

**Household Income
and
Expenditure Survey – 2002**

Preliminary Report

**Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Interior
Sri Lanka**

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Preface

Household Income and Expenditure Survey – 2002 was conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics under the National Household Sample Survey Programme. This Survey is the fifth in the series of Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted generally once in five years period.

This survey was conducted in twelve monthly rounds from January 2002 to December 2002. A sample of equal size was enumerated in each month to capture the seasonal variation of the income, the expenditure and the consumption.

This report is a preliminary publication based on the data of the first three monthly rounds of the survey. Therefore limited disaggregations are given here. More publications will follow with more disaggregated data when the data entry and editing of the other rounds of the survey is completed.

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Planning and execution of the survey was done by the Sample Surveys Division under the supervision of Mr. K.G. Thilakaratne, Senior Statistician and Messrs C.A.E.R.M.L. Perera and Mr. R.A.P. Kumarasinghe Statisticians under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando, Director (Sample Surveys). Data collection was done by the Statistical Officers attached to Divisional Secretariat Divisions under the direct supervision of District Senior Statisticians / Statisticians.

Data entry programmes and Edit programmes etc. were developed by Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, System Analyst / Programmer and Data entry of the survey were done by the staff of the Data Processing Division under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, Director (Data Processing).

Mr. K.M.R. Wickremasinghe, Statistical officer was responsible for improving the Data Edit programmes by introducing some versatile ways of handling the data files to enable quick online data editing. As a result the computer data editing could be completed in a record short time period. Mr. Wickramasinghe was also responsible for developing tabulation programmes of the tables included in this publication. He was assisted by Mrs. Pradeepa Wickramarachchi and Mr. T. Thiruchanadeepan Statistical Officers in completing the data editing in relatively short time period.

This report was organized and prepared by the staff of the Sample Surveys Division under the supervision of Mr. K.G. Tilakaratane, Senior Statistician assisted by Mr. C.A.E.R.M.L. Perera, Statistician and Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Statistical Officer under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando, Director (Sample Surveys).

I wish to express my appreciation to all the respondents of the survey for their kind co-operation for the successful completion of the survey.

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Summary

Household Income and Expenditure Survey – 2002 was conducted from January 2002 to December 2002, in twelve monthly rounds. This report is based on the first three months survey data and covered about 4000 households. Because of the reliability concerns, due to the sample size, limited disaggregations are given here. More detailed information will be made available on completion of all twelve months survey data processing. (Note: Northern and Eastern provinces are not included in this analysis. For those areas, a separate bulletin will be published later)

Key objectives of the survey

- To identify the income patterns in Urban, Rural and Estate sectors.
- To identify the income patterns by income levels.
- Average consumption of food items and non-food items.
- Expenditure patterns by sectors and by different income levels.
- To identify the incidence of poverty by sector and income levels.

Income

Mean household income in 2002

- Sri Lanka Rs. 13038 per month
- Urban Rs. 23436 per month
- Rural Rs. 11819 per month
- Estate Rs. 7346 per month
- Lowest income decile Rs. 2237 per month
- Highest income decile Rs. 50491 per month

Household income share by income decile (percentage)

- Share of lowest decile 1.7
- Share of highest decile 38.6
- Deciles ratio 22.7

Fifty percent of households in

- Sri Lanka received less than Rs. 8388 per month.
- Urban received less than Rs. 13763 Per month.
- Rural received less than Rs. 8013 per month.
- Estate received less than Rs. 6271 per month.

Average income of income receiver

- Sri Lanka Rs. 7079 per month
- Urban Rs. 11625 per month
- Rural Rs. 6554 per month
- Estate Rs. 3602 per month
- Lowest income decile Rs. 395 per month
- Highest income decile Rs. 29875 per month

Table 1: Mean and Median household income per month by sector - 2002

Sector	Mean income Rs.	Median income Rs.
Sri Lanka	13038	8387
Urban	23436	13762
Rural	11819	8012
Estate	7346	6270

Table 2: Mean income and share of income by household income decile – 2002

Household income Decile (Rs.)	Mean income (Rs.)	% of share
All deciles	13038	100
1 Less than 3301	2237	1.7
2 3301 - 4660	4026	3.1
3 4661 - 5823	5242	4.0
4 5824 - 7000	6447	5.0
5 7001 - 8387	7643	5.8
6 8388 - 10000	9219	7.1
7 10001 - 12688	11242	8.6
8 12689 - 16390	14265	10.9
9 16391 - 24225	19670	15.1
10 24226 and above	50490	38.6

Table 3a: Per capita income per month by income decile

Household income Decile (Rs.)	Per capita income (Rs.)
All deciles	3141
1 Less than 3301	701
2 3301 - 4660	1087
3 4661 - 5823	1364
4 5824 - 7000	1647
5 7001 - 8387	1835
6 8388 - 10000	2115
7 10001 - 12688	2507
8 12689 - 16390	3288
9 16391 - 24225	4335
10 24226 and above	10136

Table 3b: Per capita income per month by Sector

Sector	Per capita income (Rs.)
All Island	3141
Urban	5203
Rural	2885
Estate	1763

Average number of income receivers per household.

- Sri Lanka 1.9
- Urban 2.0
- Rural 1.8
- Estate 2.1
- Lowest income decile 1.3
- Highest income decile 2.5

Mean income per income receiver - 2002**• By Sex**

- Male Rs. 8476 per month
- Female Rs. 4722 per month

• By age group

- 10 - 19 Years Rs. 2709 per month
- 20 - 29 Years Rs. 5260 per month
- 30 - 39 Years Rs. 8137 per month
- 40 - 49 Years Rs. 9067 per month
- 50 - 59 Years Rs. 7352 per month
- 60 & over Rs. 5793 per month

• By level of education

- Less than Grade 6 Rs. 4073 per month
- Grade 6 – Grade 9 Rs. 6009 per month
- G. C. E. (O/L) Rs. 9893 per month
- G. C. E. (A/L) Rs. 13538 per month
- Higher Rs. 20832 per month

Expenditure**Mean household expenditure in 2002**

- Sri Lanka Rs. 13733 per month
- Urban Sector Rs. 23763 per month
- Rural Sector Rs. 12507 per month
- Estate Sector Rs. 9075 per month
- Lowest income decile Rs. 5353 per month
- Highest income decile Rs. 38533 per month

Per capita expenditure in 2002

- Sri Lanka Rs. 3308 per month
- Urban Sector Rs. 5276 per month
- Rural Sector Rs. 3053 per month
- Estate Sector Rs. 2178 per month
- Lowest income decile Rs. 1678 per month
- Highest income decile Rs. 7735 per month

Table 4: Household income average monthly by source of income - 2002

Source of Income	Mean income (Rs.)	Income %
Total household income	13038	100.0
Monetary income	10531	80.8
* Wages & Salaries	5217	40.0
* Other cash Income	1790	13.7
* Income from non-agricultural activities	2276	17.5
* Income from agricultural activities	1248	9.6
Non-monetary income	2507	19.2
* Agricultural activities	283	2.2
* Other non-monetary inc.	2224	17.0

Table 5: Household consumption quantities and values for selected food items (monthly average) - 2002

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Rice (Samba)	kg	9.2	316
Rice (Nadu)	kg	11.8	370
Rice (Kekulu)	kg	13.2	413
Rice (Other)	kg	1.8	62
Wheat Flour	kg	3.3	72
Bread (Normal)	kg	9.9	247
Bread (Special)	-	-	11
Pulses	kg	3.0	185
Condiments	kg	4.8	545
Vegetables	-	-	453
Meat	kg	1.3	187
Fish	kg	3.0	359
Dried Fish	kg	1.4	203
Eggs	Number	10.9	52
Coconuts	Number	29.8	436
Milk Powder	kg	1.3	394
Coconut oil	lt	1.4	135
Sugar	kg	5.3	196
Fruits	-	-	226

Household size

(number of persons usually live in the household).

Mean household size

Sri Lanka	4.2
Urban	4.5
Rural	4.1
Estate	4.2

Mean number of adult equivalent

(Considering age and sex of the household members and using the conversion factors adult equivalent values were estimated).

Mean adult equivalent size per household

Sri Lanka	3.39
Urban	3.67
Rural	3.35
Estate	3.45

Average household consumption of selected food items

• Rice	36.0 kg	per month
• Wheat flour	3.3 kg	per month
• Bread	9.9 kg	per month
• Sugar	5.3 kg	per month

Average household consumption expenditure of selected non-food items

All non-food items	Rs. 7740	per month
Housing	Rs. 1561	per month
Fuel and light	Rs. 532	per month
Health	Rs. 381	per month
Transportation	Rs. 810	per month
Education	Rs. 417	per month
Other	Rs. 4039	per month

Food ratio

Percentage of food expenditure to total expenditure is known as food ratio. Higher vulnerable segments in the society have higher food ratio values.

Sector	Food ratio (%)
Sri Lanka	43.8
Urban sector	35.9
Rural sector	45.3
Estate sector	60.1
Lowest expenditure decile	69.4
Highest expenditure decile	24.1

Table 6: Household expenditure (average monthly) on non-food items by major expenditure group – 2002.

Non-food item	Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)
Total (non-food)	7740
Housing	1561
Fuel & light	532
Personal care expenses	194
Health expenses	381
Transport	810
Communication	168
Education	417
Recreation entertainment and cultural activities	133
Non-durable household goods	140
Household services	61
Clothing & Textiles	294
Foot wear & other personal effects	70
Semi-durable goods	52
Durable goods	343
Liquor & tobacco	342
Other expenses	2240

Table 7: Average monthly household expenditure - 2002

Sector	Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.)
All Island	13733
Urban	23763
Rural	12507
Estate	9075

Table 8: Average monthly household expenditure - 2002

Household income decile (Rs.)	Average monthly household expenditure (Rs.)
All Deciles	13733
1 Less than 3301	5353
2 3301 - 4660	6468
3 4661 - 5823	7585
4 5824 - 7000	8943
5 7001 - 8387	9820
6 8388 - 10000	10943
7 10001 - 12688	13271
8 12689 - 16390	15396
9 16391 - 24225	21087
10 24226 and above	38533

Poverty

- **Per capita** energy intake per day

- Sri Lanka	2078	kilo calorie
- Urban	1953	kilo calorie
- Rural	2069	kilo calorie
- Estate	2550	kilo calorie
- Lowest income decile	1964	kilo calorie
- Highest income decile	2097	kilo calorie

• **Per adult equivalent energy intake per day**

- Sri Lanka	2654	kilo calorie
- Urban	2515	kilo calorie
- Rural	2642	kilo calorie
- Estate	3213	kilo calorie
- Lowest income decile	2537	kilo calorie
- Highest income decile	2692	kilo calorie

Poor households

(in terms of adequacy in energy intake)

Those households spending more than 50% of the expenditure on food and average adult equivalent food expenditure is **less than Rs. 1338.48** per adult per month are considered as **poor** households (based on 2002 survey data).

Percentage of poor households in

- Sri Lanka	23.9
- Urban	7.6
- Rural	26.4
- Estate	23.2
- Lowest Income decile	44.5
- Highest Income decile	2.4

Percentage of poor population in

- Sri Lanka	28.1
- Urban	8.6
- Rural	31.3
- Estate	28.0
- Lowest Income decile	53.6
- Highest Income decile	2.8

Per capita energy intake per day in poor households

- Sri Lanka	1778	kilo calorie
- Urban	1553	kilo calorie
- Rural	1768	kilo calorie
- Estate	2143	kilo calorie
- Lowest income decile	1719	kilo calorie
- Highest income decile	1883	kilo calorie

Table 9: Per capita energy intake per day for poor and non-poor households by sector - 2002

Sector	Non-poor household kilo calorie	Poor household kilo calorie
Sri Lanka	2185	1778
Urban	1988	1553
Rural	2195	1768
Estate	2691	2143

Table 10: Per capita energy intake per day for poor and non-poor households by household income decile - 2002

Income decile	Non-poor households kilo calorie	Poor households kilo calorie
All deciles	2185	1778
1 Less than 3301	2229	1719
2 3301 - 4660	2228	1692
3 4661 - 5823	2606	1691
4 5824 - 7000	2238	1809
5 7001 - 8387	2196	1925
6 8388 - 10000	2101	1806
7 10001 - 12688	2157	1829
8 12689 - 16390	2111	1887
9 16391 - 24225	2140	1784
10 24226 and above	2102	1883

Table 11: Poor and non-poor households (percentage) by per-capita expenditure decile - 2002

Per-capita expenditure decile (Rs.)	Non poor households %	Poor households %
Sri Lanka	76.1	23.9
1 Less than 1225	3.0	97.0
2 1225 - 1525	22.4	77.6
3 1526 - 1798	54.5	45.5
4 1799 - 2119	84.7	15.3
5 2120 - 2456	96.2	3.8
6 2457 - 2926	100.0	0.0
7 2927 - 3548	100.0	0.0
8 3549 - 4631	100.0	0.0
9 4632 - 6744	100.0	0.0
10 6745 and above	100.0	0.0

Historical tables

Table H1: Major national level findings of the Household income and expenditure survey series.

Description	Survey period				
	2002	95/96	90/91	85/86	80/81
Mean household income (Rs. per month)	13038	6476	3549	2012	881
Median Household income (Rs. per month)	8387	3793	2547	1322	642
Gini coefficient of household income.	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.43
Household size	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9
No of income receivers per household	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
Mean income receivers income (Rs./month)	7079	3367	1819	941	469
Gini coefficient of income receivers income	0.55	0.52	0.52	-	0.43
Monetary income. (per month per household)	10531	5264	2963	1334	749
Wages & salaries	5217	2988	1480	694	418
Agricultural activities (own)	1248	525	103	} 498	87
Non-agricultural activities (own)	2276	1001	923		134
Other monetary income	1790	750	458	144	110
Non-monetary income	2507	1212	586	678	132
Expenditure (per month per household)	13733	6525	3905	2079	1232
Food and drink	6016	3552	2521	1198	801
Liquor & Tobacco	342	219		79	54
Non-food	7394	2753	1384	802	377
Housing	1561	825	340	148	66
Fuel and light	532	294	180	104	67
Clothing and personnel effects	364	282	159	95	53
Personnel care and health	575	309	148	80	36
Transport and communication	879	382	192	105	62
Consumer durables	393	121	53	39	25
Non-durable household goods	140	87	59	-	19
Education	417	128	66	29	17
Cultural & entertainment	133	69	33	-	10
Other*	2301	256	153	202	22
Food Ratio (percentage)	43.8	54.4	64.6	57.6	65.0
CCPI (average for the survey period)	3077	1859	1066	569	338
Mean household income real **	1432	1177	1125	1195	881
Median household income real **	921	690	808	785	642
Exchange rate Rs. per US \$ 1	93	53	41	28	18
Mean household income in US \$	140	122	87	73	49
Income receivers income real**	778	612	577	559	469
Income receivers income in US \$	76	63	44	34	26

* Includes non-consumption expenditure like savings, insurance, payments of debts etc.

