

**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**  
**VICE PRESIDENCY FOR**  
**STRATEGIC PLANNING AND SUPERVISION**  
**STATISTICAL CENTRE OF IRAN**

***STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK***  
***OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF***  
***IRAN***

***1390 (Iranian Year)***

***(March 2011- March 2012)***

***NO. 28***

**Statistical Centre of Iran**



*Iranian calendar vs Gregorian calendar*

<i>Iranian year</i>	1370	1375	1380	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390
<i>Christian year</i>	1991-	1996-	2001-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008	2009	2010	2011
	1992	1997	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

*Iranian year begins on March 21<sup>st</sup> of the Christian year and ends on March 20<sup>th</sup> of the next year. To convert the Iranian year into Christian year, please add 621 to the former.*

**Symbols**

<b>- Not collected</b>
<b>000 Not available</b>
<b>× Not applicable</b>
<b>×× Not calculable</b>
<b>// Negligible</b>
<b>* Provisional</b>
<b>** Estimated figure</b>
<b>⊙ Not for publication (confidential figure)</b>

*Where figures are rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of components and the total.*

Main entry Statistical Centre of Iran

Title of author: Statistical Pocketbook of the Islamic Republic of IRAN / 1390 (iranin year)( March 2011- March 2012) No. 28 Vice Presidency, Strategic Planning and Supervision, Statistical Centre of Iran

Imprint: Tehran: Statistical Centre of Iran, 1393=2014M

Collation: 160 pages, illustrated( colour), table, map and chart, 17×24cm

ISBN: 978- 964- 365- 917-2

Cataloging status : CIP

Subject: Iran-- Statistics

Subject: Iran—Sosial Conditions -Statistics

Subject: Iran—Economic Conditions -Statistics

Added entry: Statistical Centre of Iran

Added entry: Statistical Centre of Iran. Office of the Head, Public Relations and International Cooperation

LC: HA 4570/2/الف5 1393

DDC: 315/5

National Bibliography Number (NBN): 3459916

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|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Statistical Centre of Iran</b>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Statistical Pocketbook of the Islamic Republic of IRAN/1390</b>              |  |
|                          | <b>(iranin year)( March 2011- March 2012) No. 28</b>                            |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Date published: First impression, 2014</i>                                   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Circulation: 200</i>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Serial No.: 4647</i>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Price: 70000 Rials</i>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Statistical Centre of Iran, Dr. Fatemi Avenue, Tehran 14146- 63111 Iran.</i> |  |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | URL: <a href="http://www.amar.org.ir">http:// www.amar.org.ir</a>               | E-mail: <a href="mailto:int@sci.org.ir">int@sci.org.ir</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ISBN:978- 964- 365- 917-2   |  |

**In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful**  
**Verily, He has counted all creatures and He Knows their exact number.**  
**Holy Quran**  
**Sura Maryam, Verse 94**

**Statistical Centre of Iran**



## **Preface**

The Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) tries to improve the statistics production, enhance the quality of the produced statistics, remove statistical gaps, and promote the process of the statistics production in the country in collaboration with the public and private and government agencies through using suitable methods, scientific and functional capacities and capabilities to meet the statistical needs of the nation's decision-makers, planners and researchers.

The Centre collects and disseminates different statistics from households, establishments and other institutes through conducting censuses and thematic surveys in different areas. Moreover, more than 70 statistical units in government agencies produce statistics on their own activities and make some of them available to the SCI continuously.

Fortunately the awareness and attention towards the role of statistics in the process of policy-makings and planning during the last half century, in which planning began in line with the national economic development, has increased gradually. However, more effective measures are needed to be taken for reaching expected conditions.

The SCI as the national focal point for producing, presenting and disseminating statistics has published this publication in line with improving the attitudes on correct use of disseminated statistics and information. Moreover, the publication provides a selection of statistical information in the form of table, graphs as well as a brief analysis for better understanding of the current situation of the country along with the trend of the different facts development.

Your invaluable comments can assist us in improving the present publication in the next issue qualitatively and quantitatively.

**Adel Azar**

**Head, Statistical  
Centre of Iran**







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# **LAND AND CLIMATE**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## LAND AND CLIMATE

Iran with a land area of 1,628,750 square kilometers in the year 1390 consists of 31 Ostans (provinces), 400 Shahrestans (sub-provinces), 994 Bakhshs (counties), 1166 Shahrs (cities) and 2507 Dehestans (rural agglomerations).



The Islamic Republic of Iran lies down in the southern half of the northern temperate zone, between latitude 25° 00' and 39° 47' North, and longitudes 44° 02' and 63° 20' East of Greenwich Meridian. The land's average height is over 1200 meters. The lowest place, located in Chaleh-ye-Loot, is 56 meters high, while the highest point, Damavand peak in Alborz Mountains, rises as high as 5610 meters. The land height at the southern coastal strip of the Caspian Sea is 28 meters lower than the open seas.

In the year 1390, Sistan & Baluchestan, Kerman, Yazd, Fars, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Esfahan were among the largest provinces in the country respectively, and each of them has an area of more than 100000 Km<sup>2</sup>. Tehran with an area of about 19000 Km<sup>2</sup> ranks 24<sup>th</sup> amongst the nation's provinces.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is bounded by Turkmenistan, Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, and Armenia to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, Oman Sea and Persian Gulf to the south, and Iraq and Turkey to the west.

The total length of the I.R. Iran's borderlines is 8865 kilometers out of which the longest borderline is for that of Iran-Iraq and the shortest one goes to Iran-Armenia which equals 1609 and 48 kilometers respectively

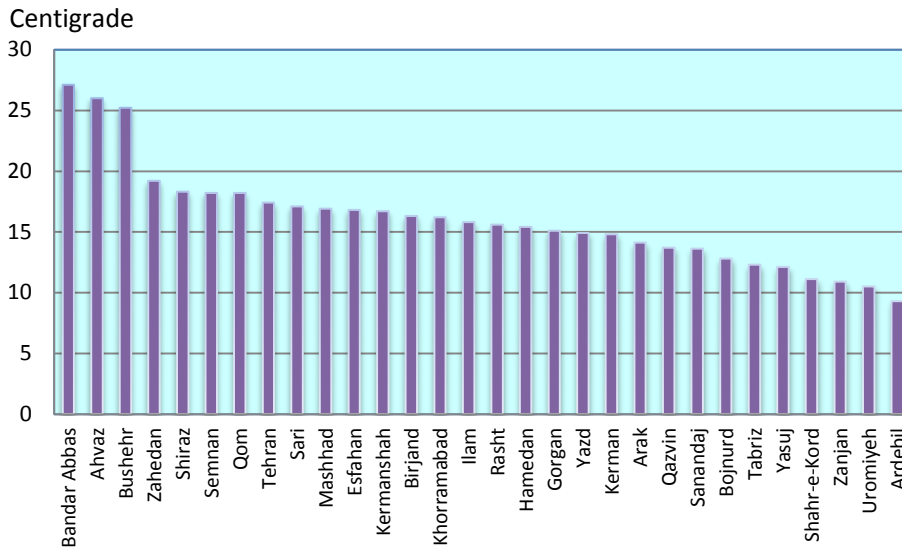
### **Climate**

In the year 1390, the cities of Ahwaz, Bandar Abbass and Bushehr with the average maximum temperatures of 33.2° C, 32.4° C and 28.7° C were among the hottest cities of the country, respectively.

In the same year, the cities of Shahr-e Kord, Ardebil and Hamadan with the average minimum temperatures of 1.8° C, 3.2° C and 3.5° C were among the coldest cities of the country, respectively.

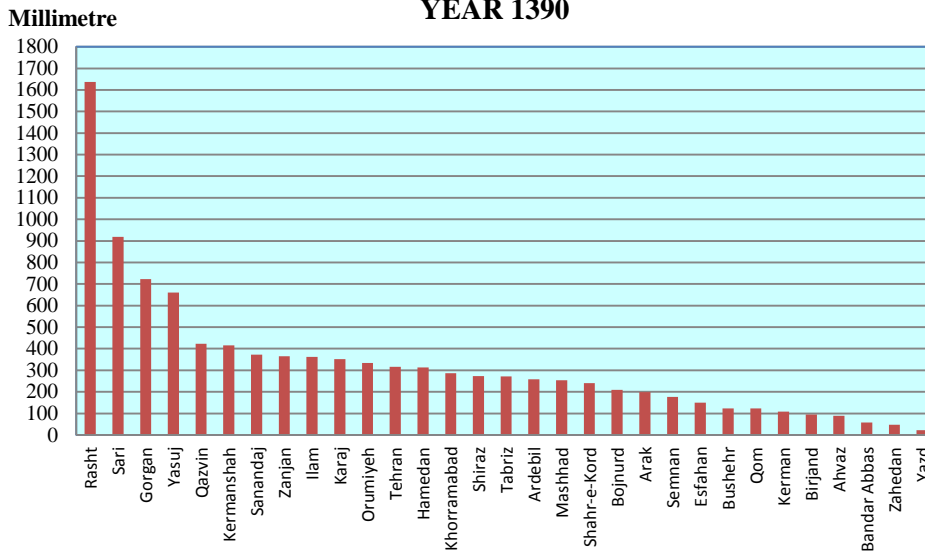
Also with respect to the average annual temperature of the provinces capitals, Bandar Abbass, Ahwas and Bushehr were among the hottest, and Ardebil, Orumiye and Zanjan were among the coldest provinces capitals in the year 1390.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES IN CAPITALS OF OSTANS, THE YEAR 1390**



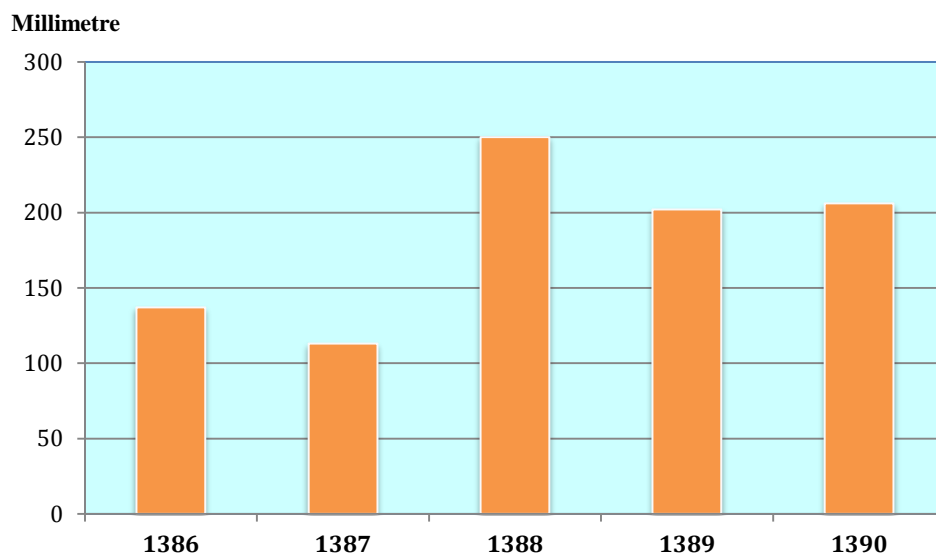
Also, in the year 1390, the cities of Rasht, Sari and Gorgan with 1637, 919 and 724 mm, and Yazd, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas with 22, 47, and 56 mm, as the provinces capitals, had the highest and the lowest annual precipitation respectively.

**ANNUAL RAINFALL IN CAPITALS OF OSTANS, THE YEAR 1390**



The average precipitation of the country in the year 1390 was 205.9 mm, which increased 2.09% in contrast to the previous year. Reviewing the precipitation height between the years 1386 through 1390 indicates that the year 1388 with 250 mm. and the year 1387 with 113 mm had the best and worst status in view of precipitation.

### COUNTRY'S AVERAGE HEIGHT OF RAINFALL









# **POPULATION**

**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## POPULATION

Emergence of metropolitan cities and areas with high population density, and also continuous population mobility in urban and rural areas, calls for an accurate knowledge on the population distribution and its analysis.

In this line, Statistical Centre of Iran regularly collects and disseminates national population information and statistics as well as its various characteristics for the regional and national policy makings and planning through conducting censuses and sample surveys. Moreover statistics obtained from registered vital events which are produced continuously by the National Organization for Civil Registration are one of the most important sources on vital events (birth, death, marriage and divorce) in our country.

On the basis of the latest Population and Housing Census taken in Aban 1390, the total population of the country was 75,149,669 persons (comprising 50.4% male & 49.6% female); of whom about 53,646,000 were living in urban areas and more than 21,446,000 in rural areas. The country's unsettled population was about 56,000.

Statistical Centre of Iran

**HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION BY SEX IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**

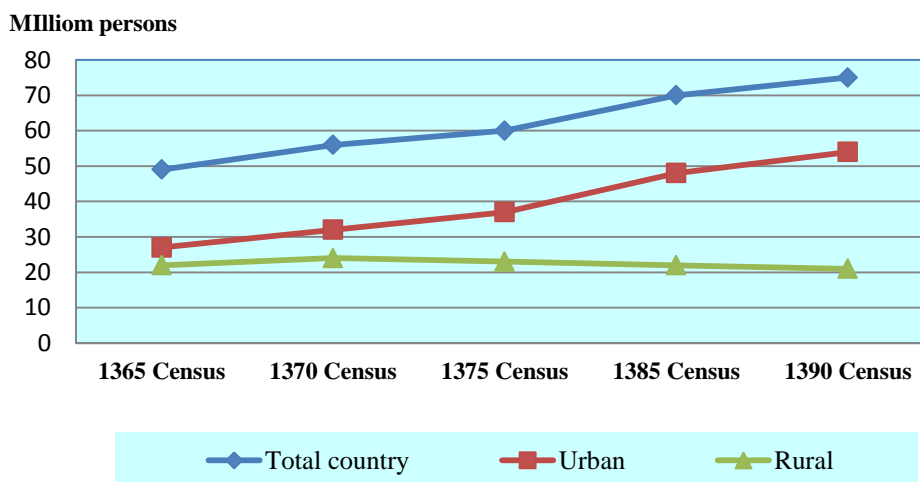
Description	Households	Population		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total country</b>				
1365 Census <sup>(1)</sup> .....	9673931	49445010	25280961	24164049
1370 Census <sup>(1)</sup> .....	10787227	55837163	28768450	27068713
1375 Census <sup>(1)</sup> .....	12398235	60055488	30515159	29540329
1385 Census <sup>(1)</sup> .....	17501771	70495782	35866362	34629420
<b>1390 Census<sup>(1)</sup> .....</b>	<b>21185647</b>	<b>75149669</b>	<b>37905669</b>	<b>37244000</b>
<b>Urban areas</b>				
1365 Census .....	5528542	26844561	13769617	13074944
1370 Census .....	6523824	31836598	16435244	15401354
1375 Census .....	7948925	36817789	18805023	18012766
1385 Census .....	12405584	48259964	24576442	23683522
<b>1390 Census.....</b>	<b>15427848</b>	<b>53646661</b>	<b>27023638</b>	<b>26623023</b>
<b>Rural areas</b>				
1365 Census .....	4099857	22349351	11384483	10964868
1370 Census .....	4203722	23636591	12144898	11491693
1375 Census .....	4410370	23026293	11604972	11421321
1385 Census .....	5074866	22131101	11236855	10894246
<b>1390 Census.....</b>	<b>5744614</b>	<b>21446783</b>	<b>10853217</b>	<b>10593566</b>

1. The number of unsettled population and households for the years 1365, 1370, 1375, 1385 and 1390 is included in the total country.

2. Including households and unsettled population.

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

**COUNTRY'S POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE CENSUSES**



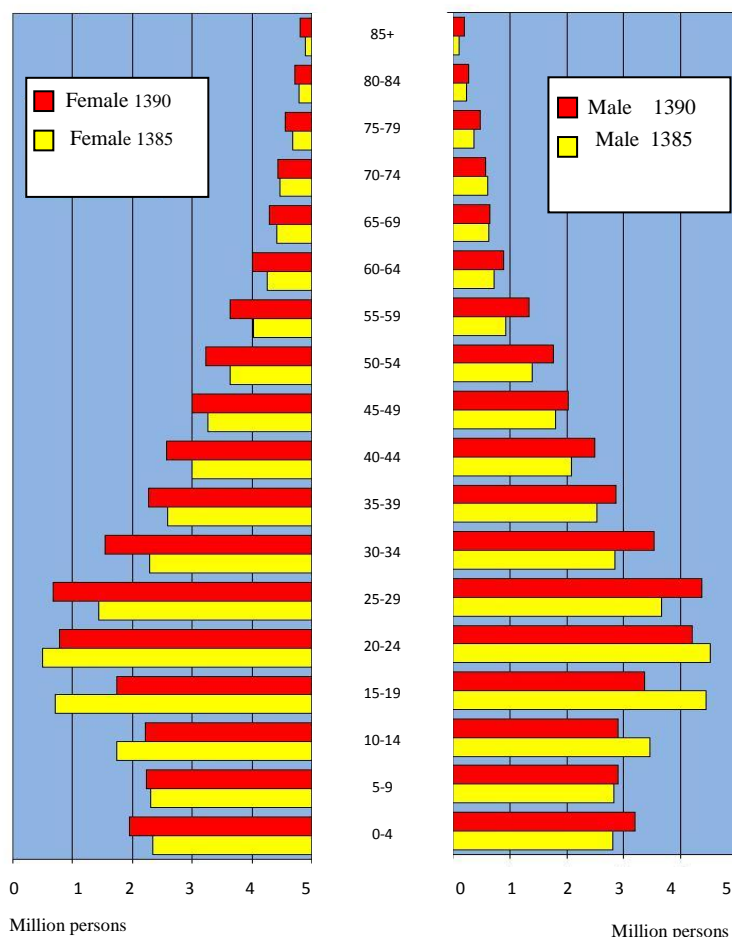
**Population age pyramid**

One of the methods to illustrate the age structure of population is age pyramid. In other words, for illustration of population age structure in a specified time, a graph is used which is called age pyramid. The pyramid shows the distribution of people in each age or age groups as histogram. It consists of two back-to-back bar graphs, with age on the Y-axis and the population plotted on the X-axis. Females are conventionally shown on the right and males on the left. In order to standardize the shape of the population pyramids and make them comparable, total population should be calculated on the basis of 100, 1000 and 10000 while drawing the age pyramid. The shape of the population pyramid of a country depends on three factors:

1. Birth rate in each generation
2. Decrease in the number of people due to mortality
3. Immigration and emigration

Age pyramid in the young population has a triangle shape and a wide base and in the elderly population it has a bell shape, and between these two shapes, different age groups can be found.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION AGE PYRAMID BASED ON THE 1385 AND 1390 CENSUSES



Population pyramids of the 1385 and 1390 Censuses show that the population under age 15 in the 1390 Census has decreased compared with the 1385 Census, and those born in the 1360s are now at the activity and adolescence age and show the highest share of population. The country’s population age pyramid base is contracting and it is expected that it is getting similar to that of developed countries during some next decades.

In the year 1390, the average number of household members (average size of household) was 3.55; Gilan province with 3.19 had the lowest average size, and Sistan & Baluchistan with 4.31 had the highest average size of household among the nation's provinces.

In the same year, the average number of people per one square kilometer of the country (population density) was about 46.14; the lowest population density goes to Semnan province with 6.47, and the highest population density belongs to Tehran province with about 647.57 people.

Based on the 1390 Census, Afghanistan and Iraq with over 1,450,000 and 51,510 people have had the highest number of nationalities in the country, respectively.

#### **Population relative distribution**

Population size reflects the total population inhabiting in the total region (or country). That where this population lives is a question that refers to the population distribution. In addition to the size of the population of a region or a country, the populations of urban and rural areas as well as the populations of administrative divisions (sub-province and province) are counted. It means that, the total population of Iran can be shown at different geographic levels (such as province).

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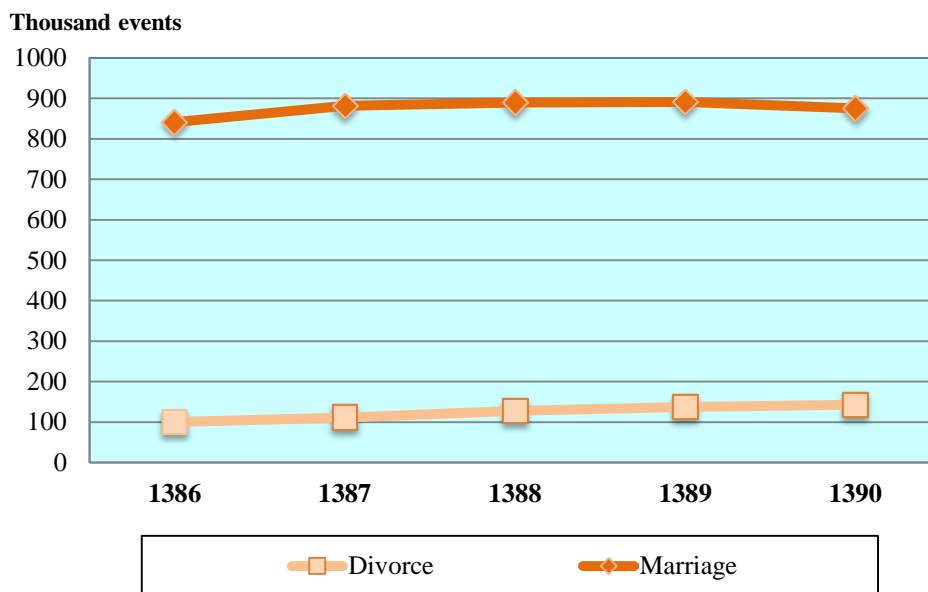


### Vital events

Based on the 1390 National Census of Population and Housing, the nation’s total population aged 10 and over were more than 63,240,000, of whom 62,514 were male and 89664 were female, who were over 50 years old, and have never married up to the date of the Census.

In the year 1390, 875,000 marriages and about 142,800 divorces were registered, which shows 1.9 percent decrease and 4.1 percent increase respectively as compared with the previous year. Out of the registered marriages in the same year, there was no age difference between wife and husband for 12.4 percent.

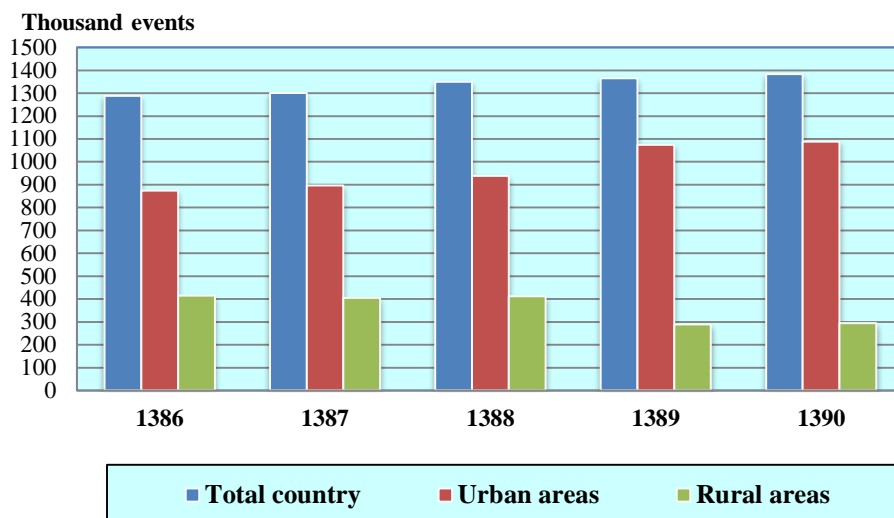
#### REGISTERSD MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE



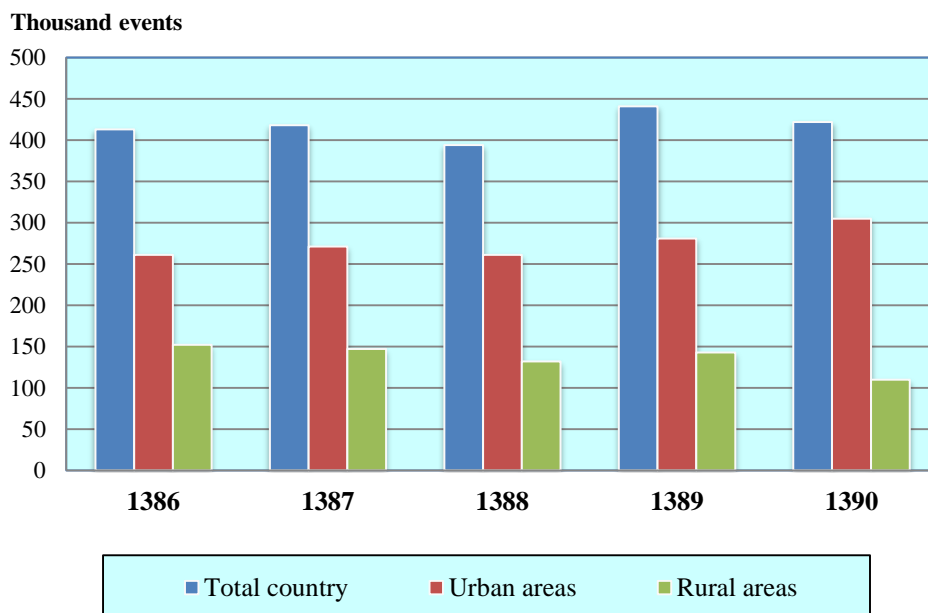
In the year 1390, more than 1,400,000 births were registered (about 48.7% female), moreover, about 422,000 deaths were recorded, out of which about 45.83 percent were female.



**REGISTERED BIRTH IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**



**REGISTERED DEATH IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**



## Migration

Studying migration between the years 1385 and 1390 revealed that during those years 5,500,000 people migrated within the country or entered into the country from abroad. Out of this number, the place of previous residence of 91.95 percent of migrants was inside the country and 1.85% of them were residing abroad. Moreover, 6.19 percent of people did not report their previous residence.

During the mentioned years, out of the people who changed their place of residence within the country, 39% migrated inter-provincially, and 61 percent moved intra-provincially.

Of the total 1,985,927 inter-provincially immigrants during the years 1385-1390, Tehran and Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad with 384,025 and 129,99 have the highest and lowest immigrants respectively.

