



Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Annual Report - 2018

(With Provincial and District level data)

Department of Census and Statistics



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Preface

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important regular surveys conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka to obtain structure and characteristics of the labour force, employment and unemployment. The total sample size for the annual survey results for 2018 report were based on 25,750 housing units which were selected using a known probability sampling technique. The field data collection was done by deploying well-trained permanent field staff of the department using tablet computers with Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing Technique (CAPI). Since the field work is not an easy task, their contribution should be especially appreciated. However, transformation of data collection method from paper based method (PAPI) to CAPI gave lot of improvements for the survey since 2017.

Before 1990, the LFS was conducted once in every five years. However, due to the high demand for the quarterly results, especially to compile quarterly GDP estimates the survey results were produced quarterly and final annual reports for each year were produced compiling annual survey data since 1990. This is the 14th report in the Annual Report series.

It is important to mention here that new modules namely computer literacy, household economic activities and informal sector employment were added to LFS since 2006 as per the demand of such information from various data users. I hope the information in this report is very valuable and useful to make evidence based decision making for various users to provide best solutions for the labour market issues in the country.

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02/12/2019.

Acknowledgements

This “Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2018” with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,750 housing units, covering all districts of the country.

Overall coordination of the survey was done by Mr. D.G.S.G.Munasinghe, Additional Director General (statistics). Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the guidance of Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratne, Director (Statistics) and under the direction of Mr. M.D. Sunil Senanayake, Deputy Director.

The survey activities were organized and supervised by Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Mr. K.S.R.L.Senadeera, Mrs. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, Mrs. C.Jayawickrama, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunaratna, Mr. K.Weerasiri, Mrs. U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M.Chandrarathne, Mrs. P.D.Nanayakkara, Ms. R.P.M.Subashini, Senior Statisticians & Statisticians of the sample surveys division.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu and Mrs. A.N.Ekanayake, Statistical Officers of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Statistician. The Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers(iii), Information and Communication Technology Assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding Clerks and of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri Director (ICT), was responsible for the preparation of data entry and computer edit programmes. Developing the sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Deputy Director (ICT).

This publication was organized and prepared by Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Statistician with the support of Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Statistician assisted by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, and Mrs. Asanthi Ekanayaka, Statistical Officers under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatte, Deputy Director, Sample surveys Division.

District staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks, The Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians supervised the survey and field Statistical Officers, worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. Printing of the report was done at the staff of Printing Division, under the guidance of Mrs. U.V. Jayakody, Director and under the supervision of Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Statistician.

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

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2018
Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,196,232	7,488,320	8,707,912	2,846,102	13,350,130
Labour force in this age group	8,387,759	5,464,236	2,923,523	1,411,795	6,975,964
Labour force participation rate	51.8	73.0	33.6	49.6	52.3
Employed population	8,015,166	5,300,310	2,714,855	1,353,372	6,661,793
Employment rate	95.6	97.0	92.9	95.9	95.5
Unemployed population	372,593	163,926	208,667	58,423	314,170
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.0	7.1	4.1	4.5
Not in labour force	7,808,473	2,024,084	5,784,390	1,434,306	6,374,167

18 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (18 years & over)	15,138,583	6,957,133	8,181,450	2,662,659	12,475,925
Labour force in this age group	8,334,316	5,424,673	2,909,644	1,402,038	6,932,278
Labour force participation rate	55.1	78.0	35.6	52.7	55.6
Employed population	7,976,012	5,269,845	2,706,167	1,345,361	6,630,651
Employment rate	95.7	97.1	93.0	96.0	95.6
Unemployed population	358,304	154,828	203,477	56,677	301,628
Unemployment rate	4.3	2.9	7.0	4.0	4.4
Not in labour force	6,804,267	1,532,460	5,271,806	1,260,621	5,543,646

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,485,175	6,632,057	7,853,119	2,554,212	11,930,964
Labour force in this age group	8,188,206	5,322,841	2,865,364	1,379,489	6,808,717
Labour force participation rate	56.5	80.3	36.5	54.0	57.1
Employed population	7,868,237	5,192,522	2,675,715	1,326,612	6,541,625
Employment rate	96.1	97.6	93.4	96.2	96.1
Unemployed population	319,969	130,320	189,650	52,878	267,092
Unemployment rate	3.9	2.4	6.6	3.8	3.9
Not in labour force	6,296,970	1,309,215	4,987,754	1,174,722	5,122,247

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year								
	2010 ¹	2011 ²	2012 ²	2013 ²	2014 ²	2015 ²	2016 ²	2017 ²	2018 ²
Labour force participation rate									
By Gender									
Total	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8
Male	75.0	74.0	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7	75.1	74.5	73.0
Female	34.4	34.3	32.9	35.4	34.6	35.9	35.9	36.6	33.6
By residential sector									
Total	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8
Urban	46.8	47.8	48.3	47.7	48.7	48.6	49.8	50.5	49.6
Rural	54.4	53.8	53.4	54.9	54.1	54.8	54.6	54.8	52.3
Unemployment Rate									
By Gender									
Total	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4
Male	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Female	7.7	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1
By selected age Group (Year)									
20 – 29	13.8	12.4	11.3	13.1	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.5	15.0
20 – 24	19.1	17.7	16.7	19.3	19.9	19.7	19.9	17.8	20.1
25 – 29	9.2	7.7	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4	9.2	9.5	10.4
By selected educational level									
A/L & above									
Total	11.6	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.2	9.2	8.3	8.1	9.1
Male	7.8	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1
Female	15.8	13.2	10.8	11.8	11.1	13.5	11.9	11.3	13.2
Employed population									
By Gender									
Total	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166
Male	5,125,763	5,061,214	5,046,057	5,024,340	5,075,426	5,097,798	5,149,948	5,279,158	5,300,310
Female	2,570,379	2,530,377	2,442,647	2,656,938	2,625,064	2,733,178	2,797,735	2,929,021	2,714,855
By industry (Percentage)									
Total	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,512,546	2,511,266	2,333,342	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698
%	32.6	33.1	31.2	30.2	28.9	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5
Industry	1,864,538	1,819,608	1,940,615	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262
%	24.2	24.0	25.9	26	26.3	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9
Services	3,319,059	3,260,717	3,214,746	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,259	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206
%	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.8	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.6
1 – 9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
10 – 39	28.4	29.9	26.1	27.5	27.6	27.2	26.2	26.1	25.7
40 & above	63.9	63.2	68.3	65.5	65.9	65.7	67.9	67.5	66.9

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

¹ Excluding Northern Province² Sri Lanka/Whole Country

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Chapter

1

Introduction

1.1 General Back ground

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

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

plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

A reweighting was applied to data series from 2011 – 2015 and was published in 2016 Annual report and by a special Bulletin. In 2017 Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was introduced for the survey. At the end of year 2017 CAPI method was fully implemented throughout the country and the Department Officers allocated to each DS Division used tablet computers to collect data of Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey.

1.2 Coverage of the survey

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 Northern and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and 2005; the survey covered all 25 districts. Though it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in 2006, 2007 years. Since completed schedules received from those districts were not sufficient enough to give reliable estimates. Therefore Northern and Eastern provinces were not included in annual estimates of 2006 & 2007. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011. From 2011 the survey covers all provinces of the country. However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing – 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012. From 2013 onward, the survey covered whole country and conducted in all four quarters of every year.

This 2018 report is based on an annual sample of 25,750 housing units, also provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force statistics as reported in the relevant reference period of each

month of the year 2018. 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 2018 was conducted from January to December. The census blocks prepared at 2012 population census were used as primary sampling units. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was conducted, at this survey.

In 2017, CAPI was introduced in 1st quarter and the field staff was trained. Eventually, at the end of year 2017 CAPI method was established in all districts for data collection and manual editing also had done where necessary.

The field staff of the DCS involved in survey data collection activities specially trained for CAPI method. A Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician attached to each District Secretariat are responsible for coordination and supervision activities at district level.

1.4 Survey Schedule and CAPI Programme

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning. However, some changes have been made over the years in 2006, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

The revisions focused on literacy, computer literacy, household economic activities, informal sector, employment and underemployment. However, the comparability of data has maintained.

1.5 New Concepts and Classifications

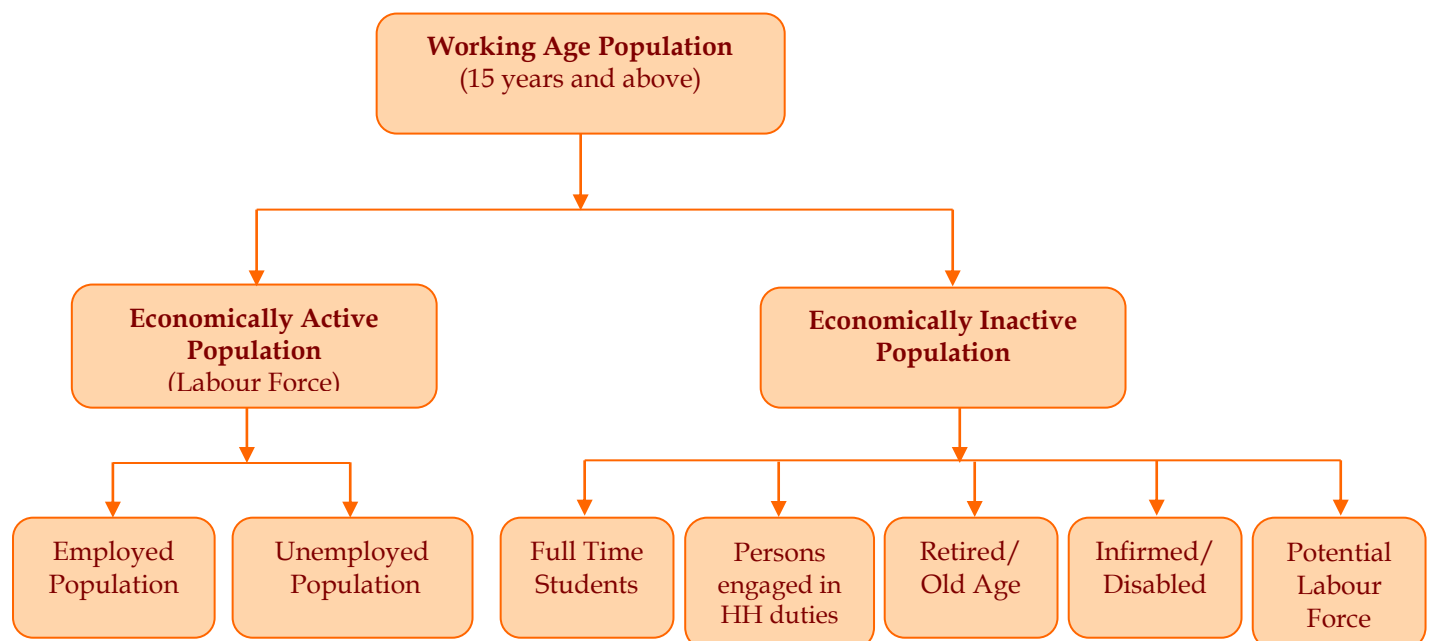
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons. Before 2013 this was considered as age 10 years above.

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

1.6 Field Supervision

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

Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population



¹ See the Attached Questionnaire

Chapter

2

Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 25,750 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The sampling frame prepared for 2012 Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the sample selection of LFS in 2018.

2.2 Sample size

At the beginning in 1990, the sample size was 2,000 housing units per quarter in areas other than North and East, and the sample size was increased to 4,000 housing units per quarter in 1996 and continued thereafter. In 1992, 1997 and in 2004 an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 – 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006 to 2010. In 2018 25,750 Housing units were selected for the sample.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2018, 2575 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) were allocated to each district and to each sector (Urban, Rural and Estate) by using the Neymann allocation method which considers the variance of unemployment rate as usually. The allocated sample for each district then equally distributed for 12 months. Table 2.1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2018.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2018.

Table 2.1 Sample allocation by district - 2018

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,750	Mullaitivu	430
Colombo	2,350	Kilinochchi	450
Gampaha	2,500	Batticaloa	720
Kalutara	1,250	Ampara	950
Kandy	1,600	Trincomalee	640
Matale	750	Kurunegala	1750
Nuwara Eliya	850	Puttalam	900
Galle	1,350	Anuradhapura	900
Matara	1,150	Polonnaruwa	640
Hambantota	820	Badulla	900
Jaffna	820	Moneragala	600
Mannar	420	Ratnapura	1300
Vavunia	460	Kegalle	1250

2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

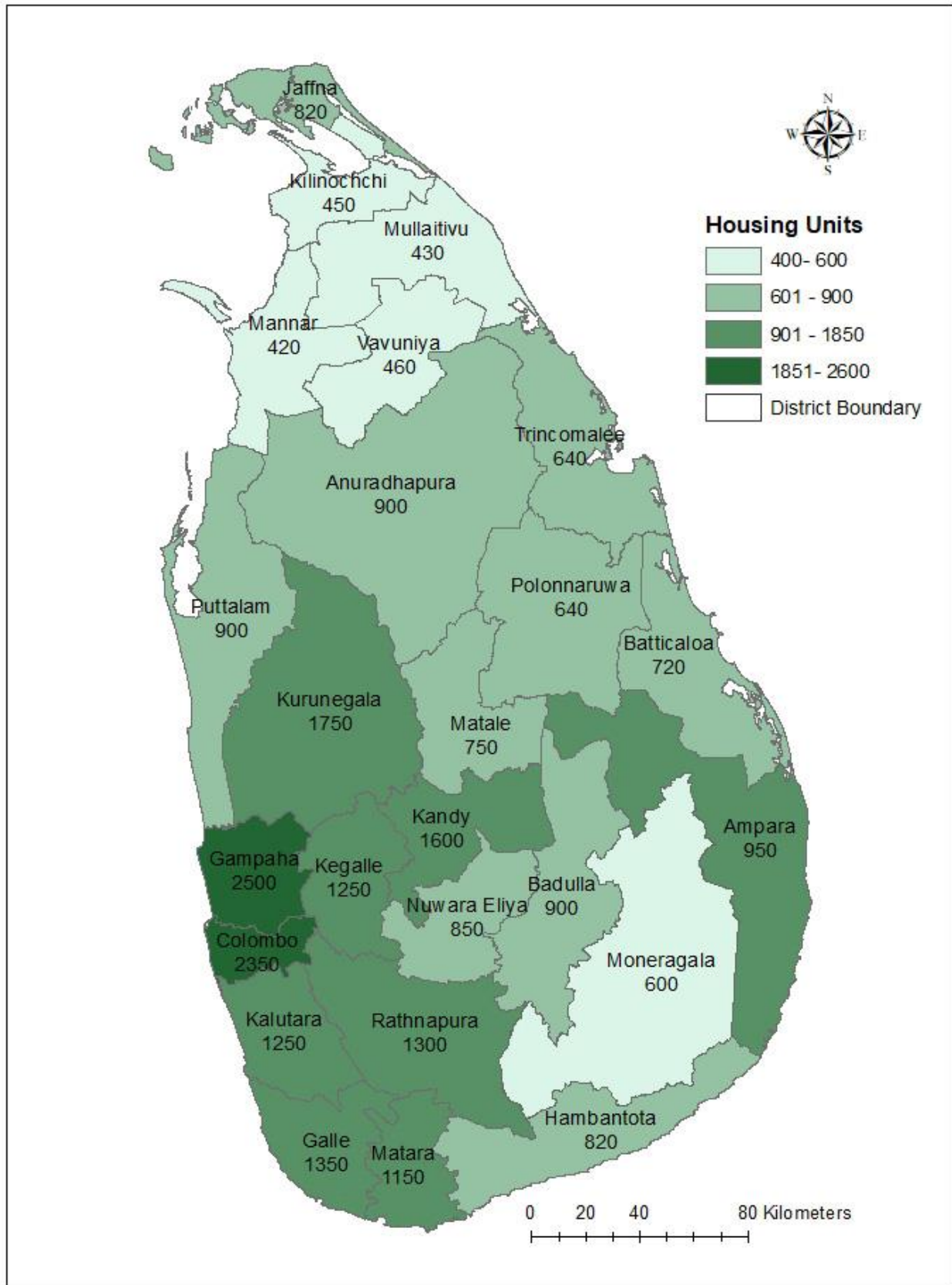
Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2575 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit, 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using systematic random sampling method.

Map
1

Sample allocation by district - 2018



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 ,

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{X}_u = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{25} \hat{X}_{jk(u)} \quad \text{—————} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Where

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

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	3
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,4,5,6,7

Category 1 and 2

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

Category 3

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

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

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

The revised weight should take the form

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

Where, n_{h1} = Number of sample households in category 1.
 n_{h2} = Number of sample households in category 2.
 n^1_h = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

Chapter

3

Economically Active/
Inactive Population

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

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

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Estimated Household
Population (15 year &
over)

Sri Lanka	16,196,232
Male	7,488,320
Female	8,707,912

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,387,759
Male	5,464,236
Female	2,923,523

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	51.8
Male	73.0
Female	33.6

3.1 Economically Active Population

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

3.2 Distribution of Economically Active Population

In 2018, estimated economically active population is around 8.4 million, and of that about 65.1 percent are male. That is about 5.5 million (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2018

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,387,759	100.0	7,808,473	100.0
Male	5,464,236	65.1	2,024,084	25.9
Female	2,923,523	34.9	5,784,390	74.1

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (74.1%). That is about 5.8 million.

Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2018

Sector		Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
Total	No.	8,387,759	5,464,236	2,923,523
	%	100.0	65.1	34.9
Urban	No.	1,411,795	956,535	455,260
	%	100.0	67.8	32.2
Rural	No.	6,584,360	4,284,246	2,300,114
	%	100.0	65.1	34.9
Estate	No.	391,604	223,455	168,149
	%	100.0	57.1	42.9

Distribution of economically active population by gender and sectors are given by Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. According to the Table 3.2, in Urban sector 67.8 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 65.1 percent. Also percentage of economically active female

population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 32.2 percent and 34.9 percent respectively and in the Estate sector, this value is 42.9 percent. The female participation is higher in the Estate sector compared to Urban and Rural Sectors.

Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2018

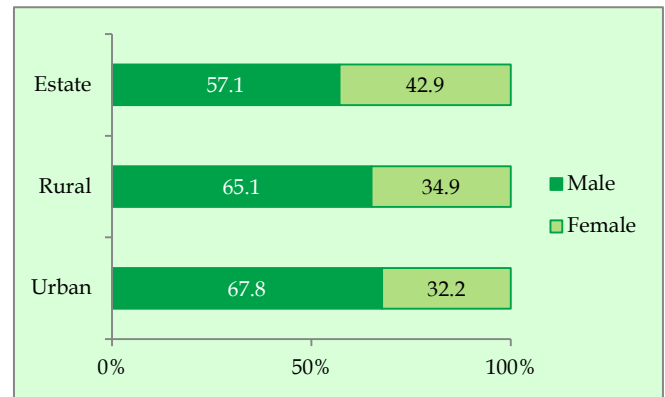


Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2018

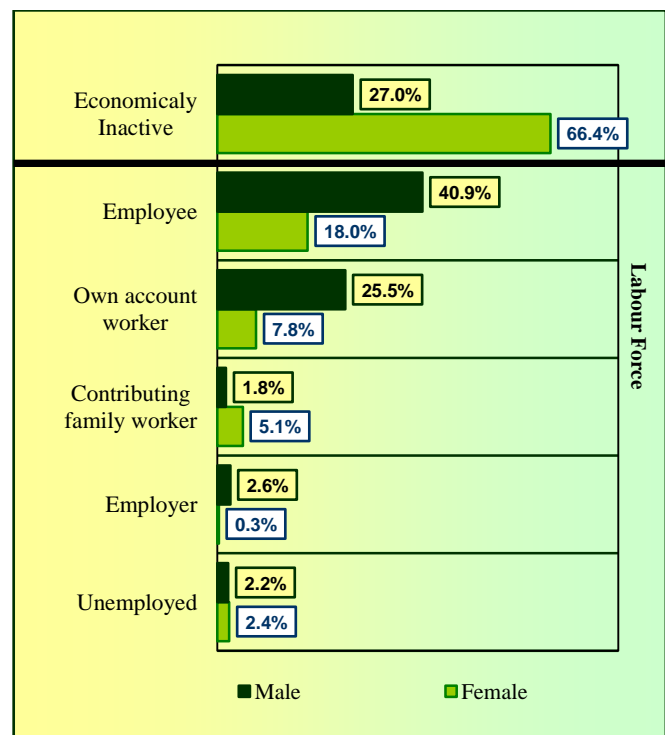


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (66.4%) while majority of male population is in employee group (40.9%).

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2018

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	65.1	34.9
Colombo	100.0	66.0	34.0
Gampaha	100.0	68.3	31.7
Kalutara	100.0	65.7	34.3
Kandy	100.0	61.2	38.8
Matale	100.0	61.4	38.6
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	60.1	39.9
Galle	100.0	64.9	35.1
Matara	100.0	63.0	37.0
Hambantota	100.0	67.2	32.8
Jaffna	100.0	71.8	28.2
Mannar	100.0	77.0	23.0
Vavunia	100.0	67.4	32.6
Mullativu	100.0	74.2	25.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	72.5	27.5
Batticaloa	100.0	73.0	27.0
Ampara	100.0	74.7	25.3
Trincomalee	100.0	78.1	21.9
Kurunegala	100.0	62.1	37.9
Puttalam	100.0	64.0	36.0
Anuradhapura	100.0	60.3	39.7
Polonnaruwa	100.0	70.6	29.4
Badulla	100.0	60.5	39.5
Moneragala	100.0	68.2	31.8
Ratnapura	100.0	63.1	36.9
Kegalle	100.0	61.2	38.8

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example Nuwara Eliya(39.9%). The lowest percentage (21.9%) of economically active female population is reported from Trincomalee district.

3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

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

Table 3.4 Labour Force participation rates by age groups, gender and sector - 2018

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	51.8	73.0	33.6
15 - 19	11.7	16.5	6.8
20 - 24	53.2	70.3	37.5
25 - 29	66.3	91.7	43.7
30 - 39	66.0	96.3	41.7
40 +	52.8	75.4	33.8
Urban	49.6	72.0	30.0
15 - 19	11.1	17.2	5.4
20 - 24	53.0	70.2	36.7
25 - 29	68.9	92.5	43.9
30 - 39	67.4	96.5	42.2
40 +	47.9	71.9	27.9
Rural	51.9	73.2	33.6
15 - 19	11.5	16.1	6.7
20 - 24	52.9	69.9	37.3
25 - 29	65.3	91.4	43.0
30 - 39	65.0	96.3	40.4
40 +	53.5	76.4	34.3
Estate	59.8	72.1	48.7
15 - 19	17.9	21.8	14.2
20 - 24	62.4	80.4	45.4
25 - 29	74.1	91.9	54.5
30 - 39	78.6	95.1	64.6
40 +	59.4	70.5	49.7
Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups			
	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	51.8	73.0	33.6
15 - 24	30.0	39.7	20.7
25 - 34	66.2	94.0	42.7
35 - 54	68.5	95.3	45.9
55 - 64	54.2	77.8	33.2
65 +	22.1	36.4	11.0
15 - 64	56.9	78.9	37.7
25 - 54	67.8	94.9	44.9

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

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) for Sri Lanka is 51.8 percent. Corresponding figures for males and females are 73.0 and 33.6 percent respectively.

Comparing the LFPR among age groups it is seen that the LFPR increases up to the age group of 25-29 years and decreases thereafter. The highest LFPR (66.3) is reported from the age group 25-29 years.

ILO recommended standardized age groups are also shown in Table 3.4. These values provide more information for international comparison and provide labour market behavior of different age categories of the population. In 2018 labour force participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 67.8 percent. This rate for males is 94.9% and for females it is 44.9%.

As shown in Table 3.4 gender, age group and Sector level LFPR depict that Estate sector female labour force participation rate are comparatively higher than that of Urban and Rural sectors. The highest value is reported for the age group 30-39 years, which was reported as 64.6 percent, much higher compared to rates in Urban (42.2%) & Rural (40.4%).

Table 3.5

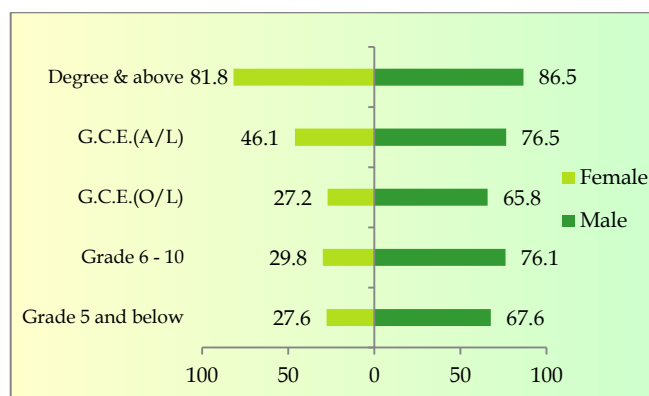
Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2018

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	51.8	73.0	33.6
Colombo	52.9	73.4	34.3
Gampaha	48.0	70.3	28.5
Kalutara	51.2	71.8	33.1
Kandy	50.1	71.1	34.1
Matale	55.5	74.8	39.4
Nuwara Eliya	59.2	74.8	45.0
Galle	49.7	69.2	32.6
Matara	51.8	71.6	35.2
Hambantota	52.4	75.0	32.5
Jaffna	44.4	68.4	23.4
Mannar	47.6	74.7	21.5
Vavunia	51.1	78.2	29.8
Mullativu	47.3	71.7	23.9
Kilinochchi	44.9	69.4	23.3
Batticaloa	45.8	74.1	22.5
Ampara	46.0	73.9	21.8
Trincomalee	44.1	71.8	18.5
Kurunegala	54.4	75.0	37.5
Puttalam	54.9	77.8	36.1
Anuradhapura	57.3	77.0	41.3
Polonnaruwa	49.8	73.9	28.0
Badulla	55.1	72.2	40.4
Moneragala	50.5	71.6	31.0
Ratnapura	56.7	76.1	39.5
Kegalle	54.2	72.9	38.6

Labour force participation rate by district is given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (59.2%) is reported from Nuwara Eliya district. The highest female LFPR is also reported from Nuwara Eliya district (45.0%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Trincomalee district (18.5%).

Figure 3.3

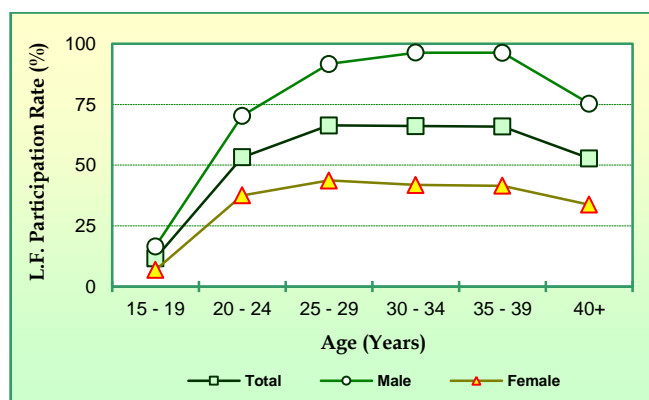
Labour Force participation rate by gender and level of education - 2018



As can be seen in Figure 3.3 clear differences in LFPR can be observed by sex. However when the level of education is considered the difference is minimum for the degree and above level of education.

Figure 3.4

Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group - 2018



Results show that the Female LFPR is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Also it is clear that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Some district in Northern and Eastern provinces show comparatively lower LFPR rates due to lower female labour force participation. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

Map-2 Labour force participation rate by district – 2018

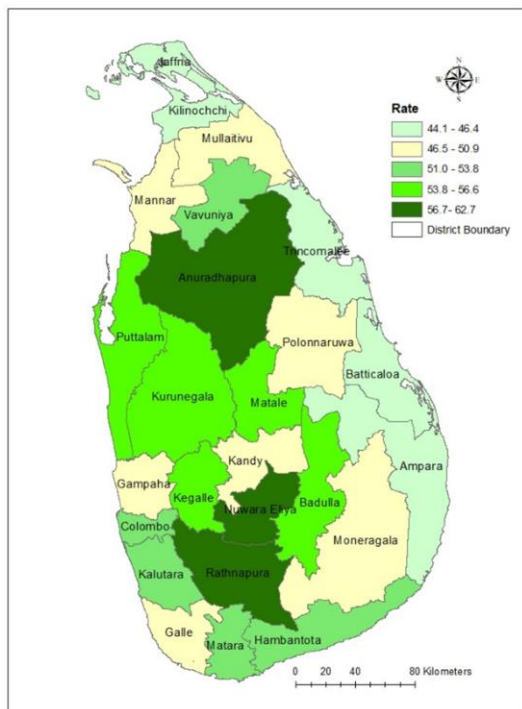
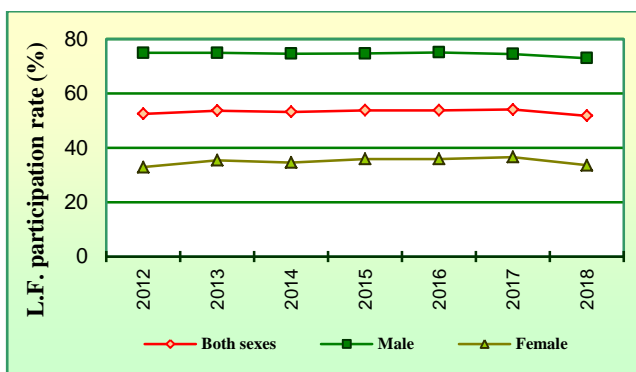


Figure 3.5

Annual labour force participation rates 2012 - 2018 (Age 15 years & over)



3.4 Economically Inactive Population

The persons who are not economically active during the reference period and those who are mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, 48.2 percent of (7.8 million) working age population are in the economically inactive group, comprising with 25.9 percent of males and 74.1 percent of females.

