



Sri Lanka Poverty Review

A study on Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2009/10

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

Preface

The Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka has been compiling and publishing poverty statistics since 1980 and in 2004, the official poverty line of Sri Lanka was first established on the data collected in Household Income and Expenditure Survey, which was also conducted by the department in 2002. Declaration of the official poverty line was indeed a major landmark step taken in the way towards improving quality of the poverty statistics produced in Sri Lanka. Since then the poverty in Sri Lanka is officially measured and compared over time only on this absolute poverty line which is updated to adjust for the inflation of prices over time using the movement of Colombo Consumers Price Index, which is also calculated and published monthly by the department.

The main objective of preparing this report is to compile detailed and in-depth information on poverty, which is to be used in the process of national budgetary and policy developments needs in Sri Lanka. The poverty statistics given in this report is based on a comprehensive analysis of poverty related data gathered mainly in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2009/10. This report was prepared by the Sample Surveys Division of the department and in addition to the detailed information on poverty; it provides comparisons between poor and non-poor for their living standards and effects of social protection programs.

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2009/10 was successfully completed covering all the districts other than the Killinochchi, Mannar and Mulativu districts as these three districts were not able to visit for the survey during the 2009/10 survey period due to resettlement and demining activities prevailed and due to absence of a proper sampling frame.

I expect that the information provided in this analysis will be useful in the future process of policy reforms that leads to total alleviation of poverty and to enhance the living standards of people in all the social segments in Sri Lanka.

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Executive Summery

To eradicate poverty, it is very much crucial to have an in-depth knowledge in whereabouts of the poverty and the poor. It is also indispensable to have up-to-date awareness of the economic and social conditions of the poor, reasons for their being poor, available options in providing them assistances and also the status and effectiveness of past and currently active poverty alleviation and social protection programs.

This report, which was prepared on the information collected in Household income and expenditure survey, 2009/10 expects to help in finding successful solutions for the above critical requirements related to poverty and poverty alleviation in Sri Lanka.

With special focus on poor population in the country, the report presents the results of comparative analysis between the poor and non-poor populations in demographic characteristics, income and expenditure patterns, health conditions, and housing conditions. In addition to the descriptive analysis, the report also analyses the effectiveness of currently available social protection programs launched in the course of poverty reduction in the country.

Poverty Incidence

- Official poverty line for the survey period 2009/10 is Rs. 3028 real total expenditure per person per month.
- Percentage of poor in Sri Lanka (head count ratio) in 2009/10 (excluding Mannar, Mulativu and Killinochchi districts) is 8.9% (nearly 1.8 million of poor).
- If the value of poverty line is increased by 10 percent (until Rs. 3331) then the percentage of poor will be increased to 12.8% (resulting poor population would be about 2.6 million).
- Though a large number of population have been able to come out of poverty over the period from 2006/07 to 2009/10, there is still a considerable number is on the fence of vulnerability. Therefore, it is very important to have effective policies and programs not only to reduce poverty but also to reduce the vulnerability of the non-poor who have just escaped the poverty.

Social Protection Programs

- If the currently available social protection programs: Pensions, Disability relief payments, Samurdhi, compensation were absent, the current percentage of poor (8.9%) would have been 11.2%.
- In order to minimize the poverty, the poverty alleviation and social protection programs should correctly be focused on the social groups who are in real need of those types of assistants.

Demographic background

- About 73.7% of the poor population (1.3 million) lives in households with the size of five or above number of members.
- Having more number of members in a household can be an indicator in identifying the household as a poor one. Therefore, priority given to these households in poverty elimination would bring better results.
- More than one-half of the poor population in Sri Lanka is made of children and youth who are less than 25 years of age. This accounts for 50.2% of the total poor population.
- In poverty alleviation policymaking, more attention paid on poor households with more number of young and youth members, brings effective results in poverty reduction.

Education

- About 90.8% of the poor population has their level of education less than the G.C.E. (O/L).
- Having a low level in education qualifications brings number of social and economic disadvantages, such as depression and frustration, lack of self-confidence and unemployment and underemployment. As all of these may finally cause ones' deficiency in economic conditions, in order to overcome poverty, it is highly important to improve opportunities and conditions in national education system.
- For about 29.7 percent of the total children who have never gone to school, though they are eligible for schooling, are not attending to a school due to economic difficulties.
- More attention should be paid on poor children who are not attending school due to economic problems and the poverty alleviation programs should target the schoolchildren living in poor areas and provide schooling facilities in order motivate them to attend schools regularly.

Income and Expenditure

- The average monthly income of the non-poor households is 2.4 times higher than that of the poor households.
- The average monthly expenditure of the non-poor household is 2.6 times higher than that of the poor households.
- Poor population consumes more "Kekulu" and "Nadu" rice varieties than the non-poor population does.

Health

- Among the poor population, the incidents of Asthma (13%), Catarrh (6.6%), Disabled since birth and Disabled due to an accident (6.3% and 4.4%) and Cancer (2.3%) show comparatively higher percentages than those reported among the non-poor.

Information on Heads of the households and Occupation

- Heads of the households in 96% of the poor households have below G.C.E. (O/L) education qualifications.
- Poverty is significantly high among households where the head of the household is a Widowed/ Divorced or Separated female.
- There is a tendency to become poor when the head of the household is employed in agricultural sector. Nearly 44% of the poor household heads are engaged in agricultural activities and this portion is about 32% among the non-poor households.
- Poor heads of households are mainly engaged in agricultural industries such as, paddy cultivation, tea cultivation, vegetable cultivation and fishing related activities.
- Among the poor households, 35.1% of the heads of the households are engaged in the Services sector activities whereas it is 46.4% among the non-poor households.
- Poor heads of the households are mainly engaged in elementary occupations such as unspecified labors and retail trading activities in the Services sector.
- About 43% of the employed poor heads of the households are engaged in elementary occupations such as labour activities in agriculture, construction and fisheries industries and unspecified labour activities.
- Among the employed poor population, 28.7% are skilled agricultural and fisheries employees and agricultural sector employees including tea pluckers and fishing are the common employments they engage in.
- About 19 percent of the poor population depends mainly on agricultural activities such as paddy and other seasonal crops. Therefore, to eradicate poverty, more attention should be paid at persons who are informally engaged in seasonal agriculture activities, elementary occupations, attached with less job security and more vulnerability.
- Majority of the rural sector workers are engaged in agriculture activities as own account workers (self-employed) or employees. Therefore, the percentage contribution from agriculture activities into household income of the poor households is higher than that of the non-poor households.

Housing and Infrastructure Facilities

- Survey reveals that housing conditions of the poor are comparatively low.
- About 70% of the poor population lives in housing units with two or less number of bed rooms.
- About 8% of the poor population does not use toilets.
- The sources of drinking water and availability of toilet facilities among the poor is inferior compared to those among the non-poor.
- Only 65% of the poor population has electricity and about 33% use Kerosene for lighting.
- About 96% of the poor population use firewood as their cooking fuel and only 1.5% of the poor use LP gas for cooking.

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1. Introduction

Variation in size of poor population is one of the strong indications that reflect the successfulness of development policy reforms implemented in a country. It is a pleasure to hear that Sri Lanka has successfully achieved the United Nation's first Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1), which is Halving the poverty, reported in 1990 by 2015, in 2009/10, well ahead the MDGs' targeted year. The official poverty statistics of Sri Lanka are based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) series conducted once in every 3 years by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS).

This report, which is based on the Household income and Expenditure Survey - 2009/10 data, exposes the results of a national analysis of poverty that was not included in the so far published preliminary and final reports of the survey. The main objective the report is to provide the national budget and policy planners, the quantitative information related to poverty in Sri Lanka and thereby direct them to make better policy decisions in national poverty alleviation drives.

1.1 Official Poverty Line of Sri Lanka

The current official poverty line (OPL) of Sri Lanka was declared by the DCS in 2004 and it was determined according to the CBN (Cost of Basic Needs) method on food and non-food consumption and expenditure information gathered in HIES 2002. The OPL is an absolute poverty line since it is based on 2030 kilo calories, which is the recommended minimum daily food energy requirement per-capita for Sri Lanka. As the value of the OPL is also based on the district household expenditure values adjusted by a spatial price index calculated to compensate for the commodity price differences exist over districts, it is also identified as a real value.

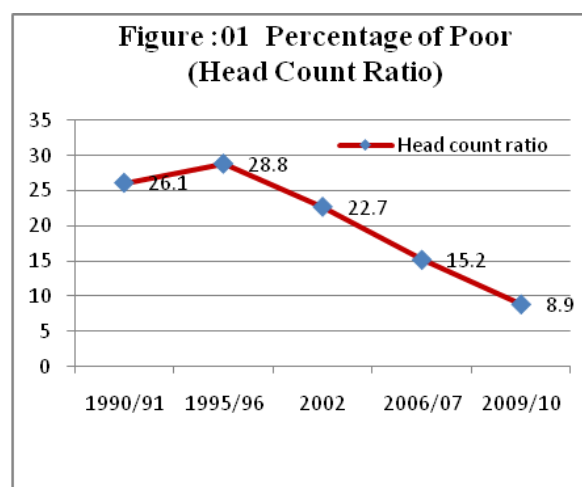
1.2 Current Poverty Line

The founding value of the OPL was Rs. 1423 (real monthly total food and non-food expenditure per-capita) in 2002 and it is monthly updated and published by the DCS on the movement of the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) which is also calculated by the DCS on monthly basis to capture the inflation of prices. Accordingly, the value of the OPL for the 2009/10 survey period was Rs. 3028 per person per month.

1.3 Poor Population

According to monthly household expenditure data gathered in HIES, the persons who spent less than the value of the OPL are considered as the poor population and a significant decline in proportion and size of the poor population has been achieved in Sri Lanka over the past few HIES survey periods since 1995/96. The proportion of poor in 2006/07 (excluding the Northern Province and the Trincomalee district) was 15.2% (2.8 million poor) and in 2009/10 (excluding only Manner, Mulaitivu and Killinochchi districts) it is about 8.9% (1.8 million poor) in the country. This can be

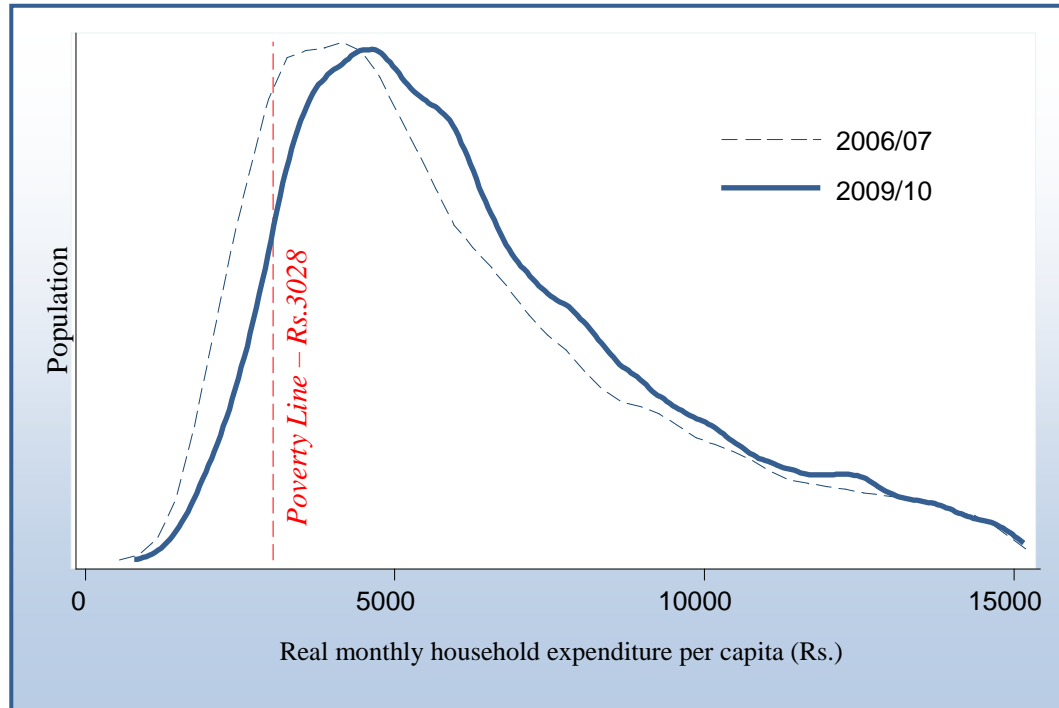
considered as an immense reduction in poverty since the number of poor has declined despite the natural growth in population and the increase in the number of districts covered by the survey since 2002.



