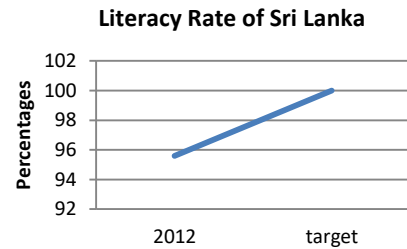
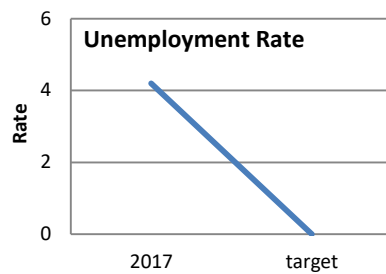




Non-Formal Education Programmes

Census Report – 2017

Ministry of Education – Sri Lanka




Prepared by:
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Battaramulla

PREFACE

The Statistics Branch of the Department of Census and Statistics located under the Policy Planning and Review Division of the Ministry of Education annually conducts the Census of Non Formal Education (NFE) Programmes conducted by the Community Learning Centers (CLCs) and the Centers outside the CLCs in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, this report published with the census of Non-formal Education Sector (2017) of the education system. The report provides the information related to details of NFE centers, participants and the facilities available in these centers.

I wish the information shared through this publication would be of immense use to policy makers and the education planners in the education sector and the researchers.

Finally, I wish to place my appreciation to Director of Non Formal and Special Education Branch and all the Assistant Directors of Education (Non-formal education) at Zonal Educational Offices and the Provincial Education Departments for extending their corporation and generous support in terms of coordination of regional data gathering Process.


.....
Mr. Padmasiri Jayamanne
Secretary
Ministry of Education

 February , 2019

Non-Formal Education Programmes Census Report - 2017

Ministry of Education – Sri Lanka

**Statistics Branch
Ministry of Education
Isurupaya
Battaramulla**

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Basic Statistics on Non-formal Education Programs – 2017

A) Literacy Programs		Participants by Age group	
No. of Literacy Classes	167	14-25	1,628
Participants by Sex		26-35	1,261
Total	2,664	36-45	975
Male	1,559	Over 45	511
Female	1,105	Participants by Race	
Participants by Race		Sinhala	3,729
Sinhala	1,207	Tamil	450
Tamil	1,246	Muslim	178
Muslim	188	Other	18
Other	23	The Highest Education Qualifications	
Participants by Age Group		Never Schooling	7
Under06	111	Grade 1-5	44
06-10	956	Grade 6-11	1,075
11-15	954	Pass O/L	1,682
16-25	225	Pass A/L	1,475
26-55	141	Other	92
Over 55	13		
Age not reported	264	C) Centers outside the CLCs	
Reasons for the not attending school		Centers outside the CLCs	798
Economic Problems	1,547	Participants by Sex	
Too far to School	116	Total	19,789
No School	24	Male	1,658
Boring School	126	Female	18,131
Dislike about School	240	Age group	
Problems of School	38	14-25	6,566
Mother/Father's Migration	56	26-35	6,240
Mother's/Father's Death	84	36-45	4,613
Engage in a job	11	Over 45	2,370
Differently able	110	Participants by Race	
Illness	59	Sinhala	16,900
Abuses	38	Tamil	1,017
Keeping at home	81	Muslim	1,709
Never Schooling	126	Other	78
Other	8	The highest education qualifications	
Admission for formal School	974	Never Schooling	185
		Grade 1-5	407
		Grade 6-11	3,757
		Pass O/L	8,342
		Pass A/L	6,545
		Other	553
B)Community Learning Centers(CLCs)			
Community Learning Centers	89		
Participants by Sex			
Total	4,375		
Male	633		
Female	3,742		

Introduction

Literacy is a foundation of learning and there is a great link between education and development. According to the Population Census in 2012, the literacy rate of Sri Lanka was 95.7% and the Government & Provincial Council provides funds for literacy programs to improve 4.3% of illiterate people of Sri Lanka. For this purpose, Community Learning Centers (CLCs) and the Centers outside the CLCs are conducting different literacy programs.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) - 2016, the estimated total poor population in Sri Lanka was 843,913 (4.1%). Not only the literacy programs but also the CLCs & the Centers outside the CLCs have conducted courses by the Government & Provincial Councils to upgrade living conditions of poor people.

The Ministry of Education (MOE) conducts the Non-formal education census since last year to study the progress. For that, the statistics branch of MOE has been collected information from CLCs and the Centers outside the CLCs, which are conducting the courses. The information consists of details of courses, participants, instructors and facilities available in centers. The collected information has been processed and made available to the administrators, planners, policy makers and researchers for their day-to-day life works prepare development plans, allocate resources to develop non-formal education and find the initiative gaps in researchable areas.

This report is an initial step in the process of making the information available to such planners and the other data uses. This report presents the findings of the Census of Non-formal education 2017. Provincial information, which is widely used by the data uses, has been prepared.

Administrative system of education in Sri Lanka

Table 1.1 Districts, Education Zones and Education Divisions by province

Province	No. of districts	No. of education zones	No. of education divisions
Western	3	11	38
Central	3	15	40
Southern	3	11	39
Northern	5	12	35
Eastern	3	17	48
North Western	2	8	31
North Central	2	8	30
Uva	2	9	23
Sabaragamuwa	2	7	28
Sri Lanka	25	98	312

source : Annual School Census,2017

Preliminary findings– 2017

Three schedules have used to collect the information from Non-formal education centers.

- **NFE1 schedule** have used to collect the information of **Literacy programs**. Information about programs, participants, physical facilities available in the programs and instructors has collected from NFE1 schedule.
- **NFE2 schedule** have used to collect the information of **Community Learning Centers (CLCs)**. Information about CLCs, participants, courses, physical facilities available in the centers and instructors has collected from NFE2 schedule.
- **NFE3 schedule** have used to collect the information of the courses, which are conducting at the **places outside CLCs**. Information about places, participants, courses and instructors has collected from NFE3 schedule.

Above three schedules are completed by the instructors or project officers of the respective center and the extracted data from those schedules are used to prepare this report.

1- Information about Literacy Programs

“Literacy Programs” are the second chance education for youth and adults. It helps to enter into the formal education. Therefore, Literacy program classes are conduct in all provinces in Sri Lanka.

Table1.2: Number of Literacy Classes & Number of Participants by Province

Province	Number of Literacy Programs	Number of Participants				
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Western	37	391	55.6	312	44.4	703
Central	6	32	35.2	59	64.8	91
Southern	64	509	60.4	334	39.6	843
Northern	17	161	58.5	114	41.5	275
Eastern	7	101	60.1	67	39.9	168
North Western	9	104	60.8	67	39.2	171
North Central	1	7	70.0	3	30.0	10
Uva	2	31	100.0	0	0.0	31
Sabaragamuwa	24	223	59.9	149	40.1	372
Sri Lanka	167	1,559	58.5	1,105	41.5	2,664