Economically inactive rate for the country is the proportion of economically inactive population to the total working age population.

Table 3.6

Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2018

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,808,473	100.0	2,024,084	25.9	5,784,390	74.1
Urban	1,434,306	100.0	371,678	25.9	1,062,628	74.1
Rural	6,110,849	100.0	1,565,902	25.6	4,544,947	74.4
Estate	263,318	100.0	86,504	32.9	176,814	67.1

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

Figure 3.6

Economically inactive population by gender - 2018

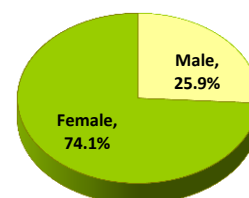


Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7

Economically inactive population by level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	18.8	18.6	18.9
Grade 6 - 10	43.5	42.0	44.1
G.C.E.(O/L)	23.7	26.8	22.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	14.0	12.6	14.5

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

Table 3.8 Economically inactive population by age group and gender - 2018

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.4	35.3	13.8
20 - 24	8.1	9.5	7.6
25 - 29	5.2	2.4	6.2
30 - 34	5.6	1.0	7.2
35 - 39	6.7	1.2	8.6
40 - 44	5.8	1.6	7.2
45 - 49	5.1	1.5	6.4
50 - 54	5.6	1.7	6.9
55 - 59	6.7	4.5	7.5
60 - 64	7.8	8.2	7.7
65+	23.9	33.0	20.7

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of economically inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that economically inactive males as well as females are highly concentrated in young (15 - 19 years) and older (65+ years) age groups. Percentages of inactive males are lower in middle age groups, from 30 - 54, however this situation is different for female.

Figure 3.7 Economically active and inactive population by age group - 2018

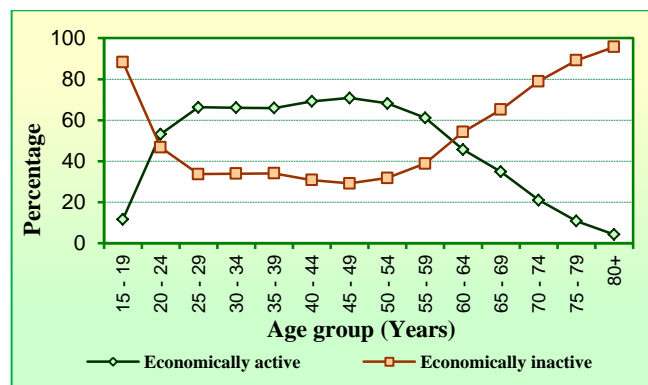


Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 25 to 59 years are more economically active. Also the results reveal that persons even at older ages (age 70 and above) some are economically active.

3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population

Table 3.9 Reasons for being economically inactive by gender - 2018

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	22.3	40.9	15.8
Engaged in housework	46.7	3.2	61.9
Retired/Old age	19.8	33.9	14.9
Physically illness/Disabled	8.5	16.2	5.7
Other	2.8	5.8	1.7

The main reason reported for the majority among female (61.9%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 3.2 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (40.9%) is “engaged in studies”. Figure 3.8 clearly shows this distribution.

Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender - 2018

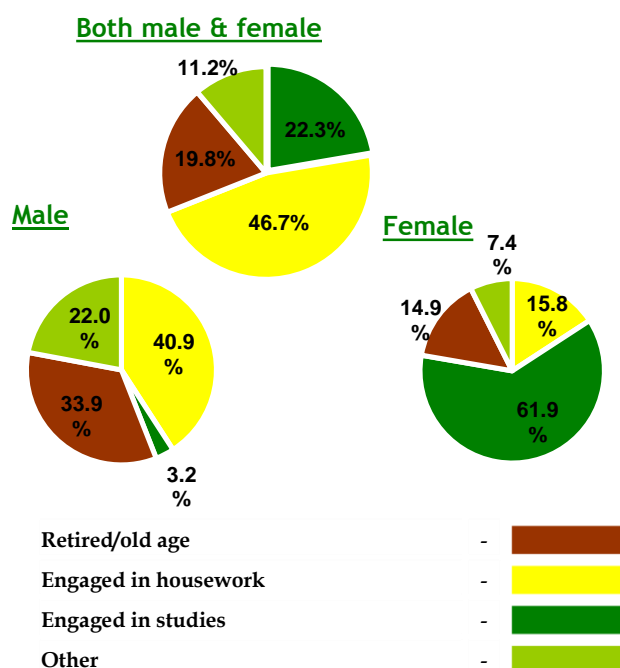
Reason for Inactive	Age Group			
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 54	55 & over
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	88.6	32.3	0.7	0.0
Engaged in housework	1.9	9.3	15.0	2.4
Retired/Old age	0.0	2.1	13.5	72.2
Physically illness/Disabled	2.3	26.2	50.4	24.6
Other	7.2	30.2	20.3	0.8
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	71.1	3.5	0.4	0.1
Engaged in housework	24.5	90.1	93.8	47.7
Retired/Old age	0.0	0.1	0.9	40.6
Physically illness/Disabled	1.3	2.2	3.7	11.4
Other	3.1	4.1	1.2	0.2

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

Reported reasons for being economically inactive are different for males and females for different age groups. Among both male and female majority of youths (15 – 24) are inactive due to “Engage in Studies”.

Figure 3.8

Reasons of being economically inactive - 2018



3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Table 3.11

Distribution of economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2018

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	48.2	27.0	66.4
15 - 24	70.0	60.3	79.3
25 - 34	33.8	6.0	57.3
35 - 54	31.5	4.7	54.1
55 - 64	45.8	22.2	66.8
65 +	77.9	63.6	89.0
15 - 64	43.1	21.1	62.3
25 - 54	32.2	5.1	55.1

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 – 54) is about 32.2 percent and it is 5.1 percent for males and 55.1 percent for females. Youth (15 – 24) economically inactive rate is 70.0 percent and this is 79.3 percent for females and 60.3 percent for males. Economically inactive rates are always higher for females in all the age groups (Table 3.11), compared to those of males.

3.7 Potential Labour Force ¹

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

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

- Unavailable jobseekers*, referring to persons without employment who are seeking employment but are not available;
- Available potential jobseekers*, referring to persons without employment who are not seeking employment but are available; and
- Willing potential jobseekers*, comprising persons without employment who are neither seeking nor available for employment but who want to be employed.

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

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

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

Table 3.12 Potential labour force by year and gender

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
2015			
Number	216,476	72,724	143,752
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.1	4.1	2.7
2016			
Number	210,484	79,681	130,803
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.9	4.5	2.4
2017			
Number	230,908	71,923	158,985
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.2	3.9	2.9
2018			
Number	201,403	77,288	124,115
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.6	3.8	2.1

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2018 about 0.2 million are in potential labour force. That is 2.6 percent of inactive population, who show some interest in getting an employment, but are not identified as unemployed.

3.8 Discouraged Job Seekers

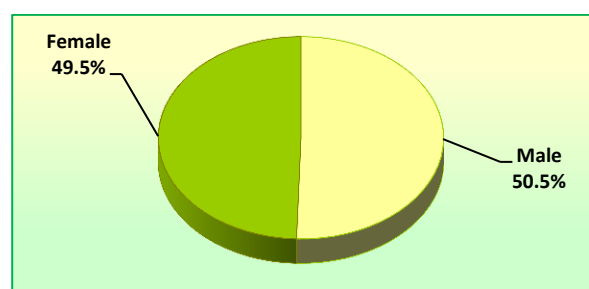
Discouraged job seekers are the persons in the economically inactive group who are known to be as inactive because of these reasons;

- ✓ Does not believe that he/ she gets a suitable job
- ✓ Unable to find any work
- ✓ Does not possess skills or training required for a job
- ✓ Personal difficulties faced while finding a job

Above reasons are considered to define discouraged job seekers. In 2018 the estimated number of discouraged job seekers is 82,131 and it is about 1.1 percent of inactive population. In number majority of discouraged job seekers are males.

Table 3.13 Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2018

Gender	Discourage Job Seekers		
	No.	Percentage	Percentage to Inactive
Total	82,131	100.0	1.1
Male	41,468	50.5	2.0
Female	40,663	49.5	0.7

Figure 3.9 Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2018


The Table 3.13 and Figure 3.9 show that the majority among discouraged job seekers are male when the number of persons are considered. Also, when the percentage to inactive population is considered higher male percentage is reported compared to female percentage.

Chapter

4

Employment

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

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

Employed

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

Reference Period: Previous week of the survey week

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,387,759
Male	5,464,236
Female	2,923,523

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,015,166
Male	5,300,310
Female	2,714,855

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	95.6
Male	97.0
Female	92.9

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.0 million persons are being employed during the year 2018. Out of these employed persons, about 5.3 million (66.1%) are males and 2.7 million (33.9%) are females.

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the distribution of employed population from 2012 - 2018. From 2012 till 2018 the share of agriculture employment show a decrease of 5.7 percentage points, while the employment shares of the other two sectors industry and services show increases of 2.0 and 3.7 percentage points respectively. In 2018 the share of employment in Industry sector surpasses the share of Agricultural employment. Figure 4.1 shows that clearly.

Figure 4.1

Employed population by major industry group, 2012 - 2018 (All District)

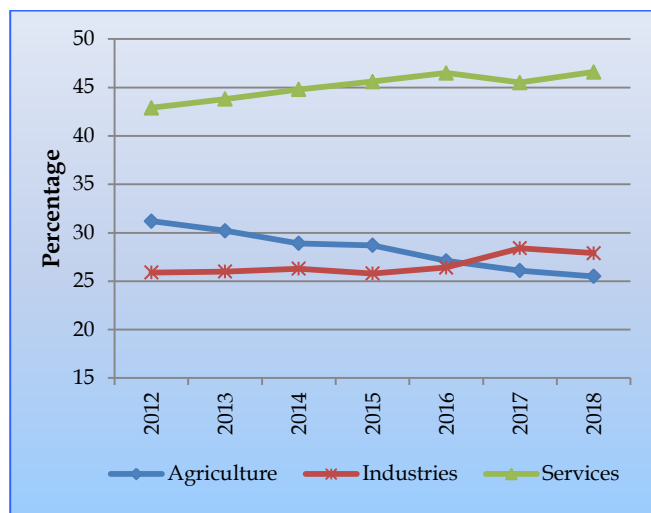


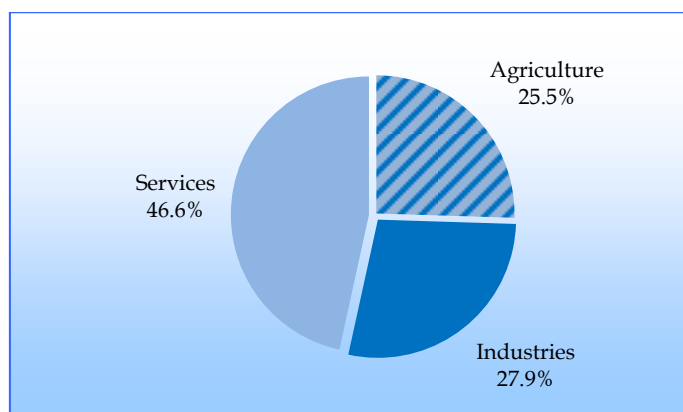
Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group, 2012 - 2018

Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2012	7,497,998	100.0	2,338,332	31.2	1,942,226	25.9	3,217,439	42.9
2013	7,681,279	100.0	2,321,215	30.2	1,996,730	26.0	3,363,334	43.8
2014	7,700,489	100.0	2,222,859	28.9	2,027,426	26.3	3,450,205	44.8
2015	7,830,976	100.0	2,244,547	28.7	2,018,171	25.8	3,568,259	45.6
2016	7,947,683	100.0	2,153,874	27.1	2,097,503	26.4	3,696,306	46.5
2017	8,208,179	100.0	2,140,185	26.1	2,331,494	28.4	3,736,500	45.5
2018	8,015,166	100.0	2,043,698	25.5	2,239,262	27.9	3,732,206	46.6

Figure 4.2

Employed population by major industry group - 2018



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported from the 'Services' sector (46.6%), whereas the lowest is from 'Agriculture' sector (25.5%). The estimated share of 'Industries' sector employment is 27.9 percent.

Table
4.2

Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2018

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	25.5	27.9	46.6
Colombo	100.0	2.7	28.4	69.0
Gampaha	100.0	3.5	35.8	60.7
Kalutara	100.0	15.8	32.9	51.4
Kandy	100.0	20.7	26.8	52.5
Matale	100.0	37.0	25.7	37.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	52.4	24.3	23.3
Galle	100.0	27.2	27.7	45.1
Matara	100.0	30.9	25.0	44.1
Hambantota	100.0	30.3	29.7	40.1
Jaffna	100.0	24.8	24.1	51.1
Mannar	100.0	45.7	18.9	35.4
Vavunia	100.0	20.3	28.4	51.3
Mullativu	100.0	44.5	21.5	34.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	33.8	24.6	41.6
Batticaloa	100.0	28.9	27.2	43.9
Ampara	100.0	26.3	25.4	48.3
Trincomalee	100.0	26.3	21.5	52.2
Kurunegala	100.0	24.3	33.7	42.0
Puttalam	100.0	30.7	30.4	38.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	44.6	17.6	37.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	39.1	23.3	37.6
Badulla	100.0	52.2	15.5	32.3
Moneragala	100.0	52.3	15.1	32.7
Ratnapura	100.0	41.4	26.7	32.0
Kegalle	100.0	24.7	37.1	38.2

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for each district. The data shows some significant variations in the share of agriculture employment among districts. It distributes from 2.7 percent in Colombo district to 52.4 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Further Nuwara Eliya (52.4%), Moneragala (52.3%) and Badulla (52.2%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (69.0%), followed by Gampaha (60.7%) and Kandy (52.5%) districts. Also for the year 2018, the survey results reveal that wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and public administration & defense; compulsory social security and transport & storage and

Education are the major Industry categories in the Service sector.

Kegalle district (37.1%) shows the highest share of employment in the industries sector, and Gampaha district (35.8%) shows the 2nd highest percentage.

Figure
4.3

Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province - 2018

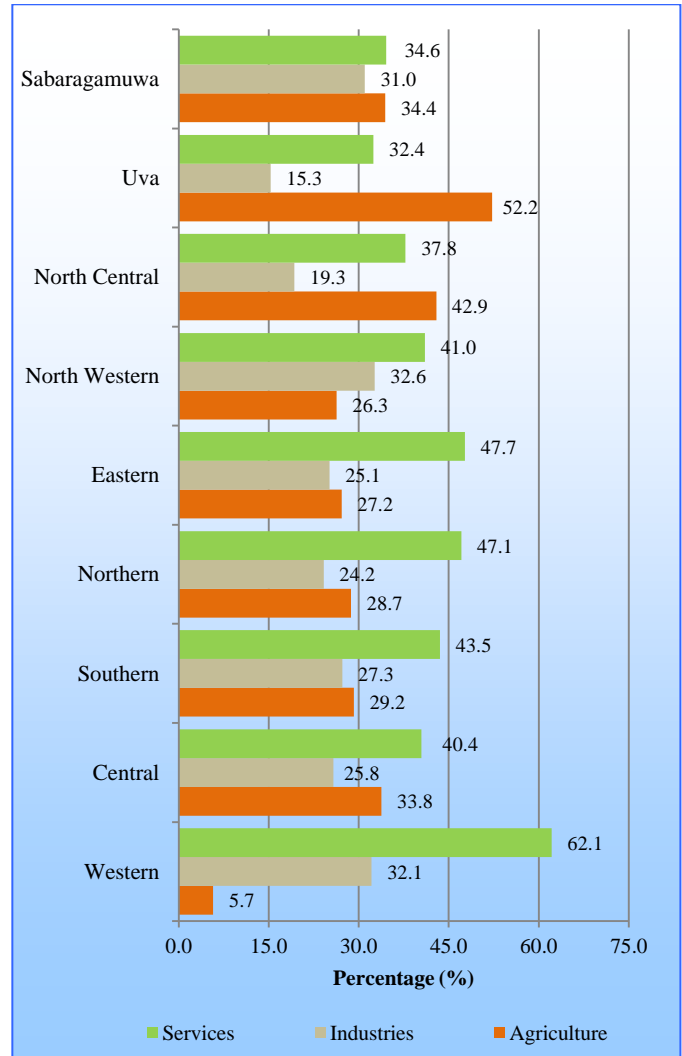


Figure 4.3 illustrates the distribution of employed population by Province level and by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by Status of Employment

Table
4.3

Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district - 2018

District	Employee	Self Employed		
		Employer	Own Account Worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	57.8	2.8	32.3	7.2
Colombo	68.8	4.4	23.3	3.6
Gampaha	67.3	4.3	25.2	3.2
Kalutara	65.7	1.6	27.6	5.1
Kandy	57.8	3.2	32.2	6.9
Matale	49.1	1.2	37.3	12.5
Nuwara Eliya	64.0	2.3	24.1	9.5
Galle	62.1	3.1	28.8	6.0
Matara	58.1	2.3	32.7	7.0
Hambantota	49.0	3.5	38.3	9.3
Jaffna	58.2	5.0	33.9	3.0
Mannar	56.8	3.8	36.9	2.5
Vavunia	58.9	0.4	36.8	4.0
Mullativu	51.1	2.1	40.5	6.3
Kilinochchi	58.3	0.8	40.2	0.7
Batticaloa	60.7	2.2	34.1	3.0
Ampara	57.7	5.2	33.6	3.4
Trincomalee	62.9	4.4	29.0	3.7
Kurunegala	52.2	1.6	37.5	8.7
Puttalam	52.8	3.1	34.0	10.1
Anuradhapura	40.8	0.8	43.8	14.6
Polonnaruwa	44.0	0.9	46.6	8.6
Badulla	43.9	0.2	40.8	15.1
Monaragala	34.9	0.3	52.1	12.7
Ratnapura	53.4	2.8	34.1	9.6
Kegalle	61.0	2.4	29.6	7.0

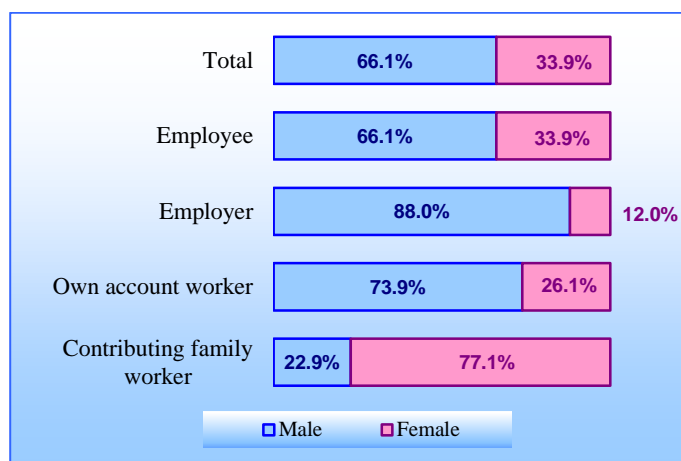
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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

The employed population by status of employment has two vital categories; waged and salaried workers (employees) and the self-employed. Self-employed can be further categorized in to three groups employers, Own Account Workers and contributing family workers. Status of employment describes the working behavior and conditions of work. Such as high proportion of self-employed is an indication of large agriculture sector, while high proportion of employees is an indication of economic development.

Figure
4.4

Employment status by gender - 2018



When a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and the other members who engage in this activity without any payment are identified as contributing family workers. Figure 4.4 clearly shows that this is more common among female. About 77% of contributing family workers are female.

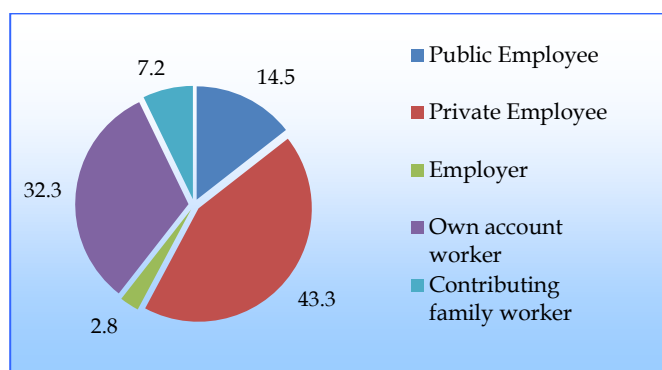
Table
4.4

Employed population by employment status and by gender - 2018

Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	5,300,310	100.0	2,714,855	100.0
Employee	4,633,022	57.8	3,063,466	57.8	1,569,556	57.8
Public	1,158,474	14.5	634,146	12.0	524,328	19.3
Private	3,474,548	43.3	2,429,320	45.8	1,045,228	38.5
Employer	221,194	2.8	194,637	3.7	26,557	1.0
Own account worker	2,586,135	32.3	1,910,609	36.0	675,527	24.9
Contributing family worker	574,814	7.2	131,598	2.5	443,216	16.3

Figure
4.5

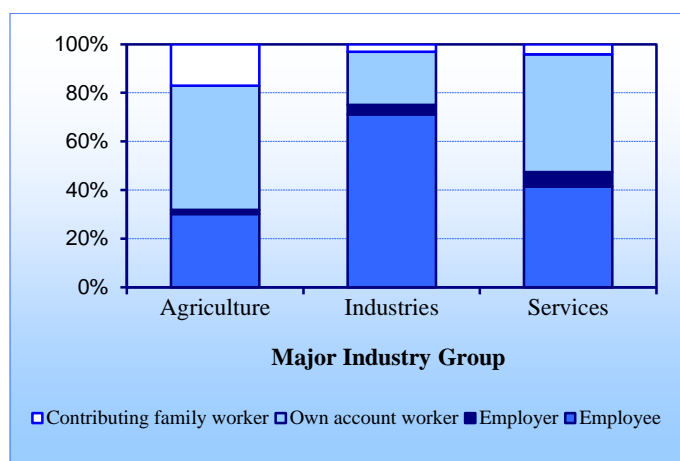
Employed population by employment status - 2018



The estimated total public sector employment for Sri Lanka in 2018 is about 1.2 million (Table 4.4). Among the employed female, the percentage of paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is 19.3 percent, and among employed male this is 12.0 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 7.2 percent, and it is 16.3 percent for females, which is much higher compared to that of males (2.5%).

Figure 4.6

Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2018

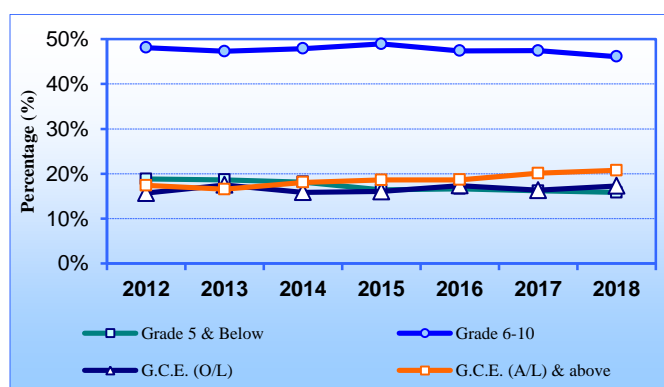


The Figure 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of employment by Industry groups & by employment status. Agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and contributing family workers can be observed and compared to Industry & Service sectors.

4.3 Employment by Level of Education

Figure 4.7

Employed population by level of education, 2012 - 2018



According to the Figure 4.7, the level of education among employed has been increasing over the previous years.

However, still considerable part of employment population has grade 5 or below level of education.

4.4 Employment by Occupation

Table 4.5

Employed population by occupation & gender - 2018

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.9
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	7.7	8.6	5.9	26.0
Professionals	7.0	3.7	13.4	65.0
Technical & Associate Professionals	8.3	8.3	8.1	33.3
Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.6	2.7	5.3	50.5
Services and Sales workers	8.8	9.5	7.3	28.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	16.3	16.6	15.7	32.6
Craft and Related Trades workers	16.2	16.8	15.0	31.3
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.8	11.5	3.6	14.0
Elementary occupations	22.9	21.6	25.5	37.6
Armed Forces Occupations	0.5	0.6	0.2	16.2

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

Survey covers only the household population, hence the occupations of the institutional population specially Armed Forces do not represent fully in these categories.

Table 4.5 shows the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational categories.

Table 4.5 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment within each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 33.9 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 65.0 percent. This group generally consist of teachers, nurses, doctorsetc.

4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income

The Labour force survey collects information on salaries or wages of from monthly or daily wage/salary earners (paid employees) and also the information on gross monthly income of employers and own account workers.

Table 4.6 Mean & median monthly gross salary by gender - 2018

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mean	36,819	40,159	31,974	22,132	24,680	12,784
Median	32,000	34,500	28,000	20,000	22,500	12,000

The Table 4.6 shows the estimated mean and median monthly gross wage/salary separately for monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners. It can be seen that female values are comparatively lower than those of male.

Table 4.7 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2018

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	36,819	43,319	34,812	22,132	26,257	21,562
Median	32,000	35,000	30,000	20,000	24,000	19,600

Table 4.7 -1 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2018

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	43,319	35,800	18,878	26,257	22,003	18,458
Median	35,000	32,000	15,800	24,000	20,000	16,340

The above are the residential sectors and the majority of Estate sector employment may work within the sector compared to other two sectors.

Table 4.8 Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and employers) - 2018

Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	78,933	31,102	23,644
Median	30,000	20,000	18,000
Employer			
Mean	247,161	106,878	..
Median	75,000	45,000	..
Own Account Worker			
Mean	48,133	25,648	21,812
Median	30,000	18,000	16,000

.. Cell count is not enough to provide reliable estimates.

The estimated mean and median values for monthly wages/salaries and self-reported individual income for employers and own account workers by sector are depicted in Table 4.7, Table 4.7-1, Table 4.8 & Table 4.8-1.

Table 4.8-1 Mean & median monthly income by sector (Own Account Worker & Employers), 2016 - 2018

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2016	Mean	54,801	25,736	13,593
	Median	30,000	16,000	10,000
2017	Mean	75,285	26,131	36,231
	Median	30,000	15,000	17,500
2018	Mean	78,933	31,102	23,644
	Median	30,000	20,000	18,000

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

Table 4.9 Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2018

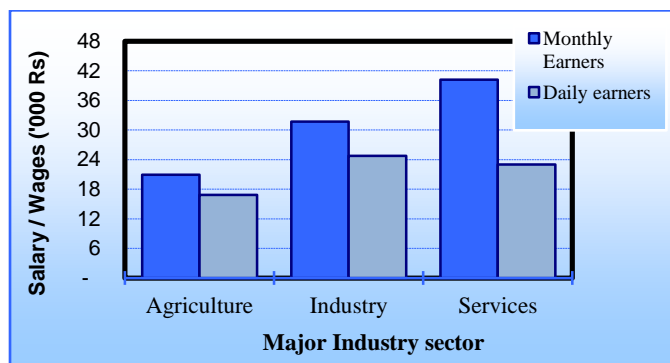
Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	20,931	31,683	40,219
Median	16,500	26,000	35,000
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	16,830	24,748	22,994
Median	15,000	23,426	20,000

The Table 4.9 shows mean and median wages/salaries estimated for major industry groups separately for

monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners.

Figure 4.8

Average gross wage / salary by major industry group - 2018

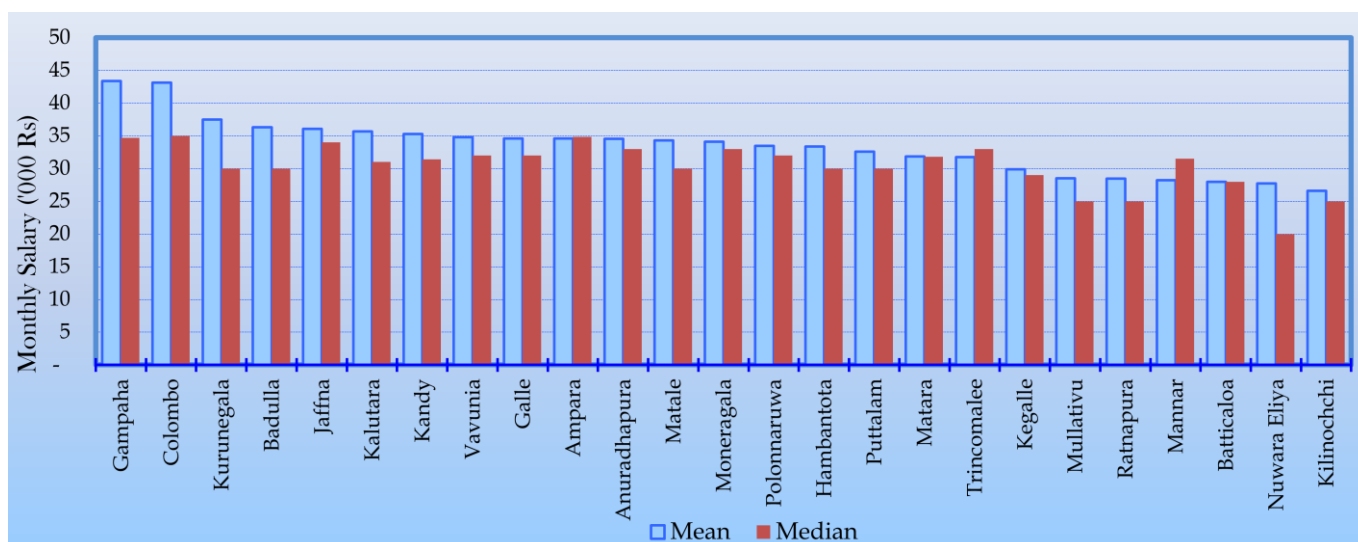


As given in figure 4.8 average wage/salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, the average monthly salary of the monthly earners in services sector, is much higher than the other two sectors, however this difference cannot be observed when the daily earners are considered.

