

Census of Population and Housing - 2001

Population and Housing Data

Galle District

Results from Sample Tabulations

Department of Census and Statistics

March 2003

Contents

Foreword	iii
1. Introduction	01
1.1 Background	01
1.2 Sample Design.....	01
2. Population Characteristics	01
2.1 Age Sex Structure	01
2.2 Mobility of Population	01
2.3 School Attendance	02
2.4 Educational Attainment	02
2.5 Literacy.....	02
2.6 Labour Force Participation Rate	03
2.7 Unemployment and Employment Rate	03
2.8 Employment Status	03
3. Housing Characteristics	04
3.1 Quality of Housing Units	04
3.2 Household Composition	04
3.3 Average Size of Household	04
3.4 Type of Structure	04
3.5 Usage	04
3.6 Year of Construction	04
3.7 Average number of Rooms	05
3.8 Principal Material of Wall	05
3.9 Principal Material of Floor	05
3.10 Principal Material of Roof	05
3.11 Toilet facilities.....	05
3.12 Type of Toilet	06
3.13 Source of Drinking Water	06
3.14 Lighting	06
3.15 Cooking Fuel	06
3.16 Tenure	06
Tables	07
Appendix-Concepts and Definitions	18

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 Galle 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 Galle 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. W.C. Weerawansa, Statistician. The Data Processing Division under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, Director (Data Processing) was responsible for data entry, computer editing and tabulations. Miss. D.C. Paranavithana, Mr. H.O. Chandratilleka, Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, 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.

Department of Census and Statistics
15/12, Maitland Crescent, Colombo 07.
13.03.2003

A.G.W. Nanayakkara
Superintendent of Census and
Director General of Census & Statistics

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 Galle 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.

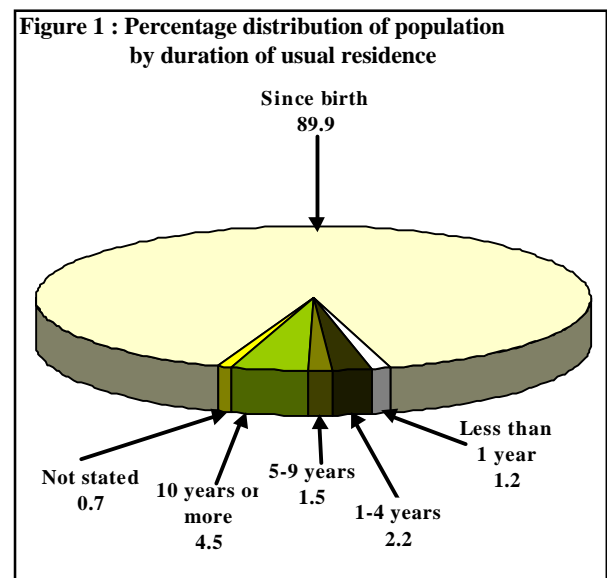
2. Population Characteristics

2.1 Age Sex Structure

The population of 15-59 age group is 60.6 percent of the total population in Galle district (See Table 2). Percentage of females (61.7) of this age group is slightly higher than the percentage of males (59.8 percent). The population in the age group 0-14 is 27.2 percent of the total population and the corresponding values are 28.8 and 25.8 for males and females respectively. The percentage of population aged 60 years and over, usually regarded as old age population, is 12.1.

It is also noted that out of total heads of households in Galle district 22.9 percent are females (See Table 3).

2.2 Mobility of Population



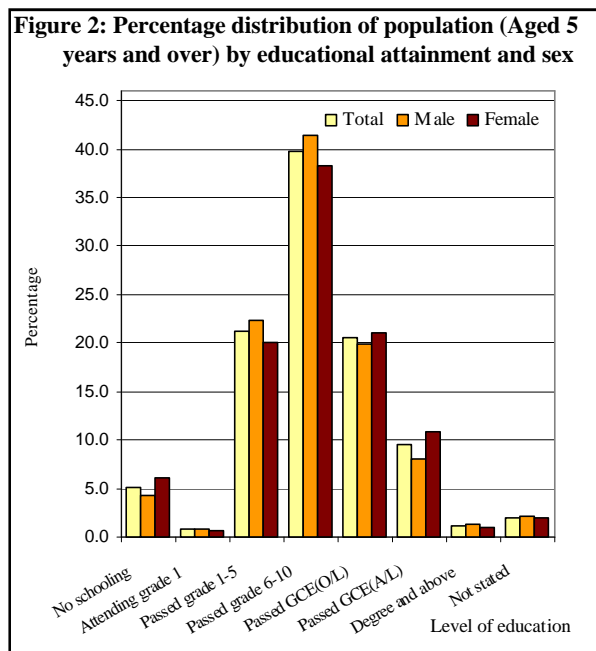
Out of total population enumerated during the census, 99.4 percent are usually living in Galle district and 89.9 percent are living since birth (See Tables 5 and 6). Another 4.5 percent have been living for 10 years or more. Only

about 4.9 percent have migrated into the district within the last 10 years. Largest share (27.3 percent) of migrant population to Galle has come from Matara district followed by Colombo and Kalutara districts (14.2 and 11.8 percent respectively; see Table 7).

