**Poverty Profile in Sri Lanka**

**1990/91 - 2012/13**

**Department of Census and Statistics**

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**1. Poverty Profile**

**1.1: Poverty Headcount Index (HCI)**

Poverty incidence in Sri Lanka is measured by using Official Poverty Line (OPL) declared by Department of Census and Statistics. Poverty incidence is given as Poverty Headcount Index (HCI) that is percentage of people below the poverty (the persons who spent less than the value of the OPL).

Table 1.1: The value of official poverty line and poverty headcount index by survey periods

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Survey periods | Value of OPL  (Rs.) | Headcount Index  (% of population below the OPL)) |
| 1990/91 | 475 | 26.1 |
| 1995/96 | 883 | 28.8 |
| 2002 | 1,423 | 22.7 |
| 2006/07 | 2,233 | 15.2 |
| 2009/10 | 3,028 | 8.9 |
| 2012/13 | 3,624 | 6.7 |

* According to the estimates of poverty Indies (poverty incidences) of passed two decades, poverty has drastically declined by 74% from 26.1 in 1990/91 to 6.7 in 2012/13.

Figure 1.1: Poverty Incidence (Headcount Index) in Sri Lanka -1990/91 to 2012/13

* Estate population was more affected by poverty than the other two sectors since 1995/96. However when continuous monitoring the difference in poverty since 1990/91 between estate and rural over and above estate and urban has come very diminutive since 2009/10
* Irrespective of sectors poverty has declined over the years since 1990/91 to 2012/13

Figure 1.3: Poverty trend in Sri Lanka by

sector -1990/91 to 2012/13

Figure 1.2: Poverty Incidence (Headcount Index) in

Sri Lanka by sector -1990/91 to 2012/13

Table 1.2: Poverty headcount index by sector -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notional | 26.1 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 |
| Urban | 16.3 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 2.1 |
| Rural | 29.5 | 30.9 | 24.7 | 15.7 | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| Estate | 20.5 | 38.4 | 30.0 | 32 | 11.4 | 10.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.3: Poverty Incidence (Headcount Index) in Sri Lanka by Province -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  | **Survey Periods** | | | | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Province** | **1990/91** | **1995/96** | **2002** | **2006/07** | **2009/10** | **2012/13** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sri Lanka** | 26.1 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 19.1 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| Central | 30.7 | 36.2 | 25.1 | 22.3 | 9.7 | 6.6 |
| Southern | 30.2 | 32.6 | 27.8 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 7.7 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | 12.8 | 10.9 |
| Eastern | - | - | - | 10.8 | 14.8 | 11.0 |
| North-Western | 25.8 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 6.0 |
| North-Central | 24.5 | 24.7 | 21.5 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| Uva | 31.9 | 46.7 | 37.2 | 27.0 | 13.7 | 15.4 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 31.0 | 41.7 | 33.6 | 24.2 | 10.6 | 8.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"- " Survey was not conducted due to prevailing conflict situation

Table 1.4: Poverty Incidence (Headcount Index) in Sri Lanka by district -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| District | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 26.1 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 16.2 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| Gampaha | 14.7 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| Kalutara | 32.3 | 29.5 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 3.1 |
| Kandy | 35.9 | 36.7 | 24.9 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 6.2 |
| Matale | 28.7 | 41.9 | 29.6 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 7.8 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 20.1 | 32.1 | 22.6 | 33.8 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| Galle | 29.7 | 31.6 | 25.8 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 |
| Matara | 29.2 | 35.0 | 27.5 | 14.7 | 11.2 | 7.1 |
| Hambantota | 32.4 | 31.0 | 32.2 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| Jaffna | - | - | - | - | 16.1 | 8.3 |
| Mannar | - | - | - | - | - | 20.1 |
| Vavunia | - | - | - | - | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Mullaitivu | - | - | - | - | - | 28.8 |
| Kilinochchi | - | - | - | - | - | 12.7 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | - | 10.7 | 20.3 | 19.4 |
| Ampara |  | - | - | 10.9 | 11.8 | 5.4 |
| Trincomalee | - | - | - | - | 11.7 | 9.0 |
| Kurunegala | 27.2 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 6.5 |
| Puttalam | 22.3 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 5.1 |
| Anuradhapura | 24.4 | 27.0 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 7.6 |
| Polonnaruwa | 24.9 | 20.1 | 23.7 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| Badulla | 31.0 | 41.0 | 37.3 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 |
| Moneragala | 33.7 | 56.2 | 37.2 | 33.2 | 14.5 | 20.8 |
| Ratnapura | 30.8 | 46.4 | 34.4 | 26.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Kegalle | 31.2 | 36.3 | 32.5 | 21.0 | 10.8 | 6.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

