

Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2009/10

Preliminary Report

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

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Preface

The Sri Lanka Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) under the National Household Sample Survey Program. The HIES is an year long sample survey which is conducted in 12 consecutive monthly rounds and an island wide representative sample of equal size is enumerated in each monthly round to capture seasonal and regional variations of income, expenditure and consumption patterns. The HIES series which started in 1980 was conducted once in every five years until 2006/07 and thereafter, as rapidly changing economic conditions demanded far more frequent monitoring of income and expenditure patterns in the country, the DCS with the help of the rapid developments in the ICT, decided to conduct the HIES once in every three years in Sri Lanka. The HIES 2009/10 which was conducted three years after the previous survey, HIES 2006/07, is the seventh in the HIES series.

The field data collection of the survey was done in twelve monthly rounds starting from July 2009 to June 2010 and covered all the districts excluding Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mulaithive districts in the Northern province as post liberation resettlements of internally displaced persons, a situation which is not suitable for conducting an HIES like household survey, were in progress in most of the areas in the three districts during the pre scheduled survey period.

This report is the preliminary report of the HIES 2009/10, which is based on the first three monthly rounds of the survey data and publishes much needed socio economic development indicator information of households and household population in Sri Lanka.

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Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Samples Survey Division (SSD) under the direction of Mr. W. W. M. A. S. Premakumara, Director (SSD) and the total survey activities were coordinated by Mr. G. Y. L. Fernando, Director (2).

Field data collection activities of the survey were done by Statistical officers and Statistical assistants attached to divisional secretariat divisions and district statistics offices under the direct supervision of Deputy director/ Senior statistician/ Statistician in charge of the respective district statistics offices.

Co-ordination of the field work was done by Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Data entry operators and Coding clerks of the SSD under the supervision of Mr. D. C. A. Fernando, Mr. I. L. Sherifdeen, Mr. H. T. Fonseka, Mr. U. B. Saputhanthri, Ms. A. H. S. P. Gunawardane and Ms. D. D. Deepawansa, Statisticians under the guidance and direction of Mr. W. W. M. A. S. Premakumara, Director (SSD).

Data entry activities were done by the staff of the Data Processing Division under the direction Mr. S. A. S. Bandulasena, Deputy Director and Mr. H. O. Chandrathilaka, Deputy Director and Mr. W. H. P. W. Weerasiri, Senior Systems Analyst/ Programmer was responsible for overall supervision and guidance of the data entry activities conducted in the district offices as well.

Development of samples selection, data cleaning, estimation and tabulation programs were done by Mr. K. M. R. Wickramasinghe, Systems analyst/ Programmer attached to the SSD.

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Executive Summary

Demographic Characteristics	
Household population – Sri Lanka	19.7 million
Male population – Sri Lanka	9.3 million
Female population – Sri Lanka	10.4 million
Urban population – Sri Lanka	2.8 million
Rural population – Sri Lanka	15.8 million
Estate population – Sri Lanka	1.1 million
Number of households – Sri Lanka	4.9million
Male headed households – Sri Lanka	3.8 million
Female headed households – Sri Lanka	1.1 million
Percentage of female headed households - Sri Lanka	23.0 %
Percentage of never attended school population – Sri Lanka	4.4 %
School education	
Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-14 years) - Sri Lanka	99.4%
Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-19 years) - Sri Lanka	83.5 %
Income	
Mean household income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 35495
Mean household income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 46196
Mean household income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 34329
Mean household income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 25649
Median household income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 24106
Median household income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 31312
Median household income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 23641
Median household income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 17879
Share of income to total household income – Poorest 20% - Sri Lanka	4.7 %
Share of income to total household income – Poorest 40% - Sri Lanka	13.9 %
Share of income to total household income – Richest 20% - Sri Lanka	52.0 %
Gini co-efficient of household income – Sri Lanka	0.47
Gini co-efficient of household income – Urban sector	0.45
Gini co-efficient of household income – Rural sector	0.46
Gini co-efficient of household income – Estate sector	0.44
Average household size – Sri Lanka	4.0
Average household size – Urban sector	4.2
Average household size – Rural sector	3.9
Average household size – Estate sector	4.3

Per capita income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 8931
Per capita income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 11143
Per capita income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 8744
Per capita income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 5978
Income receiver's mean income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 19520
Income receiver's mean income per month – Urban sector	Rs. 24112
Income receiver's mean income per month – Rural sector	Rs. 19211
Income receiver's mean income per month – Estate sector	Rs. 12408
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	2.0
Monetary income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 30191
Non monetary income per month – Sri Lanka	Rs. 5305
Expenditure	
Mean household expenditure per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 32446
Mean household expenditure per month – Urban sector	Rs. 44845
Mean household expenditure per month – Rural sector	Rs. 30805
Mean household expenditure per month – Estate sector	Rs. 25662
Expenditure on food and drink per month -Sri Lanka	Rs. 12918
Expenditure on non-food items per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 19529
Food ratio – Sri Lanka	39.8 %
Food ratio – Urban sector	34.4 %
Food ratio – Rural sector	40.6 %
Food ratio – Estate sector	49.5 %
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Sri Lanka	0.39
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Urban sector	0.39
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Rural sector	0.38
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure – Estate sector	0.31
Poverty	
Head count ratio – Sri Lanka	7.6 %
	6.5 %
Head count ratio – Urban sector	0.5 /0
Head count ratio – Urban sector Head count ratio – Rural sector	7.7 %

Historical Tables

Table H1: National level findings of the survey by survey period - Sri Lanka

Variable	I Imit	Survey period								
variable	Unit	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81	
Mean household income per month	Rs.	35495	26286	20048	12803	6476	3549	2012	881	
Median Household income per month	Rs.	24106	16735	13617	8482	3793	2547	1322	642	
Mean per capita income per month	Rs.	8931	6463	4896	3056	1439	724	395	180	
Income receivers mean income per month	Rs.	19520	14457	10563	6959	3367	1819	941	469	
No of income receivers per household	Nos.	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	
Household size	Nos.	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	
Trousehold size	1103.	4.0	7,1	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	3.1	7.7	
Monetary income per month per household	Rs.	30191	22616	17089	10386	5264	2963	1334	749	
Non monetary income per month per household	Rs.	5305	3670	2959	2419	1212	586	678	132	
Gini coefficient of household income		0.47	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.43	
Gini coefficient of household expenditure		0.47	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.43	
Gini coefficient of income receivers income		0.53	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.52	-	0.43	
Mean household expenditure per month	Rs.	32446	22952	19151	13147	6525	3905	2079	1232	
Expenditure on food and drink	Rs.	12918	8641	7593	5848	3552	2377	1198	801	
Expenditure on non food items (excluding liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco)	Rs.	18857	14311	11079	6993	2753	1384	802	377	
Expenditure on Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	Rs.	672	492	479	306	219	144	79	54	
Food Ratio (as a percentage)	%	39.8	37.6	39.6	44.5	54.4	64.6	57.6	65.0	
Poverty Head Count Ratio	%	7.6	15.2	-	22.7	28.8	26.1	_	_	

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

	HIES survey period								
Food item	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Rice	2212	1197	1051	1052	752	610	306	252	
Wheat flour	171	97	94	72	39	35	31	19	
Bread	398	303	273	254	158	107	64	37	
Condiments	1165	803	687	532	353	252	119	64	
Pulses	541	304	259	185	130	115	44	19	
Vegetables	976	727	617	464	296	235	120	73	
Coconuts	624	473	429	426	244	130	71	66	
Meat	509	366	337	188	156	80	31	14	
Fish	1085	744	647	371	233	137	71	40	
Dried fish	491	348	290	218	162	101	48	28	
Milk & Milk product	1085	754	748	489	254	122	52	27	
Eggs	127	85	78	47	39	26	11	6	
Fruit	405	294	296	212	62	32	15	10	
Sugar	422	315	248	193	184	155	76	62	
Other food &drink	2707	1831	1539	1446	490	234	151	80	

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

Food item	Unit	Survey Period							
Food item	Unit	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
Rice	kg	35.7	36.6	35.6	35.3	38	44.3	45.2	46.7
Wheat flour	kg	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	4.0	3.6
Bread	kg	4.7	6.2	7.3	10.2	12.5	9.9	9.3	7.8
Pulses	kg	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	-	2.6	1.7	1.4
Coconuts	no.	30	30	30	30	33	39	38	37
Meat	kg	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	-	1.2	1.1	0.8
Fish	kg	3.4	3.7	3.8	2.9	-	2.4	3.4	3.5
Dried fish	kg	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4		1.3	1.4	1.4
Milk	liters	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.7
Eggs	no.	11	11	10	10	12	11	7	7
Sugar	kg	4.8	5.2	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

Table 114. Household expenditur	Survey period									
Food item	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Total food and drink	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Rice	17.1	13.9	13.8	17.1	21.2	22.4	25.3	31.5		
Wheat flour	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.4		
Bread	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.7		
Condiments	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.9	9.1	10.4	8.0		
Pulses	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.4		
Vegetables	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.9	7.5		
Coconuts	4.8	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.9	8.6	5.9	8.2		
Meat	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.1	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.8		
Fish	8.4	8.6	8.5	6.0	6.6	5.1	5.8	4.9		
Dried fish	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.2		
Milk & Milk products	8.4	8.7	9.8	7.9	7.1	4.7	4.3	3.3		
Eggs	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8		
Fruit	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2		
Sugar	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.1	5.2	6.2	6.3	7.8		
Other food & drink	21.0	21.2	20.3	23.5	13.8	15.4	12.0	12.3		

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

		Survey period									
Non food expenditure group	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81			
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)			
Housing	3540	2639	2054	1661	825	340	148	66			
Fuel and light	1250	1042	811	552	294	180	104	67			
Clothing and textile& foot wear	1067	694	588	388	282	159	95	53			
Personal care and health	1694	980	1106	581	309	148	80	36			
Transport and communication	3260	2401	1733	929	382	192	105	62			
Education	1117	632	473	315	128	66	29	17			
Cultural & entertainment	655	260	255	149	69	33	-	10			
Non-durable household goods	265	301	315	142	87	59	L -	19			
Consumer durables	933	786	713	318	121	53	39	25			
Other non consumer expenditure	5075	4083	3033	1957	256	153	202	22			
Liquor &Tobacco	672	492	479	306	219	144	79	54			

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

	Survey period									
Non food expenditure group	2009	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Total non food expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Housing	18.1	18.4	17.8	22.8	27.8	22.3	18.5	15.3		
Fuel and light	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	11.8	13.0	15.5		
Clothing and textile& foot wear	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	9.5	10.4	11.8	12.3		
Personal care and health	8.7	6.9	9.6	8.0	10.4	9.7	10.0	8.4		
Transport and communication	16.7	16.8	15.0	12.7	12.9	12.6	13.1	14.4		
Education	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9		
Cultural & entertainment	3.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	-	2.3		
Non-durable household goods	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.9	3.9	-	4.4		
Consumer durables	4.8	5.5	6.2	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.8		
Other non consumer expenditure	26.0	28.5	26.2	26.8	8.6	10.0	25.2	5.1		
Liquor &Tobacco	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.2	7.4	9.4	9.9	12.5		

1. Introduction

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is conducted by Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) under the National Household Survey Programme (NHSP) of Sri Lanka. The DCS has completed the most recent HIES, the HIES 2009/10 and this publication exposes preliminary information of the survey to fulfill urgent data needs of the country.

1.1 History

The HIES was started to conduct as Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey (LFSES) in 1980/81 and it was conducted for the second time in 1985/86. The LFSES, through a single survey, provided comprehensive information on labour force, household income and expenditure and demographic characteristics of the households and household population in Sri Lanka. In 1990 the LFSES was separated into the under mentioned 2 individual surveys as the labour force information of the country was more frequently needed.

- 1. Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- 2. Household Income and Expenditure Survey

The first HIES, conducted as a separate survey was the HIES 1990/91 and this survey provided information on household income and consumption expenditure to measure the levels and to observe the changes of living conditions in the country. The HIES information is also used to estimate consumption needs of the country and to compute various other important indicators related to poverty and price indices. Generally the HIES surveys a sample of 25,000 housing units throughout the country to facilitate the information be given at district level. Field data collection of the survey is carried out in twelve consecutive monthly rounds to capture seasonal variations in income, expenditure and consumption of households. The data collection of the survey is done through direct interviews using the survey questionnaire, which included the following three main sections.

- 1. Demographic characteristics
- 2. Household expenditure (on food and non-food)
- 3. Household income (monetary and non-monetary)

The previous survey, the HIES 2006/07 was the sixth in the HIES series and was conducted during the period from July 2006 to June 2007 in all the provinces other than the Northern province in Sri Lanka. The previous survey had been planned to conduct in 2005 but the survey was postponed to 2006/07 due to the tragic 2004, December 26th Tsunami disaster that destroyed most of the housing units in the coastal areas of mostly in the Eastern and the Southern provinces.

The HIES gathers information related to demographic characteristics of the members of the surveyed households, expenditure on food and non-food items and income received by each household member from all the different sources in a compulsory manner. Starting from the HIES 2006/07, the survey questionnaire was further expanded beyond the collection of just demographic, income and expenditure information, introducing 7 new sections to collect almost all the other household information that helps to understand the correct living standards of the households and the following are the new areas covered by the HIES starting from the HIES 2006/07.

- 1. School education (aged 5-19 years)
- 2. Health information
- 3. Inventory of durable goods
- 4. Access to infrastructure facilities
- 5. Household debts and borrowings
- 6. Housing, sanitary and disasters
- 7. Land and agriculture holdings

The HIES 2009/10 is the seventh in the HIES series and the field work of the survey was completed during the period from July 2009 to June 2010 covering all the districts except Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts in the Northern province.

1.2 Limitations of data

Information given in this preliminary report of the HIES 2009/10 is based on the data collected in the first three months, July, August and September of 2009 out of the total 12 survey months started from July 2009 to June 2010. Due to massive post conflict resettlement activities and travel restrictions existed in most of the areas in the Northern Province during the first 3 months of the survey, only the Vavuniya district was surveyed in the Northern Province, and therefore this report is limited to an island wide representative sample of 4,773 households which excludes Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts and carries the date stamp from July to September, 2009.

The information in this report is presented at national, sector and province levels along with previous survey findings where applicable to facilitate effective comparisons overtime. However the final report of the survey, which covers an island wide sample of over 20,000 households including Jaffna district also in the Northern Province, provides all of the information published by this report and many more at district level too.

1.3 Survey methodology

Sample design of the survey is two stage stratified and the Urban, Rural and the Estate sectors in each district of the country are the selection domains thus the district is the main domain used for the stratification. The sampling frame is the list of housing units prepared for the Census of Population and Housing (CPH) 2001 and the HIES 2009/10 will be the last HIES sampled from this sampling frame as the DCS is all set to conduct the CPH in 2011 based on whole newly prepared set of census blocks, which has been almost completed by now.

1.3.1 Selection of Primary Sampling Units

Primary sampling units (PSUs) are the census blocks selected for the survey and the sampling frame, which is the collection of all the census blocks prepared in 2001 in Sri Lanka, is used for the selection of the PSUs at the first stage of the selection. The PSU selection is done within all the independent selection domains that are assigned different sample size allocations to total the targeted sample size of 2,500 PSUs. The method of selection of the PSUs at the first stage is systematic with a selection probability given to each census block proportionate to the number of housing units available in the census blocks within the selection domains (PPS).

The selected PSUs are updated to include newly built housing units and to exclude demolished or vacated housing units, which are no longer considered as housing units according to the survey definitions, to capture variation of natural growth and to make necessary adjustments for the same. The PSU updating operation in field is generally done less than one month prior to the survey and it was carried out for the 12 months starting from June 2009 to May 2010 to support the scheduled 12 survey months started from July 2009 to June 2010 for the HIES 2009/10.

1.3.2 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units

Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) or Final sampling units (FSUs) are the housing units selected at the second stage from the 2,500 PSUs selected at the first stage. From each PSU, 10 SSUs (housing units) are systematically selected giving each housing unit in the PSU an equal probability to be selected for the survey. The total sample of size 25,000 housing units is resulted at the end of the sampling process and this sample represents the whole country in different probabilities depend on the different sample sizes allocated for the selection domains.

1.3.3 Sample allocation

Allocation of the number of PSUs or determining the sample sizes for the districts is made proportionate to the number of housing units and the standard deviations of the mean household expenditure values reported in the respective districts in previous surveys (Neymann Allocation). Sector allocation of the district sample is made proportionate to the square root of the sizes of the respective selection domains (Urban, Rural and Estate sectors in the district). The sample of PSUs within the selection domain is equally distributed among the 12 survey months and the monthly sample too is equally dispersed among all the weeks in the month assigning a specific week for each PSU for the survey activities. Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 depict the sample distribution and response by district and by sector respectively.

Table 1.1 Sample allocation and completion by district

Division		ng units	Households
District	Selected	Responded	responded
Sri Lanka	5,233	4,721	4,773
Colombo	756	651	663
Gampaha	510	450	454
Kalutara	429	368	378
Kandy	300	264	267
Matale	150	138	141
Nuwara Eliya	180	158	160
Galle	440	414	421
Matara	348	329	330
Hambantota	220	205	206
Vavuniya	20	19	19
Batticaloa	90	83	83
Ampara	100	93	93
Trincomalee	40	38	38
Kurunegala	310	276	277
Puttlam	200	181	183
Anuradhapura	210	194	194
Polonnaruwa	150	142	142
Badulla	200	186	190
Moneragala	130	109	109
Ratnapura	240	230	232
Kegalle	210	193	193

Table 1.2: Sample allocation for sectors

G. A	Housi	Households		
Sector	Selected	Responded	responded	
Sri Lanka	5,233 4,721		4,773	
Urban	1,374	1,218	1,234	
Rural	3,400	3,086	3,119	
Estate	459	417	420	

1.4 Estimation procedure

Let $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_j$ be the estimate of any given characteristic for \mathbf{j}^{th} district and this could be given by,

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

+
$$\frac{1}{m_{j(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{j(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{m_{j(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{j(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)}$$

Where,

 $\mathcal{M}_j(u)$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the jth district for the survey

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

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

 $S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the hth census block in the urban sector of the jth district.

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

 $N_{h(u)}$ = Total number of housing units listed in the hth 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 ith sample household in the hth census block in the urban sector.

 $m_{j(r)}$, $P_{h(r)}$, $S_{jh(r)}$, Mjh(r), $N_{h(r)}$, $n_{h(r)}$, and $X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and $m_{j(e)}$, $P_{h\ (e)}$,

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

The estimate for the total value of the characteristic X for the country (21 districts) could be given by,

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \sum_{j=1}^{21} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{j}$$

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.

1.5 Adjustment for unit non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result code recorded under data control section of the survey 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.

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

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

$$W'_{h} = \frac{1}{m_{j}} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}} \frac{1}{P_{h}} \frac{N_{h}}{n_{h}}$$

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

$$Wh = W'h.\left(\frac{n^1h - nh_2}{nh_1}\right)$$

Where

 n_{h1} = Number of sample households in category 1.

 n_{h2} = Number of sample households in category 2.

 n_h^1 = Total number of households in all the 3 categories (category 1, 2 and 3)

1.6 Definitions and Concepts

Readers should aware about the frequently used definitions of the survey terms prior to interpret or compare 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 himself or purchasing. A multi person household is a group of two or more persons who lives 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 the 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 the head of the household.

Residential sector

The residential sector can be either Urban sector, Rural sector or Estate sector.

Urban Sector

Area governed by either Municipal Council (MC) or Urban Council (UC) 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 the Urban sector or Estate sector described above, 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 persons fall into the same category classified as separated (not legally)

Educational attainment

This refers to the highest academic qualification obtained and the professional and technical qualifications are excluded. In the case of person with no such qualifications the highest grade or class passed in school is considered as the level of education or educational attainment.

Share of income The share of income is calculated

Share of income = Total income of the households or persons belong to the group

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 the 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, which is the most popular indicator used to measure the depth of inequality 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

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 in this survey.

Food Ratio

Food ratio (%)=
$$\frac{\text{Household expenditure}}{\text{Total household expenditure}} \mathbf{X} \text{ 100}$$

$$(\text{food and drink and non food)}$$

Dependency ratio

In this survey, dependency ratio is defined as follows

Dependency ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Persons aged less than 15 years}}{\text{Persons aged 15 - 59 years}}$$

1.7 Reliability of the estimates

As the actual sample which is based for this publication is limited to 4,773 households surveyed in first 3 months, the estimations given are mostly limited to residential sector level to preserve the reliability of them. However after carefully considering the sizes of standard errors, some of the Province level estimations have also been given.

Reliability statistics calculated for some of the estimations of most important variables of the survey are given below to build confidence among advanced data users and to support future sample design activities of similar type of surveys.

