



AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

2016/17

DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
SRI LANKA



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2016/17

**Department of Census and Statistics
Sri Lanka**

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PREFACE

Agricultural Household Survey (AHS) introduced by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) presents key findings of current status of agricultural households in Sri Lanka. DCS conducted the survey with collaboration of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the cultivation year 2016/17.

Accurate data produced on time serves a lot to formulate good policies. Decision making in agriculture sector needs frequently updated, accurate data. On this background, DCS takes agriculture census on decennial basis to get information on structure of the agriculture sector. Annually, a limited set of agricultural data are collected by field officers attached to the Department of Agrarian Development. Over the period, DCS has noted gaps of agricultural statistics, issues with data collection, quality of data produced and time taken to produce final data. During 2016, DCS has introduced Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method for various data collection activities and this was the right time to improve agriculture data collection using CAPI on handheld devices.

With the technical and financial support given by the ADB and the government of Sri Lanka, DCS could improve agriculture data collection using handheld devices. AHS questionnaire was prepared for find out age, sex, level of education, economic activities and trainings received for agricultural household population. Further, it inquired agricultural operators to find out cost of production, mode of consumption, awareness and access to inputs, agricultural assets, and uses of agricultural production.

DCS invites policy makers, planners and research community to use findings of this survey. Being the first survey, AHS needs further improvements. I am pleased to invite all users to send valuable comments.



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Director General
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2019.12.04.

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Key Findings of Agricultural Households - 2017

Indicator	%
<i>Estimated agricultural households in Sri Lanka</i>	<i>2.1 million</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households over total number of households</i>	<i>40.0</i>
<i>Estimated agricultural households population</i>	<i>8.1million</i>
<i>Average agricultural household size</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<i>Percentage of females in agricultural households' population</i>	<i>51.2</i>
<i>Percentage 20 years and above agricultural households' population</i>	<i>71.0</i>
<i>Estimated agricultural operators</i>	<i>2.3 million</i>
<i>Estimated agricultural operators cultivated paddy</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>22.0</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>14.0</i>
<i>Percentage of female agricultural operators</i>	<i>23.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural operators (out of 15years and above population)</i>	<i>36.1</i>
<i>Percentage of members contributing agri. activities (out of 15years and above population)</i>	<i>26.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households received instruction/information</i>	<i>27.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households engaged in crop production</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>94.0</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>90.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households engaged in livestock</i>	<i>12.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households who used organic fertilizer</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>21.2</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>15.7</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households who used inorganic fertilizer</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>52.7</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>44.4</i>
<i>Percentage of agricultural households who used insecticides</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>24.9</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>19.6</i>
<i>Percentage of agriculture households not using erosion control measures</i>	<i>54.0</i>
<i>Percentage of agriculture households who used machinery</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>30.2</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>23.3</i>
<i>Percentage of agriculture households who used hired labour</i>	<i>Maha</i> <i>34.9</i>
	<i>Yala</i> <i>29.9</i>

Abbreviation

<i>ADB</i>	<i>Asian Development Bank</i>
<i>AHS</i>	<i>Agriculture Household Survey</i>
<i>CAPI</i>	<i>Computer Assisted Personal Interview</i>
<i>CPH</i>	<i>Census of Population and Housing</i>
<i>DS</i>	<i>Divisional Secretariat</i>
<i>GCE(OL)</i>	<i>General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level</i>
<i>GCE(AL)</i>	<i>General Certificate of Education Advance Level</i>
<i>GN</i>	<i>Gramma Niladari</i>
<i>HH</i>	<i>Household</i>
<i>PAPI</i>	<i>Pen and Paper Interview</i>
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Probability Proportionate to Size</i>
<i>PSU</i>	<i>Primary Sampling Unit</i>

1. Introduction

Considering data gaps in agricultural production related household level data, Agricultural Household Survey, (abbreviated as AHS) was introduced by the DCS in year 2017. This survey was funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and it was conducted in two seasons, Maha and Yala of the cultivation year 2016/17. Sample size of AHS was 24,050 housing units and 88% of them were responded during the survey. Field officers attached to DCS visited the selected agricultural households throughout the country and met 22,831 agricultural operators. Key findings of the survey are presented in this publication.

1.1 Objectives

AHS was a kind of experimental survey. Initially this survey was planned to conduct in Anuradhapura district using a sample of 3,566 households to compare two data collection methods, PAPI (Pen and Paper Interviewing) and CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). Later on considering data gap, the survey was expanded and covered the whole island. All district level field staff was involved in data collection and had opportunity to use handheld digital devices. Based on the study conducted in Anuradhapura district, a rigorous comparison analysis between CAPI and PAPI data collection methods was performed and studied time efficiency, data quality, cost efficiency, and respondent perceptions of two data collection methods. Finally, the survey questionnaire explores agricultural households and found very important hidden set of information on agricultural households in the country.

1.2 Definitions of terms

The following definitions were used to identify agricultural activity, agricultural household and agricultural operator.

Agricultural Activity - This includes farming and raising livestock for sale or/and household consumption.

Agricultural Household

A household is considered as agricultural, if its member operated land that total to,

- 1). 40 perches or bigger size of land if it has been used for agricultural purposes, or
- 2). 1 perch or bigger size of land if it has been used in agriculture for economic purposes.

And/or raising livestock over the past 12 months regardless of the final purpose of the production.

Agricultural operator - An agricultural operator is a household member who takes decisions on agricultural activity. He/she should be an employer or an own account worker of the agricultural sector.

1.3 Design of Questionnaire

Basically, AHS questionnaire had two sections. The first section was for household information and second section was for individual operator. Under the household section, questions were prepared to capture various aspects related to socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households. The survey found information such as age, sex, level of education, economic activities of agricultural household population, housing condition, tenure and trainings received for agricultural household populations. The second section was used to interview agricultural operators. In this section operator was individually reported his or her land usage, tenure, various agricultural activities, inputs and cost of production.

At present agricultural households and its population suffers from many problems. AHS opens new domain of agriculture statistics and provides reliable, accurate set of information pertaining to agriculture production status of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this information helps a lot for policy makers and planners to open new corridor for agricultural population of the country.

1.4 Sampling

AHS was conducted in all 25 districts in Sri Lanka. Initially a sample frame was developed based on census blocks of 2012 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) which has at least 20 agricultural households. The survey utilized a two-stage stratified sampling design. The method of selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) was the selection of 2405 census blocks by allocating census blocks proportionate to the size (PPS) of agriculture households in the districts.

A pre-listing activity was done to update agricultural households in the PSUs selected. This pre-listing operation was carried out just prior to the survey operation over the span of 4 months, commencing in May and continued until August, 2017. For the second sampling stage, 10 housing units were selected systematically from freshly listed agricultural housing units in each PSU resulting a total sample size of 24,050 housing units. Each selected agricultural households

were interviewed and agricultural operators were identified. Table 1 shows the distribution of samples across all districts in the country.

Table 1: Sample Size and Response rate by District (First round)

District	Sample Size		Responded			Operators		
	PSUs	Housing units	Housing units	Households	Response Rate	Identified	Responded	Response Rate
Sri Lanka	2,405	24,050	21,079	21,100	87.6	22,831	21,369	93.6
Colombo	35	350	285	285	81.4	305	288	94.4
Gampaha	102	1,020	674	674	66.1	731	658	90.0
Kalutara	92	920	775	775	84.2	845	788	93.3
Kandy	137	1,370	1,180	1,182	86.1	1,292	1,194	92.4
Matale	82	820	750	750	91.5	800	747	93.4
Nuwara Eliya	91	910	764	764	84.0	799	760	95.1
Galle	130	1,300	1,135	1,135	87.3	1,191	1,146	96.2
Matara	117	1,170	1,003	1,003	85.7	1,047	1,000	95.5
Hambantota	108	1,080	902	902	83.5	951	892	93.8
Jaffna	48	480	436	437	90.8	462	446	96.5
Mannar	36	360	329	329	91.4	392	364	92.9
Vavunia	36	360	318	318	88.3	343	332	96.8
Mullaitivu	34	340	285	285	83.8	313	292	93.3
Kilinochchi	36	360	344	344	95.6	388	350	90.2
Batticaloa	43	430	379	379	88.1	415	390	94.0
Ampara	62	620	550	551	88.7	626	575	91.9
Trincomalee	42	420	350	351	83.3	389	350	90.0
Kurunegala	305	3,050	2,783	2,788	91.2	3,009	2,821	93.8
Puttalam	96	960	902	902	94.0	989	919	92.9
Anuradhapura	191	1,910	1,783	1,790	93.4	1,927	1,824	94.7
Polonnaruwa	82	820	720	720	87.8	777	725	93.3
Badulla	129	1,290	1,194	1,198	92.6	1,297	1,198	92.4
Moneragala	106	1,060	926	926	87.4	1,011	940	93.0
Ratnapura	153	1,530	1,373	1,373	89.7	1,497	1,403	93.7
Kegalle	112	1,120	939	939	83.8	1,035	967	93.4

1.5 Training and Data collection

Data collection of this survey was done by 345 field enumerators. These enumerators attended a series of training programs. They were given theoretical and practical training on questionnaire as well as technical knowledge to feed data and transfer data to the main server in head office. Global Positioning System (GPS) location measurements of households were obtained during data collection to monitor performance, coverage, and validity of survey.

Selected households were visited twice for data collection during the cultivation year. Data collection of the first round of survey was commenced in the month of October 2017 and first round was ended in March 2018. Due to some unavoidable technical issues, the data collection of the second round of the survey was delayed up to July 2018 and it was completed in December 2018.

Heads of district statistics offices were appointed as supervisors who were responsible for monitoring their respective assigned areas during the entire survey period. Enumerators, on the other hand, were responsible for interviewing and recording all information provided by respondents.

1.6 Data Dissemination

Dissemination of AHS data will be done in December 2019 and final report could be obtained from DCS web site www.statistics.gov.lk.

1.7 Limitation

This report describes status of agricultural households in the cultivation year 2016/17. As mentioned earlier, AHS was the first survey conducted for agricultural households and it needs further improvements. Due to many reasons, AHS was stretched up to nearly 2 years. Time gap between reference period and survey period was also high and it was badly affected for several questions. Therefore, selected information was included in this report.

2. Characteristics of Agricultural Households

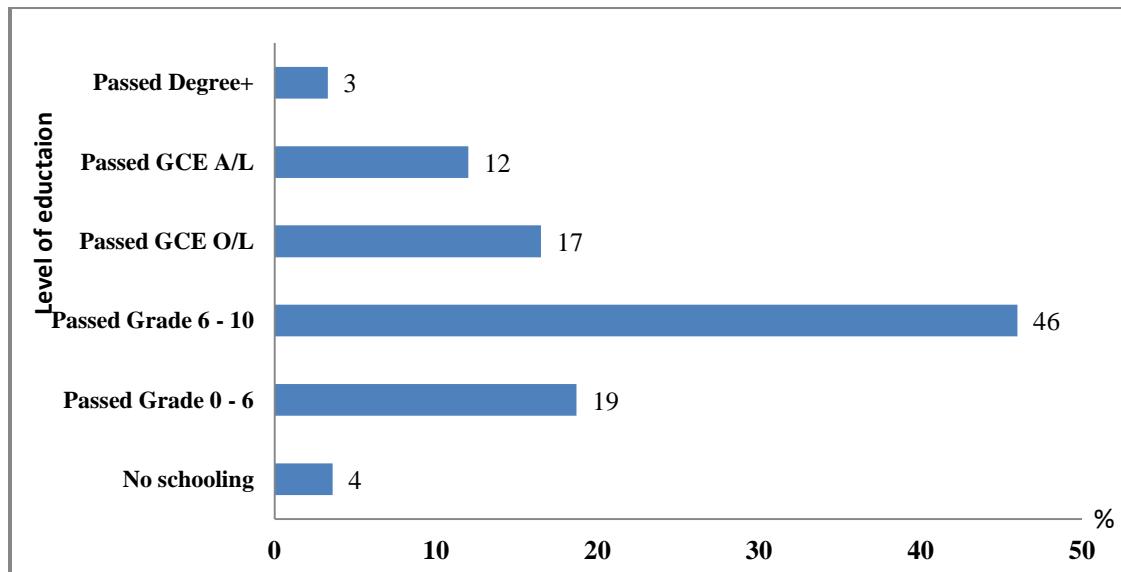
2.1 Population

According to AHS results, estimated number of households with agricultural operators in the country was 2.1 million and estimated population of these households was 8.1 million. On average an agricultural operating household has 3.8 persons and 81% agricultural operating households were headed by males. In Sri Lanka, family members of agricultural operating households were also contributing for production activities frequently. Therefore, age and sex of household members are two important variables. Survey found that 48.8% of household population was males and balance was females. Among agricultural operating household population 71% reported as aged 20 years and above and 17% reported age 60 and above years (Appendix Table 1-3).

2.2 Level of Education

Level of education of household population was collected during the survey. Data shows that 4% of population above 25 years of age at the time of survey had no schooling, while 19% reported they had only primary education. Majority of agricultural household population completed up to Grade 10. (Appendix Table 4).

