Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13

Preliminary Report

Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2012/13

Preliminary Report

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

Preface

The Sri Lanka Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) under the National Household Sample Survey Program. The HIES is an year long sample survey which is conducted in 12 consecutive monthly rounds and an equally distributed country representative sample is enumerated in each monthly round to capture seasonal and regional variations in household income, expenditure and consumption patterns. The HIES series which was started in 1980/81 was conducted once in every five years until the HIES 2006/07 was conducted and thereafter, as rapidly changing economic conditions demanded far more frequent monitoring of income and expenditure patterns, the DCS, with the help of the rapid developments in the ICT, decided to conduct the HIES once in every three years in Sri Lanka. The HIES 2012/13 is the eighth survey in the HIES series.

The field data collection of the survey was done in the twelve months starting from July 2012 to June 2013 and successfully covered all the districts for the first time after 26 years. The previous survey, which DCS covered the entire country in a similar investigation was the Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey conducted in 1985/86.

This report is the preliminary report of the HIES 20012/13, which is based only on the information gathered in the first three monthly rounds of the survey and it publishes much needed socio economic development indicator information in Sri Lanka.

D. C. A. Gunewardena
Director General
Department of Census and Statistics

24 December, 2013
Department of Census and Statistics
4th and 5th Floors
Rotunda tower
No. 109, Galle Road
Colombo 03.

Acknowledgements

Officers engaged in the Survey activities

Supervision of the survey activities in Sample Survey Division

Mr. J. S. N. P. Dharmawardene	Senior Statistician
Miss. C. Jayawicrama	Senior Statistician
Ms. C. Wijebandara	Statistician
Mr. D. C. A. Fernando	Statistician
Mr. P.A. Subawicrama	Statistician
Mr. K. M. R. Wickramasinghe	Assistant Director (ICT)
Mr. S. M. M. Badurdeen	Statistician
Mr. H. T. Fonseka	Statistician
Mr. U. B. Saputhanthri	Statistician
Ms. D. D. Deepawansa	Statistician

Supervision of the survey activities at District Offices

Colombo	Mr. L. C. Amratunga	Statistician
Gampaha	Mr. J. D. Nandasiri	Senior Statistician
Kalutara	Mr. W. Gnanatilake	Statistician
Kandy	Mr. H. S. Wanasinghe	Deputy Director
Matale	Mr. A. M. U. K. Alahakoon	Senior Statistician
Nuwara-Eliya	Mr. G. W. Gunasekara	Statistician
Galle	Mr. S. D. Visumperuma	Statistician
Matara	Mr. M. S. M. Musammil	Statistician
Hambantota	Mr. R.P. Upali	Statistician
Jaffna	Mr. S. Udayakumaran	Statistician
Mannar	Mr. M. Vidyanandaneshan	Statistician
Vavuniya	Mr. M. Thiyakalingam	Statistician
Mullaitivu	Mr. N. Gengadaran	Statistician
Kilinochchi	Mr. K. Velupillai	Statistician
Batticaloa	Mr. M. H. Manzoor	Senior Statistician
Ampara	Mr. M. S. Sahuthul Kaleem	Statistician
Trincomalee	Mr. M. M. M. Nakshabi	Statistician
Kurunegala	Mr. K. P. K. Dissanayake	Senior Statistician
Puttlam	Mr. M. J. Marcus Fernando	Statistician
Anuradhapura	Mr. P. S. A. Ariyathilake,	Statistician
Polonnaruwa	Mr. S.L. Karunanayake	Statistician
Badulla	Mr. A. M. P. Abayasinghe	Statistician
Moneragala	Mr. R. M. Gunadasa	Statistician
Ratnapura	Mr. L. W. Ranjith	Senior Statistician
Kegalle	Mr. C. L. A. K. Hearath	Statistician

Manual Editing, Coding and Error Correction etc.

Mr. M. G. Perera	Statistical officer
Ms. W. A. S. M. P. Gunasekara	Statistical officer
Mr. T. Thirugnanadeepan	Statistical officer
Ms. G. M. Y. D. de Silva	Statistical officer
Mr. W. A. T. N. Abesekara	Statistical officer
Mr. I. H. J. Rohan	Statistical officer
Mr. M. B. F. M. Shiras	Statistical Assistant
Ms. A. N. Ekanayake	Statistical Assistant
Ms. W. M. S. Nilushini	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K. B. G. U. Jayatissa	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S. Balasankar	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. C. S. Liyanage	Statistical Assistant
Ms. D. S. P. Meegda	Statistical Assistant

Mr. W. Ravi de Silva	Statistical Assistant
Mr. R. P. A. S. Pathirana	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S. Jegan	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. S. W. N. D. Attanayake	Communication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. G. P. G. N. Y. Dewasurendra	Communication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. Buddika Priyadarshi	Communication &. I.T. Assistant
Ms. P. R. R. Chamilalatha	Communication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. Fhathima Riyana	Communication &. I.T. Assistant
Ms. M. S. F. Nilamiya	Commnication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. M. G. C. Lakmali	Commiunication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. K. S. de Silva Weeraddana	Commiunication &. I.T. Assistant
Ms. Y. W. S. Chandralatha	Commiunication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. S. A. S. T. Samaratunge	Commiunication &. I.T. Assistant
Mrs. M. A. C. G. Priyadhrshani	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk
Mr. K. A. D. J. Prasanna	Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Executive Summary

Demographic Characteristics

Household population - Sri Lanka	20.2 million
Male population - Sri Lanka	9.5 million
Female population - Sri Lanka	10.7 million
Urban population - Sri Lanka	3.6 million
Rural population - Sri Lanka	15.7 million
Estate population - Sri Lanka	0.9 million
Number of households - Sri Lanka	5.2 million
Male headed households - Sri Lanka	4.0 million
Female headed households - Sri Lanka	1.2 million
Percentage of female headed households - Sri Lanka	22.6 %
Percentage of never attended school population - Sri Lanka	4.2 %

School Education

Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-14 years) - Sri Lanka	98.6 %
Percentage of currently attending school children (aged 5-20 years) - Sri Lanka	84.8 %

Income

Mean household income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 46,207
Mean household income per month - Urban sector	Rs. 68,336
Mean household income per month - Rural sector	Rs. 42,184
Mean household income per month - Estate sector	Rs. 31,895
Median household income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 30,400
Median household income per month - Urban sector	Rs. 41,958
Median household income per month - Rural sector	Rs. 28,921
Median household income per month - Estate sector	Rs. 25,664
Share of income to total household income - Poorest 20% - Sri Lanka	4.4 %
Share of income to total household income - Poorest 40% - Sri Lanka	13.4 %
Share of income to total household income - Richest 20% - Sri Lanka	53.5 %
Gini co-efficient of household income - Sri Lanka	0.48
Gini co-efficient of household income - Urban sector	0.51
Gini co-efficient of household income - Rural sector	0.47
Gini co-efficient of household income - Estate sector	0.39
Average household size - Sri Lanka	3.9
Average household size - Urban sector	4.0
Average household size - Rural sector	3.8
Average household size - Estate sector	4.1

Average per capita income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 11,932
Average per capita income per month - Urban sector	Rs. 17,150
Average per capita income per month - Rural sector	Rs. 11,003
Average per capita income per month - Estate sector	Rs. 7,719
Income receiver's mean income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 25,778
Income receiver's mean income per month - Urban sector	Rs. 36,174
Income receiver's mean income per month - Rural sector	Rs. 24,079
Income receiver's mean income per month - Estate sector	Rs. 15,035
Number of income receivers per household - Sri Lanka	1.8
Number of income receivers per household - Urban sector	1.9
Number of income receivers per household - Rural sector	1.7
Number of income receivers per household - Estate sector	2.1
Monetary income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 39,584
Non- monetary income per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 6,624

Expenditure

Mean household expenditure per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 40,887
Mean household expenditure per month - Urban sector	Rs. 59,001
Mean household expenditure per month - Rural sector	Rs. 37,561
Mean household expenditure per month - Estate sector	Rs. 29,779
Expenditure on food and drink per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 15,358
Expenditure on non-food items per month - Sri Lanka	Rs. 25,529
Food ratio - Sri Lanka	37.6 %
Food ratio - Urban sector	31.4 %
Food ratio - Rural sector	39.1 %
Food ratio - Estate sector	49.6 %
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure - Sri Lanka	0.40
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure - Urban sector	0.41
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure - Rural sector	0.39
Gini co-efficient of household expenditure - Estate sector	0.31

Poverty

Head count ratio - Sri Lanka	6.5 %
Head count ratio - Urban sector	2.4 %
Head count ratio - Rural sector	7.5 %
Head count ratio - Estate sector	6.2 %

Historical Tables

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

Variable	Unit	Survey period								
		2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
Mean household income per month	Rs.	46207	36451	26286	20048	12803	6476	3549	2012	881
Median Household income per month	Rs.	30400	23746	16735	13617	8482	3793	2547	1322	642
Mean per capita income per month	Rs.	11932	9104	6463	4896	3056	1439	724	395	180
Income receivers mean income per month	Rs.	25778	20427	14457	10563	6959	3367	1819	941	469
Number of income receivers per household	Persons	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2	2	1.6
Household size	Persons	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9
Monetary income per month per household	Rs.	39584	31209	22616	17089	10386	5264	2963	1334	749
Non-monetary income per month per household	Rs.	6624	5242	3670	2959	2419	1212	586	678	132
Gini coefficient of household income		0.48	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.43
Gini coefficient of household expenditure		0.4	0.39	0.41	0.4	0.41	0.36	-	-	-
Gini coefficient of income receivers income		0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.52	-	0.43
Mean household expenditure per month	Rs.	40887	31331	22952	19151	13147	6525	3905	2079	1232
Expenditure on food and drink	Rs.	15358	13267	8641	7593	5848	3552	2377	1198	801
Non-food items *excluding liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	Rs.	24791	17399	13819	11079	6993	2753	1384	802	377
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	Rs.	738	665	492	479	306	219	144	79	54
Food Ratio (Food and Drink / Household Expenditure)	%	37.6	42.3	37.6	39.6	44.5	54.4	60.9	57.6	65.0
Poverty Head Count Ratio	%	6.5	8.9	15.2	-	22.7	28.8	26.1	-	-

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

Food item	HIES survey period								
	2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Rice	2038	2298	1197	1051	1052	752	610	306	252
Wheat flour	199	189	97	94	72	39	35	31	19
Bread	457	426	303	273	254	158	107	64	37
Condiments	1351	1209	803	687	532	353	252	119	64
Pulses	527	547	304	259	185	130	115	44	19
Vegetables	1220	1006	727	617	464	296	235	120	73
Coconuts	792	738	473	429	426	244	130	71	66
Meat	681	517	366	337	188	156	80	31	14
Fish	1418	1163	744	647	371	233	137	71	40
Dried fish	610	492	348	290	218	162	101	48	28
Milk & Milk product	1441	1038	754	748	489	254	122	52	27
Eggs	153	134	85	78	47	39	26	11	6
Fruit	513	386	294	296	212	62	32	15	10
Sugar	453	452	315	248	193	184	155	76	62
Other food and drink	3505	2672	1831	1539	1140	490	234	151	80

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

Food item	Unit	Survey Period								
		2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
Rice	kg	34.4	36.3	36.6	35.6	35.3	38	44.3	45.2	46.7
Wheat flour	kg	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.3	3	2.6	4	3.6
Bread	kg	3.6	5.1	6.2	7.3	10.2	12.5	9.9	9.3	7.8
Pulses	kg	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3	-	2.6	1.7	1.4
Coconuts	no.	28.5	29.5	30	30	30	33	39	38	37
Meat	kg	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	-	1.2	1.1	0.8
Fish	kg	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.9	-	2.4	3.4	3.5
Dried fish	kg	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	-	1.3	1.4	1.4
Milk	liters	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.7
Eggs	number	12	10	11	10	10	12	11	7	7
Sugar	kg	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6	3.8

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

Food item	Survey period								
	2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total food and drink	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Rice	13.3	17.3	13.9	13.8	18.0	21.2	22.4	25.3	31.5
Wheat flour	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.4
Bread	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.7
Condiments	8.8	9.1	9.3	9	9.1	9.9	9.1	10.4	8
Pulses	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.4
Vegetables	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.9	7.5
Coconuts	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.3	6.9	8.6	5.9	8.2
Meat	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.2	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.8
Fish	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.8	4.9
Dried fish	4.0	3.7	4	3.6	3.7	4.6	4	4	3.2
Milk & Milk products	9.4	7.8	8.7	9.8	8.4	7.1	4.7	4.3	3.3
Eggs	1.0	1	1	1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Fruit	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Sugar	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	5.2	6.2	6.3	7.8
Other food & drink	22.8	20.1	21.2	20.3	19.5	13.8	15.4	12	12.3

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

Non-food expenditure group	Survey period								
	2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Housing	4533	3446	2639	2054	1661	825	340	148	66
Fuel and light	1724	1278	1042	811	552	294	180	104	67
Clothing and textile& foot wear	1342	903	694	588	388	282	159	95	53
Personal care and health	2228	1429	980	1106	581	309	148	80	36
Transport and communication	4498	3072	2401	1733	929	382	192	105	62
Education	1430	1018	632	473	315	128	66	29	17
Cultural & entertainment	546	402	260	255	149	69	33	-	10
Non-durable household goods	315	264	301	315	142	87	59	-	19
Consumer durables	1099	780	786	713	318	121	53	39	25
Other non consumer expenditure	7074	4807	4083	3033	1957	256	153	202	22
Liquor and Tobacco	738	665	492	479	306	219	144	79	54

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

Non-food expenditure group	Survey period								
	2012	2009/10	2006/07	2005	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total non food expenditure	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Housing	17.8	19.1	18.4	17.8	22.8	27.8	22.3	18.5	15.3
Fuel and light	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	11.8	13.0	15.5
Clothing and textile& foot wear	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	9.5	10.4	11.8	12.3
Personal care and health	8.7	7.9	6.9	9.6	8.0	10.4	9.7	10.0	8.4
Transport and communication	17.6	17.0	16.8	15.0	12.7	12.9	12.6	13.1	14.4
Education	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9
Cultural & entertainment	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	-	2.3
Non-durable household goods	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.9	3.9	-	4.4
Consumer durables	4.3	4.3	5.5	6.2	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.9	5.8
Other non consumer expenditure	27.7	26.6	28.5	26.2	26.8	8.6	10.0	25.2	5.1
Liquor &Tobacco	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.2	7.4	9.4	9.9	12.5

1. Introduction

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) under the National Household Survey Program (NHSP) of Sri Lanka. The DCS has completed the recent survey, the HIES 2012/13 and till the final report is published, this publication exposes preliminary information of the survey to fulfill urgent data needs of the country.

1.1 History

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

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

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

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

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

1. School education (aged 5-20 years)
2. Health information
3. Inventory of durable goods
4. Access to infrastructure facilities
5. Household debts and borrowings
6. Housing, sanitary and disasters
7. Land and agriculture holdings

The HIES 2012/13 is the eighth in the HIES series and the field work of the survey was completed during the period from July 2012 to June 2013 covering all the districts in Sri Lanka.

1.2 Limitations of the data

Information given in this preliminary report of the HIES 2012/13 is based on the data collected in the first three months, July, August and September, 2012 out of the total 12 survey months spanned from July 2012 to June 2013.

The information in this report is presented at national, sector and province levels along with the previous survey findings wherever possible to facilitate effective temporal comparisons. However the final report of the survey, which covers an island wide sample of over 25,000 households covering all the a districts, provides all of the information published by this report and many more at district level too.

1.3 Survey methodology

Sample design of the survey is two stage stratified and the Urban, Rural and the Estate sectors in every district are the selection domains. Thus the district is the main domain used for the stratification. The sampling frame is the list of housing units prepared for the Census of Population and Housing (CPH) 2011.

1.3.1 Selection of Primary Sampling Units

Primary sampling units (PSUs) are the census blocks selected at the first stage selection and the sampling frame, which is the collection of all the census blocks prepared in CPH 2011is used for the selection. The PSU selection is carried out within all the independent selection domains assigned with different sample size allocations, which totals into the country sample size of 2,500 PSUs. The method of selection of the PSUs at the first stage is systematic with a selection probability given to each census block proportionate to the number

of housing units available in the census blocks (size) within the selection domains (PPS).

The selected PSUs are updated to include newly built housing units and to exclude demolished or vacated housing units, which are no longer considered as housing units according to the survey definitions, in order to capture natural growth and to make necessary adjustments for the same. The PSU updating operation in field is generally done within less than one month period just prior to the survey of the PSU and hence it is carried out throughout the entire 12 months survey period.

1.3.2 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units

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

1.3.3 Sample allocation

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

Table 1.1 Sample allocation and completion by district

District	Housing units		Households responded
	Selected	Responded	
Sri Lanka	**6557**	**5407**	**5442**
Colombo	770	575	577
Gampaha	638	501	504
Kalutara	410	325	330
Kandy	340	275	277
Matale	170	154	158
Nuwara Eliya	260	208	213
Galle	389	344	345
Matara	350	302	304
Hambantota	230	188	188
Jaffna	200	168	170
Mannar	90	72	72
Vavuniya	80	73	73
Mullaitivu	80	70	70
Kilinochchi	110	93	93
Batticaloa	200	170	170
Ampara	240	209	209
Trincomalee	130	107	107
Kurunegala	350	298	299
Puttalam	200	174	174
Anuradhapura	240	213	213
Polonnaruwa	180	153	153
Badulla	220	186	191
Moneragala	190	154	154
Ratnapura	260	222	224
Kegalle	230	173	174

Table 1.2: Sample allocation for sectors

Sector	Housing units		Households responded
	Selected	Responded	
Sri Lanka	**6557**	**5407**	**5442**
Urban	1720	1386	1397
Rural	4149	3457	3475
Estate	688	564	570

1.4 Estimation procedure

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

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

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

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

Where,

$m_{j(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the jth district for the survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the ith sample household in the hth census block in the urban sector.

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

The estimate for the total value of the characteristic X for the 25 districts of the country could be given by,

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{j=1}^{25} \hat{X}_j$$

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

1.5 Adjustment for unit non-responses

The state of the occurrence of unit non-responses are determined by examining the final result code recorded under data control section of the survey schedule. Based on the final result codes, the households are grouped into the following categories, which later used as a basis to adjust for the unit non-response.

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

Category 1 and 2
These are considered as fully accounted for as a schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment is necessary.

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

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

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

Where

N_h = Total number of housing units listed in h^{th} block
n_h = Number of housing units selected in h^{th} block.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_h = W'_h \cdot \left(\frac{n^1h - nh_2}{nh_1} \right)$$

, where

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

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

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

1.6 Definitions and Concepts

Readers should aware about the frequently used definitions of the survey terms prior to interpret or compare the data. The definitions of the terms frequently used in this report are given below.

Household

A household may be a one-person household or a multi person household. A one-person household is a unit where a person lives by himself and makes separate provision for his food, either cooking himself or purchasing. A multi person household is a group of two or more persons who lives together and has a common arrangement for cooking and partaking food. Boarders and servants who share the meals and housing facilities with other members of the household are also considered as members of the household.

Head of the household

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

Residential sector

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

Urban Sector

Area governed by either Municipal Council (MC) or Urban Council (UC) is considered as Urban Sector.

Estate Sector

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

Rural Sector

Residential areas, which do not belong to the Urban sector or Estate sector as described above, are considered as the Rural sector.

Marital Status

The marital status recorded was the current status at the time of the survey. A person whose marriage was registered is classified as married (registered). If the marriage has not been registered according to the law but the person claimed to be married according to the custom or repute then it is also classified as married (customary).

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

Educational attainment

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

Share of income

The share of income is calculated in the form given below

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

Household size

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

Household income deciles

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

Household expenditure deciles

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

Gini Co-efficient

The Gini Co-efficient is the most popular indicator used to measure the depth of inequality of a distribution and defined as the ratio between the area demarcated by the

diagonal and the Lorenz curve and the triangular region underneath the diagonal of the Lorenz plot.

Income receiver

A person who is 15 or more years aged and his or her calculated total monthly income received from any source is more than or equal to Rs.200 then he or she is defined as an income receiver in this survey.

Food Ratio

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

Dependency ratio

In this survey, dependency ratio is defined as follows

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Persons aged less than 15 years and above 60 years}}{\text{Persons aged } 15 - 59 \text{ years}}$$

1.7 Reliability of the estimates

As the actual sample which is based for this publication is limited to 5,442 households surveyed in first 3 months, the estimations given are mostly limited to residential sector level to preserve the reliability of them. However, after carefully considering the sizes of the standard errors, some of the Province level estimations are also been given.

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

Table 1.3: Reliability statistics of selected variables - HIES 2012						
Variable	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation (%)	95% confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Household expenditure(Rs./month)	40887	821	2.01	39274	42500	1.40
Urban	59001	2730	4.63	53639	64362	1.47
Rural	37561	856	2.28	35879	39242	1.45
Estate	29779	1557	5.23	26721	32838	1.83
Household size (persons)	3.9	0.03	0.77	3.8	3.9	1.37
Urban	4.0	0.07	1.75	3.9	4.1	1.35
Rural	3.8	0.03	0.79	3.8	3.9	1.03
Estate	4.1	0.12	2.93	3.9	4.4	1.44
Household income (Rs./month)	46207	1304	2.82	43647	48768	1.35
Urban	68336	4160	6.09	60165	76506	1.36
Rural	42184	1386	3.29	39463	44906	1.39
Estate	31895	1859	5.83	28244	35546	1.54
Household population (millions)	20.2	0.16	0.79	19.90	20.50	0.39
Urban	3.6	0.06	1.67	3.4	3.7	0.34
Rural	15.7	0.15	0.96	15.4	16.0	0.31
Estate	0.9	0.03	3.33	0.9	1.0	0.36

2. Demographic Characteristics

Collecting information on demographic characteristics is necessary in national household surveys as it provides the base for the subject information be more meaningfully estimated at different levels of population characteristics such as sex, age, level of education, marital status, employment status etc. The information collected in the HIES are based on households in Sri Lanka and therefore the population estimations given in this section are of household population that excludes homeless population and people living in shelters other than the households such as military barracks, prisons, orphanages, and in other similar type of institutions.

2.1 Household population

The survey results reveal that female household population exceeds male household population in Sri Lanka. The female household population was 52.8 percent and the male population was 47.2 percent in 2012. There is a no broad change has taken place in male to female household population ratio since 2009/10 to 2012. However the statistics at the sector level show a small decline in growth of male population in both rural and estate sectors during this and the estate sector decline in male population growth is fairly higher than that of the rural sector.

According to survey results, the rural sector dominates the population by sharing 78 percent with 15.7 million persons. Yet the actual proportion and count of rural sector population at national level should be somewhat higher than the above estimation as the HIES 2009/10 coverers only the Vavuniya district in the Northern province in which the higher majority of the population lives in the rural sector.

The urban sector and the estate sector population estimations in 2012 are 3.6 and 0.9 million respectively and the respective proportions are 17 percent and 5 percent (Figure 01).

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Household population by sector - 2012
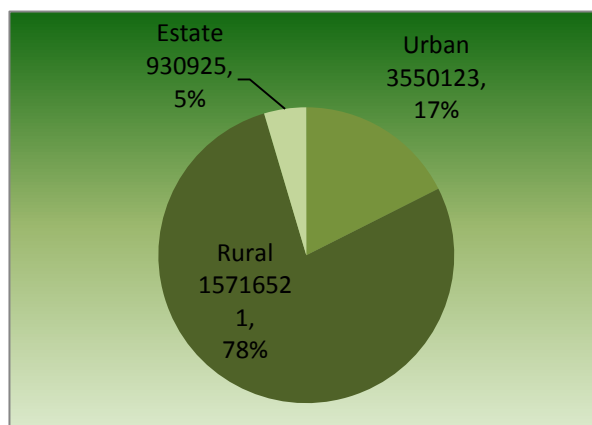
The HIES and other household surveys select one member from usually living members of each household as the head of the household and therefore the number of households equals the number of heads of the households. Usually the head of the household is the main decision taker of the household as named and agreed by the rest of the members.

According to general cultural practices of the country, in most of the households, a male, usually the husband or the father of the family is selected as the head of the household and this situation is reflected in Table 2.2, which shows that male headed households occupy 77.4 percent of the total households in Sri Lanka.

Table 2.1: Household population by sex and sector - 2009 to 2012												
Sector	**2009/10***						**2012**					
	Population (in millions)			Percentage (%)			Population (in millions)			Percentage (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	**19.7**	**9.3**	**10.4**	**100**	**47.2**	**52.8**	**20.2**	**9.5**	**10.7**	**100**	**47.2**	**52.8**
Urban	2.8	1.4	1.4	100	48.7	51.3	3.6	1.7	1.9	100	47.2	52.8
Rural	15.8	7.5	8.4	100	47.1	52.9	15.7	7.4	8.3	100	47.1	52.9
Estate	1.1	0.5	0.6	100	45.1	54.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	100	47.7	52.3

* Excluding Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts in the Northern Province.

Table 2.2: Heads of households (total and percentage) by sex and sector-2012						
Sector	**Total count (thousands)**			**Percentage (%)**		
	Total	Sex		Total	Sex	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Sri Lanka	**5215.6**	**4035.5**	**1180.1**	**100**	**77.4**	**22.6**
Urban	891.0	685.7	205.3	100	77.0	23.0
Rural	4099.3	3179.9	919.4	100	77.6	22.4
Estate	225.3	169.9	55.4	100	75.4	24.6

2.2 Age composition

The age distribution of the population at national level is one of the most important factors that affect the social and economic development of the country. Age distribution described in this section is limited to 3 major age groups due to the limited size of the preliminary sample of the survey. According to table 2.3, which shows the percentage distributions of the household population by the 3 major age groups at sector level, the highest population proportion in Sri Lanka is in the broad age group of 15 to 59 years (61.1%) and so are it in all the 3 sectors. The percentages of aging population (60 years and above) and adult population are low in estate sector than the other two sectors in Sri Lanka. Accordingly the percentage of child population (bellow 15 years) is high in the estate sector.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of population by selected age groups and sector - 2012

Sector	Age group (Years)			
	Total	0 - 14	15 - 59	60 and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**25.7**	**61.1**	**13.3**
Urban	100	24.2	61.0	14.8
Rural	100	25.8	61.2	13.0
Estate	100	28.6	59.1	12.3

Household living standard has a strong relationship with the characteristics of the head of the household. The HIES2012 has also found that 48.6% of the household heads are in the 40-59 years of age group. Among the total household heads in the country, only 1.2 percent is less than 25 years old and in the estate sector it is about 1.4 percent.

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of heads of the households by age group and sector-2012					
Sector	**Age group (years)**				
	Total	Below 25	25 - 39	40 - 59	60 and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**1.2**	**22.2**	**48.6**	**28.0**
Urban	100	1.2	20.7	48.0	30.1
Rural	100	1.1	22.4	48.7	27.7
Estate	100	1.4	23.8	49.1	25.8

2.3 Educational attainment

As reported by the survey, the percentage distribution of five years and above aged population by the level of education is given in Table 2.5. The highest percentage of the pertinent population is reported to be in the group of grade 6 - 10 educational attainment group at national level (43.2%) and every sector confirms it. The last column of table 2.5 shows that 1 out of every two thousand persons of the total population is receiving or has attained in special education which is provided to children who suffers from mentally retarded conditions. The Table 2.5 also shows that the most educated persons of the population choose to live in the urban sector as the urban sector holds the highest percentage (19.7%) of persons who have passed G. C. E (A/L) or higher level examination. In the estate sector only 2.1% has attained G. C. E. (A/L) and 12.1% has never attended in any school. Since 2 out of every 3 persons of the national population bear less than G. C. E. (O/L) qualifications, the contribution so far made by the national education system to the national development is also questioned by the table.

