

Census of Population and Housing - 2001

Population and Housing Data

Ratnapura District

Results from Sample Tabulations

Department of Census and Statistics

May 2003

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FOREWORD

A Census of Population and Housing is undoubtedly the singlemost extensive statistical undertaking of a country. Population Census provides reliable and detailed benchmark statistics on the size, distribution and composition of population. The task of releasing the final census information is a time consuming process as the data collected from each and every person in the country has to be manually edited and coded and then computer processed. However the Department of Census and Statistics has arranged for periodic releases of Census data on different topics as and when such data become available.

This publication which is a part of a series of district reports provides basic information from a 5 percent sample of Census Blocks (enumerator's areas) for Ratnapura district. The processing of census schedules in respect of a 5 percent sample was undertaken in order to meet urgent requirements. As the results are obtained based on a sample it should be noted that the sampling variability is inherent in the information presented here. This publication contains brief analysis of Population and Housing characteristics in Ratnapura district followed by basic statistical tables. Concepts and definitions which are relevant to the contents of this report are also provided in the Appendix. It is hoped that this information will be useful until the tables based on the full Census are made available.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the staff of the Department and all other officials of Government and other Organizations who worked with dedication and diligence for the successful completion of the Census. I am also grateful to the general public for extending their fullest co-operation in this national undertaking.

This publication has been organized and prepared by Population Census Division under the direction of Mr. H.R. Gunasekera, Director (Census). Preparation of tables for the publication and the brief analysis was carried out by Mr. K.W.S. Saddhananda and Miss. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratna, Senior Statisticians. Mr. W.D.P.de A. Goonatillake, Senior Statistician prepared the specifications for computer edits, imputations and tabulations. Computer type setting of the report was done by Mr. K.P.S.P. de Silva Arshakularathna, Statistical Officer. The Data Processing Division under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, Director (Data Processing) was responsible for data entry, computer editing and tabulations. Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, System Analyst/Programmer was responsible for the system designing work and the overall supervision of the data processing activities. Miss. D.C. Paranavithana, Mr. H.O. Chandratilleka, Mr. P.M.R. Fernando, Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Mr. W.H.G.W. Weerasiri and Mr. E.A.G.S. Perera, System Analyst/Programmers were involved in the processing activities. The necessary sampling procedures for selecting the sample of census blocks were developed by Sample Surveys Division under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando Director (Sample Surveys) and under the guidance of Mrs. D.B.P. S. Vidyaratne Director 1. The report was printed by the Printing Division of the Department, which is headed by Mr. H.A. Samarasinghe, Senior Statistician.

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05.05.2003

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Thirteenth Census of Population and Housing was conducted on 17th July, 2001. The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts. These include all the 17 districts in Western, Central, Southern, North Western, North Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces and Ampara district in Eastern province. Due to the disturbed conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces certain areas could not be enumerated completely.

A five percent sample of census blocks was selected for the 18 districts in which the enumeration was completed. The results contained in this publication are based on the sample data pertaining to Ratnapura district. A brief review of Population and Housing characteristics are presented here followed by statistical tables. Some concepts and definitions used in the census which are relevant to the information presented in this publication are given in the appendix.

1.2 Sample Design

Five thousand census blocks were included into the sample. These census blocks were allocated among the respective districts, sector and D.S. divisions proportionate to the square root of the population. The census blocks so allocated were selected using probability proportionate to size (PPS) systematic sampling method. The size was the population obtained during the listing operation of the census.

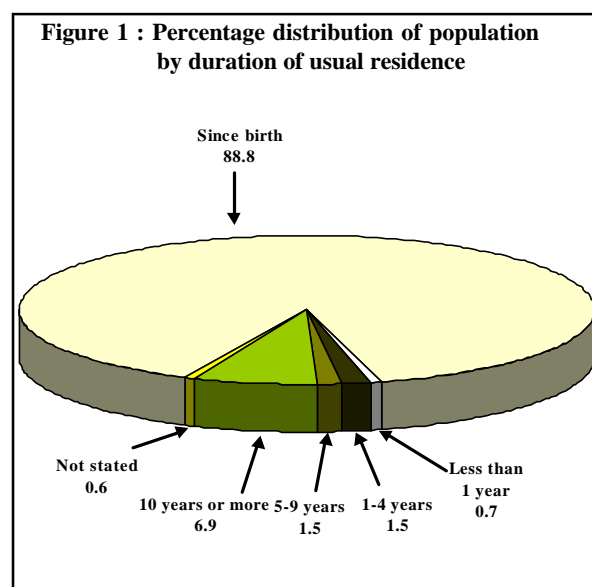
2. Population Characteristics

2.1 Age Sex Structure

The population of 15-59 age group is 63.2 percent of the total population in Ratnapura district (See Table 2). Percentage of females (63.9 percent) of this age group is slightly higher than the percentage of males (62.8 percent). The population in the age group 0-14 is 27.8 percent of the total population and the corresponding values are 28.2 and 27.4 for males and females respectively. The percentage of population aged 60 years and over, usually regarded as old age population, is 9.0.

It is also noted that out of total heads of households in Ratnapura district 16.7 percent are females (See Table 3).

2.2 Mobility of Population



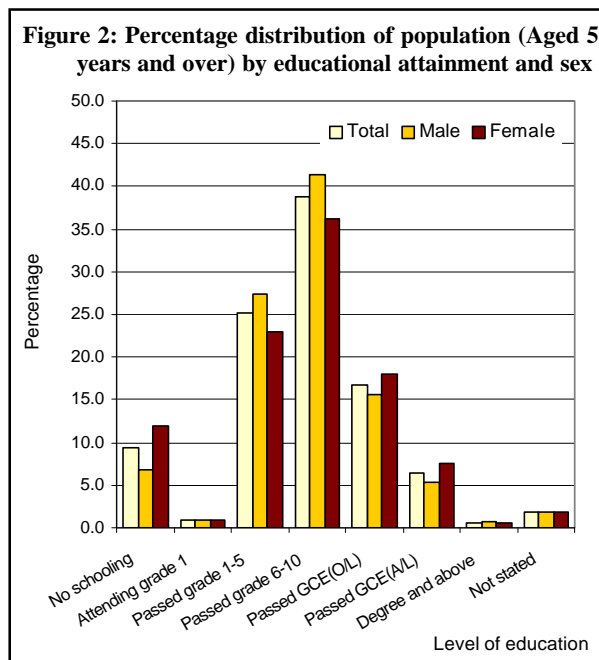
Out of total population enumerated during the census, 99.6 percent are usually living in Ratnapura district and 88.8 percent are living since birth (See Tables 5 and 6). Another 6.9 percent have been living for 10 years or more. Only about 3.7 percent

have migrated into the district within the last 10 years. Largest share (14.3 percent) of migrant population to Ratnapura has come from Matara district followed by Hambantota and Colombo districts (12.6 and 11.6 percent respectively; see Table 7).

2.3 School Attendance

The percentage attending school in the 5-19 age group is 75.4 (See Table 9). On the other hand, 21.5 percent of children in this age group do not attend any type of educational institution. More females are attending school than males. Nearly 39 percent of children in the ages 3-4 are attending pre-school.