Study of the in-migration and out-migration provinces of the country shows that in the year 1390, out of 31 provinces, 13 provinces including Alborz, Esfahan, Gilan, Yazd, Mazandaran, Bushehr, Semana, Golestan, Southern Khorasan, Hormozgan, Markazi, Qom, and Zanjan were in-migration provinces, namely their net migration rate was positive while 18 remaining provinces were out-migration provinces, that is, their net migration rate was negative.





# MANPOWER



Statistical Centre of Iran

## MANPOWER

Nowadays the role and significance of the manpower in the processes of production and providing services in human societies, as the most important factor, has become known. Undoubtedly, the human factor is the most important part in the development and progress of the societies. Accordingly, the need for the statistics of active and non-active population and their characteristics is necessary for planning.

The results of the National Census of Population and Housing and Labor Force Survey of the Statistical Centre of Iran as well as the statistical reports of the Vice Presidency for Management and Human Capital Development were used for the data of the manpower in this publication.

### Employment and unemployment

Generally, the population aged 10 and over is divided into two groups: economically active population and non-economically active population. All household members aged 10 and over who were employed or unemployed during the last seven days preceding the enumeration are called economically active population. All household members aged 10 and over who was neither employed nor unemployed during the last seven days preceding the enumeration and were classified as student, homemaker, income recipient and other, are called non-economically active population.

Amongst the economically active population, according to the definition of the work, those who worked during the reference week at least one hour or for reasons left the work temporarily are called employed. All persons who during the last 7 days before the enumeration day did not work for at least one hour, and were without job and met the below conditions, are called unemployed:

1. They had taken specific steps including registration at an employment agency during the last 30 days before the enumeration day,
2. They are currently available for work,

Based on the Labor Force Surveys in the years 1386 to 1390, economically active population accounted for 39.8, 38.0, 38.9, 38.3 and 36.9 percent of the population; the rate increased by 0.9% in the year 1388 compared with the year 1387, and decreased by 0.6 percent in the year 1389 in contrast to the year 1388, and dropped by 1.4 %, in the year 1390 compared with the year 1389. The unemployment rate for this population group in the years 1386 to 1390 were 10.5, 10.4, 11.9, 13.5 and 12.3 percent respectively; the rate rose 1.5 percent in the year 1388 compared with the year 1387; the year 1389 experienced a 1.6 percent increase compared with the year 1388, and in the year 1390 the rate decreased 1.2 percent in contrast to the year 1389.

In the year 1390, the unemployment rate for the youth aged 15-24 was 26.5 percent; while the unemployment rates for male and female aged 15-24 was 22.9 & 42.7 percent respectively.

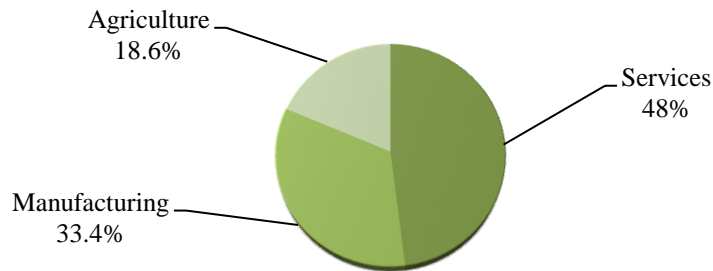
Among the provinces, Alborz, Lorestan, and Fars with 19.3, 19.2 and 18.5 percent had the highest unemployment rate in the year 1390, respectively, and Yazd, South Khorasan and Zanjan with 6.0, 8.4 and 8.4 percent had the lowest unemployment rate, respectively.





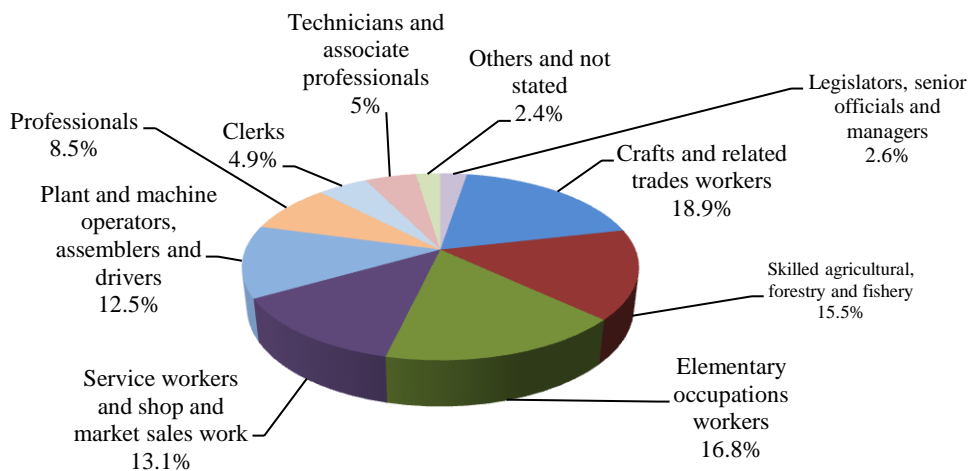
In the year 1390, relative distribution of the employed population aged 10 and over by three major economic sectors was as follows: 18.6 percent in agricultural sector, 33.4 percent in manufacturing sector and 48 percent in service sector.

**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY THREE MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS, THE YEAR 1390**



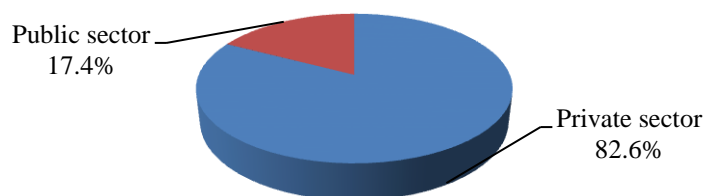
In the year 1390, relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over by major occupation groups, was 18.9 percent in crafts and related trade workers, 16.8 percent in elementary occupation workers, 15.5 percent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 13.1 percent in service workers and shop and market sale workers. These groups had the highest share in major occupation groups.

**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, THE YEAR 1390**



Relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over in the year 1390 by status in employment in the two private and public sectors (including wage and salary earner in cooperative sector and trainees) were 82.6 and 17.4 percent respectively; the private sector and public sector experienced 0.5 percent decrease and 0.5 percent increase respectively compared with the previous year.

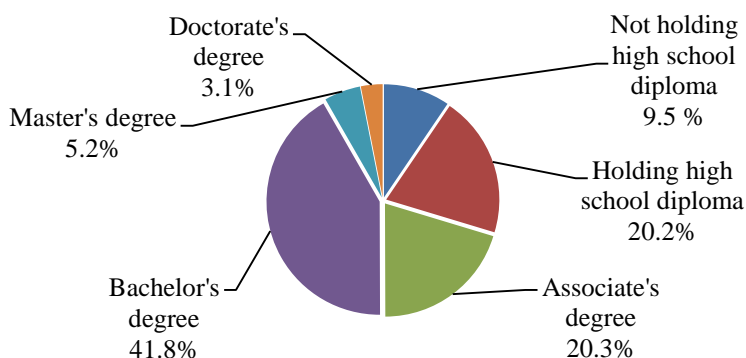
**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, THE YEAR 1390**



### Government employees

In the year 1390, the number of government employees in government agencies was about 2.1 million, which shows 0.6 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Out of this number of employee, 95.5 percent are under civil service code and other employment laws, and 4.5 percent are under labor law.

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL DEGREE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1390**





**AGRICULTURE,  
FORESTRY  
AND FISHERIES**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## **Agriculture, forestry and fisheries**

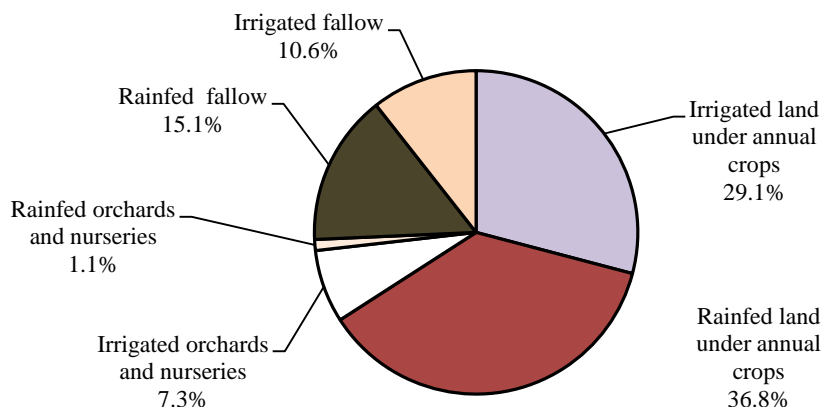
Nowadays, the agricultural sector in many developing countries is the predominant sector in national economy. The agricultural sector has important and essential roles in the course of economic progress and development; including the food supply and security for growing population, providing foreign currency for importing capital goods via boosting exports, supplying the required raw materials required by the industry and supporting the development of the related manufacturing activities. Agricultural development will bring about increase of the farming, livestock, fishery and forestry products, and these increases, while creating employment and facilitating economic growth, support the improvement of the food security and nutrition.

### **Farming and horticulture**

Based on the latest National Census of Agriculture results, conducted in the year 1382, a number of 4,332,000 agricultural producing units have been identified as the national agricultural holdings which have been practicing at least one of the activities of farming, horticulture, greenhouse production, livestock raising, raising of poultry by the traditional method, raising of honeybee and silkworm. The absolute maximum of the holdings is run by the natural persons or the very farmers and livestock holders, and only 8108 agricultural holdings were operated by the legal entities (authorized companies and public institutions).

Out of the agricultural holdings belonging to the natural persons; a number of 2,363,000 of holders were literate (55%) and the remaining (45%) was illiterate.

**LAND USE IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, THE YEAR 1382**



On the basis of the results of the cited census, area under cultivation and the production of the main agricultural crops during the crop year 1381-82, was as follows:

**Wheat:** area under cultivation 6,941,000 hectares, production 11.7 mln. tons, yield for the irrigated wheat per hectare 3.1 mln tons and non-irrigated wheat more than 0.9 ton.

**Rice:** area under cultivation 465,000 hectares, production 1.82 mln. tons, yield per hectare more than 3.9 tons.

**Sugar beet:** area under cultivation 199,000 hectares, production 5.73 mln. tons, yield per hectare 29 tons.

**Production of the orchard crops:** 1.15 mln tons of apples, 1.3 million tons of citrus fruits, 1.4 mln. tons of grapes and more than 0.5 and 0.3 mln tons of dates and pistachios respectively.

**Livestock husbandry**

At the time of the Agriculture Census (Mehr and Aban of the year 1382) all livestock of the country consisted of 37 mln sheep, 20 mln goats, 6 mln. cattle, 159,000 buffalos and 139,000 camels.

Based on the results of this Census, the production of the milk during the 365 days ending to the census time amounted to 5.983 mln tons out of which 4.769 mln tons were cow's milk.

The total red meat production in the country in the year 1390 was 967,000 tons, where the highest production goes to Fars, East Azarbayejan and Khorasan-e Razavi provinces by 77, 66 and 65 thousand tons, respectively; and the lowest production belongs to Alborz province with 10,000 tons. For the chicken meat the figure is 1,783,000 tons. Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad province with 14,000 tons has the lowest production and Mazandaran, Esfahan and Khorasan-e Razavi with 152, 117 and 113 thousand tons have the highest one in the country, respectively.

According to the results of the 1390 Nation’s Livestock Survey, there were about 1,278,000 holdings with 50,215,000 sheep and lambs and about 1,130,000 holdings with 22,094,000 goats and kids and about 1,096,000 holdings with 6,075,000 cattle and calves, respectively.

**Fisheries**

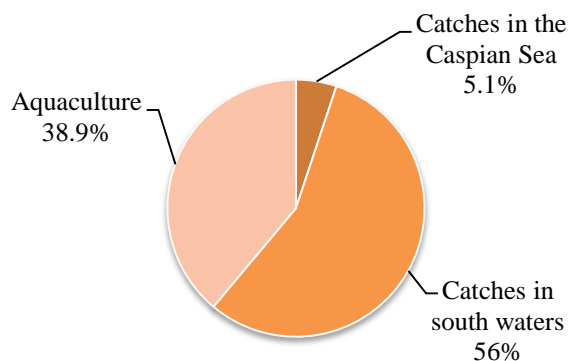
**NATION’S PRODUCTION AND CATCHES OF VARIOUS AQUATICS**

(ton)

Year	Total	Catches in the Caspian Sea	Catches in south waters	Aquaculture
1386 .....	562422	39174	329571	193677
1387 .....	562594	36967	341980	183647
1388 .....	599754	44279	348122	207353
1389 .....	663684	43805	368505	251374
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>735261</b>	<b>37831</b>	<b>411897</b>	<b>285533</b>

Source: Fisheries Organization of Iran.

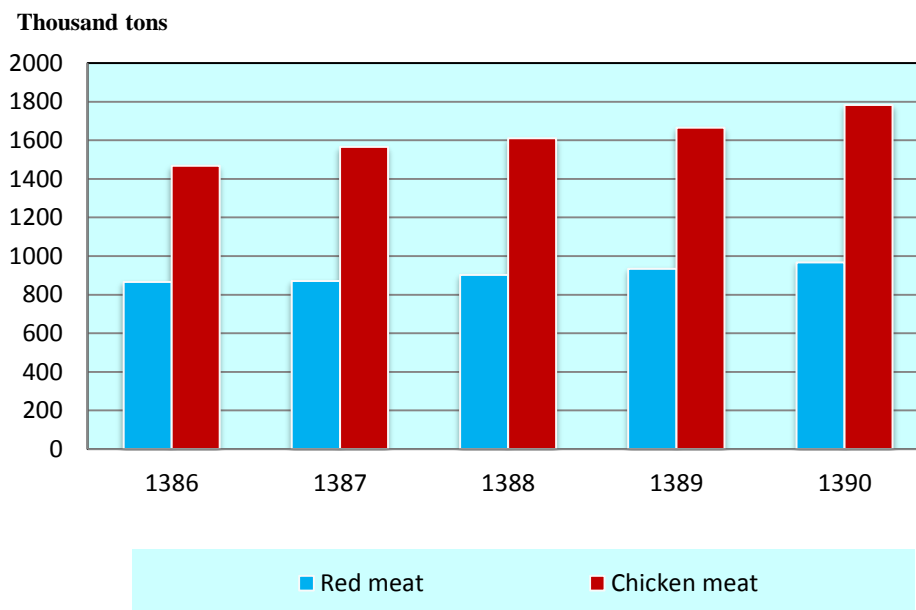
**AQUATICS CATCHES AND PRODUCTION BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1390**



## Forestry

In the year 1389, the nation's forests area was about 14,319,000 hectares. In the mentioned year, out of about 84,814,000 hectares of the ranges of the country, only about 8.5 % was among good ranges and the rest was at the medium and poor levels. The desert area in the same year was 32,576,000 hectares. Also the afforested and sapling production area in the year 1390 was 25,255 hectares, of which about 30.5% belongs to Mazandaran, Golestan and Gilan provinces; also in this year 32,386,000 saplings were produced.

### RED AND CHICKEN MEAT PRODUCTION



The cattle and calf meat production in Iran was 360,000 tons in 2007, which was ranked the 27<sup>th</sup> in the world. In the same year, sheep and goat meat production was 496,000 tons, which was ranked the 4<sup>th</sup> in the world and the 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Asia following China and India. Also in this year, Iran was ranked the 6<sup>th</sup> in the world and the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Asia, in chicken meat production, by production of 1,670,000 tons.

### Output, intermediate consumption and value added

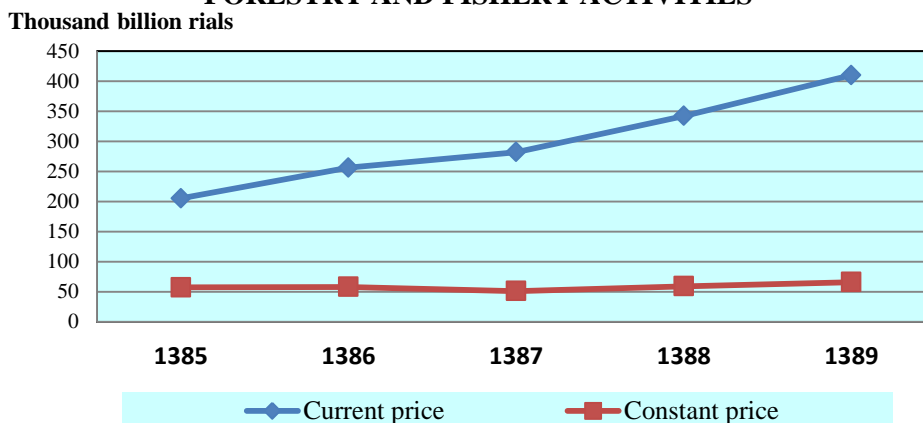
Based on calculations made in the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1389, the output, intermediate consumption and value added at producer price in the Agricultural sector were 698,056, 288,057 and 410,000 billion rials, respectively. Also in the same year the value added at the 1376 constant prices was 65,908 billion rials.

#### OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE ADDED GROWTH OF THE ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE YEAR 1389 COMPARING TO THE PRVIOUS YEAR (PERCENT)

Activity	Output	Intermediate consumption	Value added
Farming and horticulture.....	17.81	19.93	16.90
Livestock, chicken farms, sericulture, apiculture and hunting.....	17.29	18.80	15.78
Forestry.....	11.27	18.23	8.43
Fishery.....	12.67	59.92	32.40

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran

#### VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURAL, HUNTING AND FORESTRY AND FISHERY ACTIVITIES





## Nomadic people

For the first time in the summer of the year 1366 and after that in the years of 1377 and 1387, the Censuses of Nomadic People were carried out. The goal was to identify the population who has been effective and important in the social, economic and political areas. The members of the society covered with the title of Nomadic People in the census have had three common characteristics of: tribal social structure, earning their livelihood by livestock and nomadic-based life.

On the basis of the results of the latest Census conducted in the year 1387, there were a number of 212,660 households and a population of 1,186,830 persons in the nomadic society, of which 49% and 51% were female and male respectively. The majority of the nomadic population lies in the age group of 15-19.

The largest number of nomadic population during the summer quarter lived in Fars and Kerman provinces which included 24,720 and 22,564 households and a population of 132,272 and 109,439, respectively. In the same period, Bushehr, Kurdistan and Qom provinces were without nomadic population. The largest number of nomadic population during the winter quarter lived in Fars province which included 27,279 households and the population of 147,821. In this period only Kurdistan was without nomadic population.

**PRODUCTION AND SALE OF HANDICRAFTS OF NOMADIC HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEAR 1387**

Total country	Rug, carpet and Gabbeh( traditional carpet) ( m <sup>2</sup> )			Gelīm (tapestry-woven carpets) and Zilu (rough carpet)			Verni ( a kind of carpet) and Jajim(a two-sided flatweave)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	23937	159360	72224	9585	64605	16463	7693	57487	23622

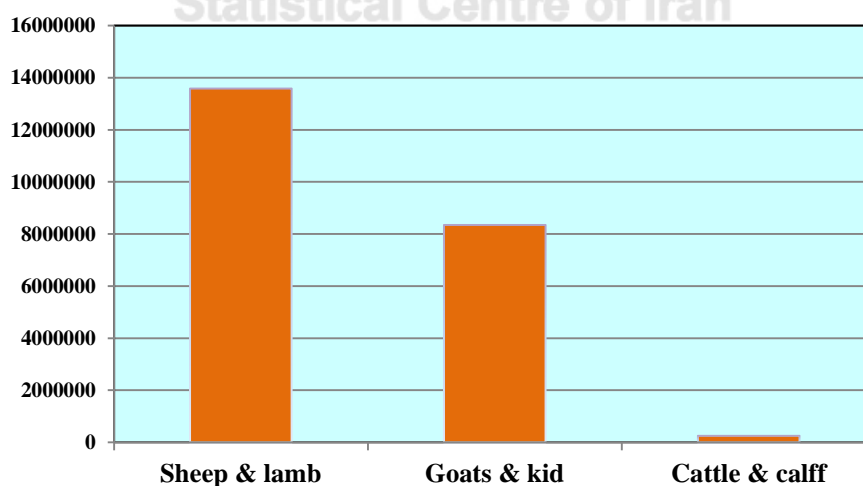
Total country	Sackcloth- tent ( m <sup>2</sup> )			Straw math ( m <sup>2</sup> )			Saddlebag, feedbag and the like (number)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	29861	446334	16085	24185	744009	155437	15492	40321	3235

Total country	Chuqa (traditional formal cloth)/Barak ( long felt cover) and the like ( number)			Hat, gloves, stocks, Giveh (a kind of soft, comfortable, durable and hand-woven-top men's shoe) and footwear( number/pair)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	2204	4891	727	7400	44439	4012

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OF THE NOMADIC PEOPLE BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1387**





# **MINING**

**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## MINING

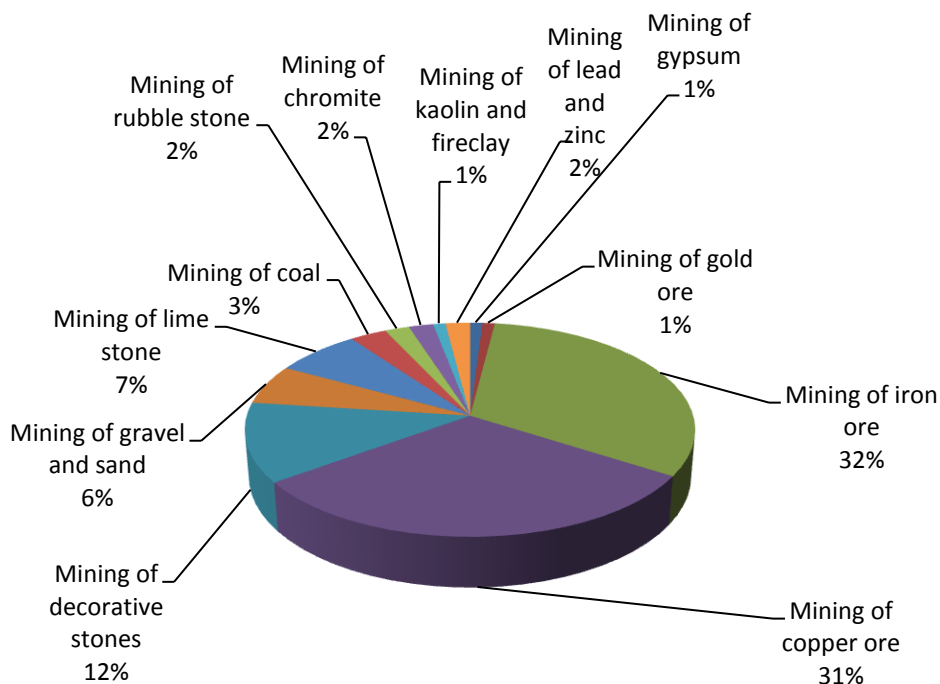
Minerals have fundamental role in the economic development of the country. They, whether as ores or as final products of processing such as extraction, refinement,... feed so many mining and other industries. Valuable and great deposits of Copper, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Chromite, Florin, Decorative Stones are among the great resources of Iran. On the other hand, by exploiting the mines and establishing transportation roads, the nation's transportation industry flourishes and the communication network develops. Consequently, special attention to the development of the mines reduces anomalous migration from deprived areas to the cities and creates employment.

Information in this section comprises the results of the Nation's Operating Mines Survey. In order to classify the mine activities, the third revision of International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (I.S.I.C, Rev.3.1) has been used with some changes. On the basis of the cited survey in the year 1389, there were 4974 operating mines in the country (excluding oil and gas, radioactive and pottery soil mine) which shows a 12.38% increase in comparison with the year 1388.

The results also indicate that a total of 62335 workers were working in these mines, which shows a decrease of 1.89 percent compared with the previous year.

In the year 1389, the value added of the activities of the operating mines amounted to 38737 billion rials, which increased by 4.5% compared with the previous year. It should be noted that the highest value added was for copper ore, iron ore, and decorative stones, with 1201, 1163, and 4609 billion rials, respectively. The aggregate values added of these mines accounts for about 68% of the total value added of this sector.

**RATIO OF VALUE ADDED OF SELECTED OPERATING MINES, THE YEAR 1389**



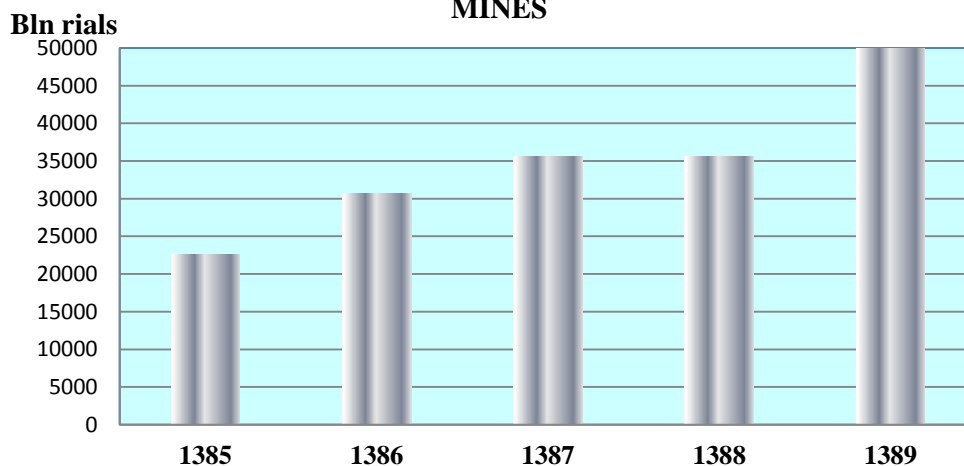
In the year 1389, out of the total 6340 bln rials of the investments, over 86% relates to machinery, durable tools and administrative equipment and 5.2% goes to the development and discovery.

Moreover, Kerman, Yazd and Fars with 16253, 7616 and 1952 bln rials had the highest value added of operating mines of the country, respectively.

