



Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2006/07

Preliminary Report

**Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Sri Lanka**

Preface

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/07 was conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics under the National Household Sample survey Programme. This survey is the sixth in the series of Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted once in five years period since 1980.

Data collection of this survey was conducted in twelve monthly rounds from July 2006 to June 2007 and the survey was conducted in all the districts in Sri Lanka, excluding the districts in the Northern Province and Trincomalee district. A sample of equal size was enumerated in each month to capture the seasonal variation of the income, the expenditure and the consumption.

This report is the preliminary report, which is based on the first three months data and gives information on basic demographic characteristics of the household members, household income, expenditure and assets etc.

D.B.P.S. Vidyaratne
Director General of
Census and Statistics

2007-
Department of Census and Statistics
15/12, Maitland Crescent
Colombo 07

Acknowledgement

Planning and the execution of the survey were done by staff of the Sample Surveys Division under the supervision of Mr. K.G. Tilakaratne Deputy Director and under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando Director (Sample Survey).

Data collection activities of the survey were done by the Statistical Officers and Statistical Assistants attached to the Divisional Secretariat Divisions/ District offices, under the direct supervision of the relevant district Deputy Directors, Senior Statisticians / Statisticians in charge of district statistics offices.

Co-ordination of the field work was done by the Statistical Officers / Statistical Assistants, Data Entry Operators/ Coding Clerks of the Sample Surveys Division under the supervision of Mr. D.C.A. Fernando, Mr. H.T. Fonseka, Mr. U.B. Saputhanthri and Mr. S. Sivasothy Statisticians under the guidance of Mr. C.A.E.R.M.L. Perera and Mr. S. Sinnarajah Senior Statisticians under the direction of Mr. K.G. Tilakaratne Deputy Director.

Activities related to data entry were done by the staff of the Data Processing Division under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara Director (Data Processing). Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Mr. H.O. Chandrathilaka Deputy Directors and Mr. W.H.P.W. Weerasiri, Senior Systems Analyst/ Programmer were responsible for overall supervision and guidance of data entry activities.

Developing of sample selection programmes, data cleaning and tabulation programmes etc. were done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Systems Analyst/ Programmer.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mr. C.A.E.R.M.L. Perera, Senior Statistician, assisted by Mrs. M.D.D.D. Deepawansa, Statistical Assistant under the Supervision of Mr. K.G. Tilakaratne Deputy Director.

Printing of the report and other survey materials were done by the staff of the Printing Division under the supervision of Mr. W.C. Weerawanse, Senior Statistician.

Officers engaged in the Surveys activities

Supervision of the survey activities (at Sample Survey Division)

Mr. C.A.E.R.M.L. Perera	Senior Statistician
Mr. S. Sinnarajah	Senior Statistician
Mr. D.C.A. Fernando	Statistician
Mr. H.T. Fonseka	Statistician
Mr. U.B. Saputhanthri	Statistician
Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe	System analyst/Programmer

Supervision of the survey activities (at District Offices)

Colombo	Mr. D.L.R. Wijethunga	Senior Statistician
Gampaha	Mr. H.R.Dias	Deputy Director
	Mr. J.D. Nandasiri	Senior Statistician
Kalutara	Mr. P. Nandasena	Statistician
Kandy	Mr. Cyril Hearath	Deputy Director
	Mr. H.S. Wanasinghe	Deputy Director
Matale	Mr. A.M.U.K.Alahakoon	Senior Statistician
Nuwara Eliya	Mr. G.W. Gunasekara	Statistician
Galle	Mr. R.H.S. Abayanayaka	Deputy Director
	Mr. S.D. Wisumperuma	Statistician
Matara	Mrs. Chandrani Gunaratne	Senior Statistician
Hambantota	Mr. H.K.M.A. Chandrasiri	Statistician
	Mr. Sarath Jayasooriya	Statistician
Ampara	Mr. A. Abulhuda	Statistician
Batticaloa	Mr. M.H. Manzoor	Senior Statistician
Puttalam	Mrs. W.T.I.M.Thisera	Deputy Director
Anuradhapura	Mr. P.S.A.Ariyathilake	Statistician
Polonnaruwa	Mr. D.L. Edirisinghe	Statistician
Badulla	Mr. J.M.Wijekoon	Senior Statistician
	Mr. A.M.P. Abayasinghe	Statistician
Moneragala	Mr. R.M. Gunadasa	Statistician
Ratnapura	Mr. L.W.Ranjith	Senior Statistician
Kegalle	Mr. C.L.A.K. Hearath	Statistician
Kurunegala	Mr. K.P.K. Dissanayake	Senior Statistician

Manual Editing, Coding and Error Correction etc

Mrs. R.A.M.S. Gunawardhane	Statistical officer
Mr. A.W.S.V.S.K. Perera	Statistical officer
Mr. J.M.K.B. Jayasundara	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K.B.G.U. Jayatissa	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S. Balasankar	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. M.D.D.D. Deepawansa	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. C.S. Liyanage	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. S.W.N.D. Attanayake	Data Entry Operator
Miss. G.P.G.N.Y. Dewasurendra	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. P.R.R. Chamilalatha	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. M.A.C.G. Priyadhrshani	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Mr. H.M.M. Ratnakumara	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Mrs. Phathima Riyana	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. M.S.F. Nilamiya	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. M.G.C. Lakmali	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Mrs. K.S. de Silva Weeraddana	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. Y.D. Wijerathna	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Miss. Y.W.S. Chandralatha	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk

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Summary

Demographic Characteristics

Household population – Sri Lanka	18.3 million
Male population – Sri Lanka	8.8 million
Female population – Sri Lanka	9.5 million
Urban population – Sri Lanka	2.8 million
Rural population – Sri Lanka	14.5 million
Estate population – Sri Lanka	1.0 million
Number of households – Sri Lanka	4.5million
Male headed households – Sri Lanka	3.4million
Female headed households – Sri Lanka	1.1million
Percentage of female headed households – Sri Lanka	24.2 %
Percentage of never attended school population – Sri Lanka	4.8 %

School education

Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-14 years)- Sri Lanka	98.4 %
Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-20 years)- Sri Lanka	80.6 %

Income

Mean household income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 25414
Mean household income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 42878
Mean household income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 22979
Mean household income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 15724
Median household income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 16494
Median household income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 23000
Median household income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 15783
Median household income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 11287
Share of income to total household income – Poorest 20% - Sri Lanka	4.8 %
Share of income to total household income – Poorest 40% - Sri Lanka	13.7 %
Share of income to total household income – Richest 20% - Sri Lanka	53.8 %
Gini co-efficient of household income – Sri Lanka	0.48
Gini co-efficient of household income – Urban sector	0.55
Gini co-efficient of household income – Rural sector	0.45
Gini co-efficient of household income – Estate sector	0.41
Average household size – Sri Lanka	4.1
Average household size – Urban sector	4.3
Average household size – Rural sector	4.0
Average household size – Estate sector	4.3
Per capita income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 6235
Per capita income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 9989
Per capita income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 5713
Per capita income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 3637

Income receiver's mean income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 13705
Income receiver's mean income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 21842
Income receiver's mean income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 12686
Income receiver's mean income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 7290
Number of income receiver's per household – Sri Lanka	1.8
Number of income receiver's per household – Urban sector	1.9
Number of income receiver's per household – Rural sector	1.8
Number of income receiver's per household – Estate sector	2.1
Monetary income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 21852
Non monetary income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 3561

Expenditure

Mean household expenditure per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 22671
Mean household expenditure per month – Urban sector	Rs. 37978
Mean household expenditure per month – Rural sector	Rs. 20620
Mean household expenditure per month – Estate sector	Rs. 12879
Expenditure on food and drink per month -Sri Lanka	Rs. 8105
Expenditure on non-food items per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 14565
Expenditure on food and drink as a percentage of income -Sri Lanka	31.9 %
Food ratio – Sri Lanka	35.8 %
Food ratio – Urban sector	27.9 %
Food ratio – Rural sector	37.6 %
Food ratio – Estate sector	52.7 %
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Sri Lanka	0.42
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Urban sector	0.45
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Rural sector	0.40
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Estate sector	0.25
Average monthly consumption of Rice per household – Sri Lanka	35.7 kg
Average monthly consumption of Wheat flour per household – Sri Lanka	2.5 kg
Average monthly consumption of Bread per household – Sri Lanka	6.7 kg
Average monthly consumption of Sugar per household – Sri Lanka	5.3 kg
Average monthly consumption of Potatoes per household – Sri Lanka	1.7 kg
Average monthly consumption of Big onions per household – Sri Lanka	2.3 kg
Average monthly household expenditure on Housing – Sri Lanka	Rs. 2531
Average monthly household expenditure on Fuel and Light – Sri Lanka	Rs. 976
Average monthly household expenditure on Transport – Sri Lanka	Rs. 1745

Inventory of durable goods

Percentage of households owned Telephones (fixed / mobile) – Sri Lanka	43.2 %
Percentage of households owned Telephones (fixed / mobile) – Urban sector	64.4 %
Percentage of households owned Telephones (fixed / mobile) – Rural sector	41.5 %
Percentage of households owned Telephones (fixed /mobile) – Estate sector	12.5 %
Percentage of households owned Televisions – Sri Lanka	77.4 %
Percentage of households owned Televisions – Urban sector	86.9 %
Percentage of households owned Televisions – Rural sector	76.9 %
Percentage of households owned Televisions – Estate sector	58.4 %

Percentage of households owned Personal computers – Sri Lanka	7.0 %
Percentage of households owned Personal computers – Urban sector	18.1 %
Percentage of households owned Personal computers – Rural sector	5.5 %
Percentage of households owned Personal computers – Estate sector	0.5 %
Percentage of households owned Vehicles – Sri Lanka	26.6 %
Percentage of households owned Vehicles – Urban sector	28.2 %
Percentage of households owned Vehicles – Rural sector	27.7 %
Percentage of households owned Vehicles – Estate sector (not including bicycles)	4.7 %

Housing information

Percentage of households with no exclusive bed rooms – Sri Lanka	2.6 %
Percentage of households with no exclusive bed rooms – Urban sector	3.9 %
Percentage of households with no exclusive bed rooms – Rural sector	2.1 %
Percentage of households with no exclusive bed rooms – Estate sector	6.1 %
Percentage of households which use Safe drinking water – Sri Lanka	85.7 %
Percentage of households which use Safe drinking water – Urban sector	97.2 %
Percentage of households which use Safe drinking water – Rural sector	85.9 %
Percentage of households which use Safe drinking water – Estate sector	50.6 %
Percentage of households availability of Toilet – Sri Lanka	90.0 %
Percentage of households availability of Toilet – Urban sector	87.2 %
Percentage of households availability of Toilet – Rural sector	91.5 %
Percentage of households availability of Toilet – Estate sector (Toilets are exclusive for the households)	73.0 %
Percentage of households using Electricity for lighting – Sri Lanka	80.4 %
Percentage of households using Electricity for lighting – Urban sector	94.2 %
Percentage of households using Electricity for lighting – Rural sector	78.8 %
Percentage of households using Electricity for lighting – Estate sector	67.0 %
Percentage of households using Firewood as cooking fuel – Sri Lanka	80.0 %
Percentage of households using Firewood as cooking fuel – Urban sector	38.3 %
Percentage of households using Firewood as cooking fuel – Rural sector	86.2 %
Percentage of households using Firewood as cooking fuel – Estate sector	98.1 %
Percentage of households using Gas as cooking fuel – Sri Lanka	16.2 %
Percentage of households using Gas as cooking fuel – Urban sector	48.5 %
Percentage of households using Gas as cooking fuel – Rural sector	11.6 %
Percentage of households using Gas as cooking fuel – Estate sector	0.5 %

Table H1:- National level findings by Survey period - Sri Lanka

Variable	Unit	Survey period						
		2006	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
Mean household income per month	Rs.	25414	20048	12803	6476	3549	2012	881
Median Household income per month	Rs.	16494	13617	8482	3793	2547	1322	642
Per capita income per month	Rs.	6235	4896	3056	1439	724	395	180
Real income (based year 1980/81)	Rs.	1838	1649	1362	1177	1125	1195	881
Income receivers mean income per month	Rs.	13705	10563	6959	3367	1819	941	469
No of income receivers per household	Nos.	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
Household size	Nos.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9
Monetary income per month per household	Rs.	21852	17089	10386	5264	2963	1334	749
Non monetary income per month per household	Rs.	3561	2959	2419	1212	586	678	132
Gini coefficient of household income		0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.43
Gini coefficient of household expenditure		0.42	0.40	0.41	0.36	-	-	-
Gini coefficient of income receivers income		0.54	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.52		0.43
Mean household expenditure per month	Rs.	22671	19151	13147	6525	3905	2079	1232
Expenditure on food and drink	Rs.	8105	7593	5848	3552	2377	1198	801
Expenditure on non food items (excluding liquor and tobacco)	Rs.	14061	11079	6993	2753	1384	802	377
Expenditure on Liquor & Tobacco	Rs.	504	479	306	219	144	79	54
Food Ratio (as a percentage)	%	35.8	39.6	44.5	54.4	64.6	57.6	65.0

Table H2: Average monthly household expenditure on selected food items by survey period

Food item	2006 (Rs.)	2005 (Rs.)	2002 (Rs.)	1995/96 (Rs.)	1990/91 (Rs.)	1985/86 (Rs.)	1980/81 (Rs.)
Rice	1028	1051	1052	752	610	306	252
Wheat flour	86	94	72	39	35	31	19
Bread	287	273	254	158	107	64	37
Condiments	734	687	532	353	252	119	64
Pulses	276	259	185	130	115	44	19
Vegetables	674	617	464	296	235	120	73
Coconuts	402	429	426	244	130	71	66
Meat	305	337	188	156	80	31	14
Fish	695	647	371	233	137	71	40
Dried fish	334	290	218	162	101	48	28
Milk	14	24	8	12	11	11	7
Milk product	753	724	481	242	111	41	20
Eggs	80	78	47	39	26	11	6
Fruit	310	296	212	62	32	15	10
Sugar	330	248	193	184	155	76	62
Other food & drink	1796	1539	1446	490	234	151	80

Table H3: Average monthly household quantity of selected food items by survey period

Food item	Unit	2006	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
Rice	kg	35.7	35.6	35.3	38	44.3	45.2	46.7
Wheat flour	kg	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	4.0	3.6
Bread	kg	6.7	7.3	10.2	12.5	9.9	9.3	7.8
Condiments	kg	5.3	5.2	4.8	-	5.6	6.3	5.7
Pulses	kg	3.0	2.9	3.0	-	2.6	1.7	1.4
Coconuts	no.	30	30	30	33	39	38	37
Meat	kg	1.2	1.6	1.3	-	1.2	1.1	0.8
Fish	kg	3.3	3.8	2.9	-	2.4	3.4	3.5
Dried fish	kg	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	1.3	1.4	1.4
Milk	liters	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.7
Eggs	no.	12	10	10	12	11	7	7
Sugar	kg	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	3.8

Table H4: Household expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total expenditure on food and drink by survey period

Food item	Survey period						
	2006 (%)	2005 (%)	2002 (%)	1995/96 (%)	1990/91 (%)	1985/86 (%)	1980/81 (%)
Total food and drink	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	12.7	13.8	17.1	21.2	22.4	25.3	31.5
Wheat flour	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.4
Bread	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.7
Condiments	9.1	9.0	8.6	9.9	9.1	10.4	8.0
Pulses	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.4
Vegetables	8.3	8.1	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.9	7.5
Coconuts	5.0	5.6	7.0	6.9	8.6	5.9	8.2
Meat	3.8	4.4	3.1	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.8
Fish	8.6	8.5	6.0	6.6	5.1	5.8	4.9
Dried fish	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.2
Milk	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9
Milk products	9.3	9.5	7.8	6.8	4.2	3.4	2.4
Eggs	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Fruit	3.8	3.9	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Sugar	4.1	3.3	3.1	5.2	6.2	6.3	7.8
Other food & drink	22.2	20.3	23.5	13.8	15.4	12.0	12.3

Table H5: Average monthly household expenditure on major non-food expenditure group by survey period

Non food expenditure group	Survey period						
	2006 (Rs.)	2005 (Rs.)	2002 (Rs.)	1995/96 (Rs.)	1990/91 (Rs.)	1985/86 (Rs.)	1980/81 (Rs.)
Housing	2531	2054	1661	825	340	148	66
Fuel and light	976	811	552	294	180	104	67
Clothing and personal effects	793	588	388	282	159	95	53
Personal care and health	1044	1106	581	309	148	80	36
Transport and communication	2271	1733	929	382	192	105	62
Education	622	473	315	128	66	29	17
Cultural & entertainment	267	255	149	69	33	-	10
Non-durable household goods	351	315	142	87	59	-	19
Consumer durables	950	713	318	121	53	39	25
Other non consumer expenditure	4258	3033	1957	256	153	202	22
Liquor & Tobacco	504	479	306	219	144	79	54

Table H6: Percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on non- food expenditure group by survey period

Non food expenditure group	Survey period						
	2006 (%)	2005 (%)	2002 (%)	1995/9 6 (%)	1990/9 1 (%)	1985/8 6 (%)	1980/8 1 (%)
Total non food expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Housing	17.4	17.8	22.8	27.8	22.3	18.5	15.3
Fuel and light	6.7	7.0	7.6	9.9	11.8	13.0	15.5
Clothing and personal effects	5.4	5.1	5.3	9.5	10.4	11.8	12.3
Personal care and health	7.2	9.6	8.0	10.4	9.7	10.0	8.4
Transport and communication	15.6	15.0	12.7	12.9	12.6	13.1	14.4
Education	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9
Cultural & entertainment	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	-	2.3
Non-durable household goods	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.9	3.9	-	4.4
Consumer durables	6.5	6.2	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.8
Other non consumer expenditure	29.2	26.2	26.8	8.6	10.0	25.2	5.1
Liquor & Tobacco	3.5	4.1	4.2	7.4	9.4	9.9	12.5

1. Introduction

1.1 History

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) under the National Household Survey Programme conducts Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) once in every five years time.

The first survey was done in 1980/81 namely Labour force & Socio-Economic survey and it was continued again in 1985/86. This survey provides comprehensive information on labour force characteristics, income and expenditure patterns and also included background information on demographic characteristics of the household population. In 1990 Socio- Economic Survey was separated into 2 individual surveys.

- (1) Labour force Survey
- (2) Household Income & Expenditure survey

Therefore Household Income & Expenditure Survey has been continued, since 1990 as a separate survey. This survey provides information on household income and expenditure, to measure the levels and changes in the living condition of the people, to observe the consumption patterns, to compute various other indicators such as poverty etc. Generally 25000 housing units are taken as a sample from whole country for the survey and facilitate the information to be given at the district level. The data collection in the field is done in twelve monthly rounds to capture the seasonal variation of income and expenditure patterns of households. The data was collected through direct interview using a schedule, which consisted of three sections.

- (1) Demographic characteristics
- (2) Household expenditure (Food and Non-food items)
- (3) Household income (Monetary and Non-monetary income)

The last survey was the fifth in the series and was conducted during the period from January 2002 to December 2002 in all provinces other than Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka. In 2005 the survey was planned to be conducted throughout the year but unfortunately some coastal areas in Sri Lanka were hit by Tsunami catastrophe in December 2004, which caused several damages, hence the survey was not conducted. Anyway In 2005, a special small scale household income and expenditure survey was conducted to take into account income and expenditure patterns of the country after Tsunami disaster happened in December 2004. The sample size of this survey was 5000 housing units distributed among all 25 districts in Sri Lanka. Data was collected within three months period from September to November 2005.

HIES 2006/2007 is the sixth in the series and the field work of the survey was done during the period from July 2006 to June 2007 throughout the island excluding Northern province and Trincomalee district in Eastern province. For this survey (HIES 2006/07), the questionnaire was expanded and it consists of 9 sections to collect more information on poverty. In general the survey gathers information related to demographic characteristics of the members of the household, expenditure on food

and non-food items and income received through different sources. Apart from the above topics, the following additional areas are also covered in 2006/07 survey.

- (1) School education (aged 5-20 years)
- (2) Information related to Health
- (3) Inventory of durable goods
- (4) Access to facilities in the area
- (5) Debts of the household
- (6) Information about housing
- (7) Agriculture holdings and livestock

1.2 Limitation of data

Information given in this report is based on data collected in the first three months (July, August and September – 2006) of the 12 months survey period in the domain which excludes Northern Province and Trincomalle district in Eastern province. Therefore this report provides the estimated values based on 3 months period from July to September 2006. The tables in this report are presented at national level and sectoral level along with comparing with the information and findings of the previous surveys. But some limited tables are given at district level.

1.3 Survey methodology

A two stage stratified random sample design was used in the survey. Urban, rural and estate sectors of the district are the domains for stratification. The sample frame is the list of buildings that were prepared for the Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU's)

Primary sampling units are the census blocks prepared for the Census of Population and Housing - 2001. The sample frame, which is a collection of all census blocks in the domain, was used for the selection of primary sampling units. A sample of 2500 primary sampling units was selected from the sampling frame for the survey. Each selected block was updated to include newly built housing units and exclude demolished housing units, which are no longer to existence. This updating operation was also carried out over a period of 12 months, starting from June 2006 to May 2007. For each PSU, updating was done about one month prior to the scheduled interviewing.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU's)

Secondary Sampling Units are the housing units in the selected 2500 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) were selected for the survey. The total sample size of 25000 housing units was selected and distributed among districts in Sri Lanka.

Sample allocation

Allocation of the number of Primary Sampling Units for the districts and sectors were done proportionately to the number of housing units and the standard deviation of the expenditure values reported in the respective domains in the Household Income and Expenditure survey 2002 (Neymann Allocation). The district sample was equally distributed among the 3 monthly rounds. Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 give the sample distributions by district and by sector respectively.

Table 1.1: Sample allocation (for 3 months) among districts.

District	Housing units	District	Housing units
Sri Lanka	4712	Batticaloa	143
Colombo	586	Ampara	199
Gampaha	454	Kurunegala	257
Kalutara	285	Puttlam	168
Kandy	279	Anuradhapura	201
Matale	144	Polonnaruwa	137
Nuwara Eliya	179	Badulla	194
Galle	385	Moneragala	140
Matara	347	Ratnapura	222
Hambantota	217	Kegalle	175

Table 1.2: Sample allocation (for 3 months) among sectors

Sector	Housing unit
Sri Lanka	4,712
Urban	1,151
Rural	3,180
Estate	381

1.4 Estimation procedure

Let \hat{X}_{jk} be the estimate of any given characteristic for j^{th} district for the k^{th} month.

This could be given by,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{X}_{jk} &= \frac{1}{m_{jk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{jk(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{m_{jk(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{jk(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{m_{jk(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{jk(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}\end{aligned}$$

Where

$m_{jk(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the j^{th} district for the k^{th} survey month.

$P_{h(u)}$ = Selection probability of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$$P_{h(u)} = \frac{S_{jh(u)}}{M_{jh(u)} \sum_{h=1} S_{jh(u)}}$$

$S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$M_{jh(u)}$ = Total number of census blocks in urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$N_{h(u)}$ = Total number of housing units listed in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$n_{h(u)}$ = Number of housing units selected from the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the i^{th} sample household in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$m_{jk(r)}$, $P_{h(r)}$, $S_{jh(r)}$, $M_{jh(r)}$, $N_{h(r)}$, $n_{h(r)}$, and $X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and $m_{jk(e)}$, $P_{h(e)}$, $S_{jh(e)}$, $M_{jh(e)}$, $N_{h(e)}$, $n_{h(e)}$, and $X_{hi(e)}$ are corresponding terms for the estate sector.

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the country for month k,

$$\hat{X}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{19} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the jth district, is based on all 12 rounds.

$$\hat{X}_j = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

The total estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the urban sector for the country, based on all 12 rounds,

$$\hat{X}_u = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{19} \hat{X}_{jk(u)} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Where

$$\hat{X}_{jk(u)} = \frac{1}{m_{jk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{jk(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)}$$

Similar \hat{X}_r \hat{X}_e and Rural and Estate sector estimates for the country can be obtained.

Note:

The estimation procedure given above is for the total sample to be covered in 12 monthly rounds and the estimates given in this publication is based on the sample covered in the first 3 monthly rounds only.

Adjustment for unit non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result code recorded under control data section of the schedule. Based on the final result codes the households were grouped into the following categories, which were used as a basis for adjusting for the unit non-response.

Category and description	Result code
1. Schedule completed	1
2. Housing unit demolished or vacant	6
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,3,4,5,9

Category 1 and 2

These were considered as fully accounted for as a schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment was necessary.

Category 3

This is incomplete therefore; a non-response adjustment was made for this category. The assumption made here for the adjustment of non-response was the proportion of households in category 3 is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in category 1. This assumption is applied on a block-by-block basis separately for urban, rural and estate sectors. The block weight before adjusting for unit non-response was

$$W'_h = \frac{I}{m_j} \sum_{h=1}^{m_k} \frac{I}{P_h} \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

Where

N_h = Total number of housing units listed in block h.

n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_h = W'_h \cdot \left(\frac{n'_h - nh_2}{nh_1} \right)$$

Where

nh_1 = Number of sample households in category 1.

nh_2 = Number of sample households in category 2.

n'_h = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3)

1.5 Definitions and Concepts

Readers should be aware of the definitions of the survey terms prior to interpreting or comparing the data. The definitions of the terms frequently used in this report are given below.

Household

A household may be a one-person household or a multi person household.