**2. Number of poor individuals**

Number of people living below the poverty line.

* In 1990/91, 3.7 million individuals were poor in Sri Lanka. But in 1995/96 survey period it was slightly increased up to 4.4 million however these numbers declined steadily since 2002 reaching 1.3 million individuals in 2012/13.
* Rural sector declared same variation pattern as national figures. Though the number of poor individuals in urban and estate sectors has fluctuated over the survey periods

Figure 2.1 : Number of poor individuals (in thousands) in Sri Lanka from 1990/91 to 2012/13

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Table 2.1: Number of poor individuals (in thousands) in Sri Lanka by province

- 1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Province** | **Survey Periods** | | | | |  |
|  | **1990/91\*** | **1995/96\*** | **2002\*** | **2006/07+** | **2009/10-** | **2012/13** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sri Lanka** | **3729** | **4427** | **3841** | **2805** | **1806** | **1332** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 826 | 803 | 595 | 471 | 253 | 116 |
| Central | 659 | 842 | 631 | 573 | 256 | 166 |
| Southern | 655 | 743 | 667 | 338 | 247 | 188 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | 92 | 114 |
| Eastern | - | - | - | 100 | 222 | 169 |
| North-Western | 507 | 558 | 616 | 342 | 272 | 140 |
| North-Central | 245 | 237 | 245 | 168 | 71 | 89 |
| Uva | 329 | 518 | 459 | 346 | 183 | 190 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 508 | 726 | 629 | 467 | 210 | 167 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"- " Survey was not conducted due to conflict situation

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

Table 2.2: Number of poor individuals (In thousands) in Sri Lanka by district –

1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Period | | | | | |
| District | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 3729 | 4427 | 3841 | 2805 | 1806 | 1332 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 311 | 250 | 143 | 125 | 87 | 31 |
| Gampaha | 218 | 262 | 230 | 196 | 94 | 47 |
| Kalutara | 297 | 291 | 223 | 149 | 72 | 37 |
| Kandy | 437 | 433 | 329 | 230 | 142 | 83 |
| Matale | 117 | 174 | 136 | 89 | 56 | 37 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 105 | 235 | 166 | 254 | 58 | 46 |
| Galle | 273 | 304 | 269 | 146 | 113 | 103 |
| Matara | 220 | 274 | 219 | 119 | 94 | 57 |
| Hambantota | 162 | 165 | 179 | 73 | 41 | 29 |
| Jaffna | - | - | - | - | 88 | 48 |
| Mannar | - | - | - |  | - | 19 |
| Vavuniya | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| Mullaitivu | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Kilinochchi | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | - | 36 | 109 | 101 |
| Ampara | - | - | - | 64 | 73 | 35 |
| Trincomalee | - | - | - | - | 40 | 34 |
| Kurunegala | 378 | 369 | 384 | 238 | 185 | 103 |
| Puttalam | 128 | 189 | 232 | 104 | 88 | 38 |
| Anuradhapura | 169 | 174 | 156 | 118 | 47 | 63 |
| Polonnaruwa | 76 | 63 | 89 | 50 | 24 | 26 |
| Badulla | 215 | 284 | 303 | 197 | 114 | 98 |
| Monaragala | 114 | 234 | 155 | 150 | 69 | 92 |
| Ratnapura | 280 | 432 | 364 | 292 | 119 | 112 |
| Kegalle | 228 | 294 | 265 | 175 | 91 | 55 |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