Figure 1.1: Number of Literacy classes conducts by Province

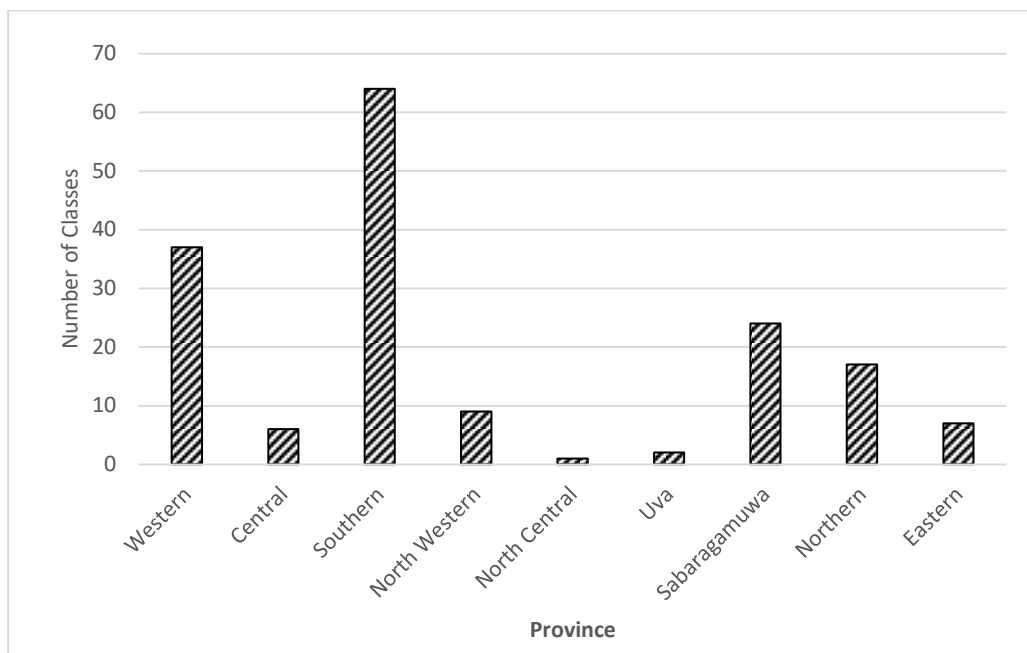
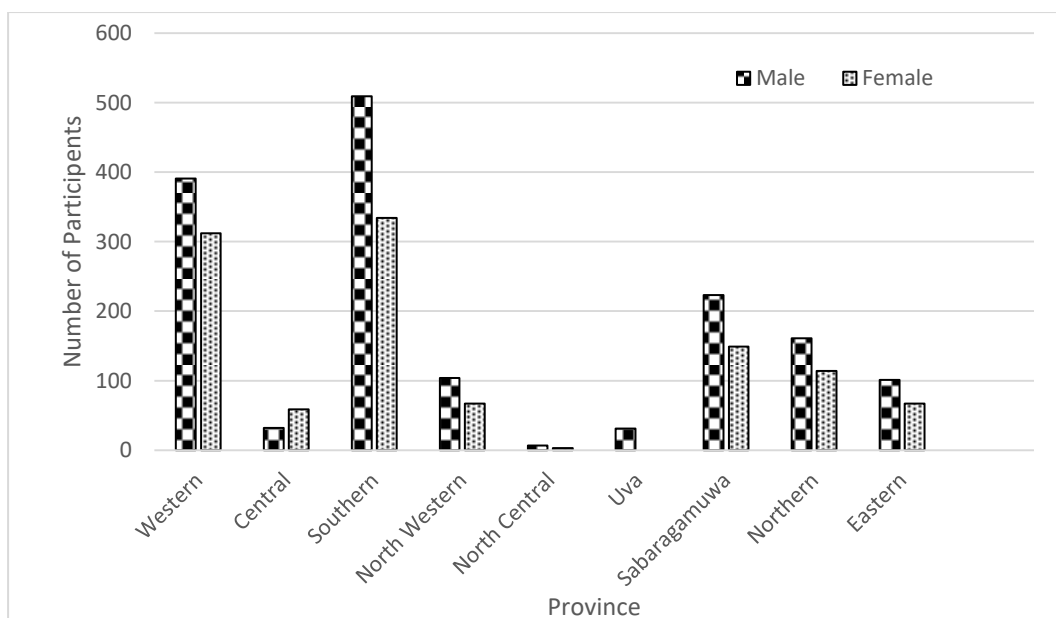


Figure 1.1 illustrates that the no of literacy classes by provinces in Sri Lanka. Southern Province reported the most number of Literacy classes (64) while the lowest (1) reported from North Central Province.

Figure 1.2: Number of Participants in literacy classes by Province

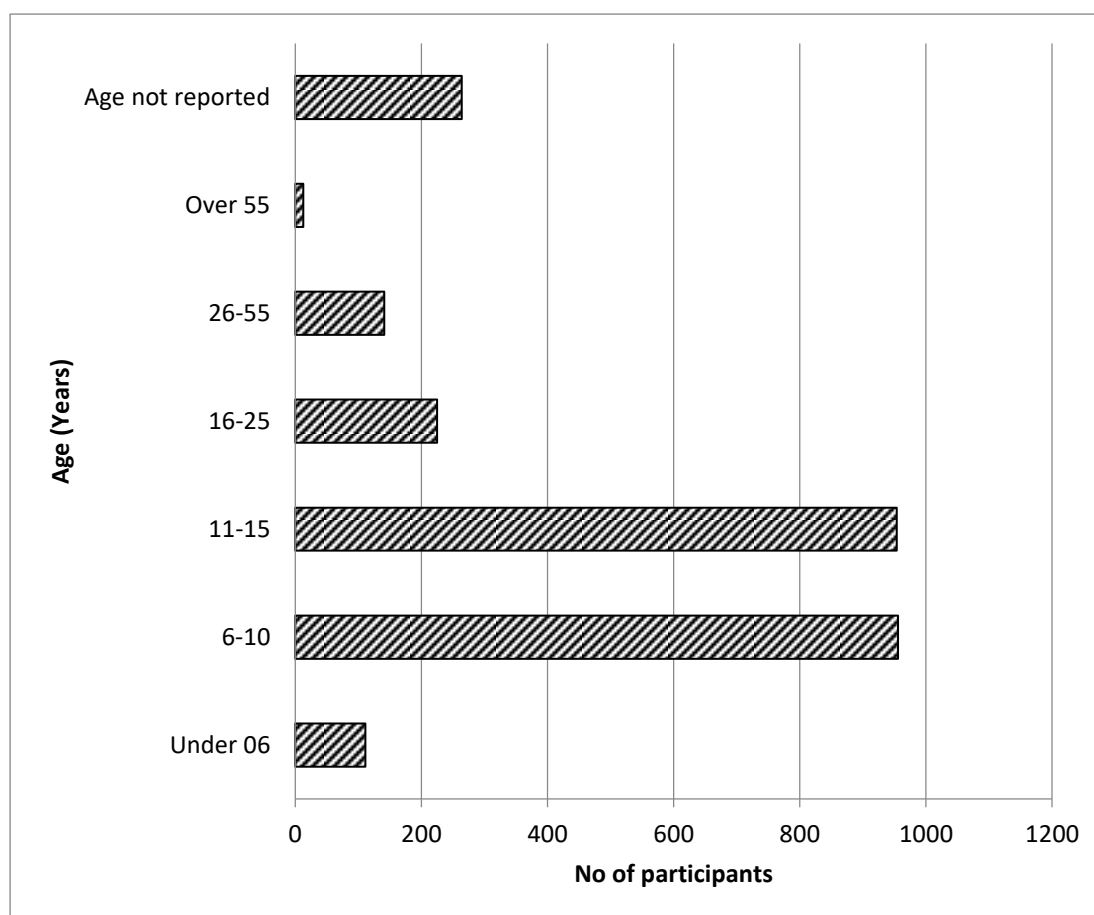


In addition to the most number of literacy classes, the highest number of participants (843) also reported from Southern Province. Seven hundred and three (703) participants has reported from Western province is not far behind. By considering the sex of the participant male are higher than female in all the provinces except Central province.

Table 1.3 Number of participants by age group

Age Group (Years)	No of participants	%
Under 06	111	4.2
6-10	956	35.9
11-15	954	35.8
16-25	225	8.4
26-55	141	5.3
Over 55	13	0.5
Age not reported	264	9.9
All Ages/ Total	2,664	100

Figure 1.3: Number of Participants by age groups.

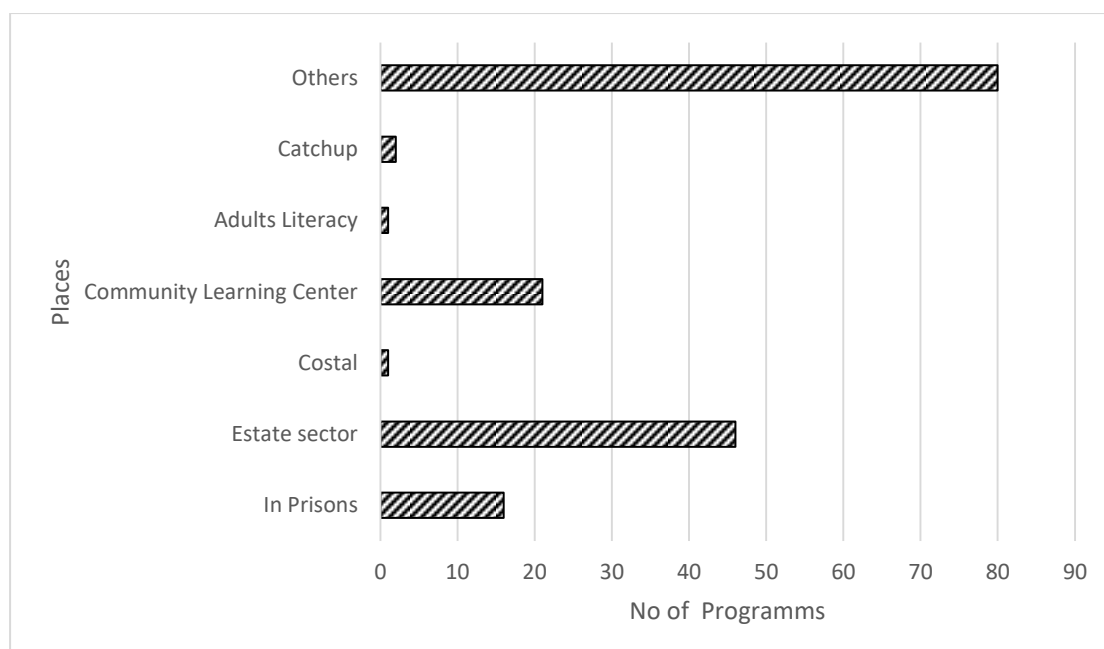


Literacy class participants are mainly at the age groups “6-10” years and “11-15” years. Children and Youth are willing to attend these Literacy class more than elders. While Two hundred and sixty four (264) participants’ age not reported.