A one-person household is a unit where a person lives by himself and makes separate provision for his food (either cooking the food himself or purchasing).

A multi person household is a group of two or more persons who live together and has a common arrangement for cooking and partaking food.

Boarders and servants who share the meals and housing facilities with other members of the household are also considered as members of that household.

Head of the household

Head of a household is a person who usually resides in the household and is acknowledged by the other members of the household as a head.

Urban Sector

Area governed by either Municipal Council or Urban Council is considered as Urban Sector.

Estate Sector

Plantation areas, which are more than 20 acres of extent and having not less than 10 residential laborers, are considered as estate sector.

Rural Sector

Residential areas, which do not belong to urban sector or estate sector, are considered as rural sector.

Marital Status

The marital status recorded was the current status at the time of the survey.

A person whose marriage was registered is classified as married (registered). If the marriage has not been registered according to the law but the person claimed to be married according to the custom or repute then it is also classified as married (customary).

A person is regarded as divorced only if a divorce has been obtained in a court of law. A person who has obtained a judicial or legal separation in a court of law is classified as separated (legally). On the other hand if a person had been voluntarily separated without obtaining a court order then such person falls into the same category classified as separated (not legally).

Educational attainment

This refers to the highest academic qualification obtained. Professional and technical qualifications were excluded. In the case of person with no such qualifications it is considered the highest grade or class passed in school.

Share of income

$$\text{Share of income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the households or person belong to the group}}{\text{Total income of all households or persons in all groups}}$$

Household size

Number of persons usually living in the household including boarders and servants etc. is defined as household size.

Household income deciles

Income deciles are income groups whose boundaries are defined as to get 10 percent of the total number of households fallen into each group.

Household expenditure deciles

Expenditure deciles are defined similarly as income deciles, but expenditure values are used instead of income values.

Gini Co-efficient

Gini Co-efficient of a distribution is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz curve to the triangular region underneath the diagonal.

Income receiver / obtainer

A person who is 10 or more years old and his or her calculated total monthly income received from any source is more than or equal to Rs.150 then he or she is defined as an income receiver/obtainer in this survey.

Food Ratio

$$\text{Food ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Household expenditure on food and drink}}{\text{Total household expenditure (food and drink and non food)}} \times 100$$

Dependency ratio

In this survey, dependency ratio is defined as follows

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Persons in the age group (0 – 14 years + 60 years and above)}}{\text{Persons in the age group 15 – 59 years}}$$

2. Demographic Characteristics

Collecting information on demographic characteristics is usually done in national household surveys. Based on this data estimated values of population by sex, by age group, by level of education, by marital status, by labour force etc. are published.

The information collected in Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) – 2006/07 was based on households in Sri Lanka. Therefore the population given in the following sections is recorded as the estimated household population. The household population excludes those people living in places other than households (e.g. Army barracks, boarding houses, prison etc.)

2.1 Population

Table 2.1 shows the household population by sex. According to the survey results the estimated household population is 18.3 million in Sri Lanka. Of the household population the female population is 9.5 million, which exceeds the male population, which is recorded as 8.8 million. The female population is about 52 percent as a proportion. The estimated household population has distributed 79.5 percent, 14.9 percent and 5.5 percent in, rural, urban and estate sectors respectively.

Table 2.1: Household population by sex and by sector – 2006

Sector	Population (in million)			Percentage (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	18.3	8.8	9.5	100	48.1	51.9
Urban	2.8	1.3	1.5	100	46.9	53.1
Rural	14.5	7.0	7.5	100	48.4	51.6
Estate	1.0	0.5	0.5	100	47.9	52.1

According to our cultural practices in most households, men are usually enumerated as head of households. This situation shows in Table 2.2. According to Table 2.2 male headed households are reported as 76 percent of total households.

Table 2.2: Household population of head of the household by sex and by sector – 2006

Sector	Heads (in thousands)			Percentage (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	4494	3406	1088	100	75.8	24.2
Urban	636	465	171	100	73.2	26.8
Rural	3623	2761	862	100	76.2	23.8
Estate	235	180	55	100	76.7	23.3

2.2 Age composition

The population is conveniently divided into 3 broad age groups. Percentage of these age groups is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by selected age groups and by sector – 2006

Sector	Age group(Years)			
	Total (%)	0 -14 (%)	15 -59 (%)	60 and above (%)
Sri Lanka	100	25.3	63.4	11.3
Urban	100	25.2	64.7	10.0
Rural	100	25.0	63.3	11.8
Estate	100	31.2	61.3	7.5

The economically dependent part is recognized to be children who are too young to work and individuals that are too old. Generally individuals under the age of 15 and over the age of 60 are considered as dependants in this survey. The ratio of the population in the age groups 0-14 years and 60 years and over to the population in the age group 15-59 years is called dependency ratio. According to the survey dependency ratio is 57.6 percent for Sri Lanka in 2006. The corresponding figure for estate sector is 63.2 percent, which is the highest proportion among sectors.

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of head of the household by age group and by sector - 2006

Sector	Age group (Years)				
	Total (%)	10 - 24 (%)	25 - 39 (%)	40 - 59 (%)	60 and above (%)
Sri Lanka	100	1.0	21.7	51.2	26.1
Urban	100	1.0	20.6	53.8	24.6
Rural	100	1.0	21.5	50.7	26.8
Estate	100	2.1	28.0	50.7	19.2

Table 2.4 shows that the majority of heads fall into 40-59 age groups (51 percent). Heads of households whose age below 24 years are recorded nearly 1 percent in Sri Lanka.

2.3 Educational attainment

The percentage distribution of population 5 years of age and over by educational attainment for sectors is shown in Table 2.5. Among the educational categories shown in Table 2.5 the highest percentage passed Grade 6-10 (41.7 percent). Those who never attended school are 4.8 percent in Sri Lanka. When sectors are considered, estate sector shows the poor educational qualifications among sectors. In estate sector the percentage of population with educational attainment, passed G.C.E. (O.L.) and above is only 5.6 percent. Further it can be noticed that the proportion of never attended school is 11.3 percent. Further analysis, considering all persons in the country who passed G. C. E. (A.L.) and above, in estate sector only 0.7 is achieved that goal.

Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of population by level of education and by sector – 2006

Sector	Educational attainment					
	Total	No schooling	Up to grade 5	Passed grade 6 - 10	Passed G.C.E.(O/L)	Passed G.C.E. (A/L) and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	4.8	26.5	41.7	16.4	10.7
Urban	100	3.4	22.2	37.6	20.7	16.1
Rural	100	4.6	25.8	42.9	16.4	10.3
Estate	100	11.3	47.2	35.9	4.1	1.5

As discussed earlier (Table 2.5) the poor educational attainment is also shown in estate sector for heads of households (Table 2.6). In estate sector 16 percent of heads had never attended school. The proportion of heads of households passed G.C. E. (A.L.) and above is ignorable (0.3 percent).

Table 2.6: Percentage distributions of head of the household by level of education and by sector – 2006

Sector	Level of education of head of the household					
	Total	No schooling	Up to grade 5	Passed grade 6 - 10	Passed G.C.E.(O/L)	Passed G.C.E. (A/L) and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	5.2	27.3	41.3	16.4	9.9
Urban	100	3.3	18.2	36.9	23.5	18.1
Rural	100	4.8	27.1	43.1	15.9	9.0
Estate	100	16.1	53.9	25.0	4.7	0.3

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by level of education - 2006

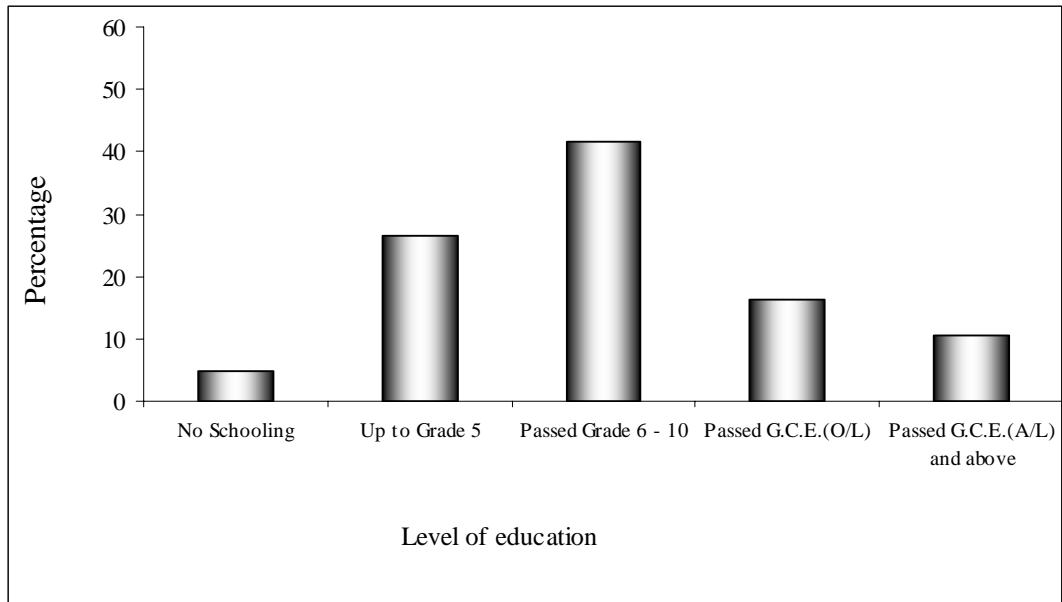
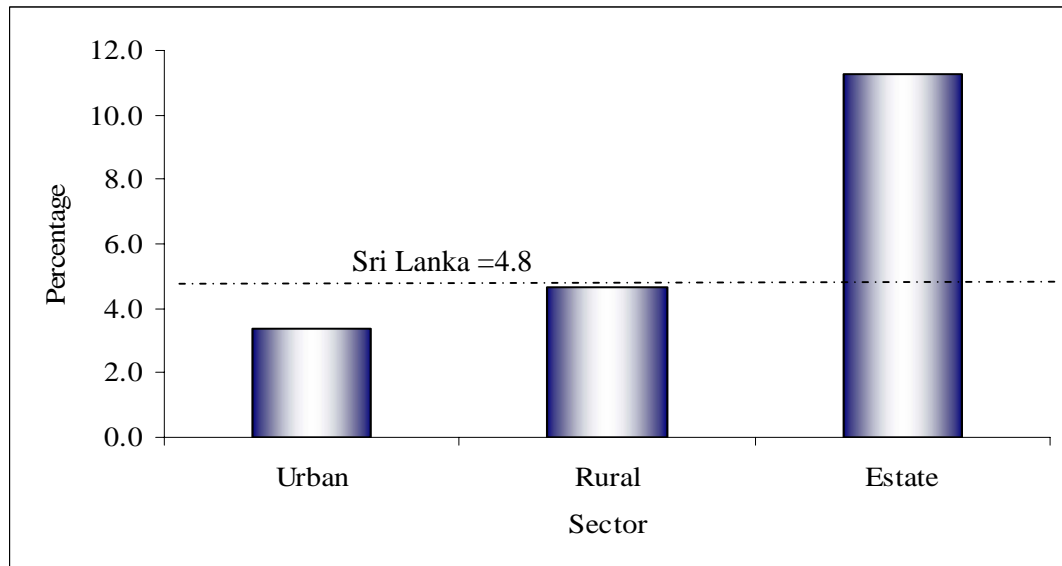


Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of population had never attended school by sector - 2006



2.4 Marital status

Table 2.7 shows the household population by marital status. According to the table, in Sri Lanka the widowed, separated or divorced persons are reported as 9.2 percent. The corresponding figure for heads of households is 19.3 percent. (Table 2.8)

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of population by marital status and by sector-2006

Sector	Marital status				
	Total (%)	Never married (%)	Married (%)	Widowed (%)	Divorced/ Separated (%)
Sri Lanka	100	35.3	55.5	8.0	1.2
Urban	100	37.7	52.8	8.2	1.2
Rural	100	34.8	56.0	8.0	1.2
Estate	100	35.0	56.2	8.1	0.8

Table 2.8: Percentage distributions of head of the household by marital status and by sector - 2006

Sector	Marital status of head of the household				
	Total (%)	Never married (%)	Married (%)	Widowed (%)	Divorced/ Separated (%)
Sri Lanka	100	2.4	78.2	17.6	1.7
Urban	100	3.1	76.3	18.7	1.9
Rural	100	2.4	78.6	17.3	1.8
Estate	100	1.9	77.6	20.0	0.6

2.5 Female - headed households

According to the social and cultural background in most households women are not usually enumerated heads of households. It is usually assumed that household heads have the responsibility and authority for household affairs. In most cases they are chief economic supporters or bread winners.

According to the definition of household, members who do not usually live there were not listed as members. As such husbands who were employed elsewhere or have gone abroad etc. were excluded from these households but were included where they usually live. In such cases some other person in the household had to be classified as the head of the household and in most cases it was the wife.

Survey estimates that out of 4.5 million households in Sri Lanka at the time of the survey, 1.08 million were reported as female headed households. This number is 24 percent as a proportion. There is progressive increase in the proportion of female heads of households with increasing age for all sectors. According to Table 2.9 it is evident that a large majority of female headed households are over 40 years of age (80 percent). The Table 2.10 also shows that about 66 percent of female heads of households are widowed, separated or divorced. When whole households considered this proportion is only 16 percent. In Sri Lanka the proportion of female headed households, with educational qualifications passed G.C.E. (O.L.) and above is only 21.5 percent. In estate sector nearly one third of female headed households had never attended school (Table 2.11.).

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of female headed household by marital status

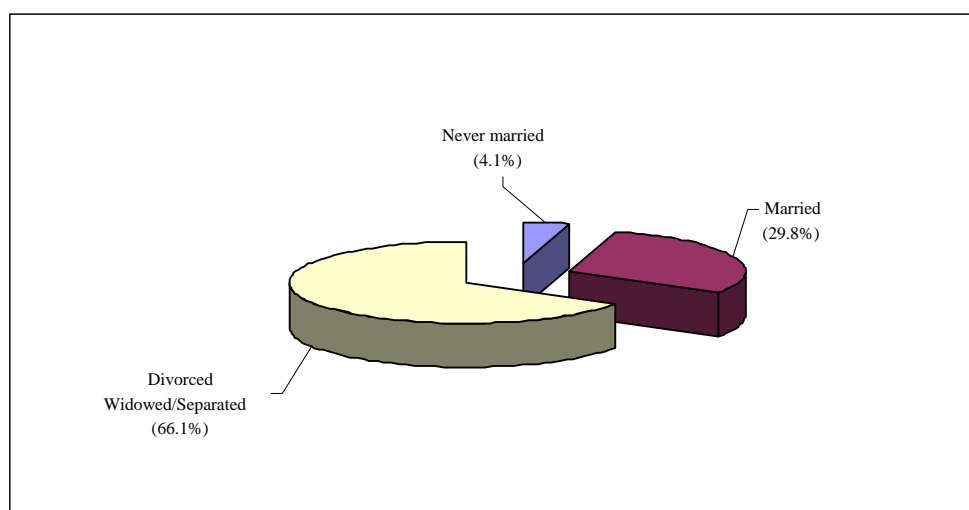


Table 2.9: Percentage distribution of female headed household by age group and by sector -2006

Sector	Age group (years)			
	Total (%)	Less than 25 (%)	25 - 39 (%)	40 and above (%)
Sri Lanka	100	1.8	18.4	79.9
Urban	100	1.2	17.2	81.5
Rural	100	1.7	18.6	79.7
Estate	100	4.4	17.6	78.0

Table 2.10: Percentage distribution of female headed household by marital status and by sector – 2006

Sector	Marital status of female headed household			
	Total (%)	Never married (%)	Married (%)	Widowed/Separated Divorced (%)
Sri Lanka	100	4.1	29.8	66.1
Urban	100	7.0	23.4	69.6
Rural	100	3.5	31.2	65.3
Estate	100	4.9	27.4	67.7

Table 2.11: Percentage distribution of female headed household by level of education and by sector – 2006

Sector	Level of education of female headed household			
	Total (%)	No Schooling (%)	Up to grade 10 (%)	Passed G.C.E.(O/L) and above (%)
Sri Lanka	100	11.6	66.9	21.5
Urban	100	10.1	62.4	27.5
Rural	100	10.5	68.0	21.5
Estate	100	33.0	63.0	4.0

3. School Attendance

Persons whose age group 5- 20 years are considered in this section. Most of this population is students. In this analysis, school attendance is regarded as current attendance at any government, private, international or any other recognized school which provides regular education for children. The school attendance of 5-20 year age group is nearly 81 percent. This is expected as the large number of students (between age group 15-20) terminates their formal school education after G.C.E (O.L) and G.C.E. (A.L.) examinations (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of population (aged 5-20 years) by school attendance and by sector - 2006

Sector	School attendance			
	Total (%)	Currently attending school (%)	Never attended school (%)	Attended school in the past (%)
Sri Lanka	100	80.6	4.2	15.2
Urban	100	79.7	3.9	16.5
Rural	100	81.0	4.1	14.9
Estate	100	78.4	6.3	15.3

According to the government policy children in the age group 5.14 years are considered as the population, which are compulsorily being attended school. Out of 2.91 million children in the age group 5-14 years, 2.86 million children (i.e 98.4 percent) attend school as shown in Table 3.2. The corresponding figure for estate sector is 93.7, which shows the poor school attendance among sectors

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of population (aged 5-14 years) by school attendance and by sector – 2006

Sector	School attendance			
	Total (%)	Currently attending school (%)	Never attended school (%)	Attended school in the past (%)
Sri Lanka	100	98.4	0.7	0.9
Urban	100	98.1	0.6	1.3
Rural	100	98.8	0.4	0.8
Estate	100	93.7	4.4	1.8

It is to be noted that some of the children who have completed age 5 by the survey date are not eligible to get a chance to enter schools as they were not 5 years old in the month of January in the survey year. Therefore the children whose birthdays fall in between February 2002 to September 2002 were not included in the above eligible group.

The majority of students in Sri Lanka (35 percent) had to travel an average distance of 1 km –3 km to school from their usual residences. In estate sector, most primary schools are located within estates. Therefore most students (67 percent) in estate sector had to be traveled less than one kilometer to school from their residences. (Table 3.3)

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of distance to school from house for persons (age 5-20 years) who are currently attending school by sector - 2006

Sector	Distance					
	Total	Less than 1km	1km to less than 3 km	3km to less than 5 km	5km to less than 10 km	10 km or more than 10km
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	29.2	34.7	13.1	12.7	10.3
Urban	100	28.7	34.3	15.2	13.8	7.8
Rural	100	26.6	35.6	13.3	13.2	11.3
Estate	100	66.6	23.5	4.3	2.5	3.2

Main mode of travel using by students to go to school is also collected in this survey. The survey results reveal that walking (48.4 percent) is major mode of travel in Sri Lanka. This situation highly reflects in estate sector, where the large numbers of students (93 percent) go to school on their foot. In urban sector 22 percent of students travel to school by school van.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of main mode of travel for persons (age 5-20 years) who are currently attending school by sector - 2006

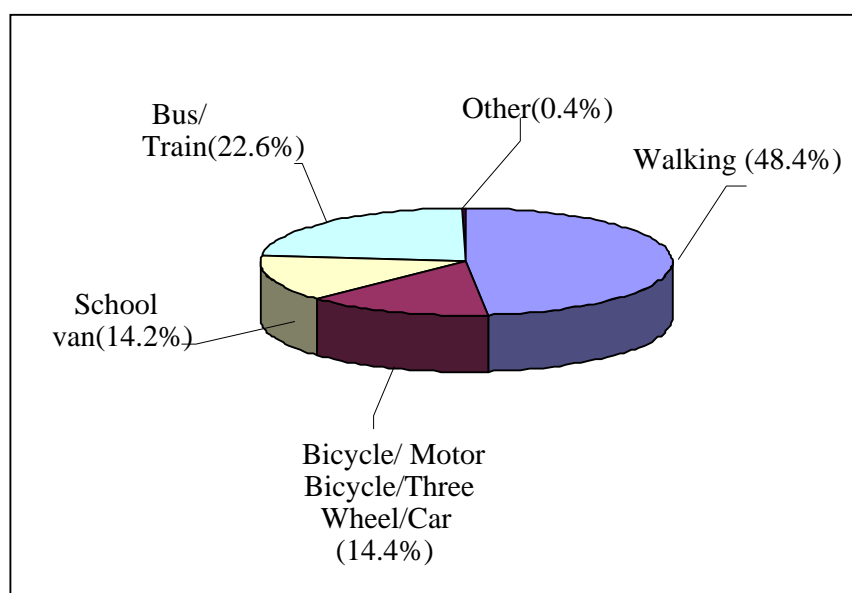
Sector	Mode of travel					
	Total	Walking	Bicycle/ Motor Bicycle/Three Wheel/Car	School van	Bus/ Train	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	48.4	14.4	14.2	22.6	0.4
Urban	100	33.9	19.9	22.0	22.8	1.4
Rural	100	47.9	14.4	13.7	23.8	0.2
Estate	100	93.0	0.5	0.8	5.8	0.0

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of time taken to school from house for persons (age 5-20 years) who are currently attending school by sector - 2006

Sector	Time taken to school from house				
	Total (%)	15 minutes or less than 15 minutes (%)	16-30 minutes (%)	31-60 minutes (%)	More than 60 minutes (%)
Sri Lanka	100	31.8	49.5	15.2	3.5
Urban	100	33.1	49.9	14.1	2.9
Rural	100	29.3	51.0	15.6	4.2
Estate	100	60.9	26.7	11.2	1.2

As regarding distance and main mode of travel to school, nearly 50 percent of students in Sri Lanka as well as urban and rural sectors spend between 16-30 minutes to go to school.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of main mode of travel for children who are currently attending school - 2006



4. Health

In this section of the questionnaire the data was collected from each and every person usually lived in surveyed households considering two different survey periods. One month (last month) reference period is considered to investigate person visits to any of the government hospitals, private hospitals, medical centers, health centers to obtain out- patient health care and one year (last year) reference period is considered for person obtains treatment at a government hospital or a private hospital as an in-patient. The survey results reveal that nearly 31 percent of the household population obtains health treatments as an out-patient in the reference month and about 11 percent persons of all household population have sought treatments at a hospital at least once during the reference year as an in-patient for any treatment. There is no marked difference between sectors during the reference periods to obtain health treatments as an inpatient or out-patient. Out of total household population, nearly 16 percent of persons in Sri Lanka were suffering from chronic illness or disability at the time of the survey period.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of health status of household population by sector- 2006

Sector	Health status of household population		
	Obtained out patient health care (%)	Stayed at a hospital as an in patient (%)	Suffering from chronic illness/ disability (%)
Sri Lanka	31.4	10.6	15.8
Urban	29.2	10.8	18.2
Rural	31.9	10.5	15.7
Estate	30.5	11.3	10.6

Table 4.2 shows that the percentage distribution of household population by reason for visiting hospitals to obtain treatment as an outpatient. According to Table 4.2 (considering persons who have obtained treatment as an out patient) about 87 percent had obtained treatment for illness such as cold, cough, fever, stomach disorder etc.

Nearly 11 percent persons of all household population have sought treatments at hospitals as in patients. Of that nearly 60 percent had stayed at hospitals at least once a year to obtain treatment for illness and 12 percent had stayed for operation / surgery (Table 4.3).

In Sri Lanka about 28 percent of heads of households was suffering from chronic illness or long term illness or disability at the time of the survey period (Table 4.4).

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of household population by reason for visiting hospitals to obtain treatment as an out patient and by sector – 2006

Sectors	Total (%)	Treatment for illness (%)	Treatment for injury (%)	Immunization/ Treatment for infectious diseases (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	87.2	4.0	1.9	7.0
Urban	100	87.4	2.5	2.4	7.7
Rural	100	86.9	4.1	1.8	7.2
Estate	100	91.3	5.0	1.4	2.3

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of household population those who had treatment by reason for staying at hospital as an in patient and by sector – 2006

Sectors	Total (%)	Treatment for illness (%)	Treatment for injury/accidents (%)	Operation/Surgery (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	59.8	11.4	12.0	16.8
Urban	100	63.5	10.2	11.5	14.8
Rural	100	58.2	11.7	12.6	17.6
Estate	100	71.5	10.7	5.7	12.0

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of head of the household suffering from chronic illness or disability by sector - 2006

Sector	(%)
Sri Lanka	27.8
Urban	36.8
Rural	26.4
Estate	24.6

5. Income

Household income is defined as the income received by all the members of the household from various sources, either in cash (monetary income) or in kind (non-monetary income). The main income sources used in this survey are wages and salaries, income from agricultural activities (seasonal and non seasonal crops), income from non agricultural activities, other cash income (Samurdhi, dividends, interests, current remittance and transfers, windfall income etc.) and income in kind (consumed quantities of home grown fruit and vegetables, firewood, estimated rental value of owner occupied housing unit etc.).

Obtaining income information from individuals and households is a difficult task. People do not prefer to give complete and real information on income. Therefore to gather more accurate and reliable data, income information declared by the household members were collected in six separate sections. Apart from that an extra column was added in the expenditure section to gather more information on consumed items such as freely received, home grown products etc. Using this information, average monthly household income (mean income), median income, per capita income, income receiver's income, Gini coefficient of household income etc. were estimated.