2.3 School Attendance

The percentage attending school in the 5-19 age group is 78 (See Table 9). On the other hand, 17.9 percent of children in this age group do not attend any type of educational institution. More females are attending school than males. Nearly 43 percent of children in the ages 3-4 are attending pre-school.

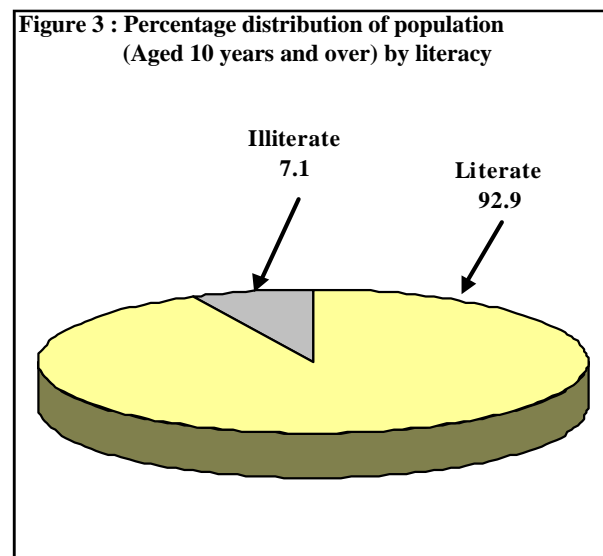
2.4 Educational Attainment



The highest percentage of population aged 5 years and over in Galle district (39.8 percent) passed grade 6-10 (See Table 10). Another 21.2 percent passed grade 1-5. Those who passed GCE (O/L) and GCE (A/L) are 20.5 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. Only 1.2 percent of the

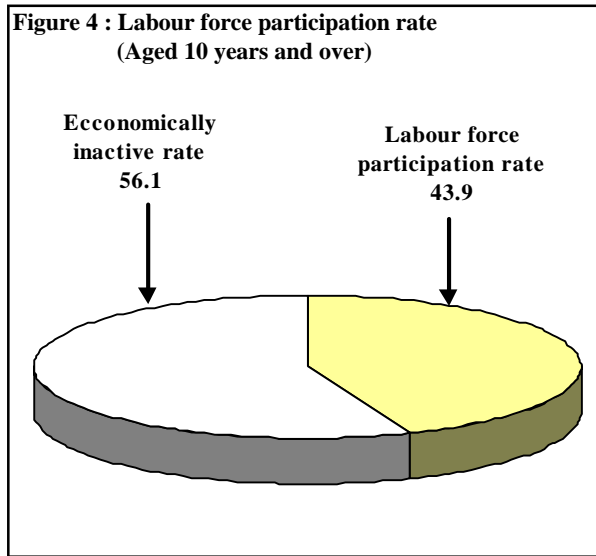
population aged 5 years and over record attainments above GCE (A/L). Investigation of gender differences in educational attainment reveals that it favoured males up to grade 10, but the percentage of females who passed GCE (O/L) and GCE (A/L) exceed the corresponding percentage of males.

2.5 Literacy



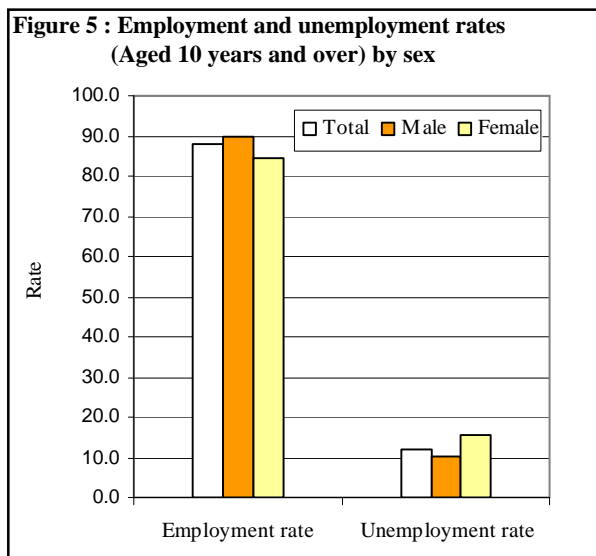
The literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and over is 92.9 percent. Literacy rate of males (93.7 percent) is higher than that of females (92.2 percent). Compared to Tamil and English languages, ability to speak Sinhala and ability to read and write Sinhala are very much higher in the district (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 43.9 percent. Female labour force participation rate (27.7 percent) is very low compared to that of males (61.4 percent).