Table 1.3: Reliability statistics of selected variables - HIES 2009/10

Variable	Estimate	Standard	Coefficient of	95% confide	nce interval	Design
Variable	Estimate	error	variation (%)	Lower	Upper	effect
Household expenditure(Rs./month)	32446.08	827.41	2.55	30820.06	34072.09	2.26
Urban	44845.30	3016.36	6.73	38917.58	50773.02	2.56
Rural	30804.74	846.52	2.75	29141.17	32468.31	2.09
Estate	25661.67	2253.76	8.78	21232.60	30090.75	2.39
Household size (persons)	3.97	0.04	0.90	3.90	4.05	2.36
Urban	4.15	0.10	2.38	3.95	4.34	1.87
Rural	3.93	0.04	1.01	3.85	4.00	2.48
Estate	4.29	0.09	2.07	4.12	4.46	0.70
Household income (Rs./month)	35495.27	1092.71	3.08	33347.88	37642.66	2.42
Urban	46196.44	3586.58	7.76	39148.13	53244.76	2.73
Rural	34329.42	1201.30	3.50	31968.63	36690.20	2.44
Estate	25649.39	3157.51	12.31	19444.27	31854.51	2.39
Household population (millions)*	19.70	0.41	2.08	18.90	20.50	12.54
Urban	2.79	0.21	7.53	2.38	3.19	2.73
Rural	15.83	0.45	2.84	14.90	16.70	2.44
Estate	1.09	0.07	6.42	0.96	1.22	2.39

^{*} Excluding Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts in the Northern Province

2. Demographic Characteristics

Collecting information on demographic characteristics is necessary in national household surveys as based on this information the household population by sex, different age groups, levels of education, marital status, and labour force characteristics etc. can be estimated. The information collected in the HIES are based on households in Sri Lanka. Therefore the population estimates given in this section are of household population that excludes homeless and people living in places other than the households such as military barracks, prisons, orphanages, and other similar institutions.

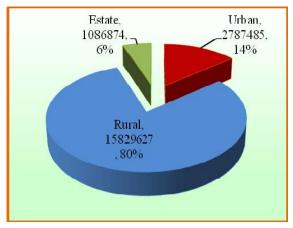
2.1 Household population

The survey results reveal that female household population exceeds male household population in Sri Lanka. The female household population was 52.8 million and the male population was 47.2 million in 2009. There is a no broad change has taken place in male to female population ratio from 2006/07 to 2009. However the statistics at the sector level show a small decline in growth of male population in both rural and estate sectors during the period and the estate sector decline in male population is fairly higher than that of the rural sector.

According to survey results, the rural sector dominates the population by sharing 80 percent with 15.8 million persons. Yet the actual proportion and count of rural sector population at national level should be some what higher than the above estimation as the HIES 2009/10 coverers only the Vavuniya district in the Northern province in which the higher majority of the population lives in the rural sector.

The urban sector and the estate sector population estimates in 2009 are 2.78 and 1.01 millions respectively and the respective proportions are 14 percent and 6 percent (Figure 01).

Figure 01: Distribution of Household population by sector - 2009



The HIES and other household surveys select one member from usually living members of each household as the head of the household and therefore the number of households equals the number of heads of the households. Usually the head of the household is the main decision taker of the household as named and agreed by the rest of the members.

According to general cultural practices of the country, in most of the households, a male, usually the husband or the father of the family is selected as the head of the household and this situation is reflected in Table 2.2 which shows that male headed households occupy 77 percent of the total households in Sri Lanka.

Table 2.1: Household population by sex and sector-2006/07 to 2009

			2006	/07*			2009**					
Sector	Popula	tion (in n	nillions)	Pe	rcentage	(%)	Popula	tion (in n	nillions)	Pe	rcentage	(%)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
											_	-
Sri Lanka	18.4	8.8	9.6	100	47.9	52.1	19.7	9.3	10.4	100	47.2	52.8
Urban	2.7	1.3	1.4	100	47.6	52.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	100	48.7	51.3
Rural	14.7	7.0	7.6	100	48.0	52.0	15.8	7.5	8.4	100	47.1	52.9
Estate	1.0	0.5	0.5	100	47.9	52.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	100	45.1	54.9

^{*} Excluding the total Northern Province and Trincomalee district in the Eastern province.

^{**} Excluding Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts in the Northern Province.

Table 2.2: Heads of households (total and percentage) by sex and sector-2009

	Т	otal count (thousai	nds)	Percentage (%)			
Sector Total	T-4-1	S	Sex	T-4-1	Sex		
	1 ota i	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
				_			
Sri Lanka	4957.7	3819.5	1138.2	100	77.0	23.0	
Urban	672.3	492.7	179.7	100	73.3	26.7	
Rural	4032.1	3129.2	902.9	100	77.6	22.4	
Estate	253.3	197.6	55.7	100	78.0	22.0	

2.2 Age composition

The age distribution of the population is one of the most important factors that effect the economic development of the country. Age distribution described in this section is limited to 3 major age groups due to the limited sample size of the preliminary publication of the survey. According to the table 2.3, which shows the percentage distributions of the household population by the 3 major age groups at sector level, the highest population

proportion in Sri Lanka is in the broad age group of 15 to 59 years (62.9%) and so are in all the 3 sectors. The percentages of aging population (60 years and above) and adult population are significantly low in estate sector than the other two sectors in Sri Lanka. Accordingly the percentage of child population (bellow 15 years) is high in estate sector which shows a sign of low life expectancy.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by selected age groups and sector-2009

		Age group (Years)							
Sector	Total	0-14	15-59	60 and above					
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)					
Sri Lanka	100	25.1	62.9	11.9					
,			V-12						
Urban	100	24.4	63.3	12.3					
Rural	100	24.9	63.1	12.0					
Estate	100	30.7	59.6	9.8					

Household living standard has a strong relation to the characteristics of the head of the household and therefore the HIES-2009 has also investigated the same. The survey found that 51.4% of the household heads are

in the 40-59 years age group. Among the total household heads in the country, only 1.4 percent is less than 25 years old and in the estate sector almost no less than 25 years old heads are found.

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of heads of the households by age group and sector - 2009

	E		1 0 0 1							
Sector		Age group (years)								
Sector	Total (%)	below25 (%)	25 - 39 (%)	40 - 59 (%)	60 & above (%)					
Sri Lanka	100	1.4	20.6	51.4	26.5					
Urban	100	2.6	22.1	50.6	24.7					
Rural	100	1.3	20.4	51.3	27.0					
Estate	100	0.3	20.5	54.8	24.4					

2.3 Educational attainment

As reported by the survey, the percentage distribution of five years and above aged population by the level of education is given in Table 2.5. The highest percentage of the pertinent population is reported to be in the group of grade 6 - 10 educational attainment group at national level (43.5%) and every sector confirms the same. The last column of table 2.5 shows that nearly one out of every thousand persons of the relevant population is receiving or attained in special education which is

provided to children who suffers from retarded mental conditions. The Table 2.5 also shows that the most educated group of the population choose to live in the urban sector as the urban sector holds the highest percentage (15.6%) of persons who passed G.C.E (A/L) or higher level examination and it is not so in the lesser educated groups. In the estate sector only 4.2% has attained beyond G. C. E. (A/L) and 8.8% has never attended any school.

Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of the population (Age 5 years and above) by level of education and sector - 2009

		Educational attainment									
Sector	Total	No schooling	Up to grade	Passed grade 6-10	Passed GCE(O/L)	Passed GCE(A/L) and above	Attended/ attending to special education*				
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)				
Sri Lanka	100	4.4	24.7	43.5	16.0	11.3	0.1				
Urban	100	2.7	21.0	39.3	21.0	15.8	0.1				
Rural	100	4.4	24.0	44.7	15.8	11.0	0.1				
Estate	100	8.8	43.2	38.1	5.7	4.2	-				

^{*} The education given to children who are unable or limited capabilities in carrying out activities due to disabilities

When we monitor the level of education of heads of the households at sector level, the estate sector shows the poorest educational attainment than the other two sectors. Highest number of household heads in the estate sector falls in to the groups of who have attained only up to grade five level of education (53.7%) and 10 percent has refrained from schooling.

Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of head of household by level of education and sector - 2009

		Level of education of head of the household							
Sector	Total	No schooling	Up to Grade 5	Grade 6-10	Passed GCE(O/L)	Passed GCE(A/L) and above			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
Sri Lanka	100	4.7	24.2	45.2	15.6	10.2			
Urban	100	2.4	16.5	39.9	23.6	17.6			
Rural	100	4.8	23.6	47.0	15.0	9.4			
Estate	100	10.0	53.7	30.2	2.9	3.1			

2.4 Marital status

Household income and expenditure survey collects information on the marital status of the persons who are in ten years and above aged and based on this the percentage distribution of this population by the marital status is given in table 2.5. The survey reveals that 57.6

percent of this population has reported as married and 34 percent has never married. Above seven persons out of every hundred were recorded as widowed and only one percent reported either divorced or separated at national level in 2009

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of population (age 10 years and above) by marital status and sector - 2009

			Marital status		
Sector	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	33.9	57.6	7.5	1.0
Urban	100	34.3	56.5	8.2	1.0
Rural	100	33.6	58.1	7.3	1.0
Estate	100	37.5	53.1	8.3	1.1

The survey has also reveals that one in every five heads of the households (15%) in Sri Lanka is a widower. However, the number of divorced and separated

household heads is not relatively high as more than eighty percent of the heads of the households in Sri Lanka are currently in wedlock.

Table 2.8: Percentage distribution of the population of head of households (Age 10 years and above) by marital status and sector - 2009

	Marital status							
Sector	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
Sri Lanka	100.	2.7	80.4	15.4	1.6			
Urban	100.	4.7	78.1	16.2	1.0			
Rural	100.	2.4	80.9	15.0	1.7			
Estate	100.	0.8	79.1	18.7	1.4			

2.5 Female headed households

Female-headed households are households in which a female adult member is the one who is responsible for the care and organization of the household or she is selected as the head of the household by the other members of the household. Survey estimates that out of 5 million households, in Sri Lanka, 1.1 million

households or 23 percent of the households are female headed households.

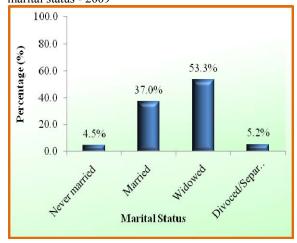
Table 2.9 shows that the age distribution of female heads of households and the survey has found that the majority of female heads of the households are in the age group of 40-59 years.

Table 2.9: Percentage distribution of female heads of households by age group and sector-2009

			Age group	
Sector	Total	Less than 40	40 - 59	60 and above
	(%)	(%)		(%)
Sri Lanka	100	18.4	43.3	38.2
Urban	100	21.8	49.8	28.5
Rural	100	17.6	41.5	40.6
Estate	100	19.4	50.8	29.8

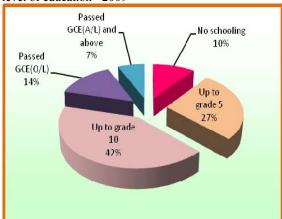
The survey confirms that among the total female heads of the households, in Sri Lanka, more than fifty percent are widows (Figure 02) and small percentage has reported as never married (4.5%).

Figure 02: Distribution of female heads of household by marital status - 2009



According to the survey findings, figure 03 shows the distribution of level of education of female heads of the households in Sri Lanka. Among the female heads of households, majority has attained a level between grade 6 to 10 and 10 percent have never attended in a school.

Figure 03: Distribution of female heads of household by level of education - 2009



3. School Education

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of population (aged 5 to 19 years) by school attendance status and sector - 2009

			School attendance		
Sector	Total	Currently attending	Never attended	Attended in past	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Sri Lanka	100	83.5	3.9	12.6	
Urban	100	83.5	4.1	12.4	
Rural	100	83.6	3.9	12.5	
Estate	100	83.3	2.7	14.1	

The school education is the affirmative characteristic in the education system in Sri Lanka. The enrolment ratio in primary education in 2008 was 98.8 percent according to the ministry of education. The HIES also collects information related to the school attendance from the persons who are in 5 to 19 years age cohort and the HIES 2009/10 has found that more than four-inevery five (more than 83 percent) children in this age group every sector in Sri Lanka are currently attending in schools. Within this population segment nearly 1 in every 25 persons (4%) has never attended in a school

and almost 1 in every 8 children (12.6) has left the school prematurely.

Primary education is compulsory for the children in the age group of from 5 to 14 years old according to the education ordinance in Sri Lanka. So it is mandatory for a child to attend school until he is 14 years old. The survey reveals that out of 2.96 million children in 5-14 years aged group, 2.94 million children are currently attending in schools (99.4%), 0.4 percent have attended in past and 0.2 percent have never attended any school.

3.1 Distance to school

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of currently school attending children (aged 5 -19 years) by distance to school and sector - 2009

			Distance to school		
Total	Less than 1 km	1 - 3 km	3 - 5 km	5 - 10km	10 km and above
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
100	27.3	34.8	12.9	14.0	10.9
100	30.7	41.3	14.9	6.7	6.4
100	25.6	33.7	12.9	16.0	11.8
100	42.3	34.6	9.2	4.1	9.8
	(%) 100 100 100	(%) (%) 100 27.3 100 30.7 100 25.6	(%) (%) (%) 100 27.3 34.8 100 30.7 41.3 100 25.6 33.7	(%) (%) (%) (%) 100 27.3 34.8 12.9 100 30.7 41.3 14.9 100 25.6 33.7 12.9	(%) (%) (%) (%) (%) 100 27.3 34.8 12.9 14.0 100 30.7 41.3 14.9 6.7 100 25.6 33.7 12.9 16.0

Distance to school from the permanent residence is an influential factor in encouraging children to attend school and to increase new admissions. Table 3.2 shows that nearly 2 out of every 3 school going children (62.1%) in Sri Lanka travel less than 3km to find their school. However more than 25% of the children travel

more than 5 km distance and 11% travel beyond 10kms. 42.3% of the estate sector children find their school within 1 km circle from their home and surprisingly 13% of the urban sector children too travel more then 5 kilometers for schooling.

3.2 Mode of travel to school

This survey has collected the information about the mode of travel to school from the children who are currently attending school. The survey found that walking is the major mode of travel and 46% of the children walk to school. Nearly 25% of the children use common transportation modes such as private or public busses or trains to go to school.

3.3 Time taken to school

According to the main mode of travel used to go to school, survey recorded the time taken to go to school from the children who were attending school at the survey time. Table 3.3 gives the information regarding the time spends to reach the school and majority of the children in Sri Lanka takes less than 15 minutes to reach the school from the homes.

Figure 4: Distribution of currently school attending children by mode of travel to school - 2009



Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of currently attending school children (Aged 5 -19 years) by traveling time to school and sector - 2009

		Traveling time to school from house					
Sector	Total	15 min or less	16 -30 min	31 - 60 min	More than 60 min		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	49.8	34.2	13.6	2.4		
Urban	100	60.2	29.5	9.0	1.3		
Rural	100	48.6	35.1	13.7	2.7		
Estate	100	42.4	33.5	22.2	1.9		

4. Health

In the health section of the HIES questionnaire, the health related information is collected from each and every person usually live in the surveyed households considering two different survey periods. One month (last month) reference period is considered to investigate persons visits to any of the government or private hospitals, medical centers or health centers to obtain treatments as out-patients and one year (last year) reference period is considered to record the treatments received as in patients.

The survey reveals that 33.6 percent of the household population has obtained health treatments as outpatients in the previous month and about 11.6 percent persons of all the household population has got treatments at a hospital at least once during the previous year as an in-patient. Out of the total household population, 15.5 percent of persons in Sri Lanka are suffering from at least one chronic illness or disability condition.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of household population by health status and sector - 2009

	Health status of household population							
Sector	Obtained outpatient health care	Stayed at a hospital as an in patient	Suffering from chronic illness/disability					
	(%)	(%)	(%)					
Sri Lanka	33.6	11.6	15.5					
Urban	30.6	9.4	16.1					
Rural	34.2	12.0	15.7					
Estate	33.8	12.3	12.6					

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of population obtained treatment as outpatients by reason for visiting hospital and sector - 2009

		Reason for visiting hospital as an out patient					
Sector	Total	To get treatments for illness To get treatments for injury		10131		Other	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	88.4	3.4	4.9	3.3		
Urban	100	85.2	4.0	7.0	3.8		
Rural	100	88.9	3.3	4.5	3.3		
Estate	100	88.0	3.9	4.8	3.3		

In relation to the information collected regarding the reason for visiting a hospital from the persons who had obtained any treatments as outpatients, nearly 88 percent had admitted that they visited the hospital to

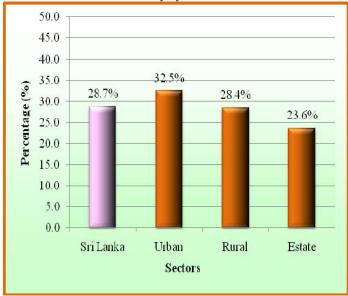
obtain treatments for illnesses and about 5 percent reported that a medical checkup or a consultation is their reason for visiting the hospitals (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of population obtain treatment as inpatient by reason for staying hospital and sector - 2009

		Reason for staying in hospital					
Sector	Total	Illness	Injury/ accident	Operation/ surgery	Child delivery	Other	
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Sri Lanka	100	63.2	9.0	11.2	9.2	7.4	
Urban	100	65.0	5.7	15.2	9.2	4.9	
Rural	100	64.1	9.3	10.7	8.4	7.5	
Estate	100	47.6	11.7	10.1	20.5	10.2	

The survey collects the reasons for staying hospital from the persons who obtained the treatment as inpatients also. According to this inquiry the most of the persons had taken the treatment as inpatient due to an illness (63 %). In estate sector one in five persons among this population was admitted to hospital for a delivery of a child.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of head of the households suffering from chronic illness or disability by sector- 2009



The survey has also found that among the total household heads in Sri Lanka, 28.7% are suffering from at least one chronic illness or a disability condition as listed in table 4.5 and this situation is significantly higher in the urban sector than in the other 2 sectors (see figure 4.4).

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of population who suffered from chronic illness/disabilities by type of chronic illness/disabilities

Chronic illness/Disability	(%)
Total	100.0
Heart diseases	7.5
Blood pressure	21.3
Diabetics	15.7
Asthma	10.1
Epilepsy	2.3
Cancer	1.5
Stomach diseases/ Gastritis	2.2
Diseases related to eyes	2.1
Arthritis	5.9
Psychological	3.4
Hemorrhoid	1.6
Catarrh	5.3
Headache	2.1
Naturally Disabled	3.4
Accident	2.8
Other	12.8

5. Income

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) defines the household income as the total income received by all the members of the household from all the sources, either in cash (monetary income) or in kind (non- monetary income). The household income sources that are investigated under 7 main categories in the survey questionnaire are wages and salaries, agricultural activities of both seasonal and non seasonal crops, non agricultural activities, other regular cash receipts such as pensions, dividends and rents, interest amounts received from various types of savings, current remittances and local and foreign transfers and irregular gains or windfall income such as compensations, lottery wins etc. The income in kind is mostly the estimated values of the household consumed items such as home grown fruits and vegetables, firewood collected etc. and estimated rental values of owner occupied housing units gathered in the consumption expenditure section of the survey questionnaire.

Obtaining income information from individuals and households is a difficult task as many people reluctant to disclose many of them and often under report. Therefore to ease the field work, which is the most challenging activity of the survey, and to gather more accurate and reliable data, income information of the household members were collected individually in all the 6 income sections tactically arranged in the HIES questionnaire. Apart from that, an extra column has also been added at household level in the expenditure section to record estimated values of household consumed goods and services received fully or partly free of charge or purchased on price concessions. This information of income in-kind along with the monitory income collected in the 6 income sections are aggregated and summarized in order to estimate, average monthly household income (mean income), median income, per capita income, income receivers' income and various other indexes such as, Gini coefficients, shares of income etc. at many different geographic and social domain levels.

5.1 Household Income

The mean (average) and median income is the prime statistic used to compare income values reported in different domains over time and within. Mean household income is the value obtained by dividing the total aggregated household income by total number of households in a domain or in an area. Median income is the income value at which the income distribution is divided into two equal size groups. This middle point or

the median is important as always the income of one half of the population falls either above or below that value and the median income is a better indicator than the mean (average) income as the median is not dramatically affected by extreme or unusually high or low values. How ever both the mean and median are based on all the households in the population.

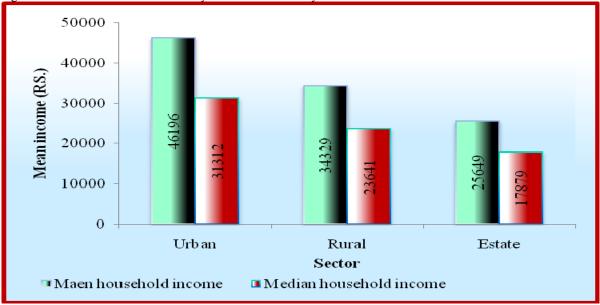
The survey results revealed that the mean monthly household income in Sri Lanka was Rs. 35,495 in 2009. When the 3 sectors are compared, the rural sector which reports closer mean value (Rs. 34,329) to the national value was at almost equal distances from the highest mean monthly income value reported from the urban sector (Rs. 46,196) and the lowest value reported from the estate sector (Rs. 25,649). Table 5.1 shows that the median monthly household income in Sri Lanka was Rs. 24,106 in 2009, which means one half of the households in the country received more than Rs. 24,106 per month per household in 2009. When the provinces are compared, the Western province which reported the highest household income level is nearly 2 times higher than the values reported by the Eastern province which reported the lowest values for both the median and the mean income.