1.4 Poverty reduction

Theoretically, as proved on real data in many poverty research studies, positive economic growth and reduced inequity in income or consumption distribution are the primary goals to achieve in any reduction of poverty. Figure 2 shows both the growth and distribution effects that facilitated many poor to cross the poverty line between the 2006/07 and 2009/10 survey periods.

Figure 2: Population distribution by monthly total real household expenditures per capita at 2009/10 constant prices - 2006/07 and 2009/10.



- As depicted in Figure 02, the population distribution has moved towards right side since 2006/07 to 2009/10, indicating a significant growth in total household expenditures in real terms between the two survey periods and the estimated aggregated growth is about 10.4%.
- The survey reveals a slight decrease in average monthly expenditures per-capita in real terms from Rs. 7686 in 2006/07 to Rs. 7676 in 2009/10. However, it is found that median monthly real per capita expenditures for the same period has increased significantly from Rs. 5485 to Rs. 5833. This enhancement in consumption expenditure attributed to poor people, who were below the poverty line and the median consumption level, has strongly contributed to the perceived reduction of poverty within 2006/07 and 2009/10.
- Survey results also reveal a decline in quintile dispersion ratio³ from 6.7 to 5.7 between the two population distributions of 2006/07 and 2009/10 and the Gini coefficient value for the same periods has also declined from 0.40 to 0.36. These two statistics along with the decline in median value of the per-capita consumption distribution reflects a substantial decline in total inequality in consumption since 2006/07 to 2009/10.

³ The **quintile dispersion ratio** is defined as the ratio between the total income/ expenditure of lowest 20 % in a population distribution by income or expenditure to the total income/ expenditure of highest 20% of the same population distribution. Therefore, a higher quintile dispersion ratio shows a higher inequality in income/ expenditure.

1.5 Sustainable Poverty Alleviation

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2009/10, the estimated total poor population in Sri Lanka was 1.8 million (8.9%). However, as shown in Figure 2, there is a high concentration of non-poor population just beyond the poverty line and this group stays in a highly vulnerable situation since a small negative impact on their consumption can cause many of them to fall back in poverty that result in a large increase in poverty incidence.

- For an example, during a period of recession, if the monthly per capita real consumption expenditure of a non-poor person was decreased by Rs. 100, then poverty head count ratio of the country up goes to 13.2% (2.7 million poor). This small shock affects nearly 0.9 million of vulnerable but currently non-poor people to fall back in to the status of poverty.
- If the value of 2009/10 poverty line was increased by Rs.100 (from Rs. 3028 to Rs.3128) then the poverty head count ratio becomes 10.2% (about 2 million poor). In contrast, if the value of the poverty line was decreased by Rs.100 (from 3028 to Rs.2928) then the poverty head count ratio drops to 7.8% (to about 1.5 million poor).
- If the value of 2009/10 poverty line was increased by Rs. 200 to Rs. 3228, then the poverty head count ratio becomes 11.4% (resulting poor population would be about 2.3 million). In contrast, if the value of the poverty line is decreased by Rs.200 to Rs. 2828 then the poverty head count ratio drops to 6.7% (resulting poor population would be about 1.3 million).
- If the value of the official poverty line was increased by 10 percent to Rs. 3331, it raises the poverty head count ratio to 12.8% (poor population to about 2.6 million).

During the period from 2006/07 to 2009/10, a large number of poor have got rid of poverty. However, still a considerable number of people exists within the vulnerable region and they might fall back in poverty due to a small economic shock. Therefore, to further uplift the living conditions of those who are just above the poverty line, the poverty alleviation programs should focus not only the the poor but also the vulnerable non-poor who has just escaped the poverty.

Table 01: Distribution of Population by Sector and Poverty Status – 2009/10

Sector	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
	(No.)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20337761	100.0	18531300	100.0	1806461	100.0
Urban	3021931	14.9	2862708	15.4	159223	8.8
Rural	16289724	80.1	14759577	79.6	1530147	84.7
Estate	1026107	5.0	909015	4.9	117092	6.5

The estimated total poor population of the country is about 1.8 million and about 84.7 percent of that (1.5 million) is reported from the rural sector.

2. Social Protection Programs and Poverty

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey collects data related to four major social protection programs currently available in the country in the forms of,

Social insurance programs

1. Pension
2. Disability relief funds

Social assistance programs

3. SAMURDHI allowance
4. Compensation

Thirty percent (30%) of the country's total population benefits from the above four programs, the survey reveals.

Table 02: Impacts of Social protection programs on Poverty reduction - 2009/10

Availability of the Social Protection Program	Expected Headcount Ratio (%)
With all the above four social protection programs	8.9
Without all the above four social protection programs	11.2
Without the above two social insurance programs (Pension and disability relief funds)	10.4
Without pensions	10.3
Without disability and relief funds	9.1
Without the above two social assistance programs (SAMURDHI and Compensation)	9.7
Without SAMURDHI allowances	9.5
Without compensations	9.1

- Had not all the above four social protection programs in place, the current percentage of poor (8.9%) in the country would increase to 11.2%.
- In Sri Lanka, pensions are paid regardless of one's being poor or non-poor. However, about 1.4% of the total population has got rid of poverty due to the benefits of government and other pension schemes.
- About 22.8% of the total population benefits from SAMURDHI program, which is the largest social assistance program aimed at poverty reduction in the country.
- SAMURDHI welfare program keeps about 0.6 % of the total population (more or less 122,000 persons) away from poverty.
- Among all the SAMURDHI recipients, 82% has escaped poverty and the remaining 18% is still poor.

In order to minimize the poverty incidence and the vulnerability of non-poor, the necessity of having effective social security programs, well targeted at poor and vulnerable non-poor groups in place is emphasized.

3. Demographic Information

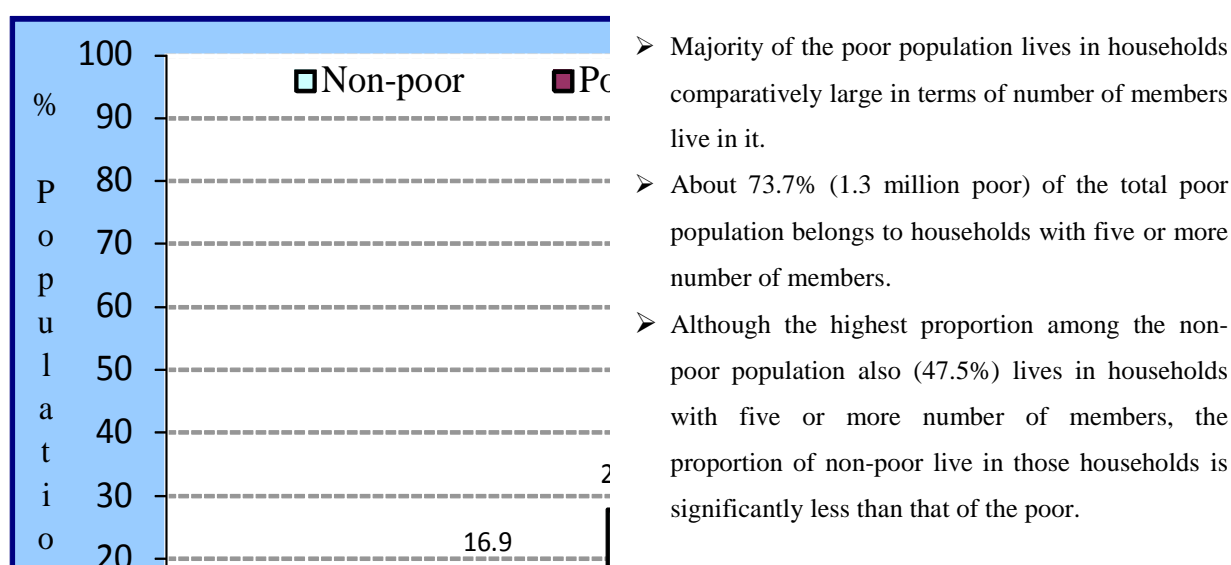
This section presents the population and poverty incidence by various demographic and household characteristics of the household population in 2009/10.

3.1 Household Size

Table 03: Population distribution by Household size and Poverty status - 2009/10

Household size	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
	(No)	(%)	Non-poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20337761	100.0	18531300	100.0	1806461	100.0
1	226655	1.1	221694	1.2	4961	0.3
2	1325989	6.5	1288209	7.0	37780	2.1
3	3252215	16.0	3134066	16.9	118150	6.5
4	5449205	26.8	5135333	27.7	313872	17.4
5 & above	10083697	49.6	8751997	47.2	1331699	73.7

Figure 03: Percentage Distribution of Population by Household size and Poverty status - 2009/10



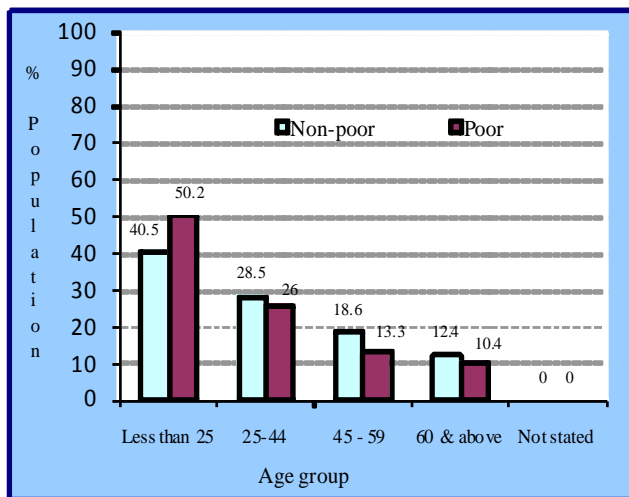
The higher the household size higher the chance of the household to be a poor household. Therefore, in order to reduce the total poverty incidence, more attention should be paid on households with more number of members. To achieve this, when the economic supports are arranged in order to relieve the poor and the vulnerable non-poor out of their present deprived situations, household size should also be included in the methods of selecting the would be target beneficiaries so that the members of large size households get more chance to be covered in such safety net programs.

3.2 Age Group

Table 04: Population distribution by Age group and Poverty status - 2009/10

Age Group	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
	(No)	(%)	Non-poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20337761	100.0	18531300	100.0	1806461	100.0
Less than 25	8417370	41.4	7509643	40.5	907727	50.2
25 - 44	5743869	28.2	5273577	28.5	470292	26.0
45 - 59	3679603	18.1	3439531	18.6	240072	13.3
60 & above	2492164	12.3	2303941	12.4	188223	10.4
Not stated	4755	0.0	4608	0.0	147	0.0

Figure 04: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age group and Poverty status - 2009/10



- About 50.2 percent of the total poor population in Sri Lanka is less than 25 years of age and this reveals that more than one half of the poor or nearly one million of the youth and child population in Sri Lanka are poor.

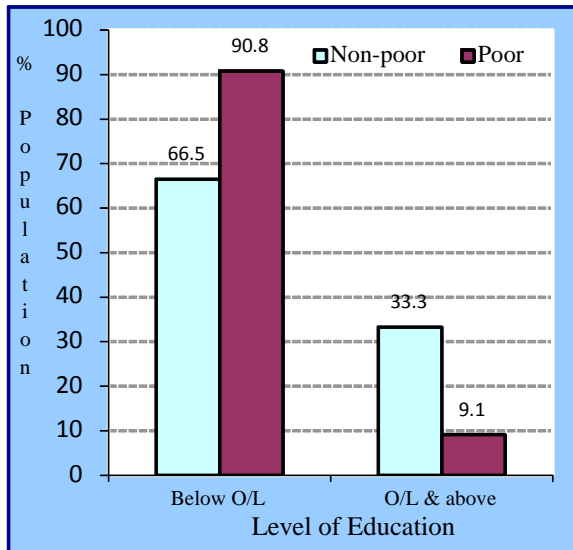
In order to overcome poverty, more attention paid on households with more number of children and youth is required.

3.3 Level of Education

Table 05: Distribution of Population (20 years and above aged) by Level of education and Poverty status - 2009/10

Level of Education	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
	(No)	(%)	Non-poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	13373957	100.0	12363103	100.0	1010853	100.0
Below G.C.E.(O/L)	9143013	68.4	8225312	66.5	917701	90.8
O/L and above	4208931	31.5	4116553	33.3	92378	9.1
Special Studies	11350	0.1	10839	0.1	510	0.1
Not stated	10663	0.1	10399	0.1	264	0.0

Figure 05: Percentage Distribution of Population (20 and above years aged) by Level of Education and Poverty status - 2009/10



- Education level of the majority (68.4%) of the twenty or more years of aged population in Sri Lanka is less than G.C.E. (O/L) qualified.
- Moreover, about 90.8% of the total poor population in the above age group has the Education level below the G.C.E. (O/L).