**3. Percentage of poor Households**

The percentage of households which poor people are living

Table 3.1: Percentage of poor households by sector and province -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector and Province | Poor households | | | | | |
|  | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 21.8 | 24.3 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 7.0 | 5.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 12.9 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Rural | 24.7 | 25.9 | 20.8 | 13.1 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Estate | 16.7 | 32.2 | 24.3 | 25.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 15.6 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Central | 25.8 | 31.3 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 8.2 | 5.1 |
| Southern | 24.7 | 27 | 23.6 | 11.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | 10.0 | 8.8 |
| Eastern | - | - | - | 9.0 | 12.4 | 8.0 |
| North-Western | 21.6 | 23.6 | 22.3 | 12.2 | 8.2 | 4.5 |
| North-Central | 20.4 | 20.4 | 18.1 | 11.8 | 4.6 | 6.1 |
| Uva | 27.0 | 40.2 | 31.8 | 23.8 | 12.0 | 13.5 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 28.9 | 36.1 | 28.9 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 6.6 |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

Table 3.2: Percentage of poor households by district -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| District | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 21.8 | 24.3 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 7.0 | 5.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 13.1 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Gampaha | 11.7 | 11.3 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Kalutara | 27.0 | 24.6 | 17.7 | 10.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| Kandy | 30.9 | 32.7 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Matale | 24.3 | 36.8 | 24.5 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 15.6 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 27.5 | 7.1 | 5.6 |
| Galle | 25.0 | 25.5 | 21.7 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Matara | 23.3 | 29.5 | 23.2 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| Hambantota | 26.3 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 10.5 | 5.4 | 3.8 |
| Jaffna | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 12.4 | 6.6 |
| Mannar | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 15.0 |
| Vavunia | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Mullaitivu | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 24.7 |
| Kilinochchi | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 10.7 |
| Batticaloa | \_ | \_ | \_ | 9.5 | 17.0 | 14.3 |
| Ampara | \_ | \_ | \_ | 8.7 | 10.0 | 4.1 |
| Trincomalee | \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Kurunegala | 22.8 | 22.6 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 5.0 |
| Puttalam | 18.6 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 3.3 |
| Anuradhapura | 20.1 | 21.9 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 4.6 | 6.3 |
| Polonnaruwa | 21.2 | 17.1 | 20.1 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Badulla | 26.8 | 35.8 | 31.5 | 21.0 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Moneragala | 27.4 | 48.4 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 13.9 | 18.8 |
| Ratnapura | 26.4 | 40.0 | 30.1 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| Kegalle | 27.3 | 31.7 | 27.5 | 18.4 | 9.0 | 5.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

**4. Poverty Gap Index**

This is defined as the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. (Where the non-poor have zero gaps)

The Poverty Gap Index measures the depth of poverty in a country or region, based on the aggregate poverty shortfall of the poor relative to the poverty line. Since the Head Count Index is not sensitive to changes in the status of those already below the poverty line, it is inadequate in assessing the impact of specific policies on the poor. On the other hand, the Poverty Gap Index increases with the distance of the poor below the poverty line, and thus gives a good indication of the depth of poverty.



or



*PG = Poverty Gap*

*X i = Real per capita expenditure*

*Z = Poverty line*

*q = Poor population*

*N = Population*

**4.1. Poverty gap over time**

* Poverty Gap Index has declined since 1995/96 to 2012/13

Figure 4.1: Poverty Gap Index (PGI) in Sri Lanka - 1990/91 to 2012/13

Figure 4.2: Poverty Gap Index (PGI) in Sri Lank by sectors -1990/91 to 2012/13

Table 4.1: Poverty Gap Index (PGI) in Sri Lank by sectors -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Period | | | | | |
| Sector | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
| Urban | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Estate | 3.3 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.6 |

Table 4.2 : Poverty Gap Insdex (PGI) in Sri Lanka by Province -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Survey Period** | | | | |  |
| Province | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sri Lanka** | **5.6** | **6.6** | **5.1** | **3.1** | **1.7** | **1.2** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Central | 6.8 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Southern | 6.5 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Eastern | - | - | - | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| North-Western | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| North-Central | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Uva | 6.8 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 7.0 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"- " Survey was not conducted due to conflict situation

