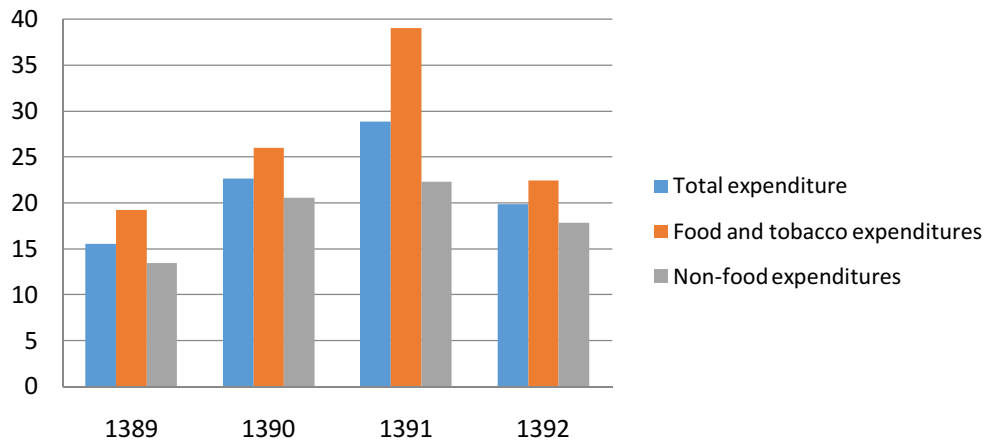
NOMINAL GROWTH OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1389-1392



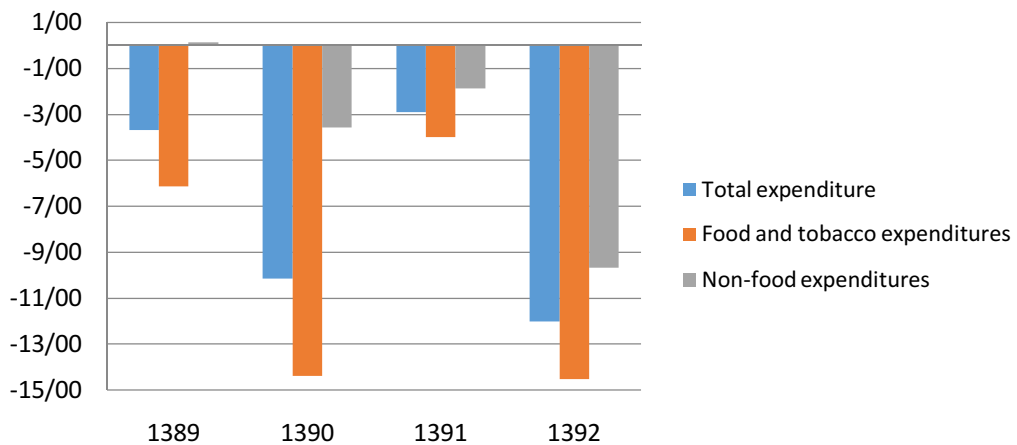
REAL GROWTH OF A URBAN HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1389-1392