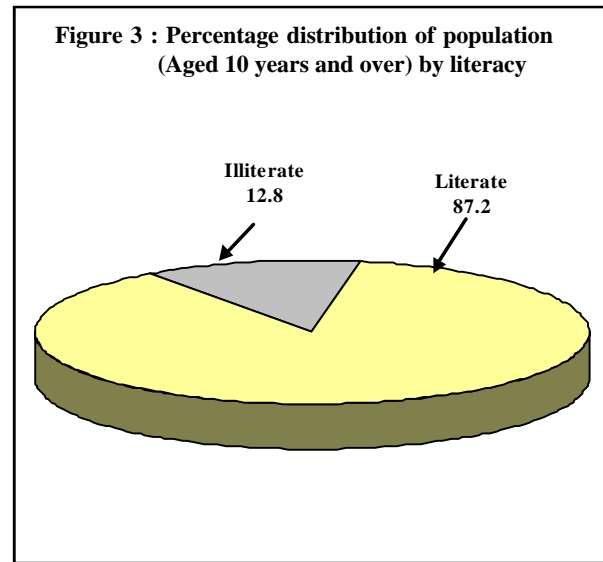
2.4 Educational Attainment



The highest percentage of population aged 5 years and over in Ratnapura district (38.7 percent) passed grade 6-10 (See Table 10). Another 25.1 percent passed grade 1-5. Those who passed GCE (O/L) and GCE (A/L) are 16.8 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. Only 0.6 percent of the population aged 5 years and over record

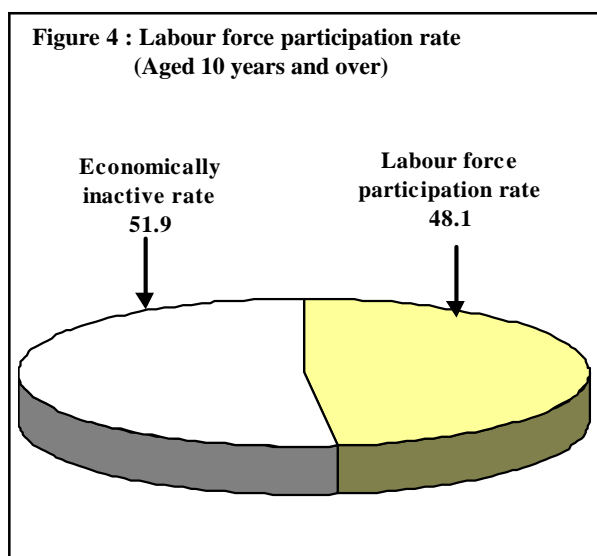
attainments above GCE (A/L). Investigation of gender differences in educational attainment reveals that it favoured males up to grade 10, but the percentage of females who passed GCE (O/L) and GCE (A/L) exceed the corresponding percentage of males.

2.5 Literacy



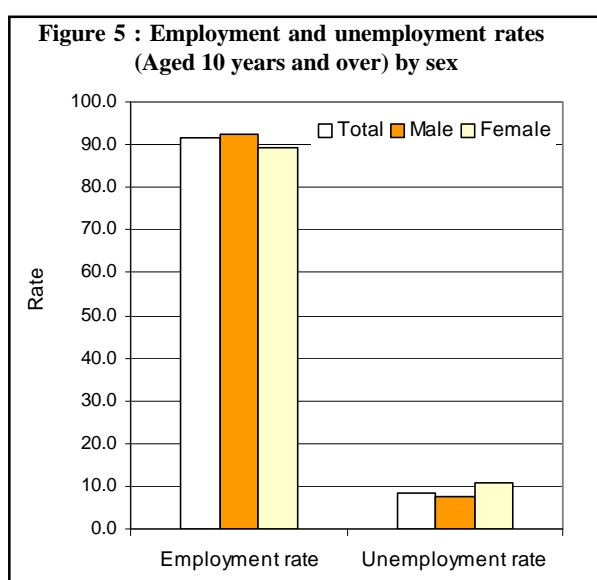
The literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and over is 87.2 percent. Literacy rate of males (89.4 percent) is higher than that of females (85.0 percent). Compared to Tamil and English languages, ability to speak Sinhala and ability to read and write Sinhala are very much higher in the district (See Table 12). Ability to speak English is lower than the ability to read and write English for both sexes, in contrast to the other two languages.

2.6 Labour Force Participation Rate



Labour force participation rate, which is expressed as the percentage of employed and unemployed persons to the population aged 10 years and over is found to be 48.1 percent. Female labour force participation rate (30.1 percent) is very low compared to that of males (66.1 percent).

2.7 Unemployment and Employment Rate

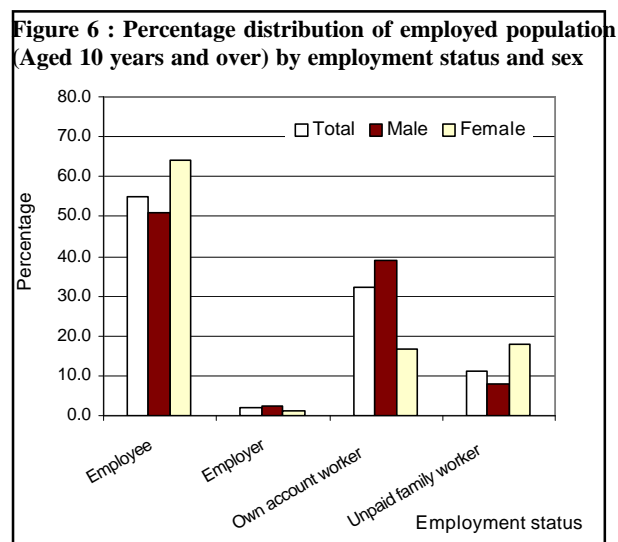


The unemployment rate, which is expressed as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total labour force remains at 8.4 percent for Ratnapura district. Unemployment rate of females

is higher than that of males. But the employment rate of males is higher than the corresponding value of females (See Table 13).

The largest share of employed population is engaged in agriculture sector (See Table 14).

2.8 Employment Status

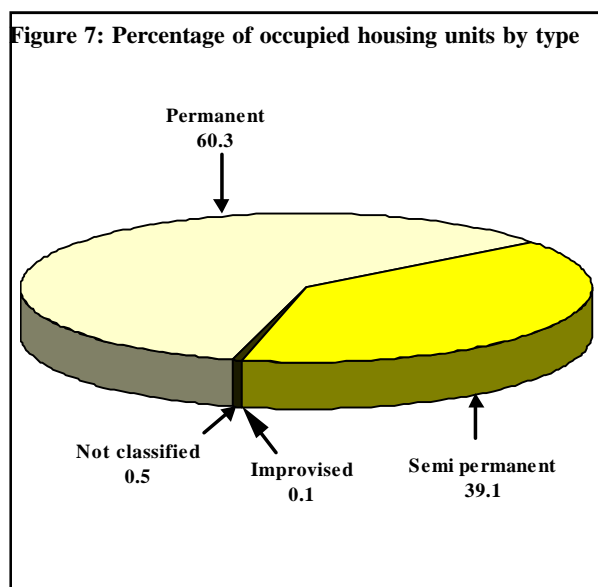


Majority of the employed population (54.9 percent) comprised of employees. It is 50.8 percent for males and 64.1 percent for females. Most of the employees work in the private sector (See Table 15). Nearly 32 percent of employed population is own account workers. The percentage of male own account workers (38.9 percent) is higher than the percentage of male unpaid family workers (8.1 percent) and that pattern is reversed for females.

3. Housing Characteristics

Census covered three types of dwelling places viz. (i) Housing units (ii) Collective living quarters (iii) Institutions. Housing information was collected at two levels, viz. unit information and household information.

3.1 Quality of Housing Units



Based on materials of construction used for wall, floor and roof, housing units are divided into three types viz. Permanent, Semi-permanent and Improved (See concepts and definitions for details).