Distribution of the mean values of the gross salary of the monthly earners by district reveals some interesting features (Figure 4.9). When the monthly paid employees are considered, Gampaha district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Colombo district and third is Kurunegala district.

Figure 4.9

Mean & median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2018



4.6 Employment to Population Ratio

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

Table 4.10 Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2018

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	49.5	70.8	31.2
Urban	47.6	69.6	28.3
Rural	49.5	71.1	31.1
Estate	57.0	69.2	46.0

Table 4.10 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 49.5 percent in 2018. This value in the Estate sector is higher compared to the values of other two sectors. Also the Estate sector shows the highest ratio for female while the lowest is reported from Urban sector.

Table 4.11 Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender - 2018

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	49.5	70.8	31.2
Youth (15 – 24)	23.6	33.0	14.5
Adult (25 & over)	55.5	80.3	34.8
Prime age(25 – 54)	65.8	93.4	42.5

Overall employment to population ratio for Sri Lanka is 49.5 percent and it is 65.8 percent for the prime age (25 – 54 years) group. Youth (15 – 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 23.6 percent.

The survey results further shows that one out of every two persons in working age population is contributing to the production of goods and services and when male & female are considered separately male rates are two times higher than female.

Table 4.12 Employment to population ratio, 2012 - 2018

Year	Employment to population ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
2012	50.4	72.8	30.8
2013	51.3	72.5	33.1
2014	50.9	72.2	32.4
2015	51.2	72.4	33.1
2016	51.4	72.9	33.4
2017	51.8	72.4	34.3
2018	49.5	70.8	31.2

Chapter

5

Unemployment

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

Unemployment is a key measure of economic health. It is a major factor in determining how healthy an economy is; if the economy maximized efficiency, everyone would be employed at some wage. An individual unemployed is both unproductive and a drain on society's resources. Unemployment is a powerful statistic that shapes government policies and personal decisions². Generally, lower unemployment rates share a good economic health of a country.

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

Unemployed

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,387,759
Male	5,464,236
Female	2,923,523

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	372,593
Male	163,926
Female	208,667

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.4
Male	3.0
Female	7.1

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

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

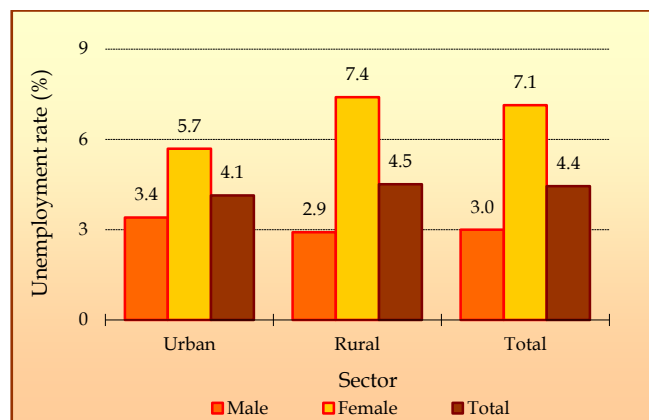
5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as 372,593 during the year 2018. Out of this total, 44.0 percent are males and 56.0 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2018

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	372,593	58,423	295,683	18,487
	Rate	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.7
Male	Number	163,926	32,542	122,415	8,969
	Rate	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.0
Female	Number	208,667	25,881	173,268	9,518
	Rate	7.1	5.7	7.5	5.7

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2018



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for the year 2018 is 4.4 at national level and, the rates for the Urban, Rural and Estate sectors are 4.1, 4.5 and 4.7 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (7.1%) is more than two times higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.0%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates, 2012 - 2018

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2012	4.0	2.8	6.3
2013	4.4	3.2	6.6
2014	4.3	3.1	6.5
2015	4.7	3.0	7.6
2016	4.4	2.9	7.0
2017	4.2	2.9	6.5
2018	4.4	3.0	7.1

All Island

All over the period for 2012 to 2018 female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2018

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	3.6	Kilinochchi	3.8
Gampaha	2.5	Batticaloa	6.8
Kalutara	3.2	Ampara	6.1
Kandy	5.9	Trincomalee	4.5
Matale	5.0	Kurunegala	3.5
Nuwara Eliya	5.0	Puttalam	3.9
Galle	5.3	Anuradhapura	4.6
Matara	5.7	Polonnaruwa	4.2
Hambantota	6.6	Badulla	5.4
Jaffna	6.7	Monaragala	4.8
Mannar	7.1	Rathnapura	3.3
Vavunia	4.2	Kegalle	5.6
Mullativu	2.0		

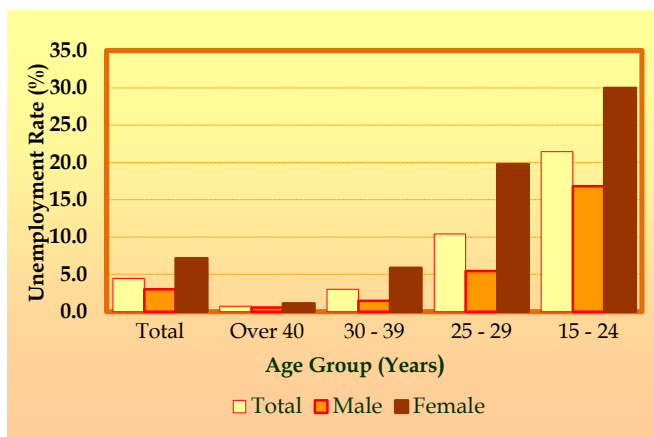
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

When consider the district level distribution the highest unemployment rate is recorded from Mannar district (7.1%), followed by Batticaloa district (6.8%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2018

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.4	3.0	7.1
15 - 24	21.4	16.8	30.0
25 - 29	10.4	5.4	19.8
30 - 39	3.0	1.4	5.9
Over 40	0.7	0.5	1.1

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2018



The Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 depict that for all age groups, female unemployment rates are higher than those of male. Overall youth (age 15-24) unemployment rate is 21.4 percent. For both male and female youth reported the highest unemployment rate. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 20 – 24 years. The unemployment rate declines with the age. However it should be considered that among the youth (15 -24) only a 30.0 percent enter to the labour force. Among them about 21.4 percent is unemployed.

Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.4	3.0	7.1
Grade 5 & Below	0.7	0.6	0.8
Grade 6-10	3.0	2.6	4.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.2	3.9	8.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	9.1	5.1	13.2

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

As given in Table 5.5, the highest unemployment rate is reported from educated group G.C.E.(A/L) and above which is reported as 9.1 percent. It is 5.1 percent and 13.2 percent for male and female respectively. As reported in previous years of survey the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than educated males.

Table 5.5a Unemployment of the Graduates - 2018 (Age 20 & above)

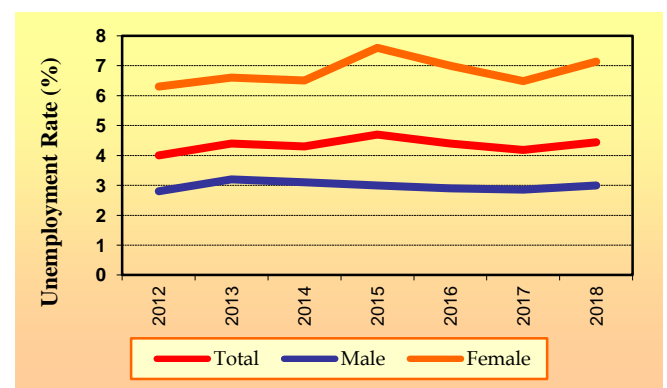
Type of the degree	Total	Percentage
Total no. of unemployed graduates	43,321	100.0
Art degree	25,589	59.1
Other degrees	17,732	40.9

In 2018, the survey collected detailed information on level of education. Such as the information on type of degree of persons who have degree and above qualifications.

The estimated unemployment among the persons aged 20 years and above and who are graduates is given in the Table 5.5a. Among the unemployed graduates, about 59.1 percent are Art degree holders while the other 40.9 percent consist with other degree holders.

5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

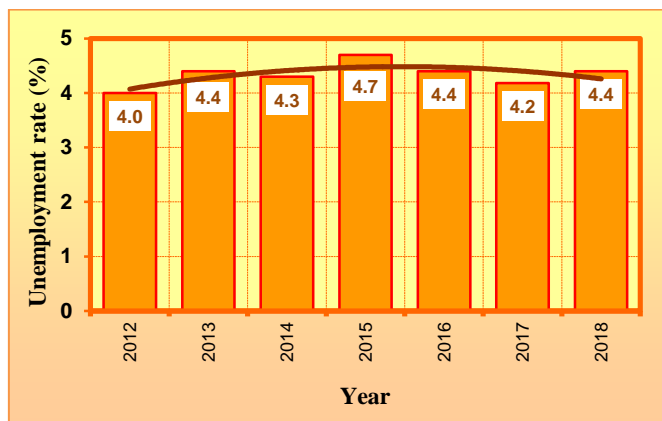
Figure 5.3 Unemployment rate by gender, 2012 - 2018 (All Island)



Unemployment rates from 2012 show that the rate is stagnant between 4 to 5 percent. However, it is very important to notice that, the changes are not statistically significant between some consecutive years, when sampling error⁴ is considered.

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

Figure 5.4 Unemployment rates, 2012 - 2018



Note: From 2012 till 2018 all district are included.

5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure shows the unemployment situation in year 2018 by provinces. The highest unemployment rate is reported from the Eastern province (6.0%) followed by Southern province (5.7%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from the Western province (3.1%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rate by province - 2018

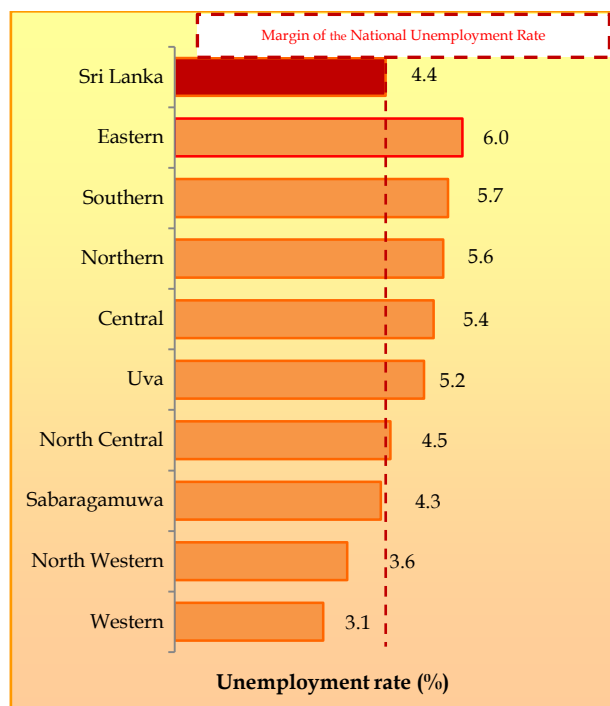
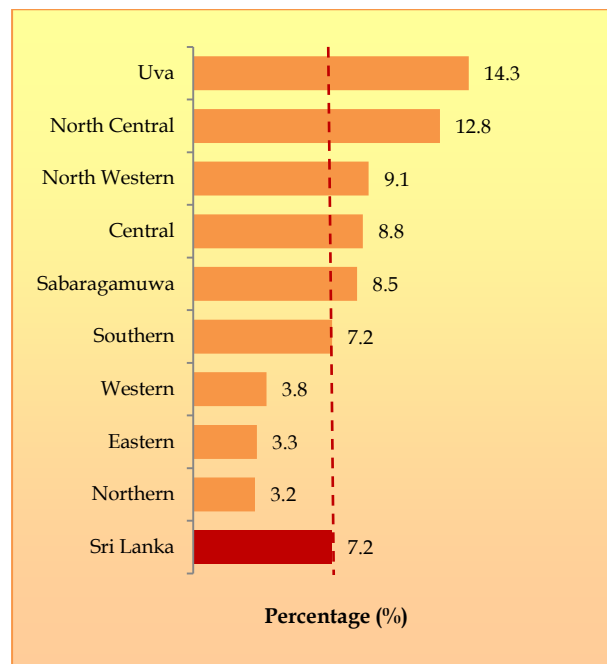


Figure 5.6 Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2018



Considering the Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6 North Central province, which is predominantly agricultural farming area show lower unemployment rate and high contribution of own account workers and contributing family workers (Table 5.6). In contrast, Eastern, Western and Northern provinces show lower percentages of contributing family workers. However, Western province shows the lowest unemployment rate where Agricultural activities are lower compared to other provinces.

Table 5.6 Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2018

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.4	100.0	57.8	2.8	32.3	7.2
Western	3.1	100.0	67.6	3.7	24.9	3.8
Central	5.4	100.0	58.1	2.5	30.6	8.8
Southern	5.7	100.0	57.5	2.9	32.4	7.2
Northern	5.6	100.0	57.5	3.4	35.9	3.2
Eastern	6.0	100.0	60.0	4.0	32.7	3.3
North Western	3.6	100.0	52.4	2.1	36.4	9.1
North Central	4.5	100.0	41.7	0.8	44.6	12.8
Uva	5.2	100.0	40.9	0.3	44.6	14.3
Sabaragamuwa	4.3	100.0	56.6	2.7	32.2	8.5

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

The Unemployment rate and participation in Agricultural activities may have some relationship, since when there are Agricultural activities persons join the labour force as contributing family workers specially the females.

5.4 Youth unemployment in Sri Lanka

Generally developing countries face major challenges regarding the quality of available work for youths (age between 15 – 24 years).

Youth unemployment is the percentage of the unemployed population in the age group 15 – 24 years to the currently “economically active population” or “labour force” in the age group of 15 – 24 years. The youth unemployment rate is 21.4 percent in 2018.

Figure 5.7 Youth unemployment rate, 2013 - 2018

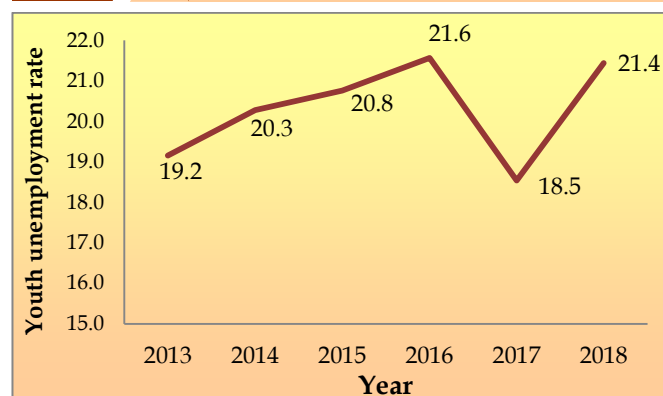


Table 5.7 Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2013 - 2018

Province	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	19.2	20.3	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4
Western	16.9	14.3	15.9	14.7	13.7	12.9
Central	25.4	23.9	25.5	26.0	24.5	31.3
Southern	25.6	28.4	27.9	30.3	25.7	29.3
Northern	17.7	19.1	18.8	24.7	26.6	19.8
Eastern	14.8	16.4	21.7	20.1	16.1	22.6
North Western	13.9	21.3	15.2	16.0	15.2	19.7
North Central	15.2	13.6	16.3	19.7	17.3	24.5
Uva	14.9	21.1	22.0	24.8	20.3	28.0
Sabaragamuwa	27.3	30.9	29.6	30.0	18.3	21.1

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

Table 5.7 shows that the Central province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in years 2018. It is about 31.3 percent and followed by Southern province (29.3%) in 2018.

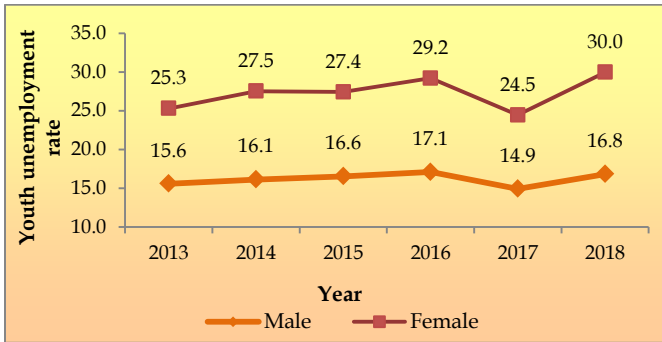
Figure 5.8**Youth unemployment rate by gender, 2013 - 2018**

Figure 5.8 depicts that female youth unemployment rate is always higher than males. Both male/female youth unemployment rates observed slight increasing trend over the years 2013 to 2018.

Table 5.8**Youth unemployment rate by level of education, 2013 - 2018**

Province	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	19.2	20.3	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4
Grade 5 & Below	6.9	10.4	4.8	6.5	7.8	8.8
Grade 6-10	13.3	14.8	14.1	16.3	11.8	16.3
G.C.E. (O/L)	21.9	22.8	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.2
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	33.5	31.3	34	32.5	29.1	32.6

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

Youth unemployment rate is higher among the educated group with G.C.E.(A/L) & above.

The new youth cohorts who are entering to labour force after completing their higher education show higher unemployment rates.

5.5 Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate

The former complements the ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment rate is reflecting to what degree the unemployment problem is a youth-specific problem as opposed to a general problem. In a country where the youth unemployment rate is high and the ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate is close to one, it may be concluded that the problem of unemployment is not specific to youth, but is country-wide. However, unemployment rates of youth are typically higher than those of adults, reflected by youth-to-adult unemployment rates that

exceed one. (ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014).

Table 5.9**Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate by gender, 2013 - 2018**

Gender	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	8.4	9.0	8.2	9.9	7.9	9.1
Male	11.1	10.8	12.8	15.3	11.2	12.9
Female	6.5	7.5	5.7	7.2	6.0	7.0

Table 5.7 shows that ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment from 2013 to 2018. This ratio is always lower for females than males. The ratio is always above one, hence this shows that youth unemployment is significantly higher than adult unemployment.

5.6 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment

If, in addition to a high youth unemployment rate, the proportion of youth unemployment in total unemployment is high, this would also indicate an unequal distribution of the problem of unemployment. In this case, employment policies might usefully be directed towards easing the entry of young people into the world of work. (ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014)

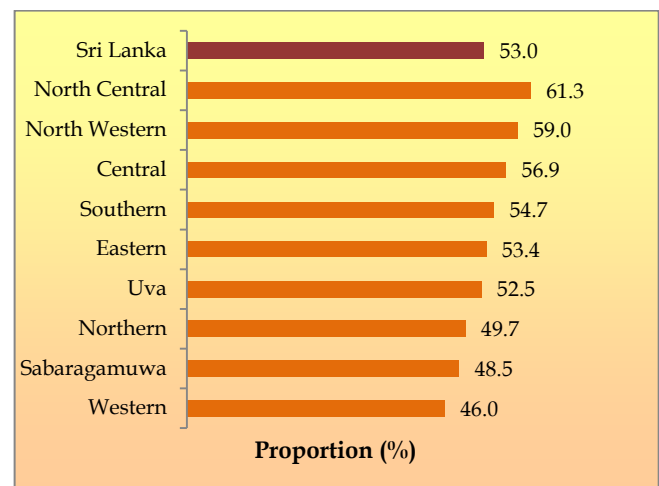
Figure 5.9**Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by province - 2018**

Figure 5.9 shows Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province and for the country. This rate for Sri Lanka is 53.0%, which shows that half of unemployment population of the country is youth. Also these reveal that North Central, North Western, Central, Southern and Eastern provinces have higher proportion than the national proportion. Which are 61.3, 59.0, 56.9, 54.7, and 53.4 percent respectively. Further all above provinces this ratio is higher than 50 percent.

Table 5.10 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education - 2018

Measurement	Proportion of Youth unemployment
Gender	
Male	61.4
Female	46.4
Level of Education	
Grade 5 & Below	16.8
Grade 6-10	62.3
G.C.E. (O/L)	58.2
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	46.0

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

According to 2018 findings, males shows a higher proportion of youth unemployment as a proportion to the total unemployment compared to that of female.

Further the highest proportion of youth unemployment is reported from Grade 6-10 group in level of education and it is 62.3 percent. Also G.C.E. (O/L) and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 58.2 percent and 46.0 percent respectively.

5.7 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total youth population

The proportion of youth unemployed in the youth population places the youth unemployment challenge into perspective by showing what share of the youth population, unemployment actually touches. Youth who are looking for work might have great difficulty finding it but when this group only represents less than 5 percent of the total youth population then policy-makers may choose to address it with less urgency. (ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014).

Table 5.11 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total youth population by gender and level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	6.4	6.7	6.2
Grade 5 & Below	2.8	2.2	3.6
Grade 6-10	5.1	6.7	3.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	4.4	5.3	3.6
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	13.8	10.6	15.8

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

Table 5.11 depicts that youth unemployment to the total youth population for Sri Lanka and it is 6.4 for the year 2018. This proportion is 6.7 and 6.2 for males and females respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 13.8 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E.(A/L) & above group) and it is 10.6 percent and 15.8 percent for male and female respectively.

5.8 The youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) group

The NEET rate is useful as it;

- Considers all young people who are not employed and inactive in the age group (15 – 24 years)
- Gives an indication of youth potential and potential youth labour-market problems in relation to the whole youth population
- Helps in the wider understanding of the youth labour market (in combination with the youth unemployment rate, employment rate, and labour force participation rate).

(Statistics New Zealand (2011). Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand)

Although NEET data has its benefits, it should still be treated carefully. NEET rates capture the non-utilised labour potential of the population and can also be used to identify individuals who may be at risk of future difficulties. However, it does not measure the characteristics behind the NEET group, such as diverse experiences, problems and difficulties, needs, or distinct choices made. NEET statistics simply measure what people are not doing, not what they are doing. A measure of NEET provides another piece of the youth labour-market picture.

The youth NEET rate is calculated as follows.

(Number of unemployed youth + number of youth not in the labour force – Number of unemployed youth and youth not in the labour force who are in education or training) / (Total number of youth)*100

Table 5.12

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2013 - 2018

Gender	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	788,275	790,170	734,550	750,864	674,009	668,331
Male	241,183	242,421	224,501	234,616	212,226	216,246
Female	547,092	547,749	510,049	516,247	461,783	452,085

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher than male youth in all years 2013 to 2018. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2013 to 2018.

Table 5.13

NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender 2013 - 2018

Gender	Year					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	26.6	27.8	25.8	26.1	22.7	21.8
Male	17.0	17.6	16.3	17.0	14.8	14.4
Female	35.5	37.4	34.6	34.5	30.2	29.0

Table 5.13 shows that approximately one out of every five youths belong to the NEET group. This increases up to one out of three for female youth. NEET rate is significantly higher for female compared to male.

Table 5.14

NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by level of education and gender - 2018

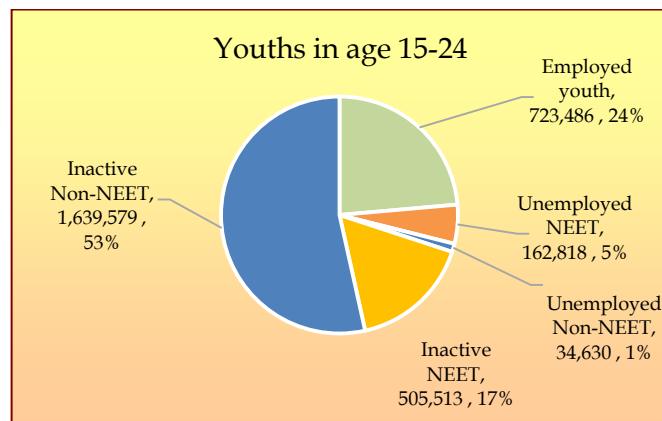
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	21.8	14.4	29.0
Grade 5 & Below	58.3	49.9	69.4
Grade 6-10	23.6	15.6	33.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	15.8	9.7	21.4
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	25.4	16.4	31.0

According to the Table 5.14, female NEET rate is higher than that of male for all education groups. Less educated youth are having the highest NEET rate. Among them female youth with Grade 5 and below level of education are having the highest NEET rate, 69.4 percent. The lowest NEET rate is reported for the group with G.C.E. (O/L) level of education

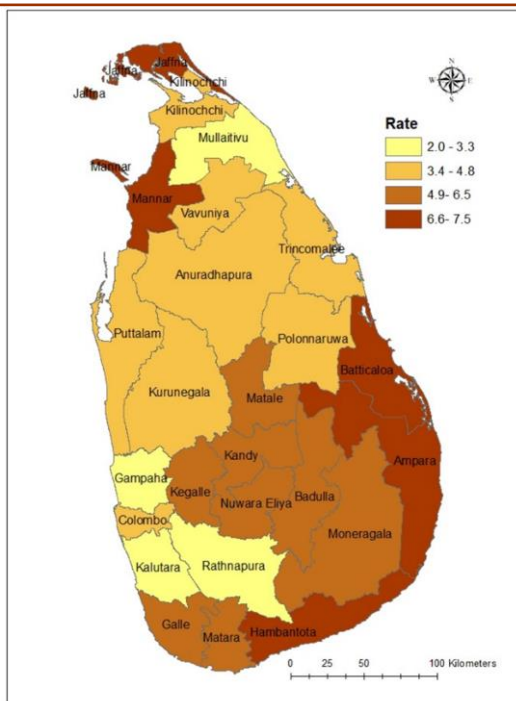
and it is true for both male and female. Total youth population is about 3.1 million. The Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of total youth (15 - 24) population by different economic conditions (please see annex) in 2018.

Figure 5.10

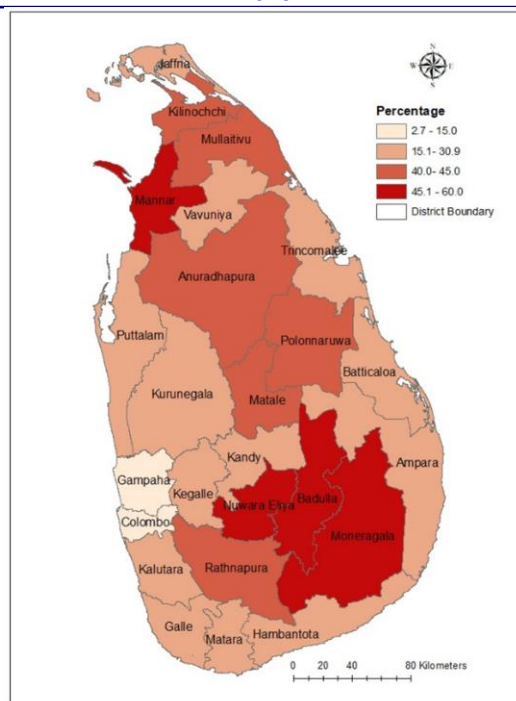
Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2018



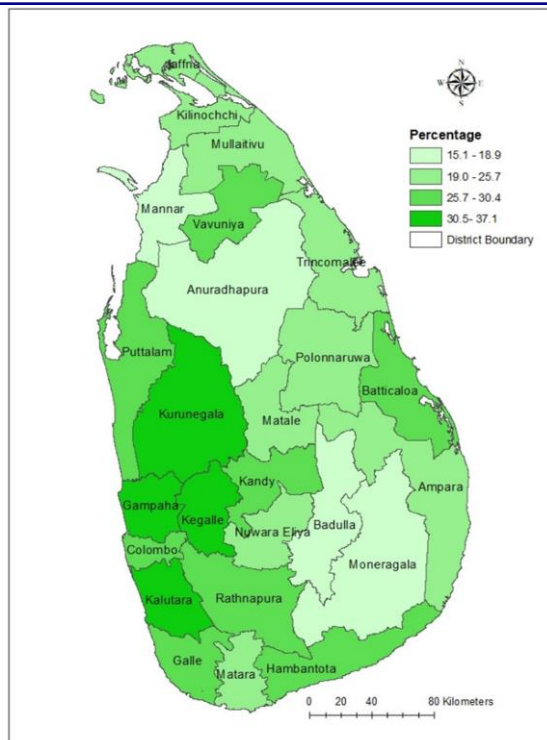
Map (3): Unemployment rate by district - 2018



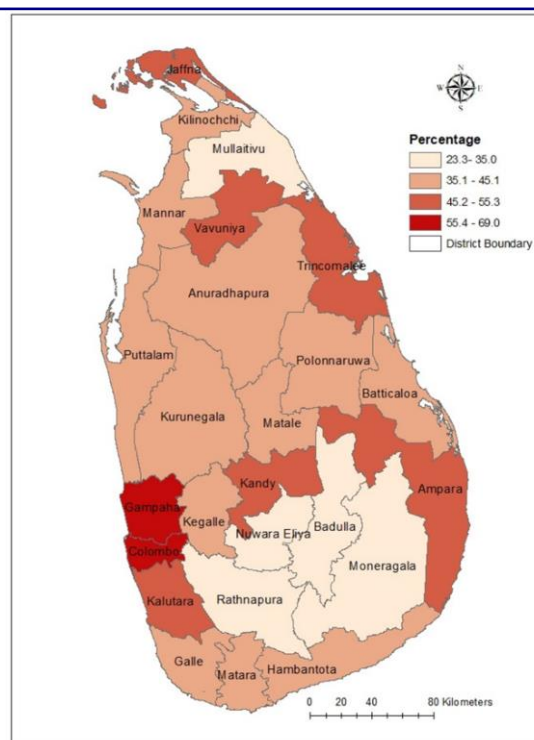
Map (4): Percentage distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by districts - 2018



Map (5): Percentage distribution of employed population in industry sector by districts - 2018



Map (6): Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector by districts - 2018



Chapter

6

Underemployment

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

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

Visible under-employment

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

Invisible under-employment

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Underemployment Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	2.6
-----------	-----

By Gender

Male	2.2
------	-----

Female	3.5
--------	-----

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	4.1
-------------	-----

Industry	3.0
----------	-----

Services	1.6
----------	-----

6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

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

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

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

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

Therefore, if the person has worked less than the cut-off duration in his/her main & secondary activities (as described above), then the person is further questioned to ascertain whether he/she is prepared and available for further work if provided. Such available persons are considered as visibly under employed.