5.1 Household income

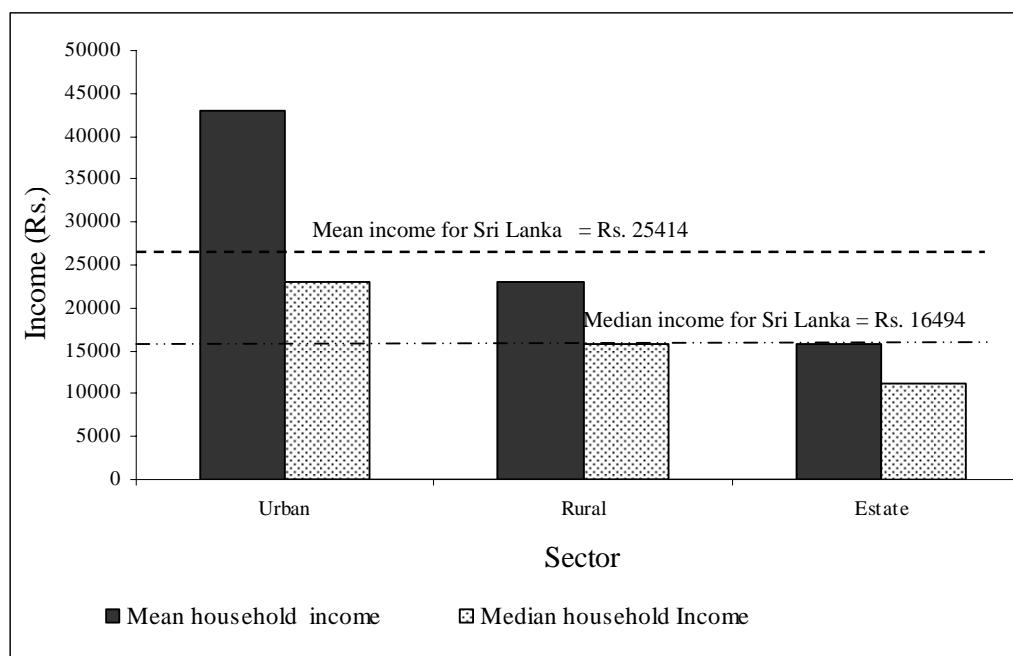
According to Table 5.1 the survey results reveal that the mean household income per month for Sri Lanka is Rs. 25414 in 2006. The highest mean income per month is reported from urban sector (Rs. 42878) and Western province (Rs. 34493), which compared to other sectors and provinces respectively.

Median household income is a better indicator than the mean household income to compare the household income in Sri Lanka. The survey results show that the median household income per month for Sri Lanka is Rs.16494, which means half of the households in Sri Lanka have received less than Rs. 16494 per month per household in the year 2006. When Central and Eastern provinces are considered, it is seen that the mean income in Central province (Rs.20507) is greater than the mean income in Eastern province (Rs. 18876). On the other hand, the median income in Central province (Rs.13326) is less than the median income in Eastern province (Rs. 14280)

Table5.1 :Average monthly household income, median income by sector and province - 2006

Sector/Province	Mean household income (Rs.)	Median household Income (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	25414	16494
Urban	42878	23000
Rural	22979	15783
Estate	15724	11287
Province		
Western	34493	21340
Central	20507	13326
Southern	24730	16798
Eastern	18876	14200
North Western	20631	14898
North Central	24548	18343
Uva	19757	13606
Sabaragamuwa	19698	12436

Figure : 5.1 Mean household income and median household income by sector - 2006



A decile group normally holds 10 percent of the total households. So all the households, which belong to each domain, are arranged in ascending order of the household income and divided them into 10 groups. Table 5.2 and Table 5.3 show mean household income and median household income by household income decile respectively

Table 5.2: Mean household income by household income decile and by sector – 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income group (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)
All groups		25414		42878		22979		15724
1	Less than- 6402	4412	Less than 9049	6614	Less than 6166	4210	Less than 5995	4141
2	6402- 9048	7789	9049-12803	11179	6166- 8751	7491	5997- 8125	7119
3	9049- 11312	10207	12804- 16000	14416	8752- 11067	9942	8126- 8971	8507
4	11313- 13743	12472	16001- 19410	17870	11068- 13460	12215	8972- 10138	9649
5	13744- 16494	14999	19411- 23000	21070	13461-15783	14667	10139- 11287	10674
6	16495- 19841	18107	23001- 27947	25529	15784- 19251	17588	11288- 11909	11641
7	19841- 24227	21898	27948- 36197	31884	19252- 23470	21231	11910- 13647	12689
8	24228- 32143	27654	36198- 49158	42279	23471- 30543	26440	13648- 16933	15467
9	32144- 45676	38213	49159- 78500	61424	30544- 43223	36141	16934- 23082	19244
10	More than 45676	98500	More than 78500	200603	More than 43223	79955	More than 23082	58685

Table 5.3 Median household income by household income decile and by sector - 2006

Decil group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income group (Rs.)	Median income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Median income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Median income (Rs.)	Income group (Rs.)	Median income (Rs.)
All groups		16494		23000		15783		11287
1	Less than- 6402	4685	Less than 9049	6917	Less than 6166	4439	Less than 5997	4200
2	6402- 9048	7802	9049 -12803	11486	6166 - 8751	7500	5997 - 8125	7253
3	9049 - 11312	10166	12804 - 16000	14500	8752 - 11067	9952	8126 - 8971	8504
4	11313 - 13743	12463	16001 - 19410	18005	11068 - 13460	12249	8972 - 10138	9732
5	13744- 16494	14978	19411 - 23000	21008	13461 -15783	14693	10139 - 11287	10567
6	16495 - 19841	18038	23001 - 27947	25272	15784 - 19251	17597	11288 - 11909	11705
7	19841 - 24227	21774	27948 - 36197	32500	19252 - 23470	21107	11910 - 13647	12501
8	24228 - 32143	27429	36198 - 49158	42064	23471 - 30543	26276	13648 - 16933	15467
9	32144 - 45676	37940	49159 - 78500	59971	30544 - 43223	35801	16934 - 23082	18982
10	More than 45676	66500	More than 78500	119333	More than 43223	59600	More than 23082	33093

Table 5.4 shows the share of income to total household income and percentage of households by national household income decile. According to the Table 5.4, 21.7 percent of urban households fall in the 10th decile. Those households have received 62.1 percent of the total household income in urban sector. In estate sector, poorest 40 percent contributes 70.3 percent households and their average monthly income is 41.1 percent of the total household income in that domain.

Table 5.4: Share of income to total household income and percentage of households by national household income decile and by sector - 2006

Decil group	Sri Lanka income group (Rs)	Percentage of households (%)				Share of income (%)			
		Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate	Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate
All groups		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Less than- 6402	10.0	3.9	10.9	12.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	3.6
2	6402- 9048	10.0	6.2	10.2	17.4	3.1	1.1	3.4	8.9
3	9049 - 11312	10.0	4.8	10.1	21.4	4.0	1.1	4.5	13.9
4	11313 - 13743	10.0	8.3	9.7	18.9	4.9	2.4	5.3	14.7
5	13744- 16494	10.0	8.0	10.5	7.8	5.9	2.8	6.9	7.5
6	16495 - 19841	10.0	9.7	10.1	9.1	7.1	4.1	8.0	10.4
7	19841 - 24227	10.0	12.0	10.1	3.3	8.6	6.1	9.7	4.5
8	24228 - 32143	10.0	11.9	10.0	4.3	10.9	7.6	12.1	7.3
9	32144 - 45676	10.0	13.5	9.8	3.7	15.0	12.1	16.3	8.4
10	More than 45676	10.0	21.7	8.5	1.5	38.7	62.1	31.9	20.8

Table 5.5: Share of income to total household income by household income decile and by sector - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)
All groups		100		100		100		100
1	Less than- 6402	1.7	Less than 9049	1.6	Less than 6166	1.8	Less than 5997	2.7
2	6402- 9048	3.1	9049 -12803	2.6	6166 - 8751	3.3	5997 - 8125	4.5
3	9049 - 11312	4.0	12804 - 16000	3.4	8752 - 11067	4.3	8126 - 8971	5.4
4	11313 - 13743	4.9	16001 - 19410	4.2	11068 - 13460	5.3	8972 - 10138	6.4
5	13744 - 16494	5.9	19411 - 23000	4.9	13461 -15783	6.4	10139 - 11287	6.8
6	16495 - 19841	7.1	23001 - 27947	5.9	15784 - 19251	7.7	11288 - 11909	7.2
7	19841 - 24227	8.6	27948 - 36197	7.6	19252 - 23470	9.2	11910 - 13647	7.9
8	24228 - 32143	10.9	36198 - 49158	9.8	23471 - 30543	11.5	13648 - 16933	10.7
9	32144 - 45676	15.0	49159 - 78500	14.5	30544 - 43223	15.7	16934 - 23082	11.2
10	More than 45676	38.7	More than 78500	45.6	More than 43223	34.8	More than 23082	37.3

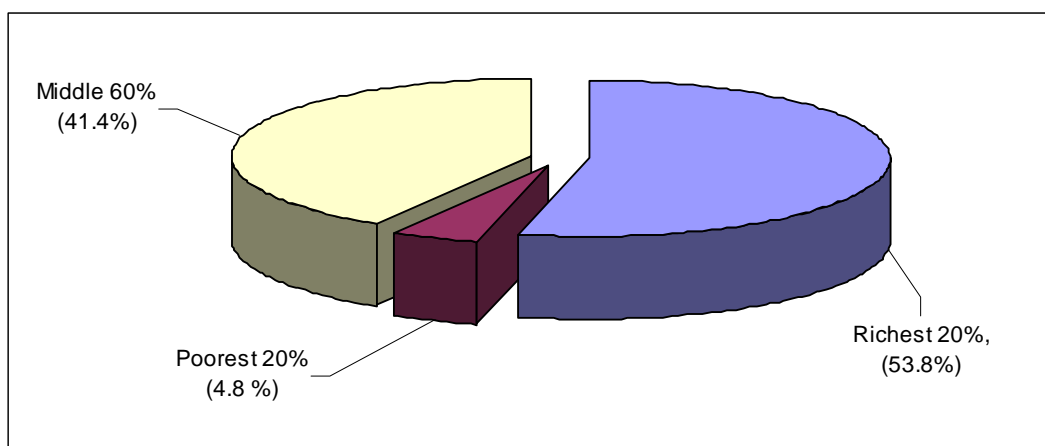
The share of income to total household income shows the similar pattern for decile groups in Sri Lanka as well as in all sectors. For example 10 th decile group has recorded the highest share of income to total household income in all sectors. The corresponding figures for urban, rural and estate sectors are 46 percent, 35 percent and 37 percent respectively.

Further it can be seen that the richest 20 percent (9 th and 10 th group) receives nearly 54 percent of the total income in Sri Lanka while the poorest 20 percent (1st and 2nd group) receives only 5 percent of the total income. When the poorest 40 percent is considered, the corresponding figure is reported as 13.7 percent for Sri Lanka. (Table 5.6) This pattern remains unchanged for last 20 years period.

Table 5.6: Percentage of income received by poorest and richest households by sector - 2006

Sector	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Middle 60%	Poorest 40%
Sri Lanka	53.8	4.8	41.4	13.7
Urban	60.1	4.2	35.8	11.7
Rural	50.5	5.1	44.4	14.7
Estate	48.4	7.2	44.4	19.0

Figure 5.2: Share of mean household income to total income - 2006



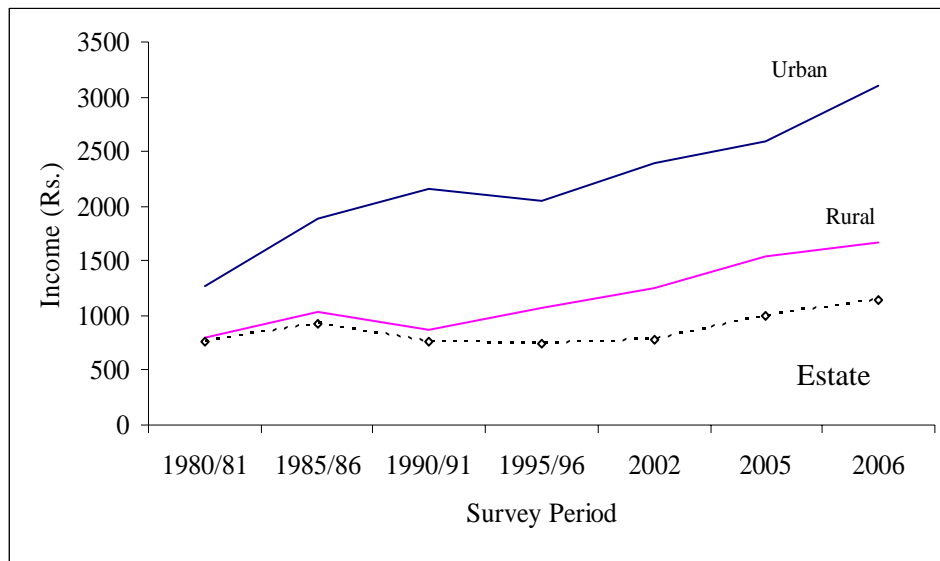
A better picture is visible about economic condition in Sri Lanka when the mean income and real income are compared. For example, the mean household income per month is Rs.25414 in 2006. In 2002 mean household income was reported as Rs.12803.

Within four years period percentage increase of mean household income at current price is 98.5 percent and percentage Increase in real terms (after removing the effect of inflation) is 34.9 percent. (Table 5.7)

Table 5.7: Average monthly household real income by sector and by survey period (Based year 1980/81)

Sectors	1980/81 (Rs.)	1985/86 (Rs.)	1990/91 (Rs.)	1995/96 (Rs.)	2002 (Rs.)	2005 (Rs.)	2006 (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	881	1195	1125	1177	1362	1649	1838
Urban	1274	1887	2151	2044	2386	2594	3101
Rural	795	1025	864	1064	1246	1533	1662
Estate	753	921	761	738	777	993	1137

Figure 5.3: Mean household income in real terms by survey period



Gini coefficient is one of the most important indicators to measure income inequality of a society. It can take values between zero and one. If the value of Gini coefficient is zero then it indicates the perfect equal distribution of income in that domain. In 2006 survey results reveal that Gini coefficient of mean household income is 0.48 in Sri Lanka. Gini coefficient for urban and estate sectors is reported as 0.55 and 0.41 respectively. This implies the highest inequality in mean household income distribution is shown in urban sector while the lowest income disparity shows in estate sector where homogeneous socio economic conditions are prevailing.

Figure 5.4 : Lorenz curve for household income distribution - 2006

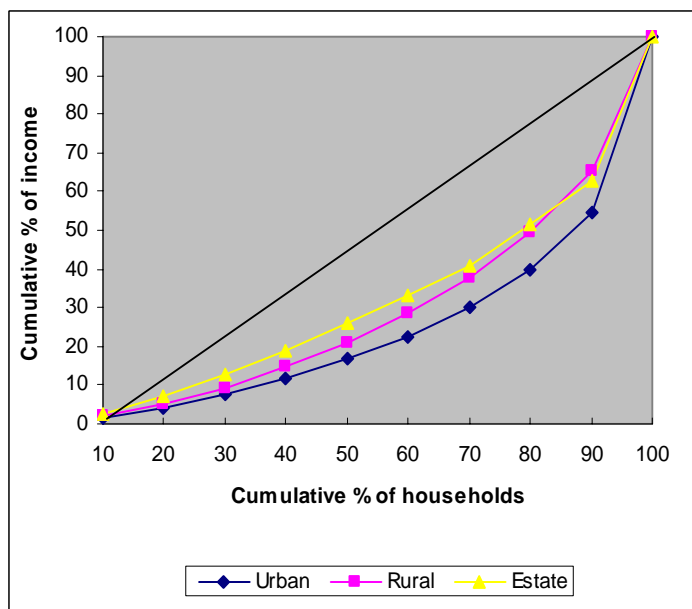


Table 5.8: Gini coefficient of mean household income, per capita income and income receivers income by sectors - 2006

Sector/Province	Gini coefficient of		
	Mean income	Per capita income	Income receiver's income
Sri lanka	0.48	0.47	0.54
Sector			
Urban	0.55	0.56	0.62
Rural	0.45	0.43	0.51
Estate	0.41	0.43	0.49
Province			
Western	0.49	0.49	0.56
Central	0.47	0.46	0.54
Southern	0.47	0.46	0.51
Eastern	0.39	0.39	0.47
North Western	0.43	0.41	0.51
North Central	0.43	0.40	0.50
Uva	0.43	0.43	0.52
Sabaragamuwa	0.48	0.48	0.53

Number of persons usually live in a household including boarders, servants etc. is defined as household size. According to the survey the mean household size in Sri Lanka is reported as 4.1 persons per household. It can be seen when income decile group increases in all sectors, the household size also increases gradually. (Table 5.9)

Table 5.9 : Household size by income decile and by sector - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income group (Rs.)	Household Size	Income group (Rs.)	Household Size	Income group (Rs.)	Household Size	Income group (Rs.)	Household Size
All groups		4.1		4.3		4.0		4.3
1	Less than- 6402	2.7	Less than 9049	3.3	Less than 6166	2.7	Less than 5997	3.0
2	6402- 9048	3.6	9049 -12803	4.1	6166 - 8751	3.6	5997 - 8125	3.2
3	9049 - 11312	3.9	12804 - 16000	4.0	8752 - 11067	3.7	8126 - 8971	4.4
4	11313 - 13743	4.0	16001 - 19410	4.2	11068 - 13460	4.0	8972 - 10138	3.9
5	13744- 16494	4.2	19411 - 23000	4.1	13461 -15783	4.2	10139 - 11287	4.9
6	16495 - 19841	4.2	23001 - 27947	4.4	15784 - 19251	4.2	11288 - 11909	4.5
7	19841 - 24227	4.4	27948 - 36197	4.6	19252 - 23470	4.4	11910 - 13647	4.4
8	24228 - 32143	4.4	36198 - 49158	5.0	23471 - 30543	4.4	13648 - 16933	4.9
9	32144 - 45676	4.7	49159 - 78500	4.7	30544 - 43223	4.5	16934 - 23082	4.8
10	More than 45676	4.7	More than 78500	4.5	More than 43223	4.7	More than 23082	5.3

5.2 Per capita income

Per capita income usually depends on the household size and the total household income. Per capita income is estimated by dividing the income of all households by the estimated number of household population. Per capita income is also used to measure the wealth of a population of a nation. According to the Table 5.10 mean per capita income is Rs. 6235 per month for Sri Lanka in 2006. The median per capita income is reported as Rs. 3931.

Table 5.10: Mean monthly per capita income and median per capita income by sector and province - 2006

Sector/Province	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	6235	3931
Sector		
Urban	9989	5000
Rural	5713	3918
Estate	3637	2435
Province		
Western	8284	5112
Central	4960	3139
Southern	6117	3996
Eastern	4625	3382
North Western	5192	3782
North Central	6793	4975
Uva	4736	3277
Sabaragamuwa	4716	2892

Table 5.11 shows the sectoral distribution of mean per capita income by per capita income decile and Table 5.12 shows the sectoral distribution of median per capita income by per capita income decile. According to the Table 5.11, mean per capita income of 70 percent of households in Sri Lanka is reported less than its national figure Rs. 6235.

Table 5.11 Mean per capita income by per capita income decile and by sector - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Mean per capita income (Rs.)
All groups		6235		9989		5713		3637
1	Less than 1723	1301	Less than 2157	1618	Less than 1712	1289	Less than 1452	1090
2	1723 - 2273	2001	2157 - 2875	2575	1712 - 2267	2002	1452 - 1669	1572
3	2274 - 2788	2530	2876 - 3476	3185	2268 - 2780	2520	1670 - 1947	1815
4	2789 - 3297	3036	3477 - 4333	3816	2781 - 3293	3030	1948 - 2131	2034
5	3298 - 3931	3608	4334 - 5000	4697	3294 - 3918	3603	2132 - 2435	2330
6	3932 - 4829	4381	5001 - 6405	5606	3919 - 4775	4331	2436 - 2832	2680
7	4830 - 5939	5327	6406 - 8459	7299	4776 - 5856	5272	2833 - 3031	2972
8	5940 - 7805	6786	8460 - 10837	9507	5857 - 7584	6626	3032 - 3885	3395
9	7806 - 11379	9218	10838 - 18045	13949	7585 - 10791	8811	3886 - 5156	4561
10	More than 11379	24203	More than 18045	47776	More than 10791	19663	More than 5156	14018

Table 5.12 Median per capita income by per capita income decile and by sector - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)	Mean per capita income group (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)
All groups		3931		5000		3918		2435
1	Less than 1723	1361	Less than 2157	1654	Less than 1712	1321	Less than 1452	1080
2	1723 - 2273	2000	2157 - 2875	2612	1712 - 2267	2000	1452 - 1669	1575
3	2274 - 2788	2521	2876 - 3476	3179	2268 - 2780	2518	1670 - 1947	1807
4	2789 - 3297	3031	3477 - 4333	3784	2781 - 3293	3029	1948 - 2131	2038
5	3298 - 3931	3601	4334 - 5000	4730	3294 - 3918	3604	2132 - 2435	2328
6	3932 - 4829	4388	5001 - 6405	5556	3919 - 4775	4355	2436 - 2832	2716
7	4830 - 5939	5277	6406 - 8459	7229	4776 - 5856	5203	2833 - 3031	2967
8	5940 - 7805	6749	8460 - 10837	9349	5857 - 7584	6600	3032 - 3885	3387
9	7806 - 11379	9054	10838 - 18045	13701	7585 - 10791	8603	3886 - 5156	4486
10	More than 11379	16441	More than 18045	29712	More than 10791	15067	More than 5156	6202

According to the Table 5.13 it can be observed that per capita income is relatively high in smaller households. For example the largest household size (4.6 persons) is reported in the second decile which reported the second lowest mean per capita income Rs. 2001 per month while the smallest household size (3.5 persons) is reported in the 10th decile and its corresponding figure for average per capita income per month is Rs. 24203.

Table 5.13: Mean per capita income, household size and share of income to total income by national per capita income decile - 2006

Decile group	National per capita income group (Rs.)	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Household size	Share of income (%)
All groups		6235	4.1	100
1	Less than 1723	1301	4.5	2.1
2	1723 - 2273	2001	4.6	3.2
3	2274 - 2788	2530	4.5	4.1
4	2789 - 3297	3036	4.4	4.9
5	3298 - 3931	3608	4.3	5.8
6	3932 - 4829	4381	4.0	7.0
7	4830 - 5939	5327	4.0	8.6
8	5940 - 7805	6786	3.7	10.9
9	7806 - 11379	9218	3.7	14.8
10	More than 11379	24203	3.5	38.7

5.3 Income receiver's income

Income received by each person from all the sources is recorded in the relevant section of the survey schedule. Using these income values, the total monthly income was calculated for each person in that household. If the person's age is less than 10 years or his or her total income is less than Rs. 150 then he or she is not considered as an income receiver or obtainer and such incomes (including Samurdi relief payment) were added to the income of head of the household.

Table 5.14: Average number of income receivers and household size by sector and province - 2006

Sector/Province	No. of income receivers	Household size
Sri Lanka	1.8	4.1
Sector		
Urban	1.9	4.3
Rural	1.8	4.0
Estate	2.1	4.3
Province		
Western	2.0	4.2
Central	1.8	4.1
Southern	1.8	4.0
Eastern	1.6	4.1
North Western	1.8	4.0
North Central	1.6	3.6
Uva	1.7	4.2
Sabaragamuwa	1.9	4.2

Table 5.14 shows that the mean number of income receivers /obtainers per household is 1.8 in Sri Lanka. The corresponding figure for estate sector is 2.1, which is reported as the highest among sectors.

Table 5.15: Average number of income receivers by sector and by income decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income group (Rs.)	Income receivers (No.)	Income group (Rs.)	Income receivers (No.)	Income group (Rs.)	Income receivers (No.)	Income group (Rs.)	Income receivers (No.)
All groups		1.8		1.9		1.8		2.1
1	Less than 6402	1.3	Less than 9049	1.3	Less than 6166	1.2	Less than 5997	1.5
2	6402- 9048	1.5	9049 -12803	1.5	6166 - 8751	1.4	5997 - 8125	1.6
3	9049 - 11312	1.7	12804 - 16000	1.6	8752 - 11067	1.6	8126 - 8971	2.0
4	11313 - 13743	1.7	16001 - 19410	1.9	11068 - 13460	1.7	8972 - 10138	2.2
5	13744- 16494	1.8	19411 - 23000	1.8	13461 -15783	1.8	10139 - 11287	2.0
6	16495 - 19841	1.9	23001 - 27947	2.0	15784 - 19251	1.8	11288 - 11909	2.2
7	19841 - 24227	1.9	27948 - 36197	2.0	19252 - 23470	1.9	11910 - 13647	2.2
8	24228 - 32143	2.0	36198 - 49158	2.4	23471 - 30543	2.0	13648 - 16933	2.6
9	32144 - 45676	2.3	49159 - 78500	2.3	30544 - 43223	2.2	16934 - 23082	2.5
10	More than 45676	2.3	More than 78500	2.4	More than 43223	2.3	More than 23082	2.5

When the income deciles (income groups) are considered from the lowest decile to the highest decile it shows that the mean number of income receivers increase gradually. (Table 5.15)

Table 5.16: Income receiver's mean income and median income by sector and province - 2006

Sector/Province	Income receiver's mean income (Rs.)	Income receiver's median income (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	13705	8333
Sector		
Urban	21842	11000
Rural	12686	8400
Estate	7290	4875
Province		
Western	17087	9743
Central	11432	6646
Southern	13420	8827
Eastern	11878	9000
North Western	11281	7567
North Central	15251	10000
Uva	11456	7047
Sabaragamuwa	10460	6400

In 2006 the average monthly income receiver's income is reported as Rs. 13705 for Sri Lanka. When sectors are compared an income receiver in the urban sector earns almost three times of income than that an income receiver in the estate sector earns for a month. The reported figures for urban sector and estate sector are Rs. 21842 and Rs.7290 respectively. (Table 5. 16)

According to the Table 5.17 it can be noticed that both average household size and number of income receivers per household increase with household income. In the first decile group the average household size is reported as 3.3 persons and number of income receivers per household is reported as 1.3. The corresponding figures for last decile group are reported as 4.5 and 2.3 respectively.

