



Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey Final Report - 2008

(With Provincial and District level data)

*Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning*

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 programmes 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.

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

Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of its users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version was introduced for the survey conducted in 2006 first quarter, and it will be used in future as well.

The field work of the survey for the year 2008 was done in all twelve months in 2008. However, in 2008, even though it was planned to conduct the labour force survey in Northern Province, the survey could not be conducted properly due to prevailing conditions. So the national level estimates based on the data collected in year 2008 do not cover the Northern Province. Therefore, this report is based on a annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding Northern province providing national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference periods of each 12 months of the year 2008.

D.B.P. Suranjana Vidyaratna

Director General of Census & Statistics

Department of Census & Statistics,

15/12, Maitland Crescent,

Colombo 7.

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Acknowledgements

This “Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2008” with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding Northern province.

Planning and the execution of the survey in 2008 have done by the staff of the Sample Surveys Division under the direct supervision of Mr. L.J.S. De Silva Wijeratna Deputy Director.

Field operation activities were organized by Mr. R.A.P. Kumarasinghe, Statistician of the Sample Surveys Division.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Statistical Officer and Mr. M.B.M. Shiras, Statistical Assistant of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. P.A. Subawickrama, Statistician using Microcomputers.

Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasingha, System Analyst/Programmer Sample Surveys Division, developed the sample selection programme.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A. Chandani Wijebandara, Statistician under the supervision of Mr. W.W.M.A.S. Premakumara, Director, and Sample Surveys Division. The preparation work of the report was assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mrs. G.M.Y.D. de Silva, Statistical officers and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayaka, Mrs. W.M.S. Nilushini Statistical assistants.

The Data Processing Division, under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, Director (Data Processing) and Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Deputy Director and under the supervision of Mr. Migara Fernando and Mr. Wasantha Weerasiri, Senior System Analyst/Programmers, 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 kachcheries in districts Gampaha, Kalutara, Kandy, Matale, Galle, Matara, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ratnapura & Kegalle.

Sample Survey Division implemented the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey programme, under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando, Director 2, Dept. of Census & Statistics.

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 and field Statistical Officers, who worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success.

Printing of the survey materials were done at the Printing Division, under the supervision of Mr. W.C. Weerawansa, Senior Statistician.

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

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Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey
Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics
2008
(Excluding Northern province)

10 years & over population

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (10 years & over)	16319065	7713680	8605385	1959440	14359625
Labour force in this age group	8081702	5227427	2854275	898902	7182800
Labour force participation rate	49.5	67.8	33.2	45.9	50.0
Employed population	7648305	5033449	2614856	851595	6796710
Employment rate	94.6	96.3	91.6	94.7	94.6
Unemployed population	433397	193978	239419	47307	386090
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.7	8.4	5.3	5.4
Not in labour force	8237363	2486253	5751110	1060538	7176826

15 years & over population

Population (15 years & over)	14626581	6848600	7777980	1770073	12856508
Labour force in this age group	8061725	5212933	2848793	898773	7162952
Labour force participation rate	55.1	76.1	36.6	50.8	55.7
Employed population	7628683	5018954	2609729	851466	6777217
Employment rate	94.6	96.3	91.6	94.7	94.6
Unemployed population	433042	193978	239064	47307	385735
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.7	8.4	5.3	5.4
Not in labour force	6564855	1635668	4929188	871300	5693555

20 years & over population

Population (20 years & over)	12943749	6017194	6926554	1582294	11361455
Labour force in this age group	7730202	4995038	2735164	870956	6859246
Labour force participation rate	59.7	83.0	39.5	55.0	60.4
Employed population	7365646	4838652	2526995	828688	6536958
Employment rate	95.3	96.9	92.4	95.1	95.3
Unemployed population	364556	156386	208170	42268	322288
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.1	7.6	4.9	4.7
Not in labour force	5213547	1022156	4191390	711338	4502209

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

2008

(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

10 years & over population

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (10 years & over)	15078016	7122164	7955852	1700599	13377417
Labour force in this age group	7568715	4838462	2730253	787074	6781641
Labour force participation rate	50.2	67.9	34.3	46.3	50.7
Employed population	7174706	4663277	2511429	750826	6423880
Employment rate	94.8	96.4	92.0	95.4	94.7
Unemployed population	394009	175184	218825	36248	357761
Unemployment rate	5.2	3.6	8.0	4.6	5.3
Not in labour force	7509301	2283702	5225599	913525	6595776

15 years & over population

Population (15 years & over)	13557956	6342706	7215250	1542350	12015606
Labour force in this age group	7551133	4825689	2725444	787074	6764059
Labour force participation rate	55.7	76.1	37.8	51.0	56.3
Employed population	7157478	4650504	2506974	750826	6406653
Employment rate	94.8	96.4	92.0	95.4	94.7
Unemployed population	393654	175184	218470	36248	357406
Unemployment rate	5.2	3.6	8.0	4.6	5.3
Not in labour force	6006823	1517017	4489807	755275	5251548

20 years & over population

Population (20 years & over)	12031575	5589885	6441690	1382198	10649377
Labour force in this age group	7248161	4630370	2617791	762177	6485984
Labour force participation rate	60.2	82.8	40.6	55.1	60.9
Employed population	6916929	4489811	2427118	730145	6186784
Employment rate	95.4	97.0	92.7	95.8	95.4
Unemployed population	331232	140559	190673	32032	299200
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.0	7.3	4.2	4.6
Not in labour force	4783413	959515	3823898	620021	4163392

Selected Labour Force indicators (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)
(2000 - 2008)

	Year								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labour force participation rate									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	50.3	48.8	50.3	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2
Male	67.2	66.2	67.9	67.5	67.2	67.3	68.1	67.8	67.9
Female	33.9	31.9	33.6	32.6	33.0	32.6	35.7	33.4	34.3
<i>by residential sector</i>									
Total	50.3	48.8	50.3	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2
Urban	44.9	44.2	46.0	45.1	45.6	46.2	45.3	45.0	46.3
Rural	51.2	49.6	50.9	50.3	50.3	49.7	52.1	50.4	50.7
Unemployment rate									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.2
Male	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.6
Female	11.1	11.5	12.9	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.7	9.0	8.0
<i>by selected age groups(yr)</i>									
20 - 29	17.4	18.4	20.1	19.1	18.6	16.0	15.9	15.0	13.2
20 - 24	23.0	24.4	27.0	25.8	25.2	22.4	21.0	21.1	17.8
25 - 29	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.1	9.4	11.0	9.4	9.0
<i>by selected educational levels</i>									
G.C.E.(A/L) & above									
Both sexes	14.9	15.3	16.8	16.0	15.7	12.2	11.6	11.8	9.9
Male	8.8	10.1	10.8	10.1	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.6	5.6
Female	21.5	21.5	23.0	22.4	22.5	17.1	16.8	17.5	14.4
Employed population									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	6310247	6235588	6519415	6609466	6704006	6788119	7105322	7041874	7174706.176
Male	4241546	4248877	4395164	4496136	4512082	4546397	4610643	4653067	4663277.486
Female	2068701	1986711	2124250	2113330	2191924	2241722	2494679	2388807	2511428.69
<i>by industry (percentage)</i>									
Total	6310247	6235588	6519415	6609466	6704006	6788119	7105322	7041874	7174706.176
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture	2274153	2033343	2247602	2223691	2215282	2059293	2287268	2202098	2344414.752
%	(36.0)	(32.6)	(34.5)	(33.6)	(33.0)	(30.3)	(32.2)	(31.3)	(32.7)
Industry	1490795	1491408	1459194	1539035	1663383	1787274	1889953	1873857	1888003.544
%	(23.6)	(23.9)	(22.4)	(23.3)	(24.8)	(26.3)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.3)
Services	2545299	2710837	2812619	2846740	2825341	2941552	2928101	2965919	2942288
%	(40.3)	(43.5)	(43.1)	(43.1)	(42.1)	(43.3)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(41.0)
<i>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</i>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 •	7.2	4.3	5.6	7.3	5.3	4.9	6.7	6.5	7.4
1 - 9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2
10 - 39	32.7	28.2	32.0	32.9	28.4	27.9	28.6	28.3	29.2
40+	58.2	66.1	60.9	58.0	64.7	65.7	62.8	63.7	61.2

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

* Including Eastern province

Note: However it is to be noted that the difference between corresponding figures in any given two quarters may not necessarily be statistically significant.

Selected Labour Force indicators
(2000 - 2008)

	Year								
	2000#	2001#	2002#	2003*	2004**	2005***	2006 #	2007#	2008*
Labour force participation rate									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	50.3	48.8	50.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5
Male	67.2	66.2	67.9	67.2	66.7	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.8
Female	33.9	31.9	33.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	35.7	33.4	33.2
<i>by residential sector</i>									
Total	50.3	48.8	50.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5
Urban	44.9	44.2	46.0	44.4	44.9	45.5	45.3	45.0	45.9
Rural	51.2	49.6	50.9	49.6	49.2	48.7	52.1	50.4	50.0
Unemployment rate									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.4
Male	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.3	3.7
Female	11.1	11.5	12.9	13.2	12.8	11.9	9.7	9.0	8.4
<i>by selected age groups(yr)</i>									
20 - 29	17.4	18.4	20.1	19.4	19.2	17.2	15.9	15.0	13.7
20 - 24	23.0	24.4	27.0	26.4	25.9	24.6	21.0	21.1	18.1
25 - 29	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.4	9.5	11.0	9.4	9.5
<i>by selected educational levels</i>									
G.C.E.(A/L) & above									
Both sexes	14.9	15.3	16.8	16.5	16.8	13.8	11.6	11.8	10.5
Male	8.8	10.1	10.8	10.4	10.5	8.9	6.9	6.6	6.0
Female	21.5	21.5	23.0	23.3	23.8	19.1	16.8	17.5	15.3
Employed population									
<i>by sex</i>									
Both sexes	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7440226	7518007	7105322	7041874	7648305
Male	4241546	4248877	4395164	4833483	5087861	5134765	4610643	4653067	5033449
Female	2068701	1986711	2124250	2179272	2352365	2383241	2494679	2388807	2614856
<i>by industry (percentage)</i>									
Total	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7394029	7518007	7105322	7041874	7648305
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture	2274153	2033343	2247602	2384397	2474725	2306039	2287268	2202098	2489731
%	(36.0)	(32.6)	(34.5)	(34.0)	(33.5)	(30.7)	(32.2)	(31.3)	(32.6)
Industry	1490795	1491408	1459194	1611493	1781447	1928014	1889953	1873857	2004880
%	(23.6)	(23.9)	(22.4)	(23.0)	(24.1)	(25.6)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.2)
Services	2545299	2710837	2812619	3016866	3137857	3283954	2928101	2965919	3153693
%	(40.3)	(43.5)	(43.1)	(43.0)	(42.4)	(43.7)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(41.2)
<i>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</i>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 •	7.2	4.3	5.6	7.5	5.2	4.7	6.7	6.5	7.2
1 - 9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.2
10 - 39	32.7	28.2	32.0	32.6	28.7	27.6	28.6	28.3	28.9
40+	58.2	66.1	60.9	58.1	64.5	66.2	62.8	63.7	61.7

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

*Excluding Northern province

***All the districts are included

** Excluding Mullativu & Kilinochchi districts

Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

1.1 General background

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. However, the employment and unemployment data are required at very short intervals to monitor the progress of the employment generating policies of the government. Therefore to satisfy this need, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) designed a Labour Force Survey (LFS) as 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 1990 with USAID technical assistance and is being continued by the DCS.

Since 1990, DCS was able to continue this survey quarterly, except 2001 second quarter. The quarterly survey for the second quarter 2001 was not conducted due to heavy work involved in the conduct of the Census of Population and Housing in 2001.

Again, in 2005 due to Tsunami, LFS was not implemented in 2005 on quarterly basis as scheduled. Among the reasons, first the staff of DCS were involved the activities of "Census of Tsunami", which was conducted in February 2005 to provide the information on the impact of Tsunami. Secondly, sample frame which is used for Household survey program had to be updated with the results of the "Listing operation" conducted in Tsunami affected districts. Because of these factors, it was decided to conduct labour force survey in 2005 August as a special survey at one time point, not covering any quarters of the year.

Therefore, except in these two time periods, DCS was able to continue this task successfully since 1990. The information collected from LFS serve as the macro-economic indicators for monitoring the current performance of the economy and they also serve to evaluate government policies and programs, and therefore, LFS plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

1.2 Coverage of the survey

This quarterly labour force survey was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 North and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in that areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province, and in 2004 and year 2005, the survey covered all 25 districts in the island. In year 2006 and 2007, though it was planned to cover whole island the survey was not conducted in districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely. Further completed schedules received from those were not sufficient to give reliable estimates. Therefore annual estimates of 2006 and 2007 did not include Northern & Eastern provinces.

The field work of the survey for the year 2008 was done in all twelve months in 2008. However, in 2008, even though it was planned to conduct the labour force survey in Northern and Eastern provinces, the survey could not be conducted properly in Northern province to prevailing conditions. In year 2008 the survey was carried out in Eastern province successfully. Therefore, this report is based on a annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding only Northern province providing national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference periods of each 12 months of the year 2008.

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 2008 was done in all 12 months from January to December 2008.

Listing operation was also staggered over a period of 12 months starting from November 2007 to October 2008. For each primary sampling unit, updating was done, about two months prior to the scheduled interviewing. As such, for example, the census blocks which were surveyed in April, were updated in February.

Statistical officers of the DCS were involved in the listing operation prior to the survey and also in the survey data collection operation. Each statistical officer is responsible for doing all statistical activities in a Divisional Secretariat division to which she/he is attached.

These officers were given a through training before they were entrusted with the survey operations. A deputy director/Statistician is attached to each district kachcheri as incharge of statistical activities in that district

1.4 *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.

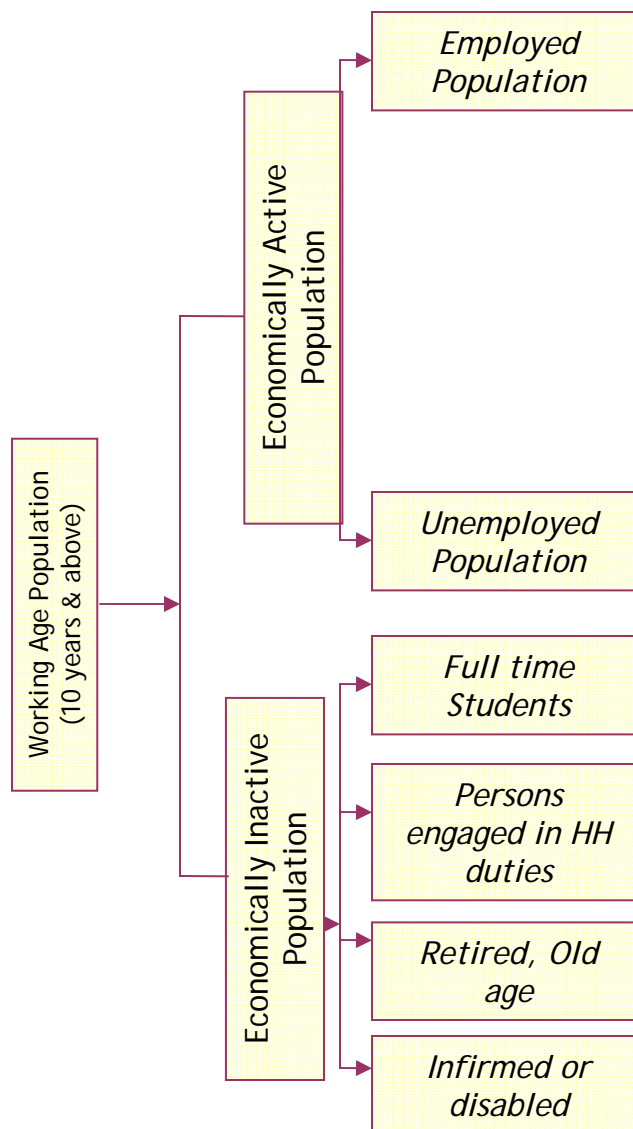
Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements⁽¹⁾ were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This was done after carefully reviewing of the LFS schedule with the technical assistance provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Adviser. The revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc.

This revised version of the questionnaire has been using since first quarter, 2006.

1.5 *Field supervision*

Regular field supervisions are carried out through out the year to check whether correct concepts and definitions are being used by the enumerators.

Diagram 1 : Components of Economically active and Economically Inactive Population



Note: (1) See the attached questionnaire

CHAPTER 2 - Survey Methodology

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

A two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 22,500 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The master sampling frame prepared for 2001 - Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the selection of sample for the labour force survey 2008. This main frame was updated after the Tsunami incident in 2007 using quick count method.

2.2 Sample size

The quarterly survey has been conducting since 1990 using a sample of 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. However, 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. As such, in 2008, the annual sample of 22,500 housing units were selected.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2008, 2250 Primary sampling Units (PSU's) are allocated to each district and to each sector by using the Neymann allocation method which considers the variance of unemployment rate as usually. The allocated sample for each district then equally distributed among 12 months. Table 1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2008.

Table 1: Sample allocation by district - 2008

District	Housing Units	District	Housing Units
Total	22,520	Mullaitivu	370
Colombo	2,170	Kilinochchi	390
Gampaha	1,920	Batticaloa	550
Kalutara	1,210	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,400	Trincomalee	390
Matale	610	Kurunegala	1,680
Nuwara Eliya	600	Puttalam	840
Galle	1,200	Anuradhapura	960
Matara	970	Polonnaruwa	500
Hambantota	840	Badulla	860
Jaffna	720	Moneragala	550
Mannar	390	Ratnapura	1,160
Vavuniya	390	Kegalle	950

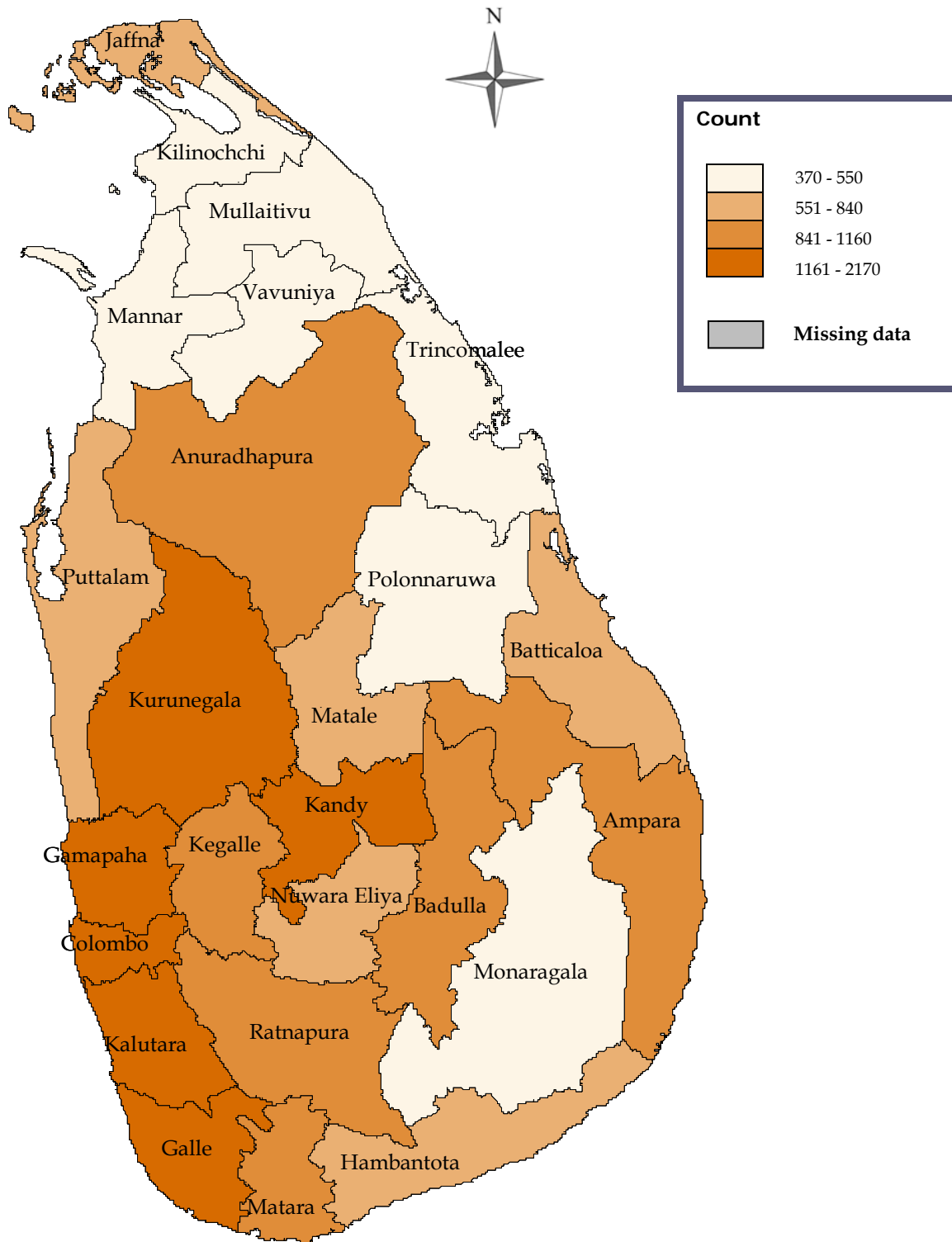
2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2001. The sample frame, which was updated after Tsunami has used for the selection of primary sampling units.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2,250 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using random sampling method.

Map (1) : Sample Allocation by Districts - 2008



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,

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

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,

$$\hat{X}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{17} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{---} \quad (1)$$

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

$$\hat{X}_j = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{---} \quad (2)$$

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

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

Where

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

Similarly \hat{X}_r and \hat{X}_e 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	6
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,3,4,5,9

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

$$W_h = W'_h \left(\frac{n_h^1 - n_{h2}}{n_{h1}} \right)$$

Where

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

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

n_h^1 = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

CHAPTER 3 - Economically Active/Inactive Population

3.1 Distribution of economically active population

The “economically active population “ is defined broadly as comprising of all persons above a specific age (10 years and above) of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time (reference period). The economically active population or the ‘labour force’ is usually recognized as the sum of ‘employed’ and ‘unemployed’ populations.