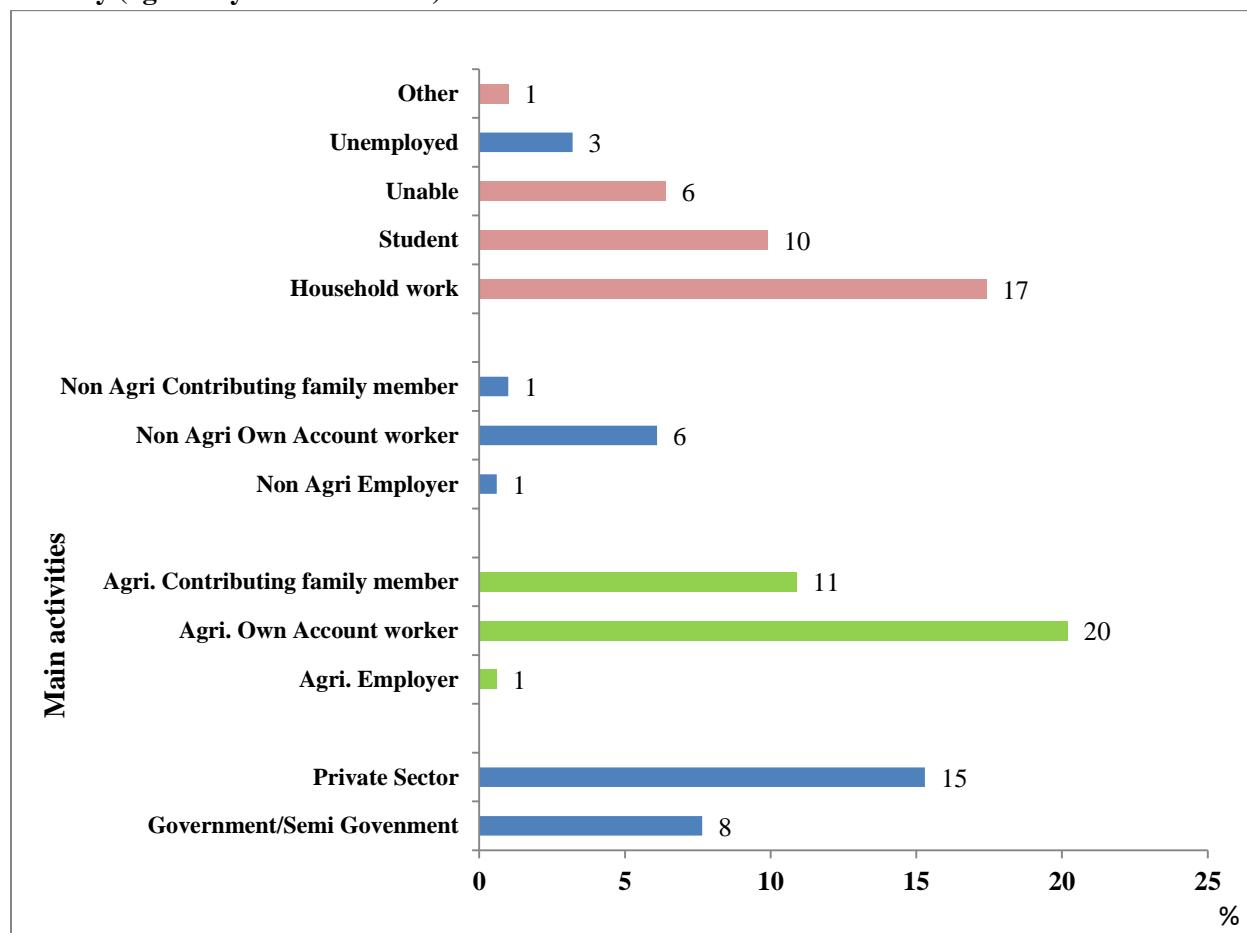
Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Household Population by Level of Education (aged 25 years and above)



2.3 Main Economic Activity

According to the survey, agricultural household population aged 15 years and above was 6.4 million. During the data collection, interviewers inquired about various activities done by household members and reported main economic activity. Out of this household population aged 15 years and above, 66% were economically active at the time of survey. Further, 8% of household population mentioned that they worked in government or semi government sector paid employments while 15 % mentioned that they worked in private sector paid employments. Figure 2 presents various activities carried out by the 15 years and above aged household population. During the survey period, 32% of population aged 15 years and above reported that their main economic activity was agriculture.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Household Population by Main Economic Activity (aged 15 years and above)



2.4 Agricultural Household Composition

According to the definition, an agricultural operator is the main decision maker of his or her agriculture production activity. Among the 15 years and above aged population, 36% reported that they were operating an agricultural holding while 26% reported they were contributing household agricultural activities. Balance 38% was not contributing agricultural activities.

Table 2: Number and Percentage distribution of Agricultural Household Population by Activity and Districts

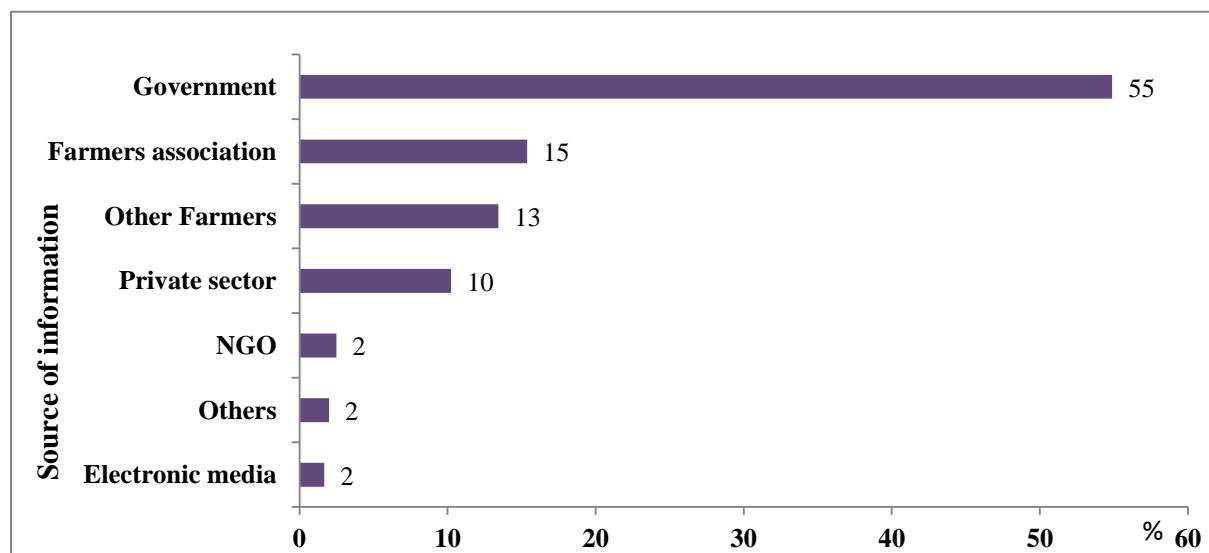
District	Agricultural Household Population (aged 15 years and above)	Activity					
		Agricultural Operators		Members Contributing agri. activities		Members not contributing agri. activities	
		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Sri Lanka	6,403,686	2,311,343	36.1	1,664,391	26.0	2,427,953	37.9
Colombo	103,029	34,391	33.4	18,461	17.9	50,177	48.7
Gampaha	325,015	110,889	34.1	65,403	20.1	148,724	45.8
Kalutara	277,760	97,814	35.2	59,675	21.5	120,271	43.3
Kandy	391,339	139,061	35.5	99,778	25.5	152,500	39.0
Matale	226,693	78,180	34.5	71,050	31.3	77,463	34.2
Nuwara Eliya	260,376	85,162	32.7	103,374	39.7	71,840	27.6
Galle	383,163	129,101	33.7	92,879	24.2	161,184	42.1
Matara	314,521	110,426	35.1	78,833	25.1	125,262	39.8
Hambantota	298,238	106,035	35.6	82,991	27.8	109,213	36.6
Jaffna	139,012	43,416	31.2	28,197	20.3	67,398	48.5
Mannar	24,424	9,261	37.9	2,543	10.4	12,620	51.7
Vavunia	68,029	25,371	37.3	19,325	28.4	23,333	34.3
Mullaitivu	59,439	22,532	37.9	17,509	29.5	19,397	32.6
Kilinochchi	57,732	22,282	38.6	9,787	17.0	25,663	44.4
Batticaloa	97,193	34,462	35.5	14,518	14.9	48,213	49.6
Ampara	188,304	69,244	36.8	46,064	24.5	72,996	38.7
Trincomalee	78,463	33,395	42.6	8,746	11.1	36,323	46.3
Kurunegala	802,962	290,552	36.2	206,382	25.7	306,028	38.1
Puttalam	237,332	91,598	38.6	47,222	19.9	98,512	41.5
Anuradhapura	490,171	182,834	37.3	150,813	30.8	156,523	31.9
Polonnaruwa	219,406	79,613	36.3	61,065	27.8	78,729	35.9
Badulla	356,576	128,770	36.1	109,458	30.7	118,349	33.2
Moneragala	261,817	104,642	40.0	71,393	27.3	85,782	32.7
Ratnapura	447,788	172,231	38.5	123,687	27.6	151,870	33.9
Kegalle	294,903	110,081	37.3	75,240	25.5	109,581	37.2

2.5 Trainings Received and Sources of Information

Among the agricultural household population, only 1.7% received formal training to conduct their agricultural activities (Appendix Table 6). Majority of them reported that duration of those trainings were limited to less than one month.

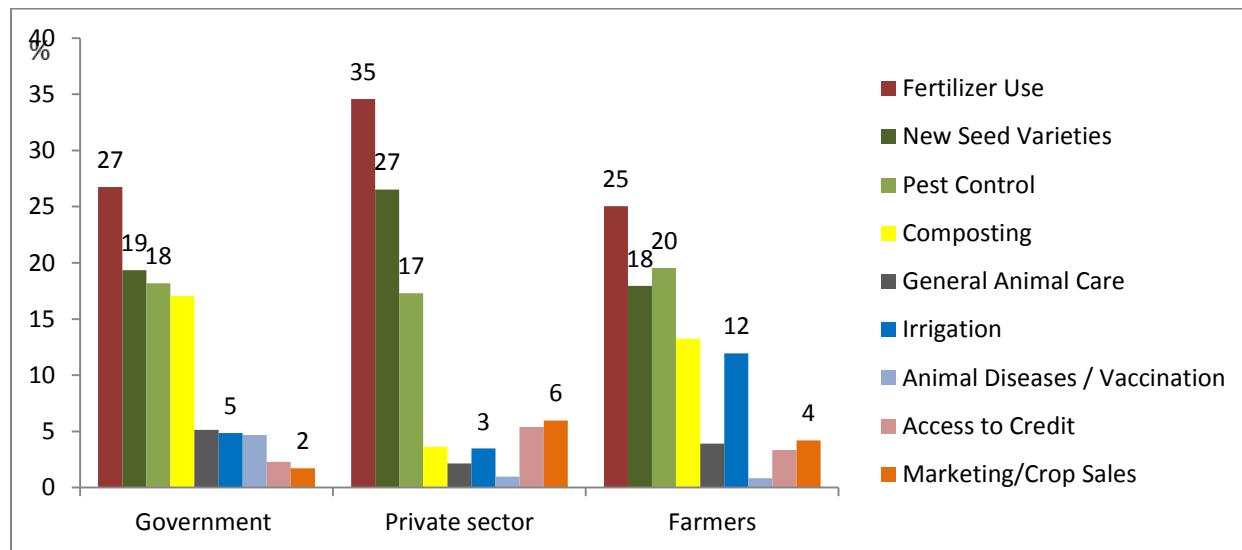
Agricultural households received various information and instruction from government and private sector institutions. According to the AHS data, 73% of selected households were not reported about a source of information and only 27% of households were reported that they received instructions/information during the reference period. Government was the main source of information among those institutions. This implies, field officers attached to various agricultural production related activities need to work more closely with cultivators. Figure 3 shows agricultural households who received instructions/information by source.

Figure 3: Percentages of Agricultural Households who received Information by Source



Cultivators require information about fertilizer use, new seed varieties, pest controls, composting, access to credit, crop sales etc. for successful cultivation. Figure 4 shows percentages of agricultural households who received information by type of information and sources. According to the data, government as well as private sector has provided instructions/information about fertilizer usage, new seed varieties, and pest controls considerable level. However, the survey data shows that only a small percentage of households received information on access to credit and marketing/crop sale.

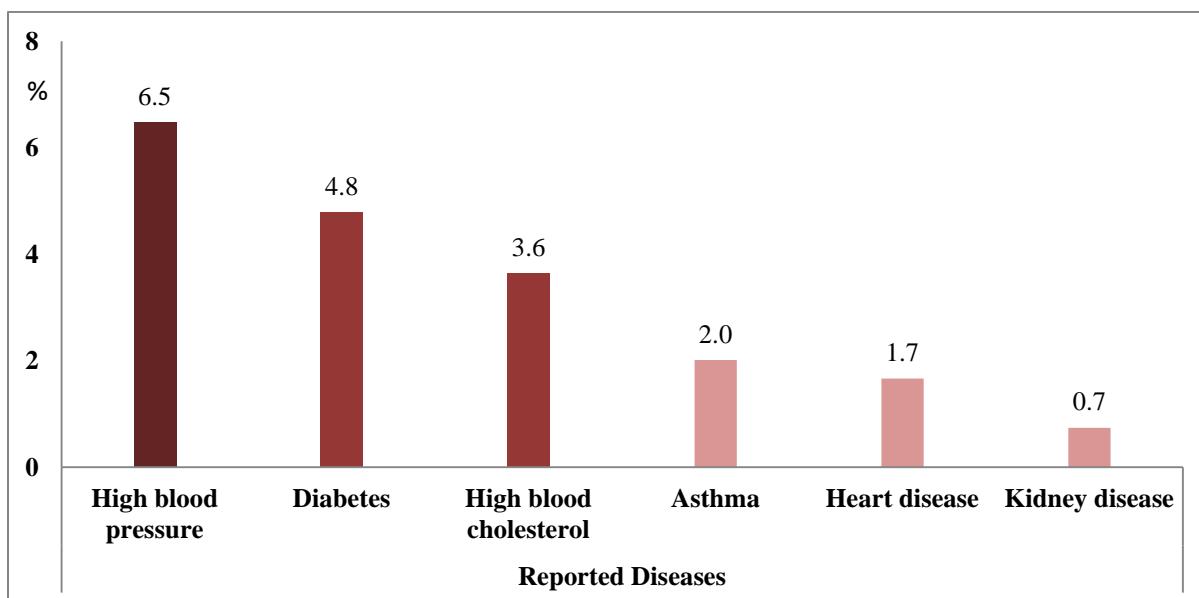
Figure 4: Percentages of Agricultural Households who received Information by Type of information and Source



2.6 Health Condition

Health condition of agricultural household population is very important. As per with the other surveys conducted by DCS, AHS investigated common diseases among the agricultural household population were High blood pressure, Diabetics, and High blood cholesterol (Appendix Table 7).

Figure 5: Percentages of Agricultural Household Population by reported Diseases



2.7 Type of Production Activity

Out of total agricultural households, over 94% of households were engaged with crop production activities and approximately 12% of households reported livestock production activities. Households engaged with crop production activities were distributed in all districts but livestock production activities were common in households in Northern, Eastern, North-Central and North-Western provinces.