** Based on 1980/81 constant price

- Not available

Table H2: Average monthly household expenditure on selected food items in 1980/81, 1985/86, 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2002.

Item	Unit	2002		1995/96		1990/91		1985/86		1980/81	
		Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)
Rice	kg	35.9	1161	38.0	752	44.3	610	45.2	306	46.7	252
Wheat flour	kg	3.3	72	3.0	39	2.6	35	4.0	31	3.6	19
Bread	kg	9.9	257	12.5	158	9.9	107	9.3	64	7.8	37
Condiments	kg	4.8	545	-	353	5.6	252	6.3	119	5.7	64
Pulses	kg	3	185	-	130	2.6	115	1.7	44	1.4	19
Vegetables	value	-	453	-	296	-	235	-	120	-	73
Coconuts	no.	36	437	32.6	244	39.3	130	38.3	71	37.0	66
Meat	kg	1.3	187	-	156	1.2	80	1.1	31	0.8	14
Fish	kg	3	359	-	233	2.4	137	3.4	71	3.5	40
Dried fish	kg	1.4	203	-	162	1.3	101	1.4	48	1.4	28
Milk	litres	0.3	7	0.7	12	1.4	11	2.4	11	2.7	7
Milk products	value	-	468	-	242	-	111	-	41	-	20
Eggs	no.	11	52	12.0	39	10.9	26	6.9	11	6.7	6
Fruit	value	-	226	-	62	-	32	-	15	-	10
Sugar	kg	5.2	196	5.6	184	5.8	155	6.0	76	3.8	62
Other food & drink	value	-	1208	-	490	-	234	-	151	-	80

Table H3: Household expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total expenditure on food and drink for 1980/81, 1985/86, 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2001/02.

Item	2002		1995/96		1990/91		1985/86		1980/81	
	%		%		%		%		%	
Total food and drink	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	19.3		21.2		22.4		25.3		31.5	
Wheat flour	1.2		1.1		1.4		2.6		2.4	
Bread	4.3		4.4		4.2		5.3		4.7	
Condiments	3.1		9.9		9.1		10.4		8.0	
Pulses	7.5		3.7		4.4		3.6		2.4	
Vegetables	9.1		8.3		8.8		9.9		7.5	
Coconuts	3.1		6.9		8.6		5.9		8.2	
Meat	6.0		4.4		3.1		2.5		1.8	
Fish	3.4		6.6		5.1		5.8		4.9	
Dried fish	7.3		4.6		4.0		4.0		3.2	
Milk	7.8		0.3		0.5		0.9		0.9	
Milk products	0.1		6.8		4.2		3.4		2.4	
Eggs	0.8		1.1		1.1		0.9		0.8	
Fruit	3.8		1.7		1.4		1.2		1.2	
Sugar	3.3		5.2		6.2		6.3		7.8	
Other food & drink	20.1		13.8		15.4		12.0		12.3	

1. Introduction

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) conducts Household Income and Expenditure Survey once in every five years time. This survey is the fifth in the series and was conducted during the period from January 2002 to December 2002. The survey was to be conducted in 2000, but this had to be postponed due to the Census of Population and Housing 2001. The data collection in the field is done in twelve monthly rounds to capture the seasonal variation of Income and Expenditure patterns of households. It was decided to conduct the survey in the Northern and the eastern provinces separately in six monthly rounds starting from September 2002 due to the constraints in sampling frame etc. So this publication does not include data pertaining the Northern and Eastern provinces

The following surveys have been conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics to gather information related to household Income and Expenditure.

- Labour Force & Socio-Economic Survey - 1980/81
- Labour Force & Socio-Economic Survey - 1985/86
- Income & Expenditure Survey - 1990/91
- Income & Expenditure Module for Labour Force - 1993
- Income & Expenditure Survey - 1995/96

This report provides the estimations based on the first 3 months sub sample of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2002 along with the comparisons of current information with the findings of the previous surveys.

1.1 Key objectives of the survey

1. To study the income patterns of various segments of the population.
2. To observe the consumption patterns.
3. To compute nutritional intake of the population.
4. To obtain weighting factors for calculating the cost of living indices.
5. To calculate poverty indices.
6. To make decisions related to imports and exports of agricultural products.
7. To formulate national policies for social welfare programmes.
8. To identify areas to establish specific development projects.
9. To identify what public goods or services needed for various segments of the population.
10. To obtain other indices for policy formulation.

1.2 Survey methodology

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

1.2.1 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared for the Census of Population and Housing - 2001. The sample frame, which is a collection of all census blocks in the domain, was used for the selection of primary sampling units. A sample of 2010 primary sampling units was selected from the sampling frame for the survey.

1.2.2 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2010 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) were selected for the survey.

1.2.3 Sample allocation

Allocation of the number of Primary Sampling Units for the districts and sectors were done proportionately to the number of housing units and the standard deviation of the income values reported in the respective domains in the Household income and Expenditure survey 1995/96 (Neymann Allocation). The district sample was equally distributed among the 12 monthly rounds. Table 1.1 gives the sample distribution by district.

Table 1.1: Sample allocation (for 12 months) among districts.

District	Housing units	District	Housing units
Total	20100	Hambantota	780
Colombo	2740	Kurunegala	1490
Gampaha	1910	Puttlam	870
Kalutara	1510	Anuradhapura	840
Kandy	1740	Polonnaruwa	650
Matale	760	Badulla	980
Nuwara-eliya	930	Moneragala	640
Galle	1050	Ratnapura	1570
Matara	760	Kegalle	880

1.3 Estimation procedure

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

This could be given by,

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{X}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{17} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the j^{th} district, based on all 12 rounds.

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

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

$$\hat{X}_u = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{17} \hat{X}_{jk(u)} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Where

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

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

Note:

1. The estimation procedure given above is for the total sample to be covered in 12 monthly rounds and the estimates given in this publication is based on the sample covered in the first 3 monthly rounds only.
2. Since the survey was designed separately for the districts under Northern and Eastern provinces, this report is based on the data collected in the districts under other provinces (17 districts). A separate report will be published for Northern and Eastern provinces.

1.4 Adjustment for unit non-response

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

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

Category 1 and 2

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

Category 3

This is incomplete therefore, a non-response adjustment was made for this category.

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

The block weight before adjusting for unit non-response was

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

Where

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

n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_h = W'_h \cdot \left(\frac{n^1_h - n_{h2}}{n_h} \right)$$

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 categories (category 1, 2 and 3) (n_h)

1.5 Definitions

Readers should be aware of the 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 provisions for his food. A multi person household is a group of two or more persons who live together and have a common arrangement for cooking and partaking food. Boarders and servants who share the meals or housing facilities with other members of the household are also considered as members of that household. Therefore, according to this definition, one or many households could be found in one housing unit.

Household size

Number of persons living in the household including borders, servants etc. is defined as the household size.

Income

Income is received in two main forms identified as Monetary and Non-monetary (in-kind) and both are added to the income in this survey series. Monetary income is the income received in cash or fund transfers from earnings or donations. The non-monetary income is the estimated values of the gains received in goods or services. Values of consumption quantities of agricultural products or homegrown products, subsidies from employers, rental of owner occupied houses etc. are the main components of this category and added to the expenditure as well.

Income receiver

A person who is 10 or more years old and his or her calculated total monthly income received from any source is more than or equal to Rs. 100, then he or she is defined as an Income Receiver in this survey.

Urban sector

Areas governed by either Municipal Council (MC) or Urban Council (UC) is considered as the Urban sector in this survey.

Estate sector

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

Rural sector

Residential areas that do not belong to Urban sector or Estate sector are considered as Rural sector.

1.6 The survey schedule

The survey schedule was designed to collect data on household basis and separate schedules are used for each household identified according to the definition of the Household within the housing units selected for the survey. The survey schedule consists three main sections.

1. Demographic section
2. Expenditure
3. Income

The demographic characteristics and usual activities of the inmates belong to the household are reported in the Demographic section of the schedule and close relatives temporarily living away are also listed in this section. Expenditure section has two sub sections to report food and non-food consumption data separately. Expenditure incurred on their own decisions by boarders and servants are recorded in a sub section under the expenditure section. The income section has seven sub sections categorised according to the main sources of income.

A sample copy of the survey schedule is given in annexure.

1.7 Field data collection

Data collection in the field was done by the Statistical officers attached to the Divisional secretariats under the said districts. Training and supervision of the fieldwork of these enumerators was done by the Statisticians attached to the Sample survey division and District secretariats offices.

The allocated number of blocks in to the district that is to be surveyed in the month was equally distributed among the available weeks of the month. A fresh listing of total

housing units belong to the block was done one month before the survey and the selection of the SSUs were made from this updated list. The data collection was done in three visit to the selected housing unit in the given week. The first visit made on Monday collected the demographic and income related data in to the survey schedule and the members of the households were educated about reporting the consumption of different items in the week. A separate sheet was provided to report the consumption and expenditure of items on daily basis and the previous days consumption was taken into the sheet by the enumerator through a direct interview. The consumption during the rest of the week was reported in the sheet by the members of the household.

A second visit also made in the middle of the week to supervise the households reporting work. The report was collected back after making the necessary corrections in the third visit made on the following Sunday.

1.8 Reliability of the estimates

This is the preliminary publication of the survey and based on three months data (January 2002 to March 2002) consisting of about 4000 housing units. Due to the limitations in sample size, this report will focus only on National level information disaggregated by Urban, Rural and Estate Sector, income, and expenditure decile groups' desegregation to preserve the reliability of the estimates. Province and district level estimates would be available in next publications when sample size is adequate in those domains.

Table 1.2 gives the precision states of national level estimations of selected variables.

Table 1.2: Standard error, Coefficient of variation and 95% confident limits of national level estimates of selected variables - 2002

Variable	Estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	95% confidence limit	
				Lower	Upper
Mean household income per month	13,037.72	464.086	3.56	12,128.11	13,947.33
Mean household expenditure per month	13,733.29	382.735	2.79	12,983.13	14,483.45
Mean household food expenditure per month	6,016.39	75.636	1.26	5,868.14	6,164.64
Mean household size	4.151	0.034	0.82	4.09	4.22
Mean number of income receivers per household	1.858	0.020	1.08	1.82	1.90
Mean income receivers income per month	7,078.76	249.066	3.52	6,590.59	7,566.93

2. Income

Income is received in two main forms identified as Monetary and Non-monetary (in-kind) and both are added to the income in this survey series. Monetary income is the income received in cash or fund transfers from earnings or donations. The non-monetary income is the estimated values of the gains received in goods or services. Values of consumption quantities of agricultural products or home-grown products, subsidies from employers, rental of owner occupied houses etc. are the main components of this category that added to the expenditure of the household as well.

2.1 Household income

The Household Income is the value of income received by all the members of the household both in cash and in kind. Obtaining income information from individuals and households is a difficult task. Therefore, to gather more accurate and reliable data, income information declared by

the household members were collected in seven separate sections in the survey schedule. Using these information, the average monthly household income, per capita income, income receiver's income, Gini coefficient of the household income etc. were estimated.

The survey result revealed that mean household income per month for Sri Lanka is Rs. 13038. Lower and upper limits of 95 percent confidence interval for the mean are Rs. 12128 and Rs. 13947. The highest mean income per month is reported from urban sector. However, the highest inequality in household income distribution is also shown in the urban sector. The poorest 40 percent of the households in urban sector receive only 12.9 percent from total household income while the richest 20 percent households receive 56.9 percent. This gap between the rich and poor households in urban sector is higher than that of the national level as shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Mean household income per month and percentage of income received by poorest 40 % households and Richest 20 % households by Sector.

Sector	Mean household income Rs.	95% confidence limits of the mean household income		Percentage of income received by (from total household income)	
		Lower Rs.	Upper Rs.	Poorest 40 % households	Richest 20 % households
All island	13038	12128	13947	13.8	53.8
Urban	23436	18459	28412	12.9	56.9
Rural	11819	11008	12631	14.5	51.5
Estate	7346	5917	8775	21.8	39.5

Table 2.2 gives the median household income by sector and change of the median households income from 1980 to 2002. Although the mean income value is as high as Rs. 13038, the median household income is Rs. 8387. This means that monthly income of 50 percent of the households

in Sri Lanka is less than Rs 8388 in the first quarter of year 2002.

Half of the urban sector households receive Rs. 13,762 or higher income per month.

Table 2.2: Median household income by sector and survey period (at current price).

Sector	Survey period				
	2002 Rs.	1995/96 Rs.	1990/91 Rs.	1985/86 Rs.	1980/81 Rs.
All island	8387	3793	2547	1322	642
Urban	13762	6308	3466	1948	820
Rural	8012	3621	2200	1192	600
Estate	6270	3377	2330	1367	681

2.2 Real income

Household income has increased by more than 100 percent from 1995/96 to 2002. Table 2.3 shows the change of average monthly household income since 1980/81 at current price and these nominal income values show an exponential rise ever since. (Figure 2.1) However, the real values of these figures are the purchasing power that was attributed to these time related nominal values.

Price indices provide common and reliable indications that can be used to compare the commodity prices that existed in different periods. The Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) that is calculated by the DCS is the most recognized price index in Sri Lanka. The base year for CCPI is 1952 and the CCPI value has increased since then from 100 units to 3077 units in the first quarter in 2002.

The real income values of the nominal income values, which were calculated by deflating the nominal income values by the CCPI reported in the relevant survey periods, are shown in the table 2.4.

According to table 2.3, from 1980/81 to 2002, income has increased by 1380 percent at current prices. However, at 1980/81 constant prices the income has increased only by 62 percent from 1980/81 to 2002 as shown in table 2.4. The percent increase in the real household income over the said period of last two decades in Urban sector Rural sector and

Estate sector, is 102 percent, 63 percent and 7 percent respectively. The real income of the Estate sector households has increased only by 9 percent from 1995/96 to 2002 while it is around 20 percent in the other sectors and at national level.

Figure 2.1: Nominal income (at current price) and the real income (at 1980/81 constant price) by survey period.

