

The Main Results Of The Household Expenditure & Income Survey



Sultanate Of Oman
Ministry Of National Economy





His Majesty Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman The Glorified

Sultanate Of Oman



Ministry Of National Economy

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for the period 20/5/1999 - 19/5/2000

The Directorate General Of Social Statistics

September 2001



**Information & Publication Centre
Ministry Of National Economy**

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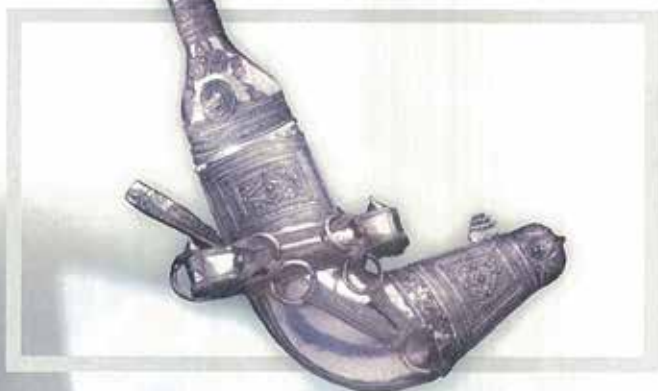
FORWARD

The Ministry of National Economy is pleased to present this summary of the main results of the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HEIS) in the Sultanate of Oman. The Survey covered the period 20th May 1999 through 19th May 2000.

When preparing this report we were keen to simplify, as much as possible, the results extracted from the survey. Our aim was to enable the maximum number of people to benefit from the report. However, the final survey report, which consists of two volumes, contains comprehensive detailed data on all expenditure items and their relationship with the demographic variables, in addition to other data for interested specialists.

We hope that through this summary we succeeded in providing some data to those who are keen to obtain them. We pray to almighty Allah to grant success to our efforts for the best interest of this country.





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Chapter One

Definition Of The Survey

Introduction

HEIS is one of the most difficult and expensive surveys. It is one of the early surveys that need to be carried out when implementing a national statistical programme in any country.

The Ministry of National Economy (MONE) conducted such survey at national level for the first time during the period 20/5/1999 - 19/5/2000. The survey shall enable establishing a statistical database, that is very important from economic and social perspective, in order to know the living conditions prevalent in the country. Through this survey we will be able to know where do we stand now. When we carry it for another time we will know whether or not we have made any progress.

Survey Objectives :



The basic objectives of the HEIS involves provision of basic data necessary for formulation of policies at the national level for the different sectors, and facilitates specification of the needs. The main objectives of the survey are as follows :

1. Identification of the annual consumption expenditure volumes and patterns, for the household sector in Oman in addition it determines its relationship with the demographic, economic and social variables for the Oman citizens and expatriates at the Sultanate's level (urban/rural as well as at the regions and governorate level).
2. The provision of data that serve the planning of the economic and social development in the Sultanate. Such data will enable the evaluation of the impact of the current or proposed economic and social programmes on the household living conditions. They also enable assessment of allocative impacts and social gains from the fiscal policies, particularly tax policies.
3. Calculation of the average annual consumption expenditure for households and individuals on the various expenditure-items (goods and services) and to study the factors affecting them.
4. Calculation of average household and individual income according to the different sources of income.
5. Calculation of household and individual expenditure elasticities on goods and services relative to the changes in income.
6. Review levels of wages and their impact on household expenditure items (such as housing, health, education etc).
7. Determination of the current demand and estimation of future demand for goods and services necessary to meet population needs whether locally produced or imported.
8. To know the population distribution over the different income and expenditure categories and analysis of related factors.
9. To identify the informal sector activities, particularly the agriculture activity, and its productivity within household sector (out of the establishments) and its significance to the national economy.



Definitions And Concepts

Chapter Two

International standards based on the United Nation's recommendations have been adopted in the preparation of the definitions and concepts used in this survey. The definitions and concepts were set in a way that conforms with the survey objectives and the conditions of Omani society.

