



**SURVEY OF
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES - 1984/85**

SRI LANKA

Preliminary Report

DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC
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ERRATUM

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51	3 (contd.)	<u>Sinhalese</u> Mullaitivu - Male Unclear Figure	636
53	3 (Contd.)	<u>Sinhalese</u> Polonnaruwa - Female 81,734	81,734
60	6	<u>Post-Graduate Degree/ Diploma</u> All Island - Male 0 (%)	0.1
74	12.2	<u>Non-Seasonal Crops..... Purchased Rs.</u> Total 119,045	19,045
93	22.1	Table 22.1 - Trade (Per Month) Total Value of	Table 22.1 - Trade (Per Month) Value of ,..
	22.1	<u>Consumed within Household Rs.</u> Other 3,117	3,177
	22.2	Table 22.2 - Trade (Per Month) Total Value of	Table 22.2 - Trade (Per Month) Value of
94	22.3	Table 22.3 - Trade (Per Month) Total Value of	Table 22.3 - Trade (Per Month) Value of
96	23.3	In the table heading "(In thousands)" missing	Upper right-hand corner of the table include "(In thousands)".

PREFACE

The survey of Household Economic Activities was conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics from April 1984 to March 1985. This survey was the second in a series of surveys conducted by this department under the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) of the United Nations.

In Sri Lanka like in many other developing countries the formally organized sector of economic activity is limited, though growing and a large part of the economic activity is being carried out by the unorganized household sector. As most of the household economic activities are invariably not registered, it is not possible to obtain information on them through the normal administrative records. Even the periodic statistical operations such as Industrial Censuses and Agricultural Censuses do not provide detailed information on inputs, cost of production and output of the economic activities which are carried out by the household sector, mainly on own account basis. As there is a substantial contribution to the national economy from such activities detailed information on them will be very useful to the planners and policy makers.

This was the first time a survey on Household Economic Activities was carried out in Sri Lanka and perhaps the first time on this scale in South Asia. As such, results of this survey may serve as benchmark information for any future study on these activities.

The Sample Survey Division of the department was responsible for planning, execution and analysis of the data of this survey. The collection of data was done by the Statistical Investigators of the department under the direct supervision of the District Statistical Officers. The processing of the data was done by the staff of the Data Processing Division of the department.

A sample of approximately 24,000 households engaged in household economic activities were covered in the survey in 12 monthly sub rounds, during a period of 12 months from April 1984 to March 1985. A sample of this magnitude was used mainly to provide district level estimates with reasonable accuracy.

This report which is based on the data collected in the first six months of the survey is released as a preliminary report to provide quick estimates to the users. The subsequent reports based on all the twelve rounds will provide more detailed information. More comprehensive computer edits will be performed before the data are tabulated for these reports, which will be published subsequently. As such users are informed that there may be some differences in the estimates in this report and other reports.

This report was prepared by the staff of the Sample Survey Division who worked as a team under the valuable guidance accorded by Mr. A.G.W. Nanayakkara, Deputy Director and the direction of Mrs. D.B.P.S. Vidyaratne, Assistant Director, assisted by Messers. H. Premaratne, G.Y.L. Fernando, D.J.C.S. Jayalath, T. Thanapalasingham and Mrs. S.M. Rajapakse, Statisticians.

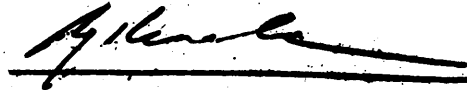
Acknowledgements are due to Mr. R. Vithane, Assistant Director and Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, System Analyst and other staff in the Data Processing Division who were responsible for quick processing of the data.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. W.A.A.S. Peiris, National Consultant on Household Surveys (NHSCP) for his contribution and also Messers. M. V. S. Rao and T.B. Jabine, United Nations Advisers on Sample Surveys for their expert advice and guidance.

I also wish to acknowledge with great appreciation the very substantial contribution made by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by providing technical assistance to cover part of the operational costs and to purchase equipment required for this survey.

Finally, I am deeply grateful to all the officers who have contributed at different stages of the survey by doing a dedicated job for its successful completion.

Department of Census & Statistics.
P.O. Box: 563,
Colombo 7.



R.B.M. Korale
Director of Census and Statistics.

28th August, 1985.

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Note :- As no sample households selected for the first six rounds from Monaragala Urban area, it is excluded from the Tables given in this report.

PART I - SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

In Sri Lanka like in many other developing countries the formally organized sector of economic activity is limited, though growing and a large part of the economic activity is being carried out by the unorganized household sector. Non-household economic activities, that is, economic activities undertaken by large, medium and to some extent, even small establishments, are usually covered by censuses or sample surveys of establishments. These establishments which are usually required to register with the appropriate government authorities, maintain statistics of their production, sales, receipts, expenditure and investment. The data required for national accounts and planning purposes from these establishments are collected from them, through periodic censuses or sample surveys.

Household economic activities, on the other hand, are usually unorganized, scattered, numerous and often seasonal in character. As most of the household economic activities are invariably not registered, it is not possible to obtain information on them through the normal administrative records. They generally have no separate identity and their receipts and expenditure are often mixed with the consumption activities of the households. The agricultural censuses carried out periodically provide comprehensive data on the structure of the agricultural economy. However, the data on inputs, costs of cultivation and output are generally not available at the national level. In the case of non-agricultural sector, the usual statistical operations such as industrial censuses, current statistical enquiries, data collections carried out as a by-product of administrative statistics are generally confined to the establishment sector and that too restricted to large scale establishments. In most cases they cover only certain parts of the non-agricultural sector and several areas of importance remain uncovered. Even where some statistics are collected through these sources they are not comprehensive enough to provide the requisite information on the net output of each sector. As such small scale enquiries are sometimes carried out to obtain workable ratios and coefficients which could be applied to available aggregative data and estimates of varying quality in preparing the national accounts. In such situations the entire household sector is generally ignored or inadequately covered. Under these conditions, the data required on household economic activities for national accounts and planning purposes can only be collected directly from households through a sample survey.

The major activity of the informal household sector in Sri Lanka is agriculture. This include "Seasonal agricultural activities", "Activities related to non-seasonal crops", "Livestock and poultry farming", "Fishing and fish breeding" and "Forestry and Hunting". In the case of non-agricultural sector, many activities such as processing of agricultural commodities, manufacture of products based on locally available materials, handicrafts, mining and quarrying, repair services, professional, personal and community services etc. are also being carried out on household basis both in rural areas as well as in the urban areas. As such it is seen that in Sri Lanka, there is a substantial contribution from such activities to the national economy.

Statistics relating to household economic activities are required mainly for the estimation of national accounts, for development planning and policy making and for the promotion of self-employment activities. The requirements of data relating to household economic activities for national accounts and planning are broadly the same as those relating to non-household economic activities. However, in view of the unorganized nature of the former and the difficulties of obtaining the data with accuracy, it is necessary in practice to restrict collection to the important items, leaving out or grouping together some of the details. For national account purposes, the important items of requirements would relate to:

- (i) Employment and duration of work ;
- (ii) Employee compensation ;
- (iii) Quantity and value of production ;

- (iv) Value of raw materials used ;
- (v) Other costs of production ;
- (vi) Investment and source of finance of investment.

Detailed information on the above would enable compilation of estimates of gross output, intermediate consumption, employee compensation, operating surplus, indirect taxes, consumption of fixed capital and capital formation. Additional details of utilization or disposal of output and origin of input will be required for compilation of input-output tables. For flow of funds studies, details of borrowings, lendings and savings will be required. For planning purposes, additional details, such as source of supply of raw materials, availability of fuel and power, utilization of output, extent of unutilized capacity, size of agricultural holdings etc. would be required. Collection of data in such greater detail is usually very difficult, specially from the unorganized household sector. As such many compromises and/or grouping of items of details are necessary in actual practice.

There are three areas of deficiency in the national accounts that can be reduced with the help of statistics on household economic activities : (a) the inadequacy of coverage of "own account" production ; (b) the calculation of private final consumption expenditures and private saving as residuals; and (c) the lack of a distributional dimension.

The United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) points out that all production, including subsistence production, should, in principle, be included in gross output, whether for own account consumption, for barter or for sale. Yet there may be a tendency to understate the scope of subsistence activities in the national accounts which means that there could be a omission of a substantial portion of the gross domestic product. In practice, there are two reasons for this omission: (a) because subsistence products and activities are heterogeneous, they are not easy to identify ; (b) because they are not exchanged in the market, their valuation is not easy.

Household statistics on saving should provide basis for making more direct estimates of saving for the national accounts. It may be that the household may not have knowledge of its own saving. However, this can be inferred from the value of the development effort put into land clearing, the value of the tools fabricated, the value of the sheds and dwelling units built etc. Such household accumulation will be equal to household saving.

Statistics on household economic activities are also needed for planning the expansion of output, the equitable distribution of this output, and the improvement in levels of welfare of the population or of specific groups in the population. In most of the developing countries the growth rates of labour force are higher than the corresponding growth rates of population. As such these countries may have to face the problem of inadequate growth in paid employment, increasing unemployment and widespread underemployment. Promotion of self-employment has, therefore, often been regarded as a possible solution for the problems posed by the employment situation. Comprehensive information on the nature, pattern and problems of self-employment in household economic activities is essential for the promotion of such activities.

In order to fulfil the requirements of the national accounts statisticians, planners, policy makers and other data users, the Department of Census and Statistics conducted the survey of Household Economic Activities in 1984/85 under the National Household Survey Capability Programme of the United Nations. This was the first occasion a survey of this kind was conducted in Sri Lanka and probably the first in the Asian region. Survey covered all the districts in Sri Lanka. Since district level estimates are required with reasonable accuracy, a sample of approximately 24,000 households carrying out household economic activities on own account basis were covered in this survey, during a period of 12 months from April 1984 to March 1985. The Statistical Investigators of this department attached to each A.G.A. Division were the interviewers. More details of the survey are given in Part I - 3. Sample Design and Estimation Procedure.

The survey covered both agricultural and non-agricultural households in which economic activities are carried out mainly on own account basis. The main objective of this survey was to collect data on the structure, organization and operation of such activities, employment (which include both household as well as hired), inputs, output and the net income generated by such activities.

In the case of agricultural sector, the households engaged in agricultural activities with hired labour, but on the basis of household ownership were also covered in addition to the households engaged in such activities on own account basis, without hired labour. These two categories of households were considered as self-employed farmers' households. In the case of non-agricultural sector the households engaged in economic activities with the help of family members and/or only casual workers on adhoc basis were also covered in addition to households engaged in economic activities on own account basis.

The survey thus covered following categories of households.

- (i) Households with at least one self-employed farmer without any hired labour (with or without unpaid family workers).
- (ii) Households with at least one self-employed farmer, with hired labour (with or without unpaid family workers).
- (iii) Households engaged in non-agricultural activities on own account basis without any hired labour (with or without unpaid family workers).
- (iv) Households engaged in non-agricultural activities with casual workers on adhoc basis (with or without unpaid family workers).

As such, the households having at least one member who is self-employed in agriculture or engaged in non-agricultural activity on own-account basis, either as a primary or a secondary activity, were considered as eligible households for this survey and a sample of 24,000 such eligible households were covered.

The subjects covered in the survey include the nature of activity, fixed assets, loans taken, hired labour, current purchases and inputs, output, and sales, etc.

A mainly agricultural household may sometimes be engaged in non-agricultural activities and vice versa. Similarly, each individual may sometimes be engaged in different activities at different times even within a short reference period and assets such as buildings, transport equipments, other equipments, etc., may sometimes be used in different activities. It is therefore, difficult to obtain data in the requisite detail to account each activity separately in all its aspects. As such, an attempt was made in this survey to obtain the information on fixed assets, loans taken, labour utilization, inputs etc., as for an integrated unit for the entire household. Information of output and sales were obtained separately for each activity. The details of the type of information collected in the survey are given in Part I - 4. Schedule.

2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Household : A household is a single person or a group of persons who normally live together and have common cooking arrangements. It is not necessary that they be related to each other. Domestic servants, boarders, lodgers who live and have their meals with the family are also members of the household. Persons who are temporarily away on holiday or vacation, visiting relatives, out on business or receiving treatment in hospitals are also included. Those who have a usual residence elsewhere, but present at the time of the interview are excluded.

2.2 Head of Household: The head of household may be in most instances the principal breadwinner of the household. In certain instances a household may recognise a senior member as the head, irrespective of his contribution to the household income. The head of household could be a male or a female member who is acknowledged as such by other members of the household.

2.3 Employer : An employer is a person who operates his own enterprise, an enterprise owned partially along with other partners with the aid of one or more regular workers (any person who has been employed continuously for more than one month is regarded as a regular worker) employed for that purpose. The enterprise may be a business enterprise, service undertaking or a farm.

2.4 Employee : An employee is a person who is employed for a wage, salary or commission, either on a regular basis or on a casual basis, either on a permanent basis or on a temporary basis, either on time rate or on piece rate, by an employer who may be a government department, a corporation, a state enterprise, a private company or an individual. A person who works for tips for the services rendered which do not involve any other inputs, for instance, a porter is also regarded as an employee. However, a person who works for payment for work done which involve some capital or material inputs, as for instance, a barber or a cobbler is regarded as an own account worker.

2.5 Own Account Worker : An own account worker is a person who operates his own enterprise, an enterprise owned partially along with other partners without the aid of any workers regularly employed for the purpose. The enterprise may be a business enterprise, a service undertaking or a farm. A person who operates his enterprise with the aid of unpaid family workers or with the aid of casual workers employed from time to time for periods of less than a month, at a time, to meet temporary exigencies of work will be regarded as an own account worker. If someone employs family members and pays wages or salaries, he should be considered as an employer and not as an own account worker. However, a person who has a domestic servant employed on a regular basis and utilises his/her services occasionally for assistance in the operation of his/her enterprise, will be regarded as an own account worker.

2.6 Unpaid Family Worker : An unpaid family worker is a person who works without any payment in an enterprise which may be a business enterprise, a service undertaking or a farm, operated by a member of the household.

2.7 Economic Activity : Economic Activity is an activity carried out for the production of economic goods and services and includes -

- (i) production of all primary goods whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption.

- (ii) production of all secondary goods and services for the market. In the case of households engaged in the production of secondary goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption is also included as economic activity.

2.8 Agricultural Activity : Agricultural activity includes all types of cultivation, livestock and poultry farming, fishing and fish breeding, gathering forest products etc. It includes not only the work involved in carrying out productive operations on the farm, but also related managerial work such as planning and organizing farm operations, keeping of farm accounts etc. It includes work done outside the farm but necessary for its operation such as bringing of fertilizer and other farm necessities, taking the produce to the market etc.

2.9 Non-agricultural Activity : Non-agricultural activity includes all economic activities other than agricultural activities as defined above. The non-agricultural sector includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services etc.

2.9.1 Mining and Quarrying : Mining and quarrying covers the extraction and preparation for further processing of minerals such as gems, graphite, limestone, stones, sand etc. Such activities are carried out in underground mines, open quarries on the surface as in the case of sand, clay pits etc. It should be noted that crushing and grinding of stones to produce metal for paving of streets or cutting and polishing gems etc., is essentially a manufacturing activity. However, if the preparation of minerals are done as a continuous process, such activities are not considered as manufacturing, but as mining and quarrying.

2.9.2 Manufacturing : Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. This may be performed, by power driven machines or by hand in a factory or in the workers home. It includes processing of agricultural and other primary products. Other manufacturing activities usually undertaken by households include making sweets, biscuits, soap, garments, mats, cane products, bricks, brass and silverware, jewellery, carved products from wood etc.

2.9.3 Construction : Construction includes building, altering, repairing and demolishing houses, bridges, roads, drainages, irrigation and flood control facilities etc. They may be engaged in construction work for others on contract or sub-contract basis or for their own use. Sub-contractors may engage in the construction of a part of main construction i.e. painting, decoration, house wiring, tile laying etc.

2.9.4 Trade : Trade is generally defined as an act of purchase of goods and their disposal by way of sale without any intermediate physical transformation of goods. The activities of intermediaries who do not actually purchase or sell goods but only arrange their purchase and sale of goods and earn a remuneration by way of brokerage and commission should also be included in trade.

Renting goods for personal or household use are also included under trade.

Sale of agricultural produce and manufactured products directly by the producer is excluded from trade. Agency activities of intermediaries in insurance, real estate and other financial matters are included under services and not under trade.

2.9.5 Guest Houses, Restaurants, Cafes and Tea Shops : Guest houses provide temporary accommodation with or without arrangements for meals, other prepared food and refreshment. Such accommodation may be provided in furnished or unfurnished rooms. Restaurants, cafes and tea shops sell and serve prepared food, snacks and drinks for consumption without any provision for lodging. These places are also known in some cases as canteens, cafeterias, snack bars, milk bars, 'bath kade' etc. Mobile catering carts were also included. Catering enterprises which supply food and refreshment on contract and the street vendors who sell prepared food, snacks etc., were also included under this category.

2.9.6 Transport : The survey on household economic activities was concerned only with land transport, inland and coastal water transport. It includes passenger transport as well as freight transport. Renting and leasing of transport equipment was also considered under transport.

- (i) **Land Transport :** Land transport covers passenger and freight transport by road including taxis, scooter taxis, private buses, coaches, trucks, lorries, tractors, animal drawn vehicles, hand carts, thavalam etc.
- (ii) **Water Transport :** Water transport covers coastal and inland water transport of passengers and goods. The operation of ferries in coastal waters and canoes in rivers were also included.

2.9.7 Services : Services cover real estate, finance and business services including rental and leasing of machinery and equipment, medical, dental, health and veterinary services, educational services, recreational and cultural services, laundry and other household services, personal services and repairs.

- (i) **Real Estate :** The services rendered by real estate agents and brokers in renting, buying, selling and appraising real estate on a commission or fee basis.
- (ii) **Business Services :** Business services cover legal services, auditing, accounting and tax consultation services, architectural services, commercial art services, rental and leasing of machinery and equipment and other business services.
- (iii) **Medical, Dental, Health and Veterinary Services :** Own account workers providing medical, dental, health and veterinary services are included in this group i.e. private doctors, dentists, ayurvedic physicians, veterinary consultants etc.
- (iv) **Educational Services :** This group covers private profit making educational activities such as private teaching, private tuition, music, dancing and other art schools, driving schools conducted on own account basis.
- (v) **Recreational and Cultural Services :** Own account activities within the field of motion picture distribution and projection, video recording and distribution, theatrical production and entertainment, and other amusement and recreational services such as operation of dance halls, renting vehicles for recreational purposes etc. were covered here. Authors, actors, dancers, music composers, street performers and other independent artists were also included here.
- (vi) **Repair Services :** Repair services include repairing household appliances, mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment, household furniture, transport equipment and other items such as watches, umbrellas, footwear etc.

- (vii) **Other Miscellaneous Services** : Other miscellaneous services include laundry services, personal services performed by barbers and beauticians, photographers, tailors, porter services etc. Activities carried out by astrologers, devil dancers, charmers etc. were also included here.

2.10 Premises : Household economic activities can be classified as -

- (i) Activities carried out within the household.
- (ii) Activities carried out on a fixed premises outside the household.
- (iii) Activities carried out by the household members without any fixed premises such as hawkers, vendors, sweep ticket sellers, gram sellers etc.

Household premises for this purpose comprise the house or the portion of a house occupied by the household and its surrounding. If the activity is carried out by two or more households in partnership, the household premises would include the houses or portions of the houses occupied by those households and their surroundings.

2.11 Fixed Assets : Fixed assets used in economic activity include land, buildings or structures, plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, equipment including transport equipment, tools and implements, that have a normal economic life of more than one year from the date of purchase, mainly for production, construction, transportation, sale or provision of a service. The value of assets owned by the household as of a given date is determined on the basis of money value that the assets can fetch (if it is sold in the market in the present condition. The value of assets acquired during the year is the value at which it was actually been acquired. The value of assets disposed off during the year is the value at which they have actually been disposed off.

- (i) **Land** : Land used in an economic activity may be owned, taken on lease or rent, encroached crown land etc. Land owned means the land on which the activity is actually carried out and includes agricultural land used for cultivation in the case of a household engaged in agricultural activities and the land or that portion of the land used for non-agricultural activities. If it was not owned by the household but has been taken on lease it was considered as an asset otherwise possessed. Land owned includes land owned with heritable possession with or without the right to transfer title, land held on long term basis normally for 30 years or more was also treated as land owned. The land areas covered by buildings were excluded. The land otherwise possessed include the land taken on lease for period less than 30 years, land given by the government under agricultural schemes etc. and encroached land etc. However, land taken on rent have been excluded.
- (ii) **Building** : Building means the house or the portion of the house or structure such as a shed specially used for the purpose of the economic activity and include buildings under construction for that purpose. The value of the building includes the value of the land covered by the building.
- (iii) **Machinery** : For the purpose of this survey the machinery refers to the machines used to produce a certain product. These machines may be power driven or manually operated, e.g. grinding mills, power generators, compressors, weaving machines, metal crushers, sugar cane crushers etc. Mechanical and electrical items used in support of an economic activity such as deep freezers, refrigerators, fans, blenders, juicers etc. were not considered as machinery, but as tools and implements.

- (iv) **Equipment :** Equipment includes transport equipment, construction equipment, catering equipment, fishing nets, telephones etc. and other tools and implements used by barbers, cobblers etc. These equipment can either be mechanized or manual. The transport equipment are those used for carrying passenger and/or goods from one place to another on land or water. Construction equipment include the tools and implements used by masons, carpenters etc. Catering equipment include ovens, cookers, grinders, blenders etc. Other tools and implements include ploughs, mamoties, various types of knives used by farmers, tools used by mechanics, barbers, watch repairmen, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths etc.

2.12 Loans taken : This item is meant mainly for recording all cash loans, whether short term or long term, taken by the household from different credit agencies, during the reference period, the loans cleared, the interest paid and the loans outstanding at the end of the year, including the uncleared loans taken prior to the reference year. Out of the amounts taken on loan for the economic activity or for some other purpose, but used for such activities, only the actual amounts utilized for the economic activity were included.

2.13 Purchases : Purchases are recorded in two different contexts. Purchases of input materials for use in the economic activity were recorded under inputs. Purchases of goods meant for current trading activity, wholesale or retail, were recorded under operations, output and sales. In either case purchases were recorded in terms of the total value of purchases, either in cash or on credit or partly in cash and partly on credit, for all goods bought during the reference period. Payments made by the household during the reference period for goods bought before the reference period were not taken into account. Purchase value include the cost at delivery, i.e. cost of commodities, sales tax and any other incidental charges. It is the net of discount, rebate and other allowances given by the supplier. Transport charges for delivery were not included in purchase value, if it was possible to obtain separately. In such instances it was recorded under transport charges.

2.14 Input : Input includes raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, water, electricity, fuel, lubricants, explosives, chemicals and chemical products and other auxiliary goods and services purchased and consumed, transportation, communication, maintenance and repairs, rents and other miscellaneous expenses incurred by the household for carrying on the economic activity. The valuation of inputs were in terms of current purchase price as indicated above.

2.15 Output : In the case of material production, the output include the quantities and the value of each product and by-product, produced by the household. In the case of other economic activities, output was measured differently in different activities.

In the case of construction, output was recorded separately in respect of construction for own use and construction for others. The value of construction work done for others was recorded in terms of amount received for the work done, it included not only the remuneration for the labour put in, including family labour and hired labour employed, if any, but also the cost of materials put in by the household. The value of construction work done for own use was estimated by adding together the cost of materials used and an imputed value for the person-days of labour put in (including hired labour employed, if any). The value of labour was estimated at current daily wage rate prevailing in the locality for similar work.

2.16 Sales : This refers to the total value of sales either in cash or on credit or partly in cash or partly on credit for all goods sold by the household during the reference period. Amounts received during the reference period for goods sold prior to the reference period or to be sold in the future were not taken into account for the calculation of the value of sales. The value of sales will include excise duties and other indirect taxes payable. The value of sales will be net of discount, rebates and other similar allowances.

3. SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1 Sample Design: A national sample of approximately 24,000 households were used for this survey. A sample of this size is required to obtain reasonably accurate estimates at national level by sectors and at district level. The sampling design was a stratified two stage design. The lists of Census blocks (approximately 80 census units in the Urban Sector and 60 census units in the Rural Sector) created for the Census of Population and Housing - 1981 were used as the basic frame for selection of primary sampling units. The total number of households with atleast one own account worker, or atleast one self-employed farmer or atleast one from each category in each census block was obtained on the computer, with the identification information. The census blocks having atleast 5 such households at the time of the census were considered as eligible primary sampling units (PSUs). Census blocks with less than 5 such households were combined with the adjoining blocks and formed combined blocks before selecting sample PSUs. The households with atleast one member who carry on agricultural or non-agricultural activity on an own account basis were considered as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). The SSUs were reached through a first stage sample of approximately 2,400 eligible census blocks. Since the total number of agricultural and non-agricultural workers would be largely dominated by the agricultural component and since the focus of the survey was equally on non-agricultural activities, the latter was given a special weightage. It was done by taking two independent allocations of the first stage sample of 2,400 blocks. One on the basis of the number of own account workers in the agricultural activities, and the other on the basis of the number of own account workers, in non-agricultural activities and a simple average of the two was taken as the basis for the allocation, details of which is given in Appendix III. The number so arrived at were rounded up into multiples of 12 so as to facilitate uniform spread of the sample in each district over the 12 months of the survey.

As it was necessary to provide estimates at district level, the allocation thus arrived at had to be adjusted to some extent by increasing the sample size for the smaller districts. As such in the case of five districts, in which the allocated sample size was less than 60 census blocks each, the sample was increased by adding 24 blocks in each case. On the other hand the maximum sample size was limited to 180 blocks, as this number of blocks would be adequate for any district to give reasonably accurate estimates at district level. The total sample size thus worked out to be 2,436 census blocks.

The whole island was stratified into 24 districts and each district into two sub-strata, urban and rural (rural includes the estate sector as well), thus forming 48 strata for the whole island, so that each strata would be more or less homogenous.

The sample of blocks assigned to each district was allocated to the urban and rural sectors in proportion to the total number of own account workers in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

An allocation similar to that adopted to the district is not essential for sectoral allocations since non-agricultural activities which dominate the urban sector will in any case get adequate representation in the urban sector and there is no specific interest of agricultural activities in urban sector.

The survey operations were staggered uniformly over the survey period of 12 months, taking one-twelfth of the sample each month. Thus at national level 203 blocks were covered each month. In each district one-twelfth of the sample assigned was taken each month, including approximately one-twelfth of the urban sample wherever feasible as shown in Appendix IV. Wherever the number of urban blocks to be surveyed was small, the urban sample blocks were interspersed so that they would spread uniformly over the year.

The selection of PSUs (i.e. the Census Blocks) was done with Probability Proportional to size (PPS) sampling with replacement, the size being the total number of households with atleast one self-employed farmer (a) or with atleast one own account worker (b) or with atleast one self-employed farmer and atleast one own account worker (c) i.e. the size measure was (a+b+c). The lists of census units prepared for the Census of Population and Housing 1981, of each selected block were updated to include new housing units and to exclude ones which are no longer in existence. This updating operation was also staggered over a period of twelve months

starting from February 1984 to January 1985. The lists in respect of the census blocks which were surveyed in April, were updated in February. The blocks which were surveyed in May, were updated in March and so on. This way it was possible to obtain the most up-to-date lists for the selection of SSUs. While up-dating the list of census units in the selected census blocks, all households within each selected block, were listed on a special listing form (EALF form which is given in Appendix I) and among them households having at least one member who is a self-employed farmer or an own-account non-agricultural worker was identified. The listing schedule has two screening questions:

- (i) Is anybody in the household self-employed in Agriculture either as a primary or secondary activity?

If the answer was 'No' to this question, then the following question is asked.

- (ii) Is anybody in this household engaged in non-agricultural activity as an own-account worker, either as a primary or secondary activity?

A positive reply to either of these questions implies that the household is eligible for selection. After identifying the eligible households they were classified by their main household economic activity. The main household economic activity of the household was decided on the income criterion. It should be noted that the main household economic activity refers only to the activities that are being carried out on household basis and not the activities carried out by the household members who are only employees working for others. Thus, if the household is getting more income from agricultural activities carried out on household basis, such households were considered as mainly agricultural households. Similarly, if the household gets more income from non-agricultural activities carried out on household basis, such households were considered as mainly non-agricultural households. The agricultural and non-agricultural households were then sub-classified broadly by income level for purposes of sample selection. This was done by classifying the households in the two groups by monthly income as "above Rs. 800" and "Less than or equal to Rs. 800". For selection of sample households in the rural blocks the eligible households were arranged in the following manner.

- (i) Agricultural Household with a monthly income of above Rs. 800/-.
- (ii) Agricultural Household with a "marginal and unknown" (i.e. if the household members are uncertain) monthly income.
- (iii) Agricultural Household with a monthly income of less than or equal to Rs. 800/-.
- (iv) Non-agricultural Household with a monthly income of above Rs. 800/-.
- (v) Non-agricultural Household with a "marginal and unknown" (i.e. if the household members are uncertain) monthly income.
- (vi) Non-agricultural Household with a monthly income of less than or equal to Rs. 800/-.