**NUMBER OF THE NATION'S MINES BY MINERAL MINING, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, SHARE OF VALUE ADDED AND THE RATIO OF ITS CHANGES COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1389**

Type of mine	Number	Total value of products (mln.Rials)	Share of the value added in the total mines (%)	Ratio of changes in the share of value added compared with the previous year
Total.....	<b>4974</b>	<b>50147576</b>	<b>100</b>	-
Mining of types of ore, gravel & sand .....	4229	14009309	29	2.3
Mining of non-ferrouce metallic ore.....	95	15966370	35	4.8
Mining of iron ores .....	90	17321420	31.1	-0.2
Mining of coal.....	109	1808708	3.2	-1.4
Mining of chemical materials and the like.....	104	301134	0.6	-0.3
Other mines.....	348	740634	1.5	-0.2

**VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCTS IN OPERATING MINES**









# **OIL AND GAS**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## **Oil and gas**

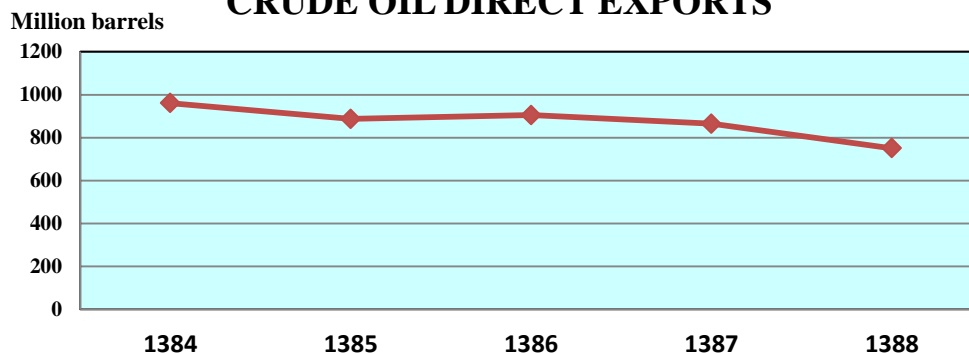
Due to the importance of oil, gas, and petrochemical industries in Iran's economy, the data related to these activities have not been included in Mines and Manufacturing chapters and are presented in an exclusive chapter in this publication.

The Iranian oil industry came into existence by the exploitation of gas and oil from the first oil well in Masjed Soleyman (south-western of Iran) in the year 1287(1908) on which statistical information has been collected since that time. After nationalization of the oil industry in Esfand 1329, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) has released more detailed data. At the present time, statistics presented in this chapter have been provided by the Ministry of Oil.

In the year 1388, a total of 751 million barrels of crude oil were exported, which shows a 13.3% decrease compared with the preceding year. Also in the same year, the amount of oil products exports was 17 mln liters per day, with a 6.3% increase compared with the preceding year.

Iran with an average production of 3576 thousand barrels of crude oil a day ranked as the second among OPEC countries in 2011. In the same year, the average export of crude oil was 2260 thousand barrels a day, which placed Iran the fourth among OPEC countries. In 2011, Iran with the supply of 189 billion cubic meters of Natural Gas ranked as the first among OPEC countries.

### CRUDE OIL DIRECT EXPORTS



Furthermore, in the year 1388, the production of some oil products by cu m/day in the total national refineries was as follows: liquefied gas 8362; motor spirit 59515, burning oil 18519 and gas oil 88702 which shows a 3.6, 15.6, -13.2 and 4.4 percent change compared with the preceding year.

### AVERAGE OIL PRODUCTS OF REFINERIES (cu m/day)

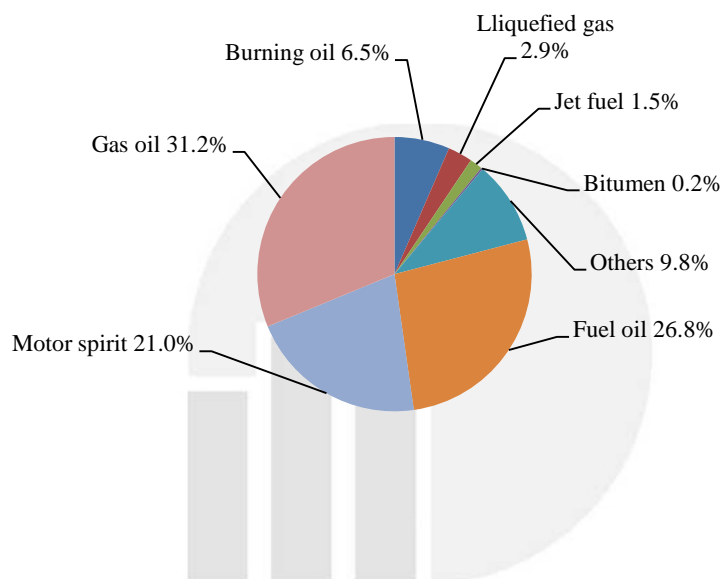
Product	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>250987</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> <b>257313</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> <b>256633</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> <b>261506</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> <b>267628</b>
Liquefied gas.....	8204	8016	7723	8071	8362
Motor spirit .....	41332	<sup>(1)</sup> 44664	<sup>(1)</sup> 45080	<sup>(1)</sup> 51496	<sup>(1)</sup> 59515
Burning oil .....	20269	21048	21680	21347	18519
Gas oil .....	79214	80473	81549	84957	88702
Fuel oil .....	76136	76205	73020	77132	76101
Jet fuels .....	2929	3600	3426	3519	4188
Lubricants.....	000	000	000	000	000
Bitumen .....	672	859	976	616	698
Other products <sup>(2)</sup> .....	22231	24107	24837	22848	27879

1. Motor spirit includes basic gasoline, MTBE, consumption super gasoline etc; however MTBE and consumption super gasoline are not included in the total.

2. Other oil products exclude semi-finished products, gas, hydrogen and sulfur.

Sources: Ministry of Oil.

### AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS OIL PRODUCTS, THE YEAR 1388



In the year 1388, oil gas with the consumption of 33817 thousand cu m per day had the highest share of consumption among all kinds of oil products and motor spirit with 23652 thousand cu m/ day was at the second rank.

A review of motor spirit consumption in each province in the year 1388 shows that the five provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khorasn-e-Razavi, Fars and Khuzestan with 22.8, 7.6, 6.9, 6.6, and 5.2 percent consumption respectively have about half of the total country consumption, although based on the nation's population estimation in the year 1388, share of each of the cited provinces of the nation's population is 19.6, 6.4, 7.9, 6.1 and 6.0 percent, respectively (46% of nation's total population).

**SHARE OF SOME PROVINCES FROM THE NATION'S MOTOR SPIRIT CONSUMPTION<sup>(1)</sup>,1388 (PERCENT)**

Province	Province share of the motor spirit consumption	Province share of the Nation's population <sup>(2)</sup>
Total Country.....	100.0	100.0
Tehran.....	22.8	19.6
Esfahan.....	7.6	6.4
Khorasan-e-Razavi.....	6.9	7.9
Fars.....	6.6	6.1
Khuzestan.....	5.2	6.0
Other Provinces.....	50.9	54.0

*1. Consumption statistics include borderline sales and exclude bunkering and exports.*

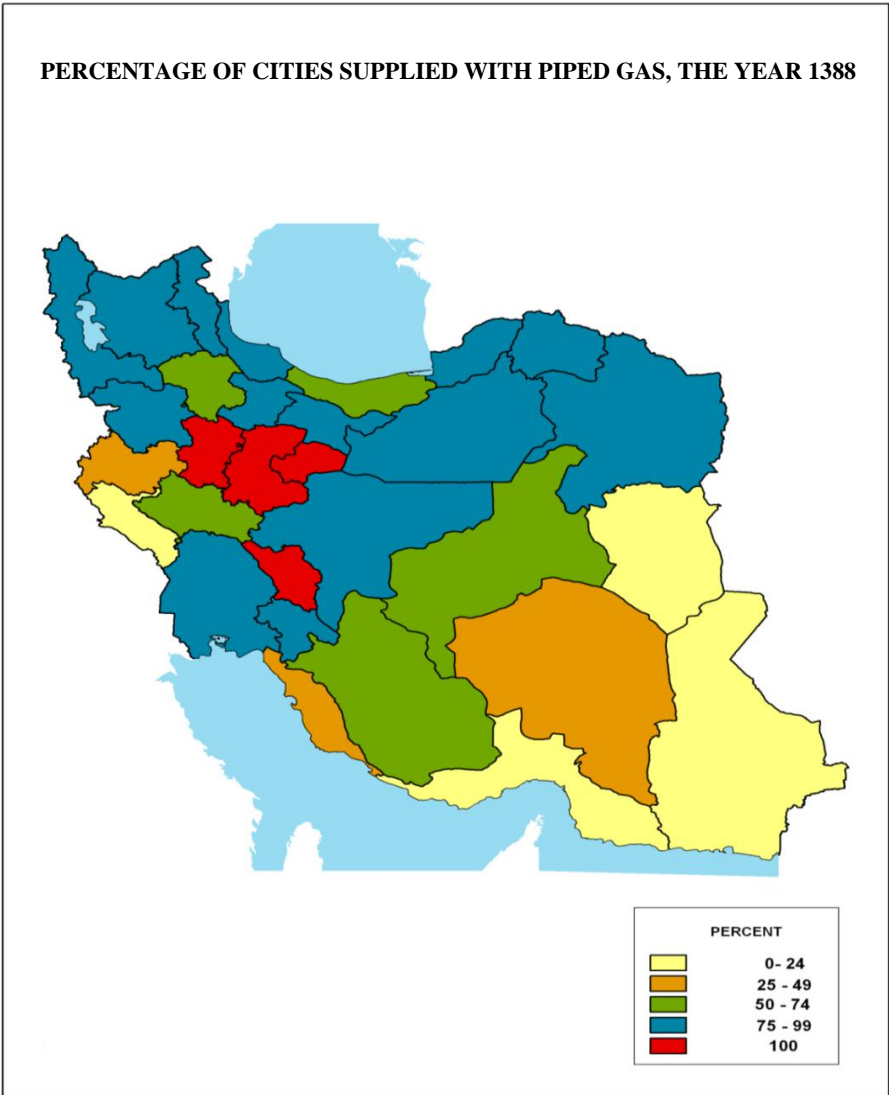
*2. Province share of the Nation's population has been calculated on the basis of population estimation in the year 1388.*

*Source: Ministry of Oil.*

**Statistical Centre of Iran**

In the year 1388, the amount of motor spirit and gas oil imports reached 7665 and 2254 mln liters. Imports of the motor spirit increased by 1.6 % compared with the previous year. The total production of the National Company of the Petrochemical Industries with a 14.6% increase compared with the preceding year reached 34433 thousand tons in the year 1388.

Over the same year, out of 1105 cities of the country, 792 cities were supplied with piped gas and 57 cities were being supplied with piped gas, which shows that 72% of the nation's cities are supplied with the piped gas. Also in this year, out of 40675 villages of the country, 8705 ones were supplied with piped gas, which had an 18.2% increase compared with the year 1387.



**WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS: 2011**

**WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 2011**

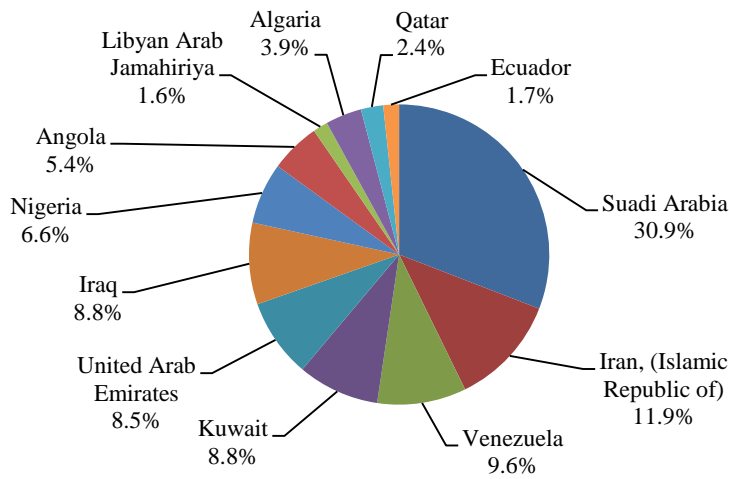
Region	Thousand barrels per day
<i>World</i> .....	70437
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	7424
Africa .....	7419
North America .....	6917
Latin America .....	9823
Eastern Europe .....	12653
Western Europe .....	3195
Middle East .....	23006

**WORLD CRUDE OIL EXPORTS IN 2011**

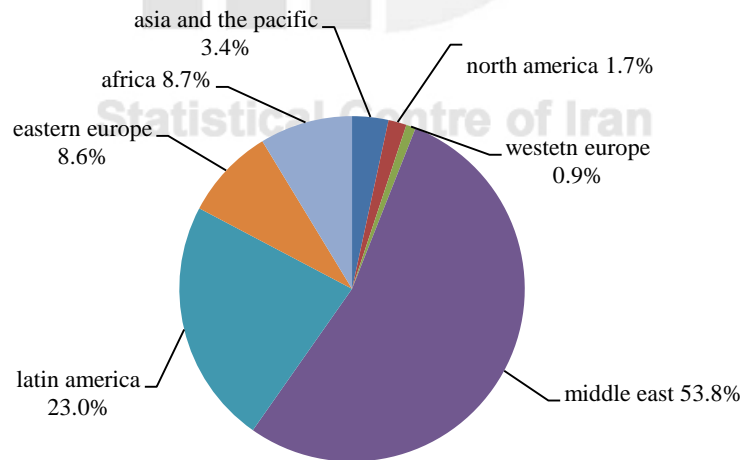
Region	Thousand barrels per day
<i>World</i> .....	38577
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	1399
Africa .....	5355
North America .....	1735
Latin America .....	4566
Eastern Europe .....	5809
Western Europe .....	2248
Middle East .....	17465

Source: OPEC

**CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN OPEC COUNTRIES, 2011**



**WORLD PROVEN CRUDE OIL RESERVERS DISTRIBUTION BY REGION, 2011**





# **MANUFACTURING**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## MANUFACTURING

Nowadays industrial development is considered as one of the vital and underlying subjects for sustainable development of countries. Therefore, it is essential to explain basic principles and concepts of this field in line with comprehensive development of country. In this regard, using existing statistics helps us to evaluate the progress made within the objectives of industrial development.

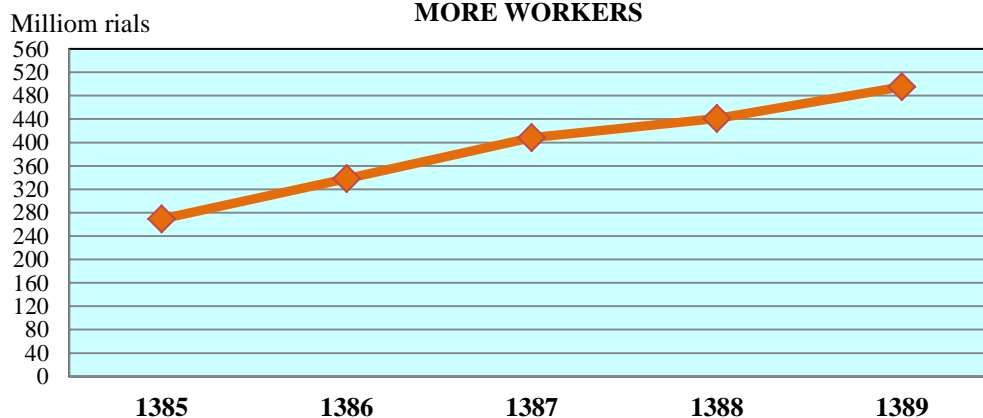
Statistics on manufacturing include specifications of manufacturing licenses issued by the Ministry of Industries and Mines and a selection of specifications and economic performance of manufacturing establishments and households with manufacturing activity related to the final results of the survey of Manufacturing Establishments implemented by the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1389.

In the year 1389, there were 15,302 manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers, the number of which decreased about 5 percent compared with the year 1388. The private and public sectors own 98 and 2 percent of the establishments respectively. Also, total employed persons in the establishments were over one million and 249 thousand persons showing a 0.1 percent decrease compared with the year 1388. Among employed persons, 15.3 percent have been working in manufacturing of food products and beverages which have the highest number of the workers.

Also, industries like “manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products” and “manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers” got the second and the third ranking with 14.0 and 11.9 percent, respectively following food industries in view of the number of employees.

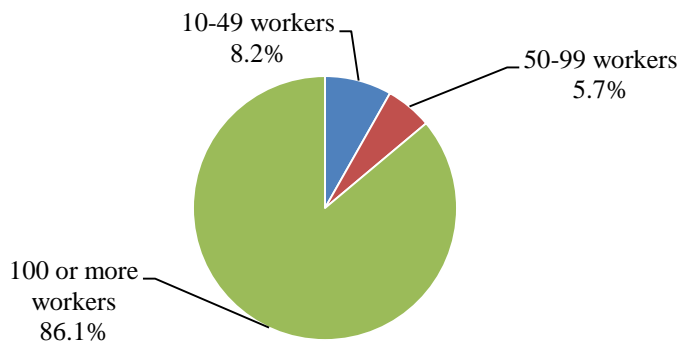
In this year, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was over 496 thousand billion rials showing a 12.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

**VALUE ADDED OF THE MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES OF THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 AND MORE WORKERS**

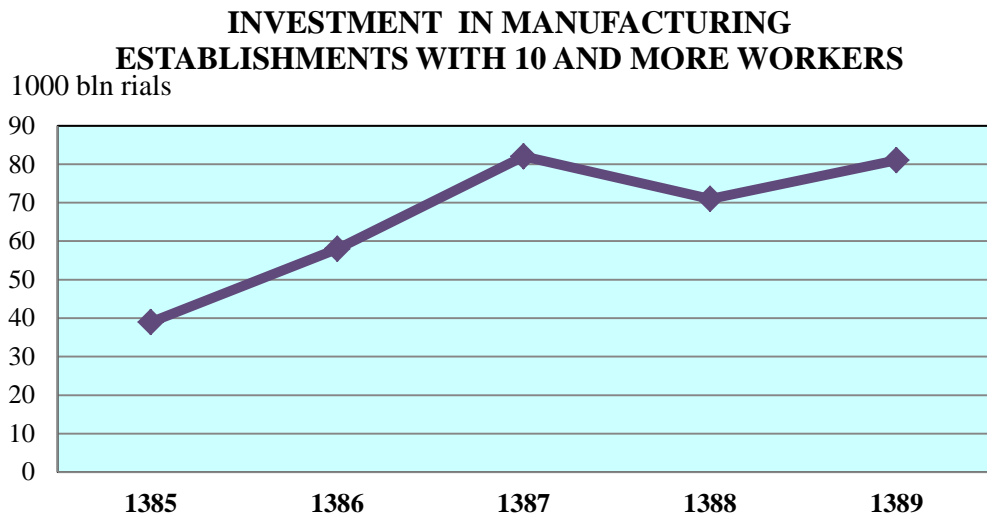


In the year 1389, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was 40 thousand and 463 billion rials for the establishments with 10-49 workers, 28 thousand and 520 billion rials for the establishments with 50-99 workers and 427 thousand and 87 billion rials for the establishments with 100 and more workers.

**VALUE ADDED OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 AND MORE WORKERS BY THE SIZE OF WORKERS, THE YEAR 1389**



Also, the amount of investment in manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was about 81 thousand and 662 billion rials showing a 13.4 percent increase compared with the year 1388.



**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT LICENSE AND EXPLOITATION LICENSE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES AND MINES**

Year	Establishment license <sup>(1)</sup> (number)	Exploitation license <sup>(2)</sup> (number)
1386 .....	48235	8731
1387 .....	26239	7689
1388 .....	13380	6661
1389 .....	15813	6878
<b>1390 .....</b>	<b>15872</b>	<b>6292</b>

1. Including new manufacturing establishments and expansion of existing establishments.

2. Including exploitation licenses issued for starting new establishments, expansion of existing establishments and establishments without license.

Source: Ministry of Industries and Mines.

In the year 1389, manufacturing establishments productivity (ratio of value added to the number of establishments) was 32 billion and 418 million rials showing a 18.4 percent increase compared with the previous year.

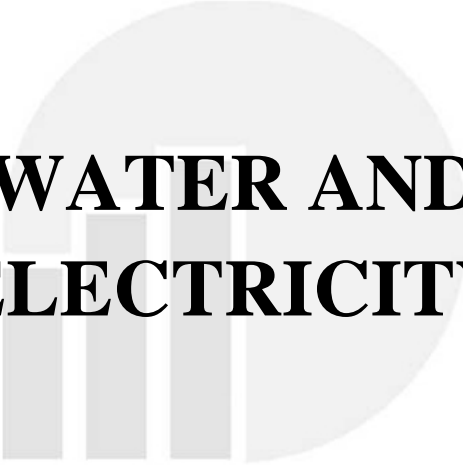
In the year 1388, workforce productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the number of the employed) was 352.7 million rials showing a 9 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In the year 1389, production productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the output value) was 0.3 percent showing an 8.0 percent decrease compared with the year 1388.

In the year 1389, ratio of investment to value added in manufacturing sector was 6.1 percent showing a 0.01 percent decrease compared with the year 1388.

Among the provinces, Tehran, Esfahan, and Khuzestan with 118721, 68359 and 56678 billion rials had the highest value added of manufacturing activity in the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers and the provinces of Bushehr, Khuzestan and Kerman with 320184, 136245 and 105146 million rials had the highest manufacturing establishments productivity in manufacturing establishments with 10 workers and more, respectively.





# **WATER AND ELECTRICITY**

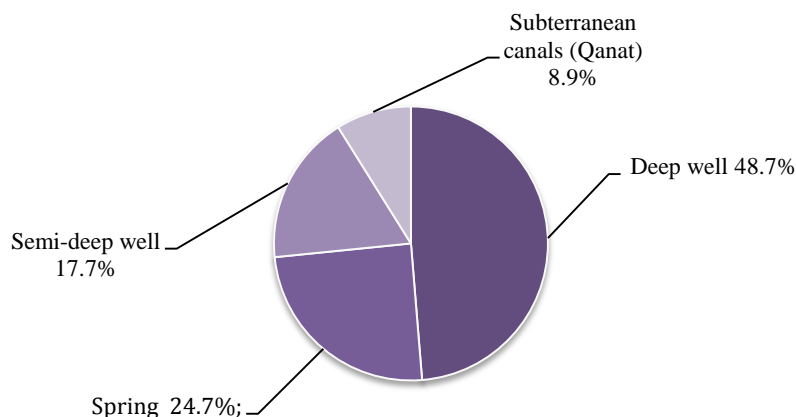
**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## Water and electricity

Sustainable growth in the water and electricity sector of the country along with creating balance between resources and consumption, promotion of productivity and sharing human resources as the most valuable capital of the country is one of the fundamental duties of the government. This subject, in line with realizing the “Vision of the Country”, is pursued through policy-making, planning, organizing, directing, supervising, preparing related regulations, directives and bills and creating appropriate atmosphere for active participation of non-governmental sectors and other interested parties.

In the aquatic year 1389-1390, annual discharge of underground water resources was about 70482 million cubic meters showing a 6.9 percent decrease compared with the aquatic year 1388-1389. Out of this portion, the share of deep wells, semi-deep wells, subterranean canals (Qanats) and springs was 48.7, 17.7, 8.9 and 24.7 percent, respectively.

**PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL DISCHARGE FROM UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES, DURING THE YEARS 1389- 1390**



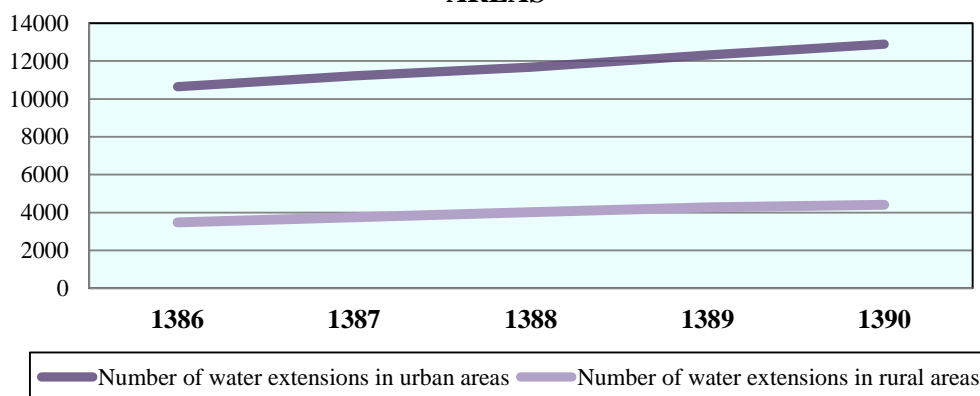


In the year 1390, inflow of large reservoir dams was 33740 million cubic meters showing a 5.3 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In this year, 25676 million cubic meters of large reservoir dams' water were consumed out of which 63 percent is for agricultural use. Outflow of the dams reached 32822 million cubic meters showing an 8.1 percent decrease compared with the year 1389. Out of this outflow, 52.2 percent was output of the turbines for generating electricity showing a 2.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1389.

In the year 1390, there were over 17,140,000 water extensions showing a 3.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number, 12,886,000 water extensions relate to the urban areas showing a 4.6 percent increase compared with the year 1389. In this year, the capacity of the reservoirs and length of the network with a diameter of 80 mm and more in urban areas covered by the urban water and sewage companies reached about 13.1 million cubic meters and 133 thousand kilometers, respectively showing a 3.6 and 4.4 percent increases. Also, the length of the network with a diameter of 200 mm and the number of sewage extensions in urban areas covered by the urban water and sewage companies reached 42,000 kilometers and over 4 million cubic meters respectively showing a 10.0 and 4.7 percent increase. In the year 1390, in rural areas covered by the rural water and sewage companies, the capacity of the reservoirs and the length of the network reached over 3 million cubic meters and 155 thousand kilometers showing a 4.6 percent decrease and a 3.4 percent increase, respectively. In the same year, production of water in urban areas reached 5323 million cubic meters showing 6.2 percent decrease.

