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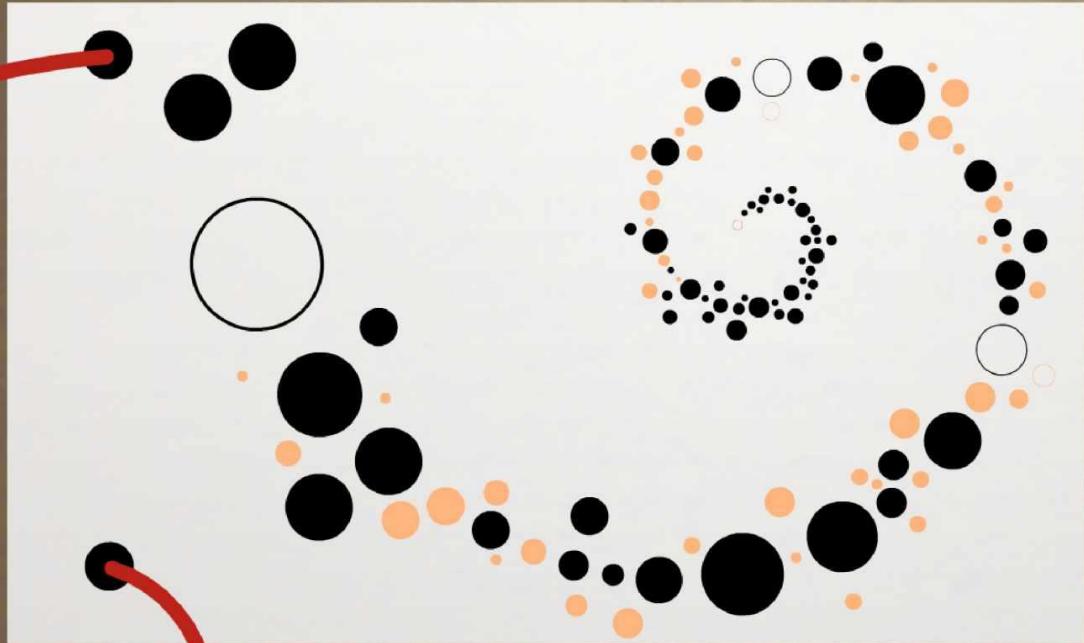
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دستاوردهای نقاب تا کنون



۱. ارتقاء عزت و جایگاه ایران در جهان



**The rise of Iran as a regional power:
Shia empowerment and its limits**

The rise of Iran as a regional power: Shia empowerment and its limits. In recent years, the power of the Iranian state has increased, making the breakup of the Islamic Republic program could increase tensions with the West and could open a window of opportunity for other countries to challenge Iran's influence. However, the Iranian government does not address the legitimate needs behind western governments' efforts to contain Iran, leaving the country's regional ambitions and the role it plays in geopolitics intact.

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**The Eight Great Powers of
2016: Iran Joins the Club**
Walter Russell Mead & Harry
Zieve Cohen.

Headlines in the media have been dominated by the U.S.-Iranian confrontation over Iran's nuclear program. But there is another story that deserves attention and the recognition it deserves. It is the story of the eight major powers that are emerging in the world today, and the way in which they are changing the international system. These powers are the United States, China, Russia, India, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Australia. They are the leaders of the world's major economies, and they are playing a significant role in determining the future of the world.



[NATO Review](#) / The rise of Iran as a regional power: Shia empowerment and its limits

The rise of Iran as a regional power: Shia empowerment and its limits

The recent lifting of sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran has raised hopes for peace and stability in the Middle East. Indeed, the freezing of the Iranian nuclear program could decrease tensions with the West and could open a window of opportunity for improved relations between the two sides. Yet, the agreement does not address the fundamental issue behind western governments' effort to isolate Iran, namely the country's regional ambitions and its rise as a geopolitical rival.



Protesters around Shahyad Tower (later Azadi Tower) in Tehran, during the Iranian Revolution in 1979.

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About the Author

Emmanuel Karagiannis is a Senior Lecturer at King's College London's Department of Defence Studies.

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7. Iran

The proxy wars between Saudi Arabia and Iran continued unabated throughout 2016, and as we enter the new year Iran has confidently taken the lead. Saudi Arabia remains a formidable power, but it was Iran that pulled ahead in the last 12 months.

Throughout 2016, Iranian proxies were on the march across the Middle East, and the Shi'a Crescent seemed closer to reality than ever before. In Lebanon, Tehran rejoiced at the growing clout of Hezbollah and the election of Shi'a-friendly Michel Aoun, while the Saudis bitterly cut off aid in a sign of their diminishing influence in Beirut. And in Syria, Shiite militias helped to retake Aleppo and turn the tide for Assad. Iran was also gaining ground in Iraq. More disquieting than all this, from the Saudi perspective, were developments in Yemen. Iran-backed Houthi rebels took the fight to the Saudi-backed government in a war that has already claimed 10,000 lives.

Meanwhile, the fruits of the nuclear deal continued to roll in: high-profile deals with Boeing and Airbus sent the message that Iran was open for business, while Tehran rapidly ramped up its oil output to pre-sanctions levels.

2017 may be a more difficult year for Tehran; one of the mullahs' most important assets, President Obama, is no longer in office and, as far as anybody can tell, the Trump administration seems more concerned about rebuilding ties with traditional American allies in the region than in continuing Obama's attempt to reach an understanding with Iran.

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(Imagenavi/Getty Images)

The Eight Great Powers of 2016: Iran Joins the Club

Walter Russell Mead & Harry Zieve Cohen

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boundaries decline, with the exception of Iran, which gained strength during the year thanks to its diplomatic successes and the consequences of Russian intervention in Syria, 2015 was a year in which policy missteps and rates of relative decline had more of an effect on the power rankings than actual achievements and successes. These movements were encouraged and underscored by the collapse of the commodities boom, which has exploded the narrative that U.S. hegemony will imminently be undone by the inexorably rising BRICS without providing clear guidance about what might come next.



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The Eight Great Powers of 2016: Iran Joins the Club

Walter Russell Mead & Harry Zieve Cohen

-I

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Iran's Big Move

How the U.S. is facilitating Tehran's geographic expansion.

By Lawrence J. Haas Opinion Contributor Sept. 5, 2017, at 2:15 p.m.

Young supporters of Lebanon's militant Shiite Hezbollah movement carry portraits of the founder of Iran's Islamic Republic, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (L) and Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei (2L) as they march in the southern Lebanese town of Kfar Hatta on March 18, 2017 during the funeral of a Hezbollah fighter who died in combat in Syria. (MAHMOUD ZAYYAT/AFP/GETTY)

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MIDDLE EAST 26 FEBRUARY 2018

How Iran's rise is remaking the Middle East

Led by its ruthless Revolutionary Guards, Iran will do whatever it takes to defend and preserve the Islamic Republic.

۱. ارتقاء عزت و جایگاه ایران در جهان



**The rise of Iran as a regional power:
Shia empowerment and its limits**

The rise of Iran as a regional power: Shia empowerment and its limits. In recent years, the power of Iran has increased markedly. However, the breadth of the Iranian foreign policy program could become limited with the fiscal and credit squeeze a wider set of countries and regions face. The article argues that while the Iranian government has not addressed the transnational issue best left to western governments, it will be compelled to, namely the country's regional ambitions and the role it plays in geopolitics at most.

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**The Eight Great Powers of
2016: Iran Joins the Club**
Walter Russell Mead & Harry
Zieve Cohen.

Headlines in the international media have been dominated by the conflict in Syria and the refugee crisis. Yet, a more important development has occurred in the Middle East, one that is less dramatic but potentially far more significant: the rise of another major international actor. After years of being marginalized, Iran has joined the ranks of the world's great powers. This article traces the evolution of the Iranian state over the past two decades and assesses the implications of its emergence as a major power.



۲. استقلال در تصمیم‌گیری

مکزیک؛
وابسته ترین
کشور به آمریکا



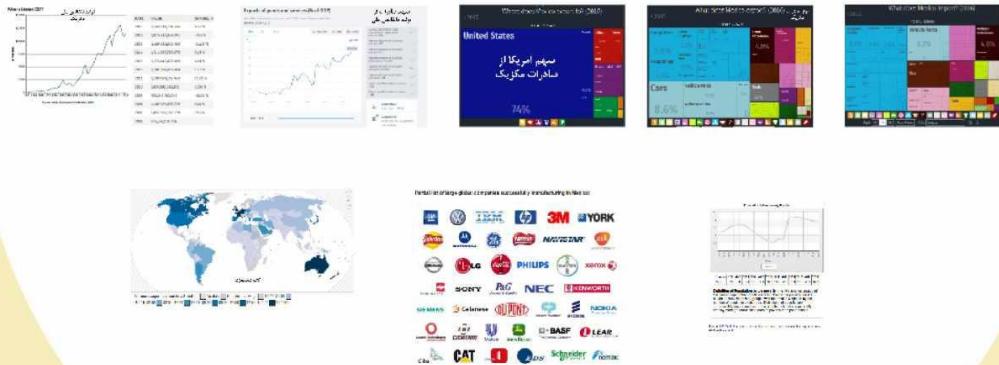
کشورهای شرق آسیا
وابسته ترین کشورهای دنیا
به تجارت خارجی



بالایی وابستگی نظایر کشورها

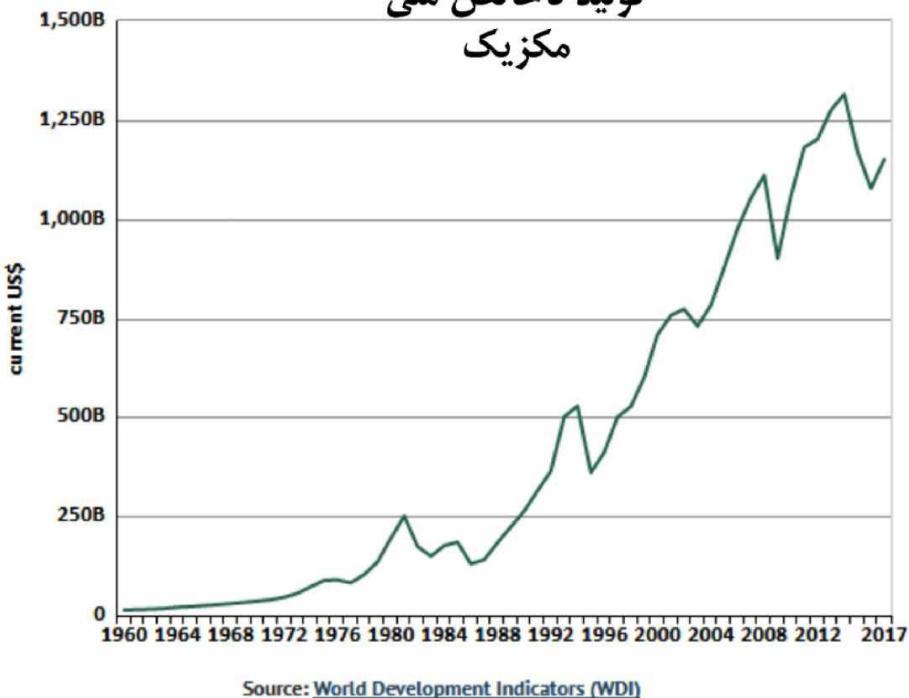


مکزیک ؛ وابسته ترین کشور به آمریکا



What is Mexico GDP?

تولید ناخالص ملی
مکزیک

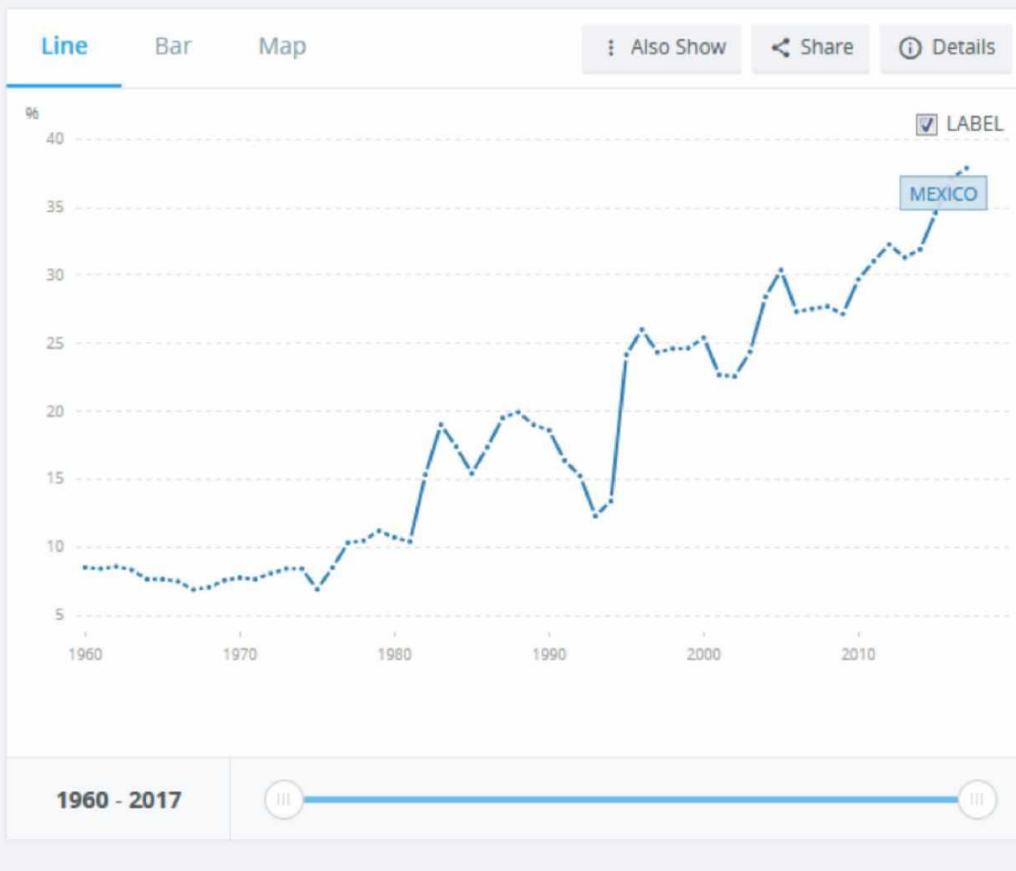


DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2017	1,149,918,794,766	6.78 %
2016	1,076,912,039,691	-7.93 %
2015	1,169,622,672,463	-11.01 %
2014	1,314,385,330,073	3.13 %
2013	1,274,443,078,609	6.11 %
2012	1,201,090,018,604	1.75 %
2011	1,180,489,563,964	11.60 %
2010	1,057,801,282,051	17.53 %
2009	900,045,362,045	-18.91 %
2008	1,109,989,038,339	5.44 %
2007	1,052,696,282,279	7.93 %
2006	975,387,131,716	

Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

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سهم صادرات از
تولید ناخالص ملی

General government final consumption expenditure
(current US\$)



Exports of goods and services
(current US\$)



Exports of goods and services
(current LCU)



Exports of goods and services
(constant 2010 US\$)



Exports of goods and services
(annual % growth)



Exports of goods and services
(constant LCU)



Gross capital formation (current
US\$)



Gross capital formation (current
LCU)



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Where does Mexico export to? (2016)

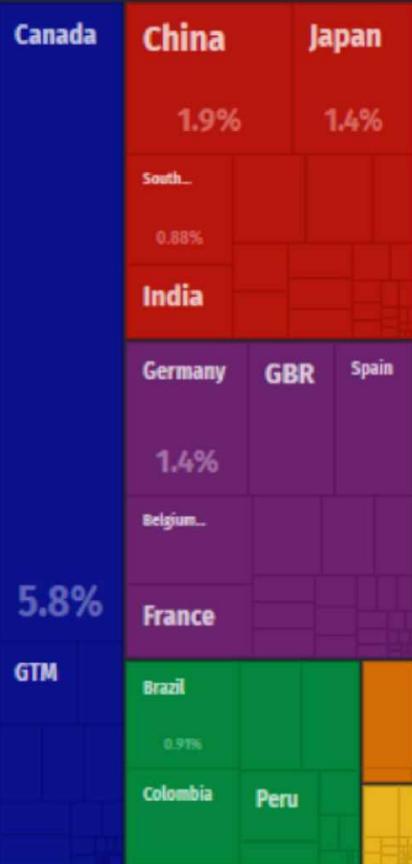
< 2015

TOTAL: \$394B

United States

سهم امریکا از
صادرات مکزیک

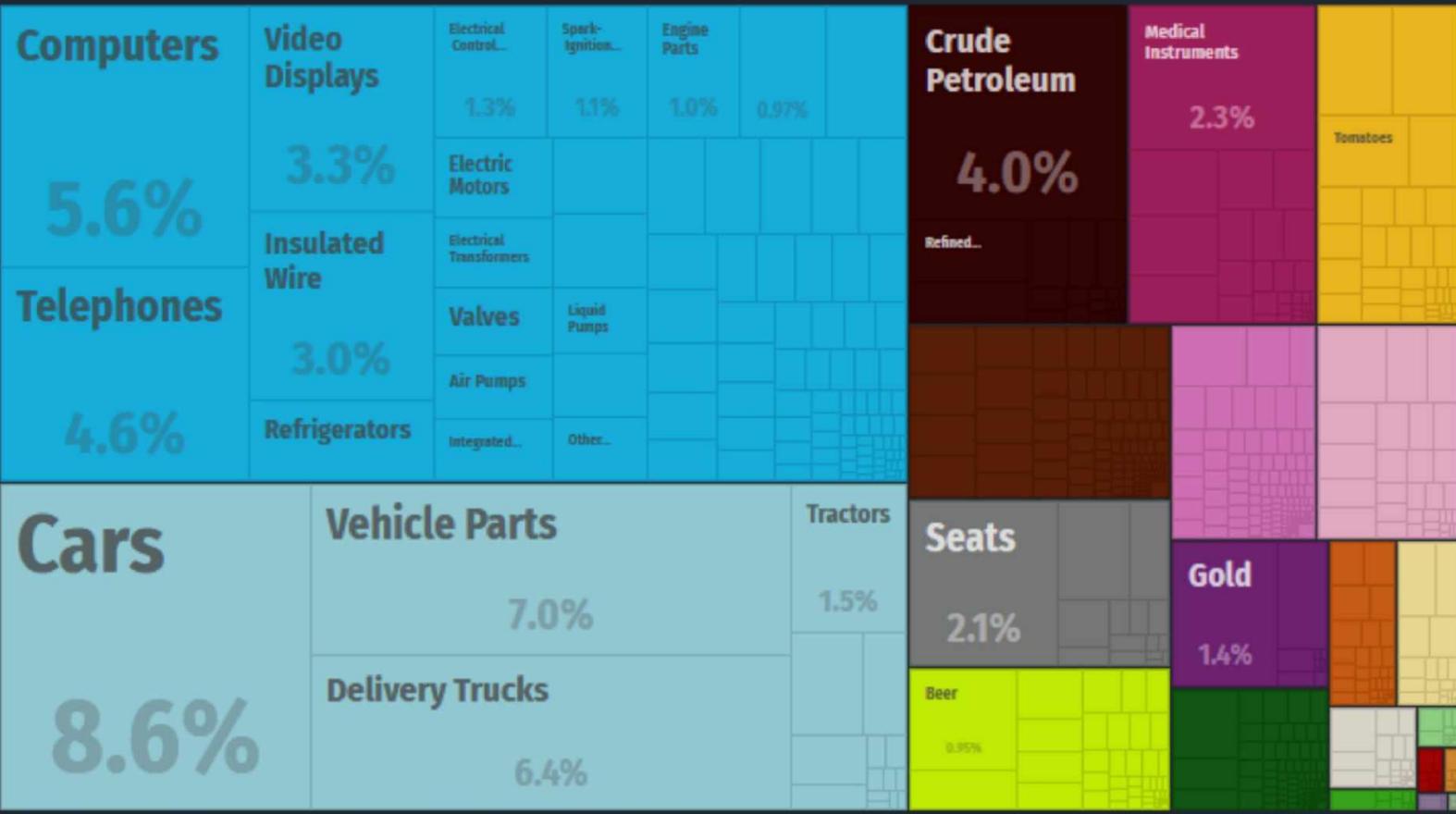
74%



نوع صادرات (2016) مکزیک

< 2015

TOTAL: \$394B

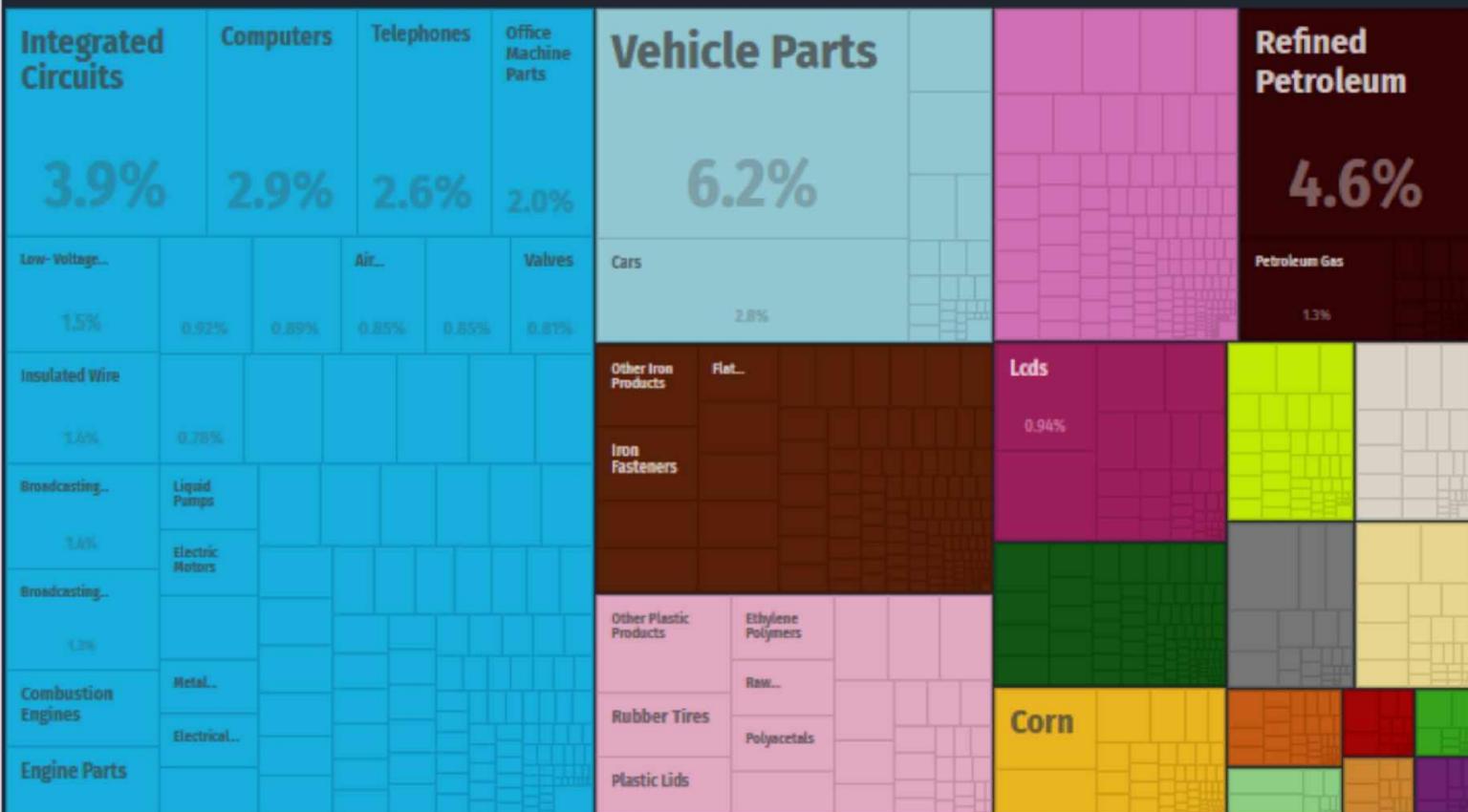


What does Mexico import? (2016)

نوع واردات
مکزیک

< 2015

TOTAL: \$369B



Depth

HS2

HS4

HS6

Show All Years

Color

Category





کف دستمزد

Minimum wages per hour in U.S. dollars:

No data	No minimum wage	\$0.00-\$1.00	\$1.01-\$2.00	\$2.01-\$3.00	\$3.01-\$5.00	\$5.01-\$7.50	\$7.51-\$10.00	\$10.00+
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Partial list of large global companies successfully manufacturing in Mexico:

کمپانیهای بین المللی
که در مکزیک خط
تولید دارند



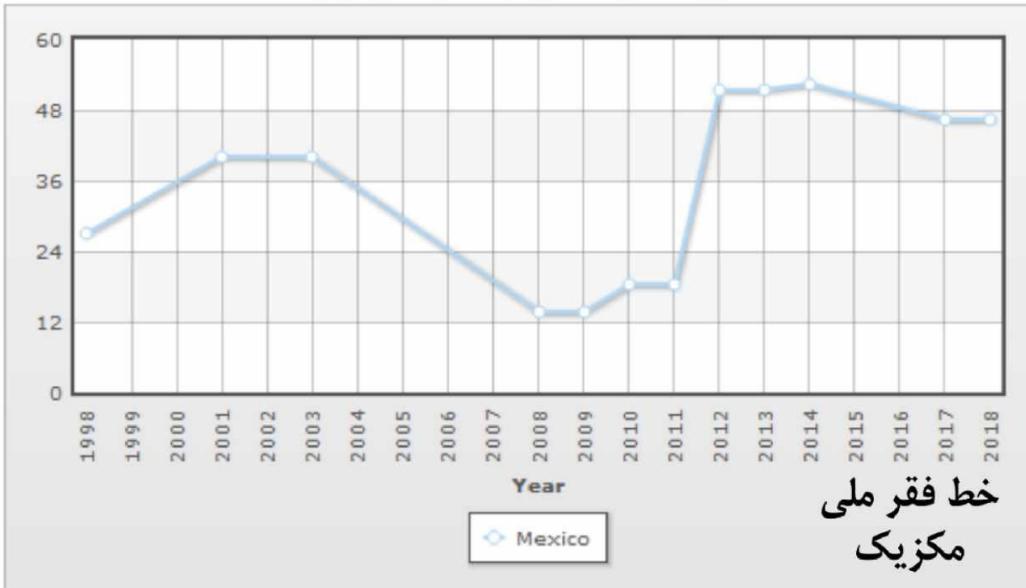
GlaxoSmithKline



SANMINA-SCI

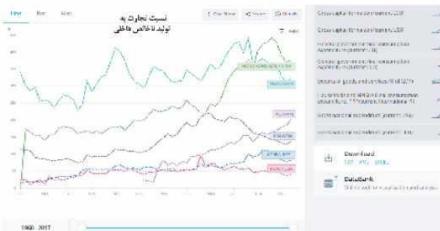


Population below poverty line (%)



Definition of Population below poverty line: National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

کشورهای شرق آسیا وابسته ترین کشورهای دنیا به تجارت خارجی



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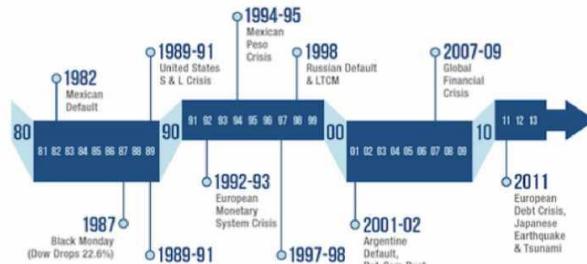
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4 Economic Challenges South Korea Faces in 2016

بهران های اقتصادی پیش روی
کشور کره جنوبی



بهرانهای مالی آمریکا، اروپا و آمریکای
لاتین، به وجود آورنده بحران بزرگ
مالی کشورهای آسیای شرقی

Line

Bar

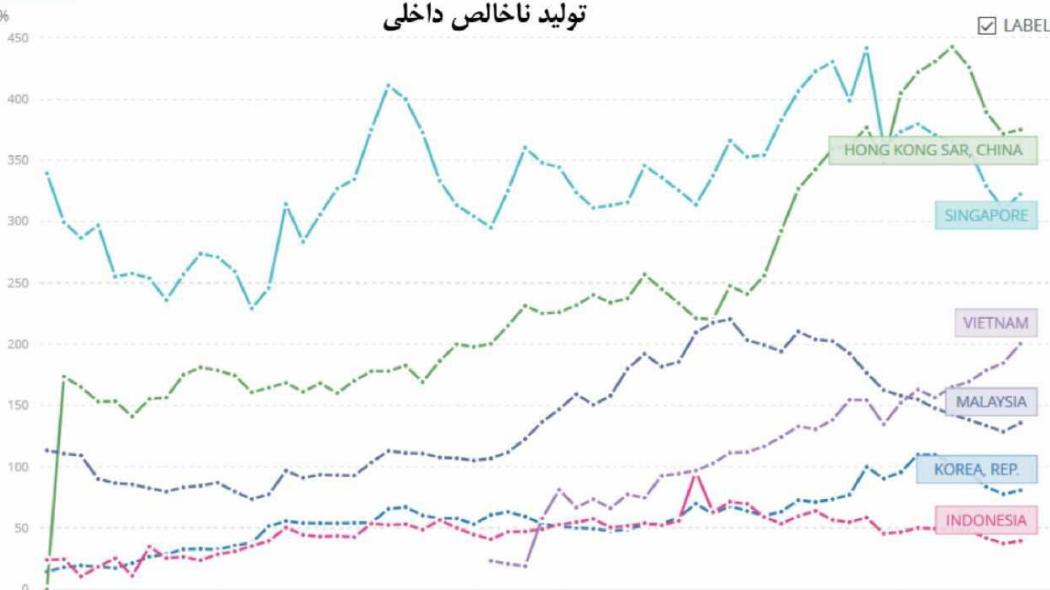
Map

نسبت تجارت به تولید ناخالص داخلی

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Details



1960 - 2017



Gross capital formation (current LCU)



Gross capital formation (current US\$)



General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)



General government final consumption expenditure (current LCU)



Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)



Households and NPISHs Final consumption expenditure, PPP (current International \$)



Gross national expenditure (current US\$)



Gross national expenditure (current LCU)



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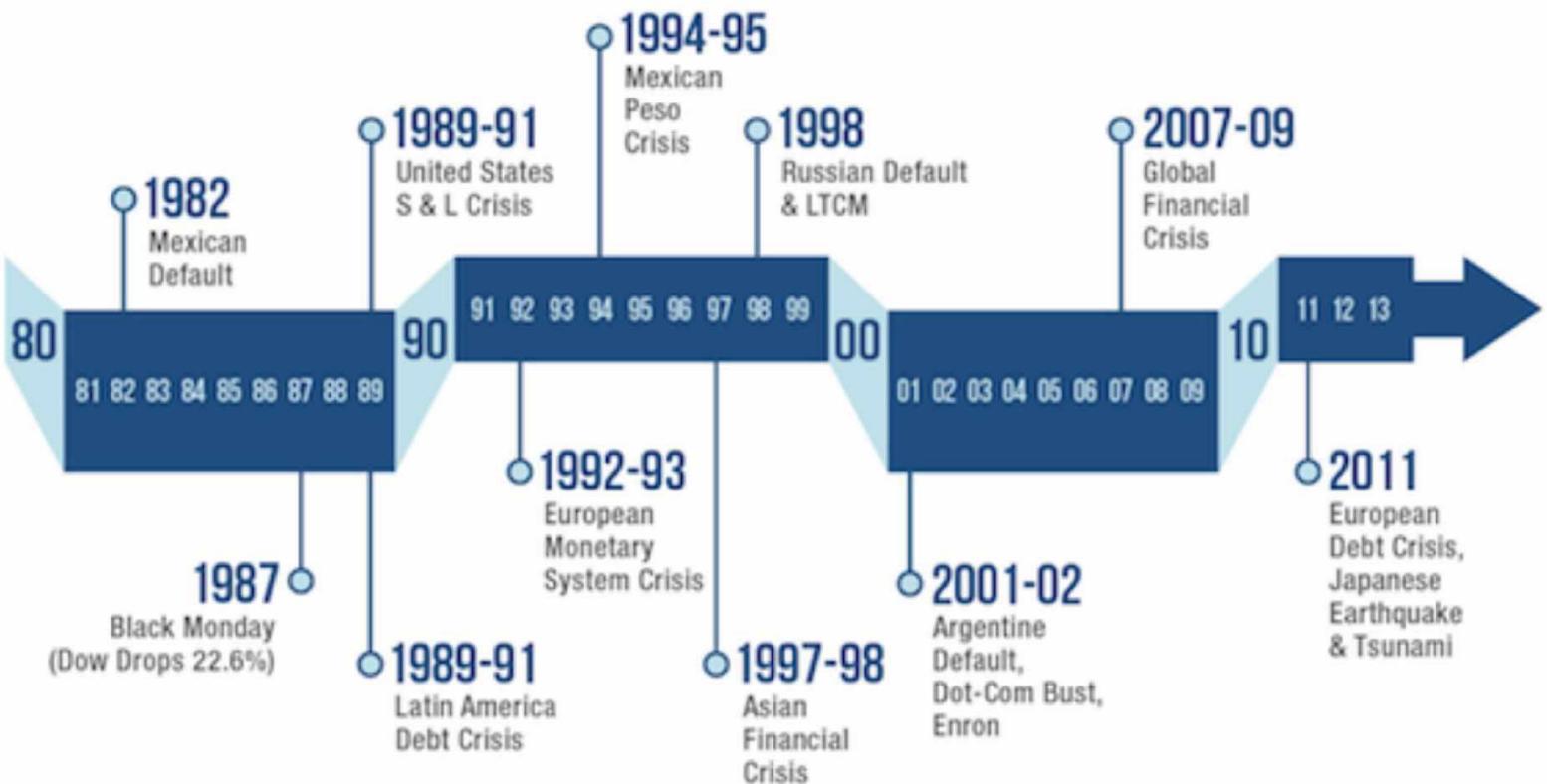
4 Economic Challenges South Korea Faces in 2016

**بحران های اقتصادی پیش روی
کشور کره جنوبی**

BY [RYAN DOWNIE](#) | Updated Jan 15, 2016

South Korea has exhibited impressive economic expansion over the past 50 years, becoming one of the wealthiest nations in the world. The outlook continues to be mostly positive for the Asian nation, with [GDP](#) growth expected to accelerate to 3% amid improving domestic consumption. Nonetheless, 2016 presents some challenges for South Korea, mainly in the form of threats to [export](#) competition.





بحرانهای مالی آمریکا، اروپا و آمریکای لاتین، به وجود آورنده بحران بزرگ مالی کشورهای آسیای شرقی

بلایای وابستگی نظامی کشورها

برداخت هزینه های نظامی حضور
امریکایی ها در خاک زاین توسط دولت زاین



ممنوع شدن مصرف الکل برای
سرپاشان امریکایی در خاک زاین پس از
تجاوزات گسترده به زنان زاینی و قتل آنها



اعتراض مردم اوکیناوا به تجاوز و
قتل توطئه نیروی دریایی ارتش امریکا



نقاضی دولت زاین از امریکا
برای بیان دادن به مرگ های در ارتباخواز
سرپاشان امریکایی به دختران و زنان زاینی



پرداخت هزینه های نظامی حضور آمریکایی ها در خاک ژاپن توسط دولت ژاپن

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CALENDAR 2019

The Kadena Air Base in Okinawa. There seems to be no consensus between Tokyo and Washington as to what percentage of the financial burden has been borne by Japan since 2004. | ISTOCK

NATIONAL

How much does Japan pay to host U.S. forces? Depends on who you ask

BY AYAKO MIE

STAFF WRITER

Ahead of the visit to Tokyo by U.S. Defense Secretary James Mattis on Friday, the government appears to be missing a critical piece of information: How much does Japan pay to host U.S. military bases?

Tokyo has agonized over U.S. President Donald Trump's attack on so-called host-nation support, Japan's share of the cost of hosting U.S. military bases. Trump said on the campaign trail that Japan should pay more for the security umbrella provided by the U.S. military.

While news reports say Mattis is unlikely to demand more financial support during his trip to Japan and South Korea, there seems to be no consensus between Tokyo and Washington as to what percentage of the financial burden has been borne by Japan since 2004.

According to an annual report titled Allied Contributions to the Common Defense published by the U.S. Department of Defense in 2004, Japan provided direct support of \$3.2 billion (about ¥366 billion) and indirect support worth \$1.18 billion, offsetting as much as 74.5 percent of the total cost.

Even though the numbers were drawn from 2002 expenses, the figure has often been used by Japan in arguing that it's paying a fair share. The figure was the highest among major U.S. allies at the time.

JAN 31, 2017

ARTICLE HISTORY

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The Kadena Air Base in Okinawa. There seems to be no consensus between Tokyo and Washington as to what percentage of the financial burden has been borne by Japan since 2004. | ISTOCK

KEYWORDS

DEFENSE, U.S. BASES, U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

THE JAPAN TIMES ALPHA
JT DIGITAL ARCHIVES

WHAT'S TRENDING NOW

- Outrage erupts online in Japan after assaulted NGT48 pop idol apologizes for 'causing trouble'
- South Korea coach taking cautious approach with Son Heung-min at Asian Cup
- American woman brings pistol and bullets onto U.S.-Japan flight
- Japan's vernacular press coverage tiptoes around tattoo controversy
- Perceived dearth of freedom in Japan's schools reflects wider woes
- Nissan expands Carlos Ghosn probe to more countries as ousted chairman's deputy comes under scrutiny

ممنوع شدن مصرف الکل برای سر بازان آمریکایی در خاک ژاپن پس از تجاوزات گسترده به زنان ژاپنی و قتل آنها

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U.S. Navy Bans Alcohol in Japan After Tragedies

U.S. authorities have been grappling with the rape and murder of a 20-year-old Japanese woman.



By Curt Mills, Staff Writer

June 6, 2016, at 11:49 a.m.

f t p e ...



The U.S. Navy on Monday banned alcohol for military members in Japan following multiple crimes allegedly committed by military personnel. (LEE JIN-MAN/AP)

GALLERIES

POLITICS

The Women of the 116th Congress



THE CIVIC REPORT

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CIVIC

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NATIONAL NEWS

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Japan

Thousands protest at US bases on Okinawa after Japanese woman's murder

Advertisement

Protest marks new low for US and Japanese relations over Okinawa with threats to have US air station moved to another part of the island

Justin McCurry in Tokyo and agencies

Sun 19 Jun 2016 13.58 BST



1,584

This article is over 2 years old



▲ People stage a rally in Okinawa over American military presence in Japan. Photograph: Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

تقاضای دولت ژاپن از آمریکا برای پایان دادن به مرگ های در اثر تجاوز سر بازان آمریکایی به دختران و زنان ژاپنی

CBS
NEWS

NEWS ▾

SHOWS ▾

LIVE ▾



Japan asks U.S. to finally stop military-related rapes, deaths

UPDATED ON: MAY 23, 2016 / 10:26 AM / CBS/AP



۲. استقلال در تصمیم‌گیری

مکزیک؛
وابسته ترین
کشور به آمریکا



کشورهای شرق آسیا
وابسته ترین کشورهای دنیا
به تجارت خارجی



بالایی وابستگی نظامی کشورها

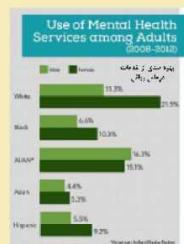
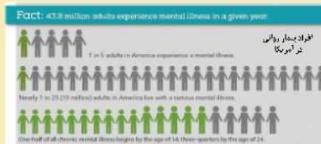
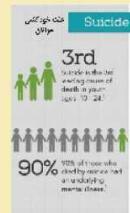
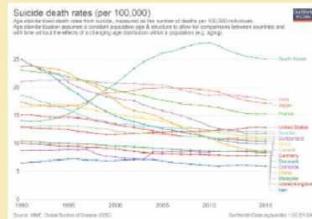


۳۰. اهتمام به

مبارزه با فساد

و برخورد با فساد

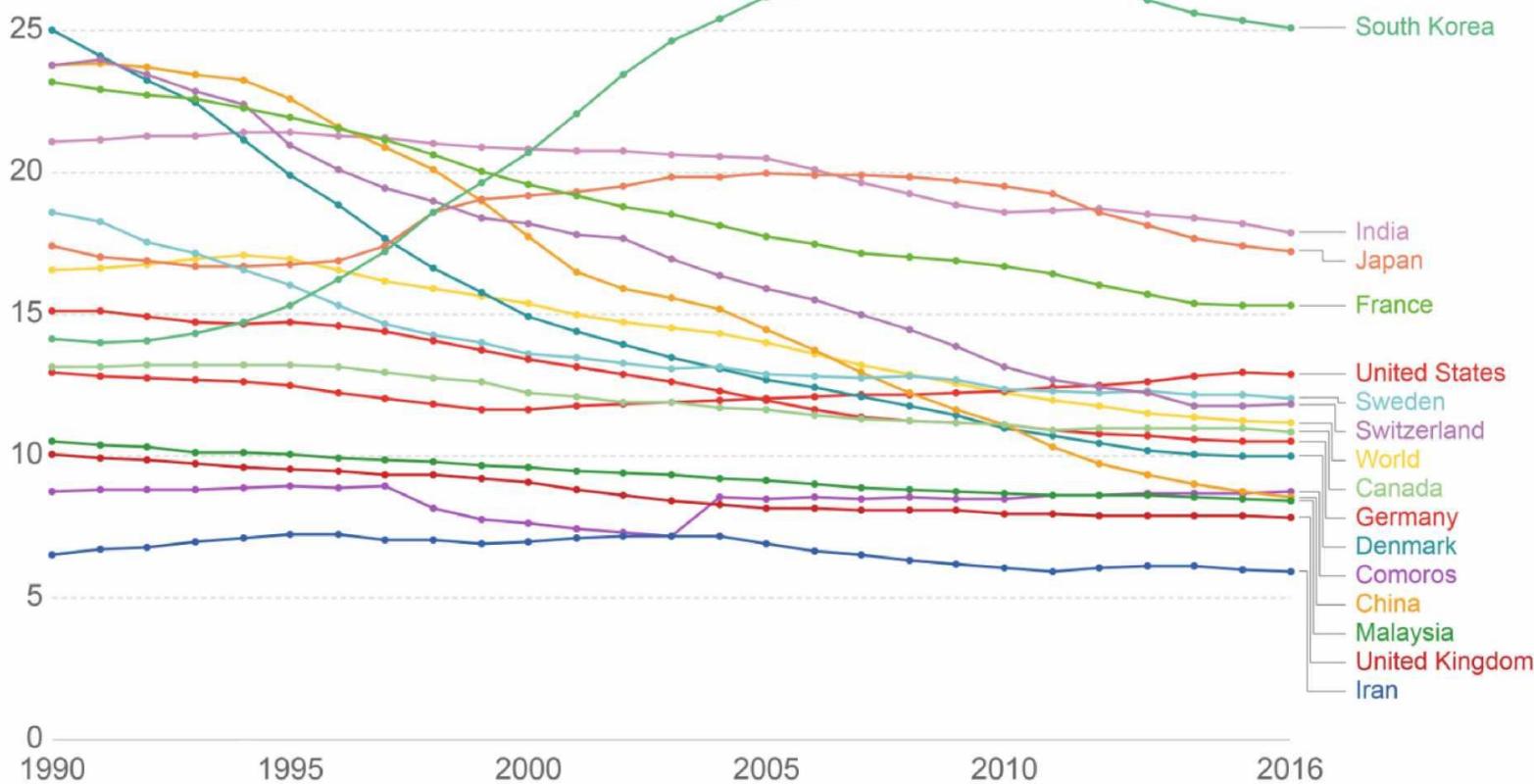
۴. پیشرفت در معنویات و امکان سیر تکاملی در فضای انقلاب

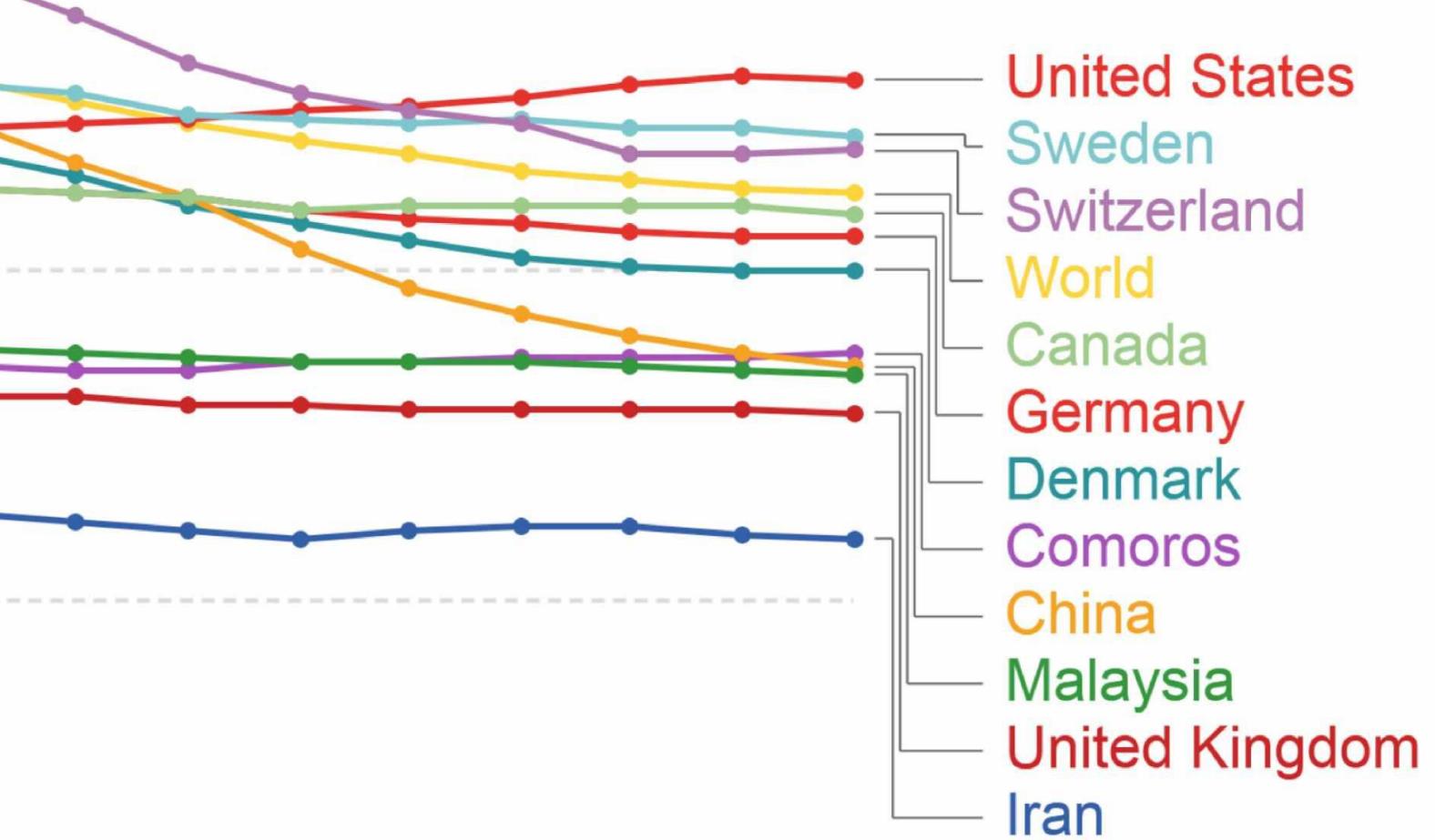


Suicide death rates (per 100,000)

Age-standardized death rates from suicide, measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals.

Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).





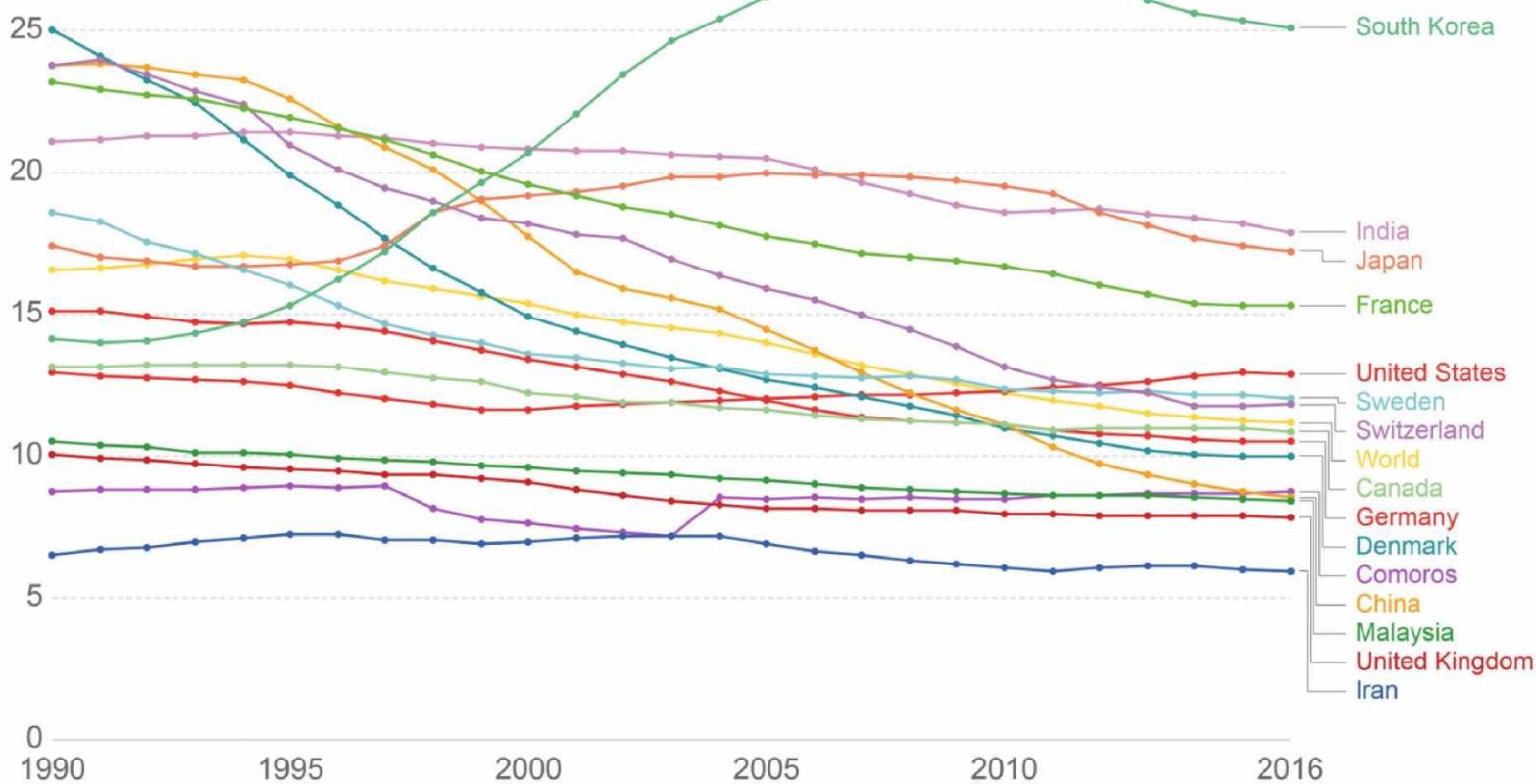
2010

2016

Suicide death rates (per 100,000)

Age-standardized death rates from suicide, measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals.

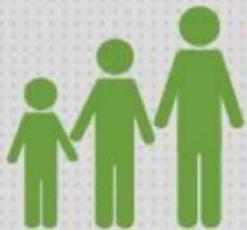
Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).



علت خودکشی
جوانان

Suicide

3rd



Suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death in youth ages 10 - 24.¹



90%

90% of those who died by suicide had an underlying mental illness.¹

Fac



Nearly



One-ha

Fact: 43.8 million adults experience mental illness in a given year.



افراد بیمار روانی
در امریکا

1 in 5 adults in America experience a mental illness.

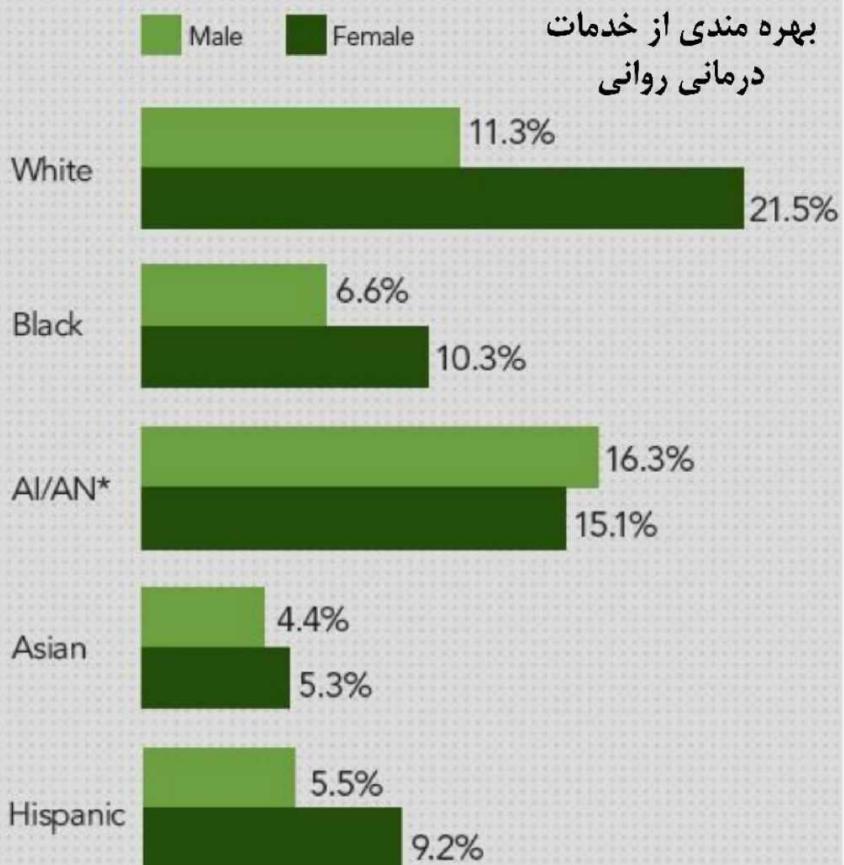


Nearly 1 in 25 (10 million) adults in America live with a serious mental illness.



One-half of all chronic mental illness begins by the age of 14; three-quarters by the age of 24.

Use of Mental Health Services among Adults (2008-2012)



*American Indian/Alaska Native

درصد افراد در گیر
بیماری روانی

Prevalence of Adult Mental Illness by Race



16.3%

Hispanic adults
living with a
mental health
condition.



19.3%

White adults
living with a
mental health
condition.



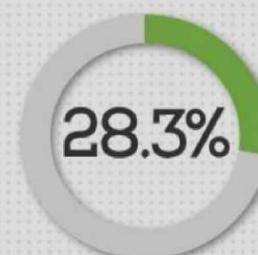
18.6%

Black adults
living with a
mental health
condition.



13.9%

Asian adults
living with a
mental health
condition.



28.3%

AI/AN* adults
living with a
mental health
condition.