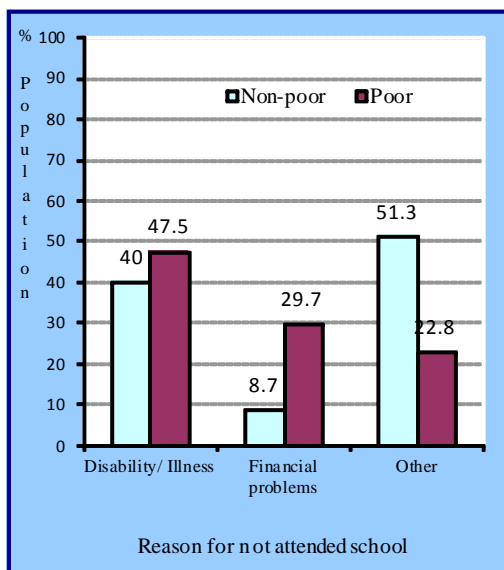
Being unable to reach GCE (O/L) in level of educations may lead to one's depression, frustration, lack of self-confidence, alcohol/drug addiction and may lead to unemployment and underemployment as well. As all the above finally affect ones' economic status, in order to overcome poverty, it is very important to improve the level of education and to increase education opportunities among the poor.

Table 06: Distribution of Population (aged 5 - 19 years and never attended in a school) by Reason for never attending a school and Poverty Status – 2009/10

Reason for never attending in a School	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
			Non-poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	31644	100.0	25446	100.0	6197	100.0
Disability/ Illness	13116	41.4	10173	40.0	2943	47.5
Financial problems	4060	12.8	2218	8.7	1841	29.7
Other	14468	45.7	13055	51.3	1413	22.8

Note: The children who had not completed 5 years of age in January of the survey year are not included.

Figure 06: Percentage distribution of population (aged 5-19 years and never being to a school) by Reason for never attending a school and Poverty status – 2009/10.



- About 29.7 percent of the children who have never attended in a school in the above age group (though they are eligible for schooling) have stated that economic difficulties are the main reason for their not attending in a school.
- The group stated "Other reasons" for not attending in a school includes temporary reasons such as not receiving the desired school, unavailability of a nearby school etc.

More attention should be paid towards the poor children who are not attending school due to economic reasons and the poverty alleviation programs should target schools and schoolchildren in poor areas as assistance provided in education facilities will greatly help the needy then.

3.4 Dependency Ratio

Table 07: Population distribution by Depending age groups, Dependency ratios and Aging index - 2009/10

Poverty Status	Depending age group			Dependency ratio & Age Group			Aging Index
	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 & above	Sri Lanka	0 - 14	65 & above	
	A	B	C	(A + C)/B	A/B	C/B	C/A
Sri Lanka	5281281	13458862	1592863	51.1	39.2	11.8	30.16
Non-poor	4678280	12389003	1459409	49.5	37.8	11.8	31.20
Poor	603000	1069859	133455	68.8	56.4	12.5	22.13

- Total dependency ratio in Sri Lanka is 51.1% in 2009/10 and it indicates that one in every two persons in the country is a dependent.
- The child dependency ratio and the Old dependency ratio for the country are 39.2% and 11.8% respectively, which indicates that two persons in every five persons in the country are less than 15 years of aged.
- Among the poor, the reported total dependency ratio is 68.8%, which is much higher value in comparison to that of the non-poor (49.5%).
- A considerable dissimilarity in the child dependency ratios between the poor population and there non-poor population were observed and the reported ratios are 56.4 % and 37.8 % for the poor population and non-poor population respectively.
- Aging index in Sri Lanka is 30.16% and the poor population reports less aging index (22.13%) than the non-poor population (31.2%) due to 8high concentration of children among poor and in poor households.

The child dependency ratio is comparatively high among poor due to high concentration of children among poor and therefore the poverty alleviation programs should focus more on children and households with children aged less than 15 years.

4. Income

Table 8: Household Income (average monthly) by Main source of income and Poverty status -2009/10

Main Source of Income	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
			Non-poor		Poor	
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	36450	100.0	38027	100.0	15648	100.0
Monetary Income	31209	85.6	32543	85.6	13614	87.0
Wages and salaries	12434	34.1	12768	33.6	8029	51.3
Agricultural activities	5238	14.4	5457	14.4	2350	15.0
Nonagricultural activities	6477	17.8	6858	18.0	1450	9.3
Other cash income	4123	11.3	4368	11.5	883	5.6
Samurdhi	129	0.4	113	0.3	338	2.2
Windfall income	2808	7.7	2978	7.8	564	3.6
Non-monetary Income	5241	14.4	5484	14.4	2034	13.0
Income in kind	2054	5.6	2129	5.6	1056	6.7
Estimated rental value of the owner occupied housing units	3188	8.7	3355	8.8	978	6.3

- Wide dissimilarities are seen between the poor and the non-poor in household income values and in the respective household income sources.
- Household income of an average non-poor household is 2.4 times higher than that of a poor household. In other words, household income received by a poor household is only about 41% of that of a non-poor household on average.
- When the main sources of household income are considered, 51.3% of the total income of poor households comes from Wages and salaries. Wages and Salaries make 33.6% of the total income of non-poor households.
- Contribution by non-agricultural activities to the household income is significantly dissimilar between the poor households and the non-poor households. The reported values are 9.3% and 18% respectively.

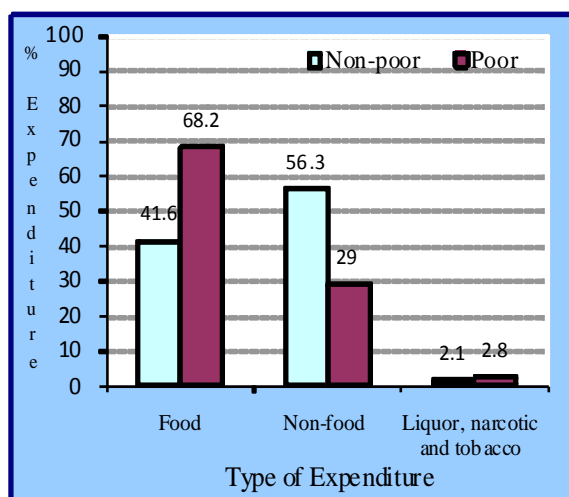
It is clear that contribution to household income from agricultural activities of a poor household is greater than that of a non-poor household on average. Also, in rural areas of the country, where more poverty prevails; majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities as own account workers or as paid agricultural labourers. Therefore, poverty alleviation programmes should target the households that depend on low paid jobs and on low income earning agricultural activities.

5. Expenditure

Table 09: Household expenditure (average monthly) by Type of expenditure and Poverty status - 2009/10

Type of expenditure	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status			
	(No)	(%)	Non-poor		Poor	
			(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Household expenditure	31331	100.0	32762	100.0	12451	100.0
Food	13267	42.3	13630	41.6	8488	68.2
Non-food	17400	55.5	18444	56.3	3614	29.0
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	665	2.1	688	2.1	349	2.8

Figure 07: Percentage distribution of Average Monthly Household Expenditures by Type of Expenditure and Poverty Status – 2009/10



- Significant disparities are observed in both average household income and household expenditure between the poor and the non-poor.
- Average monthly household expenditure of non-poor households is 2.6 times higher than that of poor households. Moreover, the average monthly household expenditure of poor households is just 38% of the average monthly household expenditure of non-poor households.
- Poor households spend major part (68.2%) of their average monthly household expenditure on food whereas the non-poor households spend more (56.3%) of their average monthly household expenditure on non-food items.
- A huge difference can observe in average monthly per capita expenditures between poor and non-poor groups. The estimated average monthly per capita expenditure for a poor is Rs. 2466, while the same for a non-poor is Rs. 8347.

5.1 Food consumption

Table 10: Food consumption (average monthly quantity per household and per person) by Food item and Poverty status – 2009/1010

Food Item	Unit	Household consumption		Per-capita consumption	
		Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor
Rice - (Kekulu)	Kg.	16.33	19.09	3.23	4.87
Rice - (Samba)	Kg.	6.89	2.48	1.36	0.63
Rice - (Nadu)	Kg.	12.87	16.54	2.55	4.22
Wheat flour	gram	2750	2680	545	684
Bread(Normal)	gram	5160	3830	1022	977
Dhal	gram	2040	1500	404	383
Beans	gram	1360	810	269	207
Carrot	gram	620	310	123	79
Potatoes	gram	1980	1340	392	342
Sprats	gram	80	30	16	8
Bombe Onions	gram	2390	1510	473	385
Sugar	gram	4920	4040	974	1031
Red Onions	gram	918	602	182	154
Maldives Fish	gram	95	18	19	5
Salt	gram	319	172	63	44

- Compared to poor households, obviously, non-poor households show a tendency to consume high quality varieties of food items
- Household consumption of Samba rice for an average non-poor household is nearly 7kg and the same for a poor household is only 2.5kg.

5.2 Daily food energy intake per-capita

Table 11: Daily food energy intake per-capita by Poverty status and Sector – 2009/10

Sector	Sri Lanka	Poverty Status and Daily food energy intake per-capita	
		Non-Poor (KCal)	Poor (KCal)
Sri Lanka	2094	2155	1472
Urban	1881	1922	1139
Rural	2116	2180	1497
Estates	2377	2477	1596

- Daily food energy intake reported by an average poor (1472 KCal) is very much lower than the recommended amount; 2030 KCal per person in Sri Lanka while it is exceeded by an average non-poor who intakes 2153 KCal of food energy per day.
- Considerable disparities exist among the sectors when average daily per-capita energy intake is considered, and the urban poor population reports the lowest food energy consumption.
- Daily food energy consumption of nearly one-half of the population in Sri Lanka is less than 2030 KCal per-capita.

5.3 Non-food expenditure

Table 12: Household expenditure (average monthly) by Non-food expenditure group and Poverty status – 2009/10

Non-food expenditure group	Poverty Status and Household expenditure			
	Non-poor		Poor	
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	18444	100.0	3614	100.0
Housing	3630	19.7	1014	28.1
Fuel and Light	1326	7.2	645	17.9
Transport	2470	13.4	307	8.5
Clothing and Textiles	790	4.3	291	8.1
Personnel care	434	2.4	242	6.7
Education	1079	5.8	213	5.9
Health	1071	5.8	183	5.1
Non-durable household goods	271	1.5	172	4.8
Communication	802	4.3	137	3.8
Other	1842	10.0	72	2.0
Foot-wear and other personal effects	156	0.8	45	1.2
Durable household goods	835	4.5	54	1.5
Recreation/ Entertainment/ Cultural activities	431	2.3	28	0.8
Household services	105	0.6	7	0.2
Other expenses	3204	17.4	204	5.7

Note: In Household Income and Expenditure Survey, housing rent is considered as expenditure for not only Rented or Leased units but also for the owner occupied or rent free units. For owner occupied or rent-free units an estimated rent value is imputed in place of rent and the imputed rental values of owner occupied or rent free houses are also included in the non-monetary income of such households.

- In Sri Lanka, among the major non-food expenditures groups, Housing expenditure is the highest expenditure group for both poor and non-poor households. This percentage for poor households is 28.1% while, the same for the non-poor is 19.7%.
- When the other average monthly household non-food expenditures groups are considered, some considerable disparities can be noticed between the poor and the non-poor households.
- Among non-food expenditure groups other than the Housing expenditure, the poor households spend 18% of their total expenditure on Fuel and light. This is considerably higher than the proportion of expenditure on Fuel and Light (7.2%) by non-poor households.
- It is noteworthy that, the percentage expenditures for Education in both poor and non-poor households remain very close despite the fact that the Education expenditure of a non-poor household is about 5 times of that of a poor household on average.
- The expenditure on durable goods for an average poor household is about 1.5% and the same percentage for a non-poor household is 4.5%.
- Poor households spend 8% of their total non-food expenditure on clothes and clothing materials while the non-poor are spending 4.3% for the same.

