



Household Income and Expenditure Survey – 2019

Final Result
(January to December 2019)



Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Economic Policies and Plan Implementation
Sri Lanka

ISSN 2012-760X

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) has been conducting the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), once in every three years to prepare the information on household income/expenditure, income disparities and poverty etc., and the current survey conducted in 2019 is the 10th in this series. In selecting the appropriate sample for this survey, in compliance with the technically acceptable methods and procedures of sample selection, a sample of 25,000 households were selected covering the entire country for the survey. Data collection taken place from January 2019 to December 2019. This bulletin presents the estimates on household income and expenditure for the year 2019.

Highlights

Average monthly household income	- Rs. 76,414
Median monthly household income	- Rs. 53,333
Average monthly household expenditure	- Rs. 63,130
Median monthly household expenditure	- Rs. 47,544
Gini coefficient of household income	- 0.46

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Average monthly household income by socio economic groups with 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) and CV

Poorest 20%	- Rs.17,572, (CI: Rs.17,327— Rs.17,817),	CV =0.7,(First quintile)
Poorest 40%	- Rs.26,931, (CI: Rs.26,637— Rs.27,225),	CV =0.6, (First and Second quintiles)
Middle 60%	- Rs.56,079, (CI: Rs.55,689— Rs.56,470),	CV=0.4, (Second to Fourth quintiles)
Richest 20%	- Rs.196,289, (CI: Rs.188,946— Rs.203,633),	CV=1.9, (Fifth quintile)

Food and non-food ratio to total household



Source Publication

<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/IncomeAndExpenditure/StaticalInformation>

statistics.gov.lk

Overview of the Survey

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) conducts the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) under the National Household Survey Programme. The HIES had been conducted in combination with Labour Force Survey named as Labour Force and Socio-Economic Survey until 1990. The DCS first initiated the HIES as a separate survey in 1990/91 and since then it has been continued once in every five years till 2006/07. In response to the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, the DCS decided to conduct the HIES once in every three years starting from 2009/10 which enables more frequent monitoring of the income and expenditure patterns in the country.

HIES is generally conducted over 12 consecutive months to capture seasonal variations of income and expenditure patterns in Sri Lanka. The general sample size is 25,000 housing units which is adequate to provide reliable information down to the district level. The HIES 2019 is the tenth in its series. The fieldwork of the survey was carried out from January to December 2019.

The HIES questionnaire was revised in 2019 to capture more information related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Currently, this questionnaire is consisted of nine main sections to collect household information covering the following areas.

- i. Demography
- ii. School education
- iii. Health
- iv. Food and non-food expenditure
- v. Income
- vi. Inventory of durable goods and debts of the households
- vii. Access to facilities in the area
- viii. Housing information
- ix. Agriculture holdings and livestock

Survey Coverage

Information presented in this bulletin is based on the data collected from 19,911 households throughout the country from January to December 2019.

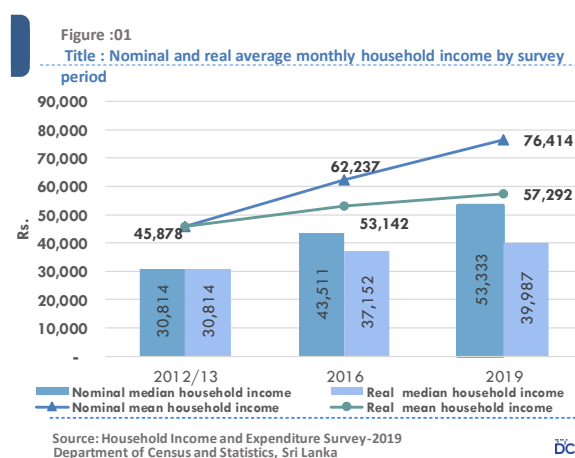
Main objectives of the survey

- To assess the level, structure and trends of the economic well-being (income/expenditure) of households and individuals
- To update the basket of consumer goods and services and weights used for the calculation of the Consumer Price index.
- To compute economic indicators: poverty and inequality
- To provide information to national accounts
- To compute SDG indicators and estimate the distribution of economic resources.

