



Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Annual Report - 2019

(With Provincial and District level data)

Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Finance



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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 2019 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 15th 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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Acknowledgements

This “Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2019” 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 Ms. K.M.D.S.D.Karunaratne, 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.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and under the direction of Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatte, 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, Mrs. H.M.D.Sepalika, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunaratna, Mr. T.D.M.S.D.Perera, Mr. K.Weerasiri, Mrs. U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr. K.T.Sureskumar, Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Mrs. P.D.Nanayakkara, Ms.R.P.M.Subhashini, 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 - 2019 Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,424,016	7,610,113	8,813,903	2,836,876	13,587,140
Labour force in this age group	8,592,010	5,554,192	3,037,818	1,425,479	7,166,531
Labour force participation rate	52.3	73.0	34.5	50.2	52.7
Employed population	8,180,693	5,368,896	2,811,796	1,354,824	6,825,869
Employment rate	95.2	96.7	92.6	95.0	95.2
Unemployed population	411,318	185,296	226,022	70,655	340,663
Unemployment rate	4.8	3.3	7.4	5.0	4.8
Not in labour force	7,832,006	2,055,920	5,776,085	1,411,397	6,420,609

18 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (18 years & over)	15,382,639	7,070,493	8,312,146	2,664,079	12,718,560
Labour force in this age group	8,538,063	5,513,242	3,024,821	1,419,556	7,118,507
Labour force participation rate	55.5	78.0	36.4	53.3	56.0
Employed population	8,141,275	5,338,001	2,803,274	1,350,490	6,790,785
Employment rate	95.4	96.8	92.7	95.1	95.4
Unemployed population	396,788	175,242	221,547	69,066	327,722
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.2	7.3	4.9	4.6
Not in labour force	6,844,576	1,557,251	5,287,325	1,244,523	5,600,053

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,701,661	6,736,541	7,965,120	2,540,799	12,160,862
Labour force in this age group	8,385,392	5,406,989	2,978,403	1,396,754	6,988,638
Labour force participation rate	57.0	80.3	37.4	55.0	57.5
Employed population	8,027,726	5,255,695	2,772,032	1,330,795	6,696,932
Employment rate	95.7	97.2	93.1	95.3	95.8
Unemployed population	357,666	151,294	206,372	65,960	291,706
Unemployment rate	4.3	2.8	6.9	4.7	4.2
Not in labour force	6,316,269	1,329,552	4,986,716	1,144,045	5,172,224

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year								
	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016 ¹	2017 ¹	2018 ¹	2019 ¹
Labour force participation rate									
By Gender									
Total	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3
Male	74.0	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7	75.1	74.5	73.0	73.0
Female	34.3	32.9	35.4	34.6	35.9	35.9	36.6	33.6	34.5
By residential sector									
Total	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3
Urban	47.8	48.3	47.7	48.7	48.6	49.8	50.5	49.6	50.2
Rural	53.8	53.4	54.9	54.1	54.8	54.6	54.8	52.3	52.7
Unemployment Rate									
By Gender									
Total	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8
Male	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Female	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4
By selected age Group (Year)									
20 - 29	12.4	11.3	13.1	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.5	15.0	15.3
20 - 24	17.7	16.7	19.3	19.9	19.7	19.9	17.8	20.1	20.3
25 - 29	7.7	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.0
By selected educational level									
A/L & above									
Total	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.2	9.2	8.3	8.1	9.1	8.5
Male	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0
Female	13.2	10.8	11.8	11.1	13.5	11.9	11.3	13.2	11.9
Employed population									
By Gender									
Total	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693
Male	5,061,214	5,046,057	5,024,340	5,075,426	5,097,798	5,149,948	5,279,158	5,300,310	5,368,896
Female	2,530,377	2,442,647	2,656,938	2,625,064	2,733,178	2,797,735	2,929,021	2,714,855	2,811,796
By industry (Percentage)									
Total	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,511,266	2,333,342	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698	2,071,940
%	33.1	31.2	30.2	28.9	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3
Industry	1,819,608	1,940,615	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262	2,258,421
%	24.0	25.9	26	26.3	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6
Services	3,260,717	3,214,746	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,259	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206	3,850,332
%	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.8	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1
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*	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.4
1 - 9	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
10 - 39	29.9	26.1	27.5	27.6	27.2	26.2	26.1	25.7	26.8
40 & above	63.2	68.3	65.5	65.9	65.7	67.9	67.5	66.9	65.1