Table 2.5:Percentage distribution of the population (Age 5 years and above) by level of education and sector -2012							
Sector	**Educational attainment**						
	Total	No schooling	Up to grade 5	Passed grade 6-10	Passed GCE(O/L)	Passed GCE(A/L) and above	Attended/ attending to special education*
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**4.0**	**24.4**	**43.2**	**16.3**	**12.0**	**0.05**
Urban	100	2.6	19.5	37.6	20.5	19.7	0.1
Rural	100	3.9	24.5	44.8	15.9	10.9	0.04
Estate	100	12.1	41.6	38.7	5.6	2.1	-

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

When we monitor the level of education of heads of the households at sector level, the estate sector shows the poorest educational attainment compared to the other two sectors. Majority of the household heads in the estate sector (57.7%) falls in to the groups of who have attained only up to grade five level of education (44.5%) and among them about 13 percent has refrained from schooling.

Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of head of household by level of education and sector - 2012						
Sector		Level of education of head of the household				
	Total	No schooling	Up to Grade 5	Grade 6-10	Passed GCE(O/L)	Passed GCE(A/L) and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**3.6**	**22.8**	**46.5**	**15.8**	**11.3**
Urban	100	1.9	13.9	39.8	21.2	23.2
Rural	100	3.5	23.5	48.5	15.3	9.2
Estate	100	13.2	44.5	36.7	3.8	1.7

2.4 Marital status

Household income and expenditure survey collects information on the marital status of the persons who are 10 years and above aged and based on this, the percentage distribution of this population by the marital status is given in table 2.7. The survey reveals that 58.1 percent of this population has reported as married and about 32.5 percent has never married. Around 8 persons out of every hundred were recorded as widowed and only 1.8 percent reported either divorced or separated at national level in 2012.

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of population (age 10 years and above) by marital status and sector - 2012					
Sector	Marital status				
	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**32.5**	**58.1**	**7.6**	**1.8**
Urban	100	33.1	57.2	8.0	1.7
Rural	100	32.5	58.2	7.5	1.8
Estate	100	29.8	59.8	8.8	1.6

The survey has also reveals that 15.7 percent of heads of the households in Sri Lanka are widows. However, the number of divorced and separated household heads is not relatively high as more than 78 percent of the heads of the households in Sri Lanka are currently in a some sort of wedlock.

Table 2.8: Percentage distribution of the population of head of households (Age 10 years and above) by marital status and sector - 2012					
Sector		Marital status			
	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**2.4**	**78.9**	**15.7**	**3.0**
Urban	100	2.8	78.9	14.8	3.6
Rural	100	2.4	79.0	15.8	2.8
Estate	100	2.1	77.2	16.6	4.0

2.5 Female headed households

Female-headed household is a household in which a female adult member is the one who is responsible for the care and organization of the household or she is selected as the head of the household by the other members of the household. The survey estimates that out of 5.2 million households, in Sri Lanka, 1.1 million households or 23 percent of the households are female headed households. Table 2.9 shows that the age distribution of female heads of households and the survey has found that the majority of female heads of the households are in the age group of 40 - 59 years.

Table 2.9: Percentage distribution of female heads of households by age group and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Age group		
		Less than 40	40 - 59	60 and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**19.7**	**41.6**	**38.6**
Urban	100	18.9	44.3	36.7
Rural	100	20.3	40.1	39.6
Estate	100	12.7	56.9	30.4

The survey confirms that among the total female heads of the households, in Sri Lanka, more than fifty percent are widows (Figure 02) and small percentage has reported as never married (4.0%).

Figure 2.2: Distribution of female heads of household by marital status -2012
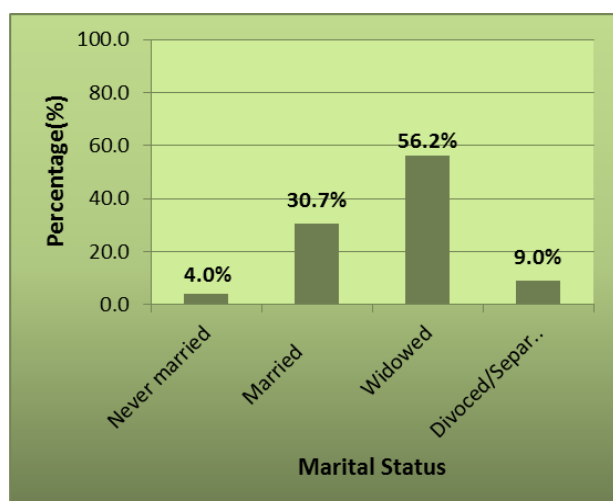
According to the survey findings, figure 03 shows the distribution of level of education of female heads of the households in Sri Lanka. Among the female heads of the households, majority has attained a level between grade 6 to 10 and 7 percent has never attended in a school.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of female heads of household by level of education -2012
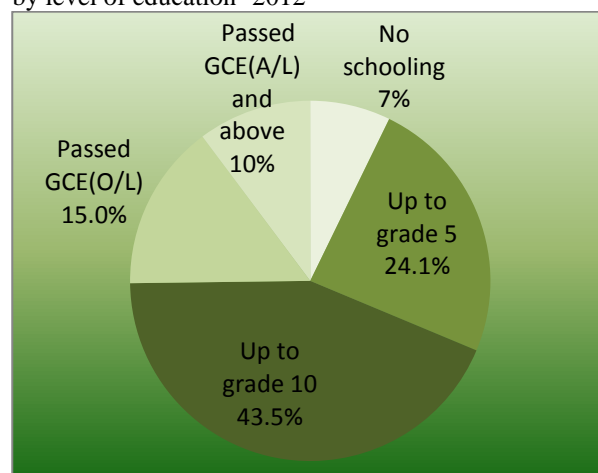
3. School Education

The school education is the affirmative characteristic in the education system in Sri Lanka. The enrolment ratio in primary education in 2010 was 90.2 percent according to the ministry of education. The HIES also collects information related to the school attendance from the persons who are in 5 to 20 years age cohort and the HIES 2012 has found that more than five-in-every six (more than 84 percent) children in this age group in urban and rural sectors in Sri Lanka are currently attending in schools while more than four –in every five in estate sector also do so. Within this population segment nearly around 4 in every 100 persons (4.2%) has never attended in a school and

almost 11 in every 100 children (11.0%) has left the school prematurely. However in this category dropout students from G.C.E O/L and A/L also have been included.

Primary education is compulsory for the children in the age group from 5 to 14 years old according to the education ordinance in Sri Lanka. So it is mandatory for a child to attend school until he is 14 years old. The survey reveals that out of 3.27 million children in 5-14 years aged group, 3.22 million children are currently attending in schools (98.6%), 0.7 percent have attended in past and 0.6 percent have never attended any school.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of population (aged 5 to 20 years) by school attendance status and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	School attendance		
		Currently attending	Never attended	Attended in past
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	100	84.8	4.2	11.0
Urban	100	84.6	4.2	11.2
Rural	100	85.2	4.0	10.8
Estate	100	80.7	6.1	13.2

3.1 Distance to school

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of currently school attending children (aged 5 - 20 years) by distance to school and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Distance to school				
		Less than1 km	1-3km	3-5km	5-10km	10km and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**26.3**	**32.4**	**16.6**	**14.0**	**10.7**
Urban	100	27.9	35.9	15.3	10.3	10.5
Rural	100	25.5	32.0	16.6	15.1	10.8
Estate	100	33.0	28.8	22.0	8.1	8.1

Distance to school from the permanent residence is an influential factor in encouraging children to attend school and also to increase new admissions. Table 3.2 shows that nearly 2 out of every 3 school going children (58.7%) in Sri Lanka travel less than 3km to reach their

school. However more than 10% of the children travel more than 10 km distance to reach their preferred school. 33.0% of the estate sector children find their school within 1 km circle from their home.

3.2 Mode of travel to school

This survey has also collected the information about the mode of travel to school from the children who are currently attending school. The survey found that walking is the major mode of travel and 39% of the children walk to school. Nearly 21% of the children use common transportation modes such as private or public busses or trains to go to school.

3.3 Time taken to school

According to the main mode of travel used to go to school, survey recorded the time taken to go to school from the children who are attending school. Table 3.3 gives the information regarding the time spends to reach the school and it shows that one half of the children in Sri Lanka take less than 15 minutes to reach the school from the residence.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of currently school attending children by mode of travel to school – 2012
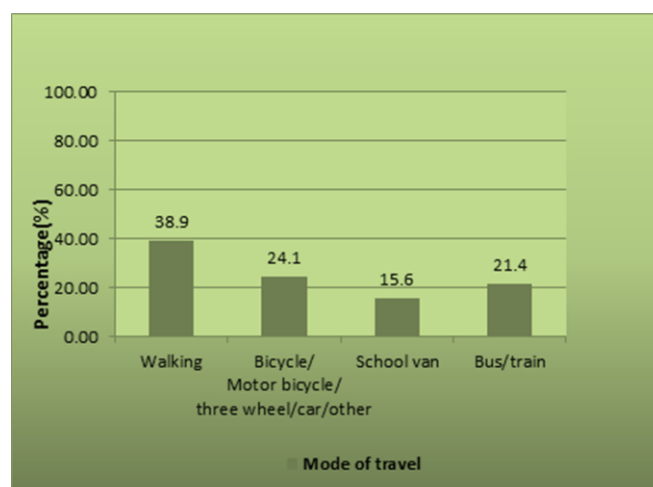
Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of currently schooling children (Aged 5 -20 years) by traveling time to school and sector – 2012

Sector	Total	Traveling time to school from house			
		15 min or less	16 -30 min	31 - 60 min	More than 60 min
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**49.7**	**34.9**	**13.0**	**2.4**
Urban	100	60.8	25.3	12.9	1.0
Rural	100	48.1	36.3	13.0	2.6
Estate	100	38.2	42.6	14.2	5.0

4. Health

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

The survey reveals that 17.2 percent of the household population obtains health treatments at least ones in a month from the government hospitals and 14.5 percent from the private hospitals as out-patients. About 8.3 percent of all the household population has got treatments from the government hospitals and 1.0 percent from the private hospitals at least once in a year as admitted-in-patients. Out of the total household population in Sri Lanka, 14.1 percent of is suffering from at least one chronic illness or disability condition (See Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of household population by health status and sector – 2012					
	Health status of household population				
Sector	Obtained outpatient health care at government hospital	Stayed at a government hospital as an inpatient	Obtained outpatient healthcare at private hospital	Stayed at a private hospital as an inpatient	Suffering from chronic illness/disability
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**17.2**	**8.3**	**14.5**	**1.0**	**14.1**
Urban	12.4	6.2	13.9	1.0	16.0
Rural	18.1	8.7	15.0	1.1	13.8
Estate	19.9	8.4	8.6	0.3	11.7

The survey finds the information related to the reason for visiting government and private hospitals as outpatients and the results are given in the Table 4.2 and 4.3. It indicates that as usual, majority has visited in both government and private hospitals to take treatment for illnesses. The distribution pattern of reasons to visit hospital does not show much difference between the government and private hospitals at national level. In relation to the information collected regarding the reason for visiting a hospital from the persons who had obtained any treatments as outpatients, nearly 82 percent has visited the government hospital to obtain treatments for illnesses and about 8 percent for medical tests or for a consultation (see Table 4.2). Also nearly 85 percent among such visitors has visited to private hospital to obtain treatments for illnesses and about 6 percent reported for medical tests or for a consultation (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of patients obtained treatment from government hospital as outpatients by the reason for visiting and sector – 2012							
		Reason for visiting government hospitals as an out patient					
Sector	Total	Treatments for illness	Treatments for injury	Medical tests/ consultations	Preventive injection	Infection	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**82.5**	**4.4**	**8.0**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**3.1**
Urban	100	77.8	3.4	11.7	1.1	2.3	3.7
Rural	100	82.6	4.6	7.7	1.6	0.4	3.2
Estate	100	91.2	4.6	3.3	-	-	0.9

- *Cell counts are not sufficient to give reliable estimates*

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of patients obtained treatment from private hospital as outpatients by the reason for visiting and sector – 2012							
Sector	Total	Reason for visiting private hospital as an out patient					
		Treatments for illness	Treatments for injury	Medical tests/ consultations	Preventive injection	Infection	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**85.6**	**4.0**	**6.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**2.5**
Urban	100	86.6	2.8	8.4	0.7	-	1.6
Rural	100	85.2	4.3	6.2	0.9	0.7	2.8
Estate	100	92.0	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.5

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of patients obtained treatment from government hospital as admitted-in-patients by the reason for admitting and sector – 2012								
Sector	Total	Reason for staying in government hospital						
		Treatments for illness	Treatments for wounds/ fractions	Operation/ surgery	Child delivery	Infection	Accident	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**58.7**	**8.1**	**12.1**	**10.5**	**1.7**	**3.3**	**5.6**
Urban	100	56.0	8.7	10.8	15.0	2.7	2.1	4.7
Rural	100	59.2	7.8	12.5	9.9	1.6	3.4	5.7
Estate	100	57.2	13.4	8.3	9.1	1.0	5.7	5.3

- Cell counts are not sufficient to give reliable estimates

The survey collects the reasons for staying hospital from the persons who obtained the treatment as inpatients also. According to this investigation the most of the persons had taken the treatment as inpatient due to an illness (government 58.7% and private 61.4%).

In rural and estate sectors around ten out of hundred inpatients admitted to government hospitals for child delivery while in urban sector around one in seven persons among this population was admitted for a delivery of a child. However the percentage admition for child delivery is less in private hospital than government hospitals. (See Table 4.4 and 4.5).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of patients obtained treatment from private hospital as admitted-in-patients by the reason for admitting and sector – 2012								
Sector	Total	Reason for staying in private hospital						
		Treatments for illness	Treatments for wounds/ fractions	Operation/ surgery	Child delivery	Infection	Accident	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**61.4**	**6.1**	**14.7**	**7.6**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**7.6**
Urban	100	61.6	5.5	19.9	6.0	-	-	7.0
Rural	100	61.2	6.1	13.5	8.0	0.8	2.5	7.8
Estate	100	68.3	13.5	18.1	-	-	-	-

- *Cell counts are not sufficient to give reliable estimates*

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of head of the households suffering from chronic illness or disability by sector- 2012/13
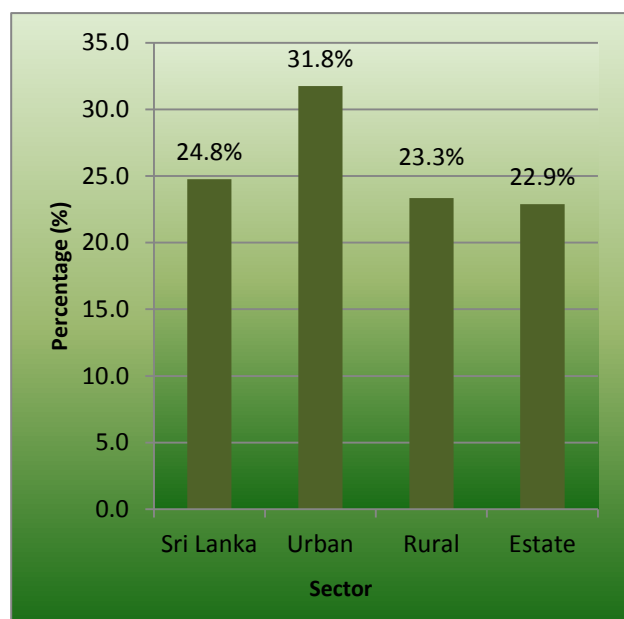
The survey has also found that among the total household heads in Sri Lanka, 24.8% are suffering from at least one chronic illness or a disability condition as listed in table 4.6 and this situation is significantly higher in the urban sector than in the other two sectors (see figure 4.1).

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of population who suffered from chronic illnesses/disabilities by type of chronic illness/disabilities - 2012

Chronic illness/Disability	Percentage (%)
Total	**100.0**
Heart diseases	8.1
Blood pressure	23.2
Diabetics	18.7
Asthma	9.6
Epilepsy	1.5
Cancer	1.3
Stomach diseases/Gastritis	2.6
Diseases related to eyes	1.9
Diseases related to ears	2.0
Arthritis	5.1
Psychological/Mental	3.1
Hemorrhoid	0.9
Catarrh	3.3
Headache	1.4
Naturally Disabled	2.9
Accident	2.7
Other	11.5

5. Income

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

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

5.1 Household Income

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

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

The survey results revealed that the mean monthly household income in Sri Lanka was Rs. 46,207 in 2012. The highest mean monthly income value reported from the urban sector (Rs. 68,336) and the lowest value reported from the estate sector (Rs. 31,895). Table 5.1 shows that the median monthly household income in Sri Lanka was Rs. 30,400 in 2012, which means one half of the households in the country received more than Rs. 30,400 per month per household in 2012. When the provinces are compared, the Western province which reported the highest average monthly household income which is Rs.64,944 and nearly more than two times higher than the values reported by the Eastern province which reported the lowest values for both the median and the mean household income.

Table 5.1: Household income (mean and median monthly) and household size by sector and province - 2012

Sector/Province	Mean	Median	Household Size
	Rs.	Rs.	Persons
Sri Lanka	**46,207**	**30,400**	**3.9**
Urban	68,336	41,958	4.0
Rural	42,184	28,921	3.8
Estate	31,895	25,664	4.1
Western	64,944	42,126	4.0
Central	38,558	28,283	4.0
Southern	41,816	28,076	3.8
Northern	37503	23250	3.9
Eastern	28,113	21,688	4.1
North western	46,253	27,679	3.7
North Central	35,771	27,839	3.8
Uva	40,644	25,150	3.7
Sabaragamuwa	36,379	27,800	3.7

Figure 5.1: Mean and median of monthly household income by sector - 2012
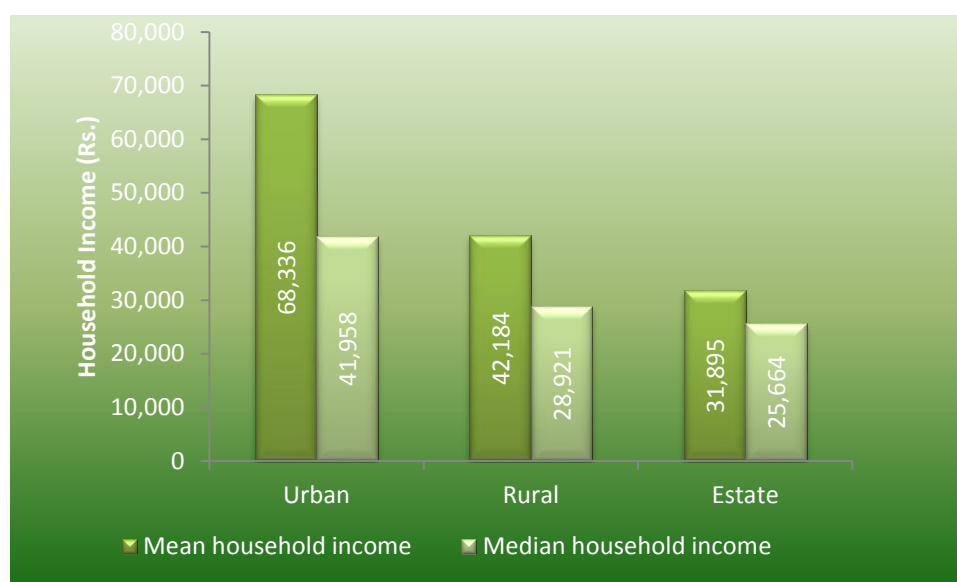
In addition to the median value, decile groups also ease the understanding about an income distribution, particularly the inequality of the distribution. The boundary values of the decile groups break a distribution into 10 equal size groups and the first decile holds the population 10 percent to which the lowest values of the distribution are attributed. Hence, to obtain the range values of the household income deciles, all the households are arranged in ascending order of the income and divided into 10 equal size groups. Table 5.2 and 5.3 shows the mean and median household income values reported within the national and sector level household income deciles respectively.

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

The distributions of shares of income of deciles to total household income at each sector and at the national level as well show a similar pattern (Table 5.4). The 10th decile groups in all the sectors and whole country hold very high shares of household income and the corresponding figures for urban, rural and estate sectors are 41.6 percent, 37.0 percent and 29.2 percent respectively.

Table 5.2 : Mean and median household income by household income decile - 2012			
Decile group	Range	Mean	Median
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		**46,207**	**30,400**
1	less than 10750	6,499	6,813
2	10750 - 16162	13,635	13,650
3	16163 - 20600	18,468	18,471
4	20601 - 25467	23,083	23,126
5	25468 - 30400	27,872	27,748
6	30401 - 36576	33,377	33,264
7	36577 - 45325	40,714	40,700
8	45326 -57499	51,147	51,050
9	57500 - 86000	68,681	66,767
10	More than 86000	178,709	126,868

Table 5.5 shows the household shares and income shares of the national household income deciles to total number of households and total income respectively at national and sector levels. According to the Table 5.5, 18.2 percent of the urban sector households that received 54.2 percent of the total urban sector household income fall in the tenth national decile group in which all the households in this decile received over Rs. 86000 monthly per household. On the other hand when the table 5.5 is carefully examined, it also shows that 50 percent of the estate sector households were among the poorest 40 percent households of the country in 2012 and their contribution to the total household income of the estate sector was 24 percent.

Table 5.3: Mean and median monthly household income by household income decile and sector - 2012									
Decile group	Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		**68336**	**41958**		**42184**	**28921**		**31895**	**25664**
1	Less than 14725	10116	10845	Less than 10309	6043	6379	Less than 8943	5837	6242
2	14725-21379	18313	18300	10309-15533	13037	13042	8943-13773	11798	12071
3	21380-27955	24628	25000	15534-19825	17755	17800	13774-17135	15504	15524
4	27956-34226	31044	30803	19826-24425	22028	22000	17136-21724	19607	19303
5	34227-41958	38655	38991	24426-28921	26598	26549	21725-25664	23831	24100
6	41959-51600	47155	47272	28922-34682	31711	31566	25665-29754	27676	27537
7	51601-63333	57179	57651	34683-42222	38197	37993	29755-35010	31900	31721
8	63334-81843	71490	70400	42223-53633	47739	47890	35011-44444	38819	38456
9	81844-124343	100302	99200	53634-77267	62921	61407	44445-58256	50682	50681
10	More than 124343	285803	192500	More than 77267	155923	112776	More than 58256	94203	76293

Table 5.4: Share of income to total household income by household income deciles and sector - 2012								
Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All groups		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**		**100.0**
1	less than 10750	1.4	Less than 14725	1.5	Less than 10309	1.4	Less than 8943	1.9
2	10750 - 16162	3.0	14725-21379	2.7	10309-15533	3.1	8943-13773	3.6
3	16163 - 20600	4.0	21380-27955	3.6	15534-19825	4.2	13774-17135	4.8
4	20601 - 25467	5.0	27956-34226	4.5	19826-24425	5.2	17136-21724	6.3
5	25468 - 30400	6.0	34227-41958	5.6	24426-28921	6.3	21725-25664	7.3
6	30401 - 36576	7.2	41959-51600	6.9	28922-34682	7.5	25665-29754	8.7
7	36577 - 45325	8.8	51601-63333	8.3	34683-42222	9.1	29755-35010	10.0
8	45326 -57499	11.1	63334-81843	10.5	42223-53633	11.3	35011-44444	12.1
9	57500 - 86000	14.8	81844-124343	14.7	53634-77267	14.9	44445-58256	16.0
10	More than 86000	38.7	More than 124343	41.6	More than 77267	37.0	More than 58256	29.2

Table 5.5: Share of income to total household income and percentage of households by national household income decile and sector - 2012

National household income decile group and range (Rs.)		Percentage of households (%)				Share of income (%)			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All deciles		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1	less than 10750	10	4.9	11.0	12.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8
2	10750 - 16162	10	7.0	10.5	13.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.7
3	16163 - 20600	10	6.7	10.6	11.0	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.8
4	20601 - 25467	10	8.1	10.3	12.6	5.0	4.5	5.2	6.1
5	25468 - 30400	10	7.8	10.3	12.7	6.0	5.6	6.3	7.5
6	30401 - 36576	10	7.7	10.5	10.6	7.2	6.9	7.5	8.7
7	36577 - 45325	10	11.2	9.9	8.1	8.8	8.4	9.1	10.0
8	45326 -57499	10	11.6	9.8	8.5	11.1	10.4	11.3	12.1
9	57500 - 86000	10	16.9	8.6	7.3	14.8	14.6	14.9	15.8
10	More than 86000	10	18.2	8.6	3.1	38.7	41.7	37.0	29.5

5.2 Inequality of income

Table 5.6: percentage share of income received by poorest to richest households by sector - 2012

Sector	Share of income			
	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Middle 60%	Poorest 40%
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**53.5**	**4.4**	**42.1**	**13.3**
Urban	56.4	4.2	39.5	12.3
Rural	51.9	4.5	43.6	14.0
Estate	45.3	5.5	49.2	16.5

The simplest but a popular way to understand the income inequalities is dividing the population into income quintiles and analyzing the proportions of income calculated at each quintile from poorest to richest. A national household income quintile represents 20% or one fifth of the total households in Sri Lanka. The bottom or the fifth quintile holds the richest 20% households, the top or the first is for the poorest 20% and the 60% from second to fourth quintiles are considered as middle income group. The figure 5.2 shows the share of household income by household income quintiles in Sri Lanka. Table 5.6 shows the percentage share of income received by poorest to richest households by sector in Sri Lanka. It reveals that the poorest 40 percent was receiving nearly 13.3 percent of total household income of Sri Lanka.

It is shown in Figure 5.2 that the richest 20 percent (9th and 10th decile groups) was receiving nearly 53.5 percent of the total household income of Sri Lanka while the poorest 20 percent (1st and 2nd decile groups) was receiving only 4.4 percent. When the middle

60percent (3rd to 8th decile groups) or the middle three quintiles are considered, the corresponding figure was 42.1 percent.

Figure 5.2: Share of household income by household income quintiles – 2012
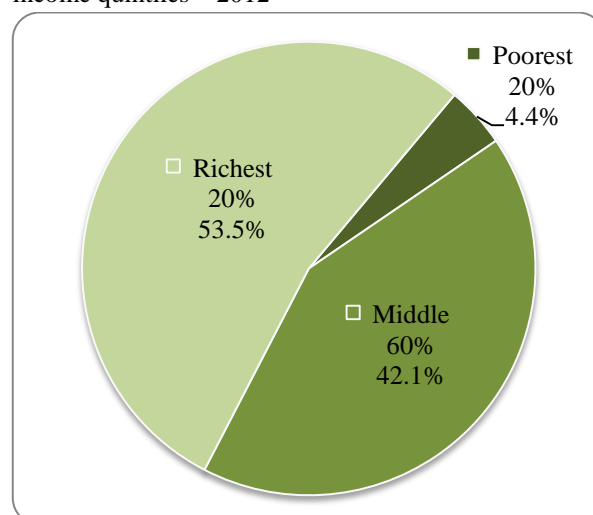
5.2.1. Gini coefficient

Gini coefficient (Gini) is one of the widely used indicators to measure the depth of inequality of an income distribution. The Gini is based on the Lorenz curve which plots cumulative percentage of the total income of the population in y axis and cumulative percentage of the households in x axis. The Gini can take values between zero and one and the line drawn at 45 degrees or the diagonal of the Lorenz curve represents a distribution with zero Gini value which indicates perfectly equal or zero level of inequity of the distribution. The Lorenz curve shown in Figure 5.3 is based on the monthly household income values reported in HIES 2012. The survey results revealed that the Gini of the household income in Sri Lanka is 0.48 with urban, rural and estate sectors reporting 0.51, 0.47 and 0.39 for Gini values respectively.