NOMINAL GROWTH OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1389-1392

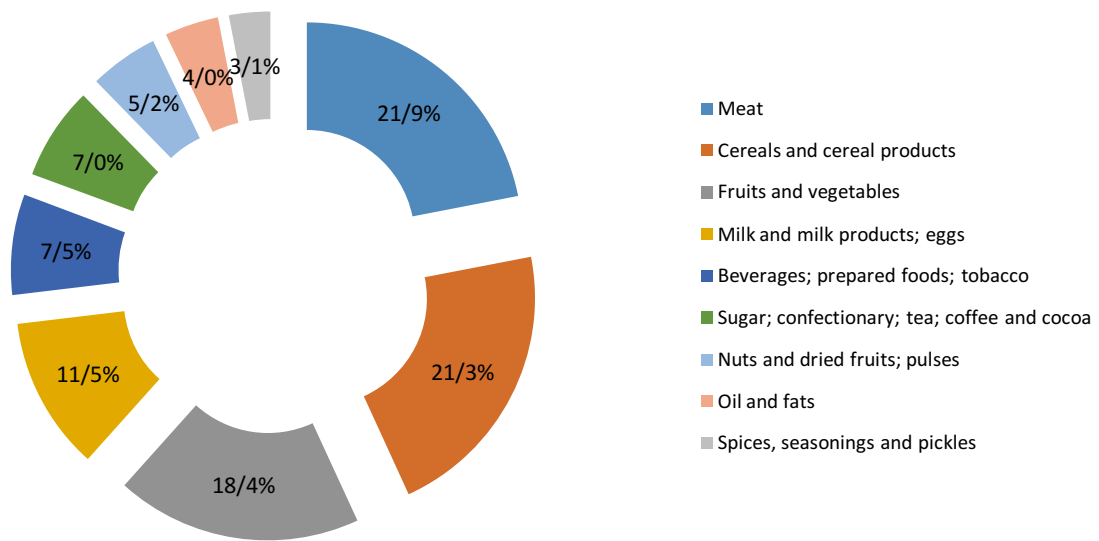


REAL GROWTH OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURE, THE YEARS 1389-1392

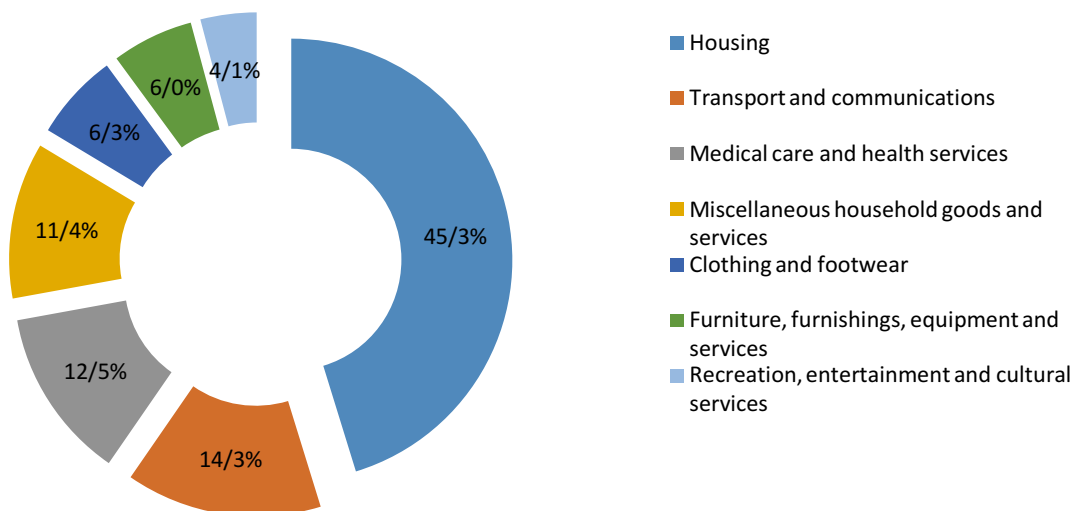


Growth of non-food expenditure is +0.1 in the year 1389.

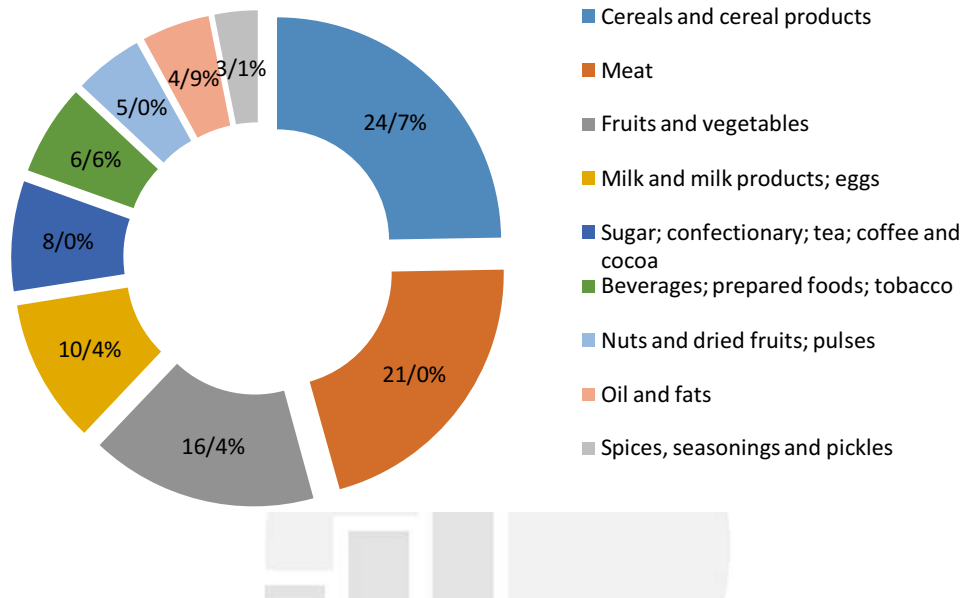
COMBINATION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, 1392