Table 3 : Percentages of Households engaged with Agriculture Production Activities by Districts

District	Total Agricultural Households	Crop production (%)		Livestock production (%)	
		Maha	Yala	Maha	Yala
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	94	90	12	12
Colombo	32,484	97	96	14	13
Gampaha	101,181	95	86	8	8
Kalutara	90,770	95	92	6	5
Kandy	126,683	99	99	10	9
Matale	73,093	98	92	10	13
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	93	92	9	8
Galle	123,122	92	97	5	2
Matara	105,308	99	97	3	3
Hambantota	99,693	97	93	4	4
Jaffna	40,853	80	60	62	72
Mannar	7,663	81	65	65	70
Vavuniya	24,035	71	87	62	56
Mullaitivu	20,851	65	66	25	25
Kilinochchi	19,792	86	61	37	50
Batticaloa	32,022	92	65	34	31
Ampara	60,216	87	87	17	18
Trincomalee	29,757	90	48	21	14
Kurunegala	269,416	98	93	14	12
Puttalam	83,989	92	87	29	25
Anuradhapura	170,323	88	84	15	14
Polonnaruwa	73,275	99	99	12	8
Badulla	118,932	94	87	14	12
Moneragala	95,718	87	77	4	4
Ratnapura	156,055	99	99	2	2
Kegalle	99,798	97	97	4	3

2.8 Housing Conditions

AHS questionnaire was able to capture household tenure, material used for construct their dwelling places, and availability of other basic needs. More than 95% of agricultural households reported they live in their own premises (Appendix Table 8). However, 29% of agricultural households in Nuwara Eliya district reported their houses were free from rent. Considering the materials used for floor, walls and roof, majority of households used permanent materials to build their houses. Data proves that 99% of agricultural households used electricity for lighting (Appendix Table 9). All districts reported over 90% of water sealed toilets except Mannar district (Appendix Table 10). Nearly 60% of agricultural households reported that they used drinking water obtained from secured well or from pipe born water. Data shows water issues in North Central and North Western provinces. According to data in Anuradhapura district, more than 100,000 households were using filtered water while that number was relatively higher in Kurunegala, Polonnaruwa, and Puttalam districts. Almost half of the agricultural households in Nuwara Eliya district used stream/river/canal water for drinking (Appendix Table 11).

2.9 Use of Agricultural Machinery

Agricultural machinery is considered as an asset of the agricultural household. During the period of data collection, interviewer probed a list of agricultural machinery and asked whether household has any item in that list and then interviewer recorded all available items. According to the survey data, 34% of agricultural households were responded and reported that they have at least one item in the list (Appendix Table 12).

2.10 Agricultural Inputs

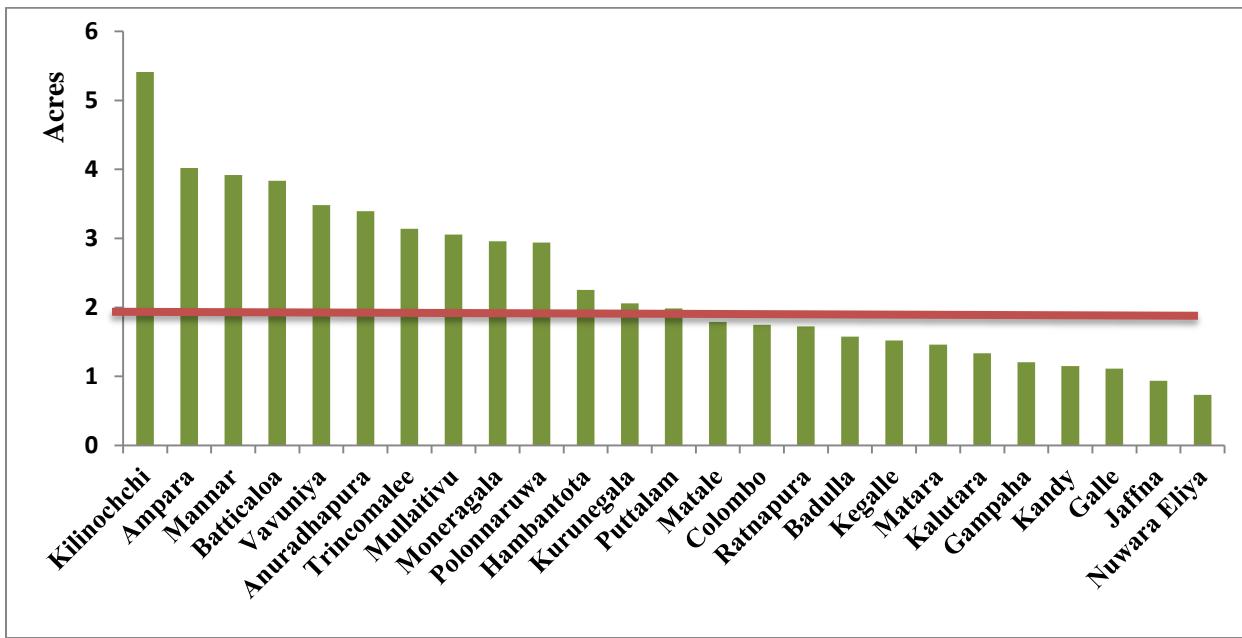
Cultivators reported their usage of fertilizer, insecticides, weedicides and fungicides and data shows majority of farmers used in-organic fertilizers for their production activities. Data supports to conclude that more than 80% of households in Nuwara Eliya district used in-organic fertilizers throughout the year (Appendix Table 13 &14).

Crop production needs both hired labour and machinery for various activities. Approximately one third of agricultural households were reported usage of labour and machinery. Majority of cultivators in dry zone were using hired labour and machinery than the cultivators in wet zone (Appendix Table 15).

2.11 Agricultural Land

AHS data pointed out 52% of land extent reported by agricultural households were inherited and 16.8% were granted by government. (Appendix Table 16). According to the data, total agricultural land extent reported by households was 4,399,404 acres. Based on that, average agricultural household used 2 acres. Figure 6 shows agricultural household in Kilinochchi district reported the highest land extent per household (5.4 acres) and Nuwara Eliya district reported the lowest.

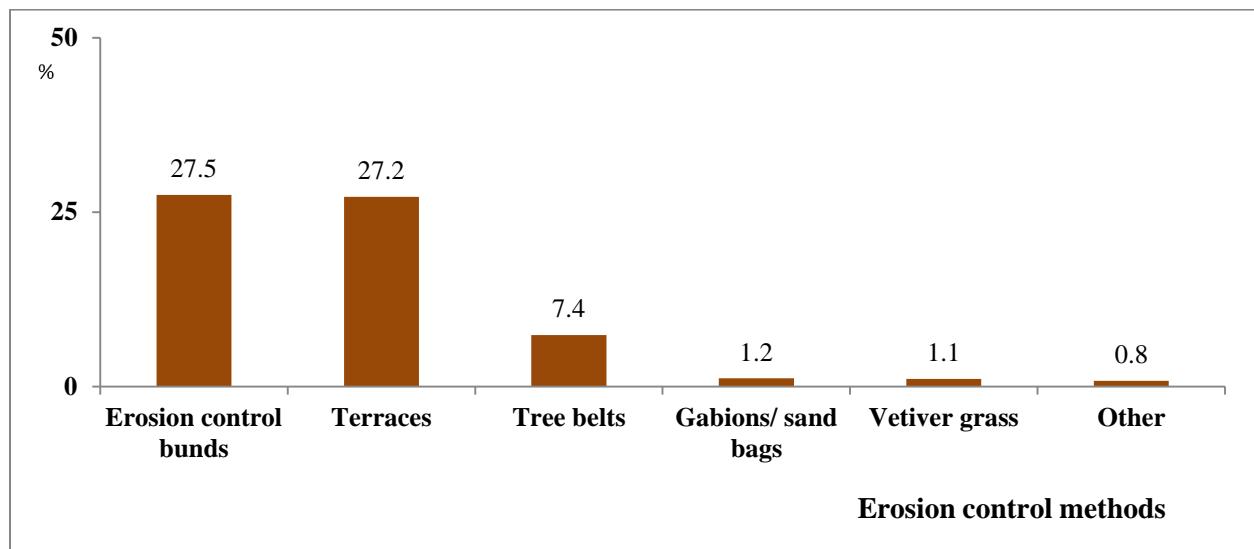
Figure 6: Average Land Extent of Agricultural Household by District



2.12 Use of Soil erosion control methods

Use of productive erosion control method is a good habit of crop cultivation. Depending on the type of crop cultivated and geographical location of land, operators use the most suitable method. Among the methods, terraces and erosion control bunds were the most common methods used by agricultural households. District level data shows, approximately 68% of Agricultural households in Nuwara Eliya district used erosion control bunds to prevent soil erosion. Figure 7 presents soil erosion control methods used by agricultural households (Appendix Table 20).

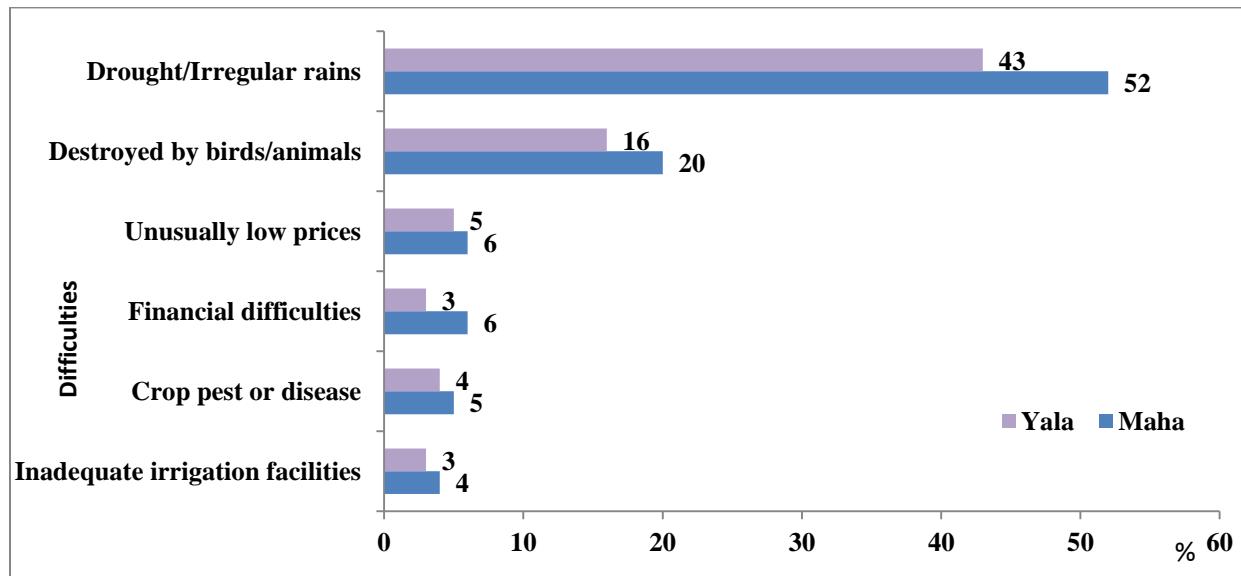
Figure 7: Percentages of Agricultural Households used erosion control methods



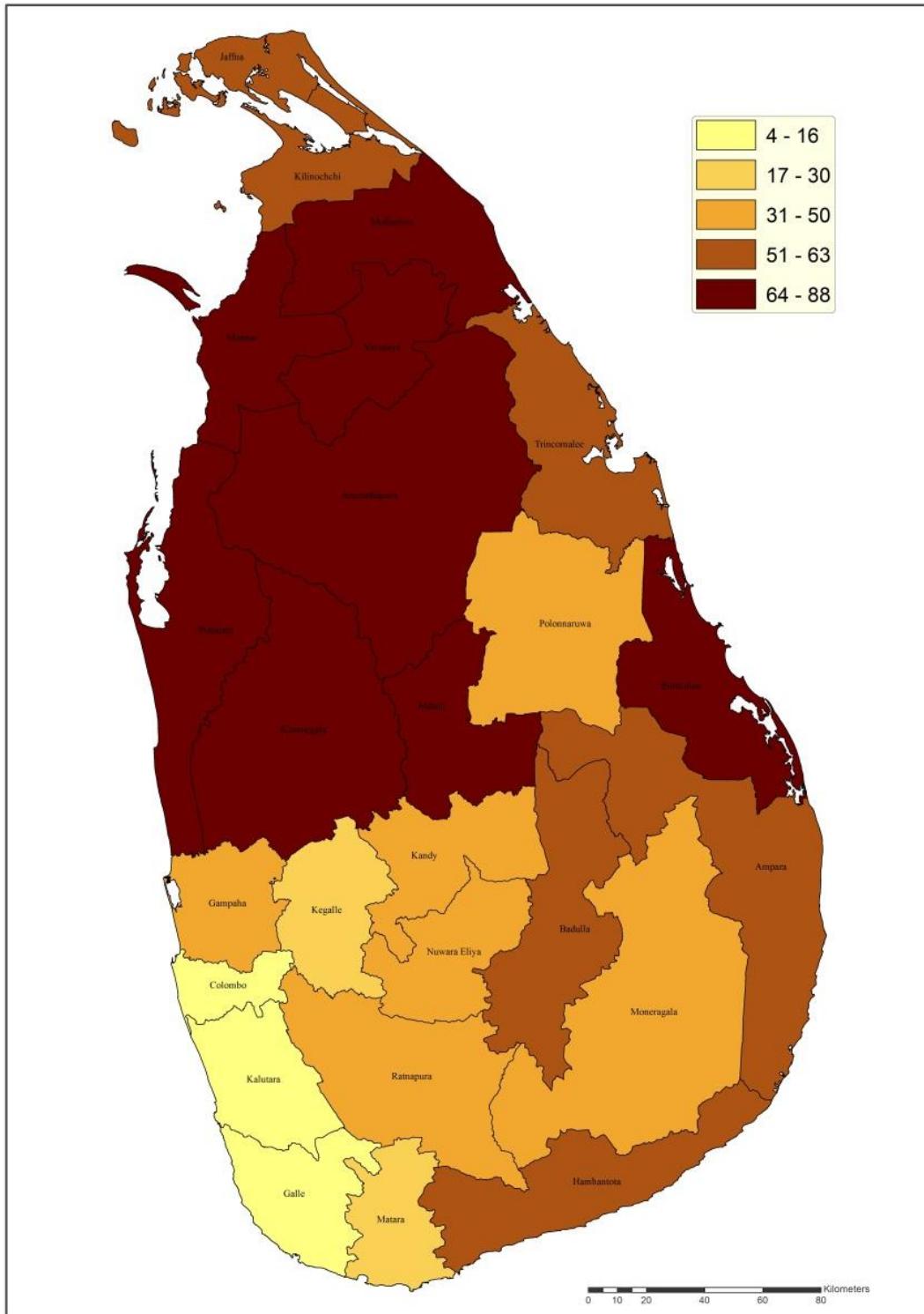
2.13 Problems faced by Agricultural households

Agricultural households face various problems. Usually climatic issues, financial issues, no proper price for final production, no storage facilities, not using of proper technology are widely experienced by agricultural households. Figure 8 shows various difficulties faced by agricultural households. Drought was the common problem faced by cultivators during the year 2017. Majority of households in dry zone (Northern, Eastern, North Western province, Hambantota, and Anuradhapura districts,) were affected by drought.

