

*ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
PLAN AND BUDGET ORGANIZATION  
STATISTICAL CENTRE OF IRAN*

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

***1394 (Iranian Year)***

*(21 March 2015- 20 March 2016)*

***NO. 32***

مرکز آمار ایران

### *Iranian calendar vs Gregorian calendar*

<i>Iranian year</i>	1375	1380	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394
<i>Christian year</i>	1996-1997	2001-2002	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016

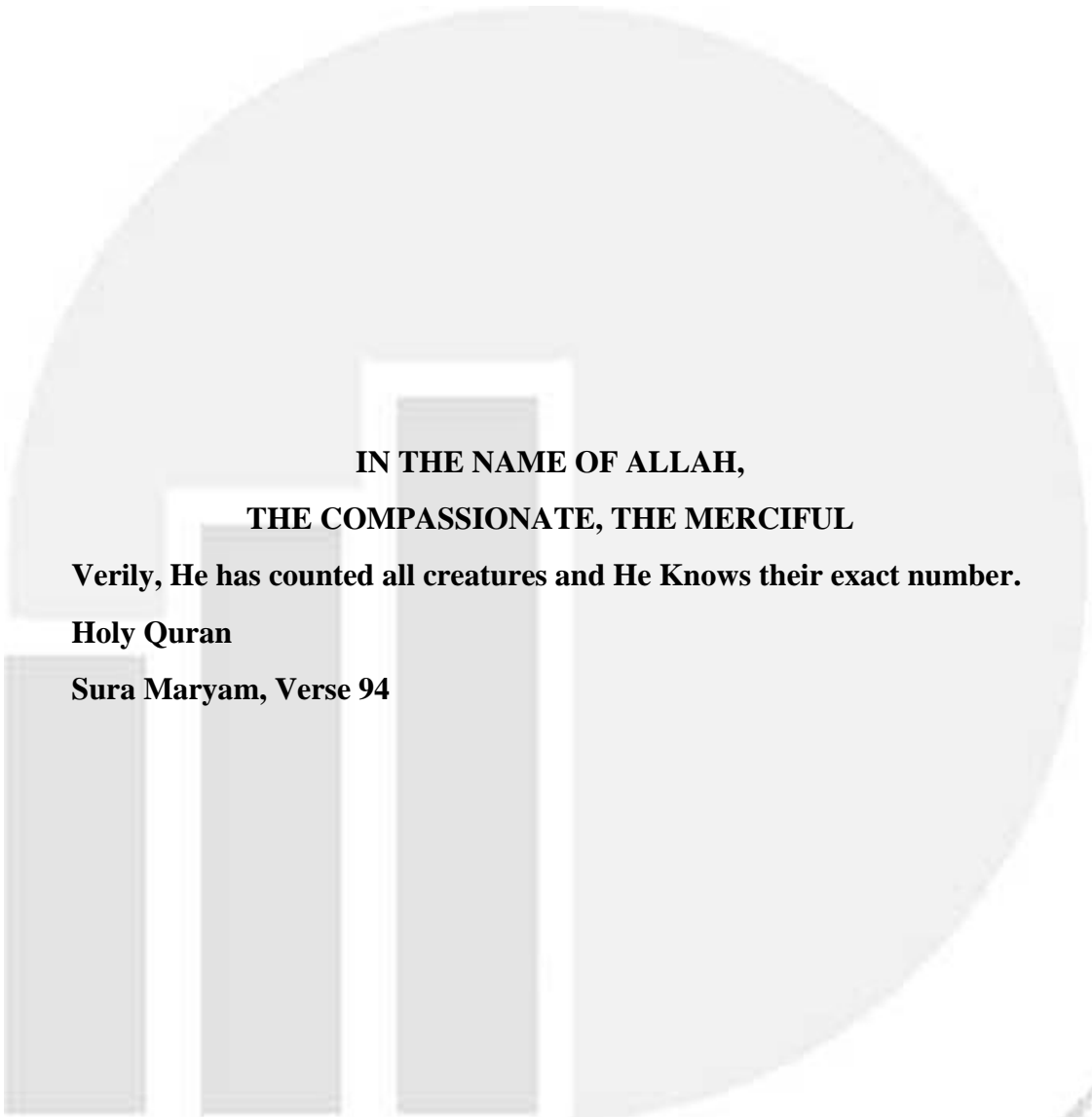
. It is the Iranian year which usually begins within the day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example the corresponding year of the year 1394 in the Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2015-20 March 2016).

### **Symbols**

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- ⊙ Not for publication (confidential figure)

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

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**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**

مرکز آیتا راپران

## **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.

**Omidali Parsa**  
**Head, Statistical**  
**Centre of Iran**

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**LAND AND  
CLIMATE**

مرکز آمار ایران

## LAND AND CLIMATE

Iran with a land area of 1,628,792 square kilometers in the year 1394 consists of 31 Ostans (provinces), 430 Shahrestans (sub-provinces), 1059 Bakhshs (counties), 1243 Shahr (cities) and 2590 Dehestans (rural agglomerations).

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, THE YEAR 1394



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 1394, 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 Km<sup>2</sup>. Tehran with an area of about 14000 Km<sup>2</sup> ranks 29<sup>th</sup> amongst the nation's provinces.

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

The total length of the I.R. Iran's borderlines is 8640 kilometers out of which the longest borderline is for that of Iran-Iraq with and the shortest one goes to Iran-Armenia which equals 1608 and 45 kilometers, respectively

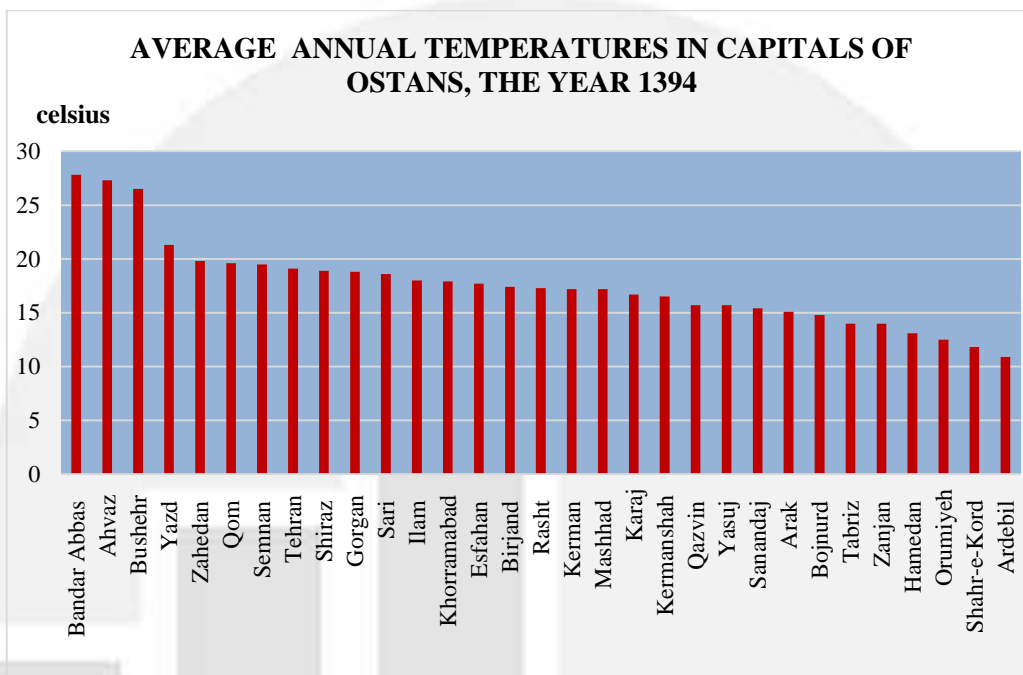
### **Climate**

In the year 1394, the cities of Ahwaz, Bandar Abbas and Bushehr with the average maximum temperatures of 34.3° C, 33.1° C and 30.4° C were among the hottest cities of the country, respectively.

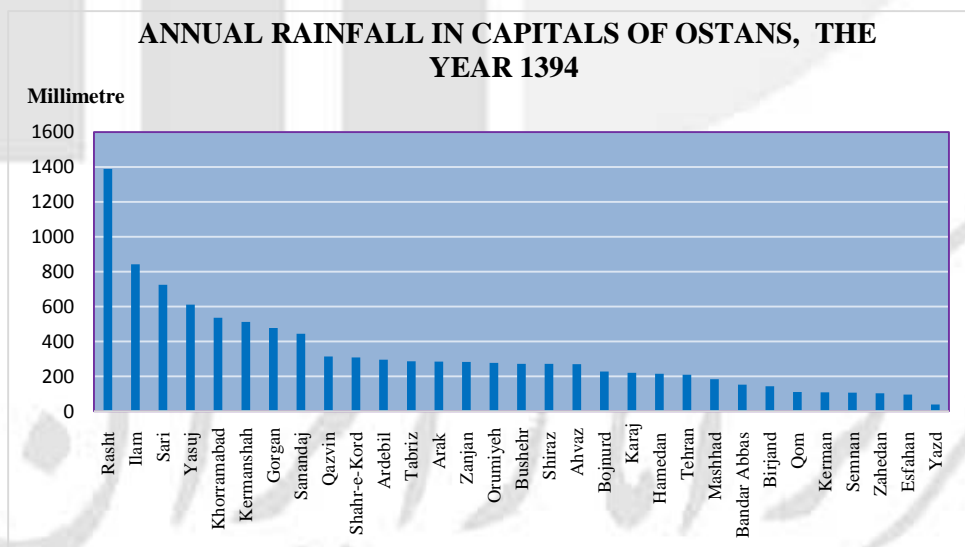
In the same year, the cities of Shahr-e-Kord, Ardebil and Hamadan with the average minimum temperatures of 2.3° C, 4.7° C and 5.2° C were among the coldest cities of the country, respectively.

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 1394.

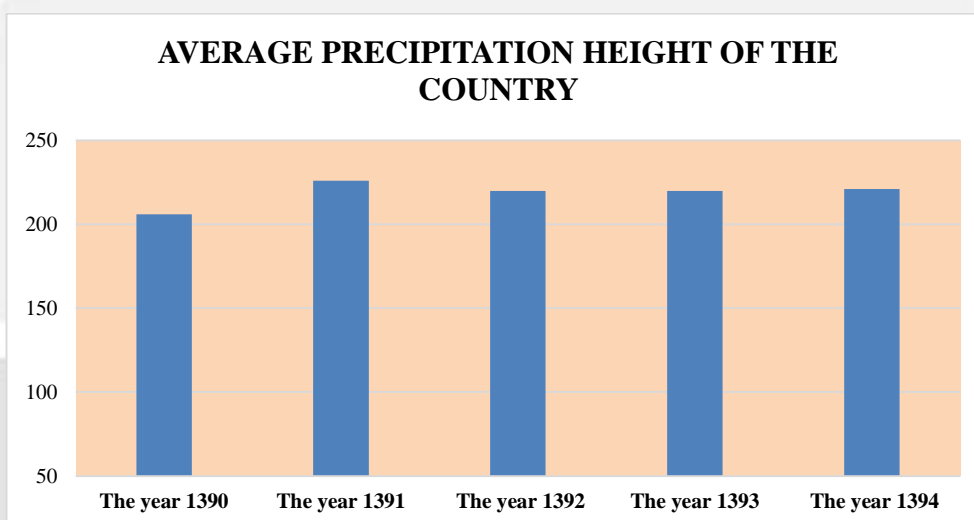




Also, in the year 1394, the cities of Rasht, Ilam and Sari with 1388.3, 842.4 and 724.7 mm, and, Yazd, Esfahan, Zahedan and Semnan with 38.4, 96.3, 103.7 and 107.5 mm, as the provinces' capitals, had the highest and the lowest annual precipitation, respectively.



The average precipitation height of the country in the year 1394 was 221.3 mm which increased 0.49% in comparison with the previous year. Reviewing the precipitation height between the years 1390 to 1394, indicates that the year 1391 with 226 mm. and the year 1390 with 206 mm had the best and worst status in view of precipitation.





**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, a separate chapter on this area was included in the Statistical Yearbook of Iran as well as in this publication since the year 1393.

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

### Soil

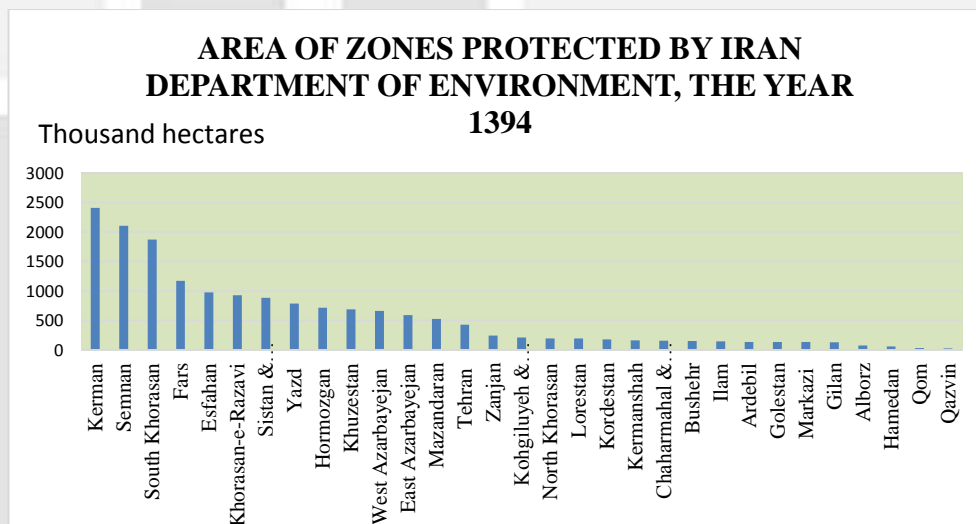
The most important impacts of human activities on soil are: soil poisoning and erosion which lead to destruction and decrease of arable land capacity. Overall, soil erosion is a natural process which occurs by wind or water flow, and temperature changes. However, human activities such as intense farming, 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 1394, 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 1394, the area of forests in the country was 14319 thousand hectares. Moreover, in the year 1394, there were a number of 2088 fire cases in forests and ranges which increased about 3.6 percent in comparison with the previous year.



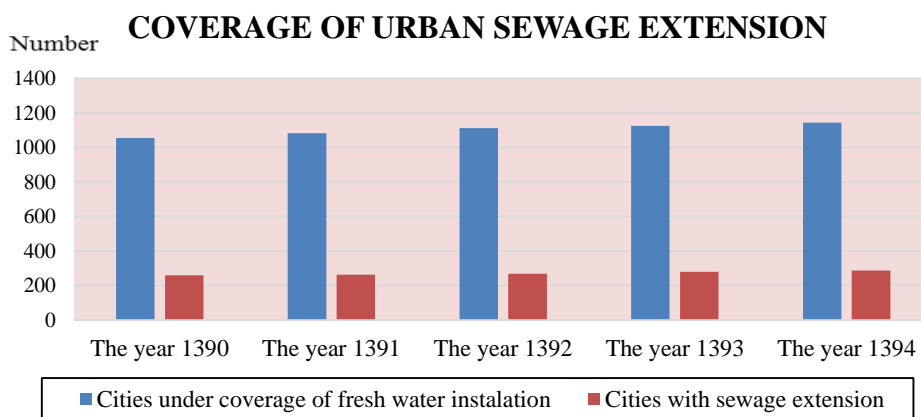
In the year 1394, the average volume of collected wastewater was about 4242 thousand cu m which shows a 10.2 percent rise compared to the year 1393. The provinces of Khuzestan and Tehran had the most collected wastewater portion with 18.1 percent and 15.5 percent and the provinces of Semnan and Lorestan with 0.24 percent and 0.25 percent had the lowest portions, respectively.

In the year 1393, 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 980 thousand tons (a 5.4 percent increase

compared with the previous year), SO<sub>2</sub> with 589 thousand tons (a 40.1 percent increase compared with the previous year), SO<sub>3</sub> with 7 thousand tons (a 56.4 percent rise compared with the previous year), CO with 9035 thousand tons (a 1.5 percent increase compared with the previous year), SPM with 330 thousand tons (a 2.8 rise compared with the previous year), CO<sub>2</sub> with 150173 thousand tons (a 10.4 percent growth compared with the previous year), CH<sub>4</sub> with 48 thousand tons (a 3.1 percent rise compared with the previous year), and N<sub>2</sub>O with more than 6 thousand tons (a 2.3 percent increase compared with the previous year).

It should be mentioned that in the year 1393, among the pollutant and greenhouse gases resulted from the burning of fuels by the transportation section, the CO<sub>2</sub> with 150173 thousand tons equivalent to 93.2 percent of the total pollutant and greenhouse gases in this sector had the highest portion. Most of the CO<sub>2</sub> was resulted from the burning of gas oil and the lowest portion was due to burning of liquefied gas.

In the year 1394, about 44 percent of the population of country were under the coverage of the urban sanitary sewage collection and disposal network which shows a 4.7 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 92 percent and about 10 percent, respectively.



In the year 1394, about 84 and 74.3 percent of hospitals enjoyed appropriate solid waste management and sewage management, respectively. The figures for both managements increased by 5.0 percent and decreased by 0.9 percent, in comparison with the previous year.



# POPULATION

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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 1394 was 78773000 persons, of whom about 49% are male and 50.3% are female. Moreover, based on the estimates made, the population living in urban areas was 57 million 327 thousand (72.77%) and the population living in rural areas and unsettle population was 21million 446 thousand (27.22%).

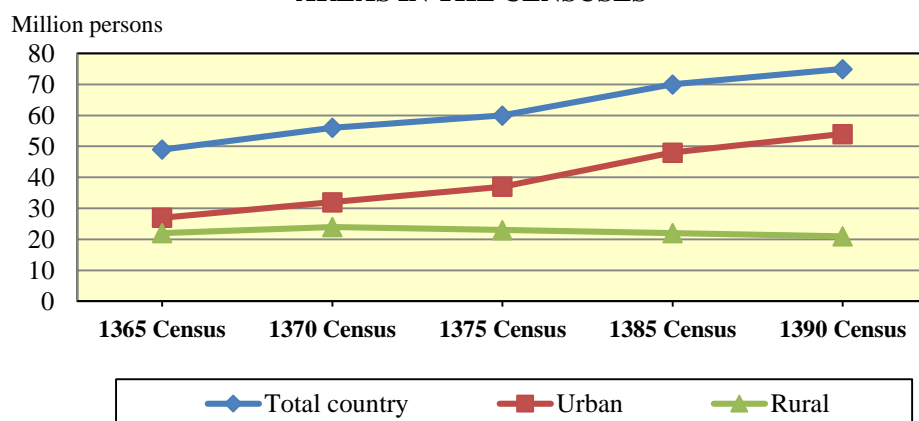


**HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION BY SEX IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**

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

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

Source: Statistical Centre of Iran.

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


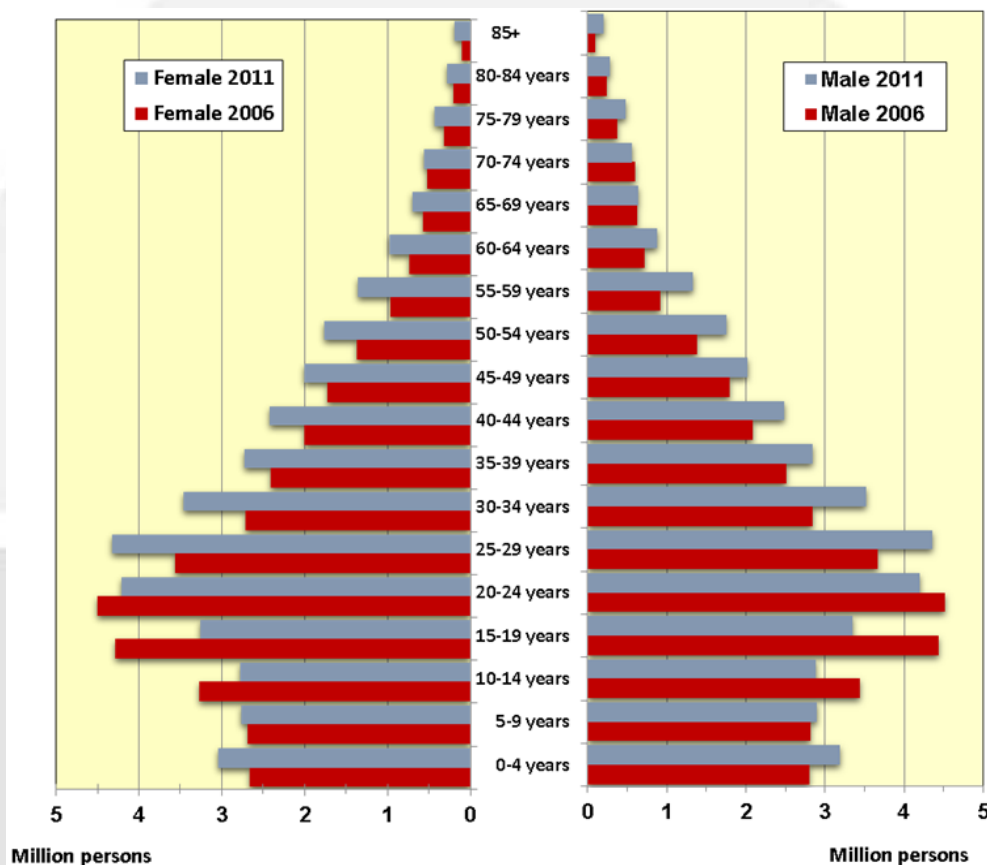
### Population age pyramid

One of the methods to illustrate the age structure of population is age pyramid. In other words, in order to illustrate the population age structure in a specific time, a graph called age pyramid is used. The pyramid shows the distribution of people in each age or age groups as histogram. It consists of two back-to-back bar graphs, with age on the Y-axis and the population plotted on the X-axis. Females are conventionally shown on the right and males on the left. In order to standardize the shape of the population 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 with over 1.45 million and Iraq with 51.51 thousand people have had the highest number of nationalities in the country, respectively.