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

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

Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate visible under-employment and also the “underemployment rate” which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons is calculated.

6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

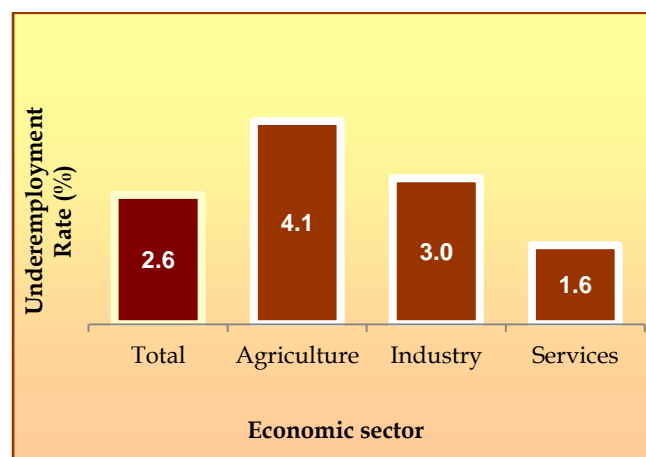
Table 6.1

Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2018

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.6
Agriculture	4.1
Industry	3.0
Services	1.6

Figure 6.1

Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2018



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.1%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.6%). The results reveal that when the total population is considered 2.6 percent of employed population is under-utilized with respect to time and this is more prevalent in Agriculture sector.

Table 6.2

Underemployment rate by gender 2014 - 2018

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2014	2.7	2.4	3.4
2015	2.7	2.0	3.8
2016	2.4	1.7	3.5
2017	2.8	2.2	3.9
2018	2.6	2.2	3.5

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male, for all these periods from 2014 to 2018.

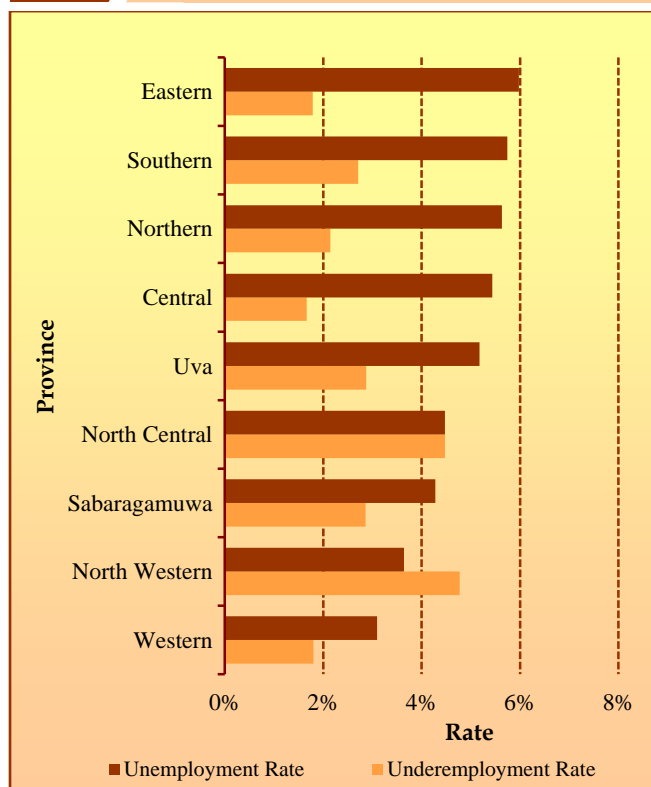
Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2018

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.6	2.2	3.5
Grade 5 and below	2.9	2.7	3.2
Grade 6 - 10	3.1	2.6	4.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.2	1.7	3.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.7	1.0	2.5

As given in the Table 6.3, the highest underemployment rate reported from the group with level of education grade 6-10. The highest underemployment among male is reported from grade 5 and below group, while for female this is grade 6-10.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2018



Both unemployment & underemployment are indicators of labour under-utilization and provides information on prevailing labour market slack. The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province is shown in Figure 6.2.

The highest underemployment rates reported from North Western and North Central provinces and the highest unemployment rate is reported from Eastern province.

The Table 6.4 shows the distribution of underemployment rate, unemployment rate and percentage of informal sector employment. When regional labour market policies are defined these related conditions should be considered.

The statistics shows that in some districts where informal sector employment is high the underemployment rate is also high. Also underemployment is higher in agricultural predominant districts such as Anuradhapura and Kurunegala.

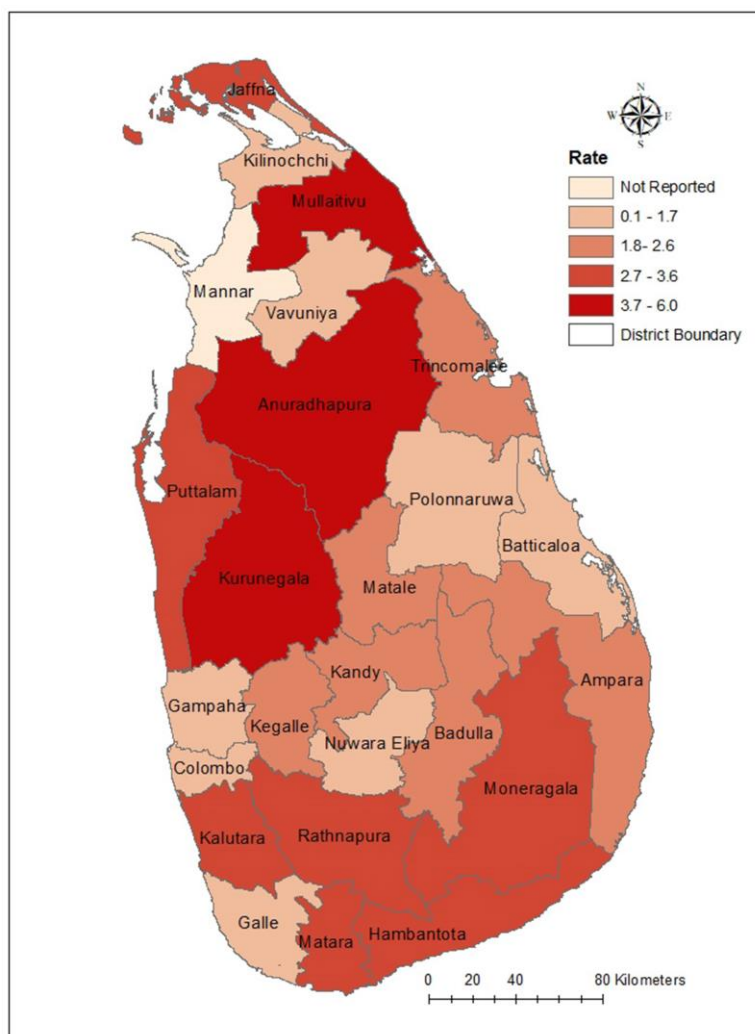
Table 6.4 Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal sector employment by district - 2018

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Sector Employment
All Island	2.6	4.4	58.7
Colombo	1.6	3.6	41.1
Gampaha	1.2	2.5	38.4
Kalutara	3.3	3.2	53.0
Kandy	2.2	5.9	56.0
Matale	2.4	5.0	68.0
Nuwara Eliya	0.4	5.0	47.0
Galle	1.7	5.3	63.2
Matara	3.5	5.7	63.1
Hambantota	3.3	6.6	71.2
Jaffna	2.9	6.7	64.8
Mannar	..	7.1	69.3
Vavunia	0.4	4.2	61.8
Mulativu	4.7	2.0	77.2
Kilinochchi	1.0	3.8	66.2
Batticaloa	0.7	6.8	75.6
Ampara	2.2	6.1	65.4
Trincomalee	2.6	4.5	66.8
Kurunegala	5.3	3.5	64.7
Puttalam	3.6	3.9	75.7
Anuradhapura	6.0	4.6	71.9
Polonnaruwa	1.0	4.2	69.3
Badulla	2.6	5.4	69.9
Monaragala	3.4	4.8	73.7
Ratnapura	3.3	3.3	70.0
Kegalle	2.3	5.6	53.3

.. Not reported.

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

Map (7): Underemployment rate by district - 2018



Chapter

7

Informal Sector Employment

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

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

Key aspects of identifying informal sector

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka 58.7

By Gender

Male 62.5

Female 51.3

By Economic Sector

Agriculture 88.0

Non-Agriculture 48.7

7.1 The Informal Economy

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

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

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

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

7.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector Employment

Table 7.1		Composition of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2018		
Informal/ Formal sector		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	8,015,166	2,043,698	5,971,468
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,309,386	245,697	3,063,689
	%	41.3	12.0	51.3
Informal sector	No.	4,705,780	1,798,001	2,907,779
	%	58.7	88.0	48.7

Figure 7.1

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2018

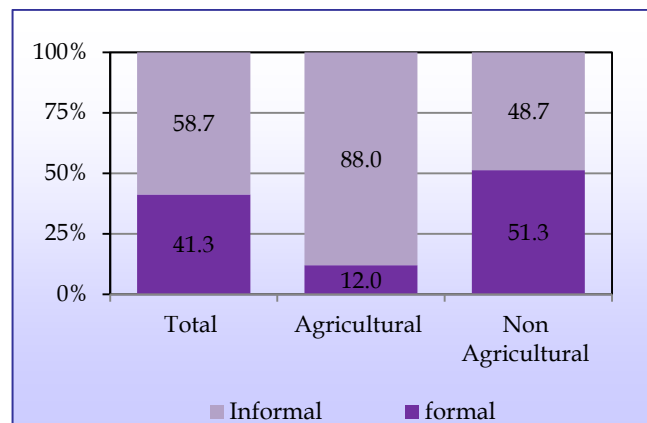


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 58.7 percent. The survey results also reveal that 88.0 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is 12.0 percent. Formal sector agricultural employment mainly comprises with employment in Estate sector, owned by government or corporate sector. However, in non-agricultural sector percentage of formal sector employment is slightly higher than informal sector employment.

Table 7.2

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2018

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	3,309,386	41.3	4,705,780	58.7
Male	5,300,310	100.0	1,986,765	37.5	3,313,545	62.5
Female	2,714,855	100.0	1,322,620	48.7	1,392,235	51.3

According to the Table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 62.5 percent for males and 51.3 percent for females. Female formal sector participation is higher compared to that of male, when the percentage is considered.

Table 7.3 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	3,309,386	41.3	4,705,780	58.7
Grade 5 and below	1,194,984	100.0	220,848	18.5	974,136	81.5
Grade 6 - 10	3,675,316	100.0	1,044,776	28.4	2,630,540	71.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,447,618	100.0	714,897	49.4	732,720	50.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,697,248	100.0	1,328,864	78.3	368,384	21.7

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

Table 7.4 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status - 2018

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	3,309,386	100.0	4,705,780	100.0
Employees	4,633,022	57.8	2,960,161	89.4	1,672,861	35.5
Employer	221,194	2.8	92,800	2.8	128,394	2.7
Own account worker	2,586,135	32.3	196,651	5.9	2,389,485	50.8
Contributing family worker	574,814	7.2	59,774	1.8	515,041	10.9

The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of employed population by status of employment and by formal/informal sector. The composition of the employment by status of employment is different for two sectors informal & formal. In informal sector highest percentage is reported the own account worker category, in contrast to formal sector where highest percentage is employees (89.4%).

Table 7.5 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2018

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	3,309,386	41.3	4,705,780	58.7
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	33,707	100.0	31,728	94.1	1,980	5.9
Administrative & commercial managers	84,547	100.0	73,933	87.4	10,613	12.6
Production and specialized services managers	156,419	100.0	95,570	61.1	60,849	38.9
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	344,639	100.0	105,500	30.6	239,139	69.4
2.Professionals	558,574	100.0	472,368	84.6	86,206	15.4
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	662,323	100.0	518,161	78.2	144,162	21.8
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	286,493	100.0	270,133	94.3	16,360	5.7
5.Services and Sales workers	701,676	100.0	388,735	55.4	312,941	44.6
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,308,806	100.0	33,131	2.5	1,275,675	97.5
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,297,912	100.0	328,607	25.3	969,305	74.7
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	706,185	100.0	284,130	40.2	422,055	59.8
9.Elementary occupations	1,836,250	100.0	678,397	36.9	1,157,853	63.1
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	37,635	100.0	28,991	77.0	8,644	23.0

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

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

ISCO – 08

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

7.3 Distribution of Informal Sector Employment

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

Table 7.6 Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non-agriculture sector by district - 2018

District	%	District	%
Total	48.7	Mullativu	60.0
Colombo	40.0	Kilinochchi	55.4
Gampaha	37.0	Batticaloa	67.9
Kalutara	45.9	Ampara	54.8
Kandy	47.8	Trincomalee	56.0
Matale	54.6	Kurunegala	55.4
Nuwara Eliya	32.7	Puttalam	67.0
Galle	52.4	Anuradhapura	52.1
Matara	50.8	Polonnaruwa	53.7
Hambantota	61.9	Badulla	56.7
Jaffna	54.3	Monaragala	47.4
Mannar	54.8	Ratnapura	57.7
Vavunia	52.2	Kegalle	45.8

Non-agricultural sector comprises with industry and service sector activities. The distribution of informal sector employment in non-agriculture by district is given in Table 7.6. In 2018 about 48.7 percent of non-agricultural sector employment comprises with informal sector activities. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the disparities in regional distribution of non-agricultural industries. Batticaloa (67.9%) Puttalam (67.0%) and Hambantota (61.9%) and districts share more than 60 percent of their non-agriculture employment in informal sector (Map 8).

Map (8): Participation rate of informal sector in non agriculture sector by districts - 2018

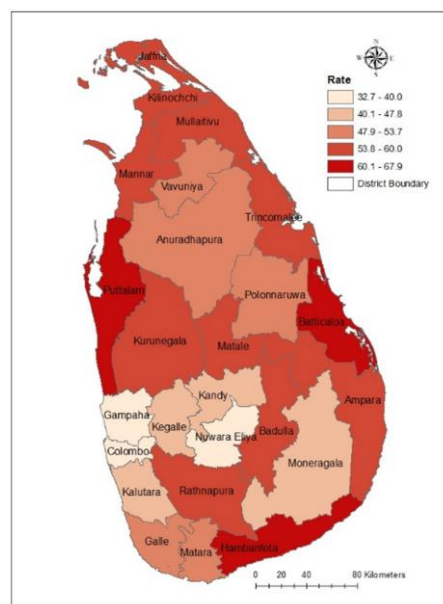
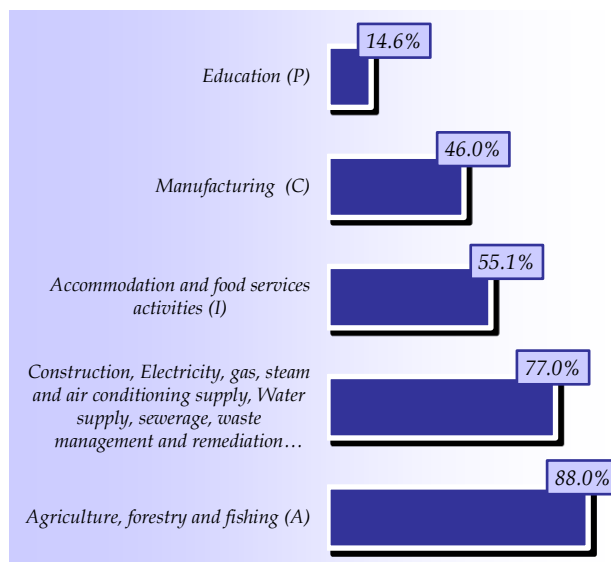


Figure 7.2

Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2018



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 88.0 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 77.0 is the second highest this group consist with industries, 'Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities'. 'Education' group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (14.6%). There is 46.0 percent of informal sector employment in the 'Manufacturing' category.

Chapter

8

Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment

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

Multiple Job Holders

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

Secondary Job Holders

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,015,166
Male	5,300,310
Female	2,714,855

Secondary Employed Population

Sri Lanka	503,920
Male	395,588
Female	108,332

Total Jobs

Sri Lanka	8,519,085
Male	5,695,898
Female	2,823,187

8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka

Department of Census and Statistics released statistical data on multiple job holders for the first time in 2014. Individuals may have multiple jobs at the same time; however, due to practical problems labour force survey collects data only on two jobs, main and secondary. This Chapter provides information for survey years from 2014 to 2018. This part of Chapter discusses secondary employment.

Table 8.1 Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2014 - 2018)

Year	Employment						Jobs
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	Total
2014	7,700,489	100.0	7,033,442	91.3	667,047	8.7	8,367,537
2015	7,830,976	100.0	7,130,847	91.1	700,129	8.9	8,531,105
2016	7,947,683	100.0	7,070,055	89.0	877,628	11.0	8,825,311
2017	8,208,179	100.0	7,516,061	91.6	692,118	8.4	8,900,297
2018	8,015,166	100.0	7,511,246	93.7	503,920	6.3	8,519,085

The Survey results show that 503,920 (6.3%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2018. Out of these secondary employed persons, 395,588 were males and 108,332 were females during the survey year 2018. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 93.7 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Considering Main and secondary employment together, about 8.5 million total number of jobs are estimated at the survey.

Table 8.2 Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector - 2018

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	7,511,246	93.7	503,920	6.3
Urban	1,353,372	100.0	1,316,621	97.3	36,751	2.7
Rural	6,288,677	100.0	5,829,291	92.7	459,386	7.3
Estate	373,117	100.0	365,334	97.9	7,783	2.1

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Rural sector (7.3%) among all sectors whereas rates of Urban and Estate sectors are 2.7 and 2.1 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (58.7%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (14.5%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (46.6%) whereas Agriculture sector shows lowest percentage (25.5%) (Figure 8.2). These results show that many of the jobs in secondary employment are agriculture activities.

Figure 8.1 Distribution of employed population by considering secondary job by major industry groups - 2018

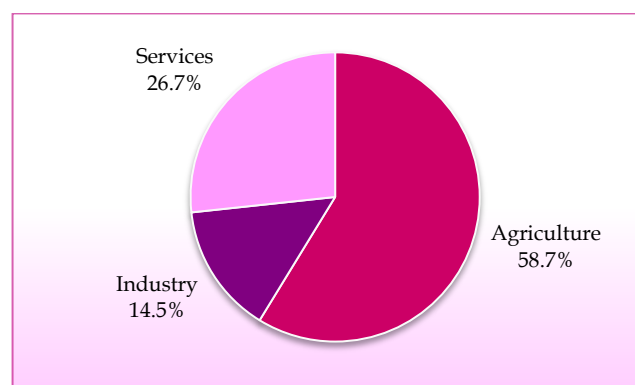


Figure 8.2 Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups - 2018

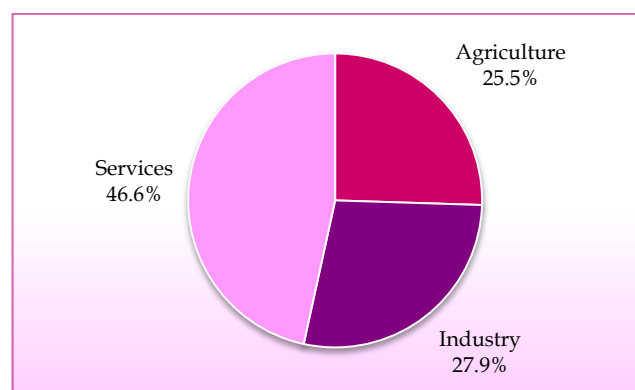


Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2018

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Total	503,920	100.0	78.5	21.5
Employee	91,450	100.0	83.2	16.8
Employer	12,172	100.0	89.4	10.6
Own Account Worker	334,866	100.0	84.6	15.4
Contributing Family Worker	65,432	100.0	38.6	61.4

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

Figure 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status by gender - 2018

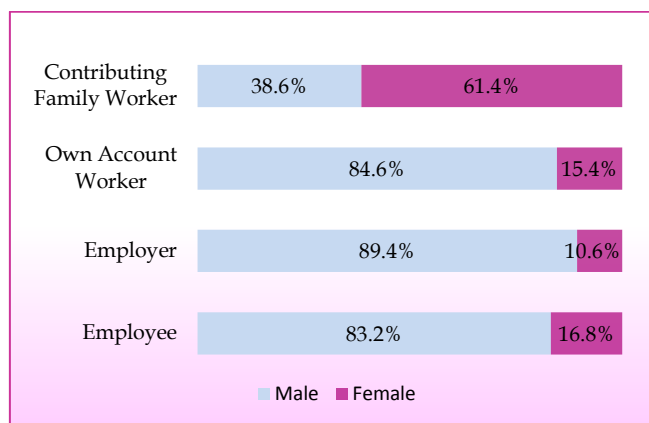
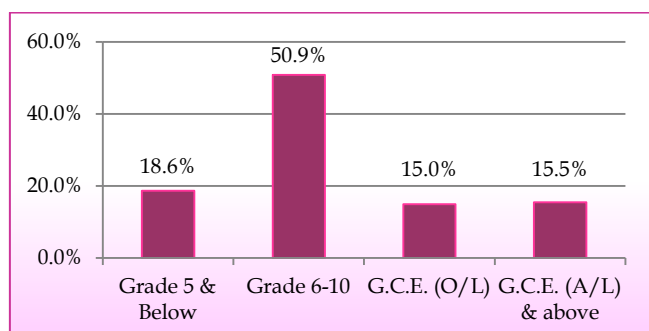


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 61.4 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (38.6%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2018



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

Table 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by occupation group - 2018

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Total	503,920	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	25,272	5.0
Professionals	32,910	6.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	18,621	3.7
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	871	0.2
Services and Sales workers	17,668	3.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	245,574	48.7
Craft and Related Trade workers	50,266	10.0
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	32,509	6.5
Elementary occupations	78,157	15.5
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	2,072	0.4

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

Table 8.4 shows the categorization of the secondary employed population by major occupation groups. The choice of multiple jobholding vary among different workers in different occupation groups. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers are the highest percentage (48.7%) reported among secondary occupation.

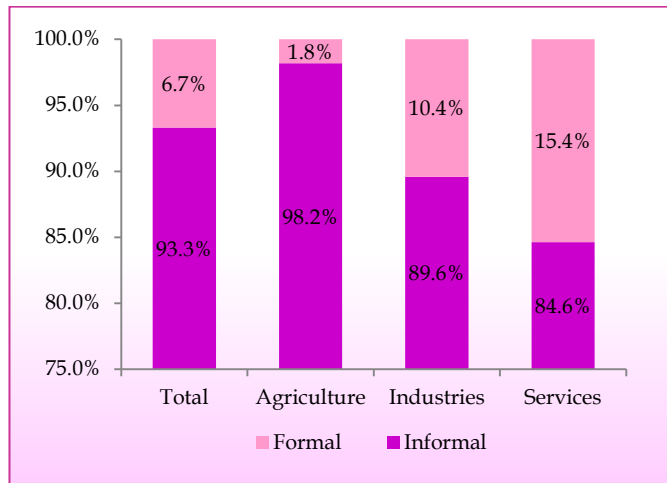
Table 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2018

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	503,920	296,043	73,303	134,574
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	33,669	5,371	7,629	20,668
%	6.7	1.8	10.4	15.4
Informal	470,251	290,671	65,673	113,906
%	93.3	98.2	89.6	84.6

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

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.5 show that, the share of informal sector employment to the total secondary employment is 93.3 percent in Sri Lanka. When considering the secondary employment in agriculture sector almost all are in informal sector (98.2%). Also the share of informal sector is very high in both Industries and services group.

Figure 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the informal / formal sector by major industry groups - 2018



8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka

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

As given in Table 8.1, the total estimated jobs in Sri Lanka in the survey year 2018, is about 8,519,085.

Figure 8.6 Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2018

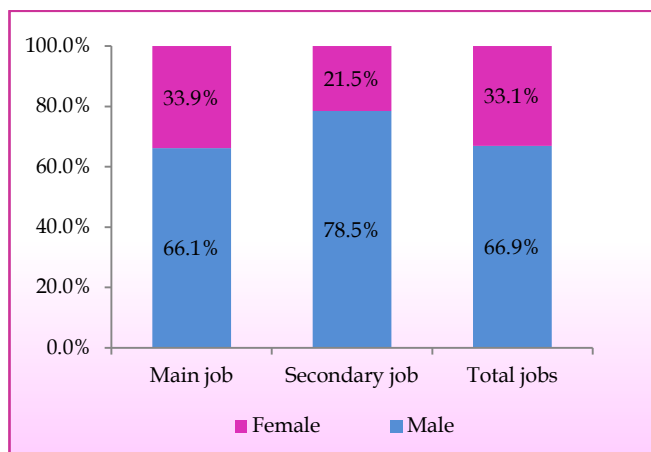


Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (66.1%) is about two times higher to the share of females (33.9%).

Table 8.6 Distribution of total jobs by sector - 2018

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	503,920	100.0	8,519,085	100.0
Urban	1,353,372	16.9	36,751	7.3	1,390,123	16.3
Rural	6,288,677	78.5	459,386	91.2	6,748,063	79.2
Estate	373,117	4.7	7,783	1.5	380,899	4.5

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 79.2% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

Table 8.7 Distribution of total jobs by level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	503,920	100.0	8,519,085	100.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,194,984	14.9	93,919	18.6	1,288,904	15.1
Grade 6-10	3,675,316	45.9	256,320	50.9	3,931,636	46.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,447,618	18.1	75,469	15.0	1,523,087	17.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,697,248	21.2	78,211	15.5	1,775,459	20.8

As given in Table 8.7 about 61.3 percent of total jobs are supplied by the individuals with less than G.C.E. (O/L) level of education.

Table 8.8 Distribution of total jobs by age groups - 2018

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	503,920	100.0	8,519,085	100.0
15 - 19	146,929	1.8	1,576	0.3	148,505	1.7
20 - 24	576,556	7.2	9,415	1.9	585,971	6.9
25 - 29	722,470	9.0	24,018	4.8	746,488	8.8
30 - 39	1,811,896	22.6	105,380	20.9	1,917,276	22.5
40 & above	4,757,314	59.4	363,531	72.1	5,120,846	60.1

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

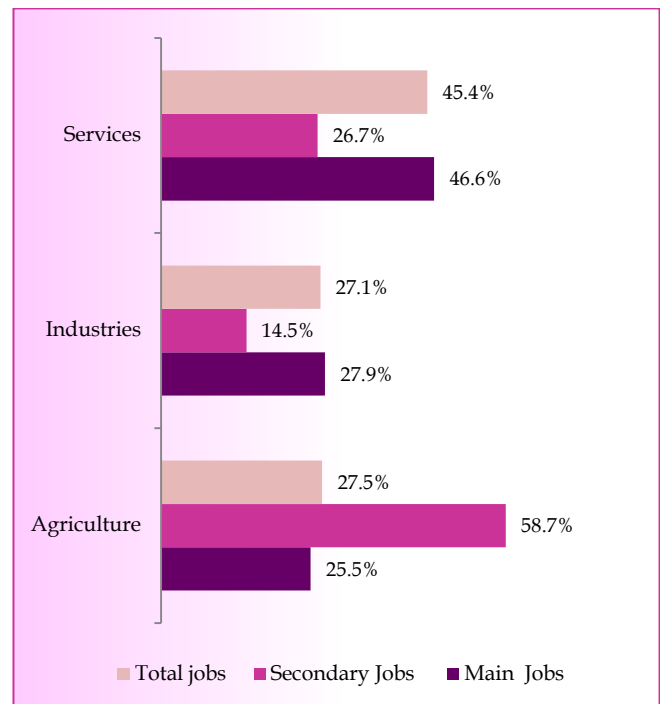
The Table 8.8 shows that about 60.1 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24 years) labour supply for the total jobs is about 8.6 percent.

Table 8.9 Distribution of total jobs by major industry groups - 2018

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	503,920	100.0	8,519,085	100.0
Agriculture	2,043,698	25.5	296,043	58.7	2,339,740	27.5
Industries	2,239,262	27.9	73,303	14.5	2,312,565	27.1
Services	3,732,206	46.6	134,574	26.7	3,866,780	45.4

Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7 show the distribution of main, secondary and total jobs by major industry groups. Distribution of total number of jobs by industry groups is very important, specially when the productivities are calculated for total labour market.

Figure 8.7 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups - 2018



Chapter

9

Informal Employment in Sri Lanka

Informal employment accounts for a substantial portion of employment in many developing countries. It encompasses persons in employment who, by law or in practice, are not subject to national labour legislation and income tax or entitled to social protection and employment benefits. Informal employment can exist in both the informal and the formal sector of the economy.

(Measuring informality: a statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment/International Labour Office. - Geneva: ILO, 2013)

Sri Lanka Quarterly Labour Force Survey questionnaire was revised in year 2006 so as to include questions to identify informal sector and informal employment. In 2013 new changes were made to study informal employment for declaration of the jobs or the employees in detail. A statistical definition for informal employment has finalized in 2017 and throughout this chapter, characteristics of informal employment is discussed broadly.

Key aspects of identifying Informal employment

- 1) All unpaid family workers
- 2) All employers and own account workers in informal sector
- 3) All paid employees who do not have a permanent employer
- 4) All paid employees whose employers are not contributing to pension scheme or provident fund on their behalf.