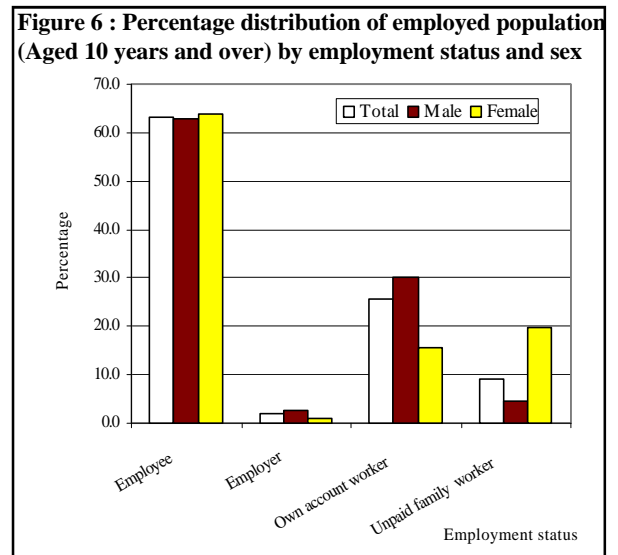
2.7 Unemployment and Employment Rate



The unemployment rate, which is expressed as the percentage of unemployed persons to the total labour force remains at 12 percent for Galle 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

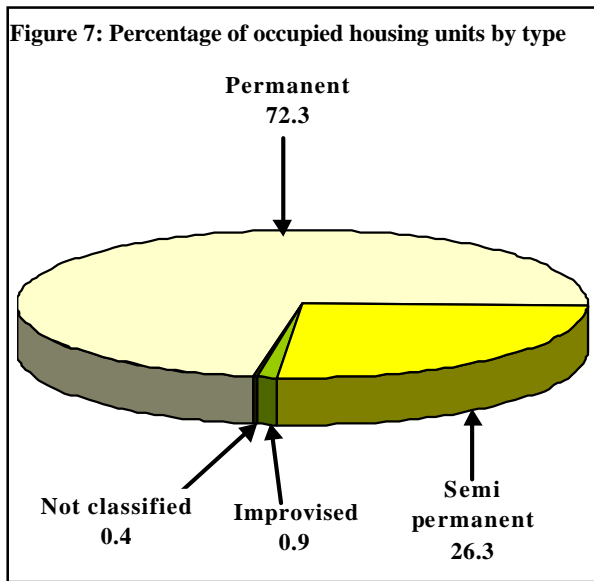


Majority of the employed population (63.1 percent) comprised of employees. It is 62.8 percent for males and 63.8 percent for females. Most of the employees work in the private sector (See Table 15). Nearly 26 percent of employed population is own account workers. The percentage of male own account workers (30.2 percent) is higher than the percentage of male unpaid family workers (9.2 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 Improvised (See concepts and definitions for details).

Out of occupied housing units in Galle district 72.3 percent are permanent, 26.3 are semi permanent and 0.9 are improvised.

3.2 Household Composition

The majority of households (99.5 percent) belonging to housing units. Most of the housing units in Galle district (98.7 percent) have one household and very small number of housing units (1.2 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 23 percent are 4 persons units. Another 20.2 percent are 5 persons units and 17.7 percent are 3 persons units. Average size of household is 4.4 persons (See Table 23).

3.4 Type of Structure

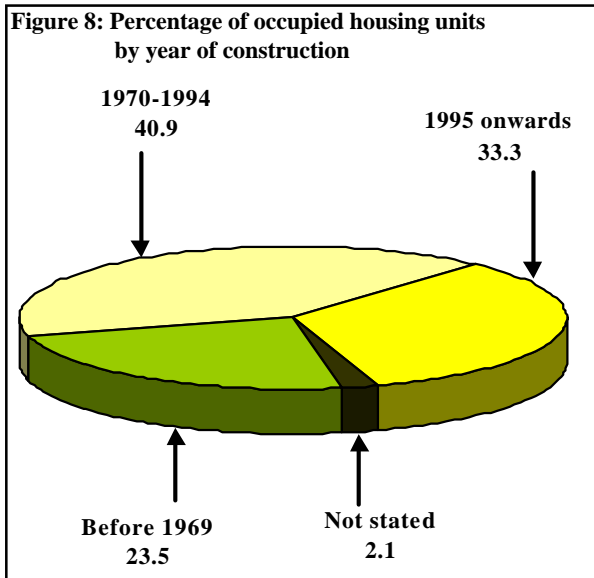
Of the existing occupied housing units in Galle district 93.9 percent are single houses. Row houses/ line rooms and attached houses together accounted for 3.5 percent.

3.5 Usage

Out of total occupied housing units, 96.6 percent are residential and 3.4 percent are residential and commercial.

3.6 Year of Construction

Nearly 41 percent of occupied housing units are constructed during the period of 1970-1994; 23.5 percent are constructed before 1969 and 33.3 percent are built in 1995 and onwards (See Table 26).