### **Population relative distribution**

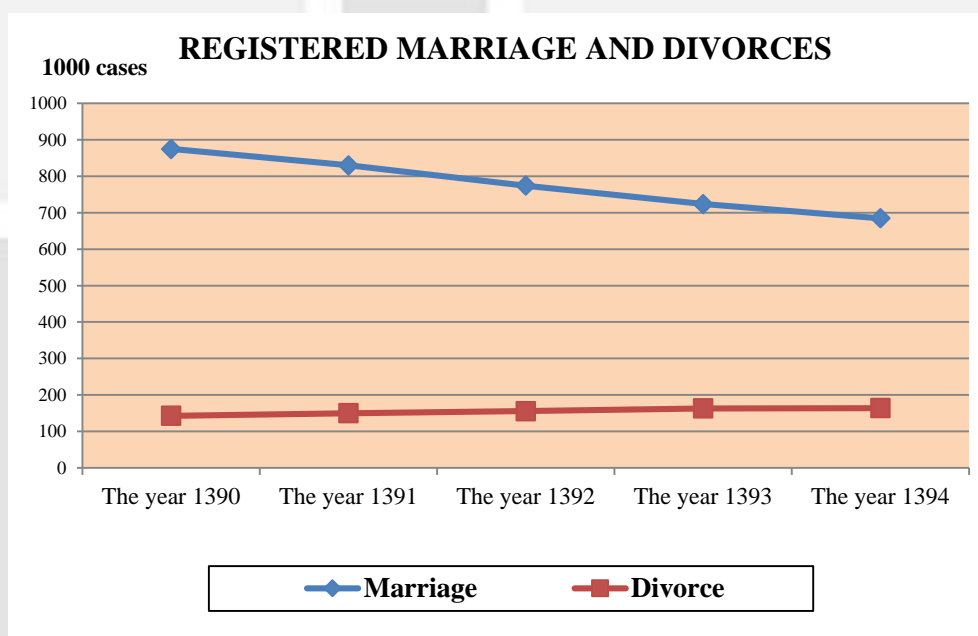
Population size reflects the total population inhabiting in the total region (or country). That where this population lives is a question that refers to the population distribution. In addition to the size of the population of a region or a country, the populations of urban and rural areas as well as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

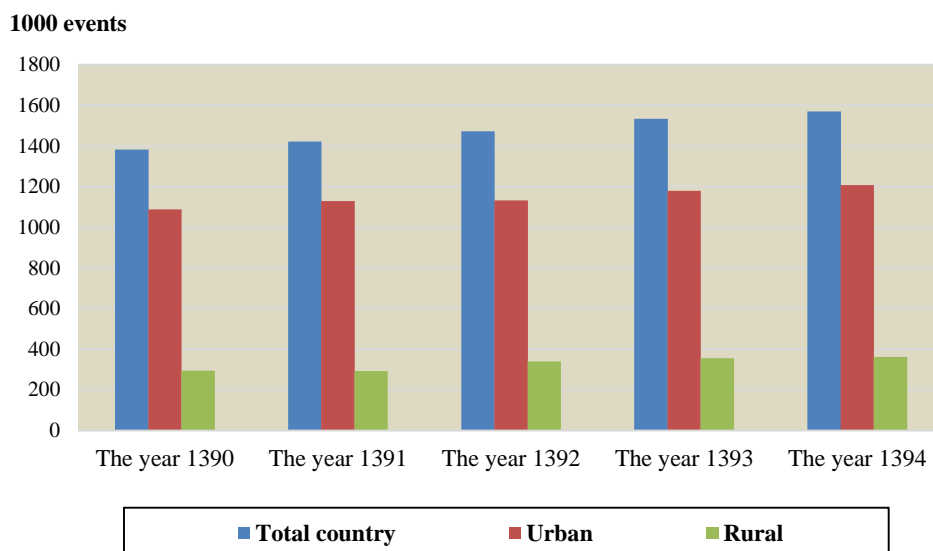
Based on the 1390 National Census of Population and Housing, the nation’s total population aged 10 and over were more than 63,240,000, of whom 62,514 were male and 89,664 were female, who were over 50 years old and have never married up to the date of the Census.

In the year 1394, about 685 thousand marriages and over 163 thousand divorces were registered, which shows a 5.3 percent decrease and about a rise of 0.1 percent, respectively as compared with the previous year.

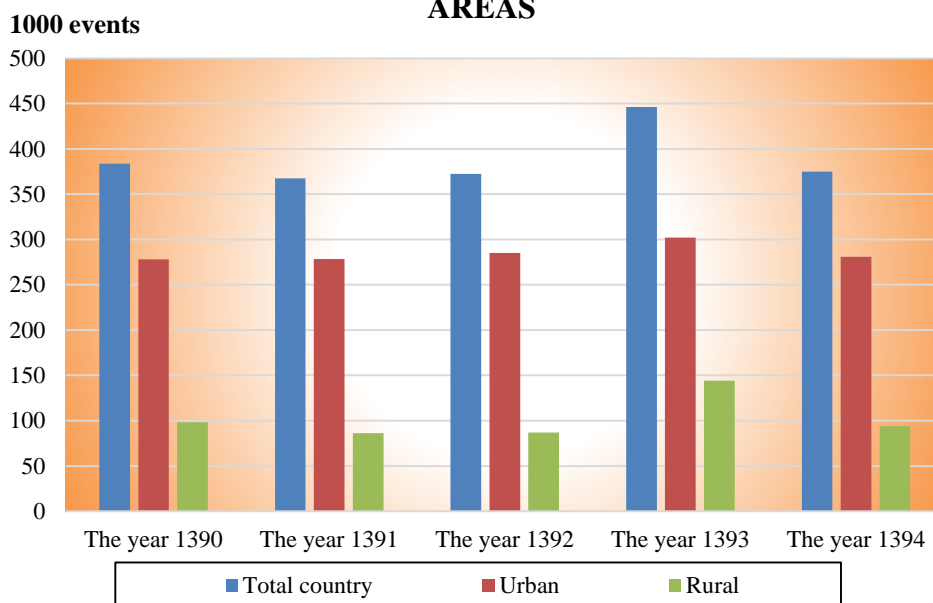


In the year 1394, more than 1 million 570 thousand births were registered (about 48.6% female); moreover, about 374 thousand deaths were registered, out of which about 43.9 percent were female.

### 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 5.5 million 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 and 1.85% of them were residing abroad. Moreover, 6.19% did not report their place of previous residence.

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

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

Study of the in-migration and out-migration provinces of the country shows that in the year 1390, out of 31 provinces, 13 provinces including Alborz, Esfahan, Gilan, Yazd, Mazandaran, Bushehr, 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.





### 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 69<sup>th</sup>.

**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 <sup>(1)</sup> .....	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 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.



# 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:

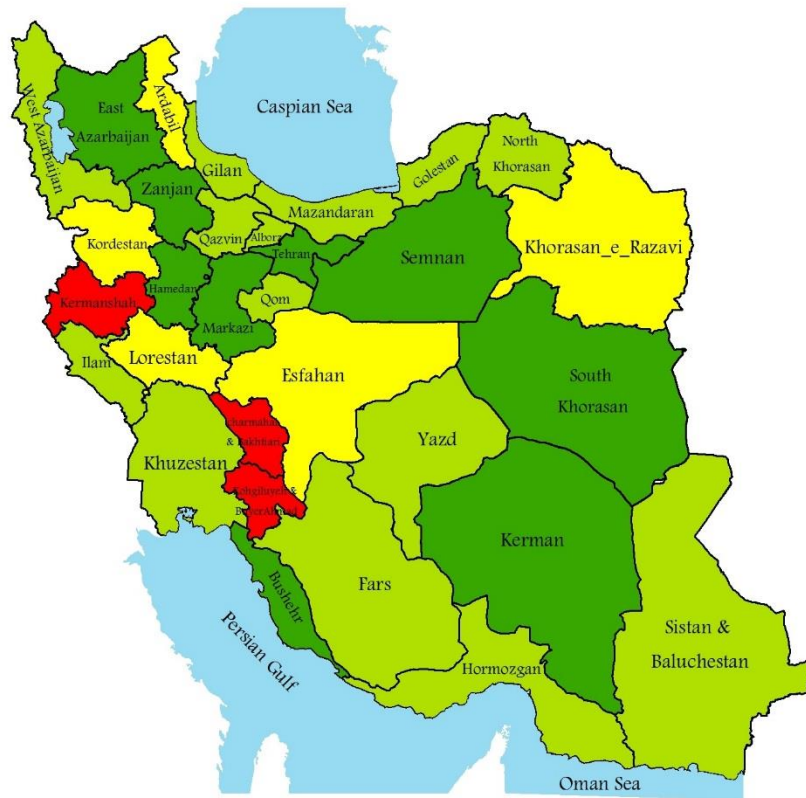
1. They had taken specific steps including registration at an employment agency during the last 30 days before the enumeration day,
2. They are currently available for work.

Based on the Labor Force Surveys in the years 1390 to 1394, economically active population accounted for 36.9, 37.4, 37.6, 37.2 and 38.2 percent of the population; the rate increased by 0.5 percent in the year 1391 compared with the year 1390, and grew by 0.2% in the year 1392 compared with the year 1391 and decreased by 0.4% in the year 1393 over the year 1392, and grew by 2.6% in the year 1394 compared with the year 1393. The unemployment rate for this population group in the years 1390 to 1394 were 12.3, 12.1, 10.4, 10.6 and 11 percent respectively; the rate decreased 0.2 percent in the year 1391 compared with the year 1390; the year 1393 experienced a 1.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1391, and in the year 1393 the rate increased 0.2 percent in compared with the year 1392 and also had a rise of 3.7% in the year 1394 in compared with the year 1393.

In the year 1394, the unemployment rate for the youth aged 15-24 was 26.1 percent; while the unemployment rates for male and female aged 15-24 were 22.3 and 42.8 percent, respectively.

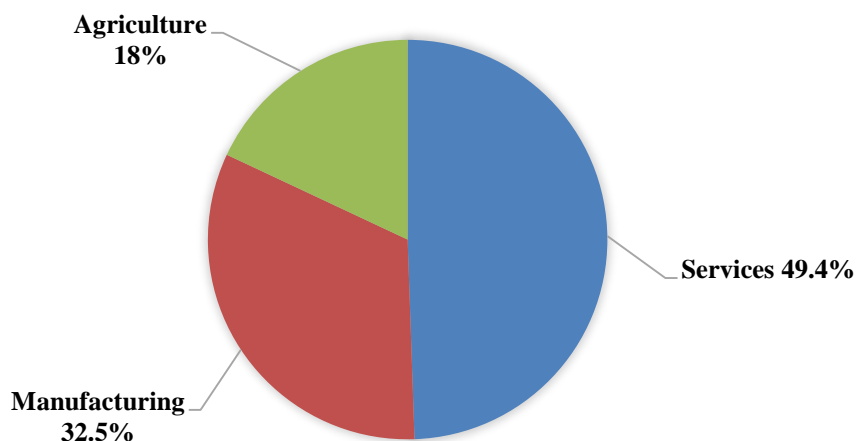
Among the provinces, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, Kermanshah, and Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari with 17.7, 17.6 and 16.4 percent had the highest unemployment rate in the year 1394, and East Azarbayejan, Markazi, and Kerman with 7.3, 7.9 and 7.9 percent had the lowest unemployment rate, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, THE YEAR 1394



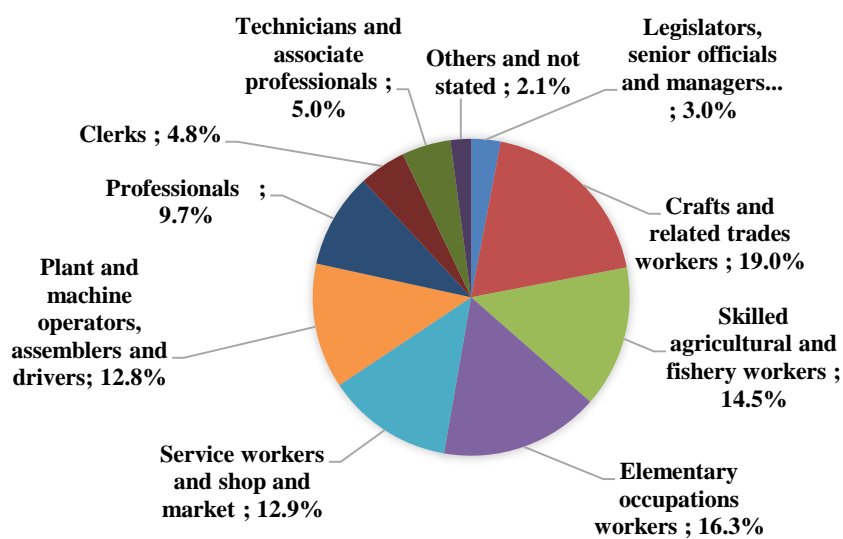
In the year 1394, relative distribution of the employed population aged 10 and over by three major economic sectors was as follows: 18 percent in agricultural sector, 32.5 percent in manufacturing sector and 49.4 percent in services sector.

**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY THREE MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, THE YEAR 1394**



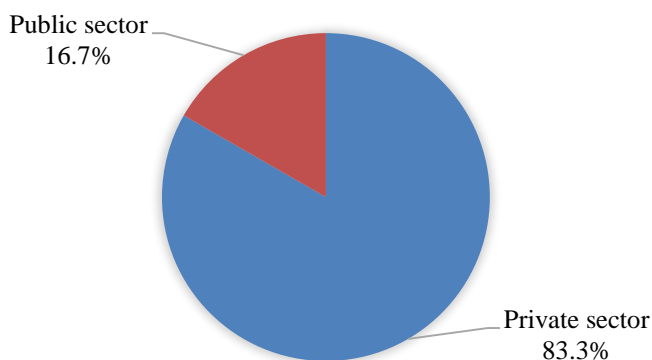
In the year 1394, relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over by major occupation groups, was 18 percent in crafts and related trade workers, 16.3 percent in elementary occupation workers, 14.5 percent in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 12.9 percent in service 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 1394**



Relative distribution of employed population aged 10 and over in the year 1394 by status in employment in three private, public (including wage and salary earner in cooperative sector and trainees) and other sectors were 83.3, 16.7 and 0 percent respectively; where the private sector experienced a 0.4 percent increase and public sector remained unchanged and other sector decreased by 0.4 percent compared with the previous year.

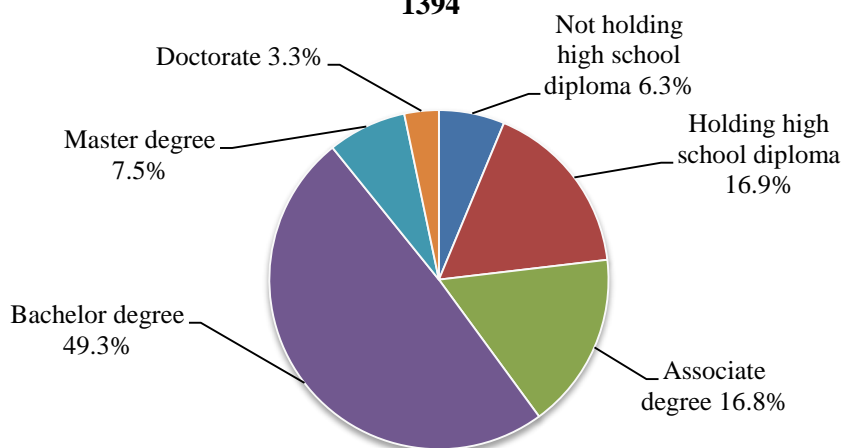
**RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY SECTOR, THE YEAR 1394**



**Government employees**

In the year 1394, the number of government employees in government agencies was about 2.3 million, which shows a 2.2 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Out of this number of employee, 93.1 percent are under civil service code and other employment laws, and 6.9 percent are under labor law.

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATIONAL DEGREE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1394**





**AGRICULTURE,  
FORESTRY  
AND FISHERIES**

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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 1394 was 806 thousand tons, where the highest production goes to Khorasan-e- Razavi, Fars and East Azarbayejan provinces with 71, 61.2 and 49.6 thousand tons, respectively; and the lowest production belongs to Hormozgan province with 6.8 thousand tons. For the chicken meat, the figure is 2 million 122 thousand tons; Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad province with 10.5 thousand tons has the lowest production and Mazandaran, Gilan and Esfahan with 218.9, 169.6 and 167.2 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 million 278 thousand 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.



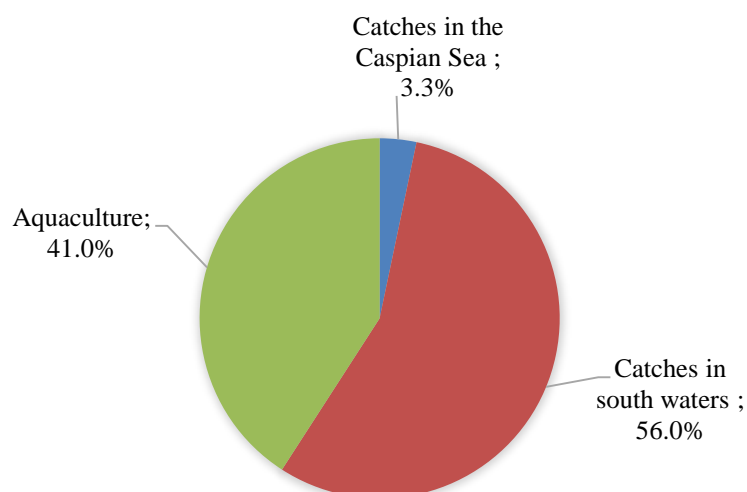
## Fisheries

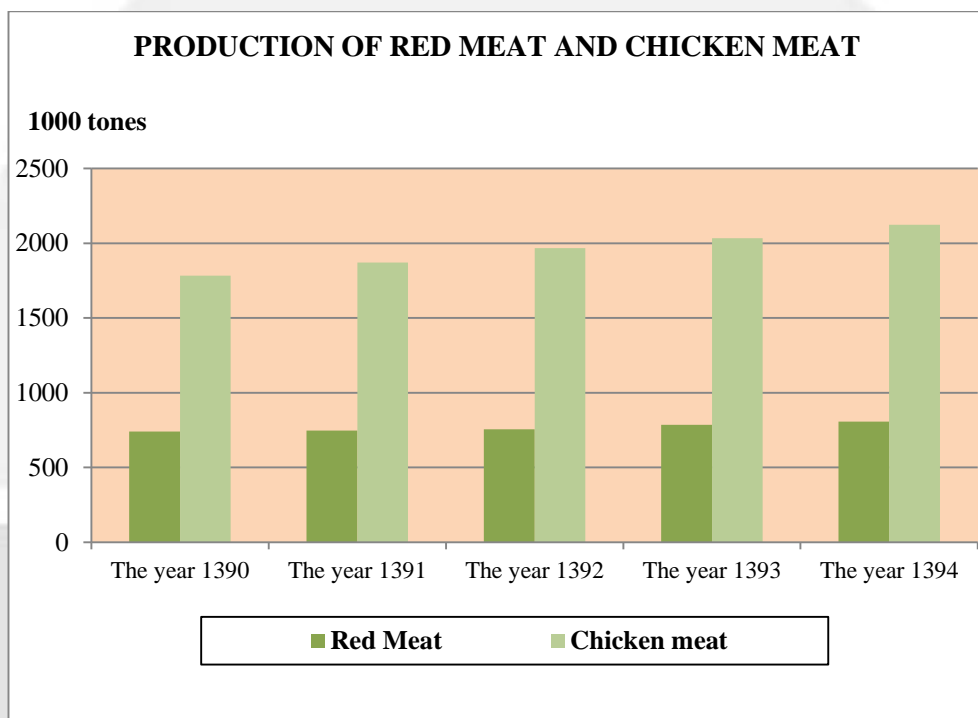
### NATION'S PRODUCTION AND CATCHES OF VARIOUS AQUATICS (ton)

Year	Total	Catches in the Caspian Sea	Catches in south waters	Aquaculture
1389.....	663684	43805	368505	251374
1390.....	735261	37831	411897	285533
1391.....	838892	40314	459701	338877
1393.....	947229	39647	535865	371717
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>983897</b>	<b>32617</b>	<b>549732</b>	<b>401548</b>

Source: Fisheries Organization of Iran.

#### AQUATICS CATCHES AND PRODUCTION BY TYPE, THE YEAR 1394





### **Output, intermediate consumption and value added**

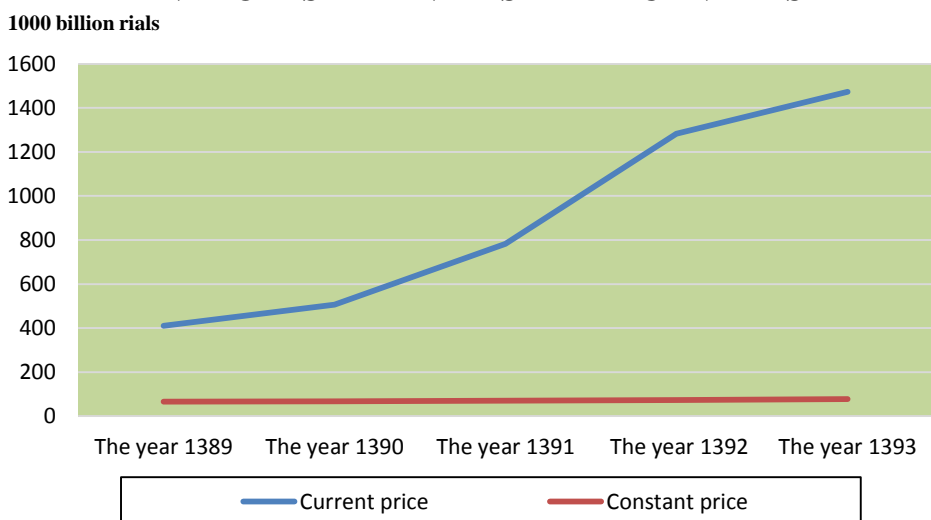
Based on the calculations made in the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1393, the output, intermediate consumption and value added at producer price in the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishery sectors were 2317256, 843961 and 1473295 billion rials, respectively. Also in the same year, the value added at the 1376 constant prices was 76,549 billion rials.

**OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE ADDED GROWTH OF THE ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHERY SECTOR IN THE YEAR 1393 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR (percent)**

Activity	Output	Intermediate consumption	Value added
Farming and horticulture .....	14.00	14.10	14.00
Livestock, chicken farms, sericulture, apiculture and hunting ..	13.11	12.00	15.00
Forestry .....	35.00	40.00	33.55
Fishery .....	31.00	31.00	31.03

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

nation's 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 whom 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

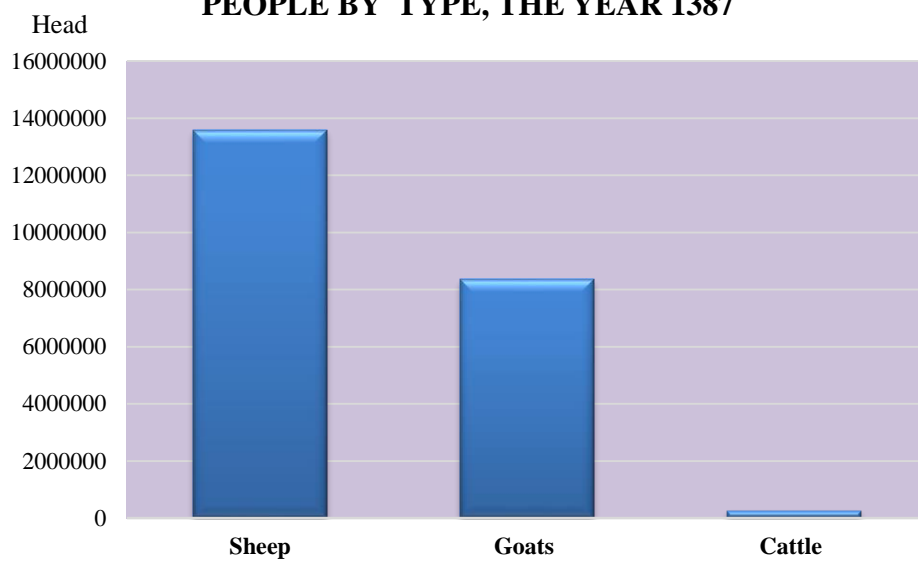
Total country	Rug, carpet and Gabbeh ( traditional carpet) ( m <sup>2</sup> )			Gelim (tapestry-woven carpets) and Zilu (rough carpet)			Verni ( a kind of carpet) and Jajim(a two-sided flatweave)		
	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale	Total household	Production	Sale
	23937	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





**MINING**

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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.