Table 5.1: Household income (average monthly) and average household size by sector and province -2009

average neasemenas	ize by sector	and provin	2007
Sector/Province	Mean	Median	Household
Sector/Frovince	Rs.	Rs.	Size
Sri Lanka	35,495	24,106	4.0
TT 1	46.106	21 212	4.1
Urban	46,196	31,312	4.1
Rural	34,329	23,641	3.9
Estate	25,649	17,879	4.3
Western	44,955	30,414	4.0
Central	35,100	22,733	3.9
Southern	31,940	22,231	4.0
Northern	*	*	*
Eastern	19,710	17,433	4.4
North western	32,120	22,371	3.8
North Central	35,235	27,564	3.7
Uva	27,739	21,187	4.1
Sabaragamuwa	33,865	21,676	3.9

^{*}Sample size is not sufficient





In addition to the median value, decile groups also ease the understanding about an income distribution, particularly the inequality of the distribution. The boundary values of the decile groups break a distribution into 10 equal size groups and the first decile holds the population 10 percent which the lowest values of the distribution are attributed to. So to obtain the range values of the household income deciles, all the households are arranged in ascending order of the income and divided into 10 equal size groups. Table 5.2 and 5.3 shows the mean and median household income values reported within the national and sector level household income deciles respectively.

Table 5.2: Mean and median household income by household income decile - 2009

Mean

(Rs.)

Median

(Rs.)

Range

(Rs.)

Decile

group

All g	groups	35,495	24,106
	•		
1	less than 8708	5,964	6,386
2	8708 - 12662	10,775	10,824
3	12663 - 16295	14,461	14,500
4	16296 - 20225	18,178	18,068
5	20226 - 24106	22,237	22,225
6	24107 - 28837	26,339	26,066
7	28838 - 35531	32,099	32,086
8	35532 - 45301	40,121	39,937
9	45302 - 64343	53,955	53,667
10	More than 64343	131,025	94,331

The point to note here is that the median equals the upper boundary of the fifth decile group in any distribution by definition and upper boundaries of the other deciles groups mark the breaking points of the respective groups. In most of the income distributions the mean or the average falls beyond the median, resulting positively skewed distributions and the household income distributions at national and sector levels shown in tables 5.2 and 5.3 are live illustrations for a typical income distribution.

The distributions of shares of income of deciles to total household income at each sector and at the national level as well show a similar pattern in Table 5.4. The 10^{th} decile groups in all the sectors and total country held very high shares of household income and the corresponding figures for urban, rural and estate sectors are 35.6 percent, 36.6 percent and 36.3 percent respectively.

Table 5.5 shows the household shares and income shares of the national household income deciles to total number of households and total income respectively at national and sector levels. According to the Table 5.5, 17.3 percent of the urban sector households that received 47.5 percent of the total urban sector household income fall in the tenth national decile group in which all the households received over Rs. 64,343 monthly per household. On the other hand when the table 5.5 is carefully examined, it also shows that 56 percent of the estate sector households were among the poorest 40 percent households of the country in 2009 and their contribution to the total household income of the estate sector was 27 percent.

Table 5.3: Mean and median monthly household income by household income decile and sector - 2009

D:1.		Urban			Rural			Estate	
Decile	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median
group	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All grou	ups	46196	31312		34329	23641		25649	17879
1	Less than 13313	9192	9680	Less than 8440	5713	6080	Less than 7492	6173	6303
2	13313-16800	15070	15000	8440-12245	10407	10316	7492-9827	8569	8620
3	16801-22000	19156	19092	12246-15775	13993	13911	9828-12878	11601	11601
4	22001-25954	23938	23908	15776-19740	17755	17724	12879-15956	14384	14579
5	25955-31312	28491	28417	19741-23641	21755	21816	15957-17879	16989	16968
6	31313-37875	34535	34833	23642-28143	25719	25718	17880-21382	19698	20145
7	37876-45971	41972	42031	28144-34814	31305	31086	21383-25724	23735	23057
8	45972-60000	53404	53667	345815-44107	39026	38693	25725-30639	27602	27484
9	60001-88300	71455	69329	44108-62059	52076	51547	30640-40819	34842	33758
10	Above 88300	165757	125149	Above 62059	125806	88010	Above 40819	93695	59483

Table 5.4: Share of income to total household income by household income deciles and sector - 2009

D "	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
Decile group	Income range	Share of income						
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All groups		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1	less than 8708	1.7	less than 13313	2.0	less than 8440	1.7	less than 7492	2.4
2	8708-12662	3.0	13313-16800	3.3	8440-12245	3.0	7492-9827	3.3
3	12663-16295	4.1	16801-22000	4.1	12246-15775	4.1	9828-12878	4.6
4	16296-20225	5.1	22001-25954	5.2	15776-19740	5.2	12879-15956	5.6
5	20226-24106	6.3	25955-31312	6.1	19741-23641	6.3	15957-17879	6.6
6	24107-28837	7.4	31313-37875	7.5	23642-28143	7.5	17880-21382	7.7
7	28838-35531	9.0	37876-45971	9.2	28144-34814	9.1	21383-25724	9.2
8	35532-45301	11.3	45972-60000	11.6	345815-44107	11.4	25725-30639	11.0
9	45302-64343	15.2	60001-88300	15.4	44108-62059	15.1	30640-40819	13.3
10	more than 64343	36.8	more than 88300	35.6	more than 62059	36.6	more than 40819	36.3

Table 5.5: Share of income to total household income and percentage of households by national household income decile and sector - 2009

National household income decile group and range (Rs.)		Percentage of households (%)				Share of income (%)			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All deciles		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	less than 8708	10.0	4.2	10.6	16.2	1.7	0.6	1.8	4.4
2	8708-12662	10.0	4.1	10.7	13.6	3.0	1.0	3.4	5.8
3	12663-16295	10.0	10.2	9.9	11.4	4.1	3.2	4.2	6.5
4	16296-20225	10.0	9.1	9.8	14.6	5.1	3.6	5.2	10.2
5	20226-24106	10.0	8.3	10.3	9.4	6.3	4.0	6.7	8.0
6	24107-28837	10.0	9.9	9.9	12.6	7.4	5.7	7.6	12.9
7	28838-35531	10.0	11.0	10.0	7.7	9.0	7.7	9.3	9.4
8	35532-45301	10.0	12.3	9.9	5.2	11.3	10.8	11.6	7.9
9	45302-64343	10.0	13.5	9.8	4.8	15.2	16.0	15.3	9.6
10	more than 64343	10.0	17.3	9.1	4.4	36.8	47.5	35.0	25.5

5.2 Inequality of income

The simplest but a popular way to understand the income inequalities is dividing the population into income quintiles and analyzing the proportions of income calculated at each quintile from poorest to richest. A national household income quintile represents 20% or one fifth of the total households in Sri Lanka. The highest or the fifth quintile holds the richest 20% households, the bottom or the first is for the poorest 20% and the 60% from second to fourth quintiles are considered as middle income group. The table 5.6 shows the percentage share of income by the poorest, richest and middle income groups in Sri Lanka.

It is shown in Figure 5.2 that the richest 20 percent (9th and 10th deciles groups) was receiving nearly 52 percent of the total household income of Sri Lanka while the poorest 20 percent (1st and 2nd deciles groups) was receiving only 4.7 percent in 2009. When the poorest 40 percent or the first 2 quintiles are considered, the corresponding figure was 13.9 percent.

Figure 5.2: Share of household income by household income quintiles - 2009

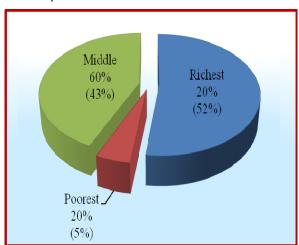


Table 5.6: Percentage share of income received by poorest to richest households by sector - 2009

	Share of income					
Sector	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Middle 60%	Poorest 40%		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	52.1	4.7	43.2	13.9		
Urban	51.1	5.3	43.7	14.6		
Rural	51.7	4.7	43.6	14.0		
Estate	49.6	5.7	44.7	15.9		

5.2.1. Gini coefficient

Gini coefficient (Gini) is one of the widely used indicators to measure the depth of inequality of an income distribution. The Gini is based on the Lorenz curve which plots cumulative proportions of the total income of the population in y axis and cumulatively share of the population from the lowest to highest income in x axis. The Gini can take values between zero and one and the line drawn at 45 degrees or the diagonal of the Lorenz curve represents a distribution with zero Gini value which indicates perfectly equal or zero level of inequity of the distribution. The Lorenz curve shown in Figure 5.3 is based on the monthly household income values reported in HIES 2009. The survey results revealed that the Gini of the household income in Sri Lanka is 0.47 and urban and estate sectors reported 0.45 and 0.44 Gini values respectively.

Table 5.7 presents the Gini coefficients of household income, per capita income and income receiver's income by sectors and by provinces. There were no significant differences noticed among the income distributions of the sectors

whereas when the provinces are considered highly varied Gini is shown. The highest Gini was reported from the Central province and the Sabaragamuwa province (0.51 and 0.50) and the Eastern province shows the lowest income inequality with 0.33 of Gini.

Figure 5.3: Lorenz curve for household income distribution - 2006

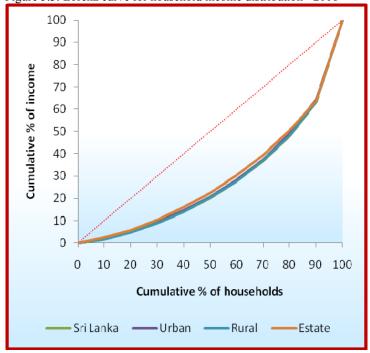


Table 5.7: Gini coefficients of household income, per capita income and income receiver's income by sectors and by province - 2009

Sector and Province	Gini coefficient of Household income	Gini coefficient of Per capita income	Gini coefficient of Income receiver's income
		2 22 24p 240 2222	
Sri Lanka	0.47	0.46	0.53
Urban	0.45	0.47	0.53
Rural	0.46	0.46	0.52
Estate	0.44	0.43	0.53
Western	0.45	0.46	0.54
Central	0.51	0.51	0.57
Southern	0.43	0.42	0.50
Eastern	0.33	0.30	0.37
North western	0.49	0.48	0.53
North Central	0.39	0.39	0.47
Uva	0.41	0.39	0.49
Sabaragamuwa	0.50	0.48	0.57

Table 5.8: Household size by monthly household income decile and sector - 2009

Household	Sri L	anka	Ur	ban	Ru	ıral	Es	tate
income	Income range	Household Size						
deciles	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)
All groups		4.0		4.2		3.9		4.3
1	less than 8708	2.8	less than 13313	3.2	less than 8440	2.8	less than 7492	3.0
2	8708-12662	3.4	13313-16800	3.8	8440-12245	3.4	7492-9827	3.3
3	12663-16295	3.7	16801-22000	3.8	12246-15775	3.6	9828-12878	3.8
4	16296-20225	3.9	22001-25954	4.4	15776-19740	3.8	12879-15956	4.4
5	20226-24106	4.1	25955-31312	4.6	19741-23641	4.0	15957-17879	5.0
6	24107-28837	4.3	31313-37875	4.2	23642-28143	4.2	17880-21382	4.7
7	28838-35531	4.2	37876-45971	4.1	28144-34814	4.2	21383-25724	4.6
8	35532-45301	4.4	45972-60000	4.2	345815-44107	4.4	25725-30639	4.6
9	45302-64343	4.4	60001-88300	4.6	44108-62059	4.4	30640-40819	4.6
10	more than 64343	4.5	more than 88300	4.4	more than 62059	4.5	more than 40819	5.0

Table 5.9: Mean and Median monthly per capita income by monthly per capita income decile and sector - 2009

Per capita	Sri	Lanka		U	rban		I	Rural		I	Estate	
income	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median
decile	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All group	os	8931	5863		11143	7472		8744	5860		5978	4242
1	Less than 2420	1714	1740	Less than 2823	2088	2124	Less than 2403	1690	1675	Less than 2069	1513	1557
2	2420-3405	2941	2965	2823-3850	3412	3440	2403-3421	2959	3016	2069-2541	2348	2397
3	3406-4186	3809	3832	3851-4833	4306	4250	3422-4204	3835	3859	2542-2983	2780	2751
4	4187-4971	4556	4551	4834-5792	5287	5185	4205-4982	4567	4558	2984-3465	3216	3232
5	4971-5863	5433	5468	5793-7472	6451	6335	4983-5860	5445	5481	3466-4242	3970	4029
6	5864-7098	6419	6398	7473-8867	8072	8000	5861-7006	6388	6385	4243-4935	4552	4577
7	7099-8631	7778	7726	8868-11075	9902	9925	7007-8431	7655	7575	4936-5736	5209	5132
8	8632-11048	9770	9724	11076-14395	12820	12869	8432-10796	9568	9538	5737-6828	6256	6254
9	11049-16353	13233	12874	14396-21792	17788	17330	10797-15731	12753	12462	6829-10213	8194	7992
10	More than 16353	33672	24250	More than 21792	41538	31500	More than 15731	32623	22591	More than 10213	21911	13616

5.2.2 Household size

Number of persons, including boarders and servants usually live in a household is the definition given for the household size. According to the survey the mean household size in Sri Lanka has come down to 4.0 persons per household in 2009. Table 5.8 shows that the household size gradually increases from about 3 persons to about 4.5 persons with the increase of the household income across the first to tenth decile group in Sri Lanka and in all the sectors as well.

5.3 Per capita income

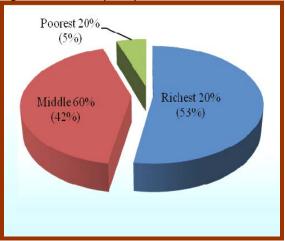
Per capita income is frequently used and a better indicator to understand and compare the country's standard of living over time as it does not depend as much the household income and the expenditure does on the household size. However the per-capita income too varies, in reverse to the household income with the household size and the lower the household size higher the per-capita income. Per capita income in a domain is calculated by dividing the estimated total household income by the estimated number of household population in the domain and is also used to measure and compare the wealth status of domains. According to the Table 5.10 which shows the mean and median monthly per-capita income of the country at sector and province levels in 2009, the mean monthly per capita income at national level was Rs. 8,931 in 2009 and the median was Rs. 5,863.

Table 5.10: Mean and median monthly per capita income by sector and by province - 2009

Sactor and province	Mean	Median	
Sector and province	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Sri Lanka	8,931	5,863	
Urban	11,143	7,472	
Rural	8,744	5,860	
Estate	5,978	4,242	
Western	11,106	7,278	
Central	8,980	5,446	
Southern	7,995	5,647	
Eastern	4,520	3,938	
North western	8,487	5,550	
North Central	9,642	7,098	
Uva	6,710	5,006	
Sabaragamuwa	8,595	5,271	

The Table 5.9 displays the distributions of per capita income by national and sector level monthly per capita income decile groups. The decile mean values indicate the high positive skewedness of the per-capita income distribution and according to the decile range values, more than seventy percent of the total population receives per-capita income less than the value of the national mean per-capita income (Rs. 8,931). Further comparisons show that the mean income of the richest ten percent of the population is nearly twenty times higher than that of the poorest ten percent. The urban and rural sectors too shows a similar pattern of high inequality between the rich and the poor but in the estate sector, the per capita income distribution shows the least inequality of the per capita income with relatively narrow distance between the mean and the median, confirming the lowest Gini value among the sectors, reported in table 5.7. However the richest 20 percent of the total populations in Sri Lanka shared nearly 53 percent of the total household income in 2009.

Figure 5.3: Share of per capita income - 2009



According to the survey findings, table 5.9 presents the mean and median monthly per capita income values by per capita income decile groups and ads to the knowledge that the poorest 5% persons of Sri Lanka in 2009 received less than Rs. 1,740 monthly which is indicated by the median value of the first per capita income decile given in table 5.9. When the per capita income deciles are considered, from poorest to richest income groups, the household size goes down from 2.8 to 4.5. The average household size in the first per-capita income decile group is 4.6 and it is only 3.2 in the tenth decile group.

Table 5.11: Mean monthly per capita income, household size and share of income by national monthly per capita income decile - 2009

Decile	Per capita Income range	Mean income	Household size	Share of income
group	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(%)
All group	os	8931	4.0	100
1	Less than 2420	1714	4.6	1.9
2	2420-3405	2941	4.3	3.3
3	3406-4186	3809	4.3	4.3
4	4187-4971	4556	4.3	5.1
5	4971-5863	5433	4.2	6.1
6	5864-7098	6419	4.0	7.2
7	7099-8631	7778	3.9	8.7
8	8632-11048	9770	3.8	11.0
9	11049-16353	13233	3.6	14.8
10	More than 16353	33672	3.2	37.7

5.4 Income receiver's income

In order to obtain the Income receiver's income, the HIES records the household income, received from all the sources, by source and person. The Income receiver's income is the sum of the income values recorded in each income section arranged according to the income source in the survey questionnaire. If a person is less than 10 years old or his aggregated total monthly income is less than Rs. 150, then he was not defined as an income receiver by the HIES 2009 and

such income values were added to the income of the heads of the respective households. It is obvious that the household income is so built on the income of the income receivers in the household and thus the total household income of the country is equal to the sum of the income values recorded at all of the source sections of the survey questionnaire by the total income receivers in the country.

2.5 No. of income receivers 2.0 1.9 1.8 2.0 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 Central Lord Worth Central Uwa Hord Worth Central Uwa Sabaraganuwa Rural Sector and province

Figure 5.4: Average number of income receivers per household and household size by sector and province - 2006

Table 5.12: Income receiver's mean monthly income by income receiver's income decile and sector - 2009

Income	Sri Lanka Urban		Ru	ral	Esta	ate		
receiver's income	Income range	Mean income						
decile	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		19520		24112		19211		12408
1	Less than 2721	1396	Less than 3500	1783	Less than 2664	1365	Less than 2150	1243
2	2721-5000	3905	350-6900	5225	2665-5000	3868	2150-3750	2976
3	5001-7500	6342	6901-9517	8086	5001-7500	6357	3751-5290	4711
4	7501-9976	8641	9518-12189	10908	7501-10000	8913	5291-6264	5853
5	9977-12268	10983	12190-15000	13942	10001-12293	11242	6265-7275	6782
6	12269-15686	14035	15001-19080	17270	12294-15656	14023	7276-8784	8028
7	15687-20000	17875	19081-23657	21075	15657-20000	17796	8785-10900	9855
8	2001-25373	22576	23658-30267	26930	20001-25000	22444	10901-15058	13032
9	25374-37367	30211	30268-45790	37426	25001-36221	29737	15059-21610	18080
10	More than 37367	79683	More than 45790	98860	More than 36221	77287	More than 21610	54366

Table 5.13: Average number of income receiver's by monthly household income decile and sector 2009

Household	Sri La	ınka	Urban		Ru	ral	Esta	ate
income decile	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers
All groups		1.8		1.9		1.8		2.0
1	Less than 8708	1.3	Less than 13313	1.3	Less than 8440	1.3	Less than 7492	1.6
2	8708-12662	1.4	13313-16800	1.6	8440-12245	1.4	7492-9827	1.7
3	12663-16295	1.6	16801-22000	1.6	12246-15775	1.5	9828-12878	1.6
4	16296-20225	1.7	22001-25954	1.8	15776-19740	1.7	12879-15956	2.0
5	20226-24106	1.8	25955-31312	2.0	19741-23641	1.7	15957-17879	2.0
6	24107-28837	1.9	31313-37875	2.0	23642-28143	1.8	17880-21382	2.1
7	28838-35531	1.9	37876-45971	1.8	28144-34814	1.9	21383-25724	2.5
8	35532-45301	2.0	45972-60000	2.0	345815-44107	1.9	25725-30639	2.0
9	45302-64343	2.1	60001-88300	2.4	44108-62059	2.1	30640-40819	2.6
10	More than 64343	2.3	More than 88300	2.5	More than 62059	2.2	More than 40819	2.3

The survey revealed that the average number of income receiver's per household in Sri Lanka was 1.8 persons in 2009 and remained unchanged over the residential sectors as well since the previous survey, the HIES 2006/07. Further description at the province level added that the lowest average number of income receivers per household was reported from the Eastern province (1.5), the highest was from the Western province (2.0) and the other provinces are not significantly away from 1.7 persons as shown in Figure 5.4.