Out of occupied housing units in Ratnapura district 60.3 percent are permanent, 39.1 are semi permanent and 0.1 are improvised.

3.2 Household Composition

The majority of households (99.8 percent) belonging to housing units. Most of the housing units in Ratnapura district (98.7 percent) have one household and very small number of housing units (1.1 percent) have two households while the units

with three or more households are negligible (0.1 percent).

3.3 Average Size of Household

Out of total occupied housing units 22.6 percent are 4 persons units. Another 20.4 percent are 5 persons units and 18.8 percent are 3 persons units. Average size of household is 4.3 persons (See Table 23).

3.4 Type of Structure

Of the existing occupied housing units in Ratnapura district 86.0 percent are single houses and 9.2 percent are row houses/ line rooms. All other types of housing units such as attached house/ annex, flat, hut/ shanty constitute only 3.6 percent (See Table 24).

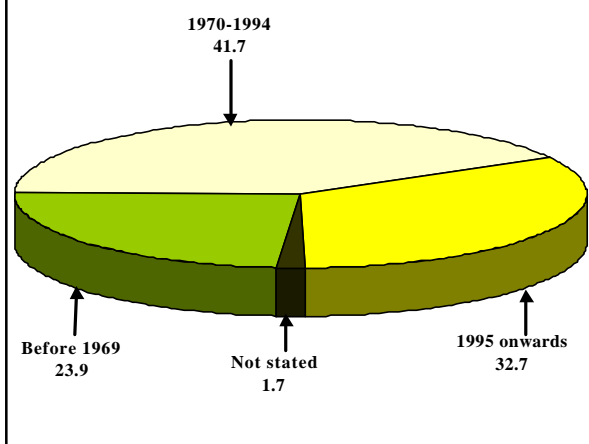
3.5 Usage

Out of total occupied housing units, 97.4 percent are residential and 2.6 percent are residential and commercial. (See Table 25)

3.6 Year of Construction

Nearly 42 percent of occupied housing units are constructed during the period of 1970-1994; 23.9 percent are constructed before 1969 and 32.7 percent are built in 1995 and onwards (See Table 26).

Figure 8: Percentage of occupied housing units by year of construction



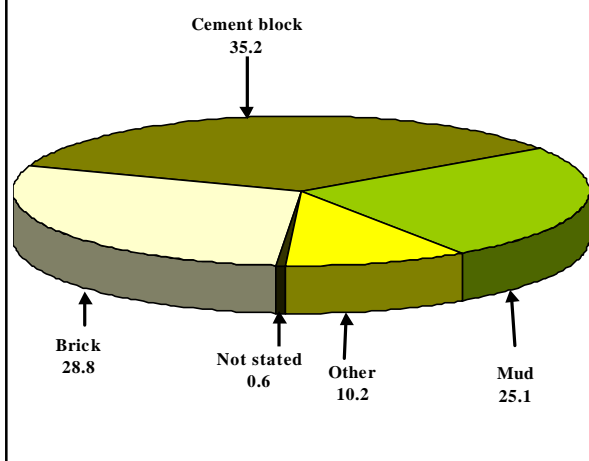
3.7 Average number of Rooms

About 72 percent of housing units have three or more rooms. Average number of rooms per housing unit is 3.6 (See Table 27).

3.8 Principal Material of Wall

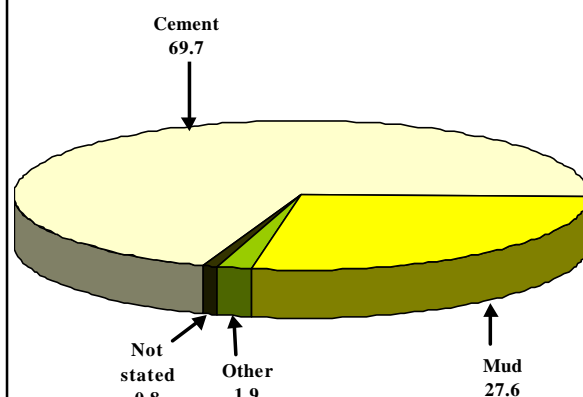
Out of occupied housing units 35.2 percent have walls constructed using cement blocks and 28.8 percent have walls built with brick. Housing units with walls constructed using mud amount to 25.1 percent. Rest of all materials account for 10.2 percent (See Table 28).

Figure 9: Percentage of occupied housing units by principal material of wall



3.9 Principal Material of Floor

Figure 10 : Percentage of occupied housing units by principal material of floor



The percentage of occupied housing units having cement floors is 69.7 and 27.6 percent have mud floors. Rest of all materials constitute only 1.9 percent (See Table 29).

3.10 Principal Material of Roof

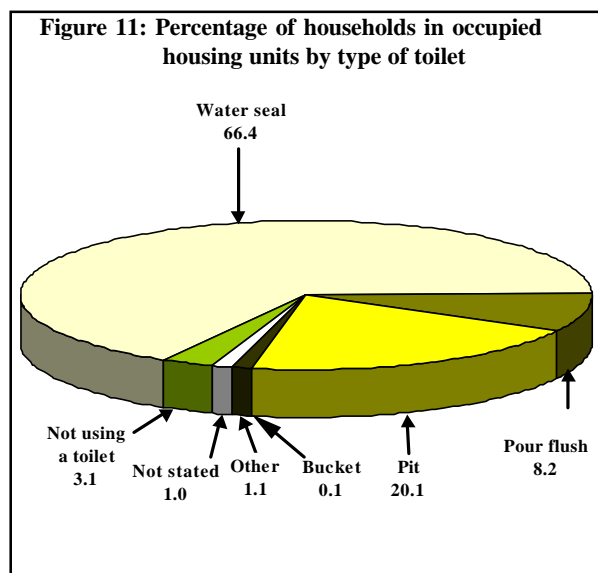
Tiles are used in 53.7 percent of the occupied housing units. The corresponding percentages for metal sheet and asbestos are 20.0 and 19.5 percent respectively. All other materials constitute 5.8 percent (See Table 30).

3.11 Toilet Facilities

Nearly 90 percent of the households in occupied housing units have a toilet of their own; 82.7 percent have a toilet exclusively for the household and 7.4 are sharing with another household. Nearly 3 percent of households are not using a toilet at all (See Table 31).

3.12 Type of Toilet

About 66 percent of the households are having water seal type toilets. The corresponding percentages for pit and pour flush types are 20.1 and 8.2 respectively.

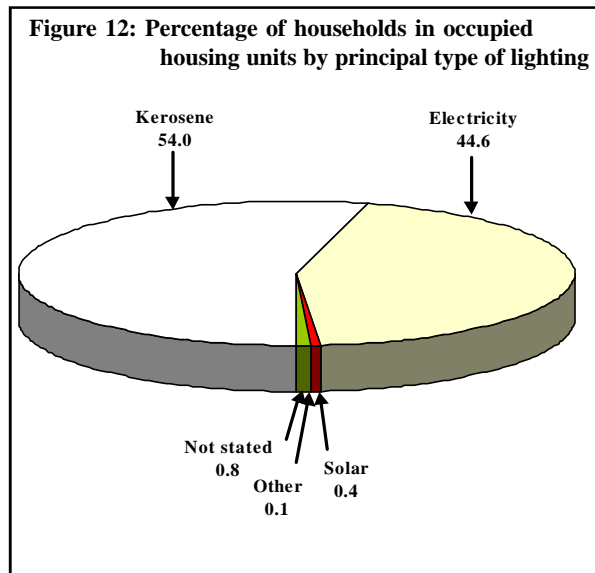


3.13 Source of Drinking Water

Nearly 31 percent of households drink water from protected wells and 26.6 percent use piped born water. Another 11.0 percent drink water from unprotected wells. Interestingly, 22.6 percent uses river/ tank/ stream etc for drinking water (See Table 33).