6. Health

Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Suffering with Chronic Illnesses/ Disabilities by Main Disease/ Disability and Poverty Status – 2009/10

Chronic Illnesses & Disabilities	Poverty Status	
	Non-Poor (%)	Poor (%)
Sri Lanka	100	100
Blood Pressure	21.6	17.4
Asthma	11.4	13.0
Diabetes	16.0	10.2
Heart Condition/Diseases	8.6	9.0
Catarrh	4.3	6.6
Naturally Disabled	2.9	6.3
Arthritis	5.5	5.3
Disabled by an accident	2.7	4.4
Mental retardation	2.9	4.2
Cancer	1.3	2.3
Diseases related to Eyes	2.1	2.2
Stomach diseases/Gastritis	2.7	1.9
Epilepsy	1.9	1.5
Severe headache	1.6	1.4
Hemorrhoids	1.3	0.8
Other	13.0	13.4

- Survey results reveal that about 12% of the total poor population in Sri Lanka suffers with at least one chronic illness or disability condition and it is 14.6% among the non-poor population.
- High blood pressure, Asthma and Diabetes are the mostly reported chronic illnesses in the country.
- Among the poor and the non-poor who are suffering with chronic illnesses, 17.4% of the poor suffer with High blood pressure, while this percentage among the non-poor is 21.6%.
- However, among the poor population the incidents of Asthma (13%), Catarrh (6.6%), Disabled at birth and Disabled by an accident (6.3% and 4.4%) and Cancer (2.3%) show comparatively higher percentage values than those reported among the non-poor persons.

7. Demographic background of the Head of the household

Poverty among the households is significantly high when the Head of the household is a Widowed/ Divorced or Separated female. Moreover, a household is more likely to be a poor household when the level of education of the head of the household is low or head of the household is informally employed.

- Despite the general belief that poverty incident might be higher among the female headed households than the male headed households, Figure 08 shows that gender of the head of the household has no any significant effect on poverty status of the households in Sri Lanka.
- Estimated 21.2% households among the poor households are female-headed households and 23.4% households among the non-poor households too are female-headed households. However, according to the survey definitions the head of the household should usually live in the household. For instant, if the male spouse, say he is the real bread winner of the household, is staying away for economic reasons then the next member who take day today household decisions, usually the wife is identified as the head of the household. When such family receives foreign or local remittances, the household is unlikely to be a poor household, regardless of the status of it being a female-headed household.

Figure 08: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of the Head of the household and Poverty status - 2009/10

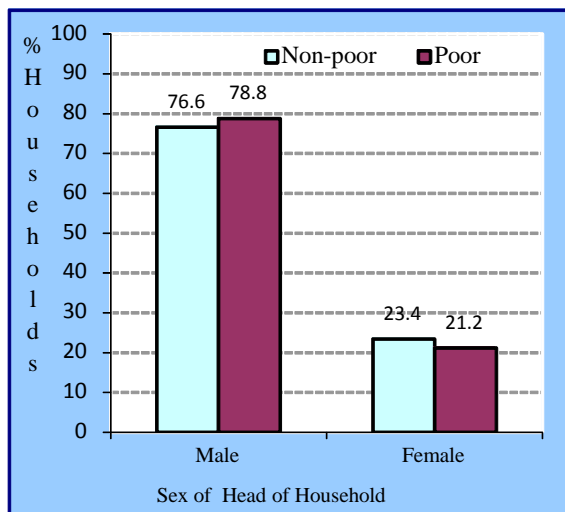
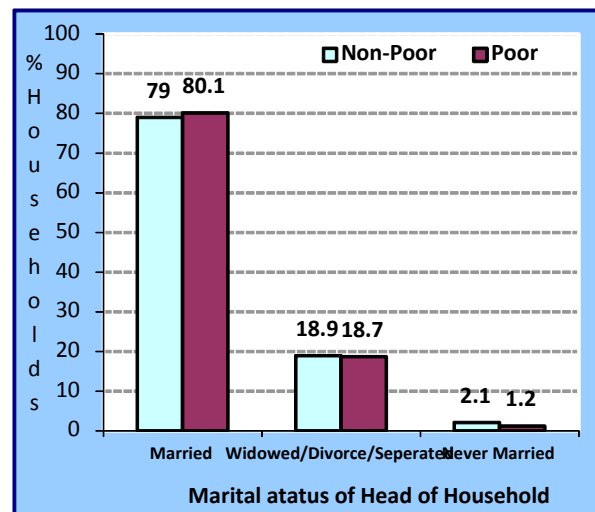


Figure 09: Percentage Distribution of Households by Marital Status of the Head of the household and Poverty status -2009/10



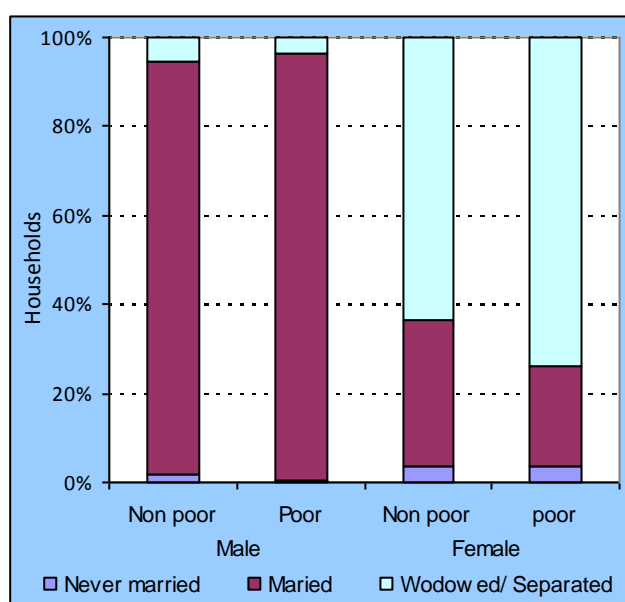
- The survey further reveals that the marital status of the head of the household has no direct effect on the poverty status of the household. Figure 09 shows that nearly 80 percent of the heads of both poor and non-poor households are currently in wedlock.

Table 14: Households by Sex, Marital status, and Poverty status of the head of the household - 2009/10

Marital Status	Male			Female		
	Sri Lanka	Non-Poor	Poor	Sri Lanka	Non-Poor	Poor
Sri Lanka	3,899,433	3,617,371	282,061	1,179,930	1,104,157	75,773
Never Married	62,800	61,024	-	40,103	37,541	-
Married	3,636,236	3,366,621	269,614	381,590	364,457	17,133
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	200,398	189,727	-	758,237	702,160	56,077

- The sample counts are not enough to give reliable estimate.

Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of households by Sex, Marital status, and Poverty status of head of the household - 2009/10



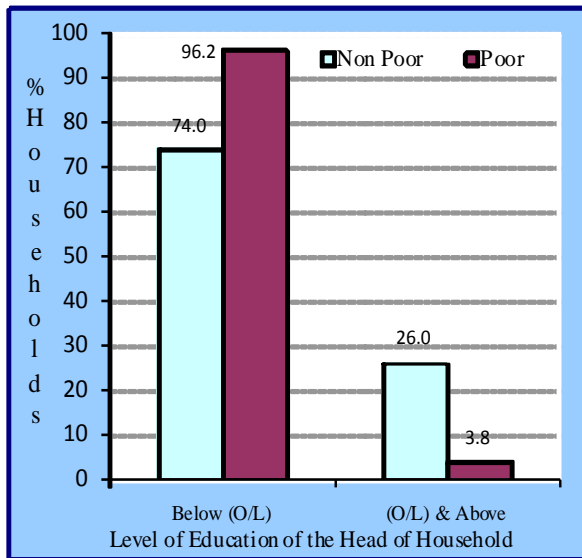
➤ As depicted in Table 14 and Figure 10, about 79% of the female heads of the households are widows, divorced or separated among female-headed poor households and this portion is 64% among the non-poor female-headed households. The economic and social defenselessness faced by households headed by a single female might be the foremost reason for this situation.

Poverty alleviation programs should pay more attention on the households, where head of the household is a woman, who is socially and economically defenseless in general.

Table 15: Households by Level of education of the head of the household and Poverty status – 2009/10

Level of Education	Sri Lanka		Poverty status of the household			
			Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	5079362	100.0	4721529	100.0	357,834	100.0
Below G.C.E. (O/L)	3840240	75.6	3496011	74.0	344230	96.2
G.C.E. (O/L) and above	1239121	24.4	1225518	26.0	13604	3.8

Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Level of Education of the Head of Household -2009/10

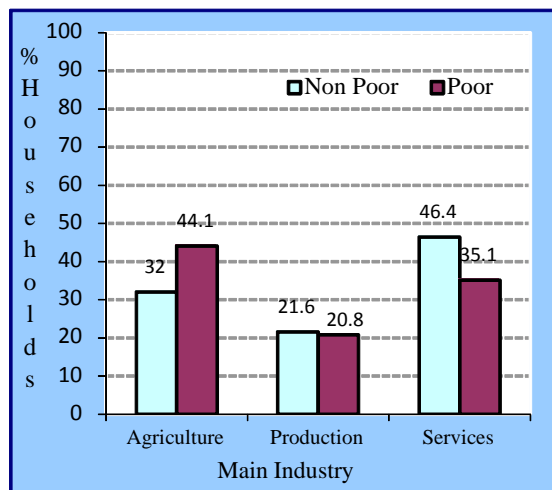


- As depicted in Table 15 and Figure 11, head of the households in 96% of the poor households hold below GCE (O/L) educational qualifications and this proportion among the non-poor households is 74%.
- Moreover, according to Sri Lanka Labour Force survey, in 2009, about 62% of the total employed population of the country is engaged in informal sector employments and most of them hold comparatively low educational qualifications. This further confirms that the level of education is low among the poor heads of households.

Table 16: Distribution of households by Industry of the employed household heads and Poverty status- 2009/10

Main Industry of employment of household head	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status and Households			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	3579053	100.0	3319088	100.0	259964	100.0
Agriculture Sector	1176249	32.9	1061570	32.0	114679	44.1
Production Sector	770151	21.5	716014	21.6	54137	20.8
Services Sector	1632652	45.6	1541505	46.4	91148	35.1

Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of households by Industry of the employed household heads and Poverty Status - 2009/10



- The tendency to become poor is high when the industry of the employment of the head of the household is in agricultural sector. 44% of the poor household heads are engaged in agricultural activities and this is about 32% among the non-poor heads.
- Poor heads of households are mainly engaged in the agriculture activities such as cultivation of paddy, tea and vegetable and activities of fishing. Moreover, Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey (2010) reveals that about 86% of the agricultural sector employment is belonging to the informal sector.

- When the head of the household is engaged in Industrial sector, the reported percentage of poor household (20.8%) is almost similar to that of among the non-poor households (21.6%).
- Poor heads of households are mainly engaged in small-scale apparel industry activities and civil construction activities.
- When the head of the household is engaged in Services sector activities, the reported poor household percentage (35.1%) is lower than that of among the non-poor households (46.4%).
- Poor head of households mainly engage in the Services sector activities such as unspecified labour, and retail trading activities.

Table 17: Distribution of Employed head of households by Main occupation and Poverty Status – 2009/10

Main Occupation	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status & Households			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	3579053	100.0	3319088	100.0	259964	100.0
Elementary Occupations	816951	22.8	704482	21.2	112469	43.3
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Employees	877077	24.5	802556	24.2	74520	28.7
Skilled Technical workers	494545	13.8	460876	13.9	33668	13.0
Sales & Service workers	248078	6.9	236912	7.1	11,166	4.3
Technical & Associate professionals	335775	9.4	326957	9.9	8,817	3.4
Plant & Machine operators	276947	7.7	268433	8.1	8513	3.3
Senior Officials & Managers	276388	7.7	269038	8.1	7349	2.8
Professionals, clerks & Others	253292	7.1	249834	7.5	3458	1.3

- About 43% of employed poor head of households are engaged in elementary occupations such as unskilled, agricultural, mobile, construction or fisheries laborers and 21% of the employed non-poor heads of the households also are engaged in similar kind of elementary occupations.
- Moreover, among the poor households, 28.7% households are headed by skilled agricultural and fisheries employees and most of them are agricultural sector employees such as tea pluckers and fishermen.
- All the above findings are directly related to the characteristics of the informal sector employment of the country. Therefore, at the phase of poverty elimination more attention should be paid on persons who are engaged in any form of informal sector employments.