Table 4.3: Poverty Gap Index (PGI) in Sri Lanka by district -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Period |  |  |  |  |  |
| District | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 5.6 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Gampaha | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Kalutara | 7.2 | 7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Kandy | 8 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1 |
| Matale | 6.3 | 11 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 2 | 1.1 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 4.2 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 1 | 1 |
| Galle | 6.5 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Matara | 6 | 8 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Hambantota | 7.2 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Jaffna | - | - | - | - | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Mannar |  |  |  |  | - | 4.6 |
| Vavuniya | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Mullaitivu |  |  |  |  | - | 6.2 |
| Kilinochchi |  |  |  |  | - | 2.4 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | - | 1.5 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Ampara | - | - | - | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Trincomalee | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Kurunegala | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Puttalam | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Anuradhapura | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4 | 2.8 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Polonnaruwa | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5 | 2.8 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Badulla | 6.2 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Monaragala | 7.9 | 17.2 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Ratnapura | 6.3 | 12.2 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Kegalle | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

**5. Squared Poverty Gap** **Index (SPGI) (Poverty Severity)**

Square poverty gap index measure the severity of the poor. It takes into account the inequality among the poor. Square poverty gap index weights the PGI itself. So it gives more weight to the very poor. That is a higher SPGI keeps the person/household further away from the poverty line. Squaring the PG gives greater weight to the PG of the poorest since their PG will be larger value.

PG and SPGI are very important poverty measurements for evaluating project and policies. In some groups poverty incidence (PHI) is very high but Poverty Gap is very low (here numerous people are just below the poverty line) while other groups exist poverty Incidence is very low but PG is very high. (Relatively higher numbers of people are far below the standard of living).

It is very easy to reduce the number of poor impact on PHI by lifting the people who are just below the poverty line taking them out of poverty but might not great impact on poverty gap. Though by giving intervention to very poor might get them very close to poverty line by reducing PG by giving low impact on poverty incidence.



*SPGI =Squre Poverty Gap Index*

*X i = Real per capita expenditure*

*Z = Poverty line*

*q = Poor population*

*N = Population*

**5.1: Square Poverty Gap Index (SPGI) over time**

Figure 5.1: Square Poverty Gap Index (SPGI) in Sri Lanka 1990/91-2012/13

Figure 5.2: Squre Poverty Gap Index (SPGI) in Sri Lanka by sectors -1990/91 to 2012/13

Table 5.1 : Squre Poverty Gap Insdex (SPGI) in Sri Lanka by sector -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey period | | | | | |
| Sector | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Estate | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.2 : Squre Poverty Gap Insdex (SPGI) in Sri Lanka by Province -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Period | | | | |  |
| Province | 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sri Lanka** | **1.8** | **2.2** | **1.6** | **0.9** | **0.5** | **0.3** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Central | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Southern | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Northern |  |  |  |  | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Eastern |  |  |  | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| North-Western | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| North-Central | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Uva | 2.1 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 2.4 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"- " Survey was not conducted due to conflict situation

Table 5.3 : Squre Poverty Gap Insdex (SPGI) in Sri Lanka by District -1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Period | | | | | |
| District | 1990/91\* | 1995/96\* | 2002\* | 2006/07+ | 2009/10- | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Gampaha | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Kalutara | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Kandy | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Matale | 2.1 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Galle | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Matara | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Hambantota | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Jaffna | - | - | - | - | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Mannar |  |  |  |  | - | 1.5 |
| Vavuniya | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Mullaitiwu |  |  |  |  | - | 1.8 |
| Kilinochchi |  |  |  |  | - | 0.7 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | - | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Ampara | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Trincomalee | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Kurunegala | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Puttalam | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Anuradhapura | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Polonnaruwa | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Badulla | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Monaragala | 2.6 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Ratnapura | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Kegalle | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

**Notes:**

**Survey coverage**

\* Excluding Nothern and Eastern Province - 1990/91 , 1995/96 , 2002

+ Excluding Northern Province and Trincomalee District in Eastern Province - 2006/07

- Excluding Mannar,Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu District in Northern Province - 2009/10

**6. Energy consumption**

Table 6.1: Energy consumption (daily average kcal) by Sector, Province and district in