Table 5.7 presents the Gini coefficients of household income, per capita income and income receiver's income by sectors and by provinces. When the sectors are compared, both the Gini coefficients of household income and per-capita income take the lowest values in the estate sector. Gini values of household, per-capita and income receivers' income are high in Northern province. The North Central province shows the lowest household income inequality with 0.39 of Gini.

Figure 5.3: Lorenz curve for household income distribution – 2012
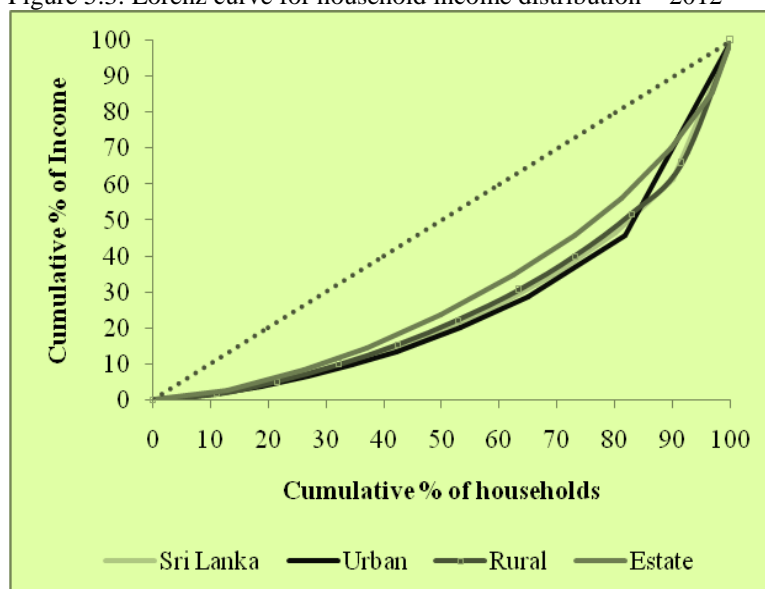
Table 5.7: Gini coefficients of household income, per capita income and income receiver's income by sectors and by province - 2012

Sector and Province	Gini coefficient of Household income	Gini coefficient of Per capita income	Gini coefficient of Income receiver's income
Sri Lanka	**0.48**	**0.47**	**0.54**
Urban	0.51	0.51	0.56
Rural	0.47	0.45	0.53
Estate	0.39	0.35	0.45
Western	0.48	0.47	0.55
Central	0.42	0.40	0.47
Southern	0.47	0.45	0.53
Northern	0.54	0.52	0.59
Eastern	0.42	0.40	0.47
North western	0.52	0.52	0.58
North Central	0.39	0.40	0.47
Uva	0.51	0.50	0.58
Sabaragamuwa	0.41	0.39	0.47

Table 5.8: Household size by monthly household income decile and sector - 2012

Household income decile	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income range	Household Size	Income range	Household Size	Income range	Household Size	Income range	Household Size
	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)	(Rs.)	(Persons)
All groups		**3.9**		**4.0**		**3.8**		**4.1**
1	Less than 10750	2.8	Less than 14725	3.0	Less than 10309	2.8	Less than 8943	2.1
2	10750-16162	3.3	14725-21379	3.0	10309-15533	3.2	8943-13773	3.3
3	16163-20600	3.5	21380-27955	3.8	15534-19825	3.6	13774-17135	3.5
4	20601-25467	3.8	27956-34226	4.0	19826-24425	3.7	17136-21724	3.8
5	25468-30400	3.9	34227-41958	4.1	24426-28921	3.8	21725-25664	4.2
6	30401-36576	4.1	41959-51600	4.1	28922-34682	4.0	25665-29754	4.2
7	36577-45325	4.1	51601-63333	4.4	34683-42222	4.1	29755-35010	5.1
8	45326-57499	4.3	63334-81843	4.3	42223-53633	4.3	35011-44444	4.8
9	57500-86000	4.5	81844-124343	4.6	53634-77267	4.3	44445-58256	4.7
10	More than 86000	4.5	More than 124343	4.5	More than 77267	4.6	More than 58256	5.7

Table 5.9: Mean and Median monthly per capita income by per capita income decile and sector - 2012

Per capita income decile	Sri Lanka			Urban			Rural			Estate		
	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median	Income range	Mean	Median
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		**11932**	**7871**		**17150**	**10167**		**11003**	**7617**		**7719**	**6047**
1	Less than 3168	2046	2220	Less than 4000	2799	3011	Less than 3039	1909	2014	Less than 3029	2279	2246
2	3168-4401	3816	3817	4000-5710	4899	4893	3039-4264	3676	3702	3029-4040	3554	3523
3	4402-5454	4931	4950	5711-6845	6250	6292	4265-5245	4769	4766	4041-4708	4339	4376
4	5455-6530	5991	5989	6846-8333	7673	7652	5246-6314	5782	5789	4709-5185	4969	5000
5	6531-7871	7207	7217	8334-10167	9367	9376	6315-7617	6955	6927	5186-6047	5590	5542
6	7872-9407	8615	8602	10168-12625	11313	11171	7618-9025	8301	8275	6048-7042	6570	6579
7	9408-11350	10327	10278	12626-16000	14143	14171	9026-10871	9910	9905	7043-8234	7675	7691
8	11351-14792	12914	12821	16001-20856	18101	17711	10872-13773	12191	12146	8235-9537	8922	8923
9	14793-22000	17833	17537	20857-32794	25647	25000	13774-20349	16601	16452	9538-12800	11097	10909
10	More than 22000	45686	32234	More than 32794	71592	50556	More than 20349	39980	29406	More than 12800	22654	15468

5.2.2 Household size

Number of persons, including boarders and servants usually live in a household is the definition given for the household size. According to the survey the mean household size in Sri Lanka has come down to 3.9 persons per household in 2012. Table 5.8 shows that the household size gradually increases from about 2.8 persons to about 4.5 persons with the increase of the household income across the first to tenth decile group in Sri Lanka and in all the sectors as well.

5.3 Per capita income

Per capita income is frequently used as a better indicator to understand and compare the country's standard of living over time periods. Per capita income in a domain is calculated by dividing the estimated total household income by the estimated number of household population in the domain and is also used to measure and compare the wealth status between domains. According to the Table 5.10, which shows the mean and median monthly per-capita income of the country by sector and province levels in 2012, the mean monthly per capita income at national level was Rs. 11,932 and the median was Rs. 7,871.

Table 5.10: Mean and median monthly per capita income by sector and by province - 2012

Sector and province	Mean	Median
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Sri Lanka	**11932**	**7871**
Urban	17150	10167
Rural	11003	7617
Estate	7719	6047
Western	16360	10424
Central	9613	7018
Southern	11065	7557
Northern	9533	6071
Eastern	6871	5266
North Western	12476	7616
North Central	9546	7339
Uva	10998	6772
Sabaragamuwa	9726	7414

The Table 5.9 displays the distributions of per capita income by national and sector level per capita income decile groups. The decile mean values indicate the high positive skewedness of the per-capita income distribution and according to the decile range values, more than seventy percent of the total population receives per-capita income less than the value of the national mean per-capita income (Rs. 11,932). Further comparisons show that the mean income of the richest ten percent of the population is nearly twenty two times higher than that of the poorest ten percent. The urban and rural sectors also shows a similar pattern of high inequality between the rich and the poor but in the estate sector, the per capita income distribution shows the least inequality of the per capita income with relatively narrow distance between the mean and the median, confirming the lowest Gini value among the sectors, reported in table 5.7. However the richest 20 percent of the total population in Sri Lanka shared nearly 53 percent of the total household income in 2012.

Figure 5.3: Share of per capita income - 2012
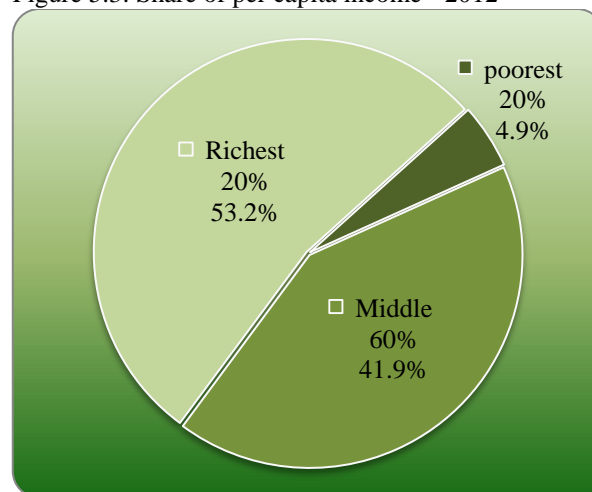
According to the survey findings, table 5.9 presents the mean and median monthly per capita income values by per capita income decile groups and adds to the knowledge that the poorest 5% persons of Sri Lanka in 2012 received less than Rs. 2,220 monthly which is indicated by the median value of the first per capita income decile. When the per capita income deciles are considered in the table 5.11 the household size goes down from 4.1 to 3.3 as it moves from poorest to richest income groups.

Table 5.11: Mean monthly per capita income, household size and share of income by national monthly per capita income decile - 2012

Decile group	Per capita Income range (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	Household size (Persons)	Share of income (%)
All groups		**11932**	**3.9**	**100**
1	Less than 3168	2046	4.1	1.7
2	3168-4401	3816	4.4	3.2
3	4402-5454	4931	4.3	4.1
4	5455-6530	5991	4.2	5.0
5	6531-7871	7207	4.0	6.0
6	7872-9407	8615	3.9	7.2
7	9408-11350	10327	3.8	8.7
8	11351-14792	12914	3.6	10.8
9	14793-22000	17833	3.4	14.9
10	More than 22000	45686	3.3	38.3

5.4 Income receiver's income

In order to obtain the Income receiver's income, the HIES records the household income, received from all the sources, by source and person. The Income receiver's income is the sum of the income values recorded in each income section arranged according to the income source in the survey questionnaire. If a person is less than 15 years old or his aggregated total monthly income is less than Rs. 250, then he was not defined as an income receiver by the HIES 2012 and such income values were added to the income of the heads of the respective households. It is evident that the household income is accordingly construct on the income of the income receivers in the household and thus the total household income of the country is equal to the sum of the income values recorded at all of the source sections of the survey questionnaire by the total income receivers in the country.

Figure 5.4: Average number of income receivers per household by sector and province - 2012
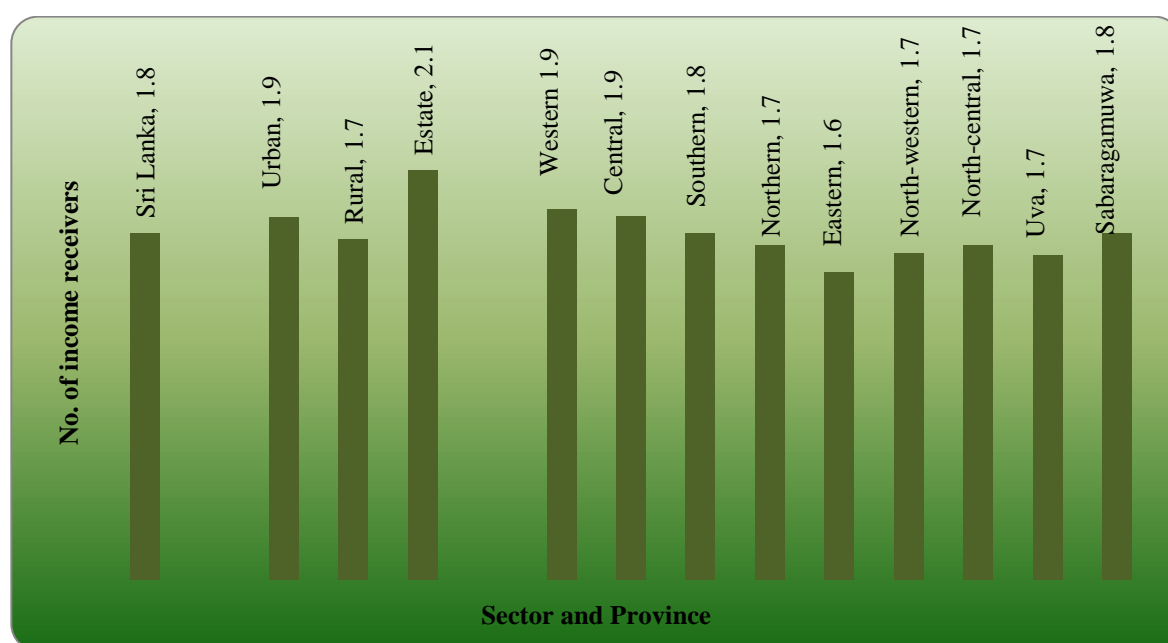
Table 5.12: Income receiver's mean monthly income by income receiver's income decile and sector - 2012

Income receiver's income decile	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income range	Mean income	Income range	Mean income	Income range	Mean income	Income range	Mean income
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		**25778**		**36174**		**24079**		**15035**
1	Less than 3200	1564	Less than 5000	2504	Less than 3000	1505	Less than 3000	1688
2	3200-6743	4961	5000-10000	7947	3000-6103	4658	3000-5500	4256
3	6744-10000	8556	10001-14000	12214	6104-9500	7905	5501-7508	6483
4	10001-13000	11657	14001-17036	15532	9501-12402	10956	7509-9300	8482
5	13001-16210	14733	17037-21000	19182	12403-15771	14209	9301-11440	10373
6	16211-20000	18236	21001-25458	23343	15772-19560	17606	11441-13324	12390
7	20001-25000	22618	25459-32000	28871	19561-24393	21743	13325-15610	14542
8	25001-32078	28411	32001-41250	36550	24394-30745	27318	15611-19000	17300
9	32079-47739	38413	41251-64600	51125	30746-44532	36555	19001-27700	22227
10	More than 47739	109565	More than 64600	166591	More than 44532	98488	More than 27700	52827

Table 5.13: Average number of income receivers by monthly household income decile and sector– 2012

Household income decile	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers	Household income range (Rs.)	Mean no. of income receivers
All groups		**1.8**		**1.9**		**1.7**		**2.1**
1	Less than 10750	1.2	Less than 14725	1.3	Less than 10309	1.2	Less than 8943	1.3
2	10750-16162	1.4	14725-21379	1.3	10309-15533	1.4	8943-13773	1.6
3	16163-20600	1.5	21380-27955	1.6	15534-19825	1.5	13774-17135	1.8
4	20601-25467	1.6	27956-34226	1.7	19826-24425	1.6	17136-21724	1.9
5	25468-30400	1.7	34227-41958	1.9	24426-28921	1.7	21725-25664	1.9
6	30401-36576	1.8	41959-51600	1.9	28922-34682	1.8	25665-29754	1.9
7	36577-45325	1.9	51601-63333	2.1	34683-42222	1.8	29755-35010	2.5
8	45326-57499	2.1	63334-81843	2.2	42223-53633	2.1	35011-44444	2.4
9	57500-86000	2.2	81844-124343	2.2	53634-77267	2.1	44445-58256	2.7
10	More than 86000	2.2	More than 124343	2.3	More than 77267	2.2	More than 58256	3.0

According to figure 5.4, average number of income receivers per household in Sri Lanka was 1.8 persons in 2012 and it has remained unchanged since the HIES 2006/07. Further description at the province level added that the lowest average number of income receivers per household was reported from the Eastern province (1.6), the highest was from the Western and central provinces (1.9) and the other provinces are not significantly away from 1.7 persons per household.

Table 5.14: Mean and median monthly Income receiver's income by sector and by province - 2012

Sector and province	Income receiver's income	
	Mean	Median
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Sri Lanka	**25778**	**16210**
Urban	36174	21000
Rural	24079	15771
Estate	15035	11440
Western	33934	20133
Central	20115	15000
Southern	23598	15000
Northern	21740	14000
Eastern	17953	14800
North Western	27689	15015
North Central	20900	15000
Uva	24017	14300
Sabaragamuwa	20281	15000

The separate analysis of the income receiver's income of the survey reports that the average monthly income receiver's income and median income for the country in 2012 was Rs. 25,778 and Rs. 16,210 respectively. Table 5.14 says that the mean income of the monthly income receiver's income reported by the urban sector is nearly two times higher than those reported by the estate sector. When the Income receiver's income reported in the household income decile groups are considered, in Table 5.13, it shows that the higher the number of income receivers higher the household income.

Table 5.17 shows the income receiver's income share to total household income by monthly income receiver's income deciles made at sector levels and national level. When the national monthly income receiver's income deciles are considered in the analysis, it shows that an income receiver in the lowest decile which shared just 0.6 percent to the total income, received less than Rs. 3200 while every income receiver in the highest decile received more than Rs. 47,739per month sharing massive 42.5 percent of the total income within.

The Gini coefficient values and the summaries of the shares of income of income receivers are shown in table 5.15and table 5.17 respectively. However there were large differences between the shares of income of poor and rich groups in each and every sector confirming the prevailing high inequalities indicated by the high Gini values reported within the country and within all the sectors in 2012. The share of income of income receivers in the lowest two income receiver's income decile groups or the poorest 20% income receivers was only 2.5 per cent to total income of the country but the income receivers in the last two deciles or richest 20% of the income receivers shared by 57.4 percent. The poorest to richest decile ratio is comparatively low in the estate sector and the poorest 20 percent of income receivers shared the total estate sector household income 3.9 percent which is the highest share when compared to the other two sectors.

Table 5.15: Gini coefficient and income share of income receiver's by sector - 2012

Sector	Gini coefficient	Income share of income receiver's		
		Poorest 20 %	Middle 60%	Richest 20%
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**0.54**	**2.5**	**40.1**	**57.4**
Urban	0.56	3.2	36.9	59.9
Rural	0.53	2.5	41.4	56.1
Estate	0.45	3.9	46.2	49.8

Table 5.16: Income receiver's median income by sector and income receiver's income decile - 2012								
Income receiver's income decile	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income range	Median income	Income range	Median income	Income range	Median income	Income range	Median income
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All groups		16210		21000		15771		11440
1	Less than 3200	1500	Less than 5000	2500	Less than 3000	1417	Less than 3000	1557
2	3200-6743	5000	5000-10000	8000	3000-6103	4817	3000-5500	4300
3	6744-10000	8500	10001-14000	12180	6104-9500	8000	5501-7508	6471
4	10001-13000	11860	14001-17036	15200	9501-12402	11000	7509-9300	8500
5	13001-16210	15000	17037-21000	19200	12403-15771	14367	9301-11440	10265
6	16211-20000	18198	21001-25458	23257	15772-19560	17675	11441-13324	12381
7	20001-25000	22573	25459-32000	29000	19561-24393	21640	13325-15610	14515
8	25001-32078	28291	32001-41250	36200	24394-30745	27126	15611-19000	17156
9	32079-47739	37917	41251-64600	50000	30746-44532	36000	19001-27700	21355
10	More than 47739	70732	More than 64600	101000	More than 44532	66117	More than 27700	38167

Table 5.17: Share of income receivers income to total household income by sector and income receiver's income decile - 2012								
Income receiver's income decile	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income	Income range	Share of income
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All groups		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1	Less than 3200	0.6	Less than 5000	0.7	Less than 3000	0.6	Less than 3000	1.2
2	3200-6743	1.9	5000-10000	2.5	3000-6103	1.9	3000-5500	2.8
3	6744-10000	3.8	10001-14000	3.0	6104-9500	3.3	5501-7508	4.3
4	10001-13000	4.0	14001-17036	4.1	9501-12402	4.5	7509-9300	5.7
5	13001-16210	5.6	17037-21000	5.6	12403-15771	5.9	9301-11440	7.0
6	16211-20000	7.4	21001-25458	6.0	15772-19560	7.3	11441-13324	8.1
7	20001-25000	8.6	25459-32000	8.1	19561-24393	9.0	13325-15610	9.7
8	25001-32078	10.7	32001-41250	10.0	24394-30745	11.4	15611-19000	11.5
9	32079-47739	14.9	41251-64600	14.2	30746-44532	15.2	19001-27700	14.7
10	More than 47739	42.5	More than 64600	45.7	More than 44532	40.9	More than 27700	35.1

5.5 Source of income

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

The survey revealed that 85.7 percent of the total household income of the country was received as monetary income in 2012 and it was Rs 39,584 out of Rs. 46,208 on average at national household level. The major part of the monetary income, on average Rs. 16,031 or 34.7 percent of the total household income is sourced from wages and salaries.

The income from agricultural activities is the least contributor among the employment categories. The employment income, in addition to the wages and salaries earned by employees, includes income gained by employers and own account workers engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the country (Table 5.18). The estate sector shows the highest proportion (54.0%) of household income received as wages and salaries alone and recorded the lowest proportion received from other sources of employment income.

Figure 5.5: National distribution of household income by source of income - 2012
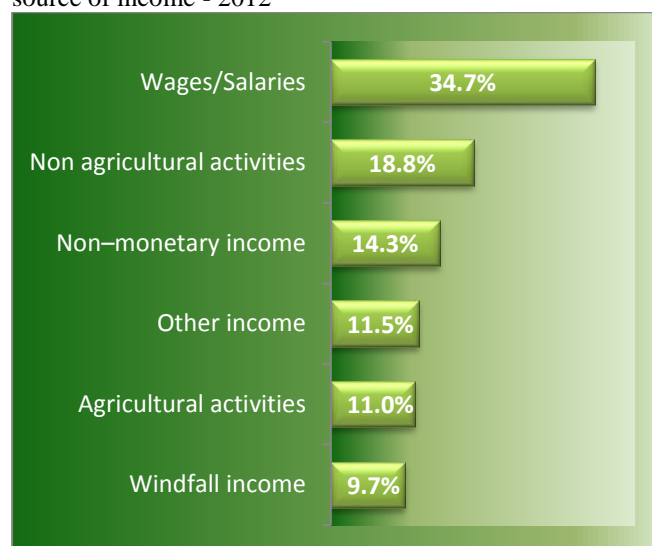
Table 5.18: Average monthly household income by sources of income and sector - 2012								
Source of income	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Total income	**46208**	**100.0**	**68335**	**100.0**	**42183**	**100.0**	**31893**	**100.0**
Monetary income	**39584**	**85.7**	**57483**	**84.1**	**36284**	**86.0**	**28797**	**90.3**
Wages/Salaries	16031	34.7	24183	35.4	14193	33.6	17229	54.0
Agricultural activities	5078	11.0	1870	2.7	5981	14.2	1306	4.1
Non agricultural activities	8674	18.8	16531	24.2	7276	17.2	3028	9.5
Other income	5318	11.5	9179	13.4	4605	10.9	3030	9.5
Windfall income	4483	9.7	5720	8.4	4229	10.0	4204	13.2
Non–monetary income	**6624**	**14.3**	**10852**	**15.9**	**5899**	**14.0**	**3096**	**9.7**
Income in kind	2476	5.4	2267	3.3	2564	6.1	1714	5.4
Estimated value of owner occupied housing	4148	9.0	8585	12.6	3335	7.9	1382	4.3

5.6 Income distribution by characteristics of household head

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

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

Figure 5.6: Mean household income by educational attainment of household head-2012
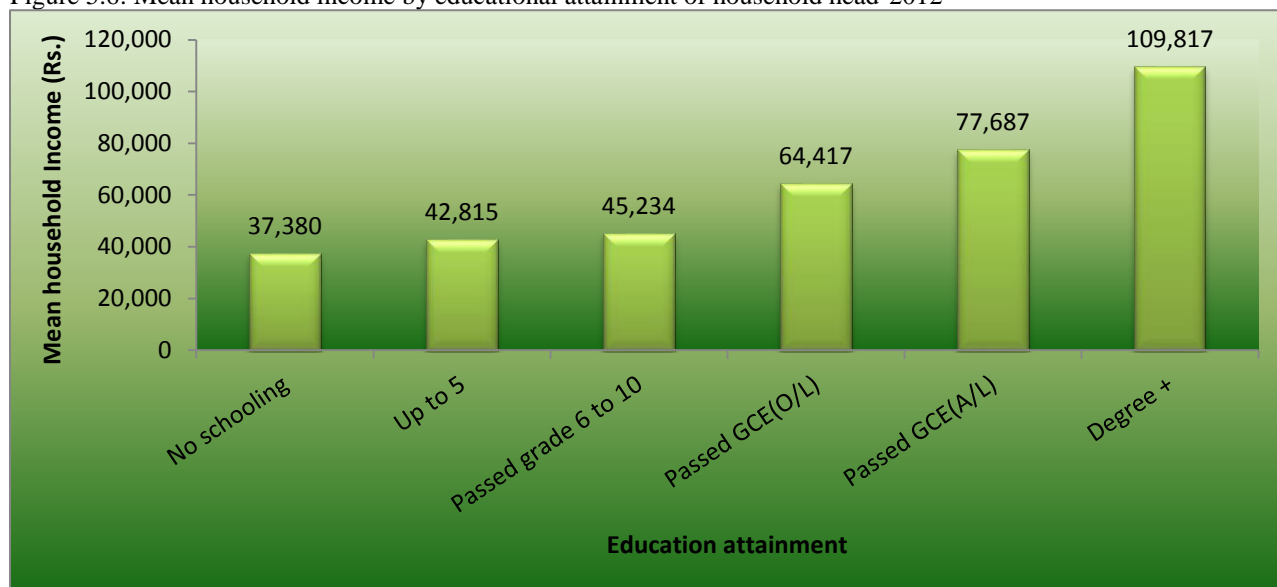
Figure 5.7: Median household income by educational attainment of household head-2012
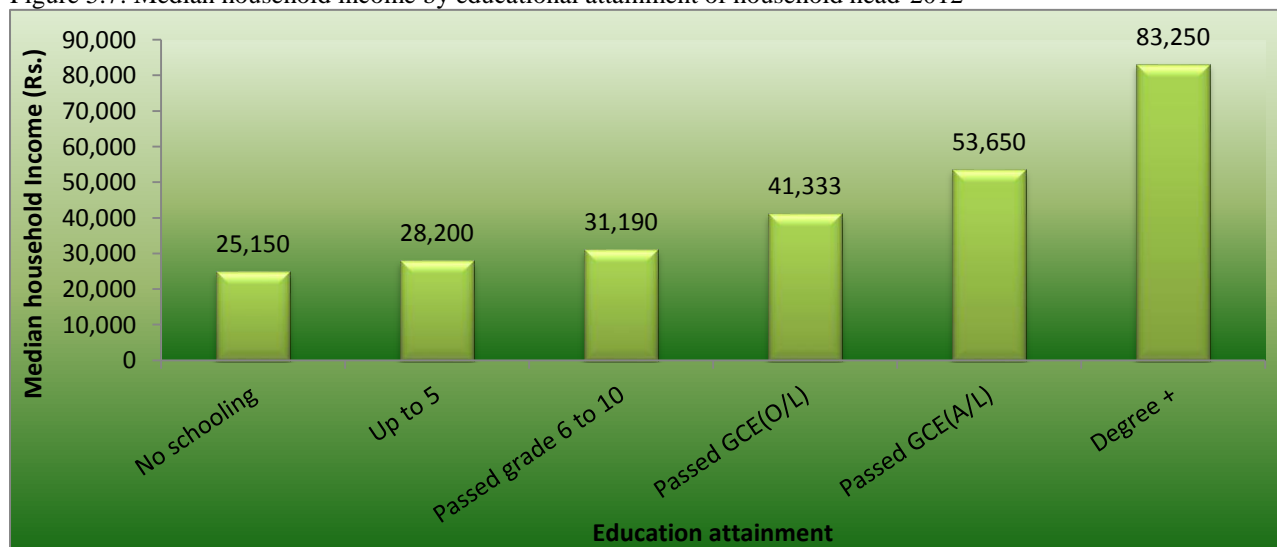
Figure 5.7 shows that, according to the characteristics of the median, 50 percent of the households that headed by a GCE (O/L) or higher examination passed person, receives an income more than or equal to the average household income of the country and 50 percent of the degree holder headed households received beyond Rs. 83,000 monthly in 2012.Further survey reveal that fifty present of the household heads who never attended school receive less than Rs. 25,150income per month.