3.14 Lighting

Kerosene and Electricity are the major types of lighting in Ratnapura district and account for 54.0 percent and 44.6 percent respectively. Very small fraction of 0.4 percent use solar power for lighting (See Table 34).



3.15 Cooking Fuel

Most of the households (94.3 percent) use firewood as cooking fuel. Gas is used by 4.4 percent and kerosene is used only 0.4 percent (See Table 35).

3.16 Tenure

The majority of households in occupied housing units (84.6 percent) is owned by a member of the household; 9.1 percent households live rent-free and 1.7 percent live in rented/ leased housing units. Another 1.0 percent households live in encroached housing units (See Table 36).

Table 1: Population by Sex, Age (Under 18 years and 18 years & over), Religion and Ethnicity according to D.S. Division and Sector

| D.S. Division and Sector | Total no. of persons | Sex | | Age | | Religion | | | | | | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|--|
| | | Male | Female | Under 18 years | 18 years and over | Buddhist | Hindu | Islam | Roman Catholic | Other Christian | Other | Sinhalese | Sri Lanka Tamil | Indian Tamil | Sri Lanka Moor | Burgher | Malay | Sri Lanka Chetty | Bharatha | Other | |
| Ayagama | 28,491 | 14,470 | 14,021 | 9,395 | 19,096 | 24,962 | 3,302 | 51 | 95 | 54 | 27 | 24,839 | 741 | 2,840 | 22 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 30 | |
| Rural | 25,030 | 12,723 | 12,307 | 8,200 | 16,830 | 24,321 | 603 | 30 | 15 | 37 | 24 | 24,233 | 400 | 356 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | |
| Estate | 3,461 | 1,747 | 1,714 | 1,195 | 2,266 | 641 | 2,699 | 21 | 80 | 17 | 3 | 606 | 341 | 2,484 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Balangoda | 77,026 | 38,561 | 38,465 | 27,353 | 49,673 | 60,080 | 9,046 | 5,416 | 2,027 | 439 | 18 | 60,912 | 3,089 | 7,500 | 5,333 | 75 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 74 | |
| Urban | 11,397 | 5,811 | 5,586 | 3,718 | 7,679 | 7,293 | 1,199 | 2,073 | 688 | 144 | 0 | 7,667 | 1,246 | 354 | 2,040 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 58 | |
| Rural | 57,835 | 28,763 | 29,072 | 20,764 | 37,071 | 52,012 | 1,620 | 3,296 | 744 | 161 | 2 | 52,484 | 1,072 | 934 | 3,243 | 48 | 36 | 2 | 0 | 16 | |
| Estate | 7,794 | 3,987 | 3,807 | 2,871 | 4,923 | 775 | 6,227 | 47 | 595 | 134 | 16 | 761 | 771 | 6,212 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Eheliyagoda | 63,332 | 31,511 | 31,821 | 19,680 | 43,652 | 57,410 | 2,226 | 3,088 | 423 | 174 | 11 | 57,639 | 366 | 2,214 | 3,042 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 59 | |
| Rural | 61,048 | 30,329 | 30,719 | 18,865 | 42,183 | 57,099 | 483 | 3,081 | 266 | 108 | 11 | 57,343 | 278 | 320 | 3,036 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 59 | |
| Estate | 2,284 | 1,182 | 1,102 | 815 | 1,469 | 311 | 1,743 | 7 | 157 | 66 | 0 | 296 | 88 | 1,894 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Elapatha | 35,576 | 18,021 | 17,555 | 12,005 | 23,571 | 33,469 | 1,575 | 110 | 348 | 74 | 0 | 33,397 | 887 | 1,182 | 97 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Rural | 33,467 | 16,933 | 16,534 | 11,265 | 22,202 | 33,025 | 259 | 64 | 74 | 45 | 0 | 32,952 | 306 | 139 | 63 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Estate | 2,109 | 1,088 | 1,021 | 740 | 1,369 | 444 | 1,316 | 46 | 274 | 29 | 0 | 445 | 581 | 1,043 | 34 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Embilipitiya | 118,307 | 60,083 | 58,224 | 43,804 | 74,503 | 117,664 | 95 | 101 | 303 | 141 | 3 | 118,041 | 167 | 5 | 62 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| Rural | 118,234 | 60,039 | 58,195 | 43,780 | 74,454 | 117,592 | 95 | 101 | 302 | 141 | 3 | 117,968 | 167 | 5 | 62 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| Estate | 73 | 44 | 29 | 24 | 49 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Godakawela | 69,263 | 34,559 | 34,704 | 24,071 | 45,192 | 53,609 | 11,451 | 2,499 | 1,252 | 437 | 15 | 53,721 | 4,374 | 8,718 | 2,432 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | |
| Rural | 57,639 | 28,748 | 28,891 | 19,506 | 38,133 | 52,846 | 2,034 | 2,071 | 464 | 211 | 13 | 52,969 | 1,486 | 1,127 | 2,050 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Estate | 11,624 | 5,811 | 5,813 | 4,565 | 7,059 | 763 | 9,417 | 428 | 788 | 226 | 2 | 752 | 2,888 | 7,591 | 382 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| Imbulpe | 55,228 | 27,384 | 27,844 | 18,611 | 36,617 | 46,022 | 7,577 | 91 | 1,075 | 458 | 5 | 46,599 | 1,389 | 7,113 | 73 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 16 | |
| Urban | 665 | 303 | 362 | 133 | 532 | 598 | 33 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 621 | 12 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Rural | 46,236 | 23,005 | 23,231 | 15,376 | 30,860 | 44,471 | 902 | 46 | 767 | 45 | 5 | 44,988 | 447 | 700 | 55 | 12 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 11 | |
| Estate | 8,327 | 4,076 | 4,251 | 3,102 | 5,225 | 953 | 6,642 | 41 | 278 | 413 | 0 | 990 | 930 | 6,390 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kahawatta | 42,083 | 21,286 | 20,797 | 15,009 | 27,074 | 31,924 | 7,901 | 1,396 | 526 | 327 | 9 | 31,882 | 2,396 | 6,465 | 1,292 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Rural | 32,123 | 16,235 | 15,888 | 11,459 | 20,664 | 29,700 | 1,115 | 1,117 | 142 | 40 | 9 | 29,700 | 519 | 744 | 1,118 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Estate | 9,960 | 5,051 | 4,909 | 3,550 | 6,410 | 2,224 | 6,786 | 279 | 384 | 287 | 0 | 2,182 | 1,877 | 5,721 | 174 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kalawana | 48,201 | 24,829 | 23,372 | 17,068 | 31,133 | 40,758 | 6,726 | 160 | 266 | 259 | 32 | 40,322 | 0 | 7,747 | 87 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 38 | |
| Rural | 44,296 | 22,829 | 21,467 | 15,466 | 28,830 | 39,957 | 3,874 | 147 | 117 | 180 | 21 | 39,625 | 0 | 4,551 | 79 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 34 | |
| Estate | 3,905 | 2,000 | 1,905 | 1,602 | 2,303 | 801 | 2,852 | 13 | 149 | 79 | 11 | 697 | 0 | 3,196 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |

Contd.

