



Sri Lanka
Labour Force Survey
Annual Report - 2014

(With Provincial and District level data)

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Policy Planning Economic Affairs,
Child Youth and Cultural Affairs



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Preface

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment and unemployment etc. were collected through labour force and socio - economic surveys conducted at five yearly time intervals. However, the employment and unemployment data are required at very short intervals to monitor the programs implemented in the employment generating policies of the government. Therefore, to satisfy this need, the Department of Census and Statistics designed a labour force survey on a quarterly basis, to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in Sri Lanka on a continuous basis. This survey was commenced from the first quarter of 1990 and is being continued by the DCS.

Though certain changes were made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data, most of the survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990.

Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version had been continued until 2012. In 2013, new improvements were done for the structure of this survey schedule. Some conceptual and classification changes were also incorporated. For example aged 15 and above population is considered as working age population.

Field work of the survey for the year 2014 was carried out from January to December for 12 months period in all districts. This report is based on an annual sample of 25,000 and provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period.

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Acknowledgements

This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2014" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,000 housing units, covering all districts of the country.

Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the direction of Mr. H.R.Dias, Director, Sample Surveys Division.

The survey activities were organized and supervised by Mr. P.A.Subawickrama, Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Mr. K.S.R.L.Senadeera, Mrs. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, Mrs. C.Jayawickrama, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunaratna, Mr. K.Weerasiri, Mrs. U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Statisticians & Senior Statistician, with the guidance of Mr. Sunil Senanayake, Deputy Director of the sample surveys division and Heads of statistics divisions in each district.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Statistical Officers and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayake, Statistical Assistant of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Statistician using Microcomputers. The statistical officers, statistical assistants, Information and Communication Technology assistants, Data Entry Operators/Coding clerks and development officers (iii), of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

Developing of sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, AD (ICT).

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara, Statistician and, Sample Surveys Division, assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Mrs.R.T.V. Niroshani Statistical officers. Mr. M.G. Perera, Statistical officer and Mrs. Asanthi Ekanayaka, Statistical Assistant assisted at the editing stage.

The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Deputy Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri Deputy Director (ICT), was responsible for the survey data entry and preparation of data entry and computer edits programmes. Data entry was decentralized and manual editing, coding & data entry were done by responsible officers at district office at kachcheries in all districts.

District field staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks. They include District Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians for supervision and field Statistical Officers, who worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success.

Printing of the report was done at the Printing Division of the DCS, under the supervision of Mr. M.J.M Fernando, Statistician.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to all the respondents of the survey for their valuable cooperation.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2014 Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,531,768	7,676,876	8,854,892	2,803,119	13,728,649
Labour force in this age group	8,804,548	5,728,383	3,076,165	1,369,522	7,435,026
Labour force participation rate	53.3	74.6	34.7	48.9	54.2
Employed population	8,423,994	5,548,131	2,875,862	1,309,120	7,114,874
Employment rate	95.7	96.9	93.5	95.6	95.7
Unemployed population	380,554	180,252	200,303	60,402	320,153
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.1	6.5	4.4	4.3
Not in labour force	7,727,220	1,948,493	5,778,727	1,433,597	6,293,623

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,876,276	6,846,102	8,030,174	2,525,218	12,351,058
Labour force in this age group	8,551,593	5,556,489	2,995,105	1,330,521	7,221,073
Labour force participation rate	57.5	81.2	37.3	52.7	58.5
Employed population	8,225,339	5,412,548	2,812,791	1,277,686	6,947,653
Employment rate	96.2	97.4	93.9	96.0	96.2
Unemployed population	326,254	143,940	182,314	52,835	273,420
Unemployment rate	3.8	2.6	6.1	4.0	3.8
Not in labour force	6,324,682	1,289,613	5,035,069	1,194,697	5,129,985

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year								
	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²	2010 ²	2011 ³	2012 ³	2013 ³	2014 ³
Labour force participation rate									
By Gender									
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	53.0	52.6	53.8	53.3
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.7	75.0	74.0	75.0	74.9	74.6
Female	39.5	37.0	36.6	36.2	34.4	34.4	32.9	35.6	34.7
By residential sector									
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	53.0	52.6	53.8	53.3
Urban	50.5	50.0	50.8	48.4	46.8	47.8	48.4	47.8	48.9
Rural	58.1	56.3	55.7	54.9	54.4	53.8	53.5	55.0	54.2
Unemployment Rate									
By Gender									
Total	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3
Male	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1
Female	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.5
By selected age Group (Year)									
20 - 29	15.9	15.0	13.7	15.4	13.8	12.3	11.3	13.0	13.7
20 - 24	21.0	21.1	18.1	21.4	19.1	17.7	16.8	19.2	20.0
25 - 29	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.3	9.2	7.6	6.6	7.5	8.3
By selected educational level									
A/L & above									
Total	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.0	7.5	8.6	8.1
Male	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.8	5.4	4.5	5.7	5.3
Female	16.8	17.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	13.1	10.8	11.6	11.0
Employed population									
By Gender									
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	8,186,305	8,118,362	8,417,674	8,423,994
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	5,018,954	4,949,825	5,125,763	5,452,723	5,469,759	5,498,815	5,548,131
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,609,729	2,630,010	2,570,379	2,733,582	2,648,603	2,918,859	2,875,862
By industry (Percentage)									
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	8,186,305	8,118,362	8,417,674	8,423,994
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,474,446	2,459,824	2,512,546	2,699,244	2,513,673	2,504,310	2,399,629
%	32.0	31.2	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.0	31.0	29.8	28.5
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	2,002,805	1,904,722	1,864,538	1,976,711	2,117,286	2,202,159	2,229,810
%	26.7	26.6	26.3	25.1	24.2	24.1	26.1	26.2	26.5
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	3,151,432	3,215,289	3,319,059	3,510,350	3,487,403	3,711,204	3,794,554
%	41.3	42.2	41.3	42.4	43.1	42.9	43.0	44.1	45.0
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2
1 - 9	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.3
10 - 39	28.5	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.9	26.0	27.4	27.5
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.8	61.2	63.9	63.1	68.3	65.6	66.0

* Has a job but not at work during the reference week

¹ Excluding Northern & Eastern Provinces

² Excluding Northern Province

³ All Island

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

Indicator	Year								
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Labour force participation rate									
By Gender									
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	54.0	53.4	54.9	54.2
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.6	75.0	74.3	75.2	75.1	74.8
Female	39.5	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.3	36.1	34.4	37.5	36.3
By residential sector									
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	54.0	53.4	54.9	54.2
Urban	50.5	50.0	51.0	48.7	47.2	48.9	49.0	48.5	49.6
Rural	58.1	56.3	56.3	55.2	54.8	54.7	54.4	56.2	55.1
Unemployment Rate									
By Gender									
Total	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2
Male	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2
Female	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.2
By selected age Group (Year)									
20 – 29	15.9	15.0	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.8	10.8	13.0	13.6
20 – 24	21.0	21.1	17.8	21.0	18.9	17.5	16.0	19.5	20.3
25 – 29	11.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.1	7.0	6.4	7.4	8.0
By selected educational level									
A/L & above									
Total	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	8.4	7.0	8.2	7.8
Male	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.5	5.1	3.9	5.4	4.9
Female	16.8	17.5	14.4	15.1	15.6	12.1	10.2	11.1	10.7
Employed population									
By Gender									
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	7,419,172	7,324,838	7,611,407	7,589,103
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	4,650,504	4,596,392	4,764,384	4,847,637	4,860,983	4,876,169	4,922,146
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,506,974	2,521,329	2,461,037	2,571,535	2,463,855	2,735,238	2,666,956
By industry (Percentage)									
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	7,419,172	7,324,838	7,611,407	7,589,103
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,330,632	2,303,069	2,346,469	2,436,474	2,248,123	2,239,860	2,145,267
%	32.0	31.2	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.8	30.7	29.4	28.3
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	1,886,612	1,817,306	1,774,935	1,841,092	1,952,015	2,027,210	2,047,057
%	26.7	26.6	26.4	25.5	24.6	24.8	26.6	26.6	27.0
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	2,940,235	2,997,345	3,104,017	3,141,606	3,124,700	3,344,338	3,396,778
%	41.3	42.2	41.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.7	43.9	44.8
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.3
1 – 9	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.4
10 – 39	28.5	28.3	29.2	28.9	28.6	30.1	25.8	27.2	27.3
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.3	60.9	63.6	62.9	68.4	65.7	66.0

* Has a job but not at work during the reference week

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Chapter

1

Introduction

1.1 General Back ground

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment, and unemployment etc. were collected through the labour force and socio-economic surveys conducted at five year time intervals. But the government required the employment and unemployment data at very short intervals to monitor the progress of the employment generating policies of the country. Therefore, to cater the demand, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) designed a Labour Force Survey (LFS) on a quarterly basis to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in Sri Lanka on a continuous basis. This survey commenced from the first quarter 1990 with USAID technical assistance and is being continued by the DCS.

Since 1990, DCS was able to continue this survey quarterly, except in second quarter in 2001 due to heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing in 2001. Again, in 2005 due to Tsunami, LFS was not implemented on quarterly basis as scheduled. Because the staff of DCS were involved the activities of "Census of Tsunami", which was conducted in February 2005 to provide the information on impact of Tsunami. Also the sample frame, used for Household survey program had to be updated with the results of the "Listing operation" conducted in Tsunami affected districts. Hence in 2005 August LFS was conducted as a special survey at one point of time. Yet again in 4th quarter 2011 & 1st quarter 2012 the survey could not be conducted, due to the activities of Census of Population and Housing in 2011. However, except these conditions the DCS was able to continue the survey successfully since 1990. The information collected from LFS use to derive labour market indicators to monitor the current performance of the

economy and also they are used to evaluate government policies and programs, and hence, LFS plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

1.2 Coverage of the survey

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 Northern and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and 2005; the survey covered all 25 districts. Though it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in the next two consecutive years. Further completed schedules received from those districts were not sufficient enough to give reliable estimates. Therefore annual estimates of 2006 and 2007 did not include Northern and Eastern provinces. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011. From 2012 the survey covers all provinces of the country. However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing - 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012. In 2014, the survey covered whole country and conducted in all four quarters.

This report is based on an annual sample of 25,000 housing units, also provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force statistics as reported in the relevant reference period of each month of the year 2014. This survey covers persons living in housing units only and, it excludes the institutional population.

1.3 Field Work

The field work of the survey for the year 2014 was conducted from January to December. The census blocks prepared at 2012 population census were used as primary sampling units. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was conducted, at this survey.

The field staff of the DCS involved in survey data collection activities. These officers were trained before they were entrusted with the survey operations. A Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician attached to each District Secretariat is responsible for coordination and supervision activities.

1.4 Survey Schedule

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

In 2006, some significant improvements were made to LFS schedule to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for planning purposes.

The revision focused on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. and that had been using from first quarter 2006, till 4th quarter 2012.

In 2013, new questions were included to the survey schedule. These were to improve statistics on employment, employment on informal sector, secondary occupation, training received and on computer literacy.

1.5 New Concepts & Classification

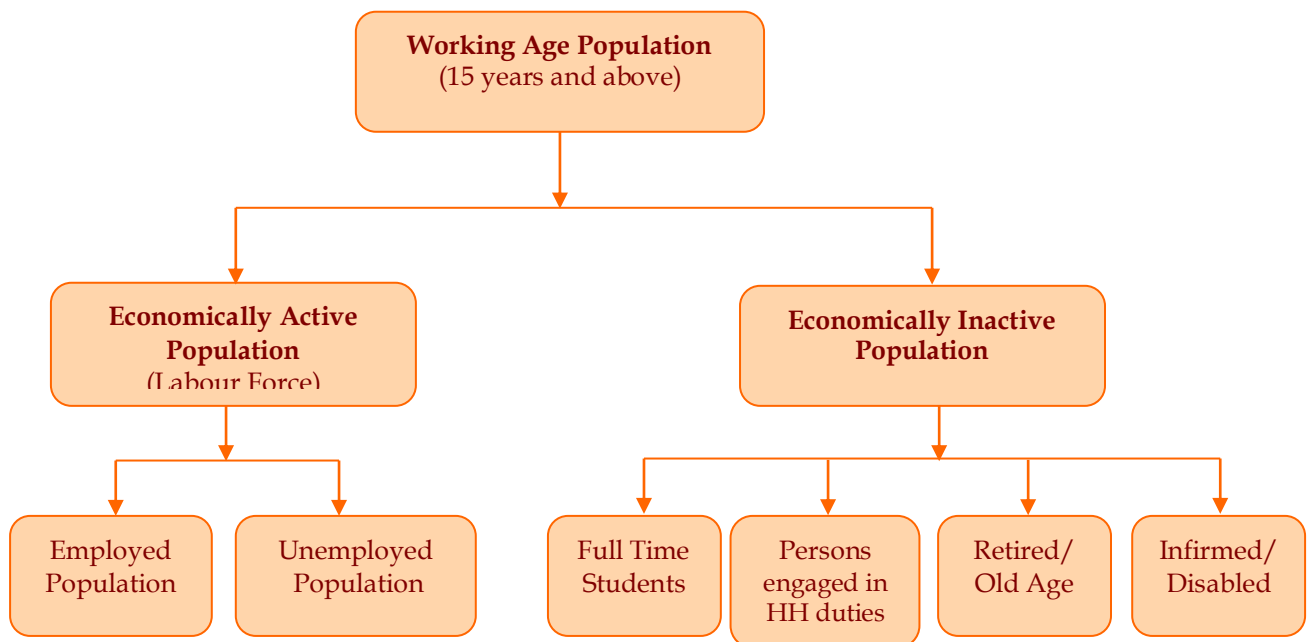
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons.

From 2013 onward, the survey uses Sri Lanka Standard Classification of Occupation - 2008 (SLSCO - 08) to classify occupations. This Classification is derived from the International Standard Classification of Occupation - 2008 (ISCO - 08). Also, the survey uses Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification Rev. 4 (SLSIC Rev.4) derived from the International Standard Industry Classification Rev.4 (ISIC Rev.4) for Industry classification.

1.6 Field Supervision

Regular field supervisions were carried out throughout the year to check the concepts and definitions are being used by the enumerator accurately.

Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population



¹ See the Attached Questionnaire

Chapter

2

Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 25,000 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The master sampling frame prepared for 2011 - Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the sample selection of LFS in 2014.

2.2 Sample size

At the beginning in 1990, the sample size was 2,000 housing units per quarter in areas other than North and East, and the sample size was increased to 4,000 housing units per quarter in 1996 and continued thereafter. In 1992 and 1997, an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. In 2004 again 20,000 housing units were selected for the survey. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 - 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006 to 2010. From 2011 onward annual sample of 25,000 housing units were selected.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2014, 2500 Primary sampling Units (PSU's) are allocated to each district and to each sector (Urban, Rural and Estate) by using the Neymann allocation method which considers the variance of unemployment rate as usually. The allocated sample for each district then equally distributed for 12 months. Table 2.1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2014.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2014.

Table 2.1

Sample allocation by district - 2014

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,000	Mullaitivu	360
Colombo	2,270	Kilinochchi	360
Gampaha	2,590	Batticaloa	860
Kalutara	1,250	Ampara	1,010
Kandy	2,150	Trincomalee	500
Matale	570	Kurunegala	2,100
Nuwara Eliya	590	Puttalam	680
Galle	1,300	Anuradhapura	670
Matara	1,200	Polonnaruwa	530
Hambantota	1,000	Badulla	890
Jaffna	600	Moneragala	460
Mannar	360	Ratnapura	1,180
Vavunia	360	Kegalle	1,160

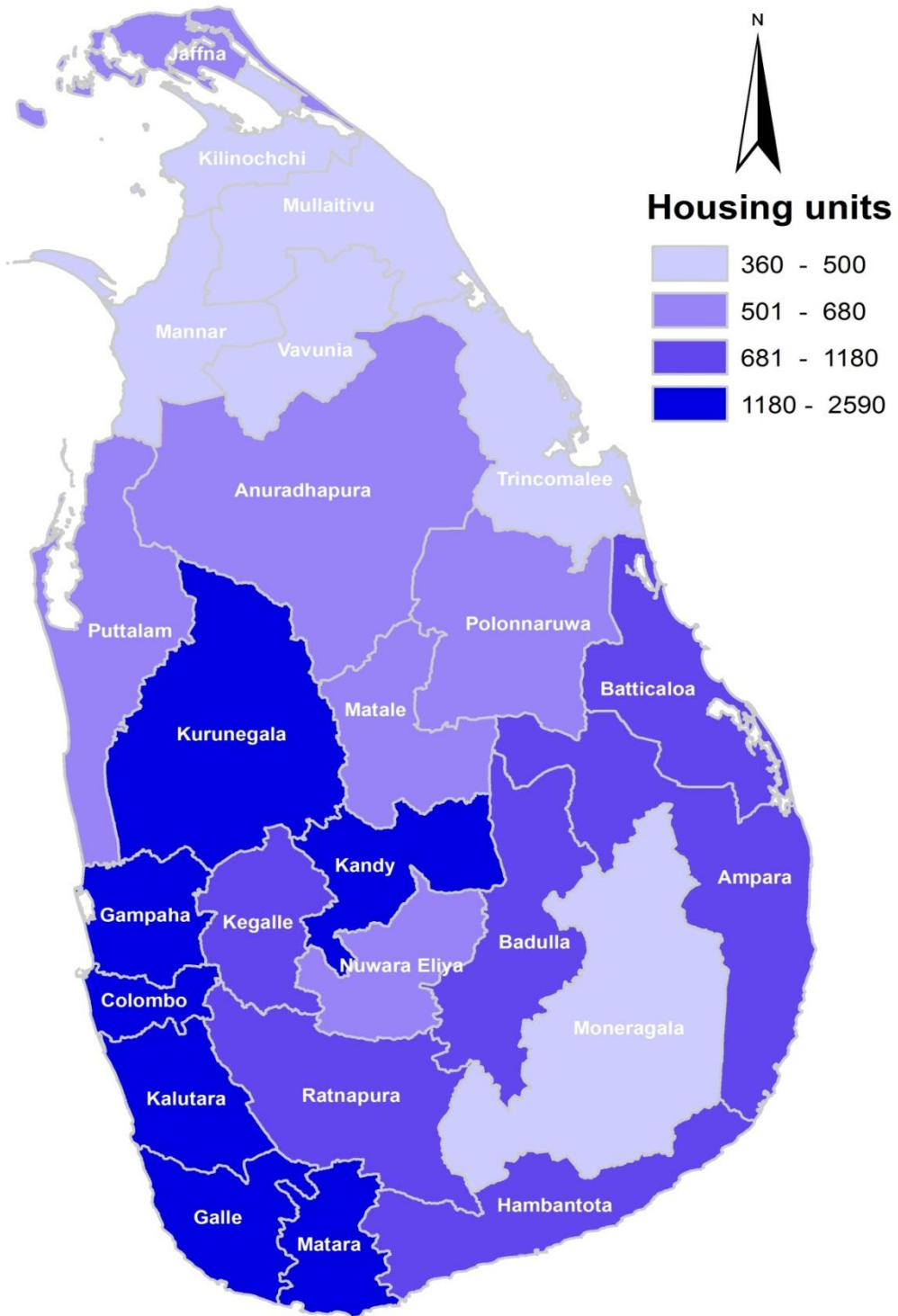
2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2011.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2500 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit, 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using systematic random sampling method.

Map 1 : Sample allocation by districts - 2014



2.6 Estimation procedure

Let \hat{X}_{jk} be the estimate of any given characteristic for j^{th} district for the k^{th} month.

This could be given by,

$$\hat{X}_{jk} = \frac{1}{m_{jk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{jk(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)} + \frac{1}{m_{jk(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{jk(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)} + \frac{1}{m_{jk(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{jk(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}$$

Where

$m_{jk(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the j^{th} district for the k^{th} survey month.

$P_{h(u)}$ = Selection probability of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$$P_{h(u)} = \frac{S_{jh(u)}}{\sum_{h=1}^{M_{jh(u)}} S_{jh(u)}}$$

$S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$M_{jh(u)}$ = Total number of census blocks in urban sector of the j^{th} district.

$N_{h(u)}$ = Total number of housing units listed in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$n_{h(u)}$ = Number of housing units selected from the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the i^{th} sample household in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$m_{jk(r)}$, $P_{h(r)}$, $S_{jh(r)}$, $M_{jh(r)}$, $N_{h(r)}$, $n_{h(r)}$ and $X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and

$m_{jk(e)}$, $P_{h(e)}$, $S_{jh(e)}$, $M_{jh(e)}$, $N_{h(e)}$, $n_{h(e)}$ and $X_{hi(e)}$ are corresponding terms for the estate sector.

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the country for month k ,

$$\hat{X}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{25} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{—————} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the j^{th} district, based on all 12 rounds.

$$\hat{X}_j = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{—————} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

The total estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the urban sector for the country, based on all 12 rounds.

$$\hat{X}_u = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{17} \hat{X}_{jk(u)} \quad \text{---} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Where

$$\hat{X}_{jk(u)} = \frac{1}{m_{jk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{jk(u)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)}$$

\hat{X}_r \hat{X}_e Similarly and Rural and Estate sector estimates for the country can be obtained.

2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result code recorded under control data section of the schedule. Based on the final result codes the households were grouped into the following categories, which were used as a basis for adjusting for the unit non-response.

Category and description	Result code
1. Schedule completed	1
2. Housing unit demolished or vacant	3
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,4,5,6,7

Category 1 and 2

These were considered as fully accounted for as a schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment was necessary.

Category 3

This is incomplete therefore, a non-response adjustment was made for this category. The assumption made here for the adjustment of non-response was the proportion of households in category 3 is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in category 1. This assumption is applied on a block-by-block basis separately for urban, rural and estate sectors. The block weight before adjusting for unit non-response was

$$W'_h = \frac{1}{m_{jk}} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}} \frac{1}{P_h} \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

Where, N_h = Total number of housing units listed in block h.

n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_h = W'_h \left(\frac{n_{h1} - n_{h2}}{n_{h1}} \right)$$

Where, n_{h1} = Number of sample households in category 1.

n_{h2} = Number of sample households in category 2.

n_{h1} = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

Chapter

3

Economically Active/
Inactive Population

Labour force or synonymously currently economically active population is one of the most widely used measures of the labour market. It measures employment and unemployment situation of the economy and the current employment characteristics of the population.

Working Age Population: All persons of age 15 years and above are considered to be in the working age population (from year 2013 onward).

Economically Active Population: All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey are referred to as economically active (the reference period is "previous one week" for currently economically active population).

Economically Inactive Population: All persons who neither worked nor available/looking for work during the reference period.

Labour Force: The labour force is composed of currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.

HIGHLIGHTS

Estimated Household
Population (15 year & over)

Sri Lanka	16,531,768
Male	7,676,876
Female	8,854,892

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,804,548
Male	5,728,383
Female	3,076,165

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	53.3
Male	74.6
Female	34.7

3.1 Economically Active Population

The “economically active population” is defined broadly as comprising of all persons above a specific age (15 years and above) of either gender who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time (reference period). The currently economically active population or the ‘labour force’ is usually recognized as the sum of ‘employed’ and ‘unemployed’ population.

3.2 Distribution of Economically Active Population

In 2014, estimated economically active population is around 8.8 million, and of that about 65.1 percent is male, which is 5.7 million (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2014

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,804,548	100.0	7,727,220	100.0
Male	5,728,383	65.1	1,948,493	25.2
Female	3,076,165	34.9	5,778,727	74.8

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (74.8%). Which is about 5.8 million persons.

Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2014

Sector		Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
Total	No.	8,804,548	5,728,383	3,076,165
	%	100.0	65.1	34.9
Urban	No.	1,369,522	931,240	438,281
	%	100.0	68.0	32.0
Rural	No.	7,097,395	4,608,659	2,488,736
	%	100.0	64.9	35.1
Estate	No.	337,631	188,483	149,148
	%	100.0	55.8	44.2

Distribution of economically active population by sectors are given by Table 3.2. According to the Table 3.2, among urban sector 68.0 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for rural sector is 64.9 percent. Also percentage of economically active female population in urban and rural sectors are reported as 32.0 percent and 35.1

percent respectively and in estate sector, this percentage is highest (44.2%) for female.

Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2014

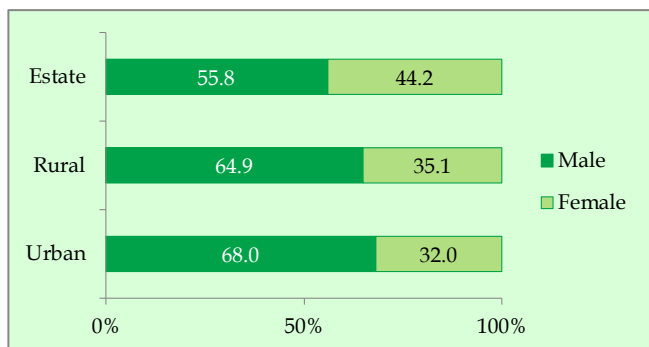


Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by Economic position and gender - 2014

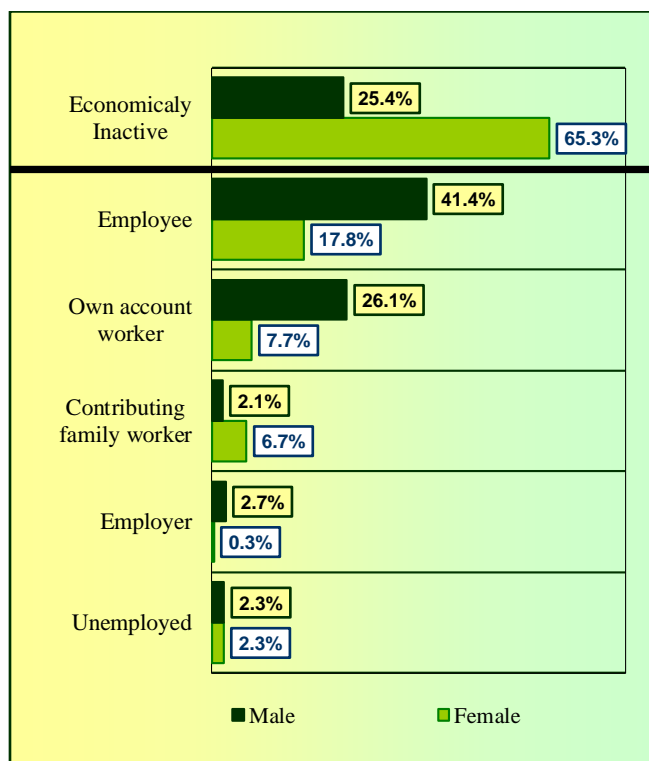


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic positions. Considering the economic positions by gender, majority of female population are in economically inactive group (65.3%) while majority of male population are in employee group (41.4%). The Figure 3.2 also reveals that separately, among both male and female working age populations 2.3% are unemployed.

Table
3.3

Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2014

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	65.1	34.9
Colombo	100.0	66.5	33.5
Gampaha	100.0	68.4	31.6
Kalutara	100.0	66.0	34.0
Kandy	100.0	63.3	36.7
Matale	100.0	65.7	34.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	55.9	44.1
Galle	100.0	63.9	36.1
Matara	100.0	62.5	37.5
Hambantota	100.0	65.8	34.2
Jaffna	100.0	69.3	30.7
Mannar	100.0	82.5	17.5
Vavunia	100.0	67.2	32.8
Mullativu	100.0	72.0	28.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	78.3	21.7
Batticaloa	100.0	75.1	24.9
Ampara	100.0	74.6	25.4
Trincomalee	100.0	76.0	24.0
Kurunegala	100.0	60.8	39.2
Puttalam	100.0	67.2	32.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	60.6	39.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	67.9	32.1
Badulla	100.0	59.6	40.4
Moneragala	100.0	61.8	38.2
Ratnapura	100.0	63.8	36.2
Kegalle	100.0	65.0	35.0

According to the Table 3.3, it is clear that the districts Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala where agriculture is predominant show higher percentages (above 39%) of economically active female population compared to those in other districts. The lowest percentage (17.5%) of economically active female population is reported from Mannar district.

3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

This is defined as the percentage of the current “economically active population” or the “labour force” to the total working age population. Following table 3.4 shows the distribution of labour force participation rates by age groups, gender and by sectors.

Table
3.4

Labour Force participation rates by age groups, gender and sector - 2014

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53.3	74.6	34.7
15 - 19	15.3	20.7	9.8
20 - 24	52.9	70.4	37.7
25 - 29	63.9	92.5	41.5
30 - 39	68.0	96.3	43.6
40 +	53.4	75.7	34.3
Urban	48.9	70.5	29.6
15 - 19	14.0	18.0	9.5
20 - 24	51.8	65.7	37.0
25 - 29	64.1	92.6	42.1
30 - 39	65.1	95.5	38.7
40 +	46.8	70.8	26.5
Rural	53.8	75.5	35.1
15 - 19	15.1	20.9	9.5
20 - 24	52.9	71.5	37.5
25 - 29	63.0	92.3	40.2
30 - 39	67.7	96.4	43.0
40 +	54.7	77.0	35.5
Estate	63.1	75.2	52.4
15 - 19	26.1	31.9	20.6
20 - 24	58.4	76.3	44.8
25 - 29	79.7	94.3	66.3
30 - 39	88.8	96.6	80.7
40 +	56.4	69.4	45.7
Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups			
	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	53.3	74.6	34.7
15 - 24	32.8	42.8	23.3
25 - 34	65.4	94.4	41.6
35 - 54	69.8	95.0	47.6
55 - 64	51.8	75.5	31.1
65 +	20.8	34.5	9.9
15 - 64	58.0	80.1	38.5
25 - 54	68.3	94.8	45.5

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) of Sri Lanka is 53.3 percent. Corresponding figures for male and female are 74.6 and 34.7 percent.

Comparing the LFPR among age groups it is seen that the LFPR increases up to the age group 30-39 and decrease thereafter. The highest LFPR is reported from the age group 30-39.

ILO recommended standardized age groups are also shown in Table 3.4. These provide more information for international comparison and provide labour market behavior of different categories of populations. The prime working age (age 25-54) participation rates 68.3 percent for Sri Lanka.

Sector level LFPR's show that estate sector female labour force participation rates are much higher compared to the rates in other two sectors urban and rural.

Figure 3.3 Labour Force participation rates by gender and age group - 2014

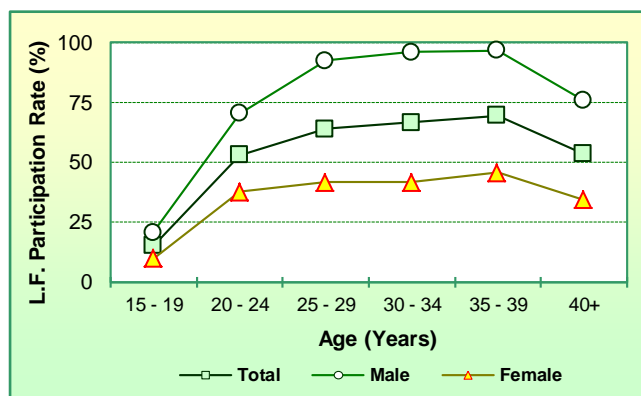
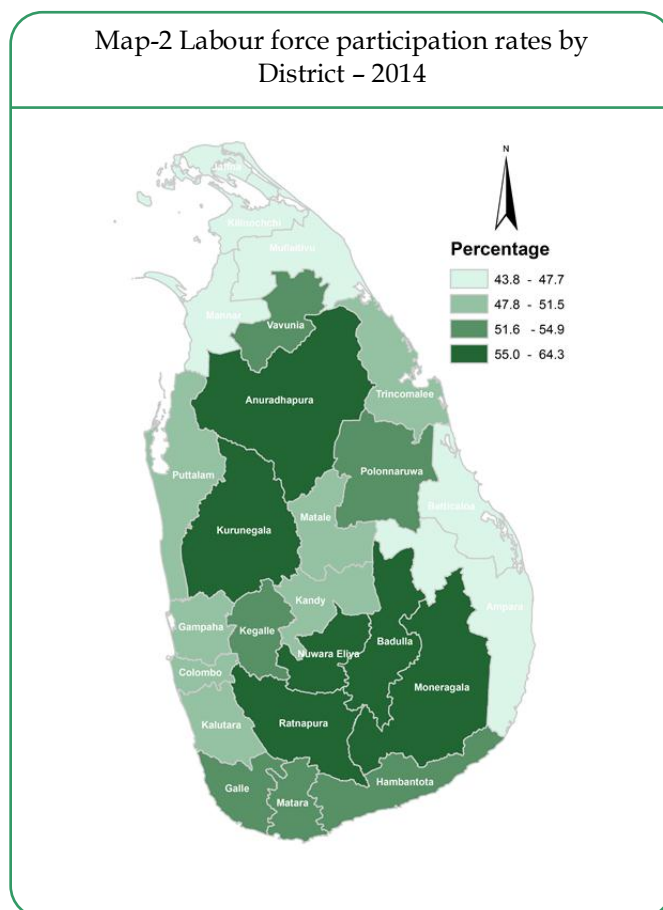


Table 3.5 Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2014

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	53.3	74.6	34.7
Colombo	50.9	71.8	32.2
Gampaha	50.5	73.5	30.1
Kalutara	50.4	71.6	32.0
Kandy	49.5	70.0	32.9
Matale	51.3	74.0	32.3
Nuwara Eliya	64.3	78.5	52.2
Galle	53.2	71.9	36.5
Matara	54.1	72.6	37.9
Hambantota	54.9	76.6	35.5
Jaffna	44.5	67.5	25.1
Mannar	44.0	73.4	15.3
Vavunia	53.0	77.0	32.4
Mullativu	47.7	71.8	25.6
Kilinochchi	45.8	72.5	19.7
Batticaloa	43.8	72.5	20.0
Ampara	46.6	76.7	21.7
Trincomalee	49.6	78.6	22.9
Kurunegala	57.8	78.1	41.2
Puttalam	51.5	76.7	30.8
Anuradhapura	62.3	81.4	45.7
Polonnaruwa	53.3	78.4	31.8
Badulla	58.9	76.9	43.8
Moneragala	63.7	81.8	46.9
Ratnapura	58.1	77.2	40.4
Kegalle	54.4	75.3	36.0

Female participation is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Results further reveal that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Also in Sri Lanka out of 25 administrative districts 17 districts report LFPR above 50 percent. Except in Jaffna district all other 24 districts report male LFPR above 70 percent. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

Map-2 Labour force participation rates by District - 2014



Labour force participation rates by districts are given in Table 3.5. The higher LFPR are reported from districts Nuwara Eliya (64.3%), Monaragala (63.7%) and Anuradhapura (62.3%) respectively.

Also the female labour force participation rates are higher for the same districts, Nuwara Eliya (52.2%), Monaragala (46.9%) and Anuradhapura (45.7%). These provide evidence that, more female participation leads to high overall LF participation.

Figure 3.4

Annual labour force participation rates 2006 - 2014 (Age 15 & over) (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



In Figure 3.4 same survey domain (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces) is kept for the purpose of comparison.

3.4 Economically Inactive Population

The persons mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, 7.7 million (46.7%) persons of working age population were in the economically inactive group, comprising around 25.2 percent of males and 74.8 percent of females.

Table 3.6

Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2014

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,727,220	100.0	1,948,493	25.2	5,778,727	74.8
Urban	1,433,597	100.0	390,253	27.2	1,043,344	72.8
Rural	6,096,218	100.0	1,496,182	24.5	4,600,036	75.5
Estate	197,405	100.0	62,058	31.4	135,346	68.6

Table 3.6 & Figure 3.5 show that, the number of inactive females is higher than that of males in general and in all sectors.

Figure 3.5

Economically inactive population by gender - 2014

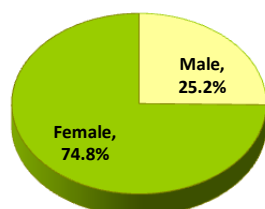


Table 3.7 indicates the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7

Economically inactive population by level of education - 2014

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	20.3	20.3	20.3
Grade 6 - 10	45.4	42.5	46.4
G.C.E.(O/L)	21.4	24.4	20.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	12.9	12.8	12.9

The highest percentage of economically inactive population is reported from the group with level of education grade 6 - 10 for both sexes, while the lowest reported from the group G.C.E. (A/L) & above.

Table 3.8

Economically inactive population by age group and gender - 2014

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	18.2	33.8	12.9
20 - 24	8.8	10.1	8.3
25 - 29	6.5	2.4	7.9
30 - 34	7.2	1.6	9.1
35 - 39	6.1	1.3	7.7
40 - 44	5.3	1.3	6.7
45 - 49	5.4	1.8	6.6
50 - 54	6.2	2.7	7.4
55 - 59	6.7	4.9	7.3
60 - 64	8.1	9.1	7.8
65+	21.5	31.1	18.2

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of economically inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that economically inactive males as well as females are highly concentrated in young (15 - 19) and older (65+) age groups. While percentage of inactive males are very low in middle age group.

Figure 3.6 Economically active and inactive population by age group -2014

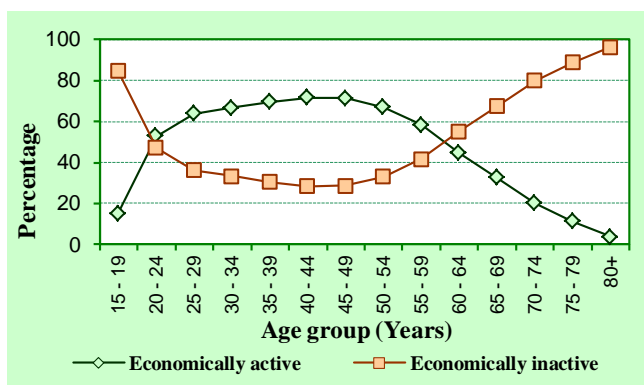


Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 25 to 60 are more economically active. Also results reveal that even at older ages (age 70 and above) some are economically active.

3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population

Table 3.9 Reasons for being economically inactive by gender - 2014

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	19.9	37.9	13.8
Engaged in housework	48.7	6.8	62.8
Retired/Old age	20.8	34.8	16.1
Physically illness/Disabled	6.6	13.3	4.3
Other	4.0	7.2	2.9

The main reason reported for the majority among female (62.8%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 6.8 percent for male. The highest percentage of reason for inactivity among male, (37.9 %) is reported as engaged in studies while that for female is 13.8 percent. Figure 3.7 clearly show this distribution.

Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender - 2014

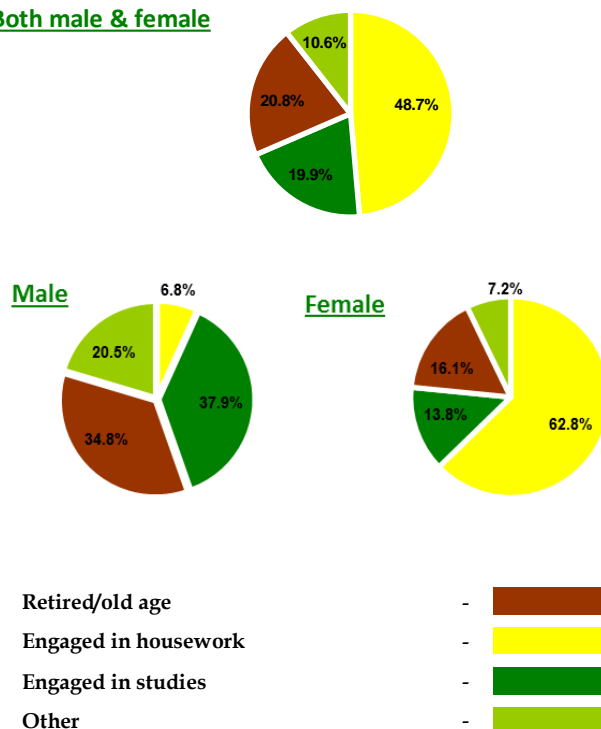
Reason for Inactive	Age Group			
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 54	55 & over
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	83.9	22.6	0.9	0.1
Engaged in housework	4.8	16.3	19.2	6.0
Retired/Old age	..	..	13.6	75.2
Physically illness/Disabled	2.1	27.7	48.7	17.4
Other	9.3	33.5	17.5	1.3
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	60.9	3.8	0.6	0.4
Engaged in housework	31.2	89.3	92.2	44.4
Retired/Old age	..	..	1.7	46.6
Physically illness/Disabled	1.4	1.8	3.8	7.9
Other	6.5	5.0	1.7	0.7

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Reported reasons are different for male and female and even for age groups. While the main reason for female is engage in housework, for male it is education.

Figure 3.7 Reasons of being economically inactive - 2014

Both male & female



3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Economically inactive rate for the country is the proportion of the economically inactive population to the total working age population. It is 46.7 percent for the year 2014.

Table 3.11 Distribution of Economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2014

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	46.7	25.4	65.3
15 - 24	67.2	57.2	76.7
25 - 34	34.6	5.6	58.4
35 - 54	30.2	5.0	52.4
55 - 64	48.2	24.5	68.9
65 +	79.2	65.5	90.1
15 - 64	42.0	19.9	61.5
25 - 54	31.7	5.2	54.5

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 – 54) is about 32 percent and it is 5.2 percent for male and 54.5 percent for female. Youth (15 – 24) economically inactive rate is 67.2 percent and it is about 77 percent for female and about 57 percent for male. Economically inactive rates are always higher for female in all age group (Table 3.11).

3.7 Potential Labour Force ¹

Potential labour force is a new criterion identified in order to capture situations of inadequate absorption of labour, beyond those captured by unemployment (ILO, 2013).

The draft 19th ICLS resolution introduced a definition of *potential labour force*. It is proposed that the definition cover persons who have indicated some interest in employment, distinguishing three mutually exclusive groups:

(a) *Unavailable jobseekers*, referring to persons without employment who are seeking employment but are not available;

(b) *Available potential jobseekers*, referring to persons without employment who are not seeking employment but are available; and

(c) *Willing potential jobseekers*, comprising persons without employment who are neither seeking nor available for employment but who want to be employed.

However, for Sri Lanka it is not possible to provide information for above three groups a, b, and c separately but it is possible to estimate the number of persons who are in inactive group showing some interest in finding a job. This considers the inactive persons who declared that they want a job. Within the total potential labour force there can be persons,

- Who put pressure on the labour market (by actively seeking employment) but who, because they are not immediately available, are excluded from unemployment.
- Who are not seeking due to indefinite lay-off or discouragement, and it also comprises persons facing a variety of obstacles to seeking employment, including personal and family-related factors in addition to the socio-economic context.
- Who imply that the expression of interest in the labour market is generally in the form of an expressed desire for employment.

Table 3.12 Potential labour force by year and gender

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
2014			
Number	243,401	84,351	159,050
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.1	4.3	2.8
2013			
Number	341,898	114,534	227,365
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	4.5	6.0	4.0
2012			
Number	206,819	71,352	135,468
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.2	2.5	2.0

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2014 about 0.24 million are in potential labour force. That is about 3.1 percent of inactive population show some interest in getting an employment.

¹ ILO. (2013). *Report II, Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*. Geneva: international labour office.

Chapter

4

Employment

Employment data plays an important role as a viable social indicator of understanding the economy of the country. Furthermore, statistics on employment identify the number of people, who are employed, the sorts of work they do, their qualifications towards the job and their working patterns.

Availability of accurate employment statistics is vital for the policy makers to implement job creation policies and programmes properly.

Employed

During the reference period, persons, who worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers are said to be employed. This also includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period

Reference Period: Previous week of the survey week

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,804,548
Male	5,728,383
Female	3,076,165

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,423,994
Male	5,548,131
Female	2,875,862

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	95.7
Male	96.9
Female	93.5

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.4 million persons are being employed during the year 2014. Out of these employed persons, about 5.5 million (65.9%) are males and 2.9 million (34.1%) are females.

Figure 4.1 shows the employment distribution by industry sector from year 2006 to 2014. Agriculture and service sectors show opposite directions, and service sector shows a steady increase. The industry sector shows some small fluctuations but stagnant around 26 over the period.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of employment from 2006 - 2014. Comparisons can be done only for the estimates with a same survey coverage. From 2011 all districts are included hence can be compared. From 2011 till 2014 the share of agriculture employment show a decrease of 4.5 percentage points, while the employment shares of other two sectors industry and services show increases of 2.4 and 2.1 percentage points respectively.

Figure 4.1

Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2014 (Excluding Northern & Eastern province)

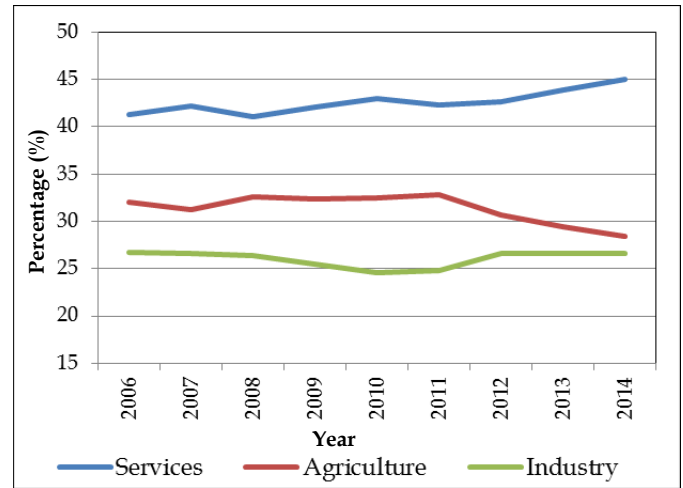


Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2014

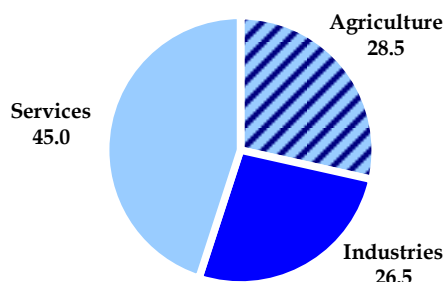
Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2006 ¹	7,084,346	100.0	2,269,752	32.0	1,887,984	26.7	2,926,609	41.3
2007 ¹	7,026,733	100.0	2,192,739	31.2	1,870,971	26.6	2,963,022	42.2
2008 ¹	7,157,478	100.0	2,330,632	32.6	1,886,612	26.4	2,940,235	41.1
2009 ¹	7,117,721	100.0	2,303,069	32.4	1,817,306	25.5	2,997,345	42.1
2010 ¹	7,225,421	100.0	2,346,469	32.5	1,774,935	24.6	3,104,017	43.0
2011 ¹	7,419,172	100.0	2,436,474	32.8	1,841,092	24.8	3,141,606	42.3
2012 ¹	7,324,838	100.0	2,248,123	30.7	1,952,015	26.6	3,124,700	42.7
2013 ¹	7,611,407	100.0	2,239,860	29.4	2,027,210	26.6	3,344,338	43.9
2014 ¹	8,071,126	100.0	2,290,367	28.4	2,149,674	26.6	3,631,085	45.0
2008 ²	7,628,683	100.0	2,474,446	32.4	2,002,805	26.3	3,151,432	41.3
2009 ²	7,579,835	100.0	2,459,824	32.5	1,904,722	25.1	3,215,289	42.4
2010 ²	7,696,142	100.0	2,512,546	32.6	1,864,538	24.2	3,319,059	43.1
2011 ²	8,186,305	100.0	2,699,244	33.0	1,976,711	24.1	3,510,350	42.9
2012 ²	7,791,831	100.0	2,412,066	31.0	2,042,262	26.2	3,337,503	42.8
2013 ²	8,070,542	100.0	2,390,884	29.6	2,125,376	26.3	3,554,282	44.0
2014 ²	8,071,126	100.0	2,290,367	28.4	2,149,674	26.6	3,631,085	45.0
2011 ³	8,186,305	100.0	2,699,244	33.0	1,976,711	24.1	3,510,350	42.9
2012 ³	8,118,362	100.0	2,513,673	31.0	2,117,286	26.1	3,487,403	43.0
2013 ³	8,417,674	100.0	2,504,310	29.8	2,202,159	26.2	3,711,204	44.1
2014 ³	8,423,994	100.0	2,399,629	28.5	2,229,810	26.5	3,794,554	45.0

¹Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces,

²Excluding Northern provinces

³All Districts are included

Figure 4.2 Employed population by major industry group - 2014



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported under 'Services' sector (45.0%), whereas the lowest is from 'Industries' sector (26.5%). Also the estimated share of Agriculture sector employment is 28.5 percent.

Table 4.2 Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2014

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	28.5	26.5	45.0
Colombo	100.0	1.6	30.3	68.2
Gampaha	100.0	5.7	36.1	58.3
Kalutara	100.0	14.7	30.9	54.4
Kandy	100.0	23.0	26.6	50.5
Matale	100.0	37.9	24.1	38.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	54.3	20.9	24.8
Galle	100.0	32.6	28.3	39.1
Matara	100.0	36.5	23.9	39.6
Hambantota	100.0	39.3	26.7	34.0
Jaffna	100.0	25.8	23.9	50.3
Mannar	100.0	39.1	11.2	49.7
Vavunia	100.0	33.8	24.4	41.7
Mullativu	100.0	44.6	22.2	33.1
Kilinochchi	100.0	38.8	22.5	38.7
Batticaloa	100.0	25.8	28.2	46.1
Ampara	100.0	33.3	18.8	47.8
Trincomalee	100.0	30.5	16.2	53.3
Kurunegala	100.0	35.0	26.6	38.4
Puttalam	100.0	23.6	32.1	44.3
Anuradhapura	100.0	55.0	13.7	31.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	43.0	18.6	38.4
Badulla	100.0	63.3	9.9	26.7
Moneragala	100.0	56.9	13.0	30.1
Ratnapura	100.0	41.0	29.1	29.9
Kegalle	100.0	21.3	35.5	43.2

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for each district. The data show some significant variation in the share of agriculture employment among districts. It distributes from 1.6 percent in Colombo district to 63.3 percent in Badulla district. Badulla, Monaragala, Anuradhapura and Nuwara Eliya districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (68.2), followed by Gampaha (58.3%), Kalutara (54.4%) and Trincomalee (53.3%). Moreover, as the survey reported wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, transport, storage, communication, public administration & defense; compulsory social security are major categories in service sector.

