

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

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

1393 (Iranian Year)

(21 March 2014- 20 March 2015)

NO. 31

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	1393
<i>Christian year</i>	1996-	2001-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	1997	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

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⊙ **Not for publication (confidential figure)**

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

**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



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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 awareness 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.....	13
ENVIRONMENT	19
POPULATION	25
MANPOWER	43
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	51
MINING.....	59
OIL AND GAS	65
MANUFACTURING.....	73
WATER & ELECTRICITY.....	79
CONSTRUCTION & HOUSING	87
TRADE	95
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	101
COMMUNICATIONS.....	109
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION.....	115
JUDICIAL AND POLICE AFFAIRES	123
WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY	127
EDUCATION	135
HEALTH & TREATMENT	143
CULTURE & TOURISM	151
GOVERNMENT BUDGET.....	159
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE & INCOME	165
PRICE INDICES	173
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	179
POLITICAL AFFAIRS.....	187



LAND AND CLIMATE

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LAND AND CLIMATE

Iran with a land area of 1,628,792 square kilometers in the year 1393 consists of 31 Provinces (provinces), 428 Shahrestans (sub-provinces), 1058 Bakhshs (counties), 1243 Shahrs (cities) and 2589 Dehestans (rural agglomerations).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS , THE YEAR 1393



The Islamic Republic of Iran lies down in the southern half of the northern temperate zone, between latitude 25° 04' and 39° 46' North, and longitudes 44° 02' and 63° 19' 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 1393, 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 8640 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

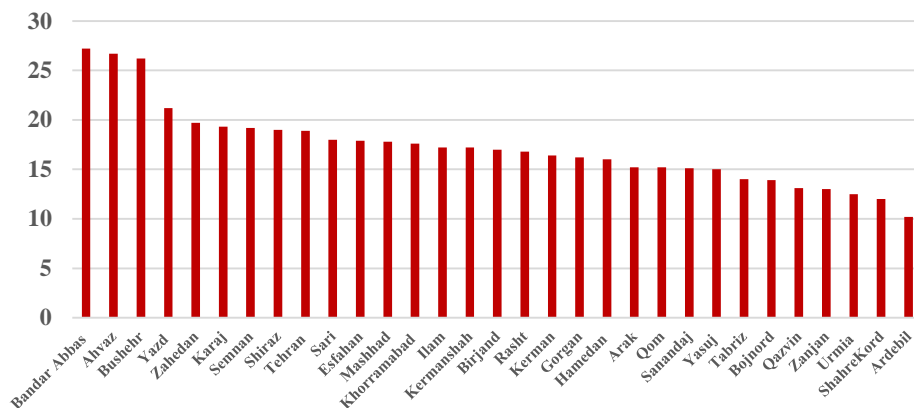
In the year 1393, the cities of Ahwaz, Bandar Abbas and Bushehr with the average maximum temperatures of 34.1° C, 32.4° C and 30.5° C were among the hottest cities of the country, respectively.

In the same year, the cities of Shahr-e-Kord Hamadan, and Ardebil with the average minimum temperatures of 2.3° C, 4.9° C and 4.9° C were among the coldest cities of the country, respectively.

Also with respect to the average annual temperature of the provinces capitals, Bandar Abbas, Ahwas and Bushehr were among the hottest, and Ardebil, Shahr-e-Kord and Orumiye, were among the coldest provinces capitals in the year 1393.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES IN CAPITALS OF PROVINCES, THE YEAR 1393

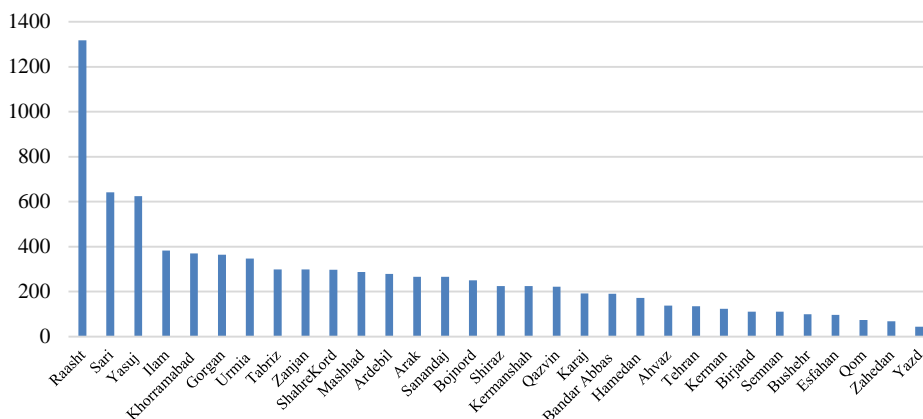
Celsius



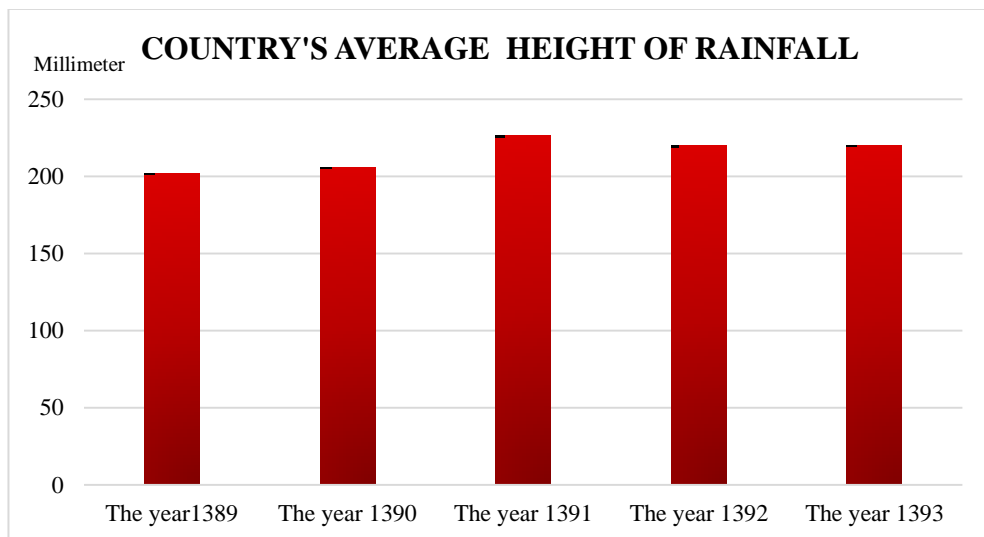
Also, in the year 1393, the cities of Rasht, Sari and Yasouj with 1318, 641 and 624 mm, and, Yazd, Zahedan, Qom and Esfahan with 43, 68, 74 and 96 mm, as the provinces capitals, had the highest and the lowest annual precipitation, respectively.

ANNUAL RAINFALL IN CAPITALS OF PROVINCES, THE YEAR 1393

Millimeter



The average precipitation height of the country in the year 1393 was 220.2 mm which increased by 0.27% in comparison with the previous year. Reviewing the precipitation height between the years 1389 to 1393, indicates that the year 1391 with 226 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 the increasing importance of this area and its impacts on economic, social and cultural activities, some of the related statistics in this field has been considered in this section.

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

Water

The most important impacts of human activities on 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 in most parts of the earth 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.

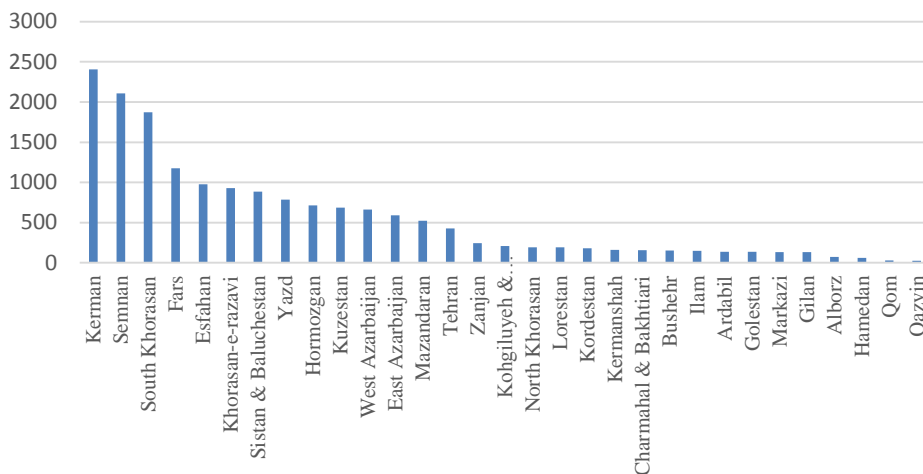
Air

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 1393, the area of zones protected by the Iran Department of Environment was about 17108 thousand hectares of which the provinces Kerman with 2406 thousand hectares and Qazvin with 25 thousand hectares had the highest and lowest areas, respectively.

In the year 1393, the area of jungles in the country was 14182 thousand hectares. Moreover, in the year 1393, there were a number of 2016 conflagration cases in forests and ranges which increased about 6.3 percent in comparison with the previous year.

AREA OF ZONES PROTECTED BY IRAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, THE YEAR 1393

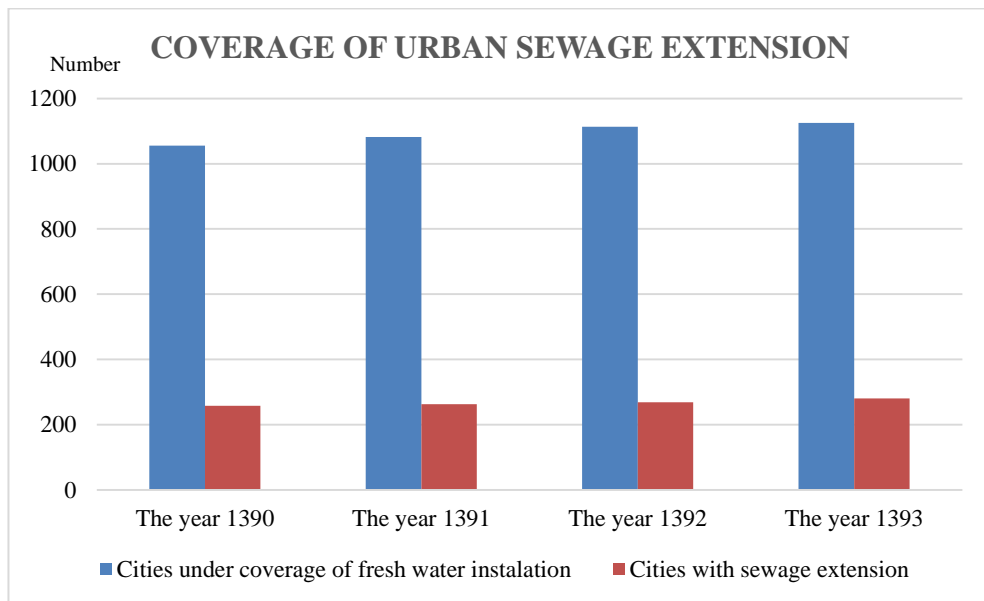


In the year 1393, the volume of collected wastewater was about 3848 thousand cu m which shows a 10.2 percent rise compared to the year 1392. The provinces Khuzestan and Esfahan had the most collected wastewater portion with 18.9 percent and 11.1 percent and the provinces of Semnan and South Khorasan with 0.16 percent and 0.27 percent had the lowest portions, respectively.

In the year 1392, 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: NOs with 929 thousand tons (a 3.7 percent increase compared with the previous year), SO₂ with 418 thousand tons (a 5.0 increase compared with the previous year), SO₃ with 5 thousand tons (a 5.8 percent rise compared with the previous year), CO with 8898 thousand tons (a 7.4 percent increase compared with the previous year), SPM with 321 thousand tons (a 1.9 rise compared with the previous year), CO₂ with 135988 thousand tons (a 4.0 percent growth compared with the previous year), CH₄ with 47 thousand tons (a 2.9 percent rise compared with the previous year), and N₂O with more than 6 thousand tons (a 3.4 percent increase compared with the previous year).

It should be mentioned that in the year 1392, among the pollutant and greenhouse gases resulted from the burning of fuels by the transportation section, the CO₂ with 135988 thousand tons equivalent to 93 percent of the total 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 the burning of liquefied gas.

In the year 1393, about 42 percent of the population of country were under the coverage of the urban sanitary sewage collection and disposal network which shows a 5.0 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 Kerman with 91 and about 8 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

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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 1393 was 77856000 persons, of which about 49% are male and 50.3% are female. Moreover, based on the estimates made, the settled population living in urban areas was 56408000 (72.45%) while the settled and unsettled population in rural areas was 21448000 (27.54%).

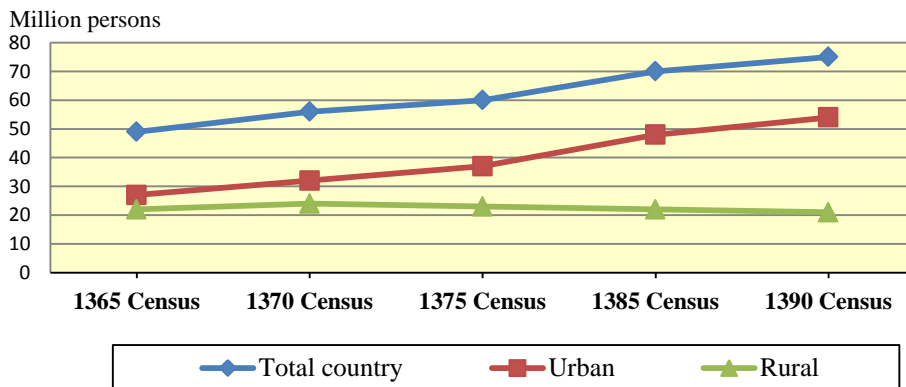
HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION BY SEX IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

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 household statistics and total country's population.

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

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



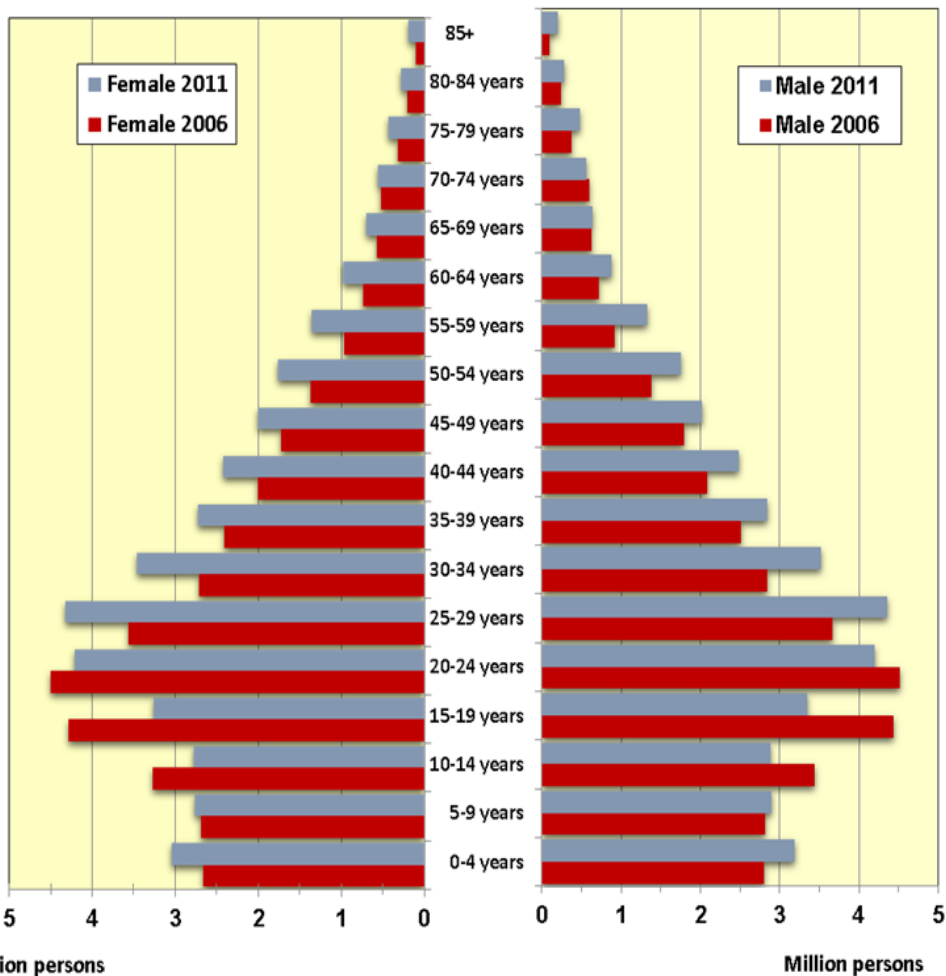
Population age pyramid

One of the methods to illustrate the age structure of population is age pyramid. In other words, 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 age pyramids and make them comparable, total population should be calculated on the basis of 100, 1000 and 10000 and etc. The shape of the age 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



Age 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 youth 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

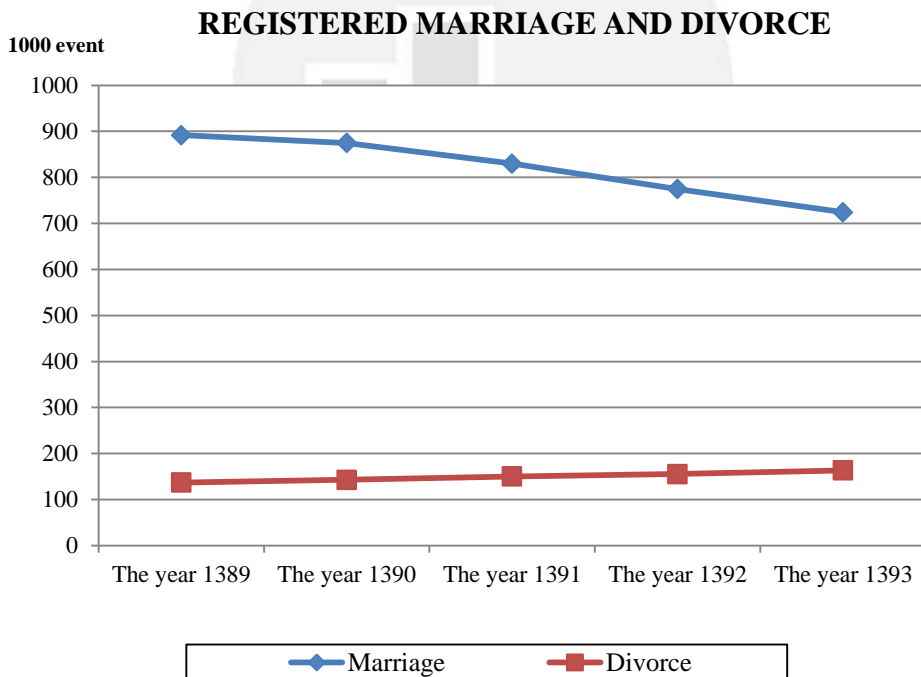
Population size reflects the total population inhabiting in the total region (or country). That where this population lives is a question that refers to the population distribution. In addition to the size of the population of a region or a country, the populations of urban and rural areas as well as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

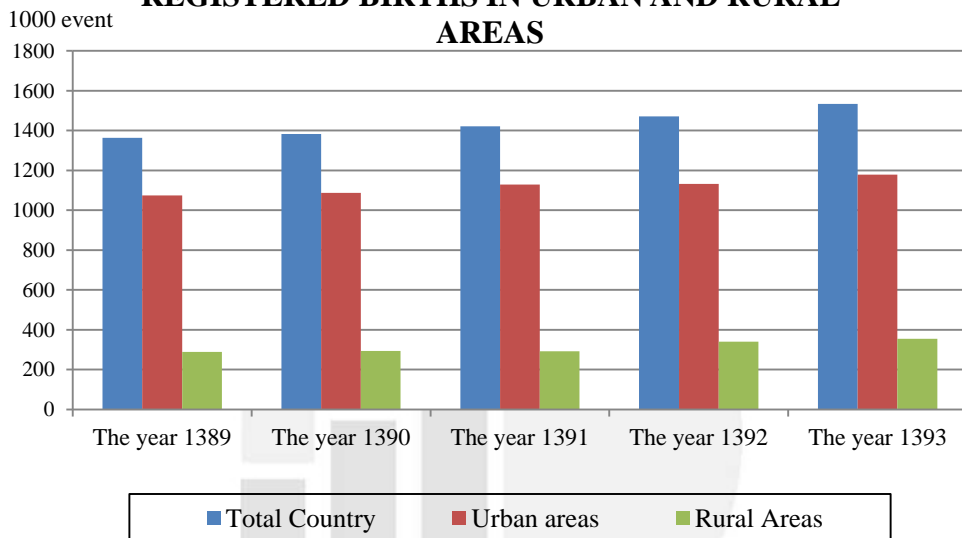
Based on the 1390 National Census of Population and Housing, the nation’s total population aged 10 and over were more than 63,240,000, of whom 62,514 were male and 89,664 were female, who were over 50 years old and have never married up to the date of the Census.

In the year 1393, about 724,000 marriages and over 163,000 divorces were registered, which shows a 6.48 percent decrease and about a rise of 5.3 percent, respectively as compared with the previous year.