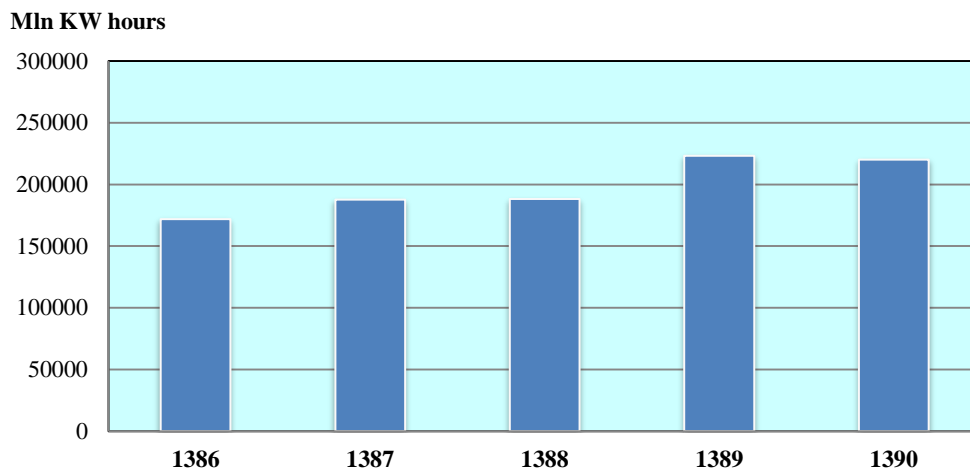
In the year 1390, the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khuzestan and East Azarbajejan had the highest amount of water sale in urban areas accounting for totally 42.4 percent of water sale in the country. On the other hand, in the same year, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan, Ilam and North Khorasan provinces had the lowest amount of water sale accounting for totally 2.4 percent of water sale.

**NUMBER OF WATER EXTENSIONS IN URBAN & RURAL AREAS**



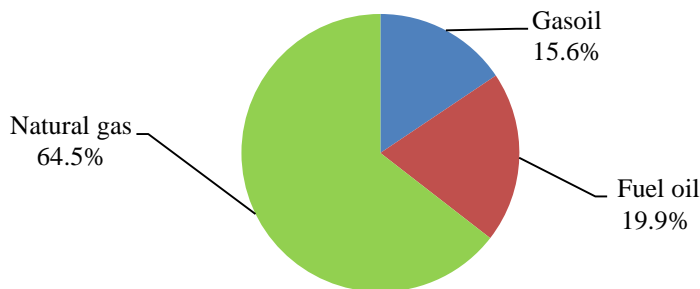
In the year 1390, nominal capacity of installed generators of electricity was 65212 thousand Kilo Watts showing a 6.5 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this amount, 80.1 and 19.9 percent are related to the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy and other institutions, respectively. In this year, the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy generated about 208413 million Kilo Watts gross electricity of which more than 44 percent was generated in steam power plants. Also, gross electricity generation (including electricity measured at the point of transmission to the power grid and internal consumption of generators and electricity power generating plants) indicated a 1.9 percent increase compared with the preceding year.

**GROSS POWER PRODUCTION OF THE COUNTRY**



In the year 1390, totally, 9406 million litres of gas oil was consumed for electricity generation in power plants that shows a 58.9 percent increase compared with the previous year. Also, the consumption of fuel oil experienced a 35.7 percent increase and natural gas had a 13.3 percent decrease. In the cited year, output of thermal power plants reached 36.9 percent showing a 0.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

**SHARE OF FUEL CONSUMED BY POWER PLANTS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION, THE YEAR 1390**



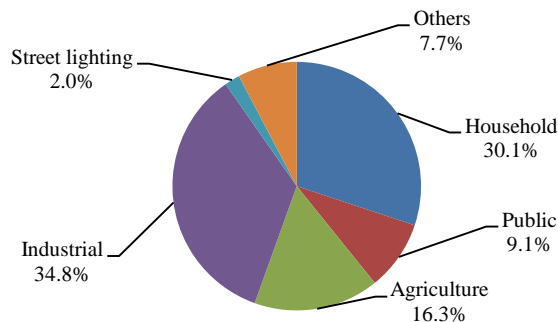
In the year 1390, power energy losses reached 34102 million Kilo Watts/hours showing a 1.6 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

In the same year, the length of power transmission lines for 400 Kilo Watts was 18625 kilometer circuits showing a 0.7 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Also, the power transmission lines for 230 Kilo Watts reached 29158 kilometers circuits showing a 0.1 percent increase compared with the previous year. There was an increase in sub-transmission lines in the year 1390 so that the 132 Kilo Volt, 63 and 66 Kilo Volt lines reached 22092 and 44956 kilometer circuits showing a 4.6 and 2.1 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the year 1390, out of 27,158,281 electricity customers, 81.8, 4.0, 1.0 and 0.6 percent belonged to household, public, agricultural and industrial customers, respectively. Also, 30.1, 34.8, 16.3, 9.1 and 2.0 percent of the sold electricity were allocated to household, industrial, agricultural, public customers and street lighting, respectively.

At the end of the year 1390, a number of 54116 villages (about 4.3 million rural households) had access to the electricity showing a 1.2 percent increase compared with the previous year. In the same year, Tehran, Khuzestan, Esfahan, and Khorasan-e-Razavi provinces had the highest amount of electricity sale in urban areas accounting for totally 49.2 percent of electricity sale in the country. On the other hand, in the same year, Ilam, East Azarbayejan, Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari and North Khorasan provinces consumed only 0.33 percent of electricity in the country.

**DOMESTIC SALES OF ELECTRICITY BY TYPE OF USE,  
THE YEAR 1390**





**CONSTRUCTION AND  
HOUSING**

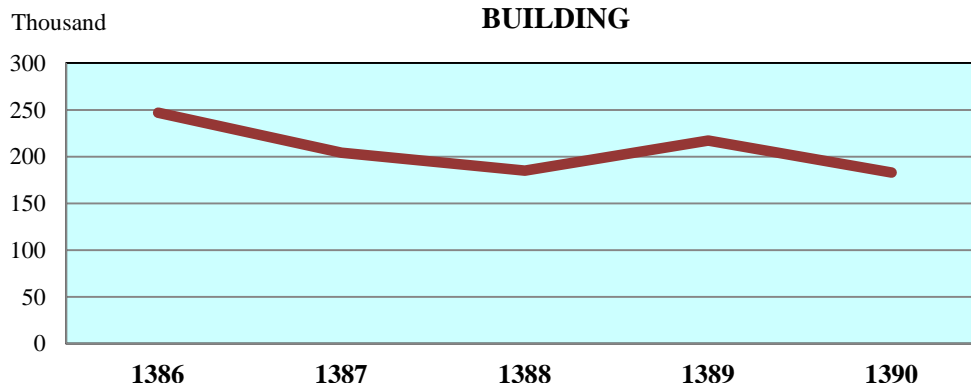
Statistical Centre of Iran

## Construction and housing

Development of housing sector and economic growth influence each other directly and indirectly. Boom in construction of housing sector affects macroeconomics as formation of fixed capital and growth of value added of building. On the other hand, provision of housing has been one of the serious challenges for different social classes, particularly for low-income households since recent decades. Population increase, tendency to urbanization, attraction of owned housings have caused housing market to face critical challenges. Therefore, meeting housing demand, as one of the most basic requirements of the society, is one of the duties of the governments on which the governments have to take part in planning and supplying housing. Endeavour in this line involves comprehensive identification of components effective in construction and housing sector.

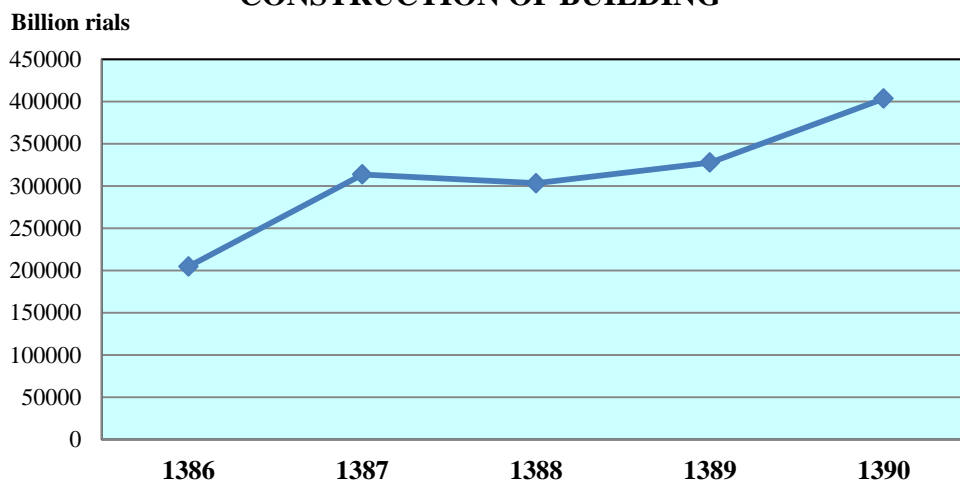
In the year 1390, about 213,000 permits for 74807 thousand square meters of floor areas were issued by the municipalities showing 1.7 and 7.2 percent decreases compared with the previous year. Besides, 90 percent of the permits issued are for housing units.

**NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING**



In the year 1390, private sector investment in urban areas for newly-started, semi-finished and completed buildings was about 403.4 thousand billion rials showing a 23 percent increase compared with the previous year.

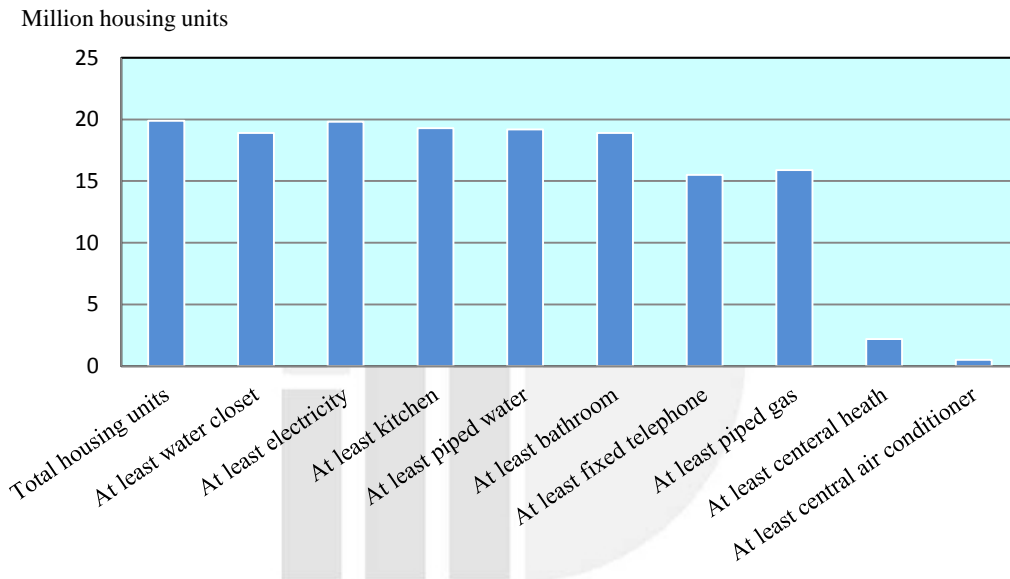
**PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING**



In the year 1390, Tehran, Esfahan and Arak cities with 21857, 9631 and 8467 thousand rials had the highest average price per square meter of floor area in housing units while Yasuj, Kerman and Ilam cities with 2292, 3693 and 3876 thousand rials experienced the lowest average price transacted in real estate agencies respectively. Also, Tehran, Karaj and Qazvin with 119134, 46948 and 41102 rials had the highest average monthly rental per square meter of floor area in housing units agreed in contracts concluded between landlord and leaseholder in real estate agencies, respectively. Ilam, Yazd and Shahr-e-Kord with 15689, 15953 and 16568 rials had the lowest average monthly rental.

In the year 1390, over 99 percent of housing units, had at least water closet and electricity and over 90 percent had at least kitchen, piped water and bathroom and just 0.02 percent of total housing units had at least central heating and central air conditioning.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CONVENTIONAL  
HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF FACILITIES, 1390**  
Census

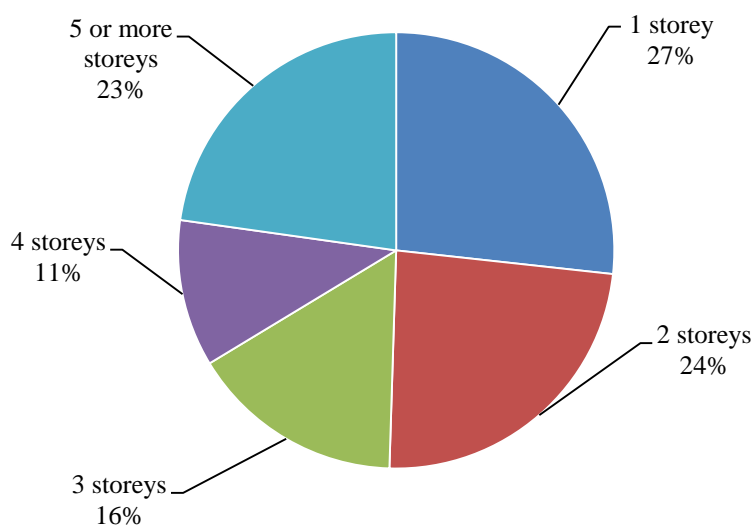


Statistical Centre of Iran

In the year 1390, permits issued for construction of one-storey buildings in urban areas had the highest share and then two-storey and five-storey buildings and over had the highest share of permits issued for construction of buildings with 24 and 23 percent, respectively, showing high tendency of the builders towards constructing high buildings compared with the previous years.



**PERMITS ISSUED IN URBAN AREAS, THE YEAR 1390**



In the year 1390, average density in housing unit permits (ratio of floor area to land area) in the provinces located in the centre and western north of the country is higher than eastern provinces and the reason is the area of the eastern provinces. Since the data related to Tehran province lack the data for Tehran city, this province is considered to be without data.





**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## Trade

Foreign trade is referred to the transaction of goods or services with values beyond international borders that represents gross domestic product (GDP) in many countries. This type of transaction dates back to the Silk Road and Amber Road.

In the year 1390, the total value of foreign trade exchange of the country was over 1044 thousand billion rials (65 percent for imports and 35 percent for non-oil exports). It is necessary to mention that total value of exchange, non-oil exports and imports show 11.2, 35.4 and 1.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

### Imports

In the year 1390, about 38 million tons of various goods valued about 673 thousand billion rials were imported through customs terminals.

#### IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1390

Country	Import value(percent)
United Arab Emirates .....	31. 85
China .....	12. 00
Korea(Republic of) .....	7. 72
Germany .....	5. 57
Turkey .....	5. 38
Switzerland .....	4. 01
France.....	2. 97
Singapore .....	2. 83
Italy .....	2. 75
Japan .....	2. 09
India .....	2. 06
Sweden.....	1. 58

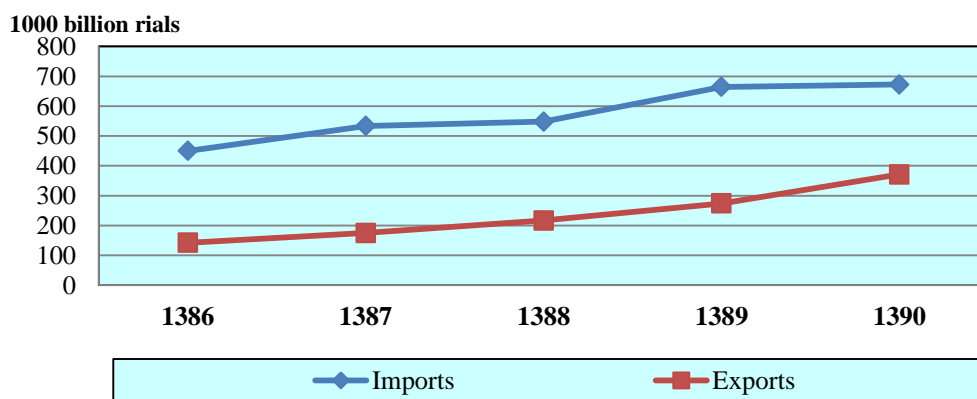
**IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1390** (continued)

Country	Import value (percent)
Iran (Free zones) .....	1.50
The Netherlands .....	1.37
Austria.....	1.31
Russian Federation.....	1.27
Belgium.....	1.07
Brazil.....	1.00
Malaysia.....	0.94
Spain .....	0.86

*Source: I.R.of Iran Customs Administration*

It is necessary to mention that among 21 groups of goods, “machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and parts and accessories of such articles” group with 24.9 percent has the highest share of rial value from total imports.

**VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE**



### Exports

In the year 1390, according to the latest existing statistics, about 66 million tons of non-oil goods valued 371 thousand billion rials were exported through customs terminals. Volume and value of these goods show 10.4 and 35.4 percent increase compared with the preceding year.

It is necessary to mention that among 21 groups of goods, “mineral products”, “chemical products and the related industries”, “plastics and articles thereof”, “vegetable products” and “base metals and articles thereof” with 31.06, 19.43, 10.16, 10.11 and 9.55 percent have the highest share of rial value from the exported goods, respectively.

#### EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT, THE YEAR 1390

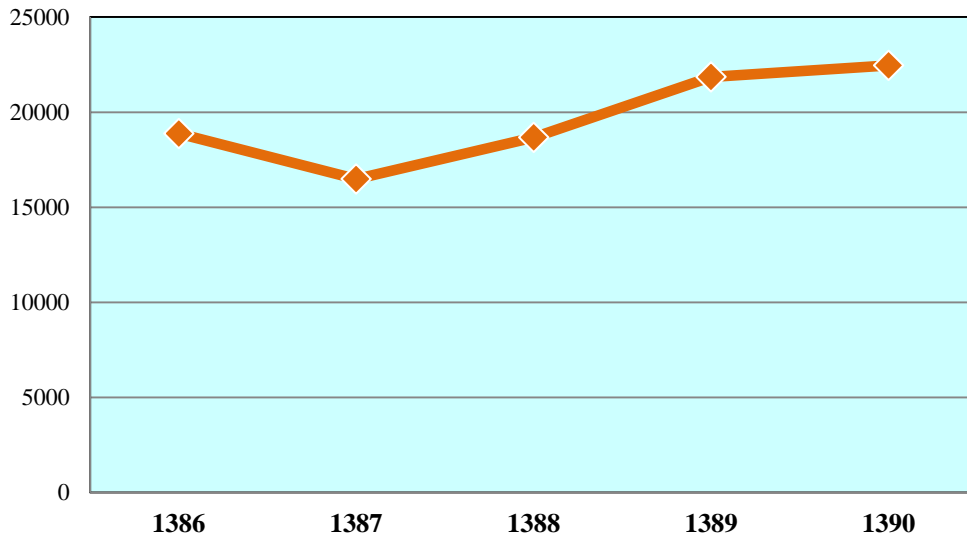
Country	Export value (percent)
China.....	16.66
Iraq.....	15.34
United Arab Emirates.....	13.31
India.....	8.10
Afghanistan.....	6.50
Europe.....	5.78
Turkey.....	4.29
Korea, Republic of.....	4.15
Singapore.....	3.99
Indonesia.....	3.28
Pakistan.....	1.85
Turkmenistan.....	1.56
Japan.....	1.48
Azarbayejan.....	1.38
Taiwan.....	1.29
Germany.....	1.24
Russian Federation.....	1.1
Belguim.....	0.83
Italy.....	0.74
The Netherlands.....	0.63

Source: Iran Customs Administration

In the year 1390, according to the statistics presented by the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties, trend of transactions registered in notary publics and land registration offices indicates that 21843 thousand transactions in the year 1389 reached 22461 thousand ones in the year 1390 showing a 2.8 percent increase in transactions registered in the above-mentioned offices.

**TRANSACTIONS REGISTERED IN NOTARY PUBLICS AND  
LAND REGISTRATION OFFICES**

1000 numbers









# **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## Transport and communications

One of the initial needs of mankind that has been increased along with the economic and social development and is considered as a symbol of civilization is transport.

In fact, economic boom of the developed countries depends on adopting proper ways of transport. In view of economic approach, transport importance is so high that some people view it as the skeleton of the economic development and others consider it as the backbone of development and believe that there is an interaction between economic development and transport. In other words, the economic growth and development play a crucial role in creating a suitable system of transport; moreover, the expansion of the transport network influences the economic growth and development of each country.

Furthermore, communications are taken into account as one of the effective factors in the social life of mankind. The role of communications in the development of different societies cannot be ignored. What, nowadays, is manifested as a developed and important phenomenon in the human societies and in other words, has affected all social actions is the phenomenon which should be considered as an evolved form of communicative networks of the primitive men up to the current time.

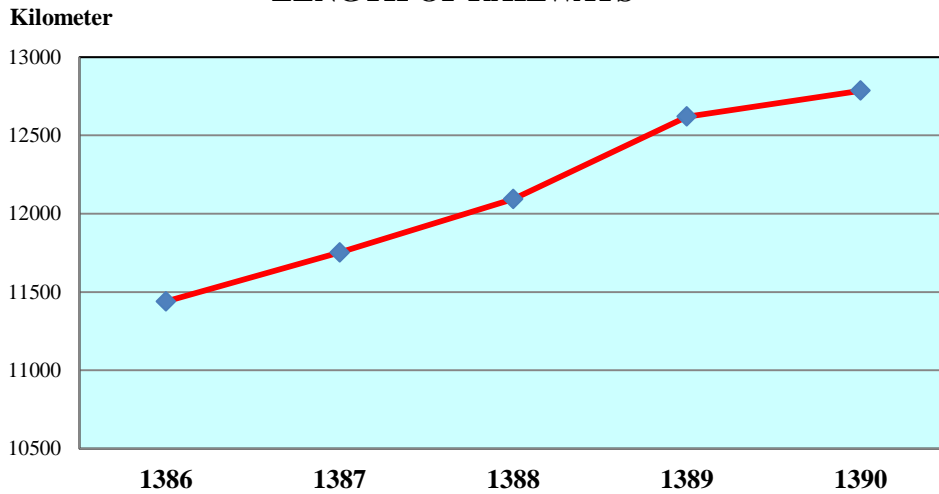
Today's world has provided advanced technology for this phenomenon and has increased complexity and generalization of its application so that most developing countries have made use of communicative technology in a suitable manner in order to create fundamental changes for realizing their development goals.

## Land transport

### Railways

In the year 1390, the length of railways (main lines, side and shunting tracks and industrial-commercial lines) was 12785 kilometers showing a 1.3 percent increase compared with the year 1389. Moreover, in the same year, the number of passengers transported by railways was 28560 thousand showing a 0.9 percent decrease compared with the preceding year. Furthermore, in the year 1390, freight carried by railways was 33104 thousand tons showing a 1.0 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

**LENGTH OF RAILWAYS**



### Road transport

In the year 1390, the nation's length of roads was 79829 kilometers and also the length of rural roads reached 150043 kilometers showing a 24.1 percent increase compared with the year 1389.

**LENGTH OF DOMESTIC ROADS, THE YEARS 1386-1390 (km)**

Year	Total
1386.....	73379
1387.....	74320
1388.....	75040
1389.....	77964
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>79829</b>

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.  
 Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

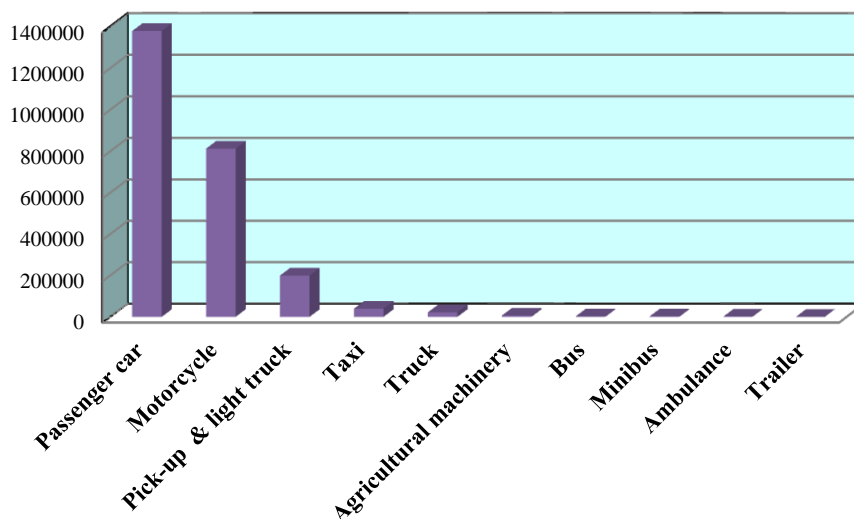
**LENGTH OF RURAL ROADS BY TYPE, THE YEARS 1386-1390 (km)**

Year	Total
1386.....	106640
1387.....	....
1388.....	117645
1389.....	120902
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>150043</b>

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.  
 - Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

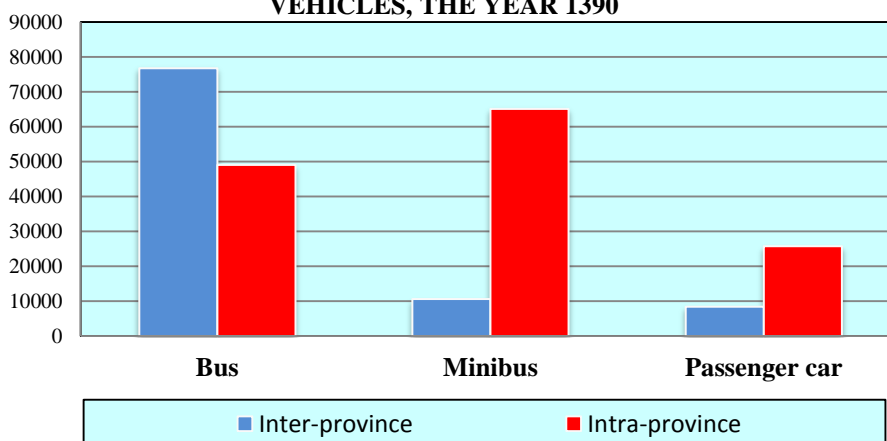
In the year 1390, there were about 2 million and 482 thousand registered motor vehicles showing a 13.9 percent increase compared with the year 1389 out of which, 55.5%, 0.1%, 0.1%, 8.1%, 0.9% and 32.8% were for passenger cars, buses, minibuses, pick-up and light trucks, trucks, and motorcycles, respectively.