Table 1.4: Number of Literacy programmes based on conducting places

Places	No of Programmes	%
In Prisons	16	9.6
Estate sector	46	27.5
Costal	1	0.6
Community Learning Center	21	12.6
Adults Literacy	1	0.6
Catchup	2	1.2
Others	80	47.9
Total	167	9.6

Figure 1.4: Number of Literacy programmes by conducting places

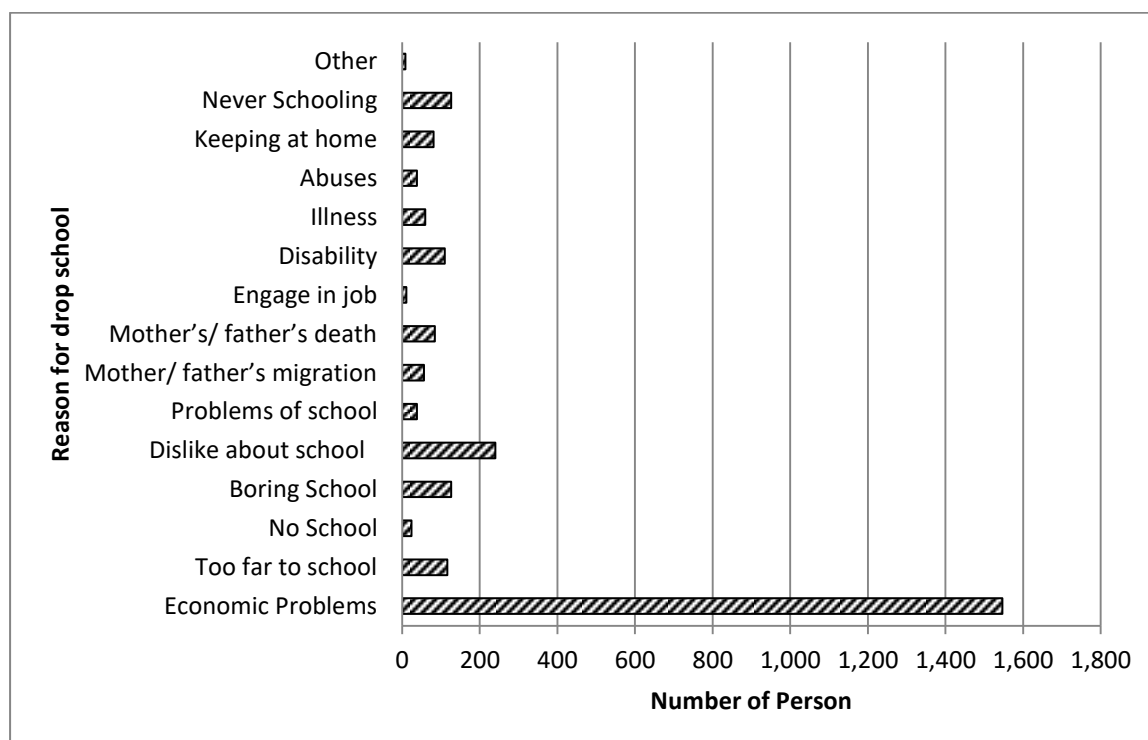


The highest no of the literacy classes are conducted by “others” category. Secondly, estate sector conduct the literacy classes and it is 46 in number. Furthermore, 16 literacy classes are conducted at prisons.

Table 1.5: Reasons for drop the School by participants

Reasons	No. of Participants	%
Economic Problems	1,547	58.1
Too far to school	116	4.4
No School	24	0.9
Boring School	126	4.7
Dislike about school	240	9.0
Problems of school	38	1.4
Mother/ father's migration	56	2.1
Mother's/ father's death	84	3.2
Engage in job	11	0.4
Disability	110	4.1
Illness	59	2.2
Abuses	38	1.4
Keeping at home	81	3.0
Never Schooling	126	4.7
Other	8	0.3
Total	2,664	100.0

Figure 1.5: Reasons for drop the School by participants

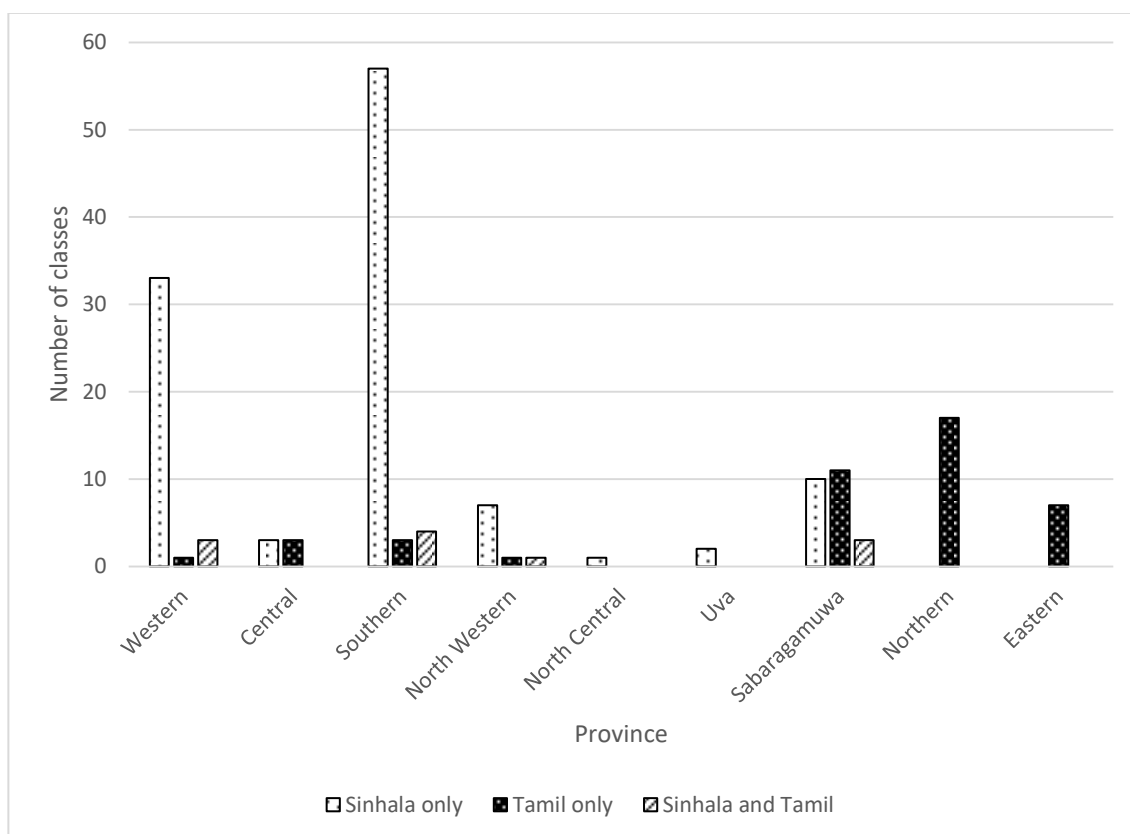


Economic Problems is the main reason that most of the participants mentioned for the drop of the school. Among the 2664 participants, 1547 participants stated it and it is 58.1% of the total participants.

Table 1.6: Literacy Programmes based on learning medium

Province	Sinhala	Tamil	Sinhala & Tamil	Total	%
Western	33	1	3	37	22.2
Central	3	3		6	3.6
Southern	57	3	4	64	38.3
North Western	7	1	1	9	5.4
North Central	1			1	0.6
Uva	2			2	1.2
Sabaragamuwa	10	11	3	24	14.4
Northern		17		17	10.2
Eastern		7		7	4.2
Sri Lanka	113	43	11	167	100.0