28

Sri Lanka is among the countries that report very high level of gender equality, according to the many recent international and local studies and the HIES 2012 data also support the finding by reporting no significant gender inequality in terms of household income reported between male and female headed households. However the effect of the level of education of the head of the household on household income is highlighted for both the sexes as shown by Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8: Mean household Income by sex of household head and educational attainment-2012
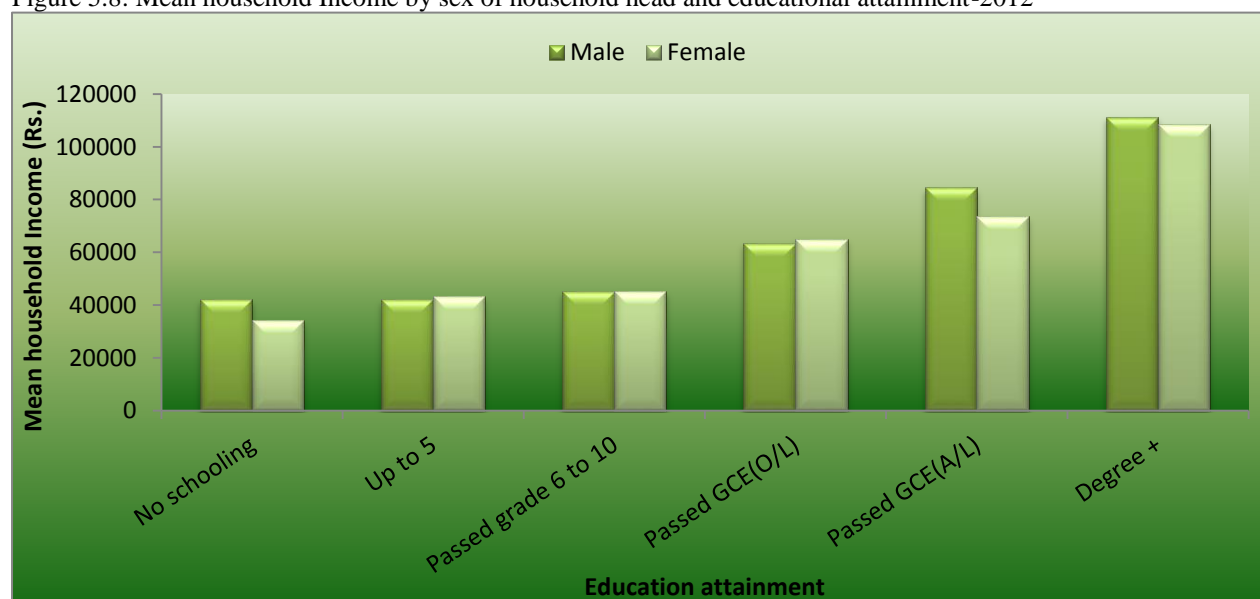
Figure 5.9: Mean household Income by sex of household head and income group -2012
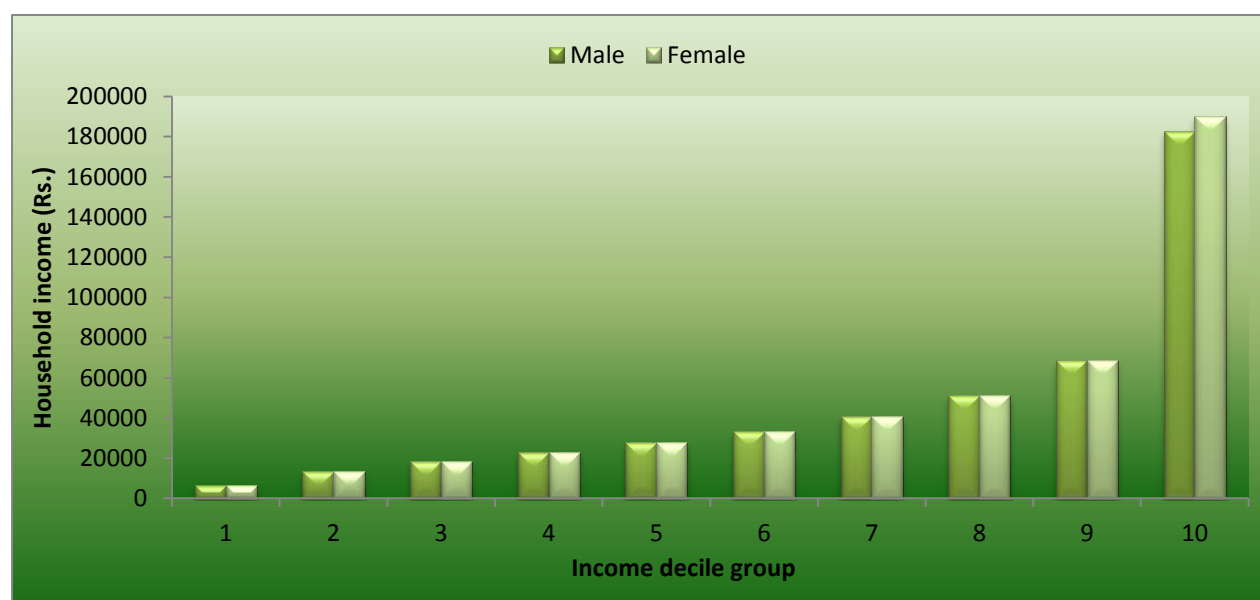
Figure 5.9 shows the results of an investigation made for any gender inequality among different household income levels from rich to poor in terms of household income and finds perfectly similar distributions of mean household income reported at every household income deciles by both the male headed and female headed households. However it should be noted that, according to the definition of household head, all the 23 percent of households headed by female heads are not totally depend on income generated by females and there are many households that identify a female as the head as the responsible male is living away from the household due to economic reasons.

6. Expenditure

Expenditure data referred to consumption expenditure incurred by all the persons in surveyed households. Generally all the expenditure incurred by the household during an item specific reference period is collected under the following three sub sections of the survey questionnaire.

1. Expenditure on food
   (Included boarders and domestic servants food)

2. Expenditure on non-food.
   (Excluded boarders and servants non-food)

3. Expenditure incurred by boarders and domestic servants
   (Non-food expenditure and food purchased and consumed outside the household)

In order to obtain accurate data, the first two sections have been divided into 35 sub categories. There are 19 sub categories, such as cereals, prepared foods, pulses, vegetables, fish, meat etc. under the section of expenditure on food. Expenditure on non-food items has been divided into 16 sub-groups, such as housing, fuel and light, durable goods, health and personal care expenses etc.

Under the food expenditure, information was gathered within the 7 consecutive days of the survey week starting from Monday to Sunday to get complete household consumption. For each day number of persons present for meals and consumption quantities and values for each and every consumed food items within the household or purchased and consumed outside the household were reported. Home grown and received-free food items were estimated according to the local market value. Initially this information was recorded in a separate form (food diary) by respondent households on a daily basis.

Considering the non-food expenditure, the amount spent for each item by each member of the household under the given reference period was recorded. This reference period varies from one month to twelve months period depending on the frequency of purchasing of items according to the pattern of consumer behaviour i.e. one month for expenditure on housing, fuel and light, health and personal care expenses; six months for expenditure on clothing and foot wear; twelve months for durable goods etc.

Personal expenditure on boarders and domestic servants who usually live in the household is also reported in the relevant section of the schedule. It is to be noted that the values of purchased non-food items and services incurred during the reference period were added in this section. Considering the local market prices, the estimated values of non-food items received free of charge and balance price of the items received at concession prices are also included

The enumerators were advised to make three visits to households and guide the respondents to carry out these activities in accurate manner. Soon after getting the information from the household, it is corrected where necessary and entered into the main survey schedule by the enumerator.

6.1 Household expenditure

Table 6.1: Average monthly household expenditure and household size by sector and by province - 2012

Sector and	Mean household expenditure	Mean household Size
Province	(Rs.)	(persons)
Sri Lanka	40887	3.9
Sector		
Urban	59001	4.0
Rural	37561	3.8
Estate	29779	4.1
Province		
Western	59117	4.0
Central	35940	4.0
Southern	37452	3.8
Northern	35282	3.9
Eastern	28868	4.1
North-western	34446	3.7
North-central	32497	3.8
Uva	30664	3.7
Sabaragamuwa	31540	3.7

The survey results reveal that the average monthly total household expenditure for both food and drink and non-food items is Rs. 40,887 for Sri Lanka in 2012. When it is disaggregated at residential sectors, monthly household expenditure in urban sector is Rs. 59,001,

rural sector is Rs.37,561 and 29,779 in estate sector on average (Table 6.1). It depicts that an average household in urban sector spends approximately Rs. 30,000 more per month than the estate sector. The Table 6.1 also shows the household size in each sector and province. Eastern province indicates the largest household size and yet the lowest household monthly expenditure in 2012. Among the provinces in Sri Lanka, the highest mean monthly household expenditure is reported from the Western province (Rs59,117). The mean household expenditure reported by all the provinces other than the Western province is below the national mean.

Table 6.2: Average monthly household expenditure by expenditure decile and by Sector – 2012/13

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Expenditure range (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure range (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure range (Rs.)	Mean expenditure (Rs.)
All		40887		59001		37561		29779
1	Less than 13788	10232	Less than 19262	14757	Less than 12914	9783	Less than 12904	9349
2	13788 - 18133	16035	19262 - 25163	22421	12914 - 17280	15290	12904 - 16407	14660
3	18134 - 21581	19912	25164 - 30743	27883	17281 - 20633	19064	16408 - 19299	17814
4	21582 - 25449	23519	30744 - 36563	33704	20634 - 24047	22293	19300 - 22254	20972
5	25450 - 30051	27709	36564 - 42811	39724	24048 - 28331	26065	22255 - 25580	23999
6	30052 - 35365	32565	42812 - 50333	46464	28332 - 33028	30581	25581 - 28801	27108
7	35366 - 42427	38754	50334 - 58955	54435	33029 - 39281	35962	28802 - 32814	31114
8	42428 - 53116	47280	58956 - 75349	66393	39282 - 48962	43706	32815 - 40258	37005
9	53117 - 76949	63004	75350 - 103075	88174	48963 - 70811	57877	40259 - 51696	45487
10	More than 76949	130001	More than 103075	196532	More than 70811	115050	More than 51696	71520

Considering the table 6.2, the average monthly expenditure of a household in the tenth expenditure decile group (Rs. 130,001) is approximately twelve times greater than that of the first decile group (Rs. 10,232). Similar pattern could be seen in urban and rural sectors as well. But in estate sector, the variation in mean expenditure among the deciles is not as high as the other two sectors. This feature is graphically shown in the following figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Average monthly household expenditure by expenditure decile and Sector – 2012
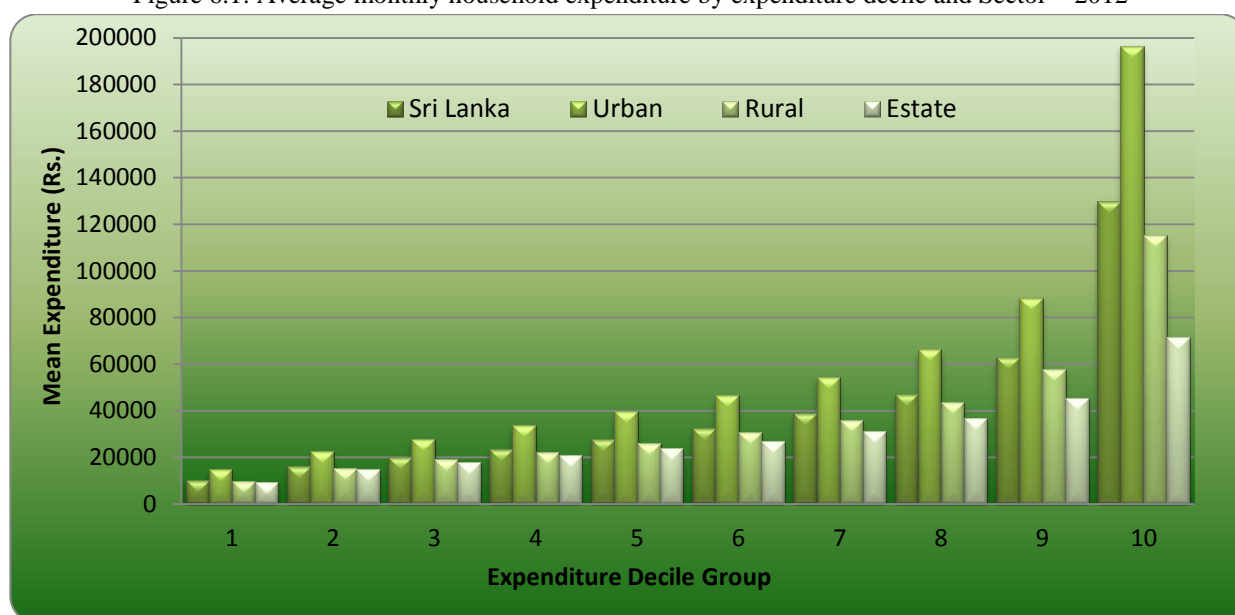
Table 6.3: Share of household expenditure by household expenditure decile and sector - 2012

Decile group	Sri Lanka		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share (%)	Expenditure group (Rs.)	Share (%)
All groups		100		100		100		100
1	Less than 13788	2.5	Less than 19262	2.5	Less than 12914	2.6	Less than 12904	3.2
2	13788 - 18133	3.9	19262 - 25163	3.8	12914 - 17280	4.1	12904 - 16407	4.9
3	18134 - 21581	4.9	25164 - 30743	4.7	17281 - 20633	5.1	16408 - 19299	5.9
4	21582 - 25449	5.8	30744 - 36563	5.7	20634 - 24047	6.0	19300 - 22254	7.1
5	25450 - 30051	6.8	36564 - 42811	6.7	24048 - 28331	6.9	22255 - 25580	8.0
6	30052 - 35365	8.0	42812 - 50333	7.9	28332 - 33028	8.2	25581 - 28801	9.1
7	35366 - 42427	9.5	50334 - 58955	9.3	33029 - 39281	9.6	28802 - 32814	10.6
8	42428 - 53116	11.6	58956 - 75349	11.2	39282 - 48962	11.6	32815 - 40258	12.3
9	53117 - 76949	15.4	75350 - 103075	14.9	48963 - 70811	15.4	40259 - 51696	15.7
10	More than 76949	31.8	More than 103075	33.2	More than 70811	30.6	More than 51696	23.2

According to table 6.3, the expenditure shared among deciles, Sri Lanka and all three sectors show fairly a similar distribution pattern. However when the total share of first five deciles are compared, one half of the estate sector households share 29% while it is just 23% and 24 % in urban and estate sectors respectively.

Table 6.4: Household size and percentage of households by national household expenditure decile – 2012

Decile group	National household Expenditure group (Rs.)	Percentage of households				Household size			
		Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate	Sri Lanka	Urban	Rural	Estate
1	Less than 13788	10	3.3	11.5	10.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
2	13788 - 18133	10	5.4	10.7	15.6	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.1
3	18134 - 21581	10	5.0	11.0	11.1	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.6
4	21582 - 25449	10	6.8	10.6	11.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.9
5	25450 - 30051	10	7.9	10.3	12.6	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.5
6	30052 - 35365	10	9.4	10.1	10.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.9
7	35366 - 42427	10	11.7	9.6	9.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.0
8	42428 - 53116	10	14.3	9.2	8.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.7
9	53117 - 76949	10	16.5	8.7	7.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	6.0
10	More than 76949	10	19.7	8.4	1.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

According to Table 6.4, household size increases with household expenditure in all the sectors. Considering the sector percentage proportions of households fall in national household expenditure deciles, the tenth decile group contains 19.7 percent of the urban households which is the highest proportion among sectors. The relevant proportions for the rural and the estate sectors are relatively low (8.4% and 1.3% respectively) confirming with the high sector disparity exists in the country in terms of the household expenditure as well.

Figure 6.2: Lorenz curve for household expenditure - 2012
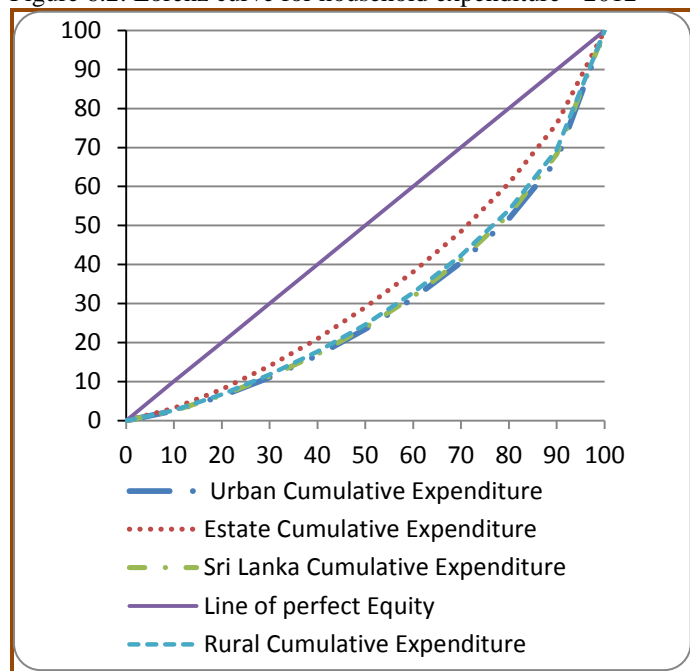
Gini coefficient of household expenditure in Sri Lanka is reported as 0.40 and the Gini coefficient of per-capita expenditure is 0.39 in 2012.(see Table 6.5)

Table 6.5: Gini coefficient of household expenditure and per capita expenditure by sector – 2012

Sector	Gini Coefficient	
	Household expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Sri Lanka	**0.40**	**0.39**
Urban	0.41	0.41
Rural	0.39	0.37
Estate	0.31	0.26

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

6.2   Food ratio

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

The food ratio is one of the principal indicators use to measure living standards of a population. The proportion of expenditure on food and drink to total expenditure is called the food ratio and it is generally given as a percentage.

The survey results reveal that the total average monthly household expenditure for both food and drink and non food was Rs. 40,887 in Sri Lanka in 2012 (Table 6.6). Out of that, an amount of Rs. 15,358 has been spent on food and drink by a household on average. Hence the computed food ratio is 37.6 percent for Sri Lanka in 2012. The computed food ratios for urban, rural and estate sectors are 31.4 percent 39.1 percent and 49.6 percent respectively.

Figure 6.2: Food ratio by province - 2012
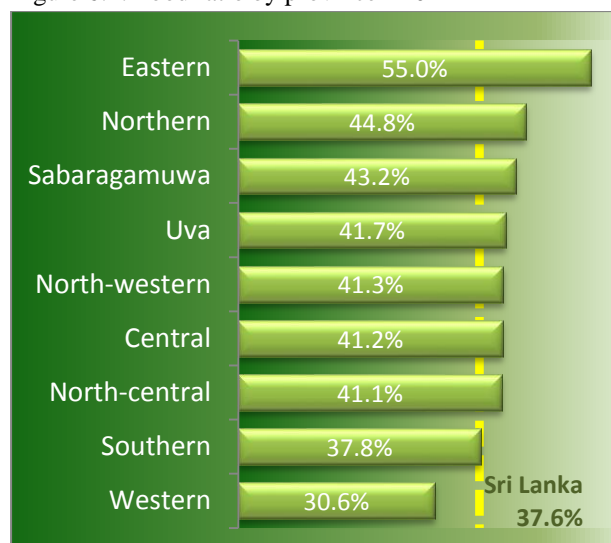
Table 6.6: Average monthly household expenditure on food and non food items by sector and by province - 2012

Sector and	Average household expenditure	Average Expenditure on food & drink	Food ratio	Average Expenditure on non-food items	Non food ratio
Province	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**40887**	**15358**	**37.6**	**25529**	**62.4**
Sector					
Urban	59001	18513	31.4	40487	68.6
Rural	37561	14704	39.1	22857	60.9
Estate	29779	14779	49.6	15000	50.4
Province					
Western	59117	18070	30.6	41047	69.4
Central	35940	14790	41.2	21149	58.8
Southern	37452	14155	37.8	23297	62.2
Northern	35282	15796	44.8	19486	55.2
Eastern	28868	15872	55.0	12996	45.0
North-western	34446	14218	41.3	20227	58.7
North-central	32497	13348	41.1	19149	58.9
Uva	30664	12781	41.7	17883	58.3
Sabaragamuwa	31540	13637	43.2	17903	56.8

According to the food ratios calculated for each province, the Western province shows the lowest value (30.6 percent). The highest Food ratio is reported from the Eastern province amounting to 55 percent (Figure 6.2). So it is clear that those who live in the Western province spend more on non-food such as housing, education, transport, health, clothing, and entertainments etc. than that of the households in rest of the provinces. Table 6.7 displays the food ratios of national monthly household expenditure deciles and it shows that the food ratios of the first 8 deciles are higher than the national level of 37.6 percent and first 5 deciles reports the food ratio above 50 percent.

Table 6.7: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink, and non food items by national household expenditure decile - 2012

Decile Group	Expenditure Range	Average Expenditure	Food and Drink		Non food items	
			Value	Food ratio	Value	Non food ratio
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(%)	(Rs.)	(%)
All Groups		**40887**	**15358**	**37.6**	**25529**	**62.4**
1	Less than 13788	10232	6485	63.4	6421	36.6
2	13788 - 18133	16035	9453	59.0	9394	41.0
3	18134 - 21581	19912	11181	56.2	11125	43.8
4	21582 - 25449	23519	12729	54.1	12675	45.9
5	25450 - 30051	27709	14201	51.3	14150	48.7
6	30052 - 35365	32565	16083	49.4	16034	50.6
7	35366 - 42427	38754	17510	45.2	17465	54.8
8	42428 - 53116	47280	19434	41.1	19393	58.9
9	53117 - 76949	63004	21489	34.1	21455	65.9
10	More than 76949	130001	25042	19.3	25022	80.7

Figure 6.3: Food ratio and Non food ratio by national household expenditure decile – 2012
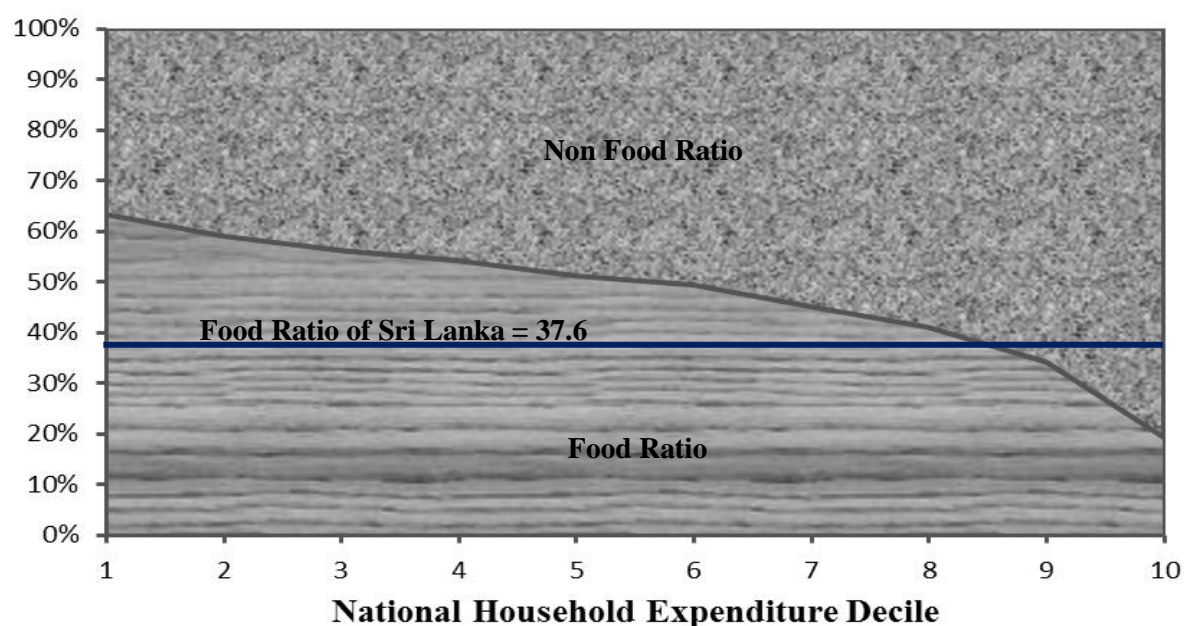
Table 6.8: Average monthly household expenditure on food and drink by national household income decile – 2012

Decile group	Income range	Mean income	Expenditure on food and drink	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(as a % of income)
All groups		**46207**	**15358**	**33.2**
1	Less than 10750	6499	9918	152.6
2	10750 - 16162	13635	11817	86.7
3	16163 - 20600	18468	12408	67.2
4	20601 - 25467	23083	13159	57.0
5	25468 - 30400	27872	14407	51.7
6	30401 - 36576	33377	15693	47.0
7	36577 - 45325	40714	16405	40.3
8	45326 - 57499	51147	17032	33.3
9	57500 - 86000	68681	20084	29.2
10	More than 1733471	178709	22672	12.7

Table 6.8 shows the relationship between household income and household expenditure on food and drink using the national household income deciles. It shows that average food and drink expenditure of the first decile group (poorest 10 percent) has exceeded the income by 52.6 percent and the first 5 household deciles or lower income receiving 50 percent of the households spent more than 50 percent of their total income for food and drink on average. But the expenditure on food and drink of the richest 10 percent of the households (10th decile group) is only 12.7 percent of their total income. This feature is clearly depicted by figure 6.4.