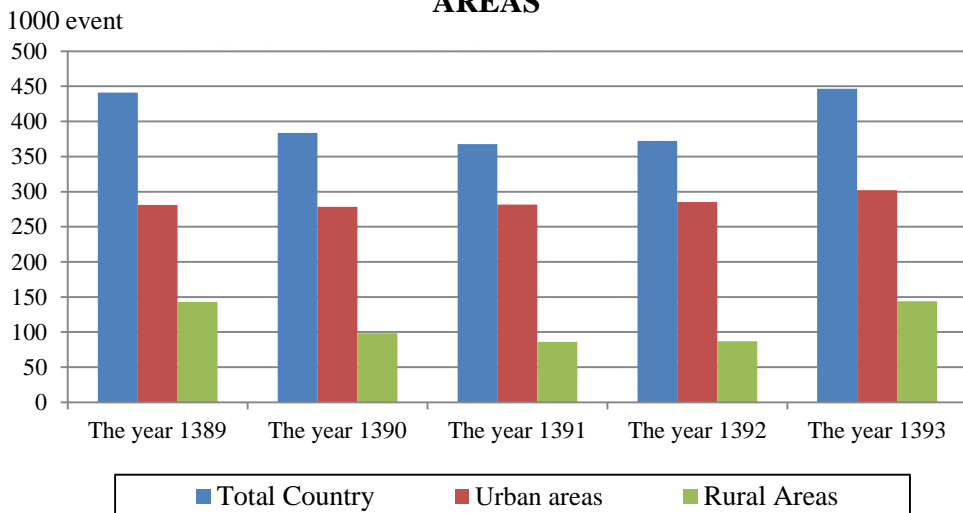


In the year 1393, more than 1,534,000 births were registered (about 48.6% female); moreover, about 446000 deaths were registered, out of whom about 50.1 percent were female.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS



REGISTERED DEATHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS



Migration

Studying migration between the years 1385 and 1390 revealed that during those years 5,500,000 people migrated within the country or entered into the country from abroad. Out of this number, the place of previous residence of 91.95% 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.

Out of the total 1,985,927 inter-provincially migrants during the years 1385-1390, Tehran and Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad with 384,025 and 12,999 have the highest and lowest migrants respectively.

Study of 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, Semnan, Golestan, South 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.

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Human Development

Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by the use of information on health, education, and standards of lives. Based on the latest human development report in 2014, 188 countries have been ranked. The countries with HDI 0.802 to 1 are considered as the countries with higher HDI, those with HDI 0.702 to 0.798 as the countries with high HDI, the countries with HDI 0.698 to 0.555 are the countries with average HDI, and those with HDI 0.548 and less as the countries with low HDI.

In the year 2014, there were 94 countries with very high and high Human Development among which Norway, Australia, Swiss, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, USA, Canada, and New Zealand were ranked from 1 to 9, respectively.

In the years 2013, 2012, and 2014, Iran's HDIs were 0.764, 0.764 and 0.766 respectively. Out of 188 world countries in 2014, Iran ranked 69th.

SELECTED UNITED NATIONS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES (HDI) BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2014

Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Rank
Islamic Republic of Iran.....	0.766	75.4	69
Azerbaijan	0.751	70.8	78
Argentina.....	0.836	76.3	40
South Africa	0.666	57.4	116
Germany	0.916	80.9	6
United State.....	0.915	79.1	8
Armenia	0.733	74.7	85
Spain	0.876	82.6	26
Australia	0.935	82.4	2
Algeria.....	0.736	74.8	83
United Arab Emirates.....	0.835	77.0	41
United Kingdom.....	0.907	80.7	14
Italy	0.873	83.1	27
Ireland	0.916	80.9	6
Brazil	0.755	74.5	75
Pakistan	0.538	66.2	147
Thailand	0.726	74.4	93
Turkmenistan	0.688	65.6	109
Turkey	0.761	75.3	72
New Zealand	0.913	81.8	9
Afghanistan	0.465	60.4	171
India	0.609	68.0	130
China	0.727	75.8	90
Russia	0.798	70.1	50
Japan	0.891	83.5	20

SELECTED UNITED NATIONS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES (HDI) BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2014 (continued)

Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Rank
Singapore	0.912	83.0	11
Sweden.....	0.907	82.2	14
Switzerland	0.930	83.0	3
Syria	0.594	69.6	134
Saudi Arabia.....	0.837	74.3	39
France	0.888	82.2	22
Finland	0.883	80.8	24
Qatar.....	0.850	78.2	32
Canada	0.913	82.8	9
Korea	0.898	81.9	17
Kuwait	0.816	74.4	48
Libya	0.724	71.6	94
Malaysia	0.779	74.7	62
Egypt	0.690	71.1	108
Norway.....	0.944	81.6	1
Netherlands	0.922	81.6	5

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	5
Pakistan.....	182	6
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.

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 the selected countries relates to Singapore, Qatar and Kuwait and the lowest rate is for Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Burkina Faso. Besides, the highest annual population growth rate relates to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait and the lowest rate is for Russia, Germany and Japan.

**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	47
Algeria.....	39208	75
United Arab Emirates....	9346	85
United Kingdom.....	63136	80
Italy	60990	69
Ireland	4627	63
Brazil	200362	85
Pakistan.....	182143	37
Thailand	67011	35

**POPULATION AND URBANIZATION IN THE SELECTED COUNTRIES,
2013 (continued)**

Country	Mid-year population (thousand person)	Percentage of urbanization
Turkmenistan	5240	49
Turkey	74933	73
China.....	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

Source: Population Reference Bureau

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MANPOWER

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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 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.

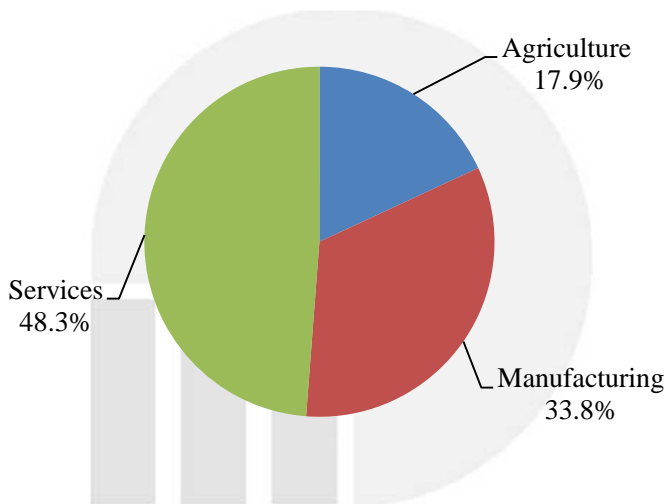
Based on the Labor Force Surveys in the years 1389 to 1393, economically active population accounted for 38.3, 36.9, 37.4, 37.6 and 37.2 percent of the population; the rate decreased by 1.4% in the year 1390 compared with the year 1389, and increased by 0.5 percent in the year 1391 in compared with the year 1390, and raised by 0.2% in the year 1392 compared with the year 1391 and dropped by 0.4% in the year 1393 over the year 1392. The unemployment rate for this population group in the years 1389 to 1393 were 13.5, 12.3, 12.1, 10.4 and 10.6 percent respectively; the rate decreased 1.2 percent in the year 1390 compared with the year 1389; the year 1391 experienced a 0.2 percent decrease compared with the year 1390, and in the year 1393 the rate decreased 1.7 percent in compared with the year 1391 and also had a rise of 0.2% in the year 1393 in compared with the year 1392.

In the year 1393, the unemployment rate for the youth aged 15-24 was 25.2 percent; while the unemployment rates for male and female aged 15-24 were 21.3 and 43.8 percent, respectively.

Among the provinces, Kermanshah, Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari and Lorestan with 15.7, 15 and 14.9 percent had the highest unemployment rate in the year 1393, and Markazi, South Khorasan and Kerman with 7, 7.6 and 9 percent had the lowest unemployment rate, respectively.

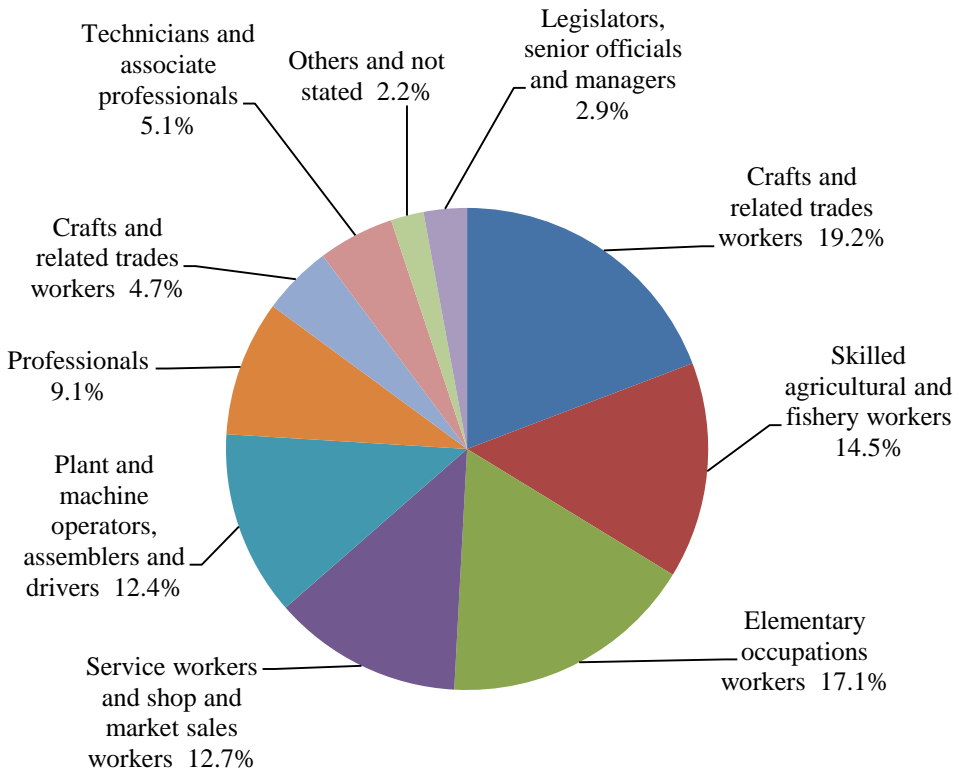
In the year 1393, relative distribution of the employed population aged 10 and over by three major economic sectors was as follows: 17.9 percent in agricultural sector, 33.8 percent in manufacturing sector and 48.3 percent in services sector.

**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
AGED 10 AND OVER BY THREE MAJOR ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES, THE YEAR 1393**



In the year 1393, relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over by major occupation groups, was 19.2 percent in crafts and related trade workers, 17.1 percent in elementary occupation workers, 14.5 percent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 12.7 percent in service workers and shop and market sale workers. These groups had the highest share in major occupation groups.

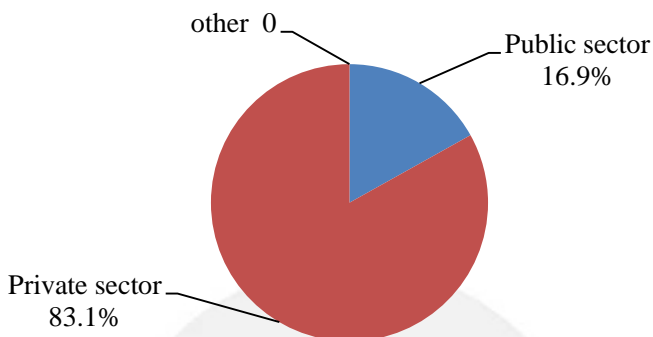
**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
AGED 10 AND OVER BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, THE
YEAR 1393**



Statistical Centre of Iran

Relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over in the year 1393 by status in employment in three private, public (including wage and salary earners in cooperative sector and trainees) and other sectors were 83.1, 16.9 and 0 percent respectively; where the private sector experienced a 0.4 percent increase and public sector remained unchanged and other sectors decreased 0.4 percent compared with the previous year.

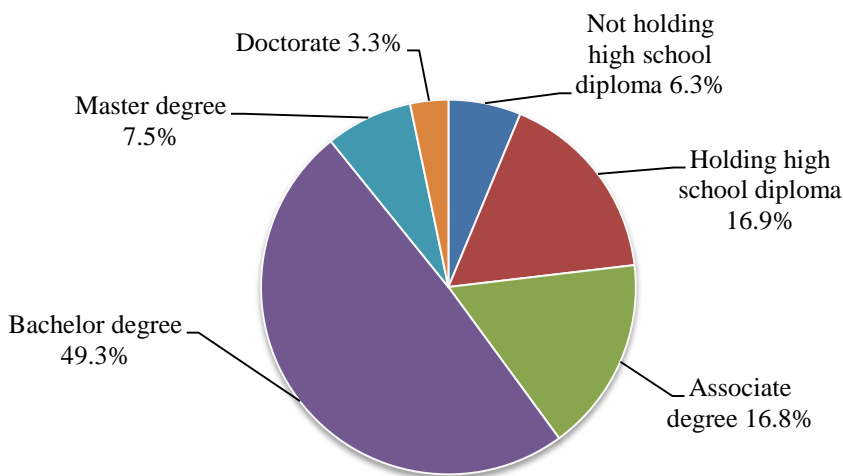
RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, THE YEAR 1393



Government employees

In the year 1393, the number of government employees in government agencies was about 2.4 million, which shows a 4.3 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number of employee, 93 percent are under civil service code and other employment laws, and 7 percent are under labor law.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL DEGREE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1393





**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 1393 was 785,000 tons, where the highest production goes to Fars, East Azarbayejan and Khorasan-e- Razavi provinces by 60, 49 and 71 thousand tons, respectively; and the lowest production belongs to Alborz province with 10,000 tons. For the chicken meat, the figure is 2,033,000 tons; Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad province with 10,000 tons has the lowest production and Mazandaran, Esfahan and Khorasan-e-Razavi with 233, 162 and 141 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.

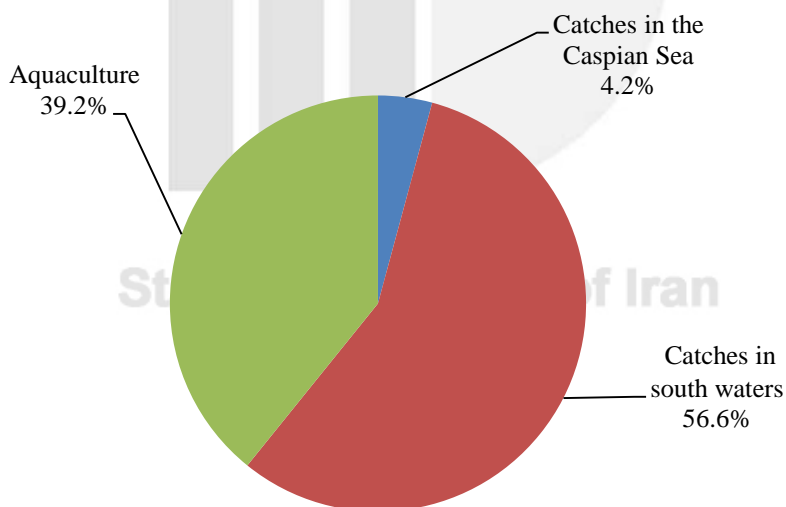
Fisheries

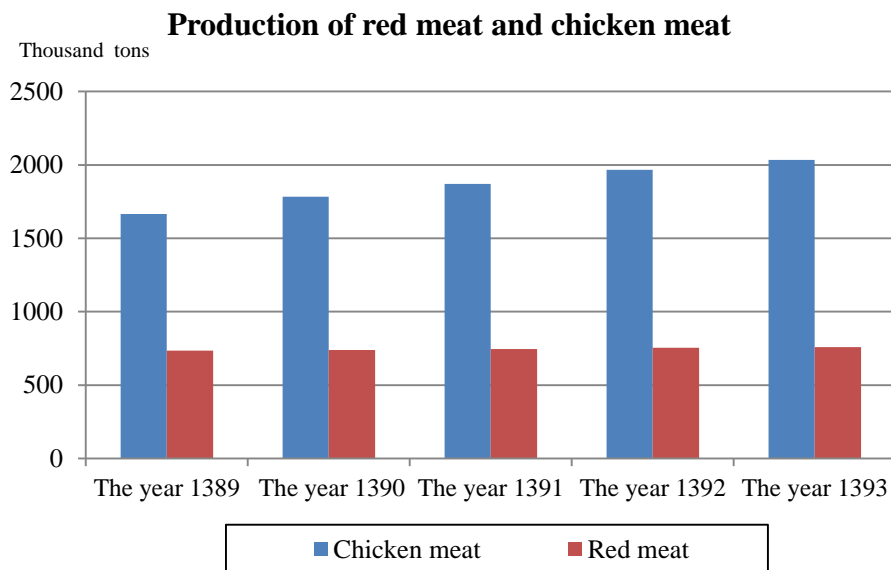
NATION'S PRODUCTION AND CATCHES OF VARIOUS AQUATICS (ton)

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
1393.....	947229	39647	535865	371717

Source: Fisheries Organization of Iran.

AQUATICS CATCHES AND PRODUCTION BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1393





Output, intermediate consumption and value added

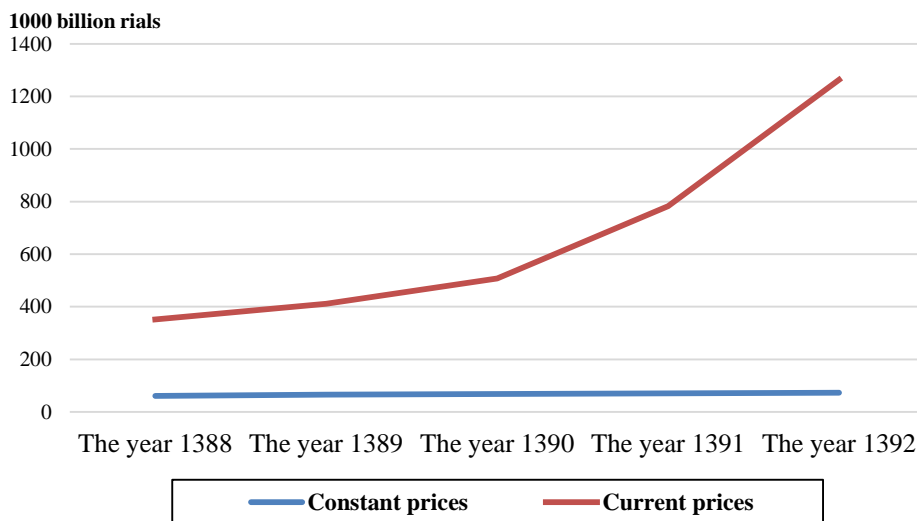
Based on the calculations made in the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1392, the output, intermediate consumption and value added at producer price in the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishery sector were 2024451, 761150 and 1263300 billion rials, respectively. Also in the same year, the value added at the 1376 constant prices was 72,792 billion rials.

OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE ADDED GROWTH OF THE ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHERY SECTOR IN THE YEAR 1392 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR (percent)

Activity	Output	Intermediate consumption	Value added
Farming and horticulture.....	73.80	72.54	74.23
Livestock, chicken farms, sericulture, apiculture and hunting	31.74	29.81	34.55
Forestry	45.67	94.29	34.44
Fishery	40.53	40.37	40.63

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran

VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURAL, HUNTING AND FORESTRY AND FISHERY ACTIVITIES



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 collective 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

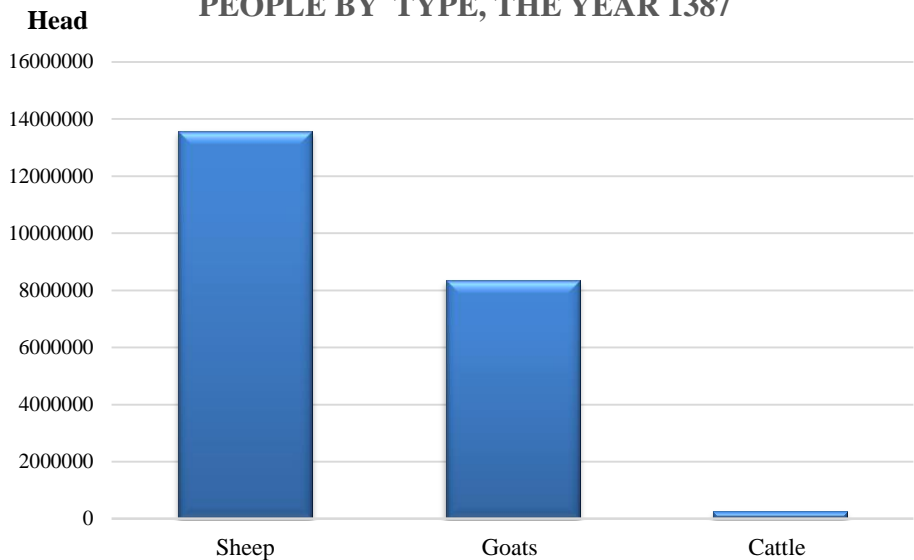
Total country	Rug, carpet and Gabbeh (traditional carpet) (m ²)			Gelīm (tapestry-woven carpets) and Zilu (rough carpet)			Verni (a kind of carpet) and Jajim(a two-sided flatweave)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	23937	159360	72224	9585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

Total country	Sackcloth- tent (m2)			Straw mat (m2)			Saddlebag, feedbag and the like (number)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	29861	446334	16085	24185	744009	155437	15492	40321	3235

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

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

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



Statistical Centre of Iran



Statistical Centre of Iran

MINING

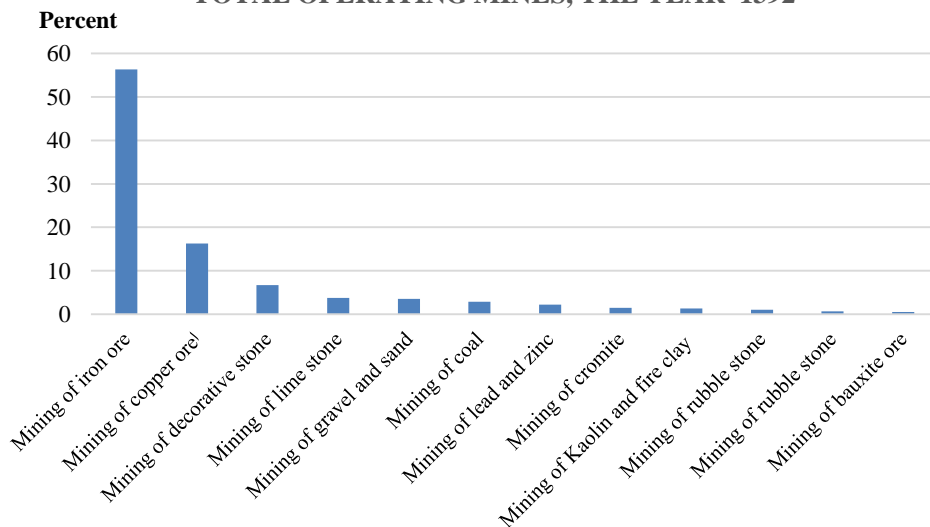
Minerals have a fundamental role in the economic development of the country. They, whether as ores or as final products of different processes such as extraction, refinement... feed so many mining and other industries. Valuable and great deposits of copper, iron, Lead and zinc, chromite, fluorin, decorative 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 fourth revision of International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (I.S.I.C, Rev.4) has been used with some changes. On the basis of the cited survey in the year 1392, there were 5445 operating mines in the country (excluding oil and gas, radioactive and pottery soil mines), and a total of 94640 workers were working in these mines, showing an increase of 11.4 percent compared with the previous year 1391.