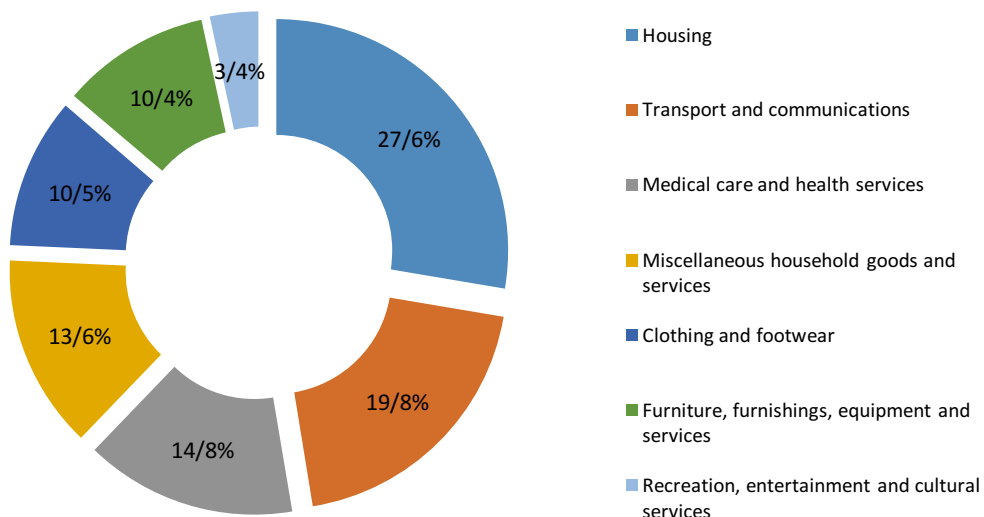
COMBINATION OF NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, 1392



COMBINATION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, 1392



COMBINATION OF NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, 1392



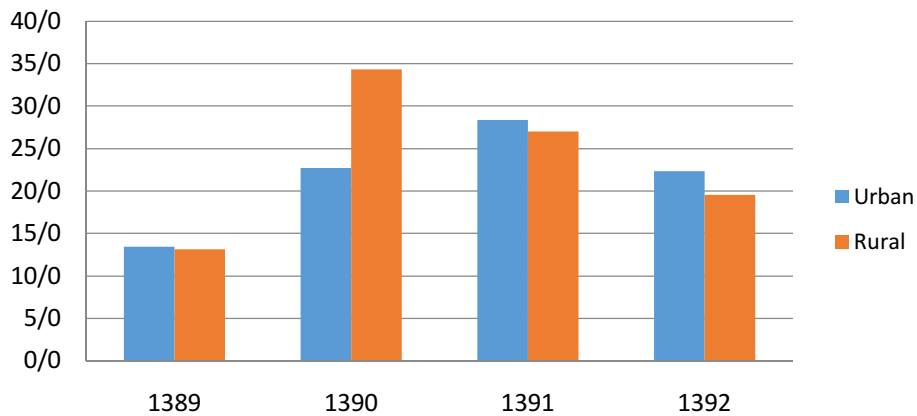
Types of Incomes of an Urban and Rural Household

Based on the results obtained in the year 1392, average annual income of an urban and a rural household was 204,549 and 121,091 thousand rials, respectively showing a rise of 22.3 and 19.6 percent compared with the previous year. In this year, income from the salary and wage jobs, income from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and miscellaneous incomes at urban level increased 32.5, 21.9, and 17.4 percent. 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 31.4, 22.3, and 11.5 percent. The share of every income source in the total urban income is: 30.0% from wage and salary jobs, 16.7% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, 53.5% from miscellaneous sources, and the share of every income source in the total rural income is: 27.3% from wage and salary jobs, 29.4% from self-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs, and 43.3% from miscellaneous source.