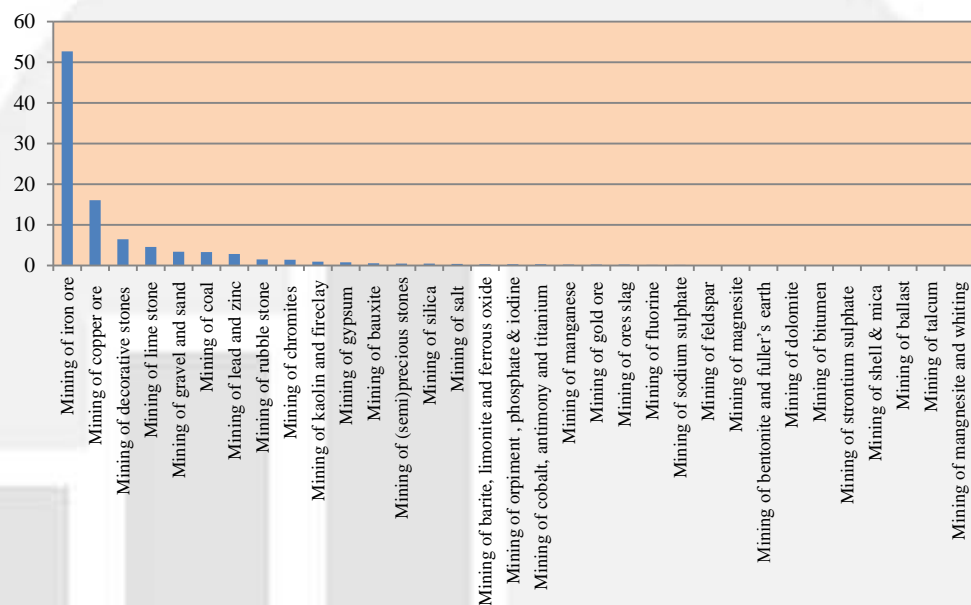
Information in this section comprises the results of the Nation's Operating Mines Survey. In order to classify the mine activities, the fifth revision of International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (I.S.I.C) has been used with some changes. On the basis of the cited survey in the year 1393, there were 5355 operating mines in the country and a total of 91869 workers were working in these mines, showing a decrease of 2.9 percent compared with the previous year 1392.

In the year 1393, the value added of the activities of the operating mines amounted to 97,590,386 rials, which the highest value added was for iron ore, copper ore and decorative stones, with 52697479, 16013670, and 6405388 million rials, respectively. The aggregate value added of these mines accounts for more than 77% of the total value added of this sector.

Moreover, Kerman, Yazd and East Azarbayejan with 35403, 26240, and 60032 million Rials, had the highest value added of operating mines of the country, respectively.

**RATIO OF VALUE ADDED OF SELECTED MINES OF THE TOTAL OPERATING MINES, THE YEAR 1393**

Percent



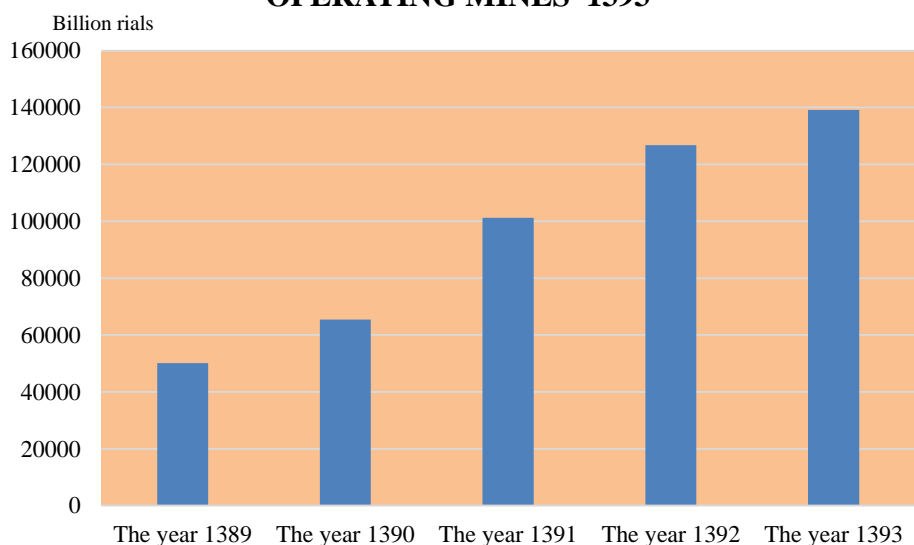
In the year 1393, over 19,872 billion rials of the investments was made out of which about 52% relates to machinery, durable tools and administrative equipment and 5% goes to the building and installations (without land).



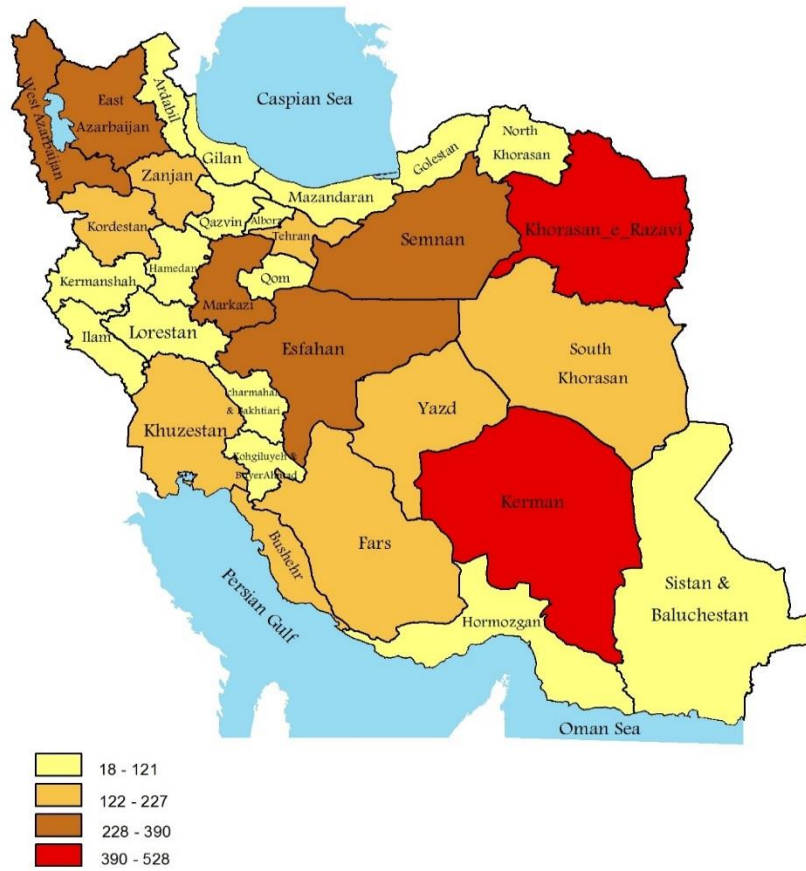
**NUMBER OF THE OPERATING MINES BY MINERALS MINING,  
NUMBER OF WORKERS AND TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, THE  
YEAR 1393**

Type of mine	Number of operating mines	Number of workers	Total value of products (mln.rials)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5445</b>	<b>94640</b>	<b>126738474</b>
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 1393**



NUMBER OF OPERATING MINES OF THE COUNTRY, THE YEAR 1393





# **OIL AND GAS**

مرکز آمار ایران

## Oil and gas

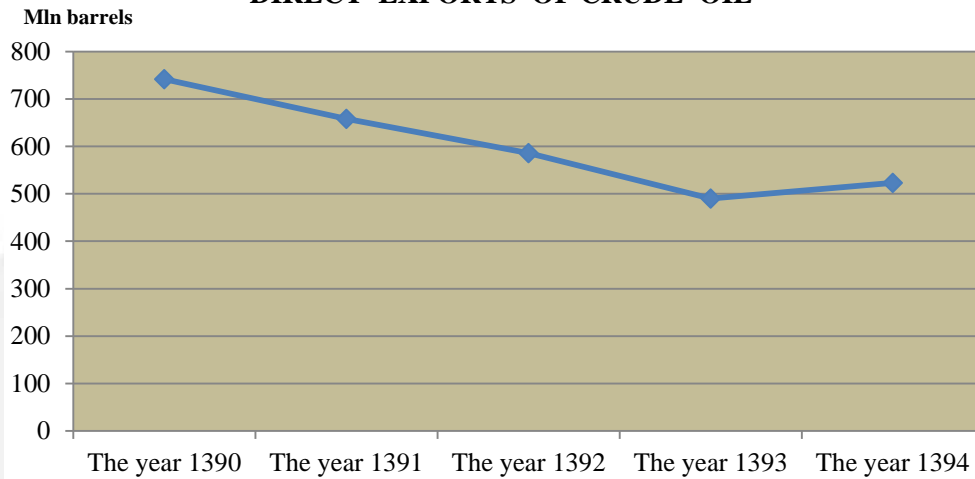
Due to the importance of oil, gas, and petrochemical industries in Iran's economy, the data related to these activities have not been included in Mines and Manufacturing chapters and are presented in an exclusive chapter in this publication.

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 for Planning of the Ministry of Oil and OPEC publication.

In the year 1394, a total of 523 million barrels of crude oil were exported, which shows a 6.8% increase compared with the preceding year. Also in the same year, the amount of oil products exports was 28 mln liters per day, with a 32.1% increase compared with the preceding year.

Iran with an average production of 3152 thousand barrels of crude oil a day ranked as the third among OPEC countries in 2015. In the same year, Iran with the supply of 226 billion cubic meters of natural gas ranked as the first among OPEC countries.

**DIRECT EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL**



Furthermore, in the year 1394, the production of some oil products by cu m. per day in the total national refineries was as follows: liquefied gas 10135; motor spirit 67872, burning oil 20061, gas oil 87606 and fuel oil 72302 which shows a 6.9, 4.6, -7.2, 4.5 and -1.0 percent change compared with the preceding year.

**AVERAGE OIL PRODUCTS OF REFINERIES (cu m .day)**

Product	The year 1390	The year 1391	The year 1392	The year 1393	The year 1394
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>
Liquefied gas .....	10120	10303	10367	9476	10135
Motor spirit .....	54820	70183	71216	64888	67872
Burning oil.....	20199	23437	23739	21640	20061
Gas oil.....	80352	91012	91982	83857	87606
Fuel oil.....	65643	79087	80136	73045	72302
Jet fuels .....	000	000	000	000	000
Lubricants .....	000	000	000	000	000
Bitumen .....	000	000	000	000	000
Other products <sup>(1)</sup> .....	000	000	000	000	000

1. Other oil products exclude semi-finished products, gas, hydrogen and sulfur.  
Sources: Ministry of Oil.

In the year 1394, gas oil with the consumption of 31794 thousand cu m a year had the highest share of consumption among all kinds of oil products and motor spirit with 26856 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, Khorasan-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 <sup>(1)</sup>, THE YEAR 1388 (percent)**

Province	Province share of the motor spirit consumption	Province share of the nation's population <sup>(2)</sup>
<i>Total country</i> .....	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
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 1394, the amount of motor spirit imports reached 2082 mln liters. Imports of the motor spirit increased by 43.9 % compared with the previous year.

The total production of the National Company of the Petrochemical Industries with a 4.3% increase compared with the preceding year reached 46408 thousand tons in the year 1394.

Over the same year, 1063 cities of the country were supplied with piped gas and 50 cities were being supplied with piped gas. Also in this year, a number of 20408 villages of the country were supplied with piped gas, which had a 9.8% increase compared with the year 1393.

#### **AVERAGE WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 2015**

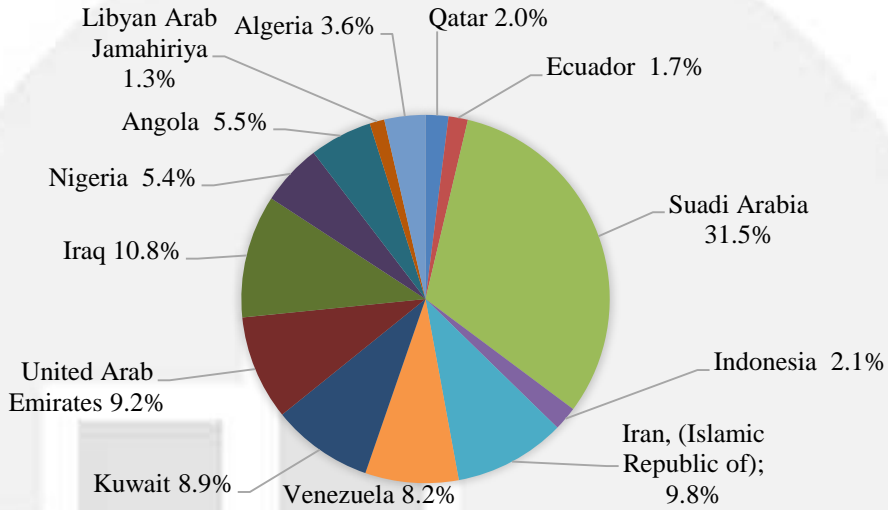
<b>Region</b>	<b>Production (1000 barrels per day)</b>
<b>World</b> .....	<b>75080</b>
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	7559
Africa .....	7073
North America .....	10694
Latin America .....	9716
Eastern Europe .....	12651
Western Europe .....	2893
Middle East .....	24495

#### **AVERAGE WORLD CRUDE OIL EXPORTS IN: 2015**

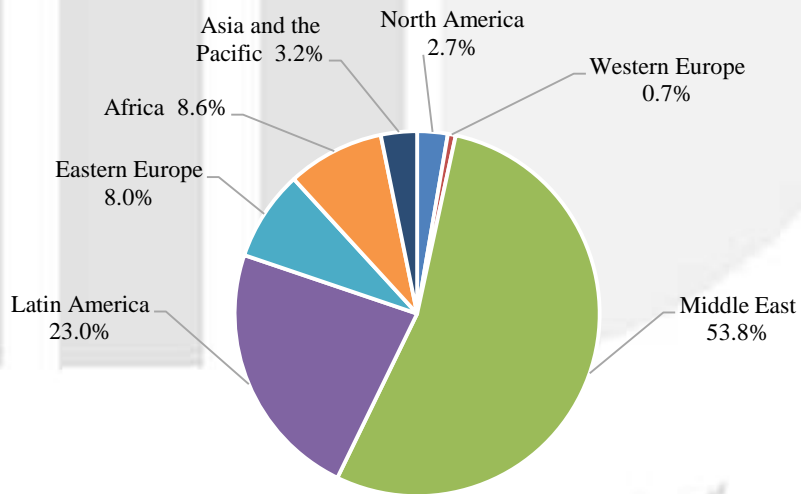
<b>Region</b>	<b>Exports ( 1000 barrels per day)</b>
<b>World</b> .....	<b>41654</b>
Asia and Pacific (excluding middle east).....	1325
Africa .....	6178
North America .....	2755
Latin America .....	5213
Eastern Europe .....	7197
Western Europe .....	1949
Middle East .....	17037

Source: OPEC

**CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN OPEC COUNTRIES,  
2015**



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







**MANUFACTURING**

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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.

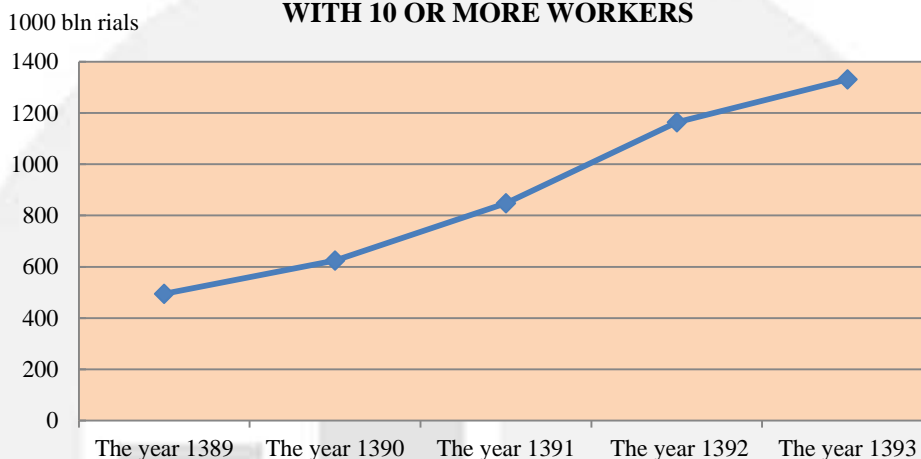
Statistics and information on manufacturing include specifications of manufacturing licenses issued by the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade and a selection of specifications and economic performance of manufacturing establishments and households with manufacturing activity related to the final results of the survey of Manufacturing Establishments implemented by the Statistical Centre of Iran in the year 1393.

In the year 1393, there were 14,452 manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers in the country, which decreased about 1.7 percent compared with the year 1392. The private and public sectors own about 97.5 and 2.5 percent of the establishments, respectively. Also, total employed persons in the establishments were over one million and 309 thousand persons showing a 2.3 percent increase compared with the year 1392. Among employed persons, 16.5 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 and 11.4 percent, respectively following food industries in view of the number of the employed.

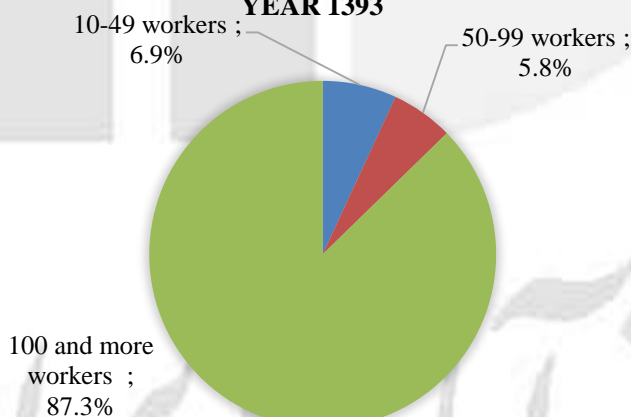
In this year, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was more than 1332 thousand billion rials showing an 11 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

**VALAUE ADDED RESULTED FROM MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 10 OR MORE WORKERS**



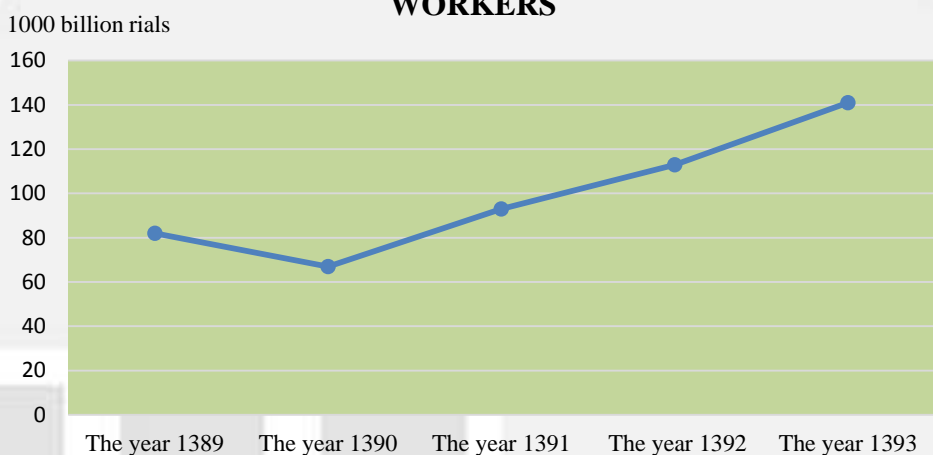
In the year 1393, value added of manufacturing activity of the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was 92 thousand and 292 billion rials for the establishments with 10-49 workers, 77 thousand and 317 billion rials for the establishments with 50-99 workers and more than 1 million and 163 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 SIZE OF WORKERS, THE YEAR 1393**



Also, the amount of investment in manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers was about 141 thousand and 147 billion rials, increased about 25.1 percent compared with the year 1392.

**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 <sup>(1)</sup> (number)	Exploitation license <sup>(2)</sup> (number)
1390 .....	15872	6292
1391 .....	15210	4112
1392 .....	19287	4369
1393 .....	18624	5233
<b>1394 .....</b>	<b>16067</b>	<b>5107</b>

1. Including new manufacturing establishments and expansion of existing establishments.  
 2. Including exploitation licenses issued for starting new establishments, expansion of existing establishments and establishments without license.  
 Source: Ministry of Industries, Mines and Trade.

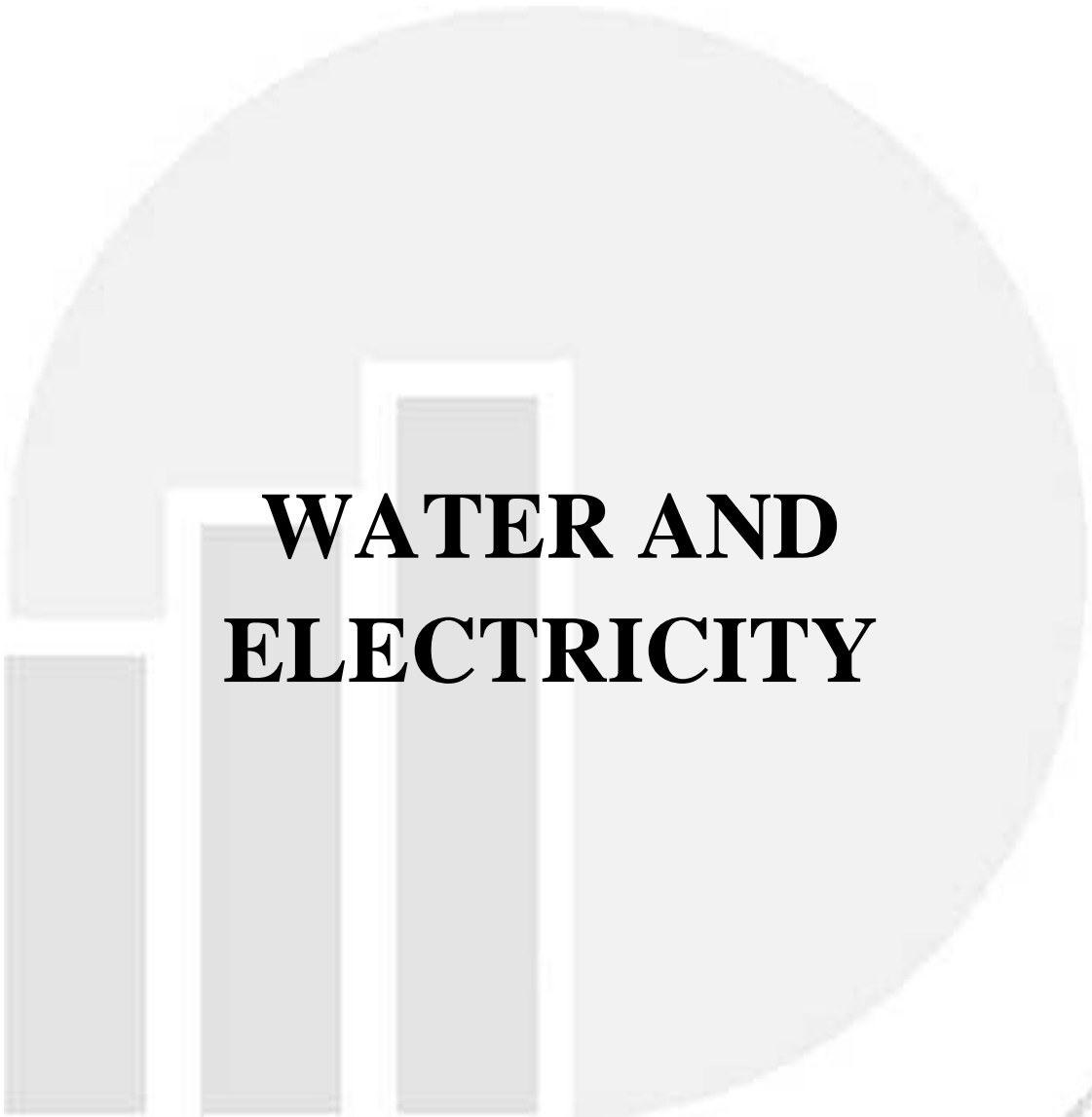
In the year 1393, manufacturing establishments' productivity (ratio of value added to the number of establishments) was 92 billion and 192 million rials showing a 12.9 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

In the year 1393, workforce productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the number of the employed) was 1017.8 million rials showing an 8.5 percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In the year 1393, production productivity in manufacturing establishments (ratio of value added to the output value) was 0.26 showing an 8.1 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

In the year 1393, ratio of investment to value added in manufacturing sector was 0.1 showing a 12.7 percent increase compared with the year 1392.