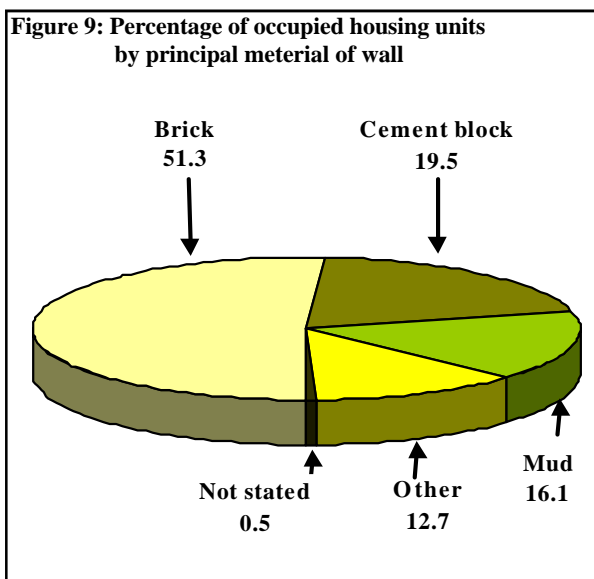


3.7 Average number of Rooms

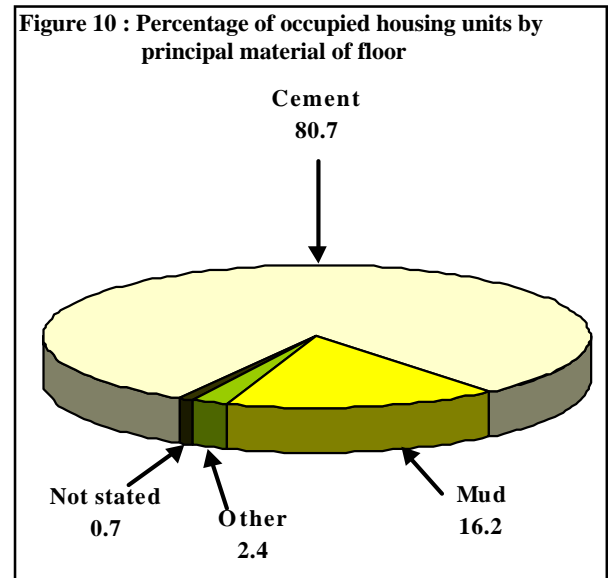
About 78 percent of housing units have three or more rooms. Average number of rooms per housing unit is 3.9 (See Table 27).

3.8 Principal Material of Wall

Out of occupied housing units 51.3 percent have walls constructed with brick and 19.5 percent have walls built with cement blocks. Housing units with walls constructed using mud amount to 16.1 percent. Rest of all materials account for 12.7 percent (See Table 28).



3.9 Principal Material of Floor



The percentage of occupied housing units having cement floors is 80.7 and 16.2 percent have mud floors. Rest of all materials constitute only 2.4 percent (See Table 29).

3.10 Principal Material of Roof

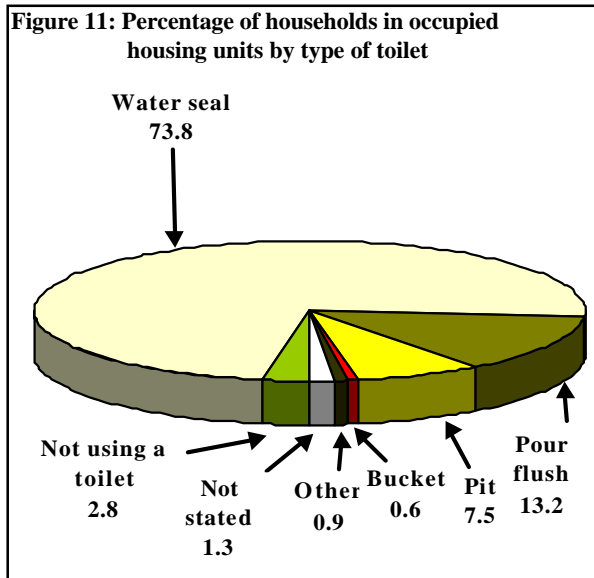
Tiles are used nearly 75 percent of the occupied housing units and 12.8 percent use asbestos. All other materials account for 10.9 percent (See Table 30).

3.11 Toilet Facilities

Nearly 90 percent of the households in occupied housing units have a toilet of their own; 82.8 percent have a toilet exclusively for the household and 7.3 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 74 percent of the households are having water seal type toilets. The corresponding percentages for pour flush and pit types are 13.2 and 7.5 respectively.

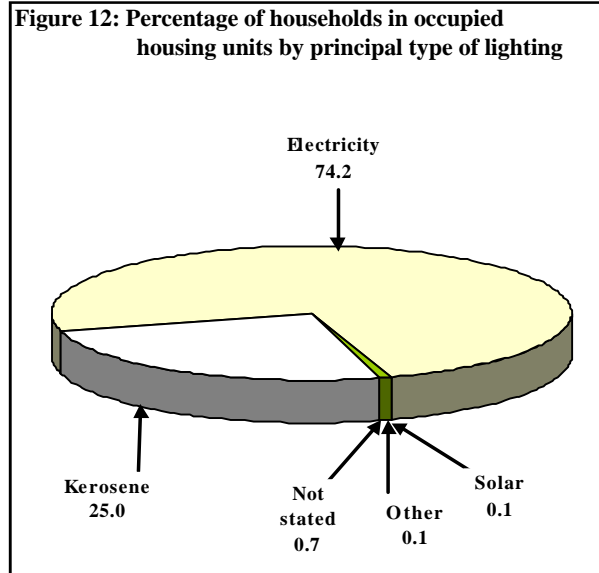


3.13 Source of Drinking Water

Nearly 60 percent of households drink water from protected wells and 19.3 percent use piped born water. Another 14 percent drink water from unprotected wells. Nearly 3 percent uses river/ tank/ stream etc for drinking water (See Table 33).