Household Income

Household income refers to income received either in cash as monetary income or income in-kind as non-monetary income by all the residents in a household. Household income includes not only wages and salaries but also all the other sources such as agricultural and non-agricultural activities, other monetary receipts such as a pension, disability and relief payments, regular rental and remittance receipts and returns from businesses or ventures, investments and any other irregular gains such as income by chance (lottery wins, compensations, etc.) and adhoc gains for example withdrawals from savings, bank deposits, Provident fund etc. In addition, imputed housing rent for own occupied housing units or freely occupied housing units comes under non-monetary income.

The survey reveals that the average household income per month was Rs. 76,414 and the median household income per month was Rs. 53,333 in 2019. The real mean household income per month has been reported as Rs.57,292 based on 2012/13 (adjusted for the inflation of prices using the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI)) showing an increase of approximately 7.8 percent from 2016 to 2019. The real median household income per month has been reported as Rs. 39,987 in 2019 showing an increase of about 7.6 per cent from 2016. (Figure 01).



Note: Based year for real values - 2012/13 and inflated by NCPI for 2016 and 2019.

Mean (or Average) household income: That is a point estimate and it is calculated by dividing the estimated total household income in a domain by the estimated number of households in the same domain.

Median household income: The point that divides the household income distribution into halves, i.e one half with income above median and other half with income below the median.

Table 01 shows the mean and median household income per month for three residential sectors, nine provinces and twenty-five districts in Sri Lanka.

According to the 2019 HIES survey, mean household income range from Rs.132,433 in Colombo district to Rs.44,004 in Kilinochchi among the districts, from Rs.109,813 in Western province to Rs.51,536 in Eastern province among the provinces and from Rs. 116,670 in urban sector to Rs. 46,865 in estate sector among the residential sectors in Sri Lanka.

The median household income ranges from Rs.86,981 in Colombo district to Rs.34,279 in Mullaitivu among the districts, from Rs.75,000 in Western province to Rs.38,871 in Eastern province among the provinces and from Rs. 74,679 in urban sector to Rs. 40,771 in estate sector among the residential sectors in Sri Lanka.

None of these twenty-five districts or nine provinces or three-sectors is experienced statistically non-reliable estimates due to the low CV (Coefficient of Variance) values of estimates for all these areas.

Source of Income

The HIES collects the income received from various sources as an amount of money or income in-kind from each of the following sources:

Monetary income

- Wages/Salaries
- Agricultural activities
- Non-agricultural activities
- Other cash income
- Income by chance/adhoc gains

Non-monetary Income

- Income in-kind
- Imputed housing rent of own occupied housing unit

It should be noted that the household income received by the individual who is less than 10-years old or the amount gained is less than Rs.500 are included in the income of the household head. The income of the household is included in the amount received by the individuals who usually reside but did not include the individuals who did not usually reside in the same household during the survey period. The household income distribution by the source of income is given in Table 02.

