
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS SURVEY OF IRANIAN HOUSEHOLDS (2002)

PRESENTATION

Translation from Persian into English by Monde Iranien of foreword the book :
Amârgiri az vizheghâ-ye ejtemâ'i eqtesadi-ye khânevâr, Tehran, Markaz-e amâr-e irân, 1382.

The comprehensive report is available on the web site of Statistical Center of Iran : www.sci.ir

This Survey was conducted in 2002 by the Statistical centre of Iran in collaboration with the group of research "Monde iranien" (CNRS, University Paris III, INALCO, EPHE), and sponsored by Institut Français de Recherche en Iran.

General Characteristics of the Survey

Main Objectives

Collection and presentation of uniform and coordinated data on the socio-economic characteristics of specified households in the duration of the survey, measurement of correlation of socio-economic indicators and the trend of their change in a certain period of time are the main objectives of the survey.

Detailed Objectives

The major detailed objectives of the survey are as follows:

- i- examining the social features
 - 1- age and marital status at the first marriage
 - 2- number of the children born alive and currently alive
 - 3- number of children born alive within the last 365 days
 - 4- birth control
 - 5- migration within the last 365 days
 - 6- education and literacy status
 - 7- Persian language, ethnic and regional dialect or language
 - 8- activity and occupation
 - 9- spare time
 - 10- unemployment
 - 11- accommodation and equipment, housing characteristics
- ii- examining the economic features
 - 1- income and income resources of the household
 - 2- expenditure on food and non-food products and composition of these expenditures
- iii- providing appropriate research environment in order to examine the mutual effects of the following elements on each other:
 - 1- social variables
 - 2- economic variables
 - 3- social and economic variables

It must be pointed out that in 2002 the subject matters, presented hereunder, were also part of the objectives of the survey:

- 1- criteria in choosing the spouse and kinship ties between the couples at their first marriage
- 2- cooperation between close relatives and social protection of households
- 3- social and economic rights of women
- 4- opinion poll of married women concerning parents' most appropriate behavior with their children and the most appropriate marriage condition for a girl and a boy
- 5- parents' treatment of their children
- 6- opinion poll of youth concerning marriage

Statistical Population

The statistical population consists of total Iranian ordinary households residing in urban and rural areas.

Statistical Unit

Any unit used for collection of the information based on the characteristics under question. The statistical unit in this survey is an ordinary Iranian household.

Sampling Unit

In the present survey the sampling unit consists of a cluster of 30 statistical units. Depending on the circumstances, the sampling unit in the urban areas consists of one or several blocks or some segments of a block; whereas in rural areas the sampling unit consists of one or several living centers or some segments of such centers.

Statistical Framework

The information collected was confined to the list of the total urban and rural areas the data of which was derived from the 1996 National Census of Population and Housing .

Geographic Span

The geographic span of the survey is the urban and rural areas of the country. The results will also be published in the same scale.

Duration of Conducting the survey

The survey was conducted in three rounds, each of 12 months duration. The stages have 12-month intervals. The first round was conducted in January 2002.

Statistical period

The Statistical period is not a fixed time and depending on the characteristic under question is varied from the day of survey to the last seven days, last month, the last 365 days and the last 12 months.

Method of Sampling

The method used in this survey is cluster. All the statistical units are sampled on a cluster basis. Moreover, the survey is conducted in sequences that makes the measurement of the changes and the degree of counter effectiveness of socio-economic variables on each other possible. The outcome of the survey shall eventually determine the impacts of socio-economic policies of the government on the behavior of households.

Sample Size

The number of sample clusters of the survey is 232 clusters throughout the country, 139 clusters out of which are from urban and 93 are from rural areas.

Important Comments

The outcome of socio-economic characteristics survey of Iranian households is limited only to the sample itself and can not be generalized. The survey refers to the same households for the period 2002-2004, and the survey conducted in 2003 and 2004 do not include new households. The households excluded from the cluster, on a sampling basis, are not included in the census.

It must be pointed out that the information on migration in this survey relates to the temporary present and absent households in the sample.

The Concepts and Definitions Used in the Socio-Economic Characteristics Survey of Households

Population in this survey refers to the members of all the samples of Iranian ordinary households residing in urban and rural areas of the country, which are divided into five groups based on their residence status:

Present

Those household members who are present at their place of residence, at work, or at school at the time the survey taker goes to their place of residence, or those who shall be back to the place of residence after the working hour, or after school are considered present.

Temporary Absent

Those household members who, for any reason, are temporarily absent when the survey taker goes to the place of residence are considered temporary absent. They include:

- those who are temporarily away from the place of residence because of rest, cruise, pilgrimage, paying a visit to friends and relatives, being on an official commission in or outside of the country, being away due to a job-related affair, being hospitalized and similar cases and are staying in a different place when the survey taker goes to the place of residence.
- mothers and infants still staying in hospital.

Staying abroad for Education

Those household members who are staying abroad for education when the survey taker goes to the place of residence are considered outside of the country for education.

Staying abroad for Work

Only the household members with occupations outside of the country who intend to come back to the country are considered a member who is outside the country for work.

Other

Those household members who do not fall in to any of the above categories at the time when the survey taker goes to the place of residence, i.e. POWs etc. are considered as others.

Ordinary Household

An ordinary household refers to the members of the family sharing a living place, an income and who usually eat with each other. An individual who is living alone is also considered an ordinary household.

Ordinary Resident Household

Those ordinary households living in a permanent residence are considered ordinary resident households.

Iranian Ordinary Resident Households

Those ordinary resident households having an Iranian head are considered Iranian ordinary resident households.

Ordinary Residence

The ordinary residence of the household is the place where the household lives at the time of the survey, provided that the household do not have other place of residence. The ordinary residence of those households having more than one residence is the place where the households spend most of the time of the year in.

City (Urban Point)

By city it is meant all the areas with a municipality at the time of the 1996 National Census of Population and Housing.

Village (Rural Point)

By village it is meant one or several connected areas (agricultural or other) located outside the cities with independent boundaries notarized or determined by the common law.

Age

By age it is meant the number of the years completed since the individual's date of birth.

Place of Birth

By place of birth it is meant the city or village of ordinary residence of the mother at the time of birth giving.

Duration of Residence in the Town or Village

By "duration of residence in the city or village" it is meant the last continuous residence duration of an individual ending to the survey time at the place of residence, which applies to those individuals whose place of birth is not the city or the village they are residing at.

Migrants during the last twelve months

Members of the Iranian ordinary resident households, in any city or village, whose last continuous residence (ending to the survey time) in that city or village is less than 12 months are considered as migrants.

Literate

Individuals with the ability to read and write a simple text in Farsi or any other language are considered literate even though they might not have an official certificate. Every student, including first grade pupils and individuals participating in the literacy campaign courses, are also considered literate individuals.

Studying

Individuals who are receiving an educational instruction according to the official education programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran are considered "in the process of studying". The individuals who are outside the country for education, students in religious seminaries and those participating in the literacy campaign are all considered "in the process of studying".

Other Educational Courses

Other educational courses or degrees in this survey refer to individuals participating in the literacy campaign, or those who are not students and have received their highest educational certificate from one of the literacy campaign courses. Those who have learned to read and write but have no certificate also fall in this category.

Familiarity with the Persian Language

By Persian language it is meant the language used in radio and television programs broadcast throughout the country, and/or dialects close to it (such as Isfahani, Khorasani, or Shirazi). In this survey, respondents were divided into the following three groups in terms of familiarity with the Persian language: "able to speak", "only understands the language" and "does not understand". Children who have not started to speak fall into the first category if they are spoken to in Persian; otherwise they are placed in the third group. Individuals with inability to speak (mute), fall into a different category.

Regional or Ethnic Language

Regional or ethnic language refers to the ability of individuals to speak in one of the Balouchi, Turkamani, Turkish, Arabic, Kurdish, Gilaki, Lori and Mazandarani languages. The regional or ethnic language of individuals who are familiar with more than one of these languages is considered the one they speak more skillfully.

Marital Status

Having a spouse: women or men who are married are considered as having a spouse, whether or not living with him or her at the time of the survey.

Widow: women or men whose spouse has passed away or martyred, and who have not married again at the time of the survey, are considered without spouse because of the death of the spouse.

Without spouse because of divorce: women or men who are divorced and who have not married again at the time of the survey are considered without spouse because of divorce.

Not ever married: women or men who have never been married at the time of the survey, fall into this category. Those who are engaged but are not yet married are also placed in this category.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy means a woman becoming pregnant, which refers to the formation of embryo and fetus the most important signal of which is the halt or delay of menstruation blood and which may take several days up to nine months and which may terminate by delivery or abortion.

Delivery

Delivery means the pregnancy which is taking more than twenty weeks long and which results in giving birth to a live or dead baby or both.

