**EXPENDITURE SUMMARY**

- Total expenditure for 30 years: INR 6,269,328 (1,419 people)
- Current recurrent expenditure: INR 76.44 (per person per year)
- Expenditure surplus/shortfall: INR -307.93 (per person per year)

**SERVICE LEVEL SUMMARY**

- 92% of people with a service that meets the national standard

**COMPARISON WITH OTHERS**

- 33% of other reports generated in the calculator with lower or equal recurrent expenditure.
- 55% of other reports generated in the calculator with less people achieving a basic level of service.

**AFFORDABILITY OF INPUTTED EXPENDITURE**

- Annual operational expenditure: INR 60.43 (0.40% of household income)
- Annual capital maintenance expenditure: NO DATA
- Cost of capital: NO DATA

**AFFORDABILITY OF EXPECTED EXPENDITURE**

- Annual operational expenditure: INR 114 (0.80% of household income)
- Annual capital maintenance expenditure: INR 177.08 (1.20% of household income)
- Cost of capital: INR 0.00

**SERVICE LEVEL SUMMARY**

- Access: 92%
- Use: 92%
- Reliability: 92%
- Environmental protection: 92%

**INPUTTED EXPENDITURE**

- Operational expenditure: INR 60.43
- Capital maintenance expenditure: NO DATA
- Cost of capital: NO DATA
- Expenditure of direct support: INR 13.72
- Expenditure of indirect support: INR 2.29
- Total: INR 76.44

**EXPENDITURE SURPLUS**

- Operational expenditure: INR 55.57 (SHORTFALL)
- Capital maintenance expenditure: INR 177.08 (SHORTFALL)
- Cost of capital: NO DATA
- Expenditure of direct support: INR 77.28 (SHORTFALL)
- Expenditure of indirect support: NO DATA
- Total: INR 307.93 (SHORTFALL)

**ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

- Annual household income: INR 60,256
- Household size: 4
- Annual household income per person: INR 15,064

**SANITATION ADVANCED TOOL (India in INR*)**

- Actual number of users: Affordable
- Affordability of inputted expenditure: Affordable
- Affordability of expected expenditure: Affordable
- Service level summary:
  - Access: 92%
  - Use: 92%
  - Reliability: 92%
  - Environmental protection: 92%

**PERCENTILE RANK OF TECHNOLOGY-RELATED EXPENDITURE**

- Recurrent expenditure:
  - INR 1,045 (n=1,045) 33%
  - Total: INR 2,000 (n=2,000) 25%

- Capital expenditure:
  - INR 1,045 (n=1,045) 14%
  - Total: INR 2,000 (n=2,000) 10%
In this example, we imagine an Engineer working at the Block level, who is concerned about maintaining the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status awarded to Venkatapuram village, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. S/he wants to know if households and government are spending enough, and if reports on finance are available for sharing with other stakeholders.

The Engineer uses the WASHCost calculator. Whilst several technologies are defined in the tool, Venkatapuram has only one technology type: the pour-flush latrine. The Engineer knows that a total of INR 3,015,342 was spent to construct latrines in Venkatapuram. Unfortunately, s/he does not know what was spent on software costs. From WASHCost research in 2010 and 2011, the Engineer knows approximately what households are spending each year on the operation and minor maintenance of their facilities, e.g., cleaning and materials. However, s/he does not know how much households have spent to empty the pits, and how often that happens.

There are costs for local governments to provide support to households and manage subsidies (direct support), and there are costs related to the overall government administration and policy making—supportive of sanitation services (indirect support). These costs were investigated by WASHCost in Andhra Pradesh, and were found to be INR 13.72 (2011) for direct support per person per year, and INR 2.29 (2011) for indirect support per person per year.

In the tool, the Engineer divides up the population by the level of service that they are receiving. The WASHCost Calculator allows different types of household services to be defined by their accessibility, use, reliability (maintenance), and environmental protection. The Engineer has data for all of these except for environmental protection. In Venkatapuram, 21% of households have achieved the best service since everyone in the household uses the latrine; although the latrine is inconsistently cleaned. 71% have achieved a good level of service: the difference is that not everyone in the household uses the latrine; and 8% of households have no household-level latrines, and so cannot be considered to have access to a service.

At this point, the Engineer generates the report.