In the case of rural blocks the selection of eligible households were done separately in respect of the agricultural and non-agricultural groups. Among the Agricultural Households, a sample of 5 households were selected by systematic sampling. Similarly, another 5 households were selected among the non-agricultural households. If the number happens to be less than 5 in any group, all eligible households in that group were included in the sample and increased the number to be selected from the other group so that the total number of samples per block is 10 households. If both groups did not have the required number of eligible households, all the eligible households in the block were included in the sample.

In the case of urban blocks 10 eligible households were selected by systematic sampling without considering the agricultural and non-agricultural households as separate strata but maintaining same order of re-arrangement of eligible households as explained before for rural blocks. (i.e. (i) to (vi) above). If the number of eligible households were less than or equal to 10, all the eligible households available in the block were included in the sample.

In the rural as well as urban blocks if the number of eligible households in a block was found to be less than 7, an additional sample block was allocated to that particular district in the following monthly sub round, from among the already selected blocks for that district. This was done to maintain the required number of sample households for the district.

3.1.1 Changes made in the sample design :

After the first three monthly sub-rounds of the survey it was found that the proportion of non-agricultural households being selected for the survey was inadequate because of the wide variation in the nature of non-agricultural activities, as compared to agricultural activities as shown in Appendix V. As such the sample design was changed slightly in the last 6 months of the survey to increase the proportion of non-agricultural households. For this purpose following procedure was adopted.

The allocation of sample blocks by districts was satisfactory and therefore it was not changed.

The allocation of sample blocks for survey months 7 to 12 to the urban and rural sectors within each district was changed as follows :

P = Proportion of sample blocks initially allocated to the urban sector for the last 6 months.

Q = Proportion of all non-agricultural households (including those with both types of activities) in the district that are located in the urban sector, according to the Census of Population - 1981.

N = Number of blocks assigned to the district for the last 6 months.

If Q and $P \leq 0.5$, then QN or PN blocks, whichever is larger was allocated to the urban sector of that particular district.

If $P > 0.5$, Initial allocation was not changed for that district.

If $Q > 0.5$ and $P < 0.5$, One-half of the blocks was allocated to urban sector of that district.

In the districts where the allocation was changed, the blocks in each sector were re-allocated using a procedure similar to that used in the original design.

Wherever a selection of additional blocks was necessary for the urban sector, the procedure that was used in the initial selection was used. The selection of eligible households for urban sample blocks were made in the same way as before.

In the case of rural blocks the initially preferred allocation was changed from 5 non-agricultural and 5 agricultural households to 8 non-agricultural and 2 agricultural households. In the blocks having insufficient number of households of either type, the other type was substituted in place of them on a one-for-one basis, provided they were available.

For example:

	No. of Household: in the block		No. to be selected	
	<u>Non-Agri.</u>	<u>Agri.</u>	<u>Non-Agri.</u>	<u>Agri.</u>
Case 1	11	13	8	2
Case 2	3	20	3	7
Case 3	2	9	2	8
Case 4	12	1	9	1

As described earlier the selection of PSUs was done using PPS Sampling with replacement. When the same block was selected more than once, the procedure used initially was to interview the sample households in the first month to which the block is assigned and use the same data set for the subsequent month. Since this could cause some bias in the Estimates following procedure was adopted instead.

When the time gap between two such months was 6 or more months, the households were re-interviewed. When it was less than 6 months, same data set was taken.

In the initial selection of sample blocks, if the 'measure of size was zero such blocks were not given a chance of selection. In order to adjust for this, the following procedure was adopted for the last 6 months of the survey. Whenever a sample block was followed in the block listing by one or more such zero blocks, those blocks were included in the sample and the selection of sample households were done from the combined block listings in the usual way. Each sample household selected from a zero block, a special weight of 2 to compensate for the exclusion of zero-blocks in the first 6 months was given. This was done by duplicating the data sets for these households.

3.2 Estimation Procedure:

In this survey the districts are taken as basic strata. Within the districts, urban and rural sectors constitute different sub-strata. As such estimates have to be prepared separately for each of the sub-stratum and combined to get district estimates. Within each of the sub-strata, as blocks were selected with probability proportional to size, to build up estimates at the sub-stratum level, multipliers which depend on the selection probabilities and the number of blocks were applied to the block estimates.

Let X_{jk} be the estimate of a total of any given characteristic for the j^{th} district for the k^{th} month.

This could be given by

$$\hat{X}_{jk} = \frac{1}{m_{jk}(u)} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}(u)} \frac{1}{P_h(u)} \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi} +$$

$$\frac{1}{m_{jk}(r)} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}(r)} \frac{1}{P_h(r)} \left[\frac{N_{h1}}{n_{h1}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{h1}} x_{h1i} + \frac{N_{h2}}{n_{h2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{h2}} x_{h2i} \right]$$

where

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

$m_{jk}(r)$ = Number of rural blocks selected for the j^{th} district for the k^{th} survey month.

$P_h(u)$ = Selection probability of the h^{th} block.

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

$S_{jh}(u)$ = Measure of size of the h^{th} block in the j^{th} district/urban sector = $(a + b + c)$.

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

$P_h(r)$, $S_{jh}(r)$ and $M_{jh}(r)$ are the corresponding terms for the rural sector.

a = Households with at least one self-employed farmer.

b = Households with at least one own-account worker.

c = Households with at least one self-employed farmer and at least one own-account worker.

N_h = The number of eligible households listed in the h^{th} block (in the urban sector).

n_h = The number of households selected (in the urban sector).

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

N_{h1} = The number of eligible households listed in the h^{th} block that were identified in the listing as mainly agricultural.

n_{h1} = The number of such households selected.

X_{hli} = The observed value for the i^{th} agricultural sample household.

N_{h2} , n_{h2} and X_{h2i} are the corresponding terms for the non-agricultural stratum.

In any sample block for which n_h , n_{h1} or n_{h2} equal to zero, the corresponding term for that block takes on the value zero.

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

$$x_k = \sum_j^{24} x_{jk}$$

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the survey period for the j^{th} district.

$$x_j = \sum_k^{12} x_{jk}$$

This estimate is appropriate for annual totals of inputs or outputs of the activity for which the survey reference period is one month.

The estimates for counts, for j^{th} district would be

$$x_j = \frac{1}{12} \sum_k^{12} x_{jk}$$

For example, the number of households with non-agricultural own-account activities in the past month, this would be an average count for the j^{th} district for the survey period.

For activity inputs or outputs for which the survey reference period is 12 months, this would be an estimate of a moving average for 12 month periods starting from April 1983 through March 1984.

For activity inputs or outputs with a 3 month reference periods, this would be an estimate of a moving average for 3 month periods, starting from January 1984 through December 1984.

All ratio estimates, including estimates of means and proportions are constructed by estimating the numerator and denominator separately and then calculating the ratio.

In order to obtain the estimates on the computer, the weights required which could be given by the following expressions were worked out on the computer.

(i) URBAN SECTOR

Weight for the h^{th} block in the urban sector of j^{th} district, for the k^{th} month is given by

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

(ii) RURAL SECTOR

(a) For households selected under "Primarily Agricultural".

Weight for the h^{th} block in the rural sector of the j^{th} district for the k^{th} month is given by

$$\frac{1}{m_{jk}(r)} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h1}}{n_{h1}} = \frac{1}{m_{jk}(r)} \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{M_{jh}(r)} S_{jh}(r)}{S_{jh}(r)} \frac{N_{h1}}{n_{h1}}$$

(b) For households selected under "Primarily Non-Agricultural"

Weight for the h^{th} block in the rural sector of the j^{th} district for the k^{th} month is given by

$$\frac{1}{m_{jk}(r)} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h2}}{n_{h2}} = \frac{1}{m_{jk}(r)} \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{M_{jh}(r)} S_{jh}(r)}{S_{jh}(r)} \frac{N_{h2}}{n_{h2}}$$

Each schedule (i.e. each sample household) was assigned an unique serial number within each monthly sub-round. For each month this number continues through all districts for the entire island. The components required to work out the weights given by the above expressions were fed into the computer along with this unique serial number. After computing the weights on the computer with all the necessary adjustments (explain in section 3.2.1. below) they were assigned to the data sets pertaining to the sample household on one-to-one basis by merging the two files on the computer, using this unique serial number. For the urban sector, a single weight is needed for all households in a sample block. For the rural sector, in general, two different weights are needed for each block, one for households identified in the listing as primarily agricultural and one for households identified as non-agricultural. The basis of selection (i.e. primarily agricultural, primarily non-agricultural) was indicated on the schedule by the codes 1 and 2 respectively.

3.2.1 Adjustment for unit non-response: The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result codes recorded under control data section of the schedule, which includes the time taken to reach the household, time taken for the interview and the final result of the visit to that particular household. Based on the final result codes, plus the explanation given for the use of code 7, 'other', the sample households can be grouped into 5 categories which could be used as a basis for adjusting for unit non-response, as shown below.

<u>Category No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Final Result Code</u>
1	Schedule complete, with household economic activity	1
2	Schedule complete, but no household economic activity	7 (part)
3	Housing unit demolished or vacant	6,7 (part)
4	Unable to complete schedule; Refusal, temporarily absent etc.	2,3,4,7 (Part)
5	Housing unit occupied by a new household (no schedule completed)	5

- A. Categories 1, 2 & 3 - may be considered as fully accounted for, as a schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview: No adjustment necessary.
- B. Category 4 - incomplete and therefore non-response adjustment should be made for this category.
- Category 5 - As it is likely that many of the households moved out had household economic activities after moving (or that the households that replaced them had such activities): Non-response adjustment should be made for this category.

The following assumption was considered reasonable for the adjustment of non-response: "the proportion of households in category 4 and 5 with household economic activities is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in categories 1 and 2". This assumption was applied on a block-by-block basis and, in rural blocks, separately for households screened as agricultural and non-agricultural.

The non-response adjustment could be made by changing the sample weights for each block. In the original formula the block weight for urban blocks is N_h/n_h where N_h is the number of eligible households listed in block h and n_h is the number of households selected in block h . The revised weight should take the form:

$$\frac{N_h}{n_h} \cdot \frac{n_h - n_{h3}}{n_{h1} + n_{h2}}$$

- Where n_{h1} = number of sample households with completed schedules with household economic activities. (category 1).
- n_{h2} = number of sample households with completed schedules, with no economic activities (category 2).
- n_{h3} = number of sample households demolished or vacant (category 3).

When there is no vacant or demolished housing units $n_{h3} = 0$, then the weight would be:

$$\frac{N_h}{n_{h1} + n_{h2}} = \frac{\text{No. of eligible households listed in block } h.}{\text{No. of sample households with completed schedules}}$$

The weights for rural blocks will take the same form but are calculated separately for agricultural and non-agricultural households.

Since sample households that had final result code 7, may fall into three of the five categories shown earlier, depending on the explanation given for assigning code 7, it was necessary to recode these households in order to compute the revised weights. This was done as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Final result code</u>
(i) Schedule complete, no household economic activity	Retained code 7
(ii) Household demolished or vacant	Changed to code 6
(iii) Unable to complete schedule for any reason	Changed to code 3

Once this recording was completed, the counts to be used in computing the revised weights are:

<u>Weight factor</u>	<u>Household with final Result code</u>
n_{h1}	1
n_{h2}	7
n_{h3}	6
n_h	all

4. SCHEDULE :

4.1 Introduction : The household schedule used for the survey consist of three sections. In addition all the identification information of the household and control data were collected in the first page of the schedule. Identification information sought here were the District, Electorate, Assistant Government Agents Division, Grama Sevaka Division, name of the local authority in the case of urban sector, name of the village in the case of rural sector, name of the estate in the case of estate sector, census block number etc., to which the household belongs.

In the section on control data, the information on the date of visit to the household, result code, and time taken were recorded separately, for up to three visits to the household. Result code indicates whether the schedule is completed, partly completed, refused, household is changed, house is demolished or not completed due to any other reason. These data not only control the flow of the schedules, to see whether a schedule is completed at least up to control data section for each of the selected households, but also enable to compute the different non-response rates such as refusal rate, demolished cases etc.

The three main sections of the schedule are the Section 1, which deals with demographic characteristics of the household members and particulars on the economic activities carried out by them, Section 2 which deals with fixed assets, loans taken, hired labour, current purchases and inputs and Section 3 which deals with current operations, out-put and sales.

4.2 Section 1 - Demographic particulars were sought in respect of all the members and the activity particulars in respect of all persons 10 years and above.

The basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, relationship to head of household, race, religion, level of education (for persons, 5 years of age and over), marital status (for persons 10 years of age and over) were collected. Activity questions were designed firstly to identify the household members engaged in different activities (seasonal agricultural activities, non-seasonal agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities) as a self employed farmer or an own account worker. Thereafter the labour input by such household members on each activity was collected. Information was obtained for the last month in respect of all economic activities. In the case of seasonal agricultural activities, information is obtained for the last year as well. Number of person days worked on each of the specified activities were collected here. If a person has worked at least one hour in any particular activity on a day, that day was considered as a day worked under that activity. As such, if a person has engaged in more than one activity and if he/she worked at least one hour in each of the activity, a day worked has been recorded under each of them. The total number of days will not therefore be additive.

The "Seasonal Agricultural Activities" are those agricultural activities performed on a seasonal basis such as the cultivation of paddy, chillies, onions, potatoes etc. These are generally cultivated twice within a period of twelve months and these cultivation seasons are called "Maha" and "Yala". "Last Year" refers to last two closest and completed cultivation seasons.

4.3 Section 2 - This Section consists of four sub-sections. The sub-section on fixed assets asks for information on the assets acquired and disposed off during the last calendar year, owned as of date and otherwise possessed as of date. The information were recorded only in respect of the fixed assets used for the economic activity. In general, most of the fixed assets are commonly used on different activities, if the household was engaged in more than one economic activity. As such, if the members of the household were engaged in more than one economic activity fixed assets used for all such economic activities were recorded here, together, and cannot be separated by activity.

This also asked for a breakdown of assets used for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. This breakdown included both assets owned or otherwise possessed.

The assets included here are land, buildings, machinery, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment and other equipment. All the equipments used to transport the passengers or goods are listed under transport equipment, irrespective of the activity in which they were used. For example, the boats used in fishing activity as well as

the boats used to transport the passengers in transport activity were entered against boats under transport equipment.

The loans taken in cash or/and in kind for the economic activity from different sources was collected through the sub-section on Loans Taken. The loans taken for an economic activity may have been utilized for some other purpose which may not be a household economic activity. In such cases, the only amount utilized for the economic activity was recorded. On the other hand, loans taken for some other purpose may be utilized for an economic activity. In such cases also, the amount used for the economic activity was recorded. Loans taken during the last calendar year for agricultural and non-agricultural activities were recorded separately. Additional information such as the amount re-paid during the last calendar year, amount outstanding at the end of the last calendar year, interest paid during the last calendar year were also collected.

The sub-section on Hired Labour asks for information in respect of the last year (i.e. last two cultivation seasons Maha-Yala or Yala-Maha), for seasonal agricultural activities and last calendar month for other agricultural and non-agricultural activities. A distinction has been made between regular employees and casual workers. The family members who work for wages/salaries in the household economic activities carried out by the household were considered either as regular employees or casual workers as the case may be. Persons employed on a continuous basis on contracts, written or verbal, extending for periods of one month or more at a time were considered as regular employees. Persons employed occasionally for periods of less than a month at a time were treated as casual employees. The remuneration paid was recorded separately for "in cash" or "in kind". In addition the total value of perquisites provided by the household to the hired workers, such as food, shelter and clothing, were recorded separately. All the above information was recorded separately for Men, Women and Children, (those who are under 15 years); under seasonal agricultural activities, non-seasonal agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities.

Another situation still prevailing specially in the rural areas of the country is to exchange the labour of different households, which is known as "attham". Here for example during the harvesting of paddy land of one household, the members of other households in the village do help them without a payment. The only kind of payment made to them are free meals and drinks etc. Such labour cannot be ignored as its contribution is considerably high, specially in the case of cultivation of paddy and as such it was also recorded under this block and the value of the meals, drinks etc. provided were recorded under "value of perquisites provided".

The last sub-section of Purchases and Inputs sought information on seasonal agricultural activities for the last year (i.e. two cultivation seasons) and the other activities for the last calendar month. All input items used in an economic activity may not necessarily be purchased, but may be received free, as a subsidy from the government or any other institution or may be obtained from the home produce. Such items were valued according to the prevailing local market prices and were included under inputs as purchased.

Inputs were grouped into 16 major groups such as agricultural seeds and seedlings, animal, poultry and fish-feed, explosives, chemicals and chemical products, water, electricity, fuel and lubricants, etc. Each of these were again sub-divided into input items for which the information was sought. In order to have a complete breakdown of input items, about 70 items were listed in the schedule. Value of each input item purchased during the reference period, value of the item used and the main purchasing agency from where it was mainly bought were recorded. Items used during the reference period need not be from the purchases during the same reference period. It can also be from the ones purchased some time back, but used during this reference period. Similarly, items purchased during this reference period need not be used during this period but may be kept for future consumption.

4.4 Section 3 - This section of the household schedule is on Current Operations, Output and Sales. Output and Sales has 11 sub-sections, one dealing with each branch of activity. The information such as output, quantity given away to the landlord, quantity consumed within the household etc. were collected for the reference period. For example, the quantity consumed may not necessarily be from this output, but may be from another years' output and used during this period.

4.4.1 Seasonal Crops and Non-Seasonal Crops - In the sub-section on seasonal crops, details such as area owned, area used for cultivation, number of times crop raised, output, quantity given away to the landlord, quantity consumed within the household, quantity transferred to others as gifts, loans, etc., quantity used for further processing and sales were collected. The information was recorded under each crop separately. However, the area owned was recorded only at one place as the total area owned by the household and not under each crop. The reference period for this sub-section was last year (i.e. last two cultivation seasons Maha-Yala or Yala-Maha).

If a crop is raised twice during Maha and Yala within a year using the same plot of land, two times the extent of the land was recorded, under "area used for cultivation". Out of the area used for cultivation the actual area owned was recorded under "area owned". Even if any area was used more than once for cultivation within a year, only the actual area owned was recorded here. Similarly, if different crops are raised in the same piece of land, the actual area owned was recorded against the total. Similar information was collected in respect of non-seasonal crops. However, the reference period in this case was last calendar month.

4.4.2 Livestock - In the sub-section on Livestock following items of information were collected. Stocks at the beginning of the year, born, dead, purchased, sold, slaughtered, received as gifts, loans etc., given away as gifts, loans etc. and otherwise lost during the year, stocks at the end of the year and the numbers used as draught animals. In addition to the above information on livestock products such as output, consumed within the household, transferred to others as gifts, loans etc., and sold during the last calendar month and also the stocks left in cold storage as of the date of interview was recorded.

4.4.3 Fishing - The sub-section on fishing and fish breeding includes catch/output, quantity consumed within the household, transferred to others as gifts, loans etc., quantity used for drying, salting etc., and quantity sold during the last calendar month was recorded. Apart from this, the quantity left in storage as of the date of interview was also recorded.

4.4.4 Forestry and Hunting - The sub-section on Forestry and Hunting sought information on the items usually collected from the forest such as firewood, fruits, bee honey, herbs, etc., and also the animals hunt. The information recorded were quantity gathered/hunt, quantity consumed within the household, quantity used for further processing and the quantity sold during the last calendar month. As in other sub-sections the quantity left in stocks as at the date of the interview was also recorded.

4.4.5 Mining and Quarrying - In the sub-section on Mining and Quarrying, information in respect of the items such as gems, limestone, stones, clay, sand etc. were collected. Output, amount used for further processing, quantity and value of the items sold during the last calendar month were recorded. Stocks as of the date of interview was also recorded.

4.4.6 Manufacturing - In the sub-section on Manufacturing, names of products were not printed in the schedule and were left for the investigator to record them. Information sought was similar to the earlier case. In addition, the quantity consumed within the household was also recorded.

4.4.7 Construction - In the sub-section on Construction, information was sought in respect of various types of construction work carried out on own account basis such as buildings, roads and bridges, drainages, irrigation, construction of wells, pumps and taps, land improvements, repairs, painting, white-washing etc. Information on any construction work done during the last 3 months for own use of the household and for others were recorded separately. In the case of "own use" the number of person days put-in (including hired labour, if any) and cost of materials used were recorded. In the case of construction work done for others, information such as "for whom the work was done", number of person days put-in (including hired labour, if any) and the amount received in payment for work done (including cost of any material inputs provided by this person) were recorded.

4.4.8 Trade - In the sub-section on Trade the main branches of trade are given in the schedule. It is sometimes difficult to separate them out clearly. For instance, if a person who is having a grocery shop may have textiles, drugs, stationery etc. Usually persons who are engaged in trade activities on own account basis sell different types of items depending on the needs of the consumer in that locality. In such a situation it is difficult to decide against which branch of trade one should record the data. This was overcome by recording data against the main branch of trade. The information collected were the values of purchases, amounts consumed within the household, transferred to others as gifts, loans etc., and sales, percentage of trade margin and value of stocks as of the date of interview. In the case of jewellery, 'making charges' were also recorded.

4.4.9 Transport - In the sub-section on Transport different types of vehicles used for the activity have been given. Information sought in respect of these are, the number of vehicles owned/leased, vehicle miles driven, number of passengers transported, goods transported (Tons) and the receipts from passenger transport and goods transport during the last calendar month.

4.4.10 Guest Houses, Restaurants, Bars, Coffee shops, Tea shops etc. - In the sub-section of Guest Houses, Restaurants, Bars, Coffee shops, Tea shops, etc., the types of services provided such as lodging, boarding, laundry, liquor, food and related beverages etc., are listed. Information such as number of beds available, number of bed days occupied, number of meals served and receipts from sales and services were recorded where relevant.

4.4.11 Services - The last sub-section is on Services. The different types of services such as real estate, business, medical, dental, health and veterinary, educational, recreational and cultural, repair etc., have been listed in the schedule. The number of clients and amount received during the last calendar month were recorded against the services provided by the household.

In each of these sub-sections, the number of other households involved in the activity as partners (if any) and the percentage share of the output were also recorded. In the sub-sections on "Manufacturing", "Trade", "Guest Houses, Restaurants, Bars, Coffee shops, Tea shops etc", and "Services", following two questions were also asked.

- (i) Is this activity carried out within the household premises?
- (ii) Or Some other place?

The gross value of the output per month for each activity was derived using the following procedure.

- (i) Seasonal Agriculture : (Estimated value of output last year less quantity used for further processing)/12.
- (ii) Non-seasonal Agriculture : Estimated value of output less quantity used for further processing.
- (iii) Livestock : Estimated value of output of livestock products.
- (iv) Fishing : Estimated value of fish catch or output (including the output of dry fish, saltfish etc.) less estimated value of fish used for drying, salting etc.
- (v) Forest Products : Estimated value of products gathered less estimated value of products used for further processing.
- (vi) Mining and Quarrying : Estimated value of output less estimated value of quantity used for further processing.
- (vii) Manufacturing : Estimated value of output less estimated value of quantity used for further processing.
- (viii) Construction : (Amount received in payment for work done for others together with the estimated value of work done for own use during the last quarter)/3.
- (ix) Trade : Estimated trade surplus obtained by multiplying the total sales for each branch of trade by the corresponding percentage of trade margin, together with the making charges of gold, silver and jewellery shops. If the data on trade margin are not available, the excess of sales over purchases could be taken together with the making charges of gold, silver and jewellery shops.
- (x) Transport : Total receipts from passenger and goods transport.
- (xi) Guest Houses etc., : Total receipts from sales and services.
- (xii) Other Services : Total amount of fees etc., received.

5. FIELD OPERATIONS AND CONTROL OF ERRORS

The collection of data was done by approximately 250 Statistical Investigators SIs who belong to the permanent field staff of the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka. Each SI is in-charge of all statistical activities in an administrative geographical unit called an Assistant Government Agents Division (A.G.A. Division). Each administrative district comprises of about 10 to 15 such units and there are altogether 256 A.G.A. Divisions in Sri Lanka. These officers were given a thorough training before they were entrusted with the survey operations. In each district there is a Statistical Officer (SO) who is in-charge of the Statistical activities in the district and one of his main functions is to supervise the work of the Statistical Investigators.

The functions of the Statistical Investigators in the field for this survey were -

- (a) Updating the lists of housing units of the selected blocks (PSUs) and preparation of listing forms (EALF) as described in Part I - 3. Sample Design and Estimation Procedure.
- (b) Interviewing the selected households.

The selection of PSUs' as well as the SSUs' were done at the Sample Survey Division (SSD) of the Department. The selected PSU's to be listed for each month were informed to the district using a control form EACF - 1 which gives all identification information of the selected blocks. Once the updating and listing forms are received these were checked with the EACF - 1 form, to ensure that all the blocks sent have been received. Similarly another control form EACF - 2 was used to inform the selected households to the district and when the completed schedules are received from the district these were checked against this control form. Copies of these control forms are attached in the appendix VI and VII.

In addition to this, following quality control procedures were adopted to control the non-sampling errors at various stages.

- (i) **Field check of the listing form and the updating operation by the district statistical officer -**
Each month SO chose three blocks (PSUs) at random, each listed by a different SI. He checked to see that the proper boundaries were used and the accuracy of the listings for a few households and also checked whether they have identified the households with at least one own account worker either in agriculture or in non-agriculture or both, properly. A summary report of his findings was sent to the SSD, each month using the form EACF - 3 a copy of which is given in the appendix VIII. This enable him to check at least one listed block from each SI during the first three months and identify the weaker SIs and give them the necessary instructions. In the subsequent rounds the work of these weaker SIs were closely and frequently supervised.
- (ii) **Field check of interviewing by the district SO. -**
Each month the SO chose 10 sample households at random for re-interview from 5 different Census blocks, surveyed by 5 different SIs. Within first 2 months of the survey period he was able to supervise almost all the SIs in his district and identify the weaker SIs. Necessary instructions were given to them whenever required. He re-asked the questions for selected parts of the survey schedule. Where the response differ from the original ones, he entered them on the schedule in such a way that his entries could be distinguished from those recorded in the initial interview. A summary report of his findings was sent to SSD each month using the form EACF - 6 a copy of which is given in the appendix XI.
- (iii) **District Office check of completed schedules -**
Each month the SO reviewed all schedules for completeness before sending them to the SSD. The schedules pertaining to each month were due in the SSD by the last day of the following months.

(iv) SSD initial check -

The SSD staff reviewed a few key items on each schedule. The field SIs received their piece rate payment for field work only after their work passed this check. The schedules which were found in error according to this check were given priority for the detail manual edit and all the errors found were corrected by contacting the relevant field staff and only then the payment were made to these officers. This avoided meeting the field staff twice to get the errors corrected. It also improved the quality of the data collected in the subsequent sub-rounds.

(v) SSD manual edit and coding -

Each schedule received a comprehensive manual edit. The required codes were also entered while editing. Manual edit check consisted of within section and between sections consistency checks, range checks etc. During this stage impossible entries and unreasonably large entries were also detected and relevant field officers were contacted to make necessary adjustments, if required. The questions which had to be answered but omitted, were also detected during this stage and for such items the following procedures were adopted. These were discussed with the field officers and tried to find the answers using their field books. In certain cases item imputation procedures were adopted using the answers given in -

(i) the same schedule .

(ii) other schedules of the same block .

(iii) the schedules of that district for a particular month .

(i) above was done at the manual editing stage while (ii) and (iii) were done on the computer.

Sometimes it was not possible to correct the schedules at the SSD. Such schedules were taken to the district statistical office by a team of officers from SSD or summoned the relevant field officers to SSD and got them corrected after discussing with the field SIs who completed those schedules. This was done to avoid the delays in sending schedules by post and getting them back after the corrections are made.

(vi) Field reviews by SSD staff -

Statistical Officers, Statisticians and other senior members of the SSD visited each district once in every two or three months. His/her review includes: review of schedules, field re-interviews of randomly chosen households, discussion with SIs about problems identified by SSD in manual edits and whatever problems they have faced in the field etc. Report was submitted by each supervising officer including all the problems found based on his field review.

(vii) Supplementary instructions -

All the reports submitted by SSD staff based on their field supervisions were studied and different problems found in all 24 districts were discussed. Supplementary instructions were issued after taking these problems into consideration. Any special problems which have not been covered adequately in the original instructions were also covered in these supplementary instructions. Senior officials from the SSD visited each district and supplementary instructions were explained to the district staff so that they could use them in the future rounds of the survey.

(viii) Data entry checks -

Range checks and a number of other simple edit checks were performed on the data entry machines (key to disk) while the data was being keyed.

(ix) Computer edits -

Most of the edits performed manually were incorporated in the computer edits and the data was thoroughly cleaned before the working master files were created. The computer edit consists of three parts.

- (i) structural edit
- (ii) range edit.
- (iii) within sections and between sections consistency checks .