Figure 8: Percentages of Agricultural Households reported difficulties by Season



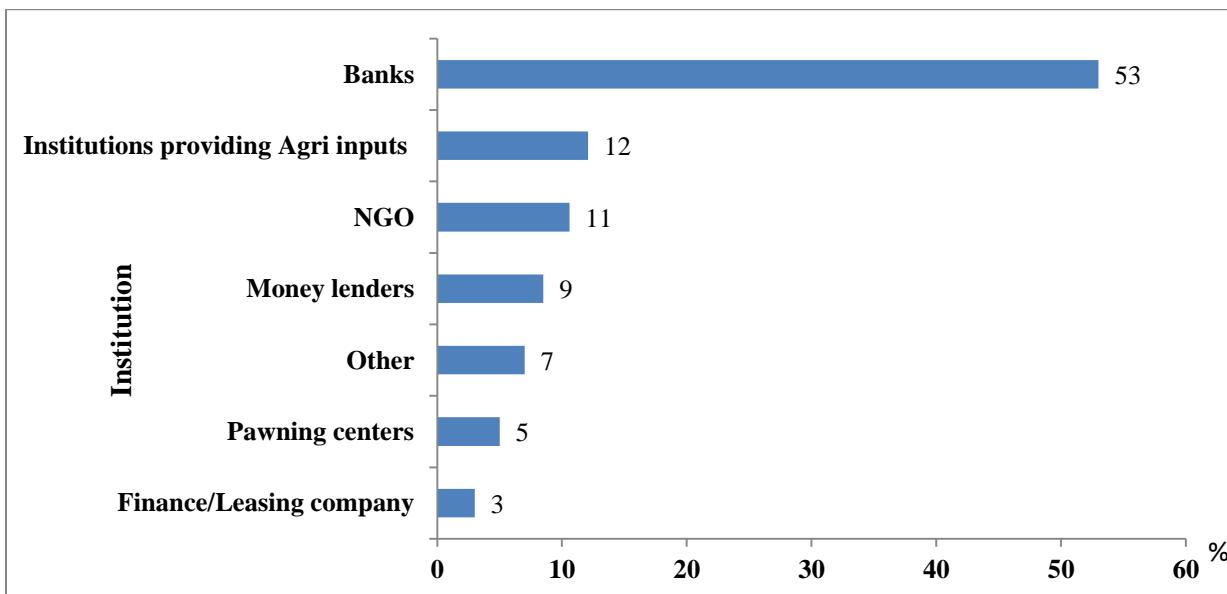
Map 1: Distribution of Agricultural Households affected by Drought/Irregular rain



2.14 Financial loans taken by Agricultural operators

Financial loans were taken by considerable amount of agricultural operators for their cultivation activities. According to the survey, respondents reported information of over one hundred thousand loans. During the reference period, single operator can obtain more than one loan and they could obtain loans from more than one place. Therefore, total number of loans taken by the operators were distributed among institutions. Based on the number of loans reported majority of loans were taken from banks (53%). Almost 40% of loans were taken from institutions providing agriculture inputs , NGOs, money lenders, finance/leasing companies and pawning centers. Majority of loans were taken to purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, and to rent agricultural equipments.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of Agricultural loans by Places/Institutions

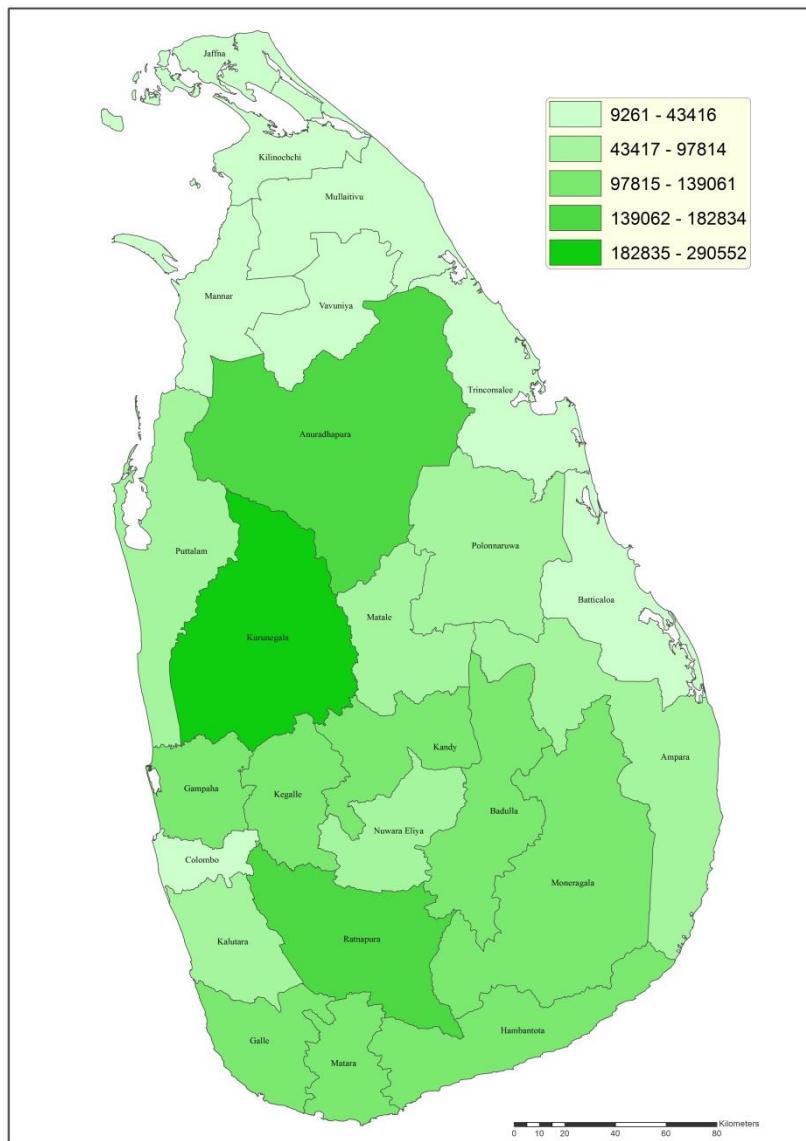


3. Agricultural Operators

3.1 Agriculture operators' distribution

A household member who takes decisions on agricultural production activities as employers or own account worker is defined as the agricultural operator. According to the survey, estimated numbers of agricultural operators were 2.3 million and nearly one fourth of them were females. Map 2 shows the highest number of agricultural operators was in Kurunegala district. Over 100,000 agricultural operators were reported in Anuradhapura, Rathnapura, Kandy, Galle, Badulla, Gampaha, Matara, Kegalle, Hambantota, and Monaragala districts.

Map 2: Agricultural Operators by District



Entrepreneurs of cultivation, other plantation, livestock farming, can be commonly identified as agricultural operator. During the survey agricultural operators were inquired to get the relevant information. Table 4 presents detailed information of agricultural operators.

Table 4: Number and Percentage of Agricultural Operators by Sex and District

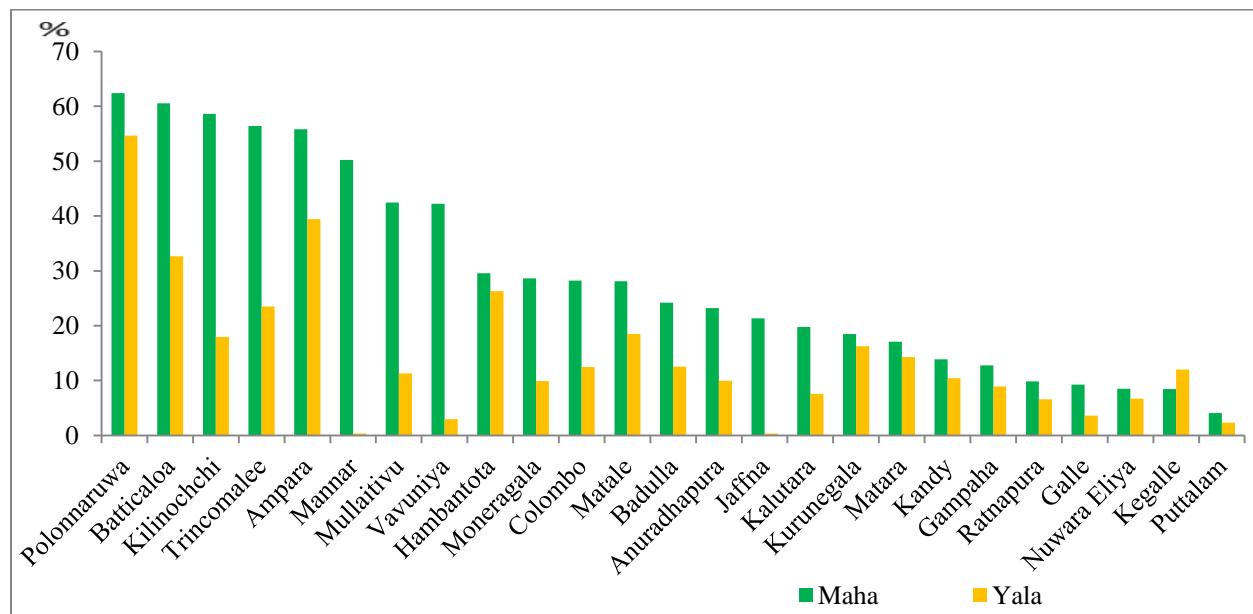
District	Total Agricultural Operators	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	No.	%	No.
Sri Lanka	2,311,343	1,773,789	77	537,554	23
Colombo	34,391	24,890	72	9,501	28
Gampaha	110,889	82,130	74	28,759	26
Kalutara	97,814	72,036	74	25,778	26
Kandy	139,061	101,955	73	37,106	27
Matale	78,180	63,127	81	15,053	19
Nuwara Eliya	85,162	67,996	80	17,166	20
Galle	129,101	94,971	74	34,130	26
Matara	110,426	85,852	78	24,574	22
Hambantota	106,035	87,375	82	18,660	18
Jaffna	43,416	32,151	74	11,265	26
Mannar	9,261	7,345	79	1,916	21
Vavuniya	25,371	18,847	74	6,524	26
Mullaitivu	22,532	19,015	84	3,517	16
Kilinochchi	22,282	18,256	82	4,026	18
Batticaloa	34,462	27,677	80	6,785	20
Ampara	69,244	55,094	80	14,150	20
Trincomalee	33,395	26,825	80	6,570	20
Kurunegala	290,552	218,350	75	72,202	25
Puttalam	91,598	61,267	67	30,331	33
Anuradhapura	182,834	145,435	80	37,399	21
Polonnaruwa	79,613	67,877	85	11,736	15
Badulla	128,770	101,528	79	27,242	21
Moneragala	104,642	83,674	80	20,968	20
Ratnapura	172,231	131,064	76	41,167	24
Kegalle	110,081	79,050	72	31,031	28

3.2 Agricultural operators by crop

3.2.1 Paddy cultivation

Estimated Paddy operators for the Maha and Yala season of year 2016/17 was 516,202 and 320,250 respectively. Out of total operators 22 % and 14% operators cultivated paddy during Maha and Yala seasons of 2016/17. Figure 10 presents percentages of operators engaged with growing paddy, during Maha and Yala season of year 2016/17. It shows clearly uneven distribution of paddy cultivation during two seasons mainly due to un-availability of water. Data shows almost two thirds of agricultural operators in Polonnaruwa district had cultivated paddy. Data proves that more than 40% of agricultural operators in Northern Province except Jaffna and Eastern province had cultivated paddy during Maha season of year 2016/17 (Appendix Table 21).

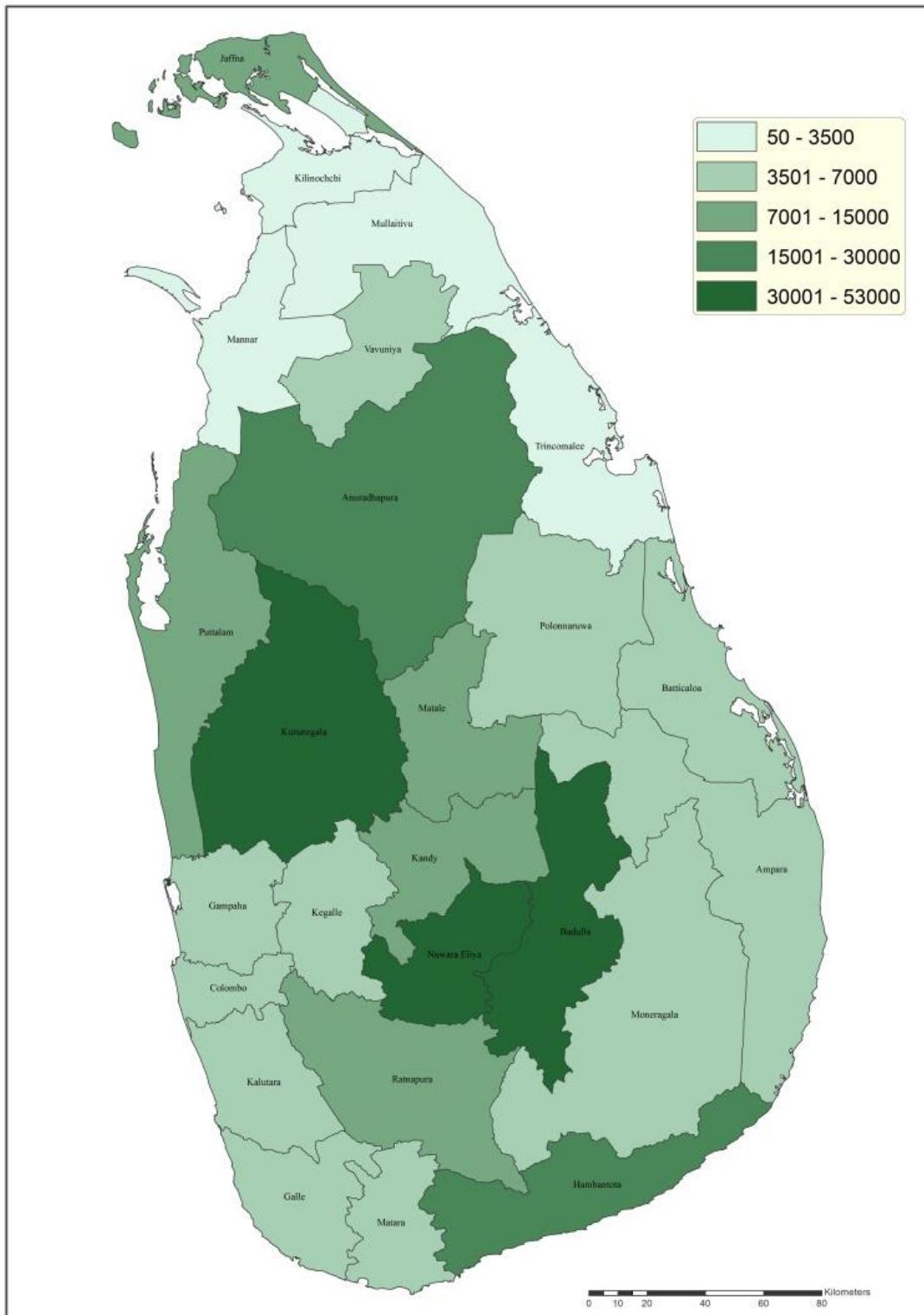
Figure 10: Percentages of Paddy Operators by Season and District.



