

*ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING ORGANIZATION
STATISTICAL CENTRE OF IRAN*

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

1392 (Iranian Year)

(March 2013- March 2014)

NO. 30

Statistical Centre of Iran

Iranian calendar vs Gregorian calendar

<i>Iranian year</i>	1375	1380	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392
<i>Christian year</i>	1996-	2001-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	1997	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

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

Symbols

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⊙	Not for publication (confidential figure)

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

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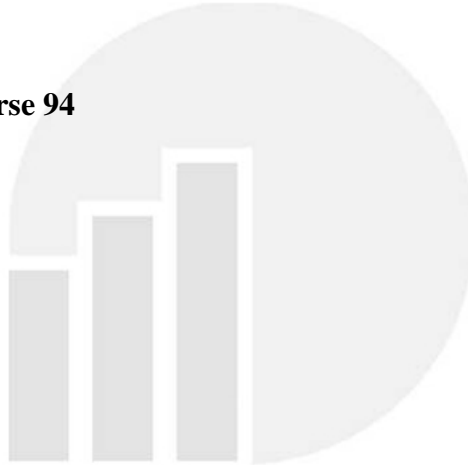
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**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,
THE COMPASSIONATE, THE MERCIFUL**

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 regularly

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 the improving of 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 phenomenon developments.

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

Adel Azar

**Head, Statistical
Centre of Iran**



CONTENTS

Title	Page
LAND & CLIMATE.....	11
ENVIRONMENT	17
POPULATION	21
MANPOWER	39
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	47
MINING.....	55
OIL AND GAS	61
MANUFACTURING.....	69
WATER & ELECTRICITY.....	75
CONSTRUCTION & HOUSING	81
TRADE	87
TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	93
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION.....	101
JUDICIAL AND POLICE AFFAIRES	109
WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	113
EDUCATION	121
HEALTH & TREATMENT	129
CULTURE & TOURISM	135
GOVERNMENT BUDGET.....	141
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE & INCOME	147
PRICE INDICES	153
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	159
POLITICAL AFFAIRS.....	165



LAND AND CLIMATE

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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 inland 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 1391, Sistan & Baluchestan, Kerman, South Khorasan, 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 Km². Tehran with an area of about 14000 Km² ranks 29th 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.

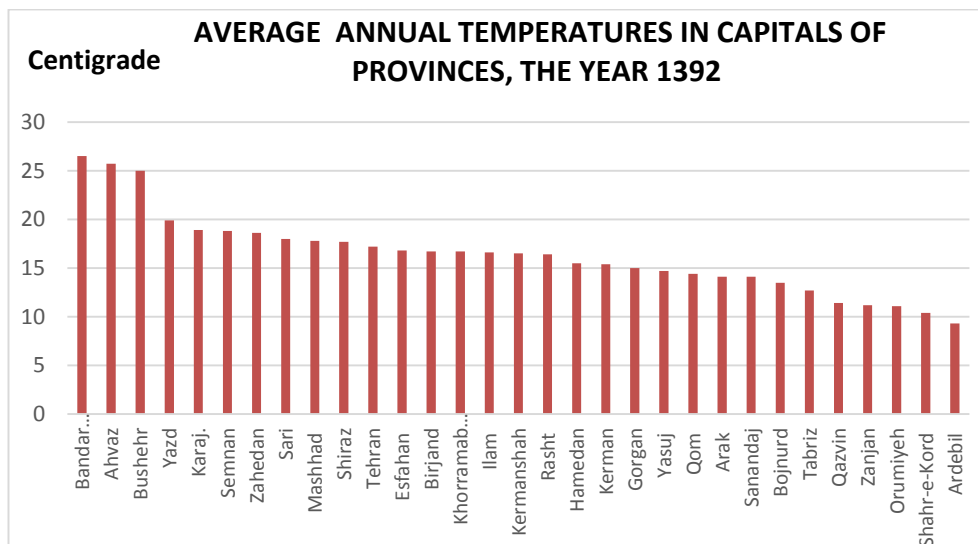
The total length of the I.R. Iran's borderlines is 8574 kilometers out of which the longest borderline is for that of Iran-Iraq and the shortest one goes to Iran-Armenia which equals 1608 and 45 kilometers, respectively

Climate

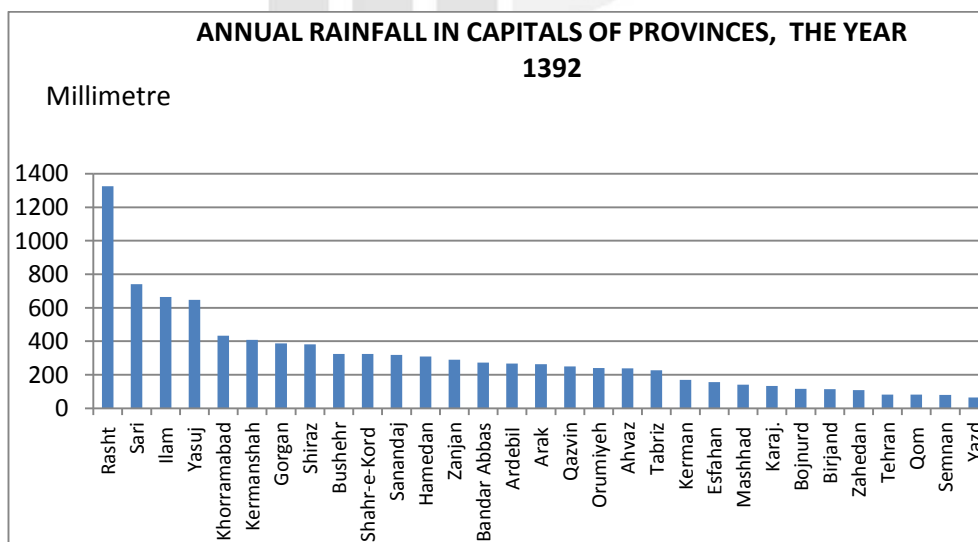
In the year 1392, the cities of Ahwaz, Bandar Abbass and Bushehr with the average maximum temperatures of 32.6° C, 31.3° C and 29.2° C were among the hottest cities of the country, respectively.

In the same year, the cities of Shahr-e-Kord Hamadan, and Ardebil with the average minimum temperatures of 0.7° C, 3.3° C and 3.4° C were among the coldest cities of the country, respectively.

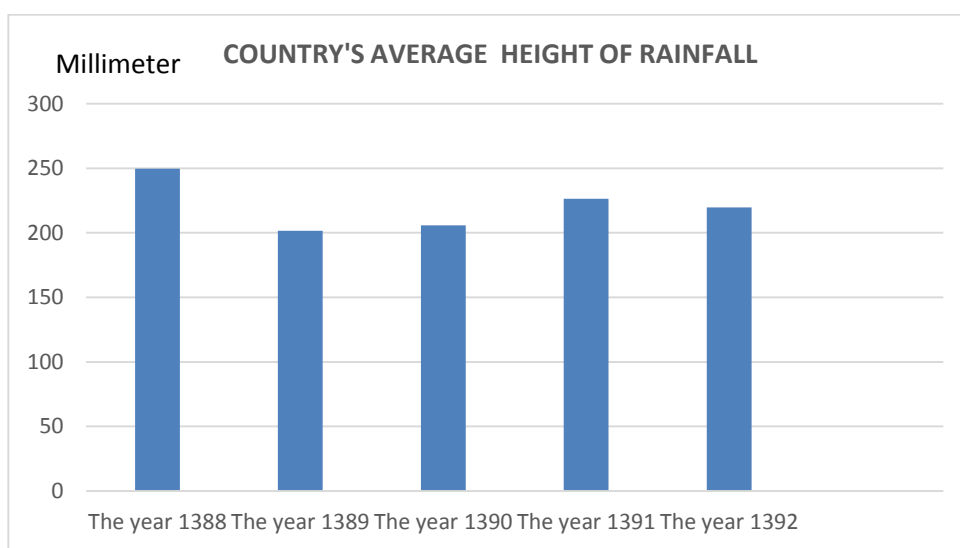
Also with respect to the average annual temperature of the provinces capitals, Bandar Abbass, Ahwas and Bushehr were among the hottest, and Ardebil, Shahr-e-Kord and Orumiye, were among the coldest provinces capitals in the year 1392.



Also, in the year 1392, the cities of Rasht, Sari and Ilam with 1325, 741 and 664 mm, and, Yazd, Semnan, Tehran and Qom with 64, 80, 82 and 82 mm, as the provinces capitals, had the highest and the lowest annual precipitation, respectively.



The average precipitation of the country in the year 1392 was 219.6 mm which decreased 2.96% in comparison with the previous year. Reviewing the precipitation height between the years 1388 to 1392, indicates that the year 1388 with 250 mm. and the year 1389 with 202 mm had the best and worst status in view of precipitation.



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ENVIRONMENT



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Environment

Environment is a set of physical and biological factors along with their interactions that affect the behaviors and growth of organisms. Thus, environment is beyond the set of natural, biological, and non-biological factors and also includes the interaction between human and nature. By considering the fact that in the 21st century, environmental protection is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and one of the three principles of sustainable development (environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and social sustainability) and due to its increasing importance and its impacts on the socio-economic activities, as of the year 1392 a separate chapter on "Environment Statistics" was included in Iran Statistical Yearbook and Iran Statistical Pocketbook (since 1392).

Natural environment is affected by human activities. Three constituting factors of environments are as follows:

Water

The most important impacts of human activities on the water are summarized in three ways: water overuse, depletion of water resources, and pollution of surface and underground waters.

The quality of water is a challenge which countries face. The pollution of some waters and its progressive trend is worrying. The ground waters, lakes, and springs are the main resources of fresh waters which are directly subject to pollution through human activities.

Soil

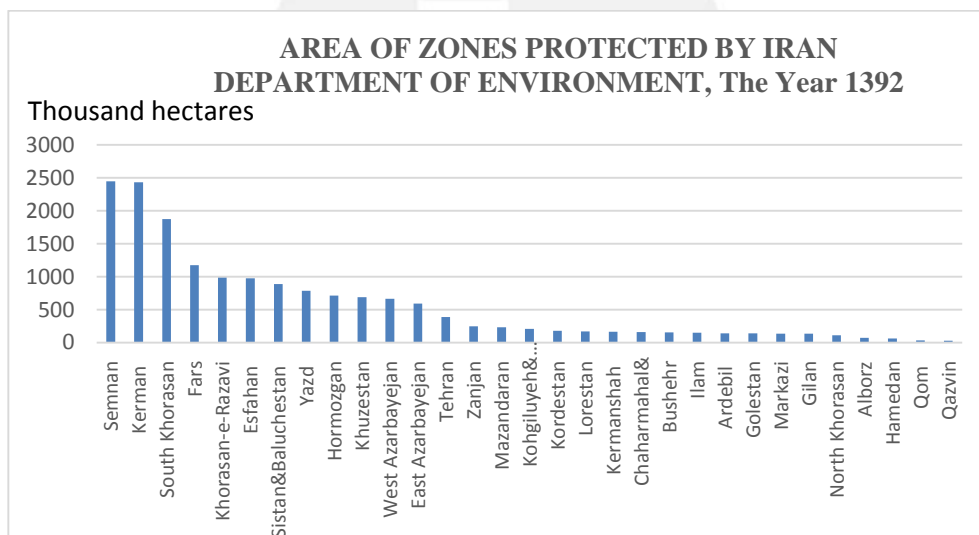
The most important impacts of human activities on soil are: soil poisoning and erosion which lead to destruction and decrease of arable land capacity; overall, soil erosion is a natural process which occurs by wind or water flow, and temperature changes. However, human activities such as intense farming, irrigation of farmlands, mono-cropping, overgrazing, deforestation, and desertification lead to imbalance between soil formation and degradation process and finally soil pollution.

Air

Air pollution is the direct or indirect introduction of every material by humans possibly causing undesirable impacts on human health and environment.

In the year 1392, the area of zones protected by the Iran Department of Environment was about 17086 thousand hectares of which the provinces Semnan with 2447 thousand hectares and Qazvin with 25 thousand hectares had the highest and lowest areas, respectively.

In the year 1391, the area of jungles in the country was 14319 thousand hectares which had no change in comparison with the previous year. Moreover, in the year 1392, there were a number of 1897 configuration cases in forests and ranges which increased about 60 percent in comparison with the previous year.



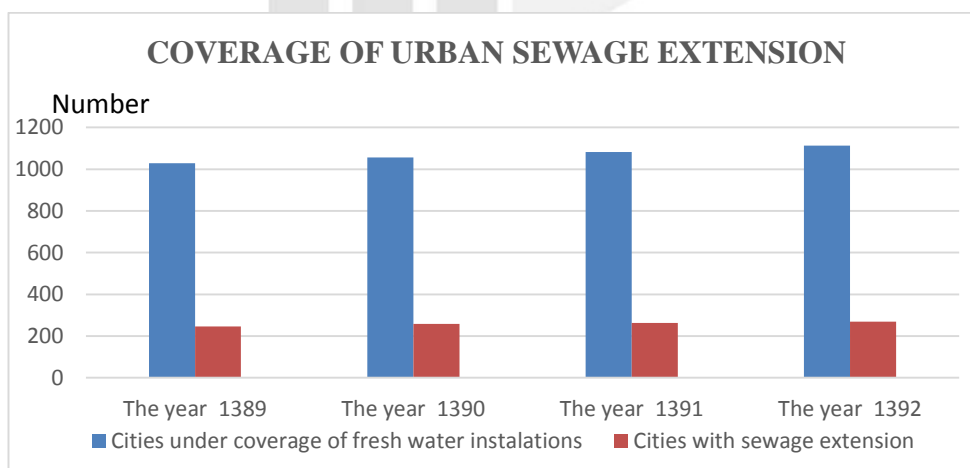
In the year 1392, the volume of collected wastewater was about 3492 thousand cu m which shows a 15.6 percent rise compared to the year 1391. The provinces Khuzestan and Tehran had the most collected wastewater portion with 14.8 percent and 13.7 percent and the provinces of Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad and Mazandaran with 0.30 percent and 0.02 percent had the lowest portions, respectively.

In the year 1391, the emission of greenhouse and pollutant gases resulted

from burning of different fuels in the transportation sector in comparison with the previous year was as follows: NO_x with 896 thousand tons (a 2.9 percent increase compared with the previous year), SO₂ with 398 thousand tons (a 3 decrease compared with the previous year), SO₃ with 4 thousand tons (a 5.4 percent fall compared with the previous year), CO with 8287 thousand tons (a 6.2 percent increase compared with the previous year), SPM with 315 thousand tons (a 2.3 rise compared with the previous year), CO₂ with 130791 thousand tons (a 3.5 percent growth compared with the previous year), CH₄ with 46 thousand tons (a 7.6 percent rise compared with the previous year), and N₂O with about 6 thousand tons (a 4.3 percent increase compared with the previous year).

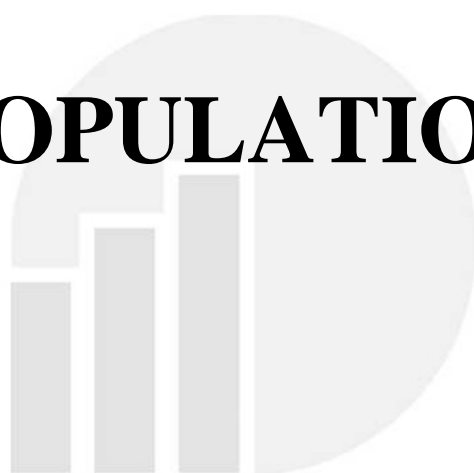
In the year 1391, among the pollutant and greenhouse gases resulted from the burning of fuels by the transportation section, the CO₂ with 130791 thousand tons equivalent to 93 percent of the pollutant and greenhouse gases in this sector had the highest portion. Most of the CO₂ was resulted from the burning of gas oil and the lowest portion was due to burning of liquefied gas.

In the year 1392, about 40 percent of the population of country were under the coverage of the urban sanitary sewage collection and disposal network which shows a 1.2 percent rise compared to the previous year. The highest and lowest portions of population under the coverage of urban sanitary sewage collection and disposal network were for the provinces of Kordestan and Mazandaran with 91 and 6 percent respectively.



In the year 1392, about 78.7 and 75.4 percent of hospitals enjoyed appropriate solid waste management and sewage management. The figures for both managements increased by 4.7 and 1.4 percent, respectively in comparison with the previous year.

POPULATION



Statistical Centre of Iran

POPULATION

Emergence of the metropolitan cities and areas with high population density, and also continuous population mobility and movement 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 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 (71.4%) were living in urban areas and more than 21,446,000 (28.5%) in rural areas. The country's unsettled population was about 56,000 (0.1%).

According to the latest population estimates, the nation's population in the year 1392 was 76942000 persons, of whom about 50.4% are male and 49.6% are female. Moreover, based on the estimates made, the populations living in urban areas and rural areas were 55506000 (72.14%) and 21436000 (27.86%), respectively, the unsettle population was estimated at 21436000 persons, (27.86%).

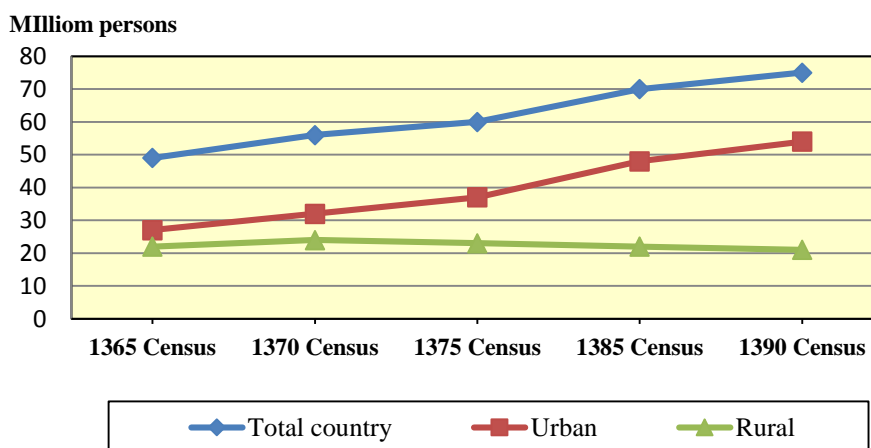
HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION BY SEX IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

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

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

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

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



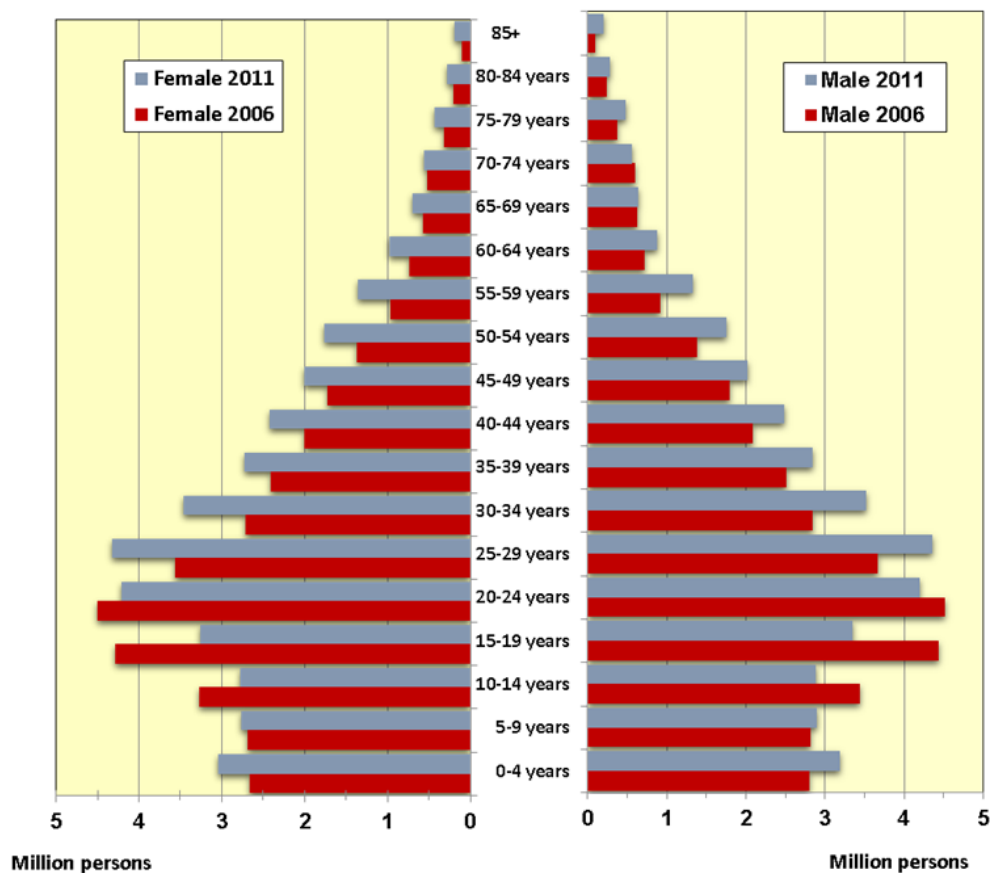
Population age pyramid

One of the methods to illustrate the age structure of population is age pyramid. In other words, in order to illustrate the population age structure in a specific time, a graph called age pyramid is used. 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. The shape of the population pyramid of a country depends on three factors:

1. Number of births 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 number 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

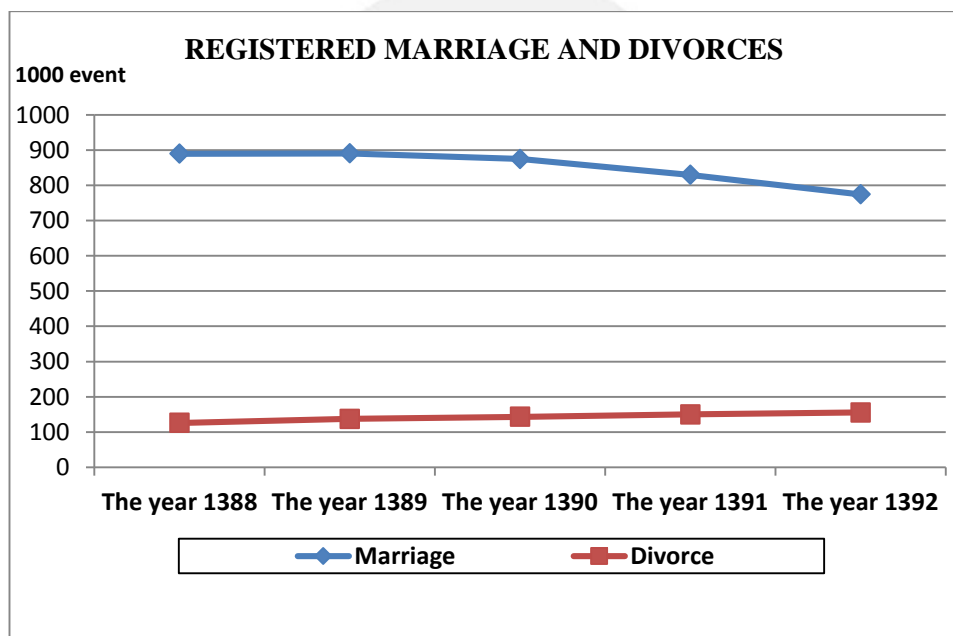
Population size reflects the total population inhabiting in the total region (or country). That where this population lives is a question that refers to the population distribution. In addition to the size of the population of a region or a country, the populations of urban and rural areas as well as 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).



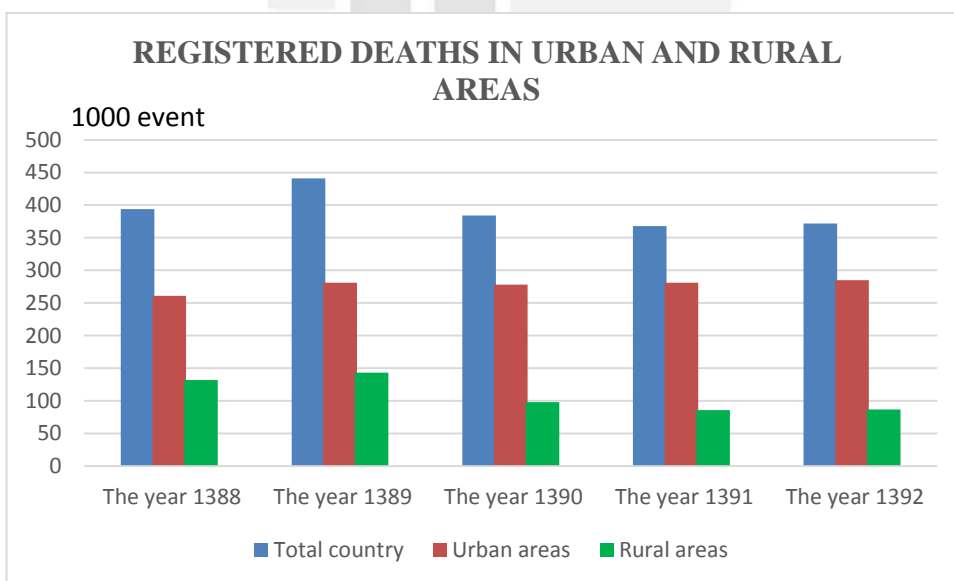
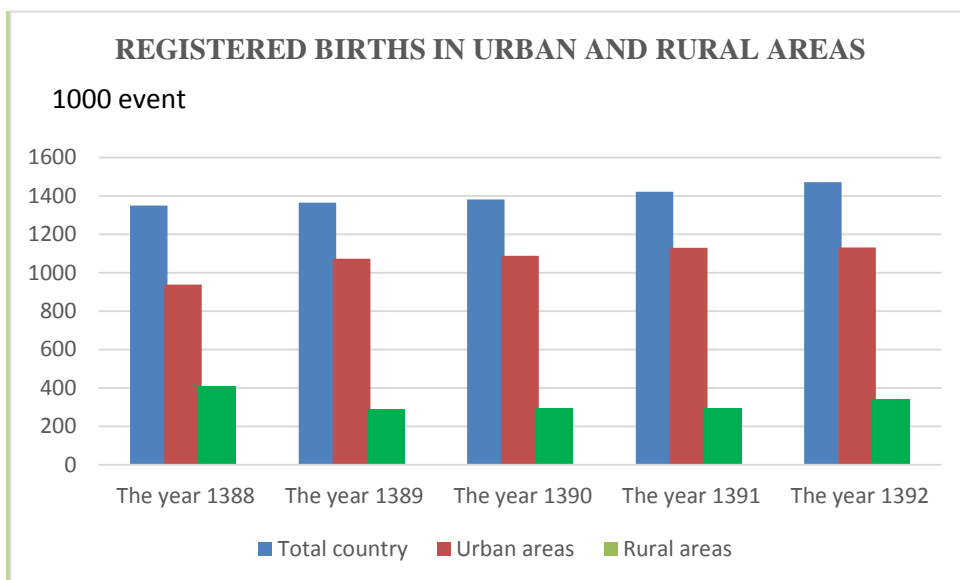
Vital events

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 1392, about 775,000 marriages and over 155,000 divorces were registered, which shows a 6.68 percent decrease and about a rise of 3.4 percent, respectively as compared with the previous year.