In addition to this some imputations were also done on the computer. In section 3 which deals with the current operations, output and sales only the quantities were asked in the case of output and the values for those quantities were imputed using the unit price derived from the sales. If the sales were not recorded in the schedule, average unit price was calculated using.

- (i) the other schedules of the same block
or
- (ii) the other schedules of the district.

NON RESPONSE

The survey was expected to cover a total sample of 24,000 households engaged in household economic activities. For all the selected households, schedules have to be completed at least up to the control data section. Control data section includes result codes for each of the visit to the households. These are, completed, differed, no competent respondent at home, refused, household is changed, house is demolished or other. Therefore, if a schedule is not completed at the final visit, number of schedules not completed due to various reasons could be obtained. The results thus obtained for the first 6 rounds of the survey are shown below.

Results of Household Interviews

Result	Number	Percentage
Completed	11,713	96.7
No economic activity	170	1.4
Household is changed	92	0.8
Household is demolished or vacant	89	0.7
Unable to complete schedule for any reason	43	0.4
Refused	1	-
Total	12,108	100.0

It can be seen that the main reason for not completing the interviews was that the sample household did not have any economic activity, at the time of interview although it was classified as having an economic activity during the listing stage. For 92 households, schedules could not complete due to the reason that a new household was occupying the housing unit at the time of interview, and sampled household has moved out. 89 housing units occupied by the sampled households were demolished or vacant. Another 43 cases could not be completed due to the absence of a competent respondent at home at the time of interviewer's visits or any other reason. It is remarkable that only 1 household refused to be interviewed.

Overall, 96.7 percent of the selected households were completed. As such the response rate at All Island level was 96.7 and the non-response rate was only 3.3 percent. Non-response rate calculated for each district is given below.

Non-response rate by District

District	Non-response rate
Colombo	11.0
Gampaha	2.5
Kalutara	3.5
Kandy	3.7
Matale	2.0
Nuwara Eliya	1.8
Galle	1.0
Matara	1.4
Hambantota	3.6
Jaffna	1.0
Mannar	0.8
Vavuniya	7.4
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	2.0
Ampara	3.7
Trincomalee	2.1
Kurunegala	2.1
Puttalam	9.1
Anuradhapura	3.2
Polonnaruwa	3.9
Badulla	1.7
Moneragala	2.2
Ratnapura	1.6
Kegalle	1.6
All Island	3.3

SAMPLING ERROR

The sample design and the estimation procedure used in the survey were discussed in Part I - 3 Sample Design and Estimation Procedure.

Sampling errors arise from the fact that the observations were confined to a sample of population rather than the whole population. Due to the limitation of time, these errors could not be calculated for the inclusion of this report and will be given in the subsequent reports.

PART II - SURVEY RESULTS

1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

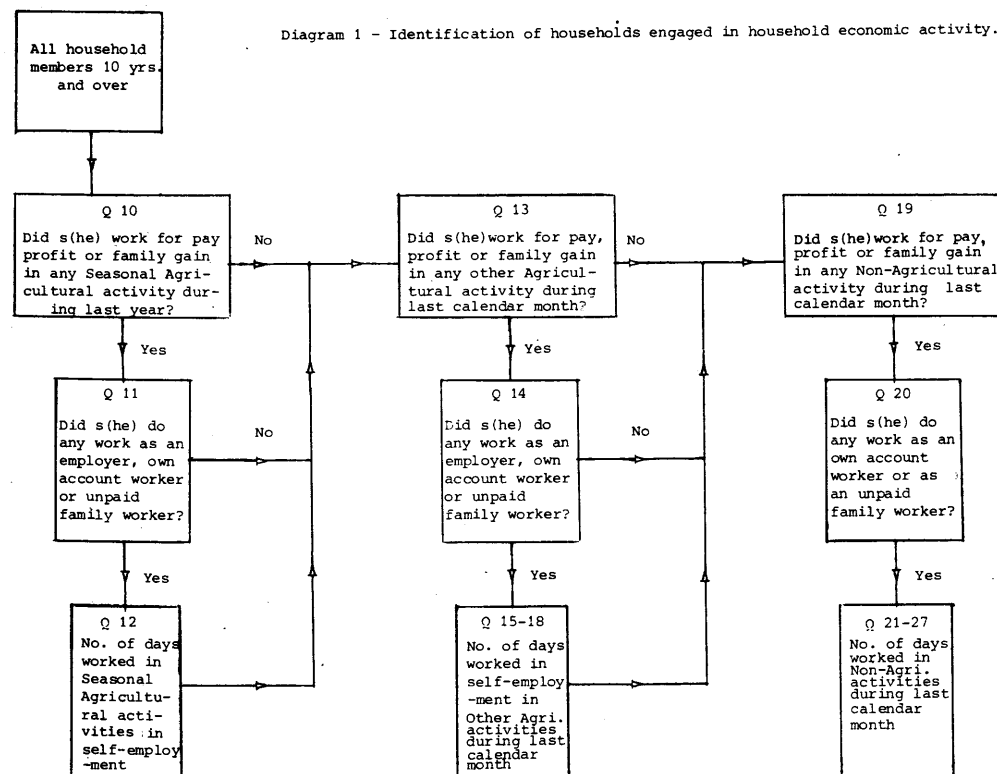
1.1 INTRODUCTION

Demographic information were collected from all the usual residents of the households in which at least one member is engaged in an agricultural or a non-agricultural activity on own account basis. In addition to these the members who were 10 years and above were interviewed, first to identify whether they are engaged in any household economic activity and if so, the details of such activities were obtained. The flow of the questions asked from the respondent to identify each activity is given in the diagram below. These activities were classified into three major activity categories namely Seasonal agriculture, Other agriculture and Non-agriculture. The "Other agricultural" activities were classified further as "Non-seasonal crops", "Livestock and Poultry farming", "Fishing and fish breeding" and "Forestry and Hunting" and Non-agricultural activities as "Mining and Quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Construction", "Trade", "Transport", "Guest Houses, Restaurants etc" and "Services".

The employment status of the persons engaged in household economic activities were collected in respect of the major activities. In Seasonal and Other agriculture, the persons engaged were classified into employer, own account worker and unpaid family worker, while in Non-agriculture only the latter two were taken into consideration. The purpose of this survey was to cover both Agricultural and Non-agricultural households in which economic activities are carried out mainly on own account basis. As such those who have engaged in these activities as "employees" were not considered in this survey. However, the information in respect of hired labour used by households in these activities were collected under "Hired Labour employed in economic activity".

The number of days worked during the last calendar month was recorded in respect of the sub-groups under the respective major activities. When the information were sought interviewer had to ascertain whether a person was engaged in one activity or several activities. As such a respondent was probed for each activity separately.

The analysis given in this chapter relates only to the persons living in the households which were engaged in household economic activities in the country during the period of study.



If there is at least one person who says 'Yes' to either Q 11 or Q 14 or Q 20 then that household was considered as engaged in Household Economic Activities.

1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The survey results reveal that there were 1.4 million households engaged in household economic activities in Sri Lanka during the study period. Urban sector constituted 8.3 percent of the above number of households, while rural sector including estate sector had 91.7 percent. The distribution pattern of these households confirms the fact that the household economic activities in the country are almost entirely concentrated in rural areas.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

It is observed that 7,289,730 or approximately 46 percent of the total population in Sri Lanka were engaged in household economic activities. Out of this population* 660,451 or 9.1 percent were in the Urban sector while 6,629,279 or 90.9 percent were in the Rural sector. Table 1 indicates the distribution of the population* in these households by districts crossclassified by age and sex.

Table 1a - Population* by age and sex . All Island/Sectors.

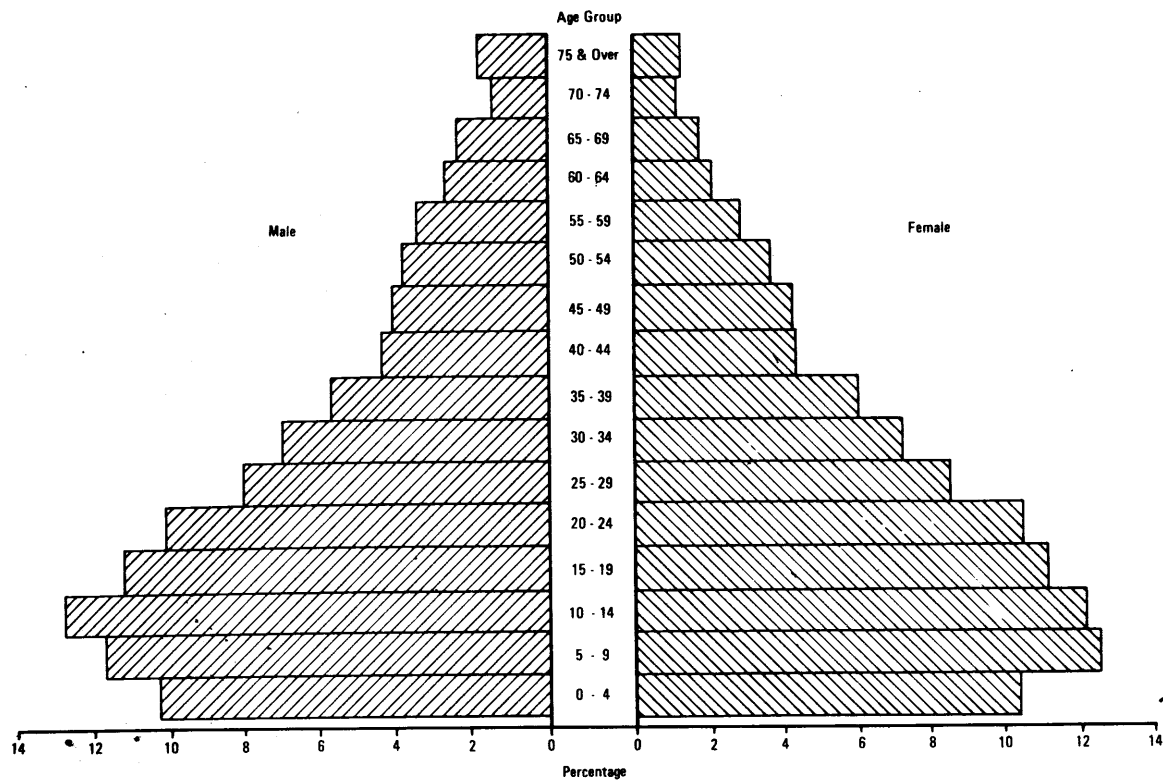
Age Group	All Island			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All ages	3,715,411	3,574,319	7,289,730	329,954	330,497	660,451	3,385,457	3,243,822	6,629,279
0 - 9	816,983	819,275	1,636,258	61,070	64,580	125,650	755,913	754,695	1,510,608
10 - 14	472,432	432,381	904,813	43,298	38,587	81,885	429,134	393,794	822,928
15 - 19	416,525	393,806	810,331	40,586	38,651	79,237	375,939	355,155	731,094
20 - 24	376,339	377,358	753,697	35,083	36,548	71,631	341,256	340,810	682,066
25 - 29	296,977	302,775	599,752	25,885	26,545	52,430	271,092	276,230	547,322
30 - 39	470,051	473,288	943,339	41,467	48,548	90,015	428,584	424,740	853,324
40 - 49	307,596	310,712	618,308	33,181	31,015	64,196	274,415	279,697	554,112
50 - 59	257,668	234,987	492,655	21,735	21,457	43,192	235,933	213,530	449,463
60 and over	300,840	229,737	530,577	27,649	24,566	52,215	273,191	205,171	478,362

1.4 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

Out of total population*, 3,715,411 were males and 3,574,319 were females, percentages being 51.0 and 49.0 respectively. The age sex composition of the persons living in these households is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 1). The pyramid depicts the percentages of the population* by sex in each five year age group. The percentage distribution of the female population* is given on the right and the corresponding percents for males is given on the left.

As can be expected from a population pyramid for the general population of a country the above pyramid also has a broad base in the age group (10 - 14) and relatively small shares at the upper age groups. The base of the pyramid which is the (0-4) age group has a smaller proportion compared to the preceding age group. This could be explained by the fact that since 1980 Sri Lanka experienced a gradual decline in fertility and as such the base (0-4) age group of the pyramid has been shrunk. The females were dominant in the age groups between 0 to 49 except in the age groups (10 - 14) and (15 - 19). In all the age groups, beyond the age of 55, males had a higher proportion than females. This pattern of age composition can be attributed to the improvements of the life expectancy among females during the past decades. In 1920's expectation of life at birth for females was 20.7 and in 1946 it was 41.6 and had improved rapidly up to 70.2 in 1979. In the case of males the expectation of life at birth were 32.7, 43.9 and 66.1 respectively.

Figure 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX



1.4.1 SEX RATIO

One of the methods of expressing the sex composition of a population is the sex ratio. It is the number of males per 100 females in the population. The sex ratio of the population* based on the survey is 104 which is the same as that derived from the Census of Population 1981.

1.5 RACE

Sri Lanka has a relatively mixed ethnic composition with Sinhalese as the largest ethnic group. Ethnic composition of the country as revealed by the survey is 83.1 percent of the total population were Sinhalese, 12.6 percent Sri Lanka Tamils, 7.1 percent Moors, 5.6 percent Indian Tamils and .8 percent minority group which consists of Malays, Burghers and other minorities.

A marked demographic feature in Sri Lanka is the concentration of the different racial groups in specific areas of the country. This is evident from the distribution of races by districts shown in Table 3.

Out of the total urban population*, 18.1 percent were Moors, 17.3 percent Sri Lanka Tamils and 1.9 percent Indian Tamils. Though the estate sector was included in the rural sector in this survey, Indian Tamils were found to be only 1.0 percent of the total rural population*.

1.6 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Out of the total population* of 7,289,730, 6.5 million or 88.7 percent were 5 years of age and above. The educational attainments of the 5 and above population* is given in Table 5 and 6.

Table 1.b Percentage distribution of the population* aged 5 years and over by level of education and sex.

All Island/Sectors

Educational attainment	All Island			Urban			Rural		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
No Schooling	11.5	8.3	14.8	8.0	5.0	11.0	11.8	8.6	15.2
grades 1 - 4	33.0	34.5	31.5	27.0	28.3	25.6	33.7	35.2	32.1
grades 5 - 7	23.1	24.6	21.6	23.2	24.5	21.9	23.1	24.6	21.6
grades 8, 9	17.4	17.9	16.9	21.1	21.1	21.2	17.0	17.5	16.4
G.C.E. O/L N.C.G.E.	12.1	11.9	12.3	16.4	16.7	16.1	11.6	11.4	11.9
G.C.E. A/L H.N.C.E.	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.4
Degree/Post Graduate/Diploma	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4

From the above Table, it is seen that only 11.5 percent of the population* had never attended school while 33.0 percent had not completed the primary education. 17.4 percent had obtained the junior secondary education and 12.1 percent had passed G.C.E. (O/L) or N.C.G.E. Those who have continued higher education up to University and above were only 0.5 percent.

It is also observed that a larger proportion of males have attained higher educational levels compared to females, but in the urban sector 42 percent of both males as well as females have passed at least the grades (8 - 9) while in the rural sector this proportion is nearly 32 percent for both sexes.

In both urban and rural sectors, among those who have had no schooling at all, females recorded the highest percentage compared to males. Out of the total persons in the 'No schooling' category nearly 59.0 percent were rural women.

1.6.1 SCHOOL AVOIDED RATE

The school avoided rate is the ratio of persons with no schooling to the total number of persons being expressed as a percentage. These ratios are given in Table 1b under 'No schooling'.

1.7 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1.7.1 SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Table 7 represents the employment status by sex for each activity category. The data reveals that 2.5 million or 34.1 percent of the total population* were engaged in Seasonal agricultural activities. The employers accounted for only .7 percent, while own account workers were 39.2 percent and the unpaid family workers were 60.1 percent.

The proportion of males in the employer and own account worker groups were higher when compared with that of females. However, in the case of unpaid family workers, females outnumber the males, percentages being 59.6 and 40.4 respectively. In the urban sector proportion of males in every employment status category is much higher than that of females and the corresponding percentages for the total (urban sector) were 72.8 and 27.2.

TABLE 1C - NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY ACTIVITY-ALL ISLAND/SECTORS

Sector	Total* Population	Number of Persons engaged in		
		Seasonal Agricultural Activities	Other Agricultural Activities	Non-Agricultural Activities
All Island	7,289,730	2,487,606	1,727,591	506,571
Urban	660,451	60,064	67,751	105,425
Rural	6,629,279	2,427,542	1,659,840	401,146

Note - Number of members engaged in different activities are not additive as one person may have engaged in more than one activity.

It is also clear from the above Table that proportion engaged in Seasonal agricultural activities in urban sector was only 9.1 percent of the total (urban population*) while in rural areas it is being much greater, 36.6 percent of the total (rural population*).

1.7.2 OTHER AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The survey reveals that the persons engaged in Other agricultural activities were 1.7 million or 23.7 percent of the total population*. Employer category was much smaller in this group of activities and it was only .8 percent, while own account workers were 58.3 percent which is the highest and unpaid family workers were 40.9 percent.

In the Other agricultural activities, male participation was higher among employers and own account workers while more females 60.8 percent have worked as unpaid family workers (see Table 7.1).

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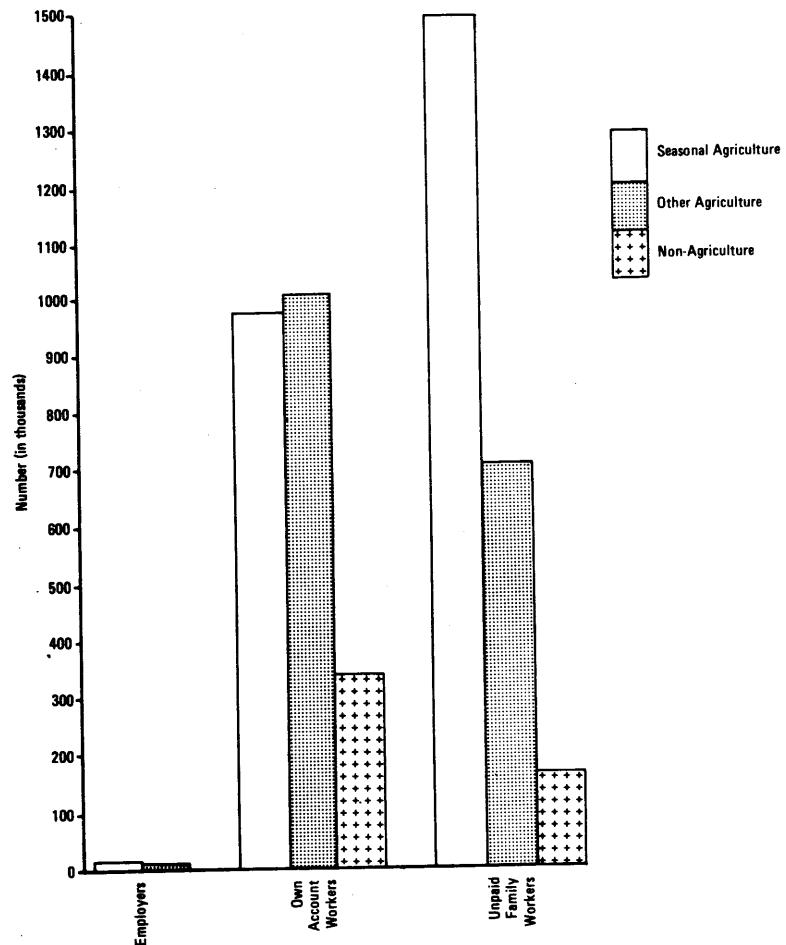
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1.7.3 NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

According to the survey results, 506,571 persons were engaged in Non-agricultural activities. It was 6.9 percent of the total population*. Out of this number, 341,069 or 67.3 percent have worked as own account workers while 165,502 or 32.7 percent were unpaid family workers.

In both rural and urban sectors males had the highest proportion in the own account worker category while females recorded the highest in the unpaid family worker category. Tables 7.2 and 7.3 show the urban and rural distribution of the employment status groups under each activity category.

Figure 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS



1.8 AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED

If a person has worked at least one hour in any particular activity on a day, that day was considered as a day worked under that activity. As such, if a person has engaged in more than one activity and at least one hour in each of the activity within a particular day, a day worked has been recorded under each such activity. The total number of days will not therefore be additive. This should be taken into account when interpreting the data of this section.

In Seasonal agricultural activities average number of days worked per month by an employer was 13 days, own account worker 12 days and unpaid family worker 9 days. In respect of the Other agricultural activities a person has worked more days compared to the Seasonal agricultural worker. In Other agricultural activities an employer has worked 16 days per month while own account worker has worked 15 days and unpaid family worker 13 days.

In each of the employment status category under these two activity groups, males have contributed more working days than that of females. It will be seen in the Table 8.1.

In Non-agricultural activities the pattern of working has changed, Own account workers and unpaid family workers have contributed more working days when compared with that of the other two activity groups. Own account worker has worked 21 days while unpaid family worker 20 days.

Population* - Total number of persons living in the households which were engaged in household economic activities in the country during the period of study.

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2. FIXED ASSETS, LOANS TAKEN, HIRED LABOUR AND CURRENT PURCHASES & INPUTS

2.1 FIXED ASSETS USED FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

An account of the fixed assets used in an economic activity is an essential element in the estimation of the fixed capital formation. As such, an attempt was made to obtain possible information on fixed assets, from this survey. Fixed assets covered for this purpose were land, buildings, machinery, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment and other equipment. All these fixed assets have been defined in Part I - Survey Methodology, under the Concepts and Definitions of this report. It was difficult to obtain data on fixed assets separately for each economic activity because of the integrated nature of these activities carried out by the household sector. Some kinds of assets, such as buildings, transport equipment, machinery etc. are often used in different activities carried out by the same household. The proportions of contribution of these assets for different economic activities cannot be measured correctly. As such, information on assets used for all the economic activities carried out by one household, was obtained as for an integrated unit. However, the value of fixed assets used for agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities were separately obtained. For this purpose, if the same assets (e.g. tractor) used for an agricultural as well as for a non-agricultural activity, the value of the tractor was divided on the basis of the time spent on each activity. All types of motor vehicles including tractors were recorded under transport equipment. If any of them was used for agricultural purposes the corresponding value was recorded under agricultural activities. Likewise all types of boats were recorded under "Boats" and the value of boats used for fishing were recorded under agricultural activities.

It should be mentioned that when an economic activity is carried out on partnership basis all the partners have a chance to be selected in the sample. As such, there can be a duplication of the value of an asset used for that partnership venture. To avoid this duplication, the due shares of the values of assets used by the selected household were imputed in the computer.

According to the survey results, the value of all the fixed assets used in own account economic activities during the survey period was estimated to be rupees 49,933 million. Out of this amount the value of fixed assets used for agricultural activities accounted for 92 percent and that for the non-agricultural activities accounted for only 8 percent. In terms of value, out of the total fixed assets used in agricultural activities 94 percent are land, 2.6 percent are transport equipment, 2.5 percent are other equipment whilst the amounts on buildings and machinery accounted for 0.7 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. When compared with the total value of fixed assets the amount spent on furniture and fixtures in the agricultural sector seems to be not significant.

TABLE 1d - VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF FIXED ASSETS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

ITEM	Agricultural Activities		Non-Agricultural Activities		Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Land	432,205	93.8	3,330	8.7	435,535	87.2
Buildings	3,103	0.7	14,893	38.8	17,996	3.6
Machinery	1,256	0.3	2,380	6.2	3,636	0.7
Furniture & Fixtures	55	0.0	2,087	5.4	2,142	0.4
Transport Equipment	12,437	2.6	13,107	34.1	25,544	5.1
Other Equipment	11,865	2.5	2,615	6.8	14,480	3.0
Total	460,921	100.0	38,412	100.0	499,333	100.0

INPUTS

Above data show that the distribution of fixed assets used in non-agricultural activities has a different pattern. Here, the buildings and transport equipment have become much more important, accounting for 38.8 percent and 34.1 percent respectively. The value of land accounted only for 8.7 percent and followed by other equipment and furniture and fixtures accounting for 6.8 percent and 6.2 percent respectively.

A horizontal distribution of the value of fixed assets used in agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities, as given in Table 9.1 shows that the majority of the items such as land, bicycles, boats, other transport equipment, fishing nets etc. are used for agricultural activities. On the other hand the items such as buildings, furniture and fixtures, motor vehicles, catering equipment, construction equipment etc. are mostly used for non-agricultural activities.

It is important to note, as it can be seen in Table 9.1, that the bulk of the fixed assets used in household economic activities are owned by the households themselves. The portion of fixed assets obtained from outside sources seems to be small except in the case of paddy cultivation where a substantial amount of paddy fields are cultivated on "ande" basis.

A sectoral breakdown (urban and rural) of the fixed assets used in household economic activities is given in Tables 9.2 and 9.3. Data given in these two tables reveal that, out of the total fixed assets used in household economic activities, 90 percent have been used by the rural sector households and only 10 percent have been used by the urban sector households. However, a close view on the distribution of various fixed assets between two major activity groups (Agricultural & Non-agricultural) will show that the items such as buildings, machinery, motor vehicles, other transport equipment, other equipment etc. take a more important place in the urban sector than those in the rural sector.

2.2 LOANS TAKEN

In the case of household economic activities, the main liability is seen to be the loans taken by way of cash, materials or services. As such, collection of information with regard to the liabilities was confined only to the loans taken for carrying out household economic activities. It should also be mentioned, as it has already been described under "Part 1 - 4. Schedule", the amount of a loan actually used for the economic activity was taken as the liability of that activity. For instance a household may have taken a loan for some other purpose and have used a portion of the same for the economic activity. The amount actually used for an economic activity was recorded under loans taken irrespective of the original purpose of obtaining the loan. On the other hand if a portion of the loan taken for the economic activity was used for some other purpose that portion was ignored in recording the information as it is not a liability of the economic activity concerned.

In some cases the loans taken for one purpose by the household sector were seen to be used in many economic activities. In such cases it was difficult to measure how much of that loan was spent on one activity. As such, if more than one economic activity were carried out by one household, the loans taken were recorded together as for an integrated unit.

In most cases, the household members who carry out small scale business activities did not know the interest rates or the interest paid for their loans. In such cases the interest paid was estimated using the auxiliary information. Seeds, fertilizer etc., taken on credit were also treated as loans and their values were imputed according to the prevailing market prices. Financial assistance and seeds, seedlings, fertilizer etc., provided under the grants by the government were not included here.

As it can be seen in Table 11.1, the loans taken for household economic activities during a period of one year is approximately rupees 1,108 million. Out of this amount nearly 68 percent have been taken for agricultural activities and the balance 32 percent for non-agricultural activities. It is important to note that in the case of agricultural activities, still the official sources provide a lesser amount of loans to the household sector when compared with the other sources. Government, Banks and Co-operatives all together provide only

%

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3.6

0.7

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44 percent of the loans where as the private money lenders and friends etc. provide 56 percent. However in the case of non-agricultural sector, banks provide nearly 60 percent of the loans, but still private money lenders provide nearly 12 percent and others about 29 percent. It can be seen from these data that co-operative sector provides only a negligible amount of the loans required by the household sector. As such the self-employed farmers and own account non-agricultural workers have to bear an unnecessary burden in paying high interest rates to the private money lenders. A comparison of the total loans taken from banks and from private money lenders with the corresponding interest paid for them, will show roughly that the private money lenders have charged double the amount charged by the banks as the interest.

The sectoral distribution shows that the loans taken for agricultural activities are very much significant in the rural sector. Out of the total loans taken for agricultural activities 90 percent have been taken by rural farmers. The distribution of loans taken for agricultural activities from various sources show that the share of loans provided by banks are not so significant in the urban sector when compared with the rural sector. In the case of non-agricultural activities banks provide nearly 76 percent of the loans required by the urban households for their economic activities. In the rural sector, where the bank facilities are available to a lesser extent, money lenders and others provide a greater share of the loans.

2.3 HIRED LABOUR

As the survey covered agricultural activities carried out with the assistance of hired labour and own-account non-agricultural activities carried out employing casual workers, some data on hired labour have also been obtained in this survey. It is important to note that the information with regard to the labour hired for seasonal agricultural activities was collected for a reference period of one year (last cultivation year) because one month is a too short reference period to obtain meaningful data on persondays worked, remuneration paid etc. in respect of these activities. For other two categories of activities, namely the agricultural activities other than seasonal crop cultivation and non-agricultural activities, the information were recorded for a reference period of one month.

It should also be noted that the family members engaged in the household economic activities for a regular payment were not considered as family labour* and were taken into account here. The labour contribution by helpers under "attam"*** system was also taken into account and the expenditure incurred in providing foods, drinks etc. for them were recorded under perquisites.

An attempt was also made to obtain information on child labour in addition to that of men and women since the child labour is substantially used in the household economic activities especially in the agricultural sector.