35

Figure 6.4: Expenditure on food and drink as a percentage of income by national household income decile - 2012
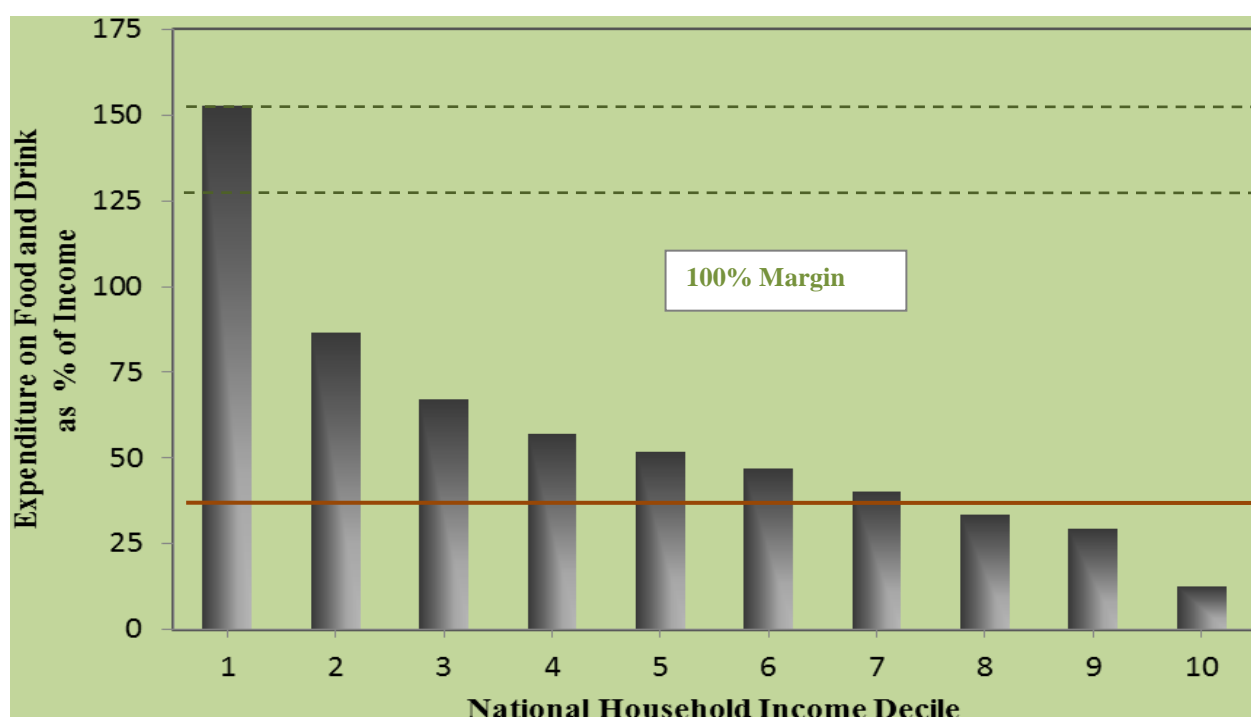
Table 6.9: Average monthly household income and expenditure by national household expenditure decile – 2012

Decile group	Expenditure range	Average income	Expenditure on Food & Drink		Expenditure on non food	
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	as a % of income	(Rs.)	as a % of income
All Groups		**46207**	**15358**	**33.2**	**24791**	**53.7**
1	Less than 13788	15346	6484	42.3	3474	22.6
2	13788 - 18133	20996	9453	45.0	6063	28.9
3	18134 - 21581	26650	11181	42.0	8184	30.7
4	21582 - 25449	27493	12729	46.3	10125	36.8
5	25450 - 30051	34652	14201	41.0	12729	36.7
6	30052 - 35365	36580	16083	44.0	15577	42.6
7	35366 - 42427	49842	17510	35.1	20535	41.2
8	42428 - 53116	52243	19434	37.2	26985	51.7
9	53117 - 76949	71043	21489	30.2	40290	56.7
10	More than 76949	127372	25042	19.7	104057	81.7

According to table 6.9 and figure 6.5 below, it is clear that when the household's expenditure increases then the share of expenditure out of the household income for non food items also increases. But the relevant share for food and drink remains fairly same up to sixth expenditure decile and beyond that it starts to decrease.

36

Figure 6.5: Average monthly household expenditure as a percentage to average income by national household expenditure decile – 2012
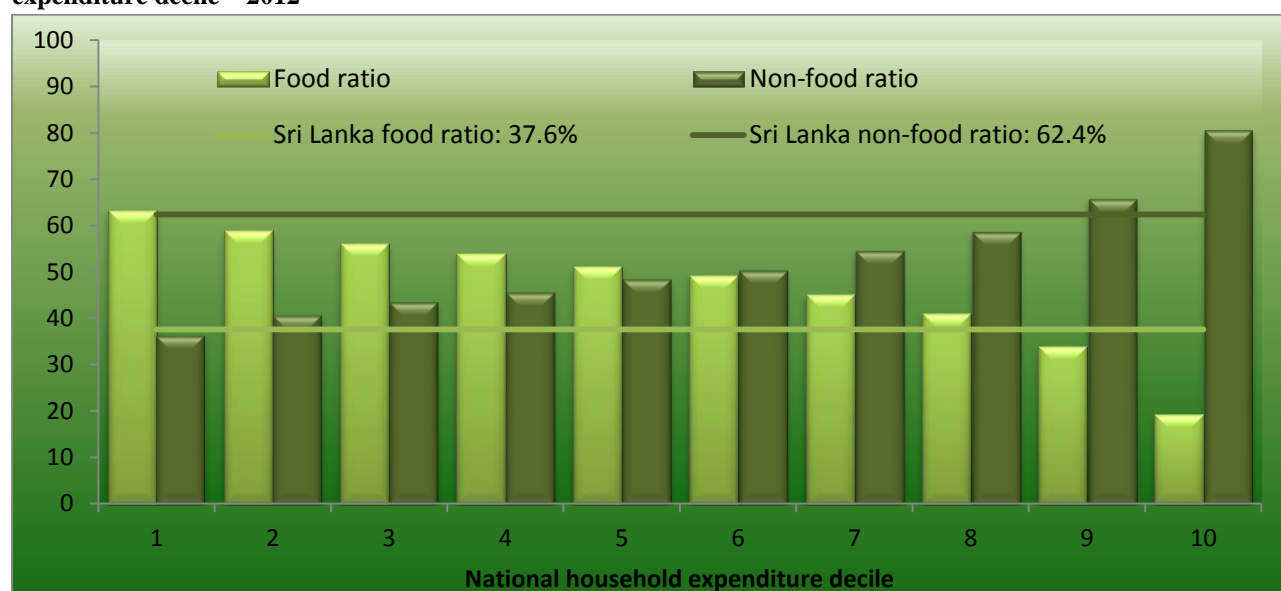
6.4 Food consumption

Table 6.10: Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.) by major food category and sector – 2012

Major food category	Sri Lanka	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All food items	**15358**	**18513**	**14704**	**14779**
Cereals	2509	**2237**	2484	4055
Prepared foods	1817	3213	1565	879
Pulses	527	507	520	745
Vegetables	1220	1268	1212	1176
Meat	681	1110	591	622
Fish	1418	2072	1322	573
Dried fish	610	538	638	387
Coconuts	794	814	794	720
Condiments	1351	1395	1341	1353
Milk and milk foods	1441	1957	1328	1449
Fats and oils	357	313	360	473
Sugar, Juggery, Treacle	474	487	472	475
Fruits	513	671	492	274
Other food items	1645	1931	1585	1598

Considering the household food consumption quantities and expenditure values reported in the survey, rice, wheat flour and bread have been favorite main food items consumed in households in Sri Lankan (Table 6.10). Thus cereals (rice, wheat flour etc.), and prepared food (bread, buns, hoppers etc.) are the two major groups, on which the highest proportions of the total food expenditure are spent (Figure 6.6). The urban sector spent more on prepared food than the cereals whereas the estate sector spends little on prepared food and almost one third of their total food expenditure on cereals.

Table 6.11: Average monthly household expenditure (%) by major food category and sector – 2012

Major food category	Sri Lanka	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All food items	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Cereals	16.3	12.1	16.9	27.4
Prepared foods	11.8	17.4	10.6	5.9
Pluses	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.0
Vegetables	7.9	6.8	8.2	8.0
Meat	4.4	6.0	4.0	4.2
Fish	9.2	11.2	9.0	3.9
Dried fish	4.0	2.9	4.3	2.6
Coconuts	5.2	4.4	5.4	4.9
Condiments	8.8	7.5	9.1	9.2
Milk & milk foods	9.4	10.6	9.0	9.8
Fats and oil	2.3	1.7	2.4	3.2
Sugar, Juggery, Treacle	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.2
Fruits	3.3	3.6	3.3	1.9
Other food items	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.8

Table 6.11 shows the percentage distribution of average monthly household expenditure on major food categories given in table 6.10. According to the table 6.11 households in estate sector have spent 27.4 percent of total expenditure for cereals. Households in rural and estate sectors have spent relatively larger amount on cereals whereas those in urban sector have not. They have spent more on prepared foods (17.4 percent of total expenditure). The rural sector and the estate sector consider condiments as an important part of their food and it is the fourth largest food category for both the estate and the rural sectors.

The urban sector households spent more on milk and milk foods than the condiments and the most important finding is their expenditure on fish and meat. When taken together (17.2%) it exceeds the cereals (12.1%) and the prepared foods (17.4 %) is the highest expenditure group for the urban sector. Table 6.12 gives expenditure values and their quantities of some selected food items by sector. The consumption pattern of selected food items such as rice, wheat flour, bread, fresh fish and meat varies from sector to sector. When sectors are compared, it can be seen that the households in estate sector consume more wheat flour, rice (Nadu) and cow milk than those in other two sectors. On the other hand households in the urban sector consume more bread, rice (Samba), chicken, beef, and fresh fish than those in other two sectors. Households in rural

sector consume more rice (Kekulu), Sprats (dried), and coconut than those in other two sectors.

Figure 6.6: Average household expenditure (% of total food expenditure) by food item group - 2012
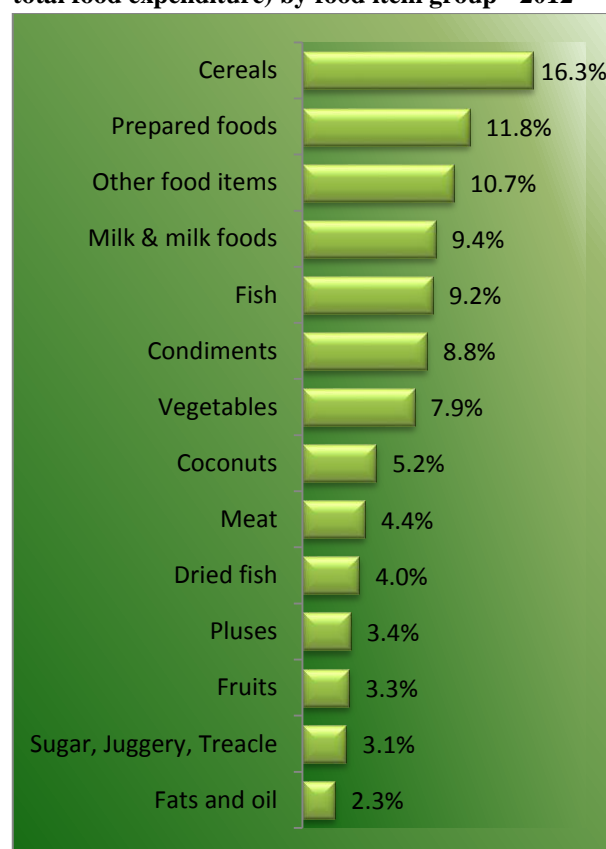
Table 6.12: Average monthly household consumption and expenditure by selected food items and sector – 2012

Item	Unit	Sri Lanka		Sector					
				Urban		Rural		Estate	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
		(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)	(unit)	(Rs.)
Rice (Kekulu)	kg	15.6	847	11.6	695	16.6	886.9	12.9	729
Rice(Samba)	kg	5.6	399	7.7	577	5.3	373.6	2.3	162
Rice(Nadu)	kg	12.7	759	7.2	462	13.3	783.9	24.6	1492
Rice (Other)	kg	0.4	32	0.3	33	0.4	28.5	1.6	88
Rice flour	kg	0.8	72	0.7	78	0.8	70.1	0.8	83
Wheat flour	kg	2.2	199	1.7	157	1.7	152.4	12.7	1223
Bread (normal)	kg	3.6	457	5.6	706	3.3	412.0	2.4	300
Dhal	kg	2.2	363	2.1	342	2.2	358.6	3.2	520
Potatoes	kg	1.9	200	1.9	204	1.9	197.7	2.2	220
Chicken	kg	1.3	519	2.1	834	1.1	448.6	1.4	561
Beef	gram	268.4	111	428.2	182	242.3	98.9	111.7	51
Balaya (Fresh fish)	gram	341.7	146	328.0	160	353.6	146.5	179.5	78
Kelawalla (Fresh fish)	gram	296.2	165	526.4	334	259.0	135.5	61.9	33
Sprats (Dried fish)	gram	542.8	226	454.9	186	568.5	236.9	423.1	179
Katta (Dried fish)	gram	70.9	61	129.2	117	61.1	50.9	20.2	16
Eggs	number	12.2	153	14.7	184	11.5	144.1	14.7	200
Coconuts	number	28.5	792	24.9	804	29.6	793.4	22.4	715
Chilly (dried/powder)	gram	598.7	229	517.2	206	614.3	232.4	636.4	259
Big onions	kg	2.2	184	2.4	195	2.2	183.4	1.9	163
Cow milk	ml	427.3	28	294.2	24	423.2	27.0	1027.4	70
Milk powder	kg	1.3	1050	1.7	1384	1.2	973.8	1.4	1122
Sugar	kg	4.3	453	4.4	469	4.3	449.4	4.3	453
Banana	number	67.8	189	97.0	271	63.4	175.0	32.6	119
Tea dust/Leaves	gram	440.2	275	406.8	268	424.8	268.3	852.2	421

6.5   Non-food expenditure

Table 6.13 and 6.14 show the distribution on average monthly household expenditure on major non food items and their respective percentages. According to the table 6.13, monthly average non food expenditure per household is Rs. 25,529. The survey results indicate that the average monthly household expenditure on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco is Rs. 738 and it is about 2.9 percent of the total expenditure (Table 6.14). Since the respondent households do not disclose the true details on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco consumption and expenditure and not every member of the households are separately interviewed in household surveys, the corresponding values may be higher than what was revealed.

As usually reported by the HIES, among major non food expenditure groups, expenditure on housing is the highest non-food expenditure group in Sri Lanka (figure 6.7). It is to be noted that the estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units, housing units occupied without paying any rental fee are also included in this group. The share of expenditure out of the total non food expenditure on housing is 17.8 percent. The mean expenditure on transport is reported as Rs. 3,607 (14.1%) and it records the third highest amount for non food expenditure among the major non-food categories. This feature can be seen in rural sector as well but an average household in estate sector spends more on transport than housing. Other miscellaneous expenses and other occasional expenses categories largely contain the expenditure on social activities, family functions such as weddings, funerals, payment of debts, construction or renewal of part of the houses, savings, donations made during the one year (last year) reference period. Thus it reports relatively higher monthly value than the other major non-food expenditure groups.

Table 6.13: Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.) by major non-food category and sector – 2012

Major non food category	Sri Lanka	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
All non food items	**25529**	**40487**	**22857**	**15000**
Housing	4533	9779	3566	1391
Fuel and light	1724	3165	1433	1332
Personal care and health expenses	2228	3938	1923	1020
Transport	3607	6226	3119	2138
Communication	891	1670	742	519
Education	1430	2772	1192	459
Cultural activities and entertainment	546	813	498	377
Non durable household goods and services	552	1091	447	331
Clothing, textiles and foot wear	1342	1456	1340	944
Durable household goods	181	152	188	172
Long durable household goods	918	785	966	575
Other miscellaneous expenses	4070	4612	4022	2798
Other rare expenses	2767	3493	2688	1342
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	738	537	734	1603

Table 6.14: Average monthly household expenditure (% to total non-food) by major non-food group and sector – 2012

Major non food category	Sri Lanka	Sector		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All non food items	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Housing	17.8	24.2	15.6	9.3
Fuel and light	6.8	7.8	6.3	8.9
Personal care and health expenses	8.7	9.7	8.4	6.8
Transport	14.1	15.4	13.6	14.3
Communication	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.5
Education	5.6	6.8	5.2	3.1
Cultural activities and entertainment	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5
Non durable household goods and services	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.2
Clothing, textiles and foot wear	5.3	3.6	5.9	6.3
Durable household goods	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1
Long durable household goods	3.6	1.9	4.2	3.8
Other miscellaneous expenses	15.9	11.4	17.6	18.7
Other rare expenses	10.8	8.6	11.8	8.9
Liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco	2.9	1.3	3.2	10.7

Figure 6.7: Average household expenditure (% of total non-food) by major non food item group – 2012
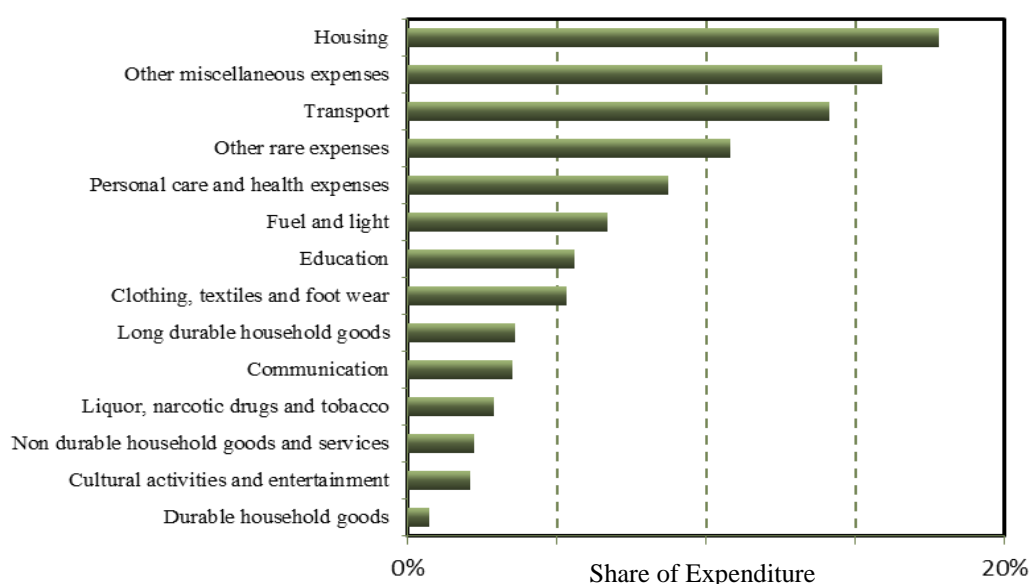
6.6 Poverty

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

The term 'real' is used in the units of the OPL as the value of the OPL is updated over time by a price index (Colombo Consumer Price Index) for inflation of prices and a spatial price index is also used to adjust prices or expenditure values reported over regions (districts).

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

The table 6.15 presents the national and sector level movements of the HCR over last 2 decades.

Table 6.15: Poverty head count ratio (%) by sector and survey period - 1995/96 – 2012

Table 6.15: Poverty head count ratio (%) by sector and survey period - 1995/96 – 2012						
Sector	HIES survey period and poverty HCR (%)					
	1990/91	1995/96	2002	2006/07	2009/10	2012
Sri Lanka	**26.1**	**28.8**	**22.7**	**15.2**	**8.9**	**6.5**
Urban	16.3	14.0	7.9	6.7	5.3	2.4
Rural	29.5	30.9	24.7	15.7	9.4	7.5
Estate	20.5	38.4	30.0	32.0	11.4	6.2

7. Housing Characteristics

Household income and expenditure survey collects comprehensive housing information of all occupied households selected in the sample for the survey starting from HIES 2006/07. The estimated total number of households in Sri Lanka is 5.2 million in 2012 recalling that the HIES 2012/13 covered all the districts.

7.1 Housing unit structure

There are 10 types of housing unit structures have been identified and defined by the HIES 2012. The ten basic types are single houses of Single storied, two storied and more than two storied, Condominiums or Luxury apartments, flats, attached or annexed, line rooms or row houses, slums or shanties and others not explained by any of the above types and the 5 types of housing structures as shown in Figure 7.1.

Table 7.1 indicates the percentage distribution of households by the type of the structure of the housing unit and sector. With respect to the table nearly 91.8 percent of the households in Sri Lanka are single

housing unit and percentage of slums or shanties are 1.8 percent. At sector level, 56 percent of the households in the estate sector are in line rooms or row houses and only 0.3 percent of the urban households are flats.

Figure 7.1 Basic structure types of housing units
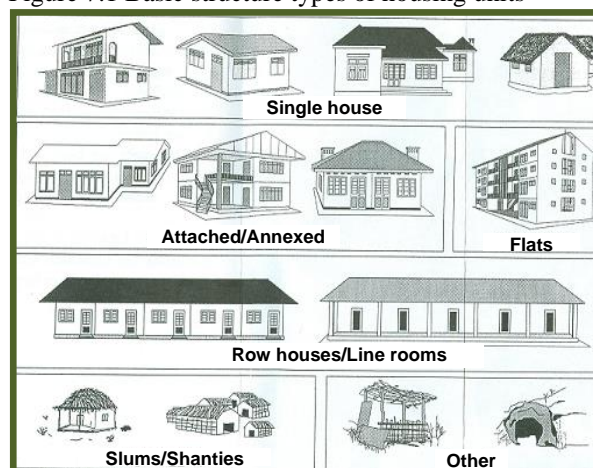
Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of structure and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Type of structure							
		Single housing unit			Flats	Attached house/ Annex	Line rooms or row houses	Condom inium/ Luxury	Slums/ Shanties and others
		Single storied	Two storied	Higher than two storied					
	(%)		(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**85.7**	**5.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.3**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**1.8**
Urban	100	71.5	16	1.1	1.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	2.1
Rural	100	91.9	3.8	0.1	-	1.4	1.0	-	1.7
Estate	100	28.7	2.3	-	-	11.9	56.0	0.1	0.9

7.2 Availability of bed rooms

Table 7.2 shows the percentages of households by number of bed rooms (rooms used mostly for sleeping purposes) and sector. The table shows that 1.7 percent households do not have any separate room as bed rooms and 19.1 percent of the households possess only 1 bedroom in Sri Lanka. However, 79.2 percent of the households in Sri Lanka own 2 or more number of bedrooms for their use in the unit.

When the sectors are compared for this statistic, in the estate sector, nearly one half (48.4%) of the households live in units made with less than 2 bed rooms whereas in the rural sector which reports the best figures in this regard, nearly 80.9 percent of the households have 2 or more number of bed rooms and high majority of them (45.2 percent of all) has the luxury of 3 or more number of bed rooms.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of households by number of bed rooms the occupy and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Number of bed rooms					
		No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more rooms
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**1.7**	**19.1**	**35.3**	**30.9**	**10.2**	**2.8**
Urban	100	2.4	19.5	33.1	29.0	12.2	3.8
Rural	100	1.4	17.6	35.7	32.5	10.1	2.6
Estate	100	4.5	43.9	35.2	10.2	3.5	2.7

7.3 Floor area

The proportion of households occupying housing units with floor area more than or equal to 500 square feet in Sri Lanka is 65.9 percent and therefore almost one out of every 3 households live in units with floor area less than 500 square feet. Urban and rural sectors show no big disparity in their size of floor area of the housing units and therefore the statistics stands close to the national figures. But the estate sector housing conditions are far behind that and still 3 estate households in every 4 (74%), live in units less than the floor area size of 500 square feet.

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of households by size of the floor area and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Floor area (square foots)				
		Less than 100	100 - 250	250 - 500	500 - 750	750 and above
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**4.2**	**12.0**	**17.9**	**19.4**	**46.5**
Urban	100	2.2	8.7	17.8	20.5	50.9
Rural	100	4.7	11.6	16.8	19.2	47.7
Estate	100	3.5	32.4	38.1	17.7	8.3

7.4 Principal materials of wall, floor and roof

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

1. Permanent materials of construction
   Walls   - Bricks, Cabok, Cement blocks, pressed soil blocks etc.
   Floor   - Cement, Terrazzo, Tile, Granite etc.
   Roof   - Tile, Asbestos, Concrete

2. Semi permanent materials of construction
   Wall   - Mud, Planks, Metal sheets, Cadjan, Palmyrah etc.
   Floor   - Mud and similar basic floors
   Roof   - Metal sheets, Cadjan, Palmyrah etc.

Table 7.4 shows the percentages of households, compiled according to the above categories and displays no big disparity among the sectors in regards to the conditions of the Walls and Floors of the housing units. However more of the estate sector households (66.6%) have stated that the roof of the units they live are in the category of semi permanent and stay way behind the other sectors, urban and rural that reported 5.0 and 8.7 percent respectively for the proportion of roofs made with semi-permanent materials.

Table 7.4: Percentage distributions of households by principal construction materials and sector - 2012

Sector	Wall			Floor			Roof		
	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**92.5**	**7.5**	**100**	**91.7**	**8.3**	**100**	**89.5**	**10.5**
Urban	100	94.0	6.0	100	98.2	1.8	100	95.0	5.0
Rural	100	92.0	8.0	100	90.8	9.2	100	91.3	8.7
Estate	100	94.6	5.4	100	83.4	16.6	100	33.4	66.6

7.5 Drinking water

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

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water and sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Drinking water	
		Safe	Not safe
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**88.7**	**11.3**
Urban	100	98.7	1.3
Rural	100	89.0	11.0
Estate	100	43.2	56.8

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of households by place of drinking water source and sector – 2012

Sector	Total	Drinking water source	
		Within Premises	Outside Premises
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**81.2**	**18.8**
Urban	100	92.0	8.0
Rural	100	79.6	20.4
Estate	100	67.4	32.6

According to the survey findings, nearly 90 percent of the households in Sri Lanka have access to the safe drinking water. In sector comparison, around 98.7 percent of the households in urban sector receive safe drinking water whereas the facility is limited to 43.2 percent of the households in the estate sector.

It further exposed that nearly 18.8 percent of the households in the country has to go outside the housing premises to fetch drinking water and Figure 7.1 shows that drinking water source of 0.01 percent of the households were beyond 1000 meters in 2012.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of average distance to outside premises to get drinking water
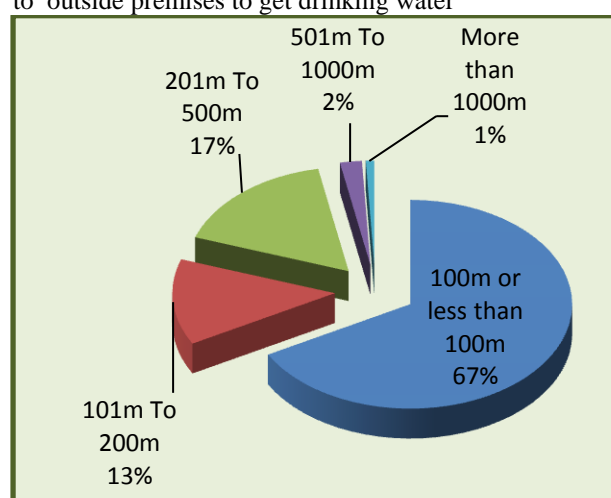
According to the survey findings, 93 percent of the households in Sri Lanka has sufficient water for drinking purposes and 87.1 percent of the households face no water shortages in bathing or washing purposes. Among the sectors the urban sector households are way ahead of this basic necessity and have reached the universal level while nearly 7.5 and 16.0 percent of the rural and estate sector households had to save and limit the use of drinking water due to insufficiency occurs in some periods of the year.

Table 7.7: Percentage distribution of households by sufficiency of water and sector - 2012

		For drinking			Bathing/Washing	
Sector	Total	Sufficient	Not sufficient	Total	Sufficient	not sufficient
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**93.0**	**7.0**	**100**	**87.1**	**12.9**
Urban	100	97.8	2.2	100	97.7	2.3
Rural	100	92.5	7.5	100	85.0	15.0
Estate	100	84.0	16.0	100	81.6	18.4

7.6 Toilet facilities

Survey reveals that nearly 89.8 percent of the households at national level has their own toilet and about 9.4 percent of the households share with another household or uses a public facility. The survey also exposed, the worse scenario, that 0.8 percent of the households, mainly the rural households did not have access to any toilet in 2012 and 1.9 percent of the estate sector households used public facilities.

Table 7.8: Percentage distribution of households by availability of toilet and by sector - 2012

Sector	Toilet facilities				
	total	Exclusive for the household	Sharing with another household	Public convenience	No toilet facilities
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**89.8**	**8.5**	**0.9**	**0.8**
Urban	100	88.6	8.5	2.8	0.1
Rural	100	90.8	7.7	0.5	1.0
Estate	100	75.9	21.7	1.9	0.5

7.7 Disposal of garbage

Disposal of garbage is a severe problem for most of the rural sector households in Sri Lanka as the facility of public garbage collection is mostly limited to the urban sector. Considerable differences exhibited in ways of disposing garbage collected in households between the sectors. In urban sector, the highest percentage of households (74.9 percent) removes their garbage with assistance provided by publicly operated garbage collecting trucks. In comparison, majority of the households in rural sector burn or bury their garbage and estate sector dumped their garbage within premises.