In the year 1392, more than 1,470,000 births were registered (about 48.6% female); moreover, about 372000 deaths were registered, out of which about 43.6 percent were female.



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% of migrants were inside the country 1.85% of them were residing abroad. Moreover, 6.19% did not report their place of previous residence.

During the mentioned years, out of those 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.



Human Development

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. Based on the latest human development report in 2013, 187 countries have been ranked. The countries with HDI 0.805 to 1 are considered as the countries with higher HDI, those with HDI 0.712 to 0.796 as the countries with high HDI, the countries with HDI 0.536 to 0.710 are the countries with average HDI, and those with HDI 0.534 and less as the countries with low HDI.

In the year 2013, there were 49 top countries in the Human Development among which Norway, Australia, Swiss, the Netherlands, U.S.A, Germany, New Zealand, Canada, Singapoer and Denmark were ranked from 1 to 10, respectively.

In the years 2011, 2012, and 2013, Iran's HDI were 0.733, 0.749 and 0.749 respectively. Out of 187 world countries in 2013, Iran ranked 75th.

SELECTED UNITED NATIONS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES (HDI) BY COUNTRIES, 2013

Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Rank
Islamic Republic of Iran.....	0. 749	74.0	75
Azerbaijan	0. 747	70. 8	76
Argentina.....	0. 808	76. 3	49
South Africa	0. 658	56. 9	118
Germany	0. 911	80. 7	6
United State.....	0. 914	78. 9	5
Armenia	0. 730	74. 6	87
Spain	0. 869	82. 1	27
Australia	0. 933	82. 5	2
Algeria.....	0. 717	71.0	93
United Arab Emirates.....	0. 827	76. 8	40
United Kingdom.....	0. 892	80. 5	14
Italy	0. 872	82. 4	26
Ireland	0. 899	80. 7	11
Brazil	0. 744	73. 9	79
Pakistan.....	0. 537	66. 6	146
Thailand	0. 722	74. 4	89
Turkmenistan	0. 698	65. 5	103
Turkey	0. 759	75. 3	69
New Zealand	0. 910	81. 1	7
Afghanistan	0. 468	60. 9	169
India.....	0. 586	66. 4	135
China.....	0. 719	75. 3	91
Russia	0. 778	68.0	57
Japan	0. 890	83. 6	17

SELECTED UNITED NATIONS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES BY COUNTRIES, 2013 (continued)

Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Rank
Singapore	0.901	82.3	9
Sweden.....	0.898	81.8	12
Switzerland	0.917	82.6	3
Syria	0.658	74.6	118
Saudi Arabia.....	0.836	75.5	34
France	0.884	81.8	20
Finland	0.879	80.5	24
Qatar.....	0.851	78.4	31
Canada	0.902	81.5	8
Korea	0.891	81.5	15
Kuwait	0.814	74.3	46
Libya	0.784	75.3	55
Malaysia	0.773	75.0	62
Egypt	0.682	71.2	110
Norway.....	0.944	81.5	1
Netherlands	0.915	81.0	4

Source: United Nations

COUNTRIES WITH OVER 100 MILLION POPULATION BASED ON THE UNITED NATIONS MID-YEAR ESTIMATES IN 2013

Country	Population (mil)	Rank
China ⁽¹⁾	1385	1
India	1252	2
United States	320	3
Indonesia	249	4
Brazil.....	200	6
Pakistan	182	5
Nigeria.....	173	7
Bangladesh	156	8
Russian Federation	142	9
Japan.....	127	9
Mexico	122	10

1. Due to statistical purpose data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions
 Source: United Nations

According to the estimates released in United Nations reports, world population in 2013 was over 7 billion and 162 million people.

The highest urbanization rate among selected countries the selected countries goes to Singapore, Qatar and Kuwait and the lowest rate is for Afghanistan, Thailand and Pakistan.

**POPULATION AND URBANIZATION IN THE SELECTED COUNTRIES,
2013**

Country	Mid-year population (thousand person)	Percentage of urbanization
Islamic Republic of Iran	77447	69
Azerbaijan	9413	94
Argentina.....	41446	93
South Africa	52776	63
Germany	82727	74
United States	320051	83
Armenia.....	2977	64
Spain	46927	78
Australia	23343	89
Afghanistan	30552	24
Algeria.....	39208	75
United Arab Emirates....	9346	85
United Kingdom.....	63136	80
Italy	60990	69
Ireland	4627	63
Brazil	200363	85
Pakistan.....	182143	37
Thailand	67011	35



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POPULATION, URBANIZATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2013

Country	Mid-year population (thousand person)	Percentage of urbanization
Turkmenistan	5240	49
Turkey	74933	73
China ⁽¹⁾	1385567	53
Russia	142834	74
Japan	127144	93
Singapore	5412	100
Sweden	9571	86
Syria	21898	75
Iraq	33765	66
Saudi Arabia	28829	83
France	64291	87
Qatar	2169	99
Canada	35182	81
Korea	49263	84
Kuwait	3369	98
Lebanon	4822	87
Libya	6202	78
Malaysia	29717	74
Egypt	82056	44
Norway	5043	80
Netherlands	16759	84

1. Due to statistical purpose data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions

Source: Population Reference Bureau

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 1388 to 1392, economically active population accounted for 38.9, 38.3, 36.9, 37.4 and 37.6 percent of the population; the rate decreased by 0.6% in the year 1389 compared with the year 1388, and decreased by 1.4 percent in the year 1390 in compared with the year 1389, and raised by 0.5%, in the year 1391 compared with the year 1390 and grew by 0.2% in the year 1392 over the year 1391. The unemployment rate for this population group in the years 1388 to 1392 were 11.9, 13.5, 12.3 12.1 and 10.4 percent respectively; the rate rose 1.6 percent in the year 1389 compared with the year 1388; the year 1390 experienced a 1.2 percent decrease compared with the year 1389, and in the year 1391 the rate decreased 0.2 percent in compared with the year 1390 and also had a drop of 1.7% in the year 1392 in compared with the year 1391.

In the year 1392, the unemployment rate for the youth aged 15-24 was 24 percent; while the unemployment rates for male and female aged 15-24 were 20 and 41.8 percent, respectively.

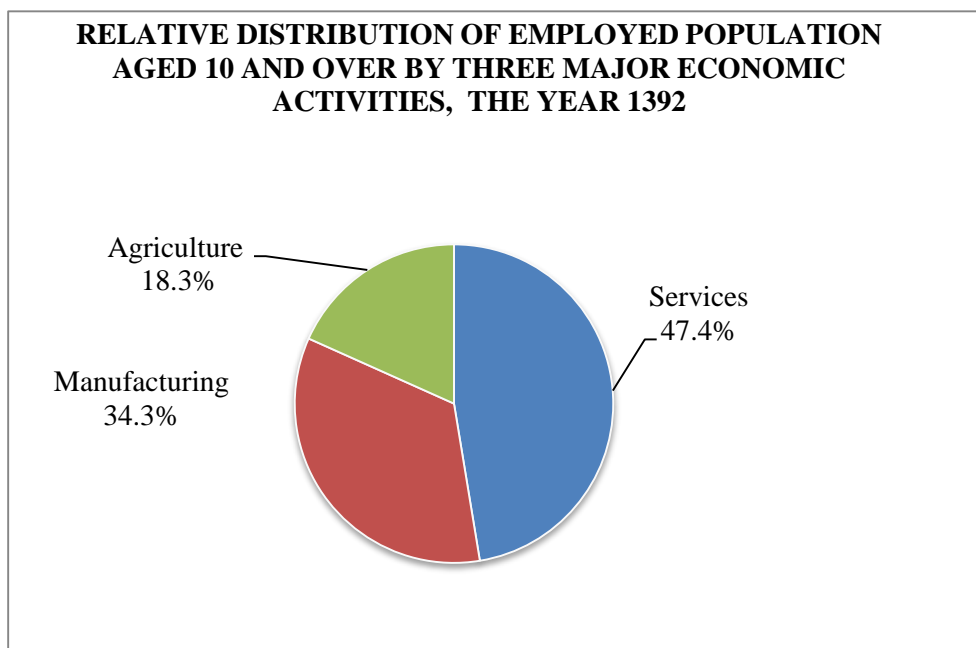
Among the provinces, Lorestan, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, and Kermanshah with 17.1, 16.5 and 14.6 percent had the highest unemployment rate in the year 1392, and Golestan, Kerman, and Yazd with 5.8, 6.1 and 6.5 percent had the lowest unemployment rate, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE , THE YEAR 1392

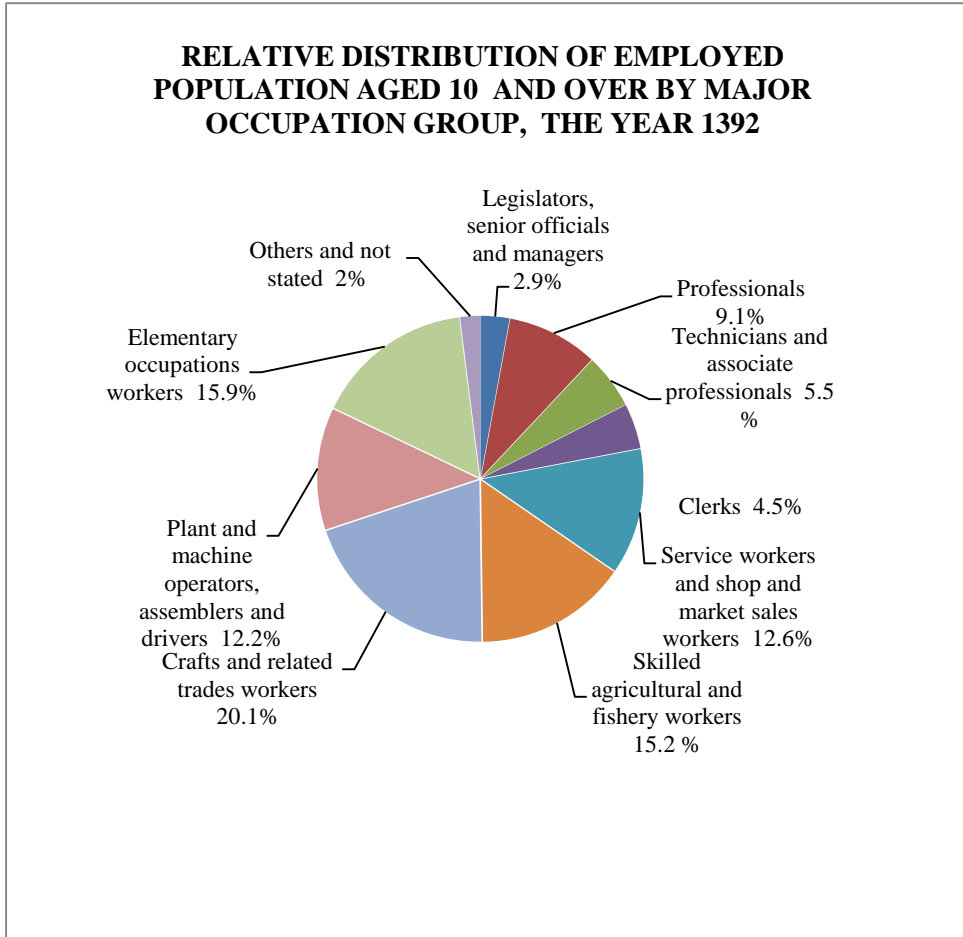


PERCENT	
	5.8 - 8.6
	8.7 - 11.5
	11.6 - 14.4
	14.5 - 18.3

In the year 1392, relative distribution of the employed population aged 10 and over by three major economic sectors was as follows: 18.3 percent in agricultural sector, 34.3 percent in manufacturing sector and 47.4 percent in services sector.

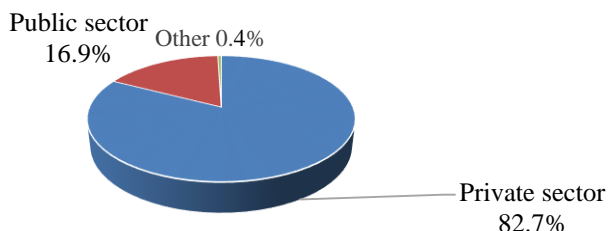


In the year 1392, relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over by major occupation groups, was 20.1 percent in crafts and related trade workers, 15.9 percent in elementary occupation workers, 15.2 percent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 12.6 percent in service 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 in the year 1392 by status in employment in three private, public (including wage and salary earner in cooperative sector and trainees) and Other sector were 82.7 and 16.9 and 0.4 percent respectively; where the private sector experienced a 0.1 percent increase and public sector remained unchanged and Other sector increased 0.1 percent compared with the previous year.

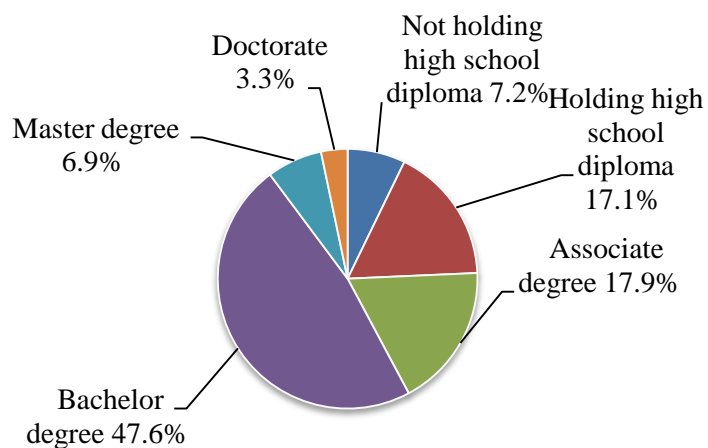
RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, THE YEAR 1392



Government employees

In the year 1392, the number of government employees in government agencies was about 2.3 million, which shows a 6.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number of employee, 94.8 percent are under civil service code and other employment laws, and 5.2 percent are under labor law.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL DEGREE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1392



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 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.

The total country's red meat production in the year 1392 was 755,000 tons, where the highest production goes to Fars, East Azarbayejan and Khorasan-e-Razavi provinces by 61, 50 and 46 thousand tons, respectively; and the lowest production belongs to Alborz province with 70,000 tons. For the chicken meat, the figure is 1,967,000 tons; Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad province with 18,000 tons has the lowest production and Mazandaran, Esfahan and Khorasan-e-Razavi with 163, 125 and 123 thousand tons have the highest production 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.

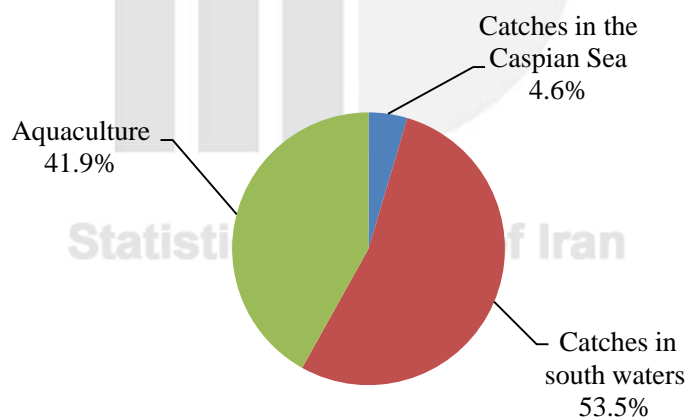
Fisheries

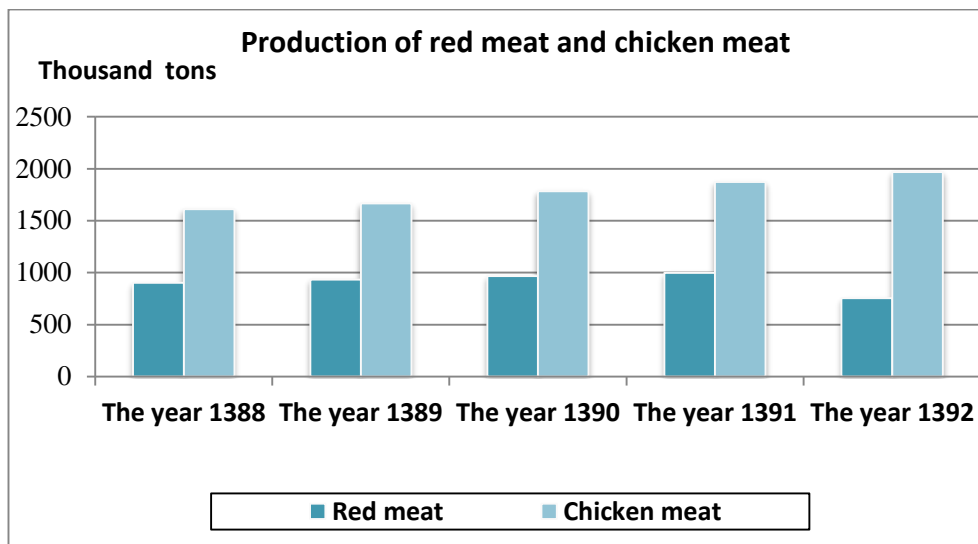
NATION'S PRODUCTION AND CATCHES OF VARIOUS AQUATICS (ton)

Year	Total	Catches in the Caspian Sea	Catches in south waters	Aquaculture
1388	599754	44279	348122	207353
1389	663684	43805	368505	251374
1390	735261	37831	411897	285533
1391	838892	40314	459701	338877
1392	884957	40423	473658	370876

Source: Fisheries Organization of Iran.

AQUATICS CATCHES AND PRODUCTION BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1392





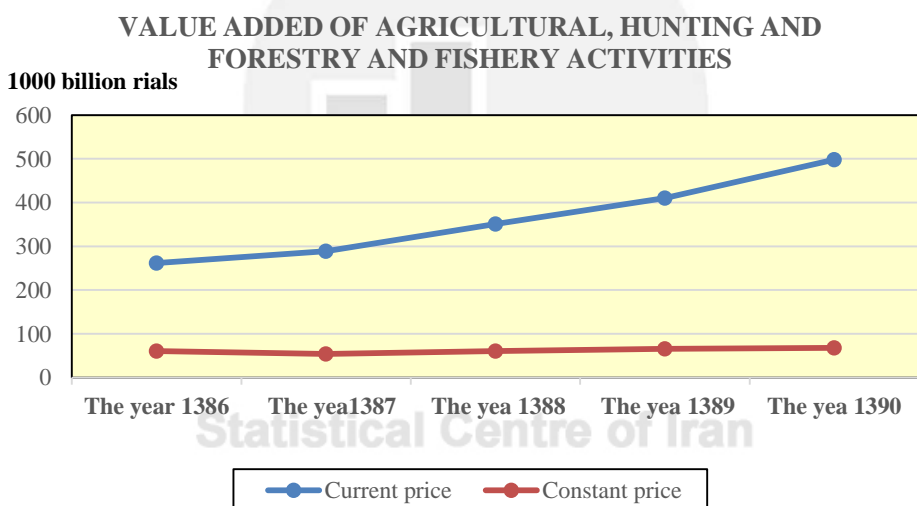
Output, intermediate consumption and value added

Based on the calculations made in the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1390, the output, intermediate consumption and value added at producer price in the agricultural sector were 864433, 366168 and 498265 billion rials, respectively. Also in the same year, the value added at the 1376 constant prices was 67,577 billion rials.

OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE ADDED GROWTH OF THE ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE YEAR 1390 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR (percent)

Activity	Output	Intermediate consumption	Value added
Farming and horticulture.....	24.21	23.29	24.61
Livestock, chicken farms, sericulture, apiculture and hunting.....	22.58	29.68	13.58
Forestry	19.23	27.70	15.49
Fishery.....	34.30	34.17	34.40

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran



Nomadic tribes

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 Tribes 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 Tribes in the census have had three common characteristics of: tribal social structure, earning their livelihood by livestock and collectively 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 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 147,821 population. In this period only Kurdistan was without nomadic population.

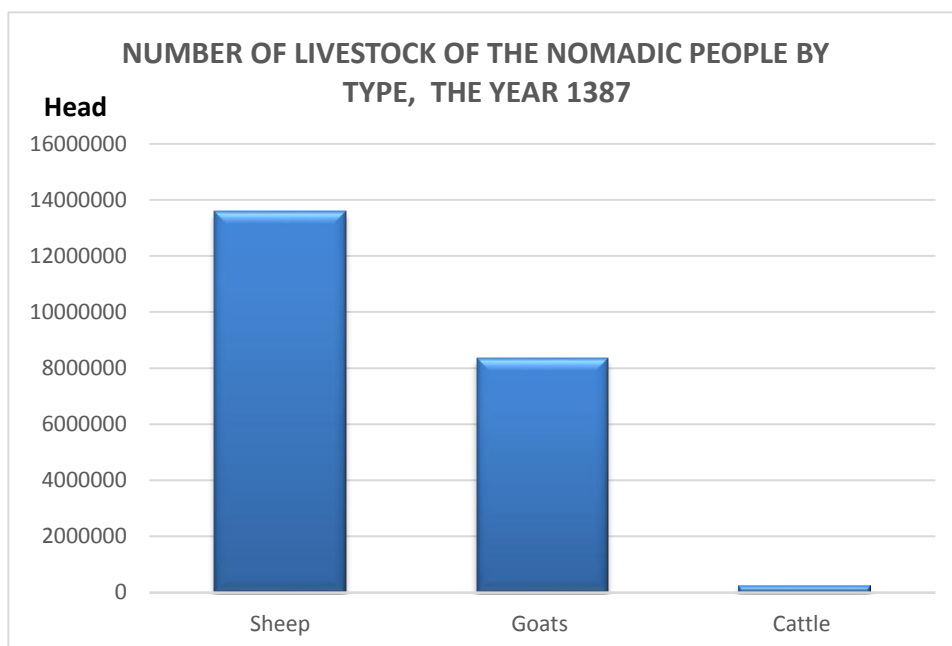
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF HANDICRAFTS OF NOMADIC HOUSEHOLDS, THE YEAR 1387

Total country	Rug, carpet and Gabbeh (traditional carpet) (m ²)			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 ²)			Straw mat (m ²)			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.



Statistical Centre of Iran

MINING



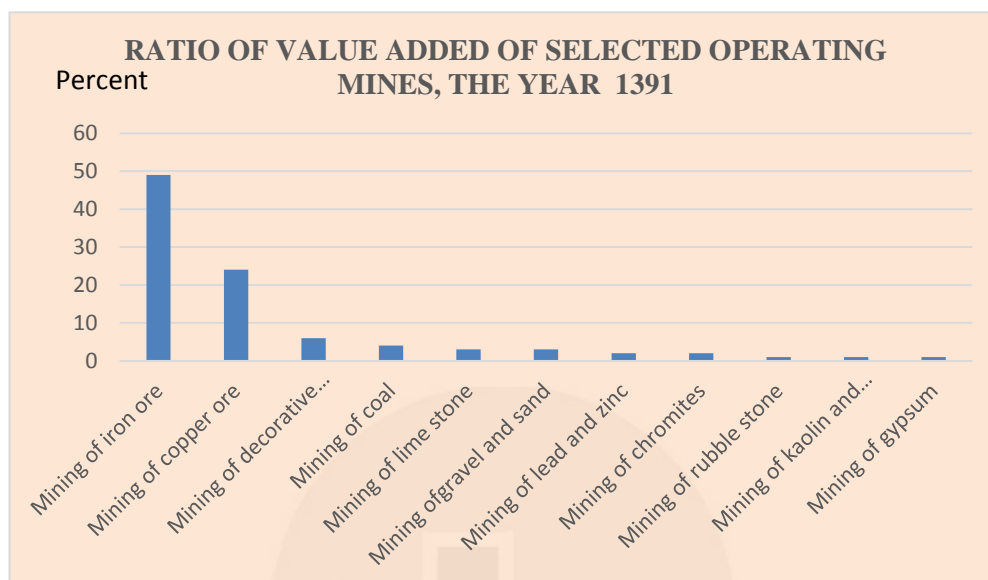
Statistical Centre of Iran

MINING

Minerals have a fundamental role in the economic development of the country. They, whether as ores or as final products of different processes 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) has been used with some changes. On the basis of the cited survey in the year 1391, there were 5316 operating mines in the country (excluding oil and gas, radioactive and pottery soil mine), and a total of 84922 workers were working in these mines, showing an increase of 0.4 percent compared with the previous year 1390.