3.14 Lighting

Electricity and Kerosene are the major types of lighting in Galle district and account for 74.2 percent and 25.0 percent respectively. Very small fraction of 0.1 percent use solar power for lighting (See Table 34).



3.15 Cooking Fuel

Most of the households (85.6 percent) use firewood as cooking fuel. Gas is used by 12.5 percent and kerosene is used only 0.7 percent (See Table 35).

3.16 Tenure

The majority of households in occupied housing units (88.6 percent) is owned by a member of the household; 4.3 percent households live rent-free and 3.7 percent live in rented/ leased housing units.

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
Akmeemana	63,910	30,278	33,632	20,818	43,092	61,994	394	1,122	194	169	37	62,221	474	90	1,105	7	0	2	0	11
Rural	63,273	29,966	33,307	20,590	42,683	61,640	158	1,119	183	136	37	61,906	182	60	1,105	7	0	2	0	11
Estate	637	312	325	228	409	354	236	3	11	33	0	315	292	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambalangoda	71,083	34,305	36,778	23,750	47,333	70,550	195	49	157	122	10	70,805	217	17	33	1	9	0	0	1
Urban	19,720	9,534	10,186	5,976	13,744	19,535	132	21	15	16	1	19,545	136	13	19	0	7	0	0	0
Rural	51,363	24,771	26,592	17,774	33,589	51,015	63	28	142	106	9	51,260	81	4	14	1	2	0	0	1
Baddegama	68,698	32,773	35,925	23,364	45,334	66,249	1,577	35	411	404	22	66,601	913	1,151	14	11	0	1	0	7
Rural	66,288	31,553	34,735	22,429	43,859	65,260	408	34	293	281	12	65,613	368	275	13	11	0	1	0	7
Estate	2,410	1,220	1,190	935	1,475	989	1,169	1	118	123	10	988	545	876	1	0	0	0	0	0
Balapitiya	65,335	31,268	34,067	22,107	43,228	63,863	70	1,295	68	39	0	63,918	102	15	1,283	7	3	1	1	5
Rural	65,335	31,268	34,067	22,107	43,228	63,863	70	1,295	68	39	0	63,918	102	15	1,283	7	3	1	1	5
Benthota	46,774	22,727	24,047	14,567	32,207	45,330	59	1,181	173	27	4	45,491	77	10	1,146	17	18	8	0	7
Rural	46,774	22,727	24,047	14,567	32,207	45,330	59	1,181	173	27	4	45,491	77	10	1,146	17	18	8	0	7
Bope-Poddala	41,566	19,868	21,698	13,566	28,000	39,582	237	1,352	226	161	8	39,877	252	61	1,346	9	4	0	7	10
Rural	41,415	19,795	21,620	13,515	27,900	39,555	131	1,351	218	152	8	39,846	132	61	1,346	9	4	0	7	10
Estate	151	73	78	51	100	27	106	1	8	9	0	31	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elpitiya	59,879	29,209	30,670	20,182	39,697	57,881	1,473	10	329	183	3	57,929	877	1,061	1	3	3	0	0	5
Rural	57,916	28,260	29,656	19,350	38,566	57,450	190	9	200	64	3	57,528	248	128	1	3	3	0	0	5
Estate	1,963	949	1,014	832	1,131	431	1,283	1	129	119	0	401	629	933	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gravets	104,015	51,823	52,192	34,357	69,658	71,534	1,153	30,184	903	211	30	72,526	1,002	273	29,869	170	61	35	5	74
Urban	90,934	45,384	45,550	29,391	61,543	65,136	1,123	23,547	890	208	30	66,114	989	255	23,234	170	58	35	5	74
Rural	13,081	6,439	6,642	4,966	8,115	6,398	30	6,637	13	3	0	6,412	13	18	6,635	0	3	0	0	0
Habaraduwa	58,996	27,657	31,339	18,764	40,232	58,471	44	37	183	255	6	58,832	91	10	15	15	12	1	1	19
Rural	58,996	27,657	31,339	18,764	40,232	58,471	44	37	183	255	6	58,832	91	10	15	15	12	1	1	19
Hikkaduwa	98,012	47,597	50,415	33,818	64,194	97,305	261	62	231	146	7	97,529	330	55	48	11	4	5	2	28
Rural	97,961	47,577	50,384	33,798	64,163	97,254	261	62	231	146	7	97,478	330	55	48	11	4	5	2	28
Estate	51	20	31	20	31	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imaduwa	39,903	18,887	21,016	13,056	26,847	39,746	47	7	61	42	0	39,817	61	7	9	4	0	4	0	1
Rural	39,806	18,838	20,968	13,017	26,789	39,650	47	7	61	41	0	39,720	61	7	9	4	0	4	0	1
Estate	97	49	48	39	58	96	0	0	0	1	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Karandeniya	55,840	26,935	28,905	19,647	36,193	55,023	82	393	155	186	1	55,146	281	18	393	0	0	0	1	1
Rural	55,840	26,935	28,905	19,647	36,193	55,023	82	393	155	186	1	55,146	281	18	393	0	0	0	1	1
Nagoda	52,580	25,457	27,123	18,066	34,514	48,152	3,489	49	280	443	167	48,065	2,419	2,066	18	6	2	0	0	4
Rural	46,866	22,647	24,219	15,917	30,949	45,939	569	21	100	207	30	46,005	604	243	8	2	2	0	0	2
Estate	5,714	2,810	2,904	2,149	3,565	2,213	2,920	28	180	236	137	2,060	1,815	1,823	10	4	0	0	0	2
Neluwa	27,553	13,952	13,601	10,365	17,188	26,236	1,078	9	100	124	6	25,906	1,342	295	7	1	1	0	0	1
Rural	27,360	13,862	13,498	10,290	17,070	26,152	987	9	82	124	6	25,841	1,262	247	7	1	1	0	0	1
Estate	193	90	103	75	118	84	91	0	18	0	0	65	80	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niyagama	34,310	16,764	17,546	11,462	22,848	34,002	244	13	31	18	2	34,014	232	53	5	4	0	2	0	0
Rural	34,047	16,642	17,405	11,362	22,685	33,895	104	5	31	10	2	33,907	76	53	5	4	0	2	0	0
Estate	263	122	141	100	163	107	140	8	0	8	0	107	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thawalama	31,887	15,900	15,987	11,987	19,900	29,710	1,517	45	498	117	0	29,751	792	1,294	38	5	7	0	0	0
Rural	30,664	15,280	15,384	11,455	19,209	29,117	1,089	12	377	69	0	29,179	708	760	6	5	6	0	0	0
Estate	1,223	620	603	532	691	593	428	33	121	48	0	572	84	534	32	0	1	0	0	0
Divithura	26,632	12,919	13,713	9,133	17,499	25,320	998	2	148	164	0	25,370	953	307	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rural	25,069	12,134	12,935	8,564	16,505	24,962	20	2	42	43	0	25,026	40	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Estate	1,563	785	778	569	994	358	978	0	106	121	0	344	913	306	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakkalamulla	43,566	21,166	22,400	14,996	28,570	40,708	2,438	25	156	239	0	40,583	1,181	1,770	15	4	10	0	0	3
Rural	40,826	19,811	21,015	13,926	26,900	40,096	586	16	51	77	0	40,010	596	205	14	1	0	0	0	0
Estate	2,740	1,355	1,385	1,070	1,670	612	1,852	9	105	162	0	573	585	1,565	1	3	10	0	0	3
District Total	990,539	479,485	511,054	334,005	656,534	931,656	15,356	35,870	4,304	3,050	303	934,381	11,596	8,553	35,346	276	134	59	17	177
Urban	110,654	54,918	55,736	35,367	75,287	84,671	1,255	23,568	905	224	31	85,659	1,125	268	23,253	170	65	35	5	74
Rural	862,880	416,162	446,718	292,038	570,842	841,070	4,898	12,218	2,603	1,966	125	843,118	5,252	2,170	12,049	99	58	24	12	98
Estate	17,005	8,405	8,600	6,600	10,405	5,915	9,203	84	796	860	147	5,604	5,219	6,115	44	7	11	0	0	5