Table 5.17: Average number of income receiver per household and average household size by national household income decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka Income Group (Rs.)	Mean Household Income (Rs.)	Household size	No of income receivers per household
	Sri Lanka	25414	4.3	1.8
1	Less than 6402	4412	3.3	1.3
2	6402- 9048	7789	4.1	1.5
3	9049 - 11312	10207	4.0	1.7
4	11313 - 13743	12472	4.2	1.7
5	13744- 16494	14999	4.1	1.8
6	16495 - 19841	18107	4.4	1.9
7	19841 - 24227	21898	4.6	1.9
8	24228 - 32143	27654	5.0	2.0
9	32144 - 45676	38213	4.7	2.3
10	More than 45676	98500	4.5	2.3

The distribution of income receiver's mean income, median income by income receiver's income decile and mean household income, median household income by household income decile shows the similar patterns in Sri Lanka as well as in all the sectors.

Table 5.18: Income receiver's mean income by sector and by income receiver's income decile – 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's mean income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's mean income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's mean income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's mean income (Rs.)
All groups		13705		21842		12686		7290
1	Less than 2022	1133	Less than 2641	1334	Less than 2001	1137	Less than 1901	1085
2	2022 - 3583	2864	2641 - 4980	3811	2001 - 3500	2829	1901 - 2800	2404
3	3584 - 5000	4371	4981 - 6700	5755	3501 - 5000	4327	2801 - 3629	3268
4	5001 - 6589	5842	6701 - 8583	7716	5001 - 6750	5906	3630 - 4200	3936
5	6590 - 8333	7506	8584 - 11000	9735	6751 - 8400	7576	4201 - 4875	4694
6	8334 - 10310	9330	11001 - 13500	12318	8401 - 10343	9375	4876 - 5500	5203
7	10311 - 13314	11783	13501 - 17083	15200	10344 - 13287	11770	5501 - 6350	5881
8	13315 - 17377	15226	17084 - 22590	19453	13288 - 17186	15124	6351 - 8000	7127
9	17378 - 25500	20676	22591 - 39415	29666	17187 - 24501	20230	8001 - 10188	8944
10	More than 25500	58415	More than 39415	113805	More than 24501	48691	More than 10188	30819

Table 5.19: Income receiver's median income by sector and by income receiver's income decile -2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's median income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's median income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's median income (Rs.)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Income receiver's median income (Rs.)
All groups		8333		11000		8400		4875
1	Less than 2022	1144	Less than 2641	1300	Less than 2001	1167	Less than 1901	1000
2	2022 - 3583	2970	2641 - 4980	4000	2001 - 3500	2900	1901 - 2800	2450
3	3584 - 5000	4356	4981 - 6700	6000	3501 - 5000	4255	2801 - 3629	3279
4	5001 - 6589	5996	6701 - 8583	7650	5001 - 6750	6000	3630 - 4200	3960
5	6590 - 8333	7500	8584 - 11000	9950	6751 - 8400	7564	4201 - 4875	4739
6	8334 - 10310	9325	11001 - 13500	12054	8401 - 10343	9357	4876 - 5500	5200
7	10311 - 13314	11857	13501 - 17083	15000	10344 - 13287	11777	5501 - 6350	5933
8	13315 - 17377	15000	17084 - 22590	19500	13288 - 17186	15000	6351 - 8000	6954
9	17378 - 25500	20225	22591 - 39415	29000	17187 - 24501	20000	8001 - 10188	8800
10	More than 25500	37019	More than 39415	62436	More than 24501	35000	More than 10188	14340

Table 5.20: Share of income receiver's income to total household income by sector and by income receiver's income decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)	Income receiver's income group (Rs.)	Share of income (%)
All groups		100		100		100		100
1	Less than 2022	0.8	Less than 2641	0.6	Less than 2001	0.9	Less than 1901	1.5
2	2022 - 3583	2.1	2641 - 4980	1.8	2001 - 3500	2.2	1901 - 2800	3.3
3	3584 - 5000	3.3	4981 - 6700	2.7	3501 - 5000	3.5	2801 - 3629	4.5
4	5001 - 6589	4.1	6701 - 8583	3.5	5001 - 6750	4.6	3630 - 4200	5.5
5	6590 - 8333	5.5	8584 - 11000	4.5	6751 - 8400	5.9	4201 - 4875	6.3
6	8334 - 10310	6.7	11001 - 13500	5.6	8401 - 10343	7.4	4876 - 5500	7.7
7	10311 - 13314	8.6	13501 - 17083	6.8	10344 - 13287	9.3	5501 - 6350	7.5
8	13315 - 17377	11.1	17084 - 22590	8.9	13288 - 17186	11.9	6351 - 8000	9.9
9	17378 - 25500	15.1	22591 - 39415	13.6	17187 - 24501	15.9	8001 - 10188	12.1
10	More than 25500	42.6	More than 39415	52.0	More than 24501	38.4	More than 10188	41.7

Table 5.20 shows the share of income receiver's income to total household income by sector and by income receiver's income decile. When the income receiver's income decile for Sri Lanka are considered, an income receiver in the lowest decile receives less than Rs. 2022 (share of income is 0.8 percent) while an income receiver in the highest decile receives more than Rs. 25500 (share of income is 42.6 percent).

When the incomes received by poorest 40 percent of income receivers in sectors are compared, estate sector shows the highest share of income (14.8 percent). The corresponding figure for Sri Lanka is 10.3 percent. On the other hand when the incomes received by richest 20 percent of income receivers in sectors are compared, urban sector shows the highest share of income (65.6 percent). The corresponding figure for Sri Lanka is 57.7 percent. This reflects the difference of Gini coefficient of income receiver's income by sectoral level. In urban sector, Gini coefficient of income receiver's income is reported as 0.62 while in estate sector it is reported as 0.49 (Table 5.21)

Table 5.21: Gini coefficient of income receiver's mean income and share of income by sector - 2006

Sector	Gini coefficient of income receiver's mean income	Share of income received by poorest 40% of income receivers to total income	Share of income received by richest 20% of income receivers to total income
Sri Lanka	0.54	10.3	57.7
Urban	0.62	8.5	65.6
Rural	0.51	11.2	54.3
Estate	0.49	14.8	53.8

5.4 Source of income

As mentioned earlier, income is received in two main ways, either in cash or in kind. The first is identified as monetary and the second is identified as non monetary. Income from wages and salaries, agricultural activities (seasonal and non seasonal crops), non agricultural activities, and other cash income (which includes pension payments, disability payments, Samurdi, local and foreign transfers, windfall income such as lottery wins, compensations etc.) are identified as monetary income. The non monetary income is the estimated value of good and services received in kind and consumed within the survey reference period. This value is formed by home grown fruits and vegetables, firewood, home consumed quantities of the product of agricultural activities, and other goods or concession values received from employer or other parties. Estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units or freely occupied housing units are also included under non monetary income.

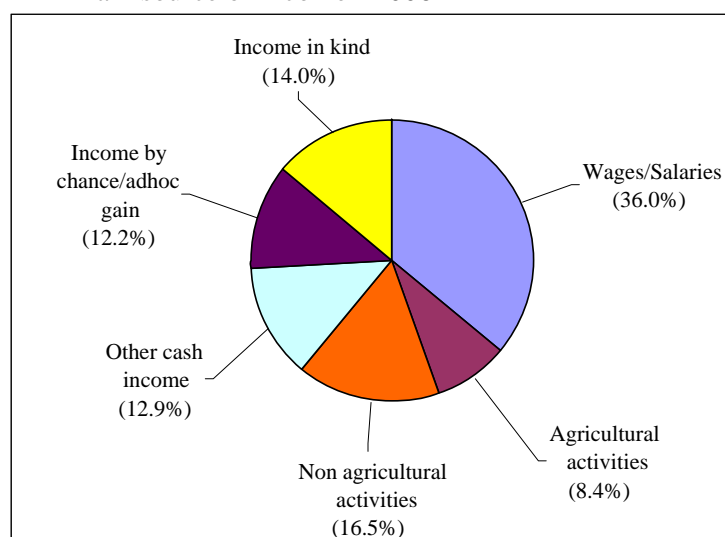
The mean household income per month for Sri Lanka is Rs. 25413. At national level, out of the total household income, Rs. 21852 or 86 percent of the income is received as monetary income in 2006. As usual major part of the monetary income is recorded from wages and salaries and it is about 36 percent of the total household income. (Table 5.22)

Table 5.22: Average monthly household income by main sources of income and by sector - 2006

Source of income	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Total income	25413	100	42878	100	22979	100	15724	100
Monetary income	21852	86.0	36682	85.5	19761	86.0	13991	89.0
Wages/Salaries	9160	36.0	14916	34.8	8262	36.0	7440	47.3
Agricultural activities	2131	8.4	388	0.9	2511	10.9	982	6.2
Non agricultural activities	4194	16.5	5486	12.8	4167	18.1	1129	7.2
Other cash income	3269	12.9	5345	12.5	2887	12.6	3550	22.6
Income by chance/ ad hoc gains	3098	12.2	10547	24.6	1934	8.4	890	5.7
Non – monetary income	3561	14.0	6196	14.5	3218	14.0	1733	11.0
Income in kind	1188	4.7	1592	3.7	1136	4.9	884	5.6
Estimated value of own occupied housing income	2374	9.3	4605	10.7	2081	9.1	849	5.4

When sectors are considered 47.3 percent of income is received from wages and salaries in estate sector. It can be seen that income from agricultural activities in rural sector relatively higher than that of other two sectors.

Figure 5.5: Percentage distribution of average monthly household income by main source of income - 2006



6. Expenditure

Expenditure data referred to consumption expenditure incurred by persons in the households. Generally all the expenditure done by all the members of the household during the given period are collected under three sub sections.

- (1) Expenditure on food (included boarders and domestic servants)
- (2) Expenditure on non food.(excluded boarders and servants)
- (3) Expenditure incurred by boarders and domestic servants (non food items and food purchased and consumed outside the household)

To obtain more accurate data, the first two sections are divided into 35 sub groups. There are 19 sub groups under the section of expenditure on food, such as cereals, prepared foods, pulses, vegetables, fish, meat etc. Expenditure on non food is divided into 16 sub groups, such as housing, fuel and light, durable goods, health and personal care expenses etc.

Under food expenditure information is gathered within 7 consecutive days starting from Monday to Sunday to get accurate data. For each day number of persons present for meals and consumption quantities and values for each and every food items consumed within the household or purchased and consumed outside the household was reported. Home grown food items and freely received food items were estimated according to the market value in that area. This information was initially recorded in a separate form (food consumption sheet) by the respondent on a daily basis under the guidance of the enumerator through three visits to sample household. This information was later edited where it is necessary and entered into the survey schedule by the enumerator.

For non food expenditure, all expenditures done by all members of the household under relevant non food items were recorded under the given reference period. This reference period can be varied from one month to twelve months period depending on the consumer behavior pattern i.e one month for expenditure on housing, fuel and light, health and personal care expenses, six months for expenditure on clothing and foot wear and twelve months for durable goods etc. Personal expenditure of boarders and domestic servants who live in the household were reported according to the corresponding expenditure group in a separate section of the schedule. It is to be noted that the value of only purchased non food items and services were added during the reference period in this section. The estimated value of freely received non food items and items received as concession prices during the reference period were also added under non food expenditure regarding market prices in that area.

6.1 Household expenditure

The survey results reveal that the average monthly household expenditure for both food and drink and non food items is Rs. 22671 for Sri Lanka in 2006. When residential sectors are compared, households in urban sector have spent Rs. 37978 per month, while households in rural sector have spent Rs.12879 per month. (Table 6.1). It can be seen that the households in urban sector have spent nearly three times than the households in estate sector. The Table 6.1 also shows that the household size in

both urban and rural sectors report the same figure (4.3) but a high variation of household expenditure can be observed between those two sectors.

The highest mean expenditure per month per household is reported from Western province (Rs 32872), which compared to other provinces. The mean household expenditure for all provinces other than Western province in Sri Lanka is reported below the national level figure.

Table 6.1: Average monthly household expenditure and household size by sector and province - 2006

Sector and Province	Mean household expenditure (Rs.)	Household size
Sri Lanka	22671	4.1
Sector		
Urban	37978	4.3
Rural	20620	4.0
Estate	12879	4.3
Province		
Western	32872	4.2
Central	16927	4.1
Southern	22194	4.0
Eastern	19011	4.1
North Western	18309	4.0
North Central	20057	3.6
Uva	15674	4.2
Sabaragamuwa	14669	4.2

Table 6.2: Average monthly household expenditure by expenditure decile and by sector – 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Household expenditure (Rs.)
All groups		22671		37978		20620		12879
1	Less than 7310	5384	Less than 11448	8535	Less than 7001	5203	Less than 6114	4705
2	7310 - 9525	8573	11448 - 15063	13455	7001 - 9260	8290	6114 - 8077	7345
3	9526 - 11415	10456	15064 - 18450	16785	9261 - 10909	10084	8078 - 9903	8994
4	11416 - 13600	12547	18451 - 21427	19977	10910 - 13045	11947	9904 - 11001	10355
5	13601 - 15899	14743	21428 - 24937	23435	13046 - 15218	14083	11002 - 12348	11657
6	15900 - 18833	17271	24938 - 29137	26970	15219 - 17811	16428	12349 - 13484	12814
7	18834 - 22962	20813	29138 - 35121	32189	17812 - 21618	19559	13485 - 14646	14106
8	22963 - 28883	25681	35122 - 47088	40786	21619 - 26896	24105	14647 - 16079	15337
9	28884 - 40815	34036	47089 - 71948	59422	26897 - 37408	31554	16080 - 19365	17661
10	More than 40815	77305	More than 71948	141367	More than 37408	65097	More than 193	26546

It can be argued that the expenditure of the households depends on the corresponding value of income. Therefore share of income to total income and share of expenditure to total expenditure show the conformal pattern for decile groups in Sri Lanka as well as in all sectors. (Table 6.3)

Table 6.3: Share of household expenditure to total household expenditure by sector and by expenditure decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share of expenditure (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share of expenditure (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share of expenditure (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share of expenditure (%)
All groups		100		100		100		100
1	Less than 7310	2.4	Less than 11448	2.3	Less than 7001	2.5	Less than 6114	3.7
2	7310 - 9525	3.8	11448 - 15063	3.5	7001 - 9260	4.0	6114 - 8077	5.8
3	9526 - 11415	4.6	15064 - 18450	4.4	9261 - 10909	4.9	8078 - 9903	7.4
4	11416 - 13600	5.5	18451 - 21427	5.3	10910 - 13045	5.8	9904 - 11001	7.8
5	13601 - 15899	6.5	21428 - 24937	6.3	13046 - 15218	6.8	11002 - 12348	8.6
6	15900 - 18833	7.6	24938 - 29137	7.2	15219 - 17811	8.0	12349 - 13484	10.1
7	18834 - 22962	9.2	29138 - 35121	8.2	17812 - 21618	9.5	13485 - 14646	10.7
8	22963 - 28883	11.4	35122 - 47088	10.8	21619 - 26896	11.7	14647 - 16079	12.0
9	28884 - 40815	15.0	47089 - 71948	16.1	26897 - 37408	15.3	16080 - 19365	14.1
10	More than 40815	34.1	More than 71948	36.0	More than 37408	31.5	More than 19365	19.8

Table 6.4: Household size and percentage of households by national household expenditure decile - 2006

Decile group	National household expenditure group (Rs.)	Percentage of households				Household size			
		Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate	Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate
1	Less than 7310	10.0	2.8	11.1	13.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.1
2	7310 - 9525	10.0	3.7	10.7	15.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.7
3	9526 - 11415	10.0	3.5	10.8	15.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0
4	11416 - 13600	10.0	5.6	10.4	16.5	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.7
5	13601 - 15899	10.0	6.6	10.1	18.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.0
6	15900 - 18833	10.0	9.4	10.1	10.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.1
7	18834 - 22962	10.0	11.8	10.0	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1
8	22963 - 28883	10.0	16.3	9.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	7.1
9	28884 - 40815	10.0	16.1	9.4	2.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.7
10	More than 40815	10.0	24.3	8.1	0.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.0

According to Table 6.4, it can be seen when income decile group increases in all sectors, the household size also increases gradually. When comparing 10th decile group for all sectors, the proportion of households in urban sector and rural sector records 24.3 percent and 8.1 percent respectively. This proportion is relatively low in estate sector, which records only 0.3 percent.

Table 6.5 : Gini coefficient of mean household expenditure and per capita expenditure by sector – 2006

Sector	Gini coefficient of	
	Mean household expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Sri Lanka	0.42	0.41
Sector		
Urban	0.45	0.46
Rural	0.40	0.39
Estate	0.25	0.23

Gini coefficient of household expenditure in Sri Lanka is reported as 0.42. When sectors are considered, the lowest Gini coefficient value of household expenditure is reported in estate sector (0.25) where homogeneous consumption patterns are exhibiting.

6.2 Food ratio

The proportion of expenditure on food and drink to total expenditure is called the food ratio and it is generally represented as a percentage.

$$\text{Food ratio} = \frac{\text{Household expenditure on food and drink}}{\text{Total household expenditure (food and drink and non food)}}$$

Food ratio indirectly indicates the development of the area with the better living conditions. It is also a very useful indicator, which uses to measure the poverty line in Sri Lanka.

The survey results reveal that the average monthly expenditure for both food and drink and non food is Rs. 22671 in Sri Lanka (Table 6.6). Of that value Rs. 8105 is spent on food and drink. Hence the computed food ratio is 35.8 percent for Sri Lanka in 2006. The computed food ratios for urban, rural and estate sectors are 27.9 percent 37.6 percent and 52.7 percent respectively. Therefore generally it can be expected that the living conditions for households in urban and rural sectors are better than that of households in estate sector.

Western province shows the lowest food ratio (29.7 percent) among provinces. Food ratio is reported as 45.6 percent for Sabaragamuwa province. So it is clear that those who live in Western province spend more on housing, education, transport, health, clothing, entertainments etc. compared with those who live in Sabaragamuwa province. This does not imply that the households in Western province spend fewer amounts on food than the households spend in Sabaragamuwa province. The absolute expenditure values for food and drink in Western and Sabaragamuwa provinces are Rs. 9750 and Rs. 6696 respectively (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink and non food items by sector and province - 2006

Sector and province	Household expenditure (Rs.)	Food and drink (Rs.)	Food ratio (%)	Non food items (Rs.)	Non food ratio (%)
Sri Lanka	22671	8105	35.8	14565	64.2
Sector					
Urban	37978	10604	27.9	27375	72.1
Rural	20620	7753	37.6	12868	62.4
Estate	12879	6790	52.7	6089	47.3
Province					
Western	32872	9750	29.7	23122	70.3
Central	16927	7193	42.5	9734	57.5
Southern	22194	8008	36.1	14186	63.9
Eastern	19011	9039	47.5	9972	52.5
North Western	18309	7620	41.6	10689	58.4
North Central	20057	6763	33.7	13294	66.3
Uva	15674	6613	42.2	9061	57.8
Sabaragamuwa	14669	6696	45.6	7973	54.4

Figure 6.1 shows the food ratio by different survey periods. It has decreased from 65 percent to 35.8 percent during the last three decades. Sri Lanka is a developing country and this point out the improvement of the living condition in the country.

Figure 6.1 Food ratio by different survey period

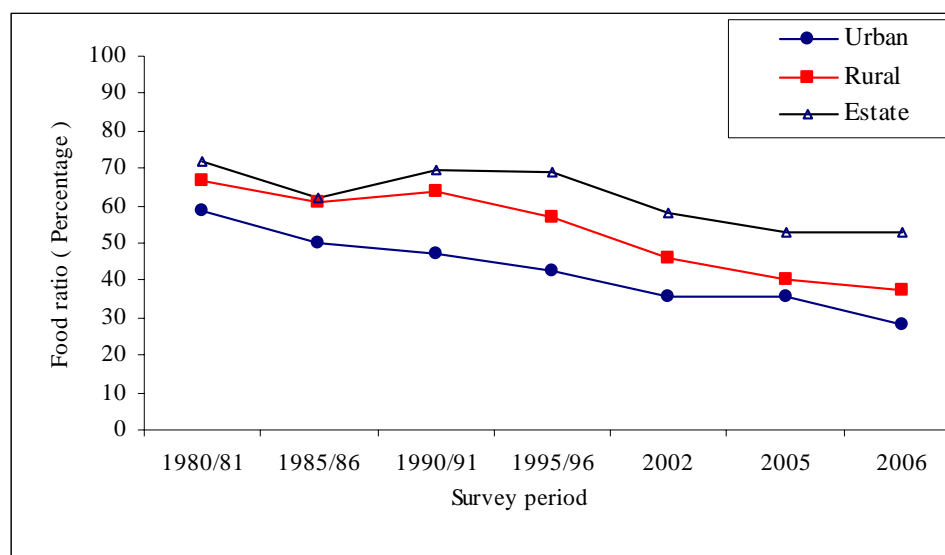
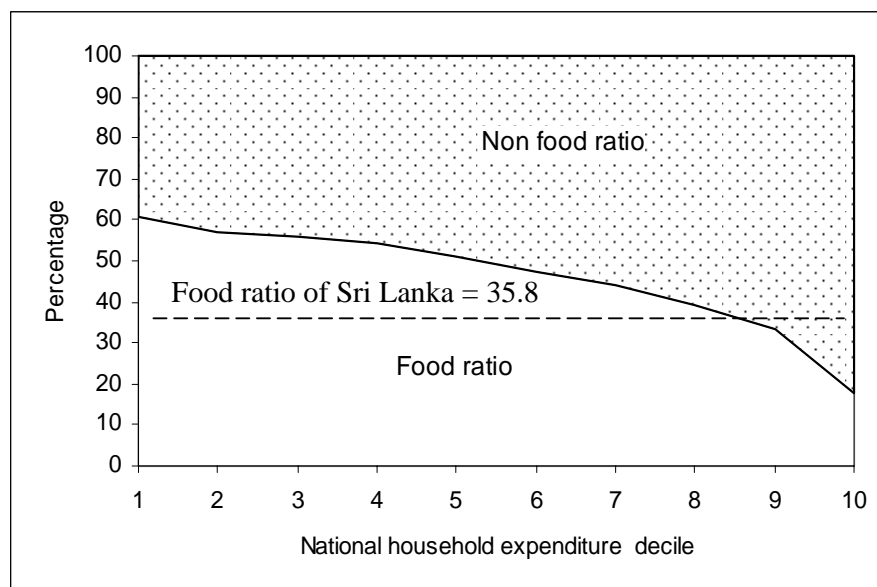


Table 6.7: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink and non food items by national household expenditure decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka expenditure group (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs)	Food and drink (Rs)	Food ratio (%)	Non food items (Rs)	Non food ratio (%)
All groups		22671	8105	35.8	14565	64.2
1	Less than 7310	5384	3276	60.8	2108	39.2
2	7310 - 9525	8573	4899	57.1	3675	42.9
3	9526 - 11415	10456	5851	56.0	4605	44.0
4	11416 - 13600	12547	6807	54.3	5740	45.7
5	13601 - 15899	14743	7526	51.0	7217	49.0
6	15900 - 18833	17271	8161	47.3	9110	52.7
7	18834 - 22962	20813	9189	44.2	11624	55.8
8	22963 - 28883	25681	10147	39.5	15533	60.5
9	28884 - 40815	34036	11376	33.4	22661	66.6
10	More than 40815	77305	13842	17.9	63463	82.1

Table 6.7 shows that 80 percent of households are reported a higher food ratio than the national level of 35.8 percent. In Sri Lanka, half of the households spend more than half of their total expenditure for food and drink.

Figure 6.2: Food ratio and Non food ratio by national household expenditure decile – 2006



6.3 Food Expenditure

Table 6.8 shows the relationship between household income and household expenditure on food and drink by national household income decile. It shows that the first decile group (poorest 10 percent) is reported more than 100 percent of expenditure on food and drink when their monthly income and food expenditure are considered. Further it also shows that 50 percent of households (half of the households) have spent more than half their total income for food and drink. But the richest 10 percent of households (10 th decile group) have only spent 12.8 percent of their total income.