The addition of employment in above all four categories are considered as informal employment

HIGHLIGHTS

Informal Employment (%)

Sri Lanka	68.0
-----------	------

By Gender

Male	71.2
------	------

Female	61.8
--------	------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	91.0
-------------	------

Non-Agriculture	60.2
-----------------	------

Informal Employment in Formal Sector Enterprises	22.6
--	------

9.1 Concept of Informal Employment & Conceptual Framework

Goal Eight of seventeen SDG goals directly focuses an informal economy, specially in informal employment.

The 17th ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) Guidelines specifically say that “the operational criteria for defining informal jobs of employees are to be determined in accordance with national circumstances and data availability.”

Some countries (especially developing countries) may choose to develop a measure that includes informal jobs of own-account workers, employers etc. while other countries (especially developed countries) may wish to limit the measurement of informal employment to employee jobs only.

Also in 17th ICLS, Jobs (main job and secondary job) rather than employed persons were taken as the units of observation in informal employment. But in Sri Lankan scenario, main job of an employed person only to be considered to build the definition of informal employment.

However this can be further improved using information of the secondary employment.

Figure 9.1 gives the conceptual framework of Informal Employment⁵.

In Figure 9.1 below type of production unit (rows in the table) is defined in terms of legal organization and other enterprise-related characteristics (classifications are done according to the informal sector definition of Sri Lanka), while type of job (columns) is defined in terms of status in employment and other job-related characteristics. The main occupation is used to calculate informal employment.

Figure 9.1 Conceptual framework (17th ICLS Guidelines)

Production units by type	Jobs by status in employment								
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal sector enterprises ^(a)	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households ^(b)	9					10			

For Sri Lanka, yet the “Household” sector has not defined. Further the category “Members of Producer’s cooperative” has not defined separately. Therefore the conceptual framework of Figure 9.1 is reduced to Table 9.1. By adding the cell values from 1 to 6, a value for the informal employment can be calculated.

Table 9.1 Conceptual framework informal employment – 2018

	Jobs by status in employment						
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					59,774	687,115	
Informal sector enterprises	2,389,485		128,394		515,041	1,672,861	

The estimated total number of informal employment is about 5,452,669. This is about 68% of the total employment. When compared to informal sector employment which is about 58.7% of total employment. This shows that informal employment is higher than informal sector employment.

⁵ Reference for ICLS 17th

9.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal Employment

Table 9.2 Composition of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2018

Informal / Formal Employment		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	8,015,166	2,043,698	5,971,468
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal Employment	No.	2,562,496	184,153	2,378,344
	%	32.0	9.0	39.8
Informal Employment	No.	5,452,669	1,859,545	3,593,124
	%	68.0	91.0	60.2

Table 9.2 shows that in Agriculture sector about 91 percent is informal employment while this percentage is 60.2 in Non- agriculture sector (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.2 Distribution of total employment, informal employment, informal sector - 2018

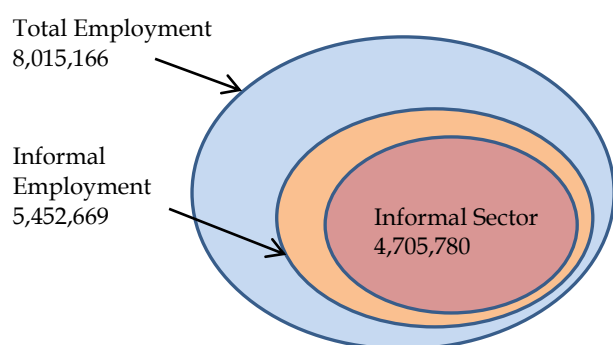


Figure 9.3 Distribution of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2018

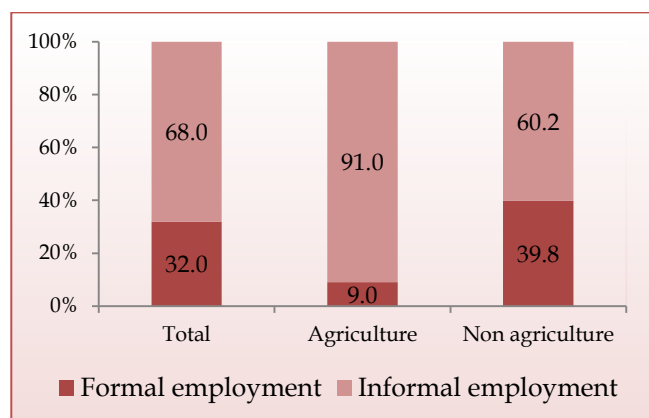


Table 9.3 Distribution of informal / formal employment by gender - 2018

Gender	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	2,562,496	32.0	5,452,669	68.0
Male	5,300,310	100.0	1,525,375	28.8	3,774,935	71.2
Female	2,714,855	100.0	1,037,121	38.2	1,677,734	61.8

As given in Table 9.3 when male/ female employment distribution is considered 71.2 percent of employed male are in informal employment while this percentage is 61.8 percent for female.

Table 9.4 Distribution of informal / formal employment by level of education - 2018

Level of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	2,562,496	32.0	5,452,669	68.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,194,984	100.0	135,983	11.4	1,059,001	88.6
Grade 6 - 10	3,675,316	100.0	690,403	18.8	2,984,913	81.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,447,618	100.0	553,506	38.2	894,112	61.8
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,697,248	100.0	1,182,604	69.7	514,643	30.3

Informal employment is higher among persons with lower level of education compared to that of persons with higher level of education.

Table 9.5 Distribution of informal / formal employment by employment status - 2018

Status of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	2,562,496	100.0	5,452,669	100.0
Employees	4,633,022	57.8	2,273,045	88.7	2,359,976	43.3
Employer	221,194	2.8	92,800	3.6	128,394	2.4
Own account worker	2,586,135	32.3	196,651	7.7	2,389,485	43.8
Contributing family worker	574,814	7.2	0	0.0	574,814	10.5

According to the informal employment definition all of the contributing family workers are considered as informal employment. Forty three percent of informal employment are employees and 43.8 percent are own account workers.

Table 9.6 Distribution of informal / formal employment by occupation - 2018

Occupation	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	2,562,496	32.0	5,452,669	68.0
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	33,707	100.0	28,245	83.8	5,462	16.2
Administrative & commercial managers	84,547	100.0	67,123	79.4	17,424	20.6
Production and specialized services managers	156,419	100.0	91,442	58.5	64,977	41.5
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	344,639	100.0	98,300	28.5	246,338	71.5
2.Professionals	558,574	100.0	437,282	78.3	121,292	21.7
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	662,323	100.0	450,957	68.1	211,366	31.9
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	286,493	100.0	225,628	78.8	60,864	21.2
5.Services and Sales workers	701,676	100.0	261,911	37.3	439,765	62.7
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,308,806	100.0	23,829	1.8	1,284,977	98.2
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,297,912	100.0	223,778	17.2	1,074,134	82.8
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	706,185	100.0	196,651	27.8	509,533	72.2
9.Elementary occupations	1,836,250	100.0	429,366	23.4	1,406,884	76.6
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	37,635	100.0	27,983	74.4	9,652	25.6

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

The Table 9.6 disaggregates Formal/Informal employment into occupation groups as identified in SLSCO-08. It is clear that some occupation categories are highly consisted with informal employment, such as Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery workers, Craft and Related Trades workers, Elementary occupations and etc. While some occupations have comparatively lower percentage of informal employment.

Table 9.7 Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector - 2018

Informal/ Formal Sector		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,971,468	2,378,344	3,593,124
	%	100.0	39.8	60.2
Formal Sector	No.	3,063,689	2,378,344	685,345
	%	100.0	77.6	22.4
Informal Sector	No.	2,907,779	0	2,907,779
	%	100.0	0.0	100.0

About 60.2 percent of non-agriculture sector employment is informal employment. This percentage for male is 64.4% and for female it is 51.4%.

Table 9.8 Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector by sex - 2018

Sex		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,971,468	2,378,344	3,593,124
	%	100.0	39.8	60.2
Male	No.	4,029,343	1,434,116	2,595,227
	%	100.0	35.6	64.4
Female	No.	1,942,125	944,228	997,897
	%	100.0	48.6	51.4

Table 9.9 Percentage of informal employment in non-agriculture sector - 2018

District	%	District	%
Total	60.2	Mullativu	68.6
Colombo	52.5	Kilinochchci	64.6
Gampaha	51.1	Batticaloa	75.6
Kalutara	58.5	Ampara	63.7
Kandy	60.3	Trincomalee	65.0
Matale	64.7	Kurunegala	64.9
Nuwara Eliya	39.6	Puttalam	77.8
Galle	64.2	Anuradhapura	61.9
Matara	62.3	Polonnaruwa	68.5
Hambantota	71.1	Badulla	66.2
Jaffna	65.5	Monaragala	58.9
Mannar	61.8	Ratnapura	68.5
Vavunia	62.4	Kegalle	58.5

Except Nuwara Eliya, all other district more than fifty percent of employment are informal employment, while in Puttalam district this percentage is 77.8 percent. This information is clearly depicted in Figure 9.4.

Figure 9.4 Distribution of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2018

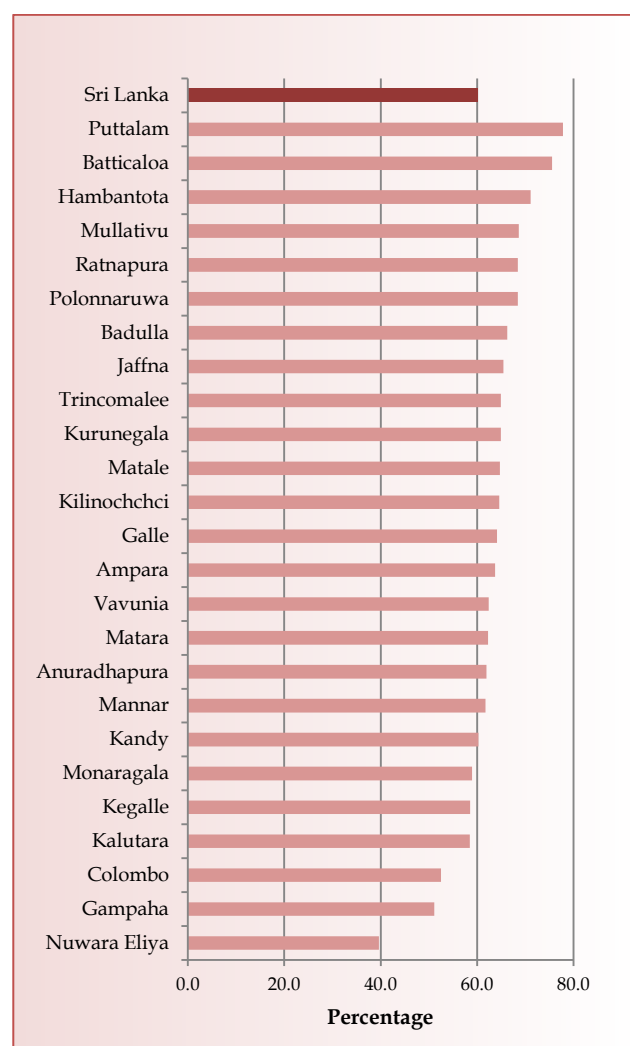


Table 9.10

Distribution of informal employees by job important characteristics - 2018

All Employees		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Self-stated job category	Total	2,359,976	1,779,533	580,443
	Permanent	99,627	78,392	21,235
	Temporary	1,236,988	902,772	334,216
	Casual	368,306	238,705	129,601
	No permanent employer	655,055	559,664	95,391
Employees with permanent employer		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment	Total	1,704,922	1,219,869	485,053
	Yes	64,550	43,454	21,096
	No	1,592,838	1,142,735	450,103
	Do not know	47,534	33,680	13,854
Have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer	Total	1,704,922	1,219,869	485,053
	Yes	143,818	93,091	50,727
	No	1,526,822	1,105,419	421,403
	Do not know	34,282	21,359	12,923

As given in Table 9.10 among informal employee's majority reported that their employment is "Temporary". About 0.6 million employees do not have a permanent employer. Majority of informal employees with a permanent employment do not entitle for annual paid leave or leave encashment. Also majority of them do not have an appointment letter from their employer.

Chapter

10

Literacy

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

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

Who is literate?

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Literacy Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	92.5
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	93.4
-------------	-------------

Female	91.6
---------------	-------------

By Sector

Urban	94.4
--------------	-------------

Rural	92.6
--------------	-------------

Estate	82.1
---------------	-------------

10.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 10.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender 2014 - 2018

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
2014	93.2	95.4	93.3	79.9	94.1	92.4
2015	93.2	95.5	93.2	83.2	94.1	92.4
2016	93.1	95.1	93.0	85.3	94.1	92.2
2017	92.6	94.7	92.7	83.0	93.6	91.7
2018	92.5	94.4	92.6	82.1	93.4	91.6

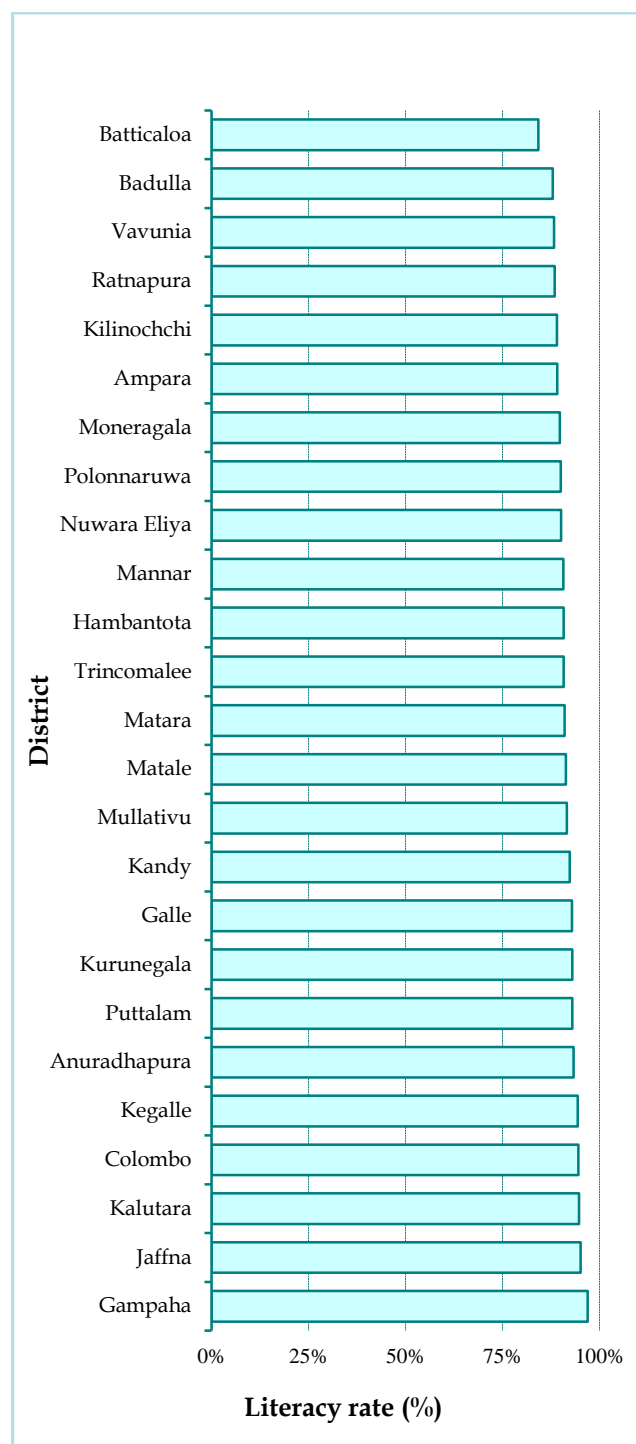
Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 92.5 percent in 2018. It means that about 92.5 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement at least in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher than Rural and Estate sector. Also male literacy is slightly higher when compared with that of the female.

Table 10.2 Literacy rates by district & gender - 2018

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	92.5	93.4	91.6
Colombo	94.6	95.6	93.7
Gampaha	96.9	97.4	96.5
Kalutara	94.7	95.0	94.5
Kandy	92.3	94.1	90.9
Matale	91.3	92.0	90.7
Nuwara Eliya	90.1	92.8	87.6
Galle	92.9	93.6	92.3
Matara	91.0	91.4	90.7
Hambantota	90.8	90.2	91.3
Jaffna	95.1	94.9	95.4
Mannar	90.6	90.8	90.5
Vavunia	88.3	89.7	87.1
Mullativu	91.6	92.0	91.1
Kilinochchi	89.1	91.1	87.3
Batticaloa	84.2	84.9	83.7
Ampara	89.1	91.5	87.0
Trincomalee	90.8	93.2	88.5
Kurunegala	93.0	93.6	92.5
Puttalam	93.0	93.5	92.5
Anuradhapura	93.3	94.2	92.6
Polonnaruwa	90.1	88.7	91.4
Badulla	88.0	91.9	84.5
Moneragala	89.8	91.8	87.9
Ratnapura	88.5	89.2	87.8
Kegalle	94.4	96.0	93.1

Table 10.2 provides district pattern of the literacy levels by gender.

Figure 10.1 Literacy rates by district - 2018



According to the Table 10.2 Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate (96.9%), the lowest literacy rate is reported from Batticaloa district.

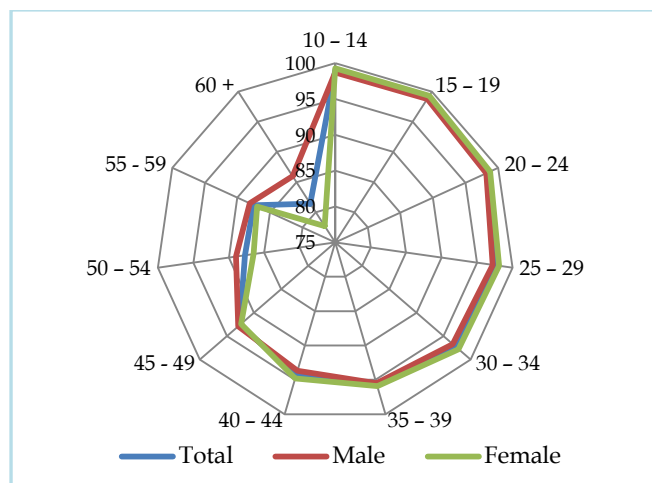
Table
10.3Literacy rates by age group & gender -
2018

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	92.5	93.4	91.6
10 - 14	99.0	98.7	99.3
15 - 19	99.0	98.8	99.3
20 - 24	98.5	98.2	98.8
25 - 29	97.7	97.2	98.1
30 - 34	97.3	96.7	97.8
35 - 39	95.7	95.5	95.9
40 - 44	94.3	93.7	94.8
45 - 49	92.6	92.9	92.4
50 - 54	87.7	89.0	86.5
55 - 59	87.5	88.1	87.0
60 +	81.4	86.0	77.7

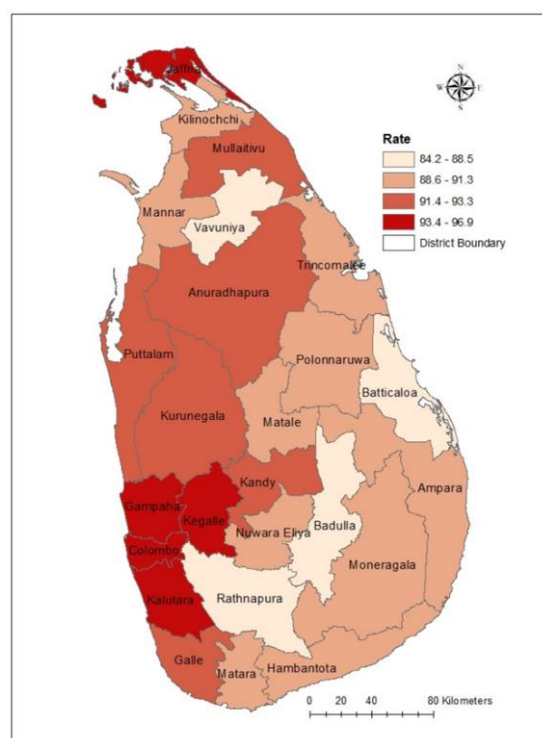
Lowest literacy rate (81.4%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (99.0%) is reported among aged 10 - 19 years.

Younger cohorts show higher literacy rates and this indicates the achievement of primary education of the country. This is clearly depicted in the Figure 10.2. Also higher literacy among female in younger age groups (below age 44 years) compared to male literacy in same age groups show very important pattern. As such, it shows the absence of gender discrimination in achieving education of the country.

Map 9 shows the district level literacy rates, higher literacy rates observed in the Western area of the country.

Figure
10.2Literacy rates by age group & gender -
2018

Map (9): Literacy rate by district -2018



Chapter

11

Computer Literacy

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

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

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

What is the computer literacy?

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Computer Literacy Rate (%)

Sri Lanka	29.0
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	31.0
-------------	-------------

Female	27.2
---------------	-------------

By Language Literacy

Sinhala	36.1
----------------	-------------

Tamil	29.8
--------------	-------------

English	69.8
----------------	-------------

11.1 Household Computer Ownership

If a desktop or laptop is available at a household then that household is considered as a computer owned household. Table 11.1 shows the percentage distribution of computer owned households by Sector and Province. In 2018, at least one computer is available in 22.3 percent of households in the country. That is about one out of every five households owns either a desktop or a laptop computer. This percentage is 37.5 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 20.0 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. When the provinces are considered the highest availability is in the Western province (33.4%) while the lowest availability is reported from the Eastern (13.2%).

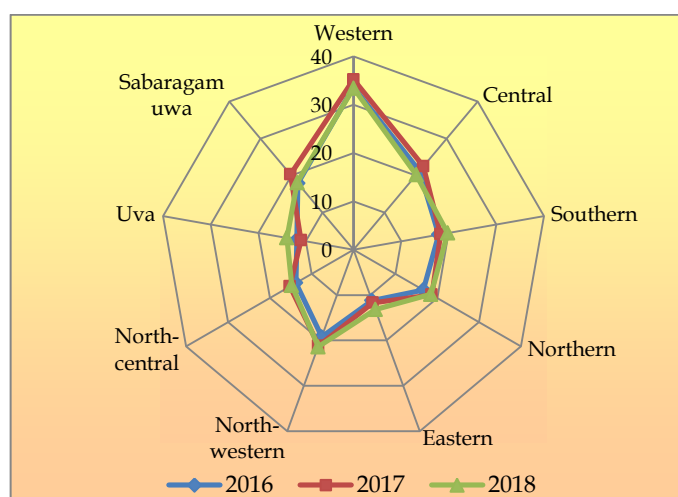
Table
11.1

Percentage of computer owned households by sector, province and survey year

Sector/ Province	Desktop (%)				Desktop or Laptop (%)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	14.9	12.1	12.1	9.5	24.4	21.6	22.8	22.3
Urban	21.9	17.6	18.5	13.4	41.5	35.4	38.2	37.5
Rural	14.1	11.4	11.2	9.1	22.0	19.6	20.6	20.0
Estate	3.0	4.1	2.9	1.5	4.5	6.1	4.5	4.2
Province								
Western	22.7	18.3	18.2	13.7	38.5	33.6	35.2	33.4
Central	15.0	12.4	12.4	9.5	22.7	21.2	22.5	20.2
Southern	12.6	10.8	9.6	8.6	20.3	17.9	18.3	19.8
Northern	8.8	6.5	7.2	6.0	20.3	16.7	18.7	18.5
Eastern	8.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	13.8	11.2	11.7	13.2
North-western	12.9	9.7	11.4	8.8	21.1	19.2	21.2	21.4
North-central	11.1	8.7	7.0	5.9	17.9	13.8	15.2	14.8
Uva	8.8	8.2	6.9	6.4	12.5	11.9	11.0	14.0
Sabaragamuwa	13.3	11.7	12.8	9.6	18.2	17.9	20.3	18.1

Figure
11.1

Percentage of desktop or laptop computer owned households by province



Percentage of availability of desktop or laptop computer at a household vary between 22% - 24% between 2015 to 2018 period.

11.2 Computer Literacy and Digital literacy

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

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

Definition for Digital literacy: A person (aged 5-69) is considered as a digital literate person if he/she could use computer, lap top, tablet or smartphone on his/her own.

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

Table
11.2

Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	27.1	27.6	28.6	29.0
Sector				
Urban	39.2	39.2	40.5	40.4
Rural	25.5	26.1	27.1	27.5
Estate	9.0	10.4	9.1	10.8
Province				
Western	38.4	38.1	38.8	40.0
Central	25.9	26.3	28.8	28.7
Southern	27.3	27.4	29.3	30.6
Northern	19.4	21.1	16.9	19.5
Eastern	13.2	14.8	14.7	14.8
North Western	25.3	27.1	28.0	29.8
North Central	21.7	21.7	23.6	21.6
Uva	17.8	18.3	17.9	18.8
Sabaragamuwa	22.1	24.0	26.8	23.5

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2018 for Sri Lanka is 29.0 percent. The survey results show an increase of 1.9 percentage points from 2015 to 2018. Urban sector shows the

highest computer literacy rate (40.4%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate sectors are 27.5 percent and 10.8 percent respectively.

Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (40.0%). The lowest computer literacy is reported from the Eastern province (14.8%).

Table
11.3

Computer literacy rate by gender, age, level of education and language literacy, 2015 - 2017

Gender, Age group, Educational attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	27.6	28.6	29.0
By Sex			
Male	29.5	31.1	31.0
Female	26.0	26.4	27.2
By Age group(years)			
5 - 9	13.7	13.2	12.4
10 - 14	37.6	40.6	39.5
15 - 19	62.5	63.0	60.8
20 - 24	54.3	56.9	58.7
25 - 29	43.8	46.7	47.9
30 - 34	33.5	35.2	37.5
35 - 39	26.7	26.6	27.5
40 - 49	19.4	19.8	20.9
50 - 59	9.8	11.0	11.7
60 - 69	5.9	5.9	6.1
By Educational attainment			
No schooling	1.8	1.7	2.1
Below grade 6	10.3	10.4	9.9
Grade 6-10	19.1	19.6	19.4
G.C.E (O/L)	42.6	42.7	42.1
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	70.0	70.6	71.6
By Language literacy			
Sinhala	33.4	35.4	36.1
Tamil	27.2	27.7	29.8
English	72.5	71.0	69.8

As given in Table 11.3 the Computer literacy among males (31.0%) is higher than that of females (27.2%) in 2018. Young youths (aged 15 - 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (60.8%) among all other age groups.

The survey results reveal that higher the level of education higher the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (71.6%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (69.8%).

Figure
11.2

Distribution of computer literacy rate by educational attainment and language literacy, 2016 - 2018

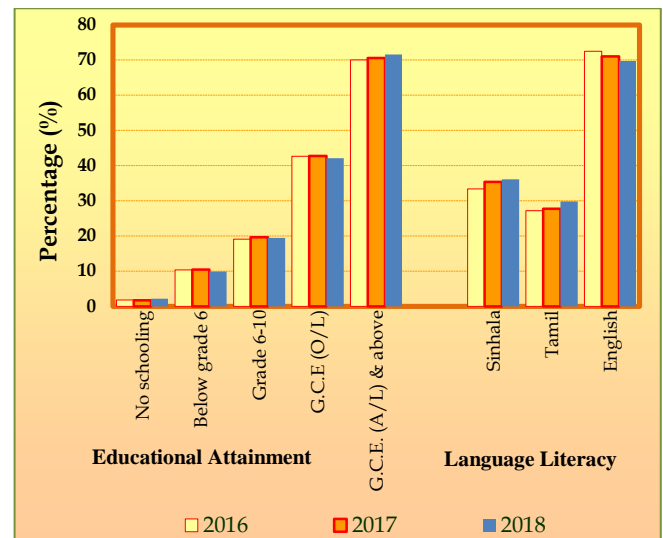


Table
11.4

Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by occupation, 2016 - 2018

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)		
	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	64.8	59.0	63.2
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	75.3	70.0	70.2
Professionals	89.3	86.8	87.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	87.8	82.9	83.8
Clerks and Clerical support workers	92.3	89.1	89.9
Services and Sales workers	59.9	56.6	60.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	24.7	22.2	21.0
Craft and Related Trades workers	46.1	37.6	41.6
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	51.6	41.9	42.4
Elementary occupations	27.3	24.0	30.5
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	86.7	77.8	80.1

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

Computer literacy among the employed population who are aware of computer in Sri Lanka is around 63.2 % in 2018. The positions such as Senior officials and Managers (70.2%), Professionals (87.4%), Technical and Associate professionals (83.8%), Clerks and Clerical support workers (89.9%) have higher computer literacy rates. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 30.5 percent are computer literate.

Table 11.5 Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age groups, 2016 - 2018

Age group (years)	Percentage of computer literate population among unemployment (%)		
	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	59.6	57.7	63.7
15 - 19	52.5	51.3	47.1
20 - 24	70.0	69.6	72.6
25 - 29	66.7	67.7	76.1
30 - 39	51.7	42.3	58.2
40 - 69	24.2	27.7	30.1

Among the unemployed, aged (25-29) group shows highest computer literate population percentage (76.1%). Annual results reveal that among unemployed many have at least some ICT skills. Even among the group aged 40-69 every one out of three is computer literate (30.1%) in 2018 (Table 11.5).

Table 11.6 Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by gender, sector and age groups - 2018

Gender, Sector, Age group	Computer Literacy	Digital Literacy
Sri Lanka	29.0	42.4
By Sex		
Male	31.0	46.5
Female	27.2	38.7
Sector		
Urban	40.4	56.6
Rural	27.5	40.5
Estate	10.8	18.7
By Age group (years)		
5 - 9	12.4	24.0
10 - 14	39.5	50.1
15 - 19	60.8	73.9
20 - 24	58.7	77.6
25 - 29	47.9	68.9
30 - 34	37.5	58.0
35 - 39	27.5	47.3
40 - 49	20.9	35.9
50 - 59	11.7	20.3
60 - 69	6.1	10.1

When the digital literacy is considered 42.4% (aged 5 - 69) has digital literacy. Digital literacy is higher than computer literacy for all disaggregated levels, showing the drift from Personal Computer to Smartphones/Tablets (Table 11.6).

