



LABOUR FORCE
AND
SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY - 1985/86

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD
SAMPLE SURVEY PROGRAMME

INSTRUCTIONS TO STATISTICAL INVESTIGATORS
FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE

DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Ministry of Plan Implementation
Sri Lanka

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Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey - 1985/86

Introduction:

This survey is the third in the series of surveys conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics under the National Household Sample Survey Programme. First in the series was the Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey - 1980/81. The second is the survey of Household Economic Activities - 1984/85 which is being conducted at present. This survey will provide information on economic activities carried out by the unorganized household sector and will also give an estimate of the total contribution from this sector to the national economy.

The Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey - 1985/86 which will be conducted from April 1985 to March 1986 will provide comprehensive information on Labour Force characteristics, Income and Expenditure. Additional background information on demographic characteristics of the population will also be collected.

Current information on Labour Force are generally used (1) to study the situation and trends in employment, unemployment and underemployment, (2) to quantify the magnitude and distribution of employment opportunities needed at any point of time or over a given period of time, (3) to monitor the performance of employment programmes and of the economy in general and (4) to evaluate the impact of such programmes on unemployment and underemployment, income and the satisfaction of the basic needs. Labour Force surveys generally measure the activity status of individuals and cover in principal the entire target population including the self-employed, unemployed, unpaid family labour and the economically inactive. The fact that the economically inactive can only ^{be} reached through household survey gives it a unique advantage as a means for the measurement of the potential labour force and the degree of attachment of various groups to labour market activities.

The Labour Force schedule has been prepared in accordance with the conceptual frame work adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and endorsed by the International Labour Organisation. It provides for an investigation of the usual activity status to start with and

proceed with an investigation of the current activity and labour time disposition. In order to provide possible linkages with the past survey results, questions have been so framed as to provide building blocks for the preparation of estimates comparable with the past, ^{and} also to suit the requirements of different users. For instance if a user wants to define the components of the Labour Force in a different manner and get his estimate according to his definitions he could do so, as the data will be collected in a flexible manner.

In addition to labour force questions ~~some supplementary~~ questions have been included on children, youth and ~~women in order~~ to obtain information on matters of special concern in respect of those groups such as child participation in economic activities, out-of-school youth and problems of their employment, women's involvement in ~~quasi-economic activities and child care practices~~ in the case of employed women.

Income and expenditure data are required mainly to study the living conditions of the population, in particular, the poorer segment of the population. The information on income and expenditure usually serve one or more of the following objectives.

- (a) To obtain weights and other useful data for planning price collection or the construction or revision of consumer price indexes.
- (b) To supply basic data needed for policy making in connexion with social and economic planning and to facilitate determination of needs or the establishment of targets.
- (c) To provide data for assessing the impact on household living conditions of existing or proposed economic or social measures, particularly changes in the structure of household expenditures and in household consumption.
- (d) To provide data for estimating the redistributive effects of direct and indirect taxation and of a wide range of social benefits, on the situations of the various types of family.
- (e) To analyse the variations in levels of living

over a period of years and the disparities among households in the socio-economic groups, geographic areas, urban, rural and estate sectors etc.

- (f) To supplement the data available for use in compiling official estimates of household accounts in the system of national accounts and balances.
- (g) To furnish data on the distribution of household income and expenditure.

As such it could be seen that the range of goals which may be attributed to household income and expenditure data is very wide and different users will be interested in different aspects of the survey design. Although inquiries are undertaken with more than one objective in view, not all the objectives can be satisfied simultaneously in the design of the survey.

To allow for varying usages, the data are obtained in a flexible manner. In the case of income all the detailed components of household income as well as details on individual incomes from various sources will be collected. In the case of expenditure all the details of consumption as well as non-consumption expenditures will be collected. This will enable different users to use the information for different purposes.

The simultaneous collection of data on demographic characteristics, labour force characteristics, income and expenditure has the advantage of providing linkages between household income/expenditure and other related characteristics. For example household income/expenditure could be linked to employment and/or level of education of the head of the household, unemployment and under-employment could be linked with the level of living of the household etc.

This survey will cover all the districts in Sri Lanka and it has been designed to give estimates at district level. Estimates will also be provided for sectors namely Urban, Rural and Estate at all island level. A representative sample of 25,000 households will be selected for the survey by adopting a two-stage sample design, details of which will be given in chapter 2. This sample will be spread over a period of 12 months so that the number of households to be interviewed in each month in the entire island is approximately 2000. There are a number of advantages of

spreading samples in this manner.

- (i) It gives an even spread of sample throughout the year, which makes the results representative of the entire year. This is specially important because all three major subjects covered in this survey are effected by seasonal or other influences.
- (ii) The workload on the field staff will also be spread and as such they will be in a position to collect the data in a more efficient and effective manner.
- (iii) Spreading also makes it possible to provide estimates to various combinations of subround (survey months) for the study of seasonal variations. (However, it should be noted that if estimates of seasonal changes are considered important, collection of data from the same set of sampling units in different subrounds may have to be considered). In this survey the main emphasis is to obtain estimates for ^{the} entire year with adequate precision.
- (iv) Advance estimates for a sets of subrounds that is for instance say first 3 months or first 6 months could be obtained as the survey proceeds, so as to fulfil the needs of the data users without any delay.

The interviewers of this survey are the Statistical Investigators of the department. They are expected to study this training manual thoroughly before they go out to collect the data in the field. The chapter 2 deals with the general instructions to the interviewers regarding field procedure, possible sources of non-sampling errors and how to reduce them etc. The chapter 3 of the manual gives the sampling design and various other aspects related to sampling procedures used. Chapters 4 to 7 deals with concepts, definitions and instructions on filling the schedule.

1. to study the situation and trends in employment, unemployment and underemployment.
2. to quantify the magnitude and distribution of employment opportunities needed at any point of time and over a given period of time.
3. to monitor the performance of employment programmes and of the economy in general.
4. to evaluate the impact of such programmes on unemployment and underemployment, incomes and the satisfaction of basic needs.

-Chapter 2General Instructions to InterviewersIntroduction

The success of the survey depends largely on the accuracy of the information collected by the interviewers. The interviewer should therefore keep in mind that he has to play a very important role in the survey operations. You should gain the confidence and cooperation of the respondents so that they will readily and willingly answer your questions. For this purpose you should bear the following points in mind.

1. You should carry your identity card issued by the Department when you go to the field and show it whenever wanted.
2. You should first introduce yourself as a survey officer from the Department of Census and Statistics and should remind them about the "letter to the respondent" which has already been received by them at that time and briefly explain the purpose of the survey.
3. Approach the respondent politely and be patient and tactful in getting the required answers, to your questions.
4. Assure the respondent that the information collected would be kept strictly confidential and will only be used for statistical purposes.
5. The order of questions within each section has carefully been arranged so that a smooth flow of answers could be maintained. As considerable number of skip patterns are included, you should carefully read the skip instructions when a question is answered, and go to the correct question as given there.
6. After the completion of the interview you should check

whether all items in the questionnaire have been completed and thank the respondent for the cooperation and assistance given by him/her.

The accuracy of survey data

The objective of a sample survey is to make estimates of certain values for a "population" using observations obtained from or for a limited number of units (a sample) of that "population". This "population" may be persons, households, farms, shops etc.

The accuracy of a survey estimate is generally taken to mean the closeness of that estimate to the exact or true value. The true value which is mostly unknown, is the value that would be obtained, if data could be collected and processed without any error for all of the units, in the population. The error of a particular survey estimate is the difference between that estimate and the true value of the quantity being estimated. This error can mainly be divided into two, Sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors:

Sampling errors arise from the fact that the observations are confined to a Sample of the population rather than the whole population. The sampling errors can be minimized if a suitable sample design is adopted (within the given budget) and this error could always be calculated if a probability sample is used.

Non-sampling errors:

Apart from the sampling errors, errors arise from several sources during a survey operation. One way to classify non-sampling errors is the stage of the survey in which they occur. The three major stages of a survey are

1. Survey design and preparation.
2. Data collection.
3. Data processing and analysis.

A second method of classifying non-sampling errors is on the basis of the source or type of the error. There are

1. Coverage errors
2. Non-response errors
3. Response errors

1. Coverage errors:

The objective of a sample survey is to make inferences about a desired or target population from the observation of units confined to a sample. The selection of the sample is done by applying some procedure to a sampling frame in which all units of the target population are supposed to be represented. Non-coverage is failure to include some units in the sampling frame. Since such units have a zero probability of selection into the sample, they are in fact excluded from the survey results.

Non-coverage is different from deliberate exclusion of sections of the population from defined target population. Survey objectives and practical difficulties determine such deliberate exclusions. For example, in a national survey certain segments may be excluded because the survey objectives are confined to the other segments of the total population. (e.g. agricultural households, urban areas etc.) Such exclusions are not errors of non-coverage and in the survey report, it is emphasized that the results do not apply to any parts so excluded.

Just as some units may not be represented in the frame other units may appear in the frame more than once, giving them a larger than intended chance of selection into the sample. This error is known as over-coverage or duplication.

A good frame should also provide sufficient information on the basis of which the selected units can be uniquely identified in the field. Failure to do so can also result in distortions in probabilities of selection and generally the sample structure.

All the errors discussed above are frame errors and they arise when the frame is not properly prepared. These errors can be controlled during the listing stage. You should therefore take a special care not to have omissions or duplications while selected census blocks, are listed.

Non-response errors

Non-response results from failure to obtain observations on some units selected for the sample, due to refusals, failure to find respondents at home, loss of schedules etc. Non-response may be total or partial. Total non-response refers to the failure to collect any survey data from a sample unit. Partial or item non-response occurs when a unit fails or refuses to provide some specific items of information.

For example, the respondents may not give information on some sources of income. Sometimes items are omitted because the interviewer fails to ask the question or to record the answer.

Control of non-response errors

1. Contacting respondents - Interviewers should be able to make calls at sample units at times when respondents are likely to be at home.
2. Gaining co-operation - Cooperation of the respondents depend on several factors, these are, the way in which the interviewers introduce themselves, identification card, they carry, what they say about the survey and the courtesy they show to the respondents.

It can also be an important factor in gaining the permission of local officials (Grama Seva Niladaries, cultivation officers etc.) to proceed with survey work in their areas, and in obtaining their help in locating and gaining cooperation of sample units.

3. Interviewers training - In personal interview surveys the interviewer is bound to play an important role to maximize response. It is therefore obviously essential for good response and to have accurate data that the interviewers should be well-trained. As such you should follow the instructions properly and have all the important points in mind. If you come across any problem in the field, you can use this instruction manual to come up with suitable solution.

The recommended way of dealing with non-response during the data collection stage of the survey is to make a thorough effort to obtain response for all or nearly all of the units sampled. If no acceptable respondent is available when a unit is first visited call-backs should be planned. If possible then interviewer should ask neighbours when the occupants are likely to be at home. You should always try to complete the schedules for all the selected housing units as far as possible. Non-response will any

way add a bias to the final estimate and cannot be completely omitted. What you should try ^{is} to minimize non-response rate as far as possible.

Response errors

Response errors occur in the data collection phase of a survey. This does not mean that all of these errors are the fault of respondents, and this is only one source of response errors. The sources of response errors are

1. Inability of respondents to provide the desired information. Respondents' social background and levels of education are main factors in this respect. Part of this may be due to recall errors.
eg. age in completed years; acreage of their farm etc.
2. Sometimes respondents purposely report certain information incorrectly.
e.g. expenditure on liquor.
Income from various sources etc.
3. Interviewers can also be a source of error by
 - i. failing to put the questions clearly
 - ii. influencing respondents to answer incorrectly.
 - iii. misrecording correct responses.

The interview is an interactive process between two parties. A skilled interviewer can help the respondents to provide accurate responses.

The non-sampling errors discussed above do occur during the data collection stage. These can be controlled to a considerable amount by having thoroughly trained interviewers and supervisors and thereby accuracy of the final estimates can be improved. You should therefore follow the instruction classes carefully and should ascertain a good knowledge of survey concepts, definitions^s and the instructions for completing the schedules.

Chapter 3

Sample Design

Sample design, as in the previous surveys will be a stratified two stage design. The first step was to define the sampling domains, for each of which an estimate desired. It was decided that the final estimates are required at district level and at the same time by sectors at all island level. In addition to this, separate estimates are required for large cities such as Colombo M.C., Dehiwela - Mt. Lavinia M.C. and Kotte U.C. A total sample of 25,000 housing units were decided, to have 1000 housing units from each district on the average.

Stratification.

Each domain for which separate estimates are required were made a separate stratum. As such each sector within each district is a separate stratum, in addition to the three large urban cities,

Stages. A two stage design is adopted, first stage units (FSU) being the Census blocks prepared for 1981 Census of population and the second stage units (SSU) being the housing units. It was decided to select 10 housing units from each selected Census Block. Thus, a first stage sample of 2500 census blocks have to be selected from the entire island.

Allocation of First stage units.

The allocation of 2500 Census Blocks to each district was made proportional to the square root of the population in that district. These values have been rounded to multiples of 12. The allocation thus arrived at, is given below.

Table 1.

1. Colombo	-	228	14. Amparai	-	84
2. Gampaha	-	156	15. Trincomalee	-	72
3. Kalutara	-	120	16. Kurunegala	-	144
4. Kandy	-	144	17. Pattalam	-	96
5. Matale	-	84	18. Anuradhapura	-	108
6. Nuwara Eliya	-	96	19. Polonnaruwa	-	72
7. Galle	-	120	20. Badulla	-	108
8. Matara	-	96	21. Monaragala	-	72
9. Hambantota	-	84	22. Ratnapura	-	120
10. Jaffna	-	120	23. Kegalle	-	108
11. Mannar	-	48	24. Malaitivu	-	36
12. Vavuniya	-	48	25. Kilinochchi	-	36
13. Batticaloa	-	72			

Total 2484

Once the district allocations are made, it has to be allocated among the three sectors, separately for each district.

It was decided to over sample the urban areas in each district in comparison to the rural and estate sectors with the objective of allocating roughly by one-third of the total sample blocks to the urban sector.

The allocation of blocks to the urban sector of hth district is therefore given by

$$m_{hu} = \frac{m_h P_h}{24 + \sum_{h=1} m_h P_h} \times \frac{2272}{3}$$

Where m_h = total number of blocks allocated to district
 P_h = proportion of 1981 population in urban sector in district.

Once m_{hu} 's are calculated to each district, according to the above formula, (except in Colombo) the balance census blocks will be the allocation in both rural and estate sectors. $\{m_h (r+e)\}$

$$m_h (r+e) = m_h - m_{hu}$$

All values of m_{hu} and $m_h(r+e)$ have been rounded to the nearest integer.

Finally these $m_h(r+e)$ values, have been allocated among rural and estate sectors within each district, according to the proportion of 1981 population in the sectors.

In Colombo district, the minimum sample size for the special large cities with a population of 100,000 was set at 24 Census blocks. For larger cities the increase was made proportional to the square root of the population rounded to multiples of 12.

Allocation of Colombo urban is therefore as follows.

Colombo M.C. area	= 60
Dehiwela M.C. area	= 36
Kotte U.C. area	= 24
Other urban areas	= 48
Total (urban)	= 168

the total allocation to Colombo district as in

table 1 = 228 Census blocks.

Thereafter the balance (228-168 = 60) was allocated to rural and estate sectors following the same procedure as in other districts.

The final allocation of the 2500 Census blocks to each district and sector is given below.

District	Selected Census Blocks			Total
	Urban sector	Rural sector	Estate sector	
Colombo	168	59	1	228
Kalutara	60	60	-	120
Kandy	44	87	13	144
Natale	21	57	6	84
Nuwara Eliya	16	28	52	96
Galle	57	61	2	120
Natara	28	73	7	108
Hambantota	19	65	-	84
Jaffna	96	24	-	120
Mannar	15	33	-	48
Vavuniya	21	27	-	48
Batticaloa	40	32	-	72
Amparai	27	57	-	84
Trincomalee	54	18	-	72
Kurunegala	12	131	1	144
Puttalam	28	68	-	96
Anuradhapura	18	90	-	108
Polonnaruwa	13	58	1	72
Badulla	20	64	24	108
Monaragala	04	66	2	72
Ratnapura	21	84	15	120
Kegalle	19	80	9	108
Gampaha	101	55	-	156
Mulaitivu	08	28	-	36
Kilinochchi	14	22	-	36
Total	924	1427	133	2484

Preparation of Master Sample frame.

A frame containing all the Census blocks has to be prepared before the selection is started. In this connection existing frame which was prepared at the time of Census do not contain all the units which come under our study. As such if the existing frame is used as it is, there will not be a complete coverage and a bias will be introduced as a result. During the period 1980 to 1985 one could expect a considerable amount of changes. There will be

- (1) Some of the uninhabited areas during the Census taking time have now inhabited due to the recent development projects such as "Mahaveli" and most probably there won't be Census Blocks existing to cover such areas.
- (2) New housing units or a cluster of new housing units may have come up within an existing Census block, due to "Gam Udawa" programme etc.
- (3) Some of the areas existed during the time of Census may now have gone under water or may have acquired for some other purposes and now become uninhabited.
- (4) Changes in the boundaries of administrative areas. In connection with this preparation of Master sampling frame, accounting all these changes have been undertaken. Information on all such changes have been collected through various sources and these were incorporated to the existing frame, to bring the frame upto date as much as possible.

Master sample frame so prepared was used for the selection of first stage units.

Selection of first stage units (FSU's)

Selection of FSU's was done using probability proportional to size with replacement. Here the size used was the number of housing units in each block. These size measures were obtained from the Census, for the areas where there are no changes and for other areas these were obtained at the preparation stage of Master sampling frame.

Selection of second stage units (SSU's)

The F1 forms of the selected Census blocks will be sent to the respective districts. A list of housing units will then be prepared. These lists will be used as the frame for the selection of SSU's. Once these updated lists are sent to the sample survey division, the housing units are numbered according to the descending order of the "number of persons living in each housing unit" (which is also collected at the time of updating). A systematic sample of 10 housing units will then be selected from the lists so arranged.

CHAPTER 4IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS4.1 Concepts and definitions:4.1.1 Housing Unit:

A housing unit is defined as a place of residence,

(a) which is separate from other places of residence, i.e. where there are walls or partitions separating it so that the persons occupying it can live separately from other persons in the building or in the locality, and

(b) which has independent access, i.e. it has a separate entrance so that the occupants can enter and leave without passing through anybody else's living quarters.

A housing unit may contain one or more households. Living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units are excluded for this survey.

(i) Living quarters other than housing units:

This is a building or a group of buildings where number of persons generally not related to each other reside under the supervision of a central authority. eg.. convents, hostels police barracks, hospitals etc.

(ii) Non-housing units:

Every building or part of a building which is not used as a place of residence. for eg. office, petrol filling station, shop etc.

4.1.2 Household:

The household consists of one or more persons, living together and having common arrangements for food and other essentials of living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. They are however expected to pool their incomes and have a common budget to some extent if not totally. Domestic servants, boarders and lodgers who live and have their meals or share the other essentials of living with the family are also treated as members of the household. However, if the total number of boarders and lodgers exceeds five, then the household should be considered

as an institutional unit and therefore not^{to} be included in this survey. Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away on holiday, visiting relatives, out on business or receiving treatment in a hospital should be included as members of the household but temporary visitors should be excluded.

4.1.3 Head of Household:

The head of household is the adult person, male or female who is responsible for the care of the household. He/she is generally an earning member but this is not always so. He/she may be an elder who is regarded by the members of the household as the head. Where there is more than one household in a unit each household should have its own head of household.

4.1.4 Literacy:

A person who can both read and write with understanding a short statement is considered as "literate". A person who can read and write only his own name, figures or a memorised phrase should be considered as "illiterate".