Table 6.8: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink by national household income decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka income group (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	Expenditure on food and drink (Rs.)	Expenditure on food & drink as % of income
All groups		25414	8105	31.9
1	Less than 6401	4412	4535	102.8
2	6402- 9048	7789	5950	76.4
3	9049 - 11312	10207	6294	61.7
4	11313 - 13743	12472	7041	56.5
5	13744- 16494	14999	7620	50.8
6	16495 - 19841	18107	8058	44.5
7	19841 - 24227	21898	8872	40.5
8	24228 - 32143	27654	9433	34.1
9	32144 - 45676	38213	10662	27.9
10	More than 45678	98500	12599	12.8

Table 6.9: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink by national household expenditure decile - 2006

Decile group	Sri Lanka Expenditure group (Rs.)	Total income (Rs.)	Expenditure on food and drink (Rs.)	Expenditure on food and drink as a % of income (%)	Expenditure on non food items (Rs.)	Expenditure on non food items as a % of income (%)
All groups		25414	8105	31.9	14565	57.3
1	Less than 7310	6962	3276	47.1	2108	30.3
2	7310 - 9525	11208	4899	43.7	3675	32.8
3	9526 - 11415	14065	5851	41.6	4605	32.7
4	11416 - 13600	14831	6807	45.9	5740	38.7
5	13601 - 15899	17643	7526	42.7	7217	40.9
6	15900 - 18833	20197	8161	40.4	9110	45.1
7	18834 - 22962	22211	9189	41.4	11624	52.3
8	22963 - 28883	28272	10147	35.9	15533	54.9
9	28884 - 40815	39825	11376	28.6	22661	56.9
10	More than 40815	79038	13842	17.5	63463	80.3

Table 6.9 shows the relationship between household income and household expenditure on food and drink by national household expenditure decile.

Figure 6.3: Expenditure on food and drink and average monthly household income by national household income decile - 2006

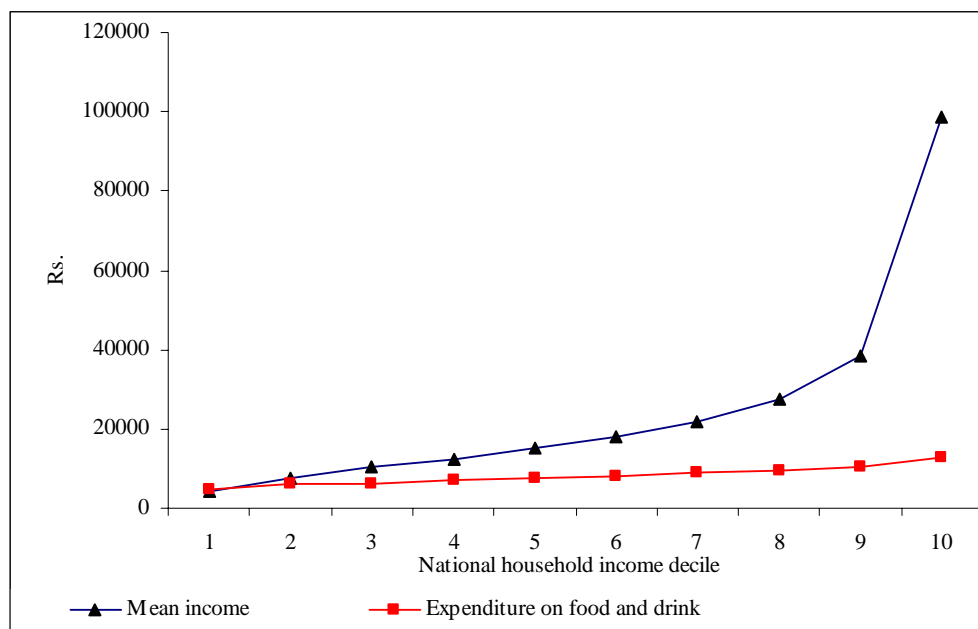


Table 6.10: Share of expenditure (as a percentage) done by richest 20%, poorest 20%, poorest 40% and middle 60% of households by sector - 2006

Sector	Total	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Poorest 40%	Middle 60%
Total expenditure Sri Lanka	100	49.0	6.2	16.3	44.8
Urban	100	52.1	5.8	15.5	42.1
Rural	100	46.8	6.5	17.2	41.8
Estate	100	33.9	9.5	24.7	56.6
Food expenditure Sri Lanka	100	31.0	10.1	25.7	58.9
Urban	100	28.9	11.2	28.1	59.9
Rural	100	30.7	10.3	26.0	59.0
Estate	100	27.9	10.6	26.8	61.5
Non food expenditure Sri Lanka	100	59.0	4.0	11.1	37.0
Urban	100	61.1	3.7	10.6	35.2
Rural	100	56.5	4.3	12.0	39.2
Estate	100	40.5	8.3	22.2	51.1

When food expenditure is considered, the poorest 20 percent of households in Sri Lanka share 10 percent of total food expenditure and the richest 20 percent of households share 31 percent of total food expenditure. When non food expenditure is considered, the corresponding figures for the poorest 20 percent of households and the richest 20 percent of households are reported as 4 percent and 59 percent respectively.

6.4 Consumption of food

Rice, wheat flour and bread are favourite food items consumed in Sri Lanka. Thus cereals (rice, wheat flour etc.) and prepared food (bread, buns, hoppers etc.) are the two major groups, which are consumed in large quantities , rather than other major groups in Sri Lanka.

Table 6.11: Average monthly household expenditure on major food group by sector – 2006

Major food group	Sri Lanka (Rs.)	Urban (Rs.)	Rural (Rs.)	Estate (Rs.)
All food items	8106	10604	7753	6790
Cereals	1216	1086	1195	1891
Prepared foods	993	1902	871	421
Pluses	276	265	276	307
Vegetables	674	720	671	594
Meat	305	584	262	206
Fish	695	1098	654	233
Dried fish	334	254	358	183
Coconuts	402	419	404	327
Condiments	734	884	711	679
Milk & milk foods	767	1077	723	613
Fats & oils	163	212	153	180
Sugar, jaggery, Treacle	339	366	337	283
Fruits	310	485	292	124
Other food items	897	1250	844	750

Table 6.12 shows the percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major food groups given in Table 6.11. According to the Table 6.12 households in estate sector have spent nearly 28 percent of total expenditure for cereals. Households in both rural and estate sectors consume large quantity of cereals, which records the highest percentage in those sectors. But, when urban sector is considered, it shows the highest percentage (17.9 percent of total expenditure) for prepared foods.

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major food groups by sector - 2006

Major food groups	Sri Lanka (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Estate (%)
All food items	100	100	100	100
Cereals	15.0	10.2	15.4	27.8
Prepared foods	12.3	17.9	11.2	6.2
Pluses	3.4	2.5	3.6	4.5
Vegetables	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.7
Meat	3.8	5.5	3.4	3.0
Fish	8.6	10.4	8.4	3.4
Dried fish	4.1	2.4	4.6	2.7
Coconuts	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.8
Condiments	9.1	8.3	9.2	10.0
Milk & milk foods	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.0
Fats & oils	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7
Sugar, jaggery, Treacle	4.2	3.5	4.4	4.2
Fruits	3.8	4.6	3.7	1.8
Other food items	11.0	11.8	10.9	11.0

Table 6.13 gives expenditure values and their quantities of some selected food items by sector. The consumption pattern of selected food items such as rice, wheat flour, bread, fresh fish and meat varies from sector to sector. When sectors are compared, it is seen that the households in estate sector consume wheat flour and rice (Nadu) than those in other two sectors. On the other hand households in urban sector consume more bread, rice (Samba), chicken, beef, Kelawalla (fresh fish) than those in other two sectors. Households in rural sector consume more rice (Kekulu), Sprats (dried fish) than those in other two sectors.

Table 6.13: Average monthly household expenditure and quantity of some selected food items by sector – 2006

Item	Unit	Sri lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
		Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)
Rice (kekulu)	kg	17.5	471	10.9	326	18.6	496	17.7	484
Rice(samba)	kg	7.0	239	9.7	358	6.9	230	1.6	57
Rice(Nadu)	kg	11.2	318	6.3	194	11.4	317	21.0	662
Wheat flour	kg	2.5	86	1.6	60	1.6	57	1.8	596
Bread (normal)	kg	6.7	287	10.3	455	6.3	266	3.8	155
Dhal	kg	2.3	185	2.1	174	2.3	185	2.7	210
Potatoes	kg	1.7	125	1.6	124	1.7	126	1.6	117
Chicken	gram	910.8	216	1675.2	419	781.3	182	839.9	188
Beef	gram	234.6	59	487.8	124	203.9	51	24.3	7
Balaya(Fresh fish)	gram	409.3	91	429.3	106	424.8	92	116.4	26
Kelawalla(Fresh fish)	gram	366.5	106	660.6	191	335.1	97	54.1	14
Sprats (Dried fish)	gram	590.1	127	402.1	90	637.0	137	376.8	80
Katta(Dried fish)	gram	71.5	29	112.3	50	67.6	27	20.5	7
Eggs	no	11.5	80	14.1	94	11.2	78	9.7	70
Coconuts	no	29.9	402	25.5	418	31.2	404	22.7	327
Chilly (dried/ powder)	gram	629.9	133	635.4	137	629.3	132	625.1	139
Big onions	kg	2.3	102	2.5	118	2.3	100	2.0	89
Cow milk	ml	377.6	13	259.7	13	373.5	12	760.8	23
Milk powder	kg	1.5	627	2.0	815	1.5	598	1.4	569
Sugar	kg	5.3	330	5.8	354	5.3	329	4.4	281
Banana	no	47.1	123	55.4	182	47.4	117	20.4	50
Tea dust/Leaves	gram	471.0	136	467.6	144	457.2	132	692.7	162

6.5 Non food expenditure

Table 6.14 and Table 6.15 show the average monthly household expenditure on major non food expenditure group and their percentage values to total non food expenditure by sector respectively. According to the Table 6.14 the average non food expenditure per month per household is Rs. 14565(including the expenditure on liquor and tobacco.)

The survey results report that the average monthly expenditure on liquor and tobacco is Rs. 504. It is about 3.5 percent of the total expenditure. It is difficult task to collect accurate data on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco from the respondents. It is believed that this information is under reported. Therefore this value should be higher than that it reported. Anyway this information is not considered under the expenditure on food and drink.

As usual, expenditure on housing is the highest expenditure group in Sri Lanka among major non food expenditure groups. It is to be noted that the estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units, housing units occupied without paying any rental fee etc are also included in this group. This proportion is 17.4 percent of total non food expenditure. The mean expenditure on transport is reported as Rs. 1745 (12 percent of total non food expenditure). Spending on transportation was rapidly changed over the period, rising 26.8 percent from Rs. 1376 in 2005 to Rs 1745 in 2006. Other miscellaneous expenses and other adhoc (rarely) expenses groups contain a large amount on expenditure on weddings, funerals, social activities, ceremonies, payment of debts, construction or renewal of part of the house, savings, donations etc. during the one year (last year) reference period. Thus it is reported relatively higher value than in other major non food expenditure groups.

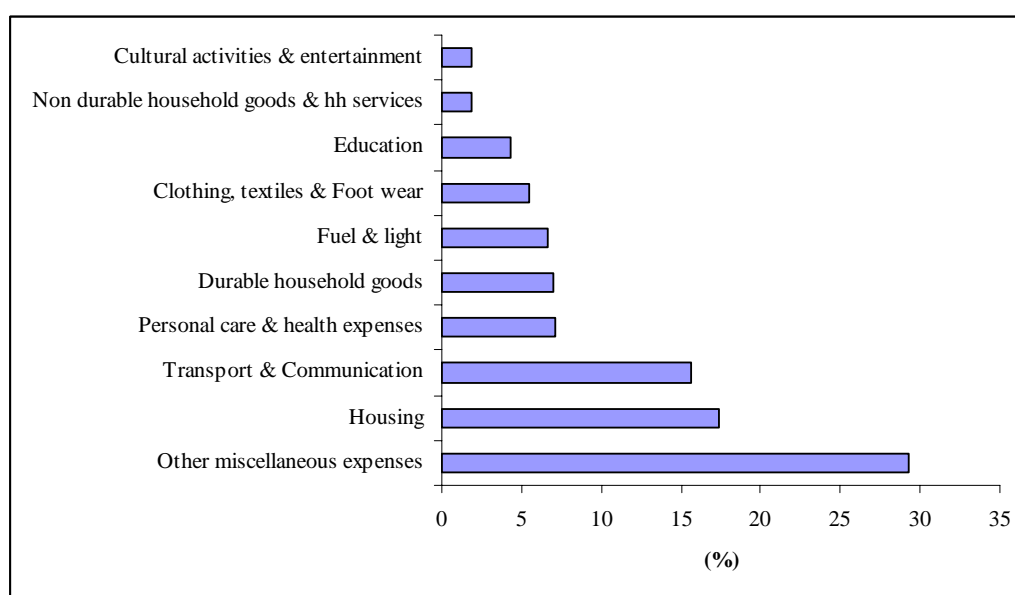
Table 6.14: Average monthly household expenditure on major non food groups by sector - 2006

Major non - food Group	Sri Lanka (Rs.)	Urban (Rs.)	Rural (Rs.)	Estate (Rs.)
Total	14565	27375	12868	6089
Housing	2531	5187	2173	860
Fuel & light	976	1717	866	681
Personal care & health expenses	1044	1510	989	628
Transport	1745	2728	1656	469
Communication	526	1122	449	115
Education	622	1498	494	225
Cultural activities & entertainment	267	653	211	75
Non durable household goods & hh services	278	471	253	149
Clothing, textiles & Foot wear	793	1036	767	529
Durable household goods	73	88	71	66
Long durable household goods	950	1699	869	178
Other miscellaneous expenses	2260	5267	1822	869
Other adhoc(rarely)expenses	1998	3829	1780	396
Liquor and tobacco	504	570	470	850

Table 6.15: Percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major non food groups by sector - 2006

Major non - food Group	Sri Lanka (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Estate (%)
Total	100	100	100	100
Housing	17.4	18.9	16.9	14.1
Fuel & light	6.7	6.3	6.7	11.2
Personal care & health expenses	7.2	5.5	7.7	10.3
Transport	12.0	10.0	12.9	7.7
Communication	3.6	4.1	3.5	1.9
Education	4.3	5.5	3.8	3.7
Cultural activities & entertainment	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.2
Non durable household goods & hh services	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.4
Clothing, textiles & Foot wear	5.4	3.8	6.0	8.7
Durable household goods	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1
Long durable household goods	6.5	6.2	6.8	2.9
Other miscellaneous expenses	15.5	19.2	14.2	14.3
Other adhoc(rarely)expenses	13.7	14.0	13.8	6.5
Liquor and tobacco	3.5	2.1	3.7	14.0

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major non food groups by sector - 2006



7. Inventory of durable goods

Some selected long durable goods such as radios, cassette players, televisions, V.C.D and, D.V.D. players, personal computers, swing machines, refrigerators, washing machines, vehicle etc. which belong to the household are collected under section 7 of the schedule in this survey.

According to the tables given below,(Table 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4) it is obvious that households in estate sector use long durable goods comparatively less than those use in other 2 sectors. For example 87.5 percent households in estate sector do not have any fixed or mobile telephone. The corresponding figure for Sri Lanka is reported as about 57 percent. In estate sector less than 1 percent of households own both fixed (domestic) and mobile telephones, personal computers and washing machines.

In Sri Lanka 45 percent of households do not have any vehicle, even a bicycle for transport. Only 7 percent of households own personal computers. Watching television and listening to the radio are very popular leisure activities in Sri Lanka. It is evident that 77 percent of households and 81 percent of households in Sri Lanka own televisions and radio/cassette players respectively.

Table 7.1 Percentage distribution of households own telephone by sector – 2006

Sector	Total (%)	Fixed only (%)	Mobile only (%)	Fixed and mobile (%)	No telephone (%)
Sri Lanka	100	15.3	14.7	13.2	56.8
Urban	100	17.5	17.4	29.5	35.6
Rural	100	15.6	14.7	11.2	58.5
Estate	100	4.8	7.1	0.7	87.5

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of households own radio, television, V.C.D and, D.V.D. players, personal computers by sector - 2006

Sector	Radio/Cassette players (%)	Televisions (%)	V.C.D./D.V.D players (%)	Personal Computers (%)	Not using any of these (%)
Sri Lanka	81.4	77.4	26.7	7.0	9.3
Urban	84.4	86.9	43.9	18.1	5.5
Rural	81.7	76.9	24.4	5.5	9.3
Estate	68.3	58.4	15.8	0.5	19.7

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of households who own selected domestic electrical items by sector - 2006

Sector	Sewing machines (%)	Washing machines (%)	Refrigerators (%)	Cookers (gas, electric, kerosene) (%)	Electric fans (%)	Not using any of these (%)
Sri Lanka	45.6	11.0	34.9	37.8	46.9	34.7
Urban	53.8	27.3	55.4	77.3	79.5	10.0
Rural	45.9	8.8	33.4	32.6	43.9	36.6
Estate	19.2	0.9	3.8	10.1	5.7	72.8

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of households who own a vehicle or a bicycle for transport by sector

Sector	Bicycles (%)	Motor cycles/ Scooters (%)	Three Wheelers (%)	Motor cars/ Vans (%)	Buses/ Lorries (%)	No vehicle (%)
Sri Lanka	42.0	20.3	4.0	5.7	1.5	44.7
Urban	39.6	15.5	5.6	11.5	1.3	46.0
Rural	44.6	22.3	3.9	4.9	1.7	41.6
Estate	8.2	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.0	87.7

8. Housing Characteristics.

Not only information on persons, but also information on their occupied housing units was collected in HIES 2006/07 survey. This information was based on housing units in the island excluding Northern Province and Trincomalle district in Eastern province. According to the survey results the estimated households are about 4.5 million in Sri Lanka.

8.1 Availability of bed rooms

Table 8.1 shows number of bed rooms (for sleeping purposes) in housing units by sector. The table shows that 2.6 percent of housing units haven't any single room for sleeping purpose. Those houses are not separated or not covered as rooms. Therefore the occupants in those housing units use the whole house for all routine activities i.e. sleeping, eating, sitting, etc. Occupied housing units which have only one bed (sleeping) room, are reported as 23.2 percent in Sri Lanka. In estate sector, housing units without any bed (sleeping) rooms, and housing units which have single bed (sleeping) room are comparatively higher than that of other two sectors, which records 50 percent (half) of total housing units. Line rooms and raw houses are famous type of housing units, which are mostly seen in estate sector. In terms of limited space of floor area those housing units are usually built as one room houses.

Table 8.1 Percentage distribution of number of sleeping rooms in housing unit by sector – 2006

Sector	Availability of bed rooms					
	Total (%)	No rooms (%)	1 room (%)	2 rooms (%)	3 rooms (%)	4 rooms or more (%)
Sri Lanka	100	2.6	23.2	33.6	26.6	14.0
Urban	100	3.9	26.8	35.2	20.5	13.5
Rural	100	2.1	21.1	33.4	28.8	14.6
Estate	100	6.1	44.4	32.9	10.2	6.4

8.2 Floor area

The proportion of occupied housing units with total floor area less than 100 square feet is reported as 4.9 percent in Sri Lanka. The corresponding figure for estate sector is 11.9 percent.

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of number housing units by total floor area and by sector - 2006

Sector	Floor area					
	Total (%)	Less than 100 sq. ft. (%)	100 - <250 sq. ft. (%)	250 - <500 sq. ft. (%)	500 - <750 sq. ft. (%)	750 or more than 750 sq. ft. (%)
Sri Lanka	100	4.9	15.0	21.3	23.2	35.7
Urban	100	2.1	14.2	20.4	24.1	39.2
Rural	100	4.9	14.8	19.8	23.7	36.8
Estate	100	11.9	19.6	46.4	14.1	8.1

8.3 Principal materials of wall, floor and roof

Based on materials of construction used for wall, floor and roof, housing units have been divided into two types i.e. permanent and semi permanent.

(1) Permanent materials of construction

wall - brick, cabook, cement block, pressed soil block etc.
 floor - cement, terrazzo, tile etc.
 roof - tile, asbestos, concrete etc.

(2) Semi permanent materials of construction

wall - mud, plank, metal sheet, canjan, palmyrah etc.
 floor - mud etc.
 roof - , metal sheet, canjan, palmyrah etc.

The proportion of housing units using semi permanent materials of construction for wall, floor and roof are reported as 11.6 percent, 13.1 percent and 17.7 percent respectively. Metal sheet is considered as semi permanent building material in this survey. Most occupied housing units in estate sector, metal sheets are used for the roof. Thus the proportion of housing units using semi permanent materials of construction for roof is comparatively higher (73 percent) among housing units in estate sector. But when whole housing units in Sri Lanka are considered, this proportion is only 22 percent.

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of housing units by principal materials of construction and by sector - 2006

Sector	Principal materials of wall, floor and roof								
	Wall			Floor			Roof		
	Total (%)	Permanent (%)	Semi permanent (%)	Total (%)	Permanent (%)	Semi permanent (%)	Total (%)	Permanent (%)	Semi permanent (%)
Sri Lanka	100	88.4	11.6	100	86.9	13.1	100	82.3	17.7
Urban	100	92.2	7.8	100	96.8	3.2	100	87.1	12.9
Rural	100	87.9	12.1	100	85.6	14.4	100	85.1	14.9
Estate	100	85.7	14.3	100	80.5	19.5	100	27.1	72.9

8.4 Drinking water

Data on main sources of drinking water (i.e. well, tube well, pipe borne water, stream, river, tank etc.) was collected from all sample households. The survey results reveal that majority of households in occupied housing units drink water from protected wells. It is very important to observe the condition of drinking water, whether it is safe or not. For example drinking water from protected well, pipe borne water, tube well was considered as safe water. Drinking water from unprotected well, river, tank, stream etc. was considered as unsafe water in this survey.

According to the survey, about 86 percent of households in Sri Lanka use safe drinking water. Differences exist by safe drinking water with regard to area of residence. Regarding urban and estate sectors, 97.2 percent of households in urban sector and 50.6 percent of households in estate sector use safe drinking water. Further it also shows that 29 percent of households travel outside the premises to get safe drinking water. Further analysis it shows that 23 percent of households in occupied housing units travel less than 200 meters to get water.

Table 8.4: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water (safe or unsafe) and by sector - 2006

Sector	Drinking water		
	Total (%)	Safe (%)	Not safe (%)
Sri Lanka	100	85.7	14.3
Urban	100	97.2	2.8
Rural	100	85.9	14.1
Estate	100	50.6	49.4

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of households by distance to travel to get drinking water and by sector – 2006

Sector	Total (%)	Within premises (%)	Outside premises (%)	Distance			
				Outside premises			
				100 or less than 100 meters (%)	101 - 200 meters (%)	201 - 500 meters (%)	More than 500 meters (%)
Sri Lanka	100	70.9	29.1	19.6	3.4	5.0	1.1
Urban	100	88.3	11.7	10.2	1.0	0.2	0.3
Rural	100	68.0	32.1	21.0	3.9	5.9	1.3
Estate	100	68.1	31.9	23.3	2.5	6.1	0.0

The survey also reveals that 10 percent of households had insufficient water for drinking and 18.1 percent of households had insufficient water for bathing and washing during the last year.

Table 8.6: Percentage distribution of households by sufficient water for drinking, bathing and washing and by sector - 2006

Sector	For drinking			For bathing/washing		
	Total	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Total	Sufficient	Not sufficient
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	89.9	10.1	100	81.9	18.1
Urban	100	96.8	3.2	100	93.6	6.4
Rural	100	88.4	11.6	100	79.4	20.6
Estate	100	95.4	4.6	100	88.9	11.1

8.5 Toilet facilities

Nearly 90 percent of households in occupied housing units have a toilet of their own. A toilet sharing with another household or using public convenience is reported as 7.3 percent. The survey also reveals that 2.7 percent of households are not using a toilet at all.

Table 8.7: Percentage distribution of households by availability of toilet and by sector
- 2006

Sector	Toilet facilities			
	Total (%)	Exclusive for the household (%)	Sharing with another household (%)	No toilet facilities (%)
Sri Lanka	100	90.0	7.3	2.7
Urban	100	87.2	9.9	2.9
Rural	100	91.5	5.9	2.6
Estate	100	73.0	22.3	4.7

8.6 Disposal of garbage

Disposal of garbage is a severe problem in most households in Sri Lanka especially in urban sector. Interesting differences are exhibited by disposal of garbage with regard to residential sectors. In urban sector, the highest number of households (62.3 percent) removes their garbage by garbage collecting truck. In rural sector, the majority of households (61.8 percent) burn or bury their garbage. In estate sector, the majority of households (48.5 percent) throw away their garbage outside the premises.