Number of Children Born Alive

This number refers to the children born alive by each married woman until the time of the survey. The infant born with at least one of the vital living signs, even if he/she dies after the delivery, is considered born alive.

Number of Children Currently Alive

This number refers to children born from each married woman who are alive at the time of the survey.

Maternity Center

These centers refer to maternity facilities established adjacent to the health centers in the rural areas where the deliveries are carried out by educated midwives and/or under their supervision by the trained midwives for rural areas. Only natural deliveries are carried out in these centers.

Pregnancy Prevention Methods

These are methods that men or women use to prevent pregnancy that may include any traditional method or effective use of preventive devices and/or surgeries. These methods include the following:

- pills: women may prevent pregnancy by taking daily pills. The usage is varied depending on the type of the pills, which may require an interval between taking two packs of the pills or there may not be any interval at all. The combination pills are an example of the former the user of which must take one pill for 21 consecutive days and stop using it for another seven days. But the pills for breast feeding period require no interval and must be taken continuously.
- IUD: this is a contraceptive device which is inserted by the specialist or by health assistants inside the uterus. Depending on the type of IUD, the device prevents pregnancy for periods as long as five to ten years.
- Injection: Monthly or quarterly injections by the doctors or the health assistants.
- Norplant: one of the most durable methods of prevention in which six tiny capsules are implanted in the arm of women by the specialist or health assistants and prevents pregnancy for a long period (at least five years).
- Condom: a rubber sheath which is used by men at the time of sexual intercourse.
- Tubal ligation: this is a permanent prevention method in which the fallopian tubes of women are closed in a surgery as a result of which no sperm meets the ovum and thus no fertilization takes place.
- Vasectomy: this is a permanent prevention method in which man undergoes a very simple and secure surgery (cutting or closing the vas deferens) as a result of which no sperm meets the ovum and thus no fertilization occurs.
- Secure period: there are certain days in the monthly cycle of women during which the probability of conception is very high. The spouses may reduce the risk by avoiding sexual activity during this period.
- Onanism (coitus interruptus): in this method man interrupts the intercourse before ejaculation.
- Other methods: include methods other than the above-mentioned ones, which may include effective methods such as using contraceptive pills in emergency cases and/or a natural method such as usage of herbal contraceptives.

Spare Time

Spare time refers to those hours which are spent for non-compelled activities which are not provoked by economic or family duty motives, but are done merely for ease and relaxation based on the individual's inclination to give a rest to his body and mind. In this survey hours left after deduction of the hours spent on work, education, sleeping, eating, cleaning and the obligatory praying from the daily 24 hours, is considered as the spare time. The manner of spending the spare time is categorized into varied time duration groups of the last year, the last month and the last seven days, depending on the type of it.

Sport Activities

In this survey only sport activities are considered that have been continuously practiced by the individual during the spare time throughout the last year. Activities practiced randomly or by chance are not of concern here. Any sport activity performed continuously in a certain period of the year (such as during the summer vacation of students) or performed in the special season (such as skiing) are also considered one of the spare time activities of the respondents during the last year.

Activities and Membership in Social Groups

In this survey activities and membership of respondents in social groups is considered as a means of spending the spare time during the last year. Activities and membership in a number of official social groups such as Society of Parents and School Instructors, Board of Trustees of the Local Mosque, Qarz-ol hasaneh Funds, the Mobilization groups (Basidj), Village Assembly, NGOs such as the charities, cultural societies and groups, etc. is of concern here.

Best Behavior of Parents with Children

In this survey "best behavior of parents with children" was mentioned in an opinion poll conducted amongst females of the household present at the time of the survey, who are married at least once and are at least ten years old. The question was also asked from members of the family who were present at the time of the survey, who had never been married and who belonged to the age groups 15 to 29. The following options were given to respondents:

- violence accompanied by physical punishment: Here, disobedient children are exposed to physical punishment and violence and thus parents impose their opinions.
- strict treatment: This refers to a behavior in which parents strictly impose their opinion without considering the views of their children but without exercising physical punishment. In this type of behavior children must absolutely obey their parents and persuading children is absolutely meaningless.
- talking to the child in order to convince him/her: In this type of behavior, parents talk to their children on different subjects and try to persuade them to adopt the best conduct; hence both parents and children reach an agreement on the subject based on reasoning and persuasion.
- leaving the child free to decide on his/her own along with consultation with parents: In this type of behavior, parents leave the child free to decide about method of approaching various issues; the child, however, usually consults parents regarding his/her decisions.
- does not know: If the respondent, exposed to the four choices above, answers that he/she does not know what the best practice is, he/she will be classified in this category.

Occupation

Occupation refers to any physical or mental activity which is legal and initially performed for earning revenue (cash or kind).

Status of Activity within the last seven days

The activity status of individuals ten years and older, within the last seven days prior to the survey is of concern. Each individual falls into one of the following categories in terms of type of activity and the definition of occupation:

Employed: The following individuals are considered as employed:

- those having an occupation who have not worked for the last seven days due to reasons such as leave of absence, illness, temporary closing of the work place etc. but who will continue their jobs upon settlement or removal of the cause.
- Those without a stable job but who have worked for at least two days within the last seven days.
- Those who have worked during the last seven days on a trainee basis.
- Those who have a job, but due to the season and the seasonal nature of their job have not worked during the previous seven days (seasonal unemployment), provided that they have not been looking for another job.
- Those who are in their military service.
- Those participating in educational courses in military schools.
- Those working for another member of their family without receiving any wage and salaries in return.

Unemployed (job seeker): Individuals who are not employed and who have been looking for a job during the seven days prior to the survey are considered unemployed, provided that the following three characteristics applied to them:

- jobless: the individual has no occupational activity at all.
- willing to work: The person is mentally and physically willing and ready to work.
- seeking job: The person has individually taken actions to find a job and has tried at least one of the followings: registering at employment agencies, following up employment advertisements, calling onto friends and relatives etc.

Earning Income without Job: individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed, but who have an income such as pension for oneself or from a spouse, income from estates and properties, dividends, etc.

Student: individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed, and those who have not earned income without job, who have attended an educational institution for the last seven days prior to the survey.

Housewife: individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed, who do not earn income without job and are not student and who have been doing the routine work of housewives, according to the respondent, during the last seven days prior to the survey.

Others: individuals who were not classified in any of the above categories in terms of activity status within the last seven days prior to the survey.

Age at First Job: This refers to the age at which the employed individual or the presently-unemployed-but-formerly-employed individual first started working for at least six consecutive months.

- If at the time of the survey the individual is working at his first occupation, and has been working for less than six months, his/her age at the beginning of his present job is considered as the age at the first job.
- If at the time of the survey the individual is employed but he formerly had other jobs each lasting less than six months, his age at the beginning of the present job, even if he has been working in this job for less than six months, is considered as the age at the first job.
- If at the time of the survey the individual is unemployed and he formerly had other jobs each lasting less than six months, he will not have the age at first job and shall fall into a different category.

Main Job: For individuals who are employed or have more than one job, the main job is the one mentioned by the respondent, and his/her other jobs fall into the category of other occupations.

Occupational Position

Employer: Those who hire at least one paid individual to perform their occupational activities are considered as employers. Individuals who hire unpaid family members and those who are paid themselves, even if they have staff working under their supervision, are not considered as employers.

Independent Employee: Those who do not hire any paid individuals to perform their occupational activities and are not being paid themselves, are considered as independent employees.

Wage and Income Earners in Public Sector: Those who work in ministries, government institutions and organizations, Islamic Revolution Foundations and other public institutions, such as municipalities, and receive wages and salary (cash or kind) in return of what they do, fall into this category.

Wage and Income Earners in Co-operatives: Those who work in co-operatives and receive wages and salary (cash or kind), are considered as paid employees of co-operatives. Co-operatives refer to registered companies which are established based on the co-operative rules and regulations of the country and are registered under the same title. Co-operatives are divided into several categories depending on the type of their activities, such as consumption co-operatives, housing, credit co-operatives, manufacturing co-operatives, procurement and distribution co-operatives, fishery co-operatives, and transportation co-operatives.

Wage and Income Earners in Private Sector: Those who work for individual or legal entities in private sector and receive wages and salary (cash or kind), are considered as wage and income earners in the private sector.

Family-Based Unpaid Employee: Those who work for close relatives but receive no wages or salary are considered as unpaid employees in family enterprise.