*American Indian/Alaska Native

طلاق



Fact: 1 in 5 children ages 13-18 have, or will have a serious mental illness.¹

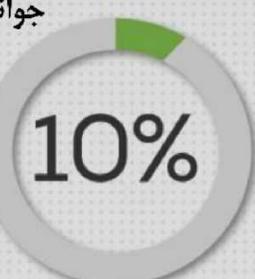


20% of youth ages
13-18 live with a mental
health condition¹

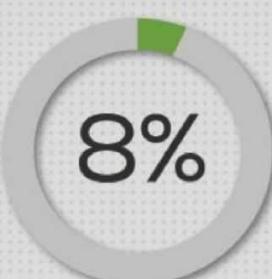


11% of youth have
a mood disorder¹

جوانان درگیر بیماری
های روانی



10% of youth
have a behavior or
conduct disorder¹



8% of youth have
an anxiety disorder¹

طلاق



Fewer Marriages, More Divorce

10 HIGHEST



Luxembourg
87%



Spain
65%



France
55%



Russia
51%



United States
46%



Germany
44%



United Kingdom
42%



New Zealand
42%



Australia
38%



Canada
38%

10 LOWEST



India
1%



Chile
3%



Colombia
9%



Mexico
15%



Kenya
15%



South Africa
17%



Egypt
17%



Brazil
21%



Turkey
22%



Iran
22%



22%



Iran

22%

Divorce Rate by Major Religion



37%
Christian



36%
Catholic



30%
Buddhist



28%
Jewish

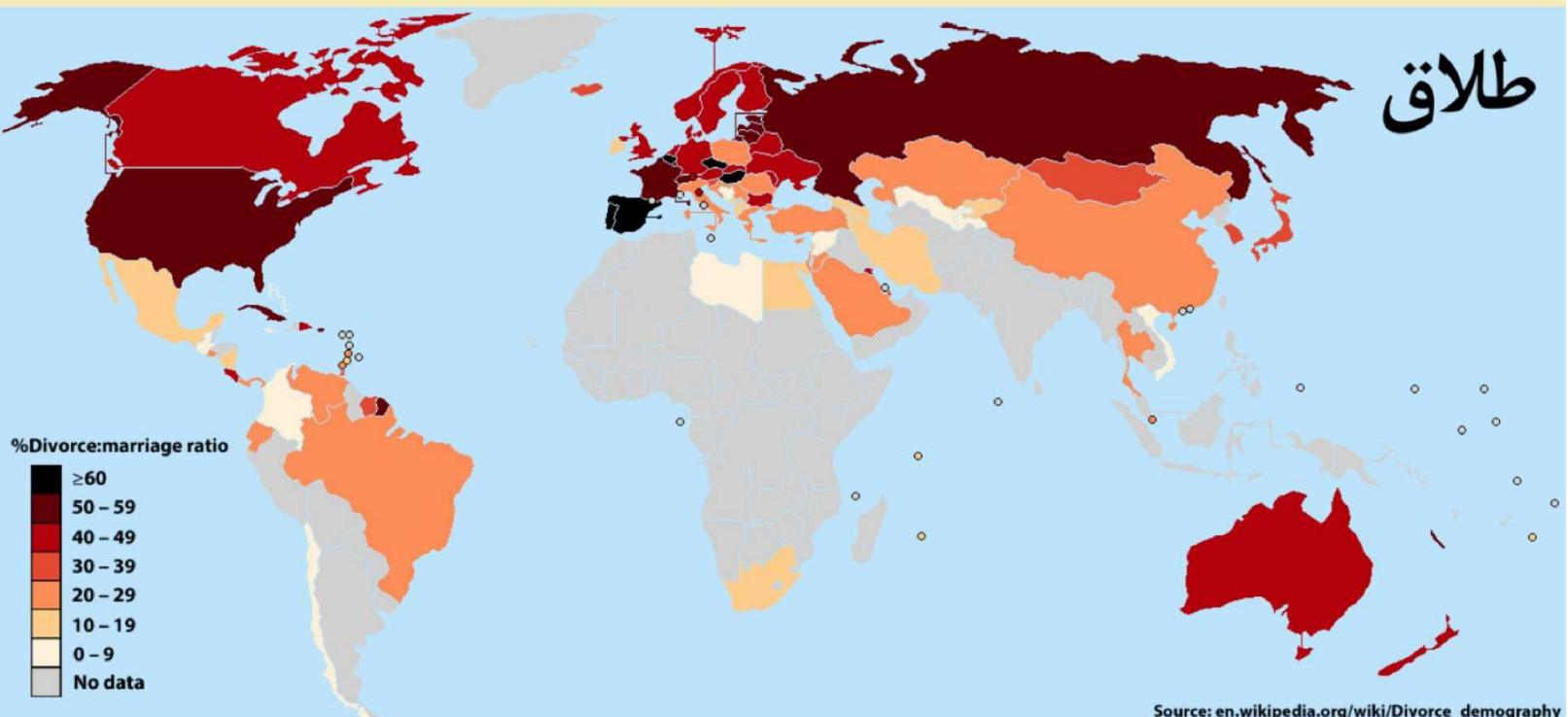


20%
Islamic

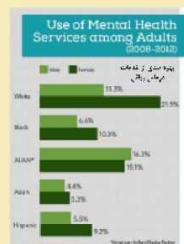
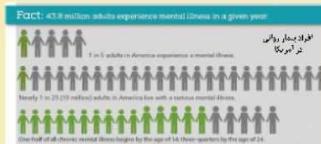
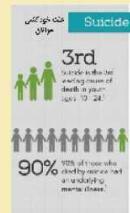
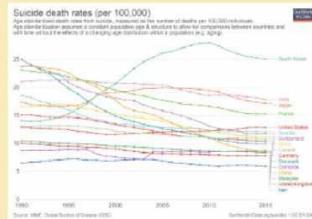


1%
Hindu

طلاق



۴. پیشرفت در معنویات و امکان سیر تکاملی در فضای انقلاب



۵. بقاى

نظام از پس
بحران‌ها

۶

پیشرفت‌های زیرساختی



رشد صنعتی



رشد کشاورزی

رشد علمی

۷. توان ایستادگی
برابر نظام سلطنه

رشد صنعتی



انرژی



سلول بنیادی

جوم

صنعت

تولید فولاد



تولید مس



تولید الومینیوم



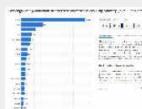
تولید طلا



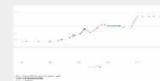
تولید سیمان



تولید خودرو



سهم فناوری های
میان دستی و پیشرفته



انرژی

صنعت انرژی

تولید انرژی

گاز

نفت

برق

قیمت انرژی

گازوئیل

بنزین

برق

علم انرژی

تعداد مقالات
در مورد انرژی

تعداد مقالات در دوره
انرژی های تجدید بذیر

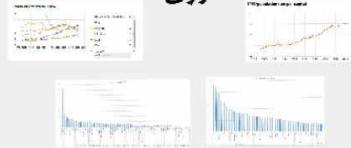
۸۰۰



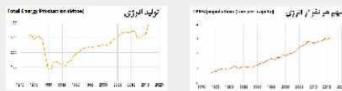
تأمین انرژی



رشد تأمین
انرژی

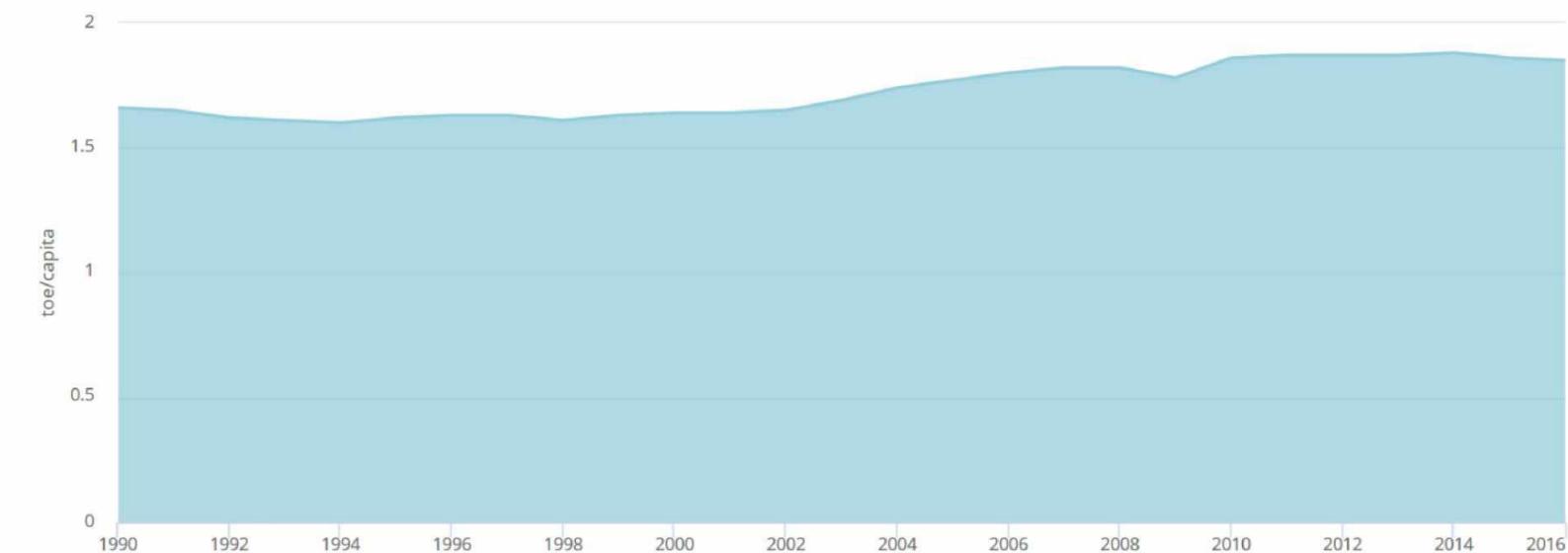


مقایسه انرژی تولیدی و
سهم هر فرد از آن در زمان
حال و پهلوی



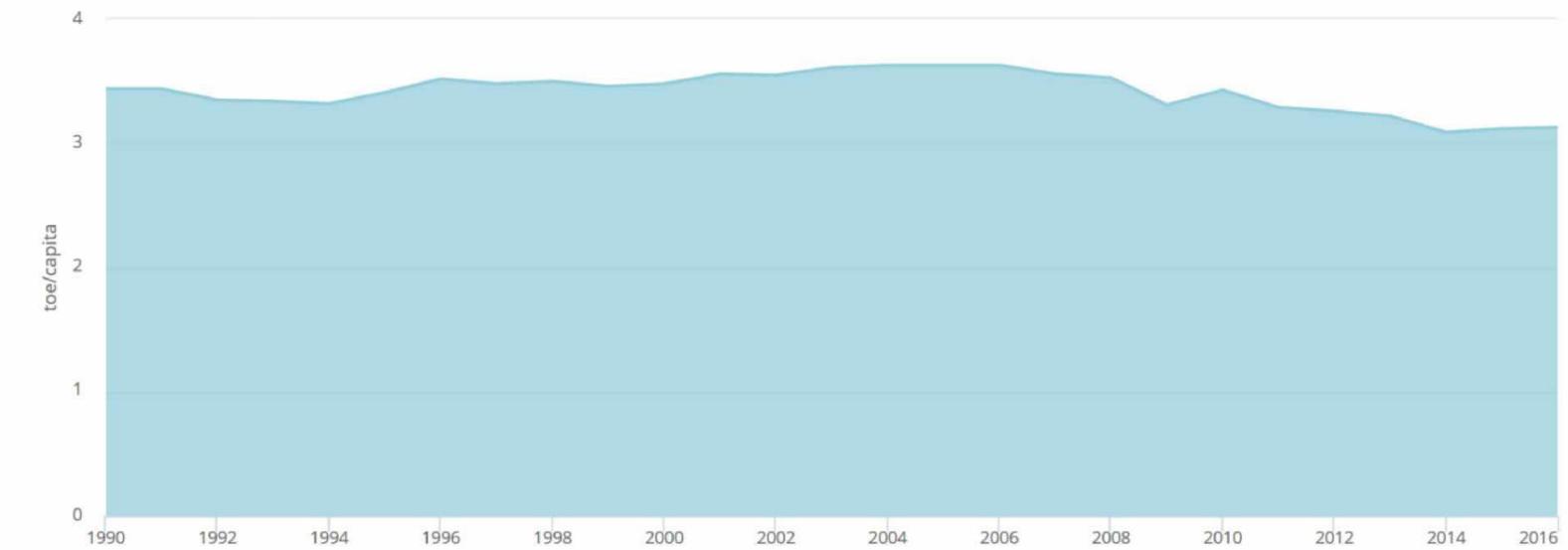
Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) per capita

World 1990 - 2016



Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) per capita

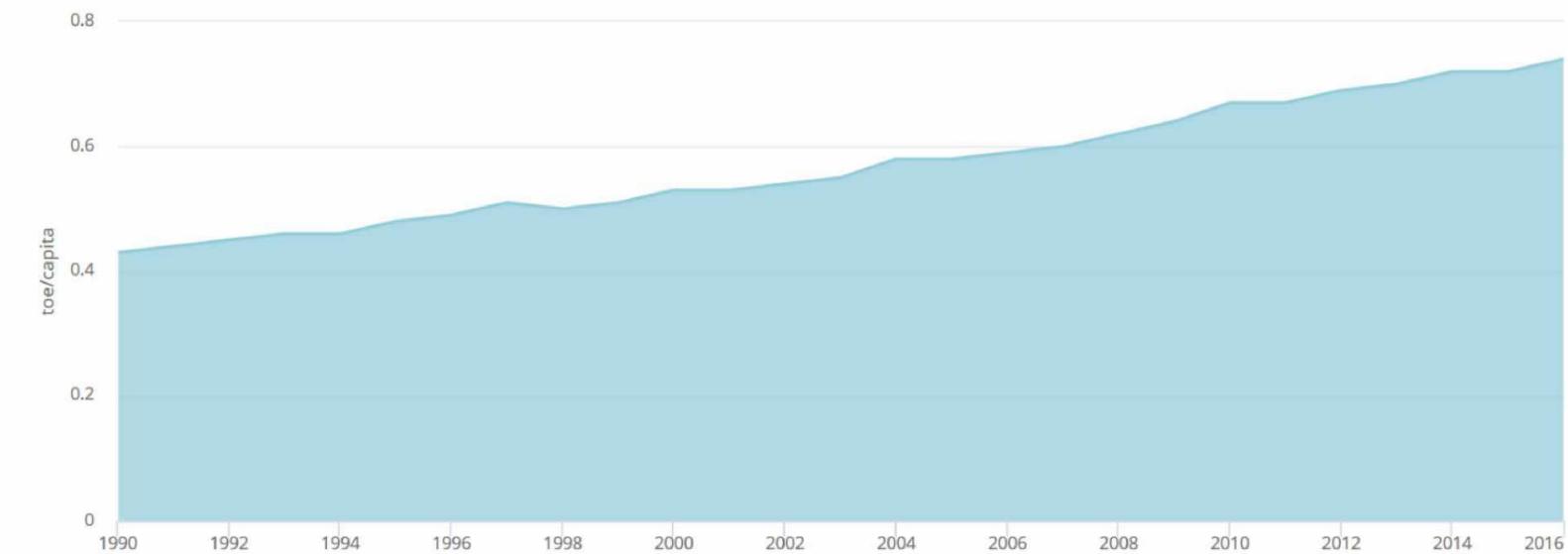
European Union - 28 1990 - 2016



IEA World Energy Balances 2018

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) per capita

Asia excluding China 1990 - 2016



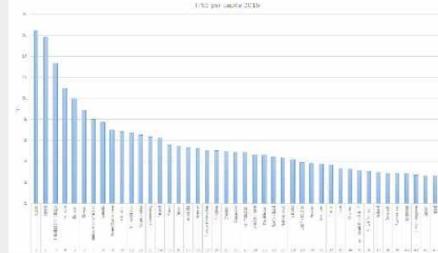
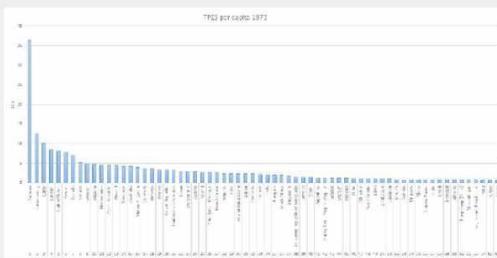
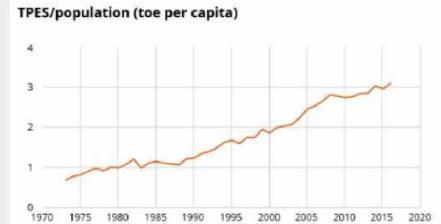
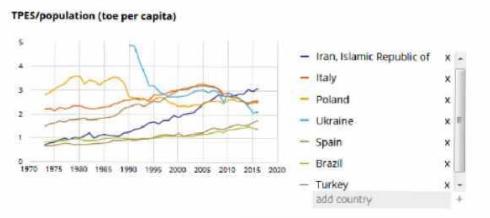
IEA World Energy Balances 2018

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) per capita

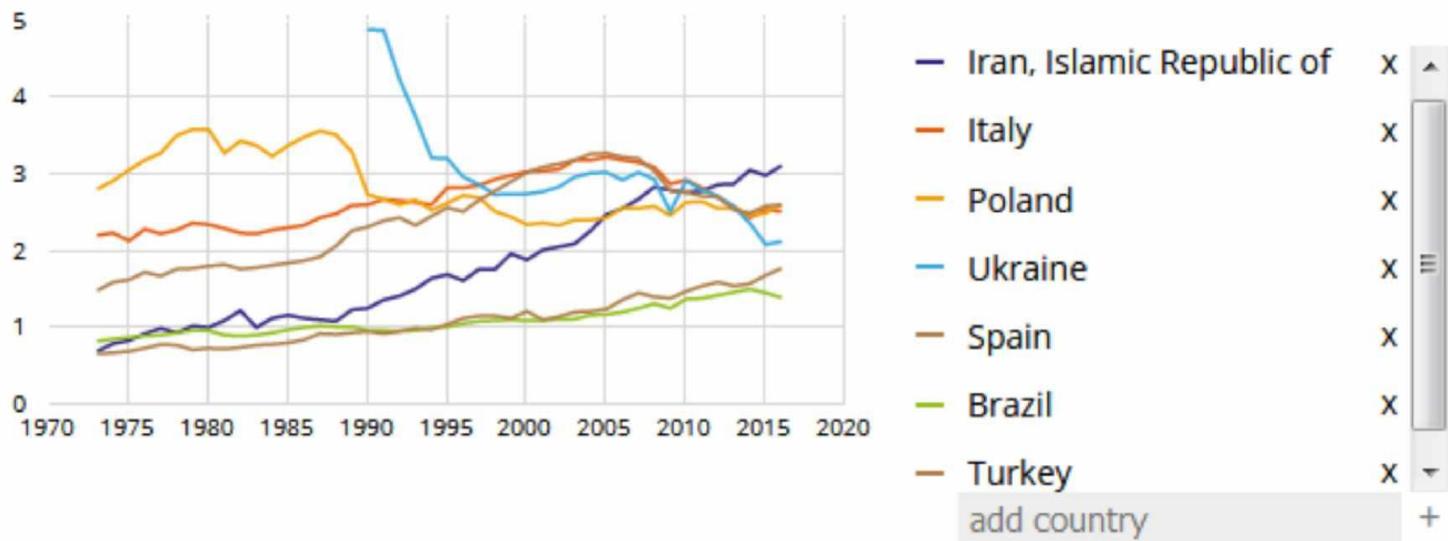
Iran, Islamic Republic of 1990 - 2016



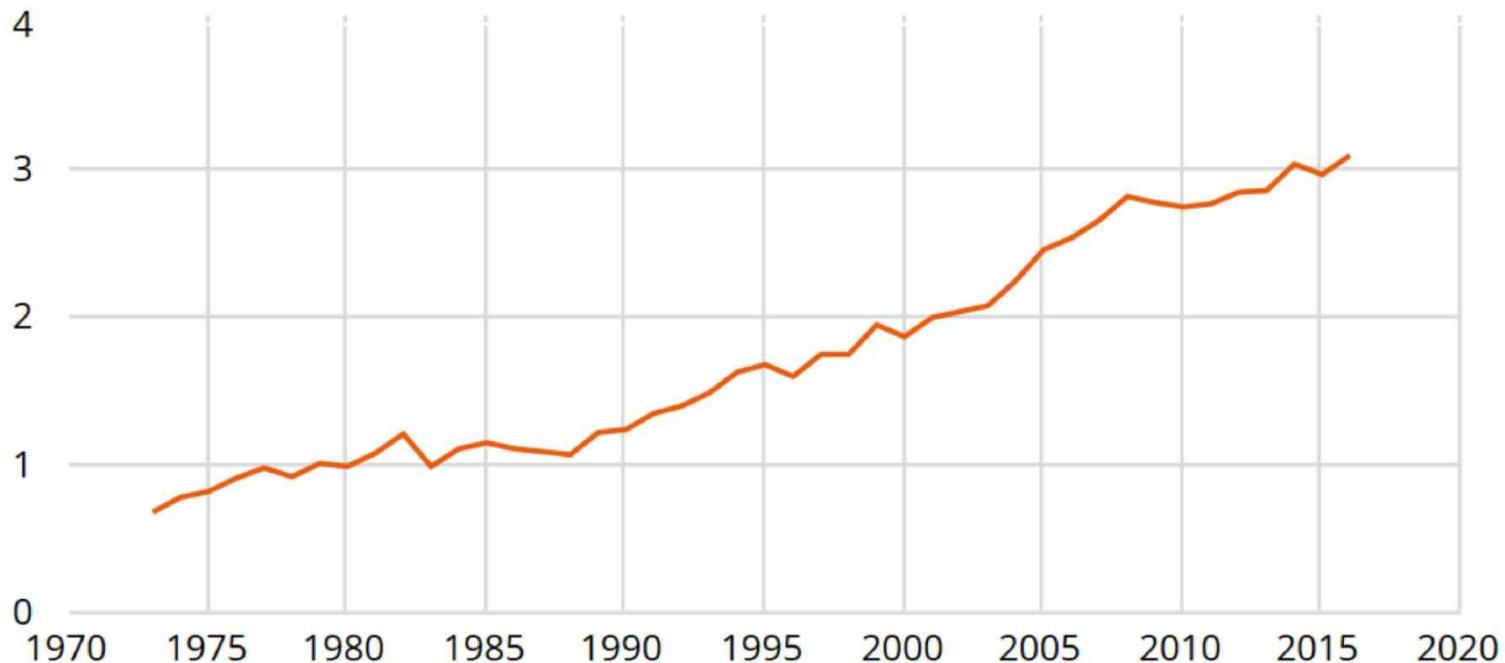
رشد تأمین انرژی



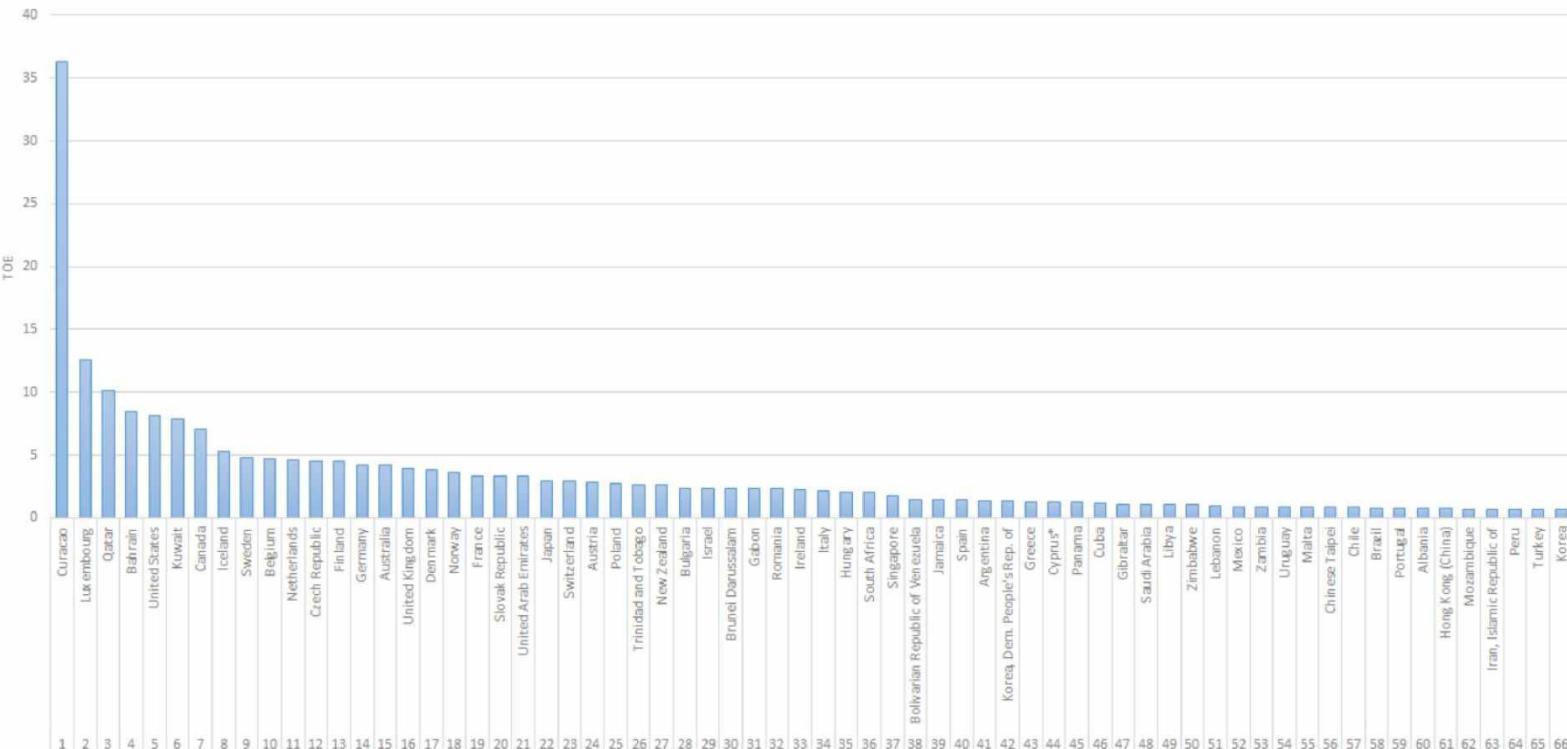
TPES/population (toe per capita)

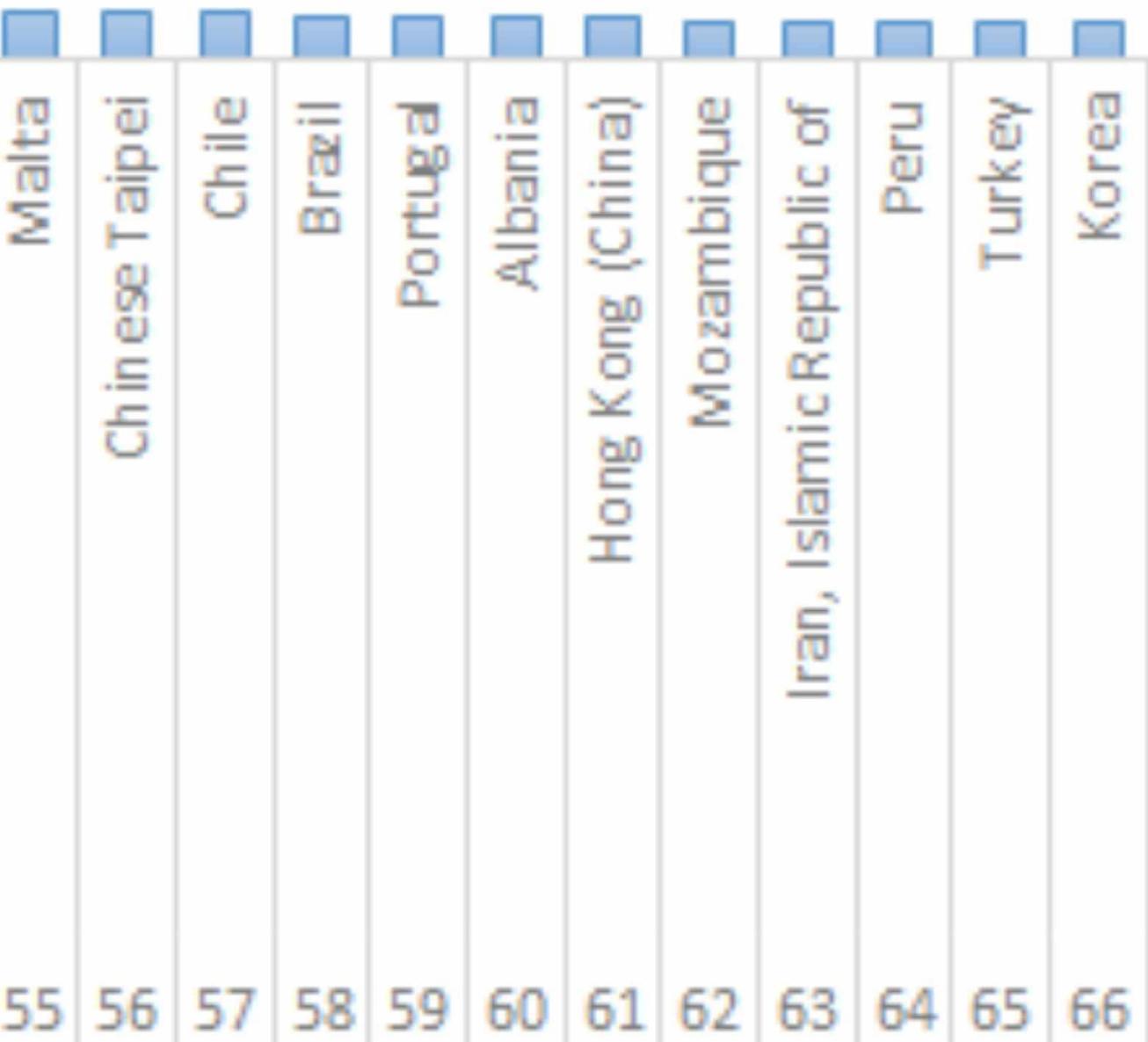


TPES/population (toe per capita)

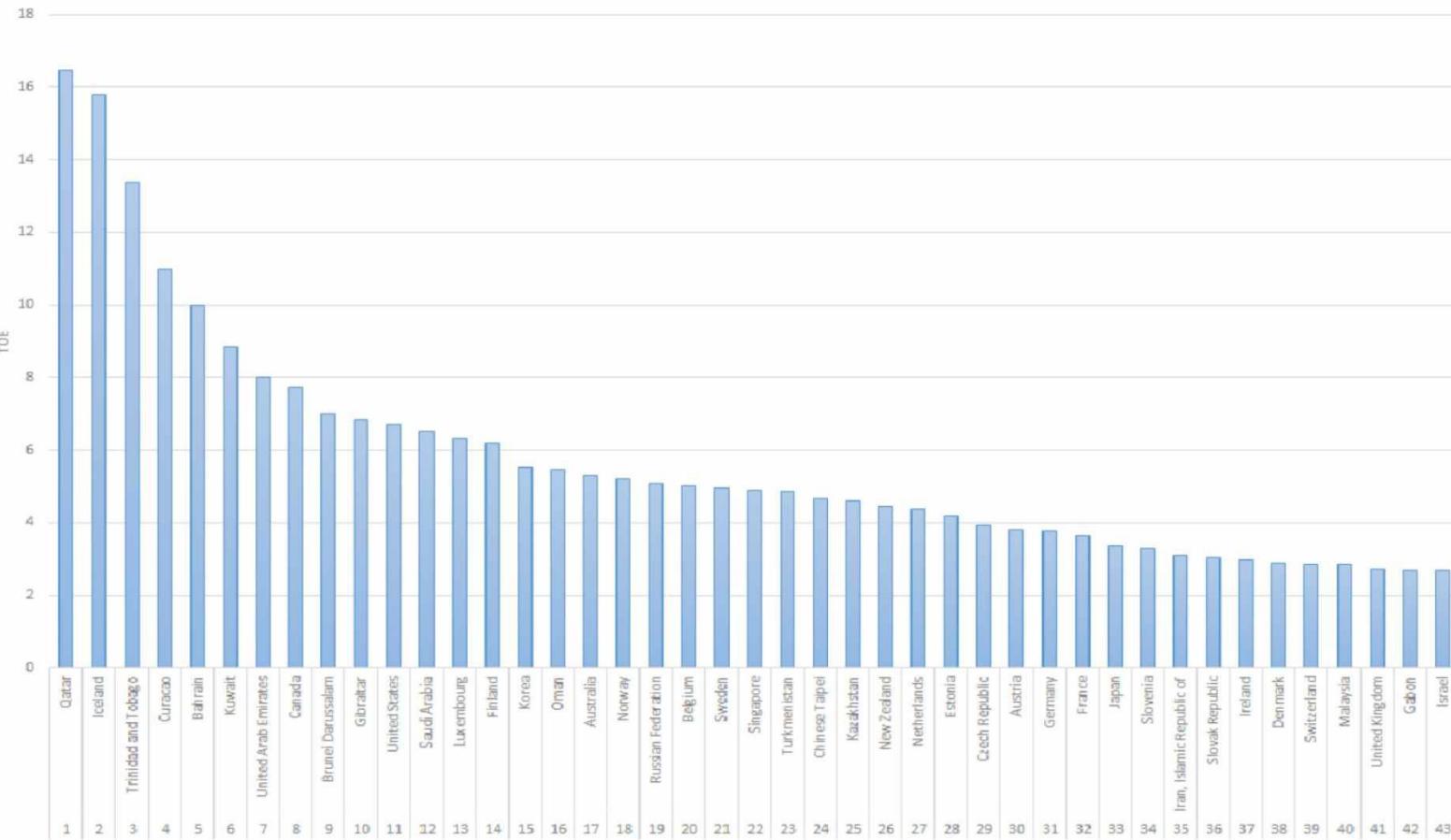


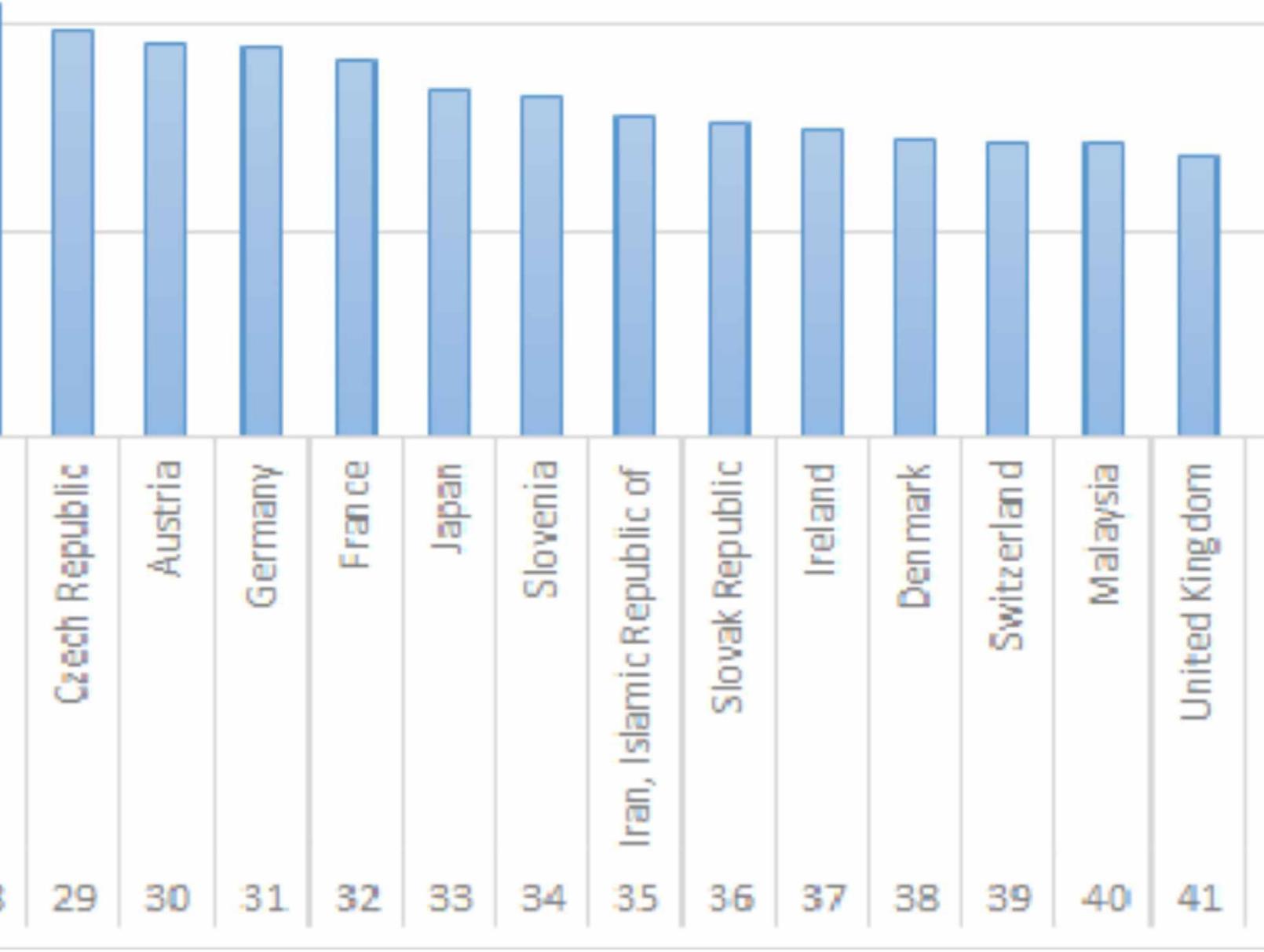
TPES per capita 1973



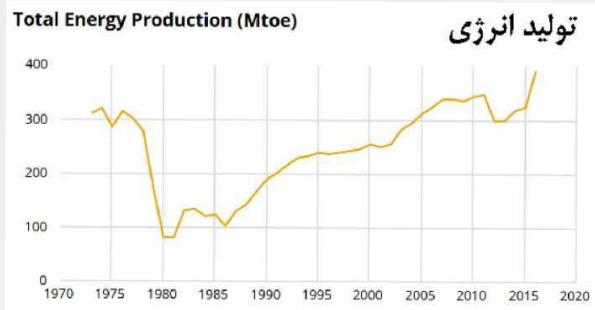


TPES per capita 2016



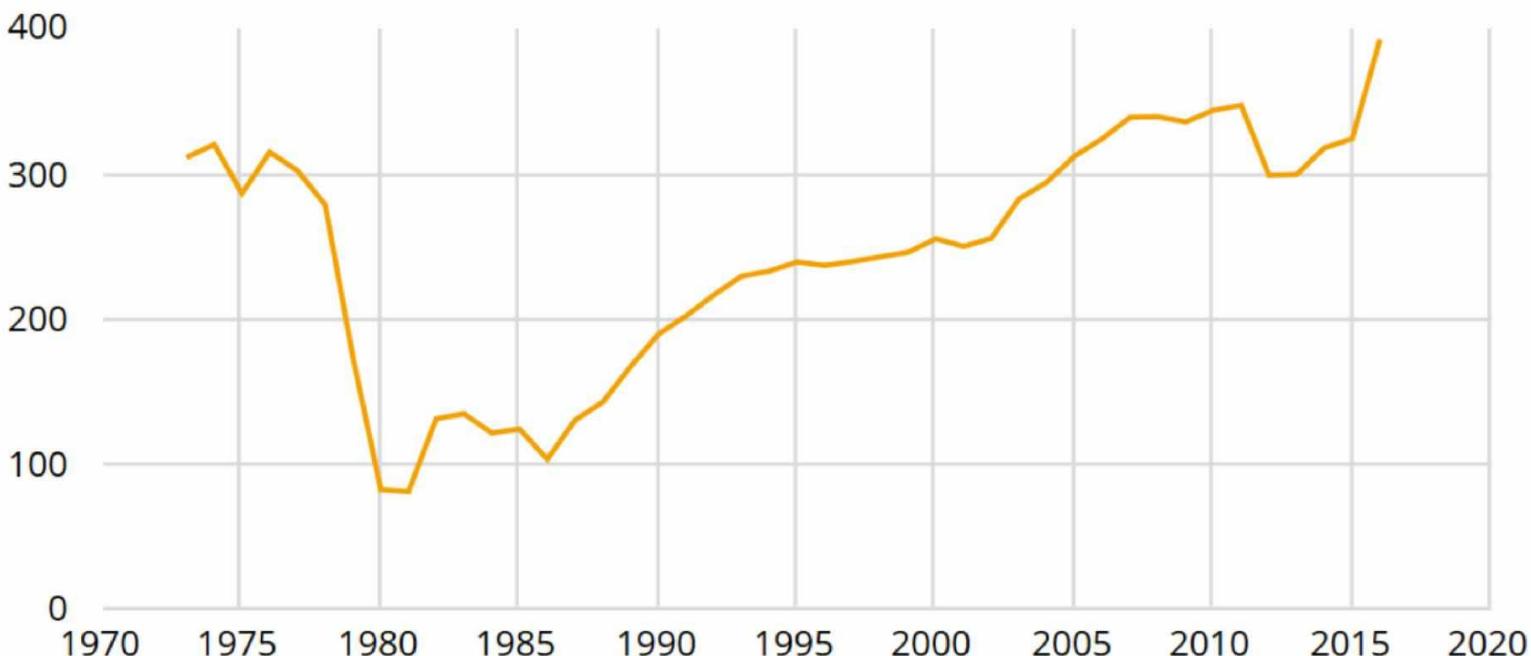


مقایسه انرژی تولیدی و سهم هر فرد از آن در زمان حال و پهلوی



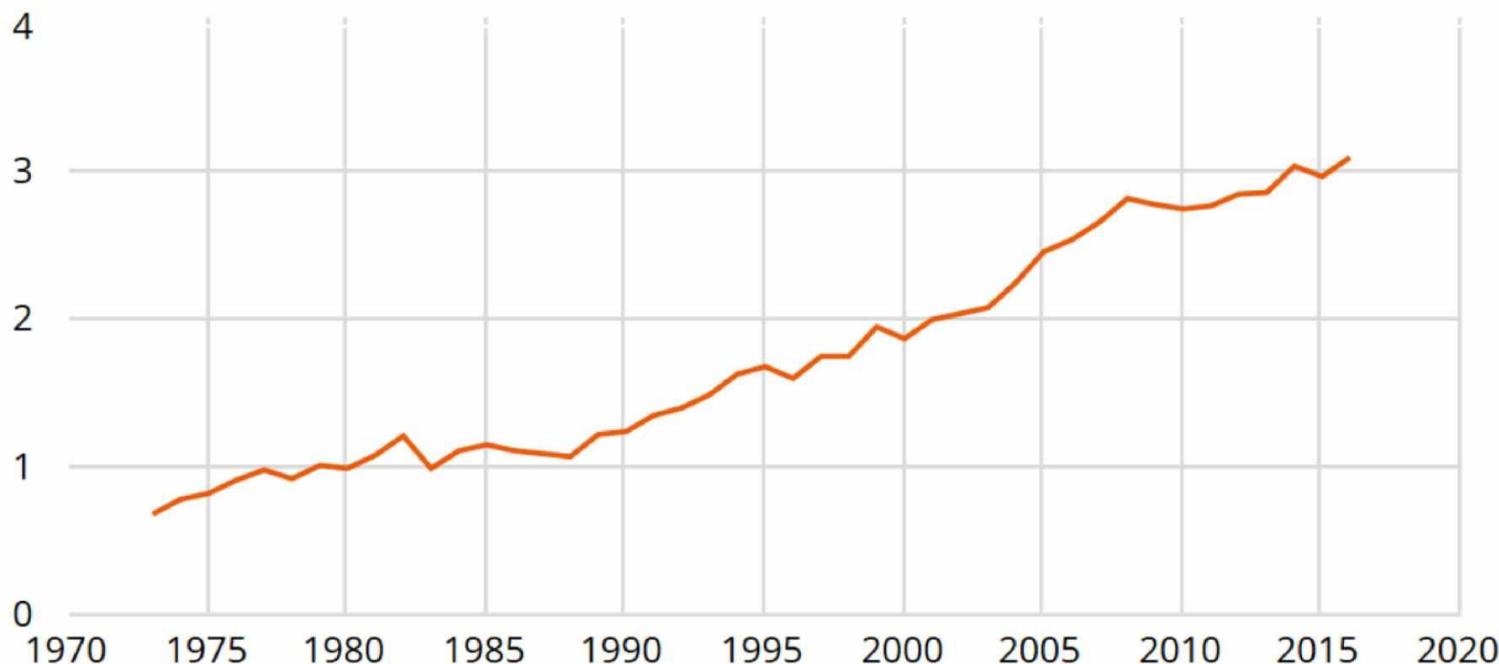
تولید انرژی

Total Energy Production (Mtoe)



TPES/population (toe per capita)

سهم هر نفر از انرژی

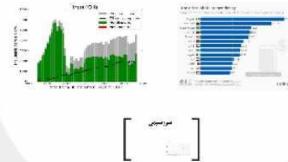


تولید انرژی

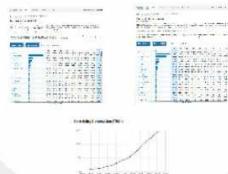
گاز



نفت



برق



علم انرژی

تعداد مقالات
در مورد انرژی



تعداد مقالات در مورد
انرژی های تجدید پذیر



قیمت انرژی

گازوئیل



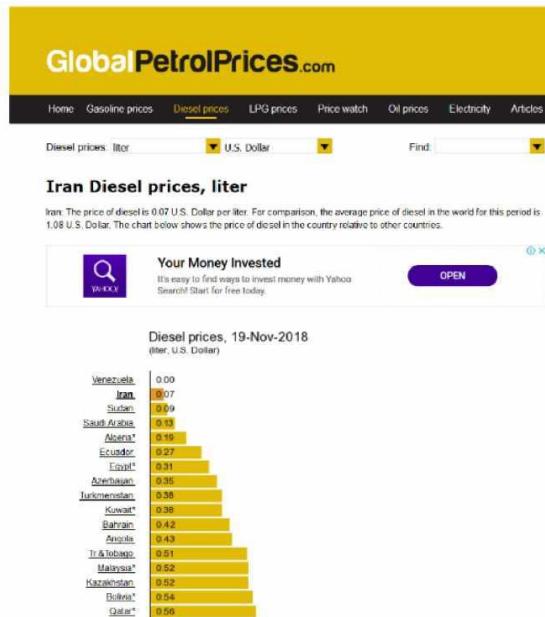
بنزین



برق



گازوئیل



Diesel prices: liter

U.S. Dollar

Find:

Iran Diesel prices, liter

Iran: The price of diesel is 0.07 U.S. Dollar per liter. For comparison, the average price of diesel in the world for this period is 1.08 U.S. Dollar. The chart below shows the price of diesel in the country relative to other countries.

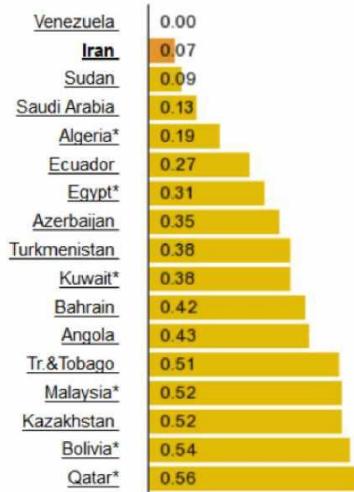


Your Money Invested

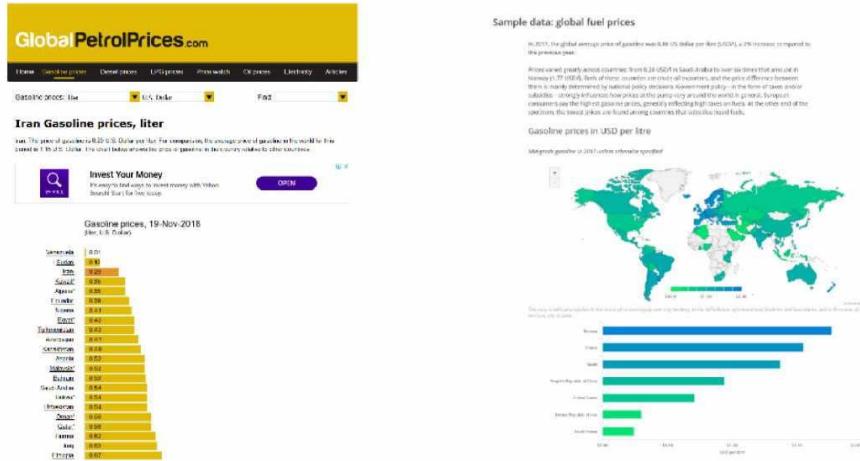
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Diesel prices, 19-Nov-2018
(liter, U.S. Dollar)



بنزین



Gasoline prices: liter

U.S. Dollar

Find:

Iran Gasoline prices, liter

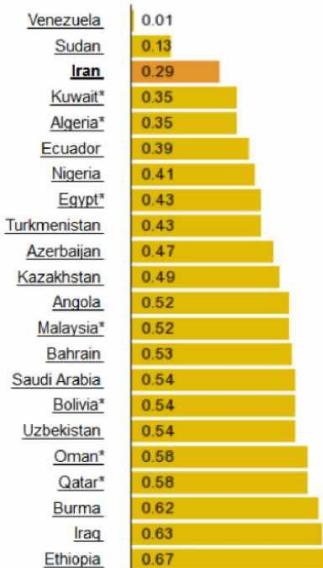
Iran: The price of gasoline is 0.29 U.S. Dollar per liter. For comparison, the average price of gasoline in the world for this period is 1.15 U.S. Dollar. The chart below shows the price of gasoline in the country relative to other countries.



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Gasoline prices, 19-Nov-2018
(liter, U.S. Dollar)



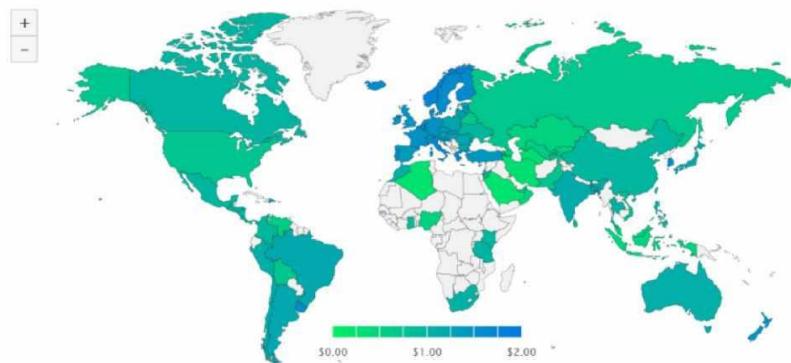
Sample data: global fuel prices

In 2017, the global average price of gasoline was 0.86 US dollar per litre (USD/l), a 2% increase compared to the previous year.

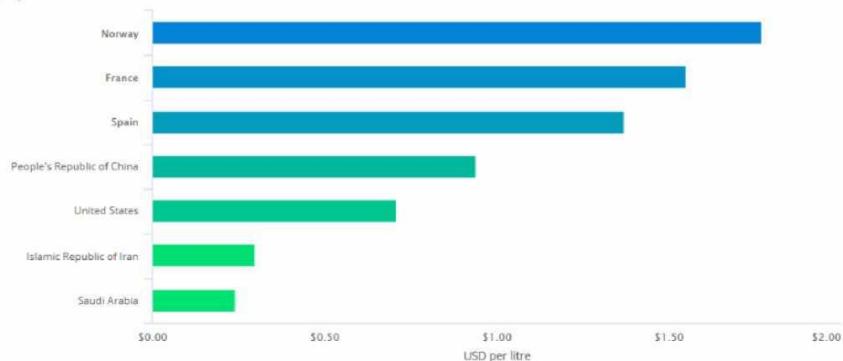
Prices varied greatly across countries: from 0.24 USD/l in Saudi Arabia to over six times that amount in Norway (1.77 USD/l). Both of these countries are crude oil exporters, and the price difference between them is mainly determined by national policy decisions. Government policy - in the form of taxes and/or subsidies – strongly influences how prices at the pump vary around the world. In general, European consumers pay the highest gasoline prices, generally reflecting high taxes on fuels. At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest prices are found among countries that subsidise liquid fuels.

Gasoline prices in USD per litre

Mid-grade gasoline in 2017 unless otherwise specified



This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.





برق

GlobalPetrolPrices.com

Home Gasoline prices Diesel prices LPG prices Price watch Oil prices Electricity Articles

Electricity prices: U.S. Dollar ▾ Find ▾

Iran Electricity prices

Iran: The price of electricity is 0.03 U.S. Dollar per kWh. For comparison, the average price of electricity in the world for that period is 0.14 U.S. Dollar per kWh. The chart below shows the price of electricity in the country relative to other countries. Please, contact us if you need the latest prices from September 2018.

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ABB Offer Wind Farm Optimization with Complete Technical and Financial Analysis
software.response.e.abb.com

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Electricity prices, June 2018
(kWh, U.S. Dollar)

Burma	0.02
Egypt	0.02
Iran	0.03
Iraq	0.03
Uzbekistan	0.03
Kuwait	0.03
Qatar	0.03
Algeria	0.04
Azerbaijan	0.04
Bahrain	0.04
Kazakhstan	0.05
DR Congo	0.05
Ukraine	0.05
Saudi Arabia	0.05
Zambia	0.05
Ghana	0.06
Bangladesh	0.06
Russia	0.06
Malaysia	0.06

Electricity prices: U.S. Dollar 

Find: 

Iran Electricity prices

Iran: The price of electricity is 0.03 U.S. Dollar per kWh. For comparison, the average price of electricity in the world for that period is 0.14 U.S. Dollar per kWh. The chart below shows the price of electricity in the country relative to other countries.

Please, contact us if you need the latest prices from September 2018.

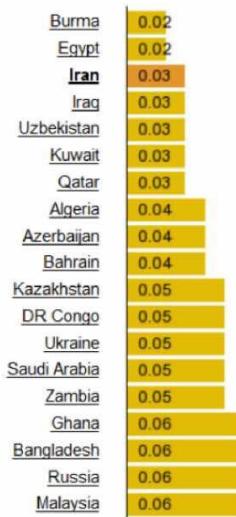
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OPEN

Electricity prices, June 2018
(kWh, U.S. Dollar)



صنعت انرژی

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برق

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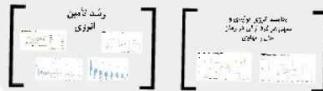
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۸۰۰



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جوم

۶

پیشرفت‌های زیرساختی



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رشد کشاورزی

رشد علمی



۷. توان ایستادگی
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رشد علمی

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و علوم زیستی

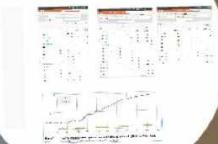
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The image displays four separate windows of a software application, likely a statistical or scientific data analysis tool. Each window shows a grid of numerical data with various columns and rows. The top row of each grid contains labels such as 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. The left side of each window features a vertical sidebar with numerous small icons, possibly representing different data series or experimental conditions. The overall layout suggests a complex data processing and visualization environment.

X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

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43	 Chile	1750	1741	37733	6904	21.56	318
44	 Croatia	1701	1684	15980	3744	9.39	236
45	 Slovenia	1449	1433	22099	4228	15.25	255
46	 Belarus	1335	1334	8497	1793	6.36	158
47	 Thailand	1223	1204	25400	3864	20.77	289
48	 Nigeria	1080	1074	10745	2509	9.95	166
49	 Venezuela	1010	1000	16291	2366	16.13	193
50	 Malaysia	986	962	16203	2674	16.43	249
51	 Pakistan	902	890	9240	2143	10.24	217
52	 Iran	842	831	12123	4045	14.40	257

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34.40	1033									
24.30	898									
8.85	503									
8.76	712									
29.58	848									
22.86	775									
35.35	893									
13.46	521									
36.05	778									
38.70	866									
13.90	479									
30.50	702									
17.72	437									
31.45	624									
16.60	576									
18.38	489									
35.82	662									
32.20	571									
33.22	577									
28.19	526									
5.89	225									
12.82	368									

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11	Spain
12	Russian Federation
13	South Korea
14	Brazil
15	Iran
16	Netherlands
17	Poland
18	Switzerland
19	Turkey
20	Sweden

11	 Spain	90082	81416	59523	16806		0.66	775
12	 Russian Federation	83358	80796	25830	13048		0.31	503
13	 South Korea	80743	76733	43632	12621		0.54	576
14	 Brazil	73697	68741	30544	9806		0.41	489
15	 Iran	54388	51614	28813	14140		0.53	257
16	 Netherlands	57503	51285	52345	11987		0.91	893
17	 Poland	44692	41609	22541	7466		0.50	479
18	 Switzerland	45532	40750	44666	10391		0.98	866
19	 Turkey	42405	38566	15242	4140		0.36	368
20	 Sweden	39976	36130	33053	7365		0.83	778

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	 Israel	10597	10357	333243	43269	31.45	624
2	 Turkey	5723	5554	73365	19706	12.82	368
3	 Egypt	2817	2805	34519	6639	12.25	231
4	 Saudi Arabia	1985	1943	24604	3230	12.39	271
5	 Iran	842	831	12123	4045	14.40	257
6	 Kuwait	591	586	7862	1054	13.30	132
7	 Jordan	442	442	5187	777	11.74	142
8	 United Arab Emirates	362	353	6192	518	17.10	169
9	 Lebanon	209	206	4230	298	20.24	170
10	 Oman	165	164	2480	216	15.03	114
11	 Bahrain	122	118	768	61	6.30	68

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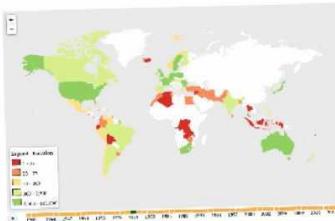
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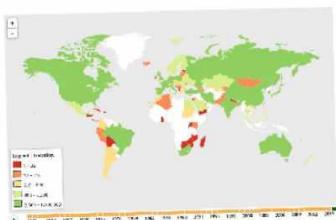
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1	Iran	54388	51614	28813	14140	0.53	257
2	Turkey	42405	38566	15242	4140	0.36	368
3	Saudi Arabia	20644	19484	18564	5193	0.90	271
4	Israel	20391	18372	15120	3069	0.74	624
5	Egypt	18030	17002	9182	2743	0.51	231
6	United Arab Emirates	5914	5425	2609	528	0.44	169
7	Iraq	3902	3724	1553	469	0.40	80
8	Qatar	3564	3216	2831	542	0.79	120
9	Jordan	3228	3049	1366	248	0.42	142
10	Lebanon	2912	2590	1654	280	0.57	170

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Country	Patent Applications
United States	40,000
China	35,000
Japan	25,000
Germany	15,000
United Kingdom	10,000
France	8,000
South Korea	7,000
Canada	5,000
Australia	4,000
Switzerland	3,000
Italy	2,500
Netherlands	2,000
Austria	1,500
Hong Kong	1,000
Ireland	800
Portugal	500
Malta	200
Latvia	100
Albania	50



Country	Patent Applications
United States	40,000
China	35,000
Japan	25,000
Germany	15,000
United Kingdom	10,000
France	8,000
South Korea	7,000
Canada	5,000
Australia	4,000
Switzerland	3,000
Italy	2,500
Netherlands	2,000
Austria	1,500
Hong Kong	1,000
Ireland	800
Portugal	500
Latvia	200
Albania	100

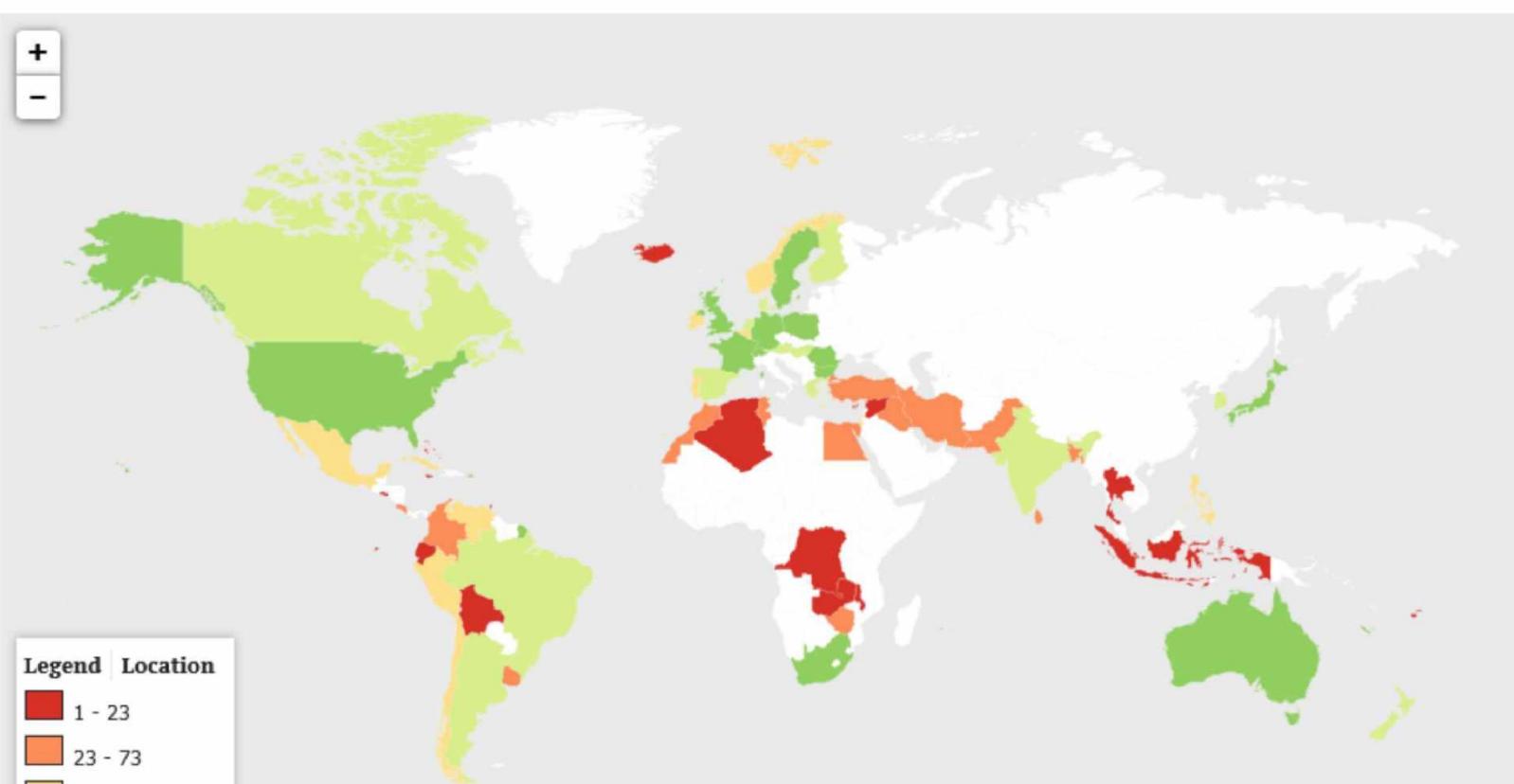
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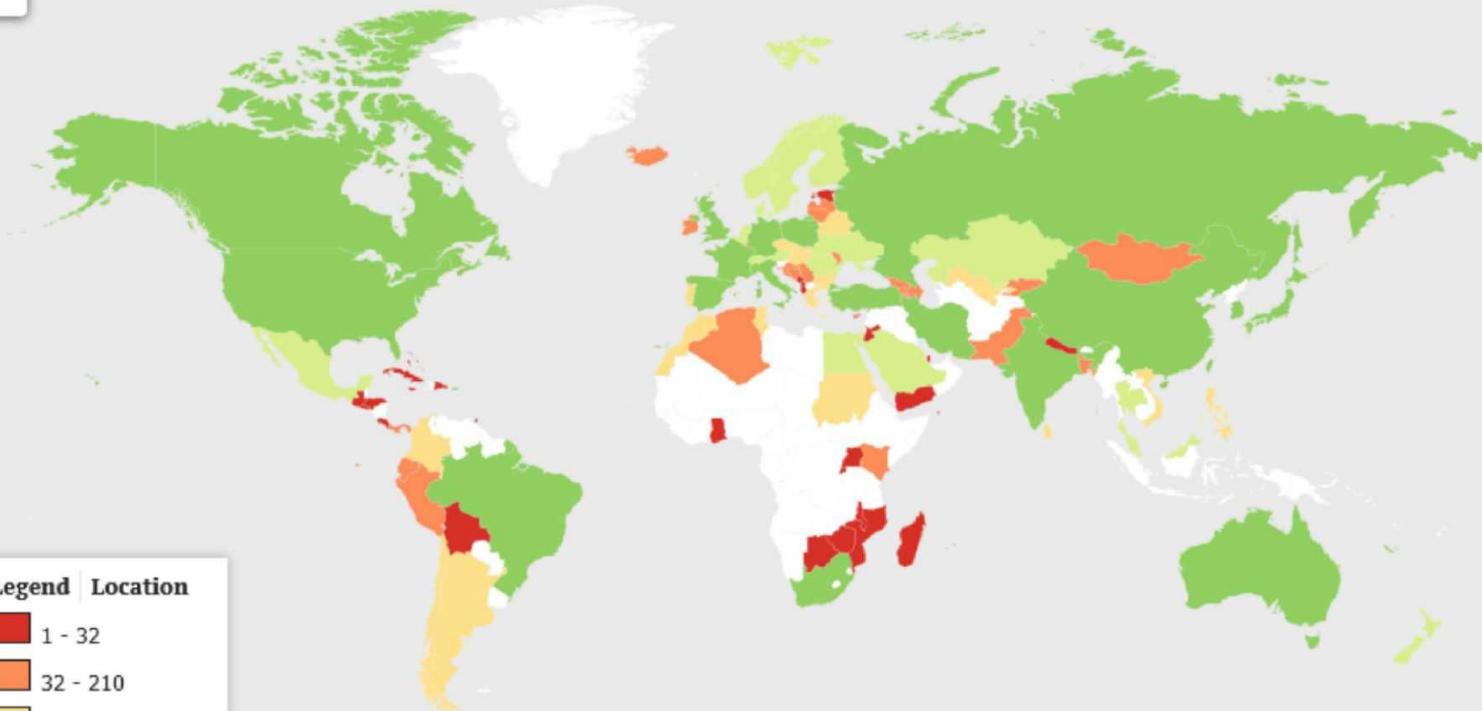
- 1 - 23
- 23 - 73
- 73 - 860
- 860 - 2,500
- 2,500 - 160,000

1960 1964 1967 1970 1973 1976 1979 1982 1985 1988 1991 1994 1997 2000 2003 2006 2009 2012 2015



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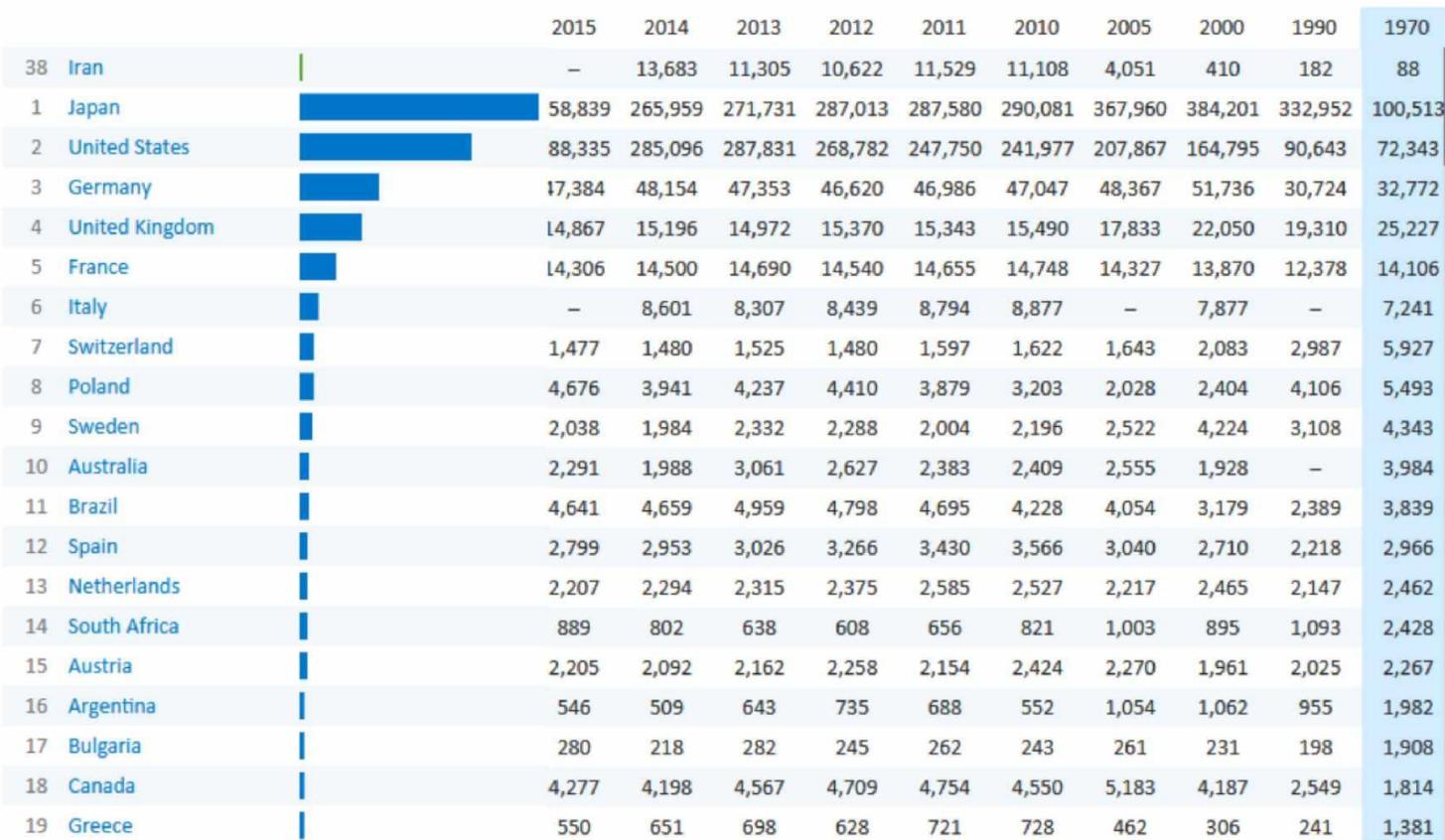
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- 1 - 32
- 32 - 210
- 210 - 890
- 890 - 2,300
- 2,300 - 1,300,000

1960 1964 1967 1970 1973 1976 1979 1982 1985 1988 1991 1994 1997 2000 2003 2006 2009 2012 2015

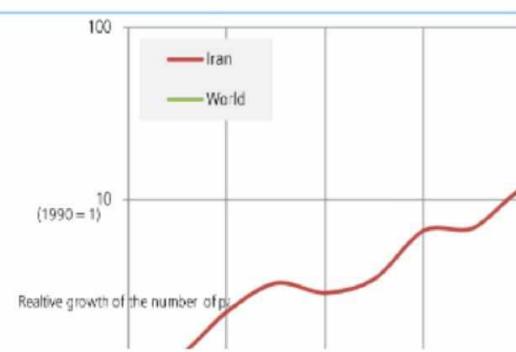
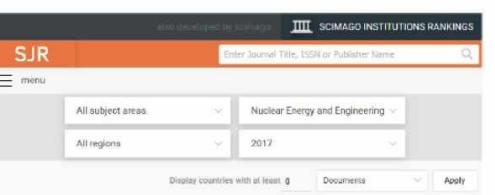


Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office.