In the year 1392, the value added of the activities of the operating mines amounted to 93432183 million rials, which the highest value added was for iron ore, copper ore and decorative stones, with 52610917, 15233867, and 6284836 million rials, respectively. The aggregate value added of these mines accounts for more than 79% of the total value added of this sector.

Moreover, the provinces of Kerman, Yazd, and East Azarbayejan with 37176253, 26399270 and 3910912 million rials, had the highest value added of operating mines of the country, respectively.

RATIO OF VALUE ADDED OF SELECTED MINES TO THE TOTAL OPERATING MINES, THE YEAR 1392



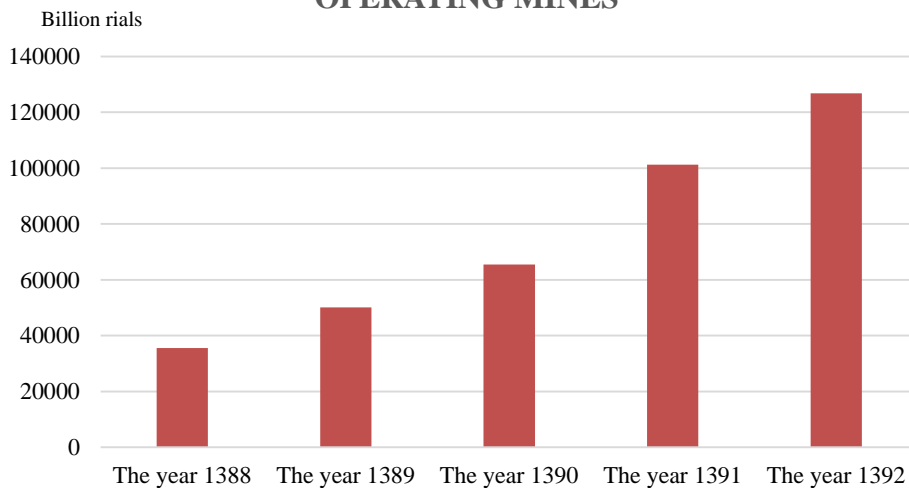
In the year 1392, out of the total 12,980,000,000 rials of the investments, over 79% relate to machinery, durable tools and administrative equipment and 9.6% go to the building and installations (without land).

Moreover, Kerman, Yazd and East Azarbayejan with 37,176,253, 26,399,270 and 3,910,912 million rials, had the highest value added of operating mines of the country, respectively.

STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK OF IRAN 1393 **MINING**
NUMBER OF THE OPERATING MINES BY MINERALS MINING,
NUMBER OF WORKERS AND TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, THE
YEAR 1393

Type of mine	Number of operating mines	Number of workers	Total value of products (mln.rials)
Total	5445	94640	126738474
Mining of coal	101	2291	4029750
Mining of iron ores	159	18510	73759114
Mining of ston,gravel & sand	1437	12386	4531595
Mining of salt.....	88	726	371981
Mining of lead and zinc	34	2044	2702290
Mining of gold stone.....	6	532	454086
Mining of copper ore	23	8807	19038293
Mining of chromites	51	1900	1649177

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN OPERATING MINES



NUMBER OF OPERATING MINES OF THE COUNTRY, THE YEAR 1392



OIL AND GAS

Statistical Centre of Iran

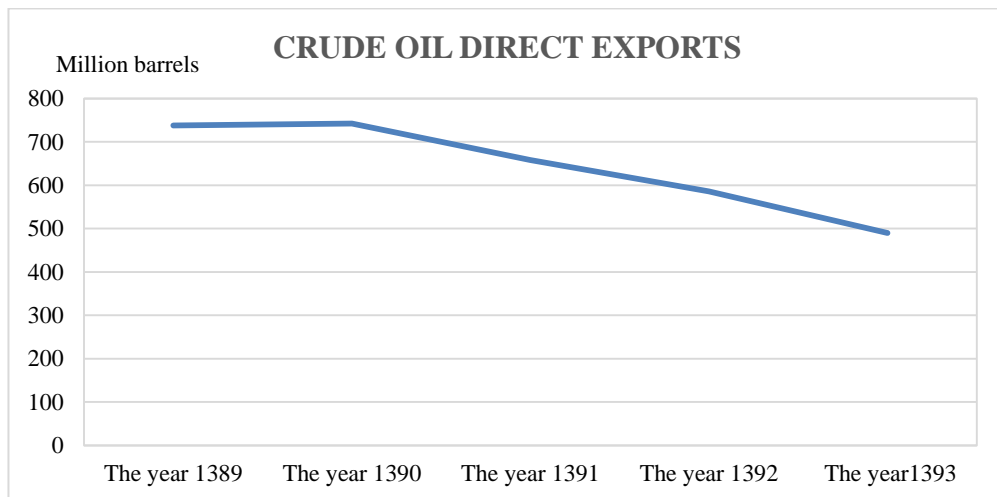
Oil and gas

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 Deputy of Planning and Supervision on Hydrocarbon Resources of the Ministry of Oil.

In the year 1393, a total of 490 million barrels of crude oil were exported, which shows a 16.4% decrease compared with the preceding year. Also in the same year, the amount of oil products exports was 19 mln liters per day, with an 18.8% increase compared with the preceding year.

Iran with an average production of 3117 thousand barrels of crude oil a day ranked as the second among OPEC countries in 2014. In the same year, Iran with the supply of 212 billion cubic meters of natural gas ranked as the first among OPEC countries.



In the year 1393, the production of some oil products by cu m. day in the total national refineries was as follows: liquefied gas 9476; motor spirit 64888, burning oil 21640 and gas oil 83857 which shows a 8.6, 8.9, 8.8 and 8.8 percent decrease compared with the preceding year.

AVERAGE OIL PRODUCTS OF REFINERIES (cu m .day)

Product	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393
Total.....	000	000	000	000	000
Liquefied gas.....	8427	10120	10303	10367	9476
Motor spirit	45215	54820	70183	71216	64888
Burning oil	21664	20199	23437	23739	21640
Gas oil	75527	80352	91012	91982	83857
Fuel oil	67015	65643	79087	80136	73045
Jet fuels	000	000	000	000	000
Lubricants.....	000	000	000	000	000
Bitumen	000	000	000	000	000
Other products ⁽¹⁾	000	000	000	000	000

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

Sources: Ministry of Oil.

In the year 1393, gas oil with the consumption of 30683 thousand cu m a year had the highest share of consumption among all kinds of oil products and motor spirit with 25135 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’s 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 1393, the amount of motor spirit and gas oil imports reached 1451 and 122 mln liters. Imports of the motor spirit increased by 45.3 % compared with the previous year.

The total production of the National Company of the Petrochemical Industries with a 23.8% increase compared with the preceding year reached 15886 thousand tons in the year 1393.

Over the same year, 1038 cities of the country were supplied with piped gas and 46 cities were being supplied with piped gas. Also in this year, out of 17522 villages of the country were supplied with piped gas, which had a 10.4% increase compared with the year 1392.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS: 2014

AVERAGE WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCT IN 2014

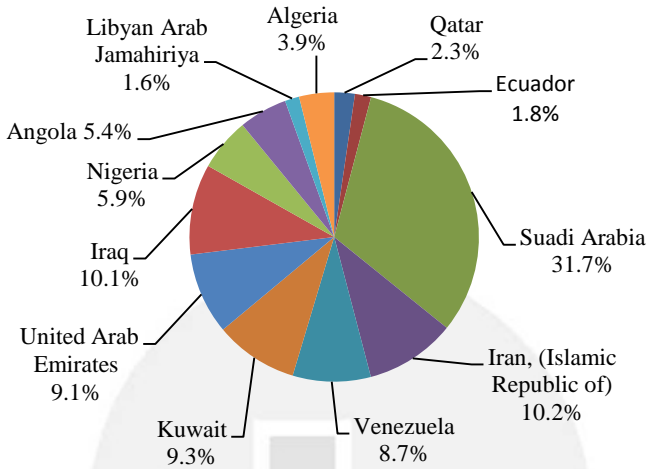
Region	Production (1000 barrels per day)
<i>World</i>	73420
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	7423
Africa	7161
North America	10062
Latin America	9726
Eastern Europe	12782
Western Europe	2752
Middle East	23515

AVERAGE WORLD CRUDE OIL EXPORT IN 2014

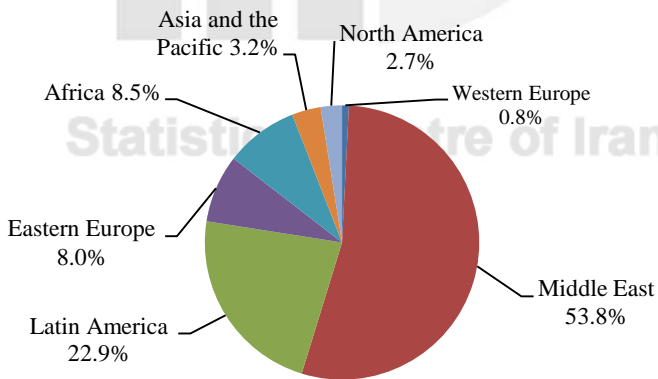
Region	Exports (1000 barrels per day)
<i>World</i>	40084
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	1221
Africa	5774
North America	2611
Latin America	5001
Eastern Europe	6798
Western Europe	1885
Middle East	16793

Source: OPEC

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN OPEC COUNTRIES, 2014



WORLD PROVEN CRUDE OIL RESERVERS DISTRIBUTION BY REGION, 2014



MANUFACTURING



Statistical Centre of Iran

MANUFACTURING

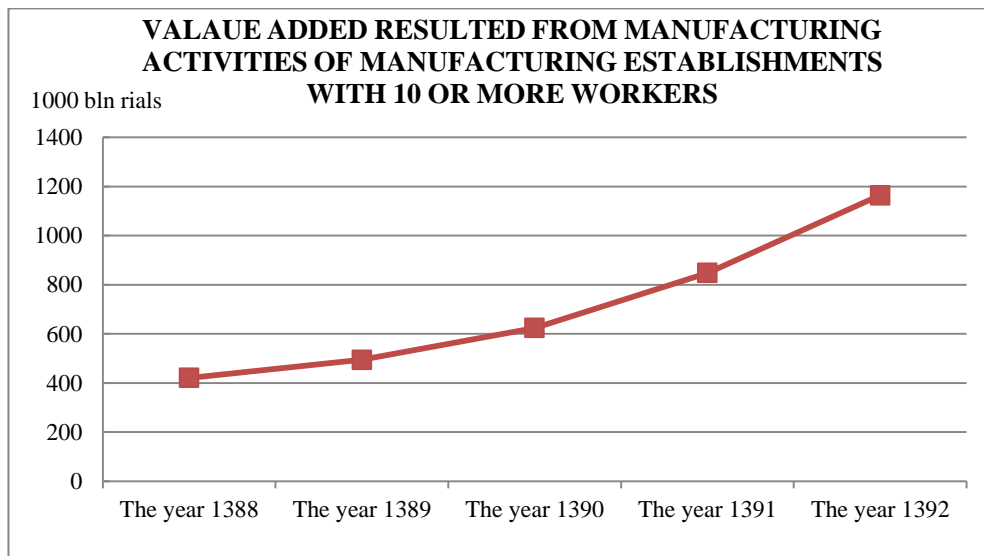
Nowadays industrial development is considered as one of the vital and fundamental subjects for sustainable development of countries. Therefore, it is essential to explain basic principles and concepts of this field in line with comprehensive development of country. In this regard, using existing statistics 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 Industry, Mine and Trade 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 1392.

In the year 1392, there were 14,697 manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers in the country, the number of which decreased about 0.6 percent compared with the year 1391. The private and public sectors own about 97.8 and 2.2 percent of the establishments, respectively. Also, total employed persons in the establishments were over one million and 279 thousand persons showing a 6.1 percent increase compared with the year 1391. Among employed persons, 16.8 percent have been working in manufacturing of food products and beverages which have the highest number of the workers.

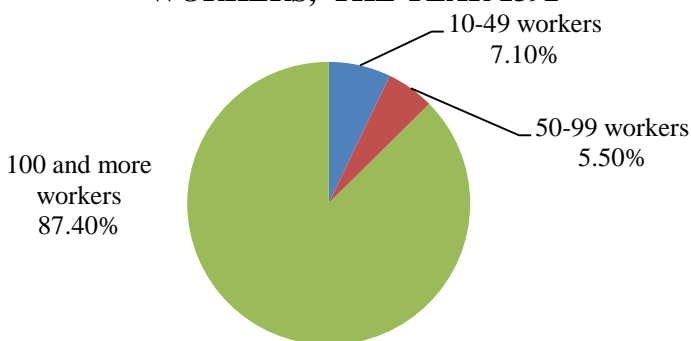
Also, industries like “manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products” and “manufacture of motor vehicles, trailer and semi-trailer” got the second and the third ranking with 13.6 and 10.3 percent, respectively following food industries in view of the number of the employed.

In this year, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was about 1164 thousand billion rials showing a 37.2 percent increase compared with the year 1391.



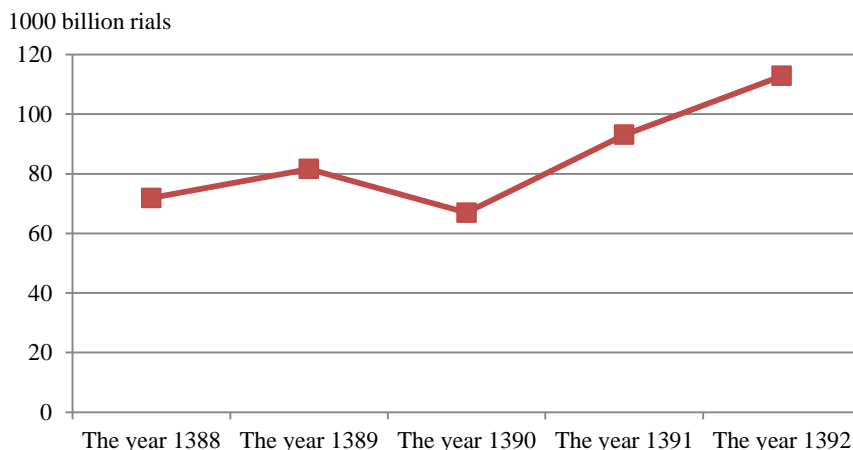
In the year 1392, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was 82 thousand and 673 billion rials for the establishments with 10-49 workers, 64 thousand and 487 billion rials for the establishments with 50-99 workers and more than 1 million and 16 thousand billion rials for the establishments with 100 and more workers.

VALUE ADDED OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 AND MORE WORKERS BY THE SIZE OF WORKERS, THE YEAR 1392



Also, the amount of investment in manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was about 112 thousand and 810 billion rials, increased about 21.2 percent compared with the year 1391.

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 AND MORE WORKERS



NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT LICENSES AND EXPLOITATION LICENSES ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, MINE AND TRADE

Year	Establishment license ⁽¹⁾ (number)	Exploitation license ⁽²⁾ (number)
1389	15813	6878
1390	15872	6292
1391	15210	4112
1392	19287	4369
1393	18624	5233

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.

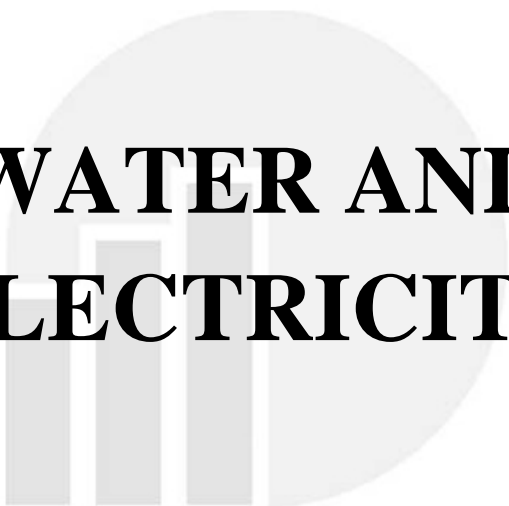
In the year 1392, manufacturing establishments' productivity (ratio of value added to the number of establishments) was 79 billion and 190 million rials showing a 38.1 percent increase compared with the year 1391.

In the year 1392, workforce productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the number of the employed) was 909.6 million rials showing a 29.4 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In the year 1392, production productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the output value) was 0.23 percent showing a 11.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1391.

In the year 1392, ratio of investment to value added in manufacturing sector was 0.1 showing a 11.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1391.

Among the provinces, Tehran, Esfahan and Khuzestan with 173261, 158473 and 156996 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 1151772, 433691 and 385305 million rials had the highest manufacturing establishments' productivity in the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers, respectively.



WATER AND ELECTRICITY

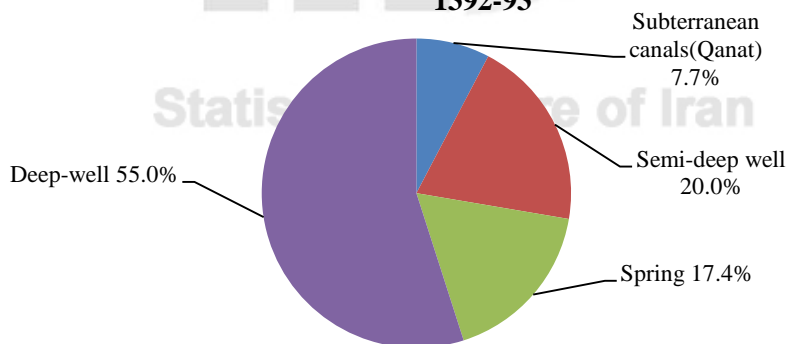
Statistical Centre of Iran

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 1392-1393, annual discharge of underground water resources was about 61407 million cubic meters showing 5.42 percent decrease compared with the aquatic year 1391-1392. Out of this portion, the share of deep wells, semi-deep wells, subterranean canals (Qanats) and springs was 55.0, 20.0, 7.7 and 17.4 percent, respectively.

**PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL DISCHARGE FROM
UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES, THE YEAR
1392-93**



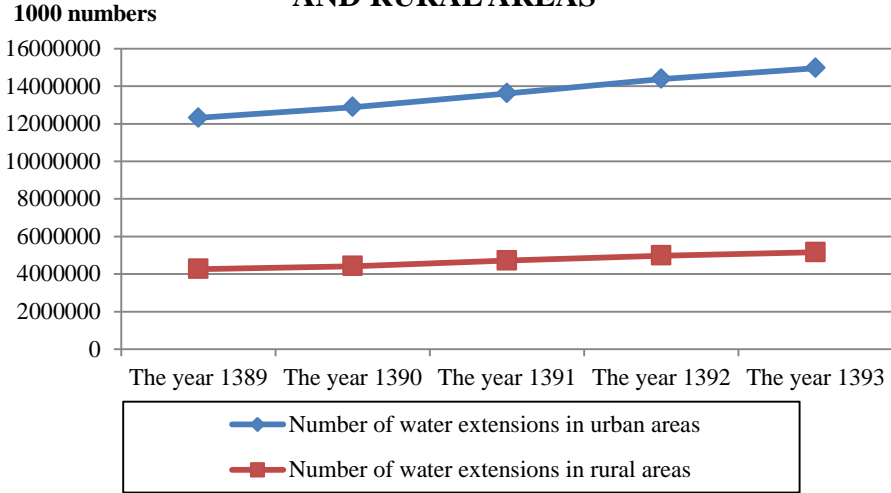
In the year 1393, inflow of large reservoir dams was 28223 million cubic meters showing a 6.07 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In this year, 26313 million cubic meters of large reservoir dams' water were consumed out of which 68.00 percent is for agricultural use. Outflow of the

dams reached 30409 million cubic meters showing a 3.8 percent decrease compared with the year 1392.

In the year 1393, there were over 20,118,000 water extensions showing a 4.0 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number, about 14,963,000 water extensions relate to the urban areas showing a 4.0 percent increase compared with the year 1392. In this year, the capacity of the reservoirs and length of the network in urban areas covered by the urban water and sewage companies reached about 14 million cubic meters and 280 thousand kilometers, respectively showing a 1.3 and 1.9 percent increase. In the year 1393, 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 167 thousand kilometers showing a 4.2 and 2.8 percent increase, respectively. In the same year, production of water in urban areas reached 5847 million cubic meters showing a 3.62 percent increase.

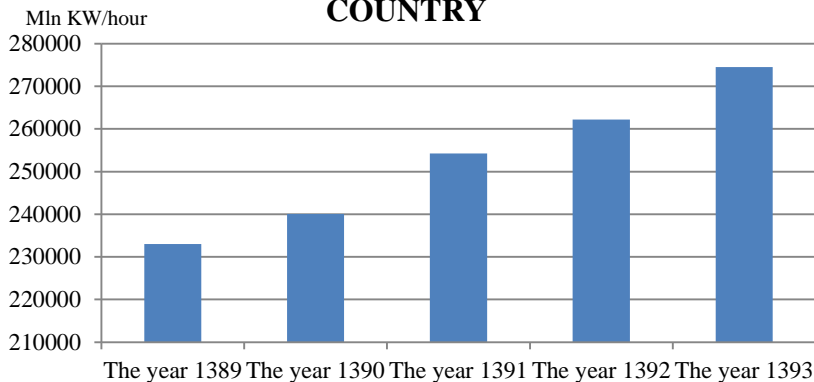
In the year 1393, the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khuzestan and East Azarbayejan had the highest amount of water sale in urban areas accounting for totally 40.8 percent of water sale in the country; whereas in the same year, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan, Ilam and North Khorasan provinces had the lowest amount of water sale accounting for totally 2.7 percent of water sale.