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of households by disposal of garbage and sector – 2012

Sector	Disposal of garbage						
	Total	Collected by garbage truck	Buried/ burned	Process for fertilizer	Dumped within premises	Throwing outside premises	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**20.4**	**44.7**	**5.2**	**27.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**
Urban	100	74.9	15.7	2.8	5.8	0.3	0.5
Rural	100	9.2	51.7	5.8	31.8	0.7	0.7
Estate	100	7.8	32.2	2.5	38.8	6.6	12.0

7.8 Lighting

Having the electricity for all as the source of lighting is one of the economic development goals in Sri Lanka. Approximately, every 8 out of 9 households (88.9 percent) had the facility in 2012, which is 3.6% increase from 85.3% reported in 2009/10. Almost all the rest of the households use kerosene as the source of lighting (10.1 percent). When the sectors are considered, the proportion of households with electricity in urban, rural and estate sector households are 97%, 87.5%, and 82.8% respectively.

Table 7.10: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of lighting and sector - 2012

Sector	Lighting				
	Total	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar power	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**88.9**	**10.1**	**1.0**	**0.1**
Urban	100	97.0	2.7	0.3	0.1
Rural	100	87.5	11.3	1.2	0.4
Estate	100	82.8	16.9	0.2	-

7.9 Cooking fuel

Table 7.11 shows that majority of the households in Sri Lanka still use firewood as their cooking fuel (77.5 percent). L.P. gas is used by 19.0% households and only 3.5 percent used Kerosene and other types of fuels.

It is obvious that most urban sector households used L.P. gas as the main type of cooking fuel (55.5 percent) and one out of every 5 rural households also use LPG as the main cooking fuel in 2012. Firewood is commonly and highly used as cooking fuel in both rural sector and estate sector households and the firewood use is 95.3 percent in the estate sector.

Table 7.11: Percentage distribution of households by principal type of cooking fuel and sector - 2012

Sector	Cooking fuel			
	Total	Firewood	LP Gas	Kerosene
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**77.5**	**19.0**	**3.5**
Urban	100	35.2	55.5	9.2
Rural	100	85.7	12.0	2.3
Estate	100	95.3	2.4	2.3

7.10 Tenure

Most of the occupied housing units in Sri Lanka are owned (constructed, purchased or inherited) by a member of the household (82.3 percent). and rented or leased households are reported by only 4.4 percent. In estates, it is very common to provide line rooms free of rent for estate workers and thus most of the households in estate sector live in housing units on rent free basis (72.7 percent).

Table 7.12 Percentage distribution of households by tenure and by sector - 2012

Sector	Total	Tenure				
		Constructed/ Purchased/ Inherited (Own)	Free Received	Rent free	Rent/Lease	other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sri Lanka	**100**	**82.3**	**3.8**	**5.5**	**4.4**	**4.0**
Urban	100	77.3	3.9	3.4	11.0	4.4
Rural	100	87.5	4.0	2.2	3.2	3.1
Estate	100	6.5	1.7	72.7	0.7	18.4

8. Supplementary Tables

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Total food items			
Cereals			
Rice - (Kekulu - white)	grams	1867.84	100.79
Rice - (Kekulu Samba - white)	grams	242.46	15.60
Rice - (Kekulu - red)	grams	1829.99	96.37
Rice - (Kekulu Samba - red)	grams	93.83	6.00
Rice - (Samba)	grams	1450.34	103.09
Rice - (Nadu - red)	grams	360.53	22.24
Rice - (Nadu - white)	grams	2927.30	173.86
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	16.09	1.89
Rice - (Other)	grams	94.62	6.33
Rice flour	grams	199.25	18.57
Wheat flour	grams	559.23	51.51
Kurakkan flour	grams	20.72	3.46
Ulundu flour	grams	8.96	1.74
Maize	grams	8.57	0.78
Samaposha	grams	9.61	2.61
Thriposha	grams	6.48	1.43
Noodles / Pastra	grams	98.43	21.58
Papadam	grams	40.22	15.32
Infants cereal foods (Nestum)	grams	2.11	1.67
Barley	grams	0.17	0.15
Sago	grams	1.70	0.33
Corn flakes	grams	0.32	0.35
Other cereals	grams	13.88	2.34
Prepared foods (outside)			
Bread (Normal)	grams	938.82	118.12
Bread (Special)		0.08	6.11
Roasted Bread	number	0.27	4.45
Buns/ Spunchi	number	1.44	31.47
Hoppers	number	1.66	16.53
String hoppers	number	18.65	39.80
Pittu	number	0.29	6.09
Roty/ Parata	number	0.81	12.80
Thosai/ Itly	number	0.52	7.92
Koththu	number	0.08	11.95
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	0.40	58.09
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	0.83	85.67
Rice (only vegetables)	number	0.41	32.11
Curry (meat)		-	2.65
Curry (fish)		-	3.77
Curry (vegetables)		-	2.45
Other prepared foods		-	24.73

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Borders/ Servents outside food		-	4.59
Pulses			
Dhal - gram	grams	17.22	3.05
Dhal - Misoor	grams	552.47	89.36
Dhal - Vatana	grams	8.63	1.27
Green gram	grams	39.79	8.27
Gram	grams	40.81	9.17
Cowpea - Red	grams	9.10	1.72
Cowpea - White	grams	11.55	2.28
Soya	grams	8.93	2.52
Soya meat	grams	49.35	16.36
Other pulses	grams	9.40	2.18
Vegetables and leaves			
Ash plantain	grams	63.32	4.85
Brinjal	grams	242.58	19.93
Bandakka	grams	132.10	10.88
Bitter gourd	grams	65.85	7.39
Thumbakaravila	grams	1.75	0.23
Long beans	grams	154.00	13.06
Snake gourd	grams	72.22	5.59
Ridge gourd	grams	77.38	6.47
Sweet pumpkin	grams	208.00	15.96
Beans	grams	339.31	38.84
Carrot	grams	146.21	17.79
Beetroot	grams	126.41	12.96
Cabbage	grams	150.09	13.46
Cauliflower	grams	5.51	0.84
Tomatoes	grams	68.40	7.36
Leeks	grams	81.06	9.26
Knol khol	grams	36.00	2.85
Capsicum	grams	56.78	7.68
Dambala	grams	27.46	2.90
Radish	grams	75.67	5.14
Drumstick	grams	138.50	11.26
Cucumber	grams	51.87	3.17
Kekiri	grams	76.90	4.01
Ash pumpkin	grams	9.02	0.59
Elabattu	grams	41.33	3.57
Thibbatu	grams	14.09	1.74
Kohila yams	grams	24.62	2.06
Lotus stems	grams	9.16	1.01
Plantain flower	grams	62.10	3.53

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Ambarella	grams	52.84	3.65
Mango	grams	10.03	0.64
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	0.27	0.21
Mushrooms	grams	7.80	1.93
Polos		-	6.47
Other vegetables		-	2.77
Mukunuwenna	bundles	0.97	18.89
Gotukola	bundles	0.90	14.60
Kankun	bundles	0.29	5.74
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.21	4.07
Nivithi	grams	34.02	2.45
Thampala	bundles	0.17	3.73
Sarana	bundles	0.03	0.66
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.11	2.46
Onion leaves	grams	19.86	1.81
Cabbage leaves	grams	21.94	1.70
Other leaves		-	8.83
Yams and other similar foods			
Jak and jak seeds		-	11.01
Bread fruit	number	0.20	7.33
Potatoes	grams	498.31	51.57
Sweet Potatoes	grams	36.14	2.50
Mannioc	grams	158.40	7.79
Kiriala	grams	11.18	0.91
Innala	grams	1.38	0.13
Prepared yam slices/ chips	grams	0.40	0.06
Other yams and similar foods	grams	7.00	0.56
Meat			
Chicken	grams	340.41	134.08
Beef	grams	69.31	28.68
Mutton	grams	5.98	4.49
Pork	grams	8.29	3.12
Sausages/Meat balls	grams	6.02	4.07
Other meat	grams	3.12	1.47
Fish (fresh)			
Balaya	grams	88.24	37.65
Seer	grams	8.80	6.31
Mora	grams	8.65	4.14
Paraw	grams	47.88	23.59
Thalapath	grams	32.83	23.35
Kelavalla	grams	76.48	42.59
Stones fish	grams	38.51	15.01
Other large fish	grams	81.39	29.37

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Sprats	grams	17.07	4.86
Hurulla	grams	97.58	27.72
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	8.70	2.18
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	18.11	6.85
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	77.43	17.48
Other small fish	grams	94.54	28.85
Lula	grams	4.75	1.69
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	131.09	29.64
Other fresh water fish	grams	33.12	8.31
Prawns	grams	18.15	10.49
Crabs	grams	4.72	1.60
Cuttlefish	grams	23.60	8.94
Linna	grams	22.38	8.39
Coppara	grams	0.03	0.03
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	47.72	27.08
Dried fish			
Sprats (dry)	grams	140.17	58.27
Keerameen (dry)	grams	25.92	12.99
Salaya (dry)	grams	12.14	4.45
Hurulla (dry)	grams	8.89	3.74
Thalapath (dry)	grams	4.05	3.31
Seer (dry)	grams	0.73	0.64
Katta (dry)	grams	18.32	15.66
Koduwa (dry)	grams	0.35	0.22
Anjila (dry)	grams	0.26	0.08
Balaya (dry)	grams	27.79	17.06
Mora/Keelan (dry)	grams	20.34	14.18
Paraw (dry)	grams	1.59	1.05
Anguluwa (dry)	grams	14.63	7.36
Prawns (dry)	grams	1.44	1.00
Cattle fish (dry)	grams	0.58	0.28
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	5.63	2.75
Jadi	grams	0.22	0.13
Other dried fish	grams	23.55	14.28
Eggs			
Hen eggs	number	3.15	39.61
Quail eggs	number	0.01	0.12
Other eggs	number	-	-
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			
Coconut (Nuts)	number	7.35	204.47
Coconut milk powder	grams	0.93	0.61
Coconut milk caned/ bottled	ml	-	-

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Condiments			
Dried chilies	grams	50.66	14.39
Chilly powder	grams	103.93	44.76
Red onions	grams	235.53	24.49
Bombay onions	grams	578.78	47.62
Garlic	grams	79.62	21.87
Maldives fish	grams	13.44	18.15
Pepper	grams	23.73	24.60
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	26.88	19.26
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	55.09	27.25
Green chilies	grams	122.08	22.52
Limes	number	2.61	14.19
Cumin seeds		-	4.14
Panel seeds		-	3.34
Coriander		-	5.16
Mathe seeds		-	5.26
Mustard		-	3.83
Goraka		-	7.78
Tamarind		-	5.36
Cinnamon		-	5.18
Salt		-	15.63
Curry leaves		-	9.80
Ginger		-	3.08
Vinegar		-	0.50
Other condiments		-	0.62
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			
Sauce		-	1.85
Marmite/ Vegemite		-	3.03
Soup cubes/ powder		-	2.44
Lime pickle		-	0.21
Chutney		-	0.12
Canned fruits		-	0.07
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods		-	0.30
Milk and milk foods			
Cow milk	ml	110.33	7.34
Goat milk	ml	7.67	1.16
Sterilized milk	ml	5.70	0.60
Curd		-	13.14
Yoghurt/ Moru		-	24.77
Condensed milk	grams	2.09	1.74
Milk powder	grams	341.36	271.21
Infant milk powder	grams	25.12	30.69
Butter	grams	5.18	4.88
Margarine	grams	10.46	6.37

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Cheese	grams	2.46	4.03
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.13	2.63
Other milk and milk products		-	3.56
Fats and oils			
Coconut oil	ml	366.41	83.88
Vegetable oil	ml	20.95	6.15
Gingerly oil	ml	3.15	1.41
Ghee	ml	0.38	0.18
Other oils and fats	ml	0.97	0.57
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle			
Sugar	grams	1104.40	116.96
Juggery	grams	13.87	3.68
Treacle	ml	4.22	1.35
Bee honey		-	0.36
Other sweeteners		-	0.14
Fruits (fresh and dried)			
Banana - Ambul	number	10.49	21.40
Banana - Anamalu	number	0.85	4.16
Banana - Kolikuttu	number	1.27	8.64
Banana - Seeni	number	4.11	11.42
Banana - Other	number	0.78	3.17
Pineapple	number	0.30	4.99
Papaw	number	2.13	24.39
Mangoes	number	0.49	8.25
Apple	number	0.23	8.10
Avocado	number	0.33	5.49
Wood apple	number	0.22	2.37
Oranges/ Manderin	number	0.20	2.93
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.07	1.56
Guava	Grams	9.43	1.72
Grapes	Grams	8.15	4.12
Melon	Grams	37.81	2.53
Other fresh fruits		-	8.21
Dates	grams	21.35	4.91
Cadju nuts	grams	1.56	1.05
Groundnuts	grams	7.49	2.41
Plums	grams	0.75	0.52
Other dried fruits	grams	0.13	0.10
Confectioneries and other short eats			
Jam	grams	5.58	3.09

Table 8.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Ice-cream		-	19.37
Chocolates	grams	5.32	5.22
Toffees	number	0.75	1.38
Biscuits	grams	202.01	71.31
Jelly		-	1.19
Snacks packets	grams	8.80	3.77
Cake	grams	30.39	11.88
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	number	0.24	2.44
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	3.34	1.20
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	0.25	1.29
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	1.81	29.39
palmyrah products	number	0.03	0.23
Other confectioneries and short eats		-	7.51
Beverages (non alcoholic)			
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	113.66	70.97
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	5.17	4.84
Soft drinks		-	8.19
Fruit drinks/ Cordials		-	2.89
Saruwath	number	0.01	0.40
Milk Tea/ Nescafe	number	0.59	15.75
Plain Tea	number	1.85	21.14
Milk Coffee	number	0.05	1.25
Coffee	number	0.07	0.43
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.19	1.45
Gruel	number	0.18	3.96
Bottled water	number	0.42	1.18
Other non-alcoholic beverages		-	3.41
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			
Toddy		-	5.84
Arrack		-	67.91
Kassippu		-	10.71
Beer/ Stout		-	6.93
Whiskey/ Brandy		-	1.04
Gin		-	0.27
Wine			
Other liquors		-	0.52
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)		-	0.88
Cigarettes	number	1.70	36.56
Cigars	number	0.21	1.43
Beedi	number	2.23	5.32
Pipe tobacco		-	0.02
Beetle leaves	numbers	10.06	13.37
Areca nuts	numbers	4.66	11.25
Tobacco (chewing)		-	5.50
Chunam		-	1.13
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	1.59	21.95

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non-food items			
Housing			
Housing rent		0.10	1125.96
Taxes		-	6.95
Water bills		-	37.68
Fuel and light			
Electricity (monthly average)		-	193.85
Solar power		-	1.50
Kerosene oil (monthly average)	ml	213.28	25.46
Fire wood purchased (monthly average)	kg	4.22	26.18
Fire wood free		-	64.65
L. P. Gas (monthly average)	grams	519.09	96.03
Normal Bulbs (last month)	number	0.08	7.27
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.06	20.92
Match boxes (last month)	number	0.98	4.76
Candles (last month)	number	0.16	1.28
Dry cell batteries (last month)	number	0.06	2.90
Borders/servants Fuel and lite		-	0.25
Other expenses for fuel and light		-	0.16
Personal care expenses			
Toilet soap			40.25
Tooth paste			17.69
Tooth brushes			7.44
Powder			5.24
Perfumes			8.69
Face cream and lotions			12.72
Hair oils, creams			5.77
Lipstick and nail polish			1.19
Shaving goods and creams			10.11
Artificial jewelries			2.07
Sanitary towels			12.01
Sesame oil (body applying)			0.72
Hair cutting and shaving charges			23.38
Hair dressing and Beauty culture services			5.21
Other personal care expenses			1.03
Health expenses			
Fees to private medical practices			160.35
Fees to Aurvadic practitioners			7.02
Consultation fees to specialists			22.22
Payments. to medical laboratories			33.17
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			94.64
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			85.15

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Spectacles			3.99
Hearing aids			4.02
Scan (US,CT etc.)			6.03
X Ray			1.56
Other health expenses			3.74
Transport			
Train (other than schooling)		-	12.23
Bus (other than schooling)		-	162.35
Van (other than schooling)		-	9.42
Taxi (other than schooling)		-	18.66
Three wheelers (other than schooling)		-	41.75
Transport for schooling/ pre-schooling		-	82.07
Ships and Air lines		-	36.13
Other transport expenses		-	2.86
Petrol and other fuel		1.35	221.55
Diesel		-	79.46
Lubricating oil		-	6.72
Other fuel		-	7.53
Tyres, tubes and spare parts		-	51.21
Servicing of vehicles		-	99.55
License fees		-	18.55
Insurance fees		-	65.44
Other vehicle maintenance expenses		-	14.65
Borders/ Servants Transport and Communication		-	1.38
Communication			
Postal and Telegraph charges			1.07
Telephone charges - Home fixed phone			69.68
Telephone charges - mobile			146.42
Telephone charges (taken outside)			3.40
Email/internet charges			8.64
Other communication charges			0.84
Education			
Exercise books and stationeries.			39.22
Educational newspapers and magazines			7.99
School text books			4.94
School facility fees (government)			9.36
School fees (private)			13.85
School fees (International)			25.63
Tuition fees			164.60
Boarding fees			5.07
Higher education course fees			35.54
Vocational training course fees			27.83
Pre-school fees (KG)			15.04
Examination fees			11.78

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other education expenses			8.45
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and Cultural activities			
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			3.89
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			16.48
Lotteries/ Betting			13.05
Excursions and Pilgrimages			66.63
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			1.82
Sports			1.16
Pets/ Aquariums			2.85
Toys			8.71
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ CD/ DVD			3.10
Sacred goods			12.66
Cabel/ Saterlite TV charges			3.90
Astrology, exorcism etc.			4.08
Borders/ Servents Recr/ Entertain/ Cultural acts			0.35
Other			2.36
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			
Washing soap			45.74
Washing powder			26.65
Mosquito coils			3.40
Disinfectants			4.36
Insecticides			0.85
Other			0.46
Household services			
Laundry charges			2.14
Grinding charges			4.07
Wages to servants			36.48
Wages to drivers			10.63
Payments for children day care services			0.43
Payments for elderly care services etc.			0.12
Borders/ Servants Household services			
Other household services			7.17
Clothing and Textiles			
Trousers (Gents)	number	0.04	40.87
Trousers (Ladies)	number	0.01	9.34
Shirts	number	0.04	31.20
Sarees	number	0.02	22.45
T-shirts (Gents)	number	0.03	21.06
T-shirts (Ladies)	number	0.02	9.47
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.03	16.56
Frocks	number	0.02	13.92

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.05	30.44
Salvars	number	0.00	3.01
Banyans	number	0.02	3.32
Men"s under wears	number	0.03	4.86
Women"s under wears	number	0.05	7.54
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.01	4.24
Brassieres	number	0.03	6.66
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.02	2.18
Ties	number	0.00	0.61
Handkerchiefs	number	0.05	1.23
Children"s dresses	number	0.04	18.67
School uniforms	number	0.01	6.03
Towels	number	0.01	3.95
Bed sheets	number	0.01	4.99
Pillow cases	number	0.02	1.75
Mosquito nets	number	0.00	3.83
Other clothing	number	0.02	3.61
Materials for Clothing	cm	4.36	6.63
Material for school uniforms	cm	2.29	3.23
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	1.68	4.33
Other materials and textiles	cm	0.45	0.61
Tailoring charges for clothing		-	1.34
Tailoring for school uniforms		-	1.19
Borders/ Servents Clothing and Textiles		-	0.52
Foot-wear and other personal effects			
Shoes	number	0.03	24.93
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.04	17.13
Umbrellas	number	0.01	3.61
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.01	7.27
Head wears	number	0.01	1.23
Rain coats	number	0.00	0.59
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.	number	0.01	1.12
Borders/ Servants personal effects	number	0.00	0.57
Other personal effects	number	0.00	0.55
Durable household goods			
Glass ware	number	0.02	4.40
Plastic ware	number	0.03	5.97
Aluminum ware	number	0.01	5.53
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.04	3.28
Cane/ Rush products (watti, kulu)	number	0.00	0.42
Cutlery	number	0.01	1.18
Lamps/ Lamp shades	number	0.00	0.70
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekle	number	0.05	5.90
Mats and Pillows	number	0.00	1.07

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Rugs/ Carpets	number	0.01	1.50
Mattress	number	0.00	9.45
Torches	number	0.00	0.73
Thermos flasks	number	0.00	2.66
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.02	0.67
Borders/ Servants durable household goods	number	0.00	0.55
Other durable household goods	number	0.01	2.78
Long durable household goods			
Chairs - Plastic	number		4.56
Chairs - Wood	number		3.05
Chairs - Steel	number		0.09
Tables	number		2.55
Settees	number		6.36
Almyras - Wood	number		4.36
Almyras - Steel	number		3.32
Beds	number		4.76
Other furniture	number		2.55
Clocks/ Watches	number		0.47
Cookers - Kerosene	number		0.07
Cookers - Electric	number		1.21
Cookers - Gas			0.84
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.			0.80
Irons			0.50
Refrigerators			7.96
Ovens			0.22
Fans			2.10
Sewing machines			1.39
Radio/			0.93
Audio CD/ DVD players and recorders			1.03
Televisions/ Video			6.83
Washing machines			1.79
Musical instruments			0.42
Bicycles/ Motor cycles/ Scooters			17.19
Three wheelers			25.76
Motor cars/ Vans			74.27
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles			0.08
Gardening tools			0.47
Cameras and Projectors			0.69
Personal computers			5.71
Jewelries			14.55
Telephones			1.99
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc.)			2.32
Goods purchased on easy payments			31.45
Borders/ Servants Long durable goods			0.14
Other long durable goods			4.28

Table 8.2: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – Sri Lanka – 2012			
Non-food item/Group	**Unit**	**Quantity(Unit)**	**Value(Rs.)**
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expenses			
EPFs/ W.&.O.P.			108.64
Contribution to unions, societies			19.08
Insurance/Agrahara			62.46
Savings (including Seettu)			164.64
Payments for debts/Pawned			569.52
Loans given			33.74
Investments/ Shares purchased			0.59
Income taxes			9.24
Borders/ Servants Lodging			2.13
Borders/ Servants Family transfers			6.85
Borders/ Servants Savings/ Ins/ Contributions etc.			5.50
Borders/ Servants miscellaneous expenditure			0.81
Other miscellaneous expenses			67.77
Other windfall expenses			
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			149.66
Social activities/ ceremonies			51.16
Litigation			5.07
Gifts/ Donation/ Transfers			30.88
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			190.08
Purchasing of properties			36.47
New house construction			207.99
Other random household expenses			43.30

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Total food items			
Cereals			
Rice - (Kekulu - white)	grams	7233.34	390.32
Rice - (Kekulu Samba - white)	grams	938.95	60.43
Rice - (Kekulu - red)	grams	7086.76	373.21
Rice - (Kekulu Samba - red)	grams	363.37	23.23
Rice - (Samba)	grams	5616.53	399.22
Rice - (Nadu - red)	grams	1396.18	86.12
Rice - (Nadu - white)	grams	11336.16	673.27
Rice - (Basmathi)	grams	62.32	7.34
Rice - (Other)	grams	366.42	24.50
Rice flour	grams	771.63	71.91
Wheat flour	grams	2165.65	199.49
Kurakkan flour	grams	80.23	13.39
Ulundu flour	grams	34.69	6.74
Maize	grams	33.19	3.03
Samaposha	grams	37.21	10.12
Thriposha	grams	25.10	5.54
Noodles / Pastra	grams	381.19	83.56
Papadam	grams	155.75	59.32
Infants cereal foods (Nestum)	grams	8.18	6.47
Barley	grams	0.66	0.59
Sago	grams	6.60	1.26
Corn flakes	grams	1.25	1.35
Other cereals	grams	53.75	9.04
Prepared foods (outside)			
Bread (Normal)	grams	3635.65	457.42
Bread (Special)		0.30	23.65
Roasted Bread	number	1.03	17.25
Buns/ Spunchi	number	5.60	121.87
Hoppers	number	6.44	64.00
String hoppers	number	72.21	154.12
Pittu	number	1.13	23.60
Roty/ Parata	number	3.15	49.57
Thosai/ Itly	number	2.00	30.65
Koththu	number	0.31	46.26
Rice (meat and vegetables)	number	1.54	224.94
Rice (fish and vegetables)	number	3.20	331.77
Rice (only vegetables)	number	1.57	124.33
Curry (meat)		-	10.26
Curry (fish)		-	14.58
Curry (vegetables)		-	9.47
Other prepared foods		0.01	95.78
Borders/ Servents outside food		-	17.79

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Pulses			
Dhal - gram	grams	66.67	11.83
Dhal - Misoor	grams	2139.47	346.04
Dhal - Vatana	grams	33.43	4.92
Green gram	grams	154.08	32.02
Gram	grams	158.04	35.50
Cowpea - Red	grams	35.23	6.65
Cowpea - White	grams	44.71	8.84
Soya	grams	34.59	9.76
Soya meat	grams	191.12	63.35
Other pulses	grams	36.40	8.44
Vegetables and leaves			
Ash plantain	grams	245.22	18.79
Brinjal	grams	939.42	77.18
Bandakka	grams	511.58	42.14
Bitter gourd	grams	255.02	28.60
Thumbakaravila	grams	6.80	0.87
Long beans	grams	596.38	50.59
Snake gourd	grams	279.69	21.66
Ridge gourd	grams	299.66	25.06
Sweet pumpkin	grams	805.48	61.81
Beans	grams	1313.98	150.42
Carrot	grams	566.23	68.88
Beetroot	grams	489.52	50.20
Cabbage	grams	581.25	52.11
Cauliflower	grams	21.34	3.26
Tomatoes	grams	264.90	28.51
Leeks	grams	313.90	35.85
Knol khol	grams	139.40	11.05
Capsicum	grams	219.87	29.74
Dambala	grams	106.34	11.23
Radish	grams	293.06	19.89
Drumstick	grams	536.33	43.61
Cucumber	grams	200.88	12.27
Kekiri	grams	297.81	15.52
Ash pumpkin	grams	34.95	2.29
Elabattu	grams	160.07	13.81
Thibbatu	grams	54.57	6.74
Kohila yams	grams	95.34	7.99
Lotus stems	grams	35.46	3.92
Plantain flower	grams	240.49	13.68
Ambarella	grams	204.61	14.13
Mango	grams	38.86	2.49

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	1.03	0.80
Mushrooms	grams	30.20	7.49
Polos		-	25.04
Other vegetables		-	10.72
Mukunuwenna	bundles	3.75	73.15
Gotukola	bundles	3.48	56.54
Kankun	bundles	1.13	22.24
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.82	15.78
Nivithi	grams	131.75	9.50
Thampala	bundles	0.66	14.46
Sarana	bundles	0.12	2.56
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.41	9.52
Onion leaves	grams	76.93	7.00
Cabbage leaves	grams	84.95	6.58
Other leaves		-	34.18
Yams and other similar foods			
Jak and jak seeds		-	42.64
Bread fruit	number	0.78	28.38
Potatoes	grams	1929.73	199.72
Sweet Potatoes	grams	139.97	9.68
Mannioc	grams	613.41	30.17
Kiriala	grams	43.29	3.51
Innala	grams	5.36	0.52
Prepared yam slices/ chips	grams	1.55	0.21
Other yams and similar foods	grams	27.11	2.17
Meat			
Chicken	grams	1318.26	519.25
Beef	grams	268.41	111.05
Mutton	grams	23.18	17.38
Pork	grams	32.12	12.06
Sausages/Meat balls	grams	23.31	15.76
Other meat	grams	12.08	5.68
Fish (fresh)			
Balaya	grams	341.70	145.82
Seer	grams	34.06	24.42
Mora	grams	33.49	16.03
Paraw	grams	185.42	91.35
Thalapath	grams	127.12	90.42
Kelavalla	grams	296.18	164.93
Stones fish	grams	149.12	58.14
Other large fish	grams	315.20	113.73
Sprats	grams	66.11	18.80
Hurulla	grams	377.90	107.35