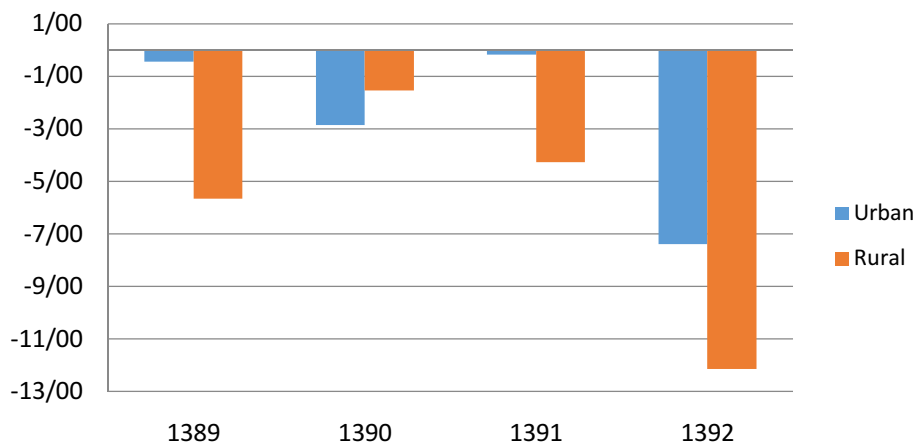
5- ANNUAL TOTAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1389-1392 (1000 rial)

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Total income	Growth (%)	Total income	Growth (%)
1388	93,603	-	52,438	-
1389	106,156	13.4	59,337	13.2
1390	130,301	22.7	79,727	34.4
1391	167,241	28.3	101,281	27.0
1392	204,549	22.3	121,091	19.6

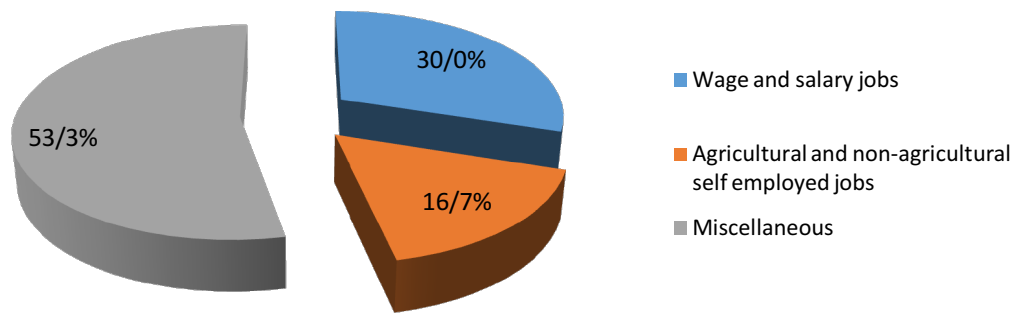
GROWTH OF NOMINAL ANNUAL INCOME OF AN URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEARS 1389 - 1392



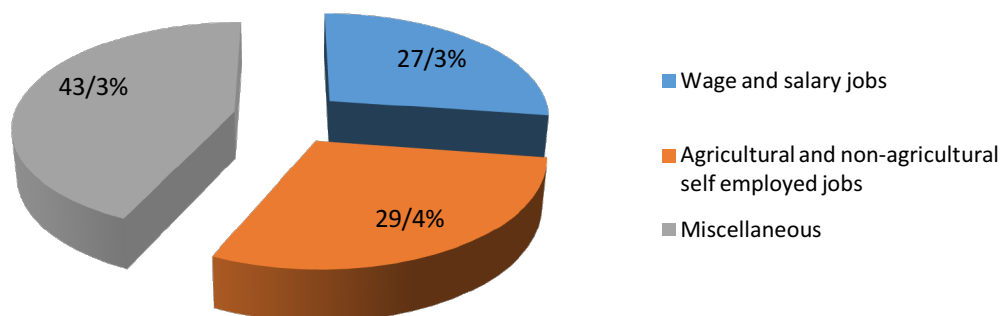
GROWTH OF REAL ANNUAL INCOME OF URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEARS 1389 - 1392



COMPOSITION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1392 (%)



COMPOSITION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1392 (Percent)