NUMBER OF WATER EXTENSIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS



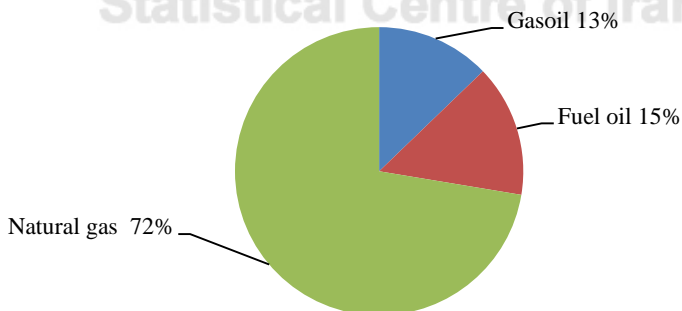
In the year 1393, nominal capacity of installed generators of electricity was 73152 thousand Kilo Watts showing a 4.0 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this amount, 48.0 and 52.0 percent are related to the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy and other institutions, respectively. In this year, the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy generated about 123151 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 4.70 percent increase compared with the preceding year.

GROSS POWER PRODUCTION OF THE COUNTRY



In the year 1393, totally, 8872 million litres of gas oil was consumed for electricity generation in power plants that decreased about 27.1 percent compared with the previous year. Also, the consumption of fuel oil decreased about 5.02 percent and natural gas had a 37.0 percent increase. In the cited year, output of thermal power plants reached 36.0 percent showing a 5.3 percent increase compared with the previous year.

SHARE OF FUEL CONSUMED BY POWER PLANTS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, power energy losses reached 34610 million Kilo Watts/hours showing a 7.4 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

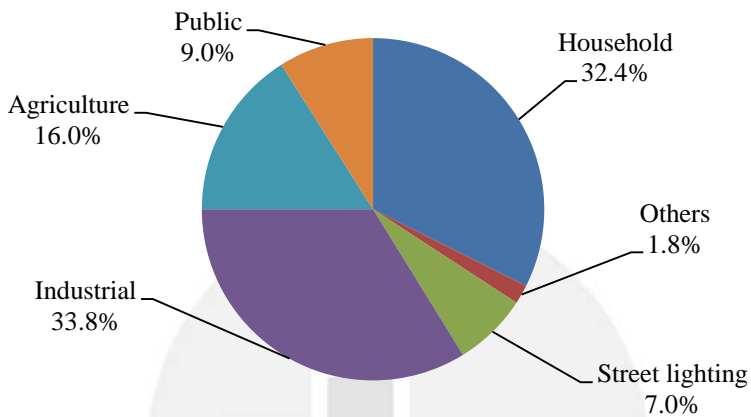
In the same year, the length of power transmission lines for 400 Kilo Watts was 19995 kilometer circuits showing a 0.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. Also, the power transmission lines for 230 Kilo Watts reached 30732 kilometers circuits showing a 1.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. There was an increase in sub-transmission lines in the year 1393 so that the 132 Kilo Volt, 63 and 66 Kilo Volt lines reached 22919 and 47105 kilometer circuits showing a 0.6 percent decrease and 1.9 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the year 1393, out of 31,671,635 electricity customers, 81.3, 4.7, 1.1 and 0.6 percent belonged to household, public, agricultural and industrial customers, respectively. Also, 32.4, 33.8, 16.0, 9.0 and 7.0 percent of the sold electricity were allocated to household, industrial, agricultural, public customers and street lighting, respectively.

At the end of the year 1393, a number of 55664 villages (about 4.3 million rural households) had an access to the electricity showing a 0.8 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 43.0 percent of electricity sale in the country whereas in the same year, Ilam, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan and North Khorasan provinces consumed only 2.33 percent of electricity in the country.

**DOMESTIC SALES OF ELECTRICITY BY TYPE OF USE,
THE YEAR 1393**



Statistical Centre of Iran

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING



Statistical Centre of Iran

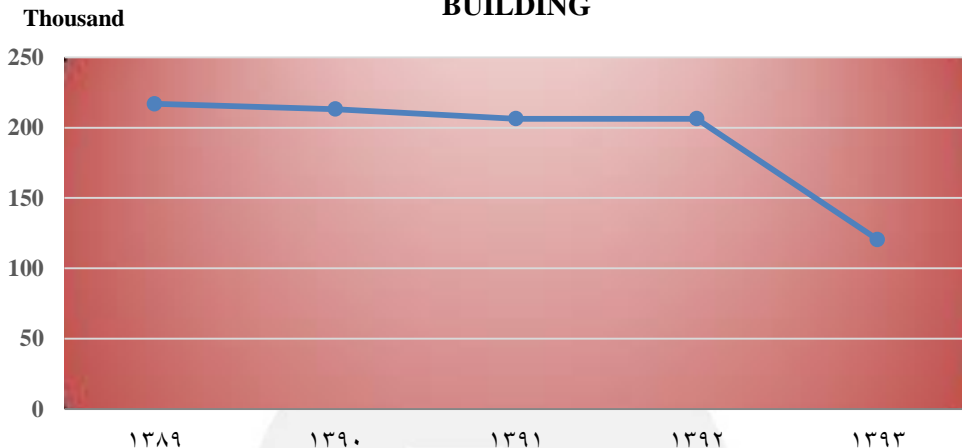
Construction and housing

Development of housing sector and economic growth influence each other directly and indirectly. Boom in housing construction 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 1393, over 120,000 permits for 43375 thousand square meters of floor areas were issued by the municipalities showing 41.66 and 42.83 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Besides, over 82.85 percent of the permits issued are for housing units.

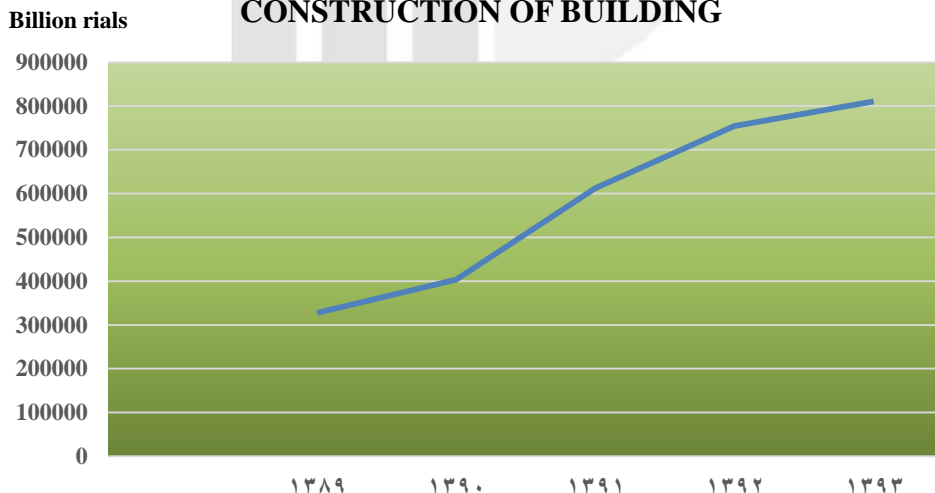
Statistical Centre of Iran

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING



In the year 1393, private sector investment in urban areas for newly-started, semi-finished and completed buildings was about 810.56 thousand billion rials showing a 7.48 percent increase compared with the previous year.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING

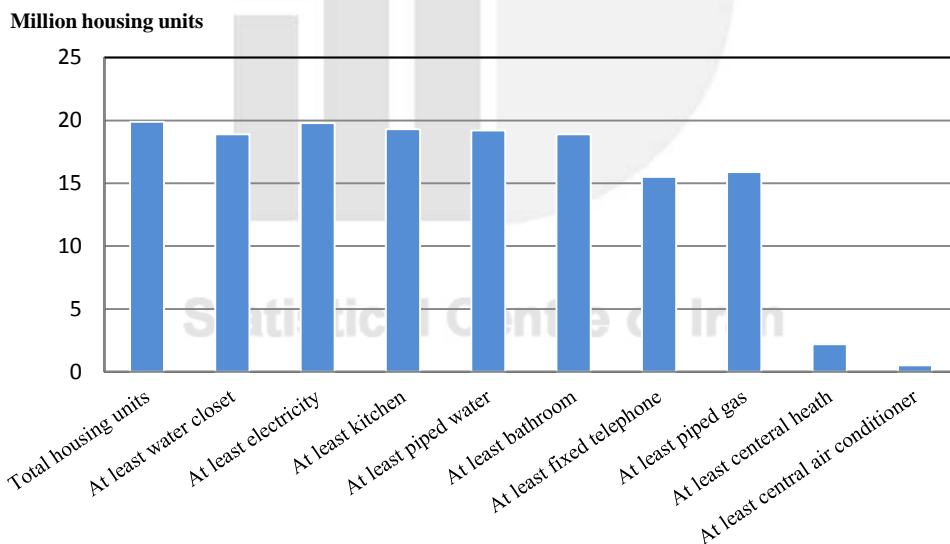


In the year 1393, Tehran, Esfahan and Arak cities with 42021, 16538 and 15065 thousand rials had the highest average price per square meter of floor area in housing units while Yasuj, Ilam and Yazd cities with 3267, 5589 and

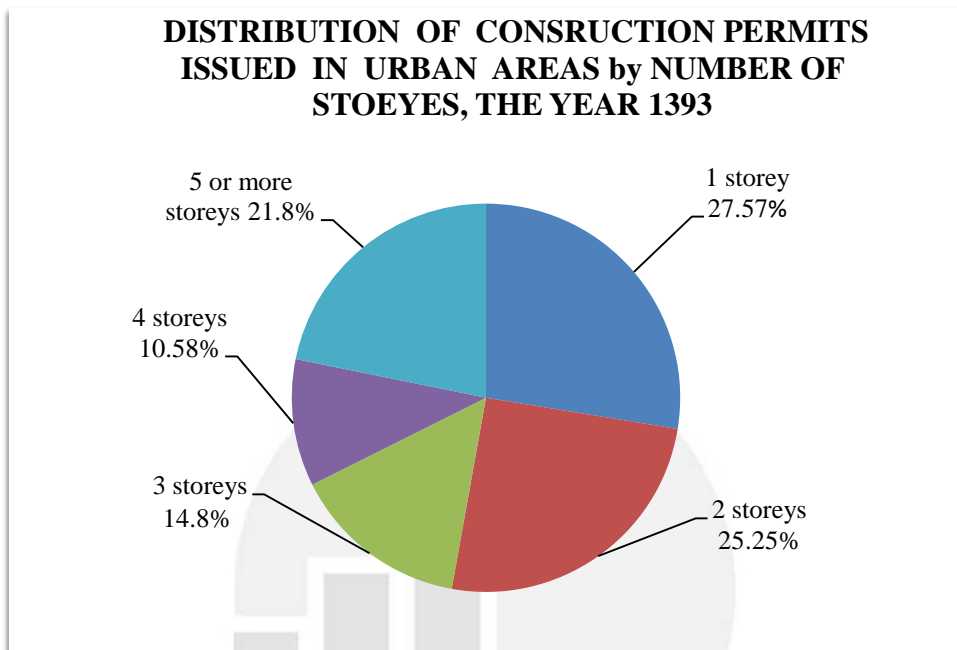
5897 thousand rials experienced the lowest average price transacted in real estate agencies, respectively. Also, Tehran, Karaj and Qazvin with 196493, 81627 and 69882 rials had the highest average monthly rental per square meter of floor area in housing units agreed in contracts concluded between landlord and lease-holder in real estate agencies, respectively. Ilam, Yazd and Yasuj with 23417, 23798 and 26428 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

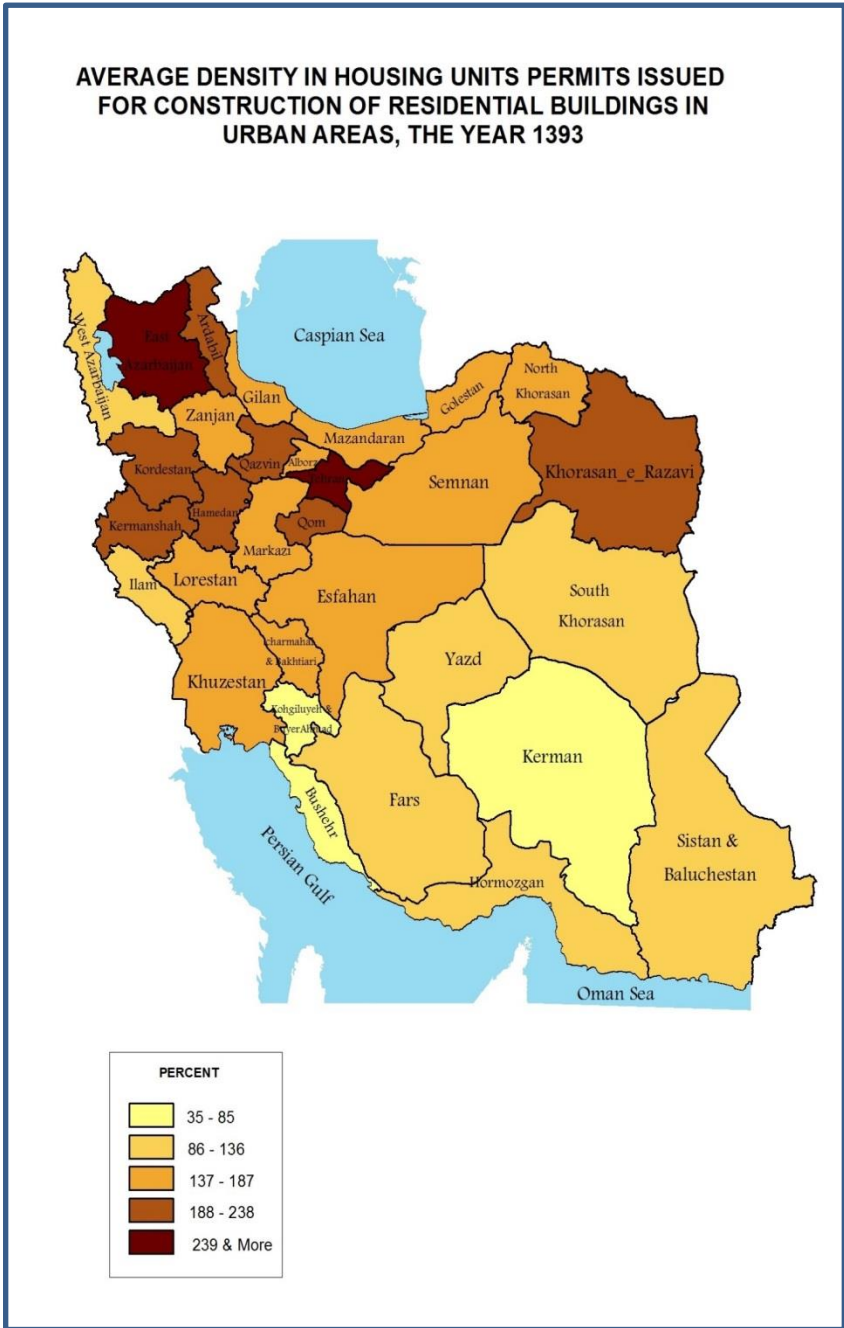


In the year 1393, permits issued for construction of one-storey buildings in urban areas had the highest share with 27.57 percent and then two-storey and five-storey and over buildings had the highest share of permits issued for construction of buildings with 25.25 and 21.80 percent, respectively.



In the year 1393, 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 southern and south east provinces.

Statistical Centre of Iran





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 1393, the total value of foreign trade exchange of the country was over 2382 thousand billion rials (59 percent for imports and 41 percent for non-oil exports). It is necessary to mention that the total value of exchange, non-oil exports and imports show 19.0, 24.5 and 15.5 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

Imports

In the year 1393, about 43 million tons of various goods valued about 1413 thousand billion rials were imported through customs terminals.

IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1393

Country	Import value(percent)
China	23.86
United Arab Emirates.....	22.81
Korea (Republic of).....	8.29
Turkey	7.35
India.....	7.06
Germany	4.57
Swiss.....	4.56
Italy.....	2.05
The Netherlands.	1.97
Taiwan	1.33
Russian Federation	1.28

IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1393 (continued)

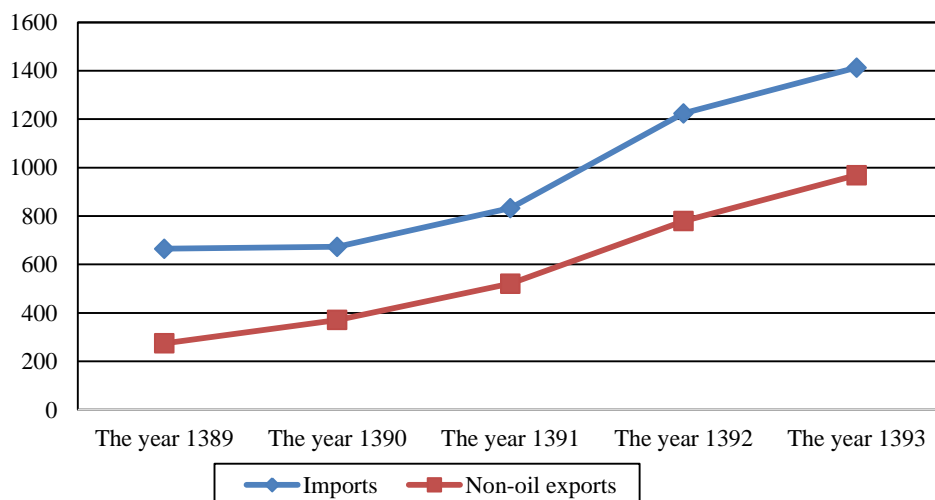
Country	Import value (percent)
United Kingdom	1.18
France	1.07
Singapore.....	0.79
Sweden	0.65
Brazil	0.62
Bahrain (Kingdom of)	0.61
Malaysia Oman	0.59
Austria	0.58
Belgium	0.53
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	0.5
Japan.....	0.45
Ukraine	0.42
Thailand.....	0.4
Spain	0.34
Kazakhstan	0.33
Denmark	0.28
Oman	0.28

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

NATIONAL NON-OIL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1000 bln rials



Exports

According to the latest existing statistics, in the year 1393, about 82 million tons of non-oil goods valued 969 thousand billion rials were exported through customs terminals. Volume and value of these goods increased 1.9 and 24.5 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 27.23, 18.72, 14.76, 14.2 and 7.44 percent have the highest share of rial value from the exported goods, respectively.

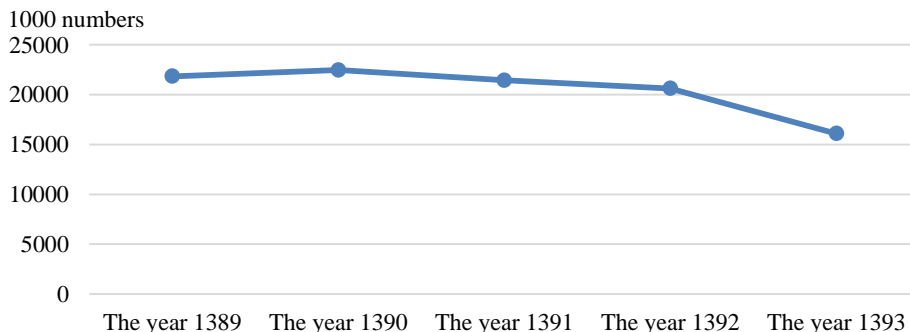
STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK OF IRAN 1393 _____ **TRADE**
NON-OIL EXPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT, THE YEAR 1393

Country	Export value (percent)
China	25.61
Iraq	17.76
United Arab Emirates.....	11.12
India	6.94
Afghanistan	6.82
Turkey	5.40
Turkmenistan	2.73
Pakistan	2.66
Italy	1.70
Azerbaijan, Republic of	1.20
Korea, Republic of	1.17
Germany.....	1.03
Taiwan.....	0.90
Oman.....	0.82
Russian Federation.....	0.78
Kazakhstan.....	0.57
Kuwait.....	0.54
Spain	0.48

Source: Iran Customs Administration

According to the statistics presented by the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties, in the year 1393, trend of transactions registered in notary publics and land registration offices indicates that the decrease in transactions from 20616 thousand in the year 1392 to 16091 thousand ones in the year 1393. Indeed, a 22 percent decrease is shown in transactions registered in the above-mentioned offices.

TRANSACTIONS REGISTERED IN NOTARY PUBLICS AND LAND REGISTRATION OFFICES





TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

Statistical Centre of Iran

Transport and storage

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 was due to adoption of proper ways of transport. In terms of economic approaches, 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.