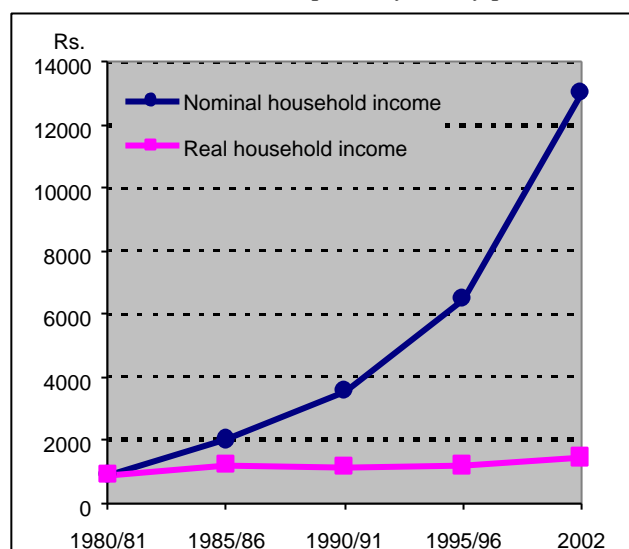


Table 2.3: Household income (average monthly) by sector and survey period (at current price)

Sector	Survey Period				
	2002 Rs.	1995/96 Rs.	1990/91 Rs.	1985/86 Rs.	1980/81 Rs.
All Island	13038	6476	3549	2012	881
Urban	23436	11240	6783	3176	1274
Rural	11819	5852	2724	1725	795
Estate	7346	4059	2399	1551	753

Table 2.4: Household income (average monthly) by sector and survey period (at 1980/81 constant price)

Sector	Survey Period				
	2002 Rs.	1995/96 Rs.	1990/91 Rs.	1985/86 Rs.	1980/81 Rs.
All Island	1432	1177	1125	1195	881
Urban	2574	2044	2151	1887	1274
Rural	1298	1064	864	1025	795
Estate	807	738	761	921	753

2.3 Income distribution

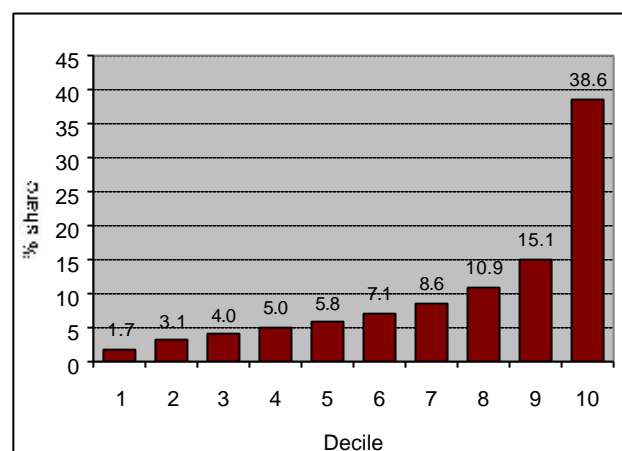
Investigating the distribution pattern of the national income among the population is a major concern of this type of survey. Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of household income by household income decile group and the average monthly household income of the decile group. A decile group normally holds 10 percent of the total households in the domain.

Table 2.5: Mean income and Share of income by household income decile – Sri Lanka – 2002.

Household income decile		Mean income	% shared
Decile	(Rs.)	per month (Rs.)	by the group
All deciles		13038	100
1	Less than 3301	2237	1.7
2	3301 - 4660	4026	3.1
3	4661 - 5823	5242	4.0
4	5824 - 7000	6447	5.0
5	7001 - 8387	7643	5.8
6	8388 - 10000	9219	7.1
7	10001 - 12688	11242	8.6
8	12689 - 16390	14265	10.9
9	16391 - 24225	19670	15.1
10	More than 24225	50490	38.6

Average monthly income of the lowest income decile is Rs. 2237 while the same for the highest income deciles is Rs 50491. Mean household income values of the bottom 7 deciles, which represent 70 percent of the households, are less than the overall mean that has been highly effected by the higher extreme values of the distribution. The percentage of income shared by the poorest 40 percent of the households is 13.8 and has deteriorated from its previous value of 15.2 percent shared in 1995/96. The richest 20 percent of the households share 53.7 percent of the total income.

Figure 2.2: Percentage income share by household income decile



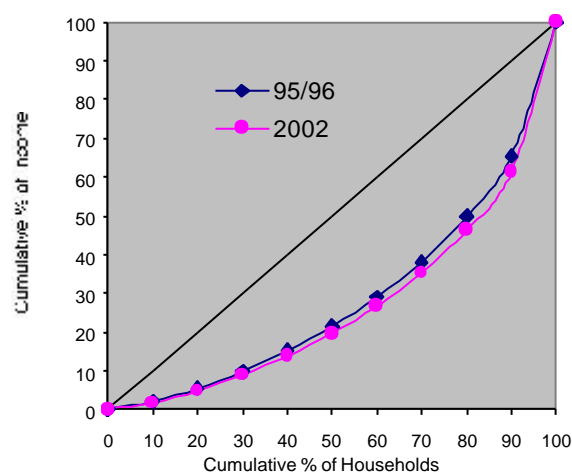
2.3.1 Gini coefficient of the household income

Gini coefficient is also a measure of income inequality and defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz curve of the distribution, to the area of the triangular region underneath the diagonal. The Gini coefficient equals to zero indicates a perfect equal income distribution and Gini coefficient equals one implies perfect inequality. Table 2.6 shows that there is no marked change in Gini coefficient of household income in the last 20 years.

Table 2.6: Gini Coefficient for Household Income by Sector and Survey Period

Sector	Survey Period				
	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
All Island	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.43
Urban	0.51	0.47	0.62	0.48	0.44
Rural	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.43	0.38
Estate	0.32	0.34	0.25	0.31	0.27

Figure 2.3: Lorenz curve for Household income distribution for 1995/96 and 2002.



2.4 Source of Income

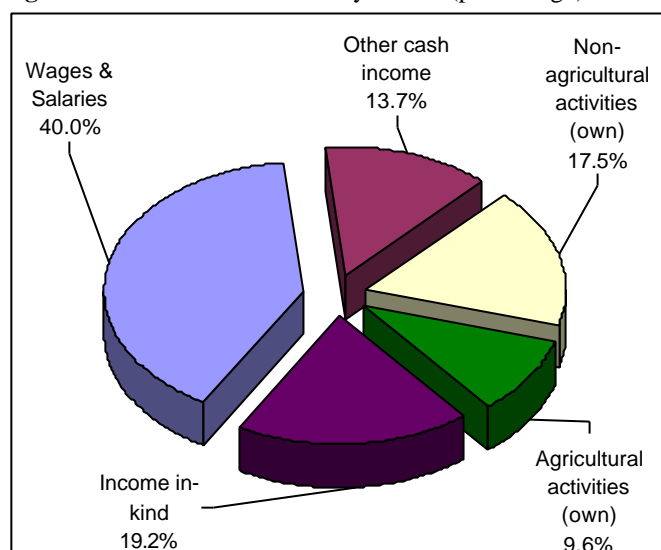
The income is received in two forms either in cash or in kind. Income received in cash or as a fund transfer is called Monetary income and Non-monetary income is the sum of estimated values of the gains received in goods or as services.

Household income was reported in seven sub sections under the Income section in the survey schedule. To capture and investigate every intake of the household, these sections were categorized based on the major sources and types of the income. Table 2.7 gives the household income and percentage by main source of income. The main income sources used in this survey series are Wages & salaries, Agricultural activities (seasonal and non-seasonal crops), Non-agricultural activities and Other income (i.e. monetary income) and income in kind (i.e. non-monetary income). The value of home-consumed part of the product of the own agricultural activities is considered as an income in kind. The category of Other income includes all non-vocational receipts in cash or as fund transfer such as pensions, disability payments, Samurdhi, local and foreign transfers, windfall income like lottery wins donations etc. The non-monetary income is the estimated values of goods or 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, estimated rental value of owner occupied or freely occupied housing units and other goods or concession values received from employer or other parties.

Out of the total household income, 80.8% of the income is received as monetary income in 2002. Major part of the monetary income is in the form of Wages & salaries and it is 40% of the total household income while the second highest 17.5 percent is the profits from own non-agricultural

activities (Figure 2.4). It is to be noted here that the categories of own agricultural and non-agricultural activities in this distribution includes only the earnings or profits gained from self-employment or as an employer in the respective category. The earning as an employee in any industry including the agriculture industry is included in the category of Wages and salaries.

Figure 2.4: Household income by source (percentage)



The income portion sourced from wages and salaries has come down from 46 percent in 1995/96 to 40 percent in 2002 and income portion from own agricultural and non-agricultural activities show an increase from 23.6 percent to 27.1 percent over the same period. (See Table H1 in Historical tables).

Table 2.7: Household income (average monthly) by source and sector.

Income Source	Total		Sector					
			Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
All sources	13038	100	23436	100	11819	100	7346	100
Monetary income	10531	80.8	18250	77.9	9611	81.3	6560	89.3
Wages & salaries	5217	40.0	9515	40.6	4577	38.7	5096	69.4
Non-agricultural activities (own)	2276	17.5	4681	20.0	2047	17.3	100	1.4
Agricultural activities (own)	1248	9.6	773	3.3	1381	11.7	244	3.3
Other cash income	1790	13.7	3281	14.0	1606	13.6	1120	15.2
Income in-kind	2507	19.2	5185	22.1	2209	18.7	786	10.7

2.5 Per capita income

Per capita income is important when comparing income values attributed to different periods or domains. The household income has a strong link with the household size which is the number of persons belong to the household. The household size in Sri Lanka shows a significant downward trend since 1980/81 as shown in table 2.8. The average household size increases along with the average household income. Therefore, the household income, household expenditure or consumption quantity values should be interpreted and compared carefully. The per capita income of a domain is a ratio estimation between the income and the number of persons belong to the domain.

Table 2.9 gives the Per capita income per month by sector. In 2002 per capita income of Sri Lanka is Rs 3141 per month and it is approximately US \$ 1.13 per day on the current exchange rate. It varies from Rs 5203 in the Urban sector to Rs. 1763 in the Estate sector.

Table 2.8: Average household size of Sri Lanka by the survey period.

Survey period				
2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9

Table 2.9: Per capita income per month by sector – 2002.

Sector	Mean per capita income Rs.	95% Confidence interval		Median per capita income Rs.
		Lower Rs.	Upper Rs.	
All island	3141	2917	3364	2000
Urban	5203	4088	6318	3156
Rural	2885	2678	3092	1916
Estate	1763	1368	2157	1364

Table 2.10 shows the monthly per capita income and percentage share of income received by per capita income decile. Each per capita income decile holds equal number of persons and it is 10 percent from the total number of the persons belong to the domain. An average person in the lowest per capita household income decile receives an average of Rs. 586 per month while an average person in the

highest per capita income decile receives Rs. 12,164 per month.

The median per capita income in 2002, which is equal to the upper boundary of the fifth per capita income decile means that the per capita income per month of half of the population is more than Rs. 2000.

Table 2.10: Per capita income per month and percentage income received by per capita income decile - 2002

Per capita income decile (Rs.)	Mean income Rs.	95% Confidence interval of the mean		Percentage share from total income %
		Lower Rs.	Upper Rs.	
All deciles	3141	2917	3364	100
1 Less than 821	586	558	614	1.9
2 821 – 1138	983	972	994	3.1
3 1139 – 1394	1269	1260	1278	4.1
4 1395 – 1661	1526	1517	1535	4.8
5 1662 – 2000	1827	1817	1838	6.0
6 2001 - 2429	2211	2197	2226	6.9
7 2430 - 3023	2712	2691	2732	8.6
8 3024 - 3963	3428	3400	3457	10.9
9 3964 - 5928	4802	4741	4862	15.4
10 5929 and over	12164	10642	13686	38.3

2.6 Income receivers income

Income received by each person from all the sources is recorded in the relevant section of the survey schedule at the time of interview. Using these income values, the total monthly incomes were calculated for each person. If the person is less than 10 years old or his or her total monthly income is less than Rs. 100, then he or she is not considered as an income receiver and such incomes were added to the income of the head of the household.

Average number of income receivers in a household is given in Table 2.11. It gives the average number of income receivers per household in Sri Lanka as 1.9 persons. Although these figures since 1980/81 are showing a flat trend, the portion of income receivers in a household has gone up as the household size has come down since then in all the sectors

Table 2.11: Average number of income receivers per household by sector and survey period

Sector	Survey period				
	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
All island	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
Urban	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
Rural	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.5
Estate	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2

Table 2.12 shows the most important statistics of income receivers monthly income distribution and table 2.13 shows the development of mean income receivers income in real terms since 1980/81 (at 1980/81 constant price). Average monthly income per income receiver in Sri Lanka is Rs. 7079 in 2002. The percentage of income shared by poorest 40% income receivers has deteriorated from 11.1 percent reported in 1995/96 to 9.9 percent in 2002 and this is confirmed by the increase of the Gini-coefficient value of income receivers monthly income from 0.52 in 1995/96 to current 0.55. The highest percentage increase in mean

Table 2.12: Income receivers income statistics (monthly income) by sector.

Sector	Mean Rs.	95% confidence limits of the mean		Median Rs.	Percentage income share by poorest 40% income receivers	Gini coefficient
		Lower	Upper			
All Island	7079	6590	7567	4539	9.9	0.55
Urban	11625	9240	14009	6500	10.7	0.55
Rural	6554	6106	7001	4500	10.0	0.51
Estate	3602	2950	4254	3108	17.4	0.39

income receivers income since 1995/96 to 2002 is reported by the Rural sector income receivers.

Table 2.13: Income receivers income per month in real terms (at 80/81 constant price) by sector and survey period

Sector	Survey period				
	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
All island	778	612	577	559	469
Urban	1277	1029	1070	848	694
Rural	720	557	466	497	431
Estate	396	350	344	362	313

When compared by the income receivers income deciles, an income receiver in the lowest decile receives Rs. 395 while an income receiver in the highest deciles receives the amount of Rs 29,875 as shown in table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Income receivers income (average monthly) and share of income by income receivers income decile.