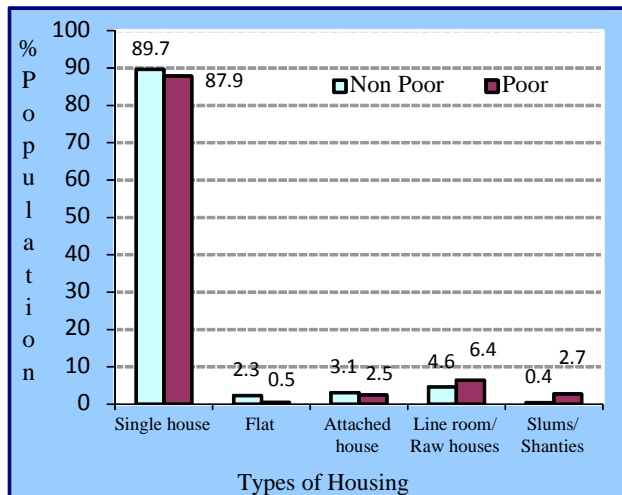
To eradicate poverty, more attention should be paid on households depend on seasonal agricultural activities and elementary occupations as they attaches less job security and more vulnerability due to informal and seasonal nature of those income sources that they depend on.

8. Housing Information

Table 18: Distribution of Population by Housing structure and Poverty Status - 2009/10

Housing structure	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Single House	18,212,609	89.6	16,624,637	89.7	1,587,972	87.9
Flat	431,445	2.1	422,977	2.3	8,469	0.5
Attached House/Annex	613,343	3.0	568,200	3.1	45,143	2.5
Line room/ Raw houses	958,976	4.7	843,261	4.6	115,714	6.4
Slums /Shanties	121,388	0.6	72,225	0.4	49,163	2.7

Figure 13: Percentage Distribution Population by Housing structure and Poverty Status -2009/10

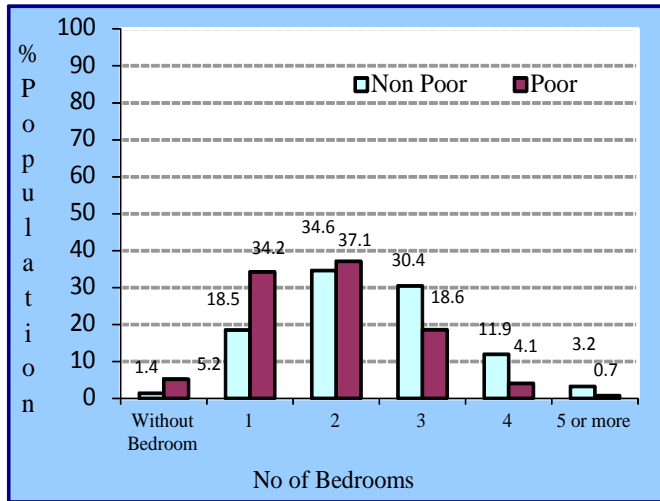


- Nearly 90% of the total population in Sri Lanka is living in single housing units. This percentage is 90% for the non-poor population and 88% for the poor. About three percent of the poor population is slum or shanty dwellers and this percentage for the non-poor is almost negligible.
- However, further analysis of the housing data reported in the survey shows that the quality of the housing conditions of the poor people is also very poor.

Table 19: Distribution of population by Number of bedrooms in the housing unit and Poverty Status – 2009/10.

Number of Bed Rooms in the housing unit	Sri Lanka		Poverty status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
No bedrooms	352709	1.7	259633	1.4	93075	5.2
1	4052186	19.9	3434455	18.5	617731	34.2
2	7078581	34.8	6407626	34.6	670955	37.1
3	5968512	29.3	5631773	30.4	336739	18.6
4	2287238	11.2	2212692	11.9	74545	4.1
5 or More	598536	2.9	585121	3.2	13415	0.7

Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of population by Number of bedrooms in the housing unit and Poverty Status – 2009/10.

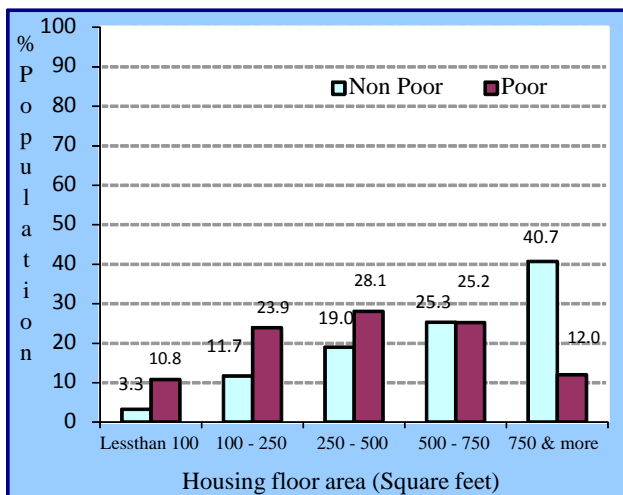


- About 70% of the poor population lives in housing units with two or less number of bedrooms.
- Moreover, 5.2% of the poor population lives in housing units without any room reserved in the unit as bedrooms. This percentage for the non-poor population is 1.4%. As a whole above 350,000 persons, live in housing units without any bedroom.

Table 20: Distribution of Population by Housing floor area and Poverty status – 2009/10

Housing floor area (Square feet)	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
			(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Less than 100	804452	4.0	609094	3.3	195358	10.8
100 - 250	2592793	12.7	2161083	11.7	431709	23.9
250 - 500	4030745	19.8	3523839	19.0	506906	28.1
500 - 750	5147896	25.3	4691797	25.3	456100	25.2
750 & More	7758990	38.2	7542602	40.7	216389	12.0
Not Stated	2885		2885			

Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Population by Housing floor area and Poverty status – 2009/10.

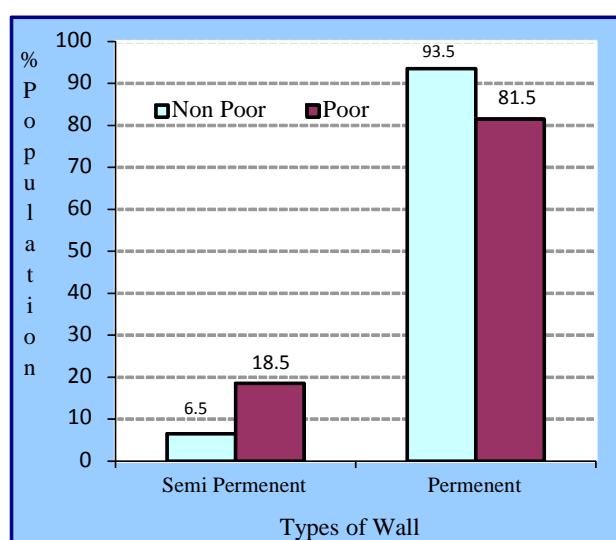


- About 63% of the poor population lives in housing units where, floor area is less than or equal to 500 square feet.
- Moreover, about 11% of the poor population lives in housing units with floor area less than 100 square feet. This percentage for the non-poor is 3.3%.

Table 21: Distribution of Population by Type of housing wall and Poverty status – 2009/10

Types of housing wall	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
			(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Semi-Permanent	1536413	7.6	1202076	6.5	334338	18.5
Permanent	18801348	92.4	17329224	93.5	1472123	81.5

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of housing wall and Poverty Status – 2009/10

**Type of housing wall:**

Semi-permanent: Walls made with mud, planks, metal sheets, cadjan, Palmyra etc. are identified as semi-permanent walls.

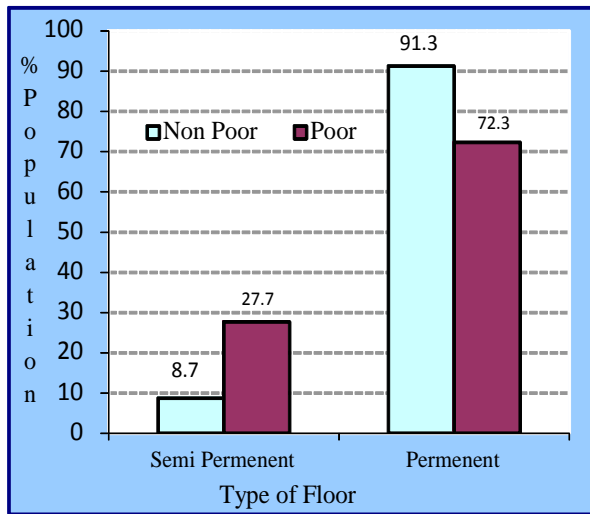
Permanent: Walls made with bricks, cabok, cement blocks, pressed soil blocks etc. are identified as permanent walls.

- About 18.5 % of the poor population lives in houses of which, walls are made of mud, planks, metal sheets, cadjan or Palmyra. This percentage of semi-permanent walls for the non-poor population is 6.5%.

Table 22: Distribution of Population by Type of housing floor and Poverty status -2009/10

Type of Floor	Sri Lanka		Poverty status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
			(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Semi-permanent	2107077	10.4	1607399	8.7	499678	27.7
Permanent	18230684	89.6	16923901	91.3	1306783	72.3

Figure 17: Percentage distribution of population by Type of housing floor and Poverty status - 2009/10.

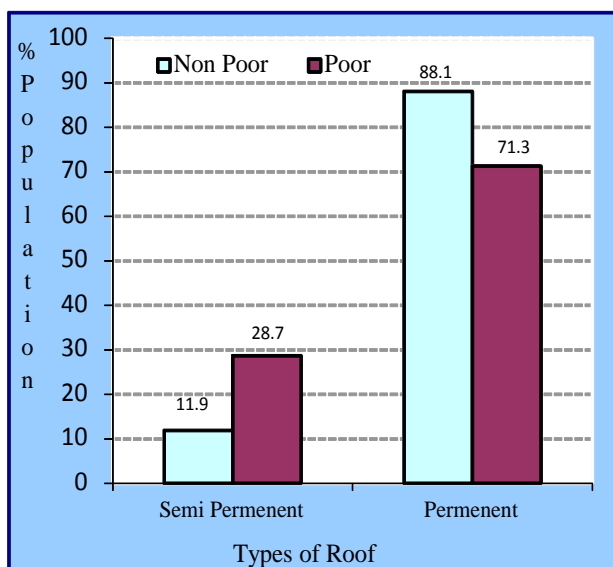


- About 28% of the poor population lives in housing units of which floor is made out of semi-permanent materials such as mud, sand or other local soil. This percentage for the non-poor is 8.7%.

Table 23: Distribution of population by Type of roof and by Poverty status – 2009/10

Type of Roof	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status & Population			
			Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Semi-Permanent	2725874	13.4	2208007	11.9	517867	28.7
Permanent	17611887	86.6	16323293	88.1	1288594	71.3

Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of housing roof and Poverty status – 2009/10.

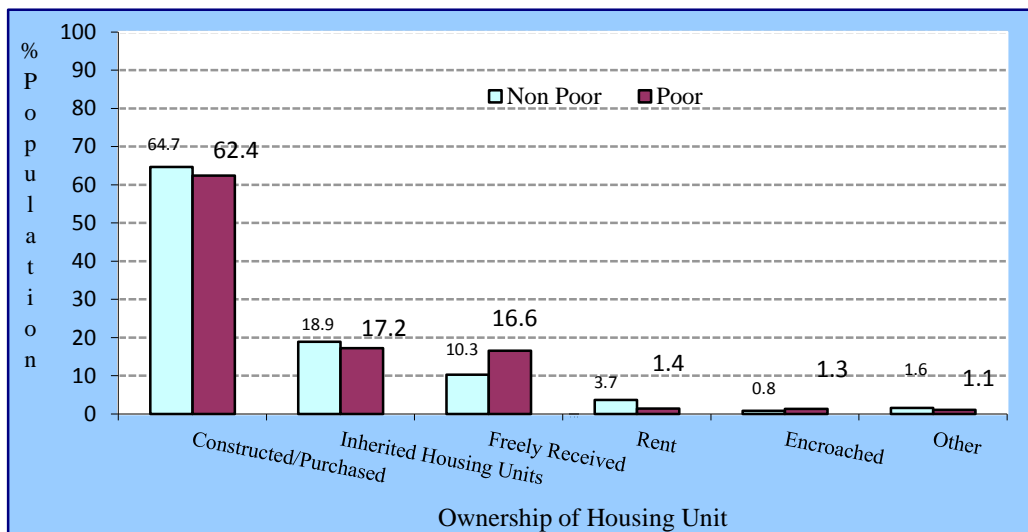


- About 29% of the poor population lives in housing units with roofs made out of semi-permanent materials, such as cadjan, Palmyra or tin sheets. This percentage for the non-poor population is about 12%.