4.1.5 Marital Status:

The marital status of a person refers to the current "defacto" conjugal status of the person.

A person claiming to be married according to custom or repute should also be treated as married, although the marriage has not been registered according to law.

"Separated" refers to a person who has been granted a decree of separation by law and not to a person merely living in separation.

4.2 Identification information:

The information collected here is to identify each household selected for the survey. (1) Address (location) (2) District (3) Electorate (Name & Number) (4) A.G.A. Division should be entered in every household for all the sectors i.e. Urban, Rural and Estate. (5) For M.C., U.C., and T.G. areas; names of the local body and the Ward Number should be entered. (6) Name and number of the Grama Sevaka division should be entered for the household both in Rural & Estate Sectors. Name of village if rural sector and name of estate if estate sector should be entered against items (7) & (8) respectively. Under item (9) Census Block Number and Sample Reference Number should be recorded and these numbers are given in the form LFCF - 2. (identification information and last column) (10) Record here the month during which the survey has to be carried out. Month in item (11) is the code given for that month and this is given in the code list at the end of your instruction manual. Do not complete the other two cages in item (11) as it is for office use. Under item (12) if the sector is Urban encircle (1), if Rural

encircle (2) and if Estate encircle (3). Obtain the appropriate codes for the district and A.G.A. Division from the list of codes provided and enter them in relevant cages. Cages "selected urban area" and "Electorate" should be kept blank and to be completed at the head office. Number of households (including this h/h) within the housing unit should be recorded under item (13) and Name of the head of the household should be given against item (14).

Name of the interviewer and his/her signature should be entered under item (15).

The completed schedule must be thoroughly checked for any omissions and incorrect entries by the District Statistical Officer and his name & signature with the date should be entered under item 16.

Supervising officer should mention as "Supervised in the field" and enter his name, signature and the date at the bottom section of the Page 1.

4.3. Control Data:

Information in the DPSE schedule should be completed by visiting a household three times during a period of seven days. All the sections of this schedule should be filled up and completed during the course of these three visits. Sometimes you may not be able to complete the interview on these three visits due to non-availability of a respondent or for any other reason. In such instances make necessary arrangements and visit the household once again and obtain the information. (Chart given in the annexure shows the organization of visits and sections of the schedule that should be completed on each visit). Informations for each visit should be recorded in the relevant columns of this section.

1. Date:

Enter date of visit to the household. Record year, month and date respectively.

eg. 85.05.01.

2. Result:

Enter the appropriate result code at the end of each visit to the household. Unless for some other reason only a portion of the schedule could be completed in the first and the second visits to a household. As such, enter code 2 for both visits to indicate that a section of the schedule is completed. Enter code 1 as the result for the last day of the visit to show that the schedule is fully completed.

3. Time taken:

Time taken should be recorded in minutes.

a. (i) Indicate the time taken to reach the first household for each day from your A.G.A. Office. This should not be completed for the other households you visit on the same day. In respect of these households enter "000".

(ii) Record the time taken to reach from the previous household to the other household. Enter "00" in respect of the first household you visited that day. When a housing unit consists of several households time taken should be recorded only for the 1st household and for the other households in the same housing unit, enter "00".

b. (i) Record the time taken to complete the schedule on each visit.

4.4 Section 1 - Personal Characteristics:

List of codes applicable in filling up of section 1 of the schedule appear on page 4. Care should be taken to enter appropriate codes.

Column 1: Serial number

This column is serially numbered from 1 to 15 and 31 to 35. While listing, the head of the household will be listed first followed by other household members. If any name entered in column 2 has been struck off, re-number it serially once again in column.1.

Column 2: Names of the usual residents in the household

According to the definition given for "household" list all the names that can be taken as members of this household, starting from the head of the household. Enter also lodgers, boarders and servants and members of household who have gone abroad for less than one month, and those who are temporarily away from home for pilgrimage, employment, business and for medical treatment at the time of Interview.

If the number of household members exceeds more than 15, fill up a new schedule in respect of them and the serial number should continue from the previous schedule i.e. starting from 16 in the new schedule. In such instances make an entry under 1.1 in the first schedule.

Names of the family members (the family members usually residing in some other place in this country and the family members who have gone abroad for a period of more than one month) who are not members of this h/h according to the h/h definition should be entered below the dark line (starting from serial number 31).

Important:

Do not complete the other sections i.e. section 2 - 4 of this schedule in respect of persons who have mentioned under serial number 31 onwards as they are not considered as members of this household according to our definition.

Column 3: Relationship to head of household

The appropriate code relevant to relationship to head of household will be entered in column 3.

Column 4: Sex

Enter the appropriate code for sex in respect of every member of the household. (male 1, female 2)

Column 5: Age

This column should be completed in respect of every member who has been entered in column 2. The age of each member will be recorded in terms of completed years on the date of survey and will thus relate to the age as at last birthday. If the date of birth is not known by the respondent, request for his/her National Identity Card and record the age. If this is also not possible ask for the age and record it.

For an infant who has not completed one year of age the entry to be made in column 5 will be "00".

Column 6: Race

Enter the appropriate code given in the schedule.

Column 7: Religion

Enter the appropriate code given in the schedule.

Column 8: Level of education

Information regarding the general education obtained by the members of the household who are 5 years of age and over, listed in column 2 will be recorded in column 8 in terms of the specific codes given in the schedule. For the purpose of making entries in this column only the grades successfully completed will be considered; but a child reading in first year (Grade - 0) or a child studying in second year (Grade - 1) should be coded as '2'. An adult who has gone to school but could not pass Grade I should also come under the same code. A person who has not gone to school at all should be coded as '1'.

If the respondent is with many qualifications for eg. Degree, Post Graduate Diploma etc. select the highest qualification and enter the relevant code.

Column 9: Literacy

This should be filled in for persons 10 years of age and over only. A person is regarded as literate if he/she can both read and write with understanding a short statement on everyday life. If a person is literate enter 1, otherwise 2.

Column 10: Marital Status

Fill in using the appropriate codes given in the schedule. This column should be filled only in respect of persons aged 10 years and over.

Column 11 to 13: For members who are presently abroad

These columns should be completed only for household members who are presently abroad.

Column 11: The reason for going abroad

Make use of the codes given in the schedule and enter the relevant code for the reason for being in abroad.

Column 12: If employed, nature of employment:

If the person is employed abroad, occupation should be recorded here. As in the example, give a clear description of the nature of employment or type of work he/she is involved.
eg. Carpenter, electrician, civil engineer, science teacher, accounts clerk, heavy truck driver etc.

Column 13: Code

This column should be left blank for office use.

CHAPTER 5LABOUR FORCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.01 Employed:

If (s) he works as a paid employee, employer, own-account worker or unpaid family worker in any economic activity (s) he is said to be employed.

1.02 Available for employment:

Those who are seeking employment and those who do not seek employment at present as (s) he may be discouraged due to inability to get an employment or some other reason, but ready to work when an opportunity is given to him/her. Here the employment may be to work as a paid employee, employer, own account worker or an unpaid family worker.

1.03 Economically active:

A person is regarded as economically active if (s)he is either employed or available for employment. Hence the period during which the person was employed and available for employment is considered as the period (s) he has been economically active.

1.04 Usually employed/usually unemployed:

If the person has been economically active for a major part of the last 12 months, (s)he is classified as usually employed or usually unemployed depending on whether (s)he was mostly employed or mostly unemployed during the economically active period.

1.05 Household duties:

The activities such as collection and processing of food for household consumption, making, mending and washing clothes, looking after the household members etc. that are carried out for the maintenance of the household are considered as household duties.

1.06 Studies:

Studies include studying at schools, universities, other educational institutes and also at home.

1.07 Unemployed:

1.07 Otherwise inactive:

Economically inactive population excluding those who are engaged in household duties and studies is considered as otherwise inactive.

1.08 Occupation:

Occupation is the work done by somebody in his workplace/enterprise. eg. English typist, Science teacher, paddy cultivator.

1.09 Industry:

The nature of the work done by the institute or the workplace/enterprise where the person works is referred to as the "Industry". If more than one activity is performed by the institute, nature of the work done by the division where this person works should be given here.

eg. If a typist works in the advertising division of a firm where there are two divisions, namely advertising and legal services, the industry in respect of this person is advertising. If he does typing for both divisions give a note to say that he works in both advertising and legal services divisions.

1.10 Regular employees:

Paid employees who have worked at least one month at a stretch are considered as regular employees. Here paid employees are persons employed ^{on} wages, salaries, commissions, tips or payment in kind as remuneration for work done.

1.11 Casual employees:

Paid employees who have worked for periods less than one month at a stretch are considered as casual employees.

1.12 Own account worker:

A person who operates an enterprise or a person who operates ^{an} enterprise in partnership with others, without the aid of any regular or casual employee is considered as an own account worker. However, (s) he may get the assistance of unpaid family workers and household servants.

1.13 Employer:

A person who operates an enterprise or a person who operates ^{an} enterprise in partnership with others, with the aid of one or more regular or casual workers is considered as an employer.

1.14 Unpaid family worker:

A person who works in an enterprise operated by a member of his household or by a group of persons including atleast one member from his household, without a payment in cash or in-kind.

1.15 Main occupation:

If the respondent has more than one occupation, the occupation in which the respondent spends most of his working time is considered as the main occupation. If the person is engaged in only one occupation, then that occupation will be his/her main occupation.

1.16 Secondary occupation:

Any activity undertaken by the respondent for pay, profit or family gain in addition to the main occupation is considered as the secondary occupation.

1.17 Enterprise:

Enterprise is an agricultural or a non-agricultural activity operated by a member of the household or by a group of persons in partnership including atleast one member from this household. A person is regarded as having an enterprise even if (s) he did not work in it during the reference period, if (s) he continued to have the other factors of production involved in the enterprise such as land, building, machinery, equipment or tools available for use, and the enterprise has not been formally or informally wound up, disposed off or abandoned, or the activity undertaken through the enterprise is not given up. Agricultural activity may be seasonal crop cultivation, non seasonal crop cultivation, livestock, farming, fishing & fish breeding and forestry & hunting. (S) he may have operated that, for his/her own consumption or for sale. However, operating a home garden less than 20 perches in area, only for household consumption

is not considered as an enterprise. Non agricultural activities include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, guest houses, hotels etc., and services. Further non-agricultural activities operated only for household consumption is not considered as an enterprise.

2. Instructions to fill up the Labour Force and Supplementary Questions

In section 1, the serial Nos. 1 - 30 have been filled for the members who are usually residing in the household and the names of the members appearing in rows serially numbered from 31 have been filled for the members who are living elsewhere most of the time. For the purpose of "Labour Force" and "Supplementary Questions" information should be collected only in respect of members who have been serially numbered from 1 - 30. There are two blank boxes given in each page above every column in Sections 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 as Labour Force in 2.1.. The serial number of the relevant person should be entered in these boxes.

2.1 Labour Force (for persons 10 yrs. and over)

A Labour Force consists of all persons above a specific age who are either employed or available for employment. In order to obtain information on Labour Force the section 2.1 should be completed for all persons in the Household who are 10 years of age or above (one column for each person). There are 14 columns provided in this schedule. For any household with more than 14 persons (who are 10 years of age or above) attach another schedule with all the identification information and complete it with regard to the rest of the household members and give a note on the cover page of the first schedule, to say that a second schedule has been attached.

Q.01 (A) - Name of the individual

The name of the individual should be recorded here and it should be the same as given ⁱⁿ Column 2 of section 1 for that person.

(B) - Serial number (as given in column 1 of section 1)

Serial number should also be as in Section 1.

Usual Activity (during last calendar 12 months)

Q.02 Is (s)he employed or available for employment (economically active)?

If (s)he works as a paid employee, employer, own account worker or as an unpaid family worker or if (s)he is a person available for such work, (s)he is considered as economically active. If he/she is economically active, encircle code number 1 and go to Q. 04. Otherwise encircle code number 2 and proceed to Q. 03.

Q.03 Has (s)he ever been economically active during the last 12 months (employed or available for employment)?

Though the respondent is neither employed nor available for work, if (s)he had worked at least one day during the last 12 months or (s)he had been available for work at any time during the last 12 months, (s)he is considered as a person who had been economically active and therefore encircle code 1. Otherwise encircle code 2 and go to Q. 05.

Q.04 Was (s)he economically active for a major part of the last 12 months (employed or available for employment)?

If the respondent was "Economically active" for more than 6 months during the last 12 months, i.e. if, (the number of days worked and number of days employed, but not worked due to leave, holidays etc.) + (number of days available for employment during the last 12 months) is 183 or more, proceed to the next question. If (s)he has been economically active for period less than 183 days go to Q. 06.

Q.05 Was (s)he usually employed? or unemployed?

Persons economically active for a major part of the last 12 months are classified as "usually employed" or "usually unemployed" depending on whether they were mostly employed or mostly available for employment during the economically active period. If (s)he was "Usually employed" encircle code 1 and go to Q. 07. Otherwise, i.e. if (s)he was "Usually unemployed" encircle code 2 and go to Q. 08.

Q.06 Was (s)he mainly engaged in household duties, studies, or was (s)he otherwise inactive?

This question is asked, from those who were not economically active at all, during the last 12 months as mentioned in Q. 03 and those who were not economically active for major part of the last 12 months as mentioned in Q. 04. Those who were mainly engaged in religious, cultural, social or any other voluntary work are also categorised as otherwise inactive.

Those who answered this question should go to Q. 09.

Q. 07 Nature of main occupation.

This information is collected from the persons who were usually employed. There may be certain individuals engaged in more than one occupation. The occupation which (s)he spent most of the time during last 12 months should be considered as the main occupation. If the person is employed in only one occupation, that occupation is considered as the main occupation.

(a) Industry. Write on the given dotted line the industry in which he/she was engaged as the main occupation. There is a list of industries provided to you, in order to find out the industry properly. If it is difficult to identify the industry, to which the occupation of the person should fall, from the list supplied, give a brief description of the industry.

(b) Occupation Write on the given dotted line, the occupation of the respondent from the list of occupations provided to you. Write a brief description of the occupation if it is not available in the given list of occupations.

(c) Status Encircle the relevant code, by inquiring from him/her, the employment status of the main occupation. Encircle code 1 for "regular paid employees" and code 2 for "casual employees". Any paid worker, who worked continuously at least one month at a stretch, during the last 12 months will be considered as "regular", and other paid worker will be considered as "casual". However, employed persons, who were not at work due to leave, holidays etc. in certain periods during the last 12 months could be considered as regular. A "Self employed person" who employed either regular workers or casual workers should be treated as Employer and encircle code 3, and if he has not employed any regular workers or casual workers, then he is considered as an "own account worker", and encircle code 4. For "unpaid family workers encircle code number 5.

Q. 08 Nature of the secondary occupation, if any - If the respondent has been engaged in a Secondary occupation besides the main occupation, give the industry, occupation and employment status as described in question 07. If he has been having more than one Secondary occupation, give the

occupation that he has spent most of the time out of the secondary occupations, during last 12 months.

Q. 09 Number of days actually worked (on all occupations) during last 12 months. (excluding holidays).

On the information given by the respondent, ascertain the relevant group (the number of days actually worked in all occupations during last 12 months) and encircle the appropriate code number. When deciding the actual number of days worked, holidays, days on leave etc. should be excluded. Further, if a person has been engaged in more than one occupation on the same day it should be considered as only a day worked, not two days.

CURRENT ACTIVITY (Last Calendar Week)

Q. 10 Did (s)he do any work for pay, profit or family gain during the last calendar week?

If the respondent worked as a paid employee, or operated an enterprise as an employer or an own account worker, or as an unpaid family worker i.e. (helped in an enterprise, operated by one or more family members or group of persons including at least one member from this household) at least one hour during the last calendar week encircle code 1 and go to Q. 16. Otherwise proceed to the next question.

If a person is operating an agricultural or non-agricultural activity, then he is considered as having an enterprise. Agricultural activity may be seasonal / non Seasonal crop cultivation, livestock farming, fishing and fish breeding and forestry and hunting. The operation of the agricultural activity may have been for household consumption or for market. However, operating a home garden, less than 20 perches, only for the household consumption is not considered as an enterprise. Even in home gardens with more than 20 perches in area, if the output is very small and if it is not systematically cultivated, that cultivation may be ignored. Non-agricultural activities include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, guesthouses and hotels etc, and services. Further, the non-agricultural activities operated only for household consumption is not considered as an enterprise.

Q. 11 Did (s)he have a job or enterprise at which (s)he did not work during the last calendar week?

Though the respondent did not do any work during the last calendar week, if (s)he had a formal attachment to his paid employment

either (i) in terms of payment for the duration of absence

or

(ii) assurance or agreement on the date of return to the work.

or

(iii) at least an understanding that (s)he would return to work at the end of the contingency which necessitated absence from work

encircle code 1 and go to Q. 14.

Though the respondent did not work in his enterprise during the last calendar week, if (s)he continued to have the other factors of production involved in the enterprise such as land, building, machinery, equipment or tools available for use and the enterprise has not been formally or informally wound up, disposed off or abandoned or the activity undertaken through the enterprise is not given up, (s)he is considered as having an enterprise and hence encircle code 2 and go to Q. 14.

So, for a fisherman who owns a boat, net etc., or for a farmer who has his own paddy field or has a paddy field to cultivate on an obasis, code 2 should be encircled for him, even if (s)he did not work during the last calendar week. However, if the farmer did not work at all during the cultivation season (not the period between seasons) on which the reporting period falls or the fisherman did not go on fishing at all during this season, then the enterprise is considered as informally wound up, and therefore code 2 cannot be encircled for him. Similarly for carpenter who has his tools (but does not have a carpentry shop) or for a mason who has tools, and who had not undertaken any work and the work undertaken has been completed before the particular reporting period, then such persons would be mostly searching for work and hence code 2 cannot be circled for them. Further, if the respondent has few non-season/crops which yield only once a year and no maintenance is done other than collecting the harvest, then during the period other than the harvesting period the enterprise is considered as given up and hence code 2 cannot be coded for such person, if the reporting period does not fall within the harvesting season. e.g. A person has ten mango trees and plucking the mangoes is done during a period of one month. If the reporting period falls outside this particular period, then/^{the}code 2 cannot be circled for such persons as (s)he can be considered as having an enterprise during such period.

Suppose (s)he had a job and an enterprise at which (s)he did not work during the last calendar week encircle the code in respect of the one (s)he spends most of the time usually. If the respondent cannot be coded as either 1 or 2, then encircle code 3 and proceed to the next question.

Q. 12. Was (s)he available for work during the last calendar week?

This question is asked from those who did not work during the last calendar week and had neither a job nor an enterprise. If the person was available for work as an employer, employee, own account worker or an unpaid family worker encircle the code 1 and go to Q. 23. Otherwise proceed to the next question. Note that the persons available for work include those who seek work and those who do not seek but ready to work when an opportunity is given.

Q. 13. Reasons for Non-availability

From the five reasons listed in this question select the main reason for the non-availability for work during the last calendar week and encircle the appropriate code. If none of those five is the reason encircle code 9 and write the reason on the dotted line provided.

If Q. 13 is asked from somebody, it will be the last question to be asked from him under section 2.1. Then you should proceed to the relevant supplementary questions. (i.e. section 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4)

Q. 14. Why did (s)he not work during the last calendar week?

Question No. 14 is asked from those who had a job or an enterprise and did not work during the last calendar week. From the given 8 reasons select which was the main reason for not working during the last calendar week and encircle the relevant code. Suppose a fisherman did not go for fishing due to bad weather and he was sick for two days. Here the main reason is bad weather, and therefore code 6 should be ^{encircled} / . . . If the respondent was sick and was on leave due to sickness code 1 should be encircled. If none of the reasons listed is relevant, encircle code 9 and give the reason on the dotted line given.