Table 12.1 gives data on persondays worked by men, women and children, separately for each activity category, during a period of one month. In the case of agricultural activities the percentages of the persondays worked by men, women and children are 58.5 percent, 36.9 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. In the case of non-agricultural activities these percentages for men, women and children are 79.5 percent, 15.9 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. These data indicate that the men's participation in agricultural activities as well as in non-agricultural activities is higher than that of women and children. Further, the men's participation is very much higher in the case of non-agricultural activities. Women's participation is significant in agricultural activities but it is not so in non-agricultural activities. Although the relative shares of children's participation in household economic activities are not significant, the actual number of persondays worked by them in the agricultural activities seems to be considerable.

* Contribution of family labour including unpaid family workers were covered in the section 1 of the survey schedule.

** A system of exchanging labour, among households without making any payment.

The sectoral distribution of these figures given in Table 12.2 and Table 12.3 shows that the proportions of persondays worked by men, women and children in the rural sector and the urban sector are similar to the all island proportions except in the case of seasonal crop cultivation in which the women's participation is higher than that of men.

The distribution of persondays worked by men, women and children between two major activity categories (Agriculture and Non-agriculture) will show that approximately 99 percent of the persondays worked by men, women and children is in the agricultural sector. This shows that the agricultural sector still dominates in utilizing the manpower in household economic activities.

2.4 CURRENT PURCHASES AND INPUTS

Current purchases are the goods purchased, received free or obtained from home produce for transactions in trading activities. Information on these were recorded in block 3.2.4 - TRADE under Current Operations, Output and Sales. Inputs are the goods and services purchased, received free or obtained from home produce and further processed to produce final goods and services. These inputs were recorded under this section. As you can see in Table 14.1 the inputs include a variety of goods and services depending on the nature of the activity. As certain inputs such as chemicals, manufactured goods, rent, electricity, transport and communication costs can not always be separated for different economic activities carried out by a household, the inputs for all the activities were recorded together in a single block. However, input items were classified under appropriate heads i.e. Agricultural seeds and seedlings, Animal, Poultry and fish feed, Agricultural products used for further processing etc. as indicated in the Table 14.1.

Inputs used in seasonal agricultural activities, other agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities were separately covered.

The survey estimates given in Table 14.1 reveals that the value of inputs purchased* by self-employed farmers engaged in seasonal crop cultivation, during the reference year was approximately rupees 21,061 million. The value of inputs used by these farmers seems to be little higher than what they have purchased, because they may have used some of the inputs from previous stocks. Self employed farmers who carried out other agricultural activities have purchased, inputs to the value of rupees 137 million and inputs worth of rupees 136 million have been used during a period of one month. The value of inputs purchased and used by own-account non-agricultural workers, during a period of one month was approximately rupees 450 million and rupees 436 million respectively.

The distribution of inputs purchased and used in each activity category are given in figures 3 and 4 below :

Out of the total expenditure on inputs used for seasonal crops, the highest proportion (35%) has been spent on fertilizer and pesticides and insecticides etc. (In the explosives and chemicals groups), followed by seeds and seedlings (29%), rents (18%) and transportation (7%). In the case of non-seasonal crops, livestock & poultry etc. the highest proportion of the input cost have also been incurred on fertilizer, chemicals etc. (28%) followed by water, electricity, fuel and lubricants etc. (20%), animal, poultry and fish feed (20%) and rent (7%). The distribution of input cost of the non-agricultural activities shows a different pattern than that of agricultural activities. In this case the highest portion of input cost has incurred on semi-manufactured goods used for further processing (19%) followed by other manufactured goods (18%), agricultural products used for further processing (16.4%), mineral products for further processing (16.1), water, electricity and fuel (11%), transportation (7%), and building materials (5%).

An analysis of the sectoral distribution of the input values indicates that the value of inputs used in both types of agricultural activities seems to be higher than that of non-agricultural activities in the rural sector. On the other hand in the urban sector, the values of inputs used in the non-agricultural activities are greater than that of seasonal agricultural activities and other agricultural activities.

This includes the amounts received free and the amounts obtained from home produce.

Figure 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS (VALUE) PURCHASED FOR EACH ACTIVITY CATEGORY

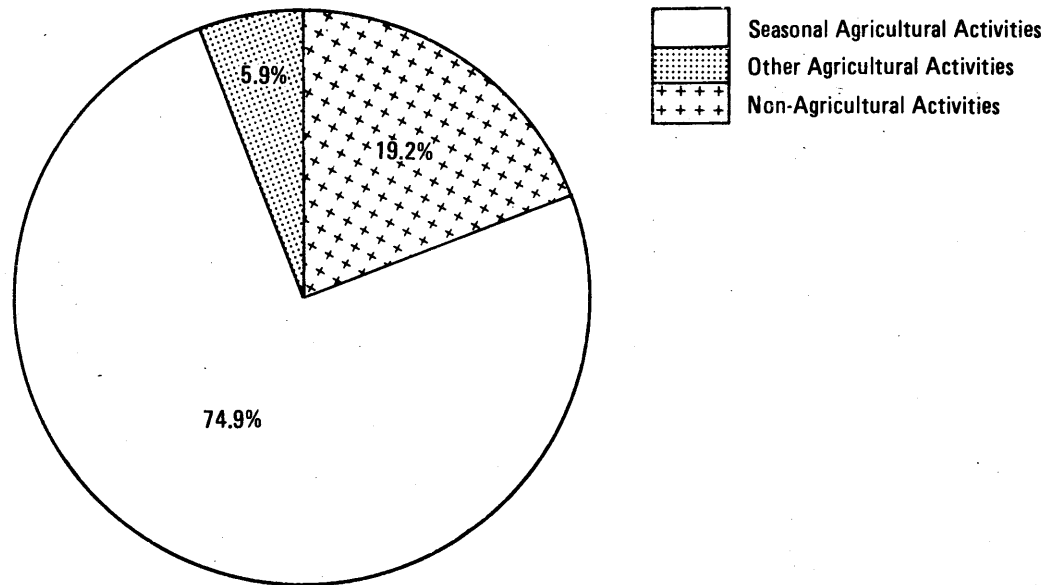
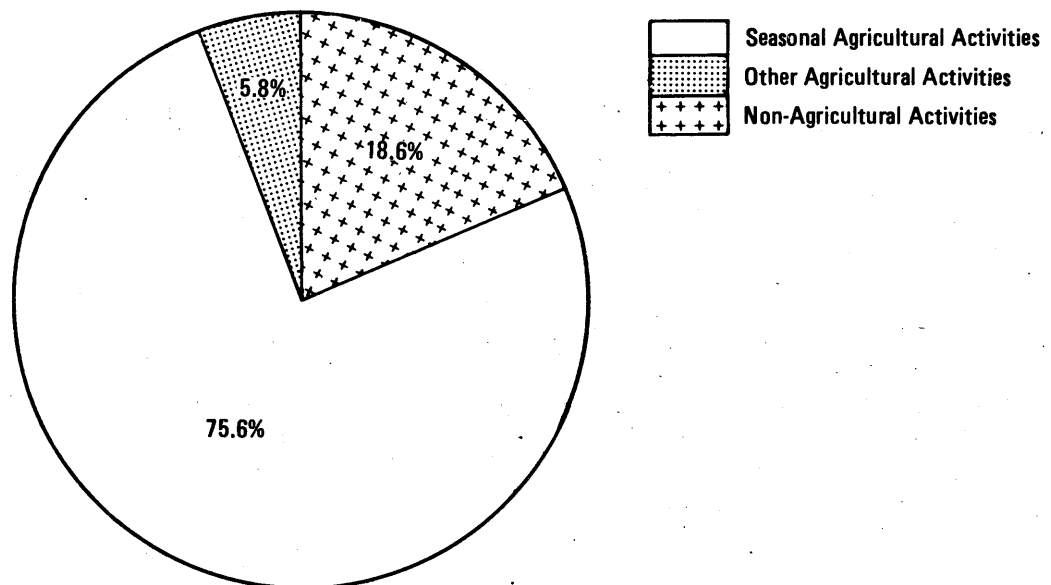


Figure 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS (VALUE) USED FOR EACH ACTIVITY CATEGORY



3. OUTPUT AND SALES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Information on output and sales were sought under the relevant sub-activity groups for each of the three broad activity categories, viz: (1) Agricultural activities (seasonal crops); (2) Agricultural activities (non-seasonal crops) and (3) Non-agricultural activities, from the households engaged in economic activities. Scope of the survey in relation to agricultural activities was not confined to seasonal and non-seasonal activities only, but it also covers other related activities such as Livestock Keeping, production of Livestock Products, Fishing and Fish Breeding and Forestry and Hunting etc. Non-agricultural sector includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Hotels & Restaurants and Services etc. (see appendix II, questionnaire). Interpretation of results pertaining to this section on Output & Sales should be done taking the following in to account.

- (1) Reference periods for different activities are different, in collecting information on output and sales, obviously depending on the particular situation. Further the values or the quantities consumed, transferred, sold or used during the reference period may not necessarily be from the output received during the reference period under study.
- (2) Area owned, in the case of seasonal agricultural activities refers to the extent of the area owned by the operator out of the total physical land area cultivated during the reference period. Area cultivated, on the other hand is given for each crop separately. If the crop is cultivated more than once or if more than one crop is cultivated simultaneously (as a mixed crop) during the reference period, then the area cultivated was taken separately at each time, for each crop.
- (3) Values imputed at the data processing stage had to be used in place of values, in the instances where they were not available at the data collection stage.
- (4) In the case where households other than the sample household were also involved in a particular activity carried out jointly by them, due share of the output for the sample household was extracted using the relevant percentage share of the sample household in the output at the data processing stage.
- (5) Despite the action taken to control possible non-sampling errors, some under reporting on items under output and sales could be expected due to the respondents' reluctance in disclosing true information. As a result of this, items under this section might get under estimated, although the extent of under estimation cannot be measured at this stage.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (SEASONAL CROPS)

Survey results reveal that output of Kurakkan and Cow-pea during the reference period of the survey, are almost equal in quantities amounting 8 million kgs. each. These two types of grains come next to Paddy, which has the highest output of all types of grains; (i.e. 1,457 million kgs.). Of all other seasonal crops excluding vegetables, output of Chillies is the highest, which amounts to 50 million kgs. Except for Chillies in case of all other seasonal crops, the highest proportion of output had been sold out and for Chillies the highest proportion of output had been used for further processing, i.e. for making dried Chillies. Paddy cultivation is largely done on 'Ande' basis in which case due share of output should be given to the landlord by the operator. This is reflected on the survey results as Paddy is the only seasonal crop, a considerable proportion of the output of which is reported to have been given to the landlord. Compared to the other crops, proportion used for own consumption is considerably high for each type of grains. It is evident from the survey results that the private traders' role is vital in making purchases, as about ninety percent of the total sales were to private traders in respect of each crop.

3.3 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (NON-SEASONAL CROPS)

Area under Coconut cultivation as a household economic activity, accounts for about 530 thousand acres. This is the highest cultivated acreage for a single crop, of all non-seasonal crops under study. If crops are ranked by the area under cultivation of each crop, Rubber can be ranked next to Coconut and Tea can be ranked next to Rubber. The contribution made by Cinnamon and also by Plantains to the total area under cultivation is also considerable.

On the average there had been a output of 206 nuts of Coconut, 19 kg. of Rubber sheet/latex and 120 kg. of Tea, per acre cultivated in the respective crop. It is seen that in case of each crop the quantity sold is the highest, as a proportion of total output. Proportion of Coconut output used for household consumption seems to be relatively high as compared to other seasonal crops.

3.4 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (OTHER)

Other activities related to agricultural sector such as Livestock Keeping, production of Livestock Products and Fishing and Fish Breeding were covered under this section. There is hardly any change in stocks for each type of livestock at the beginning and at the end of the year respectively in numbers. Also in case of each type of livestock, the numbers born during the year exceed the numbers dead. Poultry purchases during the year, as a proportion of numbers in stock as at the beginning of the year, is the highest for all types of livestock. Number of Buffaloes and Goats sold during the year respectively are much higher than the numbers purchased.

In spite of the fact that output of Beef and Chicken are approximately equal in value, values of the quantities used for household consumption and for sales separately are higher in the case of Chicken as compared to Beef. Of the total output, a very high proportion of eggs had been sold out. However the amount of milk that had been used for household consumption is not much different from the amount that had been sold out.

3.5 NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Information under the major categories Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Hotels & restaurants and Services were sought under this section. Household industries under the Manufacturing category seems to dominate others with a total output of value Rs. 380 million. However total value of sales is highest for the major category Trade as compared to the others, which amounts to more than Rupees 1000 million. As far as sales are concerned the major category Manufacturing can be placed next to Trade for which the total value of sales is about Rupees 390 million. Contribution made by the sub-category manufacture of food, beverages & tobacco, to the total value of output of the major category Manufacturing is more than 50 percent. This fact is also true in case of the sales of manufactured goods. The branch of trade, Groceries accounts for about 40 percent of the total value of purchases and sales respectively under the category Trade; Gemming is the most prominent household activity under the major activity group Mining and Quarrying. As a household activity building construction has got prominence over the other sub-categories under the category Construction. Under the major category Transport, value of total receipts from buses and coaches can be ranked first. Turnover from lorries and trucks, which is mainly from goods transport can be ranked next to it. (See Figure 5, overleaf).

Figure 5 - VALUE OF OUTPUT AND SALES BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

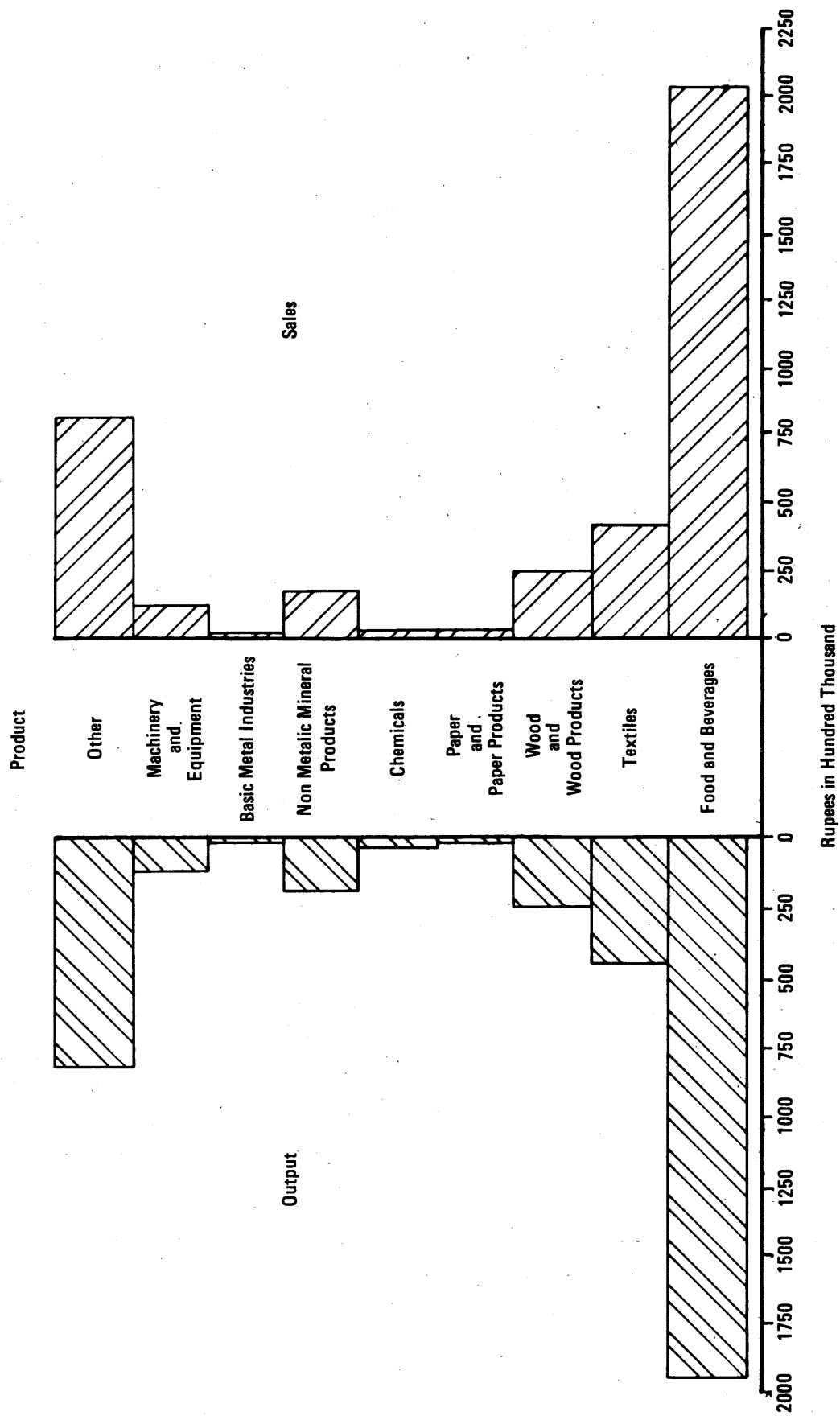


TABLE 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	AGE GROUP										
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over	
Sri Lanka	T	7,289,741	1,636,262	904,814	810,333	753,700	599,748	943,339	618,309	492,659	530,577
	%	100.0	22.5	12.4	11.1	10.3	8.2	12.9	8.5	6.8	7.3
	M	3,715,413	816,985	472,431	416,527	376,342	296,977	470,050	307,594	257,665	300,842
	%	100.0	22.0	12.7	11.2	10.1	8.0	12.7	8.3	6.9	8.1
	F	3,574,328	819,277	432,383	393,806	377,358	302,771	473,289	310,715	234,994	229,735
	%	100.0	22.9	12.1	11.0	10.6	8.5	13.2	8.7	6.6	6.4
Colombo	T	330,208	55,992	40,021	35,917	33,347	28,830	48,181	33,448	24,274	30,198
	%	100.0	17.0	12.1	10.9	10.1	8.7	14.6	10.1	7.4	9.1
	M	168,625	28,009	22,165	18,015	17,598	12,946	23,587	17,270	12,396	16,639
	%	100.0	16.6	13.1	10.7	10.4	7.7	14.0	10.2	7.4	9.9
	F	161,583	27,983	17,856	17,902	15,749	15,884	24,594	16,178	11,878	13,559
	%	100.0	17.3	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.8	15.2	10.0	7.4	8.4
Gampaha	T	420,368	74,809	44,155	42,133	42,622	34,651	59,024	42,231	37,084	43,659
	%	100.0	17.8	10.5	10.0	10.1	8.3	14.1	10.0	8.8	10.4
	M	215,053	40,321	20,865	21,333	22,202	19,320	29,350	20,149	17,598	23,915
	%	100.0	18.8	9.7	9.9	10.3	9.0	13.6	9.4	8.2	11.1
	F	205,315	34,488	23,290	20,800	20,420	15,331	29,674	22,082	19,486	19,744
	%	100.0	16.8	11.3	10.1	9.9	7.5	14.5	10.8	9.5	9.6
Kalutara	T	278,138	52,905	31,690	25,359	27,810	23,766	41,567	22,645	23,480	28,916
	%	100.0	19.0	11.4	9.1	10.0	8.6	14.9	8.1	8.5	10.4
	M	141,362	25,745	17,322	13,417	14,948	11,268	21,670	10,687	10,766	15,539
	%	100.0	18.2	12.2	9.5	10.6	8.0	15.3	7.6	7.6	11.0
	F	136,776	27,160	14,368	11,942	12,862	12,498	19,897	11,958	12,714	13,377
	%	100.0	19.9	10.5	8.7	9.4	9.1	14.6	8.7	9.3	9.8
Kandy	T	477,191	97,506	57,445	57,266	50,956	37,212	55,683	42,445	39,154	39,524
	%	100.0	20.4	12.0	12.0	10.7	7.8	11.7	8.9	8.2	8.3
	M	239,264	49,461	29,533	28,841	24,116	18,851	26,740	16,666	22,567	22,489
	%	100.0	20.7	12.3	12.0	10.1	7.9	11.2	7.0	9.4	9.4
	F	237,927	48,045	27,912	28,425	26,840	18,361	28,943	25,779	16,587	17,035
	%	100.0	20.2	11.7	11.9	11.3	7.7	12.2	10.8	7.0	7.2

TABLE 1 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	AGE GROUP										
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over	
Matale	T	210,784	52,314	23,659	27,854	23,971	19,195	22,003	17,117	13,657	11,014
	%	100.0	24.8	11.2	13.2	11.4	9.1	10.5	8.1	6.5	5.2
	M	107,572	26,032	11,209	13,879	12,514	9,466	12,751	7,134	8,270	6,317
	%	100.0	24.2	10.4	12.9	11.6	8.8	11.9	6.6	7.7	5.9
	F	103,212	26,282	12,450	13,975	11,457	9,729	9,252	9,983	5,387	4,697
	%	100.0	25.5	12.1	13.5	11.1	9.4	9.0	9.7	5.2	4.5
Nuwara Eliya	T	141,870	32,395	16,863	17,682	16,232	11,671	18,410	11,636	9,039	7,942
	%	100.0	22.8	11.9	12.5	11.4	8.2	13.0	8.2	6.4	5.6
	M	71,715	16,400	8,907	8,289	8,676	5,282	8,644	6,284	5,044	4,189
	%	100.0	22.9	12.4	11.5	12.1	7.4	12.1	8.8	7.0	5.8
	F	70,155	15,995	7,956	9,393	7,556	6,389	9,766	5,352	3,995	3,753
	%	100.0	22.8	11.4	13.4	10.8	9.1	13.9	7.6	5.7	5.3
Galle	T	393,637	69,241	43,953	43,826	38,178	29,565	52,475	34,339	31,245	50,815
	%	100.0	17.6	11.2	11.1	9.7	7.5	13.4	8.7	7.9	12.9
	M	192,854	33,647	25,779	21,647	17,682	13,548	23,673	16,772	14,984	25,122
	%	100.0	17.4	13.4	11.2	9.2	7.0	12.3	8.7	7.8	13.0
	F	200,783	35,594	18,174	22,179	20,496	16,017	28,802	17,567	16,261	25,693
	%	100.0	17.7	9.1	11.1	10.2	8.0	14.3	8.7	8.1	12.8
Matara	T	386,667	75,786	50,887	44,210	38,099	29,162	49,101	34,403	30,349	34,670
	%	100.0	19.6	13.2	11.4	9.9	7.6	12.7	8.9	7.8	8.9
	M	186,530	34,829	25,292	20,606	19,232	13,640	21,332	17,096	15,842	18,661
	%	100.0	18.7	13.6	11.0	10.3	7.3	11.4	9.2	8.5	10.0
	F	200,137	40,957	25,595	23,604	18,867	15,522	27,769	17,307	14,507	16,009
	%	100.0	20.5	12.8	11.8	9.4	7.8	13.9	8.7	7.2	7.9
Hambantota	T	322,389	78,273	43,037	33,694	32,814	28,170	41,793	20,756	19,483	24,369
	%	100.0	24.3	13.3	10.5	10.2	8.7	13.0	6.4	6.0	7.6
	M	166,768	43,037	21,986	17,379	15,386	13,924	22,197	10,096	9,085	13,678
	%	100.0	25.8	13.2	10.4	9.2	8.4	13.3	6.1	5.4	8.2
	F	155,621	35,236	21,051	16,315	17,428	14,246	19,596	10,660	10,398	10,691
	%	100.0	22.6	13.5	10.5	11.2	9.2	12.6	6.8	6.7	6.9

TABLE 1 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT		AGE GROUP									
		Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over
Jaffna	T	324,374	71,570	41,057	36,251	28,203	19,653	44,058	31,224	24,889	27,469
	%	100.0	22.1	12.6	11.2	8.7	6.0	13.6	9.6	7.7	8.5
	M	159,225	36,260	20,084	18,557	11,222	10,328	20,137	15,333	12,298	15,006
	%	100.0	22.8	12.6	11.7	7.1	6.5	12.6	9.6	7.7	9.4
	F	165,149	35,310	20,973	17,694	16,981	9,325	23,921	15,891	12,591	12,463
	%	100.0	21.4	12.7	10.7	10.3	5.7	14.5	9.6	7.6	7.5
Mannar	T	67,023	16,680	7,753	8,371	7,817	5,006	7,878	5,176	4,599	3,743
	%	100.0	24.9	11.5	12.5	11.7	7.5	11.7	7.7	6.9	5.6
	M	34,888	8,389	4,238	4,275	3,929	2,430	3,792	2,780	2,495	2,560
	%	100.0	24.0	12.1	12.3	11.3	7.0	10.9	8.0	7.1	7.3
	F	32,135	8,291	3,515	4,096	3,888	2,576	4,086	2,396	2,104	1,183
	%	100.0	25.8	10.9	12.7	12.1	8.0	12.7	7.5	6.6	3.7
Vavuniya	T	59,067	16,962	7,432	6,088	5,459	5,929	7,392	3,545	2,975	3,285
	%	100.0	28.7	12.6	10.3	9.3	10.0	12.5	6.0	5.0	5.6
	M	29,059	7,338	3,592	2,664	2,869	2,928	4,217	1,920	1,379	2,152
	%	100.0	25.2	12.4	9.2	9.9	10.1	14.5	6.6	4.7	7.4
	F	30,008	9,624	3,840	3,424	2,590	3,001	3,175	1,625	1,596	1,133
	%	100.0	32.1	12.8	11.4	8.6	10.0	10.6	5.4	5.3	3.8
Mullaitivu	T	51,941	13,006	6,883	5,697	6,975	3,848	5,845	4,641	2,973	2,073
	%	100.0	25.0	13.3	11.0	13.4	7.4	11.3	8.9	5.7	4.0
	M	26,274	6,673	2,710	2,919	3,441	2,120	3,315	2,292	1,641	1,163
	%	100.0	25.4	10.3	11.1	13.1	8.1	12.6	8.7	6.3	4.4
	F	25,667	6,333	4,173	2,778	3,534	1,728	2,530	2,349	1,332	910
	%	100.0	24.7	16.3	10.8	13.8	6.7	9.9	9.1	5.2	3.5
Batticaloa	T	177,690	49,320	29,557	20,156	18,400	11,882	18,537	14,852	7,549	7,437
	%	100.0	27.8	16.6	11.3	10.4	6.7	10.4	8.4	4.2	4.2
	M	91,127	23,128	15,323	9,792	10,869	5,379	8,963	8,345	4,680	4,648
	%	100.0	25.4	16.8	10.8	11.9	5.9	9.8	9.2	5.1	5.1
	F	86,563	26,192	14,234	10,364	7,531	6,503	9,574	6,507	2,869	2,789
	%	100.0	30.3	16.4	12.0	8.7	7.5	11.1	7.5	3.3	3.2

TABLE 1 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	AGE GROUP										60 & over
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over	
Ambarai	T	296,631	91,369	40,039	30,934	27,014	25,375	34,084	24,648	11,420	11,748
	%	100.0	30.8	13.5	10.4	9.1	8.6	11.5	8.3	3.8	4.0
	M	148,225	43,898	18,440	15,505	10,265	12,665	17,521	14,339	7,487	8,105
	%	100.0	29.6	12.4	10.5	6.9	8.5	11.8	9.7	5.1	5.5
	F	148,406	47,471	21,599	15,429	16,749	12,710	16,563	10,309	3,933	3,643
	%	100.0	31.9	14.6	10.4	11.3	8.6	11.2	6.9	2.7	2.4
Trincomalee	T	100,642	27,835	13,389	12,655	10,111	8,123	11,232	7,726	4,528	5,043
	%	100.0	27.6	13.3	12.6	10.0	8.1	11.2	7.7	4.5	5.0
	M	50,592	13,110	6,548	5,566	6,040	2,997	6,694	3,518	2,983	3,136
	%	100.0	25.9	13.0	11.0	11.9	5.9	13.2	7.0	5.9	6.2
	F	50,050	14,725	6,841	7,089	4,071	5,126	4,538	4,208	1,545	1,907
	%	100.0	29.4	13.7	14.2	8.1	10.2	9.1	8.4	3.1	3.8
Kurumegala	T	960,655	228,763	107,923	102,865	104,181	91,284	125,109	79,895	58,461	62,174
	%	100.0	23.8	11.2	10.7	10.9	9.5	13.0	8.3	6.1	6.5
	M	488,781	112,083	62,449	54,102	47,590	44,403	64,261	40,330	27,844	35,719
	%	100.0	22.9	12.8	11.1	9.7	9.1	13.1	8.3	5.7	7.3
	F	471,874	116,680	45,474	48,763	56,591	46,881	60,848	39,565	30,617	26,455
	%	100.0	24.7	9.7	10.3	12.0	9.9	12.9	8.4	6.5	5.6
Puttalam	T	259,333	64,429	35,248	27,291	24,902	20,485	32,997	20,823	18,165	14,993
	%	100.0	24.9	13.6	10.5	9.6	7.9	12.7	8.0	7.0	5.8
	M	134,619	32,401	18,078	15,566	11,209	11,395	15,963	11,323	9,355	9,329
	%	100.0	24.1	13.4	11.6	8.3	8.5	11.9	8.4	6.9	6.9
	F	124,714	32,028	17,170	11,725	13,693	9,090	17,034	9,500	8,810	5,664
	%	100.0	25.7	13.8	9.4	11.0	7.3	13.6	7.6	7.1	4.5
Anuradhapura	T	466,451	117,782	67,276	53,106	47,876	39,724	60,142	33,055	26,195	21,295
	%	100.0	25.2	14.4	11.4	10.3	8.5	12.9	7.1	5.6	4.6
	M	239,322	56,344	33,997	27,602	25,257	20,550	29,952	17,484	15,109	13,027
	%	100.0	23.5	14.2	11.5	10.6	8.6	12.5	7.3	6.3	5.5
	F	227,129	61,438	33,279	25,504	22,619	19,174	30,190	15,571	11,086	8,268
	%	100.0	27.0	14.7	11.2	10.0	8.4	13.3	6.9	4.9	3.6

TABLE 1 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	AGE GROUP										
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over	
Polonnaruwa	T	180,058	26,771	18,890	18,328	14,857	25,903	14,401	7,701	5,942	
	%	100.0	14.9	10.5	10.2	8.2	14.4	8.0	4.3	3.3	
	M	95,006	14,214	10,248	10,043	7,434	14,225	6,826	5,110	3,314	
	%	100.0	14.9	10.8	10.6	7.8	15.0	7.2	5.4	3.5	
	F	85,052	12,557	8,642	8,285	7,423	11,678	7,575	2,591	2,628	
	%	100.0	14.8	10.2	9.7	8.7	13.7	8.9	3.1	3.1	
Badulla	T	359,701	47,259	44,421	41,276	30,579	42,161	28,900	21,897	19,713	
	%	100.0	13.1	12.4	11.5	8.5	11.7	8.0	6.1	5.5	
	M	191,624	26,397	26,319	22,393	14,896	21,803	15,003	10,731	12,149	
	%	100.0	13.8	13.7	11.7	7.8	11.4	7.8	5.6	6.3	
	F	168,077	20,862	18,102	18,883	15,683	20,358	13,897	11,166	7,564	
	%	100.0	12.4	10.8	11.2	9.3	12.1	8.3	6.7	4.5	
Moneragala	T	269,394	33,913	35,552	30,781	21,329	30,150	23,093	14,687	12,334	
	%	100.0	12.6	13.2	11.4	7.9	11.2	8.6	5.4	4.6	
	M	144,518	15,678	20,600	16,554	12,084	14,941	11,893	8,841	8,110	
	%	100.0	10.8	14.3	11.5	8.4	10.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	
	F	124,876	18,235	14,952	14,227	9,245	15,209	11,200	5,846	4,224	
	%	100.0	14.6	12.0	11.4	7.4	12.2	8.9	4.7	3.4	
Ratnapura	T	427,631	55,273	42,452	40,183	29,079	62,188	39,244	27,927	32,301	
	%	100.0	12.9	10.0	9.4	6.8	14.5	9.2	6.5	7.6	
	M	225,326	30,817	20,186	22,085	13,206	30,583	20,021	15,116	19,426	
	%	100.0	13.7	8.9	9.8	5.9	13.6	8.9	6.7	8.6	
	F	202,305	24,456	22,266	18,098	15,873	31,605	19,223	12,811	12,875	
	%	100.0	12.1	11.0	8.9	7.9	15.6	9.5	6.3	6.4	
Kegalle	T	327,898	33,331	37,663	38,165	30,373	47,426	28,066	30,928	29,920	
	%	100.0	10.2	11.5	11.6	9.3	14.5	8.5	9.4	9.1	
	M	167,084	16,808	19,220	20,222	15,917	23,739	14,033	16,044	16,449	
	%	100.0	10.1	11.5	12.1	9.5	14.2	8.4	9.6	9.8	
	F	160,814	16,523	18,443	17,943	14,456	23,687	14,033	14,884	13,471	
	%	100.0	10.3	11.5	11.2	9.0	14.7	8.7	9.2	8.4	

TABLE 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX FOR SECTORS.