In the year 1391, the value added of the activities of the operating mines amounted to 79,164,000,000 rials, which the highest value added was for iron ore, copper ore and decorative stones, with 38740, 18761, and 4673 million rials, respectively. The aggregate value added of these mines accounts for about 78% of the total value added of this sector.

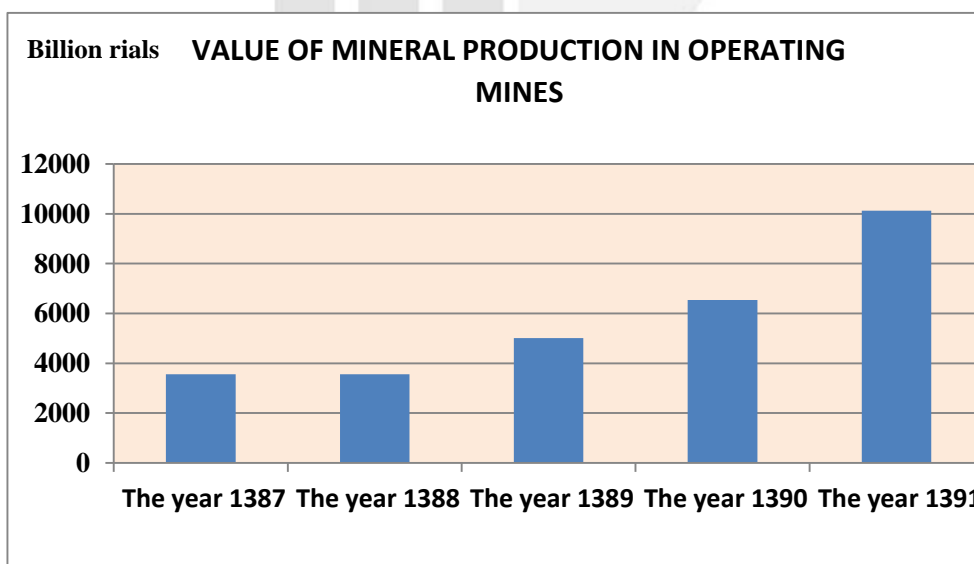


In the year 1391, out of the total 8,606,000,000 rials of the investments, over 71% relates to machinery, durable tools and administrative equipment and 18% goes to the building and land.

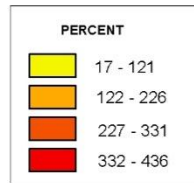
Moreover, Kerman, Yazd and East Azerbaijan with 34,056,261, 24,500,961 and 3,201,482 million Rials, had the highest value added of operating mines of the country, respectively.

NUMBER OF THE OPERATING MINES BY MINERALS MINING, NUMBER OF WORKERS, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED, THE YEAR 1392

Type of mine	Number of operating mines	Number of workers	Total value of products (mln.rials)	value added (mln.rials)
Total.....	5499	95540	142558203	110036470
Mining of dry coal.....	101	12291	4029750	2688527
Mining of iron ores	160	18519	73488032	53345855
Mining of non-ferrouce metallic ore	148	14755	35921268	30855982
Mining of ston,gravel & sand..	4515	44813	21977121	16575523
Mining of chemical materials and the like.....	119	1837	942141	771758
Mining of salt	88	726	372197	271601
Other mines	368	2599	5827694	5527225



NUMBER OF OPERATING MINES OF THE COUNTRY, THE YEAR 1391



OIL AND GAS



Statistical Centre of Iran

Oil and gas

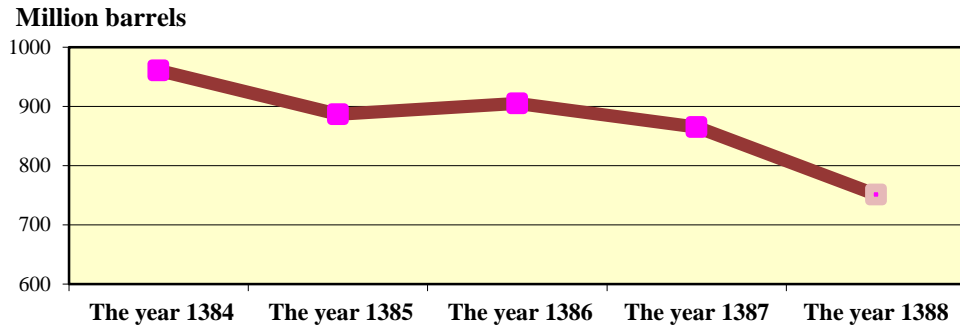
Due to the importance of oil, gas, and petrochemical industries in Iran's economy, the data related to these activities have not been included in Mines and Manufacturing chapters and are presented in an exclusive chapter in this publication.

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 the month of Esfand of the year 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 3575 thousand barrels of crude oil a day ranked as the second among OPEC countries in 2013. In the same year, Iran with the supply of 199 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)

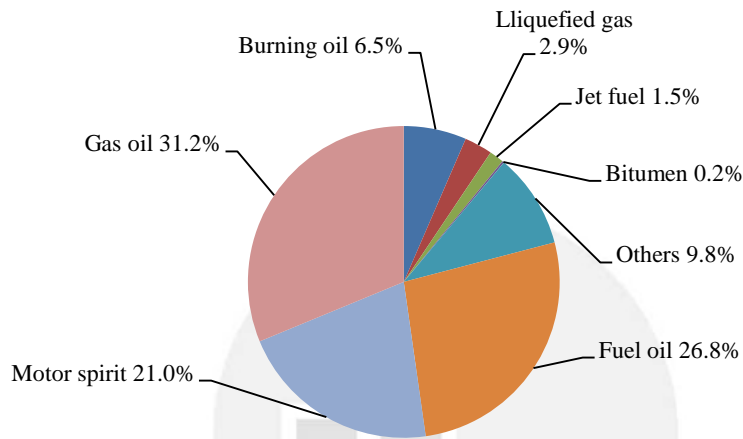
Product	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388
Total.....	250987	(1)257313	(1)256633	(1)261506	(1)267628
Liquefied gas.....	8204	8016	7723	8071	8362
Motor spirit	41332	(1)44664	(1)45080	(1)51496	(1)59515
Burning oil	20269	21048	21680	21347	18519
Gas oil	79214	80473	81549	84957	88702
Fuel oil	76136	76205	73020	77132	76101
Jet fuels	2929	3600	3426	3519	4188
Lubricants.....	000	000	000	000	000
Bitumen	672	859	976	616	698
Other products (2)	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, gas oil with the consumption of 33817 thousand cu m a year had the highest share of consumption among all kinds of oil products and motor spirit with 23652 thousand cu m a year 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 had 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 ⁽¹⁾, THE YEAR 1388 (percent)

Province	Province share of the motor spirit consumption	Province share of the nation's population ⁽²⁾
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.

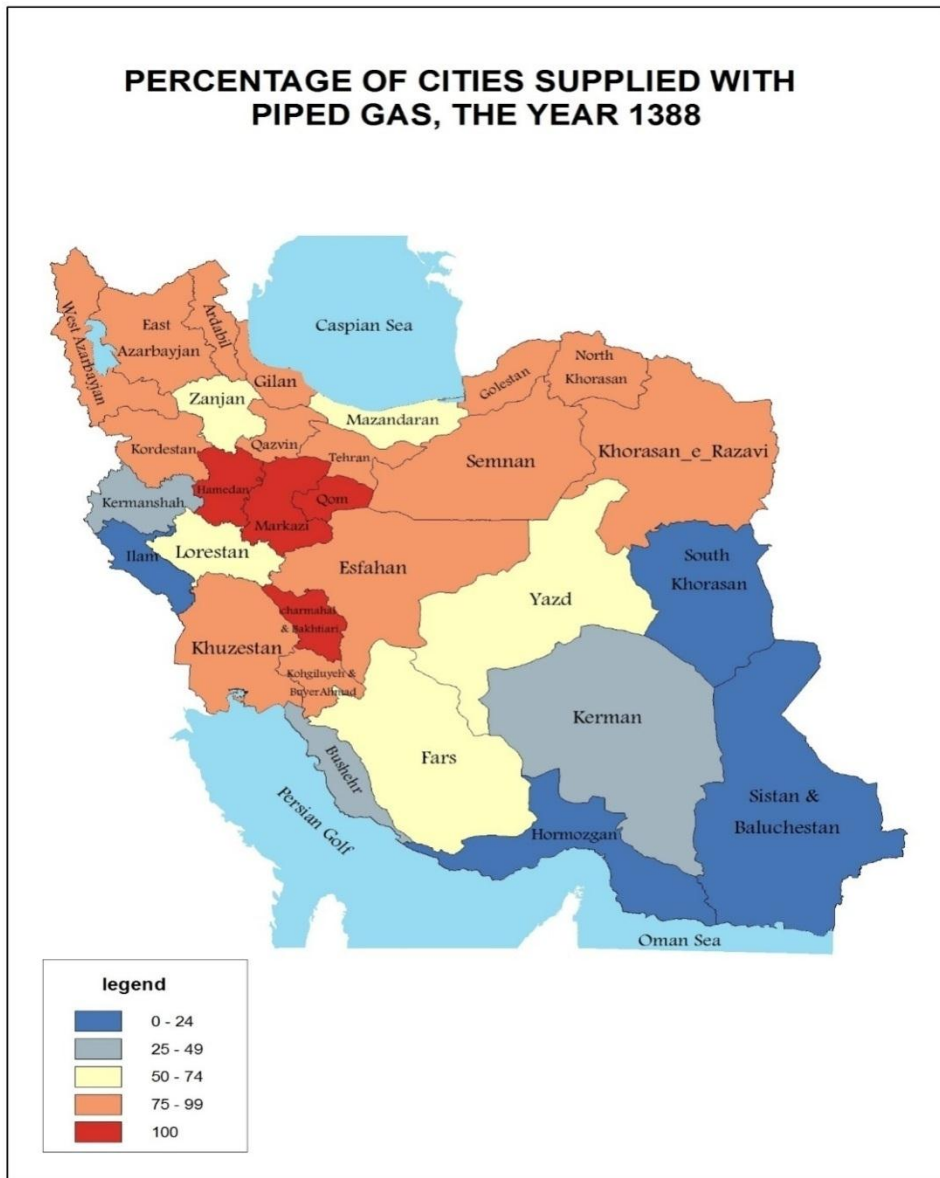
2. Province share of the Nation's population has been calculated on the basis of population estimation in the year 1388.

Source: Ministry of Oil.

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 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: 2013
WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 2013

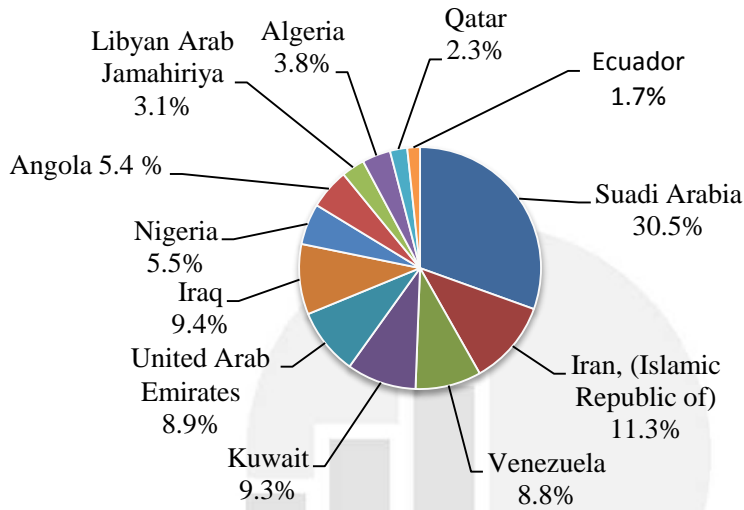
Region	Thousand barrels per day
World	72842
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	7386
Africa	7640
North America	8822
Latin America	9680
Eastern Europe	12757
Western Europe	2722
Middle East	23107

WORLD CRUDE OIL EXPORTS IN 2013

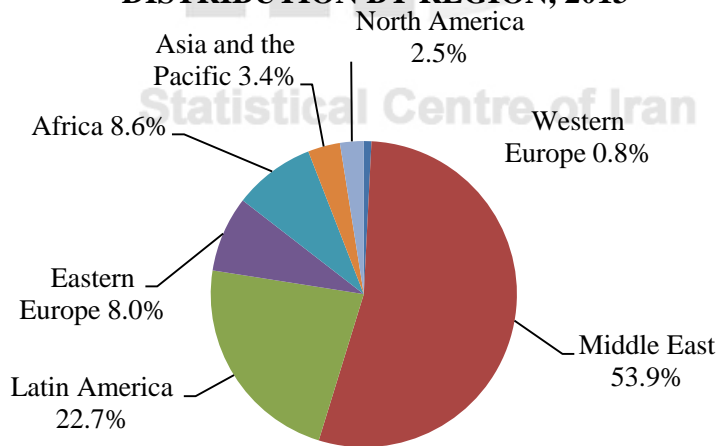
Region	Thousand barrels per day
World	39830
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	1235
Africa	5851
North America	2137
Latin America	4412
Eastern Europe	6584
Western Europe	1958
Middle East	17652

Source: OPEC

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN OPEC COUNTRIES, 2013



WORLD PROVEN CRUDE OIL RESERVERS DISTRIBUTION BY REGION, 2013





MANUFACTURING

Statistical Centre of Iran

MANUFACTURING

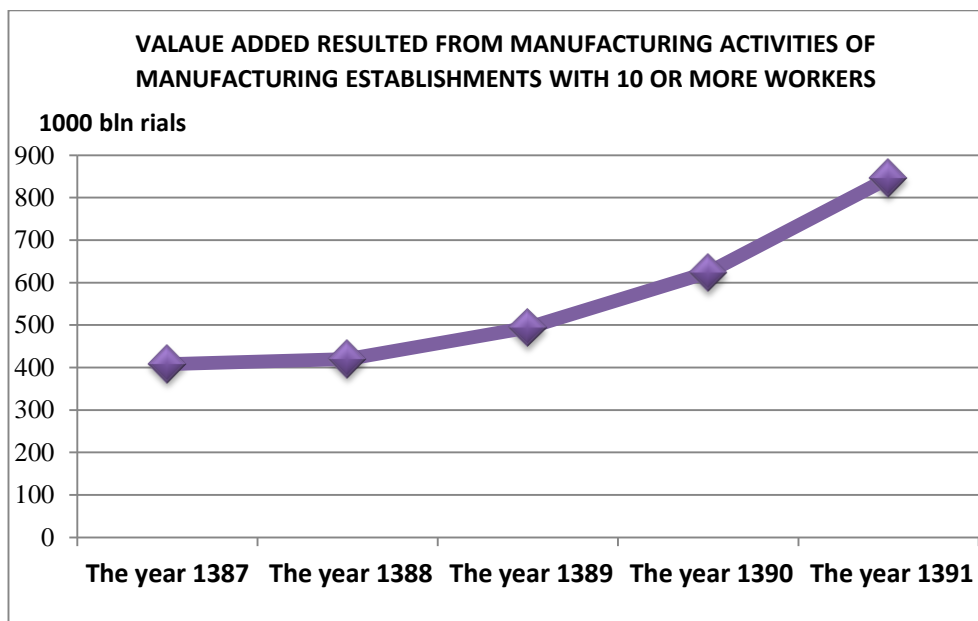
Nowadays industrial development is considered as one of the vital and fundamental subjects for sustainable development of countries. Therefore, it is essential to explain basic principles and concepts of this field in line with comprehensive development of country. In this regard, using existing statistics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

Statistics and information 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 1391.

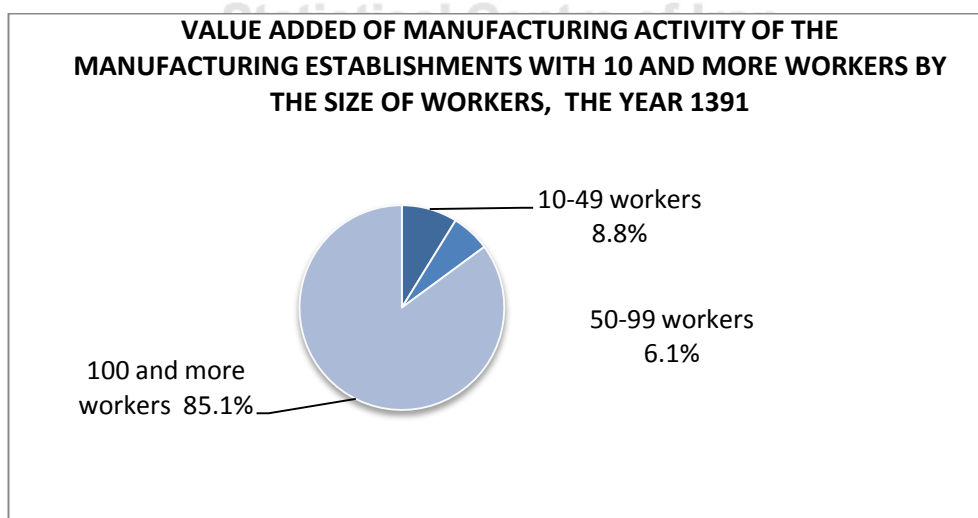
In the year 1391, there were 14,784 manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers in the country, the number of which decreased about 1.2 percent compared with the year 1390. The private and public sectors own about 98.2 and 1.8 percent of the establishments, respectively. Also, total employed persons in the establishments were over one million and 204 thousand persons showing a 3.1 percent decrease compared with the year 1390. Among employed persons, 15.8 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 14.5 and 10.8 percent, respectively following food industries in view of the number of the employed.

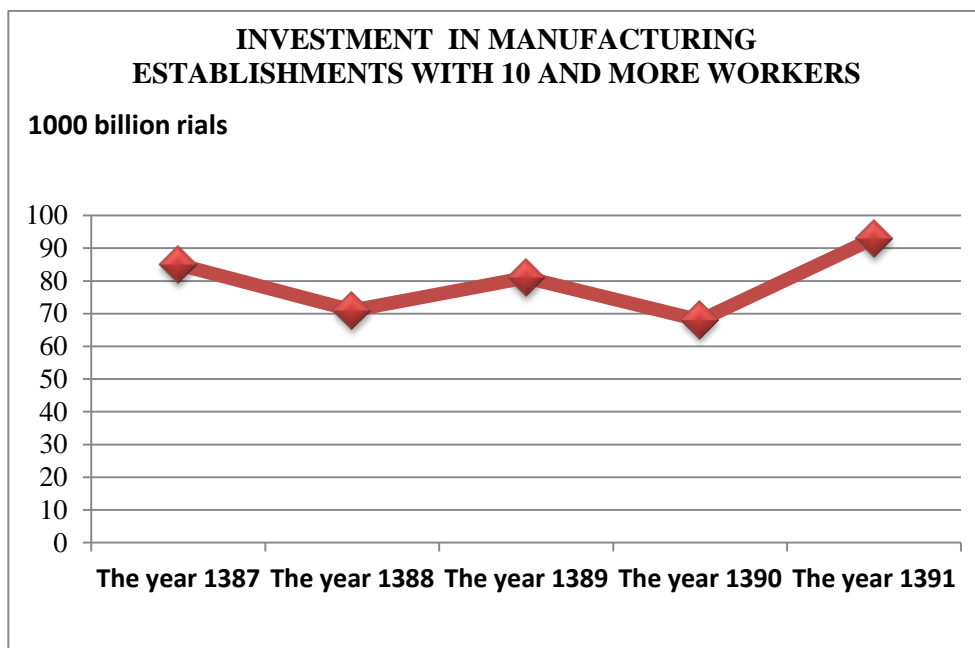
In this year, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was over 846 thousand billion rials showing a 35.5 percent increase compared with the year 1390.



In the year 1391, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was 74 thousand and 783 billion rials for the establishments with 10-49 workers, 51 thousand and 662 billion rials for the establishments with 50-99 workers and 719 thousand and 562 billion rials for the establishments with 100 and more workers.



Also, the amount of investment in manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was about 93 thousand and 72 billion rials increased about 39.1 percent compared with the year 1390.



NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT LICENSES AND EXPLOITATION LICENSES ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES AND MINES

Year	Establishment license ⁽¹⁾ (number)	Exploitation license ⁽²⁾ (number)
1388	13380	6661
1389	15813	6878
1390	15872	6292
1391	15210	4112
1392	19235	2782

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, Mines and Trade.

In the year 1391, manufacturing establishments' productivity (ratio of value added to the number of establishments) was 57 billion and 224 million rials showing a 37.1 percent increase compared with the year 1390.

In the year 1391, workforce productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the number of the employed) was 702.3 million rials showing a 39.8 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In the year 1391, production productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the output value) was 0.26 percent showing a 8.3 percent increase compared with the year 1390.

In the year 1391, ratio of investment to value added in manufacturing sector was 0.11 showing no change compared with the year 1390.

Among the provinces, Khuzestan, Tehran and Esfahan with 143528, 113395 and 96812 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 Hormozgan with 941068, 393227 and 164276 million rials had the highest manufacturing establishments' productivity in the manufacturing establishments with 10 workers and more, respectively.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY

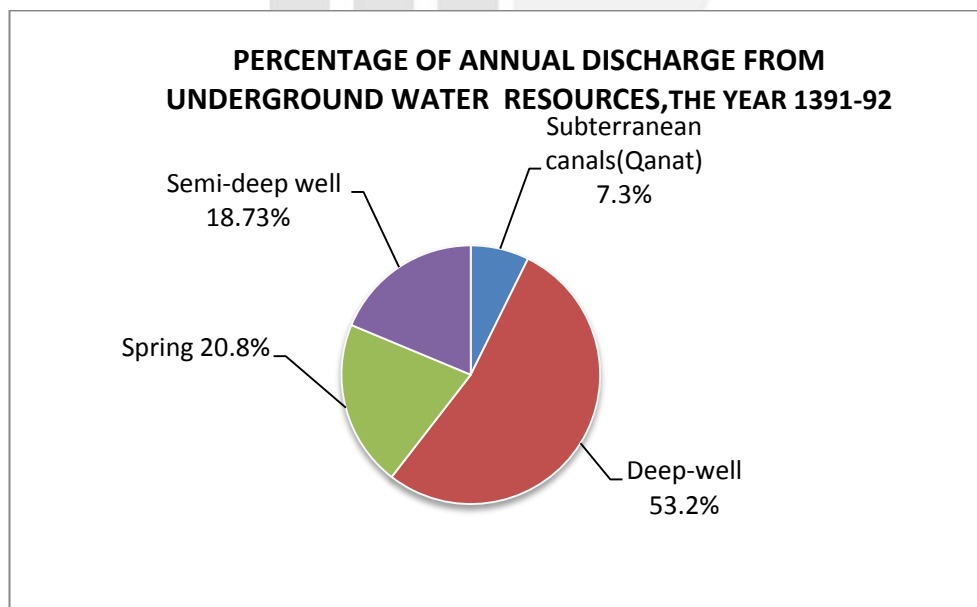


Statistical Centre of Iran

Water and electricity

Sustainable growth in the water and electricity sector of the country along with creating balance between resources and consumptions, promotion of productivity and participation of 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, formulating related regulations, directives and bills and creating appropriate atmosphere for active participation of non-governmental sectors and other interested parties.

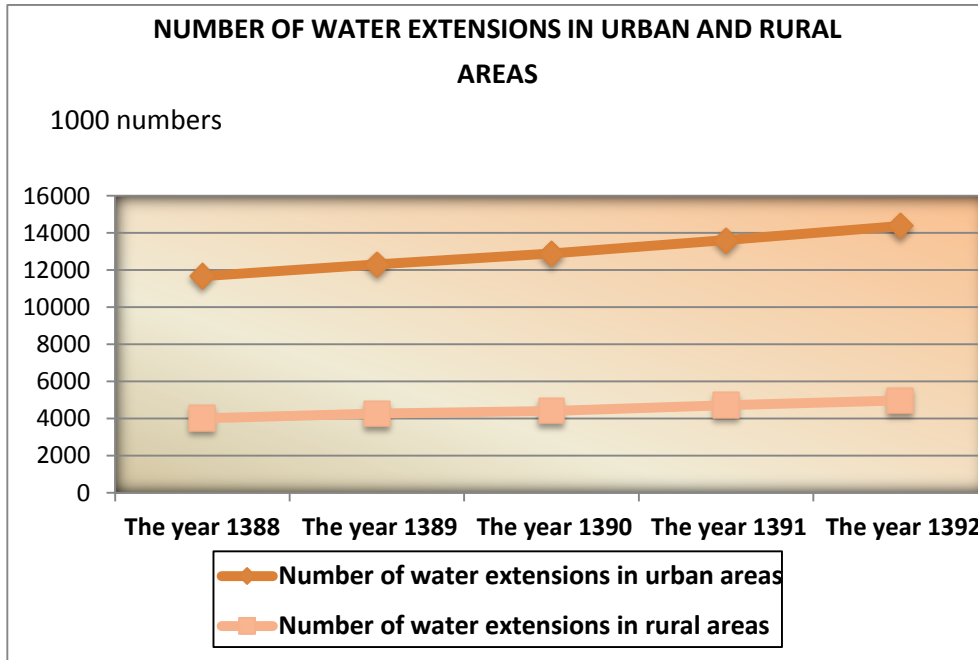
In the aquatic year 1391-1392, annual discharge of underground water resources was about 64932.25 million cubic meters showing 0.63 percent increase compared with the aquatic year 1390-1391. Out of this portion, the share of deep wells, semi-deep wells, subterranean canals (Qanats) and springs was 53.2, 18.73, 7.3 and 20.8 percent, respectively.