Gampaha district (36.1%) shows the highest share of employment in industry sector, and Kegalle district (35.5%) is the 2nd highest.

Figure 4.3 Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province - 2014

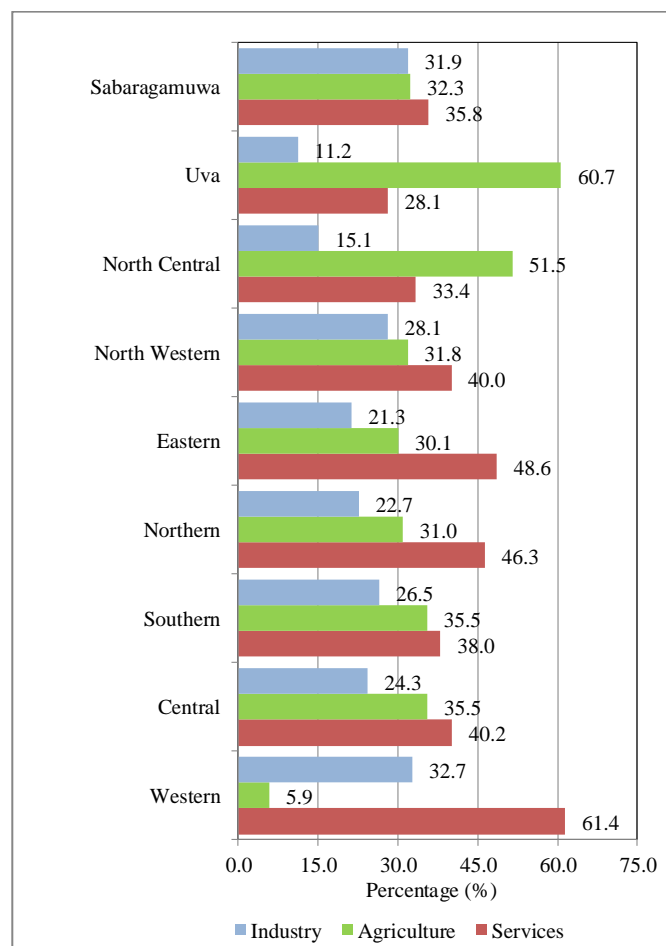


Figure 4.3 illustrates provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by Status

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district-2014

District	Employee	Employer	Own account worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	56.4	2.8	31.9	8.9
Colombo	68.6	4.2	23.4	3.8
Gampaha	69.2	4.1	22.5	4.1
Kalutara	66.2	3.3	25.4	5.1
Kandy	59.7	3.5	28.7	8.2
Matale	45.0	1.7	38.7	14.7
Nuwara Eliya	61.6	0.6	28.0	9.8
Galle	61.8	3.4	27.9	6.9
Matara	56.3	4.1	30.4	9.3
Hambantota	42.1	1.5	46.0	10.4
Jaffna	63.1	3.4	30.5	3.1
Mannar	56.7	2.5	39.5	1.3
Vavunia	56.9	2.3	37.3	3.5
Mullativu	62.1	0.8	33.8	3.3
Kilinochchi	56.1	1.3	40.5	2.1
Batticaloa	62.2	2.1	34.1	1.6
Ampara	53.9	2.0	39.4	4.7
Trincomalee	58.5	0.9	38.7	1.9
Kurunegala	49.3	2.6	36.1	12.0
Puttalam	53.1	4.2	35.3	7.4
Anuradhapura	32.9	0.3	42.1	24.6
Polonnaruwa	39.7	1.0	47.4	12.0
Badulla	40.9	0.4	37.5	21.2
Monaragala	31.1	1.2	44.7	23.0
Ratnapura	52.1	2.7	35.5	9.8
Kegalle	60.5	2.2	31.4	5.9

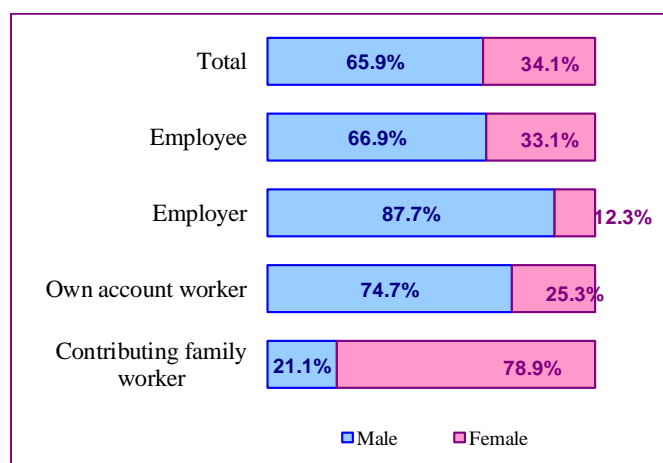
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by employment status at the district level.

The employment by status of employment has two vital categories; wage and salaried workers (employees) and the self-employed. Self-employed is further categorized in to employers, Own Account Workers and contributions family workers. Status of employment describes the working behavior and conditions of work.

Such as high proportion of self-employed is an indication of large agriculture sector, while high proportion of employees is an indication of economic development.

Figure 4.4 Employment status by gender - 2014

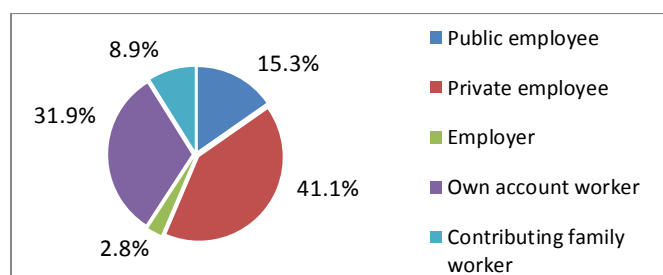


Contributing family workers are counted when a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and he/she engages in the activity without any payment. As clearly seen in Figure 4.4 this is common among female.

Table 4.4 Employed population by employment status and by gender- 2014

Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	5,548,131	100.0	2,875,862	100.0
Employee	4,754,696	56.4	3,180,385	57.3	1,574,311	54.7
Public	1,292,835	15.3	721,898	13.0	570,937	19.9
Private	3,461,860	41.1	2,458,487	44.3	1,003,373	34.9
Employer	232,680	2.8	204,056	3.7	28,623	1.0
Own account worker	2,685,403	31.9	2,005,035	36.1	680,369	23.7
Contributing family worker	751,215	8.9	158,655	2.9	592,560	20.6

Figure 4.5 Employed population by employment status- 2014



As given in Table 4.4 the estimated total public sector employment is about 1.29 million. Among the employed female, the percentage of paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is 19.9% percent, and among male employed this is 13% percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 8.9 percent, and it is 20.6 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (2.9%) in same category.

According to the Figure 4.7, there is an increasing trend in the share of employed persons with G.C.E. (O/L), G.C.E. (A/L)/HNCE & above education levels, oppose to the group for grade 5 & below level of education over the years. Survey results indicate an increasing trend in level of education of the employed population of the country.

4.4 Employment by Occupation

Table 4.5 Employed population by occupation & gender - 2014

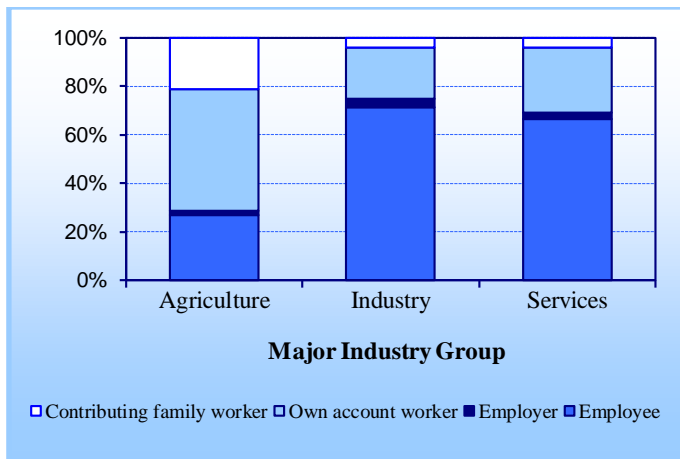
Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.1
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.5	5.2	3.3	24.8
Professionals	6.4	3.5	12.0	64.3
Technical & Associate Professionals	5.9	6.0	5.8	33.1
Clerks and Clerical support workers	4.3	3.1	6.5	52.1
Services and Sales workers	11.8	12.5	10.4	30.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	20.2	19.9	20.8	35.2
Craft and Related Trades workers	17.2	17.5	16.6	32.9
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.3	11.1	3.0	12.2
Elementary occupations	20.9	20.6	21.5	35.1
Armed Forces Occupations	0.4	..	..	..

.. Counts are not enough to give reliable estimates.

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 4.5 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational categories.

Table 4.5 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment within each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 34.1 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 64.3 percent. This group generally consist with teachers, nurses, doctorsetc.

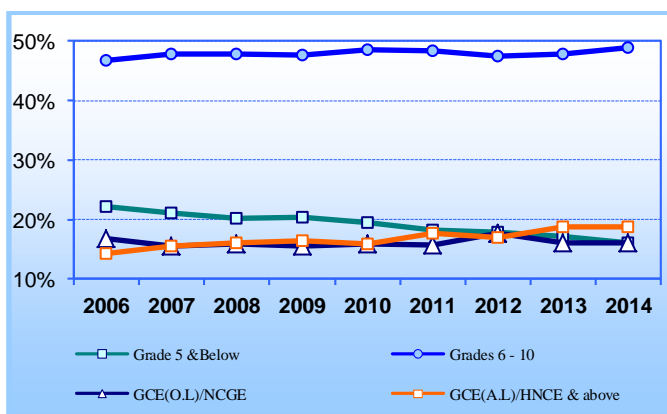
Figure 4.6 Employed population by major industry group and employment status -2014



The Figure 4.6 shows the distribution of employment by industry & by employment status. Agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and contributing family workers can be observed, compared to industry & service sectors. The survey covers only the household populations, hence the occupations of the institutional population specially Armed forces do not represent fully in these categories.

4.3 Employment by Level of Education

Figure 4.7 Employed population by level of education (2006 - 2014)



4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income

Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and daily wage/salary earners paid employees and also collects gross monthly income of employers and own account workers.

Table 4.6 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2014

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	24,346	29,642	22,723	14,637	16,685	14,398
Median	20,000	23,000	20,000	14,000	16,000	13,640

Table 4.6-1 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2014

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	29,642	23,030	14,906	16,685	14,639	12,694
Median	23,000	20,000	13,850	16,000	4,000	11,780

Table 4.7 Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and employers) - 2014

Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	28,967	18,486	13,008
Median	20,000	14,000	10,000
Employer			
Mean	57,860	51,877	57,738
Median	40,000	30,000	70,000
Own Account Worker			
Mean	23,833	15,959	12,278
Median	20,000	12,000	10,000

The estimated mean and median values for monthly wages/salaries and self-reported individual income for employers and own account workers by sector are depicted in Table 4.6, Table 4.6-1, Table 4.7 & Table 4.7-1.

Table 4.7-1

Mean & median monthly income by sector (Own Account Worker & Employers)

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2014	Mean	28,967	18,486	13,008
	Median	20,000	14,000	10,000
2013	Mean	31,820	15,803	11,887
	Median	20,000	10,000	10,000

Estimated results further reveal existing wage gaps between sectors and between employment statuses.

Table 4.8

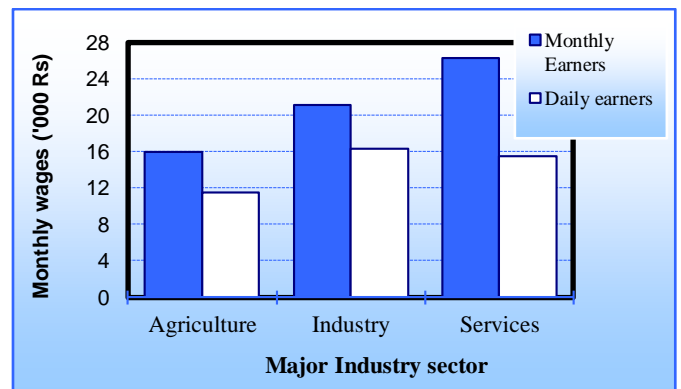
Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2014

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	15,911	21,064	26,229
Median	14,280	17,250	23,400
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	11,532	16,304	15,489
Median	10,500	15,500	15,000

The Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8 show mean and median wages/salaries estimated separately for main industry and sectors.

Figure 4.8

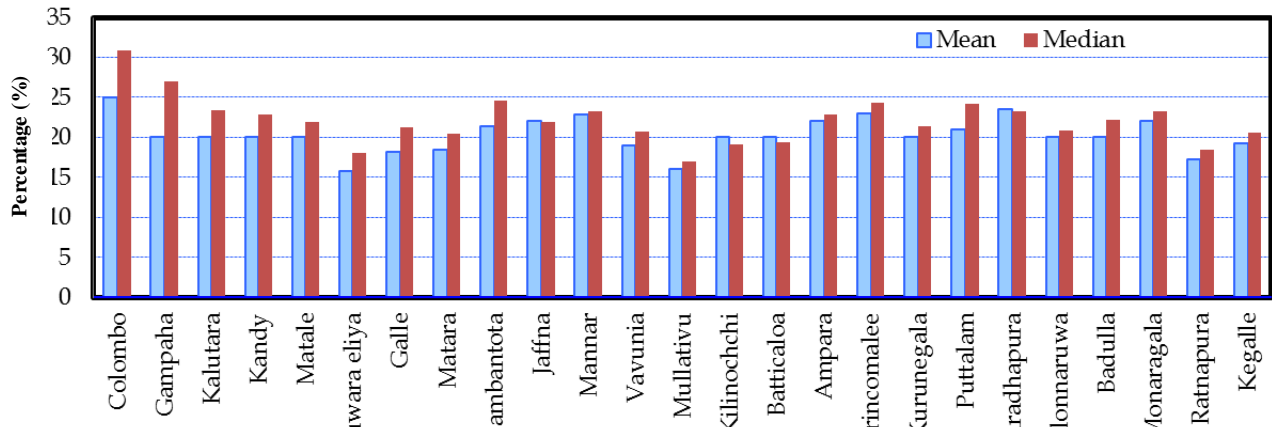
Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2014



Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than as that for other two sectors. It can also be seen that, there are considerable differences between the average gross salaries among the three major industry groups, when daily wage earners are considered.

Distribution of the mean values of gross salary of the monthly salary earners by district reveals some interesting features (Figure 4.9). Considering the monthly paid employees, Colombo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Gampaha district.

Figure 4.9 Mean & Median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2014



4.6 Employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of country’s working-age population that is employed. It provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. On the other hand employment-to-population ratio helps to comprehend and compare labour markets in different countries.

Table 4.9 Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2014

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	51.0	72.3	32.5
Urban	46.7	68.1	27.6
Rural	51.4	73.1	32.8
Estate	61.5	73.6	50.9

Table 4.9 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 51 percent. In the estate sector it is higher compared to the other two sectors. Also the same sector shows the highest ratio for female while the lowest is reported from urban sector.

Table 4.10 Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender - 2014

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	51.0	72.3	32.5
Youth (15 – 24)	26.1	35.9	16.9
Adult (25 & over)	56.7	81.1	35.9
Prime age (25 – 54)	66.5	93.2	43.6

Results further shows that each one out of two persons in working age population is contributing to the production of goods and services of the country (51.0%). This ratio is 32.5 percent for female while 72.3 percent for male (Table 4.9). One of the reasons for fewer ratios among female might be that in Sri Lanka still women are often the primary child caretakers and they are responsible for various tasks at home, which can prevent them from obtaining/seeking a job. As given in Table 4.10 the employment to population ratio by age groups show significant differences.

Chapter

5

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is one of the most widely cited and closely monitored economic indicators.

Unemployment is a key measure of economic health. It is a major factor in determining how healthy an economy is; if the economy maximized efficiency, everyone would be employed at some wage. An individual unemployed is both unproductive and a drain on society's resources. Unemployment is a powerful statistic that shapes government policy and personal decision². Generally, lower unemployment rates share a good economic health of a country.

However, the unemployment rates of many developing countries are lower than those of industrialized countries. Hence, some studies explain the unemployment measure as only one aspect of the employment problem of a given country that of total lack of work³.

Unemployed

Persons available and/or looking for work, and who did not work and taken steps to find a job during last four weeks and ready to accept a job given a work opportunity within next two weeks.

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,804,548
Male	5,728,383
Female	3,076,165

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	380,554
Male	180,252
Female	200,303

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.3
Male	3.1
Female	6.5

² Classical and Keynesian economic explanations for unemployment, Michael Griffiths (2007)

³ www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/download

5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

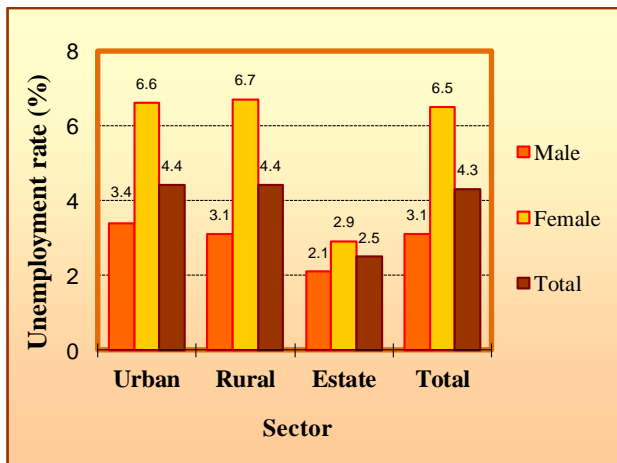
The number of unemployed persons is estimated at about 380,554 during the year 2014. Out of this total, 47.4 percent are males and 52.6 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2014

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	380,554	60,402	311,784	8,368
	Rate	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.5
Male	Number	180,252	31,548	144,657	4,046
	Rate	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.1
Female	Number	200,303	28,854	167,127	4,322
	Rate	6.5	6.6	6.7	2.9

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2014



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for year 2014, is 4.3 at national level and, the rates for the urban, rural and estate sectors are 4.4, 4.4 and 2.5 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (6.5%) is twice higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.1%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates: 2006 - 2014

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7
2007	6.0	4.3	9.0
2008	5.2	3.6	8.0
2009	5.7	4.3	8.2
2010	4.9	3.5	7.5
2011	4.0	2.7	6.3
2012	3.9	2.8	5.8
2013	4.3	3.2	6.2
2014	4.2	3.2	6.2

Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces (for the purpose of comparison)

Female unemployment rate has declined from 9.7 percent to 6.2, but it still remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2014

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	3.7	Kilinochchi	7.6
Gampaha	3.7	Batticaloa	3.9
Kalutara	3.9	Ampara	6.0
Kandy	5.0	Trincomalee	4.3
Matale	5.2	Kurunegala	3.5
Nuwara Eliya	2.9	Puttalam	5.3
Galle	4.6	Anuradhapura	3.1
Matara	6.9	Polonnaruwa	3.7
Hambantota	6.7	Badulla	3.0
Jaffna	5.6	Monaragala	2.7
Mannar	2.9	Rathnapura	3.7
Vavunia	3.9	Kegalle	7.8
Mullativu	5.6		

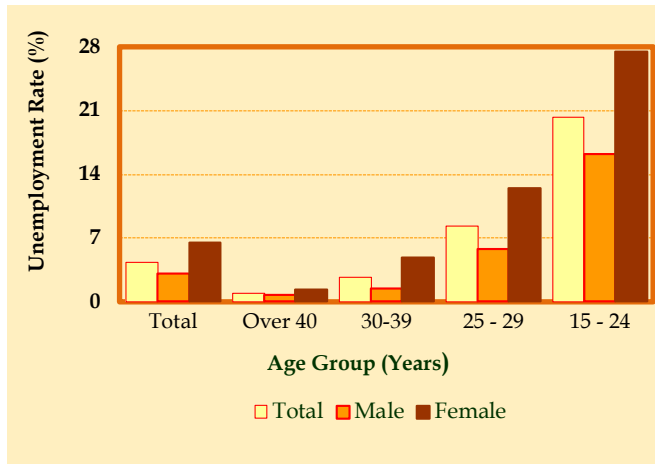
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Kegalle district (7.8%), followed by Killinochchi district (7.6%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2014

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.3	3.1	6.5
15 - 24	20.3	16.2	27.5
25 - 29	8.3	5.8	12.5
30 - 39	2.7	1.5	4.9
Over 40	0.9	0.7	1.3

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2014



The Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 depict that for all age groups, unemployment rates of females are higher than those of males. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 15 - 24. This is known as youth unemployment and the all island youth unemployment rate is 20.3 percent. Further the highest unemployment rates are reported for both male 16.2 percent and 27.5 percent respectively for youth category. As the age increases the level of unemployment is decreasing.

Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2014

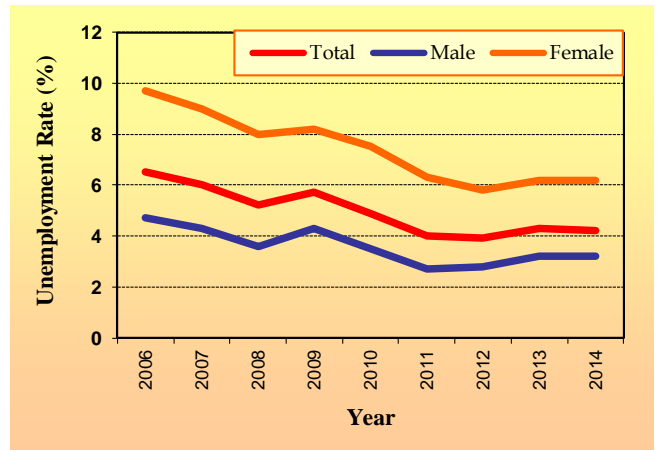
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.3	3.1	6.5
Grade 5 & Below	0.9	0.6	1.3
Grade 6-10	3.4	2.9	4.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.9	4.4	8.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	8.1	5.3	11.0

■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

According to the Table 5.5, the unemployment rate among the educated group (G.C.E.(A/L) and above) is reported to be 8.1 percent. It is 5.3 percent and 11.0 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

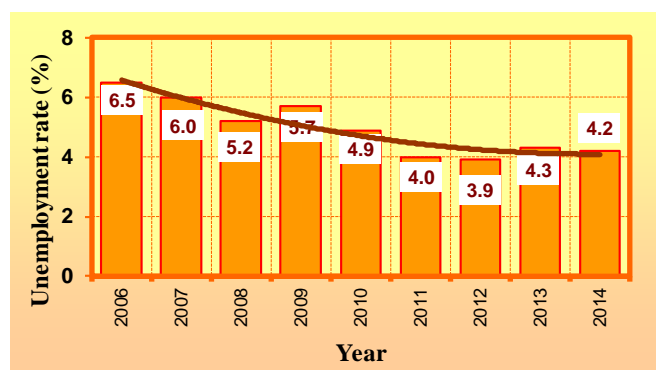
5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

Figure 5.3 Unemployment rates: 2006 - 2014 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



As can be seen from the Table 5.2 and as illustrated in Figure 5.3, the declining trend of unemployment rate has been continuing during the period from 2006 to year 2014. Further, it is very important to notice that, there are no statistically significant differences between some consecutive years, when sampling error⁴ is considered.

Figure 5.4 Unemployment rates: 2006- 2014



Note: For the purpose of comparison same domain (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces) is considered.

⁴ Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.