11.3 Source of Computer Training

Table 11.7 shows that the majority of those who are computer literate have received training from School/University or Private institutions. The training received through Government training centres are comparatively low (5.5%).

Table 11.7 Percentage distribution of computer literate household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector - 2018

Source of receiving computer knowledge	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	23.7	26.5	23.0	19.0
School/University	50.9	52.9	50.1	58.7
Govt. training centres	5.5	5.0	5.8	2.7
Employment activities	18.6	27.6	16.0	8.7
Work place	11.5	16.3	10.0	5.0
Family members	25.6	27.8	25.3	8.6
Friends/ Relatives	23.6	20.7	24.7	16.0
Self	34.1	36.9	33.5	15.3
Other	3.4	2.0	3.9	1.8

* Multiple choice answers

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

11.4 Internet and E-mail use

Table 11.8 Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by Sex, Sector and Age group - 2016, 2017 & 2018

Gender, Sector, Age group (years)	Household Population (aged 5-69)					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Sri Lanka	16.4	22.7	26.8	9.0	11.2	10.2
By Sex						
Male	19.5	27.0	31.4	10.7	13.5	12.3
Female	13.7	19.0	22.7	7.5	9.2	8.2
By Sector						
Urban	28.2	38.1	42.7	17.0	21.8	20.5
Rural	14.6	20.3	24.3	7.6	9.4	8.3
Estate	4.2	5.2	9.0	2.0	2.5	2.8
By Age Groups						
5 - 14	6.2	9.3	10.6	1.8	2.3	1.2
15 - 19	28.2	38.7	42.7	12.6	16.0	12.1
20 - 24	40.1	55.4	62.8	23.6	29.7	27.4
25 - 29	35.9	49.2	56.5	21.2	27.3	24.8
30 - 34	26.7	37.0	44.8	15.4	19.2	19.8
35 - 39	20.7	28.1	33.7	11.8	14.4	12.7
40 - 49	13.2	18.9	24.1	8.3	10.0	9.8
50 - 59	6.4	9.5	13.1	3.7	5.5	5.5
60 - 69	3.9	4.9	5.6	2.3	2.8	2.5

The Table 11.8 depicts that 26.8 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years use the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2018. The survey results further reveal that in the Urban sector, where the facilities are largely available, shows the highest usage of both e-mail and internet compared to other two sectors.

The Table 11.8 and Figure 11.3 show that persons in age group 20 - 24 indicate a higher internet and email usage compared to the persons in other age groups.

The survey results reveal that 10.2 percent of the household population aged 5 - 69 years have used E-mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period.

Figure 11.3

Percentage distribution of internet and e-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2018

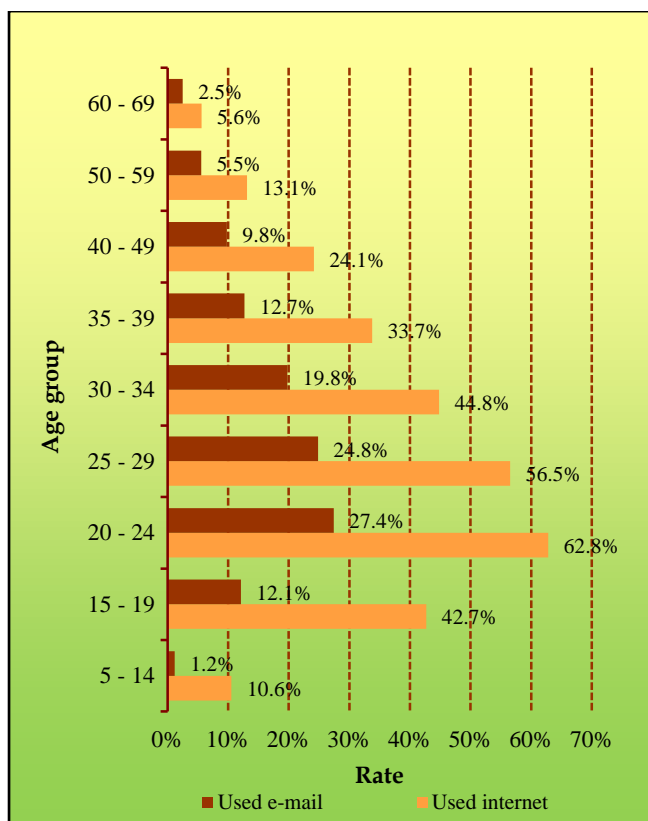


Table 11.9

Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population* (aged 5 - 69 years) by sex, sector and age groups - 2018

Gender, Sector, Age group	Desktop/ Laptop	Smartphone	Tablet computer	Mobile phone
Sri Lanka	26.3	68.7	2.8	2.2
By Sex				
Male	14.6	38.5	1.6	1.2
Female	11.7	30.2	1.2	1.0
Sector				
Urban	9.0	19.1	1.1	0.4
Rural	17.2	48.6	1.6	1.8
Estate	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0
By Age group(years)				
5 - 9	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0
10 - 14	1.5	3.5	0.2	0.1
15 - 19	3.7	9.8	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	4.3	12.5	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	3.5	10.2	0.3	0.3
30 - 34	3.0	8.4	0.3	0.3
35 - 39	2.5	7.5	0.3	0.3
40 - 49	4.0	9.5	0.5	0.3
50 - 59	2.5	4.7	0.3	0.2
60 - 69	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1

* Multiple choice answers

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

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
	(15 YEARS	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE
	& OVER)	FORCE	PARTICI:		(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL	NUMBER
			RATE(%)		LABOUR		LABOUR	
					FORCE)		FORCE)	
2011 ¹	14,975,989	7,926,445	52.9	7,591,591	95.8	334,854	4.2	7,049,544
2012 ¹	14,857,578	7,798,407	52.5	7,488,704	96.0	309,703	4.0	7,059,171
2013 ¹	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	7,681,279	95.6	352,526	4.4	6,925,260
2014 ¹	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	7,700,489	95.7	348,395	4.3	7,085,600
2015 ¹	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473
2016 ¹	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997
2017 ¹	15,843,735	8,566,686	54.1	8,208,179	95.8	358,507	4.2	7,277,049
2018 ¹	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	8,015,166	95.6	372,593	4.4	7,808,473

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE NUMBER RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE NUMBER
					(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL	
					LABOUR		LABOUR	
FORCE)	FORCE)							
2011 ¹	7,027,780	5,203,267	74.0	5,061,214	97.3	142,053	2.7	1,824,513
2012 ¹	6,932,520	5,192,686	74.9	5,046,057	97.2	146,629	2.8	1,739,835
2013 ¹	6,926,750	5,187,873	74.9	5,024,341	96.8	163,533	3.2	1,738,877
2014 ¹	7,025,780	5,240,034	74.6	5,075,425	96.9	164,609	3.1	1,785,746
2015 ¹	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352
2016 ¹	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234
2017 ¹	7,292,047	5,434,510	74.5	5,279,158	97.1	155,352	2.9	1,857,537
2018 ¹	7,488,320	5,464,236	73.0	5,300,310	97.0	163,926	3.0	2,024,084

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
	(15 YEARS	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE
	& OVER)	FORCE	PARTICI:		(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL	NUMBER
			RATE(%)		LABOUR		LABOUR	
				FORCE)		FORCE)		
2011 ¹	7,948,209	2,723,178	34.3	2,530,377	92.9	192,801	7.1	5,225,031
2012 ¹	7,925,058	2,605,721	32.9	2,442,647	93.7	163,074	6.3	5,319,336
2013 ¹	8,032,315	2,845,931	35.4	2,656,938	93.4	188,993	6.6	5,186,383
2014 ¹	8,108,704	2,808,850	34.6	2,625,064	93.5	183,786	6.5	5,299,854
2015 ¹	8,245,001	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121
2016 ¹	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764
2017 ¹	8,551,688	3,132,176	36.6	2,929,021	93.5	203,155	6.5	5,419,512
2018 ¹	8,707,912	2,923,523	33.6	2,714,855	92.9	208,667	7.1	5,784,390

¹ - All the districts are included

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

								(2018)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	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	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	8,015,166	95.6	372,593	4.4	7,808,473
15 - 19 YRS	1,711,057	199,553	11.7	146,929	73.6	52,624	26.4	1,511,503
20 - 24 YRS	1,354,969	721,381	53.2	576,556	79.9	144,824	20.1	633,589
25 - 29 YRS	1,215,618	806,470	66.3	722,470	89.6	84,000	10.4	409,148
30 - 39 YRS	2,830,679	1,867,749	66.0	1,811,896	97.0	55,853	3.0	962,929
40 + YRS	9,083,910	4,792,605	52.8	4,757,314	99.3	35,291	0.7	4,291,304

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

								(2018)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	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	7,488,320	5,464,236	73.0	5,300,310	97.0	163,926	3.0	2,024,084
15 - 19 YRS	856,263	141,395	16.5	107,789	76.2	33,606	23.8	714,868
20 - 24 YRS	648,649	456,305	70.3	389,317	85.3	66,988	14.7	192,344
25 - 29 YRS	574,142	526,306	91.7	497,684	94.6	28,622	5.4	47,837
30 - 39 YRS	1,259,359	1,213,047	96.3	1,195,529	98.6	17,518	1.4	46,312
40 + YRS	4,149,906	3,127,184	75.4	3,109,992	99.5	17,192	0.5	1,022,723

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

								(2018)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE
								NUMBER
ALL AGES	8,707,912	2,923,523	33.6	2,714,855	92.9	208,667	7.1	5,784,390
15 - 19 YRS	854,794	58,158	6.8	39,141	67.3	19,018	32.7	796,635
20 - 24 YRS	706,320	265,076	37.5	187,239	70.6	77,836	29.4	441,244
25 - 29 YRS	641,476	280,165	43.7	224,786	80.2	55,379	19.8	361,311
30 - 39 YRS	1,571,320	654,702	41.7	616,367	94.1	38,335	5.9	916,618
40 + YRS	4,934,003	1,665,422	33.8	1,647,322	98.9	18,099	1.1	3,268,581

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40+
		YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS
2011 ¹	100.0	3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	53.0
2012 ¹	100.0	2.5	8.3	11.0	25.2	53.0
2013 ¹	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5
2014 ¹	100.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	25.2	55.5
2015 ¹	100.0	2.2	7.5	9.7	24.5	56.1
2016 ¹	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.5	24.2	57.0
2017 ¹	100.0	2.1	7.6	9.2	23.4	57.7
2018 ¹	100.0	1.8	7.2	9.0	22.6	59.4

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40+
		YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS
2011 ¹	100.0	3.2	8.7	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 ¹	100.0	2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6
2013 ¹	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1
2014 ¹	100.0	2.5	7.3	9.6	25.4	55.2
2015 ¹	100.0	2.3	7.3	9.7	24.4	56.2
2016 ¹	100.0	2.2	7.3	9.4	24.2	56.9
2017 ¹	100.0	2.3	7.5	9.4	23.5	57.3
2018 ¹	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.4	22.6	58.7

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40+
		YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS
2011 ¹	100.0	2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	53.9
2012 ¹	100.0	2.2	8.4	10.5	25.1	53.8
2013 ¹	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.3
2014 ¹	100.0	2.2	7.1	9.9	24.8	56.0
2015 ¹	100.0	2.1	7.8	9.6	24.7	55.9
2016 ¹	100.0	1.6	7.2	9.6	24.3	57.3
2017 ¹	100.0	1.7	7.8	9.0	23.2	58.3
2018 ¹	100.0	1.4	6.9	8.3	22.7	60.7

¹ - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L.)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L.)/ HNCE & above
2011 ¹	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 ¹	100.0	18.7	47.3	17.5	16.6
2013 ¹	100.0	18.2	47.9	15.9	18.1
2014 ¹	100.0	16.4	48.9	16.0	18.6
2015 ¹	100.0	16.7	47.4	17.3	18.6
2016 ¹	100.0	16.2	47.4	16.3	20.1
2017 ¹	100.0	15.8	46.1	17.3	20.8
2018 ¹	100.0	14.9	45.9	18.1	21.2

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L.)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L.)/ HNCE & above
2011 ¹	100.0	18.3	51.0	16.1	14.6
2012 ¹	100.0	18.0	51.2	17.7	13.1
2013 ¹	100.0	17.8	51.5	16.0	14.6
2014 ¹	100.0	16.4	52.6	16.2	14.8
2015 ¹	100.0	16.7	51.1	17.7	14.6
2016 ¹	100.0	16.1	51.1	16.7	16.1
2017 ¹	100.0	15.7	49.8	17.6	16.9
2018 ¹	100.0	14.7	49.7	18.8	16.7

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L.)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L.)/ HNCE & above
2011 ¹	100.0	19.9	42.2	14.9	23.0
2012 ¹	100.0	19.9	39.3	17.2	23.7
2013 ¹	100.0	18.8	41.0	15.6	24.6
2014 ¹	100.0	16.5	41.7	15.8	26.0
2015 ¹	100.0	16.6	40.4	16.7	26.3
2016 ¹	100.0	16.3	40.6	15.6	27.5
2017 ¹	100.0	16.1	39.4	16.8	27.7
2018 ¹	100.0	15.2	38.4	16.5	29.9

¹ - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2011 ¹	100.0	55.1	14.6	40.5	2.9	31.5	10.6
2012 ¹	100.0	56.5	15.3	41.2	2.8	31.9	8.7
2013 ¹	100.0	55.7	15.2	40.5	3.0	32.2	9.1
2014 ¹	100.0	56.4	15.5	40.9	2.7	32.0	8.9
2015 ¹	100.0	56.1	15.1	41.0	3.1	32.3	8.4
2016 ¹	100.0	57.8	14.6	43.3	2.7	31.6	7.8
2017 ¹	100.0	57.7	14.4	43.3	3.0	31.3	8.0
2018 ¹	100.0	57.8	14.5	43.3	2.8	32.3	7.2

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2011 ¹	100.0	56.0	12.8	43.1	3.8	35.9	4.3
2012 ¹	100.0	56.7	12.9	43.8	3.8	35.9	3.6
2013 ¹	100.0	56.6	12.9	43.8	4.1	36.2	3.0
2014 ¹	100.0	57.3	13.1	44.2	3.6	36.2	2.8
2015 ¹	100.0	56.7	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.3	2.8
2016 ¹	100.0	58.9	12.4	46.4	3.7	34.7	2.7
2017 ¹	100.0	58.8	12.3	46.4	4.1	34.5	2.6
2018 ¹	100.0	57.8	12.0	45.8	3.7	36.0	2.5

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2011 ¹	100.0	53.3	18.1	35.2	0.9	22.7	23.1
2012 ¹	100.0	56.1	20.2	35.9	0.9	23.7	19.3
2013 ¹	100.0	53.9	19.7	34.3	0.9	24.6	20.5
2014 ¹	100.0	54.8	20.1	34.7	1.0	23.7	20.5
2015 ¹	100.0	55.1	19.3	35.8	1.1	24.9	18.8
2016 ¹	100.0	55.9	18.5	37.4	0.9	25.9	17.2
2017 ¹	100.0	55.7	18.0	37.7	1.1	25.6	17.7
2018 ¹	100.0	57.8	19.3	38.5	1.0	24.9	16.3

¹ - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2014	7,700,489	2,222,859	74,643	1,389,250	563,532	1,012,447	481,331	181,246	63,038	145,871	47,356	101,247	594,300	313,926	126,950	131,274	195,125	56,094
2015	7,830,976	2,244,547	60,614	1,407,908	549,649	1,059,803	480,338	202,780	52,372	144,507	64,950	120,218	600,249	324,175	137,366	143,768	177,255	60,477
2016	7,947,683	2,153,874	59,907	1,420,628	616,968	1,102,337	516,128	203,083	61,522	159,325	54,703	107,490	609,205	343,837	141,836	137,552	209,101	50,188
2017	8,208,179	2,140,185	63,014	1,580,936	687,544	1,160,443	512,991	210,380	70,264	159,813	69,568	152,363	526,732	377,129	149,272	118,917	161,681	66,947
2018	8,015,166	2,043,698	62,136	1,463,919	713,207	1,141,416	502,126	238,145	55,220	173,330	86,286	166,978	434,348	425,092	142,861	116,733	194,303	55,368

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

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2014	5,075,425	1,375,427	69,796	734,033	540,150	723,692	467,394	124,655	47,897	82,803	31,456	81,190	384,657	96,971	55,148	102,024	115,389	42,743
2015	5,097,797	1,360,831	57,116	741,643	527,419	756,298	465,920	140,042	41,206	79,485	42,853	91,639	395,291	92,824	45,976	105,307	107,469	46,478
2016	5,149,948	1,302,613	56,762	739,372	590,459	770,376	495,894	129,928	45,525	90,506	33,125	83,937	394,974	105,604	53,843	99,146	119,873	38,011
2017	5,279,158	1,279,980	60,026	822,518	655,436	814,523	495,005	134,587	50,551	93,495	46,100	109,152	336,452	114,026	48,245	83,172	84,014	51,877
2018	5,300,310	1,270,968	59,514	785,112	688,318	835,444	483,618	153,022	38,942	92,422	53,152	118,324	286,200	135,153	52,200	83,418	119,488	45,016

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2014	2,625,065	847,432	4,847	655,218	23,382	288,755	13,937	56,591	15,141	63,069	15,900	20,057	209,643	216,955	71,802	29,250	79,735	13,351
2015	2,733,179	883,716	3,498	666,265	22,230	303,507	14,418	62,738	11,165	65,023	22,097	28,579	204,958	231,350	91,389	38,461	69,786	13,999
2016	2,797,735	851,261	3,145	681,256	26,509	331,961	20,234	73,154	15,997	68,819	21,578	23,553	214,231	238,233	87,993	38,405	89,228	12,178
2017	2,929,021	860,204	2,988	758,418	32,108	345,921	17,986	75,792	19,713	66,319	23,468	43,211	190,280	263,103	101,027	35,745	77,667	15,070
2018	2,714,855	772,730	2,622	678,808	24,888	305,972	18,507	85,123	16,278	80,908	33,134	48,654	148,149	289,939	90,661	33,314	74,815	10,352

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

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

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

Major Industry Group	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	7,700,490	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166
Agriculture	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698
Industry	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262
Services	3,450,205	3,568,258	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206

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

Major Industry Group	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	28.9	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5
Industry	26.3	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9
Services	44.8	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6

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

Agriculture

1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A)

Industries

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

Services

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

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

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	7,700,489	353,465	491,521	450,247	327,479	902,710	1,562,251	1,312,975	635,899	1,633,672	30,270
2015	7,830,976	480,097	511,230	470,645	311,455	852,722	1,457,350	1,266,101	673,380	1,766,704	41,292
2016	7,947,683	480,492	519,032	484,965	320,791	891,034	1,435,354	1,274,167	702,675	1,795,378	43,795
2017	8,208,179	560,734	557,870	554,603	327,836	822,243	1,404,798	1,367,232	739,821	1,838,349	34,692
2018	8,015,166	619,312	558,574	662,323	286,493	701,676	1,308,806	1,297,912	706,185	1,836,250	37,635

Occupation group

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

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

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	5,075,424	265,819	175,533	301,206	157,091	630,281	1,017,807	881,891	559,814	1,056,416	29,566
2015	5,097,798	355,643	174,644	318,745	150,246	585,455	965,084	833,470	577,038	1,101,377	36,096
2016	5,149,948	344,185	188,059	310,846	155,926	606,054	930,845	830,428	607,801	1,139,332	36,473
2017	5,279,158	406,096	211,033	355,936	154,428	553,098	892,473	899,082	631,271	1,144,468	31,274
2018	5,300,310	458,466	195,476	441,897	141,871	504,461	882,375	891,693	607,346	1,145,178	31,548

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

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	2,625,065	87,646	315,988	149,041	170,388	272,429	544,444	431,084	76,085	577,256	704
2015	2,733,178	124,454	336,586	151,900	161,209	267,267	492,267	432,631	96,342	665,326	5,196
2016	2,797,735	136,307	330,973	174,120	164,865	284,980	504,509	443,739	94,874	656,046	7,322
2017	2,929,021	154,639	346,838	198,667	173,408	269,145	512,325	468,150	108,550	693,881	3,418
2018	2,714,855	160,846	363,098	220,426	144,622	197,215	426,431	406,219	98,839	691,072	6,088

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

Occupation group

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

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	5.6	1.7	4.2	7.7	13.8	35.3	31.6
1	100.0	7.2	3.4	8.9	14.0	19.6	27.6	19.3
2	100.0	18.0	1.4	4.0	8.0	8.4	21.4	38.8
3	100.0	4.7	1.4	3.6	6.9	10.9	41.3	31.2
6	100.0	8.8	1.3	3.1	7.1	12.0	40.2	27.4
7	100.0	2.7	0.7	1.7	4.9	9.5	30.4	50.1
8	100.0	4.4	0.7	1.5	4.7	6.6	29.5	52.7
9	100.0	2.6	0.9	2.4	5.4	9.2	26.5	53.1
10	100.0	3.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.3	49.5	40.5
11	100.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	2.3	4.2	62.2	29.1
13	100.0	4.5	1.8	1.8	3.9	11.5	54.0	22.4
14	100.0	4.7	1.0	3.7	3.4	4.6	40.5	42.2
15	100.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	6.0	58.1	30.5
16	100.0	11.7	1.8	3.9	7.0	41.8	26.6	7.1
17	100.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.7	5.7	52.3	36.7
19	100.0	5.2	4.5	6.2	7.8	12.0	31.4	33.0
20	100.0	6.7	2.0	4.6	8.7	16.4	30.0	31.6
Other	100.0	6.9	1.5	2.7	5.3	11.0	36.6	36.0

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

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

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40 + YRS
2011 ¹	100.0	12.7	42.2	20.7	15.9	8.5
2012 ¹	100.0	14.1	40.5	18.8	15.8	10.8
2013 ¹	100.0	13.7	41.0	18.1	15.1	12.1
2014 ¹	100.0	14.2	39.8	19.3	15.4	11.3
2015 ¹	100.0	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016 ¹	100.0	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8
2017 ¹	100.0	12.8	37.7	22.2	14.8	12.4
2018 ¹	100.0	14.1	38.9	22.5	15.0	9.5

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
2011 ¹	100.0	17.6	44.7	17.1	13.1	7.6
2012 ¹	100.0	19.6	41.6	17.0	12.3	9.4
2013 ¹	100.0	16.9	44.0	15.5	11.5	12.1
2014 ¹	100.0	20.1	37.6	18.3	11.7	12.3
2015 ¹	100.0	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
2016 ¹	100.0	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6
2017 ¹	100.0	18.1	40.3	19.7	10.8	11.1
2018 ¹	100.0	20.5	40.9	17.5	10.7	10.5

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
2011 ¹	100.0	9.1	40.4	23.4	17.9	9.2
2012 ¹	100.0	9.2	39.6	20.4	18.9	12.0
2013 ¹	100.0	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.2	12.1
2014 ¹	100.0	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.7	10.4
2015 ¹	100.0	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
2016 ¹	100.0	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0
2017 ¹	100.0	8.8	35.7	24.2	17.9	13.5
2018 ¹	100.0	9.1	37.3	26.5	18.4	8.7

¹ - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2011 ¹	100.0	2.9	38.1	19.8	39.2
2012 ¹	100.0	2.6	37.4	27.2	32.9
2013 ¹	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.5
2014 ¹	100.0	3.1	37.7	22.4	36.8
2015 ¹	100.0	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7
2016 ¹	100.0	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8
2017 ¹	100.0	3.1	30.3	24.7	41.9
2018 ¹	100.0	2.2	30.5	21.4	45.8

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2011 ¹	100.0	2.0	47.8	20.3	29.9
2012 ¹	100.0	2.0	46.7	29.6	21.7
2013 ¹	100.0	4.7	43.7	24.3	27.4
2014 ¹	100.0	3.1	48.1	22.7	26.0
2015 ¹	100.0	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4
2016 ¹	100.0	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4
2017 ¹	100.0	2.0	37.5	30.0	30.5
2018 ¹	100.0	3.1	43.1	25.0	28.9

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2011 ¹	100.0	3.5	30.9	19.4	46.1
2012 ¹	100.0	3.0	29.0	25.0	43.0
2013 ¹	100.0	3.2	30.2	20.3	46.2
2014 ¹	100.0	3.1	28.5	22.1	46.4
2015 ¹	100.0	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4
2016 ¹	100.0	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6
2017 ¹	100.0	3.9	24.8	20.7	50.7
2018 ¹	100.0	1.5	20.6	18.7	59.2

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

¹ - All the districts are included

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

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	372,593	156,489	89,711	126,393
%	100.0	42.0	24.1	33.9
Male	163,926	85,355	38,095	40,477
%	100.0	52.1	23.2	24.7
Female	208,667	71,134	51,616	85,917
%	100.0	34.1	24.7	41.2

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

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	8,015,166	95.6	372,593	4.4	7,808,473
Colombo	1,844,312	975,386	52.9	940,442	96.4	34,944	3.6	868,926
Gampaha	1,850,062	887,844	48.0	865,824	97.5	22,019	2.5	962,218
Kalutara	972,621	498,320	51.2	482,229	96.8	16,091	3.2	474,301
Kandy	1,078,705	540,143	50.1	508,394	94.1	31,749	5.9	538,562
Matale	377,077	209,430	55.5	198,989	95.0	10,441	5.0	167,646
Nuwara Eliya	572,773	338,962	59.2	321,965	95.0	16,997	5.0	233,811
Galle	854,779	424,475	49.7	402,028	94.7	22,448	5.3	430,304
Matara	645,904	334,545	51.8	315,641	94.3	18,904	5.7	311,359
Hambantota	485,557	254,637	52.4	237,804	93.4	16,833	6.6	230,920
Jaffna	489,526	217,160	44.4	202,549	93.3	14,611	6.7	272,367
Mannar	82,487	39,260	47.6	36,464	92.9	2,796	7.1	43,228
Vavunia	135,514	69,258	51.1	66,378	95.8	2,880	4.2	66,256
Mullativu	73,430	34,750	47.3	34,039	98.0	711	2.0	38,680
Kilinochchi	87,229	39,184	44.9	37,680	96.2	1,503	3.8	48,045
Batticaloa	415,920	190,346	45.8	177,452	93.2	12,894	6.8	225,574
Ampara	510,100	234,901	46.0	220,538	93.9	14,363	6.1	275,200
Trincomalee	289,689	127,625	44.1	121,848	95.5	5,776	4.5	162,064
Kurunegala	1,275,540	693,761	54.4	669,306	96.5	24,455	3.5	581,779
Puttalam	593,595	325,863	54.9	313,202	96.1	12,661	3.9	267,733
Anuradhapura	659,092	377,889	57.3	360,521	95.4	17,368	4.6	281,203
Polonnaruwa	320,290	159,541	49.8	152,849	95.8	6,691	4.2	160,749
Badulla	660,235	363,860	55.1	344,321	94.6	19,538	5.4	296,375
Moneragala	367,175	185,606	50.5	176,704	95.2	8,902	4.8	181,569
Ratnapura	879,451	499,050	56.7	482,685	96.7	16,365	3.3	380,401
Kegalle	675,170	365,966	54.2	345,313	94.4	20,653	5.6	309,204

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

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

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7,488,320	5,464,236	73.0	5,300,310	97.0	163,926	3.0	2,024,084
Colombo	876,941	643,366	73.4	623,006	96.8	20,360	3.2	233,575
Gampaha	862,647	606,451	70.3	595,871	98.3	10,580	1.7	256,196
Kalutara	455,658	327,258	71.8	320,057	97.8	7,200	2.2	128,400
Kandy	465,382	330,706	71.1	317,041	95.9	13,665	4.1	134,676
Matale	171,812	128,598	74.8	123,546	96.1	5,052	3.9	43,214
Nuwara Eliya	272,289	203,598	74.8	196,671	96.6	6,928	3.4	68,690
Galle	398,254	275,654	69.2	264,726	96.0	10,928	4.0	122,600
Matara	294,416	210,789	71.6	202,509	96.1	8,280	3.9	83,628
Hambantota	228,049	171,066	75.0	164,505	96.2	6,561	3.8	56,982
Jaffna	227,868	155,970	68.4	151,784	97.3	4,187	2.7	71,898
Mannar	40,457	30,233	74.7	29,169	96.5	1,064	3.5	10,224
Vavunia	59,620	46,647	78.2	45,244	97.0	1,403	3.0	12,973
Mullativu	35,950	25,791	71.7	25,373	98.4	418	1.6	10,159
Kilinochchi	40,920	28,400	69.4	27,637	97.3	763	2.7	12,520
Batticaloa	187,563	138,918	74.1	133,502	96.1	5,416	3.9	48,646
Ampara	237,219	175,355	73.9	167,064	95.3	8,290	4.7	61,864
Trincomalee	138,892	99,682	71.8	96,803	97.1	2,879	2.9	39,210
Kurunegala	574,737	431,054	75.0	424,644	98.5	6,410	1.5	143,683
Puttalam	267,921	208,433	77.8	204,155	97.9	4,277	2.1	59,488
Anuradhapura	295,889	227,736	77.0	221,597	97.3	6,140	2.7	68,153
Polonnaruwa	152,337	112,573	73.9	109,244	97.0	3,329	3.0	39,764
Badulla	304,967	220,228	72.2	211,863	96.2	8,365	3.8	84,739
Moneragala	176,665	126,519	71.6	123,264	97.4	3,255	2.6	50,146
Ratnapura	414,300	315,141	76.1	307,038	97.4	8,103	2.6	99,159
Kegalle	307,567	224,070	72.9	213,997	95.5	10,072	4.5	83,497