Reason for Quitting the Job: Here, referring to the-unemployed-but-previously-employed members of the household, the most important reason of quitting the last job an individual had prior to unemployment is considered. The information then falls into the following categories:

- 1- inadequate income
- 2- closing of the place of work
- 3- moving of the place of work

- 4- the job was on a temporary basis
 - 5- human resource restructuring
 - 6- physiological reasons
 - 7- social reasons
 - 8- other reasons
- physiological reasons refer to factors such as illness, disability, old age, injured at work, and birth giving, this last one only applies to unemployed females.
 - social reasons refer to factors such as migration, pursuing education, military service, illiteracy, lack of work permit, lack of interest for the job, addiction, disagreement of spouse or custodian and marriage; the last two factors only apply to the unemployed females.
 - for those unemployed individuals who have completed their military service and have not had other occupations since then, the most important reason is "the job was on temporary basis".

Income: total funds and goods earned and received by the household as cash or kind in return for activities performed or the capital invested and/or received from other resources (pension, incomes received by occasion or chance and the like) at the time of the survey.

Income from Wage and Salary in Public Sector: the income of all the household members who receive wages and salaries from the public sector which includes cash and kind on continuous and non-continuous base, after deduction of tax and pension.

Income from Wage and Salary in Co-operative Sector: the income of all the household members who receive wages and salaries from the co-operative sector which includes cash and kind on continuous and non-continuous base after deduction of tax and pension.

Income from Wage and Salary in Private Sector: the income of all the household members who receive wages and salaries from the private sector which includes cash and kind on continuous and non-continuous base after deduction of tax and pension.

Income from Agricultural Professions: the income of the household members who are working in agriculture sector as employer and/or independent employee, after deduction of job-related expenses.

Income from Non-Agricultural Professions: the income of the household members who are working in non-agriculture sector as employer and/or independent employee, after deduction of job-related expenses.

Miscellaneous Incomes: this refers to the total funds and goods received by the household from resources other than the occupation of its members, which may include rents from movable and immovable assets, pension and the like.

Expenses: Rial value of goods or services that the household provides for the consumption purposes of the members and/or to be given to others. The goods and services may be provided by purchase or non-purchase, if produced at home, be given in return of a public, co-operative and private service, be from income earned from agriculture and non-agriculture activities, on a barter basis and free of charge (not received from another household) the money value of which is estimated and included as expenses.

Net and Gross Expenses: the figure resulting from deduction of sale of the household second-hand goods from the gross expenses of the household is the net expense. The average gross expenses are calculated and presented in this survey.

Head of the Household: "Head" refers to one of the members of the household designated as such by other members. In case members can not choose one head, the oldest member is considered as the head of the household. In single member households, the member himself is the head.

Supportive Assistance amongst Close Relatives of the Household: By close relatives of the household it is meant father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, grandfather and grandmother of the head or the spouse of the head of the household. By supportive assistance amongst close relatives it is meant the aids and supports the member of the household receives from close relatives of the head or spouse of the head of the household. Such aids are divided into the following seven categories :

- 1- assistance to find a job
- 2- financial aid for the education of children
- 3- financial aid for other needs
- 4- taking care of in case of illness, disability or old age
- 5- mental or spiritual support
- 6- assistance in taking care of children
- 7- provision of temporary residence

By mental or spiritual support it is meant establishing verbal communication with one or several members of the household which brings mental peace and comfort for the concerned individual.

By provision of temporary residence it is meant taking in one or several members of the respondent household by the close relatives of the head or spouse of the head of household in their place of residence on a temporary basis.

Type of Occupation of the Place of Residence: the manner in which the household managed to earn the right to use the residence determines the type of occupation of the residence. The type of occupation in this survey is divided into the following categories:

- possessing the site and the superstructure: place of residence where the household owns the land and the residential building
- possessing the superstructure: place of residence where the household only owns the residential building
- rental: place of residence rented by the household
- residence in return for service: place of residence given to the household in return for the service provided by one or several members of the household.
- Free of charge: place of residence given to the household by charities or foundations and/or by another household with no requirement to pay for it.
- other: in the event the household gains the place of residence by means other than the five mentioned above, like residence on mortgage, the type of occupation of the place of residence falls into this category.

It must be pointed out that in the event where the place of residence of the household is occupied on a combination of the above-mentioned types, the type of occupation shall be determined based on the largest share in occupation; in case the paid rental and/or the estimated rental are an equal amount in this case, the type of occupation shall be determined by the priority of code of classification.

Residential Structure

Ordinary Residential Block: those blocks made of solid material (bricks, cement, rocks, wood, mud bricks, etc.) and used for residential purposes are called ordinary residential blocks.

Tents: those residential blocks made of wool, cotton or bristles, nylon, tarpaulin, etc. fabric and textile which are erected by support of wooden or metal rolls and ropes.

Hovels and the Like: the dwelling shelters or similar enclosed structures hastily made from tins, nylon, tarpaulin or other materials in or around the cities. The shelters dug in the slope of the hills and that little material has been consumed for the construction are called hovels. Places like caves, trunk of the tree etc. if used as shelter by the household are inserted into this category.

Huts: shelters made of woven mats and sometimes with mud bricks in combination.

Others: those residential structures which do not fit into any of the above categories are inserted in this category.

Room: by room it is meant any enclosed roofed structure within the ordinary residential blocks with at least four square meters area and two meters height. The entrance, kitchen, etc. are also considered room if they are at least four square meters area and two meters high. The spaces such as bath, bathroom, water storage, stable and hayloft are not considered as room. Exceptional cases are tents, huts, hovels, and the like which are considered as rooms, even if they are less than four square meters area and two meters high.

Major Material Used in Construction: refers to the material mainly used in construction of the walls and ceiling- not the exterior part- of the building.

The Terms Used in This Publication

Sex Ratio

Number of men in proportion to number of women is called the sex ratio. This ratio is usually calculated and presented in percentage. For example, if M is the number of men and F represents number of women within a region, the sex ratio shall be:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{M}{F} * 100$$

Average of Age

This refers to the average age of individuals in a population. It is calculated by the sum of various ages multiplied by the number of individuals and divided by the total number of individuals:

$$\text{Average Age} = \frac{\sum i * F_i}{\sum F_i}$$

in which i refers to the age of individuals and F_i refers to the number of individuals at the age of i.

Median of Age

This refers to the age that divides the population into two equal groups in number.

$$Md = LD + \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k F_i}{2} - Fcd - 1 \right) * C$$

Md refers to the median, LD to the lower line of the median group, Fc to aggregated multiplicity, F to absolute multiplicity, d to number of group of location of the median, K to number of groups, c to domain of the group and i to number of the group.

Literacy Ratio

This ratio is expressed in any population by the number of literate individuals at a certain age or age group divided by the multiplicity of that age of age group, and usually is presented in percentage.

Average Age in the First Marriage

The average age in the first marriage is resulted from a statistical survey on the number of never-married individuals in each age group according to Hagnal method.

$$\text{Average Age in the First Marriage} = \frac{5 \sum S_{i=10}^{49} - 40 * S_{50}}{1 - S_{50}} + 10$$

in which the ratio of the never-married individuals in age group i is S_i

$$S_{50} = \frac{S_{45}^{49} + S_{50}^{54}}{2}$$

Summary of the Results

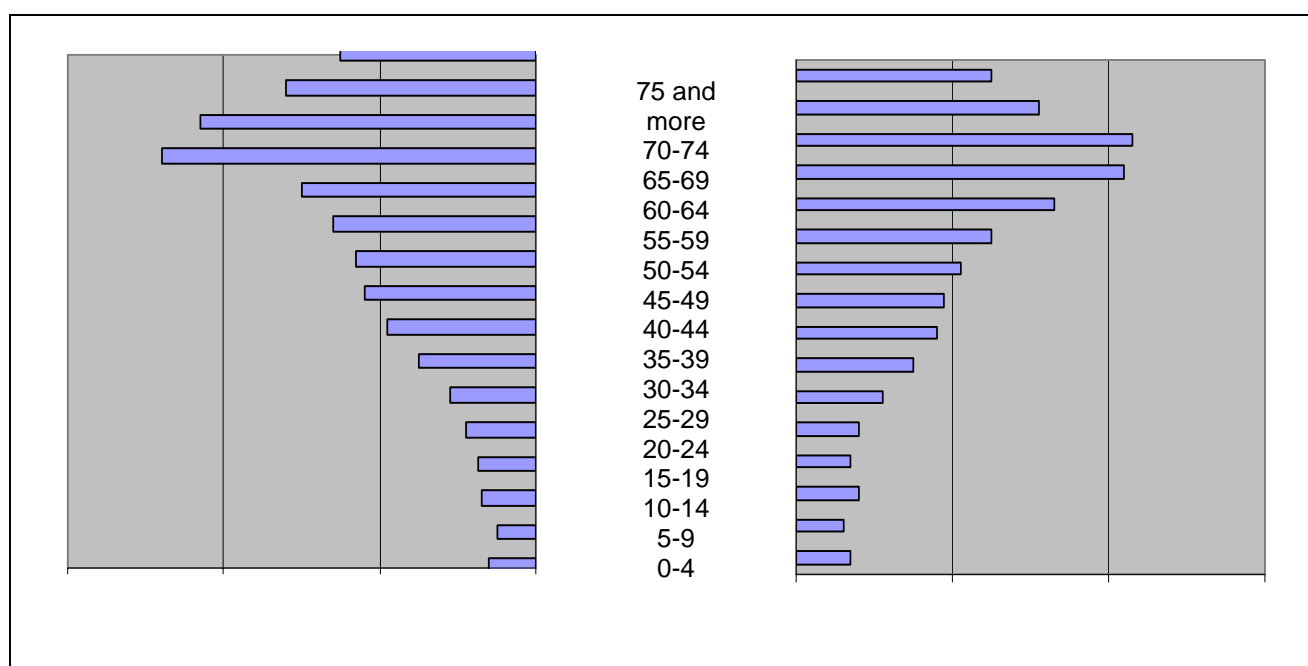
Age and Sex Composition of the Population

The Socio-economic Characteristics Survey of Iranian households conducted in 2002 had a sample of 6,960 households with 30,715 individuals. According to its findings the average size of the household is 4.4 members. The sample consists of 15,399 males and 15,316 females, representing a sex ratio of 101. Concerning the age structure of the population, 30.6 percent is under 15, 63.6 percent is 15-64 years old and 5.8 percent is 65 years old and over.