5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure illustrates the unemployment situation in year 2014 for each province. The highest unemployment rate is reported from Southern province (5.9%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from Uva province (2.9%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rates for each province - 2014

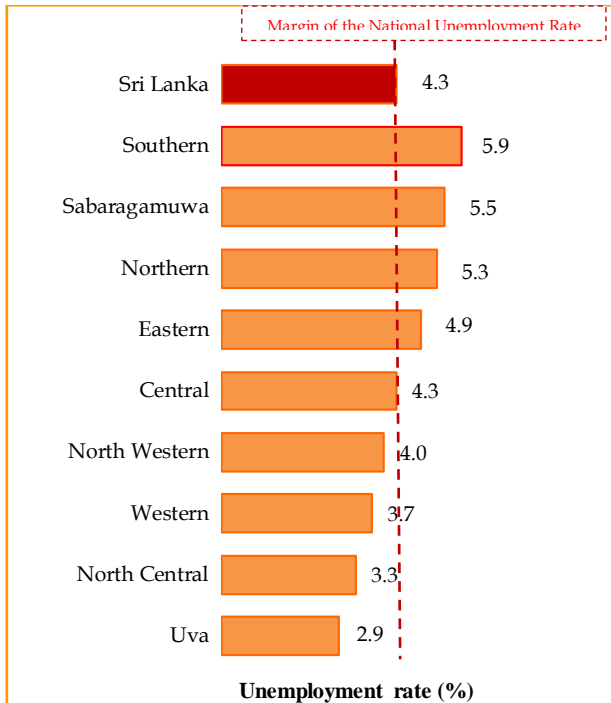
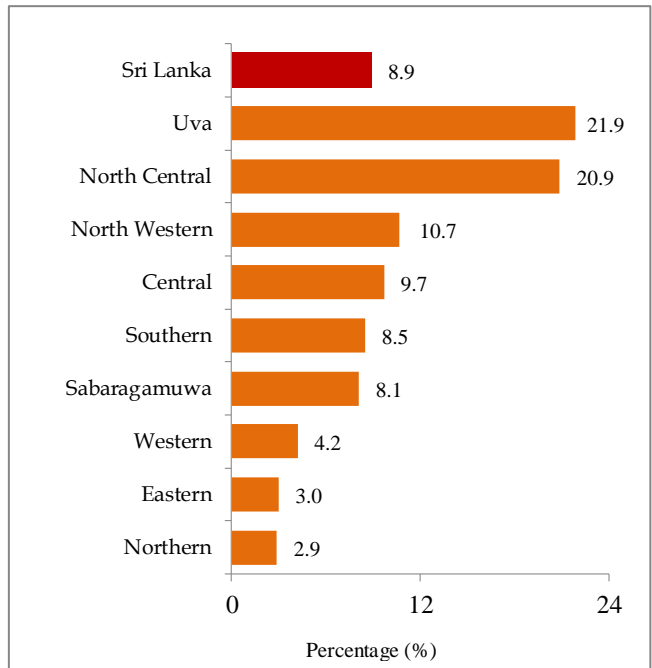


Figure 5.6 Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2014



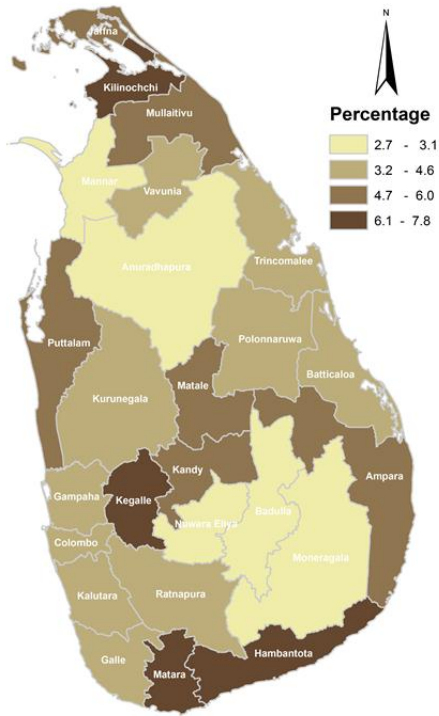
Considering the Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6 Uva and North Central provinces, which are predominantly agricultural farming areas show lower unemployment rates. This pattern was similar for previous consecutive years. Moreover, these provinces show the highest contributions of own account workers and contributing family workers (Table 5.6). In contrast, Northern, Eastern and Western provinces show lower percentages of contributing family workers.

Table 5.6 Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2014

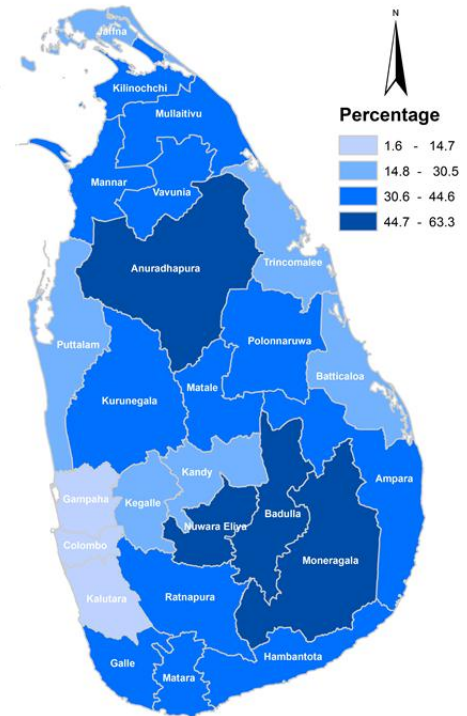
Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.3	100.0	56.4	2.8	31.9	8.9
Western	3.7	100.0	68.3	4.0	23.5	4.2
Central	4.3	100.0	57.9	2.2	30.1	9.7
Southern	5.9	100.0	55.2	3.2	33.1	8.5
Northern	5.3	100.0	60.8	2.7	33.6	2.9
Eastern	4.9	100.0	57.8	1.7	37.5	3.0
North Western	4.0	100.0	50.3	3.1	35.8	10.7
North Central	3.3	100.0	34.9	0.5	43.6	20.9
Uva	2.9	100.0	36.8	0.7	40.5	21.9
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	100.0	55.8	2.5	33.7	8.1

■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

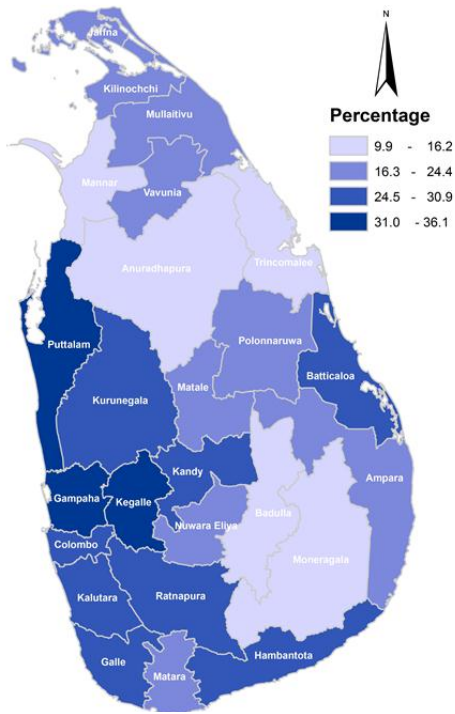
Map (3): Unemployment rate by District - 2014



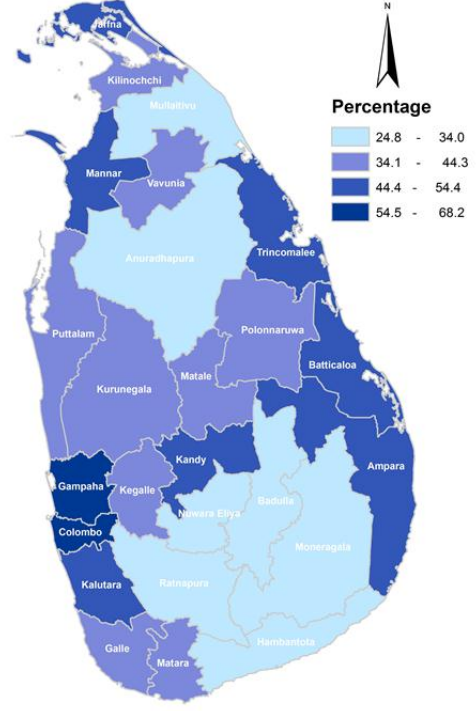
Map (4): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2014



Map (5): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Industry sector by Districts - 2014



Map (6): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Service sector by Districts - 2014



Chapter

6

Underemployment

The importance of the concept of Under-employment has long been recognized. At the international level, the concept was accepted at the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians ICLS (1948). According to the 1966 ICLS resolution, “underemployment” exists when a person’s employment is inadequate, in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his occupational skill (training and working experience).

Under-employment can be distinguished in to two principal forms known as visible and invisible.

Visible under-employment

This reflects an insufficiency in the volume of employment. Also this is called time-related underemployment.

Invisible under-employment

Characterized by low income, underutilization of skill, low productivity and other factors

The 1982 ICLS resolution recognized, however, that “for operational reasons the statistical measurement of underemployment may be limited to visible underemployment”. It refined the definition and introduced an approach to combine the measurement of visible underemployment with that of unemployment. Underemployment has particular relevance in developing countries, notably in connection with agriculture. It has been observed that measurement of underemployment has mostly been recommended for describing the employment situation in developing countries. Further time-related underemployment reflects the underutilization of the productive capacity of the labour force of the country.

HIGHLIGHTS**Underemployment Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	2.7
------------------	------------

By Gender

Male	2.4
-------------	------------

Female	3.4
---------------	------------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	5.1
--------------------	------------

Industry	2.5
-----------------	------------

Services	1.3
-----------------	------------

6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

In order to classify an employed persons as visibly underemployed or time-related underemployed.

- **If the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her main activity and secondary activity**

Until 2012, only the time spent on main activity was considered to decide cutoff time limit. However, from 2013 onward this will be changed and time spent on both main and secondary activities will be considered to decide cutoff time limit.

In Sri Lanka scenario, 35 hours per week is taken as the cut-off point applicable to all workers, except government teachers, as in practice, though teachers do have a normal duration of work which is below the general cut-off point, they should be on a full time schedule according to the nature of their job.

Therefore, if the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her main & secondary activities (as described above), then the person is further questioned to ascertain whether he/she is prepared and available for further work if provided. Such persons are considered underemployed in their respective employment.

- **If the person has worked more than the normal duration in his/her main & secondary activities**

If the person has worked even more than 35 hours usually, but he has worked less than 35 hours actually in the reference period, only due to the off season or bad weather, such persons were also further questioned to check their underemployment situation, considering them as a special category.

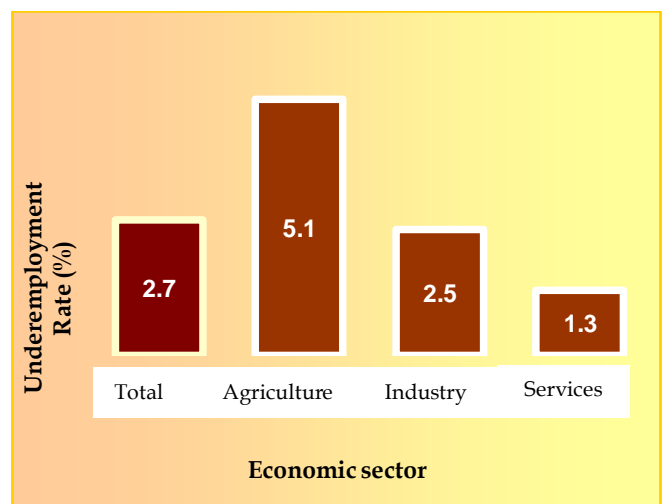
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate under-employment and it is estimated that, "underemployment rate" which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons.

6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

Table 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2014

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.7
Agriculture	5.1
Industry	2.5
Services	1.3

Figure 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2014



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (5.1%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.3%). The results reveal that above 2.7 percent of employed population is under-utilized w.r.t. time and this is more prevalent in Agriculture sector.

Table 6.2 Underemployment rate by gender - 2014

Year	Total	Male	Female
2013	3.5	2.8	4.6
2014	2.7	2.4	3.4

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male. This also provides an indication of higher female underemployment compared to male.

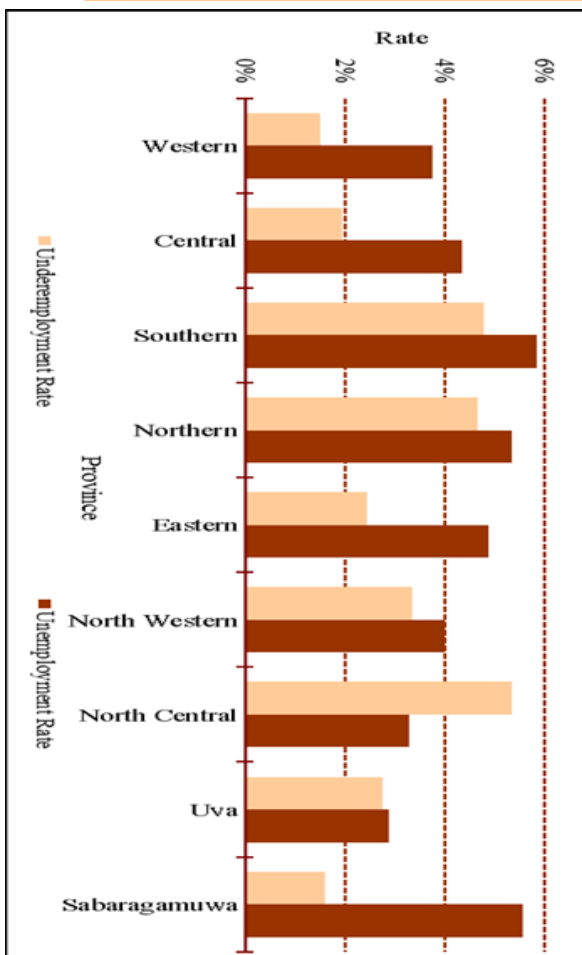
Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2014

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.7	2.4	3.4
Grade 5 and below	3.5	3.5	3.5
Grade 6 - 10	2.9	2.4	4.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.6	2.2	3.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.5	1.2	1.9

As given in the Table 6.3, underemployment is decreasing as the level of education is increasing. Underemployment rate is higher for females compared to males in each level of education expect grade 5 & below.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2014



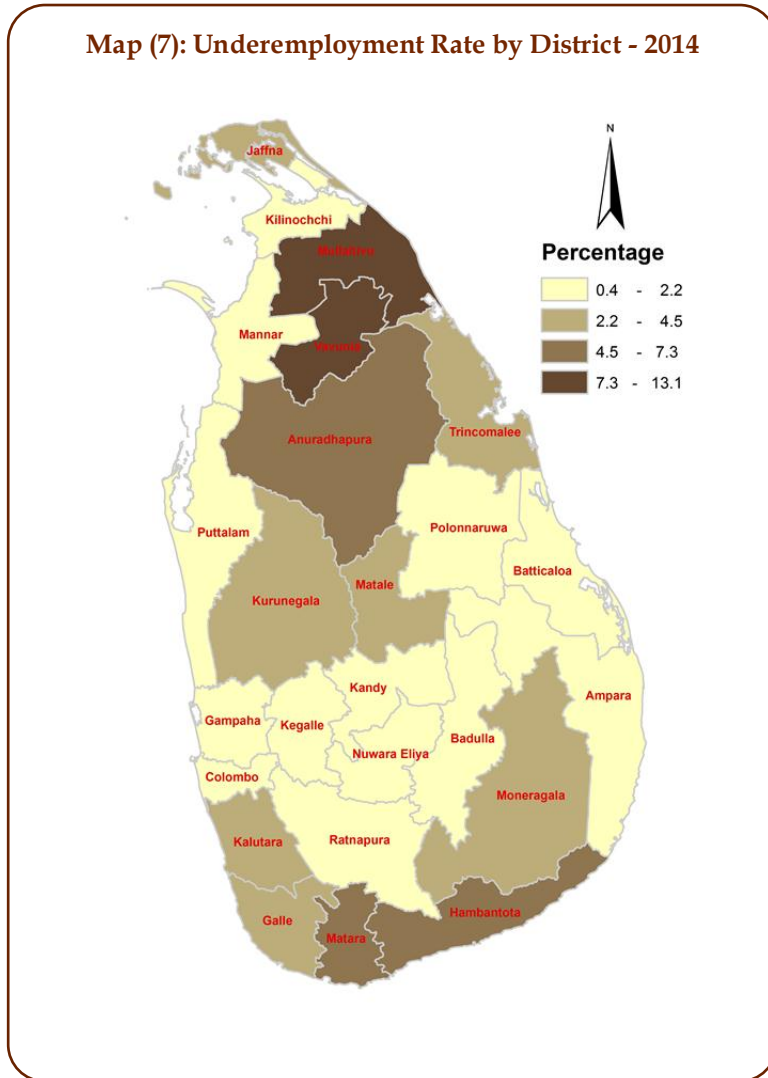
Unemployment & underemployment are indicators of labour under-utilization. The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province (Figure 6.2) shows that in some provinces both rates are comparatively higher. Such as, both indicators are higher in Southern & Northern provinces.

However the highest underemployment rate is identified from North Central province. Since unemployment and underemployment are the indicators that provide information on the problems prevailing in labour market or the labour market slack, it is clear from the data that more attention should be paid for some districts when the labour market issues are addressed. The highest underemployment rate is reported from Mulativu & Vavunia districts (Table 6.4) & (Map 7).

Table 6.4 Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal employment by district - 2014

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Employment
All Island	2.7	4.3	59.5
Colombo	1.5	3.7	42.3
Gampaha	0.9	3.7	41.9
Kalutara	2.7	3.9	51.5
Kandy	1.7	5.0	58.0
Matale	3.8	5.2	71.8
Nuwara Eliya	1.3	2.9	46.4
Galle	3.5	4.6	62.1
Matara	5.2	6.9	62.2
Hambantota	6.4	6.7	72.5
Jaffna	3.2	5.6	60.0
Mannar	0.4	2.9	76.2
Vavunia	9.4	3.9	61.2
Mulativu	13.1	5.6	81.0
Kilinochchi	1.3	7.6	70.3
Batticaloa	1.3	3.9	69.0
Ampara	2.2	6.0	70.4
Trincomlee	4.1	4.3	59.0
Kurunegala	3.8	3.5	69.1
Puttalam	2.1	5.3	69.2
Anuradhapura	7.3	3.1	76.1
Polonnaruwa	0.5	3.7	69.7
Badulla	1.5	3.0	69.6
Monaragala	4.5	2.7	77.1
Ratnapura	2.0	3.7	65.8
Kegalle	1.1	7.8	61.4

■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.



Chapter

7

Informal Sector Employment

The Informal Sector represents an important segment of the economy and the labour market in many countries, especially developing countries; thus, measurement of the informal sector is important in their own right as well as contributing towards exhaustive estimates of GDP. Further informal sector plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation.

Since its first appearance in the early 1970's the term "informal sector" has become so popular and nowadays it is used with different meanings for different purposes. Originally it referred to a concept for data analysis and policy making. Now it's sometimes used in a much broader sense to refer to a concept for the collection of data on activities not covered by the existing, conventional source of statistics.

Key aspects of identifying informal sector

- Registration of the organization (If the institutions registered in Employment Provident Fund or in Department of Inland Revenue, then that is considered as formal)
or
- Accounts keeping practices of the organization (If the institutions keep formal accounts, then that is considered as formal)
or
- Total number of regular employees of the organization (If the no. of regular employees greater than or equal 10, that is considered as formal).

All other institutions which do not satisfy any one of above conditions are considered as informal sector.

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka	59.5
-----------	------

By Gender

Male	62.4
------	------

Female	53.9
--------	------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	89.7
-------------	------

Non-Agriculture	47.5
-----------------	------

7.1 The Informal Economy

A review of national statistical definitions of the informal sector in different countries shows that they do not always fully correspond to the international definition adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (15th ICLS) and the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993.

The international comparability of data on the informal sector is affected by national differences in data sources, in the geographical coverage of surveys, in the branches of economic activity covered etc. Therefore, a criterion which is to define the informal sector varies among countries. However, most of the countries tend to collect informal sector information, especially those using labour force or other household surveys for the measurement of employment in the informal sector, were advised by the experts to use the criteria of registration of the organization, accounts keeping system and size of their organization.

In such situation, Department of Census and Statistics observed the necessity of having informal sector information, and therefore, after carefully reviewing of LFS schedule with the assistance of the ESCAP regional advisor on Economic Statistics, relevant questions were included to the schedule aiming to collect the information relating to the informal sector from 2006 onwards.

In 2013, new questions were introduced to the survey in order to improve statistics on informal sector employment in the country. However, definition of the informal sector is same as in 2006.

7.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector Employment

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	8,423,994	2,399,629	6,024,364
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,408,544	245,994	3,162,550
	%	40.5	10.3	52.5
Informal sector	No.	5,015,450	2,153,636	2,861,814
	%	59.5	89.7	47.5

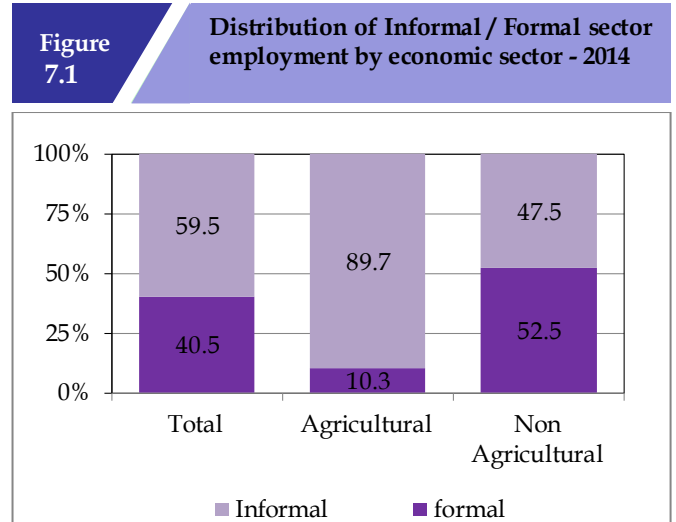


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 59.5 percent. The survey results also reveal that 89.7 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is only 10.3 percent. Formal sector agricultural employment mainly comprises with employment in estate sector, owned by government or corporate sector. However, in non-agricultural sector percentage of formal sector employment is slightly higher than informal sector employment.

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	3,408,544	40.5	5,015,450	59.5
Male	5,548,131	100.0	2,084,124	37.6	3,464,008	62.4
Female	2,875,862	100.0	1,324,420	46.1	1,551,442	53.9

According to the Table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 62.4 percent for males and 53.9 percent for females. Female informal sector participation is lower compared to that of male.

Table
7.3

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by level of education - 2014

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	3,408,544	40.5	5,015,450	59.5
Below Grade 6	1,360,460	100.0	260,426	19.1	1,100,034	80.9
Grade 6 - 10	4,119,874	100.0	1,198,910	29.1	2,920,965	70.9
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,360,368	100.0	693,877	51.0	666,490	49.0
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,583,292	100.0	1,255,331	79.3	327,961	20.7

Table 7.3, gives clear evidence for the relationship between level of education and informal sector participation. When level of education increases informal sector participation decreases and this is opposite for formal sector.

Table
7.4

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status -2014

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	3,408,544	100.0	5,015,450	100.0
Employees	4,754,696	56.4	3,079,034	90.3	1,675,661	33.4
Employer	232,680	2.8	103,544	3.0	129,136	2.6
Own account worker	2,685,403	31.9	163,801	4.8	2,521,602	50.3
Contributing family worker	751,215	8.9	62,165	1.8	689,050	13.7

The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of employed population by status of employment and by formal/informal sector. In informal sector greater percentages are reported for the own account worker and contributing family worker categories.

Table
7.5

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by main occupation -2014

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	3,408,544	40.5	5,015,450	59.5
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	27,608	100.0	27,608	100.0	..	..
Administrative & commercial managers	93,355	100.0	69,725	74.7	23,630	25.3
Production and specialized services managers	101,912	100.0	75,151	73.7	26,761	26.3
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	159,469	100.0	54,769	34.3	104,700	65.7
2.Professionals						
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	500,762	100.0	425,449	85.0	75,313	15.0
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers						
5.Services and Sales workers	992,776	100.0	468,537	47.2	524,239	52.8
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers						
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,447,743	100.0	442,427	30.6	1,005,315	69.4
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers						
9.Elementary occupations	1,764,540	100.0	678,103	38.4	1,086,438	61.6
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations						
	33,164	100.0	32,383	97.6	..	..

.. Negligible

■ Sample counts are not enough to give reliable estimates

The Table 7.5 disaggregates total employment into formal/informal and into occupation groups as identified in SLSCO-08. It is clear that some occupation categories are highly consist with informal sector occupation.

ISCO - 08

From 2013 onward, the survey uses SLSCO - 08, based on International Standard Classification of Occupation - 2008 (ISCO - 08) for occupation classification. The classifications is mainly based two concepts ' the kind of work performed or job' and 'skills'.

7.3 Distribution of Informal Sector Employment

In general, agriculture sector in developing countries highly concentrate with informal sector employment. However, the geographical distribution of non-agricultural employment is heterogeneous. Hence, it is important to see the geographical distribution of informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector.

Table 7.6 Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non-agriculture sector by district- 2014

District	%	District	%
Total	49.8	Mullativu	73.8
Colombo	43.7	Kilinochchi	55.1
Gampaha	40.4	Batticaloa	61.4
Kalutara	43.9	Ampara	56.1
Kandy	53.6	Trincomalee	45.8
Matale	63.1	Kurunegala	54.2
Nuwara Eliya	47.7	Puttalam	61.8
Galle	47.1	Anuradhapura	47.8
Matara	45.6	Polonnaruwa	48.8
Hambantota	61.4	Badulla	45.6
Jaffna	56.9	Monaragala	52.6
Mannar	59.5	Ratnapura	48.5
Vavunia	40.2	Kegalle	53.8

Non-agricultural sector comprises with industry and service sector activities. The distribution of informal sector employment in non-agriculture by district is given in Table 7.6 considering whole country. About 50 percent of non-agricultural sector employment comprises with informal sector activities. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the disparities in regional distribution of non-agricultural industries. Some districts, Mullativu (73.8%), Matale (63.1%), Puttalam (61.8%), Hambantota (61.4%) and Batticaloa (61.4%) share more than 60 percent of non-agricultural informal sector employment (Map 8).