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

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

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8,707,912	2,923,523	33.6	2,714,855	92.9	208,667	7.1	5,784,390
Colombo	967,371	332,020	34.3	317,437	95.6	14,584	4.4	635,351
Gampaha	987,415	281,393	28.5	269,953	95.9	11,439	4.1	706,022
Kalutara	516,964	171,063	33.1	162,172	94.8	8,891	5.2	345,901
Kandy	613,323	209,437	34.1	191,352	91.4	18,084	8.6	403,886
Matale	205,265	80,832	39.4	75,443	93.3	5,390	6.7	124,433
Nuwara Eliya	300,484	135,364	45.0	125,295	92.6	10,069	7.4	165,120
Galle	456,526	148,821	32.6	137,301	92.3	11,520	7.7	307,705
Matara	351,487	123,756	35.2	113,132	91.4	10,624	8.6	227,731
Hambantota	257,508	83,571	32.5	73,299	87.7	10,272	12.3	173,938
Jaffna	261,658	61,189	23.4	50,765	83.0	10,424	17.0	200,469
Mannar	42,030	9,027	21.5	7,295	80.8	1,732	19.2	33,004
Vavunia	75,894	22,611	29.8	21,134	93.5	1,477	6.5	53,283
Mullativu	37,480	8,958	23.9	8,666	96.7	293	3.3	28,521
Kilinochchi	46,308	10,783	23.3	10,043	93.1	740	6.9	35,525
Batticaloa	228,357	51,428	22.5	43,950	85.5	7,478	14.5	176,928
Ampara	272,881	59,546	21.8	53,473	89.8	6,072	10.2	213,335
Trincomalee	150,796	27,943	18.5	25,046	89.6	2,897	10.4	122,854
Kurunegala	700,803	262,707	37.5	244,662	93.1	18,045	6.9	438,096
Puttalam	325,674	117,430	36.1	109,047	92.9	8,383	7.1	208,244
Anuradhapura	363,203	150,152	41.3	138,924	92.5	11,228	7.5	213,050
Polonnaruwa	167,953	46,968	28.0	43,605	92.8	3,362	7.2	120,986
Badulla	355,267	143,632	40.4	132,458	92.2	11,173	7.8	211,636
Moneragala	190,510	59,087	31.0	53,440	90.4	5,647	9.6	131,423
Ratnapura	465,150	183,909	39.5	175,647	95.5	8,262	4.5	281,241
Kegalle	367,603	141,896	38.6	131,316	92.5	10,580	7.5	225,707

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

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,015,166	100.0	2,043,698	25.5	2,239,262	27.9	3,732,206	46.6
Colombo	940,442	100.0	25,024	2.7	266,650	28.4	648,768	69.0
Gampaha	865,824	100.0	30,321	3.5	309,988	35.8	525,516	60.7
Kalutara	482,229	100.0	76,085	15.8	158,477	32.9	247,667	51.4
Kandy	508,394	100.0	105,290	20.7	136,161	26.8	266,942	52.5
Matale	198,989	100.0	73,602	37.0	51,074	25.7	74,313	37.3
Nuwara Eliya	321,965	100.0	168,755	52.4	78,330	24.3	74,881	23.3
Galle	402,028	100.0	109,304	27.2	111,252	27.7	181,471	45.1
Matara	315,641	100.0	97,668	30.9	78,786	25.0	139,186	44.1
Hambantota	237,804	100.0	71,945	30.3	70,549	29.7	95,310	40.1
Jaffna	202,549	100.0	50,287	24.8	48,784	24.1	103,478	51.1
Mannar	36,464	100.0	16,677	45.7	6,879	18.9	12,908	35.4
Vavunia	66,378	100.0	13,482	20.3	18,863	28.4	34,033	51.3
Mullativu	34,039	100.0	15,157	44.5	7,312	21.5	11,570	34.0
Kilinochchi	37,680	100.0	12,724	33.8	9,282	24.6	15,674	41.6
Batticaloa	177,452	100.0	51,237	28.9	48,308	27.2	77,907	43.9
Ampara	220,538	100.0	57,908	26.3	56,066	25.4	106,564	48.3
Trincomalee	121,848	100.0	32,008	26.3	26,254	21.5	63,587	52.2
Kurunegala	669,306	100.0	162,582	24.3	225,666	33.7	281,058	42.0
Puttalam	313,202	100.0	96,141	30.7	95,114	30.4	121,946	38.9
Anuradhapura	360,521	100.0	160,665	44.6	63,281	17.6	136,575	37.9
Polonnaruwa	152,849	100.0	59,772	39.1	35,591	23.3	57,486	37.6
Badulla	344,321	100.0	179,823	52.2	53,227	15.5	111,272	32.3
Moneragala	176,704	100.0	92,350	52.3	26,599	15.1	57,755	32.7
Ratnapura	482,685	100.0	199,606	41.4	128,723	26.7	154,356	32.0
Kegalle	345,313	100.0	85,286	24.7	128,045	37.1	131,982	38.2

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,300,310	100.0	1,270,968	24.0	1,532,944	28.9	2,496,398	47.1
Colombo	623,006	100.0	16,351	2.6	177,146	28.4	429,509	68.9
Gampaha	595,871	100.0	24,544	4.1	201,747	33.9	369,580	62.0
Kalutara	320,057	100.0	39,221	12.3	107,104	33.5	173,731	54.3
Kandy	317,041	100.0	49,524	15.6	90,726	28.6	176,791	55.8
Matale	123,546	100.0	42,243	34.2	33,101	26.8	48,202	39.0
Nuwara Eliya	196,671	100.0	92,593	47.1	48,622	24.7	55,456	28.2
Galle	264,726	100.0	65,816	24.9	80,664	30.5	118,246	44.7
Matara	202,509	100.0	56,859	28.1	57,543	28.4	88,107	43.5
Hambantota	164,505	100.0	54,500	33.1	49,494	30.1	60,511	36.8
Jaffna	151,784	100.0	39,868	26.3	41,623	27.4	70,294	46.3
Mannar	29,169	100.0	15,568	53.4	5,209	17.9	8,392	28.8
Vavunia	45,244	100.0	8,758	19.4	13,529	29.9	22,957	50.7
Mullativu	25,373	100.0	11,751	46.3	5,554	21.9	8,068	31.8
Kilinochchi	27,637	100.0	11,218	40.6	6,412	23.2	10,007	36.2
Batticaloa	133,502	100.0	42,752	32.0	36,250	27.2	54,499	40.8
Ampara	167,064	100.0	47,010	28.1	46,029	27.6	74,025	44.3
Trincomalee	96,803	100.0	29,655	30.6	20,241	20.9	46,906	48.5
Kurunegala	424,644	100.0	102,122	24.0	142,916	33.7	179,607	42.3
Puttalam	204,155	100.0	61,367	30.1	62,915	30.8	79,874	39.1
Anuradhapura	221,597	100.0	94,582	42.7	41,610	18.8	85,405	38.5
Polonnaruwa	109,244	100.0	49,451	45.3	23,656	21.7	36,137	33.1
Badulla	211,863	100.0	96,555	45.6	41,753	19.7	73,555	34.7
Moneragala	123,264	100.0	66,072	53.6	21,185	17.2	36,006	29.2
Ratnapura	307,038	100.0	106,913	34.8	96,621	31.5	103,504	33.7
Kegalle	213,997	100.0	45,676	21.3	81,293	38.0	87,029	40.7

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,714,855	100.0	772,730	28.5	706,318	26.0	1,235,807	45.5
Colombo	317,437	100.0	8,674	2.7	89,504	28.2	219,259	69.1
Gampaha	269,953	100.0	5,777	2.1	108,241	40.1	155,936	57.8
Kalutara	162,172	100.0	36,864	22.7	51,373	31.7	73,936	45.6
Kandy	191,352	100.0	55,766	29.1	45,435	23.7	90,151	47.1
Matale	75,443	100.0	31,358	41.6	17,973	23.8	26,111	34.6
Nuwara Eliya	125,295	100.0	76,162	60.8	29,707	23.7	19,425	15.5
Galle	137,301	100.0	43,488	31.7	30,588	22.3	63,225	46.0
Matara	113,132	100.0	40,809	36.1	21,243	18.8	51,079	45.2
Hambantota	73,299	100.0	17,445	23.8	21,055	28.7	34,799	47.5
Jaffna	50,765	100.0	10,419	20.5	7,162	14.1	33,184	65.4
Mannar	7,295	100.0	1,109	15.2	1,669	22.9	4,516	61.9
Vavunia	21,134	100.0	4,725	22.4	5,334	25.2	11,076	52.4
Mullativu	8,666	100.0	3,405	39.3	1,758	20.3	3,503	40.4
Kilinochchi	10,043	100.0	1,507	15.0	2,870	28.6	5,666	56.4
Batticaloa	43,950	100.0	8,485	19.3	12,058	27.4	23,407	53.3
Ampara	53,473	100.0	10,897	20.4	10,037	18.8	32,539	60.9
Trincomalee	25,046	100.0	2,352	9.4	6,012	24.0	16,681	66.6
Kurunegala	244,662	100.0	60,460	24.7	82,750	33.8	101,451	41.5
Puttalam	109,047	100.0	34,774	31.9	32,200	29.5	42,073	38.6
Anuradhapura	138,924	100.0	66,083	47.6	21,671	15.6	51,170	36.8
Polonnaruwa	43,605	100.0	10,321	23.7	11,935	27.4	21,349	49.0
Badulla	132,458	100.0	83,268	62.9	11,474	8.7	37,717	28.5
Moneragala	53,440	100.0	26,278	49.2	5,414	10.1	21,748	40.7
Ratnapura	175,647	100.0	92,693	52.8	32,102	18.3	50,853	29.0
Kegalle	131,316	100.0	39,609	30.2	46,753	35.6	44,954	34.2

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

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

Province	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	8,015,166	619,312	558,574	662,323	286,493	701,676	1,308,806	1,297,912	706,185	1,836,250	37,635
Western	2,288,496	257,445	196,502	264,308	135,400	237,152	81,163	398,983	276,435	426,242	14,864
Central	1,029,348	79,161	65,589	53,188	32,413	77,355	181,903	137,619	81,937	318,607	1,576
Southern	955,472	58,450	60,070	71,057	31,595	77,071	154,153	173,026	75,078	251,675	3,298
Northern	377,110	37,535	40,518	30,544	10,494	31,996	69,695	59,945	23,276	71,493	1,614
Eastern	519,838	44,555	42,841	30,967	9,008	56,534	87,293	79,271	39,330	129,780	258
North Western	982,508	45,177	57,393	94,446	23,915	79,267	189,983	193,109	86,742	205,854	6,621
North Central	513,370	20,739	24,704	37,794	13,051	58,697	189,107	61,149	23,447	79,266	5,415
Uva	521,025	21,607	29,120	28,161	13,123	24,827	214,466	52,960	31,333	103,708	1,720
Sabaragamuwa	827,998	54,643	41,837	51,857	17,493	58,777	141,042	141,850	68,607	249,625	2,268

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

Occupation group

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

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 08

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

Province	Total	Industry group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
Total	8,015,166	2,043,698	62,136	1,463,919	713,207	1,141,416	502,126	238,145	55,220	173,330	86,286	166,978	434,348	425,092	142,861	116,733	194,303	55,368
Western	2,288,496	131,430	6,354	543,878	184,883	389,226	202,317	87,034	39,196	78,010	39,359	74,376	183,123	112,407	51,892	40,274	100,225	24,513
Central	1,029,348	347,647	4,805	176,577	84,183	131,239	62,125	36,328	1,492	15,626	7,186	8,386	46,758	55,151	15,888	10,521	19,159	6,276
Southern	955,472	278,918	2,405	157,055	101,127	128,755	52,013	35,843	3,770	22,823	8,028	23,783	41,088	49,089	16,962	13,188	14,399	6,226
Northern	377,110	108,327	1,460	41,341	48,321	52,162	20,373	6,318	1,602	7,435	5,060	7,228	18,665	32,597	8,526	9,851	6,101	1,744
Eastern	519,838	141,152	4,852	63,741	62,035	81,011	27,937	16,166	1,291	8,438	2,862	10,356	32,283	41,756	12,511	6,150	4,386	2,910
North Western	982,508	258,723	5,053	222,444	93,284	145,897	45,738	22,956	4,450	15,987	7,994	15,240	34,728	53,091	14,646	14,311	21,699	6,266
North Central	513,370	220,437	2,770	59,842	36,260	67,696	17,333	10,912	831	7,577	5,253	10,436	29,184	25,706	5,295	7,857	3,399	2582.2925
Uva	521,025	272,173	3,383	44,154	32,290	50,839	26,602	10,023	1,412	6,869	5,001	6,274	15,609	26,103	6,571	6,594	5,176	1,953
Sabaragamuwa	827,998	284,891	31,055	154,889	70,825	94,592	47,687	12,565	1,174	10,564	5,543	10,899	32,910	29,191	10,571	7,987	19,759	2,897

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

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

TABLE 16 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE

- BOTH SEXES

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own	Unpaid
		Total	Public	Private		Account	Family
						Worker	Worker
Total	8,015,166	4,633,022	1,158,474	3,474,548	221,194	2,586,135	574,814
Western	2,288,496	1,546,994	352,765	1,194,229	85,755	569,773	85,974
Central	1,029,348	597,541	140,573	456,967	26,087	315,260	90,461
Southern	955,472	549,343	133,729	415,614	27,859	309,772	68,499
Northern	377,110	216,997	67,557	149,440	12,711	135,409	11,993
Eastern	519,838	311,674	99,853	211,821	20,888	169,881	17,394
North Western	982,508	514,731	123,932	390,800	20,295	357,617	89,864
North Central	513,370	214,136	80,157	133,979	4,263	229,188	65,783
Uva	521,025	212,937	71,180	141,757	1,319	232,442	74,328
Sabaragamuwa	827,998	468,668	88,727	379,941	22,017	266,793	70,519

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own	Unpaid
		Total	Public	Private		Account	Family
						Worker	Worker
Total	5,300,310	3,063,466	634,146	2,429,320	194,637	1,910,609	131,598
Western	1,538,934	1,020,431	199,752	820,678	77,040	416,921	24,543
Central	637,258	357,423	68,228	289,195	22,747	240,514	16,574
Southern	631,741	376,238	68,467	307,772	23,676	220,611	11,215
Northern	279,207	148,965	32,297	116,667	12,276	110,051	7,916
Eastern	397,368	246,184	64,097	182,087	16,193	127,085	7,906
North Western	628,799	334,233	65,729	268,504	18,570	257,163	18,833
North Central	330,840	143,719	48,844	94,875	4,263	165,972	16,886
Uva	335,127	134,110	41,292	92,818	1,319	185,276	14,422
Sabaragamuwa	521,035	302,162	45,440	256,723	18,552	187,017	13,303

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own	Unpaid
		Total	Public	Private		Account	Family
						Worker	Worker
Total	2,714,855	1,569,556	524,328	1,045,228	26,557	675,527	443,216
Western	749,562	526,564	153,013	373,551	8,714	152,853	61,432
Central	392,090	240,118	72,345	167,773	3,340	74,746	73,887
Southern	323,732	173,105	65,263	107,842	4,183	89,161	57,283
Northern	97,903	68,033	35,260	32,773	435	25,358	4,077
Eastern	122,469	65,490	35,756	29,734	4,695	42,796	9,488
North Western	353,709	180,498	58,203	122,295	1,725	100,455	71,031
North Central	182,529	70,417	31,313	39,104	..	63,216	48,897
Uva	185,899	78,826	29,888	48,939	..	47,166	59,906
Sabaragamuwa	306,963	166,506	43,288	123,218	3,465	79,776	57,216

.. Not reported

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.6	1.7	4.2	7.7	13.8	35.3	31.6
Colombo	100.0	5.9	0.9	2.3	4.4	9.9	41.0	35.7
Gampaha	100.0	4.7	0.9	1.9	4.5	9.1	39.7	39.3
Kalutara	100.0	4.3	2.2	5.0	8.2	12.1	38.3	29.9
Kandy	100.0	7.0	1.3	3.6	7.1	17.1	30.4	33.6
Matale	100.0	10.1	2.6	4.8	9.3	16.6	32.0	24.6
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.4	0.2	3.0	6.2	7.8	30.2	51.2
Galle	100.0	5.8	1.2	3.4	6.6	15.5	38.3	29.2
Matara	100.0	5.0	1.7	8.6	14.8	17.2	31.4	21.3
Hambantota	100.0	5.9	1.9	3.9	9.2	15.0	30.1	34.1
Jaffna	100.0	..	3.3	4.0	11.0	14.3	44.5	22.9
Mannar	100.0	..	2.2	5.5	3.4	10.2	34.0	44.8
Vavunia	100.0	1.2	3.8	3.2	9.6	23.0	31.6	27.5
Mullativu	100.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	9.6	25.9	46.4	12.5
Kilinochchi	100.0	..	4.1	0.4	0.8	22.7	44.2	27.8
Batticaloa	100.0	..	1.7	1.5	4.9	12.0	36.5	43.4
Ampara	100.0	1.8	1.9	3.6	6.0	14.4	41.6	30.7
Trincomalee	100.0	1.2	1.7	4.3	8.7	13.6	39.4	31.1
Kurunegala	100.0	8.7	3.9	5.3	8.7	14.2	33.7	25.5
Puttalam	100.0	7.0	1.2	3.3	10.2	14.8	34.0	29.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	10.9	2.0	7.3	8.9	17.4	23.1	30.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.8	3.2	10.5	12.3	12.1	25.3	29.7
Badulla	100.0	4.5	1.5	4.4	8.1	18.8	38.1	24.6
Moneragala	100.0	6.7	0.7	3.2	8.3	15.4	40.3	25.4
Ratnapura	100.0	8.4	2.1	6.5	9.1	14.0	31.3	28.5
Kegalle	100.0	5.2	1.3	5.5	10.5	17.7	31.1	28.6

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.3	1.2	2.9	6.2	11.1	35.9	37.4
Colombo	100.0	5.0	0.6	1.3	3.9	7.2	41.4	40.6
Gampaha	100.0	4.8	0.5	0.8	2.8	7.5	37.6	45.9
Kalutara	100.0	4.5	1.4	4.0	7.6	11.2	36.5	34.8
Kandy	100.0	7.1	0.9	3.0	6.3	12.3	29.7	40.7
Matale	100.0	8.9	1.6	3.3	8.4	12.1	33.4	32.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.5	0.2	1.6	4.3	5.9	26.2	60.4
Galle	100.0	6.0	0.6	2.1	4.9	12.6	39.0	34.7
Matara	100.0	4.7	1.5	6.2	14.2	15.3	30.7	27.4
Hambantota	100.0	5.5	0.6	1.9	7.1	12.6	32.3	40.0
Jaffna	100.0	..	3.1	1.9	9.9	12.0	46.0	27.1
Mannar	100.0	..	2.4	5.3	3.3	7.4	32.5	49.1
Vavunia	100.0	1.1	3.6	2.4	7.5	19.8	36.0	29.6
Mullativu	100.0	..	0.5	2.0	6.6	24.1	52.7	14.1
Kilinochchi	100.0	..	4.2	0.5	0.6	23.3	40.7	30.8
Batticaloa	100.0	..	1.5	1.2	2.5	8.5	36.0	50.4
Ampara	100.0	0.9	1.8	2.2	3.4	11.4	46.1	34.2
Trincomalee	100.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	7.0	13.2	40.6	33.4
Kurunegala	100.0	8.3	2.4	3.4	7.5	12.0	35.9	30.5
Puttalam	100.0	6.7	0.9	2.3	8.4	10.2	34.9	36.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	9.3	0.9	5.1	8.3	14.7	24.7	36.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	7.4	3.0	11.9	10.7	10.4	25.0	31.7
Badulla	100.0	3.3	1.0	2.9	5.8	14.4	41.3	31.2
Moneragala	100.0	6.0	0.6	2.2	6.8	10.8	42.6	31.0
Ratnapura	100.0	9.7	1.0	4.2	6.5	11.8	32.6	34.2
Kegalle	100.0	5.9	1.3	4.7	7.2	14.3	32.3	34.4

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	6.2	2.8	6.8	10.6	19.1	34.1	20.3
Colombo	100.0	7.5	1.4	4.3	5.4	15.2	40.2	26.0
Gampaha	100.0	4.5	1.7	4.1	8.1	12.5	44.3	24.7
Kalutara	100.0	3.9	3.7	7.1	9.6	13.8	41.8	20.1
Kandy	100.0	6.9	1.9	4.7	8.3	24.9	31.6	21.7
Matale	100.0	12.0	4.2	7.1	10.8	24.1	29.8	11.9
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.3	0.2	5.3	9.1	10.9	36.4	36.8
Galle	100.0	5.6	2.2	5.9	9.8	21.0	37.0	18.5
Matara	100.0	5.6	2.0	13.0	15.8	20.7	32.6	10.3
Hambantota	100.0	6.8	4.8	8.4	14.0	20.2	25.1	20.6
Jaffna	100.0	..	4.0	10.2	14.3	21.1	40.2	10.2
Mannar	100.0	..	1.5	6.1	3.7	21.5	39.8	27.4
Vavunia	100.0	1.5	4.2	5.0	14.0	29.9	22.3	23.1
Mullativu	100.0	3.7	6.9	4.3	18.2	31.2	27.9	7.9
Kilinochchi	100.0	..	4.1	..	1.4	21.1	53.8	19.6
Batticaloa	100.0	..	2.4	2.6	12.4	22.5	37.9	22.1
Ampara	100.0	4.6	2.2	8.0	14.1	23.9	27.5	19.6
Trincomalee	100.0	1.6	0.6	10.3	15.3	15.3	34.8	22.1
Kurunegala	100.0	9.3	6.4	8.6	10.8	18.2	29.8	16.8
Puttalam	100.0	7.5	1.8	5.2	13.5	23.4	32.2	16.4
Anuradhapura	100.0	13.4	3.8	10.7	9.7	21.7	20.6	20.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	5.2	3.9	7.3	16.2	16.2	26.3	24.9
Badulla	100.0	6.3	2.3	6.9	11.7	25.9	33.0	14.0
Moneragala	100.0	8.3	1.0	5.6	11.7	25.9	35.0	12.4
Ratnapura	100.0	6.1	4.1	10.6	13.7	18.0	29.0	18.6
Kegalle	100.0	4.0	1.5	6.8	16.0	23.3	29.2	19.2

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

.. Net reported

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

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

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L.)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L.)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.4	0.7	3.0	5.2	9.1
Western	3.1	1.1	2.1	2.8	5.0
Central	5.4	0.7	3.5	8.4	12.0
Southern	5.7	0.7	4.0	8.7	10.7
Northern	5.6	0.3	2.7	7.9	14.3
Eastern	6.0	0.7	5.3	9.7	11.4
North Western	3.6	0.4	2.4	2.7	9.9
North Central	4.5	1.0	2.7	6.2	11.7
Uva	5.2	0.4	3.1	6.5	18.0
Sabaragamuwa	4.3	0.6	2.8	4.8	11.3

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.4	26.4	20.1	10.4	1.4
Western	3.1	14.9	12.5	6.0	1.3
Central	5.4	47.4	27.0	11.8	1.6
Southern	5.7	33.2	28.0	14.4	1.7
Northern	5.6	16.4	21.0	14.1	1.4
Eastern	6.0	23.8	22.2	11.2	1.9
North Western	3.6	19.2	19.9	8.0	1.0
North Central	4.5	47.6	19.0	7.9	1.3
Uva	5.2	29.9	27.4	17.8	1.1
Sabaragamuwa	4.3	25.8	19.9	15.4	1.1

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

Table 20: Employment in formal/informal employment by status in employment (Persons), 2015-2018

Status of Employment	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total employment	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166
Total informal employment	5,436,927	5,539,870	5,588,023	5,452,669
Informal employees	2,243,964	2,417,099	2,414,731	2,359,976
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,547,454	1,721,170	1,662,275	1,672,861
Informal employees in the formal sector	696,510	695,929	752,456	687,115
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	2,532,900	2,499,630	2,517,637	2,517,878
Contributing family workers	660,064	623,141	655,655	574,814
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	606,145	563,821	583,981	515,041
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	53,919	59,320	71,674	59,774
Total formal employment	2,394,050	2,407,813	2,620,155	2,562,496
Formal employees	2,152,874	2,178,477	2,319,300	2,273,045
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,152,874	2,178,477	2,319,300	2,273,045
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	241,176	229,336	300,855	289,451
Total employment in non-agricultural sector	5,586,429	5,793,809	6,067,994	5,971,468
Total informal employment	3,431,454	3,594,785	3,682,525	3,593,124
Informal employees	1,769,272	1,940,130	1,933,161	1,905,029
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,135,761	1,298,051	1,245,181	1,274,591
Informal employees in the formal sector	633,511	642,079	687,980	630,439
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	1,433,659	1,433,388	1,474,034	1,460,916
Contributing family workers	228,523	221,267	275,331	227,179
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	179,217	168,957	208,471	172,272
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	49,306	52,310	66,860	54,907
Total formal employment	2,154,975	2,199,023	2,385,469	2,378,344
Formal employees	1,930,512	1,988,684	2,105,480	2,113,256
Formal employees in the formal sector	1,930,512	1,988,684	2,105,480	2,113,256
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	224,464	210,339	279,990	265,087

Special Statistical Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Coverage

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

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

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

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

Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
 - a. Paid employees, (those who work for wages/salaries).
 - b. Employers (entrepreneurs those who have at least one paid employee under them).
 - c. Own account workers (entrepreneurs those who don't have any paid employee).
 - d. Contributing family workers (who make their contribution to the economic activities carried out by their own household, without wages/salaries).
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 (one week) 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.
7. **Criteria for classification of underemployment:** In order to classify employed persons as visibly underemployed,
 - (i) *If the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her main activity*

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

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

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

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

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

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.

9. NEET

Youths (age 15-24 population) not in employment, education or training.

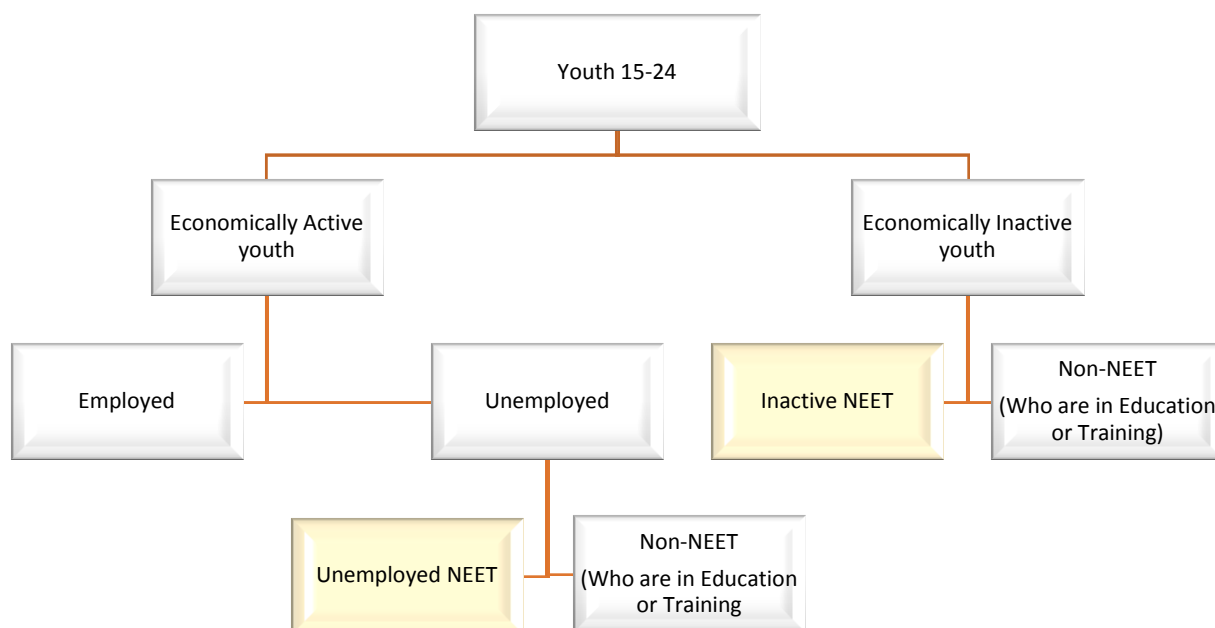


Chart 01: Distribution of youth population by various economic conditions

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)

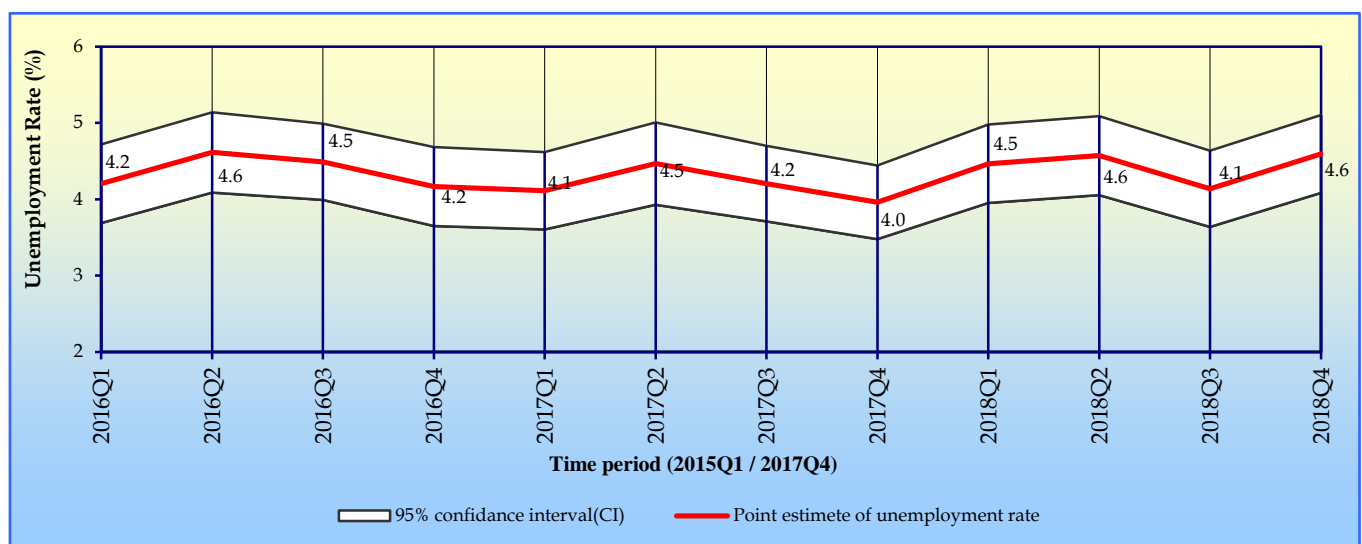
$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$

(6.4 ± 0.784)

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

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

Distribution of unemployment rates and 95% confidence intervals (2016Q1 - 2018Q4)



As seen in Figure, it is very important to note that, there were no statistically significant differences between the unemployment rates reported in different time periods of 2016/2018, when sampling error was considered.