In 2008, estimated economically active population is around eight million and about five million (65%) of that are males and about three million (35%) of that are females. (Table 2) Further distribution of economically active population by sex among sectors show similar pattern as that of total (Table 3).

Table 2: Working age population by economically active or inactive by sex - 2008

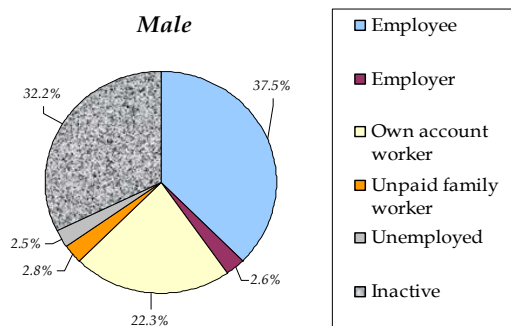
Sex	Economically active population		Economically inactive population	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8081702	100.0	8237363.5	100.0
Male	5227427	64.7	2486519.7	30.2
Female	2854275	35.3	5750843.7	69.8

Table 3: Economically active population by sex and sector - 2008

Sex	Total		Sector			
			Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8081702	100.0	898902	100.0	7182800	100.0
Male	5227427	64.7	612695	68.2	4614732	64.2
Female	2854275	35.3	286207	31.8	2568068	35.8

Figure 2: Distribution of 10 & above population by Economic position by sex - 2008

10 & above population (Male)



10 & above population (Female)

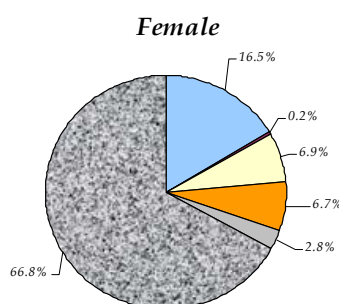


Figure 1 : Distribution of Economically active/inactive population - 2008

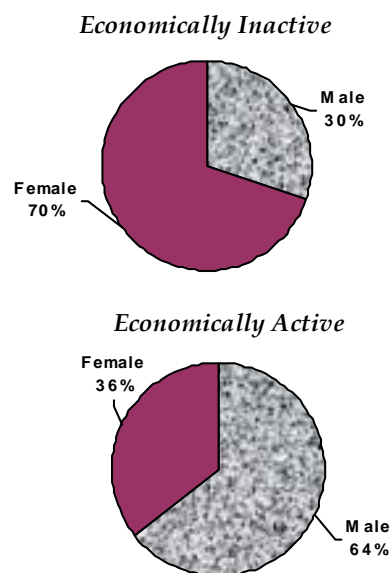


Figure 2 Illustrates the distribution of age 10 & above population by sex and their economic positions. This clearly indicates that more females are in inactive group compared to males.

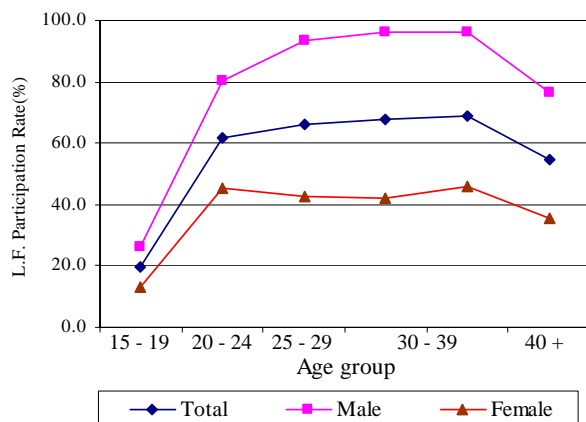
3.2 Economically active population by district

Table 4 : Percentage distribution of economically active population by sex & district - 2008

District	Economically active population		
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	100.0	64.7	35.3
Colombo	100.0	66.3	33.7
Gampaha	100.0	68.0	32.0
Kalutara	100.0	67.2	32.8
Kandy	100.0	63.7	36.3
Matale	100.0	62.5	37.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	56.8	43.2
Galle	100.0	63.0	37.0
Matara	100.0	62.6	37.4
Hambantota	100.0	63.9	36.1
Batticaloa	100.0	77.1	22.9
Ampara	100.0	74.6	25.4
Trincomalee	100.0	77.2	22.8
Kurunegala	100.0	63.8	36.2
Puttalam	100.0	69.2	30.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.1	41.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	65.8	34.2
Badulla	100.0	55.6	44.4
Moneragala	100.0	66.1	33.9
Ratnapura	100.0	63.6	36.4
Kegalle	100.0	63.4	36.6

The districts Badulla, NuwaraEliya and Anuradhapura show higher percentages of female economically active population compared to other districts. This percentage is lower in the districts Trincomale, Batticaloa and Ampara.

Figure 3 : Labour Force participation rates by sex - 2008



3.3 Labour Force Participation rates

This is defined as the percentage of the “economically active population” or the “labour force” to the working age population. Following table shows the participation rates for age groups by sex.

Table 5 : Labour Force participation rates by sex and sector - 2008

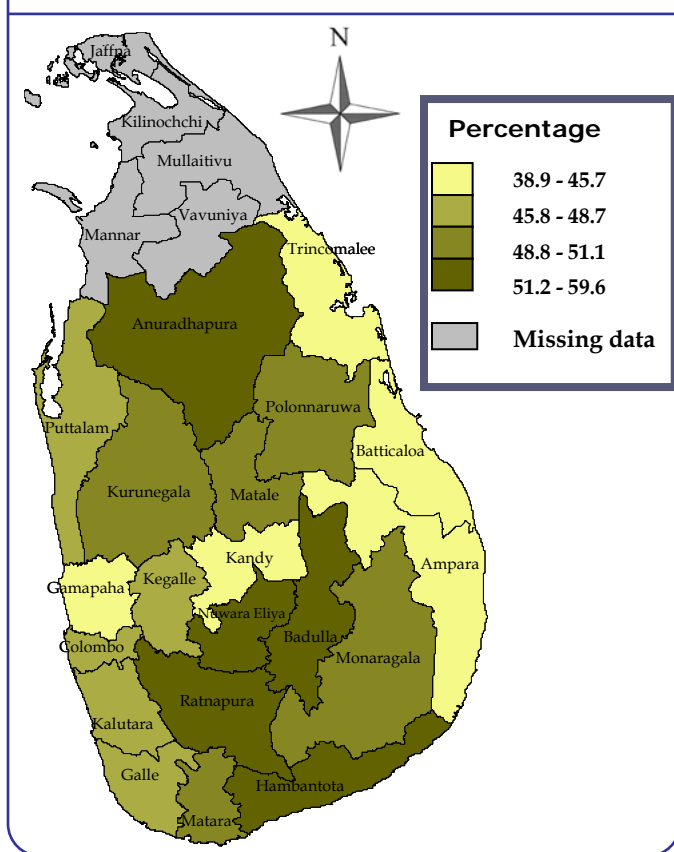
Age group	Labour force participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	49.5	67.8	33.2
10 - 14	1.2	1.7	*
15 - 19	19.7	26.2	13.3
20 - 24	61.6	80.1	45.3
25 - 29	66.0	93.6	42.8
30 - 39	68.1	96.3	44.3
40 +	54.8	76.5	35.7
Urban	45.9	65.8	27.8
10 - 14	*	*	*
15 - 19	14.8	21.3	8.5
20 - 24	60.4	76.4	44.7
25 - 29	66.6	92.8	44.2
30 - 39	62.6	95.9	35.7
40 +	48.2	71.8	26.9
Rural	50.0	68.0	33.9
10 - 14	1.3	1.9*	
15 - 19	20.3	26.8	14.0
20 - 24	61.8	80.7	45.4
25 - 29	65.9	93.7	42.6
30 - 39	68.9	96.3	45.6
40 +	55.7	77.1	36.9

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

As can be seen from table 5, male participation rate is around 68 percent, and female participation rate is around 33 percent.

When comparing the labour force participation rates among age groups, it is shown that the activity rate increases up to a point as the age group advances, and declines thereafter. This peak age group is 30-39 years at island level. It is also shown that males in the age group of (30 – 39) yrs shows the highest labour force participation rate (96.3%) while in the age group of (20 – 24) yrs show the highest participation rate 45.3 percent among females. Females who are in the rural sector have shown high participation rates than as that of females in urban sector .

Map (2) :Labour force participation rates by district - 2008



3.4 Labour force participation rates by district

Table 6 : Labour force participation rate by district & sex - 2008

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	49.5	67.8	33.2
Colombo	48.7	67.3	31.6
Gampaha	45.7	66.3	27.5
Kalutara	47.2	67.5	29.2
Kandy	45.7	64.1	30.5
Matale	51.0	69.0	35.6
Nuwara Eliya	59.4	69.7	49.7
Galle	47.5	63.9	33.0
Matara	49.5	67.3	34.3
Hambantota	53.1	70.8	36.7
Batticaloa	38.9	66.8	16.2
Ampara	42.9	66.8	20.9
Trincomalee	41.3	62.2	19.3
Kurunegala	51.0	69.5	34.7
Puttalam	48.5	70.5	28.5
Anuradhapura	57.8	70.2	46.4
Polonnaruwa	51.1	70.4	33.4
Badulla	59.6	70.5	49.9
Moneragala	50.6	69.7	33.0
Ratnapura	55.2	70.8	39.9
Kegalle	48.2	65.7	33.0

Labour force participation rate by districts are given in table 6 above. Badulla district has the highest participation rate (59.6%) and, Batticaloa district has the lowest (38.9%). When looking at the female participation rates among districts Badulla district shows highest participation rate(49.9%). Further Nuwara Eliya (49.7%) , Anuradhapura(46.4%) and Rathnapura(39.9%) district show comparatively higher female participation rates. It can be noticed from the survey results that agricultural sector employment is highly concentrated in these districts. Also it reveals that male participation rates are nearly double as that of females in all the districts, other than the districts with higher female participation rates. Also it is, important to notice that Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara districts show the lowest female participation rates compared to other districts.

**Figure 4: Annual Labour Force Participation rates 1993 - 2008
(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)**

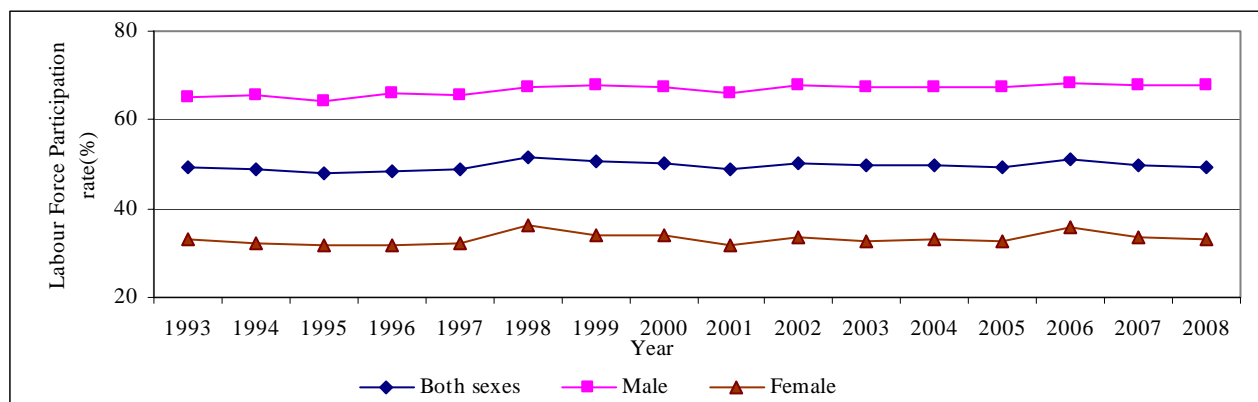


Figure 4 depicts that there hasn't been contrast differences of labour force participation rates over the previous years.

3.5 The “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, 8.2 million (50.5%) persons of working age population were in the economically inactive group, comprising around 30 percent of males and 70 percent of females.

Table 7 : Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Sector - 2008

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	8237363	100.0	2486520	30.2	5750844	69.8
Urban	1060538	100.0	317952	30.0	742586	70.0
Rural	7176826	100.0	2168568	30.2	5008258	69.8

Table 7 also reveals that, the number of inactive females is higher than as that of males in both sectors. Further distribution of economically inactive population by sector reveals that 87% of inactive population comprises with rural sector employments. The distribution by sex within the sectors doesn't show which difference between sectors.

Figure 5: Economically Inactive population by sex - 2008

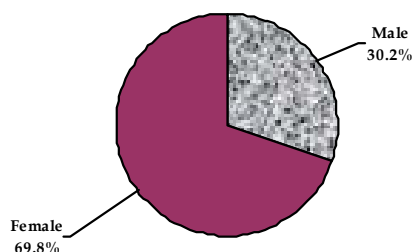


Table 8 : Percentage distribution of economically Inactive population by age and sex - 2008

Age group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 - 14	20.3	34.2	14.3
15 - 19	16.4	24.7	12.8
20 - 24	6.9	5.6	7.5
25 - 29	6.1	1.8	8.0
30 - 34	5.4	0.9	7.4
35 - 39	5.3	1.0	7.2
40 - 44	4.3	0.8	5.8
45 - 49	4.5	1.2	6.0
50 - 54	4.9	2.0	6.2
55 - 59	5.4	4.1	6.0
60 - 64	5.5	5.4	5.5
65+	14.8	18.4	13.3

Table 8 shows the distribution of inactive population by age group and sex. This shows that inactive concentration is higher in young and older age groups while middle age groups show lower inactive percentages. Further, female inactive percentages are higher than those for male in all age groups except for 10 - 19 and 65+ age groups.

Table 8A : Percentage distribution of Economically Inactive population by level of education - 2008

Level of Education	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gr. 5 and below	25.1	26.3	24.6
Gr. 6 - gr.10	50.7	52.8	49.9
G.C.E.(O/L)	16.1	14.6	16.8
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	8.0	6.3	8.8

Lower percentages of inactive population both male & female can be seen for higher education groups compared to lower levels of education.

Figure 6 : Percentage distribution of economically active & Economically inactive population by age group -2008

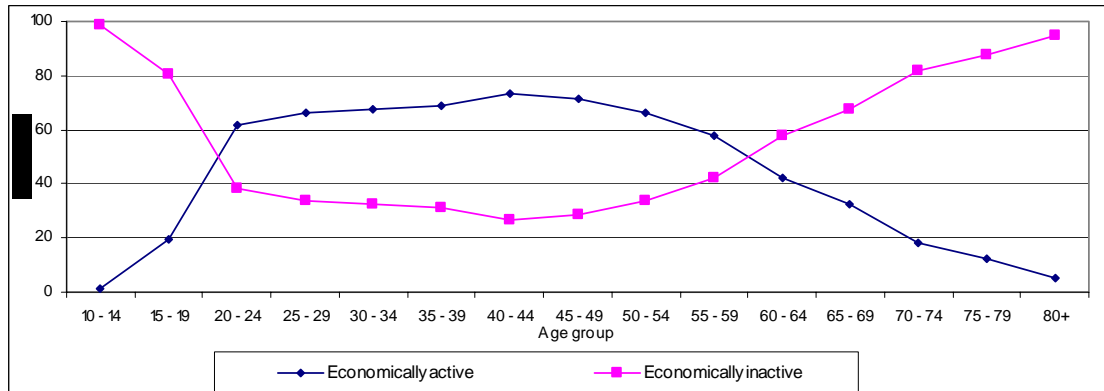


Figure 6 reveals that percentage of economically inactive persons is decreasing from age groups 10 up to age twenties and remains around 30-40 percent further it is increasing from age fifties. Though percentage of inactive population is increasing rapidly in older age groups it doesn't reach 100 percent which means that, there are some persons, engage in economic activities even in higher age groups (80+).

3.6 The characteristics of the "economically inactive" Population

Table 9 : Reasons for economically inactive by sex - 2008

Reason/ Activity Status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
All Economically inactive	100	100	100
Retired/ Old age	15.8	22.0	13.1
Physically illness/ Disabled	5.3	8.9	3.7
Engaged in housework	38.0	3.4	52.9
Engaged in studies	36.9	60.3	26.8
Other	4.1	5.3	3.5

Figure 8: Reasons for economically inactive by sex - 2008

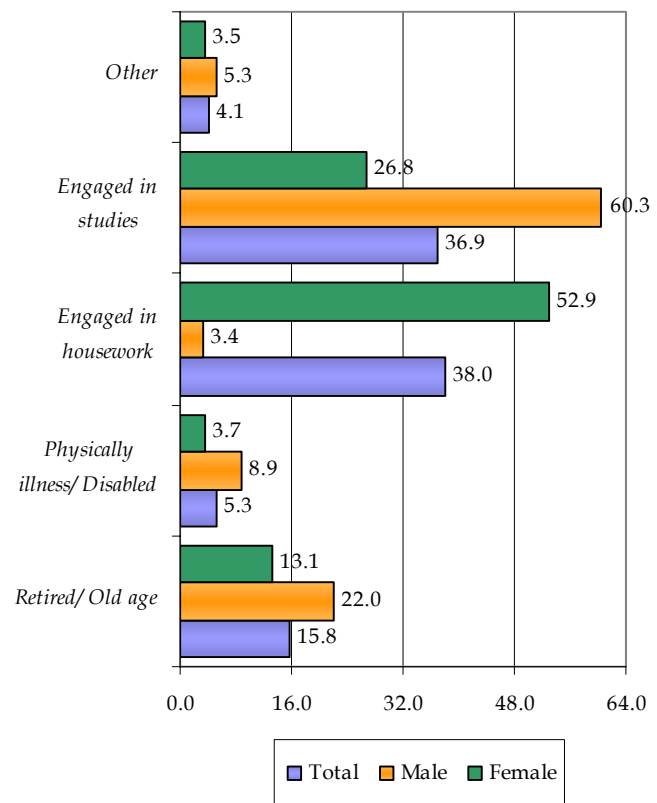


Figure 7 : Reasons for economically inactive - Both Sexes - 2008

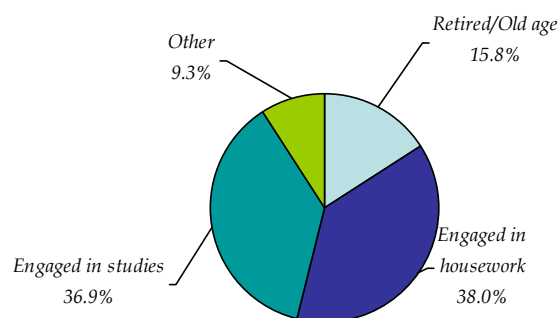


Figure 7 clearly depicts that more than 70 percent of inactive population engage in studies in housework while more females engage in housework and more males in studies..

More than 70 percent of the inactive population mainly engage in studies or household activities. For 53% of inactive females the reason to be inactive is engage in housework while it is 3.4% for males. About 60% of inactive males engage in studies and that percentage for females is 26.8%.

CHAPTER 4 - Employment

4.1 Employment by major industry group

The survey results reveal that, about 7.6 million persons are being employed during the year 2008. Of these employed persons, about 5.0 million (66%) were males and 2.6 million (34%) were females .

Table 10 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group : 1992-2008

Year *	Total employed		Major industry group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992	4924130	100.0	2078560	42.2	991492	20.1	1854078	37.7
1993	5201904	100.0	2159187	41.5	1024524	19.7	2018193	38.8
1994	5281279	100.0	2084733	39.5	1046282	19.8	2150265	40.7
1995	5357120	100.0	1966793	36.7	1188271	22.2	2202056	41.1
1996	5536216	100.0	2071764	37.4	1217977	22.0	2246475	40.6
1997	5607868	100.0	2031902	36.2	1354952	24.2	2221014	39.6
1998	6049388	100.0	2378572	39.3	1325735	21.9	2345081	38.8
1999	6082449	100.0	2208066	36.3	1330134	21.9	2544249	41.8
2000	6310247	100.0	2274153	36.0	1490795	23.6	2545299	40.3
2001	6235588	100.0	2033343	32.6	1491408	23.9	2710837	43.5
2002	6519415	100.0	2247602	34.5	1459194	22.4	2812619	43.1
2003	6609466	100.0	2223691	33.6	1539035	23.3	2846740	43.1
2004	6704006	100.0	2215282	33.0	1663383	24.8	2825341	42.1
2005	6788119	100.0	2059293	30.3	1787274	26.3	2941552	43.3
2006	7105322	100.0	2287268	32.2	1889953	26.6	2928101	41.2
2007	7041874	100.0	2202098	31.3	1873857	26.6	2965919	42.1
2008	7174706	100.0	2344415	32.7	1888004	26.3	2942288	41.0

* Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

Year **	Total employed		Major industry group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2008	7648305	100.0	2489731	32.6	2004880	26.2	3153693	41.2

** Including Eastern provinces

Figure 10 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 1992-2008

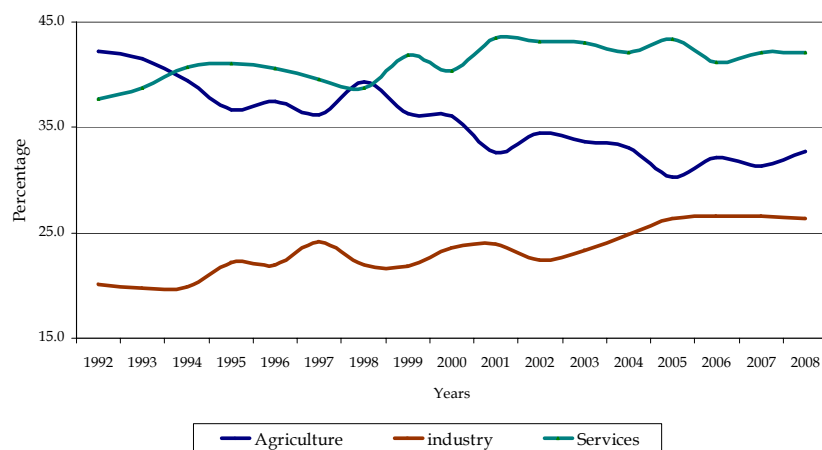
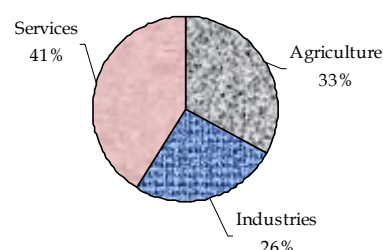


Figure 9 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 2008



As shown in figure 9, of the total employed population, 41 percent is reported under 'Services' sector employment, while this share is 26 percent for the 'Industries' sector . It is also estimated that, 33 percent of the total employed persons is engaged in the 'Agriculture' sector. This distribution does not change either it includes Eastern province or it does not.