		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005	2000	1995
7	Iran	14,930	–	13,683	11,305	10,622	11,529	11,108	4,051	410	19
1	China	1,204,981	968,252	801,135	704,936	535,313	415,829	293,066	93,485	25,346	5
2	United States	295,327	288,335	285,096	287,831	268,782	247,750	241,977	207,867	164,795	9
3	Japan	260,244	258,839	265,959	271,731	287,013	287,580	290,081	367,960	384,201	33
4	Korea	163,424	167,275	164,073	159,978	148,136	138,034	131,805	122,188	72,831	9
5	Germany	48,480	47,384	48,154	47,353	46,620	46,986	47,047	48,367	51,736	3
6	Russia	26,795	29,269	24,072	28,765	28,701	26,495	28,722	23,644	23,377	
8	France	14,206	14,306	14,500	14,690	14,540	14,655	14,748	14,327	13,870	1
9	United Kingdom	13,876	14,867	15,196	14,972	15,370	15,343	15,490	17,833	22,050	1
10	India	13,199	12,579	12,040	10,669	9,553	8,841	8,853	4,721	2,206	1
11	Italy	8,848	–	8,601	8,307	8,439	8,794	8,877	–	7,877	
12	Turkey	6,230	5,352	4,766	4,392	4,434	3,885	3,180	928	277	
13	Brazil	5,200	4,641	4,659	4,959	4,798	4,695	4,228	4,054	3,179	2
14	Poland	4,261	4,676	3,941	4,237	4,410	3,879	3,203	2,028	2,404	4
15	Canada	4,078	4,277	4,198	4,567	4,709	4,754	4,550	5,183	4,187	2
16	South Africa	2,783	889	802	638	608	656	821	1,003	895	1
17	Spain	2,745	2,799	2,953	3,026	3,266	3,430	3,566	3,040	2,710	2
18	Australia	2,620	2,291	1,988	3,061	2,627	2,383	2,409	2,555	1,928	
19	Netherlands	2,290	2,207	2,294	2,315	2,375	2,585	2,527	2,217	2,465	2
20	Ukraine	2,233	2,271	2,457	2,856	2,491	2,649	2,556	3,538	5,620	

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72		Tunisia	2	2	5	0	2.50
73		Bangladesh	2	2	79	0	39.50
74		Albania	2	2	10	0	5.00
75		Uruguay	2	2	15	6	7.50
76		Oman	1	1	10	4	10.00
77		Iran	1	1	6	0	6.00
78		Macedonia	1	1	1	0	1.00
79		Jamaica	1	1	10	5	10.00
80		Brunei Darussalam	1	1	0	0	0.00



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1	China	4198	4180	3304	2226	0.7
2	United States	2336	2312	2011	872	0.8
3	Japan	858	849	305	95	0.3
4	United Kingdom	760	751	1120	406	1.4
5	Germany	745	740	542	220	0.7
6	South Korea	668	666	479	158	0.7
7	India	636	629	453	193	0.7
8	France	623	617	362	120	0.5
9	Italy	536	523	790	338	1.4
10	Russian Federation	533	530	92	59	0.1
11	Spain	358	357	338	94	0.9
12	Iran	354	350	382	161	1.0
13	Canada	286	283	251	68	0.8
14	Ukraine	246	246	12	8	0.0
15	Sweden	242	230	320	90	1.3

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5 Jordan	
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7 Kuwait	
8 United Arab Emirates	
9 Iraq	
10 Lebanon	
11 Bahrain	
12 Oman	
13 Iran	

8		France	623	617	362	120	0.5:
9		Italy	536	523	790	338	1.4:
10		Russian Federation	533	530	92	59	0.1:
11		Spain	358	357	338	94	0.9:
12		Iran	354	350	382	161	1.0:
13		Canada	286	283	251	68	0.8:
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1	Egypt	53	53	298	60	5.62	49
2	Turkey	43	43	751	241	17.47	101
3	Israel	24	24	207	56	8.63	37
4	Saudi Arabia	13	13	129	8	9.92	56
5	Jordan	8	8	84	10	10.50	37
6	Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	38	12	7.60	21
7	Kuwait	4	4	73	3	18.25	28
8	United Arab Emirates	3	3	68	0	22.67	30
9	Iraq	2	2	16	4	8.00	22
10	Lebanon	2	2	9	1	4.50	22
11	Bahrain	1	1	1	0	1.00	10
12	Oman	1	1	10	4	10.00	18
13	Iran	1	1	6	0	6.00	70

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6	Iraq
7	Israel
8	Jordan
9	Lebanon
10	Qatar

5	 Jordan	8 -	8	84	10	10.50	37
6	 Syrian Arab Republic	5 -	5	38	12	7.60	21
7	 Kuwait	4 -	4	73	3	18.25	28
8	 United Arab Emirates	3 -	3	68	0	22.67	30
9	 Iraq	2 -	2	16	4	8.00	22
10	 Lebanon	2 -	2	9	1	4.50	22
11	 Bahrain	1 -	1	1	0	1.00	10
12	 Oman	1 -	1	10	4	10.00	18
13	 Iran	1 -	1	6	0	6.00	70



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7.47	101	2 Turkey	170	170	104	30	0.61	101
8.63	37	3 Egypt	119	117	93	39	0.78	49
9.92	56	4 Saudi Arabia	117	116	148	39	1.26	56
0.50	37	5 United Arab Emirates	45	44	86	17	1.91	30
7.60	21	6 Iraq	31	31	52	20	1.68	22
8.25	28	7 Israel	27	27	30	6	1.11	37
2.67	30	8 Jordan	13	12	9	1	0.69	37
8.00	22	9 Lebanon	12	12	7	1	0.58	22
4.50	22	10 Qatar	11	11	8	4	0.73	18

12		Iran	354	350	382	161	1.0					
13		Canada	286	283	251	68	0.8					
14		Ukraine	246	246	12	8	0.0					
15		Sweden	242	230	320	90	1.3					
								12		Oman	1	1
								13		Iran	1	1
											6.00	70

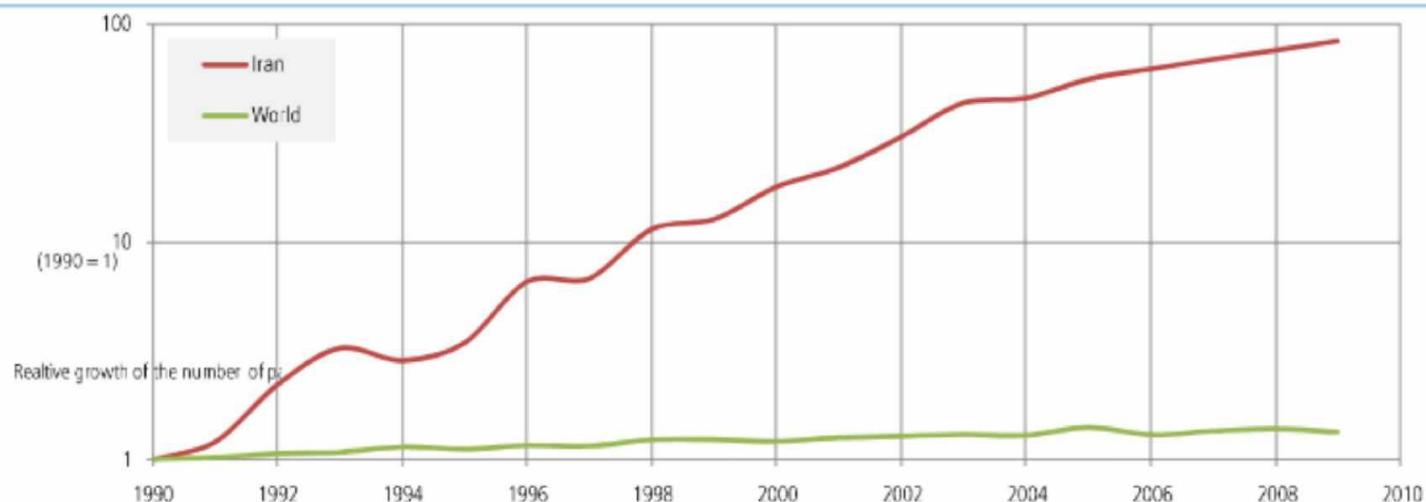


Figure 7 Growth of nuclear S&T papers produced by Iran and the world (1990=1), 1990–2009

Source: Calculated by Science-Metrix using the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters)

نانو

The image shows a screenshot of the StatNano website, which displays various data tables and charts related to nanotechnology research.

REPORT TOOLBOX:

- INFO:** Number of StatNano articles in 2017.
- Indicator:** Number of StatNano articles in 2017.
- Source:** Web of Science (ISI Web of Knowledge).
- TYP:** Type of articles.
- DAAT TYPE:** Thesis or user mode.
- INDICATOR TYPE:** Regular.

NUMBER OF ISI NANO ARTICLES IN 2017

	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017
1 China	37,410	37,130	42,201	48,329	52,751	59,168
2 USA	12,340	15,552	17,830	20,341	22,209	25,291
3 India	7,020	8,110	9,415	10,585	11,640	13,204
4 Iran	5,030	6,918	6,641	7,494	8,195	9,350
5 South Korea	4,915	5,656	6,499	7,419	8,134	9,212
6 Germany	4,730	5,495	6,242	7,053	7,755	8,630
7 Japan	4,165	4,795	5,450	6,174	6,748	7,601
8 France	3,730	3,723	4,231	4,792	5,281	5,002
9 UK	3,067	3,676	4,077	4,542	5,087	5,891
10 Russia	2,508	2,959	3,529	4,003	4,476	5,328

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2 Japan	446	446	10595	3225	23.76	247

51		Bangladesh	1	1	0	0	0.00	17
52		Bahrain	1	1	0	0	0.00	8
53		Belarus	1	1	3	1	3.00	48
54		Colombia	1	1	11	0	11.00	32
55		Algeria	1	1	9	0	9.00	30
56		Georgia	1	1	23	0	23.00	12
57		Croatia	1	1	18	0	18.00	33
58		Iran	1	1	52	0	52.00	90
59		Lebanon	1	1	318	0	318.00	22
60		Liechtenstein	1	1	28	0	28.00	12

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Rank	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index	Country	↓ Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1020	43178	14887	42.29	542	1 China	13555	13317	19923	14362	1.47	361
446	10593	3225	23.76	242	2 United States	7791	7640	11833	4775	1.52	542
413	12190	2872	29.30	290	3 South Korea	3234	3195	3069	856	0.95	252
250	6626	1102	26.50	268	4 India	2182	2108	1528	591	0.70	170
205	6198	1203	30.23	200	5 Germany	2167	2123	2841	904	1.31	290
132	3839	1218	29.98	361	6 Japan	1891	1872	1858	530	0.98	247
131	4210	690	32.14	177	7 United Kingdom	1518	1488	2185	493	1.44	268
104	1641	346	15.78	170	8 France	1359	1340	1348	375	0.99	200
99	3186	461	32.18	186	9 Italy	1005	986	1252	382	1.25	177
91	3167	472	24.80	190	10 Australia	989	968	1664	320	1.68	176
84	4042	567	55.26	190	11 Russian Federation	944	924	655	222	0.69	109
77	1431	280	18.53	252	12 Spain	933	911	1146	319	1.23	172
75	1640	437	24.53	109	13 Singapore	838	824	1787	353	2.13	217
72	1798	562	24.97	172	14 Canada	833	819	993	230	1.19	186
62	1756	200	29.32	128	15 Taiwan	829	787	784	121	0.95	169
51	2263	315	44.37	151	16 Iran	735	707	808	436	1.10	90
51	1826	229	26.80	169	17 Saudi Arabia	631	622	883	205	1.40	92
39	1159	118	29.72	176	18 Switzerland	624	610	977	223	1.57	190
37	667	116	18.03	75	19 Hong Kong	504	497	1206	169	2.39	157
33	529	99	16.83	85	20 Netherlands	480	470	689	152	1.44	196
30	693	126	23.17	110							
28	568	120	20.29	217							
26	1778	92	58.33	142							
22	275	67	17.50	93							
17	292	43	17.18	119							
16	230	29	14.56	157							
13	321	58	24.69	60							
13	231	88	17.77	83							
12	996	90	39.00	71							

11		Russian Federation	944 -	924	655	222	0.69	109
12		Spain	933 -	911	1146	319	1.23	172
13		Singapore	838 -	824	1787	353	2.13	217
14		Canada	833 -	819	993	230	1.19	186
15		Taiwan	829 -	787	784	121	0.95	169
16		Iran	735 -	707	808	436	1.10	90
17		Saudi Arabia	631 -	622	883	205	1.40	92
18		Switzerland	624 -	610	977	223	1.57	190
19		Hong Kong	504 -	497	1206	169	2.39	157
20		Netherlands	480 -	470	689	152	1.44	196

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3	 Turkey	10	10	216	60	21.60	89
4	 Saudi Arabia	4	4	53	6	13.25	92
5	 Kuwait	2	2	0	0	0.00	16
6	 Jordan	2	2	10	0	5.00	18
7	 Lebanon	1	1	318	0	318.00	22
8	 Oman	1	1	90	0	90.00	17
9	 Bahrain	1	1	0	0	0.00	8
10	 Iran	1	1	52	0	52.00	90

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2	 Egypt	11	11	176	4	16.00	56
3	 Turkey	10	10	216	60	21.60	89
4	 Saudi Arabia	4	4	53	6	13.25	92
5	 Kuwait	2	2	0	0	0.00	16
6	 Jordan	2	2	10	0	5.00	18
7	 Lebanon	1	1	318	0	318.00	22
8	 Oman	1	1	90	0	90.00	17
9	 Bahrain	1	1	0	0	0.00	8
10	 Iran	1	1	52	0	52.00	90

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3	Egypt	300	296	170	59	0.57	56
4	Israel	271	265	438	87	1.62	142
5	Turkey	269	264	258	75	0.96	89

624	610	977	223	1.57	190
564	497	1206	109	2.39	157
480	470	689	152	1.44	196


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Number of ISI nano-articles in 2017

Source :
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TABLE	CHART
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CHART TYPE Disabled in table mode

NUMBER OF ISI NANO-ARTICLES IN 2017

		Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	
1	China	32,416	37,139	42,501	48,326	52,754	59,198	
2	USA	13,392	15,552	17,835	20,341	22,208	25,281	
3	India	7,028	8,170	9,416	10,680	11,646	13,324	
4	Iran	5,032	5,813	6,641	7,455	8,185	9,360	
5	South Korea	4,915	5,658	6,499	7,419	8,134	9,213	
6	Germany	4,735	5,466	6,242	7,033	7,752	8,836	
7	Japan	4,165	4,795	5,452	6,174	6,748	7,691	
8	France	3,239	3,729	4,231	4,792	5,281	6,002	
9	UK	3,067	3,570	4,072	4,643	5,087	5,801	
10	Russia	2,508	2,999	3,528	4,083	4,470	5,328	

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FEEDBACK

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The image displays four screenshots of a mobile application interface, likely for a flight tracking or management system. The interface is in English and includes the following elements:

- Header:** Shows "HUA FZTA" at the top left, "Flight Status" at the top center, and "Flight Details" at the top right.
- Search Bar:** A search bar with placeholder text "Search flight number, tail number, flight ID, route, departure/arrival city, date, etc."
- Flight List:** A table listing flight information. The columns include:
 - Flight ID
 - Flight Number
 - Tail Number
 - Flight Type
 - Flight Status
 - Flight Route
 - Flight Date
 - Flight Time
 - Action
- Flight Details:** A detailed view of a selected flight (Flight ID: 1001). It shows:
 - Flight ID: 1001
 - Flight Number: AA1001
 - Tail Number: N100AA
 - Flight Type: Domestic
 - Flight Status: On Time
 - Flight Route: New York - Los Angeles
 - Flight Date: 2023-09-15
 - Flight Time: 12:00 PM
 - Action: View

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3. Germany	544	147	4000	114	3.54	68
4. United Kingdom	426	174	6000	883	2.28	53
5. Russian Federation	397	—	357	357	—	51
6. Japan	396	317	2564	377	6.53	76
7. France	354	122	2476	512	4.72	70
8. Italy	350	154	1913	574	3.39	51
9. Canada	327	142	1704	471	3.63	56
10. Switzerland	327	137	1327	271	4.13	74
11. India	325	131	1657	333	5.11	42
12. Taiwan	326	123	1889	312	6.18	43
13. Australia	305	101	1099	494	10.11	41
14. Norway	307	101	1067	393	10.61	43
15. Sweden	309	34	897	718	9.18	41
16. Denmark	311	—	1306	277	19.32	42
17. Spain	312	51	142	28	5.04	35
18. Mexico	306	13	427	72	1.33	25
19. Spain	307	13	460	48	9.77	54
20. Poland	296	42	216	53	4.10	48
21. Austria	288	43	760	84	11.13	42
22. Spain	299	41	601	718	10.33	48
23. Argentina	284	44	164	37	9.33	44
24. Japan	277	32	250	43	4.74	48
25. Greece	271	21	288	42	10.22	32
26. France	266	22	208	31	23.52	32
27. Germany	271	23	195	37	5.04	46
28. Israel	275	75	256	137	18.72	44
29. Latvia	275	13	66	25	4.35	32
30. Czech Republic	252	22	38	23	4.13	28
31. Slovakia	252	22	587	81	23.52	32
32. Ireland	213	21	304	19	4.91	34
33. Luxembourg	211	75	214	43	16.74	44
34. Italy	214	14	457	77	5.75	34
35. Saudi Arabia	194	14	390	78	5.02	37
36. Chile	192	12	194	55	16.12	32
37. Spain	191	11	434	88	12.73	31
38. Bulgaria	191	11	62	13	5.15	26
39. Argentina	196	4	21	6	2.33	27
40. Georgia	196	8	42	3	1.23	15
41. Spain	196	8	41	3	1.02	12
42. Armenia	177	7	7	3	1.01	10
43. Pakistan	186	8	147	21	3.87	28
44. Costa Rica	186	8	72	14	12.17	18
45. Italy	191	3	49	12	9.32	14
46. Bangladesh	194	4	56	2	14.82	8
47. New Zealand	194	4	82	3	10.75	11
48. Slovenia	195	3	71	2	2.33	14

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1. China	3983	1945	2570	2018	0.37	112
2. United States	3697	1660	1661	908	0.34	975
3. India	3427	1039	1666	114	0.53	43
4. United Kingdom	3115	1057	1670	771	0.44	112
5. Germany	3017	604	1661	114	0.35	102
6. France	2794	723	1296	73	0.33	72
7. Italy	2731	701	1051	758	0.55	41
8. Sweden	2677	603	1653	118	0.78	58
9. Canada	2622	658	1246	82	0.48	48
10. Japan	2417	513	1115	61	0.33	78
11. Australia	2402	502	1146	721	0.21	14
12. South Korea	2317	505	1061	72	0.36	82
13. Austria	2133	472	789	55	0.67	41
14. Spain	1911	393	1230	75	0.32	48
15. Netherlands	1861	322	1047	62	0.38	24
16. Turkey	271	—	529	52	0.80	31

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40	 Georgia	8	8	42	0	5.25	15
41	 Egypt	8	8	8	6	1.00	32
42	 Slovakia	7	7	7	2	1.00	20
43	 Pakistan	6	6	16	2	2.67	26
44	 Kuwait	6	6	73	19	12.17	20
45	 Iran	5	5	43	12	8.60	54
46	 Bangladesh	4	4	62	2	15.50	8
47	 New Zealand	4	4	183	3	45.75	31
48	 Slovenia	3	3	7	2	2.33	29



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1	China	8068	7945	2578	2038	0.32	112
2	United States	4912	4694	1661	986	0.34	229
3	India	1420	1388	369	164	0.26	63
4	United Kingdom	1100	1057	482	171	0.44	117
5	Germany	1022	984	361	194	0.35	100
6	France	784	723	256	73	0.33	103
7	Italy	728	700	403	256	0.55	91
8	Russian Federation	672	663	163	105	0.24	56
9	Canada	700	649	346	92	0.49	99
10	Japan	547	538	178	94	0.33	76
11	Iran	539	532	274	127	0.51	54
12	South Korea	531	526	190	78	0.36	80
13	Australia	433	420	269	99	0.62	91
14	Spain	377	335	120	56	0.32	68
15	Netherlands	301	272	107	30	0.36	74
16	Turkey	276	270	92	46	0.33	51

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6	 France	784	723	256	73	0.33	103
7	 Italy	728	700	403	256	0.55	91
8	 Russian Federation	672	663	163	105	0.24	56
9	 Canada	700	649	346	92	0.49	99
10	 Japan	547	538	178	94	0.33	76
11	 Iran	539	532	274	127	0.51	54
12	 South Korea	531	526	190	78	0.36	80
13	 Australia	433	420	269	99	0.62	91
14	 Spain	377	335	120	56	0.32	68
15	 Netherlands	301	272	107	30	0.36	74
16	 Turkey	276	270	92	46	0.33	51

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2	 Saudi Arabia	14	14	98	15	7.00	37
3	 Turkey	11	11	151	33	13.73	51
4	 Egypt	8	8	8	6	1.00	32
5	 Kuwait	6	6	73	19	12.17	20
6	 Iran	5	5	43	12	8.60	54
7	 United Arab Emirates	2	2	6	0	3.00	19
8	 Lebanon	1	1	0	0	0.00	12
9	 Oman	1	1	68	0	68.00	12
10	 Iraq	1	1	9	3	9.00	10
11	 Bahrain	1	1	5	0	5.00	4



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1	Iran	539	532	274	127	0.51	54
2	Turkey	276	270	92	46	0.33	51
3	Egypt	123	121	74	30	0.60	32
4	Israel	110	106	28	10	0.25	63
5	Saudi Arabia	108	105	93	30	0.86	37
6	United Arab Emirates	46	45	15	5	0.33	19
7	Qatar	29	29	32	6	1.10	19
8	Iraq	17	16	3	1	0.18	10
9	Kuwait	16	16	21	0	1.31	20
10	Jordan	12	12	9	3	0.75	15
11	Lebanon	11	10	9	2	0.82	12

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پیشرفت‌های زیرساختی



رشد صنعتی



رشد کشاورزی

رشد علمی

۷. توان ایستادگی
برابر نظام سلطنه

۷. توان ایستادگی در برابر نظام سلطه

اقتدار راهبردی

اقتدار منطقه‌ای

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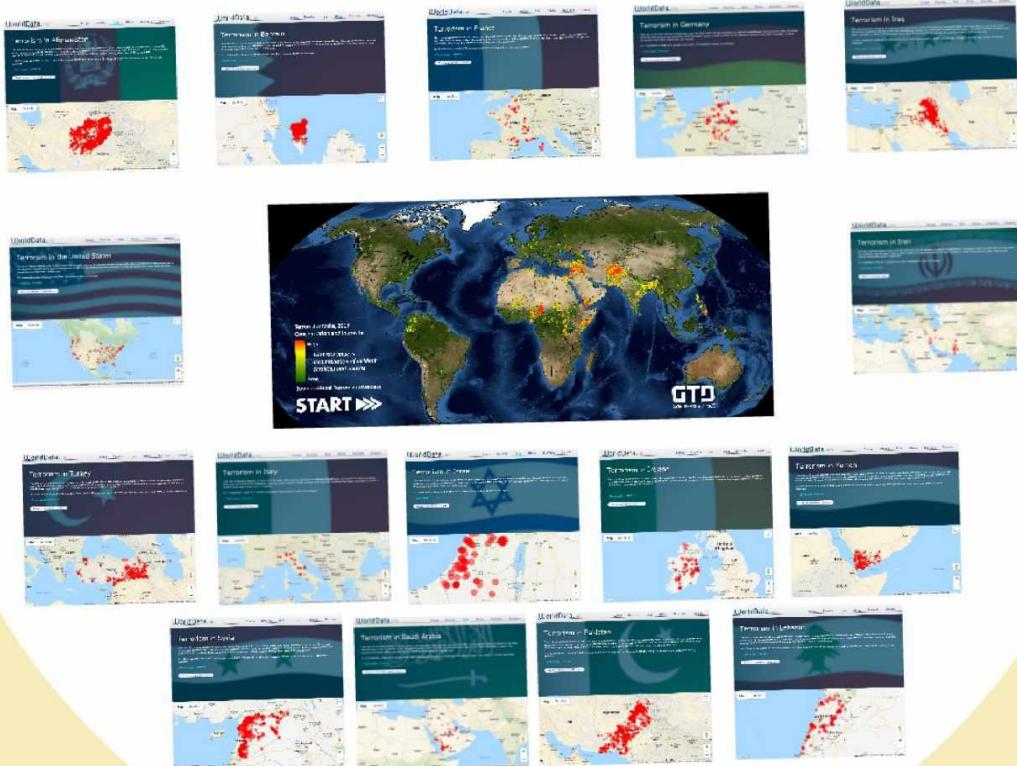
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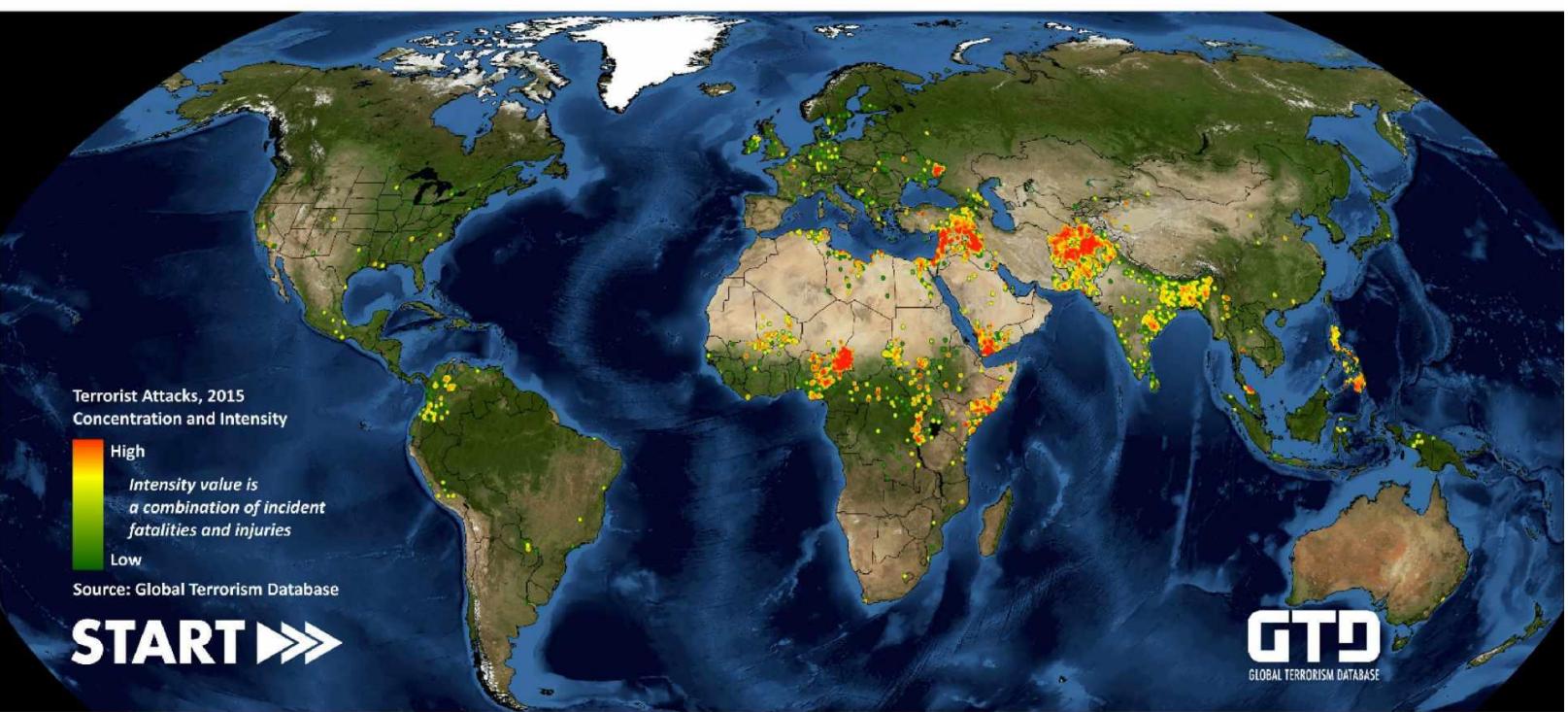


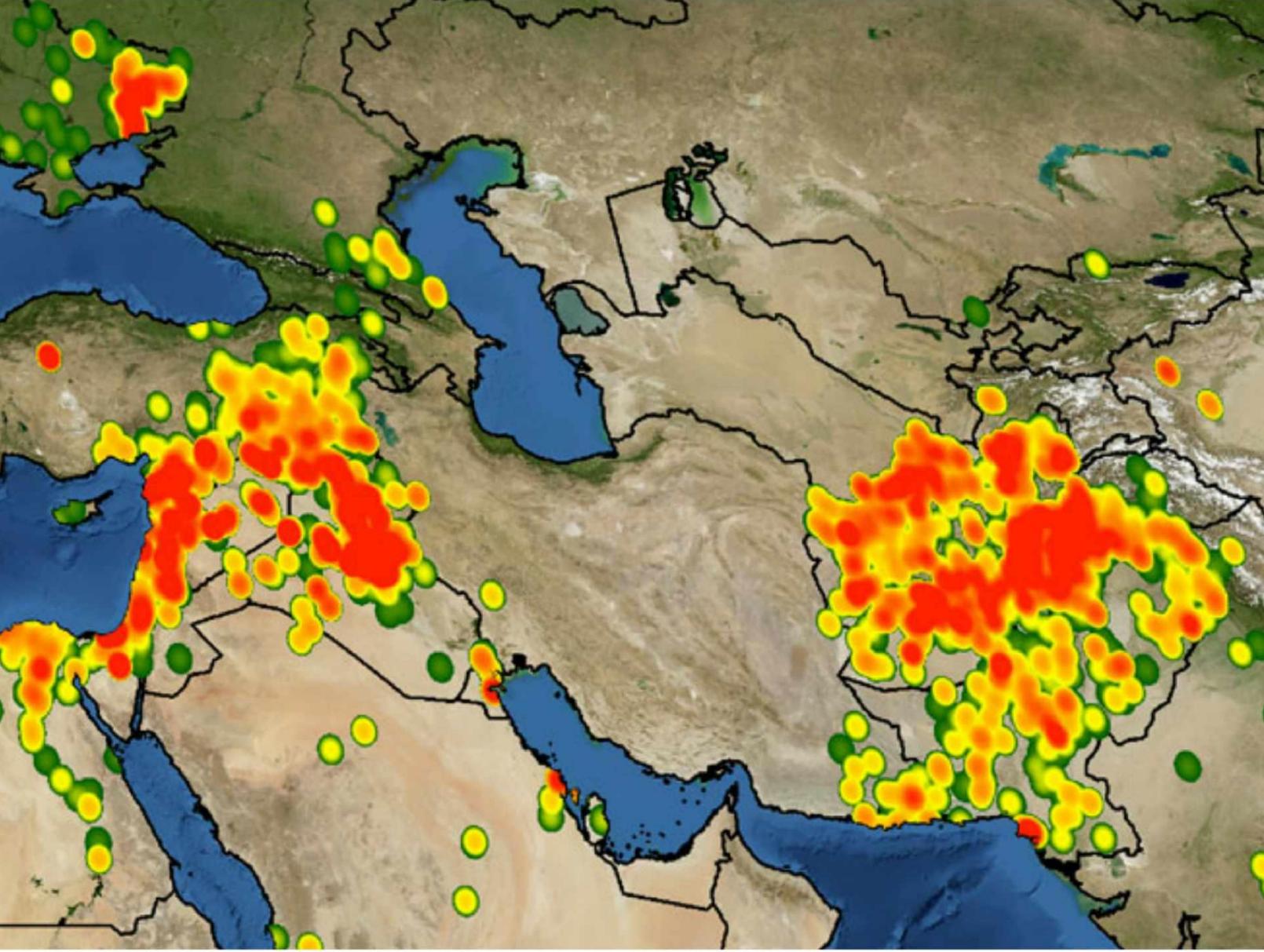
اقتدار دفاعی



اقتدار امنیتی







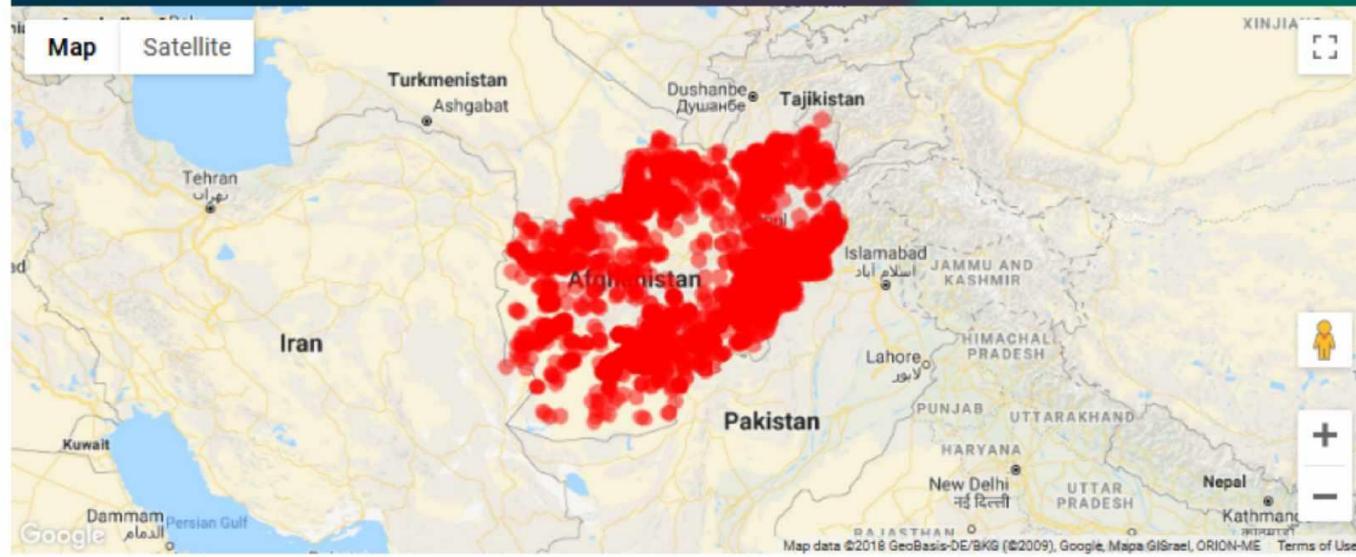
Terrorism in Afghanistan

The risk of terrorist attacks in Afghanistan over the past years can be classified as **extremely high**. Worldwide this is one of the most dangerous countries with the most and devastating attacks. Over the past 5 years a total number of 7025 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 22334 people have been killed and 25319 injured. Among them were 626 suicide acts.

In 722 incidents a total of 4677 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (40 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Afghanistan](#)



Terrorism in Bahrain

The risk of terrorist attacks in Bahrain over the past years can be classified as **almost insignificant**. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 132 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 24 people have been killed and 128 injured.

In 1 incidents a total of 5 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

› [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Bahrain](#)



Terrorism in France

The risk of terrorist attacks in France over the past years can be classified as **low**. Compared to other countries so far here are only a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 119 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 262 people have been killed and 650 injured. Among them were 6 suicide acts.

In 8 incidents a total of 60 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

› [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

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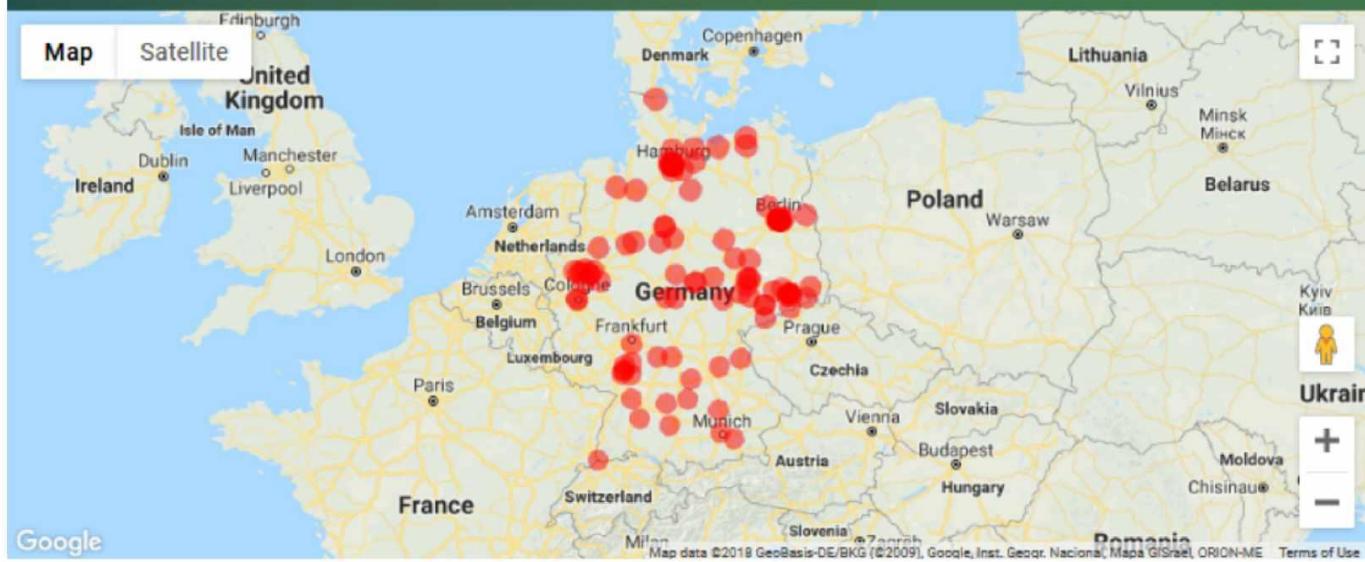
Terrorism in Germany

The risk of terrorist attacks in Germany over the past years can be classified as **almost insignificant**. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 131 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 34 people have been killed and 178 injured.

In 1 incidents a total of 1 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Germany](#)



Terrorism in Iraq

The risk of terrorist attacks in Iraq over the past years can be classified as **extremely high**. Worldwide this is one of the most dangerous countries with the most and devastating attacks. Over the past 5 years a total number of 13232 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 37476 people have been killed and 59419 injured. Among them were 1203 suicide acts.

In 610 incidents a total of 17573 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (10 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

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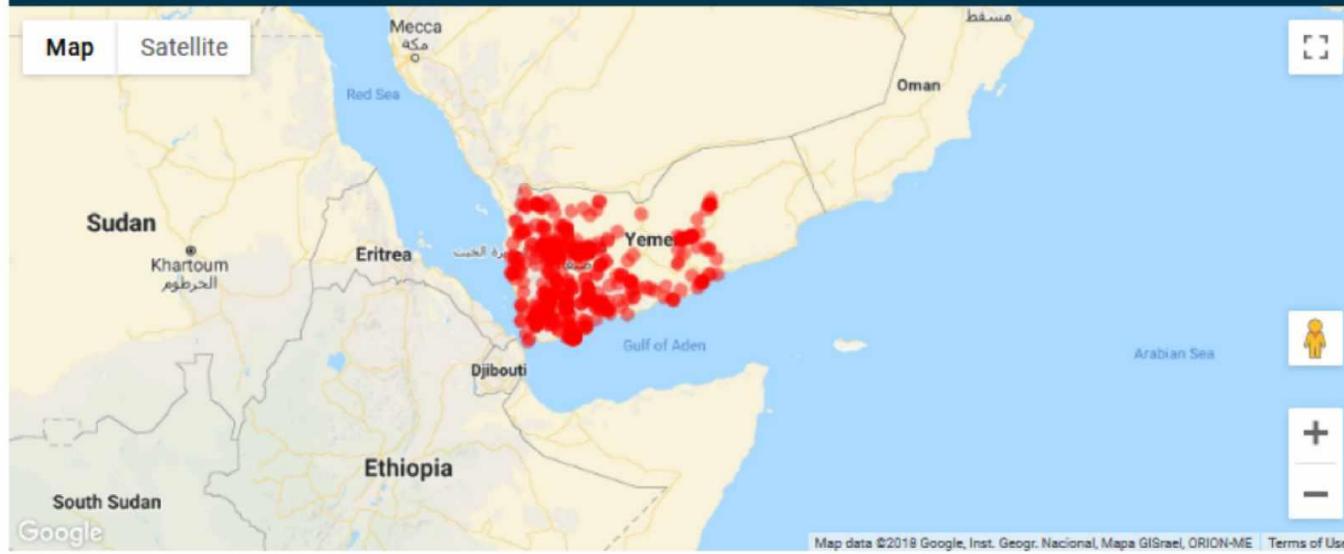
Terrorism in Yemen

The risk of terrorist attacks in Yemen over the past years can be classified as **extremely high**. Worldwide this is one of the most dangerous countries with the most and devastating attacks. Over the past 5 years a total number of 1888 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 4166 people have been killed and 5456 injured. Among them were 105 suicide acts.

In 249 incidents a total of 1242 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (9 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Yemen](#)



Terrorism in Ireland

The risk of terrorist attacks in Ireland over the past years can be classified as **almost insignificant**. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 112 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 2 people have been killed and 5 injured.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

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Map

Satellite



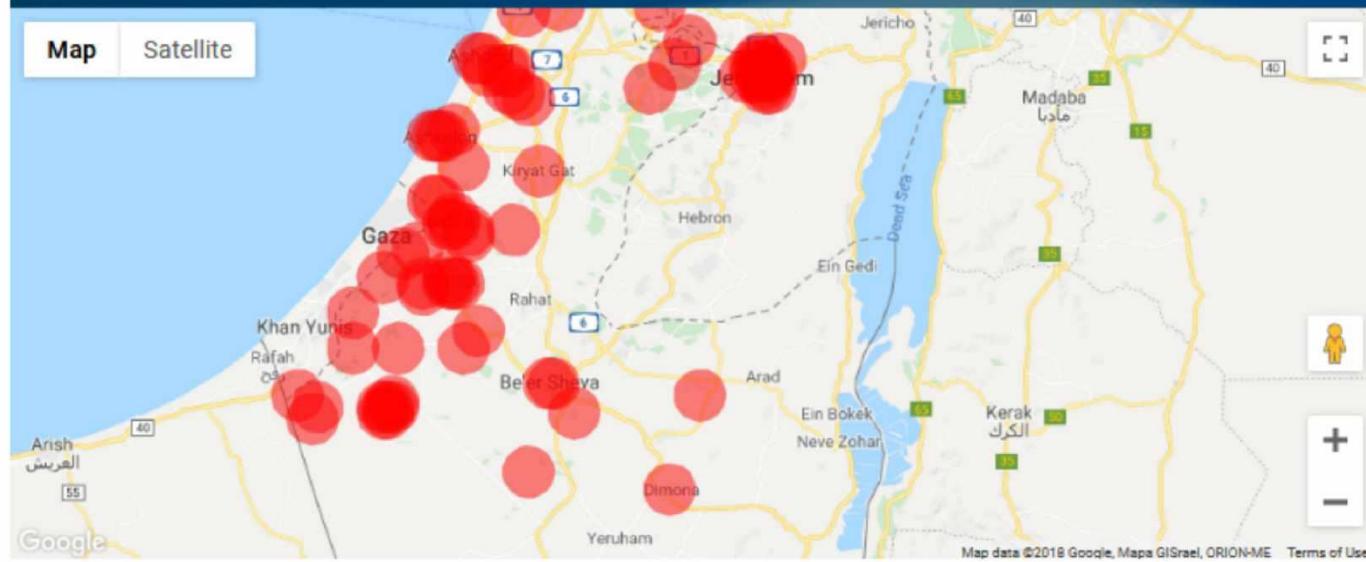
Terrorism in Israel

The risk of terrorist attacks in Israel over the past years can be classified as almost insignificant. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 393 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 53 people have been killed and 403 injured.

In 2 incidents a total of 2 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

> Topic page: Terrorism

[Back to overview: Israel](#)



Terrorism in Italy

The risk of terrorist attacks in Italy over the past years can be classified as **almost insignificant**. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 37 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 1 people have been killed and 17 injured.

In 1 incidents a total of 1 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Italy](#)



Terrorism in Turkey

The risk of terrorist attacks in Turkey over the past years can be classified as **very high**. Compared to other countries, here are many and momentous events. Over the past 5 years a total number of 893 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 1212 people have been killed and 3577 injured. Among them were 35 suicide acts.

In 64 incidents a total of 256 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (2 times) extorted.

› [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Turkey](#)



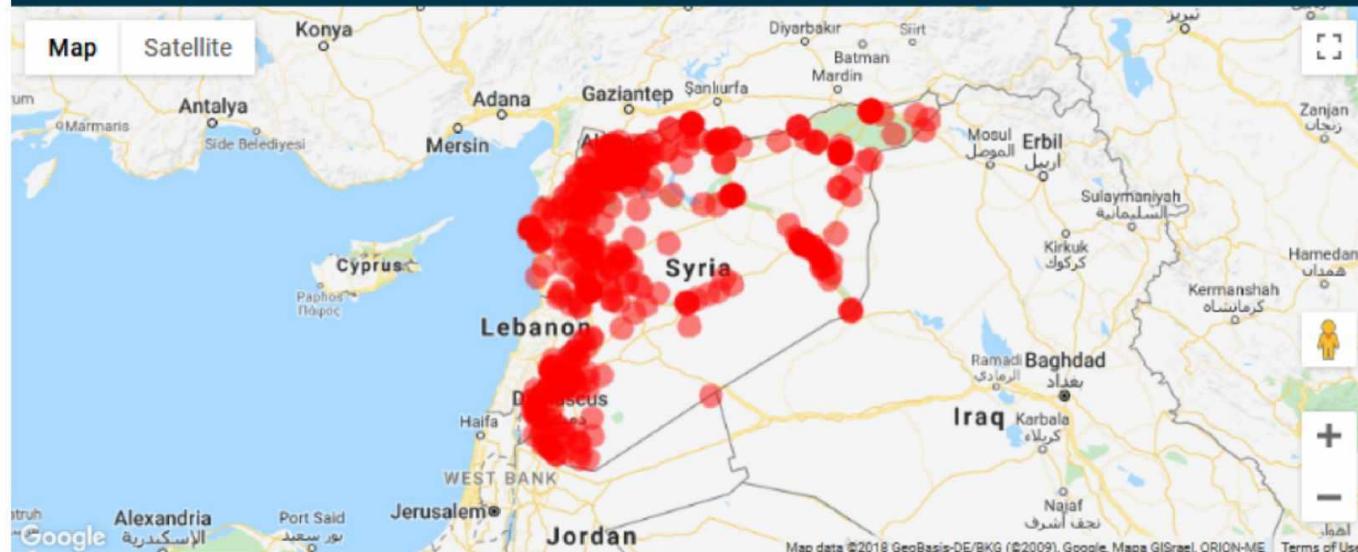
Terrorism in Syria

The risk of terrorist attacks in Syria over the past years can be classified as **extremely high**. Worldwide this is one of the most dangerous countries with the most and devastating attacks. Over the past 5 years a total number of 1443 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 9607 people have been killed and 10861 injured. Among them were 225 suicide acts.

In 195 incidents a total of 7083 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (21 times) extorted.

> Topic page: Terrorism

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Terrorism in Saudi Arabia

The risk of terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia over the past years can be classified as **low**. Compared to other countries so far here are only a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 250 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 313 people have been killed and 516 injured. Among them were 17 suicide acts.

In 3 incidents a total of 3 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (1 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Saudi Arabia](#)



Terrorism in Pakistan

The risk of terrorist attacks in Pakistan over the past years can be classified as **extremely high**. Worldwide this is one of the most dangerous countries with the most and devastating attacks. Over the past 5 years a total number of 6136 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 7129 people have been killed and 13070 injured. Among them were 190 suicide acts.

In 372 incidents a total of 2166 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (49 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Pakistan](#)



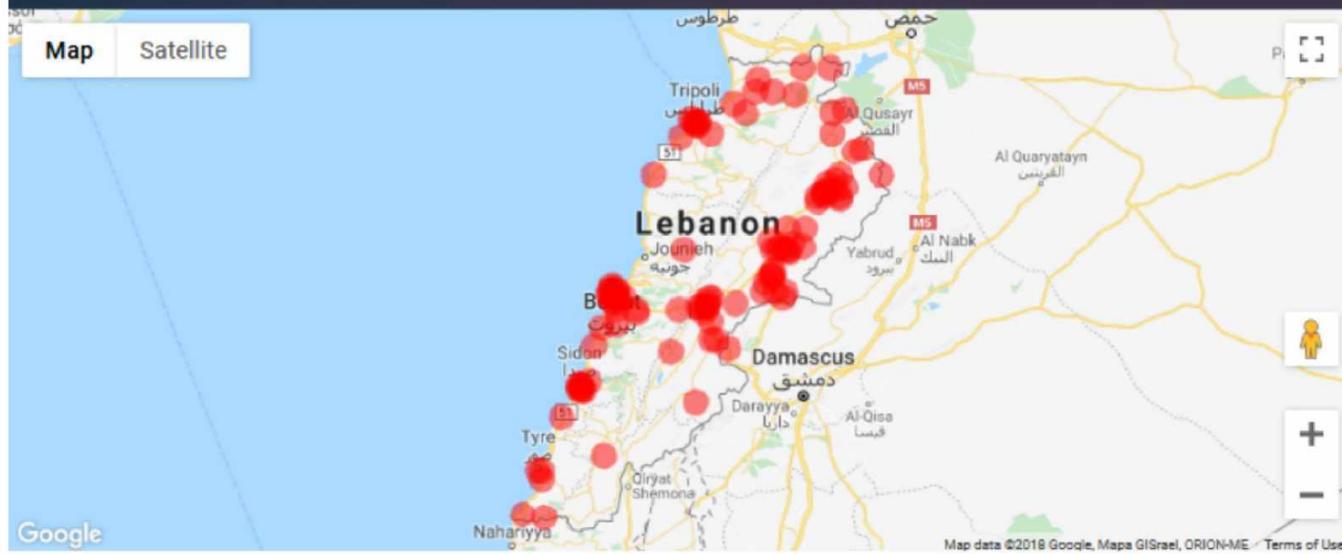
Terrorism in Lebanon

The risk of terrorist attacks in Lebanon over the past years can be classified as **below average**. Globally, the country took a less important role for terrorism so far. Over the past 5 years a total number of 334 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 353 people have been killed and 1853 injured. Among them were 22 suicide acts.

In 33 incidents a total of 99 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage, though a ransom was rarely (4 times) extorted.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Lebanon](#)



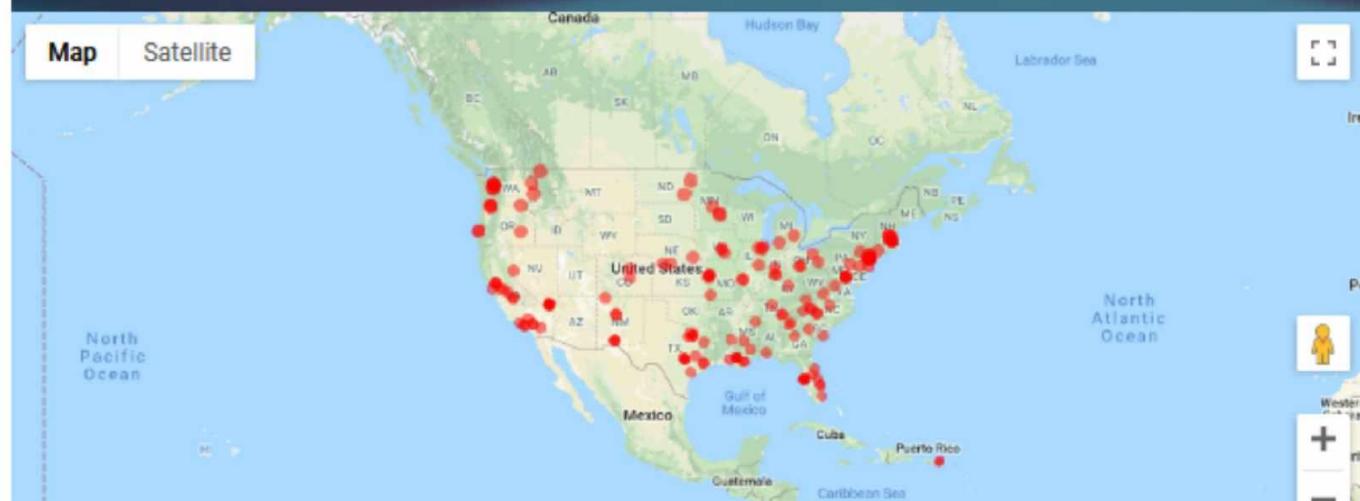
Terrorism in the United States

The risk of terrorist attacks in the United States over the past years can be classified as low. Compared to other countries so far there are only a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 189 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 224 people have been killed and 1393 injured. Among them were 2 suicide acts.

In 4 incidents a total of 6 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: United States](#)



Terrorism in Iran

The risk of terrorist attacks in Iran over the past years can be classified as almost insignificant. Compared to other countries here are only quite a few incidents. Over the past 5 years a total number of 37 terrorist incidents has been recorded, in which 103 people have been killed and 99 injured. Among them were 3 suicide acts.

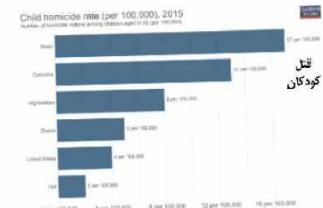
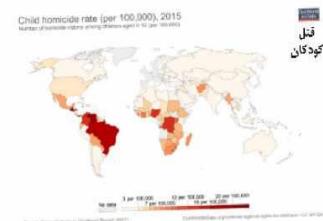
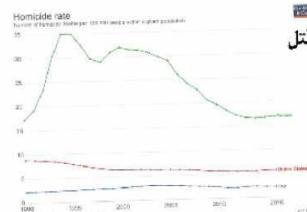
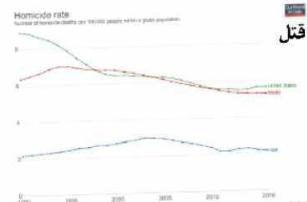
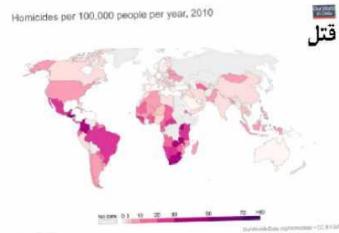
In 4 incidents a total of 11 people have been kidnapped or taken as hostage.

> [Topic page: Terrorism](#)

[Back to overview: Iran](#)

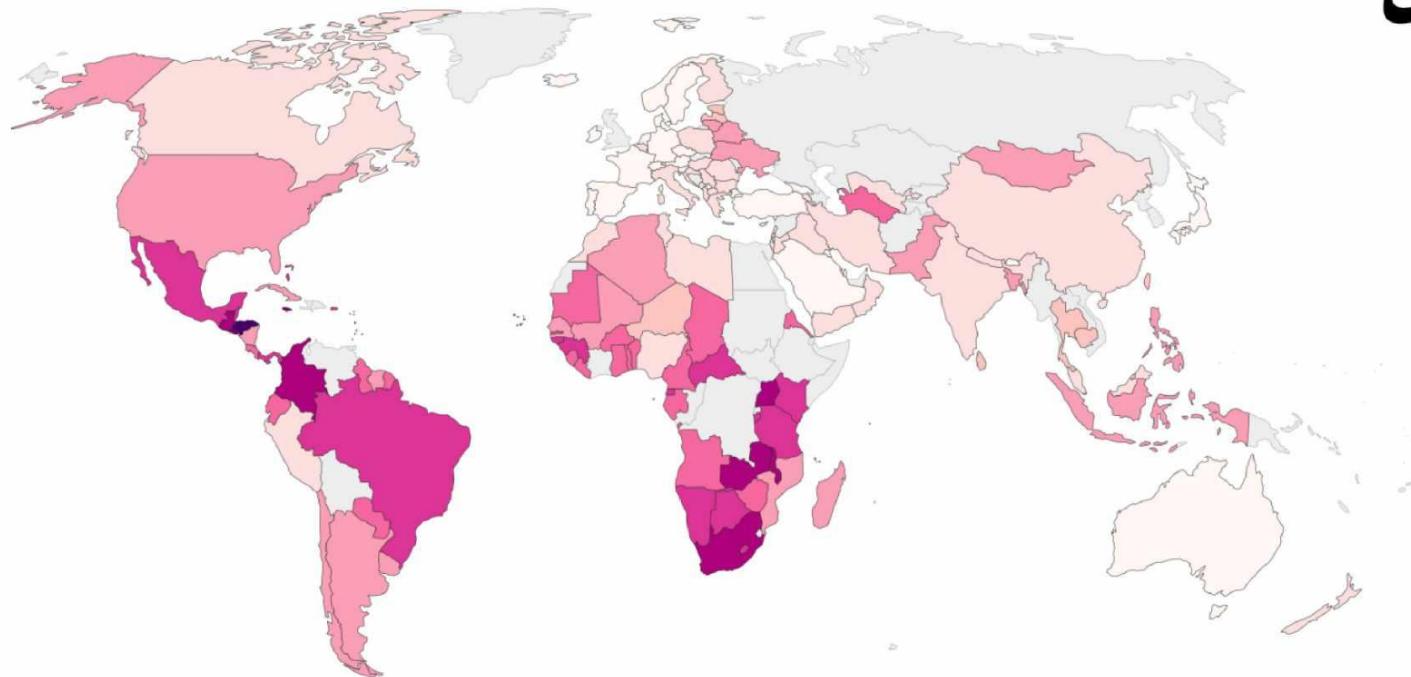


آمار قتل



قتل

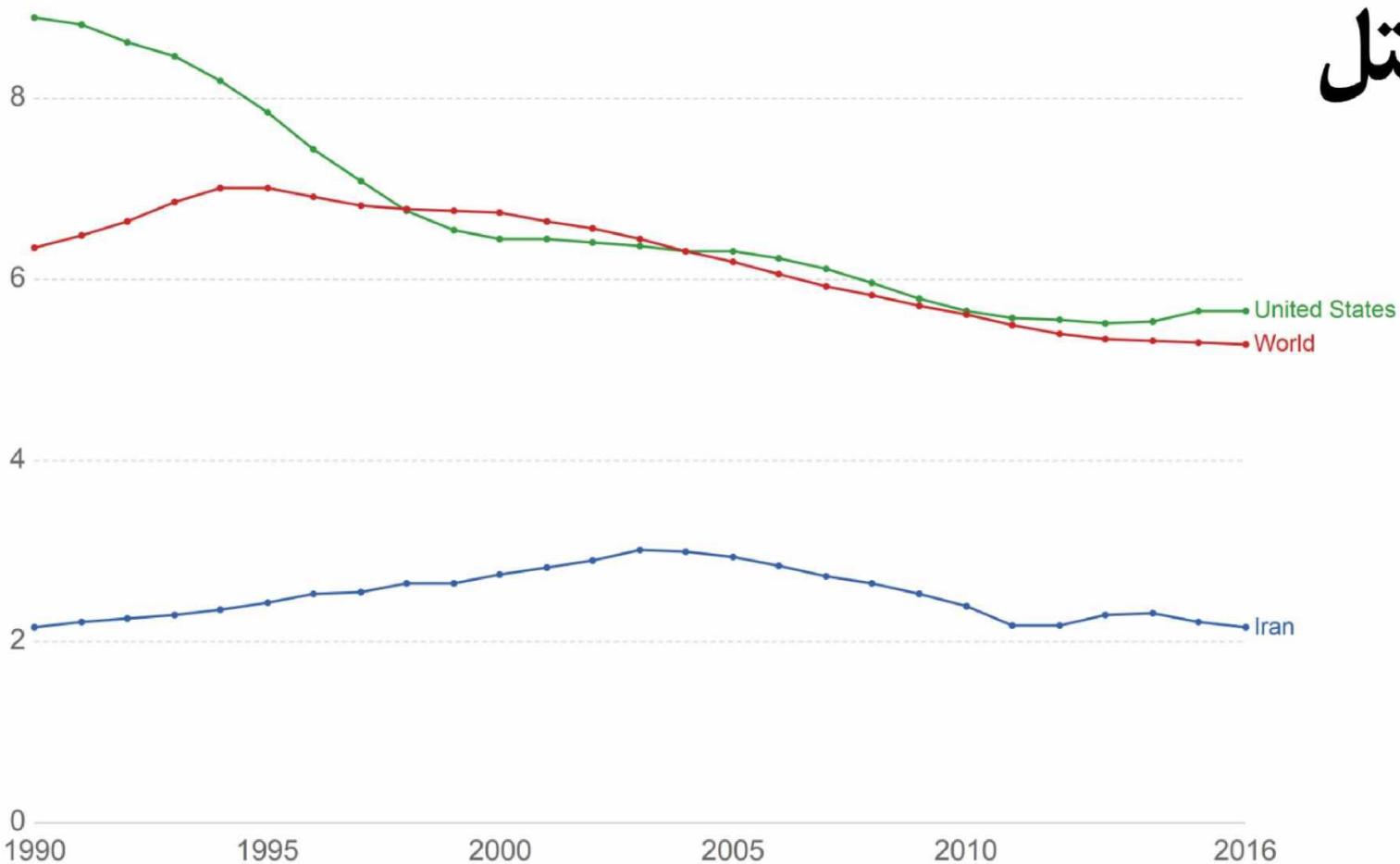
Homicides per 100,000 people per year, 2010



قتل

Homicide rate

Number of homicide deaths per 100,000 people within a given population.



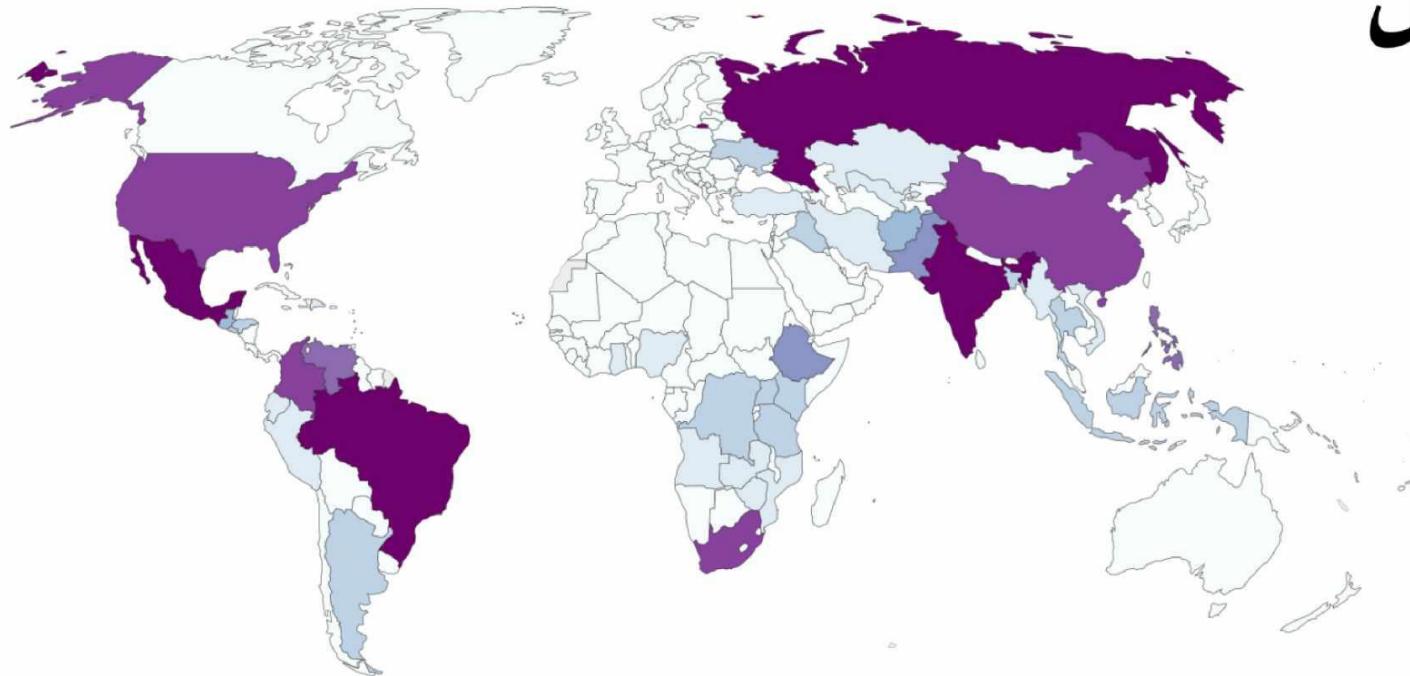
Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

CC BY-SA

Number of homicide deaths, 2016

Annual number of deaths from interpersonal violence, measured across all ages and both sexes.