Table 01: Mean and median household income per month-2019

Sector/Province /District	Mean income (Rs.)	[95% Conf. Interval) (Rs.)			CV (%)	Median Income (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	76,414	74,462	78,367	1.3	53,333	
Sector						
Urban	116,670	108,510	124,830	3.6	74,679	
Rural	69,517	67,758	71,276	1.3	50,869	
Estate	46,865	43,949	49,782	3.2	40,771	
Province						
Western	109,813	104,202	115,424	2.6	75,000	
Central	65,420	61,380	69,460	3.1	49,475	
Southern	68,410	64,545	72,275	2.9	50,270	
Northern	55,390	51,954	58,826	3.2	42,491	
Eastern	51,536	48,028	55,045	3.5	38,871	
North-Western	75,148	70,182	80,114	3.4	55,614	
North-Central	64,645	59,909	69,381	3.7	47,415	
Uva	62,363	53,842	70,883	7.0	40,055	
Sabaragamuwa	56,335	53,410	59,259	2.6	45,797	
District						
Colombo	132,433	121,742	143,124	4.1	86,981	
Gampaha	100,455	91,771	109,138	4.4	69,729	
Kalutara	84,887	78,783	90,991	3.7	63,586	
Kandy	74,821	67,945	81,696	4.7	53,549	
Matale	54,910	49,413	60,407	5.1	41,332	
Nuwara Eliya	54,504	49,764	59,244	4.4	47,219	
Galle	70,681	63,675	77,688	5.1	49,719	
Matara	65,323	60,888	69,759	3.5	52,509	
Hambantota	68,528	60,577	76,480	5.9	48,621	
Jaffna	55,380	49,962	60,797	5.0	41,822	
Mannar	50,978	46,046	55,910	4.9	41,210	
Vavunia	68,859	59,838	77,879	6.7	56,272	
Mullaitivu	48,835	39,688	57,982	9.6	34,279	
Kilinochchi	44,004	39,176	48,831	5.6	34,862	
Batticaloa	44,686	40,381	48,990	4.9	35,850	
Ampara	60,474	53,455	67,493	5.9	42,236	
Trincomalee	46,341	40,908	51,773	6.0	37,726	
Kurunegala	70,079	63,964	76,194	4.4	52,024	
Puttalam	85,897	77,353	94,441	5.1	61,657	
Anuradhapura	64,409	58,338	70,481	4.8	46,379	
Polonnaruwa	65,180	58,117	72,243	5.5	48,657	
Badulla	66,413	53,474	79,351	9.9	40,063	
Moneragala	55,221	49,490	60,953	5.3	40,000	
Ratnapura	52,956	49,417	56,494	3.4	43,529	
Kegalle	60,828	55,891	65,765	4.1	49,207	

Table 02: Mean household income per month by the main source of income-2019,2016

Source of income	2019		2016	
	Mean	Income share	Mean	Income share
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	76,414	100.0	62,237	100.0
Monetary Income	65,264	85.4	52,979	85.1
Wages/Salaries	28,619	37.5	23,790	38.2
Agricultural activities	5,093	6.7	4,753	7.6
Non-agricultural activities	13,794	18.1	10,813	17.4
Other cash income	11,236	14.7	8,029	12.9
Income by chance/adhoc gains	6,522	8.5	5,594	9.0
Non-monetary Income	11,151	14.6	9,257	14.9
Income in kind	3,163	4.1	2,964	4.8
Value of own occupied housing unit	7,988	10.5	6,293	10.1

Eighteen-point one per cent of household income came from non-agricultural activities in 2019 and this is 0.7 percentage points higher than in 2016 to 2019. Other cash income contributes 14.7 per cent in 2019 and it is higher than 1.8 percentage points than 2016 to 2019. This is the highest increased percentage point to 2019 from 2016 among the income sources.

Household Per capita income

Table 03: Mean and median per capita household income by sector and province-2019

Sector/Province	Mean per capita income (Rs.)	Median per capita income (Rs.)
Sri Lanka	20,527	14,095
Sector		
Urban	30,452	19,143
Rural	18,870	13,610
Estate	11,647	9,883
Province		
Western	28,809	19,383
Central	17,275	12,344
Southern	18,658	13,697
Northern	14,107	11,150
Eastern	13,925	10,250
North-Western	20,984	14,705
North-Central	18,131	13,863
Uva	17,173	11,066
Sabaragamuwa	15,163	11,884

However, average per capita household income does not provide an accurate picture of the standard of living in an area as the data does not capture the income inequality. According to the HIES 2019 data, the mean per capita income of the country was Rs.20,527 and the median per capita income was Rs.14,095. The mean per capita income ranges from Rs. 28,809 in the Western province to Rs.13,925 in Eastern province and the median per capita income ranges from Rs.19,383 to Rs.10,250 in the same provinces across the provinces in Sri Lanka.

The share of household income that comes from employment (wages/salaries) was 37.5 per cent in 2019. This is 0.7 percentage points lower than in 2016 to 2019. The highest contribution to household income comes from this category any year.

The share of household income comes from agricultural activities was 6.7 per cent in 2019 and this is 0.9 percentage points lower than in 2016 to 2019.

Household per capita income is measuring the amount of money earned by a person live in a household in a geographical region. Per capita income for a nation is computed by dividing the country's total households' income by its population. Household income counts each man, woman and child even newborn babies as the household members in the population. Household per capita income evaluates the quality of life and standard of living of the population. It is useful to assess the affordability of the area.