Table 10 & figure 10 depicts the trends in employment by main industry group from year 1992, till 2008. The figures show a gradual increase of employment in industry and service sector while a decreasing trend in agriculture sector from 1992 till 2005.

Recent trend (2005 - 2008) in agricultural employment shows a slight increase, compared to other two sectors and..... transition of employment within economic sectors can be noticed in recent annual figures.

Table 11 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group by district - 2008

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	100.0	32.6	26.2	41.2
Colombo	100.0	3.2	31.5	65.2
Gampaha	100.0	6.5	40.2	53.3
Kalutara	100.0	19.2	32.8	48.0
Kandy	100.0	27.5	26.9	45.6
Matale	100.0	46.9	15.7	37.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	67.4	8.9	23.7
Galle	100.0	34.1	29.4	36.5
Matara	100.0	40.5	23.3	36.2
Hambantota	100.0	42.5	26.4	31.0
Batticaloa	100.0	23.2	30.7	46.2
Ampara	100.0	33.1	23.8	43.1
Trincomalee	100.0	35.4	18.5	46.1
Kurunegala	100.0	31.8	29.8	38.3
Puttalam	100.0	29.3	32.5	38.2
Anuradhapura	100.0	62.8	12.4	24.8
Polonnaruwa	100.0	51.1	16.8	32.1
Badulla	100.0	63.7	11.0	25.3
Moneragala	100.0	59.7	11.6	28.7
Ratnapura	100.0	49.6	23.9	26.5
Kegalle	100.0	33.5	25.5	41.1

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for districts. The data indicate that, there is a significant variation of employed distribution in agriculture sector among districts. It varies from a share of 3 percent in Colombo district to 67 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Monaragala districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution of 65 percent to the 'services' sector, followed by Gampaha district (53%) and Kalutara district (48%). Further the survey reports that wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, transport, storage & communication, public administration & defence compulsory social security are main service sector activities of these districts.

Figure 11 and figure 12 illustrate, provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry groups. The contribution made by the total employed persons to the 'agriculture' group is highest in Uva province (62%) . Further Western province shows highest employment contribution for service sector (57%).

Figure 11 : Agriculture sector contribution by provinces - 2008

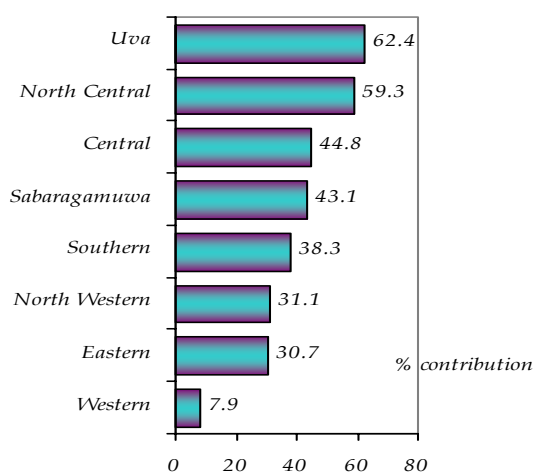


Figure 12 : Services sector contribution by province - 2008

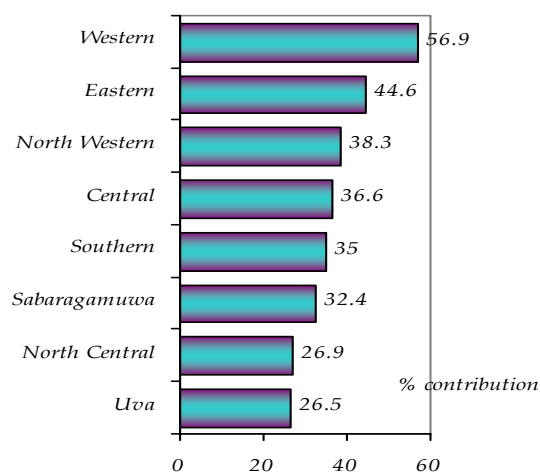


Figure 13: Percentage distribution of employment by level of education and by year (1997 - 2008)

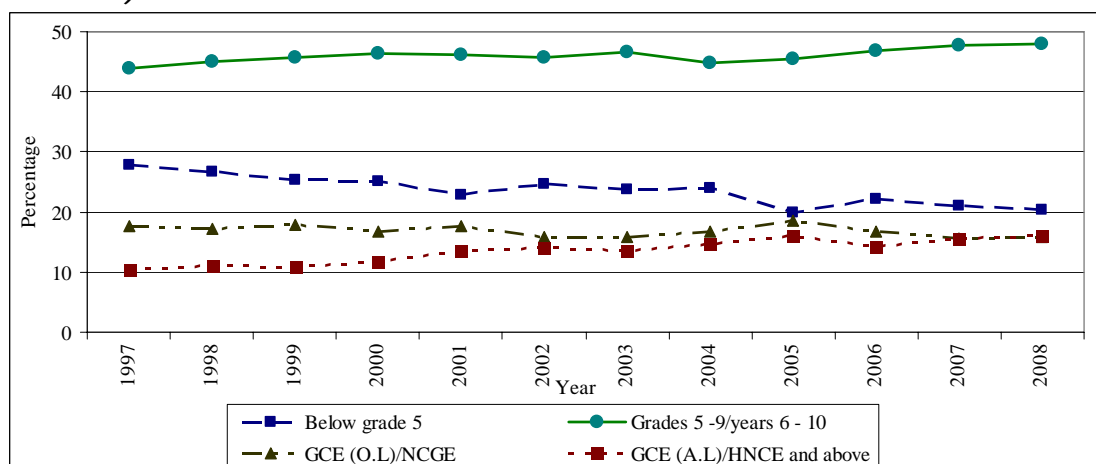


Figure 13 shows that level of education grade (5 – 9) shows higher percentage of employed persons over the years. Also the figure reveals that percentage of employed persons with G.C.E.(O/L), G.C.E.(A/L)/HNCE and above education level shows an increasing trend over the years, which is opposite for below grade 5 education group which implies the increasing trend of level of education of employed population as a whole.

Figure 14 : Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status and sex - 2008

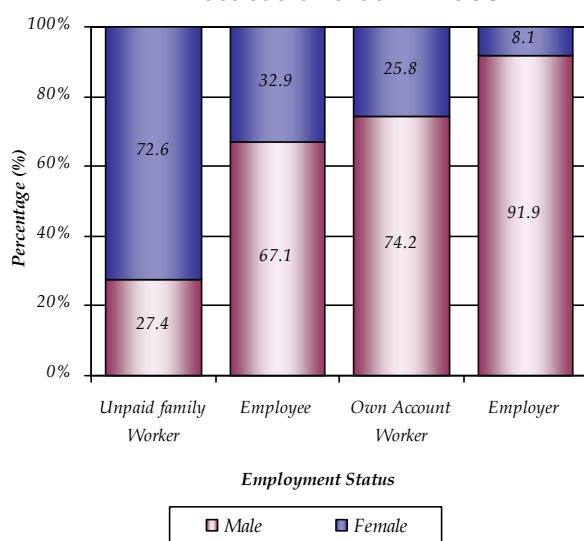


Table 12 : Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status and sex - 2008

Employment status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100	65.8	34.2
Employee	100	67.1	32.9
Employer	100	91.9	8.1
Own account worker	100	74.2	25.8
Unpaid family worker	100	27.4	72.6

Table 13: Percentage distribution of Employed population by selected employment status and district - 2008

District	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
Total	30.2	10.4
Colombo	22.0	4.2
Gampaha	22.1	5.1
Kalutara	28.2	5.8
Kandy	28.5	9.8
Matale	39.2	18.3
Nuwara Eliya	19.4	8.7
Galle	27.3	8.3
Matara	29.8	12.8
Hambantota	44.6	13.9
Batticaloa	30.7	4.6
Ampara	29.2	6.2
Trincomalee	32.0	3.8
Kurunegala	36.7	10.4
Puttalam	29.0	5.3
Anuradhapura	41.4	30.7
Polonnaruwa	41.0	17.5
Badulla	35.0	23.2
Moneragala	47.2	21.3
Ratnapura	33.2	10.7
Kegalle	28.1	7.4

Table 13 shows the percentage contribution made by own account workers and the unpaid family workers at the district level. In Moneragala, Hambantota, Polonnaruwa & Anuradhapura districts, more than 40% of total employment comprises with own account workers. Contributions made to the total employment by unpaid family workers are comparatively higher in Anuradhapura, Badulla & Moneragala districts which are identified as having higher female labour force participation rates in section 3.4.

4.4 Employment by Occupation

Table 14 : Percentage distribution of employment by occupation and sex - 2008

Occupation	Total	Sex		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.2
Senior Officials and Managers	1.7	1.9	1.2	25.7
Professionals	5.9	3.3	10.7	62.5
Technical and Associate Professionals	5.6	5.9	4.9	30.3
Clerks	4.0	3.3	5.4	45.8
Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises	6.5	7.6	4.5	23.6
Sales and Service workers	7.9	7.7	8.4	36.2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	22.2	20.9	24.8	38.2
Craft and Related workers	16.4	15.9	17.4	36.3
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	7.3	10.0	2.0	9.5
Elementary occupations	21.9	22.6	20.4	31.9
Unidentified	0.7	1.0	*	6.3

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 14 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational sectors. Women are heavily concentrated in certain occupations and one fourth (25%) of female workers are employed in 'Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers' occupation compared with 21 percent of males. In contrast, 10.7 percent of females work in 'Professional' occupation compared with 3.3 percent of males. Table 14 also shows the percentage contribution of females to the total employment by each occupational group. This clearly shows that 62.5 percent of professional are women. Occupation group of 'Professionals' includes Teachers, Nurses,etc.

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of employment by Employment status and by major industry group - 2008

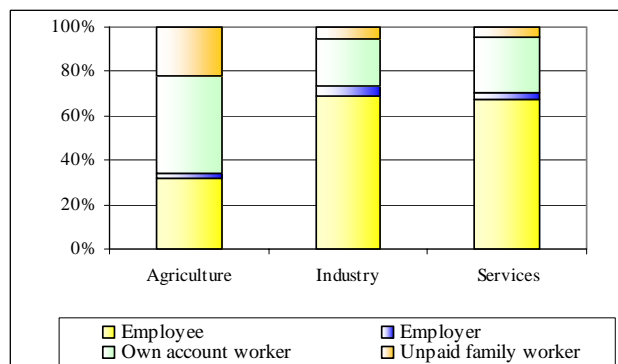
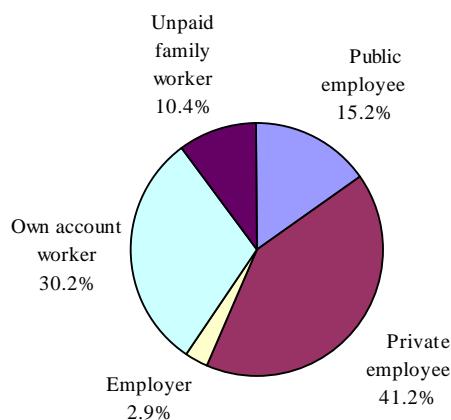


Table 15: Percentage distribution of employment by employment category and sex - 2008

Employment status	Total		Sex			
	No	%	Male		Female	
			No	%	No.	%
Total	7648305	100.0	5033449	100.0	2614856	100.0
Employee	4315783	56.4	2894860	57.5	1420922	54.3
Public	1164147	15.2	689376.6	13.7	474770.3	18.2
Private	3151636	41.2	2205484	43.8	946151.9	36.2
Employer	221463	2.9	203612.5	4.0	17850.8	0.7
Own account worker	2312414	30.2	1716436	34.1	595978.1	22.8
Unpaid family worker	798644	10.4	218539.5	4.3	580104.8	22.2

Figure 15 : Percentage distribution of employment by employment category - 2008



It is estimated that, estimated total public sector employees is about 1 million. The percentage of female paid employees those who are engaged in the public sector is higher (18%) than as that of males (14%).

Contribution to the total employment by unpaid family workers is 10.4 percent, and it is 22 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of males 4.3 percent in same category.

The figure 16 shows distribution of employment by employment status in agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and unpaid family workers can be observed, compared to industry & service sectors. About 3 percent of total employment comprises with employers and of that more males are reported compared to females.

4.5

Average gross wage/salary and its distribution of paid employees

Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and daily wage/salary earners, (only from the paid employees.) Analysis of the mean and median monthly salary for monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners by urban/rural sector is shown in table 16.

Table 16 : Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector (Rs.) - 2008

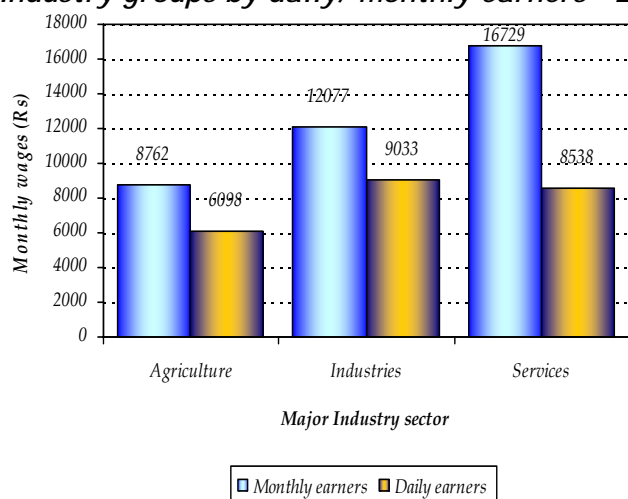
	Monthly (wage/salary) earners		Daily (wage/salary) earners	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mean	18,140	14,110	9,553	7,696
Median	14,400	12,070	9,000	7,000

Data reveals that, both average & median monthly salaries are higher in the urban sector for both monthly and daily wage earners.

Table 17 : Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry groups by daily/ monthly earners - 2008

	Monthly wage/ salary earners		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Mean	8,762	12,077	16,729
Median	6,500	9,800	15,000
	Daily wage/ salary earners		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Mean	6,098	9,033	8,538
Median	5,800	8,550	7,500

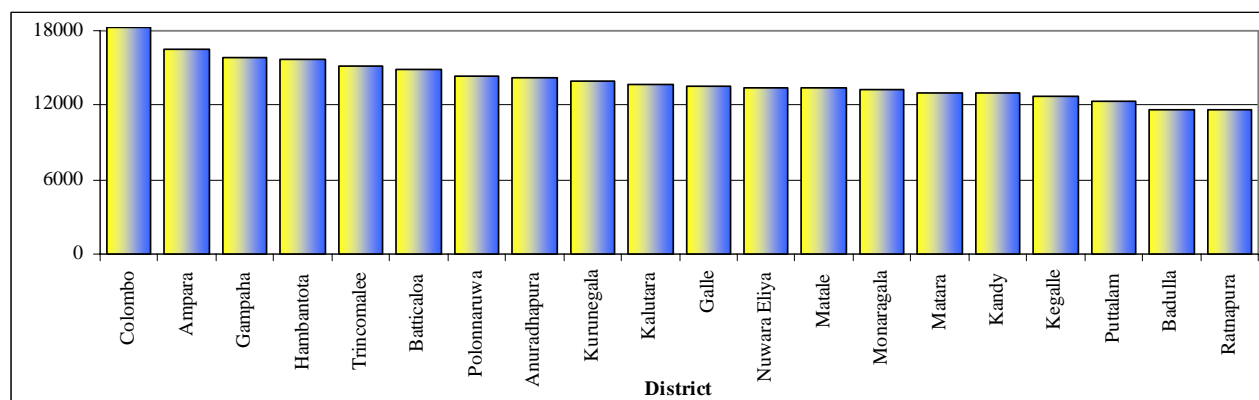
Figure 17 : Average gross wage/salary by major industry groups by daily/ monthly earners - 2008



Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean & 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 is a notable difference between the average gross salary among the three major industry groups, when monthly wage earners are considered.

Distribution of the mean values of gross salary of the monthly salary earners by district, reveals some interesting features. Colombo district shows the highest mean showing Ampara district shows the second highest Gampaha district shows the third highest mean monthly salary reported from monthly paid employees.

Figure 18: Mean monthly salary of paid employees - district level distribution (Monthly wage earners) - 2008



CHAPTER 5 - Unemployment

5.1 Unemployment

The unemployed population is defined as persons who are not employed and who are available and looking for work, and had taken specific steps to find a job during the reference period.

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as about 433,000 during the year 2008. Of this total, 45 percent are males and 55 percent are females.

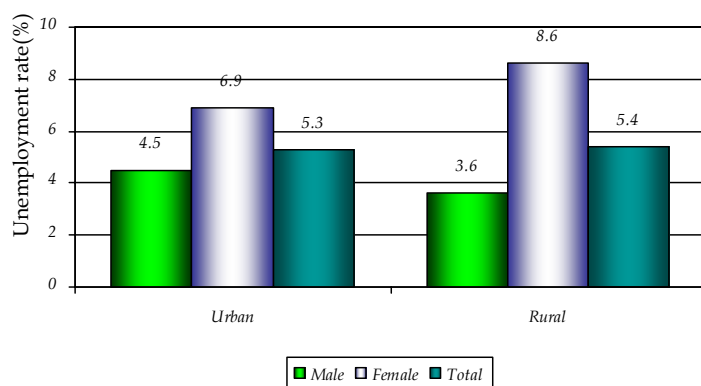
5.2 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of persons unemployed to the total number in the labour force. Table 18 shows the unemployment rates for the period of 1993 to 2008 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces). In 1993, the unemployment rate was 13.8 percent and it has declined to 5.2 percent in 2008.

Table 19 : Number unemployed and unemployment rate by sex and sector - 2008

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate
Total	433397	5.4	193978	3.7	239419	8.4
Urban	47307	5.3	27637	4.5	19670	6.9
Rural	386090	5.4	166341	3.6	219749	8.6

Figure 19 : Unemployment rates by sex and sector - 2008



Further, unemployment rate reported for year 2008, at national level is 5.4 and, the rates for the urban and rural sectors are 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. Rural female unemployment (8.6%) is higher than the urban female unemployment (6.9%). It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (8.4%) is more than twice the rate recorded for males (3.7%). Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Hambantota district (9.6%) (Table 20).

Table 18 : Unemployment Rates : 1993-2008

Year	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
1993	13.8	9.7	21.7
1994	13.1	9.7	20.1
1995	12.3	9.0	18.7
1996	11.3	8.2	17.7
1997	10.5	7.7	16.1
1998	9.2	6.5	14.0
1999	8.9	6.7	13.0
2000	7.6	5.8	11.0
2001	7.9	6.2	11.5
2002	8.8	6.6	12.9
2003	8.1	6.0	12.3
2004	8.1	6.0	12.1
2005	7.2	5.3	10.7
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7
2007	6.0	4.3	9.0
2008	5.2	3.6	8.0

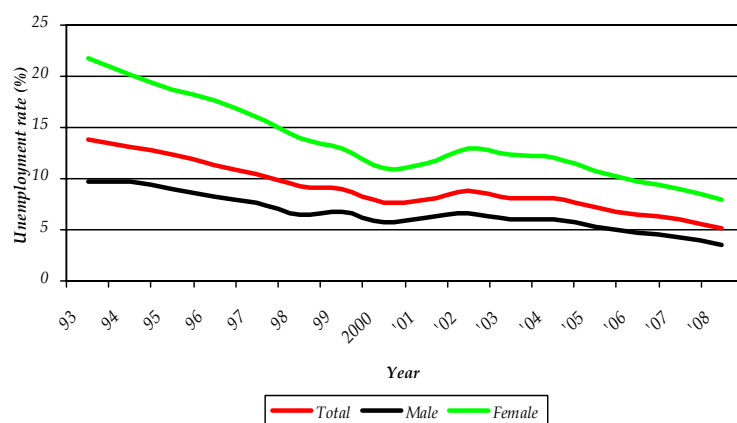
* Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

Female unemployment rate has declined from 21.7 to 8.0 from 1993 to 2008, which indicates increasing trend of female contribution to the economy, still remains higher than that of males.

Table 20: Unemployment rates by district - 2008

District	Unemployment rate
Total	5.4
Colombo	4.1
Gampaha	3.8
Kalutara	5.9
Kandy	6.4
Matale	6.1
Nuwara eliya	5.2
Galle	6.5
Matara	8.9
Hambantota	9.6
Batticaloa	6.7
Ampara	8.5
Trincomalee	6.9
Kurunegala	4.2
Puttalam	4.6
Anuradhapura	3.9
Polonnaruwa	3.8
Badulla	5.5
Monaragala	3.9
Ratnapura	4.6
Kegalle	6.0

**Figure 20: Unemployment Rates : 1993- 2008
(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)**

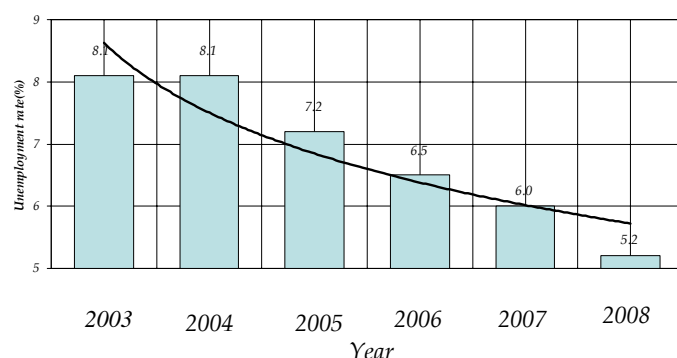


As can be seen from the table 18 and as illustrated in figure 20, the declining trend of unemployment rate has been continuing during the period from 1993 to year 2008.