The Private Household:

An individual or a group of individuals Living together in one house during the survey period and share food and other living affairs in such a way that they constitute a one Living unit (Living household) Such unit spends on its needs from consumption goods and services out of the financial returns available for it. The source of financial returns may be from one member or more of the household. Household domestic workers and their equivalents are considered as part of the household members as long as the house hold ensures their residence in house and provides them with food and clothes.

Household Head:

The household head is the person responsible for directing the expenditure policy of the household from the income collected from its members. Hence, it is not necessary that the household head should be the only supporter of the household. However, he/she is considered as the supporter by the household, whether or not he/she was the oldest member of the household.

The Household Consumption:

1. Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes.
2. Value of the goods and services received by the household from the employer of the household head, and allocated for household consumption.
3. Goods consumed from the household own production during the recording period.
4. Estimated value of owned house.





Survey Period:

The survey period lasted for twelve calendar months between 20th May 1999 and 19 May 2000. The household participation took one month.

Recording Period:

It refers to the period during which household expenditure and consumption data is collected. The recording time is one month for food stuff and 12 months for durable goods (such as furniture, domestic appliances, personal transport means...)

Economic Dependency rate:

It refers to the number of children, women and elder citizens supported by the working person. It is calculated according to the following formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of Persons of 14 Years old or less} + \text{No. of unemployed persons who are 15 years or more}}{\text{Employed persons who are 15 years old or more}}$$

Living Standard:

The living Standard is determined by the percentage of food consumption out of the total household consumption

$$= \frac{\text{Household Food Consumption}}{\text{Total Household Consumption}} \times 100$$

In case the share of food increases it will be at the expense of the other shares of housing, education, health etc. It is worth to note here that the share of household food consumption in the rich countries does not exceed 20% of total household consumption.





The Income:

It is the return in cash or kind realized by an individual or household during a specified period of time such as week, month or year. The current income usually consists of two major sources:

1. The primary incomes 2. The current transfers.

1. The Primary Incomes:

They refer to the income of a household member from any of the following sources:

- Work compensations, such as wages and salaries.
- Ownership returns such as interest, profits, or earning from mixed income of business profits or self employment. Also included in this category is the estimated rent of owned house.

2. Current Transfers:

The unearned income of the household, or one of its members, from other sources.

They consist of:

- Government cash assistances (social security, health and education).
- Social insurance compensations (Pensions).
- Other current transfers (assistances in cash or kind from individuals, legal support, contributions from charity organizations, insurance companies returns, transfers from abroad).

Main Source Of Income:

It refers to the constant and continuous income, the sources of which consists of the following:

Wages, salaries, private enterprises and free lancing, properties income, pensions, transfers and other sources.



Methodology :

Survey Plan:

The Household expenditure & Income survey (HEIS) plan was basically based on the recommendations of the United Nations (UN) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) pertaining to household budget surveys. They are consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA) concepts, as in household budget surveys in most countries. The methodology is characterized by the following:

- Use of regular random sample to represent the community within the Sultanate. It consists of 12 partial representative samples, one in each month, while the survey period is 12 months. This lead accordingly to overcoming the bias resulting from seasonality of household expenditure and consumption. The survey period was a full calendar year covering the period between May 20th, 1999 through May 19th, 2000.
- The recording period was one month for each household which is generally considered sufficient for measuring household expenditure and income
- The recording period was basically through household recording of expenditure and consumption while the researcher provides assistance to the household when needed.
- The reference period for the durable goods details (ie. domestic equipment and facilities) was the last 12 months of the visit.
- The study community consists of all Omani and expatriate households in all governorates and regions of the Sultanate. The group households (Such as the expatriate bachelors living in groups of 7 persons or more) as well as the nomadic bedwins and labour camps were excluded from the study.
- The results are issued and published in accordance with the administrative division of governorates and regions.



Survey Sample design:

The 1993 population census has been adopted as a base for drawing a sample for the multi-purpose periodic surveys. (336) counting areas, i.e. 12.7, of the total counting areas of the Sultanate, have been selected to represent all the Omani and expatriate households.

The sample size was 4160 households i.e. 1.5% of the total number of households in the Sultanate. The sample selection was carried out in two phases:

The First Phase:

The preliminary sample was selected randomly using the probability that is proportional to size, from the various regions and governorates of the Sultanate, at both urban and rural levels.