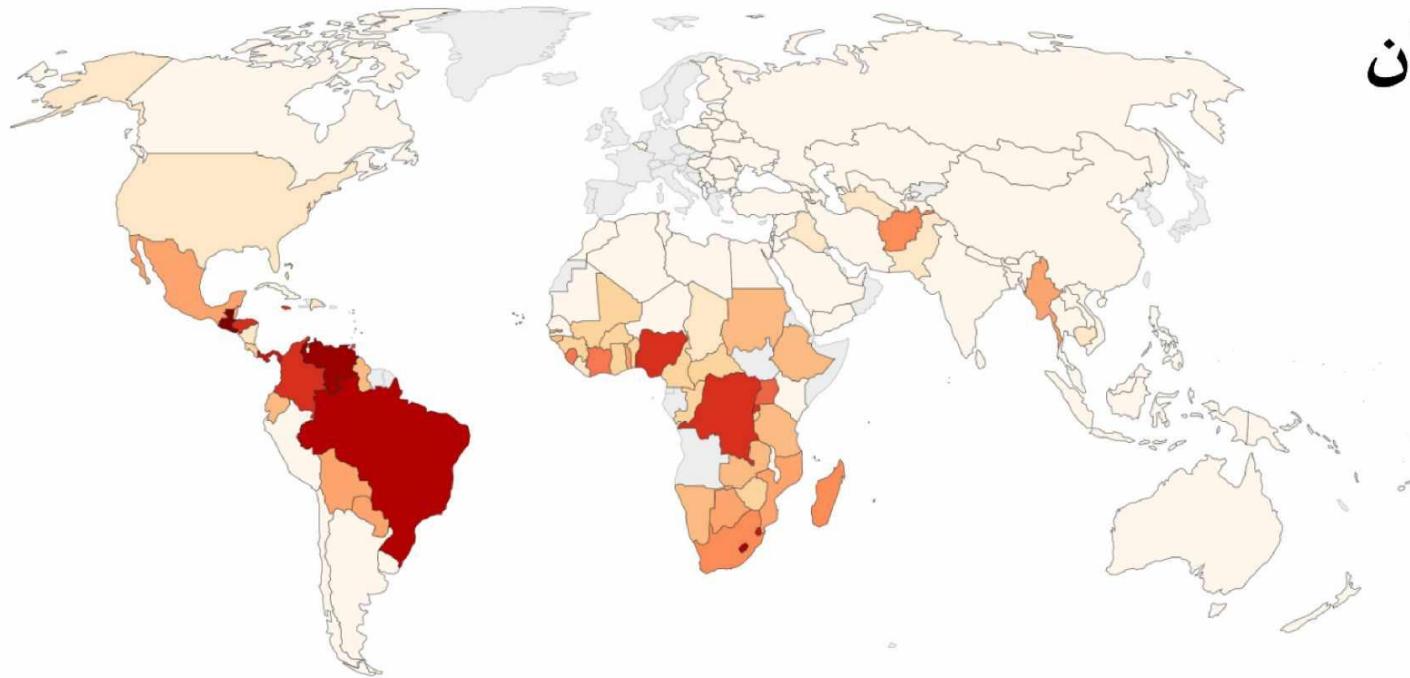
قتل



Child homicide rate (per 100,000), 2015

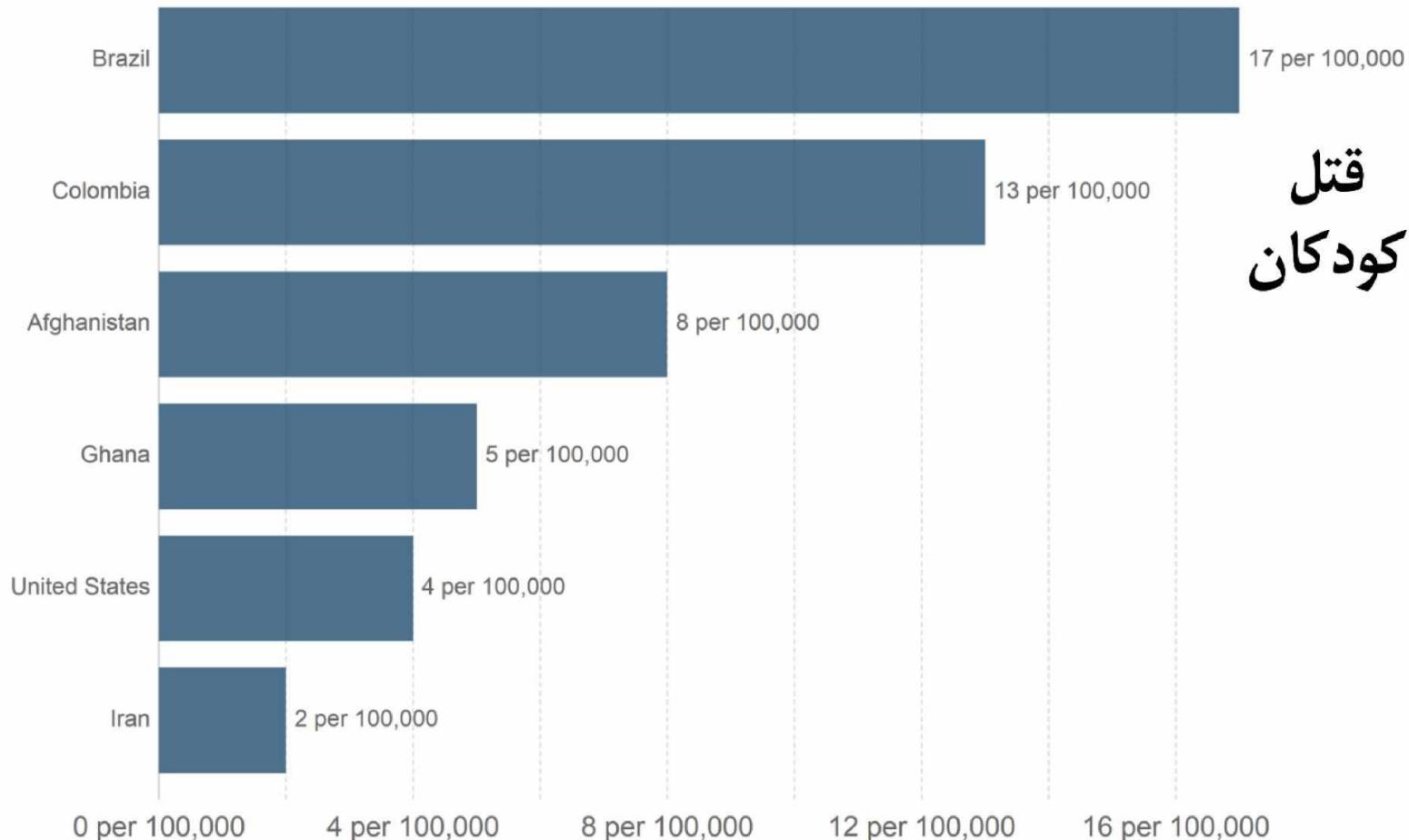
Number of homicide victims among children aged 0-19 (per 100,000)

قتل
كودكان

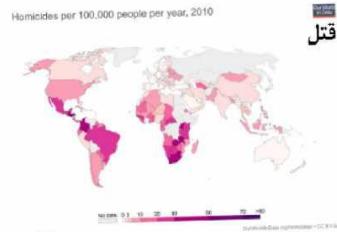


Child homicide rate (per 100,000), 2015

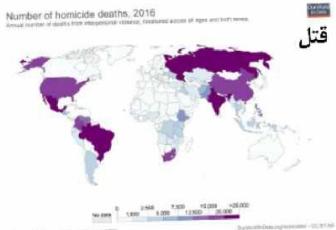
Number of homicide victims among children aged 0-19 (per 100,000)



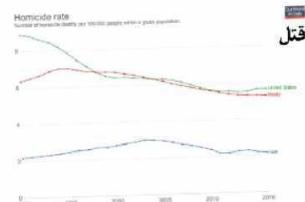
آمار قتل



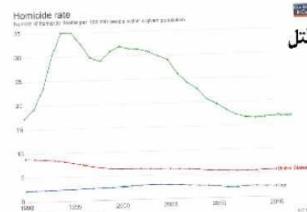
قتل



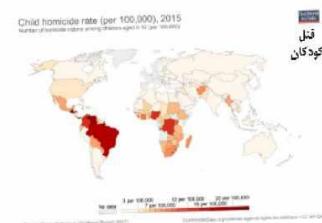
قتل



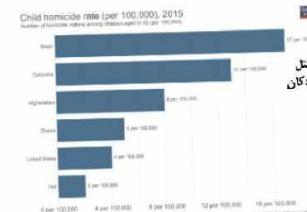
قتل



قتل

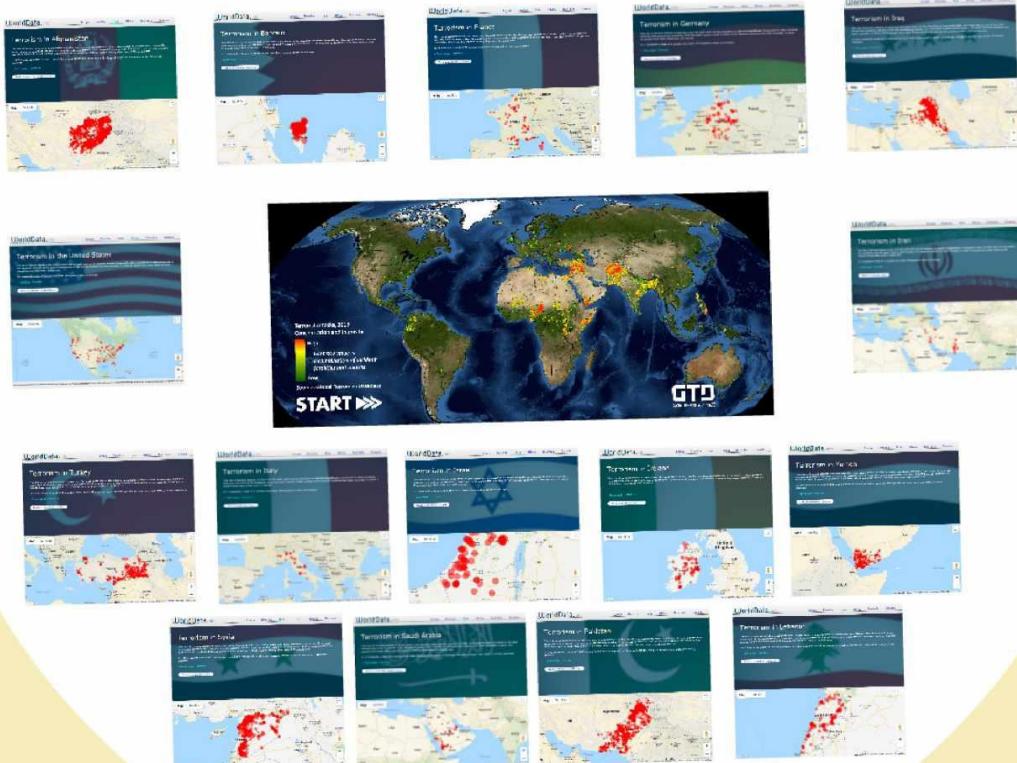


قتل
کودکان

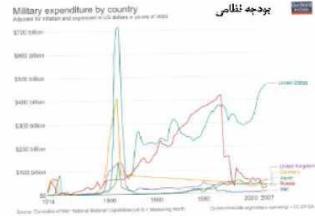


قتل
کودکان

اقتدار امنیتی



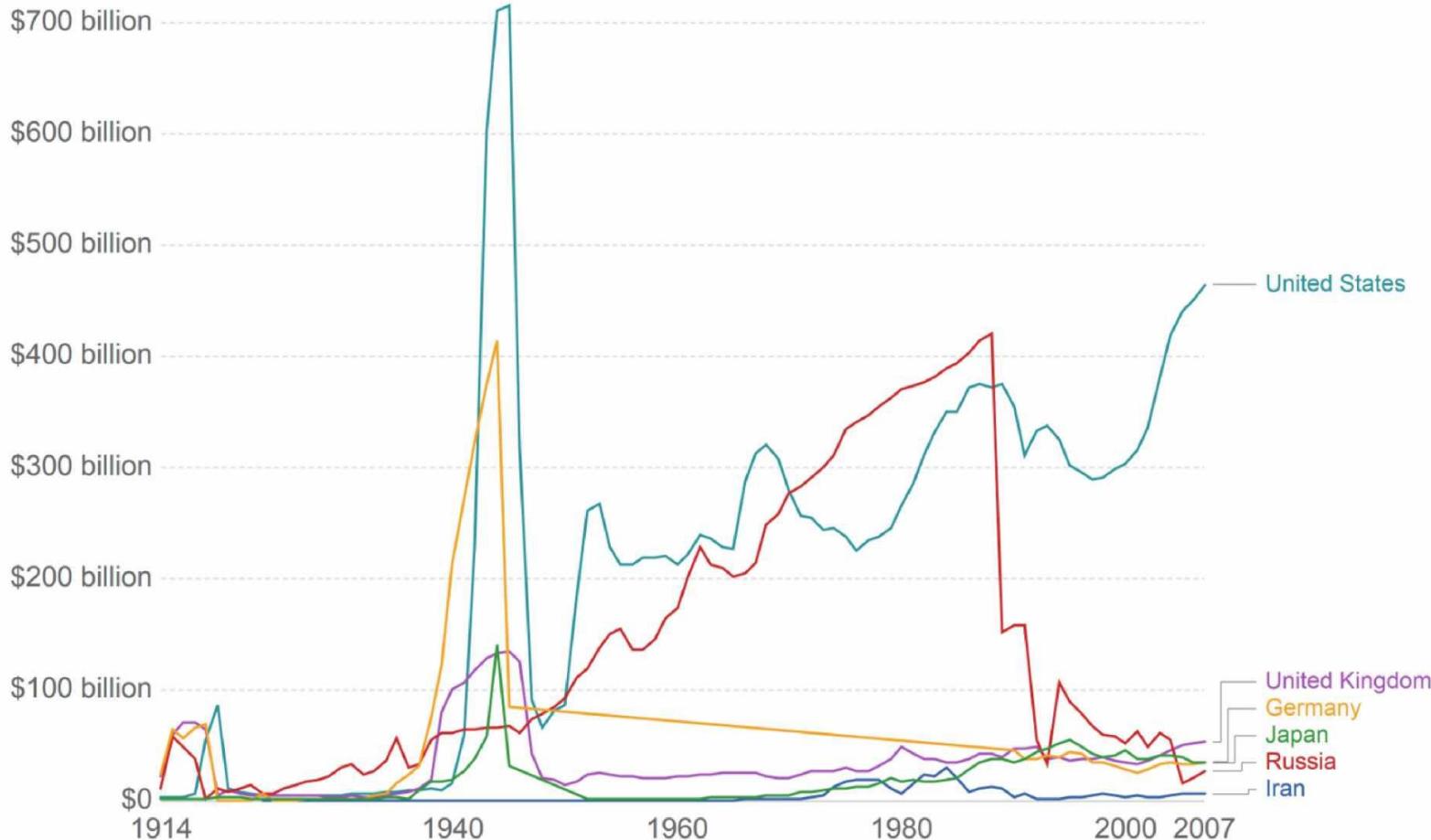
اقتدار دفاعی

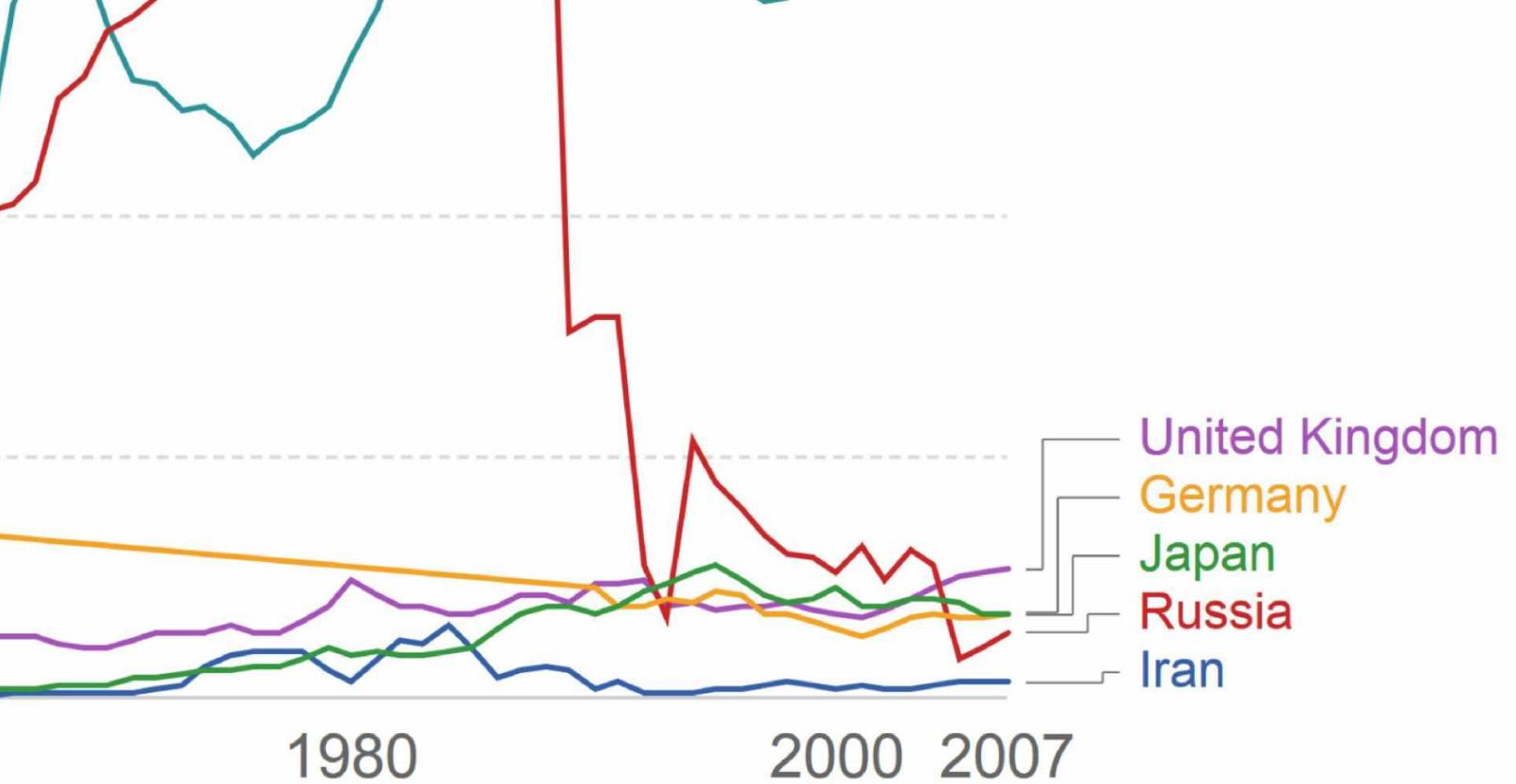


Military expenditure by country

Adjusted for inflation and expressed in US dollars in prices of 2000.

بودجه نظامی





g Worth

OurWorldInData.org/military-spending/ • CC BY-SA

Arms imports (SIPRI trend... X

Iran, Islamic Rep.

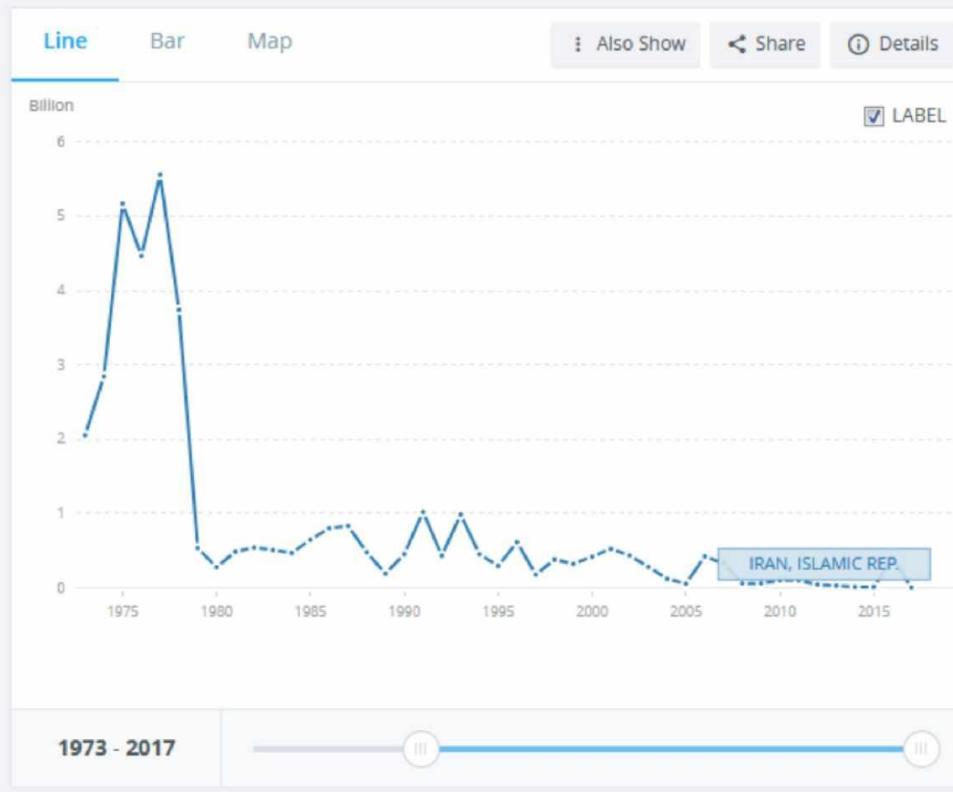
Search data e.g. GDP, popul X

[DataBank](#) [Microdata](#) [Data Catalog](#)

Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Arms Transfers Programme (portal.sipri.org/publications/pages/transfer/splash).

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واردات تسليحات نظامی ایران

Armed forces personnel, total	
Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	
Military expenditure (current USD)	
Military expenditure (current LCU)	
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	
Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)	
Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	

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DataBank
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WDI Tables
Thematic data tables from

Arms imports (SIPRI trend... X

Iran, Islamic Rep.

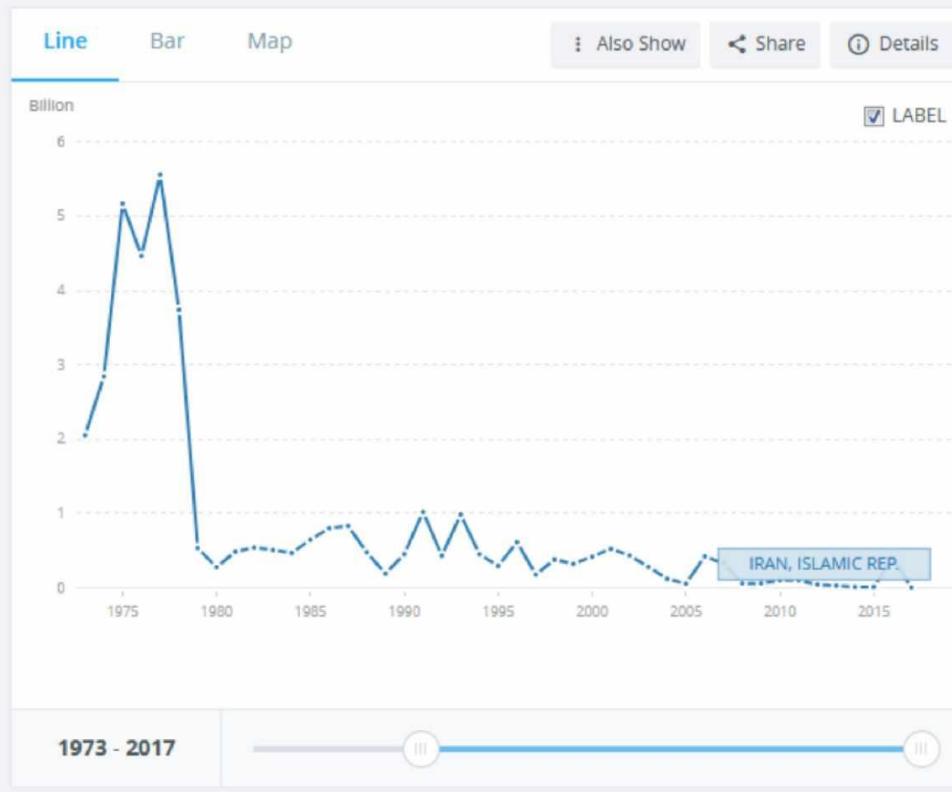
Search data e.g. GDP, popul X

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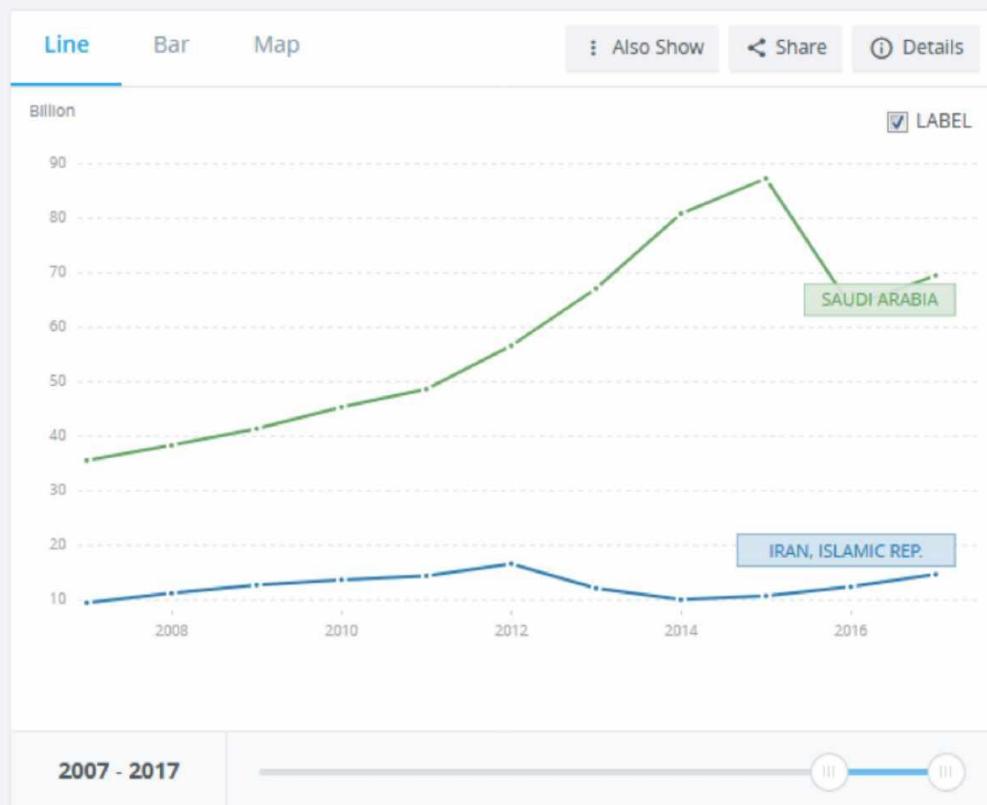
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- [DataBank](#)
 Online tool for visualization and analysis
- [WDI Tables](#)
 Thematic data tables from

[Military expenditure \(curr...](#)[Iran, Islamic Rep.](#)[Saudi Arabia](#)Search x ▼[DataBank Microdata Data Catalog](#)

Military expenditure (current USD)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

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Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditure (current LCU)

Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Armed forces personnel, total

Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

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DataBank Online tool for visualization and analysis

بودجه نظامی

Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Saudi Arabia

Search

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Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

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سهم بودجه نظامی از
تولید ناخالص داخلی

Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)



Armed forces personnel, total



Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)



Military expenditure (current USD)



Military expenditure (current LCU)



Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)



Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)



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WDI Tables

Thematic data tables from WDI



2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

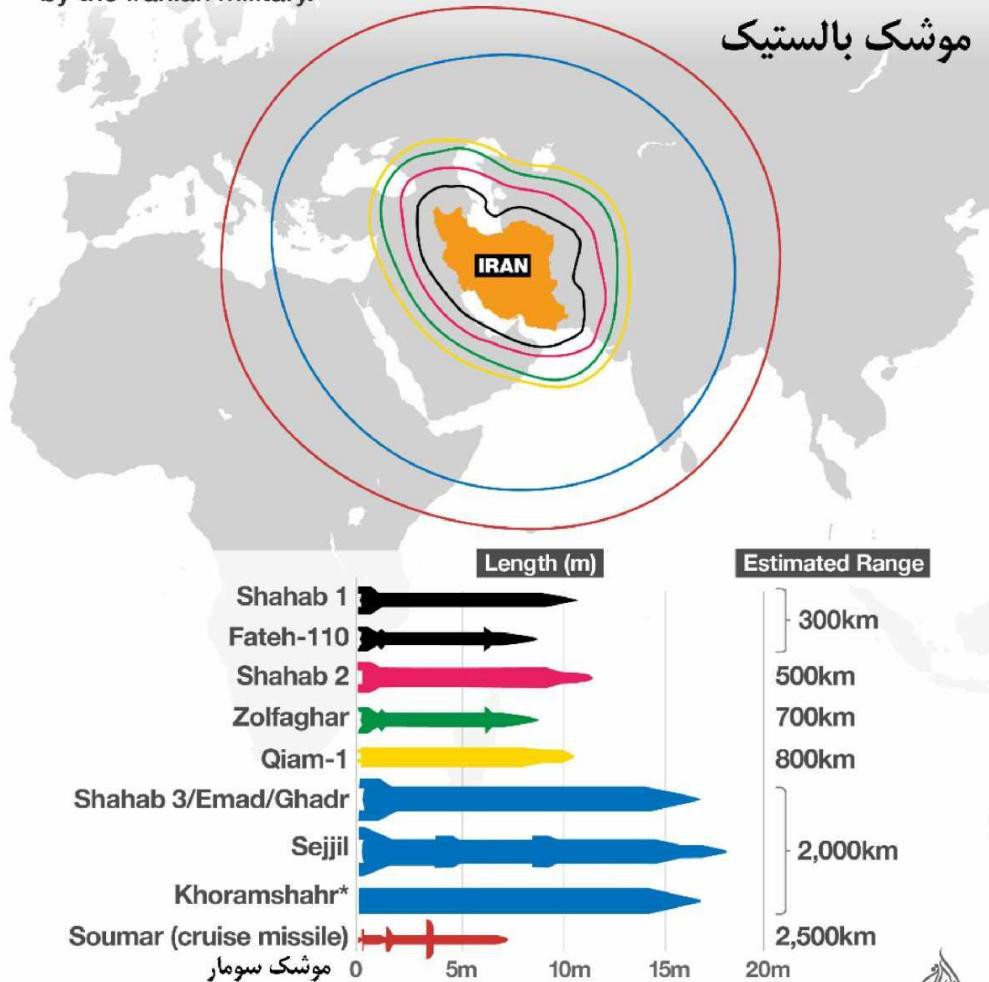
2010



Iran's ballistic missiles

Iran has been working on its ballistic missile capabilities for the last three decades. These are some of the most prominent missiles used by the Iranian military.

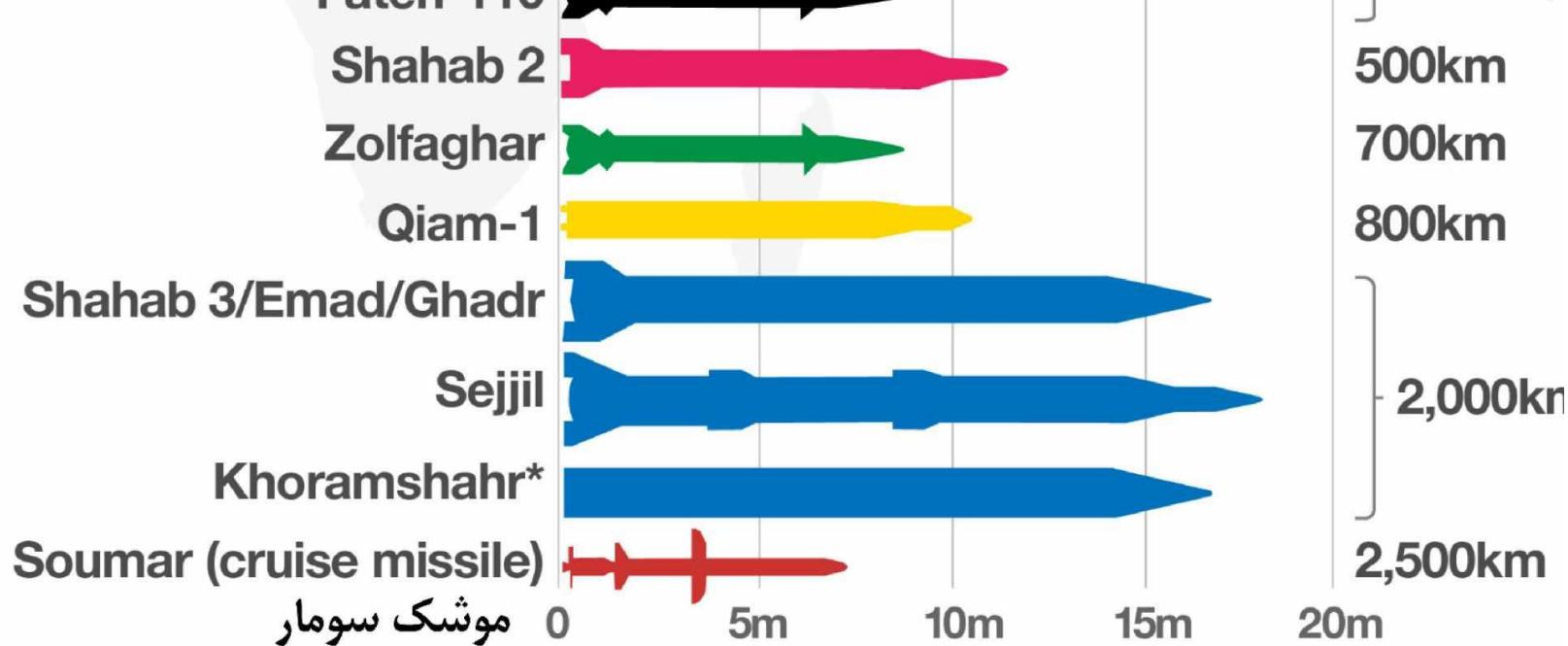
موشک بالستیک



Source: Missile Threat, CSIS | Last updated: Sept 2017

*Length unknown

@AJLabs ALJAZEERA



Source: Missile Threat, CSIS | Last updated: Sept 2017

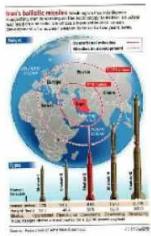
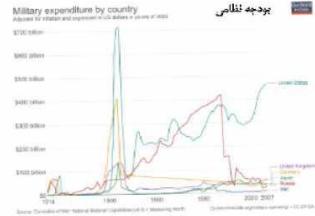
*Length unknown

@AJLabs

Iran's ballistic missiles Washington has intelligence suggesting Iran is working on the technology to deliver a nuclear warhead on a missile. US officials have estimated Iranian development of a nuclear weapon is three to five years away.



اقتدار دفاعی



اقتدار علمی

اقتدار منطقه‌ای

اقدار راهبردی

۷. توان ایستادگی در برابر نظام سلطه

اقتدار راهبردی

اقتدار منطقه‌ای

اقتدار علمی

اقتدار امنیتی



اقتدار دفاعی



۸

مقایسه پیشروفت

انقلاب اسلامی

با دیگر انقلاب‌ها

انقلاب‌ها

۹

گسترش آزادی‌های عمومی

انقلاب اسلامی

آزادی بیان

اقلیت‌ها

پهلوی

لشای خدوس

احزاب

آزادی بیان

غرب

آزادی بیان

پهلوی

فضای عمومی

فضای عمومی
پهلوی

احزاب

احزاب
پهلوی

ازادی بیان

ازادی بیان
پهلوی

احزاب

احزاب

احزاب فعال در ایران حذف و به دو حزب و پس از آن به یک حزب «رستاخیز» تقلیل یافت.

شاه در جواب انتقادات، مردم ایران را دارای سواد لازم برای شناخت درست و تشکیل حزب از درون مردم ندانست.

هنگام معرفی حزب رستاخیز به عنوان تنها حزب در کشور به منتقدین گفت: روزنامه کیهان اینترنشنال نیز عبارت «این خائنان یا باید به زندان بروند و یا همین فردا از کشور خارج شوند».

فضای عمومی

فضای عمومی جامعه

جیمی کارت، رئیس جمهور اسبق آمریکا درباره خفغان دوره پهلوی در خاطراتش می نویسد: «دو دوران شاه حداقل ۲۵۰۰۰ زندانی سیاسی در ایران وجود داشت».

در سال ۱۳۵۴ زندانیان سیاسی در ایران را بین ۲۵ هزار تا یکصد هزار نفر اعلام می کند.

فرد هالیدی در کتاب «دیکتاتوری و توسعه سرمایه داری در ایران» درباره اقدامات ساواک می نویسد: کارنامه هیچ کشوری در جهان سیاه تر از کارنامه ایران در زمینه حقوق بشر نیست.

آزادی بیان

آزادی بیان

مطبوعات: کاهش تعداد نشریات از ۵۴۰ نشریه در اوخر سلطنت احمدشاه به ۸۶ نشریه در پایان رژیم پهلوی متوسط چاپ کتاب در سال ۲ عنوان بوده که بیشتر آنها محتوای مناسبی نداشته و بسیاری در موضوعات مبتدل بودند. رخاخان بعد از تعطیلی مطبوعات در سال ۱۳۰۰ گفت: «... قلم مخالفین را می‌شکنم و زبان می‌برم». در سال ۱۳۵۳ دستور تعطیلی و توقیف بیش از ۵۰ روزنامه و مجله صادر شد و به اجرا درآمد. سواک طی دستوری به مطبوعات در تاریخ ۱۳۵۵: «هیچ گونه شکواییه، انتقاد، گلایه - چه صراحتا و چه تلویحا - در هیچ زمینه ای نباید در مطبوعات چاپ شود».

پهلوی

فضای عمومی

فضای عمومی
پهلوی

احزاب

احزاب
پهلوی

ازادی بیان

ازادی بیان
پهلوی

انقلاب اسلامی

آزادی بیان

اقلیت ها

غرب

آزادی بیان



آزادی بیان





Albania	Lebanon
Argentina	Libyan Arab Jamah
Afghanistan	Malaysia
Bolivia	Malta
Brazil	Mauritius
Bulgaria	Nepal
Cambodia	Nicaragua
Chile	Panama
Costa Rica	Peru
Dominican Republic	Philippines
Georgia	Romania
Greece	Russia
Grenada	San Marino
Guatemala	Syrian Arab Repub
Guyana	Slovakia
Haiti	Somalia
Iceland	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Thailand
Iran	Ukraine
Iraq	United Kingdom
Israel	Uruguay
Italy	Yugoslavia
Jamaica	Viet Nam
Japan	Czechoslovakia
Lao P.D.R.	



انقلاب‌ها

۹

گسترش آزادی‌های عمومی

انقلاب اسلامی

آزادی بیان

اقلیت‌ها

پهلوی

لشای خدوس

احزاب

آزادی بیان

غرب

آزادی بیان

۱۰ کرامت زن

بهداشت



[.]

نگاه به زن



آموزش



[]

زن در غرب



نگاه به زن

حضرت امام خمینی (قدس سرمه)

زن انسان است، آن هم یک انسان بزرگ، زن مردی جامعه است، از دامن زن انسان ها بیدا می شوند.

تاریخ اسلام گواه اختیارات بی خدا رسول خداویل-الله-علیه‌والله به این موارد شرف (حضرت زهرا سلام الله علیها) است. تا نشان دهد که زن، بزرگ و بزرگ ای در جامعه دارد، که اگر برتو از مرد بپاشند، کفتر نیست.

دامن مادر بزرگ ترین درسese ای است که یهود در آن جا تربیت می شود.

تجسم عطفت و رحمت در دیدگان نورانی مادر، بارقه رحمة و عطفت رب العالمین است.

شما [زن] ایا بد در همه صفات ها و میان ها انقدری که اسلام اجازه داد وارد پاشید.

زن ها هم باید [در امور سیاسی] دخالت کنند و جامعه را حفظ کنند.

همان طوری که مردها در جبهه علمی و فرهنگی مشغول هستند، شما [زن] هم باید مشغول باشید.

پهلوی

عقل زنان به طور کلی ناقص تر از مردان است و البته استثناناتی هم دارد.

شاه به عنوان اول شخص مملکت حتی در سفرهای خارج از کشورش به زنان نگاه جنسی داشته است.

مادر شاه : ((محمد رضا عاشق سینه چاک زن است، شوهردار یا بی شوهر، ایرانی یا خارجی))

ملکه فوزیه و ملکه ثوبیا به دغقات شاه و نهضید کردند که اگر به زن بارگی خود در محاذی خصوصی ادامه دهد از او جدا خواهند شد.

مقام معظم رهبری (مدخله العالی)

زن پیش خدای متعال مثل مرد است، در طی مراتب معنوی و الهی بین این دو جنس هیچ تفاوتی نیست، در این جاده تکامل و تعالی، آن که حرکت می کند، انسان است. در حقوق اجتماعی و حقوق شخصی و فردی بین زن و مرد تفاوتی وجود ندارد. در چند مساله ای اختصاصی شخصی امتیازاتی به زن داده شده است، در چند مساله امتیازاتی به مرد داده شده است؛ آن هم بر اساس اقتضای طبیعت زن و مرد؛ این اسلام است؛ متین ترین، منطقی ترین، عملی ترین قوانین و حدود و مزهایی که ممکن است انسان در زمینه مساله جنسیت فرض کند. (۹۲/۰۲/۱۱)

پهلوی

عقل زنان به طور کلی ناقص تر از مردان است و البته استثنائاتی هم دارد.

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حضرت امام خمینی (قدس سرہ)

زن انسان است ، آن هم یک انسان بزرگ، زن مربی جامعه است، از دامن زن انسان ها پیدا می شوند .

تاریخ اسلام گواه احترامات بی حد رسول خداصلی‌الله-علیه‌وآله به این مولود شریف (حضرت زهراسلام الله علیها) است، تا نشان دهد که زن، بزرگی ویژه ای در جامعه دارد، که اگر برتر از مرد نباشد، کمتر نیست .

دامن مادر بزرگ ترین مدرسه ای است که بچه در آن جا تربیت می شود .

تجسم عطوفت و رحمت در دیدگان نورانی مادر، بارقه رحمت و عطوفت رب العالمین است .

شما [زنان] باید در همه صحنه ها و میدان ها آن قدری که اسلام اجازه داده وارد باشید .

زن ها هم باید [در امور سیاسی] دخالت کنند و جامعه را حفظ کنند .

همان طوری که مردها در جبهه علمی و فرهنگی مشغول هستند، شما [زنان] هم باید مشغول باشید .

یا به دفعات شاه را تهدید کردند که اگر به
تل خصوصی ادامه دهد از او جدا خواهند شد.

زن ها هم باید [در امور سیاسی] دخالت کنند و جام

همان طوری که مردها در جبهه علمی و فرهنگی مشغول هستند
مشغول باشید.

مقام معظم رهبری (مدظله العالی)

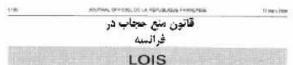
زن پیش خدای متعال مثل مرد است. در طی مراتب معنوی و الهی بین این دو جنس هیچ تفاوتی نیست. در این جاده‌ی تکامل و تعالی، آن که حرکت می‌کند، انسان است. در حقوق اجتماعی و حقوق شخصی و فردی بین زن و مرد تفاوتی وجود ندارد. در چند مسأله‌ی اختصاصی شخصی امتیازاتی به زن داده شده است، در چند مسأله امتیازاتی به مرد داده شده است؛ آن هم بر اساس اقتضای طبیعت زن و مرد؛ این اسلام است؛ متین‌ترین، منطقی‌ترین، عملی‌ترین قوانین و حدود و مرزهایی که ممکن است انسان در زمینه‌ی مسأله‌ی جنسیت فرض کند. (۹۲/۰۲/۱۱)

زن در غرب

Compulsory military service for women [edit]

سویاژی زنان

- Cape Verde^[10] (2 years selective)
- Armenia (2 years)
- Chad^[11] (3 years for men; 1 year for women. Civilian service for the age of 21)
- Eritrea^[12] (18 months)
- Israel^[13] (2.8 years for men (soon to be 2.6 in 2020) and 2 years for women)
- Morocco^[14]
- Norway^[15] (19 months, selective)
- North Korea^[16] (10 years to 23 years of age)
- China^[17] (de facto; draft have never been arranged)
- Sweden^[18] (11 months, selective)



Compulsory military service for women [edit]

سربازی زنان

-  Cape Verde^[16] (2 years selective)
-  Armenia (2 years)
-  Chad^[16] (3 years for men. 1 year for women. Civilian service for the age of 21)
-  Eritrea^[16] (16 months)
-  Israel^[16] (2.8 years for men (soon to be 2.6 in 2020) and 2 years for women)
-  Morocco^[17]
-  Norway^[16] (19 months, selective)
-  North Korea^[16] (10 years to 23 years of age)
-  China^[16] (de facto; draft have never been arranged)
-  Sweden^{[18][19]} (11 months, selective)

[edit]

سربازی زنان

en. Civilian service for the age of 21)

6 in 2020) and 2 years for women)

ge)
arranged)



LOI n° 2004-228 du 15 mars 2004 encadrant l'application du principe de laïcité, de signes ou de tenues manifestant une appartenance religieuse dans les écoles et lycées publics (1)

NOR : ME200400001

L'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat ont adopté
Le Président de la République promulgue la
tenuer suit :

Article 1^e

Il est inséré, dans le code de l'éducation :
Article L. 141-5, un article L. 141-5-1 ainsi rédigé :
« Art. L. 141-5-1. – Dans les écoles, les collèges publics, les lycées publics, les collèges et les lycées manifestant ostensiblement une appartenance religieuse est interdit.

Le règlement intérieur rappelle que la mise en œuvre procédure disciplinaire est préférée d'avance avec l'élève. »

Article 2

I. – La présente loi est applicable :
1^e Dans les îles Wallis et Futuna ;
2^e Dans la collectivité dépendante de Mayotte ;
3^e En Nouvelle-Calédonie, dans les établissements publics d'enseignement du second degré relevant de la compétence de l'Etat en vertu du III de l'article organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999 relative à la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

II. – Le code de l'éducation est ainsi modifié :
1^e Au premier alinéa de l'article L. 161-1, les références à « L. 141-4, L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références à « L. 141-4, L. 141-5-1, L. 141-6 » ;

2^e A l'article L. 162-1, les références à « L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références à « L. 141-5, L. 141-5-1, L. 141-6 » ;

3^e A l'article L. 163-1, les références à « L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références à « L. 141-5, L. 141-6 » ;

4^e L'article L. 164-1 est ainsi modifié :
a) Les références à « L. 141-4 à L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références à « L. 141-4, L. 141-5, L. 141-6 » ;

b) Il est complété par un alinéa ainsi rédigé :
« L'article L. 141-5-1 est applicable aux établissements publics d'enseignement du second degré mentionnés au I de l'article L. 161-1. »



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June 14, 2018 · 12:01 AM ET

Heard on Morning Edition

RHITU CHATTERJEE

خودکشی زنان آمریکایی
نسبت به مردان



قانون منع حجاب در فرانسه

LOIS

LOI n° 2004-228 du 15 mars 2004 encadrant, en application du principe de laïcité, le port de signes ou de tenues manifestant une appartenance religieuse dans les écoles, collèges et lycées publics (1)

NOR: MINEDU0000011.

L'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat ont adopté,
Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

Article 1^e

Il est inséré, dans le code de l'éducation, après l'article L. 141-5, un article L. 141-5-1 ainsi rédigé :

« Art. L. 141-5-1. — Dans les écoles, les collèges et les lycées publics, le port de signes ou tenues par lesquels les élèves manifestent ostensiblement une appartenance religieuse est interdit.

Le règlement intérieur rappelle que la mise en œuvre d'une procédure disciplinaire est précédée d'un dialogue avec l'élève. »

Article 2

I. — La présente loi est applicable :

- 1^e Dans les îles Wallis et Futuna ;
- 2^e Dans la collectivité dépendante de Mayotte ;
- 3^e En Nouvelle-Calédonie, dans les établissements publics d'enseignement du second degré relevant de la compétence de l'Etat en vertu du III de l'article 21 de la loi organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999 relative à la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

II. — Le code de l'éducation est ainsi modifié :

1^e Au premier alinéa de l'article L. 161-1, les références : « L. 141-4, L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références : « L. 141-4, L. 141-5-1, L. 141-6 » ;

2^e A l'article L. 162-1, les références : « L. 141-4 à L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références : « L. 141-4, L. 141-5, L. 141-5-1, L. 141-6 » ;

3^e A l'article L. 163-1, les références : « L. 141-4 à L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références : « L. 141-4, L. 141-5, L. 141-6 » ;

4^e L'article L. 164-1 est ainsi modifié :

a) Les références : « L. 141-4 à L. 141-6 » sont remplacées par les références : « L. 141-4, L. 141-5, L. 141-6 » ;

b) Il est complété par un alinéa ainsi rédigé :

« L'article L. 141-5-1 est applicable aux établissements publics d'enseignement du second degré mentionnés au III

de l'article 21 de la loi organique n° 99-209 du 19 mars 1999 relative à la Nouvelle-Calédonie qui relèvent de la compétence de l'Etat. »

III. — Dans l'article L. 451-1 du même code, il est inséré, après la référence : « L. 132-1 », la référence : « L. 141-5-1 ». »

Article 3

Les dispositions de la présente loi entrent en vigueur à compter de la rentrée de l'année scolaire qui suit sa publication.

Article 4

Les dispositions de la présente loi font l'objet d'une évaluation un an après son entrée en vigueur.

La présente loi sera exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait à Paris, le 15 mars 2004.

JACQUES CHIRAC

Par le Président de la République :

Le Premier ministre,
JEAN-PIERRE RAFFARIN

Le ministre de la jeunesse,
de l'éducation nationale et de la recherche,
LUC FERRARY

La ministre de l'outre-mer,
BRIDGETTE GIRARDIN

Le ministre délégué
à l'enseignement scolaire,
XAVIER DARCOS

(1) *Projet de loi préparatoire* ; loi n° 2004-228.

Assemblée nationale :

Projet de loi n° 1378.

Rapport de M. Pascal Clément, au nom de la commission des lois, n° 1381.

Avis de M. Jean-Michel Dubernard, au nom de la commission des affaires culturelles, n° 1382.

Discussion les 3, 4 et 5 février 2004 et adoption le 10 février 2004.

Sénat :

Projet de loi, adopté par l'Assemblée nationale, n° 209 (2003-2004).

Rapport de M. Jacques Valls, au nom de la commission des affaires culturelles, n° 219 (2003-2004).

Discussion et adoption le 3 mars 2004.

Country or area	Average household size (number of members)	Distribution of households by number of members (%) ⁱ				Headship (%)		Female headship (%)	Households with children or older persons (%)				Households with children under age 15 (%)				Data sources ⁱⁱⁱ
		Total	1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6+	Female	Older person (60+)	Female head who is lone parent with children under age 15	With children under age 15	With members aged 60+	With both children under age 15 and members aged 60+	Average number of children under age 15 (number of children)	Two parents present ⁱⁱ	One parent present (mother) ⁱⁱ	One parent present (father) ⁱⁱ	
	Col (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Canada	2.3	28	50	20	3	39	32	10	25	35	2	1.7	78	17	3	Col 2: CENSUS 2016 Col 3-6 & Col 8: DYB 2011 Col 7 & Col 9-16: IPUMS 2011	
Greenland																	
St. Pierre and Miquelon																	
United States of America	2.6	27	49	20	5	47	30	13	29	34	2	1.8	69	24	4	Col 2-6: DYB 2010 Col 7-16: IPUMS 2010	
Oceania																	
Australia/New Zealand																	
Australia	2.5	24	50	22	3	42	31										Col 2-8: DYB 2011
New Zealand	2.7	22	51	22	5	56	27										Col 2-8: DYB 2006
Melanesia																	
Fiji	4.8	6	27	35	32	15	17	43	64	27	16	2.2	75	17	6	Col 2: CENSUS 2007 Col 3-16: IPUMS 2007	
New Caledonia		17	39	28	16												Col 3-6: DYB 2004
Papua New Guinea	5.3																Col 2: CENSUS 2011
Solomon Islands	5.5	4	19	31	46												Col 2-6: CENSUS 2009
Vanuatu	4.8	6	25	34	35	21											Col 2-7: CENSUS 2009

Country or area	Average household size (number of members)	Distribution of households by number of members (%) ⁱ					Headship (%)		Female headship (%)	Households with children or older persons (%)				Households with children under age 15 (%)				Data sources ⁱⁱⁱ
		1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6+	Female	Older person (60+)	Female head who is lone parent with children under age 15		With children under age 15	With members aged 60+	With both children under age 15 and members aged 60+	Average number of children under age 15 (number of children)	Two parents present ⁱⁱ	One parent present (mother) ⁱⁱ	One parent present (father) ⁱⁱ		
	Total	Col (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Malta	2.7	23	49	26	2	23	39	12	28	45	3	1.6	83	14	1		Col 2-6 & Col 8: DYB 2011	
Montenegro	3.2	18	40	33	9	24	37										Col 2-8: DYB 2011	
Portugal	2.6	21	55	21	2	31	40	12	28	43	3	1.4	84	14	1	Col 2-6: DYB 2011		
San Marino																	Col 2-7 & Col 9-16: LFS 2011	
Serbia	2.9	22	45	26	7	30	43										Col 2-8: DYB 2011	
Slovenia	2.5	29	47	22	2	52	36	4	22	42	2	1.6	88	11	1	Col 2-16: LFS 2011		
Spain	2.6	23	52	23	2	46	34	6	30	40	2	1.5	86	13	2	Col 2-7-16: LFS 2011		
TFYR Macedonia	3.6	10															Col 2-3: CENSUS 2002	
Western Europe																		
Austria	2.3	36	45	16	2	38	35	7	21	38	1	1.6	86	13	1		Col 2-6 & Col 8: DYB 2011	
Belgium	2.3	34	46	17	2	33	35	15	25	36	1	1.7	58	22	17	Col 2-7 & Col 9-16: LFS 2011		
France	2.3	34	47	17	2	49	35	8	25	37	1	1.7	78	21	5	Col 2-16: LFS 2011		
Germany	2.1	37	48	13	1	33	36	9	18	38	0	1.6	79	20	2	Col 2-6 & Col 8: DYB 2011		
Liechtenstein	2.3	34	45	20	2	36	29										Col 2-8: DYB 2010	

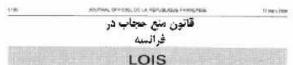
Country or area	Average household size (number of members)	Distribution of households by number of members (%) ⁱ					Headship (%)		Female headship (%)	Households with children or older persons (%)				Households with children under age 15 (%)				Data sources ⁱⁱⁱ
		Total	1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6+	Female	Older person (60+)		Female head who is lone parent with children under age 15	With children under age 15	With members aged 60+	With both children under age 15 and members aged 60+	Average number of children under age 15 (number of children)	Two parents present ⁱⁱ	One parent present (mother) ⁱⁱ	One parent present (father) ⁱⁱ	
	Col (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
India	4.8	4	24	42	31	12	18	41	63	26	14	2.2	89	8	1	Col 2-6: CENSUS 2011 Col 7-16: IPUMS 2009		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.5	7	45	39	8	12	20	17	52	22	3	1.6	94	4	1	Col 2-6 & Col 8: DYB 2011 Col 3 & Col 9-16: IPUMS 2011		
Maldives	5.2	3	14	30	54	35	22	87	80	32	23	2.4	80	29	3	Col 2: CENSUS 2014 Col 3-16: DHS 2009		
Nepal	4.4	5	31	37	27	28	19	80	73	29	20	2.2	63	34	3	Col 2-16: DHS 2011		
Pakistan	6.8	1	12	26	61	11	21	90	81	35	27	3.2	86	16	2	Col 2-16: DHS 2012		
Sri Lanka	3.8																Col 2: CENSUS 2012	
South-Eastern Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam		7	20	29	44	15	18										Col 3-8: DYB 2011	
Cambodia	4.6	3	26	43	28	27	20	73	76	29	18	2.0	81	11	2	Col 2-16: DHS 2014		
Indonesia	4.0	7	35	41	17	15	20	58	67	28	14	1.7					Col 2-16: DHS 2012	
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5.3	2	19	39	40	13											Col 2-7: CENSUS 2015	
Malaysia	4.6	7	26	38	29	14	17	33	63	22	10	2.4	89	8	2	Col 2-6: DYB 2000 Col 7-16: IPUMS 2000		
Myanmar	4.2	5	33	39	22	23	28	68	64	35	17	1.9	78	14	3	Col 2-16: DHS 2015		

زن در غرب

Compulsory military service for women [edit]

سویاژی زنان

- Cape Verde^[10] (2 years selective)
- Armenia (2 years)
- Chad^[11] (3 years for men; 1 year for women. Civilian service for the age of 21)
- Eritrea^[12] (18 months)
- Israel^[13] (2.8 years for men (soon to be 2.6 in 2020) and 2 years for women)
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- Norway^[15] (19 months, selective)
- North Korea^[16] (10 years to 23 years of age)
- China^[17] (de facto; draft have never been arranged)
- Sweden^[18] (11 months, selective)



آموزش

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Enrolment in primary education

rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m	distance to parity
1	1.000	0.979	99.7	99.1	1.01	0.00 | 1.00

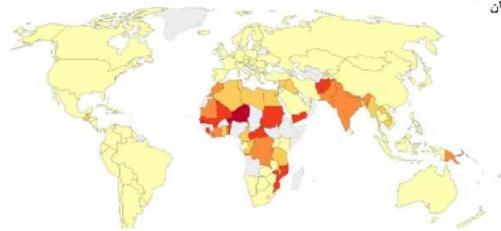


امور مدنی

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

	rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m	0.00	distance to parity
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.000	0.979	99.7	99.1	1.01	0.00	1.00

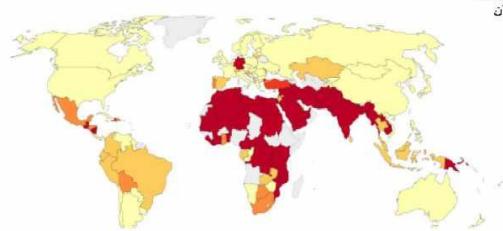
Share of women, 15 years and older, with no education, 2010



Our World in Data

درصد بیمودای
بانوان

Share of women, between 15 and 19 years old, with no education, 1975

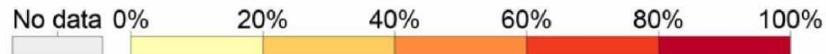
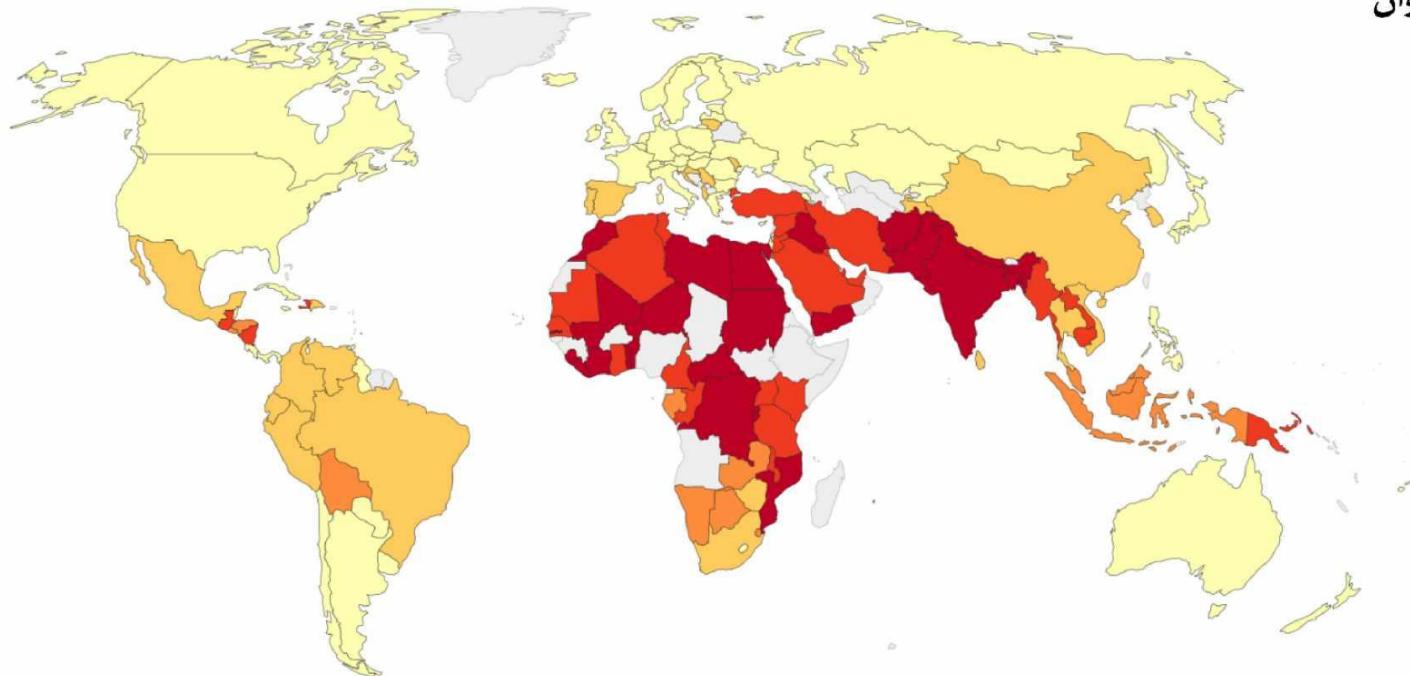


Our World in Data

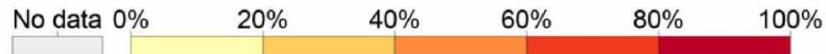
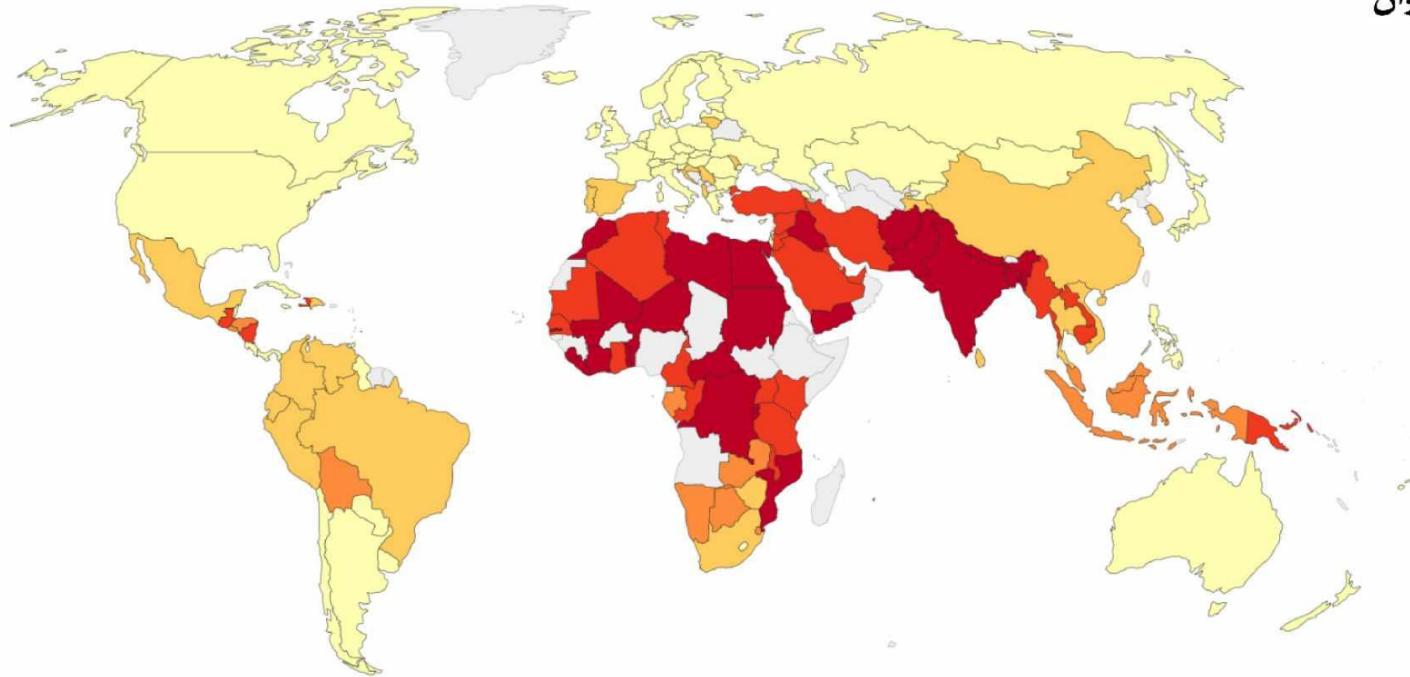
درصد بیمودای
بانوان