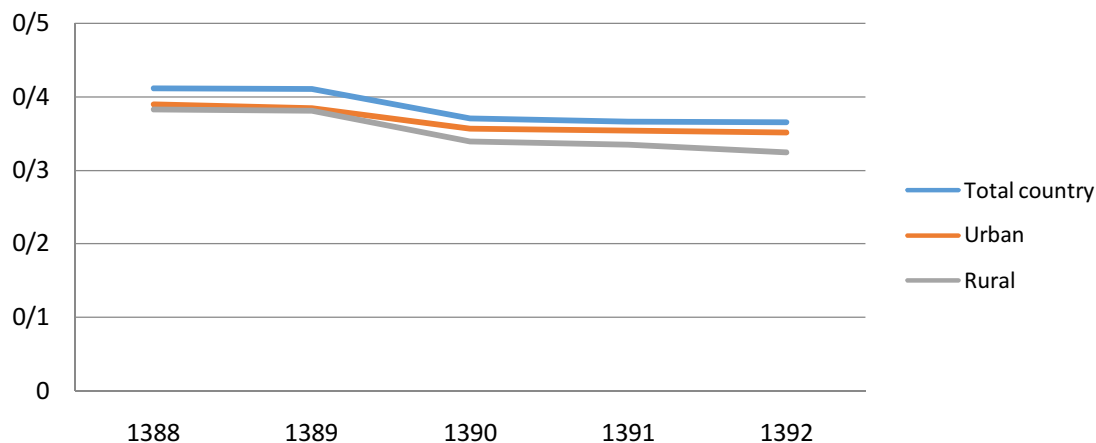
Income Distribution

Based on the results of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey in the year 1392, Gini Coefficient was 0.3243, 0.3512 and 0.3650 in rural, urban areas and total country, respectively. Downward movement of the Gini Coefficient till the year 1391 has continued in the year 1392, too. The share of the richest ten percent to the poorest ten percent of the country decreased from 15.97% in the year 1388 to 10.68% in the year 1392 suggesting the inequality continued to drop. Besides, the share of the richest 20 and 40 percent to the same percent of the poorest in the total country declined from 9.00 and 4.63 percent in the year 1388 to 6.57 and 3.71 percent in the year 1392, respectively.

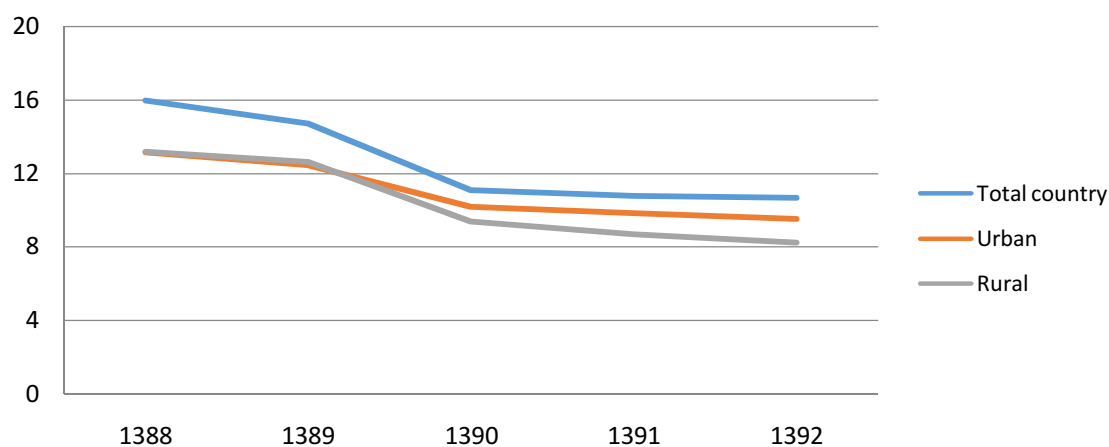
6- GINI COEFFICIENT AND THE SHARE OF THE RICHEST 10, 20 AND 40 PERCENT TO THE POOREST 10, 20 AND 40 PERCENT, THE YEARS 1388-1392