Table 1: Contd.

| D.S. Division and Sector | Total no. of persons | Sex | | Age | | Religion | | | | | | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|--|
| | | Male | Female | Under 18 years | 18 years and over | Buddhist | Hindu | Islam | Roman Catholic | Other Christian | Other | Sinhalese | Sri Lanka Tamil | Indian Tamil | Sri Lanka Moor | Burgher | Malay | Sri Lanka Chetty | Bharatha | Other | |
| Kiriella | 30,384 | 15,147 | 15,237 | 9,074 | 21,310 | 29,316 | 847 | 19 | 129 | 71 | 2 | 29,369 | 111 | 884 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | |
| Rural | 29,254 | 14,588 | 14,666 | 8,665 | 20,589 | 29,065 | 87 | 18 | 65 | 17 | 2 | 29,119 | 77 | 38 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | |
| Estate | 1,130 | 559 | 571 | 409 | 721 | 251 | 760 | 1 | 64 | 54 | 0 | 250 | 34 | 846 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kolonna | 43,303 | 21,827 | 21,476 | 16,162 | 27,141 | 38,953 | 3,936 | 39 | 267 | 105 | 3 | 38,928 | 749 | 3,590 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 7 | |
| Rural | 38,568 | 19,427 | 19,141 | 14,264 | 24,304 | 38,382 | 94 | 13 | 55 | 24 | 0 | 38,407 | 52 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | |
| Estate | 4,735 | 2,400 | 2,335 | 1,898 | 2,837 | 571 | 3,842 | 26 | 212 | 81 | 3 | 521 | 697 | 3,495 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kuruvita | 85,343 | 43,484 | 41,859 | 27,245 | 58,098 | 77,777 | 4,563 | 1,833 | 819 | 290 | 61 | 78,009 | 1,103 | 4,493 | 1,657 | 33 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 14 | |
| Rural | 80,026 | 40,805 | 39,221 | 25,449 | 54,577 | 76,790 | 1,097 | 1,652 | 349 | 127 | 11 | 77,003 | 685 | 833 | 1,426 | 33 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 14 | |
| Estate | 5,317 | 2,679 | 2,638 | 1,796 | 3,521 | 987 | 3,466 | 181 | 470 | 163 | 50 | 1,006 | 418 | 3,660 | 231 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nivithigala | 58,412 | 29,603 | 28,809 | 20,296 | 38,116 | 46,898 | 9,955 | 657 | 541 | 349 | 12 | 46,842 | 4,648 | 6,347 | 493 | 14 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 45 | |
| Rural | 47,683 | 24,157 | 23,526 | 16,346 | 31,337 | 45,229 | 1,808 | 482 | 79 | 79 | 6 | 45,197 | 1,058 | 957 | 419 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | |
| Estate | 10,729 | 5,446 | 5,283 | 3,950 | 6,779 | 1,669 | 8,147 | 175 | 462 | 270 | 6 | 1,645 | 3,590 | 5,390 | 74 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 | |
| Opanayaka | 25,221 | 12,823 | 12,398 | 8,503 | 16,718 | 23,052 | 1,686 | 236 | 201 | 40 | 6 | 23,085 | 442 | 1,455 | 215 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Rural | 22,969 | 11,662 | 11,307 | 7,703 | 15,266 | 22,541 | 120 | 231 | 45 | 26 | 6 | 22,579 | 49 | 105 | 213 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Estate | 2,252 | 1,161 | 1,091 | 800 | 1,452 | 511 | 1,566 | 5 | 156 | 14 | 0 | 506 | 393 | 1,350 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Pelmadulla | 84,450 | 42,479 | 41,971 | 28,754 | 55,696 | 71,952 | 11,009 | 541 | 632 | 288 | 28 | 71,955 | 5,455 | 6,520 | 430 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 45 | |
| Urban | 562 | 267 | 295 | 172 | 390 | 538 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 542 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rural | 72,213 | 36,297 | 35,916 | 24,307 | 47,906 | 69,375 | 2,031 | 397 | 214 | 172 | 24 | 69,410 | 1,843 | 547 | 336 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 45 | |
| Estate | 11,675 | 5,915 | 5,760 | 4,275 | 7,400 | 2,039 | 8,964 | 141 | 411 | 116 | 4 | 2,003 | 3,593 | 5,973 | 94 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ratnapura | 114,640 | 57,391 | 57,249 | 37,947 | 76,693 | 88,883 | 17,392 | 5,578 | 1,727 | 990 | 70 | 89,160 | 8,253 | 11,347 | 5,623 | 149 | 52 | 17 | 1 | 38 | |
| Urban | 45,747 | 22,851 | 22,896 | 13,920 | 31,827 | 36,234 | 2,920 | 5,336 | 836 | 385 | 36 | 36,647 | 2,874 | 599 | 5,414 | 128 | 47 | 8 | 1 | 29 | |
| Rural | 52,750 | 26,468 | 26,282 | 17,936 | 34,814 | 50,893 | 1,454 | 89 | 208 | 106 | 0 | 50,830 | 1,050 | 765 | 68 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 8 | |
| Estate | 16,143 | 8,072 | 8,071 | 6,091 | 10,052 | 1,756 | 13,018 | 153 | 683 | 499 | 34 | 1,683 | 4,329 | 9,983 | 141 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | |
| Weligepola | 28,904 | 14,724 | 14,180 | 10,275 | 18,629 | 28,571 | 300 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 28,565 | 165 | 161 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rural | 28,525 | 14,534 | 13,991 | 10,128 | 18,397 | 28,477 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 28,483 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Estate | 379 | 190 | 189 | 147 | 232 | 94 | 277 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 82 | 138 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| District Total | 1,008,164 | 508,182 | 499,982 | 345,252 | 662,912 | 871,300 | 99,587 | 21,818 | 10,643 | 4,507 | 309 | 873,265 | 34,335 | 78,581 | 20,871 | 405 | 245 | 49 | 2 | 411 | |
| Urban | 58,371 | 29,232 | 29,139 | 17,943 | 40,428 | 44,663 | 4,166 | 7,416 | 1,561 | 529 | 36 | 45,477 | 4,151 | 976 | 7,457 | 157 | 52 | 8 | 1 | 92 | |
| Rural | 847,896 | 427,542 | 420,354 | 289,479 | 558,417 | 811,775 | 17,699 | 12,838 | 3,916 | 1,530 | 138 | 813,290 | 9,516 | 12,226 | 12,189 | 214 | 146 | 37 | 1 | 277 | |
| Estate | 101,897 | 51,408 | 50,489 | 37,830 | 64,067 | 14,862 | 77,722 | 1,564 | 5,166 | 2,448 | 135 | 14,498 | 20,668 | 65,379 | 1,225 | 34 | 47 | 4 | 0 | 42 | |

Note: The figures appearing in this table are based on a manual count of the complete Census and are the same as those published in Preliminary Release.