Further, it is very important to notice that, there is no statistically significant differences between some consecutive years, when sampling error⁽²⁾ is considered.

However, the declining trend of unemployment has continued. It is also apparent that, there is a significant decrease of unemployment rate reported in 2008 when compared with the unemployment rate reported in 2007, even when sampling error⁽²⁾ is considered. This scenario is described in figure 21.

**Figure 21 : Unemployment Rates : 2003 - 2008
(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)**



5.3 Unemployment rate by Level of Education and by age groups

Table 21: Unemployment rates by age groups and sex - 2008

Age group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	5.4	3.7	8.4
15 - 24	18.8	14.3	26.2
25 - 29	9.5	5.9	16.0
30-39	3.1	1.5	6.1
40+	1.2	1.1	1.4

Looking at the distribution of unemployment rates by age groups and sex, it reveals that the unemployment rate reported for female is higher in each age group than those of males.

Even though, the total unemployment rate is 5.4 percent, unemployment situation is worst among the youth (age 15-24 yrs) showing around 18.8 percent of unemployment rate.

Table 22 : Unemployment Rates by level of education - 2008

Level of Education	Unemployment rates		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	5.4	3.7	8.4
Gr 5 & Below	1.2	1.0	1.6
Gr 6-10	4.5	3.6	6.4
G.C.E. (O/L)	7.7	5.3	12.4
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	10.5	6.0	15.3

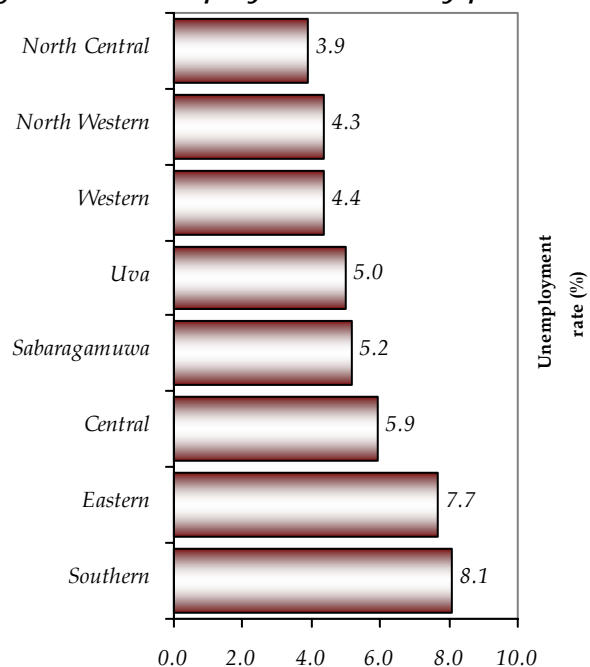
It also reveals that, the unemployment rate among the educated group (G.C.E(A/L) and above) is reported to be about 10.5 percent. It is 6.0 percent and 15.3 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

Note : ⁽²⁾ Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.

5.4 Unemployment Population by province

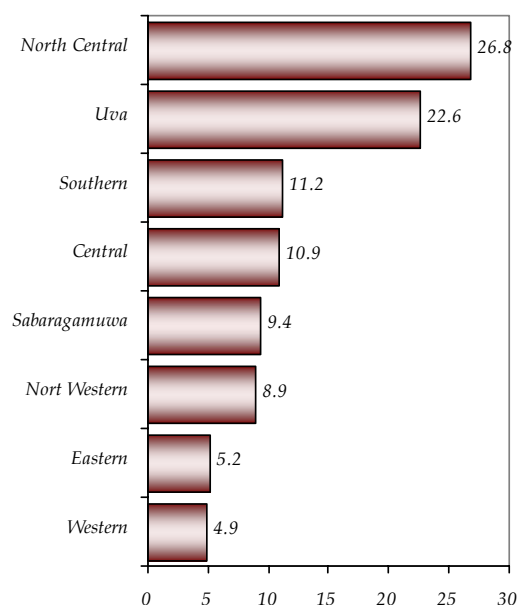
Figure 22 shows the unemployment situation in year 2008 for provinces. Unemployment situation is worst in Southern province showing an unemployment rate of 8.1 and lowest unemployment rate is reported from North Central province (3.9%).

Figure 22 : Unemployment rates by province - 2008



North Central & Uva, provinces are predominantly agricultural farming areas where more own account workers and unpaid family workers are employed (table 23). North Central province shows comparatively lower percentage of paid employees.

Figure 23 : Percentage contribution of unpaid family workers by province - 2008



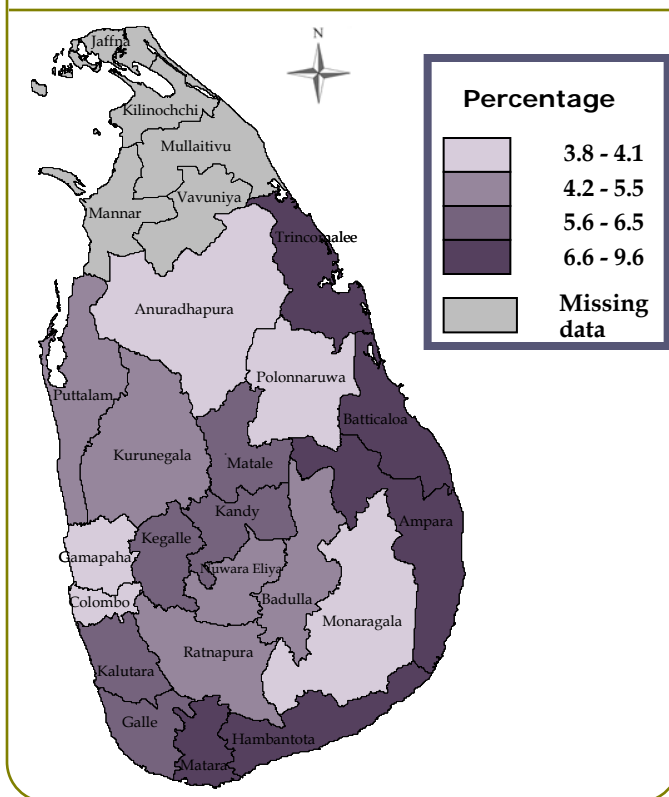
Further lower unemployment rates in some provinces may be due to the fact that more contribute of unpaid family workers to the employment (Figure 23).

From the table 23, it could also be seen that, Western province shows the highest contribution of paid employees to the labour force showing 67.6 percent. Further low unemployment rate reported from Western province shows higher opportunities available compared to other provinces.

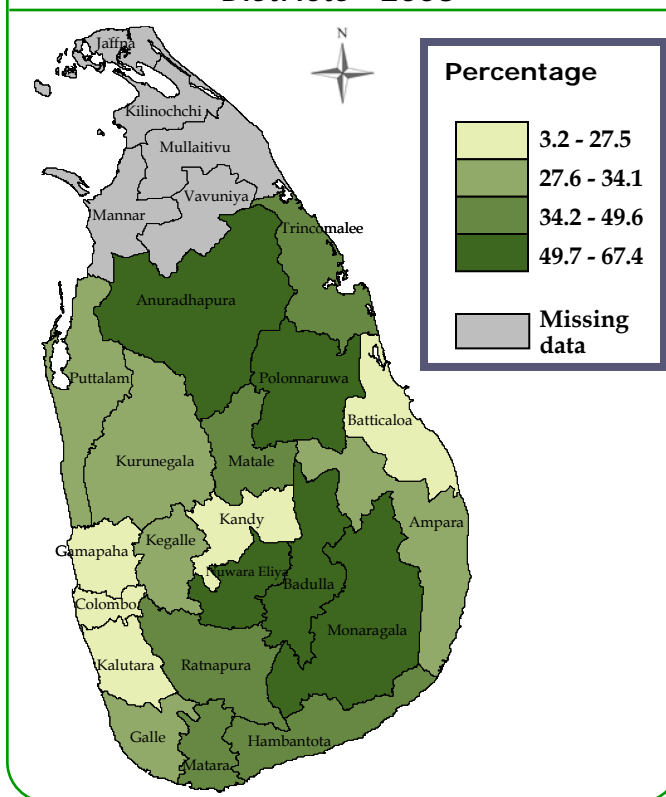
Table 23 : Unemployment rates and percentage distribution of employment by status of employment to the labour force by province -2008

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
Total	5.4	100.0	56.4	2.9	30.2	10.4
Western	4.4	100.0	67.6	4.1	23.4	4.9
Central	5.9	100.0	58.7	3.1	27.3	10.9
Southern	8.1	100.0	54.0	2.3	32.6	11.2
Eastern	7.7	100.0	62.5	2.0	30.2	5.2
North Western	4.3	100.0	53.6	3.2	34.3	8.9
North Central	3.9	100.0	30.6	1.3	41.3	26.8
Uva	5.0	100.0	37.8	0.6	39.1	22.6
Sabaragamuwa	5.2	100.0	56.6	2.8	31.1	9.4

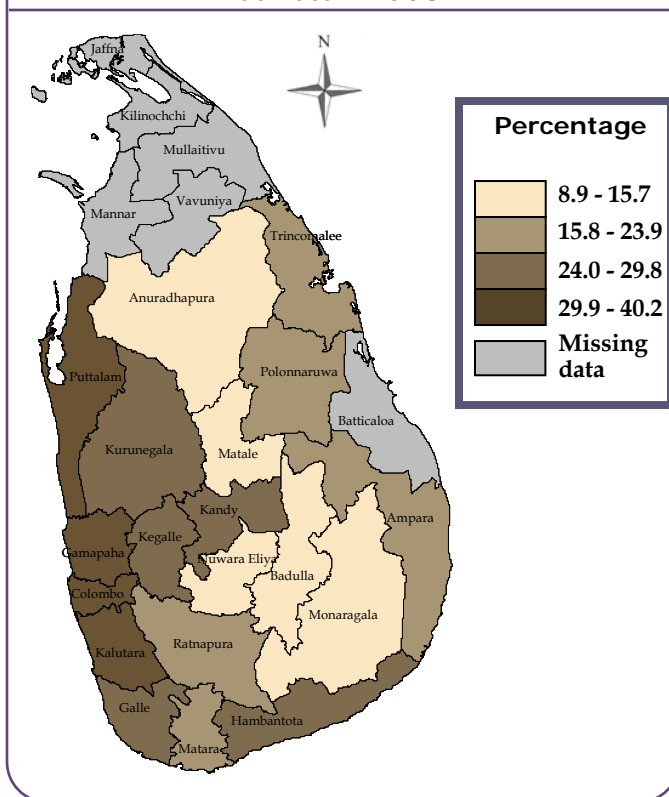
Map (3) : Unemployment rate by District - 2008



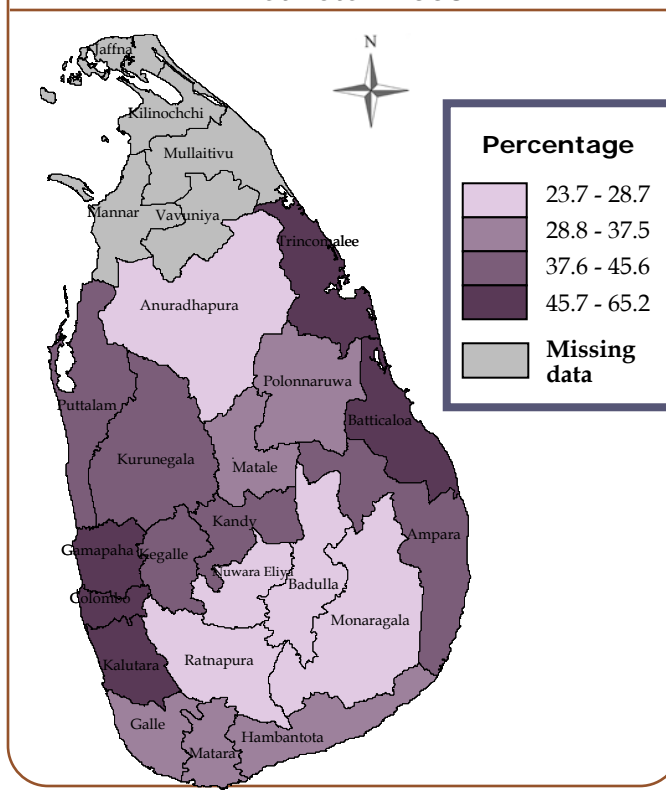
Map (4) : Distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2008



Map (5) : Distribution of Employed Population in Industries sector by Districts - 2008



Map (6) : Distribution of Employed Population in Services sector by Districts - 2008



CHAPTER 6 - Informal Sector Employment

6.1 The Informal Economy

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.

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

However, 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, criteria which is to define the informal sector vary among countries. However, most of the countries tends 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 that 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 in the LFS schedule to collect the information relating to the informal sector on the following items.

1. *Registration of the organization*
2. *Accounts keeping practices of the Organization*
3. *Total number of regular employees of the organization*

6.2 Informal sector employment by Agriculture/ Non-Agriculture sector

Table 24 : Composition of employment by economic sector - 2008

	Total		Formal sector		Informal sector	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employment	7648304.5	100.0	3040621	39.8	4607684	60.2
agricultural employment	2489731.3	100.0	415325	16.7	2074406.5	83.3
Non agricultural employment	5158573.3	100.0	2625296	50.9	2533277.4	49.1

Figure 24 : Distribution of Informal /Formal employment by Agriculture/non-agriculture sector - 2008

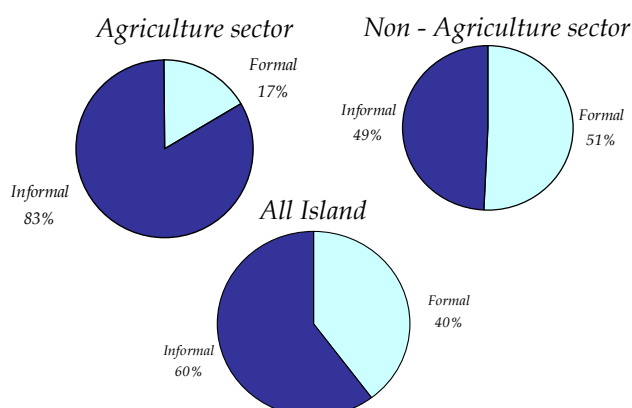


Table 25 : Employment by economic sector by sex - 2008

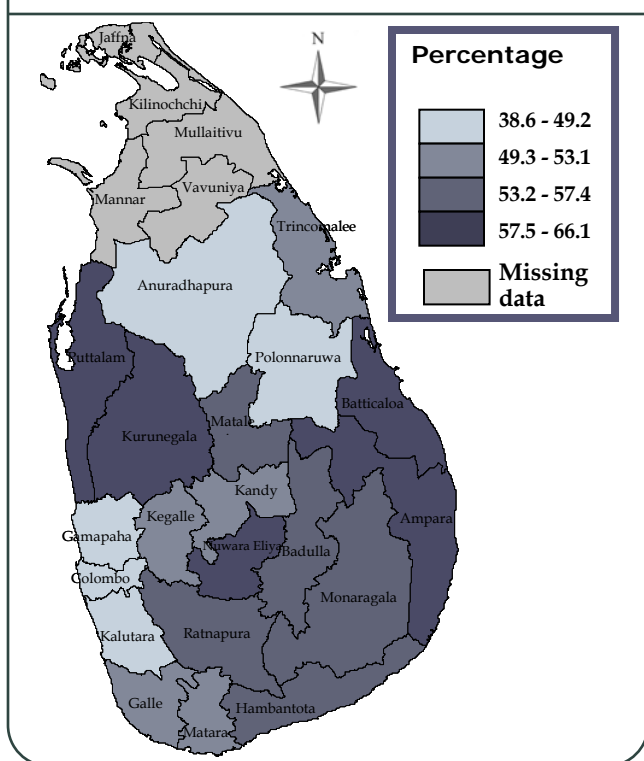
Sex	Sector					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7648305	100.0	3040621	39.8	4607684	60.2
Male	5033449	100.0	1868188	37.1	3165260	62.9
Female	2614856	100.0	1172432	44.8	1442424	55.2

Figure 24 shows that, in Sri Lanka about 60 percent of the total employment is in the informal sector. It is also revealed that, Agriculture sector comprises 83 percent of informal sector employment and the balance 17 percent is formal sector employment. Non agriculture sector activities in informal sector (49%) & formal sector (51%) almost equally. Formal sector agricultural employment comprises with estate sector employment owned by government or corporate sector.

6.3 Informal sector employment by district

It is very important to see the percentage distribution of the informal economy at the district level. As discussed, most of the agricultural activities are in informal nature, and therefore, developing countries always try to see the contribution of the informal sector employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Map (7): Participation rate of Informal Sector in Non Agriculture Sector by Districts 2008



According to the estimates, 49 percent of the total non-agricultural employment is in the informal sector. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the special distribution of non agricultural industries.

Puttalam district shows the highest percentage of informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector, about 66 percent. Gampaha and Colombo districts shows lowest percentages 38.5 percent and 40.5 percent respectively.

Table 26: Percentage distribution of informal sector employment in Non- Agricultural sector - 2008

District	Percentage	District	Percentage
Total	49.1	Ampara	58.3
Colombo	40.5	Trincomalee	53.0
Gampaha	38.6	Kurunegala	58.3
Kalutara	45.9	Puttalam	66.1
Kandy	52.3	Anuradhapura	49.2
Matale	55.4	Polonnaruwa	46.4
Nuwara Eliya	60.7	Badulla	54.6
Galle	49.7	Moneragala	57.4
Matara	49.3	Ratnapura	53.3
Hambantota	54.8	Kegalle	53.1
Batticaloa	58.7		

6.4 Informal sector Employment by major Industry group

Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry group, 83 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector. This percentage for 'construction, Mining & Quarrying' industry group is 78 percent, 'Education' group consist with lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (14%). 47 percent of total employment in 'Manufacturing' sector is in the informal sector.

Figure 25 : Percentage of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2008

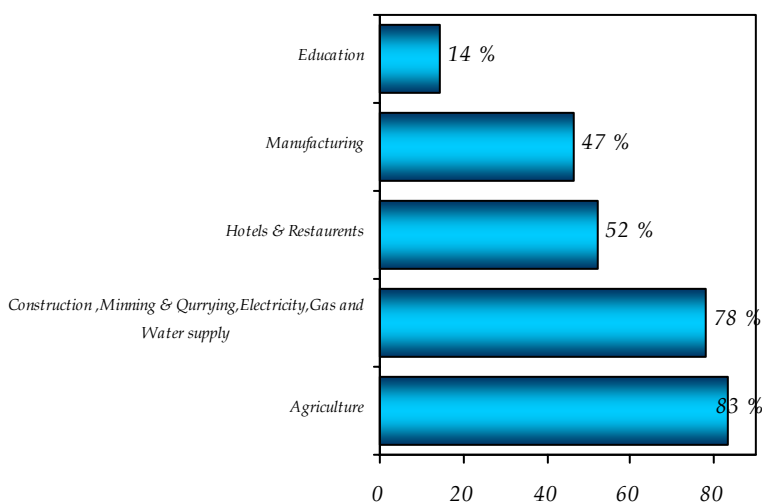


Table 27 : Employed population by level of education and by economic sector - 2008

Level of education	Formal		Informal		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Gr. 5	328051	20.6	1264470	79.4	1592521	100.0
Gr. 5 - 9	1114483	30.7	2519304	69.3	3633787	100.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	640892	53.0	567680	47.0	1208572	100.0
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	957194	78.9	256230	21.1	1213425	100.0
Total	3040621	39.8	4607684	60.2	7648305	100.0

As shown in table 27, lower the level of education higher the percentage of employment engage in informal sector activities, and higher the level of education lower the percentage of employment engage in informal sector activities.

Figure 26 : Percentage Distribution of informal sector employment by Employment status - 2008

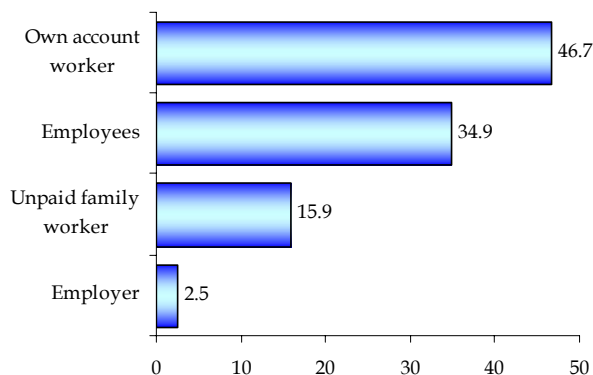


Table 28: Distribution of employed population by employment status and by economic sector- 2008

Status in Employment	Formal sector		Informal sector		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Regular Employees	2709418	89.1	1606365	34.9	4315783	56.4
Employer	104346	3.4	117117	2.5	221463	2.9
Own account worker	159607	5.2	2152807	46.7	2312414	30.2
Unpaid family worker	67249	2.2	731395	15.9	798644	10.4
Total	3040621	100.0	4607684	100.0	7648305	100.0

It can be noticed by the table 28 that, about 62.6 percent of employment in informal sector comprises with own account workers and unpaid family workers, and this share is only 7.4 percent for formal sector.