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1390**



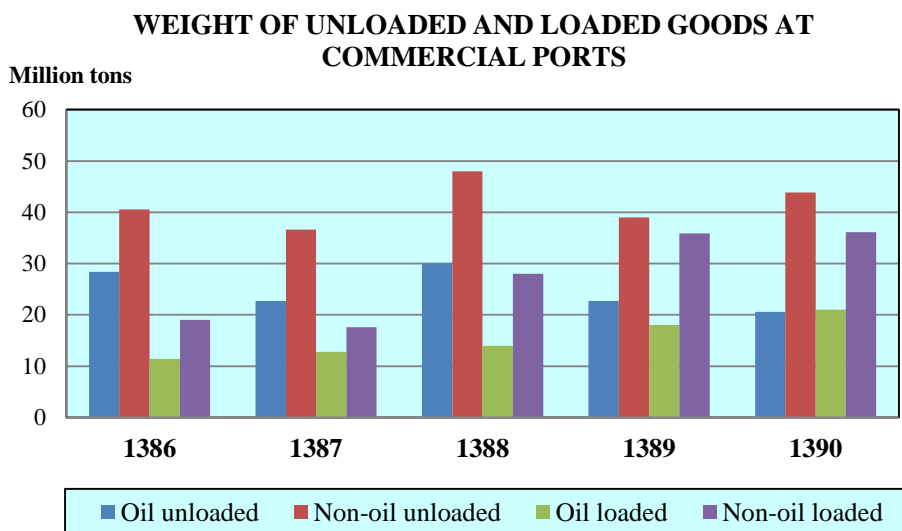
In the year 1390, the number of passengers transported within the provinces was 139935 thousand persons showing a 4.0 percent decrease compared with the year 1389. In the same year, the number of passengers transported outside the provinces was 95853 thousand persons showing a 3.3 percent decrease compared with the year 1389.

**NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED WITHIN AND OUTSIDE PROVINCES BY PUBLIC ROAD PASSENGER VEHICLES, THE YEAR 1390**



### Water transport

In the year 1390, weights of cargo unloaded and loaded from the vessels with 1000 and more ton capacity at commercial ports were 64 and 57 million tons, respectively out of which 68.0 percent of unloaded and 63.2 percent of loaded cargo are related to non-oil goods. It is necessary to mention that 12.0 and 2.9 percent of goods were unloaded and loaded in the northern ports and 88.0 and 97.1 percent of goods were unloaded and loaded in the southern ports of the country.



### Air transport

In the year 1390, over 20 million passengers were transported at airports of the country showing a 3.6 percent increase compared with the year 1389. Moreover, over 16 thousand domestic travels have been done through airports of the country showing a 2.3 percent increase compared with the year 1389. Regarding domestic travels, Tehran, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Khuzestan provinces had the highest arrivals and departures in the last year, respectively.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT AND DEPARTING FROM AIRPORTS BY DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS (Thousand)**

Year	Departure			Arrival		
	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International
1386.....	15989	12414	3575	15960	12414	3545
1387.....	16435	12836	3599	16542	12836	3706
1388.....	18144	14440	3704	18154	14440	3714
1389.....	20157	16104	4053	19951	16104	3847
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>20885</b>	<b>16481</b>	<b>4404</b>	<b>20860</b>	<b>16481</b>	<b>4379</b>

Source: Civil Aviation Organization.

**Post**

In the year 1390, there were over 612 million mails within cities, over 155 million mails dispatched within the country, less than 2 million mails dispatched abroad and over 6 million overseas mails received showing 2.8, 7.2 and 4.5 percent decrease and 10.9 percent increase, respectively.

**MAILS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED (1000)**

Year	Within cities	Mails dispatched within the country	Mails dispatched abroad	Overseas mails received
1386.....	841984	190034	3765	10962
1387.....	788232	205144	2204	8652
1388.....	621751	172082	2872	7698
1389.....	630919	167543	1420	5649
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>612976</b>	<b>155497</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>6263</b>

Source: Post Company of the I.R.I.

### Communications

In the year 1390, there were over 26 million subscribers of the fixed telephones in use showing a 4.4 percent increase compared with the year 1389. The number of the cell phone subscribers in the year 1389 was over 70 million. Moreover, 52704 villages were connected to the telephone network in the year 1389.

#### TELEPHONES INSTALLED AND IN USE

Year	Telephones installed	Telephones in use(subscribers)
1386 .....	29451259	23957790
1387 .....	...	24924744
1388 .....	31012910	25303303
1389 .....	31129833	25417570
<b>1390 .....</b>	<b>31377423</b>	<b>26540207</b>

*Source Telecommunications Company of : Iran*



# **FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## Financial intermediation

In economy, financial market is a mechanism which provides the possibility of exchanging stocks, goods or any kind of exchangeable product for the partners with a low cost. These kinds of markets have grown significantly during the recent decades.

The efficient financial systems cause the investment opportunities to grow by identifying and financing suitable business opportunities, mobilizing the savings, covering and diversifying risk and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. On the other hand, increase in the efficiency of financial systems will result in optimum allocation of resources and ultimately high economic growth.

### Money

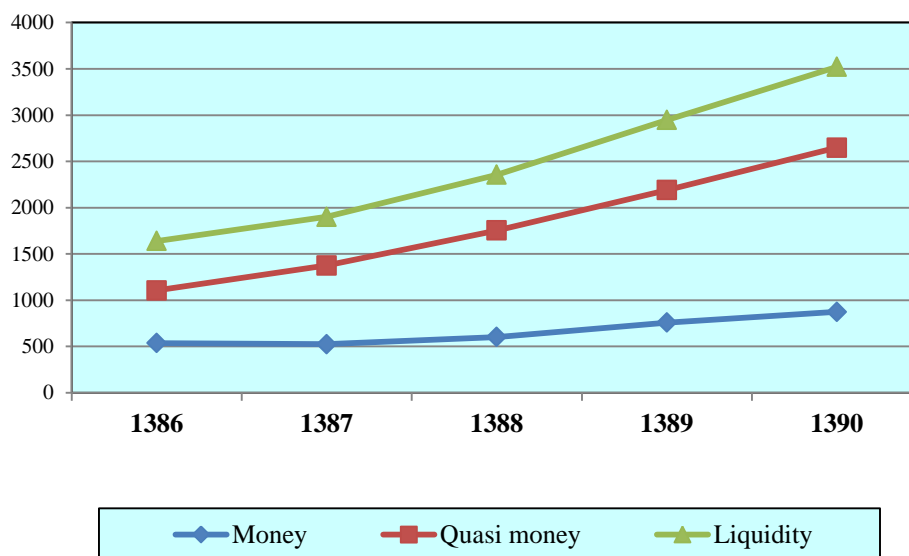
At the end of the years 1388, 1389 and 1390, the total liquidity (money and quasi money) was about 2355.9, 2948.9, and 3522.2 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1389 and 1390 shows 25.2 and 19.4 percent increase, respectively in contrast to the previous year

In the year 1390, about 25 and 75 percent of liquidity was as money (notes and sight deposits) and quasi money (Ghardh-al-hasaneh savings deposits, term investment deposits and other deposits), respectively.

Non-public sector deposits with the banking system outstanding at the end of the year 1388 were about 2163.6 thousand billion rials, whereas this amount was 2723.7 and 3258.4 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1389 and 1390, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1389 and 1390 shows 25.9 and 19.6 percent increase respectively in contrast to the previous year.

### LIQUIDITY OF THE COUNTRY

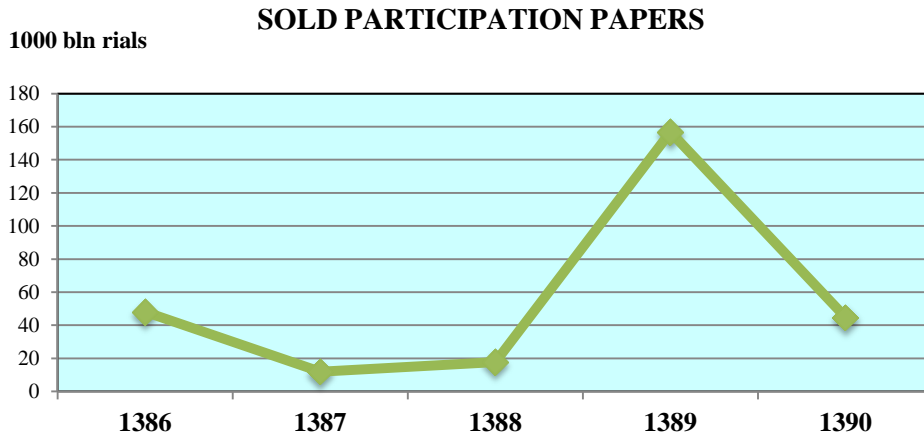
1000 billion rials



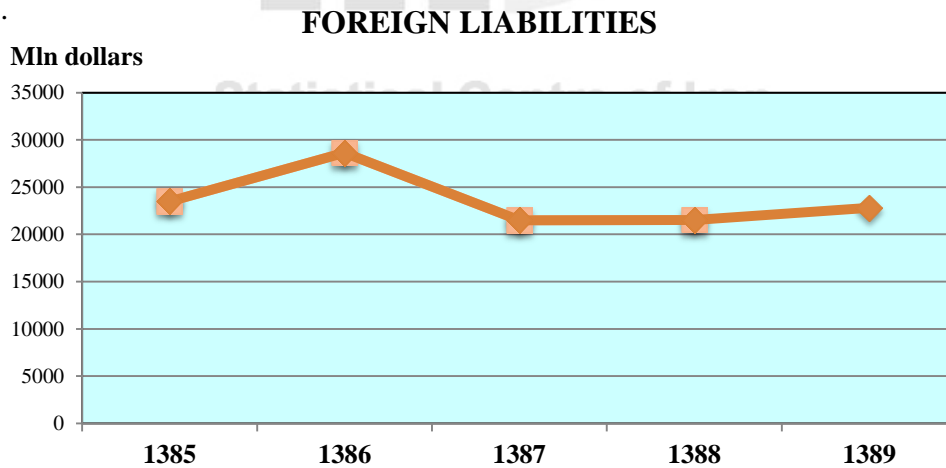
Claims of non-public sector on banks and non-bank credit institutions for facilities allocated based on the Islamic contracts were about 2103.9 thousand billion rials at the end of the year 1388 whereas this amount was 2903.5 and 3458.2 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1389 and 1390, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1389 and 1390 shows 38.0 and 19.1 percent growth, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

### Participation papers

In order to use new financial tools and finance profitable projects, issuing and selling of participation papers in the national economy have started. The value of sold participation papers at the end of the years 1388, 1389 and 1390 was about 17.6, 159.1 and 44.8 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1389 and 1390 shows an increase of 799.2 percent and a decrease of 71.8 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



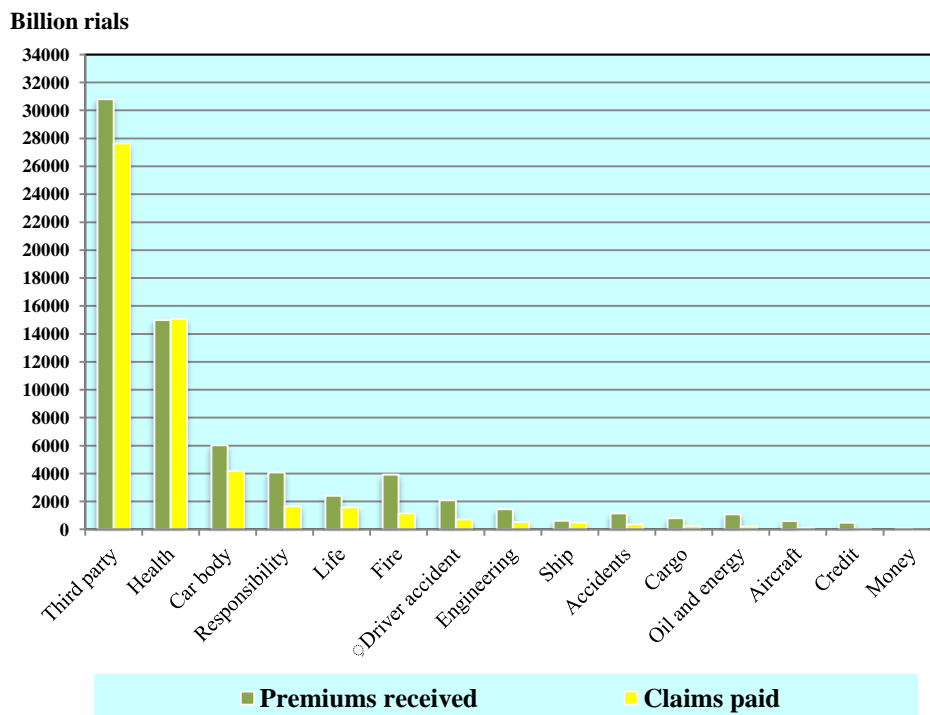
Foreign liabilities outstanding at the end of the years 1387, 1388 and 1389 was about 21502, 21526 and 22814 million US dollars, the comparison of which during the years 1388 and 1389 shows an increase of 0.1 and 6.0 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



## Insurance

The highest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1390 was 30.8, 15.0 and 6.0 thousand billion rials in three fields of third party, health and car body insurance. The above mentioned fields had the greatest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1389 with the same order. Besides, the highest amount of the claims paid in the year 1390 was 27.6, 15.1 and 4.2 thousand billion rials in the fields of third party, health and car body insurance. In the year 1389, the three mentioned fields had the greatest amount of the claims paid with the same order.

**PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND CLAIMS PAID IN THE INSURANCE MARKET BY TYPE OF INSURANCE, THE YEAR 1390**

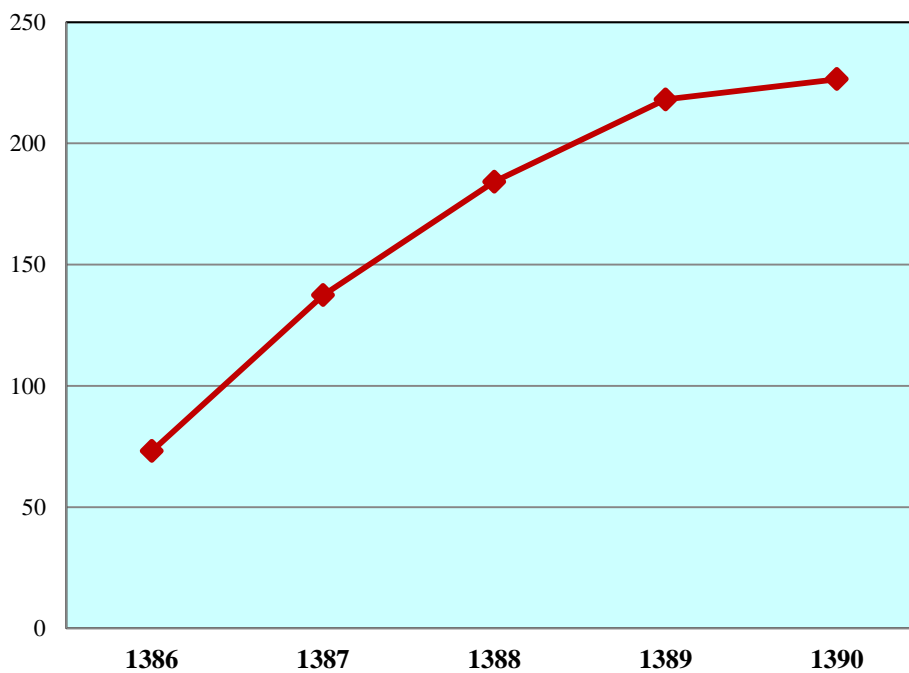


## Stock

Number of transactions of the accepted corporations on Tehran Stock Exchange in the year 1390, was 73.2 billion rials which experienced a 28.2 percent decrease as compared with the previous year, and the value of transactions was 226 thousand billion rials with a 3.8 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

### VALUE OF TRANSACTIONS

1000 billion rials





**JUDICIAL AND POLICE  
AFFAIRES**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## Judicial and police affaires

Statistical information on judicial affairs has a wide-spread scope which covers the judicial system of crimes and offences types in a year, settled cases in law courts, accidents, as well as drugs seized, and juvenile delinquency. Currently, the general and revolutionary courts, the court of appeal, the public prosecutor's offices and councils for dispute settlement are the authorities for settling disputes throughout the country, which are working in all centres of provinces and sub-provinces.

### Judicial affairs

In the year 1390, based on the reports resulted from the Case Management System (CMS), about 600 thousand cases with various subjects were settled in the Courts of Appeal. Over the same year, among the subjects of the settled cases in the general courts, assault and battery, divorce, robbery, forcible possession and obtrusiveness with 388, 232, 167, and 70 thousand cases, had the highest shares than other cases.

### Police affairs

In the year 1390, about 92 thousand cases were registered by the Police Department of the I.R of Iran in the fields of murder and manslaughter, suspicious deaths, assault and battery, threat and compulsion, pretension to stabbing and deliberate poisoning. It should be mentioned that these cases exclude the motor vehicle accidents. Through the field cases, assault and battery, suspicious deaths, pretension to stabbing, manslaughter with 69237, 13991, 3799 and 2112 cases were the highest, respectively. In relation with these crimes, about 40 thousand people were arrested.

Over the same year, about 431 thousand robberies were registered by the Police Department of the I.R of Iran of which the highest numbers belonged to the robbery of car accessories and the equipment inside the car, robbery of motorcycle and bicycle and robbery of housings with 145547, 75973, and 57565, respectively.

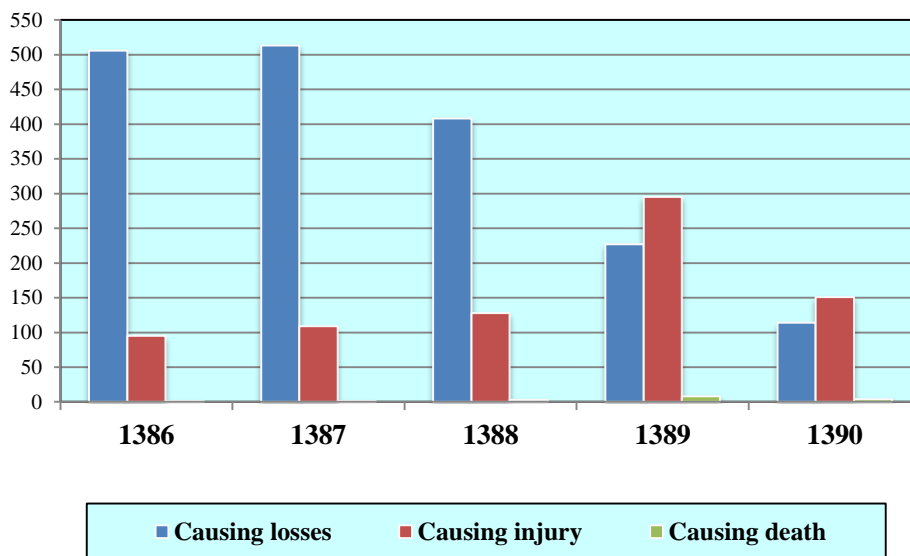


Based on the report of the Police Department (Drug Control Headquarter) in the year 1390, about 494 tons of different narcotics were disclosed by the disclosing organizations among which the Police Department has had the highest role in this regard. The highest amount of narcotics were disclosed in Sistan & Baluchestan, Hormozgan, Kerman and Fars provinces, respectively and 273 thousand people were arrested in this connection.

In the year 1390, the number of in-city accidents was about 270 thousand cases which had a 49.1 percent decrease as compared with the previous year, out of which 1.52, 56.08 and 42.40 percents were related to the accidents causing death, accidents causing injury and accidents causing losses, respectively.

**VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CITIES CAUSING DEATH, INJURY, AND**

Thousand



The number of road accidents was 127 thousand cases which had a 49.6 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Among these numbers, 7.5, 38.5 and 54.0 percents were related to the accidents causing death, injury and losses, respectively.





**WELFARE AND SOCIAL  
SECURITY**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## Welfare and social security

Welfare and social security activities are carried out as supporting (non-insurance) and insurance services by several government and non-government organizations and centres.

### Supporting (non-insurance) services

Supporting (non-insurance) services include measures, social work, consultative and other social and rehabilitation services provided to satisfy essential needs of low-income groups and improve life conditions of the socially damaged population and families of martyrs and Janbazan (the war handicapped). Concerned active organizations are State Welfare Organization, Emam Khomeini Relief Committee, Martyr and Devotees' Affairs Foundation, and Red Crescent Society of the I. R. of Iran.

The number of centres of the State Welfare Organization providing social services in the year 1390 was 2048 centres of which 1381 and 667 centres were in operation in urban and rural areas, respectively.

### AID RECIPIENTS BENEFITING FROM SOCIAL SERVICES RENDERED BY UNITS OF THE STATE WELFARE ORGANIZATION, THE YEAR 1390

Description	Aid recipients benefiting from welfare services
<b>Aid recipients covered by the government and non-government organizations</b>	
Taking care of guardianless children <sup>(1)</sup> (urban)	24166
Supporting the guardianless and needy households (pensioners)	171275

1. Including nurseries and day and night centre (boarding centres).

Source: State Welfare Organization.

According to the results of the 1390 National Population and Housing Census, population of the country was 75149669 (50.4% male and 49.6% female), of which the average annual growth was 1.29 percent compared with the 1385 Population and Housing Census.

According to the results of the 1390 National Population and Housing Census, about one million and eighteen thousand people had at least one type of disability. Out of this number, 62.6 percent were men. It should be mentioned that about 81 percent of the nation’s disabled people had one type of disability only.

In the year 1390, about 5 million and 574 thousand aid recipients were supported by 1120 supporting units of Emam Khomeini Relief Committee out of which over 1391000, 2492000, and 1690000 were covered by Shahid Rajae Project, permanent and ad hoc aids, respectively

**SERVICES RENDERED TO AID RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS PAID BY EMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE (mln rials)**

Year	Medical services and insurance			Educational and cultural services	
	Permanent aid recipients	Ad hoc recipients	Expenditure	Beneficiary students <sup>(4)</sup>	Expenditure
1386 .....	1476331	112819	898496	843095	647673
1387 .....	1518661	85711	1073377	820869	737197
1388 .....	1521430	70620	1243523	787915	773079
1389 .....	1385495	43175	1418247	700774	851592
<b>1390 .....</b>	<b>1181207</b>	<b>59957</b>	<b>1398889</b>	<b>548001</b>	<b>582870</b>

**SERVICES RENDERED TO AID RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS  
PAID BY EMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE (continued)**  
(mln rials)

Year	Development services <sup>(1)</sup>		Marriage aid		Self-sufficiency loan <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1386 .....	61943	575677	94891	348429	73587	3857977
1387 .....	88823	988464	125898	502324	40595	1949470
1388 .....	90045	1219661	128199	551436	62566	3189721
1389 .....	111826	1318869	104039	555197	73513	4827738
<b>1390 .....</b>	<b>111532</b>	<b>914164</b>	<b>125194</b>	<b>541835</b>	<b>279304</b>	<b>12382467</b>

**SERVICES RENDERED TO AID RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS  
PAID BY EMAM KHOMEINI RELIEF COMMITTEE (continued)**  
(mln rials)

Year	Interest-free loan (Ghardh-al-hasaneh)		Aids for other cases <sup>(3)</sup>
	Number	Amount	
1386.....	307177	966998	338888
1387.....	324221	1241436	5758165
1388.....	323586	1728514	6311370
1389.....	312276	1786031	11715630
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>326398</b>	<b>2337124</b>	<b>8023147</b>

1. Including construction, repair and reconstruction of residential units and self-sufficiency work places of supported aid recipients.

2. Including "Notice 3 Loan" and "Zeinab Plan Loan" since 1375, as well as loans under other Notice since 1380.

3. Including cash and in-kind aids to the deprived living abroad, contributions to the Charity and Affections Festivals, etc.

4. Including the number of supported pupils, university students and seminary students.

In the year 1390, a number of 201 thousand and 949 martyrs' households were supported by the Martyr and Devotees' Affairs Foundation out of which more than 140000 and 61000 households were the martyrs' parents,

and their wife and children respectively. Moreover, about 555 thousand of Janbazans (war handicapped persons) were covered by the above Foundation. Degree of disability of about 222 thousand Janbazans covered by the Foundation was 25% and over.

In the year 1390, the number of natural catastrophes such as earthquake, flood, fire, landslide, typhoon, inundation, drought, earthquake aftershock, and road accidents which were covered by the Red Crescent Society of the I. R. of Iran was 18344 thousand cases.

#### NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKE AND FLOOD HAPPENED AND DAMAGES CAUSED

Year	Earthquake			
	Number of catastrophes (case)	Human losses (person)	Injured (person)	Number of damaged and destroyed housing units
1386.....	190	2	13	1500
1387.....	68	10	56	35555
1388.....	152	0	432	2075
1389.....	406	10	526	47443
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>668</b>

Year	Flood			
	Number of catastrophes (case)	Human losses (person)	Injured (person)	Number of damaged and destroyed housing units
1386.....	866	113	2262	35579
1387.....	471	50	319	6192
1388.....	1285	283	5211	33539
1389.....	1651	45	653	12070
<b>1390.....</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>5045</b>

Source: Red Crescent Society of the I.R. of Iran.

### Supporting services (insurance)

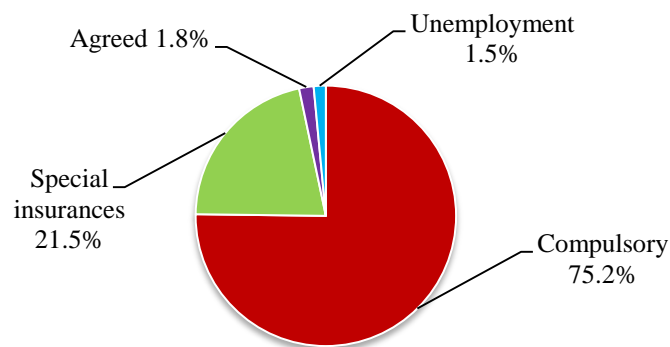
These services which are formed based on the contributions provided by the insured person, employer and the government are rendered in different forms such as medical, retirement, disability, unemployment, work-connected accidents, death and prenatal insurances as well as family allowance. Organizations active in this field are Social Security Organization, Medical Services Insurance Organization and State Retirement Organization.