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	33.71	8.43
Kumbalawa/ Angila	grams	70.12	26.54
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	299.87	67.68
Other small fish	grams	366.13	111.73
Lula	grams	18.41	6.56
Teppili/ Tilapiya/ Korali	grams	507.64	114.79
Other fresh water fish	grams	128.24	32.19
Prawns	grams	70.29	40.61
Crabs	grams	18.27	6.20
Cuttlefish	grams	91.37	34.62
Linna	grams	86.66	32.49
Coppara	grams	0.13	0.10
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	184.80	104.85
Dried fish			
Sprats (dry)	grams	542.81	225.66
Keerameen (dry)	grams	100.39	50.30
Salaya (dry)	grams	47.03	17.24
Hurulla (dry)	grams	34.44	14.48
Thalapath (dry)	grams	15.69	12.83
Seer (dry)	grams	2.84	2.50
Katta (dry)	grams	70.93	60.64
Koduwa (dry)	grams	1.34	0.87
Anjila (dry)	grams	1.02	0.29
Balaya (dry)	grams	107.62	66.09
Mora/Keelan (dry)	grams	78.77	54.91
Paraw (dry)	grams	6.18	4.07
Anguluwa (dry)	grams	56.66	28.52
Prawns (dry)	grams	5.58	3.88
Cattle fish (dry)	grams	2.25	1.10
Fresh water dried fishes	grams	21.82	10.64
Jadi	grams	0.84	0.52
Other dried fish	grams	91.22	55.31
Eggs			
Hen eggs	number	12.20	153.39
Quail eggs	number	0.03	0.46
Other eggs	number	-	-
Coconuts (nuts and powder)			
Coconut (Nuts)	number	28.46	791.83
Coconut milk powder	grams	3.58	2.36
Coconut milk caned/ bottled	ml	-	-
Condiments			
Dried chilies	grams	196.19	55.71

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Chilly powder	grams	402.49	173.35
Red onions	grams	912.12	94.85
Bombay onions	grams	2241.36	184.41
Garlic	grams	308.32	84.68
Maldives fish	grams	52.05	70.28
Pepper	grams	91.88	95.28
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	104.08	74.60
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	213.35	105.54
Green chilies	grams	472.77	87.20
Limes	number	10.11	54.93
Cumin seeds		-	16.04
Panel seeds		-	12.94
Coriander		-	19.98
Mathe seeds		-	20.38
Mustard		-	14.84
Goraka		-	30.14
Tamarind		-	20.75
Cinnamon		-	20.05
Salt		-	60.52
Curry leaves		-	37.96
Ginger		-	11.92
Vinegar		-	1.95
Other condiments		-	2.41
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods			
Sauce		-	7.16
Marmite/ Vegemite		-	11.72
Soup cubes/ powder		-	9.43
Lime pickle		-	0.82
Chutney		-	0.46
Canned fruits		-	0.29
Other packed, tinned or bottled foods		-	1.14
Milk and milk foods			
Cow milk	ml	427.25	28.41
Goat milk	ml	29.71	4.51
Sterilized milk	ml	22.09	2.33
Curd		-	50.89
Yoghurt/ Moru		-	95.91
Condensed milk	grams	8.11	6.73
Milk powder	grams	1321.95	1050.27
Infant milk powder	grams	97.28	118.85
Butter	grams	20.06	18.91
Margarine	grams	40.52	24.67
Cheese	grams	9.52	15.62
Milk packets (liquid)	number	0.52	10.19

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other milk and milk products		-	13.79
Fats and oils			
Coconut oil	ml	1418.93	324.83
Vegetable oil	ml	81.15	23.82
Gingerly oil	ml	12.20	5.45
Ghee	ml	1.47	0.69
Other oils and fats	ml	3.75	2.20
Sugar, Juggery and Treacle			
Sugar	grams	4276.85	452.94
Juggery	grams	53.69	14.24
Treacle	ml	16.34	5.23
Bee honey		-	1.41
Other sweeteners		-	0.54
Fruits (fresh and dried)			
Banana - Ambul	number	40.63	82.86
Banana - Anamalu	number	3.28	16.10
Banana - Kolikuttu	number	4.94	33.47
Banana - Seeni	number	15.92	44.22
Banana - Other	number	3.01	12.26
Pineapple	number	1.18	19.34
Papaw	number	8.25	94.43
Mangoes	number	1.91	31.95
Apple	number	0.91	31.37
Avocado	number	1.28	21.27
Wood apple	number	0.87	9.18
Oranges/ Manderin	number	0.76	11.35
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.27	6.06
Guava	Grams	36.52	6.68
Grapes	Grams	31.56	15.96
Melon	Grams	146.43	9.79
Other fresh fruits		-	31.79
Dates	grams	82.67	19.00
Cadju nuts	grams	6.02	4.08
Groundnuts	grams	29.02	9.34
Plums	grams	2.90	2.03
Other dried fruits	grams	0.49	0.39
Confectioneries and other short eats			
Jam	grams	21.59	11.96
Ice-cream		-	75.00
Chocolates	grams	20.59	20.20
Toffees	number	2.90	5.34
Biscuits	grams	782.28	276.16

Table 8.3: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Jelly		-	4.62
Snacks packets	grams	34.07	14.60
Cake	grams	117.70	45.99
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	number	0.92	9.45
Muskets/ Kaludodol etc.	grams	12.94	4.65
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	0.97	5.01
Cutlets/ Patties/ Wadei/ Pastries etc.	number	6.99	113.81
palmyrah products	number	0.12	0.88
Other confectioneries and short eats		-	29.07
Beverages (non alcoholic)			
Tea dust/ leaves	grams	440.16	274.82
Coffee powder/ seeds	grams	20.03	18.74
Soft drinks		-	31.73
Fruit drinks/ Cordials		-	11.20
Saruwath	number	0.05	1.54
Milk Tea/ Nescafe	number	2.30	60.98
Plain Tea	number	7.18	81.88
Milk Coffee	number	0.20	4.83
Coffee	number	0.27	1.65
Drink packets/ Ice packets	number	0.72	5.63
Gruel	number	0.69	15.35
Bottled water	number	1.63	4.56
Other non-alcoholic beverages		-	13.19
Liquor, Narcotic drugs and Tobacco			
Toddy		-	22.62
Arrack		-	263.00
Kassippu		-	41.46
Beer/ Stout		-	26.83
Whiskey/ Brandy		-	4.03
Gin		-	1.03
Wine			
Other liquors		-	2.01
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)		-	3.39
Cigarettes	number	6.58	141.59
Cigars	number	0.80	5.53
Beedi	number	8.64	20.61
Pipe tobacco		-	0.09
Beetle leaves	numbers	38.97	51.79
Areca nuts	numbers	18.06	43.56
Tobacco (chewing)		-	21.28
Chunam		-	4.37
Bulathwita/ Sarawita	number	6.16	85.02

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
All non-food items			
Housing			
Housing rent		0.39	4360.36
Taxes		-	26.90
Water bills		-	145.92
Fuel and light			
Electricity (monthly average)		-	750.71
Solar power		-	5.82
Kerosene oil (monthly average)	ml	825.95	98.58
Fire wood purchased (monthly average)	kg	16.35	101.40
Fire wood free		-	250.38
L. P. Gas (monthly average)	grams	2010.20	371.90
Normal Bulbs (last month)	number	0.32	28.15
Energy saving bulbs	number	0.23	81.01
Matche boxes (last month)	number	3.79	18.44
Candles (last month)	number	0.62	4.95
Dry cell batteries (last month)	number	0.23	11.24
Borders/servants Fuel and lite		-	0.97
Other expenses for fuel and light		-	0.64
Personal care expenses			
Toilet soap			155.88
Tooth paste			68.49
Tooth brushes			28.82
Powder			20.29
Perfumes			33.65
Face cream and lotions			49.24
Hair oils, creams			22.33
Lipstick and nail polish			4.62
Shaving goods and creams			39.15
Artificial jewelries			8.02
Sanitary towels			46.49
Sesame oil (body applying)			2.80
Hair cutting and shaving charges			90.53
Hair dressing and Beauty culture services			20.17
Other personal care expenses			4.00
Health expenses			
Fees to private medical practices			620.98
Fees to Aurvadic practitioners			27.18
Consultation fees to specialists			86.06
Payments. to medical laboratories			128.46
Payments to private hospitals/ nursing homes			366.50
Purchase of medical/ pharmacy products			329.76

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Spectacles			15.46
Hearing aids			15.56
Scan (US,CT etc.)			23.33
X Ray			6.05
Other health expenses			14.47
Transport			
Train (other than schooling)		-	47.36
Bus (other than schooling)		-	628.71
Van (other than schooling)		-	36.49
Taxi (other than schooling)		-	72.26
Three wheelers (other than schooling)		-	161.67
Transport for schooling/ pre-schooling		-	317.84
Ships and Air lines		-	139.90
Other transport expenses		-	11.09
Petrol and other fuel		5.23	857.97
Diesel		-	307.71
Lubricating oil		-	26.01
Other fuel		-	29.18
Tyres, tubes and spare parts		-	198.30
Servicing of vehicles		-	385.51
License fees		-	71.85
Insurance fees		-	253.43
Other vehicle maintenance expenses		-	56.73
Borders/ Servants Transport and Communication		-	5.33
Communication			
Postal and Telegraph charges			4.16
Telephone charges - Home fixed phone			269.85
Telephone charges - mobile			567.04
Telephone charges (taken outside)			13.15
Email/internet charges			33.45
Other communication charges			3.26
Education			
Exercise books and stationeries.			151.89
Educational newspapers and magazines			30.96
School text books			19.13
School facility fees (government)			36.24
School fees (private)			53.63
School fees (International)			99.24
Tuition fees			637.42
Boarding fees			19.63
Higher education course fees			137.62
Vocational training course fees			107.78
Pre-school fees (KG)			58.24
Examination fees			45.62

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other education expenses			32.73
Recreations, Entertainments, Training and Cultural activities			
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films			15.07
Books/ News papers/ Magazines			63.82
Lotteries/ Betting			50.55
Excursions and Pilgrimages			258.04
Arts/ Music/ Dancing			7.04
Sports			4.50
Pets/ Aquariums			11.04
Toys			33.73
Maintenance of Radio/ TV/ CD/ DVD			12.02
Sacred goods			49.02
Cabel/ Saterlite TV charges			15.12
Astrology, exorcism etc.			15.81
Borders/ Servents Recr/ Entertain/ Cultural acts			1.35
Other			9.13
Household cleaning and sanitary goods			
Washing soap			177.14
Washing powder			103.21
Mosquito coils			13.16
Disinfectants			16.87
Insecticides			3.29
Other			1.79
Household services			
Laundry charges			8.28
Grinding charges			15.76
Wages to servants			141.28
Wages to drivers			41.15
Payments for children day care services			1.65
Payments for elderly care services etc.			0.48
Borders/ Servants Household services			
Other household services			27.75
Clothing and Textiles			
Trousers (Gents)	number	0.15	158.26
Trousers (Ladies)	number	0.04	36.17
Shirts	number	0.16	120.81
Sarees	number	0.06	86.94
T-shirts (Gents)	number	0.13	81.55
T-shirts (Ladies)	number	0.08	36.69
Sarongs/ Vetties	number	0.13	64.12
Frocks	number	0.08	53.92

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Skirts/ Blouses	number	0.19	117.87
Salvars	number	0.01	11.64
Banyans	number	0.08	12.86
Men"s under wears	number	0.12	18.83
Women"s under wears	number	0.18	29.18
Housecoats/ Kimonas/ Night dress	number	0.04	16.43
Brassieres	number	0.10	25.78
Socks/ Stockings	number	0.07	8.46
Ties	number	0.01	2.34
Handkerchiefs	number	0.18	4.77
Children"s dresses	number	0.15	72.30
School uniforms	number	0.04	23.36
Towels	number	0.05	15.28
Bed sheets	number	0.04	19.34
Pillow cases	number	0.07	6.78
Mosquito nets	number	0.02	14.85
Other clothing	number	0.07	13.99
Materials for Clothing	cm	16.87	25.69
Material for school uniforms	cm	8.88	12.49
For curtains/ Furnishing material	cm	6.52	16.78
Other materials and textiles	cm	1.73	2.36
Tailoring charges for clothing		-	5.20
Tailoring for school uniforms		-	4.61
Borders/ Servents Clothing and Textiles		-	2.02
Foot-wear and other personal effects			
Shoes	number	0.10	96.52
Sandles/ Slippers	number	0.16	66.34
Umbrellas	number	0.04	13.99
Hand bags/ Traveling bags	number	0.04	28.17
Head wears	number	0.02	4.75
Rain coats	number	0.00	2.30
Charges for repairs of shoes, bags etc.	number	0.03	4.33
Borders/ Servants personal effects	number	0.00	2.21
Other personal effects	number	0.01	2.13
Durable household goods			
Glass ware	number	0.07	17.04
Plastic ware	number	0.12	23.10
Aluminum ware	number	0.04	21.42
Clay ware, pots and pans	number	0.16	12.72
Cane/ Rush products (watti, kulu)	number	0.01	1.62
Cutlery	number	0.04	4.57
Lamps/ Lamp shades	number	0.01	2.71
Brooms/ Brushes/Ekle	number	0.20	22.85
Mats and Pillows	number	0.02	4.15

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Rugs/ Carpets	number	0.04	5.81
Mattress	number	0.01	36.59
Torches	number	0.01	2.82
Thermos flasks	number	0.01	10.30
Twines/ Ropes/ Strings	number	0.07	2.61
Borders/ Servants durable household goods	number	0.00	2.14
Other durable household goods	number	0.06	10.76
Long durable household goods			
Chairs - Plastic	number	0.02	17.66
Chairs - Wood	number		11.80
Chairs - Steel	number		0.36
Tables	number		9.87
Settees	number		24.63
Almyras - Wood	number		16.87
Almyras - Steel	number		12.87
Beds	number		18.44
Other furniture	number		9.87
Clocks/ Watches	number		1.82
Cookers - Kerosene	number		0.27
Cookers - Electric	number		4.70
Cookers - Gas	number		3.26
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters etc.	number		3.12
Irons	number		1.93
Refrigerators	number		30.82
Ovens	number		0.86
Fans	number		8.14
Sewing machines	number		5.39
Radio/	number		3.61
Audio CD/ DVD players and recorders	number		3.99
Televisions/ Video	number		26.46
Washing machines	number		6.93
Musical instruments	number		1.64
Bicycles/ Motor cycles/ Scooters	number		66.58
Three wheelers	number		99.74
Motor cars/ Vans	number		287.63
Prams/ Go-carts/ Tricycles	number		0.29
Gardening tools	number		1.83
Cameras and Projectors	number		2.65
Personal computers	number		22.11
Jewelries	number		56.34
Telephones	number		7.70
Kitchen equipments (heaters etc.)	number		8.99
Goods purchased on easy payments			121.80
Borders/ Servants Long durable goods	number		0.55
Other long durable goods	number		16.56

Table 8.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – Sri Lanka – 2012

Non-food item/Group	Unit	Quantity(Unit)	Value(Rs.)
Other non-consumption and miscellaneous expenses			
EPFs/ W.&.O.P.			420.73
Contribution to unions, societies			73.89
Insurance/Agrahara			241.87
Savings (including Seettu)			637.58
Payments for debts/Pawned			2205.50
Loans given			130.67
Investments/ Shares purchased			2.28
Income taxes			35.79
Borders/ Servants Lodging			8.23
Borders/ Servants Family transfers			26.52
Borders/ Servants Savings/ Ins/ Contributions etc.			21.29
Borders/ Servants miscellaneous expenditure			3.14
Other miscellaneous expenses			262.45
Other windfall expenses			
Expenses. on weddings, funerals			579.58
Social activities/ ceremonies			198.12
Litigation			19.63
Gifts/ Donation/ Transfers			119.58
Maintenance/ Reconstruction			736.11
Purchasing of properties			141.23
New house construction			805.45
Other random household expenses			167.68

(For office use only)

Month		Sector	District	DS Division

MRCB Number (A0)				
Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) Number				
Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) Number				
Household Number				

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY - 2012/13

SURVEY SCHEDULE

National Household Sample Survey Program

Department of Census & Statisics

Ministry of Finance and Planning

Sri Lanka

1

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATIONS

1. Address (Location): --
   ----
2. Province: --
3. District: --
4. DS Division: --
5. MC/ UC: --
   (If urban sector only)
6. GN Division number: ----------------------- Name: -----------------------
7. Village name: --
   (If rural sector only)
8. Estate name: --
   (lf estate sector only)
9. Census Block Number: --

* Result Codes

Completed	-------------------------------------	1
Partly completed	-------------------------------------	2
No suitable respondent	-------------------------------------	3
Refused	-------------------------------------	4
Unit is temporarily closed	-------------------------------------	5
Demolished or Vacant unit	-------------------------------------	6
Other (Please specify)	-------------------------------------	9

10.

Survey Month	Sector	District	DS Division

11.

PSU Number	SSU Number	Household Number

12. MRCB Number: (AO) ☐☐☐☐☐

13. Number of Households in this unit: ☐

14. Result* ☐ *

15. Name of the Head of the Household:
    ----

16. Interviewers Name:

    Signature: ----------------- Date: -----------------

17. Supervising Officers Name:

    Signature: ----------------- Date: -----------------

Codes for Section l

Col. 3 - Relationship to head of the household

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

Col. 4 - Sex

Male	1
Female	2

Col. 7 - Ethnicity

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

Col. 8 - Religion

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

Col. 10 - Attendance at School or Other Educational Institution

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

Col. 11 - Level of Education

Studying/ Studied in Grade 1	00
Passed Grade 1	01
Passed Grade 2	02
Passed Grade 3	03
Passed Grade 4	04
Passed Grade 5	05
Passed Grade 6	06
Passed Grade 7	07
Passed Grade 8	08
Passed Grade 9	09
Passed Grade 10	10
Passed G.C.E.(O/L) or equivalent	11
Passed Grade 12	12
Passed G.C.E.(A / L) or equivalent	13
Passed GAQ / GSQ	14
Passed Degree	15
Passed post Graduate/ Diploma	16
PhD	17
Special Education unit	18
No Schooling	19

Col. 09 - Marital Status

Never Married	1
Married	2
Widowed	3
Divorced	4
Separated	5

Col. 13 - Current main activity

Looking for and available to work	1
Student	2
Household work	3
Unable/ Too old to work	4
Other	9

Col. 16 - Employment status

Government employee	1
Semi government employee	2
Private sector employee	3
Employee	4
Own account worker	5
Contributing family worker	6

Section 1 - Demographic Characteristics

Serial Number	Names of all persons usually live in this household	Relation ship to head of the household	Sex	Date of Birth (Year and Month)		Age as at last birthday (years)	Ethnicity	Religion	Marital Status	Attendance at school or other Educationl institution (for 3 years and over aged)	Level of Education (for 5 years and over aged)	For Persons aged 15 years and over				
												Did you involve in an economic activity during last week Yes - 1 =⟩ go to col. 14 No - 2	Main activity involved at present only for the persons, who were marked code 2 in col. 12	For employed persons only (Column 12 code =1)		
				Year	Month									Main Occupation *	Main Industry **	Employment Status at the main occupation
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																

	Names of the persons who are members of this household and usually live else where in the country or abroad	Usual residence In the country:1 Abroad) 2
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		

Serial Number	*Main Occupation (Describe)	* *Main Industry (Describe)

Codes for Section 2

For Column 5 and 6

Grade 1	--	01
Grade 2	--	02
Grade 3	--	03
Grade 4	--	04
Grade 5	--	05
Grade 6	--	06
Grade 7	--	07
Grade 8	--	08
Grade 9	--	09
Grade 10	--	10
Grade 11	--	11
Grade 12	--	12
Grade 13	--	13
Special Education Unit	---------------------------	14
Not relevant	-----------------------------------	19

Column 8

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

Column 10

School is too far away	----------------------------------	1
Financial problems	------------------------------------	2
Had to help house keeping activities/ Family business	----------------	3
Disability/ Illness	---------------------------------------	4
Civil disturbances	--------------------------------------	5
Not willing to attend/ poor academic progress	------------------	6
Incompletion of 5 years at the beginning of the school year	-------	7
Other (specify)	9

Column 11

Further schooling not available or too far away	------------------------	1
Financial problems	------------------------------------	2
Had to help house keeping activities/ Family business	----------------	3
Disability/ Illness	---------------------------------------	4
Civil disturbance	---------------------------------------	5
Not willing to attend / poor academic progress	------------------	6
Pending results (G.C.E.(O/L)/ G.C.E.(A/L)	------------------	7
Completed G.C.E.(A/L)/ Grade 13	------------------------	8
Other (specify)	--	9

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

Names of persons (aged 5 - 20 years) who usually live in this household (as given in col. 2 of sec. 1)	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	* School Education 1 - Currently attending school 2 - Never attended → Go to col. 10 3 - Attend in the past → Go to col. 11	Type of school 1- Government 2 - Private 3- International	For Persons marked code 1 in col. 3					Persons marked code 2 in col. 3	Persons marked code 3 in col.3	
				Grade (current year)	Grade (previous year)	Distance from home to school (km) if less than 1km Mark "0"	Mode of travel to school (main code)	Time taken to school for traveling (minutes)	Why did you never attend school (code)	Why did you leave school (code)	Which year did you leave school
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**

Codes for Section 3

Column 4 and 6		Column 12	
Treatment for illness	1	Heart Conditions / Diseases	01
Treatment for injury	2	Blood pressure	02
Medical checkup/ Consultation	3	Diabetics	03
Immunization	4	Asthma	04
Treatment for infectious diseases (injections etc.)	5	Epilepsy	05
Other (specify)	9	Cancer	06
		Stomach diseases / Gastritis	07
		Diseases related to Eyes	08
Column 8 and 10		Diseases related to Ears (Auditory problem)	09
		Arthritis	10
Treatment for illness	1	Mental retardation	11
Treatment for injury	2	Hemorrhoids	12
Operation / Surgery	3	Catarrh	13
Child delivery	4	Severer headache	14
Treatment for infectious diseases	5	Disabled at birth	15
An accident	6	Disabled by an accident	16
Other (Specify)	9	Other (specify)	99

Section 3 - Health

Name of all persons who usually live in this household (as given in col. 2 of sec. 1)	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	During last month for **out** patient treatments				During the last 12 months **in** patient treatments				Do you suffer from Chronic illness/ Disability Yes - 1 No - 2 => go to sec 04	What chronic illness/ Disability do you suffer from (write the relevant code)	Have your job effected/ caused for your illness / Disability Yes - 1 , No - 2	How long have you been suffering from your illness / Disability		Did you have to stop doing your usual activities because of this illness /Disability Yes -1 , No - 2 => goto sec - 4	If so how many days did you stop your usual activities during last month
		Did you visit Government hospital or Medical / Health Center Yes - 1 , No -2 ---> Go to col. 5	For what kind of treatment (write the relevant code)	Did you visit Private hospital or Medical / Health Centre, Yes -1, No -2 => go to Col. -9	For what kind of treatment (write the relevant code)	Did you stay at a Government hospital as an in patient? Yes - 1 No - 2 => go to col. 9	Reason for staying (write the relevant code)	Did you stay at a Private hospital as an in patient Yes - 1, No - 2 => go to col. 11	Reason for staying (write the relevant code)				Years	Months		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14		15	16
01.																
02.																
03.																
04.																
05.																
06.																
07.																
08.																
09.																
10.																
11.																
12.																
13.																
14.																
15.																