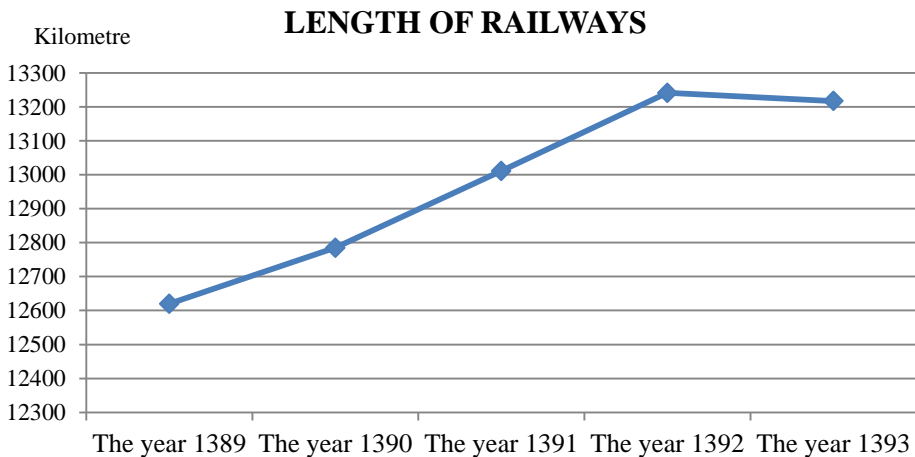
Furthermore, communications are taken into account as one of the effective factors in the social life of mankind. The role of communications in the development of different societies cannot be ignored. What, nowadays, is manifested as a developed and important phenomenon in the human societies and in 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 1393, the length of railways (main lines, side and shunting tracks and industrial-commercial lines) was 13217 kilometers which decreased about 0.2 percent compared with the year 1392. Moreover, in the same year, the number of passengers transported by railways was 24802 thousand showing a 5.5 percent decrease compared with the preceding year. Furthermore, in the year 1393, freight carried by railways was 34924 thousand tons showing a 6.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.



Road transport

In the year 1393, the nation's length of roads was 85893 kilometers showing a 0.3 percent increase and also the length of rural roads reached 132008 kilometers showing a 1.9 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

LENGTH OF INTER-CITY ROADS ⁽¹⁾, THE YEARS 1389-1393 (km)

Year	Total
1389.....	77964
1390.....	79829
1391.....	81641
1392.....	85623
1393.....	85893

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

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

- Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

LENGTH OF RURAL ROADS ⁽¹⁾, THE YEARS 1389-1393 (km)

Year	Total
1389.....	120902
1390.....	126263
1391.....	129075
1392.....	129534
1393.....	132008

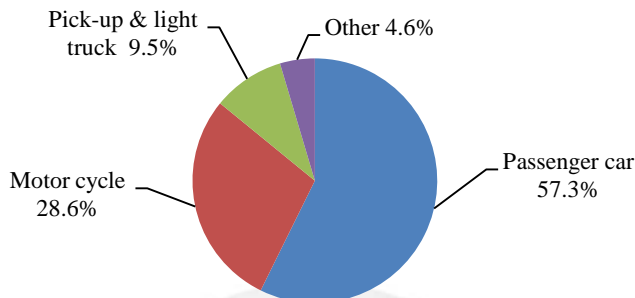
1. Including asphalted and graveled roads.

Source: Former Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

- Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

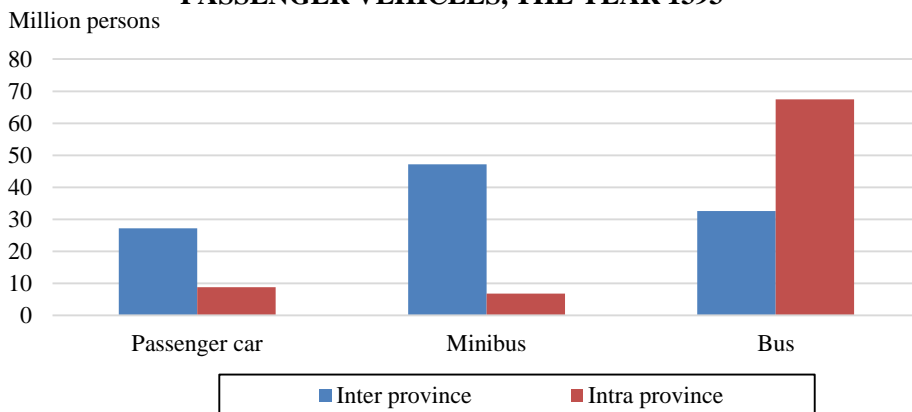
In the year 1393, there were about 1 million and 880 thousand registered motor vehicles showing a 66.7 percent increase compared with the year 1392 out of which, 57.3%, 9.5%, 28.6% and 4.6% were for passenger cars, pick-up and light trucks, motorcycles and other, respectively.

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, the number of passengers transported within provinces was 107033 thousand persons showing a 9.1 percent decrease compared with the year 1392. In the same year, the number of passengers transported outside provinces was 83105 thousand persons showing an 11 percent decrease compared with the year 1392.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED WITHIN AND OUTSIDE PROVINCES BY PUBLIC ROAD PASSENGER VEHICLES, THE YEAR 1393

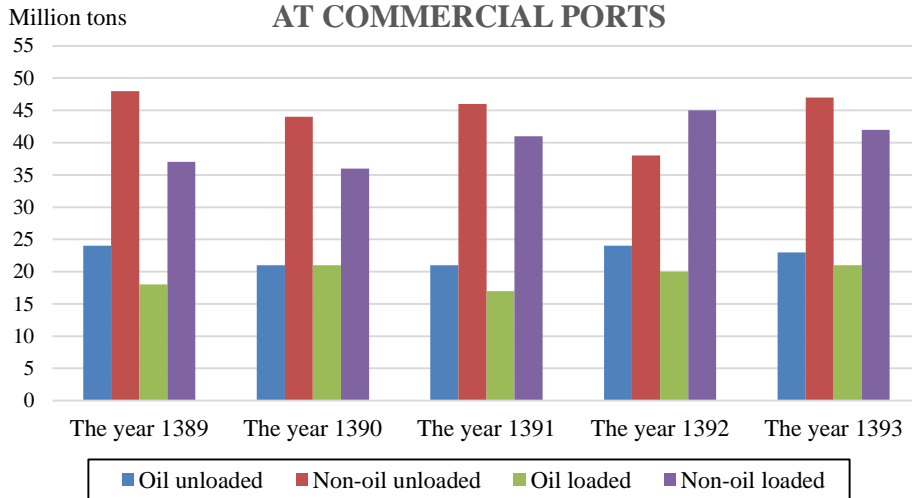


Water transport

In the year 1393, weights of cargo unloaded and loaded from the vessels with 1000 and more tons capacity at commercial ports were 69 and 63 million tons, respectively out of which 67.5 percent of unloaded and 66.8 percent of loaded cargo are related to non-oil goods.

STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK OF IRAN 1393 — TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

**WEIGHT OF CARGO UNLOADED AND LOADED
AT COMMERCIAL PORTS**



Air transport

In the year 1393, over 22 million passengers were transported at the airports of the country showing a 15.9 percent increase compared with the year 1392. Moreover, over 17 million domestic travels have been done through the airports of the country showing a 5.0 percent decrease compared with the year 1392. Regarding domestic travels, Tehran, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Fars provinces had the highest arrivals and departures in the year 1393, respectively.

Statistical Centre of Iran

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

Year	Departure			Arrival		
	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International
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
1393.....	22822	17462	5370	22812	17462	5350

Source: Civil Aviation Organization.



COMMUNICATIONS

Statistical Centre of Iran

Communications

Communication is among significant development infrastructures in every country. Since the two last decades, the highest development in the countries has taken place in the communities that have had the most focuses on communications sector. The Impacts of information and communication technologies were so deep that theoreticians could try to interpret these modern developments through theories of information society and network society.

Communications play a significant role in economic development of the country towards vision of knowledge-based economy. Due to increasing significance of the issue, a separate chapter has been allocated to communications in the Iran Statistical Pocketbook, 1393.

Statistics presented in this chapter are related to communications and information technology (ICT). Below you will find a brief record of statistics production on each area.

Post

Data for post have been produced as registers by post offices since the year 1337, and collected and disseminated in the statistical yearbook by the SCI since the year 1345. Statistics of this chapter were revised by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in the year 1393.

Telecommunications

Data for telecommunications have been produced as registers by the related departments since the year 1337, and collected and disseminated in the statistical yearbook by the SCI since the year 1345. Statistics of this chapter were revised by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in the year 1393.

Information technology (IT)

In the year 1393, the data related to IT have been included in this publication. Statistical data in this issue are available from the year 1392 on.

In the year 1393, the number of installed telephones was 33703240 out of which 29417318 telephones are in use. The number of installed telephones and telephones in use increased 4.2% and 3.4% respectively compared with the previous year. In the year 1393, Total number of ceded mobile phone lines including Hamrah Aval, Irancell and Rightel operators was 137190786 out of which 18241713 and 118949074 was postpaid and prepaid lines, respectively. The total number of mobile phones in use was 70920183 out of which 14847100 and 56073083 were postpaid and prepaid lines, respectively.

At the end of the year 1393, total number of operating mobile phone lines was 70920183 that increased 11.1% compared to the previous year. Out of this number, the Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Esfahan, Fars and Khuzestan with 15945025, 5258619, 4865937, 4400096 and 4321121 had the highest mobile phone subscribers compared to other Provinces, respectively.

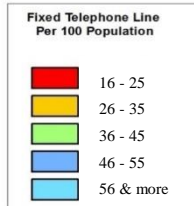
In the year 1393, population coverage of mobile phone was as follows: 94.2% for Hamrah Aval, 85.5% for Irancell and 52.0% for Rightel operators. In the year 1393, the total number of nationwide high-speed internet lines is 7574042, out of which 5177788 lines are for household and 2396254 lines are for commercial use.

Among Provinces of the country, Provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Fars and Mazandaran had the largest share of high speed internet with 2127186, 606742, 553347, 445221 and 418575, respectively.

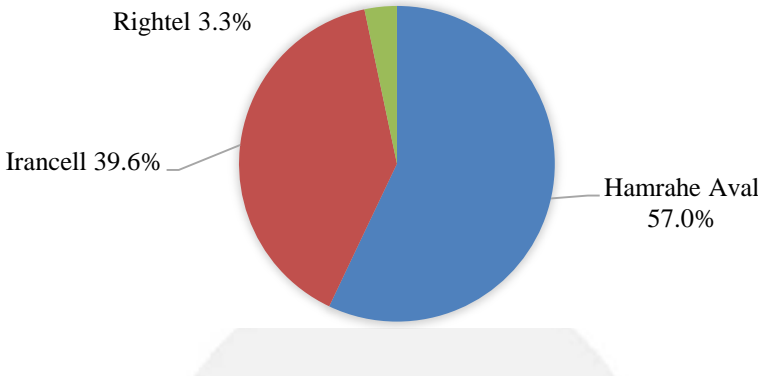
(1,2)
FIXED TELEPHONE PENETRATION RATE, THE YEAR 1393



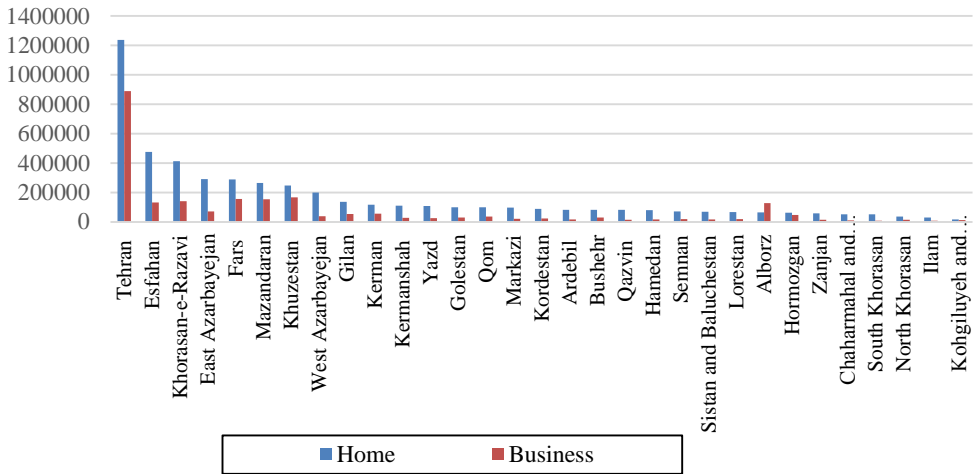
1. For calculation of the fixed telephone penetration rate, the population estimated by the Statistical Centre of Iran was used.
2. The statistics for Alborz Ostan is included with Tehran Ostan.



DISTRIBUTION OF MOBILE PHONE LINES IN USE BY TYPE OF OPERATOR, THE YEAR 1393



NUMBER OF HIGH SPEED INTERNET CONNECTION LINES BY TYPE AT THE ENF OF THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, the capacity of inter-city dark fiber was 56466 kilometers while international internet bandwidth was 187.1 and domestic IP network capacity was 1500 gigabyte/second.

In the year 1393, total number of urban and inter-city mails in intra-provinces by type of mail was 135304000. The number of dispatched out -province mails was 170700000 and the number of mails dispatched to foreign destinations was 49663000 including ordinary mails, registered mails, EMS mails and hand-to-hand parcels.



FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

Statistical Centre of Iran



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.

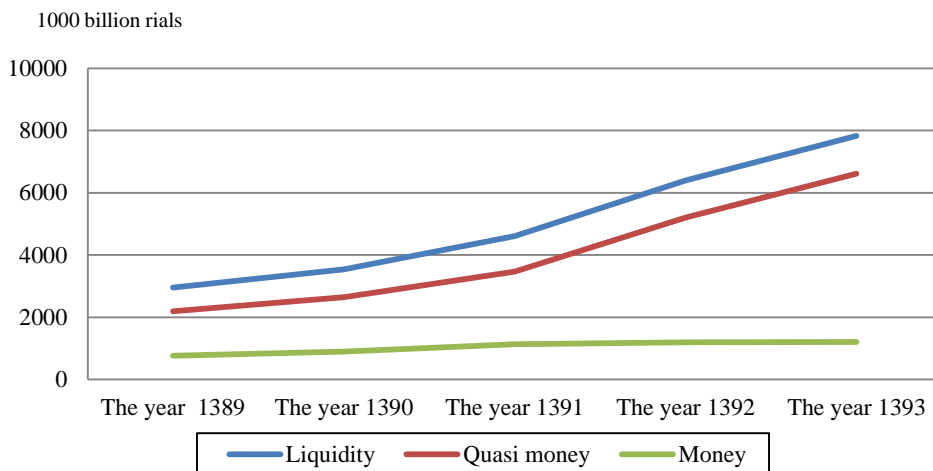
Money

At the end of the years 1391, 1392 and 1393, the total liquidity (money and quasi money) was about 4607, 6396, and 7824 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1392 and 1393 increased 38.8 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

In the year 1393, about 15.4 and 84.6 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 1391 were about 4277 thousand billion rials, whereas this amount was about 6061 and 7472 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1392 and 1393, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1392 and 1393 show a growth by 41.7 percent and 23.3 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

LIQUIDITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR

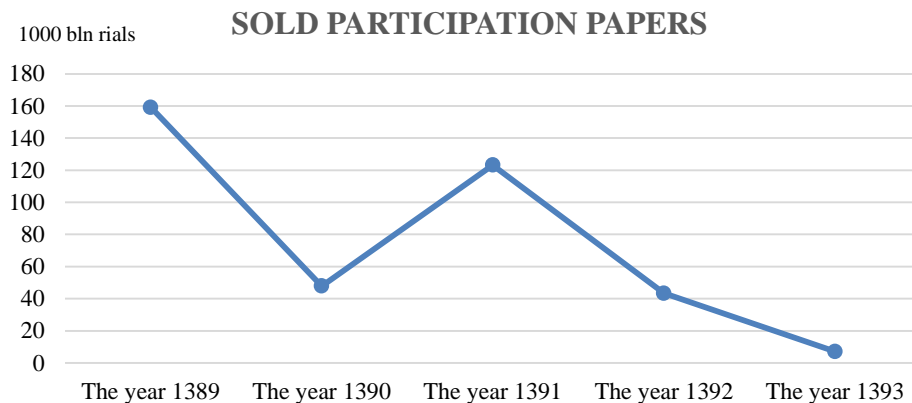


Claims of non-public sector on banks and non-bank credit institutions for facilities allocated based on the Islamic contracts were about 4068 thousand billion rials at the end of the year 1391 whereas this amount was about 5348 and 6241 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1392 and 1393, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1392 and 1393 shows a growth of 31.5 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

Participation papers

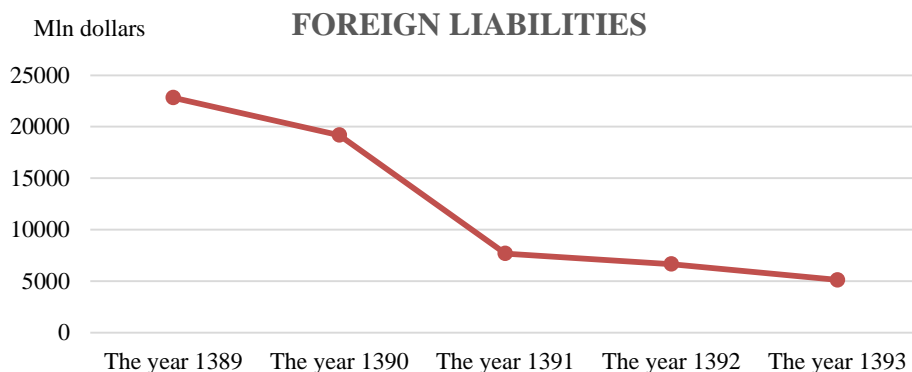
In order to use new financial tools and finance profitable projects, issuing and selling of participation papers in the national economy have started so that the value of sold participation papers at the end of the years 1391, 1392 and 1393 was about 123.2, 43.4 and 7.1 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1392 and 1393 shows a decrease of 64.8 percent and 83.6 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, comparison 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.



FOREIGN LIABILITIES

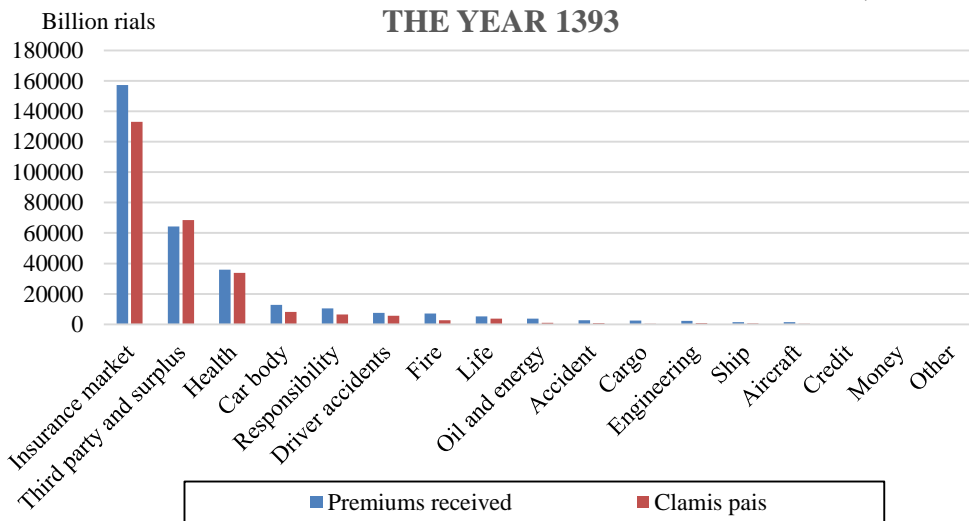
Foreign liabilities outstanding at the end of the years 1391, 1392 and 1393 was about 7682, 6655 and 5107 million US dollars, the comparison of which during the years 1392 and 1393 shows a decrease of 13.4 and 23.3 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



Insurance

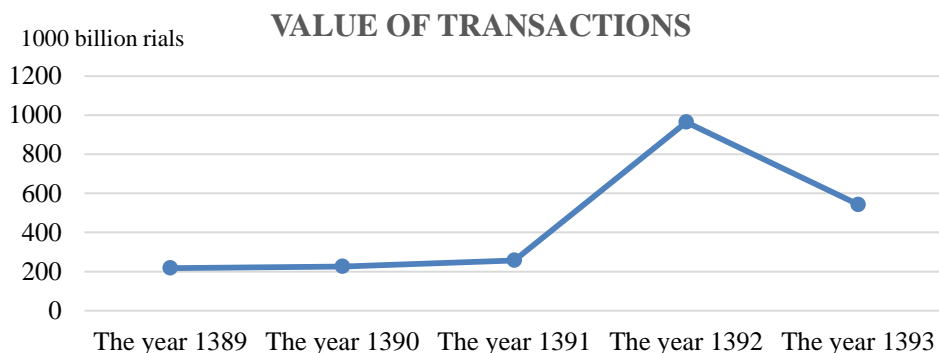
The highest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1393 was 64.3, 35.8 and 12.7 thousand billion rials in three fields of third party, health and car body insurance. The above mentioned fields had the greatest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1392 with the same order. Besides, the highest amount of the claims paid in the year 1393 was 68.4, 33.8 and 8.3 thousand billion rials in the fields of third party, health and car body insurance. In the year 1392, the three mentioned fields, except car body insurance, had the greatest amount of the claims paid with the same order.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND CLAIMS PAID IN THE INSURANCE MARKET BY TYPE OF INSURANCE, THE YEAR 1393



Stock

Number of transactions of the accepted corporations on Tehran Stock Exchange in the year 1393, was about 165 thousand billion rials which experienced a 12.9 percent decrease as compared with the previous year, and the value of transactions was about 543 thousand billion rials which decreased by 43.7 percent.



Average price dollar, Euro and Pound in the official foreign exchange market in the year 1393 was 32800 rials (3 percent increase compared with the previous year), 41980 rials (1.5 percent decrease compared with the previous year), and 52986 rials (5.2 percent increase compared with the previous year).

AVERAGE MONTHLY DOLLAR EXCHANGE PRICE IN THE OPEN AND INTER-BANK MARKETS, THE YEAR 1393 (rials)

Month	Inter-bank markets	Open markets
Farvardin	25418	30991
Ordibehesht	25520	32941
Khordad.....	25591	32584
Tir.....	25819	31419
Mordad.....	26390	31309
Shahrivar	26618	31696
Mehr.....	26676	32395
Aban.....	26732	32492
Azar.....	26908	33887
Dey.....	27225	35194
Bahman	27531	34511
Esfand	27845	33938

Source: Central Bank of I.R. 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.