SECTOR	AGE GROUP										
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & over	
All Island	T	7,289,730	1,636,258	904,813	810,331	753,697	599,752	943,339	618,308	492,655	530,577
	%	100.0	22.5	12.4	11.1	10.3	8.2	12.9	8.5	6.8	7.3
Urban Sector	M	3,715,411	816,983	472,432	416,525	376,339	296,977	470,051	307,596	257,668	300,840
	%	100.0	22.0	12.7	11.2	10.1	8.0	12.7	8.3	6.9	8.1
Rural Sector	F	3,574,319	819,275	432,381	393,806	377,358	302,775	473,288	310,712	234,987	229,737
	%	100.0	22.9	12.1	11.0	10.6	8.5	13.2	8.7	6.6	6.4
Urban Sector	T	660,451	125,650	81,885	79,237	71,631	52,430	90,015	64,196	43,192	52,215
	%	100.0	19.0	12.4	12.0	10.9	8.0	13.6	9.7	6.5	7.9
Rural Sector	M	329,954	61,070	43,298	40,586	35,083	25,885	41,467	33,181	21,735	27,649
	%	100.0	18.5	13.1	12.3	10.6	7.8	12.6	10.1	6.6	8.4
Rural Sector	F	330,497	64,580	38,587	38,651	36,548	26,545	48,548	31,015	21,457	24,566
	%	100.0	19.5	11.7	11.7	11.1	8.0	14.7	9.4	6.5	7.4
All Island	T	6,629,279	1,510,608	822,928	731,094	682,066	547,322	853,324	554,112	449,463	478,362
	%	100.0	22.8	12.4	11.0	10.3	8.3	12.9	8.3	6.8	7.2
Urban Sector	M	3,385,457	755,913	429,134	375,939	341,256	271,092	428,584	274,415	235,933	273,191
	%	100.0	22.3	12.7	11.1	10.1	8.0	12.6	8.1	7.0	8.1
Rural Sector	F	3,243,822	754,695	393,794	355,155	340,810	276,230	424,740	279,697	213,530	205,171
	%	100.0	23.3	12.1	11.0	10.5	8.5	13.1	8.6	6.6	6.3

TABLE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY RACE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT		RACE					
		Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Other
Sri Lanka	T	7,289,686	6,060,680	710,629	79,307	418,850	20,220
	%	100.0	83.1	9.8	1.1	5.8	0.2
	M	3,715,385	3,079,949	356,991	46,176	222,391	9,878
	%	100.0	82.9	9.6	1.3	6.0	0.2
	F	3,574,301	2,980,731	353,638	33,131	196,459	10,342
	%	100.0	83.4	9.9	0.9	5.5	0.3
Colombo	T	330,218	294,670	6,570	953	16,767	11,258
	%	100.0	89.2	1.9	0.3	5.1	3.5
	M	168,632	150,372	3,415	546	9,695	4,604
	%	100.0	89.2	2.0	0.3	5.7	2.8
	F	161,586	144,298	3,155	407	7,072	6,654
	%	100.0	89.3	2.0	0.2	4.4	4.1
Gampaha	T	420,308	414,501	1,269	137	4,161	240
	%	100.0	98.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1
	M	215,021	212,699	154	137	1,911	120
	%	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0
	F	205,287	201,802	1,115	-	2,250	120
	%	100.0	98.3	0.5	-	1.1	0.1
Kalutara	T	278,127	260,808	235	-	16,840	254
	%	100.0	93.8	0.1	-	6.0	0.1
	M	141,361	133,251	39	-	7,883	183
	%	100.0	94.3	0.0	-	5.6	0.1
	F	136,766	127,557	196	-	8,952	71
	%	100.0	93.3	0.1	-	6.5	0.1
Kandy	T	477,189	418,879	7,734	1,674	48,902	-
	%	100.0	87.8	1.6	0.4	10.2	-
	M	239,264	209,199	3,756	1,071	25,238	-
	%	100.0	87.4	1.6	0.4	10.6	-
	F	237,925	209,680	3,978	603	23,664	-
	%	100.0	88.1	1.7	0.3	9.9	-

TABLE 3 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY RACE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT		RACE					
		Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Other
Matale	T	210,786	192,999	2,587	929	14,271	-
	%	100.0	91.6	1.2	0.4	6.8	-
	M	107,572	98,581	1,020	398	7,573	-
	%	100.0	91.6	1.0	0.4	7.0	-
	F	103,214	94,418	1,567	531	6,698	-
	%	100.0	91.5	1.5	0.5	6.5	-
Nuwara Eliya	T	141,870	113,017	4,385	23,651	514	303
	%	100.0	79.7	3.1	16.7	0.3	0.2
	M	71,717	56,120	2,135	13,161	200	101
	%	100.0	78.3	3.0	18.3	0.3	0.1
	F	70,153	56,897	2,250	10,490	314	202
	%	100.0	81.1	3.2	15.0	0.4	0.3
Galle	T	393,636	383,120	1,427	66	9,023	-
	%	100.0	97.3	0.4	0.0	2.3	-
	M	192,853	187,350	1,113	66	4,324	-
	%	100.0	97.1	0.6	0.1	2.2	-
	F	200,783	195,770	314	-	4,699	-
	%	100.0	97.5	0.2	-	2.3	-
Matara	T	386,665	379,196	35	-	7,434	-
	%	100.0	98.1	0.0	-	1.9	-
	M	186,528	182,958	35	-	3,535	-
	%	100.0	98.1	0.0	-	1.9	-
	F	200,137	196,238	-	-	3,899	-
	%	100.0	98.1	-	-	1.9	-
Hambantota	T	322,387	317,298	63	-	2,240	2,786
	%	100.0	98.4	0.0	-	0.7	0.9
	M	166,771	164,063	63	-	1,024	1,621
	%	100.0	98.4	0.0	-	0.6	1.0
	F	155,616	153,235	-	-	1,216	1,165
	%	100.0	98.5	-	-	0.8	0.7

TABLE 3 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY RACE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT		RACE					
		Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Other
Jaffna	T	324,374	-	314,377	1,539	8,458	-
	%	100.0	-	96.9	0.5	2.6	-
	M	159,226	-	154,230	1,211	3,785	-
	%	100.0	-	96.9	0.7	2.4	-
	F	165,148	-	160,147	328	4,673	-
	%	100.0	-	97.0	0.2	2.8	-
Mannar	T	67,024	1,985	42,328	1,225	21,486	-
	%	100.0	3.0	63.1	1.8	32.1	-
	M	34,889	1,065	22,007	547	11,270	-
	%	100.0	3.0	63.1	1.6	32.3	-
	F	32,135	920	20,321	678	10,216	-
	%	100.0	2.9	63.2	2.1	31.8	-
Vavuniya	T	59,068	6,803	39,527	7,491	5,247	-
	%	100.0	11.5	66.9	12.7	8.9	-
	M	29,060	3,476	19,894	3,259	2,431	-
	%	100.0	12.0	68.4	11.2	8.4	-
	F	30,008	3,327	19,633	4,232	2,816	-
	%	100.0	11.1	65.4	14.1	9.4	-
Mullaitivu	T	51,940	979	50,785	176	-	-
	%	100.0	1.9	97.8	0.3	-	-
	M	26,274	686	25,462	176	-	-
	%	100.0	2.4	96.9	0.7	-	-
	F	25,666	343	25,323	-	-	-
	%	100.0	1.3	98.7	-	-	-
Batticaloa	T	177,684	1,177	119,710	4,740	52,001	56
	%	100.0	0.7	67.3	2.7	29.3	0.0
	M	91,124	628	61,466	2,468	26,562	-
	%	100.0	0.7	67.5	2.7	29.1	-
	F	86,560	549	58,244	2,272	25,439	56
	%	100.0	0.6	67.3	2.6	29.4	0.1

TABLE 3 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY RACE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT		RACE					Other
		Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	
Amparai	T	296,629	177,559	54,634	-	64,436	-
	%	100.0	59.9	18.4	-	21.7	-
	M	148,221	84,426	29,467	-	34,328	-
	%	100.0	56.9	19.9	-	23.2	-
	F	148,408	93,133	25,167	-	30,108	-
	%	100.0	62.7	17.0	-	20.3	-
Trincomalee	T	100,642	41,679	34,712	592	23,659	-
	%	100.0	41.4	34.5	0.6	23.5	-
	M	50,592	20,420	17,058	342	12,772	-
	%	100.0	40.4	33.7	0.7	25.2	-
	F	50,050	21,259	17,654	250	10,887	-
	%	100.0	42.5	35.3	0.5	21.7	-
Kurunegala	T	960,666	925,928	2,187	405	31,956	190
	%	100.0	96.4	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.0
	M	488,787	469,956	1,396	405	16,904	126
	%	100.0	96.1	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.0
	F	471,879	455,972	791	-	15,052	64
	%	100.0	96.6	0.2	-	3.2	0.0
Puttalam	T	259,335	202,499	11,374	1,496	43,966	-
	%	100.0	78.1	4.4	0.6	16.9	-
	M	134,619	101,556	5,044	1,371	26,648	-
	%	100.0	75.4	3.8	1.0	19.8	-
	F	124,716	100,943	6,330	125	17,318	-
	%	100.0	80.9	5.1	0.1	13.9	-
Anuradhapura	T	466,449	450,058	1,120	-	15,271	-
	%	100.0	96.5	0.2	-	3.3	-
	M	239,319	230,676	641	-	8,002	-
	%	100.0	96.4	0.3	-	3.3	-
	F	227,130	219,382	479	-	7,269	-
	%	100.0	96.6	0.2	-	3.2	-

TABLE 3 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY RACE AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT		RACE					Other
		Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	
Polonnaruwa	T	180,056	173,048	260	-	6,748	-
	%	100.0	96.1	0.1	-	3.8	-
	M	95,003	91,314	260	-	3,429	-
	%	100.0	96.1	0.3	-	3.6	-
	F	85,053	81,734	-	-	3,319	-
	%	100.0	96.1	-	-	3.9	-
Badulla	T	359,700	312,728	10,985	21,905	12,825	1,257
	%	100.0	86.9	3.1	6.1	3.6	0.3
	M	191,624	162,966	6,047	14,045	7,728	838
	%	100.0	85.1	3.2	7.3	4.0	0.4
	F	168,076	149,762	4,938	7,860	5,097	419
	%	100.0	89.1	2.9	4.7	3.0	0.3
Monaragala	T	269,392	263,205	205	-	5,982	-
	%	100.0	97.7	0.1	-	2.2	-
	M	144,517	140,717	142	-	3,658	-
	%	100.0	97.4	0.1	-	2.5	-
	F	124,875	122,488	63	-	2,324	-
	%	100.0	98.1	0.0	-	1.9	-
Ratnapura	T	427,629	405,701	4,003	11,656	2,770	3,499
	%	100.0	94.9	0.9	2.7	0.7	0.8
	M	225,325	213,093	2,147	6,704	1,398	1,983
	%	100.0	94.6	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.8
	F	202,304	192,608	1,856	4,952	1,372	1,516
	%	100.0	95.2	0.9	2.4	0.7	0.7
Kegalle	T	327,902	322,843	117	672	3,893	377
	%	100.0	98.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1
	M	167,086	164,427	-	269	2,088	302
	%	100.0	98.4	-	0.2	1.2	0.2
	F	160,816	158,416	117	403	1,805	75
	%	100.0	98.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0

TABLE 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
BY RACE AND SEX FOR SECTORS.

SECTOR	RACE						
	Total	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Other	
All Island	T	7,289,698	6,060,636	710,629	79,307	418,850	20,276
	%	100.0	83.1	9.8	1.1	5.8	0.2
	M	3,715,416	3,079,924	356,991	46,176	222,391	9,934
	%	100.0	82.9	9.6	1.3	6.0	0.2
	F	3,574,282	2,980,712	353,638	33,131	196,459	10,342
	%	100.0	83.4	9.9	0.9	5.5	0.3
Urban Sector	T	660,444	399,413	114,007	12,760	119,827	14,437
	%	100.0	60.5	17.3	1.9	18.1	2.2
	M	329,949	199,852	55,556	6,076	61,897	6,568
	%	100.0	60.6	16.8	1.8	18.8	2.0
	F	330,495	199,561	58,451	6,684	57,930	7,869
	%	100.0	60.4	17.7	2.0	17.5	2.4
Rural Sector	T	6,629,254	5,661,223	596,622	66,547	299,023	5,839
	%	100.0	85.4	9.0	1.0	4.5	0.1
	M	3,385,467	2,880,072	301,435	40,100	160,494	3,366
	%	100.0	85.1	8.9	1.2	4.7	0.1
	F	3,243,787	2,781,151	295,187	26,447	138,529	2,473
	%	100.0	85.7	9.1	0.8	4.3	0.1

TABLE 5 - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										Post Graduate Degree/Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	Passed G.C.F.(A/L)/H.N.C.E.	Degree			
Sri Lanka	T	6,534,884	751,583	2,159,448	1,510,761	1,136,158	788,964	154,292	27,632	6,046	
	%	100.0	11.5	33.0	23.1	17.4	12.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	
	M	3,333,926	277,202	1,151,488	819,562	595,864	394,962	74,391	16,154	4,303	
	%	100.0	8.3	34.5	24.6	17.9	11.9	2.2	0.5	0.1	
Colombo	F	3,200,958	474,381	1,007,960	691,199	540,294	394,002	79,901	11,478	1,743	
	%	100.0	14.8	31.5	21.6	16.9	12.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	
	T	305,753	21,480	71,449	72,851	68,753	56,719	9,666	3,630	1,205	
	%	100.0	7.0	23.4	23.8	22.5	18.5	3.2	1.2	0.4	
Gampaha	M	155,407	7,866	37,465	38,249	34,635	29,901	4,539	1,895	857	
	%	100.0	5.1	24.1	24.6	22.3	19.2	2.9	1.2	0.6	
	F	150,346	13,614	33,984	34,602	34,118	26,818	5,127	1,735	348	
	%	100.0	9.1	22.6	23.0	22.7	17.8	3.4	1.2	0.2	
Kalutara	T	385,681	22,803	89,274	91,196	92,202	71,585	15,366	2,534	721	
	%	100.0	5.9	23.1	23.6	23.9	18.6	4.0	0.7	0.2	
	M	196,349	9,150	45,183	46,586	50,036	35,278	8,029	1,426	661	
	%	100.0	4.7	23.0	23.7	25.5	18.0	4.1	0.7	0.3	
Kandy	F	189,332	13,653	44,091	44,610	42,166	36,307	7,337	1,108	60	
	%	100.0	7.2	23.3	23.5	22.3	19.2	3.9	0.6	0.0	
	T	254,828	16,466	74,843	64,849	56,045	33,093	7,866	1,413	253	
	%	100.0	6.5	29.4	25.4	22.0	13.0	3.1	0.5	0.1	
Kandy	M	129,999	6,156	37,389	33,379	31,837	16,784	3,745	513	196	
	%	100.0	4.7	28.8	25.7	24.5	12.9	2.9	0.4	0.1	
	F	124,829	10,310	37,454	31,470	24,208	16,309	4,121	900	57	
	%	100.0	8.3	30.0	25.2	19.4	13.1	3.3	0.7	0.0	
Kandy	T	434,573	54,266	133,466	91,838	82,322	59,706	11,194	1,519	262	
	%	100.0	12.5	30.7	21.1	18.9	13.7	2.6	0.4	0.1	
	M	215,735	17,340	69,067	49,791	40,948	32,583	4,817	1,019	170	
	%	100.0	8.0	32.0	23.1	19.0	15.1	2.2	0.5	0.1	
Kandy	F	218,838	36,926	64,399	42,047	41,374	27,123	6,377	500	92	
	%	100.0	16.9	29.4	19.2	18.9	12.4	2.9	0.2	0.1	

TABLE 5 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										Post Graduate Degree/Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E. (O/L)/N.C.F.F.	Passed G.C.E. (A/L)/H.N.C.F.	Degree			
Matale	T	183,023	23,517	75,391	42,894	22,642	15,835	2,495	249		
	%	100.0	12.9	41.2	23.4	12.4	8.6	1.4	0.1		
	M	93,904	9,068	40,411	24,413	10,387	8,013	1,363	249		
	%	100.0	9.7	43.0	26.0	11.1	8.5	1.4	0.3		
	F	89,119	14,449	34,980	18,481	12,255	7,822	1,132	-		
	%	100.0	16.2	39.3	20.7	13.7	8.8	1.3	-		
Nuwara Eliya	T	126,330	15,431	39,634	31,919	21,996	14,481	2,033	836		
	%	100.0	12.2	31.4	25.3	17.4	11.5	1.6	0.6		
	M	63,962	4,444	20,275	19,341	10,686	7,692	942	582		
	%	100.0	7.0	31.7	30.2	16.7	12.0	1.5	0.9		
	F	62,368	10,987	19,359	12,578	11,310	6,789	1,091	254		
	%	100.0	17.6	31.0	20.2	18.1	10.9	1.8	0.4		
Galle	T	365,106	33,194	110,723	78,010	68,406	53,972	17,058	2,125	1,618	
	%	100.0	9.1	30.3	21.3	18.7	14.8	4.7	0.6	0.5	
	M	177,587	13,762	56,015	40,713	34,218	24,899	5,856	1,131	993	
	%	100.0	7.8	31.5	22.9	19.3	14.0	3.3	0.6	0.6	
	F	187,519	19,432	54,708	37,297	34,188	29,073	11,202	994	625	
	%	100.0	10.4	29.2	19.9	18.2	15.5	6.0	0.5	0.3	
Matara	T	353,371	36,100	103,803	85,354	68,787	47,893	9,816	1,551	67	
	%	100.0	10.2	29.4	24.2	19.5	13.5	2.8	0.4	0.0	
	M	170,559	10,084	56,135	43,211	34,746	20,161	5,228	927	67	
	%	100.0	5.9	32.9	25.3	20.4	11.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	
	F	182,812	26,016	47,668	42,143	34,041	27,732	4,588	624	-	
	%	100.0	14.2	26.1	23.1	18.6	15.2	2.5	0.3	-	
Hambantota	T	285,634	41,721	120,776	58,430	33,198	24,546	6,014	949	-	
	%	100.0	14.6	42.3	20.5	11.6	8.6	2.1	0.3	-	
	M	144,911	11,853	69,455	31,725	17,801	10,852	2,498	727	-	
	%	100.0	8.2	47.9	21.9	12.3	7.5	1.7	0.5	-	
	F	140,723	29,868	51,321	26,705	15,397	13,694	3,516	222	-	
	%	100.0	21.2	36.4	18.9	11.1	9.7	2.6	0.1	-	

TABLE 5 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										Post Graduate Degree/Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E. (O/L)/N.C.G.E.	Passed G.C.E. (A/L)/H.N.C.E.	Degree			
Jaffna	T	292,697	17,121	88,059	69,862	59,977	45,552	10,530	1,507	89	
	%	100.0	5.9	30.1	23.9	20.5	15.5	3.6	0.5	0.0	
	M	143,658	7,546	43,972	31,197	30,809	23,859	5,516	670	89	
	%	100.0	5.2	30.6	21.7	21.5	16.6	3.8	0.5	0.1	
	F	149,039	9,575	44,087	38,665	29,168	21,693	5,014	837	-	
	%	100.0	6.4	29.6	25.9	19.6	14.5	3.4	0.6	-	
Mannar	T	58,905	4,397	19,994	17,886	8,784	5,699	1,934	211	-	
	%	100.0	7.5	33.9	30.4	14.9	9.7	3.3	0.3	-	
	M	30,960	1,943	10,348	9,295	4,759	3,407	1,044	164	-	
	%	100.0	6.3	33.4	30.0	15.4	11.0	3.4	0.5	-	
	F	27,945	2,454	9,646	8,591	4,025	2,292	890	47	-	
	%	100.0	8.8	34.5	30.7	14.4	8.2	3.2	0.2	-	
Vavuniya	T	51,013	6,001	18,431	14,339	6,389	5,043	755	55	-	
	%	100.0	11.8	36.1	28.1	12.5	9.9	1.5	0.1	-	
	M	25,472	2,253	9,315	7,229	3,578	2,639	412	46	-	
	%	100.0	8.8	36.6	28.4	14.0	10.4	1.6	0.2	-	
	F	25,541	3,748	9,116	7,110	2,811	2,404	343	9	-	
	%	100.0	14.7	35.7	27.8	11.0	9.4	1.3	0.1	-	
Mullaitivu	T	45,931	3,731	14,495	12,874	6,980	6,111	1,532	208	-	
	%	100.0	8.1	31.6	28.0	15.2	13.3	3.3	0.5	-	
	M	23,025	1,429	6,927	6,618	3,656	3,089	1,190	116	-	
	%	100.0	6.2	30.1	28.7	15.9	13.4	5.2	0.5	-	
	F	22,906	2,302	7,568	6,256	3,324	3,022	342	92	-	
	%	100.0	10.0	33.0	27.3	14.5	13.2	1.5	0.5	-	
Batticaloa	T	154,990	39,498	60,949	28,979	11,247	10,905	2,958	454	-	
	%	100.0	25.5	39.3	18.7	7.3	7.0	1.9	0.3	-	
	M	80,336	15,214	34,104	16,417	5,501	6,719	2,088	293	-	
	%	100.0	18.9	42.5	20.4	6.8	8.4	2.6	0.4	-	
	F	74,654	24,284	26,845	12,562	5,746	4,186	870	161	-	
	%	100.0	32.5	36.0	16.8	7.7	5.6	1.2	0.2	-	

TABLE 5 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION											Post Graduate Degree/Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E. (O/L)/N.C.G.E.	Passed G.C.F. (A/L)/H.N.C.E.	Degree				
Amparai	T	250,165	35,925	92,476	51,959	39,636	26,560	3,063	546	-		
	%	100.0	14.4	37.0	20.8	15.8	10.6	1.2	0.2	-		
	M	124,728	14,684	48,468	29,943	15,682	13,753	1,785	413	-		
	%	100.0	11.8	38.9	24.0	12.6	11.0	1.4	0.3	-		
Trincomalee	T	87,777	13,402	31,719	21,144	11,834	7,527	1,914	237	-		
	%	100.0	15.2	36.1	24.1	13.5	8.6	2.2	0.3	-		
	M	44,641	5,931	15,548	10,989	6,229	4,461	1,483	-	-		
	%	100.0	13.3	34.8	24.6	14.0	10.0	3.3	-	-		
Kurunegala	T	415,914	55,663	142,955	87,743	68,436	50,185	9,770	712	450		
	%	100.0	13.4	34.4	21.1	16.4	12.1	2.3	0.2	0.1		
	M	204,684	29,572	89,577	51,959	42,209	29,572	4,461	1,483	237	808	
	%	100.0	14.5	43.3	25.4	20.6	14.5	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	
Puttalam	T	119,882	11,213	42,076	33,874	19,286	11,823	768	599	243		
	%	100.0	9.3	35.1	28.3	16.1	9.9	0.6	0.5	0.2		
	M	60,941	7,743	21,144	13,402	8,777	5,931	1,483	413	-		
	%	100.0	12.7	34.4	21.8	14.4	9.7	2.4	0.7	-		
Anuradhapura	T	200,550	29,497	76,806	44,502	25,081	21,622	2,650	392	-		
	%	100.0	14.7	38.3	22.2	12.5	10.8	1.3	0.2	-		
	M	102,748	13,402	31,719	21,144	11,834	7,527	1,914	237	211		
	%	100.0	12.9	30.9	20.6	11.5	7.3	1.8	0.2	0.1		

TABLE 5 (CONTD.) - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										Post Graduate Degree/Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E. (O/L)/N.C.G.E.	Passed G.C.F. (A/L)/H.N.C.E.	Degree			
Polonnaruwa	T	157,605	16,864	57,564	39,742	25,338	15,765	2,117	215	-	
	%	100.0	10.7	36.5	25.2	16.1	10.0	1.4	0.1	-	
	M	84,236	7,698	32,222	22,782	12,819	7,662	933	120	-	
	%	100.0	9.1	38.3	27.0	15.2	9.1	1.1	0.2	-	
	F	73,369	9,166	25,342	16,960	12,519	8,103	1,184	95	-	
	%	100.0	12.5	34.5	23.1	17.1	11.1	1.6	0.1	-	
Badulla	T	322,550	65,861	107,066	62,663	53,353	27,020	5,973	392	222	
	%	100.0	20.4	33.2	19.4	16.5	8.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	
	M	172,740	23,105	62,966	36,879	31,391	14,429	3,514	345	111	
	%	100.0	13.4	36.5	21.3	18.2	8.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	
	F	149,810	42,756	44,100	25,784	21,962	12,591	2,459	47	111	
	%	100.0	28.5	29.4	17.2	14.7	8.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	
Moneragala	T	238,804	38,342	92,406	48,941	35,376	19,345	3,913	410	71	
	%	100.0	16.1	38.7	20.5	14.8	8.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	
	M	128,564	16,634	50,833	27,417	20,273	10,367	2,605	364	71	
	%	100.0	12.9	39.5	21.3	15.8	8.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	
	F	110,240	21,708	41,573	21,524	15,103	8,978	1,308	46	-	
	%	100.0	19.7	37.7	19.5	13.7	8.1	1.2	0.1	-	
Rathnapura	T	379,530	57,428	145,087	84,501	55,687	29,365	6,651	811	-	
	%	100.0	15.1	38.2	22.3	14.7	7.7	1.8	0.2	-	
	M	199,699	23,967	84,012	46,758	27,765	13,158	3,567	472	-	
	%	100.0	12.0	42.1	23.4	13.9	6.6	1.8	0.2	-	
	F	179,831	33,461	61,075	37,743	27,922	16,207	3,084	339	-	
	%	100.0	18.6	34.0	21.0	15.5	9.0	1.7	0.2	-	
Kegalle	T	303,626	29,081	73,250	67,435	70,485	51,723	9,331	2,045	276	
	%	100.0	9.6	24.1	22.2	23.2	17.0	3.1	0.7	0.1	
	M	156,666	7,593	39,342	37,569	40,227	25,256	5,104	1,299	276	
	%	100.0	4.8	25.1	24.0	25.7	16.1	3.3	0.8	0.2	
	F	146,960	21,488	33,908	29,866	30,258	26,467	4,227	746	-	
	%	100.0	14.6	23.1	20.3	20.6	18.0	2.9	0.5	-	

TABLE 6 . . . DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX FOR SECTORS.