Section 4 - Expenditure

4.1 Weekly Consumption expenditure on Food and Drink

Item	Code	unit	Consumed *			Item	Code	Unit	Consumed *		
			Qty	Value (Rs.)	Home grown/ Freely received (Rs.) *				Qty.	Value (Rs)	Home grown/ Freely received (Rs) *
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals						4. Buns/ Spanchi cake	0204	number			
1. Rice - (white Kekulu - normal)	0101	grams				5. Hoppers	0205	number			
2. Rice - (white Kekulu Samba)	0102	grams				6. String Hoppers	0206	number			
3. Rice - (Red Kekulu - normal)	0103	grams				7. Pittu	0207	number			
4. Rice - (Red Kekulu Samba)	0104	grams				8. Roti / Parata	0208	number			
5. Rice -Samba	0105	grams				9. Thosa / Itly	0209	number			
6. Rice - Nadu Red	0106	grams				10. Kottu	0210	number			
7. Rice - Nadu White	0107	grams				11. Rice (Meat & Vegetables)	0211	number			
8. Rice - Basmati	0108	grams				12. Rice (Fish / Egg / Vegetables)	0212	number			
9. Rice - Other	0109	grams				13. Rice (Vegetables)	0213	number			
10. Rice flour	0110	grams				14. Meat Curry	0214				
11. Wheat flour	0111	grams				15. Fish Curry	0215				
12. Kurakkan flour	0112	grams				16. Vegetable Curry	0216				
13. Ulundu flour	0113	grams				17 Other	0219				
14. Maize	0114	grams									
15. Samaposha	0115	grams				**3. Pulses**					
16. Triposha	0116	grams				1. Gram Dhal	0301	grams			
17. Noodles / Pasta	0117	grams				2. Maisoor Dhal	0302	grams			
18. Papadum	0118	grams				3. Watana Dhal	0303	grams			
19. Infant Cereal food / Malts etc.	0119	grams				4. Green gram	0304	grams			
20. Barley	0120	grams				5. Gram	0305	grams			
21. Sago	0121	grams				6. Red Kowpi	0306	grams			
22. Corn flakes	0122	grams				7. White Kowpi	0307	grams			
23. Other (specify)	0129	grams				8. Soya	0308	grams			
						9. Soya meet	0309	grams			
						10. Other	0319	grams			
2. Prepared food						**4. Vegetable**					
1. Bread - Normal	0201	grams				1. Ash Plantain	0401	grams			
2. Bread - Specify	0202	grams				2. Brinjal	0402	grams			
3. Rosepaan	0203	grams									

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

Item		Code	Unite	Consumed			Item		Code	Unite	Consumed		
				Qty.	Value (Rs)	Home grown / Freely received (Rs) *					Qty.	Value (Rs)	Home grown / Freely received (Rs) *
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ladies fingers	0403	grams				33.	Mushrooms	0433	grams			
4.	Bitter gourd	0404	grams				34.	Jack immatured (Polos)	0434				
5.	Thumbakarivila	0405	grams				35.	Other vegetables	0439				
6.	Long beans	0406	grams										
7.	Snake gourd	0407	grams					**Leafy Vegetables**					
8.	Wetakolu	0408	grams				1.	Mukunuwanna	0441	bundles			
9.	Cucumber	0409	grams				2.	Gotukola	0442	bundles			
10.	Beans	0410	grams				3.	Kankun	0443	bundles			
11.	Carrot	0411	grams				4.	Kathurumurunga	0444	bundles			
12.	Beetroot	0412	grams				5.	Nivithi	0445	bundles			
13.	Cabbage	0413	grams				6.	Thampala	0446	bundles			
14.	Cauliflower	0414	grams				7.	Sarana	0447	bundles			
15.	Tomatoes	0415	grams				8	Kohila leaves	0448	bundles			
16.	Leeks	0416	grams				9.	Onion leaves	0449	grams			
17.	Knol-khol	0417	grams				10.	Cabbage leaves	0450	grams			
18.	Malu miris	0418	grams				11.	Other leaves	0459				
19.	Dambala	0419	grams										
20.	Radish	0420	grams										
21.	Drumstick	0421	grams					**5. Yams and Other**					
22.	Cucumber	0422	grams				1.	Jack and Jack seeds	0501				
23.	Kekiri	0423	grams				2.	Bread fruit	0502	number			
24.	Ash pumpkin	0424	grams				3.	Potatoes	0503	grams			
25.	Thalana batu	0425	grams				4.	Sweet potato	0504	grams			
26.	Thibbatu	0426	grams				5.	Mannioc	0505	grams			
27.	Kohila yams	0427	grams				6.	Kiriala	0506	grams			
28.	Nelum Ala/ lotus roots	0428	grams				7.	Innala	0507	grams			
29.	Kehelmuwa	0429	grams				8.	Potato chips &	0508	grams			
30.	Ambaralla	0430	grams				9	Other Yams	0509	grams			
31.	Mango	0431	grams										
32.	Cashew (raw)	0432	grams										

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

	Item	Code	Unite	Consumed *		Home grown / Freely received (Rs) **
				Qty.	Value (Rs)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	**Meat**					
1.	Chicken	0601	grams			
2.	Beef	0602	grams			
3.	Mutton	0603	grams			
4.	Pork	0604	grams			
5.	Sausages / Meat balls	0605	grams			
6.	Other	0609	grams			
7.	**Fish**					
1.	Balaya	0701	grams			
2.	Seer	0702	grams			
3.	Shark	0703	grams			
4.	Paraw	0704	grams			
5.	Thalapath	0705	grams			
6.	Kelawalla	0706	grams			
7.	Mullet	0707	grams			
8.	Other large fish	0708	grams			
9.	Sprats	0709	grams			
10.	Hurulla	0710	grams			
11.	Karalla / Katuwalla	0711	grams			
12.	Kumbala / Angila	0712	grams			
13.	Salaya / Sudaya	0713	grams			
14.	Other small fish	0714	grams			
15.	Lula	0715	grams			
16.	Theppli / Telapiya / Korali	0716	grams			
17.	Other fresh water fish	0717	grams			
18.	Prawns	0718	grams			
19.	Crabs	0719	grams			
20.	Cuttlefish	0720	grams			

	Item	Code	Unite	Consumed *		Home grown / Freely received (Rs) **
				Qty.	Value (Rs)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Linna	0721	grams			
22.	Coppara	0722	grams			
23.	Samon (Tined)	0723	grams			
8.	**Dried Fish**					
1.	Sprats	0801	grams			
2.	Keeramin	0802	grams			
3.	Salaya	0803	grams			
4.	Hurlla	0804	grams			
5.	Thalapath	0805	grams			
6.	Seer	0806	grams			
7.	Katta	0807	grams			
8.	Koduwa	0808	grams			
9.	Anjila	0809	grams			
10.	Balaya	0810	grams			
11.	Shark/ Keelan	0811	grams			
12.	Paraw	0812	grams			
13.	Anguluwa	0813	grams			
14.	Prawns	0814	grams			
15.	Cuttlefish	0815	grams			
16.	Fresh water fish	0816	grams			
17.	Jadi	0817	grams			
18.	Other	0819	grams			
9.	**Eggs**					
1.	Hen eggs	0901	number			
2.	Quail eggs	0902	number			
3.	Other eggs	0909	number			

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

Item	Code	Unite	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received (Rs) *
			Qty.	Value (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Coconuts	**10**				
1. Nuts	1001	number			
2. Coconuts milk powder	1002	grams			
3. Coconuts milk tin / bottle	1003	ml			
11. Condiments					
1. Dried chilies	1101	grams			
2. Chilly powder	1102	grams			
3. Red onions	1103	grams			
4. Bombe onions	1104	grams			
5. Garlic	1105	grams			
6. Maldives fish	1106	grams			
7. Pepper	1107	grams			
8. Turmeric / Turmeric powder	1108	grams			
9. Curry powder (sarakku)	1109	grams			
10. Green chilies	1110	grams			
11. Lime	1111	grams			
12. Cumin seeds	1112				
13. Fennel seeds	1113				
14. Coriander	1114				
15. Matheseeds	1115				
16. Mustard	1116				
17. Goraka	1117				
18. Tamarind	1118				
19. Cinnamon	1119				
20. Salt	1120				
21. Rampe / curry leaves	1121				
22. Ginger	1122				
23. Vinegar	1123				
24. Other	1129				

Item	Code	Unite	Consumed		Home grown / Freely received (Rs) *
			Qty.	Value (Rs	
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Other food					
1. Sauce	1201				
2. Marmite / Vegimite	1202				
3. Soup cubes /pack	1203				
4. Lime pickle	1204				
5. Chutney	1205				
6. Canned fruit	1206				
7. Others	1209				
13. Milk and Milk foods 13 , 1 bottle = 750 ml					
1. Cow milk	1301	ml			
2. Goat milk	1302	ml			
3. Sterilized milk	1303	ml			
4. Curd	1304				
5. Yoghurt / Moru	1305				
6. Condensed milk	1306	ml			
7. Milk powder	1307	ml			
8. Infant milk powder	1308	ml			
9. Butter	1309	ml			
10. Margarine	1310	ml			
11. Cheese	1311	ml			
12. Milk packets (liquid)	1312	ml			
13. Other	1319				
14 . Fats and Oils 14 , 1 bottle = 750 ml					
1. Coconuts oil	1401	ml			
2. Vegetable oil	1402	ml			

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

Item		Code	Unit	Consumed		
				Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sesame oil	1403	ml			
4.	Vegetable oil	1404	ml			
5.	Other	1409	ml			

15 . Sugar, Juggery, Treacle

	Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
1.	Sugar	1501	grams			
2.	Juggery	1502	grams			
3.	Treacle	1503	ml			
4.	Honey	1504				
5.	Other	1509				

16.   Fruits

	Item		Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
1.	**Banana**	Embul	1601	number			
2.		Anamaalu	1602	number			
3.		Koli kuttu	1603	number			
4.		Seeni kesel	1604	number			
5.		Other	1605	number			
6.	Pineapple		1606	number			
7.	Papaya		1607	number			
8.	Mangoes		1608	number			
9.	Apple		1609	number			
10.	Avocado		1610	number			
11.	Wood apple		1611	number			
12.	Orange		1612	number			
13.	King coconut/ Kurumba		1613	number			
14.	Guava		1614	grams			
15.	Grapes		1615	grams			
16.	Melon		1616	grams			
17.	Others		1619				

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

Dried Fruits

	Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)*
1.	Dates	1651	grams			
2.	cause nuts	1652	grams			
3.	Ground nuts	1653	grams			
4.	Plums	1654	grams			
5.	Other	1659	grams			

17.   Confectionery and short eats

	Item	Code	Unit	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)*
1.	Jam	1701	grams			
2.	Ice -Cream	1702				
3.	Chocolates	1703	grams			
4.	Toffees	1704	number			
5.	Biscuits	1705	grams			
6.	Jelly packets	1706				
7.	Snacks	1707	grams			
8.	Cake	1708	grams			
9.	Kawum / Kokis etc.	1709	number			
10.	Maskette / Kalu dodol etc.	1710	grams			
11.	Thala bola / Rulan etc.	1711	number			
12.	Cutlets/ Patties / Wade / Pastries etc.	1712	number			
13.	Palmyra Products	1713	number			
14.	Others	1719				

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

Item	Code	Unit	Consumed			Item	Code	Unit	Consumed		
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)				Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Home grown / Freely received * (Rs.)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
18. Beverages (non alcoholic)											
1. Tea dust / Leaves	1801	grams				12. Cigars	1911	number			
2. Coffee powder / seeds	1802	grams				13. Beedi	1912	number			
3. Soft drink	1803					14. Pipe tobacco	1919				
4. Fruit drinks / Cordial	1804					15. Betel leaves	1920	number			
5. Saruwath	1805	number				16. Areca nuts	1921	number			
6. Milk tea / Nest cafe	1806	number				17. Tobacco chewing	1922				
7. Plant tea	1807	number				18. Chunam	1923				
8. Milk coffee	1808	number				19. Bulathvita / Saravita	1924	number			
9. Coffee	1809	number									
10. Ice packets /	1810	number									
11. Gruel	1811	number									
12. Water bottle	1812	number									
13. Others	1819										
19. Liquor, Drugs and Tobacco											
1. Toddy	1901										
2. Arrack	1902										
3. Kasippu	1903										
4. Beer/ Stout	1904										
5. Whisky / Brandy	1905										
6. Gin	1906										
7. Wine	1907										
8. Other Liquor	1908										
9. Drugs (Ganja , Heroin)	1909										
10. Cigarettes	1910	number									

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

4. 2 Household expenditure on Housing, Fuel & Light, Non- durable goods, Services & Consumer durables for main Household.

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

Item	Code	Unit	* Main household		** Freely received / Received as
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
3. Personal care expense (last month)					
Toilet Soap/ shampoo packets/ shampoo bottles/ liquid soap	2201				
Tooth paste	2202				
Tooth brushes	2203				
Cosmetic powder	2204				
Perfumes	2205				
Face cream / Lotions	2206				
Hair oil , Cream and hair dye	2207				
Lipstick / Nail polish	2208				
Shaving equipments	2209				
Artificial jewelries	2210				
Sanitary towels	2211				
Sesame oil (Body applying)	2212				
Hair cut/ Shaving	2213				
Hair dressing/ Beauty culture service	2214				
Other (please specify)	2219				
4. Health Expenses (last month)					
Fees to private medical practitioners (Included cost of medicines)	2301				
Ayurveda consultation fees (Included cost of medicines)	2302				

Main household - including all members who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders

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

Item	Code	Unit	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift**
			Qty.	Value	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Consultation fees to specialist	2303				
Payments to medical laboratories for test analysis etc.	2304				
Payment to private hospitals and Nursing homes	2305				
Purchasing of medical and pharmaceutical products	2306				
Spectacles	2307				
Hearing aids	2308				
Scan (C.T. , Ultra sounds etc.)	2309				
X-Ray	2310				
Others (please specify)	2319				
5. Transport (last month) Transport fees					
Train (other than Schooling)	2401				
Bus (other than Schooling)	2402				
Van (other than Schooling)	2403				
Taxi car (other than Schooling)	2404				
Three wheeler (other than Schooling)	2405				
Chargers for Schooling and pre Schooling children	2406				
Ships air lines	2407				
Others (please specify)	2409				

Item	Code	Unit	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift**
			Qty.	Value	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Maintenance of private Vehicles					
Petrol	2411				
Diesel	2412				
Lubricating oil	2413				
Other fuel	2414				
Tires/ Tubes, Spare parts accessories	2415				
Service and repair charges	2416				
License fees	2417				
Insurance	2418				
Other (please specify)	2419				
6. Communication (last month)					
Postal & Telegraph charges	2501				
Telephone charges (Domestic) (Average per month)	2502				
Telephone charges (Mobil)	2503				
Telephone charges (Taken from out side)	2504				
E-mail / Internet charges	2505				
Other (please specify)	2509				
7. Education (Last month)					
Exercise books/ Stationeries	2601				
Education news papers/ Magazines	2602				
School text books	2603				

*Main household - including all members who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders

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

Item	Code	Unite	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift **
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
School facility fees (Government)	2604				
School fees (Private)	2605				
School fees (International)	2606				
Tuition fees	2607				
Boarding fees	2608				
Fees for higher education (External degree / post graduate degree, Diploma etc.	2609				
Vocational Training	2610				
Fees for pre school	2611				
Fees for examination	2612				
Others	2619				
8. Recreation , entertainment & Cultural activities (Last month)					
Cinema , Drama , Video films CD/ DVD/VCD	2701				
Books / News papers / Magazines	2702				
Lotteries / Betting	2703				
Excursion / pilgrimages	2704				
Arts /Music / Dancing	2705				
Sports	2706				
Pets / Aquariums	2707				
Toys	2708				
Maintenance of Radio receivers, Televisions & Video players	2709				
Sacred goods	2710				

Item	Code	Unite	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift **
			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cable / Satellite / T.V. payments	2711				
Astrology, exorcism etc.	2712				
Other	2719				
9. Non-durable Household goods (Last month)					
Washing Soap	2801				
Washing powder	2802				
Mosquito coils	2803				
Disinfections	2804				
Insecticides (for home use)	2805				
Other	2809				
10. Household Services (Last month)					
Laundry Charges	2901				
Grinding Charges	2902				
Wagers to Servants/ Chauffeurs	2903				
Charges for Drivers	2904				
Charges for Day care Centers	2905				
Charges for elders homes	2906				
Payments for other household services	2909				

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

Item	Code	Unite	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift **
			Qty.	Unite (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Clothing & Textiles (Last 6 month)					
Trousers (gents)	3001	number			
Trousers (Ladies)	3002	number			
Shirts	3003	number			
Sari	3004	number			
T-Shirts (gents)	3005	number			
T-Shirts (Ladies)	3006	number			
Sarongs / Vetties	3007	number			
Frocks	3008	number			
Skirts / Blouses	3009	number			
Salwars	3010	number			
Banyans	3011	number			
Men 's Under wears	3012	number			
Women 's Under wears / petticoats / Underskirts	3013	number			
Housecoats / Kimona / Night dresses	3014	number			
Brassieres	3015	number			
Socks / Stockings	3016	number			
Ties	3017	number			
Handkerchiefs	3018	number			
Children dresses	3019	number			
School uniforms	3020	number			
Towels	3021	number			
Bed sheets	3022	number			
Pillow cases	3023	number			
Mosquito nets	3024	number			
Other	3029	number			

Item	Code	Unite	*Main household		Freely received/ Received as a gift **
			Qty.	Unite (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Materials purchased in meters (last 6 months) (1 m = 100 cm)					
For clothing	3041	cm			
For school uniform	3042	cm			
For curtains	3043	cm			
Other	3049	cm			
Tailoring charges (Last 6 month)					
For clothing	3061				
For School uniform	3062				
12. Foot wear & Other Personal effect (Last 6 month)					
Shoes	3101	number			
Sandals/ Slippers	3102	number			
Umbrellas	3103	number			
Hand bags / Traveling bags	3104	number			
Hats	3105	number			
Rain coats	3106	number			
Repair charges for shoes, Bags , umbrellas etc.	3107	number			
Others	3109	number			
13. Durable household Goods (Last 6 month)					
Glass ware	3201	number			
Plastic ware	3202	number			
Aluminum ware	3203	number			
Clay ware / pots	3204	number			

*Main household - including all members who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders

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

| Item | Code | Unit | *Main household | | **Freely received / Received as a gift | | Item | Code | Unit | *Main household | | **Freely received / Received as a gift |
			Qty.	Value (Rs)						Qty.	Value (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
Cane ware	3205	number					Fans	3318	number			
Cutlery	3206	number					Sewing machines	3319	number			
Lamps/ Lamp shades	3207	number					Radio receivers	3320	number			
Brooms / Brushes / Ekels	3208	number					CD, DVD record players and recorders	3321	number			
Mats / pillows	3209	number					Televisions/ Video decks	3322	number			
Rugs / Carpets	3210	number					Washing machines	3323	number			
Mattresses	3211	number					Musical Instruments	3324	number			
Torches	3312	number					Mo. cycles , Bicycles, scooters	3325	number			
Thermos flasks	3213	number					Three wheelers	3326				
Twines / Ropes	3214	number					Motor cars/ Vans	3327	number			
Other	3219	number					Prams/ Go carts / Tricycles	3328	number			
							Gardening tools & equipments	3329	number			
14. **Durable household goods (Last 12 month)**							Cameras & Projectors	3330	number			
							Computers	3331	number			
Chairs - Plastic	3301	number					Jewelries	3332	number			
Chairs - wood	3302	number					Telephones / Cellular phones	3333	number			
Chairs - steel	3303	number					Cookers , Toasters , Hot plates / Heaters etc.	3334	number			
Tables	3304	number					Durable goods purchased in installments	3335				
Settees	3305	number					other	3339	number			
Almyrahs - wood	3306	number										
Almyrahs - steel	3307	number					**15.** **Other expenses (last month)**					
Beds	3308	number										
Other furniture	3309	number					Provident fund / W. & O. P. fund	3401				
Clocks/ wrist watches	3310	number										
Cookers (Kerosene)	3311	number					Contributions to trade unions, welfare Societies / Elderly Societies etc.	3402				
Cookers (Electric)	3312	number										
Cookers (Gas)	3313	number										
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters	3314	number										
Irons	3315	number										
Refrigerators	3316	number										
Ovens (Electrical/ Gas)												

*Main household - including all members who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders

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

Item	Code	Unit	*Main household		**Freely received / Received as a gift
			Qty.	Value (Rs)	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Insurance / Agrahara	3403				
Other savings (including seettu)	3404				
Payment for debts	3405				
Money lending	3406				
Income taxes	3407				
Other	3409				
16. Other adhoc (rarely incurred) expenses (last 12 month)					
Expenditure on weddings /funerals for family members	3501				
Social activities / Ceremonies	3502				
Litigation	3503				
Gift, Donation, Similar transfers	3504				
Maintenance & Repairing (Houses)	3505				
Purchased properties/ Houses	3506				
Building new houses	3507				
Other	3509				

*Main household - including all members who usually live in this household and exclude servants and boarders

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5 - Income

5.1 Income from paid employments / During last 4 weeks / Last calender month

Did any of the household members (usually live) engage as an employee during last 4 weeks / last calender month?   Yes [1]   No [2]   => Go to section 5.2

List all hosuehold members (usually live in this household) including boarders & domestic servants who were paid employees during last four weeks / last calendar month	Serial number as given in Column 1 of section 1	Principal / Secondary occupation Main 1 Secondary 2		Last calendar month		Last calendar 12 months
				Wages / Salaries Rs.	Tips, Commissions, Overtime pay etc. Rs.	Bonus, Arrears Payment Rs.
1	**2**		**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1		1				
		2				
2		1				
		2				
3		1				
		2				
4		1				
		2				
5		1				
		2				
6		1				
		2				
7		1				
		2				
8		1				
		2				

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

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

Yes | 1 | No | 2 | → go to section 5.3

List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged Non- agricultural activities as employers or own account works.	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	Paddy/ Other seasonal crops (Describe)	+ Code	Cultivated Area			** Last cultivation year				Only for paddy Stock at hand		Fertilizer Other subsides for last cultivation year
							Value of output (Rs.)		Cost of input	Consumption quantity of this household from production (out put)		For Consumption	For Sale	
				A	R	P	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs.)	Rs.	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg)	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10		11	12	13
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

+ Code for column 3/4

Paddy	----------------------------------	1
Chilies	----------------------------------	2
Onions	----------------------------------	3
Vegetables	----------------------------------	4
Cereals	----------------------------------	5
Yams	----------------------------------	6
Tobacco	----------------------------------	7
Other	----------------------------------	9

**** Last Cultivation year**

Last two cultivation seasons   *

(Yala / Maha or Maha / Yala)

input \ Column no				
Hired Labor				
Seeds				
Fertilizer				
Chemicals				
Transport / Tractor				
Total				

5.3 Income from other agricultural activities

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

Yes | 1 | No | 2 | ⟶ Go to section 5.4

List all household members (usually live) including boarders & domestic servants who have engaged Non- agricultural activities as employers or own account works.	Serial number as given in column 1 of section 1	Agricultural product (Describe)	+ Code	Last calendar month / Average per month					
				Cultivated land extension			Value of output	Cost of input *	Fertilizer & Other subsidies
				A	R	P	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

+ Codes for column 3/4

Tea, Rubber ⸺ 01   Fish ⸺ 06
Coconuts ⸺ 02   Eggs ⸺ 07
Coffee, Pepper Betel etc ⸺ 03   Milk ⸺ 08
Banana / Fruits ⸺ 04   Other food items ⸺ 09
Meat ⸺ 05   Horticulture ⸺ 10
                         Other ⸺ 99

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

Column no \ input				
* Hired labor				
Seeds				
Fertilizer				
Chemicals				
Transport / Tractor charges				
Other				
Total				

5. 4 Income Form Non - Agricultural activities

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

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2 → go to section 5.5.1

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

* Codes for col. no 3

	Column no				
input					

Mining & Quarrying _____ 1
Manufacturing _____ 2
Construction _____ 3
Trade _____ 4
Transport _____ 5
Guest house, restaurants, bars, hotels etc _____ 6
Other sercices _____ 9

*	Inputs				
	Fuel & Light				
	Transport				
	Hired labor				
	Other services				
	Total				

5.5.1 Income from other cash receipt during last calendar month / last calendar 12 month

Yes | 1 | No | 2 | → go to section 5.5.2

List all household members (usually live) including boards & servabts who have received any other cash receipt.	Serial number as given in column 1	Income from last calendar month										Last calendar 12 month	
		Pension Payment	Disability / reglief payments	Rent from properties/ boarding fees etc.	Samurdhi	Dividends / Interests	Elderly payment	Educational & Scholarships	School food program	Triposha food program	Other Income	Transfers receipts	
												Outside the country	Within the country
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													

5.5.2 income by chance or adhoc gains during last calendar 12 months

Yes | 1 | No | 2 | → go to section 6

List all household members (usually live) excluding boarders & servants who have received income by chance or rarely.	Serial number as given in column 1	Loans taken from banks / money lenders, etc (*including credit cards).	Sale of assests (Land, house, jewellary)	Withdrawals from savings, bank deposits, Grativity, Provident fund	Income receives from births, deaths, marriages / welfare society, etc	Seettu / Repayments of loans given	Compensation Insurance etc	Other lottery & other adhoc gains	Foods and other cominadations	Disaster relif Assistona
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										

* If you purchase goods / Items using credts card , plase report the list

Section 6A - Inventory of durable goods

items	Code	Have - 1 Have not - 2
Household Equipments		
Radio / Cassette player	5001	
Television	5002	
V.C.D. / D.V.D.	5003	
Sewing machines	5004	
Washing machines	5005	
Refrigerators	5006	
Cookers (Gas, Kerosene, Electric)	5007	
Electric fans	5008	
Telephone (Domestic)	5009	
Telephone (Mobile)	5010	
Personal Computers	5011	
Camera / Video camera	5012	
For Transport purpose		
Bicycles	5013	
Motor cycles / Scooters	5014	
Three wheelers	5015	
Motor cars / Vans / SUV	5016	
Bus / Lorry / Tipper	5017	
Agricultural Equipments		
Tractors (Two wheels)	5018	
Tractors (Four wheels)	5019	
Sprayers	5020	
Threshers	5021	
Water pumps (Only for agricultural purpose)	5022	
Combined harvesting machines	5023	
Fishing Equipments		
Boats	5024	
Fishing nets	5025	

Section 6 B. Debts (Excluding boarders and servants)

Debited to	Have any of the household members debited to the followings Yes - 1 => go to col. 3 No - 2	Amount to pay (Rs.)
1	2	3
1. Banks (Government / Private)		
2. Finance Companies / Leasing Companies		
3. Own place of work (Departments, Boards, Private Companies etc)		
4. Money Lenders		
5. Unsettled credit card payments		
6. Retail outlets		
7. Sales of assets (Lands, houses, jewelries etc.)		
8. Durable goods purchased in installments		
9 Other (Specify)		

Section 7 - Access to Primary facilities

Section 7.1

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

Section 7.2

	Yes	No
1. Do you have electricity supply (main line) nearby your house		
2. Do you have telephone facilities nearby your house		
3. Do you have pipe borne line (main line) nearby your house		

Section 7.3

1. a Did you use ATM Cards for cash transactions?

Yes	1	→
No	2	

b How much money did you withdraw via ATM Card?

Section 8 Housing Information

1. Type of Structure

Single House -	1
Single House -	2
Single House -	3
Attached house / Annex	4
Flat	5
Condominium	6
Luxury apartments	7
Line room / row house	8
Slum / Shanty	9
Other (Specify)	99

2. Number of bed rooms

3. Total floor area (Sq. feet)

Less than 100	1
100 - less than 250	2
250 - less than 500	3
500 - less than 750	4
750 - less than 1000	5
1000 - less than 1500	6
1500 - less than 3000	7
3000 & more	9

4. Principal materials of Construction
(A) Wall

Brick	1
Cabok	2
Cement block	3
Pressed soil block	4
Mud	5
Plank / Metal sheet	6
Cadjan / Palmyra	7
Other (Specify)	9

(B) Floor

Cement	1
Teraso / Tile	2
Mud	3
Wood	4
Sand	5
Concrete	6
Other (specify)	9

(C) Roof

Tile	1
Asbestos	2
Concrete	3
Metal sheet	4
Taka ram	5
Cadjan / Palmyra / Straw	6
Other (Specify)	9

5. Tenure

Constructed / Purchased by an occupant	1
Inherited	2
Freely received / Received as a gift	3
Compensated	4
Rent free (Employer / Other)	5
Relief payment (Employer / Other)	6
Rent	7
Lease	8
Encroached	9
Other (Specify)	99

6. A. Main source of drinking water

Well

Protected well within premises	1
Protected well outside premises	2
Unprotected well	3

Main tap line

Tap in side home	4
Tap with in unite / premises (main line)	5
Tap out side premises (main line)	6

Other

Project in village	7
Tube well	8
Bowser	9
River/ Tank / Streams	10
Rainey water	11
Bottled water	12
Other (Specify)	99

B. Distance travels to source of drinking water

		Meters
Within premises	1	
Outside the premises	2	

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

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

7.A Availability of toilet facilities

Within unit

Exclusive for the household	1
Sharing with another household	2

Outside unit

Exclusive for the household	3
Sharing with another household	4

Other

No toilet for the unit and sharing with another household	5
Public toilet	6
* not using toilets	7

B. Type of Toilet

Water sealed connected to a pit/tank	1
Water sealed connected to a sewage system	2
Non water sealed	3
Direct pit	4
Other (Specify)	9

8. Disposal of Garbage

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

9. Principal Type of Lighting

Kerosene	1
Electricity	2
Solar energy	3
Generator / Battery	4
Bio gas	5
Other (Specify)	9

10. Principal Type of cooking fuel

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

11. (A) Did any of the household member collect fire wood during last month?

Yes ---------------- | 1 |

No ---------------- | 2 | → go to Q. 12

(B). Distance & place of collecting firewood

		Meter
Own land --	1	
Forest --	2	
Other land --	3	

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

Yes ---------------- | 1 |

No ---------------- | 2 | → go to section 9

(B) Nature of disaster

	Yes	No
1. Floods --	1	2
2. Droughts --	1	2
3. Earth slips --	1	2
4. Attacked by wild animals ----------------	1	2
5. Storms --	1	2
6. Other (specify) ----------------------------	1	2

Section 9 - Agricultural holdings and Livestock

1. Land ownership

Does any member's of your household own any agricultural land / lands?

Yes | 1 | No | 2 | →   Go to Question 3

2. Land area

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

40 Perches =1 Rude
04 Roods = 1 Acre.

3. Livestock (owned)

Category	Yes - 1 No -2	*Number of livestock (code)
	1	2
1. Cattle / Buffaloes		
2. Goats / Sheep		
3. Swine (Pigs)		
4. Poultry		
9' Other		

*
(1)   5 or less than 5
(2)   6 to 10
(3)   11 to 50
(4)   More than   50

Administration Data

Interviewers Name	First	Second	Third	Forth
1. Date				
2				
3. Time taken to fill the section	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes
4.				