Looking at the occupational breakdown of formal sector and informal sector employment, (table 29) it is obvious that regarding skilled agricultural and fishery workers, only 3 percent belongs to the formal sector.

Further informal sector employments are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural & fishery workers (97%) occupation groups such as proprietors and managers (69%) and craft & related work (66%)..

Different scenario can be seen when "Senior Officials and Managers", "Professionals" and Clerks" occupation groups are considered.

Table 29 : Distribution of employed population by their main occupation and economic sector- 2008

Occupation	Sector				Total	
	Formal		Informal		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
1	123850	97.8	2785	2.2	126636	100.0
2	385085	85.8	63574	14.2	448659	100.0
3	375989	88.5	48813	11.5	424802	100.0
4	283957	92.0	24675	8.0	308632	100.0
5	152264	30.6	346007	69.4	498271	100.0
6	266833	44.1	338140	55.9	604974	100.0
7	50098	2.9	1649113	97.1	1699212	100.0
8	423608	33.7	831862	66.3	1255470	100.0
9	226497	40.7	329399	59.3	555896	100.0
10	710676	42.5	962471	57.5	1673147	100.0
0	41762	79.4	10845	20.6	52607	100.0
Total	3040621	39.8	4607684	60.2	7648305	100.0

* Cell size is not adequate to provide reliable estimates.

Occupation group

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Senior Officials and Managers | 7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers |
| 2 Professionals | 8 Craft and Related workers |
| 3 Technical and Associate Professionals | 9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers |
| 4 Clerks | 10 Elementary occupations |
| 5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises | 0 Unidentified |
| 6 Sales and Service workers | |

CHAPTER 7 - Underemployment

7.1 Concept of 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)".

Two principal forms of under-employment are distinguished: visible underemployment and invisible under-employment. Visible under-employment, reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment, and invisible under-employment, characterized by low income, under utilization 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

7.2 Criteria for classification of underemployment

In order to classify an 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

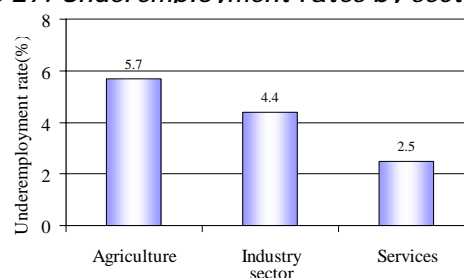
If the person has worked even more than 35 hours usually, but he has worked less than 35 hours actually in the reference period, only due to the off season or bad weather, such persons were also further questioned to check their underemployment situation, considering them as a special category.

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, is 4.5.

Table 30 : Underemployment rate by major industries - 2008

Sector	Rate
Total	4.0
Agriculture	5.7
Industry	4.4
Services	2.5

Figure 27: Underemployment rates by sector - 2008



As can be seen from table 30, underemployment rates have shown a marked difference among the sectors 'agriculture', 'services' and 'industries'. The respective rates are 5.7, 2.5 and 4.4 percent. It is also noted that, there are considerable difference of underemployment rates among the people those who have different educational qualifications, also females show higher underemployment rates than those of males for all levels of education.

Table 31: Underemployment rates by educational level and sex - 2008

Educational qualifications	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	4.0	3.4	5.2
Below Gr.5	4.6	4.1	5.4
Gr. 5-9	4.4	3.9	5.7
G.C.E.(O/L)	4.0	2.9	6.2
G.C.E.(A/L) and above	2.2	1.5	3.1

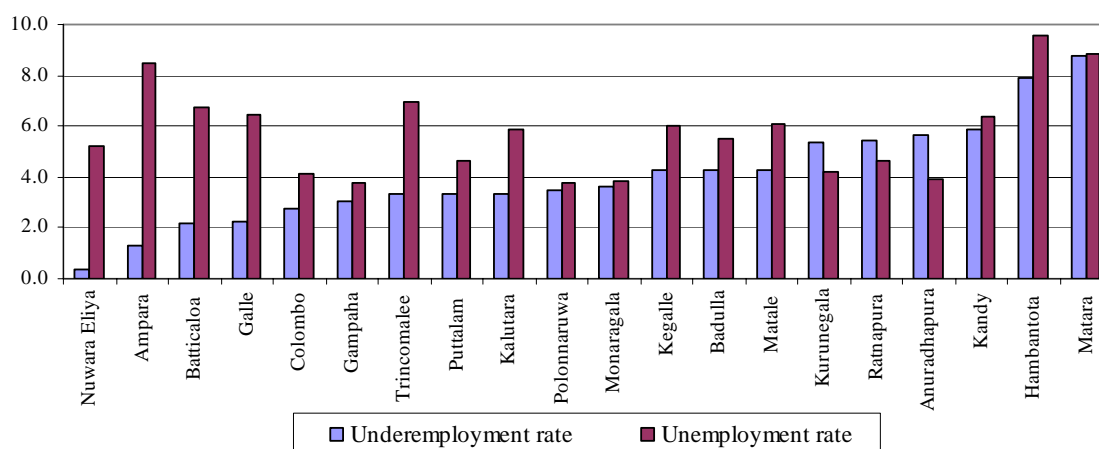
Table 32: Underemployment rate by year & by sex

2007			2008		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
4.5	3.9	5.7	4.2	3.6	5.2

Table 32 shows that underemployment rate fluctuates around (5 - 6) percent, during both 2007 & 2008 years.

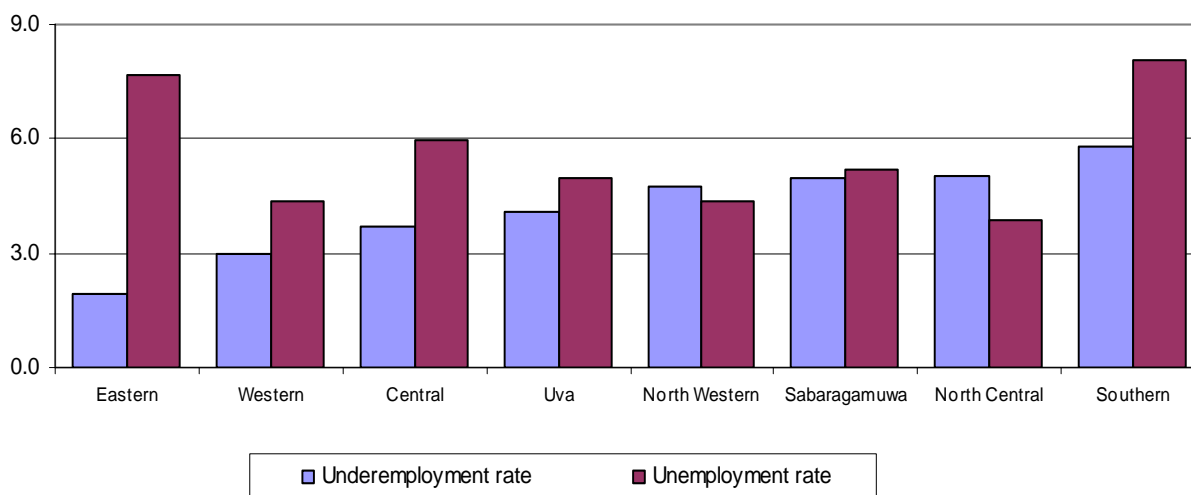
7.3 Underemployment & Unemployment by District and Province

Figure 28: Underemployment rate and Unemployment rate by district - 2008



Above distribution (Figure 28) reveals that both unemployment & underemployment rates are higher in Hambantota & Matara districts compared to other districts.

Figure 29: Underemployment rate and Unemployment rate by province - 2008



The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province (Figure 29) shows that Southern province has highest rates for both.

Both unemployment and underemployment are indicators that provide information on the problems prevailing in labour market. It is clear from the data that more attention should be paid for some districts when the labour market issues are addressed.

CHAPTER 8 - Literacy

8.1 Literacy Rates by Sex and Sector

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.

It should be noted that, so far, information relating to literacy was collected only from the Census which is generally conducted once in 10 years time.

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 estimates for the data users and for the policy makers.

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, were not be considered as "Literate"

Table 33 : Literacy rates by sex and sector - 2008

Sri Lanka	Sector	
	Urban	Rural
91.3	93.7	91.0
	Sex	
	Male	Female
91.3	92.8	90.0

Among the persons of 10 years and above, 13.5 million were reported as literate. Estimated all island literacy rate is 91.3 percent.

Situation in the urban sector, in relation to literacy, is slightly better as compared with the rural sector. Also, literacy rate of males is relatively high when compared with that of females.

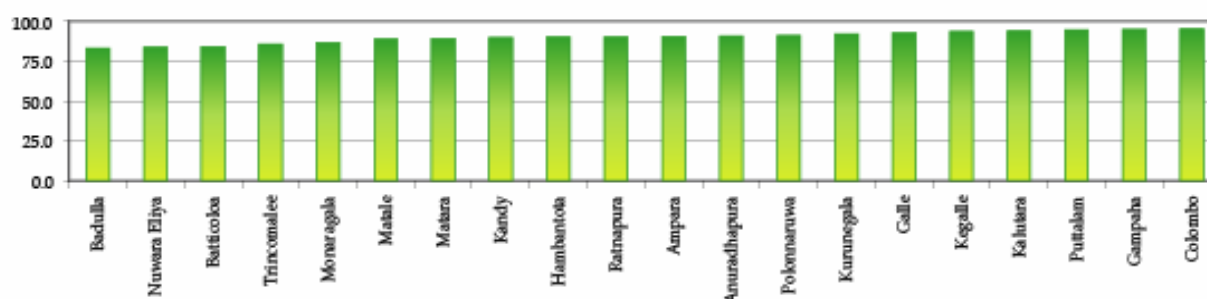
8.2 District level pattern of Literacy levels

Table 34 : Literacy rate by district & sex - 2008

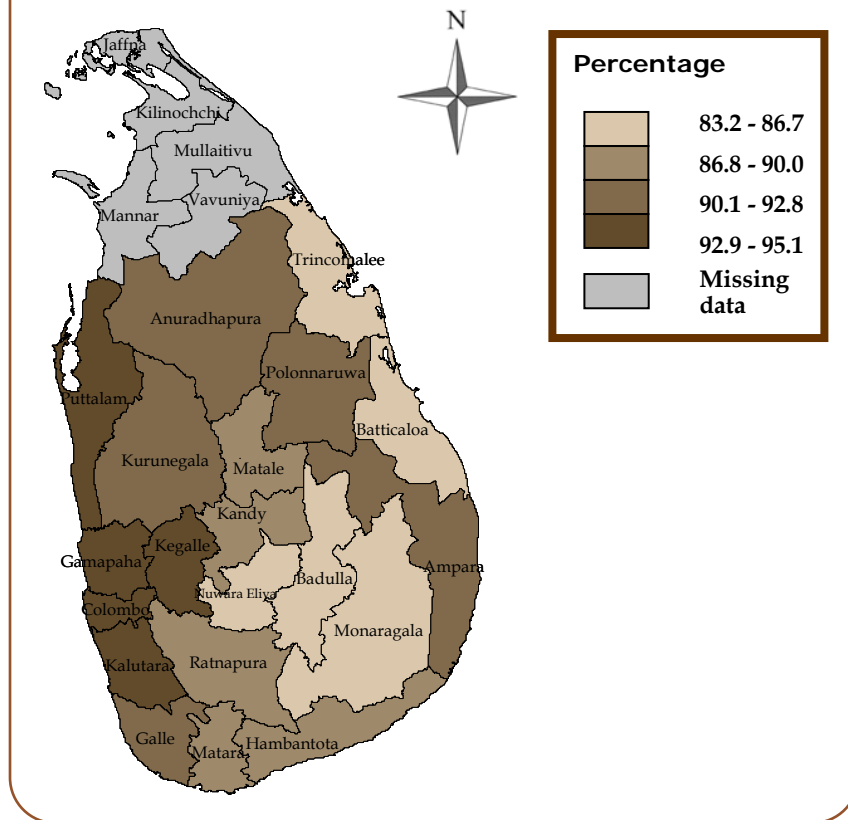
District	Literacy Rate		
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	91.3	92.8	90.0
Colombo	95.1	96.1	94.1
Gampaha	94.9	95.7	94.1
Kalutara	94.0	94.9	93.1
Kandy	89.9	92.0	88.1
Matale	88.8	89.3	88.3
Nuwara Eliya	83.7	88.2	79.4
Galle	92.8	92.9	92.6
Matara	89.2	89.6	88.9
Hambantota	89.9	91.6	88.4
Batticaloa	84.2	85.4	83.2
Ampara	90.6	94.6	86.9
Trincomalee	85.5	89.3	81.5
Kurunegala	92.0	92.7	91.3
Puttalam	94.7	95.1	94.3
Anuradhapura	90.7	93.4	88.3
Polonnaruwa	91.0	91.3	90.7
Badulla	83.2	87.2	79.7
Monaragala	86.7	88.2	85.2
Ratnapura	90.0	91.6	88.3
Kegalle	93.7	95.1	92.4

Table 34 provides district pattern of the literacy levels. Colombo district shows the highest literacy rate about 95 percent. Badulla, Nuwara Eliya & Batticaloa districts report lower literacy rates (less than 85%) compared to literacy rates in other districts.

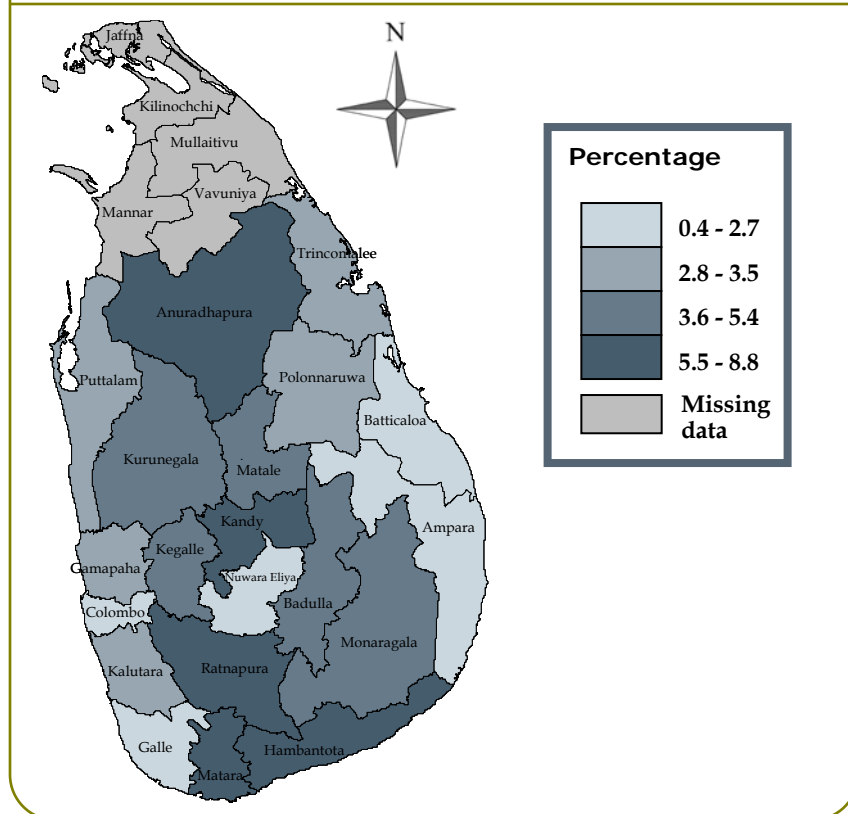
Figure 30 : Literacy rates by Districts - 2008



Map (8) : Literacy rates by district - 2008



Map (9) : Underemployment rate by District - 2008



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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
1990	11573941	6001148	51.9	5047354	84.1	953794	15.9	5572793
1991	11795793	5877198	49.8	5015517	85.3	861680	14.7	5918596
1992	12058463	5808062	48.2	4962105	85.4	845957	14.6	6250400
1993	12278055	6032383	49.1	5201474	86.2	830910	13.8	6245675
1994	12492850	6078863	48.7	5281272	86.9	797591	13.1	6413985
1995	12736185	6106138	47.9	5357117	87.7	749021	12.3	6630048
1996	12831240	6241889	48.6	5537285	88.7	704604	11.3	6589365
1997	12870791	6266160	48.7	5607881	89.5	658279	10.5	6604630
1998	12881790	6660520	51.7	6049238	90.8	611285	9.2	6221274
1999	13169250	6673487	50.7	6082641	91.2	590846	8.9	6495782
2000	13564660	6827312	50.3	6310145	92.4	517168	7.6	6737345
2001	13870479	6772834	48.8	6235588	92.1	537246	7.9	7097644
2002	14201396	7145382	50.3	6519415	91.2	625967	8.8	7056014
*2003	15651479	7653716	48.9	7012755	91.6	640961	8.4	7997763
** 2004	16593431	8061354	48.6	7394029	91.7	667324	8.3	8532077
*** 2005	16870976	8141347	48.3	7518007	92.3	623341	7.7	8729628
# 2006	14833801	7598762	51.2	7105322	93.5	493440	6.5	7235040
# 2007	15047882	7488896	49.8	7041874	94.0	447021	6.0	7558986
* 2008	16319065	8081702	49.5	7648305	94.6	433397	5.4	8237363
# 2008	15078016	7568715	50.2	7174706	94.8	394009	5.2	7509301

Note: The normal Labour Force Survey programme was not implemented in 2005 due to the Tsunami - 2004. However a special labour force survey was conducted in August 2005 and the estimates based on this special survey are given under year 2005.

(Up to 2002 fourth quarter, both Northern & Eastern provinces are excluded from the estimates.)

* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

*** - All the districts are included

- Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

TABLE 1A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - MALE

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
*1993	6109486	3989443	65.3	3601779	90.3	387663	9.7	2120044
*1994	6228064	4072937	65.4	3678648	90.3	394289	9.7	2155127
*1995	6318003	4068608	64.4	3700951	91.0	367656	9.0	2249395
*1996	6373670	4200886	65.9	3857147	91.8	343741	8.2	2172784
*1997	6372365	4184248	65.6	3862087	92.3	322168	7.7	2188110
*1998	6344453	4281996	67.5	4004504	93.5	277491	6.5	2062456
*1999	6506662	4402713	67.7	4107497	93.3	295217	6.7	2103953
*2000	6702871	4501597	67.2	4241477	94.2	260120	5.8	2201274
*2001	6837264	4529016	66.2	4248877	93.8	280139	6.2	2308248
*2002	6935012	4705586	67.9	4395164	93.4	310421	6.6	2229427
**2003	7657368	5144206	67.2	4833483	94.0	310723	6.0	2513162
***2004	8049643	5372897	66.7	5049426	94.0	323471	6.0	2676746
****2005	8103016	5436362	67.1	5134765	94.5	301597	5.5	2666654
* 2006	7098813	4837308	68.1	4610643	95.3	226664	4.7	2261505
* 2007	7174676	4862788	67.8	4653067	95.7	209721	4.3	2311888
** 2008	7713680	5227427	67.8	5033449	96.3	193978	3.7	2486253
*2008	7122164	4838462	67.9	4663277	96.4	175184	3.6	2283702

TABLE 1B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - FEMALE

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
*1993	6168572	2042941	33.1	1599695	78.3	443247	21.7	4125631
*1994	6264782	2005927	32.0	1602625	79.9	403302	20.1	4258857
*1995	6418183	2037530	31.7	1656166	81.3	381364	18.7	4380652
*1996	6457583	2041002	31.6	1680138	82.3	360864	17.7	4416583
*1997	6498427	2081906	32.0	1745794	83.9	336112	16.1	4416521
*1998	6537344	2378526	36.4	2044732	86.0	333795	14.0	4158818
*1999	6662613	2270782	34.1	1975153	87.0	295629	13.0	4392047
*2000	6861794	2325716	33.9	2068667	89.0	257048	11.0	4536078
*2001	7033214	2243818	31.9	1986711	88.5	257107	11.5	4789396
*2002	7266384	2439796	33.6	2124250	87.1	315546	12.9	4826588
**2003	7994111	2509510	31.4	2179272	86.8	330238	13.2	5484600
***2004	8543788	2688457	31.5	2344604	87.2	343853	12.8	5855331
**** 2005	8767960	2704985	30.9	2383241	88.1	321744	11.9	6062975
* 2006	7734989	2761454	35.7	2494679	90.3	266775	9.7	4973535
* 2007	7873206	2626108	33.4	2388807	91.0	237300	9.0	5247098
** 2008	8605385	2854275	33.2	2614856	91.6	239419	8.4	5751110
*2008	7955852	2730253	34.3	2511429	92.0	218825	8.0	5225599

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - BOTH SEXES
(2008)

(2008)								
AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE
								NUMBER
ALL AGES	16319065	8081702	49.5	7648305	94.6	433397	5.4	8237363
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	1682832	331523	19.7	263036	79.3	68487	20.7	1351309
20 - 24 YRS	1490197	918592	61.6	752183	81.9	166409	18.1	571605
25 - 29 YRS	1488879	982678	66.0	889477	90.5	93202	9.5	506201
30 - 39 YRS	2778705	1892768	68.1	1833930	96.9	58838	3.1	885937
40 + YRS	7185967	3936163	54.8	3890056	98.8	46107	1.2	3249804

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided.