The Second Phase:

Household lists have been updated in each counting area in all regions. 12 households were selected from each counting area, except in Dhofar Governorate, where 16 households were selected from each counting area. This increase was due to the small number of counting areas in Dhofar Governorate and also to increase the interview ratio to be close to the ratio in the rest of the regions.

When selecting the households of the sample for each region two variables were taken into consideration, those variables were also considered in the updating process, namely, the number of household members and nationality of household head.

This part presents a summary of the main statistical indicators of the HEIS at the national level as well as at the urban and rural level, for Omani and non-Omani households for the period May 1999 through May 2000. These indicators show the main trends in household expenditure and consumption. Furthermore, they show the link between these features and the characteristics of household members and domestic facilities

1- Household Characteristics:

A- Household Size (Number of household members):

The average size of Omani household at the Sultanate's level was 8.5 individuals. It was 8.5 individual per Omani household in urban areas and 8.6 individual in the rural areas. However the average size of expatriate household at the Sultanate level was 3.1 individuals with 3.2 individuals on average in urban areas and 2.7 individuals in rural areas.

B- Household distribution among urban and villages (Rural):

The total number of households in the Sultanate was 289,338 households, of which 217, 718 were urban, while 71,620 households were in villages (rural areas). Total number of Omani households was 203,419 of which 141,385 were in urban areas while 62,034 households in villages. The total number of expatriate households, however, was 85,919 of which 76,333 households were in urban areas while 9,586 households were in rural areas.

2- Characteristics of Housing and Services:

A- Household ownership:

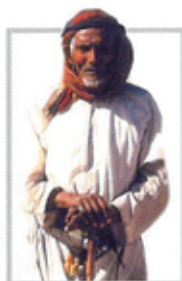
About 86% of Omani households are living in houses they own while about 11.27% households live in rented houses. However, most of the expatriate households either live in houses provided by employer (56.21%) or in rented houses (42.44%) .

The following table provides the details:

Table No (1)

Percentage Distribution of Ownership of Houses

| Type of Ownership Type of House hold | Owned by the Household % | Rented % | Provided by employer | Others % | Total % |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Omani Household | 86.00 | 11.27 | 0.53 | 2.20 | 100.00 |
| Expatriate Household | 1.24 | 42.44 | 56.21 | 0.10 | 100.00 |





B. The Main Source Of Drinking Water:

About 40% of households obtain water from main network, whereas around 32% get their water requirements through water tankers. The remaining 28% obtain drinking water from other sources which are either private wells, Falajis or from mineral water.

C. Proximity To Public Services:

The following table illustrates the proximity of the house from public services up to 5 km or less in urban and rural areas. This table indicates that a high ratio of urban population enjoy proximity of most of the public services compared to village population.

Table No (2)
Proximity of Residence to the Public Services

| Proximity to | Percentage Of Houses in Urban areas | Percentage Of Houses in Village areas |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Paved Road | 98 | 61 |
| Primary School | 87 | 60 |
| Shopping Center | 97 | 75 |
| HealthCenter/Hospital | 60 | 27 |

D. Household Possession of Some Domestic Appliances and Facilities:

Omani households are better off than expatriate households in terms of possession of all domestic appliances and facilities, except the possession of videos and computers. The following table illustrates the details:

Table No (3)
Possession of Domestic Appliances and Facilities

| Domestic Appliance/Facility | Omani Householdes | Expatriate Households |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Private Car | 69 | 41 |
| Television | 88 | 78 |
| Video | 28 | 43 |
| Telephone Line | 56 | 42 |
| Mobile telephone | 33 | 21 |
| Personal Computer | 8 | 18 |
| Refrigerator | 88 | 81 |
| Regular Airconditioner | 89 | 80 |
| Central Air Conditioner | 1 | 3 |



3 - Monthly Consumption of the household:

A - Monthly Consumption by type of population group :

The Survey results revealed that the average monthly consumption of Omani household with 8.5 individuals on average, is about RO 497 at the Sultanate level. The average is RO 541 in urban areas and RO 396 in village areas. However, the average monthly consumption of expatriate household, with 3.1 members on average, is RO 362 at the Sultanate level. However the average monthly consumption for the expatriate household in urban areas was RO 390 while in village areas it was RO 133.