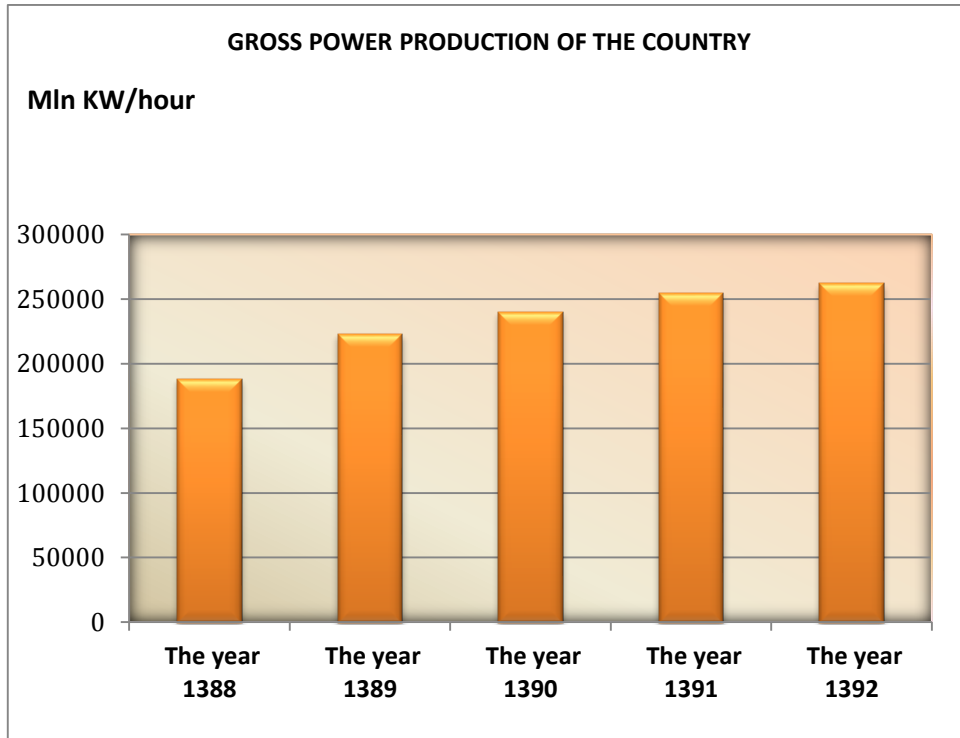
In the year 1392, inflow of large reservoir dams was 30048 million cubic meters showing 22.04 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In this year, 27894 million cubic meters of large reservoir dams' water were consumed out of which 66.28 percent is for agricultural use. Outflow of the dams reached 31620 million cubic meters showing a 7.8 percent decrease compared with the year 1391.

In the year 1392, there were over 19,359,000 water extensions showing a 5.6 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number, about 14,384,000 water extensions relate to the urban areas showing a 5.6 percent increase compared with the year 1391. 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 13.0 million cubic meters and 141 thousand kilometers, respectively showing a 2.7 and 3.7 percent increase. In the year 1392, 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 162 thousand kilometers showing a 3.5 and 1.5 percent increase, respectively. In the same year, production of water in urban areas reached 5643 million cubic meters showing a 4.01 percent increase.

In the year 1392, the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khuzestan and East Azarbayejan had the highest amount of water sale in urban areas accounting for totally 40.9 percent of water sale in the country; whereas in the same year, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan, Ilam and North Khorasan provinces had the lowest amount of water sale accounting for totally 2.6 percent of water sale.

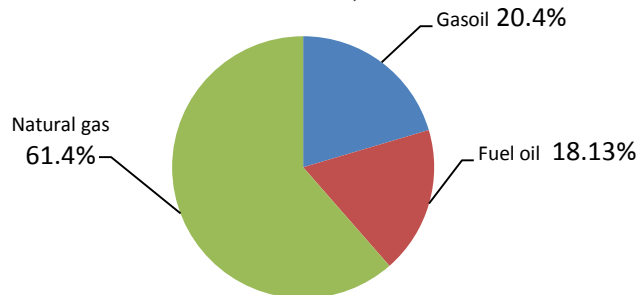


In the year 1392, nominal capacity of installed generators of electricity was 70278 thousand Kilo Watts showing a 1.9 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this amount, 51.0 and 49.0 percent are related to the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy and other institutions, respectively. In this year, the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy generated about 129539 million Kilo Watts/hours gross electricity of which over 50 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 3.11 percent increase compared with the preceding year.



In the year 1392, totally, 12186 million litres of gas oil was consumed for electricity generation in power plants that increased about 57.0 percent compared with the previous year. Also, the consumption of fuel oil decreased about 25.1 percent and natural gas had a 10.0 percent decrease. In the cited year, output of thermal power plants reached 37.2 percent showing a 1.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

**SHARE OF FUEL CONSUMED BY POWER PLANTS
IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION, THE YEAR 1392**



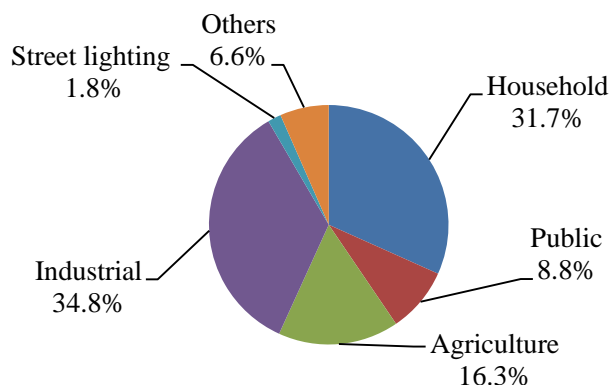
In the year 1392, power energy losses reached 37407 million Kilo Watts/hours showing a 1.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the same year, the length of power transmission lines for 400 Kilo Watts was 19915 kilometer circuits showing a 0.9 percent increase compared with the previous year. Also, the power transmission lines for 230 Kilo Watts reached 30300 kilometers circuits showing a 1.9 percent increase compared with the previous year. There was an increase in sub-transmission lines in the year 1392 so that the 132 Kilo Volt, 63 and 66 Kilo Volt lines reached 23064 and 46240 kilometer circuits showing a 2.1 and 1.1 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the year 1392, out of 30,287,179 electricity customers, 81.4, 4.2, 1.1 and 0.6 percent belonged to household, public, agricultural and industrial customers, respectively. Also, 31.7, 34.8, 16.3, 8.8 and 1.8 percent of the sold electricity were allocated to household, industrial, agricultural, public customers and street lighting, respectively.

At the end of the year 1392, a number of 55191 villages (about 4.3 million rural households) had an access to the electricity showing a 1.1 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 42.7 percent of electricity sale in the country whereas in the same year, Ilam, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan and North Khorasan provinces consumed only 2.43 percent of electricity in the country.

DOMESTIC SALES OF ELECTRICITY BY TYPE OF USE, THE YEAR 1392



CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING



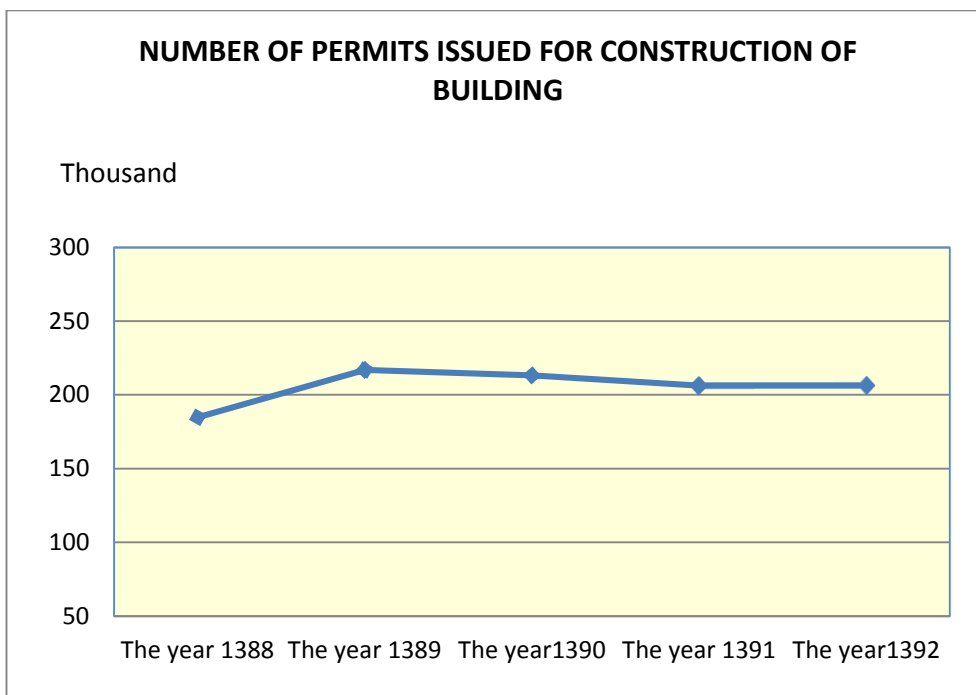
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Construction and housing

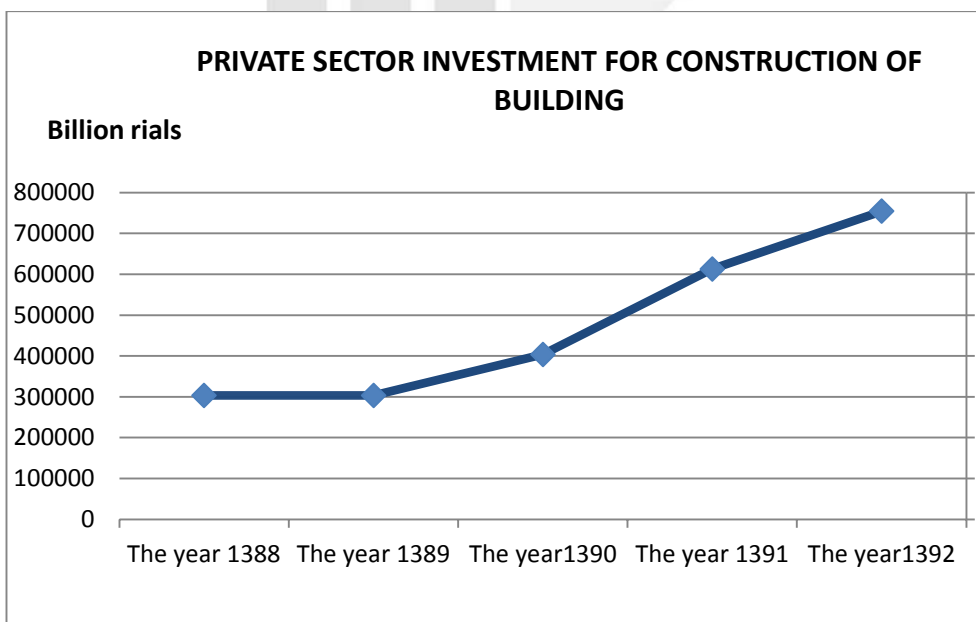
Development of housing sector and economic growth influence each other directly and indirectly. Boom in construction of housing sector affects macroeconomics as formation of fixed capital and growth of value added of building. On the other hand, provision of housing has been one of the serious challenges 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 1392, over 206,000 permits for 75869 thousand square meters of floor areas were issued by the municipalities showing 0.01 and 10.3 percent increases compared with the previous year. Besides, over 85.23 percent of the permits issued are for housing units.

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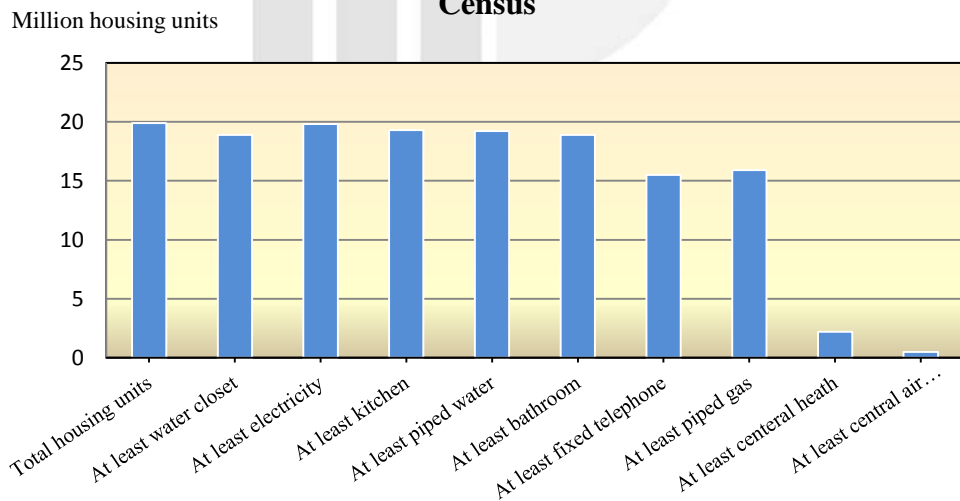
In the year 1392, private sector investment in urban areas for newly-started, semi-finished and completed buildings was about 754.2 thousand billion rials showing a 23.1 percent increase compared with the previous year.



In the year 1392, Tehran, Esfahan and Arak cities with 40163, 16913 and 14973 thousand rials had the highest average price per square meter of floor area in housing units while Yasuj, Ilam and Kerman cities with 3430, 5659 and 6152 thousand rials experienced the lowest average price transacted in real estate agencies, respectively. Also, Tehran, Karaj and Qazvin with 180098, 74202 and 65092 rials had the highest average monthly rental per square meter of floor area in housing units agreed in contracts concluded between landlord and lease-holder in real estate agencies, respectively. Ilam, Yazd and Yasuj with 21019, 21980 and 24415 rials had the lowest average monthly rental, respectively.

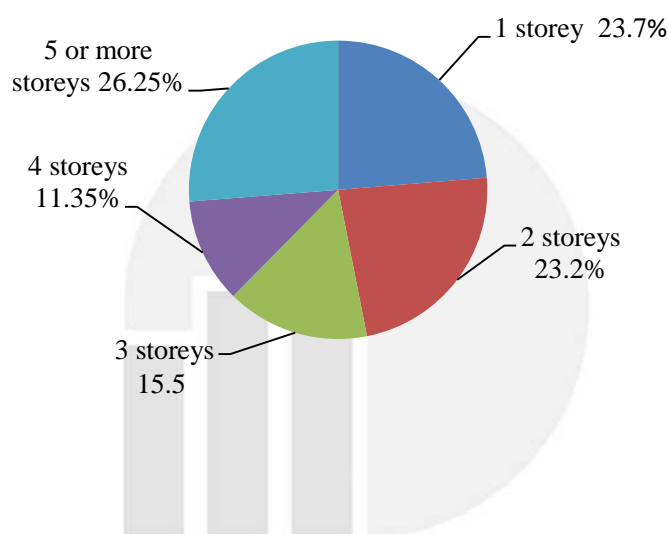
In the year 1390, over 99 percent of housing units, had at least water closet and electricity and over 90 percent had at least kitchen, piped water and bathroom and just 0.02 percent of total housing units had at least central heating and central air conditioning.

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



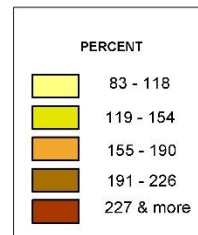
In the year 1392, permits issued for construction of five-storey buildings and over in urban areas had the highest share with 26.25 percent and then one-storey and two-storey buildings had the highest share of permits issued for construction of buildings with 23.7 and 23.2 percent.

PERMITS ISSUED IN URBAN AREAS, THE YEAR 1392



In the year 1392, the 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 the eastern provinces and the reason can be the area of the eastern provinces.

AVERAGE FLOOR AREA RATIO IN HOUSING UNITS PERMITS, THE YEAR 1392



TRADE



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 1392, the total value of foreign trade exchange of the country was over 2003 thousand billion rials (61 percent for imports and 39 percent for non-oil exports). It is necessary to mention that the total value of exchange, non-oil exports and imports show 47.8, 46.9 and 49.4 percent increase compared with the year 1391.

Imports

In the year 1392, about 36 million tons of various goods valued about 1224 thousand billion rials were imported through customs terminals.

IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1392

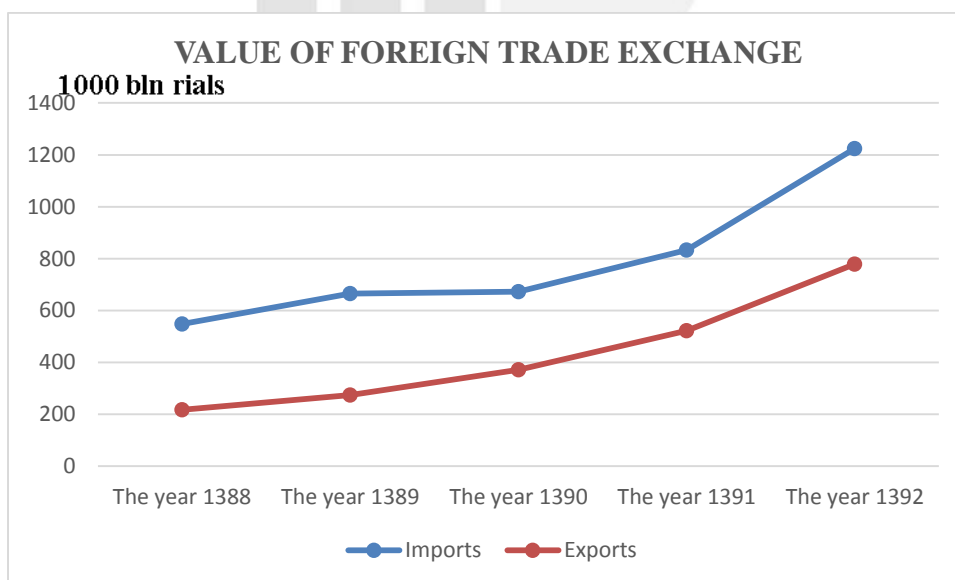
Country	Import value(percent)
United Arab Emirates.....	22.0
China.....	19.6
India	8.7
Korea (Republic of)	7.78
Turkey.....	7.4
Swiss	4.74
Germany	4.97
The Netherlands	1.95
United Kingdom	1.91
Italy	1.72
Russian Federation.....	1.54

IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1392 (continued)

Country	Import value (percent)
France	1.48
Singapore	1.34
Taiwan	1.29
Brazil.....	0.87
Oman.....	0.86
Austria.....	0.71
Malaysia.....	0.69
Pakistan.....	0.65
Iran (Free zones)	0.6
Spain	0.49
Belgium.....	0.45

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 24.6 percent has the highest share of rial value from total imports.



Exports

According to the latest existing statistics, in the year 1392, about 80 million tons of non-oil goods valued 779 thousand billion rials were exported through customs terminals. Volume and value of these goods increased 14.3 and 49.5 percent compared with the preceding year.

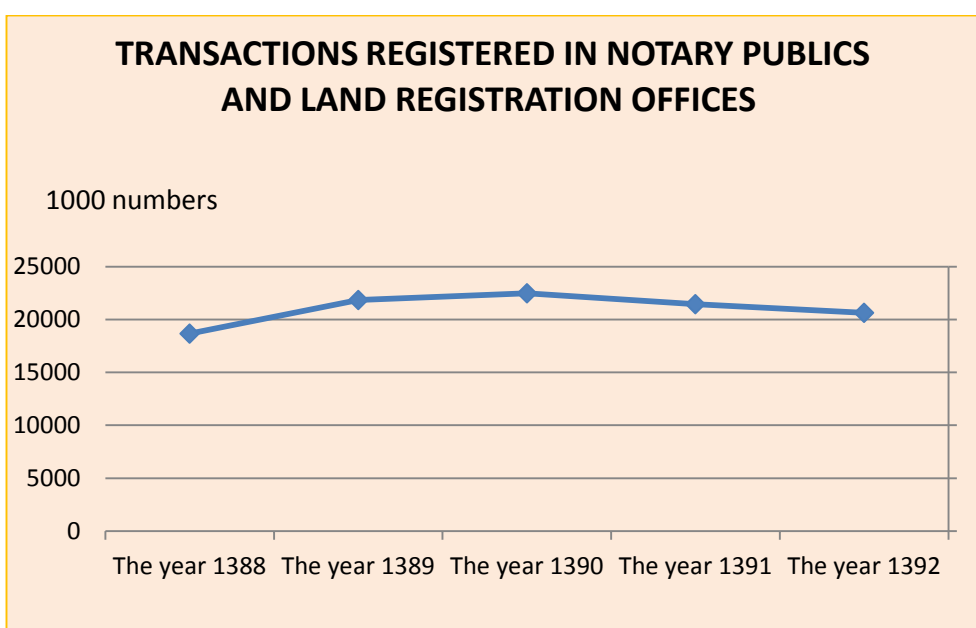
It is necessary to mention that among 21 groups of goods, “mineral products”, “chemical products and the related industries”, “plastics and articles thereof”, “base metals and articles thereof” and “vegetable products” with 27.05, 18.82, 13.97, 10.71 and 9.26 percent have the highest share of rial value from the exported goods, respectively.

EXPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT, THE YEAR 1392

Country	Export value (percent)
China.....	23.72
Iraq	18.98
United Arab Emirates.....	11.57
India	7.72
Afghanistan.....	7.72
Turkey	5.23
Turkmenistan	2.74
Pakistan	2.05
Azerbaijan, Republic of.....	1.54
Korea, Republic of.....	1.08
Germany.....	1.07
Russian Federation.....	1.01
Iran (Free Zones).....	0.86
Kazakhstan.....	0.67
Italy ...	0.64
Taiwan.....	0.59
Oman.....	0.47

Source: Iran Customs Administration

According to the statistics presented by the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties, in the year 1392, trend of transactions registered in notary publics and land registration offices indicates that the decrease in transactions from 21442 thousand in the year 1391 to 20616 thousand ones in the year 1392. Indeed, a 4.5 percent drop is shown in transactions registered in the above-mentioned offices.



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.

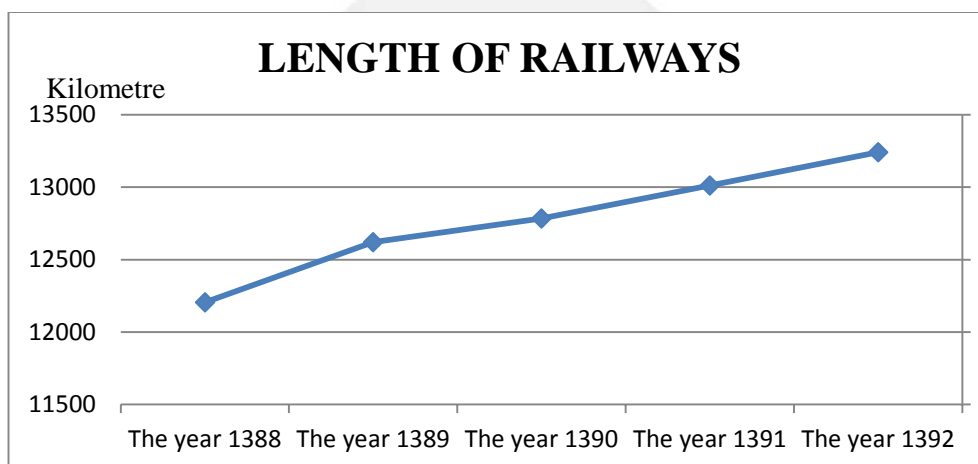
Furthermore, communications are taken into account as one of the effective factors in the social life of mankind. The role of communications in the development of different societies cannot be ignored. What, nowadays, is manifested as a developed and important phenomenon in the human societies and in 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

Railway

In the year 1392, the length of railways (main lines, side and shunting tracks and industrial-commercial lines) was 13241 kilometers increased about 1.8 percent compared with the year 1391. Moreover, in the same year, the number of passengers transported by railways was 25533 thousand showing a 5.5 percent decrease compared with the preceding year. Furthermore, in the year 1392, freight carried by railways was 32693 thousand tons showing a 4.6 percent decrease compared with the previous year.



Statistical Centre of Iran

Road transport

In the year 1392, the nation's length of roads was 85623 kilometers showing a 4.9 percent increase and also the length of rural roads reached 129534 kilometers showing a 0.4 percent increase compared with the year 1391.