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	8.7	9.3	8.2
5 - 9	9.2	9.7	8.7
10-14	9.3	9.8	8.9
15-19	9.6	10.0	9.2
20-24	8.1	8.2	8.1
25-29	7.0	7.0	7.1
30-34	7.0	6.6	7.4
35-39	7.0	6.7	7.3
40-44	6.6	6.5	6.7
45-49	5.6	5.5	5.7
50-54	5.3	5.2	5.5
55-59	4.4	4.1	4.7
60-64	3.6	3.6	3.7
65-69	3.0	2.8	3.2
70-74	2.5	2.3	2.6
75 and over	3.0	2.8	3.2

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	77.1	22.9
Spouse	100	2.4	97.6
Son/ Daughter	100	50.3	49.7
Son/ Daughter-in-law	100	35.9	64.1
Grand child	100	51.1	48.9
Parent of head or spouse	100	25.1	74.9
Other relative	100	43.0	57.0
Domestic servant	100	55.2	44.8
Boarder	100	35.4	64.6
Non relative	100	82.8	17.2
Visitor	100	70.0	30.0

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

District of birth	Total %	Sex	
		Male	Female
		%	%
Total	100	100	100
Colombo	1.4	1.5	1.2
Gampaha	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kalutara	1.2	1.0	1.5
Kandy	0.4	0.3	0.4
Matale	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nuwara Eliya	0.2	0.2	0.2
Galle	90.7	91.2	90.3
Matara	2.9	2.5	3.3
Hambantota	0.7	0.7	0.7
Jaffna	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mannar	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vavuniya	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mullaitivu	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	0.0		0.0
Batticaloa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ampara	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trincomalee	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kurunegala	0.2	0.2	0.2
Puttalam	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anuradhapura	0.2	0.2	0.2
Polonnaruwa	0.1	0.0	0.1
Badulla	0.2	0.3	0.2
Moneragala	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ratnapura	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kegalle	0.2	0.2	0.2
Another country	0.1	0.1	0.0
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	99.4	99.3	99.6
Usually living in another district/ country	0.5	0.6	0.3
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1