3.2.2 Vegetable cultivation

Growing vegetable is popular in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts. Two thirds of agricultural operators in Nuwara Eliya district and one third of agricultural operators in Badulla district grow vegetables throughout the year. Map 3 shows distribution of vegetable growing operators during Maha season of 2017 (Appendix Table 21).

Map 3: Vegetable Operators by District



3.2.3 Fruits cultivation

Various types of fruits are grown in the country for consumption as well as for income generating purposes. Information on fruits such as Mango, Banana, Papaw, Pineapple, Rambutan, Avocado etc, were collected in this survey. Data revealed that fruit cultivating operators were 66,091 for the Maha season and it was 44,358 for Yala season. Survey results shows that more than 80% of these growers were male operators. The highest number of fruit cultivating operators was reported from Hambantota district in year 2017.

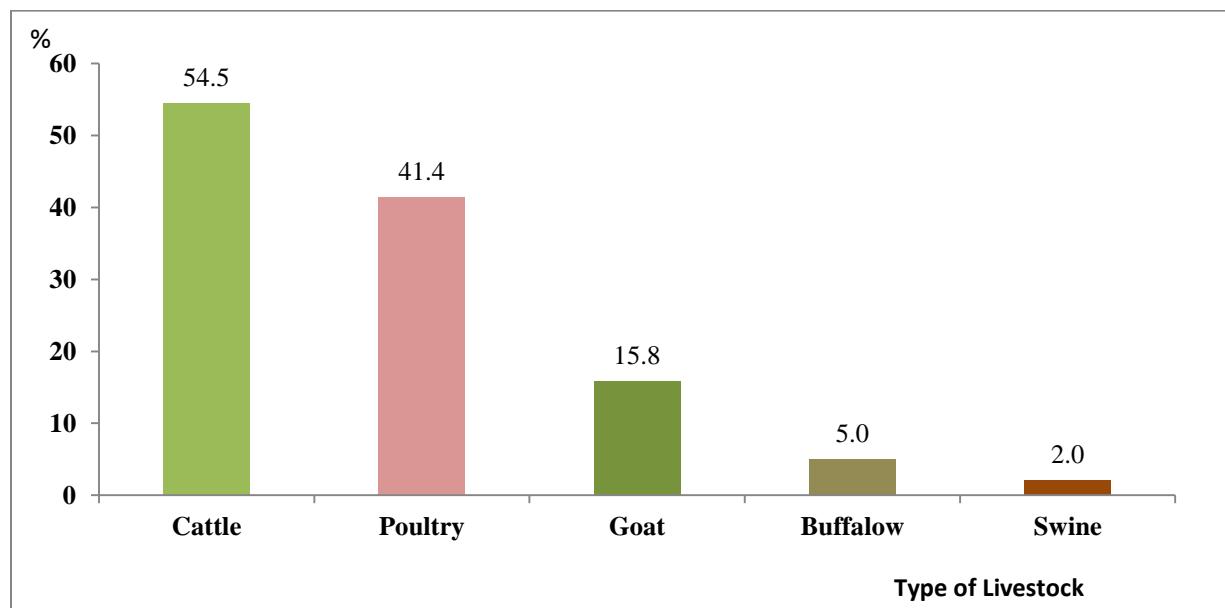
3.2.4 Export oriented Plantation

Survey found, approximately 365,000 tea cultivating operators, 55,000 rubber growing operators and 167,000 coconut growing operators.

3.3 Livestock keeping households

Figure 11 presents percentages of Agricultural households keeping livestock. According to the data, over 10,000 households were reported keeping livestock in Kurunegala, Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Badulla, Vavuniya, Kandy, Batticaloa, and Ampara districts. More than 50% of livestock keeping households in Kurunegala and Jaffna district reported raising cattle. Goat raising was also high among households in Jaffna district (Appendix Table 24).

Figure 11: Percentages of Agricultural Households keeping Livestock



4. Useful indicators related to crop production

Data collected from AHS is very important for agriculture sector policy makers as well as researchers. This section presents important information related to the crop production.

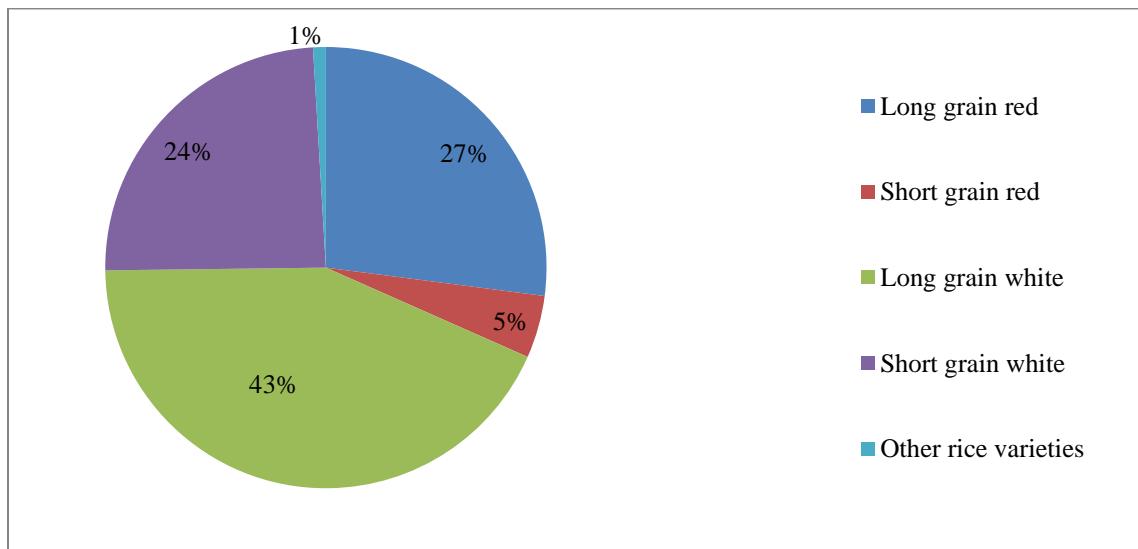
4.1 Cost of paddy production

According to the findings of survey, average cost of production of paddy was between Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 per acre. This cost includes only cash payments. Almost half of the production cost has been spent on labour and machenery. Cost of fertilizer and insectiside /weediside were 20% and 10% of total cost respectively.

4.2 Paddy varieties

During the reference period different varieties of paddy was cultivated and long grain white (43%) was the most popular variety. Figure 12 shows percentages of paddy production by varietiy.

Figure 12: Percentages of Paddy Production by Varietiy



4.3 Uses of paddy production

According to the survey, 44% of paddy cultivated households had sold their production and 22% of households reported that they sold their production at the farm. Table 5 proves that long grain red, long grain white and short grain white production was cultivated for sale, while short grain red used for household consumption. Selling paddy production at a reasonable price is the most important factor for farmers. Interviewers asked about paddy buyers and selected agricultural households reported several buyers. Out of them 33% of production was bought by Mill owners

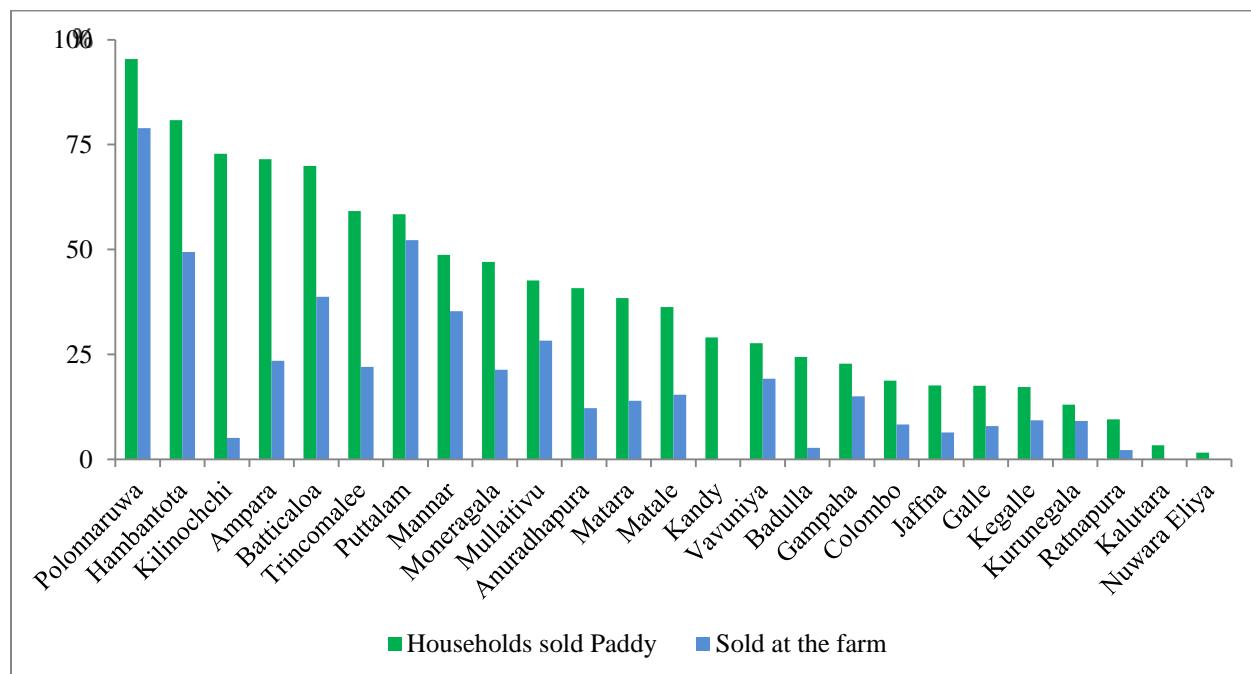
and rest was bought by other private companies or persons. According to the household reportings, paddy production bought by the Government was not highlighted during 2017.

Table 5: Total quantity produce and Percentages of usage - Paddy Production

Variety of paddy	Quantity produce (kg)	Usage (%)		
		Sold	Household consumption	Other
Long grain red	474,765,767	72.5	16.4	11.1
Short grain red	80,297,012	56.2	32.1	11.7
Long grain white	757,487,610	72.1	21.9	6.0
Short grain white	425,819,380	72.0	20.8	7.2
Traditional varieties	8,306,658	57.2	14.0	28.8
Other rice varieties	8,053,053	63.6	24.7	11.7

Survey found that more than half of paddy production was sold at farms. It is interesting to see district wise variation of percentages of paddy production sold at the farms.

Figure 12: Percentages of Agricultural Households Sold Paddy Production and Sold at the farms by District



4.4 Vegetable and Leafy vegetable production

Almost all vegetables growers sold their production and a few percentage keep for household consumption and for other purposes. However, several leafy vegetables grow for household consumption. Among them spinach and thampala were relatively higher than other leafy vegetables.