Change in survey schedule

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

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

New Industry & Occupation classifications

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

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

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

Note :

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

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

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

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

Estimate of Confidence Intervals for some selected characteristics

Year	Labour Force					Employed				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2011 ²	7,936,530	128,636	1.62	7,684,276	8,188,784	7,601,405	123,194	1.62	7,359,822	7,842,987
2012 ²	7,807,701	106,901	1.37	7,598,070	8,017,332	7,497,998	102,875	1.37	7,296,261	7,699,734
2013 ²	8,033,804	55,985	0.70	7,924,021	8,143,587	7,681,279	54,298	0.71	7,574,802	7,787,755
2014 ²	8,048,884	99,509	1.24	7,853,775	8,243,993	7,700,489	95,459	1.24	7,513,322	7,887,657
2015 ²	8,214,473	91,316	1.11	8,035,428	8,393,517	7,830,976	87,603	1.12	7,659,212	8,002,740
2016 ²	8,310,682	66,023	0.79	8,181,215	8,440,148	7,947,683	64,616	0.81	7,820,977	8,074,389
2017 ²	8,566,686	49,822	0.58	8,468,989	8,664,382	8,208,179	48,420	0.59	8,113,231	8,303,126
2018 ²	8,387,759	57,008	0.68	8,275,971	8,499,546	8,015,166	55,036	0.69	7,907,245	8,123,087

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2011 ²	335,125	16,485	4.92	302,798	367,452	4.2	0.2	4.54	3.8	4.6
2012 ²	309,703	13,736	4.44	282,767	336,639	4.0	0.2	4.16	3.6	4.3
2013 ²	352,526	12,030	3.41	328,935	376,116	4.4	0.1	3.31	4.1	4.7
2014 ²	348,395	13,133	3.77	322,645	374,145	4.3	0.2	3.51	4.0	4.6
2015 ²	383,496	12,765	3.33	358,467	408,526	4.7	0.1	3.11	4.4	5.0
2016 ²	362,999	11,186	3.08	341,064	384,933	4.4	0.1	3.02	4.1	4.6
2017 ²	358,507	11,347	3.17	336,256	380,758	4.2	0.1	3.08	3.9	4.4
2018 ²	372,593	11,350	3.05	350,337	394,849	4.4	0.1	2.94	4.2	4.7

1 - Excluding Northern provinces

² - All the districts are included

Standard error (Page 1)

STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
General labour force characteristics						
Population (15 years & over)	16,196,232	84,761	0.52			
Employed Population	8,015,166	55,036	0.69			
Unemployed Population	372,593	11,350	3.05			
Employment Rate				95.6	0.130	0.136
Unemployment Rate				4.4	0.130	2.936
Labour Force	8,387,759	57,008	0.68			
Not in Labour Force	7,808,473	59,328	0.76			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,043,698	43,295	2.12			
2	62,136	6,468	10.41			
3	1,463,919	29,524	2.02			
6	713,207	16,665	2.34			
7	1,141,416	23,471	2.06			
8	502,126	13,418	2.67			
9	238,145	10,347	4.34			
10	55,220	4,460	8.08			
11	173,330	7,817	4.51			
13	86,286	5,653	6.55			
14	166,978	7,586	4.54			
15	434,348	13,461	3.10			
16	425,092	12,981	3.05			
17	142,861	7,290	5.10			
19	116,733	6,512	5.58			
20	194,303	10,045	5.17			
Other	55,368	4,324	7.81			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	8,188	1,567	19.13			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	113,684	5,402	4.75			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	79,909	4,460	5.58			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	170,813	5,678	3.32			
Industry group						
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)						
2 Mining & quarrying (B)						
3 Manufacturing (C)						
6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)						
7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)						
8 Transportation and storage (H)						
9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)						
10 Information and communication (J)						
11 Financial and insurance activities (K)						
13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)						
14 Administrative and support service activities (N)						
15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)						
16 Education (P)						
17 Human health and social work activities (Q)						
19 Other service activities (S)						
20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)						
Other						
Other						
Real estate activities (L)						
Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)						

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

Alternative Estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

The revisions made are,

- (1) **Number of Hours of Work** : Persons who work **20 hours or more per week only** are considered to be employed.
- (2) **Contributing Family Worker** : Contributing family workers are **not** considered as employed. They 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	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POPULATION			EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR		
	(15 YEARS & OVER)				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE NUMBER
2011 ¹	14,975,989	6,687,771	44.7	6,352,916	95.0	334,854	5.0	8,288,219	
2012 ¹	14,857,578	6,846,805	46.1	6,537,101	95.5	309,703	4.5	8,010,773	
2013 ¹	14,958,239	6,966,035	46.6	6,600,172	94.7	365,863	5.3	8,007,536	
2014 ¹	15,134,484	7,017,985	46.4	6,669,590	95.0	348,395	5.0	8,116,499	
2015 ¹	15,281,945	7,156,393	46.8	6,772,896	94.6	383,496	5.4	8,125,553	
2016 ¹	15,448,679	7,325,972	47.4	6,962,973	95.0	362,999	5.0	8,122,707	
2017 ¹	15,843,735	7,474,883	47.2	7,116,376	95.2	358,507	4.8	8,368,851	
2018 ¹	16,196,232	7,428,999	45.9	7,056,406	95.0	372,593	5.0	8,767,233	

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
2011 ¹	334,908	5.0	42,636	20.9	141,252	20.6	69,319	8.9	53,111	3.3	28,537	0.8
2012 ¹	309,756	4.5	43,745	23.5	125,556	19.4	58,227	7.3	48,794	2.8	33,381	1.0
2013 ¹	365,921	5.3	50,436	23.8	149,243	22.4	64,566	8.6	55,398	3.2	46,221	1.3
2014 ¹	348,455	5.0	49,540	25.7	138,565	22.2	67,235	9.3	53,648	3.0	39,407	1.1
2015 ¹	383,561	5.4	55,557	28.6	143,351	22.0	78,592	10.4	60,768	3.4	45,229	1.2
2016 ¹	362,999	5.0	58,622	32.8	144,156	22.2	76,624	10.0	47,956	2.7	35,640	0.9
2017 ¹	358,507	4.8	46,016	25.1	135,121	19.7	79,727	10.4	53,053	3.0	44,590	1.1
2018 ¹	372,593	5.0	52,624	30.4	144,824	22.1	84,000	11.3	55,853	3.3	35,291	0.8

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

Year		Total	Industry group																
			1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
2015	No.	6,772,896	1,609,226	58,353	1,270,771	523,932	925,132	466,273	176,308	49,686	140,512	60,823	115,388	590,028	300,610	133,581	130,873	167,275	54,126
	%	100.0	23.8	0.9	18.8	7.7	13.7	6.9	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	8.7	4.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.8
2016	No.	6,962,973	1,563,142	56,945	1,297,576	591,710	974,467	501,897	175,754	59,445	158,159	51,192	103,576	602,318	317,987	138,767	126,838	196,875	46,324
	%	100.0	22.4	0.8	18.6	8.5	14.0	7.2	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.5	8.7	4.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	0.7
2017	No.	7,116,376	1,555,527	57,397	1,397,453	650,665	1,007,347	497,936	180,162	66,999	158,429	66,035	145,217	519,684	352,121	145,028	105,521	149,109	61,746
	%	100.0	21.9	0.8	19.6	9.1	14.2	7.0	2.5	0.9	2.2	0.9	2.0	7.3	4.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.9
2018	No.	7,056,406	1,513,837	58,743	1,336,902	676,629	1,010,560	487,204	205,377	54,000	171,779	81,274	158,089	431,126	398,079	140,278	101,641	178,313	52,575
	%	100.0	21.5	0.8	18.9	9.6	14.3	6.9	2.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.2	6.1	5.6	2.0	1.4	2.5	0.7

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)


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

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

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



Confidential

The Information collected in this survey will be strictly confidential and individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency.

For Office Use Only

Year	Month		Name of the District	Serial No. of Housing Unit		

SRI LANKA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2018

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Where it belongs) :-

2. Province :-

3. District :-

4. DS Division :-

5. GN Division Number :- Name :-
 _____ _____
6. Sector :-

7. Name of M.C./U.C./P.S. :-

8. Name of Ward/ Village/Estate :-

9. C.B.No :- Sample Series No :-
 _____ _____
10. Survey Quarter :-

11. Number of Household :- _____ No :- _____
12. Name of Head of Household :- _____

13. Respondent's Name :- _____
- Signature :- _____ Telephone No :- _____
14. Interviewer's Name :- _____
- Signature :- _____ Date :- _____
15. Supervisor's Name :- _____
- Signature :- _____ Date :- _____

Office use Only

Year		Month		Sector	District		D.S.Division No		Special Census Block No (PSU)			Housing unit Sample code No (within Census Block)		Household No (within Housing Unit)	Household Serial No (Within District)		

Concept and definitions:

1. **Labour Force** : The labour force is composed of the economically active population 15 years of age and over
2. **The Economically Active Population** : Is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed**: A person (during the reference period) worked as played employee, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family worker is said to be employed. This includes a person with a job but were absent from that job during that period on a temporary basis such as persons who during the reference period were sick , on vacation, maternity leave, strike or temporarily laid off.
4. **Unemployed** : Persons available and /or looking for work , and who did not work but taken steps during last 4 weeks to find a job and ready to accept a job if given a work opportunity within next two weeks .
5. **Reference Period** :
Current Reference Period : The week preceding the week of the survey; i.e. last week.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active)** : A person who was neither working nor available / looking for a job 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. **Underemployment** : is defined based on hours of working in his occupation/Economic activity. i.e. The persons who are willing and able to work beyond the total hours work.
8. **Informal Sector** : If the institute of the employed person is not officially registered, and if the institute does not keep formal accounts and if the institute has less than 10 regular employees then the institute is define as an informal sector institute.

Controlling Information

Interviewer's Visits	First	Second	Third
1. Date			
2. Result*			
3. Time taken to complete schedule	Minutes <input type="text"/>	Minutes <input type="text"/>	Minutes <input type="text"/>

* Result Code

- Completed 1
- Deferred 2
- Housing unit not available currently ** 3
- Not competent respondent at home 4
- Refused 5
- Housing unit is temporarily closed 6
- Other (Specify) 7

** Specify the reasons for not available particular housing unit now

- (i) Being empty
- (ii) Not used by non-seasons
- (iii) Unable to live
- (iv) Demolished

4. If the housing unit is consolidated,
No. of H.U.'s listed for this unit.

5. If the housing unit is divided,
No. of H.U.'s in this unit as at present.

6. Office use only

Code of Final Result

- Completed 1
- Not completed 2
- Non related unit 3

CODES FOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Column - 3 Relationship to Head of Household

Head of Household.....	1
Wife / Husband	2
Son / Daughter.....	3
Parents.....	4
Other Relative.....	5
Domestic Servant.....	6
Boarder.....	7
Other.....	8

Column - 4 Gender

Male.....	1
Female.....	2

Column - 7 Ethnic Group

Sinhala.....	1
Sri Lankan Tamil.....	2
Indian Tamil.....	3
Sri Lankan Moor.....	4
Malay.....	5
Burger.....	6
Other.....	9

Column - 8 Religion

Buddhist	1
Hindu.....	2
Muslim.....	3
Roman Catholic. }	4
Other Christians }	4
Other.....	9

Column - 9 Marital Status

Never Married.....	1
Married.....	2
Widowed.....	3
Divorced.....	4
Separated.....	5

Column - 10 Educational Attainment

Studying / Studied Grade 1	00
Passed Grade - 1.....	01
Passed Grade - 2.....	02
Passed Grade - 3	03
Passed Grade - 4.....	04
Passed Grade - 5.....	05
Passed Grade - 6.....	06
Passed Grade - 7.....	07
Passed Grade - 8.....	08
Passed Grade - 9.....	09
Passed Grade - 10.....	10
Passed G.C.E.(O/L) / N.C.G.E.....	11
Passed Grade - 12.....	12
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) / H.N.C.E.....	13
Passed G.A.Q./G.S.Q.....	14
Degree.....	15
Post Graduate Degree / Diploma.....	16
Special educational Institutions.....	17
No Schooling.....	19

Column – 10a Basic Degree

Arts	01	Indigenous Medicine	10
Law	02	Paramedical Studies (1)	11
Management	03	Engineering	12
Commerce	04	Fashion Design/ Transport &	
Medicine	05	Logistic Management	13
Dental Surgery	06	Architecture/ Quantity (2)	14
Veterinary Medicine	07	Computer Science/IT (3)	15
Agriculture	08	Other	19
Science	09		

Column - 11 Attendance at Schooling or other Educational Institution

School	1
University.....	2
Other Educational Institution	3
Vocational / Technical institution.....	4
Does not attend	5

Column - 12, 13, 14 Literacy

Able to read and write	1
Unable to read and write	2

For Question No.2 in the Labour Force Part

Inquire whether (S)he was engaged in following activities
Except which are mentioned in question No.2

* Activities as (Ploughing, Sowing, with regard to transplanting Rice, harvesting paddy, cultivation crops, spraying weedicide Pesticide, fertilizing ... etc.)

*All above activities with regarding(vegetable/ permanent crops/ Fruits/ flower(commercial purposes)

*Livestock operations/ feeding and milking animals, churning Milk, grassing, bee keeping

*Making clothes, sowing pieces of cloths or leather, knitting Embroidery, mat and rope making, ginning, spinning and weaving

*Making foods/ ice packets for selling purposes

*Selecting fish, making dried fish

*Copra making, coir preparing, coir yarn spinning, cadjan Weaving, coconut husk crushing, cinnamon crushing Beedi making

Personal Information

[illegible]

Serial Number	Name of the Individuals who usually live here including those who are temporarily absent(include boarders, lodgers, servants, etc. and exclude temporary visitors)	For all person						15 Years and above
		Disability						Education/ Training
		Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Do you have difficulty with self-care?	Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating?	Do you attend any formal/ informal education/ training in previous 12 months? (If currently attend any formal/ informal education/ training mention “Yes”) 1. Yes 2. No
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

Column 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 – Disability Conditions	
Cannot do anything	1
Have major difficulties	2
Have minor difficulties	3
No difficulties	4

Information on Labour Force (Age 15 years and above) exclude persons who are presently abroad

01. (a) Name of the Person					
(b) Serial No.	<div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div><div></div></div>					
02. Were you Engaged, last week, even for a few hours in paid employment, own account profitable work or contributing family work as an economic activity (including employer) (If it is not possible to identify the person as being engaged in a specific economic activity, inquire whether (S)he was engaged in an activity specified in page 4 of the questionnaire)	Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 4			Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 4			
No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 4			No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 4		
03. During last week on what activity you were engaged in?															
1. The main economic activity	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
2. Another economic activity	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
3. The main economic activity and Another economic activity	<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
04. Even if you were not engaged in any of the above economic activity during last week, did you have an economic activity to be engaged in?	Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 6			Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 6			
No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 6			No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 6		
05. Why were you not involving work during last week? (circle the most appropriate code)															
1. Off season/Bad weather	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
2. Temporary stopping economic activity (disorganization, suspension of work , mechanical/ electrical breakdown, Shortage of raw material/ equipment/ workers, financial difficulties, strikes, no works)	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
3. Sick/Injury/personal	<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
4. Leave/holiday/ vacation/educational leave or training	<div><div>4</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>4</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
5. Personal/ family needs	<div><div>5</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>5</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
9. Others (specify)	<div><div>9</div></div>			Go to Q 7			<div><div>9</div></div>			Go to Q 7					
06. (a) Were you engaged in one or more of the following activities during last week? (Purchasing firewood is not relevant here. If firewood/ Water is only brought from outside, specify the time spent)	Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 6(b)			Yes	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 6(b)			
No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 47			No	No	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 47		
(b) Activities															
1. bringing firewood for home(own) consumption	<div><div>Time spent (hrs.)</div></div>			Go to Q 47			<div><div>Time spent (hrs.)</div></div>			Go to Q 47					
2. Bringing water from outside for home(own) consumption	<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 47			<div><div>1</div></div>			Go to Q 47					
3. Engaging in a repairing working in own house or building	<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 47			<div><div>2</div></div>			Go to Q 47					
	<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 47			<div><div>3</div></div>			Go to Q 47					

Serial No.				
07. What is the main economic activity, you are engaged in ? Describe the main activities relevant to this economic activity (occupation)	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>
08. What is the main production activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work? (Industry)	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>
08A. What is the District your institution or enterprise locate?	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>
09. Status in Employment 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> } →Go To Q 15 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> } →Go To Q 15 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> } →Go To Q 15 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> } →Go To Q 15 <input type="text"/>
Only for paid Employees (If Q.9=1)	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1
10. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 15
11. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14. To which sector the institution where you work belongs?	<input type="text"/> } Go to Q 20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> } Go to Q 20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> } Go to Q 20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> } Go to Q 20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

* For office use only

Serial No.								
For persons with Q10= 4 , Q14= 3 or Q9= 2, 3 or 4	For persons with Q10=4 Q14=3or Q9=2,3or 4			For persons with Q10=4 Q14=3or Q9=2,3or 4				For persons with Q10=4 Q14=3or Q9=2,3or 4
15. Is your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) registered under employees provident fund or Inland Revenue Department ?	yes No Do not know	1 2 3		1 2 3				1 2 3
16. How does your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) maintain account recording system?								
1. Formal.....		1		1				1
2. Informal.....		2		2				2
3. No account recording system.....		3		3				3
4. Do not know.....		4		4				4
17. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution of work/ your Institution?								
1. Less than 5		1		1				1
2. 5 to 9		2		2				2
3. 10 to 15		3		3				3
4. 16 to 49		4		4				4
5. 50 to 99		5		5				5
6. 100 or more		6		6				6
7. No paid employees/ regular employees		7		7				7
8. Working for household	→ Go to Q 20	8		8 → Go to Q 20				8 → Go to Q 20
18. What is the legal status of your institution of work/ your business or enterprise?								
1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporative		1		1				1
2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household		2		2				2
3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household		3		3				3
4. Other (specify)	9		9				9
19. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter								
1. Yes		1		1				1
2. No		2		2				2
3. Do not know		3		3				3

Serial No.				
20. What is the number of hours you usually worked at this occupation work per week?	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours
21. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> Hours
22. If Q 21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21< Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21< Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21< Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21< Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24
23. What is the reason for working fewer hours than usual ?	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>
24. Were you engaged in a secondary occupation / economic activity in the last week ?	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>
25. What was your secondary occupation ? Describe the main activities relevant to this activity.	→ Go to Q 40	→ Go to Q 40	→ Go to Q 40	→ Go to Q 40
26. What is the main production/ service/ activity which is relevant to the Secondary work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work ?				

* Office use only

Serial No.					
27. Status of secondary Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4
Only for paid employees If Q 27 = 1	If Q 27 = 1		If Q 27 = 1		If Q 27 = 1
28. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	1 2 3 4	→ Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	→ Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4
29. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3		1 2 3
30. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3		1 2 3
31. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3		1 2 3
32. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government..... 2. Semi Government 3. Private.....	1 2 3	} →Go to O 38.	1 2 3	} →Go to O 38.	1 2 3
33. Is your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) registered under employees provident fund or Inland Revenue Department ? yes No Do not know	1 2 3		1 2 3		1 2 3

Serial No.				
34. How does your institution/business or enterprise (agricultural/ non- agricultural) Maintain account recording system?				
1. Formal.....	1	1	1	1
2. Informal.....	2	2	2	2
3. No account recording system.....	3	3	3	3
4. Do not know.....	4	4	4	4
35. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution?				
1. Less than 5	1	1	1	1
2. 5 to 9	2	2	2	2
3. 10 to 15	3	3	3	3
4. 16 to 49	4	4	4	4
5. 50 to 99	5	5	5	5
6. 100 or more	6	6	6	6
7. No paid employees/ regular employees	7	7	7	7
8. Working for household	8 →Go to Q 38	8 →Go to Q 38	8 →Go to Q 38	8 →Go to Q 38
36. What is the legal status of your institution/ business or enterprise?				
1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporative	1	1	1	1
2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household	2	2	2	2
3. Ordinary partnershin with members of other household	3	3	3	3
4. Other (specify)	9	9	9	9
37. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter				
1. Yes	1	1	1	1
2. No	2	2	2	2
3. Do not know	3	3	3	3
38. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?				
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
39. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?				
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours

For all persons who are employed and age 15 and above

Serial No.									
40.									
(a) Total No. of hours in Q 20 and Q 38 (state).....	{			Less than 35	→Go to Q41			Less than 35	→Go to Q41
				35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)			35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)
(b) Total No. of hours in Q 20 and Q 38 (state).....	{			Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)			Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)
				35 & over	→Go to Q 45			35 & over	→Go to Q 45
(c)	{	Q 23 code 1		→ Go to Q 41		Q 23 code 1		→ Go to Q 41	
		Q 23 code 2 - 9		→ Go to Q 45		Q 23 code 2 - 9		→ Go to Q 45	
41. Would you like to work, if you are given an opportunity to work during a longer period (than you usually work hours)									
(i) in the present occupation/ economic activity.									
(ii) in another occupation in addition to the present occupation									
(iii) engaging yourself fully in another occupation									
Yes	1				1				
No	2		→ Go to Q 45		2		→ Go to Q 45		
42. If so, how would you like to work?									
1. In the present occupation	1				1				
2. In another occupation in addition to the present occupation	2				2				
3. Fully in another occupation	3				3				
4. Any of the above	4				4				
43. How many extra hours you would be able to work, in addition to those you usually work per week ?			Hours				Hours		
44. As mentioned above, are you ready to work on these extra hours, if you get an opportunity within next two weeks?									
Yes	1				1				
No	2				2				

For all employed persons aged 15 and above

Serial Number									
45. Are you an employee in the main occupation?	Yes	1			1			1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)
For month salary earners:									
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)									
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)									
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For daily wage earners :									
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)									
(ii) Number of days worked last month									
(iii) Total income (Rs.)									
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For employers and own account workers :									
(excluding contributing family workers)									
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)									
46. Are you an employee in the secondary occupation?	Yes	1			1			1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)
No secondary occupation		3	→ Go to Q 62		3	→ Go to Q 62		3	→ Go to Q 62
For month salary earners:									
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)									
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)									
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For daily wage earners :									
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)									
(ii) Number of days worked last month									
(iii) Total income (Rs.)									
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For employers and own account workers :									
(excluding contributing family workers)									
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)									
		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62	

For all employed persons aged 15 and above

Serial Number									
45. Are you an employee in the main occupation?	Yes	1			1			1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)
For month salary earners:									
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)									
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)									
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For daily wage earners :									
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)									
(ii) Number of days worked last month									
(iii) Total income (Rs.)									
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For employers and own account workers :									
(excluding contributing family workers)									
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)									
46. Are you an employee in the secondary occupation?	Yes	1			1			1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)		2	→ Go to (c)
No secondary occupation		3	→ Go to Q 62		3	→ Go to Q 62		3	→ Go to Q 62
For month salary earners:									
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)									
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)									
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For daily wage earners :									
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)									
(ii) Number of days worked last month									
(iii) Total income (Rs.)									
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)									
For employers and own account workers :									
(excluding contributing family workers)									
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)									
		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62	

For all persons aged 15 and above other than Employed persons (persons answered 1 or 2 for Q6 (a))

Serial No.								
47. Would you expected to do a paid job or to start a self employment?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>						
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 52		<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 52		<input type="checkbox"/>
Already got a job and ready to go / already made arrangements for self employment activity		<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 53		<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 53		<input type="checkbox"/>
48. Did you take any steps during the last 4 weeks to find a job Or to start a self employment?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 50		<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Go to Q 50		<input type="checkbox"/>
49. What are the steps taken? (Encircle most relevant codes up to a maximum of 3)								
1. Registered for a government job		<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 51		<input type="checkbox"/>	Go to Q 51		<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Registered in private sector Institutions/Internet		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Replying for advertisements in government gazette/news papers/ Publishing advertisements		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Inquiring from persons with public sector/ private sector job contacts/ Friends/ relations		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
5. taking action to find financial and other resources to start a self Employment		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify).....		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
50. What was the main reason for not taking any action to find a job during The last 4 weeks (circle the most appropriate code)								
1. Awaiting results of the examination/interview held for a job		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does not believe that (S)he gets a suitable job		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Unable to find any work		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does not possess skills or training required for a job		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Personal difficulties faced while finding a job		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Household work		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Educational activities		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Serial No.				
57. What is the minimum monthly salary/income that you expect through The employment/business? (Rs.)				
58. How long have you been looking for work? 1. Less than 6 months 2. Between 6 - 12 months 3. One year or more				
59. Have you ever been engaged in a paid job or self employment or Family work continuously for 2 weeks Yes No				
60. What are your main activities of that job/work?				
60a. Occupation				
60b. Industry				
61. Status of your Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker				

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For all persons aged 15 and above

Serial No.												
62. Have you successfully completed a formal professional/ Technical training, relevant to an occupation/ self-employment	Yes			No								
	1			1			1			1		
	2	→ Go to Q 64		2	→ Go to Q 64		2	→ Go to Q 64		2	→ Go to Q 64	
63. (a) Training (1)												
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)												
(ii) Field of training	* * *			* * *			* * *			* * *		
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4
1. General Certificate	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
2. Diploma Certificate	3		4	3		4	3		4	3		4
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate	5		6	5		6	5		6	5		6
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)												
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)	* * *			* * *			* * *			* * *		
(a) Training (2)												
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)												
(ii) Field of training	* * *			* * *			* * *			* * *		
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4	Non NVQ	NVQ 1-4	NVQ 1-4
1. General Certificate	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
2. Diploma Certificate	3		4	3		4	3		4	3		4
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate	5		6	5		6	5		6	5		6
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)												
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)	* * *			* * *			* * *			* * *		
	End			End			End			End		
64. What was the reason for not having such a formal professional/ technical Training (circle the most appropriate code)												
1. Thinking that the current higher educational qualifications are sufficient For having a job	1			1			1			1		
2. Does not feel the need of having such training to find a job.....	2			2			2			2		
3. Financial difficulties to get a suitable formal training.....	3			3			3			3		
4. Unavailability of training projects or institutions to get a proper training In their living area	4			4			4			4		
5. No confidence about the institutions in their area.....	5			5			5			5		
6. Currently having a training.....	6			6			6			6		
7. Does not feel the need.....	7			7			7			7		
8. No training provided from the working institute.....	8			8			8			8		
9. Could not receive training due to job activities.....	9			9			9			9		
10. Other (specify).....	10			10			10			10		

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Digital Literacy (For all persons aged 5 and above)

Person serial number and name according to labour force schedule		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-top: 2px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-top: 2px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-top: 2px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin-top: 2px;"></div>
C 01. Do you have the following digital devices (Communication devices), If yes, then how many? (1)Desktop (2)Laptop (3)Tablet (4)Mobile Phone (Smart) (5)Mobile Phone (Non -Smart) (6)Other		Device available Yes No <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>		Device available Yes No <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>		Device available Yes No <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>		Device available Yes No <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>
C 02. Are you aware about the activities done by the computer? (Maximum 3 Options) (1) Educational activities (2) Economic activities (3) Entertainment activities (4) Internet/ E-mail facilities (5) Other	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05
C 03. Can you do some activity using a computer? What purposes? (Maximum 3 options) (1) Educational activities (2) Economic activities (3) Entertainment activities (4) Internet/ E-mail facilities (5) Other	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to C 05
C 04. How did you get computer knowledge? (Maximum 5 options) (1) Followed a private computer course (2) School/ University (3) Government resource centers (4) Job related activities (5) Training given from the office (6) From family members (7) From friends/relations (8) Self study (9) Using media (10)Other		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> </div>
C 05. Can you do some activity using a smart phone/Tablet?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>
C 06. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>
C 07. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> → Go to next person
C 08. Which device did you use to connect to internet/ email? (Maximum 4 options) (1) Computer (Desktop/Laptop) (2) Smart Phone (3) Tablet (4) Mobile Phone		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div>
C 09. Where did you use internet during last 12 months? (Maximum 3 options) (1) At office (2) At home (3) At friend's/relative's home (4) At a private institute (5) School/ University (6) Government provided "Nenasala", "Vidatha", "Vishwaghana",		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div>