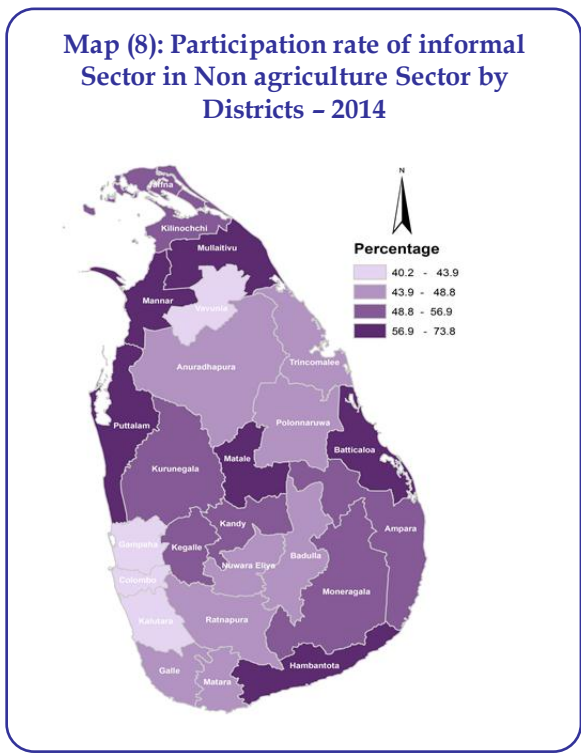
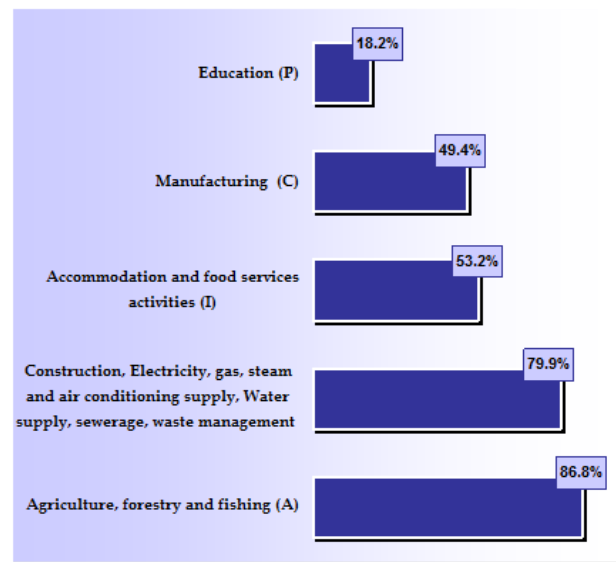


Figure 7.2 Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2014



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 86.8 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 79.9 is the second highest this group consist with industries, 'Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management.' 'Education' group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (18.2%). There is 49.4 percent of informal sector employment in the 'Manufacturing' category.

Chapter

8

Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment

Multiple jobholding arises when individuals work in more than one job at the same time. The term 'Secondary Employment' comes with the multiple jobholding. This has been increased considerably in transition & industrialized countries in recent decades. Statistical information on multiple jobholding is limited in developing countries also in Sri Lanka when comparing with some other developing/developed countries. However at present, developing countries also collect information on multiple jobs due its importance at the statistical estimations on entire labour market. Also multiple jobholding directly affects the country's job market. Therefore it is vital to have detail statistics on multiple job holding in Sri Lanka.

Multiple Job Holders

Multiple jobholders are persons who work more than one job at the same period of time (during survey reference period).

Secondary Job Holders

Those who have engaged in a secondary activity other than the main activity during the survey reference period are considered as secondary job holders.

HIGHLIGHTS

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,423,994
Male	5,548,131
Female	2,875,862

Secondary Employed Population

Sri Lanka	726,114
Male	549,353
Female	176,761

Total Jobs

Sri Lanka	9,150,107
Male	6,097,484
Female	3,052,623

8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka

Department of Census and Statistics decided to release new statistical data on multiple job holders for the first time in 2014. Individuals may have multiple jobs at the same time; however, due to practical problems labour force survey collects data only on two jobs, main and secondary. This Chapter includes some information for survey years 2012, 2013 and 2014. This part of Chapter discusses secondary employment.

Table 8.1 Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2012 - 2014)

Year	Employment						Jobs Total
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	
2012	8,128,704	100.0	7,561,009	93.0	567,694	7.0	8,696,398
2013	8,417,674	100.0	7,619,270	90.5	798,403	9.5	9,216,077
2014	8,423,994	100.0	7,697,880	91.4	726,114	8.6	9,150,107

The Survey results show that 726,114 (8.6%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2014. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 91.4 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Out of these secondary employed persons, 549,353 (75.7%) were males and (24.3%) were females during the survey year 2014. Considering Main and secondary employment together, about 9.2 million total number of jobs are estimated at the survey.

Table 8.2 Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector- 2014

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Urban	1,309,120	100.0	1,275,080	97.4	34,040	2.6
Rural	6,785,611	100.0	6,133,619	90.4	651,992	9.6
Estate	329,263	100.0	289,182	87.8	40,081	12.2
Total	8,423,994	100.0	7,697,880	91.4	726,114	8.6

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from estate sector (12.2%) among all sectors whereas rates of urban and rural sectors are 2.6 and 9.6 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (64%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (13%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (45%) whereas Industries sector shows lowest percentage (26%) (Figure 8.2). These results show that many of the jobs in secondary employment are agriculture activities.

Figure 8.1 Distribution of employment by considering secondary job by industry groups - 2014

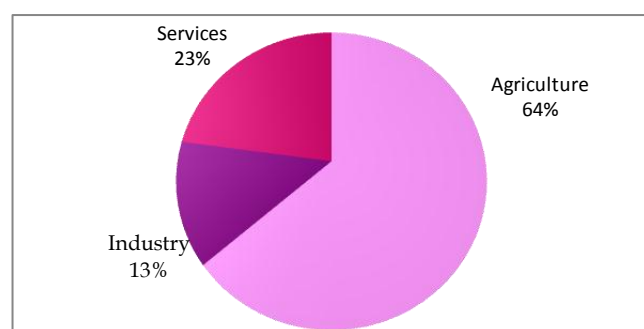


Figure 8.2 Distribution of employment by considering main job by major industry groups - 2014

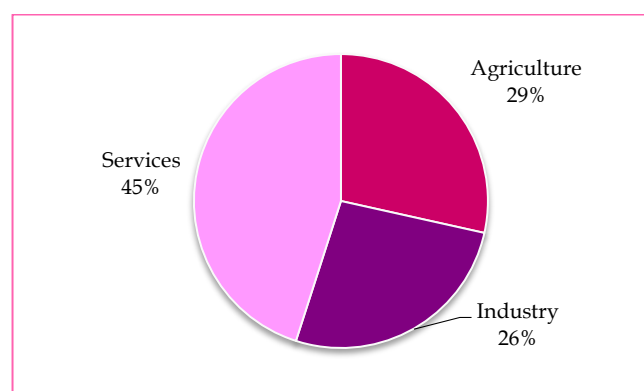


Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2014

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Employee	111,155	100.0	83.5	16.5
Employer	25,002	100.0	91.5	8.5
Own Account Worker	452,208	100.0	84.7	15.3
Unpaid Family Worker	137,749	100.0	36.6	63.4
Total	726,114	100.0	75.7	24.3

Figure 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status by gender - 2014

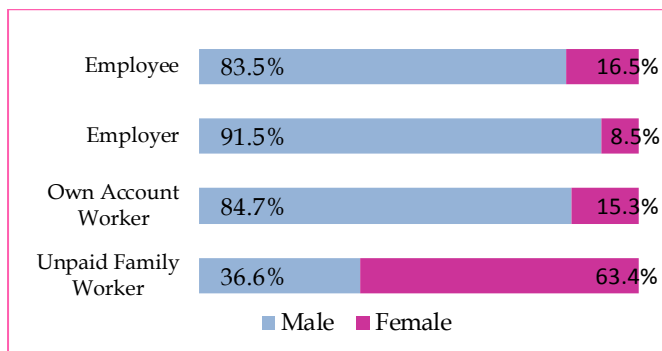
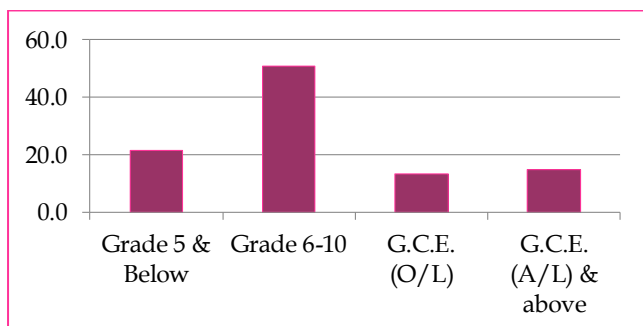


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing unpaid family workers is 63.4 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (36.6%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2014



Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (50.9%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

Table 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by major occupation group - 2014

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	9,282	1.3
Professionals	47,632	6.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	11,174	1.5
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	1,520	0.2
Services and Sales workers	38,549	5.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	387,515	53.4
Craft and Related Trade workers	67,520	9.3
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	37,809	5.2
Elementary occupations	124,112	17.1
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	1,001	0.1
Total	726,114	100.0

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Table 8.4 shows the categorization of the secondary employed population by major occupation groups. The choice of multiple jobholding vary among different workers in different occupation groups. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers estimates the highest percentage (53.4%) among the groups.

Table 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2014

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	726,114	462,981	97,341	165,792
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	43,735	7,541	12,032	24,161
%	6.0	1.6	12.4	14.6
Informal	682,379	455,439	85,309	141,631
%	94.0	98.4	87.6	85.4

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.5 show that, the share of informal sector employment to the total secondary employment is 94 percent in Sri Lanka. When considering the secondary employment in agriculture sector almost all are in informal sector (98.4%). Also the share of informal sector is very high in both Industries and services group.

Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (66.6%) is about two times higher to the share of females (33.4%).

Figure 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2014

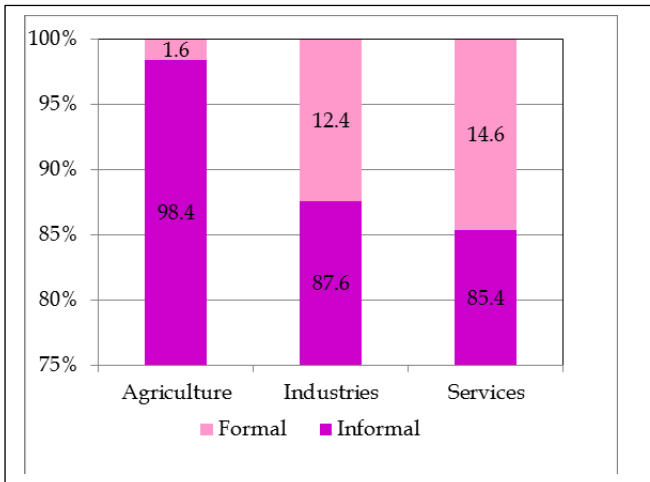


Table 8.6 Distribution of jobs by sector - 2014

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Urban	1,309,120	15.5	34,040	4.7	1,343,160	14.7
Rural	6,785,611	80.6	651,992	89.8	7,437,603	81.3
Estate	329,263	3.9	40,081	5.5	369,344	4.0
Total	8,423,994	100.0	726,114	100.0	9,150,107	100.0

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 81.3% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka

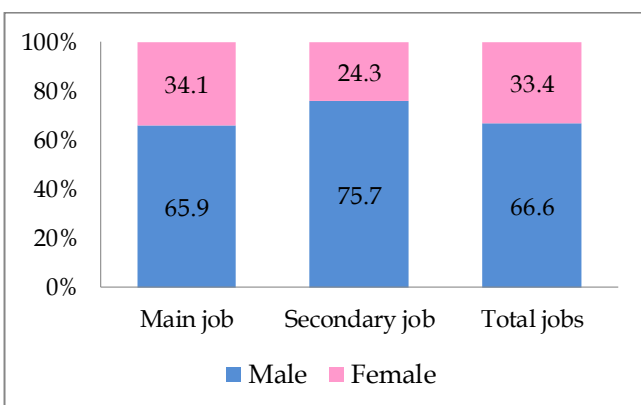
To calculate total jobs only main and secondary employments are considered. Total number of jobs is estimated by adding the total number of main jobs (Total employment) and the total number of secondary jobs.

As gives in Table 8.1, the total estimated jobs in Sri Lanka in the survey year 2014, is about 9,150,107.

Table 8.7 Distribution of jobs by level of education- 2014

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Grade 5 & Below	1,360,460	16.1	154,762	21.3	1,515,222	16.6
Grade 6-10	4,119,874	48.9	369,442	50.9	4,489,317	49.1
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,360,368	16.1	95,216	13.1	1,455,584	15.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,583,292	18.8	106,693	14.7	1,689,985	18.5
Total	8,423,994	100.0	726,114	100.0	9,150,107	100.0

Figure 8.6 Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2014



As given in Table 8.7 about 65.7% of total jobs are supplied by the individuals with less than G.C.E. (O/L) level of education.

Table 8.8 Distribution of jobs by age groups - 2014

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
15 - 19	198,654	2.4	6,711	0.9	205,365	2.2
20 - 24	608,104	7.2	19,137	2.6	627,242	6.9
25 - 29	816,070	9.7	42,085	5.8	858,155	9.4
30 - 39	2,124,779	25.2	189,045	26.0	2,313,823	25.3
40 & above	4,676,386	55.5	469,136	64.6	5,145,522	56.2
Total	8,423,994	100.0	726,114	100.0	9,150,107	100.0

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

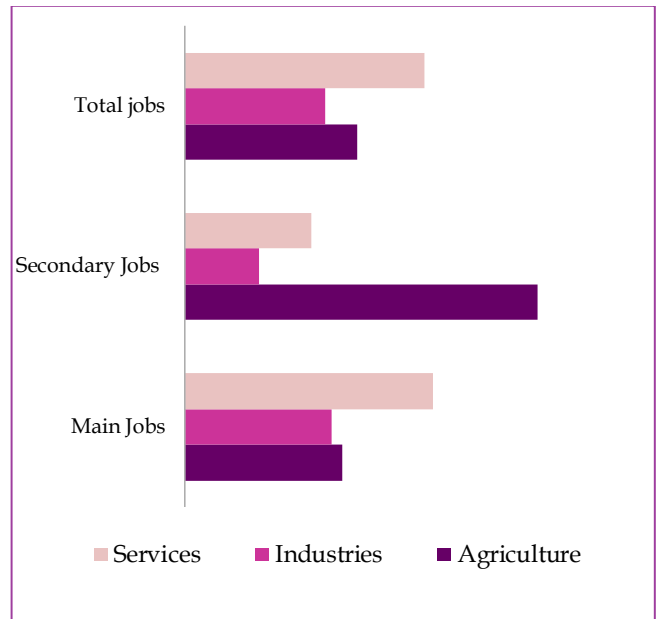
The Table 8.7 shows that about 56.2 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24) labour supply for the total jobs is about 9.1%.

Table 8.9 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups - 2014

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Agriculture	2,399,629	28.5	462,981	63.8	2,862,610	31.3
Industries	2,229,810	26.5	97,341	13.4	2,327,151	25.4
Services	3,794,554	45.0	165,792	22.8	3,960,346	43.3
Total	8,423,994	100.0	726,114	100.0	9,150,107	100.0

Table 8.8 and Figure 8.7 show the distribution of main, secondary and total jobs by major industry groups. Distribution of total number of jobs by industry groups is very important, specially when the productivities are calculated for total labour market.

Figure 8.7 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups- 2014



Chapter

9

Literacy

In order to provide information for educational planners, especially in developing countries, literacy is an important variable regarding the issues such as improvement of the educational system, increasing the educational related programs etc.

As labour force surveys are often conducted at a higher frequency than the other surveys, it was decided to include the questions on literacy in order to provide quarterly/Annual estimates for the data users and for the policy makers. LFS therefore estimates literacy by considering the languages Sinhala, Tamil and English. If a person (age 10 and above) is literate in any one of the language then he/she is considered as literate.

Who is literate?

- *A person who can both read and write with understanding a short statement is considered as "Literate".*
- *A person who can read and write only his name, figures or memorized phrase, are not considered as "Literate".*

HIGHLIGHTS**Literacy Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	93.3
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	94.2
Female	92.6

By Sector

Urban	95.4
Rural	93.4
Estate	79.8

9.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 9.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
2013	92.5	95.3	92.5	79.1	93.5	91.6
2014	93.3	95.4	93.4	79.8	94.2	92.6

Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over 93.3 percent in 2014. It means that about 93.3 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher than Rural and Estate sector. Also male literacy is slightly higher when compared with that of the female.

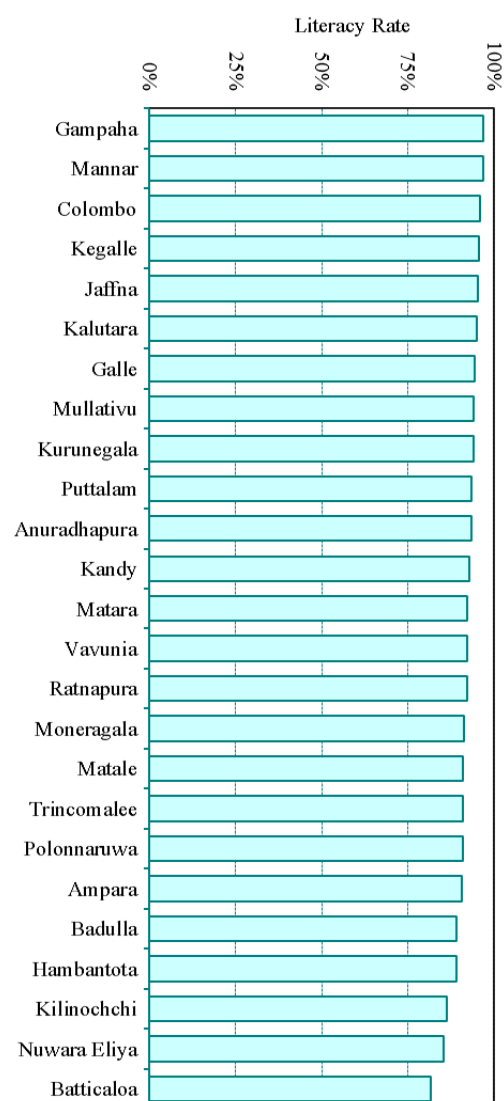
Table 9.2 Literacy rates by district & gender-2014

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.3	94.2	92.6
Colombo	95.9	96.2	95.6
Gampaha	97.1	97.3	96.9
Kalutara	95.2	95.7	94.9
Kandy	93.0	94.4	91.9
Matale	91.1	91.8	90.5
Nuwara Eliya	85.3	91.0	80.3
Galle	94.4	93.9	94.9
Matara	92.4	93.5	91.5
Hambantota	89.1	90.1	88.2
Jaffna	95.4	96.2	94.7
Mannar	97.1	97.4	96.8
Vavunia	92.4	92.5	92.3
Mullativu	94.3	95.2	93.4
Kilinochchi	86.5	87.7	85.4
Batticaloa	81.8	83.5	80.3
Ampara	90.8	92.6	89.2
Trincomalee	90.9	92.4	89.4
Kurunegala	94.1	94.4	93.9
Puttalam	93.6	94.7	92.7
Anuradhapura	93.6	94.0	93.3
Polonnaruwa	90.9	90.9	91.0
Badulla	89.2	91.3	87.4
Moneragala	91.4	92.7	90.2
Ratnapura	92.2	93.4	91.0
Kegalle	95.6	96.3	94.9

Table 8.2 provides district pattern of the literacy levels by gender.

Figure 9.1

Literacy rates by District - 2014

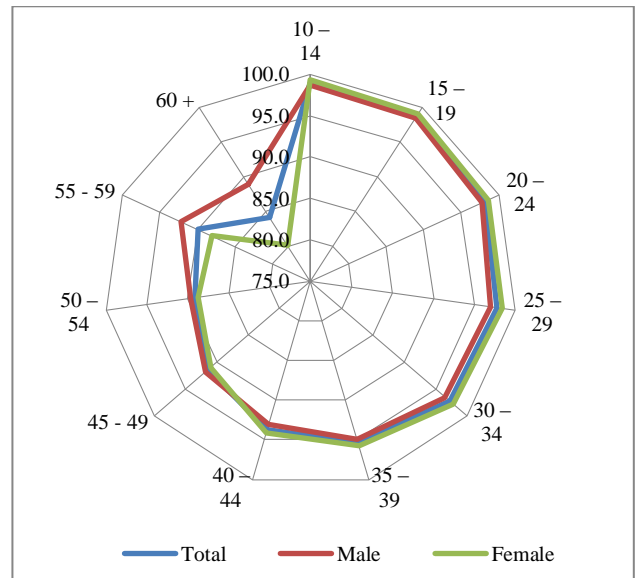


Gampaha and Mannar districts show the highest literacy rate (97.1). According to the Table 8.2, Mannar district shows highest male literacy rate, while Gampaha district shows highest female literacy rate. Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Nuwara Eliya district reports lower literacy rates. Survey results reveal that this pattern remains almost same for previous survey years.

Table 9.3 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2014

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.3	94.2	92.6
10 - 14	99.0	98.7	99.3
15 - 19	98.7	98.4	99.0
20 - 24	98.2	97.8	98.6
25 - 29	97.8	97.0	98.4
30 - 34	97.2	96.5	97.8
35 - 39	95.4	95.0	95.7
40 - 44	93.7	93.1	94.1
45 - 49	91.4	91.8	91.0
50 - 54	89.2	89.7	88.8
55 - 59	90.0	92.2	88.1
60 +	84.1	88.9	80.1

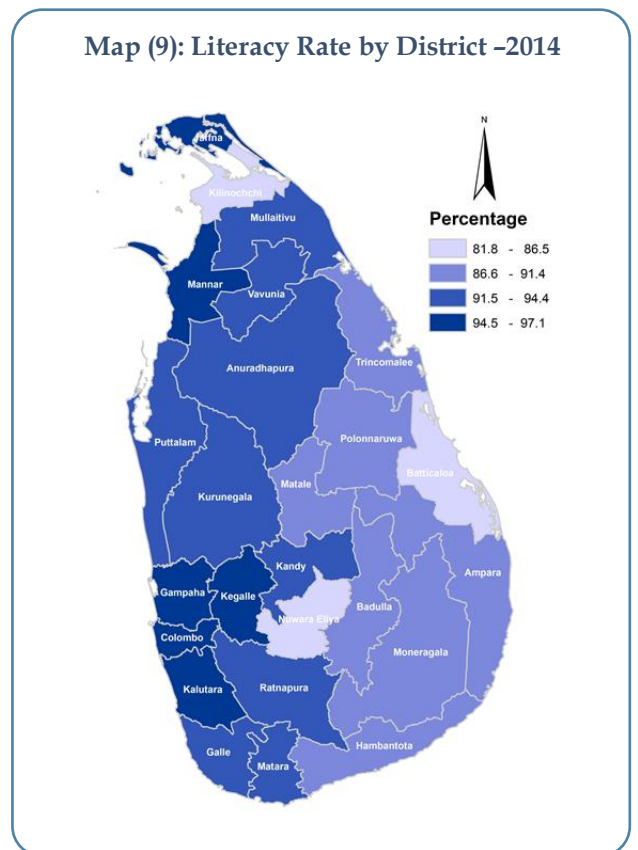
Figure 9.2 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2014



Lowest literacy rate (84.1%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (99%) among aged 10 - 14. Younger cohorts show higher literacy rates and this indicates the achievement of primary education of the country. This is clearly depicted in the Figure 9.2. Also higher literacy among female in younger age groups (below age 44) compared to male literacy in same age groups show very important pattern. As such, it shows the absence of gender discrimination in achieving education of the country.

Map 9 shows the district level literacy rates, higher literacy rates observed in the western side of the country compared to central and eastern side.

Map (9): Literacy Rate by District -2014



Chapter

10

Computer Literacy

Timely and accurate information on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) itself is essential for justification and proper direction of the Government efforts, private sector investments, to study the changing pattern of the demand for internet services and for continuous progress monitoring on ICT achievements.

For this computer literacy data can contribute immensely to an understanding of the demand and supply of skills in the global, knowledge based economy. Also statistics on the availability of a computer/laptop in households and usage of internet and email that exist between demographic and geographic groups provides more insight for the scattering of ICT facilities.

To cater the relevant data need Department of Census & Statistics has conducted Computer Literacy Surveys in 2004, 2006/07 and 2009 to measure household characteristics of the usage of computers. Since 2014, new chapter is included to labour force survey report to disseminate computer literacy information annually.

What is the computer literacy?

- A person (aged 5-69) is considered as a computer literate person if he/she could use computer on his/her own. For example, even if a 5 years old child can play a computer game then he/she is considered as a computer literate person.

HIGHLIGHTS

Computer Literacy Rate (%)

Sri Lanka	25.1
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	26.9
Female	23.6

By Language Literacy

Sinhala	30.4
Tamil	24.8
English	67.5

10.1 Household computer ownership

If a desktop or laptop computer is available at a household then that household is considered as a computer owned household. The Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of computer owned households by Sector/Province levels. In 2014, at least one computer is available in 22% of households of the country. That is one out of every five households owns either a desktop or a laptop computer. This percentage is 37.5% in Urban Sector and Rural and Estate Sector show 20.1% and 4.7% respectively. The highest availability is in Western province (34.1%) while the lowest availability is reported from Uva. Over the survey periods from 2004 till 2014 overall percentage has increased sharply from 3.8% to 15.8%.