Q.15 a. How long has (s)he been continuously absent from work?

Ascertain how many weeks (s)he has been absent from work from the last date (s)he worked, to the date of interviewing. (including the last calendar week).

Q. 15. b. What kind of attachment does (s)he have to his/^{her} job or enterprise

If the employment is, operating an enterprise (may be with partners) encircle code 1. In the case of paid employment if any payment made for the duration of absence, encircle code 2. If no payment is made for the duration of absence, but if there is an assurance or agreement or understanding on returning to the work, encircle code 3. If the form of attachment is something else, encircle code 4 and specify it on the dotted line provided. If there is no formal attachment, encircle code 5. However be cautious, as those who have no formal attachment to their jobs or enterprises are not considered as "Employed but not at work", but will normally be considered as unemployed. Give a note explaining the situation in such cases.

Q. 16. Nature of main occupation

Main occupation is the occupation on which (s)he usually works most of the time. If he is engaged in only one occupation, then it should be considered as the main occupation.

(a). Industry

Write on the given dotted line the industry in which he/she was engaged as the main occupation. There is a list of industries provided to you, in order to find out the industry properly. If it is difficult to identify the industry, to which the occupation of the person should fall, from the list supplied, give a brief description of the industry.

(b). Occupation

Write on the given dotted line, the occupation of the respondent from the list of occupations provided to you. Write a brief description of the occupation if it is not available in the given list of occupations.

(c). sector

Those who work in Ministries, Government Departments, Public Corporations and Other statutory bodies are considered as government and all the rest as private.

(d). Status

The relevant code for the employment status of the respondent should be circled here. Paid employees are classified as regular or casual depending on whether they have worked throughout the previous month or not. Note that the persons who did not work continuously due to reasons such as leave, holidays etc. should also be considered as regular workers even though they have not worked continuously during the previous month.

Self employed persons may be employers, own account workers or unpaid family workers. Note that a person who employs at least one regular or casual worker is considered as an employer, not as an own account worker. However, the own account worker may get the assistance of the unpaid family workers and domestic servants.

Q. 17. Nature of the secondary occupation, if any.

If the respondent is engaged in an occupation other than the main occupation the information with regard to the secondary occupation should be given here. If (s)he has more than one secondary occupation, information should be given in respect of the occupation on which (s)he usually spends most of the time, out of the secondary occupations.

Q. 18. Number of hours actually worked during the last calendar week on the main occupation

(a) The number of hours actually worked on the main occupation during the last calendar week should be given here, Lunch interval, tea breaks, days on leave etc. should be excluded. If (s)he has worked on public holidays, actual time worked on these days are also to be added. With regard to enterprises be careful to include all time spent on the activity, e.g. time spent on collecting raw materials, distributing output, maintenance etc. in a manufacturing industry.

(b) On all occupations

The number of hours spent on all occupations including the main occupation should be given here. If the person has worked in his main occupation as well as in his secondary occupation simultaneously, say one hour then that hour should be counted as one hour and not two hours.

Q. 19. Number of hours per week

(a) Normally expected to work on main occupation

Lunch interval, tea breaks should be excluded here too. In the case of main occupation, if the number of hours normally expected to work cannot be found out as explained in the foot note in page 14 of the schedule take an arbitrary norm of 35 hours per week.

(b) Usually worked on all occupations

In the case of all occupations take the number of hours usually worked on all occupations excluding the main occupation (not the normally expected hours to work) and add it to the number of hours under 19(a).

Q. 20. Is 18(a), greater than or equal to 19 (a)?
Is 18(b), greater than or equal to 19 (b)?

See whether the number of hours actually worked on the main occupation (18(a)) is greater than or equal to the number of hours

normally expected to work (19(a)). Then see whether the number of hours actually worked on all occupation (18(b)) is greater than or equal to the number of hours usually worked (19(b)).

If the answers for both questions are positive, i.e. if the respondent has not worked less than the number of hours (s)he should work go to Q.22. If (s)he has worked less than (s)he should, then proceed to the next question.

Q. 21. Reasons for working less

Possible reasons for working less than the number of hours normally expected to work on the main occupation or usually worked on all occupations are given under two groups, viz; voluntary and involuntary. Encircle the code for the main reason.

Q.22(a) Was (s)he available for additional work in his/her present occupation during the last calendar week?

In this question, it is asked whether (s)he was available for additional work in his/her present occupation(s) or in any other occupation. Here available for additional work means, the availability for work in addition to all the work (s)he did during the last calendar week.

(b) Has (s)he been looking for alternative work during the last 12 months?

This question inquires whether (s)he has been looking for alternative work instead of present work during the recent past. If (s)he has been looking for such work encircle code 1 and proceed to the next question to see what type of work she would be interested in. Otherwise go to Q.30.

Q. 23. What type of work would (s)he be available for?

This question is asked from those who are available for work (if code 1 is circled in Q.12) and those who are seeking alternative work (if code 1 is circled in Q.22 b). Encircle the relevant code according to the respondent's answer.

Q. 24. What steps has (s)he taken during the last 12 months in search of paid or self-employment?

Possible steps which might have taken for searching employment are listed here. If (s)he has taken a step not listed here encircle code 8 and specify the step on the dotted line provided. Further if (s)he has taken more than one step listed here, encircle all the codes for the relevant steps taken and put a cross (X) against the main step (s)he took.

If (s)he has not taken any step in search of employment during the last 12 months, encircle code 9 and go to Q.26. Otherwise proceed to the next question.

Q. 25. How long has (s)he been seeking employment since (s)he became Unemployed?

For those who are seeking alternative work (i.e. those who are employed at present); ascertain the number of months from the date (s)he started seeking alternative work. For those who are not employed at present, number of months should be calculated from the date (s)he became available for employment.

All those who answered this question should go to Q.27.

Q. 26. Why has (s)he not been seeking employment?

This question is to inquire why (s)he has not taken any step to seek employment even though (s)he is available for employment. Select the reason which suits most to his/her answer. If his/her answer is something else circle code 9 and write it on the dotted line provided.

Q. 27(a) For employed persons go to Q.28.

Has (s)he ever worked in the past?

This question and Q.27(b) is asked from those who do not have an employment. Hence if (s)he is employed at present go to Q.28. If (s)he has ever worked as an employee, employer, own account worker or an unpaid family worker encircle either code 1 or 2 depending on his/her answer. If (s)he has never worked circle code 3.

Q.27(b) Has (s)he ever refused employment during the period of his/her unemployment?

If (s)he has ever refused any employment during the period in which (s)he was available for work, encircle code 1. Otherwise encircle code 2.

Q. 28. What kind of occupation would (s)he prefer?

Get the answer from the respondent and see what occupation given in the attached list of occupations would fit in to his/her answer. If his/her preference is an occupation not listed in the attached list, then give a brief description of the occupation preferred.

Q. 29. Source of assistance during the period of unemployment/underemployment?

The main source of assistance during the period "Available for employment" or "Seeking alternative employment" is inquired here. For those who are presently employed the answer may be "Present occupation" -- code 6. For those who are in receipt of foodstamps appropriate code would be 1. For those who withdraw savings for his/her expenses appropriate code would be 4.

Q. 30. Why has (s)he not been looking for alternative work?

This question is asked from those who are not seeking alternative work. This is required specially to identify the proper status of a respondent who have worked only a few hours during the

calendar week. If a person has worked only a few hours and if (s)he is mainly engaged in household duties, studies or other non-economic activities circle the code 2, 3 or 4 accordingly. If (s)he is working at present and is satisfied with the employment encircle code 1. If (s)he is not seeking alternative employment due to some other reason even if (s)he is not satisfied with the present employment, circle code 9 for such persons and state the reason in the line provided.

Q. 31. Labour - time disposition (last calendar week)

Number of days worked during last calendar week should be given against (a). If (s)he has worked at least one hour in any particular day that day should be considered as a "Day worked".

Number of days (s)he has not worked, atleast one hour during the last calendar week, but had a job or enterprise, should be given against b.

c is for those who had neither a job nor an enterprise during the last calendar week. The number of days not worked, but available for work during the last calendar week should be given against c.

Number of days not available for work during the last calendar week should be given against d.

Note that (a+b+c+d) should be equal to seven e.g. (1) (number of days per week). If a person who has a job or an enterprise, has worked 4 days during the last calendar week.

Then record 4 against a and

3 against b

e.g. (2). A person who had neither a job nor an enterprise has worked two days as an unpaid family worker and (s)he has been searching for work during four days and (s)he did not want to work on Sunday. Then record,

2 against a

4 against c

and 1 against d

e.g. (3). A person who did not do any work, was available for work for 6 days. (S)he did not want to work on Sunday.

Then record 6 against c

1 against d

2.2 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS (FOR CHILDREN, AGE 5 - 14)

These questions are for the members of the household who are five years of age and over and less than fifteen years. Hence complete one column for each child who is in this age group.

Q. 01 (a) Name of the child

Name should be written as given in Section 1.

Q. 01 (b) Serial Number (as given in Col. 1 of Section 1)

The serial number given for the child in Section 1 should be recorded here.

Q. 02 Is (s)he going to School?

If the child is going to school (may be to the lower kindergarden) encircle code 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise encircle code 2 and go to the Q. 04.

Q. 03 (a) Grade

This is the grade in which the child is studying (not the grade (s)he has passed as in section 1). Select the appropriate code from the code list given in the schedule. Note that if the child is in the 1st year, his grade is 0 and the code is 00.

Q. 03 (b) Type of School

Types of schools are given at the bottom of page 22 of the schedule. Identify the proper type and encircle the appropriate code and go to the Q. 05.

Q. 04 Reason for not going to School

Reason for not going to school is asked from those who are not going to school. Encircle the code for the most appropriate reason. If the reason given do correspond to any of the reasons given in the schedule encircle code 9 and write it on the dotted line provided.

Q. 05 Check age in col. 5 of Section 1

If the age of the child is 10 or more end 2.2 for this child as the rest of the questions have already been asked from those persons who are 10 years and over in 2.1.

Q. 06 Was (s)he employed, even casually in any economic activity during last calendar week?

If (s)he worked even for few hours in any economic activity encircle code 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise encircle code 2 and end 2.2.

Q. 07 Nature of activity

Insert the appropriate code for the activity in which he is employed from the list of codes given at the bottom of page 22 of the schedule.

Q. 08 Status

If the child is a wage earner encircle code 1. Otherwise, (i.e. if he is an unpaid helper) encircle code 2.

Q. 09 Number of hours worked during the last calendar week

Number of hours that the child has worked during the last calendar week should be recorded here.

Q. 10 Amount earned during the last calendar week, if any

Amount earned for the work done in the economic activity during the last calendar week should be recorded here.

2.3 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS (FOR YOUTH, AGE 15 - 29)

These questions should be asked from all the youth (i.e. the persons who are fifteen years or above, but less than thirty years of age). Complete one column for each such person.

Q. 01 (a) Name of the youth

Name of the youth should be written here as given in Section 1.

Q. 01 (b) Serial number (as given in col. 1 of Section 1)

Serial number given for the youth in Section 1 should be recorded here.

Q. 02 Is (s)he going to School?

If the youth is going to school encircle code 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise encircle code 2 and go to the Q.04. Here higher education institutes such as Universities, Technical Colleges are not considered as schools. However, if the respondent is either studying or had studies in such an institute, a note should be given with the number of years studied and the name of the institution.

Q. 03 (a) GRADE

This is the grade in which the youth is studying. Get the proper code from the code list and insert in the cages provided.

Q. 03 (b) Type of School

Code for the type of school which the youth is attending should be selected from the codes given at the bottom of the page 24 of the schedule.

Q. 04 When did (s)he leave school?

This question is asked from those who have already left school. Encircle the appropriate code.

Q. 05 Nature of professional, technical or vocational training obtained, if any

If the youth has got any professional, technical or vocational training, write what the training is on the dotted line provided.

Q. 06 Check current activity in 2.1.11

If code 3 is encircled in 2.1.11 for this youth i.e. if (s)he did not work during the last calendar week and had neither job nor enterprise, go to Q. 08. Others, (i.e. those who worked during the last calendar week and those who did not work but had a job or enterprise) should proceed to the next question.

Q. 07 (a) How long has (s)he been in employment?

Encircle the relevant code for the period (s)he has been in the present employment.

Q. 07 (b) How long did it take him/her to find his/her first job or set up his/her own enterprise after leaving school?

Codes are provided for various periods. Encircle the code for the relevant time period taken, to find the first employment. For those who have not attended school, calculate the period from the age of 10.

Q. 07 (c) Does the present job/enterprise provide opportunities for the utilization of his/her qualifications, training & skills?

If so encircle code 1. Otherwise, encircle code 2.

Q. 07 (d) Is (s)he satisfied with the terms, conditions and nature of his/her present employment?

If (s)he is a paid employee, ask whether (s)he is satisfied with the payments, other benefits, conditions and nature of employment etc. If (s)he is operating an enterprise, ask whether (s)he is satisfied with the income and nature of the activity. Encircle 1 or 2 depending on the answer and end 2.3, for persons who answered this question.

Q. 08 Check current activity 2.1.12

If the person is available for employment, proceed to the next question otherwise go to Q. 10.

Q. 09 Is (s)he undergoing or planning to undergo any further training?

Encircle the relevant answer depending on the answer given.

List of trainings are provided so that it will be easy to identify whether the training is professional, technical or vocational. If there is any difficulty give the name of the training.

Q. 10 Does (s)he intend to take up employment in future?

If (s)he is not available for employment, it is necessary to know whether he/she will be available for employment in the future.

Encircle the appropriate code.

This is the end of 2.3.

2.4 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS (FOR WOMEN 15 - 49)

These questions are asked from the women whose ages are fifteen or above but less than fifty. Complete one column for each of the woman in the above age group.

Q. 01 (a) Name of the woman

Name should be given as in Section 1.

Q. 01 (b) Serial number (as given in col. 1 of Section 1)

The serial number given for this woman in section should be recorded here.

Q. 02 Check usual activity in 2.1.05 and 2.1.06

If she was usually employed go to Q. 03.

If she was usually unemployed go to Q. 08.

If she was mainly engaged in household duties go to Q. 09.

If she was engaged in educational activities or other non-economic activities end 2.4.

Q. 03 Check marital status in col. 10 in Section 1

End 2.4 for those who are never married. Proceed to the next for the others.

Q. 04 Does she have children presently alive?

If she has children presently alive proceed to the next question. Otherwise end 2.4.

Q. 05 Number of children

Two columns are given to fill the number of children. First column is for all the children who are alive now. Second is for the children living with her. Record the number of children in each of the age group given under both columns.

Q. 06 Check whether she has children less than ten years old and living with her

If she has children less than ten years old and living with her, proceed to the next question. Otherwise end 2.4.

Q. 07 (a) Who take care of the children while she is at work?

Check the code list given for this question and see which group takes care of the child most, while she is at work. Note that relationships are given in respect of the child not the respondent.

(b) How long and how often does she remain away from home in connection with her employment?

Encircle the code for the most appropriate answer and end 2.4 for those, this question is asked.

Q. 08 Does she find any difficulty in finding employment , as a woman? specify if yes.

This question is asked from those who were usually unemployed. If she has faced any difficulty in finding employment as a woman during the last 12 months, encircle 1 and name the main difficulty on the dotted line provided. If not encircle code 2.

End 2.4 for those, this question is asked.

Q. 09 How many hours did she spend during last calendar week in quasi-economic activities such as --

This question is asked from those who are mainly engaged in household duties. Get the approximate number of hours spent in each of the categories given.

CHAPTER 6 - INCOME1. Concepts and DefinitionsPaid employment

"Paid employment" is referred to be an activity carried out, without putting any cash or material inputs in return for a payment. The payment received for this activity may be a salary, wage, commission, tip or a material payment.

If a person is working on permanent basis, temporary basis time basis etc., in a government department, corporation, private company or under private employer and receiving a payment in cash or in kind that activity is considered to be a paid employment.

Agricultural Activity :

Agricultural activity includes all types of cultivations livestock and poultry, farming, fishing and fish breeding, forestry and hunting etc. carried out by some one as an employer or an own account worker for household consumption and/or sales. It includes not only the work involved in carrying out production operations on the farm but also related managerial work such as planning, managing, organizing, purchasing and selling etc.

Non-agricultural activity:

Non-agricultural activity includes all economic activities other than agricultural activities as defined above, carried out by someone as an employer or an own account worker. The non-agricultural sector includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels, transport, finance, real estate, business services and other services.

Output:

Material product of an agricultural activity or a non-agricultural activity during a given period is considered as an output. In respect of "Trade" the output will be it's turn-over. It is the receipts in respect of services.

2. Instructions to fill the income schedule

As we have experienced during past surveys obtaining reliable information on income from household members is a delicate task. The household members are reluctant to reveal their actual income due to various reasons. As such, as a device of improving the reliability of the household income data, it was decided to obtain more detailed information on income and as a result the income schedule will consist of two parts. In part I, the information on income will be collected on six main sources of income. They are namely, income from paid employments, other cash receipts, income in kind, income from agricultural activities, income from non-agricultural activities, monthly rental value of the owner occupied house and land owned by household members. In this part the information on the income from agricultural and non-agricultural activities will be collected only in broad terms. Detail information in respect of these activities will be collected in Part III of this section.

Although the boarders, lodgers and domestic servants are considered as household members* for demographic purposes (see the definition of household in chapter 4) they do not directly contribute to the household income as other members do. Accordingly for analytical purposes a new concept of "analytical unit" has been introduced. The household members other than the boarders, lodgers and domestic servants are regarded as the "main household unit". Each of the boarder, lodger and domestic servant will be regarded as a separate "analytical unit". As such there may be more than one analytical unit in a household. The income of each analytical unit will be separated out at the stage of data processing.

* Only the members listed against the serial numbers 1 - 15 in column 2 of section 1 will be taken as household members. Those who are listed against serial numbers 31 - 35 in column 2 of section 1 should be excluded here.

For the convenience of data collection, the information on income received from each source in respect of all the household members will be collected in the same format.

According to the programme on "visits to selected housing units" you should complete the Income - Part I during your 2nd visit to a housing unit. At the end of the 2nd visit you should have already obtained information on Income Part I, Expenditure on food, liquor and tobacco for four days and other household expenditure. Based on these information you may be able to approximately work out the total household income as well as the total household expenditure per month. If expenditure is significantly higher (if more than Rs. 200/=) than the income you should clarify the reasons for such a difference with the respondent and record them as a foot note in the schedule. Your views regarding this should also be recorded in brief.

You should bear in mind that the reference periods for which the information to be collected are varying. The information on income should always be recorded in rupees (to the last rupee value).

3.1. INCOME - PART 13.1.01 - Income from paid employment/s during last four weeks/last calendar month.

Columns 1 and 2 : Names of household members including boarders, lodgers & domestic servants and their serial numbers.

Names of household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who worked as paid employees during last four weeks/last calendar month should be recorded in column 1. The respective serial numbers given to these members in column 1 of section 1 should be entered in column 2. In the case of a domestic servant, (paid in cash) his/her function as a domestic servant in this household itself is a paid employment and hence his/her name should be included here as an employee. However those who are paid only in kind should not be included here but be included in section 3.1.03.

Check all the persons who were recorded as paid employees (regular and casual) in Q. 2.1.16(c) & 2.1.17(c) are listed here. It is important to note that the household members who were not recorded as employees in above questions but have worked during the 3 weeks before the last week as wage earners or as salary earners during the last month, should be included here.

Columns 4 to 10 wages, salaries, bonus etc.