Table 5.14: Mean and median monthly Income receiver's income by sector and by province - 2009

G	Income receiv	er's income	
Sector and province	Mean	Median	
province	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
Sri Lanka	19520	12268	
Urban	24112	15000	
Rural	19211	12293	
Estate	12408	7275	
Western	22701	14048	
Central	18792	10629	
Southern	18180	12076	
Eastern	14681	12268	
North western	12892	10700	
North Central	21108	16000	
Uva	15813	11624	
Sabaragamuwa	17746	10000	

The separate analysis of the income receiver's income of the survey reports that the average monthly income receiver's income and median income for the country in 2009 was Rs. 19,520 and Rs. 12,268 respectively. Table 5.14 says that both the mean and the

median income of the monthly income receiver's income reported by the urban sector are nearly two times higher than those reported by the estate sector. When the Income receiver's income reported in the household income decile groups are considered, in Table 5.14, it shows that the higher the number of income receivers higher the household income.

Table 5.17 shows the income receiver's income share to total household income by monthly income receiver's income deciles made at sector levels and national level. When the national monthly income receiver's income deciles are considered in the analysis, it shows that an income receiver in the lowest decile which shared just 0.7 percent to the total income, received less than Rs. 2,721 while every income receiver in the highest decile received more than Rs. 37,367 per month sharing massive 40.8 percent of the total income together.

According to the Gini coefficient values and the summaries of the shares of income values shown in table 2.17 given in Table 5.15, there are no significant differences in inequities in income receiver's income between the sectors. However there were from 15 to 20 times high differences between the shares of income of poor and rich groups confirming the prevailing high inequities indicated by the high Gini values reported within the country and within all the sectors as well in 2009. The share of income of income receivers in the lowest two income receiver's income decile groups or the poorest 20% income receivers was only 2.7 per cent to total income of the country but the income receivers in the last two deciles or richest 20% of the income receivers shared by 56.3 percent. Although a high Gini value, similar to the other sectors was reported, the poorest to richest decile ratio is comparatively low in the estate sector and the poorest 20 percent of income receivers shared the total estate sector household income by 3.4 percent which is the highest among the

Table 5.15: Gini coefficient and income share of income receiver's by sector - 2009

1 able 5.15. Offit coefficient and income share of income receiver's by sector - 2007								
		Income share of income receiver's						
Sector	Gini coefficient	Poorest 20 %	Middle 60%	Richest 20%				
		(%)	(%)	(%)				
Sri Lanka	0.53	2.7	41.0	56.3				
Urban	0.53	2.9	40.7	56.4				
Rural	0.52	2.8	41.5	55.7				
Estate	0.53	3.4	39.2	57.5				

Table 5.16: Income receiver's median income by sector and income receiver's income decile - 2009

Income	Sri I	Lanka	Ur	ban	Ru	ıral	Est	ate
receiver's income	Income range	Median income						
decile	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All group	s	12268		15000		12293		7275
1	Less than 2721	1333	Less than 3500	1667	Less than 2664	1250	Less than 2150	1350
2	2721-5000	3988	350-6900	5083	2665-5000	3870	2150-3750	3000
3	5001-7500	6264	6901-9517	8000	5001-7500	6306	3751-5290	4814
4	7501-9976	8501	9518-12189	10800	7501-10000	8957	5291-6264	5903
5	9977-12268	10980	12190-15000	14043	10001-12293	11214	6265-7275	6700
6	12269-15686	14021	15001-19080	17173	12294-15656	14000	7276-8784	8000
7	15687-20000	17900	19081-23657	20833	15657-20000	17786	8785-10900	9911
8	2001-25373	22523	23658-30267	26833	20001-25000	22410	10901-15058	13181
9	25374-37367	29817	30268-45790	38474	25001-36221	29317	15059-21610	17860
10	More than 37367	53513	More than 45790	69329	More than 36221	51600	More than 21610	32633

Table 5.17: Share of income receiver's income to total household income by sector and income receiver's income decile - 2009

Income	Sri L	anka	Ur	ban	Ru	ıral	Est	tate
receiver's income	Income range	Share of income						
decile	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All groups		100		100		100		100
1	Less than 2721	0.7	Less than 3500	0.7	Less than 2664	0.7	Less than 2150	1.0
2	2721-5000	2.0	350-6900	2.2	2665-5000	2.1	2150-3750	2.4
3	5001-7500	3.3	6901-9517	3.4	5001-7500	3.2	3751-5290	3.9
4	7501-9976	4.3	9518-12189	4.6	7501-10000	5.5	5291-6264	4.7
5	9977-12268	5.6	12190-15000	5.7	10001-12293	4.7	6265-7275	5.5
6	12269-15686	7.2	15001-19080	7.1	12294-15656	7.3	7276-8784	6.6
7	15687-20000	9.8	19081-23657	8.7	15657-20000	9.9	8785-10900	7.8
8	2001-25373	10.7	23658-30267	11.2	20001-25000	10.9	10901-15058	10.8
9	25374-37367	15.5	30268-45790	15.5	25001-36221	15.5	15059-21610	14.2
10	More than 37367	40.8	More than 45790	40.9	More than 36221	40.2	More than 21610	43.2

5.5 Source of income

The income is received in two main ways, either in cash or in kind or in other words monetary and non-monetary and the monitory income includes the receipts of funds transferred through bank drafts and modern electronic means as well. Wages and salaries earned by direct employees, Profits from agricultural and non agricultural activities, other cash receipts such as pensions, aids, Samurdhi, local and foreign transfers and windfall income such as lottery wins, compensations etc. are identified as monetary income. The non monetary income is the estimated value of goods 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 products of agricultural activities, and other goods or concession values received on consumption of goods and services provided by employers or other related parties. Estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units or freely occupied housing units are also treated as a part of the non-monetary income of the households.

The survey revealed that 85 percent of the total household income of the country was received as monetary income in 2009 and it was Rs 30,191 out of Rs. 35,496 on average at national household level. The major part of the monetary income, Rs. 12,130 or 34.2 percent of the total household income is sourced from wages and salaries.

The income from agricultural activities is the least contributor among the 3 major employment categories. The employment income, in addition to the wages and salaries earned by employees, includes income gained by employers and own account workers engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the country (Table 5.18). The estate sector shows the highest proportion (47.1%) of household income received as wages and salaries alone and recorded the lowest proportion received from other sources of employment income.

Figure 5.5: National distribution of household income by source of income - 2009

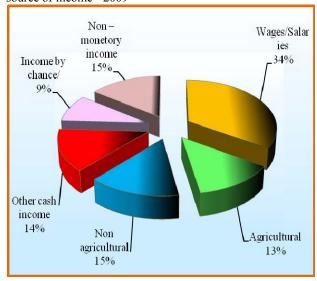


Table 5.18: Average monthly household income by sources of income and sector - 2009

Source of income	Sri La	anka	Urb	Urban		al	Estate	
Source of income	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Total income	35496	100.0	46196	100.0	34330	100	25650	100
Monetary income	30191	85.1	37117	80.3	29520	86.0	22474	87.6
Wages/Salaries	12130	34.2	16569	35.9	11393	33.2	12077	47.1
Agricultural activities	4673	13.2	1402	3.0	5436	15.8	1202	4.7
Non agricultural activities	5146	14.5	6920	15.0	5051	14.7	1948	7.6
Other income	4960	14.0	7516	16.3	4592	13.4	4043	15.8
Windfall income	3282	9.2	4710	10.2	3048	8.9	3204	12.5
Non-monetary income	5305	14.9	9079	19.7	4810	14.0	3176	12.4
Income in kind	2018	5.7	2145	4.6	1992	5.8	2099	8.2
Estimated value of owner	3287	9.3	6934	15.0	2818	8.2	1077	4.2
occupied housing								

5.6 Income distribution by characteristics of household head

The HIES shows that the household income, per-capita income and the income receiver's income in Sri Lanka has a very high positive correlation with educational attainment. The income summarized at different educational attainment groups clearly shows that the higher the educational attainment higher the income as graphically shown by Figure 5.6 and 5.7 which confirms the rise of both mean and median household income in

the groups arranged according to the level of education of heads of the households in the respective groups.

The figures also show how the level of education significantly enhances the potential of earnings of households. If a household head has a higher level of education then the household is more likely to have a higher income.

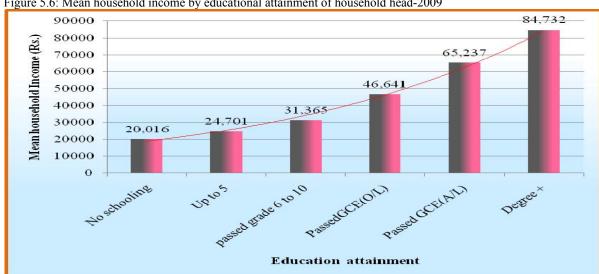
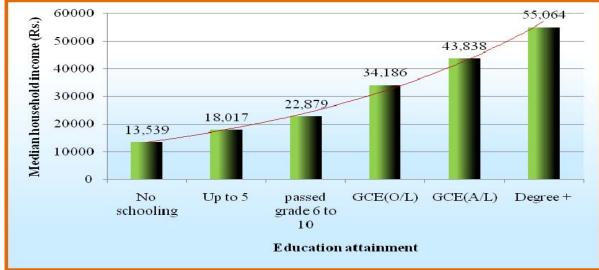


Figure 5.6: Mean household income by educational attainment of household head-2009





The graph 5.7 shows that, according to the characteristics of the median, 50 percent of the households that headed by a GCE (O/L) or higher examination passed person, receives an income more than or equal to the average household income of the country and 50 percent of the degree holder headed households received beyond Rs. 55,000 monthly in

2009. However the degree holder headed households were just 2 percent in the population and almost 3 out of every four households in the country are headed by less than GCE (O/L) attained (from no schooling up to grade 10) persons. Household heads never attended school are 4.7 percent and 50 percent of their households receive less than Rs. 13,539 per month.

Sri Lanka is among the countries that report very high level of gender equality, according to the many recent international and local studies and the HIES 2009/10 also support the finding by reporting no significant gender inequality in terms of household income

reported between male and female headed households. However the effect of the level of education of the head of the household on household income is highlighted for both the sexes as shown by figure 5.8.

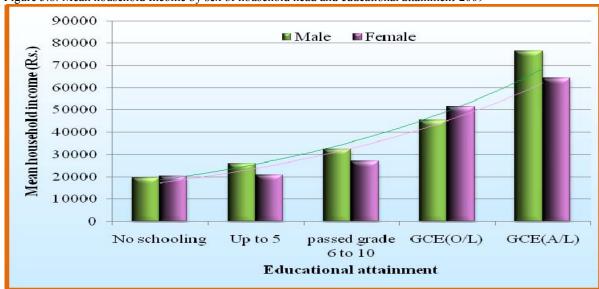
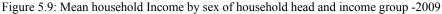
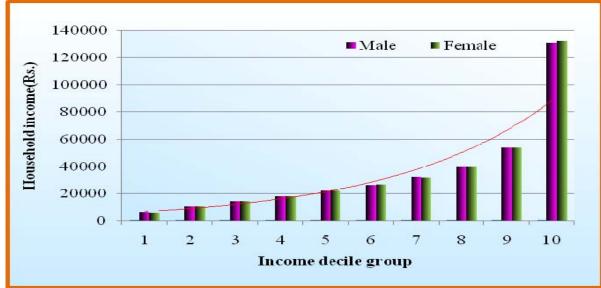


Figure 5.8: Mean household Income by sex of household head and educational attainment-2009





The figure 5.9 shows the results of an investigation made for any gender inequality among different household income levels from rich to poor in terms of household income and finds perfectly similar distributions of mean household income reported at every household income deciles by both the male headed and female headed households. However it

should be noted that, according to the definition of household head, all the 23 percent of households headed by female heads are not totally depend on income generated by females and there are many households that identify a female as the head as the responsible male is living away from the household due to economic reasons (see section 2.5).

6. Expenditure

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

- 1. Expenditure on food (Included boarders and domestic servants)
- 2. Expenditure on non food. (Excluded boarders and servants)
- Expenditure incurred by boarders and domestic servants
 (Non food items and food purchased and consumed outside the household)

In order to obtain more accurate data, the first two sections were 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 items was divided into 16 sub groups, such as housing, fuel and light, durable goods, health and personal care expenses etc.

Under food expenditure information was 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 consumed food items within the household or purchased and consumed outside the household were reported. Home grown and freely received food items were estimated according to the market value in that area. Initially this information was recorded in a separate form (food consumption sheet) by the respondent on a daily basis.

Considering the non food expenditure, the amount spent for each item by each member of the household under the given reference period was recorded. This reference period can be varied from one month to twelve months period depending on the consumer behaviour 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 on boarders and domestic servants who live in the household were reported according to the corresponding 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. Considering the market prices of the relevant area, the estimated value of freely received non food items and items received as concession prices during the reference period were also included

The relevant enumerator was advised to make three visits to that household and guide the respondent to carryout this activity accurately. Soon after getting the information from the household, it was edited where it is necessary and entered into the survey schedule by the enumerator.

6.1 Household expenditure

Table 6.1: Average monthly household expenditure and household size by sector and by province - 2009

household size by sector	and by province	- 2009
Sector and Province	Mean household expenditure	Mean household Size
	(Rs.)	(persons)
Sri Lanka	32446	4.0
Sector		
Urban	44845	4.2
Rural	30805	3.9
Estate	25662	4.3
Province		
Western	43275	4.1
Central	29694	3.9
Southern	29470	4.0
Eastern	24301	4.4
North-western	27349	3.8
North-central	32911	3.7
Uva	25137	4.1
Sabaragamuwa	24985	3.9

The survey results reveal that the average monthly household expenditure for both food and drink and non food items is Rs. 32,446 for Sri Lanka in 2009. Considering the residential sectors, monthly

expenditure of a household in urban sector was recorded as Rs. 44,845 on average while that in rural sector was Rs. 30,805 (Table 6.1). It can be seen that a household in urban sector has spent approximately Rs. 20,000 more than that in estate sector per month.

The Table 6.1 also shows the household size in each sectors and province. The same province indicates the

largest household size and the lowest household monthly expenditure. That is Eastern province.

Among the provinces in Sri Lanka, the highest mean monthly household expenditure is reported from Western province (Rs 43,275). The mean household expenditure reported by all the provinces other than the Western province is below the national level figure.

Table 6.2: Average monthly household expenditure by expenditure decile and by Sector – 2009

	Sri La	nka	Urba	ın	Rur	al	Esta	te
Decile group	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)
All		32446		44845		30805		25662
1	Less than 11388	8442	Less than 15652	12082	Less than 10878	8097	Less than 11964	8919
2	11388 - 15014	13358	15652 - 20707	18403	10878 - 14523	12840	11964 - 14740	13457
3	15015 - 18150	16526	20708 - 24570	22883	14524 - 17420	15876	14741 - 17245	16213
4	18151 - 21462	19745	24571 - 28391	26149	17421 - 20565	18955	17246 - 19695	18442
5	21464 - 24860	23134	28392 - 33078	30705	20566 - 24000	22283	19695 - 21510	20481
6	24861 - 28631	26721	33079 - 39412	36469	24001 - 27768	25894	21511 - 23742	22533
7	28632 - 33602	30972	39413 - 46767	42810	27769 - 32350	29874	23743 - 27335	25529
8	33603 - 41176	37226	46768 - 58587	52110	32351 - 39473	35629	27336 - 30925	29228
9	41176 - 56261	47915	58588 - 77005	67100	39474 - 53048	45444	30926 - 36979	33479
10	More than 56261	100490	More than 77005	144659	More than 53048	93333	More than 36979	71023

Considering the table 6.2, the average monthly expenditure of a household in the expenditure group of tenth decile (Rs. 100,490) is twelve times greater than that of the first decile group (Rs. 8442). Similar pattern

can be seen from urban sector. But in rural and estate sector, the variations of mean expenditure among deciles were not that high. This feature was depicted in the following figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Average monthly household expenditure by expenditure decile and by Sector – 2009

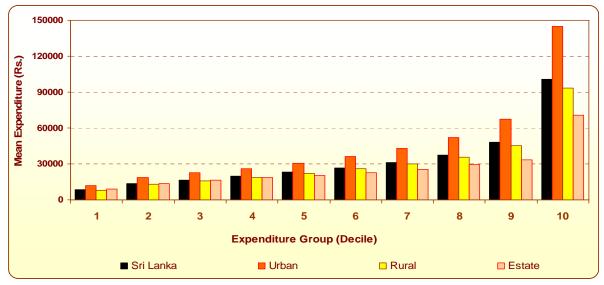


Table 6.3: Share of household expenditure to total household expenditure by sector and by expenditure decile - 2009

o e	Sri La	nka	Urba	n	Rur	al	Esta	te
Decile group	Expenditure group	Share of expenditure						
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1	Less than 11388	2.6	Less than 15652	2.7	Less than 10878	2.6	Less than 11964	3.5
2	11388 - 15014	4.1	15652 - 20707	4.1	10878 - 14523	4.2	11964 - 14740	5.6
3	15015 - 18150	5.1	20708 - 24570	5.1	14524 - 17420	5.2	14741 - 17245	6.1
4	18151 - 21462	6.1	24571 - 28391	5.9	17421 - 20565	6.1	17246 - 19695	7.2
5	21464 - 24860	7.1	28392 - 33078	6.9	20566 - 24000	7.2	19695 - 21510	7.8
6	24861 - 28631	8.2	33079 - 39412	8.0	24001 - 27768	8.4	21511 - 23742	8.7
7	28632 - 33602	9.5	39413 - 46767	9.5	27769 - 32350	9.7	23743 - 27335	10.6
8	33603 - 41176	11.5	46768 - 58587	11.8	32351 - 39473	11.5	27336 - 30925	10.7
9	41176 - 56261	14.8	58588 - 77005	15.6	39474 - 53048	14.7	30926 - 36979	13.6
10	More than 56261	31.0	More than 77005	30.4	More than 53048	30.2	More than 36979	26.2

According to table 6.3 above, the shares of expenditure to total expenditure among deciles calculated for Sri Lanka, urban and rural sectors show a similar pattern.

But it behaves differently in the estate sector in which relatively more proportion of the total consumption of the respective sector is shared by the first 5 deciles.

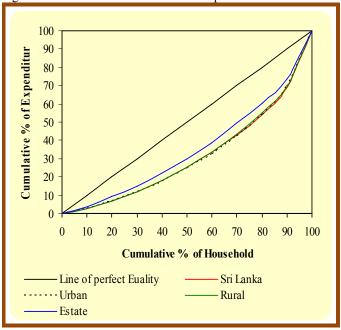
Table 6.4: Household size and percentage of households by national household expenditure decile - 2009

е С	National	Percentage of households					Househ	old size	
Decile group	household Expenditure group (Rs.)	Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate	Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate
1	Less than 11388	10.0	3.4	11.1	9.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
2	11388 - 15014	10.0	5.5	10.7	11.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.1
3	15015 - 18150	10.0	5.1	10.6	13.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.1
4	18151 - 21462	10.0	7.8	10.1	14.9	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.6
5	21464 - 24860	10.0	9.5	9.8	14.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5
6	24861 - 28631	10.0	9.0	10.1	11.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	5.4
7	28632 - 33602	10.0	10.5	9.8	12.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7
8	33603 - 41176	10.0	11.6	10.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9
9	41176 - 56261	10.0	16.6	9.3	2.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
10	More than 56261	10.0	21.0	8.5	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.2

According to Table 6.4, when income decile group increases, the household size also increases, in all the sectors. Considering the percentage proportions of households fall in national household expenditure deciles by sector, the tenth decile group contains 21 percent of the urban households which is the highest

proportion among sectors. The relevant proportions for the rural and the estate sectors are relatively low (8.5% and 4.0% respectively) confirming with the high sector disparity exists in the country in terms of the household expenditure as shown in table 6.1.

Figure 6.2: Lorenz curve for household expenditure - 2009



Gini coefficient of household expenditure in Sri Lanka is reported as 0.39 and the per-capita income distribution also shows a similar pattern.

Table 6.5: Gini coefficient of household expenditure and per capita expenditure by sector – 2009

	Gini Coefficient					
Sector	Household expenditure	Per capita expenditure				
Sri Lanka	0.39	0.38				
Urban	0.39	0.41				
Rural	0.38	0.37				
Estate	0.31	0.30				

When the sectors are considered, the lowest value for the Gini coefficient of household expenditure is reported in estate sector (0.31). This nature of very low inequity within the sectors can be seen for the per capita expenditure as well. That reflects the homogeneous consumption patterns among the households and people in estate sector.

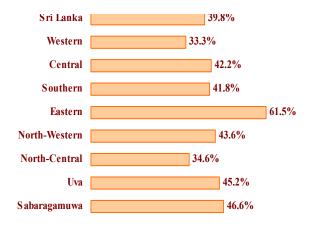
6.2 Food ratio

Food Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Expenditure on food and drink}}{\text{Total expenditure (food and drink and non-food)}} \times 100$$

The food ratio is one of the principal indicators that use to measure human living standards in modern world. The proportion of expenditure on food and drink to total expenditure is called the food ratio and it is generally represented as a percentage.