Table 8.8: Percentage distribution of households by disposal of garbage and by sector
- 2006

Sector	Disposal of garbage						
	Total (%)	Collected by garbage truck (%)	Buried/ burned (%)	Process for fertilizer (%)	Dumped within premises (%)	Thrown away outside premises (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	12.7	54.1	5.1	20.1	7.3	0.7
Urban	100	62.3	23.1	2.0	2.5	8.9	1.2
Rural	100	4.8	61.8	5.5	23.0	4.3	0.6
Estate	100	0.0	19.7	7.8	23.4	48.5	0.6

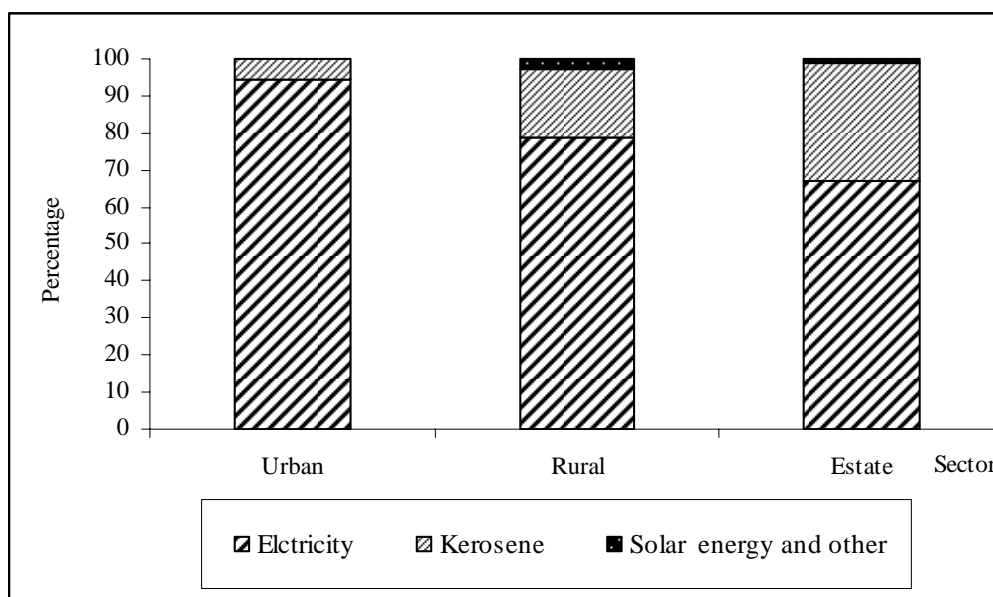
8.7 Lighting

Electricity is the major type of lighting in Sri Lanka (80.4 percent) and almost all other households use kerosene as the source of lighting (17.2 percent). When sectors are considered, that the proportion of households availability of electricity for lighting, for urban, rural and estate sectors are recorded as 94.2 percent 78.8 percent and 67 percent respectively.

Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of lighting and by Sector - 2006

Sector	Lighting				
	Total (%)	Electricity (%)	Kerosene (%)	Solar energy (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	80.4	17.2	2.4	0.1
Urban	100	94.2	5.8	0.1	0.0
Rural	100	78.8	18.2	2.9	0.1
Estate	100	67.0	32.0	1.0	0.0

Figure 8.1: Percentage of households by principal type of lighting and by sector



8.8 Cooking fuel

Table 8.10 shows that majority of households in Sri Lanka use firewood as cooking fuel (80 percent). Gas and kerosene are used 16.2 and 2.7 percent respectively. It is obvious that most households in urban sector use gas as a main source of cooking fuel (48.5 percent). Firewood is commonly used as cooking fuel in remote areas as well as estate sector. Therefore it is reported as 98 percent for estate sector, while it is reported as 86.2 percent for rural sector.

For cooking purposes, about 70 percent of households in Sri Lanka collect firewood from their own land, any other land or a forest (Table 8.11). Of Those households, majority of them (54.5percent) collect firewood within their premises. Also 15 percent of households travel more than 500 meters to collect firewood from any other land or a forest. (Table 8.12)

Table 8.10: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of cooking fuel and by sector - 2006

Sector	Cooking fuel				
	Total (%)	Firewood (%)	Gas (%)	Kerosene (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	80.0	16.2	2.7	1.1
Urban	100	38.3	48.5	12.3	1.0
Rural	100	86.2	11.6	1.2	1.1
Estate	100	98.1	0.5	0.5	1.0

Figure 8.2: Percentage of household by principal type of cooking fuel and by sector

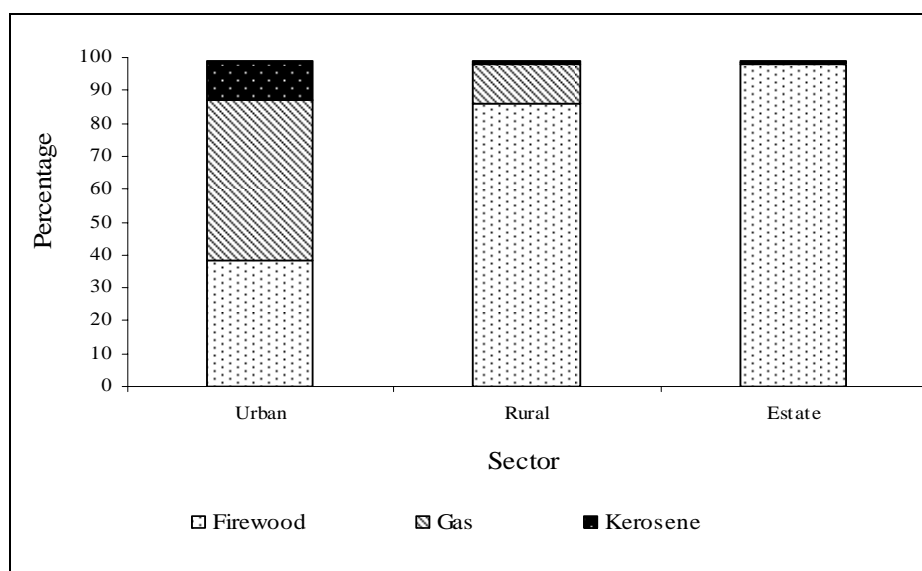


Table 8.11: Percentage distribution of households which use firewood as cooking fuel by whether they collect firewood and by sector - 2006

Sector	Firewood		
	Total	Collected (%)	Not collected (%)
Sri Lanka	100	70.2	29.8
Urban	100	19.1	80.9
Rural	100	77.2	22.8
Estate	100	99.2	0.8

Table 8.12: Percentage distribution of households which collect firewood by distance and place of collecting firewood and by sector – 2006

Place and distance	Sector			
	Sri Lanka (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Estate (%)
Sri Lanka	100	100	100	100
Own land	54.5	60.9	57.5	14.5
Forest	21.0	6.7	19.4	48.5
200 or less than 200 meters	5.5	3.1	5.3	9.3
201 - 500 meters	6.4	2.2	5.5	19.2
501 - 1000 meters	4.0	0.7	3.9	6.3
More than 1000 meters	5.2	0.7	4.7	13.7
Other land	24.5	32.3	23.1	37.0
200 or less than 200 meters	11.7	23.3	11.1	12.2
201 - 500 meters	7.3	6.1	6.8	13.5
501 - 1000 meters	3.9	2.3	3.5	9.4
More than 1000 meters	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.9

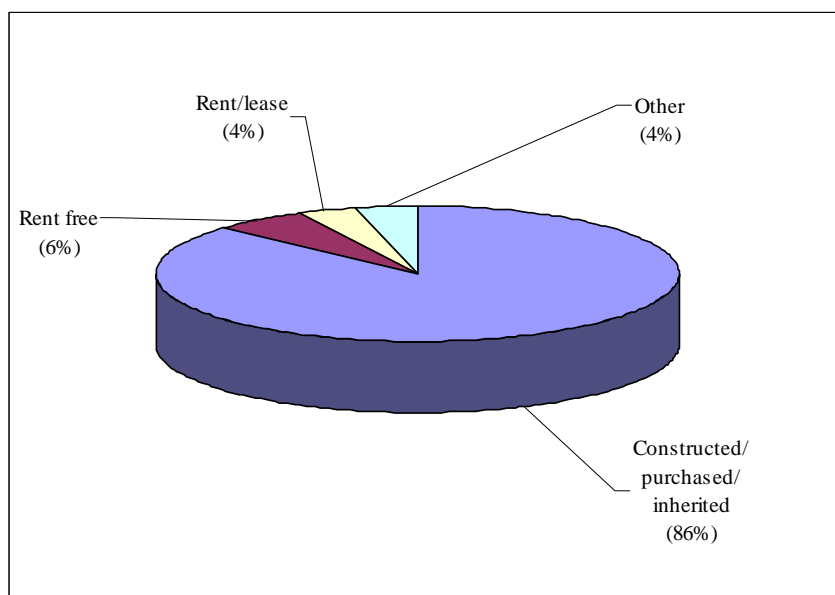
8.9 Tenure

Most of the occupied housing units are owned (constructed, purchased, inherited) by a member of the household (86.7 percent). In Sri Lanka rented or leased households are reported as 3.7 percent. In estates, it is very common to provide line rooms for its workers free of rent. Thus most households in estate sector live in rent free basis (54.2 percent).

Table 8.13 Percentage distribution of households by tenure and by sector - 2006

Sector	Tenure				
	Total (%)	Constructed/ purchased/ inherited (%)	Rent free (%)	Rent/ lease (%)	Other (%)
Sri Lanka	100	86.7	5.7	3.7	3.9
Urban	100	78.9	4.5	11.0	5.6
Rural	100	92.1	2.7	2.6	2.6
Estate	100	26.2	54.2	1.0	18.7

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of households by tenure - 2006



9. Supplementary Table

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All items			
Cereals		9613.44	298.10
Rice - (Kekulu)	grams	4278.67	115.46
Rice - (Samba)	grams	1713.24	58.64
Rice - (Nadu)	grams	2748.34	77.89
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	5.7	0.47
Rice flour	grams	80.53	4.06
Wheat flour	grams	604.6	21.09
Kurakkan flour	grams	26.84	1.65
Ulundu flour	grams	4.23	0.39
Maize	grams	11.16	0.45
Samaposha	grams	10.22	1.94
Noodles	grams	79.27	7.96
Papadam	grams	36.46	5.84
Infants cereal foods / Malt etc.	grams	2.23	0.98
Barley	grams	0.45	0.11
Sago	grams	1.35	0.16
Corn flakes	grams	0.75	0.22
Other cereals	grams	9.41	0.80
Prepared foods (outside)			243.36
Bread (Normal)	grams	1646.46	70.37
Bread (Special)			2.07
Roasted Bread	number	0.21	1.30
Buns/ Spunchi	number	1.54	15.47
Hoppers	number	1.81	8.27
String hoppers	number	19.73	21.75
Pittu	number	0.27	2.40
Rotti	number	0.59	4.88
Thosai/ Itly	number	0.5	3.52
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	0.31	22.29
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	0.93	49.05
Rice (only vegetables)	number	0.51	20.67
Curry (meat)			1.36
Curry (fish)			3.34
Curry (vegetables)			1.80
Other prepared foods			13.22
Borders/Servants spent			1.59
Pulses		731.49	67.71
Dhal	grams	558.54	45.27
Green gram	grams	43.11	4.50

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Gram	grams	47.03	5.82
Cowpea	grams	22.27	1.79
Soya	grams	7.17	1.09
Soya meat	grams	40.27	8.28
Other pulses	grams	13.09	0.97
Vegetables and leaves			165.14
Ash plantain	grams	74.51	3.11
Brinjal	grams	203.55	8.85
Bandakka	grams	105.89	4.64
Bitter gourd	grams	69.67	3.98
Long beans	grams	148.38	6.36
Snake gourd	grams	79.48	3.07
Ridge gourd	grams	75.89	3.29
Sweet pumpkin	grams	223.67	7.16
Beans	grams	354.65	23.92
Carrot	grams	149.57	10.46
Beetroot	grams	133.42	7.74
Cabbage	grams	121.47	6.46
Tomatoes	grams	70.06	4.48
Leeks	grams	104.89	6.56
Knol khol	grams	47.9	2.06
Capsicum	grams	65.22	4.52
Dambala	grams	24.75	1.39
Radish	grams	79.54	2.82
Drumstick	grams	117.98	5.41
Cucumber	grams	53.14	1.74
Kekiri	grams	73.12	1.85
Ash pumpkin	grams	5.6	0.19
Elabattu	grams	42.71	1.98
Kohila yams	grams	25.19	1.16
Lotus stems	grams	9.69	0.66
Plantain flower	grams	53.57	1.38
Ambarella	grams	44.24	1.58
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	0.68	0.22
Mushrooms	grams	6.34	0.83
Polos			2.49
Other vegetables			3.02
Mukunuwenna	bundles	1.14	10.09
Gotukola	bundles	0.86	6.70
Kankun	bundles	0.32	3.29
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.25	2.29
Nivithi	grams	38.53	1.43
Thampala	bundles	0.05	0.46
Sarana	bundles	0.04	0.54
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.09	0.95
Onion leaves	grams	23.39	1.11
Cabbage leaves	grams	22.6	0.90
Other leaves			4.02

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Yams and other similar foods			46.26
Jak and jak seeds			5.19
Bread fruit	number	0.3	4.57
Potatoes	grams	406.77	30.68
Sweet Potatoes	grams	53.22	1.65
Mannioc	grams	148.4	3.25
Kiriala	grams	17.01	0.66
Innala	grams	0.07	0.00
Other yams and similar foods	grams	7.14	0.25
Meat		304.08	74.72
Chicken	grams	223.23	52.88
Beef	grams	57.5	14.40
Mutton	grams	4.36	2.23
Pork	grams	9.34	2.18
Sausages / Meat balls	grams	3.54	1.55
Other meat	grams	6.11	1.48
Fish (fresh)		820.93	170.40
Balaya	grams	100.31	22.28
Seer	grams	7.49	3.30
Mora	grams	9.22	2.54
Paraw	grams	25.59	8.01
Thalapath	grams	32.81	12.31
Kelavalla	grams	89.82	25.95
Other large fish	grams	70.41	15.23
Sprats	grams	11.17	2.10
Hurulla	grams	90.79	14.18
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	6.17	1.06
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	15.21	3.10
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	69.85	9.20
Other small fish	grams	74.47	12.29
Lula	grams	6.15	1.01
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	104.31	13.11
Other fresh water fish	grams	37.86	5.02
Prawns	grams	10.74	3.98
Crabs	grams	2.31	0.57
Cuttlefish	grams	2.87	0.78
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	53.39	14.36
Dried fish		324.33	81.90
Sprats	grams	144.64	31.16
Keerameen	grams	20.17	5.83
Salaya	grams	11.26	2.22
Hurulla)	grams	9.36	1.82
Seer	grams	2.09	0.70
Katta)	grams	17.52	7.11
Koduwa	grams	0.42	0.10
Anjila	grams	0.14	0.04
Balaya	grams	46.22	12.40

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Mora/Keelan)	grams	20.87	6.43
Paraw	grams	2	0.76
Anguluwa	grams	14.07	3.33
Prawns	grams	2.08	0.62
Cattle fish	grams	0.18	0.04
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	5.48	1.51
Jadi	grams	0.08	0.03
Other dried fishes	grams	27.74	7.78
Eggs		2.83	19.68
Hen	number	2.82	19.62
Other eggs	number		0.06
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			98.56
Coconut (Nuts)	number	7.34	98.50
Coconut milk powder	grams	0.16	0.06
Condiments		1289.72	179.94
Dried chilies	grams	53.12	9.66
Chilly powder	grams	101.26	22.97
Red onions	grams	228.45	15.29
Bombay (Big) onions	grams	562.06	25.00
Garlic	grams	70.7	10.07
Maldives fish	grams	30.52	15.12
Pepper	grams	23.69	6.07
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	31.13	6.61
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	65.2	13.97
Green chilies	grams	120.58	11.47
Limes	number	3	6.68
Cumin seeds			2.08
Panel seeds			1.33
Coriander			2.58
Mathe seeds			2.72
Mustard			2.10
Goraka			4.34
Tamarind			2.58
Cinnamon			2.66
Salt			8.90
Curry leaves			5.30
Ginger			1.82
Vinegar			0.36
Other condiments			0.26
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			7.95
Sauce			1.73
Marmite/ Vegemite			3.67
Soup cubes			1.44
Lime pickle			0.31
Chutney			0.09
Canned fruits			0.22
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			0.49

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Milk and milk foods			188.05
Cow milk	ml	92.56	3.21
Goat milk	ml	0.06	0.01
Sterilized milk	ml	3.38	0.21
Curd			7.76
Yoghurt/ Moru			7.60
Condensed milk	grams	2.12	1.04
Milk powder	grams	355.82	141.86
Infant milk powder	grams	23.29	11.89
Butter	grams	6.62	3.12
Margarine	grams	15.16	4.51
Cheese	grams	2.81	3.07
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.08	1.36
Other milk and milk products			2.42
Fats and oils		374.65	39.94
Coconut oil	ml	350.62	36.21
Vegetable oil	ml	16.15	2.65
Gingerly oil	ml	0.75	0.24
Ghee	ml	0.09	0.02
Other oils and fats	ml	7.03	0.81
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle			82.98
Sugar	grams	1302.75	80.80
Juggery	grams	9.59	1.27
Treacle	ml	4.49	0.79
Honey			0.07
Other			0.04
Fruits (fresh and dried)			76.04
Banana	number	11.55	30.09
Pineapple	number	0.07	2.32
Papaw	number	0.6	16.04
Mangoes	number	0.28	2.89
Apple	number	0.24	4.91
Avocado	number	0.6	5.02
Wood apple	number	0.25	1.15
Oranges	number	0.08	1.22
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.14	1.71
Grapes	grams	4.4	1.79
Other fruits			5.07
Dates	grams	11.22	1.26
Cadju nuts	grams	2.38	0.69
Groundnuts	grams	7.42	1.21
Plums	grams	2.52	0.66
Other dried fruits	grams	0.04	0.01
Confectioneries and other short eats			77.35
Jam	grams	8.16	2.20
Ice-cream			10.07

Table 9.1: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Chocolates	grams	5.17	3.64
Toffees	number	1.05	1.31
Biscuits	grams	177.48	32.73
Jelly			0.57
Snacks packets	grams	6.01	1.28
Cake	grams	29.59	6.61
Kewum/ Kokis etc.	number	0.5	1.96
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	3.14	0.65
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	0.3	0.86
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	1.31	10.68
Palmyrah products	number	0.03	0.12
Other confectioneries and short eats			4.67
Beverages (non alcoholic)			68.55
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	115.43	33.24
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	6.45	2.22
Soft drinks			3.94
Fruit drinks/ Cordials			1.86
Saruwath	number	0.01	0.26
Milk Tea	number	0.88	10.14
Plain Tea	number	2.37	13.31
Milk Coffee	number	0.03	0.25
Coffee	number	0.01	0.12
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.2	0.61
Gruel	number	0.08	0.78
Bottled water	number	0.01	1.07
Other non alcoholic beverages			0.76
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			123.45
Toddy			3.44
Arrack			44.69
Kassippu			7.54
Beer/ Stout			3.60
Whiskey/ Brandy			3.27
Gin			0.07
Wine			0.15
Other liquors			0.33
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)			0.04
Cigarettes	number	2.85	28.86
Cigars	number	0.35	0.73
Beedi	number	2.96	3.89
Pipe tobacco			0.02
Beetle leaves	numbers	12.95	7.92
Areca nuts	numbers	5.41	7.74
Tobacco (chewing)			3.60
Chunam			0.89
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	1.02	6.69

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
All items			
Cereals		39222.84	1216.25
Rice - (Kekulu)	grams	17456.97	471.07
Rice - (Samba)	grams	6990.01	239.26
Rice - (Nadu)	grams	11213.24	317.81
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	23.24	1.91
Rice flour	grams	328.58	16.56
Wheat flour	grams	2466.77	86.03
Kurakkan flour	grams	109.51	6.74
Ulundu flour	grams	17.25	1.58
Maize	grams	45.55	1.82
Samaposha	grams	41.68	7.92
Noodles	grams	323.44	32.48
Papadam	grams	148.74	23.82
Infants cereal foods /Malt etc.	grams	9.1	4.01
Barley	grams	1.82	0.43
Sago	grams	5.5	0.67
Corn flakes	grams	3.06	0.88
Other cereals	grams	38.39	3.25
Prepared foods (outside)			992.91
Bread (Normal)	grams	6717.54	287.09
Bread (Special)			8.43
Roasted Bread	number	0.84	5.30
Buns/ Spunchi	number	6.27	63.13
Hoppers	number	7.4	33.76
String hoppers	number	80.51	88.74
Pittu	number	1.12	9.81
Rotti	number	2.4	19.89
Thosai/ Itly	number	2.03	14.38
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	1.26	90.96
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	3.8	200.13
Rice (only vegetables)	number	2.08	84.34
Curry (meat)			5.56
Curry (fish)			13.63
Curry (vegetables)			7.33
Other prepared foods			53.95
Borders/Servants spent			6.48
Pulses		2984.47	276.26
Dhal	grams	2278.85	184.69
Green gram	grams	175.9	18.34
Gram	grams	191.88	23.73
Cowpea	grams	90.86	7.32
Soya	grams	29.26	4.44
Soya meat	grams	164.3	33.77
Other pulses	grams	53.42	3.97

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
Vegetables and leaves			673.77
Ash plantain	grams	304	12.68
Brinjal	grams	830.49	36.10
Bandakka	grams	432.03	18.93
Bitter gourd	grams	284.26	16.23
Long beans	grams	605.41	25.95
Snake gourd	grams	324.27	12.51
Ridge gourd	grams	309.62	13.42
Sweet pumpkin	grams	912.59	29.21
Beans	grams	1446.99	97.58
Carrot	grams	610.26	42.69
Beetroot	grams	544.37	31.57
Cabbage	grams	495.61	26.36
Tomatoes	grams	285.83	18.26
Leeks	grams	427.95	26.76
Knol khol	grams	195.42	8.40
Capsicum	grams	266.09	18.45
Dambala	grams	101	5.69
Radish	grams	324.53	11.52
Drumstick	grams	481.35	22.09
Cucumber	grams	216.83	7.10
Kekiri	grams	298.31	7.55
Ash pumpkin	grams	22.85	0.79
Elabattu	grams	174.27	8.06
Kohila yams	grams	102.79	4.72
Lotus stems	grams	39.54	2.69
Plantain flower	grams	218.55	5.63
Ambarella	grams	180.48	6.43
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	2.79	0.89
Mushrooms	grams	25.86	3.40
Polos			10.16
Other vegetables			12.33
Mukunuwenna	bundles	4.64	41.15
Gotukola	bundles	3.5	27.32
Kankun	bundles	1.32	13.41
Katurumurunga	bundles	1	9.35
Nivithi	grams	157.2	5.83
Thampala	bundles	0.19	1.87
Sarana	bundles	0.17	2.21
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.36	3.88
Onion leaves	grams	95.42	4.51
Cabbage leaves	grams	92.19	3.66
Other leaves			16.41
Yams and other similar foods			188.76
Jak and jak seeds			21.19
Bread fruit	number	1.23	18.66
Potatoes	grams	1659.61	125.18
Sweet Potatoes	grams	217.13	6.75
Mannioc	grams	605.47	13.24
Kiriala	grams	69.39	2.71

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
Innala	grams	0.29	0.02
Other yams and similar foods	grams	29.14	1.01
Meat		1240.65	304.86
Chicken	grams	910.77	215.75
Beef	grams	234.62	58.75
Mutton	grams	17.79	9.10
Pork	grams	38.11	8.90
Sausages / Meat balls	grams	14.45	6.34
Other meat	grams	24.92	6.03
Fish (fresh)		3349.4	695.24
Balaya	grams	409.28	90.92
Seer	grams	30.54	13.45
Mora	grams	37.62	10.37
Paraw	grams	104.39	32.70
Thalapath	grams	133.87	50.24
Kelavalla	grams	366.47	105.89
Other large fish	grams	287.28	62.15
Sprats	grams	45.56	8.55
Hurulla	grams	370.43	57.84
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	25.19	4.34
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	62.05	12.66
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	284.99	37.52
Other small fish	grams	303.83	50.14
Lula	grams	25.1	4.13
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	425.57	53.50
Other fresh water fish	grams	154.45	20.50
Prawns	grams	43.82	16.25
Crabs	grams	9.43	2.32
Cuttlefish	grams	11.7	3.19
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	217.83	58.57
Dried fish		1323.28	334.15
Sprats	grams	590.12	127.14
Keerameen	grams	82.31	23.78
Salaya	grams	45.96	9.07
Hurulla	grams	38.2	7.42
Seer	grams	8.52	2.86
Katta	grams	71.49	29.00
Koduwa	grams	1.73	0.42
Anjila	grams	0.59	0.18
Balaya	grams	188.57	50.58
Mora/Keelan	grams	85.14	26.25
Paraw	grams	8.15	3.10
Anguluwa	grams	57.42	13.60
Prawns	grams	8.47	2.54
Cattle fish	grams	0.73	0.17
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	22.37	6.16
Jadi	grams	0.32	0.11
Other dried fishes	grams	113.17	31.75

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
Eggs		11.54	80.30
Hen	number	11.52	80.03
Other eggs	number	0.02	0.26
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			402.14
Coconut (Nuts)	number	29.94	401.88
Coconut milk powder	grams	0.65	0.25
Condiments			734.16
Dried chilies	grams	216.75	39.42
Chilly powder	grams	413.16	93.72
Red onions	grams	932.07	62.39
Bombay (Big) onions	grams	2293.21	101.98
Garlic	grams	288.45	41.10
Maldives fish	grams	124.54	61.67
Pepper	grams	96.64	24.76
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	127.03	26.98
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	266.01	57.01
Green chilies	grams	491.96	46.80
Limes	number	12.25	27.27
Cumin seeds			8.47
Panel seeds			5.43
Coriander			10.51
Mathe seeds			11.11
Mustard			8.57
Goraka			17.72
Tamarind			10.51
Cinnamon			10.84
Salt			36.30
Curry leaves			21.64
Ginger			7.43
Vinegar			1.47
Other condiments			1.08
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			32.44
Sauce			7.06
Marmite/ Vegemite			14.96
Soup cubes			5.86
Lime pickle			1.27
Chutney			0.37
Canned fruits			0.89
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			2.01
Milk and milk foods			767.25
Cow milk	ml	377.63	13.08
Goat milk	ml	0.24	0.04
Sterilized milk	ml	13.77	0.85
Curd			31.65
Yoghurt/ Moru			31.02
Condensed milk	grams	8.64	4.23
Milk powder	grams	1451.75	578.80