Figure 1.6: Number of Literacy programmes based on learning medium by province

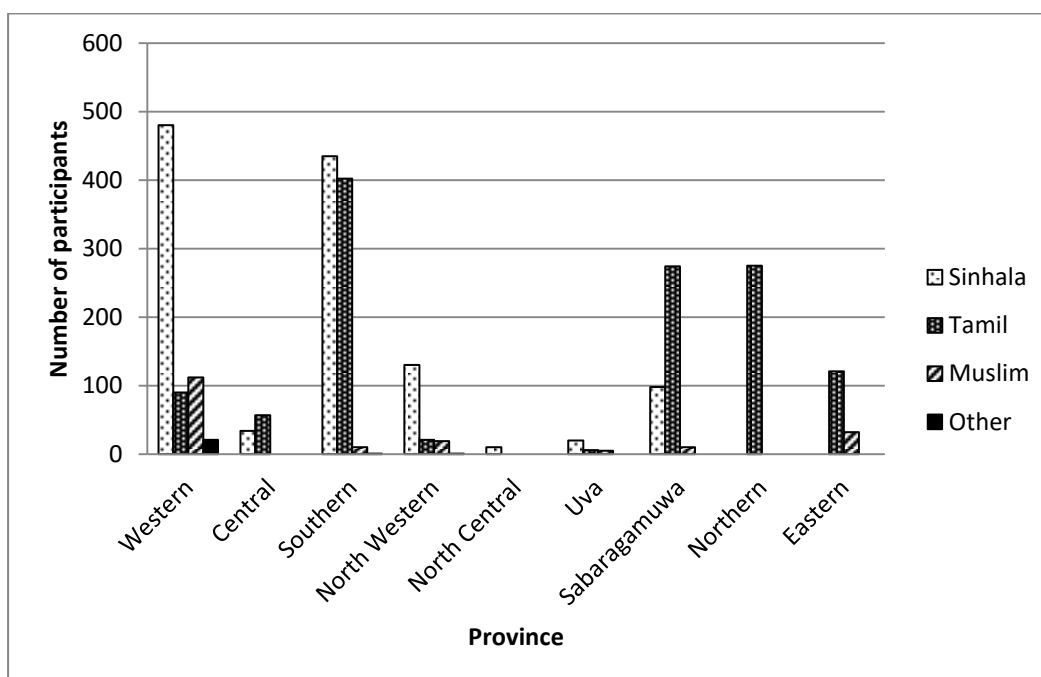


Literacy classes are conducted in Sinhala medium, Tamil medium and both medium. Among the Provinces, Southern province conducted 57 classes, which is the highest number of literacy classes in Sinhala medium. As well as Northern Province of Sri Lanka conducted 17 classes which is the highest number of Tamil medium literacy classes. Tamil medium classes are not conducted in North Central and Uva Provinces while Sinhala medium classes are not conducted in Northern and Eastern provinces.

Table 1.7: Number of Participants based on Race

Province	Race				Total
	Sinhala	Tamil	Muslim	Other	
Western	480	90	112	21	703
Central	34	57	0	0	91
Southern	435	402	10	1	848
North Western	130	21	19	1	171
North Central	10	0	0	0	10
Uva	20	6	5	0	31
Sabaragamuwa	98	274	10	0	382
Northern	0	275	0	0	275
Eastern	0	121	32	0	153
Sri Lanka	1,207	1,246	188	23	2,664

Figure 1.7: Number of Participants based on race by Province

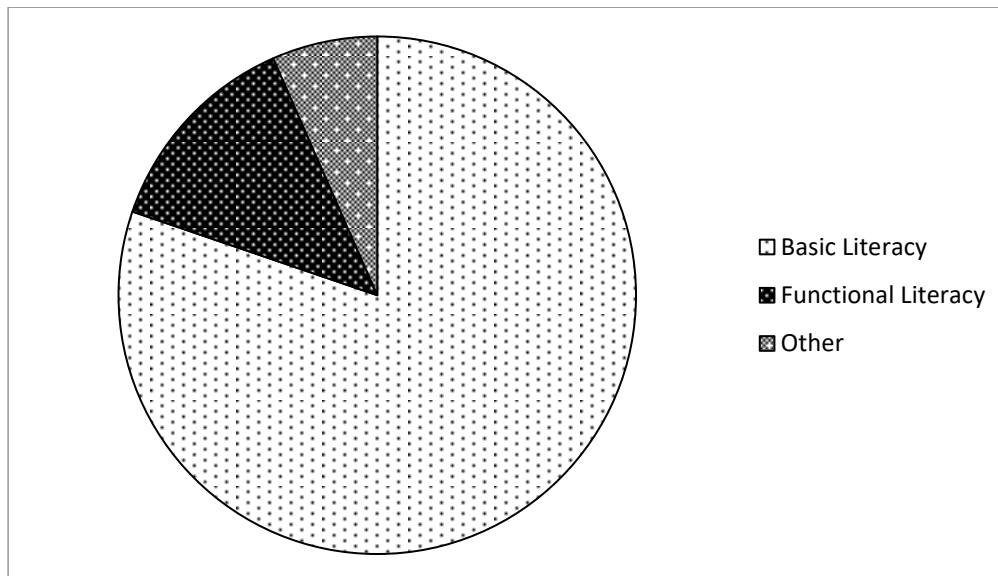


The highest number of Sinhala participants (480) is recorded in Western Province but Southern province also recorded 435 number of Sinhala participants only a few (45 participants) less than Western Province. However, the highest number of Tamil participants (402) also recorded in Southern Province. Participants of North Central Province are Sinhala only whereas participants of Northern Province are Tamilians only.

Table 1.8: Categories of Literacy Programmes by province

Province	Basic Literacy	Functional Literacy	Other	Total
Western	35	2		37
Central	4	2		6
Southern	47	9	8	64
North Western	4	5		9
North Central	1			1
Uva	1	1		2
Sabaragamuwa	20	2	2	24
Northern	16		1	17
Eastern	6	1		7
Sri Lanka	134	22	11	167

Figure 1.8: Categories of Literacy Programmes

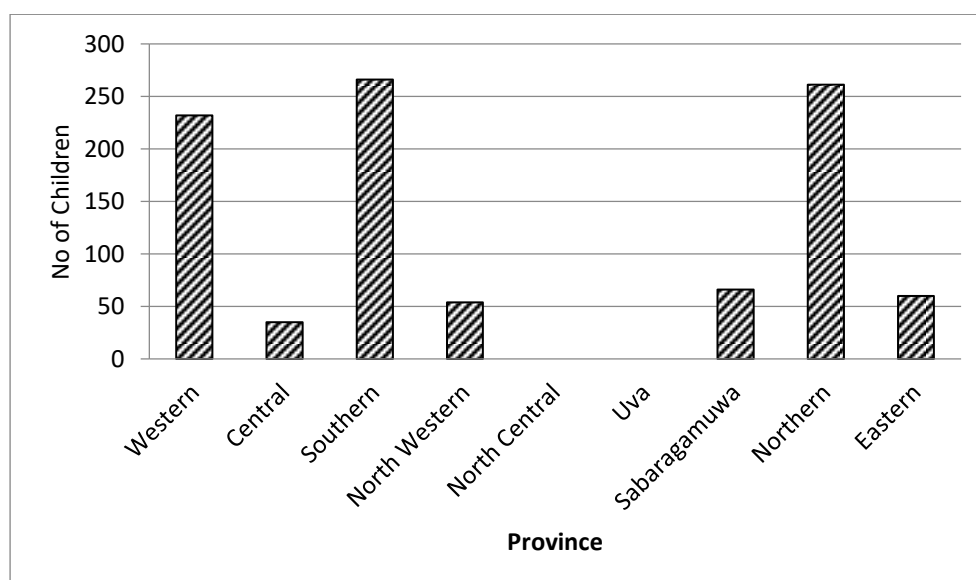


Basic Literacy classes are the most popular literacy programmes and it is more than 80% among the literacy programmes conducting all over the country.

Table 1.9: Admission of Non – School going children to formal School

Province	No. of Children	%
Western	232	23.8
Central	35	3.6
Southern	266	27.3
North Western	54	5.5
North Central	0	0
Uva	0	0
Sabaragamuwa	66	6.8
Northern	261	26.8
Eastern	60	6.2
Sri Lanka	974	100

Figure 1.9: Admission of Non – School going children to formal School



Non-school going children attend to the formal schools, after studying in the literacy classes. The highest number of children attends to the formal school in Southern province whereas none of the children records from North Central and Uva Provinces.

2 Information about causes conducting at Community Learning Centers (CLCs)

Number of Community Learning Centers is conducted in all over the provinces in Sri Lanka. Short Courses are conducted to start self-employment for the participants to make quick earnings.