Table 6 :Percentage of vegetable/ leafy vegetable production sold

Vegetable/leafy vegetable item	Production Sold (%)
Beans	98
Carrots	98
Beetroot	100
Leaks	100
Cabbage	95
Capsicum	98
Tomatoes	99
Eggplant	98
Lady's Finger	95
Pumpkin	93
Radish	99
Snake gourd	99
Luffa	97
Long Bean	94
Bitter Gourd	98
Dambala	97
Cucumber	98
Brinjal	96
Kathurumurunga	98
Gotukola	98
Mugunuvaenna	99
Kankun	99
Spinach	83
Thampala	80

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Table 1 : Number and Percentage distribution of Agricultural Household Population by Sex and Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	No.	%	No.
Sri Lanka	8,146,182	3,973,552	49	4,172,630	51
Colombo	126,018	60,806	48	65,212	52
Gampaha	401,575	197,136	49	204,439	51
Kalutara	353,236	164,045	46	189,191	54
Kandy	498,774	240,005	48	258,769	52
Matale	281,979	140,816	50	141,163	50
Nuwara Eliya	330,357	165,903	50	164,454	50
Galle	477,254	228,148	48	249,106	52
Matara	391,571	188,344	48	203,227	52
Hambantota	387,666	194,802	50	192,864	50
Jaffna	166,610	79,947	48	86,663	52
Mannar	31,451	16,370	52	15,081	48
Vavuniya	89,884	44,685	50	45,199	50
Mullaitivu	80,093	41,097	51	38,996	49
Kilinochchi	77,815	37,156	48	40,659	52
Batticaloa	128,860	62,913	49	65,947	51
Ampara	240,708	121,953	51	118,755	49
Trincomalee	105,591	49,951	47	55,640	53
Kurunegala	1,013,041	489,830	48	523,211	52
Puttalam	309,440	146,188	47	163,252	53
Anuradhapura	647,015	316,307	49	330,708	51
Polonnaruwa	279,547	138,336	49	141,211	51
Badulla	450,219	221,511	49	228,708	51
Moneragala	343,035	172,500	50	170,535	50
Ratnapura	568,037	279,846	49	288,191	51
Kegalle	366,406	174,957	48	191,449	52

Table 2: Number and Percentage distribution of Agricultural Households by Sex of household head and Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Sex of Household head			
		Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	1,740,418	81	396,133	19
Colombo	32,484	25,513	79	6,971	21
Gampaha	101,181	82,253	81	18,928	19
Kalutara	90,770	74,766	82	16,004	18
Kandy	126,683	100,685	79	25,998	21
Matale	73,093	60,169	82	12,924	18
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	67,637	83	13,885	17
Galle	123,122	100,851	82	22,271	18
Matara	105,308	83,380	79	21,928	21
Hambantota	99,693	84,598	85	15,095	15
Jaffna	40,853	33,380	82	7,473	18
Mannar	7,663	6,817	89	846	11
Vavuniya	24,035	18,336	76	5,699	24
Mullaitivu	20,851	17,087	82	3,764	18
Kilinochchi	19,792	16,524	83	3,268	17
Batticaloa	32,022	25,474	80	6,548	20
Ampara	60,216	52,349	87	7,867	13
Trincomalee	29,757	23,687	80	6,070	20
Kurunegala	269,416	211,720	79	57,696	21
Puttalam	83,989	63,287	75	20,702	25
Anuradhapura	170,323	141,820	83	28,503	17
Polonnaruwa	73,275	61,236	84	12,039	16
Badulla	118,932	99,571	84	19,361	16
Moneragala	95,718	80,427	84	15,291	16
Ratnapura	156,055	130,297	83	25,758	17
Kegalle	99,798	78,554	79	21,244	21

Table 3 : Percentage distribution of Agricultural Household Population by Age group and Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population	Age Group (%)						
		0 - 9	10-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60+
Sri Lanka	8,146,182	13	16	13	13	14	14	17
Colombo	126,018	11	15	12	12	14	14	23
Gampaha	401,575	12	14	14	12	13	13	23
Kalutara	353,236	14	13	14	13	14	13	19
Kandy	498,774	14	15	13	12	14	14	18
Matale	281,979	13	15	13	14	14	15	17
Nuwara Eliya	330,357	12	19	13	14	16	13	13
Galle	477,254	12	15	13	13	13	15	20
Matara	391,571	12	15	12	12	14	13	21
Hambantota	387,666	15	16	12	13	14	13	18
Jaffna	166,610	8	18	18	12	11	15	18
Mannar	31,451	12	23	17	10	13	13	12
Vavuniya	89,884	14	21	13	15	12	13	12
Mullaitivu	80,093	15	22	16	17	12	10	9
Kilinochchi	77,815	14	22	12	15	14	10	13
Batticaloa	128,860	14	22	13	12	15	14	10
Ampara	240,708	14	17	15	14	15	12	13
Trincomalee	105,591	15	21	11	15	15	13	11
Kurunegala	1,013,041	13	14	12	14	13	15	19
Puttalam	309,440	15	17	13	14	14	13	14
Anuradhapura	647,015	16	17	13	14	15	14	13
Polonnaruwa	279,547	13	15	12	14	14	14	16
Badulla	450,219	13	16	14	13	14	15	16
Moneragala	343,035	15	17	13	15	16	13	12
Ratnapura	568,037	14	14	13	15	13	14	19
Kegalle	366,406	12	15	11	12	14	14	22

Note: Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 4 : Percentage distribution of Agricultural Household Population aged above 25 years by Level of education and Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population (aged 25 years and above)	Level of Education (%)					
		No schooling	Passed Grade 0 - 6	Passed Grade 6 - 10	Passed GCE O/L	Passed GCE A/L	Passed Degree+
Sri Lanka	5,114,029	4	19	46	17	12	3
Colombo	84,110	2	6	29	29	28	6
Gampaha	263,478	1	5	33	32	22	7
Kalutara	225,132	2	14	48	18	16	3
Kandy	314,203	4	16	45	16	16	3
Matale	180,912	5	21	50	11	12	3
Nuwara Eliya	200,853	6	23	48	14	8	1
Galle	307,905	2	17	43	20	14	4
Matara	253,763	4	22	45	14	12	3
Hambantota	242,399	5	19	44	16	12	3
Jaffna	103,824	1	14	58	14	9	5
Mannar	16,601	0	32	40	17	8	3
Vavuniya	51,427	2	22	61	8	5	2
Mullaithivu	41,189	3	31	51	11	4	0
Kilinochchi	42,842	2	25	56	10	5	3
Batticaloa	70,519	12	35	32	12	5	3
Ampara	144,125	5	24	42	17	9	2
Trincomalee	60,094	4	28	52	11	4	2
Kurunegala	656,704	2	17	44	19	14	4
Puttalam	185,184	3	22	51	12	10	3
Anuradhapura	387,828	3	20	54	12	9	2
Polonnaruwa	177,870	2	23	52	13	7	2
Badulla	280,936	9	23	47	13	8	2
Moneragala	206,311	6	18	54	12	7	2
Ratnapura	372,738	4	24	45	16	9	2
Kegalle	243,082	2	12	41	22	19	5

Note: Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 5 : Percentage distribution of Agricultural Household Population aged 15 years and above by Main activity and Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population (aged 15 years and above)	Main activity (%)												
		Govern./ Semi Goven.	Private Sector	Agriculture related activities			Non Agriculture related			Unem-ployed	Student	House-hold work	Unable	Other
				Agri. Employer	Agri. Own Account	Agri. Contributing family	Non Agri Empl-oy er	Own Account Non Agri	Contributing family Non Agri					
Sri Lanka	6,403,685	8	15	1	20	11	1	6	1	3	10	17	6	1
Colombo	103,029	12	18	1	13	2	1	9	2	2	11	22	8	0
Gampaha	325,015	9	20	2	10	3	1	8	1	2	11	24	8	2
Kalutara	277,760	7	25	0	18	7	0	6	1	2	9	17	7	1
Kandy	391,339	9	19	1	16	11	1	7	1	3	10	17	6	1
Matale	226,693	8	15	0	20	15	0	6	1	3	9	18	5	1
Nuwara Eliya	260,376	5	26	1	18	16	1	4	0	4	11	8	7	1
Galle	383,163	8	18	1	20	11	1	6	1	4	9	16	6	1
Matara	314,521	6	17	1	21	12	0	6	0	4	10	15	7	1
Hambantota	298,238	7	11	0	24	11	0	6	1	4	10	17	7	1
Jaffna	139,012	6	12	3	16	9	1	5	1	11	13	18	5	1
Mannar	24,424	4	8	0	23	4	0	7	0	8	15	25	3	2
Vavuniya	68,029	8	15	0	20	8	0	7	2	2	13	22	4	0
Mullaitivu	59,439	3	6	0	32	5	0	2	0	2	16	29	4	1
Kilinochchi	57,732	6	9	0	28	5	0	4	0	4	13	24	6	0
Batticaloa	97,193	4	5	0	29	4	0	4	0	8	14	28	3	1
Ampara	188,304	10	8	0	28	5	1	3	0	6	12	23	5	0
Trincomalee	78,463	10	8	0	25	5	1	4	1	4	11	26	5	0
Kurunegala	802,962	9	16	1	17	8	1	9	1	2	10	19	7	1
Puttalam	237,332	6	20	1	13	4	1	10	1	3	11	21	8	1
Anuradhapura	490,171	10	8	0	26	21	0	5	2	2	10	11	6	1
Polonnaruwa	219,406	8	9	0	24	9	0	5	1	3	7	28	7	1
Badulla	356,576	7	14	0	24	20	0	4	2	3	9	10	7	0
Moneragala	261,817	7	9	0	27	19	0	4	0	4	9	13	8	0
Ratnapura	447,788	5	15	2	25	13	0	6	1	3	8	18	6	0
Kegalle	294,903	9	19	1	0	7	1	9	1	3	11	18	7	1

Note : 0 means less than 1% or not reported

Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 6 : Percentages of Agricultural Household population aged 15 years and above received Agricultural training by Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population (aged 15 years and above)	Received Agricultural Training (%)
Sri Lanka	6,403,685	1.7
Colombo	103,029	2.7
Gampaha	325,015	1.7
Kalutara	277,760	0.9
Kandy	391,339	2.2
Matale	226,693	0.7
Nuwara Eliya	260,376	2.9
Galle	383,163	1.4
Matara	314,521	0.7
Hambantota	298,238	1.2
Jaffna	139,012	0.1
Mannar	24,424	2.3
Vavuniya	68,029	0.4
Mullaitivu	59,439	0.7
Kilinochchi	57,732	0.4
Batticaloa	97,193	3.1
Ampara	188,304	2.5
Trincomalee	78,463	3.9
Kurunegala	802,962	1.9
Puttalam	237,332	0.9
Anuradhapura	490,171	3.0
Polonnaruwa	219,406	3.0
Badulla	356,576	1.0
Moneragala	261,817	0.8
Ratnapura	447,788	0.6
Kegalle	294,903	2.2

Table 7: Percentages of Agricultural Household Population by reported Disease and Districts

District	Agricultural Household Population	Reported Disease (%)					
		Heart diseases	High blood pressure	Asthma	Diabetes	High blood cholesterol	Kidney diseases
Sri Lanka	8,146,182	1.7	6.5	2.0	4.8	3.6	0.7
Colombo	126,018	1.9	11.2	2.8	7.8	6.4	1.1
Gampaha	401,575	1.5	6.4	1.0	6.2	3.8	0.4
Kalutara	353,236	1.0	7.0	0.7	5.1	4.2	0.2
Kandy	498,774	1.7	6.6	1.7	4.7	3.6	0.3
Matale	281,979	1.0	7.1	2.3	4.5	3.6	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	330,357	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.1
Galle	477,254	3.4	7.2	2.1	6.3	4.9	0.1
Matara	391,571	2.7	6.4	2.3	4.8	4.7	0.2
Hambantota	387,666	2.1	6.4	3.4	6.1	5.1	0.6
Jaffna	166,610	1.3	6.8	2.0	6.9	5.8	0.6
Mannar	31,451	2.5	8.0	1.8	4.6	5.2	0.2
Vavuniya	89,884	1.1	6.3	2.4	4.5	4.7	2.9
Mullaitivu	80,093	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.7
Kilinochchi	77,815	2.2	5.2	3.3	3.4	2.3	0.5
Batticaloa	128,860	1.1	5.4	4.7	3.1	2.1	0.2
Ampara	240,708	1.6	5.7	2.4	4.4	3.0	0.8
Trincomalee	105,591	2.6	4.5	1.0	4.9	2.2	1.3
Kurunegala	1,013,041	1.6	7.5	2.1	5.1	4.0	0.9
Puttalam	309,440	1.7	7.3	1.7	5.5	4.5	0.8
Anuradhapura	647,015	2.0	7.1	3.1	4.2	4.2	2.2
Polonnaruwa	279,547	1.6	5.9	3.0	5.1	3.0	2.0
Badulla	450,219	1.3	6.3	1.5	4.2	1.7	0.8
Moneragala	343,035	0.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.7
Ratnapura	568,037	1.4	7.1	1.5	4.3	3.3	0.4
Kegalle	366,406	1.6	6.6	1.6	4.7	3.9	0.2

Table 8 : Percentage distribution of Agricultural Households by Tenure and Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Tenure (%)					
		Belongs to a household	Rent/ Lease		Free from rent	Encroachment	Other
			Government owned	Private owned			
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	95.1	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.3	0.6
Colombo	32,484	96.7	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.3
Gampaha	101,181	97.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9
Kalutara	90,770	95.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Kandy	126,683	97.9	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
Matale	73,093	96.6	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	63.2	0.1	0.0	29.1	0.3	7.3
Galle	123,122	98.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0
Matara	105,308	98.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Hambantota	99,693	96.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.6
Jaffna	40,853	84.6	0.3	4.9	10.0	0.0	0.2
Mannar	7,663	96.7	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Vavuniya	24,035	97.6	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mullaitivu	20,851	96.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.3
Kilinochchi	19,792	97.6	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0
Batticaloa	32,022	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Ampara	60,216	93.6	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
Trincomalee	29,757	94.7	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.7
Kurunegala	269,416	97.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2
Puttalam	83,989	96.4	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.1
Anuradhapura	170,323	98.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3
Polonnaruwa	73,275	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Badulla	118,932	87.9	0.3	0.1	10.7	1.0	0.0
Moneragala	95,718	96.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.1
Ratnapura	156,055	94.7	2.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0
Kegalle	99,798	97.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1

Note : 0 means less than 1% or not reported

Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 9 : Percentages of Agricultural Households Used Electricity by Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Used Electricity (%)
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	98.8
Colombo	32,484	99.5
Gampaha	101,181	99.6
Kalutara	90,770	99.5
Kandy	126,683	98.6
Matale	73,093	98.4
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	99.1
Galle	123,122	99.7
Matara	105,308	99.1
Hambantota	99,693	99.3
Jaffna	40,853	96.6
Mannar	7,663	99.1
Vavuniya	24,035	97.6
Mullaitivu	20,851	98.6
Kilinochchi	19,792	97.9
Batticaloa	32,022	96.3
Ampara	60,216	97.1
Trincomalee	29,757	96.8
Kurunegala	269,416	98.9
Puttalam	83,989	98.7
Anuradhapura	170,323	98.7
Polonnaruwa	73,275	99.8
Badulla	118,932	99.0
Moneragala	95,718	97.3
Ratnapura	156,055	98.8
Kegalle	99,798	99.6

Table 10: Percentage distribution of Agricultural Households by Type of toilet facility and Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Type of toilet (%)			
		Water sealed	Non Water sealed	Pit Lavatory	No Lavatory
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	97.6	0.5	1.2	0.7
Colombo	32,484	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Gampaha	101,181	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Kalutara	90,770	99.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
Kandy	126,683	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0
Matale	73,093	96.1	0.6	3.3	0.0
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	98.4	1.4	0.2	0.0
Galle	123,122	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Matara	105,308	98.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
Hambantota	99,693	98.6	0.3	1.1	0.0
Jaffna	40,853	93.7	0.1	5.1	1.1
Mannar	7,663	*	*	*	*
Vavuniya	24,035	95.8	0.0	1.3	2.9
Mullaitivu	20,851	97.9	1.0	0.0	1.1
Kilinochchi	19,792	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
Batticaloa	32,022	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Ampara	60,216	95.8	0.4	2.6	1.2
Trincomalee	29,757	95.3	0.0	0.7	4.0
Kurunegala	269,416	98.8	0.3	0.2	0.7
Puttalam	83,989	97.6	0.2	0.3	1.9
Anuradhapura	170,323	95.1	1.9	1.4	1.6
Polonnaruwa	73,275	99.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Badulla	118,932	97.3	0.8	1.8	0.1
Moneragala	95,718	98.0	0.2	1.4	0.4
Ratnapura	156,055	97.4	0.1	2.4	0.1
Kegalle	99,798	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.5