A certain segment of the labour force, mostly unskilled persons who work on casual or temporary basis, receive their payments daily, weekly or fortnightly. Payments to those persons are known as wages. Columns 4 - 6 are to be filled for such wage earners. On the other hand those who work rather on permanent basis usually receive their payments on monthly basis. They are known as salary earners and column 7 - 9 should be filled for such persons. You should therefore be very much careful to identify the wage earners and salary earners separately.

It is important to note that one person may be employed in more than one occupation. Any payment in respect of the principal occupation should be recorded against "principal" (in column 3) and payments in respect of secondary occupation (if any) should be recorded against "secondary" (in column 3). If (s)he is a wage earner ask how much (s)he has earned as wages during last four weeks and record the amount in column 4. Further, if (s)he has received/earned commissions, tips,

allowances, overtime payments etc. in connection with the same occupation they should be recorded in column 5. Add the entries in columns 4 and 5 and enter in column 6. If s(he) has worked as a salary earner during last month and not as a wage earner, record the amount earned as a salary during last calendar month in column 7. Amount earned as tips, commissions, allowances, overtime payments etc. in connection with the same occupation should be recorded in column 8. The total of the entries in columns 7 and 8 should be recorded in column 9. If (s)he received a bonus during last twelve months as a wage earner or as a salary earner that amount should be recorded in column 10. If the same respondent is also employed in a secondary occupation, ask whether (s)he earned a wage during last four weeks or a salary during last calendar month in respect of the secondary occupations and fill the relevant columns as described above. After recording the information for the first paid employee proceed to rest of the paid employees listed in column 1 and record the information, following the same procedure mentioned above.

Monthly income from employments :-

Record the totals of columns 6, column 9 and 1/12 of the total income of column 10 in the cages given underneath as indicated by arrows. Add them and record the total monthly income from employments in the other cage.

3.1.02 Other cash receipts of the household members during last calendar month/last 12 months.

Columns 1 and 2:- Names of the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants & their serial numbers.

Names of all the household members as listed in column 1 of section 1 should be recorded in column 1 and their respective serial numbers should be given in column 2.

Column 3:- Pension, Disability payments and relief payments etc.

Ask each of the members listed in column 1 whether they received a pension, a disability payment or a relief payment during last calendar month. If they have received any of these payments enter the amount in column 3 and proceed to column 4. If they have

not received any of these payments proceed to column 4 without making any entry in column 3.

Column 4 :- Property rents

Ask whether the respondent has received any payment as property rents during last calendar month and record that amount in column 4.

Column 5:- Food stamps.

Ask whether the household has received food stamps. If they have received obtain the value of food stamps used during last calendar month and record it in column 5 against the head of household.

Column 6:- Total.

Record the total of the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5 in column 6.

Column 7:- Dividends, Interests etc.

Ask whether any of the household members has received dividends, interests or any other such payment during last twelve months.

If any such payments have been received enter the value in column 7 against the respective member. Even if these dividends, interest etc. were not received at hand but were credited to his/her account or due to receive, they should be considered as income received by him/her and be recorded here.

Columns 8 and 9:- Current remittances and/or transfers

Any of the household members may have received an income as remittances and/or transfers from relatives, friends etc., during last twelve months. If such a payment has been received from a relative or some one living abroad it's equivalent rupee value should be recorded in column 8 and if such a payment has been received from some one living within the country, it should be recorded in column 9.

Column 10:- Total

The total of the entries in columns 7, 8 and 9 should be recorded in column 10.

Monthly income from other cash receipts:-

Record the total income of column 6 and 1/12 of the total income in column 10, as indicated by arrows in the cages provided underneath. Add them and record the monthly income from other cash receipts in the other cage.

3.1.03. Income in kind during last calendar month.

As you are aware, some Government departments, corporations and private institutions provide their employees with food, clothing, footwear, housing, medical facilities, transport etc. free of charge. It should also be noted that some people may have received food items, clothing etc. as donations, gifts from parents, other relatives etc. during the reference period. Since these items bring an income to the household in kind, their values should be imputed according to the prevailing market price and be recorded here and in the case of materials received at subsidised prices, the values actually paid should be deducted from the market price and enter only the difference here.

However, the services provided to everybody in the community such as free medical facilities, free education facilities by the Government should not be considered as an income in kind.

Columns 1 and 2: Names of household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who received an income in kind and their serial numbers.

The names of the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who received any of the items listed in columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and any other item which added some value to the household income during last calendar month should be recorded in column 1. Serial numbers of these household members should be recorded in column 2 as given in column 1 of section 1.

It should be noted that the income received in kind from the employer and from others should be identified separately and record them against "employer" and "other" as indicated in column 3.

Column 4:- meals, food items etc.

Check whether any of the members listed in column 1 have received meals, food items, liquor, tobacco (cigarettes and cigars etc.) from the employer and/or from others during last calendar month. If they have received such items, estimate the value of those items according to the prevailing market price and record it at the relevant place in column 4.

Column 5:- Housing.

If the household was living in a rent free house during last calendar month enter the estimated monthly rental value at the relevant place in column 5, in respect of the member to whom the house was provided free. If these houses have been rented at subsidised rents the difference between rent paid and the actual rental value should be recorded here (as an income); any how if the household has occupied a house owned by them then the estimated value should not be recorded here and it should be included in 3.1.06.

Columns 6, 7, 8 and 9:- Clothing, medical Facilities, Warrants, Passes etc.

If the respondents have received clothing, medical facilities, railway warrants, passes for buses and other vehicles etc. and any other such item received free or at a subsidised price during the last calendar month, enter the estimated value of those at the relevant place in columns 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

The estimated value (according to the prevailing rates) of the free transport facilities received by the respondents from the employer and others should also be recorded here.

Column 10: Total:-

The sum of the entries in columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be entered in column 10.

Monthly income received in kind:- Record the total given in column 10 in the cage provided underneath the block 3.1.03.

3.1.04. Monthly income received from agricultural activities.

Average monthly income (net) earned from all the agricultural activities should be recorded here. Obtain an average total income per month where various types of agricultural activities such as (cultivating seasonal crops, non-seasonal crops, raising livestock, fishing etc.) In this section you are expected to obtain the income from Agricultural activities only on a broad term. The detail information on this will be obtained in the part 2 of this section. However, the net monthly income (after deducting the cost on inputs, labour, transport etc.) should be recorded here. Income received by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants from their agricultural activities should not be included here. Any how you should bear in mind that the domestic servants may also have participated in the agricultural activities carried out by this household and the income from these activities should be recorded here. It is important to note that the goods produced and consumed by the household should be valued according to the prevailing market price and should be taken into account, when recording average monthly income.

3.1.05 Monthly income received from non-agricultural activities:

Net income received from the non-agricultural activities carried out by the household members during last calendar month should be recorded here. Non-agricultural activities carried out by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants should not be considered as economic activities of this household and hence the income generated from those activities should not be recorded here. However, the income received from the economic activities carried out by the household with the participation of domestic servants, boarders etc. should be recorded here. Running a boarding house or a lodging house is considered as a non-agricultural economic activity.

Therefore, the fees received (without deducting the expenditure on food and other things) from boarders and lodgers during last calendar month should be included here.

3.1.06. Monthly rental value of the owner occupied house.

Check whether the household has occupied its own house during last calendar month. If it is so encircle code 1 and estimate the gross rental value for the house occupied by the respondent's household according to the prevailing rents in that area and record it in the cage given. If not encircle code 2 and go to 3.1.07.

3.1.07. Total household income per month.

- (a). Monthly income from employments:- Monthly income received from employments which have been worked out in block 3.1.01 should be recorded here.
- (b). Monthly income from other cash receipts:- Monthly income received from other cash receipts which have been worked out in block 3.1.02 should be recorded here.
- (c). Monthly income received in kind:- Monthly income received in kind which have been given underneath the block 3.1.03 should be recorded here.
- (d). Monthly income received from agricultural activities given in block 3.1.04 should be recorded here.
- (e). Monthly income received from non-agricultural activities given in block 3.1.05 should be recorded here.
- (f). Monthly rental value of owner occupied house given in block 3.1.06 should be recorded here.

Total household income:-

Sum of the figures entered in (a) to (f) above should be recorded here.

3.1.08. Ownership of land.

Information should be recorded with regard to the land owned by household members excluding boarders, lodgers and domestic servants. Land owned with heritable possession with or without right to transfer titles, will also be considered as land owned. The land held on long term basis (on lease, encroached etc.) for more than 30 years or more will also be treated as land owned.

Land given to them under irrigation schemes, Mahaweli Project, Gam Udawa etc. should also be considered as land owned. It should be noted that all (whether they are used for an economic activity or not) lands owned by the household members should be recorded here.

It should be noted that the extent of land should be recorded separately against Paddy land and high land (inclusive of home garden) as indicated in block 3.1.08.

3.2. INCOME - PART 2.

Information on the income received from the agricultural and non-agricultural activities carried out by household members as employers and/or own account workers will be collected in this section. You should collect the information on out put, cost of production and amount consumed by the household separately for each activity carried out by each person who is engaged as an employer or an own account worker in the economic activity. It is difficult to separate out the portion of Output, cost of production and amount consumed by the household to each member involved when more than one member in a household are engaged in the same activity. In such cases divide the output, cost of production, amount consumed, by the number of members engaged in that activity and record the average amounts to each member.

This problem will arise where members of two households are involved in an activity on partnership basis. In such instances evaluate the corresponding output, cost of production with respect to the share belong to the household member/s. The amount consumed if any, by the household from the output of this activity during the reference period should be recorded in Column 6.

3.2.01. - Income from Non-agricultural Activities During Last Calendar month.

Find out from all the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants whether they were engaged in any type of Non-agricultural activity as an employer or own account worker during last calendar month. Non-agricultural activities carried out only for the purpose of home consumption should not be considered here.

If any of the household members engaged in such an activity encircle "1" (Yes ①) and fill in the columns 1 - 6. If there was none encircle "2" (No ②) and proceed to section 3.2.02.

Columns 1 & 2 - Names of household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who engaged as an employer or own account worker in non-agricultural activities and their serial numbers.

Names of all the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who engaged as an employer or own account worker in non-agricultural activities for sales during last calendar month should be recorded in column 1. Record the respective serial numbers as given in column 1 of section 1, in column 2 against the names entered in column 1.

Column 3 - Activity:

The type of activity carried out by the household members should be recorded here as given in the activity classification given under-neath the schedule, enter the appropriate code in the sub column provided for codes. You should note that one person may be engaged in more than one activity. In such cases you have to repeat that name. Rewrite his/her name in column 1 and enter the relevant information in the other columns.

Column 4 - Value of output during the last calendar month

The output of different types of activities take different forms i.e. Mining, Quarrying and manufacturing will have physical products as their output. In Trade, turn over (including goods given on debt) is the output while for all other activities the output is a payment received or due for the work done or the services rendered. The total value of such output for the last calendar month should be ascertained for each activity separately and be recorded in column 4.

In obtaining the total value of the output for the last calendar month the following points should be taken into account.

- (i) The total sales during last calendar month may not always be equal to the output of the same month. It may include a portion of the previous month's production which was in stocks. In such cases the value of that portion should be deducted.
- (ii) The total production of the last calendar month may have not been completely sold and a part may be left as a stock. This part should be valued at the prevailing market price and be added to the value of sales during last calendar month.

Column - 5 Cost during last calendar month:

Total cost on inputs such as raw materials, labour, rent, transport, taxes etc. incurred in respect of each activity during the last calendar month should be recorded in column 5. In the case of Trade the cost incurred in buying the goods sold during the reference period should also be included here.

It is important note that some of the inputs purchased during last month may have not been completely utilized. Also a part of some inputs purchased before the previous month may also have been unilized. Hence you should be careful to record the cost on inputs purchased during the last calendar month.

Column - 6 Value of amounts consumed by this household

A portion of the output may have been consumed by the household during the reference period. The value of this amount should be imputed using the prevailing market prices and be entered in column 6. It should be noted that the amount consumed during the last month should not necessarily be from the output of the last month. It may be a production of a previous month. However you should enter the amount that has been obtained from this activity and actually consumed by the household, during the reference period.

3.2.02-Income from agricultural activities - Paddy, other cereals & tobacco

Inquire from all the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants whether they cultivated paddy, any other cereals or tobacco for sale and/or for household consumption during last cultivation year as employers or own account workers. Last cultivation year is the last two completed cultivation seasons (Yala/Maha or Maha/Yala). Sometimes there may be an additional cultivation period in between these 2 completed seasons in some areas. In such cases this period should also be taken for the last cultivation year. In addition to the cultivations of the main household unit, boarders lodgers and domestic servants may also have cultivated paddy or some other cereals on their own. Most probably those cultivations may have taken place at their home places. Therefore you should keep in mind to ask all the boarders, lodgers, and domestic servants whether they have engaged in such an activity on their own as employers or own account workers.

are the cereals such as Karakkan, millet, Sorgham, maize etc. If a person has cultivated more than one type of crops they should be entered in different lines. In such cases the name of that person should be repeated in column 1.

Column 4 - Value of Output during last cultivation year

The value of the total output during the last cultivation year should be recorded here. In the case of small scale cultivation the total output may have been consumed by the household. In that case the imputed value of that amount according to prevailing market price should be recorded here. If a portion of the output has kept for future consumption or for seeds that portion should also be added to the output. If the cultivation is done on large scale, a portion of the output may have been sold in addition to the portions used for household consumption and for seeding purposes. In such cases the value of amounts sold, out of the production during last cultivation year and the imputed values of the amounts consumed by the household and amounts kept as stocks for future consumption etc. during last cultivation year should be added to obtain the value of total output and enter the same in column 4.

Column 5 - Cost of Production during last cultivation year :

Cost of production of paddy, other cereals and tobacco should be recorded here. Most of the farmers may not be able to give the total cost incurred on agricultural activities since they do not have a habit of keeping records on expenditure. Therefore, you should inquire about the items of inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, chemicals, tractor charges etc. used by the respondent and obtain the amount spent on them separately and add them to workout the total cost.

Column 6 - Value of amounts consumed by the household during last cultivation year

The value of amounts obtained from the home produce and consumed by the household during the last cultivation year should be recorded here. Sometimes the respondent may not be able to memorise the exact amount taken for the consumption from the home produce. In such cases obtain the amount taken usually for the consumption from the production of paddy, other cereals and tobacco in each season.

If any of the household members has cultivated paddy or other cereals as described above encircle "1" (Yes ①) and complete columns 4 - 6 for all such members as instructed below, otherwise encircle "2" (No ②) and proceed to 3.2.03.

Columns 1 & 2 - Names of household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who cultivated paddy and/or other cereals and/or tobacco as employers or own account workers and their serial numbers.

List all the household members who were engaged in the cultivation of paddy and/or other cereals as Employers or Own Account Workers during the last cultivation year. The respective serial number given for each of these members in column 1 of section 1 should be entered in column 2.

Column 3 - Paddy other cereals and tobacco

If paddy have been cultivated write "paddy" in this column. If any other cereal have been cultivated write "other cereal" and if tobacco have been cultivated write "tobacco" here and enter the appropriate code in the relevant sub column. Other cereals

Having examined this, record the average amount taken for home consumption during last cultivation year. The amount consumed during the last cultivation year may not necessarily be from the output of the same period. The amounts obtained from the production of the agricultural activities carried out by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants and consumed by the households, other than this household (i.e. own houses of boarders, lodgers and domestic servants) should not be entered here.

3.2.03. Income from other agricultural activities

Inquire from all the household members, including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants whether they were engaged in other agricultural activities during last calendar month. These other agricultural activities include growing other seasonal crops, non-seasonal crops, keeping livestock & poultry, fishing and fish breeding, collecting forest products (firewood, bee-honey etc.) hunting etc. If any of the household members have engaged in such an activity during last calendar month encircle "1" (Yes ①) and complete columns 1 - 6. If not encircle "2" (No ②) and end the section 3.

Columns 1 & 2: Names of household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who engaged in other agricultural activities as employers or own account workers and their serial numbers.

The names of all the household members including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants who engaged in other agricultural activities described above as employers or own account workers during last calendar month should be entered in column 1. The respective serial numbers as given for these members in column 1 of section 1 should be entered in column 2.

Column 3 - Agricultural Product

The name of the agricultural product obtained from the activity engaged during last month should be recorded in column 3. The appropriate code from the code list given underneath the block 3.2.03 should be entered in the sub column provided in column 3.

Column 4 - Value of output during last calendar month

The value of the output from other agricultural activities carried out by any of the household members should be entered here. If the cultivation was on small scale, the total output may have been

Column 1 - 15 enclose (in the order of the first column 1 - 1)

consumed by the household. In that case the imputed value of that amount according to the prevailing market price should be recorded here. If a portion of the output has been kept for future consumption and any other purpose that portion should also be added to the output. The value of amounts sold out of the production during last calendar month and the imputed values of the amounts consumed by the household and amounts kept for any other purpose should be added to obtain the value of the total output and enter the same value in column 4.

Column 5- Cost of Production during last calendar month

Cost of production for other agricultural products (except cereals) during last calendar month should be recorded here. In this case the total amount spent on agricultural seeds, seedlings, animal food, fertilizers, chemicals, tractor charges, labour, transport charges, other charges and taxes etc. should be obtained separately and record the total of them here. It should be noted that in some cases there may be no production but there can be cost during the reference period. On the other hand there may be a production with no cost involved during the reference month.

Column 6- Value of amount consumed by this household during last calendar month

The value of amounts taken from the production of these agricultural activities and consumed by the household during last calendar month should be recorded here. The amount consumed during this month may not necessarily be from the production of the reference period.

CHAPTER 7. - EXPENDITURE

The objective of obtaining information in this section is to find out the household expenditure pattern on various items consumed by the household during the given reference periods. Having considered various factors such as the pattern of usage, durability of items, the convenience of collecting information etc, the items in this section are classified into 4 main groups namely,

- 4.1.01 - Daily consumption expenditure on food, drink and tobacco.
- 4.1.02 - Expenditure incurred by the main household unit on housing, clothing, fuel & light, semi-durable goods, services and consumer durables, etc.
- 4.1.03 - Expenditure incurred by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants on housing, clothing, fuel & light, semi-durable goods, services and consumer durables, etc.
- 4.1.04 - Indebtedness, other receipts and disbursements of the main household unit.

The sub section 4.1.01 is to be completed for all the household members including boarders/^{lodgers}and domestic servants.

The sub sections 4.1.02 & 4.1.04 are to be completed only for the main household unit, (excluding boarders, lodgers and domestic servants). Sub-section 4.1.03 is to be completed only for boarders, lodgers and domestic servants. It should be noted that different reference periods will be used within these sub-sections.

4.1.01 - DAILY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The information on daily consumption ^{of} the household (including boarders, lodgers and domestic servants) on food, drink and tobacco will be collected in this section.

Before recording the expenditure data you should record the number of persons present for meals each day on the top of the first page of sub section 4.1.01. Breakfast, lunch and dinner will be considered as meals for this purpose. If any one has taken one or more of these meals from the household concerned (s)he should be considered as present for meals for that day. The objective of obtaining this information is to see how many persons actually took part in the consumption of food, drink and tobacco on each day. We may be able to workout the indicators such as per capita

consumption, per capita expenditure etc, with the help of these informations. These measurements can also be used to study the nutritional in-take of the household members. If a household member has had a meal outside the household (e.g. from hotels) it should also be included here. On the other hand if an outsider had taken atleast one meal from the household. (s)he should also be counted as present for meals on that particular day.

To facilitate the recording of data, similar items are grouped together under 19 sub groups and the items which are frequently consumed by the household are listed under each of these sub groups in column 1. Sometimes the household may have consumed some items that have not been listed here. Information in respect of such items (wherever possible specify these items) should be recorded under "other". The codes for the items are given in column 2 and the units of quantity are indicated in column 3. Unit of quantity for the "other" category is not given, since there may be more than one item, which are measured by varying units.