Share of w

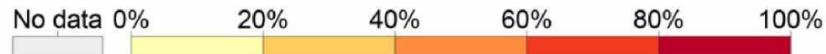
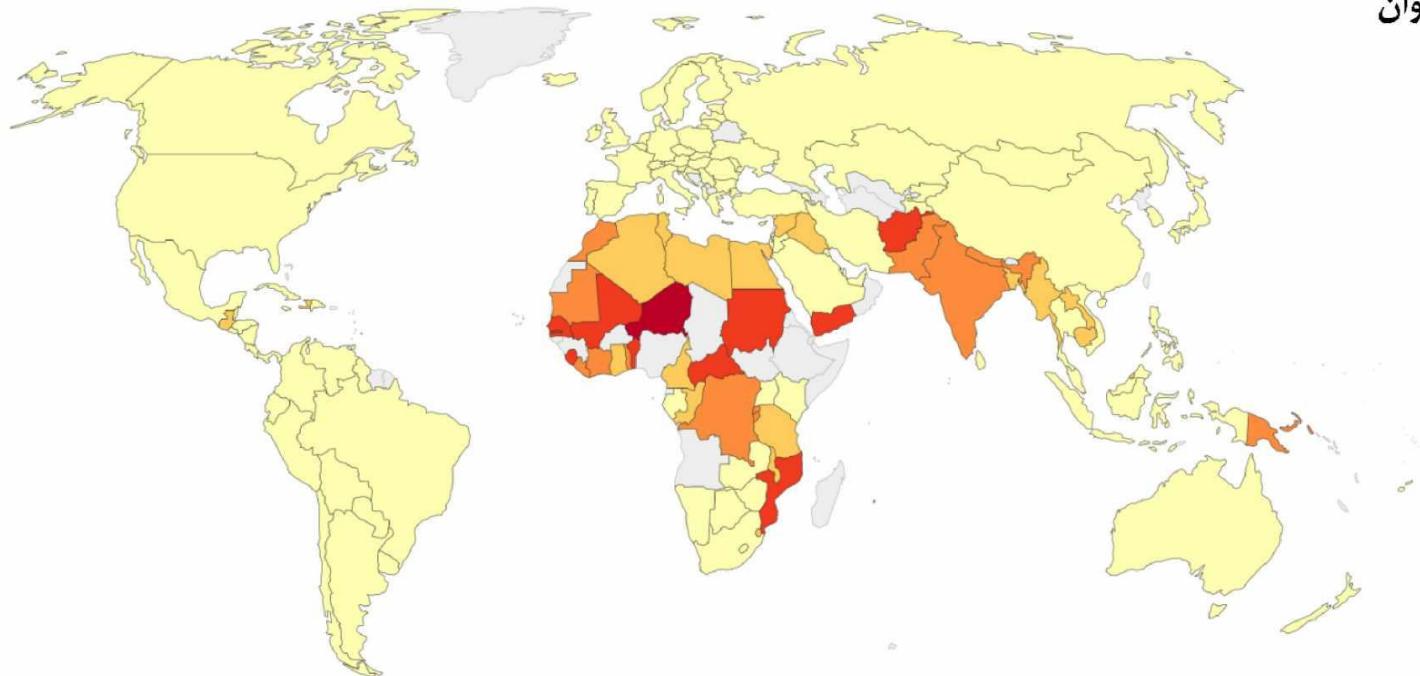
Share of women, 15 years and older, with no education, 1975

درصد بیسواندی
بانوان

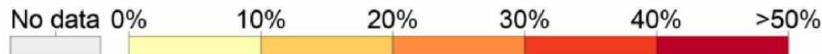
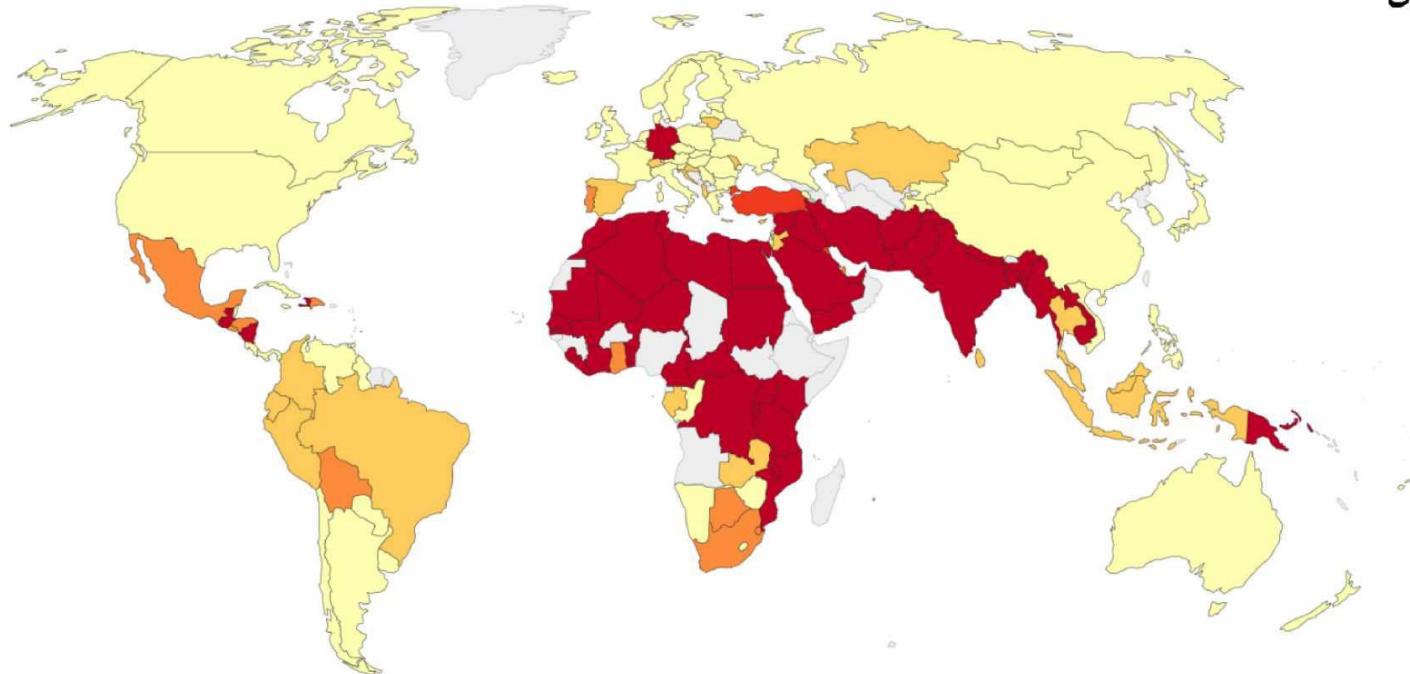
Share of women, 15 years and older, with no education, 1975

درصد بیسواندی
بانوان

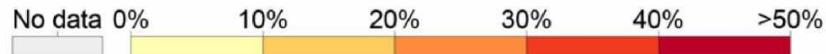
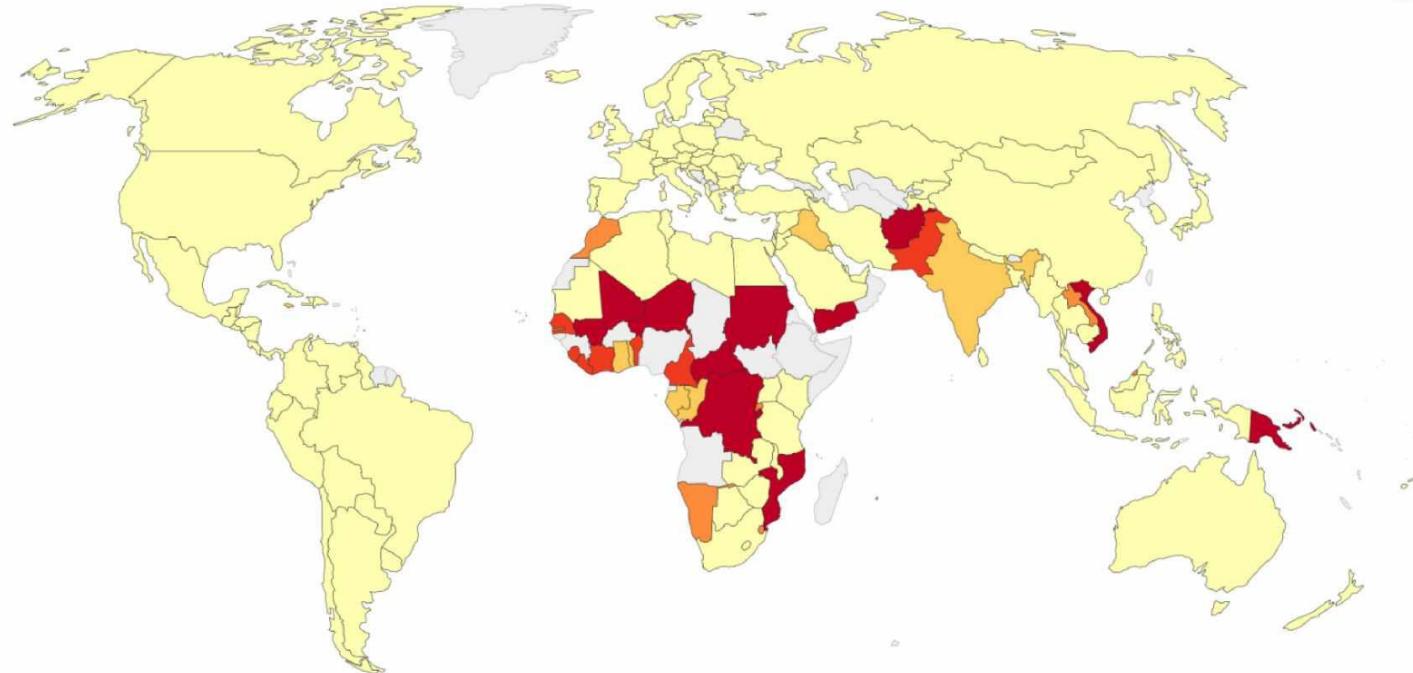
Share of women, 15 years and older, with no education, 2010

درصد بیسواندی
بانوان

Share of women, between 15 and 19 years old, with no education, 1975

درصد بیسواندی
بانوان

Share of women, between 15 and 19 years old, with no education, 2010



Tertiary education, academic staff (% female) اساتید بانوان

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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Map

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%

32

30

28

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24

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14

LABEL

IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.

1980

1985

1990

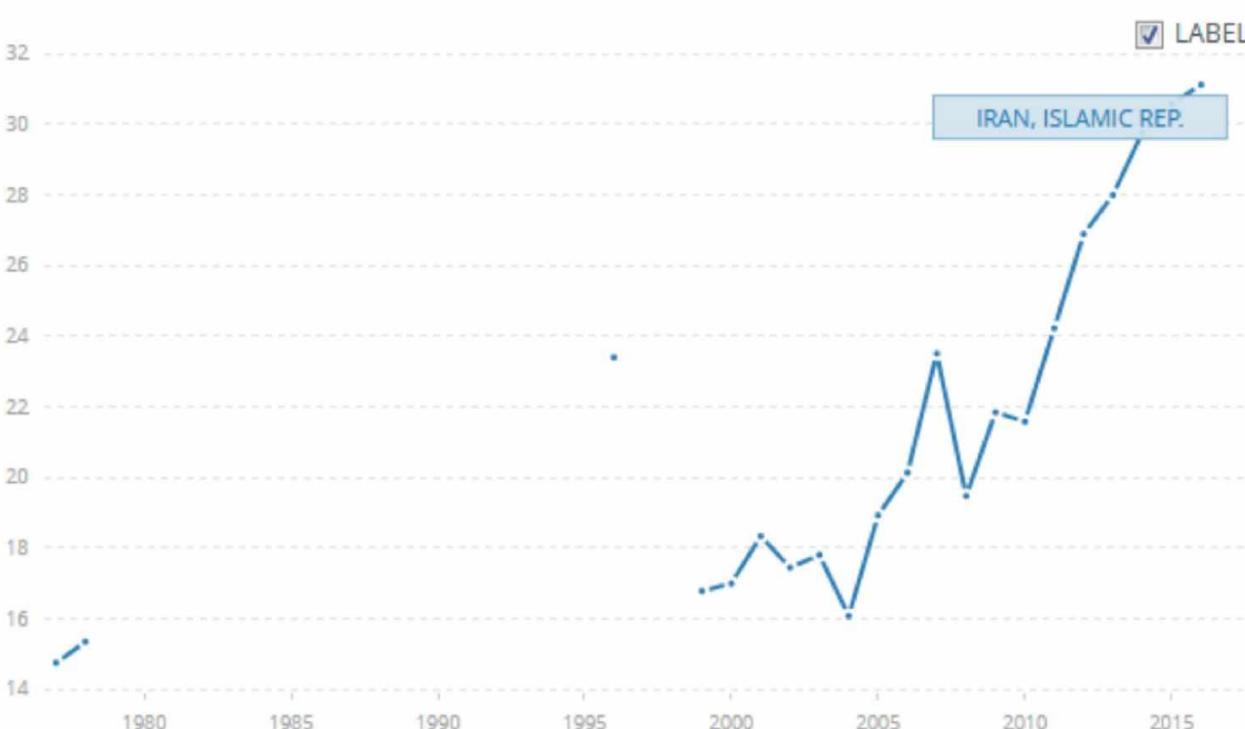
1995

2000

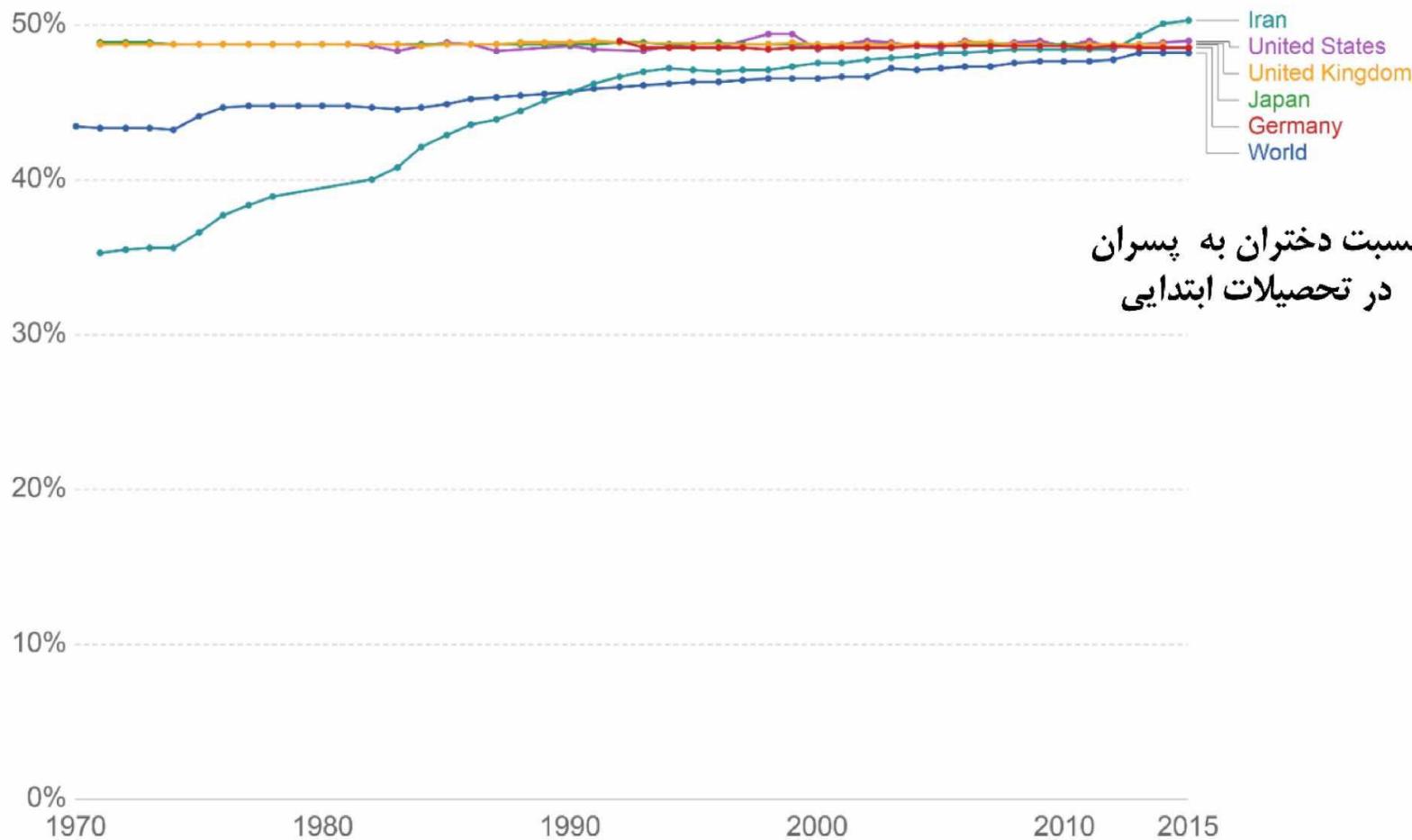
2005

2010

2015



Gender gap in primary education: Share of enrolled female primary education students



نسبت دختران به پسران
در تحصیلات ابتدایی



Iran - Female students in primary education

50.1

In 2014, female students in primary education for Iran was 50.1 %. Female students in primary education of Iran increased from 47.1 % in 1995 to 50.1 % in 2014 growing at an average annual rate of 0.32 %.

(%)

In 2014

The description is composed by Yodatai, our digital data assistant. Have a question? Ask Yodatai ›

Percentage of female students. Primary is the number of female students at the primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of students (male and female) at the primary level in a given school year.

EXPORT

EXPLORE DATA

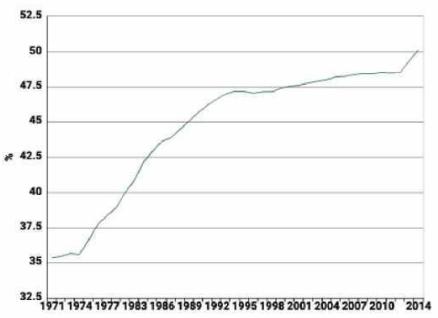
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DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	50.1	1.58 %
2013	49.3	1.70 %
2012	48.5	0.06 %
2011	48.5	-0.06 %
2010	48.5	0.13 %
2009	48.4	-0.02 %
2008	48.4	0.17 %
2007	48.4	0.24 %
2006	48.2	0.10 %
2005	48.2	0.42 %
2004	48.0	0.20 %
2003	47.9	

See also

Gross enrolment ratio in primary education

109.2 %

WB

Net enrolment rate in primary education

99.2 %

WB

Repeaters in primary education

1.3 %

WB

Private enrolment in primary education

8.1 %

WB

Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

0.7 %

WB

Adjusted net intake rate for primary education

98 %

WB

Iran - Female student

47.3

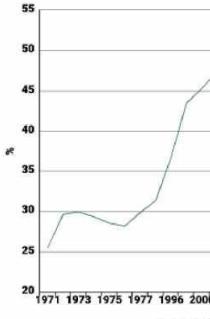
In 2014, female student increased from 28.2 % in

(%)

in 2014 Percentage of female stu and 6) expressed as a given school year.

EXPORT

EXPLORE DAT

[View source](#)

See also

Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary ed

Gross graduation ratio for tertiary e

Private enrolment in tertiary educat

Female international students in tei

Inbound mobility in tertiary educati

School life expectancy in tertiary ed

(%)

in 2014 Percentage of female students. Primary is the number of female students at the primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of students (male and female) at the primary level in a given school year.

[EXPORT](#)

[EXPLORE DATA](#)

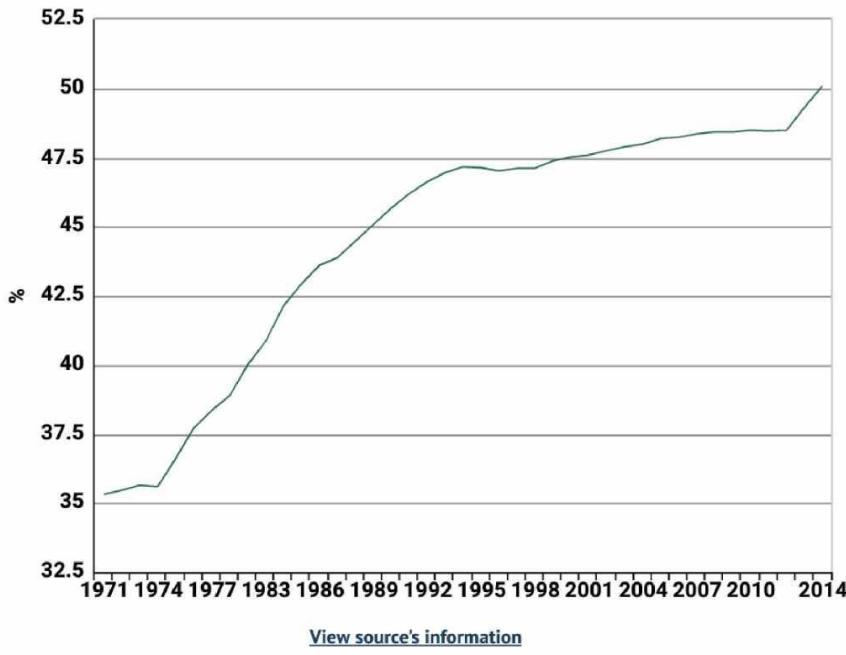
[Compare](#)

[View Ranking](#)

[View Map](#)

[Embed](#)

[Add to Favorites](#)



DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	50.1	1.58 %
2013	49.3	1.70 %
2012	48.5	0.06 %
2011	48.5	-0.06 %
2010	48.5	0.13 %
2009	48.4	-0.02 %
2008	48.4	0.17 %
2007	48.4	0.24 %
2006	48.2	0.10 %
2005	48.2	0.42 %
2004	48.0	0.20 %
2003	47.9	

تحصیلات ابتدايی بانوان

students in primary education of Iran
rate of 0.32 %.

Ask Yodatai ↗

at the primary level expressed as a
rate in a given school year.

Iran - Female students in tertiary education

47.3

In 2014, female students in tertiary education for Iran was 47.3 %. Female students in tertiary education of Iran increased from 28.2 % in 1976 to 47.3 % in 2014 growing at an average annual rate of 2.92 %.

(%)

The description is composed by Yodatai, our digital data assistant. Have a question? Ask Yodatai ↗

In 2014

Percentage of female students. Total tertiary is the number of female students at the tertiary education level (ISCED 5 and 6) expressed as a percentage of the total number of students (male and female) at the tertiary education level in a given school year.

Add to Favorites

EXPORT

EXPLORE DATA

Compare

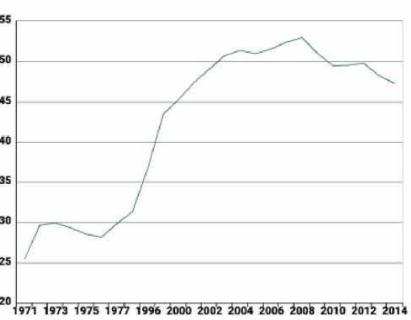
View Ranking

View Map

Embed

Add to Favorites

EXPORT



[View source's information](#)

DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	47.3	-2.01 %
2013	48.2	-3.06 %
2012	49.8	0.50 %
2011	49.5	0.09 %
2010	49.5	-3.03 %
2009	51.0	-3.67 %
2008	52.9	1.04 %
2007	52.4	1.65 %
2006	51.6	1.15 %
2005	51.0	-0.76 %
2004	51.4	1.20 %
2003	50.7	

See also

WB

WB

WB

WB

WB

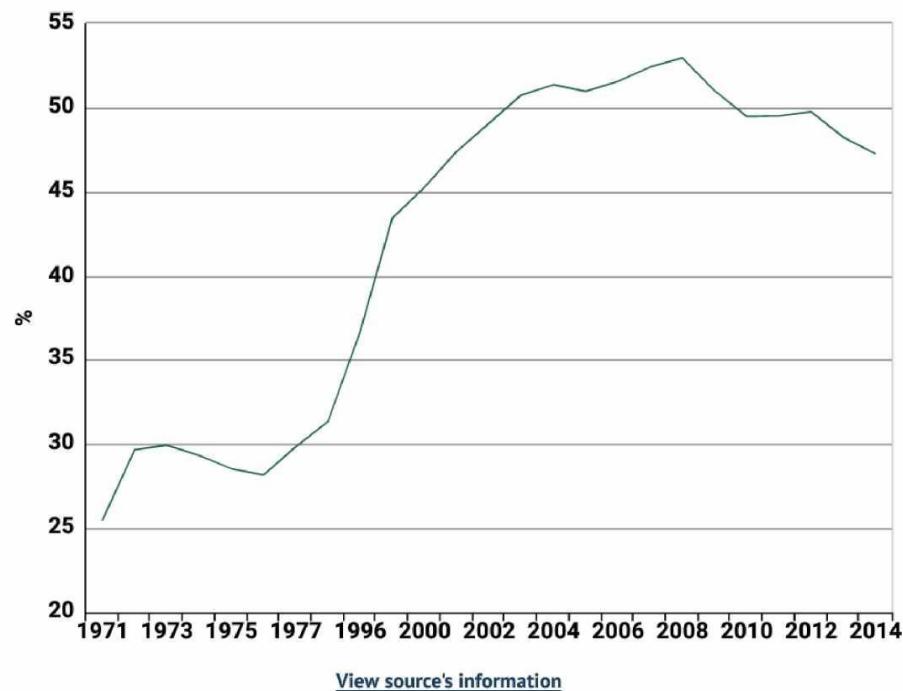
WB

Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	66 %	WB
Gross graduation ratio for tertiary education	17.7 %	WB
Private enrolment in tertiary education	41.5 %	WB
Female international students in tertiary education	48.9 %	WB
Inbound mobility in tertiary education	0.2 %	WB
School life expectancy in tertiary education	3.1 years	WB

See also

Duration of secondary education

given school year.

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[Compare](#)[View Ranking](#)[View Map](#)[Embed](#)[Add to Favorites](#)

DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	47.3	-2.01 %
2013	48.2	-3.06 %
2012	49.8	0.50 %
2011	49.5	0.09 %
2010	49.5	-3.03 %
2009	51.0	-3.67 %
2008	52.9	1.04 %
2007	52.4	1.65 %
2006	51.6	1.15 %
2005	51.0	-0.76 %
2004	51.4	1.20 %
2003	50.7	

تحصیلات دانشگاهی بانوان

tertiary education of Iran

%

tal >

y education level (ISCED 5
tertiary education level in a

avorites

WORLD DATA ATLAS > IRAN > TOPICS > EDUCATION > SECONDARY EDUCATION

Iran - Female students in secondary education

47.5

In 2014, female students in secondary education for Iran was 47.5 %. Female students in secondary education of Iran increased from 42.6 % in 1993 to 47.5 % in 2014 growing at an average annual rate of 0.58 %.

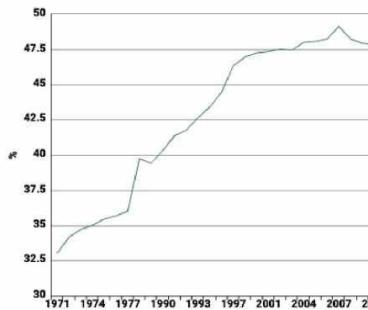
(%)

The description is composed by Yodatail, our digital data assistant. Have a question? Ask Yodatail >

in 2014

Percentage of female students. Total secondary. All programmes is the number of female students enrolled in all secondary education programmes expressed as a percentage of the total number of students (male and female) enrolled at the secondary education level in a given school year.

CHANGE, %
-2.01 %
-3.06 %
0.50 %
0.09 %
-3.03 %
-3.67 %
1.04 %
1.65 %
1.15 %
-0.76 %
1.20 %

[EXPORT](#) [EXPLORE DATA](#) [Compare](#) [View Ranking](#) [View Map](#) [Embed](#) [Add to Favorites](#)

[View source's information](#)

DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	47.5	-0.12 %
2013	47.6	0.06 %
2012	47.6	-0.25 %
2011	47.7	-0.25 %
2010	47.8	-0.29 %
2009	47.9	-0.63 %
2008	48.2	-1.82 %
2007	49.1	1.84 %
2006	48.2	0.36 %
2005	48.1	0.15 %
2004	48.0	1.16 %
2003	47.4	

See also

WB

WB

WB

WB

WB

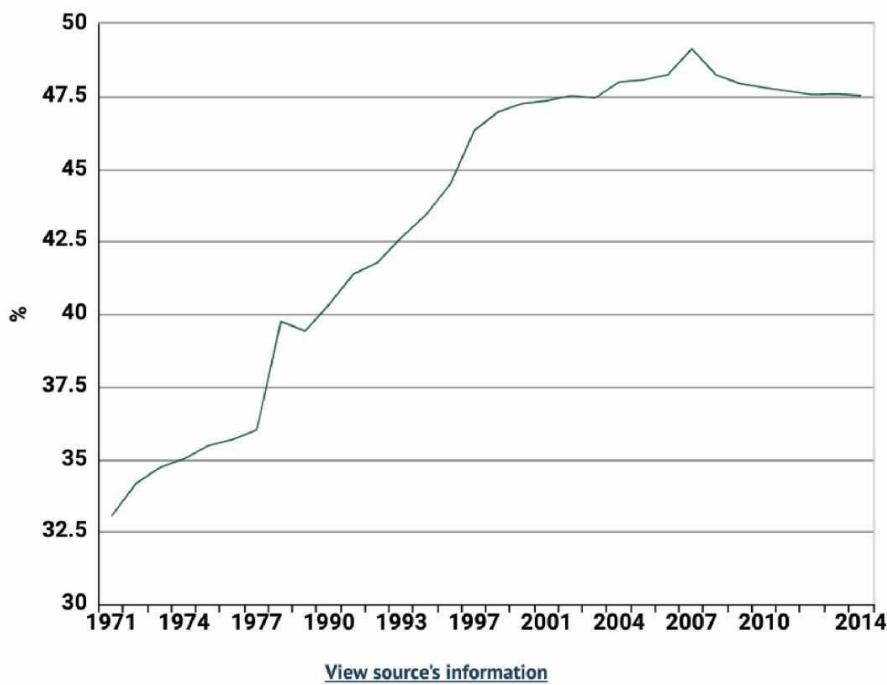
WB

Duration of secondary education

7 years

WB

enrolled at the secondary education level in a given school year.

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[Compare](#)[View Ranking](#)[View Map](#)[Embed](#)[Add to Favorites](#)

DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	47.5	-0.12 %
2013	47.6	0.06 %
2012	47.6	-0.25 %
2011	47.7	-0.25 %
2010	47.8	-0.29 %
2009	47.9	-0.63 %
2008	48.2	-1.82 %
2007	49.1	1.84 %
2006	48.2	0.36 %
2005	48.1	0.15 %
2004	48.0	1.16 %
2003	47.4	

حوزه های علمیه خواهران

٨٠ هزار نفر	تعداد بانوان حوزوی
٥٨ هزار نفر	تعداد طلبه فعال بانو
٤٣ ٧٠٠ نفر	تعداد دانش آموخته بانو
٢٧٠٠ نفر	تعداد اساتید حوزوی بانو
٥٠٠ حوزه	تعداد حوزه های علمیه ویژه بانوان

دانشگاه و پژوهشگاه های ویژه زنان

تأسیس پژوهشگاه هایی از جمله: پژوهشکده زنان دانشگاه الزهرا - گروه بررسی مسائل زنان پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و مطالعات فرهنگی - مرکز مطالعات و تحقیقات زنان دانشگاه تهران - پژوهشکده خانواده شهید بهشتی - مرکز تحقیقات زن و خانواده و ...

دانشگاه الزهرا (که قبل از انقلاب اسلامی تاسیس شده است لیکن در دوران بعد از انقلاب اسلامی ارتقاء یافته است) - دانشگاه امام صادق (ع) پردیس خواهران - دانشگاه حضرت معصومه - دانشکده شهید مطهری - دانشکده حضرت زینب(س)، دانشگاه فنی و حرفه ای، دانشکده فنی و حرفه ای دختران تهران (دکتر شریعتی) - دانشگاه فرزانگان سمنان و ...

حوزه های علمیه خواهران

۸۰ هزار نفر	تعداد بانوان حوزوی
۵۸ هزار نفر	تعداد طلبه فعال بانو
۴۳۷۰۰ نفر	تعداد دانش آموخته بانو
۲۷۰۰ نفر	تعداد اساتید حوزوی بانو
۵۰۰ حوزه	تعداد حوزه های علمیه ویژه بانوان

دانشگاه و پژوهشگاه های ویژه زنان

تاسیس پژوهشگاه هایی از جمله: پژوهشکده زنان دانشگاه الزهرا - گروه بررسی مسائل	دانشگاه الزهرا (که قبل از انقلاب اسلامی تاسیس شده است لیکن در دوران بعد از
--	--

دانشگاه و پژوهشگاه های ویژه زنان

تأسیس پژوهشگاه هایی از جمله: پژوهشکده زنان دانشگاه الزهرا - گروه بررسی مسائل زنان پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و مطالعات فرهنگی - مرکز مطالعات و تحقیقات زنان دانشگاه تهران - پژوهشکده خانواده شهید بهشتی - مرکز تحقیقات زن و خانواده و ...

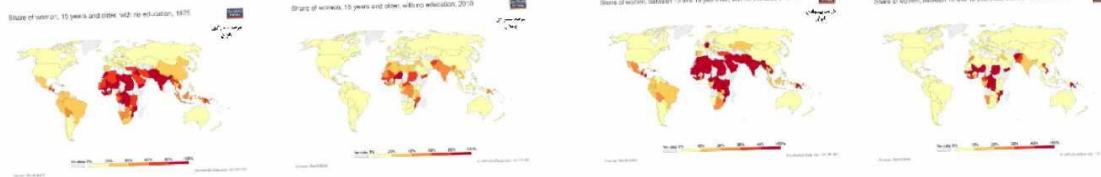
دانشگاه الزهرا (که قبل از انقلاب اسلامی تأسیس شده است لیکن در دوران بعد از انقلاب اسلامی ارتقاء یافته است) - دانشگاه امام صادق (ع) پردیس خواهران - دانشگاه حضرت معصومه - دانشکده شهید مطهری - دانشکده حضرت زینب(س)، دانشگاه فنی و حرفه ای، دانشکده فنی و حرفه ای دختران تهران (دکتر شریعتی) - دانشگاه فرزانگان سمنان و ...

آموزش

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Enrolment in primary education

rank	score	avg	female	male	f/m	distance to parity
1	1.000	0.979	99.7	99.1	1.01	0.00 | 1.00



بهداشت

متخصصین زن در ایران

The ratio of women specialists to men specialists in the medical universities and health treatment services during the past 3 decades										
1990		2000		1988		1978		1968		Title
%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Female specialists
81	4219	75	350	72	350	76	350	78	350	Male specialists
68	2227	65	4322	66	5469	68	5469	70	5469	Male specialists

The growth rate of female post specialists from 1990-1996 has increased by 16% and from 1997-2007 by 15%

فوق متخصص زن در ایران

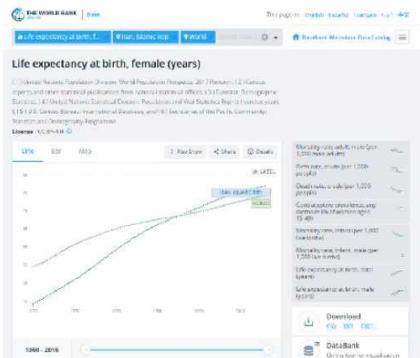
The ratio of specialists and post specialists for women diseases based on gender disaggregation during the past three decades					
1990-2000		1996-1999		1999-2006	
%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
73	296	71	351	70	351
74	296	70	351	69	351

The growth rate of female post specialists from 1990-1996 has increased by 16% and from 1997-2007 by 15%

متخصصین زنان و زادمان

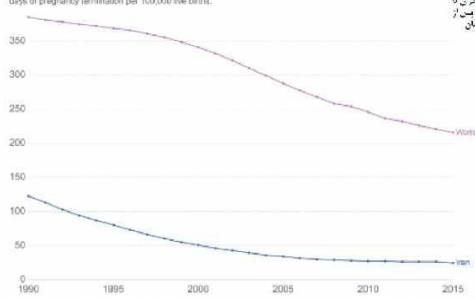
The ratio of specialists and post specialists for women diseases based on gender disaggregation during the past three decades		
Women	Men	Gender
74	70	74
73	71	73
74	72	74

This page is: [Health](#) > [Health Services](#) > [Demographic Health](#) > [Life expectancy at birth, female \(years\)](#)



Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.



متخصصین زن در ایران

The ratio of women specialists to men specialists in the medical universities and health treatment services during the past 3 decades

1996 - 2006		1986 - 1996		1976 - 1986		Title
%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	
40	4210	35	2304	15	597	Female specialists
60	6257	65	4322	85	3465	Male specialists

The growth for women specialists from 1986-1996 has increased by 260% and from 1996-2006 by 51%

Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

فوق متخصص زن در ایران

1996-2006		5	1986-1996		1976- 1986		
%	NO	%	NO	%	NO		
30	121	%9	33	%9	10	Female post specialists	
70	286	%91	318	%91	100	Male post specialists	

The growth rate of female post specialists from 1986-1996 has increased by 151% and from 1997-2007 by 151%



OurWorld
in Data

Life expecta

ated causes while pregnant or within 42

جهگ جاده ای ایران

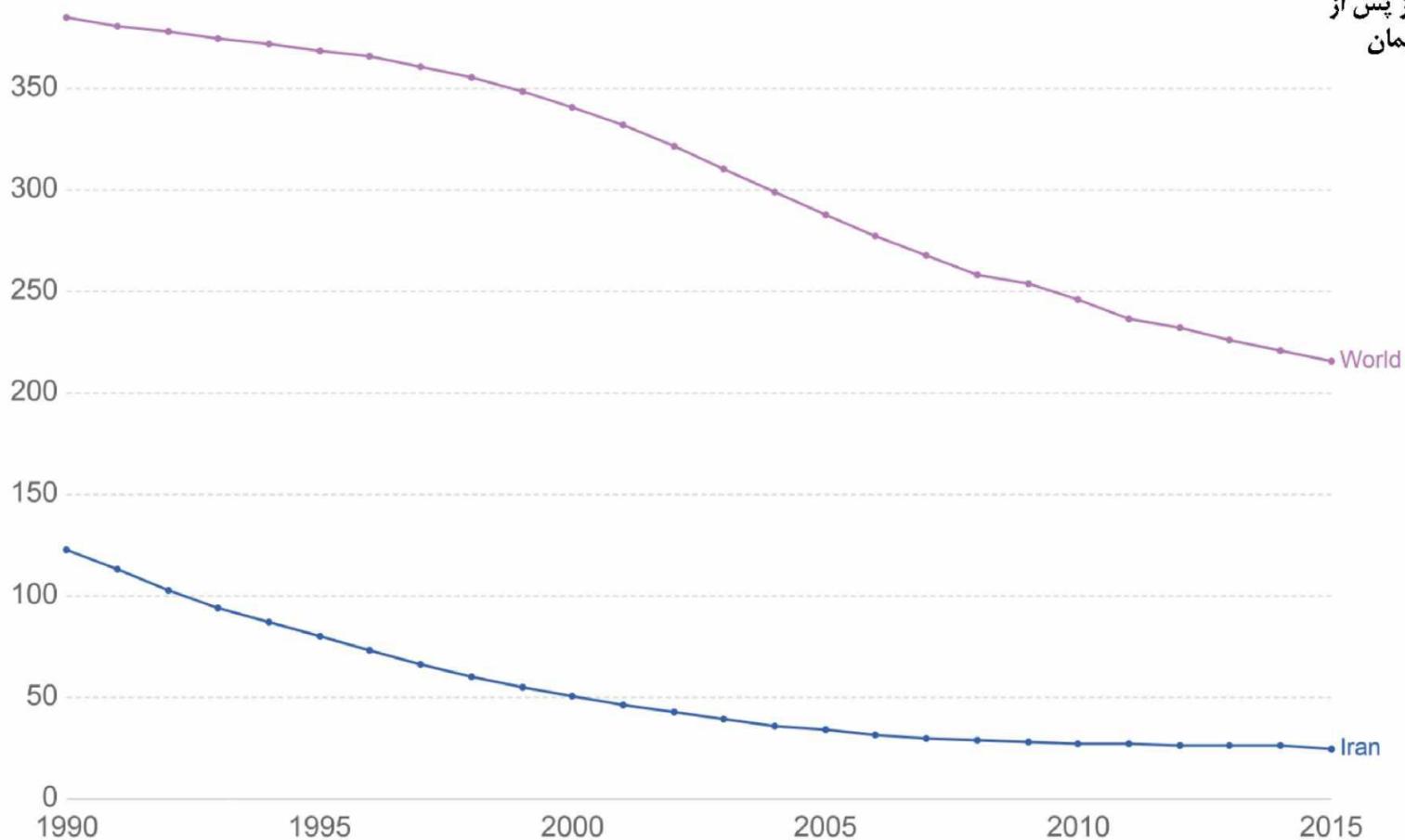
متخصصین زنان و زایمان

The ratio of specialists and post specialists for women diseases based on gender desegregation during the past three decades

Woman	Man	Gender	Year
%16	%84	1	1976- 1986
%93	%7	1	1986-1996
%98	%2	1	1996-2006

Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.



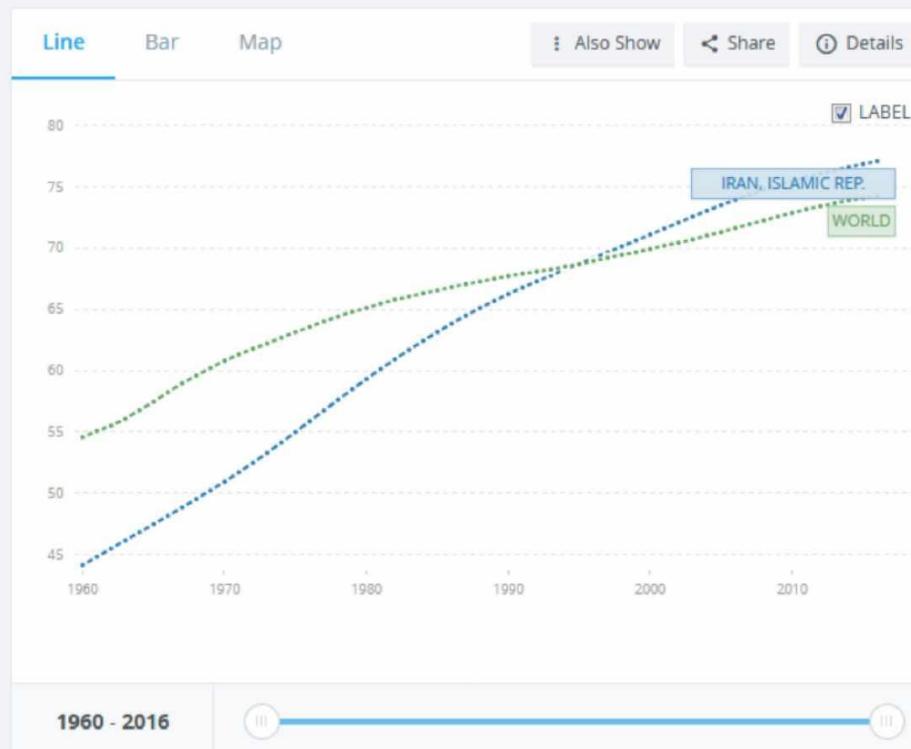
Source: Gapminder (2010) and World Bank (2015)

OurWorldInData.org/health-meta/ • CC BY-SA

Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

(1) United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division: Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

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Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	
Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)	
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	
Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)	
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	

Download

[CSV](#) [XML](#) [EXCEL](#)

DataBank

Online tool for visualization

متخصصین زنان و زایمان

The ratio of specialists and post specialists for women diseases based on gender desegregation during the past three decades

Woman	Man	Gender	Year
%16	%84	1 1976- 1986	
%93	%7	1 1986-1996	
%98	%2	1 1996-2006	

Female post specialists
post specialists

1997-2007 by 151%



Data

This page in: English Español Français العربية 中文

Life expectancy at birth, f...

Iran, Islamic Rep.

World

Search data e.g. (x) ▾

DataBank Microdata Data Catalog



Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

(1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

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Line Bar Map

Also Show

Share

Details

80

75

LABEL

IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.

Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

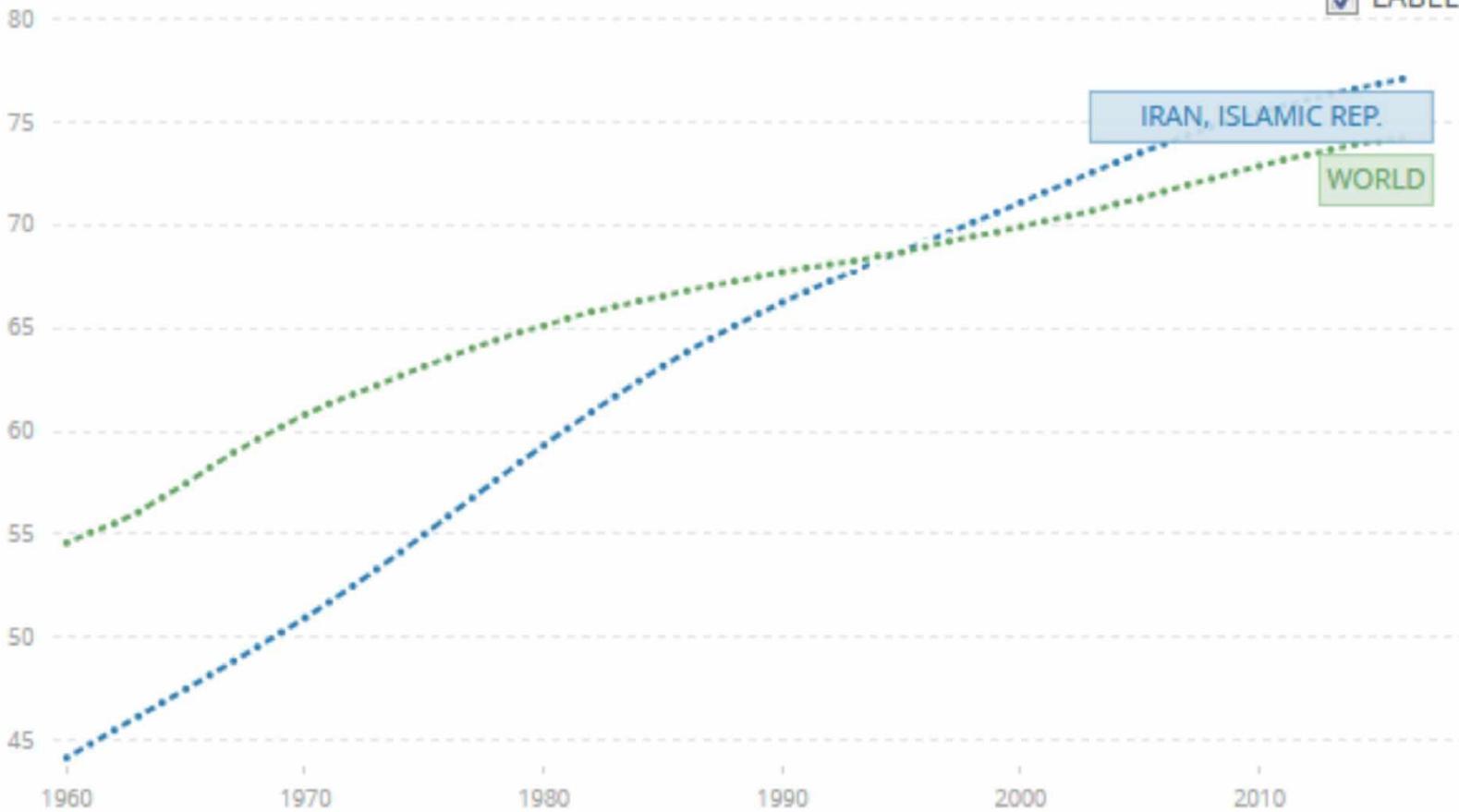


Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)



Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)



[Line](#)[Bar](#)[Map](#)[Also Show](#)[Share](#)[Details](#) LABEL

حضور زنان در عرصه پژوهشی

در سال ۱۳۵۵ تنها ۲۵ درصد از پژوهشکان عمومی زن بوده اند و امروزه به ۴۰ درصد افزایش یافته است.

تعداد فوق تخصصین و متخصصین زن در حال حاضر به ۳۶ هزار نفر رسیده است. که تعداد فوق تخصصین زن از زمان قبل از انقلاب تا به الان از ۹ درصد به ۳۰ درصد افزایش یافته است.

امکانات ایجاد شده در پژوهشی زنان

ایجاد بیمارستان های جامع زنان از جمله بیمارستان زنان (میرزا کوچک خان)، بیمارستان جامع استان البرز، بیمارستان جامع منطقه جنوب شرق کشور در یزد و ... که در تمام زمینه های تخصصی خدمات خود را ارائه می دهند از اقدامات مثبت است. ضمن آنکه بیمارستان های دیگری از جمله آرش، نجمیه، مهدیه، مادران، آبان و ... نیز به خدمات دهی زنان مخصوص در زمینه زایمان وجود دارند.

ورزش بانوان

بعد از انقلاب اسلامی		قبل از انقلاب اسلامی	
کمیت	موضوع	کمیت	موضوع
۳۸ رشته	رشته های فعال	۷ رشته	رشته های فعال
۳۵۰۰۰	مریبان فعال	۹ نفر	مریبان فعال
۱۶۰۰۰	داوران فعال	۷ نفر	داوران فعال
۳۰	ورزشگاه اختصاصی	۱۰ روزشگاه	ورزشگاه اختصاصی

حضور زنان در عرصه پزشکی

در سال ۱۳۵۵ تنها ۲۵ درصد از پزشکان عمومی زن بوده اند و امروزه به ۴۰ درصد افزایش یافته است.

تعداد فوق تخصصین و متخصصین زن در حال حاضر به ۳۶ هزار نفر رسیده است. که تعداد فوق تخصصین زن از زمان قبل از انقلاب تا به الان از ۹ درصد به ۳۰ درصد افزایش یافته است.

امکانات ایجاد شده در پزشکی زنان

ایجاد بیمارستان های جامع زنان از جمله بیمارستان زنان (میرزا کوچک خان)، بیمارستان جامع استان البرز، بیمارستان جامع منطقه جنوب شرق کشور در یزد و ... که در تمام زمینه های تخصصی خدمات خود را ارائه می دهند از اقدامات مثبت است. ضمن آنکه بیمارستان

افزایش یافته است.

تعداد فوق تخصصین و متخصصین زن در حال حاضر به ۳۶ هزار نفر رسیده است. که تعداد فوق تخصصین زن از زمان قبل از انقلاب تا به الان از ۹ درصد به ۳۰ درصد افزایش یافته است.

امکانات ایجاد شده در پزشکی زنان

ایجاد بیمارستان های جامع زنان از جمله بیمارستان زنان (میرزا کوچک خان)، بیمارستان جامع استان البرز، بیمارستان جامع منطقه جنوب شرق کشور در یزد و ... که در تمام زمینه های تخصصی خدمات خود را ارائه می دهند از اقدامات مثبت است. ضمن آنکه بیمارستان های دیگری از جمله آرش، نجمیه، مهدیه، مادران، آبان و ... نیز به خدمات دهی زنان مخصوص در زمینه زایمان وجود دارند.

ورزش بانوان

بعد از انقلاب اسلامی

قبل از انقلاب اسلامی

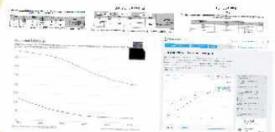
های تخصصی خدمات خود را ارائه می دهند از اقدامات مثبت است. ضمناً انکه بیمارستان های دیگری از جمله آرش، نجمیه، مهدیه، مادران، آبان و ... نیز به خدمات دهی زنان مخصوص در زمینه زایمان وجود دارند.

ورزش بانوان

بعد از انقلاب اسلامی		قبل از انقلاب اسلامی	
کمیت	موضوع	کمیت	موضوع
۳۸ رشته	رشته های فعال	۷ رشته	رشته های فعال
۳۵۰۰۰	مریبیان فعال	۹ نفر	مریبیان فعال
۱۶۰۰۰	داوران فعال	۷ نفر	داوران فعال
۳۰	ورزشگاه اختصاصی	۱ ورزشگاه	ورزشگاه اختصاصی

۱۰ کرامت زن

بهداشت



[.]

نگاه به زن



آموزش



[]

زن در غرب



۱۱. رتبه‌های برتر

شاخصه توسعه انسانی



شاخصه توسعه انسانی

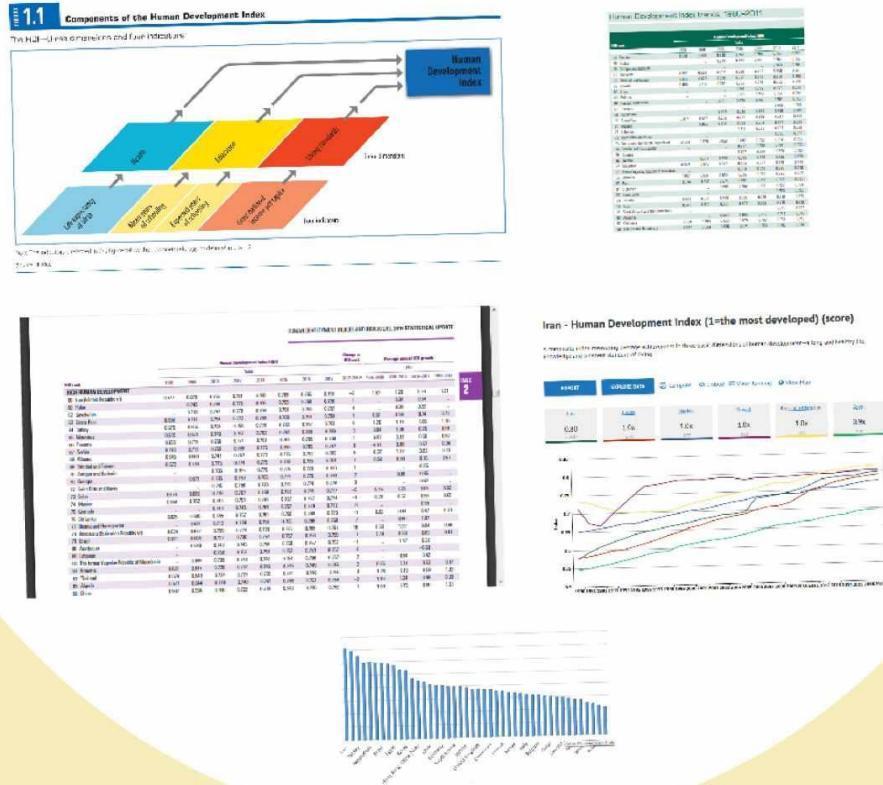
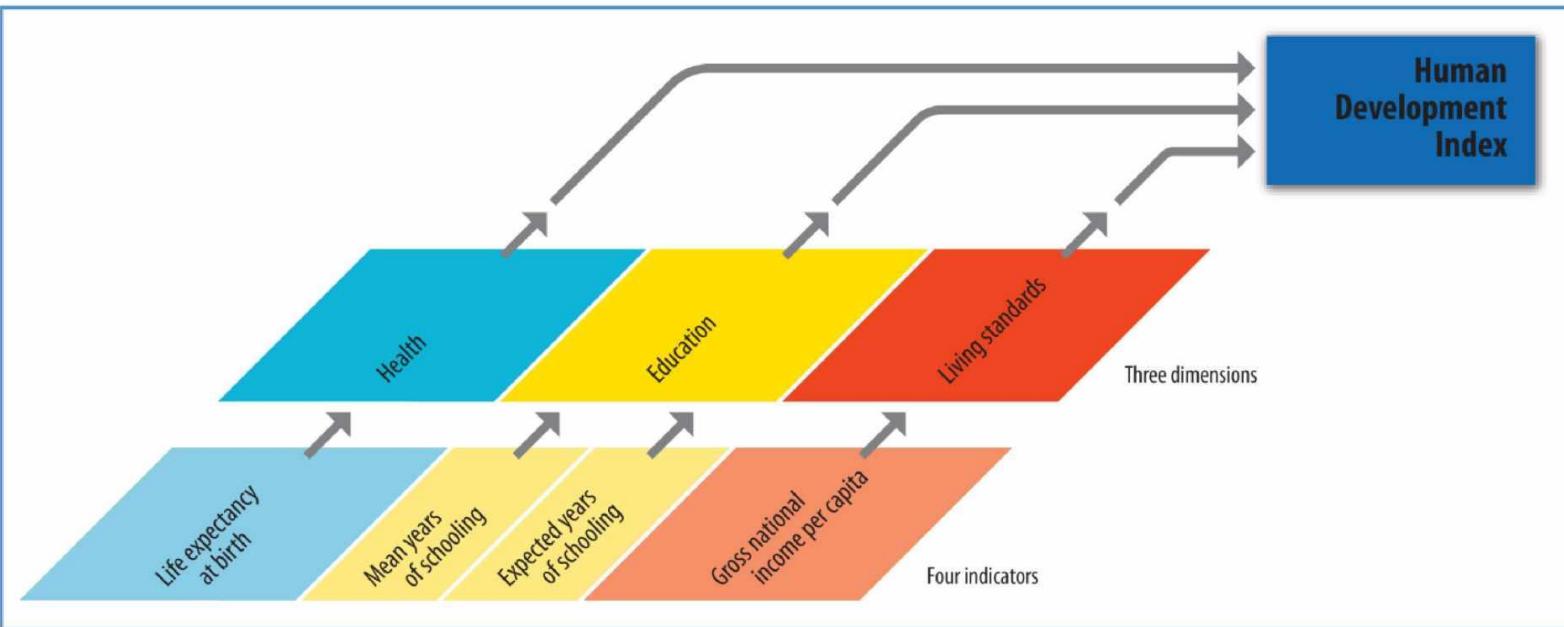


FIGURE
1.1

Components of the Human Development Index

The HDI—three dimensions and four indicators



Note: The indicators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

Source: HDRO.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES AND INDICATORS: 2018 STATISTICAL UPDATE

TABLE
2

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)								Change in HDI rank	Average annual HDI growth			
	Value									1990–2000	2000–2010	2010–2017	
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017					
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
60 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.577	0.670	0.755	0.781	0.788	0.789	0.796	0.798	-2	1.52	1.20	0.79	1.21
60 Palau	..	0.743	0.769	0.778	0.786	0.793	0.798	0.798	1	..	0.34	0.54	..
62 Seychelles	..	0.718	0.747	0.770	0.786	0.791	0.793	0.797	4	..	0.39	0.92	..
63 Costa Rica	0.656	0.711	0.754	0.772	0.780	0.788	0.791	0.794	1	0.81	0.59	0.74	0.71
64 Turkey	0.579	0.655	0.734	0.760	0.778	0.783	0.787	0.791	8	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.16
65 Mauritius	0.619	0.673	0.749	0.767	0.782	0.782	0.788	0.790	3	0.84	1.06	0.78	0.91
66 Panama	0.659	0.719	0.758	0.771	0.781	0.781	0.785	0.789	-1	0.87	0.53	0.58	0.67
67 Serbia	0.718	0.711	0.759	0.768	0.775	0.780	0.785	0.787	0	-0.11	0.66	0.52	0.34
68 Albania	0.645	0.669	0.741	0.767	0.773	0.776	0.782	0.785	0	0.37	1.02	0.83	0.73
69 Trinidad and Tobago	0.672	0.716	0.775	0.774	0.779	0.783	0.785	0.784	-7	0.64	0.80	0.16	0.57
70 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	0.766	0.765	0.770	0.775	0.778	0.780	1	..	..	0.25	..
70 Georgia	..	0.673	0.735	0.750	0.765	0.771	0.776	0.780	7	..	0.88	0.85	..
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	0.745	0.756	0.770	0.773	0.774	0.778	3	..	..	0.62	..
73 Cuba	0.676	0.686	0.779	0.767	0.768	0.772	0.774	0.777	-5	0.15	1.28	-0.03	0.52
74 Mexico	0.650	0.702	0.743	0.757	0.761	0.767	0.772	0.774	-1	0.78	0.57	0.58	0.65
75 Grenada	..	..	0.743	0.749	0.761	0.767	0.770	0.772	3	..	..	0.55	..
76 Sri Lanka	0.625	0.685	0.745	0.757	0.763	0.766	0.768	0.770	-3	0.93	0.84	0.47	0.78
77 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	0.672	0.713	0.739	0.754	0.755	0.766	0.768	7	..	0.60	1.07	..
78 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.634	0.672	0.759	0.774	0.778	0.775	0.766	0.761	-16	0.58	1.22	0.04	0.68
79 Brazil	0.611	0.684	0.727	0.736	0.752	0.757	0.758	0.759	7	1.14	0.60	0.63	0.81
80 Azerbaijan	..	0.640	0.740	0.745	0.758	0.758	0.757	0.757	-1	..	1.47	0.32	..
80 Lebanon	..	..	0.758	0.751	0.751	0.752	0.753	0.757	-4	..	..	-0.03	..
80 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	0.669	0.735	0.740	0.747	0.754	0.756	0.757	2	..	0.94	0.42	..
83 Armenia	0.631	0.647	0.728	0.737	0.745	0.748	0.749	0.755	2	0.26	1.17	0.53	0.67
83 Thailand	0.574	0.649	0.724	0.731	0.735	0.741	0.748	0.755	4	1.24	1.10	0.59	1.02
85 Algeria	0.577	0.644	0.729	0.740	0.747	0.749	0.752	0.754	-3	1.10	1.24	0.49	0.99
86 China	0.502	0.594	0.706	0.722	0.738	0.743	0.748	0.752	7	1.69	1.75	0.90	1.51

icators presented in this figure follow the new methodology, as defined in box 1.2.

D.