Table 2 : Percentage distribution of population by age and sex

| Age | Total % | Sex | |
|-------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 - 4 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 |
| 5 - 9 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.4 |
| 10-14 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| 15-19 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| 20-24 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| 25-29 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| 30-34 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| 35-39 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| 40-44 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 45-49 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| 50-54 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 60-64 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 65-69 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 70-74 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 75 and over | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |

Table 3 : Percentage distribution of population by relationship to head of the household and sex

| Relationship to head of the household | Total % | Sex | |
|--|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Head | 100 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Spouse | 100 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| Son/ Daughter | 100 | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| Son/ Daughter-in-law | 100 | 29.7 | 70.3 |
| Grand child | 100 | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| Parent of head or spouse | 100 | 23.2 | 76.8 |
| Other relative | 100 | 49.1 | 50.9 |
| Domestic servant | 100 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Boarder | 100 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| Non relative | 100 | 71.5 | 28.5 |
| Visitor | 100 | 68.0 | 32.0 |

Table 4 : Percentage distribution of population by district of birth and sex

| District of birth | Total % | Sex | |
|-------------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Colombo | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Gampaha | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kalutara | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Kandy | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Matale | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Galle | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Matara | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Hambantota | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Jaffna | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mannar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vavuniya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mullaitivu | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Kilinochchi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Batticaloa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ampara | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Trincomalee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kurunegala | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Puttalam | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Anuradhapura | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Polonnaruwa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Badulla | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Moneragala | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Ratnapura | 89.5 | 90.1 | 88.8 |
| Kegalle | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Another country | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Table 5 : Percentage distribution of population by usual residence and sex

| Usual residence | Total % | Sex | |
|---|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Usually living in this district | 99.6 | 99.4 | 99.8 |
| Usually living in another district/ country | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 6 : Percentage distribution of population by duration of usual residence and sex

| Duration of usual residence | Total % | Sex | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Since birth | 88.8 | 89.7 | 87.9 |
| Less than 1 year | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 1-4 years | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| 5-9 years | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 10 years or more | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| Not stated | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

Table 7 : Percentage of migrant population by district of previous residence and sex

| District of previous residence | Total % | Sex | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Colombo | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Gampaha | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Kalutara | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Kandy | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Matale | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Galle | 5.5 | 6.6 | 4.5 |
| Matara | 14.3 | 16.1 | 12.8 |
| Hambantota | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Jaffna | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Mannar | 0.0 | 0.1 | - |
| Vavuniya | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Mullaitivu | - | - | - |
| Kilinochchi | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Batticaloa | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Ampara | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Trincomalee | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Kurunegala | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Puttalam | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Anuradhapura | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Polonnaruwa | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Badulla | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Moneragala | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Kegalle | 10.5 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| Another country | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Not stated | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.7 |

Table 8 : Percentage distribution of population by marital status and sex

| Marital status | Total % | Sex | |
|-------------------------|---------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Never married | 49.6 | 53.8 | 45.5 |
| Married (Registered) | 42.8 | 41.2 | 44.4 |
| Married (Customary) | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Widowed | 2.9 | 1.0 | 4.9 |
| Divorced | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Legally separated | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Separated (Not legally) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Not stated | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 |

Table 9 : Percentage distribution of the population age 3-34 by school attendance and sex

| Age and school attendance | Total % | Sex | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| 3 - 4 | Total | 100 | 100 |
| | Pre school | 38.5 | 40.7 |
| | Not attend | 61.5 | 59.3 |
| 5 - 19 | Total | 100 | 100 |
| | Pre school | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| | School | 75.4 | 77.3 |
| | University | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Vocational/ Technical institution | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Other educational institution | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 20 - 34 | Total | 100 | 100 |
| | School | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| | University | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | Vocational/ Technical institution | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| | Other educational institution | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| | Not attend | 95.9 | 95.5 |

Table 10 : Percentage distribution of population (5 years and over) by educational attainment and sex

| Educational attainment | Total % | Sex | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| No schooling | 9.4 | 6.8 | 12.0 |
| Attending Grade 1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Passed Grade 1-5 | 25.1 | 27.4 | 22.9 |
| Passed Grade 6-10 | 38.7 | 41.3 | 36.2 |
| Passed GCE/(O/L)/ NCGE/SSC | 16.8 | 15.6 | 18.0 |
| Passed GCE/(A/L)/ HNCE/HSC | 6.5 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Degree and above | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Not stated | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |

Table 11 : Percentage distribution of population (10 years and over) by literacy and sex

| Literacy | Total % | Sex | |
|------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Literate | 87.2 | 89.4 | 85.0 |
| Illiterate | 12.8 | 10.6 | 15.0 |

Table 12 : Percentage distribution of population (10 years and over) by ability to speak, read and write and sex

| Language ability | Total % | Sex | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Ability to speak Sinhala | 95.2 | 96.2 | 94.2 |
| Ability to read & write Sinhala | 80.7 | 82.3 | 79.2 |
| Ability to speak Tamil | 16.8 | 17.8 | 15.9 |
| Ability to read & write Tamil | 10.6 | 11.8 | 9.4 |
| Ability to speak English | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Ability to read & write English | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |

Table 13 : Labour force participation rate and employment & unemployment rates (population 10 years and over) by sex

| Labour force | Total % | Sex | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| | | % | % |
| Labour force participation rate | 48.1 | 66.1 | 30.1 |
| Employment rate | 91.6 | 92.6 | 89.4 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.4 | 7.4 | 10.6 |

**Table 14 : Percentage of employed population
(10 years and over) by major
occupation group and sex**

| Major occupation group | Total % | Sex | |
|--|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Male % | Female % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Legislators, Senior officials and Managers | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Professionals | 3.8 | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| Technicians and Associate professionals | 9.2 | 11.0 | 5.0 |
| Clerks | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Service workers and Shop and Market sales workers | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers | 37.6 | 33.3 | 47.3 |
| Craft and Related workers | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.2 |
| Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers | 5.1 | 6.8 | 1.2 |
| Elementary occupations | 21.6 | 23.9 | 16.4 |
| Private business owners* | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Occupation unidentifiable or inadequate and Armed forces | 3.7 | 3.0 | 5.5 |

* Includes wholesale and retail business owners and owners of private enterprises regardless of the capital invested in the business

**Table 15 : Percentage of employed population
(10 years and over) by sector of
employment and sex**

| Employment sector | Total % | Sex | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Male % | Female % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Government | 8.4 | 7.1 | 11.5 |
| Semi government | 4.9 | 3.9 | 6.9 |
| Private sector | 41.6 | 39.8 | 45.7 |
| Employer | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Own account worker | 32.1 | 38.9 | 16.6 |
| Unpaid family worker | 11.1 | 8.1 | 18.0 |

**Table 16 : Percentage of employed population
(10 years and over) by employment
status and sex**

| Employment status | Total % | Sex | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Male % | Female % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employee | 54.9 | 50.8 | 64.1 |
| Employer | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Own account worker | 32.1 | 38.9 | 16.6 |
| Unpaid family worker | 11.1 | 8.1 | 18.0 |

**Table 17 : Percentage of employed population
(10 years and over) by major industry
group and sex**

| Major industry group | Total % | Sex | |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Male % | Female % |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Agriculture and Forestry | 46.8 | 43.3 | 54.9 |
| Fishing | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Mining and Quarrying | 5.7 | 8.1 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 11.6 | 9.5 | 16.3 |
| Electricity, Gas steam and Hotwater supply | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 3.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and Retail trade | 8.2 | 9.9 | 4.2 |
| Hotel and Restaurant | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 3.1 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| Financial and Intermediation | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Real estate activities | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Public administration and Defence, Compulsory social securities | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Education | 2.3 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Health and Social work | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Other community, Social and Personal service activities | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Private household with employed persons | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Extra territorial organizations and Bodies | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Industry in elementary occupations unidentifiable or inadequate | 5.7 | 6.9 | 3.1 |
| Not stated | 4.3 | 3.4 | 6.5 |