Income receivers income decile Decile	(Rs.)	Mean income per month (Rs.)	% of income shared by the group
All deciles		7079	100
1	Less than 801	395	0.6
2	801 – 1800	1292	1.8
3	1801 – 2683	2255	3.2
4	2684 – 3514	3102	4.4
5	3515 – 4539	4021	5.7
6	4540 – 5617	5080	7.2
7	5618 – 7000	6318	9.3
8	7001 – 9000	7967	11.2
9	9001 – 13200	10835	14.9
10	More than 13200	29857	41.8

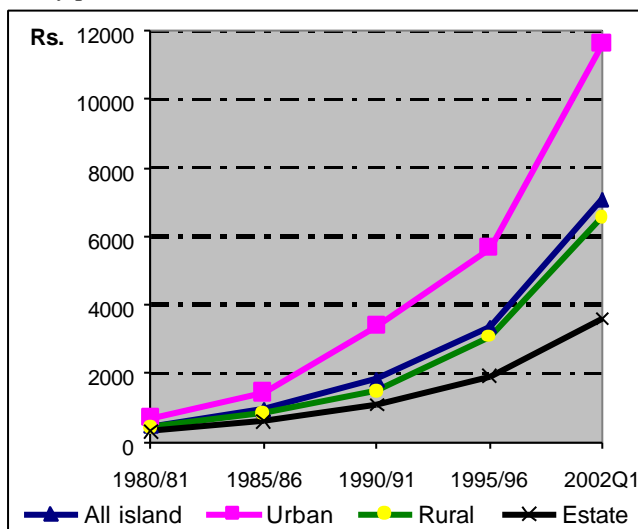
2.6.1 Income receivers income by survey period

Table 2.15 shows the income receivers income and its change during the period of last 20 years by sector. The values at national level and all the sectors except estate sector have more than doubled at current prices since 1995/96. However, wide disparities are seen between the sectors (Figure 2.5).

Table 2.15: Income receivers income (average monthly) by sector and survey period

Sector	Survey Period				
	2002 Rs.	1995/96 Rs.	1990/91 Rs.	1985/86 Rs.	1980/81 Rs.
All Island	7079	3367	1819	941	469
Urban	11625	5662	3374	1428	694
Rural	6554	3065	1470	836	431
Estate	3602	1923	1084	609	313

Figure 2.5: Income receivers income (average monthly) by survey period and Sector.



2.6.2 Income receivers income by sex

Table 2.16 shows the income receivers income by sex and sector. An average male income receiver receives Rs. 8476 and the value is Rs. 4722 per month for a female. This comparatively higher value for a male income receiver includes the imputed rental value of owner occupied dwellings, which is added to the income of the head of the household who is mostly a male. The survey results revealed that 80 percent of the heads of the households who receive an income are males.

Female income receivers in Urban sector receive an average income of Rs. 7570 while it is Rs 2897 for the Estate sector. However the lowest gender difference in income receivers income is seen in the Estate sector.

Table 2.16: Income receivers income by sex and sector.

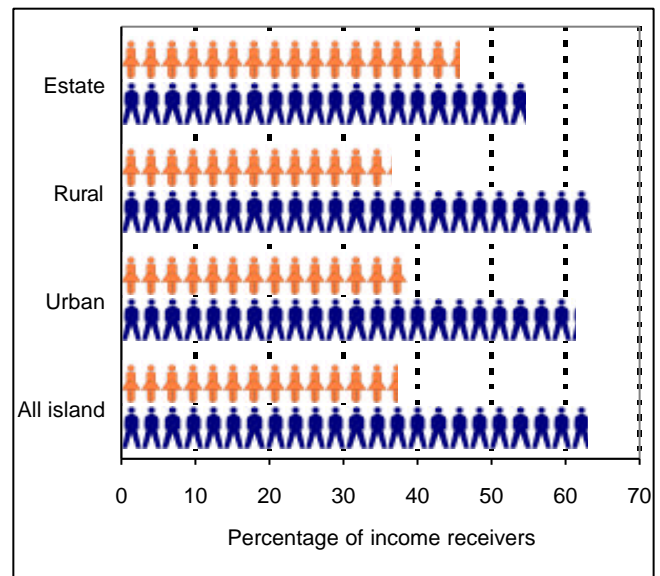
Sex	Total Rs.	Sector		
		Urban Rs.	Rural Rs.	Estate Rs.
Total	7079	11625	6554	3602
Male	8476	14182	7803	4190
Female	4722	7570	4369	2897

Table 2.17 shows the percentage of income receivers by sex and sector. Highest percentage of female income receivers is reported in Estate sector (Figure 2.6).

Table 2.17: Percentage of income receivers by sex and sector.

Sex	Total %	Sector		
		Urban %	Rural %	Estate %
Total	100	100	100	100
Male	62.8	61.3	63.6	54.5
Female	37.2	38.7	36.4	45.5

Figure 2.6: Percentage of income receivers by Sex and Sector.



2.6.3 Income receivers income by age

Income receivers income increases with their age and peaks at the age group of 40 to 49 years in all the sectors except in estate sector. Among the estate sector income receivers, the highest income receiving group is 50 to 59 years and the second highest is 20 to 29 years age group.

Table 2.18: Income receivers income (average monthly) by age and sector.

Age group (years)	Total Rs.	Sector		
		Urban Rs.	Rural Rs.	Estate Rs.
Total	7079	11625	6554	3602
10 - 19	2709	3543	2555	2668
20 - 29	5260	7163	5062	3618
30 - 39	8137	11478	7856	3245
40 - 49	9067	16818	8197	3527
50 - 59	7352	13713	6476	5400
60 & above	5793	10111	5275	1468

2.6.4 Income receivers income by level of education

The income receivers income rises with the level of education of the income receiver for both sexes at national level and urban sector and rural sector as shown in table 2.19. Estate sector sample size is not sufficient to give reliable estimates of income receivers income by level of education.

Table 2.19: Income receivers income (average monthly) by level of education and sector.

Level of education	Total Rs.	Sector		
		Urban Rs.	Rural Rs.	Estate Rs.
Total	7079	11625	6554	3602
Less than 6	4073	5696	4042	3225
6 - 9	6009	7402	5919	3737
G. C. E. (O/L)	9893	12855	9249	6982
G. C. E. (A/L)	13538	19886	11631	**
Higher	20832	33029	14606	**

** Sample size is not sufficient to give reliable estimates

3. Expenditure

Information related to expenditure was collected on household basis under three sub-sections of the schedule viz.

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

Under food expenditure, information gathered for 7 consecutive days from Monday to Sunday with a view to get more accurate data. For each day, number of persons present for meals and consumption quantities and values for each and every food item consumed within the household were reported. Values were estimated according to the market value for the home-grown food items or items received free of charge. This information is initially recorded in a separate form by the respondent on a daily basis under the guidance of the enumerator through three visits to sample household. This information was later edited where it is necessary and entered into the survey schedule by the enumerator.

Under non-food expenditure, expenditure values and consumption quantities of items were gathered and recorded under the relevant major group such as Housing, Fuel and Light, Clothing, Health, Education etc. For each expenditure group, one month, 6 months or 12 months reference periods were adopted depending on the behaviour of the consumption and expenditure frequencies of the main items in the item group. Personal expenditure of boarders and domestic servants who live in the household is reported according to the related expenditure group in a separate section of the schedule.

3.1 Household expenditure

Household size (number of persons usually live in the household) and the activities of the members are important for the household expenditure. Household sizes vary widely in different domains and survey periods. Therefore, the household size should be taken into account when comparing household consumption and expenditure values in different domains and survey periods. Household size in Sri Lanka has been decreasing continuously during the past 20 years of survey reference periods. This survey results reveal that household size is 4.2 persons per household in 2002, which is a considerable reduction from 4.5 persons reported in 1995/96. The relevant household sizes for the survey periods are given in table 2.8 under the income section.

Table 3.1 shows the expenditure values made on major expenditure categories by an average household in each sector. It is revealed that average household expenditure is Rs. 13,733 per month for the country in 2002. When compared by the residential sector, an average household in the urban sector spends Rs. 23,763 per month while the same for an estate sector household is Rs. 9,075.

Housing is the highest single expenditure item for all the three sectors. However it is to be noted here that estimated rental values for owner occupied or freely occupied housing units are also included in this group. Expenditure recorded under 'Other' category shows a relatively higher value this time. This group mainly consists of non-consumption expenditures such as savings, payment of debts, insurance premiums, EPF, ETF etc.

Table 3.1: Household expenditure (average monthly) by major expenditure group - Sri Lanka - 2002

Expenditure group	All island		Urban		Rural		Estate	
	Rs	%	Rs	%	Rs	%	Rs	%
Total	13733	100.0	23763	100.0	12507	100.0	9075	100.0
Food & drink	6016	43.8	8540	35.9	5670	45.3	5457	60.1
Liquor & tobacco	342	2.5	434	1.8	328	2.6	335	3.7
Housing	1561	11.4	4468	18.8	1191	9.5	445	4.9
Fuel & light	532	3.9	955	4.0	474	3.8	443	4.9
Clothing & textile	364	2.7	652	2.7	322	2.6	347	3.8
Personal care & health	575	4.2	945	4.0	535	4.3	311	3.4
Transport & communication	978	7.1	2099	8.8	857	6.9	195	2.1
Consumer durables	395	2.9	690	2.9	367	2.9	135	1.5
Education	417	3.0	953	4.0	348	2.8	233	2.6
Other	2553	18.6	4027	17.9	2415	19.3	1174	12.9

3.2 Food Ratio

Food ratio is a basic indicator of social and economic conditions of a society. The ratio of expenditure on food and drink to total expenditure is called the food ratio and is generally presented as a percentage.

$$\text{Food Ratio} = \frac{\text{Expenditure on food \& drink}}{\text{Total expenditure}} \times 100$$

The expenditure made on liquor, narcotic drugs and tobacco is not considered as a part of food and drink expenditure whereas it is a part of the total expenditure in this calculation. The calculated Food ratios in residential sectors are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Food ratio (percentage) and average monthly household expenditure by household expenditure decile.

Household expenditure decile (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure on food and drink (Rs.)	Food Ratio (percentage)
All island	13733	6016	43.8
Urban	23763	8540	35.9
Rural	12507	5670	45.3
Estate	9075	5457	60.1

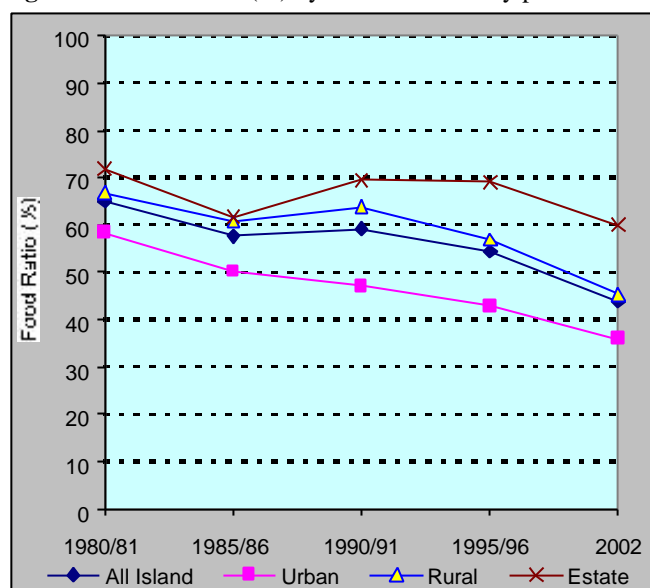
Table 3.3 shows the changing pattern of the food ratio in Sri Lanka and sectors during the last two decades. The 2002 survey results reported that the food ratio in Sri Lanka as 43.8 percent and this is a substantial reduction from 54.4 percent that is reported in 1995/96 survey period when compared with the period before 1995/96.

Table 3.3: Food ratio by sector and survey period

Sector	Survey period				
	2002	1995/96	1990/91	1985/86	1980/81
All island	43.8	54.4	59.2	57.6	65.0
Urban	35.9	42.8	47.1	50.2	58.4
Rural	45.3	57.0	63.9	60.7	66.8
Estate	60.1	69.1	69.4	61.8	71.9

A similar development in food ratio is seen in all the three sectors and the most significant change is the reduction of Food ratio in the rural sector. Households in Urban sector spends 35.9 percent of total expenditure on food while the households in Estate sector spend 60.1 percent of total expenditure on food on average in 2002.

Figure 3.1: Food ratio (%) by sector and survey period



However, this marked reduction of Food ratio at national level is not reflected in the households belong to lower expenditure groups. As shown in Table 3.4 the average Food ratios of the lowest two household expenditure deciles were around 69 percent in 1995/96 and it is still in that region, whereas the Food ratio of the highest household expenditure decile has come down from 36.2 percent which is reported in 1995/96 to 24.1 percent in 2002. Food ratio of nearly 80 percent of the households in the country is above 50 percent.

Table 3.4: Food ratio (percentage) and average monthly household expenditure by household expenditure decile.

Household expenditure decile (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Expenditure on food and drink (Rs.)	Food Ratio (percentage)
Sri Lanka	13733	6016	43.8
1 Less than 4405	3305	2293	69.4
2 4405 - 5686	5047	3417	67.7
3 5687 - 6903	6294	4128	65.6
4 6904 - 8303	7637	4753	62.2
5 8304 - 9770	9010	5491	60.9
6 9771 - 11480	10565	6101	57.7
7 11481 - 13746	12532	6656	53.1
8 13747 - 17546	15367	7526	49.0
9 17547 - 25476	21014	8547	40.7
10 Above 25476	46645	11265	24.1

3.3 Consumption of food

The household consumption and expenditure values of food items that were entered in the schedule on daily basis for one week is summed and multiplied by 4.2857 to get the monthly consumption and expenditure for each item. The household consumption and expenditure for some important food items are shown in table 3.5.

Rice consumption: Survey results reveal that average household consumption of rice is 36 kg per month and has declined from 38 kg, which is reported in 1995/96. However it is important to take into account that per-capita consumption of rice has not significantly decreased over time, as a result of the decline in average household size.

Bread consumption: Table 3.5 shows that the average household consumption of bread is 9.9 kg per month in 2002. In 1995/96 the average household consumption of bread was 12.5 kg so the consumption has declined during the period.

Sugar consumption: In 2002, the average household consumption of sugar is 5.3 kg per month. Over the period from 1990/91 to 2002, no marked difference is shown in sugar consumption.