Note: 0 means less than 1% or not reported

* no valid data

Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 11 : Percentage distribution of Agricultural Households by Source of drinking water and Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Source of drinking water (%)								
		Secured Well	Unsecured Well	Pipe Borne	Rural Water Project	Tube Well	Pond/River/Canal/Streams/Bubbles	Bottled/Mineral Water	Buying Filtered Water	Other
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	48	4	14	4	11	9	1	9	1
Colombo	32,484	68	0	15	0	16	1	0	0	0
Gampaha	101,181	91	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kalutara	90,770	72	6	3	4	8	6	0	0	1
Kandy	126,683	28	4	30	2	21	14	0	0	0
Matale	73,093	44	4	10	7	14	10	1	7	2
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	5	0	15	1	27	52	0	0	0
Galle	123,122	78	5	7	1	1	7	0	0	0
Matara	105,308	59	7	8	1	6	18	0	0	0
Hambantota	99,693	21	2	46	3	17	3	1	4	2
Jaffna	40,853	69	11	5	9	2	0	1	0	3
Mannar	7,663	47	0	18	17	15	0	1	2	0
Vavuniya	24,035	63	7	0	11	0	0	0	17	3
Mullaitivu	20,851	80	1	4	7	1	0	1	5	0
Kilinochchi	19,792	65	13	0	20	0	1	0	0	0
Batticaloa	32,022	62	0	18	10	6	2	0	0	1
Ampara	60,216	31	1	60	4	4	0	0	0	1
Trincomalee	29,757	32	4	28	2	3	2	1	27	4
Kurunegala	269,416	72	4	3	3	5	0	2	10	2
Puttalam	83,989	34	1	10	18	8	0	2	25	4
Anuradhapura	170,323	19	1	7	2	4	5	0	59	7
Polonnaruwa	73,275	24	1	24	3	6	1	1	37	3
Badulla	118,932	37	10	13	1	21	17	0	0	0
Moneragala	95,718	36	2	34	6	17	3	0	1	1
Ratnapura	156,055	34	4	8	1	28	22	0	0	2
Kegalle	99,798	62	4	10	0	7	14	0	0	3

Note: 0 means less than 1% or not reported

Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 12 : Percentages of Agricultural Households by Ownership of Agricultural Machinery/Pens/Storage by Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Households reportedMachinery/Pens/Storage (%)
Sri Lanka	2,136,551	34
Colombo	32,484	33
Gampaha	101,181	25
Kalutara	90,770	16
Kandy	126,683	22
Matale	73,093	47
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	29
Galle	123,122	16
Matara	105,308	12
Hambantota	99,693	35
Jaffna	40,853	73
Mannar	7,663	75
Vavuniya	24,035	52
Mullaitivu	20,851	32
Kilinochchi	19,792	69
Batticaloa	32,022	58
Ampara	60,216	37
Trincomalee	29,757	36
Kurunegala	269,416	42
Puttalam	83,989	44
Anuradhapura	170,323	55
Polonnaruwa	73,275	55
Badulla	118,932	47
Moneragala	95,718	17
Ratnapura	156,055	20
Kegalle	99,798	10

Table 13 : Percentages of Agricultural Households used Fertilizer, Insecticides, Weedicides and Fungicides during Maha season by Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Usage of Fertilizer, Insecticides, Weedicides and Fungicides (%)				
		Fertilizer		Insecticides	Weedicides	Fungicides
		Inorganic	Organic			
Sri Lanka	2,135,422	52.7	21.2	24.9	20.4	10.2
Colombo	32,484	57.8	33.6	15.0	27.1	3.6
Gampaha	100,752	37.8	25.1	10.8	10.1	3.1
Kalutara	90,770	72.2	18.2	12.5	13.1	2.2
Kandy	126,524	36.0	26.8	15.0	6.7	4.4
Matale	73,093	44.7	14.0	37.6	11.6	17.4
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	82.7	46.7	52.4	28.2	53.6
Galle	123,122	72.2	11.2	2.5	11.1	1.4
Matara	105,308	71.0	9.8	10.6	17.0	5.8
Hambantota	99,693	48.9	20.4	34.4	34.2	13.5
Jaffna	40,784	57.6	59.8	52.3	37.1	4.6
Mannar	7,647	69.8	16.5	69.3	37.9	16.4
Vavuniya	24,035	46.6	15.3	38.6	34.6	5.5
Mullaitivu	20,851	45.0	7.3	32.2	35.4	6.7
Kilinochchi	19,792	73.2	23.5	74.6	55.1	14.1
Batticaloa	32,022	81.6	31.0	71.7	60.1	42.8
Ampara	60,216	73.8	25.3	56.9	58.6	19.1
Trincomalee	29,757	66.7	14.4	56.1	61.7	26.6
Kurunegala	269,415	30.5	20.1	17.4	13.7	4.7
Puttalam	83,989	26.3	18.6	12.1	4.7	4.0
Anuradhapura	170,153	44.1	14.1	31.1	23.9	6.7
Polonnaruwa	73,275	69.8	24.2	44.1	59.4	10.5
Badulla	118,853	65.2	43.7	41.3	12.7	32.5
Moneragala	95,718	41.3	4.6	26.7	15.3	8.1
Ratnapura	155,849	63.9	16.7	8.9	15.1	1.9
Kegalle	99,798	44.6	15.4	5.7	3.7	1.1

Table 14 : Percentages of Agricultural Households used Fertilizer, Insecticides, Weedicides and Fungicides during Yala season by Districts

District	Number of Agricultural Households	Usage of Fertilizer, Insecticides, Weedicides and Fungicides (%)				
		Fertilizer		Insecticides	Weedicides	Fungicides
		Inorganic	Organic			
Sri Lanka	2,136,396	44.4	15.7	19.6	14.8	8.7
Colombo	32,484	42.9	27.2	7.6	10.9	1.8
Gampaha	101,181	22.2	10.7	4.0	3.7	0.6
Kalutara	90,770	67.3	8.6	2.4	7.4	0.6
Kandy	126,683	29.8	18.4	9.8	1.4	4.2
Matale	73,093	42.6	11.4	35.3	12.2	19.0
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	80.0	49.4	43.0	23.4	51.8
Galle	123,122	71.2	5.2	1.2	5.4	0.6
Matara	105,308	70.5	8.2	8.9	13.0	4.5
Hambantota	99,693	46.6	14.6	30.6	32.2	12.7
Jaffna	40,853	32.3	39.4	26.7	19.7	11.6
Mannar	7,663	2.1	10.2	4.2	0.8	0.0
Vavuniya	24,035	27.5	27.7	24.4	7.9	2.3
Mullaitivu	20,851	52.3	14.6	46.0	18.2	0.6
Kilinochchi	19,792	43.2	23.1	41.6	18.4	15.2
Batticaloa	32,022	58.7	24.4	51.7	35.5	22.2
Ampara	60,216	66.5	16.9	59.9	49.1	30.3
Trincomalee	29,757	38.0	16.1	34.7	24.5	12.2
Kurunegala	269,415	27.1	13.4	18.6	14.0	2.4
Puttalam	83,989	16.6	10.9	7.3	2.4	2.2
Anuradhapura	170,323	23.7	8.6	21.4	12.8	7.6
Polonnaruwa	73,275	61.0	17.1	37.9	55.1	7.2
Badulla	118,932	51.4	27.9	37.5	8.5	27.4
Moneragala	95,718	28.8	3.1	12.2	19.8	4.8
Ratnapura	155,901	60.7	22.3	6.8	11.1	2.0
Kegalle	99,798	43.6	8.7	10.7	6.9	1.4

Table 15 : Percentages of Agriculture Households used Hired Labour and Machinery by Season and Districts

District	Maha			Yala		
	No. of Agricultural Households	Usage (%)		No. of Agricultural Households	Usage (%)	
		Hired labour	Machinery		Hired labour	Machinery
Sri Lanka	2,135,422	34.9	30.2	2,136,396	29.9	23.3
Colombo	32,484	37.9	32.0	32,484	31.6	14.0
Gampaha	100,752	19.5	21.3	101,181	13.1	14.8
Kalutara	90,770	36.2	16.7	90,770	31.5	8.9
Kandy	126,524	30.2	13.8	126,683	31.1	10.0
Matale	73,093	38.0	33.9	73,093	43.0	34.3
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	36.8	18.8	81,522	32.9	21.8
Galle	123,122	41.9	8.8	123,122	42.6	7.3
Matara	105,308	38.2	17.5	105,308	36.3	15.7
Hambantota	99,693	47.6	40.9	99,693	36.2	37.4
Jaffna	40,784	43.7	54.4	40,853	33.6	24.8
Mannar	7,647	46.9	56.1	7,663	0.0	0.0
Vavuniya	24,035	49.1	70.0	24,035	20.7	43.3
Mullaitivu	20,851	51.2	60.5	20,851	26.1	58.9
Kilinochchi	19,792	63.3	82.0	19,792	29.3	36.9
Batticaloa	32,022	63.1	75.4	32,022	45.8	53.7
Ampara	60,216	58.4	73.2	60,216	61.3	70.7
Trincomalee	29,757	59.4	71.0	29,757	34.2	38.0
Kurunegala	269,415	19.6	27.9	269,415	18.1	23.8
Puttalam	83,989	22.0	16.1	83,989	12.8	11.7
Anuradhapura	170,153	30.0	44.7	170,323	17.2	22.0
Polonnaruwa	73,275	57.7	66.7	73,275	46.0	58.8
Badulla	118,853	39.1	24.8	118,932	33.3	22.7
Moneragala	95,718	28.2	36.4	95,718	23.1	27.8
Ratnapura	155,849	34.9	13.3	155,901	39.4	11.3
Kegalle	99,798	23.4	9.5	99,798	25.9	14.2

Note : 0 means less than 1% or not reported

Table 16 : Percentage distribution of Land extent by Acquirement method and Districts

District	Land extent (Acre)	Acquirement method (%)										
		Inherited	Granted		Purchased		Rent/leased		Borrowed for free	Encroachment	Under fallow paddy field	Other
			by Government	by Others	with Title	without Title	Government owned	Privately owned				
Sri Lanka	4,339,404	52	16.8	1.6	9.9	1.8	0.4	6.0	2.2	5.9	0.1	2.8
Colombo	56,802	70	1.8	0.1	16.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	8.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Gampaha	122,072	83	1.3	0.4	10.8	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.5
Kalutara	121,065	49	17.4	11.4	12.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	3.6	0.1	3.5
Kandy	145,510	66	7.6	1.4	13.9	1.9	0.2	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.0	3.9
Matale	130,755	61	10.6	0.3	18.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	5.5
Nuwara Eliya	59,634	31	36.3	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.2	1.9	10.3	5.1	0.1	12.5
Galle	137,013	64	11.4	1.0	16.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	2.8	1.6	0.0	1.1
Matara	154,017	59	13.2	0.3	14.3	0.5	0.2	2.7	1.1	2.7	0.1	5.9
Hambantota	224,589	50	17.3	1.8	9.8	1.3	0.5	7.8	2.4	5.7	0.1	3.7
Jaffna	38,244	57	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mannar	30,017	70	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.5	18.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vavuniya	83,666	47	9.3	2.7	5.5	2.9	0.2	26.8	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.1
Mullaitivu	63,675	30	41.3	0.3	4.2	0.0	1.6	15.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	3.6
Kilinochchi	107,101	33	9.9	0.7	8.7	1.3	1.3	42.0	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.1
Batticaloa	122,825	58	13.6	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.1	19.2	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.1
Ampara	242,199	43	22.7	6.3	4.6	5.5	0.4	13.5	0.9	2.8	0.1	0.5
Trincomalee	93,423	58	15.8	0.6	3.6	1.4	0.0	15.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.4
Kurunegala	554,747	59	11.8	0.6	15.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	3.0	1.7	0.1	5.4
Puttalam	166,561	48	15.1	1.9	24.5	2.1	0.1	2.6	3.0	1.3	0.1	1.0
Anuradhapura	577,930	51	15.1	1.1	5.1	4.1	0.0	4.5	0.9	17.2	0.1	1.2
Polonnaruwa	215,530	27	54.7	0.9	4.2	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	7.6
Badulla	187,575	56	16.9	1.0	6.4	0.8	0.5	1.2	3.8	9.4	0.1	4.3
Moneragala	283,278	38	30.1	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.5	21.0	0.2	0.2
Ratnapura	269,251	53	11.8	1.9	12.4	2.1	1.9	4.5	2.1	8.3	0.0	2.3
Kegalle	151,925	76	4.6	0.2	16.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8

Note:Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 17 : Percentage distribution of Cultivated Land extent (Acre) by Season, Cultivation Type and Districts

District	Maha			Yala		
	Cultivated extent (Acre)	Cultivation Type (%)		Cultivated extent (Acre)	Cultivation Type (%)	
		Pure Stand	Mixed crop		Pure Stand	Mixed crop
Sri Lanka	3,605,474	53	47	3,009,083	47	53
Colombo	49,618	48	52	42,401	32	68
Gampaha	114,569	32	68	96,838	31	69
Kalutara	102,004	59	41	108,586	59	41
Kandy	137,639	27	73	128,042	22	78
Matale	112,640	32	68	108,546	42	58
Nuwara Eliya	56,161	42	58	52,318	44	56
Galle	124,673	50	50	124,896	58	42
Matara	146,305	57	43	131,220	47	53
Hambantota	207,016	47	53	192,144	44	56
Jaffna	34,760	83	17	17,599	74	26
Mannar	25,679	89	11	2,954	52	48
Vavuniya	70,358	67	33	34,391	32	68
Mullaitivu	43,701	84	16	24,326	78	22
Kilinochchi	103,911	93	7	32,045	81	19
Batticaloa	118,518	93	7	80,383	96	4
Ampara	222,989	77	23	162,693	76	24
Trincomalee	75,302	93	7	36,238	93	7
Kurunegala	433,581	34	66	426,531	29	71
Puttalam	132,644	35	65	121,771	31	69
Anuradhapura	343,771	56	44	229,028	32	68
Polonnaruwa	181,657	68	32	163,479	67	33
Badulla	162,278	54	46	138,504	57	43
Moneragala	205,074	52	48	197,629	57	43
Ratnapura	262,202	44	56	225,856	43	57
Kegalle	138,424	43	57	130,665	40	60