Police affairs

In the year 1393, about 150 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 and threat with 122355, 14605 and 4006 cases were the highest, respectively. In relation with these crimes, about 35 thousand people were arrested.

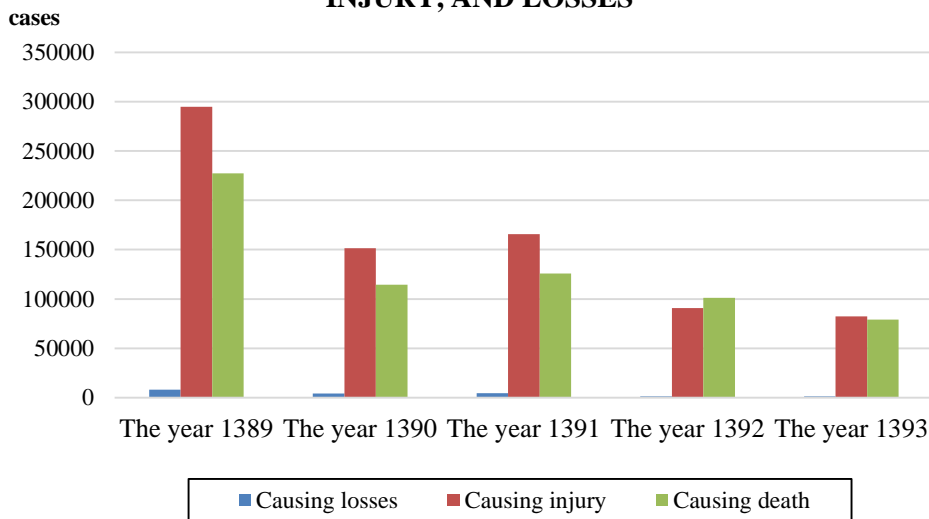
Over the same year, about 800 thousand robberies were registered by the Police Department of the I.R of Iran of which the highest numbers go to the robbery of car accessories and the equipment inside the car, robbery of other cases and homes' robbery with 266876, 158664, and 87043, respectively.

Based on the report of the Police Department (Drug Control Headquarter) in the year 1393, about 555 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, Kerman, Hormozgan and Fars provinces, respectively and 354 thousand people were arrested in this connection.

In the year 1393, the number of in-city accidents was about 163 thousand cases which had a 15 percent decrease as compared with the previous year, out of which 0.7 percent, 51 percent and 48.3 percent were related to the

accidents causing death, accidents causing injury and accidents causing losses, respectively.

VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CITIES CAUSING DEATH, INJURY, AND LOSSES



The number of road accidents reached more than 102 thousand cases which decreased 10 percent compared with the previous year. Among these numbers, 5.0 percent, 44 percent and 51 percent were related to the accidents causing death, injury and losses, respectively.

Statistical Centre of Iran



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 services (non-insurance)

Supporting services(non-insurance) 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 the governmental and non-governmental centres covered by the Social Deputy of the State Welfare Organization including taking care of guardian-less children, social damages and day care centres in the year 1393 was 16927 centres which decreased about 1.02 percent compared with the previous year. Moreover, the number of aid recipients of these services were about 1 million and 920 thousand persons in the year 1393 which increased about 30.85 compared with the previous year.

The number of centres covered by rehabilitation deputy of the State Welfare Organization (including taking care of disabled, elderly, speech therapy, physiotherapy, work therapy, audiometry, optometry, and technical orthopaedics) in the year 1393 was 2166 centres which decreased by 0.1 percent compared with the previous year. The number of aid recipients using these services was 983 thousand and 676 persons in the year 1393 which shows a 13.97 percent increase compared with the previous year.

According to the results of the 1390 National Population and Housing Census, population of the country was 75149669 (50.4% male and 49.6%

STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK OF IRAN 1393 — WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY 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 1393, more than 1 million and 883 thousand households and more than 4 million and 430 thousand aid recipients were supported by 1190 supporting units of Emam Khomeini Relief Committee which had a 1.7 and 1.4 percent increase, respectively, compared with the previous year. Besides in this year, more than 1 million and 414 thousand aid recipients were supported by Emam Khomeini Relief Committee.

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 ⁽³⁾	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 1393, a number of 189 thousand and 450 martyrs' households were supported by the Martyr and Devotees' Affairs Foundation out of which 75094 were salaried households and 114 thousand and 356 were pensioner households. Moreover, about 554 thousand of Janbazans (war handicapped persons) were covered by the above Foundation of which 58.70 percent was with a 25 percent disability degree, 30.17 percent with a 25 to 39 percent disability degree, 4.91 percent had a 40 to 49 percent disability degree, 4.51 percent were with a 50 to 69 percent disability degree, and 1.70 percent had a 70 percent disability degree.

In the year 1393, the number of natural catastrophes such as earthquake, flood, firing, snow-and-blizzard, road, climatic-ecological, sea-shore, falling debris, landslide, landslip, urban accidents,, thunderbolt, typhoon, cyclone, urban-industrial and factory, mountainous phenomena covered by the Red Crescent Society of the I. R. of Iran, was 28108 cases.

NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKE AND FLOOD HAPPENED AND INJURED AND DAMAGES CAUSED

Year	Earthquake		Flood	
	Number of catastrophes (case)	Number of injuries and damaged people (person)	Number of catastrophes (case)	Number of injuries and damaged people (person)
1389.....	406	526	1651	653
1390.....	245	236	876	228
1391.....	217	1989	655	570
1392.....	105	232	420	462
1393.....	123	439	479	242

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

Supporting services (insurance)

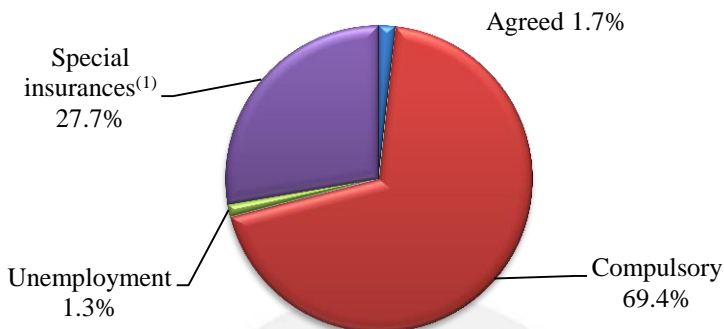
These services which are formed on the basis of the contributions provided by the insured person, employer and the government are rendered in different forms such as medical, retirement, disability, unemployment, work-connected accidents, death and prenatal insurances as well as family allowance. Organizations active in this field are Social Security Organization; agriculturists, villagers and nomadic peoples' Insurance Fund; Iran Health Insurance Organization and State Retirement Organization.

At the end of the year 1393, the number of establishments covered by Social Security Organization was one million and 225 thousand and 192 which decreased about 2.4 percent as compared with the year 1392.

At the end of the year 1393, the number of principal and dependent insured persons of Social Security Organization was about 35 million and 151 thousand people (38% principal and 62% dependent) which had a 2.5 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In this year, the number of work-related injured people covered by Social Security Organization reached 18 thousand and 919 persons which had a 2.9 percent decrease as compared with the previous year.

THE PRINCIPAL INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION BY TYPE OF INSURANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1393

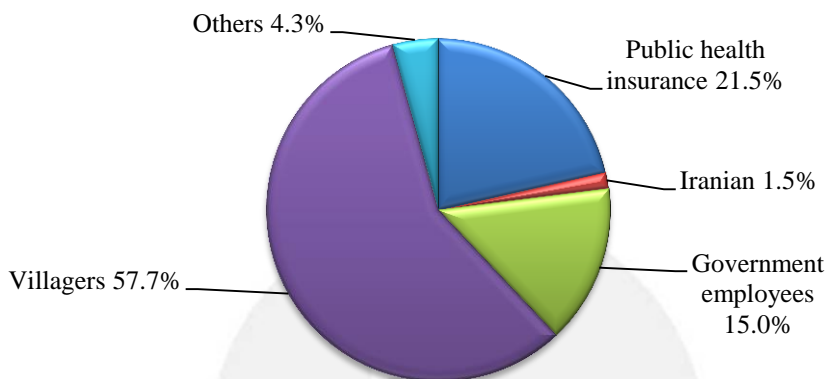


1. Including insured persons in own account occupations, weavers, drivers, voluntary, construction workers and others.

In the year 1393, 51.8 percent of the nation's total population were covered by the Social Security Organization (87.2% insured and 12.8% pensioner), and more than 50 percent of population of Bushehr, Yazd, Semnan, Tehran, Esfahan, Qazvin, Markazi, Qom, Mazandaran, Khuzestan, East Azarbayegan, Alborz, Hormozgan and Zanjan provinces were covered by the Social Security Organization. The lowest number of people (less than 30%) who were covered by the Social Security Organization belongs to the province of Sistan & Baluchestan.

At the end of the year 1393, more than 39 million and 614 thousand insured people were covered by Iran Health Insurance Organization (principal and dependent), of which more than 5 million 957 thousand people were government employees, more than 577 thousand persons were insured by Iranian Insurance, more than 8 million and 500 thousand people were insured by public health insurance, more than 22 million and 857 thousand persons were rural people and more than 1 million and 721 thousand people were from other walks of life.

THE PRINCIPAL AND DEPENDENT INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY IRAN HEALTH INSURANCE, BY TYPE OF INSURANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1393



At the end of the year 1393, more than 4 million and 391 thousand persons were covered by the Social Insurance Fund for Farmers, Villagers and Nomads, out of which more than 1 million and 322 thousand persons were principal and more than 3 million and 68 thousand people were dependent.

At the end of the year 1393, the State Retirement Organization supported over 1242000 pensioners, of which about 52707 new pensioners were for the year 1393.

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EDUCATION

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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, professional, and specialty doctorate degree.

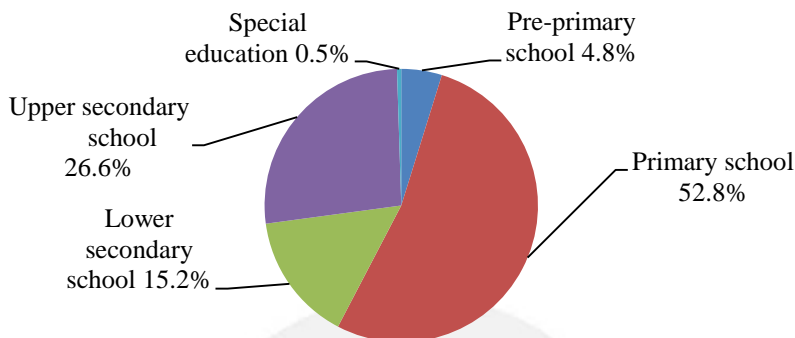
It should be noted that in addition to the universities and higher education institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (including government universities, Comprehensive University of Applied Science and Technology, Payam-e-Noor University, non-profit institutions, etc.), 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.

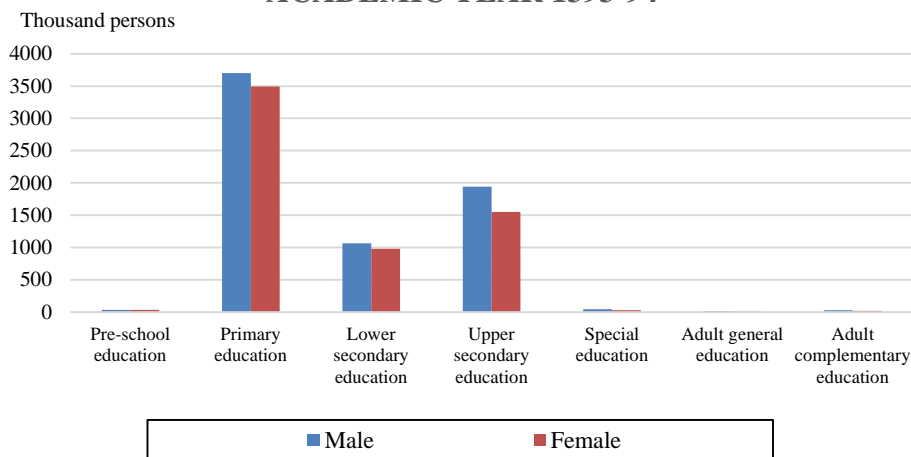
During the academic year 1393-1394, both in day and adults' courses, there were about 7 million and 194 thousand students at primary schools, 2 million and 67 thousand students at lower secondary schools, more than 3 million and 620 thousand students at upper secondary schools. Besides, during the same academic year, about 661 thousand students were at pre-school level.

STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1393-94



In the same academic year, 48.5, 47.7, and 48.5 percent of the students who were studying at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary levels (day and adult), respectively were female.

STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1393-94

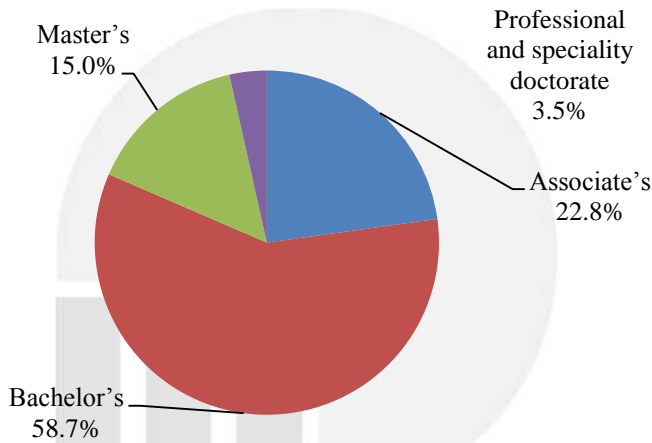


As of the year 1390, the educational system of Literacy Movement Organization changed to the literacy, transition and stabilizing courses. In the year 1393, more than 218 thousand people received a certificate of literacy course from the Literacy Movement Organization.

Higher education

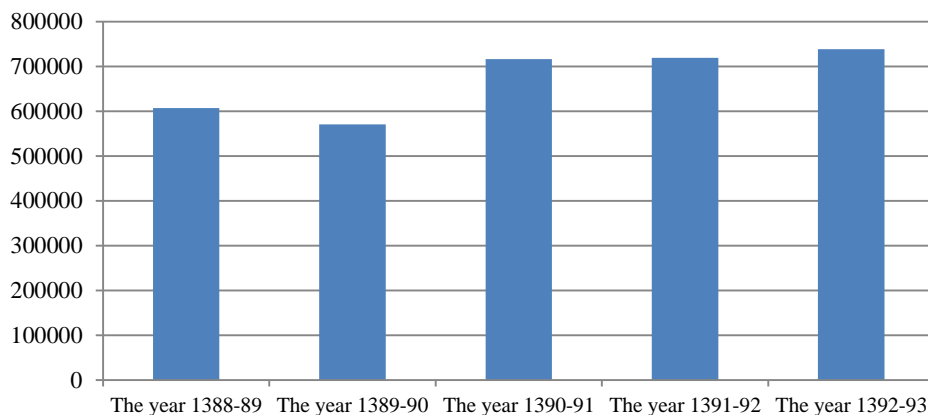
Total number of university students over the academic year 1393-1394 was more than 4 million and 802 thousand, indicating an increase of 2.5 compared with the previous year. Out of the total, the share of the Islamic Azad University students was about 35.1 percent.

STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES BY DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1393-94



Over the academic year 1392-1393, out of a total of over 738 thousand graduates of the state universities and higher education institutes, 35.3 percent were for technical and engineering courses, 43.1 percent for humanities, 6.0 percent for basic sciences, 5.2 percent for agriculture and veterinary, 6.0 percent for arts and 4.4 percent for medicine. Besides, over the same academic year, the share of the Islamic Azad University out of the total graduates was 36.3 percent.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTE



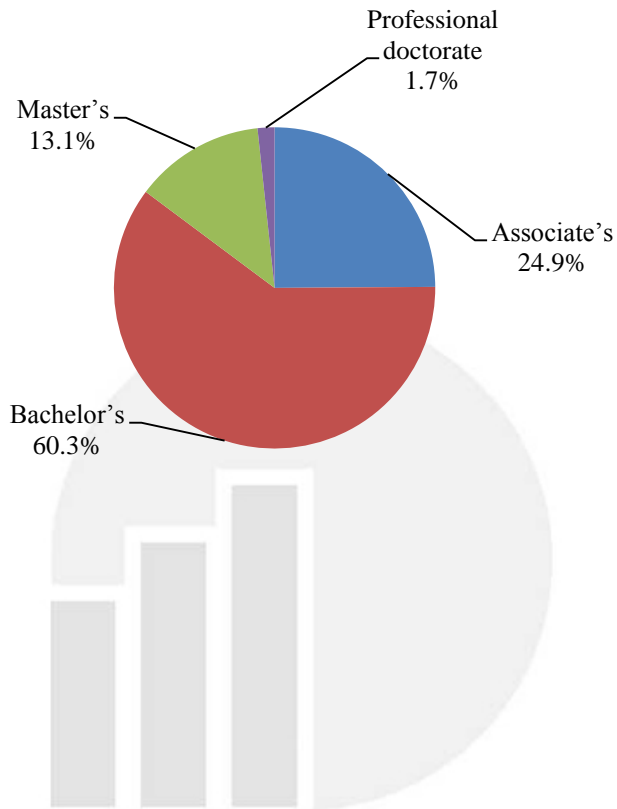
NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1392-93

Broad field of study	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	738260	413303	324957
Medicine.....	32553	11811	20742
Humanities.....	318365	149394	168971
Basic sciences.....	44245	14144	30101
Technical and engineering.....	260313	201742	58567
Agriculture and veterinary.....	38353	19125	19228
Arts.....	44431	77083	27348

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology

In the same year, there were 949 graduates from universities and higher education institutes per 100000 people.

GRADUATES BY FIELDS OF STUDY 1392-93



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HEALTH AND TREATMENT

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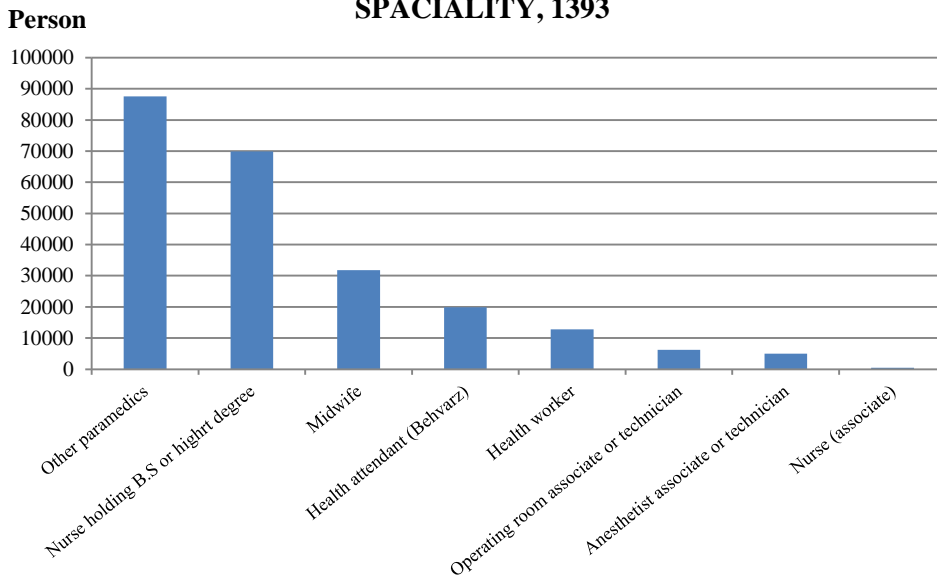
Health and Treatment

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 one of the main duties of the governance. Accordingly, policy making and planning on provision, protection and promotion of people's health 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 as far as the most remote spots of 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 sector 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 1393, a number of 413550 persons were employed in the medical sciences universities out of which 42108 were physicians, 233668 were paramedics, and 137774 were other employees. Out of 42108 physicians employed in the medical sciences universities, 15304 were general practitioners, 3714 were dentists, 258 were Ph.D. in laboratory sciences, 1817 were pharmacists, 15625 were specialists, 2167 were sub-specialists, and 3196 were specialty doctorates.

PARAMEDICS EMPLOYED IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITIES BY FIELD AND TYPE OF SPACIALITY, 1393



In the year 1393, there were 895 operating hospitals in the country out of which 721 (80.55 percent) and 174 (19.45) hospitals were affiliated to the public sector and non-public sector, respectively. In the same year, the total number of fixed beds were 144901 out of which 110485 were operating beds.

In the year 1393, the bed per capita in medical centres was 1.42 per 1000 persons in the total population of the country. The provinces of Ilam, Sistan & Baluchestan, and Alborz had the lowest operating bed per capita with 0.41, 0.67 and 0.73 percent, respectively, and Yazd, Tehran and Mazandaran provinces had the highest per capita for operating beds by 2.36, 2.23, and 1.45 percent, respectively.

Moreover in the year 1393, operating hospitals per capita was 1.15 per 100.000 person-population in the country. The provinces of Alborz, Sistan

& Baluchestan and Qom had the lowest operating hospitals per capita with 0.62, 0.66 and 0.82 percent, respectively, and Yazd, Semnan and Ilam had the highest operating hospitals per capita with 1.78, 1.66 and 1.56 percent respectively.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS

Year	Operating medical establishments	Health care and medical centres	Operating rural health home	Medical diagnosis laboratory ⁽¹⁾
1389	846	11018	16823	4724
1390	805	10800	17649	4850
1391	850	11197	17714	5207
1392	876	11175	17749	5303
1393	000	4657⁽³⁾	17644	5481

Year	Rehabilitation centres ⁽²⁾	Radiography centres	Pharmacy
1389	4633	2605	8326
1390	4522	2802	8484
1391	5337	3231	9501
1392	5542	2825	9625
1393	6266	2889	10069

1. Excluding malaria diagnosis laboratories.

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

3. Including hospital, clinic, and polyclinic.

Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

In the year 1393, there were a number of 4657, 2401 and 17644 health and medical centres, health stations and operating health homes, respectively.