The average monthly consumption in the governorates and regions varies significantly. The highest level was recorded in Muscat Governorate amounting to RO 630, while the lowest was in Al Wusta amounting to RO 362. The highest food consumption percentage out of total consumption was about 50% for Omani households in Al-Wusta Region, compared to 40.6% for expatriate households. The lowest food consumption as percentage of total household consumption was in Muscat Governorate with 26.4% for Omani households, relative to 18.9% for expatriate households.

The following table and chart illustrate those details.

Table No (4)

**Average Monthly Consumption and Food Consumption
of Omani and Expatriate Households**

| Governorate/ Region | Average Household Size | | Total Household Consumption (R.O) | | Food Consumption (R.O) | | Food as % of Total Consumption | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Omani HH | Expenditure HH | Omani HH | Expenditure HH | Omani HH | Expenditure HH | Omani HH | Expenditure HH |
| Muscat Governorate | 7.9 | 3.2 | 630 | 513 | 166 | 97 | 26.4 | 18.9 |
| Al-Batina Region | 9.1 | 3.0 | 408 | 191 | 148 | 60 | 36.3 | 31.4 |
| Musandam Governorate | 7.5 | 2.2 | 456 | 190 | 138 | 67 | 30.3 | 35.3 |
| Al-Dhahira Region | 9.0 | 3.9 | 527 | 316 | 186 | 102 | 35.3 | 32.3 |
| Al-Dakhliyah Region | 8.8 | 2.7 | 423 | 150 | 161 | 55 | 38.1 | 36.7 |
| Al-Sharqiya Region | 7.8 | 2.3 | 409 | 199 | 147 | 68 | 35.9 | 34.2 |
| Al-Wusta Region | 7.5 | 2.2 | 362 | 155 | 181 | 63 | 50.0 | 40.6 |
| Dofler Governorate | 9.7 | 3.4 | 551 | 215 | 197 | 75 | 35.7 | 34.9 |
| Total | 8.5 | 3.1 | 497 | 361 | 161 | 84 | 32.4 | 23.3 |

Average Omani Household Consumption

by Region R.O



B- Monthly Consumption by consumer basket (Goods & Services):

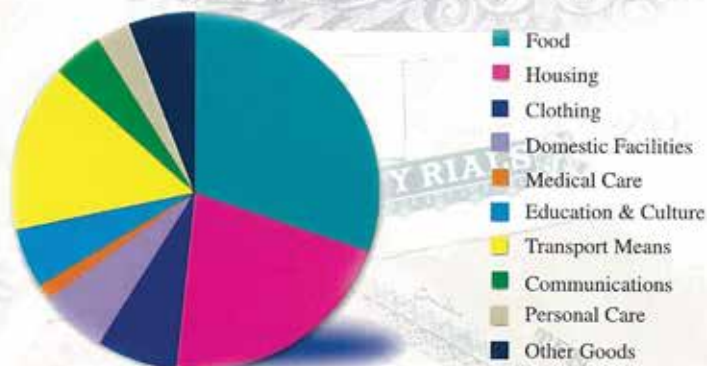
The Survey results showed that the value of consumer basket was R.O. 456, distributed among the monthly consumption items. Food has the largest share at the Sultanate level for the Omani and expatriate households. The following table and figure illustrate the details:

Table No (5)
Average Monthly Consumption for Omani and Expatriate Household

| Goods and Services Group | Household at The Sultanate Level | | Omani Household | | Expatriate Household | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | Rial Omani | (%) | Rial Omani | (%) | Rial Omani | (%) |
| Food | 138 | 30.3 | 161 | 32.4 | 84 | 23.3 |
| Housing | 97 | 21.3 | 97 | 19.5 | 97 | 26.9 |
| Clothing | 33 | 7.2 | 38 | 7.7 | 21 | 5.8 |
| Domestic Facilities | 29 | 6.4 | 35 | 7.1 | 17 | 4.7 |
| Medical Care | 4 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Education & Culture | 26 | 5.7 | 23 | 4.6 | 32 | 8.9 |
| Transport Means | 68 | 14.9 | 80 | 16.1 | 40 | 11.1 |
| Communications | 20 | 4.4 | 21 | 4.2 | 18 | 5.0 |
| Personal Care | 13 | 2.9 | 15 | 3.0 | 7 | 1.9 |
| Other Goods | 28 | 6.1 | 23 | 4.6 | 39 | 10.8 |
| Total | 456 | 100.00 | 497 | 100.00 | 361 | 100.00 |

*(Included in this figure the rent value of owned house, the rent of the rented house, water and electricity bills... etc.).