But in such cases you should record the unit of measurement wherever possible. Otherwise you should record only the value of the items consumed. No entry should be made on the darkened cages in the schedule.

The quantity and the value of the items that are actually consumed during each day should be recorded for seven consecutive days (column 6-19). The quantities should be given only in perfect numbers and no decimals should be given. The value should be given in rupees and/or cents. You should take into account all items of actual consumption of food, drink and tobacco whether they were purchased, drawn from existing stocks, obtained from home produce or received free. In the case of items which are not purchased but received from any other source and consumed, the value should be estimated according to the prevailing market prices and be recorded here. In respect of the items purchased at a reduced price and consumed you should record the market price and not the subsidised price paid by the respondent. It should also be noted that in the case of food, drink and tobacco you should record the amount actually consumed or used, during the survey week and not the amount purchased,

received free, or obtained from home produce. In certain instances you may find that some items are bought in very small packets at a very low price and the quantity purchased is not known. In such cases you should obtain the value of such items and estimate the quantity after probing the householders. In the case of condiments a very small quantity is consumed per day. As such you should get the weekly consumption and estimate the value for that quantity and enter it only in the total column. The interviewer may obtain the daily consumption in any convenient unit and convert it in to the unit of measurement specified in the schedule for recording. So far we discussed about the food and drink which were prepared at the household and consumed within the household or outside the household. In addition to this household members may also have purchased or received "prepared foods", outside the household. These foods may have been consumed (within the household or outside) during the reference period. Information in respect of such food should be recorded under "18.2-Foods".

The information on "prepared drinks" purchased outside and consumed should be recorded under "18.1 Drinks."

Household members who go out for employment especially, boarders and lodgers, may have taken meals outside the household. You should therefore be very much careful to ask those members whether they purchased or received and consumed "prepared foods and drinks" outside household.

Further, the information on the consumption of liquor, cigarettes, cigars, betels etc, (whether they consumed within the household or outside the household) should be questioned and be recorded under 18-liquor, drugs and tobacco.

Although the information has to be collected on daily consumption expenditure during seven consecutive days, you are not expected to visit the household daily during the reference 7 days. It will be sufficient if you make three visits to the household as described below.

On your first visit ask what items of food, drinks and tobacco have been consumed by the household (including, boarders, lodgers and domestic servants) during the previous day. You should read out the list of items as given in the schedule. If the household has consumed any of those items, record the quantity

(where relevant) and the value at the relevant place, Find out whether the household has consumed some items other than those listed in the schedule. If the household has consumed any such items record their quantity (if possible) and the value under "other" category. Thereafter, give a consumption record sheet to head of household or any other responsible member and request to record the information on daily consumption from the interviewing data to the date of next visit. Your next visit should be made on the 3rd, day after the first visit. On your second visit you should go through the consumption record sheet and enter the amounts on the schedule. Ask the respondent to record information for next three days as well. Your third visit should be made on the third day after the second visit. Go through the record sheet and make further clarifications if necessary and enter the information in the schedule. This consumption record sheet should be attached to the completed schedule. When the price of a consumer item is substantially higher or lower than the market price give reasons for the same in a foot note.

At the end of each page, the totals of values in each column should be recorded for each day. At the end of the week, you should add the total expenditure for the seven days and enter them in the total column.

4.1.03 HOUSING CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS
AND SERVICES AND CONSUMER DURABLES etc.

Information in this sub section will be collected on ten main groups of items. Mostly used or important items are listed under each main group in column 1. The respective codes for these items are given in column 2. The relevant units for each item (except for the category "other") are given in column 3. The quantities (where relevant) of the items purchased for household use during the given reference period and their values (in rupees) should be recorded in columns 4 and 5 respectively. In respect of the items purchased at a reduced price their "market" value should be recorded here and not the subsidised price paid by the respondent. If any of the items consumed by the household during the reference period were taken from the home produce, their quantity and the estimated value (according to the prevailing market price) should be recorded in columns 4 and 5 respectively. For an example, if the household collected firewood from the home garden and consumed, it's quantity and the estimated value should be recorded. Also the items received free and consumed by the household during the reference period should be taken into account and their quantity and the estimated value should be recorded in columns 4 and 5 respectively. For an example, the uniforms, medical facilities etc, given free by the employers or the clothing etc, gifted by relations should be included here. The values should be recorded to the last rupee value (rounded off to the last rupee).

It is important to note that the reference periods differ from group of items to another. These varying reference periods have been fixed after a careful examination of the normal pattern of household consumption and the respondents memory capacities.

You should bear in mind that the information on the expenditure on Housing, Fuel and Light, Non-durable household goods and consumer durables etc, in this section will be collected only for the main household unit. Expenditure incurred on these items by boarders, lodgers, domestic servants will be collected in the subsection 4.1.03. The expenditure incurred on commonly used items such as house rent, electricity etc. should be recorded here. However, if a boarder, lodger or a domestic servant had

to bear the expenditure on any of these items individually, it should be recorded in the sub-section 4.1.03.

1. Housing (Last Month)

1.1 House rent

1.1.(a) Rented House:

If the household has lived in a rented house during the last calendar month, the actual rent paid (gross rent) or due payment for that month should be recorded here. Some tenants may bear the expenses on rates, maintenance etc, and deduct it from the rent paid to the land lord. In such cases the full rental value should be recorded against the rent and the expenses on rate, maintenance etc should not be recorded. However if the tenant himself has paid rates and maintenance charges in addition to the house rent, then it should be recorded separately under "Rates" and "Maintenance". If the household has paid a subsidised rent, the value of the subsidised share of the rent should also be added to the actual amount paid in order to obtain the full rental value. (The difference between the actual amount paid and the full rental value will be considered as an income to the household and will be recorded in column 5 (Housing) of sub section 3.1.03.)

1.1.(b) House taken on lease:-

If the household has lived in a house taken on lease during last calendar month the monthly value of lease should be recorded here. For instance if the lease is for a period of 5 years the value of the lease should be divided by the total number of months of the leased period, in order to obtain the average monthly value of the lease.

1.1.(c) Own house/rent free house:-

If the household has lived in it's own house or in a rent free house estimate the monthly rental value according to the prevailing house rents and record it as the rental value.

1.2 Rates, Taxes etc:-

Rates actually paid in respect of the house occupied by the household during last calendar month, should be recorded here. Although the rates are normally paid quarterly, the value of it's monthly share should be recorded here. If any other kind of tax have been paid in respect of the house occupied by the household it's monthly value should also be recorded here.

1.3. Maintenance:- Expenses actually incurred by the household on the maintenance of the house (e.g. repairing, painting etc.) during the last calendar month should be recorded here. Expenses on major repairs that can be considered as capital expenditure should not be recorded here.

2. Fuel and light (Last month)

Expenditure incurred on fuel and light during the last calendar month should be recorded here. Usually electricity bills are settled after the month of consumption. In this case, you should record the average number of units consumed and the average amount paid for electricity per month. In the household where the electricity is not available, car batteries (PRASHAKTHI) or generators are being used for lighting and operating T.V.S etc., In such cases the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of batteries and generators during the reference period should be recorded under "other". If any of these items received free during the reference period (e.g. firewood collected from forest or home garden and electricity provided free by the employer) it's value should be imputed and be recorded here..

3. Clothing and Textiles etc. (Last six months)

It should be noted that the reference period for these items, is the last six months. Therefore, expenditure incurred on ready made garments (Men's, Women's and Children's), materials purchased in metres, sarees, household textiles, (bed sheets, towels, curtains etc.), footwear and the tailoring charges etc., during last six months should be recorded here. It is important to note that the unit for footwear should be the number of pairs. If any of these items were received free or at a subsidised price as gifts, uniforms etc. during the reference period impute this value according to the prevailing market price and record here.

4. Non-durable household goods. (Last month / Last six months)

The items in this group have been divided into two groups having considered the frequency of purchasing them and their durability. Group "A" consists of the materials used for washing, cleaning, repairing, maintaining etc. Group "B" consists of semi-durable household goods such as cups and saucers, glassware,

plasticware, cutlery, electrical bulbs, lamps, brooms, toys etc. The reference period in respect of the Group "A" is the last month whilst is the last six months for the group "B". Find out whether any of these items were purchased by the members of the main household unit during the reference periods. If they have bought any of these items, the quantity (where it is relevant) and the value of them should be recorded here. Sometimes the household may have purchased some items which are not listed in the schedule. Information for such items (should be specified whenever possible) be recorded under "other" category. If any of those items received free or at a subsidised price, impute their value according to the prevailing market price and record here.

5. Household services (Last month)

Payment made only for household services during last calendar month should be recorded here. For instance the payment made as wages to domestic servants, driver of the household car, laundry men, tailors etc. should be recorded here. Payments made to the labourers hired for harvesting paddy, rubber tapping, lorry drivers etc., should not be included here.

6. Personal care & Health expenses (Last month)

6.1 Personal care.

Expenditure incurred during last calendar month on the purchases of items given under personal care for household consumption should be recorded in column 5. If any of these items received free as gifts, prizes etc., during last month, their value should be estimated and be recorded in column 5. Any of these items purchased during the previous month for giving away as gifts, donations etc. should not be included here. They should be included under miscellaneous against 9.2 Gifts and donations.

6.2 Health expenses

6.2.1 Fees paid to private medical practitioners (western)

such as Apothecaries, M.B.B.S. holders, during last calendar month, should be recorded here. Their charges for medicine in addition to consultation fees should also be included here.

6.2.2 Consultation fees paid to specialists (western) during last calendar month should be recorded here.

6.2.3 Payments made to laboratories (medical and dental) for taking

X-rays, testing blood, urine etc. and for analytical reports during last calendar month should be recorded here.

6.2.5 Expenditure incurred on the purchase of drugs, medicinal herbs, pharmaceutical items during last month should be recorded here. ~~Medicinal herbs found from forest and used should be valued according to the~~ market price and be recorded here.

6.2.6 Expenditure incurred on the consultation of Ayurvedic Doctors (Specialists and Physicians etc.) during last calendar month should be recorded here. Their charges for drugs, medicinal herbs etc., should also be included here.

7. Transport and communication (Last month)

7.1 Transport fees paid

Expenditure incurred during last calendar month by the members of the main household unit should be recorded here. If any of the members used railway warrants, passes, season tickets etc. during the reference period, they should be valued according to the prevailing rates and be recorded here. It should also be noted that, some of the members may have received free transport facilities during the reference period. They should also be taken into account here.

7.2 Maintenance of private vehicles (last month)

Expenditure incurred on fuel and maintenance of the private vehicles (used for household purposes) used by the members of the main household unit during last calendar month should be recorded here.

7.3 Communication

Expenditure incurred on Postal and telegraph services, telephone charges etc., by the members of the main household unit during last calendar month should be recorded here.

8. Recreation, Entertainment, Education and Cultural Activities (Last month).

8.1 Recreation and entertainment

Expenditure incurred on recreation and entertainment activities by the members of the main household unit during the last month should be recorded here. It should also be noted to record the membership fees paid for Drama Societies, sports clubs, libraries etc., (at the relevant places.)

8.2 Education

~~Expenditure incurred on admission fees to schools, school fees, facility fees, tuition fees etc.~~ during last calendar month should be recorded here. However, the transport fees paid for private coaches, school buses and trains for school going should be recorded under 7.1 Transport and Communication. Thus, the donations made to building funds should be recorded against "gifts and similar transfers" under 11-non-consumption expenditure.

9. Miscellaneous (Last month)

Interests paid on consumer debts during last calendar month should be recorded here. The interests paid on goods such as televisions, sewing machines, furniture, etc. purchased on hire purchase should be recorded here. You should note that the repayments of loans taken for household consumption should not be included here. It has to be recorded under 4.1.04-2- Other receipts and disbursements. Value of all gifts and donations given to someone outside the household during last calendar month should be recorded here. Some items such as clothing, textiles, cosmetics, ceramic ware, toys etc. given as gifts to relatives, friends, clergy, beggars, churches, temples, kovil and other institutions should be considered as gifts and their values be recorded under 9.2 gifts and donations. Cash donations given to schools, temples etc. should not be recorded here and these have to be recorded under 4.1.04. clothings, cosmetics etc. purchased to be given to household members (as christmas gifts, new-year gifts etc.) should not be included here.

Expenses on family weddings, funerals and other social and legal activities should also be recorded here. The expenditure incurred on funerals, litigation matters etc. should be specified.

10. Household expenditure on consumer durables, (during last calendar year).

Consumer durables are the items that can be utilized for a long period. These durable items are not purchased often. Therefore, you should check whether any of these items have been purchased during last calendar year. If so, record the value at the relevant place. Even if these items have been purchased on hire purchase basis their full value should be given here. If any of these items have been hired for a certain period (for household consumption) the rent paid for them should not be recorded here and it should be recorded under 4.1.02

"other" category of Household services. It should be noted that the list of consumer durables given here is not exhaustive. You should therefore be careful to note that any consumer durable item which has not been listed here may have been purchased by the household during the reference period. If they have been so purchased, record their value under category "other". It is important to note that many of the households may have purchased durable items to be used in their economic activities. Those purchases and the expenditure on maintenance of such items should not be recorded since they are not for the purpose of home consumption. It is also important to note that the above items purchased to be given away as gifts, donations etc.

should not be included here. For example the value of a vehicle or a furniture set purchased to be given as a dowry should not be entered here. The value of those items should be recorded against 3-gifts, grants and donations under "other receipts and disbursements during last year" in section 4.1.04.

11. Non-consumption expenditure (Last 12 months)

Some of the expenditure incurred by the household may not be for the household consumption. Although these household disbursements are not covered in the household consumption concept, having these information may be useful in making estimates for national accounts and for other special purposes. As such, if any of such expenditure (given here) have been incurred during last twelve months, it should be recorded here. In most cases the household members may not know the amounts deducted from their wages and salaries to the provident fund and W. & O.P. fund etc. You should therefore have a general knowledge about the shares contributed to the provident fund and the W. & O.P. fund by various types of employees. Other savings include the savings in Co-operative banks, Commercial banks, Savings bank, Finance agencies etc.

4.1.03. EXPENDITURE OF NON-DURABLE GOODS & SERVICES AND CONSUMER DURABLES ETC. OF BOARDERS, LODGERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Since we have decided to consider each boarder, lodger and domestic servant as a separate analytical unit, the expenditure on non-durable goods & services consumer durables and other disbursements made by each of them should be recorded separately. Therefore, if any of the boarders, lodgers or domestic servants have spent on any of the items given in

Columns 3-13 and/or transferred money on any of the items given in columns 14 and 15 encircle "1" (Yes 1) and complete from column 1-15 for each of them as described below. If there is no one encircle "2" (No, 2) and go to 4.1.04.

Columns 1 and 2: Names of boarders, lodgers and domestic servants

Record the names of all the boarders, lodgers and domestic servants in column 1. Their relevant serial numbers as given in column 1 of section 1 should be entered in column 2.

Column 3: Value of floor area occupied :(Last month)

From the rental value (actual or estimated) of the house occupied by the household, work out the respective share of the rental value for the floor area of the room occupied by the boarder, lodger or the domestic servants. If more than one such persons are living in one room divide the rental value for the room by the number of persons sharing and record it against each of them in column 3. If a separate room is not occupied by these persons (e.g. domestic servants may not live in a separate room) there should be no entry in this column.

Column 4 - Fuel and light (Last month)

If boarders, lodgers and domestic servants have personally incurred any expenditure on fuel and light during last calendar month then it should be recorded here. The money spent on buying the batteries for personally used torches can be shown as an example.

Column 5 - Clothing Textiles (Last six months)

The expenditure incurred by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants in purchasing goods such as clothing, textiles, foot wear, umbrellas, hats, bags, etc for personal use and the tailoring charges paid should be recorded here. If any such items were received free of charge or at a concessionary rate, it's estimated value should be recorded here.

Column 6: Non-durable consumer goods (Last month)

Expenditure incurred on the purchases of goods and services (listed in item 4 or 5 of 4.1.02) by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants during last month should be recorded here. If they have

received these items free of charge or at a subsidised price their estimated market value should be recorded here.

Columns 7 - 11 Household services, personal care and health expenses transport and communication, recreation, entertainment, education and cultural, miscellaneous expenses (Last month)

The expenditure incurred personally by boarders, lodgers and domestic servants on the items mentioned above during last calendar month should be recorded here.

If any of these items was received free of charge or at a subsidised price the estimated value of them should be recorded here. In this connection the instructions given from "5 household services" to "9 miscellaneous expenses" under 4.1.02 should be referred again.

Column 12 - Consumer durables (Last year)

If boarders, lodgers and domestic servants have purchased any of the items listed in group 10 of 4.1.02 during last year their value should be recorded here. If any of the items received free of charge or at a subsidised price their values should be estimated and be recorded here.

Column 13 - Boarding fees/lodging fees paid (last month)

Record the boarding fees, lodging fees paid or owed to be paid to this household by each person during the last calendar month.

Column 14 - Amount sent to family/Parents (Last month)

Amount of cash sent (may be in the form of cheque, money order etc.) to the spouse and children, parents, brothers and sisters during last calendar month should be recorded here. Cash given to others as donations should be recorded in column 15.

Column 15 - Amounts transferred as saving, provident fund, W. & O.P. fund, taxes, insurance, donations etc. (Last 12 months)

Amount of cash transferred by the boarders, lodgers and domestic servants during last 12 months for saving, provident fund W. & O.P. fund, taxes, insurance, donations etc. should be recorded here. The amounts given to any individual other than the spouse and children/parents, brothers and sisters during last 12 months should also be recorded here.

4.1.04. Indebtedness other receipts and disbursements (Last year)

1. Indebtedness (Main household).

You should bear in mind that the information on indebtedness should be collected only for the members of the main household unit. Indebtedness of boarders, lodgers and domestic servants should not be considered here.

Possible sources of taking loans are listed in column 1. Amounts of the loans outstanding at the beginning of the last calendar year should be recorded in column 2. In this case the respondent may have to recall for a longer time period. Therefore you should be very careful in getting these informations where the proper records are not maintained. Amount of new loans taken during last calendar year should be recorded in column 3. Main purposes of taking loans and their codes are given underneath block 1 of sub section 4.1.04. If the household has taken a loan, find out for what purpose the loan has been taken and record the appropriate code in column 4. Amount of loans repaid during last calendar year out of all the loans taken up to that period should be recorded in column 5. Amounts of interests paid during the last year in respect of loans outstanding as at last year should be recorded in column 6. Total amount of loans outstanding at the date of interviewing should be recorded in column 7. Rate of interest paid on the outstanding loans should be recorded in column 8.

2. Other receipts and disbursements during last year (main household)

There may be some inflows of monetary and non-monetary gains into a household which are not considered as household income. On the other hand there may be some outflows of the household income which are not considered to be the expenditure of the household. Even then these inflows and outflows of money and /or non-monetary valueables substantially affect the income and the expenditure pattern of household. Apart from this, these informations are very much useful in working out the national accounts. As such if any of the members of the main household unit (excluding boarders, lodgers and domestic servants) gained and added to the economy of the household by any of the ways listed in column 1 during last calendar year. It's value should be recorded in column 2. Also any of the outflows of income made by the members of the main household unit should be recorded in column 4.