Table2.1: Number of Community Learning Centers & Number of Participants by Province

Province	Number of Learning Centers	Number of Participants				
		Female	%	Male	%	Total
Western	13	851	97.7	20	2.3	871
Central	2	44	100.0	0	0.0	44
Southern	18	805	66.2	411	33.8	1216
North Western	19	524	97.4	14	2.6	538
North Central	9	199	91.3	19	8.7	218
Uva	8	239	90.2	26	9.8	265
Sabaragamuwa	14	787	94.5	46	5.5	833
Northern	3	221	69.5	97	30.5	318
Eastern	3	72	100.0	0	0.0	72
Sri Lanka	89	3742		633		4375

Figure2.1: Number of Community Learning Centers by Province

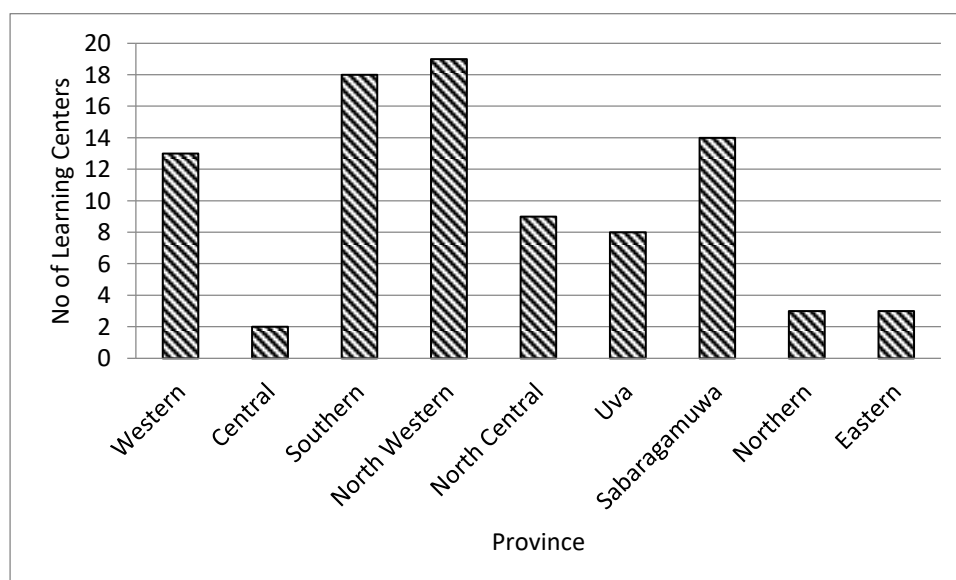
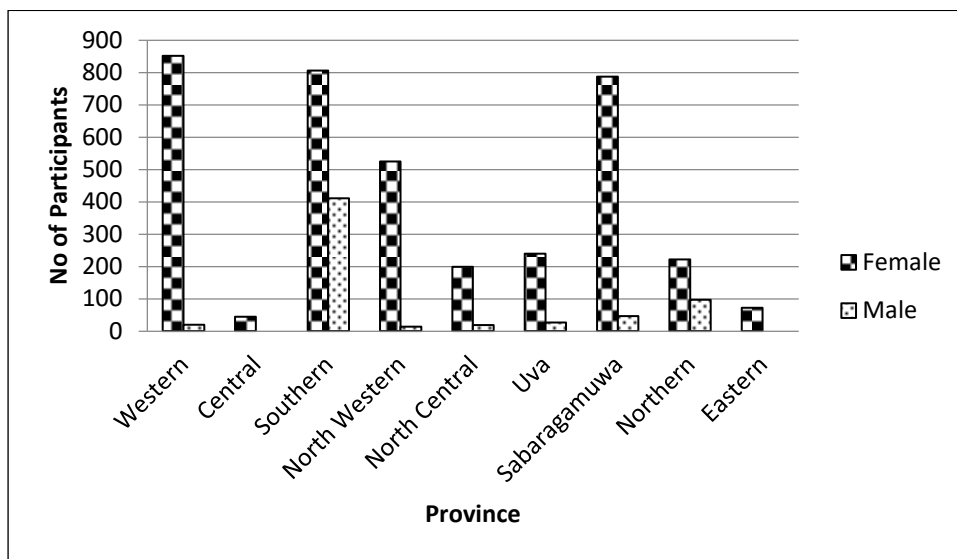


Figure 2.1 illustrate that North Western Province conducted the highest number of Learning Centers of Sri Lanka while The Central Province conducted the least number of Learning Centers.

Figure 2.2: Number of Participants by Province

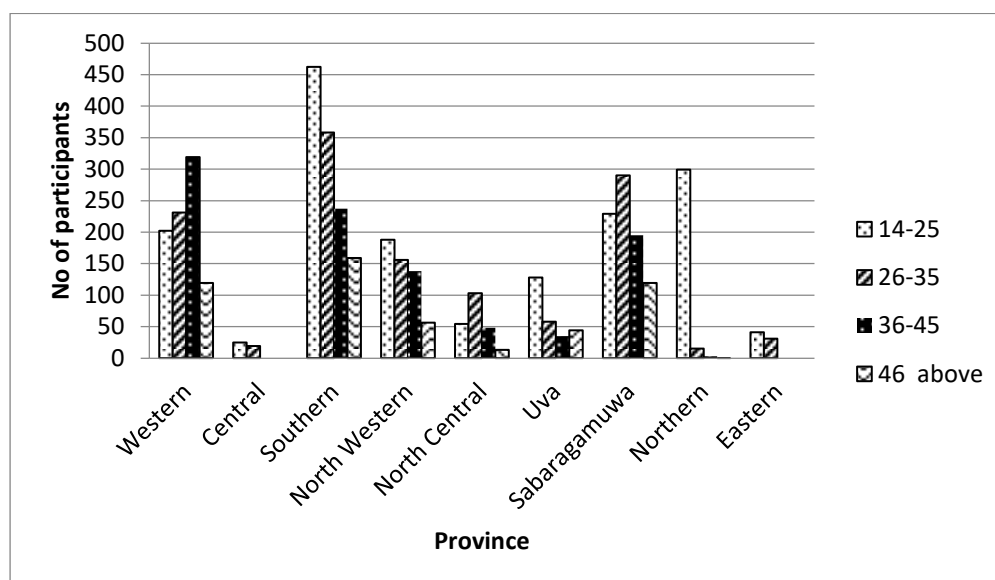


The highest number of female participants is shown by Western Province and male participants are shown by Southern Province. As an overall, the highest number of participants can be seen in Southern Province. Female participants only participated in Central & Eastern Provinces. Furthermore, number of female participants is higher than the no of male participants in other Provinces in Sri Lanka.

Table 2.2: Age categories of participants

Province	Age				Total
	14-25	26-35	36-45	46 above	
Western	202	231	319	119	871
Central	25	19			44
Southern	462	358	237	159	1,216
North Western	188	156	138	56	538
North Central	54	103	48	13	218
Uva	128	58	35	44	265
Sabaragamuwa	229	290	195	119	833
Northern	299	15	3	1	318
Eastern	41	31			72
Sri Lanka	1,628	1,261	975	511	4,375

Figure 2.3: Age categories of participants by Province

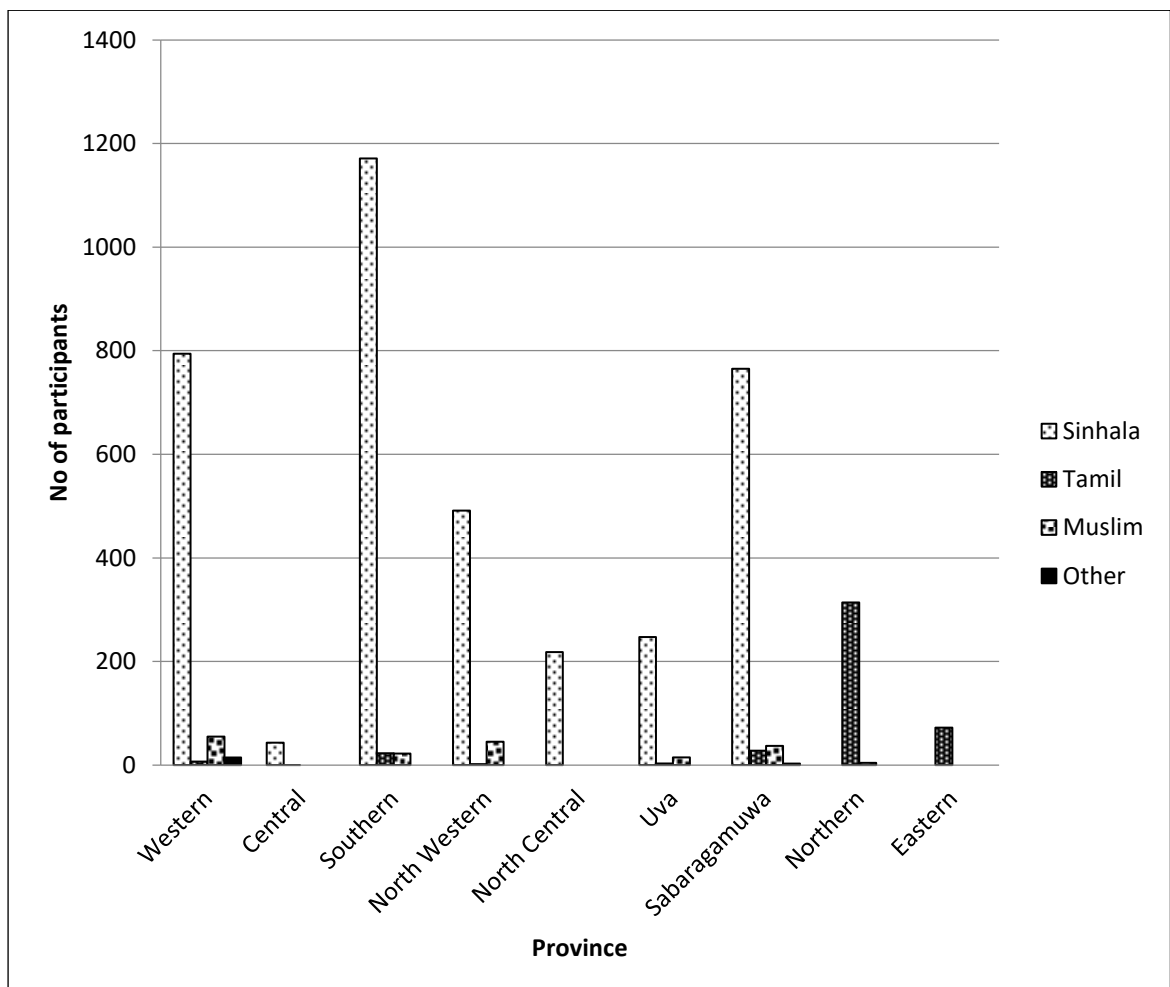


Age categories of participants change from Province to Province however '14-25' & '26-35' are the most participants' age categories. Other significant detail is that none of the participants in Central and Eastern Provinces age greater than 35 years attends the courses.