Consumer Goods Groups At The Sultanate Level



C. Food Consumptions by Food basket (Food Groups):

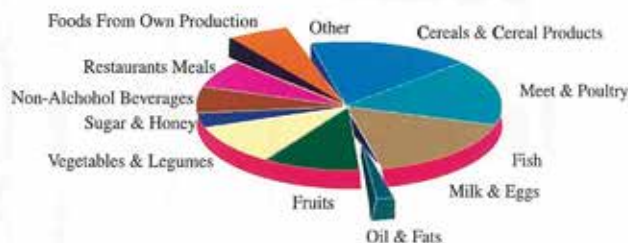
The summary results indicated that the value of the food basket at the Sultanate level was RO. 138.4 where as it was RO. 161.4 for the Omani household and RO. 84.0 for the expatriate household. The following table and figure illustrate the distribution of the food basket among various food groups by amount and share of each group by household nationality.



Table N0.6
The Value of Consumer Food basket

| Food Stuffs Merchandise Group | Oman Household Consumption | | Expatriate Household Consumption | | Total Household Consumption | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | R.O | % | R.O | % | R.O | % |
| Cereals and Cereal Products | 21.5 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 18.1 | 13.1 |
| Meat & Poultry | 28.8 | 17.9 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 23.3 | 16.8 |
| Fish | 9.5 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 5.6 |
| Milk & Eggs | 17.1 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 10.9 |
| Oils & Fats | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Fruits | 18.1 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 14.7 | 10.6 |
| Vegetables and Legumes | 16.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 14.2 | 10.2 |
| Sugar and Honey | 6.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 10.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 6.6 |
| Restaurants Meals | 9.7 | 6.0 | 18.6 | 22.1 | 12.4 | 8.9 |
| Food from Own Production | 13.7 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 7.0 |
| Others (Tea, Spices, etc.) | 6.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.1 |
| Total | 161.4 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 138.4 | 100.0 |

Distribution of Food Basket on Total Households



D. Distribution of Omani Households By Monthly Consumption:

It is clear from distribution of sample households by consumption that 68.1% of the households consume less than the general average of about RO 497 per month at the Sultanate level. 62.7% of the households in the urban areas are consuming less than the average. However, in the village rural areas, the percentage of those households consuming less than general average increases up to 76.2% of the households.



Table No (7)
Distribution of Omani Households According to Monthly Consumption Categories and Population Group

| Population Group | Average Household Size | Consumption Categories (R.O)\ Households Percentage | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | | Less Than 125 | 126-249 | 250-496 | General Average 497 | 498-622 | 623-747 | 748 and above |
| The Sultanate % | 8.5 | 7.5 | 19.2 | 41.4 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 14.0 |
| Urban % | 8.5 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 40.8 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 8.3 | 16.9 |
| Villages % | 8.6 | 11.0 | 22.8 | 42.4 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 9.7 |

E. Share Of National Consumption By Upper 20% And Lower 20% Omani Households :

The Upper 20% of the total Omani households consume about 47.73 of total consumption. The lower 20% of Omani households, however, consume 5.13% of total consumption. There is significant variation between the upper and lower 20% as illustrated in the following table in both urban and rural areas.:

Table No (8)
The Share of the Highest and Lowest Fifth of the Omani Households of the National Consumption According to Population Group

| Population Group | The Total Consumption | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | The Highest (20%) Consumption | 2nd (20%) | 3rd (20%) | 4th (20%) | Lowest 20% |
| The Sultanate % | 47.73 | 23.42 | 14.78 | 8.95 | 5.13 |
| Urban% | 51.77 | 23.64 | 13.17 | 7.51 | 3.91 |
| Villages% | 35.16 | 22.75 | 19.78 | 13.42 | 8.89 |

4. Household Monthly Income:

A- Income by Type of Population Group:

The Survey result showed that the average monthly household income at the Sultanate's level was RO 606. This amount includes the estimated rent of owned house as part of household income. (The average will be about RO 564 without including the rent value). The monthly income at the urban and rural levels was about RO 665 for urban and RO 429 for rural households. It is clear that the urban households, which constitute 75% of total households, receive 82% of the income, while the remaining households that live in villages and form 25% of total households, receive about 18% of household income.