Among the provinces, Tehran, Khuzestan and Esfahan with 239620, 159750 and 141506 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 1552419, 457736 and 244836 million rials had the highest manufacturing establishments' productivity in the manufacturing establishments with 10 and more workers, respectively.



# **WATER AND ELECTRICITY**

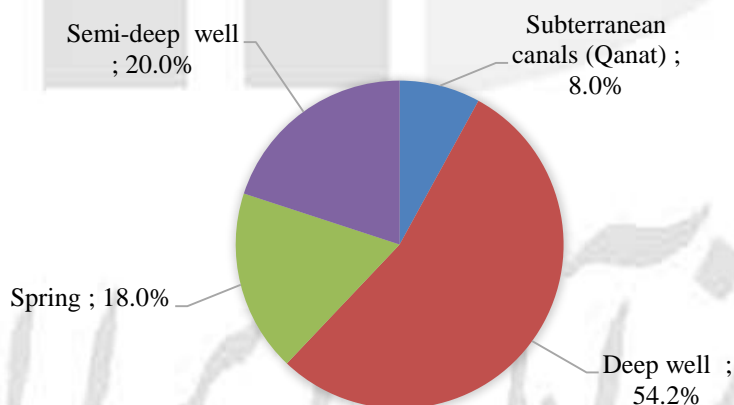
مرکز آمار ایران

## 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 1393-1394, annual discharge of underground water resources was about 61094 million cubic meters showing a 0.5 percent decrease compared with the aquatic year 1392-1393. Out of this portion, the share of deep wells was 54.2 percent, followed by semi-deep wells (20.0%), subterranean canals (Qanats) (8.0%) and springs (18.0), respectively.

**PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL DISCHARGE FROM UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES, THE YEAR 1393-94**

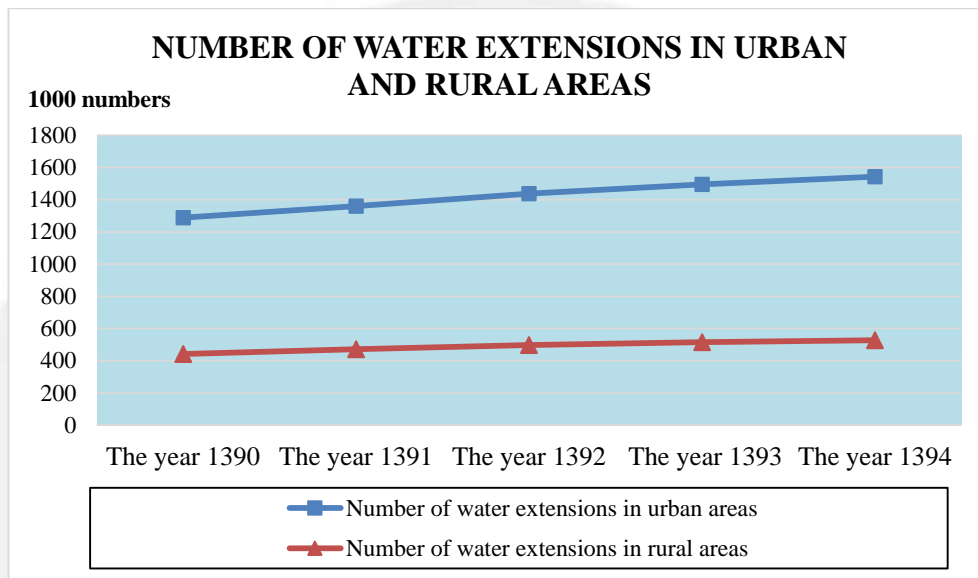


In the year 1394, inflow of large reservoir dams was 36155 million cubic meters showing a 28.1 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In this year, 25585 million cubic meters of large reservoir dams' water were consumed out of which 65.3 percent is for agricultural use. Outflow of the dams reached 30567 million cubic meters showing a 0.5 percent increase compared with the year 1393.

In the year 1394, there were over 20,712,000 water extensions in the urban and rural areas showing a 3 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this number, about 15,431,000 water extensions relate to the urban areas showing a 3.1 percent increase compared with the year 1393. 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 696 thousand kilometers, respectively showing 3 and 1.8 percent increase. In the year 1394, 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 171 thousand kilometers showing 4.5 and 2.7 percent increase, respectively. In the same year, production of water in urban areas reached 6009 million cubic meters showing a 3 percent increase.

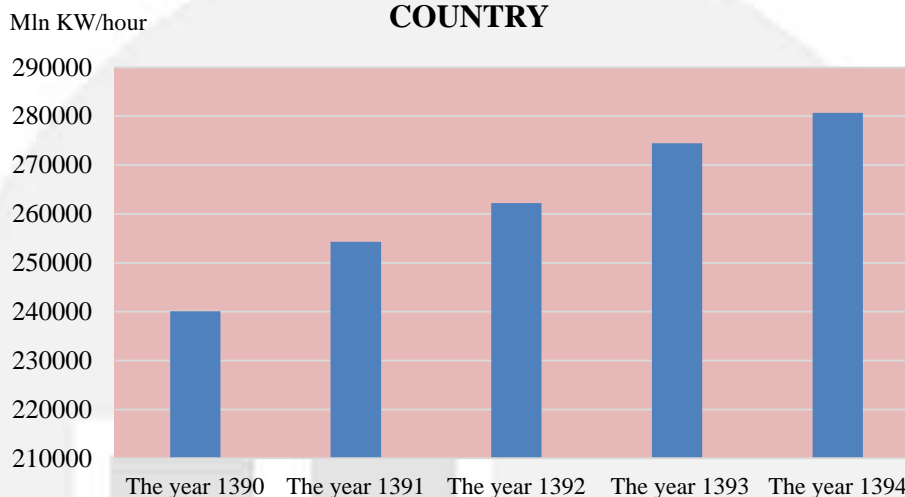
In the year 1394, the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khuzestan and East Azarbayejan had the highest amount of water sale in urban areas accounting for totally 40.8 percent of water sale in the country; whereas in the same year, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, South Khorasan, North Khorasan and Ilam provinces had the lowest amount of water sale accounting for totally 2.5 percent of water sale.





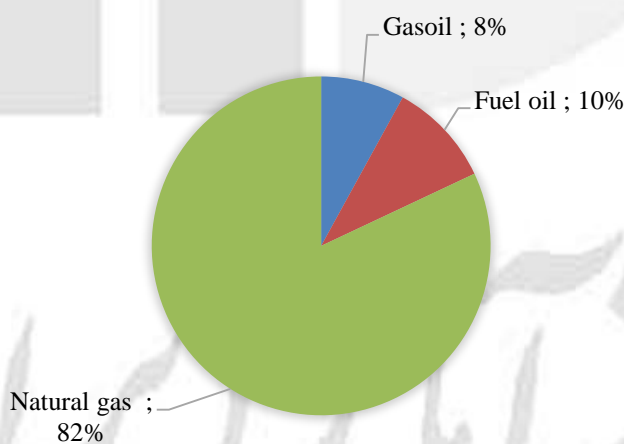
In the year 1394, nominal capacity of installed generators of electricity was 74103 thousand Kilo Watts showing a 1.3 percent increase compared with the previous year. Out of this amount, 47.1 and 53.0 percent are related to the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy and other institutions, respectively. In this year, the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Energy generated about 123215 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 2.3 percent increase compared with the preceding year.

**GROSS POWER PRODUCTION OF THE COUNTRY**



In the year 1394, totally, 6084 million litres of gas oil was consumed for electricity generation in power plants that decreased about 31.4 percent compared with the previous year. Also, the consumption of fuel oil decreased about 32.3 percent and natural gas had a 16.4 percent increase. In the cited year, output of thermal power plants reached 37.4 percent showing a 3.0 percent increase compared with the previous year.

**SHARE OF FUEL CONSUMED BY POWER PLANTS IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION, THE YEAR 1394**



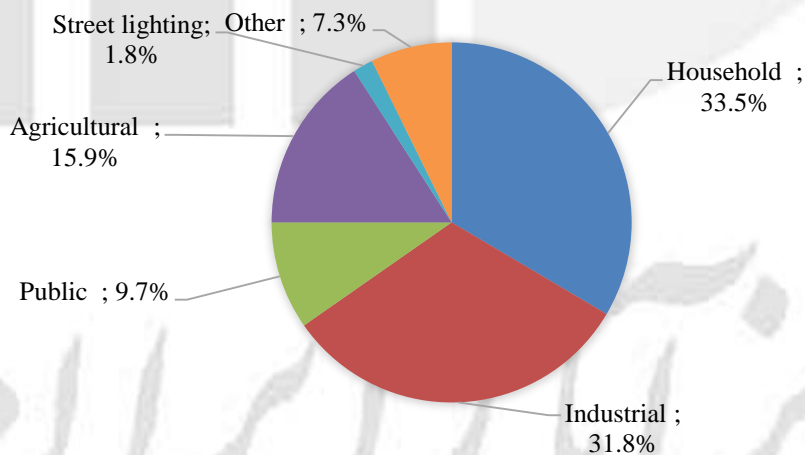
In the year 1394, power energy losses reached 33297 million Kilo Watts/hours showing a 3.7 percent decrease compared with the previous year. In the same year, the length of power transmission lines for 400 Kilo Watts was 20205 kilometer circuits showing a 1 percent increase compared with the previous year. Also, the power transmission lines for 230 Kilo Watts reached 30869 kilometers circuits showing a 0.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. There was an increase in sub-transmission lines in the year 1394 so that the 132 Kilo Volt, 63 and 66 Kilo Volt lines reached 23046 and 47506 kilometer circuits showing 0.5 and 0.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the year 1394, out of 32,831,066 electricity customers, 81.1, 4.5, 1.1 and 0.6 percent belonged to household, public, agricultural and industrial customers, respectively. Also, 33.5, 31.8, 15.9, 9.8 and 1.8 percent of the sold electricity were allocated to household, industrial, agricultural, public customers and street lighting, respectively.

At the end of the year 1394, a number of 56170 villages (about 4.3 million rural households) had an access to the electricity showing a 0.9 percent increase compared with the previous year.

In the same year, Tehran, Khuzestan, Esfahan, and Khorasan-e-Razavi provinces had the highest amount of electricity sale in urban areas accounting for totally 42.0 percent of electricity sale in the country whereas in the same year, Ilam, North Khorasan, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, and South Khorasan provinces consumed only 2.5 percent of electricity in the country.

**DOMESTIC SALE OF ELECTRICITY BY TYPE OF USE, THE YEAR 1394**





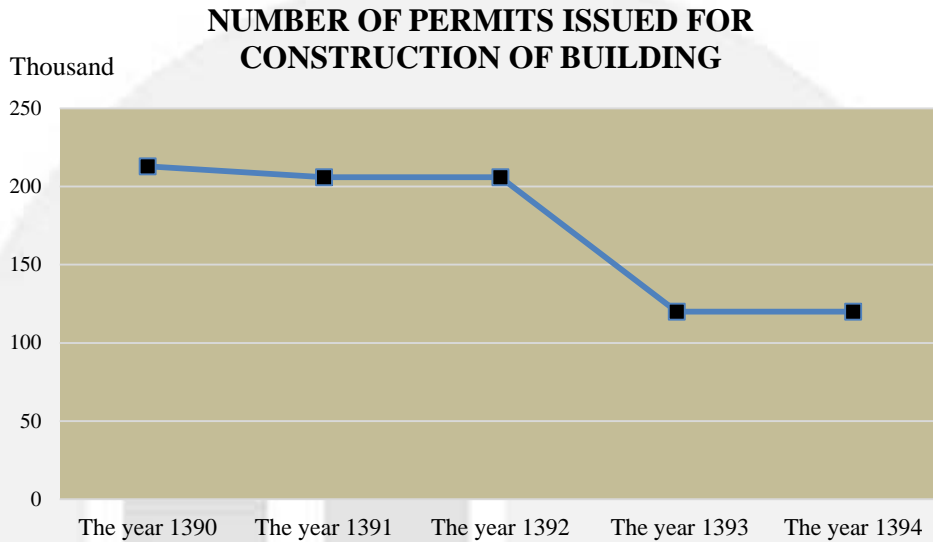
**CONSTRUCTION  
AND  
HOUSING**

مرکز آمار ایران

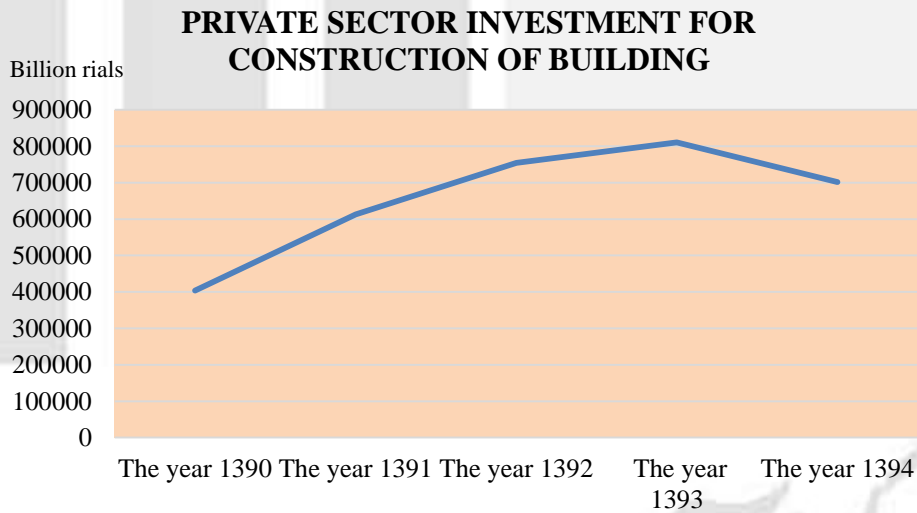
## Construction and housing

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 1394, about 120,000 permits for 62358 thousand square meters of floor areas were issued by the municipalities showing 0.42 and 8.47 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Besides, over 83 percent of the permits issued are for housing units.



In the year 1394, private sector investment in urban areas for newly-started, semi-finished and completed buildings was about 701,441 billion rials showing a 13.46 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

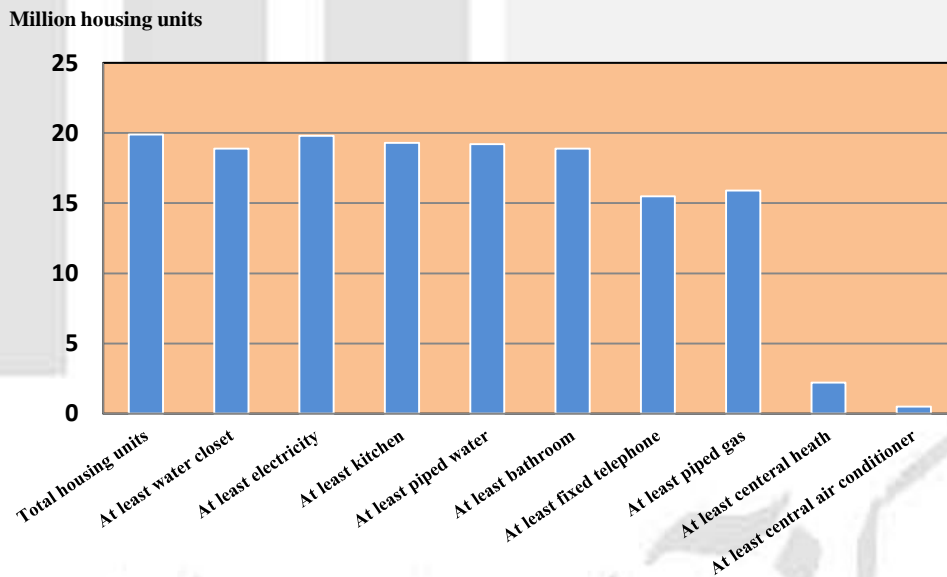


In the year 1394, Tehran, Esfahan and Arak cities with 42914, 16750 and 15160 thousand rials had the highest average price per square meter of floor area in housing units while Yasuj, Ilam and Yazd cities with 3264, 5628 and

5968 thousand rials experienced the lowest average price transacted in real estate agencies, respectively. Also, Tehran, Karaj and Qazvin with 211226, 90157 and 76280 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 25322, 25626 and 28302 rials had the lowest average monthly rental, respectively.

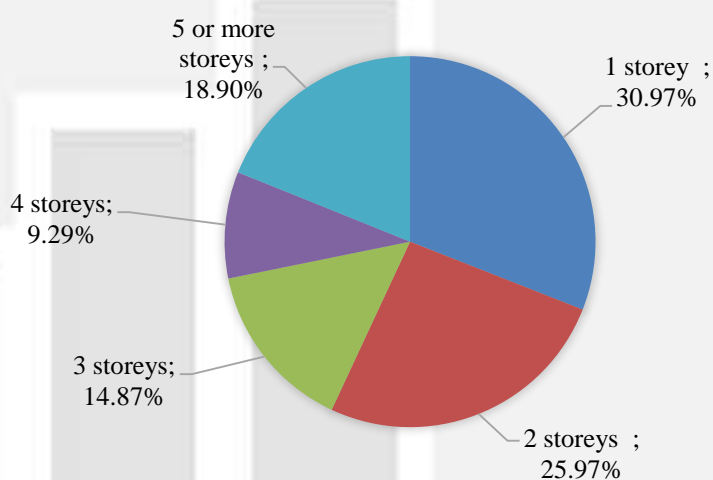
In the year 1390, over 99 percent of housing units, had at least water closet and electricity and over 90 percent had at least kitchen, piped water and bathroom and just 0.02 percent of total housing units had at least central heating and central air conditioning.

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



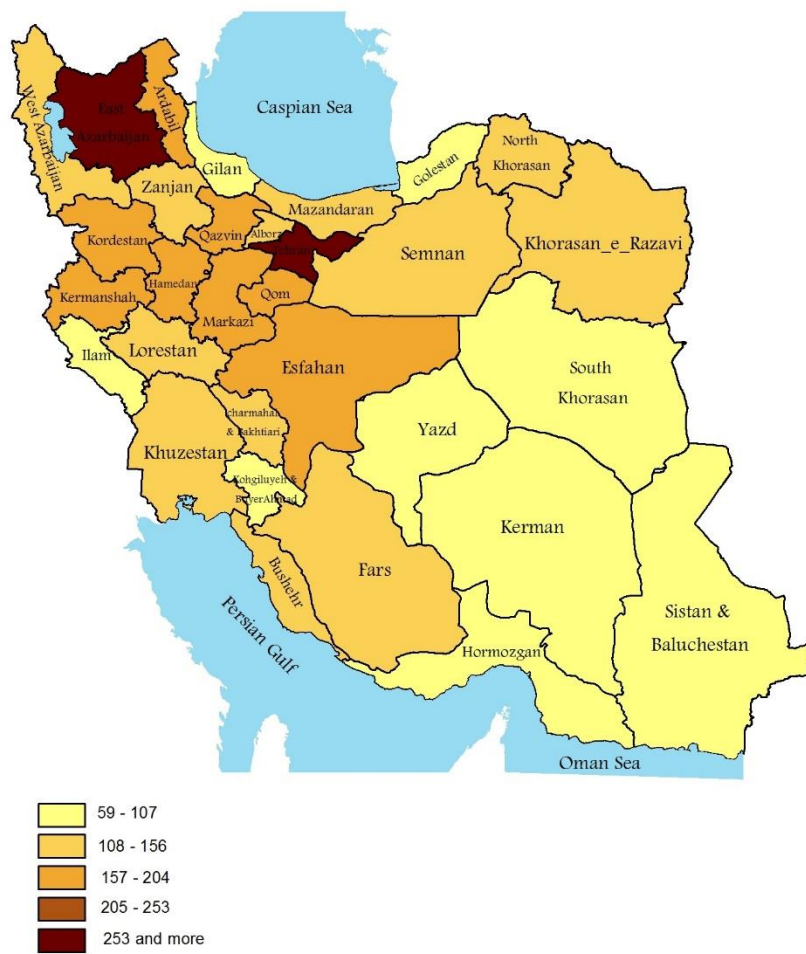
In the year 1394, permits issued for construction of one-storey buildings in urban areas had the highest share with 30.97 percent and then two-storey and five-storey and over buildings had the highest share of permits issued for construction of buildings with 25.97 and 18.90 percent, respectively.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ISSUED IN URBAN AREAS BY NUMBER OF STOREYS, THE YEAR 1394**





**AVERAGE FLOOR AREA RATIO  
IN HOUSING UNITS PERMITS, THE YEAR 1394**





# TRADE AND HOTEL

مرکز آمار ایران

## Trade and Hotel

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 1394, the total value of foreign trade exchange of the country was over 2387 thousand billion rials (51.2 percent for imports and 48.8 percent for non-oil exports). It is necessary to mention that the total value of exchange, non-oil exports and imports show 0.2 increase, 13.5 decrease and 20.2 percent increase compared with the year 1393.

### Imports

In the year 1394, about 35.2 million tons of various goods valued about 1223 thousand billion rials were imported through customs terminals.

### IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1394

Country	Import value (percent)
China.....	25.25
United Arab Emirates.....	18.53
Korea (Republic of) .....	8.86
Turkey.....	7.21
Swiss.....	5.78
India.....	5.52
Germany.....	4.39
Italy.....	2.20
France.....	1.85
The Netherlands.....	1.78
Brazil.....	1.49
Russian Federation.....	1.42

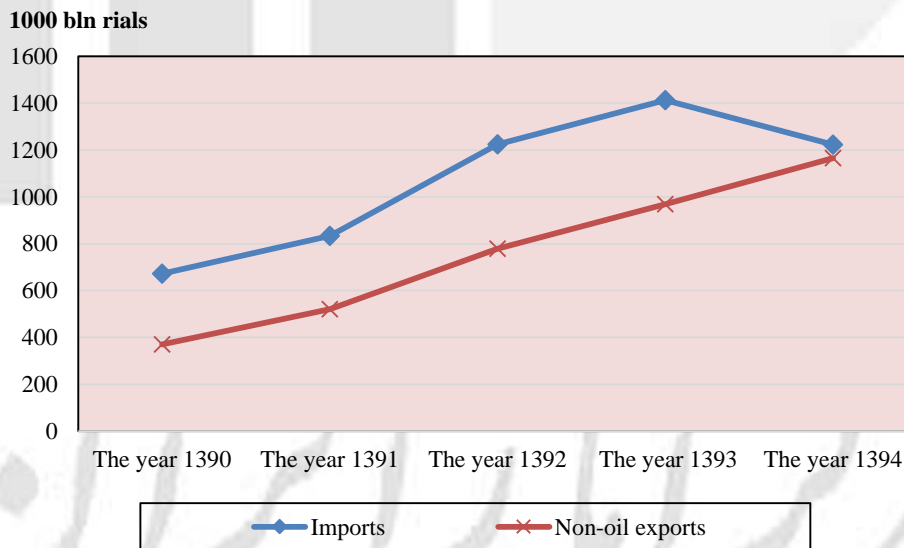
**IMPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT IN THE YEAR 1394**  
(continued)

Country	Import value (percent)
United Kingdom.....	0.86
Japan .....	0.72
Belgium.....	0.71
Malaysia.....	0.68
Thailand .....	0.60
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of) .....	0.55
Sweden.....	0.50
Austria.....	0.49
Spain .....	0.48
Denmark.....	0.45
Ukraine.....	0.44

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**



## Exports

According to the latest existing statistics, in the year 1394, about 94 million tons of non-oil goods valued 1165 thousand billion rials were exported through customs terminals. Volume and value of these goods increased 14.6 and 20.2 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 39.74, 15.43, 12.22, 8.9 and 8.39 percent have the highest share of rial value from the exported goods, respectively.

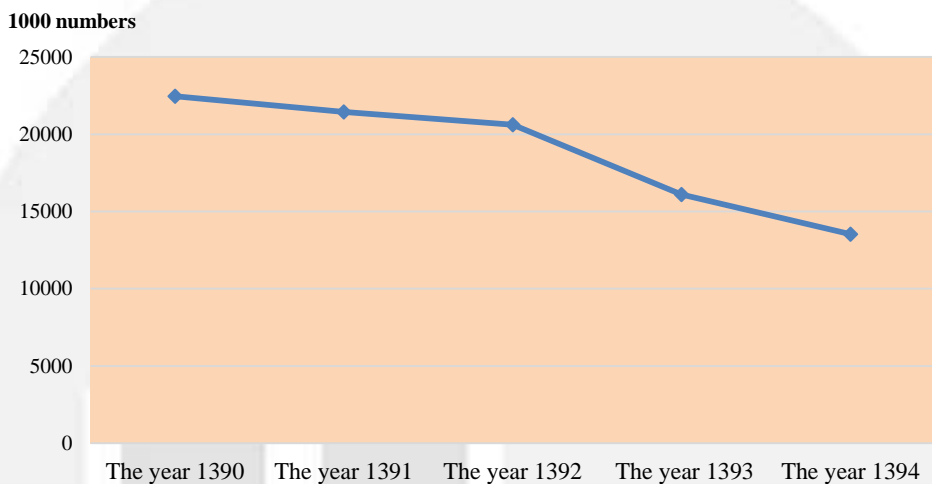
### NON-OIL EXPORTS SHARE BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION ACCORDING TO VALUE PERCENT, THE YEAR 1394

Country	Export value (percent)
China.....	19.38
United Arab Emirates.....	18.31
Iraq .....	15.50
Turkey .....	8.40
India .....	6.82
Afghanistan.....	6.50
Japan .....	3.01
Korea, Republic of.....	2.23
Turkmenistan .....	1.82
Pakistan .....	1.72
Italy .....	1.63
Africa .....	1.61
Oman.....	0.95
Germany.....	0.82

*Source: Iran Customs Administration*

According to the statistics presented by the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties, in the year 1394, trend of transactions registered in notary publics and land registration offices indicates that the decrease in transactions from 16091 thousand in the year 1393 to 13521 thousand ones in the year 1394. Indeed, a 16 percent decline is shown in transactions registered in the above-mentioned offices.

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





# **TRANSPORT AND STORAGE**

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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.

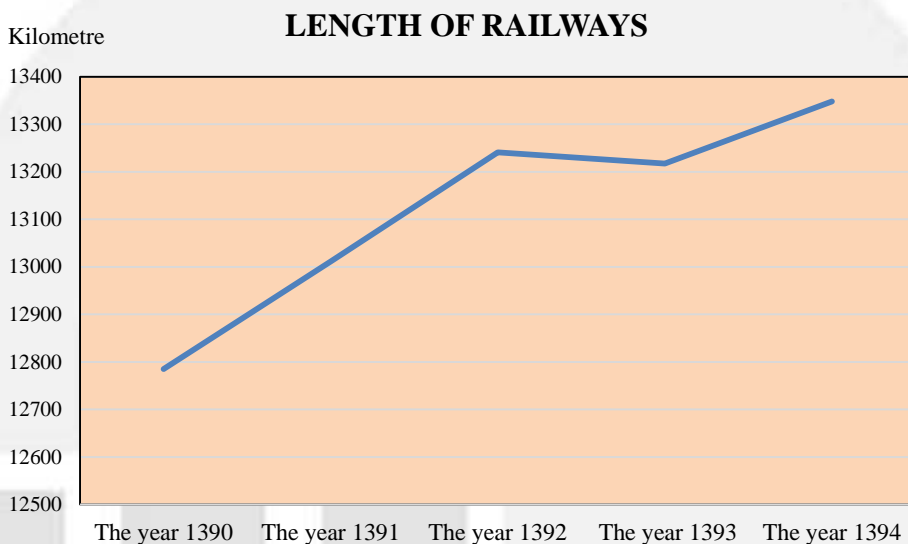
### Land transport

#### Railway

In the year 1394, the length of railways (main lines, side and shunting tracks and industrial-commercial lines) was 13348 kilometers increased about 1 percent compared with the year 1393. Moreover, in the same year, the number of passengers transported by railways was 24453 thousand persons showing



a 1.4 percent decrease compared with the preceding year. Furthermore, in the year 1394, freight carried by railways was 35647 thousand tons showing a 2 percent increase compared with the previous year.



### Road transport

In the year 1394, the nation's length of roads was 86166 kilometers showing a 0.3 percent increase and also the length of rural roads reached 128395 kilometers showing a 2.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1393.

#### LENGTH OF INTER-CITY ROADS <sup>(1)</sup>, THE YEARS 1390-1394 (km)

Year	Total
1390.....	79829
1391.....	81641
1392.....	85623
1393.....	85893
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>86166</b>

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

Source: Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

**LENGTH OF RURAL ROADS <sup>(1)</sup>, THE YEARS 1390-1394 (km)**

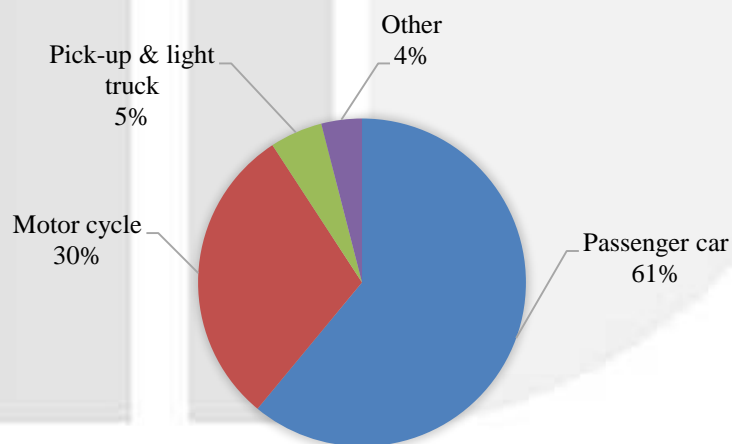
Year	Total
1390.....	126263
1391.....	129075
1392.....	129534
1393.....	132008
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>128395</b>

1. Including asphalted and graveled roads.

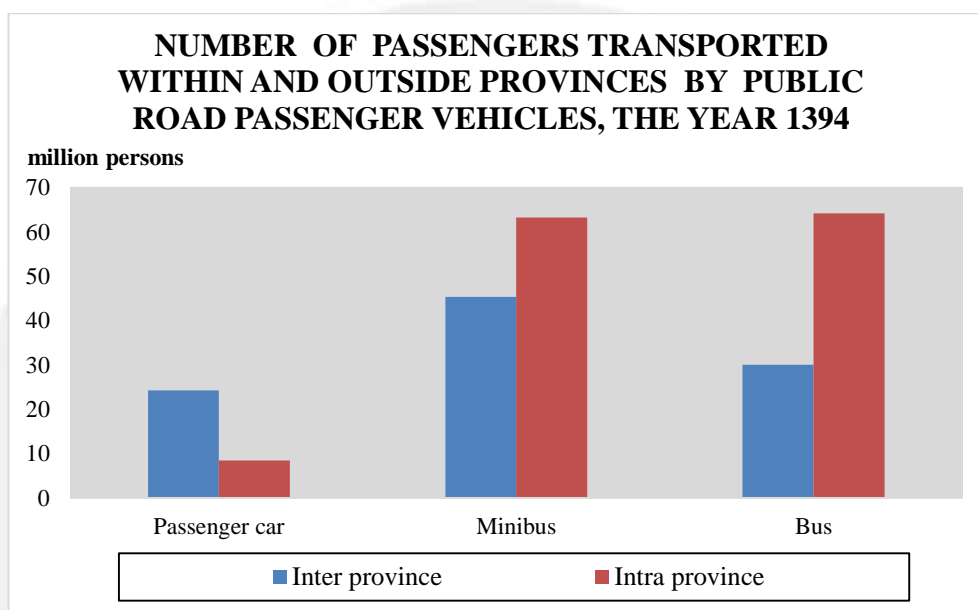
Source: Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

In the year 1394, there were about 1 million and 517 thousand registered motor vehicles showing a 19.3 percent decrease compared with the year 1393.

**PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES, THE YEAR 1394**

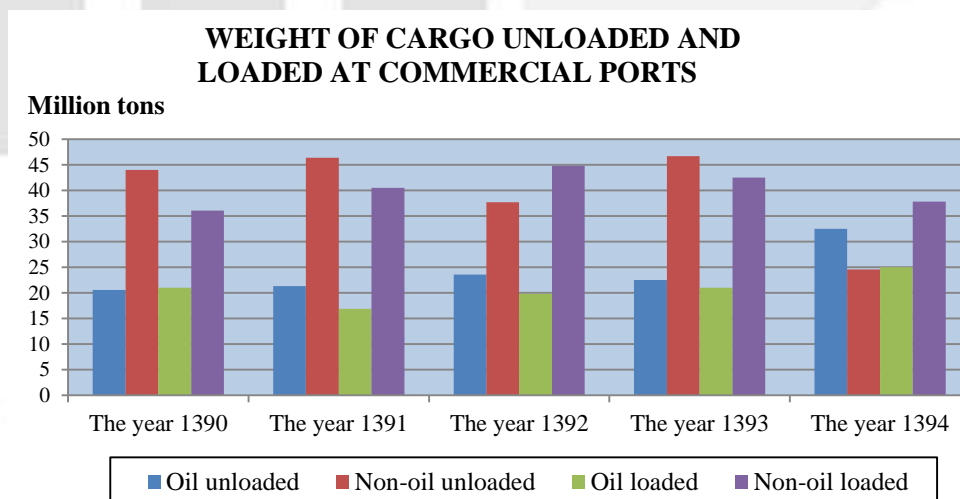


In the year 1394, the number of passengers transported within provinces was 99867 thousand persons showing a 6.7 percent decrease compared with the year 1393. In the same year, the number of passengers transported outside provinces was 79081 thousand persons showing a 4.8 percent decrease compared with the year 1393.



### Water transport

In the year 1394, weights of cargo unloaded and loaded from the vessels with 1000 and more tons capacity at commercial ports were 57 and 63 million tons, respectively out of which 43.1 percent of unloaded and 60.2 percent of loaded cargo are related to non-oil goods.



### Air transport

In the year 1394, over 23 million passengers were transported at the airports of the country showing a 3.3 percent increase compared with the year 1393. Moreover, over 18 million domestic travels have been done through the airports of the country showing a 4.5 percent increase compared with the year 1393. Regarding domestic travels, Tehran, Khorasan-e-Razavi and Fars provinces had the highest arrivals and departures in the year 1393, respectively.

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

Year	Departure			Arrival		
	Total	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International
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
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>23584</b>	<b>18252</b>	<b>5332</b>	<b>23546</b>	<b>18252</b>	<b>5294</b>

Source: Civil Aviation Organization.



# COMMUNICATIONS

مرکز آمار ایران

## **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 since the year 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.

**FIXED TELEPHONE (1) PENETRATION RATE, THE YEAR 1394**



- NO DATA
- 18 - 25
- 26 - 33
- 34 - 41
- 42 - 49
- 50 and more

For data see Tables 13.1 and 3.2

1) in order to calculate the fixed telephone penetration rate, The population estimations of the Statistical Centre of Iran was used.  
The Data for Alborz province is included in Tehran province.

### *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.

The SCI has also conducted the survey of Internet Users in the Iranian Households in the years 1387 and 1389. The survey was conducted in the year 1392 with the title “Survey on Households and Individuals Using ICT” upon the request of “Iran Information Technology Organization” as the authority on the development of the national system for monitoring ICT indicators, and in collaboration with the “Statistical Research and Training Centre”. In the year 1394, the survey was conducted under the name of “Survey on Households and Individuals Enjoying Information and Communication Technology”. Some of the information of this survey is presented in this chapter.

In the year 1394, the total number of installed telephones was 34,688 out of which 30,262 telephones are in use. The number of the both installed telephones and telephones in use increased 2.9% compared with the previous year.

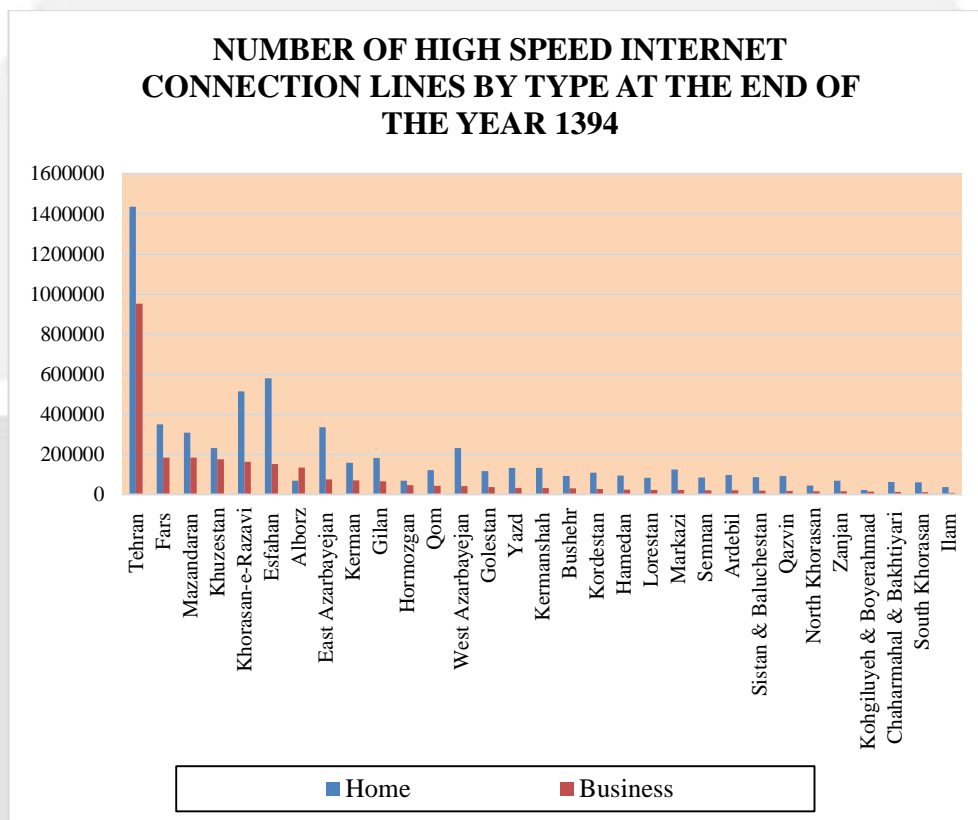
In the year 1394, total number of ceded mobile phone lines including Hamrah Aval, Irancell and Rightel operators was 149775 out of which 18916 and 130859 was postpaid and prepaid lines, respectively. The total number of mobile phones in use was 75915 out of which 14981 and 60933 were postpaid and prepaid lines, respectively.

At the end of the year 1394, total number of operating mobile phone lines subscribers was 75,915 that increased more than 7% compared to the previous year. Out of this number, the provinces of Tehran, Esfahan, Khorasan-e-Razavi, Fars and Khuzestan with 16551000, 5141000, 5029000, 4595000 and 4574000 had the highest mobile phone subscribers compared to other provinces, respectively.

In the year 1394, coverage of population aged 6 and over with mobile phone was 77.9% for Hamrah Aval. In the same year, the total number of nationwide high-speed internet lines was 8,825, out of which 6141 lines are for household and 2684 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 2388000, 732000, 677000, 534000 and 493000 lines, respectively.



In the year 1394, the capacity of inter-city dark fiber was 57044 kilometers while international internet bandwidth was 547 and domestic IP network capacity was 4000 gigabyte/second.

In the year 1394, total number of urban and inter-city mails in intra-provinces was 127170000. The number of dispatched out-province mails was 155141000 and the number of mails dispatched to foreign destinations was 44841000 including ordinary mails, registered mails, EMS mails and hand-to-hand parcels.



# **FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION**

مرکز آمار ایران

## 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.

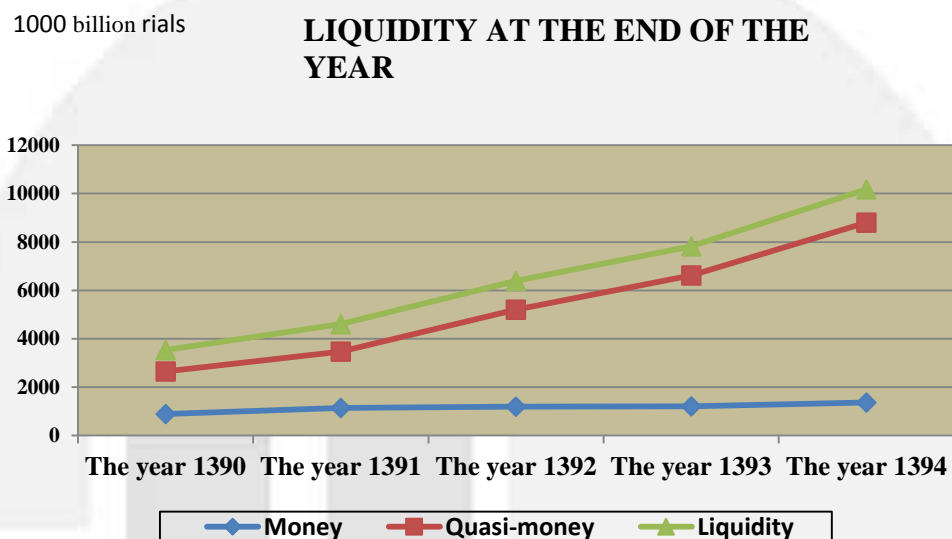
The efficient financial systems cause the investment opportunities to grow by identifying and financing suitable business opportunities, mobilizing the savings, covering and diversifying risk and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. On the other hand, increase in the efficiency of financial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

## Money

At the end of the years 1392, 1393 and 1394, the total liquidity (money and quasi money) was about 6396, 7824, and 10173 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1393 and 1394 shows 22.3 percent and 30.0 percent increase, respectively in contrast to the previous year.

In the year 1394, about 13.4 and 86.6 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 1392 were more than 6061 thousand billion rials, whereas this amount was more than 7472 and about 9801 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1393 and 1394, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1393 and 1394 show a growth by 23.3 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



Claims of non-public sector on banks and non-bank credit institutions for facilities allocated based on the Islamic contracts were about 5348 thousand billion rials at the end of the year 1392 whereas this amount was about 6241 and 7293 thousand billion rials at the end of the years 1393 and 1394, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1393 and 1394 shows a growth of 16.7 percent and 16.9 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 1392, 1393 and 1394 was about 43.4, 7.1 and 49.6 thousand billion rials, respectively, the comparison of which during the years 1393 and 1394 shows a decrease of 83.6 percent and an increase of 596.1 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, the comparison of which

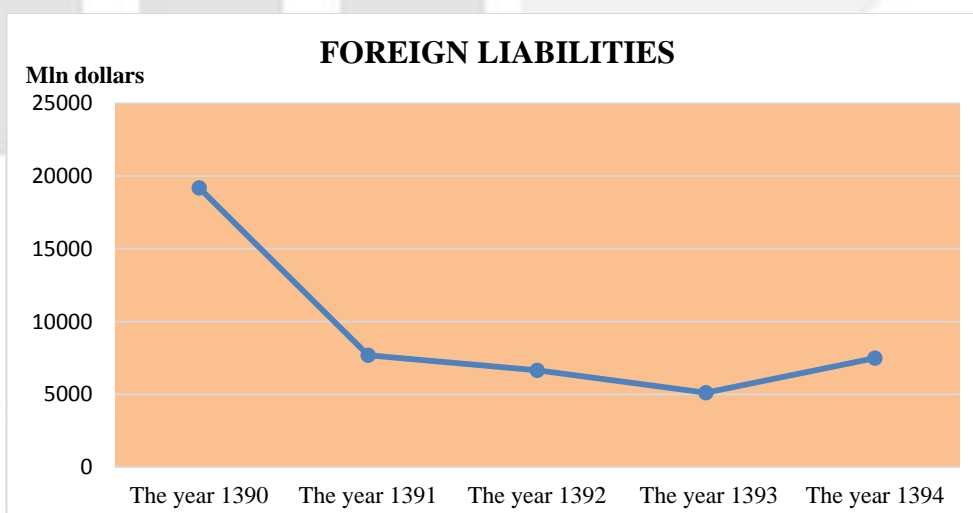
during the years 1391 and 1392 shows an increase of 20.8 percent and 20.3 percent respectively in contrast to the previous year.