MONTH CODES FOR SURVEY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Code</u>	
1985	April	01	
	May	02	
	June	03	
	July	04	
	August	05	
	September	06	
	October	07	
	November	08	
	December	09	
	1986	January	10
		February	11
		March	12

DISTRICT AND A.G.A. DIVISION CODES FOR LISTING

DISTRICT : COLOMBO 0 1

A.G.A. Division	Code
Avissawella	01
Colombo	02
Homagama	03
Kaduwela	04
Kesbawa	05
Kolonnawa	06
Moratuwa	07
Nugegoda	08

DISTRICT : GAMPAHA 0 2

A.G.A. Division	Code
Attanagalla	01
Diyagama	02
Divulapitiya	03
Gampaha	04
Ja-ela	05
Katana	06
Kelaniya	07
Mahara	08
Minuwangoda	09
Mirigama	10
Negambo	11
Wattala	12
Weke	13

DISTRICT : KALUTARA 0 3

A.G.A. Division	Code
Agalawatta	01
Bandaragana	02
Beruwala	03
Polihissinhalala	04
Dodangoda	05
Borana	06
Kalutara Totamuna North	07
Katagama	08
Sanadora Totamuna	09
Walallawita	10

DISTRICT : KANDY 0 4

A.G.A. Division	Code
Ganga Ihala Korale	01
Ganga Wata Korale	02
Harispattuwa	03
Kundasale	04
Neda Dumbara	05
Minipe	06
Panwila	07
Pasbage Korale	08
Pata Dumbara	09
Pata Hewaheta	10
Tumpane	11
Uda Dumbara	12
Uda Nuwara	14
Uda Paluta	15
Yati Nuwara	16

DISTRICT : NATALE 0 5

A.G.A. Division	Code
Ambanganga Korale	01
Dambulla	02
Galewela	03
Laggala	04
Natale	05
Nalla	06
Pallepola	07
Rattota	08
Ukuwela	09
Wilgamuwa	10

DISTRICT : NUWARA ELIYA 0 6

A.G.A. Division	Code
Ambaganuwa	01
Kotmale	02
Nuwara Eliya	03
Palapane	04
Uda Hewaheta	13

DISTRICT : GALLE 0 7

A.G.A. Division	Code
Akmeemana	01
Ambalangoda	02
Baddegama	03
Balapitiya	04
Batuwangala	05
Bertova	06
Elpitiya	07
Galle	08
Habaraduwa	09
Hikkaduwa	10
Hiniduma	11
Karandeniya	12
Nabudawa	13
Nagoda	14
Niyagama	15
Yakkalamulla	16

DISTRICT : MATARA 0 8

A.G.A. Division	Code
Akuressa	01
Dickwella	02
Hakmana	03
Kamburupitiya	04
Kotapala	05
Malimbada	06
Matara	07
Mulaviyana	08
Pihiegoda	09
Urubokka	10
Veligama	11
Devinuwara	12

DISTRICT : MAMBAROTA 0 9

A.G.A. Division	Code
Ambalangoda	01
Angunakolapellasa	02
Baliyssa	03
Mambarota	04
Katwana	05
Tangalle	06
Thissamaharajaya	07
Weerakotiya	08

DISTRICT : JAFFNA 1 0

A.G.A. Division	Code
Delft	01
Islands North	02
Islands South	03
Jaffna	04
Nallur	06
Thenmaradchchi	09
Vadamarachchi N & E	10
Vadamarachchi S & W	11
Valikamem East	12
Valikamem North	13
Valikamem South	14
Valikamem South West	15
Valikamem West	16

DISTRICT : MANNAR 1 1

A.G.A. Division	Code
Mannar	01
Manthai West	02
Musalai	03
Nanattan	04

DISTRICT : VAVUNIYA 1 2

A.G.A. Division	Code
Vavuniya North	01
Vavuniya South Sinhala Division	02
Vavuniya South Tamil Division	03
Vengalachchadi Kalam	04

DISTRICT : BATTICALOA 1 4

A.G.A. Division	Code
Eravur Pattu	01
Korale Pattu	02
Korale Pattu North	03
Mannanai & Eravil Pattu	04
Mannanai Pattu North	05
Mannanai South West & Parakkivu Pattu	06
Mannanai Pattu West	07
Mannanai South West Pattu, (Paḍḍipalai)	08

DISTRICT : AMPARAI 1 5

A.G.A. Division	Code
Addalochēnai	01
Akkudipattu	02
Darana	03
Karavahupattu	04
Lanugala	05
Maha - oya	06
Ninthayar	07
Padiyatalawa	08
Potnawil	09
Samanthurai	10
Thirukkowil	11
Uhana	12

DISTRICT : TRINCOMALEE 1 5

A.G.A. Division	Code
Gomarankadawala	01
Kaddakalan Pattu East	02
Karrelai	03
Kianniye	04
Korawewa	05
Kuttur	06
Serawila	07
Tampalagama	08
Town and Gravel	09

DISTRICT : MULLATIVU 1 3

A.G.A. Division	Code
Mantai East	01
Maritime Patta	02
Pudukudierippu	03
Thunakkai	04

DISTRICT : KURUNEGALA 1 7

A.G.A. Division	Code
Bingiriya	01
Galgamuwa	02
Giribawa	03
Hettipola	04
Ibbagamuwa	05
Kobeygane	06
Kuliyapitiya	07
Kurunegala	08
Mahaarachchinsulla	09
Mahawa	10
Mawathagama	11
Nikaweratiya	12
Pannala	13
Polgahawela	14
Polpithigama	15
Ridigama	16
Wariyapola	17
Weerambagedara	18

DISTRICT : PUTTALAM 1 8

A.G.A. Division	Code
Anandawa	01
Arachchikattuwa	02
Chilaw	03
Kalpitiya	04
Karusselagaswewa	05
Kirimatiyawa	06
Nattandiya	07
Puttalapattu & Gravets	08
Warata Villuwa	09
Wenappawa	10

DISTRICT - ANURADHAPURA 19

A.G.A. Division	Code
Horowpathana	01
Huraluwewa	02
Ipolagama	03
Kaharagasdigiliya	04
Kehithigollewa	05
Kekirawa	06
Kedawachchiya	07
Mihintalaya	08
Nochchiyagama	09
Nuwaragam Palatha Central	10
Nuwaragam Palatha East	11
Padawiya	12
Palagala	13
Rampawa	14
Thalawa	15
Thirappane	16
Galnewa	17
Palugaswewa	18
Rajanganaya	19

DISTRICT : POLONNARUWA 20

A.G.A. Division	Code
Ela - bera	01
Hingurakgoda	02
Lankapura	03
Medirigiriya	04
Tamankadwa	05

DISTRICT : ACNAPAGALA 22

A.G.A. Division	Code
Badalkumbura	01
Bibile	02
Buttala	03
Madulla	04
Lodagga	05
Lonaragala	06
Siyabalardawa	07
Tanawalwala	08

DISTRICT : BADULLA 2 1

A.G.A. Division	Code
Badulla	01
Bandarawela	02
Elia	03
Haldumulla	04
Haliwela	05
Haputale	06
Kandaketiya	07
Mahiyanganaya	08
Meegahakiwula	09
Possara	10
Redinalliyadda	11
Saramothota	12
Uva-Baranagama	13
Wellimada	14

DISTRICT : RATNAPURA 2 3

A.G.A. Division	Code
Atakalanpanna	01
Ayagama	02
Balangoda	03
Balikipatiya	04
Bhathiyagoda	05
Labulpe	06
Kalawana	07
Koloona	08
Kuruwita	09
Nivattigala	10
Palmadulla	11
Rannepara	12
Weligopola	13

DISTRICT : NEGAMBE 2 4

A.G.A. Division	Code
Aranayaka	01
Dakkawata	02
Deraniyagala	03
Gangawana	04
Kegalle	05
Katanaella	06
Rambokkana	07
Ruwunawella	08
Warakapola	09
Yatiyantota	10

DISTRICT : KILINOCHI 2 5

A.G.A. Division	Code
Karagochi	01
Pachchilampalai	02
Ponnathary	03

CODE LIST FOR ELECTORATESELECTORAL DISTRICT: Colombo 01

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Colombo North	01A
Colombo Central	01B
Borella	01C
Colombo East	01D
Colombo West	01E
Dehiwela	01F
Ratmalana	01G
Kolonnawa	01H
Kotte	01I
Kaduwela	01J
Avissawella	01K
Homagama	01L
Maharagama	01M
Kesbawa	01N
Moratuwa	01O

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Gampaha 02

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Wattala	02A
Negambo	02B
Katana	02C
Divulapitiya	02D
Mirigama	02E
Minuwangoda	02F
Attanagalla	02G
Gampaha	02H
To-Ela	02I
Mahara	02J
Dompe	02K
Biyagama	02L
Kelaniya	02M

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Kalutara 03

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Panadura	03A
Bandaragama	03B
Horana	03C
Bulathsinhala	03D
Matugama	03E
Kalutara	03F
Beruwala	03G
Agalawatta	03H

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Kandy 04.

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Galagedara	04A
Harispattuwa	04B
Pata Dumbara	04C
Uda Dumbara	04D
Teldeniya	04E
Kundasale	04F
Hewaheta	04G
Benkadagala	04H
Mahanuwara	04I
Yatinuwara	04J
Udunuwara	04K
Gampola	04L
Nawalapitiya	04M

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Matale 05

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Dambulla	05A
Laggala	05B
Matale	05C
Rattota	05D

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Nuwara Eliya 06

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Nuwara Eliya- Maskeliya	06A
Kotmale	06B
Hanguranketa	06C
Walapane	06D

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Galle 07

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Balapitiya	07A
Ambalangoda	07B
Karandeniya	07C
Bentara-Elpitiya	07D
Hiniduma	07E
Baddegama	07F
Batgama	07G
Galle	07H
Akmeemana	07I
Habaraduwa	07J

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Matara 08

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Deniyaya	08A
Hakmana	08B
Akuressa	08C
Kamburupitiya	08D
Devinuwara	08E
Matara	08F
Weligama	08G

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Hambantota 09

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Mulkirigala	09A
Beliatta	09B
Tangalle	09C
Tissamaharama	09D

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Jaffna 10

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Kayts	10A
Vaddukkodai	10B
Kankesanturai	10C

Manipay	10D
Kopay	10E
Udapiddy	10F
Point Pedro	10G
Chavakachcheri	10H
Nallar	10I
Jaffna	10J
Kilinochchi	10K

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Wannai 11

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Mannar	11A
Vavuniya	11B
Mullaitivu	11C

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Batticaloa 12

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Kalkudah	12A
Batticaloa	12B
Paddiruppu	12C

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Digamadulla 13

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Ampara	13A
Samanthurai	13B
Kalmunai	13C
Pottuvil	13D

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Trincomalee 14

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Scravilla	14A
Trincomalee	14B
Matara	14C

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Kurunegala 15

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Galgamulla	15A
Nikaweratiya	15B
Yapahuwa	15C
Hiriyala	15D
Wariyapola	15E
Panduwasnuwara	15F
Biagiriya	15G

Katugampola	15H
Kaliyapitiya	15I
Dambadeniya	15J
Polgahawela	15K
Kurunegala	15L
Mawatagama	15M
Dodangaslanda	15N

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Puttalam 16

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Puttalam	16A
Anamadawa	16B
Chilaw	16C
Nattandiya	16D
Wannappuwa	16E

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Anuradhapura 17

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Medawachchiya	17A
Horawupotana	17B
Anuradhapura East	17C
Anuradhapura West	17D
Kalawawa	17E
Mihintale	17F
Kekirawa	17G

ELECTORAL DISTRICT : Polonnaruwa 18

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Minneriya	18A
Medirigirya	18B
Polonnaruwa	18C

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Badulla 19

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Mahiyangana	19A
Wiyaluwa	19B
Passara	19C
Badulla	19D
Haliela	19E
Uva-Paranagama	19F
Welimada	19G

Bandarawela	19H
Hapurale	19I
<u>ELECTORAL DISTRICT</u> :Monaragala 20	
<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Bibile	20A
Monaragala	20B
Wellawaya	20C

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Ratnapura 21

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Eheliyagoda	21A
Ratnapura	21B
Pelmadulla	21C
Balangoda	21D
Rakwana	21E
Nivitigala	21F
Kalawana	21G
Kolonna	21H

ELECTORAL DISTRICT :Kegalle 22

<u>ELECTORATE</u>	<u>CODE</u>
Dedigama	22A
Galigamuwa	22B
Kegalle	22C
Rambukkana	22D
Mawanella	22E
Aranayake	22F
Yatiantota	22G
Ruwanwella	22H
Daranayagala	22I

STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SRI LANKA
LABOUR FORCE AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 85/86

(Based on the ILO 1960 revision)

MAJOR, MINOR AND UNIT GROUPS

MAJOR GROUP 0/1: PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS.

0-1 Physical Scientists and Related Technicians.

- 001 Chemists
- 012 Physicists
- 013 Physical Scientists not elsewhere classified
- 014 Physical Science Technicians.

0-2/0-3 Architects, Engineers and Related Technicians.

- 021 Architects and Town Planners.
- 022 Civil Engineers.
- 023 Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
- 024 Mechanical Engineers.
- 025 Chemical Engineers.
- 026 Metallurgists
- 027 Mining Engineers
- 028 Industrial Engineers.
- 029 Engineers not Elsewhere Classified.
- 031 Surveyors
- 032 Draughtsmen
- 033 Civil Engineering Technicians.
- 034 Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians.
- 035 Mechanical Engineering Technicians
- 036 Chemical Engineering Technicians
- 037 Metallurgical Technicians.
- 038 Mining Technicians
- 039 Engineering Technicians not Elsewhere Classified.

0-4 Aircraft and Ships' Officers.

- 041 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
- 042 Ships' Deck Officers and Pilots
- 043 Ships' Engineers

0-5 Life Scientists and Related Technicians.

- 051 Biologists, Zoologists and Related Scientists
- 052 Bacteriologists, Pharmacologists and Related Scientists
- 053 Agronomists and Related Scientists
- 054 Agricultural Technicians-Research
- 055 Agricultural Technicians - Extension
- 059 Other Life Science Technicians

0-6/0-7 Medical, Dental, Veterinary and Related Workers.

- 061 Medical Doctors
- 062 Medical Assistants
- 063 Dentists
- 064 Dental Assistants
- 065 Ayurvedic Physicians
- 066 Veterinarians
- 067 Veterinary Assistants
- 068 Pharmacists
- 069 Pharmaceutical Assistants.
- 070 Dietitians and Public Health Nutritionists
- 071 Professional Nurses
- 072 Nursing Personnel not Elsewhere Classified
- 073 Professional Midwives
- 074 Midwifery Personnel not Elsewhere Classified
- 075 Optometrists and Opticians
- 076 Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists.
- 077 Medical X-ray Technicians.
- 078 Homoeopathy, Acupuncture and related Medical Servants.
- 079 Medical, Dental, Veterinary and related workers W.e.C.

0-8 Statisticians, Mathematicians, Systems Analysts and Related Technicians.

- 081 Statisticians
- 082 Mathematicians and Actuaries
- 083 Systems Analysts/Programmers
- 084 Statistical and Mathematical Technicians

0-9 Economists

- 090 Economists

1-1 Accountants

- 111 Accountants - Chartered
- 112 Accountants - Cost & Works
- 113 Accountants - Other
- 114 Auditors

1-2 Jurists

- 121 Proctors, Attorney at Law
- 122 Judges
- 129 Jurists not Elsewhere Classified

1-3 Teachers

- 131 University and Higher Education Teachers.
- 132 School Teachers
- 133 Pre-primary Education Teachers
- 134 Special Education Teachers
- 135 Principals & Head Teachers
- 136 School Inspectors
- 139 Teachers not Elsewhere Classified

1-4 Workers in Religion.

- 141 Buddhist Monks/Priests and Nuns
- 142 Other Buddhist Religious Workers
- 143 Hindu Priests
- 144 Other Hindu Religious Workers.
- 145 Muslim Priests
- 146 Other Muslim Religious Workers.
- 147 Christian Priests
- 148 Other Christian Religious Workers
- 149 Workers in Religion, not Else where Classified.

1-5 Authors, Journalists and Related Writers.

- 151 Authors and Critics
- 152 Editors and Journalists
- 153 Reporters
- 159 Other Related Writers n.e.c.

1-6 Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & Related Creative Artists.

- 161 Sculptors, Painters and Related Artists.
- 162 Commercial Artists and Designers
- 163 Photographers and Cameramen
- 169 Sculptors, Painters and Photographers n.e.c.

1-7 Composers and Performing Artists.

- 171 Composers, Musicians and Singers
- 172 Choreographers and Dancers
- 173 Actors and Stage Directors
- 174 Producers, Performing artists
- 175 Circus Performers
- 176 Elephant and Other Animal Trainers
- 179 Performing Artists not Elsewhere Classified.

1-8 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers.

- 181 Athletic Coaches and Physical Trainers.
- 189 Athletes, Sportsmen and Other Related Workers n.e.c.

1-9 Professional, Technical and related workers, not Elsewhere Classified.

- 191 Librarians, Archivists and Curators
- 192 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Scientists
- 193 Social Workers
- 194 Personnel and Occupational Specialists
- 195 Philologists, Translators and Interpreters
- 196 Astrologers, Old Leaf Scribes and Palmists
- 199 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers.

Major Group 2: Administrative and Managerial Workers.

- 2-0 Legislative Officials and Government Administrators
- 201 Legislative Officials
- 202 Government Administrators
- 2-1 Managers.
- 211 General Managers
- 212 Production Managers (Except Farm)
- 213 Managers-Banking, Insurance Finance etc.
- 219 Managers not Elsewhere Classified.

Major Group 3: Clerical and Related Workers.

- 3-0 Clerical Supervisors
- 300 Clerical Supervisors.
- 3-1 Government Supervisory and Field Officers Except Technical Officers and Clerical Supervisors.
- 310 Government Supervisory and Field Officers Except Technical Officers and Clerical Supervisors.
- 3-2 Stenographers, Typists and Card-and Tape-punching Machine Operators.
- 321 Stenographers, Typists and Teletypists.
- 322 Card-and Tape-punching Machine Operators.
- 3-3 Book-keepers, Cashiers and Related Workers.
- 331 Book-keepers and Cashiers.
- 339 Book-keepers, Cashiers and Related Workers not Elsewhere Classified.
- 3-4 Computing Machine Operators.
- 341 Book-Keeping and Calculating Machine Operators
- 342 Automatic Data - Processing Machine Operators
- 3-5 Transport and Communication Supervisors.
- 351 Railway Station Masters
- 352 Post masters
- 359 Transport and Communication Supervisors not Elsewhere Classified.
- 3-6 Transport Conductors.
- 361 Railway Train Guards
- 362 Busconductors
- 369 Other Transport Conductors and Related Workers n.e.c.
- 3-7 Mail Distribution Workers.
- 371 Postmen and Telegraph Messengers
- 372 Mail Sorters
- 373 Peons
- 374 Messengers n.e.c.
- 379 Other Related Workers n.e.c.

- 3-8 Telephone and Telegraph Operators.
- 380 Telephone and Telegraph Operators
- 3-9 Clerical and Related Workers not Elsewhere Classified.
- 391 Central Government Clerks.
- 392 Local Government Clerks.
- 393 Government Corporation Clerks
- 394 Mercantile and Private Sector Clerks
- 395 Receptionists
- 396 Proof Readers
- 399 Other Clerical and Related Workers n.e.c.

Major Group 4 : SALES WORKERS.