Table 3.6: Expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total household expenditure on food and drink by sector -2002

Item	All island	Urban	Rural	Estate
	%	%	%	%
Total food & drink	100	100	100	100
Rice	19.3	19.9	20.6	26.4
Wheat Flour	1.2	1.1	0.8	9.7
Bread	4.3	4.1	4.2	2.4
Condiments	3.1	10.5	3.2	4.3
Pulses	7.5	3.7	7.7	9.8
Vegetables	9.1	10.0	9.3	9.3
Coconuts	3.1	6.8	2.5	1.9
Meat	6.0	4.6	5.8	1.2
Fish	3.4	6.7	3.8	2.3
Dried Fish	7.3	4.3	7.7	7.7
Milk	7.8	0.3	7.5	4.2
Milk Products	0.1	6.9	0.1	0.4
Eggs	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1
Fruit	3.8	1.9	3.6	1.4
Sugar	3.3	5.3	3.4	3.4
Other Food & drink	20.1	12.9	19.0	14.7

Table 3.5: Average expenditure per household per month on selected food items by sector

Item	Unit	All Island		Urban		Rural		Estate	
		Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs.)
Rice	kg	35.9	1161	28.2	996	36.7	1169	42.5	1438
Wheat flour	kg	3.3	72	2.3	50	2.2	47	23.5	532
Bread	kg	9.9	257	14.9	428	9.5	240	5.1	130
Condiments	kg	4.8	545	5.7	670	4.7	529	3.9	509
Pulses	kg	3	185	3.1	202	2.9	179	3.7	232
Vegetables	Value	-	453	-	544	-	435	-	534
Coconuts	no.	36	437	35	431	36	439	26	421
Meat	kg	1.3	187	3.5	515	1	143	0.7	102
Fish	kg	3	359	4.6	677	2.9	329	0.5	67
Dried fish	kg	1.4	203	0.9	161	1.5	215	0.8	124
Milk	litres	0.3	7	0.3	8	0.3	6	1.1	22
Milk products	value	-	468	-	861	-	423	-	227
Eggs	no.	11	52	19	89	10	45	12	59
Fruit	value	-	226	-	446	-	203	-	75
Sugar	kg	5.2	196	6.1	224	5.2	193	4.6	184
Other food & drink	value	-	1208	-	2238	-	1075	-	801

** Detailed tables of household and per-capita consumption and expenditure by item are given in supplementary tables.

2002 95/96 90/91 84/85 80/81

Table 3.7: Expenditure on different food items as a

Item	Survey period				
	2002	95/96	90/91	84/85	80/81
Total food & drink	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	19.3	21.2	22.4	25.3	31.5
Wheat flour	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.4
Bread	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.3	4.7
Condiments	3.1	9.9	9.1	10.4	8.0
Pulses	7.5	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.4
Vegetables	9.1	8.3	8.8	9.9	7.5
Coconuts	3.1	6.9	8.6	5.9	8.2
Meat	6.0	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.8
Fish	3.4	6.6	5.1	5.8	4.9
Dried fish	7.3	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.2
Milk	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9
Milk products	0.1	6.8	4.2	3.4	2.4
Eggs	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Fruit	3.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Sugar	3.3	5.2	6.2	6.3	7.8
Other food & drink	20.1	13.8	15.4	12.0	12.3

percentage of total household expenditure by survey period
All island

Table 3.9: Expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total household expenditure by survey period
Rural sector

Item	Survey period				
	2002	95/96	90/91	84/85	80/81
Total food & drink	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	20.6	21.0	23.9	27.9	33.9
Wheat flour	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.8
Bread	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.9	4.0
Condiments	3.2	10.6	9.0	10.6	8.3
Pulses	7.7	3.8	4.2	3.6	2.4
Vegetables	9.3	10.3	9.0	10.4	7.8
Coconuts	2.5	7.0	10.6	6.2	8.7
Meat	5.8	4.0	2.3	1.9	1.3
Fish	3.8	6.5	4.6	5.1	4.3
Dried fish	7.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.6
Milk	7.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7
Milk products	0.1	6.4	3.7	2.8	2.2
Eggs	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
Fruit	3.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1
Sugar	3.4	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.7
Other food & drink.	19.0	12.2	14.6	11.0	11.5

Table 3.8: Expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total household expenditure by survey period
Urban sector

Item	Survey period				
	2002	95/96	90/91	84/85	80/81
Total food & drink	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	11.7	14.4	17.6	18.5	23.2
Wheat flour	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.6
Bread	5.0	4.8	6.3	7.1	7.5
Condiments	2.4	9.8	9.9	10.2	7.2
Pulses	6.4	3.2	4.4	3.3	2.3
Vegetables	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.7	6.6
Coconuts	6.0	5.3	3.9	4.8	6.9
Meat	7.9	6.9	5.2	4.4	3.5
Fish	1.9	8.7	7.8	8.8	7.8
Dried fish	5.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.1
Milk	10.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5
Milk products	0.1	9.4	6.3	5.0	3.4
Eggs	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Fruit	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Sugar	2.6	4.7	6.2	6.3	8.1
Other food & drink.	26.2	16.8	16.9	14.7	15.3

Table 3.10: Expenditure on different food items as a percentage of total household expenditure by survey period
Estate sector

Item	Survey period				
	2002	95/96	90/91	84/85	80/81
Total food & drink	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	26.4	22.8	23.6	25.7	33.5
Wheat flour	9.7	12.6	8.6	14.4	12.0
Bread	2.4	1.4	2.7	2.0	2.4
Condiments	4.3	9.6	8.3	9.3	7.7
Pulses	9.8	5.9	5.4	4.9	3.0
Vegetables	9.3	8.6	8.9	10.2	7.4
Coconuts	1.9	7.5	4.4	6.2	7.9
Meat	1.2	5.5	3.6	1.7	1.2
Fish	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4
Dried fish	7.7	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.2
Milk	4.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0
Milk products	0.4	5.8	1.9	3.2	1.6
Eggs	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.5
Fruit	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sugar	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.5
Other food & drink.	14.7	8.3	18.9	10.9	10.2

4. Poverty

Poverty is a serious problem faced by the developing countries, as it is the root cause for many other problems. Many different methodologies have been developed by different organisations to measure poverty levels around the world.

4.1 Identifying poor households

In this survey series the following procedure was used to define the poverty line, which is used to distinguish between poor households and non-poor households.

Step 1

For each household, adult equivalent units and total calorie consumption per day is calculated based on the consumption. Number of Adult equivalent units of a household is calculated by assigning different weights to the inmates normally live in the household. These weights are standard and depend on age and sex of the each individual. This survey estimate that the average number of persons per household (i.e. Household size) is 4.2 and the average adult equivalent units per household is 3.39.

Total calorie consumption per day for a household is calculated by converting the quantity of edible portion of the quantity consumed of each food item that is consumed in the household in to corresponding energy values. The energy values that can be obtained from a fixed quantity of different food items and the edible portions of the item are found in research studies published by the Medical Research Institute (MRI) of Sri Lanka

Step 2

Then households, which satisfy all the three following conditions, are filtered out from the sample population.

- Households belonging to the lowest 4 per capita expenditure deciles.
- Households, which spend more than 50 percent of their total household expenditure on food.
- Households for which per adult equivalent calorie consumption is between 2475 and 2750 kilocalories per day.

Step 3

For the above filtered households, average monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent is calculated. This average value is referred to as Minimum Required Adult Equivalent Food Expenditure or M.R.A.E.F.E.

The M.R.A.E.F.E value estimated using the above procedure in this survey is Rs. 1338.48.

After calculating this marginal value, all the households are tested with it and a household is identified as a Poor households if,

- The food expenditure of the household is more than 50 percent of the total household expenditure (food ratio) and
- The food expenditure per month per adult is less than the vale of M.R.A.E.F.E which is Rs. 1338.48 in this survey.

Table 4.1 shows the percentages of Poor and Non-poor households identified by this method by sector.

Table 4.1: Poor and non-poor households (percentage) by sector

Sector	Non-poor households (percentage)	Poor households (percentage)	Total households (percentage)
All island	76.1	23.9	100
Urban	92.4	7.6	100
Rural	73.6	26.4	100
Estate	76.8	23.2	100

According to the above definition, 23.9 percent of households in Sri Lanka are identified as poor households. In the urban sector, percentage of poor households is 7.6 percent.

Table 4.2: Poor and non-poor households (percentage) by per capita expenditure decile

Per capita expenditure decile (Rs.)	Non poor households (percentage)	Poor households (percentage)	All households (percentage)
Sri Lanka	76.1	23.9	100
1 Less than 1225	3.0	97.0	100
2 1225 - 1525	22.4	77.6	100
3 1526 - 1798	54.5	45.5	100
4 1799 - 2119	84.7	15.3	100
5 2120 - 2456	96.2	3.8	100
6 2457 - 2926	100.0	0.0	100
7 2927 - 3548	100.0	0.0	100
8 3549 - 4631	100.0	0.0	100
9 4632 - 6744	100.0	0.0	100
10 Above 6744	100.0	0.0	100

4.2 Energy intake

Energy intake of a household is the sum of energy values that can be obtained from each and every food item consumed in the household. In addition to the consumption quantities and expenditure values of food items, the number of persons present for meal in each day of the reference week is recorded in the survey schedule and this information is used to calculate the per-capita energy intake per day of the households.

The Survey results reveal that average per capita energy intake per day is 2078 kilo calories for Sri Lanka. If the poverty status of the household is considered, the average per capita energy intake per day for households identified as 'poor' is reported as 1778 kilo calories, while that for 'non-poor' households is 2185 kilo calories. 'Poor' households in the urban sector reported the lowest per capita energy intake.

Table 4.3: Per capita energy intake per day by sector.

Sector	Non-poor household kilo calorie	Poor household kilo calorie	All households kilo calorie
All island	2185	1778	2078
Urban	1988	1553	1953
Rural	2195	1768	2069
Estate	2691	2143	2550

The energy intake of urban sector households is less than that of the households in other sectors.

Figure 4.1: Per-capita energy intake per day by sector.

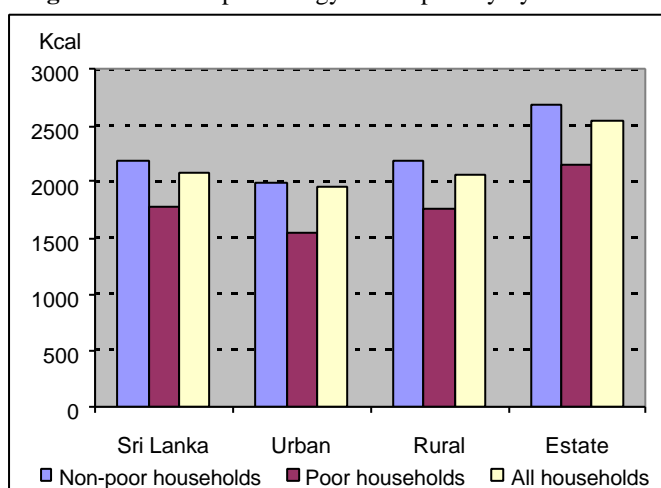


Table 4.4: Per capita energy intake per day by household income decile

Household income decile (Rs.)	Non-poor households (kilo cal)	Poor households (kilo cal)	All households (kilo cal)
All deciles	2185	1778	2078
1 Less than 3301	2229	1719	1964
2 3301 - 4660	2228	1692	1937
3 4661 - 5823	2606	1691	2236
4 5824 - 7000	2238	1809	2098
5 7001 - 8387	2196	1925	2106
6 8388 - 10000	2101	1806	2023
7 10001 - 12688	2157	1829	2092
8 12689 - 16390	2111	1887	2079
9 16391 - 24225	2140	1784	2116
10 More than 24225	2102	1883	2097

Table 4.5 shows the percentages of households by poverty status and characteristics of the head of the household. Among the male headed households, 24.5 percent of households and 21.4 percent of female headed households are identified as 'poor' households.

Table 4.5: Poverty status by characteristics of the head of household

Characteristic of the head of the household	Non-poor households percentage	Poor households percentage	All households percentage
Total	76.1	23.9	100
By sex of head of the household			
Male	75.5	24.5	100
Female	78.6	21.4	100
By marital status of head of the household			
Never married	87.5	12.5	100
Married	75.5	24.5	100
Widowed	77.5	22.5	100
Other	72.7	27.3	100
By usual activity of head of the household			
Employed	76.0	24.0	100
House work	80.7	19.3	100
Retired	75.5	24.5	100
Other	74	26.4	100

Table 4.6: Quantity of protein and energy that could be obtained from some selected food items for Rs. 10/- each in 1980/81, 1985/86, 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2001/02

Item	2002 Protein (grams)	95/96 Protein (grams)	90/91 Protein (grams)	85/86 Protein (grams)	80/81 Protein (grams)	2002 Energy (kcal.)	95/96 Energy (kcal.)	90/91 Energy (kcal.)	85/86 Energy (kcal.)	80/81 Energy (kcal.)
Rice	89	41	54	101	135	4245	1954	2583	4796	6425
Wheat flour	53	95	82	148	223	1564	2836	2436	4403	4965
Kurakkan	32	29	40	137	207	1429	1295	1785	6157	9321
Bread	33	73	71	119	174	985	2161	2079	3520	5141
Cake	1	2	3	5	-	54	80	142	260	-
Dhal	39	51	48	83	139	552	727	675	1190	1990
Green gram	36	53	81	119	302	504	743	1123	1659	4212
Gram	20	26	37	68	-	420	556	775	1440	-
Cowpea	50	78	94	181	313	672	1042	1255	2422	4190
Soya	48	87	184	251	-	477	873	1836	2506	-
Beef	9	18	23	53	99	150	299	375	876	1622
Mutton	7	20	19	34	-	40	111	106	186	-
Chicken	12	27	24	41	-	51	115	100	174	-
Paraw (Fish)	6	14	17	37	100	45	102	120	261	711
Balaya/Kelawalla (Fish)	19	19	24	43	52	91	94	117	217	258
Hurulla/Salaya (Fish)	29	37	32	70	114	289	241	209	456	740
Katta (Dried fish)	15	34	42	68	-	71	167	203	326	-
Eggs	12	18	23	37	59	156	238	303	488	773
Dambala	105	162	231	-	-	1283	1984	2834	-	-
Beans	10	18	22	41	85	103	196	231	436	905
Potatoes	3	4	5	10	19	151	244	310	585	1137
Cow milk	17	19	45	77	147	358	395	937	1605	3071
Milk powder	13	14	24	42	113	306	270	458	808	2179
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	211	436	602	1025	1034
Margarine	-	-	-	-	-	334	585	1177	1639	2713

4.3 Head Count Index (HCI)

Head Count Index is the proportion of the population below the property line and one of the widely used measure in poverty. HCI is simple to construct and easy to understand. However, HCI index have some weaknesses.

- The headcount index is the percentage of individuals who are poor and not the percentage of households. To be able to do so, we make a critical assumption that all household members enjoy the same level of well being. But this is not true in the practical situation and gathering individual consumption information also difficult.
- The headcount index does not take the intensity of poverty into account.
- The headcount index does not indicate how poor the poor are.

$$\text{HCI} = \frac{\text{Number of poor people in the population}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Household income and expenditure survey - 2002 results reveal that 28.1 percent of the individuals is below the poverty line. Rural sector reports the highest head count index i.e. 31.3 percent. In the lowest household income decile this index is 53.6 percent and that for the highest decile is 2.8 percent.