Map (10): Household computer ownership (percentage) -2014

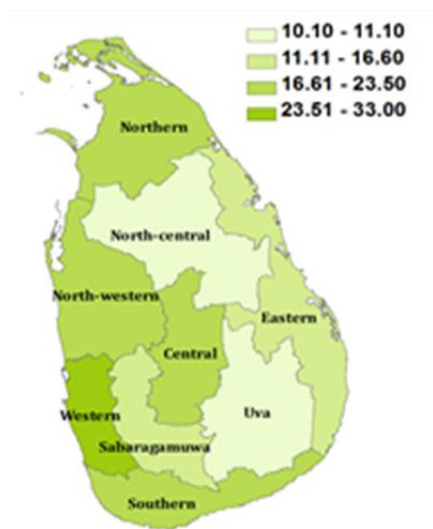


Table 10.1 Percentage of computer owned households by Sector and Province - 2004, 2006/07, 2009 and 2014.

Sector/Province	Desktop (%)				Desktop or Laptop (%)	
	2004	2006/07	2009	2014	2009	2014
Sri Lanka	3.8	8.2	10.6	15.8	11.4	22.4
Urban	10.5	17.8	23.6	23.7	26.3	37.5
Rural	3.1	6.9	9.2	14.8	9.8	20.1
Estate	0.3	1.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	4.7
Province						
Western	8.4	16.4	19.0	23.3	20.7	34.1
Central	3.3	6.7	9.7	16.7	10.4	22.0
Southern	2.2	4.9	6.6	15.0	7.2	20.2
Northern	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.4	N.A.	20.4
Eastern	1.2	3.7	5.8	9.0	5.9	13.5
North-western	3.1	4.8	6.9	13.5	7.1	19.2
North-central	1.4	2.7	6.1	9.3	6.8	12.7
Uva	0.4	2.7	4.6	7.9	4.9	9.9
Sabaragamuwa	2.0	3.3	7.3	13.6	7.5	17.0

N.A. - not available

Table 10.2 shows the year of acquisition of the first computer to the household. It was revealed that about 66 percent of the households have acquired the first computer during the last five years (2010 - 2014) and the Rural sector shows a higher recent acquisition (69.7%) than the Urban sector (56.2%).

Table 10.2 Computer owned households (percentage) by the year of first acquisition of a computer -2014

Sector	Total	Before 2001	2001-2004	2005-2009	2010-2014
Sri Lanka	100.0	6.0	5.7	22.2	66.1
Urban	100.0	9.9	7.7	26.2	56.2
Rural *	100.0	4.5	5.0	20.8	69.7

*Including Estate sector

Figure 10.1 Percentage of Desktop or Laptop computer owned households by Sector: 2009 & 2014

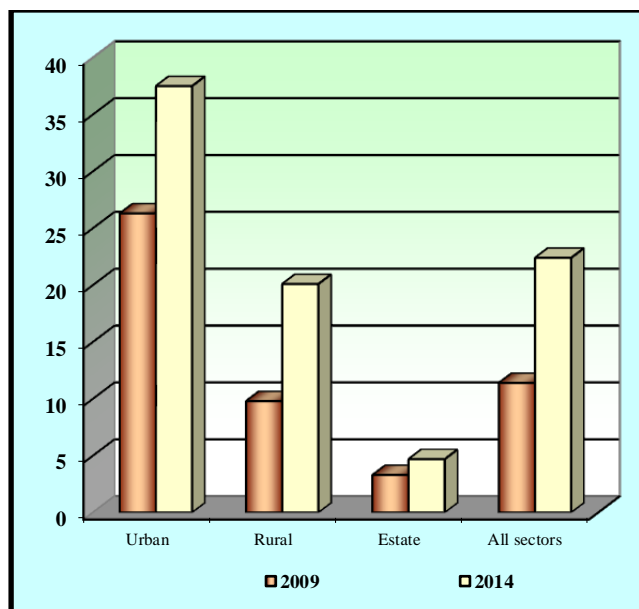
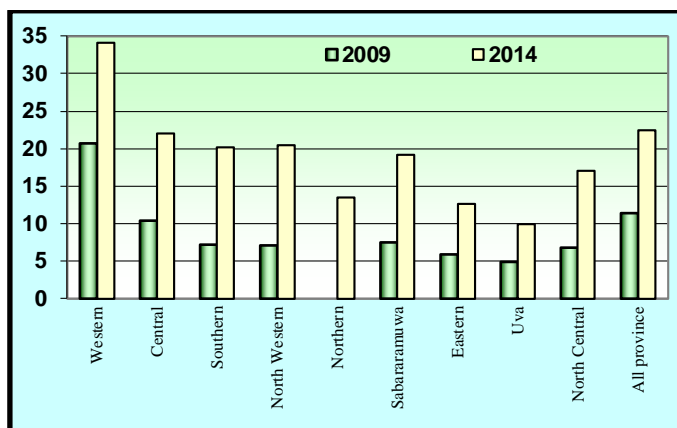


Figure 10.1 shows that in all sectors the percentage of desktop or laptop owned households has increased over the years from 2009 to 2014. This further reveals from the Figure 10.2.

Figure 10.2

Percentage of Desktop or Laptop computer owned households by province: 2009 and 2014



10.2 Computer literacy

Definition for Computer literacy: A person (aged 5-69) is considered as a computer literate person if he/she could use computer on his/her own. For example, even if a 5 years old child can play a computer game then he/she is considered as a computer literate person.

Definition for computer literacy rate: Computer Literate population expressed as a percentage to the total population, (aged 5 - 69 years) within the respective domain.

Table 10.3

Computer literacy rate by sector and province -2014

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2006/07	2009	2014
Sri Lanka	16.1	20.3	25.1
Sector			
Urban	25.1	31.1	36.4
Rural	15.1	19.3	23.6
Estate	04.3	08.4	7.1
Province			
Western	23.2	27.7	35.6
Central	14.8	18.0	23.5
Southern	15.6	19.8	24.8
Northern	N.A.	N.A.	16.8
Eastern	11.4	12.9	14.4
North Western	12.6	16.5	23.3
North Central	8.9	14.1	16.7
Uva	9.9	14.7	15.8
Sabaragamuwa	12.3	19.1	21.8

N.A.- Not available

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2014 for Sri Lanka is 25.1%. The survey results show an increase of 5 percentage points from 2009 to 2014.

The Urban sector shows the highest computer literacy rate (36.4%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate are 23.6% and 7.1% respectively. Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (35.6%) while the lowest percentage is reported from Eastern province. The annual data by district level show the existing differences among district and further shows the prevailing digital divide (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4

Computer literacy rate by district - 2014

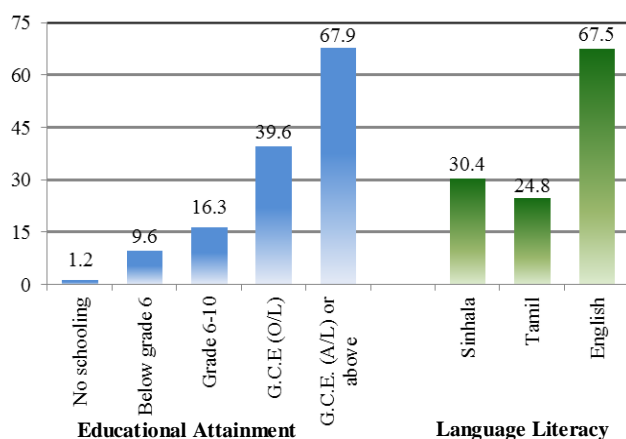
District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate
All Island	25.1	Mulativu	10.3
Colombo	41.6	Kilinochchi	13.6
Gampaha	32.6	Batticaloa	13.9
Kalutara	30.0	Ampara	14.8
Kandy	28.9	Trincomalee	14.7
Matale	22.8	Kurunegala	24.0
Nuwara Eliya	13.2	Puttalam	21.8
Galle	24.6	Anuradhapura	15.8
Matara	25.5	Polonnaruwa	18.7
Hambantota	24.3	Badulla	14.1
Jaffna	18.6	Monaragala	18.3
Mannar	10.5	Ratnapura	21.1
Vavunia	19.8	Kegalle	22.6

Table 10.5 Computer literacy rate by Gender, Age, Level of education, and Language literacy - 2014

Gender, Age group, Educational attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)
Sri Lanka	25.1
By Sex	
Male	26.9
Female	23.6
By Age group (years)	
5 - 9	12.6
10 - 14	36.3
15 - 19	54.8
20 - 24	50.2
25 - 29	41.1
30 - 34	29.7
35 - 39	23.3
40 - 49	15.6
50 - 59	9.7
60 - 69	5.3
By Educational attainment	
No schooling	1.2
Below grade 6	9.6
Grade 6-10	16.3
G.C.E (O/L)	39.6
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	67.9
By Language literacy	
Sinhala	30.4
Tamil	24.8
English	67.5

As given in Table 10.5 the Computer literacy among male (26.9%) is higher than that of female (23.6%) in 2014. Young youths (aged 15 - 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (54.8%) among all other age groups. Age 50 years and above groups show low computer literacy rates.

Figure 10.3 Distribution of computer literacy rate by Educational attainment and Language literacy - 2014



The survey results reveal that higher the level of education higher the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (67.9%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (67.5%).

Table 10.6 Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by Occupation - 2014

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)
Sri Lanka	51.4
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	73.4
Professionals	81.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	80.8
Clerks and Clerical support workers	88.6
Services and Sales workers	46.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	20.0
Craft and Related Trades workers	36.5
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	34.0
Elementary occupations	23.0
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	69.2

Computer literacy among the employed population who are aware of computer in Sri Lanka is around 51% in 2014 and the positions such as Senior officials and Managers (73.4%), Professionals (81.4%), Technical and Associate professionals (80.8%) and Clerks and Clerical support workers (88.6%) have higher computer literacy. However, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations twenty three percent are computer literate.

Table 10.7 Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age group - 2014

Age group (years)	Total	Computer literate population	
		Literate (%)	Not literate (%)
Sri Lanka	100.0	55.6	44.4
15 - 19	100.0	51.0	49.0
20 - 24	100.0	65.1	34.9
25 - 29	100.0	65.4	34.6
30 - 39	100.0	47.8	52.2
40 - 69	100.0	21.1	78.9

Among the unemployed, aged (20-29) group have high computer literacy. Annual survey results reveal that among unemployed many have at least some ICT skills. Even among the group aged 40-69 every one out of five are computer literate.

10.3 Source of computer training

Table 10.8 shows that the majority of those who are computer literate have received training from Private institutions or School/University. The training received through Government training centers are comparatively low (6.1%), however in the Estate sector this percentage is about 12.4%.

Table 10.8 Percentage distribution of Computer literate household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector - 2014

Source of computer training multiple	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	31.5	30.5	31.6	43.7
School/University	39.5	39.4	39.5	43.2
Govt. training centers	6.1	5.1	6.3	12.4
Employment activities	14.8	20.2	13.1	7.7
Work place	7.2	10.7	6.1	3.5
Family members	24.4	30.0	22.7	18.2
Friends/ Relatives	18.7	20.7	18.0	20.8
Self	22.1	29.5	19.9	10.0
Other	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.0

* Multiple choice answers

10.4 Internet and E-mail use

The Table 10.9 depicts that 10.5 % of the population aged 5 to 69 years uses the internet facility at least once during last twelve months. Urban sector, where the facilities are largely available, shows highest usage of both e-mail and internet among the other sectors.

Table 10.9 Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2014

Age group (years)	Household Population (age5-69)	
	Internet (%)	E-mail (%)
Sri Lanka	10.5	8.3
5 - 14	3.7	1.9
15 - 19	18.0	12.4
20 - 24	26.0	21.0
25 - 29	21.2	18.1
30 - 34	15.5	13.0
35 - 39	12.3	10.6
40 - 49	8.5	7.2
50 - 59	5.7	4.5
60 - 69	2.9	2.2

Table 10.10

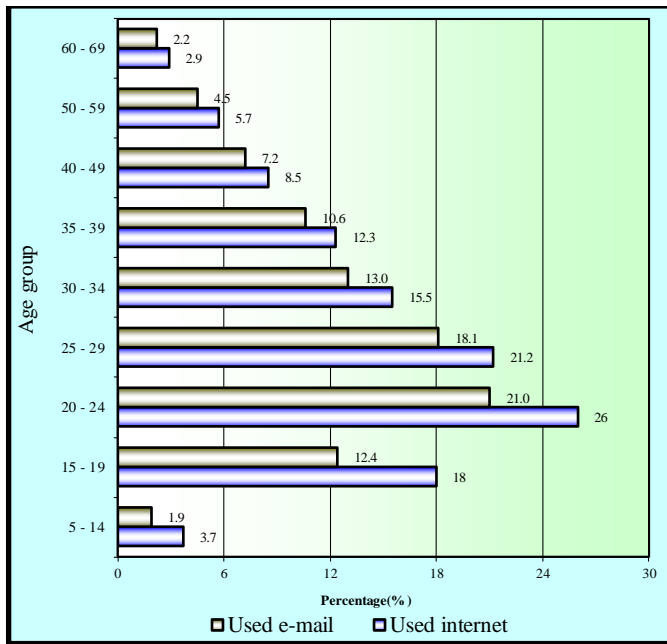
Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by District - 2014

District	Household Population (age 5-69)	
	Internet (%)	E-mail (%)
Sri Lanka	10.5	8.3
Colombo	24.1	20.6
Gampaha	16.8	13.4
Kalutara	12.0	9.5
Kandy	10.1	8.0
Matale	4.6	3.8
Nuwara Eliya	5.2	4.1
Galle	8.0	6.3
Matara	8.2	5.9
Hambantota	5.8	3.8
Jaffna	13.8	9.1
Mannar	7.6	6.2
Vavunia	16.4	5.2
Mulativu	3.3	2.5
Kilinochchi	8.2	5.3
Batticaloa	7.2	5.3
Ampara	6.3	4.9
Trincomalee	6.5	5.1
Kurunegala	8.2	6.1
Puttalam	9.3	6.7
Anuradhapura	5.4	3.6
Polonnaruwa	5.4	4.3
Badulla	3.5	3.3
Monaragala	3.9	2.9
Ratnapura	4.8	3.8
Kegalle	5.7	4.7

Different usage patterns of internet usage can be observed among districts (Table 10.10). Colombo district shows the highest percentage (24.1%) of population using internet while Mulativu district shows the lowest percentage (3.3%).

The survey results reveals that 8.3 percent of the household population aged 5 - 69 years has used E-mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period. Highest e-mail usage is reported from the Colombo district (20.6%) followed by Gampaha district (13.4%). The lowest e-mail usage among the districts has reported from the Mulativu district (2.5%).

Figure 10.4 Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2014



The Table 10.9 and Figure 10.4 show the high popularity of e-mail and internet among youth who are in the age group of 15 - 29 years. Also among youths in 20 - 24 years age group, one out of every four persons has used the internet facility at least once during the last 12 months and the same group shows the highest usage of e-mail.

**TABLE 1 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - BOTH SEXES**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	14,626,833	8,061,725	55.1	7,628,683	94.6	433,042	5.4	6,565,107
2009 ¹	14,876,264	8,051,089	54.1	7,579,835	94.1	471,254	5.9	6,825,175
2010 ¹	15,166,285	8,096,477	53.4	7,696,142	95.1	400,335	4.9	7,069,808
2011 ²	16,122,111	8,543,776	53.0	8,186,305	95.8	357,471	4.2	7,578,335
2012 ²	16,081,285	8,454,364	52.6	8,118,362	96.0	336,002	4.0	7,626,921
2013 ²	16,359,761	8,802,113	53.8	8,417,674	95.6	384,439	4.4	7,557,648
2014 ²	16,531,768	8,804,548	53.3	8,423,994	95.7	380,554	4.3	7,727,220

**TABLE 1A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - MALE**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	6,848,600	5,212,933	76.1	5,018,954	96.3	193,978	3.7	1,635,668
2009 ¹	6,925,821	5,173,106	74.7	4,949,825	95.7	223,281	4.3	1,752,715
2010 ¹	7,078,246	5,310,872	75.0	5,125,763	96.5	185,108	3.5	1,767,374
2011 ²	7,570,144	5,605,446	74.0	5,452,723	97.3	152,723	2.7	1,964,698
2012 ²	7,508,356	5,629,617	75.0	5,469,759	97.2	159,858	2.8	1,878,740
2013 ²	7,577,344	5,677,815	74.9	5,498,815	96.8	179,000	3.2	1,899,529
2014 ²	7,676,876	5,728,383	74.6	5,548,131	96.9	180,252	3.1	1,948,493

**TABLE 1B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - FEMALE**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	7,778,232	2,848,793	36.6	2,609,729	91.6	239,064	8.4	4,929,440
2009 ¹	7,950,443	2,877,983	36.2	2,630,010	91.4	247,973	8.6	5,072,460
2010 ¹	8,088,039	2,785,605	34.4	2,570,379	92.3	215,226	7.7	5,302,434
2011 ²	8,551,967	2,938,329	34.4	2,733,582	93.0	204,748	7.0	5,613,637
2012 ²	8,572,929	2,824,747	32.9	2,648,603	93.8	176,144	6.2	5,748,181
2013 ²	8,782,417	3,124,298	35.6	2,918,859	93.4	205,439	6.6	5,658,119
2014 ²	8,854,892	3,076,165	34.7	2,875,862	93.5	200,303	6.5	5,778,727

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE - BOTH SEXES

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	16,531,768	8,804,548	53.3	8,423,994	95.7	380,554	4.3	7,727,220
15 - 19 YRS	1,655,492	252,955	15.3	198,654	78.5	54,300	21.5	1,402,538
20 - 24 YRS	1,436,967	759,847	52.9	608,104	80.0	151,742	20.0	677,121
25 - 29 YRS	1,392,037	889,491	63.9	816,070	91.7	73,421	8.3	502,546
30 - 39 YRS	3,208,255	2,182,685	68.0	2,124,779	97.3	57,906	2.7	1,025,570
40 + YRS	8,839,017	4,719,571	53.4	4,676,386	99.1	43,185	0.9	4,119,445

TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE - MALE

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	7,676,876	5,728,383	74.6	5,548,131	96.9	180,252	3.1	1,948,493
15 - 19 YRS	830,774	171,894	20.7	135,583	78.9	36,311	21.1	658,880
20 - 24 YRS	667,784	470,219	70.4	402,594	85.6	67,625	14.4	197,565
25 - 29 YRS	611,336	565,207	92.5	532,319	94.2	32,887	5.8	46,130
30 - 39 YRS	1,488,966	1,433,569	96.3	1,412,503	98.5	21,067	1.5	55,396
40 + YRS	4,078,015	3,087,493	75.7	3,065,132	99.3	22,361	0.7	990,522

TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE - FEMALE

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	8,854,892	3,076,165	34.7	2,875,862	93.5	200,303	6.5	5,778,727
15 - 19 YRS	824,718	81,060	9.8	63,072	77.8	17,989	22.2	743,658
20 - 24 YRS	769,183	289,627	37.7	205,510	71.0	84,117	29.0	479,556
25 - 29 YRS	780,700	324,284	41.5	283,750	87.5	40,534	12.5	456,416
30 - 39 YRS	1,719,289	749,116	43.6	712,276	95.1	36,839	4.9	970,174
40 + YRS	4,761,001	1,632,078	34.3	1,611,254	98.7	20,824	1.3	3,128,923

**TABLE 3 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.4	9.9	11.7	24.0	51.0
2009 ¹	100.0	3.4	8.6	11.5	24.4	52.1
2010 ¹	100.0	3.0	8.5	10.9	24.0	53.5
2011 ²	100.0	3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	53.0
2012 ²	100.0	2.5	8.3	11.0	25.2	53.0
2013 ²	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5
2014 ²	100.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	25.2	55.5

**TABLE 3A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - MALE**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.6	9.7	11.9	24.1	50.7
2009 ¹	100.0	3.5	8.4	11.8	24.3	52.0
2010 ¹	100.0	3.1	8.2	11.3	24.1	53.3
2011 ²	100.0	3.2	8.6	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 ²	100.0	2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6
2013 ²	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1
2014 ²	100.0	2.4	7.3	9.6	25.5	55.2

**TABLE 3B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.2	10.2	11.2	24.0	51.5
2009 ¹	100.0	3.3	8.9	11.0	24.6	52.2
2010 ¹	100.0	2.9	9.2	10.0	23.9	54.0
2011 ²	100.0	2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	54.0
2012 ²	100.0	2.2	8.5	10.5	25.1	53.7
2013 ²	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.2
2014 ²	100.0	2.2	7.1	9.9	24.8	56.0

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

TABLE 4 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
2008 ¹	100.0	20.8	47.4	15.8	15.9
2009 ¹	100.0	21.1	47.2	15.5	16.2
2010 ¹	100.0	20.2	48.2	15.9	15.8
2011 ²	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 ²	100.0	18.5	47.2	17.6	16.7
2013 ²	100.0	17.9	47.8	16.0	18.3
2014 ²	100.0	16.1	48.9	16.1	18.8

TABLE 4A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Year	Total	Grade 5 & Below
2008 ¹	100.0	20.1	50.6	16.1	13.2
2009 ¹	100.0	20.3	50.7	15.7	13.3
2010 ¹	100.0	19.1	51.6	16.2	13.1
2011 ²	100.0	18.3	51.0	16.1	14.6
2012 ²	100.0	17.9	51.1	17.8	13.2
2013 ²	100.0	17.6	51.4	16.2	14.8
2014 ²	100.0	16.1	52.6	16.3	15.0

TABLE 4B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Year	Total	Grade 5 & Below
2008 ¹	100.0	22.2	41.3	15.3	21.2
2009 ¹	100.0	22.5	40.6	15.3	21.7
2010 ¹	100.0	22.3	41.3	15.3	21.1
2011 ²	100.0	19.8	42.2	15.0	23.1
2012 ²	100.0	19.8	39.2	17.2	23.8
2013 ²	100.0	18.5	41.0	15.7	24.8
2014 ²	100.0	16.2	41.8	15.8	26.1

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

TABLE 5 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	56.5	15.3	41.3	2.9	30.3	10.3
2009 ¹	100.0	57.7	15.5	42.2	2.6	29.2	10.4
2010 ¹	100.0	55.5	14.3	41.3	2.6	31.5	10.3
2011 ²	100.0	55.0	14.4	40.5	2.9	31.5	10.7
2012 ²	100.0	56.5	15.2	41.3	2.8	31.9	8.8
2013 ²	100.0	55.7	15.1	40.6	3.0	32.2	9.1
2014 ²	100.0	56.4	15.3	41.1	2.8	31.9	8.9

TABLE 5A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	57.6	13.7	43.9	4.1	34.2	4.1
2009 ¹	100.0	59.2	13.7	45.5	3.6	33.0	4.3
2010 ¹	100.0	56.2	12.8	43.4	3.5	36.0	4.3
2011 ²	100.0	55.8	12.7	43.1	3.8	36.0	4.3
2012 ²	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.8	3.8	35.9	3.6
2013 ²	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.2	3.0
2014 ²	100.0	57.3	13.0	44.3	3.7	36.1	2.9

TABLE 5B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	54.4	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.1
2009 ¹	100.0	55.0	19.0	36.0	0.9	22.1	22.0
2010 ¹	100.0	54.3	17.3	37.0	0.8	22.6	22.3
2011 ²	100.0	53.2	17.8	35.4	0.9	22.7	23.2
2012 ²	100.0	56.1	19.9	36.2	0.9	23.6	19.4
2013 ²	100.0	54.0	19.4	34.6	0.9	24.6	20.5
2014 ²	100.0	54.7	19.9	34.9	1.0	23.7	20.6

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

Table 6 - Currently Employed person by Industry group (Based on ISIC Fourth Revision) - both sexes

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	8,417,674	2,504,310	100,153	1,514,039	587,968	1,150,911	517,511	188,219	62,640	153,027	67,964	107,027	629,288	329,572	141,020	131,982	182,277	49,766
2014	8,423,994	2,399,629	79,193	1,535,243	615,374	1,110,605	527,781	199,602	71,357	160,728	52,556	112,335	654,938	341,183	138,033	143,889	219,463	62,083

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC - Rev. 4

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 6A - Currently Employed person by Industry group (Based on ISIC Fourth Revision) - Male

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	5,498,815	1,532,888	88,137	800,081	570,928	818,537	494,339	135,302	47,762	89,213	41,868	78,616	407,594	98,169	54,441	92,539	108,256	40,144
2014	5,548,131	1,482,816	73,998	812,534	589,244	792,808	512,240	137,400	54,237	91,064	34,806	89,998	422,979	104,820	60,202	111,841	129,848	47,295

Table 6B - Currently Employed person by Industry group (Based on ISIC Fourth Revision) - Female

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	2,918,859	971,422	12,016	713,957	17,040	332,374	23,173	52,917	14,878	63,814	26,096	28,411	221,695	231,402	86,578	39,443	74,021	9,622
2014	2,875,862	916,814	5,195	722,709	26,130	317,797	15,541	62,201	17,120	69,664	17,750	22,337	231,959	236,363	77,830	32,048	89,615	14,789

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC - Rev. 4

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 6C: Historical Table of currently employed population by major industry group - Both sexes

Major Industry Group	Year	
	2013	2014
Total	8,417,674	8,423,994
Agriculture	2,504,310	2,399,629
Industry	2,202,159	2,229,810
Services	3,711,204	3,794,554