Table 24: Distribution of population by Ownership of the housing unit and Poverty status - 2009/10

Ownership of the housing unit	Sri Lanka		Poverty status and Population			
	(No)	(%)	Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Constructed/ Purchased	13112959	64.5	11985394	64.7	1127565	62.4
Inherited housing unit	3810999	18.7	3500562	18.9	310437	17.2
Received free	2210648	10.9	1911020	10.3	299628	16.6
Rented	709593	3.5	684694	3.7	24898	1.4
Encroached	178311	0.9	154865	0.8	23445	1.3
Other	312082	1.5	291596	1.6	20487	1.1
Not Stated	3169		3169			

Figure 19: Percentage Distribution of Population by Ownership of the housing unit and Poverty status - 2009/10.



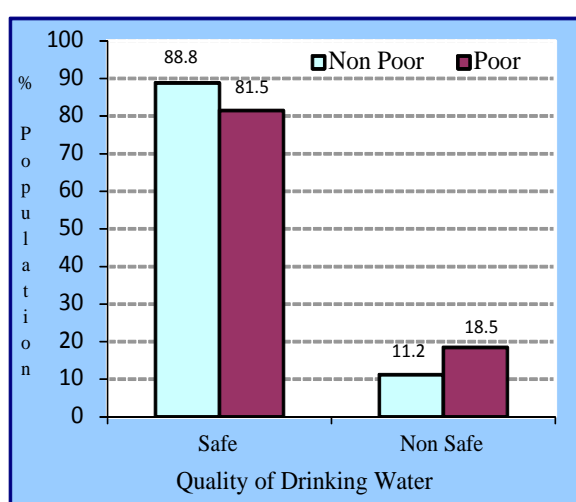
- About 83% of the total population in Sri Lanka lives in a housing unit constructed or purchased by an occupant of the same unit or in an inherited housing unit. No considerable difference is to notice between the poor and the non-poor in this attribute.
- Additionally, about 17% of the poor population lives in housing units received free, as a gift or compensation or fully or partly free of rent. In addition, it is reported that 1.5% of the poor population lives in encroached housing units or housing units built in encroached lands.

Quality of the housing units of the poor population is also very poor and a considerable number of poor do not have enough living space in their housing units. Therefore, more attention should be paid on improving the housing conditions of the poor.

Table 25: Distribution of population by Quality of drinking water and Poverty status – 2009/10

Quality of drinking water	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status & Population			
			Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Safe	17920513	88.1	16448028	88.8	1472485	81.5
Not-Safe	2417248	11.9	2083272	11.2	333976	18.5

Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Population by Quality of drinking water and Poverty Status – 2009/10.

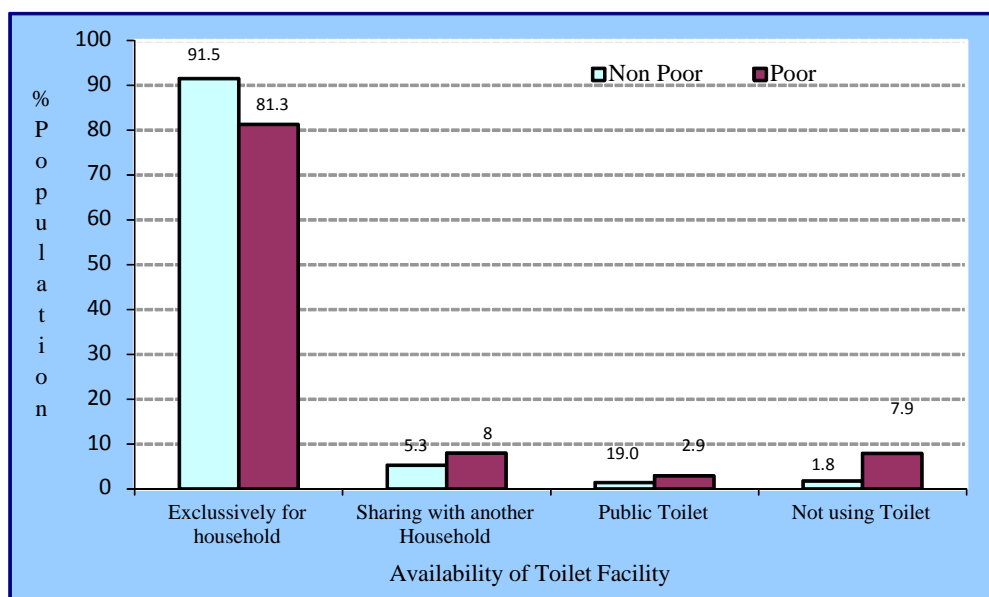


- Drinking water can be either safe or unsafe depending on the source it receives from. Sources such as unprotected wells, stream water directly taken or reserved in containers, tanks, rivers etc. are considered as unsafe drinking water sources.
- The survey discloses that about 88% of the total population gets drinking water from safe sources.
- However, about 18.5% of the poor population gets drinking water from un-safe sources and this percentage for the non- poor is about 11%.

Table 26: Distribution of population by Availability of toilet facilities and Poverty status - 2009/10

Availability of toilet facilities	Sri Lanka		Poverty status and Population			
			Non-Poor		Poor	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Exclusively for the household	18430893	90.6	16963130	91.5	1467763	81.3
Sharing with another household	1123417	5.5	979708	5.3	143710	8.0
Public toilet	303153	1.5	251563	1.4	51590	2.9
Not using a toilet	472972	2.3	330417	1.8	142555	7.9
Not Stated	7325	0.0	6482	0.0	843	0.0

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of population by Availability of toilet facilities and Poverty status -2009/10



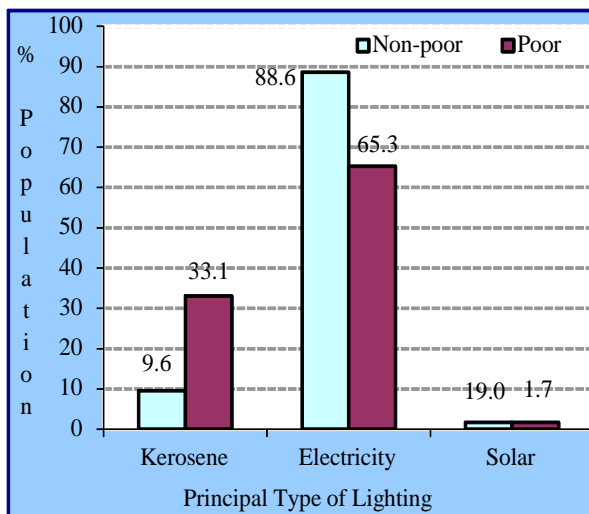
- About 90% of the total population of the country has toilet facilities exclusively for their household use. This percentage for the poor population is about 81% and for the non-poor, it is 91%.
- About 8% of the poor population does not use toilets while among the non-poor; this percentage is less than 2%.

Usage of sanitary methods (safe drinking water, toilet use) among poor is inferior when it is compared to that of the non-poor. Providing better access to these facilities for poor will enhance their life conditions.

Table 27: Distribution of population by Principal type of lighting and Poverty status- 2009/10

Principal type of lighting	Sri Lanka		Poverty status and Population			
			Non-poor		Poor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Kerosene	2381592	11.7	1784127	9.6	597465	33.1
Electricity	17596744	86.5	16418019	88.6	1178725	65.3
Solar	350478	1.7	320207	1.7	30271	1.7
Others	8946	0.0	8946	0.0		0.0

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of population by Principal type of lighting and Poverty status - 2009/10

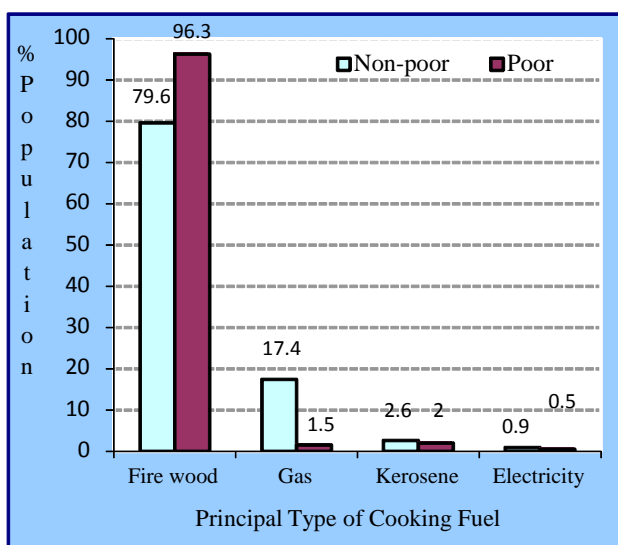


- About 33% of the poor population uses kerosene for lighting. However, only 9.6% of the non-poor population uses kerosene for lighting.
- In Sri Lanka, more than 86% of the total population uses electricity for lighting and this percentage is about 89% for the non-poor and 65% for the poor population.
- Use of Kerosene in lighting is 11.7% of the population in 2009/10 in Sri Lanka.

Table 28: Distribution of Population by Principal type of cooking fuel and Poverty status – 2009/10

Principal Type of Cooking fuel	Sri Lanka		Poverty Status and Population			
			Non-poor		Poor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sri Lanka	20,337,761	100.0	18,531,300	100.0	1,806,461	100.0
Fire wood	16486730	81.1	14747774	79.6	1738956	96.3
Gas	3247074	16.0	3220319	17.4	26755	1.5
Kerosene	508086	2.5	472582	2.6	35504	2.0
Electricity	169607	0.8	161405	0.9	8202	0.5

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of population by Principal type of cooking fuel and Poverty status – 2009/10



- About 96% of the poor uses firewood as the principal type of cooking fuel and among non-poor population, this percentage is 79.6%.
- There is a significant difference between poor and non-poor in use of L. P. Gas as the cooking fuel. While about 17.4% of non-poor population uses L. P. Gas, only 1.5% of the poor uses gas as their principle cooking fuel.

Table 29: Average Monthly Household Expenditure on Housing, Fuel and Lighting by Poverty Status – 2009/10

Expenditure	Non-poor	Poor
	Rs.	Rs.
Housing	3630.47	1014.50
Housing rental (Imputed value for owner occupied housing units)	3511.03	984.42
Tax	14.30	1.35
Water bill	105.14	28.69
Cooking fuel and lighting	1325.91	645.26

- Average gross monthly expenditure on rental for each housing unit is calculated without considering whether the unit is actually rented one or not (an imputed monthly rental value is used for owner occupied units or for the units occupied partially or fully free of rent). This housing expenditure shows a significant difference between poor and non-poor housing units. The estimated rental for the non-poor housing unit (Rs.3511.03) is three times greater than that of poor housing units (Rs. 984.42) on average. This clearly shows the dissimilarity between the poor and the non-poor in housing conditions.
- In addition, a considerable disparity is seen in the expenditure on cooking fuel and lighting between poor and non-poor households.