Table 2.3: Number of Participants based on Race

Province	Race				Total
	Sinhala	Tamil	Muslim	Other	
Western	794	7	55	15	871
Central	43	1			44
Southern	1,171	23	22		1,216
North Western	491	2	45		538
North Central	218				218
Uva	247	3	15		265
Sabaragamuwa	765	28	37	3	833
Northern		314	4		318
Eastern		72			72
Sri Lanka	3,729	450	178	18	4,375

Figure 2.4: Number of Participants based on race by Province

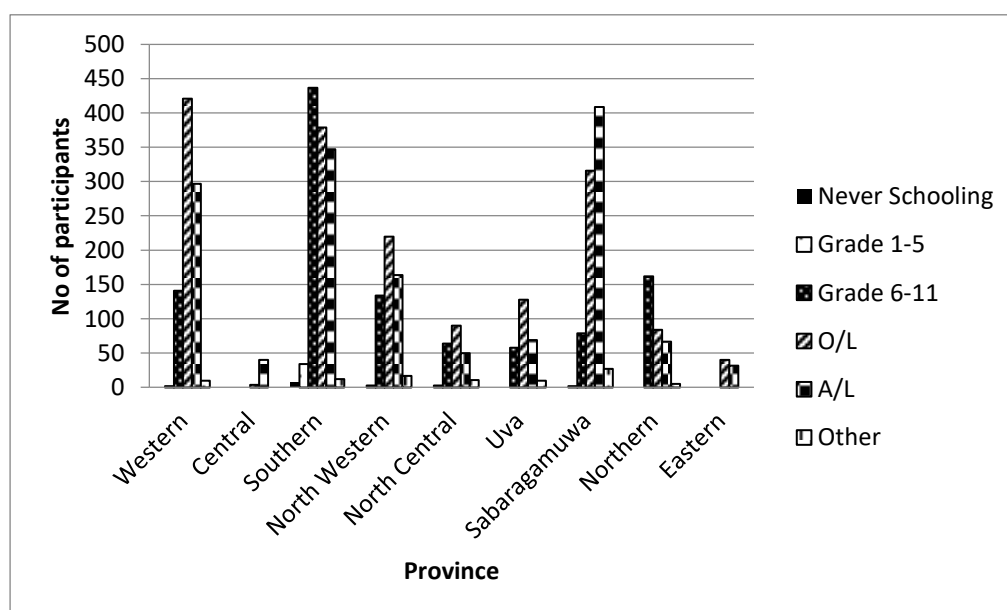


Sinhala Participants were higher than the other race in all the Provinces except Northern & Eastern Provinces.

Table 2.4: The highest education qualifications of participants

Province	Never Schooling	Grade 1-5	Grade 6-11	Pass O/L	Pass A/L	Other
Western		2	141	421	297	10
Central				4	40	
Southern	7	34	437	379	347	12
North Western		3	134	220	164	17
North Central		3	64	90	50	11
Uva			58	128	69	10
Sabaragamuwa		2	79	316	409	27
Northern			162	84	67	5
Eastern				40	32	0
Sri Lanka	7	44	1075	1682	1475	92

Figure 2.5: Number of participants based on the highest education qualifications by Province

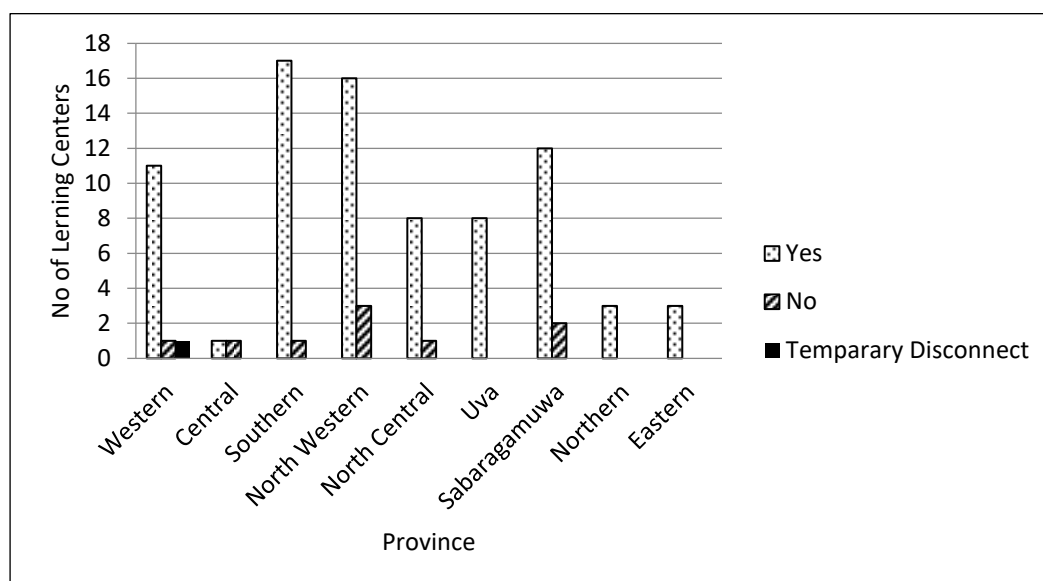


The highest education qualification of most of the participants is the 'O/L' except the provinces Southern, Central, Northern and Sabaragamuwa. It is 'Grade 6-11' for Southern & Northern provinces as well as it is 'A/L' for Central and Sabaragamuwa provinces.

Table 2.5: Physical Facilities at Community Learning Centers

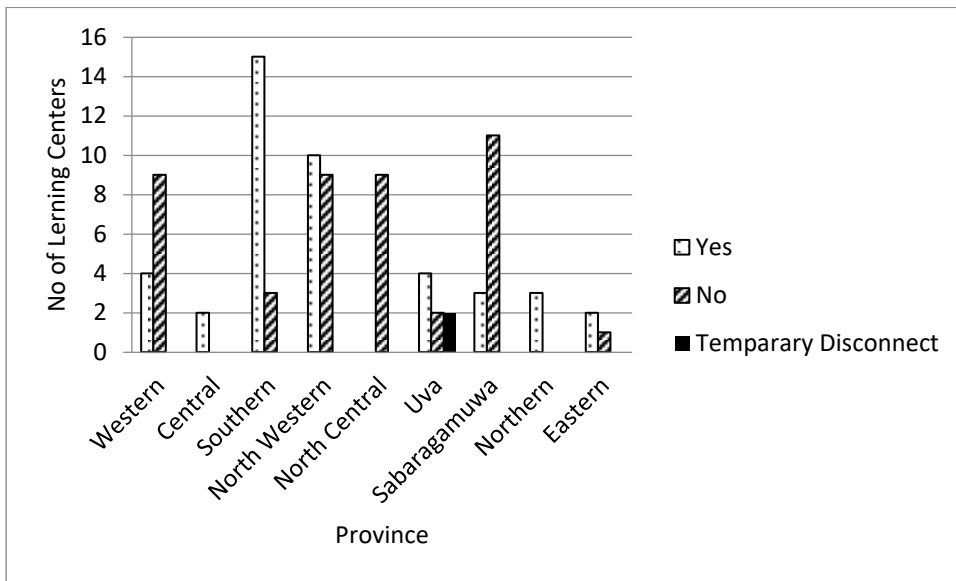
Province	Electricity			Telephone			Water			
	Yes	No	Tem. Disconnect	Yes	No	Tem. Disconnect	Well/ Tube Well	Main tap line (Urban Councils/ Pradeshiya Sabha)	River/ Tank/ Streams	No drinking water facility
Western	11	1	1	4	9		4	9		
Central	1	1		2				2		
Southern	17	1		15	3		5	11	1	1
North Western	16	3		10	9		9	9		1
North Central	8	1			9		3	4		2
Uva	8			4	2	2	1	7		
Sabaragamuwa	12	2		3	11		4	8		2
Northern	3			3			3			
Eastern	3			2	1			3		
Sri Lanka	79	9	1	43	44	2	29	53	1	6