Income receivers' income

The Income receivers' income is calculated considering the household income received from all the sources, at the personal level. If a person is less than 10 years old or the total monthly income is less than Rs.500 then he/she is not defined as an income receiver by the HIES and such income values are added to the income of the head of the respective household.

The survey results reveal that the average monthly income receivers' income per month for Sri Lanka in 2019 is Rs. 42,308 which is a 24.8 per cent increase from Rs.33,894 reported in 2016. The average number of income receivers per household is 1.8, which remains unchanged since 2006/07.

When sectors are compared, an average income receiver in the urban sector receives 2.7 times higher income than that in the estate sector. However, the number of income receivers per household is higher in the urban and estate sectors when compared with the rural sector. Income receivers' median income for 2019 is Rs.28,465 which is 22.4 percent increase from Rs.23,260 reported in 2016.

Income Inequality

The Department of Census and Statistics reports the measures of the income inequality by various measures;

1. The Gini index (Gini coefficient)
2. The shares of aggregates household income by quintiles and deciles
3. The quintile dispersion Ratio

The Gini index is the main statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0, where 0 indicates perfect equality and 1 indicates maximum inequality. Gini index measures the amount that any two income values differ, on average relative to mean income.

The national value of the Gini coefficient of household income is 0.46 in 2019 which shows an increase from 0.45 reported in 2016. In 2019 at the sector level Gini coefficients are 0.49, 0.44 and 0.36 in the Urban, Rural and Estate sectors respectively. The highest income inequality was reported from Badulla district with a Gini coefficient of 0.53 and Mannar is the least among the districts with a Gini coefficient of 0.34 in 2019 (Table 05).

Table 04: Income receivers' mean and median income per month, number of income receivers and household size by sector, district - 2019

Sector/District	Income receivers' mean income (Rs.)	Income receivers' median income (Rs.)	Household size	Number of income receivers in the household
Sri Lanka	42,308	28,465	3.7	1.8
Sector				
Urban	61,425	37,000	3.8	1.9
Rural	39,234	27,500	3.7	1.8
Estate	22,469	18,000	4.0	2.1
District				
Colombo	66,510	39,800	3.8	2.0
Gampaha	53,654	35,000	3.7	1.9
Kalutara	43,548	30,000	3.9	2.0
Kandy	42,184	29,000	3.8	1.8
Matale	32,656	24,260	3.7	1.7
Nuwara Eliya	28,737	20,586	3.9	1.9
Galle	39,721	27,000	3.6	1.8
Matara	35,335	25,000	3.7	1.9
Hambantota	38,342	26,700	3.8	1.8
Jaffna	30,333	23,734	4.0	1.8
Mannar	28,448	24,481	4.0	1.8
Vavunia	36,237	29,936	3.8	1.9
Mullaitivu	32,869	22,286	3.7	1.5
Kilinochchi	27,221	23,305	3.9	1.6
Batticaloa	28,405	24,000	3.6	1.6
Ampara	37,469	26,863	3.8	1.6
Trincomalee	30,898	25,000	3.7	1.5
Kurunegala	39,119	27,026	3.5	1.8
Puttalam	49,303	32,148	3.7	1.7
Anuradhapura	38,577	26,371	3.5	1.7
Polonnaruwa	36,754	26,272	3.7	1.8
Badulla	37,813	21,600	3.6	1.8
Moneragala	32,879	23,636	3.6	1.7
Ratnapura	29,356	22,067	3.7	1.8
Kegalle	32,407	25,400	3.7	1.9

Figure 02
Title : Mean household income per month and share of income by decile group - 2019

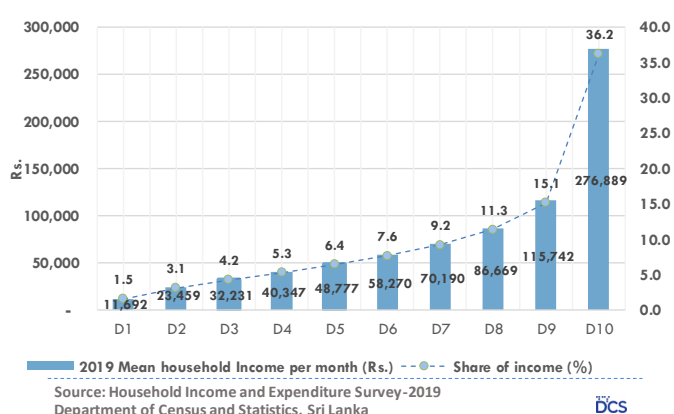


Figure 02 shows the share of household income by decile in 2019. A decile is one of ten equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest so that ten per cent of all households are in each group. The lowest decile received 1.5 per cent of aggregate household income while the households in the top ten per cent that is in the highest decile received 36.2 per cent of aggregate household income.