B. Household Income by Nationality

The monthly income of Omani household is about RO 638, after including the rent value (and about RO 579 when excluding the rent value) However the expatriate household monthly income is about RO 532. Omani household receive 74% of total income, while expatriate households receive about 26% of total income. Omani households however, represent about 70% of total households, while expatriate household represent about 30% of total households.

C. Sources of Income:

Salaries and wages represent the largest Omani and Expatriate household income sources. The following table illustrates these details.

Table No (9)
Sources of Income

| Income Source | Omani Household % | Expatriate Household % | Total Household % |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Salaries & Wages | 66.8 | 95.2 | 74.2 |
| Private Projects & Employees | 13.0 | 4.0 | 10.7 |
| Properties Income | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |
| Transfers | 10.8 | 0.5 | 8.1 |
| Residence Renting Value | 9.3 | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

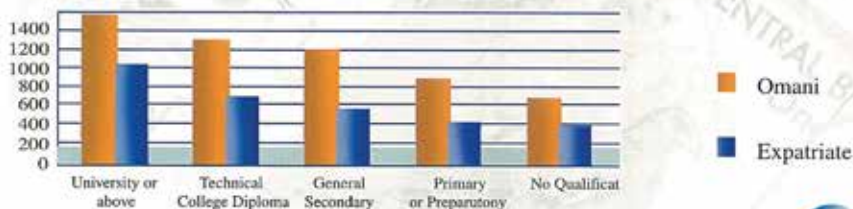
D. Monthly Income According to The Educational Level of Household:

Incomes, as expected, are related to the educational level of household head. The Survey results showed that among Omani and expatriate household heads the holder of university degrees receive the highest salaries followed by holders of technical colleges certificates. The following table and figure illustrate these details.

Table No (10)
Omani and Expatriate Monthly Household Income by the Educational Level of Household Head

| Education Level of Household Head | Household Monthly Income (R.O) | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Omani Household | Expatriate Household | Household at the Sultanates level |
| University & Above | 1366 | 844 | 973 |
| Technical College Diploma | 1097 | 523 | 740 |
| Secondary School | 994 | 391 | 720 |
| Elementary & Preparatory School | 681 | 247 | 572 |
| No. Qualifications | 487 | 204 | 461 |

Average Monthly Income
by Educational Level of Household Head





E. Monthly Income According to Household Sector of Employment:

The highest level of average household income is in the Public sector where it reaches RO 768. The average in the private sector is about 548. However, the average household income in the informal sector is the lowest where it reached RO 321 on average. The following table illustrates the details.

Table No (11)

Average Household Monthly Income by Household Head Sector of Employment

| Sector | Nationality | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Omani | | Expatriate | | Total | |
| | R.O | Percentage of Total Income | R.O | Percentage of Total Income | R.O | Percentage of Total Income |
| Public | 761 | 66.7 | 806 | 31.4 | 768 | 56.0 |
| Private | 649 | 30.3 | 472 | 68.0 | 548 | 41.8 |
| Informal | 365 | 3.0 | 131 | 0.6 | 321 | 2.2 |

F. Distribution Of Households in the Sultanate by Monthly Income Categories::

The Omani households with monthly income of RO 800 or more were 23.8% of total households, while expatriate households in the same category were 17.4% of total expatriate households. The following table illustrates the details.