Table 6D: Historical Table of currently employed population by major industry group (percentage) - Both sexes

Major Industry Group	Year	
	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	29.8	28.5
Industry	26.2	26.5
Services	44.1	45.0

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC - Rev. 4

Agriculture

1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A)

Industries

1. Mining & Quarrying (B)
2. Manufacturing (C)
3. Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

Services

1. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)
2. Transportation and storage (H)
3. Accommodation and food services activities (I)
4. Information and communication (J)
5. Financial and insurance activities (K)
6. Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)
7. Administrative and support service activities (N)
8. Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)
9. Education (P)
10. Human health and social work activities (Q)
11. Other service activities (S)
12. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)
13. Real estate activities (L) Arts, entertainment and recreation (R) Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 7 - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 08) - Both sexes

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	8,417,674	393,388	532,446	499,721	311,354	935,546	1,624,971	1,439,192	708,049	1,918,771	54,235
2014	8,423,994	382,344	538,498	500,762	360,460	992,776	1,702,854	1,447,743	700,852	1,764,540	33,164

 These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Occupation group

1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6	Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers
2	Professionals	7	Craft and Related Trades workers
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8	Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers
4	Clerks and Clerical support workers	9	Elementary occupations
5	Services and Sales workers	10	Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations

Table 7A - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 08) - Male

Year	Occupation group										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	5,498,815	279,252	203,625	320,862	153,574	647,849	1,064,063	975,201	614,994	1,191,062	48,333
2014	5,548,131	287,467	192,060	334,822	172,674	692,360	1,103,978	971,754	615,479	1,145,164	32,372

Table 7B - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 08) - Female

Year	Occupation group										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	2,918,859	114,136	328,821	178,859	157,780	287,698	560,908	463,990	93,055	727,709	5,902
2014	2,875,862	94,877	346,438	165,940	187,786	300,416	598,876	475,988	85,373	619,376	792

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Occupation group

1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6	Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers
2	Professionals	7	Craft and Related Trades workers
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8	Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers
4	Clerks and Clerical support workers	9	Elementary occupations
5	Services and Sales workers	10	Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations

TABLE 8 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB AND MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	5.2	1.3	4.2	8.0	15.3	36.6	29.4
1	100.0	7.4	2.4	7.7	13.7	20.8	33.8	14.1
2	100.0	4.2	0.6	3.3	5.3	14.7	26.7	45.3
3	100.0	4.4	0.9	3.6	7.0	13.5	39.0	31.5
6	100.0	7.6	1.4	3.4	7.4	12.5	42.3	25.5
7	100.0	2.2	0.5	1.9	4.2	10.8	31.0	49.3
8	100.0	4.5	0.6	2.0	4.6	8.1	30.7	49.4
9	100.0	1.7	0.5	1.9	6.0	12.0	26.6	51.4
10	100.0	1.0	2.9	2.7	6.3	11.6	46.0	29.5
11	100.0	1.0	0.2	1.3	6.5	5.9	56.3	28.8
13	100.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	6.8	12.8	45.3	29.0
14	100.0	2.3	0.7	1.5	3.3	7.0	30.7	54.6
15	100.0	3.8	0.6	2.0	3.1	9.4	54.3	26.8
16	100.0	9.8	1.1	5.1	9.0	46.1	24.8	4.2
17	100.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	3.7	5.6	50.0	37.0
19	100.0	4.9	1.2	1.9	5.7	13.6	34.6	38.1
20	100.0	4.9	2.2	3.7	6.3	11.6	32.2	39.1
Other	100.0	3.1	1.6	6.1	8.5	6.5	38.8	35.4

* Has a job but not at work during the reference week

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E, F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

TABLE 9 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40 + YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6
2009 ¹	100.0	14.5	37.5	21.3	15.1	11.6
2010 ¹	100.0	14.8	38.7	21.2	14.7	10.6
2011 ²	100.0	12.8	42.5	20.6	15.6	8.5
2012 ²	100.0	14.2	40.6	18.8	15.6	10.7
2013 ²	100.0	13.7	40.9	18.1	15.2	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	14.3	39.9	19.3	15.2	11.3

TABLE 9A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9
2009 ¹	100.0	17.9	36.4	18.9	12.4	14.4
2010 ¹	100.0	19.6	41.2	15.5	11.7	12.0
2011 ²	100.0	17.6	44.9	16.7	13.1	7.6
2012 ²	100.0	19.5	41.6	17.1	12.4	9.4
2013 ²	100.0	16.9	44.0	15.4	11.6	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	20.1	37.5	18.2	11.7	12.4

TABLE 9B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
2009 ¹	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0
2010 ¹	100.0	10.7	36.5	26.1	17.4	9.3
2011 ²	100.0	9.3	40.7	23.4	17.5	9.1
2012 ²	100.0	9.4	39.8	20.3	18.6	11.9
2013 ²	100.0	10.9	38.3	20.3	18.3	12.2
2014 ²	100.0	9.0	42.0	20.2	18.4	10.4

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

TABLE 10 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8
2009 ¹	100.0	4.3	39.9	23.1	32.7
2010 ¹	100.0	2.7	34.9	22.7	39.7
2011 ²	100.0	2.7	37.9	19.9	39.4
2012 ²	100.0	2.6	37.4	27.3	32.8
2013 ²	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.4
2014 ²	100.0	3.2	37.9	22.4	36.5

TABLE 10A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9
2009 ¹	100.0	4.4	48.0	25.3	22.3
2010 ¹	100.0	3.4	40.4	25.4	30.9
2011 ²	100.0	2.0	47.6	20.4	29.9
2012 ²	100.0	2.0	46.8	29.7	21.5
2013 ²	100.0	4.6	43.6	24.3	27.5
2014 ²	100.0	3.1	48.3	22.9	25.7

TABLE 10B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	3.8	30.9	23.7	41.7
2009 ¹	100.0	4.3	32.5	21.1	42.1
2010 ¹	100.0	2.1	30.1	20.5	47.3
2011 ²	100.0	3.3	30.7	19.5	46.5
2012 ²	100.0	3.0	28.8	25.1	43.1
2013 ²	100.0	3.2	30.4	20.3	46.1
2014 ²	100.0	3.2	28.5	22.1	46.2

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

TABLE 11 - CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(2014)

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	380,554	46,146	247,516	86,893
%	100.0	12.1	65.0	22.8
Male	180,252	12,056	120,541	47,654
%	100.0	6.7	66.9	26.4
Female	200,303	34,090	126,975	39,239
%	100.0	17.0	63.4	19.6

TABLE 12 : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	16,531,768	8,804,548	53.3	8,423,994	95.7	380,554	4.3	7,727,220
Colombo	2,013,295	1,024,750	50.9	986,763	96.3	37,988	3.7	988,545
Gampaha	2,024,005	1,022,173	50.5	984,202	96.3	37,971	3.7	1,001,832
Kalutara	1,035,800	521,533	50.4	501,422	96.1	20,111	3.9	514,268
Kandy	1,027,116	508,302	49.5	483,039	95.0	25,263	5.0	518,814
Matale	315,494	161,866	51.3	153,516	94.8	8,350	5.2	153,628
Nuwara Eliya	486,055	312,300	64.3	303,339	97.1	8,960	2.9	173,755
Galle	880,842	468,803	53.2	447,457	95.4	21,346	4.6	412,039
Matara	642,358	347,346	54.1	323,283	93.1	24,063	6.9	295,013
Hambantota	484,373	265,869	54.9	247,969	93.3	17,900	6.7	218,505
Jaffna	480,601	213,722	44.5	201,662	94.4	12,060	5.6	266,879
Mannar	65,981	29,029	44.0	28,185	97.1	844	2.9	36,952
Vavunia	120,978	64,164	53.0	61,643	96.1	2,520	3.9	56,814
Mullativu	61,199	29,212	47.7	27,561	94.4	1,650	5.6	31,988
Kilinochchi	79,914	36,579	45.8	33,816	92.4	2,763	7.6	43,335
Batticaloa	381,085	166,895	43.8	160,398	96.1	6,498	3.9	214,190
Ampara	458,136	213,601	46.6	200,775	94.0	12,826	6.0	244,535
Trincomalee	254,394	126,219	49.6	120,851	95.7	5,367	4.3	128,176
Kurunegala	1,395,452	806,619	57.8	778,660	96.5	27,959	3.5	588,833
Puttalam	612,438	315,140	51.5	298,448	94.7	16,692	5.3	297,298
Anuradhapura	635,612	395,873	62.3	383,664	96.9	12,209	3.1	239,739
Polonnaruwa	309,413	164,911	53.3	158,816	96.3	6,095	3.7	144,502
Badulla	670,499	394,995	58.9	383,088	97.0	11,907	3.0	275,504
Moneragala	443,424	282,503	63.7	275,008	97.3	7,494	2.7	160,921
Ratnapura	879,975	511,093	58.1	492,339	96.3	18,754	3.7	368,883
Kegalle	773,326	421,053	54.4	388,090	92.2	32,963	7.8	352,273

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 12A : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - MALE

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7,676,876	5,728,383	74.6	5,548,131	96.9	180,252	3.1	1,948,493
Colombo	948,626	681,543	71.8	660,463	96.9	21,080	3.1	267,083
Gampaha	950,745	699,208	73.5	673,865	96.4	25,343	3.6	251,537
Kalutara	480,584	344,005	71.6	333,488	96.9	10,517	3.1	136,579
Kandy	459,589	321,728	70.0	311,005	96.7	10,723	3.3	137,861
Matale	143,813	106,383	74.0	102,455	96.3	3,928	3.7	37,430
Nuwara Eliya	222,534	174,689	78.5	171,791	98.3	2,898	1.7	47,845
Galle	416,428	299,455	71.9	290,207	96.9	9,248	3.1	116,973
Matara	298,905	217,032	72.6	204,198	94.1	12,834	5.9	81,873
Hambantota	228,476	175,034	76.6	167,087	95.5	7,947	4.5	53,442
Jaffna	219,679	148,176	67.5	142,681	96.3	5,495	3.7	71,503
Mannar	32,627	23,938	73.4	23,575	98.5	363	1.5	8,689
Vavunia	56,002	43,116	77.0	41,820	97.0	1,296	3.0	12,885
Mullativu	29,267	21,025	71.8	20,775	98.8	250	1.2	8,241
Kilinochchi	39,468	28,624	72.5	27,175	94.9	1,449	5.1	10,844
Batticaloa	172,870	125,319	72.5	122,658	97.9	2,661	2.1	47,551
Ampara	207,737	159,363	76.7	153,291	96.2	6,072	3.8	48,374
Trincomalee	121,965	95,893	78.6	94,009	98.0	1,884	2.0	26,072
Kurunegala	628,146	490,388	78.1	479,519	97.8	10,869	2.2	137,758
Puttalam	276,153	211,706	76.7	203,628	96.2	8,078	3.8	64,447
Anuradhapura	294,645	239,987	81.4	235,227	98.0	4,761	2.0	54,658
Polonnaruwa	142,670	111,923	78.4	110,017	98.3	1,906	1.7	30,746
Badulla	306,284	235,450	76.9	231,349	98.3	4,101	1.7	70,834
Moneragala	213,524	174,603	81.8	173,313	99.3	1,290	0.7	38,921
Ratnapura	422,734	326,178	77.2	317,800	97.4	8,378	2.6	96,556
Kegalle	363,405	273,615	75.3	256,734	93.8	16,882	6.2	89,790

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 12B : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT -FEMALE

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8,854,892	3,076,165	34.7	2,875,862	93.5	200,303	6.5	5,778,727
Colombo	1,064,670	343,207	32.2	326,300	95.1	16,908	4.9	721,462
Gampaha	1,073,260	322,965	30.1	310,337	96.1	12,628	3.9	750,295
Kalutara	555,217	177,528	32.0	167,934	94.6	9,594	5.4	377,689
Kandy	567,528	186,574	32.9	172,034	92.2	14,540	7.8	380,953
Matale	171,681	55,483	32.3	51,061	92.0	4,422	8.0	116,198
Nuwara Eliya	263,521	137,610	52.2	131,548	95.6	6,062	4.4	125,910
Galle	464,413	169,348	36.5	157,250	92.9	12,098	7.1	295,066
Matara	343,454	130,314	37.9	119,084	91.4	11,229	8.6	213,140
Hambantota	255,897	90,835	35.5	80,882	89.0	9,953	11.0	165,062
Jaffna	260,922	65,546	25.1	58,981	90.0	6,565	10.0	195,376
Mannar	33,355	5,091	15.3	4,610	90.5	481	9.5	28,264
Vavunia	64,976	21,047	32.4	19,823	94.2	1,225	5.8	43,929
Mullativu	31,933	8,187	25.6	6,786	82.9	1,401	17.1	23,746
Kilinochchi	40,446	7,955	19.7	6,641	83.5	1,313	16.5	32,491
Batticaloa	208,215	41,576	20.0	37,740	90.8	3,837	9.2	166,639
Ampara	250,399	54,238	21.7	47,484	87.5	6,755	12.5	196,161
Trincomalee	132,429	30,326	22.9	26,842	88.5	3,484	11.5	102,103
Kurunegala	767,306	316,232	41.2	299,142	94.6	17,090	5.4	451,075
Puttalam	336,285	103,434	30.8	94,820	91.7	8,614	8.3	232,851
Anuradhapura	340,967	155,885	45.7	148,437	95.2	7,448	4.8	185,081
Polonnaruwa	166,743	52,988	31.8	48,798	92.1	4,189	7.9	113,755
Badulla	364,215	159,545	43.8	151,739	95.1	7,806	4.9	204,670
Moneragala	229,900	107,900	46.9	101,696	94.3	6,204	5.7	122,000
Ratnapura	457,241	184,915	40.4	174,539	94.4	10,376	5.6	272,326
Kegalle	409,920	147,438	36.0	131,356	89.1	16,081	10.9	262,483

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 13 : EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - BOTH SEXES

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,423,994	100.0	2,399,629	28.5	2,229,810	26.5	3,794,554	45.0
Colombo	986,763	100.0	15,347	1.6	298,528	30.3	672,887	68.2
Gampaha	984,202	100.0	55,855	5.7	354,990	36.1	573,357	58.3
Kalutara	501,422	100.0	73,592	14.7	154,856	30.9	272,973	54.4
Kandy	483,039	100.0	110,975	23.0	128,349	26.6	243,715	50.5
Matale	153,516	100.0	58,117	37.9	36,926	24.1	58,473	38.1
Nuwara Eliya	303,339	100.0	164,603	54.3	63,466	20.9	75,270	24.8
Galle	447,457	100.0	145,705	32.6	126,647	28.3	175,105	39.1
Matara	323,283	100.0	118,148	36.5	77,274	23.9	127,860	39.6
Hambantota	247,969	100.0	97,534	39.3	66,205	26.7	84,231	34.0
Jaffna	201,662	100.0	51,955	25.8	48,194	23.9	101,513	50.3
Mannar	28,185	100.0	11,013	39.1	3,158	11.2	14,014	49.7
Vavunia	61,643	100.0	20,856	33.8	15,063	24.4	25,725	41.7
Mullativu	27,561	100.0	12,305	44.6	6,129	22.2	9,127	33.1
Kilinochchi	33,816	100.0	13,133	38.8	7,594	22.5	13,089	38.7
Batticaloa	160,398	100.0	41,336	25.8	45,191	28.2	73,871	46.1
Ampara	200,775	100.0	66,916	33.3	37,835	18.8	96,024	47.8
Trincomalee	120,851	100.0	36,848	30.5	19,591	16.2	64,412	53.3
Kurunegala	778,660	100.0	272,312	35.0	207,451	26.6	298,897	38.4
Puttalam	298,448	100.0	70,349	23.6	95,753	32.1	132,346	44.3
Anuradhapura	383,664	100.0	210,907	55.0	52,448	13.7	120,309	31.4
Polonnaruwa	158,816	100.0	68,258	43.0	29,606	18.6	60,951	38.4
Badulla	383,088	100.0	242,659	63.3	38,069	9.9	102,360	26.7
Moneragala	275,008	100.0	156,515	56.9	35,647	13.0	82,846	30.1
Ratnapura	492,339	100.0	201,884	41.0	143,066	29.1	147,388	29.9
Kegalle	388,090	100.0	82,506	21.3	137,775	35.5	167,809	43.2

TABLE 13A : EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - MALE

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,548,131	100.0	1,482,816	26.7	1,475,776	26.6	2,589,539	46.7
Colombo	660,463	100.0	8,556	1.3	193,997	29.4	457,910	69.3
Gampaha	673,865	100.0	41,538	6.2	232,360	34.5	399,967	59.4
Kalutara	333,488	100.0	43,930	13.2	104,827	31.4	184,731	55.4
Kandy	311,005	100.0	60,077	19.3	83,889	27.0	167,040	53.7
Matale	102,455	100.0	36,741	35.9	24,605	24.0	41,109	40.1
Nuwara Eliya	171,791	100.0	84,024	48.9	36,418	21.2	51,349	29.9
Galle	290,207	100.0	83,529	28.8	83,961	28.9	122,717	42.3
Matara	204,198	100.0	70,584	34.6	51,571	25.3	82,044	40.2
Hambantota	167,087	100.0	72,919	43.6	40,423	24.2	53,746	32.2
Jaffna	142,681	100.0	34,512	24.2	36,418	25.5	71,751	50.3
Mannar	23,575	100.0	10,820	45.9	2,993	12.7	9,762	41.4
Vavunia	41,820	100.0	13,067	31.2	11,545	27.6	17,208	41.1
Mullativu	20,775	100.0	9,496	45.7	5,732	27.6	5,548	26.7
Kilinochchi	27,175	100.0	12,118	44.6	6,030	22.2	9,027	33.2
Batticaloa	122,658	100.0	36,600	29.8	31,993	26.1	54,065	44.1
Ampara	153,291	100.0	56,004	36.5	26,719	17.4	70,568	46.0
Trincomalee	94,009	100.0	30,911	32.9	14,269	15.2	48,829	51.9
Kurunegala	479,519	100.0	166,014	34.6	122,734	25.6	190,771	39.8
Puttalam	203,628	100.0	44,733	22.0	68,487	33.6	90,408	44.4
Anuradhapura	235,227	100.0	117,082	49.8	34,503	14.7	83,642	35.6
Polonnaruwa	110,017	100.0	52,257	47.5	18,100	16.5	39,660	36.0
Badulla	231,349	100.0	133,639	57.8	28,200	12.2	69,510	30.0
Moneragala	173,313	100.0	91,975	53.1	28,112	16.2	53,226	30.7
Ratnapura	317,800	100.0	113,802	35.8	107,942	34.0	96,056	30.2
Kegalle	256,734	100.0	57,889	22.5	79,948	31.1	118,897	46.3

TABLE 13B : EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - FEMALE

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,875,862	100.0	916,814	31.9	754,034	26.2	1,205,015	41.9
Colombo	326,300	100.0	6,791	2.1	104,531	32.0	214,977	65.9
Gampaha	310,337	100.0	14,318	4.6	122,629	39.5	173,390	55.9
Kalutara	167,934	100.0	29,662	17.7	50,030	29.8	88,242	52.5
Kandy	172,034	100.0	50,899	29.6	44,460	25.8	76,675	44.6
Matale	51,061	100.0	21,376	41.9	12,320	24.1	17,364	34.0
Nuwara Eliya	131,548	100.0	80,579	61.3	27,047	20.6	23,922	18.2
Galle	157,250	100.0	62,175	39.5	42,686	27.1	52,388	33.3
Matara	119,084	100.0	47,565	39.9	25,704	21.6	45,816	38.5
Hambantota	80,882	100.0	24,615	30.4	25,782	31.9	30,485	37.7
Jaffna	58,981	100.0	17,443	29.6	11,776	20.0	29,762	50.5
Mannar	4,610	100.0	193	4.2	164	3.6	4,253	92.3
Vavunia	19,823	100.0	7,789	39.3	3,517	17.7	8,517	43.0
Mullativu	6,786	100.0	2,810	41.4	397	5.9	3,579	52.7
Kilinochchi	6,641	100.0	1,015	15.3	1,564	23.5	4,063	61.2
Batticaloa	37,740	100.0	4,735	12.5	13,198	35.0	19,806	52.5
Ampara	47,484	100.0	10,912	23.0	11,116	23.4	25,456	53.6
Trincomalee	26,842	100.0	5,937	22.1	5,322	19.8	15,583	58.1
Kurunegala	299,142	100.0	106,298	35.5	84,718	28.3	108,126	36.1
Puttalam	94,820	100.0	25,616	27.0	27,266	28.8	41,938	44.2
Anuradhapura	148,437	100.0	93,825	63.2	17,945	12.1	36,668	24.7
Polonnaruwa	48,798	100.0	16,002	32.8	11,506	23.6	21,291	43.6
Badulla	151,739	100.0	109,020	71.8	9,869	6.5	32,851	21.6
Moneragala	101,696	100.0	64,540	63.5	7,536	7.4	29,620	29.1
Ratnapura	174,539	100.0	88,082	50.5	35,124	20.1	51,333	29.4
Kegalle	131,356	100.0	24,617	18.7	57,827	44.0	48,912	37.2

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 14 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO 08) BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Total	8,423,994	382,344	538,498	500,762	360,460	992,776	1,702,854	1,447,743	700,852	1,764,540	33,164
Western	2,472,386	147,572	199,851	222,259	174,861	377,601	99,133	497,980	265,975	476,594	10,559
Central	939,894	70,058	54,500	38,625	38,240	81,155	176,471	127,865	67,192	283,842	1,948
Southern	1,018,709	32,565	57,507	64,576	29,484	113,478	205,285	179,324	81,565	250,868	4,057
Northern	352,867	17,188	33,013	24,116	11,692	33,118	82,825	60,145	20,403	69,444	923
Eastern	482,024	18,077	39,287	23,166	11,973	74,813	117,331	85,933	31,713	73,943	5,788
North Western	1,077,109	26,804	63,517	57,724	31,831	128,494	272,994	225,070	98,049	167,409	5,217
North Central	542,479	17,467	26,556	8,375	21,521	67,757	256,803	65,104	23,750	53,925	1,221
Uva	658,097	14,488	28,014	29,066	12,679	36,902	326,158	63,914	29,934	116,440	501
Sabaragamuwa	880,428	38,125	36,253	32,854	28,180	79,458	165,855	142,407	82,273	272,074	2,950

Occupation group

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators | 6 | Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers |
| 2 | Professionals | 7 | Craft and Related Trades workers |
| 3 | Technicians and Associate Professionals | 8 | Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers |
| 4 | Clerks and Clerical support workers | 9 | Elementary occupations |
| 5 | Services and Sales workers | 10 | Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations |

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 08, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 08 classification

TABLE 15 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC FOURTH REVISION) BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Industry group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
Total	8,423,994	2,399,629	79,193	1,535,243	615,374	1,110,605	527,781	199,602	71,357	160,728	52,556	112,335	654,938	341,183	138,033	42,658	219,463	163,315
Western	2,472,386	144,795	8,209	607,694	192,472	425,592	205,140	76,720	53,344	81,644	30,311	53,642	185,066	127,453	54,482	23,314	136,243	66,268
Central	939,894	333,695	5,762	153,457	69,522	115,659	59,160	18,011	2,320	17,953	3,197	10,623	52,733	42,230	16,989	3,230	19,426	15,928
Southern	1,018,709	361,387	2,900	184,179	83,047	113,184	57,658	29,668	2,353	14,723	6,032	7,781	68,472	44,800	16,195	3,472	9,367	13,490
Northern	352,867	109,262	608	39,108	40,420	42,474	18,969	6,315	2,613	5,499	3,476	3,791	23,583	24,420	12,107	1,204	5,715	13,303
Eastern	482,024	145,100	4,283	57,107	41,226	76,634	27,398	11,800	938	5,029	1,098	6,027	61,056	18,081	9,398	1,188	1,309	14,353
North Western	1,077,109	342,661	5,853	221,207	76,145	139,760	63,002	23,866	5,359	14,818	2,645	18,684	106,326	23,917	5,624	6,338	4,879	16,026
North Central	542,479	279,165	2,315	54,118	25,620	55,716	20,562	4,904	880	4,487	367	1,150	55,585	21,209	7,993	435	3,152	4,822
Uva	658,097	399,174	2,814	38,206	32,697	55,217	21,157	11,416	701	6,460	..	2,959	60,433	10,519	3,973	1,050	2,613	8,708
Sabaragamuwa	880,428	284,390	46,450	180,167	54,225	86,369	54,736	16,902	2,849	10,115	5,431	7,678	41,684	28,555	11,271	2,427	36,760	10,418

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC - Rev. 4

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other**12 Real estate activities (L)****18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)****21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)**

TABLE 16 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
Total	8,423,994	4,754,696	1,292,835	3,461,860	232,680	2,685,403	751,215
Western	2,472,386	1,689,807	380,103	1,309,705	99,277	579,837	103,464
Central	939,894	544,199	205,088	339,111	21,115	282,956	91,624
Southern	1,018,709	562,653	134,907	427,746	32,117	337,135	86,804
Northern	352,867	214,407	67,031	147,376	9,529	118,528	10,403
Eastern	482,024	278,709	92,955	185,754	8,335	180,635	14,344
North Western	1,077,109	542,165	147,765	394,400	33,119	386,086	115,739
North Central	542,479	189,377	85,904	103,473	2,866	236,790	113,447
Uva	658,097	242,207	82,829	159,378	4,706	266,760	144,423
Sabaragamuwa	880,428	491,171	96,253	394,919	21,615	296,677	70,965