At the end of the year 1390, the number of establishments covered by Social Security Organization was about one million and 236 thousand which had a 19.2 percent decrease as compared with the years 1389 due to the exclusion of drivers' establishment code in the year 1390.

At the end of the year 1390, the number of principal and dependant insured persons of Social Security Organization was about 30 million and 758 thousand people (37.4% principal and 62.6% dependant) which had a 8.2 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In this year, the number of work-related injured people covered by Social Security Organization reached 20 thousand and 399 people which had a 9.6 percent decrease as compared with the previous year.

#### THE PRINCIPAL INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION BY TYPE OF INSURANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1390



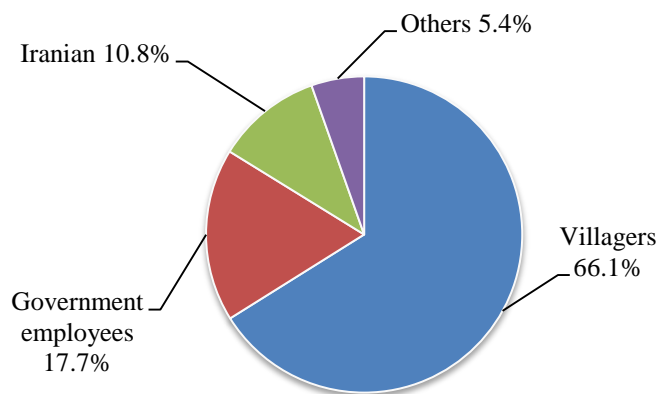
1. Including insured persons in own account occupations, weavers, drivers, voluntry, construction workers and others.



In the year 1390, 46.5 percent of the nation’s total population were covered by the Social Security Organization (88% insured and 12% pensioner), and more than 50 percent of population of Bushehr, Yazd, Semnan, Tehran, Markazi, Qazvin, Esfahan, Khuzestan, Qom, and Mazandaran provinces were covered by the Social Security Organization. Provinces of West Azarbajejan, and Sistan & Baluchestan, had the lowest number of people (less than 30%) who were covered by the Social Security Organization.

At the end of the year 1390, about 35 million and 529 thousand insured people were covered by Medical Services Insurance Organization (principal and dependant), of which about 6 million 289 thousand people were government employees, more than 7 thousand were self-employed insured people (own-account occupations), 3 million and 848 thousand were insured people of Iranians' insurance, 23 million and 471 thousand were rural insured people and 1 million and 914 thousand people were Insured persons from other walks of life.

**THE PRINCIPAL AND DEPENDENT INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY MEDICAL SERVICES INSURANCE ORGANIZATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1390**



At the end of the year 1390, the State Retirement Organization supported over 1136000 pensioners, of which 43000 new pensioners were for the year 1390.





Statistical Centre of Iran

## EDUCATION

In Iran, formal education is divided into general and higher education:

General education includes primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and technical and vocational training which are supervised by the Ministry of Education.

High school graduates, after getting diploma and passing a pre-university course and the university entrance exam may start their higher education which leads to the following degrees: associate's, bachelor's, master's, Ph.D, and postdoctoral degree.

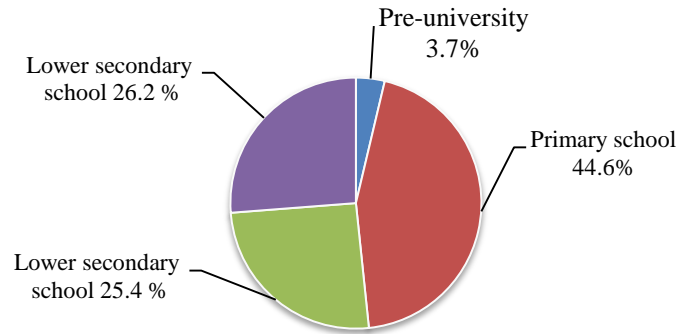
It should be noted that in addition to the universities and higher education institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (including government universities, Comprehensive University of Applied Science and Technology, Payam-e-Noor University, non-profit institutions, etc), Islamic Azad University independently admits student and offers educational services on higher levels.

### General education

According to the results of the 1355, 1365, 1375, 1385 and 1390 Population and Housing Censuses, the literacy rate for male population aged 6 and over was 58.9, 71.0, 84.7, 88.7 and 88.4 percent respectively, while these rates for females were 35.5, 52.1, 74.2, 80.3 and 81.05 percent respectively.

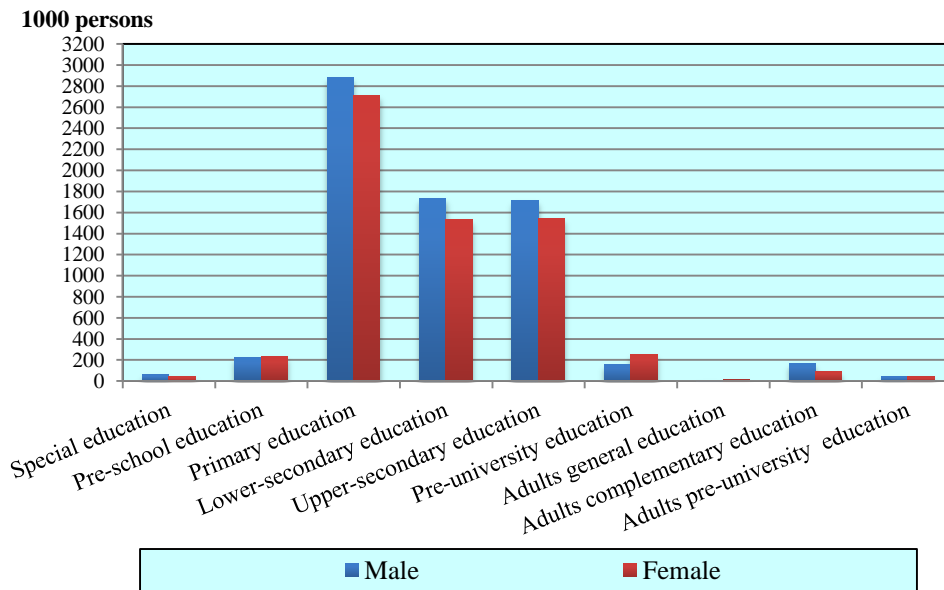
During the academic year 1390-1391, both in day and adults' courses, there were about five million and 701 thousand students at primary schools, three million and 228 thousand students at lower secondary schools, two million and 957 thousand students at upper secondary schools and 440 thousand students at pre-university level which had a 1.22% and 1.27% percent rise at primary and pre-university levels compared with the previous academic year, and a decline of 0.51% and 2.68% in lower secondary and upper secondary levels, respectively compared with the previous year. Besides, during the same academic year, about 475000 students were at pre-school level.

**STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1390-1391**



In the same academic year, 48.6, 47.6, 47 and 59.8 percent of the students who were studying at primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and pre-university levels (day and adult), respectively were female.

**STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1390-1391**

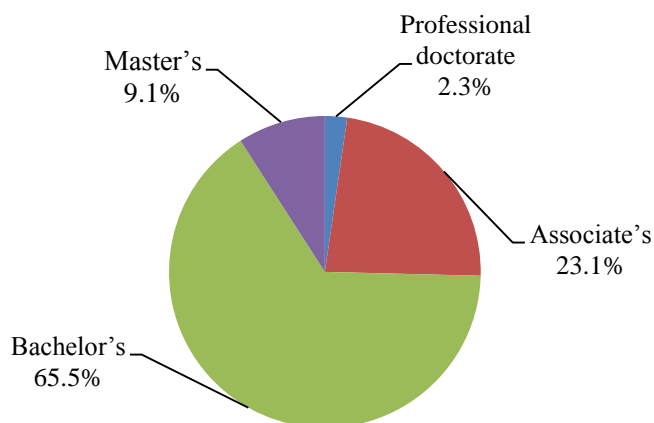


In the year 1388, about 513,000 people received a certificate from the Literacy Movement Organization, out of which 515 people received grade 5 at primary school.

### Higher education

Total number of university students over the academic year 1390-1390 was about four million and 459 thousand, indicating an increase of 8.32% compared with the previous year. Out of the total, the share of the Islamic Azad University students was 36.6 percent.

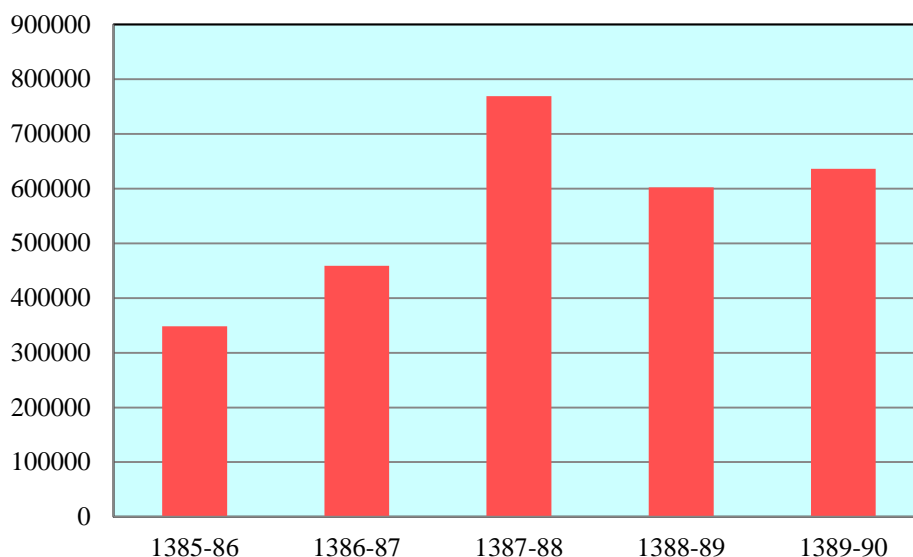
**STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES AND ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY BY DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1390-91**



Over the academic year 1389-1390, in total, out of over 329,000 graduates of the state universities and higher education institutes, 33.5 percent were for technical and engineering courses, 40.6 percent for humanities, 7 percent for basic sciences, 6.4 percent for agriculture and veterinary, 7.2 percent for arts and 5.4 percent for medicine.

During the academic year 1389-1390, out of over 297,000 graduates of the Islamic Azad University in total, 42% were for humanities, 43.4% for technical and engineering courses, 3.2% for medicine, 4.7% for basic sciences, 4.2% for agriculture and veterinary, and 2.6 percent for arts.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTE & ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY**



**NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES AND ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX <sup>(1)</sup>, ACADEMIC YEAR 1389-90**

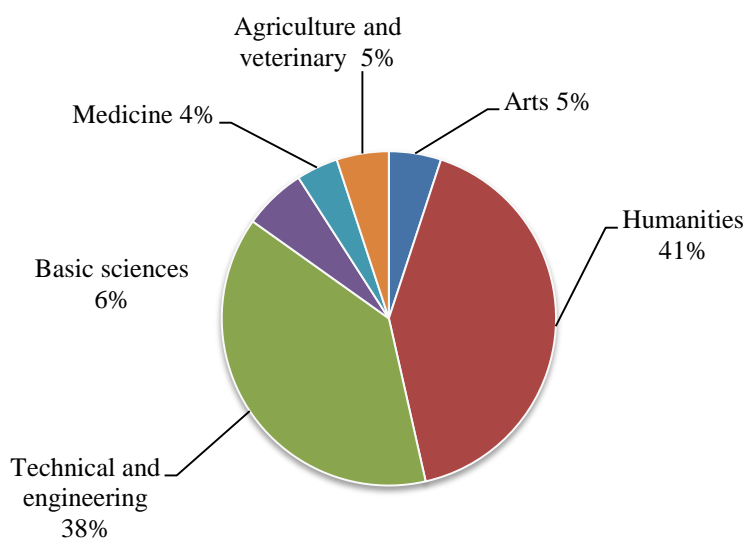
Broad field of study	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>627559</b>	<b>310431</b>	<b>247487</b>
Medicine.....	27154	9742	17052
Humanities.....	258902	101841	130134
Basic sciences.....	36890	11709	25163
Technical and engineering.....	239500	162487	46039
Agriculture and veterinary.....	33632	16362	14301
Arts.....	31481	8289	14798

1) Excluding universities belonging to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and Payam-e-Noor University.

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology and Islamic Azad University.

Total number of graduates from universities, higher education institutes and Islamic Azad University during the academic year 1389-1390 was more than 627,000. In the same year, there were 834 graduates from universities, higher education institutes and Islamic Azad University per 100000 people.

### GRADUATES BY FIELDS OF STUDY







**HEALTH AND  
TREATMENT**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## Health and treatment

Health quality of people in a society and fair distribution of health facilities among the various social classes and walks of life are among the most effective components on development of countries. In fact, providing necessary conditions for rendering health and treatment services to all people throughout the country by generalizing and expanding the educational, treatment and health services is the main goal. It can be said that importance of health for people in one hand and scientific and technological advancements, using new methods in prevention and treatment of diseases and lack of resources, on the other hand, have become the main duties of the governance. Policy making and planning on health care, protection and promotion have been always among the main responsibilities of the governments. In Iran, during the 50 years ago, health and medical services have been developed by establishing health-medical homes and networks throughout the country.

In this line, through providing statistical information in different areas such as workforce employed in the health and medical activities of the government sectors as well as on health and medical equipment and installations of the private and public sectors, we will get familiar with part of the health and treatment performance.

In the year 1390, there were 805 medical establishments (hospitals, maternity hospitals and sanatorium) with about 103 thousand fixed beds in use in the country. It should be noted that about 62.5 percent of the above mentioned establishments with more than 79 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 15.9 percent with about 7 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the private sector, and 21.6 percent with about 17 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the Social Security Organization, banks, charity institutions etc.

In the cited year, there were about 1.4 fixed beds in hospitals per 1000 persons, and 1.07 medical centres in operation per 100000 persons in the country.

Moreover in the year 1390, a number of 10800 health care and medical centres (hospital, clinic, polyclinic and health centre) were operating in the country among which 8454 centres were affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 1293 centres were affiliated to the private sector and 1053 centres were affiliated to other organizations and institutes. It should be mentioned that the number of these centres increased by 1.98, 2.6 and 9.6 percents as compared with the previous year, respectively.

In the year 1390, from the total number of health and medical centres of the country, 7886 and 2914 units were located in urban and rural areas, respectively. Besides, 17649 health homes were in operation in rural areas to provide basic health and medical services to villagers.

In the year 1390, the bed per capita in medical centres was 1.4 per 1000 persons in the total population of the country. The provinces of Sistan & Baluchestan, Hormozgan and Alborz had the lowest bed per capita with 0.86, 0.91 and 0.95 percent, respectively, and Ilam, Semnan and Yazd provinces had the highest per capita for beds by 2.09, 2.14, and 2.78 percent, respectively. It should be mentioned that since the data for Tehran University of Medical Sciences is not included in the data for Tehran province, this province is not counted in the ranking for this reason.

In the year 1390, there were 8484 pharmacies, 4850 medical diagnosis laboratories, 2802 radiology centres, and also 4522 physiotherapy rehabilitation, work therapy, speech therapy, audiometry, optometry and technical orthopedics centres in operation.

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS**

Year	Operating medical establishments	Health care and medical centres	Operating rural health home	Medical diagnosis laboratory (1)	Rehabilitation centres(2)	Radiography centres	Pharmacy
1386.....	799	8634	17151	4551	3042	2292	7601
1387.....	818	9142	18060	4955	3369	2452	7965
1388.....	845	9861	17608	5037	4752	2654	7806
1389....	846	11018	16823	4724	4633	2605	8326
<b>1390....</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>10800</b>	<b>17649</b>	<b>4850</b>	<b>4522</b>	<b>2802</b>	<b>8484</b>

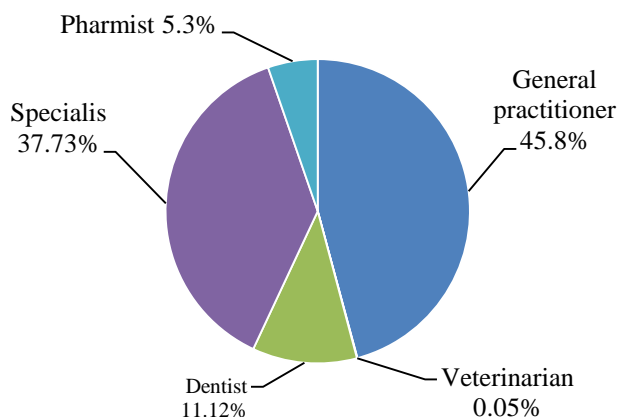
1. Excluding malaria diagnosis laboratories.

2. Including physiotherapy, speech therapy, work therapy, audiometry, optometry, and technical orthopedics.

Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

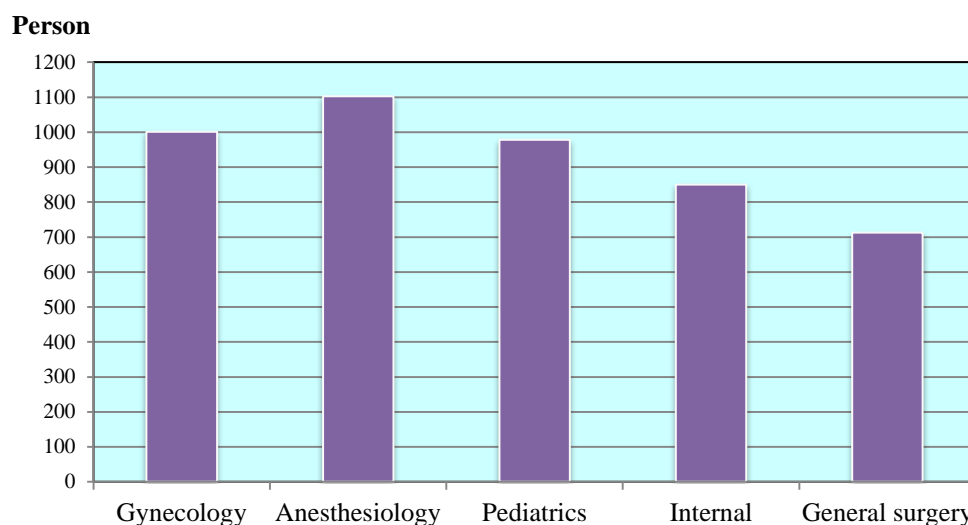
In the same year, 32493 physicians were employed in the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, out of whom about 15000, over 1700 and about 3600 were general practitioners, pharmacist, and dentists, respectively. Moreover about 216000 paramedics were working.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION BY FIELD, THE YEAR 1390**



In the year 1390, a number of 1001, 1102, 978, 850 and 712 specialists were working in the fields of gynecology, anesthesiology, pediatrics, internal and general surgery, respectively.

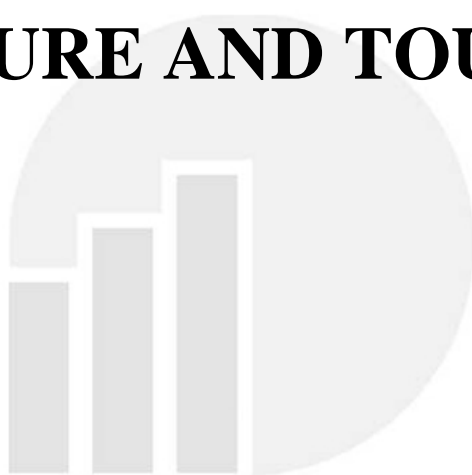
**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF SPECIALITY, THE YEAR 1390**



thousand live births in the year 1389 (2010) in Iran, was 21.0 percent. Besides, based on the latest report of the United Nations Human Development Indices, life expectancy at birth was 73 years in Iran in the year 1390 (2011).



# **CULTURE AND TOURISM**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## **Culture and tourism**

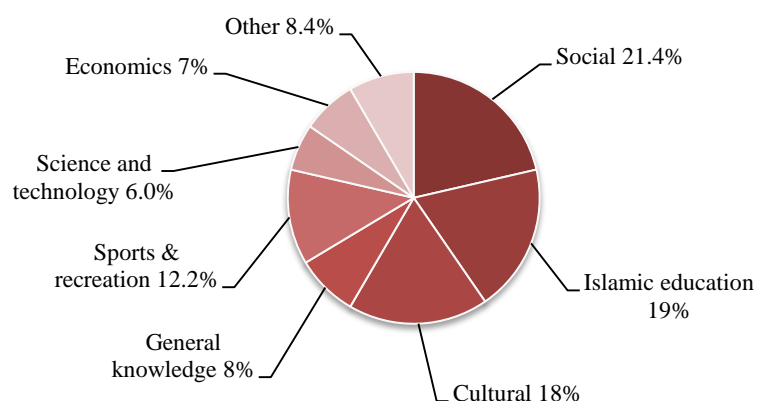
Cultural development results in self-confidence in the society and plays an important role in the cultural formation and identity of the society. The cultural development should be able to fulfill the material and spiritual needs of the society through cultural and social planning within highlighting local and national values so that it can disseminate national and local ideas, thoughts and ceremonies in the form of cultural symbolic communication and national-local signs in the current age along with other effective societies' cultures . In this line, tourism influences development of local and national cultural identities, and some parts of the cultural development will be formed by tourism. In order to provide a general picture of this industry, statistical information on this activity is presented in this chapter.

### **Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (I.R.I.B)**

In the year 1390, programs produced by 13 national radio channels of the I.R.I.B with national coverage and also the existing channels in the centres of provinces were 207 thousand and 263 hours on different topics such as Holy defence values (imposed war by Iraq), social subjects, general information, economics, history, politics, science and technology, cultural area, Islamic education, sports and recreation. In addition, the programs produced by international radio channels of I.R.I.B in the same year were 34426000 hours These programs are broadcast by national and international channels on cited topics. Broadcasting hours of international radio programs in Persian by Tehran channel are more than other channels; English and Arabic programs are ranked second and third.

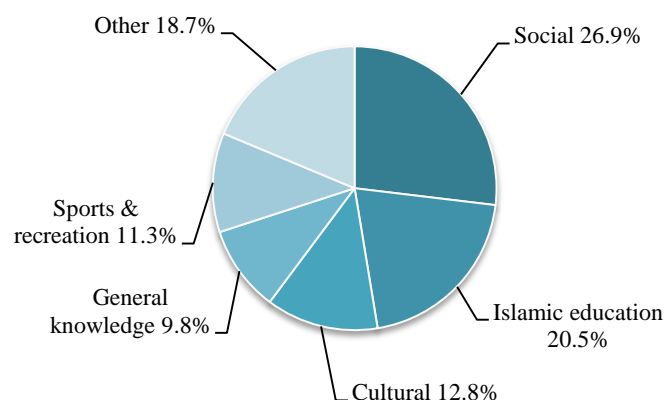


**RADIO PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY NATIONAL CHANNELS BY TOPIC, THE YEAR 1390**



Television programs are produced and broadcast through 8 national and provincial channels. These programs like radio programs are produced and broadcast by national and international channels with the same separate topics. In international channels, programs in Persian (Jaam-e-Jam channel) and Arabic (Al-Alam channel, Al-kawthar and I film channel) with 33.15 percent had the highest broadcasting hours.

**T.V. PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY NATIONAL CHANNELS BY TOPIC, THE YEAR 1390**



### **Publications and press**

In the year 1390, the number of press published in the country was 4899 which had a rise of 22.17 percent compared with the previous year, out of which 54 and 46 percents are published in Tehran and other provinces, respectively. Also in the same year, 68772 titles of books with 254 mln circulations, authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance were printed and published. The number of titles and the circulation number decreased by 4.5 and 12.6 percent compared with the previous year. Out of the title number, 67 and 33 percent were presented in the forms of writing and translation, respectively. In the same year, a number of 101 long films were produced and shown in 261 saloons with 110 thousand and 351 seats throughout the country for more than 14 million people.

### **Tourism**

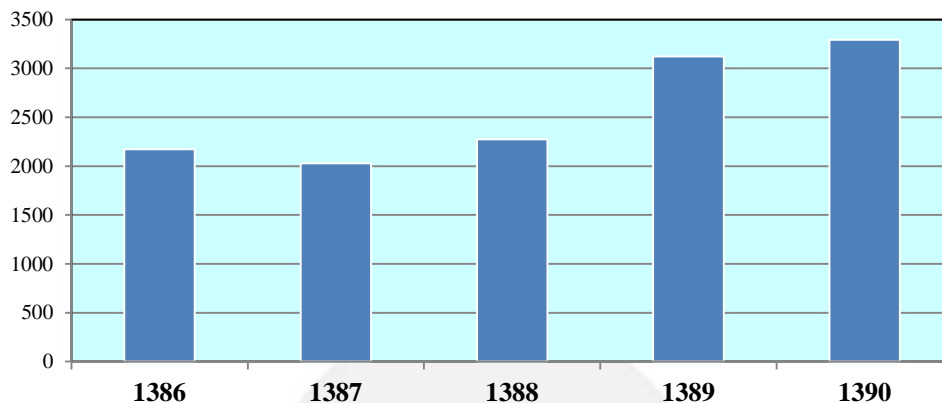
The number of foreign tourists arrived in Iran in the year 1390 through borders was about 3 million and 295 thousand persons out of which 2628000, 639000, and 28000 people traveled to Iran by land, air and sea borders, respectively. In the same year, the number of tourists had a rise of 5.5 percent compared with the previous year.

In the year 1390, 22161000 people visited museums and historical monuments managed by Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, of which the number decreased by 18.5 percent compared with the previous year. Hafez Mausoleum, Sadi Mausoleum, Takht-e-Jamshid, Bagh-e-Fin (garden), Sheikh Ahmad Jam Mausoleum, Arg-e-Karimkhan (castle), Ferdosi Mausoleum, Bu-Ali Mausoleum, Pasargad( Archeological site), and Menar Jonban (shaking minaret) had the highest number of visitors among the historical monuments.