4.4 Poverty Gap Index (PGI)

Poverty Gap Index (PGI) is a better measure to study the depth of poverty and this measure is the mean proportionate poverty gap in the population. The following formula is used to compute the PGI.

$$PGI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{(Z - y_i)}{Z}$$

where,

n = Total number of persons below the poverty line

Z = Poverty line

y_1 = Expenditure of the poorest

y_q = Expenditure of the least poor

Poverty gap index may not convincingly capture differences in the severity of poverty amongst the poor. Table 4.7 gives the poverty gap index for Sri Lanka as 23.6 percent.

Table 4.7: Poverty gap index and head count index by sector (based on national poverty line)

Sector	Poverty Gap Index	Head Count Index
All island	23.6	28.1
Urban	19.8	8.6
Rural	24.2	31.3
Estate	16.3	28.0

Table 4.8: Poverty gap index and head count index by household income decile (based on national poverty line)

Household Income decile (Rs.)	Poverty Gap Index	Head count Index
All decile	23.6	28.1
1 Less than 3301	27.4	53.6
2 3301 - 4660	28.5	57.3
3 4661 - 5823	25.2	41.9
4 5824 - 7000	22.9	35.0
5 7001 - 8387	20.9	35.3
6 8388 - 10000	22.3	28.9
7 10001 - 12688	18.9	21.7
8 12689 - 16390	16.8	15.3
9 16391 - 24225	17.4	7.3
10 More than 24225	12.5	2.8

Note: National poverty line (food expenditure) = Rs 1338.48 per adult equivalent per month.

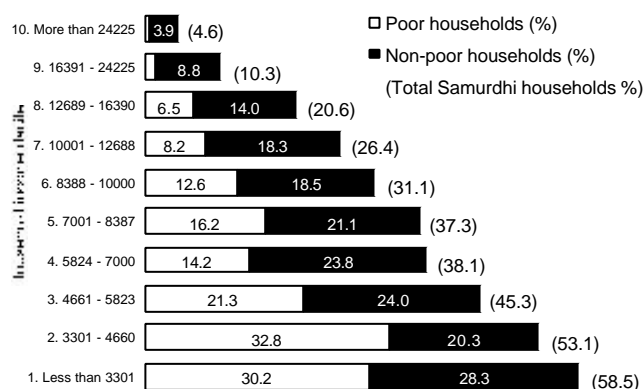
4.5 Samurdhi beneficiary households

Samurdhi is the main social welfare program of the government of Sri Lanka. The government directly transfers a substantial amount of funds to public through this programme and expect those to reach the households most in need of this type of assistance. Table 4.6 shows the Samurdhi recipient households and poverty status by household income decile. Among all the households in the country 32.5 percent of the households, receive Samurdhi benefits. The 32.5 percent households which receive Samurdhi benefits constitute 18.1 percent non-poor households and 14.4 poor households, as per the poverty definition used in this analysis. Further analysis shows that, except in the first two deciles, we find higher proportion of non-poor households as compared to poor households, among Samurdhi beneficiary households reported in the other decile groups of households.

Table 4.9: Percentage of Samurdhi receiving households by household income decile and poverty status.

Household income decile (Rs.)	Non-poor households	Poor households	Samurdhi receiving households
All deciles	18.1	14.4	32.5
1 Less than 3301	28.3	30.2	58.5
2 3301 - 4660	20.3	32.8	53.1
3 4661 - 5823	24.0	21.3	45.3
4 5824 - 7000	23.8	14.2	38.1
5 7001 - 8387	21.1	16.2	37.3
6 8388 - 10000	18.5	12.6	31.1
7 10001 - 12688	18.3	8.2	26.4
8 12689 - 16390	14.0	6.5	20.6
9 16391 - 24225	8.8	1.5	10.3
10 More than 24225	3.9	0.7	4.6

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Samurdhi receiving households by household income decile and poverty status.



5. Supplementary Tables

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person)

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Total food items		-	1,531.66
Cereals		9,667.37	307.81
Rice - (Samba)	Grams	2,212.15	76.22
Rice - (Nadu)	Grams	2,837.62	89.23
Rice - (Kekulu)	Grams	3,159.91	99.51
Rice - (Other)	Grams	444.28	14.83
Rice flour	Grams	55.32	2.17
Wheat flour	Grams	789.00	17.38
Kurakkan	Grams	16.93	0.85
Kurakkan flour	Grams	22.50	0.95
Maize	Grams	52.76	0.88
Noodles	Grams	57.53	4.04
Triplosa, Samaposha	Grams	6.82	0.68
Infants cereal foods (Nestum)	Grams	1.12	0.20
Barley	Grams	0.22	0.03
Sago	Grams	1.77	0.17
Corn flakes	Grams	0.19	0.10
Other Cereals	Grams	9.26	0.55
Prepared Foods		-	162.92
Bread (Normal)	Grams	2,395.03	59.46
Bread (Special)		-	2.62
Roasted Bread	Number	0.17	0.65
Buns, Spanchi	Number	1.37	8.66
Hoppers	Number	1.82	5.43
String hoppers	Number	16.98	14.27
Pittu	Number	0.28	1.65
Roti	Number	0.40	2.08
Thosai, Itly	Number	0.23	1.31
Rice (Meat) Vegetables)		0.24	13.15
Rice (Fish & vegetables)		0.66	23.50
Rice (Vegetables only)		0.45	13.12
Curry (Meat)		-	0.64
Curry (Fish)		-	1.38
Curry (Vegetables)		-	1.60
Other Prepared Foods		-	8.84
Food purchased outside by Boarder and Servants		-	4.56
Pulses	grams	713.22	44.49
Dhal	grams	551.53	33.84

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Green gram	grams	49.49	3.28
Gram	grams	42.01	3.60
Cowpea	grams	50.31	2.42
Soya	grams	9.32	0.84
Other Pulses	grams	10.56	0.51
Vegetables		-	89.80
Ash plantain	grams	83.46	2.62
Brinjal	grams	302.92	7.81
Bandakka	grams	114.77	3.13
Bitter gourd	grams	96.76	3.23
Long beans	grams	229.54	5.46
Snake gourd	grams	85.13	2.12
Ridge gourd	grams	92.93	2.57
Sweet pumpkin	grams	276.49	6.20
Beans	grams	343.94	14.50
Carrot	grams	112.59	5.19
Beet root	grams	103.26	4.48
Cabbage	grams	212.8	6.39
Tomatoes	grams	87.57	3.80
Leeks	grams	83.31	3.65
Knol khol	grams	29.70	0.90
Capsicum	grams	54.17	2.55
Dambala	grams	57.77	1.82
Radish	grams	83.15	1.86
Drumstick	grams	19.53	0.64
Cucumber	grams	60.77	1.24
Kekiri	grams	44.10	0.71
Ash pumpkin	grams	9.70	0.19
Elabatu	grams	53.91	1.60
Kohila yams	grams	23.29	0.74
Lotus stemo	grams	3.54	0.13
Plantain flower	grams	48.24	0.89
Ambarella	grams	31.56	0.76
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	2.73	0.31
Mushrooms	grams	4.86	0.39
Polos		-	1.97
Other Vegetables		-	1.95
Leafy Vegetables		-	19.37
Mukunuwenna	bundles	1.18	6.88

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Gotukola	bundles	0.72	4.21
Kankun	bundles	0.25	1.66
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.15	1.00
Nivithi	grams	22.87	0.57
Thampala	bundles	0.04	0.27
Sarana	bundles	0.03	0.25
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.07	0.56
Onion leaves	grams	8.22	0.27
Cabbage leaves	grams	33.80	0.86
Other Leafy Vegetables		-	2.84
Yams & Other		-	34.31
Jak, Jak seeds		-	4.43
Bread fruit	number	0.32	3.13
Potatoes	grams	352.43	21.46
Sweet Potatoes	grams	97.03	1.76
Manioc	grams	147.80	1.91
Kiriala	grams	13.43	0.31
Innala	grams	23.91	0.75
Other Yams	grams	20.71	0.57
Meat		312.61	45.05
Chicken	grams	217.76	31.38
Beef	grams	76.04	10.64
Mutton	grams	4.13	0.91
Pork	grams	10.84	1.55
Other Meats	grams	3.85	0.57
Fish	grams	710.65	86.49
Balaya	grams	82.18	11.75
Seer	grams	15.46	3.72
Mora	grams	7.82	1.13
Paraw	grams	32.38	6.38
Thalapath	grams	31.29	6.99
Kelavalla	grams	75.30	12.73
Other large fish	grams	64.50	8.60
Sprats	grams	21.57	1.92
Hurulla	grams	94.94	9.54
Karalla, Katuwalla	grams	8.98	0.85
Kumbalawa, Angila	grams	19.03	2.29
Salaya, Sudaya	grams	79.24	6.04

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Other small fish	grams	53.52	4.61
Lula	grams	4.24	0.35
Teppili, Telapiya, Korali	grams	87.71	5.90
Other fresh water fish	grams	19.06	1.32
Prawns	grams	6.94	1.47
Crabs	grams	3.29	0.49
Cuttle fish	grams	3.18	0.42
Dried Fish	grams	328.1	49.01
Sprats	grams	131.55	17.73
Keeramin/ Salaya	grams	33.88	4.53
Seer	grams	2.47	0.55
Katta	grams	18.12	4.58
Koduwa	grams	2.28	0.38
Anjila	grams	1.17	0.20
Balaya	grams	49.75	7.28
Mora	grams	28.28	4.82
Paraw	grams	2.81	0.51
Anguluwa	grams	19.46	2.75
Prawns	grams	1.49	0.30
Cuttle fish	grams	0.07	0.02
Fresh water dried fish	grams	3.36	0.36
Jadi	grams	0.08	0.02
Other Dried Fish	grams	33.31	4.96
Eggs		-	12.42
Hen	number	2.62	12.42
Other eggs	number	-	-
Coconuts		-	105.37
Nuts	number	7.18	104.98
Coconut milk powder	grams	1.41	0.39
Condiments		1,145.57	131.38
Dried chillies	grams	68.16	9.39
Chilly powder	grams	92.91	16.62
Red onions	grams	137.05	9.78
Bombay onions	grams	522.79	20.14
Garlic	grams	64.68	5.28
Maldiva fish	grams	28.47	9.30
Pepper	grams	21.93	7.60

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Turmeric/ Turmeric powder	grams	25.19	3.92
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	55.13	8.67
Curry powder (Other)	grams	1.70	0.28
Green chillies	grams	124.16	7.56
Limes	number	3.43	4.70
Cumin seeds		-	2.06
Pannel seeds		-	1.27
Coriander		-	2.38
Mathe seeds		-	2.06
Mustard		-	1.71
Goraka		-	4.39
Tamarind		-	1.75
Cinnamon		-	1.76
Salt		-	6.34
Curry leaves		-	2.84
Ginger		-	0.99
Vinegar		-	0.35
Other Condiments		-	0.24
Other Packed, Tinned & Bottled foods		-	21.18
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	62.87	8.40
Soya meat	grams	27.92	4.16
Sausages	grams	4.66	1.42
Bacon	grams	0.02	0.01
Meat balls	grams	1.49	0.46
Papadam	grams	30.21	3.59
Sauce		-	0.39
Marmite/ Vegimite		-	1.67
Soup cubes		-	0.47
Lime pickle/chutney		-	0.13
Other Packed, Tinned & Bottled foods		-	0.49
Milk & Milk foods		-	114.45
Cow milk	ml	84.35	1.74
Goat milk	ml	0.96	0.02
Curd		-	4.32
Yoghurt/ Moru		-	2.86
Condensed milk	grams	5.83	1.12
Milk powder	grams	282.99	84.88
Infant milk powder	grams	28.49	10.14
Butter	grams	8.23	2.85

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Margarine	grams	14.73	3.37
Cheese	grams	2.46	1.51
Other Milk & Milk foods		-	1.62
Fats & Oils		346.11	34.63
Coconut oil	ml	331.79	32.59
Vegetable oil	ml	12.73	1.77
Gingerly oil	ml	0.50	0.09
Ghee	ml	0.07	0.01
Soya oil	ml	0.69	0.10
Other Fats & Oils	ml	0.33	0.07
Sugar, Juggery & Treacle		-	48.88
Sugar	grams	1,264.14	47.22
Juggery	grams	9.45	0.86
Treacle	ml	5.41	0.70
Honey		-	0.07
Other Sugar		-	0.03
Fruits		-	54.54
Banana	number	8.89	21.22
Pineapple	number	0.06	1.44
Papaw	number	0.42	7.82
Mangoes	number	0.68	2.89
Oranges	number	0.28	2.84
Avocado	number	0.10	0.56
Wood apple	number	0.06	0.23
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	0.37	2.94
Belly	number	0.04	0.24
Apple	number	0.32	4.50
Grapes	grams	5.58	1.52
Rambutan		-	0.88
Nelli		-	0.16
Guava		-	0.72
Mangoose		-	0.21
Wela/ Waraka		-	0.59
Anoda		-	0.35
Jambu		-	0.17
Pomegranate		-	0.45
Naran		-	0.76
Weralu		-	0.05

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Lovi		-	0.05
Other Fruits		-	0.80
Dates	grams	23.05	1.25
Cadju nuts	grams	0.67	0.27
Groundnuts	grams	8.72	1.15
Plums	grams	2.42	0.37
Other Dried Fruits	grams	0.18	0.04
Pineapple	grams	0.35	0.05
Mangoes	grams	0.09	0.01
Other Canned Fruits	grams	0.01	-
Confectionery & short eats		-	41.31
Jam	grams	10.54	1.86
Ice-cream		-	4.82
Chocolates	grams	4.78	2.61
Toffees	number	1.33	1.40
Biscuits	grams	116.02	16.62
Jelly	grams	1.19	0.29
Snacks	grams	0.37	0.06
Cake	grams	18.81	3.46
Kawum, Kokis etc.	number	0.39	1.58
Muscuts, Kaludodol etc.	number	0.18	1.00
Talabola, Rulan etc.	number	0.29	0.72
Cutlets, Pastry etc.	number	0.64	4.22
Other short eats		-	2.66
Beverages (Non Alcoholic)		-	45.97
Tea dust/leaves	grams	118.29	24.32
Coffee powder/seeds	grams	8.09	1.85
Soft drinks	bottles	0.16	2.47
Fruit drinks/cordial		-	1.44
Food beverages		-	0.13
Saruwath	number	-	0.01
Milk tea	number	0.86	6.26
Plain tea	number	2.20	7.74
Milk coffee	number	0.04	0.27
Coffee	number	0.02	0.10
Ice packets	number	0.22	0.46
Gruel		-	0.7
Other Beverages (Non Alcoholic)		-	0.23

to be continued

Table 5.1: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Liquor, Drugs & Tobacco		-	82.29
Toddy		-	3.19
Arrack		-	16.08
Kasippu		-	11.27
Beer/Stout		-	2.48
Whiskey/Brandy		-	0.63
Gin		-	0.28
Wine		-	0.01
Other liquor		-	0.08
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)		-	0.19
Cigarettes	number	3.46	23.44
Cigars	number	0.47	1.12
Beedi	number	4.15	3.39
Pipe tobacco		-	0.06
Beetle leaves	Number	14.78	6.43
Arecanuts	Number	5.55	4.86
Tobacco chewing		-	2.79
Chunam		-	0.63
Bulathwita, Saravita	number	1.06	5.36