TABLE 16 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
Total	5,548,131	3,180,385	721,898	2,458,487	204,056	2,005,035	158,655
Western	1,667,816	1,131,019	218,166	912,853	88,114	423,018	25,665
Central	585,251	331,698	99,713	231,984	18,779	215,265	19,510
Southern	661,493	370,519	71,193	299,326	26,497	248,840	15,636
Northern	256,026	157,490	38,502	118,988	9,199	86,768	2,570
Eastern	369,959	222,936	62,300	160,636	7,712	133,355	5,955
North Western	683,147	352,711	77,192	275,519	30,375	278,970	21,091
North Central	345,244	133,896	56,322	77,573	2,589	181,979	26,780
Uva	404,662	155,978	47,641	108,337	3,356	216,131	29,197
Sabaragamuwa	574,534	324,138	50,869	273,269	17,437	220,708	12,251

TABLE 16 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
Total	2,875,862	1,574,311	570,937	1,003,373	28,623	680,369	592,560
Western	804,570	558,788	161,937	396,851	11,164	156,819	77,800
Central	354,643	212,502	105,375	107,126	2,337	67,691	72,114
Southern	357,216	192,134	63,714	128,420	5,620	88,294	71,167
Northern	96,841	56,917	28,529	28,387	330	31,760	7,834
Eastern	112,065	55,772	30,655	25,117	623	47,280	8,389
North Western	393,961	189,454	70,573	118,880	2,744	107,116	94,648
North Central	197,236	55,481	29,582	25,899	276	54,810	86,668
Uva	253,435	86,230	35,188	51,042	1,350	50,629	115,226
Sabaragamuwa	305,895	167,033	45,384	121,649	4,178	75,969	58,714

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 17 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Total	0*	01-09	10-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.2	1.3	4.2	8.0	15.3	36.6	29.4
Colombo	100.0	3.0	0.6	2.4	5.0	13.1	32.3	43.5
Gampaha	100.0	4.7	0.9	2.5	5.5	12.9	39.5	33.9
Kalutara	100.0	5.3	1.9	4.4	7.1	10.7	36.8	33.9
Kandy	100.0	4.6	1.8	3.0	4.3	14.6	34.2	37.4
Matale	100.0	11.7	0.3	5.7	8.6	14.8	24.6	34.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.4	0.7	4.0	7.1	17.2	42.9	25.8
Galle	100.0	4.1	1.9	3.2	10.8	14.2	45.9	20.0
Matara	100.0	6.2	1.4	5.1	12.8	21.2	33.8	19.5
Hambantota	100.0	7.9	1.2	7.9	16.2	14.3	29.9	22.6
Jaffna	100.0	4.1	0.9	6.6	10.6	21.0	42.9	13.8
Mannar	100.0	3.6	..	0.2	2.0	7.3	49.4	37.5
Vavunia	100.0	3.3	1.3	9.4	20.1	21.3	26.0	18.6
Mullativu	100.0	0.7	1.6	8.5	16.6	27.7	34.7	10.2
Kilinochchi	100.0	4.2	..	1.5	2.1	26.9	45.4	20.0
Batticaloa	100.0	3.9	0.2	0.7	4.1	17.3	32.8	40.9
Ampara	100.0	3.5	0.3	3.2	6.5	11.0	46.9	28.5
Trincomalee	100.0	5.6	0.8	6.9	7.3	13.4	39.2	26.8
Kurunegala	100.0	5.0	2.6	4.6	8.2	19.1	37.3	23.3
Puttalam	100.0	4.6	1.0	5.9	6.8	12.4	41.1	28.2
Anuradhapura	100.0	14.2	3.4	9.9	13.7	12.6	23.8	22.3
Polonnaruwa	100.0	16.5	4.4	7.9	7.7	10.2	24.0	29.2
Badulla	100.0	4.1	0.3	3.0	8.4	19.8	41.1	23.4
Moneragala	100.0	7.0	0.3	2.3	7.6	16.3	42.4	24.2
Ratnapura	100.0	3.3	1.7	5.2	12.1	14.9	36.3	26.4
Kegalle	100.0	2.1	0.7	2.9	5.6	20.8	35.8	32.1

0* Has a job but not at work during the reference week

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

TABLE 17A : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB BY DISTRICT - MALE

District	Total	0*	01-09	10-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	4.9	1.1	3.2	6.6	12.7	37.0	34.5
Colombo	100.0	2.9	0.5	1.9	3.7	11.4	30.2	49.3
Gampaha	100.0	4.7	0.7	2.2	4.9	10.7	39.4	37.3
Kalutara	100.0	5.2	1.2	2.5	6.6	10.2	35.4	38.9
Kandy	100.0	3.8	1.4	2.2	3.6	10.7	32.9	45.4
Matale	100.0	10.8	0.5	4.7	6.9	10.1	25.6	41.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.1	0.7	2.9	5.0	14.5	45.8	29.0
Galle	100.0	3.8	1.0	2.3	8.9	11.9	47.6	24.4
Matara	100.0	5.8	0.9	3.1	10.3	20.2	33.8	25.8
Hambantota	100.0	8.5	1.1	6.2	13.5	12.8	30.5	27.4
Jaffna	100.0	4.6	1.2	2.8	8.8	16.9	48.5	17.2
Mannar	100.0	2.6	..	..	0.8	5.7	49.5	41.4
Vavunia	100.0	1.9	0.6	10.8	21.6	17.4	29.3	18.3
Mullativu	100.0	1.0	1.5	9.0	16.1	28.7	34.9	8.7
Kilinochchi	100.0	4.1	..	1.8	2.6	27.1	43.3	21.1
Batticaloa	100.0	4.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	12.6	32.9	46.6
Ampara	100.0	3.2	0.2	2.3	5.0	7.9	49.9	31.5
Trincomalee	100.0	6.0	0.3	3.0	6.6	14.1	40.1	29.8
Kurunegala	100.0	4.5	2.2	3.5	7.9	16.4	39.2	26.3
Puttalam	100.0	4.7	0.7	3.3	5.2	10.4	42.1	33.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	12.0	2.9	8.7	10.9	10.6	27.1	27.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	19.2	5.5	7.2	5.4	8.2	23.0	31.4
Badulla	100.0	3.1	0.4	2.5	5.2	15.4	41.7	31.7
Moneragala	100.0	6.2	0.2	1.7	6.3	12.4	44.7	28.4
Ratnapura	100.0	3.4	0.9	4.6	10.2	11.5	36.4	33.1
Kegalle	100.0	1.9	0.7	3.0	4.7	16.2	34.1	39.3

TABLE 17B : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB BY DISTRICT - FEMALE

District	Total	0*	01-09	10-19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.7	1.9	6.1	10.7	20.4	35.8	19.4
Colombo	100.0	3.2	0.9	3.4	7.7	16.7	36.6	31.6
Gampaha	100.0	4.7	1.2	3.3	6.8	17.8	39.9	26.4
Kalutara	100.0	5.4	3.1	8.3	8.1	11.8	39.5	23.8
Kandy	100.0	6.0	2.5	4.6	5.7	21.7	36.5	23.1
Matale	100.0	13.4	..	7.6	12.1	24.3	22.6	20.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.8	0.7	5.3	9.9	20.6	39.2	21.5
Galle	100.0	4.7	3.5	4.7	14.2	18.4	42.7	11.8
Matara	100.0	7.0	2.2	8.6	17.1	22.9	33.8	8.5
Hambantota	100.0	6.7	1.4	11.4	21.8	17.4	28.5	12.7
Jaffna	100.0	2.9	0.4	15.8	14.9	31.1	29.4	5.3
Mannar	100.0	8.9	..	1.3	8.0	15.5	49.1	17.3
Vavunia	100.0	6.2	2.8	6.5	16.8	29.4	19.1	19.2
Mullativu	100.0	0.0	1.7	7.1	18.0	24.4	34.2	14.6
Kilinochchi	100.0	4.7	..	..	..	26.2	53.9	15.3
Batticaloa	100.0	3.4	0.5	2.1	6.3	32.8	32.3	22.7
Ampara	100.0	4.7	0.8	6.2	11.5	21.1	37.3	18.5
Trincomalee	100.0	4.2	2.4	20.3	9.8	10.6	36.2	16.5
Kurunegala	100.0	6.0	3.2	6.3	8.6	23.3	34.2	18.4
Puttalam	100.0	4.5	1.7	11.5	10.4	16.7	38.9	16.5
Anuradhapura	100.0	17.7	4.3	11.7	18.2	15.8	18.7	13.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	10.3	1.9	9.3	12.9	14.8	26.4	24.3
Badulla	100.0	5.5	0.2	3.7	13.4	26.3	40.2	10.7
Moneragala	100.0	8.3	0.4	3.5	9.8	22.8	38.3	16.9
Ratnapura	100.0	3.1	3.1	6.3	15.7	21.3	36.3	14.3
Kegalle	100.0	2.5	0.6	2.7	7.2	29.9	39.1	18.1

0* Has a job but not at work during the reference week

.. Negligible

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

TABLE 18 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 06-Oct	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.3	0.9	3.4	5.9	8.1
Western	3.7	2.7	3.0	4.5	4.6
Central	4.3	0.2	3.0	6.1	11.5
Southern	5.9	0.4	4.4	7.9	13.1
Northern	5.3	0.3	3.3	10.1	12.4
Eastern	4.9	1.2	3.9	8.3	11.2
North Western	4.0	0.8	3.1	4.7	8.5
North Central	3.3	0.3	2.8	5.1	7.0
Uva	2.9	0.2	1.7	5.2	10.4
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	1.1	5.1	7.3	10.6

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

TABLE 19 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.3	21.5	20.0	8.3	1.5
Western	3.7	17.1	13.6	8.2	1.5
Central	4.3	22.3	24.3	6.0	1.6
Southern	5.9	34.2	26.5	11.9	2.0
Northern	5.3	17.4	20.3	12.1	1.2
Eastern	4.9	18.3	15.6	9.2	2.0
North Western	4.0	20.1	21.5	5.4	1.6
North Central	3.3	13.1	13.8	6.5	1.4
Uva	2.9	14.4	24.5	5.4	0.6
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	36.7	30.3	10.2	1.2

These Figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

Special Statistical Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Coverage

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey was designed to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in Sri Lanka. This survey is being conducted quarterly, since the first quarter of 1990.

This survey of households is conducted through a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian non-institutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status etc. of each member of the household 15 years of age and older.

The field work of the survey is done during the third week of each month, Monday through Sunday. This is known as the "survey week". The inquiry relates to activity or status are referred in the preceding week of the survey week; referred as the "reference week/reference period".

The concepts and definitions underlying labour force data are as follows.

Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self-employed), or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
4. **Unemployed:** Persons who are seeking and available for work, but had no employment during the reference period.
5. **Currently Economically Active:** A person who was employed or unemployed during the current reference period is considered to be currently economically active.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active):** Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as: full time care of the household, full - time students, retired or old age, infirmed or disabled, or are not interested in working for one reason or another. Current and Usual definitions apply.
7. **Criteria for classification of underemployment:** In order to classify employed persons as visibly underemployed,

(i) If the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her main activity

In Sri Lanka scenario, 35 hours per week is taken as the cut-off point applicable to all workers, except government teachers. As in practice, though teachers do have a normal duration of work which is below the general cut-off point, they should be on a full time schedule according to the nature of their job. Further, those who do have a secondary job, or those who are employers, were considered as having worked the normal duration in their respective activity.

Therefore, if the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her activity (as described above), then the person is further questioned to ascertain whether He/She is prepared and available for further work if provided. Such persons are considered underemployed in their respective employment.

(ii) If the person has worked more than the normal duration in his/her activity

If the person has worked even more than 35 hours as usually, but he has worked less than 35 hours actually in the reference period, only due to the off season or bad weather, such persons were also further questioned to check their underemployment situation, considering them as a special category.

8. Informal Sector Employment

In order to classify a person to be employed in informal sector employment, following information were used.

- (i) Registration of the organization
- (ii) Accounts keeping practices of the organization
- (iii) Total number of regular employees of the organization.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the quarterly labour force data are subject to both sampling and non - sampling errors. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent.

The exact differences, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 95 percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.96 standard errors from the " true" population value, because of sampling error. Analyses relating to the Labour Force Survey are generally conducted at the 95 percent level of confidence.

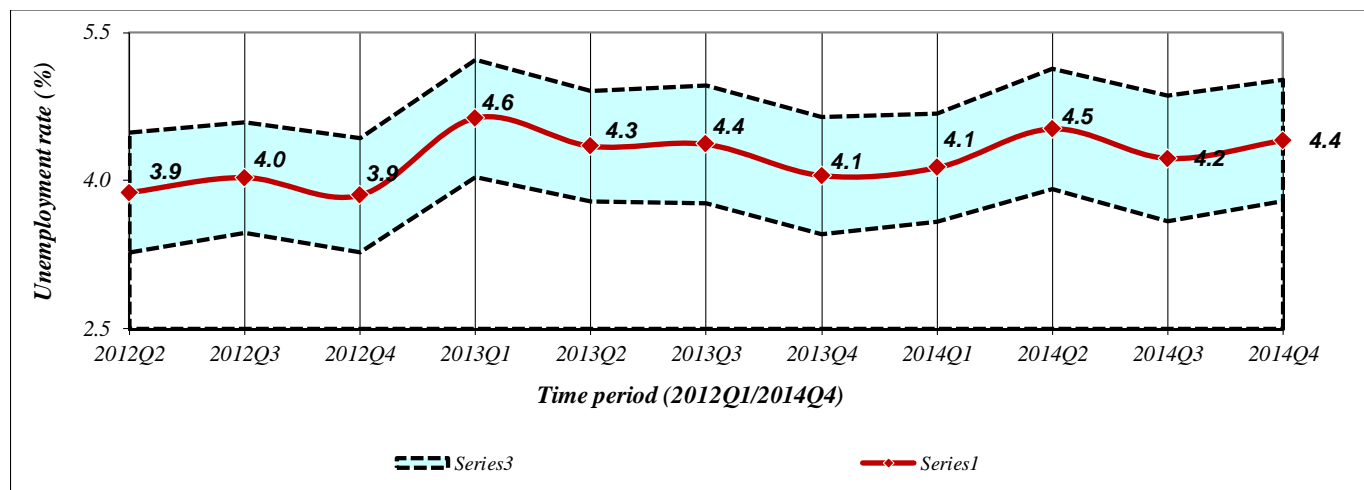
For example, the confidence interval for the quarterly unemployment rate is on the order of

Estimated value *(of the unemployment rate)* \pm (standard error) * (1.96)

6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)
(6.4 \pm 0.784)

This means, the 95 percent confidence interval on the quarterly unemployment rate could range from (5.6 to 7.2). This implies that there is about 95 percent chance that the "true" unemployment rate lies within this interval. This range includes all the values range from 5.6 to 7.2. When the comparison of this estimate is done between two quarters, if any of the value within the 95 percent confidence interval of one quarter overlaps with the confidence interval of the other , it means that the estimates of this two quarters *are not significantly different*.

Therefore, in each quarterly labour force report, a separate Table is given including approximate standard errors for some selected variables, so that users could understand this statistical scenario clearly.

Distribution of unemployment rates and 95% confidence intervals (2012Q2 - 2014Q4)**Note:**

- * Survey was not conducted in the fourth quarter 2011 & first quarter 2012 due to activities of population census.
- Excluding Northern Province

As seen in Figure 2, it is very important to note that, there were no statistically significant differences between the unemployment rates reported in different time periods of 2011/2013, when sampling error was considered.

Change in survey schedule

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data. In January 2006, some improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for planning purposes. The revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, and informal sector employment and under employment etc.

From January, 2013 onwards, the lower bound of working age populations is considered as age 15, hence age 15 and over population is considered as working age population. The survey schedule is updated to obtain more precise information on following age, informal employment, informal sector, secondary occupation, wages & income, unemployment & trainings.

New Industry & Occupation classifications

From January 2013 onward the survey uses new industry & occupation classifications, such as

SLIC Rev 4:- Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification based on International Standard Industry classification - Rev.4 (ISIC Rev 4)

SLSCO 08:- Sri Lanka Standard Classification of Occupation -2008 based on International Standard Classification of Occupation-2008 (ISCO 2008)

Note :

It is important to note that, all the data published here are the estimates based on a sample survey and these are subject to sampling errors. These sampling errors can be statistically evaluated from the survey results. Therefore, sampling error is normally measured in terms of the standard error of the particular variable. Standard error could be used to calculate the confidence limits with a prescribed accuracy where the true value of the estimates lies.

Further reliability of the estimates can be expressed in terms of Coefficient of Variation (CV). The CV is a relative measure of the sampling error and is calculated as sampling error divided by the expected value of the given characteristic.

In view of this, following table is given to show the estimates for some selected variables, its standard error, CV and 95% Confidence interval.

It is also important to note that all the estimates we publish in this report are subject to sampling error and one should be cautious in the interpretation of results, especially with respect to the trends over time.

Estimate of Confidence Intervals for some selected characteristics

Year	Labour Force					Employed				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2008 ¹	8,061,725	109,709	1.36	7,846,618	8,276,832	7,628,683	104,306	1.37	7,424,169	7,833,196
2009 ¹	8,051,089	107,213	1.33	7,840,876	8,261,302	7,579,835	102,161	1.35	7,379,527	7,780,143
2010 ¹	8,096,477	110,375	1.36	7,880,065	8,312,889	7,696,142	105,457	1.37	7,489,372	7,902,913
2011 ²	8,543,776	163,523	1.91	8,223,154	8,864,397	8,186,305	157,067	1.92	7,878,342	8,494,268
2012 ²	8,454,364	144,233	1.71	8,171,566	8,737,162	8,118,362	138,850	1.71	7,846,117	8,390,606
2013 ²	8,802,113	61,249	0.70	8,682,006	8,922,219	8,417,674	59,454	0.71	8,301,087	8,534,261
2014 ²	8,804,548	66,560	0.76	8,674,027	8,935,069	8,423,994	63,803	0.76	8,298,880	8,549,107

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2008 ¹	433,042	14,975	3.46	403,680	462,405	5.4	0.2	3.14	5.0	5.7
2009 ¹	471,254	15,683	3.33	440,503	502,004	5.9	0.2	3.07	5.5	6.2
2010 ¹	400,335	14,742	3.68	371,430	429,240	4.9	0.2	3.39	4.6	5.3
2011 ²	357,471	17,726	4.96	322,715	392,226	4.2	0.2	4.52	3.8	4.6
2012 ²	336,002	15,267	4.54	306,067	365,938	4.0	0.2	4.17	3.6	4.3
2013 ²	384,439	13,218	3.44	358,519	410,359	4.4	0.1	3.34	4.1	4.7
2014 ²	380,554	13,974	3.67	353,152	407,956	4.3	0.2	3.52	4.0	4.6

¹ - Excluding Northern provinces

² - All the districts are included

Standard error (Page 1)

STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

(2014)

	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
General labour force characteristics						
Population (15 years & over)	16,531,768	98,012	0.6			
Employed Population	8,423,994	63,803	0.8			
Unemployed Population	380,554	13,974	3.7			
Employment Rate	-	-	-	95.678	0.152	0.159
Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	4.322	0.152	3.521
Labour Force	8,804,548	66,560	0.8			
Not in Labour Force	7,727,220	63,818	0.8			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,399,629	53,070	2.2			
2	79,193	8,196	10.3			
3	1,535,243	30,822	2.0			
6	615,374	17,798	2.9			
7	1,110,605	24,029	2.2			
8	527,781	14,364	2.7			
9	199,602	10,270	5.1			
10	71,357	5,446	7.6			
11	160,728	8,282	5.2			
13	52,556	4,758	9.1			
14	112,335	6,672	5.9			
15	654,938	20,723	3.2			
16	341,183	12,326	3.6			
17	138,033	7,680	5.6			
19	143,889	7,376	5.1			
20	219,463	11,015	5.0			
Other	62,083	4,899	7.9			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	12,040	2,177	18.1			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	144,124	8,398	5.8			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	85,417	5,912	6.9			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	138,974	7,387	5.3			

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other

Real estate activities (L)

Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

Alternative Estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics

Official employment, unemployment and labour force characteristics are estimated at the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, based on the internationally comparable concepts and definitions recommended by the ILO. However the validity of the concepts and definitions used at the survey is questioned very often in some forums, for the appropriateness of these concepts and definitions in the Sri Lankan context.

The concepts and definitions, which were found to be controversial, are as below.

- (1) **Number of Hours of Work** : A person who work **at least one hour** during the reference week, is considered **employed**, under these definitions.
- (2) **Working Age Population** : All persons of **age 10 years and over** are considered to be in the working age, before 2013. However, this was changed as age 15 and over from 2013 onward.
- (3) **Employment Status** : All,
 - a) Paid employees, (those who work for wages/salaries).
 - b) Employers (who have at least one paid employee under them).
 - c) Own account workers (who carry out the economic activity without having any paid employees).
 - d) Contributing family workers (who make their contribution to the economic activities carried out by their own household, without wages/salaries).

The validity of the above concepts and definitions is raised due to the following reasons.

- (1) **Number of Hours of Work** : Some pointed out that one hour per week is too low, to consider a person to be employed.
- (2) **Working Age Population** : Some pointed out those persons in the age group 10-14 yrs. are too young to be considered in the working age. (From 2013 onward the working age population is considered as age 15 and over).
- (3) **Employment Status** : Some pointed out that 'contributing family workers' may work in the family enterprise without payment because they have no other work, and so it is not appropriate to consider them as employed.

An attempt has been made to produce '**Alternative estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics**,' by revising the original concepts and definitions so that the above issues are addressed as explained below.

The revisions made are,

- (1) **Number of Hours of Work** : Persons who work **20 hours or more per week only** are considered to be employed.
- (2) **Contributing Family Worker** : Contributing family workers are **not** considered as employed. Those contributing family workers who were reported to be seeking some other work are considered as **unemployed** and the rest of the unpaid family workers are considered as **economically inactive** (not in the labour force) so only, **a) paid employees b) employers and c) own account workers are considered to be employed.**

Following Tables are based on the above alternative concepts and definitions.

Alternative Estimates (Page 2)

TABLE 1 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 15 YEARS & OVER (ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES)

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION		LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	14,626,581	6,859,040	46.9	6,425,997	93.7	433,042	6.3	7,767,541
2009 ¹	14,876,264	6,836,598	46.0	6,365,344	93.1	471,254	6.9	8,039,665
2010 ¹	15,166,285	6,892,444	45.4	6,492,109	94.2	400,335	5.8	8,273,841
2011 ²	16,122,111	7,196,558	44.6	6,839,087	95.0	357,471	5.0	8,925,553
2012 ²	16,081,285	7,417,834	46.1	7,081,831	95.5	336,002	4.5	8,663,451
2013 ²	16,359,761	7,619,111	46.6	7,234,672	95.0	384,439	5.0	8,740,650
2014 ²	16,531,768	7,676,101	46.4	7,295,546	95.0	380,554	5.0	8,855,668

TABLE 2 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF NUMBER AND RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE (ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES)

YEAR	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 & ABOVE	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
2008 ¹	433,042	6.3	68,487	27.1	166,409	20.8	93,202	10.9	58,838	3.6	46,107	1.4
2009 ¹	471,254	6.9	68,447	27.3	176,801	24.9	100,508	11.9	70,988	4.2	54,511	1.6
2010 ¹	400,335	5.8	59,339	26.5	154,788	22.5	84,777	10.5	59,041	3.6	42,390	1.2
2011 ²	357,471	5.0	45,900	21.0	151,882	20.7	73,545	8.7	55,880	3.2	30,263	0.8
2012 ²	336,056	4.5	47,690	23.6	136,553	19.5	63,135	7.3	52,541	2.8	36,084	1.0
2013 ²	384,439	5.0	52,652	22.9	157,353	21.7	69,413	8.5	58,352	3.1	46,669	1.2
2014 ²	380,615	5.0	54,300	25.9	151,742	22.2	73,421	9.3	57,906	3.0	43,185	1.1

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

TABLE 3 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC FOURTH REVISION) (ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES) - BOTH SEXES

Year		Total	Industry group																
			1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
2013	No.	7,234,672	1,797,192	92,742	1,360,236	561,214	989,320	499,257	160,616	59,656	151,882	64,976	103,930	620,201	305,115	136,759	116,217	170,324	45,035
	%	100.0	24.8	1.3	18.8	7.8	13.7	6.9	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	8.6	4.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	0.6
2014	No.	7,295,546	1,716,094	74,133	1,396,819	579,647	970,132	510,933	175,533	66,645	157,549	49,443	109,006	637,806	319,326	135,245	135,982	204,541	56,715
	%	100.0	23.5	1.0	19.1	7.9	13.3	7.0	2.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	8.7	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.8	0.8

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.4) are indicated as A,B,C.....U. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV),some of these groups have been combined.

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC - Rev. 4