TABLE 2A - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - MALE

(2008)

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 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)	
ALL AGES	7713680	5227427	67.8	5033449	96.3	193978	3.7	2486253
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	831406	217895	26.2	180302	82.7	37592	17.3	613511
20 - 24 YRS	698158	559442	80.1	486141	86.9	73300	13.1	138716
25 - 29 YRS	679854	636235	93.6	598453	94.1	37783	5.9	43619
30 - 39 YRS	1274103	1226606	96.3	1208359	98.5	18247	1.5	47497
40 + YRS	3365080	2572755	76.5	2545699	98.9	27056	1.1	792324

TABLE 2B - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - FEMALE


(2008)

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 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)	
ALL AGES	8605385	2854275	33.2	2614856	91.6	239419	8.4	5751110
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	851426	113628	13.3	82734	72.8	30894	27.2	737798
20 - 24 YRS	792039	359151	45.3	266042	74.1	93109	25.9	432888
25 - 29 YRS	809025	346443	42.8	291024	84.0	55419	16.0	462582
30 - 39 YRS	1504603	666162	44.3	625571	93.9	40591	6.1	838441
40 + YRS	3820888	1363408	35.7	1344357	98.6	19051	1.4	2457479

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.1	5.7	11.9	13.7	27.0	40.7
*1991	100.0	0.7	5.4	12.7	13.7	26.8	40.7
*1992	100.0	0.5	5.1	13.4	14.1	27.0	39.9
*1993	100.0	0.4	5.2	12.7	14.2	26.7	40.7
*1994	100.0	0.4	4.9	12.3	13.9	28.2	40.3
*1995	100.0	0.3	4.9	11.6	14.1	26.5	42.7
*1996	100.0	0.4	5.3	12.1	13.7	28.1	40.4
*1997	100.0	0.3	5.1	11.9	13.3	27.2	42.1
*1998	100.0	0.8	5.9	12.1	12.5	26.7	42.1
*1999	100.0	0.9	5.8	11.8	12.2	26.1	43.3
*2000	100.0	0.5	5.2	12.2	12.3	26.0	43.8
*2001	100.0	0.4	4.3	12.1	12.0	25.4	45.8
*2002	100.0	0.3	4.4	12.2	12.1	26.2	44.8
**2003	100.0	0.3	4.2	11.6	12.2	26.3	45.4
*** 2004	100.0	0.4	4.1	11.8	12.2	25.5	46.0
**** 2005	100.0	0.1	3.6	11.3	12.9	25.6	46.5
*2006	100.0	0.3	4.0	10.2	12.0	24.2	49.2
*2007	100.0	0.2	3.6	9.8	12.0	23.9	50.5
*2008	100.0	0.2	3.4	9.8	11.6	23.8	51.2
**2008	100.0	0.3	3.5	9.8	11.6	23.8	50.9

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

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.0	5.7	11.7	13.3	26.3	42.1
*1991	100.0	0.6	5.2	12.6	13.2	25.7	42.8
*1992	100.0	0.4	4.7	13.2	13.9	26.2	41.6
*1993	100.0	0.4	4.8	11.5	14.8	26.2	42.2
*1994	100.0	0.4	4.7	11.9	13.5	27.2	42.2
*1995	100.0	0.3	4.8	11.0	14.0	26.0	43.8
*1996	100.0	0.4	5.0	11.7	13.4	27.8	41.7
*1997	100.0	0.3	4.8	11.1	13.0	27.1	43.6
*1998	100.0	0.7	5.6	11.9	12.3	26.2	43.3
*1999	100.0	0.7	5.8	11.8	11.8	25.7	44.1
*2000	100.0	0.4	5.2	12.0	12.3	25.4	44.7
*2001	100.0	0.3	4.1	12.0	12.1	25.0	46.4
*2002	100.0	0.3	4.2	11.8	11.8	26.2	45.8
**2003	100.0	0.3	3.9	11.4	12.7	25.7	46.1
***2004	100.0	0.3	3.9	11.5	12.6	25.0	46.6
****2005	100.0	0.2	4.1	11.1	13.3	25.2	46.1
* 2006	100.0	0.3	4.0	10.2	12.2	23.9	49.4
* 2007	100.0	0.2	3.7	9.6	12.7	23.7	50.1
*2008	100.0	0.3	3.4	9.6	11.9	23.9	51.0
**2008	100.0	0.3	3.7	9.7	11.9	23.9	50.5

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.2	5.6	12.4	14.5	28.4	38.0
*1991	100.0	0.9	6.0	13.0	14.6	29.1	36.4
*1992	100.0	0.8	5.9	13.9	14.4	29.2	35.8
*1993	100.0	0.4	5.9	15.4	12.9	27.7	37.7
*1994	100.0	0.5	5.3	13.2	14.8	30.4	35.9
*1995	100.0	0.4	5.0	12.9	14.3	27.3	40.1
*1996	100.0	0.5	6.0	13.1	14.2	28.8	37.4
*1997	100.0	0.3	5.7	13.7	14.0	27.6	38.7
*1998	100.0	1.0	6.4	12.4	12.8	27.6	39.7
*1999	100.0	1.1	5.9	11.7	12.9	27.1	41.4
*2000	100.0	0.7	5.3	12.6	12.1	27.4	41.9
*2001	100.0	0.5	4.7	12.4	11.8	26.2	44.5
*2002	100.0	0.5	4.7	13.1	12.6	26.2	42.9
**2003	100.0	0.4	4.7	12.2	11.2	27.6	43.9
***2004	100.0	0.5	4.6	12.3	11.3	26.6	44.7
****2005	100.0	0.1	2.5	11.9	12.0	26.4	47.2
* 2006	100.0	0.3	4.1	10.3	11.7	24.8	48.8
* 2007	100.0	0.3	3.4	10.1	10.7	24.2	51.3
*2008	100.0	0.2	3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7
**2008	100.0	0.2	3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7

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

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - 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			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	31.9	45.1	16.0	7.0
*1991	100.0	31.6	44.8	15.6	7.9
*1992	100.0	29.9	44.9	16.5	8.7
*1993	100.0	28.5	45.1	16.9	9.5
*1994	100.0	28.2	45.4	17.5	8.8
*1995	100.0	26.8	44.9	18.0	10.3
*1996	100.0	29.5	43.3	16.9	10.3
*1997	100.0	27.9	44.0	17.6	10.5
*1998	100.0	26.8	45.0	17.2	11.0
*1999	100.0	25.4	45.7	18.0	10.9
*2000	100.0	25.1	46.3	16.7	11.9
*2001	100.0	22.7	46.1	17.7	13.5
*2002	100.0	24.6	45.6	15.8	14.0
**2003	100.0	24.5	46.2	15.9	13.3
***2004	100.0	24.3	44.7	16.8	14.2
**** 2005	100.0	20.6	45.8	18.2	15.4
* 2006	100.0	22.2	46.9	16.7	14.2
* 2007	100.0	21.1	47.8	15.6	15.5
*2008	100.0	20.3	48.0	15.8	16.0
**2008	100.0	21.9	47.4	15.4	15.3

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	29.6	48.3	16.1	5.9
*1991	100.0	28.0	49.0	15.5	7.5
*1992	100.0	27.4	48.2	17.0	7.4
*1993	100.0	25.4	49.8	17.2	7.7
*1994	100.0	25.5	49.6	17.7	7.2
*1995	100.0	25.1	48.2	18.3	8.4
*1996	100.0	27.7	47.1	16.8	8.4
*1997	100.0	26.5	47.2	17.5	8.7
*1998	100.0	25.3	48.5	17.0	9.2
*1999	100.0	24.0	49.4	17.7	9.0
*2000	100.0	24.1	49.6	16.6	9.8
*2001	100.0	21.5	49.3	17.8	11.4
*2002	100.0	23.5	49.1	16.0	11.4
**2003	100.0	23.8	49.2	16.2	10.8
***2004	100.0	22.6	48.3	17.3	11.8
**** 2005	100.0	19.9	49.6	18.0	12.5
* 2006	100.0	21.0	50.4	16.6	12.1
* 2007	100.0	20.1	51.3	15.6	13.0
*2008	100.0	19.4	51.3	16.1	13.2
**2008	100.0	21.1	50.7	15.6	12.6

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	37.0	38.1	15.6	9.3
*1991	100.0	39.6	35.8	15.9	8.8
*1992	100.0	35.7	37.0	15.5	11.9
*1993	100.0	35.6	34.7	16.3	13.5
*1994	100.0	34.5	35.8	17.2	12.6
*1995	100.0	30.8	37.3	17.5	14.3
*1996	100.0	33.7	34.4	17.1	14.7
*1997	100.0	31.0	37.0	17.6	14.4
*1998	100.0	29.9	38.2	17.7	14.3
*1999	100.0	28.3	38.0	18.7	15.0
*2000	100.0	27.3	39.6	17.1	16.1
*2001	100.0	25.5	39.2	17.3	18.0
*2002	100.0	27.0	38.3	15.3	19.4
**2003	100.0	26.1	39.6	15.5	18.9
***2004	100.0	27.9	36.9	15.8	19.4
**** 2005	100.0	22.1	37.6	18.6	21.7
* 2006	100.0	24.3	40.4	17.0	18.2
* 2007	100.0	23.0	41.1	15.5	20.4
*2008	100.0	21.9	41.8	15.3	21.0
**2008	100.0	23.6	40.9	14.9	20.6

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - 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 ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.2	21.5	33.7	1.8	29.2	13.8
*1991	100.0	62.4	22.9	39.5	2.2	25.4	10.0
*1992	100.0	60.1	20.0	40.0	1.6	27.1	11.2
*1993	100.0	60.0	17.4	42.8	2.0	27.4	10.4
*1994	100.0	60.7	16.4	44.3	2.3	27.2	9.8
*1995	100.0	59.8	15.6	44.3	2.5	28.3	9.4
*1996	100.0	60.8	15.0	45.8	2.3	26.8	10.0
*1997	100.0	59.4	15.1	44.3	2.3	28.8	9.4
*1998	100.0	55.6	14.5	41.2	1.9	28.9	13.6
*1999	100.0	57.5	14.4	43.1	2.0	28.3	12.2
*2000	100.0	56.3	13.4	42.9	2.3	28.4	13.0
*2001	100.0	58.6	13.9	44.7	2.3	28.5	10.6
*2002	100.0	57.9	13.4	44.5	2.8	28.6	10.7
**2003	100.0	57.9	13.5	44.4	2.6	29.6	9.9
***2004	100.0	59.4	13.0	46.4	2.9	28.3	9.4
**** 2005	100.0	59.3	13.3	46.1	3.1	29.7	7.9
* 2006	100.0	55.6	13.4	42.1	3.1	30.8	10.5
*2007	100.0	56.5	13.8	42.7	2.8	30.4	10.3
*2008	100.0	56.0	14.9	41.1	3.0	30.2	10.8
**2008	100.0	56.4	15.2	41.2	2.9	30.2	10.4

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.2	19.7	35.5	2.3	34.6	7.9
*1991	100.0	61.5	20.3	41.2	2.9	29.8	5.9
*1992	100.0	58.7	18.4	40.3	2.0	32.2	7.2
*1993	100.0	57.7	15.6	42.0	2.6	33.0	6.7
*1994	100.0	59.3	15.9	43.4	2.9	32.0	5.9
*1995	100.0	58.4	14.6	43.7	3.1	33.5	5.1
*1996	100.0	59.5	14.1	45.4	3.2	31.2	6.1
*1997	100.0	58.3	14.4	43.9	3.0	33.2	5.5
*1998	100.0	55.8	14.1	41.7	2.5	34.8	6.8
*1999	100.0	57.7	13.8	43.9	2.7	33.5	6.2
*2000	100.0	56.6	12.6	44.0	3.1	33.8	6.5
*2001	100.0	57.9	12.9	45.0	3.1	33.4	5.5
*2002	100.0	57.5	12.6	44.8	3.7	34.0	4.8
**2003	100.0	57.4	12.6	44.9	3.4	34.5	4.8
***2004	100.0	58.9	11.9	47.0	3.9	32.7	4.5
**** 2005	100.0	59.9	11.7	48.1	4.1	32.9	3.2
* 2006	100.0	56.0	12.3	43.8	4.4	35.2	4.4
* 2007	100.0	57.2	12.1	45.1	3.9	34.5	4.4
*2008	100.0	56.7	13.3	43.4	4.2	34.6	4.5
**2008	100.0	57.5	13.7	43.8	4.0	34.1	4.3

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.1	25.3	29.8	0.6	17.9	26.5
*1991	100.0	64.5	28.6	35.9	0.7	16.0	18.9
*1992	100.0	63.4	24.1	39.4	0.7	14.8	21.0
*1993	100.0	65.6	21.0	44.6	0.7	15.0	18.7
*1994	100.0	64.2	17.7	46.5	0.9	16.1	18.8
*1995	100.0	63.2	17.6	45.5	1.1	16.7	19.1
*1996	100.0	63.9	17.0	46.8	0.5	16.7	18.9
*1997	100.0	61.8	16.7	45.2	0.9	19.0	18.3
*1998	100.0	55.2	15.2	40.1	0.6	17.2	27.0
*1999	100.0	57.2	15.6	41.5	0.6	17.5	24.8
*2000	100.0	55.5	15.0	40.5	0.8	17.2	26.5
*2001	100.0	60.1	15.9	44.1	0.5	18.1	21.3
*2002	100.0	58.8	15.1	43.7	0.8	17.4	23.0
**2003	100.0	59.0	15.7	43.3	0.9	18.8	21.3
***2004	100.0	60.6	15.5	45.1	0.9	18.7	19.8
**** 2005	100.0	58.3	16.6	41.6	0.9	22.7	18.2
* 2006	100.0	54.8	15.6	39.2	0.8	22.7	21.7
* 2007	100.0	55.1	17.1	38.0	0.7	22.5	21.7
*2008	100.0	54.7	17.9	36.8	0.7	22.2	22.4
**2008	100.0	54.3	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.2

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

Table 6 - Currently Employed person by Industry group (Based on ISIC Third Revision)

Year	Industry group														
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*2002	6519415	2247602	1072720	386475	838796	117556	309553	168973	524724	227785	82260	110390	93252	317121	22208
**2003	7012755	2384397	1156682	454810	867131	121627	363393	191390	541070	262440	98107	110827	75858	333477	51548
***2004	7394029	2474725	1307357	474090	910770	120552	417340	175633	535064	273628	103966	122395	68813	323277	86419
****2005	7518007	2306039	1385374	542639	904008	138924	484999	233736	512819	297437	129237	133537	53314	324440	71504
* 2006	7105322	2287268	1363092	526861	954981	129351	430331	221146	400504	276783	109660	123900	80247	179941	21255
* 2007	7041874	2202098	1331368	542489	932094	118516	456804	215217	433013	259489	115943	104601	87381	219692	23168
* 2008	7174706	2344415	1354897	533106	924468	103814	425972	236024	462634	298810	110933	128812	84097	153297	13428
** 2008	7648305	2489731	1414483	590397	984326	110317	447604	241474	512048	325633	120987	141853	84960	170572	13920

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)

2 Manufacturing (D)

3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)

4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)

5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)

6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)

7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)

8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)

9 Education (M)

10 Health and Social work (N)

11 Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)

12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)

13 Miscellaneous Labour work

14 Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

	Total	Industry group							
		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other
*2002	4395164	1397423	569761	373516	656505	115203	387301	70813	824642
**2003	4833483	1529117	624791	436404	681185	138146	405572	98074	920194
***2004	5049426	1559301	710910	456049	721800	122372	392949	102645	983400
****2005	5134765	1482610	749993	519197	702048	171330	376877	83551	1049159
* 2006	4610643	1342214	683873	507192	717258	156022	294597	86521	822966
* 2007	4653067	1321995	703080	523470	688653	151782	308080	79092	876915
*2008	4663277.5	1388714	716259	510488	680091	162634	344695	87931	772466
** 2008	5033448.7	1510401	749653	565666	725049	167414	385219	98596	831450

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)

2 Manufacturing (D)

3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)

4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)

7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)

8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)

9 Education (M)

Other

Hotels and Restaurants (H)

Transport, Storage and Communication (I)

Health and Social work (N)

Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities

Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)

Private Households with Employed Persons (P)

Miscellaneous Labour work

Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

	Total	Industry group							
		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other
*2002	2124250	850179	502959	12959	182291	53770	137423	156972	227697
**2003	2179272	855280	531891	18407	185946	53243	135498	164365	234642
***2004	2344604	915424	596447	18041	188970	53261	142116	170983	259362
****2005	2383241	823429	635382	23442	201959	62405	135942	213886	286796
* 2006	2494679	945054	679218	19669	237723	65125	105908	190262	251720
* 2007	2388807	880103	628288	19019	243441	63435	124933	180397	249190
* 2008	2511429	955701	638638	22619	244376	73390	117939	210878	247887
** 2008	2614856	979331	664830	24731	259277	74060	126829	227037	258762

Industry group

- 1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)
- 2 Manufacturing (D)
- 3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)
- 4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)
- 7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)
- 8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)
- 9 Education (M)

Other

- Hotels and Restaurants (H)
- Transport, Storage and Communication (I)
- Health and Social work (N)
- Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
- Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
- Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
- Miscellaneous Labour work
- Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Major Industry group	Year																	
	*1992	*1993	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	* 2006	* 2007	*2008	**2008
Total	4924130	5201904	5281279	5357120	5536216	5607868	6049388	6082449	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7394029	7518007	7105322	7041874	7174706	7648305
Agriculture	2078560	2159187	2084733	1966793	2071764	2031902	2378572	2208066	2274153	2033343	2247602	2384397	2474725	2306039	2287268	2202098	2344415	2489731
Industry	991492	1024524	1046282	1188271	1217977	1354952	1325735	1330134	1490795	1491408	1459194	1611493	1781447	1928014	1889953	1873857	1888004	2004880
Services	1854078	2018193	2150265	2202056	2246475	2221014	2345081	2544249	2545299	2710837	2812619	3016866	3137857	3283954	2928101	2965919	2942288	3153693

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

Major Industry group	Year																	
	*1992	*1993	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	* 2006	* 2007	*2008	**2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	42.2	41.5	39.5	36.7	37.4	36.2	39.3	36.3	36.0	32.6	34.5	34.0	33.5	30.7	32.2	31.3	32.7	32.6
Industry	20.1	19.7	19.8	22.2	22.0	24.2	21.9	21.9	23.6	23.9	22.4	23.0	24.1	25.6	26.6	26.6	26.3	26.2
Services	37.7	38.8	40.7	41.1	40.6	39.6	38.8	41.8	40.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.4	43.7	41.2	42.1	41.0	41.2

Agriculture

1. Agriculture (A)
2. Forestry and Fishery (B)

Industries

1. Manufacturing (D)
2. Construction
3. Mining & Quarrying
4. Electricity, Gas and Water supply

Services

1. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
2. Hotels and Restaurants
3. Transport, Storage and Communication
4. Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
5. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

6. Education
7. Health and Social work
8. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
9. Private Households with Employed Persons
10. Miscellaneous Labour work
11. Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies
12. Industries not adequately described

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

Table 7 - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Total	Occupation group										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
*2002	6519415	85553	352238	316763	283719	406992	510148	1579024	935477	373588	1608511	67402
**2003	7012755	88043	367654	341634	303828	328796	628729	1634289	1084436	419540	1735336	80470
***2004	7394029	99839	404410	366488	322697	420343	671461	1513636	1124715	460589	1951081	58770
****2005	7518007	120491	471200	403904	300322	515909	574416	1561884	1216224	531439	1760335	61883
* 2006	7105322	128944	376469	362275	276587	526322	513217	1590110	1214163	501561	1576960	38715
* 2007	7041874	123290	366668	381596	283703	494515	508488	1503669	1201598	563927	1574113	40306
* 2008	7174706	121463	415993	398489	299331	477055	546087	1603701	1165096	526921	1576276	44295
** 2008	7648305	126636	448659	424802	308632	498271	604974	1699212	1255470	555896	1673147	52607

Occupation group

1 Senior Officials and Managers

2 Professionals

3 Technical and Associate Professionals

4 Clerks

5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises

6 Sales and Service workers

7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers

8 Craft and Related workers

9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers

10 Elementary occupations

0 Unidentified

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 88, but they are not necessarily the **Major Groups** of ISCO - 88 classification

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

Table 7A - Currently Employed person by Occupation group - Male (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Total	Occupation group										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
*2002	4395164	67276	146656	215548	151511	318172	379695	1024190	596472	335568	1097444	62633
**2003	4833483	71574	161375	236263	167584	260270	464633	1109200	711720	368452	1205366	77047
***2004	4993403	75416	174521	250898	174982	341828	498477	1004912	726641	426469	1319258	
****2005	5134765	87788	187002	266866	159566	406137	418628	1013877	801448	484351	1249168	59935
* 2006	4610643	101399	146344	238819	143606	419443	314226	966263	743733	444703	1055753	36354
* 2007	4653067	91026	147844	258111	138384	379768	318994	925933	779097	504603	1070890	38418
* 2008	4663277	90314	154443	275928	161252	364206	339828	975507	731382	478825	1050236	41356
** 2008	5033449	94075	168152	296103	167400	380629	385895	1049917	799554	503286	1139158	49280

Table 7B - Currently Employed person by Occupation group - Female (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Total	Occupation group										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
*2002	2124250	18277	205582	101215	132209	88819	130453	554835	339005	38020	511066	4769
**2003	2179272	16469	206279	105370	136245	68526	164096	525090	372716	51088	529971	3423
***2004	2341857	24423	229889	115590	147715	78515	172984	508724	398074	34120	631823	
****2005	2383241	32702	284198	137038	140756	109772	155788	548007	414776	47088	511167	1949
* 2006	2494679	27544	230126	123456	132981	106879	198990	623847	470430	56858	521207	2360
* 2007	2388807	32265	218824	123485	145319	114747	189494	577736	422502	59324	503223	1888
* 2008	2511429	31148	261549	122561	138079	112849	206258	628193	433715	48095	526040	2940
** 2008	2614856	32560	280507	128699	141231	117642	219079	649295	455917	52609	533989	3327

Occupation group

1 Senior Officials and Managers

2 Professionals

3 Technical and Associate Professionals

4 Clerks

5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises

6 Sale and Service workers

7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers

8 Craft and Related workers

9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers

10 Elementary occupations

0 Unidentified



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 - 88, but they are not necessarily the **Major Groups** of ISCO - 88 classification