Table No (12)

Distribution of Households by Monthly Income Categories

| Distribution Of Household | | Monthly income (RO) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| | | Less Than 100 | 100 - 199 | 200 - 299 | 300 - 399 | 400 - 499 | 500 - 599 | 600 - 699 | 700 - 799 | 800 or More | Not Indicated | |
| (Household Percentage %) | Omani | 8.2 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 23.8 | - | 100.00 |
| | Exp. | 8.8 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 100.00 |

5. Relationship between Household Income and Some Variables:

A. Number of Omani Household Members and its Monthly Income:

The survey results illustrate the relationship between the number of household members and its monthly income. About 67% of the Omani households consist of more than 6 persons. The household share of monthly income increases with the increase in number of its members. However, the per capita income increases with the decrease in number of household members. The following table illustrates the details.

Table No (13)

Relation Between Household Size and its Income

| Average Household Size | Percentage Of Total Households (%) | Its Share of Total Household Income (%) | Per capita income (R.O) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1-3 Individuals | 13 | 7 | 167.5 |
| 4-6 Individuals | 20 | 19 | 113.7 |
| 7-9 Individuals | 27 | 27 | 79.1 |
| 10-12 Individuals | 24 | 24 | 59.6 |
| 13 or more Individuals | 16 | 23 | 60.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 74.9 |

* Income includes estimated rent of owned house

B. Omani Household Dependency Rate and Monthly Income:

It is evident from the survey results that the dependency rate is about 48% of the Omani household exceeds 5 persons, while its share in income doesn't exceed 31%. Household with dependency rate of less than 3 persons receive about 44% of households total income, while they represent about 30% of total households. The following table illustrates the details:

Table No (14)

Omani Household Dependency Rate and Monthly Income

| Dependency Rate | % Households | The Share of Households in Total Income (%) |
|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 7 or More | 33 | 19 |
| 5 Less Than 7 | 15 | 12 |
| 3 & Less Than 5 | 22 | 25 |
| 1 & Less Than 3 | 23 | 33 |
| Less Than 1 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |



6. Survey Results at Individual Level:

A. Average Monthly Income of Waged Worker by Gender and Nationality

The average income of Omani waged workers was about RO 430 inclusive of the rent value of owned house as part of income (and about RO 399 excluding this amount). Based on gender, the average income was RO 432 for males compared to RO 415 for females. The difference is attributable to adding the rent value as part of the males income as they constitute most of the household heads. The average income of expatriate waged workers was RO 308. Based on gender the average income of expatriate waged worker was RO 305 for the males compared to RO 339 for females. The following table illustrates such details:

Table No (15)
Average Monthly Income Of Workers by Gender and Nationality

| Gender | Monthly Average Income | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|-------|
| | Omani | Expatriate | Total |
| Males | 432.0 | 304.8 | 383.2 |
| Females | 415.2 | 339.4 | 392.0 |
| Males & Females Total | 429.7 | 308.3 | 384.3 |



B. Average Monthly Income of Waged Workers By Educational Level:

The Survey result indicates a progressive relationship between average workers income and the educational level, which is quite natural as illustrated in the following table:

Table No (16)
Average Monthly Income of Waged Workers by Educational Level

| The Educational Level | Average Monthly Income RO | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|
| | Omani | Expatriate | Total |
| Less Than Primary | 333.7 | 88.6 | 264.8 |
| Primary & Preparatory | 375.2 | 112.8 | 301.5 |
| General Secondary | 425.4 | 187.4 | 346.2 |
| Intermediate College | 574.6 | 378.3 | 497.5 |
| University & Above | 904.4 | 621.9 | 697.9 |
| Average Of All Educational Levels | 429.7 | 308.3 | 384.3 |

C. Average PerCapita Monthly Income by Population Cluster and Nationality:

The average per capita monthly income at the Sultanate's level was RO 87.6 and about RO 100 in urban area compared to about RO 55.3 in village areas. Based on nationality, the average monthly per capita income was RO 74.9 for the Omani individual, compared to RO 169.9 for expatriate. This is attributable to the fact that the average size of expatriate household is 3.1 individuals and that most members of the household as a part of the labour force.