Table 06 shows the share of household income by quintile and the quintile dispersion ratio of household income based on HIES 2019 and 2016. A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by the income of households from lowest to highest. In each quintile has 20 per cent of all households.

The quintile dispersion ratio means household income of 5th quintile/ 1st quintile takes the ratio of the top rank 20 per cent to the bottom 20 per cent households in household income distribution. In 2019, The quintile dispersion ratio is 11.2, meaning that households at the top 20 had incomes about eleven times in the incomes of households at the bottom 20 per cent. The ratio increased by 0.6 points from 2016 to 2019.

Table 05: Gini coefficient of household income by sector and district

Sector/District	Gini coefficient	
	2019	2016
Sri Lanka	0.46	0.45
Sector		
Urban	0.49	0.48
Rural	0.44	0.44
Estate	0.36	0.36
District		
Colombo	0.47	0.46
Gampaha	0.44	0.42
Kalutara	0.41	0.44
Kandy	0.45	0.42
Matale	0.42	0.42
Nuwara Eliya	0.38	0.41
Galle	0.44	0.43
Matara	0.39	0.39
Hambantota	0.44	0.43
Jaffna	0.44	0.44
Mannar	0.34	0.42
Vavunia	0.37	0.41
Mullaitivu	0.47	0.42
Kilinochchi	0.38	0.37
Batticaloa	0.39	0.45
Ampara	0.45	0.39
Trincomalee	0.40	0.42
Kurunegala	0.45	0.45
Puttalam	0.43	0.47
Anuradhapura	0.44	0.46
Polonnaruwa	0.41	0.46
Badulla	0.53	0.46
Moneragala	0.43	0.43
Ratnapura	0.38	0.41
Kegalle	0.39	0.41

Table 06: Household income per month by quintile and quintile dispersion ratio

2019	Household Income quintile					Total
	1st quintile	2 nd quintile	3 rd quintile	4 th quintile	5 th quintile	
Mean household income per month (Rs.)	17,572	36,290	53,522	78,431	196,289	76,414
Share of income (%)	4.6	9.5	14	20.5	51.4	100
Cumulative share of income (%)	4.6	14.1	28.1	48.6	100	
Cumulative % of Population	20	40	60	80	100	
Quintile Dispersion Ratio = 196,289/17,572 = 11.2						
2016	Household Income quintile					Total
	1st quintile	2 nd quintile	3 rd quintile	4 th quintile	5 th quintile	
Mean household income per month (Rs.)	14,843	30,008	43,713	64,570	158,072	62,237
Share of income (%)	4.8	9.6	14	20.7	50.8	100
Cumulative share of income (%)	4.8	14.4	28.5	49.2	100	
Cumulative % of Population	20	40	60	80	100	
Quintile Dispersion Ratio = 158,072/14,843 = 10.6						

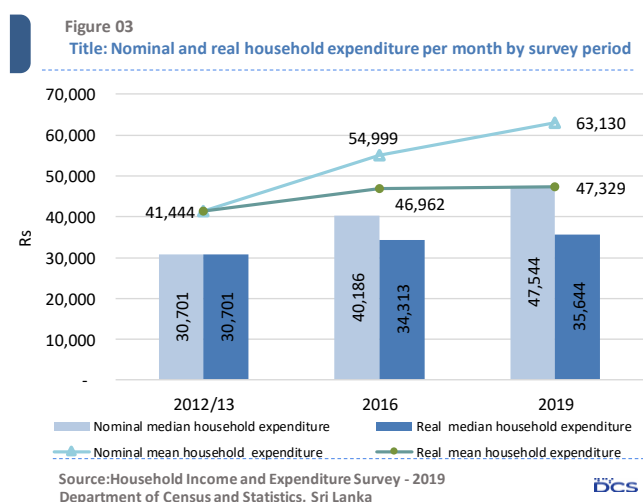
Household Expenditure

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data were analysed to see the consumption expenditure pattern of the households and individuals among the various categories. For that HIES collects data under three main categories;