In the year 1390, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the major pilgrimage decreased by 6 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Moreover, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the minor pilgrimage was about 761000 which increased by 96.5 percent compared with the preceding year.

**FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVED IN IRAN**

1000 persons



**NUMBER OF ARRIVED TOURISTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2009**

Country	Tourist (1000 persons)
Azerbaijan .....	1830
Argentina.....	4328
South Africa .....	7011
Germany.....	24219
USA.....	54884
Austria.....	21355
Spain .....	52177
Australia.....	5584
Algeria.....	1911
U.K.....	29889
Italy .....	43238
Canada.....	15737
Korea, Rep. of.....	7817
Lebanon.....	1844
Malaysia.....	23646
Egypt.....	12535
Mexico .....	21454
Norway.....	4288
The Netherlands .....	9920
India .....	5167
Ireland .....	7189
Brazil.....	4802
Pakistan .....	854

**NUMBER OF ARRIVED TOURISTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2009 (continued)**

Country	Tourist (1000 persons)
Thailand .....	14149
Turkey .....	25505
China .....	126475
Japan .....	6789
Singapore .....	9689
Sudan.....	420
Syrian Arab Rep.....	7720
Saudi Arabia.....	10896
France.....	76827

*Source: United Nations.*



**GOVERNMENT  
BUDGET**

Statistical Centre of Iran

## Budget

Budget is the government's financial programme for a fiscal year containing the government public budget as well as budgets for banks, government corporations, and government affiliated for-profit enterprises. With respect to the role of the government in economy, budget has always obtained an important place in the economy of Iran.

Due to the changes in the current century, the role of governments has been developed in economic affairs in addition to establishing discipline and justice.

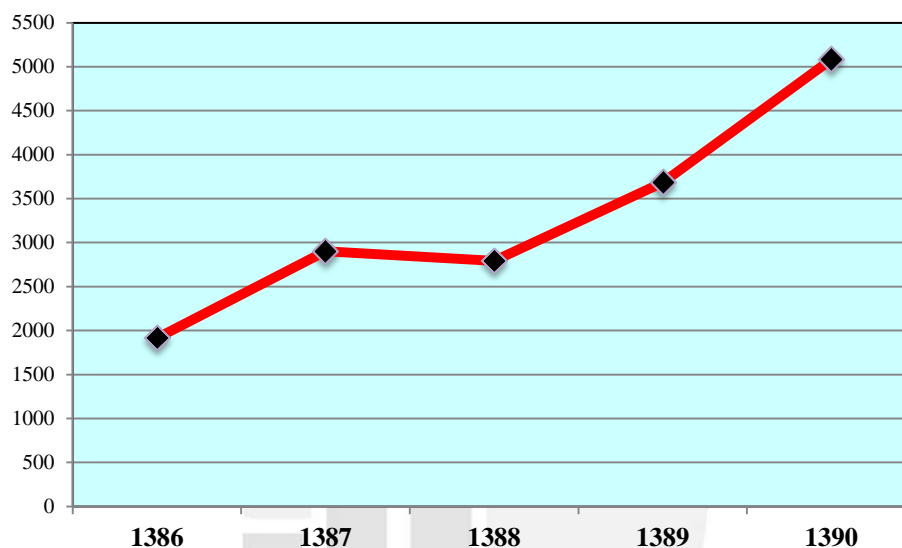
Therefore, the issues of planning and budgeting in governments are so crucial that efficient and scientific budgeting could guarantee the success of government in planning and could be the best practice to coordinate different government's activities and monitor the operations of government agencies. It can be concluded that developing correct and modern budgeting system will affect the economic condition.

The national budget resources for the year 1390 were predicted about 5083.9 thousand billion rials including about 1697.2 thousand billion rials for the government public budget, 3319.1 thousand billion rials for the budget of government corporations, 194.2 thousand billion rials for the budget of banks, and 37.2 thousand billion rials for the budget of government affiliated for-profit enterprises.

The national budget resources experienced a 38 percent rise in comparison with the year 1389.

### NATIONAL BUDGET RESOURCES

1000 bln rials



Government revenues and cession of capital and financial assets in the year 1390 were predicted about 1697.2 thousand billion rials which shows a 33.5 percent increase in comparison with the preceding year. The resources of the government public budget are formed from a combination of revenues (tax and other revenues) and cession of capital and financial assets. The resource of government public budget rose from 967 thousand billion rials in the year 1388 to 1271 thousand billion rials in the year 1389 and 1697 thousand billion rials in the year 1390. This trend shows that the public government budget has grown 31.3 and 33.5 percent in the years 1389 and 1390, respectively.

**ACTUAL REVENUE OF GOVERNMENT(EXCEPT SPECIAL REVENUES)**

(Billion rials)

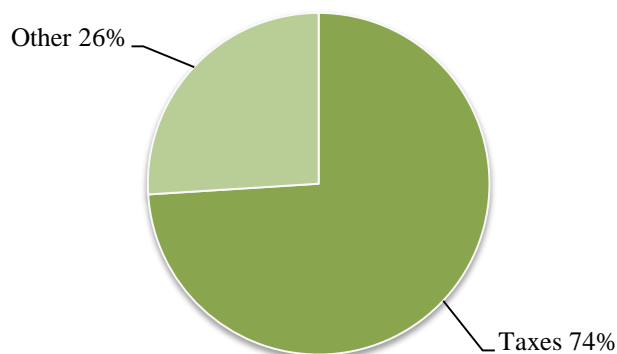
Description	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389
Total	231130.8	298203.1	379338.4	<sup>(1)</sup> 466546.1	384288
Tax	151620.9	191815.3	239741.4	300035.5	284527.9
Other	79509.9	106387.8	139597.0	166510.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	99760.1

1. Revised figures.

Source: Central bank of I.R. Iran.



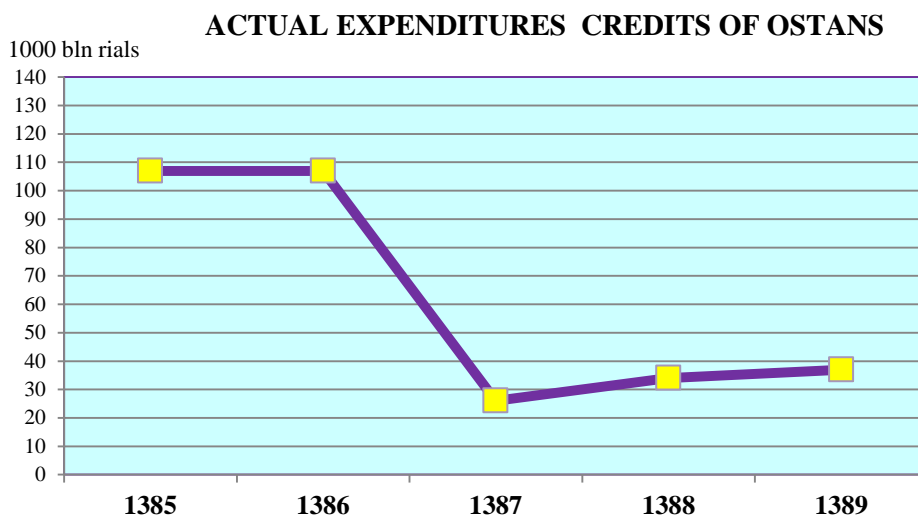
**ACTUAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, THE YEAR 1389**





In the year 1389, the actual revenue of government was about 384 thousand billion rials which experienced a 17.6 percent decrease in comparison with the previous year. The shares of tax revenues and other government public revenues were 74 % and 26% in that year, respectively.

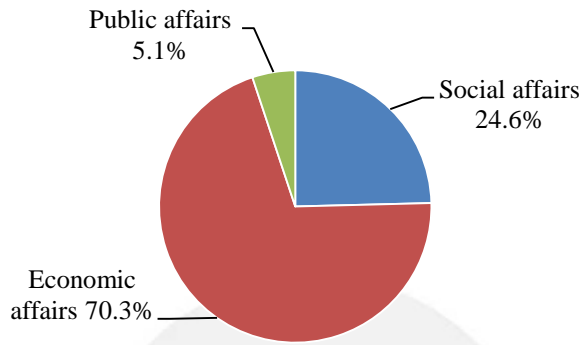
Actual expenditures credits of provinces in the year 1389 were about 37 thousand billion rials which experienced 9.1 percent increase in comparison with the year 1388 with about 34 thousand billion rials.



Provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits are of importance in the budgeting issues because they are spent for achieving the goals of development plans directly in the forms of fixed investment or study on creating capital assets.

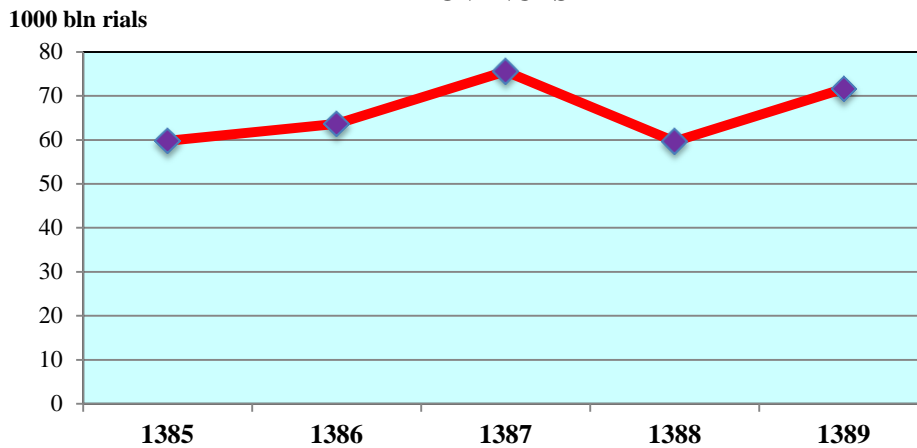
Out of total 71.6 thousand billion rials of provision-of-capital-assets (development) credit of provinces in the year 1389, about 3.6 thousand billion rials (5.1 percent) for public affairs, 17.6 thousand billion rials (24.6 percent) for social affairs, and 50.3 thousand billion rials (70.3 percent) for economic affairs were allocated.

**PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS (DEVELOPMENT) CREDITS OF PROVINCES, THE YEAR 1388**



The provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits of the provinces in the years 1387, 1388, and 1389 were about 75.6, 59.7, and 71.6 thousand billion rials, respectively showing a 21 percent decrease for the year 1388 in comparison with the year 1387 and 20.1 increase for the year 1389 in comparison with the year 1388.

**PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS CREDITS OF PROVINCES**





**HOUSEHOLD  
EXPENDITURE  
AND INCOME**

Statistical Centre of Iran

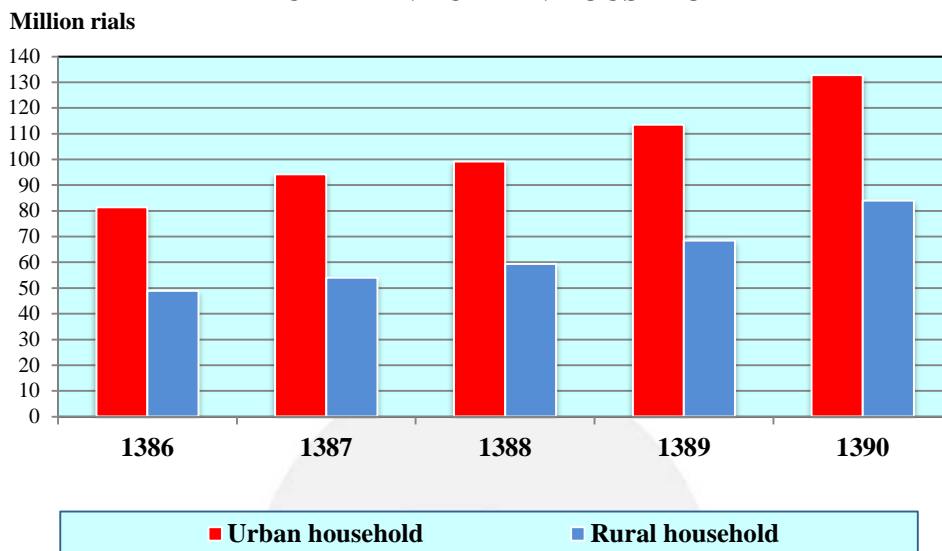
## Household expenditure and income

The economic management of households is done based on their expenditure and income. The household income and expenditure statistics pave the way to assess the consumption patterns of households, to study the consumption of goods and services, to evaluate the effects of economic policies on social justice, to assess income distribution, facilities of households, to study mutual relation between social and economic characteristics of households, and to create the opportunity to study the households below poverty line.

The average annual net expenditure of an urban household amounted to 81 million rials in the year 1386, more than 94 million rials in the year 1387 (a 15.9 % rise in comparison with the previous year), 99 million rials in the year 1388 (a 5.3% rise in comparison with the year 1387), 113.7 million rials in the year 1389 (a 14.6% rise in comparison with the year 1388) and 132.7 million rials in the year 1390 (16.7 rise in comparison with the year 1389).

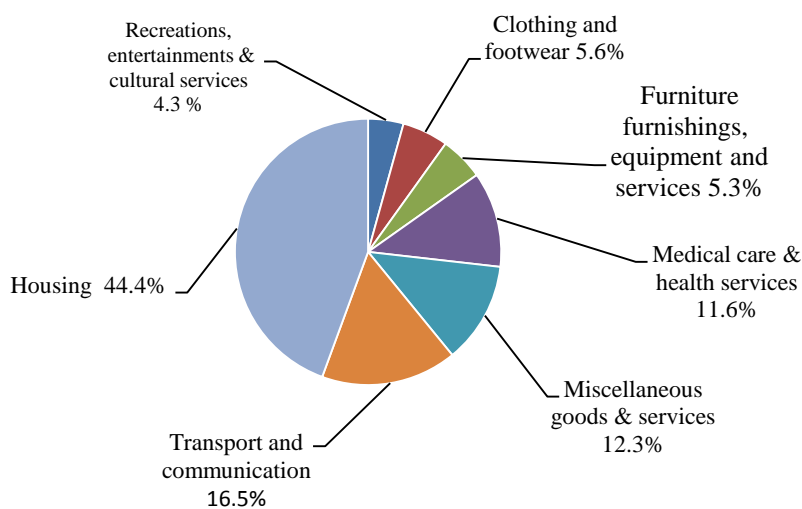
The average annual net expenditure of a rural household was 49 million rials in the year 1386, about 54 million rials in the year 1387 (a 10.5% rise in comparison with the previous year), about 59 million rials in the year 1388 (a 9.8% rise in comparison with the year 1387), 68.5 million rials in the year 1389 (15.5% rise in comparison with the year 1388), and 84 million rials in the year 1390 ( a 22.6% rise in comparison with the year 1389).

**AVERAGE ANNUAL NET EXPENDITURE OF  
A RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLD**



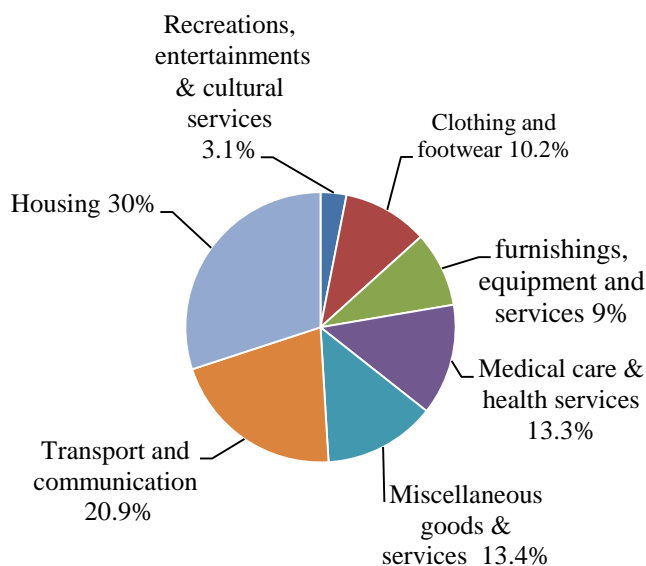
In the year 1390, out of 100 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditure of an urban household, the highest and lowest shares were for housing expenditures with 44.4 million rials (44.4 percent) and recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 4.3 million rials (4.3 percent), respectively.

**COMPOSITION OF NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN  
URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1390**



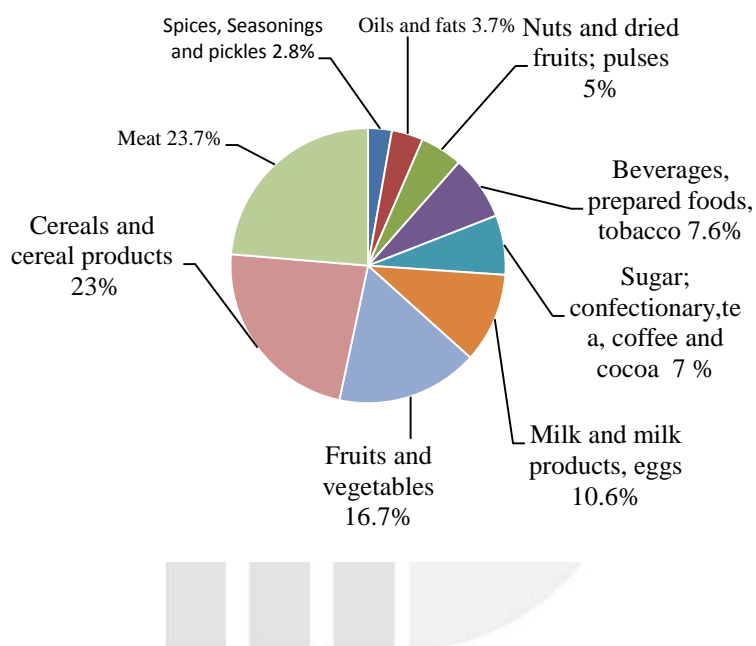
In the year 1390, out of 51 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditure of a rural household, the highest and lowest shares were for housing expenditures with 15.3 million rials (30 percent) and recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 1.6 million rials (3.1 percent), respectively.

**COMPOSITION OF NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1390**



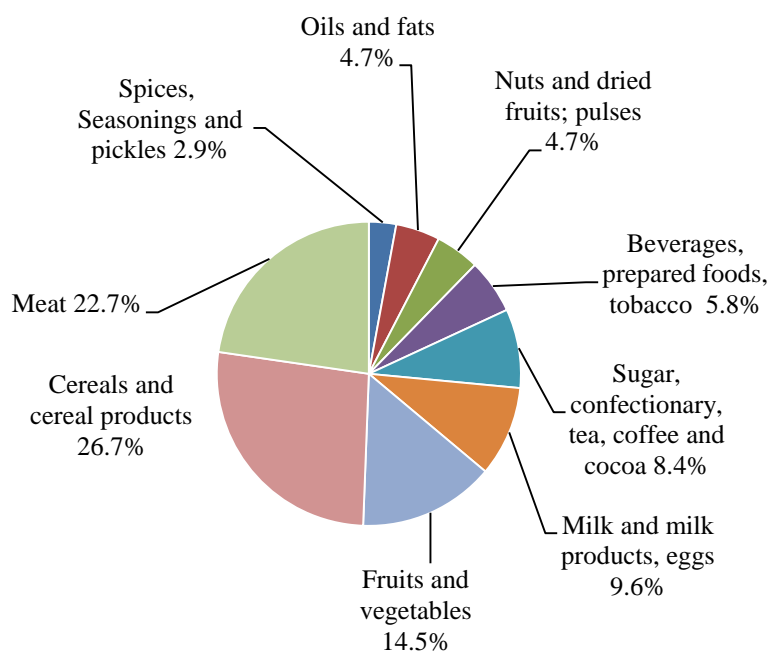
Furthermore, in the year 1390, out of 32.8 million rials of annual net food and tobacco expenditure of an urban household, the highest and lowest shares go to meat with 7.8 million rials (23.7 percent) and spices, seasonings and pickles with 1 million rials (2.8 percent), respectively.

**COMPOSITION OF NET FOOD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1390**



In the year 1390, out of 32.9 million rials average net food and tobacco expenditure of a rural household, flour of cereals; macaroni and similar products with 8.8 million rials (26.7 percent) and spices, seasonings and pickles with 1 million rials (2.9 percent) had the highest and the lowest shares among the expenditure items, respectively.

**COMPOSITION OF NET FOOD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE  
OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1390**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

In the year 1390, the average annual income of an urban household was about 130.3 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 55.2 percent were of the highest share.

Also in the year 1390, the average annual income of a rural household amounted to about 79.7 million rials. Out of the income sources, self-employment income with 45.4 percent was of the highest share.





# **PRICE INDICES**

**Statistical Centre of Iran**

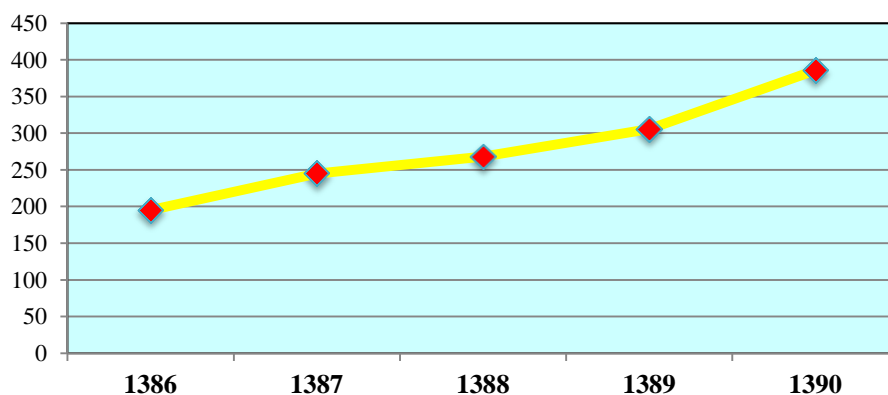
## Price indices

One of the important variables at the macro economy is general level or weight average of the prices which has a lot of uses. Indeed, since there is a wide range of goods and services in macro economy, a single number has to show the status of all prices which are so-called index. In other words, the index is a quantity used as a representative of the various homogeneous quantities and shows the changes and trend of concerned quantities over the time.

Consumer price index (CPI) as one of the most important price indices is used to measure the inflation rate and purchasing power of national currency. This index is used to develop welfare and social security plans, adjust salary and wage, and formulate bilateral contracts. The calculation of CPI dates back to 1315 when it was first calculated. The SCI calculates this index based on the year 1381.

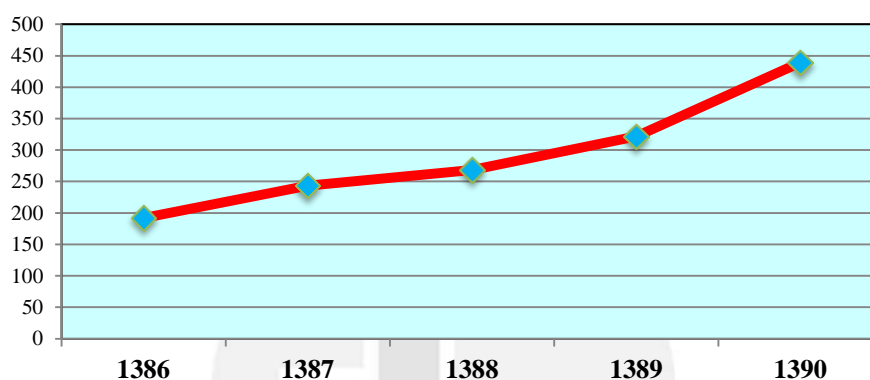
Consumer price indices for goods and services in urban areas were 268.1, 305.4, and 385.9 for the years 1388, 1389, and 1390, respectively (base year = 1381). It means that if an urban household paid 100 rials in the year 1381 for a certain group of goods and services (households consumption basket), that household paid 268.1, 305.4, and 385.9 rials for the years 1388, 1389, and 1390, respectively for the same goods and services.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS (1381=100)**



Consumer price index for goods and services in rural areas was 321.8 in the year 1389 and this figure with a rise of 36.5 percent reached 439.2 for the year 1390 (base year = 1381).

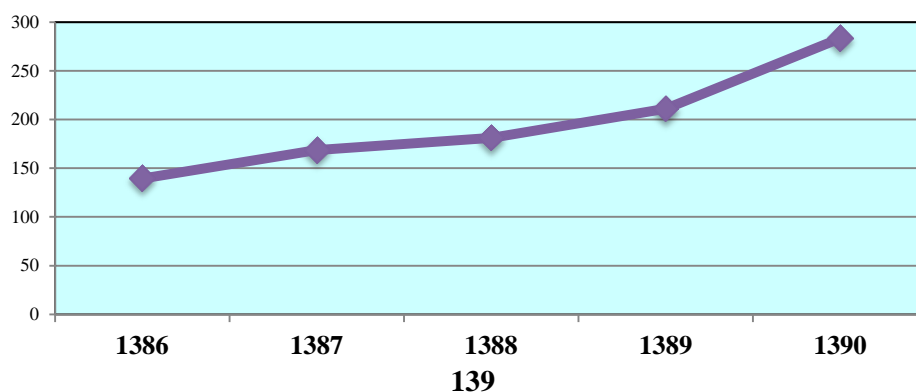
#### CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, (1381=100)



Producer Price Index (PPI) shows the trend of changes in prices in view of producers in different economic sectors such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining and services.

Producer price indices in the years 1389 and 1390 were 211.2 and 283.5 at the base year 1383, respectively, which show a 17.6 rise in comparison with the previous year. Producer price index in "manufacturing products" with an increase of 54.3% over the previous year, had the highest increase and also in "transport, storage and communications" with an increase of 12.3% compared with the previous year, had the lowest changes.