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
Infant milk powder	grams	95.02	48.50
Butter	grams	27.01	12.73
Margarine	grams	61.87	18.42
Cheese	grams	11.47	12.54
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.32	5.53
Other milk and milk products			9.87
Fats and oils		1528.58	162.96
Coconut oil	ml	1430.55	147.75
Vegetable oil	ml	65.89	10.81
Gingerly oil	ml	3.08	0.98
Ghee	ml	0.38	0.10
Other oils and fats	ml	28.68	3.32
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle			338.54
Sugar	grams	5315.24	329.65
Juggery	grams	39.14	5.20
Treacle	ml	18.32	3.22
Honey			0.29
Other			0.17
Fruits (fresh and dried)			310.26
Banana	number	47.14	122.75
Pineapple	number	0.28	9.46
Papaw	number	2.46	65.45
Mangoes	number	1.16	11.81
Apple	number	0.99	20.02
Avocado	number	2.45	20.47
Wood apple	number	1.01	4.70
Oranges	number	0.34	4.97
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.59	6.99
Grapes	grams	17.96	7.32
Other fruits			20.70
Dates	grams	45.78	5.13
Cadju nuts	grams	9.71	2.81
Groundnuts	grams	30.26	4.95
Plums	grams	10.29	2.70
Other dried fruits	grams	0.15	0.04
Confectioneries and other short eats			315.57
Jam	grams	33.28	8.97
Ice-cream			41.09
Chocolates	grams	21.09	14.85
Toffees	number	4.28	5.33
Biscuits	grams	724.13	133.54
Jelly			2.34
Snacks packets	grams	24.53	5.23
Cake	grams	120.73	26.96
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	number	2.03	8.00
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	12.83	2.64
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	1.24	3.51

Table 9.2: All food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) Sri Lanka –2006

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Values(Rs.)
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	5.33	43.56
palmyrah products	number	0.13	0.47
Other confectioneries and short eats			19.07
Beverages (non alcoholic)			279.69
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	470.95	135.62
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	26.33	9.04
Soft drinks			16.07
Fruit drinks/ Cordials			7.60
Saruwath	number	0.05	1.06
Milk Tea	number	3.57	41.36
Plain Tea	number	9.68	54.32
Milk Coffee	number	0.11	1.01
Coffee	number	0.05	0.47
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.82	2.50
Gruel	number	0.32	3.17
Bottled water	number	0.05	4.35
Other non alcoholic beverages			3.11
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			503.68
Toddy			14.03
Arrack			182.32
Kassippu			30.78
Beer/ Stout			14.70
Whiskey/ Brandy			13.33
Gin			0.27
Wine			0.62
Other liquors			1.34
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)			0.15
Cigarettes	number	11.64	117.73
Cigars	number	1.43	2.96
Beedi	number	12.07	15.88
Pipe tobacco			0.07
Beetle leaves	numbers	52.84	32.31
Areca nuts	numbers	22.08	31.58
Tobacco (chewing)			14.67
Chunam			3.64
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	4.17	27.30

Table 9.3 : All non – food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka -2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non food items			
Housing			620.25
Housing rent			601.34
Taxes			2.45
Water bills			14.54
Borders/Servants spent			1.92
Fuel and light			239.30
Electricity			105.34
Solar power			2.68
Kerosene oil	ml	364.62	19.91
Fire wood (purchased)	kg	5.41	17.55
Fire wood (free)			37.01
L. P. Gas	grams	476.77	37.71
Normal Bulbs	number	0.12	4.41
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.03	5.50
Matches	number	1.08	2.76
Candles	number	0.14	0.51
Dry cell batteries	number	0.17	4.72
Borders/Servants spent			0.78
Other expenses for fuel and light			0.43
Personal care expenses			72.65
Toilet soap			21.69
Tooth paste			10.07
Tooth brushes			3.61
Powder			2.84
Perfumes			4.44
Face cream and lotions			4.83
Hair oils, creams			2.44
Lipstick and nail polish			0.69
Shaving goods and creams			7.01
Hair dressing and shaving charges			14.02
Other personal care expenses			0.31
Borders/Servants spent			0.70
Health expenses			183.14
Fees to private medical practices			82.39
Fees to Ayurvedic practitioners			8.20
Consultation fees to specialists			9.64
Payments. to medical laboratories			12.21
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			29.87
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			34.76
Spectacles			3.27
Other health expenses			2.79
Transport			427.74
Train/ bus (other than schooling)			111.41
Van (other than schooling)			10.53
Taxi/three wheelers (other than			24.28

Table 9.3 : All non – food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka -2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
schooling)			
Transport charges for schooling			38.14
Ships and Air lines			7.38
Other transport expenses			4.11
Petrol and other fuel			133.43
Lubricating oil			5.22
Tyres, tubes and spare parts			25.04
Cost of servicing of vehicles			39.92
License and insurance fees			25.92
Other vehicle maintenance expenses			2.35
Communication			129.00
Postal and Telegraph charges			3.29
Telephone charges (land phone/mobile)			112.36
Telephone charges (taken outside)			10.29
Telephone charges (Email/internet)			1.52
Other communication charges			0.09
Borders/Servants spent			1.46
Education			152.38
Exercise books and stationeries.			25.64
Educational newspapers and magazines			4.17
School text books			2.67
School facility fees (government)			3.33
School fees (private)			11.24
Tuition fees			60.55
Boarding fees			5.54
Course fees (Higher education)			12.74
Course fees vocational training			13.31
Other education expenses			13.20
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and Cultural activities			65.35
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			2.87
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			9.35
Lotteries/ Betting			14.33
Excursions and Pilgrimages			20.46
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			1.21
Sports			1.03
Pets/ Aquariums			1.79
Toys			8.51
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ Video decks			3.66
Other			1.25
Borders/Servants spent			0.89
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			47.63
Washing soap			31.68
Washing powder			10.04
Mosquito coils			2.81
Detergents/ Disinfectants			2.56
Insecticides			0.43

Table 9.3 : All non – food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka -2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other			0.11
Household services			20.52
Laundry charges			0.74
Grinding charges			2.85
Wages to servants and drivers			13.96
Payments/ expenses for other household services			2.95
Borders/Servants spent			0.01
Clothing and Textiles			166.57
Trousers	number	0.04	23.14
Shirts	number	0.05	20.14
Sarees	number	0.01	14.22
T-shirts	number	0.03	10.75
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.04	11.42
Frocks	number	0.03	11.31
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.05	17.45
Banyans	number	0.02	2.21
Men's under wears	number	0.03	2.97
Women's under wears	number	0.05	4.44
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.01	2.99
Brassieres	number	0.03	3.91
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.02	1.38
Ties	number		0.32
Handkerchiefs	number	0.05	0.74
Children's dresses	number	0.04	9.95
School uniforms	number	0.01	2.68
Towels	number	0.02	2.51
Bed sheets	number	0.01	3.87
Pillow cases	number	0.02	1.28
Mosquito nets	number		2.76
Other clothing	number		2.15
Materials for Clothing	cm	4.19	3.57
Material for school uniforms	cm	1.82	1.56
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	3.16	3.61
Other materials and textiles	cm	0.81	1.05
Borders/Servants spent			0.61
Tailoring charges for clothing			2.08
Tailoring for school uniforms			1.51
Foot-wear and other personal effects			27.74
Shoes	number	0.02	14.12
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.04	8.85
Umbrellas	number	0.01	1.77
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.01	2.33
Head wears	number		0.36
Rain coats	number		0.06
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.			0.20
Other personal effects	number		0.04

Table 9.3 : All non – food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka -2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Durable household goods			17.86
Glass ware	number	0.02	2.04
Plastic ware	number	0.02	1.86
Aluminum ware	number	0.01	1.70
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.04	1.80
Cane ware	number		0.16
Cutlery	number		0.28
Lamps/ Lamp shades	number		0.08
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekles	number	0.05	3.06
Mats and Pillows	number		0.44
Rugs/ Carpets	number		0.73
Mattress	number		3.72
Torches	number		0.39
Thermos flasks	number		1.03
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.01	0.22
Other durable household goods	number		0.35
Borders/Servants spent			0.03
Long durable household goods			232.85
Chairs (plastic/ wood/ steel)	number		4.63
Tables	number		1.52
Settees	number		5.13
Almyras	number		6.13
Beds	number		3.38
Other furniture	number		3.83
Clocks/ Watches	number		1.06
Cookers (Kerosene/ Gas/ Electric)	number		1.53
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.	number		0.88
Irons	number		0.54
Refrigerators	number		8.39
Fans	number		1.74
Sewing machines	number		1.74
Radio, Record players, Tape rec.	number		5.71
Television/Video decks	number		14.25
Washing machines	number		1.97
Musical instruments	number		0.17
Bicycles	number		2.28
Motor cycles/ Scooters	number		27.46
Motor cars/ Vans	number		73.37
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles	number		2.05
Gardening tools	number		0.60
Cameras and Projectors	number		0.99
Personal computers	number		6.25
Jewelries	number		19.72
Telephones	number		11.63
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc)	number		2.48
Other	number		8.80
Goods purchased on easy payments system.			14.40

Table 9.3 : All non – food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka -2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Borders/Servants spent			0.20
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expenses			553.85
E.P.F/ W.&.O.P. etc.			77.24
Contribution to unions, societies			11.83
Insurance/ Agrahara			27.39
Other savings (including Seettu)			85.71
Payments of debts			337.70
Income taxes			4.76
Other miscellaneous expenses			6.93
Borders/Servants spent			1.86
Borders/Servants spent			0.43
Other windfall expenses			489.62
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			109.00
Social activities/ceremonies			29.68
Litigation			1.81
Gifts/Donation/Transfers			16.26
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			173.46
Purchasing of properties			133.61
Loans provided			13.88
Other random expenses			11.47
Borders/Servants spent			0.44

Table 9.4: All non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka - 2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non – food items			
Housing			2530.64
Housing rent			2453.46
Taxes			10.00
Water bills			59.34
Borders/Servants spent			7.85
Fuel and light		3461.18	976.34
Electricity			429.78
Solar power			10.94
Kerosene oil	ml	1487.65	81.24
Fire wood (purchased)	kg	22.07	71.59
Fire wood (free)			151.00
L. P. Gas	grams	1945.22	153.84
Normal Bulbs	number	0.47	18.01
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.11	22.43
Matches	number	4.4	11.25
Candles	number	0.57	2.08
Dry cell batteries	number	0.69	19.24
Borders/Servants spent			3.17
Other expenses for fuel and light			1.77
Personal care expenses			296.40
Toilet soap			88.51
Tooth paste			41.08
Tooth brushes			14.71
Powder			11.58
Perfumes			18.12
Face cream and lotions			19.72
Hair oils, creams			9.94
Lipstick and nail polish			2.81
Shaving goods and creams			28.61
Hair dressing and shaving charges			57.19
Other personal care expenses			1.28
Borders/Servants spent			2.87
Health expenses			747.20
Fees to private medical practices			336.16
Fees to Ayurvedic practitioners			33.46
Consultation fees to specialists			39.33
Payments. to medical laboratories			49.81
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			121.87
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			141.83
Spectacles			13.33
Other health expenses			11.40
Transport			1745.18
Train/ bus (other than schooling)			454.55
Van (other than schooling)			42.97
Taxi/three wheelers (other than schooling)			99.07
Transport charges for schooling			155.62

Table 9.4: All non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka - 2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Ships and Air lines			30.12
Other transport expenses			16.78
Petrol and other fuel			544.40
Lubricating oil			21.30
Tyres, tubes and spare parts			102.15
Cost of servicing of vehicles			162.87
License and insurance fees			105.77
Other vehicle maintenance expenses			9.59
Communication			526.31
Postal and Telegraph charges			13.41
Telephone charges (land phone/mobile)			458.42
Telephone charges (taken outside)			41.99
Telephone charges (Email/internet)			6.19
Other communication charges			0.36
Borders/Servants spent			5.95
Education			621.70
Exercise books and stationeries.			104.62
Educational newspapers and magazines			17.00
School text books			10.89
School facility fees (government)			13.60
School fees (private)			45.85
Tuition fees			247.03
Boarding fees			22.59
Course fees (Higher education)			51.96
Course fees vocational training			54.31
Other education expenses			53.85
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and Cultural activities			266.62
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			11.70
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			38.15
Lotteries/ Betting			58.45
Excursions and Pilgrimages			83.46
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			4.95
Sports			4.20
Pets/ Aquariums			7.29
Toys			34.72
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ Video decks			14.95
Other			5.10
Borders/Servants spent			3.64
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			194.33
Washing soap			129.27
Washing powder			40.97
Mosquito coils			11.46
Detergents/ Disinfectants			10.45
Insecticides			1.74
Other			0.44

Table 9.4: All non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka - 2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Household services			83.71
Laundry charges			3.03
Grinding charges			11.64
Wages to servants and drivers			56.96
Payments/ expenses for other household services			12.02
Borders/Servants spent			0.06
Clothing and Textiles			679.60
Trousers	number	0.17	94.42
Shirts	number	0.2	82.16
Sarees	number	0.06	58.00
T-shirts	number	0.14	43.87
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.17	46.59
Frocks	number	0.11	46.14
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.2	71.21
Banyans	number	0.09	9.03
Men's under wears	number	0.14	12.10
Women's under wears	number	0.21	18.10
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.05	12.19
Brassieres	number	0.11	15.97
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.09	5.64
Ties	number	0.01	1.29
Handkerchiefs	number	0.2	3.01
Children's dresses	number	0.17	40.60
School uniforms	number	0.04	10.92
Towels	number	0.07	10.23
Bed sheets	number	0.06	15.80
Pillow cases	number	0.09	5.23
Mosquito nets	number	0.02	11.27
Other clothing	number	0.02	8.76
Materials for Clothing	cm	17.08	14.55
Material for school uniforms	cm	7.43	6.38
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	12.89	14.72
Other materials and textiles	cm	3.32	4.27
Borders/Servants spent			2.48
Tailoring charges for clothing			8.49
Tailoring for school uniforms			6.18
Foot-wear and other personal effects			113.16
Shoes	number	0.09	57.63
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.15	36.12
Umbrellas	number	0.03	7.22
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.03	9.50
Head wears	number	0.01	1.48
Rain coats	number		0.23
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.			0.81
Other personal effects	number		0.16

Table 9.4: All non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka - 2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Durable household goods			72.88
Glass ware	number	0.09	8.32
Plastic ware	number	0.08	7.57
Aluminum ware	number	0.03	6.93
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.18	7.34
Cane ware	number	0.01	0.64
Cutlery	number	0.02	1.14
Lamps/ Lamp shades	number		0.31
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekles	number	0.22	12.48
Mats and Pillows	number	0.01	1.79
Rugs/ Carpets	number	0.02	2.98
Mattress	number		15.17
Torches	number	0.01	1.58
Thermos flasks	number	0.01	4.19
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.04	0.90
Other durable household goods	number		1.41
Borders/Servants spent			0.13
Long durable household goods			950.02
Chairs (plastic/ wood/ steel)	number	0.02	18.91
Tables	number		6.20
Settees	number		20.94
Almyras	number		25.03
Beds	number		13.81
Other furniture	number		15.61
Clocks/ Watches	number	0.01	4.32
Cookers (Kerosene/ Gas/ Electric)	number		6.23
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.	number		3.60
Irons	number		2.22
Refrigerators	number		34.23
Fans	number		7.11
Sewing machines	number		7.09
Radio, Record players, Tape rec.	number		23.30
Television/Video decks	number		58.16
Washing machines	number		8.03
Musical instruments	number		0.69
Bicycles	number		9.31
Motor cycles/ Scooters	number		112.02
Motor cars/ Vans	number		299.34
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles	number		8.35
Gardening tools	number		2.44
Cameras and Projectors	number		4.02
Personal computers	number		25.50
Jewelries	number	0.01	80.47
Telephones	number		47.45
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc)	number		10.13
Other	number		35.92

Table 9.4: All non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka - 2006

Non – food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Goods purchased on easy payments system.			58.77
Borders/Servants spent			0.83
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expenses			2259.70
E.P.F. / W.&.O.P. etc.			315.13
Contribution to unions, societies			48.28
Insurance/ Agrahara			111.75
Other savings (including Seettu)			349.71
Payments of debts			1377.80
Income taxes			19.41
Other miscellaneous expenses			28.29
Borders/Servants spent			7.57
Borders/Servants spent			1.76
Other windfall expenses			1997.63
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			444.72
Social activities/ceremonies			121.10
Litigation			7.39
Gifts/Donation/Transfers			66.36
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			707.73
Purchasing of properties			545.11
Loans provided			56.64
Other random expenses			46.79
Borders/Servants spent			1.79



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The information collection in this survey will be strictly confidential according to the survey ordinance & individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency.

(For office use)

Month	Sector	District	DS Division
PSU Number			
S.S.U.Number & Household Number			

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY - 2006/07

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE SURVEY PROGRAMME

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATIONS

- 1. Address (Location) :-.....
.....
- 2. Province :-
- 3. District :-
- 4. DS Division :-
- 5. Name of MC / UC.....
(If urban sector only)
Ward No :-
- 6. GN Division : Number :- Name :-
- 7. Name of Village :-
- (If rural sector only)
- 8. Name of Estate :-
- (If estate sector only)
- 9. C.B.No. :-

**** Result Code**

- Completed 1
- Deferred 2
- Not competent respondant at home 3
- Refused 4
- Household is temporarily closed 5
- Household is demolished / Vacant 6
- Other (Specify) 9

10

District		Sector		DS Division	

11

Survey month	PSU Number			SSU Number		Household Number

12

Number of Households in this unit

13

Result *

14

Name of the Head of the Household :-

15

Interviewer's
Name :-

16

Supervising Officer's
Name :-
Signature :- Date :-

*** For Office Use Only**

Codes for Section 1**Col. 3 - Relationship to head of the household**

Head of the household.....	1
Wife/ Husband	2
Son/ Daughter	3
Parents	4
Other Relative	5
Domestic Servants	6
Boarder	7
Other	9

Col. 4 - Sex

Male	1
Female	2

Col. 7 - Ethnicity

Sinhala.....	1
Sri LankaTamil.....	2
Indian Tamil.....	3
Sri Lanka Moors	4
Malay	5
Burgher	6
Other	9

Col. 8 - Religion

Buddhist	1
Hindu	2
Islam	3
Roman Catholic/ Other Christian	4
Other	9

Col. 9 -Level of Education

Studing in Grade 1.....	00
Passed Grade 1.....	01
Passed Grade 2.....	02
Passed Grade 3.....	03
Passed Grade 4.....	04
Passed Grade 5.....	05
Passed Grade 6.....	06
Passed Grade 7.....	07
Passed Grade 8.....	08
Passed Grade 9.....	09
Passed Grade 10.....	10
Passed G.C.E. (O/L) or equivalent	11
Passed Grade 12.....	12
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) .or equivalent	13
Passed GAQ/GSQ	14
Passed Degree	15
Passed Post Graduate Degree / Diploma....	16
No Schooling	19

Col. 10 -Attendance at School or Other Educational Institution

Pre school	1
School	2
University	3
Other educational institution	4
Vocational/ Technical institution	5
Pending results G.C.E. (O.L/A.L)	6
Does not attend	7

Col. 11 - Marital Status

Never Married	1
Married	2
Widowed	3
Divorced	4
Separated	5

Col. 12 -Current Activity

Employed.....	1
Unemployed.....	2
Student	3
Household work.....	4
Unable / Too old to work.....	5
Other	9

Col. 15 - Employment status

Government employee.....	1
Semi government employee	2
Private sector employee	3
Employer	4
Own account worker	5
Unpaid family worker.....	6

Codes for Section 2

For Column 4 and 5

Grade 1.....	01
Grade 2.....	02
Grade 3.....	03
Grade 4.....	04
Grade5.....	05
Grade 6.....	06
Grade 7.....	07
Grade 8.....	08
Grade 9.....	09
Grade 10.....	10
Grade 11.....	11
Grade 12.....	12
Grade 13.....	13
Not relevant	19

Column 7

Walk	1
Bicycle	2
Motor bicycle / Three-wheeler/Car	3
School hiring Van/ Bus	4
By Bus	5
By Train	6
Other (Specify)	9

Column 9

School too far away.....	1
Financial problems	2
Had to help house keeping activities /	
Family business	3
Disability / Illness	4
Civil disturbance.....	5
Not willing to attend / Poor academic progress.	6
Other (specify)	9

Column 10

Further schooling not available or too far away.....	1
Finalcial Problems.....	2
Had to help house keeping activities / Family business.....	3
Disability / Illness.....	4
Civil disturbance	5
Not willing to attend / Poor academic progress.....	6
Pending results (G.C.E. (O/L) / G.C.E. (A/L).....	7
Other (Specify)	9

Section 2 . School Education (for persons aged 5-20 years)

Name of persons (age 5-20 years) who usually live in this household (as given in col.2 of sec.1)	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	* School Education (code)	For Persons = code 1 in col 3					For persons = code 2 in col 3	For persons = code 3 in col 3	
			Grade (current year)	Grade (Previous year)	Distance to school from house (km)	Mode of travel to school (main code)	Time taken to school (minutes)	Why did you never attend school (code)	Why did you leave school (code)	Which year did you leave school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

* Currently attending school...1.....>..... go to col. 4
 Never attend school2.....>.....go to col. 9
 Attend school in the past... 3.....>.....go to col. 10

Codes for Section 3

Column 4

Treatment for illness.....	1
Treatment for injury.....	2
Medical checkup/ Consultation	3
Immunization	4
Treatment for infectious diseases (Injections ect).....	5
Other (specify)	9

Column 6

Treatment for illness	1
Treatment for injury	2
Operation / Surgery.....	3
Child delivery.....	4
Treatment for infectious diseases.....	5
An accident.....	6
Other (specify)	9

Column 8

Heart Conditions /Diseases	01
Blood pressure	02
Diabetics	03
Asthma	04
Epilepsy	05
Cancer	06
Stomach diseases / Gastritis.....	07
Diseases related to Eyes	08
Arthritis	09
Mental retardation.....	10
Haemorrhoids.....	11
Catarrh.....	12
Severe headache.....	13
Naturally Disabled	14
Disabled by an accident	15
Other	19

Section 4 -Expenditure

4.1 Weekly Consumptions on Food & Drink

Item	Code	unit	Consumed		Home grown/ Freely received (Rs.) *
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	01				
1. Rice - (Kekulu)	0101	grams			
2. Rice - (Samba)	0102	grams			
3. Rice - (Nadu)	0103	grams			
4. Rice - (Other)	0104	grams			
5. Rice flour	0105	grams			
6. Wheat flour	0106	grams			
7. Kurakkan flour	0107	grams			
8. Ulundu flour	0108	grams			
9. Maize	0109	grams			
10. Samaposha	0110	grams			
11. Noodles	0111	grams			
12. Papadam	0112	grams			
13. Infant Cerial food/ Malt etc.	0113	grams			
14. Barley	0114	grams			
15. Sago	0115	grams			
16. Corn flakes	0116	grams			
17. Other (specify)	0119	grams			
2. Prepared foods	02				
1. Bread (Normal)	0201	grams			
2. Bread (Special)	0202				
3. Rospaan	0203	number			
4. Buns / Spanchi	0204	number			
5. Hoppers	0205	number			
6. String hoppers	0206	number			
7. Pittu	0207	number			

Items	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown/ Freely received (Rs.) *
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Rotti	0208	number			
9. Thosa /Itly	0209	number			
10. Rice (meat & vegetables)	0210	number			
11. Rice (fish/ egg & vegetables)	0211	number			
12. Rice (vegetables only)	0212	number			
13. Curry (meat)	0213				
14. Curry (fish)	0214				
15. Curry (vegetables)	0215				
16. Other	0219				
3. Pulses	03				
1. Dhal	0301	grams			
2. Green gram	0302	grams			
3. Gram	0303	grams			
4. Cowpea	0304	grams			
5. Soya	0305	grams			
6. Soyameat	0306	grams			
7. Other	0309	grams			
4. Vegetables	04				
1. Ash plantain	0401	grams			
2. Brinjal	0402	grams			
3. Bandakka	0403	grams			
4. Bitter gourd	0404	grams			
5. Long beans	0405	grams			
6. Snake gourd	0406	grams			
7. Ridge gourd	0407	grams			
8. Sweet pumpkin	0408	grams			

* The estimated value of items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in col.6

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown/ Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Beans	0409	grams			
10. Carrot	0410	grams			
11. Beetroot	0411	grams			
12. Cabbage	0412	grams			
13. Tomatoes	0413	grams			
14. Leeks	0414	grams			
15. Knolkhol	0415	grams			
16. Capsicum	0416	grams			
17. Dambala	0417	grams			
18. Raddish	0418	grams			
19. Drumstick	0419	grams			
20. Cucumber	0420	grams			
21. Kekiri	0421	grams			
22. Ash pumpkin	0422	grams			
23. Elabatu	0423	grams			
24. Kohila yams	0424	grams			
25. Lotus stemo	0425	grams			
26. Plantain flower	0426	grams			
27. Ambarella	0427	grams			
28. Cadjunuts (raw)	0428	grams			
29. Mushrooms	0429	grams			
30. Jack immature(Polos)	0430				
31. Other	0439				
Leafy vegetables					
1. Mukunuwenna	0441	bundles			
	0442	bundles			
3. Kankun	0443	bundles			