The survey results reveal that the total average monthly household expenditure for both food and drink and non food was Rs. 32,446 in Sri Lanka in 2009 (Table 6.6). Out of that value, an amount of Rs. 12,918 has been spent on food and drink by a household on average. Hence the computed food ratio is 39.8 percent for Sri Lanka in 2009. The computed food ratios for urban, rural and estate sectors are 34.4 percent 40.6 percent and 49.5 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.

Figure 6.2: Food ratio by province - 2009



According to the figure, food ratios of Central, Southern, Eastern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces are greater than the national level food ratio.

Table 6.6: Average monthly household expenditure on food and non food items by sector and by province - 2009

Sector and Province	Total household expenditure	Expenditure on food & drink	Food ratio	Expenditure on non-food items	Non food ratio
riovince	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	32446	12918	39.8	19529	60.2
Sector					
Urban	44845	15446	34.4	29400	65.6
Rural	30805	12509	40.6	18296	59.4
Estate	25662	12710	49.5	12951	50.5
Province					
Western	43275	14409	33.3	28867	66.7
Central	29694	12531	42.2	17162	57.8
Southern	29470	12330	41.8	17140	58.2
Eastern	24301	14938	61.5	9363	38.5
North-western	27349	11931	43.6	15419	56.4
North-central	32911	11388	34.6	21523	65.4
Uva	25137	11360	45.2	13777	54.8
Sabaragamuwa	24985	11644	46.6	13341	53.4

Considering the food ratios calculated for each province, the Western province shows the lowest value (33.3 percent). The highest Food ratio is reported from the Eastern province amounting 61.5 percent. So it is clear that those who live in the Western province spend more on non-food such as housing, education, transport, health, clothing, and entertainments etc. than the households in rest of the provinces. However in term of the mean household expenditure value reported for food

and drink, the Eastern province (Rs. 14,938) exceeds the Western province (Rs. 14,409) the Table 6.6 shows.

According to table 6.7 which displays the food ratios in national monthly household expenditure deciles, food ratios of the first 8 deciles are higher than the national level of 39.8 percent and the first 6 deciles reports beyond 50 percent food ratio.

Table 6.7: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink, and non food items by national household expenditure decile - 2009

D ''	Expenditure	Total	Food at	nd Drink	Nor	food items
Decile group	range	expenditure	Value	Food ratio	Value	Non food ratio
group	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All Group		32446	12918	39.8	19528	60.2
1	Less than 11388	8442	5474	64.8	2968	35.2
2	11388 - 15014	13358	7935	59.4	5423	40.6
3	15015 - 18150	16526	9650	58.4	6876	41.6
4	18151 - 21462	19745	10781	54.6	8964	45.4
5	21464 - 24860	23134	12651	54.7	10483	45.3
6	24861 - 28631	26721	13824	51.7	12898	48.3
7	28632 - 33602	30972	14620	47.2	16351	52.8
8	33603 - 41176	37226	16036	43.1	21190	56.9
9	41176 - 56261	47915	17383	36.3	30533	63.7
10	More than 56261	100490	20842	20.7	79647	79.3

100%

80%

60%

Food ratio of Sri Lanka = 39.8%

Food ratio

60%

Figure 6.3: Food ratio and Non food ratio by national household expenditure decile - 2009

6.3 Food expenditure

2

Table 6.8: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink by national household income decile – 2009

National Household Expenditure Decile

Decile	Income range	Mean income	Expenditure or	n food and drink	
group	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(as a % of income)	
All groups		35495	12918	36.4	
1	Less than 8708	5964	7674	128.7	
2	8708 - 12662	10775	9508	88.2	
3	12663 - 16295	14461	11077	76.6	
4	16296 - 20225	18178	11539	63.5	
5	20226 - 24106	22237	12434	55.9	
6	24107 - 28837	26339	13842	52.6	
7	28838 - 35531	32099	13810	43.0	
8	35532 - 45301	40121	14839	37.0	
9	45302 - 64343	53955	16267	30.1	
10	More than 64343	131025	18199	13.9	

Table 6.8 shows the relationship between household income and household expenditure on food and drink using the national household income deciles. It shows that average food and drink expenditure of the first decile group (poorest 10 percent) has exceeded the income by 29 percent and the first 6 household deciles

or lower income receiving 60 percent of the households spent more than 50 percent of their total income for food and drink on average. But the expenditure on food and drink of the richest 10 percent of the households (10th decile group) is only 13.9 percent of their total income. This feature is clearly depicted by figure 6.4.

9

Figure 6.4: Expenditure on food and drink as a percentage of income by national household income decile - 2009

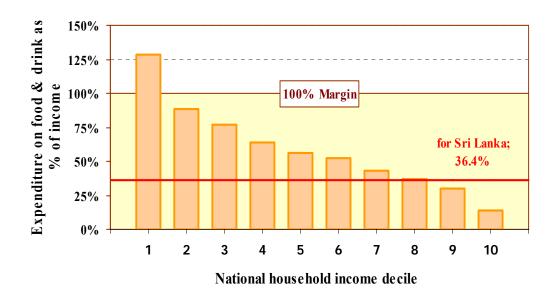


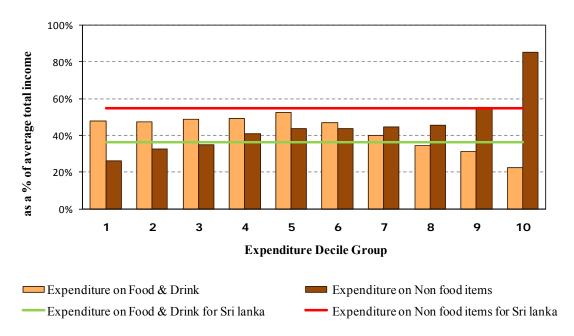
Table 6.9: Average monthly household income and expenditure by national household expenditure decile - 2009

Decile	Expenditure range	Total income	Expenditu	re on Food & Drink	Expenditure on non food	
group	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	as a % of income	(Rs.)	as a % of income
All Groups	<u> </u>	35495	12918	36.4	19529	55.0
1	Less than 11388	11369	5474	48.1	2969	26.1
2	11388 - 15014	16694	7935	47.5	5424	32.5
3	15015 - 18150	19757	9650	48.8	6876	34.8
4	18151 - 21462	21926	10781	49.2	8963	40.9
5	21464 - 24860	24059	12651	52.6	10483	43.6
6	24861 - 28631	29458	13824	46.9	12898	43.8
7	28632 - 33602	36607	14620	39.9	16352	44.7
8	33603 - 41176	46242	16036	34.7	21189	45.8
9	41176 - 56261	55433	17383	31.4	30532	55.1
10	More than 56262	93477	20842	22.3	79647	85.2

According to table 6.9 and figure 6.5 below, it is clear that when the household's expenditure increases then the share of expenditure out of the household income

for non food items also increases. But the relevant share for food and drink remains same up to fifth expenditure decile and beyond that it starts to decrease.

Figure 6.5: Average monthly household expenditure by national household expenditure decile - 2009



6.4 Food consumption

Table 6.10: Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.) by major food category and sector – 2009

	Sri Lanka	Sector				
Major food category	SII Laiika	Urban	Rural	Estate		
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)		
All food items	12918	15446	12509	12710		
Cereals	2552	2164	2524	4033		
Prepared foods	1375	2390	1245	750		
Pulses	541	552	521	843		
Vegetables	976	968	975	1018		
Meat	509	839	460	403		
Fish	1085	1517	1053	448		
Dried fish	491	394	517	329		
Coconuts	624	554	641	537		
Condiments	1165	1249	1150	1191		
Milk and milk foods	1085	1703	997	837		
Fats and oils	306	341	297	362		
Sugar, Juggery, Treacle	437	474	436	360		
Fruits	405	568	391	202		
Other food items	1366	1733	1302	1397		

Considering the household food consumption quantities and expenditure values reported in the survey, rice, wheat flour and bread have been favorite main food items consumed in households in Sri Lankan (Table 6.10). Thus cereals (rice, wheat flour etc.), and prepared food (bread, buns, hoppers etc.) are the two major

groups, on which the highest proportions of the total food expenditure are spent (Figure 6.6). The urban sector spent more on prepared food than the cereals whereas the estate sector spends little on prepared food and almost one third of their total food expenditure on cereals.

Table 6.11: Average monthly household expenditure (%) by major food category and sector - 2009

	Sri Lanka	Sector				
Major food category	SII Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
All food items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Cereals	19.8	14.0	20.2	31.7		
Prepared foods	10.6	15.5	10.0	5.9		
Pluses	4.2	3.6	4.2	6.6		
Vegetables	7.6	6.3	7.8	8.0		
Meat	3.9	5.4	3.7	3.2		
Fish	8.4	9.8	8.4	3.5		
Dried fish	3.8	2.6	4.1	2.6		
Coconuts	4.8	3.6	5.1	4.2		
Condiments	9.0	8.1	9.2	9.4		
Milk & milk foods	8.4	11.0	8.0	6.6		
Fats and oil	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8		
Sugar, Juggery, Treacle	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.8		
Fruits	3.1	3.7	3.1	1.6		
Other food items	10.6	11.2	10.4	11.0		

Table 6.11 shows the percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major food categories given in table 6.10. According to the table 6.11 households in estate sector have spent nearly 32 percent of total expenditure for cereals. Households in rural and estate sectors have spent relatively larger amount on cereals whereas those in urban sector have not. They have spent more on prepared foods (15.5 percent of total expenditure). The rural sector and the estate sector consider condiments as an important part of their food and it is the second and third largest food category for the estate sector and the rural sector respectively.

The urban sector households spent more on milk and milk foods than the condiments and the most important finding is their expenditure on fish and meat when taken together (15.2%), exceeds the cereals (14%) and reaches almost the 15.5% which is the highest group, the prepared foods for the urban sector. Table 6.12 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 can be seen that the households in estate sector consume more wheat flour, rice (Nadu) and cow milk than those in other two sectors. On the

other hand households in the urban sector consume more bread, rice (Samba), chicken, beef, and fresh fish than those in other two sectors. Households in rural sector consume more rice (Kekulu), sprats (dried fish), coconut and chilly than those in other two sectors.

Figure 6.6: Average household expenditure (% of total food expenditure) by food item group - 2009

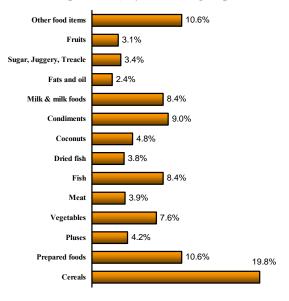


Table 6.12: Average monthly household consumption and expenditure by selected food items and sector – 2009

		C⊷i I	onlea			Sec	etor		
Item	Unit	Sri Lanka		Url	oan	Ru	tural Estate		
ItCIII	Omt	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
		(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)
Rice (Kekulu)	kg	16.2	949	10.1	622	17.3	1008	14.9	866
Rice(Samba)	kg	6.7	467	9.9	719	6.3	440	3.3	233
Rice(Nadu)	kg	12.8	795	6.6	424	13.2	812	23.5	1498
Wheat flour	kg	2.3	171	2.1	155	1.5	111	16.1	1165
Bread (normal)	kg	4.7	398	8.0	676	4.3	363	2.6	220
Dhal	kg	1.9	395	1.8	393	1.8	381	3.0	630
Potatoes	kg	1.8	163	1.5	141	1.8	165	2.2	198
Chicken	kg	1.0	366	1.6	590	0.9	329	1.0	358
Beef	gram	318.1	107	506.5	191	303.9	99	44.0	17
Balaya (Fresh fish)	gram	299.6	99	358.7	139	293.6	94	238.6	77
Kelawalla (Fresh fish)	gram	282.8	130	558.4	270	250.4	113	66.9	29
Sprats (Dried fish)	gram	538.4	182	411.1	130	569.3	194	384.9	128
Katta (Dried fish)	gram	83.3	49	134.1	93	78.5	45	24.8	14
Eggs	number	10.7	127	14.5	175	10.0	118	10.5	135
Coconuts	number	29.8	623	23.0	553	31.4	641	22.6	537
Chilly (dried/powder)	gram	645.6	216	551.0	195	661.1	219	649.1	222
Big onions	kg	2.4	172	2.7	201	2.3	168	2.1	159
Cow milk	ml	549.2	37	556.3	41	528.5	36	860.2	37
Milk powder	kg	1.3	779	1.9	1173	1.2	718	1.2	697
Sugar	kg	4.8	422	5.3	463	4.8	419	4.1	355
Banana	number	53.4	157	50.0	205	55.7	154	26.1	87
Tea dust/Leaves	gram	455.2	219	476.7	253	425.0	207	879.1	323

6.5 Non-food expenditure

Table 6.13 and 6.14 show the distribution on average monthly household expenditure on major non food items and their percentages respectively. The expenses for liquor and tobacco were also considered under non food expenditure.

According to the table 6.13, monthly average non food expenditure per household is Rs. 19,529. The survey results indicate that the average monthly household expenditure on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco is Rs. 672 and it is about 3.4 percent of the total expenditure (table 6.14). Since the respondent households do not disclose the true details on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco consumption and expenditure and not every member of the households are separately interviewed in household surveys, the corresponding values may be higher than what was revealed.

As usually reported by the HIES, among major non food expenditure groups, expenditure on housing is the

highest non-food expenditure group in Sri Lanka (figure 6.7). It is to be noted that the estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units, housing units occupied without paying any rental fee are also included in this group. The share of expenditure out of the total non food expenditure on housing is 18.1 percent. The mean expenditure on transport is reported as Rs. 2,497 (12.8%) and it records the second highest amount for non food expenditure among the major non-food categories. This feature can be seen in urban and rural sectors as well but an average household in estate sector spends more on transport than housing. Other miscellaneous expenses and other rare expenses categories largely contain the expenditure on social activities, ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, payment of debts, construction or renewal of part of the houses, savings, donations made during the one year (last year) reference period. Thus it reports relatively higher monthly value than the other major non-food expenditure groups.

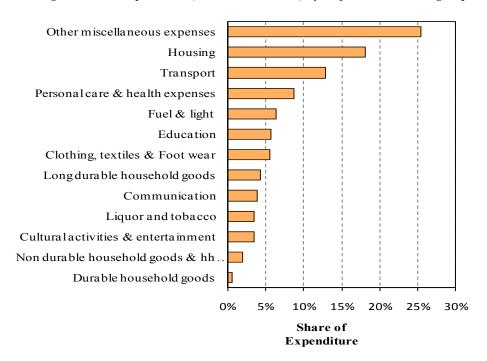
Table 6.13: Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.) by major non food category and sector - 2009

	Sri Lanka	Sector			
Major non food category	SII Laiika	Urban	Rural	Estate	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
All non food items	19529	29400	18296	12951	
Housing	3540	8002	2949	1104	
Fuel and light	1250	2226	1103	999	
Personal care and health expenses	1694	3802	1398	811	
Transport	2497	3129	2465	1329	
Communication	763	1335	684	504	
Education	1117	1990	1015	425	
Cultural activities and entertainment	655	508	695	410	
Non durable household goods and services	388	760	331	294	
Clothing, textiles and foot wear	1067	1116	1064	991	
Durable household goods	102	73	108	83	
Long durable household goods	831	624	851	1067	
Other miscellaneous expenses	3026	3508	2995	2240	
Other rare expenses	1926	1770	1987	1372	
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	672	556	651	1322	

Table 6.14: Average monthly household expenditure (% to total non-food) by major non-food group and sector - 2009

E 5 1	(, , ,	<i>U</i> 1		
	Sri Lanka	Sector			
Major non food category	SII Laiika	Urban	Rural	Estate	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
All non food items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Housing	18.1	27.2	16.1	8.5	
Fuel and light	6.4	7.6	6.0	7.7	
Personal care and health expenses	8.7	12.9	7.6	6.3	
Transport	12.8	10.6	13.5	10.3	
Communication	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Education	5.7	6.8	5.5	3.3	
Cultural activities and entertainment	3.4	1.7	3.8	3.2	
Non durable household goods and services	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.3	
Clothing, textiles and foot wear	5.5	3.8	5.8	7.7	
Durable household goods	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	
Long durable household goods	4.3	2.1	4.7	8.2	
Other miscellaneous expenses	15.5	11.9	16.4	17.3	
Other rare expenses	9.9	6.0	10.9	10.6	
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	3.4	1.9	3.6	10.2	

Figure 6.7: Average household expenditure (% of total non-food) by major non food item group - 2009



6.6 Poverty

The HIES has been the main data provider for calculating and determining both poverty and poverty lines of the country for over 3 decades and the Official Poverty Line (OPL) which is currently in use for measuring the poverty status of the country was also determined on the data collected by the HIES 2002 in 2004. The OPL of Sri Lanka is an absolute poverty line constructed using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach and the bundle of basic needs determined as identified in year 2002 is the nutritional anchor used to evaluate the human development effectively over time. The value of the OPL is the minimum expenditure value required to be met by a person to come out of poverty and the units of the OPL are called as Rs. total (food and non-food) real expenditure per capita. The term 'real' is used in the units of the OPL as the value of the OPL is updated over time by a price index (Colombo Consumer Price Index) for inflation of prices and a spatial price index is also used to adjust prices or expenditure values reported over regions (districts).

The basic but most widely used measurement of the poverty is Head Count Ratio (HCR) which simply indicates the proportion of poor population in a domain or count of persons below the poverty line as a percentage of the total population in the domain.

The table 2.5 presents the national and sector level movements of the HCR over last 2 decades. The national level and the rural sector poverty reduction of one third since 2002 to 2006/07 have further sharpened to 50 percent reduction since then to 2009/10 in just less than 3 years period. Although the Urban sector shows no significant reduction in poverty since 2006/07 to 2009, the Estate sector has reported an unprecedented 2 third reduction of poverty.

Table 6.15: Poverty head count ratio (%) by sector and survey period - 1995/96 - 2009

Sector		HIES surve	y period and pover	ty HCR (%)	
Sector	1990/91	1995/96	2002	2006/07	2009/10
Sri Lanka	26.1	28.8	22.7	15.2	7.6
Urban	16.3	14.0	7.9	6.7	6.5
Rural	29.5	30.9	24.7	15.7	7.7
Estate	20.5	38.4	30.0	32.0	9.2

7. Housing Characteristics

Household income and expenditure survey collects comprehensive housing information of all occupied households which were selected in the sample for the survey throughout the country since HIES 2006/07. The HIES 2009/10 excludes Jaffna, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mulaithive districts in the Northern province and according to this latest survey results, the estimated total number of households in Sri Lanka excluding the above 4 district was 4.9 million in 2009.

7.1 Housing unit structure

There are 6 types of housing unit structures as identified and defined by the HIES. The six basic types are single houses, flats, attached or annexed, line rooms or row houses, slums or shanties and others that does not explained by any the first 5 types as shown in Figure 7.1.

Table 7.1 indicates the percentage distribution of households by the type of the structure of the housing unit and sector. With respect to the table nearly 89 percent of the households in Sri Lanka live in a single

housing unit and percentage of slums or shanties are less than 1 percent. At sector level, 56 percent of the households in the estate sector live in line rooms or row houses and 11 percent of the urban households live in flats.

Figure 7.1 Basic structure types of housing units

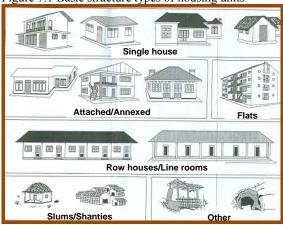


Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of structure and sector - 2009

		Type of structure						
Sector	Total	Single housing unit	Flat	Attached house/Annex	Line rooms or row houses	Slums/ Shanties and others		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	89.2	2.8	3.1	4.1	0.8		
Urban	100	71.7	10.9	11.3	4.8	1.4		
Rural	100	95.6	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7		
Estate	100	33.4	0.4	8.8	56.1	1.3		

7.2 Availability of bed rooms

Table 7.2 shows the percentages of households by number of bed rooms (rooms used mostly for sleeping purposes) and sector. The table shows that 1.6 percent or nearly 78,000 households do not have any separate room as bed rooms and 21.4 percent of the households possess only 1 bedroom in Sri Lanka. However, 77 percent of the households in Sri Lanka own 2 or more number of bedrooms for their use in the unit.

When the sectors are compared for this statistic, in the estate sector, more than one half (50.7%) of the households live in units made with less than 2 bed rooms whereas in the rural sector which reports the best figures in this regard, nearly 80 percent of the households have 2 or more number of bed rooms and high majority of them (47 percent of all) has the luxury of 3 or more number of bed rooms.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of households by number of bed rooms the occupy and sector - 2009

				Number of	bed rooms		
Sector	Total	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	1.6	21.4	33.5	29.2	11.2	3.2
Urban	100	2.2	27.6	37.0	20.2	10.5	2.5
Rural	100	1.3	18.8	32.8	31.9	11.8	3.4
Estate	100	4.6	46.1	34.2	9.5	4.4	1.1

8.3 Floor area

The proportion of households occupying housing units with floor area more than or equal to 500 square feet in Sri Lanka is 63.5 percent and therefore almost one out of every 3 households live in units with floor area less than 500 square feet. Urban and rural sectors show no big disparity in their size of the housing units and

therefore the statistics stands close to the national figures. But the estate sector housing conditions are far behind that and still 3 estate households in every 4 (77.5%), live in units less than the floor area size of 500 square feet.