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household)

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Total food items		-	6,357.98
Cereals		40,129.75	1,277.72
Rice - (Samba)	Grams	9,182.75	316.38
Rice - (Nadu)	Grams	11,779.11	370.4
Rice - (Kekulu)	Grams	13,116.96	413.08
Rice - (Other)	Grams	1,844.23	61.58
Rice flour	Grams	229.65	9.01
Wheat flour	Grams	3,275.18	72.16
Kurakkan	Grams	70.26	3.55
Kurakkan flour	Grams	93.38	3.94
Maize	Grams	219.00	3.66
Noodles	Grams	238.79	16.76
Triplosa/ Samaposha	Grams	28.31	2.82
Infants cereal foods (Nestum)	Grams	4.63	0.85
Barley	Grams	0.92	0.10
Sago	Grams	7.35	0.73
Corn flakes	Grams	0.77	0.40
Other Cereals	Grams	38.44	2.29
Prepared Foods		-	676.29
Bread (Normal)	Grams	9,941.91	246.83
Bread (Special)		-	10.87
Roasted Bread	Number	0.70	2.72
Buns/ Spanchi	Number	5.69	35.93
Hoppers	Number	7.58	22.54
String hoppers	Number	70.49	59.23
Pittu	Number	1.17	6.84
Roti	Number	1.67	8.65
Thosai/ Itly	Number	0.95	5.45
Rice(Meat Vegetables)		1.01	54.59
Rice (Fish & vegetables)		2.72	97.53
Rice (Vegetables only)		1.88	54.47
Curry (Meat)		-	2.65
Curry (Fish)		-	5.72
Curry (Vegetables)		-	6.65
Other Prepared Foods		-	36.70
Food purchased outside by Boarder/Servants		-	18.92
Pulses		2,960.63	184.68
Dhal	grams	2,289.43	140.49
Green gram	grams	205.42	13.61

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
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Gram	grams	174.40	14.94
Cowpea	grams	208.83	10.04
Soya	grams	38.71	3.50
Other Pulses	grams	43.85	2.11
Vegetables		11,705.24	453.17
Ash plantain	grams	346.44	10.87
Brinjal	grams	1,257.45	32.41
Bandakka	grams	476.42	12.99
Bitter gourd	grams	401.65	13.42
Long beans	grams	952.82	22.68
Snake gourd	grams	353.39	8.80
Ridge gourd	grams	385.78	10.66
Sweet pumpkin	grams	1,147.74	25.74
Beans	grams	1,427.72	60.18
Carrot	grams	467.36	21.55
Beet root	grams	428.64	18.59
Cabbage	grams	883.33	26.52
Tomatoes	grams	363.51	15.76
Leeks	grams	345.84	15.15
Knol khol	grams	123.28	3.72
Capsicum	grams	224.87	10.57
Dambala	grams	239.82	7.55
Raddish	grams	345.16	7.74
Drumstick	grams	81.05	2.66
Cucumber	grams	252.27	5.13
Kekiri	grams	183.07	2.95
Ash pumpkin	grams	40.28	0.77
Elabatu	grams	223.78	6.65
Kohila yams	grams	96.67	3.08
Lotus stemo	grams	14.69	0.56
Plantain flower	grams	200.27	3.71
Ambarella	grams	130.99	3.16
Cadju nuts (raw)	grams	11.32	1.28
Mushrooms	grams	20.17	1.62
Polos		-	8.16
Other Vegetables		-	8.10
Leafy Vegetables		-	80.45
Mukunuwenna	bundles	4.88	28.58
Gotukola	bundles	3.00	17.49

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Kankun	bundles	1.03	6.91
Katurumurunga	bundles	0.63	4.15

Nivithi	grams	94.92	2.37
Thampala	bundles	0.15	1.10
Sarana	bundles	0.13	1.03
Kohila leaves	bundles	0.29	2.31
Onion leaves	grams	34.10	1.12
Cabbage leaves	grams	140.30	3.57
Other Leafy Vegetables		-	11.80
Yams & Other		2,721.54	142.44
Jak/jak seeds		-	18.39
Bread fruit	number	1.31	13.00
Potatoes	grams	1,462.95	89.06
Sweet Potatoes	grams	402.79	7.30
Mannioc	grams	613.51	7.94
Kiriala	grams	55.77	1.29
Innala	grams	99.24	3.10
Other Yams	grams	85.96	2.36
Meat	grams	1,297.67	187.00
Chicken	grams	903.93	130.27
Beef	grams	315.63	44.16
Mutton	grams	17.13	3.77
Pork	grams	45.00	6.45
Other Meats	grams	15.98	2.36
Fish		2,949.95	359.02
Balaya	grams	341.13	48.76
Seer	grams	64.17	15.44
Mora	grams	32.46	4.68
Paraw	grams	134.41	26.48
Thalapath	grams	129.90	29.01
Kelavalla	grams	312.56	52.83
Other large fish	grams	267.74	35.68
Sprats	grams	89.54	7.96
Hurulla	grams	394.10	39.60
Karalla/Katuwalla	grams	37.29	3.53
Kumbalawa/Angila	grams	79.01	9.50
Salaya/ Sudaya	grams	328.94	25.09
Other small fish	grams	222.18	19.14

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value(Rs.)
Lula	grams	17.61	1.47
Teppili/ Telapiya/ Korali	grams	364.07	24.50
Other fresh water fish	grams	79.13	5.46
Prawns	grams	28.83	6.10
Crabs	grams	13.67	2.02

Cuttle fish	grams	13.21	1.76
Dried Fish		1,361.94	203.43
Sprats	grams	546.07	73.6
Keeramin/ Salaya	grams	140.65	18.79
Seer	grams	10.24	2.30
Katta	grams	75.23	19.02
Koduwa	grams	9.46	1.59
Anjila	grams	4.87	0.84
Balaya	grams	206.53	30.23
Mora	grams	117.39	20.03
Paraw	grams	11.64	2.13
Anguluwa	grams	80.78	11.41
Prawns	grams	6.17	1.23
Cuttle fish	grams	0.31	0.10
Fresh water dried fish	grams	13.96	1.50
Jadi	grams	0.35	0.06
Other Dried Fish	grams	138.27	20.60
Eggs		-	51.55
Hen	number	10.88	51.54
Other eggs	number	-	0.02
Coconuts		-	437.38
Nuts	number	29.79	435.76
Coconut milk powder	grams	5.84	1.62
Condiments		-	545.36
Dried chillies	grams	282.93	38.96
Chilly powder	grams	385.67	68.99
Red onions	grams	568.91	40.61
Bombay onions	grams	2,170.11	83.58
Garlic	grams	268.47	21.92
Maldiv fish	grams	118.17	38.59
Pepper	grams	91.02	31.56
Termeric/ Termeric powder	grams	104.56	16.29

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Curry powder (Sarakku)	grams	228.84	35.99
Curry powder (Other)	grams	7.05	1.16
Green chillies	grams	515.39	31.37
Limes	number	14.22	19.52
Cumin seeds	-	-	8.54
Pannel seeds	-	-	5.26
Coriander	-	-	9.89
Mathe seeds	-	-	8.56

Mustard		-	7.11
Goraka		-	18.23
Tamarind		-	7.26
Cinnamon		-	7.29
Salt		-	26.34
Curry leaves		-	11.79
Ginger		-	4.11
Vinegar		-	1.45
Other Condiments		-	0.98
Other Packed, Tinned & Bottled foods		-	87.93
Canned fish (Salmon)	grams	260.99	34.86
Soya meat	grams	115.90	17.26
Sausages	grams	19.36	5.91
Bacon	grams	0.08	0.03
Meat balls	grams	6.02	1.92
Papadam	grams	125.39	14.88
Sauce		-	1.63
Marmite/Vegemite		-	6.92
Soup cubes		-	1.94
Lime pickle/chutney		-	0.56
Other Packed, Tinned & Bottled foods		-	2.02
Milk & Milk foods		-	475.08
Cow milk	ml	350.16	7.22
Goat milk	ml	3.97	0.09
Curd		-	17.93
Yoghurt/Moru		-	11.88
Condensed milk	grams	24.22	4.65
Milk powder	grams	1,174.71	352.36
Infant milk powder	grams	118.26	42.10
Butter	grams	34.17	11.83
Margarine	grams	61.15	13.99

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Cheese	grams	10.20	6.29
Other Milk & Milk foods		-	6.74
Fats & Oils	ml	1,436.72	143.73
Coconut oil	ml	1,377.29	135.29
Vegetable oil	ml	52.86	7.35
Gingerly oil	ml	2.08	0.36
Ghee	ml	0.28	0.02
Soya oil	ml	2.85	0.41
Other Fats & Oils	ml	1.35	0.30

Sugar, Juggery & Treacle		-	202.9
Sugar	grams	5,247.52	196.02
Juggery	grams	39.24	3.56
Treacle	ml	22.47	2.92
Honey		-	0.27
Other Sugar		-	0.12
Fruits		-	226.41
Banana	number	36.88	88.08
Pineapple	number	0.24	5.97
Papaw	number	1.74	32.45
Mangoes	number	2.82	11.99
Oranges	number	1.15	11.80
Avocado	number	0.40	2.32
Wood apple	number	0.23	0.96
King coconut/ Kurumba	number	1.54	12.22
Belly	number	0.18	0.98
Apple	number	1.32	18.70
Grapes	grams	23.15	6.29
Rambutan		-	3.66
Nelli		-	0.67
Guava		-	3.00
Mangoose		-	0.87
Wela/Waraka		-	2.44
Anoda		-	1.46
Jambu		-	0.69
Pomegranate		-	1.87
Naran		-	3.15
Weralu		-	0.22
Lovi		-	0.22
			to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Other Fruits		-	3.31
Dates	grams	95.67	5.20
Cadju nuts	grams	2.79	1.12
Groundnuts	grams	36.22	4.78
Plums	grams	10.04	1.55
Other Dried Fruits	grams	0.75	0.16
Pineapple	grams	1.47	0.19
Mangoes	grams	0.39	0.05
Other Canned Fruits	grams	0.05	0.01
Confectionery & short eats		-	171.46
Jam	grams	43.74	7.71
Ice-cream		-	20.03
Chocolates	grams	19.83	10.82

Toffees	number	5.52	5.79
Biscuits	grams	481.61	68.99
Jelly	grams	4.94	1.22
Snacks	grams	1.52	0.27
Cake	grams	78.08	14.35
Kawum/ Kokis etc.	number	1.60	6.56
Muscuts/ Kaludodol etc.	number	0.76	4.15
Talabola/ Rulan etc.	number	1.19	3.00
Cutlets/ Pastry etc.	number	2.65	17.54
Other short eats		-	11.05
Beverages (Non Alcoholic)		-	190.82
Tea dust/leaves	grams	491.03	100.93
Coffee powder/seeds	grams	33.58	7.68
Soft drinks	bottles	0.68	10.25
Fruit drinks/cordial		-	5.99
Food beverages		-	0.53
Saruwath	number	0.01	0.06
Milk tea	number	3.58	25.97
Plain tea	number	9.13	32.12
Milk coffee	number	0.15	1.10
Coffee	number	0.09	0.41
Ice packets	number	0.90	1.90
Gruel		-	2.91
Other Beverages (Non Alcoholic)		-	0.97

to be continued

Table 5.2: Food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Liquor, Drugs & Tobacco		-	341.59
Toddy		-	13.23
Arrack		-	66.74
Kasippu		-	46.77
Beer/Stout		-	10.32
Whiskey/Brandy		-	2.61
Gin		-	1.15
Wine		-	0.05
Other liquor		-	0.31
Drugs (Ganja, Heroin etc.)		-	0.79
Cigarettes	number	14.37	97.32
Cigars	number	1.96	4.66
Beedi	number	17.25	14.07
Pipe tobacco		-	0.25
Beetle leaves	Number	61.37	26.68
Arecanuts	Number	23.04	20.19
Tobacco chewing		-	11.57

Chunam		-	2.62
Bulathwita/ Saravita	number	4.38	22.24

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person)

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Total non-food items		-	1782.15
Housing		-	376.02
Rent		-	342.71
Taxes		-	2.57
Maintenance		-	25.63
Water Bills		-	5.12
Fuel & Light		-	128.27
Electricity		-	43.20
Kerosene oil	ml	818.26	20.00
Fire wood	kg	20.46	34.70
Gas	kg	1.14	18.26
Matches	Number	1.14	2.30
Candles	Number	1.03	3.14
Dry cell batteries	Number	0.26	5.77
Other Fuel & Light		-	0.81
Exp. on Fuel & Light by Boarders, Servants		-	0.09
Personal care expenses		-	46.70
Toilet soap		-	14.16
Tooth paste		-	6.66
Tooth brushes		-	2.08
Powder		-	2.32
Perfumes		-	2.50
Face cream & Lotions		-	2.59
Hair oils & cream		-	1.27
Lipstick and nail polish		-	0.48
Shaving goods		-	5.08
Hair dressing and shaving charges		-	8.72
Other Personal care expenses		-	0.19
Personal care exp. by Boarders, Servants		-	0.67
Health expenses		-	91.8
Fees to private medical practice (including cost of medicine)		-	46.71
Consultation fees to specialists		-	4.82
Payments to medical lab test analysis		-	5.75
Payments to private hospitals etc.		-	9.95
Purchase of medical & pharmaceutical		-	23.24
Other health expenses		-	1.33

to be continued

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) - continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
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Transport	-	195.17
Train/Bus (Other than schooling)	-	59.46
Van (Other than schooling)	-	3.79
Taxi / three wheelers	-	12.36
Transport charges for schooling	-	18.66
Ships & Air lines	-	0.01
Other transport charges	-	0.61
Petrol and other fuel	-	44.00
Oil	-	2.58
Tyre, tubes and spare parts	-	11.86
Cost of servicing vehicles	-	8.29
Repair charges of spare parts, accessories	-	19.13
Licence and Insurance	-	12.73
Other maintenance charges	-	1.67
Communication	-	40.53
Postal & Telegraph charges	-	2.99
Telephone charges	-	36.64
Other communication charges	-	0.21
Expenditure on Transport & communication by boarders and servants	-	0.69
Education	-	100.47
Exercise books & stationeries	-	30.8
Pen, pencils & equipments	-	6.99
School text books	-	1.96
School facility fees (Government)	-	4.25
School fees (Private)	-	10.19
Tuition fees	-	32.12
Boarding fees	-	4.34
Donations	-	5.79
Other education exp	-	4.04
Recreation, entertainment and cultural activities	-	32.16
Cinemas/ Drama/ Video films	-	1.64
Books/News papers/Magazines	-	7.08
Lotteries/ Betting	-	6.20
Excursions & Pilgrimages	-	9.47
Arts/Music/Dancing	-	0.30
Sports	-	0.50
Beauty care/ Cookery/ Dress making	-	0.20
Pets/ Aquarium	-	1.29
		to be continued