Table A – Number and Percentage of Population by Major Age Groups and Sex

Major Age Groups	Male & Female		Male		Female	
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
Total.....	30,715	100.0	15,399	100.0	15,316	100.0
under 15 years	9,394	30.6	4,803	31.2	4,591	30.0
15-64 years	19,551	63.6	9,637	62.6	9,914	64.7
64 years and Older...	1,770	5.8	959	6.2	811	5.2

Chart 1 - Age and Sex Structure: 2002



Marital Status

Based on the results of Socio-economic characteristics survey of Iranian households conducted in 2002, 53.7 percent of male members and 61.0 percent of female members out of the 25,366 individuals 10 years and over have been married at least once. The results of the calculations (based on Hagnal method) demonstrate that average age in the first marriage of male and female members is 25.9 and 23.2 respectively.

Concerning kinship ties of spouses in their first marriage, the results show that, among male and female individuals 10 years and over married at least once, more than half of the first marriages occurred with non-relatives. The results also reveal that the percentages of the first marriage with close relatives are almost the same as with other relatives.

Table B – Percentage of the population 10 year and older married at least once by sex and relation with the spouse at the first marriage: 2002

Sex	Total		Close Relatives	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Not Mentioned
	Number	Percentage				
Male.....	6,808	100.0	22.0	20.2	57.7	0.1
Female.....	7,746	100.0	21.1	20.0	58.7	0.2

This survey reveals that 55.6 percent of females 10 years and older married at least once chose their spouse in the first marriage based on their parent's advice. The rate for males is 41.7.

Table C –Population ten years and older married at least once by sex and type of choice of spouse at the first marriage: 2002

Sex	Total		Recommendation of				Personal Choice	Not mentioned
	Number	Percentage	Parents	Close Relatives	Other Relatives and Friends of the Family	Friends of the Member		
Male	6,808	100.0	41.7	6.1	4.7	1.8	45.5	0.2
Female	7,746	100.0	55.6	5.3	4.2	1.2	33.3	0.4

Another result drawn from the survey demonstrates that the average number of children born alive by each female member 15 years and older married at least once is 4.1: 2.5 for literate mothers and 6.5 for illiterate mothers.

8.6 percent (or 483 individuals) of the 15-49 years old females married at least once (or 5,639 individuals) had deliveries within the 365 days prior to the 2002 survey, 83.6 percent out of which (the last delivery) have taken place in maternity hospitals. Also, 55.9 percent of deliveries by the above-mentioned females in the same period have been carried out by physicians and 29.2 percent by midwives or educated nurses.

D – Percentage of Individuals Assisting in the Last Delivery within the Last 365 Days: 2002

Description	Total	Physician	Midwife or Educated Nurse	Trained Midwife	Non-Trained Midwife (Traditional)	Friends and Relatives
Percentage of Individuals Assisting in the Delivery	100.0	55.9	29.2	3.3	7.7	3.9

Contraceptive Methods

The results of the survey reveal that: 96.8 percent out of 5,430 female population in 15-49 years old age group who are still married were not pregnant. 73.3 percent of this population have been using contraceptive methods or devices. 23.6 percent of females, who have never used any contraceptive devices, have more than three children. Among females using contraceptive methods the three methods of intake of pill (34.3 percent), tubal ligation (20.8 percent) and onanism (15.6 percent) have been used more than other methods. It should be mentioned that the number of women who used tubal ligation contraceptive method has been seven times the number of men who used vasectomy. 77.5 percent of still married female population aged 15-49 years with one child have used one of the contraceptive methods; the ratio among the same population with two children is 84.9 percent.

E – Percentage of Contraceptive Methods Used by Non-Pregnant still married Females aged 15-49: 2002

Description	Total		Pills	IUD	Injection	Norplant	Condom	Tubal Ligation	Vasectomy	Secure Period	Onanism	Other Methods
	Number	Percent										
Percentage of the Method Used	3,854	100.0	34.3	10.4	3.2	0.5	8.2	20.8	3.1	2.2	15.6	1.7

Migration in the Life Time and During the Last Twelve Months

The results of the survey demonstrate that 73.1 percent of the sample population (30,715 individuals) resided in urban or rural areas where they were born. The place of residence (whether urban or rural areas) of 26.8 percent of the sample population is different from their place of birth. These households are therefore, considered as migrants in the life time.

F – Percentage of migrants during Life time by Place of Birth: 2002

Description	Total		Other Place		Outside the Country
	Number	Percentage	Urban	Rural	
Percentage of Migrants in Life Time	8,251	26.8	11.8	14.8	0.2

The results of the survey demonstrate that among the present and temporary absent population of the sample (30,689 individuals), 2.1 percent have emigrated from the resident urban or rural area within the last 12 months prior to the survey.

The relative distribution of migrants in terms of area of migration reveals that 64.8 percent of the migrants have moved from the previous place to a city or village within the same province, 32.9 to a city or village in another province and 2.3 percent have moved from outside the country to the country.

G – Percentage of Migrants within the Last Twelve Months by Previous Place of Residence: 2002

Description	Total		Other Province		Outside the Country
	Number	Percentage	Urban	Rural	
Percentage of Migrants	641	100.0	64.8	32.9	2.3

Literacy and Education

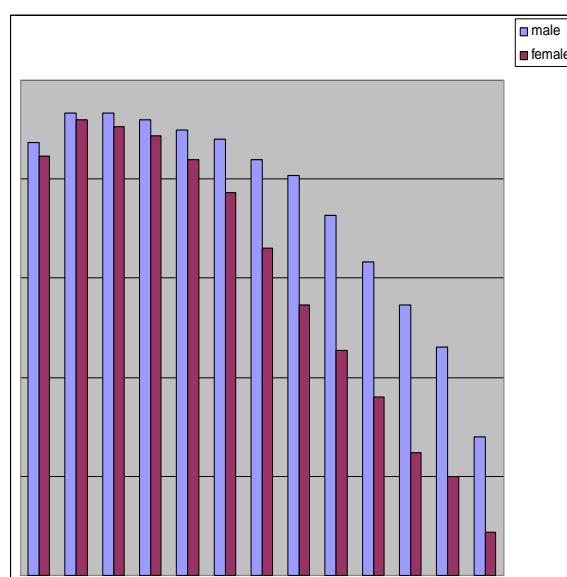
The literacy rate for 27,866 individuals of the sample population aged six years and older is 81.2 percent. This rate is 95.5 for the population 6-14 years old.

H – Percentage of Literacy among Population Six years old and over and 6-14 years old by Sex: 2002

Description	Male and Female	Male	Female
Six-year-old-and-above	81.2	86.5	75.9
6-14 years old	95.5	96.3	94.6

Literacy rate for married population aged 10 years and older is 70.5 percent: male : 76.1, and female : 65.1.

Chart 2 – Percentage of Literate Individuals Six Years and older by Age Group and Sex: 2002



The distribution of literate population six years and older by different levels of education demonstrate 61.2 percent of the literate population have only primary education, 27.8 percent have secondary and pre-university education and 7.6 percent have university education. It was also revealed that 3.1 percent of the literate population have Literacy Campaign education and/or have learned to read and write without taking official educational courses.

I – Percentage of Literate Population Six Years and older by Educational Level and by Sex: 2002

Educational Level	Male and Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	35.7	34.2	37.4
Secondary	25.5	27.5	23.3
Post-Secondary	25.3	25.7	24.9
Pre-University	2.5	1.8	3.3
Post-graduate	2.2	2.6	1.7
Other High Educational Courses	5.4	5.8	4.9
Theology	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other*	3.1	2.0	4.4

* Includes Literacy Campaign and Unofficial Learning

Of the 6,960 sample households, 7.3 percent had no literate member, 67.1 percent had no member below 6 years old and 38.8 percent had no member currently studying.

