

When the incomes received by poorest 40 percent of income receivers in sectors are compared, estate sector shows the highest share of income (14.8 percent). The corresponding figure for Sri Lanka is 10.3 percent. On the other hand when the incomes received by richest 20 percent of income receivers in sectors are compared, urban sector shows the highest share of income (65.6 percent). The corresponding figure for Sri Lanka is 57.7 percent. This reflects the difference of Gini coefficient of income receiver's income by sectoral level. In urban sector, Gini coefficient of income receiver's income is reported as 0.62 while in estate sector it is reported as 0.49 (Table 5.21)

Table 5.21: Gini coefficient of income receiver's mean income and share of income by sector - 2006

Sector	Gini coefficient of income receiver's mean income	Share of income received by poorest 40% of income receivers to total income	Share of income received by richest 20% of income receivers to total income
Sri Lanka	0.54	10.3	57.7
Urban	0.62	8.5	65.6
Rural	0.51	11.2	54.3
Estate	0.49	14.8	53.8

5.4 Source of income

As mentioned earlier, income is received in two main ways, either in cash or in kind. The first is identified as monetary and the second is identified as non monetary. Income from wages and salaries, agricultural activities (seasonal and non seasonal crops), non agricultural activities, and other cash income (which includes pension payments, disability payments, Samurdi, local and foreign transfers, windfall income such as lottery wins, compensations etc.) are identified as monetary income. The non monetary income is the estimated value of good and services received in kind and consumed within the survey reference period. This value is formed by home grown fruits and vegetables, firewood, home consumed quantities of the product of agricultural activities, and other goods or concession values received from employer or other parties. Estimated rental value of owner occupied housing units or freely occupied housing units are also included under non monetary income.

The mean household income per month for Sri Lanka is Rs. 25413. At national level, out of the total household income, Rs. 21852 or 86 percent of the income is received as monetary income in 2006. As usual major part of the monetary income is recorded from wages and salaries and it is about 36 percent of the total household income. (Table 5.22)