1. Expenditure on food items
2. Expenditure on non-food items and
3. Expenditure incurred by borders and domestic servants

In these three categories, Survey collects data through 35 subcategories (19 for food and 16 for non-food). Food consumption data were collected referencing seven consecutive days and non-food expenditures were collected considering different reference periods depending on the type of item categories.

Accordingly, Table 07 show the mean and median household expenditure for 2019 and 2016 in nominal values by sectors, provinces and districts. The mean (average) household expenditure per month was Rs.63,130 for the year 2019. The average household expenditure per month has increased 14.8 per cent from 2016 to 2019. At the same time, the median household expenditure per month has increased 18.3 per cent from 2016 to 2019 (from Rs.40,186 to Rs.47,544 respectively).



Note: Based year for real values - 2012/13 and inflated by NCPI for 2016 and 2019.

Figure 03 shows that from 2012/13 to 2019, the nominal mean household expenditure has increased from Rs.41,444 to Rs.63,130. In the meantime, real mean household expenditure increases from Rs. 41,444 constant prices to Rs.47,329 during the same period. The real median household expenditure has increased from Rs.30,701 to Rs. 35,644 and nominal median household expenditure has increased from Rs.30,701 to Rs.47,544 in the same period.

Table 07: Mean and median household expenditure per month by sector, province and district-2019,2016

Sector/Province /District	Mean		Median	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
	2019	2016	2019	2016
Sri Lanka	63,130	54,999	47,544	40,186
Sector				
Urban	95,392	77,337	69,300	54,350
Rural	57,652	51,377	44,996	38,377
Estate	38,519	34,851	36,265	30,884
Province				
Western	90,243	74,505	68,290	54,753
Central	56,783	50,334	43,488	38,626
Southern	57,854	52,271	45,322	39,065
Northern	44,020	42,537	38,089	33,742
Eastern	46,947	38,407	39,128	31,582
North -Western	59,681	55,514	45,970	39,518
North -Central	52,337	48,176	42,924	38,025
Uva	46,237	39,140	35,275	30,190
Sabaragamuwa	47,215	42,810	39,331	32,646
District				
Colombo	108,893	90,670	81,082	64,981
Gampaha	84,413	64,563	65,037	49,437
Kalutara	65,970	64,268	54,828	46,099
Kandy	66,997	54,400	48,432	39,878
Matale	49,533	47,744	40,240	37,859
Nuwara Eliya	41,969	44,059	39,770	36,155
Galle	58,504	53,350	45,628	39,830
Matara	59,750	47,322	48,806	35,595
Hambantota	54,169	56,890	42,086	43,004
Jaffna	42,213	43,571	36,999	34,553
Mannar	49,881	46,795	44,755	39,439
Vavunia	56,086	51,754	46,366	42,043
Mullaitivu	34,181	32,576	25,126	23,457
Kilinochchi	37,237	28,483	33,980	23,952
Batticaloa	41,374	32,807	35,409	27,586
Ampara	52,924	42,646	42,578	36,323
Trincomalee	44,876	39,247	38,829	29,360
Kurunegala	57,769	55,718	44,586	39,156
Puttalam	63,736	55,076	50,106	40,259
Anuradhapura	52,796	48,299	43,362	38,984
Polonnaruwa	51,295	47,910	41,193	36,588
Badulla	46,971	41,234	34,471	30,486
Moneragala	44,943	35,487	36,273	29,462
Ratnapura	44,864	38,589	38,074	29,623
Kegalle	50,340	48,511	42,352	38,025

Household Food and non-Food Expenditure

Household Income and expenditure Survey collect the value of expenditure made by households to purchase the various type of food and non-food needs within the survey period. Accordingly, the survey reveals that non-food expenditure is much higher than food expenditure over the survey years.