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of households by size of the floor area and sector - 2009

		Floor area (square foots)						
Sector	Total	Less than 100	100 - 250	250 - 500	500 - 750	750 and above		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	5.1	13.6	17.8	23.8	39.7		
Urban	100	5.3	12.9	17.9	20.4	43.5		
Rural	100	5.2	12.1	16.7	25.1	40.9		
Estate	100	2.3	40.0	35.2	13.2	9.2		

7.4 Principal materials of wall, floor and roof

Based on the materials used for the construction, walls, floor and roof of the housing units are divided into the basic two types i.e. permanent and semi permanent to ease the understanding of the housing conditions of the country.

1. Permanent materials of construction

Walls - Bricks, Cabok, Cement blocks, Pressed soil blocks etc.

Floor - Cement, Terrazzo, Tile, Granite etc.

Roof - Tile, Asbestos, Concrete

2. Semi permanent materials of construction

Wall - Mud, Planks, Metal sheets, Cadjan, Palmyrah etc.

Floor - Mud and similar basic floors

Roof - Metal sheets, Cadjan, Palmyrah etc.

Table 7.4 shows the percentages of households, compiled according to the above categorizations and displays no big disparity among the sectors in regards to the conditions of the Walls and Floors of the housing units. However more of the estate sector households (67.5%) have stated that the units they live are roofed with metal sheets which according to the above segregation, falls in to the category of semi permanent and stays way behind the other sectors that reported less than 12 percent of the roofs of the households are made with semi permanent materials. However, the use of Metal sheets for the roofs as used in the most urban sector shanties is not always considered as an indicator of living in a unit constructed with semi permanent materials mainly in the hilly areas of the country where the metal sheets being the most common roofing arrangement.

Table 7.4: Percentage distributions of households by principal construction materials and sector - 2009

		Wall			Floor			Roof	
Sector	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	91.1	8.9	100	89.4	10.6	100	86.1	13.9
Urban	100	92.6	7.4	100	97.6	2.4	100	90.6	9.4
Rural	100	90.8	9.2	100	88.2	11.8	100	88.7	11.3
Estate	100	91.5	8.5	100	85.9	14.1	100	32.5	67.5

7.5 Drinking water

Information collected about the main source of drinking water (i.e. well, tube well, pipe borne water, stream, river, tank etc.) from households reveals that protected well is the major household source of drinking water in Sri Lanka. Among the drinking water sources only protected wells, pipe borne water and tube wells are considered as safe sources and unprotected wells, rivers, tanks, streams etc. are listed as unsafe sources in the HIES.

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water and sector - 2009

C4	T-4-1	Drinking water			
Sector	Total	Safe	Not safe		
	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	87.3	12.7		
Urban	100	96.8	3.2		
Rural	100	87.1	12.9		
Estate	100	65.1	34.9		

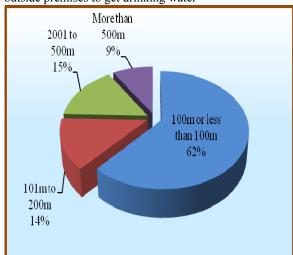
Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of households by place of drinking water source and sector – 2009

		Drinking water source			
Sector	Total	Within Premises	Outside Premises		
	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Sri Lanka	100	75.5	24.5		
Urban	100	91.2	8.9		
Rural	100	73.8	26.3		
Estate	100	61.1	38.9		

According to the survey findings, nearly 87 percent of the households in Sri Lanka have access to the safe drinking water. In comparison, around 97 percent of the households in urban sector receive safe drinking water where as the facility is limited to 65 percent of the households in the estate sector.

It further exposed that nearly 24 percent of the households in the country has to get outside the housing premises to fetch drinking water and Figure 8.1 shows that drinking water source of 9 percent of the households were beyond 500 meters in 2009.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of average distance o outside premises to get drinking water



According to the survey findings, 92.2 percent of the households in Sri Lanka have sufficient water for drinking purposes and 87.4 percent of the households face no water shortages in bathing or washing purposes. Among the sectors the urban sector households are way ahead of this basic necessity and have reached the universal level while nearly 10 percent of the rural and estate sector households had to save and limit the use of dinking water due to insufficiency occurs in some periods of the year.

Table 7.7: Percentage distribution of households by sufficiency of water and sector - 2009

		For di	Bathing/Washing			
Sector	Total	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Total	Sufficient	not sufficient
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	92.7	7.3	100	87.4	12.6
Urban	100	98.9	1.1	100	97.3	2.6
Rural	100	91.8	8.1	100	85.6	14.3
Estate	100	89.7	10.3	100	88.3	11.7

7.6 Toilet facilities

Survey reveals that nearly 89 percent of the households at national level has their own toilet and about 8 percent of the households share with another household or uses a public facility. The survey also exposed, the worse

scenario, that 3.2 percent of the households, mainly the rural households did not have access to any toilet in 2009 and 12.1 percent of the estate sector households used public facilities.

Table 7.8: Percentage distribution of households by availability of toilet and by sector - 2009

			Toilet facilities		
Sector	total	Exclusive for the household	Sharing with another household	Public convenience	No toilet facilities
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	89.0	6.0	1.8	3.2
Urban	100	85.1	7.7	6.8	0.4
Rural	100	90.3	5.6	0.3	3.7
Estate	100	77.5	8.6	12.1	1.8

7.7 Disposal of garbage

Disposal of garbage is a severe problem for most of the urban sector like households in Sri Lanka as the facility of public garbage collection is mostly limited to the urban sector. Considerable differences exhibited in ways of disposing garbage collected in households between the sectors. In urban sector, the highest

percentage of households (71 percent) removes their garbage with assistance provided by publicly operated garbage collecting trucks. In comparison, majority of the households in rural sector and the estate sector burn or bury their garbage.

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of households by disposal of garbage and sector – 2009

			Di	sposal of garba	ge		
Sector	Total	Collected by garbage truck	Buried/bur ned	Process for fertilizer	Dumped within premises	Throwing outside premises	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	15.5	54.7	6.8	17.2	4.9	0.9
Urban	100	70.9	16.1	2.6	1.5	6.1	2.8
Rural	100	7.2	62.1	7.2	19.9	3.0	0.7
Estate	100	0.0	38.4	12.8	16.3	32.5	0.0

7.8 Lighting

Having the electricity as the source of lighting is the ultimate goal of the households and in Sri Lanka every 6 out of 7 households (85 percent) had the facility in 2009, which is 5% increase from 80% reported in 2006/07. Almost all the rest of the households use kerosene as the source of lighting (12.8 percent). When

the sectors are considered, the proportion of households with electricity in urban, rural and estate sector households are 96.5%, 83.2%, and 84% respectively and the estate sector surpassing the rural sector within this development indicator is a major highlight in 2009.

Table 7.10: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of lighting and sector - 2009

	Lighting						
Sector	Total	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar power			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
Sri Lanka	100	85.1	12.8	2.1			
Urban	100	96.5	3.5	0.0			
Rural	100	83.2	14.2	2.6			
Estate	100	84.0	15.5	0.4			

7.9 Cooking fuel

Table 7.10 shows that majority of the households in Sri Lanka has used firewood as their cooking fuel (80.7 percent). L.P. gas was used by 15.8% households and only 3.5 percent used Kerosene and other types of fuels.

It is obvious that most urban sector households used L.P. gas as the main type of cooking fuel (48.8 percent). Firewood is commonly and highly used as cooking fuel in both rural sector and estate sector households and the firewood use is 96.5 percent in the estate sector.

Table 7.11: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of cooking fuel and sector - 2009

		Cookir	ng fuel	
Sector	Total	Firewood	LP Gas	Kerosene and other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	80.7	15.8	3.5
Urban	100	36.2	48.8	15.0
Rural	100	87.1	11.2	1.7
Estate	100	96.5	2.3	1.3

7.10 Tenure

Most of the occupied housing units are owned (constructed, purchased or inherited) by a member of the household (82.2 percent). In Sri Lanka, rented or leased households are reported as 3.9 percent only. In

estates, it is very common to provide line rooms for its workers free of rent and thus most of the households in estate sector live in housing units on rent free basis (56.9 percent).

Table 7.12 Percentage distribution of households by tenure and by sector - 2006

		,	Tenure		
Sector	Total	Constructed/ Purchased/ Inherited (Own)	Rent free	Rent/Lease	other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	82.2	5.2	3.9	8.8
Urban	100	73.5	5.6	12.2	8.7
Rural	100	87.6	1.9	2.6	7.8
Estate	100	18.3	56.9	1.6	23.2

8. Supplementary Tables

Table 9.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Total food items			
Cereals			
Rice - (Kekulu)	grams	4079.56	238.7
Rice - (Samba)	grams	1680.41	117.57
Rice - (Nadu)	grams	3230.21	199.91
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	4.79	0.42
Rice flour	grams	107.14	9.29
Wheat flour	grams	581.40	42.97
Kurakkan flour	grams	24.26	2.50
Ulundu flour	grams	7.25	1.38
Maize	grams	10.77	0.69
Samaposha	grams	14.22	3.37
Noodles	grams	72.62	12.74
Papadam	grams	35.84	9.66
Infants cereal foods / Malt etc.	grams	2.06	0.96
Barley	grams	0.16	0.04
Sago	grams	0.93	0.18
Corn flakes	grams	0.14	0.10
Other cereals	grams	13.36	1.71
Prepared foods (outside)			
Bread (Normal)	grams	1183.72	100.19
Bread (Special)	-		2.76
Roasted Bread	number	0.19	2.12
Buns/ Spunchi	number	1.21	20.55
Hoppers	number	1.28	9.62
String hoppers	number	15.92	27.72
Pittu	number	0.26	3.24
Rotti	number	0.38	5.20
Thosai/ Itly	number	0.29	3.61
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	0.33	35.60
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	0.91	73.43
Rice (only vegetables)	number	0.54	34.27
Curry (meat)			2.34
Curry (fish)			3.05
Curry (vegetables)			2.62
Other prepared foods			19.65
Pulses			
Dhal	grams	470.16	99.49
Diiki	51 01113	4/0.10	22. 4 2

Table 9.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Gram	grams	53.31	8.54
Cowpea	grams	19.69	2.49
Soya	grams	7.63	1.75
Soya meat	grams	47.56	13.32
Other pulses	grams	19.45	2.74
Vegetables and leaves			
Ash plantain	grams	65.81	4.06
Brinjal	grams	251.56	15.69
Bandakka	grams	110.74	6.96
Bitter gourd	grams	68.70	5.54
Long beans	grams	158.84	9.75
Snake gourd	grams	77.43	4.43
Ridge gourd	grams	82.37	4.93
Sweet pumpkin	grams	263.19	13.45
Beans	grams	338.94	30.91
Carrot	grams	154.97	14.32
Beetroot	grams	140.43	11.20
Cabbage	grams	147.98	10.62
Tomatoes	grams	57.96	5.37
Leeks	grams	133.10	10.72
Knol khol	grams	43.10	2.77
Capsicum	grams	76.59	7.31
Dambala	grams	29.05	2.22
Radish	grams	55.81	2.92
Drumstick	grams	129.99	8.37
Cucumber	grams	47.21	2.28
Kekiri	grams	71.92	2.69
Ash pumpkin	grams	6.44	0.34
Elabattu	grams	49.12	3.16
Kohila yams	grams	30.12	1.98
Lotus stems	grams	8.11	0.75
Plantain flower	grams	50.07	2.22
Ambarella	grams	39.03	2.02
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	0.48	0.34
Mushrooms	grams	8.59	1.57
Polos	S		4.16
Other vegetables			3.04
Mukunuwenna	bundles	1.04	15.84
Gotukola	bundles	0.81	10.35
Kankun	bundles	0.27	4.32
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.23	3.55
Nivithi	grams	31.93	1.76
Thampala	bundles	0.06	0.85
Sarana	bundles	0.07	1.37
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.07	1.22
Onion leaves	grams	18.92	1.35
Cabbage leaves	grams	22.53	1.30

Table 9.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other leaves			7.70
Yams and other similar foods			
Jak and jak seeds			7.27
Bread fruit	number	0.29	6.39
Potatoes	grams	452.90	41.05
Sweet Potatoes	grams	36.30	1.67
Mannioc	grams	188.69	6.33
Kiriala	grams	14.25	0.78
Innala	grams	0.84	0.04
Other yams and similar foods	grams	3.30	0.26
Meat			
Chicken	grams	259.11	92.06
Beef	grams	80.04	27.03
Mutton	grams	3.68	2.91
Pork	grams	8.15	2.64
Sausages / Meat balls	grams	3.57	2.45
Other meat	grams	2.12	0.94
Fish (fresh)			
Balaya	grams	75.39	24.96
Seer	grams	4.56	2.56
Mora	grams	6.40	2.62
Paraw	grams	40.81	18.19
Thalapath	grams	23.69	13.47
Kelavalla	grams	71.14	32.70
Other large fish	grams	32.59	11.14
Sprats	grams	73.18	23.32
Hurulla	grams	17.29	4.67
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	126.81	29.45
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	4.87	1.19
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	14.47	4.04
Other small fish	grams	89.29	16.36
Lula	grams	92.94	22.83
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	7.14	1.69
Other fresh water fish	grams	119.92	24.56
Prawns	grams	24.23	5.29
Crabs	grams	15.82	7.70
Cuttlefish	grams	4.52	1.49
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	14.48	4.84
Dried fish			
Sprats	grams	135.47	45.79
Keerameen	grams	19.03	7.42
Salaya	grams	13.70	3.56
Hurulla)	grams	9.45	2.63
Seer	grams	1.99	1.24

 $Table \ 9.1: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ person) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Katta)	grams	20.96	12.45
Koduwa	grams	0.23	0.11
Anjila	grams	0.13	0.06
Balaya	grams	35.33	15.63
Mora/Keelan)	grams	21.44	11.03
Paraw	grams	1.77	0.99
Anguluwa	grams	17.38	6.32
Prawns	grams	1.66	0.97
Cattle fish	grams	0.84	0.30
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	5.30	2.29
Jadi	grams	0.06	0.03
Other dried fishes	grams	30.95	12.66
Eggs			
Hen	number	2.68	31.91
Other eggs	number		0.02
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			
Coconut (Nuts)	number	7.50	156.84
Coconut milk powder	grams	0.22	0.13
Condiments			
Dried chilies	grams	50.60	12.61
Chilly powder	grams	111.82	41.72
Red onions	grams	229.40	20.26
Bombay (Big) onions	grams	597.78	43.28
Garlic	grams	86.23	15.15
Maldives fish	grams	23.67	23.04
Pepper	grams	25.01	12.30
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	31.77	13.63
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	60.69	24.42
Green chilies	grams	131.44	18.87
Limes	number	3.18	9.42
Cumin seeds			3.11
Panel seeds			2.42
Coriander			4.03
Mathe seeds			4.28
Mustard			3.12
Goraka			6.29
Tamarind			4.26
Cinnamon			4.06
Salt			15.14
Curry leaves			8.11
Ginger			3.02
Vinegar			0.42
Other condiments			0.26

Table 9.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			
Sauce			1.66
Marmite/ Vegemite			2.75
Soup cubes			2.13
Lime pickle			0.29
Chutney			0.19
Canned fruits			0.07
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			0.41
Milk and milk foods			
Cow milk	ml	138.19	9.30
Goat milk	ml	1.00	0.36
Sterilized milk	ml	2.82	0.26
Curd	IIII	2.02	11.36
Yoghurt/ Moru			11.88
Condensed milk	grams	2.76	1.93
Milk powder	grams	321.51	196.02
Infant milk powder	grams	26.82	21.01
Butter	grams	6.21	4.96
Margarine	grams	14.46	7.13
Cheese	grams	2.31	3.62
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.08	2.02
Other milk and milk products			3.03
Fats and oils			
Coconut oil	ml	371.79	69.32
Vegetable oil	ml	20.09	6.19
Gingerly oil	ml	0.69	0.51
Ghee	ml	0.82	0.33
Other oils and fats	ml	3.58	0.73
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle	~~~~	1216 22	106.15
Sugar	grams	1216.22 12.33	2.60
Jugglery Treacle	grams ml	3.91	0.96
Honey	1111	5.91	0.90
Other			0.11
Fruits (fresh and dried) Banana	number	13.44	39.56
Pineapple	number	0.06	39.36
Papaw	number	1.25	16.17
Mangoes	number	0.39	5.27
Apple	number	0.27	7.80
Avocado	number	0.35	4.15
Wood apple	number	0.28	2.02
11 ood uppie	114111001	0.20	2.02

Table 9.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Oranges	number	0.14	2.69
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.11	1.83
Grapes	grams	4.46	2.41
Other fruits	•		
Dates	grams	28.59	5.14
Cadju nuts	grams	1.07	1.14
Groundnuts	grams	6.68	1.59
Plums	grams	0.61	0.25
Other dried fruits	grams	0.06	0.03
Confectioneries and other short eats			
Jam	grams	6.06	2.39
Ice-cream			13.85
Chocolates	grams	5.40	5.04
Toffees	number	0.85	1.61
Biscuits	grams	181.16	53.84
Jelly			1.06
Snacks packets	grams	9.29	2.89
Cake	grams	31.11	10.45
Kewum/ Kokis etc.	number	0.43	3.07
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	6.69	2.12
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	0.23	1.06
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	1.91	24.96
Palmyrah products	number	0.07	0.26
Other confectioneries and short eats			8.45
Beverages (non alcoholic)			
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	114.54	55.11
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	5.53	3.79
Soft drinks			5.62
Fruit drinks/ Cordials			3.19
Saruwath	number	0.01	0.23
Milk Tea	number	0.76	14.99
Plain Tea	number	1.88	17.77
Milk Coffee	number	0.04	0.83
Coffee	number	0.01	0.19
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.14	0.93
Gruel	number	0.12	2.00
Bottled water	number	0.01	0.99
Other non alcoholic beverages			3.58
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			
Toddy			2.92
Arrack			60.88
Kassippu			9.75
Beer/ Stout			4.54
Whiskey/ Brandy			1.00

 $Table \ 9.1: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ person) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Gin			0.79
Wine			0.36
Other liquors			0.04
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)			0.67
Cigarettes	number	2.65	44.57
Cigars	number	0.25	0.93
Beedi	number	3.19	5.91
Pipe tobacco			0.03
Beetle leaves	numbers	13.11	11.65
Areca nuts	numbers	5.96	9.27
Tobacco (chewing)			6.22
Chunam			1.13
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	0.79	8.45

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Total food items			
Cereals			
Rice - (Kekulu)	grams	16214.00	948.67
Rice - (Samba)	grams	6678.70	467.28
Rice - (Nadu)	grams	12838	794.54
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	19.03	1.65
Rice flour	grams	425.81	36.92
Wheat flour	grams	2310.70	170.77
Kurakkan flour	grams	96.44	9.93
Ulundu flour	grams	28.81	5.48
Maize	grams	42.79	2.75
Samaposha	grams	56.50	13.38
Noodles	grams	288.61	50.62
Papadam	grams	142.43	38.41
Infants cereal foods /Malt etc.	grams	8.18	3.81
Barley	grams	0.65	0.14
Sago	grams	3.70	0.73
Corn flakes	grams	0.57	0.39
Other cereals	grams	53.09	6.81
Prepared foods (outside)			
Bread (Normal)	grams	4704.60	398.20
Bread (Special)			10.98
Roasted Bread	number	0.77	8.43
Buns/ Spunchi	number	4.82	81.66
Hoppers	number	5.10	38.24
String hoppers	number	63.28	110.17
Pittu	number	1.03	12.88
Rotti	number	1.51	20.65
Thosai/ Itly	number	1.14	14.36
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	1.30	141.49
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	3.61	291.84
Rice (only vegetables)	number	2.14	136.19
Curry (meat)			9.30
Curry (fish)			12.12
Curry (vegetables)			10.42
Other prepared foods			78.09
Pulses			
Dhal	arame	1868.60	395.41
Green gram	grams	219.94	393.41
Gram	grams	219.94	33.92
	grams	78.25	9.91
Cowpea	grams	30.33	6.97
Soya meat	grams	189.02	52.93
	grams	77.30	10.88
Other pulses	grams	//.30	10.88