LENGTH OF DOMESTIC ROADS ⁽¹⁾, THE YEARS 1388-1392 (km)

Year	Total
1388.....	75040
1389.....	77964
1390.....	79829
1391.....	81641
1392.....	85623

1. Including freeways, highways, main roads, by-roads and in-city roads.

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

- Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

LENGTH OF RURAL ROADS ⁽¹⁾ BY TYPE, THE YEARS 1388-1392 (km)

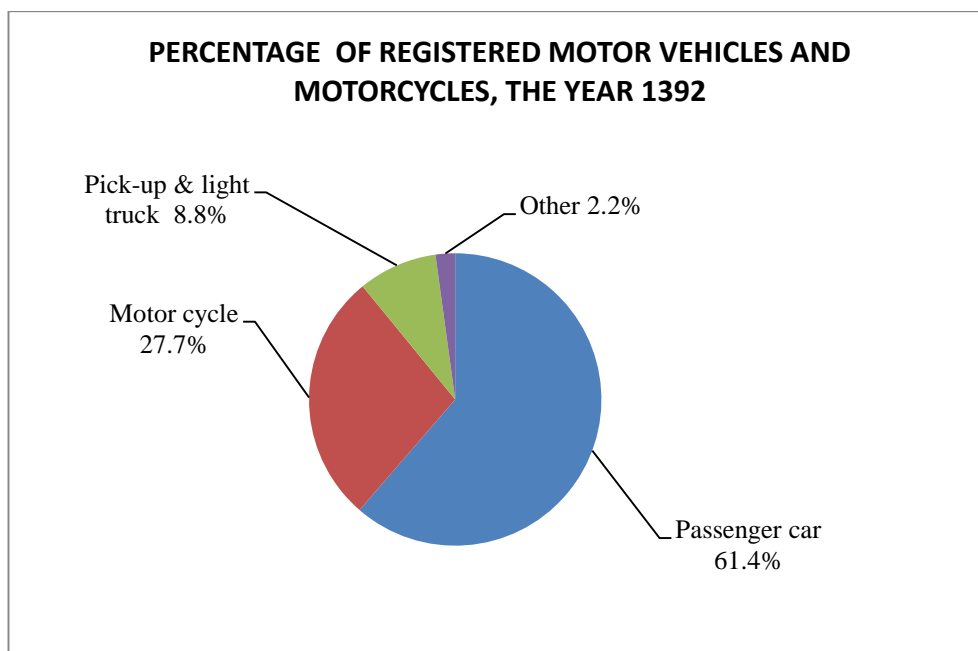
Year	Total
1388.....	117645
1389.....	120902
1390.....	126263
1391.....	129075
1392.....	129534

1. Including asphalted and graveled roads.

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

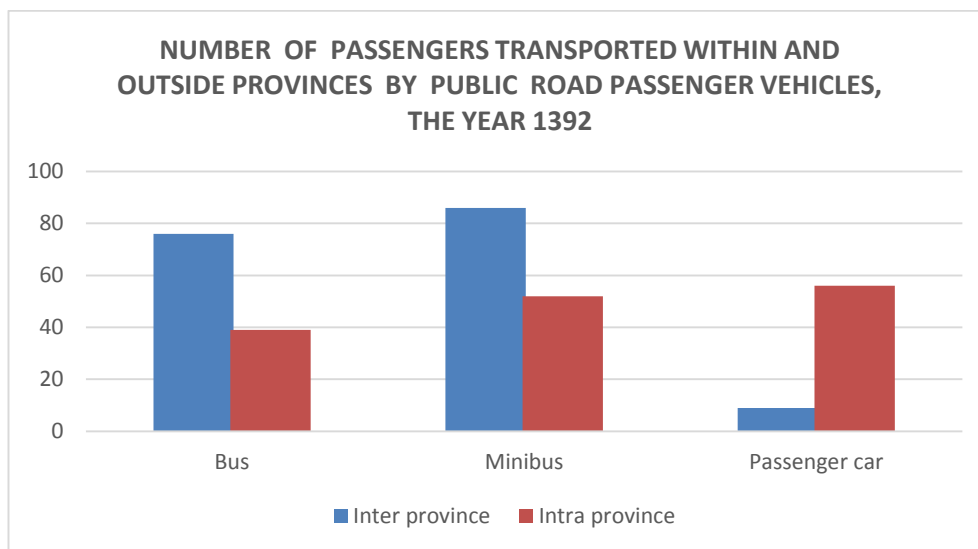
- Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

In the year 1392, there were about 1 million and 127 thousand registered motor vehicles showing a 15.5 percent decrease compared with the year 1391 out of which, 61.4%, 8.8%, 27.7% and 2.2% were for passenger cars, pick-up and light trucks, motorcycles and other, respectively.



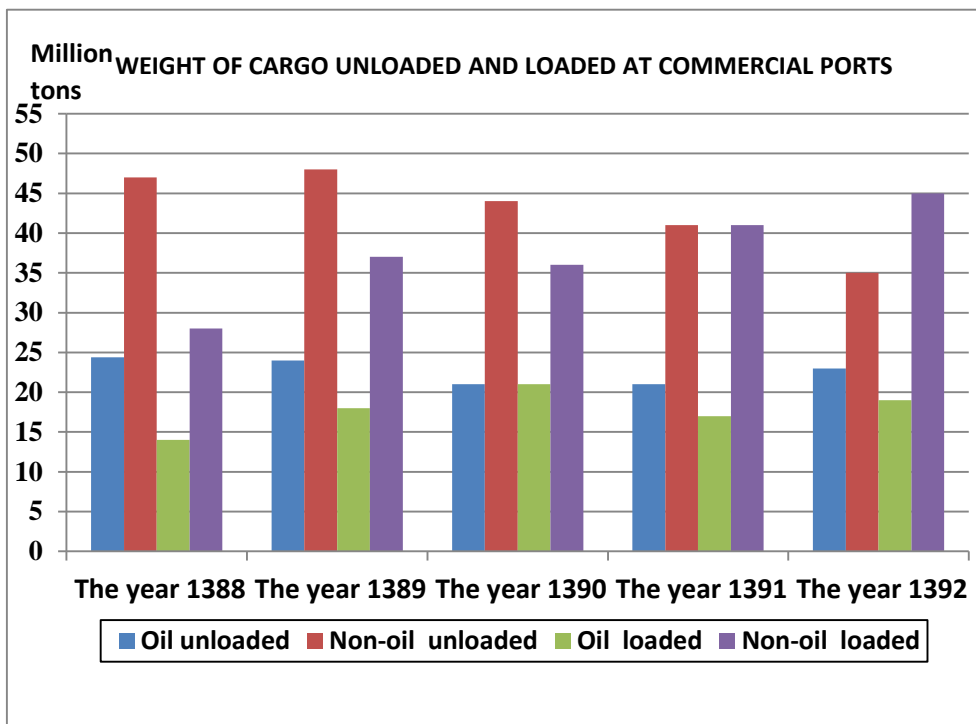
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In the year 1392, the number of passengers transported within provinces was 117798 thousand persons showing an 8.6 percent decrease compared with the year 1391. In the same year, the number of passengers transported outside provinces was 93481 thousand persons showing a 3.2 percent decrease compared with the year 1391.



Water transport

In the year 1392, weights of cargo unloaded and loaded from the vessels with 1000 and more ton capacity at commercial ports were 61 and 65 million tons, respectively out of which 61.5 percent of unloaded and 69.3 percent of loaded cargo are related to non-oil goods.



Air transport

In the year 1392, over 19 million passengers were transported at the airports of the country showing a 5.3 percent decrease compared with the year 1391. Moreover, over 16 thousand domestic travels have been done through the airports of the country showing a 0.2 percent decrease compared with the year 1391. Regarding domestic travels, Tehran, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Fars provinces had the highest arrivals and departures in the year 1392, respectively.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT AND DEPARTING FROM AIRPORTS BY DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS (thousand persons)

Year	Departure			Arrival		
	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International
1388.....	18144	14440	3704	18154	14440	3714
1389.....	20157	16104	4053	19951	16104	3847
1390.....	20885	16481	4404	20860	16481	4379
1391.....	20793	16655	4138	20734	16655	4079
1392.....	19687	16617	3070	19618	16617	3001

Source: Civil Aviation Organization.

Communications

In the year 1392, there were over 28 million subscribers of the fixed telephones in use showing a 3.6 percent increase compared with the year 1391. The number of the cell phone subscribers in the year 1392 was about 64 million persons showing a 7.5 percent increase compared with the previous year. Moreover, a number of 52916 villages were connected to the telephone network in the year 1392.

TELEPHONES INSTALLED AND IN USE, THE YEARS 1388-1392

Year	Telephones installed	Telephones in use(subscribers)
1388	31012910	25303303
1389	31129833	25417570
1390	31377423	26540207
1391	31705021	27478443
1392	32355606	28462360

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.

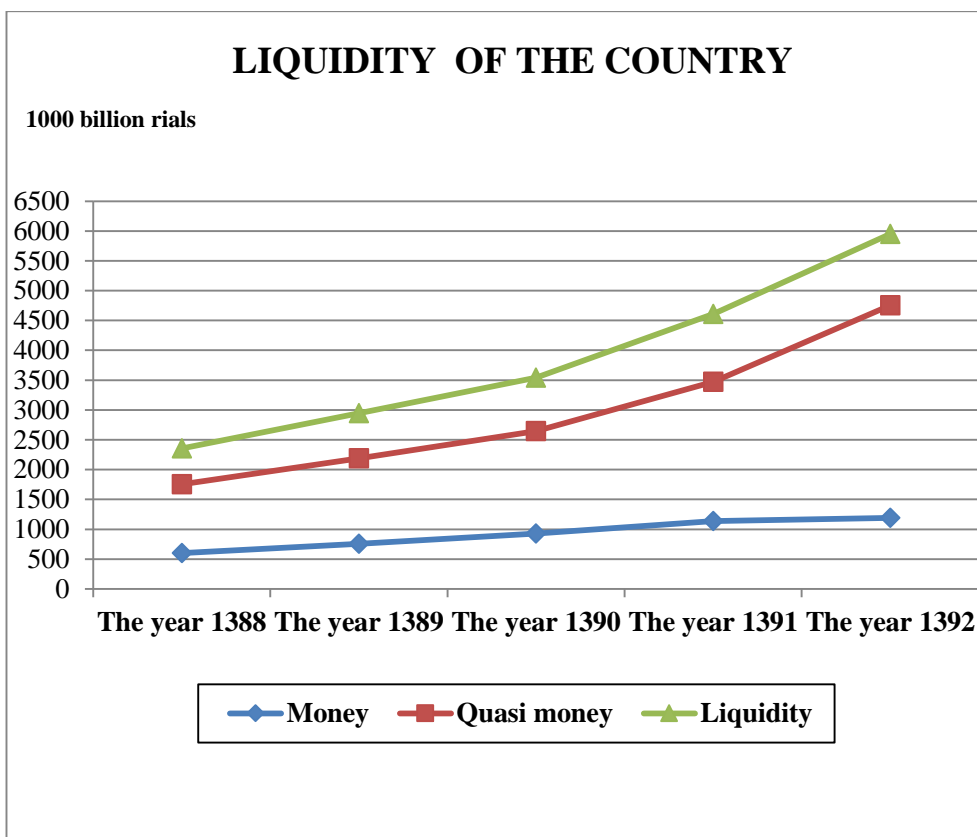
The efficient financial systems cause the investment opportunities to grow by identifying and financing suitable business opportunities, mobilizing the savings, covering and diversifying risk and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. On the other hand, increase in the efficiency of financial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

Money

At the end of the years 1390, 1391 and 1392, the total liquidity (money and quasi money) was about 3543, 4607, and 5948 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1391 and 1392 increased 30.0 percent and 29.1 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

In the year 1392, about 20.0 and 80.0 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 1390 were about 3308 thousand billion rials, whereas this amount was about 4277 and 5613 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1391 and 1392, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1390 and 1391 grew by 29.3 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



Statistical Centre of Iran

Claims of non-public sector on banks and non-bank credit institutions for facilities allocated based on the Islamic contracts were about 3457 thousand billion rials at the end of the year 1390 whereas this amount was about 4068 and 4997 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1391 and 1392, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1391 and 1392 shows a 17.7 percent and a 22.8 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 1390, 1391 and 1392 was about 47.9, 123.2 and 43.4 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1391 and 1392 shows an increase of 152.7 percent and a decline of 64.8 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

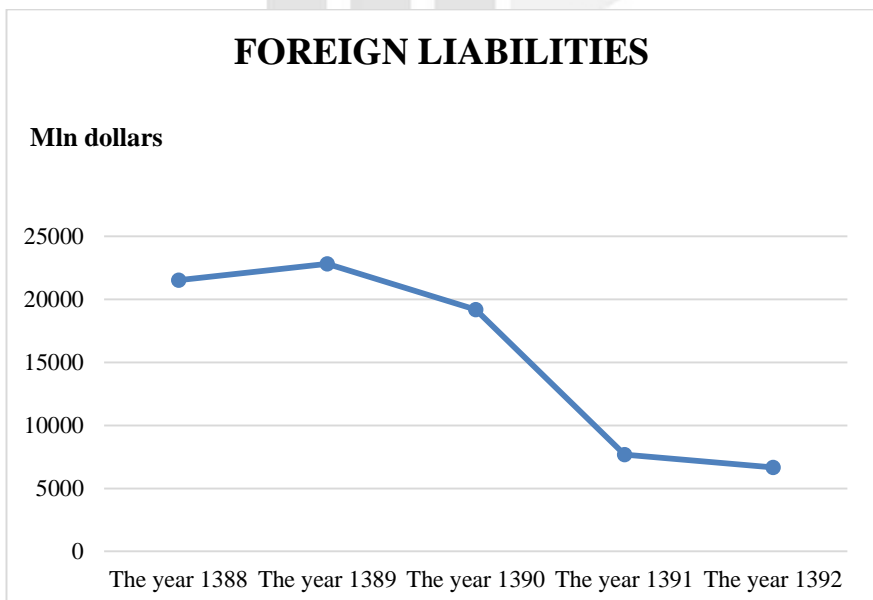
Amount of returned documents in the Clearing House of Tehran Banking Documents at the end of the years 1390, 1391 and 1392 was more than 356, 430 and 517 thousand billion rials, respectively, of which during the years 1391 and 1392 shows an increase of 20.8 percent and 20.3 percent respectively in contrast to the previous year.

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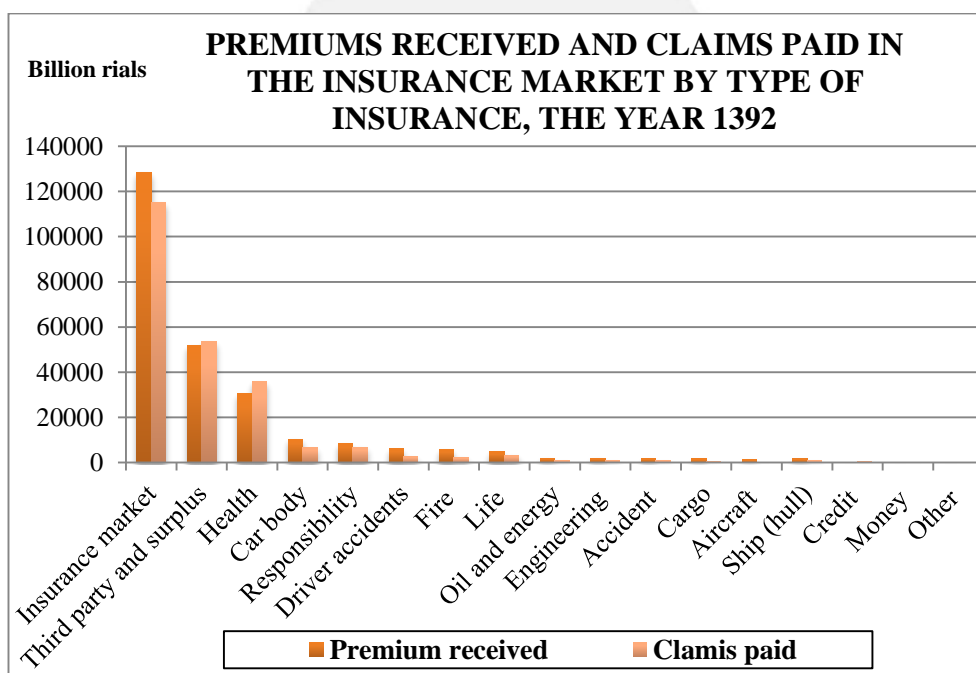
FOREIGN LIABILITIES

Foreign liabilities outstanding at the end of the years 1390, 1391 and 1392 was about 19185, 7682 and 6655 million US dollars, the comparison of which during the years 1391 and 1392 shows a decrease of 60.0 and 13.4 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



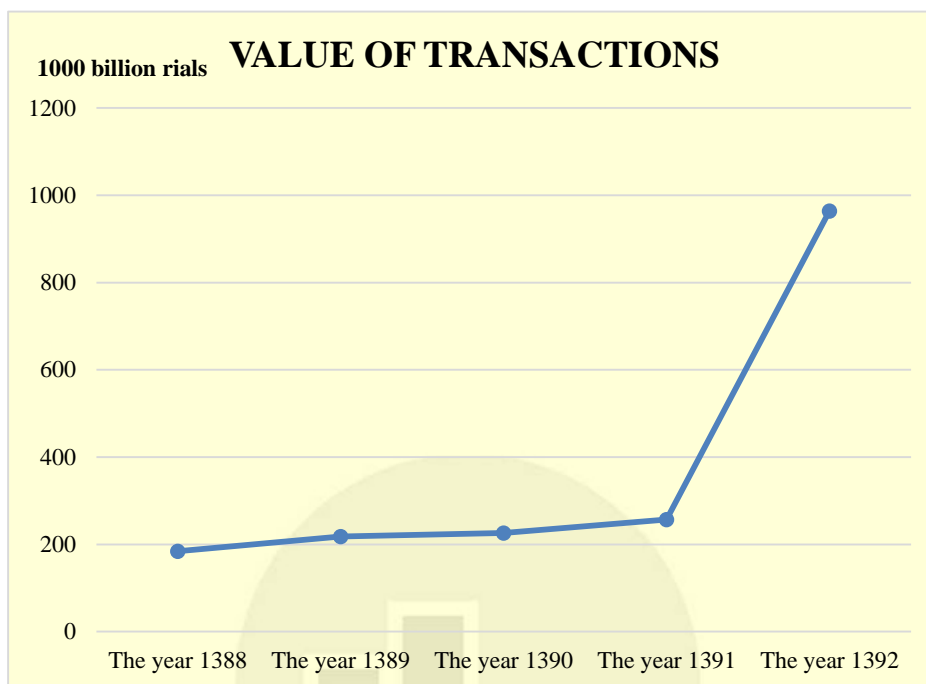
Insurance

The highest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1392 was 51.8, 30.5 and 10.3 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 1391 with the same order. Besides, the highest amount of the claims paid in the year 1392 was 53.5, 35.8 and 6.8 thousand billion rials in the fields of third party, health and responsibility insurance. In the year 1390, the three mentioned fields, except car body insurance, had the greatest amount of the claims paid with the same order.



Stock

Number of transactions of the accepted corporations on Tehran Stock Exchange in the year 1392, was about 190 thousand billion rials which experienced a 36.6 percent increase as compared with the previous year, and the value of transactions was about 964 thousand billion rials which increased by 275 percent.



Average price dollar, Euro and Pound in the official foreign exchange market (major inter-bank) in the year 1392 was 21253 rials (173 percent increase compared with the previous year), 28552 rials (181 percent increase compared with the previous year), and 33885 rials (175 percent increase compared with the previous year).

AVERAGE MONTHLY DOLLAR EXCHANGE PRICE IN THE OPEN AND INTER-BANK MARKETS, THE YEAR 1392

(rials)

Month	Inter-bank markets	Open markets
Farvardin	12260	35037
Ordibehesht	12260	35461
Khordad.....	12260	35797
Tir.....	20340	32713
Mordad.....	24790	31807
Shahrivar	24787	31775
Mehr.....	24858	30346
Aban.....	24877	30126
Azar.....	24807	29498
Dey.....	24795	29755
Bahman	24868	29506
Esfand	24950	30266

Source: Central Bank of I.R. Iran.

Statistical Centre of Iran



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 1392, based on the reports resulted from the Case Management System (CMS), about 3,832,650 cases with various subjects were settled in the general courts and the Courts of Appeal.

Police affairs

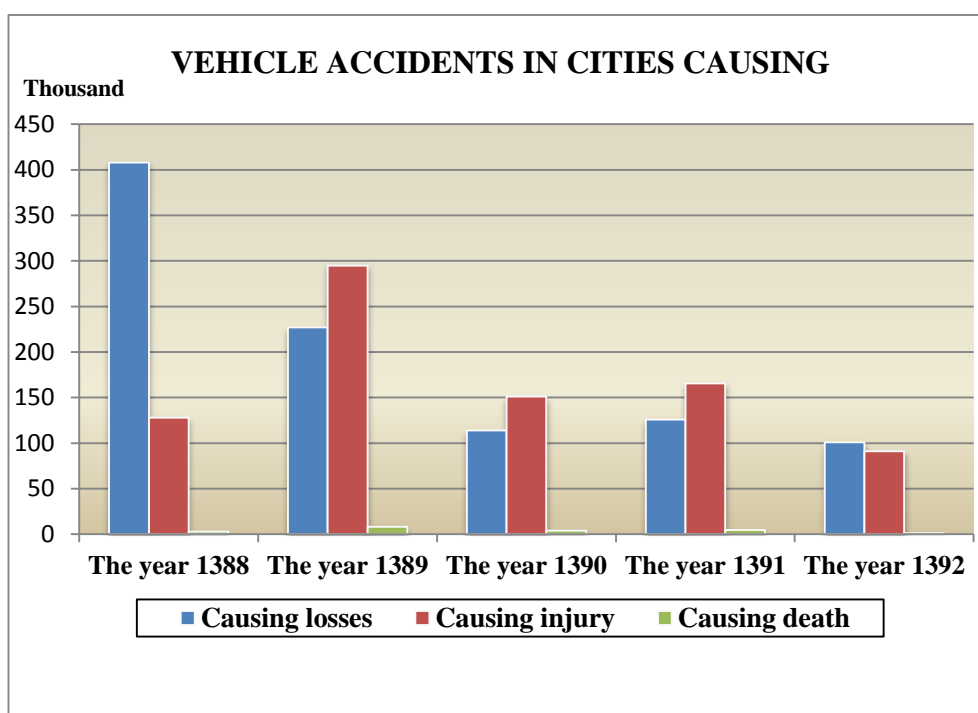
In the year 1392, about 103 thousand cases were registered by the Police Department of the I.R of Iran in the fields of murder and manslaughter, accidental deaths, assault and battery, threat and compulsion, pretension to stabbing and deliberate poisoning. It should be mentioned that these cases exclude the motor vehicle accidents. Through the filed cases, assault and battery, accidental deaths, pretension to stabbing, and compulsion with 78418, 14853, 3761 and 2617 cases were the highest, respectively. In relation with these crimes, about 35 thousand people were arrested.

Over the same year, about 674 thousand robberies were registered by the Police Department of the I.R of Iran of which the highest numbers go to the robbery of car accessories and the equipment inside the car, robbery of motorcycle and bicycle and homes' robbery with 155989, 92173, and 87655, respectively.

Based on the report of the Police Department (Drug Control Headquarter) in the year 1392, about 573 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 278 thousand people were arrested in this connection.

In the year 1392, the number of in-city accidents was about 193 thousand cases which had a 34.7 percent decrease as compared with the previous year, out of which 0.7 percent, 46.9 percent and 52.3 percent were related to the accidents causing death, accidents causing injury and accidents causing losses, respectively.



The number of road accidents reached more than 112 thousand cases which decreased 15.8 percent compared with the previous year. Among these numbers, 5.0 percent, 39.4 percent and 55.6 percent 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 works, 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 rehabilitation clinics in the year 1392 was 537 centres which decreased about 0.74 percent compared with the previous year. Moreover, the number of aid recipients of these services were more than 779 thousand persons in the year 1392.

The number of centres providing the addiction prevention services and cultural affairs and addiction of the State Welfare Organization in the year 1392 was 3763 centres which increased by 7.4 percent compared with the previous year. The number of aid recipients using the addiction prevention services and cultural affairs and addiction of this organization was more than 3 million and 724 thousand persons in the year 1392.

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 National 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 1392, more than 6 million and 5 thousand aid recipients were supported by 1200 supporting units of Emam Khomeini Relief Committee out of which over 1379000, 2605000, and 2020000 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 ^(a)	Expenditure
1388	1521430	70620	1243523	787915	773079
1389	1385495	43175	1418247	700774	851592
1390	1181207	59957	1398889	548001	582870
1391	1131281	55305	1395066	465842	758021
1392	1197666	40507	2270110	424651	1116035

Year	Development services ⁽¹⁾		Marriage aid		Self-sufficiency loan	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1388	90045	1219661	128199	551436	62566	3189721
1389	111826	1318869	104039	555197	73513	4827738
1390	111532	914164	125194	541835	279304	12382467
1391	83489	869130	79688	614626	206370	12382979
1392	65772	633394	90854	915430	155910	10907251

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 ⁽³⁾
	Number	Amount	
1388	323586	1728514	6311370
1389	312276	1786031	11715630
1390	326398	2337124	8023147
1391	293892	2593359	8925456
1392	293399	3252498	846450

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

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

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

Source: Emam Khomeini Relief Committee

In the year 1392, a number of 194 thousand and 677 martyrs' households were supported by the Martyr and Devotees' Affairs Foundation out of which more than 133000 and over 61000 households were the martyrs' parents, and their wife and children, respectively. Moreover, more than 548 thousand of Janbazans (war handicapped persons) were covered by the above Foundation. Degree of disability of more than 226 thousand Janbazans covered by the Foundation was 25% and over.