Description		The year 1388	The year 1389	The year 1390	The year 1391	The year 1392
Gini Coefficient	Total country	0.4111	0.4099	0.3700	0.3659	0.3650
	Urban	0.3893	0.3841	0.3568	0.3542	0.3512
	Rural	0.3824	0.3809	0.3394	0.3347	0.3243
The share of the richest ten percent to the poorest ten percent	Total country	15.97	14.71	11.09	10.79	10.68
	Urban	13.13	12.45	10.17	9.84	9.51
	Rural	13.19	12.63	9.38	8.70	8.23
The share of the richest 20 percent to the poorest 20 percent	Total country	9.00	8.54	6.78	6.65	6.57
	Urban	7.79	7.42	6.32	6.19	6.00
	Rural	7.62	7.37	5.85	5.60	5.31
The share of the richest 40 percent to the poorest 40 percent	Total country	4.63	4.50	3.80	3.75	3.71
	Urban	4.19	4.04	3.61	3.55	3.50
	Rural	4.05	4.00	3.39	3.32	3.17

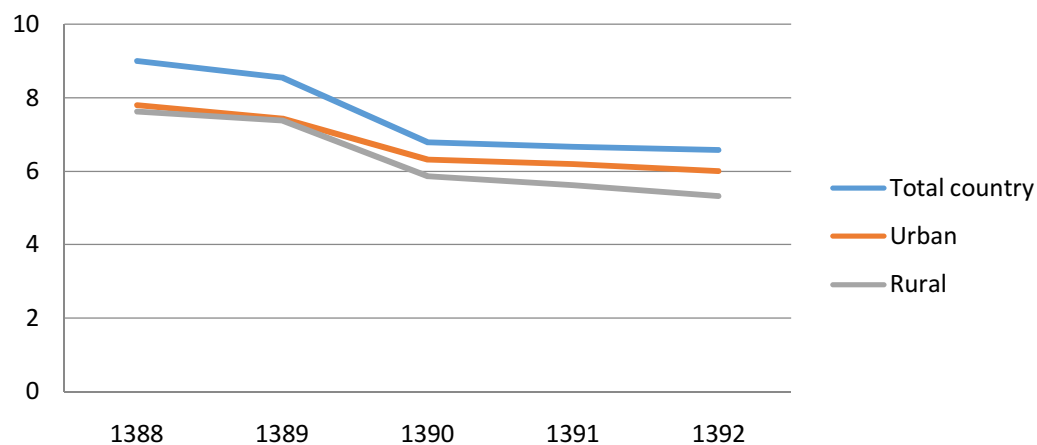
GINI COEFFICIENT FOR URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND TOTAL COUNTRY, THE YEARS 1388 - 1392



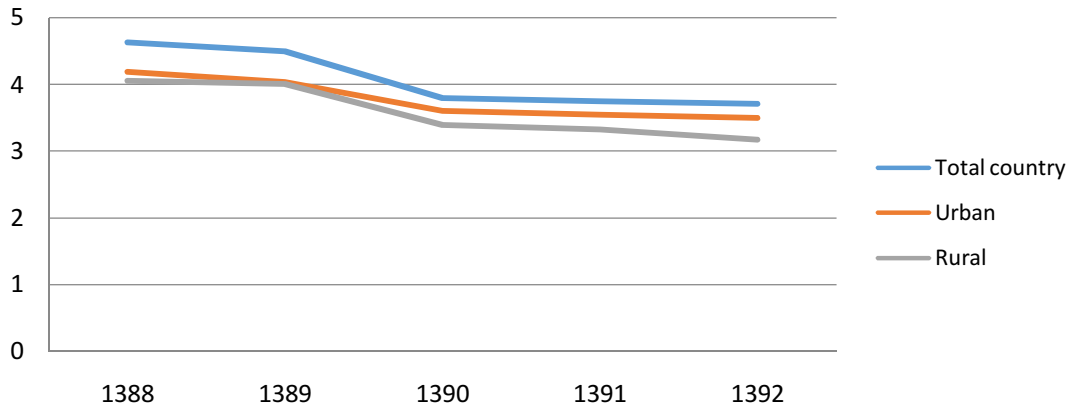
THE SHARE OF THE RICHEST 10 PERCENT TO THE POOREST 10 PERCENT, THE YEARS 1388 - 1392



THE SHARE OF THE RICHEST 20 PERCENT TO THE POOREST 20 PERCENT, THE YEARS 1388 - 1392



THE SHARE OF THE RICHEST 40 PERCENT TO THE POOREST 40 PERCENT, THE YEARS 1388 - 1392



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**Income and Expenditure of Urban and Rural Households
in 31 Provinces, the Years 1390 –1392**