Figure 2.6: Electricity facilities by Province



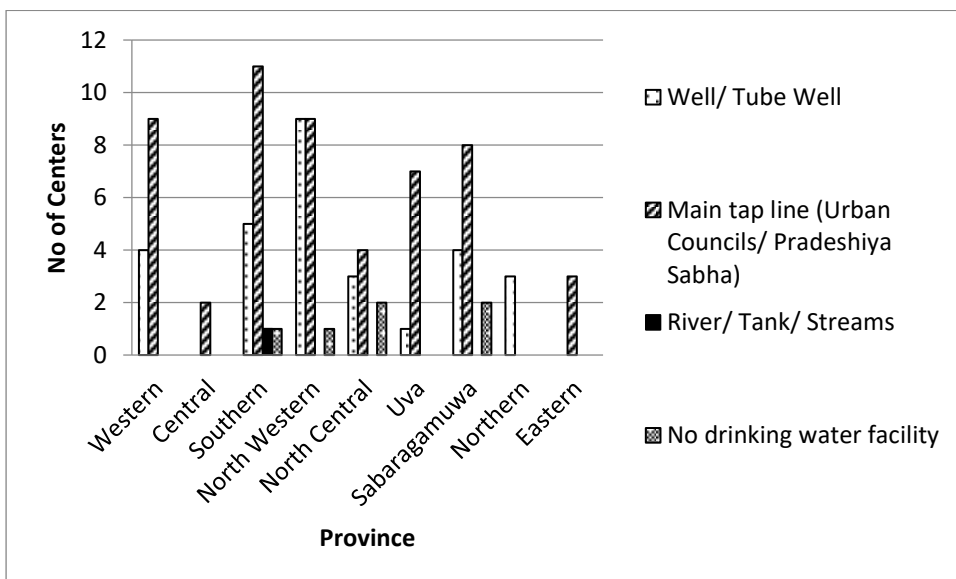
Out of 89 Community Learning Centers 79 Centers, have electricity facilities. Only nine Centers have not electricity facility & Temporary disconnect in one center.

Figure 2.7: Telephone facilities by Province



Out of 89 Community Learning Centers 43 Centers have telephone facilities while 44 Centers have no telephone facility & Temporary disconnect in two centers.

Figure 2.8: Water facilities by Province



Out of 89 Community Learning Centers, only 6 Centers have not water facility. 29 centers use well/tube wells. 53 centers have main tap lines. Only one center uses river/tank/stream water.

Table 2.5: Physical Facilities at Community Learning Centers (cont...)

Province	Toilets		Computer		Internet		Library	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western	5	8	3	10	2	11	4	9
Central	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	2
Southern	8	10	1	18	1	17	11	7
North Western	9	10	4	15	5	14	5	14
North Central	3	6	2	7	1	8	2	7
Uva	3	5	7	0	3	5	5	3
Sabaragamuwa	4	10	4	10		14	1	13
Northern	–	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
Eastern	–	3	1	2	1	2	2	1
Sri Lanka	33	56	24	65	15	74	32	57

Physical facilities such as toilets, computers, Internet & library of these Community Learning Centers are very limited.

3 Information about courses conducting at the Centers outside the CLCs

There are 798 Centers outside CLCs all over the provinces in Sri Lanka. These centers are conducted short courses to start self-employment for participants to make quick earnings.

Table3.1: Number of Centers outside CLCs & Number of Participants by Province

Province	Number of Centers	Number of Participants				
		Female	%	Male	%	Total
Western	84	3,888	93.8	259	6.2	4,147
Central	12	65	100.0	0	0.0	65
Southern	177	3,354	88.6	432	11.4	3,786
North Western	138	3,179	95.7	143	4.3	3,322
North Central	25	763	94.0	49	6.0	812
Uva	122	2,495	90.3	267	9.7	2,762
Sabaragamuwa	215	3,890	93.5	271	6.5	4,161
Northern	16	352	68.2	164	31.8	516
Eastern	9	145	66.5	73	33.5	218
Sri Lanka	798	18,131	91.6	1,658	8.4	19,789

Figure3.1: Number of Centers outside CLCs by Province

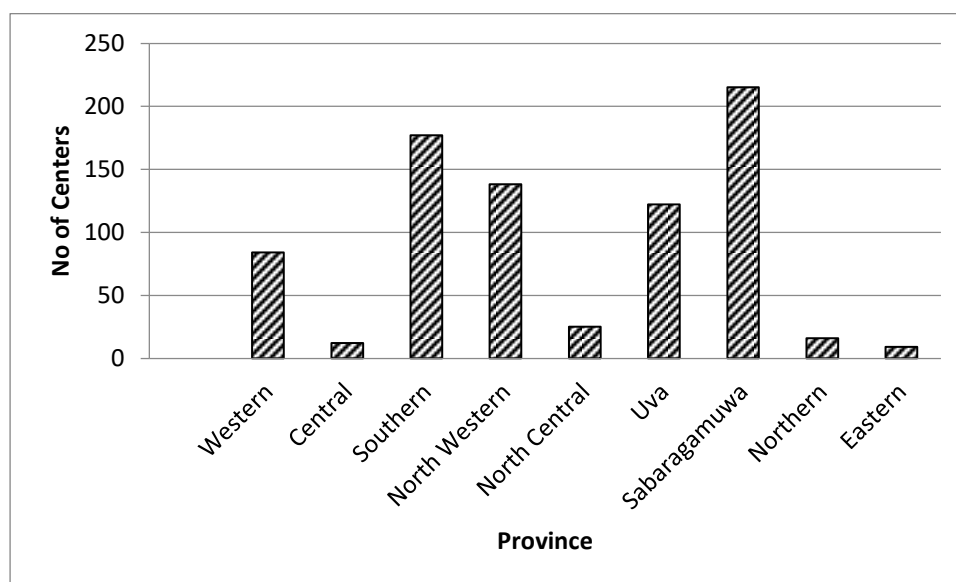
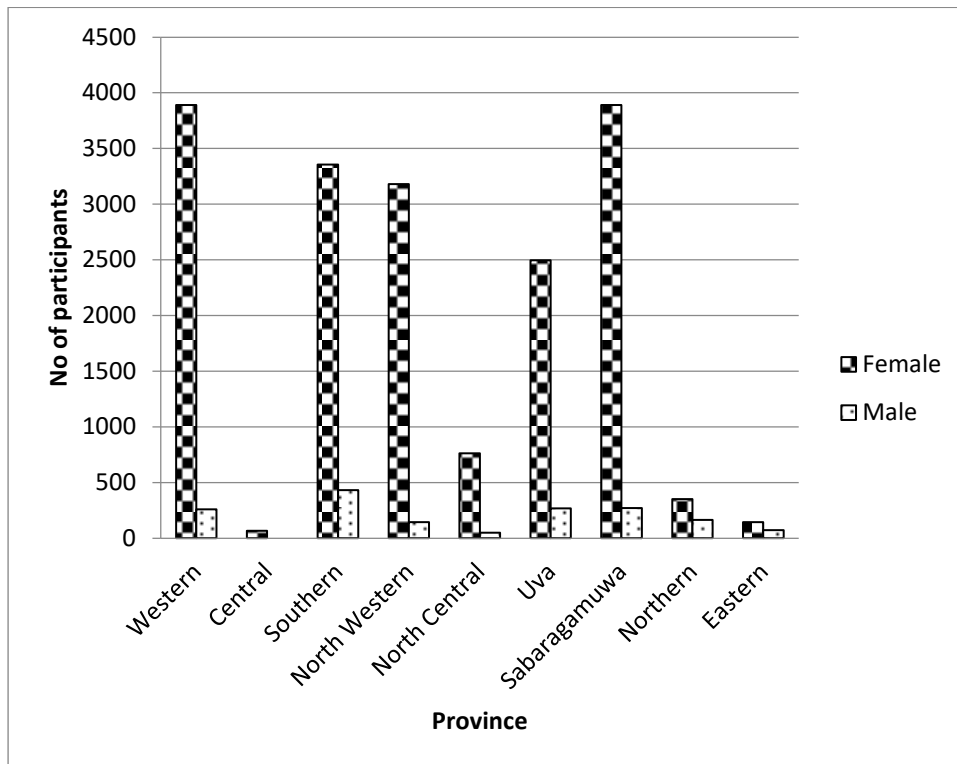


Figure 3.1 illustrate that Sabaragamuwa Province conducted the highest number of Centers of Sri Lanka. The Eastern Province conducted the least number of Learning Centers.