Familiarity with Persian, Local and Ethnic Language

The results of the survey reveal that 90.0 percent of the sample household population is able to speak Persian, 4.6 percent can only understand it and 5.4 percent can neither speak nor understand Persian.

49.8 percent of the individuals who can speak Persian are also familiar with one of the local or ethnic languages. The ratio among those who are able to speak Persian is 95.5 percent, and among those who only understand the language is 97.6 percent. 45.5 percent of the sample population are not familiar with any local or ethnic languages, 99.3 percent of whom are able to speak Persian. It must be pointed out that from among local and ethnic languages, Turkish language is the most spoken language (23.3 percent) in the sample households.

J – Distribution of the Sample Population by Local and Ethnic Language

Description	Total		Not Familiar	Familiar with Local and Ethnic Language								Mute
	Number	Percentage		Balouchi	Turkamani	Turkish	Arabic	Kurdish	Gilaki	Lori	Mazandarani	
Percentage of Ethnic and Regional Language	30,715	100.0	45.5	2.4	0.7	23.3	3.4	6.7	3.5	9.8	4.6	0.05

Employed and Unemployed Individuals

Out of a total of 25,366 individuals aged 10 years and older, 9,442 are employed and 1,027 are unemployed (job seekers). The distribution of the employed population by sex demonstrates that 78.0 are male and 22.0 percent are female. The ratio among unemployed male and female population is 81.7 and 18.3 respectively. The literacy rate for the employed population is 79.4 and 95.1 percent for the unemployed population.

The distribution of the literate employed and unemployed individuals by educational level reveals that 56.7 percent of the literate employed population have secondary level education, 25.8 percent have post-secondary

and pre-university level education and 13.1 percent have higher educational level. The ratio is 44.8, 43.9 and 10.3 percent respectively among the literate unemployed population.

K – Percentage of the Literate Employed and Unemployed population ten years and older by Educational Level: 2002

Description	Total		Primary	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Pre-University	Post-Graduate	Other Higher Levels	Theology	Other
	Number	Percentage								
Employed	7,493	100.0	31.8	24.9	25.2	0.6	4.3	8.8	0.3	4.1
Unemployed	977	100.0	17.2	27.6	39.8	4.1	3.6	6.7	0.2	0.8

58.2 percent of the employed and 19.3 percent of the unemployed population are heads of households. The relative multiplicity of heads of households among the employed male population is 72.6 percent and among employed female population is 7.1 percent. The ratio is 23.2 and 1.6 percent among the unemployed male and female population respectively.

The results of the survey further reveal that 80.9 percent of the employed population is working in private sector, 18.8 percent in public sector and 0.3 percent in co-operative sector. The ratio for male population is 80.5, 19.1 and 0.4 percent respectively; for female population the ratio is 82.2, 17.6 and 0.2 percent respectively.

56.7 percent out of the 1,027 unemployed population was previously employed. The inquiry on the socio-economic reasons of unemployment reveals that “the temporary nature of the job” has been the major cause of unemployment with 50.9 percent among other reasons.

L – Percentage of Previously Employed but Currently Unemployed Individuals by reasons for Abandoning the Job: 2002

Description	Total		Low Income	Closing of the Work Place	Moving of the Work Place	Temporary Nature of the Job	Human Resources Restructuring	Physiologic Reasons	Social Reasons	Other Reasons	Not Mentioned
	Number	Percentage									
Percentage of Reason behind Abandoning the Job	582	100.0	14.9	5.3	0.9	50.9	6.5	4.3	3.3	13.6	0.3

13.5 percent of the households had no employed member and 87.8 percent had no unemployed (job seeking) member.

Spare Time

This survey studies how spare time is spent by the population ten years and over.

The results illustrate that: 24.2 percent (5,989 individuals) out of 24,756 individuals aged ten years and older have been participating in one of the sporting or related training activities in their spare time during the 365 days prior to the survey. The ratio among male and female is 34.9 and 13.7 percent respectively.

Among individuals who have been training or practicing one of the athletic activities within the year prior to the survey, 40.3 percent were practicing football, 20.2 percent general athletic activities (such as exercising, walking, skating, yoga, pulling ropes, and local and ethnic games and sports), 9.0 percent were practicing work outs and body building activities, 8.0 percent volleyball, 5.0 percent defensive sport and 17.5 percent other athletic activities.

Within the 365 days prior to the survey, 9.1 percent (or 2,253 individuals) of the population under study spent their spare time participating in sport matches in the places where the event took place (stadiums, gymnasiums, open areas, play grounds etc.). The average number each of these individuals participated in an athletic event in the above period of time is 5.4 times. The participation ratio for male and female individuals is 15.8 and 2.6 percent respectively.

Within the 365 days prior to the survey, 13.8 percent (or 3,427 individuals) spent their spare time practicing art or the related trainings. The ratio among male and female individuals is 5.3 and 22.3 percent respectively.

Among those practicing artistic activities, 58.2 percent are engaged in handcraft, 14.6 percent in painting, 5.9 percent in calligraphy, 4.2 in music (playing an instrument) and 17.1 percent in other artistic activities.

7.3 percent (or 1,817 individuals) of the population went to theaters for spending their spare time within the year prior to the survey, 4.2 percent (or 1,045 individuals) participated in music concerts and 13.5 percent (or 3,352 individuals) visited museums and art exhibitions, history, industry and/or book exhibitions.

Within the year prior to the survey, 12.8 percent (or 3,178 individuals) of the population became a member of or participated in one of the following official social activity groups for spending their spare time:

Association of the School Authorities and Instructors, Local Mosque Board of Trustees, Qarz-ol-Hasaneh Funds, Basidj, Village Council and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as charities, cultural and other associations and groups. The ratio of male and female participation is 16.1 and 9.7 percent respectively.

46.7 percent (or 11,558 individuals) of the population have, either individually or with family, friends or with tours and excursions, taken recreational, tourist, pilgrimage (other than Hajj), scientific and other trips outside the residing urban or rural area within the 365 days prior to the survey. The average number of trips or participation in a tour or excursion for each individual is 2.8 times within the year prior to the survey. Within the 30 days prior to the survey, 78.9 percent of the population (or 19,529 individuals) have participated in gatherings with friends and relatives, wedding, birthday and mourning, etc., ceremonies during their spare time. The average number of inviting and paying visits to friends and relatives is 5.5 times in the month prior to the survey. The male-female ratio is 78.6 and 79.2 percent respectively.

Within the month prior to the survey, 7.1 percent (or 1,754 individuals) of the population under study went to cinemas during their spare time. The average number each individual went to cinema is 1.8 times in the month prior to the survey. The ratio among male and female members is 8.4 and 5.8 percent respectively.

Within the month prior to the survey, 16.99 percent (or 4,182 individuals) of the population under study visited parks, zoos and took cruises in the nature during their spare time. The average number each individual visited parks, zoos and took cruises in the nature is 3.3 times. The male and female related ratio is 20.1 and 13.7 percent respectively.

Within the thirty days prior to the survey, 12.8 percent (or 3,163 individuals) of the population indulge themselves in entertaining activities such as computer games at home or at recreational centers, visiting game parks, playing with toys, doing a cross-word puzzles, etc. The average number each individual fills his/her spare time with one of these activities is 6.1 times within the month prior to the survey. The ratio among male and female members is 15.8 and 9.8 percent respectively.

Within the month prior to the survey, 43.2 percent (or 10,694 individuals) of the population under study participated in the recommended religious rituals and ceremonies such as praying and religious sermons, religious feasts and mourning ceremonies, Friday prayers and recommended prayers, or ceremonies of religious preaching during their spare time. The average number each individual participated in this kind of activities is 4.2 times within the month prior to the survey. The male and female related ratio is 41.5 and 44.9 percent respectively.

Within the seven days prior to the survey, from among 19,863 literate population ten years and older present in the household, 30.9 percent (or 6,145 individuals) read books in their spare time. The ratio among male and female members is 27.7 and 34.6 percent respectively. The average hours each individual spent reading within the seven days prior to the survey is 5.3 hours. The male and female average is 5.4 and 5.1 hours respectively.

Within the seven days prior to the survey, 35.4 percent (or 7,028 individuals) of literate population ten years and older present in the household read newspapers, periodicals and magazines during their spare time. The male and female ratio is 38.2 and 32.3 percent respectively. The average hours each literate individual ten years and older present in the household spent reading is 3.9 hours within the seven days prior to the survey. The male and female average is 4.1 and 3.6 hours respectively.