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

¹ Sri Lanka/Whole Country

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Chapter

1

Introduction

1.1 General Background

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment, and unemployment etc. were collected through the labour force and socio-economic surveys conducted at five year time intervals. 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 2019 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 2019. 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 2019 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

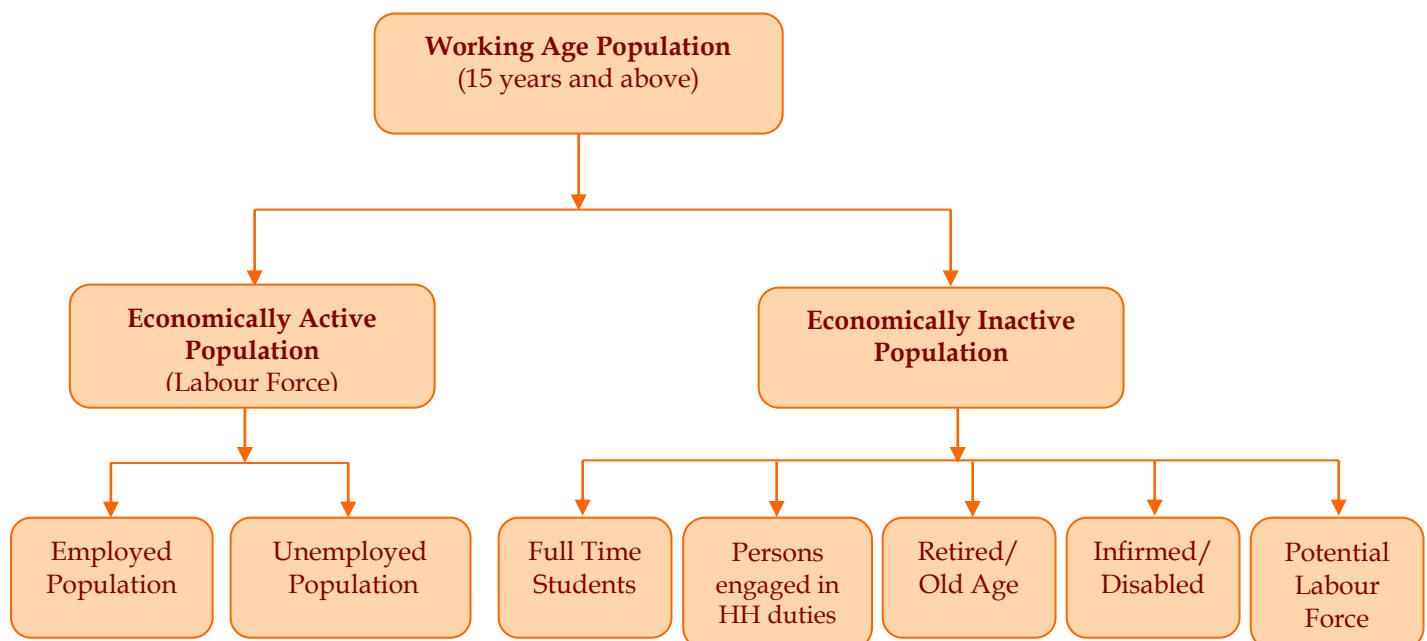
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons. Before 2013 this was considered as age 10 years above.

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 2019.

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 2019 25,750 Housing units were selected for the sample.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2019, 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 2019.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2019.

Table 2.1 Sample allocation by district - 2019

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,750	Mullaitivu	440
Colombo	2,400	Kilinochchi	460
Gampaha	2,500	Batticaloa	740
Kalutara	1,240	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,620	Trincomalee	640
Matale	720	Kurunegala	1800
Nuwara Eliya	780	Puttalam	860
Galle	1,320	Anuradhapura	940
Matara	1,120	Polonnaruwa	640
Hambantota	860	Badulla	900
Jaffna	880	Moneragala	600
Mannar	430	Ratnapura	1280
Vavunia	480	Kegalle	1200