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7- TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1390-1392 (1000 rials)

Province	Total expenditure					Total income				
	The year 1390	The year 1391	Growth of the year 1391 to the year 1390	The year 1392	Growth of the year 1392 to the year 1391	The year 1390	The year 1391	Growth of the year 1391 to the year 1390	The year 1392	Growth of the year 1392 to the year 1391
Total country	132,716	164,281	23.8	205,982	25.4	130,301	167,241	28.3	204,549	22.3
East Azarbayejan	111,862	138,856	24.1	189,110	36.2	97,057	141,120	45.4	159,690	13.2
West Azarbayejan	132,708	155,041	16.8	192,657	24.3	110,508	118,316	7.1	157,915	33.5
Ardebil	132,726	163,476	23.2	162,601	0.5	129,893	161,693	24.5	167,635	3.7
Esfahan	137,279	157,761	14.9	207,114	31.3	109,217	145,925	33.6	182,231	24.9
Alborz	109,049	137,499	26.1	197,527	43.7	129,279	159,724	23.6	214,395	34.2
Ilam	164,248	110,491	-32.7	198,546	79.7	114,834	117,052	1.9	156,530	33.7
Bushehr	118,830	116,834	-1.7	177,212	51.7	134,167	159,588	18.9	196,784	23.3
Tehran	169,510	217,283	28.2	274,638	26.4	165,371	221,060	33.7	285,990	29.4
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	154,944	170,688	10.02.2014	235,301	37.9	120,257	139,913	16.3	185,140	32.3
South Khorasan	102,904	139,015	35.1	192,909	38.8	97,536	126,251	29.4	160,135	26.8
Khorasan-e-azavi	103,679	138,137	33.2	189,221	37.0	120,944	152,681	26.2	183,912	20.5
North Khorasan	106,317	136,170	28.1	173,000	27	115,222	145,578	26.3	192,233	32
Khuzestan	131,194	174,892	33.3	221,840	26.8	133,917	171,894	28.4	225,614	31.3
Zanjan	121,086	171,003	41.2	169,802	0.7	101,793	133,307	31	151,299	13.5
Semnan	105,141	119,497	13.7	158,444	32.6	112,225	126,558	12.8	168,889	33.4
Sistan & Baluchestan	86,020	111,976	30.2	149,065	33.1	100,392	122,671	22.2	154,656	26.1
Fars	150,790	197,524	31	198,770	0.6	147,917	206,398	39.5	193,411	-6.3
Qazvin	124,060	149,786	20.7	192,302	28.4	133,259	171,060	28.4	194,575	13.7
Qom	112,426	113,614	1.1	126,680	11.5	118,181	158,332	34	199,816	26.2
Kordestan	109,372	124,833	14.1	165,732	32.8	107,983	132,320	22.5	155,767	17.7
Kerman	96,180	117,341	22	142,885	21.8	102,316	117,101	14.5	146,112	24.8
Kermanshah	134,318	172,663	28.5	192,812	11.7	124,327	162,283	30.5	187,257	15.4
Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad	138,441	160,710	16.1	221,707	38	140,274	144,777	3.2	183,751	26.9
Golestan	110,711	127,997	15.6	149,940	17.1	121,717	176,142	44.7	173,821	-1.3
Gilan	117,197	151,645	29.4	201,181	32.7	119,963	143,443	19.6	184,109	28.3
Lorestan	144,696	161,726	11.8	159,715	-1.2	116,147	138,125	18.9	151,911	10.0
Mazandaran	120,831	137,848	14.1	206,248	49.6	134,067	150,496	12.3	206,692	37.3
Markazi	141,029	165,951	17.7	166,144	0.1	113,340	140,241	23.7	145,136	3.5
Hormozgan	143,807	165,470	15.1	204,435	23.5	137,623	157,913	14.7	172,641	9.3
Hamedan	104,948	140,049	33.4	130,984	-6.5	121,756	156,611	28.6	160,838	2.7
Yazd	95,337	122,638	28.6	143,659	17.1	116,376	139,919	20.2	171,037	22.2

8- TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF AN RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEARS 1390-1392 (1000 rials)