Table No (17)
Average Per Capita Monthly Income by Population Group and Nationality

| Population Cluster and Nationality | PerCapita Monthly Income (RO) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Population group</i> | |
| Urban | 100.0 |
| Villages | 55.3 |
| <i>Average for Urban & Villages</i> | 87.6 |
| <i>Nationality</i> | |
| Omani | 74.9 |
| Expatriate | 169.9 |
| <i>Average Of The Omani & The Expatriate</i> | 87.6 |



7. Omani household average monthly consumption in terms of value and quality of main food stuff. The following table illustrates the details

Table No (18)

| Commodities | Unit | Quantity | Value |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Rice (Various brands) | Kg | 33.353 | 9.581 |
| Flour & Wheat | Kg | 23.831 | 3.286 |
| Macaroni (Various types) | Kg | 1.975 | 0.918 |
| Various types of Bread | Kg | 9.304 | 3.946 |
| Biscuits & Bakeries Products | Kg | 2.044 | 2.007 |
| Other Cereals Products | Kg | 1.32 | 1.723 |
| Mutton, Beef, and Camel Meat | Kg | 14.763 | 24.147 |
| Various Poultry Products | Kg | 14.114 | 10.462 |
| Fish and Sea Foods | Kg | 11.533 | 10.207 |
| Fresh Milk | Lit | 13.297 | 4.895 |
| Concentrated Milk | Lit | 4.508 | 2.59 |
| Powder Milk | Kg | 1.877 | 2.779 |
| Curd (Laban) | Lit | 6.338 | 2.074 |
| Yoghurt | Kg | 2.332 | 1.071 |
| Butter | Kg | 1.038 | 1.004 |
| Various Cheese | Kg | 1.640 | 2.804 |
| Ice-Cream (Various types) | Lit | 1.041 | 0.919 |
| Other Dairy Products | Kg | 0.383 | 0.463 |
| Eggs | Kg | 4.020 | 2.298 |
| Cooking Oils (Various types) | Lit | 3.119 | 1.633 |
| Ghee (Various types) | Kg | 0.925 | 1.706 |
| Other Oil & Fats | Kg | 2.793 | 1.164 |
| Lime | Kg | 1.955 | 0.906 |
| Other Citrus | Kg | 14.613 | 4.266 |
| Banana | Kg | 6.241 | 1.955 |
| Dates | Kg | 5.292 | 2.196 |
| Other Fresh Fruits Including Watermelon | Kg | 34.352 | 9.044 |

Table No (18) Continued

| Commodities | Unit | Quantity | Value |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Dry Dates | Kg | 5.131 | 2.129 |
| Other Dried Fruits | Kg | 0.334 | 0.286 |
| Canned Fruits | Kg | 0.154 | 0.104 |
| Fresh Tomatoes | Kg | 12.777 | 2.63 |
| Dried Onion | Kg | 9.262 | 1.504 |
| Other Fresh Vegetable | Kg | 14.362 | 4.718 |
| Canned Vegetable | Kg | 0.892 | 1.742 |
| Frozen Vegetable | Kg | 0.044 | 0.044 |
| Potatoes | Kg | 6.0235 | 1.314 |
| Potatoes Products (Chips) | Kg | 0.8205 | 2.160 |
| Legumes | Kg | 4.808 | 2.058 |
| Nuts | Kg | 0.286 | 0.487 |
| Various Spices | Kg | 1.21 | 1.692 |
| Table Salt | Kg | 3.454 | 0.348 |
| Other Foods | Kg | 1.152 | 1.199 |
| Various Sugar | Kg | 9.252 | 1.529 |
| Various Type of Honey | Kg | 0.404 | 1.235 |
| Omani Sweets | Kg | 1.087 | 1.487 |
| Chocolate (Various types) | Kg | 0.6858 | 1.276 |
| Sugur Product | Kg | 0.3132 | 0.427 |
| Chewing Gum, ...etc. | No/Piece | 3.816 | 0.271 |
| Various Brands of Tea | Kg | 0.311 | 0.775 |
| Various Coffee Brands | Kg | 1.283 | 1.904 |
| Cocoa and other Types | Kg | 0.009 | 0.021 |
| Various Beverages | Lit | 24.124 | 4.447 |
| Various Mineral Waters | Lit | 10.828 | 0.932 |
| Fruit Juice & Other Drinks | Lit | 16.625 | 5.118 |
| Restaurants Meals | — | — | 9.744 |
| Total | | | 161.439 |