### SOLD PARTICIPATION PAPERS



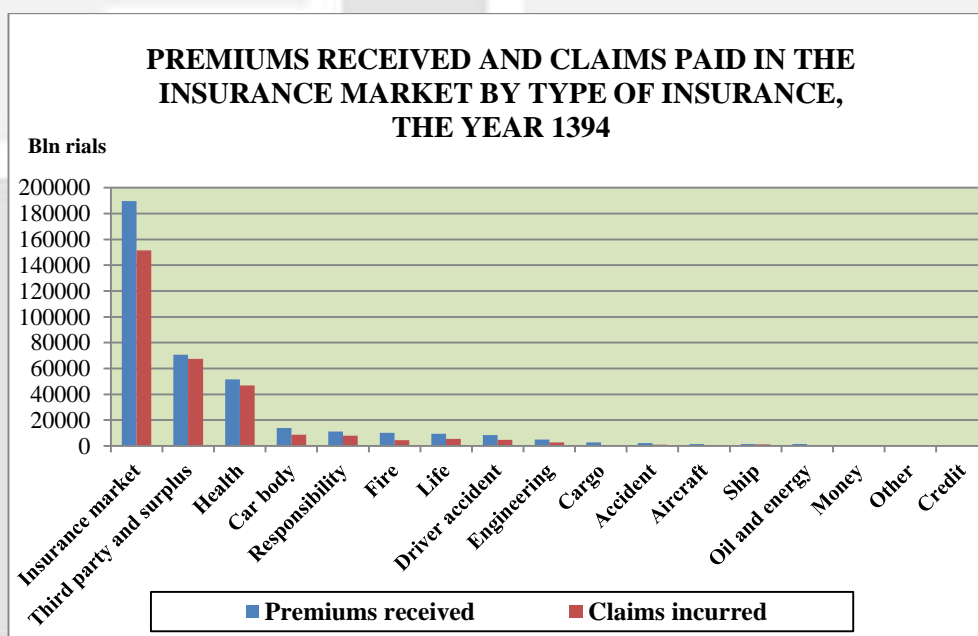
### FOREIGN LIABILITIES

Foreign liabilities balance at the end of the years 1392, 1393 and 1394 was about 6655, 5107 and 7476 million US dollars, the comparison of which during the years 1393 and 1394 shows decrease of 23.3 and increase 46.4 percent, respectively in contrast to the previous year.



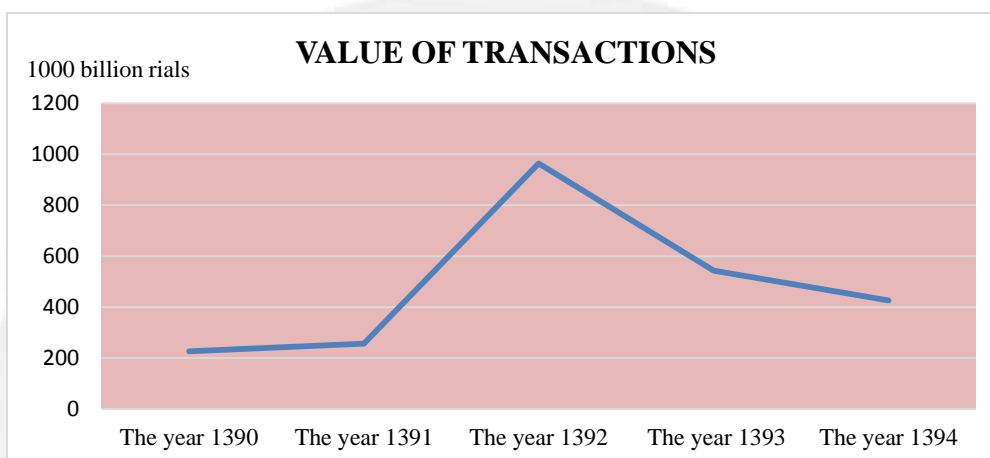
## Insurance

The highest amount of insurance premium received in the year 1394 was 70.7, 51.5 and 13.9 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 1393 with the same order. Besides, the highest amount of the claims paid in the year 1394 was 67.3, 46.8 and 8.6 thousand billion rials in the fields of third party, health and car body insurance. In the year 1393, the three mentioned fields had the greatest amount of the claims paid with the same order.



## Stock

Number of transactions of the accepted corporations on Tehran Stock Exchange in the year 1394, was more than 204 billion rials which experienced a 23.9 percent increase as compared with the previous year, and the value of transactions was more than 426 thousand billion rials which decreased by 21.3 percent.



Average price dollar, Euro and Pound in the official foreign exchange market in the year 1394 was 34501 rials (5.2 percent increase compared with the previous year), 38215 rials (0.9 percent decrease compared with the previous year), and 52092 rials (1.7 percent decrease compared with the previous year).

**AVERAGE TRANSACTION RATES OF MAJOR EXCHANGES IN THE TEHRAN FREE EXCHANGE MARKET<sup>1</sup>: THE YEAR 1394 (rials)**

Month	Formal market				
	Dollar	Euro	Pound	100 JPY (100 Japanese Yen)	Swiss Franc
Farvardin.....	33373	36272	49710	27986	34427
Ordibehesht.....	33319	37112	51088	27969	35533
Khordad.....	33143	37036	51273	27189	35458
Tir.....	32820	36598	51230	26748	35000
Mordad.....	33368	36875	51785	26851	34406
Shahrivar.....	34258	38884	52829	28521	35555
Mehr.....	34682	39361	53038	29022	35920
Aban.....	35331	38617	53886	29031	35622
Azar.....	36396	39251	54765	29716	36240
Dey.....	36733	40109	53878	30868	36920
Bahman.....	35891	39748	51715	30733	35950
Esfand.....	34664	38417	49454	30802	35238

1. Average rate of exchange transaction price in the given periods is calculated based on the day count.

Source: Central Bank of the I.R.Iran



**JUDICIAL AND  
POLICE AFFAIRES**

مرکز آمار و تحقیقات  
قضایی و انتظامی



## 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.

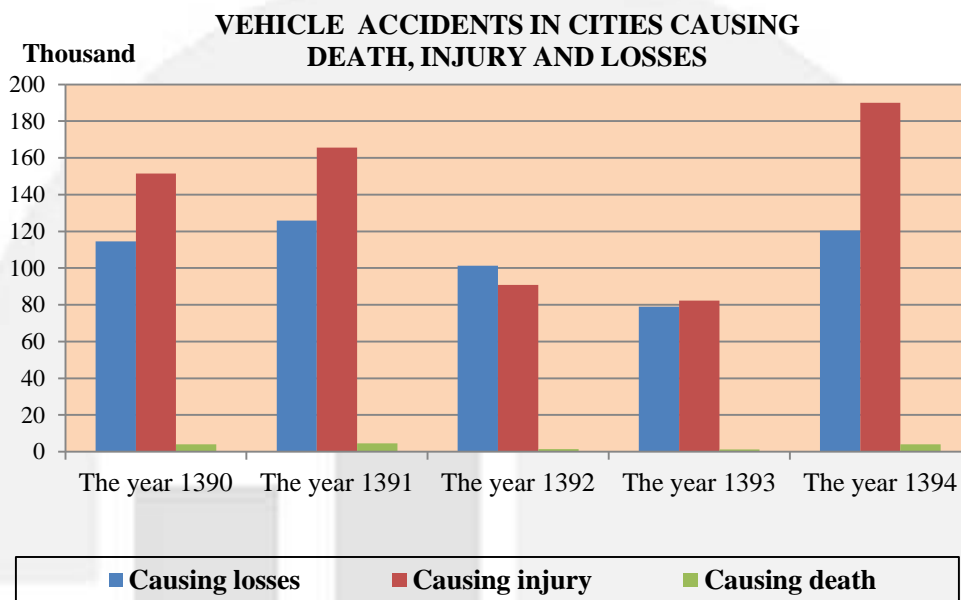
### Police affairs

In the year 1393, 2754 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, reluctance and compulsion, pretension to stabbing and deliberate poisoning. It should be mentioned that assault and battery excludes cases caused by vehicle accidents. Through the filed cases, assault and battery, accidental deaths and threat with 144021, 14131 and 6301 cases were the highest, respectively. In relation with these crimes, about 38 thousand people were arrested.

Over the same year, more than 765 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 233734, 162657, and 88141, respectively.

Based on the report of the Police Department (Drug Control Headquarter) in the year 1394, more than 620 kg of different narcotics were disclosed by the disclosing organizations. The highest amount of narcotics were disclosed in Sistan & Baluchestan, Kerman, Hormozgan and Esfahan provinces, respectively and 359 thousand people were arrested in this connection.

In the year 1394, the number of in-city accidents was more than 314 thousand cases which had a 93.3 percent increase as compared with the previous year, out of which 1.3 percent, 60.4 percent and 38.3 percent were related to the accidents causing death, accidents causing injury and accidents causing losses, respectively.



The number of road accidents reached more than 138 thousand cases which increased 35.6 percent compared with the previous year. Among these numbers, 7.1 percent, 53 percent and 39.9 percent were related to the accidents causing death, injury and losses, respectively.



**WELFARE AND  
SOCIAL SECURITY**

مرکز آمار و تحقیقات  
در زمینه رفاه و تامین اجتماعی

## **Welfare and social security**

Welfare and social security activities are carried out as supporting (non-insurance) and insurance services by several governmental and non-governmental 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 1394 was 16494 centres which decreased about 2.6 percent compared with the previous year. Moreover, the number of aid recipients of these services were about 1 million and 660 thousand persons in the year 1394 which decreased about 13.5 percent compared with the previous year.

The number of daily centres, vocation training and government and non-government supportive producing establishments covered by rehabilitation deputy of the State Welfare Organization in the year 1394 was 1015 units which increased by 7.6 percent compared with the previous year. Besides, the number of aid recipients using these services was 39 thousand 678 persons in the year 1394 which shows a 9.9 percent increase compared with the previous year.

According to the results of the 1390 National Population and Housing Census, population of the country was 75 149 669 (50.4% male and 49.6% female), of whom 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 1394, more than 1 million and 934 thousand households and more than 3 million and 991 thousand aid recipients were supported by 1125 supporting units of Emam Khomeini Relief Committee which had a 2.7 percent increase and 1.3 percent decrease, respectively, compared with the previous year.

In the year 1394, a number of 401 thousand 700 martyrs' households were supported by the Martyr and Devotees' Affairs Foundation out of whom 165072 and 236674 persons were Janbaz's (war handicapped persons) parents, and Janbaz's wife and children, respectively. Moreover, about 564 thousand of Janbazans were covered by the above Foundation of which 58.70 percent was with a 25 percent disability degree, 30.2 percent with a 25 to 39 percent disability degree, 4.9 percent had a 40 to 49 percent disability degree, 4.51 percent were with a 50 to 69 percent disability degree, and 1.7 percent had a 70 percent disability degree

In the year 1394, the number of natural catastrophes such as earthquake, flood, firing, snow-and-blizzard, road, climatic-ecological, sea-shore, landslide, falling debris, urban accidents, thunderbolt, typhoon, cyclone, urban-industrial and factory, mountainous phenomena covered by the Red Crescent Society of the I. R. of Iran, was 28446 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)
1390.....	245	236	876	228
1391.....	217	1989	655	570
1392.....	105	232	420	462
1393.....	123	439	479	242
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>351</b>

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.

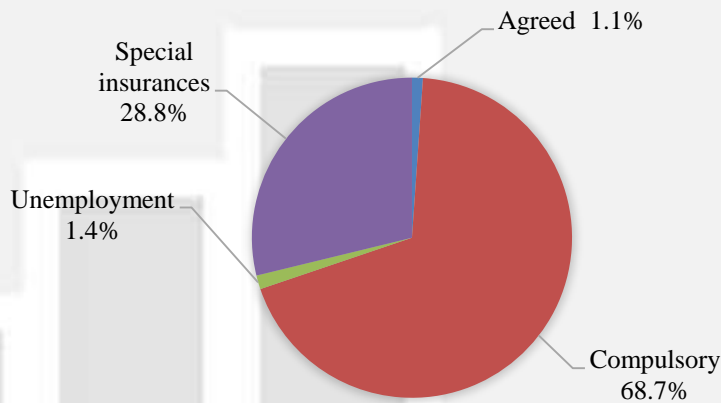
At the end of the year 1394, the number of establishments covered by Social Security Organization was one million and 214 thousand which decreased about 0.9 percent as compared with the year 1393.

At the end of the year 1394, the number of establishments covered by Social Security Organization was more than 1 million and 214 thousand which had about 0.9 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

At the end of the year 1394, the number of principal and dependent insured persons of Social Security Organization was about 35 million and 996 thousand people (38% principal and 62% dependent) which had about 2.4 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 786 persons which had a 0.7 percent decrease as compared with the previous year.

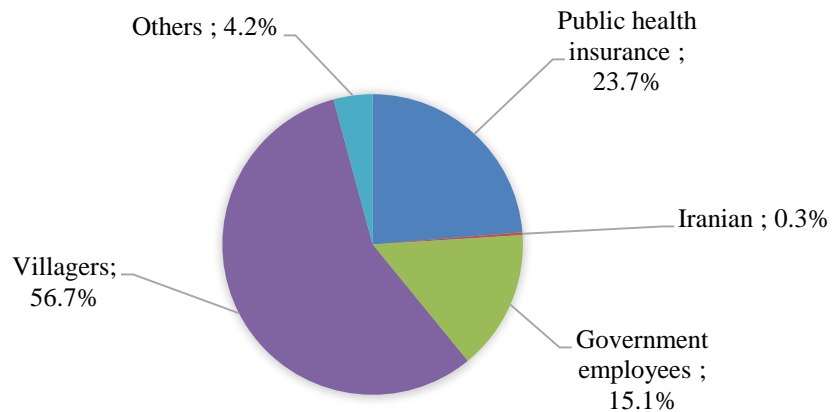
**PRINCIPAL INSURED PERSONS COVERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION BY TYPE OF INSURANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1394**



In the year 1394, 55.1 percent of the nation's total population were covered by the Social Security Organization (87% insured and 13% pensioner), and more than 50 percent of population of Bushehr, Yazd, Semnan, Tehran, Esfahan, Qazvin, Markazi, Qom, Khuzestan, Mazandaran, Alborz, Hormozgan, East Azarbayejan, Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari, Zanjan and South Khorasan 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 1394, more than 38 million 469 thousand insured people were covered by Iran Health Insurance Organization (principal and dependent), of which more than 5 million 787 thousand people were government employees, more than 126 thousand persons were insured by Iranian Insurance, more than 9 million 99 thousand people were insured by public health insurance, more than 21 million 825 thousand persons were rural people and more than 1 million 630 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 1394**



At the end of the year 1394, more than 4 million and 738 thousand persons were covered by the Social Insurance Fund for Farmers, Villagers and Nomads, out of whom more than 1 million 426 thousand persons were principal and more than 3 million and 311 thousand people were dependent.

At the end of the year 1394, the State Retirement Organization supported over 1 million 278 thousand pensioners, of whom about 41051 new pensioners were for the year 1394.





**EDUCATION**

مرکز آمار و تحقیقات آموزشی

## 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 the university entrance exam may start their higher education which leads to the following degrees: associate's, bachelor's, master's, professional, and specialty degree.

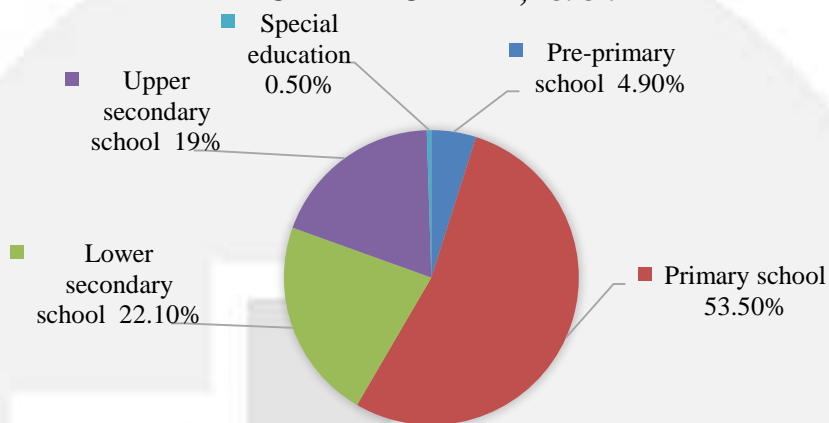
It should be noted that in addition to the universities and higher education institutes affiliated to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology (including government universities, Comprehensive University of Applied Science and Technology, Payam-e-Noor University, non-profit institutions, etc.),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

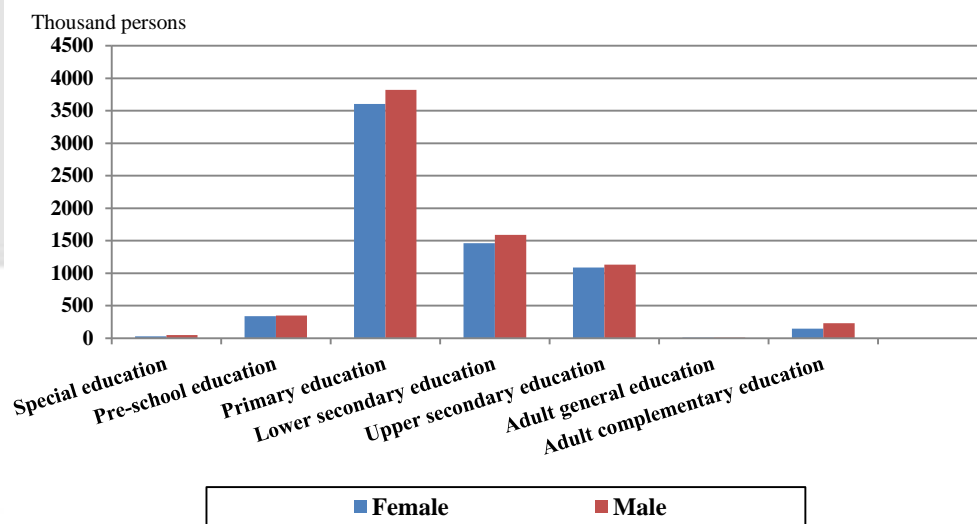
During the academic year 1394-1395, both in day and adults' courses, there were about 7 million 422 thousand students at primary schools, 3 million 71 thousand students at lower secondary schools, more than 2 million 607 thousand students at upper secondary schools. Besides, during the same academic year, about 688 thousand students were at pre-school level.

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



In the same academic year, 48.5, 47.9, and 47.8 percent of the students who were studying at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary levels (day and adult), respectively were female.

**STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: ACADEMIC YEAR 1394-95**

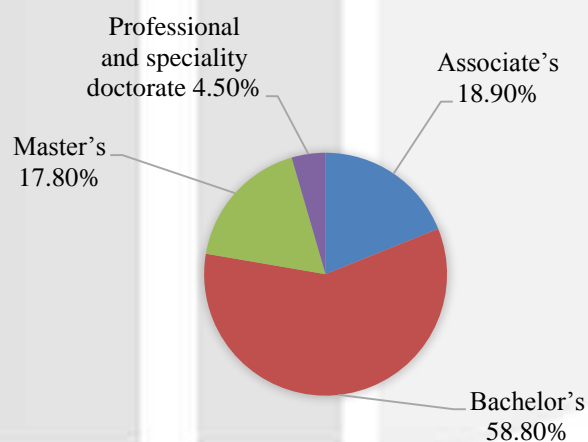


As of the year 1390, the educational system of Literacy Movement Organization changed to the literacy, transition and stabilizing courses. In the year 1393, more than 218 thousand people received a certificate of literacy course from the Literacy Movement Organization.

### Higher education

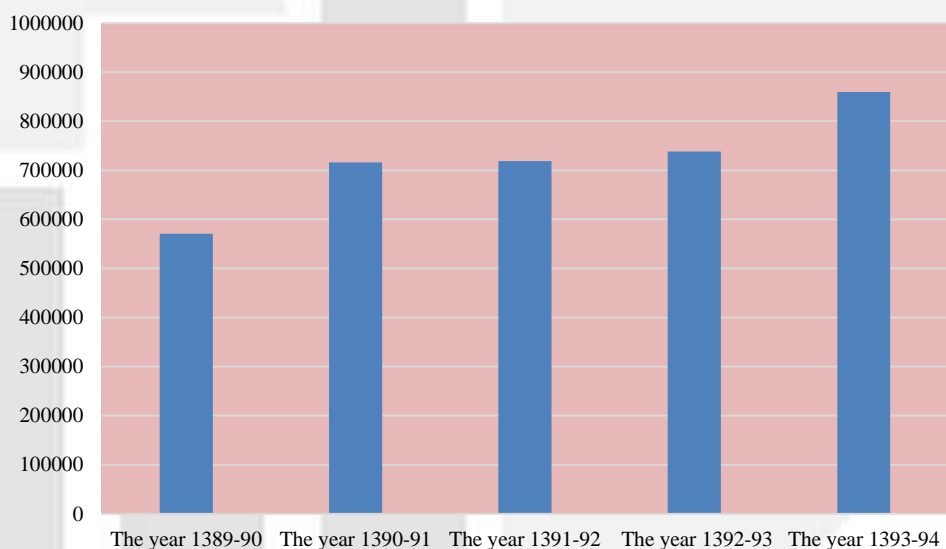
Total number of university students over the academic year 1394-1395 was more than 4 million 348 thousand, indicating a decrease of 9.4 percent compared with the previous year. Out of the total, the share of the Islamic Azad University students was about 37.3 percent.

**STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES BY DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1394-95**



Over the academic year 1393-1394, out of a total of over 859 thousand graduates of the state universities and higher education institutes, 34.3 percent were for technical and engineering courses, 46.2 percent for humanities, 4.4 percent for basic sciences, 4.0 percent for agriculture and veterinary, 6.8 percent for arts and 4 percent for medicine. Besides, over the same academic year, the share of the Islamic Azad University out of the total graduates was about 34 percent.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF  
UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION  
INSTITUTE**



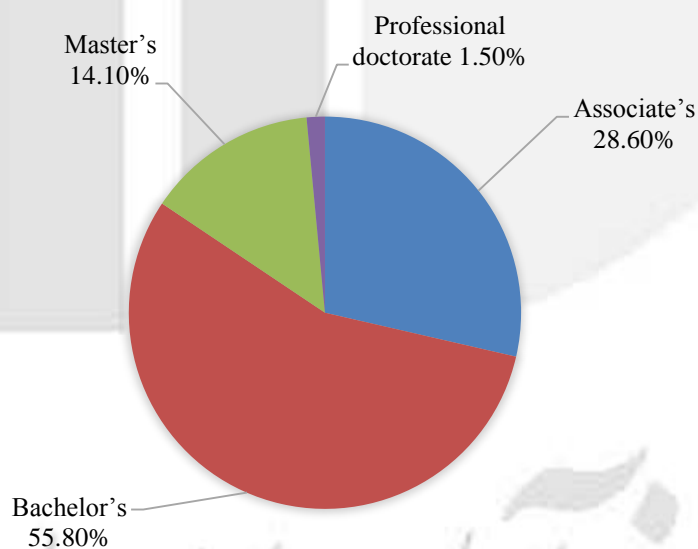
**NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX, ACADEMIC YEAR 1393-94**

Broad field of study	Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>859697</b>	<b>505731</b>	<b>353966</b>
Medicine.....	34941	12418	22523
Humanities.....	397209	209767	187442
Basic sciences... ..	38273	12454	25819
Technical and engineering .....	295013	228856	66157
Agriculture and veterinary.....	35058	18491	16567
Arts.....	59203	23745	35458

Source: Ministry of Science, Research and Technology

In the same year, there were 1091 graduates from universities and higher education institutes per 100000 people.