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.
Vegetables and leaves			
Ash plantain	grams	261.55	16.12
Brinjal	grams	999.78	62.3
Bandakka	grams	440.13	27.6
Bitter gourd	grams	273.04	22.0
Long beans	grams	631.29	38.7
Snake gourd	grams	307.72	17.6
Ridge gourd	grams	327.39	19.5
Sweet pumpkin	grams	1046.00	53.4
Beans	grams	1347.10	122.8
Carrot	grams	615.91	56.9
Beetroot	grams	558.12	44.5
Cabbage	grams	588.15	42.2
Tomatoes	grams	230.36	21.3
Leeks	grams	528.98	42.6
Knol khol	grams	171.31	11.0
Capsicum	grams	304.40	29.0
Dambala	grams	115.47	8.8
Radish	grams	221.80	11.6
Drumstick	grams	516.62	33.2
Cucumber	grams	187.63	9.0
Kekiri	grams	285.84	10.6
Ash pumpkin	grams	25.60	1.3
Elabattu	grams	195.23	12.5
Kohila yams	grams	119.71	7.8
Lotus stems	grams	32.23	2.9
Plantain flower	grams	199.01	8.8
Ambarella	grams	155.10	8.0
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	1.90	1.3
Mushrooms	grams	34.13	6.2
Polos			16.5
Other vegetables			12.0
Mukunuwenna	bundles	4.13	62.9
Gotukola	bundles	3.20	41.1
Kankun	bundles	1.08	17.1
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.93	14.1
Nivithi	grams	126.89	7.0
Thampala	bundles	0.23	3.3
Sarana	bundles	0.29	5.4
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.29	4.8
Onion leaves	grams	75.18	5.3
Cabbage leaves	grams	89.54	5.1
Other leaves			

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Yams and other similar foods			
Jak and jak seeds			28.88
Bread fruit	number	1.16	25.40
Potatoes	grams	1800.00	163.15
Sweet Potatoes	grams	144.27	6.64
Mannioc	grams	749.95	25.14
Kiriala	grams	56.65	3.11
Innala	grams	3.35	0.17
Other yams and similar foods	grams	13.13	1.02
Meat			
Chicken	grams	1029.80	365.89
Beef	grams	318.11	107.44
Mutton	grams	14.64	11.58
Pork	grams	32.40	10.50
Sausages / Meat balls	grams	14.18	9.73
Other meat	grams	8.41	3.73
Fish (fresh)			
Balaya	grams	299.61	99.19
Seer	grams	18.13	10.19
Mora	grams	25.43	10.41
Paraw	grams	162.21	72.3
Thalapath	grams	94.17	53.54
Kelavalla	grams	282.75	129.96
Other large fish	grams	129.51	44.26
Sprats	grams	290.84	92.68
Hurulla	grams	68.73	18.56
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	504.01	117.06
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	19.34	4.75
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	57.51	16.05
Other small fish	grams	354.86	65.01
Lula	grams	369.38	90.74
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	28.38	6.72
Other fresh water fish	grams	476.60	97.61
Prawns	grams	96.30	21.03
Crabs	grams	62.88	30.61
Cuttlefish	grams	17.97	5.91
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	57.57	19.25
Dried fish			
Sprats	grams	538.42	181.98
Keerameen	grams	75.62	29.5
Salaya	grams	54.44	14.16
Hurulla	grams	37.55	10.46
Seer	grams	7.90	4.93

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Katta	grams	83.30	49.49
Koduwa	grams	0.90	0.43
Anjila	grams	0.53	0.24
Balaya	grams	140.41	62.1
Mora/Keelan	grams	85.21	43.84
Paraw	grams	7.05	3.93
Anguluwa	grams	69.06	25.14
Prawns	grams	6.61	3.87
Cattle fish	grams	3.35	1.18
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	21.08	9.09
Jadi	grams	0.23	0.11
Other dried fishes	grams	123.01	50.32
Eggs			
Hen	number	10.66	126.81
Other eggs	number		0.09
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			
Coconut (Nuts)	number	29.81	623.35
Coconut milk powder	grams	0.88	0.53
Condiments			
Dried chilies	grams	201.12	50.13
Chilly powder	grams	444.44	165.8
Red onions	grams	911.72	80.50
Bombay (Big) onions	grams	2375.8	172.03
Garlic	grams	342.72	60.21
Maldives fish	grams	94.07	91.58
Pepper	grams	99.39	48.90
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	126.26	54.18
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	241.2	97.04
Green chilies	grams	522.42	74.98
Limes	number	12.63	37.43
Cumin seeds			12.35
Panel seeds			9.64
Coriander			16.02
Mathe seeds			17.02
Mustard			12.39
Goraka			25.01
Tamarind			16.91
Cinnamon			16.15
Salt			60.16
Curry leaves			32.24
Ginger			12.02
Vinegar			1.66
Other condiments			1.04

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			
Sauce			6.58
Marmite/ Vegemite			10.95
Soup cubes			8.46
Lime pickle			1.17
Chutney			0.75
Canned fruits			0.29
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			1.61
Milk and milk foods			
Cow milk	ml	549.24	36.94
Goat milk	ml	3.96	1.43
Sterilized milk	ml	11.21	1.03
Curd			45.16
Yoghurt/ Moru			47.21
Condensed milk	grams	10.98	7.69
Milk powder	grams	1277.80	779.07
Infant milk powder	grams	106.59	83.49
Butter	grams	24.67	19.72
Margarine	grams	57.46	28.33
Cheese	grams	9.17	14.40
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.31	8.03
Other milk and milk products			12.04
Fats and oils			
Coconut oil	ml	1477.70	275.5
Vegetable oil	ml	79.85	24.62
Gingerly oil	ml	2.72	2.05
Ghee	ml	3.24	1.31
Other oils and fats	ml	14.22	2.91
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle			
Sugar	grams	4833.80	421.87
Juggery	grams	48.99	10.35
Treacle	ml	15.54	3.83
Honey			0.45
Other			0.44
Fruits (fresh and dried)			
Banana	number	53.41	157.23
Pineapple	number	0.22	12.53
Papaw	number	4.96	64.28
Mangoes	number	1.56	20.93
Apple	number	1.08	31.01
Avocado	number	1.41	16.48
Wood apple	number	1.12	8.04
Wood appie	Hullioti	1.12	0.0.

 $Table \ 9.2: Food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ household) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.44	7.27
Grapes	grams	17.73	9.59
Other fruits	C		34.84
Dates	grams	113.61	20.44
Cadju nuts	grams	4.24	4.54
Groundnuts	grams	26.56	6.31
Plums	grams	2.44	1.00
Other dried fruits	grams	0.24	0.11
Confectioneries and other short eats			
Jam	grams	24.07	9.50
Ice-cream			55.04
Chocolates	grams	21.45	20.02
Toffees	number	3.4	6.40
Biscuits	grams	720.01	213.98
Jelly			4.20
Snacks packets	grams	36.93	11.47
Cake	grams	123.63	41.54
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	number	1.72	12.19
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	26.6	8.43
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	0.92	4.20
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	7.58	99.18
Palmyrah products	number	0.26	1.03
Other confectioneries and short eats			33.59
Beverages (non alcoholic)			
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	455.24	219.04
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	21.99	15.08
Soft drinks			22.33
Fruit drinks/ Cordials			12.69
Saruwath	number	0.05	0.90
Milk Tea	number	3	59.56
Plain Tea	number	7.47	70.62
Milk Coffee	number	0.17	3.29
Coffee	number	0.05	0.74
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.57	3.70
Gruel	number	0.49	7.93
Bottled water	number	0.05	3.94
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			
Toddy			11.60
Arrack			241.97
Kassippu			38.77
Beer/ Stout			18.05
Whiskey/ Brandy			3.98
			3.12

Table 9.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Wine			1.44
Other liquors			0.17
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)			2.65
Cigarettes	number	10.52	177.14
Cigars	number	0.98	3.71
Beedi	number	12.69	23.50
Pipe tobacco			0.10
Beetle leaves	number	52.09	46.29
Areca nuts	number	23.71	36.86
Tobacco (chewing)			24.74
Chunam			4.50
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	3.12	33.58

 $Table \ 9.3: \ Non-food \ items \ consumption \ and \ expenditure \ (average \ monthly \ per \ person) - \ Sri \ Lanka - 2009$

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non food items			
Housing			
Housing rent			862.19
Taxes Water bills			4.12 24.39
water onis			24.39
Fuel and light			
Electricity			132.3
Solar power	_		3.09
Kerosene oil	ml	280.08	18.90
Fire wood (purchased)	kg	4.55	21.93
Fire wood (free) L. P. Gas	grams	433.95	53.65 53.07
Normal Bulbs	number	0.10	6.10
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.05	15.13
Matches	number	1.13	4.16
Candles	number	0.13	0.79
Dry cell batteries	number	0.10	5.25
Borders/Servants spent			0.05
Other expenses for fuel and light			0.16
Personal care expenses			
Toilet soap			33.17
Tooth paste Tooth brushes			14.71 5.20
Powder			4.46
Perfumes			6.20
Face cream and lotions			7.45
Hair oils, creams			4.62
Lipstick and nail polish			0.59
Shaving goods and creams			9.14
Hair dressing and shaving charges			19.45
Other personal care expenses			0.43
Health expenses			110.00
Fees to private medical practices			110.89
Fees to Ayurvedic practitioners Consultation fees to specialists			5.13 13.30
Payments. to medical laboratories			20.44
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			121.02
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			47.53
Spectacles			2.03
Other health expenses			0.49

Table 9.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Transport			142.02
Train/ bus (other than schooling)			142.82
Van (other than schooling)			7.90
Taxi/three wheelers (other than schooling)			28.55
Transport charges for schooling			57.25
Ships and Air lines			6.05
Other transport expenses Petrol and other fuel			2.05
			208.01
Lubricating oil			5.79
Tyres, tubes and spare parts			33.88
Cost of servicing of vehicles			80.99
License and insurance fees			51.26
Other vehicle maintenance expenses			3.65
Communication			
Postal and Telegraph charges			1.50
Telephone charges (land phone/mobile			92.96
Telephone charges (taken outside)			92.19
Telephone charges (Email/internet)			2.56
Other communication charges			2.63
Borders/Servants spent			0.12
Education			
Exercise books and stationeries.			34.08
Educational newspapers and magazines			5.06
School text books			3.36
School facility fees (government)			3.79
School fees (private)			27.53
Tuition fees			118.90
Boarding fees			7.59
Course fees (Higher education)			49.49
Course fees vocational training			17.74
Montessori education fees			7.34
Other education expenses			6.24
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and			
Cultural activities			
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			2.48
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			11.53
Lotteries/ Betting			13.01
Excursions and Pilgrimages			111.93
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			2.54
Sports			2.22

Table 9.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Pets/ Aquariums			2.95
Toys			8.54
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ Video decks			5.65
Other			3.89
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			
Washing soap			41.96
Washing powder			17.62
Mosquito coils			3.51
Detergents/ Disinfectants			2.92
Insecticides			0.50
Other			0.24
Household services			
Laundry charges			1.56
Grinding charges			4.01
Wages to servants and drivers			23.5
Day care centre charges			0.31
Payments/ expenses for other household services			1.39
Clothing and Textiles			
Trousers	number	0.04	32.13
Shirts	number	0.05	27.03
Sarees	number	0.02	19.30
T-shirts	number	0.04	17.87
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.04	14.30
Frocks	number	0.03	15.03
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.06	28.63
Banyans	number	0.02	2.97
Men's under wears	number number	0.03	3.96
Women's under wears Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.05 0.01	6.37 3.78
Brassieres	number	0.01	5.0
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.03	1.90
SUCKS/ Stuckings	number	0.02	0.44
Ties			0.4
	number	0.05	1.00
Handkerchiefs	number	0.05	
Handkerchiefs Children's dresses	number	0.05	15.09
Ties Handkerchiefs Children's dresses School uniforms Towels	number number	0.05 0.01	15.09 3.68
Handkerchiefs Children's dresses School uniforms Towels	number number number	0.05 0.01 0.01	15.09 3.68 3.19
Handkerchiefs Children's dresses School uniforms Towels Bed sheets	number number number number	0.05 0.01 0.01 0.01	1.00 15.09 3.68 3.19 4.9
Handkerchiefs Children's dresses School uniforms Towels	number number number	0.05 0.01 0.01	15.09 3.68 3.19

Table 9.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Materials for Clothing Material for school uniforms For curtains/ Furnishing material Other materials and textiles Tailoring charges for clothing Tailoring for school uniforms	cm cm cm	2.86 2.26 2.11 0.77	3.61 2.69 3.14
Material for school uniforms For curtains/ Furnishing material Other materials and textiles Tailoring charges for clothing Tailoring for school uniforms	cm	2.11	
Other materials and textiles Tailoring charges for clothing Tailoring for school uniforms			3.14
Other materials and textiles Tailoring charges for clothing Tailoring for school uniforms	cm	0.77	
Tailoring for school uniforms			1.14
Tailoring for school uniforms			2.13
East was and other newsonal effects			1.97
Foot-wear and other personal effects			
Shoes	number	0.02	19.53
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.04	12.31
Umbrellas	number	0.01	1.95
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.01	4.22
Head wears			0.47
Rain coats			0.14
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.			0.30
Other personal effects			0.09
Durable household goods			
Glass ware	number	0.01	1.97
Plastic ware	number	0.02	3.12
Aluminum ware	number	0.01	3.23
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.04	2.48
Cane ware			0.24
Cutlery	number	0.01	0.55
Lamps/ Lamp shades			0.40
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekles	number	0.06	4.87
Mats and Pillows			0.46
Rugs/ Carpets	number	0.01	0.96
Mattress			5.10
Torches			0.53
Thermos flasks			1.13
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.01	0.26
Other durable household goods			0.38
Long durable household goods			
Chairs (plastic/ wood/ steel)	number		4.91
Tables	number		1.66
Settees	number		8.48
Almyras	number		8.46
Beds	number		4.46
Other furniture	number		3.14

Table 9.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Clocks/ Watches	number		0.88
Cookers (Kerosene/ Gas/ Electric)	number		0.94
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.	number		0.52
Irons	number		0.69
Refrigerators	number		5.64
Fans	number		1.75
Sewing machines			1.38
Radio, Record players, Tape rec.			2.09
Television/Video decks			7.52
Washing machines			1.59
Musical instruments			1.21
Bicycles			1.73
Motor cycles/ Scooters			35.01
Motor cars/ Vans			62.53
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles			0.08
Gardening tools			3.03
Cameras and Projectors			0.73
Personal computers			6.18
Jewelries			18.28
Telephones			6.71
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc)			1.48
Other			4.99
Goods purchased on easy payments system.			13.11
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expe	enses		
E.P.F./ W.&.O.P. etc.			107.28
Contribution to unions, societies			19.65
Insurance/ Agrahara			37.00
Other savings (including Seettu)			129.76
Payments of debts			433.12
Income taxes			13.86
Other miscellaneous expenses			20.68
Other windfall expenses			
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			112.61
Social activities/ceremonies			43.09
Litigation			3.15
Gifts/Donation/Transfers			20.38
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			173.96
Purchasing of properties			85.48
Loans provided			12.18
Other random expenses			33.82

Table 9.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) - Sri Lanka - 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non – food items			
Housing			
Housing rent			3426.71
Taxes			16.39
Water bills			96.93
Fuel and light			
Electricity			525.81
Solar power			12.28
Kerosene oil	ml	1113.1	75.10
Fire wood (purchased)	kg	18.08	87.15
Fire wood (free)			213.23
L. P. Gas	grams	1724.7	210.93
Normal Bulbs	number	0.39	24.25
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.2	60.14
Matches	number	4.49	16.54
Candles	number	0.51	3.13
Dry cell batteries	number	0.4	20.87
Other expenses for fuel and light			0.64
Personal care expenses			
Toilet soap			131.85
Tooth paste			58.47
Tooth brushes			20.69
Powder			17.73
Perfumes			24.64
Face cream and lotions			29.60
Hair oils, creams			18.38
Lipstick and nail polish			2.33
Shaving goods and creams			36.33
Hair dressing and shaving charges			77.31
Other personal care expenses			1.71
Health expenses			
Fees to private medical practices			440.74
Fees to Ayurvedic practitioners			20.40
Consultation fees to specialists			52.86
Payments. to medical laboratories			81.22
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			480.98
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			188.92
Spectacles			8.06
Other health expenses			1.95

Table 9.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) - Sri Lanka - 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Transport			
Train/ bus (other than schooling)			567.62
Van (other than schooling)			31.41
Taxi/three wheelers (other than schooling)			113.48
Transport charges for schooling			227.55
Ships and Air lines			24.03
Other transport expenses			8.14
Petrol and other fuel			826.7
Lubricating oil			23 134.67
Tires, tubes and spare parts Cost of servicing of vehicles			321.89
License and insurance fees			203.71
Other vehicle maintenance expenses			14.51
Communication			
Postal and Telegraph charges			5.97
Telephone charges (land phone/mobile			369.46
Telephone charges (taken outside)			366.39
Telephone charges (Email/internet)			10.17
Other communication charges			10.45
Education			
Exercise books and stationeries.			135.47
Educational newspapers and magazines			20.1
School text books			13.36
School facility fees (government)			15.05
School fees (private)			109.42
Tuition fees			472.56
Boarding fees			30.16
Course fees (Higher education)			196.7
Course fees vocational training Montessori education fees			70.52
			29.16
Other education expenses			24.79
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and			
Cultural activities			
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			9.85
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			45.81
Lotteries/ Betting			51.69
Excursions and Pilgrimages			444.86
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			10.11
Sports			8.81

Table 9.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) - Sri Lanka - 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Pets/ Aquariums			11.71
Toys			33.92
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ Video decks			22.47
Other			15.45
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			
Washing soap			166.78
Washing powder			70.03
Mosquito coils			13.95
Detergents/ Disinfectants			11.61
Insecticides			1.97
Other			0.94
Household services			
Laundry charges			6.21
Grinding charges			15.93
Wages to servants and drivers			93.39
Payments/ expenses for other household services			1.22
Clothing and Textiles			
Trousers	number	0.17	127.70
Shirts	number	0.18	107.41
Sarees	number	0.07	76.70
T-shirts	number	0.16	71.02
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.15	57.05
Frocks	number	0.11	59.74
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.22	113.8
Banyans	number	0.08	11.79
Men's under wears	number	0.13	15.73
Women's under wears	number	0.21	25.30
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.05	15.03
Brassieres	number	0.11	20.07
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.08	7.80
Ties	number	0.01	1.76
Handkerchiefs	number	0.2	3.96
Children's dresses	number	0.19	59.96
School uniforms	number	0.04	14.61
Towels	number	0.06	12.67
Bed sheets	number	0.05	19.51
Pillow cases	number	0.08	6.64
Mosquito nets	number	0.02	12.59
Other clothing	number	0.03	12.91

Table 9.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Materials for Clothing	cm	11.37	14.35
Material for school uniforms	cm	9.00	10.68
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	8.38	12.47
Other materials and textiles	cm	3.06	4.52
Tailoring charges for clothing			8.45
Tailoring for school uniforms			7.85
Foot-wear and other personal effects			
Shoes	number	0.09	77.61
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.14	48.92
Umbrellas	number	0.03	7.75
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.04	16.77
Head wears	number	0.01	1.87
Rain coats			0.55
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.			1.19
Other personal effects			0.36
Durable household goods			
Glass ware	number	0.05	7.84
Plastic ware	number	0.09	12.4
Aluminum ware	number	0.04	12.84
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.16	9.86
Cane ware	number	0.01	0.96
Cutlery	number	0.03	2.18
Lamps/ Lamp shades			1.6
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekles	number	0.22	19.37
Mats and Pillows	number	0.01	1.81
Rugs/ Carpets	number	0.02	3.83
Mattress			20.28
Torches	number	0.01	2.1
Thermos flasks	number	0.01	4.5
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.03	1.03
Other durable household goods			1.51
Long durable household goods			
Chairs (plastic/ wood/ steel)			19.50
Tables			6.60
Settees			33.71
Almyras			33.61
Beds			17.74

Table 9.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) - Sri Lanka - 2009

Non-food item/ Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other furniture			12.48
Clocks/ Watches			3.51
Cookers (Kerosene/ Gas/ Electric)			3.74
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.			2.06
Irons			2.74
Refrigerators			22.40
Fans			6.97
Sewing machines			5.50
Radio, Record players, Tape rec.			8.30
Television/Video decks			29.90
Washing machines			6.33
Musical instruments			4.82
Bicycles			6.86
Motor cycles/ Scooters			139.15
Motor cars/ Vans			248.50
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles			0.33
Gardening tools			12.03
Cameras and Projectors			2.89
Personal computers			24.56
Jewelries			72.66
Telephones			26.66
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc)			5.87
Other			19.82
Goods purchased on easy payments system.			52.10
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expen	ises		
E.P.F. / W.&.O.P. etc.			426.36
Contribution to unions, societies			78.12
Insurance/ Agrahara			147.07
Other savings (including Seettu)			515.72
Payments of debts			1721.39
Income taxes			55.10
Other miscellaneous expenses			82.19
Other windfall expenses			
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			447.54
Social activities/ceremonies			171.27
Litigation			12.54
Gifts/Donation/Transfers			81.00
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			691.37
Purchasing of properties			339.74
Loans provided			48.41
Other random expenses			134.42





CONFIDENTIAL

The information collected 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	Dis	trict	OS ision
PSU	Num	ber			
~~ ~	Num seholo	ber & l Number			