Table 18 : Number of building units by type of unit according to divisional secretariat division

| D.S. Division | Housing units | Collective living quarters | Institutions | Non-housing units | Total number of units |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Eheliyagoda | 17,702 | 50 | 73 | 2,178 | 20,003 |
| Kuruvita | 22,429 | 36 | 91 | 2,067 | 24,623 |
| Kiriella | 8,529 | 2 | 48 | 850 | 9,429 |
| Ratnapura | 29,188 | 130 | 144 | 3,912 | 33,374 |
| Imbulpe | 15,862 | 28 | 93 | 1,318 | 17,301 |
| Balangoda | 20,469 | 48 | 102 | 2,643 | 23,262 |
| Opanayaka | 6,663 | 7 | 34 | 689 | 7,393 |
| Pelmadulla | 21,569 | 70 | 130 | 2,369 | 24,138 |
| Elapatha | 9,673 | 10 | 33 | 734 | 10,450 |
| Ayagama | 8,390 | 4 | 26 | 686 | 9,106 |
| Kalawana | 14,170 | 43 | 81 | 1,363 | 15,657 |
| Nivithigala | 15,330 | 30 | 60 | 1,506 | 16,926 |
| Kahawatta | 10,847 | 19 | 41 | 1,248 | 12,155 |
| Godakawela | 19,373 | 14 | 65 | 1,674 | 21,126 |
| Weligepola | 8,841 | 1 | 36 | 550 | 9,428 |
| Embilipitiya | 32,508 | 190 | 170 | 4,213 | 37,081 |
| Kolonna | 11,904 | 7 | 35 | 1,329 | 13,275 |
| District Total | 273,447 | 689 | 1,262 | 29,329 | 304,727 |

Note: The figures appearing in this table are based on the data collected, at the listing stage and are the same as those published in Information on building units.

Table 19 : Percentage of households in living quarters by type

| Type of living quarters | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Housing units | 99.8 |
| Collective living quarters | 0.2 |
| Institutions* | 0.0 |

Table 20 : Percentage of housing units by occupancy status

| Occupancy status | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 89.5 |
| Vacant housing units | 10.5 |

Note : * No Households in Institutions

Table 21 : Percentage of occupied housing units by type

| Type of housing unit | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Permanent | 60.3 |
| Semi permanent | 39.1 |
| Improvised | 0.1 |
| Not classified | 0.5 |

Table 22 : Percentage of occupied housing units by number of households

| No. of households in the units | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| 1 Household unit | 98.7 |
| 2 Households units | 1.1 |
| 3 or more households units | 0.1 |

Table 23 : Percentage of occupied housing units by number of occupants and average size of household

| No. of occupants in the units | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| 1 Person units | 5.8 |
| 2 Persons units | 9.3 |
| 3 Persons units | 18.8 |
| 4 Persons units | 22.6 |
| 5 Persons units | 20.4 |
| 6 Persons units | 12.2 |
| 7 Persons units | 5.6 |
| 8 Persons units | 2.8 |
| 9 Persons units | 1.4 |
| 10 or more persons units | 1.1 |
| Not specified | 0.0 |
| Average size of household | 4.3 |

Table 24 : Percentage of occupied housing units by type of structure

| Type of structure | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Single house | 86.0 |
| Attached house/ Annex | 2.6 |
| Flat | 0.7 |
| Row house/ Line Room | 9.2 |
| Hut/ Shanty | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 1.1 |

Table 25 : Percentage of occupied housing units by usage

| Type of structure | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Residential only | 97.4 |
| Residential and commercial | 2.6 |

Table 26 : Percentage of occupied housing units by year of construction

| Year of construction | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Year 2001 | 3.2 |
| Year 2000 | 5.7 |
| Year 1999 | 5.7 |
| Year 1998 | 5.0 |
| Year 1997 | 3.2 |
| Year 1996 | 4.6 |
| Year 1995 | 5.3 |
| Year 1990-1994 | 13.6 |
| Year 1985-1989 | 10.5 |
| Year 1980-1984 | 8.6 |
| Year 1970-1979 | 9.0 |
| Year 1969 or before | 23.9 |
| Not stated | 1.7 |

Table 27 : Percentage of occupied housing units by number of rooms, average rooms per housing unit

| No. of rooms | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| 1 Room units | 12.3 |
| 2 Rooms units | 16.1 |
| 3 Rooms units | 22.5 |
| 4 Rooms units | 20.0 |
| 5 Rooms units | 15.1 |
| 6 Rooms units | 8.8 |
| 7 Rooms units | 3.4 |
| 8 Rooms units | 1.1 |
| 9 Rooms units | 0.4 |
| 10 or more rooms units | 0.3 |
| Average rooms per housing unit | 3.6 |

Table 28 : Percentage of occupied housing units by principal material of wall

| Principal material of wall | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Brick | 28.8 |
| Cabook | 2.7 |
| Cement block/ Stone | 35.2 |
| Pressed soil block | 6.5 |
| Mud | 25.1 |
| Cadjan/ Palmyrah | 0.1 |
| Plank/ Metal sheet | 0.6 |
| Other | 0.3 |
| Not stated | 0.6 |

Table 29 : Percentage of occupied housing units by principal material of floor

| Principal materials of floor | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Cement | 69.7 |
| Terrazzo/ Tile/ Granite | 0.9 |
| Mud | 27.6 |
| Wood | 0.1 |
| Sand | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.8 |
| Not stated | 0.8 |

Table 30 : Percentage of occupied housing units by principal material of roof

| Principal materials of roof | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Tile | 53.7 |
| Asbestos | 19.5 |
| Concrete | 0.9 |
| Metal sheet | 20.0 |
| Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw | 3.2 |
| Other | 1.7 |
| Not stated | 1.0 |

Table 31 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by toilet facilities

| Toilet facility | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Exclusively for the household | 82.7 |
| Having a toilet but sharing with another household | 7.4 |
| Not having a toilet but sharing with another household | 5.7 |
| Common/ Public toilet | 0.6 |
| Not using a toilet | 3.1 |
| Not stated | 0.5 |

Table 32 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by type of toilet

| Type of toilet | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Water seal | 66.4 |
| Pour flush | 8.2 |
| Pit | 20.1 |
| Bucket | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.1 |
| Not using a toilet | 3.1 |
| Not stated | 1.0 |

Table 33 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by source of drinking water

| Source of drinking water | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Protected well within premises | 11.8 |
| Protected well outside premises | 19.3 |
| Unprotected well | 11.0 |
| Tube well | 0.9 |
| Tap within unit/ Premises (Main line) | 12.0 |
| Tap out side premises (Main line) | 14.6 |
| Bowser | 0.0 |
| River/ Tank/ Stream etc. | 22.6 |
| Other | 6.7 |
| Not stated | 1.1 |

Table 34 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by principal type of lighting

| Principal type of lighting | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Kerosene | 54.0 |
| Electricity | 44.6 |
| Solar | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.8 |

Table 35 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by principal type of cooking fuel

| Principal type of cooking fuel | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Fire wood | 94.3 |
| Gas | 4.4 |
| Kerosene | 0.4 |
| Electricity | 0.1 |
| Saw dust/ Paddy husk | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 0.7 |

Table 36 : Percentage of households in occupied housing units by tenure

| Occupied housing units by tenure | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Owned by a member of the household | 84.6 |
| Rent free | 9.1 |
| Rent/ Lease | 1.7 |
| Encroached | 1.0 |
| Other | 2.6 |
| Not stated | 0.8 |

Appendix

Concepts and Definitions

Urban-Rural-Estate Classification

All municipal and urban council areas were regarded as comprising the urban sector. Estate sector was defined as plantations of 20 acres or more in extent upon which there are 10 or more resident labourers. Rest of the areas was treated as rural sector.

Marital Status

The marital status recorded was the current status at the time of the census. A person whose marriage was registered is classified as Married (Registered). If the marriage has not been registered according to the law but the person claimed to be married according to custom or repute then it is classified as Married (Customary). 'Legally separated' refers to a person who has obtained a judicial or legal separation in a court of law. On the other hand, if a person had been voluntarily separated without obtaining a court order then such person fall into 'separated not legally' category.