SECTOR	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										Post Graduate Degree/ Diploma
	Total	No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8 or 9	Passed G.C.E.(O/L)/ N.C.G.K.	Passed G.C.F.(A/L)/ H.N.C.E.	Degree	Post Graduate Degree/ Diploma		
All Island	T	6,534,889	751,576	2,159,451	1,510,769	1,136,157	788,966	154,292	27,632	6,046	
	%	100.0	11.5	33.0	23.1	17.4	12.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	
	M	3,333,936	277,198	1,151,489	819,569	595,865	394,964	74,392	16,156	4,303	
	%	100.0	8.3	34.5	24.6	17.9	11.9	2.2	0.5	0.	
	F	3,200,953	474,378	1,007,962	691,200	540,292	394,002	79,900	11,476	1,743	
	%	100.0	14.8	31.5	21.6	16.9	12.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	
Urban Sector	T	606,663	48,553	163,578	140,908	128,254	99,414	18,242	6,129	1,585	
	%	100.0	8.0	27.0	23.2	21.1	16.4	3.0	1.0	0.3	
	M	305,494	15,267	86,400	74,942	64,431	50,932	9,036	3,463	1,023	
	%	100.0	5.0	28.3	24.5	21.1	16.7	3.0	1.1	0.3	
	F	301,169	33,286	77,178	65,966	63,823	48,482	9,206	2,666	562	
	%	100.0	11.0	25.6	21.9	21.2	16.1	3.1	0.9	0.2	
Rural Sector	T	5,928,226	703,023	1,995,873	1,369,861	1,007,903	689,552	136,050	21,503	4,461	
	%	100.0	11.8	33.7	23.1	17.0	11.6	2.3	0.4	0.1	
	M	3,028,442	261,931	1,065,089	744,627	531,434	344,032	65,356	12,693	3,280	
	%	100.0	8.6	35.2	24.6	17.5	11.4	2.2	0.4	0.1	
	F	2,899,784	441,092	930,784	625,234	476,469	345,520	70,694	8,810	1,181	
	%	100.0	15.2	32.1	21.6	16.4	11.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	

TABLE 7.1 - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX - ALL ISLAND.

ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
	Total			Employers			Own Account Workers			Unpaid Family Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	2,487,606	1,485,804	1,001,802	17,221	13,723	3,498	976,147	868,790	107,357	1,494,238	603,291	890,947
Other Agricultural Activities	1,727,591	1,083,080	644,511	13,833	11,613	2,220	1,007,269	794,261	213,008	706,489	277,206	429,283
Non-Agricultural Activities	506,571	344,659	161,912	-	-	-	341,069	272,635	68,434	165,502	72,024	93,478

Note: (i) Number of members engaged in different activities are not additive as one person could have engaged in more than one activity.

(ii) Employers are not covered in Non-Agricultural Activities.

TABLE 7.2 - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX - URBAN SECTOR

ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
	Total			Employers			Own Account Workers			Unpaid Family Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	60,064	43,741	16,323	1,647	1,608	39	28,254	24,234	4,020	30,163	17,899	12,264
Other Agricultural Activities	67,751	45,810	21,941	2,365	2,198	167	45,999	34,785	11,214	19,387	8,827	10,560
Non-Agricultural Activities	105,425	67,338	38,087	-	-	-	73,341	53,000	20,341	32,084	14,338	17,746

Note: (i) Number of members engaged in different activities are not additive as one person could have engaged in more than one activity.

(ii) Employers are not covered in Non-Agricultural Activities.

TABLE 7.3 - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX - RURAL SECTOR.

ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS											
	Total			Employers			Own Account Workers			Unpaid Family Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	2,427,542	1,442,063	985,479	15,574	12,115	3,459	947,893	844,556	103,337	1,464,075	585,392	878,683
Other Agricultural Activities	1,659,840	1,037,270	622,570	11,468	9,415	2,053	961,270	759,476	201,794	687,102	268,379	418,723
Non-Agricultural Activities	401,146	277,321	123,825	-	-	-	267,728	219,635	48,093	133,418	57,686	75,732

Note : (i) Number of members engaged in different activities are not additive as one person could have engaged in more than one activity.

(ii) Employers are not covered in Non-Agricultural Activities.

TABLE 8 - AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MONTH BY THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX - ALL ISLAND/SECTORS

ACTIVITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY											
	Employers			Own Account Workers			Unpaid Family Workers					
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All Island												
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	13	14	9	12	13	10	9	10	8	10	8	
Other Agricultural Activities	16	16	16	15	15	14	13	14	13	14	13	
Non-Agricultural Activities	-	-	-	21	21	21	20	19	21	19	21	
Urban Sector												
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	10	10	-	12	12	12	8	9	6	9	6	
Other Agricultural Activities	14	14	13	16	16	14	18	17	19	17	19	
Non-Agricultural Activities	-	-	-	22	22	23	22	20	23	20	23	
Rural Sector												
Seasonal Agricultural Activities	14	15	9	12	13	10	9	10	8	10	8	
Other Agricultural Activities	16	16	17	15	15	14	13	14	13	14	13	
Non-Agricultural Activities	-	-	-	21	21	20	20	19	21	19	21	

Note: Employers are not covered in Non-Agricultural Activities.

TABLE 9.1 - VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS ACQUIRED, DISPOSED, OWNED, OTHERWISE POSSESSED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF ASSET - ALL ISLAND
(In hundred thousands)

TYPE OF FIXED ASSET	OWNERSHIP (as of survey date)						USED FOR							
	Acquired during a Calendar Year	Disposed during a Calendar Year	Total	%	Owned	%	Otherwise Possessed	%	Total	%	Agricultural Activities	%	Non-Agricultural Activities	%
Total	4,339	1,431	499,333	100.0	390,330	78.2	109,003	21.8	499,333	100.0	460,921	92.3	38,412	7.7
Land	893	786	435,535	100.0	331,895	76.2	103,640	23.8	435,535	100.0	432,205	99.2	3,330	0.8
Building	390	*	17,996	100.0	14,762	82.0	3,234	18.0	17,996	100.0	3,103	17.2	14,893	82.8
Machinery	178	50	3,636	100.0	3,087	84.9	549	15.1	3,636	100.0	1,256	34.5	2,380	65.5
Furniture & Fixtures	46	*	2,142	100.0	2,018	94.2	124	5.8	2,142	100.0	55	2.6	2,087	97.4
Transport equipment														
Motor Vehicles	970	385	9,855	100.0	9,609	97.5	246	2.5	9,855	100.0	580	5.9	9,275	94.1
Bicycles	67	6	1,006	100.0	982	97.6	24	2.4	1,006	100.0	708	70.4	298	29.6
Boats	144	19	2,410	100.0	2,124	88.1	286	11.9	2,410	100.0	2,324	96.4	86	3.6
Other	741	109	12,273	100.0	12,000	97.8	273	2.2	12,273	100.0	8,825	71.9	3,448	28.1
Other equipment														
Fishing nets	109	1	981	100.0	950	96.8	31	3.2	981	100.0	972	99.1	9	0.9
Catering Equipment	2	*	131	100.0	130	99.2	1	0.8	131	100.0	9	6.9	122	93.1
Construction	11	1	176	100.0	172	97.7	4	2.3	176	100.0	2	1.1	174	98.9
Other	788	74	13,192	100.0	12,601	95.5	591	4.5	13,192	100.0	10,882	82.5	2,310	17.5

* less than 0.5

TABLE 9.2 - VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS ACQUIRED, DISPOSED, OWNED, OTHERWISE POSSESSED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF ASSET - URBAN SECTOR
(In hundred thousands)

TYPE OF FIXED ASSET	Acquired during a Calendar Year	Disposed during a Calendar Year	OWNERSHIP (as of survey date)						USED FOR					
			Total	%	Owed	%	Otherwise Possessed	%	Total	%	Agricultural Activities	%	Non-Agricultural Activities	%
Total	502	26	47,574	100.0	39,085	82.2	9,489	17.8	47,574	100.0	35,131	73.8	12,444	26.2
Land	5	*	34,858	100.0	28,173	80.8	6,685	19.2	34,858	100.0	32,897	94.4	1,961	5.6
Building	46	*	4,914	100.0	3,516	71.6	1,398	28.4	4,914	100.0	348	7.1	4,566	92.9
Machinery	30	*	402	100.0	370	92.0	32	8.0	402	100.0	51	12.7	351	87.3
Furniture & Fixtures	13	*	551	100.0	507	92.0	44	8.0	551	100.0	7	1.3	544	98.7
Transport equipment														
Motor Vehicles	78	*	3,114	100.0	3,000	96.3	114	3.7	3,114	100.0	34	1.1	3,080	98.9
Bicycles	5	*	88	100.0	85	96.6	3	3.4	88	100.0	44	50.0	44	50.0
Boats	66	19	525	100.0	409	77.9	116	22.1	525	100.0	456	86.9	69	13.1
Other	93	*	1,525	100.0	1,519	99.6	6	0.4	1,525	100.0	583	38.2	942	61.8
Other equipment														
Fishing nets	30	*	274	100.0	256	93.4	18	6.6	274	100.0	271	98.9	3	1.1
Catering Equip-ment	1	*	21	100.0	21	100.0	*	0.0	21	100.0	*	0.0	21	100.0
Construction	1	*	59	100.0	56	94.9	3	5.1	59	100.0	*	0.0	59	100.0
Other	134	7	1,243	100.0	1,173	94.4	70	5.6	1,243	100.0	440	35.4	803	64.6

* less than 0.5

TABLE 9.3 - VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS ACQUIRED, DISPOSED, OWNED, OTHERWISE POSSESSED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF ASSET - RURAL SECTOR
(In hundred thousands)

TYPE OF FIXED ASSET	Acquired during a Calendar Year	Disposed during a Calendar Year	OWNERSHIP (as of survey date)				USED FOR							
			Total	%	Owned	%	Otherwise Possessed	%	Total	%	Agricultural Activities	%	Non-Agricultural Activities	%
Total	3,837	1,405	451,759	100.0	351,245	77.8	100,514	22.2	451,759	100.0	425,789	94.2	25,970	5.8
Land	888	786	400,677	100.0	303,722	75.8	96,955	24.2	400,677	100.0	399,308	99.7	1,369	0.3
Building	344	*	13,082	100.0	11,246	86.0	1,836	14.0	13,082	100.0	2,755	21.0	10,327	79.0
Machinery	148	50	3,234	100.0	2,717	84.0	517	16.0	3,234	100.0	1,205	37.3	2,029	62.7
Furniture & Fixtures	33	*	1,591	100.0	1,511	95.0	80	5.0	1,591	100.0	48	3.0	1,543	97.0
Transport equipment														
Motor Vehicles	892	385	6,741	100.0	6,609	98.0	132	2.0	6,741	100.0	546	8.1	6,195	91.9
Bicycles	62	6	918	100.0	897	97.7	21	2.3	918	100.0	664	72.3	254	27.7
Boats	78	*	1,885	100.0	1,715	91.0	170	9.0	1,885	100.0	1,868	99.1	17	0.9
Other	648	109	10,748	100.0	10,481	97.5	267	2.5	10,748	100.0	8,242	76.7	2,506	23.3
Other equipment														
Fishing nets	79	1	707	100.0	694	98.2	13	1.8	707	100.0	701	99.2	6	0.8
Catering Equipment	1	*	110	100.0	109	99.1	1	0.9	110	100.0	8	7.3	102	92.7
Construction	10	1	117	100.0	116	99.1	1	0.9	117	100.0	2	1.7	115	98.3
Other	654	67	11,949	100.0	11,428	95.6	521	4.4	11,949	100.0	10,442	87.4	1,507	12.6

*less than 0.5

TABLE 10.1 - LOANS TAKEN FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AMOUNT RE-PAID, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AND INTEREST PAID DURING A CALENDAR YEAR BY SOURCE OF LOAN - ALL ISLAND (In thousands)

Source	Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Non-Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Amount Repaid Rs.	Amount Outstanding Rs.	Interest Paid Rs.
Total	758,254	100.0	350,211	100.0	630,556	705,560	134,658
Government	16,867	2.2	929	0.3	17,713	25,162	4,069
Banks	296,569	39.1	202,896	57.9	305,261	304,257	56,420
Co-operatives	23,571	3.1	1,929	0.6	10,560	22,601	2,360
Money lenders	244,114	32.2	41,697	11.9	150,253	168,937	60,523
Other	177,133	23.4	102,760	29.3	146,769	184,603	11,286

TABLE 10.2 - LOANS TAKEN FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AMOUNT RE-PAID, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AND INTEREST PAID DURING A CALENDAR YEAR BY SOURCE OF LOAN - URBAN SECTOR (In thousands)

Source	Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Non-Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Amount Repaid Rs.	Amount Outstanding Rs.	Interest Paid Rs.
Total	74,491	100.0	171,527	100.0	188,153	117,794	38,734
Government	281	0.4	65	0.0	5,830	7,474	2,185
Banks	32,230	43.3	130,043	75.8	142,437	39,206	23,843
Co-operatives	1,066	1.4	316	0.2	704	1,622	219
Money lenders	21,455	28.8	21,579	12.6	23,667	34,403	8,313
Other	19,459	26.1	19,524	11.4	15,515	35,089	4,174

TABLE 10.3 - LOANS TAKEN FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AMOUNT RE-PAID, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AND INTEREST PAID DURING A CALENDAR YEAR BY SOURCE OF LOAN - RURAL SECTOR

Source	Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Non-Agricultural Activities Rs.	%	Amount Repaid Rs.	Amount Outstanding Rs.	Interest Paid Rs.
Total	683,763	100.0	178,684	100.0	442,403	587,766	95,924
Government	16,586	2.4	864	0.5	11,883	17,688	1,684
Banks	264,339	38.6	72,853	40.8	162,824	265,051	32,577
Co-operatives	22,505	3.3	1,613	0.9	9,856	20,979	2,141
Money Lenders	222,659	32.6	20,118	11.2	126,586	134,534	52,210
Other	157,674	23.1	83,236	46.6	131,254	149,514	7,112

TABLE 11.1 - HIRED LABOUR EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - NUMBER OF PERSONDAYS WORKED PER MONTH BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

Major Activity	Total	%	Men	%	Women	%	Children	%
Agricultural Activities	106,542	100.0	62,234	58.5	39,357	36.9	4,901	4.6
(i) Seasonal crops	103,461	100.0	59,998	57.9	38,617	37.4	4,846	4.7
(ii) Non-seasonal crops, Livestock and Poultry, Fishing & Fish breeding, Forestry & Hunting	3,081	100.0	2,286	74.2	740	24.0	55	1.8
Non-Agricultural Activities	1,412	100.0	1,122	79.5	225	15.9	65	4.6

TABLE 11.2 - HIRED LABOUR EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - NUMBER OF PERSONDAYS WORKED PER MONTH BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - URBAN SECTOR

(In thousands)

Major Activity	Total	%	Men	%	Women	%	Children	%
Agricultural Activities	19,675	100.0	7,386	37.5	10,404	52.9	1,885	9.6
(i) Seasonal crops	19,432	100.0	7,193	37.0	10,368	53.4	1,871	9.6
(ii) Non-seasonal crops, Livestock and Poultry, Fishing & Fish breeding, Forestry & Hunting	243	100.0	193	79.4	36	14.8	14	5.8
Non-Agricultural Activities	330	100.0	287	86.9	31	9.4	12	3.7

TABLE 11.3 - HIRED LABOUR EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - NUMBER OF PERSONDAYS WORKED PER MONTH BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BY MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - RURAL SECTOR

(In thousands)

Major Activity	Total	%	Men	%	Women	%	Children	%
Agricultural Activities	86,867	100.0	54,898	63.2	28,953	33.3	3,016	3.5
(i) Seasonal crops	84,029	100.0	52,805	62.8	28,249	33.6	2,975	3.6
(ii) Non-seasonal crops, Livestock and Poultry, Fishing & Fish breeding, Forestry & Hunting	2,838	100.0	2,093	73.8	704	24.8	41	1.4
Non-Agricultural Activities	1,082	100.0	835	77.2	194	17.9	53	4.9

TABLE 12.1 - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY
INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - ALL ISLAND

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.
	Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.	Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.		
Total	2,106,081	2,127,734	136,911	135,866	449,656	436,449
1. Agricultural seeds and Seedlings						
Tea	-	-	4,143	4,850	-	-
Rubber	-	-	945	945	-	-
Coconut	-	-	1,496	1,496	-	-
Paddy	2,284,323	2,283,915	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1,147,166	1,152,360	-	-	-	-
Fruits	-	-	706	706	-	-
Other	2,155,244	2,183,145	8817	8811	-	-
2. Animal, Poultry and Fish feed						
Animal feed	-	-	6,642	6,466	-	-
Poultry feed	-	-	20,845	20,568	-	-
Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Agricultural products used for further processing						
Livestock used for slaughter	-	-	-	-	1,737	1,737
Other Agricultural products	3,696	3,696	105	105	69,897	69,871
4. Forest products used for further processing						
	-	-	14	14	3,471	3,745
5. Mineral products used for further processing						
	-	-	-	-	73,357	70,600
6. Semi-manufactured goods used for further processing						
	-	-	-	-	86,358	82,617
7. Explosives, Chemicals and Chemical products						
Explosives	103	103	-	-	129	129
Industrial chemicals	-	-	-	-	598	547
Dyes	-	-	9	9	554	500
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	819	816	2,730	2,171
Vaccines	-	-	205	205	87	56
Fertilizers	3,915,501	3,916,809	34,555	33,997	20	15
Pesticides, Fungicides and Insecticides	3,453,483	3,454,403	848	844	-	-
Synthetic Fibres	-	-	747	661	-	-
Other	93,018	92,983	1,229	882	2,421	2,339

TABLE 12.1 (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - ALL ISLAND

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding, Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
8. Other Manufactured goods used as inputs						
Food articles and Beverages used for catering	-	-	-	-	35485	34968
Furnishing, Bedding and Clothing materials	-	-	-	-	61	60
Finishing, Packing and Wrapping materials	564096	691540	373	365	6316	4702
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass ware and other Catering Equipment	--	-	-	-	837	903
Tyres, Tubes and Other Rubber products	20214	22894	237	237	3025	3010
Stationery and Other Consumable articles	-	-	-	-	8183	7756
Salt, Ica etc.	-	-	886	862	789	758
Other	4856	4956	1129	1086	26486	24988
9. Water, Electricity, Fuel and Lubricants						
Water	410	410	2	2	97	97
Electricity	743	743	118	118	3075	3075
Gas	-	-	-	-	756	675
Firewood	107821	108828	1217	891	10873	10408
Kerosene	100277	100118	16607	16538	3301	3240
Diesel	204928	204601	7809	7797	16110	15933
Petrol	171935	171921	1194	1188	8172	8144
Lubricants	80814	80746	1113	1092	2017	1990
Other	84996	84996	230	230	2822	2758
10. Building Materials						
Bricks and Tiles	-	-	-	-	929	948
Wood and Wood products	33	33	-	-	19989	19400
Glass, Ceramics and Other Clay products	-	-	39	39	52	47
Steel and Metal products	-	-	-	-	713	610
Paints and Other Finishing materials	-	-	-	-	466	266
Electrical fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement, Sand and Limestone	-	-	-	-	2388	2381
Other Building materials	194	194	72	72	812	764

TABLE 12.1 (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - ALL ISLAND

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.
	Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.	Purchased Ps.	Used Ps.		
11. Transportation						
Transportation of raw materials, Building materials, Chemicals, Fuel etc. used as inputs for economic activity	64368	72280	416	416	1890	1859
Transportation of agricultural produce	1416740	1417074	1839	1839	78	78
Transportation of fish	135	135	645	645	535	535
Transportation of livestock and livestock products	12	12	137	137	18	18
Transportation of mineral products	12	12	8	8	62	62
Transportation of manufactured goods	8902	8976	144	255	1706	1706
Transportation of goods used in trading	1556	1518	97	97	18972	18938
Transportation of persons in connection with the economic activity	1430	1448	25	25	1473	1472
Repair and Maintenance of transport equipment including taxes n.e.c.	28014	28021	1916	1916	5216	5054
12. Communication						
Postal, Telegraph and Telex services	379	379	38	38	204	201
Maintenance and Operation of telephones	-	-	-	-	160	160
Other communication facilities	4	4	2	2	24	24
13. Other Rents n.e.c.						
Rent for land	379094	379094	923	923	182	182
Rent for buildings	44376	44376	3	3	6331	6316
Rent for tractors	2104350	2136610	1722	1722	923	923
Rent for other machinery and equipment	105365	105287	832	832	677	677
Rent for furniture and fixtures	628	628	17	17	34	39
Other rents	1317574	1317983	6264	6263	4885	4911
14. Repair and Maintenance	139974	140582	6136	6120	6158	6149
15. Taxes, Tariff's etc.	63076	63170	357	357	1765	1764
16. Miscellaneous	432065	445162	2240	2359	3250	3172

TABLE 12.2 - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY
INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - URBAN SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
Total	1,456,235	1,456,277	119,045	18,956	104,100	99,633
1. Agricultural seeds and Seedlings						
Tea	=	-	62	62	-	-
Rubber	=	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut	-	-	182	182	-	-
Paddy	1,355,91	1,356,18	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	217,078	217,074	-	-	-	-
Fruits	-	-	2	2	-	-
Other	9,140	9,141	1,298	1,298	-	-
2. Animal, Poultry and Fish feed						
Animal feed	=	-	1,329	1,293	-	-
Poultry feed	-	-	1,620	1,598	-	-
Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Agricultural products used for further processing						
Livestock used for slaughter	-	-	-	-	613	613
Other Agricultural products	=	-	-	-	12,520	12,523
4. Forest products used for further processing						
Forest products used for further processing	-	-	-	-	408	406
5. Mineral products used for further processing						
Mineral products used for further processing	=	-	-	-	14,619	13,897
6. Semi-manufactured goods used for further processing						
Semi-manufactured goods used for further processing	-	-	-	-	9,074	8,450
7. Explosives, Chemicals and Chemical products						
Explosives	=	-	-	-	1	1
Industrial chemicals	-	-	-	-	234	215
Dyes	=	-	-	-	145	139
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	=	-	83	83	667	646
Vaccines	-	-	6	6	29	27
Fertilizers	270,870	270,866	3,290	3,289	20	15
Pesticides, Fungicides and Insecticides	224,996	225,118	125	119	-	-
Synthetic Fibres	=	-	98	92	-	-
Other	769	769	49	36	259	337

TABLE 12.2. (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - URBAN SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding, Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
8. Other Manufactured goods used as inputs						
Food articles and Beverages used for catering	=	-	-	-	8540	8478
Furnishing, Bedding and Clothing materials	-	-	-	-	32	32
Finishing, Packing and Wrapping materials	161233	161233	2	2	2796	1352
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass ware and other Catering Equipment	-	-	-	-	113	144
Tyres, Tubes and Other Rubber products	703	703	-	-	920	919
Stationery and Other Consumable articles	-	-	-	-	898	613
Salt, Ice etc.	-	-	187	187	166	163
Other	5	5	19	19	8618	7697
9. Water, Electricity, Fuel and Lubricants						
Water	13	13	2	2	32	32
Electricity	347	347	61	61	983	983
Gas	-	-	-	-	246	236
Firewood	-	-	29	26	1028	983
Kerosene	2753	2753	4818	4758	522	517
Diesel	1497	1,479	1365	1353	3779	3693
Petrol	168785	168785	324	323	3497	3478
Lubricants	402	391	150	144	467	458
Other	-	-	45	45	688	681
10. Building Materials						
Bricks and Tiles	-	-	-	-	719	738
Wood and Wood products	-	-	-	-	14966	14774
Glass, Ceramics and Other Clay products	-	-	39	39	44	39
Steel and Metal products	-	-	-	-	402	401
Paints and Other Finishing materials	-	-	-	-	49	49
Electrical fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement, Sand and Limestone	-	-	-	-	1470	1470
Other Building materials	-	-	-	-	210	210

TABLE 12.2. (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - URBAN SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
11. Transportation						
Transportation of raw materials, Building materials, Chemicals, Fuel etc. used as inputs for economic activity	18202	18202	37	37	433	428
Transportation of agricultural produce	43981	43981	58	58	8	8
Transportation of fish	83	83	162	162	320	320
Transportation of livestock and livestock products	-	-	-	-	4	4
Transportation of mineral products	-	-	8	8	30	30
Transportation of manufactured goods	29	29	-	-	306	306
Transportation of goods used in trading	40	2	6	6	3721	3669
Transportation of persons in connection with the economic activity	1060	1060	3	3	498	497
Repair and Maintenance of transport equipment including taxes n.e.c.	1016	1016	84	84	693	693
12. Communication						
Postal, Telegraph and Telex services	=	-	-	-	197	194
Maintenance and Operation of telephones	-	-	-	-	131	131
Other communication facilities	-	-	-	-	23	23
13. Other Rents n.e.c.						
Rent for land	7901	7901	305	305	63	63
Rent for buildings	-	-	-	-	2293	2278
Rent for tractors	70656	70668	2	2	-	-
Rent for other machinery and equipment	883	890	629	629	12	12
Rent for furniture and fixtures	22	22	-	-	5	5
Other rents	87218	87219	280	280	1270	1281
14. Repair and Maintenance	2043	2043	1576	1561	1492	1482
15. Taxes, Tariff's etc.	8126	7988	33	33	1393	1393
16. Miscellaneous	20793	20878	677	769	1434	1407

TABLE 12.3 : VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY
INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - RURAL SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
Total	19604580	19821068	117866	116910	345556	336816
1. Agricultural seeds and Seedlings						
Tea	-	-	4081	4788	-	-
Rubber	-	-	945	945	-	-
Coconut	-	-	1314	1314	-	-
Paddy	2707642	2703497	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	939088	935286	-	-	-	-
Fruits	-	-	704	704	-	-
Other	2146104	2174004	7519	7513	-	-
2. Animal, Poultry and Fish feed						
Animal feed	-	-	5313	5173	-	-
Poultry feed	-	-	19225	18970	-	-
Fish feed	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Agricultural products used for further processing						
Livestock used for slaughter	-	-	-	-	1124	1124
Other Agricultural products	3696	3696	105	105	57377	57348
4. Forest products used for further processing	-	-	14	14	3063	3340
5. Mineral products used for further processing	-	-	-	-	58738	56703
6. Semi-manufactured goods used for further processing	-	-	-	-	77284	74167
7. Explosives, Chemicals and Chemical products						
Explosives	103	103	-	-	128	128
Industrial chemicals	-	-	-	-	364	332
Dyes	-	-	9	9	409	361
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	736	733	2063	1525
Vaccines	-	-	199	199	58	29
Fertilizers	3644631	3645943	31265	30708	-	-
Pesticides, Fungicides and Insecticides	3228487	3229285	723	725	-	-
Synthetic Fibres	-	-	649	569	-	-
Other	92249	92214	1180	846	2162	2002

TABLE 12.3 (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - RURAL SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding, Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
8. Other Manufactured goods used as inputs						
Food articles and Beverages used for catering	-	-	-	-	26945	26490
Furnishing, Bedding and Clothing materials	-	-	-	-	29	28
Finishing, Packing and Wrapping materials	402863	539307	371	363	3520	3350
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass ware and other Catering Equipment	-	-	-	-	724	759
Tyres, Tubes and Other Rubber products	19511	22191	237	237	2105	2091
Stationery and Other Consumable articles	-	-	-	-	7285	7143
Salt, Ice etc.	-	-	698	675	623	595
Other	4851	4951	1110	1067	17868	17291
9. Water, Electricity, Fuel and Lubricants						
Water	397	397	-	-	65	65
Electricity	396	396	57	57	2092	2092
Gas	-	-	-	-	510	439
Firewood	107821	108828	1188	865	9845	9425
Kerosene	97524	97365	11789	11780	2779	2723
Diesel	203431	203122	6444	6444	12331	12240
Petrol	3150	3136	870	865	4675	4666
Lubricants	80412	80355	963	948	1550	1532
Other	84996	84996	185	185	2134	2077
10. Building Materials						
Bricks and Tiles	-	-	-	-	210	210
Wood and Wood products	33	33	-	-	5023	4626
Glass, Ceramics and Other Clay products	-	-	-	-	8	8
Steel and Metal products	-	-	-	-	311	209
Paints and Other Finishing materials	-	-	-	-	417	217
Electrical fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement, Sand and Limestone	-	-	-	-	918	911
Other Building materials	194	194	72	72	602	554