In the year 1392, the number of natural catastrophes such as earthquake, flood, fire, blizzard, ecological and atmospheric, sea and coastal, collapse, urban, industrial, establishment, mountain and air traffic accidents which were covered by the Red Crescent Society of the I. R. of Iran was 20979 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
1388.....	152	0	432	2075
1389.....	406	10	526	47443
1390.....	245	9	236	668
1391.....	217	313	1989	000
1392.....	105	9	232	000

Year	Flood			
	Number of catastrophes (case)	Human losses (person)	Injured (person)	Number of damaged and destroyed housing units
1388.....	1285	283	5211	33539
1389.....	1651	45	653	12070
1390.....	876	77	228	5045
1391.....	655	68	570	000
1392.....	420	32	462	000

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

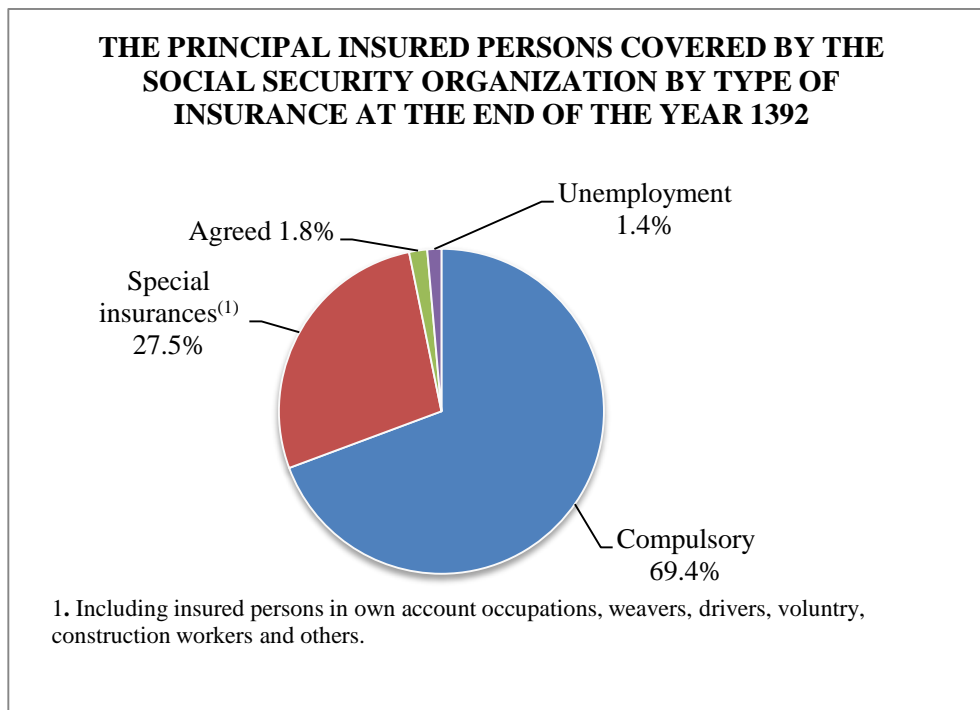
Supporting services (insurance)

These services which are formed on the basis of 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; agriculturists, villagers and moving nomads' Insurance Fund; Iran Health Insurance Organization and State Retirement Organization.

At the end of the year 1392, the number of establishments covered by Social Security Organization was about one million and 258 thousand which increased about 5.3 percent as compared with the year 1391.

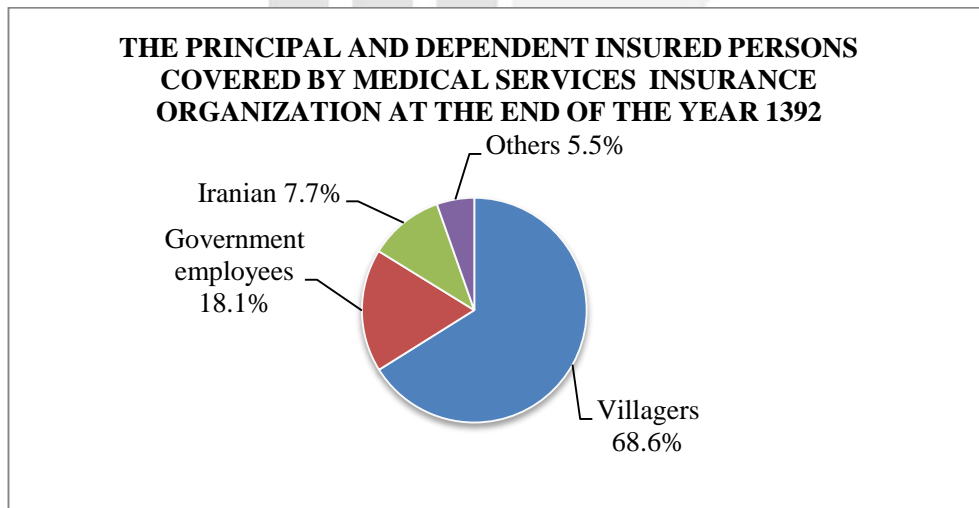
At the end of the year 1392, the number of principal and dependent insured persons of Social Security Organization was about 34 million and 299 thousand people (37.3% principal and 62.7% dependent) which had a 3.9 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In this year, the number of work-related injured people covered by Social Security Organization reached 19 thousand and 477 persons which had a 5.4 percent decrease as compared with the previous year.



In the year 1392, 50.8 percent of the nation’s total population were covered by the Social Security Organization (87.7% insured and 12.3% pensioner), and more than 50 percent of population of Bushehr, Yazd, Semnan, Tehran, Qazvin, Esfahan, Markazi, Qom, Khuzestan, Mazandaran, East Azarbayejan, Alborz and Zanjan provinces were covered by the Social Security Organization. Province of 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 1392, more than 33 million and 762 thousand insured people were covered by Iran Health Insurance Organization (principal and dependent), of which more than 6 million 123 thousand people were government employees, 2 million and 611 thousand were insured people of Iranians' insurance, 23 million and 173 thousand were rural insured people and 1 million and 854 thousand people were insured persons from other walks of life.



At the end of the year 1392, the State Retirement Organization supported over 1207000 pensioners, of which about 49000 new pensioners were for the year 1392.

EDUCATION



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.

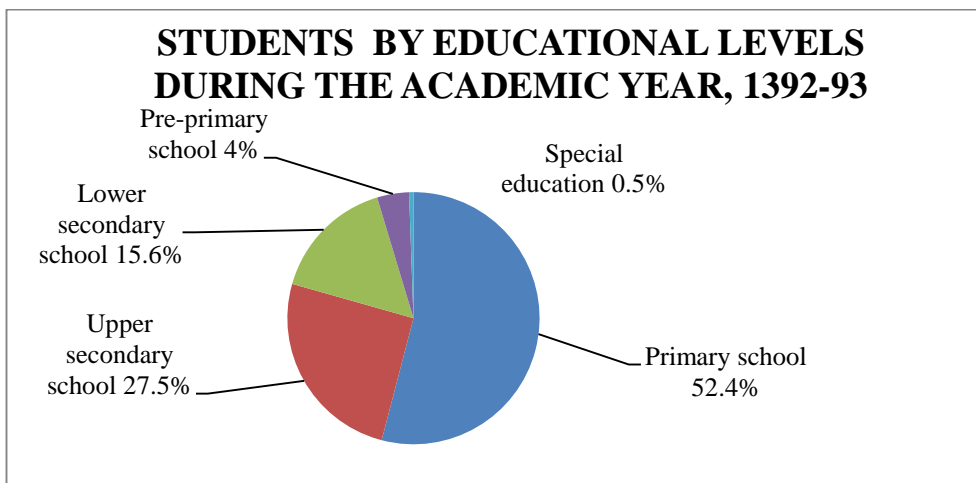
High school graduates, after getting diploma and passing a pre-university course and the university entrance exam may start their higher education which leads to the following degrees: associate's, bachelor's, master's, Ph.D, and postdoctoral degree.

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 students and offers educational services at higher levels.

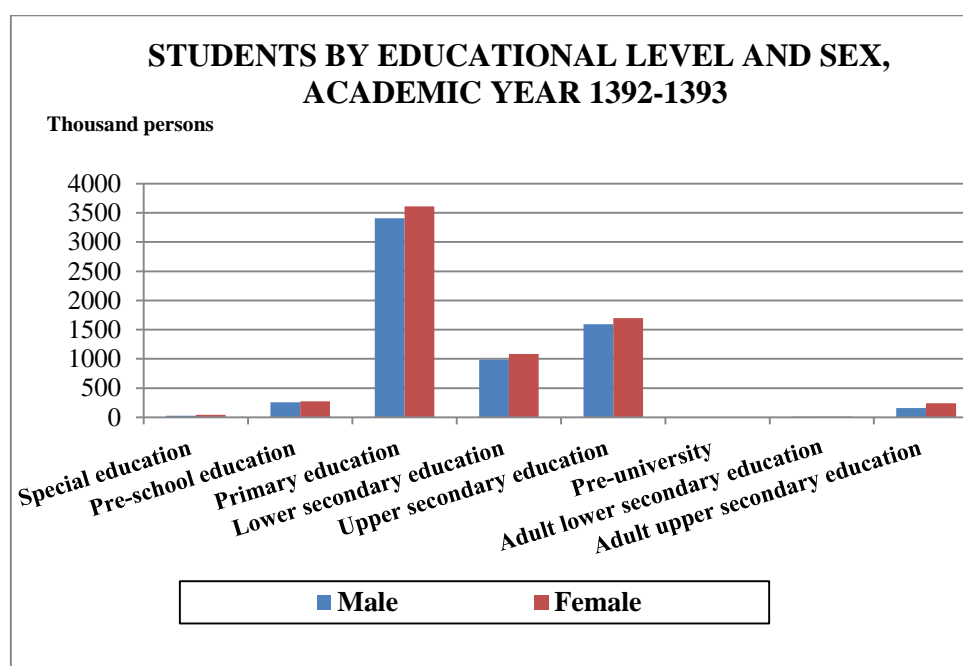
General education

According to the results of the 1355, 1365, 1375, 1385 and 1390 Population and Housing Censuses, the literacy rates for male population aged 6 and over were 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 1392-1393, both in day and adults' courses, there were about 7 million and 18 thousand students at primary schools, 2 million and 71 thousand students at lower secondary schools, more than 3 million and 288 thousand students at upper secondary schools. Besides, during the same academic year, about 532 thousand students were at pre-school level.



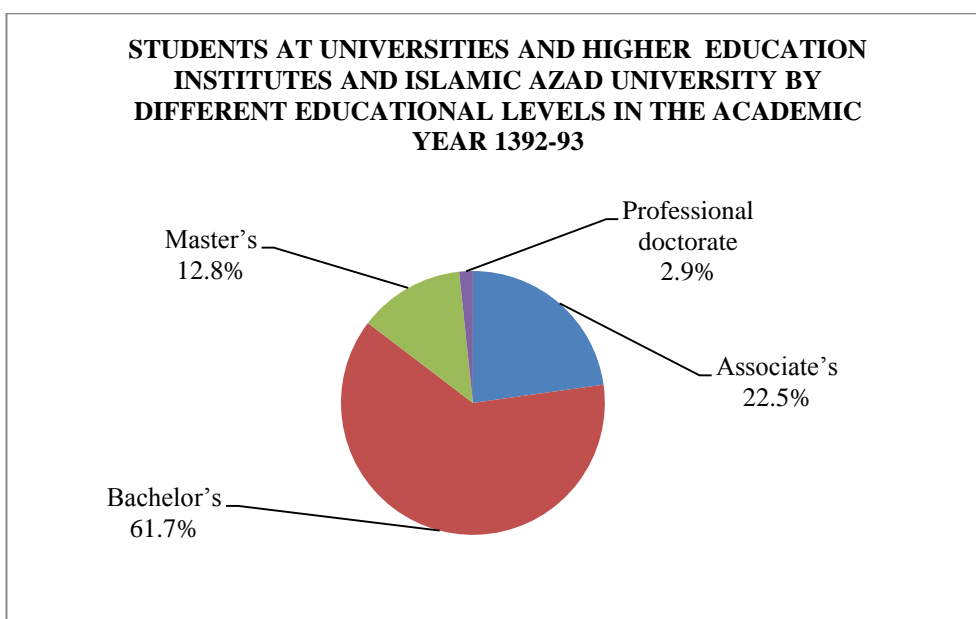
In the same academic year, 48.6, 47.6, and 48.4 percent of the students who were studying at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary levels (day and adult), respectively were female.



As of the year 1390, the educational system of Literacy Movement Organization was changed to the literacy, transition and stabilizing courses. In the year 1392, more than 178 thousand people received a certificate of literacy course from the Literacy Movement Organization.

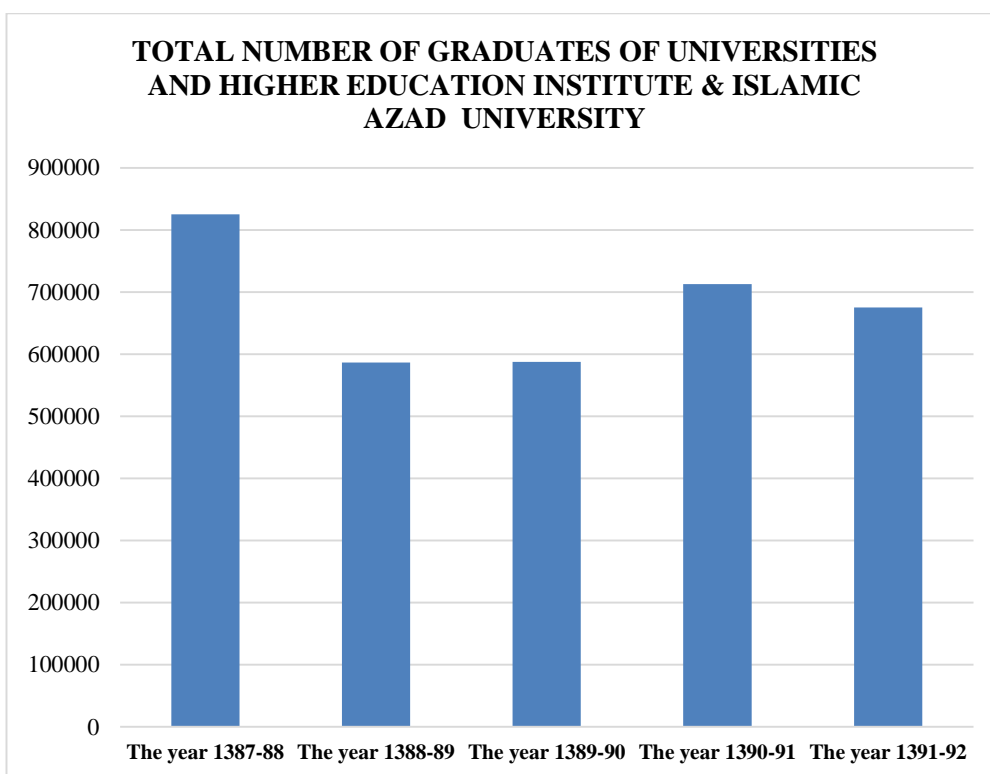
Higher education

Total number of university students over the academic year 1392-1393 was more than 4 million and 804 thousand, indicating an increase of 8.3 compared with the previous year. Out of the total, the share of the Islamic Azad University students was about 34.07 percent.



Over the academic year 1391-1392, out of a total of over 417 thousand graduates of the state universities and higher education institutes, 32.0 percent were for technical and engineering courses, 43.1 percent for humanities, 6.5 percent for basic sciences, 6.4 percent for agriculture and veterinary, 6.1 percent for arts and 5.9 percent for medicine.

During the academic year 1391-1392, out of a total of over 258 thousand graduates of the Islamic Azad University, 39.9% were for humanities, 45.3% for technical and engineering courses, 2.9% for medicine, 4.7% for basic sciences, 4.4% for agriculture and veterinary, and 2.7 percent for arts.

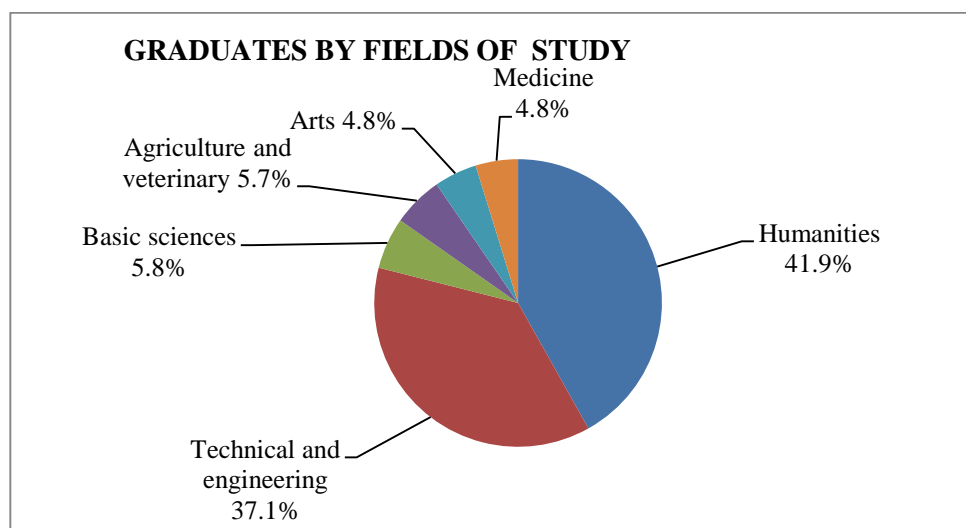


**NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER
EDUCATION INSTITUTES AND ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY BY
BROAD FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1391-92**

Broad field of study	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total.....	675236	378223	297013
Medicine.....	32222	10839	21383
Humanities.....	282694	128351	154343
Basic sciences.....	39116	12068	27048
Technical and engineering.....	250384	195821	54563
Agriculture and veterinary.....	38278	20031	18247
Arts.....	32542	11113	21429

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 1391-1392 was more than 675 thousand. In the same year, there were 888 graduates from universities, higher education institutes and Islamic Azad University per 100000 people.





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HEALTH AND TREATMENT



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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 on the other hand, have made fair provision and distribution of health as 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 1392, there were 876 medical establishments (hospitals, maternity hospitals and sanatorium) with more than 138 thousand fixed beds in use in the country. It should be noted that about 69 percent of the above mentioned establishments with more than 95 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 10.02 percent with more than 13 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the private sector, and 20.95 percent with more than 29 thousand fixed beds were affiliated to the Social Security Organization, banks, charity institutions etc.

In the cited year, on average there were about 1.8 fixed beds in hospitals per 1000 persons, and 1.1 medical centres in operation per 100000 persons in the country.

Moreover in the year 1392, a number of 11175 health care and medical centres (hospital, clinic, polyclinic and health centre) were operating in the country among which 8515 centres were affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, 1515 centres were affiliated to the private sector and 1145 centres were affiliated to other organizations and institutes. It should be mentioned that the number of these centres decreased by 1.8 percent, and increased by 7.8 and 1.9 percent as compared with the previous year, respectively.

In the year 1392, from the total number of health and medical centres of the country, 8374 and 2801 units were located in urban and rural areas, respectively. Besides, 17749 health homes were in operation in rural areas to provide basic health and medical services to villagers.

In the year 1392, the bed per capita in medical centres was 1.8 per 1000 persons in the total population of the country. The provinces of Alborz, Sistan & Baluchestan, and South Khorasan had the lowest bed per capita with 0.91, 0.95 and 1.06 percent, respectively, and Semnan, Yazd, and Fars provinces had the highest per capita for beds by 3.01, 2.78, and 2.50 percent, respectively.

In the year 1392, there were 9625 pharmacies, 5303 medical diagnosis laboratories, 2825 radiology centres, and also 5542 rehabilitation centres including physiotherapy, work therapy, speech therapy, audiometry, optometry and technical orthopedics were in operation.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS

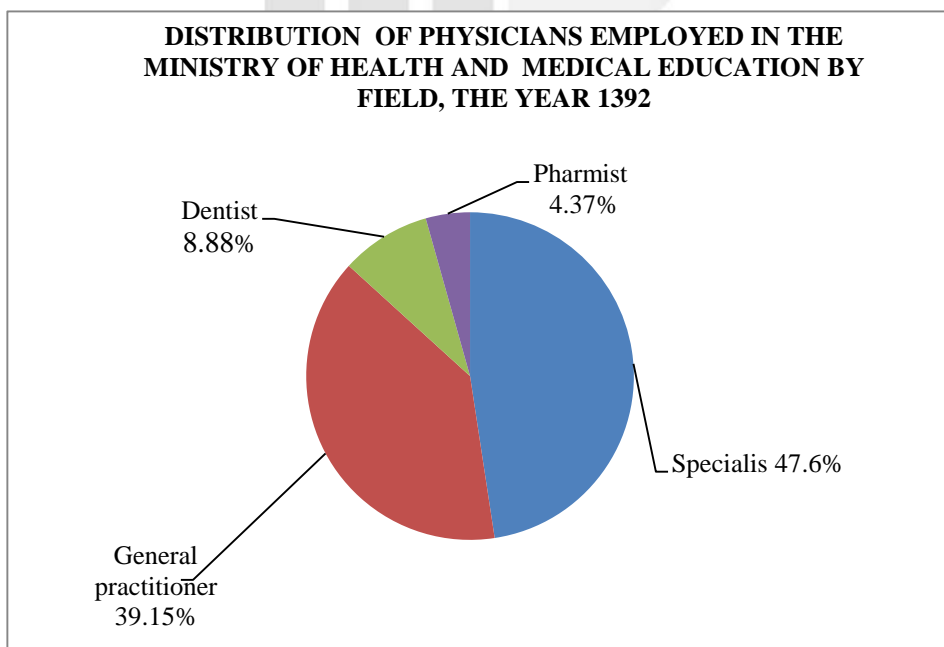
Year	Operating medical establishments	Health care and medical centres	Operating rural health home	Medical diagnosis laboratory ⁽¹⁾	Rehabilitation centres ⁽²⁾	Radiography centres	Pharmacy
1388.....	845	9861	17608	5037	4752	2654	7806
1389....	846	11018	16823	4724	4633	2605	8326
1390....	805	10800	17649	4850	4522	2802	8484
1391....	850	11197	17714	5207	5337	3231	9501
1392....	876	11175	17749	5303	5542	2825	9625

1. Excluding malaria diagnosis laboratories.

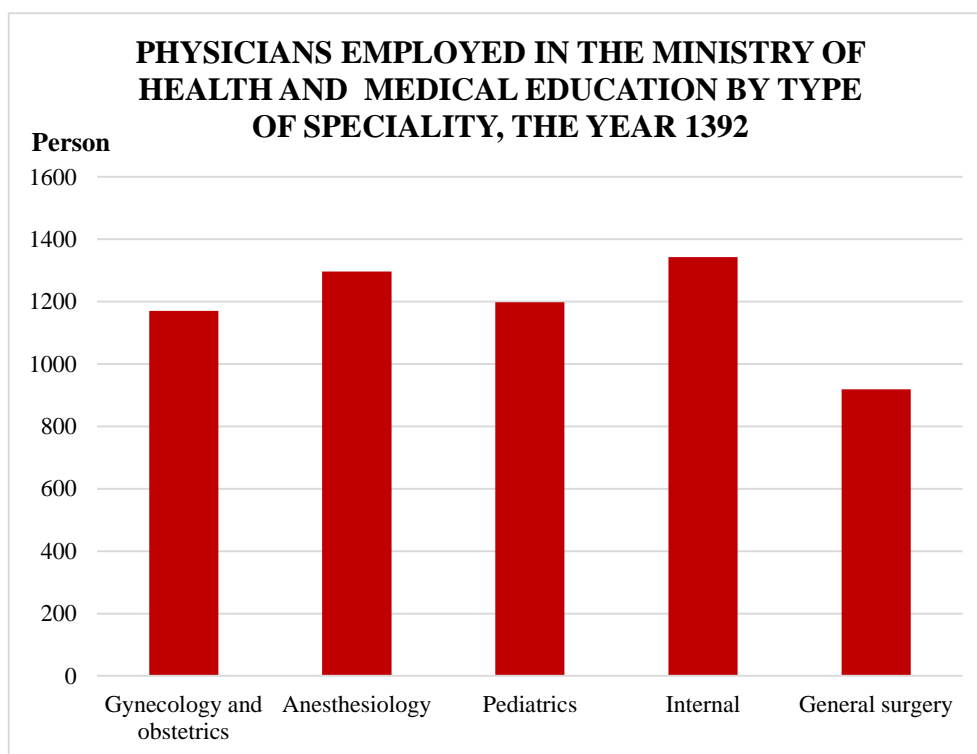
2. Including physiotherapy, speech therapy, work therapy, audiometry, optometry, and technical orthopedics.

Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

In the year 1392, 37490 physicians were employed in the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, out of whom 14679, 1635 and 3332 were general practitioners, pharmacist, and dentists, respectively. Moreover 217603 paramedics were working.