Province	Total expenditure					Total income				
	The year 1390	The year 1391	Growth of the year 1391 to the year 1390	The year 1392	Growth of the year 1392 to the year 1391	The year 1390	The year 1391	Growth of the year 1391 to the year 1390	The year 1392	Growth of the year 1392 to the year 1391
Total country	83,973	108,188	28.8	129,560	19.8	79,727	101,281	27	121,091	19.6
East Azarbayejan	83,317	112,161	34.6	147,853	31.8	67,027	95,237	42.1	125,234	31.5
West Azarbayejan	110,030	143,079	30	162,742	13.7	79,747	103,428	29.7	128,614	24.4
Ardebil	109,187	143,737	31.6	160,134	11.4	101,802	132,280	29.9	164,049	24.0
Esfahan	98,088	119,755	22.1	147,723	23.4	76,089	94,486	24.2	124,958	32.3
Alborz	72,221	89,005	23.2	128,191	44	90,654	114,850	26.7	174,145	51.6
Ilam	121,815	89,894	-26.2	139,958	55.7	72,905	87,592	20.1	107,576	22.8
Bushehr	86,154	90,061	4.5	126,223	40.2	95,410	125,602	31.6	142,341	13.3
Tehran	92,206	124,596	35.1	144,137	15.7	95,304	139,199	46.1	165,192	18.7
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari	97,723	122,126	25	144,253	18.1	85,600	101,743	18.9	116,734	14.7
South Khorasan	52,033	79,991	53.7	110,827	38.5	53,234	67,653	27.1	92,297	36.4
Khorasan-e-azavi	60,279	78,099	29.6	115,755	48.2	69,299	88,522	27.7	107,239	21.1
North Khorasan	56,345	87,008	54.4	106,933	22.9	64,380	88,120	36.9	99,815	13.3
Khuzestan	87,332	137,277	57.2	166,195	21.1	90,188	123,294	36.7	153,941	24.9
Zanjan	102,237	157,177	53.7	139,559	-11.2	79,312	100,458	26.7	123,969	23.4
Semnan	65,948	83,138	26.1	119,078	43.2	66,852	78,307	17.1	126,793	61.9
Sistan & Baluchestan	46,046	66,808	45.1	80,016	19.8	51,560	60,944	18.2	67,132	10.2
Fars	108,233	139,364	28.8	129,000	-7.4	95,263	120,642	26.6	127,270	5.5
Qazvin	88,428	120,475	36.2	146,008	21.2	98,443	127,876	29.9	150,879	18.0
Qom	85,613	84,685	-1.1	99,037	16.9	81,275	111,998	37.8	125,509	12.1
Kordestan	81,177	92,496	13.9	111,408	20.4	81,196	98,339	21.1	108,658	10.5
Kerman	68,669	82,016	19.4	103,942	26.7	63,480	77,659	22.3	93,616	20.5
Kermanshah	88,453	113,131	27.9	139,458	23.3	78,045	93,300	19.5	116,764	25.1
Kohgiluyeh & Boyer-Ahmad	84,275	98,835	17.3	149,462	51.2	84,555	91,831	8.6	120,757	31.5
Golestan	69,227	87,175	25.9	107,618	23.5	78,579	97,989	24.7	119,189	21.6
Gilan	87,445	111,558	27.6	128,093	14.8	77,314	98,826	27.8	113,430	14.8
Lorestan	99,936	102,187	2.3	107,537	5.2	69,156	83,075	20.1	99,211	19.4
Mazandaran	100,686	120,551	19.7	162,871	35.1	113,480	132,017	16.3	155,261	17.6
Markazi	92,095	111,034	20.6	125,356	12.9	73,439	92,819	26.4	107,387	15.7
Hormozgan	78,284	97,428	24.5	112,149	15.1	70,594	88,786	25.8	97,673	10.0
Hamedan	66,997	91,197	36.1	95,457	4.7	75,277	96,508	28.2	108,312	12.2
Yazd	78,047	113,809	45.8	128,863	13.2	88,182	110,312	25.1	143,959	30.5

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 Coefficient:

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.

Dispersion ratio (inequality):

This ratio measures the average expenditures of the richest people to the poorest ones. Decile and quintile can be used for calculating this ratio. In other words, this index reflects the average expenditure of the richest 10 percent to the poorest 10 percent. Dispersion ratio is measured via the following formula:

$$q_i^j = \frac{\text{average expenditure of high income deciles } i}{\text{average expenditure of low income deciles } j}$$



Statistical Centre of Iran