Sri Lanka -1995/96 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey period | | | | |
| Sector/Province/District | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | 2111 | 2105 | 2118 | 2094 | 2111 |
| Sector |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1945 | 1990 | 1906 | 1881 | 1901 |
| Rural | 2123 | 2098 | 2138 | 2116 | 2147 |
| Estate | 2454 | 2465 | 2420 | 2377 | 2307 |
| Province |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 2045 | 2050 | 1977 | 1936 | 1958 |
| Central | 2134 | 2233 | 2210 | 2202 | 2198 |
| Southern | 2048 | 2058 | 2151 | 2104 | 2155 |
| Northern | - | - | - | 2204 | 2146 |
| Eastern | - | - | 2182 | 2063 | 2075 |
| North-Western | 2160 | 2068 | 2154 | 2104 | 2155 |
| North-Central | 2300 | 2242 | 2221 | 2204 | 2203 |
| Uva | 2197 | 2165 | 2266 | 2305 | 2308 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 2133 | 2079 | 2138 | 2173 | 2162 |
| District |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombo | 1992 | 2031 | 1920 | 1858 | 1863 |
| Gampaha | 2098 | 2055 | 1985 | 1961 | 2018 |
| Kalutara | 2059 | 2078 | 2075 | 2043 | 2023 |
| Kandy | 1974 | 2143 | 2137 | 2088 | 2088 |
| Matale | 2008 | 2031 | 2144 | 2184 | 2270 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 2464 | 2519 | 2383 | 2419 | 2358 |
| Galle | 2066 | 2073 | 2077 | 2024 | 2036 |
| Matara | 2014 | 2031 | 2137 | 2118 | 2182 |
| Hambantota | 2064 | 2067 | 2309 | 2234 | 2326 |
| Jaffna | - | - | - | 2161 | 2202 |
| Mannar |  |  |  |  | 1825 |
| Vavuniya | - | - | - | 2340 | 2177 |
| Mullaitiwu |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| Kilinochchi |  |  |  |  | 2236 |
| Batticaloa | - | - | 2109 | 1890 | 1954 |
| Ampara | - | - | 2223 | 2154 | 2158 |
| Trincomalee | - | - | - | 2174 | 2101 |
| Kurunegala | 2197 | 2103 | 2162 | 2135 | 2142 |
| Puttalam | 2074 | 1998 | 2140 | 2045 | 2183 |
| Anuradhapura | 2273 | 2209 | 2207 | 2158 | 2172 |
| Polonnaruwa | 2356 | 2309 | 2249 | 2295 | 2266 |
| Badulla | 2299 | 2143 | 2240 | 2249 | 2359 |
| Monaragala | 2028 | 2208 | 2313 | 2406 | 2216 |
| Ratnapura | 2148 | 2136 | 2238 | 2232 | 2234 |
| Kegalle | 2116 | 2005 | 2006 | 2094 | 2069 |

"- " Survey was not conducted due to prevailing conflict situation

**7. Inequality Measures**

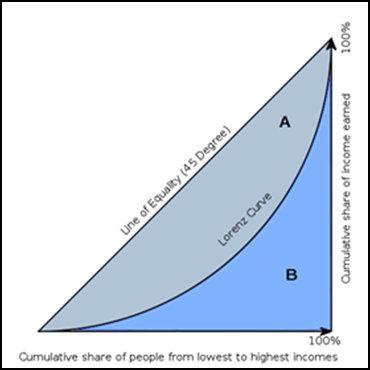
Income/Expenditure inequality is used to measure of disparities in the distribution of income/Expenditure in a given society

It is defined over the entire population and most of inequality measures do not depend on the mean of the distribution

Most widely use inequality measurements are;

* Gini coefficient,
* Quintile dispersion ratio
* Share of income

The Lorenz curve for monthly household income values reported in HIES



The graph shows that the Gini coefficient is equal to the area marked **A** divided by the sum of the areas marked A and B. that is, **Gini = A / (A + B).**

* The Gini is based on the Lorenz curve which plots cumulative proportions of the total income of the population in y axis and cumulatively share of the population from the lowest to highest income in x axis.
* The Gini can take values between zero and one and the line drawn at 45 degrees or the diagonal of the Lorenz curve represents a distribution with zero Gini value which indicates perfectly equal or zero level of inequity of the distribution.
* 1, which indicates complete inequality (one person has all the income or consumption, all others have none).