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	89.9	90.6	89.2
Less than 1 year	1.2	1.4	1.0
1-4 years	2.2	2.4	2.0
5-9 years	1.5	1.2	1.7
10 years or more	4.5	3.5	5.3
Not stated	0.7	0.8	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	14.2	17.2	11.7
Gampaha	4.0	4.3	3.8
Kalutara	11.8	10.3	13.1
Kandy	3.6	3.3	3.9
Matale	0.9	1.1	0.8
Nuwara Eliya	2.3	2.3	2.2
Matara	27.3	24.2	29.9
Hambantota	6.5	6.8	6.2
Jaffna	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mannar	0.1	0.0	0.2
Vavuniya	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mullaitivu	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	0.2	0.2	0.2
Batticaloa	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ampara	1.1	1.3	1.0
Trincomalee	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kurunegala	2.0	2.5	1.6
Puttalam	0.7	0.9	0.5
Anuradhapura	1.7	1.8	1.6
Polonnaruwa	0.7	0.6	0.8
Badulla	2.2	2.7	1.7
Moneragala	1.6	1.8	1.4
Ratnapura	5.0	5.6	4.4
Kegalle	1.9	1.7	2.0
Another country	2.9	2.1	3.6
Not stated	8.6	8.3	8.8

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

Marital status	Total %	Sex	
		Male	Female
		%	%
Total	100	100	100
Never married	49.7	54.1	45.5
Married (Registered)	44.0	42.7	45.3
Married (Customary)	1.8	1.7	2.0
Widowed	3.4	1.0	5.8
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1
Legally separated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Separated (Not legally)	0.4	0.3	0.4
Not stated	0.5	0.1	0.9

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	100
	Pre school	43.3	42.4	44.1
	Not attend	56.7	57.6	55.9
5 - 19	Total	100	100	100
	Pre school	3.0	3.3	2.7
	School	78.0	76.1	79.9
	University	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Vocational/ Technical institution	0.4	0.7	0.1
	Other educational institution	0.7	1.0	0.4
	Not attend	17.9	18.7	17.0
20 - 34	Total	100	100	100
	School	1.5	1.3	1.6
	University	1.3	1.0	1.6
	Vocational/ Technical institution	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Other educational institution	1.8	1.7	2.0
	Not attend	93.8	94.3	93.4

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	5.1	4.2	6.0
Attending Grade 1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Passed Grade 1-5	21.2	22.3	20.1
Passed Grade 6-10	39.8	41.3	38.3
Passed GCE/(O/L)/ NCGE/SSC	20.5	19.9	21.0
Passed GCE/(A/L)/ HNCE/HSC	9.5	8.0	10.9
Degree and above	1.2	1.3	1.0
Not stated	2.0	2.1	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	92.9	93.7	92.2
Illiterate	7.1	6.3	7.8

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	99.3	99.4	99.2
Ability to read & write Sinhala	91.8	92.5	91.1
Ability to speak Tamil	5.6	6.3	5.0
Ability to read & write Tamil	3.6	3.9	3.3
Ability to speak English	14.3	15.5	13.2
Ability to read & write English	17.9	18.4	17.4

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	43.9	61.4	27.7
Employment rate	88.0	89.7	84.4
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.3	15.6

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	2.9	3.4	1.8
Professionals	6.0	3.6	11.2
Technicians and Associate professionals	8.5	9.7	5.9
Clerks	4.3	3.0	7.2
Service workers and Shop and Market sales workers	5.8	6.6	4.1
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	25.8	22.3	33.5
Craft and Related workers	14.3	15.5	11.6
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	6.6	6.9	6.1
Elementary occupations	18.3	20.8	12.9
Private business owners*	3.8	4.6	2.1
Occupation unidentifiable or inadequate and Armed forces	3.7	3.7	3.9

* 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	14.3	12.6	17.9
Semi government	3.5	3.3	3.9
Private sector	45.4	46.9	42.0
Employer	2.1	2.5	1.0
Own account worker	25.6	30.2	15.5
Unpaid family worker	9.2	4.4	19.7

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	63.1	62.8	63.7
Employer	2.1	2.5	1.0
Own account worker	25.6	30.2	15.5
Unpaid family worker	9.2	4.4	19.7

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	28.8	25.5	36.1
Fishing	1.3	1.8	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	15.1	11.6	22.7
Electricity, Gas steam and Hotwater supply	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	4.6	6.7	0.1
Wholesale and Retail trade	11.0	12.9	6.7
Hotel and Restaurant	2.8	3.5	1.5
Transport, Storage & Communication	5.0	6.9	0.8
Financial and Intermediation	0.9	0.7	1.4
Real estate activities	1.2	1.5	0.5
Public administration and Defence, Compulsory social securities	8.7	9.1	7.6
Education	4.4	2.3	8.9
Health and Social work	1.7	1.1	2.9
Other community, Social and Personal service activities	1.3	1.3	1.3
Private household with employed persons	0.6	0.3	1.2
Extra territorial organizations and Bodies	-	-	-
Industry in elementary occupations unidentifiable or inadequate	7.2	9.2	3.0
Not stated	4.9	4.8	5.0