**GRADUATES BY FIELDS OF STUDY 1393-94**





# **HEALTH AND TREATMENT**

مرکز آتاماد ایران

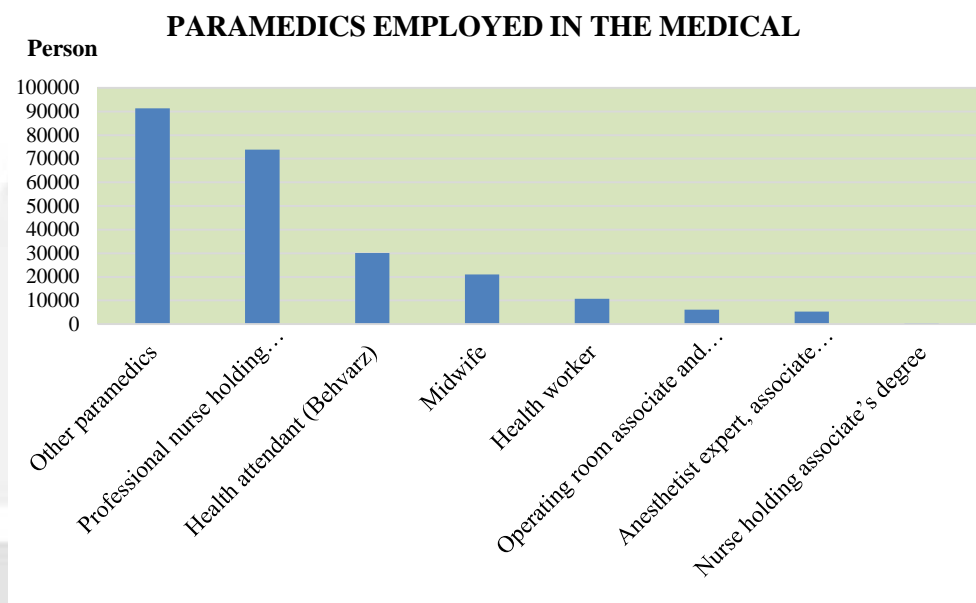
## Health and Treatment

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 1394, a number of 405910 persons were employed in the medical sciences universities out of whom 42393 were physicians, 238869 were paramedics, and 124648 were other employees. Out of 42393 physicians employed in the medical sciences universities, 15340 were general practitioners, 3700 were dentists, 285 were Ph.D. in laboratory sciences, 1896 were pharmacists, 15679 were specialists, 2159 were sub-specialists, and 3334 were specialty doctorates.





In the year 1394, there were 899 operating hospitals in the country out of which 723 (80.4 percent) and 176 hospitals (19.6 percent) were affiliated to the public sector and non-public sector, respectively. In the same year, the total number of fixed beds were 148035 out of which 116511 were operating beds.

In the year 1394, the bed per capita in medical centres was 1.48 per 1000 persons in the total population of the country. The provinces of Kerman, Alborz and Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad had the lowest operating bed per capita with 0.31, 0.41 and 0.88, respectively, and Markazi, Yazd, and Tehran provinces had the highest per capita for operating beds by 5.2, 2.3, and 2.2, respectively.

Moreover in the year 1394, operating hospitals per capita was 1.14 per 100000 person-population in the country. The provinces of Kerman, Alborz, and Sistan & Baluchestan had the lowest operating hospitals per capita with 0.29, 0.62 and 0.75, respectively, and Yazd, South Khorasan and Ilam had the highest operating hospitals per capita with 1.74, 1.56 and 1.55, respectively.

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS**

Year	Operating medical establishments	Health care and medical centres	Operating rural health home	Medical diagnosis laboratory <sup>(1)</sup>
1390.....	805	10800	17649	4850
1391.....	850	11197	17714	5207
1392.....	876	11175	17749	5303
1393.....	000	4657 <sup>(3)</sup>	17644	5481
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>17852</b>	<b>5639</b>

Year	Rehabilitation centres <sup>(2)</sup>	Diagnostic nuclear treatment institutions	Pharmacy
1390.....	4522	2802	8484
1391.....	5337	3231	9501
1392.....	5542	2825	9625
1393.....	6266	2889	10069
<b>1394.....</b>	<b>7001</b>	<b>3070</b>	<b>10185</b>

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 1394, there were a number of 4672, 2915 and 17852 health and medical centres, health stations and operating health homes, respectively.

In the same year, there were 5639 medical diagnosis laboratories in the country out of which 51.53 and 48.48 percent were operating in the public and non-public centres, respectively.

There were 10185 operating pharmacies throughout the country in the year 1394 out of which 13 and 87 percent were day-night pharmacies and daily pharmacies, respectively.

Out of the total operating pharmacies in the year 1394, 10.1 and 89.9 percent were affiliated to public and non-public sectors, respectively.

In the year 1394, there were a number of 2302 Emergency Medical Services stations in the country out of which 892 stations (38.75%) and 1410 (61.25%) stations were for urban and rural areas, respectively.

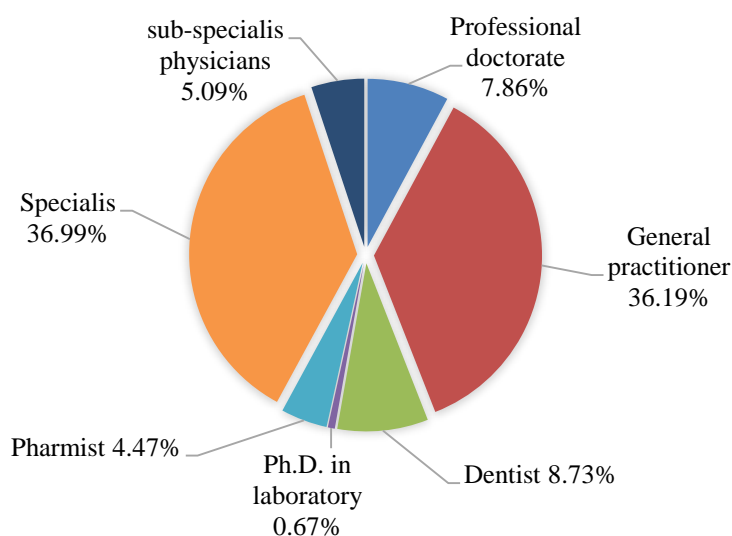
In the year 1394, a number of 2538747 persons visited the blood donation centres and totally a number of 2083914 blood bags were donated out of which 95.6 and 4.4 percent were for males and females, respectively.


In the year 1394, 6212 persons were employed in the national veterinary organizations out of which 340 and 5872 persons were employed in the central organization and provinces, respectively. Out of this total number, 1712 persons were veterinarian, 1132 persons were technical expert, 442 persons were non-technical expert, 975 persons were veterinarians holding associate degree, 244 persons were veterinary technician and 1707 persons were working in other fields, respectively.

In the year 1394, there were 1756 veterinary pharmacy, 1072 livestock vaccination centres, 862 veterinary clinics, 54 hospitals and 274 private laboratory in the country.

In the same year, there were 171 livestock quarantine stations throughout the country out of which 27.5 and 72.5 percent were border and domestic stations.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION BY FIELD, THE YEAR 1394**





**CULTURE AND  
TOURISM**

مرکز آمار ایران

## **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 promote national and local ideas, thoughts and ceremonies in the form of cultural symbolic communication and national-local representations in the current era 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 1394, the highest and lowest numbers of programmes produced by the national radio were about Islamic culture, art, and Islamic knowledge (more than 78 thousand hours) and industry (more than 1600 hours) respectively. Moreover, in the same year, the highest and lowest number of programmes produced in the national T.V was about the same topics with 60000 hours and 1700 hours, respectively.

In the year 1394, 248 cinemas and 380 cinema saloons were operating in the country which increased by 31.2 and 27.1 percent, respectively, compared with the previous year. Nevertheless, the number of Iranian and foreign films audiences were 13851(1000 persons), which shows a 3.6 percent decrease compared with the previous year.

In the same year, a number of 5944 shows were performed for 87308 times for 3 thousand 694 audiences.

### **Publications, press and public libraries**

In the year 1394, the number of press published in the country was 8287 titles which declined 40.1 percent compared with the previous year, out of which 51.3 percent and 48.7 percent are published in Tehran and other provinces, respectively. Also in the same year, 80582 titles of books authorized by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance were printed and published. Out of the title number, 81.3 percent and 16.7 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 3278 and 41284 (1000 copies) which increased by 2.4 percent and 3.9 percent compared with the previous year.

### **Tourism**

The number of foreign tourists arrived in Iran in the year 1394 through borders was more than 5 million and 181 thousand persons out of which about 3316000, about 1682000, and more than 28000 people traveled to Iran by land, air and sea borders, respectively. In the same year, the number of tourists had a rise of 2.7 percent compared with the previous year. The museums of Sa'dabad Palace complex, Niavaran Palace complex, and Golestan Palace complex (which all are located in Tehran) with 28.35, 13.86 and 12.56 percent, had the highest number of visitors of the museums, respectively. Besides, Hafez Mausoleum (Hafeziyeh) in Shiraz, Persepolis (Takht-e-Jamshid) in Marvdasht and Sadi Mausoleum (Sa'diyeh) in Shiraz with 13.63, 11.34 and 11.01 percent, were the most visited historical places, respectively.

In the year 1394, the number of pilgrims to Mecca for the minor and major pilgrimage decreased by 49.7 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 6 million 230 thousand persons.



In the year 1394, the number of uncovered sport places was 6818 with an area of 46523000 sq.m and the number of covered sport places was 16050 with an area of 13509472 sq.m.



# **GOVERNMENT BUDGET**

مرکز آمار ایران



## 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.

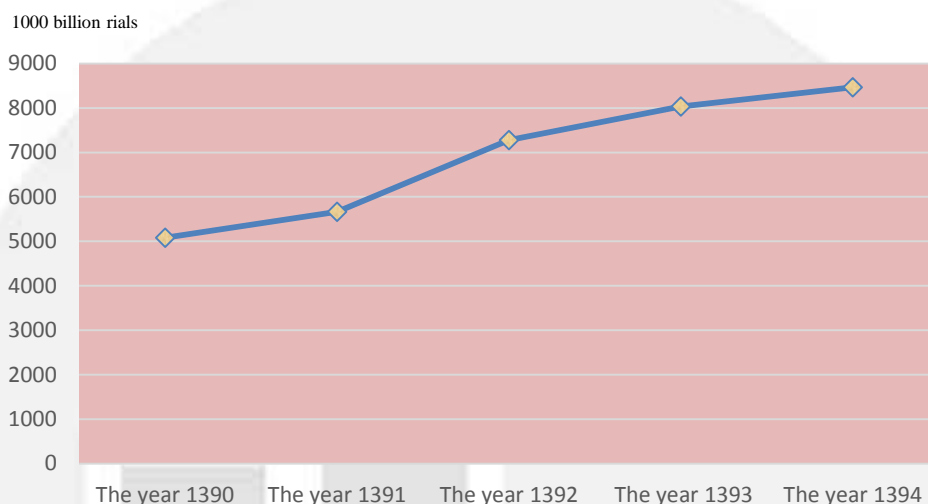
Due to the changes in the current century, the role of governments has been developed in economic affairs in addition to establishing discipline and justice.

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 1394 were predicted about 8467.4 thousand billion rials including about 2744.1 thousand billion rials for the government public budget, 5360.4 thousand billion rials for the budget of government corporations, 582.7 thousand billion rials for the budget of banks, and 76.2 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 1394 compared with the year 1393.

### RESOURCES OF TOTAL COUNTRY BUDGET



Government revenues and cession of capital and financial assets in the year 1394 were predicted about 2582 thousand billion rials which shows a 9.9 percent increase in comparison with the preceding year.

The resources of the government public budget are formed from a combination of revenues (tax and other revenues) and cession of capital and financial assets. The resource of government public budget rose from 2360.5 thousand billion rials in the year 1392 to 2350.1 thousand billion rials in the year 1393 and 2744.1 thousand billion rials in the year 1394. This trend shows that the public government budget has decreased by 0.4 percent in the year 1393 in comparison with the previous year and experienced a 16.8 percent increase in the year 1394 in comparison with the year 1393.

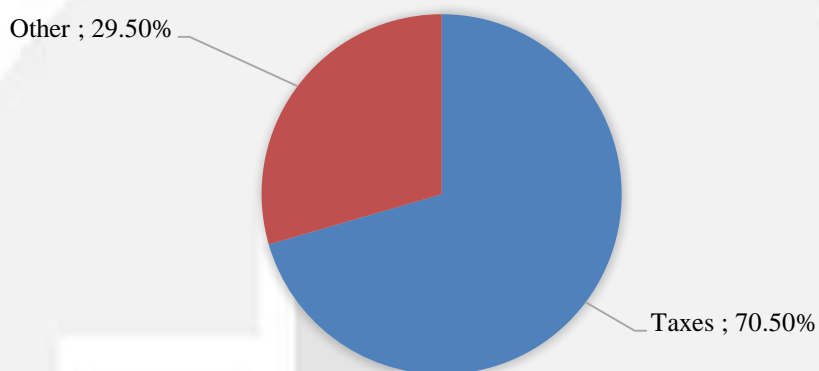
#### ACTUAL REVENUE OF GOVERNMENT (EXCEPT SPECIAL REVENUES)

(billion rials)

Description	The year 1390	The year 1391	The year 1392	The year 1393	The year 1394
<b>Total</b>	<b>544470.4</b>	<b>568203.2</b>	<b>717384.0</b>	<b>977600.0</b>	<b>1123700.0</b>
Tax	359451.5	395166.7	494249.5	709700.0	791900.0
Other	185018.9	173036.5	223134.5	267900.0	331900.0

Source: Central bank of I.R. Iran.

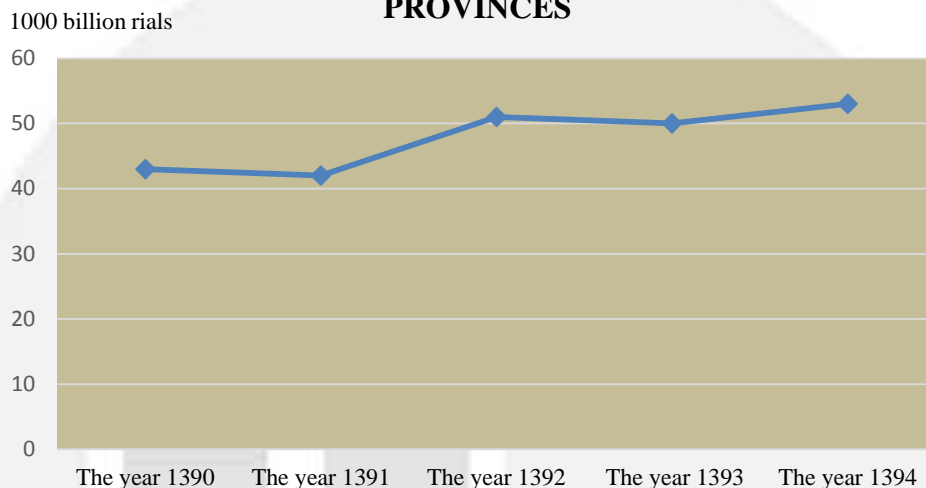
ACTUAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES, THE YEAR  
1394



In the year 1394, the actual revenue of government was more than 1123 thousand billion rials which experienced a 14.9 percent increase in comparison with the previous year. The shares of tax revenues and other government public revenues were 70.5% and 29.5% in that year, respectively.

Actual expenditures credits of provinces in the years 1393 was about 49.8 thousand billion rials. This figure for the year 1394 with a 6.9 percent rise reached about 53.2 thousand billion rials.

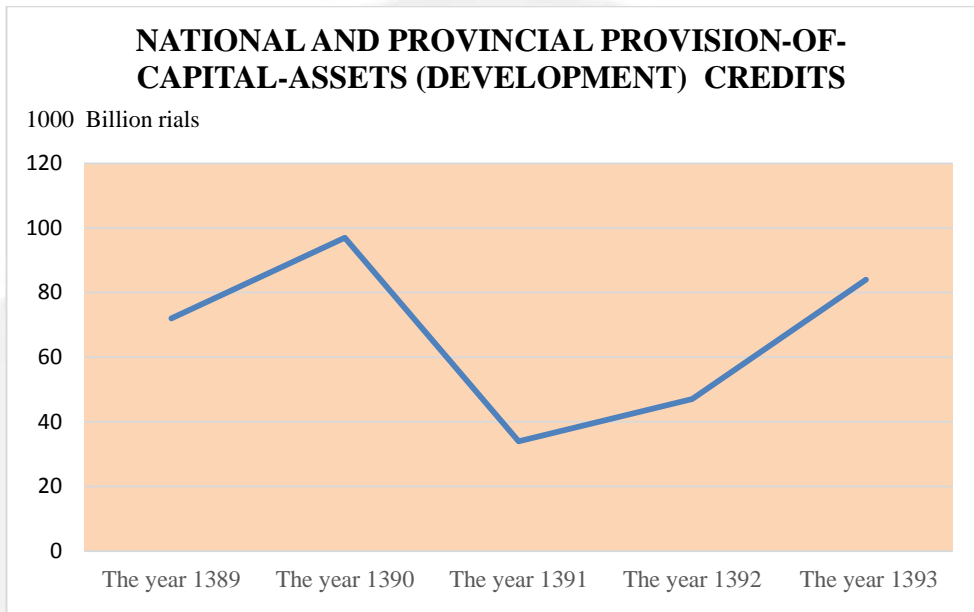
**ACTUAL EXPENDITURE CREDITS OF PROVINCES**



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

**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 (%)
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
<b>1393</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>83703.5</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>000</b>	<b>000</b>



The trend of provincial provision-of-capital-assets (development) credits in the year 1394 was 83.7 thousand billion rials which rose 77.8 percent compared with the previous year.



# **HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND INCOME**

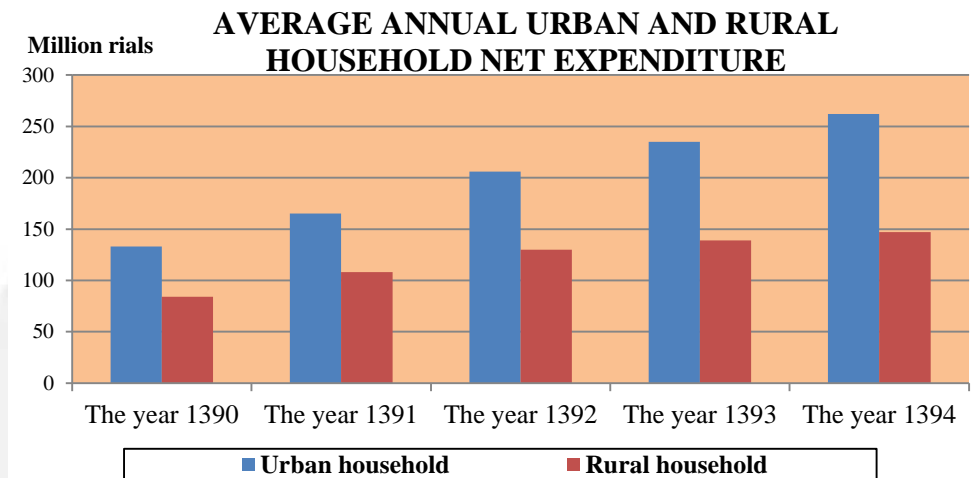
مرکز آمار ایران

## Household expenditure and income

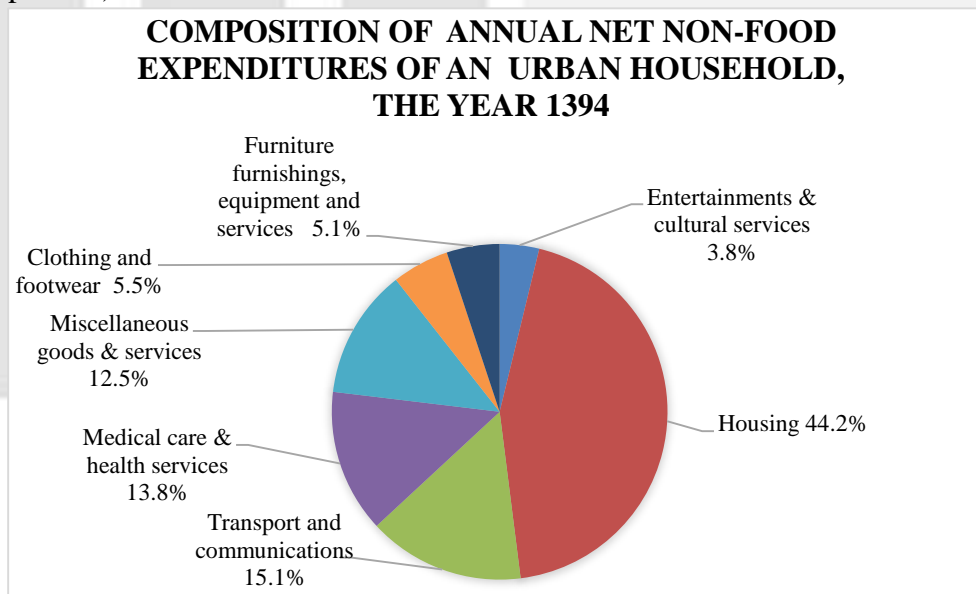
The economic management of households is regulated based on their expenditure and income. The household income and expenditure statistics pave the way to assess the consumption patterns of households, to study the consumption trend of goods and services, to evaluate the effects of economic policies on 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 206 million rials in the year 1392 (a 25.4 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 234.9 million rials in the year 1393 (a 14 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 262.4 million rials in the year 1394 (a 11.7 percent rise in comparison with the year 1393).

The average annual net expenditure of a rural household was 129.6 million rials in the year 1392 (a 19.8 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), 138.5 million rials in the year 1393 (a 6.9 percent rise in comparison with the previous year), and 147 million rials in the year 1394 (a 6.1 percent rise in comparison with the year 1393).



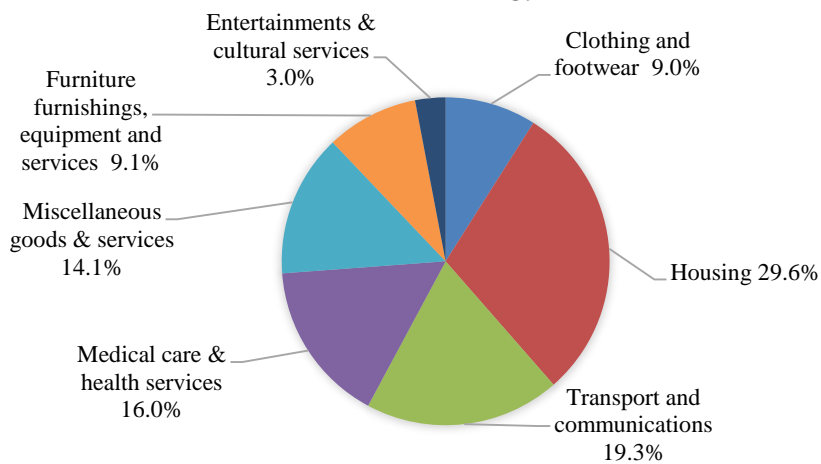
In the year 1394, out of 200 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 88.3 million rials (44.2 percent) and lowest shares went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 7.5 million rials (3.8 percent).