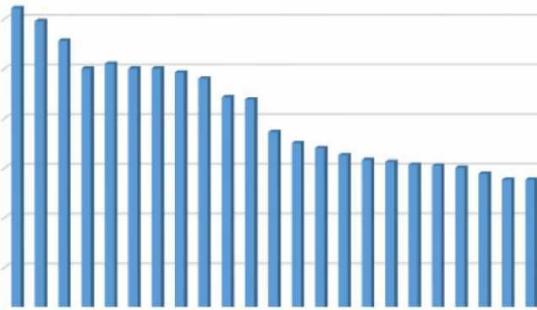
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES AND INDICATORS: 2018 STATISTICAL UPDATE

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)								Change in HDI rank	Average annual HDI growth				
	Value									1990–2000	2000–2010	2010–2017	1990–2017	
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017						
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60 Palau	-	0.743	0.769	0.778	0.786	0.793	0.798	0.798	1	-	0.34	0.54	-	
62 Seychelles	--	0.718	0.747	0.770	0.786	0.791	0.793	0.797	4	--	0.39	0.92	--	
63 Costa Rica	0.656	0.711	0.754	0.772	0.780	0.788	0.791	0.794	1	0.81	0.59	0.74	0.71	
64 Turkey	0.579	0.655	0.734	0.760	0.778	0.783	0.787	0.791	8	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.16	
65 Mauritius	0.619	0.673	0.749	0.767	0.782	0.782	0.788	0.790	3	0.84	1.06	0.78	0.91	
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70 Antigua and Barbuda	--	--	0.766	0.765	0.770	0.775	0.778	0.780	1	--	--	0.25	--	
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73 Cuba	0.676	0.686	0.779	0.767	0.768	0.772	0.774	0.777	-5	0.15	1.28	-0.03	0.52	
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76 Sri Lanka	0.625	0.685	0.745	0.757	0.763	0.766	0.768	0.770	-3	0.93	0.84	0.47	0.78	
77 Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	0.672	0.713	0.739	0.754	0.755	0.766	0.768	7	--	0.60	1.07	--	
78 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.634	0.672	0.759	0.774	0.778	0.775	0.766	0.761	-16	0.58	1.22	0.04	0.68	
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80 Azerbaijan	--	0.640	0.740	0.745	0.758	0.758	0.757	0.757	-1	--	1.47	0.32	--	

(%))

	2000–2010	2010–2017	1990–2017
00	1.20	0.79	1.21
0.34	0.54	..	
0.39	0.92	..	
0.59	0.74	0.71	
1.11	1.06	1.10	

63 Costa Rica	0.656	0.711	0.754	0.772	0.780	0.788	0.791	0.794	1	0.81	0.59	0.74	0.71
64 Turkey	0.579	0.655	0.734	0.760	0.778	0.783	0.787	0.791	8	1.26	1.14	1.06	1.16
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66 Panama	0.659	0.719	0.758	0.771	0.781	0.781	0.785	0.789	-1	0.87	0.53	0.58	0.67
67 Serbia	0.718	0.711	0.759	0.768	0.775	0.780	0.785	0.787	0	-0.11	0.66	0.52	0.34
68 Albania	0.645	0.669	0.741	0.767	0.773	0.776	0.782	0.785	0	0.37	1.02	0.83	0.73
69 Trinidad and Tobago	0.672	0.716	0.775	0.774	0.779	0.783	0.785	0.784	-7	0.64	0.80	0.16	0.57
70 Antigua and Barbuda	--	--	0.766	0.765	0.770	0.775	0.778	0.780	1	--	--	0.25	--
70 Georgia	--	0.673	0.735	0.750	0.765	0.771	0.776	0.780	7	--	0.88	0.85	--
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	--	--	0.745	0.756	0.770	0.773	0.774	0.778	3	--	--	0.62	--
73 Cuba	0.676	0.686	0.779	0.767	0.768	0.772	0.774	0.777	-5	0.15	1.28	-0.03	0.52
74 Mexico	0.650	0.702	0.743	0.757	0.761	0.767	0.772	0.774	-1	0.78	0.57	0.58	0.65
75 Grenada	--	--	0.743	0.749	0.761	0.767	0.770	0.772	3	--	--	0.55	--
76 Sri Lanka	0.625	0.685	0.745	0.757	0.763	0.766	0.768	0.770	-3	0.93	0.84	0.47	0.78
77 Bosnia and Herzegovina	--	0.672	0.713	0.739	0.754	0.755	0.766	0.768	7	--	0.60	1.07	--
78 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.634	0.672	0.759	0.774	0.778	0.775	0.766	0.761	-16	0.58	1.22	0.04	0.68
79 Brazil	0.611	0.684	0.727	0.736	0.752	0.757	0.758	0.759	7	1.14	0.60	0.63	0.81
80 Azerbaijan	--	0.640	0.740	0.745	0.758	0.758	0.757	0.757	-1	--	1.47	0.32	--
80 Lebanon	--	--	0.758	0.751	0.751	0.752	0.753	0.757	-4	--	--	-0.03	--
80 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	--	0.669	0.735	0.740	0.747	0.754	0.756	0.757	2	--	0.94	0.42	--
83 Armenia	0.631	0.647	0.728	0.737	0.745	0.748	0.749	0.755	2	0.26	1.17	0.53	0.67
83 Thailand	0.574	0.649	0.724	0.731	0.735	0.741	0.748	0.755	4	1.24	1.10	0.59	1.02
85 Algeria	0.577	0.644	0.729	0.740	0.747	0.749	0.752	0.754	-3	1.10	1.24	0.49	0.99
86 China	0.502	0.594	0.706	0.722	0.738	0.743	0.748	0.752	7	1.69	1.75	0.90	1.51



1.47**0.32**

...

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-0.03

...

0.94**0.42**

...

1.17**0.53****0.67****1.10****0.59****1.02****1.24****0.49****0.99****1.75****0.90****1.51**

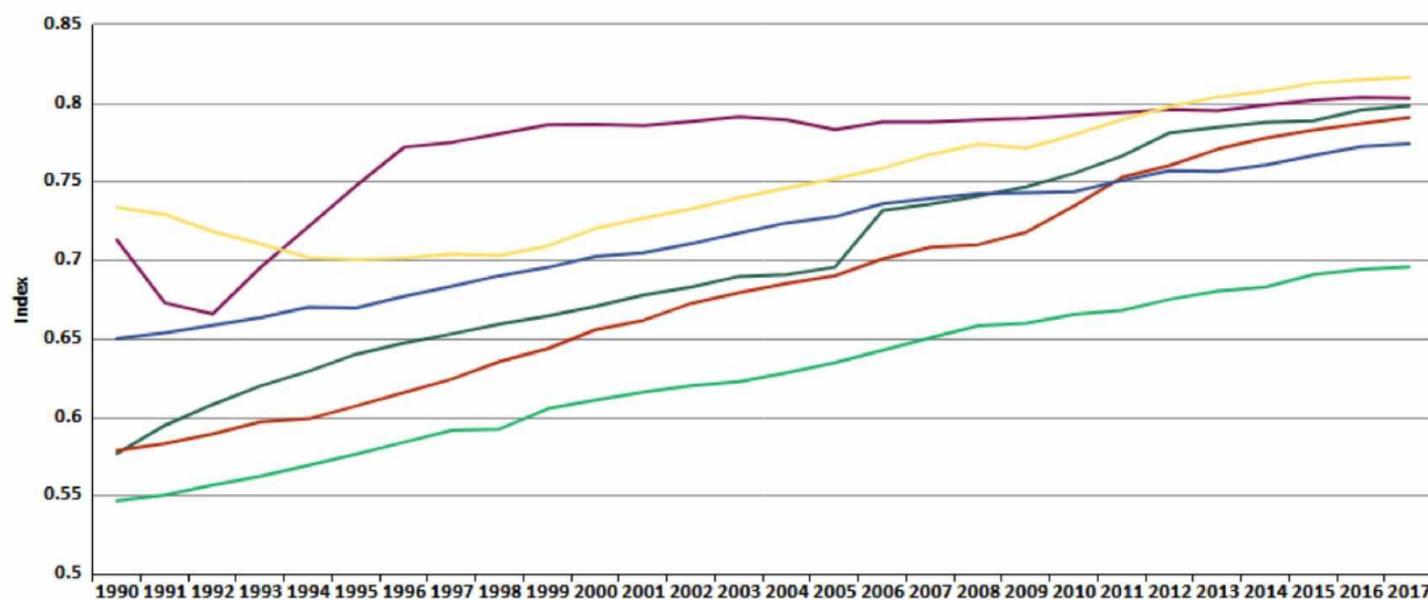
Human Development Index trends, 1980–2011

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)						
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
58 Panama	0.628	0.660	0.718	0.740	0.760	0.765	0.768
59 Serbia	..	..	0.719	0.744	0.761	0.764	0.766
60 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	0.763	0.764
61 Malaysia	0.559	0.631	0.705	0.738	0.752	0.758	0.761
62 Trinidad and Tobago	0.673	0.676	0.701	0.728	0.755	0.758	0.760
63 Kuwait	0.688	0.712	0.754	0.752	0.757	0.758	0.760
64 Libya	..	..	..	0.741	0.763	0.770	0.760
65 Belarus	..	..	..	0.723	0.746	0.751	0.756
66 Russian Federation	..	..	0.691	0.725	0.747	0.751	0.755
67 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.746	0.748
68 Kazakhstan	..	..	0.657	0.714	0.733	0.740	0.745
69 Costa Rica	0.614	0.656	0.703	0.723	0.738	0.742	0.744
70 Albania	..	0.656	0.691	0.721	0.734	0.737	0.739
71 Lebanon	..	..	..	0.711	0.733	0.737	0.739
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	0.735	0.735
73 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.623	0.629	0.656	0.692	0.732	0.734	0.735
74 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	0.717	0.730	0.731	0.733
75 Georgia	..	..	..	0.707	0.724	0.729	0.733
76 Ukraine	..	0.707	0.669	0.712	0.720	0.725	0.729
77 Mauritius	0.546	0.618	0.672	0.703	0.722	0.726	0.728
78 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	..	..	0.704	0.725	0.726	0.728
79 Jamaica	0.607	0.637	0.680	0.702	0.724	0.726	0.727
80 Peru	0.574	0.612	0.674	0.691	0.714	0.721	0.725
81 Dominica	..	..	0.699	0.709	0.722	0.723	0.724
82 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	0.720	0.723
83 Ecuador	0.591	0.636	0.668	0.695	0.716	0.718	0.720
84 Brazil	0.549	0.600	0.665	0.692	0.708	0.715	0.718
85 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	0.715	0.717
86 Armenia	..	..	0.643	0.689	0.712	0.714	0.716
87 Colombia	0.550	0.594	0.652	0.675	0.702	0.707	0.710
88 Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.437	0.534	0.636	0.671	0.703	0.707	0.707

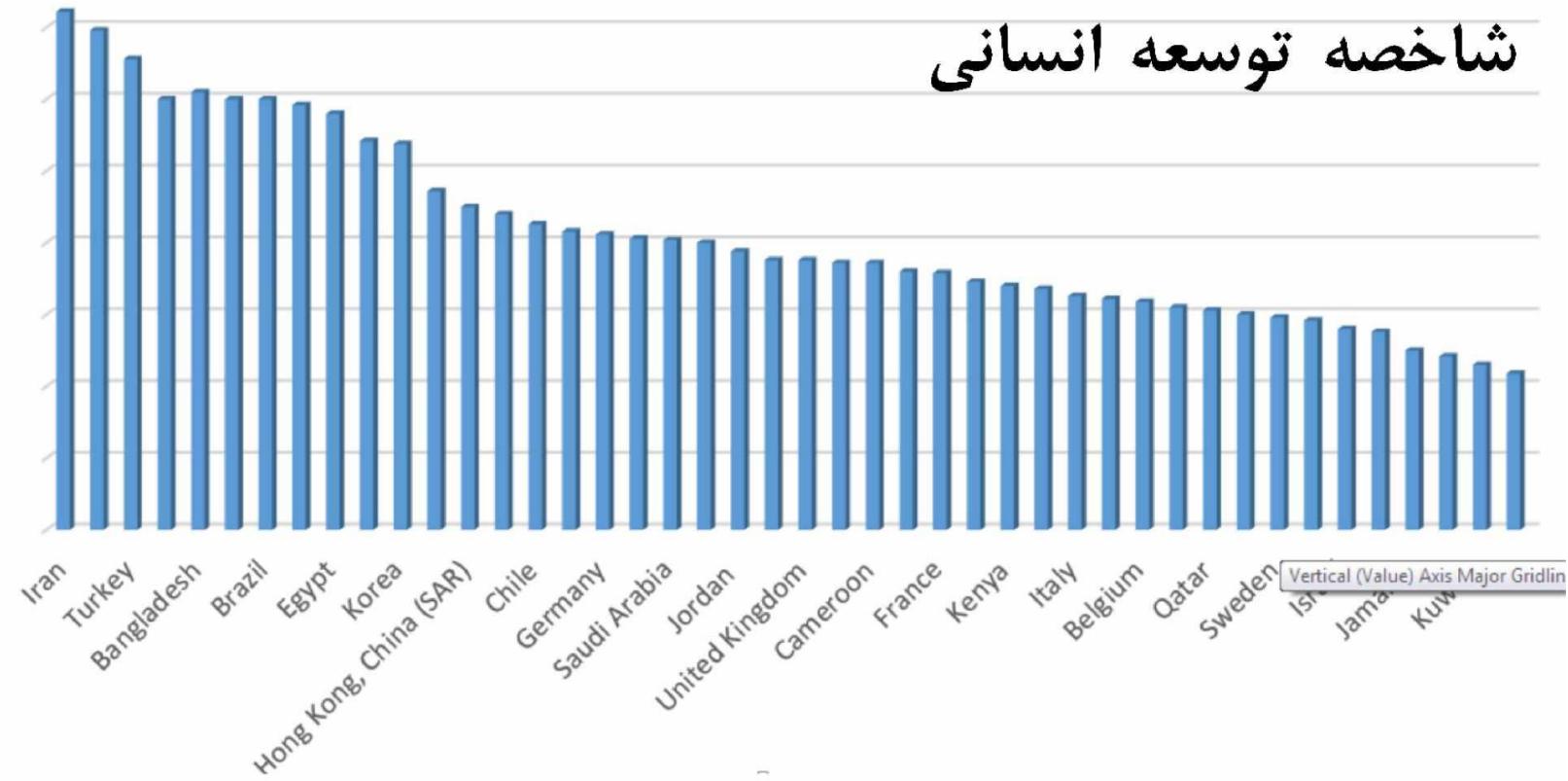
79	Jamaica	0.607	0.637
80	Peru	0.574	0.612
81	Dominica	..	..
82	Saint Lucia	..	..
83	Ecuador	0.591	0.636
84	Brazil	0.549	0.600
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..
86	Armenia	..	..
87	Colombia	0.550	0.594
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.437	0.534

Iran - Human Development Index (1=the most developed) (score)

A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living

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شاخصه توسعه انسانی



۱۱. رتبه‌های برتر

شاخصه توسعه انسانی



۱۲. گسترش برخورداری‌های عمومی



دسترسی به گاز شهری

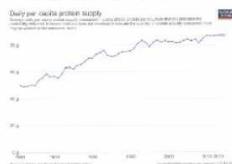


قدرت خرید

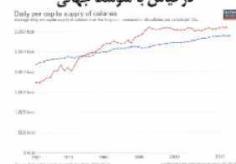
قدرت خرید

امنیت غذایی

افزایش سرانه عرضه پروتئین روزانه



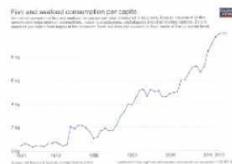
افزایش سرانه کالری روزانه عرضه شده در ایران
در قیاس با متوسط جهانی



رشد بیش از ۱۵ برابری سرانه
تامین گوشت به ازای هر شخص



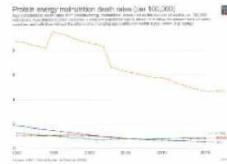
رشد ۵ برابری سرانه مصرف ماهی و غذاهای دریابی



روند کاهشی شاخص گرسنگی در ایران
و مقدار پایین آن نسبت به کشورهای منطقه و جهان



کاهش مرگ و میر بر اثر سوء تغذیه در ایران
و مقدار پایین آن نسبت به کل دنیا، امریکا و ترکیه

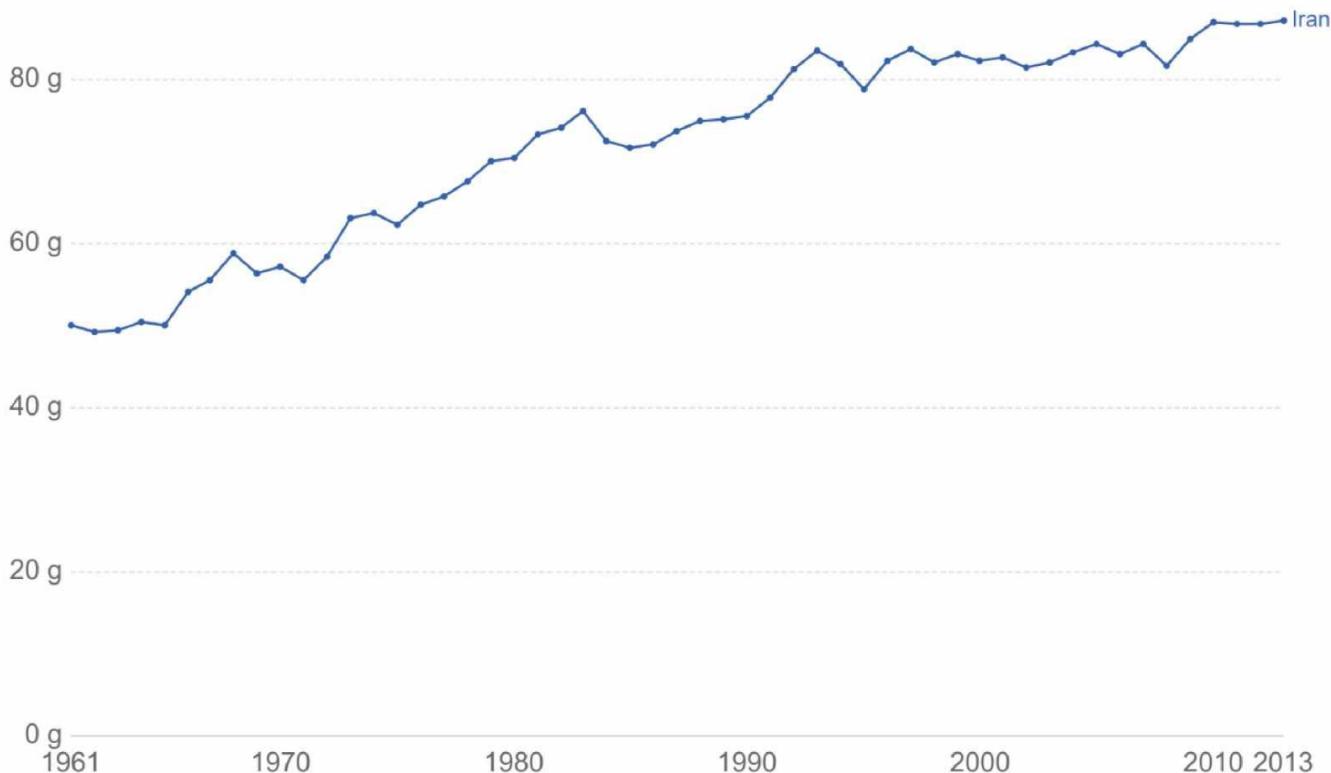


افزایش سرانه عرضه پروتئین روزانه

Daily per capita protein supply

OurWorld
in Data

Average daily per capita protein supply, measured in grams of total protein per day. Note that this indicates the availability delivered to households but does not necessarily indicate the quantity of protein actually consumed (food may be wasted at the consumer level).

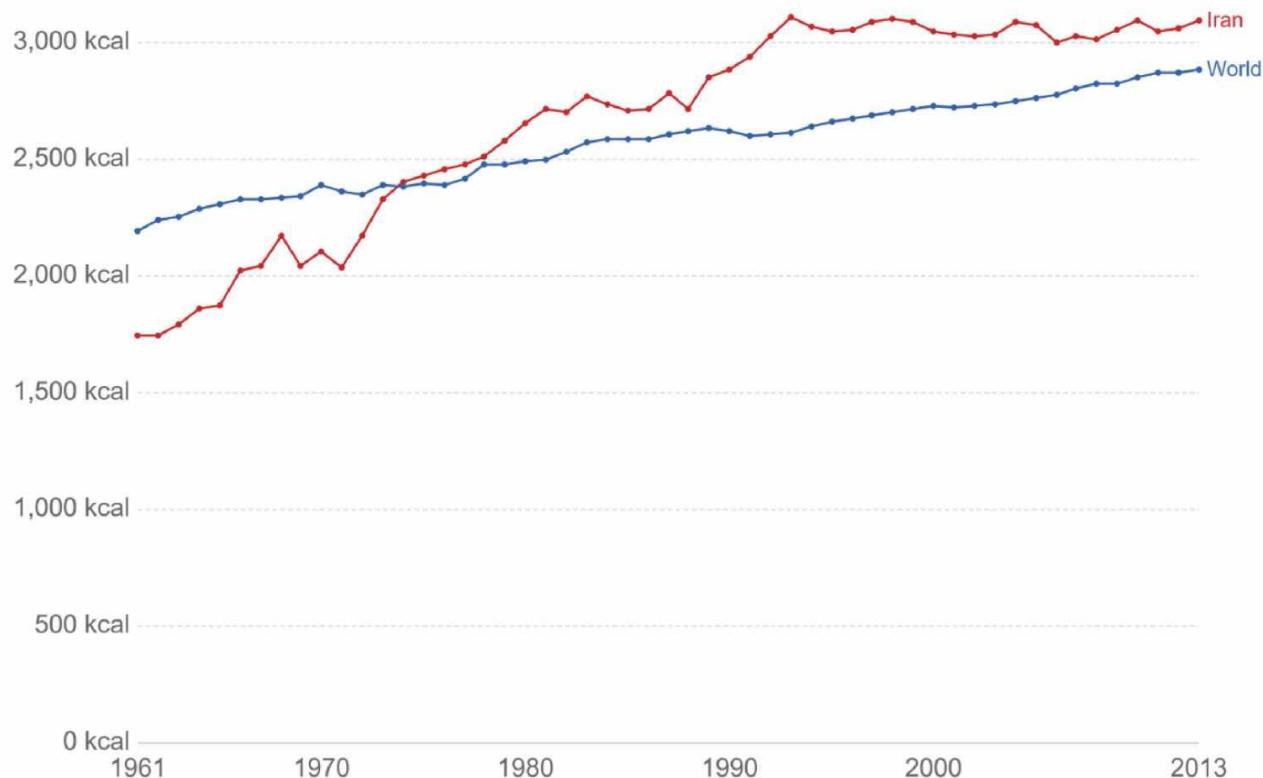


افزایش سرانه کالری روزانه عرضه شده در ایران در قیاس با متوسط جهانی

Daily per capita supply of calories

Average daily per capita supply of calories over the long-run, measured in kilocalories per person per day.

OurWorld
in Data



Source: Daily caloric supply per capita long-term - FAO (2017)

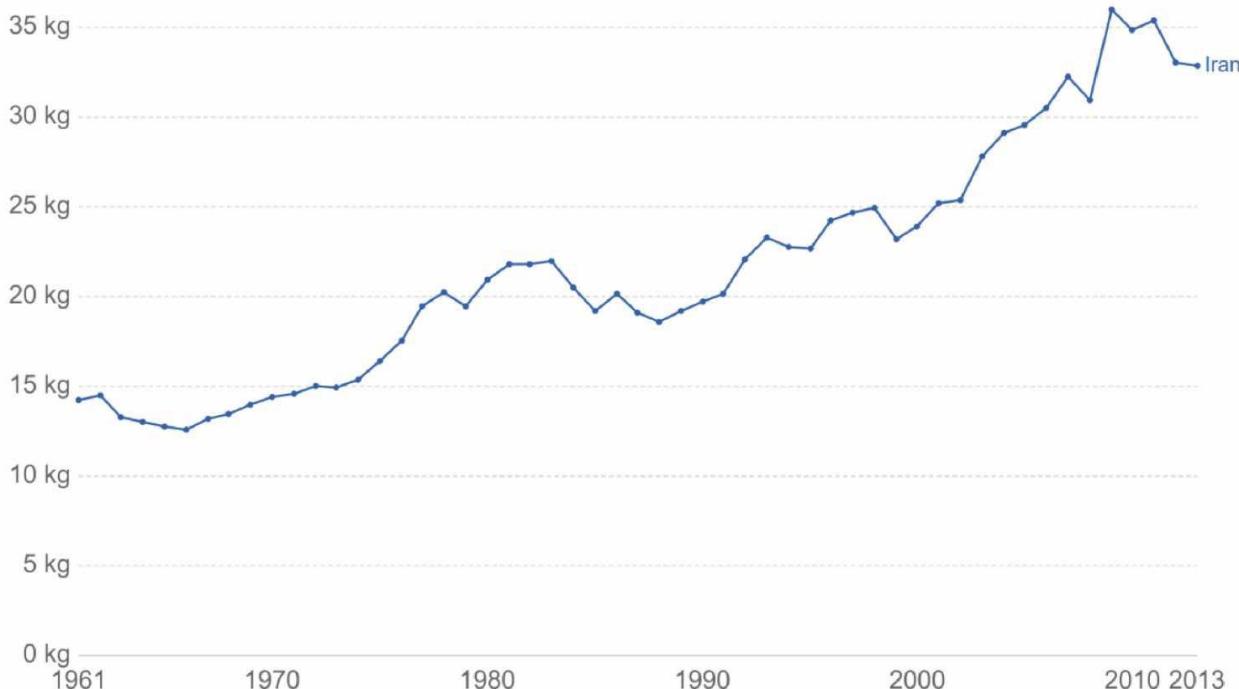
OurWorldInData.org/food-per-person/ • CC BY-SA

روشد بیش از ۱.۵ برابری سوانح تأمین گوشت به ازای هر شخص

Meat supply per person

OurWorld
in Data

Average total meat supply per person measured in kilograms per year. Note that these figures do not correct for waste at the household/consumption level so may not directly reflect the quantity of food finally consumed by a given individual.



Source: FAOstats

Note: Data excludes fish and other seafood sources

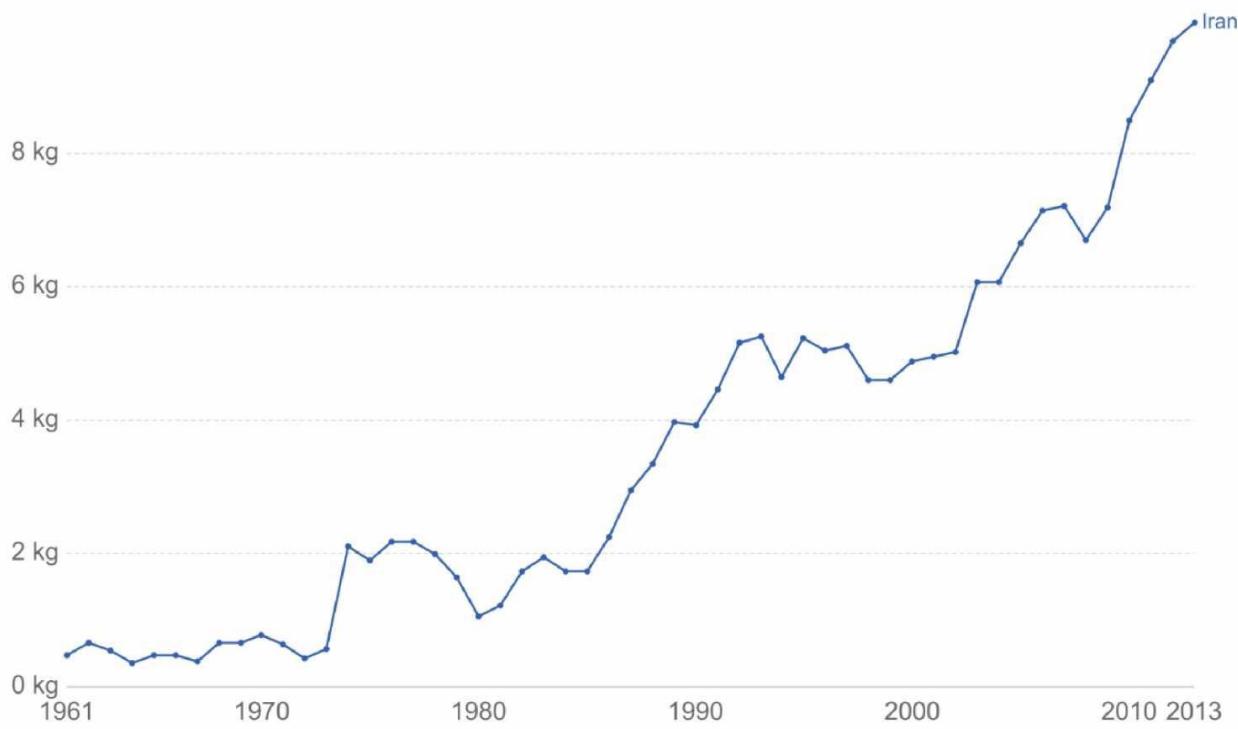
OurWorldInData.org/meat-and-seafood-production-consumption/ • CC BY-SA

رشد ۵ برابری سرانه مصرف ماهی و غذاهای دریایی

Fish and seafood consumption per capita

Annual consumption of fish and seafood per person per year, measured in kilograms. Data is inclusive of all fish species and major seafood commodities, including crustaceans, cephalopods and other mollusc species. Data is based on per capita food supply at the consumer level, but does not account for food waste at the consumer level.

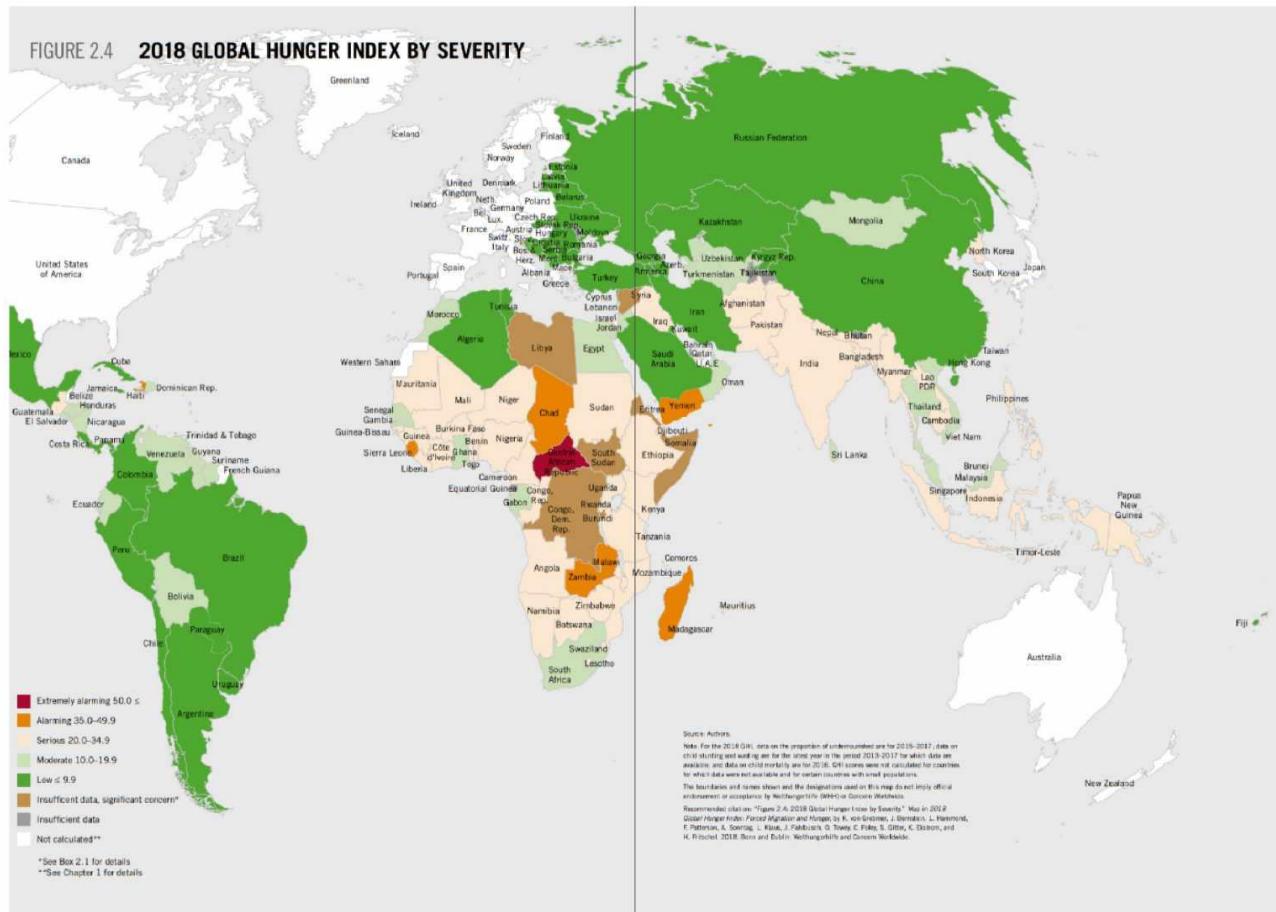
OurWorld
in Data



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

OurWorldInData.org/meat-and-seafood-production-consumption/ • CC BY-SA

روند کاهشی شاخص جهانی گرسنگی در ایران و مقدار پایین آن نسبت به کشورهای منطقه و جهان

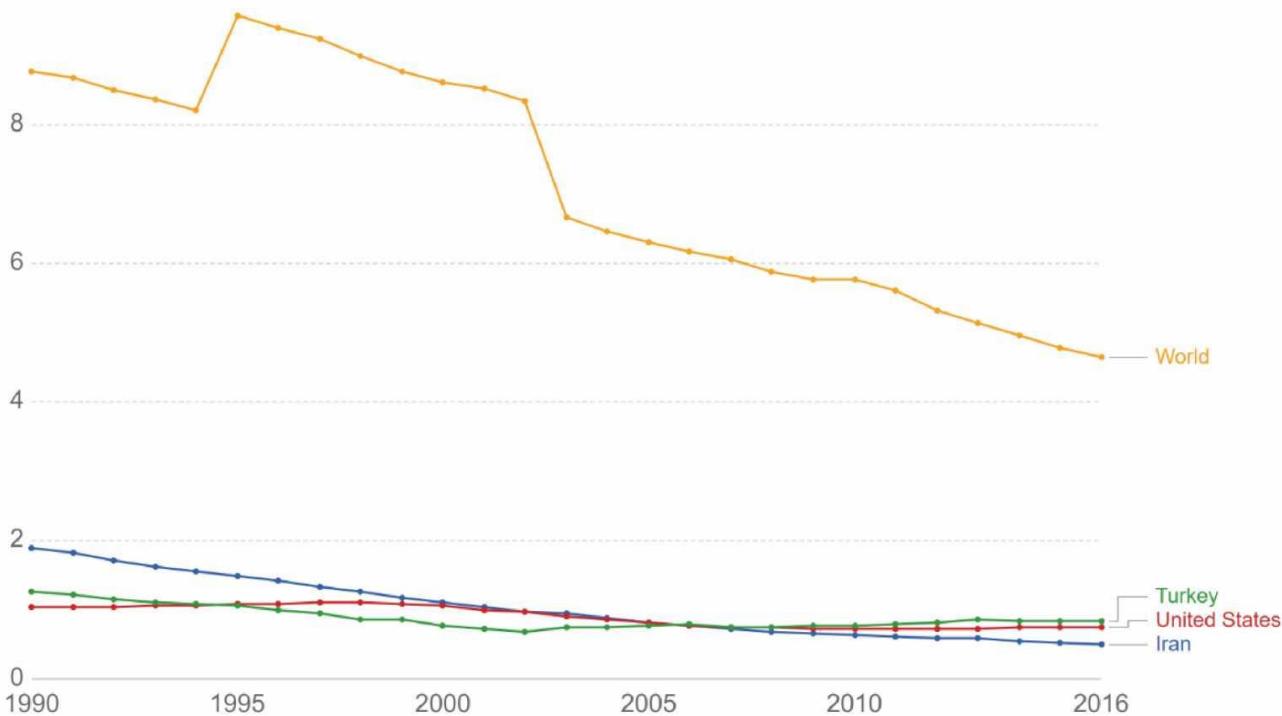


کاهش مرگ و میر بر اثر سوء تغذیه در ایران و مقدار پایینتر آن نسبت به کل دنیا، آمریکا و ترکیه

Protein-energy malnutrition death rates (per 100,000)

Our World
in Data

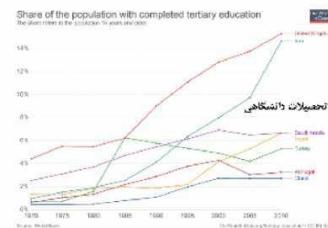
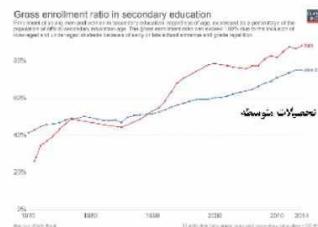
Age-standardized death rates from protein-energy malnutrition, measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals. Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (GBD)

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آموزش مناسب





تحصیلات ابتدائی

Net enrolment rate in primary education

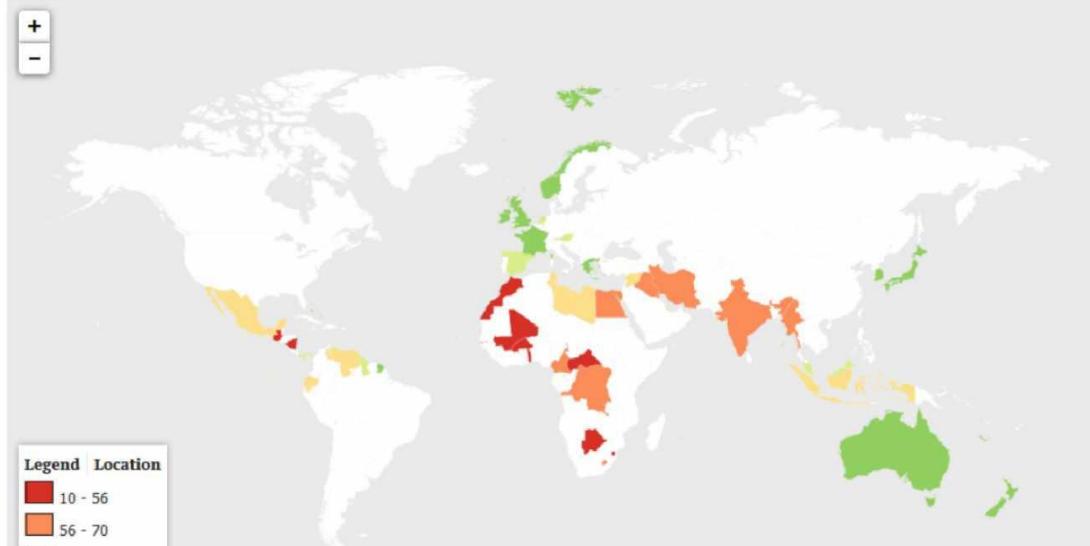
(%)

Tajikistan is the top country by net enrolment rate in primary education in the world. As of 2015, net enrolment rate in primary education in Tajikistan was 97.3 %. The top 5 countries also includes Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Montenegro, and Ghana.

The description is composed by Yodatai, our digital data assistant. Have a question? [Ask Yodatai](#) .

What is net enrolment rate in primary education?

Net enrolment rate. Primary. Total is the ratio of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of the official primary school age.

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[View Ranking](#)[Embed](#)[Legend](#) | [Location](#)

	10 - 56
	56 - 70
	70 - 81
	81 - 94
	94 - 100



1970 1974 1977 1980 1983 1986 1989 1992 1995 1998 2001 2004 2007 2010 2013 2015

Source: World Bank: Education Statistics

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[View Ranking](#)[Embed](#)

+

-

Legend | Location

- █ 10 - 56
- █ 56 - 70
- █ 70 - 81
- █ 81 - 94
- █ 94 - 100

Source: [World Bank: Education Statistics](#)



Net enrolment rate in primary education

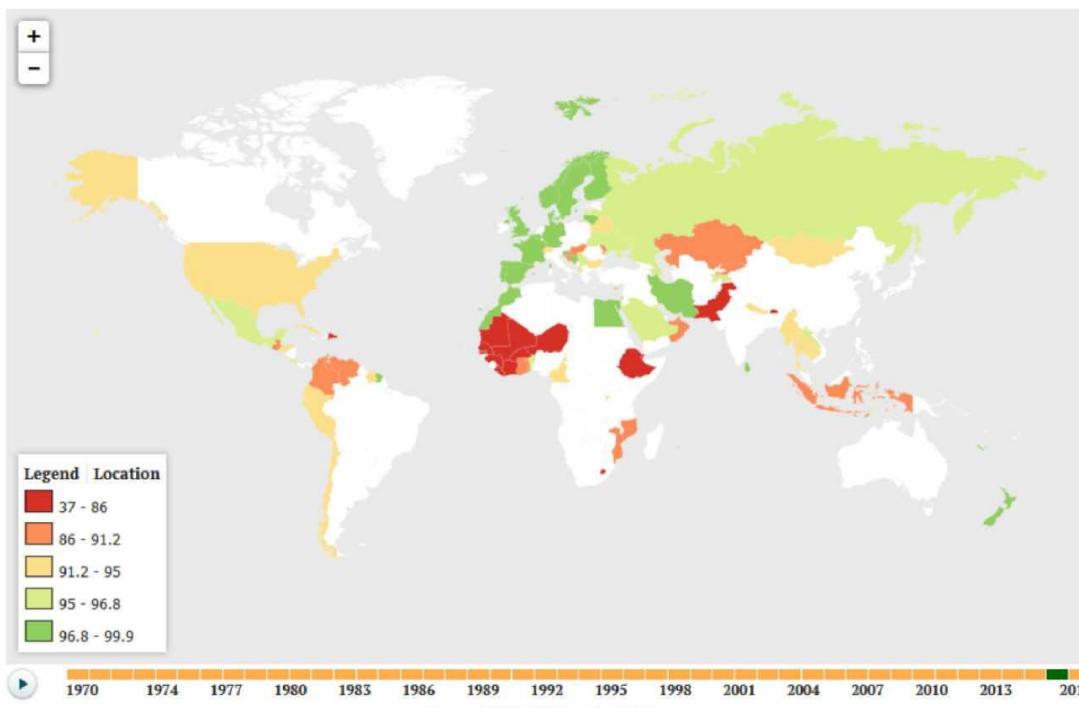
(%)

Tajikistan is the top country by net enrolment rate in primary education in the world. As of 2015, net enrolment rate in primary education in Tajikistan was 97.3 %. The top 5 countries also includes Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Montenegro, and Ghana.

The description is composed by Yodatai, our digital data assistant. Have a question? [Ask Yodatai](#) ▾

What is net enrolment rate in primary education?

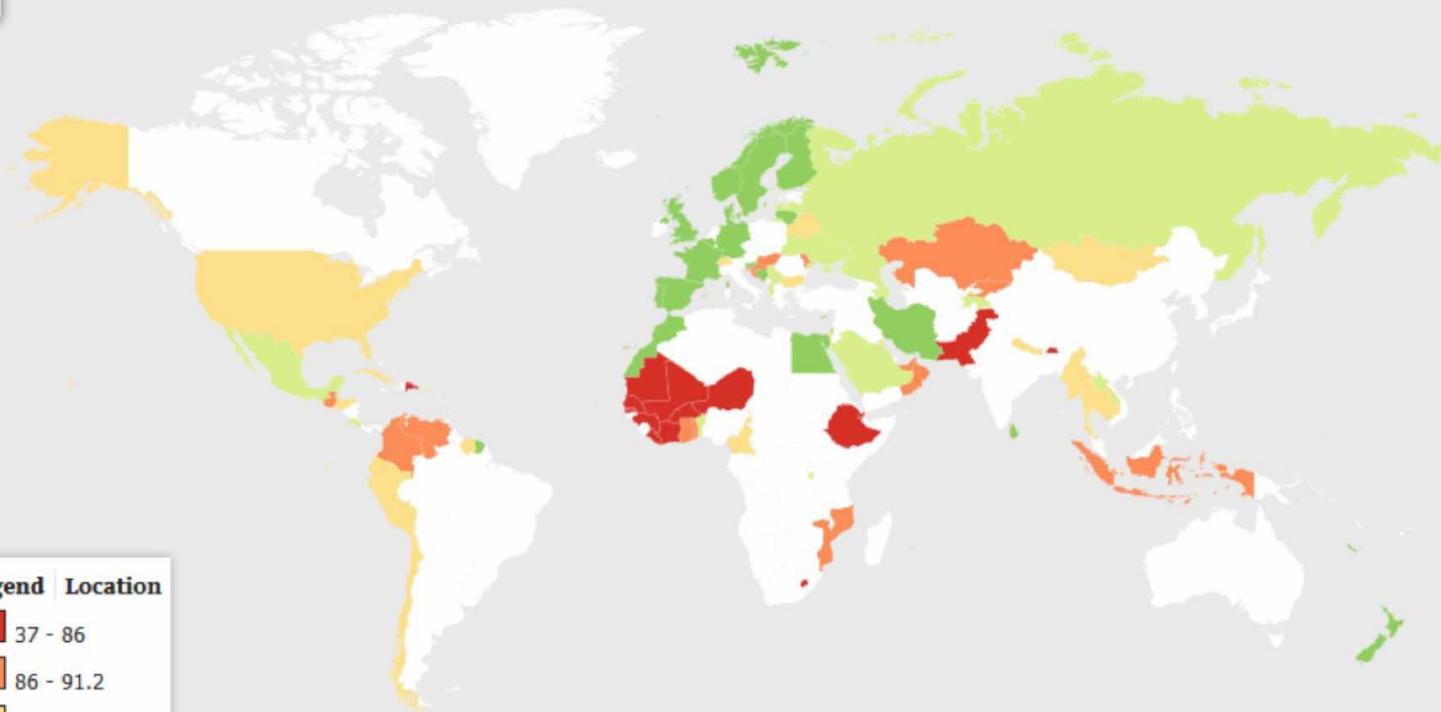
Net enrolment rate. Primary. Total is the ratio of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of the official primary school age.

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[View Ranking](#)[Embed](#)

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[View Ranking](#)[Embed](#)

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**Legend | Location**

- 37 - 86
- 86 - 91.2
- 91.2 - 95
- 95 - 96.8
- 96.8 - 99.9

1970 1974 1977 1980 1983 1986 1989 1992 1995 1998 2001 2004 2007 2010 2013 2015

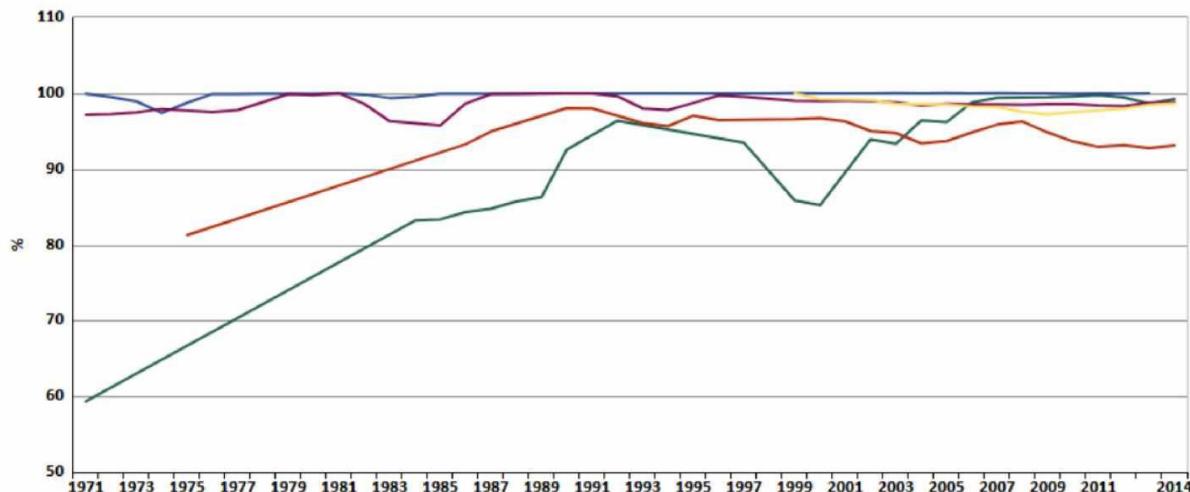
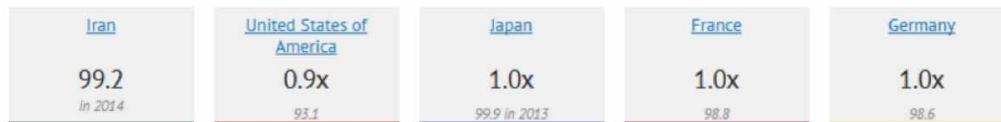
Source: [World Bank: Education Statistics](#)



Iran - Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)

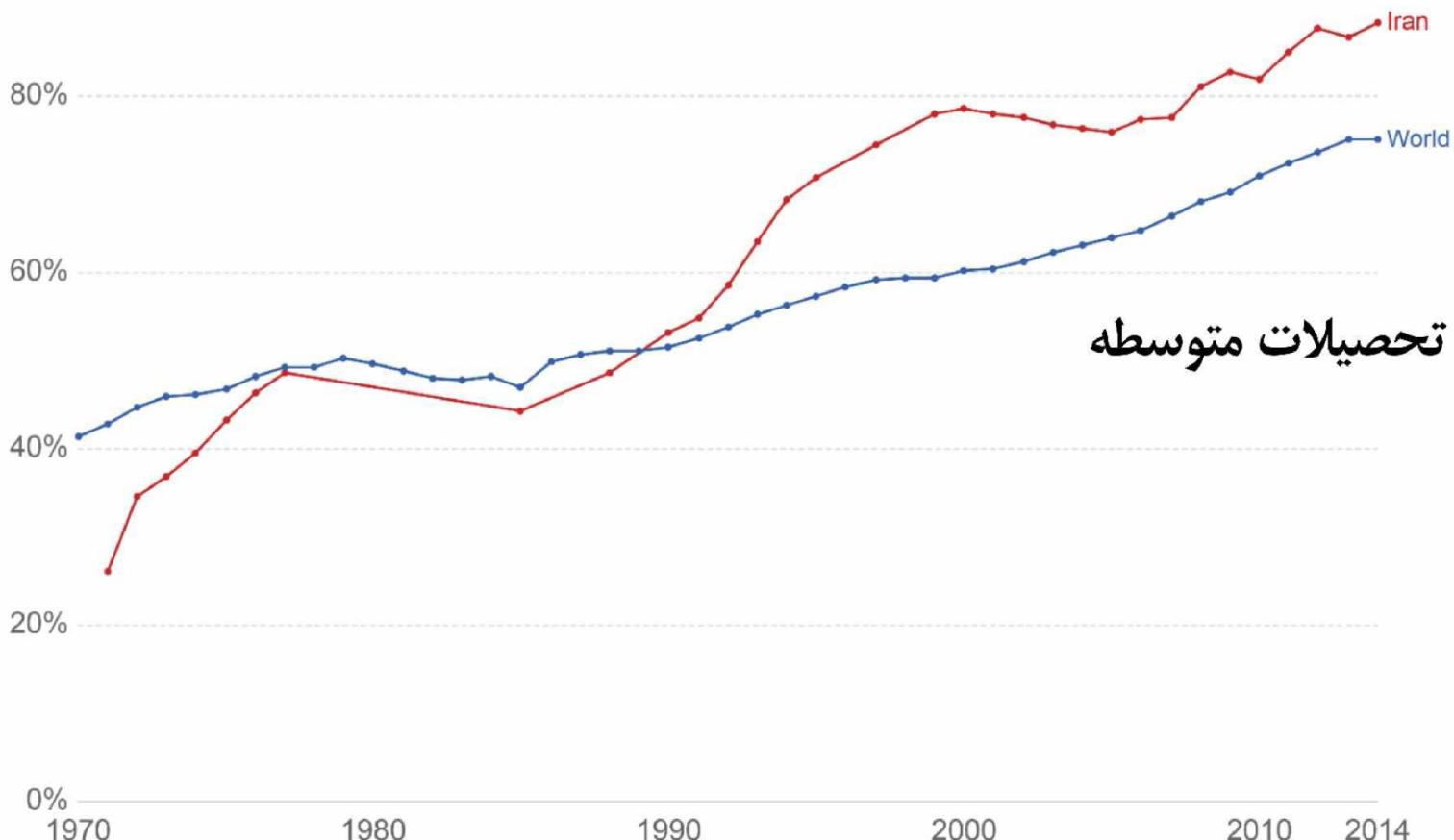
تحصیلات ابتدایی
در ایران

Net enrolment rate. Primary. Total is the ratio of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of the official primary school age.

[EXPORT](#)[EXPLORE DATA](#)[!\[\]\(f24436961626030c1441132e4cd6ca3b_img.jpg\) Compare](#)[!\[\]\(053eb519d8bb52a15049af457fb8ce7c_img.jpg\) Embed](#)[!\[\]\(33e08a3c606981e8a2b5ba29660cfc6c_img.jpg\) View Ranking](#)[!\[\]\(8adc1fc8917b625da707bce080b05465_img.jpg\) View Map](#)

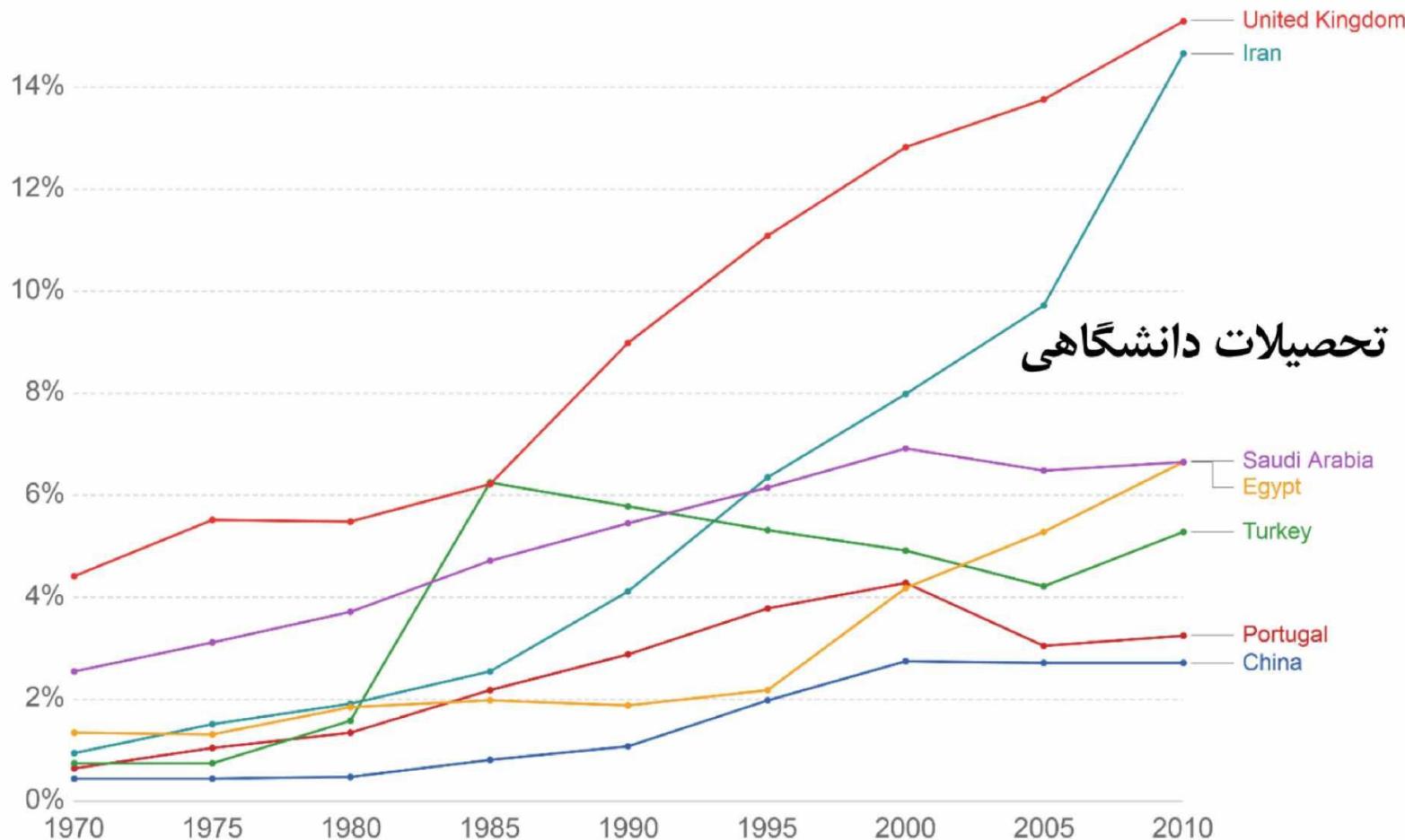
Gross enrollment ratio in secondary education

Enrollment of young men and women in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. The gross enrollment ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

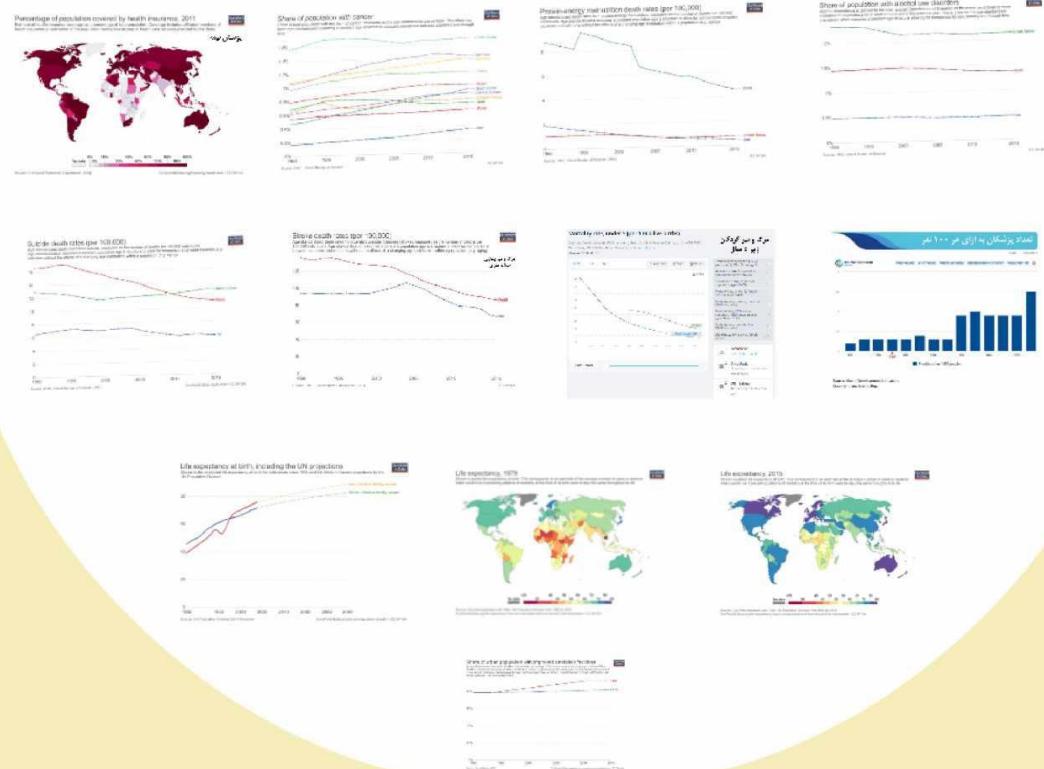


Share of the population with completed tertiary education

The share refers to the population 15 years and older.



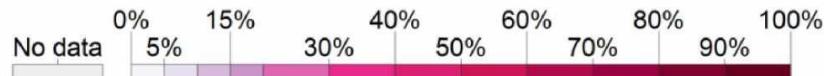
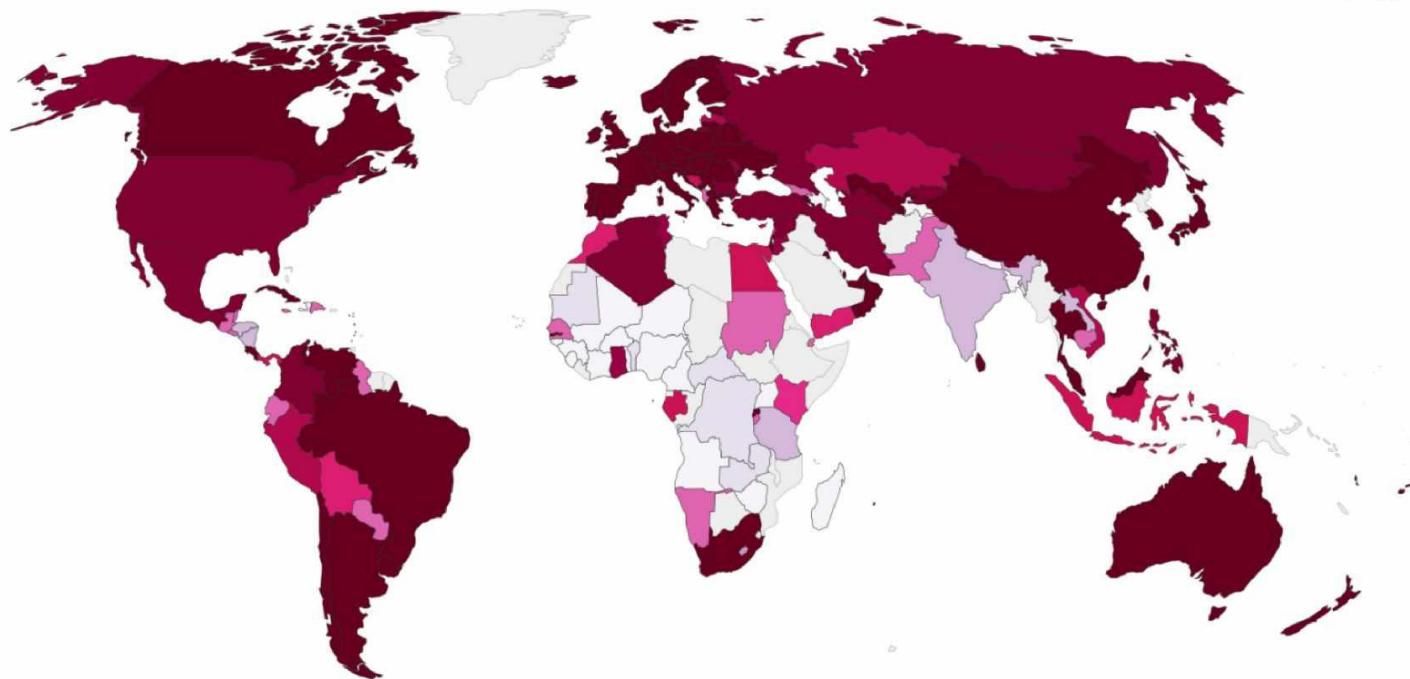
بـهـدـاـشـت و سـلـامـت



Percentage of population covered by health insurance, 2011

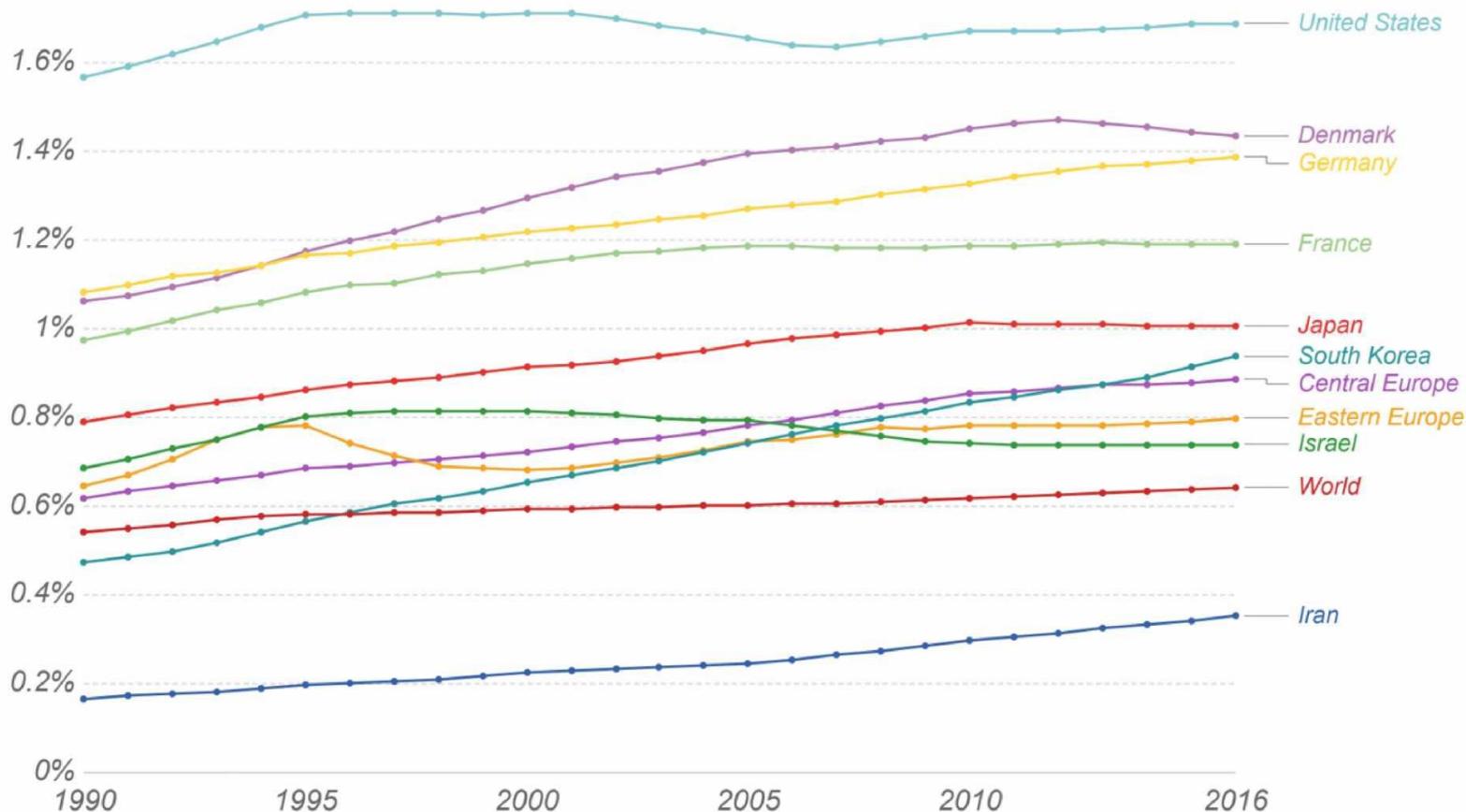
Estimate of health insurance coverage as a percentage of total population. Coverage includes affiliated members of health insurance or estimation of the population having free access to health care services provided by the State.