Within the seven days prior to the survey, from among 24,756 literate population ten years and older present in the household, 26.6 percent (or 6,590 individuals) listened to their favorite program on radio during their spare time. The average hours each individual spent listening to radio programs is 6.6 hours within the week prior to the survey.

91.1 percent (or 22,547 individuals) of the population under study watched programs broadcast by the Islamic Republic TV channels. The average time each individual spent watching television programs is 18.3 hours within the week prior to the survey.

Within the same period, 35.0 percent (or 8,661 individuals) of the population ten years and older present in the household used hi-fi appliances (other than radio and television) and other devices, such as tape recorders to listen to music, videos, internet, film and music CDs and foreign radio stations to fill their spare time. The

average time each individual spent using these appliances and devices is 6.9 hours within the week prior to the survey.

Opinion Poll Conducted among Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household Women and Men's Equal Rights and Privileges

This opinion poll was conducted among 7,633 ever-married women concerning equal access of men and women to education, employment, political activities, etc. It reveals that 92.3 percent of these women agree with men and women's equal rights regarding making decision on the number of their children and their age distance. In terms of choosing spouse, education, employment and political activities the ratio is 89.7, 87.9 77.4 and 52.6 percent respectively.

M – Percentage of Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household Supporting Equal Rights of Men and Women, by Subject: 2002

Description	Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household	Education	Employment	Political Activities	High-Ranking Government Positions	Local and Regional Decision Making positions	Choice of Spouse	Number and Age Distance of Children
Percentage of Females supporters	7,633	87.9	77.4	52.6	51.6	69.2	89.7	92.3

The results further reveal that 60.6 percent of literate women support equal rights of men and women regarding political activities; the ratio among illiterate women is 40.1 percent. The ratio among women with graduate and higher education is 75.0 percent and with primary level education is 54.5 percent.

Equal Responsibility of Men and Women in Child Care and Housework

39.7 percent of Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household declared that men and women "must have equal share and responsibility", 43.2 percent said "to some extent" and 15.4 percent mentioned "only women must have the responsibility". The ratio regarding Housework is 19.9, 50.6 and 27.8 percent respectively.

N – Percentage of Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household by their Opinion on Equal Responsibility of Men and Women regarding Child Care and Housework: 2002

Description	Ever-married women 15 years and older present in the Household		Must Have Equal Share & Responsibility	To Some Extent	Only Women Must Do It	Does Not Know	Not Stated
	Number	Percentage					
Child Care	7,633	100.0	39.7	43.2	15.4	1.4	0.3
Housework	7,633	100.0	19.9	50.6	27.8	1.4	0.3

The results further reveal that 45.6 percent of the literate females are on the opinion that men and women must have equal responsibility and contribution in breeding children and 9.2 percent believe that it can only be done by women; while among illiterate females the percentages are 30.7 and 25.0 respectively. Moreover, the above ratios among females with graduate and higher education are 62.5 and 4.7 and among females with primary education are 39.8 and 13.8 respectively.

The Most Appropriate Behavior of Parents with Children

The opinion poll conducted among 7,633 women on appropriate conduct of parents with children illustrate that 63.2 percent of women believe that "talking with children to convince them" is the most appropriate behavior;

while 27.5 percent believe that “independent decision making of children along with their parent’s advice” is the most appropriate conduct. The results further reveal that 1.3 percent of the literate and 3.4 percent of illiterate women believe that “severity accompanied by physical punishment” is the most appropriate conduct. No woman with secondary and higher education believe in such behavior.

The results of the opinion poll reveal that “independent decision making of children along with their parent’s advice” with 31.3 percent among literate and with 21.6 percent among illiterate women is regarded as the most appropriate conduct. The ratio among women with high-school diploma or higher education, and those with primary level education is 43.5 and 28.8 percent respectively.

The Most Appropriate Time for Girls and Boys to Marry

The results drawn from the survey demonstrate that for 40.7 percent of women, the most appropriate time for girls to marry is “after finishing secondary school”, and for boys is “after employment”.

O – Percentage of the Ever Married women 15 years and older present in the Household by their Opinion on the Most Appropriate Time for Girls and Boys to Marry

Description	Ever Married women 15 years and older present in the Household		After Puberty	After Finishing Secondary School	After Finishing Higher Education	After Employment	Upon Proper Financial Position	Does Not Know	Not Stated
	Number	Percentage							
Girls	7,633	100.0	15.6	40.7	25.2	12.3	4.1	1.8	Girls
Boys	7,633	100.0	1.2	2.8	6.6	65.1	22.8	1.2	Boys

Among literate women, 7.7 percent believe that the most appropriate time for girls to marry is “after puberty”, while the percentage among illiterate women is 27.7. The ratio among women with high-school diploma and higher education is 0.4 percent and among those with primary level education is 12.8 percent.

The choice “after finishing higher education” was mentioned as the most appropriate time for girls to marry by 32.7 percent of literate women and 13.5 percent of illiterate women. The ratio among women with high-school diploma and higher education is 57.8 and among those with primary level education is 24.6 percent.

The Member of the Household Who Makes Decisions on Different Issues of the Household

Number of Children: the results of the survey reveal that among 6,746 of married women aged 15 years and older, 5.1 percent stated that woman is the decision maker on the number of children, 9.2 percent stated that the husband is the decision maker in this matter and 85.5 percent stated that it is the joint decision of both husband and wife. The ratios concerning decision-making member among married literate and illiterate women, women with primary level education and those with high-school diploma and higher education is illustrated in table P.

P – Percentage of Married women 15 years and older Present in the Household on Decision-Making Member regarding the Number of Children by Status of Literacy, Primary Level Education, high-school and Higher Education: 2002

Status of Literacy & Education	Married women 15 years and older Present in the Household		Only the Wife	Only the Husband	Both Husband & Wife	Not Mentioned
	Number	Percentage				
Illiterate	2,357	100.0	6.0	15.6	78.2	0.2
Literate	4,389	100.0	4.6	5.8	89.4	0.2
Primary Level	1,507	100.0	5.5	7.4	87.1	0.1
High-school and Higher education	220	100.0	2.7	1.8	95.0	0.5

Age Distance of Children: 9.4 percent of the still married women 15 years and older present in the Household stated that they are the decision maker concerning the age distance of children, 8.5 percent stated that the decision maker in this matter is the husband and 81.9 percent stated that it is the joint decision of both husband and wife. The related ratio among married literate women, married illiterate women, literate women with primary level education and those with high-school diploma and higher level education is illustrated in table Q.

Q – Percentage of married women 15 years and older present in the Household in Terms of Decision-Making Member on Age Distance of Children by Status of Literacy, Primary Level Education, High-school diploma and Higher Education: 2002

Status of Literacy & Education	Married women 15 years and older Present in the Household		Only the Wife	Only the Husband	Both Husband & Wife	Not Stated
	Number	Percentage				
Illiterate.....	2,357	100.0	11.1	13.2	75.4	0.3
Literate.....	4,389	100.0	8.5	5.9	85.4	0.2
Primary Level..	1,507	100.0	9.1	8.7	82.1	0.1
High-school and Higher education	220	100.0	3.6	1.8	94.1	0.5

Contraceptive Method Used for Prevention of Pregnancy: based on the results of survey, among married women 15 years and older Present in the Household, 22.3 percent stated that they are the decision maker concerning the choice of contraceptive method and its usage, 7.1 percent stated that the decision maker in this matter is the husband and 70.0 percent stated that it is the joint decision of both husband and wife. The related ratio among married literate women, married illiterate women, literate women with primary level education and those with high-school diploma and higher level education is illustrated in table R.

R – Percentage of married women 15 years and older present in the Household in Terms of Decision-Making Member on Contraceptive Method Used to Prevent Pregnancy by Status of Literacy, Primary Level Education, High-school diploma and Higher Education: 2002

Status of Literacy & Education	married women 15 years and older present in the Household		Only the Wife	Only the Husband	Both Husband & Wife	Not stated
	Number	Percentage				
Illiterate.....	2,357	100.0	27.4	9.0	62.7	0.9
Literate.....	4,389	100.0	19.5	6.1	73.9	0.5
Primary Level.....	1,507	100.0	22.0	7.1	70.5	0.4
High-school diploma and Higher education.....	220	100.0	8.6	4.1	86.4	0.9

Education Status and Non-Educational Activities of Children: married women 15 years and older present in the Household, 13.0 percent stated that they are the decision maker concerning their children's education and their extracurricular activities, 11.0 percent stated that the decision maker in this matter is the husband and 75.7 percent stated that it is the joint decision of both husband and wife. The related ratio among married literate women, married illiterate women, literate women with primary level education and those with high-school diploma and higher level education is illustrated in table S.