Note: Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 18 : Percentage distribution of Cultivated parcels by Season,Cultivation Type and Districts

District	Maha			Yala		
	No. of Cultivated parcels	Cultivation Type (%)		No. of Cultivated parcels	Cultivation Type (%)	
		Pure Stand	Mixed crop		Pure Stand	Mixed crop
Sri Lanka	3,175,076	46	54	2,923,953	43	57
Colombo	55,884	46	54	49,918	29	71
Gampaha	138,010	28	72	122,154	24	76
Kalutara	130,088	61	39	127,898	60	40
Kandy	197,880	21	79	188,214	18	82
Matale	119,286	32	68	110,623	40	60
Nuwara Eliya	94,153	54	46	93,427	57	43
Galle	157,225	48	52	169,953	57	43
Matara	164,230	56	44	160,208	49	51
Hambantota	152,224	39	61	151,042	36	64
Jaffna	53,465	82	18	35,934	81	19
Mannar	9,931	82	18	5,565	11	89
Vavuniya	33,437	57	43	26,446	19	81
Mullaitivu	21,692	69	31	15,883	71	29
Kilinochchi	27,675	83	17	14,418	71	29
Batticaloa	40,836	84	16	26,083	90	10
Ampara	101,612	64	36	90,078	64	36
Trincomalee	36,934	86	14	17,938	80	20
Kurunegala	438,754	35	65	424,598	33	67
Puttalam	103,447	32	68	97,770	28	72
Anuradhapura	254,003	46	54	193,782	27	73
Polonnaruwa	133,291	43	57	126,037	40	60
Badulla	189,393	61	39	173,807	63	37
Moneragala	128,021	49	51	112,070	47	53
Ratnapura	242,742	50	50	228,695	50	50
Kegalle	150,863	38	62	161,412	42	58

Note: Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 19: Percentages of Agricultural Households not used any method to control soil erosion by Season and Districts

District	Maha		Yala	
	No. of Agricultural Households	Households reported No erosion control methods used (%)	No. of Agricultural Households	Households reported No erosion control methods used (%)
Sri Lanka	2,135,422	54	2,136,396	54
Colombo	32,484	25	32,484	28
Gampaha	100,752	59	101,181	67
Kalutara	90,770	46	90,770	39
Kandy	126,524	39	126,683	39
Matale	73,093	50	73,093	53
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	15	81,522	14
Galle	123,122	26	123,122	22
Matara	105,308	39	105,308	38
Hambantota	99,693	62	99,693	65
Jaffna	40,784	73	40,853	81
Mannar	7,647	79	7,663	88
Vavuniya	24,035	82	24,035	64
Mullaitivu	20,851	83	20,851	79
Kilinochchi	19,792	89	19,792	92
Batticaloa	32,022	67	32,022	74
Ampara	60,216	56	60,216	58
Trincomalee	29,757	92	29,757	94
Kurunegala	269,415	66	269,415	67
Puttalam	83,989	84	83,989	87
Anuradhapura	170,153	74	170,323	76
Polonnaruwa	73,275	68	73,275	55
Badulla	118,853	45	118,932	50
Moneragala	95,718	68	95,718	72
Ratnapura	155,849	32	155,901	35
Kegalle	99,798	39	99,798	37

Table 20: Percentages of Agricultural Households used methods to control soil erosion by Season and Districts

District	Maha			Yala		
	Number of Agricultural Households	Method used (%)		Number of Agricultural Households	Method used (%)	
		Terraces	Erosion control bunds		Terraces	Erosion control bunds
Sri Lanka	2,135,422	27	27	2,136,396	27	28
Colombo	32,484	56	52	32,484	54	53
Gampaha	100,752	26	14	101,181	19	14
Kalutara	90,770	39	36	90,770	42	44
Kandy	126,524	44	31	126,683	44	32
Matale	73,093	26	36	73,093	25	35
Nuwara Eliya	81,522	38	68	81,522	37	73
Galle	123,122	65	32	123,122	68	35
Matara	105,308	52	34	105,308	51	32
Hambantota	99,693	23	18	99,693	22	17
Jaffna	40,784	2	25	40,853	1	18
Mannar	7,647	*	21	7,663	1	11
Vavuniya	24,035	*	18	24,035	*	36
Mullaitivu	20,851	1	15	20,851	2	16
Kilinochchi	19,792	*	11	19,792	*	6
Batticaloa	32,022	6	2	32,022	16	4
Ampara	60,216	15	35	60,216	16	31
Trincomalee	29,757	3	2	29,757	4	2
Kurunegala	269,415	17	17	269,415	16	17
Puttalam	83,989	13	3	83,989	10	3
Anuradhapura	170,153	4	22	170,323	5	16
Polonnaruwa	73,275	2	17	73,275	2	33
Badulla	118,853	39	26	118,932	34	24
Moneragala	95,718	6	24	95,718	4	24
Ratnapura	155,849	45	49	155,901	43	46
Kegalle	99,798	45	37	99,798	47	38

Note: * Not reported

Table 21 : Percentages of Agricultural operators by Type of crop and Districts

District	No. of Agricultural Operators	Type of the crop (%)					
		Rice		Vegetables		Green Leaves	
		Maha	Yala	Maha	Yala	Maha	Yala
Sri Lanka	2,311,343	22	14	13	9	1	1
Colombo	34,391	28	12	20	9	2	1
Gampaha	110,889	13	9	6	2	2	1
Kalutara	97,814	20	8	6	3	1	1
Kandy	139,061	14	10	9	7	1	1
Matale	78,180	28	18	16	16	1	1
Nuwara Eliya	85,162	8	7	61	62	0	0
Galle	129,101	9	4	3	1	1	1
Matara	110,426	17	14	3	2	0	1
Hambantota	106,035	30	26	22	13	3	2
Jaffna	43,416	21	*	23	15	0	0
Mannar	9,261	50	0	3	1	0	0
Vavuniya	25,371	42	3	16	14	1	1
Mullaitivu	22,532	42	11	5	25	0	0
Kilinochchi	22,282	59	18	13	23	1	1
Batticaloa	34,462	61	33	10	6	0	0
Ampara	69,244	56	39	8	7	0	0
Trincomalee	33,395	56	24	7	4	0	0
Kurunegala	290,552	18	16	13	8	1	0
Puttalam	91,598	4	2	11	6	2	2
Anuradhapura	182,834	23	10	9	5	0	0
Polonnaruwa	79,613	62	55	7	4	0	0
Badulla	128,770	24	13	37	26	1	0
Moneragala	104,642	29	10	3	2	0	0
Ratnapura	172,231	10	7	5	4	0	1
Kegalle	110,081	8	12	6	3	1	0

Note : 0 means less than 1% or not reported

* Not cultivated

Table 22 : Distribution of Paddy cultivated Households by Main purpose, Season and Districts

District	Maha			Yala		
	No.of Agricultural Households cultivated Paddy	Main Purpose (%)		No.of Agricultural Households cultivated Paddy	Main Purpose (%)	
		for Selling	Other		for Selling	Other
Sri Lanka	500,606	44	56	316,278	53	47
Colombo	9,705	19	81	4,061	15	85
Gampaha	13,754	23	77	9,242	10	90
Kalutara	19,348	3	97	7,411	2	99
Kandy	19,124	29	71	14,861	39	61
Matale	21,978	36	64	14,336	43	57
Nuwara Eliya	7,049	2	98	5,619	0	100
Galle	11,964	18	83	4,614	20	80
Matara	18,711	38	62	15,781	32	68
Hambantota	30,857	81	19	27,562	82	18
Jaffna	8,045	18	82	*	*	*
Mannar	4,326	49	51	22	0	0
Vavuniya	10,134	28	72	705	71	29
Mullaitivu	9,333	43	57	2,498	67	33
Kilinochchi	12,511	73	27	4,002	70	30
Batticaloa	20,585	70	30	11,247	82	18
Ampara	37,758	72	29	26,878	90	10
Trincomalee	18,612	59	41	7,624	96	4
Kurunegala	51,787	13	87	46,078	22	78
Puttalam	3,571	58	42	2,085	33	67
Anuradhapura	37,817	41	59	18,056	65	35
Polonnaruwa	49,299	95	5	43,239	93	7
Badulla	31,025	24	76	16,005	35	66
Moneragala	28,279	47	53	10,224	63	37
Ratnapura	16,132	10	91	10,911	15	85
Kegalle	8,902	17	83	13,217	14	86

Note : 0 means less than 1% or not reported

* Not cultivated

Table 23 : Paddy production sold (MT) by Main buyers and Districts

District	Paddy production sold (MT)	Main Buyer (%)				
		Government	Private buyer	Private company	Mill owner	Other
Total	1,251,510	0.4	28.4	27.4	32.9	10.9
Colombo	4,129	*	41.9	13.1	37.3	7.7
Gampaha	4,492	*	29.9	30.9	34.0	5.2
Kalutara	5,379	*	1.8	2.7	1.8	93.7
Kandy	9,522	*	19.9	25.6	54.6	*
Matale	19,004	5.0	29.1	45.1	20.8	*
Nuwara Eliya	329	*	*	*	100.0	*
Galle	2,227	*	58.1	20.0	21.9	*
Matara	21,352	*	8.5	13.4	77.7	0.4
Hambantota	155,516	0.4	8.9	31.2	59.5	*
Jaffna	3,220	*	11.8	81.3	*	6.9
Mannar	14,220	*	77.9	13.7	4.5	3.9
Vavunia	12,017	0.3	24.1	18.4	57.2	*
Mullaitiwu	32,662	*	18.1	21.9	5.4	54.6
Kilinochchi	82,926	*	6.2	3.0	0.5	90.3
Batticaloa	123,345	*	61.0	1.3	22.6	15.1
Ampara	204,837	0.8	52.6	18.1	25.3	3.2
Trincomalee	102,177	0.0	15.3	14.4	58.6	11.7
Kurunegala	22,841	*	56.5	24.4	19.1	*
Puttalam	6,981	*	44.9	42.5	12.6	*
Anuradapura	53,803	*	23.7	50.1	26.2	*
Polonnaruwa	302,072	0.4	17.9	52.1	29.7	*
Badulla	19,976	1.8	22.0	30.3	45.0	1.0
Monaragala	40,006	0.9	39.7	18.9	40.4	
Rathnapura	6,543	*	8.1	4.9	86.3	0.7
Kegalle	1,933	*	41.6	49.8	8.7	*

Note: * not reported

Sum of row percentages may not equal to 100 due to rounding off

Table 24 : Percentages of Agricultural Households keeping Livestock by Type of Livestock and Districts

District	Maha						Yala					
	Households keeping Livestock	Type of Livestock (%)					Households keeping Livestock	Type of Livestock (%)				
		Cattle	Buffalow	Goat	Swine	Poultry		Cattle	Buffalow	Goat	Swine	Poultry
Sri Lanka	266,549	54.5	5.0	15.8	2.0	41.4	249,059	56.7	4.9	19.0	1.8	43.1
Colombo	4,558	71.1	9.1	11.9	*	58.0	4,196	62.4	12.4	5.9	*	43.6
Gampaha	8,009	47.2	9.5	5.9	2.2	42.0	8,018	55.6	10.4	4.7	1.1	45.1
Kalutara	5,124	24.2	6.9	30.2	*	42.8	4,542	24.0	3.6	29.5	*	46.3
Kandy	12,132	51.1	4.1	11.7	*	44.8	11,632	44.0	3.1	16.0	*	51.0
Matale	7,587	49.7	14.4	18.4	3.5	35.3	9,229	36.8	19.7	21.6	2.6	41.2
Nuwara Eliya	7,583	62.7	7.5	16.6	*	19.8	6,859	64.5	7.3	9.4	*	24.1
Galle	6,499	77.5	5.8	3.2	*	17.8	2,774	48.4	11.8	1.6	*	54.3
Matara	3,239	40.9	10.0	15.7	*	51.9	2,765	40.5	14.1	11.6	*	42.9
Hambantota	4,233	54.1	32.5	*	*	21.3	3,937	60.7	24.4	*	*	22.2
Jaffna	25,205	50.3	0.7	42.0	*	33.5	29,269	48.8	0.6	55.1	*	44.4
Mannar	5,003	51.9	*	7.2	*	60.8	5,401	59.6	0.8	9.3	*	76.8
Vavuniya	14,816	46.0	3.6	31.9	0.4	63.9	13,371	58.4	4.1	26.0	0.3	69.3
Mullaitivu	5,244	58.8	1.3	6.0	*	50.0	5,194	49.3	0.8	6.7	*	68.3
Kilinochchi	7,238	61.5	0.3	16.6	*	39.7	9,816	71.4	0.9	28.5	*	28.8
Batticaloa	10,868	51.7	7.4	25.0	*	36.3	10,020	52.0	6.2	34.8	*	42.2
Ampara	10,305	53.3	4.4	21.0	0.9	30.1	10,887	66.2	1.0	27.8	1.0	34.0
Trincomalee	6,130	59.7	8.1	23.8	*	26.7	4,196	51.6	13.1	14.3	*	24.5
Kurunegala	37,451	61.8	4.8	7.1	3.3	42.6	31,722	68.1	4.2	6.0	2.2	36.1
Puttalam	24,025	29.5	1.1	13.9	12.3	65.8	21,280	36.4	1.4	14.6	12.7	58.7
Anuradhapura	25,006	65.1	7.0	4.5	1.6	40.4	23,009	67.2	4.6	8.9	2.2	41.5
Polonnaruwa	8,624	58.0	1.0	1.4	*	45.6	6,125	55.7	4.2	4.2	*	44.2
Badulla	16,180	71.4	0.8	17.5	*	20.0	14,678	73.6	1.0	15.4	*	23.8
Moneragala	3,892	74.1	3.8	3.4	2.4	19.7	3,594	80.0	4.9	0.8	*	16.6
Ratnapura	3,642	53.7	14.5	10.2	*	42.1	3,086	82.9	25.2	5.7	*	33.2
Kegalle	3,956	32.3	5.8	15.4	1.6	56.6	3,459	42.2	3.5	6.8	*	53.3

Note: * Not reported