2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

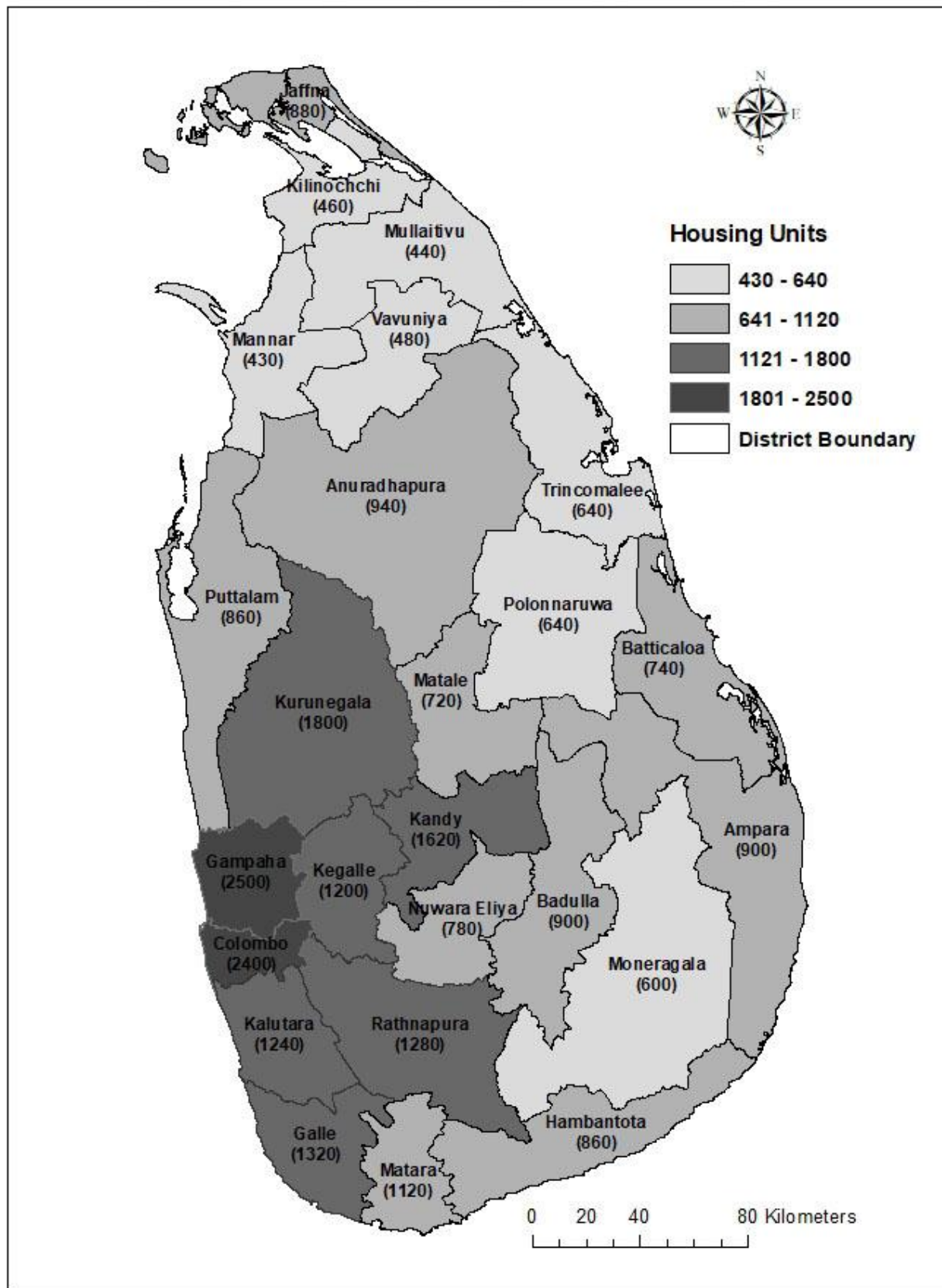
Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

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 - 2019



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

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

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	16,424,016
Male	7,610,113
Female	8,813,903

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,592,010
Male	5,554,192
Female	3,037,818

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	52.3
Male	73.0
Female	34.5

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 2019, estimated economically active population is around 8.6 million, and of that about 64.6 percent are male. That is about 5.6 million (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2019

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,592,010	100.0	7,832,006	100.0
Male	5,554,192	64.6	2,055,920	26.3
Female	3,037,818	35.4	5,776,085	73.7

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (73.7%). That is about 5.8 million.

Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2019

Sector		Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
Total	No.	8,592,010	5,554,192	3,037,818
	%	100.0	64.6	35.4
Urban	No.	1,425,479	927,092	498,387
	%	100.0	65.0	35.0
Rural	No.	6,749,448	4,382,899	2,366,548
	%	100.0	64.9	35.1
Estate	No.	417,083	244,200	172,883
	%	100.0	58.5	41.5

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 65.0 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 64.9 percent. Also percentage of economically active female

population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 35.0 percent and 35.1 percent respectively and in the Estate sector, this value is 41.5 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 - 2019

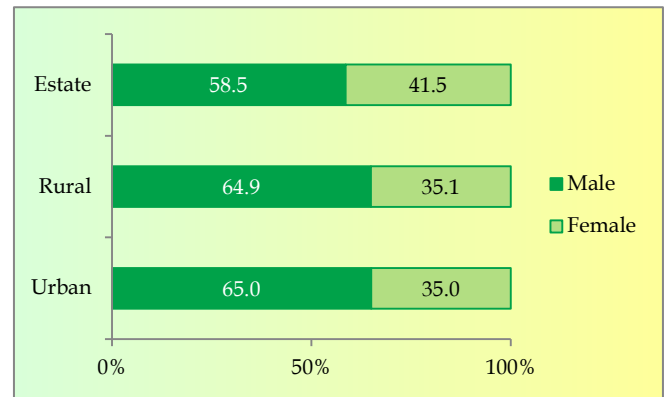


Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2019

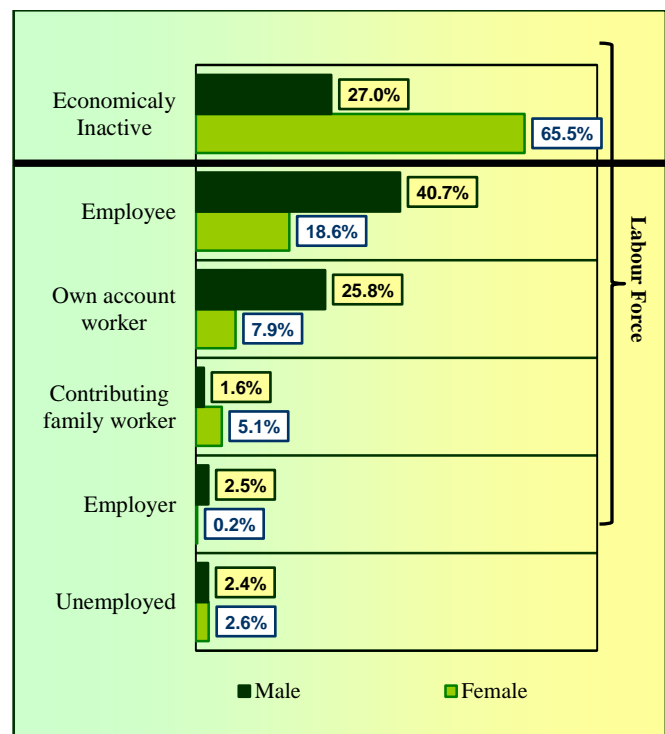


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (65.5%) while majority of male population is in employee group (40.7%).

Table
3.3

Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2019

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	64.6	35.4
Colombo	100.0	64.0	36.0
Gampaha	100.0	66.1	33.9
Kalutara	100.0	65.2	34.8
Kandy	100.0	63.7	36.3
Matale	100.0	60.8	39.2
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	60.4	39.6
Galle	100.0	63.2	36.8
Matara	100.0	65.3	34.7
Hambantota	100.0	67.3	32.7
Jaffna	100.0	71.4	28.6
Mannar	100.0	76.6	23.4
Vavunia	100.0	67.5	32.5
Mullativu	100.0	76.9	23.1
Kilinochchi	100.0	73.7	26.3
Batticaloa	100.0	71.3	28.7
Ampara	100.0	75.9	24.1
Trincomalee	100.0	76.3	23.7
Kurunegala	100.0	60.8	39.2
Puttalam	100.0	64.8	35.2
Anuradhapura	100.0	59.7	40.3
Polonnaruwa	100.0	68.7	31.3
Badulla	100.0	63.6	36.4
Moneragala	100.0	62.4	37.6
Ratnapura	100.0	62.6	37.4
Kegalle	100.0	62.2	37.8

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example Anuradhapura (40.3%) and Nuwara Eliya (39.6%). The lowest percentage (23.1%) of economically active female population is reported from Mullativu 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 - 2019