پوشش بیمه



Share of population with cancer

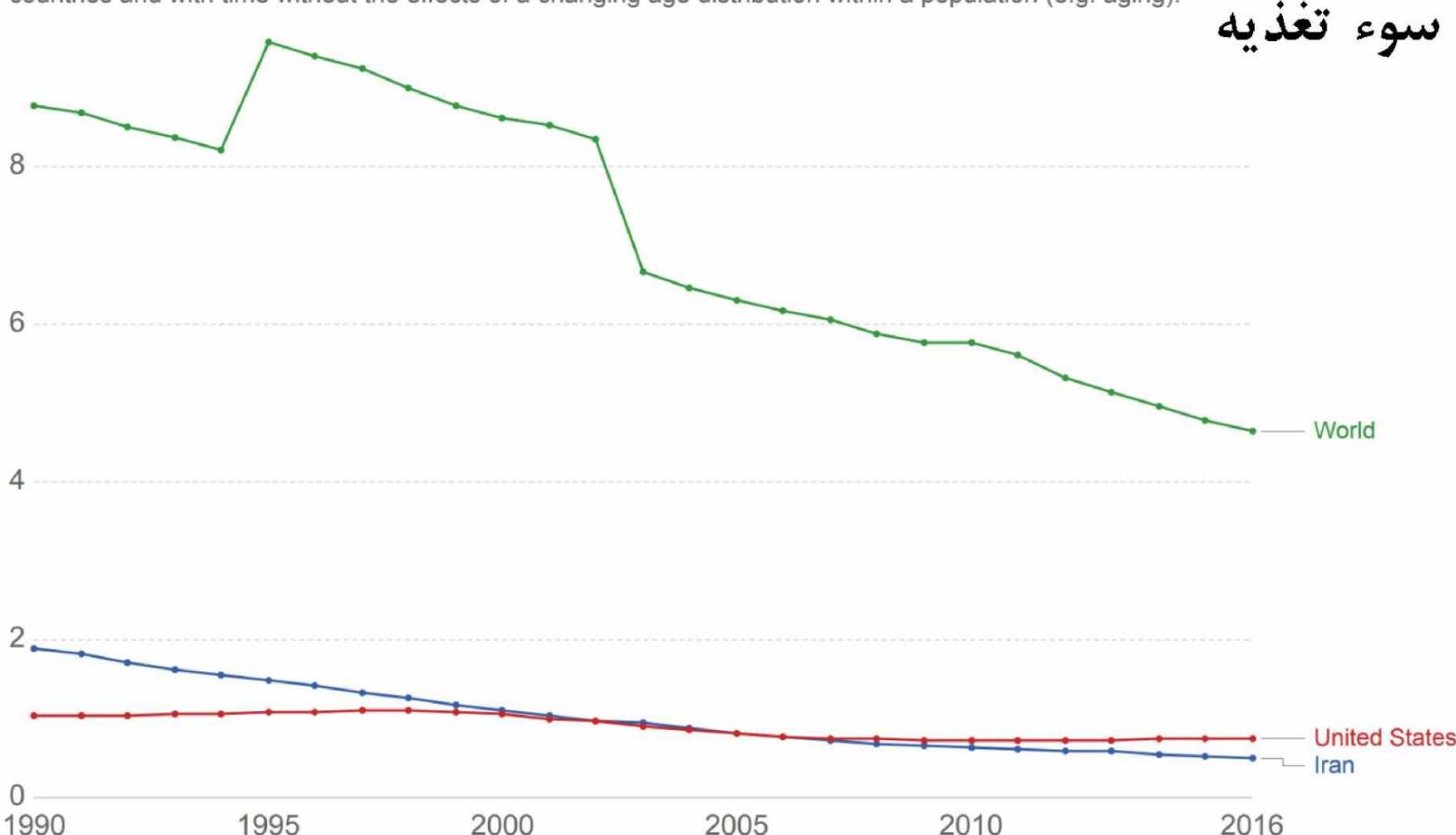
Share of total population with any form of cancer, measured as the age-standardized percentage. This share has been age-standardized assuming a constant age structure to compare prevalence between countries and through time.



Protein-energy malnutrition death rates (per 100,000)

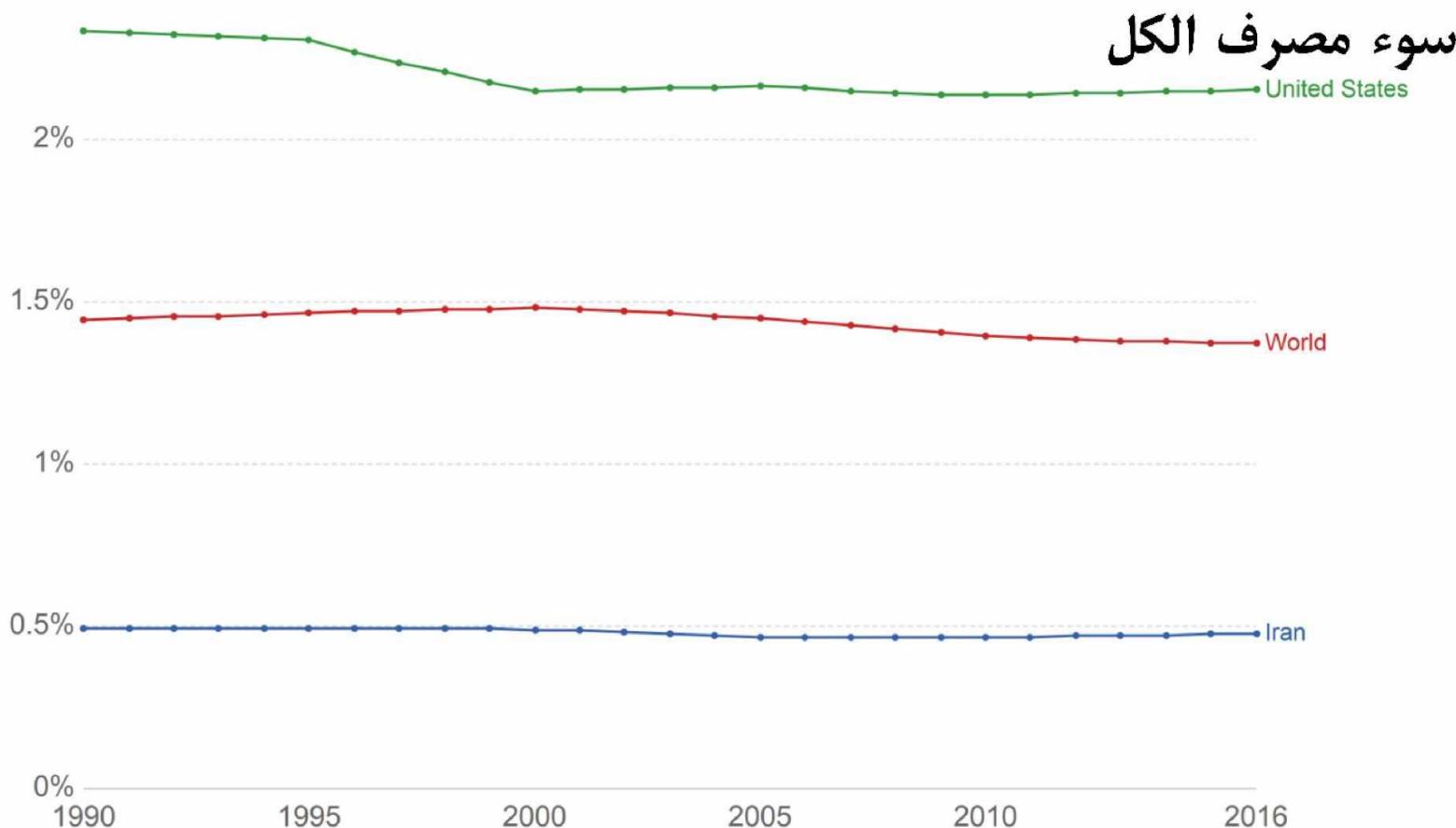
Age-standardized death rates from protein-energy malnutrition, measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals. Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).

سوء تغذیه



Share of population with alcohol use disorders

Alcohol dependence is defined by the International Classification of Diseases as the presence of three or more indicators of dependence for at least a month within the previous year. This is given as the age-standardized prevalence which assumes a constant age structure allowing for comparison by sex, country and through time.

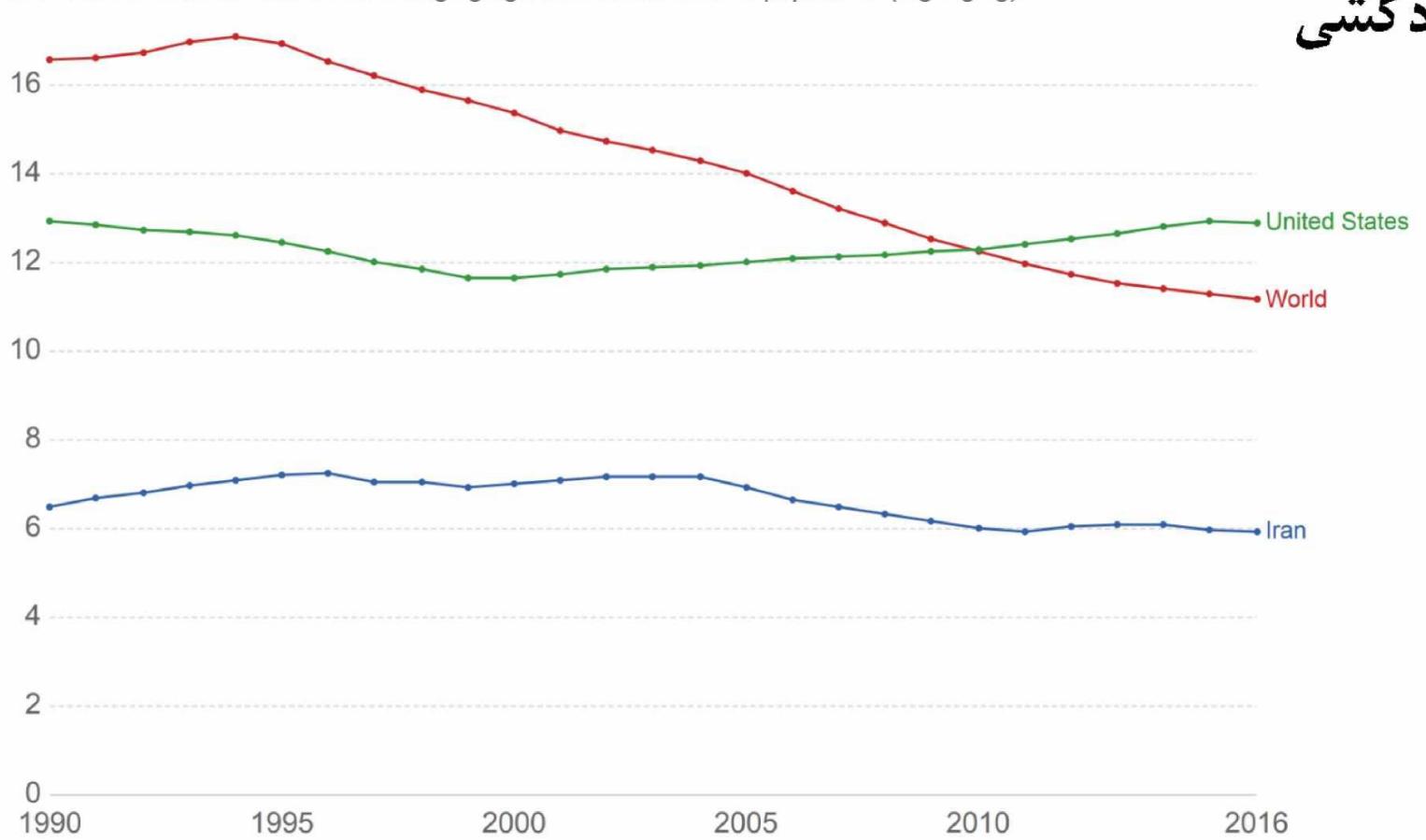


Suicide death rates (per 100,000)

Age-standardized death rates from suicide, measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals.

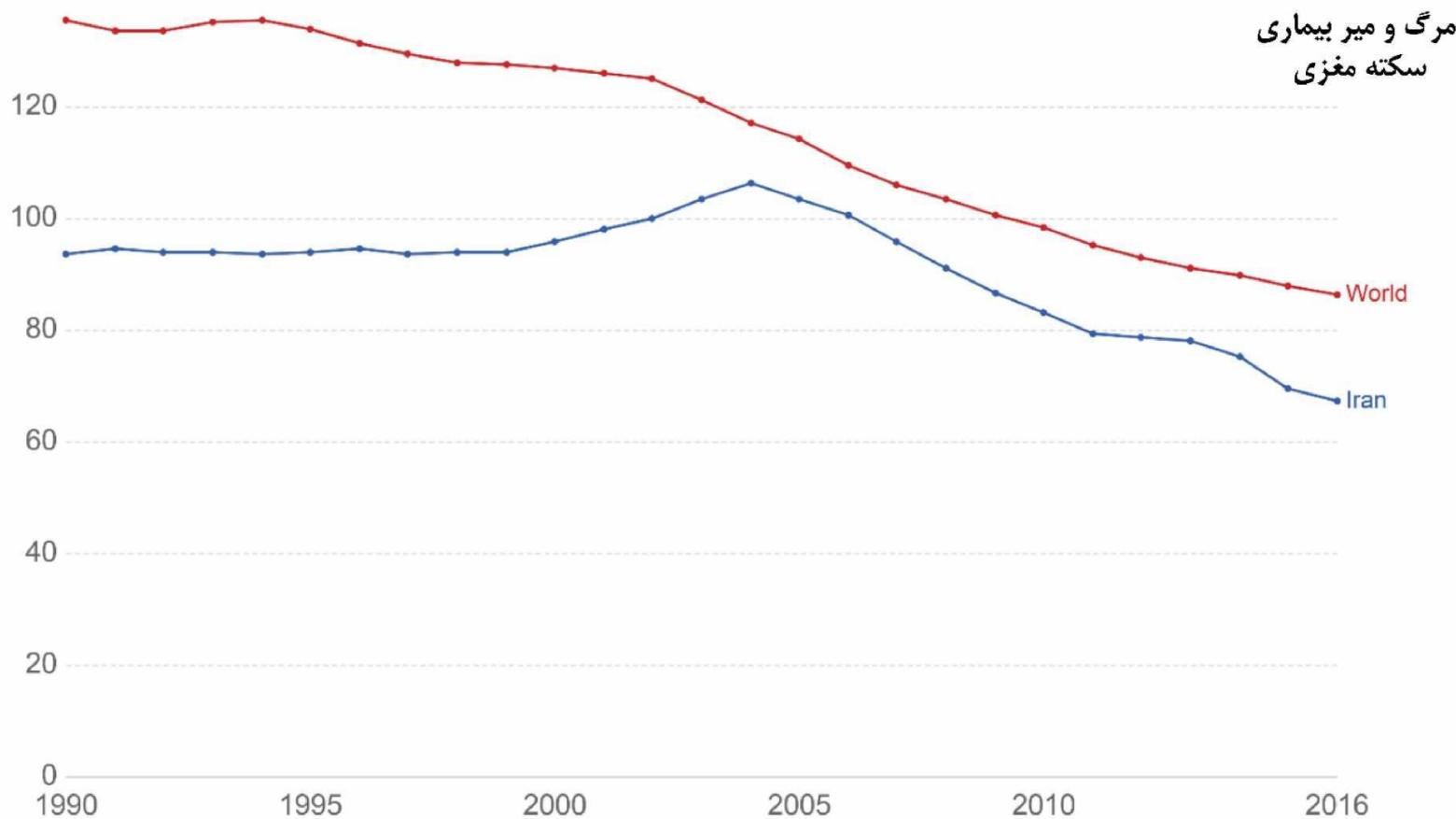
Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).

خودکشی



Stroke death rates (per 100,000)

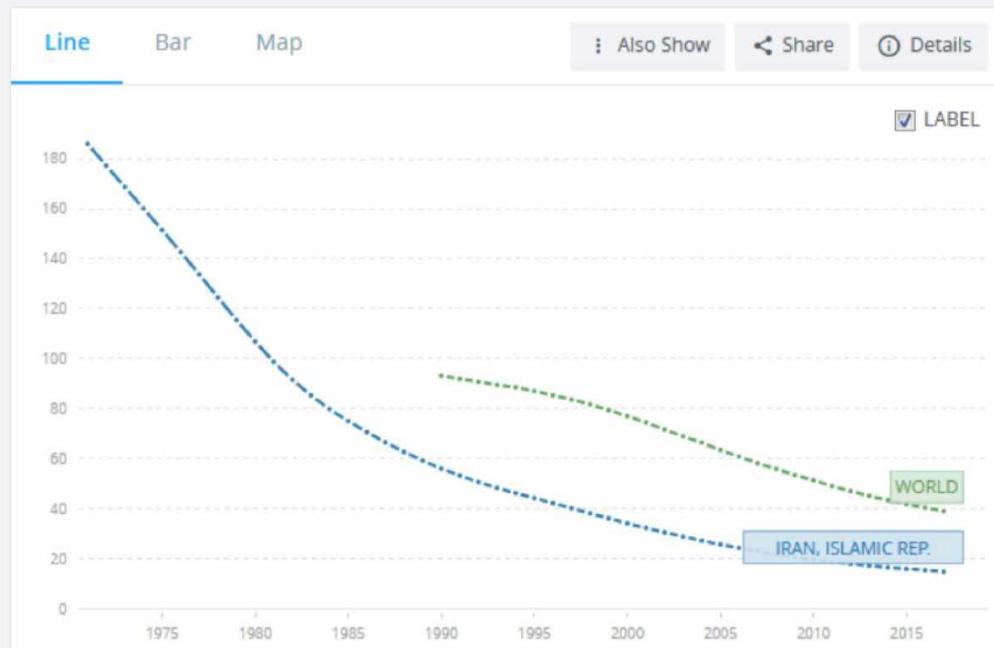
Age-standardized death rates from cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), measured as the number of deaths per 100,000 individuals. Age-standardization assumes a constant population age & structure to allow for comparisons between countries and with time without the effects of a changing age distribution within a population (e.g. aging).



Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division) at childmortality.org.

License : CC BY-4.0 [?](#)



1971 - 2017

مرگ و میر کودکان
زیر ۵ سال

Probability of dying at age 5-14 years (per 1,000 children age 5)

Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (%)

Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)

Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)

Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

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DataBank

Online tool for visualization and analysis



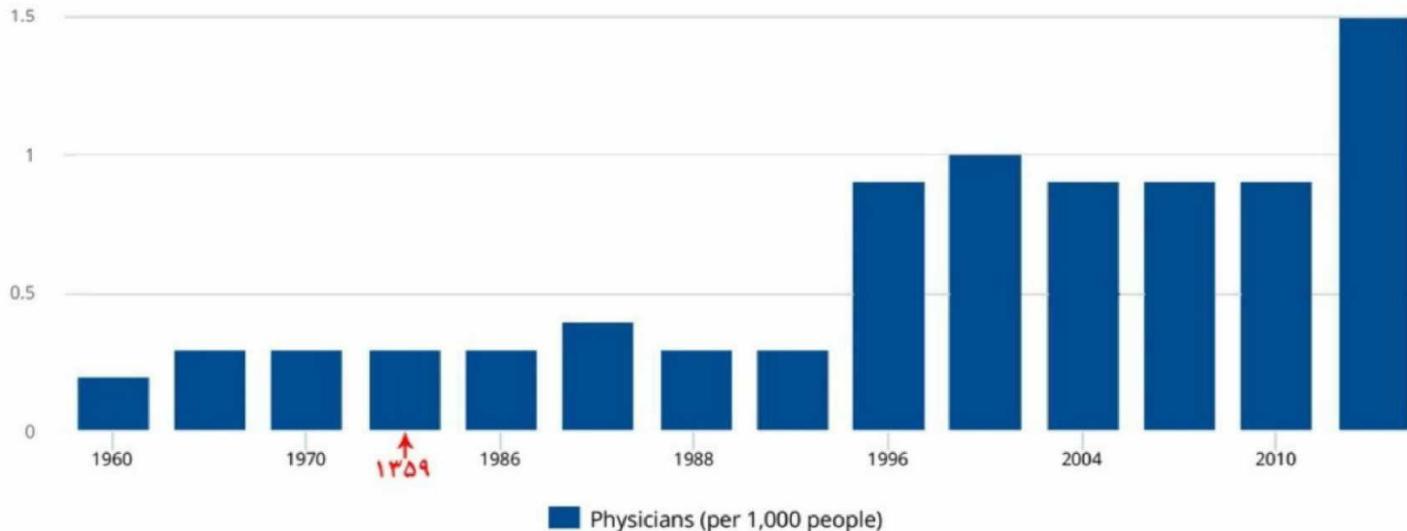
WDI Tables

Thematic data tables from WDI

تعداد پزشکان به ازای هر ۱۰۰ نفر

[NEWS](#)[ENGLISH ▾](#)[WHO WE ARE](#) [WHAT WE DO](#) [WHERE WE WORK](#) [UNDERSTANDING POVERTY](#) [WORK WITH US](#) [Q](#)

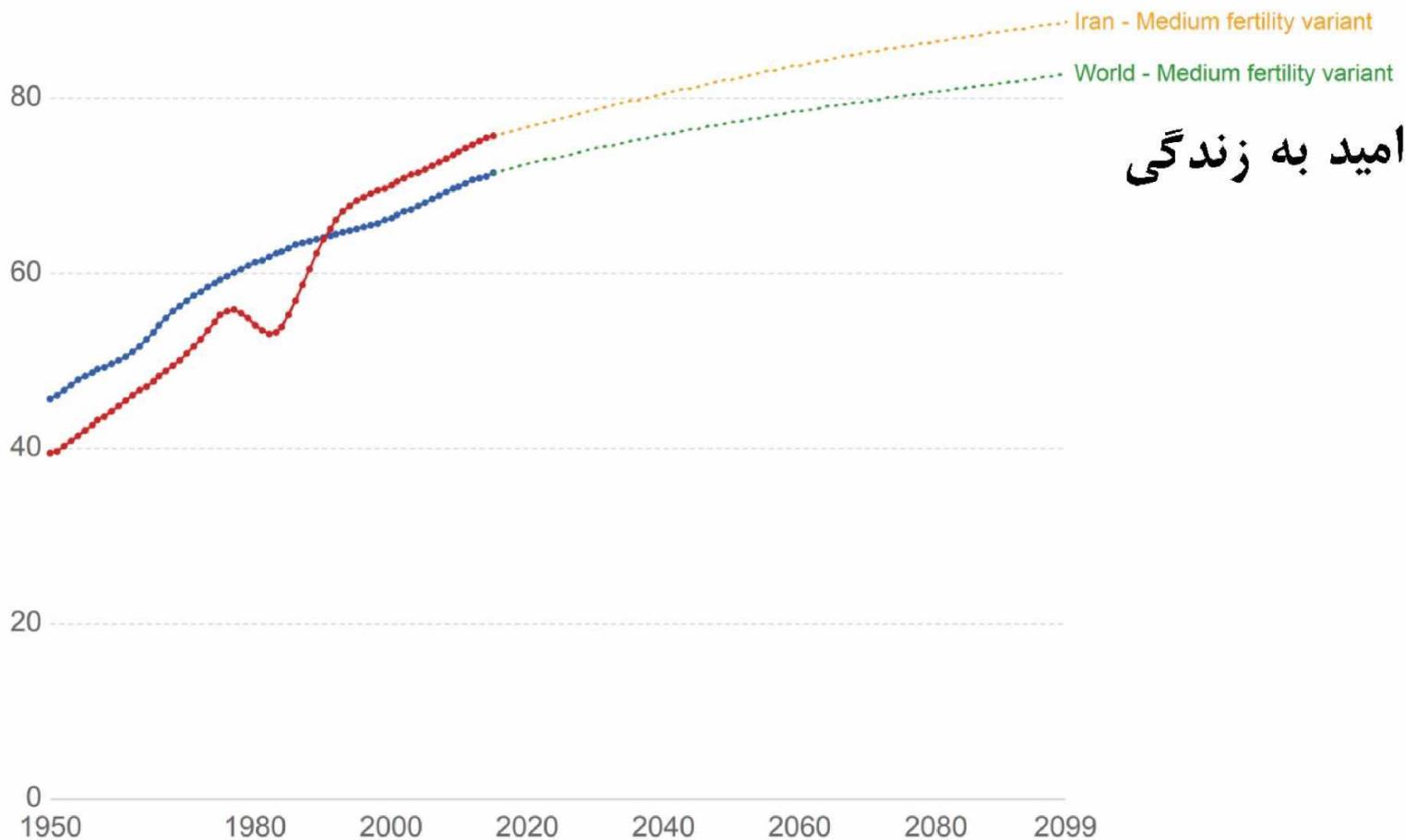
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Source: World Development Indicators
Country : Iran, Islamic Rep.

Life expectancy at birth, including the UN projections

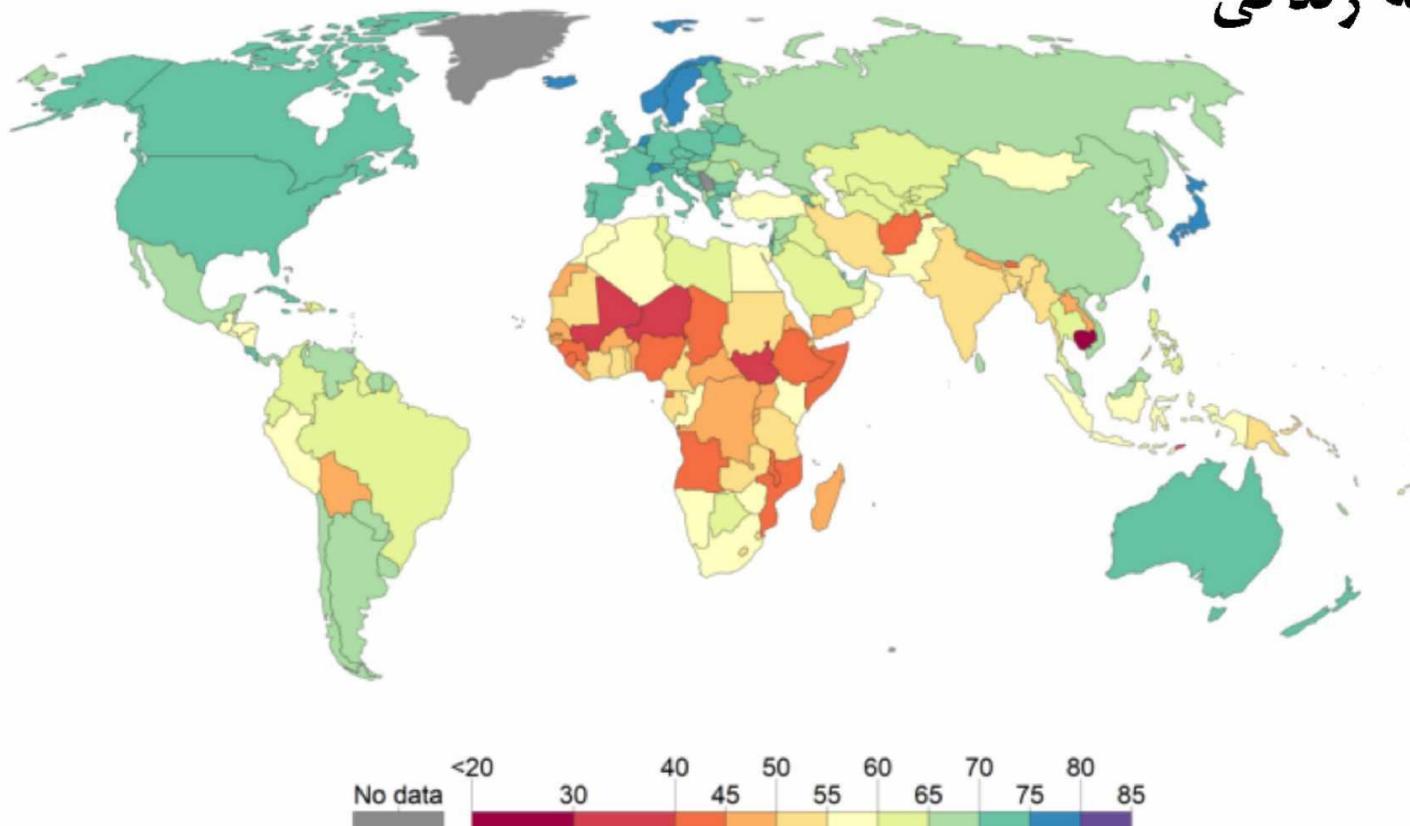
Shown is the observed life expectancy at birth for both sexes since 1950 and the Medium Variant projections by the UN Population Division.



Life expectancy, 1979

Shown is period life expectancy at birth. This corresponds to an estimate of the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life

امید به زندگی



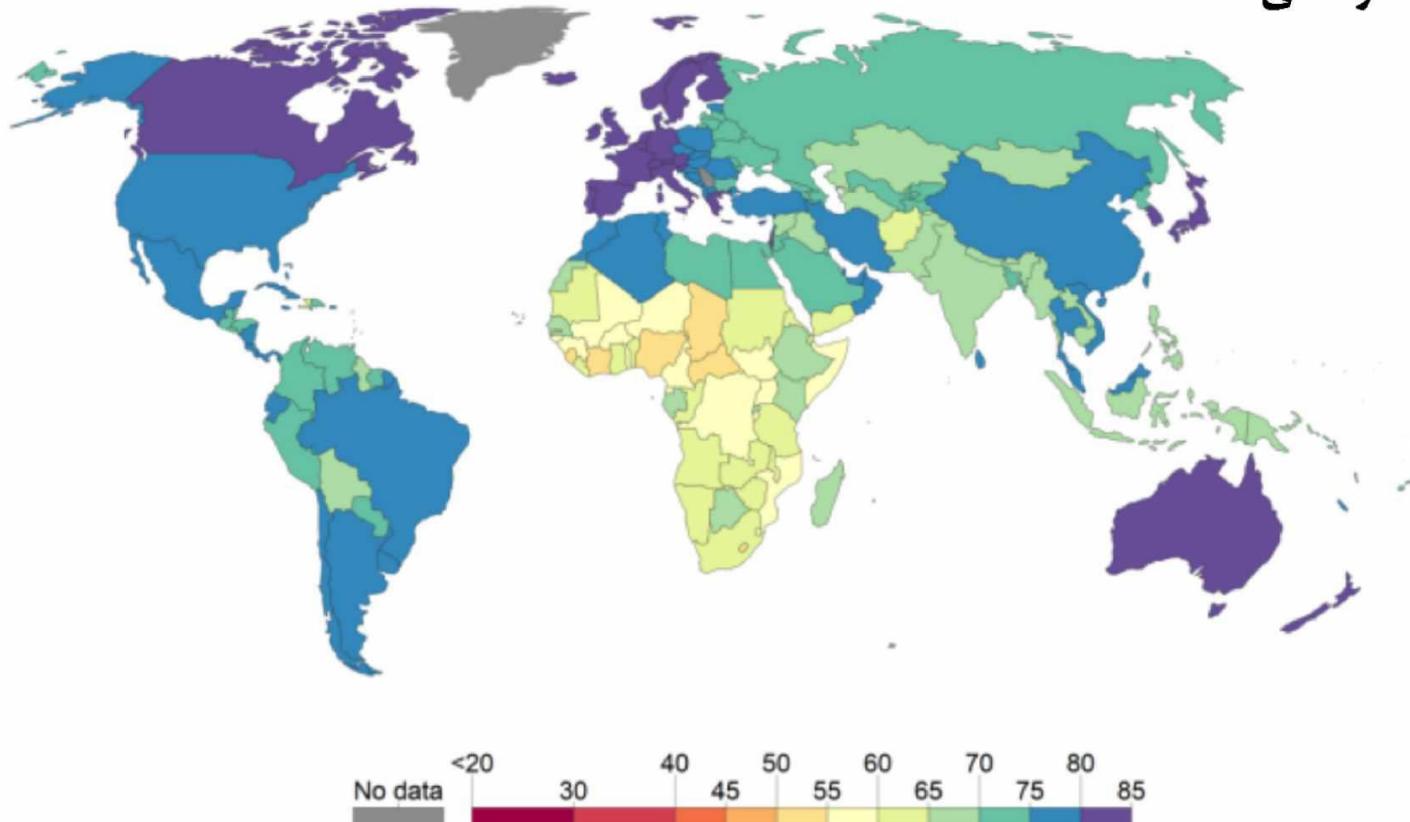
Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015

OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy-how-is-it-calculated-and-how-should-it-be-interpreted/ • CC BY-SA

Life expectancy, 2015

Shown is period life expectancy at birth. This corresponds to an estimate of the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life

امید به زندگی

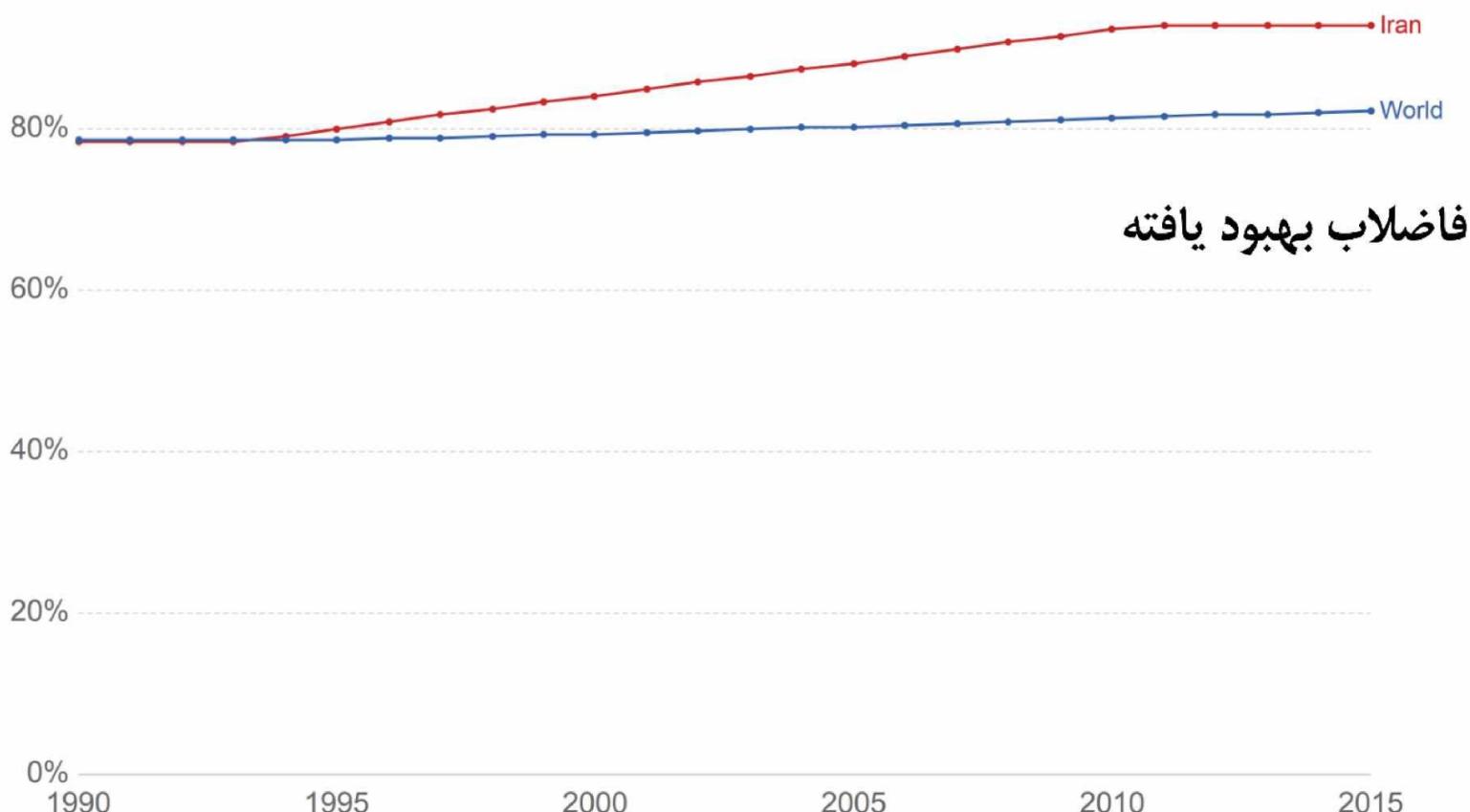


Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015

OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy-how-is-it-calculated-and-how-should-it-be-interpreted/ • CC BY-SA

Share of urban population with improved sanitation facilities

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the urban population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



بـهـدـاـشـت و سـلـامـت



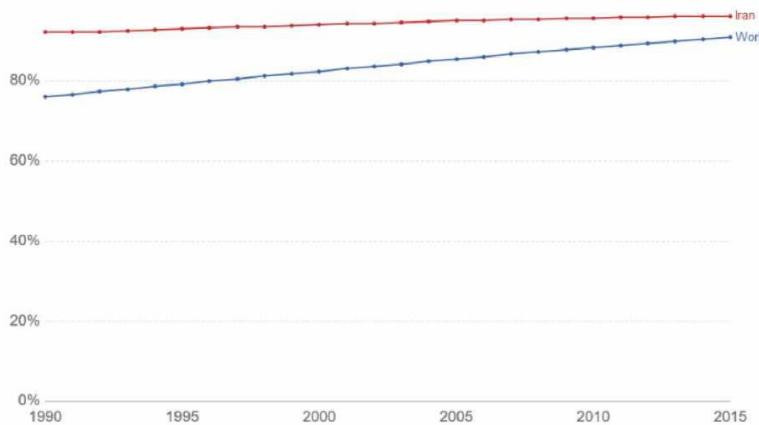
حمل و نقل گستردگ

دسترسی به آب آشامیدنی

Share of the population with access to improved drinking water

An improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Our World
in Data

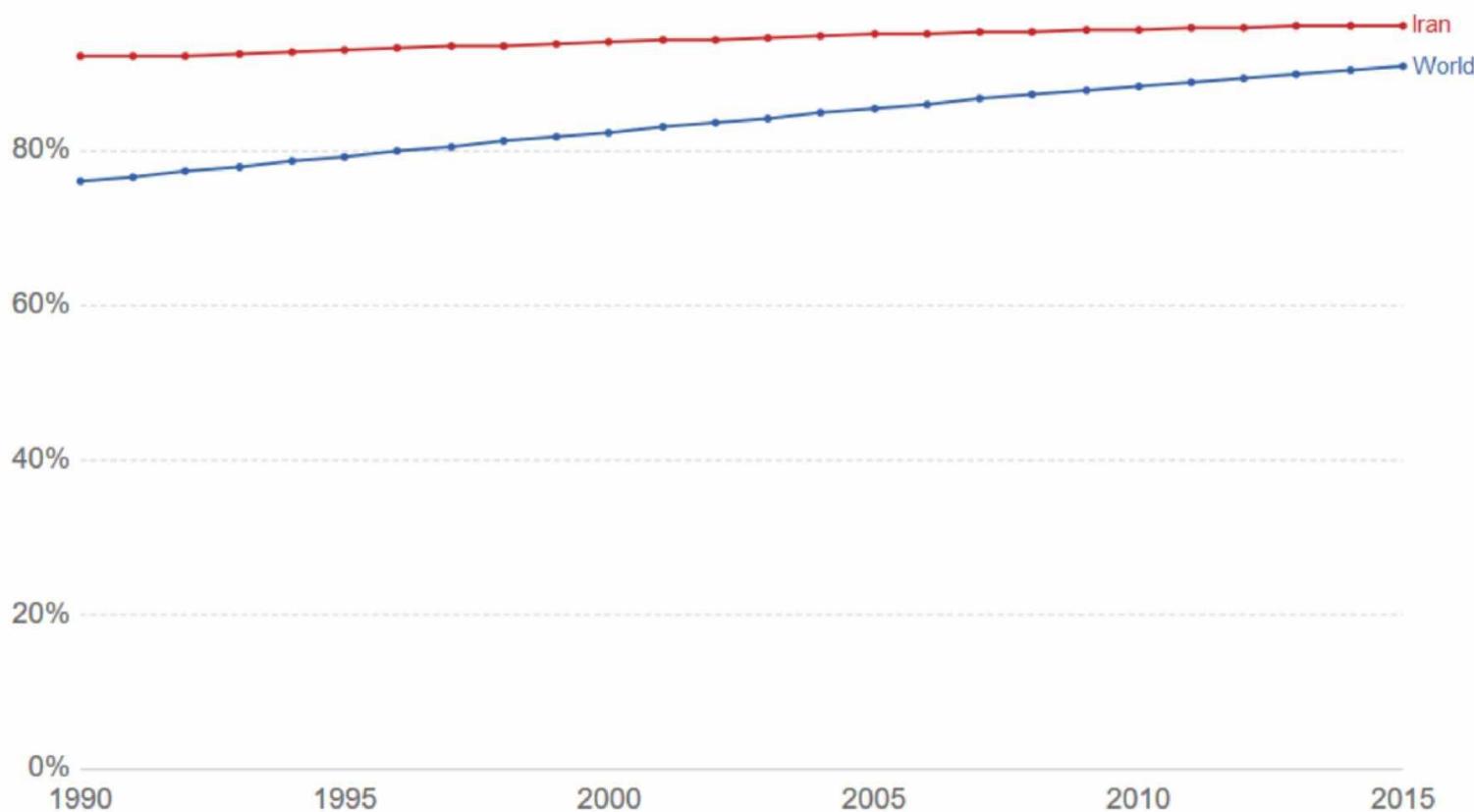


Source: World Bank – WDI

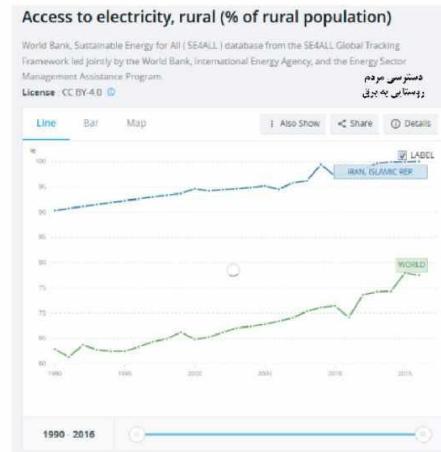
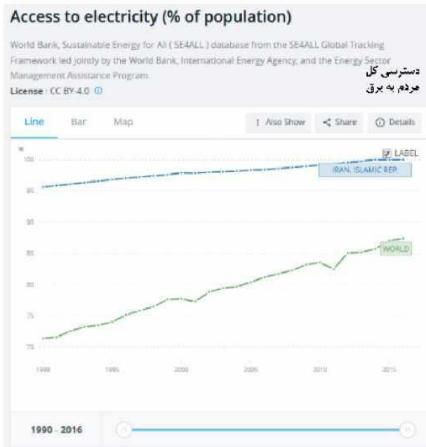
CC BY-SA

Share of the population with access to improved drinking water

An improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



دسترسی به برق



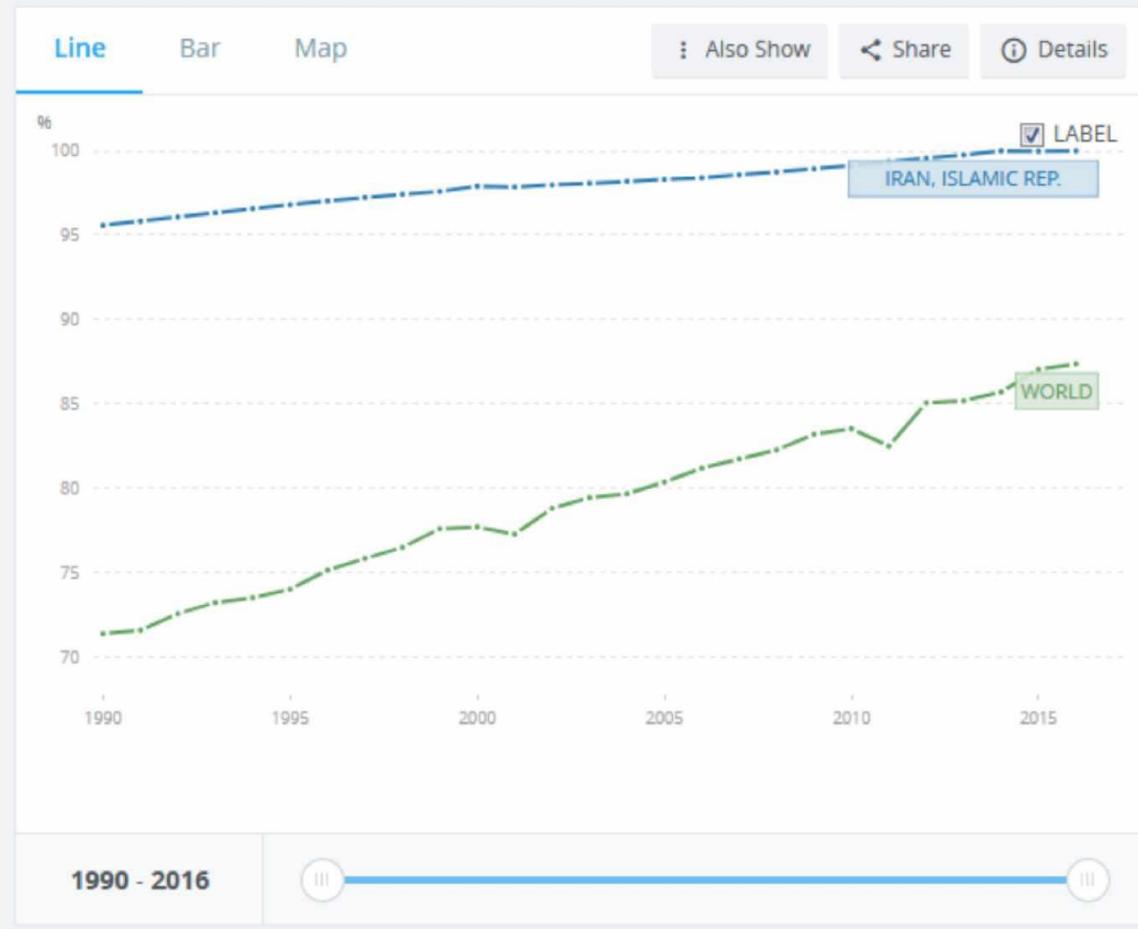
Access to electricity (% of population)

World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking

Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector
Management Assistance Program.

License : CC BY-4.0 [\(i\)](#)

دسترسی کل
مردم به برق

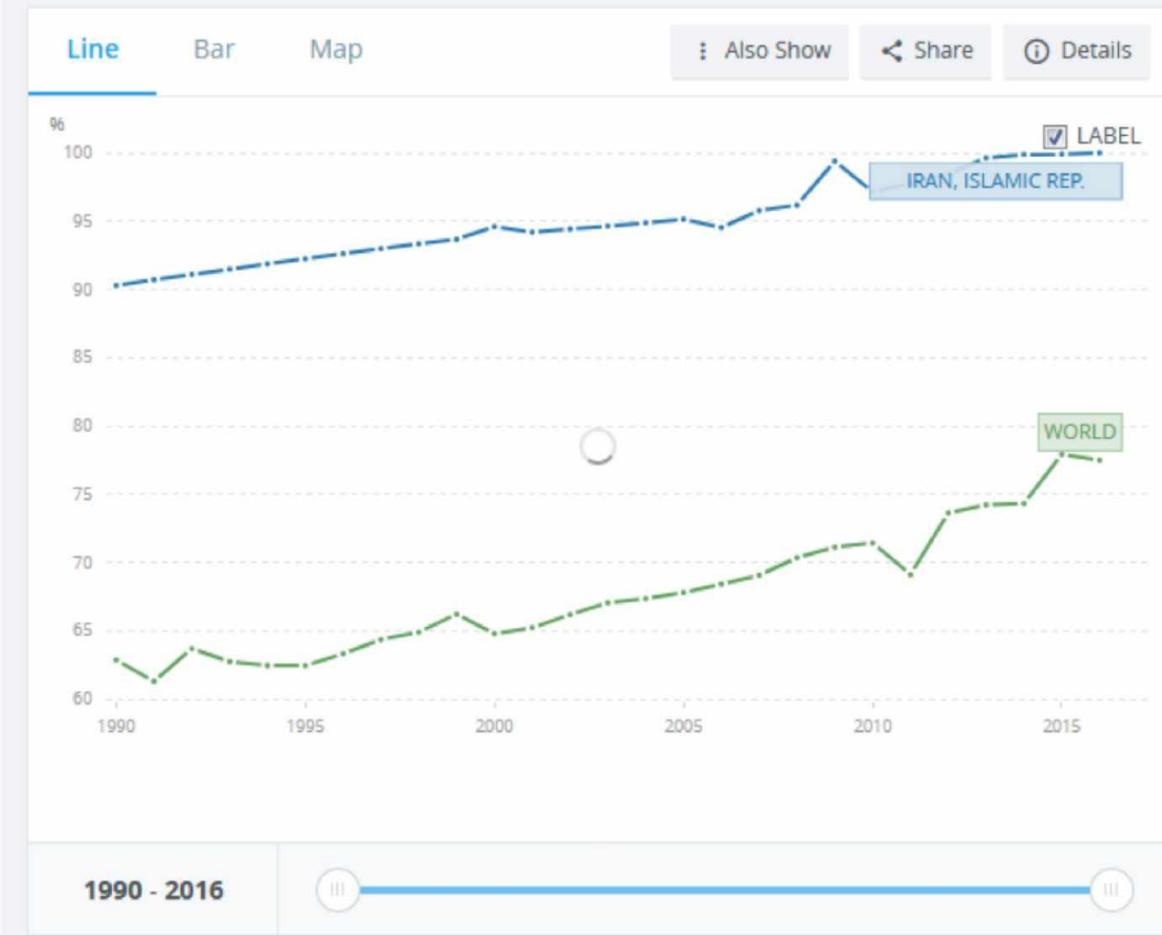


Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.

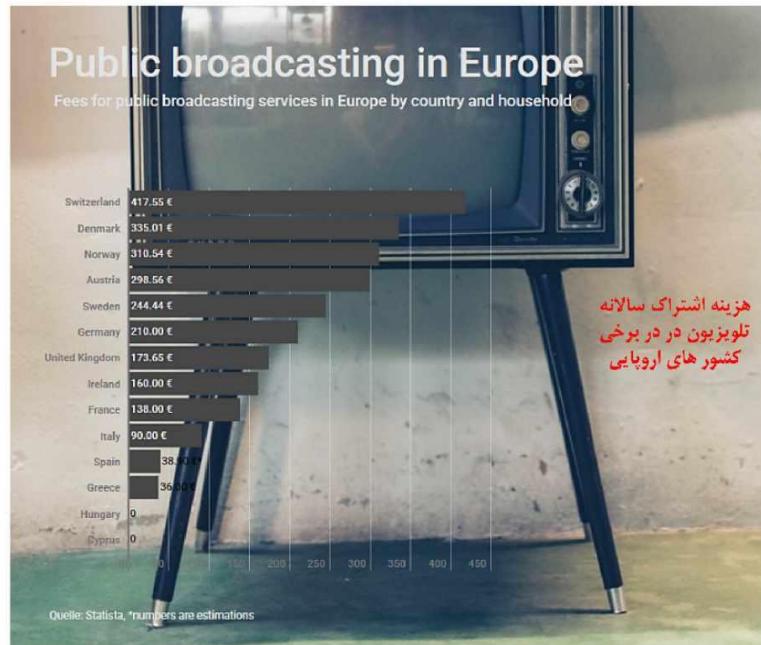
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دسترسی مردم
روستایی به برق



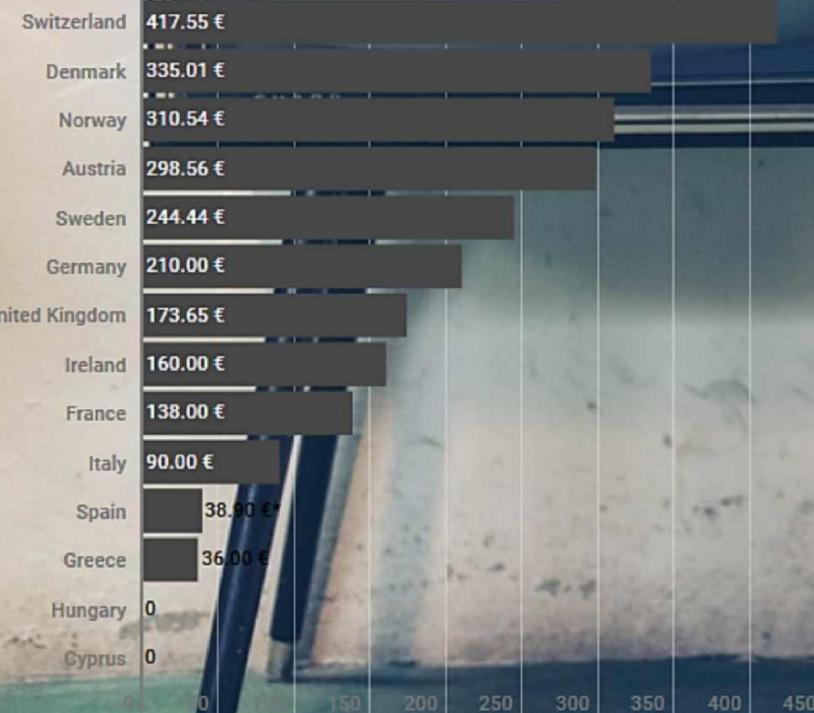
دسترسی به گاز شهری

دسترسی به وسائل ارتباطی



Public broadcasting in Europe

Fees for public broadcasting services in Europe by country and household



هزینه اشتراک سالانه
تلوزیون در برخی
کشور های اروپایی

۱۲. گسترش برخورداری‌های عمومی



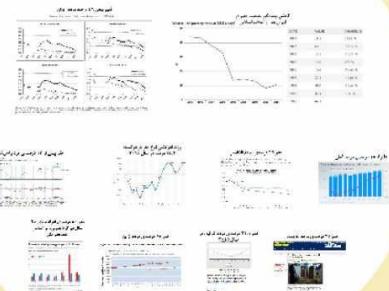
دسترسی به گاز شهری



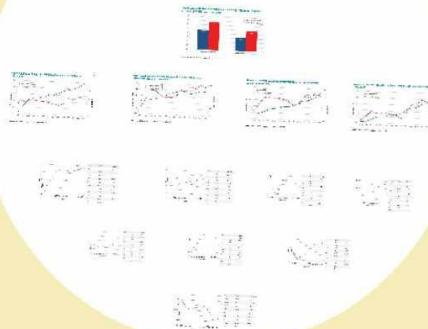
قدرت خرید

۱۳ گسترش عدالت اجتماعی

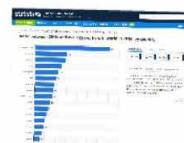
فقر



ضریب جینی



فاصله حقوق کارمند
و مدیران در آمریکا



ضریب جینی

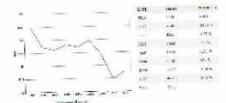
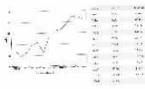
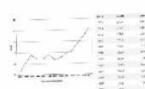
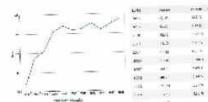
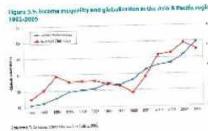
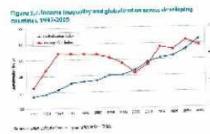
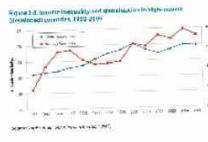
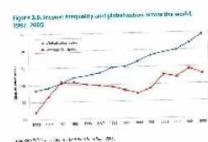
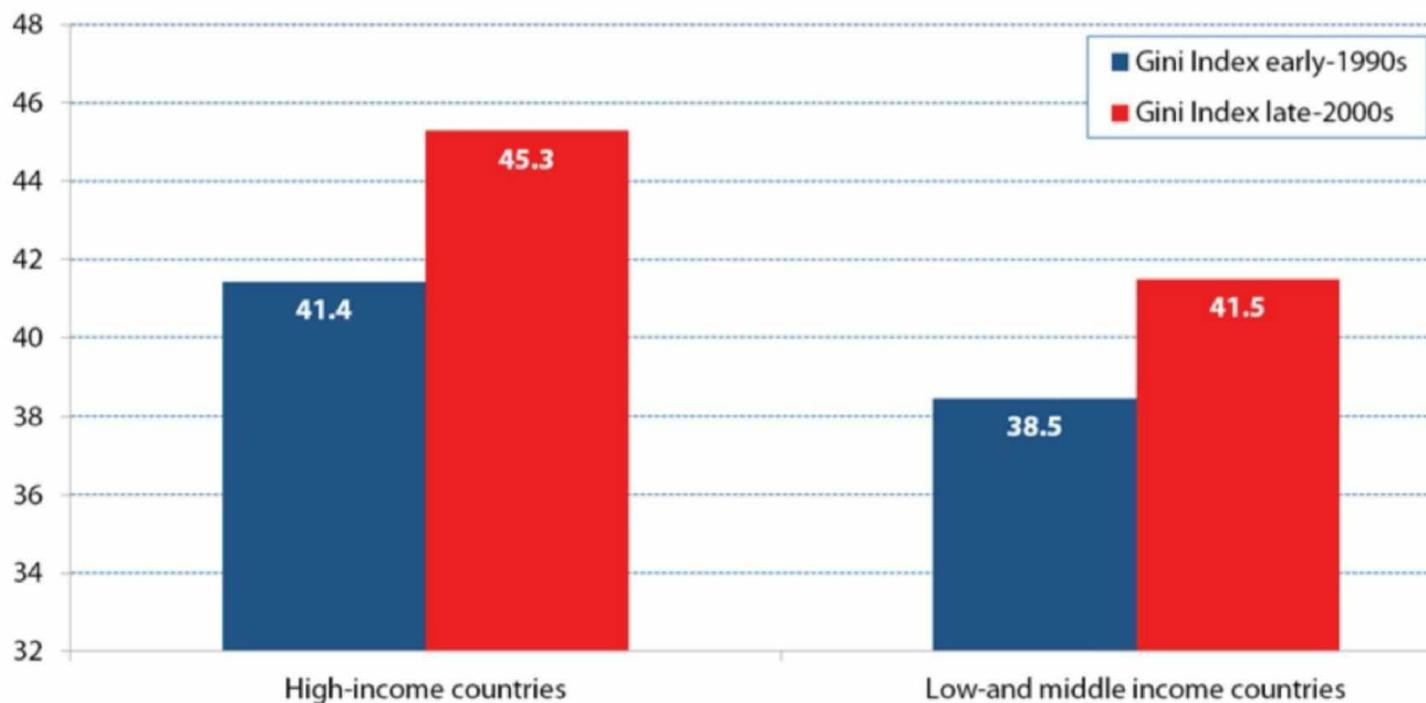
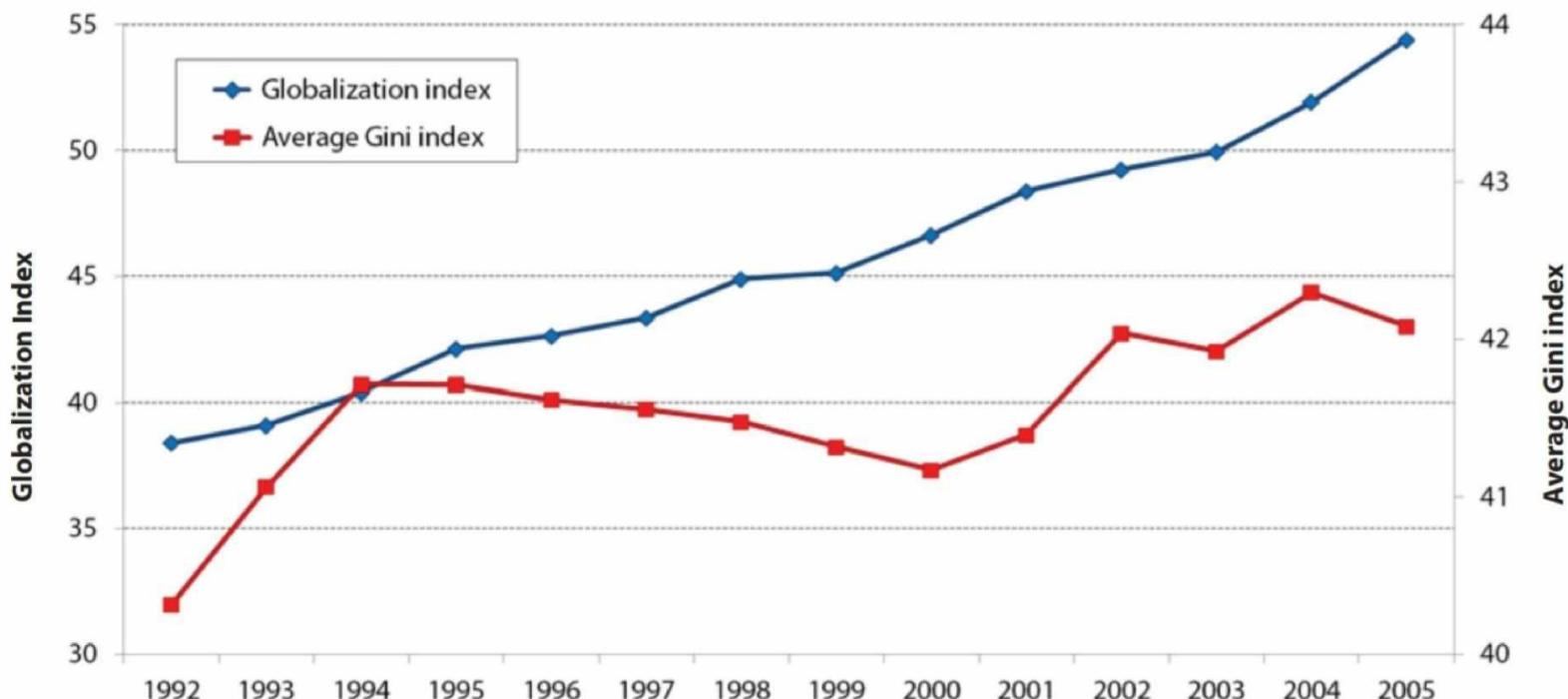


Figure 3.1. Gini index of household income inequality by development status (early 1990s and late 2000s)



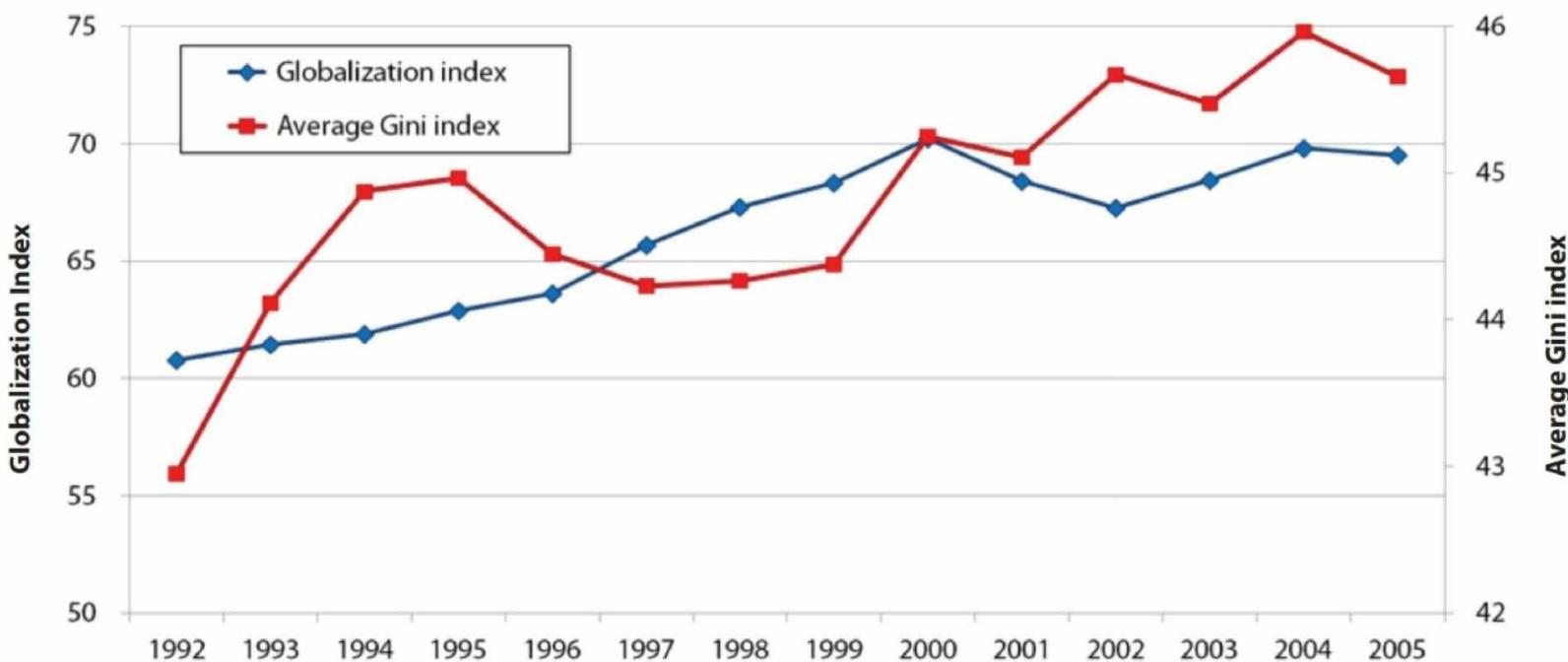
Source: UNDP calculations using data from Solt (2009).