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) - continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Maintenance of radio receivers TV,		-	3.25
Other cultural activities, entertainment, voc. training etc.		-	1.48
Expenditure on Cultural activities and Entertainments by boarders, Servants		-	0.72

Non-durable household goods		-	33.70
washing soap		-	21.42
washing powder		-	4.58
Mosquito coils		-	3.95
Detergents/disinfectants		-	1.03
Insecticides (household use)		-	0.27
Polishes		-	0.60
Paints		-	1.47
Other non-durable household goods		-	0.14
Expenditure on nondurable goods by boarders, Servants		-	0.23
Household services		-	14.8
Laundry charges		-	0.99
Grinding charges		-	1.25
Wages to servants & chafers		-	10.83
Payments for other household services		-	1.67
Exp. on Household services by Boarders & Servants		-	0.06
Clothing & Textiles		7.02	70.87
Trousers	Number	0.01	9.96
Shirts	Number	0.02	10.40
Sarees	Number	-	6.24
T-shirts	Number	0.01	3.26
Sarongs/Vetties	Number	0.01	3.79
Frocks	Number	0.01	7.28
Skirts/Blouses	Number	0.01	5.61
Banians	Number	-	0.74
Men's under wears	Number	0.01	0.89
Women's under wears	Number	0.02	1.65
Housecoats/Kimonas/Night dress	Number	-	0.70
Bressiers	Number	-	1.09
Socks/Stockings	Number	0.01	0.39
Ties	Number	-	0.06
Handkerchiefs	Number	0.02	0.25
Children's dresses	Number	0.02	3.71
School uniforms	Number	-	0.64
Towels	Number	-	0.50

to be continued

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) - continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Bed sheets	Number	-	0.87
Pillow cases	Number	-	0.23
Mosquito nets	Number	-	0.85
Other clothing & textiles		-	0.90
For clothing	cm	4.55	4.40
For school uniforms	cm	1.4	1.08

For curtains/Furnishing materi	cm	0.59	0.60
Other Materials purchased in meter	cm	0.34	0.13
Tailoring charges for clothing		-	2.12
Tailoring charges for schooling uni	forms	-	1.86
Clothing & Textiles expenditure by Boarders & Servants		-	0.66
Foot wear & other personal effects		-	16.92
Shoes	Number	0.01	9.50
Sandles/Slippers	Number	0.01	4.15
Umbrellas	Number	-	0.88
Hand bags/Travelling bags	Number	-	1.93
Belts	Number	-	0.07
Head wears	Number	-	0.10
Rain coats	Number	-	0.09
Charges for shoes, bags repair		-	0.14
Other charges for personal effects		-	0.06
Durable Household goods		-	12.44
Glass ware	Number	0.02	1.34
Plastic ware	Number	0.01	1.02
Aluminium ware	Number	-	0.96
Clay ware/pots and Pans	Number	0.02	0.58
Buckets and Basins	Number	-	0.45
Cutlery	Number	-	0.03
Lamps and Lamp shades	Number	-	0.65
Mantels/wicks	Number	-	0.01
Electrical bulbs	Number	0.03	1.45
Brooms/Brushes/Ekle	Number	0.01	1.16
Baskets	Number	-	0.06
Mats and Pillows	Number	-	0.19
Rugs/Carpets	Number	-	0.24
Mattress	Number	-	1.46
Torches	Number	-	0.32
Thermos flasks	Number	-	0.42
Toys	Number	0.01	1.28

to be continued

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) - continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Twines/Ropes/Strings	Number	0.03	0.22
Other durable household goods	Number	-	0.51
Durable goods bought by Boards. & Servants		-	0.09
Durable household goods	Number	-	82.71
Chairs	Number	0.01	4.47
Table	Number	-	1.72
Settees	Number	-	5.29
Almairahs	Number	-	4.34

Beds	Number	-	1.87
Other furniture	Number	-	2.55
Clocks/watches	Number	-	0.66
Cookers(Kerosene/Gas/Electric)	Number	-	1.38
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters	Number	-	0.46
Irons	Number	-	0.25
Refrigerators	Number	-	4.47
Fans	Number	-	0.79
Sewing machines	Number	-	1.20
Radio, Record players, Tape recorders	Number	-	2.00
Television and Video decks	Number	-	6.78
washing machines	Number	-	1.86
Musical instruments	Number	-	0.19
Bicycles/Tricycles	Number	-	0.96
Motor cycles/scooters	Number	-	4.85
Motor cars/Vans	Number	-	18.73
Prams/Go-carts	Number	-	0.07
Gardening tools and equipments	Number	-	0.59
Cameras and Projectors	Number	-	0.06
Personal computers	Number	-	1.95
Jewelleries	Number	-	8.50
Telephones	Number	-	2.05
Other Durable household goods	Number	-	4.68
Other Expenses		-	539.59
Provident funds, W & O. P. fund		-	36.02
Contributions to trade unions etc.		-	8.26
Insurance/Agrahara		-	18.05
Other savings (including seettu)		-	56.41
Payments of debits		-	132.54
Income Tax/other direct taxes		-	18.32
Expenditure on weddings/funerals		-	122.37
			to be continued

Table 5.3: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per person) – continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Social activities/ceremonies		-	82.77
Litigation		-	1.43
Gift and similar transfers		-	17.72
Other expenses		-	33.13
Other expenses of Boarders and Servants		-	0.17
Boarding fee paid by Boarders		-	5.42
Amount sent to family by Boarders & Servants		-	5.12
Savings, EPF, ETF etc. by Boarders & Servants		-	1.84

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household)

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Total non-food items		-	7397.82
Housing		-	1,560.88
Rent		-	1,422.60
Taxes		-	10.67
Maintenance		-	106.38
Water Bills		-	21.24
Fuel & Light		-	532.46
Electricity		-	179.33
Kerosene oil	ml	3,396.62	83.03
Fire wood	kg	84.93	144.04
Gas	kg	4.74	75.80
Matches	Number	4.73	9.54
Candles	Number	4.26	13.04
Dry cell batteries	Number	1.08	23.97
Other Fuel & Light		-	3.36
Exp. on Fuel & Light by Boarders and Servants		-	0.36
Personal care expenses		-	193.87
Toilet soap		-	58.76
Tooth paste		-	27.63
Tooth brushes		-	8.62
Powder		-	9.62
Perfumes		-	10.37
Face cream & Lotions		-	10.74
Hair oils & cream		-	5.27
Lipstick and nail polish		-	2.00
Shaving goods		-	21.10
Hair dressing and shaving charges		-	36.19
Other Personal care expenses		-	0.78
Personal care exp. by Boarders and Servants		-	2.80
Health expenses		-	381.07
Fees to private medical practice (including cost of medicine)		-	193.89
Consultation fees to specialists		-	19.99
Payments to medical laboratories test analysis etc.		-	23.87
Payments to private hospitals etc.		-	41.32
Purchase of medical & pharmaceutical products		-	96.46
Other health expenses		-	5.53

to be continued

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
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Transport	-	810.15
Train/Bus (Other than schooling)	-	246.84
Van (Other than schooling)	-	15.72
Taxi / three wheelers	-	51.31
Transport charges for schooling	-	77.47
Ships & Air lines	-	0.03
Other transport charges	-	2.54
Petrol and other fuel	-	182.63
Oil	-	10.73
Tyre, tubes and spare parts	-	49.22
Cost of servicing vehicles	-	34.43
Repair charges of spare parts, accessories	-	79.43
Licence and Insurance	-	52.85
Other maintenance charges	-	6.95
Communication	-	168.22
Postal & Telegraph charges	-	12.39
Telephone charges	-	152.10
Other communication charges	-	0.85
Expenditure on Transport & communication by boarders and servants	-	2.88
Education	-	417.06
Exercise books & stationeries	-	127.84
Pen, pencils & equipments	-	29.02
School text books	-	8.15
School facility fees (Government)	-	17.63
School fees (Private)	-	42.28
Tuition fees	-	133.31
Boarding fees	-	18.00
Donations	-	24.05
Other education exp	-	16.78
Recreation entertainment cultural activities	-	133.49
Cinema/ Drama/ Video films	-	6.83
Books/News papers/Magazines	-	29.41
Lotteries/Betting	-	25.72
Excursions & Pilgrimages	-	39.32
Arts/Music/Dancing	-	1.26
Sports	-	2.10
Beauty care/Cookery/Dress making	-	0.83
Pets/Aquarium	-	5.37
		to be continued

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) - continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Maintenance of radio receivers TV,		-	13.51
Other cultural activities, entertainments, vocational training etc.		-	6.16
Expenditure on cultural activities and entertainments etc. by boarders and Servants		-	2.99

Non-durable household goods		-	139.88
washing soap		-	88.92
washing powder		-	19.00
Mosquito coils		-	16.40
Detergents/disinfectants		-	4.29
Insecticides (household use)		-	1.12
Polishes		-	2.49
Paints		-	6.11
Other non-durable household goods		-	0.58
Exp. on nondurable goods by Boarders, Servants		-	0.96
Household services		-	61.46
Laundry charges		-	4.12
Grinding charges		-	5.18
Wages to servants & chauffers		-	44.97
Payments for other household services		-	6.93
Exp. on household services by Boarders & Servants		-	0.26
Clothing & Textiles		-	294.20
Trousers	Number	0.05	41.34
Shirts	Number	0.07	43.17
Sarees	Number	0.02	25.91
T-shirts	Number	0.02	13.53
Sarongs/Vetties	Number	0.02	15.74
Frocks	Number	0.04	30.21
Skirts/Blouses	Number	0.03	23.28
Banians	Number	0.01	3.07
Men's under wears	Number	0.04	3.68
Women's under wears	Number	0.09	6.86
Housecoats/Kimonas/Night dress	Number	-	2.91
Bressiers	Number	0.01	4.52
Socks/Stockings	Number	0.02	1.60
Ties	Number	-	0.24
Handkerchiefs	Number	0.07	1.02
Children's dresses	Number	0.06	15.39
School uniforms	Number	0.01	2.67
Towels	Number	-	2.08

to be continued

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Bed sheets	Number	0.01	3.61
Pillow cases	Number	0.02	0.97
Mosquito nets	Number	-	3.54
Other clothing & textiles		0.02	3.73
For clothing	cm	18.88	18.29
For school uniforms	cm	5.80	4.48

For curtains/Furnishing materials	cm	2.44	2.51
Other Materials purchased in meter	cm	1.39	0.55
Tailoring charges for clothing		-	8.81
Tailoring charges for schooling uniforms		-	7.72
Clothing & Textiles by Boarders & Servants		-	2.76
Foot wear & other personal effects		-	70.23
Shoes	Number	0.03	39.43
Sandles/ Slippers	Number	0.04	17.22
Umbrellas	Number	-	3.66
Hand bags/Travelling bags	Number	0.01	8.00
Belts	Number	-	0.31
Head wears	Number	-	0.40
Rain coats	Number	-	0.39
Charges for shoes, bags repair		-	0.57
Other charges for personal effects		-	0.25
Durable Household goods	Number	0.58	51.64
Glass ware	Number	0.07	5.56
Plastic ware	Number	0.05	4.25
Aluminium ware	Number	0.02	3.99
Clay-ware/pots and Pans	Number	0.07	2.42
Buckets and Basins	Number	-	1.88
Cutlery	Number	0.01	0.12
Lamps and Lamp shades	Number	0.01	2.69
Mantels/wicks	Number	-	0.05
Electrical bulbs	Number	0.12	6.03
Brooms/Brushes/Ekle	Number	0.06	4.81
Baskets	Number	-	0.23
Mats and Pillows	Number	-	0.79
Rugs/Carpets	Number	-	1.02
Mattress	Number	-	6.07
Torches	Number	-	1.33
Thermos flasks	Number	-	1.73
Toys	Number	0.03	5.30

to be continued

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Twines/Ropes/Strings	Number	0.13	0.89
Other durable household goods	Number	0.01	2.13
Durable goods bought by Boards. & Servants		-	0.37
Durable household goods		-	343.35
Chairs	Number	0.04	18.56
Table	Number	-	7.13
Settees	Number	-	21.96
Almyrahs	Number	-	18.03

Beds	Number	-	7.74
Other furniture	Number	-	10.58
Clocks/watches	Number	-	2.74
Cookers(Kerosene/Gas/Electric)	Number	-	5.71
Mixers, Grinders, Beaters	Number	-	1.90
Irons	Number	-	1.05
Refrigerators	Number	-	18.57
Fans	Number	-	3.26
Sewing machines	Number	-	5.00
Radio, Record players, Tape recorders	Number	-	8.31
Television and Video decks	Number	-	28.16
washing machines	Number	-	7.73
Musical instruments	Number	-	0.79
Bicycles/Tricycles	Number	-	3.96
Motor cycles/scooters	Number	-	20.13
Motor cars/Vans	Number	-	77.76
Prams/Go-carts	Number	-	0.28
Gardening tools and equipments	Number	-	2.45
Cameras and Projectors	Number	-	0.24
Personal computers	Number	-	8.09
Jewelleries	Number	-	35.28
Telephones	Number	-	8.51
Other Durable hh goods	Number	0.01	19.43
Other Expenses		-	2,239.85
Provident funds, W & O P fund		-	149.53
Contributions to trade unions etc.		-	34.31
Insurance/Agrahara		-	74.94
Other savings (including seettu)		-	234.18
Payments of debits		-	550.18
Income Tax/other direct taxes		-	76.07
Expenditure on weddings/funerals		-	507.96

to be continued

Table 5.4: Non-food items consumption and expenditure (average monthly per household) – continued

Non-food Item	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
Social activities/ceremonies		-	343.6
Litigation		-	5.93
Gift and similar transfers		-	73.54
Other expenses		-	137.54
Other expenses of Boarders and Servants		-	0.70
Boarding fee paid by Boarders		-	22.51
Amt. sent to family by Boarders & Servants		-	21.26
Savings, EPF, ETF etc. by Boarders & Servants		-	7.62

6. Annexure: Survey schedule