In the year 1392, a number of 1170, 1297, 1198, 1343 and 919 specialists were working in the fields of gynecology, anesthesiology, pediatrics, internal and general surgery, respectively.



In the latest publication of the WHO, maternal mortality rate in every 100 thousand live births in the year 1392 in Iran, was 22.05 percent. Besides, based on the latest report of the United Nations Human Development Indices, life expectancy at birth was 74 years in Iran in the year 1392.

CULTURE AND TOURISM



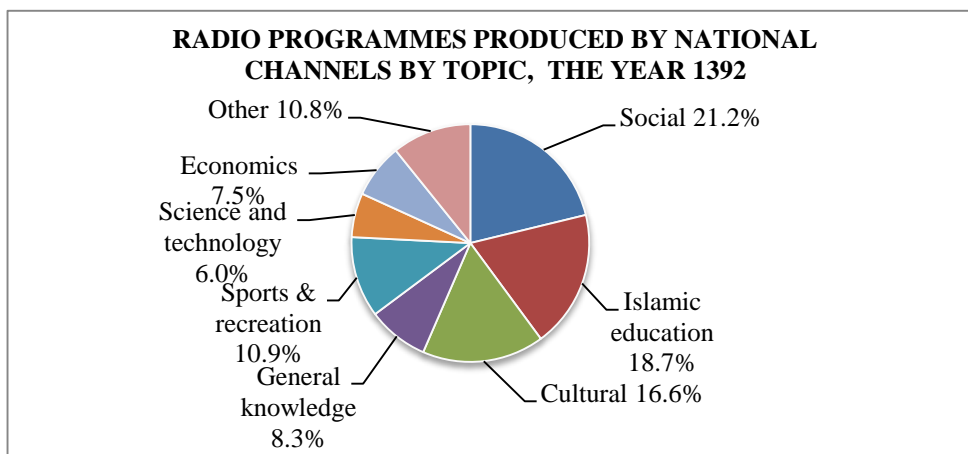
Statistical Centre of Iran

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, national and 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.

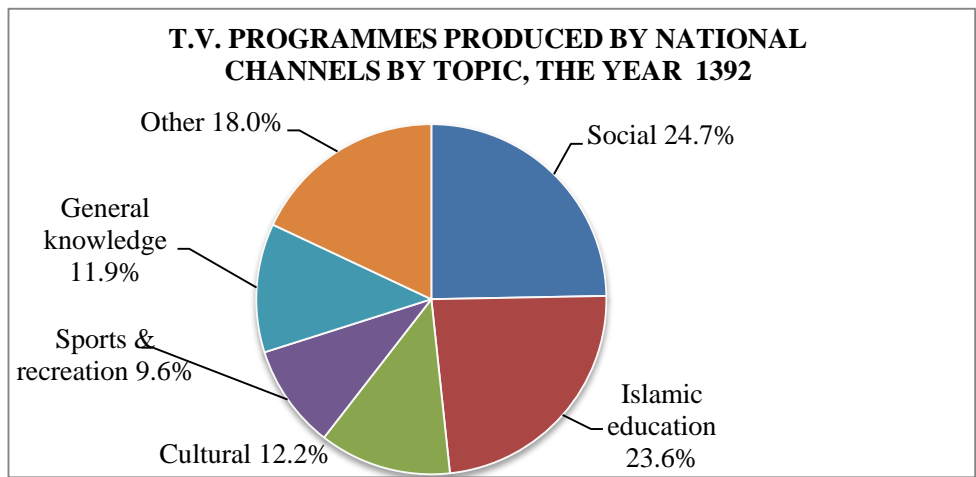
Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (I.R.I.B)

In the year 1392, 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 226 thousand and 446 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 30868 hours. These programs are broadcast by national and international channels on cited topics. Broadcasting hours of international radio programs in Persian by Tehran channel enjoys the highest time; English and Arabic programs are ranked second and third, respectively.



STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK OF IRAN 1392 ——— CULTURE AND TOURISM

Television programs are produced and broadcast through 10 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 Arabic (Al-kawthar, Al-Alam channel and IFilm channel) and Persian (Jaam-e-Jam channel) and with 30.5 percent had the highest broadcasting hours.



Publications and press

In the year 1392, the number of press published in the country was 6146 which had a rise of 9.63 percent compared with the previous year, out of which 55 and 45 percent are published in Tehran and other provinces, respectively. Also in the same year, 66055 titles of books authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance were printed and published. Out of the title number, 80.7 and 19.3 percent were presented in the forms of writing and translation, respectively. In the same year, a number of 67 long films were produced and shown in 318 saloons with 124 thousand and 233 seats throughout the country for more than 7 million people.

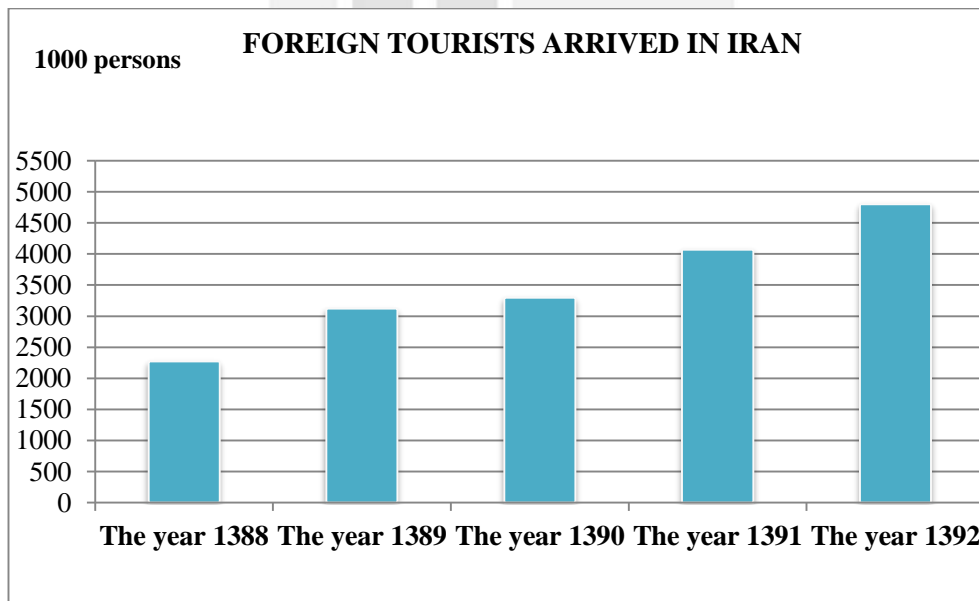
Tourism

The number of foreign tourists arrived in Iran in the year 1392 through borders was about 4 million and 800 thousand persons out of which about 3440000, 1331000, and 30000 people traveled to Iran by land, air and sea

borders, respectively. In the same year, the number of tourists had a rise of 17.9 percent compared with the previous year.

In the year 1392, more than 24000000 people visited museums and historical monuments managed by Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, of which the number increased by about 10 percent compared with the previous year. Majmue-ye-Abbas Abad (complex), Hafez Mausoleum, Takht-e-Jamshid, Sa'adi Mausoleum, Bagh-e-Fin (garden), Arg-e-Karimkhan (castle), Ferdosi Mausoleum, Taq Bostan (arch of the garden), Pasargad, and Arg-e-Bam (castle) had the highest number of visitors among the historical monuments.

In the year 1392, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the major pilgrimage decreased by 13.7 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Moreover, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the minor pilgrimage was more than 496000 which had no change compared with the preceding year.



NUMBER OF ARRIVED TOURISTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN, 2011

Country	Tourist (1000 persons)
Azerbaijan	2239
Argentina.....	5704
South Africa	8339
Germany	28374
USA.....	62711
Austria.....	23011
Spain	56694
Australia	5875
Algeria.....	2394
U.K.....	30797
Italy	46118
Canada.....	16014
Korea, Rep. of.....	9794
Lebanon.....	1655
Malaysia.....	24714
Egypt.....	9845
Mexico	23403
Norway.....	4963
The Netherlands	11299
India	6309
Ireland	7630
Brazil.....	5433
Tajikistan.....	183
Thailand	19230
Turkey	34038
China.....	135423
Japan	6218
Singapore	13171
Sudan.....	536
Qatar.....	2527
Saudi Arabia.....	17497
France.....	81411

Source: *United Nations.*

GOVERNMENT BUDGET



Statistical Centre of Iran

Budget

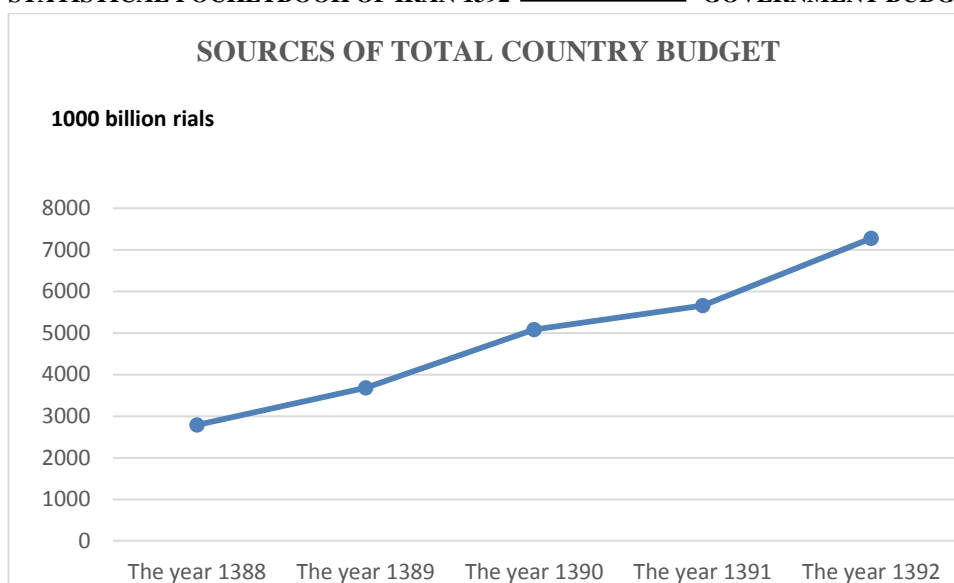
Budget is the government's financial programme for a fiscal year containing the government public budget as well as budgets for banks, government corporations, and government affiliated for-profit enterprises. With respect to the role of the government in economy, budget has always obtained an important 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 1392 were predicted about 7277.1 thousand billion rials including about 2360.5 thousand billion rials for the government public budget, 4942.7 thousand billion rials for the budget of government corporations 535.6 thousand billion rials for the budget of banks, and 36.1 thousand billion rials for the budget of government affiliated for-profit enterprises.

The national budget resources experienced a 28 percent rise in the year 1392 compared with the year 1391.



Government revenues and cession of capital and financial assets in the year 1392 were predicted about 2360 thousand billion rials which shows a 43.5 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 1697 thousand billion rials in the year 1391 to 1644 thousand billion rials in the year 1390 and 2360 thousand billion rials in the year 1392. This trend shows that the public government budget has decreased by 38 percent in the year 1391 in comparison with the previous year and experienced a 43.5 percent rise in the year 1392 in comparison with the year 1391.

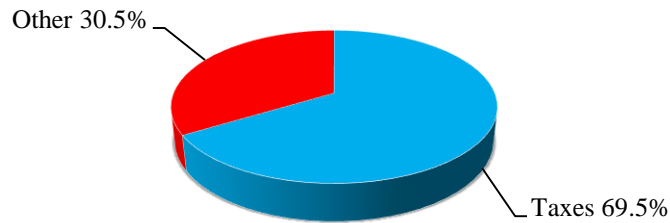
ACTUAL REVENUE OF GOVERNMENT (EXCEPT SPECIAL REVENUES)

(Billion rials)

Description	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391
Total	379338.4	466546.1	384288.0	544470.4	568203.2
Tax	239741.4	300035.5	284527.9	359451.5	454004.4
Other	139597.0	166510.6	99760.1	185018.9	199293.1

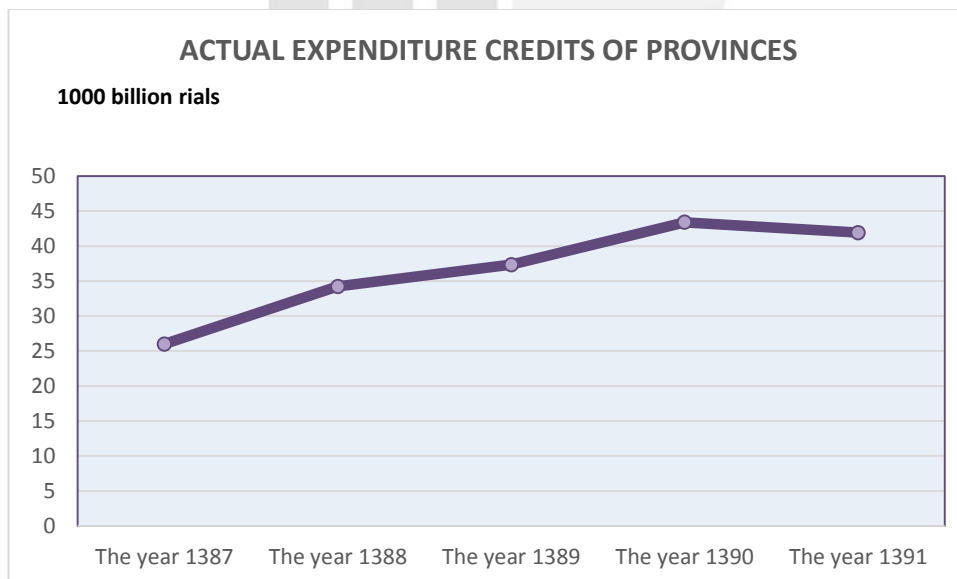
Source: Central bank of I.R. Iran.

ACTUAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, THE YEAR 1391



In the year 1391, the actual revenue of government was about 568 thousand billion rials which experienced a 4.4 percent increase in comparison with the previous year. The shares of tax revenues and other government public revenues were 69.5 % and 30.5% in that year, respectively.

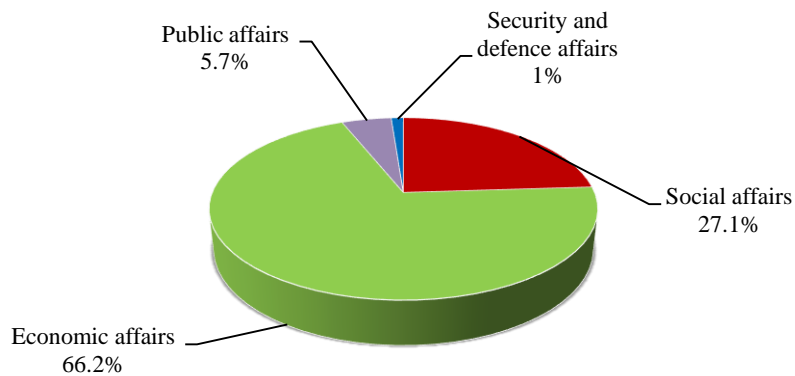
Actual expenditures credits of provinces in the years 1390 was about 43 thousand billion rials. This figure for the year 1391 with a 3.4 percent fall reached about 42 thousand billion rials.



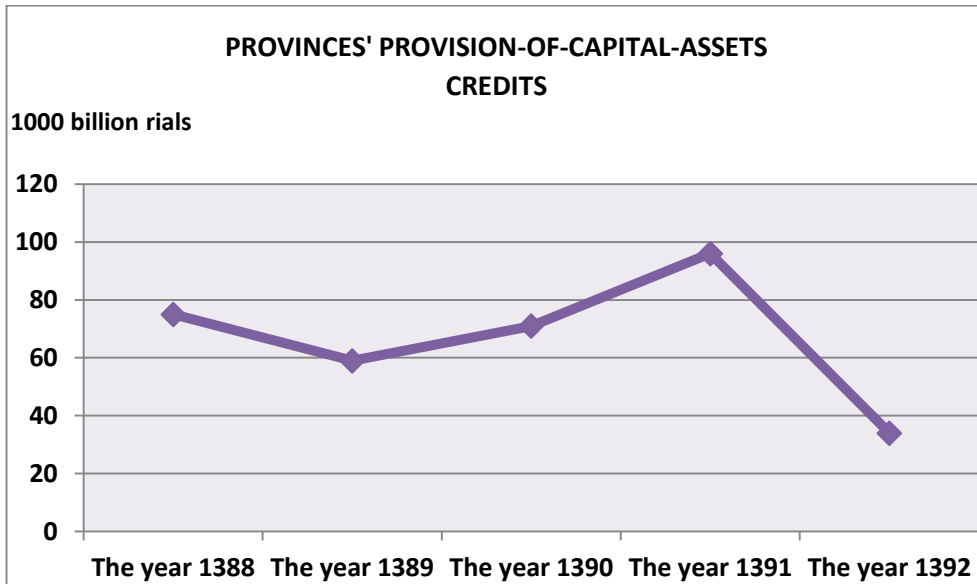
Provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits are of importance in the budgetting issues because they are spent for achieving the goals of development plans directly in the forms of fixed investment or study on creating capital assets.

Out of a total of about 34.2 thousand billion rials of provision-of-capital-assets (development) credit of provinces in the year 1391, about 1.9 thousand billion rials (5.7 percent) for public affairs, 9.2 thousand billion rials (27.1 percent) for social affairs, and 22.6 thousand billion rials (66.2 percent) for economic affairs, and 0.3 thousand billion rials (1 percent) for security and defence affairs were allocated.

PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS (DEVELOPMENT) CREDITS OF PROVINCES, THE YEAR 1391



The provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits of the provinces in the years 1389, 1390, and 1391 were about 71.6, 96.7, and 34.2 thousand billion rials, respectively showing a 35 percent increase for the year 1390 in comparison with the year 1389 and 64 percent decrease for the year 1391 in comparison with the year 1390.



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

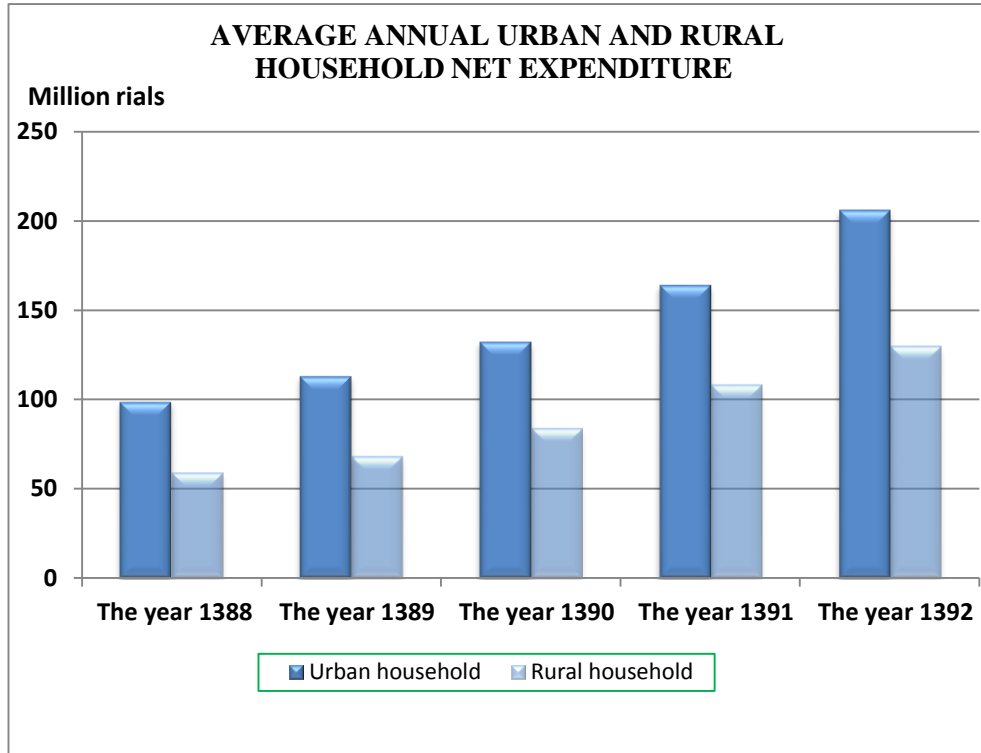
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Household expenditure and income

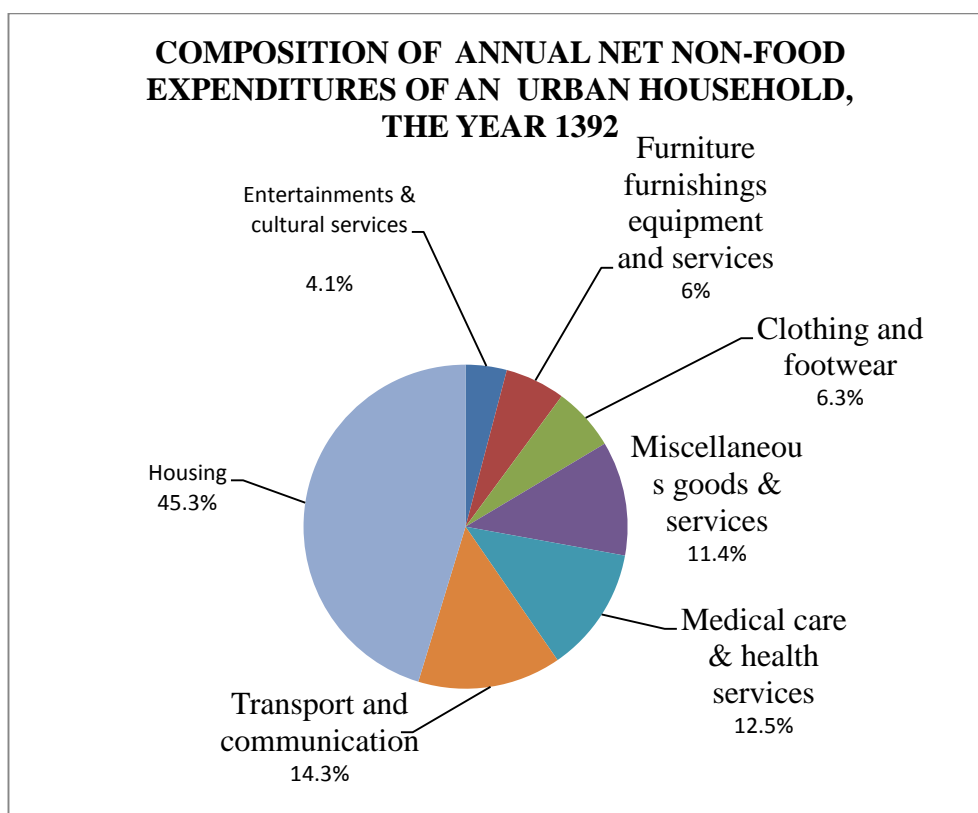
The economic management of households is regulated based on their expenditure and income. The household income and expenditure statistics pave the way to assess the consumption patterns of households, to study the consumption trend of goods and services, to evaluate the effects of economic policies on 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 132.7 million rials in the year 1390 (a 16.7 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 164.3 million rials in the year 1391 (a 23.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 206 million rials in the year 1392 (a 25.4 percent rise in comparison with the year 1391).

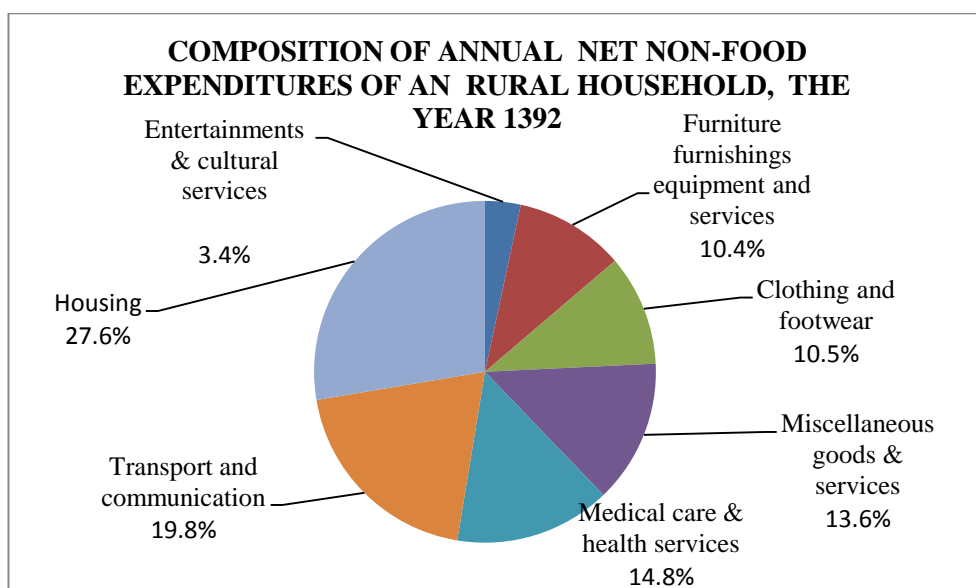
The average annual net expenditure of a rural household was 84 million rials in the year 1390 (a 22.6 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 108.2 million rials in the year 1391 (a 28.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 129.6 million rials in the year 1392 (a 19.8 percent rise in comparison with the year 1391).



In the year 1392, out of 151 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 68.4 million rials (45.3 percent) and lowest shares went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 6.2 million rials (4.1 percent).