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

**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	7.2	2.2	5.2	9.6	14.1	32.8	28.8
1	100.0	7.4	4.1	8.7	14.9	18.2	30.4	16.4
2	100.0	7.6	1.4	4.0	8.8	10.7	35.9	31.6
3	100.0	11.7	1.6	4.0	9.2	10.9	37.0	25.6
4	100.0	4.6	0.8	3.2	5.6	9.7	26.7	49.5
5	100.0	3.6	0.2	3.2	3.8	9.1	24.8	55.3
6	100.0	5.8	0.8	3.0	4.8	8.5	27.8	49.4
7	100.0	4.6	0.9	1.2	4.4	7.8	48.7	32.3
8	100.0	4.3	0.3	0.9	2.7	7.2	49.3	35.3
9	100.0	15.1	2.6	7.0	12.3	44.3	14.4	4.3
10	100.0	3.8	0.4	2.3	3.3	9.0	49.3	31.9
11	100.0	9.5	2.9	3.9	6.8	9.1	32.4	35.3
12	100.0	3.5	0.3	3.9	5.9	8.1	21.2	57.1
13	100.0	8.9	3.1	7.3	14.2	18.6	37.2	10.8
14	100.0	4.2	..	1.9	1.9	12.3	66.1	13.5

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

.. Negligible

Industry group

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B) 2. Manufacturing (D) 3. Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F) 4. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G) 5. Hotels and Restaurants (H) 6. Transport, Storage and Communication (I) 7. Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L) 9. Education (M) 10. Health and Social work (N) 11. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q) 12. Private Households with Employed Persons (P) 13. Miscellaneous Labour work 14. Industries not adequately described |
|---|--|

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C,.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

**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
*1990	100.0	20.3	40.3	19.3	13.2	7.1
*1991	100.0	19.3	42.2	16.7	15.8	6.0
*1992	100.0	19.2	40.9	20.4	13.4	6.1
*1993	100.0	20.4	38.5	18.9	15.5	6.8
*1994	100.0	22.4	41.2	15.6	15.5	5.5
*1995	100.0	21.1	38.2	20.1	15.1	5.5
*1996	100.0	24.0	39.3	18.1	14.3	4.3
*1997	100.0	22.5	41.5	19.0	12.7	4.3
*1998	100.0	21.9	40.8	17.6	13.6	6.0
*1999	100.0	23.9	40.5	17.2	12.5	5.9
*2000	100.0	19.5	44.4	18.4	11.9	5.8
*2001	100.0	21.2	45.4	17.8	10.4	5.1
*2002	100.0	19.8	47.1	16.6	11.0	5.5
**2003	100.0	19.9	45.8	17.2	11.6	5.6
***2004	100.0	18.1	45.9	17.4	11.7	6.8
**** 2005	100.0	19.5	44.8	16.4	12.2	7.1
* 2006	100.0	17.5	39.3	21.5	11.9	9.8
* 2007	100.0	15.7	41.2	19.7	13.1	10.4
* 2008	100.0	15.9	38.4	20.9	13.7	11.2
** 2008	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

**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
*1990	100.0	23.8	41.2	16.1	9.6	9.2
*1991	100.0	23.0	42.6	15.1	11.7	7.7
*1992	100.0	21.8	42.7	18.5	10.0	7.1
*1993	100.0	24.0	39.5	16.0	12.7	8.0
*1994	100.0	24.3	40.8	13.3	13.4	8.6
*1995	100.0	22.3	38.2	19.0	12.9	7.6
*1996	100.0	27.2	39.6	16.9	10.9	5.4
*1997	100.0	25.0	41.5	17.2	11.5	4.8
*1998	100.0	27.7	39.6	16.5	9.5	6.7
*1999	100.0	27.6	40.6	14.3	9.3	8.2
*2000	100.0	24.0	46.4	15.2	9.1	5.3
*2001	100.0	25.4	46.3	15.0	7.1	6.2
*2002	100.0	22.2	49.1	13.5	8.3	6.9
**2003	100.0	22.7	47.6	14.8	8.3	6.6
***2004	100.0	20.8	45.4	15.4	10.1	8.3
**** 2005	100.0	21.8	44.3	15.0	12.5	6.3
* 2006	100.0	21.2	40.1	18.4	8.3	11.9
*2007	100.0	19.9	40.7	16.0	10.2	13.1
*2008	100.0	19.8	37.5	18.2	9.7	14.9
** 2008	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9

**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
*1990	100.0	17.0	39.4	22.2	16.6	5.0
*1991	100.0	16.3	42.0	18.0	19.2	4.6
*1992	100.0	16.7	39.1	22.2	16.9	5.3
*1993	100.0	12.8	34.1	23.7	21.8	7.7
*1994	100.0	16.7	37.6	21.4	20.6	3.9
*1995	100.0	19.9	38.3	21.2	17.2	3.4
*1996	100.0	21.0	39.0	19.2	17.4	3.2
*1997	100.0	20.1	41.6	20.7	13.8	3.8
*1998	100.0	17.1	41.8	18.6	17.0	5.4
*1999	100.0	20.2	40.5	20.0	15.6	3.7
*2000	100.0	15.1	42.3	21.5	14.8	6.3
*2001	100.0	16.7	44.5	20.9	14.1	3.8
*2002	100.0	17.5	45.1	19.5	13.7	4.2
**2003	100.0	17.2	44.1	19.4	14.7	4.6
***2004	100.0	15.7	46.4	19.3	13.3	5.3
**** 2005	100.0	17.3	45.3	17.6	11.9	7.8
* 2006	100.0	14.4	38.7	24.2	14.9	7.9
*2007	100.0	11.9	41.5	23.0	15.6	8.0
*2008	100.0	12.7	39.1	23.1	16.9	8.2
** 2008	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - 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			
		BELOW GRADE 5	GRADES 5 - 9/ YEARS 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE AND ABOVE
*1990	100.0	8.5	49.7	26.5	15.4
*1991	100.0	9.0	45.7	30.3	15.1
*1992	100.0	9.2	50.5	27.0	13.7
*1993	100.0	8.3	44.9	28.7	18.0
*1994	100.0	8.6	44.9	28.3	18.2
*1995	100.0	5.5	47.1	29.1	18.4
*1996	100.0	7.9	47.1	26.1	19.0
*1997	100.0	5.7	44.7	28.2	21.4
*1998	100.0	5.8	44.2	27.1	22.9
*1999	100.0	4.4	41.9	29.2	24.5
*2000	100.0	3.1	45.6	26.0	25.3
*2001	100.0	3.6	40.7	27.3	28.4
*2002	100.0	4.7	40.7	25.2	29.4
**2003	100.0	4.8	40.2	26.1	28.9
***2004	100.0	5.4	36.6	26.2	31.7
**** 2005	100.0	4.5	37.2	28.6	29.7
* 2006	100.0	4.6	41.9	26.6	26.9
* 2007	100.0	4.4	41.0	22.0	32.6
* 2008	100.0	4.2	41.2	22.8	31.8
** 2008	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		BELOW GRADE 5	GRADES 5 - 9/ YEARS 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE AND ABOVE
*1990	100.0	10.6	57.7	23.3	8.4
*1991	100.0	11.2	53.2	25.0	10.5
*1992	100.0	9.9	57.4	25.1	7.9
*1993	100.0	11.4	47.7	28.0	12.9
*1994	100.0	11.4	50.3	27.0	11.3
*1995	100.0	5.3	54.4	29.4	10.9
*1996	100.0	8.7	56.9	23.8	10.6
*1997	100.0	7.0	54.5	25.0	13.5
*1998	100.0	6.7	54.8	24.7	13.9
*1999	100.0	4.8	48.3	29.1	17.8
*2000	100.0	3.9	54.7	26.0	15.4
*2001	100.0	4.4	50.9	25.2	19.5
*2002	100.0	5.6	50.1	24.7	19.6
**2003	100.0	5.5	47.3	27.7	19.5
***2004	100.0	7.0	44.0	27.4	21.6
**** 2005	100.0	5.2	44.9	29.1	20.8
* 2006	100.0	6.2	48.9	26.6	18.3
* 2007	100.0	5.8	49.5	24.5	20.3
*2008	100.0	5.3	52.2	21.7	20.8
** 2008	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		BELOW GRADE 5	GRADES 5 - 9/ YEARS 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE AND ABOVE
*1990	100.0	6.4	42.2	29.5	21.9
*1991	100.0	7.1	39.6	34.5	18.8
*1992	100.0	8.5	43.6	28.9	19.4
*1993	100.0	5.7	42.5	29.4	22.5
*1994	100.0	6.9	39.6	29.6	24.9
*1995	100.0	5.7	40.0	28.8	25.5
*1996	100.0	7.1	37.6	28.3	27.0
*1997	100.0	4.5	35.3	31.3	28.9
*1998	100.0	5.1	35.4	29.1	30.5
*1999	100.0	4.0	35.5	29.3	31.2
*2000	100.0	2.3	36.3	26.1	35.3
*2001	100.0	2.6	29.7	29.7	38.0
*2002	100.0	3.9	31.4	25.6	39.1
**2003	100.0	4.0	33.5	24.6	37.8
***2004	100.0	3.9	29.7	25.0	41.3
**** 2005	100.0	4.0	29.9	28.1	38.0
* 2006	100.0	3.1	35.9	26.7	34.3
* 2007	100.0	3.2	33.5	19.8	43.4
*2008	100.0	3.3	32.3	23.7	40.7
** 2008	100.0	3.8	31.0	23.6	41.6

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

(2008)				
Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	433397	151376	87018	195003
%	100.0	34.9	20.1	45.0
Male	193978	90993	37076	65909
%	100.0	46.9	19.1	34.0
Female	239419	60383	49942	129094
%	100.0	25.2	20.9	53.9

TABLE 12 : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Household population (10 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)	
Total	16319065	8081702	49.5	7648305	94.6	433397	5.4	8237363
Colombo	1962524	955441	48.7	916023	95.9	39418	4.1	1007083
Gampaha	2012343	919736	45.7	884812	96.2	34925	3.8	1092607
Kalutara	1113257	524983	47.2	494225	94.1	30758	5.9	588275
Kandy	1038944	475309	45.7	444952	93.6	30358	6.4	563635
Matale	351499	179354	51.0	168427	93.9	10927	6.1	172145
Nuwara Eliya	578962	343675	59.4	325666	94.8	18009	5.2	235287
Galle	928887	440887	47.5	412315	93.5	28572	6.5	488000
Matara	701464	347141	49.5	316351	91.1	30790	8.9	354323
Hambantota	525600	278892	53.1	252240	90.4	26652	9.6	246708
Batticaloa	376649	146412	38.9	136544	93.3	9867	6.7	230237
Ampara	609228	261224	42.9	239024	91.5	22199	8.5	348004
Trincomalee	255173	105351	41.3	98030	93.1	7321	6.9	149822
Kurunegala	1391678	709874	51.0	679886	95.8	29988	4.2	681804
Puttalam	648365	314537	48.5	300049	95.4	14488	4.6	333828
Anuradhapura	696748	402790	57.8	387018	96.1	15773	3.9	293958
Polonnaruwa	328698	167881	51.1	161547	96.2	6333	3.8	160817
Badulla	737055	439085	59.6	414786	94.5	24299	5.5	297970
Moneragala	418069	211708	50.6	203549	96.1	8159	3.9	206360
Ratnapura	920218	508261	55.2	484782	95.4	23479	4.6	411957
Kegalle	723704	349162	48.2	328080	94.0	21082	6.0	374543

TABLE 12A : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - MALE

District	Household population (10 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	7713680	5227427	67.8	5033449	96.3	193978	3.7	2486253
Colombo	941228	633067	67.3	611037	96.5	22030	3.5	308160
Gampaha	943748	625776	66.3	608743	97.3	17033	2.7	317972
Kalutara	522889	352743	67.5	334949	95.0	17795	5.0	170145
Kandy	472121	302576	64.1	288762	95.4	13814	4.6	169545
Matale	162315	112074	69.0	107298	95.7	*	*	50241
Nuwara Eliya	280078	195238	69.7	187217	95.9	*	*	84840
Galle	434908	277904	63.9	263665	94.9	14239	5.1	157004
Matara	322928	217241	67.3	200946	92.5	16295	7.5	105688
Hambantota	251552	178198	70.8	168642	94.6	9556	5.4	73355
Batticaloa	168995	112830	66.8	107625	95.4	*	*	56165
Ampara	291761	194803	66.8	184172	94.5	10631	5.5	96957
Trincomalee	130761	81332	62.2	78374	96.4	*	*	49429
Kurunegala	651308	452947	69.5	444069	98.0	8878	2.0	198361
Puttalam	308535	217671	70.5	212328	97.5	*	*	90864
Anuradhapura	332925	233869	70.2	229320	98.1	*	*	99056
Polonnaruwa	157049	110527	70.4	108578	98.2	*	*	46522
Badulla	346157	244054	70.5	234175	96.0	9879	4.0	102103
Moneragala	200751	139922	69.7	136732	97.7	*	*	60829
Ratnapura	456533	323120	70.8	313730	97.1	9391	2.9	133412
Kegalle	337137	221533	65.7	213087	96.2	8446	3.8	115603

TABLE 12B : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT -FEMALE

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Tota; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8605385	2854275	33.2	2614856	91.6	239419	8.4	5751110
Colombo	1021296	322373	31.6	304986	94.6	17387	5.4	698923
Gampaha	1068595	293960	27.5	276069	93.9	17891	6.1	774635
Kalutara	590369	172239	29.2	159276	92.5	12963	7.5	418129
Kandy	566823	172733	30.5	156190	90.4	16543	9.6	394090
Matale	189184	67280	35.6	61129	90.9	6151	9.1	121903
Nuwara Eliya	298884	148437	49.7	138449	93.3	9988	6.7	150447
Galle	493979	162983	33.0	148650	91.2	14333	8.8	330996
Matara	378536	129900	34.3	115405	88.8	14495	11.2	248636
Hambantota	274048	100694	36.7	83598	83.0	17096	17.0	173353
Batticaloa	207654	33582	16.2	28919	86.1	*	*	174072
Ampara	317467	66420	20.9	54852	82.6	11568	17.4	251047
Trincomalee	124411	24019	19.3	19656	81.8	*	*	100393
Kurunegala	740369	256926	34.7	235817	91.8	21110	8.2	483443
Puttalam	339829	96865	28.5	87721	90.6	9145	9.4	242964
Anuradhapura	363824	168922	46.4	157698	93.4	11224	6.6	194902
Polonnaruwa	171649	57354	33.4	52969	92.4	*	*	114295
Badulla	390898	195031	49.9	180611	92.6	14420	7.4	195867
Moneragala	217318	71786	33.0	66818	93.1	*	*	145531
Ratnapura	463686	185141	39.9	171052	92.4	14089	7.6	278545
Kegalle	386568	127628	33.0	114992	90.1	12636	9.9	258940

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7648305	100.0	2489731	32.6	2004880	26.2	3153693	41.2
Colombo	916023	100.0	29555	3.2	288918	31.5	597550	65.2
Gampaha	884812	100.0	57638	6.5	355965	40.2	471208	53.3
Kalutara	494225	100.0	94987	19.2	162025	32.8	237213	48.0
Kandy	444952	100.0	122229	27.5	119797	26.9	202926	45.6
Matale	168427	100.0	78929	46.9	26395	15.7	63104	37.5
Nuwara Eliya	325666	100.0	219405	67.4	28984	8.9	77277	23.7
Galle	412315	100.0	140666	34.1	121318	29.4	150331	36.5
Matara	316351	100.0	128084	40.5	73804	23.3	114462	36.2
Hambantota	252240	100.0	107304	42.5	66662	26.4	78274	31.0
Batticaloa	136544	100.0	31623	23.2	41858	30.7	63063	46.2
Ampara	239024	100.0	79008	33.1	56888	23.8	103128	43.1
Trincomalee	98030	100.0	34685	35.4	18131	18.5	45214	46.1
Kurunegala	679886	100.0	216489	31.8	202904	29.8	260493	38.3
Puttalam	300049	100.0	87959	29.3	97499	32.5	114590	38.2
Anuradhapura	387018	100.0	242882	62.8	48118	12.4	96017	24.8
Polonnaruwa	161547	100.0	82612	51.1	27151	16.8	51785	32.1
Badulla	414786	100.0	264147	63.7	45505	11.0	105134	25.3
Moneragala	203549	100.0	121428	59.7	23641	11.6	58480	28.7
Ratnapura	484782	100.0	240316	49.6	115768	23.9	128697	26.5
Kegalle	328080	100.0	109784	33.5	83548	25.5	134748	41.1

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5033449	100.0	1510401	30.0	1315319	26.1	2207729	43.9
Colombo	611037	100.0	17527	2.9	186856	30.6	406654	66.6
Gampaha	608743	100.0	47068	7.7	228984	37.6	332692	54.7
Kalutara	334949	100.0	55305	16.5	106864	31.9	172779	51.6
Kandy	288762	100.0	70247	24.3	76750	26.6	141764	49.1
Matale	107298	100.0	48284	45.0	16795	15.7	42219	39.3
Nuwara Eliya	187217	100.0	108745	58.1	20528	11.0	57943	30.9
Galle	263665	100.0	80233	30.4	83920	31.8	99513	37.7
Matara	200946	100.0	75531	37.6	45986	22.9	79429	39.5
Hambantota	168642	100.0	78120	46.3	38269	22.7	52253	31.0
Batticaloa	107625	100.0	27656	25.7	32024	29.8	47946	44.5
Ampara	184172	100.0	64239	34.9	43136	23.4	76797	41.7
Trincomalee	78374	100.0	29792	38.0	13413	17.1	35169	44.9
Kurunegala	444069	100.0	143003	32.2	124678	28.1	176388	39.7
Puttalam	212328	100.0	64880	30.6	67459	31.8	79989	37.7
Anuradhapura	229320	100.0	132065	57.6	30573	13.3	66682	29.1
Polonnaruwa	108578	100.0	58696	54.1	14925	13.7	34957	32.2
Badulla	234175	100.0	127449	54.4	32039	13.7	74688	31.9
Moneragala	136732	100.0	77199	56.5	17152	12.5	42381	31.0
Ratnapura	313730	100.0	142332	45.4	82268	26.2	89130	28.4
Kegalle	213087	100.0	62028	29.1	52703	24.7	98356	46.2

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2614856	100.0	979331	37.5	689561	26.4	945964	36.2
Colombo	304986	100.0	12027	3.9	102062	33.5	190896	62.6
Gampaha	276069	100.0	*	*	126982	46.0	138516	50.2
Kalutara	159276	100.0	39681	24.9	55161	34.6	64433	40.5
Kandy	156190	100.0	51982	33.3	43047	27.6	61161	39.2
Matale	61129	100.0	30645	50.1	9600	15.7	20884	34.2
Nuwara Eliya	138449	100.0	110660	79.9	8455	6.1	19334	14.0
Galle	148650	100.0	60433	40.7	37399	25.2	50818	34.2
Matara	115405	100.0	52553	45.5	27819	24.1	35033	30.4
Hambantota	83598	100.0	29183	34.9	28393	34.0	26021	31.1
Batticaloa	28919	100.0	*	*	9834	34.0	15117	52.3
Ampara	54852	100.0	14770	26.9	13752	25.1	26331	48.0
Trincomalee	19656	100.0	*	*	*	*	10045	51.1
Kurunegala	235817	100.0	73486	31.2	78226	33.2	84105	35.7
Puttalam	87721	100.0	23079	26.3	30040	34.2	34602	39.4
Anuradhapura	157698	100.0	110817	70.3	17546	11.1	29335	18.6
Polonnaruwa	52969	100.0	23915	45.1	12226	23.1	16828	31.8
Badulla	180611	100.0	136698	75.7	13466	7.5	30446	16.9
Moneragala	66818	100.0	44229	66.2	*	*	16099	24.1
Ratnapura	171052	100.0	97984	57.3	33500	19.6	39567	23.1
Kegalle	114992	100.0	47756	41.5	30845	26.8	36391	31.6

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

TABLE 14 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO88) BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Occupation group										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
Total	7648305	126636	448659	424802	308632	498271	604974	1699212	1255470	555896	1673147	52607
Western	2295059	85279	173924	199139	166118	216743	212638	114730	449366	230879	426236	20008
Central	939045	*	50609	45666	31939	48692	63957	225877	119608	44836	297049	*
Southern	980905	*	56270	45617	31771	42849	72904	227772	172811	79000	241020	*
Eastern	473598	5173	32666	26313	9301	21216	58887	95511	90374	28975	96871	8311
North Western	979935	*	52343	46024	26518	61412	74856	218422	199328	76937	206356	*
North Central	548565	*	17806	17607	11583	21694	41079	304651	53640	21082	52044	*
Uva	618335	*	24066	13755	9245	34302	32593	300835	47040	24273	126848	*
Sabaragamuwa	812862	*	40975	30681	22157	51364	48060	211413	123304	49913	226723	*

Occupation group

1 Senior Officials and Managers

2 Professionals

3 Technical and Associate Professionals

4 Clerks

5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises

6 Sales and Service workers

7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers

8 Craft and Related workers

9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers

10 Elementary occupations

0 Unidentified

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

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

Province	Total	Industry group													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	7648305	2489731	1414483	590397	984326	110317	447604	241474	512048	325633	120987	141853	84960	170572	13920
Western	2295059	182180	628058	178850	386092	43491	195136	145461	193092	110134	42963	74815	58156	45832	10799
Central	939045	420564	117168	58007	112934	16114	39955	17409	54497	37564	13861	12052	*	33837	*
Southern	980905	376054	183539	78246	102976	15740	48967	25411	49584	47834	19073	14904	*	13110	*
Eastern	473598	145317	59586	57291	59859	6503	21632	*	49414	26823	10054	13041	*	17274	*
North Western	979935	304449	210674	89729	128601	11089	55973	16487	59656	38871	13963	13749	9136	26757	*
North Central	548565	325494	54989	20281	44331	*	14886	*	44084	15765	*	*	*	8319	..
Uva	618335	385575	40389	28757	60338	*	22365	*	27396	20057	*	*	*	5887	*
Sabaragamuwa	812862	350100	120080	79236	89196	*	48691	17804	34325	28585	9837	*	*	19557	*