Figure 7.1:The Lorenz curve for monthly household income values reported in HIES 2012/13

Figure 7.2: Gini Coefficient of household income and expenditure by Survey Periods

The range of the Gini coefficient index is between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates perfect equality and 1 indicates maximum inequality

Table 7.1: Share of Income to total household Income, by national household income deciles

– 1990/91 to 2012/13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National Household Income Decile Group | Share of Income to Total Household Income (%) | | | | | |
| 1990/91 | 1995/96 | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
| All Deciles | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| 4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| 5 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| 6 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| 7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| 8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| 9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.9 |
| 10 | 36.5 | 39.8 | 37.4 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 38.0 |
|  | Gini Coefficient | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient of Household Income | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.48 |
| Gini coefficient of Household Expenditure | - | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.40 |

**8. Impact of Social protection Programs**

* The total protection transfer programs have reduced the poverty from 9.6% to 6.7 %. That is the social protection transfer lifted 2.9 % poor peoples above poverty line.
* In the absence of pension, poverty headcount indicator would be increased to 8.3 %
* In the absence of Samurdhi, poverty headcount indicator would increase to 7.3 %

Table 8.1:Impact of programs on poverty measures - simulating the absence of the program

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Poverty Headcount Index (HCI) | Poverty Gap Index (PGI) | Poverty Severity Index (PSI) |
| With listed transfers | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Index without listed transfer |  |  |  |
| All social protection | 9.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| All social insurance | 8.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Pension | 8.3 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Compensation and Insurance | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| All social assistance | 7.8 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Samurdhi | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Disability and\_ Relief Payment | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Elderly Payment | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Educational Scholarships | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| School food program | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Thriposha program | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Health and Medical aids | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Food and other commendation | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Disaster relief Assistance | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Fertilizer subsides | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |

**Poverty Status of SAARC Countries**

**9. Poverty Status in SAARC Countries**

* The different methods are used to measure poverty by countries

Figure 8.1 Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line (%)

Figure 8.2: Percentage of Population below the $1.25 a Day (PPP) Poverty Line (%)

by SAARC countries

Table 8.3: Comparison of Incidence of Poverty of the countries in the region

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | US$ 1.25 PPP per day Poverty (%) | | National Poverty line  (%) | |
| Earliest | Latest | Earliest | Latest |
| Malaysia | 1.6 (92) | 0.0(09) | 12.4 (92) | 1.7 (12) |
| Thailand | 11.6 (90) | 0.4(10) | 58.1 (90) | 13.2 (11) |
| Afghanistan | - | - | - | 36.0 (08) |
| Bangladesh | 70.2 (92) | 43.2 (10) | 56.6 (92) | 31.5 (10) |
| Bhutan | 26.2 (03) | 10.2 (07) |  | 23.2 (07) |
| India | 49.4 (94) | 32.7 (10) | 37.2 (05) | 29.8 (10) |
| Maldives | 25.6 (98) | 1.5 (04) |  |  |
| Nepal | 68.0 (96) | 24.8 (10) | 41.8 (96) | 25.2 (10) |
| Pakistan | 64.7 (91) | 21.0 (08) | 30.6 (99) | 22.3 (06) |
| Sri Lanka | 15.0 (91) | 4.1 (10) | 26.1 (91) | 6.7 ( 12) |

Table 8.4: Comparison of Incidence of Poverty using 2011 PPP and $1.9/day poverty line of the countries in the Asia region

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Headcount |
|  | (%) |
| Bhutan | 1.38 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.78 |
| Maldives | 4.67 |
| Pakistan | 6.99 |
| Nepal | 8.46 |
| Bangladesh | 11.7 |
| India\* | 17.03 |
|  |  |

Source : http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplicateWB.aspx

Figure 8.3: Gini coefficient by SAARC countries

Source: Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014 45th Edition (153 pp) Table 1.9