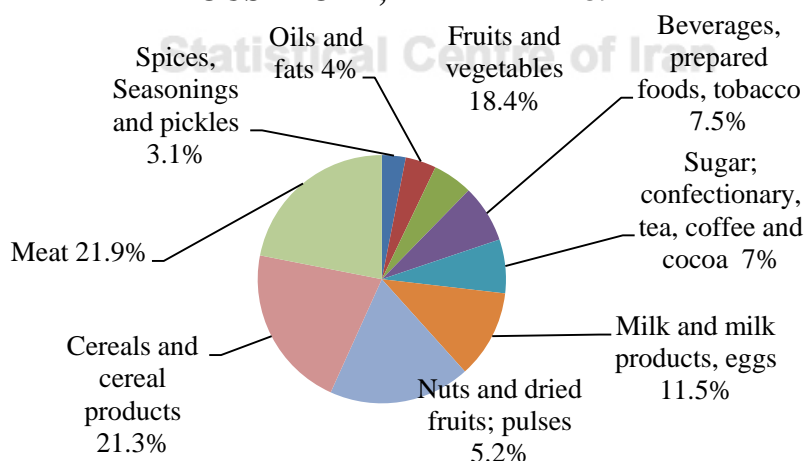


In the year 1392, out of 73.5 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of a rural household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 20.3 million rials (27.6 percent) and the lowest went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 2.5 million rials (3.4 percent).



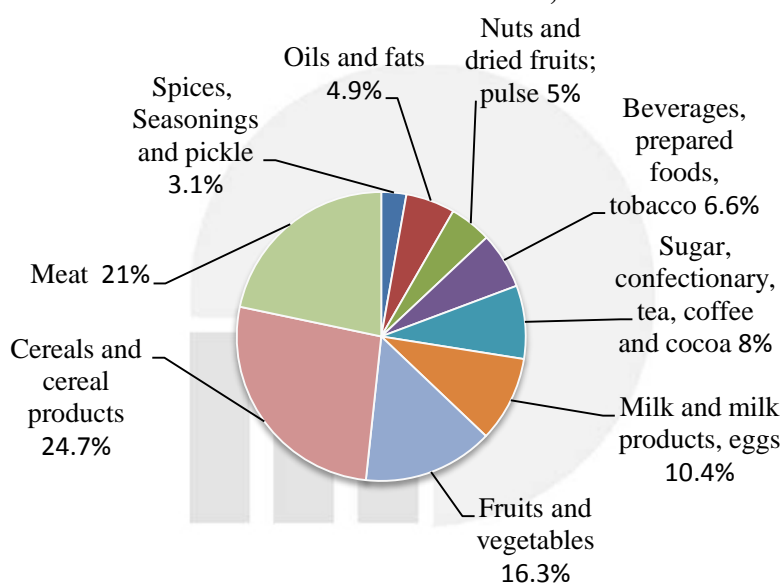
Furthermore, in the year 1392, out of 55 million rials of annual net food and tobacco expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares went to meat with 12 million rials (21.9 percent) and the lowest ones were for spices, seasonings and pickles with 1.7 million rials (3.1 percent).

COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1392



In the year 1392, out of 56.1 million rials average net food and tobacco expenditures of a rural household, flour of cereals; macaroni and similar products with 13.9 million rials (24.7 percent) had the highest shares while spices, seasonings and pickles with 1.7 million rials (3.1 percent) had the lowest shares among the expenditure items, respectively.

COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1392



Statistical Centre of Iran

In the year 1392, the average annual income of an urban household was about 204.5 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 53.3 percent were of the highest share.

Also in the year 1392, the average annual estimated income of a rural household was about 121.1 million rials. Out of the income sources, self-employment income with 43.3 percent was of the highest share.

PRICE INDICES



Statistical Centre of Iran

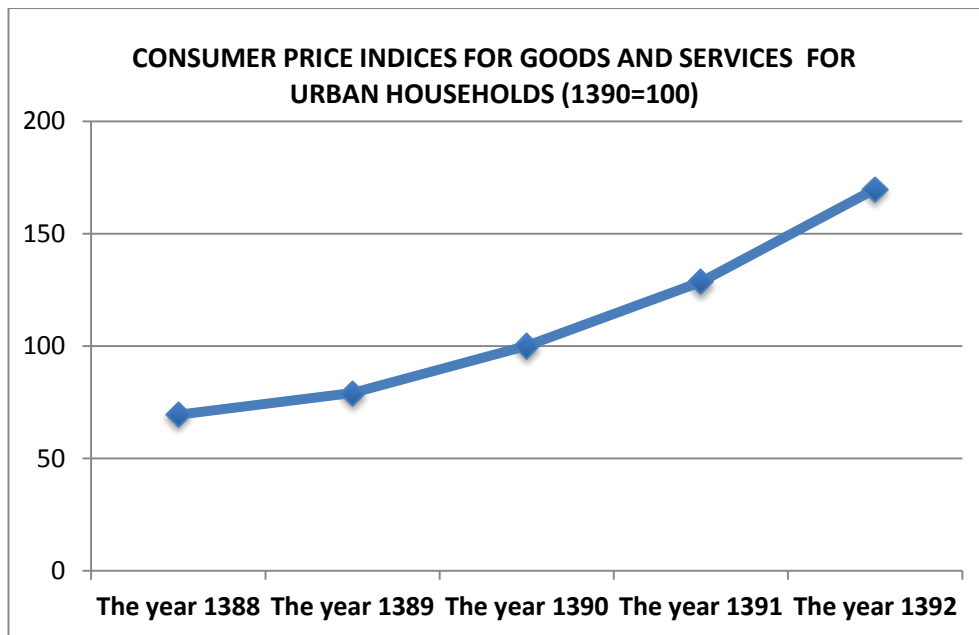
Price indices

One of the important variables in 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, an index is a quantity used as a representative of the various homogeneous quantities and shows the changes and trend of the concerned quantities over the time.

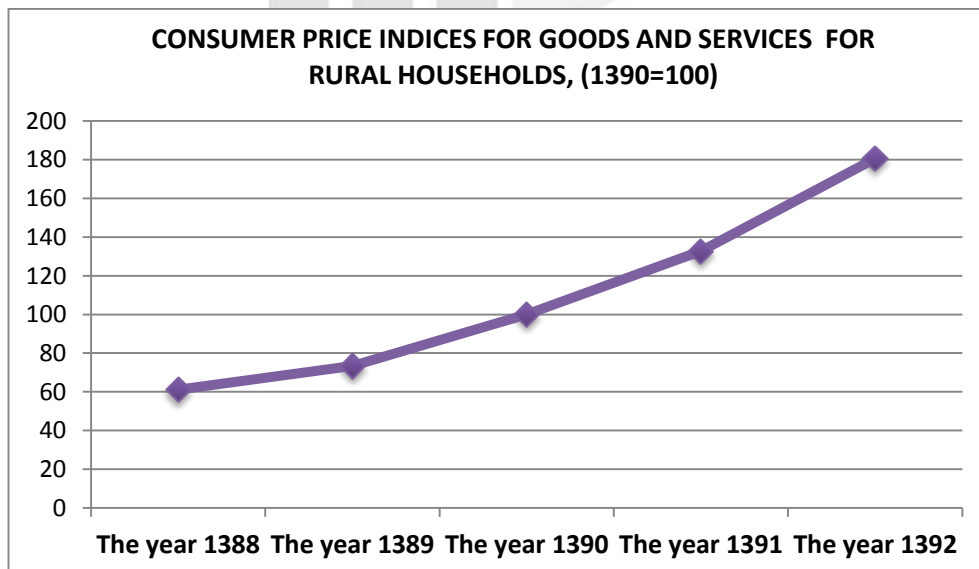
Consumer price index (CPI) as one of the most important price indices is used to measure the inflation rate and purchasing power of national currency. This index is used to develop welfare and social security plans, adjust salary and wage, and formulate bilateral contracts. CPI was first calculated in the year 1315. The SCI calculates this index based on the year 1390.

Consumer price indices for goods and services in urban areas were 79.1, 128.6, and 169.8 for the years 1389, 1391 and 1392, respectively (base year = 1390). It means that if an urban household paid 100 rials in the year 1390 for a certain group of goods and services (households consumption basket), that household paid 79.1, 128.6 and 169.8 rials for the years 1389, 1391, and 1392 for the same goods and services, respectively.

Statistical Centre of Iran

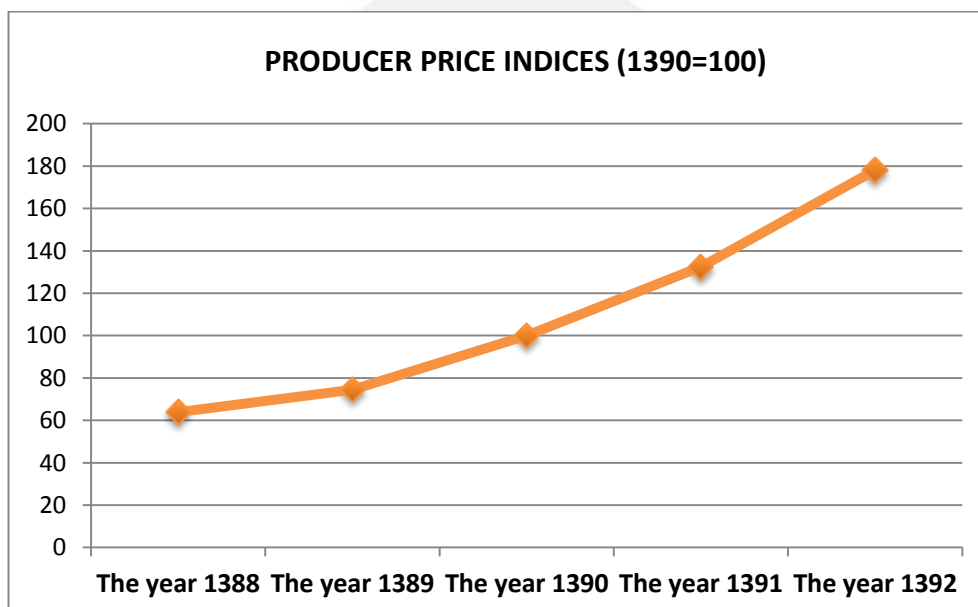


Consumer price indices for goods and services in rural areas were 73.3 in the year 1389, 132.7 in the year 1391 and this figure with a rise of 36.1 percent reached 180.6 for the year 1392 (base year = 1390) in contrast to the previous year.



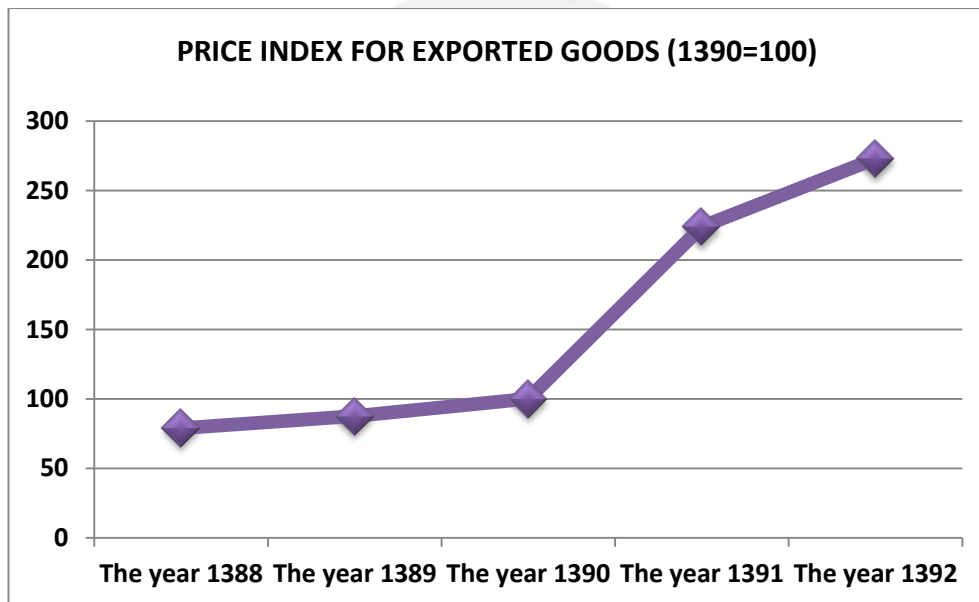
Producer Price Index (PPI) is an index that shows the trend of changes in prices in view of producers in different economic sectors such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining and services.

Producer price indices in the years 1391 and 1392 were 132.4 and 178.1 at the base year 1390, respectively, which show a 34.5 rise in comparison with the previous year. Producer price index in "Agriculture, forestry, and fishing" with an increase of 43.5% over the previous year, had the highest increase and also in "Information and communications" with an increase of 6.6% had the lowest changes compared with the previous year.



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 materials.

Price indices for exported goods for the years 1391 and 1392 were 224.1 and 273 (base year= 1390) which shows a 21.8 rise in comparison with the previous year. In this sector, the highest increase compared to the previous year, relates to the groups "plastics; rubber and articles thereof" with a 39.9% rise and the "textiles and textiles articles" group experienced a 1.1 percent decrease.



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



Statistical Centre of Iran

National accounts

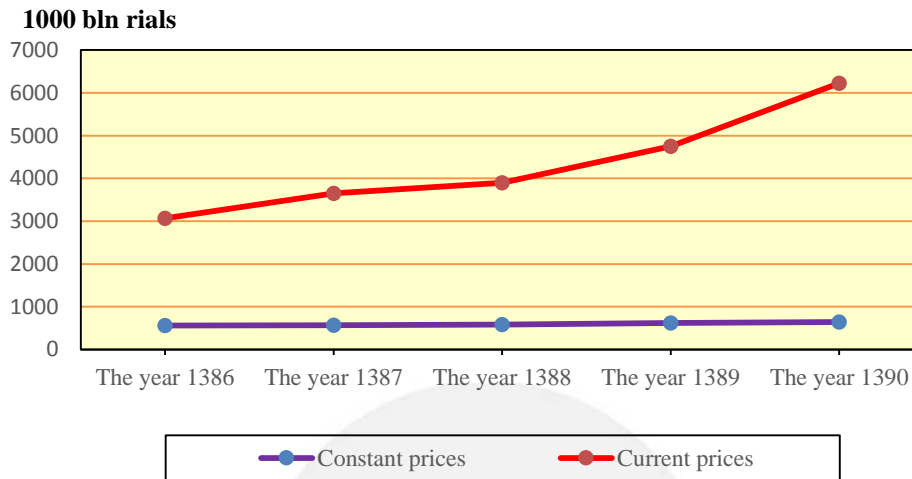
The main goal for compiling national accounts is to obtain a measure for measuring the economic situation in countries. Thus by developing a national accounting system and offering a global criteria, it would be possible to compare the economic situation of countries and make decisions on their situations 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 Product (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 1390, GDP of the country at market price was 6226 thousand billion rials which shows a 28.3 percent rise in comparison with the previous year. Moreover, in the same year GDP at constant 1376 price with an increase of 3% compared with the year 1389 reached 646 thousand billion rials.

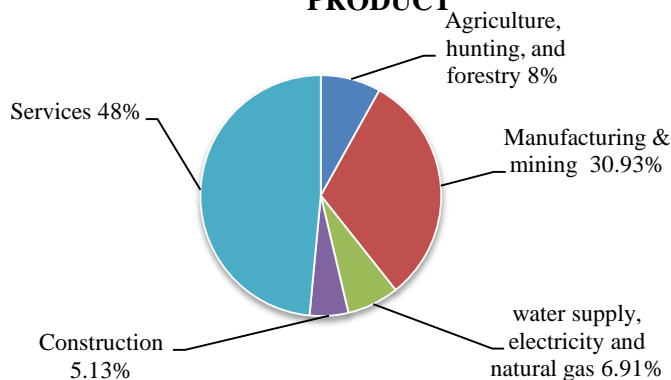
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE



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

In the year 1390, the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector to the GDP was 8 % which shows a decrease of 0.46 percent in comparison with the previous year while the share of manufacturing and mining increased by 2.02% and reached 30.93%. The contribution of water supply, electricity and natural gas with a 1.92 percent rise reached 6.91 percent. The share of construction with a 0.8 percent drop reached 5.13 and services sector also experienced a 2.48 percent decrease and its contribution reached 48 percent in comparison with the previous year.

CONTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED OF MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Gross domestic product by final expenditure components, the year 1390

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 1390, the private final consumption expenditure (including households final consumption expenditure and final consumption and expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households) was estimated about 2873 thousand billion rials (46.16%), government final consumption expenditure about 621 thousand billion rials (9.98%), gross fixed capital formation more than 1297 thousand billion rials (20.84%), and net export of goods and services about 631 thousand billion rials (10.14%) at current prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY FINAL EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS, 1390
(Billion rials-percent)

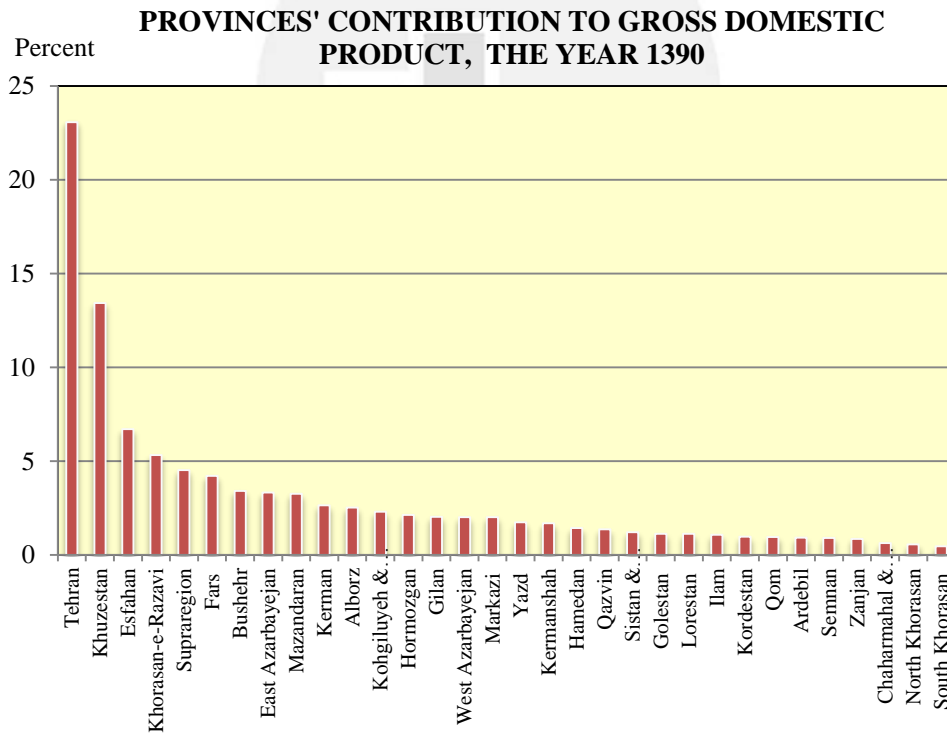
Description	At current prices		At constant 1376 prices	
	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)
Private final consumption expenditure	2873773	46.16	403464	62.50
Government final consumption expenditure	621440	9.98	60830	9.42
Gross fixed capital formation⁽¹⁾.....	1297475	20.84	218024	33.78
Machinery	520380	8.36	131757	20.41
Construction	734214	11.79	78405	12.15
Net export of goods and services	631279	10.14	-198548	-30.76
Changes in inventories and statistical discrepancy	801693	12.88	161739	25.06
GDP (at market price)	6225660	100.00	645508	100.00

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 1390, the provinces of Tehran, Khuzestan, and Esfahan with 23.07%, 13.43%, and 6.7% had the highest contribution respectively and the provinces of North Khorasan and South Khorasan with 0.56% and 0.47% had the lowest share in GDP, respectively.



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 2010

Country	Gross domestic product at current prices (mln USD)	Gross domestic product per capita (USD)
Qatar.....	127333	72398
Kuwait.....	124331	45430
U.A.E	297648	39625
Oman.....	57850	20791
Bahrain.....	22945	18184
Saudi Arabia.....	434666	15836
Turkey	734440	10095
Lebanon	39248	9284
Kazakhstan.....	146908	9167
Azerbaijan (Republic of) ..	51797	5638
I.R. Iran	386670	5227
Turkmenistan	23130	4587
Jordan.....	27504	4445
Armenia	9371	3031
Syria (Arab Republic)	59834	2931
Georgia.....	11665	2680
Yemen.....	34569	1437
Uzbekistan.....	39173	1427
Pakistan.....	174150	1003
Iraq ⁽¹⁾	28141	889
Kyrgyzstan	4616	865
Tajikistan.....	5613	816
Afghanistan.....	15676	499

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.

Source: United Nation.



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 different time periods in order to elect the elite people for the realization of the goals of this revolution.

From the year 1358 to the year 1392, there were eleven presidential election rounds with four-year intervals in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The percentage of public participation in the eleventh presidential election was about 77 percent.

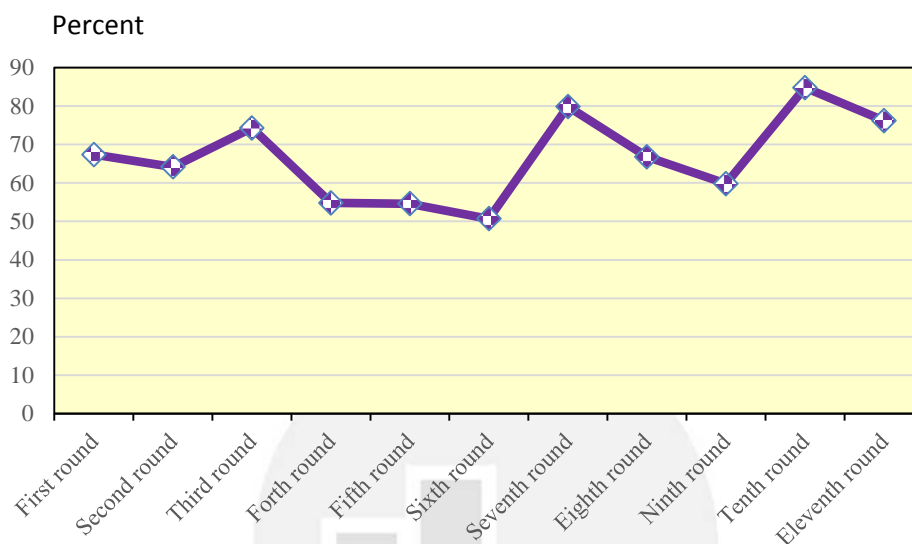
PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN EACH ROUND (thousand)

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)	Eleventh Round (the year 1392)
Public participation	50. 7	79. 9	66. 8	59. 8	84. 8	76. 2
Number of electorates	33156	36466	42170	46786	46200	48300
Number of voters	16797	29146	28156	27959	39371	36821

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE ELEVENTH 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)	Fifth round (the year 1374)
Public participation	52.1	64.6	59.7	57.8	71.1
Number of electorates	20857	24143	27987	32466	34716
Number of voters	10876	15607	16714	18767	24682

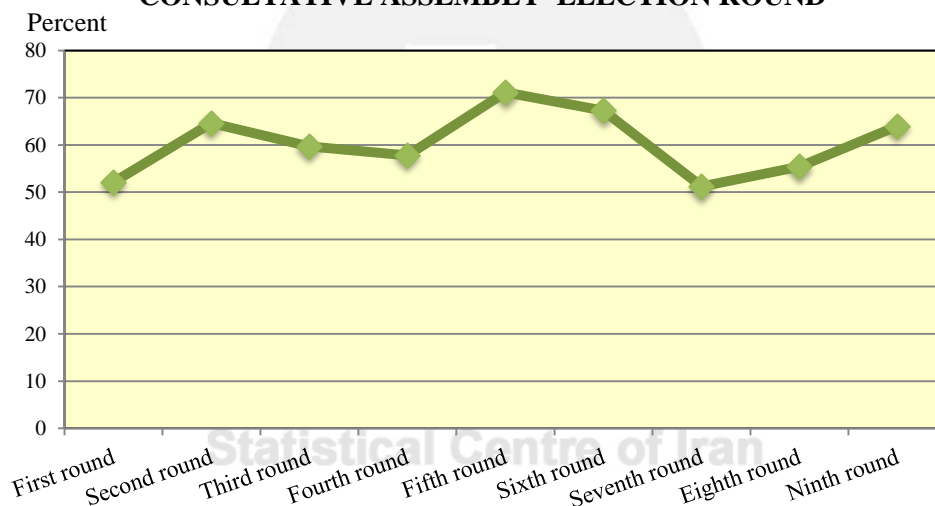
Description	Sixth round (the year 1378)	Seventh round (the year 1382)	Eighth round (the year 1386)	Ninth round (the year 1390)
Public participation	67.3	51.2	55.4	64
Number of electorates	38726	46351	43824	48288
Number of voters ..	26082	23735	24280	30905

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Since the year 1358 there have been eight rounds of the Islamic Consultative Assembly election with 4 year intervals in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The percentage of public participation in the eighth electoral round of the Islamic Consultative Assembly reached 55 percent showing a four percent increase compared with the previous election.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly comprises 286 members in the ninth round, out of whom 277 persons were male and 9 were female and 281 persons hold bachelors and higher degree. In the fourth round of the election of the Islamic City and Rural Council, 179315 persons were elected, out of which 173219 persons were male and the rest is female.

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 public participation was 61 percent.

In the year 1392, out of the world's countries, 100 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.