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY - 2009/10

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE SURVEY PROGRAMME

SURVEY SCHEDULE

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

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATIONS

		10						
1. Address (Location):			Survey Month	Sector	District	DS Division		
2. Province :-								
3. District :-								
4. DS Division :-		11						
5. Name of MC / UC			PSU		SU Housel			
(If urban sector only)			Number	r Nu	mber Numb	<u></u>		
Ward No :-								
6. GN Division: Number: Name:	:							
7. Name of Village:		12	Number of I	Households i	n this unit			
(If rural sector only)								
8. Name of Estate :-		13	Result		*			
(If estate sector only)		13	Result					
9. C.B.No. :-								
* * Result Code		14	Name of the Head of the Household :					
Completed	1				•••••			
Deferred	2	15	Interviewer'	S				
Deferred	2		Name :					
Not competent respondant at home	3	16	Supervising	Officer's				
Refused	4		Name :					
Household is temporarily closed	5		Signature :-			. Date :		
Household is demolished / Vacant				* For Offi	ce Use Only			
Other (Specify)	9			3- 2-11	 J			

Codes for Section 1

Col. 3 - Relationship to head of the household	Col. 9 -Attendance at School or Other Educational Institution	Col. 11 - Marital Status
Head of the household.1Wife/ Husband2Son/ Daughter3Parents4Other Relative5Domestic Servants6	Pre school	Never Married 1 Married 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5
Boarder	Does not attend7 Col. 10 -Level of Education	
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	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	Col. 12 -Current Activity Employed
Col. 8 - Religion	Passed Grade 1212 Passed G.C.E.(A/L) .or	Government employee
Buddhist 1 Hindu 2 Islam 3 Roman Catholic/ 4 Other Christian 4 Other 9	equivalent	Private sector employee

Section 1 - Demographic Characteristics

		1					51 apin					_				
										ther		Fo	or Persons 10 years and over			
										ir of				For empl		
ts		ad					day			olo tioi	-			(Colur	nn 12 cod	le = 1
qu		he ld		Dat	te of	Birth	irth			fith (F	ıtioı ver)		_{>}		* *	ī
l z l		to to					st b			ut sc ins ove	uca d o	Sn	ivi.	*	EŽ	
Serial Number	Name of all persons who usually	ishi Suse					t la			ce g	Ed :)tat	act	ion	gnp	lent
Seı	live in this household	tion e h				th	as a	icit	.[G	dan atic urs a	l of	al 5	sut	r pat	l di	oyn ,
		Relationship to head of the household	Sex	Year		Month	Age as at last birthday (years)	Ethnicity	Religion	Attendance at school or other Educational institution (3 years and over)	Level of Education (5 Years and over)	Marital Status	Current activity	Main Occupation	Main Industry	Employment status
1				7			 									
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
01						 i										
02				<u> </u>		 					l ¦					
03						<u> </u>					li					
04																
05				l !							<u> </u>					
06																
07						l										
08				li		i					li					
09				i		i					i					
10											<u> </u>					
11						<u> </u>										
12						 !										
13				<u> </u>												
14				L i							<u> </u>					
15						i					l i					
	Name the persons who are member of this			residenc		Γ	Serial	,	ŀ	Main Occ	upation		Τ,	* * N	Main Indi	ustry
	household and usually live elsewhere in the country or abroad		In the country - 1 Abroad - 2 Number (Describe)						(Describ							
41	country of abroad		101044		$\bar{-}$]_		_								
42		-			_	-		+								
42					-	-		+								
44						+		+								
		<u> </u>				L										

For Column 4 and 5	Codes for Section 2
Grade 101	Column 9
Grade 202	School too far away1
Grade 303	Financial problems2
Grade 404	Had to help house keeping activities /
Grade505	Family business3
Grade 606 Grade 707	Disability / Illness4
Grade 808	Civil disturbance5
Grade 909	Not willing to attend / Poor academic progress6
Grade 1010	Incompletion of 5 years at the begining of the school year7
Grade 1111	Other (specify)9
Grade 1212	
Grade 1313	Column 10
Special Education Unit14	Further schooling not available or too far away1
Not relevant19	Finalcial Problems2
Column 7 Walk1	Had to help house keeping activities / Family business3
Bicycle	Disability / Illness4
Motor bicycle / Three-wheeler/Car3	Civil disturbance5
School hiring Van/ Bus4	Not willing to attend / Poor academic progress6
By Bus5	Pending results (G.C.E. (O/L) / G.C.E. (A/L))7
By Train6	Completed G.C.E. (A/L) / Grade 138
Other (Specify)9	Other (Specify)9

5

Section 2. School Education (for persons aged 5-19 years)

	ven ion 1		For Persons = code 1 in col 3					persons = code 2 in col 3	For per code 3 i	sons = n col 3
Name of persons (age 5-19 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)	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										

Codes for Section 3

Column 4	Column 8
Treatment for illness1	Heart Conditions /Diseases01
Treatment for injury2	Blood pressure02
Medical checkup/ Consultation3	Diabetics03
Immunization4	Asthma04
Treatment for infectious diseases	Epilepsy05
(Injections ect)	Cancer06
ouler (specify)	Stomach diseases / Gastritis07
Column 6	Diseases related to Eyes08
Treatment for illness1	Arthritis09
Treatment for injury2	Mental retardation10
Operation / Surgey3	Haemorrhoids11
Child delivery4	Catarrh12
	Severe headache13
Treatment for infectious diseases5	Naturally Disabled14
An accident6	Disabled by an accident15
Other (specify)9	Other19

Section 3 -Health

Name of all persons who usually live in this household (as given in col. 2 of sec.1)	Serial number as given in	column 1 of section 1	During the last month did you visit any of the Government / Private hospital orMedical / Health Center to obtain out patient health Yes - 1 No - 2 \Rightarrow go to col.5	Resons for visit (write the relevant code)	During the last 12 month have you stayed at a Government / Private hospital as an in patient Yes - 1 No - 2 → go to col.7	Resons for Stay (write the relevant code)	Do you suffer from Chronic illness/ Disability Yes - 1 No - 2 → go to sec.4	What chronic illness / Disability do you suffer from (write the relevant code)	Have your job effected /caused for your illness / Disability Yes - 1 No - 2	How I have y been suffer from y illness disabi	ou ing our	Did you have to stop doing your usual activities because of this illness / disability Yes - 1 No - 2 → go to sec.4	If so how many days did you stop your usual activities during last month
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	0	11	12
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													

4.1 Weekly Consumptions on Food & Drink

4.1 Weekly Consumptions on I	000 00	Dillik	Consu	med	Home grown/
Item	Code	unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Freely received (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			

			Consu	med	Home grown/	
Items	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Freely received (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	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 cf items which are consumed from home grown / freely received should be included in col.6

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

			Consu	med	Homegrown/
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Freely received * (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

				med	Home grown / Freely	
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	received * (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. Mullet	0707	grams				
8. Other large fish	-	grams				
9. Sprats	0709	grams				
10. Hurulla	0710	grams				
11. Karalla / Katuwalla	0711	grams				
12. Kumbalawa / Angila	0712	grams				
13. Salaya / Sudaya	0713	grams				
14. Other small fish	0714	grams				
15. Lula	0715	grams				
16. Teppili/Telapiya/Korali	0716	grams				
17. Other fresh water fish	0717	grams				
18. Prawns	0718	grams				
19. Crabs	0719	grams				
20. Cuttle fish	0720	grams				
21. Canned fish (salmon)	0720	grams				
8. Dried fish 08						
1. Sprats	10001	grams				
2. Keeramin	0802	grams				
3. Salaya	0803					
4. Hurulla	0804					
5. Seer	0805					
6. Katta	0806					

			Consumed		Home grown / Freely
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	received * (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					
Dried chilllies	1101	grams			
2. Chilly powder	1102	grams			
3. Red onions	1103	grams			
4. Bombey onions	1104	grams			
5. Garlic	1105	grams			
6. Maldive 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

			Cons	umed	Home grown
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	/ Freely received * (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				

			Consu	ımed	Home grown
Item	Code	Units	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	/ Freely received * (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			
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 & 15					
Treacle					
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

			Consumed		Home grown /Freely re-
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value	ceived *
1	2	3	4	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
<u> </u>	-	3	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
16. Fruits 16					
1. Banana	1601				
2. Pineapple	1602				
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			1
5. Biscuits	1704	grams		1	
6. Jelly packets	1706				
o. Jeny packets	1700		1.0	 	/6.1

			Consu	ımed	Home grown/ Freely
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value	received *
1				(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Pestry 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

			Const	ımed	Home grown
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	/Freely re- ceived * (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.

1 1 1 1 1	-			Main ho	usehold	Freely received /
20 1. Housing (Average per month) Rent (Estimated rent of owner occupied house should be included in col. 5 and col. 6 Taxes 2002 Water bills 2003 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 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	Item	Code	Unit	Qty.		Received as
1. Housing (Average per month) Rent (Estimated rent of owner occupied house should be included in col. 5 and col. 6 Taxes 2002 Water bills 2003 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 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	1	2	3	4	5	6
pied house should be included in col. 5 and col.6 Taxes 2002 Water bills 2003 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 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	Ī					
Water bills 2003	pied house should be included in col. 5	2001				
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 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	Taxes	2002				
Z.11 Puter & Light (Average per month)	Water bills	2003				
Solar power 2102	2.1 Puel & Light					
Kerosene oil 2103 ml Fire wood (Purchased) 2104 kg Fire wood (free) 2105 L.P.Gas 2106 grams 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	Electricity	2101				
Fire wood (Purchased) Fire wood (free) L.P.Gas 2106 grams 2.2 Fuel & Light (Last month) Normal blubs Energy saving blubs Matches Candles Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2104 kg 2105 2106 grams 2107 number 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Solar power	2102				
Fire wood (free) L.P.Gas 2106 grams 2.2 Fuel & Light (Last month) Normal blubs Energy saving blubs Matches Candles Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2105 2106 2107 number 2107 number 2108 number 2109 number 2111 number	Kerosene oil	2103	ml			
L.P.Gas 2106 grams 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	Fire wood (Purchased)	2104	kg			
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	Fire wood (free)	2105				
(Last month) Normal blubs 2107 number Energy saving blubs 2108 number Matches 2109 number Candles 2110 number Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2111 number	L.P.Gas	2106	grams			
Energy saving blubs 2108 number Matches 2109 number Candles 2110 number Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2111 number	l					
Matches 2109 number Candles 2110 number Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2111 number	Normal blubs	2107	number	r		
Candles 2110 number Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2111 number	Energy saving blubs	2108	number	r		
Batteries (used for lighting purposes) 2111 number	Matches	2109				
(used for lighting purposes) 2111 number		2110	number			
Others 2119		2111	number			
	Others	2119				

rices & Consumer durable for mair	i nous	enoia.			
_			Main ho	ousehold	Freely re- ceived/
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Received as a gift(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	-			
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			Main hou		Freely received/
	Code	unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Received as a gift
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Transport (Last month)					
Transport fees 24					
Train /Bus (Other than schooling)	2401				
Van (Other than schooling)	2402				
Taxi car/Threewheeler (Other than schooling)	2403				
Transport charges for schoolig / Preschooling	2404				
Ships & air lines	2405				
Other	2409				
Maintanence of private vehicals					
Petrol & other fuel	2411				
Oil	2412	1			
Tyre,tube & spare parts	2413	1			
Repair charges of spare parts	2414	1			
accessaries	2717				
Licence & Insurance (Average per month)	2415				
Other	2419				
6. Communication					
(Last month) 25					
Postal & Telegraph Charges	2501				
Telephone Charges (Domestic)	2502				
(Average per month)					
Telephone charges (Moble)	2503				
Telephone Charges (Taken from outside)	2504				
E-Mail / Internet fees	2505				
Other	2509				

			ı		
Item	Code	unit	Main ho Qty.	value (Rs.)	Freely received/ Received as a gift
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	2608				
/ Post graduate degree, Diploma etc.)					
Fees for professional & technical education	2609				
Fees for pre school	2610				
Other	2619				
8. Recreation, entertainment & Cultural activities (Last month) 27					
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

1 9. Non-durable household goods	Code 2	unit 3	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Received as
	2	3			
			4	5	a gift
9. Non-durable household goods			<u> </u>	ט	
(Last month)					
28	l ,			_	
Washing Soap	2801				
Washing powder	2802				
Mosquito Coils	2803				
Detergents	2804				
Insecticiders	2805				
(for home use)	2003				
Other	2809				
10. Household Services					
(Last month) 29					
Laundry Charges	2901				
Grinding charges	2902				
Wages to Servants / Chauffers	2903				
Charges for Day Care Centers	2904				
Charges for Elders home etc	2905				
Payments for other household sevices	2909				
11. Clothing & Textiles					
(Last 6 month)					
Trousers	3001	number			
Shirts	3002	number			
Sarees	3003	number			
Tea Shirts	3004	number			
Sarongs / Vetties	3005	number			
Frocks	3006	number			

To	G. 1.	TT-24	Main h	ousehold	Freely received/
Itme	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Received as a gift
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 Chrges (Last 6 month)	2061				
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

	G 1	** ·	Main ho	ousehold	Freely	
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs)	received/ Received as a gift	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.Footwear & Other personal 31						
effect						
(Last 6 months)						
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)						
Glass ware	3201	number				
Plasticware	3202	number				
Aluminiumware	3203	number				
Clayware / pots	3204	number				
Cane ware	3205	number				
Cutlery	3206	number				
Other	3207	number				

Itam	Cada	I Inia	Main h	ousehold	Freely
Item	Code	Unit •	Qty.	Value (Rs)	received/ Received as a gif
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.Durablehouseholdgoods (Last 12 month)					
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			
Mixingmachines, 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

L	C. 1	T.L 14	Main	household	d Freely recived/ Received as a gift	
Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Radio, Record players & Tape recorders						
	3314	number				
Television/Video decks	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				
Garderning tools & equipments	3322	number				
Cameras & Projectors	3323	number				
Computers	3324	number				
Jewelleries	3325	number				
Telephones / Cellular phones	3326	number				
Cookers, Toasters, Hot plates,	3327	number				
Heaters etc.	3321	number				
Other	3329	number				
Durable goods purchased in	3339					
instalments						
					_	

Item	G 1	TT 1	Main ho	ousehold	Freely	
item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	recived/ Received as a gift	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15. Other expenses (Last month)						
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)						
Expenditure on weddings/ funerals for family members	3501					
Social activities/ Ceremonies	3502	2				
Litigation	3503	3				
Gift, Donation, Similar transfers	3504	+				
Maintenance / Repairing (Houses)	3505					
Purchased properties Houses	3506					
Loans given	350	7				
Other	3509					

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 ☐ No ☐ → Go to section 5															
Name of boarders & domestic servants who has spent money of the following columns 3 -1	on any	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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 0	1 1	12	1 3	1 4	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 $\boxed{1}$ No $\boxed{2}$ \rightarrow go to section 5.2

List all household members (usually live in this	3n 1 1		Las	tmonth	Last12months
household) including boarders & domestic servants who were paid employees during last four weeks / last calendar month		Principal / Secondary occupation Main 1 Secondary 2	Wages / Salaries (Rs.)	Tips, Commissions Overtime pay etc.	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)
				(- 55 55 55)		

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						** Lastcultivationyear			
		number as given in seasonal crops column 1 (Describe)		Code	Cultivated area			Value of output (Rs.)	Value of amount Consumed	* Cost (Rs.)	
	section 1			+			by this household (Rs.)				
1	:	2	3	4	5	6 7		8	9	1 0	
1.											
2											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											
9.											
10.											

+	Code for column 3	
Paddy		1
Onions .		3
Vegetab	oles	
Cereals.		5
Yams		'6
Tobacco	D	

**	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 s	section 5.4
T' (11 1 1 1 (1 1 1)		• 1						Lastmo	onth/Averageper	rmonth	_
List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged any other agricultural activites / Livestock as employers or own account worker	nun as g i s colu	of	_	ultural product Describe)	+ Code	Cult	ivated ar	rea	Value of Out put (Rs.)	* Cost	
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9)
1											
2											
3											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10'											
			ж	Hired labour	r						
+ Codes for column Fish				Seeds							
Cea , Rubber01 Eggs				Fertilizer							
Coconuts				Chemicals							
Banana / Fruits04 Horticulture.				Transport/ T	ractor	charge	S				
Meat05 Other			19	Other							
ot necessary for cultivated area under the codes	from (5-10 ii	n column	4.	Tota	al					

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 N	o, $2 \rightarrow go to section 5.5$
					Lastcale	endarmonth
List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged Non- agricultural activities as employers or own account workers.	number as		1 (Describe)		Value of output	* Cost
				+	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	2		3	4	5	6
1.						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
+ Codes for coloumn 3	·	*				
Mining & Quarrying Manufacturing	1 2		Hired labour			
Construction.			Inputs			
TradeTransport.			Transport			
Guest house, restaurants, bars,						
hotels etc			Other			
Other services.	7		Total			

|--|

				Income for	m last calendar r	nonth			Last 12	2 month
List all household members (usually live) including boarders & servants who have	r as	- -	Pension	Disability/	Rents from	Samurdhi	Dividents /	Other		remittance nsfers
received any other cash receipt.	Serial number as	given in column 1 of section 1	Payment	relief payments	properties/ boarding fees etc.		Interests		outside the country	within the Country
	Ser	of		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 0
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
5.5.2 Income by Chance or adhoc gains dur	ing las	st 12	2 months		-	Y	res 1	No 2	→ go to sect	tion 6
List all household members (usually live) excluding boarders & servants who have received income by chance or rarely.	Serial number as given in colomn 10f	ction 1	Loans taken from banks/ money lenders etc.	(Land , house, jewellary)	Withdrawal fro savings & band deposits.	k births, d marriag welfa society	from seaths, ges / of are g, etc	yments loans iven	Compersation health / insurance etc	lottery & other adhoc gains
		se	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.	.) (Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	2	-	3	4	5	6		7	8	9
2										
3										
4		\dashv								
5		\dashv								
6										
7			_							

 $No 2 \rightarrow go to 5.5.2$

Section 6A - Inventry 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 (Only for agricultural purpose)	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 Facilits	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	N
1	Ņ
1	2

		Section 8 -	Housing In	formation	
1.	Type of Structure		(B)	Floor	
	Single house	1	(B)	Cement 1	
	Flat	2		Terrazo / Tile	
	Attached house /Annex	3		Mud	
	Line room / Row house	4		Other (specify)	
	Slum / Shanty	5		(·r·))	
	Other (specify)	9	(5)		
			(C)	Roof	
2.	Number of bed rooms			Tile 1	
				Asbestos 2 Concrete3	
				Motel shoot	
3.	Total floor area (sq. feet)	1		Metal sheet	
	less than 100	2		D(1 ()C)	
	250 - less than 500	3		Other (specify)	
	500 - less than 750	4			
	750 or more than 750	5	5.	Tenure	
				Constructed / Purchased by an occupant	1
				Inherited	2
4.	Principal materials of Construction			Freely received / Received as a gift	3
	wall			Compensated	4
	Brick	1		Rent free (Employer / Other)	<u> </u>
	Cabook	2		Relief Payment (Employer / Other)	5
	Cement block	3		Rent / Lease	6
	Pressed soil blocks	4			7
	Mud	5		Encroached	8
	Plank / Metal sheet	6		Other (specify)	9
	Cadjan / Palmyrah	7			
	Other (specify)	9			

. A Main source of drinking water		B. Type of Toilet	
Protected well within premises	1	Water seal	1
Protected well outside premises	2	Pour flush	2
Unprotected well	3	Pit	3
Tube well	4	Other (specify)	9
Tap within unit / Premises (main line)	5		
Tap outside premises (main line)	6	8. Disposal of Garbage	
Stream water collected & distributed by pipe lines	7	Collected by garbage truck	1
River / Tank / Streams	8	Buried / Burned	2
Other (specify)	9	Process for fertilizer	3
		Dumped within premises	4
		Dumped / Throw away out side premises	5
B. Distance to take source of drinking water (Meters)		Other (specify)	9
Within premises 1		9. Principal Type of Lighting	
Outside premises		Kerosene	1
C. Was there enough water to drink, bath & wash du	vina lost	Electricity	2
year	ring iast	Solar energy	3
,		Generator / Battery	4
Yes No		Other (specify)	9
1. Drink 1 2 2. Bath /wash 1 2		10. Principal Type of cooking fuel	
		Fire wood	1
A. Availability of toilet		Gas	2
Exclusive for the household		Kerosene	3
Sharing with another household	4	Electricity	4
Public convenience	_	Saw dust / Paddy husk	5
None	→ go to quection 8	Other (specify)	9

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

Yes
$$\boxed{1}$$
No $\boxed{2} \rightarrow \text{go to } Q.12$

(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

(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 $\boxed{1}$ No $\boxed{2}$ \Rightarrow go to Q 3

2. Land area

2. Land area						
		Owned			Cultivated.	
				(Rent, lea	se, joined own,	, ande etc.)
		1			2	
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1. Paddy land						
2. High land						
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

More than 50