9. Appendix

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status - 2009/10

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Total			32762.30		12450.74
Cereals			2679.39		2531.33
Rice - (Kekulu)	grams	16331.67	966.98	19085.43	1083.87
Rice - (Samba)	grams	6887.41	501.14	2482.51	174.64
Rice - (Nadu)	grams	12866.19	826.38	16540.85	1017.86
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	60.60	5.52	-	-
Rice flour	grams	533.59	46.88	190.62	15.14
Wheat flour	grams	2754.67	189.74	2680.90	182.92
Kurakkan flour	grams	86.09	9.28	79.88	8.35
Ulundu flour	grams	24.53	4.73	-	-
Maize	grams	49.11	3.10	-	-
Samaposha	grams	51.15	11.84	27.68	5.28
Noodles	grams	312.39	57.00	138.14	19.82
Papadam	grams	143.07	41.16	61.12	17.20
Infants cereal foods (Nestum)	grams	8.08	4.54	-	-
Barley	grams	-	-	-	-
Sago	grams	3.82	0.76	-	-
Corn flakes	grams	-	-	-	-
Other cereals	grams	65.89	9.30	-	-
Foods prepared outside			1469.25		614.26
Bread (Normal)	grams	5163.67	433.73	3830.29	323.71
Bread (Special)		0.00	14.46	-	-
Roasted Bread	Number	0.68	7.26	0.65	7.00
Buns/ Spunchi	Number	5.10	88.15	2.54	37.33
Hoppers	Number	5.65	44.24	1.75	11.73
String hoppers	Number	68.00	121.36	23.05	38.27
Pittu	Number	1.08	16.86	0.66	10.47
Roty	Number	2.37	30.00	1.07	11.13
Thosai/ Itly	Number	1.61	20.18	-	-
Rice (meat and vegetables)	Number	1.37	162.09	0.27	25.71
Rice (fish and vegetables)	Number	3.31	278.07	0.76	58.03
Rice (only vegetables)	Number	2.14	138.89	0.90	54.50
Curry (meat)		0.00	8.90	-	-
Curry (fish)		0.00	12.69	-	-
Curry (vegetables)		0.00	8.79	0.00	5.50
Other prepared foods		0.00	83.59	0.00	22.48

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Pulses			558.26		400.12
Dhal	grams	2044.85	403.11	1502.40	295.20
Green gram	grams	209.42	33.73	101.25	15.41
Gram	grams	222.91	37.64	83.26	13.64
Cowpea	grams	98.16	12.91	89.36	10.38
Soya	grams	34.87	8.68	55.80	12.80
Soya meat	grams	180.95	52.31	192.69	47.46
Other pulses	grams	66.05	9.88	42.78	5.23
Vegetables			1028.56		711.77
Ash plantain	grams	262.79	17.89	271.30	17.12
Brinjal	grams	1070.37	74.52	998.01	65.48
Bandakka	grams	431.18	29.68	382.88	23.60
Bitter gourd	grams	261.39	23.97	188.90	16.36
Long beans	grams	686.42	46.88	641.28	41.16
Snake gourd	grams	289.69	17.91	265.01	15.45
Ridge gourd	grams	319.11	22.04	192.86	12.18
Sweet pumpkin	grams	976.97	54.49	966.43	51.03
Beans	grams	1355.66	135.16	812.91	74.05
Carrot	grams	621.78	62.35	305.84	28.53
Beetroot	grams	464.92	41.19	260.66	21.16
Cabbage	grams	692.28	52.97	573.78	42.40
Tomatoes	grams	249.22	23.96	208.20	16.47
Leeks	grams	439.79	39.04	308.95	25.23
Knol khol	grams	105.81	7.21	59.31	3.38
Capsicum	grams	208.88	23.27	160.97	14.85
Dambala	grams	165.05	13.34	137.97	9.42
Radish	grams	242.73	13.88	263.36	13.73
Drumstick	grams	238.25	18.83	253.46	17.70
Cucumber	grams	192.25	9.87	101.95	5.08
Kekiri	grams	232.90	10.09	212.28	9.01
Ash pumpkin	grams	28.49	1.59	-	-
Elabattu	grams	191.96	13.27	132.82	7.55
Kohila yams	grams	112.51	7.94	54.11	2.98
Lotus stems	grams	19.60	1.94	-	-
Plantain flower	grams	218.72	10.44	263.55	11.41
Ambarella	grams	92.94	5.18	50.92	1.98
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	20.07	6.69	-	-
Mushrooms	grams	39.61	6.65	33.12	4.13

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Polos		0.00	21.59	0.00	22.57
Other vegetables		0.00	16.69	0.00	11.26
Mukunuwenna	bundles	4.14	64.94	2.73	39.44
Gotukola	bundles	3.25	42.58	1.85	21.55
Kankun	bundles	1.03	17.31	0.68	9.74
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.84	13.39	0.37	5.01
Nivithi	grams	106.73	6.05	74.63	3.67
Thampala	bundles	0.42	5.11	0.24	4.10
Sarana	bundles	0.20	3.75	0.14	2.64
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.39	5.73	0.24	3.48
Onion leaves	grams	59.05	4.58	30.25	2.14
Cabbage leaves	grams	79.18	4.95	62.40	3.23
Other leaves		0.00	29.66	0.00	28.66
Yams and other similar foods			280.49		233.93
Jak and jak seeds		0.00	41.40	0.00	50.51
Bread fruit	number	0.67	18.13	0.83	18.43
Potatoes	grams	1980.39	178.22	1343.72	117.36
Sweet Potatoes	grams	207.65	9.98	149.04	6.58
Mannioc	grams	695.17	24.72	999.73	33.39
Kiriala	grams	54.65	3.38	62.78	3.76
Innala	grams	34.80	2.33	-	-
Other yams and similar foods	grams	35.77	2.34	-	-
Meat			544.68		149.41
Chicken	grams	989.54	379.83	163.65	59.83
Beef	grams	339.99	120.14	204.04	68.77
Mutton	grams	24.91	16.55	-	-
Pork	grams	38.03	12.54	-	-
Sausages / Meat balls	grams	14.63	9.76	-	-
Other meat	grams	15.62	5.87	-	-
Fish (fresh)			1210.03		538.09
Balaya	grams	350.20	120.85	117.92	38.54
Seer	grams	25.29	15.10	-	-
Mora	grams	30.38	12.02	-	-
Paraw	grams	192.81	79.18	34.05	10.65
Thalapath	grams	121.42	71.37	-	-
Kelavalla	grams	293.40	136.86	42.32	17.06
Stones fish	grams	139.58	49.39	54.72	14.90
Other large fish	grams	368.70	110.97	164.83	41.02
Sprats	grams	77.60	20.07	34.71	8.19

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Hurulla	grams	406.55	99.12	362.17	74.36
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	34.81	7.96	52.21	8.39
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	81.39	23.41	114.04	22.80
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	410.98	74.84	383.52	61.75
Other small fish	grams	447.64	112.91	441.54	88.39
Lula	grams	18.58	4.37	-	-
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	442.09	89.06	307.09	55.62
Other fresh water fish	grams	97.60	21.75	167.59	27.21
Prawns	grams	77.36	37.32	33.55	11.16
Crabs	grams	22.94	6.76	-	-
Cuttlefish	grams	37.80	13.28	-	-
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	231.36	103.43	82.43	38.25
Dried fish			505.21		321.34
Sprats (dry)	grams	564.65	187.53	448.18	146.21
Keerameen (dry)	grams	70.71	28.20	52.93	18.14
Salaya (dry)	grams	47.84	12.83	57.48	15.33
Hurulla (dry)	grams	34.24	10.42	35.93	9.84
Seer (dry)	grams	6.02	3.91	-	-
Katta (dry)	grams	82.38	52.69	26.25	12.94
Koduwa (dry)	grams	2.08	0.84	-	-
Anjila (dry)	grams	-	-	-	-
Balaya (dry)	grams	142.60	63.64	109.01	44.97
Mora/Keelan (dry)	grams	97.46	49.59	47.31	23.70
Paraw (dry)	grams	6.92	3.16	-	-
Anguluwa (dry)	grams	70.36	25.62	57.88	14.88
Prawns (dry)	grams	9.59	4.77	-	-
Cattle fish (dry)	grams	-	-	-	-
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	18.91	8.49	-	-
Jadi	grams	-	-	-	-
Other dried fishes	grams	123.27	52.62	87.70	29.84
Eggs			140.18		58.94
Hen	Number	10.32	139.98	4.44	58.94
Other eggs	Number	-	-	-	-
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			747.45		617.70
Coconut (Nuts)	Number	29.86	746.39	25.16	617.64
Coconut milk powder	grams	2.45	1.06	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Condiments			1238.22		828.69
Dried chilies	grams	190.08	47.25	143.94	35.46
Chili powder	grams	425.73	159.99	391.42	145.43
Red onions	grams	918.30	91.15	601.74	60.80
Bombay onions	grams	2394.07	187.06	1510.70	119.23
Garlic	grams	319.31	74.31	172.35	40.39
Maldives fish	grams	94.93	90.24	17.88	16.97
Pepper	grams	96.37	48.15	48.30	21.07
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	116.69	63.90	89.90	49.20
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	249.84	105.70	200.88	84.76
Green chilies	grams	488.66	89.80	392.40	70.46
Limes	Number	11.25	41.26	8.29	26.97
Cumin seeds		0.00	14.76	0.00	8.49
Panel seeds		0.00	11.57	0.00	6.35
Coriander		0.00	17.93	0.00	10.00
Mathe seeds		0.00	17.83	0.00	10.64
Mustard		0.00	12.77	0.00	7.20
Goraka		0.00	24.83	0.00	14.06
Tamarind		0.00	17.05	0.00	13.94
Cinnamon		0.00	16.33	0.00	6.96
Salt		0.00	61.25	0.00	53.32
Curry leaves		0.00	32.19	0.00	23.08
Ginger		0.00	10.18	0.00	2.43
Vinegar		0.00	1.28	-	-
Other condiments		0.00	1.45	-	-
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			28.19		0.96
Sauce		0.00	5.60	-	-
Marmite/ Vegemite		0.00	11.12	-	-
Soup cubes		0.00	7.53	-	-
Lime pickle		0.00	0.96	-	-
Chutney		0.00	0.80	-	-
Canned fruits		-	-	-	-
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods		0.00	1.49	-	-
Milk and milk foods			1089.91		359.40
Cow milk	ml	369.41	21.51	200.29	9.37
Goat milk	ml	-	-	-	-
sterilized milk	ml	20.52	2.27	-	-
Curd		0.00	36.99	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Yoghurt/ Moru		0.00	50.22	0.00	4.97
Condensed milk	grams	12.08	7.43	-	-
Milk powder	grams	1393.45	821.35	514.55	299.91
Infant milk powder	grams	90.61	74.71	44.67	31.34
Butter	grams	22.29	18.05	-	-
Margarine	grams	51.74	25.72	5.98	3.20
Cheese	grams	8.29	12.12	-	-
Milk packets (liquid)	Number	0.28	7.05	-	-
Other milk and milk products		0.00	11.89	-	-
Fats and oils			328.63		256.05
Coconut oil	ml	1465.29	297.15	1215.64	245.21
Vegetable oil	ml	85.25	22.83	49.49	9.90
Gingerly oil	ml	7.19	3.36	-	-
Ghee	ml	-	-	-	-
Other oils and fats	ml	19.05	4.81	-	-
Sugar, Jaggery and Treacle			472.02		385.79
Sugar	grams	4915.08	457.51	4042.52	380.60
Jaggery	grams	48.52	10.03	20.11	3.63
Treacle	ml	12.06	3.04	-	-
Bee honey		0.00	0.62	-	-
Other sweeteners		0.00	0.82	-	-
Fruits (fresh and dried)			407.62		99.17
Banana	Number	49.73	172.21	18.17	43.68
Pineapple	Number	0.25	14.20	-	-
Papaw	Number	2.52	76.02	0.85	23.77
Mangoes	Number	2.29	27.82	0.89	5.98
Apple	Number	1.29	34.29	0.14	3.08
Avocado	Number	0.68	8.89	-	-
Wood apple	Number	0.61	4.77	0.54	2.60
Oranges	Number	0.68	12.46	0.17	2.61
King coconut/ Kurumba	Number	0.33	6.06	-	-
Grapes	grams	16.67	9.77	-	-
Other fruits		0.00	21.46	0.00	3.64
Dates	grams	37.02	7.74	-	-
Cadju nuts	grams	4.70	3.81	-	-
Groundnuts	grams	28.50	6.49	-	-
Plums	grams	2.94	1.26	-	-
Other dried fruits	grams	-	-	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Confectioneries and other short eats			496.24		136.93
Jam	grams	21.42	9.72	-	-
Ice-cream		0.00	55.95	-	-
Chocolates	grams	21.55	18.28	-	-
Toffees	Number	2.90	4.60	2.02	3.03
Biscuits	grams	743.83	223.48	332.84	89.79
Jelly		0.00	3.52	-	-
Snacks packets	grams	33.11	10.49	12.41	4.32
Cake	grams	132.19	44.56	-	-
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	Number	1.97	14.06	-	-
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	18.55	5.85	-	-
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	Number	0.86	4.25	-	-
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wade/ Pastries etc.	Number	5.27	73.30	1.55	17.48
Palmyra products	Number	0.25	1.03	-	-
Other confectioneries and short eats		0.00	27.15	0.00	7.92
Beverages (non alcoholic)			405.22		243.64
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	450.35	230.78	378.76	179.96
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	18.84	12.86	10.13	6.25
Soft drinks		0.00	18.27	-	-
Fruit drinks/ Cordials		0.00	9.67	-	-
Saruwath	Number	0.03	0.55	-	-
Milk Tea	Number	2.18	45.26	-	-
Plain Tea	Number	6.88	66.93	3.67	35.82
Milk Coffee	Number	0.14	2.80	-	-
Coffee	Number	0.25	1.43	-	-
Drink packets/ Ice packets	Number	0.49	3.09	0.33	1.57
Gruel	Number	0.38	6.18	-	-
Bottled water	Number	0.03	2.04	-	-
Other non alcoholic beverages		0.00	5.35	-	-
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			688.47		349.16
Toddy		0.00	16.04	0.00	21.29
Arrack		0.00	248.41	0.00	70.87
Kassippu		0.00	42.46	0.00	49.01
Beer/ Stout		0.00	16.83	-	-
Whiskey/ Brandy		0.00	10.84	-	-
Gin		-	-	-	-
Wine		-	-	-	-
Other liquors		-	-	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)		-	-	-	-
Cigarettes	Number	9.76	169.55	1.57	24.57
Cigars	Number	0.99	4.09	-	-
Beedi	Number	11.33	21.22	12.99	25.48
Pipe tobacco		-	-	-	-
Beetle leaves	Number	50.08	47.55	57.32	52.33
Areca nuts	Number	23.18	35.23	25.36	38.89
Tobacco (chewing)		0.00	24.68	0.00	22.50
Chunam		0.00	4.70	0.00	5.76
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	Number	3.27	34.62	3.60	35.47
Housing			3630.47		1014.46
Housing rent		0.00	3511.03	0.34	984.42
Taxes		0.00	14.30	0.00	1.35
Water bills		0.00	105.14	0.00	28.69
Fuel and light			1325.91		645.26
Electricity (monthly average)		0.00	559.56	0.00	163.23
Solar power		0.00	9.48	0.00	3.43
Kerosene oil (monthly average)	ml	1117.44	73.89	1640.90	109.14
Fire wood purchased (monthly average)	kg	20.03	107.26	10.69	68.27
Fire wood free		0.00	222.37	0.00	246.55
L. P. Gas (monthly average)	grams	1862.21	233.07	111.73	13.33
Normal Bulbs (last month)	Number	0.33	20.96	0.14	8.39
Energy saving bulbs	Number	0.19	62.15	0.02	5.50
Match boxes (last month)	Number	4.33	16.65	3.68	14.04
Candles (last month)	Number	0.44	2.90	0.23	1.50
Dry cell batteries (last month)	Number	0.35	15.99	0.25	11.68
Fuel and light by borders/servants		-	-	-	-
Other expenses for fuel and light		0.00	1.39	-	-
Personal care expenses			434.32		242.00
Toilet soap		0.00	136.90	0.00	96.70
Tooth paste		0.00	57.77	0.00	35.30
Tooth brushes		0.00	21.94	0.00	7.43
Powder		0.00	16.29	0.00	9.13
Perfumes		0.00	25.10	0.00	4.65
Face cream and lotions		0.00	32.60	0.00	5.57
Hair oils, creams		0.00	18.20	0.00	5.26
Lipstick and nail polish		0.00	2.92	-	-
Shaving goods and creams		0.00	35.56	0.00	18.46
Hair dressing and shaving charges		0.00	84.37	0.00	58.50