- 4-0 Managers (Wholesale and Retail Trade).
- 401 Managers, Wholesale Trade
- 402 Managers, Retail Trade
- 4-1 Working Proprietors (Wholesale and Retail Trade)
- 411 Working Proprietor, Wholesale Trade
- 412 Working Proprietor, Retail Trade
- 4-2 Sales Supervisors and Buyers.
- 421 Sales Supervisors
- 422 Buyers
- 4-3 Technical Salesmen, Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
- 431 Technical Salesmen and Service Advisors
- 432 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents.
- 4-4 Insurance, Real Estate, Securities and Business Services.
Salesmen and Auctioneers.
- 441 Insurance, Real Estate and Securities Salesmen
- 443 Appraisers, Assessors
- 444 Brokers
- 4-5 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers.
- 451 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
- 452 Canvassers
- 453 Street Vendors and Hawkers.
- 454 Street Newspaper Sellers
- 455 Petrol Filling Station Attendants

- 4-9 Sales Workers not Elsewhere Classified.
490 Sales Workers n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 5 : SERVICE WORKERS.

- 5-0 Managers (Catering and Lodging Services)
500 Managers (catering and lodging services.)
5-1 Working Proprietors (Catering and Lodging Services)
510 Working Proprietors (Catering and Lodging Services)
- 5-2 Housekeeping and Related Services Supervisors.
520 Houskeeping and Related Service Supervisors.
- 5-3 Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers.
531 Cooks (Institution)
532 Cooks (Domestic Service)
533 Waitors and Room Boys
534 Barkeepers
535 Cafe & Hotel Tea Makers
- 5-4 Maids and Related Housekeeping Service Workers not Elsewhere Classified.
541 Ayahs and Maids
542 Male Domestic Servants (Except Cooks)
549 Maids and Related Housekeeping Service Workers n.e.c.
- 5-5 Building Caretakers, Charworkers, Cleaners and Related Workers.
551 Building Caretakers
552 Charworkers, Cleaners and Related Workers
- 5-6 Laundrers, Dry-Cleaners and Pressers.
561 Laundrers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
562 Dhobies
- 5-7 Hairdressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers.
571 Barbers and Hairdressers
572 Beauticians
573 Tatoqers
579 Other Related Workers n.e.c.

5-8 Protective Service Workers.

- 581 Fire-Fighters
- 582 Policemen and Detectives
- 583 Prison Guards and Jailors.
- 584 Excise Officers and Guards.
- 585 Watchers.
- 586 Game Wardens, etc.
- 587 Customs Guards, Tide Waiters etc.
- 589 Protective Service Workers not Elsewhere Classified.

5-9 Service Workers not Elsewhere Classified.

- 591 Guides
- 592 Undertakers and Embalmers
- 593 Marriage Brokers
- 599 Other Service Workers

MAJOR GROUP 6: AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY WORKERS
FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS

6-0 Farm Managers, Estate Superintendents and Supervisors.

- 600 Farm Managers (Agricultural)
- 601 Tea Estate Superintendents.
- 602 Rubber Estate Superintendents.
- 603 Coconut Estate Superintendents
- 604 Superintendents, Other Estates
- 605 Other Supervisory Staff - Tea Estates.
- 606 Other Supervisory Staff - Rubber Estates.
- 607 Other Supervisory Staff - Coconut Estates.
- 608 Other Supervisory Staff - Other Agricultural.

6-1 Cultivators and Farmers.

- 611 Cultivators of Paddy.
- 612 Cultivators of Vegetables.
- 613 Cultivators of Other Food Crops.
- 614 Cultivators of Coconut
- 615 Cultivators of Tea.
- 616 Cultivators of Rubber.
- 617 Cultivators of Minor Export Crops.
- 618 Cultivators of Other or Mixed Crops.

6-2 Livestock Farmers.

- 620 Cattle and Buffalo Farmers.
- 621 Sheep and Goat Farmers.
- 622 Poultry Farmers.
- 629 Other Animal Husbandry Farmers.

6-3 Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Workers.

- 630 Rubber Tappers and Rubber Estate Labourers
- 631 Tea Pluckers and Tea Estate Labourers.
- 632 Coconut Estate Labourers.
- 633 Toddy Tappers.
- 634 Livestock, Dairy or Poultry Farm Workers.
- 635 Nursery Workers and Gardeners.
- 636 Other Agricultural Labourers.
- 637 Farm Machinery Operators.
- 639 Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Workers n.e.c.

6-4 Fishermen & Related Workers.

- 641 Fishermen
- 642 Pearl Fishery Divers
- 643 Chank Fishers
- 649 Other Related Workers n.e.c.

6-5 Hunters and Related Workers.

- 651 Elephant Catchers.
- 652 Hunters and Related Workers n.e.c.

6-6 Forestry Workers.

- 661 Forest Rangers, Forest Guards and Similar Workers.
- 662 Wood Cutters.
- 663 Forestry Labourers
- 669 Forestry Workers n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 7/8/9: PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS.

7-0 Production Supervisors and General Foremen.

- 700 Production Supervisors and General Foremen.

7-1 Miners, Quarrymen, Well Drillers and Related Workers.

- 711 Plumbago Mine Workers
- 712 Gem Diggers
- 713 Other Mine Workers.
- 714 Quarry Workers
- 715 Mineral and Stone Treaters
- 716 Well Drillers, Borers and Related Workers.
- 719 Other Related Workers n.e.c.

7-2 Metal Processers.

- 721 Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnacemen
- 722 Metal Rolling - Mill Workers
- 723 Metal Melters and Reheaters.
- 724 Metal Casters
- 725 Metal Moulders and Coremakers.
- 726 Metal Annealers, Temperers and Case -Hardeners.
- 727 Metal Drawers and Extruders.
- 728 Metal Platers and Coaters.
- 729 Metal Processers not Elsewhere Classified.

7-3 Wood Preparation Workers and Paper Makers.

- 731 Wood Treaters
- 732 Sawyers, Plywood Makers, and Related Wood - Processing Workers
- 733 Paper Pulp Preparers.
- 734 Paper Makers.

7-4 Chemical Processers and Related Workers.

- 741 Crushers, Grinders and Mixers.
- 742 Cookers, Roasters and Related Heat-Treaters.
- 743 Filter and Separator Operators.
- 744 Still and Reactor Operators.
- 745 Petroleum - Refining Workers
- 746 Rubber Processing Workers
- 749 Chemical Processers and Related Workers not Elsewhere Classified.

7-5 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers.

- 751 Fibre Preparers
- 752 Spinners and Winders
- 753 Weaving and Knitting - Machine Setters and Pattern-Card Preparers.

- 754 Weavers and Related Workers
 - 755 Knitters
 - 756 Bleachers, Dyers and Textile Produced Finishers.
 - 759 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers n.e.c.
- 7-6 Tanners, Fellmongers and Pelt Dressers.
- 761 Tanners and Fellmongers
 - 762 Pelt Dressers
- 7-7 Food and Beverage Processors.
- 771 Grain Millers and Related Workers.
 - 772 Sugar Processors and Refiners
 - 773 Butchers and Meat Preparers
 - 774 Food Preservers
 - 775 Dairy Product Processors
 - 776 Bakers, Pastrycooks and Confectionery Makers.
 - 777 Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Preparers
 - 778 Brewers Wine and Beverage Makers
 - 779 Food and Beverage Processors n.e.c.
- 7-8 Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers.
- 781 Tobacco Preparers
 - 782 Cigar Makers
 - 783 Cigarette Makers
 - 784 Snuff Makers
 - 785 Beedi Makers
 - 789 Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers n.e.c.
- 7-9 Tailors, Dressmakers, Sewers, Upholsters and Related workers.
- 791 Tailors and Dressmakers
 - 792 Milliners and Hatmakers
 - 793 Pattermakers and Cutters
 - 794 Sewers and Embroiderers
 - 795 Upholsterers and Related Workers
 - 799 Tailors, Dressmakers, Sewers, Upholsterers and Related Workers n.e.c.
- 8-0 Shoemakers and Leather Goods Makers.
- 801 Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers
 - 802 Shoe Cutters, Lasters, Sewers and Related Workers
 - 803 Leather Goods Makers

- 8-1 Cabinet Makers, Furniture Makers and Related Woodmakers.
- 811 Cabinet Makers and Furniture Makers
 - 812 Woodworking Machine Operators
 - 819 Cabinet Makers and Related Woodworkers n.e.c.
- 8-2 Stone Cutters and Carvers.
- 820 Stone Cutters and Carvers
- 8-3 Blacksmiths, Tool Makers and Machine Tool Operators
- 831 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging - Press Operators
 - 832 Tool makers, Metal Pattern Makers and Metal Markers
 - 833 Machine-Tool, Setter-Operators
 - 834 Machine Tool Operators
 - 835 Metal Grinders, Polishers and Tool Sharpeners
 - 839 Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Machine Tool Operators n.e.c.
- 8-4 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers. (Except Electrical)
- 841 Machinery Fitters and Machine Assemblers
 - 842 Watch Clock and Precision Instrument Makers
 - 843 Motor Vehicle Mechanics.
 - 844 Aircraft Engine Mechanics
 - 849 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical) n.e.c.
- 8-5 Electrical Fitters and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers
- 851 Electrical Fitters
 - 852 Electronics Fitters
 - 853 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers
 - 854 Radio and Television Repairmen
 - 855 Electrical Wiremen
 - 856 Telephone and Telegraph Installers
 - 857 Electric Linemen and Cable Jointers
 - 859 Electrical Fitters and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers n.e.c.
- 8-6 Broadcasting Station and Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists.
- 861 Broadcasting Station Operators
 - 862 Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists.

8-7 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal and Structural Metal Preparers and Erectors.

- 871 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
- 872 Welders and Flame-Cutters
- 873 Sheet-Metal Workers
- 874 Structural Metal Preparers and Erectors.

8-8 Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers

- 881 Jewellery Makers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths.
- 882 Gem Cutters and Polishers
- 883 Gilders

8-9 Glass-Formers, Brick and Tile Makers, Potters and Related Workers.

- 891 Glass Formers, Cutters, Grinders and Finishers
- 892 Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers
- 893 Glass and Ceramics Kilnmen
- 894 Glass Engravers and Etchers
- 895 Glass and Ceramics Painters and Decorators.
- 896 Tile Makers and Related Workers.
- 897 Brickmakers, Kilnmen and Related Workers.
- 899 Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers n.e.c.

9-0 Rubber and Plastics Products makers.

- 901 Rubber and Plastics Product Makers (Except Tyre Makers and Tyre Vulcanisers.)
- 902 Tyre Makers and Vulcanisers

9-1 Paper and Paperboard Products Makers..

- 910 Paper and Paperboard Products makers.

9-2 Printers and Related Workers.

- 921 Compositers and Typesetters
- 922 Printing Pressmen
- 923 Stereotypers and Electretypers
- 924 Printing Engravers (Except Photo Engravers)
- 925 Photo-Engravers
- 926 Bookbinders and Related Workers
- 927 Photographic Darkroom Workers
- 929 Printers and Related Workers n.e.c.

9-3 Painters.

- 931 Painters, Construction
- 939 Painters n.e.c.

9-4 Production and Related Workers n.e.c.

- 941 Musical Instrument Makers and Tuners.
- 942 Basketry Weavers
- 943 Coir Weavers and Mat Weavers
- 944 Brush and Broom Makers.
- 945 Coir Rope Makers
- 946 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Makers.
- 949 Other Production and Related Workers.

9-5 Bricklayers, Carpenters and Other Construction Workers.

- 951 Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Tile Setters.
- 952 Reinforced-Concreters.
- 953 Roofers
- 954 Carpenters, Joiners, and Parquetry workers.
- 955 Plasterers
- 956 Insulators
- 957 Glaziers.
- 958 Ship Carpenters and Boat Builders
- 959 Construction Workers n.e.c.

9-6 Stationary Engine and Related Equipment Operators.

- 961 Power-Generating Machinery Operators.
- 969 Stationary Engine and Related Equipment Operators n.e.c.

9-7 Material - Handling and Related Equipment Operators, Dockers
Freight Handlers.

- 971 Dockers and Freight Handlers
- 972 Riggers and Cable Splicers
- 973 Crane and Hoist Operators
- 974 Earth-moving and Related Machinery Operators.
- 975 Packers and Labellers and Related Workers
- 979 Material-Handling Equipment Operators n.e.c.

9-8 Transport Equipment Operators.

- 981 Ship's Deck Ratings, Barge Crews and Boatmen.
- 982 Ships' Engine-Room Ratings
- 983 Railway Engine Drivers and Firemen.
- 984 Railway Brakemen, Signalmen and Shunters
- 985 Bus and Lorry Drivers
- 986 Taxi Drivers
- 987 Other Motor Vehicle Drivers
- 988 Animal and Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers.
- 989 Transport Equipment Operators n.e.c.

9-9 Labourers n.e.c.

999 Labourers n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP X: WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION.

X-1 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately

X 10 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately described.

X-2 Workers not Reporting Any Occupation.

X 20 Workers not Reporting any Occupation

ARMED FORCES: MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Y 00 Members of the Armed Forces.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR
SRI LANKA - 1981.

Labour Force and Socio Economic Survey 85/86

(Based on the U.N.'s 1968 Revision of the I.S.I.C.).

Division Major Group Title of Category
MAJOR DIVISION 0-AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

01 .. Agriculture and Fishing

011-012 Agricultural and Livestock Production

0111 .. Paddy (rice) cultivation

0112 .. Other field grains

0113 .. Vegetable and fruit gardening

0114 .. Tea cultivation

0115 .. Rubber cultivation

0116 .. Coconut cultivation

0117 .. Cinnamon cultivation

0118 .. Cocoa, cardamon and pepper cultivation

0119 .. Tobacco cultivation

0120 .. Citronella cultivation

0121 .. Cultivation of other crops

0122 .. Toddy tapping

0123 .. Livestock production

013 .. 0130 .. Agricultural services

014 .. 0140 .. Hunting, trapping and game propagation

02 .. Forestry and Logging

021 .. 0210 .. Forestry

022 .. 0220 .. Logging

03 .. Fishing

030 .. Fishing

0301 .. Ocean fishing

0302 .. Coastal fishing

0303 .. Chank and pearl fishing

0309 .. Fishing n.e.c.

MAJOR DIVISION 1 - MINING AND QUARRYING

11 .. Coal Mining

110 .. 1100 .. Coal mining

12 .. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

120 .. 1200 .. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

13 .. Metal Ore Mining

Division	Major Group	Group	Title	Category
	130		Metal Ore Mining	
		1301	Iron ore mining	
		1302	Non-ferrous metal ore mining	
19	<u>Other Mining</u>			
	191	1910	Stone quarrying (including cabook), clay and sand pits	
	192	1920	Plumbago (graphite) mining	
	193	1930	Salt mining and extraction from salterns (salt pans)	
	194	1940	Geming	
	199	1990	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	

MAJOR DIVISION 2 - MANUFACTURING

21	<u>Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco</u>			
	211-212		Food manufacturing	
		2111	Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat	
		2112	Manufacture of dairy products	
		2113	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetable	
		2114	Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods	
		2115	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats including coconut oil	
		2116	Paddy hulling	
		2117	Other grain mill products	
		2118	Manufacture of biscuits	
		2119	Manufacture of other bakery products	
		2120	Sugar factories and refineries	
		2121	Manufacture of cocoa powder from beans	
		2122	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	
		2123	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.	
		2124	Manufacture of prepared animal foods	
		2125	Tea processing (except on tea estates)	
		2126	Production of copra from coconut other than on estates	
		2127	Processing of desiccated coconut	
		2128	Manufacture of vinegar, honey and jaggery	
		2129	Manufacture of ice	
	213		Beverage industries	
		2131	Distilling, rectifying and blending arrack	
		2132	Distilling, rectifying and blending of other spirits	

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
		2133	Toddy industry
		2134	Wine industries, and other fermented beverages except toddy
		2135	Malt liquors and malt
		2136	Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries
214			Tobacco manufactures
		2141	Manufacture of cigarettes
		2142	Manufacture of cigars
		2143	Manufacture of beedies (local cheroots)
		2144	Manufacture of chewing tobacco
		2149	Tobacco processing n.e.c.
22	<u>Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries</u>		
	221		.. Manufacture of textiles
		2211	.. Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
		2212	.. Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel
		2213	.. Manufacture of hosiery and knitted wear
		2214	.. Other knitting mill industries
		2215	.. Manufacture of carpets and rugs
		2216	.. Cordage, rope and twine industries
		2217	.. Manufacture of coir fibre and other fibres
		2219	.. Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified
	222	2220	.. Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear
	223		.. Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel.
		2231	.. Tanneries and leather finishing
		2232	.. Fur dressing and dyeing industries
		2233	.. Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel
	224	2240	.. Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear
23	<u>Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture</u>		
	231		.. Manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture
		2311	.. Sawmills, planing and other wood mills
		2312	.. Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and small cane ware
		2313	.. Veneer and plywood mills
		2319	.. Manufacture of wood and cork products not elsewhere classified
		4
			.. Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except
			of 1

Division Major Group Code of Title of Category
Group Group

..23200 .. 2320a .. Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except
primarily of metal

24 .. Manufacture of paper and paper products: Printing and publishing

- 241 .. Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 2411 .. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
- 2412 .. Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard
- 2419 .. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles not elsewhere classified.
- 242 .. 2420 .. Printing, publishing and allied industries

25 ... Manufacture of chemicals and chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products

- 251 .. Manufacture of industrial chemicals
- 2511 .. Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizer
- 2512 .. Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides
- 2513 .. Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass
- 252 .. Manufacture of other chemical products.
- 2521 .. Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers
- 2522 .. Manufacture of drugs and medicines
- 2523 .. Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations
- 2524 .. Perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations
- 2525 .. manufacture of safety matches
- 2526 .. Manufacture of mosquito coils and incense etc.
- 2527 .. Manufacture of fire works
- 2529 .. Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified.
- 253 .. 2530 .. Petroleum refineries
- 254 .. 2540 .. Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal
- 255 .. Manufacture of rubber products
- 2551 .. Manufacture of primary rubber
- 2552 .. Tyre and tube industries
- 2559 .. Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.
- 256 .. 2560 .. Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified.

26 .. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal

- 261 .. 2610 .. Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
	262 ..	2620 ..	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	269		Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
		2691 ..	Manufacture of bricks and tiles
		2692 ..	Manufacture of other structural clay products
		2693 ..	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
		2694 ..	Manufacture of marble
		2695 ..	Manufacture of chalk
		2696 ..	Manufacture of slates
		2699 ..	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified
27 ..	<u>Basic metal industries</u>		
	271 ..	2710 ..	Iron and steel basic industries
	272 ..	2720 ..	Non-ferrous metal basic industries
28	<u>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment</u>		
	281		Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.
		2811 ..	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
		2812 ..	Manufacture of furnitures and fixtures primarily of metal
		2813 ..	Manufacture of structural metal products
		2814 ..	Manufacture of copper and brass ware
		2815 ..	Manufacture of tin ware
		2819 ..	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.
	282		Manufacture of machinery except electrical
		2821 ..	Manufacture of engines and turbines
		2822 ..	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment
		2823 ..	Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery
		2824 ..	Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery.
		2825 ..	Manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery.
		2829 ..	Machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified.
	283		Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies
		2831 ..	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus
		2832 ..	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
		2833 ..	Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares
		2839 ..	Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified.
284		..	Manufacture of transport equipment
	2841 ..		Ship and boat building and repairing
	2842 ..		Manufacture of railroad equipment
	2843 ..		Manufacture of motor vehicles
	2844 ..		Manufacture of motor-cycles and scooters
	2845 ..		Manufacture of cycles
	2846 ..		Manufacture of aircraft
	2847 ..		Manufacture of carts
	2849 ..		Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
	2850 ..		Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified and of photographic and optical goods
	2851 ..		Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified
	2852 ..		Manufacture of photographic and optical goods
	2853 ..		Manufacture of watches and clocks
29	..		<u>Other manufacturing industries</u>
	290	..	Other Manufacturing Industries
		2901 ..	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
		2902 ..	Manufacture of musical instruments
		2903 ..	Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods
		2904 ..	Manufacture of toys except rubber and plastic toys
		2905 ..	Cutting and polishing of gems
		2909 ..	Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified.