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)

2 Manufacturing (D)

3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)

4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)

5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)

6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)

7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)

8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)

9 Education (M)

10 Health and Social work (N)

11 Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)

12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)

13 Miscellaneous Labour work

14 Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

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	7648305	4315783	1164147	3151636	221463	2312414	798644
Western	2295059	1551942	353699	1198243	94820	536595	111703
Central	939045	551205	245381	305823	29099	256246	102495
Southern	980905	529312	128653	400659	22563	319308	109723
Eastern	473598	296140	94010	202130	9672	143148	24638
North Western	979935	525338	122196	403142	31503	336140	86954
North Central	548565	167746	69218	98527	7173	226436	147210
Uva	618335	233654	60163	173491	*	241491	139673
Sabaragamuwa	812862	460447	90825	369621	23117	253052	76247

TABLE 16A : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE - MALE

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	5033449	2894860	689377	2205484	203613	1716436	218540
Western	1554729	1041469	220086	821383	86885	390165	36210
Central	583277	330610	122606	208005	27056	199509	26101
Southern	633253	356261	73943	282318	20826	228721	27444
Eastern	370171	248855	68672	180184	9210	104094	8011
North Western	656397	356463	69700	286763	30447	244819	24668
North Central	337898	112961	46952	66008	*	181241	37715
Uva	370907	153073	38180	114893	*	177328	37537
Sabaragamuwa	526817	295168	49237	245930	20239	190558	20853

TABLE 16B : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE -FEMALE

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	2614856	1420922	474770	946152	17851	595978	580105
Western	740330	510473	133613	376860	*	146430	75493
Central	355768	220594	122776	97818	*	56737	76394
Southern	347653	173050	54710	118341	*	90586	82279
Eastern	103427	47285	25339	21946	*	39054	16626
North Western	323537	168875	52496	116379	*	91320	62287
North Central	210668	54785	22266	32519	*	45195	109496
Uva	247428	80581	21983	58598	*	64163	102136
Sabaragamuwa	286045	165279	41588	123691	*	62493	55394

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	7648305	553205	166248	398654	737148	1076935	2510541	2205573
Colombo	916023	56196	10695	23232	54303	84543	318983	368071
Gampaha	884812	66577	*	30808	65487	99715	291801	322109
Kalutara	494225	39536	13991	21485	44757	66054	193387	115016
Kandy	444952	36253	8887	26292	44549	66965	116326	145680
Matale	168427	17470	10526	14418	19017	29082	39680	38234
Nuwara Eliya	325666	10632	*	*	15589	47972	148136	96775
Galle	412315	20012	*	18672	34394	65409	170029	97903
Matara	316351	25041	15069	22784	39644	53380	110357	50075
Hambantota	252240	21978	8350	18176	43726	42421	65113	52477
Batticaloa	136544	7903	*	*	11375	16654	52530	43616
Ampara	239024	11172	*	8028	18185	31476	94491	71340
Trincomalee	98030	*	*	*	8046	12712	27031	39692
Kurunegala	679886	61253	24220	47620	71500	95593	202007	177693
Puttalam	300049	15545	*	10777	29603	55256	116197	71150
Anuradhapura	387018	46178	21462	38669	59391	49038	82033	90247
Polonnaruwa	161547	15503	*	12196	13397	24702	28305	63940
Badulla	414786	27809	11351	37635	53590	73583	122325	88494
Moneragala	203549	16529	*	*	14400	31587	66514	61533
Ratnapura	484782	28785	8909	25438	56328	70418	177371	117532
Kegalle	328080	23723	*	18996	39867	60373	87925	93995

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

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	5033449	346264	81524	208790	403138	613046	1668478	1712207
Colombo	611037	33050	*	11300	27931	40836	210261	281336
Gampaha	608743	46984	*	17791	40248	65673	197289	235112
Kalutara	334949	27219	*	12791	30440	41730	127152	89505
Kandy	288762	21613	*	17193	26239	40028	70659	108717
Matale	107298	10509	*	9154	10673	17924	26626	27327
Nuwara Eliya	187217	*	*	*	*	28866	73894	67500
Galle	263665	13057	*	8895	17667	31745	113582	76131
Matara	200946	18265	*	11693	20945	34173	73104	38251
Hambantota	168642	15196	*	10056	22352	26843	47007	43242
Batticaloa	107625	7002	*	*	*	9810	42741	40527
Ampara	184172	8016	*	*	11114	18741	78816	60445
Trincomalee	78374	*	*	*	*	8530	23412	36195
Kurunegala	444069	38227	12262	24933	40907	53274	137032	137434
Puttalam	212328	11402	*	*	19289	34978	83489	55350
Anuradhapura	229320	20667	11635	19413	31181	26902	48280	71241
Polonnaruwa	108578	9483	*	7608	*	12711	18338	51713
Badulla	234175	14560	*	13306	26554	31798	72778	69415
Moneragala	136732	10825	*	3612	*	16156	43112	55779
Ratnapura	313730	16773	*	11192	28016	38065	124563	91605
Kegalle	213087	15156	*	10260	19419	34263	56344	75384

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	2614856	206941	84723	189864	334010	463888	842063	493366
Colombo	304986	23145	4373	11932	26373	43707	108722	86734
Gampaha	276069	19594	*	13017	25239	34043	94512	86997
Kalutara	159276	12317	*	8693	14317	24324	66235	25511
Kandy	156190	14640	*	9098	18311	26937	45667	36964
Matale	61129	6961	*	*	8343	11159	13055	10907
Nuwara Eliya	138449	*	*	*	8924	19106	74242	29276
Galle	148650	6955	*	9777	16727	33664	56447	21772
Matara	115405	6777	10553	11091	18699	19207	37254	11824
Hambantota	83598	6782	*	8120	21374	15579	18106	9235
Batticaloa	28919	*	*	*	*	*	9789	*
Ampara	54852	*	*	*	*	12735	15675	10896
Trincomalee	19656	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kurunegala	235817	23026	11959	22687	30593	42319	64975	40259
Puttalam	87721	*	*	*	10313	20278	32709	15801
Anuradhapura	157698	25511	9827	19256	28210	22135	33753	19007
Polonnaruwa	52969	*	*	*	*	11991	9967	12227
Badulla	180611	13249	*	24329	27036	41784	49547	19078
Moneragala	66818	*	*	*	8018	15432	23402	*
Ratnapura	171052	12012	*	14247	28312	32353	52808	25928
Kegalle	114992	8567	*	8736	20448	26110	31581	18611

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

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

Province	Level of education				
	Total	Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
Total	5.4	1.2	4.5	7.7	10.5
Western	4.4	*	4.0	5.5	5.4
Central	5.9	*	5.0	11.4	14.2
Southern	8.1	*	7.2	11.9	15.3
Eastern	7.7	*	4.1	13.1	19.5
North Western	4.3	*	3.5	6.5	10.6
North Central	3.9	*	2.9	*	13.4
Uva	5.0	*	4.5	10.3	*
Sabaragamuwa	5.2	*	4.5	4.0	15.3

TABLE 18A : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - MALE

Province	Level of education				
	Total	Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
Total	3.7	1.0	3.6	5.3	6.0
Western	3.5	*	3.9	3.5	3.7
Central	4.4	*	4.5	*	*
Southern	6.0	*	6.3	8.8	9.4
Eastern	4.8	*	*	*	*
North Western	2.1	..	1.5	*	*
North Central	1.9	..	1.5	*	*
Uva	3.4	*	3.9	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	3.3	*	3.3	*	*

TABLE 18B : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - FEMALE

Province	Level of education				
	Total	Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
Total	8.4	1.6	6.4	12.4	15.3
Western	6.1	*	4.2	9.7	7.6
Central	8.4	*	6.1	19	18.8
Southern	11.7	*	9.3	16.9	20.3
Eastern	16.6	*	*	*	30.3
North Western	8.6	*	7.8	*	16.3
North Central	6.9	*	*	*	*
Uva	7.3	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	8.5	*	7.1	*	21.9

.. Negligible

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	5.4	20.7	18.1	9.5	1.8
Western	4.4	21.7	12.8	7.2	1.7
Central	5.9	24.8	20.4	7.5	2.3
Southern	8.1	32.0	25.6	16.5	2.9
Eastern	7.7	*	22.8	15.8	2.1
North Western	4.4	*	15.1	9.0	1.2
North Central	3.9	*	14.9	*	*
Uva	5.0	*	22.0	*	1.9
Sabaragamuwa	5.2	*	22.3	11.3	1.3

TABLE 19A : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP BY PROVINCE - MALE

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	3.7	17.3	13.1	5.9	1.2
Western	3.5	22.7	10.3	5.4	1.4
Central	4.4	*	16.7	*	1.4
Southern	6.0	32.2	18.5	11.1	2.0
Eastern	4.9	*	16.1	*	*
North Western	2.1	*	*	*	*
North Central	1.9	*	*	*	*
Uva	3.4	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	3.3	*	15.2	*	*

TABLE 19B : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP BY PROVINCE -FEMALE

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	8.4	27.2	25.9	16.0	2.9
Western	6.1	*	16.5	10.6	2.3
Central	8.4	*	25.4	*	4
Southern	11.7	*	36.4	26.8	4.4
Eastern	16.7	*	39.2	*	*
North Western	8.6	*	25.3	*	*
North Central	6.9	*	*	*	*
Uva	7.2	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	8.6	*	33.9	*	*

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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 quarterly 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 10 years of age and older.

The field work of the survey is done during the third week of the 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 to as the "reference week".

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

Concepts and definitions

1. **Labour force** : The labour force is composed of the economically active population 10 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 an 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 ,

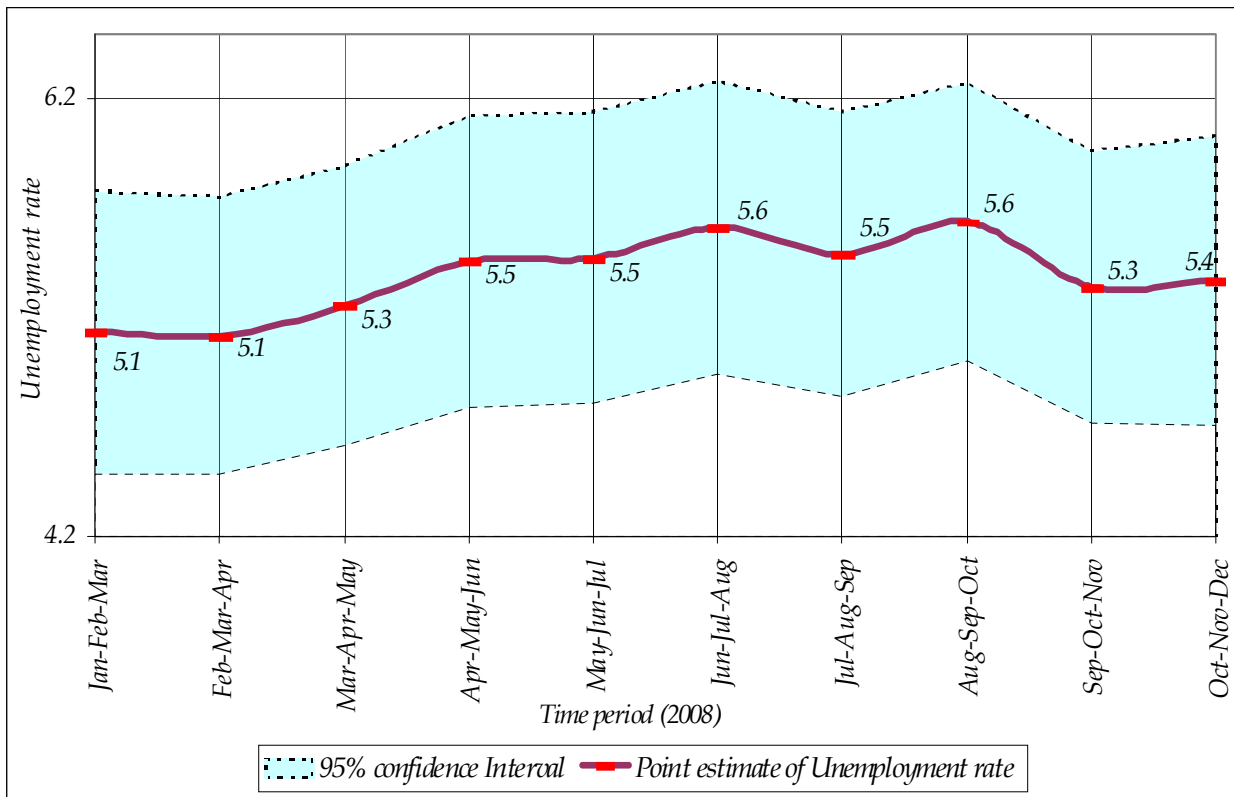
Estimated value *(of the unemployment rate)* \pm (standard error) * (1.96)

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.

Unemployment rates and it's lower and upper limits 2008 (Jan-Dec)



As shown in the given figure, it is very clear that, there is no statistical significant differences between the quarterly unemployment rates reported in 2008, (since all the 95 percent confidence intervals overlap) when sampling error is 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.

Beginning in January 2006, some improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of it's users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, and informal sector employment and under employment etc.

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
2003 *	7653717	83576	1.09	7489909	7817525	7012756	77834	1.11	6860202	7165310
2004 **	8061354	79707	0.99	7905128	8217579	7394029	74648	1.01	7247719	7540340
2005***	8141347	233233	2.86	7684210	8598485	7518007	219889	2.92	7087025	7948988
2006#	7598762	65349	0.86	7470593	7726931	7105322	63609	0.90	6980566	7230078
2007#	7488896	58056	0.78	7375030	7602761	7041874	56401	0.80	6931254	7152495
2008#	7568715.1	59888.612	0.791	7451255	7686176	7174706	57976	0.81	7060996.6	7288416
2008*	8081701.5	62761	0.777	7958614	8204789	7648305	60235	0.79	7530171.1	7766438

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2003 *	640961	20755	3.24	600281	681641	8.4	0.2	2.99	7.9	8.9
2004 **	667324	18385	2.76	631290	703358	8.3	0.2	2.55	7.9	8.7
2005***	623341	39397	6.32	546123	700558	7.7	0.4	5.76	6.8	8.5
2006#	493440	15000	3.04	464020	522859	6.5	0.2	2.96	6.1	6.9
2007#	447021	13838	3.10	419880	474162	6.0	0.2	3.01	5.6	6.3
2008#	394008.88	13117.191	3.329	368281.9	419735.8	5.2	0.2	3.2	4.9	5.5
2008*	433397	14105.286	3.255	405733.7	461060.3	5.4	0.2	3.12	5.0	5.7

* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

** - Excluding Mulathivu and Kilinochchi districts.

***- All the districts are included

- Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

(2008)						
	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
General labour force characteristics						
Population (10 years & over)	16319065	98805	0.6	-	-	-
Employed Population	7648305	60235	0.8	-	-	-
Unemployed Population	433397	14105	3.3	-	-	-
Employment Rate				94.6	0.167	0.177
Unemployment Rate				5.4	0.167	3.121
Labour Force	8081702	62761	0.8	-	-	-
Not in Labour Force	8237363	67552	0.8	-	-	-
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2489731	52276	2.100	-	-	-
2	1414483	31064	2.196	-	-	-
3	590397	16915	2.865	-	-	-
4	984326	23281	2.365	-	-	-
5	110317	7243	6.566	-	-	-
6	447604	12739	2.846	-	-	-
7	241474	9918	4.107	-	-	-
8	512048	16422	3.207	-	-	-
9	325633	12028	3.694	-	-	-
10	120987	7041	5.820	-	-	-
11	141853	7717	5.440	-	-	-
12	84960	5803	6.831	-	-	-
13	170572	10316	6.048	-	-	-
14	13920	2871	20.626	-	-	-
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	19388	2568	13.244	-	-	-
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	170491	8139	4.774	-	-	-
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	101436	6495	6.403	-	-	-
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	142082	7477	5.263	-	-	-

Industry group

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B) | 8. Public Administration and Defence,Compulsory Social Security (L) |
| 2. Manufacturing (D) | 9. Education (M) |
| 3. Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity,Gas and Water supply (C,E,F) | 10. Health and Social work (N) |
| 4. Wholesale and Retail Trade,Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G) | 11. Other Community,Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Teritorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q) |
| 5. Hotels and Restaurants (H) | 12. Private Households with Employed Persons (P) |
| 6. Transport, Storage and Communication (I) | 13. Miscellaneous Labour work |
| 7. Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K) | 14. Industries not adequately described |

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.

(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) Unpaid 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 point out that **one hour per week** is too low, to consider a person to be employed.

(2) **Working age Population** : Some point out that persons in the age group 10-14 yrs. are too young to consider to be in the working age.

(3) **Employment Status** : Some point out that 'unpaid 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) Working Age Population :

Persons who are **over 15 yrs of age only** are considered to be in the working age.

(3) Unpaid Family Worker :

Unpaid family workers are **not** considered as employed. Those unpaid 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.

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

YEAR	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)	
* 1998	11281913	5567813	49.4	4870332	87.5	697481	12.5	5714099
* 1999	11582873	5632621	48.6	4974104	88.3	658517	11.7	5950382
* 2000	11978962	5738351	47.9	5124615	89.3	613736	10.7	6241526
* 2001	12258565	5893030	48.1	5292093	89.8	600937	10.2	6365944
* 2002	12612657	6162963	48.9	5482779	89.0	680184	11.0	6450265
** 2003	13839853	6547396	47.3	5849585	89.3	697811	10.7	7292837
*** 2004	14670217	7051951	48.1	6327524	89.7	724427	10.3	7618797
**** 2005	13630354	6565951	48.2	5964493	90.8	601458	9.2	7064403
* 2006	13261409	6467138	48.8	5975069	92.4	492069	7.6	6794271
* 2007	13459252	6425260	47.7	5979061	93.1	446199	6.9	7033992
* 2008	13557956	6393192	47.2	5999538	93.8	393654	6.2	7164764
** 2008	14626581	6859040	46.9	6425997	93.7	433042	6.3	7767541

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
*1999	658517	11.7	158129	41.3	269327	31.9	113285	15.4	81121	5.7	36655	1.6
*2000	613736	10.7	126288	36.5	266306	30.7	117768	15.7	71019	4.9	32354	1.4
*2001	601026	10.2	130397	40.2	271672	30.5	105295	14.0	63668	4.4	29905	1.2
*2002	680184	11.0	136693	41.1	317071	32.7	113919.98	14.5	75086	4.9	37414	1.5
**2003	697811	10.7	141608.9	40.4	314693	32.2	121632	14.5	80467	4.8	39410	1.5
***2004	724427	10.3	134848	38.0	332229	31.2	122725	13.4	84461	4.8	50165	1.7
****2005	601458	9.2	122670	39.7	268331	28.4	99649	11.3	70764	4.4	40044	1.4
*2006	492069	7.6	86180	29.7	193481	24.0	105966	12.5	58443	3.8	47999	1.6
*2007	446199	6.9	69856	27.7	183617	24.0	87993	10.7	58252	3.8	46480	1.5
*2008	393654	6.2	62422	27.4	151228	20.4	82204	10.4	53900	3.5	43899	1.4
**2008	433042	6.3	68487	27.1	166409	20.8	93202	10.9	58838	3.6	46107	1.4

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

Table 3 - Currently Employed persons by Industry group (No. and percentage) (Based on ISIC Third Revision) -
(Alternative estimates)

(Alternative estimates)		Industry group													
Year	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*2002															
No.	5487325	1559133	983601	264384	723210	104151	292951	164062	518764	211281	80915	96911	91085	283032	113845
%	100.0	28.4	17.9	4.8	13.2	1.9	5.3	3.0	9.5	3.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	5.2	2.1
**2003															
No.	5860182	1682994	1038390	343650	744153	104923	344294	176993	510486	233874	91213	94491	74181	293951	126590
%	100.0	28.7	17.7	5.9	12.7	1.8	5.9	3.0	8.7	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	5.0	2.2
***2004															
No.	6337164	1792810	1191379	439936	794793	108521	402536	170027	526501	257965	102328	108076	65639	293621	83032
%	100.0	28.3	18.8	6.9	12.5	1.7	6.4	2.7	8.3	4.1	1.6	1.7	1.0	4.6	1.3
****2005															
No.	5971029	1573306	1147255	476851	739850	108424	422920	204139	465608	245956	118065	105175	47645	253367	62468
%	100.0	26.3	19.2	8.0	12.4	1.8	7.1	3.4	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	4.2	1.0
*2006															
No.	5978575	1570682	1221566	492116	822922	111890	416188	214276	397926	254378	105956	110924	78341	160429	20981
%	100.0	26.3	20.4	8.2	13.8	1.9	7.0	3.6	6.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.7	0.4
*2007															
No.	5979061	1543596	1182348	507060	807657	100638	441290	209288	428978	242713	112778	94647	82955	202406	22706
%	100.0	25.8	19.8	8.5	13.5	1.7	7.4	3.5	7.2	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.4	0.4
*2008															
No.	5999538	1609009	1205793	496771	790533	90257	403186	228957	456435	268121	106630	114215	80651	136037	12944
%	100.0	26.8	20.1	8.3	13.2	1.5	6.7	3.8	7.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.2
**2008															
No.	6425997.5	1732266	1257331	550875	842615.7	95772.7	423760.3	234407	505254	293699	116026	126616	81347	152592.9	13436
%	100.0	27.0	19.6	8.6	13.1	1.5	6.6	3.6	7.9	4.6	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.2

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)	8 Public Administration and Defence,Compulsory Social Security (L)
2 Manufacturing (D)	9 Education (M)
3 Construction, Minning & Quarrying , Electricity,Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)	10 Health and Social work (N)
4 Wholesale and Retail Trade,Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)	11 Other Community,Social and Personal Service Activities Extra Teritorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)	12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)	13 Miscellaneous Labour work
7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (J,K)	14 Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV),some of these groups have been combined.

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu,Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included