S – Percentage of married women 15 years and older present in the Household in Terms of Decision-Making Member on their children's education and their extracurricular activities as Separated by Status of Literacy, Primary Level Education, High-school diploma and Higher Education: 2002

Status of Literacy & Education	Married women 15 years and older present in the Household		Only the Wife	Only the Husband	Both Husband & Wife	Not Stated
	Number	Percentage				
Illiterate.....	2,357	100.0	13.2	17.7	68.8	0.3
Literate.....	4,389	100.0	12.9	7.5	79.4	0.2
Primary Level..	1,507	100.0	12.1	11.7	76.0	0.2
High-school diploma and Higher education.....	220	100.0	8.6	1.4	89.5	0.5

Purchase of House, Automobile and Major Living Appliances: 5.1 percent of married women 15 years and older present in the Household stated that they are the decision maker concerning the purchase of their house, their automobile and their main living apparatus, 23.6 percent stated that the decision maker in this matter is the husband and 71.2 percent stated that it is the joint decision of both husband and wife. The related ratio among married literate women, married illiterate women, literate women with primary level education and those with high-school diploma and higher level education is illustrated in table T.

T – Percentage of married women 15 years and older present in the Household in Terms of Decision-Making Member concerning the Purchase of the House, the Automobile and the Main Living Appliances by Status of Literacy, Primary Level Education, High-school diploma and Higher Education: 2002

Status of Literacy & Education	Married women 15 years and older present in the Household		Only the Wife	Only the Husband	Both Husband & Wife	Not Stated
	Number	Percentage				
Illiterate.....	2,357	100.0	6.7	32.0	61.2	0.1
Literate.....	4,389	100.0	4.2	19.1	76.6	0.1
Primary Level.....	1,507	100.0	4.5	22.2	73.2	0.1
High-school diploma and Higher education.....	220	100.0	3.6	9.5	86.4	0.5

Opinion Poll Conducted among Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years Behavior of Each Parent with the Youth in Most Situations

The survey asked 6,154 young members of the households about their parent's current behavior. The results demonstrate that according to 48.4 percent of the respondents their father discussed with them in order to convince them; and 54.7 percent said the same for their mothers.

From 3,437 boys, 2.0 percent stated that the behavior of their father was severe with physical punishment. 0.8 percent mentioned the same behavior for their mothers. The ratio among 2,717 girls is 1.2 and 1.0 percent respectively.

U – Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years in Terms of Current Behavior of Each Parent by Sex: 2002

sex	Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years Youth	Severity with Physical Punishment		Sever Treatment		Talk with Child to Convince Him		Independent Decision Making with Parents Advice		Does Not Know		Not Stated	
		Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
Male & Female	6,154	1.7	0.9	8.2	5.2	48.4	54.7	36.7	37.1	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.8
Male	3,437	2.0	0.8	8.4	5.2	47.5	53.3	37.2	38.4	2.6	1.4	2.3	0.9
Female	2,717	1.2	1.0	8.1	5.2	49.6	56.3	36.0	35.5	3.4	1.3	1.7	0.7

The Most Appropriate Time for Girls and Boys to Marry

Based on the results drawn from the survey, 39.8 percent of boys believe that the best time for girls to get married is after finishing secondary school, while 37.9 percent of girls believe the best time for girls is after finishing higher education. Also, 61.3 percent of girls and 57.1 percent of boys believe that the most appropriate time for a boy to get married is after finding a job.

V – Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years in Terms of Their Opinion on the Most Appropriate Time for Girls and Boys to Marry: 2002

sex	Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years	After Puberty		After Finishing Secondary School		After Finishing Higher Education	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Male.....	3,437	0.9	10.9	2.0	39.8	6.9	27.4
Female.....	2,717	1.1	9.4	1.3	27.2	9.0	37.9

sex	After Finding a Job		Upon Proper Financial Status		Does Not Know		Not Stated	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Male.....	57.1	9.5	30.0	5.6	2.3	6.0	0.8	0.8
Female.....	61.3	16.8	24.1	5.2	2.8	3.1	0.4	0.4

55.6 percent of boys with graduate and higher education are on the opinion that the best time for a girl to marry is after finishing higher education and 23.5 percent stated the best time is after finishing secondary school. The ratio among boys with secondary level education is 30.4 and 41.2 respectively.

Temporary Marriage of Girls and Boys

The results of the survey demonstrate that 13.6 percent of boys support temporary marriage of girls and boys, while only 5.8 percent of girls agree with the idea. 8.4 percent of boys and 7.0 percent of girls expressed no opinion on the subject.

The number of boys in the age group 15-19 supporting temporary marriage is twice as much as the number of girls in this age group. This number is 2.5 times more for the age group 20-24 and 3 times more for the age group 25-29.

W – Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years Who Support the Idea of Temporary Marriage of Girls and Boys by Age Group and Sex: 2002

sex	15-19 Years Old		20-24 Years Old		25-29 Years Old	
	Number	Percentage of Pros	Number	Percentage of Pros	Number	Percentage of Pros
Male.....	1,965	12.2	1,089	15.8	383	14.9
Female.....	1,777	5.7	704	6.4	236	5.1

Marriage with Close Relative

The results of the survey demonstrate that 28.0 percent of single members of the household aged 15 to 29 years support the idea of marriage with close relatives. The ratio among boys is 29.8 and among girls is 25.7 percent. The ratio among literate and illiterate young members is 27.4 and 53.5 respectively. The idea of marriage with close relatives is supported by 41.2 percent of young members with primary level education; while only 15.1 percent of those with high-school diploma and higher education support the idea.

Dilemma of Marriage

An opinion poll was conducted among the single members of the household aged 15 to 29 years who intend to get married, on the issues they believe make marriage complicated and difficult.

From a total young population of 6,154, 6.4 percent stated that they do not intend to marry. The ratio among boys and girls is 7.3 and 5.2 percent respectively.

From 5,762 young population who intend to marry in the future, 65.7 percent stated the "lack of permanent job for boys" and 63.9 percent the "boys' unemployment" as the major obstacles toward marriage. Other major obstacles towards marriage for boys are: "not finding the proper individual" with 50.6 percent and "problem of providing a house" with 57.9 percent. Other major obstacles towards marriage for girls are: "not finding the proper individual" with 61.8 percent and "prohibition of choice of spouse by the girl" with 39.4 percent.

X – Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years Who Intend to Marry in Terms of Their Opinion on Obstacles Towards Marriage by Sex: 2002

sex	Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Who Intend to	Boy's Unemployment	Girl's Unemployment	Lack of Permanent Job for Boys	Problem of Providing a House	Problem of Providing a Trousseau
Male & Female.....	5,762	63.9	7.4	65.7	49.2	24.6
Male.....	3,185	64.5	5.9	68.7	57.9	14.6
Female.....	2,577	63.2	9.3	61.9	38.4	37.0

sex	High Amount of Marriage Portion (Down)	Not Finding the Proper Individual	n of Choice of Spouse by the Girl	Pursuing Education	Parent's Interference	Other
Male & Female.....	26.9	55.6	17.6	18.9	31.5	2.0
Male.....	34.5	50.6	*	18.2	30.5	2.2
Female.....	17.4	61.8	39.4	19.8	32.7	1.7

Reasons leading women to Apply for Divorce

66.4 percent of the 3,437 boys in the sample stated that the wife must be entitled to apply for divorce if the husband marries a second wife, 52.2 percent were on the opinion that if the wife feels aversion towards her husband she is eligible to apply for divorce and 50.9 percent supported the idea that if the husband beats the wife, she must apply for divorce. The ratios among the 2,717 girls in the sample are 79.4, 60.2 and 56.7 respectively.

Y – Percentage of Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years in Terms of Their Opinion on the Reasons that Make Women Eligible to Apply for Divorce by Sex: 2002

sex	Single Members of the Household aged 15 to 29 Years	If Husband Does Not Respect the Wife				If Husband Beats the Wife			
		Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Mentioned	Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Stated
Male.....	3,437	23.7	60.8	14.5	1.0	50.9	39.2	8.9	1.0
Female...	2,717	27.7	57.8	13.9	0.6	56.7	34.9	7.8	0.6

sex	If the Husband Does Not Give Enough Allowance				If Husband Marries a Second Wife			
	Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Mentioned	Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Stated
Male.....	33.4	53.8	11.7	1.1	66.4	24.3	8.2	1.1
Female.....	33.6	53.4	12.4	0.6	79.4	13.5	6.6	0.5

sex	If the Wife feels Aversion towards the Husband				If the Husband Does Not Respect his parents in-law			
	Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Stated	Pros	Co ns	Does not Know	Not Stated
Male.....	52.2	30.1	16.6	1.1	20.6	64.1	14.3	1.0
Female.....	60.2	24.6	14.6	0.6	23.2	61.7	14.5	0.6

Household Composition

The results of the survey illustrate that 66.9 percent of the sample households consist of the head, the spouse and single children, 10.3 percent consist of the head and the spouse and 5.1 percent of the head and his/her children.