TABLE 12.3 (CONTD.) - VALUE OF INPUTS PURCHASED AND USED FOR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BY
INPUT ITEMS AND MAJOR ACTIVITY GROUPS - RURAL SECTOR

(in thousands)

INPUT ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES				NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PER MONTH	
	Seasonal crops per year		Non-seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding Forestry & Hunting per month		Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.
	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Used Rs.		
11. Transportation						
Transportation of raw materials, Building materials, Chemicals, Fuel etc. used as inputs for economic activity	46,166	54,078	379	379	1,457	1,431
Transportation of agricultural produce	1,372,759	1,373,093	1,781	1,780	70	70
Transportation of fish	52	52	483	483	215	215
Transportation of livestock and livestock products	12	12	137	137	14	14
Transportation of mineral products	12	12	-	-	32	32
Transportation of manufactured goods	8873	8947	144	255	1,400	1,400
Transportation of goods used in trading	1,516	1,516	91	91	15,251	15,269
Transportation of persons in connection with the economic activity	370	388	22	22	975	975
Repair and Maintenance of transport equipment including taxes n.e.c.	26,998	27,005	1,832	1,832	4,523	4,361
12. Communication						
Postal, Telegraph and Telex services	379	379	38	38	7	7
Maintenance and Operation of telephones	-	-	-	-	29	29
Other communication facilities	4	4	2	2	1	1
13. Other Rents n.e.c.						
Rent for land	3,371,193	3,371,193	618	618	119	119
Rent for buildings	44,376	44,376	3	3	4,038	4,038
Rent for tractors	2,033,694	2,065,942	1,720	1,720	923	923
Rent for other machinery and equipment	104,482	104,397	203	203	665	665
Rent for furniture and fixtures	606	606	17	17	29	34
Other rents	1,230,356	1,230,764	5,984	5,983	3,615	3,630
14. Repair and Maintenance	1,37,931	1,38,539	4,560	4,559	4,666	4,667
15. Taxes, Tariff's etc.	54,950	55,182	324	324	372	371
16. Miscellaneous	41,1272	42,4284	1,563	1,590	1,816	1,765

TABLE 13.1 - SEASONAL CROPS (FOR TWO CULTIVATION SEASONS) - QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - ALL ISLAND
(In thousands)

Crop	Unit	Output	Given to Landlord	Consumed within the household	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Used for further processing	Sales Rs.
Paddy	Kg.	1,456,835	128,687	549,118	38,743	5,622	692,961
Kurakkan	Kg.	8,233	51	4,751	223	2	1,156
Cowpea	Kg.	8,734	4	2,723	95	7	5,643
Greengram	Kg.	4,806	12	1,257	82	2	3,355
Potatoes	Kg.	36,350	218	768	266	174	45,805
Onions	Kg.	18,073	*	554	109	76	16,119
Chillies	Kg.	49,994	60	1,303	145	36,169	11,500
Gingelly	Kg.	1,354	15	110	31	1	1,121
Vegetables	Kg.	150,586	1,282	13,741	1,808	113	140,438

* less than 0.5

TABLE 13.2 - SEASONAL CROPS (FOR TWO CULTIVATION SEASONS) - QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - URBAN SECTOR
(In thousands)

Crop	Unit	Output	Given to Landlord	Consumed within the household	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Used for further processing	Sales Rs.
Paddy	Kg.	60,726	2,197	14,728	1,905	27	39,392
Kurakkan	Kg.	3	*	2	*	*	*
Cowpea	Kg.	4	*	4	*	*	-
Greengram	Kg.	9	*	6	*	*	3
Potatoes	Kg.	11,028	*	132	40	*	22,467
Onions	Kg.	1,016	*	52	15	*	583
Chillies	Kg.	1,380	*	71	6	983	323
Gingelly	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	Kg.	6,531	7	523	64	*	5,754

* less than 0.5

TABLE 13.3 - SEASONAL CROPS(FOR TWO CULTIVATION SEASONS) - QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - RURAL SECTOR
(In thousands)

Crop	Unit	Output	Given to Landlord	Consumed within the household	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Used for further processing	Sales Rs.
Paddy	Kg.	1,396,109	126,490	534,390	36,838	5,595	653,569
Kurakkan	Kg.	8,230	51	4,749	223	2	1,156
Cowpea	Kg.	8,730	4	2,719	95	7	5,643
Greengram	Kg.	4,797	12	1,251	82	2	3,352
Potatoes	Kg.	25,322	218	636	226	174	24,338
Onions	Kg.	17,057	*	502	94	76	15,536
Chillies	Kg.	48,614	60	1,232	139	35,186	11,177
Gingelly	Kg.	1,354	15	110	31	1	1,121
Vegetables	Kg.	144,055	1,275	13,218	1,744	113	134,684

* less than 0.5

TABLE 14 - SEASONAL CROPS(FOR TWO CULTIVATION SEASONS) - QUANTITY OF SALES BY MARKETING AGENCY AND TYPE OF CROP - ALL ISLAND
(In thousands)

Crop	Marketing Agency													
	Total		Government		Co-operative		Factories		Traders		Final Consumer		Other	
	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%	Quantity Kg	%
Paddy	692,961	100.0	34,382	5.0	61,147	8.8	10,530	1.5	563,227	81.3	4,639	0.7	19,036	2.7
Kurakkan	1,156	100.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	1,049	90.7	107	9.3	*	0.0
Cowpea	5,643	100.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	47	0.8	5,527	98.0	69	1.2	*	0.0
Greengram	3,356	100.0	*	0.0	8	0.2	*	0.0	3,324	99.1	24	0.7	*	0.0
Potatoes	46,805	100.0	159	0.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	44,035	94.1	214	0.5	2,397	5.1
Onions	16,120	100.0	*	0.0	36	0.2	*	0.0	15,772	97.8	257	1.6	55	0.4
Chillies	11,500	100.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	11,445	99.5	54	0.5	1	0.0
Gingelly	1,121	100.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	1,115	99.4	3	0.3	3	0.3
Vegetables	140,438	100.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	135,095	96.2	1,344	1.0	3,999	2.8

TABLE 15.1 - NON-SEASONAL CROPS(PER MONTH) - AREA CULTIVATED, QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands).

Crop	Area owned acres	Area cultivated acres	Number of trees/vines	Unit of quantity	Output	Quantity given away to landlord	Quantity consumed in the household	Quantity transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Quantity used for further processing	Sales Rs.	Stock +
Total	897	946	n.a.	Kg.	12756	1	10	*	*	12949	138
Tea		106	n.a.								
Rubber		134	n.a.	Kg.	2579	28	8	123	251	2439	299
Sheet/Latex		n.a.	n.a.		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other Products											
Coconut		530	2829	No.	109052	1613	27540	1899	870	71550	10062
Nuts		n.a.	n.a.		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other Products											
Spices											
Cinnamon		29	70	Kg.	529	9	2	7	*	501	19
Cardamon		1	7	Kg.	9	*	*	*	*	9	*
Cloves		3	414	Kg.	30	*	*	*	*	20	13
Pepper		11	1145	Kg.	284	*	22	2	2	295	42
Condiments		-	n.a.		**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		11	806	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fruits											
Papaw		2	484	No.	1359	14	951	72	*	329	14
Pineapple		3	4	No.	317	1	61	25	*	237	1
Plantain		68	5790	bunch	1468	6	375	26	3	1063	253
Mango		1	650	No.	10396	*	3548	1125	*	5752	*
Oranges		1	235	No.	1380	*	297	150	18	931	3
Avocado		*	136	No.	767	*	319	58	*	334	17
Other		8	606		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Flowers		*	n.a.	No.	722	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	707	n.a.
Other											
Betal		2	3668	No.	276069	1998	16157	2215	*	258261	34
Arcanuts		6	2368	No.	35280	137	4415	636	203	24036	5493
Other		30	1011		**	**	**	**	**	**	**

* Less than 0.5.

** Quantities were measured in different units.

+ as of survey date.

n.a.- not applicable

TABLE 15.2 - NON-SEASONAL CROPS(PER MONTH) - AREA CULTIVATED, QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - URBAN SECTOR

(in thousands)

Crop	Area owned acres	Area cultivated acres	Number of trees/vines	Unit of quantity	Output	Quantity given away to landlord	Quantity consumed in the household	Quantity transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Quantity used for further processing	Sales Rs.	Stock ⁺
Total	45	48			54	*	*	*	*	82	*
Tea	1	1	n.a.	Kg.							
Rubber	5	5	n.a.	Kg.	94	10	*	*	*	92	8
Sheet/Latex	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other products											
Cocconut	36	36	94	No.	9,120	28	1,149	147	.9	6742	1975
Nuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other Products											
Spices											
Cinnamon	1	1	*	Kg.	10	*	*	*	*	10	*
Cardamom	*	*	-	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloves	*	*	2	Kg.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pepper	*	*	7	Kg.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Condiments	-	-	n.a.	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	*	*	13	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fruits											
Papaw	*	*	13	No.	29	2	20	1	*	18	*
Pineapple	-	-	-	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantain	1	1	108	bunch	53	*	12	1	*	38	2
Mango	*	*	20	No.	134	*	57	24	*	54	*
Oranges	*	*	3	No.	1	*	1	*	*	*	*
Avocado	*	*	3	No.	190	*	116	10	*	64	*
Other	*	*	66		**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Flowers	*	*	n.a.	No.	318	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	311	n.a.
Other											
Betal	*	*	1	No.	1340	*	179	20	*	205	*
Arecanuts	*	*	23	No.	113	*	14	*	*	99	*
Other	4	4	22		**	**	**	**	**	**	**

* less than 0.5

** Quantities were measured in different units

+ as of survey date.

n.a. - not applicable

TABLE 15.3 - NON-SEASONAL CROPS(PER MONTH) - AREA CULTIVATED, QUANTITIES OF OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF CROP - RURAL SECTOR

(In thousands)

Crop	Area owned acres	Area cultivated acres	Number of trees/vines	Unit of quantity	Output	Quantity given away to landlอร์ด	Quantity consumed in the household	Quantity transferred to others as gifts, loans, etc.	Quantity used for further processing	Sales	Stock*
Total	852	698	n.s.	Kg.	12,702	1	10	*	*	12,867	138
Tea	105	105	n.s.	Kg.	2,485	18	8	123	251	2347	291
Rubber	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Sheet/Latex	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other Products	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Coconut	494	494	2735	No.	99,932	1,585	26,391	1,752	861	64,808	8,087
Nuts	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	No.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other products	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	No.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Spices	28	28	70	Kg.	519	9	2	7	*	491	19
Cinnamon	1	1	7	Kg.	9	*	*	*	*	9	*
Cardamon	3	3	412	Kg.	30	*	*	*	*	20	13
Gloves	11	11	1138	Kg.	284	*	22	2	2	295	42
Pepper	-	-	n.s.	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Condiments	11	11	793	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	Kg.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fruits	2	2	471	No.	1330	12	931	71	*	311	14
Papaw	3	3	4	No.	317	1	61	25	*	237	1
Pineapple	67	67	5682	bunch	1415	6	363	25	3	1025	251
Plantain	1	1	630	No.	10262	*	3,491	1101	*	5698	*
Mango	1	1	232	No.	1379	*	296	150	18	931	3
Oranges	*	*	133	No.	577	*	203	48	*	270	17
Avocado	8	8	540	No.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other	*	*	n.s.	No.	404	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	396	n.s.
Flowers	2	2	3667	No.	274729	1098	15978	2195	*	258056	24
Other	6	6	2345	No.	35167	137	4401	636	203	23937	5493
Betal	26	26	989	No.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Arecannts											
Other											

* less than 0.5.

** Quantities were measured in different units.

+ as of survey date.

n.s. - not applicable

TABLE 16 - LIVESTOCK (PER YEAR) - CHANGES OF LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DURING A YEAR BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

Type of Livestock	Stock at the beginning of the year		Born during the year		Dead during the year		Purchased during the year		Sold during the year		Slaughtered during the year		Received as gifts, loans etc. and otherwise lost		Given away as gifts, loans etc. and otherwise lost		Stock ⁺	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total	4,059	914	705	783	752	60	22	156	4,105									
Cattle	825	208	85	18	62	-	9	28	885									
Buffaloes	418	90	60	4	25	-	1	7	421									
Goats	251	76	32	4	36	-	2	6	239									
Pigs	9	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	11									
Poultry	2,554	534	505	755	626	58	10	115	2,549									
Other	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	-									

+ as of survey date

TABLE 17.1 - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (PER MONTH) - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCT - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

Livestock Product	Unit or Quantity		Output		Consumed within the household		Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.		Sales		Stock ⁺	
	Quantity	Value ₱.	Quantity	Value ₱.	Quantity	Value ₱.	Quantity	Value ₱.	Quantity	Value ₱.	Quantity	Value ₱.
Total		62,342		18,888		468		41,531		4,945		
1. Meat												
Cattle	kg	62	29	451	-	33	513	-	-			
Goats	kg	9	-	-	-	9	208	-	-			
Pigs	kg	3	*	5	-	3	62	-	-			
Poultry	kg	48	37	761	-	32	673	-	-			
2. Other Products												
Eggs	No	25,457	3,937	5,319	54	21,276	1,027	1,283				
Milk	Lt	7,096	3,521	11,592	94	3,308	2	3				
Curd	No	441	82	506	13	391	1	3				
Other		*	*	294	-	*	*	396	3,656			

* less than 0.5
+ as of survey date

TABLE 17.2 - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS(PER MONTH) - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCT - URBAN SECTOR

(In thousands).

Livestock Product	Unit or Quantity	Output		Consumed within the household		Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.		Sales		Stock +	
		Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.
Total			5418		1691		23		3717		358
1. Meat											
Cattle	Kg.	23	358	23	358	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other Products											
Eggs	No.	1,895	2,435	349	463	6	8	1,528	1,949	67	87
Milk	Lt.	588	2,510	230	855	3	15	374	1,719	1	1
Other		*	115	*	15	-	-	*	49	*	270

* Less than 0.5

+ as of survey date

TABLE 17.3 - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS(PER MONTH) - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCT - RURAL SECTOR

(in thousands)

Livestock Product	Unit or Quantity	Output		Consumed within the household		Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.		Sales		Stock +	
		Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.	Quantity	Value ₦.
Total			56,924		17,197		445		37,814		4,587
1. Meat											
Cattle	kg	39	607	6	93	-	-	33	513	-	-
Goats	kg	9	208	-	-	-	-	9	208	-	-
Pigs	kg	3	67	*	5	-	-	3	62	-	-
Poultry	kg	48	977	37	761	-	-	32	673	-	-
2. Other Products											
Eggs	No	23,562	29,637	3,588	4,856	48	62	19,748	24,466	960	1,196
Milk	Lt	6,508	21,401	3,291	10,697	91	305	2,934	9,238	1	2
Card	No	441	2,621	82	506	13	78	391	2,307	1	3
Other		*	1,406	*	279	-	-	*	347	*	3,386

* less than 0.5

+ as of survey date

TABLE 18.1 - FISHING AND FISH BREEDING(PER MONTH) - QUANTITIES OF CATCH/OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY ITEM - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

ITEM	Catch/Output Kg.	Consumed within the household Kg.	Transferred to others/as gifts loans etc. Kg.	Used for drying, salting etc. Kg.	Sales Kg.	Stock ⁺ Kg.
Total	20,513	1,092	321	5,948	23,659	59
Coastal fish - Large	5,998	256	116	1,002	7,937	1
- Small	10,840	574	164	4,657	11,984	2
Inland fish	943	154	17	245	541	*
Lobsters, Crabs, Cuttle fish, Prawns etc.	1,017	74	9	44	1,189	1
Dry fish, Salt fish etc.	1,715	34	15	-	2,008	55

* less than 0.5

+ as of survey date

TABLE 18.2 - FISHING AND FISH BREEDING(PER MONTH) - QUANTITIES OF CATCH/OUTPUT
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY ITEM - URBAN SECTOR

(In thousands)

ITEM	Catch/Output Kg.	Consumed within the household Kg.	Transferred to others as gifts loans etc. Kg.	Used for drying, salting etc. Kg.	Sales Kg.	Stock ⁺ Kg.
Total	4,456	387	83	3,446	6,860	10
Coastal fish - Large	842	52	23	15	1,849	-
- Small	2,512	296	54	3,404	3,814	-
Inland fish	40	12	1	-	31	*
Lobsters, Crabs, Cuttle fish, Prawns etc.	202	21	5	27	319	-
Dry fish, Salt fish etc.	860	6	-	-	847	10

* Less than 0.5

+ as of survey date.

TABLE 18.3 - FISHING AND FISH BREEDING(PER MONTH) - QUANTITIES OF CATCH/OUTPUT,
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC. BY ITEM - RURAL SECTOR

(In thousands)

ITEM	Catch/Output Kg.	Consumed within the household Kg.	Transferred to others as gifts loans etc. Kg.	Used for drying salting etc. Kg.	Sales Kg.	Stock ⁺ Kg.
Total	16,057	705	238	2,502	16,799	49
Coastal fish - Large	5,156	204	93	987	6,088	1
- Small	8,328	278	110	1,253	8,170	2
Inland fish	903	142	16	245	510	-
Lobsters, Crabs, Cuttle fish, Prawns etc.	815	53	4	17	870	1
Dry fish, Salt fish etc.	855	28	15	-	1,161	45

+ as of survey date

TABLE 19 - MINING AND QUARRYING(PER MONTH)-QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OUTPUT,
SALES ETC. BY TYPE OF MINERAL - ALL ISLAND
(In thousands)

Type of mineral	Unit of Quantity	Output		Used for further Processing		Sales		Stock	
		Quantity	Value ₨.	Quantity	Value ₨.	Quantity	Value ₨.	Quantity	Value ₨.
Total			16,623		170		3,670		1,347
Gems	carat	46	14,245	-	-	16	1,462	4	1,281
Limestone	Kg.	520	1,300	2	4	518	1,296	-	-
Stone	cubes	4	937	**	166	3	771	**	66
Sand	cubes	**	14	-	-	**	14	-	-
Other		**	12	-	-	**	12	-	-
Processed Products		**	115	-	-	**	115	-	-

Since no households were selected into the sample from Urban Sector which carryout Mining and Quarrying activities, these figures refer to Rural Sector only

** Less than 0.5

+ as of survey date

TABLE 20.1 - MANUFACTURING (PER MONTH)-VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY TYPE OF PRODUCT - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

Product	Output	Consumed within the household	Used for further Processing	Sales	Stock +
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco	194,567	13,089	1,627	203,151	5,366
Textile, Wearing apparel and Leather Industries	43,817	272	13	42,397	5,521
Manufacture of Wood and Wood products including Furniture	24,841	1,931	365	24,007	13,655
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products Printing and publishing	1,665	12	-	2,842	11
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic production	3,255	-	-	2,856	4,922
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal	18,034	1	-	17,291	2,314
Basic Metal Industries	1,686	-	-	1,686	42
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment	11,537	836	15	11,886	1,481
Other Manufacturing Industries	81,655	-	-	81,599	2,047

+ as of Survey date

TABLE 20.2 - MANUFACTURING (PER MONTH)-VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY TYPE OF PRODUCT - URBAN SECTOR

(In thousands)

Product	Output	Consumed within the household	Used for further Processing	Sales	Stock +
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco	22,489	912	4	21,539	395
Textile, Wearing apparel and Leather industries	7,533	17	-	7,225	483
Manufacture of Wood and Wood products including Furniture	6,436	55	178	6,563	6,609
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products, Printing and publishing	404	-	-	82	1
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic production	2,803	-	-	2,535	4,695
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral products, except products of Petroleum and Coal	1,042	-	-	1,399	648
Basic Metal industries	795	-	-	795	16
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal products, Machinery and Equipment	1,921	836	-	2,200	549
Other Manufacturing industries	14,353	-	-	14,367	1,269

+ as of Survey date

TABLE 20.3 - MANUFACTURING (PER MONTH)-VALUE OF OUTPUT, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY TYPE OF PRODUCT - RURAL SECTOR

(In thousands)

Product	Output	Consumed within the household	Used for further Processing	Sales	Stock ⁺
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco	172,077	12,177	1,623	181,614	4,971
Textile, Wearing apparel and Leather industries	36,282	255	13	35,173	5,039
Manufacture of Wood and Wood products including Furniture	18,407	1,876	187	17,443	7,046
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products Printing and publishing	1,261	12	-	2,759	10
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic production	451	-	-	321	226
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral products, except products of Petroleum and Coal	16,992	1	-	15,893	1,666
Basic Metal industries	891	-	-	891	26
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal products, Machinery and Equipment	9,617	-	15	9,686	932
Other Manufacturing industries	67,302	-	-	67,232	778

+ as of Survey date

TABLE 21.1 - CONSTRUCTION(WORK DONE DURING A MONTH) - NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS PUT IN, COST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE FOR OWN USE AND AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE FOR OTHERS(INCLUDING COST OF MATERIALS) BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION - ALL ISLAND

(In thousands)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	OWN USE		FOR OTHERS	
	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour if any)	Cost of materials used Rs.	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour, if any)	Amount received in payment for work done(including cost of material inputs) Rs.
Total	14	1368	593	48936
Buildings	13	1255	426	37103
Drainages	-	-	3	138
Wells, Pumps and taps	-	-	43	1941
Repairs, painting, White-washing etc.	1	113	93	6911
Other	-	-	28	2843

TABLE 21.2 - CONSTRUCTION(WORK DONE DURING A MONTH) - NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS PUT IN, COST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE FOR OWN USE AND AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE FOR OTHERS(INCLUDING COST OF MATERIALS) BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION - URBAN SECTORS

(In thousands)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	OWN USE		FOR OTHERS	
	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour if any)	Cost of materials used Rs.	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour, if any)	Amount received in payment for work done(including cost of material inputs) Rs.
Total	1	113	86	21,555
Buildings	-	-	45	16,683
Drainages	-	-	-	-
Wells, Pumps and taps	-	-	-	-
Repairs, painting, White-washing etc.	1	113	30	3,941
Other	-	-	11	931

TABLE 21.3 - CONSTRUCTION(WORK DONE DURING A MONTH) - NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS PUT IN, COST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE FOR OWN USE AND AMOUNT RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE FOR OTHERS(INCLUDING COST OF MATERIALS) BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION - RURAL SECTOR.

(In thousands)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	OWN USE		FOR OTHERS	
	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour if any)	Cost of materials used Rs.	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour, if any)	Amount received in payment for work done(including cost of material inputs) Rs.
Total	13	1,255	507	27,381
Buildings	13	1,255	381	20,420
Drainages	-	-	3	138
Wells, Pumps and taps	-	-	43	1,941
Repairs, painting, White-washing etc.	-	-	63	2,970
Other	-	-	17	1,912

TABLE 22.1 - TRADE (PER MONTH) - TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY MAIN BRANCH OF TRADE - ALL ISLAND.

(In thousands)

Main branch of trade	Purchases Rs.	Consumed within household Rs.	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Rs.	Sales Rs.	Making charges Rs.	Stock ⁺ Rs.
Total	948,469	43,516	23,839	1,083,815	116	621,847
Groceries	389,267	32,361	11,376	423,446	-	307,259
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	166,526	7,285	2,443	202,513	-	47,565
Textile goods, Leather products, Rubber and Plastic products	47,828	451	9,179	46,837	-	56,400
Drugs and Pharmaceu- ticals	3,273	145	9	2,392	-	9,529
Cosmetics and Articles of Personal care	1,422	31	-	1,710	-	-
Stationery, Books, Magazines etc.	10,893	14	3	11,648	-	3,879
Building materials, Hardware etc.	43,658	52	-	45,150	-	32,310
Jewellery (Gold, Silver etc.)	10,229	-	-	15,819	116	20,787
Other	275,373	3,117	829	334,300	-	144,118

+ as of survey date

TABLE 22.2 - TRADE (PER MONTH) - TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY MAIN BRANCH OF TRADE - URBAN SECTOR

(In thousands)

Main branch of trade	Purchases Rs.	Consumed within household Rs.	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Rs.	Sales Rs.	Making charges Rs.	Stock ⁺ Rs.
Total	260,050	6,702	1,536	310,451	71	175,649
Groceries	51,591	4,487	707	65,945	-	50,564
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	43,724	1,070	516	53,170	-	8,313
Textile goods, Leather products, Rubber and Plastic products	14,682	139	258	17,065	-	12,260
Drugs and Pharmaceu- ticals	1,801	-	-	1,370	-	8,276
Cosmetics and Articles of Personal care	1,358	31	-	1,630	-	-
Stationery, Books, Magazines etc.	1,213	14	3	758	-	2,266
Building materials, Hardware etc.	33,678	31	-	35,081	-	16,842
Jewellery (Gold, Silver etc.)	5,975	-	-	9,372	71	15,685
Other	106,028	930	52	126,060	-	61,443

+ as of survey date

TABLE 22.3 - TRADE (PER MONTH) - TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES, HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, SALES ETC.
BY MAIN BRANCH OF TRADE - RURAL SECTOR

(In thousands)

Main branch of trade	Purchases Rs.	Consumed within household Rs.	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Rs.	Sales Rs.	Making charges Rs.	Stock ⁺ Rs.
Total	688,419	36,814	22,303	773,364	45	446,198
Groceries	337,676	27,874	10,669	357,501	-	256,695
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	122,802	6,215	1,927	149,343	-	39,252
Textile goods, Leather products, Rubber and Plastic products	33,146	312	8,921	29,772	-	44,140
Drugs and Pharmaceu- ticals	1,472	145	9	1,022	-	1,253
Cosmetics and Articles of Personal care	64	-	-	80	-	-
Stationery, Books, Magazines etc.	9,680	-	-	10,890	-	1,613
Building materials, Hardware etc.	9,980	21	-	10,069	-	15,468
Jewellery (Gold, Silver etc.)	4,254	-	-	6,447	45	5,102
Other	169,345	2,247	777	208,240	-	82,675

+ as of survey date

TABLE 23.1 - TRANSPORT (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND QUANTITY OF GOODS TRANSPORTED AND THE RECEIPTS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE - ALL ISLAND (In thousands)

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles owned/leased	Vehicle miles driven	Number of passengers transported	Goods transported Tons	Receipts from passenger transport Ps.	Receipts from goods transport Ps.
Total	15	12,337	3,452	480	33,042	28,294
Mechanical						
Bus/coach	1	4,714	3,037	3	22,838	515
Car	3	1,652	222	*	8,018	27
Scooter taxi	*	162	35	*	407	*
Tractor	1	302	7	101	21	5,096
Lorry/Truck	3	4,076	*	250	5	18,487
Boat	*	13	3	*	15	301
Other	1	225	137	4	862	663
Manual	*	1	*	*	*	18
Animal drawn	6	392	11	122	76	3,187

* less than 0.5

TABLE 23.2 - TRANSPORT (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND QUANTITY OF GOODS TRANSPORTED AND THE RECEIPTS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE - URBAN SECTOR (In thousands)

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles owned/leased	Vehicle miles driven	Number of passengers transported	Goods transported Tons	Receipts from passenger transport Ps.	Receipts from goods transport Ps.
Total	2	4,725	1,419	189	9,793	7,319
Mechanical						
Bus/coach	*	2,707	1,277	*	6,252	*
Car	1	575	109	*	3,146	*
Scooter taxi	*	92	20	*	297	*
Tractor	*	115	*	81	*	2,627
Lorry/Truck	1	1,137	*	105	5	4,226
Boat	*	1	3	*	15	*
Other	*	68	6	1	72	309
Manual	*	1	*	*	*	18
Animal drawn	*	29	4	2	6	139

* less than 0.5

TABLE 23.3 - TRANSPORT (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND QUANTITY OF GOODS TRANSPORTED AND THE RECEIPTS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE - RURAL SECTOR

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles owned/leased	Vehicle miles driven	Number of passengers transported	Goods transported Tons	Receipts from passenger transport Fr.	Receipts from goods transport Fr.
Total	13	7,612	2,033	291	23,249	20,975
Mechanical						
Bus/coach	1	2,007	1,760	3	16,586	515
Car	2	1,077	113	*	5,672	27
Scooter taxi	*	70	15	*	110	*
Tractor	1	187	7	20	21	2,469
Lorry/Truck	2	3,739	*	145	*	14,261
Boat	*	12	*	*	*	301
Other	1	157	131	3	720	354
Manual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal drawn	6	363	7	120	70	3,648

* less than 0.5

TABLE 24 - GUEST HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, BARS,
COFFEE SHOPS, TEA SHOPS ETC. (PER MONTH) -
NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED AND THE
RECEIPTS BY TYPE OF SERVICE
PROVIDED - ALL ISLAND (In thousands)