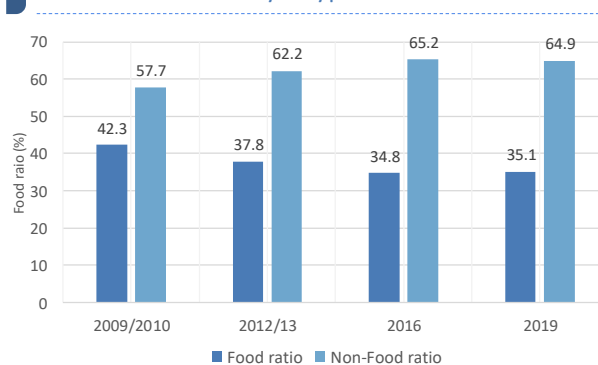
Table 08: Average monthly per capita consumption quantities of selected food items by survey period

Item	Unit	2019 Qty	2016 Qty	2012/13 Qty
Rice	gram	8,449	8,707	8,989
Rice flour	gram	217	208	194
Wheat Flour	gram	497	509	564
Bread (Normal)	gram	951	948	926
Dhal	gram	653	613	586
Big onions	gram	695	682	608
Sugar	gram	1,034	1,058	1,111
Coconut	number	7	7	7
Chicken	gram	454	387	320
Egg	number	4	3	3
Dried fish	gram	309	295	299

Table 09 : Average monthly household expenditure by major non-food expenditure groups - 2019 and 2016

Item	2019		2016	
	Value (Rs.)	(%)	Value (Rs.)	(%)
Total non-food	41,000	100.0	35,885	100.0
Housing	8,744	21.3	6,873	19.2
Fuel & Light	2,085	5.1	1,757	4.9
Clothing, Textiles & Foot wear	1,688	4.1	1,581	4.4
Health & Personal care	2,663	6.5	2,529	7.0
Transport & Communication	5,830	14.2	5,548	15.5
Education	2,401	5.9	2,066	5.8
Cultural & entertainment	959	2.3	908	2.5
Non-durable goods	446	1.1	362	1.0
Durable household goods	4,511	11.0	2,261	6.3
Other non-consumer expenditure	10,712	26.1	10,945	30.5
Liquor, Narcotic drugs & Tobacco	960	2.3	1,056	2.9

Figure 04
Title : Food and non-food ratio by survey period-2019



Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey-2019
Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka

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Table 10: Average monthly household expenditure, food expenditure and non-food expenditure by sector, province and district- 2019


Sector/ District	Total expenditure	Food expenditure	Non-food expenditure
Sri Lanka	63,130	22,130	41,000
Sector			
Urban	95,392	26,907	68,485
Rural	57,652	21,259	36,392
Estate	38,519	19,615	18,904
District			
Colombo	108,893	27,870	81,023
Gampaha	84,413	25,205	59,207
Kalutara	65,970	22,526	43,444
Kandy	66,997	21,633	45,365
Matale	49,533	20,479	29,053
Nuwara Eliya	41,969	21,037	20,932
Galle	58,504	21,349	37,154
Matara	59,750	20,729	39,021
Hambantota	54,169	19,870	34,299
Jaffna	42,213	21,006	21,207
Mannar	49,881	23,495	26,386
Vavunia	56,086	19,884	36,203
Mullaitivu	34,181	19,666	14,515
Kilinochchi	37,237	19,144	18,092
Batticaloa	41,374	22,888	18,486
Ampara	52,924	25,318	27,606
Trincomalee	44,876	22,840	22,036
Kurunegala	57,769	20,121	37,648
Puttalam	63,736	23,614	40,121
Anuradhapura	52,796	19,787	33,009
Polonnaruwa	51,295	19,683	31,612
Badulla	46,971	17,780	29,192
Moneragala	44,943	17,813	27,130
Ratnapura	44,864	19,205	25,660
Kegalle	50,340	20,424	29,916





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 **Department of Census & Statistics,**
Sankyana Mandiraya
No. 306/71, Polduwa
Road, Battaramulla

 info@statistics.gov.lk
 +94 11 2147000
 +94 11 2147011
 **statistics.gov.lk**

This publication is produced by the Sample Survey Division
7th floor, Department of Census and Statistics
 sample.survey@statistics.gov.lk
 **+94 11 2147458**  **+94 11 2147447**