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Other personal care expenses		0.00	2.66	0.00	0.71
Health expenses			1070.50		182.69
Fees to private medical practices		0.00	478.54	0.00	135.72
Fees to Ayurvedic practitioners		0.00	17.30	-	-
Consultation fees to specialists		0.00	55.56	-	-
Payments to medical laboratories		0.00	79.67	-	-
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes		0.00	209.11	-	-
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products		0.00	204.11	0.00	35.91
spectacles		0.00	9.07	-	-
Other health expenses		0.00	17.15	-	-
Transport			2469.67		306.55
Train/ bus (other than schooling)		0.00	598.52	0.00	212.08
Van (other than schooling)		0.00	33.92	-	-
Taxi/three wheelers (other than schooling)		0.00	121.46	0.00	17.57
Transport for schooling/ pre-schooling		0.00	226.10	0.00	31.73
Ships and Air lines		-	-	-	-
Other transport expenses		0.00	10.48	-	-
Petrol and other fuel		0.00	797.24	0.00	27.68
Lubricating oil		0.00	24.44	-	-
Tyres, tubes and spare parts		0.00	140.83	0.00	4.85
Cost of servicing of vehicles		0.00	264.97	0.00	2.58
License and insurance fees		0.00	200.94	0.00	5.91
Other vehicle maintenance expenses		0.00	19.96	-	-
Communication			801.86		136.61
Postal and Telegraph charges		0.00	4.66	-	-
Telephone charges - Home fixed phone		0.00	367.16	0.00	57.70
Telephone charges - mobile		0.00	406.13	0.00	73.81
Telephone charges (taken outside)		0.00	9.38	0.00	3.80
Email/internet charges		0.00	13.75	-	-
Other communication charges		0.00	0.79	-	-
Education			1078.84		213.43
Exercise books and stationeries		0.00	190.49	0.00	106.81
Educational newspapers and magazines		0.00	20.43	0.00	3.09
School text books		0.00	11.44	-	-
School facility fees (government)		0.00	19.15	0.00	6.30
School fees (private)		0.00	79.68	-	-
Tuition fees		0.00	487.38	0.00	75.83
Boarding fees		0.00	30.51	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Course fees (Higher education)		0.00	103.87	-	-
Course fees vocational training		0.00	60.34	-	-
Pre-school fees (KG)		0.00	36.60	0.00	10.11
Other education expenses		0.00	38.95	-	-
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and Cultural activities			430.88		27.73
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films		0.00	7.84	-	-
Books/ News papers/ Magazines		0.00	45.69	0.00	2.20
Lotteries/ Betting		0.00	52.90	0.00	12.38
Excursions and Pilgrimages		0.00	242.43	-	-
Arts/ Music/ Dancing		0.00	4.64	-	-
Sports		0.00	10.22	-	-
Pets/ Aquariums		0.00	11.34	-	-
Toys		0.00	27.04	0.00	2.75
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ Video decks		0.00	13.88	-	-
Other		0.00	14.90	0.00	4.30
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			270.57		171.72
Washing soap		0.00	165.55	0.00	131.69
Washing powder		0.00	76.25	0.00	32.50
Mosquito coils		0.00	13.22	0.00	5.85
Detergents/ Disinfectants		0.00	12.77	0.00	1.11
Insecticides		0.00	1.83	-	-
Other		0.00	0.95	-	-
Household services			104.97		7.30
Laundry charges		0.00	3.42	-	-
Grinding charges		0.00	16.99	0.00	5.28
Wages to servants and drivers		0.00	75.81	-	-
Payments for children day care services		0.00	1.25	-	-
Payments for elderly care services etc.		-	-	-	-
Payments/expenses for other household services		0.00	7.36	-	-
Clothing and Textiles			790.36		291.42
Trousers	Number	0.14	114.60	0.08	38.15
Shirts	Number	0.15	92.01	0.09	34.35
Sarees	Number	0.06	67.17	0.02	11.25
T-shirts	Number	0.14	63.27	0.06	21.08
Sarongs/ Vetties	Number	0.12	45.36	0.08	28.41
Frocks	Number	0.09	49.69	0.06	27.21
Skirts/ Blouses	Number	0.18	94.78	0.10	38.74
Banyans	Number	0.07	9.53	0.02	2.67
Men's under wears	Number	0.11	12.59	0.03	3.61

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Women's under wears	Number	0.17	21.55	0.07	8.53
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	Number	0.04	13.37	0.01	2.10
Brassieres	Number	0.09	16.35	0.03	4.68
Socks/ Stockings	Number	0.07	6.87	0.03	2.05
Ties	Number	0.01	1.61	0.01	0.55
Handkerchiefs	Number	0.17	3.48	0.06	1.06
Children's dresses	Number	0.16	53.11	0.09	21.31
School uniforms	Number	0.04	16.80	0.02	6.75
Towels	Number	0.05	11.22	0.01	2.67
Bed sheets	Number	0.04	16.43	0.01	2.09
Pillow cases	Number	0.07	5.57	0.02	1.42
Mosquito nets	Number	0.02	11.67	0.01	5.40
Other clothing	Number	0.03	11.20	0.01	2.14
Materials for Clothing	cm	8.14	10.13	7.24	6.33
Material for school uniforms	cm	8.77	11.35	7.22	9.31
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	6.31	12.59	-	-
Other materials and textiles	cm	2.64	3.46	1.69	1.24
Tailoring charges for clothing		0.00	6.67	0.00	3.17
Tailoring for school uniforms		0.00	7.92	0.00	4.69
Shoes and other personal effects			155.66		44.51
Shoes	Number	0.08	80.35	0.04	23.04
Sandals/ Slippers	Number	0.13	46.56	0.06	13.07
Umbrellas	Number	0.04	7.83	0.01	2.38
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	Number	0.03	16.96	0.01	4.73
Head wears	Number	0.01	1.71	0.00	0.78
Rain coats	Number	0.00	0.59	-	-
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.36
Other personal effects	Number	0.00	0.65	-	-
Durable household goods			89.57		22.06
Glass ware	Number	0.04	7.99	-	-
Plastic ware	Number	0.09	11.25	0.04	3.80
Aluminum ware	Number	0.03	10.02	0.01	1.51
Clay ware, pots and pans	Number	0.11	7.07	0.07	3.89
Cane/ Rush products (watti, kulu)	Number	0.00	0.62	-	-
Cutlery	Number	0.02	1.23	-	-
Lamps/ Lamp shades	Number	0.00	0.73	-	-
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekle	Number	0.20	18.33	0.10	8.30
Mats and Pillows	Number	0.01	1.47	-	-
Rugs/ Carpets	Number	0.02	3.18	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Mattress	Number	0.00	18.80	-	-
Torches	Number	0.00	1.64	-	-
Thermos flasks	Number	0.01	3.71	0.00	1.24
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	Number	0.02	0.90	0.01	0.28
Other durable household goods	Number	0.00	2.63	-	-
Long durable household goods			745.41		32.15
Chairs (plastic/ wood/ steel)	Number	0.01	21.17	-	-
Tables	Number	0.00	7.36	-	-
Settees	Number	0.00	37.06	-	-
Almyras	Number	0.00	30.03	-	-
Beds	Number	0.00	17.04	-	-
Other furniture	Number	0.00	13.97	-	-
Clocks/ Watches	Number	0.00	2.72	-	-
Cookers (Kerosene/ Gas/ Electric)	Number	0.00	5.02	-	-
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.	Number	0.00	1.89	-	-
Irons	Number	0.00	2.45	-	-
Refrigerators	Number	0.00	22.29	-	-
Fans	Number	0.00	6.03	-	-
Sewing machines	Number	0.00	7.86	-	-
Radio, Record players, Tape rec.	Number	0.00	7.27	-	-
Television/Video decks	Number	0.00	30.03	-	-
Washing machines	Number	0.00	6.52	-	-
Musical instruments	Number	-	-	-	-
Bicycles	Number	0.00	5.33	-	-
Motor cycles/ Scooters	Number	0.00	90.28	-	-
Motor cars/ Vans	Number	0.00	225.45	-	-
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles	Number	0.00	3.23	-	-
Gardening tools	Number	0.00	2.65	-	-
Cameras and Projectors	Number	-	-	-	-
Personal computers	Number	0.00	28.04	-	-
Jewelries	Number	0.00	55.37	-	-
Telephones	Number	0.00	20.72	-	-
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc)	Number	0.00	5.08	-	-
Other	Number	0.00	30.29	-	-
Goods purchased on easy payments system.		0.00	57.07	-	-

Table 30: Household consumption and expenditure (Average monthly) by Item and Poverty status

Item	Unit	Poverty status and consumption			
		Non-poor		Poor	
		Quantity	Value(Rs.)	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expenses			3203.70		204.34
EPFs/ W.&.O.P.		0.00	408.64	0.00	43.89
Contribution to unions, societies		0.00	73.63	0.00	29.91
Insurance/ Agrahara		0.00	149.59	0.00	3.62
Other savings (including Seettu)		0.00	521.59	0.00	35.26
Payments of debts		0.00	1722.87	0.00	89.39
Income taxes		0.00	71.26	-	-
Other miscellaneous expenses		0.00	256.12	-	-
Other windfall expenses			1841.59		71.83
Expenses on weddings, funerals		0.00	423.64	0.00	24.18
Social activities/ceremonies		0.00	166.56	0.00	24.49
Litigation		0.00	14.86	-	-
Gifts/Donation/Transfers		0.00	91.78	0.00	9.42
Maintenance/ Reconstruction		0.00	754.31	0.00	9.24
Purchasing of properties		0.00	268.66	-	-
Loans provided		0.00	26.27	-	-
Other random expenses		0.00	95.53	-	-