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
Benthota	11,801	96	53	1,356	13,306
Balapitiya	15,570	38	117	1,238	16,963
Karandeniya	17,335	3	78	2,211	19,627
Elpitiya	16,761	27	98	2,115	19,001
Niyagama	9,551	22	39	1,386	10,998
Thawalama	9,159	35	35	919	10,148
Neluwa	7,928	23	27	867	8,845
Nagoda	14,388	18	53	1,762	16,221
Baddegama	18,324	36	86	2,188	20,634
Welivitiya-Divithura	7,622	12	31	792	8,457
Ambalangoda	18,328	120	97	2,403	20,948
Hikkaduwa	23,838	245	253	2,634	26,970
Galle Four Gravets	19,931	94	110	3,660	23,795
Bope-Poddala	10,356	42	43	1,091	11,532
Akmeemana	16,041	33	97	1,862	18,033
Yakkalamulla	12,145	30	42	1,320	13,537
Imaduwa	10,404	14	41	1,397	11,856
Habaraduwa	14,215	191	122	1,831	16,359
District Total	253,697	1,079	1,422	31,032	287,230

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	99.5
Collective living quarters	0.5
Institutions*	0.0

Table 20 : Percentage of housing units by occupancy status

Occupancy status	Percentage
Total	100.0
Occupied housing units	91.4
Vacant housing units	8.6

Note : * No Households in Institutions

Table 21 : Percentage of occupied housing units by type

Type of housing unit	Percentage
Total	100.0
Permanent	72.3
Semi permanent	26.3
Improvised	0.9
Not classified	0.4

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	1.2
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	5.2
2 Persons units	10.0
3 Persons units	17.7
4 Persons units	23.0
5 Persons units	20.2
6 Persons units	12.4
7 Persons units	5.5
8 Persons units	2.9
9 Persons units	1.7
10 or more persons units	1.5
Average size of household	4.4

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

Type of structure	Percentage
Total	100.0
Single house	93.9
Attached house/ Annex	1.7
Flat	0.9
Row house/ Line Room	1.8
Hut/ Shanty	0.3
Other	0.1
Not stated	1.4

Table 25 : Percentage of occupied housing units by usage

Type of structure	Percentage
Total	100.0
Residential only	96.6
Residential and commercial	3.4

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

Year of construction	Percentage
Total	100.0
Year 2001	4.2
Year 2000	6.2
Year 1999	5.0
Year 1998	5.2
Year 1997	3.7
Year 1996	4.4
Year 1995	4.6
Year 1990-1994	12.8
Year 1985-1989	9.4
Year 1980-1984	9.5
Year 1970-1979	9.2
Year 1969 or before	23.5
Not stated	2.1

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	11.8
2 Rooms units	10.7
3 Rooms units	16.4
4 Rooms units	21.9
5 Rooms units	21.4
6 Rooms units	11.1
7 Rooms units	4.3
8 Rooms units	1.3
9 Rooms units	0.7
10 or more rooms units	0.4
Average rooms per housing unit	3.9

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

Principal material of wall	Percentage
Total	100.0
Brick	51.3
Cabook	3.3
Cement block/ Stone	19.5
Pressed soil block	6.0
Mud	16.1
Cadjan/ Palmyrah	0.6
Plank/ Metal sheet	2.5
Other	0.3
Not stated	0.5

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

Principal materials of floor	Percentage
Total	100.0
Cement	80.7
Terrazzo/ Tile/ Granite	2.2
Mud	16.2
Wood	0.0
Sand	0.1
Other	0.1
Not stated	0.7

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

Principal materials of roof	Percentage
Total	100.0
Tile	75.2
Asbestos	12.8
Concrete	0.5
Metal sheet	5.1
Cadjan/ Palmyrah/ Straw	2.5
Other	2.8
Not stated	1.1

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

Toilet facility	Percentage
Total	100.0
Exclusively for the household	82.8
Having a toilet but sharing with another household	7.3
Not having a toilet but sharing with another household	6.2
Common/ Public toilet	0.4
Not using a toilet	2.8
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	73.8
Pour flush	13.2
Pit	7.5
Bucket	0.6
Other	0.9
Not using a toilet	2.8
Not stated	1.3

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	34.7
Protected well outside premises	25.1
Unprotected well	14.0
Tube well	2.7
Tap within unit/ Premises (Main line)	11.6
Tap out side premises (Main line)	7.7
Bowser	-
River/ Tank/ Stream etc.	2.5
Other	0.9
Not stated	0.8

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

Principal type of lighting	Percentage
Total	100.0
Kerosene	25.0
Electricity	74.2
Solar	0.1
Other	0.1
Not stated	0.7

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	85.6
Gas	12.5
Kerosene	0.7
Electricity	0.1
Saw dust/ Paddy husk	0.0
Other	0.1
Not stated	0.8

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	88.6
Rent free	4.3
Rent/ Lease	3.7
Encroached	0.6
Other	1.6
Not stated	1.2

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;

- 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.
- 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.
- 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