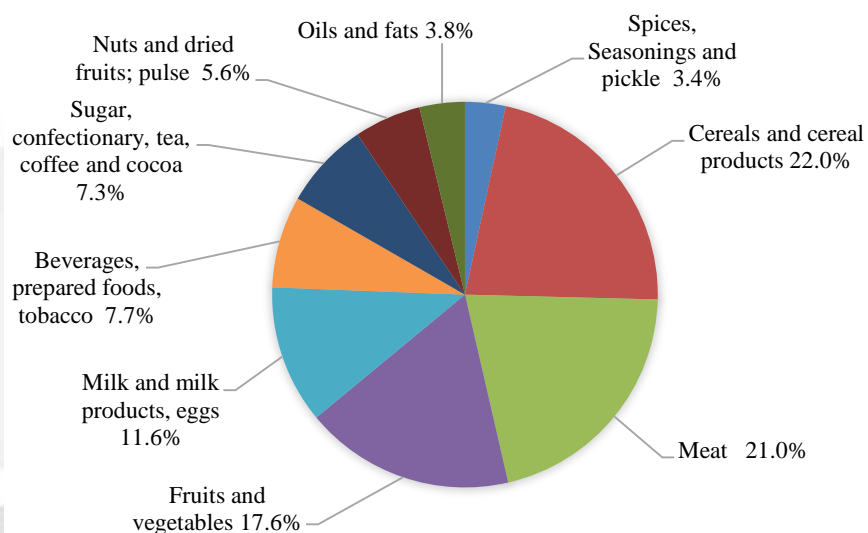
In the year 1394, out of 89.2 million rials of average annual net non-food expenditures of a rural household, the highest shares were for housing expenditures with 26.4 million rials (29.6 percent) and the lowest went to recreations, entertainments and cultural services with 2.7 million rials (3 percent).

**COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF AN RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1394**



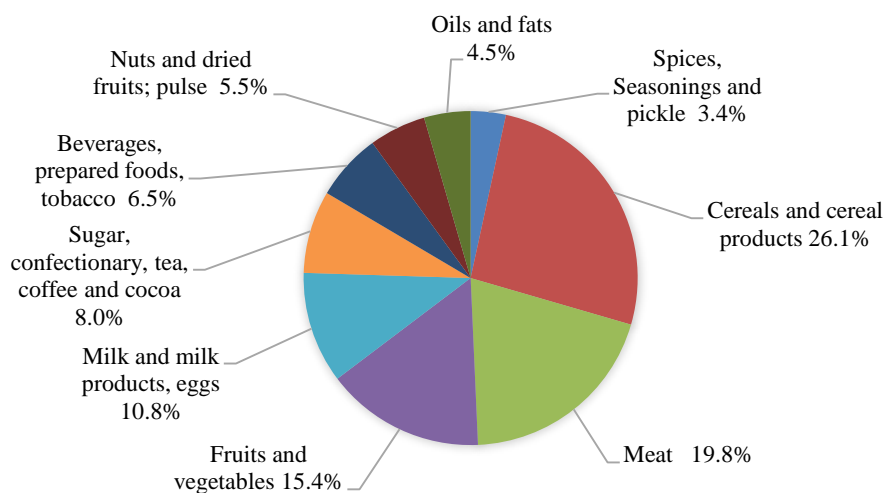
Furthermore, in the year 1394, out of 62.4 million rials of annual net food and tobacco expenditures of an urban household, the highest shares went to meat with 13.1 million rials (21 percent) and the lowest ones were for spices, seasonings and pickles with 2.1 million rials (3.4 percent).

### COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1394



In the year 1394, out of 57.8 million rials for average net food and tobacco expenditures of a rural household, flour of cereals; macaroni and similar products with 15 million rials (26 percent) had the highest shares while spices, seasonings and pickles with 2 million rials (3.4 percent) had the lowest shares among the expenditure items, respectively.

### COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL NET FOOD AND TOBACCO EXPENDITURES OF A RURAL HOUSEHOLD, THE YEAR 1394



In the year 1394, the average annual income of an urban household was about 278.9 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 140.2 million rials (50.3 percent) were of the highest share.

Also in the year 1394, the average annual estimated income of a rural household was about 161 million rials. Out of the income sources, miscellaneous incomes with 62.6 million rials (38.9 percent) were of the highest share.



# PRICE INDICES

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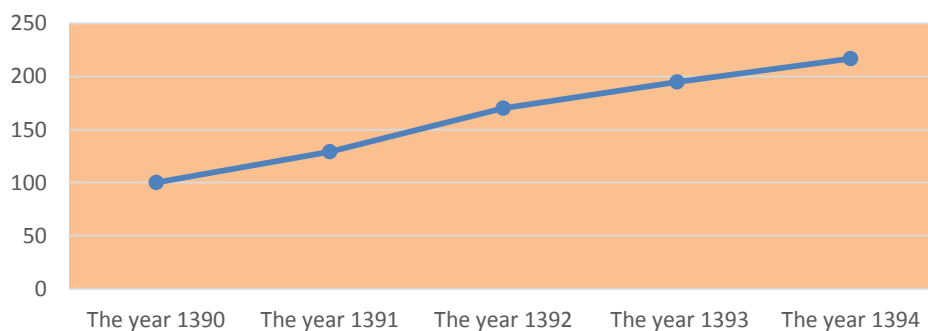
## Price indices

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.

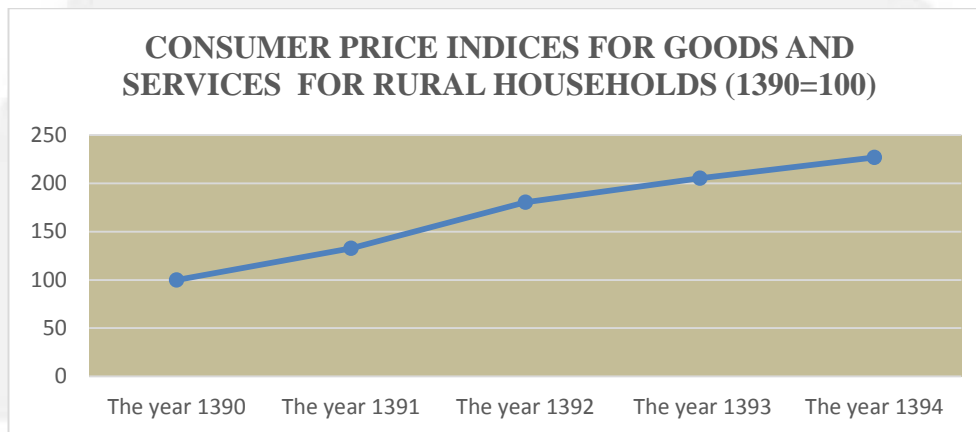
Consumer price index (CPI) as one of the most important price indices is used to measure the inflation rate and purchasing power of national currency. This index is used to develop welfare and social security plans, adjust salary and wage, and formulate bilateral contracts. CPI was first calculated in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

Consumer price indices for goods and services in urban areas were 128.6, 169.8, 195.0 and 217.0 for the years 1391, 1392, 1393 and 1394, respectively (base year = 1390) which shows an 11.3 percent increase in the year 1394 compared with the previous year. 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, 195.0 and 217.0 rials for the years 1391, 1392, 1393 and 1394 for the same goods and services, respectively.

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



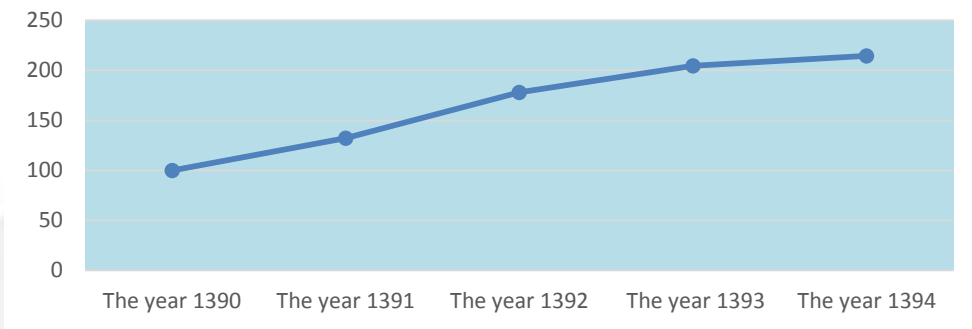
Consumer price indices for goods and services in rural areas were 132.7 in the year 1391, 180.6 in the year 1392, 205.3 in the year 1393 and 226.9 in the year 1394 which shows a 10.6 percent change compared with the previous year.



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

Producer price indices in the years 1392, 1393 and 1394 were 178.1, 204.5 and 214.5 at the base year 1390, respectively, 1394 which show a 4.9 percent change in comparison with the previous year. Producer price index in health and social aid with an increase of 27.8 percent over the previous year, had the highest increase and also in construction (manufacturing) with a decrease of 0.4% had the lowest changes compared with the previous year.

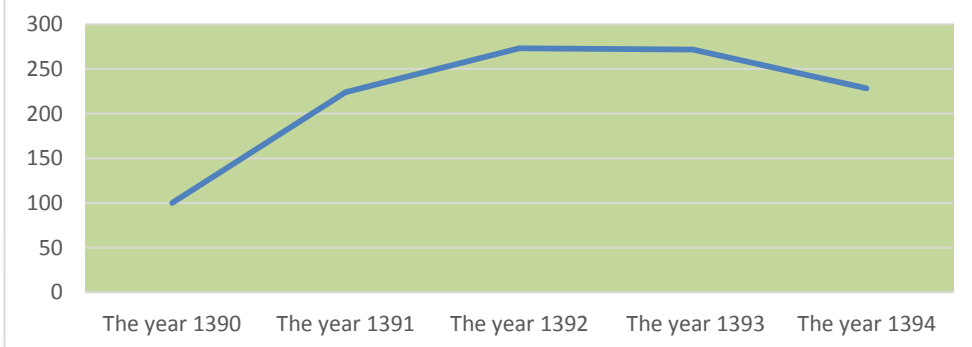
**PRODUCER PRICE INDICES (1390=100)**



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, 1393 and 1394 were 273.0, 271.7 and 228.3 (base year= 1390) which shows a 16.0 decrease in comparison with the previous year. In this sector, the highest increase compared to the previous year, relates to the groups “Textiles and textiles articles “with a 11.4% rise and the "mineral products" group with a 35.8 percent decrease had the lowest changes.

**PRICE INDEX FOR EXPORTED GOODS (1390=100)**





# **NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

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## National accounts

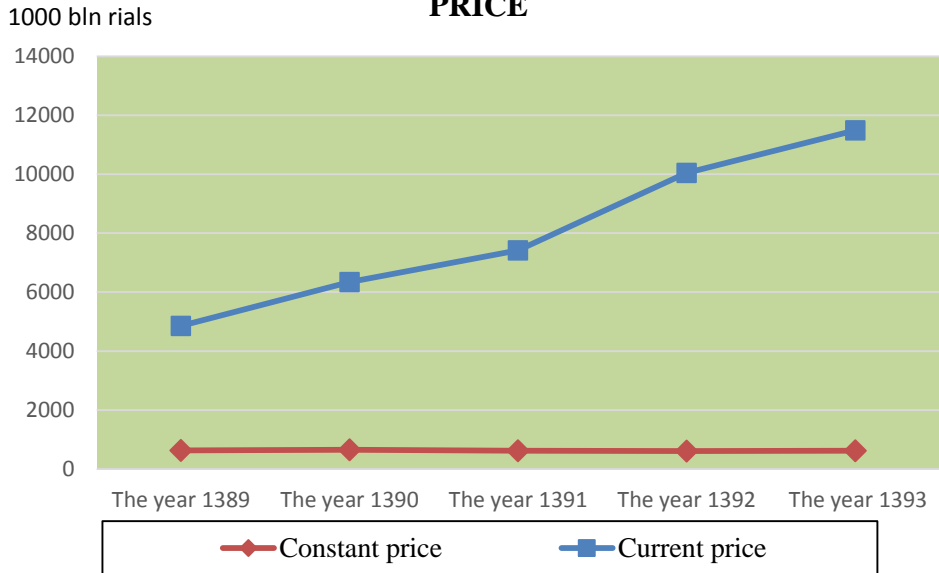
The main goal for compiling national accounts is to obtain a measure for measuring the economic situation in countries. Thus by developing a national accounting system and offering a global criteria, it would be possible to compare the economic situation of countries and make decisions on their situations 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 1393, GDP of the country at market price was 11487 thousand billion rials which shows a 13.4 percent rise in comparison with the previous year. Moreover, in the same year GDP at constant 1376 price with an increase of 2% compared with the previous year reached 617 thousand billion rials.

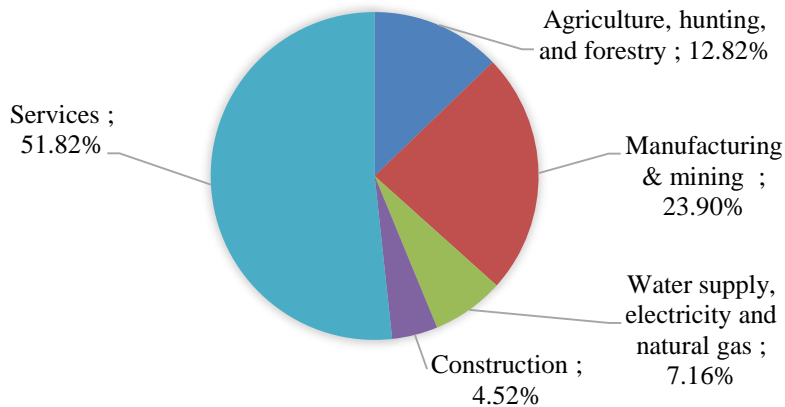
**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE**



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

In the year 1393, the contribution of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector to the GDP was 12.82% which shows an increase of 0.15% percent in comparison with the previous year while the share of manufacturing and mining decreased by 1.89% and reached 23.9%. The contribution of water supply, electricity and natural gas with a 0.15 percent decline reached 7.16 percent. The share of construction with a 0.7 percent drop reached 4.25 percent and services sector also experienced a 3.6 percent increase and its contribution reached 51.82 percent in comparison with the previous year.

**CONTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED OF MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, THE YEAR 1393**



**Gross domestic product by final expenditure components, the year 1393**

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

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

In the year 1393, the private final consumption expenditure (including households final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households) was estimated about 5800 thousand billion rials (50.5%), government final consumption expenditure about 1204 thousand billion rials (10.5%), gross fixed capital formation more than 1989 thousand billion rials (17.3%), and net export of goods and services about 730 thousand billion rials (6.4%) at current prices.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY FINAL EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS, THE YEAR 1393**  
 (billion rials-percent)

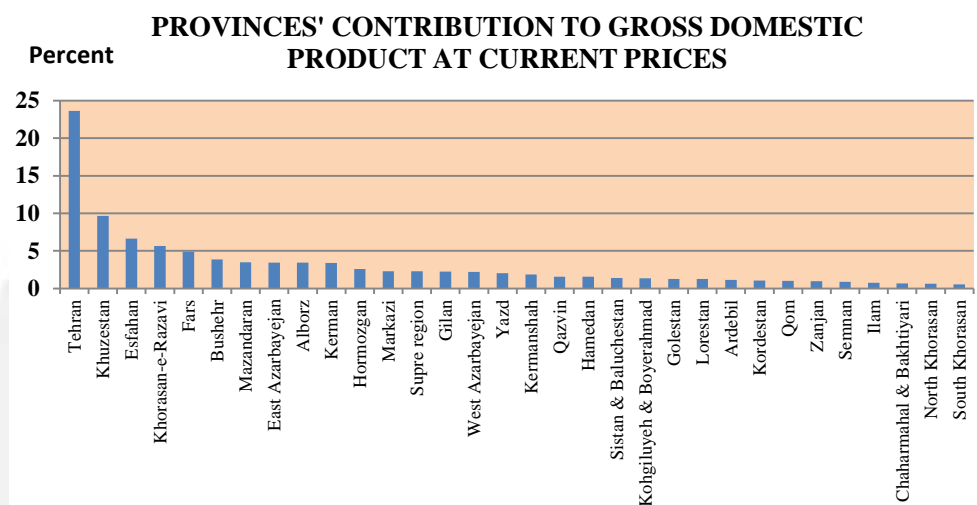
Description	At current prices		At constant 1376 prices	
	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)	Value (billion rials)	Share (percent)
Private final consumption expenditure	5800206	50.5	412052	66.8
Government final consumption expenditure .....	1204022	10.5	65386	10.6
<b>Gross fixed capital formation<sup>(1)</sup> .....</b>	<b>1988749</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>155510</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Machinery .....	801207	7.0	89247	14.5
Construction .....	1077680	9.4	56074	9.1
Net export of goods and services .....	729631	6.3	52907	8.6
Changes in inventories and statistical discrepancy .....	1764561	15.4	-69176	-11.2
<b>GDP (at market price) .....</b>	<b>11487170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>616679</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 1393, the provinces of Tehran and Khuzestan with 23.65% and 9.68% had the highest contribution, respectively and the provinces of North Khorasan and South Khorasan with 0.65% and 0.56% had the lowest share in GDP, respectively.



**GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA IN COUNTRIES  
CONSIDERED IN VISION DOCUMENT OF THE COUNTRY, 2014**

Country	Purchasing Power Parity rate by US\$ at 2011 current prices (USD)
Qatar.....	123124
Kuwait.....	83961
U.A.E.....	60868
Saudi Arabia.....	52821
Bahrain.....	38599
Oman.....	34858
Kazakhstan.....	20867
Turkey.....	18677
Lebanon.....	16509
Azerbaijan (Republic of).....	16428
Iran ( Islamic Republic of).....	15440
Iraq.....	14003
Turkmenistan.....	13066
Jordan.....	11365
Armenia.....	8124
Georgia.....	7164
Uzbekistan.....	5567
Pakistan.....	4866
Yemen.....	3519
Kyrgyzstan.....	3044
Syria (Arab Republic).....	2728
Tajikistan.....	2517
Afghanistan.....	1885

Source: United Nation.



**POLITICAL  
AFFAIRS**

مرکز آمار ایران

### 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 1394, 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.

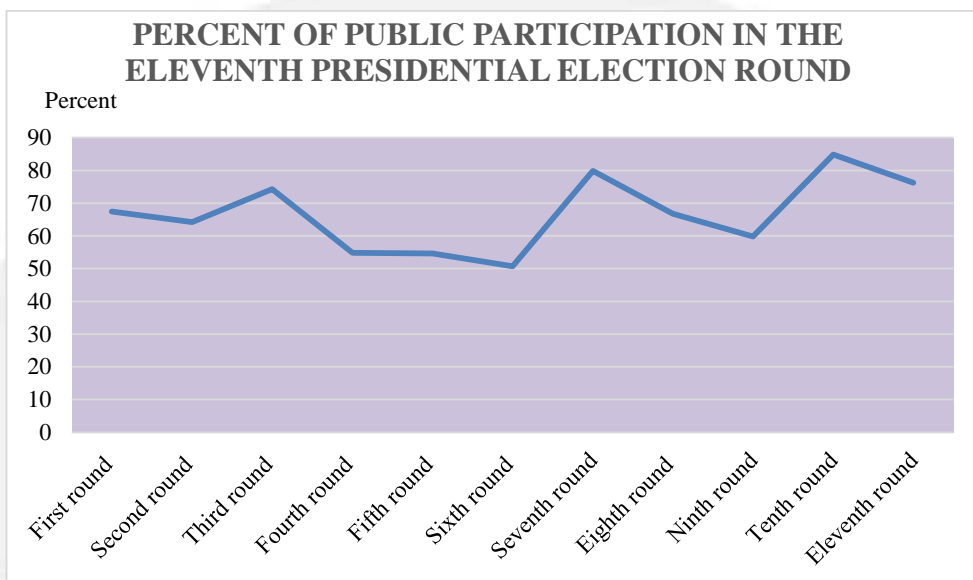
#### PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN EACH ROUND (thousand)

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 1392)
Public participation .....	50.7	79.9	66.8	59.8	84.8	76.2
Number of electorates .....	33156	36466	42170	46786	46200	48300
Number of voters.	16797	29146	28156	27959	39371	36821

Source: Ministry of the Interior.



**PERCENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE 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)	Ninth round (the year 1394)
Public participation...	67.3	51.2	55.4	64	61.6
Number of electorates .....	38726	46351	43824	48288	54915
Number of voters .....	26082	23735	24280	30905	33847

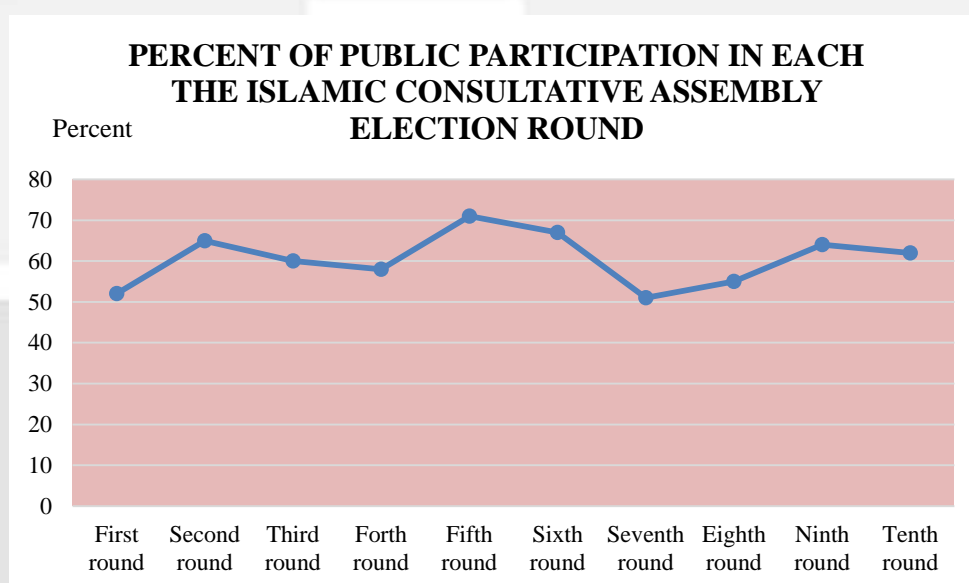
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Since the year 1358 to the year 1394, there have been ten 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 tenth electoral round of the Islamic Consultative Assembly reached 51 percent.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly comprises 286 members in the tenth 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.



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 1394, out of the world's countries, 109 countries had diplomatic missions in Iran (Tehran), out of which 10 countries had consulate general or consulate in Tehran as well as in other cities.