Figure 3.6. Income inequality and globalization across the world, 1992–2005



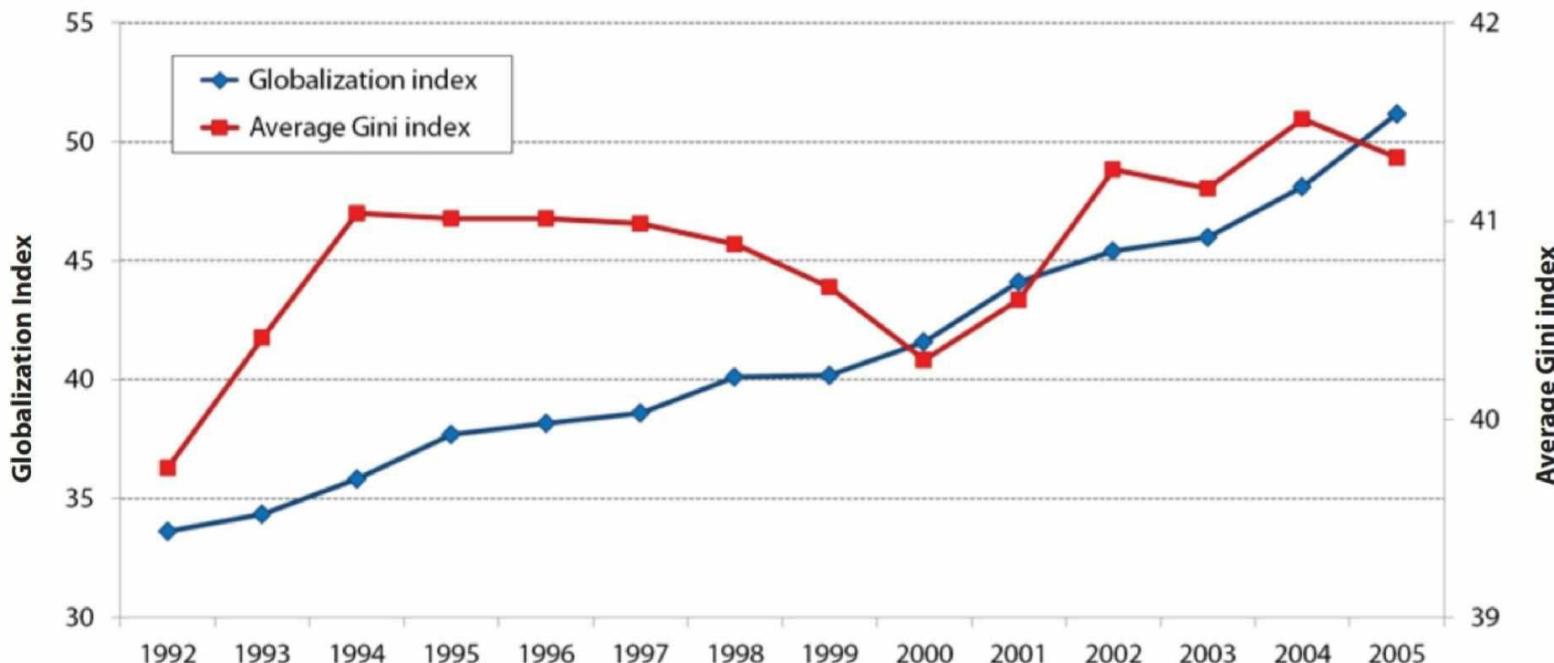
Source: UNDP calculations using data from Solt (2009).

Figure 3.8. Income inequality and globalization in high-income (developed) countries, 1992-2005



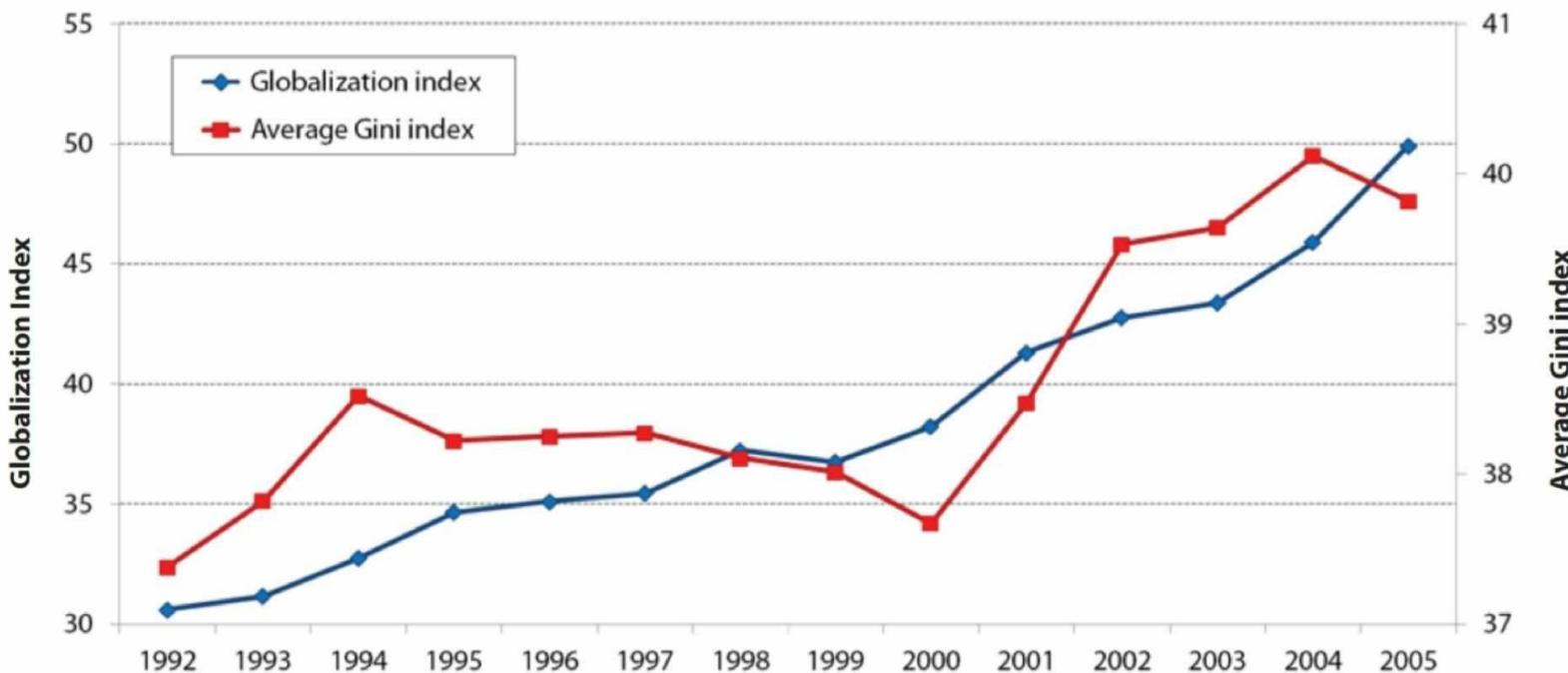
Source: UNDP calculations using data from Solt (2009).

Figure 3.7. Income inequality and globalization across developing countries, 1992-2005

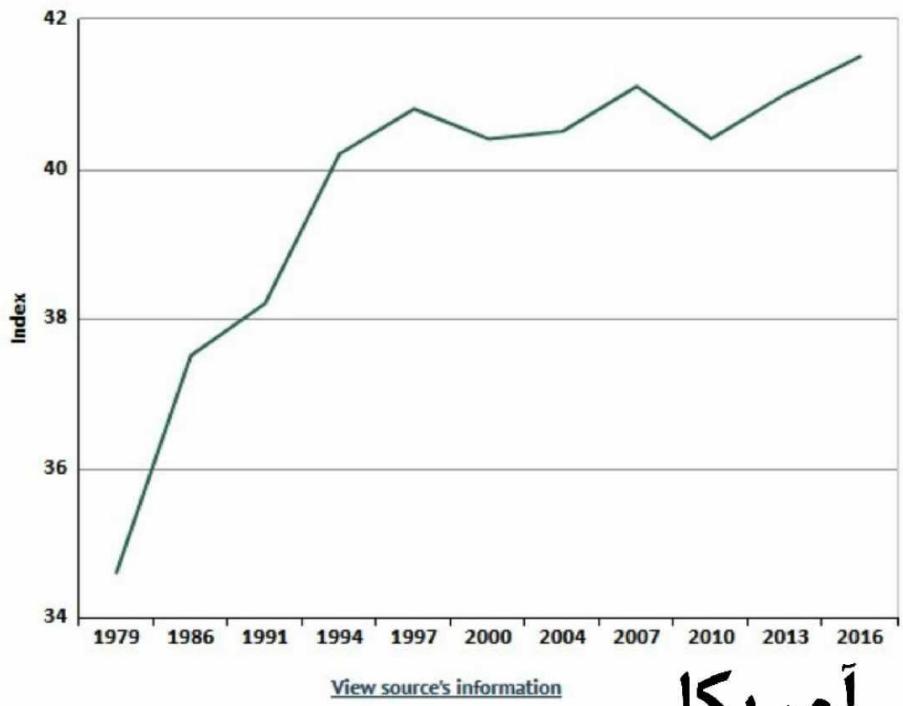


Source: UNDP calculations using data from Solt (2009).

Figure 3.9. Income inequality and globalization in the Asia & Pacific region, 1992-2005

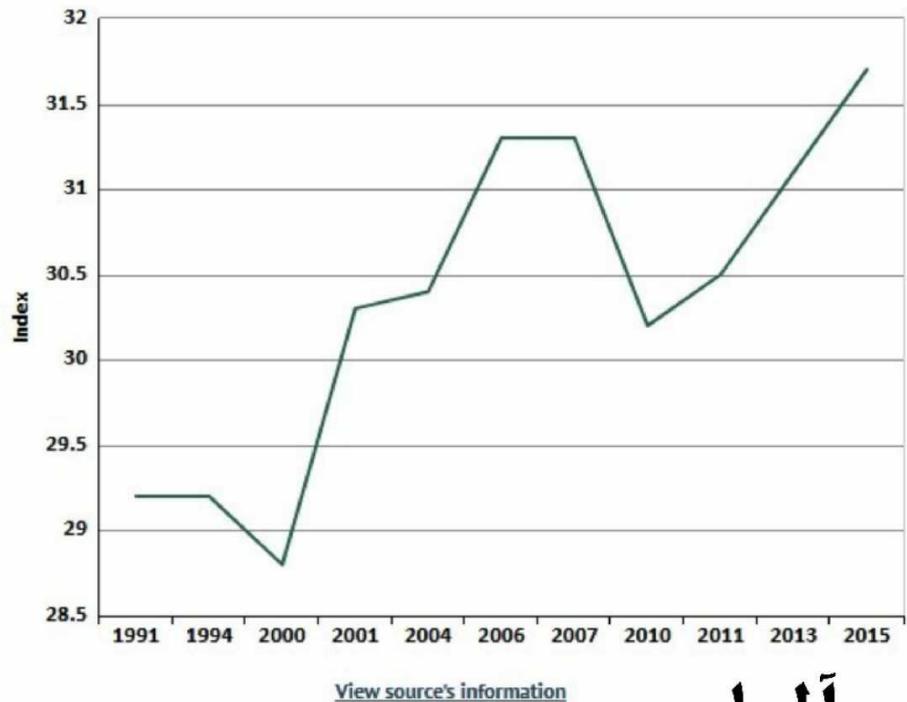


Source: UNDP calculations based on Solt (2009).



آمریکا

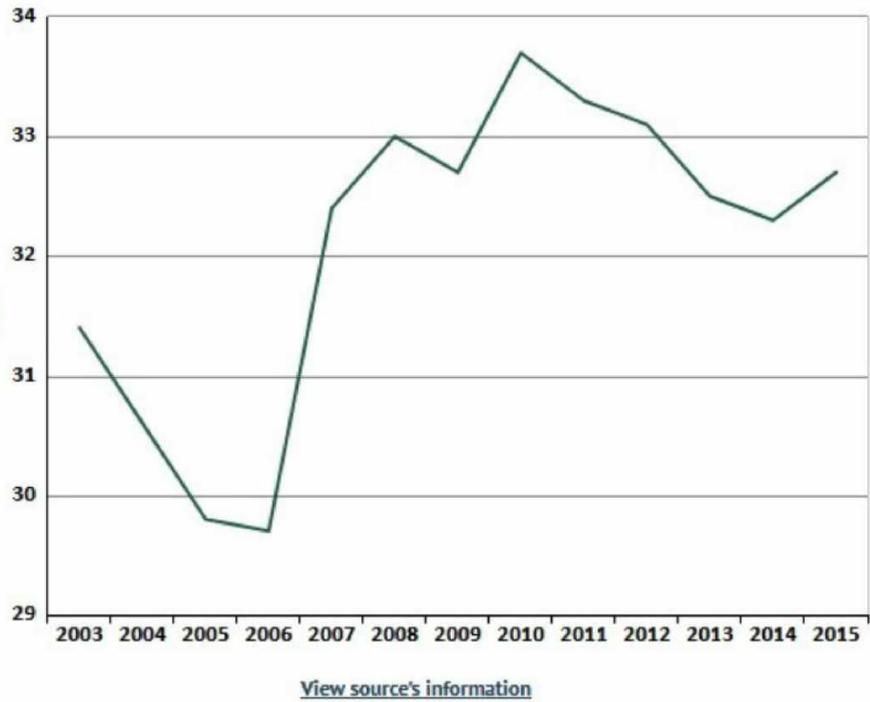
DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2016	41.50	1.22 %
2013	41.00	1.49 %
2010	40.40	-1.70 %
2007	41.10	1.48 %
2004	40.50	0.25 %
2000	40.40	-0.98 %
1997	40.80	1.49 %
1994	40.20	5.24 %
1991	38.20	1.87 %
1986	37.50	8.38 %
1979	34.60	



المانيا

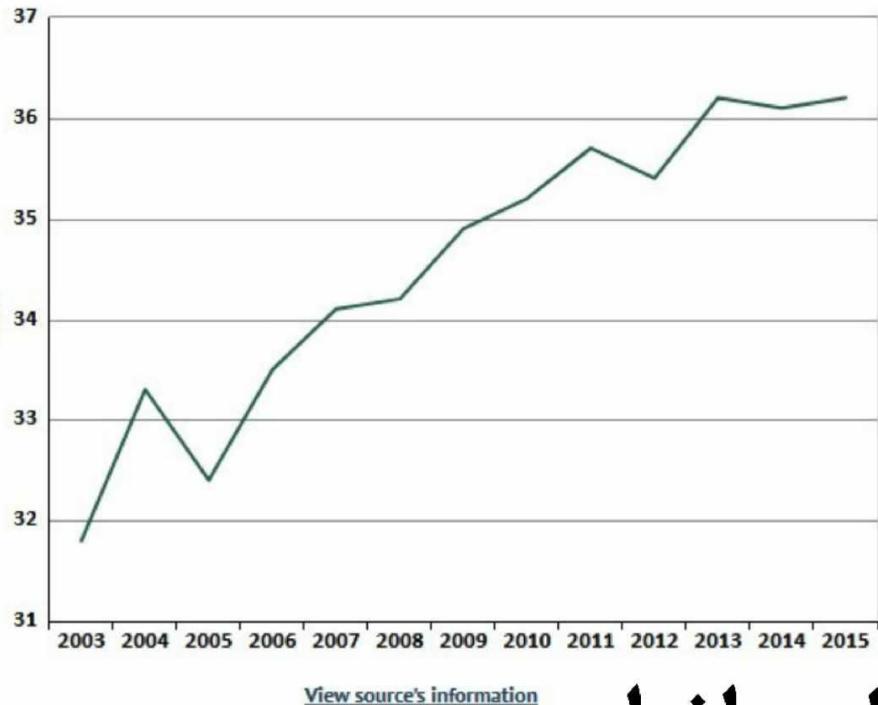
DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2015	31.70	1.93 %
2013	31.10	1.97 %
2011	30.50	0.99 %
2010	30.20	-3.51 %
2007	31.30	0.00 %
2006	31.30	2.96 %
2004	30.40	0.33 %
2001	30.30	5.21 %
2000	28.80	-1.37 %
1994	29.20	0.00 %
1991	29.20	

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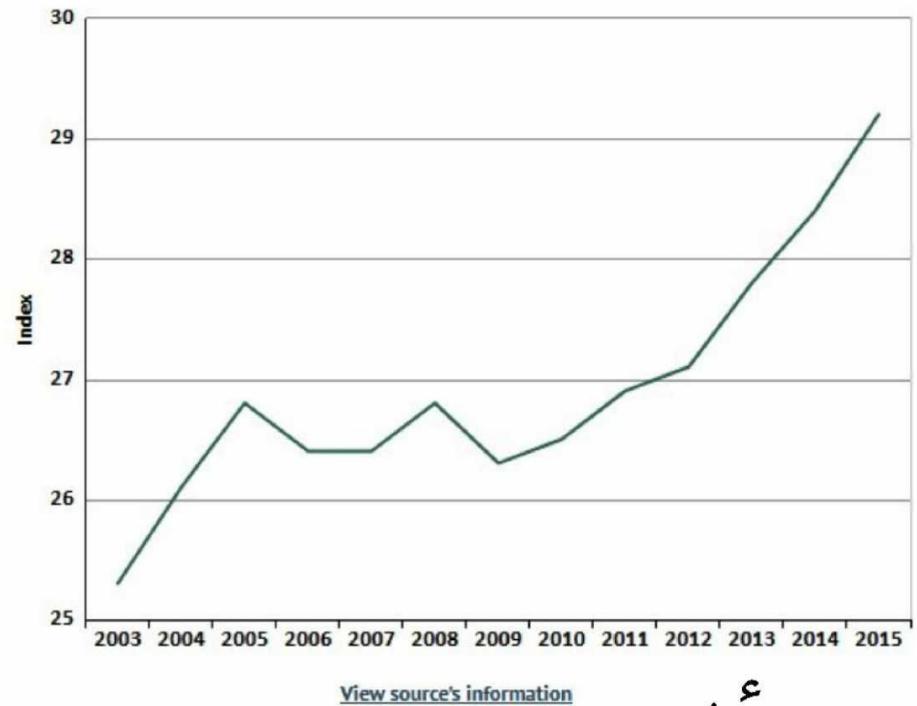
فرانسه

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اسپانیا

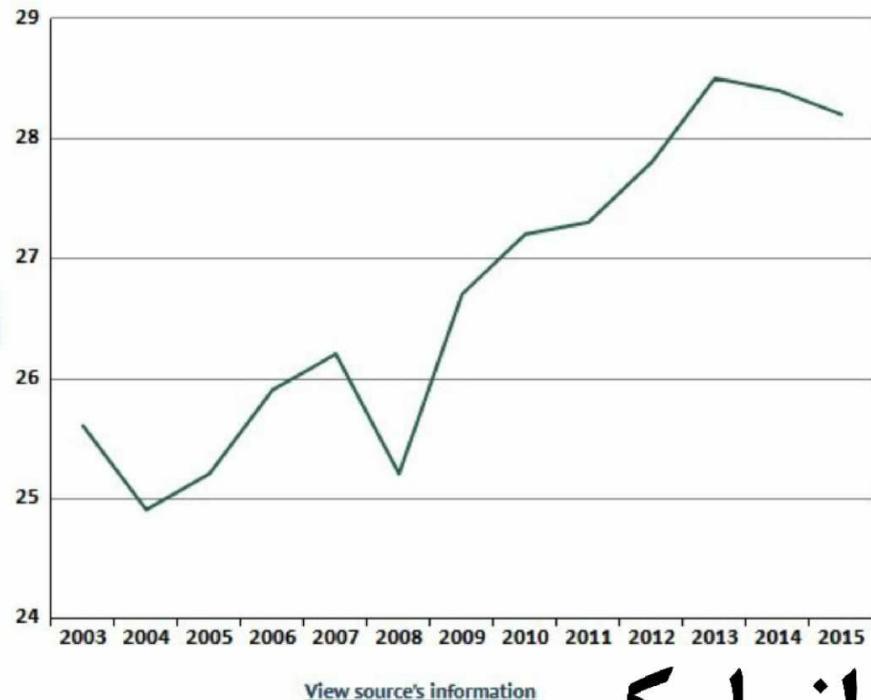
DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2015	36.20	0.28 %
2014	36.10	-0.28 %
2013	36.20	2.26 %
2012	35.40	-0.84 %
2011	35.70	1.42 %
2010	35.20	0.86 %
2009	34.90	2.05 %
2008	34.20	0.29 %
2007	34.10	1.79 %
2006	33.50	3.40 %
2005	32.40	-2.70 %
2004	33.30	



سود

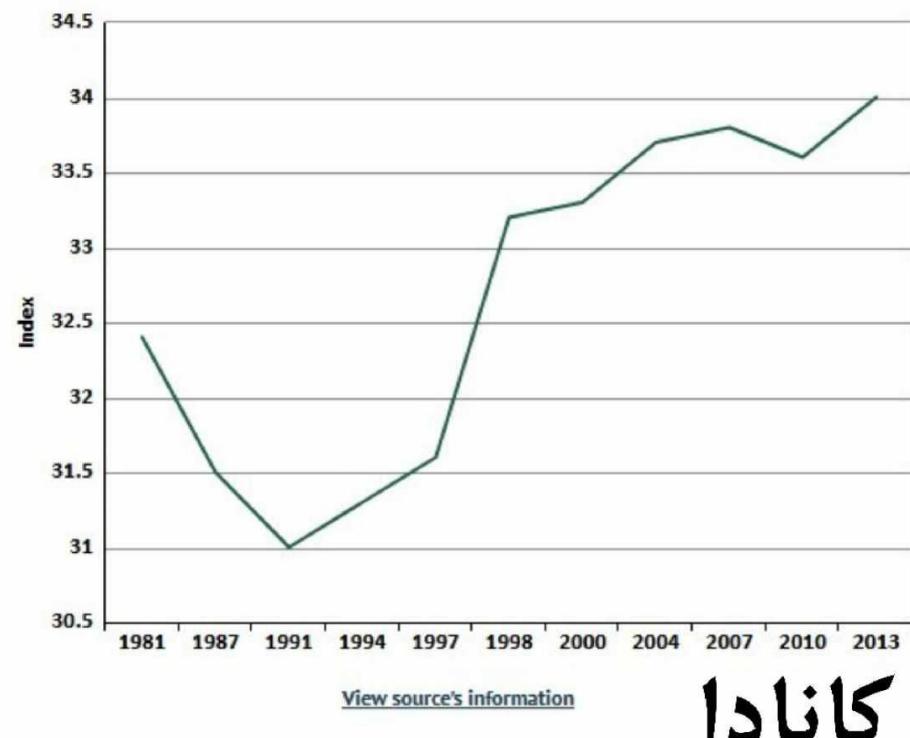
DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
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2014	28.40	2.16 %
2013	27.80	2.58 %
2012	27.10	0.74 %
2011	26.90	1.51 %
2010	26.50	0.76 %
2009	26.30	-1.87 %
2008	26.80	1.52 %
2007	26.40	0.00 %
2006	26.40	-1.49 %
2005	26.80	2.68 %
2004	26.10	

Index

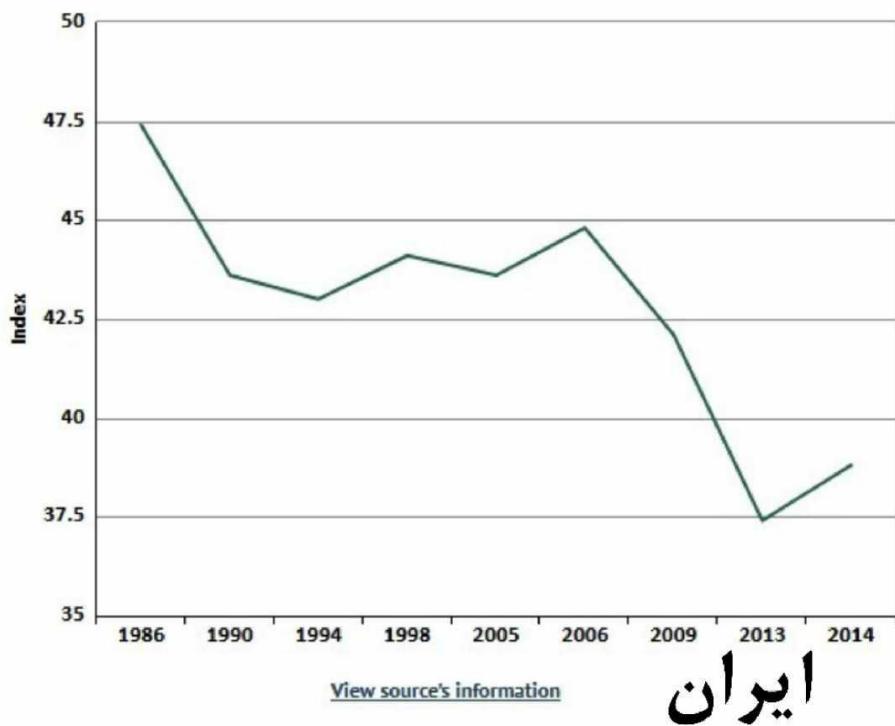


دانمارک

DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2015	28.20	-0.70 %
2014	28.40	-0.35 %
2013	28.50	2.52 %
2012	27.80	1.83 %
2011	27.30	0.37 %
2010	27.20	1.87 %
2009	26.70	5.95 %
2008	25.20	-3.82 %
2007	26.20	1.16 %
2006	25.90	2.78 %
2005	25.20	1.20 %
2004	24.90	

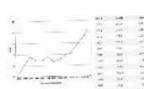
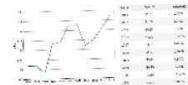
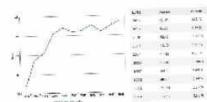
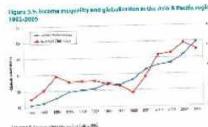
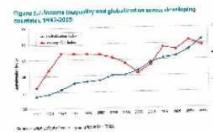
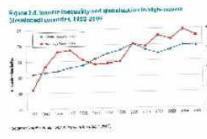
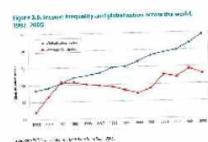


DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2013	34.00	1.19 %
2010	33.60	-0.59 %
2007	33.80	0.30 %
2004	33.70	1.20 %
2000	33.30	0.30 %
1998	33.20	5.06 %
1997	31.60	0.96 %
1994	31.30	0.97 %
1991	31.00	-1.59 %
1987	31.50	-2.78 %
1981	32.40	



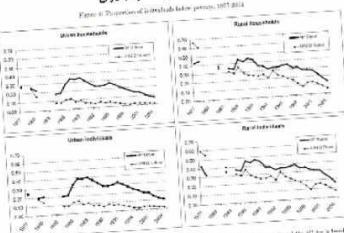
DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	38.80	3.74 %
2013	37.40	-11.16 %
2009	42.10	-6.03 %
2006	44.80	2.75 %
2005	43.60	-1.13 %
1998	44.10	2.56 %
1994	43.00	-1.38 %
1990	43.60	-8.02 %
1986	47.40	

ضریب جینی



فقر

فقر بودن ۴۷ درصد مردم ایران

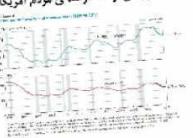


کاهش چشمگیر جمعیت فقر در

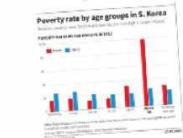
ایران بعد از انقلاب اسلامی



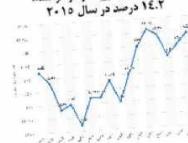
فقر بین ۱۲ درصدی مردم امریکا



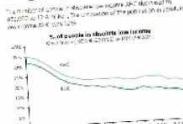
فقر ۵۰ درصدی افراد بالای ۶۵ سال در ۲۰۱۳ جزو بر اساسن خط فقر ملی



روند افزایش نرخ فقر در فرانسه



فقر ۱۹ درصدی مردم انگلیس



فقر ۱۵.۷ درصدی مردم المان



فقر ۲۱.۹ درصدی مردم ترکیه، در

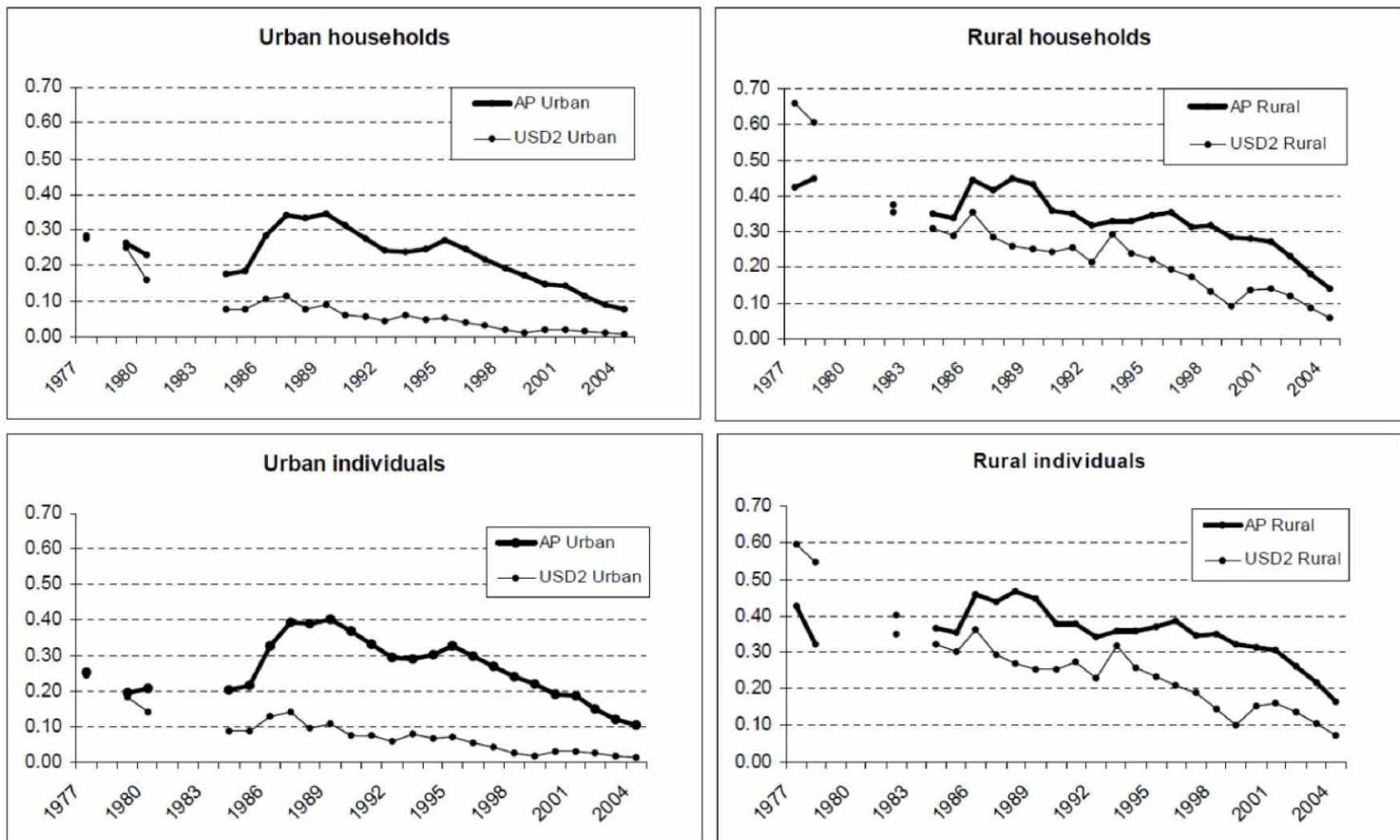


فقر ۲۵ درصدی مردم عربستان



فقیر بودن ۶۴ درصد مردم ایران

Figure 4: Proportion of individuals below poverty, 1977-2004



Notes: The USD2.00 per day poverty rate is converted to rials using the purchasing power parity exchange rates), and the AP line is based on Assadzadeh and Paul (2004). Source: and Statistical Center of Iran, Household Expenditure and Income Surveys, for 1977-83 based on SCI publications, and 1984-2004, author's calculations.

کاهش چشمگیر جمعیت فقیر در

ایران بعد از انقلاب اسلامی

What is Iran poverty ratio at \$5.5 a day?

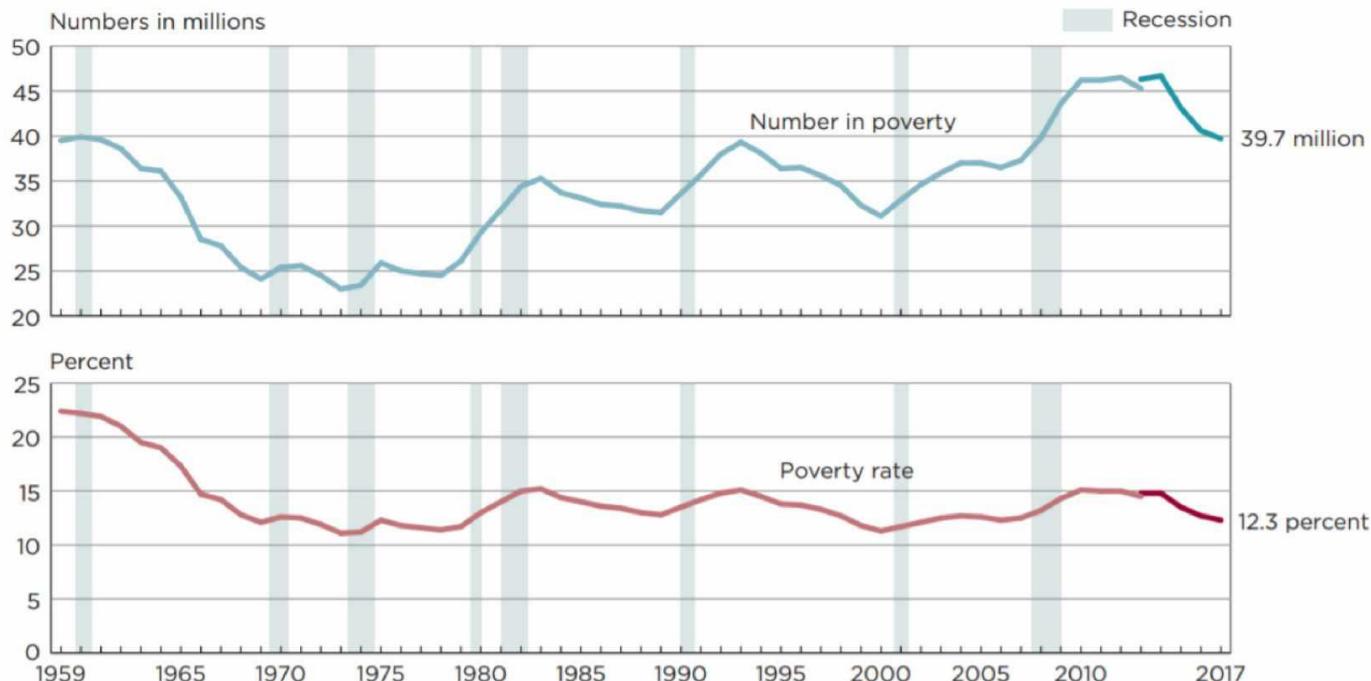


DATE	VALUE	CHANGE, %
2014	10.5	29.63 %
2013	8.1	-38.17 %
2009	13.1	-10.27 %
2006	14.6	7.35 %
2005	13.6	-59.40 %
1998	33.5	-11.84 %
1994	38.0	-12.44 %
1990	43.4	-1.81 %
1986	44.2	

فقر بیش از ۱۲ درصدی مردم آمریکا

Figure 4.

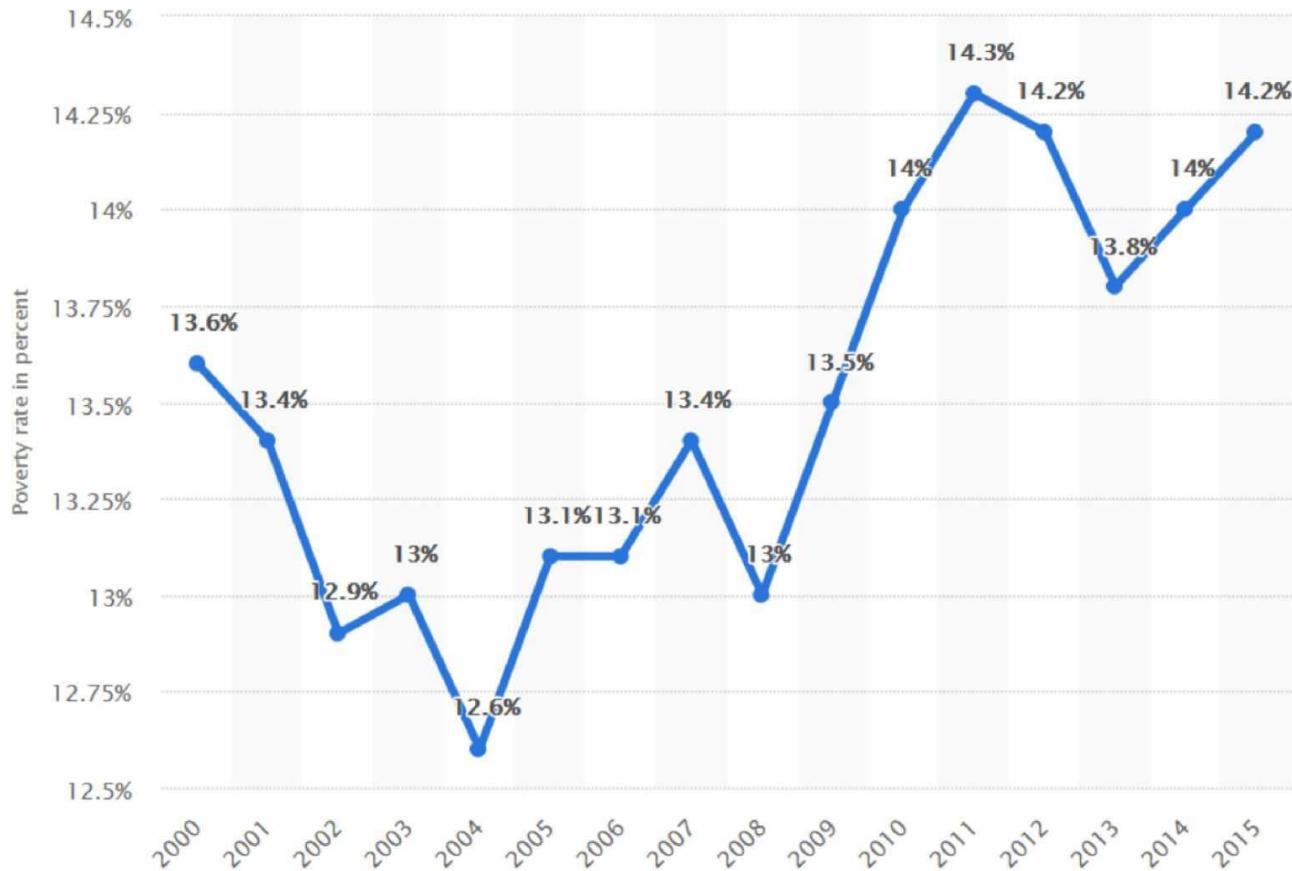
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2017



Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.

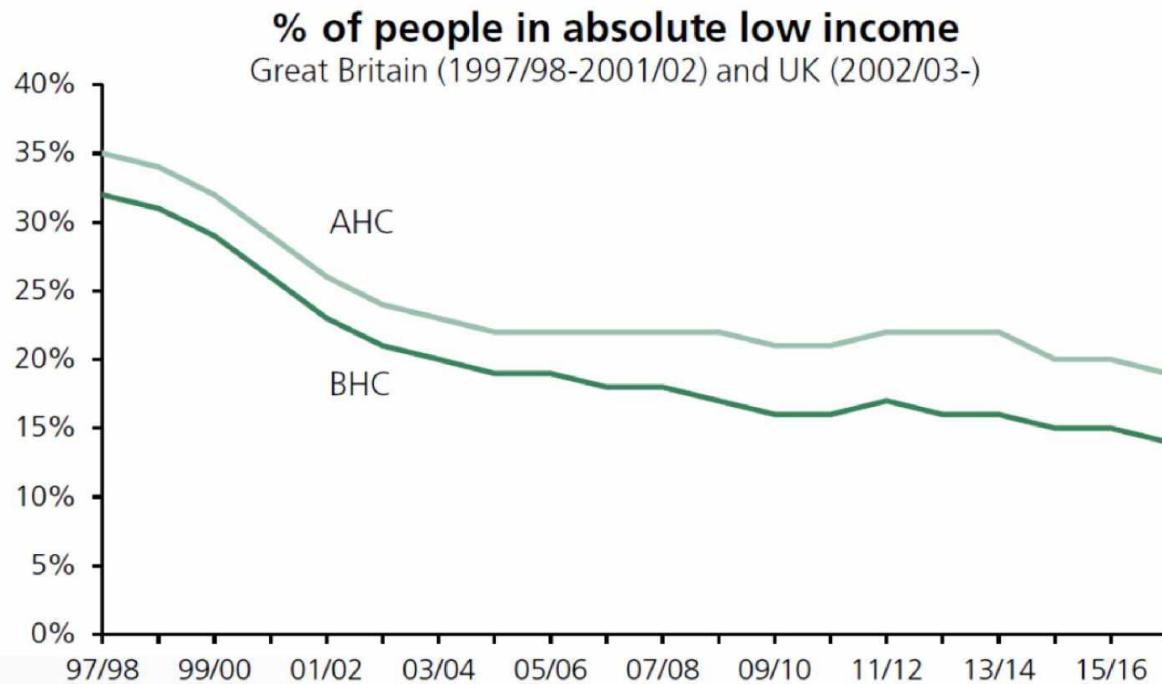
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

روند افزایشی نرخ فقر در فرانسه؛ ۲۰۱۵ درصد در سال ۱۴.۲



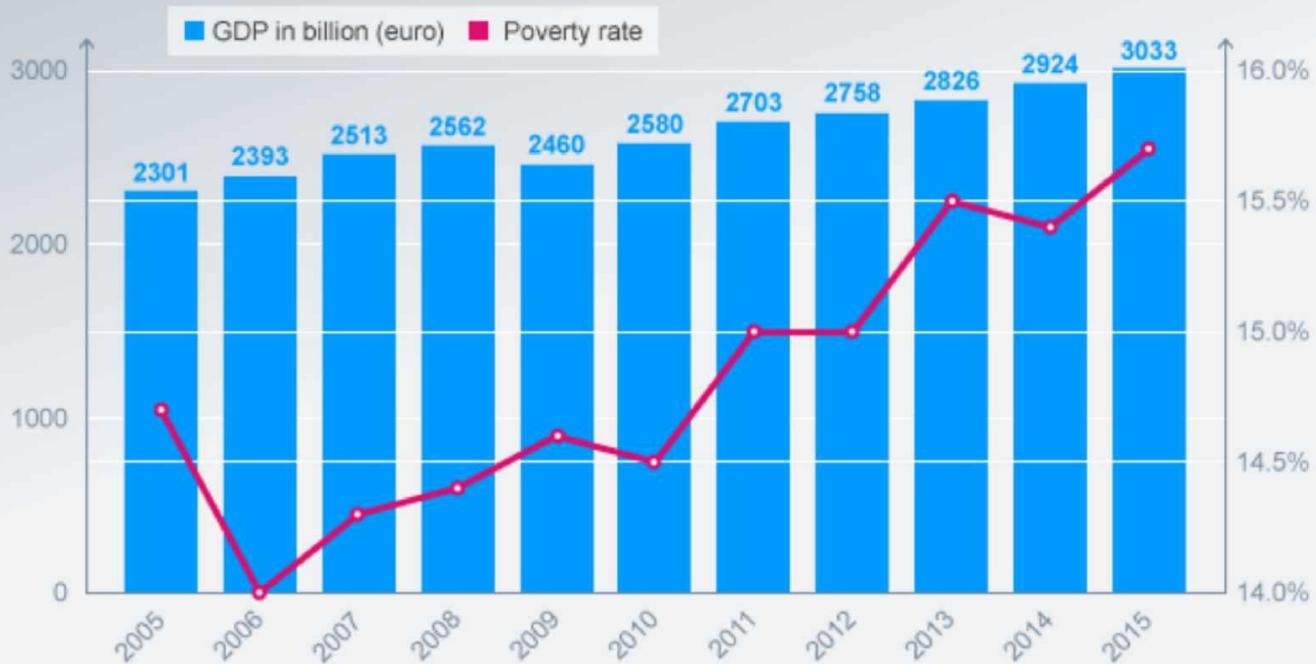
فقر ۱۹ درصدی مردم انگلیس

The number of people in absolute low income AHC decreased by 400,000 to 12.4 million. The proportion of the population in absolute low income AHC was 19%.



فقر ۱۵.۷ درصدی مردم آلمان

Poverty and economic development in Germany 2005-2015



Source: Federal and State Statistics Offices, German Central Bank

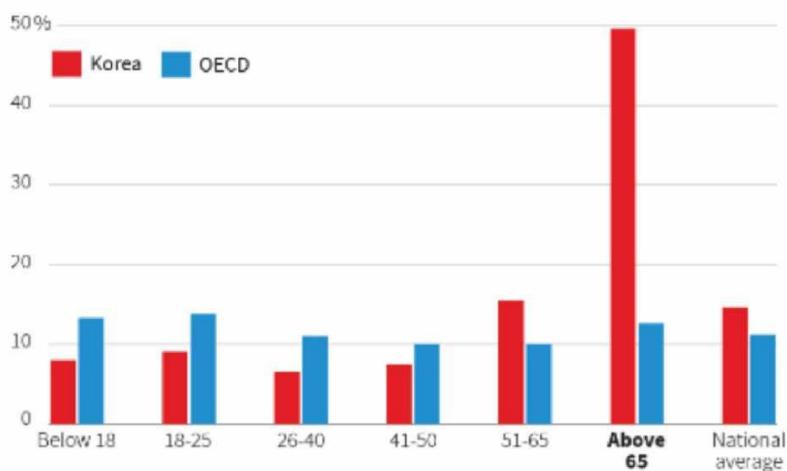
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۶۵ سال در کرهٔ جنوبی، بر اساس خط فقر ملی فقر ۵۰ درصدی افراد بالای

Poverty rate by age groups in S. Korea

Relative poverty rates for persons over 50 are very high in South Korea.

POVERTY RATES BY AGE GROUPS IN 2013



Note: Relative poverty is measured by reference to median income, not taking into account household assets and liabilities.

Source: OECD Income Distribution and Poverty Database.

C. Inton, 12/04/2018

REUTERS

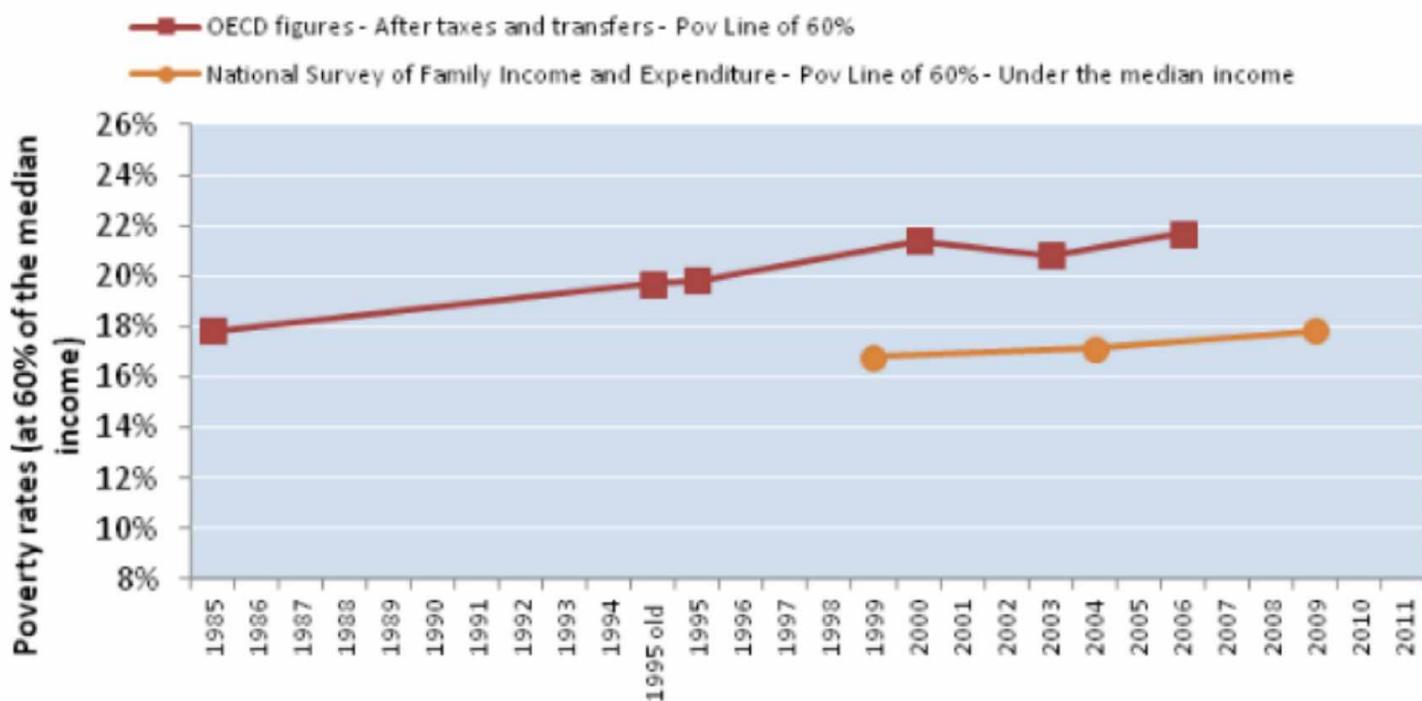
Figure 36.

Poverty rates (at 60% of the median income)

26%
24%
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%

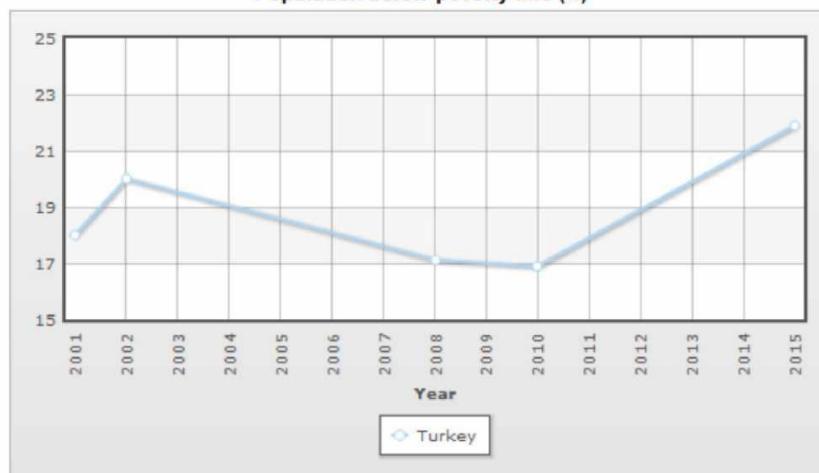
فقر ۱۸ درصدی مردم ژاپن

Figure 36. Trends in poverty rates, based on a threshold set at 60% of median income



فقر ۲۱.۹ درصدی مردم ترکیه، در سال ۲۰۱۵

Population below poverty line (%)



Country	2001	2002	2008	2010	2015
Turkey	18	20	17.11	16.9	21.9

Definition of Population below poverty line: National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

فقر ۲۵ درصدی مردم عربستان

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Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia's riches conceal a growing problem of poverty

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In a country with vast oil wealth and lavish royalty, an estimated quarter of Saudis live below the poverty line

Kevin Sullivan for the Washington Post

Tue 1 Jan 2013 11.09 GMT



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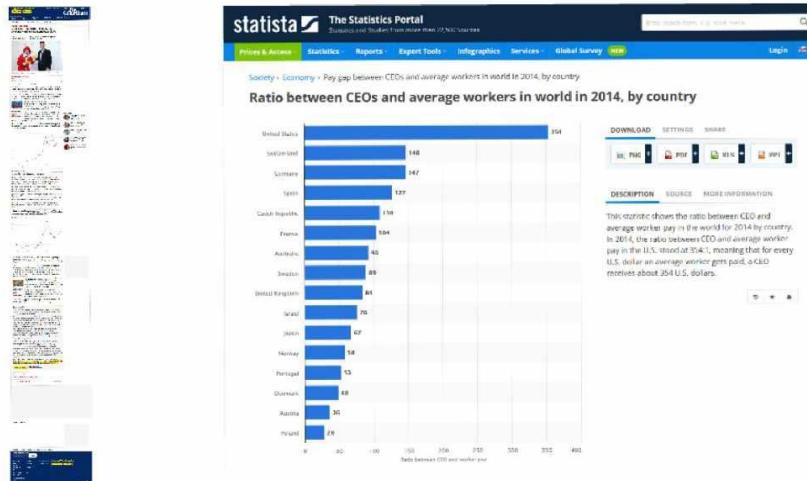
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▲ The children of Souad Al-Shamir watch television in their living room in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Photograph: Linda Davidson/Washington Post

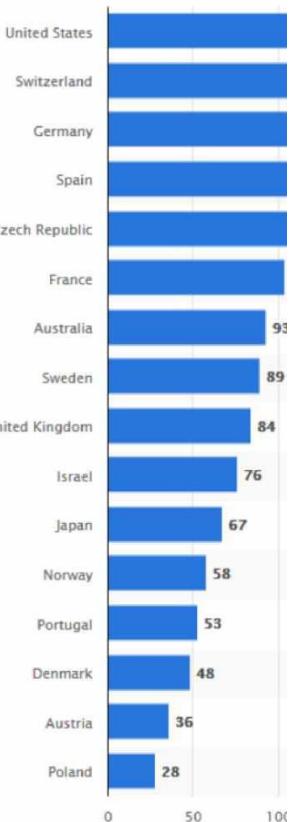
A few kilometres from the blinged-out shopping malls of Saudi Arabia's capital, Souad al-Shamir lives in a concrete house on a trash-strewn alley. She has no job, no money, five children under 14 and an unemployed husband who is laid up with chronic heart problems.

فاصله حقوق کارمند و مدیران در آمریکا





Ratio between CEOs



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Executive pay and bonuses

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US bosses now earn 312 times the average worker's wage, figures show

Astronomical gap between the pay of workers and bosses exposed in report on earnings of America's top 350 CEOs



Business ► Economics Banking Money Markets Project Syndicate B2B

Executive pay and bonuses

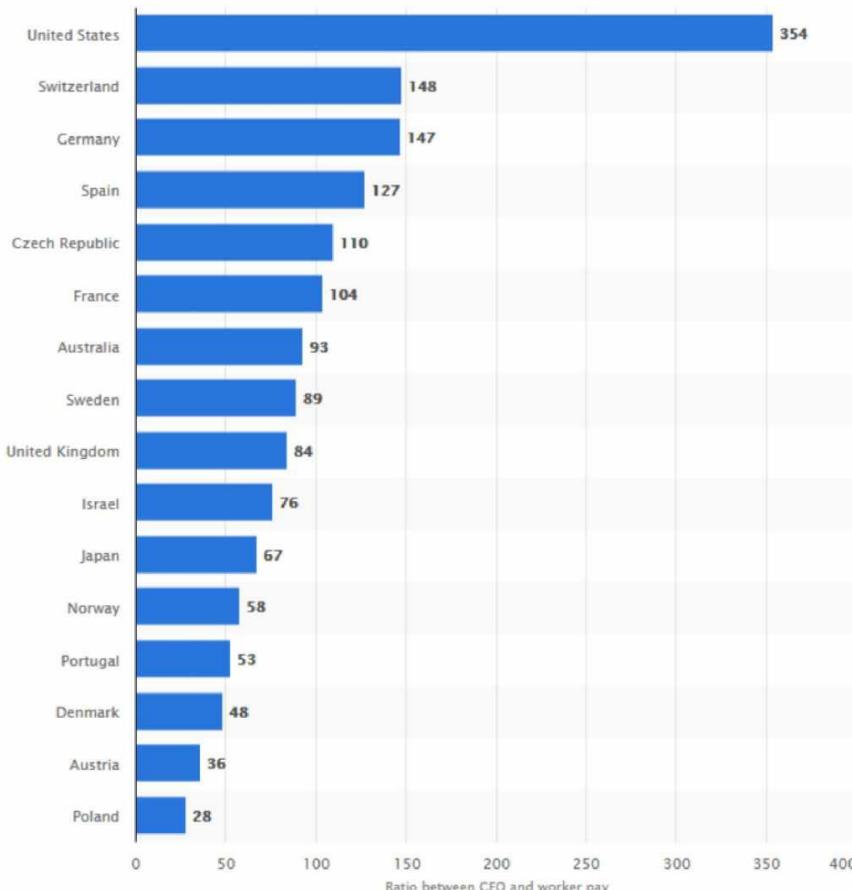
US bosses now earn 312 times the average worker's wage, figures show

Astronomical gap between the pay of workers and bosses exposed in report on earnings of America's top 350 CEOs



Society > Economy > Pay gap between CEOs and average workers in world in 2014, by country

Ratio between CEOs and average workers in world in 2014, by country

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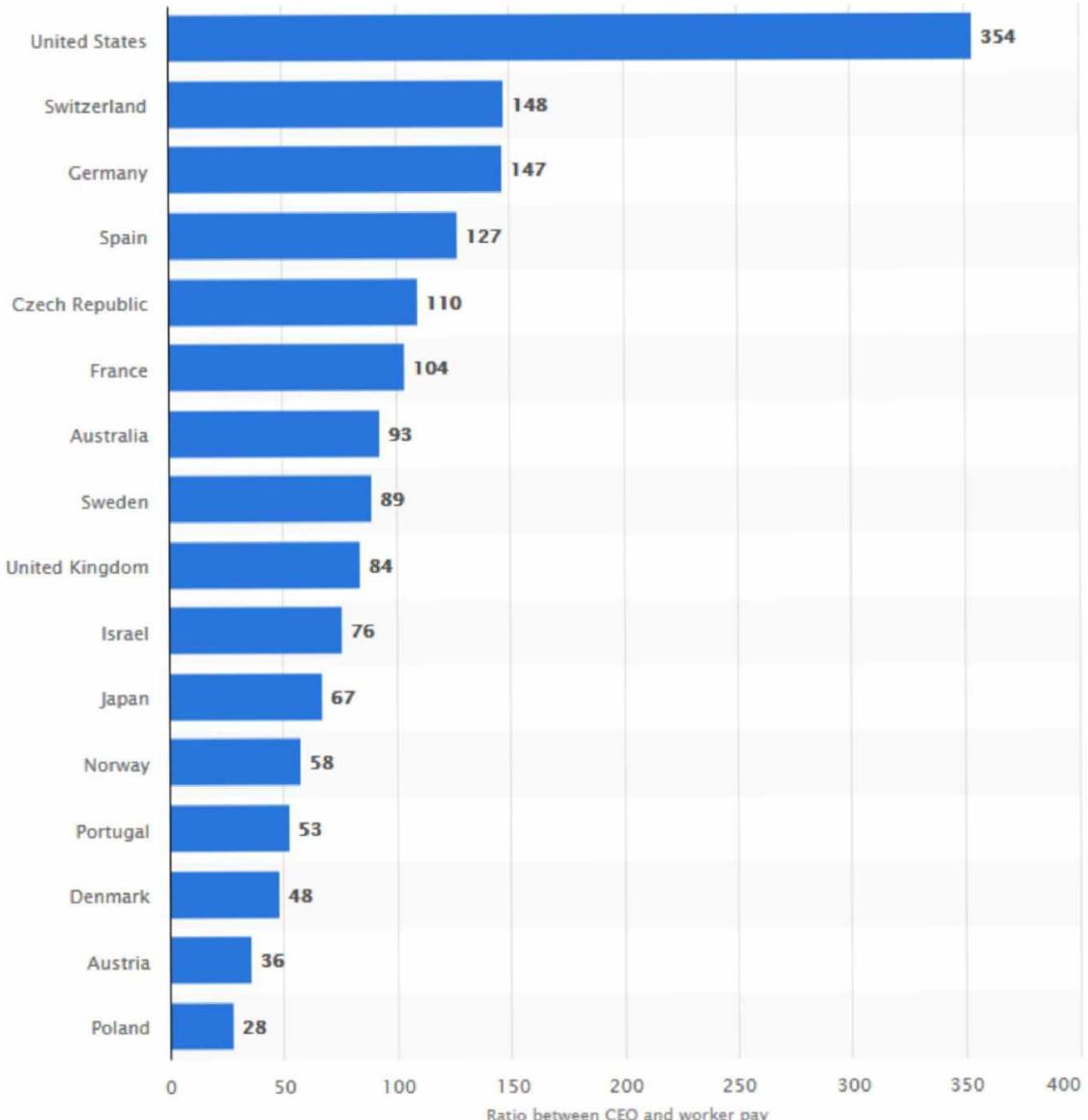
This statistic shows the ratio between CEO and average worker pay in the world for 2014 by country. In 2014, the ratio between CEO and average worker pay in the U.S. stood at 354:1, meaning that for every U.S. dollar an average worker gets paid, a CEO receives about 354 U.S. dollars.



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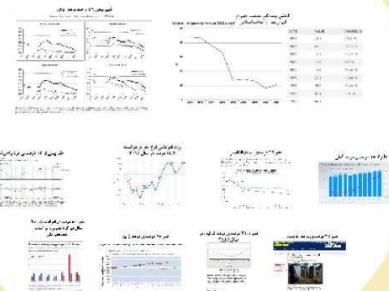
DESCRIPTION

This statistic shows the ratio between the average CEO pay and the average worker pay in selected countries in 2014. In 2014, the ratio between CEO and worker pay in the U.S. was 354 U.S. dollar and the average worker receives about 28 U.S. dollar.

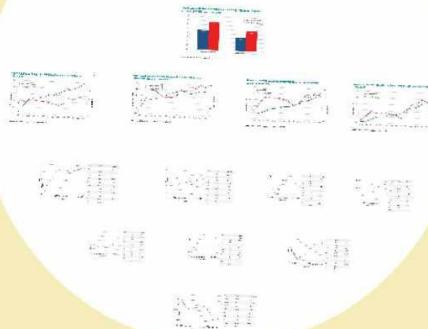


۱۳ گسترش عدالت اجتماعی

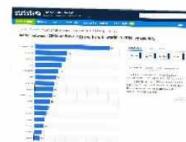
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ضریب جینی



فاصله حقوق کارمند
و مدیران در آمریکا



۱۴
مردم سالاری
دینی

١٥
صدور
انقلاب



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