Type of Service Provided	Number of Meals Served	Receipts from Sales & Services Rs.
Lodging	*	139
Boarding	30	184
Liquor	*	74
Food and related beverages	3,691	37,821
Other Services	*	5,221

*less than 0.5

TABLE 25.1 - SERVICES (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED
AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY TYPE OF SERVICE
PROVIDED - ALL ISLAND (In thousands)

Type of service provided	Number of Clients Served	Amount received Rs.
Real estate	*	209
Business	63	5,444
Medical, Dental, Health and Veterinary	625	7,437
Educational	135	2,436
Recreational and Cultural	90	6,168
Repair	495	12,922
Other Services	2,927	58,886

*less than 0.5

TABLE 25.2 - SERVICES (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED
AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY TYPE OF SERVICE
PROVIDED - URBAN SECTOR (In thousands)

Type of service provided	Number of Clients Served	Amount received Rs.
Real estate	*	156
Business	14	4,133
Medical, Dental, Health and Veterinary	125	2,296
Educational	79	1,330
Recreational and Cultural	84	5,776
Repair	163	4,857
Other Services	776	17,616

*less than 0.5

TABLE 25.3 - SERVICES (PER MONTH) - NUMBER OF CLIENTS SERVED
AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY TYPE OF SERVICE
PROVIDED - RURAL SECTOR (In thousands)

Type of service provided	Number of Clients Served	Amount received Rs.
Real estate	*	53
Business	49	1,311
Medical, Dental, Health and Veterinary	500	5,141
Educational	56	1,106
Recreational and Cultural	6	392
Repair	332	8,065
Other Services	2,151	41,270

*less than 0.5

APPENDIX

II

**CONFIDENTIAL**

All information collected in
this survey is under the
Statistics Ordinance and is
Confidential

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/85

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD
SAMPLE SURVEY PROGRAMME

SURVEY SCHEDULE

DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Ministry of Plan Implementation
Sri Lanka

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Serial Number	Name, all persons in the household including those who are temporarily absent. (include Boarders, Lodgers and Domestic servants. Exclude temporary visitors)	Relationship to head of household	Sex	Age (as at last birthday)	Race	Religion	Level of Education (For persons 5 years & over)	Marital Status	Did s(he) work for pay, profit or family gain in any seasonal Agricultural activity during last year? Yes - 1 No - 2 → GO to Col. 13	Did s(he) do any work as an employer, own account worker or unpaid family worker? Yes - 1 No - 2 → GO to Col. 13	Employment status code	Number of days worked in seasonal Agricultural activities in self-employment	
												During last Calendar Month	During last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

CODES

* last year - last two cultivation seasons, Maha-Yala or Yala-Maha

Column 3

Relationship to head of household

- Head of household 1
- Wife/Husband 2
- Son/Daughter 3
- Parent 4
- Other relative 5
- Domestic servant 6
- Boarder/lodger 7
- Other 9

Column 4

- Sex
- Male 1
- Female 2

Column 6

- Race
- Sinhalese 1
- Sri Lanka Tamil 2
- Indian Tamil 3
- Sri Lanka Moor 4
- Malay 5
- Burgher 6
- Other 9

Column 7

- Religion
- Buddhist 1
- Hindu 2
- Muslim 3
- Roman Catholic or Other Christian 4
- Other 9

For Office Use only	
Month	Unique household Serial Number

For persons 10 years & Over

13	Did s(he) work for pay, profit or family gain in any other Agricultural activity during last calendar month? Yes - 1 No - 2 → Go to Col. 19	
	14	Did s(he) do any work as an employer, own account worker or unpaid family worker? Yes - 1 No - 2 → Go to Col. 19
Employment status code		
15	Non-seasonal Crops	Number of days worked in self-employment during last calendar month
16	Livestock and Poultry farming	
17	Fishing and Fish breeding	
18	Forestry and Hunting	
19	Did s(he) work for pay, profit or family gain in any Non-Agricultural activity during last calendar month? Yes - 1 No - 2 → Go to next person	
	20	Did s(he) do any work as an own account worker or as an unpaid family worker? Yes - 1 No - 2 → Go to next person
Employment status code		
21	Mining and Quarrying	Number of days worked in Non-Agricultural activities during last calendar month as an own account worker or unpaid family worker
22	Manufacturing	
23	Construction	
24	Trade	
25	Transport	
26	Guest Houses, Restaurants etc.	
27	Services	

Column 8
Level of Education

- No Schooling 1
- Grade 1 - 4 2
- Grade 5 - 7 3
- Grade 8 or 9 4
- Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)/NCE 5
- Passed G.C.E. (A.L.)/HNCE 6
- Degree 7
- Post graduate degree/Diploma 8

Column 9
Marital Status

- Never Married 1
- Married 2
- Widowed 3
- Divorced 4
- Separated 5

Column 11, 14 & 20
Employment status code

- Employer 1
- Own account worker 2
- Unpaid family worker 3

SECTION 2

2.1- FIXED ASSETS USED FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Item	Code	Acquired during the last calendar year (Rs.)	Disposed off during the last calendar year (Rs.)	Owned as of date (Rs.)	Otherwise possessed as of date (Rs.)	Used for	
						Agricultural activities (Rs.)	Non-Agricultural activities (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Land	10						
Building	20						
Machinery	30						
Furniture and Fixtures	40						
Transport equipment	50						
Motor vehicles	51						
Bicycles	52						
Boats	53						
Other	54						
Other Equipment	60						
Fishing nets	61						
Catering equipment	62						
Construction equipment	63						
Other	64						

2.2 - LOANS TAKEN FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Source	Code	Taken During the last calendar year for...		Re-paid during the last calendar year (Rs.)	Outstanding at the end of the last calendar year (Rs.)	Interest paid during the last calendar year (Rs.)
		Agricultural activities (Rs.)	Non-Agricultural activities (Rs.)			
1		2	3	4	5	6
Government	1					
Banks	2					
Co-operatives	3					
Money-lenders	4					
Other	5					
Total						

2.3 - HIRED LABOUR EMPLOYED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	Agricultural Activities						Non-Agricultural activities		
	Seasonal Crops Last Year*			Non-Seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fishbreeding, Forestry & Hunting Last calendar month			Last calendar month		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Number of persons regularly employed									
Number of person -days worked by									
i. Regular employees									
ii. Casual workers									
Remuneration paid									
i. in cash (Rs.)									
ii. in kind (Rs.)									
Value of perquisites provided, if any (Rs.)									

* Last year - Last two cultivation seasons, Maha - Yala or Yala - Maha

+ Children - those who are under 15 years

Input Item	Code	Agricultural Activities				Non-Agricultural activities				
		Seasonal Crops (Last Year)**		Non-Seasonal crops, Livestock & Poultry, Fishing & Fish breeding, Forestry & Hunting (Last calendar month)		Non-Agricultural activities (Last calendar month)				
		Purchased during the period (Rs.)	*Source Code	Used during the period (Rs.)	Purchased during the period (Rs.)	*Source Code	Used during the period (Rs.)	Purchased during the period (Rs.)	*Source Code	Used during the period (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2.4.11 Transportation	110									
(i) Transportation of raw materials, building materials, chemicals, fuel etc. used as inputs for economic activity.	111									
(ii) Transportation of agricultural produce	112									
(iii) Transportation of fish	113									
(iv) Transportation of livestock and livestock products	114									
(v) Transportation of mineral products	115									
(vi) Transportation of manufactured goods	116									
(vii) Transportation of goods used in trading	117									
(viii) Transportation of persons in connection with the economic activity	118									
(ix) Repair and Maintenance of transport, equipment including taxes n.e.c.	119									
2.4.12 Communication	120									
(i) Postal, telegraph and telex services.	121									
(ii) Maintenance and operation of telephones	122									
(iii) Other communication facilities.	123									
2.4.13 Other Rents n.e.c.	130									
(i) Rent for land	131									
(ii) Rent for buildings	132									
(iii) Rent for tractors	133									
(iv) Rent for other machinery and equipment	134									
(v) Rent for furniture and fixtures	135									
(vi) Other rents	136									
2.4.14 Repair and Maintenance	140									
2.4.15 Taxes, tariff's etc.	150									
2.4.16 Miscellaneous	160									
Total										

** Last year - Last two cultivation seasons, Maha - Yala or Yala - Maha

* Source Codes

Government	1	Retailers	4
Co-operatives	2	Middlemen	5
Wholesalers	3	Others	6

Note:

Record in the attached working sheet the quantities and values, which went into the derivation of the values entered in the input block for verification.

SECTION 3

CURRENT OPERATIONS, OUTPUT AND SALES

3.1- AGRICULTURE

3.1.1 (a) - SEASONAL CROPS (LAST YEAR)**

Crop	Code	Area Owned			Area used for cultivation			Number of times crop raised	Output Qty. (kg)	Given away to the landlord Qty. (kg)	Consumed within the household Qty. (kg)	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Qty. (kg)	Used for further processing Qty. (kg)
		A	R	P	A	R	P						
1		2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy	01												
Kurakkan	02												
Cow-pea	03												
Green-gram	04												
Potatoes	05												
Onions	06												
Chillies	07												
Gingelly	08												
Vegetables	09												
Other	10												
Processed Products	20												
Total													

**last year - last two cultivation seasons, Maha - Yala or Yala - Maha

3.1.1 (a) Contd. - SALES

Crop	Code	Total Sales		Sold to												Stock as of date Qty. (kg)
				Government		Co-operatives		Factories		Traders		Final consumers		Others		
		Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Val. (Rs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Paddy	01															
Kurakkan	02															
Cow-pea	03															
Green gram	04															
Potatoes	05															
Onions	06															
Chillies	07															
Gingelly	08															
Vegetables	09															
Other	10															
Processed Products	20															

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any...

Percentage share of this household in the output..... %

3.1.2 - NON-SEASONAL CROPS - (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Crop	Code	Area Owned			Area Cultivated			No. of trees Vines	Output		Given away to the landlord.	Consumed within the household	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Used for further processing	Sold			Stock as of date
		A	R	P	A	R	P		Unit	Qty.					Qty.	Qty.	Qty.	
1		2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tea	10								kg.									
Rubber-Sheet/Latex	21								kg.									
- Other products	22																	
Coconut-Nuts	31								No.									
-Other products	32																	
Spices	40																	
Cinnamon	41								kg.									
Cardamom	42								kg.									
Cloves	43								kg.									
Pepper	44								kg.									
Condiments	45								kg.									
Other	46																	
Processed Products	47																	
Fruits	50																	
Papaw	51								No.									
Pineapple	52								No.									
Plantain	53								bun									
Mango	54								No.									
Oranges	55								No.									
Avocado	56								No.									
Other	57																	
Processed Products	58																	
Flowers	60								No.									
Other	70																	
Betel	71								No.									
Arecanuts	72								No.									
Tobacco	73								kg.									
Other	74																	
Processed Products	75																	
Total																		

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any

Percentage share of this household in the out put..... %

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| * Agency Codes | Government | 1 | Traders | 4 |
| | Co-operatives | 2 | Final Consumer | 5 |
| | Factories | 3 | Others | 6 |

3.1.3 (a) - LIVESTOCK (LAST CALENDAR YEAR)

Type of Stock	Code	Stock at the beginning of the year	Born during the year	Dead during the year	Purchased during the year		Sold during the year		Slaughtered during the year	Received as gifts, loans etc.	Given away as gifts, loans etc.	Otherwise lost during the year	Stock at the end of the year	Used as draught animals
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cattle	1													
Buffaloes	2													
Goats	3													
Pigs	4													
Poultry	5													
Other	6													

3.1.3 (b) - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Product	Code	Unit	Output Qty.	Consumed within the household Qty.	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Qty.	Sold			Left in cold storage as of date Qty.
						Qty	Value (Rs.)	Agency Code*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat	10								
Cattle	11	kg.							
Buffaloes	12	kg.							
Goats	13	kg.							
Pigs	14	kg.							
Poultry	15	kg.							
Other	16	kg.							
Other Products	20								
Eggs	21	No.							
Milk	22	Lt.							
Curd	23	No.							
Other	24								

Number of other households, involved in this activity as partners, if any....

--	--

Percentage share of this household in the out put.....

		%
--	--	---

*Agency Codes

Government	1	Traders	4
Co-operatives	2	Final Consumer	5
Factories	3	Others	6

3.1.4 - FISHING AND FISH BREEDING (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Item	Code	Catch/ Output Qty. kg.	Consumed within the household Qty. kg.	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc. Qty. kg.	Used for drying, salting etc Qty. kg.	Sold			Left in storage as of date Qty. kg.
						Qty. kg.	Value (Rs.)	Agency Code*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coastal fish - Large	1								
- Small	2								
Inland fish	3								
Lobsters, Crabs, Cuttle fish, Prawns etc.	4								
Dry fish, Salt fish etc.	5								

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any....

Percentage share of this household in the output

3.1.5 - FORESTRY AND HUNTING, (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Item	Code	Gathered/ Hunted Qty. kg.	Consumed within the household Qty. kg.	Used for further processing Qty. kg.	Sold			Left in stock as of date Qty. kg.
					Qty. kg.	Value (Rs.)	Agency Code*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Firewood	1							
Fruits	2							
Bee honey	3							
Herbs	4							
Animals	5							
Other	6							
Processed Products	9							

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any...

Percentage share of this household in the output.....

* Agency Codes

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Government | 1 | Final consumers | 5 |
| Co-operatives | 2 | Others | 6 |
| Factories | 3 | | |
| Traders | 4 | | |

3.2 NON-AGRICULTURE

3.2.1 - MINING AND QUARRYING (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Item	Code	Output		Used for further Processing Qty.	Sold			Stock as of date Qty.
		Unit	Qty.		Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Agency Code*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gems	1	carat						
Limestone	2	kg.						
Stone	3	cubes						
Clay	4	cubes						
Sand	5	cubes						
Other	6							
Processed Products	9							

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any....

Percentage share of this household in the output..... %

3.2.2 - MANUFACTURING (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Product	Code (for office use)	Output		Consumed within the household Qty.	Used for further processing Qty.	Sold			Stock as of date Qty.
		Unit	Qty.			Qty.	Value (Rs.)	Agency Code*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Processed products	99								

Is this activity carried out within the household premises?..... 1
 at some other place?..... 2

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any...

Percentage share of this household in the output %

* Agency Codes

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| Government | 1 | Traders | 4 |
| Co-operatives | 2 | Final Consumer | 5 |
| Factories | 3 | Others | 6 |

3.2.3 - CONSTRUCTION (WORK DONE DURING LAST THREE CALENDAR MONTHS)

Type of Construction	Code	Own Use		For others		
		Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour, if any)	Cost of materials used (Rs.)	For whom (Code)*	Number of person-days put-in (including hired labour, if any)	Amount received in payment for work done (including cost of material inputs) (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5	6
Buildings	1					
Roads and Bridges	2					
Drainages	3					
Irrigation	4					
Wells, Pumps and taps	5					
Land improvements	6					
Repairs, painting, White-washing etc.	7					
Other	8					

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any...
 Percentage share of this household in the output.....

x

* Codes

Government 1
 Local bodies 2
 Private individuals or institutions 3

3.2.4 - TRADE (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Main Branch of Trade	Code	Purchases	Consumed within household	Transferred to others as gifts, loans etc.	Sales	Trade margin (%)	Making charges (Rs.)	Value of stocks as of date (Rs.)
		Value (Rs.)	value (Rs.)	(Rs.)	Value (Rs.)			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Groceries	1							
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2							
Textile goods, Leather products, Rubber and Plastic products	3							
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	4							
Cosmetics and articles of personal care	5							
Stationery, Books, Magazines etc.	6							
Building materials, Hardware etc.	7							
Jewellery (Gold, Silver etc.)	8							
Other	9							

Is this activity carried out within the household premises?.....
 at some other place?.....
 Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any.
 Percentage share of this household in the output.....

1	
2	
	%

3.2.5 - TRANSPORT (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Type of Vehicle	Code	Number of vehicles Owned/ leased	Vehicle miles driven	Number of passengers transported	Goods transported (Tons)	Receipts from	
						Passenger transport (Rs.)	goods transport (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Mechanical							
Bus/Coach	1						
Car	2						
Scooter taxi	3						
Tractor	4						
Lorry/Truck	5						
Boat	6						
Other	7						
Manual	8						
Animal drawn	9						

Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any....
 Percentage share of this household in the output.....

	%

3.2.6 - GUEST HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, BARS, COFFEE SHOPS, TEA SHOPS ETC.
(LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Type of Service Provided	Code	Number of beds available	Number of bed days occupied	Number of meals served	Receipts from sales and services (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5
Lodging	1				
Boarding	2				
Laundry	3				
Liquor	4				
Food and related beverages	5				
Other services	6				

Is this activity carried out within the household premises?..... 1
 at some other place?..... 2
 Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any..
 Percentage share of this household in the output..... %

3.2.7 - SERVICES (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)

Type of Service Provided	Code	Number of clients served	Amount received (Rs.)
1		2	3
Real estate	01		
Business	02		
Medical, Dental, Health and veterinary	03		
Educational	04		
Recreational and cultural	05		
Repair	06		
Other services	07		

Is this activity carried out within the household premises?..... 1
 at some other place?..... 2
 Number of other households involved in this activity as partners, if any..
 Percentage share of this household in the output..... %

3.2.8 - PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD (to be filled by Head Office)
 In terms of the gross value of output Activity Code

Primary

Secondary

ALLOCATION OF CENSUS BLOCKS FOR URBAN AND RURAL SECTORS BY DISTRICT

APPENDIX III

DISTRICT	Number of own account workers in Agricultural/Non-Agricultural activities as at the Census of Population - 1981			Allocation on the basis of own account Agricultural workers	Allocation on the basis of own account Non-Agricultural workers	Total Sample (simple average of (5) & (6))	Sample for	
	Total	Agricultural Activities	Non-Agricultural Activities				Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Island	1,171,650	874,709	296,941	2,400	2,400	2,436	355	2,081
Colombo	50,120	10,601	39,519	29	319	168	115	53
Gampaha	55,585	21,604	33,981	59	275	168	31	137
Kalutara	41,126	23,243	17,803	64	145	108	19	89
Kandy	72,503	49,331	23,172	135	187	156	12	144
Matale	42,502	36,278	6,224	100	50	72	4	68
Nuwara Eliya	14,818	10,376	4,442	28	36	60	5	55
Galle	44,018	22,996	21,022	63	170	120	18	102
Matara	38,815	26,025	12,790	71	103	84	8	76
Hambantota	61,478	52,212	9,266	143	75	108	7	101
Jaffna	62,762	41,619	21,143	114	171	144	34	110
Mannar	14,885	11,841	3,044	33	25	48	3	45
Vavuniya	11,225	9,450	1,775	26	14	48	7	41
Mullativu	10,057	9,187	870	25	07	36	3	33
Batticaloa	27,938	19,281	8,657	53	70	60	10	50
Ampara	39,328	33,129	6,199	91	50	72	6	66
Trincomalee	19,593	15,957	3,636	44	29	60	12	48
Kurunegala	158,671	137,141	21,530	376	174	180	26	154
Puttalam	49,434	38,079	11,355	104	92	96	11	85
Anuradhapura	110,157	101,183	8,974	278	72	180	4	176
Pollonnaruwa	41,578	37,762	3,816	104	31	72	2	70
Badulla	53,446	47,054	6,392	129	52	96	3	93
Monaragala	51,583	47,714	3,869	131	31	84	1	83
Ratnapura	63,677	48,018	15,659	132	127	132	8	124
Kegalle	36,351	24,628	11,723	68	95	84	6	78

APPENDIX IV - ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE BLOCKS FOR THE SURVEY BY MONTHS (INCLUDING REVISED ALLOCATION)

XX

DISTRICT	URBAN BLOCKS														RURAL BLOCKS																																	
	Allocation for the first 6 months						Allocation for the last 6 months (original)						Original Allocation-all 12 mths.	Allocation for the last 6 months (revised)						Revised Allocation-all 12 mths.	Allocation for the first 6 months						Allocation for the last 6 months (original)						Original Allocation-all 12 mths.	Allocation for the last 6 months (revised)						Revised Allocation-all 12 mths.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11		12	Total	7	8	9	10		11	12	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8		9	10	11	12	Total	7		8	9	10	11	12	Total		
Colombo	10	9	10	9	10	10	58	10	9	10	9	10	9	57	115	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	57	115	5	4	5	4	5	4	27	5	4	5	4	4	4	28	53	5	4	5	4	4	4	26	53
Gampaha	2	3	2	3	2	3	15	3	3	2	3	2	3	16	31	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	23	38	11	12	11	12	11	12	69	11	11	11	12	11	12	68	137	10	10	11	10	10	10	61	130	
Kalutara	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	10	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	17	27	8	7	8	7	7	7	44	8	7	8	7	8	7	45	89	6	6	6	7	6	6	37	81	
Kandy	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15	31	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	144	10	11	10	11	10	11	63	136	
Natale	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	9	11	5	6	5	6	6	6	34	5	6	5	6	6	6	34	68	5	4	5	4	5	4	27	61		
Nuwara Eliya	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	5	5	4	5	4	5	28	4	5	4	5	4	5	27	55	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	52		
Galle	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	27	8	8	9	8	9	8	50	9	9	9	8	9	8	52	102	7	7	8	7	7	7	43	93	
Natara	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	11	7	6	6	7	6	6	38	7	6	6	7	6	6	38	76	6	6	5	6	6	6	35	73		
Hambantota	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	7	2	2	2	1	2	2	11	14	8	9	8	8	9	8	50	8	9	8	8	9	9	51	101	7	8	7	8	7	7	44	94		
Jaffna	3	3	2	3	3	3	17	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	34	5	4	4	5	5	5	28	45	9	9	10	9	9	10	56	9	9	9	9	9	9	54	110	7	7	8	7	7	7	43	99		
Mannar	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	23	4	3	4	4	3	4	22	45	4	4	3	4	3	4	22	45		
Vavuniya	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	7	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	14	3	4	3	3	4	3	20	3	4	4	3	4	3	21	41	2	3	2	2	3	2	14	34		
Mullativu	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	2	3	3	2	3	3	16	33	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	32		
Batticaloa	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	17	4	4	4	5	4	4	25	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	50	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	43		
Ampara	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	11	5	6	5	6	5	6	33	5	5	6	6	5	6	33	66	5	4	5	5	4	5	28	61		
Trincomalee	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	2	3	2	2	3	3	15	21	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	48	2	3	2	3	3	2	15	39		
Kurunegala	2	2	2	2	2	3	13	3	2	2	2	2	2	13	26	2	2	2	2	3	2	13	26	13	12	13	12	13	13	76	13	13	13	13	13	13	78	154	13	13	13	13	13	13	78	154		
Puttalam	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	2	2	2	2	1	2	11	16	8	7	7	7	7	7	43	7	7	7	7	7	7	42	85	6	6	7	6	6	6	37	80		
Anuradhapura	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	15	17	14	15	15	14	15	15	88	14	15	15	14	15	15	88	176	13	13	12	12	13	12	75	163		
Pollonnaruwa	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	35	6	5	6	6	6	6	35	70	5	5	4	5	5	5	29	64		
Badulla	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	11	13	7	7	8	8	8	7	45	8	8	8	8	8	8	46	93	6	6	6	7	6	7	38	83		
Monaragala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	7	7	7	7	6	7	41	7	7	7	7	7	7	42	83	6	7	7	6	7	7	40	81		
Ratnapura	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	11	15	11	10	10	11	10	10	62	11	10	10	11	10	10	62	124	9	9	9	10	9	9	55	117		
Kegalle	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	8	6	7	7	6	7	7	40	6	7	6	6	7	6	38	78	6	6	6	6	6	6	36	76		
Total	29	30	29	29	30	30	177	30	30	30	29	30	29	178	355	53	52	53	52	53	53	316	493	173	174	173	173	174	104	173	173	174	173	174	174	104	173	381	150	151	150	151	150	150	903	1,943		

APPENDIX V - NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS
SURVEYED FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE SURVEY.

Survey month	Total	%	Households with Agricultural activities	%	Households with Non-Agricultural activities and both activities	%
April	1908	100.0	1343	70.4	565	29.6
May	1884	100.0	1364	72.4	520	27.6
June	1954	100.0	1334	68.3	620	31.7
July	2032	100.0	1301	64.0	731	36.0
August	1980	100.0	1352	68.3	628	31.7
September	1928	100.0	1279	66.3	649	33.7
Total	11686	100.0	7973	68.2	3713	31.8

APPENDIX VI EACF-1

Statistical Officer,

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/'85

The list of selected Census Blocks and the corresponding F1 forms which are to be updated in 1984, is sent herewith. The updated F1 forms along with the completed listing forms EALF, should be sent to reach the Sample Survey Division on or before the 28th of 1984.

Serial No.	A.C.A. Division	G.S. Division and Village	M.C/U.C/T.C and Ward No.	Name of Estate	Block No.	Remarks

Dept: of Census & Statistics.
 Sample Survey Division,
 No. 16, Barnes Place,
 Colombo 7.

Date:

.....
 for Director of Census & Statistics

APPENDIX VII

- EACF - 2

To all range S.II.
 Through S.O.

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/'85

The list of Selected Households to be surveyed in1984

District:- Census Block No:
 A.G.A. Division: M.C/U.C./T.C.:
 G.S. Division: Ward No.:
 Name of Village: Name of the Estate:

Serial No. of the household in EALF	Name of the head of the household	Address of the household	Sample reference No.

The completed survey schedules along with this form should be forwarded to your statistical officer on 1st 1984.

Dept: of Census & Statistics
 Sample Survey Division,
 No. 16, Barnes Place, Colombo 7.

Date:

.....
 for Director of Census & Statistics

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/1985
MONTHLY FIELD SUPERVISION REPORT - PRE-LISTING

EACF - 3

DISTRICT:.....

MONTH :.....

To be sent to reach the Sample Survey Division on or before 28th of each month.

A.G.A. Division	Name of S.I.	Urban: M.C./U.C./T.C & Ward No. Rural: G.S. Division & Village Estate: Name of Estate	Census Block No.	Whether the boundaries of the block have been identified correctly		No. of Households checked	Sample Reference No. of households checked	Quality of work done Grades *			Remarks
				Yes	No			A	B	C	

DATE:

* Grades A - Good
B - Satisfactory
C - Unsatisfactory

.....
STATISTICAL OFFICER

EACF 4

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/85
SURVEY PROGRESS REPORT

District:- Name of M.C./U.C./T.C./:-
A.G.A. Division:- Ward No.:-
G.S. Division:- Name:-
Village:-
Estate:-

Month
Census Block No.:
No. of Households surveyed by 15th of 1984/85

Remarks:- Signature of S.I.:-

Name of S.I.:- Date:-

This progress report should be sent to your S.O. by 16th of each month.

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/1985

EACF - 5

SURVEY PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT

Month:-

District:- To be sent to reach the Sample Survey Division on or before 25th of each month.

Name of S.I.	A.G.A.Division	Urban: M.C/U.C./T.C. & Ward No: Rural: G.S. Division & village Estate : Name of Estate	Census Block No.:	No. of house holds surveyed by 15th	Sample reference Nos.	Remarks

Date:

.....
Statistical Officer

EACF - 6

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES - 1984/1985

DISTRICT:

MONTHLY FIELD SUPERVISION REPORT - SURVEY

MONTH:

To be sent to the Sample Survey Division on or before

A.G.A. Division	Name of S.I.	Urban: M.C/U.C/T.C & Ward No.: Rural: G.S. Division & Village Estate: Name of Estate	Census Block No.	No. of House-holds checked	Sample Reference No. of Households	Quality of work done			Remarks
						Grades*			
						A	B	C	

Date:

- * Grade: A - Good
- B - Satisfactory
- C - Unsatisfactory

.....
Statistical Officer

EACF - 7

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES 1984/'85

Distribution of Survey Materials

Statistical Officer,
 District:
 Requirements for

The following Survey Materials are sent herewith. Please acknowledge* receipt.

Sample Survey Division.
 1984 for Director of Census & Statistics

Description	Quantity
1. List of Census Blocks EACF-1	
2. F 1 forms	
3. Listing Forms (EALF)	
4. S. II's Progress sheets(Survey) EACF - 4	
5. S.OO's Progress sheets(Survey) EACF - 5	
6. Letters to respondents	
7. Survey schedules (EAHS)	
8. Extra schedules	
9. S.OO's Field Supervision Record Sheets(Listing) EACF-3	
10. S. OO's Field Supervision Record-Sheets(Surveying)	
11. Form for distribution of survey materials to S.II	
EACF-6	
EACF-8	
12. Ballpoint Pens	
13. Case Covers	
14. Half Sheets	
15. Roneo Sheets	
16. Envelopes - Size 1	
2	
3	
17. Brown Paper(Sheets)	
18. Twine	

Received the above Survey Materials.

Date:

.....
 Signature of S.O.

* Please send one copy of this form, duly signed to the Sample Survey Division by return of post.