MAJOR DIVISION 3 - ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

32	..		<u>Electricity, gas and steam</u>
	310	..	Electricity, gas and steam
		3101 ..	Electric light and power
		3102 ..	Gas manufacture and distribution
		3103 ..	Steam and hot water supply
32	..		<u>Water works and supply</u>
	320	.. 3200 ..	Water works and supply

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
	262 ..	2620 ..	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	269 ..		Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
		2691 ..	Manufacture of bricks and tiles
		2692 ..	Manufacture of other structural clay products
		2693 ..	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
		2694 ..	Manufacture of marble
		2695 ..	Manufacture of chalk
		2696 ..	manufacture of slates
		2699 ..	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified
27 ..	<u>Basic metal industries</u>		metal industries
	271 ..	2710 ..	Iron and steel basic industries
	272 ..	2720 ..	Non-ferrous metal basic industries
28	<u>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment</u>		
	281		Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment.
		2811 ..	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware
		2812 ..	Manufacture of furnitures and fixtures primarily of metal
		2813 ..	Manufacture of structural metal products
		2814 ..	Manufacture of copper and brass ware
		2815 ..	Manufacture of tin ware
		2819 ..	manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.
	282		Manufacture of machinery except electrical
		2821 ..	Manufacture of engines and turbines
		2822 ..	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment
		2823 ..	Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery
		2824 ..	Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery
		2825 ..	manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery.
		2829 ..	Machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified.
	283		Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies
		2831 ..	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus
		2832 ..	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
		2833	.. Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares
		2839	.. Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified.
284			.. Manufacture of transport equipment
		2841	.. Ship and boat building and repairing
		2842	.. Manufacture of railroad equipment
		2843	.. Manufacture of motor vehicles
		2844	.. Manufacture of motor-cycles and scooters
		2845	.. Manufacture of cycles
		2846	.. manufacture of aircraft
		2847	.. Manufacture of carts
		2849	.. Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
		2850	.. Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified and of photographic and optical goods
		2851	.. Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified
		2852	.. Manufacture of photographic and optical goods
		2853	.. Manufacture of watches and clocks
29			.. <u>Other manufacturing industries</u>
		290	.. Other Manufacturing Industries
		2901	.. Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
		2902	.. Manufacture of musical instruments
		2903	.. Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods
		2904	.. Manufacture of toys except rubber and plastic toys
		2905	.. Cutting and polishing of gems
		2909	.. manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified.

MAJOR DIVISION 3 - ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

32			.. <u>Electricity, gas and steam</u>
		310	.. Electricity, gas and steam
		3101	.. Electric light and power
		3102	.. Gas manufacture and distribution
		3103	.. Steam and hot water supply
32			.. <u>Water works and supply</u>
		320 .. 3200	.. Water works and supply

Division Major Group Title of Category

MAJOR DIVISION 4 - CONSTRUCTION

40 .. Construction

400 .. Construction
4001 .. Building construction
4002 .. Construction, other

MAJOR DIVISION 5 - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

51 .. Wholesale trade

510 .. Wholesale trade
5101 .. Import trade
5102 .. Export of tea
5103 .. Export of rubber
5104 .. Export of coir and bristle fibre
5105 .. Export of all other Ceylon products
5109 .. Wholesale trade n.e.c.

52 .. Retail Trade

520-521 .. Retail trade
5201 .. Retailing of vegetables and fruits
5202 .. Retailing of meat and fish
5203 .. Retailing of other foodstuffs and beverages
5204 .. Retailing of textiles and apparel
5205 .. Retailing of drugs and medicines
5206 .. Retailing of hardware and building materials
5207 .. Retailing of books and stationary
5208 .. Retailing of furniture
5209 .. Retailing of firewood
5210 .. Retailing of jewellery (Gems)
5211 .. Retail department stores and variety stores
5212 .. Retailing of petrol and oil
5214 .. Street vendors and hawkers
5219 .. Retail trade n.e.c.

53 .. Restaurants and hotels

531..5310 ... Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places
532..5320 ... Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places

Division Major Group Title of Category

MAJOR DIVISION 6 - TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

61 .. Transport and storage

- 611 Land transport
 - 6111 .. Railway transport
 - 6112 .. Urban, suburban and inter-urban highway passenger transport
 - 6113 .. Other passenger land transport
 - 6114 .. Freight transport by road
 - 6115 .. Pipeline transport
 - 6116 .. Supporting services to land transport
- 612 .. Water transport
 - 6121 .. Ocean and coastal water transport
 - 6122 .. Inland water transport
 - 6123 .. Supporting services to water transport
- 613 .. Air transport
 - 6131 .. Air transport carriers
 - 6132 .. Supporting services to air transport
- 619 .. Services allied to transport
 - 6191 .. Services incidental to transport
 - 6192 .. Storage and warehousing

62 .. Communication

- 620 .. 6200 .. Communication

MAJOR DIVISION 7 - FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

71 .. Financial institutions

- 710 .. Financial institutions
 - 7101 .. Monetary institutions (Banks)
 - 7102 .. Other financial institutions, except pawn brokers
 - 7103 .. Pawn brokers
 - 7104 .. Financial services

72 .. Insurance

- 720 7200 .. Insurance

73 .. Real estate and business services

- 731 .. 7310 .. Real estate
- 732 .. Services except machinery and equipment and leasing
- 7321 .. Services

Division	Major Group	Group	Title of Category
	7322	..	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services
	7323	..	Data processing and tabulating services
	7324	..	Engineering, architectural and technical services
	7325	..	Advertising services
	7326	..	Decorating and fashion designing services
	7329	..	Business services, except machinery and equipment rent and leasing, not elsewhere classified
733 ..	7330	..	Machinery and equipment rental and leasing

MAJOR DIVISION 8 - COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

81 ..			<u>Public administration and defence</u>
810 ..	8100	..	Public administration and defence
82 ..			<u>Sanitary and similar services</u>
820 ..	8200	..	Sanitary and similar services
83 ..			<u>Social and related community services</u>
831 ..	8310	..	Education services
832 ..	8320	..	Research and scientific institutes
833			Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services
	8331	..	Medical, dental and other health services
	8332	..	Veterinary services
834 ..	8340	..	Welfare Institutions
835 ..	8350	..	Business, professional and labour associations
839		..	Other social and related community services
	8391	..	Religious organizations
	8399	..	Social and related community services not elsewhere classified.
84 ..			<u>Recreational and cultural services</u>
841		..	Motion picture and other entertainment services
	8411	..	Motion picture production
	8412	..	Motion picture distribution and projection
	8413	..	Radio and television broadcasting
	8414	..	Theatrical producers and entertainment services
	8415	..	Authors, music composers, and other independent artists not elsewhere classified
842 ..	8420	..	Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified.

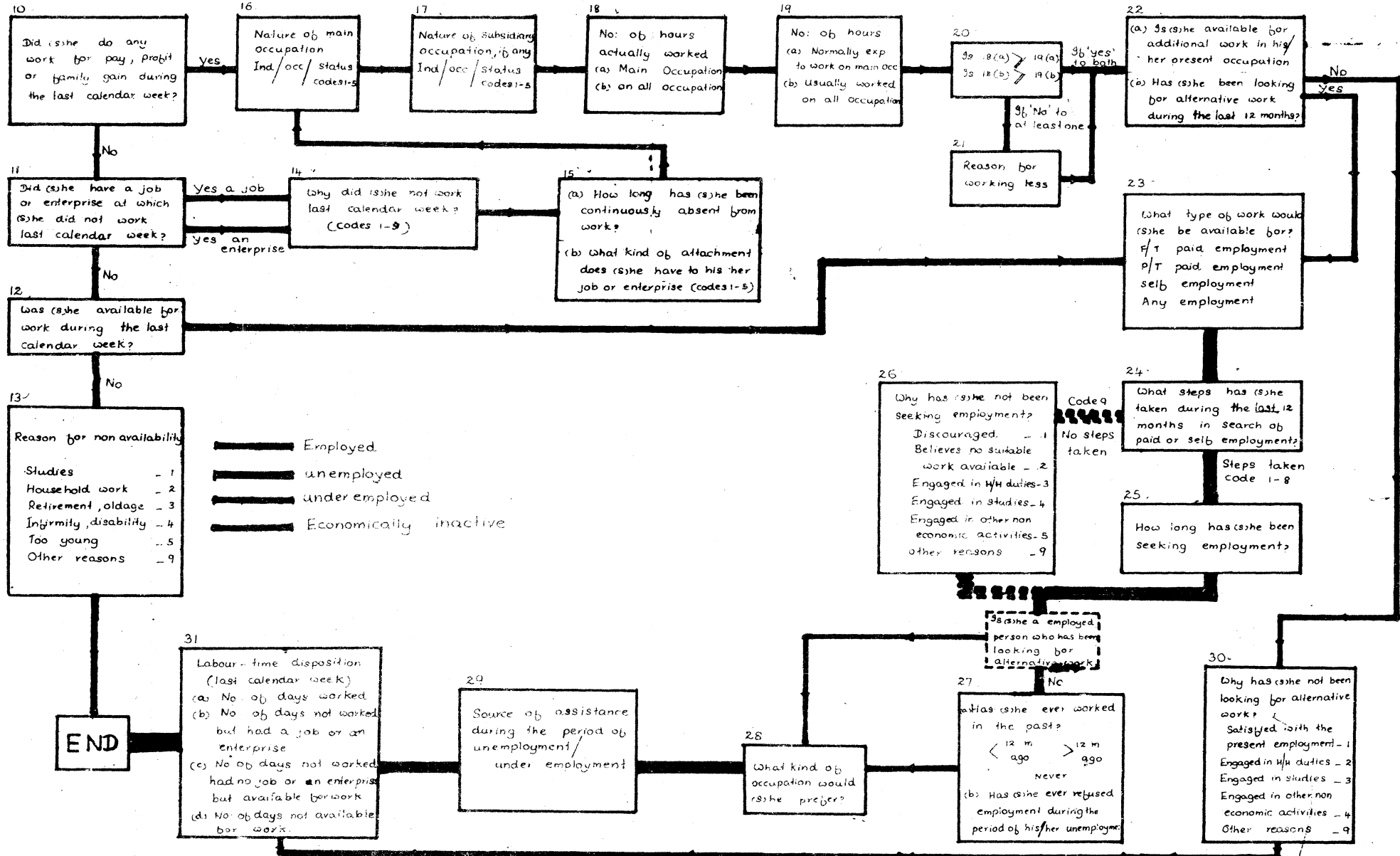
Division	Major Group	Group	Title of category
849	8490	..	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.
850	<u>Personal and household services</u>		
851		..	Repair services not elsewhere classified
	8511	..	Repair of footwear and other leather goods
	8512	..	Electrical repair shops
	8513	..	Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	8514	..	Watch, clock and jewellery repair
	8515	..	Bicycle repair
	8519	..	Other repair shops not elsewhere classified.
852	8520	..	Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants
853	8530	..	Domestic services
859		..	Miscellaneous personal services
	8591	..	Barber and beauty shops
	8592	..	Photographic studios, including commercial photography
	8593	..	Undertakers and morticians
	8599	..	Personal services not elsewhere classified
86	<u>International and other extra territorial bodies</u>		
860	8600	..	International and other extra territorial bodies

MAJOR DIVISION 9 - ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED.

90..900.. 9000 .. Activities not adequately defined

LABOUR-FORCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY - 1985/86

CURRENT ACTIVITY (last calendar week)



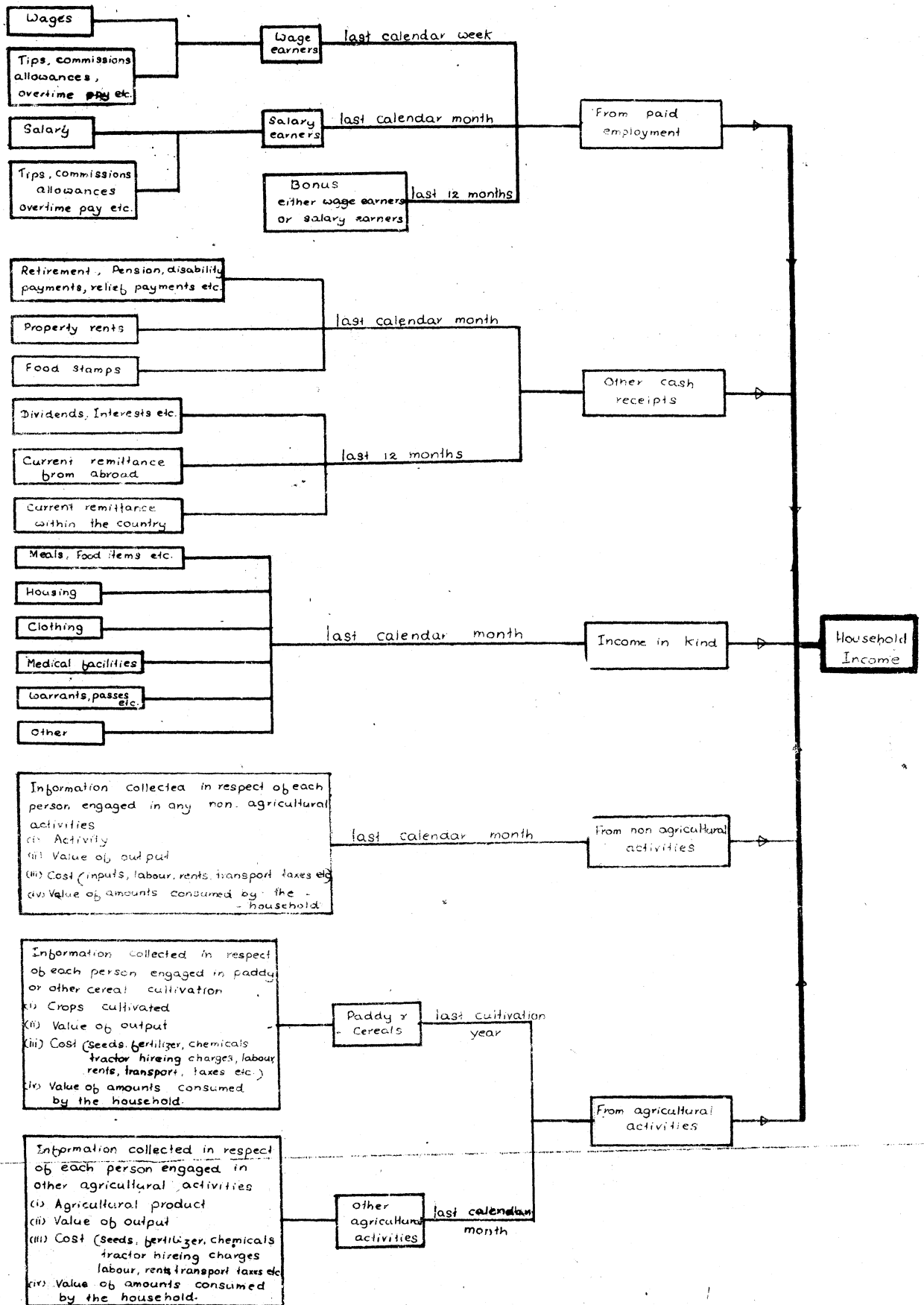
- Reason for non availability
- Studies - 1
 - Household work - 2
 - Retirement, old age - 3
 - Infirmity, disability - 4
 - Too young - 5
 - Other reasons - 9

- ===== Employed
- ===== unemployed
- ===== under employed
- ===== Economically inactive

END

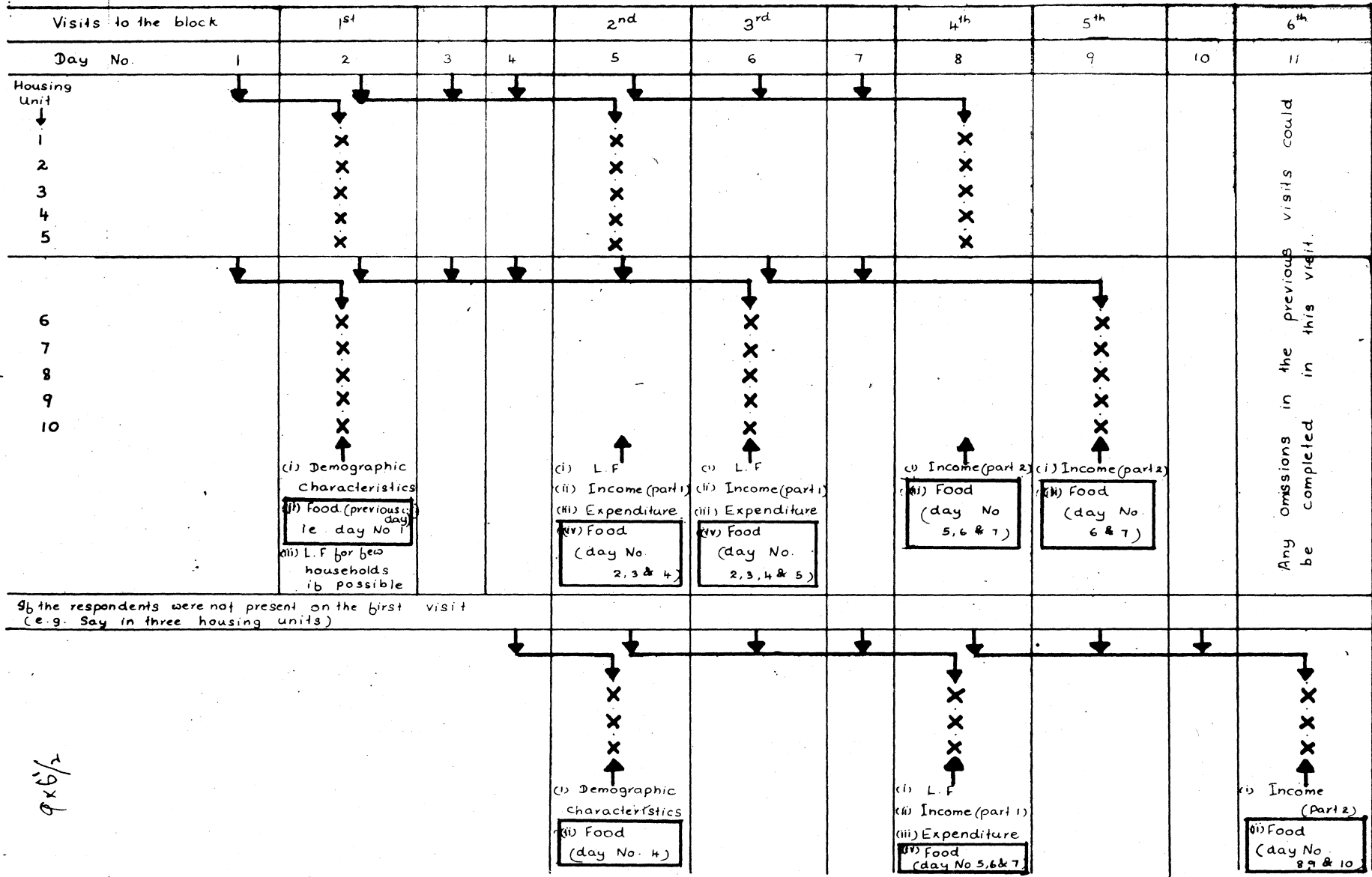
LABOUR - FORCE AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY 1985 / 86

Household Income



LABOUR - FORCE AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY - 1985/86

How to organize the visits to the selected housing units in a selected block



↓ If the respondents were not present on the first visit (e.g. Say in three housing units)

Any omissions in the previous visits could be completed in this visit.

9x6 1/2