Figure 3.2: Number of Participants by Province

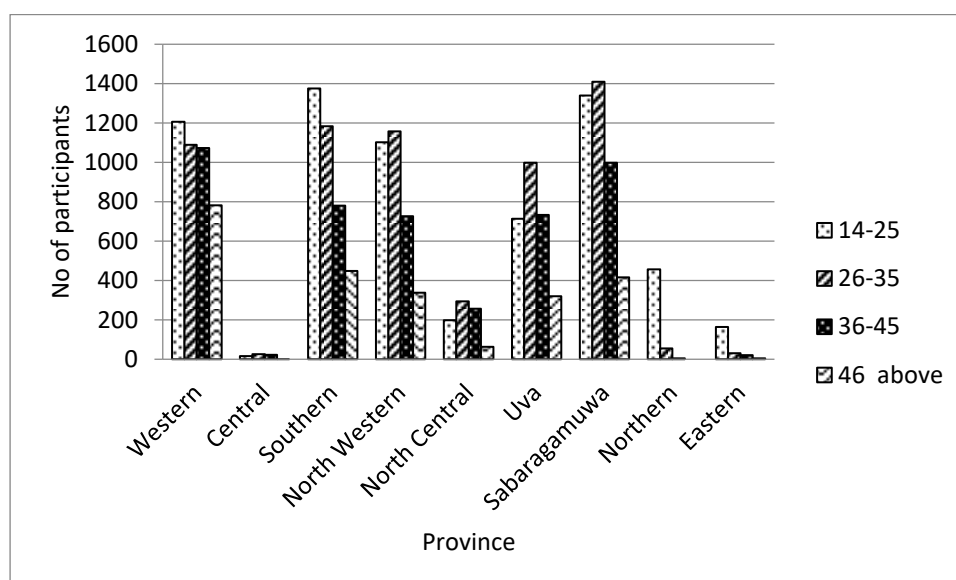


The highest number of female participants as well as the highest number of participants is shown by Sabaragamuwa Province. Female participants only participated in Central Province. Female participants are higher than the male participants at all Provinces in Sri Lanka.

Table 3.2: Age categories of participants

Province	Age				Total
	14-25	26-35	36-45	46 above	
Western	1,205	1,088	1,073	781	4,147
Central	15	26	22	2	65
Southern	1,375	1,183	780	448	3,786
North Western	1,101	1,157	726	338	3,322
North Central	198	294	257	63	812
Uva	713	998	732	319	2,762
Sabaragamuwa	1,339	1,409	998	415	4,161
Northern	457	55	4	-	516
Eastern	163	30	21	4	218
Sri Lanka	6,566	6,240	4,613	2,370	19,789

Figure 3.3: Age categories of participants by Province

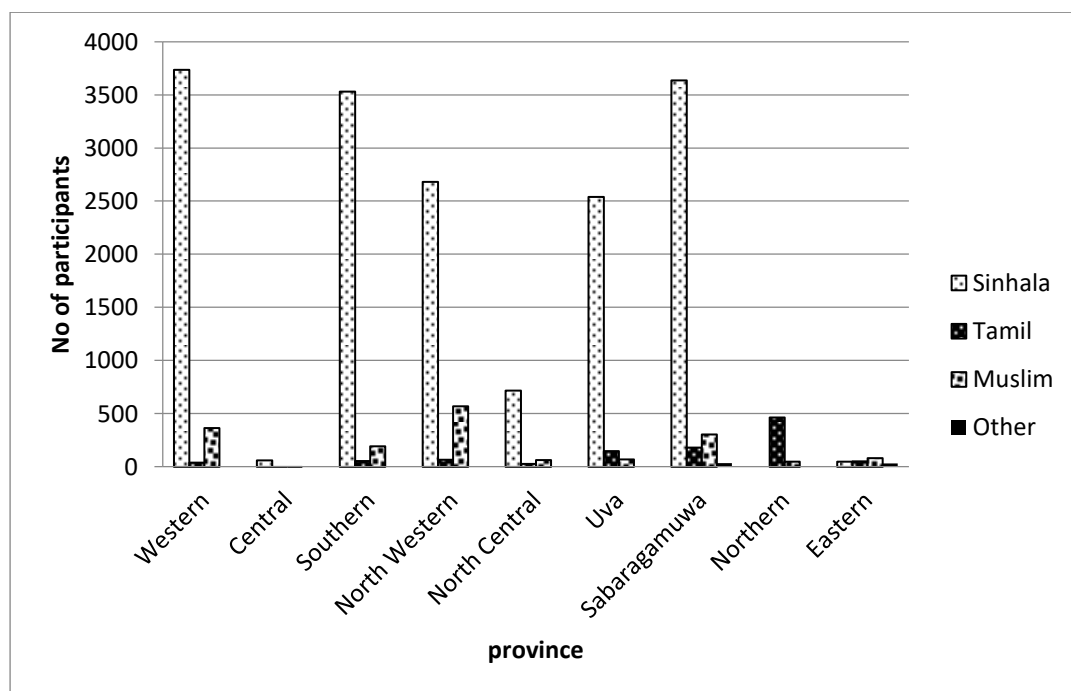


Age categories of participants change from Province to Province, however more participants are recorded the '14-25' & '26-35' age categories.

Table 3.3: Number of Participants based on Race

Province	Race				Total
	Sinhala	Tamil	Muslim	Other	
Western	3735	42	367	3	4147
Central	62	1	2	0	65
Southern	3531	57	195	3	3786
North Western	2683	68	570	1	3322
North Central	717	30	65	0	812
Uva	2540	149	71	2	2762
Sabaragamuwa	3638	181	306	36	4161
Northern	0	466	50	0	516
Eastern	50	52	83	33	218
Sri Lanka	16900	1017	1709	78	19789

Figure 3.4: Number of Participants based on race by Province

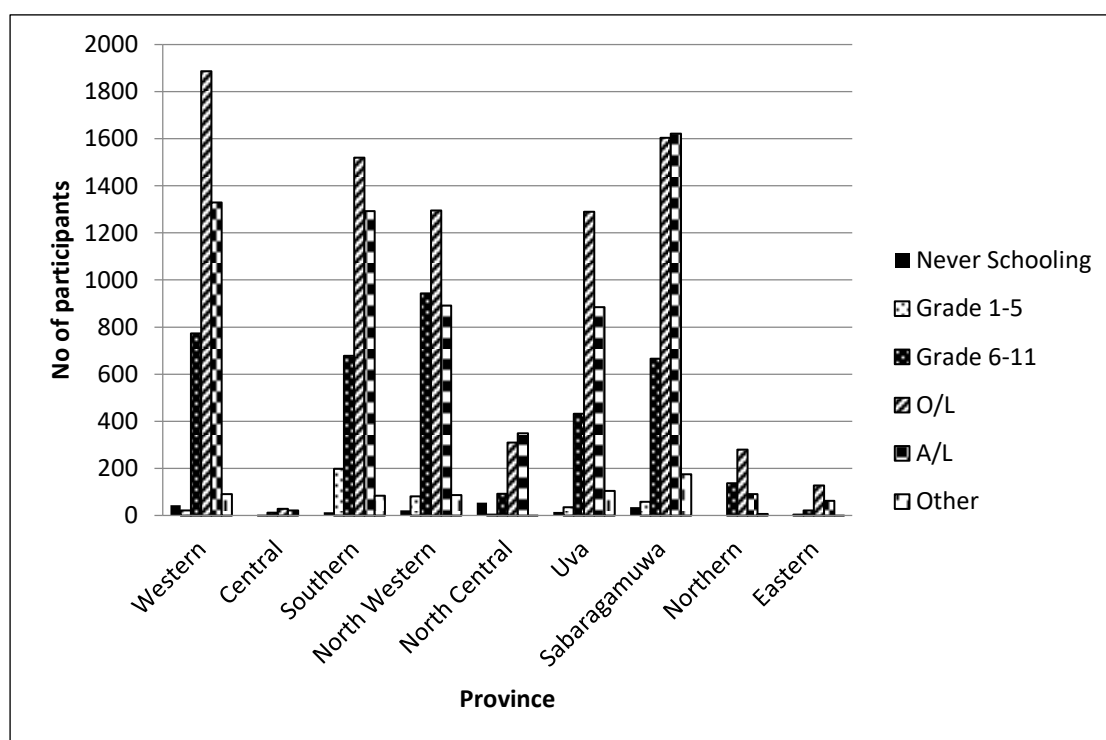


Sinhala Participants are higher than other races in all the Provinces except Northern & Eastern Provinces.

Table 3.4: The highest Education qualification of Participants

Province	Never Schooling	Grade 1-5	Grade 6-11	Pass O/L	Pass A/L	Other
Western	44	22	773	1886	1330	92
Central	0	2	12	29	22	0
Southern	14	199	678	1519	1292	84
North Western	22	82	943	1296	892	87
North Central	55	4	93	310	349	1
Uva	15	35	432	1290	885	105
Sabaragamuwa	35	59	666	1604	1621	176
Northern	0	0	138	280	91	7
Eastern	0	4	22	128	63	1
Sri Lanka	185	407	3757	8342	6545	553

Figure 3.5: Number of participants based on the highest education qualifications by Province



The highest education qualification of most of the participants is 'O/L' except North Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. It is 'A/L' for North Central & Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

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