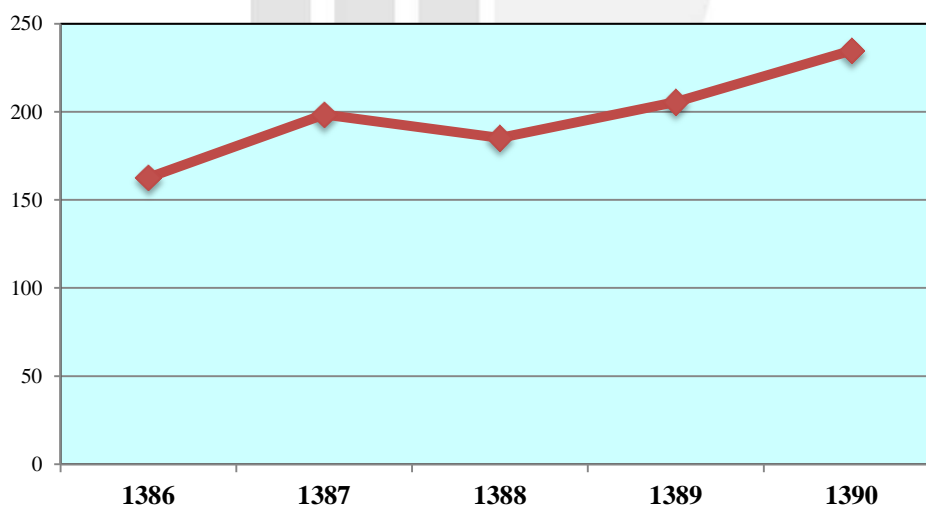
#### PRODUCER PRICE INDICES (1383=100)



Price index for exported commodities measures changes in exported goods prices. Exported commodities include all commodities which are completely produced inside the country or exported as semi-finished goods or raw material.

Price index for exported goods for the years 1389 and 1390 were 205.5 and 234.7 (base year= 1383) which shows a 3.2 rise in comparison with the previous year (1389). In this sector, the highest increase related to the groups "leather and articles of leather" with a 49% increase and the greatest decrease was for "vegetable products" and "Optical, precision and medical instruments", that is, a 0.5% rise, respectively compared with the previous year.

**PRICE INDEX FOR EXPORTED GOODS  
(1383=100)**



# **NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## National accounts

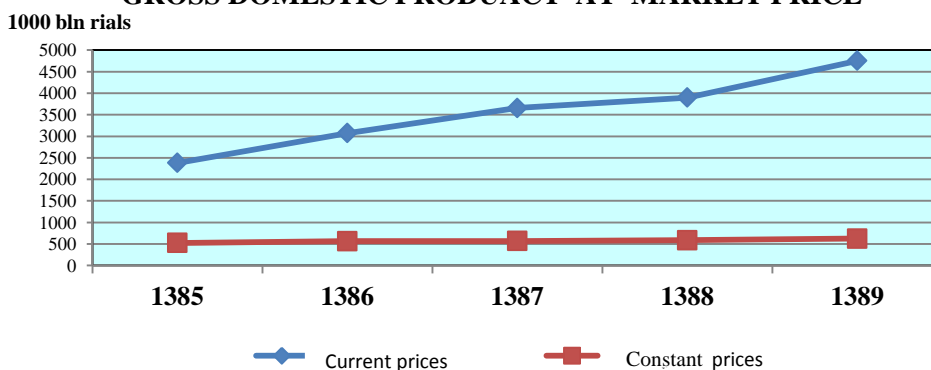
The main goal for compiling national accounts is to obtain a measure for measuring the economic situation in countries. Thus by developing a national accounting system and offering a global criteria, it would be possible to compare the economic situation of countries and make decisions on their situations and consider them in the relationships among countries. The national accounts represent the statistics of national macro economy and address the general perspective of national economy.

### Gross Domestic Products (GDP)

GDP is used to measure the size of economy and is defined as the total value of final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time which is measured by the national currency. In this definition, final goods and services are goods and services placed at the end of production chain and are not purchased for producing other goods and services. There are different ways for computing GDP; the total values added approach, the income approach, and the expenditure approach are the three common ones.

In the year 1389, GDP of the country at market price was about 4752 thousand billion rials which shows a 21.9 percent rise in comparison with the previous year. Moreover, in the same year GDP at constant 1376<sup>1</sup> prices with an increase of 6.3% compared with the year 1388 reached 625 thousand billion rials.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUACT AT MARKET PRICE**

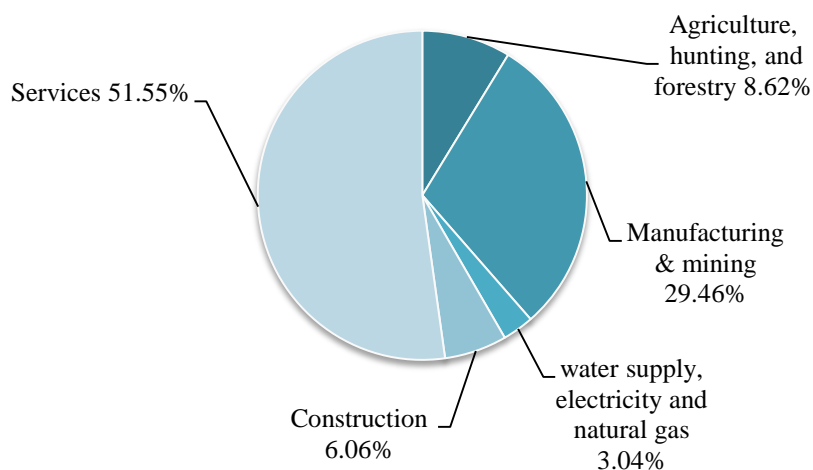


<sup>1</sup>.Referring to the year 1376

**Contribution of value added of major economic sectors to the GDP:**

In the year 1389, the contribution of agriculture, hunting and forestry sector to the GDP was 8.62% which shows a decrease of 0.38 percent in comparison with the previous year while the share of manufacturing and mining increased by 2.14% and reached 29.46%. The contribution of water supply, electricity and natural gas with a 0.85 percent rise reached 3.04 percent. The share of construction with a 1.27 percent drop reached 6.06 and services sector also experienced a 1.83 percent decrease and its contribution reached 51.55 percent in comparison with the previous year.

**CONTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS**



**Gross domestic product by final expenditure components, 1389**

Consumption approach is another way for computing GDP. In this approach:

GDP= private final consumption expenditure + government final consumption expenditure + gross fixed capital formation + net export of goods and services + changes in inventories and statistical discrepancies.

In the year 1389, the private final consumption expenditure (including households final consumption expenditure and final consumption and expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households) was estimated about 2359 thousand billion rials (49.55%), government final consumption expenditure about 536 thousand billion rials (11.28%), gross fixed capital formation more than 1146 billion rials (24.12%), and net export of goods and services about 300 thousand billion rials (6.32%) at current prices.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY FINAL EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS, 1389**  
(Billion rials-percent)

Description	At current prices		At current 1376 prices	
	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)
Private final consumption expenditure.....	2354814	49.6	395644	63.3
Government final consumption expenditure .....	535922	11.3	65675	10.5
<b>Gross fixed capital formation<sup>(1)</sup> .....</b>	1146094	24.1	215122	34.4
Machinery .....	456623	9.6	128295	20.5
Construction.....	655879	13.8	80140	12.8
Net export of goods and services.....	300168	6.3	-197833	-31.7
Changes in inventories and statistical discrepancy .....	415020	8.7	146468	23.4
<b>GDP (at market price) .....</b>	4752018	100	625075	100

1. Including the value of other (cultivated assets, mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literacy or artistic originals).

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

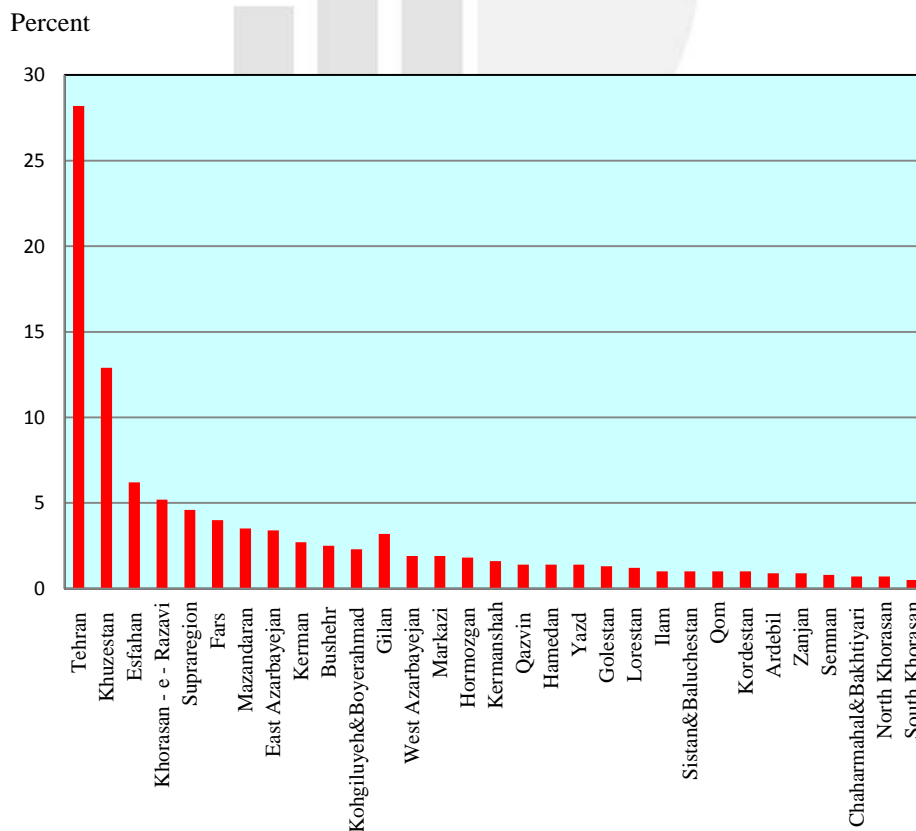


**Regional accounts**

As the system of national accounts offers an integrated and comprehensive accounting frame for organizing and presenting economic data, the regional accounts also play the same role at regional levels. Compilation of such accounts gives a clear snapshot of existing capacities in different areas of the country and paves the way for better economic decision making, policy making, and regional planning.

In the regional accounts sector, in the year 1389, the provinces of Tehran, Khuzestan, and Esfahan with 28.2%, 12.94%, and 6.22% had the highest contribution and the provinces of North Khorasan and South Khorasan with 0.65% and 0.51% had the lowest share in GDP, respectively.

**OSTANS' CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, THE YEAR 1389**



**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2009**

Country	Gross domestic product at current prices (mln USD)	Gross domestic product per capita (USD)
I.R. Iran .....	360840	4863
Azerbaijan, Republic.....	43020	4871
Argentina.....	308740	7666
South Africa .....	285983	5707
Germany.....	3330030	40528
Austria.....	381084	45563
Armenia .....	8541	2770
Spain .....	1464088	32605
Australia.....	1013862	47615
Afghanistan .....	12853	457
Algeria .....	140601	4029
UAE .....	248958	54138
Great Britain.....	2169485	35239
USA .....	14119295	44872
Italy .....	2112779	35289
Ireland .....	221778	49115
Brazil.....	1571957	8114
Pakistan .....	160257	886
Thailand .....	263889	3894
Turkmenistan <sup>(1)</sup> .....	9414	3397
Turkey .....	614619	8215
China <sup>(2)</sup> .....	4984426	3769
Russian Federation.....	1230724	8736
Japan .....	5068997	39863
Singapore .....	177132	37394
Sweden.....	406072	43903

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2009  
(continued)**

Country	Gross domestic product at current prices(mln USD)	Gross domestic product per capita (USD)
Syria, Republic of Arab.....	53945	2463
Iraq <sup>(1)</sup> .....	25531	830
Saudi Arabia.....	369178	14353
France <sup>(3)</sup> .....	2649389	41226
Qatar.....	98313	69754
Canada.....	1336067	39795
Korea, Republic.....	832512	17225
Kuwait.....	109457	36668
Lebanon.....	34528	8175
Libya, Arab Republic .....	58762	9153
Malaysia .....	191356	6967
Egypt .....	187981	2265
Norway.....	378592	78674
The Netherlands .....	794588	47889

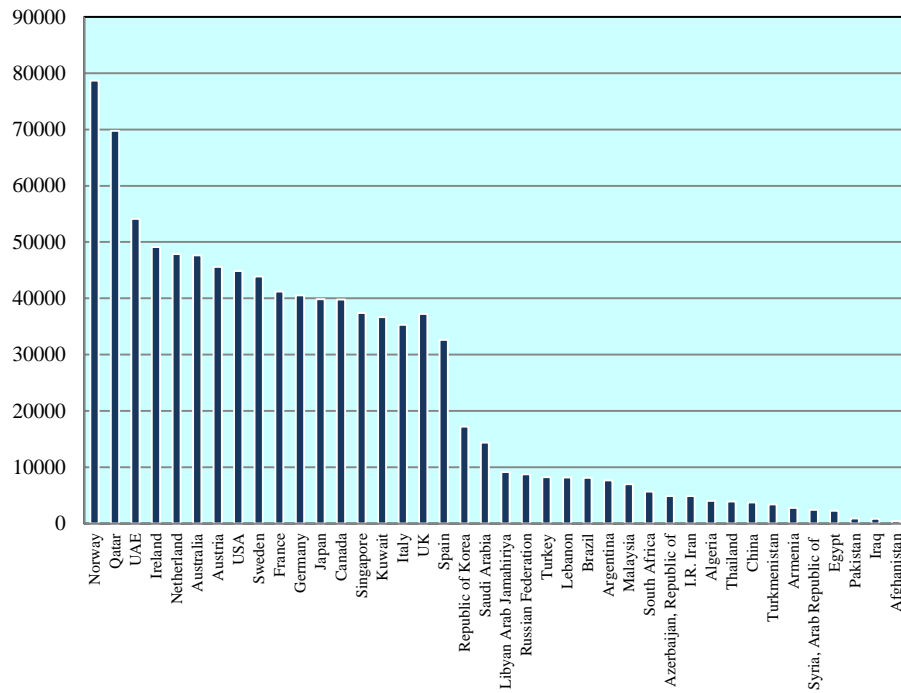
1. Price - adjusted rates of exchange (PARE) were used due to large distortions in the levels of per capita GDP with the use of IMF market exchange rates.

2. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR) and Taiwan Province of China

3. Including Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and French Guiana.

Source: United Nation

**PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR  
SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2009**



Statistical Centre of Iran

# **POLITICAL AFFAIRS**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## Political affairs

After the Islamic Revolution in Iran, several elections such as Presidential elections, Islamic Consultative Assembly elections, Assembly of Experts of the Leadership elections and Islamic City and Rural Council elections have been carried out in order to elect the elite people for the realization of the goals of this revolution.

From the year 1358 to the year 1388, there were ten presidential election rounds with four-year intervals in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The percentage of public participation in the tenth presidential election was about 85 percent showing a 25 percent increase compared with the previous presidential electoral campaign.

### PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN EACH ROUND (Thousand)

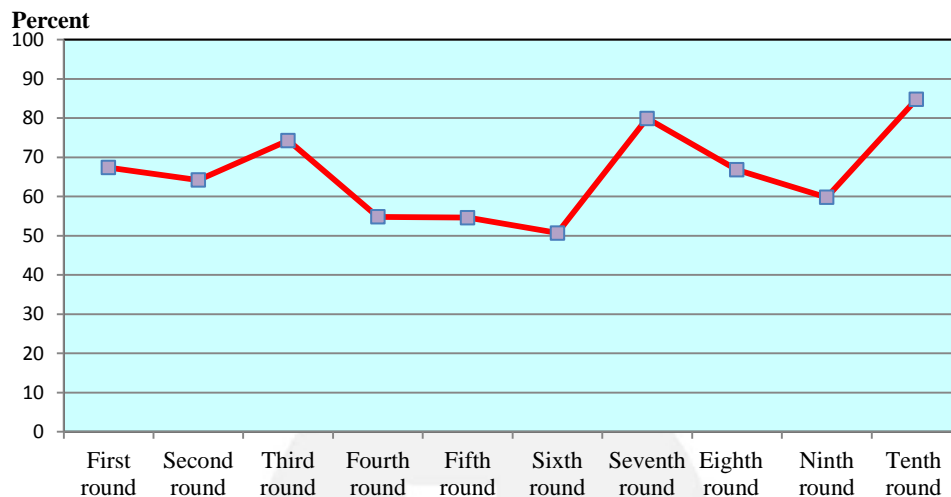
Description	First round (the year 1358)	Second round ( the year 1360)	Third round (the year 1360)	Fourth round (the year 1364)	Fifth round (the year 1368)
Public participation ...	67. 4	64. 2	74. 3	54. 8	54. 6
Number of electorates.....	20994	22687	22687	25994	30140
Number of voters.....	14153	14574	16848	14239	16453

Description	Sixth round (the year 1372)	Seventh round (the year 1376)	Eighth round (the year 1380)	Ninth round (the year 1384)	Tenth round (the year 1388)
Public participation	50. 7	79. 9	66. 8	59. 8	84. 8
Number of electorates .....	33156	36466	42170	46786	46200
Number of voters .....	16797	29146	28156	27959	39371

*Source: Ministry of the Interior.*

**PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EACH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ROUND**



**PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN EACH ROUND (Thousand)**

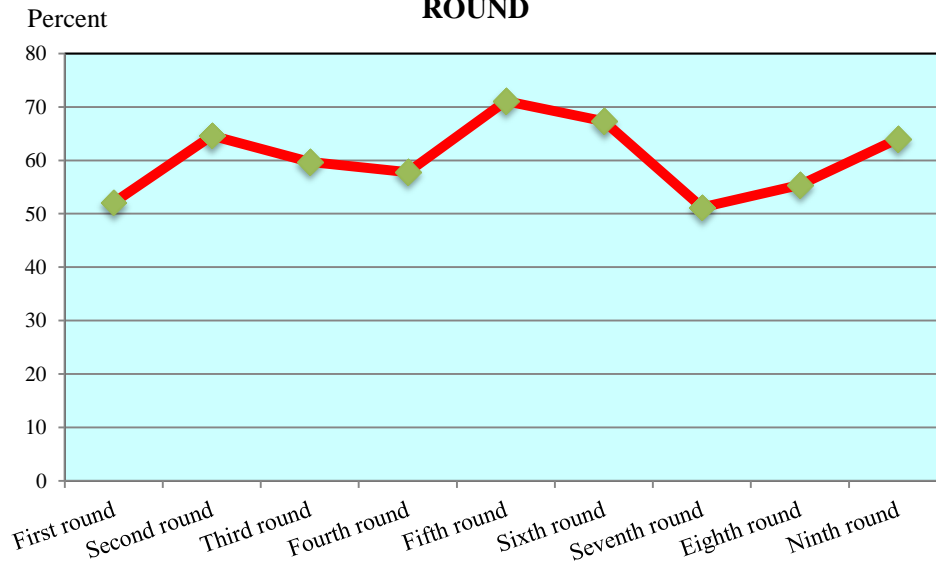
Description	First round (the year 1358)	Second round (the year 1363)	Third round (the year 1367)	Fourth round (the year 1371)
Public participation	52.1	64.6	59.7	57.8
Number of electorates	20857	24143	27987	32466
Number of voters	10876	15607	16714	18767

Description	Fifth round (the year 1374)	Sixth round (the year 1378)	Seventh round (the year 1382)	Eighth round (the year 1386)	Ninth round (the year 1390)
Public participation	71.1	67.3	51.2	55.4	64
Number of electorates	34716	38726	46351	43824	48288
Number of voters	24682	26082	23735	24280	30905

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly comprises 287 members in the ninth round, out of whom 278 representatives were male and 9 were female. A number of 282 hold bachelors and higher degree. In the third round of the election of the Islamic City and Rural Council, 109136 persons were elected, out of which 107645 persons were male and the rest was female. The percent of participation in the third round of the election of the Islamic City and Rural Council was 64.8 percent.

**PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EACH THE ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTION ROUND**



There have been 4 rounds of Assembly of Experts of the Leadership with an eight- year-interval since the year 1358. In the latest round in the year 1385, a number of 86 Experts were elected by people and the rate of participation was 61 percent.

In the year 1390, out of the world's countries, 94 countries had diplomatic missions in Iran (Tehran), out of which 12 countries had consulate general or consulate in Tehran as well as in other cities in addition.



# **INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS**



**Statistical Centre of Iran**

## International statistics

Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated by the United Nations Development Programmed (UNDP) by the use of information on health, education, and standards of lives. Accordingly, 187 countries have been ranked. The countries with HDI 0.79 to 1 are considered as the countries with higher HDI, those with HDI 0.69 to 0.78 as the countries with high HDI, the countries with HDI 0.52 to 0.69 are the countries with average HDI, and those with HDI less than 0.51 as the countries with low HDI.

In the year 2011, there were 94 top countries in the Human Development. Norway, Australia, the Netherlands, U.S.A, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, Lichen Stein, Germany, and Sweden, were ranked from 1 to 10, respectively.

In the years 2009, 2010, and 2011, Iran's HDI were 0.703, 0.707, and 0.707, respectively. Iran ranked 88th out of 187 world countries in 2011.

Statistical Centre of Iran

**SELECTED INDICES RELEASED BY (UNDP) BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2011**

Country	HDI	Life expectancy index at birth	Rank in the world
I.R. Iran .....	0. 707	73. 0	88
Azerbaijan.....	0. 700	70. 7	91
Argentina.....	0. 797	75. 9	45
South Africa .....	0. 619	52. 8	123
Germany.....	0. 905	80. 4	9
USA.....	0. 910	78. 5	4
Armenia.....	0. 716	74. 2	86
Spain .....	0. 878	81. 4	23
Australia.....	0. 929	81. 9	2
Algeria.....	0. 698	73. 1	96
UAE .....	0. 846	76. 5	30
England .....	0. 863	80. 2	28
Italy .....	0. 874	81. 9	24
Ireland .....	0. 908	80. 6	7
Iceland.....	0. 898	81. 8	14
Brazil.....	0. 718	73. 5	84
Pakistan .....	0. 504	65. 4	145
Thailand .....	0. 682	74. 1	103
Turkmenistan .....	0. 686	65. 0	102
Turkey .....	0. 699	74. 0	92
New Zealand.....	0. 908	80. 7	5

**SELECTED INDICES RELEASED BY (UNDP) BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2011**

(continued)

Country	HDI	Life expectancy index at birth	Rank in the world
Afghanistan .....	0. 398	48. 7	172
India .....	0. 547	65. 4	134
China .....	0. 687	73. 5	101
Russian Federation.....	0. 755	68. 8	66
Japan .....	0. 901	83. 4	12
Singapore .....	0. 866	81. 1	26
Sweden.....	0. 904	81. 4	10
Switzerland .....	0. 903	82. 3	11
Syria.....	0. 632	75. 9	119
Saudi Arabia.....	0. 770	73. 9	56
France.....	0. 884	81. 5	20
Finland .....	0. 882	80. 0	22
Qatar.....	0. 831	78. 4	37
Canada. ....	0. 908	81. 0	6
Korea.....	0. 897	80. 6	15
Kuwait.....	0. 760	74. 6	63
Libya .....	0. 760	74. 8	64
Malaysia.....	0. 761	74. 2	61
Egypt.....	0. 644	73. 2	113
Norway.....	0. 943	81. 1	1
The Netherlands.....	0. 910	80. 73	3

Source: United Nations

**COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 100 MILLION PEOPLE  
IN THE MID-YEAR OF 2100 ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATE OF THE  
(UNITED) NATIONS**

Country	Population (million)	Rank
India.....	1550	1
China <sup>(1)</sup> .....	941	2
USA.....	478	3
Pakistan .....	261	4
Nigeria.....	279	5
Indonesia .....	254	6
Bangladesh .....	157	7
Brazil .....	177	8
Ethiopia .....	150	9
Democratic Republic of Congo...	212	10
Philippine .....	177	11
Egypt .....	123	12
Mexico.....	127	13
Russian Federation .....	111	14
Vietnam .....	82	15
Tanzania, (United Republic of)...	316	16
Japan.....	91	17

*1. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR).*

*Source: United Nations.*

According to the estimates released in the reports of the United Nations, the world population will reach 6 billion and 974 million people in 2011.

The countries of Singapore, Kuwait, and Qatar have the highest rate of urbanization while Afghanistan, Thailand, and Pakistan have the lowest rate. The highest annual rate of population growth belongs to Qatar, UAE, and Kuwait and the lowest rate goes to the Russian Federation, Germany, and Japan.

**POPULATION, URBANIZATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2011**

Country	Mid-year population 2011(1000 persons)	Percentage of urbanization in 2011	Average annual population growth rate (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
I.R. Iran .....	74799	71	1.2
Azerbaijan .....	9306	52	1.4
Argentina.....	40765	93	0.9
South Africa.....	50460	62	1.0
Germany.....	82163	74	-0.1
USA.....	313085	83	0.9
Armenia.....	3100	64	0.2
Spain .....	46455	78	1.2
Australia.....	22606	89	1.7
Afghanistan.....	32358	23	2.6
Algeria.....	35980	67	1.5
UAE .....	7891	84	12.3
England .....	62417	80	0.6
Italy .....	60789	69	0.6
Ireland .....	4526	62	1.4
Iceland.....	324	94	1.5
Brazil.....	196655	87	0.9
Pakistan .....	176745	36	1.8
Thailand .....	69519	34	0.7

**POPULATION, URBANIZATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL  
POPULATION GROWTH RATES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
2011 (continued)**

Country	Mid-year population 2011 (1000 persons)	Percentage of urbanization in 2011	Average annual population growth rate (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
Turkmenistan .....	5105	50	1.2
Turkey .....	73640	70	1.3
China .....	1347565	48	0.5
Russian Federation..	142836	73	-0.1
Japan .....	126497	67	0
Singapore .....	5188	100	3.5
Sweden .....	9441	85	0.8
Syria .....	20766	56	2
Iraq .....	32665	66	2.9
Saudi Arabia.....	28083	82	2.7
France.....	63126	86	0.6
Qatar.....	1870	96	15.2
Canada .....	34350	81	1.0
Korea.....	48391	83	0.5
Kuwait.....	2818	98	3.8
Lebanon .....	4259	87	0.8
Libya .....	6423	78	1.9
Malaysia.....	28859	73	1.7
Egypt.....	82537	44	1.8
Norway.....	4925	80	1.1
The Netherlands .....	16665	83	0.4

1. Revised figures.

Source: United Nations.