8.2 percent of the households consisting of the head and children (or 352 households) have male heads and 91.8 percent of the said households have female heads.

Z – Percentage of the Sample Households in Terms of Composition of the Household: 2002

Description	Total		Head	Head & Spouse	Head, Spouse & Single Children
	Number	Percentage			
Percentage of the Households	6,960	100.0	4.3	10.3	66.9

Description	Head, Spouse, Children, Parents of Head or Spouse, Sister and/or Brother of Head	Head, Spouse, Children, Daughter/Son in Laws and/or Brother of the Head	Head & Children	Head, Children, Father and/or Mother and/or Sister and/or Brother of the Head	Other
Percentage of the Households	4.1	4.3	5.1	0.1	4.9

Specifications of the Head of the Household

90.6 percent of the 6,960 sample households have male and 9.4 percent have female heads. Distribution of the head in terms of age groups reveals that 14.2 percent of male heads and 34.9 percent of female heads are in the age group 65 years and older.

Literacy rate among the 10 years and older heads is 74.6 percent for male and 35.4 percent for female. The relative distribution of literate heads in terms of different levels of education illustrate that 57.8 percent of male heads have under secondary level education, 24.0 percent have secondary and pre-university level education and 12.8 percent have higher level education. The ratio among female heads is 59.3, 19 and 9.6 respectively.

i – Distribution of Literate Heads of the Households by Level of Education and by Sex: 2002

Sex	Total		Primary	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Pre-University	Post-Diploma	Other Higher Levels	Theology	Other
	Number	Percentage								
Male.....	4,705	100.0	35.5	22.3	23.9	0.1	4.4	8.4	0.6	4.8
Female.....	231	100.0	45.5	13.8	18.6	0.4	3.5	6.1	0	12.1

97.2 percent of male heads are married, 0.9 percent are widowed, 0.4 percent are divorced and 1.5 percent have not been married. The ratio among female heads is 12.2, 78.6, 4.9 and 4.3 respectively.

Concerning the economic activity of the sample households, 84.7 percent of the male heads are employed, 3.1 percent are job seekers and 10.2 percent earn income without having a job. The ratio among female heads is 22.5, 0.5 and 58.2 percent respectively.

Assistance and Support the Households Receive from Close Relatives

Results of the survey reveal that among aids and assistance the household receive from close relatives of the head or the spouse of the head, the psychological or spiritual assistance (64.1 percent), taking care of members at times of illness (50.3 percent) and financial assistance except for the education of children (36.5 percent) are the types of assistance most frequently provided by the relatives. Among the types of support the households

provide for their close relatives, the above-mentioned ones with 69.7, 59.4 and 45.8 percent respectively are the most frequently provided types.

ii – Percentage of Households in Terms of Receiving or Providing Assistance and Support from/to their Close Relatives by the Type of Assistance: 2002

Description	Assistance in Finding a Job	Financial Assistance for Education of Children	Financial Assistance in Other Cases	Taking Care of members at times of illness	Psychological or Spiritual Support	Assistance in Looking After the Children	Temporary Residence
Household received the assistance	19.2	7.5	36.5	50.3	64.1	36.0	22.6
Household provided the assistance	30.1	17.5	45.8	59.4	69.7	41.3	19.6

Type of Occupation of the Place of Residence

From the 6,955 sample households residing in ordinary residential blocks, 72.9 percent possess the site and the superstructure, 1.3 percent possess the superstructure and 12.6 percent pay rent for the residential block.

iii – Percentage of the Households Residing at Ordinary Residential Blocks by Type of Occupation of the Place of Residence: 2002

Description	Total		Possess Site & Superstructure	Possess Superstructure	Rent	In Return for Service	Free of Charge	Other
	Number	Percentage						
Percentage of the Households	6,955	100.0	72.9	1.3	12.6	1.6	9.5	2.1

Main Supply of Drinking Water of the Household

Results of the survey reveal that 85.2 percent of drinking water of the sample households residing at ordinary residential blocks is supplied from the plumbing network inside the block, 5.7 percent from plumbing network outside the block, 4.0 percent from the water wells, springs, subterranean canals and water reservoirs which are repaired and restored and 1.8 percent from the water wells, springs, subterranean canals and water reservoirs which are repaired and restored.

iiii – Percentage of the Households Residing at Ordinary Residential Blocks by Main Supply of Drinking Water: 2002

Description	Total		Water from Plumbing Network Inside the Block	Water from Plumbing Network Outside the Block	Water from Repaired and Restored wells, Springs, Subterranean Canals & Water Reservoirs
	Number	Percentage			
Percentage of Households	6,955	100.0	85.2	5.7	4.0

Description	Water from Repaired and Restored wells, Springs, Subterranean Canals & Water Reservoirs	Water from Moving Tanker	Bottle Water	Water from Rivers, Pools, Brooks and Rain	Water from Any Source Other Than Plumbing which is Boiled or Chlorinated by the Household
Percentage of Households	1.8	1.7	//	1.3	0.3

Facilities Available for the Household

99.1 percent of the sample households have electricity, 51.9 percent have telephone lines, 45.2 percent use gas from gas pipe and 74.2 percent have bath in their residential place.

Study of the sample households in terms of appliances and utensils used by the members reveal that 18.2 percent own personal automobile, 70.2 percent have color television, 76.8 percent use radio and 5.9 percent own personal computer.

v – Percentage of the Households by Appliances and Utensils Used by the Members: 2002

Description	Personal Automobile	Motorbike	Bicycle	Color Television	Radio	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Personal Computer
Percentage of households	18.2	14.3	24.3	70.2	76.8	94.0	44.9	49.0	5.9

Expenses of the Household

The annual average gross expenses of each household among 6,960 sample households is 26.3 million Rials (RIs), 7.5 million Rials out of which (28.4 percent) are for food and tobacco expenses and 18.8 million Rials (71.6 percent) for non-food expenses.

The results further demonstrate that among the expenses for food and tobacco products “flour and noodles” with 1,945,986 RIs is the highest, and “spices, flavors and other related compounds” with 116,768 RIs is the lowest expense. The composition of expenses of food and tobacco products is as follows: “flour and noodles” with 26.1 percent, “meat” with 25.8 percent, “sugar and sweets” with 8.9 percent, “milk, dairy products and poultry egg” with 12.8 percent, “fruits and vegetables” with 11.1 percent, “cooking oil and fat” with 4.3 percent, “dry nuts and cereals” with 4.1 percent, “beverages, ready-made foods and tobacco products” with 5.4 percent and “spices, flavors and other related compounds” with 1.6 percent.

Based on the results of the survey, the “housing-related” expenses with 7,007,242 RIs and “recreational, training and entertaining” expenses with 655,908 RIs consist the highest and the lowest amounts respectively.

The composition of expenses of non-food stuff is as follows: “housing-related” expenses with 37.2 percent, “clothing and shoe” with 10.6 percent, “transportation and communication” with 18.5 percent, “home furniture and fittings plus household services” with 8.5 percent, “health and medical treatment” expenses with 8.8 percent, “other expenses” with 12.8 percent and “recreational, training and entertaining” expenses with 3.5 percent.

Income of the Household

According to the results drawn from the survey, the annual average declared income of a household among sample households is 23.6 million RIs.

The study of the income-earning sources of the households demonstrate that 14.4 percent of income of the households is earned from “general wage and salary paying” occupations, 0.2 percent from “co-operative wage and salary paying” occupations, 12.7 percent from “personal wage and salary paying” occupations, 9.5 percent from “independent agricultural” occupations, 22.1 percent from “independent non-agricultural” occupations and 41.0 percent from “other incomes, non-earning incomes and sale of second-hand goods” of the household.

vi – Composition of Expenses of the Households in the Entire Country: 2002

Expenses	Amount (Rial)	Percentage of the Total Expenses
Total Expenses.....	26,270,829	100.0
Flour, Noodles, Cereals & Bread.....	1,945,986	7.4
Meat.....	1,921,638	7.3
Milk, Dairy Products & Poultry Egg...	954,241	3.6
Cooking oil & Fat.....	321,754	1.2
Fruits & Vegetables.....	829,104	3.2
Nuts, Dried Fruits & Cereals.....	303,805	1.2
Sugar, sweets, Tea & Coffee.....	662,194	2.5
Spices, flavors & other Related Compounds.....	116,768	0.4
Beverages, Ready-Made Foods & Tobacco Products.....	400,101	1.5

Clothing & Shoe.....	2,002,039	7.6
Housing.....	7,007,242	26.7
Home Fittings & Furniture, Household Services.....	1,600,376	6.1
Health & Medical Treatment.....	1,661,501	6.3
Transportation & Communication.....	3,484,968	13.3
Recreation, Training & Entertaining....	655,908	2.5
Other Goods & Services Needed by Household.....	2,403,195	9.1