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Homegrown/ Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
4 Katurumurunga	0444	bundles			
5 Nivithi	0445	grams			
6 Thampala	0446	bundles			
7 Sarana	0447	bundles			
8 Kohila leaves	0448	bundles			
9 Onion leaves	0449	grams			
10 Cabbage leaves	0450	grams			
11 Other leaves	0459				
5. Yams and Other 05					
1. Jak / Jak seeds	0501				
2. Bread fruit	0502	number			
3. Potatoes	0503	grams			
4. Sweet potatos	0504	grams			
5. Mannioc	0505	grams			
6. Kiriala	0506	grams			
7. Innala	0507	grams			
8. Other yams	0509	grams			
6. Meat 06					
1. Chicken	0601	grams			
2. Beef	0602	grams			
3. Mutton	0603	grams			
4. Pork	0604	grams			
5. Sausages/ Meat balls	0605	grams			
6. Other	0609	grams			

* The estimated Value of items which are consumerd from home grown / freely received should be included in col.6

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Fish	07				
1. Balaya	0701	grams			
2. Seer	0702	grams			
3. Mora	0703	grams			
4. Paraw	0704	grams			
5. Talapath	0705	grams			
6. Kelawalla	0706	grams			
7. Other large fish	0707	grams			
8. Sprats	0708	grams			
9. Hurulla	0709	grams			
10. Karalla / Katuwalla	0710	grams			
11. Kumbalawa / Angila	0711	grams			
12. Salaya / Sudaya	0712	grams			
13. Other small fish	0713	grams			
14. Lula	0714	grams			
15. Teppili/Telapiya/Korali	0715	grams			
16. Other fresh water fish	0716	grams			
17. Prawns	0717	grams			
18. Crabs	0718	grams			
19. Cuttle fish	0719	grams			
20. Canned fish (salmon)	0720	grams			
8. Dried fish	08				
1 Sprats	0801	grams			
2 Keeramin	0802	grams			
3 Salaya	0803	grams			
4 Hurulla	0804	grams			
5 Seer	0805	grams			
6 Katta	0806	grams			

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Koduwa	0807	grams			
8. Anjila	0808	grams			
9. Balaya	0809	grams			
10. Shark / Keelan	0810	grams			
11. Paraw	0811	grams			
12. Anguluwa	0812	grams			
13. Prawns	0813	grams			
14. Cuttle fish	0814	grams			
15. Fresh water fish	0815	grams			
16. Jadi	0816	grams			
17. Other	0819	grams			
9. Eggs	09				
1. Hen	0901	number			
2. Others	0909	number			
10. Coconuts	10				
1. Nuts	1001	number			
2. Coconut milk powder	1002	grams			
11. Condiments	11				
1. Dried chillies	1101	grams			
2. Chilly powder	1102	grams			
3. Red onions	1103	grams			
4. Bombay onions	1104	grams			
5. Garlic	1105	grams			
6. Maldiva fish	1106	grams			
7. Pepper	1107	grams			

* The estimated Value of items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in col. 6

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Turmeric /Turmeric powder	1108	grams			
9 Curry power (sarakku)	1109	grams			
10 Green chillies	1110	grams			
11 Limes	1111	number			
12 Cumin seeds	1112				
13 Fennel seeds	1113				
14 Coriander	1114				
15 Mathe seeds	1115				
16 Mustard	1116				
17 Goraka	1117				
18 Tamarind	1118				
19 Cinnamon	1119				
20 Salt	1120				
21 Rampe/Karapincha	1121				
22 Ginger	1122				
23 Vinegar	1123				
24 Other	1129				
12 .Other foods	12				
1. Sauce	1201				
2. Marmite/Vegemite	1202				
3. Soup cubes	1203				
4. Lime pickle	1204				
5. Chutney	1205				
6. Canned fruits	1206				
7. Others	1209				

Item	Code	Units	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 .Milk and Milk foods	13		1 Bottle =750 ml		
1. Cow milk	1301	ml			
2. Goat milk	1302	ml			
3. Sterilized milk	1303	ml			
4. Curd	1304				
5. Yoghurt / Moru	1305				
6. Condensed milk	1306	ml			
7. Milk powder	1307	ml			
8. Infant milk powder	1308	ml			
9. Butter	1309	ml			
10. Margarine	1310	ml			
11. Cheese	1311	ml			
12. Milk packets (liquid)	1312	ml			
13. Other	1319				
14 . Fats and oils	14		1 Bottle = 750 ml		
1. Coconut oil	1401	ml			
2. Vegetable oil	1402	ml			
3. Gingerley oil	1403	ml			
4. Ghee	1404	ml			
5. Other	1409	ml			
15. Sugar, Juggery & Treacle	15				
1. Sugar	1501	grams			
2. Juggery	1502	grams			
3. Treacle	1503	ml			
4. Honey	1504				
5. Other	1509				

* The estimated value of items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in col.6

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown /Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Fruits 16					
1 Banana	1601	number			
2 Pineapple	1602	number			
3 Papaw	1603	number			
4 Mangoes	1604	number			
5 Apple	1605	number			
6 Avacado	1606	number			
7 Wood apple	1607	number			
8 Orange	1608	number			
9 King coconut / Kurumba	1609	number			
10 Grapes	1610	number			
11 Other	1619				
Dried fruits					
1 Dates	1651	grams			
2 Cajunuts	1652	grams			
3 Ground nuts	1653	grams			
4 Plums	1654	grams			
5 Other	1659	grams			
17					
17. Confectionery & short eats					
1 Jam	1701	grams			
2 Ice -Cream	1702				
3 Chocolates	1703	grams			
4 Toffees	1704	number			
5 Biscuits	1705	grams			
6 Jelly packets	1706				

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown /Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Snacks					
7 Snacks	1707	grams			
8 Cake	1708	grams			
9 Kewum/Kokis etc.	1709	number			
10 Musket/Kaludodal etc.	1710	grams			
11 Thalabola/Rulan etc.	1711	number			
12 Cutlets/Patis/Wade Pstry etc.	1712	number			
13 Palmyrah Products	1713	number			
14 Other	1719				
18. Beverages 18 (non alcoholic)					
1 Tea dust/leaves	1801	grams			
2 Coffee powder/seeds	1802	grams			
3 Soft drinks	1803				
4 Fruit drink/cordial	1804				
5 Saruwath	1805	number			
6 Milk tea	1806	number			
7 Plain tea	1807	number			
8 Milk coffee	1808	number			
9 Coffee	1809	number			
10 Ice packets	1810	number			
11 Gruel	1811	number			
12 Botteled water	1812	number			
13 Other	1819				

* The estimated value of items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in Col. 6

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		Home grown /Freely received * (Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.Liquor,Drugs and Tobacco 19					
1 Toddy	1901				
2 Arrack	1902				
3 Kassippu	1903				
4 Beer/Stout	1904				
5 Whisky/Brandy	1905				
6 Gin	1906				
7 Wine	1907				
8 Other liquor	1908				
9 Drugs (Ganja,Heroin)	1909				
10 Cigarettes	1910	number			
11 Cigars	1911	number			
12 Beedi	1912	number			
13 Pipe tobacco	1919				
14 Betel leaves	1920	number			
15 Arecanuts	1921	number			
16 Tobacco chewing	1922				
17 Chunam	1923				
18 Bulathvita/ Saravita	1924	number			

* The estimated value of items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in col. 6

4.2 Household expenditure on Housing, Fuel & Light, Non-durable goods, Services & Consumer durable for main household.

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received / Received as a gift(Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
20					
1. Housing (Average per month)					
Rent (Estimated rent of owner occupied house should be included in col. 5 and col.6)	2001				
Taxes	2002				
Water bills	2003				
21					
2.1 Fuel & Light (Average per month)					
Electricity	2101				
Solar power	2102				
Kerosene oil	2103	ml			
Fire wood (Purchased)	2104	kg			
Fire wood (free)	2105				
L.P.Gas	2106	grams			
22					
2.2 Fuel & Light (Last month)					
Normal blubs	2107	number			
Energy saving blubs	2108	number			
Matches	2109	number			
Candles	2110	number			
Batteries (used for lighting purposes)	2111	number			
Others	2119				

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received / Received as a gift(Rs.)
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
22					
3. Personal care expense (Last month)					
Toilet Soap	2201				
Tooth paste	2202				
Tooth brush	2203				
Cosmetics powder	2204				
Perfumes	2205				
Face Cream / Lotions	2206				
Hair oil, Cream and hair dye	2207				
Lipstick / Cutex	2208				
Shaving equipments	2209				
Hair cut/ Hair dressing & Shaving charges	2210				
Others	2219				
23					
4. Health Expenses (Last month)					
Fees to Private medical practitioners (Included cost of medicine)	2301				
Ayurvedic consultation fees (Included cost of medicine)	2302				
Consultation fees to specialist	2303				
Payments to medical laboratories for test analysis. etc.	2304				
Payment to private hospitals and Nursing homes	2305				
Purchased of medical and pharmaceutical products	2306				
Spectacles	2307				
Others	2309				

*Main household - include all membes who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders
The estimated value of items which are received freely / fringe benefit / relief payment/ donation / as a gift should be included in col. 6*

Item	Code	unit	Main house hold		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Transport (Last month) 24 Transport fees					
Train /Bus (Other than schooling)	2401				
Van (Other than schooling)	2402				
Taxi car/Threewheeler (Other than	2403				
Transport charges for schoolig	2404				
Ships & air lines	2405				
Other	2409				
Maintanence of private vehicals					
Petrol & other fuel	2411				
Oil	2412				
Tyre,tube & spare parts	2413				
Repair charges of spare parts accessaries	2414				
Licence & Insurance (Average per month)	2415				
Other	2419				
6. Communication 25 (Last month)					
Postal & Telegraph Charges	2501				
Telephone Charges (Average per month) (Domestic / Mobile)	2502				
Telephone Charges (Taken from outside)	2503				
Telephone Charegs (Internett / E-Mail)	2504				
Other	2509				

Item	Code	unit	Main house hold		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Education (Last month) 26					
Exercise books/ Stationeries	2601				
News papers / Magazines(related to edu.)	2602				
School text books	2603				
School facility fees (Government)	2604				
School fees (private)	2605				
Tution fees	2606				
Boarding fees	2607				
Fees for higher education (External degree / Post graduate degree, Diploma etc.)	2608				
Fees for professional & technical education	2609				
Other	2619				
8. Recreation, entertainment & Cultural activities ²⁷ (Last month)					
Cinamas/ Drama / Video films	2701				
Books / News papers / Magazines	2702				
Lotteries / Bettings	2703				
Excursions / Pilgrimages	2704				
Arts / Music / Dancing	2705				
Sports	2706				
Pets / Aquarium	2707				
Toys	2708				
Maintanence of radio recivers, television & Video deck	2709				
Other	2719				

*Main household - include all membes who usually live in this household & exclude servants & boarders
The estimated value of items which are received freely / fringe benefit / relief payment/ donation / as a gift should be included in col. 6*

Item	Code	unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Non-durable household goods (Last month) 28					
Washing Soap	2801				
Washing powder	2802				
Mosquito Coils	2803				
Detergents	2804				
Insecticides (for home use)	2805				
Other	2809				
10. Household Services 29 (Last month)					
Laundry Charges	2901				
Grinding charges	2902				
Wages to Servants / Chauffers	2903				
Payments for other household services	2909				
11. Clothing & Textiles 30 (Last 6 month)					
Trousers	3001	number			
Shirts	3002	number			
Sarees	3003	number			
Tea Shirts	3004	number			
Sarongs / Vetties	3005	number			
Frocks	3006	number			

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Skirts / Blouses	3007	number			
Banians	3008	number			
Men's Under wears	3009	number			
Women's Under wears	3010	number			
Housecoat / Kimonas / Night dresses	3011	number			
Brassieres	3012	number			
Socks / Stockings	3013	number			
Ties	3014	number			
Handkerchiefs	3015	number			
Children's dresses	3016	number			
School uniforms	3017	number			
Towels	3018	number			
Bed sheets	3019	number			
Pillow cases	3020	number			
Mosquito nets	3021	number			
other	3029	number			
Materials purchased in meters (Last 6 month)					
For Clothing	3041	cm			
For School Uniforms	3042	cm			
For Curtains	3043	cm			
Other	3049	cm			
Tailoring Charges (Last 6 month)					
For clothing	3061				
For school uniform	3062				

*Main household - include all membes who usually live in this household & exclude servants boarders.
The estimated value of items which are received freely / fringe benefit / relief payment/ donation / as a gift should be included in col. 6*

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Footwear & Other personal effect (Last 6 months)	31				
Shoes	3101	number			
Sandals / Slippers	3102	number			
Umbrellas	3103	number			
Hand bags/ Travelling bags	3104	number			
Hats / Helmets	3105	number			
Rain coats	3106	number			
Repair charges for shoes, bags, umbrellas etc.	3107				
Others	3109	number			
13. Durable household goods (Last 6 months)	32				
Glass ware	3201	number			
Plasticware	3202	number			
Aluminiumware	3203	number			
Clayware / pots	3204	number			
Cane ware	3205	number			
Cutlery	3206	number			
Other	3207	number			

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Brooms / Brushes / Ekels	3208	number			
Mats/ Pillows	3209	number			
Rugs/ Carpets	3210	number			
Mettress	3211	number			
Torches	3212	number			
Thermos flasks	3213	number			
Twines/Ropes	3214	number			
Others	3219	number			
14. Durable household goods (Last 12 month)	33				
Chairs (Plastic / Wood)	3301	number			
Tables	3302	number			
Settees	3303	number			
Almyrahs	3304	number			
Beds	3305	number			
Other furniture	3306	number			
Clocks/ Wrist watches	3307	number			
Cookers (Kerosene/ gas/ Electric)	3308	number			
Mixing machines, Grinders, Beaters	3309	number			
Irons	3310	number			
Refrigerators	3311	number			
Fans	3312	number			
Sewing machines	3313	number			

Main household - include all membes who usually live in this household & exclude servants & boarders.

The estimated value of items which are received freely / fringe benefit / relief payment/ donation / as a gift should be included in col. 6

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Radio, Record players & Tape recorders	3314	number			
Television/ Videodecks	3315	number			
Washing machines	3316	number			
Musical Instruments	3317	number			
Bicycles	3318	number			
Motor cycles/ Scooters	3319	number			
Motor cars / Vans	3320	number			
Prams / Gocarts / Tricycles	3321	number			
Gardening tools & equipments	3322	number			
Cameras & Projectors	3323	number			
Computers	3324	number			
Jewelleries	3325	number			
Telephones / Cellular phones	3326	number			
Cookers , Toasters, Hot plates, Heaters etc.	3327	number			
Other	3329	number			
Durable goods purchased in instalments	3339				

Item	Code	Unit	Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Other expenses (Last month)	34				
Provident fund / W & O.P. fund	3401				
Contribution to trade unions, Thriff Societies etc..	3402				
Insurance /Agrahara	3403				
Other savings (Including seettu)	3404				
Payment for debits	3405				
Income tax	3406				
Other	3409				
16. Other adhoc (rarely) expenses (Last 12 month)	35				
Expenditure on weddings/ funerals for family members	3501				
Social activities/ Ceremonies	3502				
Litigation	3503				
Gift, Donation, Similar transfers	3504				
Maintenance / Repairing (Houses)	3505				
Purchased properties Houses	3506				
Loans given	3507				
Other	3509				

*Main household - include all membes who usually live in this household & exclude servants & boarders
The estimated value of items which are received freely / fringe benefit / relief payment / donation / as a gift should be included in col. 6*

4.3 Expenditure on Housing, Fuel & Light, Non-durable goods, Services & Consumer durables for boarders & domestic servants.

Are there Boarders & / or Domestic Servants in this house hold Yes 1 No 2 → Go to section 5

Name of boarders & domestic servants who has spent money on any of the following columns 3 -15	Serial number as given in Column 1 of section 1	Food purchased outside the household .(Last week)	Fuel & Light (Last month)	Clothing & Textiles (Last 6 Months)	Non -durable household goods (Last month)	Household services. (Last month)	Personal care & Health expenses (Last month)	Transport & Communication (Last month)	Recreation, Entertainments Education & Cultural activities etc.	Durable household goods (Last 12 months)	Boarding fees paid (Last month)	Amount sent to family/ Parents (Last month)	Amount transfered as savings provident funds, W & O.P., taxes,donations etc. (Last month)	Miscellaneous (Last month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														

If any boarder or domestic servant given in column 1 of section 1, not spent any of the above Please not down here.

Section 5 - Income

5.1 Income from paid employments / During last weeks / Last calendar month

Did any of the household members (usually live) engage as an employee during last 4 weeks / last calendar month

Yes 1 No 2 → go to section 5.2

List all household members (usually live in this household) including boarders & domestic servants who were paid employees during last four weeks / last calendar month	Serial number as given in Column 1 of section 1	Principal / Secondary occupation Main 1 Secondary 2	Lastmonth		Last12months
			Wages / Salaries (Rs.)	Tips, Commissions Overtime pay etc. (Rs.)	Bonus, Arrears Payment (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1		1			
		2			
2		1			
		2			
3		1			
		2			
4		1			
		2			
5		1			
		2			
6		1			
		2			
7		1			
		2			
8		1			
		2			

5.2 Income from agricultural activities - (Paddy, Other seasonal crops)

Did any of the household members cultivate paddy, other seasonal crops as an employer or own account worker for sale and / or household consumption during last cultivation year. ^{**} ^{*}

Yes 1 No 2 → 5 go to section 5.3

List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have cultivated paddy & / or other seasonal crops as employers or own account workers.	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	Paddy / Other seasonal crops (Describe)	Code +	Cultivated area			** Lastcultivationyear		
				5	6	7	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of amount Consumed by this household (Rs.)	* Cost (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

- + Code for column 3
- Paddy.....1
 - Chillies.2
 - Onions3
 - Vegetables.....4
 - Cereals.....5
 - Yams.....'6
 - Tobacco.....7
 - Other.....9

** Last Cultivation year-
Last two cultivation seasons
(yala / Maha or Maha / yala)

*			
Hired Labour			
Seeds			
Fertilizer			
Chemicals			
Transport / Tractor			
Other			
Total			

5.3 Income from other agricultural activities.

Did any of the household members engage in other agricultural activities /Livestock as an employer or own account worker for sale during last 12 months

Yes 1 No 2 → go to section 5.4

List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged any other agricultural activities / Livestock as employers or own account workers	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1		Agricultural product (Describe)	Code +	Lastmonth/Averagepermonth				
					Cultivated area			Value of Out put (Rs.)	* Cost (Rs.)
					5	6	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10'									

+ Codes for column

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tea , Rubber01 | Fish06 |
| Coconuts02 | Eggs07 |
| Coffee, Pepper Betel etc.....03 | Milk.....08 |
| Banana / Fruits04 | Other food items.....09 |
| Meat05 | Horticulture.....10 |
| | Other.....19 |

Hired labour		
Seeds		
Fertilizer		
Chemicals		
Transport/ Tractor charges		
Other		
Total		

Not necessary for cultivated area under the codes from 05-10 in column 4.

5.4 Income From Non- agricultural activities

Did any of the household members engage in any non- agricultural activities as an employer or own account worker for sale during last calendar month.

Yes 1 No 2 → go to section 5.5.1

List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged Non- agricultural activities as employers or own account workers.	Serial number as given in coloumn 1 of section 1	Economic activity (Describe)	+ Code	Lastcalendarmonth	
				Value of output (Rs.)	* Cost (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

- + Codes for coloumn 3
- Mining & Quarrying.1
 - Manufacturing....2
 - Construction.3
 - Trade.....4
 - Transport.5
 - Guest house, restaurants, bars , hotels etc.....6
 - Other services..7

*

Hired labour				
Inputs				
Transport				
Other				
Total				

Section 6A - Inventory of durable goods

Items	Code	Have - 1 Have not - 2
Household Equipments		
Radio / Cassette player	5001	
Television	5002	
V.C.D. / D.V.D.	5003	
Sewing machines	5004	
Washing machines	5005	
Refrigerators	5006	
Cookers (Gas, Kerosene, Electric)	5007	
Electric fans	5008	
Telephone (Domestic)	5009	
Telephone (mobile)	5010	
Personal Computers	5011	
For Transport purpose		
Bicycles	5012	
Motor cycles / Scooters	5013	
Three wheelers	5014	
Motor cars / Vans	5015	
Bus / Lorry	5016	
Agricultural Equipments		
Tractors (Two wheel)	5017	
Tractors (Four wheel)	5018	
Sprayers	5019	
Threshers	5020	
Water pumps	5021	
Fishing Equipments		
Boats	5022	
Fishing nets	5023	

Section 6 B . Debts (Excluding boarders & Servants)

Debited to		Have any of the household members debited to the followings Yes -1 go to col. 3 No -2	Amount to pay (Rs.)
1		2	3
1	Banks (Government / Private)		
2	Finance Companies / Leasing Companies		
3	Own Place of work (Departments ,Boards , Private Companies etc.)		
4	Money Lenders		
5	Retail outlets		
6	Sales of assets (Land , houses, jewelleries etc.)		
7	Durable goods purchased in instalments		
9	Other (Specify)		

Section 7 - Access to facilities

Section 7.1

Serial No.	Place of Facilitis	Distance from your house to this closest facility (Km)	Time taken from your house to this closest facility (Minutes)
01	Bus Halt (nearest)		
02	Pre school / Montessori		
03	Primary School		
04	Maha Vidyalaya/ M.M.V. / Jathika Pasala		
05	Base Hospital / Teaching Hospital /District Hospital		
06	Maternity Home		
07	Government Dispensary		
08	Private Dispensary		
09	Clinic (Maternity / Infancy)		
10	M.O.H. office		
11	M.C. / U.C. / P. S.		
12	Divisional Secretariat office		
13	G.N.Office		
14	Post office / Sub post office		
15	Bank (Govt. / Private)		
16	Agrarian Service Center		

Section -7.2

1. Do you have electricity supply (main line) nearby your area.
2. Do you have telephone facilities in your area.
3. Do you have pipe borne line (main line) nearby your area

Yes	No
1	2
1	2
1	2

Section 8 - Housing Information

1. Type of Structure

Single house	1
Flat	2
Attached house /Annex.....	3
Line room / Row house.....	4
Slum / Shanty	5
Other (specify).....	9

2. Number of bed rooms

3. Total floor area (sq. feet)

less than 100	1
100 - less than 250	2
250 - less than 500	3
500 - less than 750	4
750 or more than 750	5

4. Principal materials of Construction wall

Brick	1
Cabook	2
Cement block	3
Pressed soil blocks	4
Mud	5
Plank / Metal sheet	6
Cadjan / Palmyrah	7
Other (specify)	9

(B) Floor

Cement	1
Terrazo / Tile	2
Mud	3
Other (specify)	9

(C) Roof

Tile	1
Asbestos	2
Concrete	3
Metal sheet	4
Cadjan / Palmyrah / Straw	5
Other (specify)	9

5. Tenure

Constructed / Purchased by an occupant	1
Inherited	2
Freely received / Received as a gift	3
Compensated	4
Rent free.....	5
Rent / Lease	6
Encroached	7
Other (specify)	9

6. A Main source of drinking water

Protected well within premises.....	1
Protected well outside premises	2
Unprotected well	3
Tube well	4
Tap within unit / Premises (main line).....	5
Tap outside premises (main line).....	6
Stream water collected & distributed by pipe lines.	7
River / Tank / Streams	8
Other (specify)	9

B. Distance to take source of drinking water (Meters)

Within premises	1		→ go to C
Outside premises	2		

C. Was there enough water to drink, bath & wash during last year

	Yes	No
1. Drink	1	2
2. Bath /wash	1	2

7. A. Availability of toilet

Exclusive for the household.....	1
Sharing with another household	2
None.....	3

→ go to question 8

B. Type of Toilet

Water seal	1
Pour flush	2
Pit	3
Other (specify)	9

8. Disposal of Garbage

Collected by garbage truck	1
Buried / Burned	2
Process for fertilizer	3
Dumped within premises	4
Dumped / Throw away out side premises.	5
Other (specify)	9

9. Principal Type of Lighting

Kerosene.....	1
Electricity	2
Solar energy	3
Generator / Battery	4
Other (specify)	9

10. Principal Type of cooking fuel

Fire wood	1
Gas	2
Kerosene	3
Electricity	4
Saw dust / Paddy husk	5
Other (specify)	9

11. Did any of the household member collect fire wood during last month

Yes 1

No 2 → go to Q.12

(B) Distance & place of collecting firewood

	(Meters)
Own land	1
Forest	2
Other land.....	3

12. (A) Was this housing unit effected by any natural disaster during last year

Yes 1

No 2 - go to section 9

(B) Nature of disaster

	Yes	No
1. Flood	1	2
2. Drought	1	2
3. Earthslip.....	1	2
4. Civil disturbance.....	1	2
5. Attacked by wild animals.....	1	2
6. Other (specify)	1	2

Section 9 - Agricultural Holdings & Livestock

1. Does any member / s of your household own any agricultural land / lands

Yes

 1

No

 2

→ go to Q 3

2. Land area

	Owned			Cultivated. (Rent, lease, joined own, ande etc.)		
	1			2		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1. Paddy land						
2. High land						
3. Land area with occupied housing units						

3. Livestock (owned)

Category	Yes 1 No 2	Number of * livestock (code)
	1	2
1. Cattle / Buffaloes		
2. Goats / Sheep		
3. Swine (pigs)		
4. Poultry		
5. Other		

*

(1) 5 or less than 5

(2) 6 to 10

(3) 11 to 50

(4) More than 50