In the same year, there were 5481 medical diagnosis laboratories in the country out of which 50.92 and 49.98 percent were operating in the public and non-public centres, respectively.

There were 10069 operating pharmacies throughout the country in the year 1393 out of which 13 and 87 percent were day-night pharmacies and daily pharmacies, respectively.

Out of the total operating pharmacies in the year 1393, 9.1 and 90.9 percent were affiliated to public and non-public sectors, respectively.

In the year 1393, there were a number of 2022 Emergency Medical Services station in the country out of which 822 stations (40.65%) and 1200 (59.35%) stations were for urban and rural areas, respectively.

In the year 1393, a number of 2560475 persons visited the blood donation centres and totally a number of 2071031 blood bags were donated out of which 95.6 and 4.4 percent were for males and females, respectively.

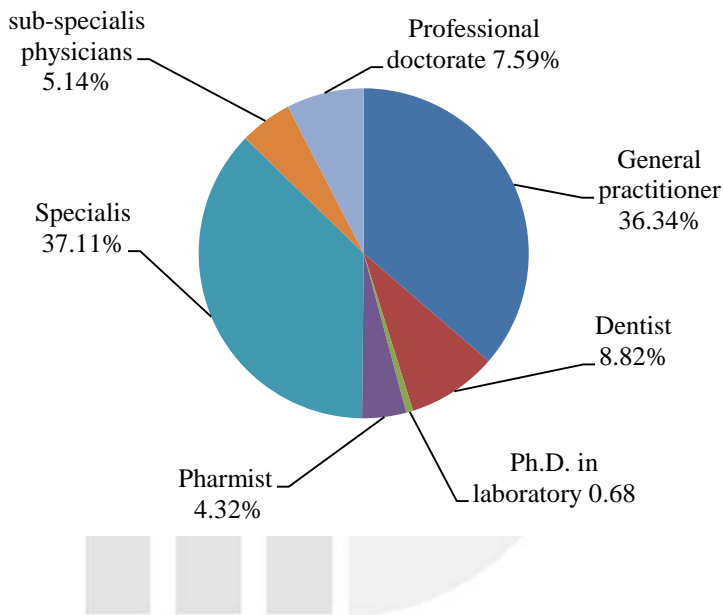
In the 1393, 5590 persons were employed in the national veterinary organizations out of which 345 and 5245 persons were employed in the central organization and provinces respectively. Out of this total number, 1460 persons were veterinarian, 983 persons were technical expert, 357 persons were non-technical expert, 942 persons were veterinarians holding associate degree, 373 persons were veterinary technician and 1475 persons were working in other fields, respectively.

In the year 1393, there were 1751 veterinary pharmacy, 1024 livestock vaccination centres, 777 veterinary clinics, 42 hospitals and 260 private laboratory in the country.


In the same year, there were 78 livestock quarantine stations throughout the country out of which 47.4 and 52.6 percent were border and domestic stations.

Moreover, according to the latest report of the United Nations Human Development Indices, life expectancy at birth was 75.4 years in Iran in the year 1393.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION BY FIELD, THE YEAR 1393



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CULTURE AND TOURISM

Statistical Centre of Iran

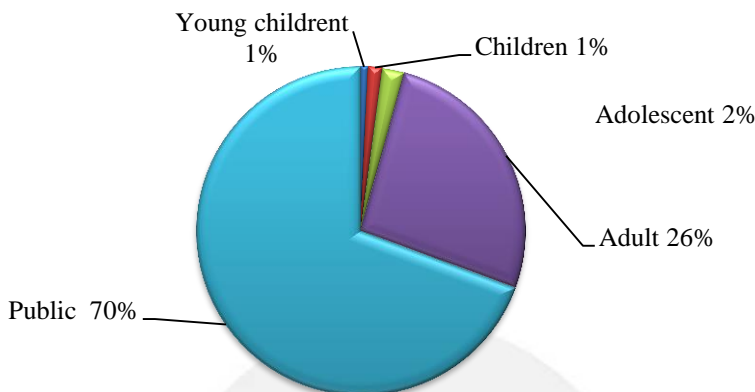
Culture and tourism

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 1393, 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 222106 hours on different topics such as Holy defence values (imposed war by Iraq) and defence social, culture, art and Islamic education, industrial, agricultural, economic, health and medical, environment, historical, sports and recreation, educational, science and technology, general information, and politics affairs. In addition, the programs produced by national TV channels of I.R.I.B in the same year in 9 channels and centres of provinces were 79296 hours. These programs are broadcast by national and international channels on cited topics. Besides, in the same year, radio programs produced for young children, children, youths, adults and the public were 128120 hours, and the TV programs produced for the same audiences were 48810 hours.

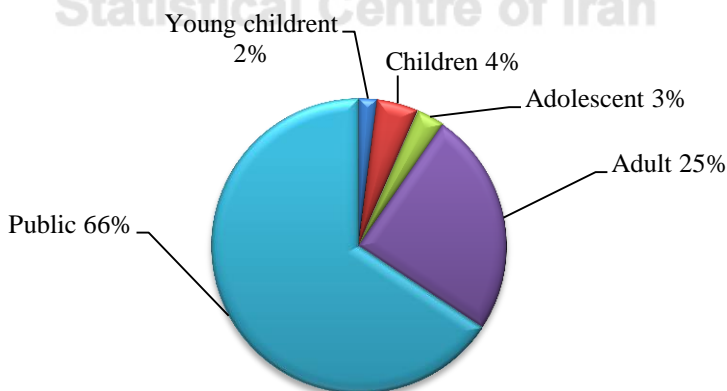
RADIO PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY NATIONAL CHANNELS BY AUDIENCE, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, 189 cinemas and 299 cinema saloons were operating in the country which decreased 10.8 and 5.9 percent, respectively, compared with the previous year. Nevertheless, the number of Iranian and foreign films audiences were 14362 persons, which shows an 83.1 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the same year, a number of 4910 shows were performed for 67480 times for 2 million and 228 thousand audiences.

T.V. PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY NATIONAL CHANNELS BY AUDIENCE, THE YEAR 1393



Publications, press and public libraries

In the year 1393, the number of press published in the country was 5914 titles which declined 3.89 percent compared with the previous year, out of which 52 percent and 48 percent are published in Tehran and other provinces, respectively. Also in the same year, 72897 titles of books authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance were printed and published. Out of the title number, 78.9 percent and 21.1 percent were presented in the forms of writing and translation, respectively. In the same year, the number of public libraries and the number of books was 3201 and 39738 which increased at 1.94 percent and 4.4 percent compared with the previous year.

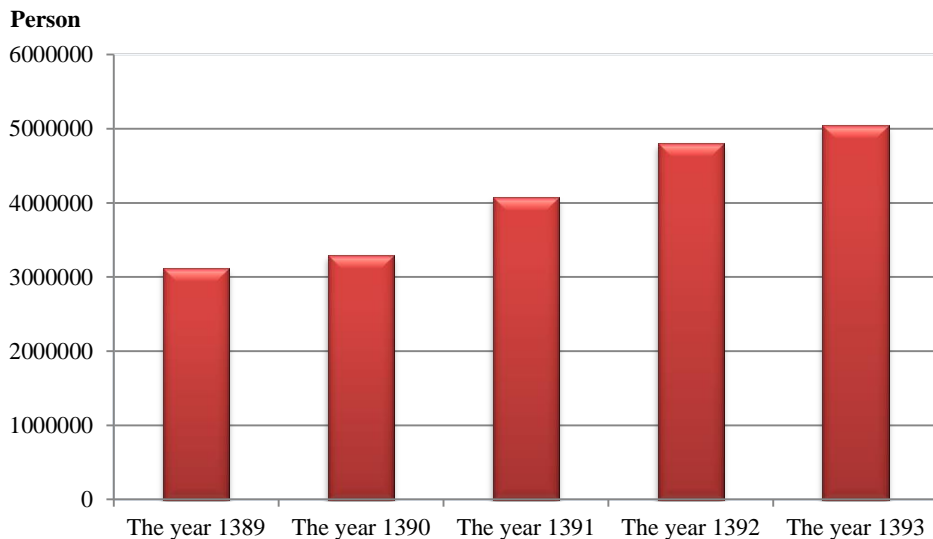
Tourism

The number of foreign tourists arrived in Iran in the year 1393 through borders was more than 5 million and 44 thousand persons out of which about 3457000, 1557000, and more than 29000 people traveled to Iran by land, air and sea borders, respectively. In the same year, the number of tourists had a rise of 5.1 percent compared with the previous year. In the year 1393, more than 19000000 people visited museums and historical monuments managed by Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, of which the number decreased by about 18.1 percent compared with the previous year. Hafez Mausoleum, Takht-e-Jamshid (Perspolis), Sa'adi Mausoleum, Bagh-e-Fin (garden), Arg-e-Karimkhan (castle), Kakh-e-Chehel-Sotun (palace), Sheikh Ahmad Jam Mausoleum, Taq-e-Bostan (a site with a series of large rock reliefs from the era of Sassanid Empire of Iran), Ferdosi Mausoleum, Pasargad (Tomb of Cyrus the Great), Bagh-e-Shahzadeh Mahan (the prince's garden) and Baba Tahir tomb (a Persian poet tomb) had the highest number of visitors, and they included half of the total percent of the visitors of the historical monuments.

In the year 1393, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the minor and major pilgrimage increased by 50.3 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Moreover, the number of pilgrims of Rahian-e Noor caravans (groups of

ordinary people visit the front lines of the Iran-Iraq imposed war) was more than 4 million and 998 thousand persons.

FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVED IN IRAN



Statistical Centre of Iran

NUMBER OF TOURISTS ARRIVED 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

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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.

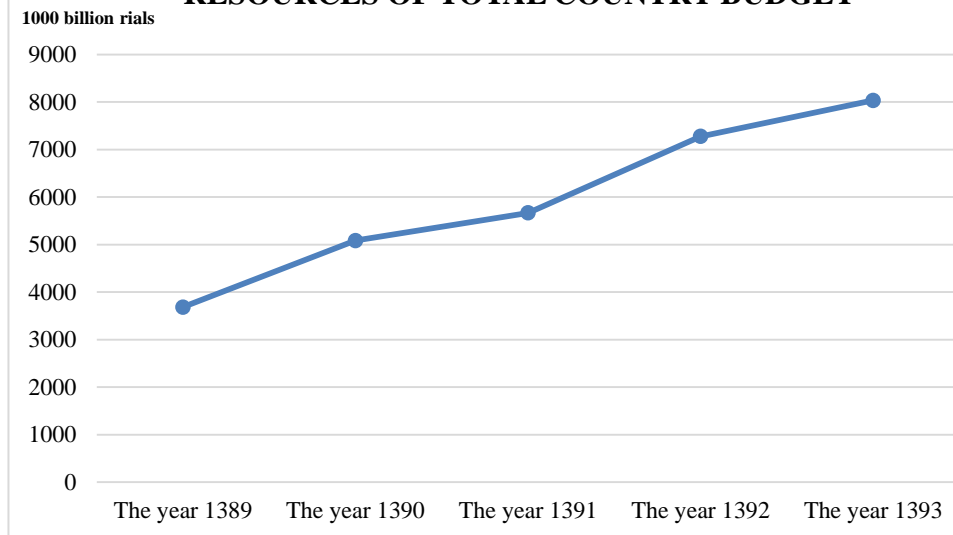
Due to the changes in the current century, the role of governments has been developed in economic affairs in addition to establishing discipline and justice.

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 1393 were predicted about 8033.5 thousand billion rials including about 2350.1 thousand billion rials for the government public budget, 5446.9 thousand billion rials for the budget of government corporations, 466.2 thousand billion rials for the budget of banks, and 58.2 thousand billion rials for the budget of government affiliated for-profit enterprises.

The national budget resources experienced a 5.4 percent rise in the year 1393 compared with the year 1392.

RESOURCES OF TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET



Government revenues and cession of capital and financial assets in the year 1393 were predicted about 2350.1 thousand billion rials which shows a 0.4 percent decrease 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 16.441 thousand billion rials in the year 1392 to 2360.5 thousand billion rials in the year 1391 and 2350.1 thousand billion rials in the year 1393. This trend shows that the public government budget has increased by 43.6 percent in the year 1392 in comparison with the previous year and experienced a 0.4 percent decline in the year 1393 in comparison with the year 1392.

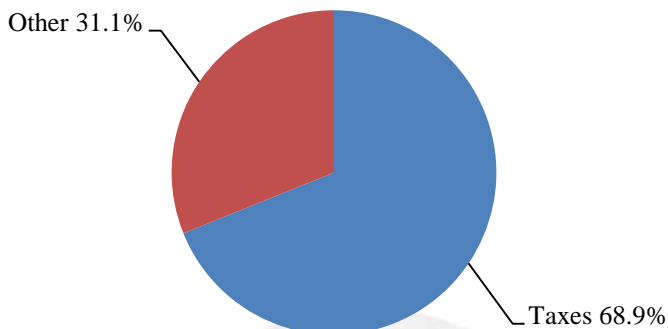
ACTUAL REVENUE OF GOVERNMENT (EXCEPT SPECIAL REVENUES)

(billion rials)

Description	The year 1388	The year 1389	The year 1390	The year 1391	The year 1392
Total.....	466546.1	384288.0	544470.4	568203.2	717384.0
Tax	300035.5	284527.9	359451.5	395166.7	494249.5
Other	166510.6	99760.1	185018.9	173036.5	223134.5

Source: Central bank of I.R. Iran.

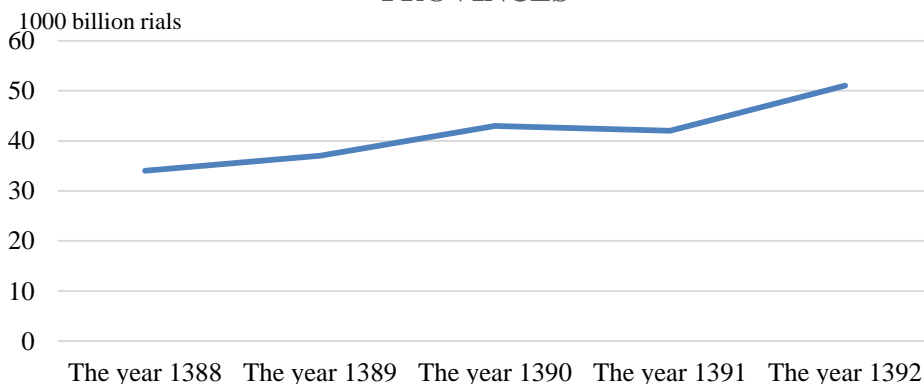
ACTUAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, THE YEAR 1392



In the year 1392, the actual revenue of government was about 717 thousand billion rials which experienced a 26.3 percent increase in comparison with the previous year. The shares of tax revenues and other government public revenues were 68.9% and 31.1% in that year, respectively.

Actual expenditures credits of provinces in the years 1391 was about 42 thousand billion rials. This figure for the year 1392 with a 21.1 percent rise reached about 51 thousand billion rials.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE CREDITS OF PROVINCES



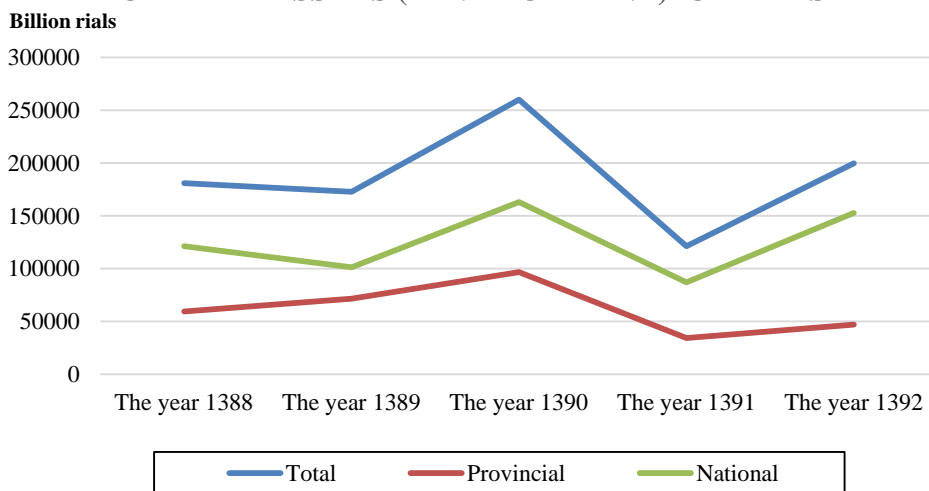
Provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits are of importance in the budgetting issues because they are spent for achieving the goals of development plans directly in the forms of fixed investment or study on creating capital assets.

NATIONAL PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS CREDITS AND PROVINCIAL PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS (PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT) (billion rials)

Year	National	Annual growth (%)	Provincial	Annual growth (%)	Total	Annual growth (%)
1388.....	121240	×	59667.1	×	180907.3	×
1389.....	101298	-16.4	71644.0	20.1	172941.7	-4.4
1390.....	163235	61.1	96747.4	35.0	259982.6	50.3
1391.....	87168	-46.6	34255.4	-64.6	121423.4	-53.3
1392.....	152909	75.4	47075.9	37.4	199985.4	64.7

Based on the above table, the trend of provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits in the last five year ending to the year 1392 had sever fluctuations, in other words, we see a 50.3 increase in the year 1390, a 53.3 decrease in the year 1391, and 64.7 percent increase in the year 1392 during the annual comparison.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PROVISION-OF-CAPITAL-ASSETS (DEVELOPMENT) CREDITS





HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

Statistical Centre of Iran

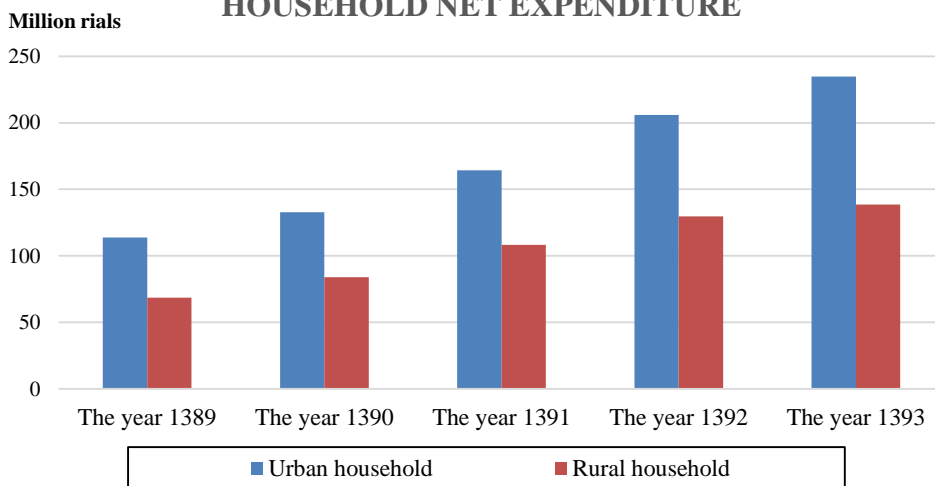
Household expenditure and income

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 164.3 million rials in the year 1391 (a 23.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 206 million rials in the year 1392 (a 25.4 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 234.9 million rials in the year 1393 (a 14 percent rise in comparison with the year 1392).

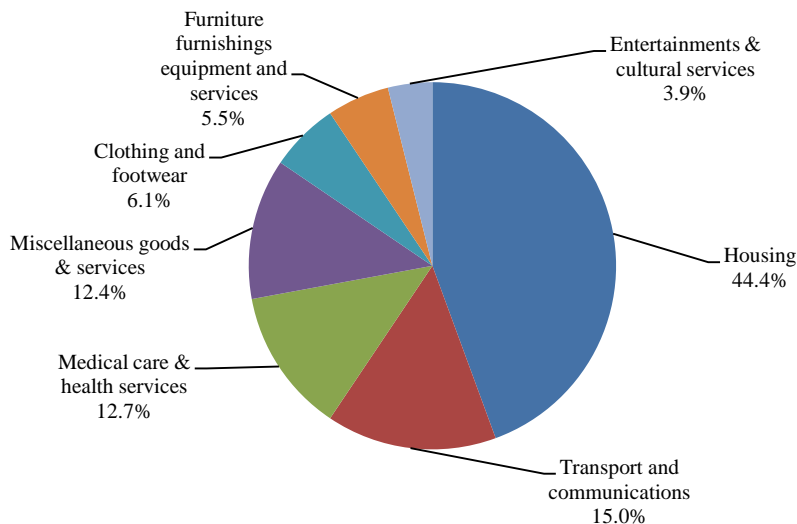
The average annual net expenditure of a rural household was 108.2 million rials in the year 1391 (a 28.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 129.6 million rials in the year 1392 (a 19.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 138.5 million rials in the year 1393 (a 6.9 percent rise in comparison with the year 1392).

AVERAGE ANNUAL URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD NET EXPENDITURE



In the year 1393, out of 176.7 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 78.5 million rials (44.4 percent) and lowest shares went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 7 million rials (3.9 percent).

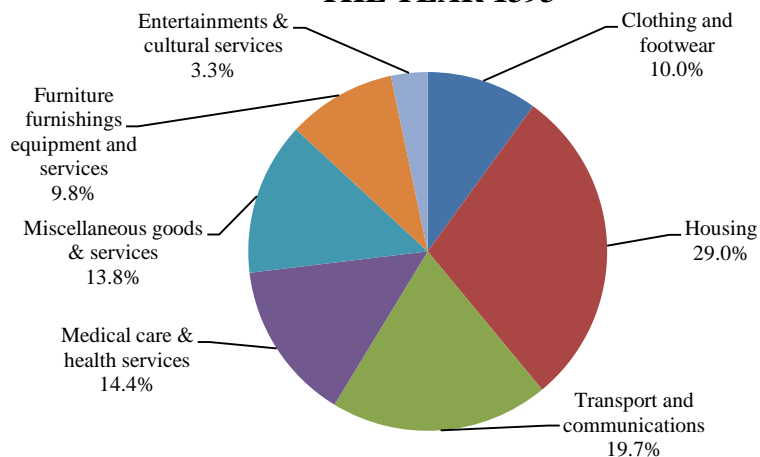
COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, out of 81.5 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of a rural household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 23.6 million rials (29 percent) and the lowest went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 2.7 million rials (3.3 percent).