Literacy

The census schedule provided for recording the ability to speak and read and write Sinhala, Tamil and English. A person was regarded as able to read and write a language only if he could both read with understanding and write a short letter or paragraph in that language. A person who is able to read and write at least one language was regarded as literate.

Attendance at Pre-School / School / University / Vocational or Technical Institution / Other Educational Institution.

Whether the person had been enrolled in order to obtain a systematic education during the last 30 days was recorded here. Those who were enrolled but were unable to actually attend due to vacation, illness or similar reason were regarded as 'attending'. A pre-school is where a systematic education is provided before a child is admitted to grade 1 for formal school education. A school can be a government or recognized private school, which provides formal education for any number of grades from grade 1 to GCE (Advanced Level). Any recognized university (including the open university) is considered as a University. Any institution which conducts regular classes or courses to provide systematic vocational or technical training and at the end able to issue a recognized certificate for employment or self employment was considered as 'Vocational/Technical Institution'. Institutions, which do not issue a recognized certificate such as private tuition classes, dressmaking classes etc. were regarded as 'Other Educational Institutions'.

Educational Attainment

This refers to the highest academic qualification obtained. Professional and technical qualifications were excluded. In the case of persons with no such qualifications it is the highest grade or class passed in school.

District of Birth

The information recorded on the census schedule was the district in which the district of usual residence of the mother, at the time of childbirth or the country if born abroad. In the case of the new districts that have been created enumerators were asked to identify the district in terms of its present name and boundaries.

Usual Residence

Usual residence refers to the housing unit or living quarters at which the person usually lives, i.e. sleeps, keeps his clothes and other belongings etc. It is the residence from which a person generally goes to work or if a student, attends school. A person's usual residence need not always be his permanent residence although in many cases the usual residence may happen to be the permanent residence. The place or district of usual residence is the place or district in which the person's usual residence is situated.

Economic Activity

Information on economic activity collected was in relation to a reference period of last 12 months immediately prior to the census. The type of activity was divided into six categories, '**A-Paid Employment**', '**B-Employer**', '**C-Own Account Worker**', '**D-Unpaid Family Worker**' (*Contributing to Family Enterprises*) '**E – Available/Seeking work**', '**F – Non Economic Activity**'. The categories **A** to **D** relate to employed persons and category **E** represents unemployed persons. Duration (in weeks) was recorded under each category.

A Paid Employment

- Working for salary or wages paid either monthly, weekly or daily or for work performed.
- Work could be regular or from time to time.
- Work could be on the basis either permanent, temporary or casual.
- Work could be as an apprentice or as a trainee.

B Employer

- A person who work in his/her own enterprise or farm or who operates his/her own family enterprise or trade engaging one or more paid employees on a regular basis, is described as an employer.

C Own Account Worker

- A person, who is working in his/her own business or practicing a profession or working in family agricultural work, without engaging paid employees on a regular basis, would be identified as an own account worker.

D Unpaid Family Worker (Contributing to family enterprises)

- A person who is assisting the family economic activity without any payment is described as an unpaid family worker.

E Available/Seeking Work

- A person who is unemployed and seeking work or available for work during the reference period is identified under this category. So in addition to person unemployed and actively seeking work, those who want work and are available for work are also included. This inclusion is based on the consideration that persons who have actively searched for work for some time without success can become so demoralized that they stop seeking work become no work can be found.

F Non-Economic Activity

- A non-economic activity is an activity which does not fall into the two categories, employed and unemployed. That is an activity which cannot be considered under any of the activities from A to E above.

Employed, unemployed and not economically active categories are defined as follows;

- (i) If $D_A + D_B + D_C + D_D + D_E \geq D_F$ and $D_A + D_B + D_C + D_D \geq D_E$ then the person is considered as employed.
- (ii) If $D_A + D_B + D_C + D_D + D_E \geq D_F$ and $D_A + D_B + D_C + D_D < D_E$ then the person is considered as unemployed.
- (iii) If $D_A + D_B + D_C + D_D + D_E < D_F$ then the person is considered as not economically active.

Here D_x = duration (in weeks) spent under each activity x ; $x = A, B, C, D, E, F$

Occupation and Industry in Employment

Information was collected from each employed person regarding his/her occupation, the industry in which he/she worked, and his/her employment status.

Occupation – Occupation refers to the kind of work done by the person during the reference period. If a person had worked in more than one occupation then the principal occupation was recorded. Occupational classification was based on the latest International Standard Classification of Occupations developed in 1988 (ISCO88), which was approved by the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS).

Industry – Industry refers to the kind of economic activity carried on in the establishment in which the person works. In the case of self-employed persons it refers to the activity performed by the person. Industry classification was based on the most recent revision viz. Revision 3 of 1990 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC).

Housing Unit

The following 3 conditions should be satisfied in order to consider a building unit as a housing unit; (i) It should be a place of dwelling of human beings. (ii) It should be separated from other places of dwelling. (iii) It should have a separate entrance.

Under this definition any building or a part of a building or any structure whether permanent or temporary such as huts, shanties, sheds etc., which are in fact used as place of residence were regarded as housing units.

Collective Living Quarters

A place where two or more unrelated persons share common living arrangements is considered as a collective living quarter.

Institution

This is a special case of collective living quarters, designed to house groups of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest under the supervision of a central authority sharing common living arrangements.

Number of Rooms

A room is a space in a house enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, at least to a height, just above the height of an average person, and of a size large enough to hold an average size bed.

In determining the number of rooms in the housing unit all rooms used for living purposes such as living rooms, bed rooms, dining rooms, office rooms, servants' rooms, kitchen/pantries were included but store rooms, bath rooms, toilets, garages and verandas were excluded.

Classification of housing units into Permanent, Semi-Permanent and Improvised types.

The classification was made on the basis of the principal materials used in the construction of the wall, roof and floor. In general, where the materials used were of the durable type like bricks, cement, tile, asbestos sheets etc. the units were classified as permanent. Where the walls and roof were made of cadjan, palmyrah or other inferior or non-durable material the units have been classified as improvised. Where a mixture of durable and non-durable materials have been used the units have been generally classified as semi-permanent. The following table shows the detailed scheme of classification.

Basis of classification of housing units into permanent, semi-permanent and improvised types

| Type of housing unit | Type of principal material of unit | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | Wall | Roof | Floor |
| Permanent | 1. | Brick/Cabook/Cement blocks/ Stone/ Pressed soil blocks | Tile /Asbestos/ Concrete/ Metal sheets | Cement/Terrazzo/Tile/ Granite/Wood |
| | 2. | Mud | Tile/ Asbestos/Concrete Metal sheets | Cement |
| Semi Permanent | 1. | Brick/ Cabook/ Cement block/ Stone/ Pressed soil blocks | Tile/ Asbestos/ Concrete/ Metal sheets | Mud |
| | 2. | Brick/ Cabook/ Cement block/ Stone/ Pressed soil blocks | Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw/ Metal sheets | Cement/ Mud/ Wood |
| | 3. | Mud | Tile/Asbestos/ Metal sheets | Mud/ Wood |
| | 4. | Mud | Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw | Cement/ Mud/ Wood |
| | 5. | Plank/ Metal sheets | Tile/ Asbestos/ Metal sheets | Cement/ Mud/ Wood |
| | 6. | Plank/ Metal sheets | Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw | Cement |
| Improvised | 1. | Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw | Any material | Any material |
| | 2. | Plank/ Metal sheets | Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw | Mud/ Wood/ Sand |