Statistical Centre of Iran

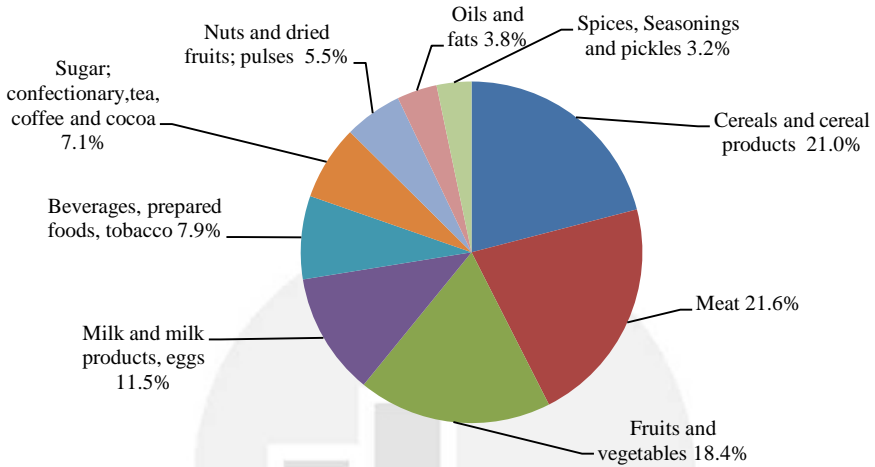
COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393



Furthermore, in the year 1393, out of 58.1 million rials of annual net food and tobacco expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares went to meat with 12.5 million rials (21.6 percent) and the lowest ones were for spices, seasonings and pickles with 1.9 million rials (3.2 percent).

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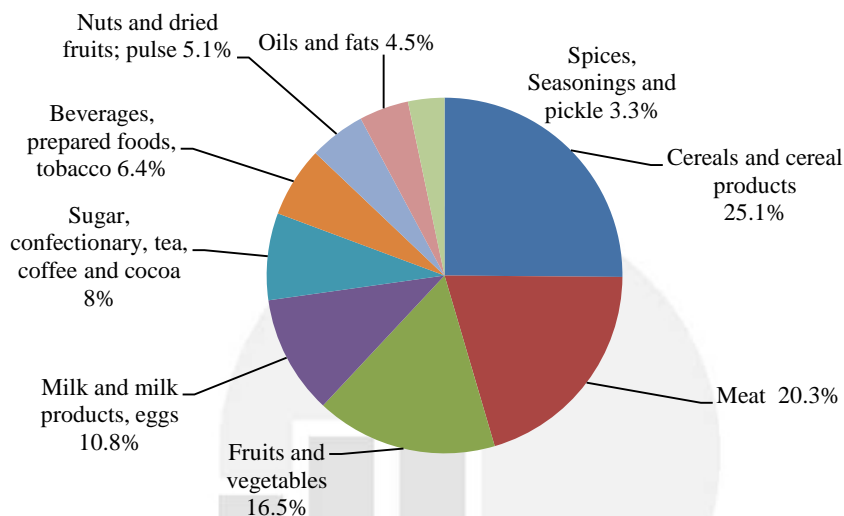
COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, out of 57 million rials for average net food and tobacco expenditures of a rural household, flour of cereals; macaroni and similar products with 14.3 million rials (25.1 percent) had the highest shares while spices, seasonings and pickles with 1.9 million rials (3.3 percent) had the lowest shares among the expenditure items, respectively.

Statistical Centre of Iran

COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1393



In the year 1393, the average annual income of an urban household was about 241.3 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 51.4 percent were of the highest share.

Also in the year 1393, the average annual estimated income of a rural household was about 139.1 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 39.7 percent were of the highest share.



PRICE INDICES

Statistical Centre of Iran

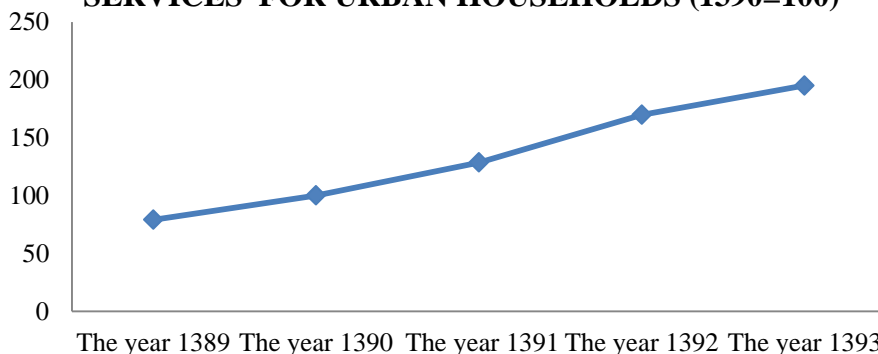
Price indices

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.

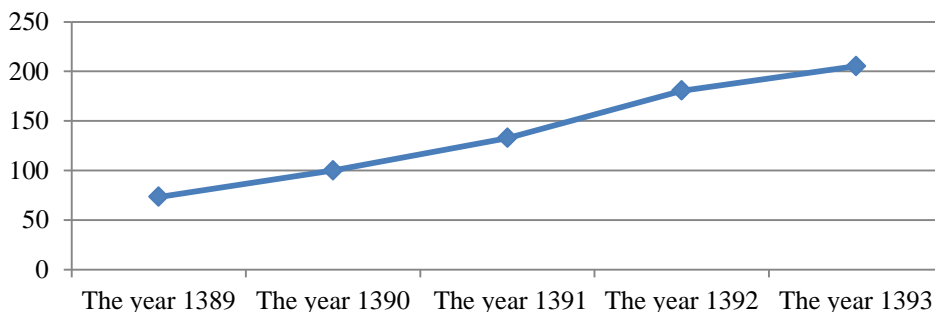
Consumer price indices for goods and services in urban areas were 79.1, 128.6, 169.8 and 195 for the years 1389, 1392, 1391 and 1393, respectively (base year = 1390). It means that if an urban household paid 100 rials in the year 1390 for a certain group of goods and services (households consumption basket), that household paid 128.6, 169.8 and 195.0 rials for the years 1391, 1392, and 1393 for the same goods and services, respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS (1390=100)



Consumer price indices for goods and services in rural areas were 73.3 in the year 1389, 132.7 in the year 1391, 180.6 in the year 1392 and this figure with a rise of 13.7 percent reached 205.3 for the year 1393 (base year = 1390) in contrast to the previous year.

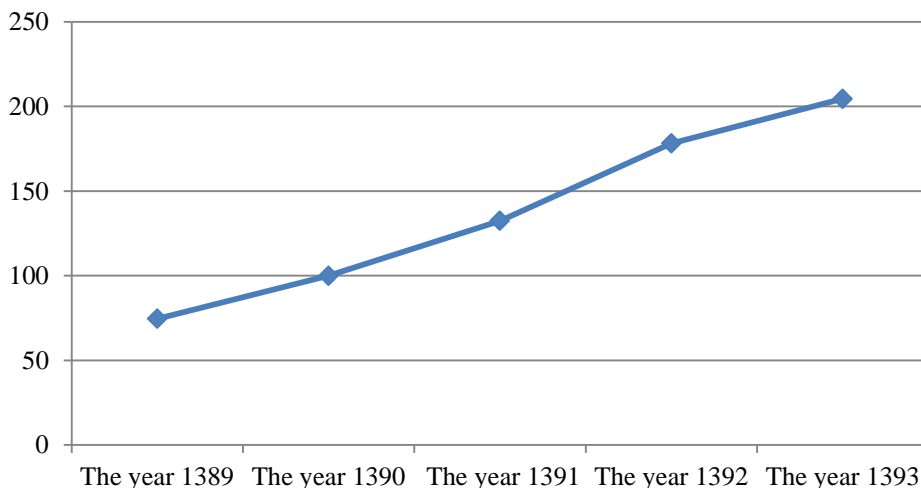
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS (1390=100)



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 1392 and 1393 were 178.1 and 204.5 at the base year 1390, respectively, which show a 14.8 percent change in comparison with the previous year. Producer price index in health and social aid with an increase of 35.4 percent over the previous year, had the highest increase and also in construction (manufacturing) with an increase of 9.9% had the lowest changes compared with the previous year.

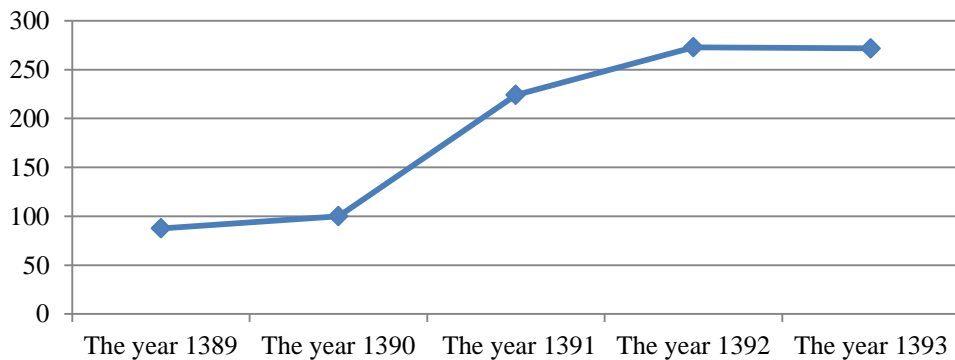
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES (1390=100)



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

Price indices for exported goods for the years 1392 and 1393 were 273.0 and 271.7 (base year= 1390) which shows a 0.5 decrease in comparison with the previous year. In this sector, the highest increase compared to the previous year, relates to the group "Footwear" with a 30.1% rise and the "Products of the chemical and allied industries" group experienced a 10.3 percent decrease compared to the previous year.

PRICE INDEX FOR EXPORTED GOODS (1390=100)



Statistical Centre of Iran



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Statistical Centre of Iran

National accounts

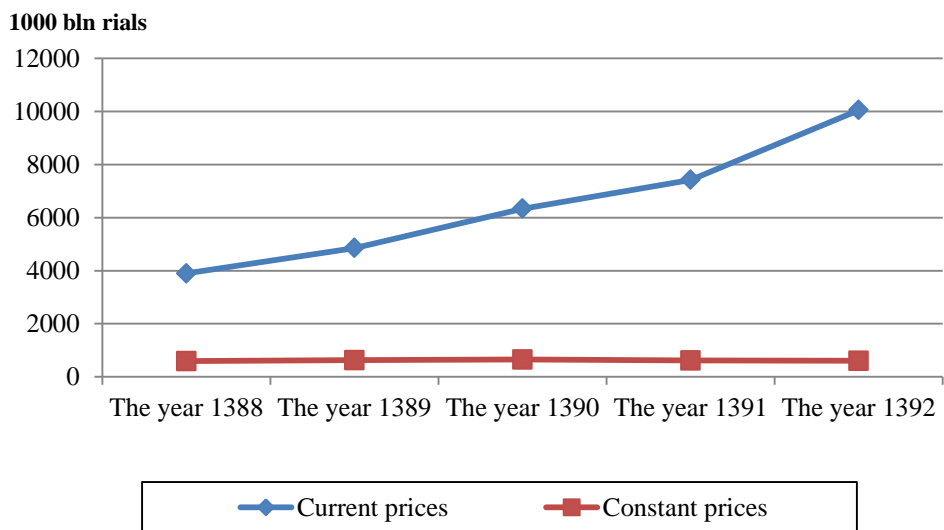
The main goal for compiling national accounts is to obtain a measure for measuring the economic situation in countries. Thus by developing a national accounting system and offering a global criteria, it would be possible to compare the economic situation of countries and make decisions on their situations 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 consumption approach, and the income approach are the three common ones.

In the year 1392, GDP of the country at market price was 10049 thousand billion rials which shows a 35.4 percent rise in comparison with the previous year. Moreover, in the same year GDP at constant 1376 price with a decrease of 1.9% compared with the previous year reached 604 thousand billion rials.

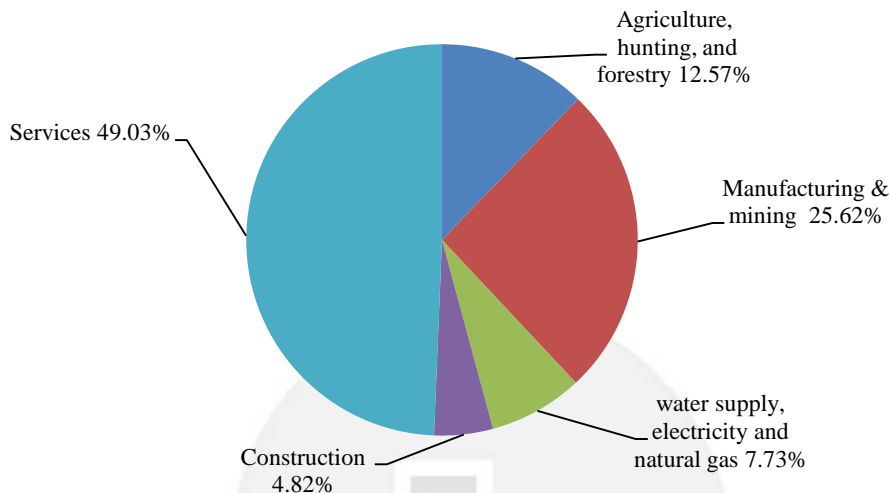
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUACT AT MARKET PRICE



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

In the year 1392, the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector to the GDP was 12.57% which shows an increase of 2.03% percent in comparison with the previous year while the share of manufacturing and mining increased by 0.5% and reached 25.62%. The contribution of water supply, electricity and natural gas with a 0.62 percent rise reached 7.73 percent. The share of construction with a 0.49 percent drop reached 4.82 and services sector also experienced a 2.29 percent decrease and its contribution reached 49.03 percent in comparison with the previous year.

CONTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED OF MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, THE YEAR 1392



Gross domestic product by final expenditure components, the year 1392

Consumption approach is another way for computing GDP with the consumption approach. 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 1392, the private final consumption expenditure (including households final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households) was estimated about 5150 thousand billion rials (51.25%), government final consumption expenditure about 912 thousand billion rials (9.08%), gross fixed capital formation more than 1697 thousand billion rials (16.89%), and net export of goods and services about 603 thousand billion rials (6.00%) at current prices.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY FINAL EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS, THE YEAR 1392
 (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.....	5150362	51.25	420445	69.63
Government final consumption expenditure.....	911640	9.08	57398	9.51
Gross fixed capital formation ⁽¹⁾	1697003	16.89	144832	23.99
Machinery	539530	5.37	71171	11.79
Construction.....	1088301	10.83	65933	10.92
Net export of goods and services	602603	6.00	48759	8.08
Changes in inventories and statistical discrepancy	1687481	16.79	-67652	-11.20
GDP (at market price).....	10049088	100.00	603783	100.00

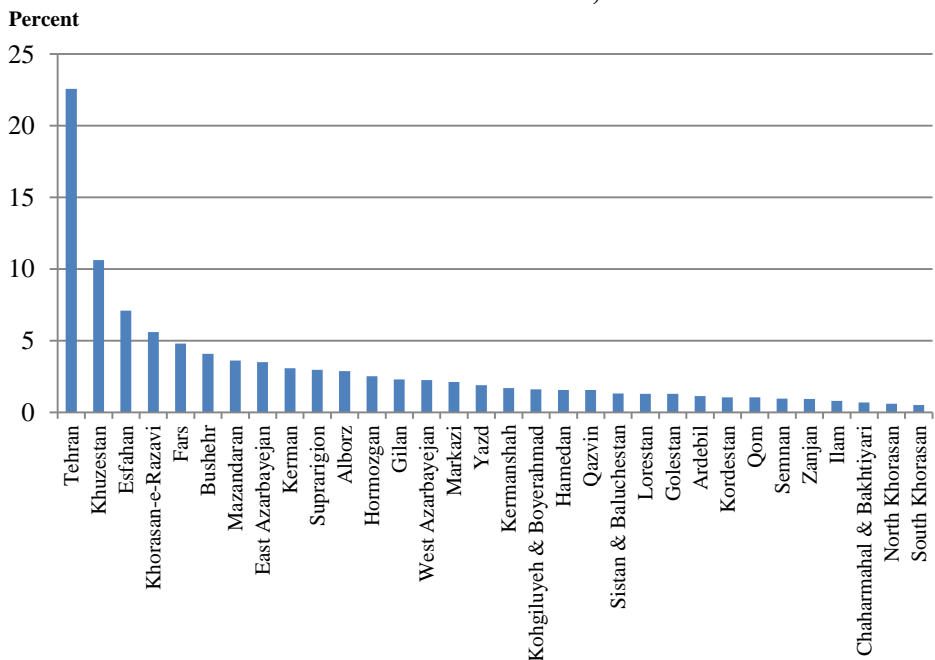
1. Including the value of other (cultivated assets, mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literacy or artistic originals).
 Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

Regional accounts

As the system of national accounts offers an integrated and comprehensive accounting framework 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 1392, the provinces of Tehran, Khuzestan, and Esfahan with 22.57%, 10.62%, and 6.76% had the highest contribution, respectively and the provinces of North Khorasan and South Khorasan with 0.61% and 0.52% had the lowest share in GDP, respectively.

PROVINCES' CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES, THE YEAR 1392



Statistical Centre of Iran

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN COUNTRIES
 CONSIDERED IN VISION DOCUMENT OF THE COUNTRY, 2012**

Country	Gross domestic product at current prices (mln USD)	Gross domestic product per capita (USD)
Qatar.....	192403	93831
Kuwait.....	183219	56367
U.A.E	383799	41692
Oman.....	78111	23570
Bahrain.....	30362	23039
Saudi Arabia.....	711050	25136
Turkey.....	788099	10663
Lebanon	42490	9143
Kazakhstan.....	202656	12455
Azerbaijan (Republic of) ..	68727	7383
I.R. Iran	551588	7217
Turkmenistan	33466	6469
Jordan.....	30937	4414
Armenia	9950	3351
Syria (Arab Republic)	46540	2126
Georgia.....	15830	3632
Yemen.....	32831	1376
Uzbekistan.....	51414	1801
Pakistan	215117	1201
Iraq	149370	4557
Kyrgyzstan	6475	1183
Tajikistan.....	7633	953
Afghanistan	20364	683

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 1393, there were eleven presidential election rounds with a four-year intervals in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The percentage of public participation in the eleventh presidential election was about 77 percent.

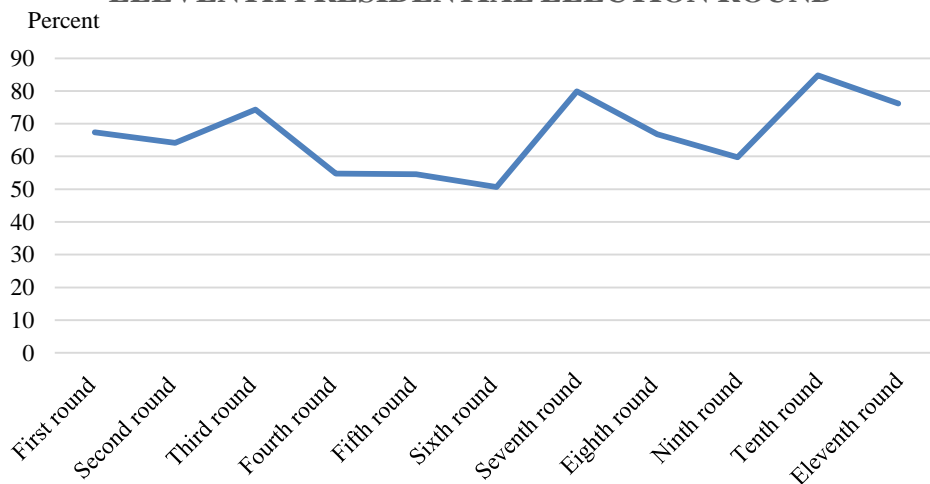
PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN EACH ROUND (thousand)

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 1393)
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

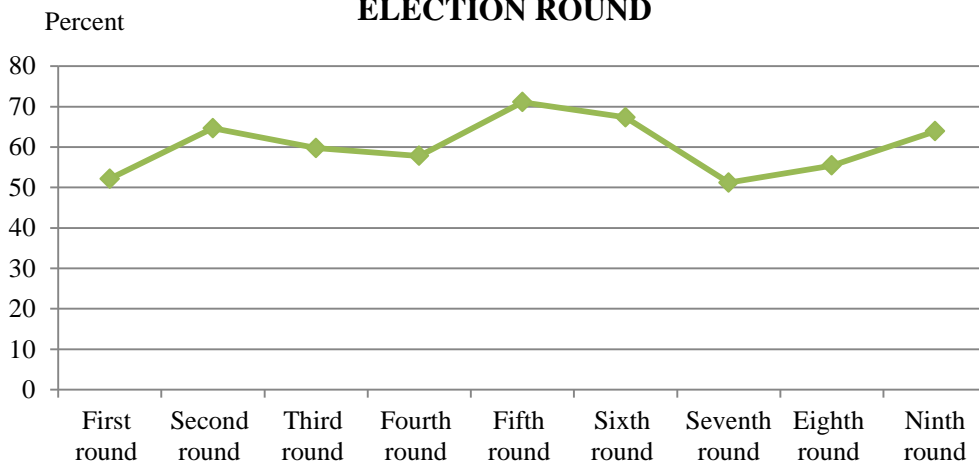
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Since the year 1358 there have been eight rounds of the Islamic Consultative Assembly election with a 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 bachelor's 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 1393, 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.