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	52.3	73.0	34.5
15 - 19	12.0	16.9	7.0
20 - 24	54.9	71.2	39.7
25 - 29	68.1	91.3	47.3
30 - 39	67.6	96.5	44.4
40 +	52.6	75.3	33.6
Urban	50.2	70.7	32.7
15 - 19	9.7	14.3	4.9
20 - 24	54.9	66.4	43.3
25 - 29	69.4	92.5	50.1
30 - 39	69.3	96.6	45.2
40 +	48.7	72.1	29.8
Rural	52.4	73.5	34.2
15 - 19	12.0	16.6	7.4
20 - 24	54.1	71.4	38.5
25 - 29	67.6	91.1	45.9
30 - 39	66.5	96.4	43.1
40 +	53.2	76.2	33.8
Estate	60.0	73.5	47.6
15 - 19	19.9	31.5	7.8
20 - 24	67.5	86.4	48.2
25 - 29	72.4	91.0	58.5
30 - 39	79.9	96.6	63.9
40 +	58.0	69.7	47.6
Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups			
	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	52.3	73.0	34.5
15 - 24	30.7	39.8	21.7
25 - 34	67.1	93.7	44.7
35 - 54	69.2	95.1	47.0
55 - 64	53.8	77.7	33.5
65 +	23.5	38.5	11.7
15 - 64	57.5	78.8	38.8
25 - 54	68.5	94.7	46.3

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 52.3 percent. Corresponding figures for males and females are 73.0 and 34.5 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 (68.1) 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 2019 labour force participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 68.5 percent. This rate for males is 94.7% and for females it is 46.3%.

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 63.9 percent, much higher compared to rates in Urban (45.2%) & Rural (43.1%).

Table 3.5

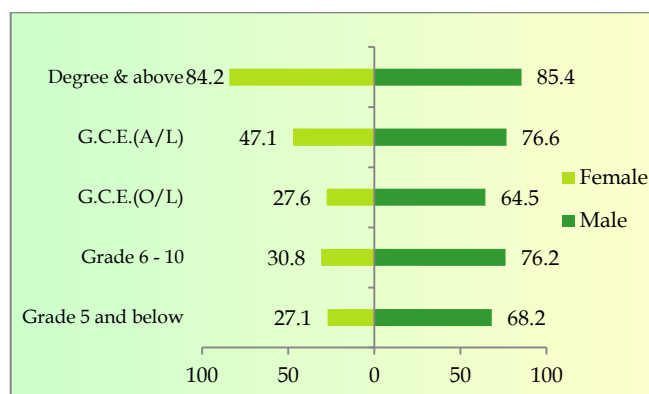
Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2019

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	52.3	73.0	34.5
Colombo	52.6	71.7	35.6
Gampaha	50.7	71.8	32.2
Kalutara	51.1	71.1	33.5
Kandy	50.1	70.2	33.3
Matale	54.9	74.5	39.0
Nuwara Eliya	58.5	73.5	44.6
Galle	51.8	71.8	35.0
Matara	50.5	70.6	32.8
Hambantota	53.1	76.3	32.7
Jaffna	43.6	68.4	22.9
Mannar	45.9	72.8	20.8
Vavunia	51.2	75.6	30.7
Mullativu	45.0	72.3	20.0
Kilinochchi	47.2	72.3	23.9
Batticaloa	47.3	72.6	25.4
Ampara	43.6	70.6	19.8
Trincomalee	45.0	73.5	20.0
Kurunegala	56.6	75.7	40.7
Puttalam	53.8	77.0	34.6
Anuradhapura	57.7	77.3	42.0
Polonnaruwa	52.9	78.0	31.0
Badulla	52.8	71.6	36.2
Moneragala	57.9	77.7	40.7
Ratnapura	57.0	75.7	40.4
Kegalle	53.3	71.9	37.3

Labour force participation rate by district is given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (58.5%) is reported from Nuwara Eliya district. The highest female LFPR is also reported from Nuwara Eliya district (44.6%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Ampara district (19.8%).

Figure 3.3

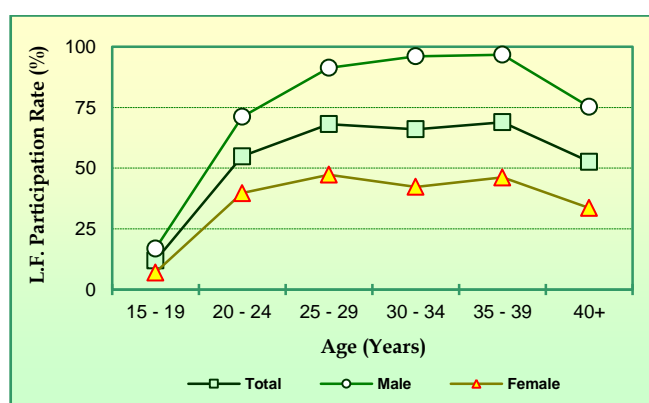
Labour Force participation rate by gender and level of education - 2019



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 - 2019



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 - 2019

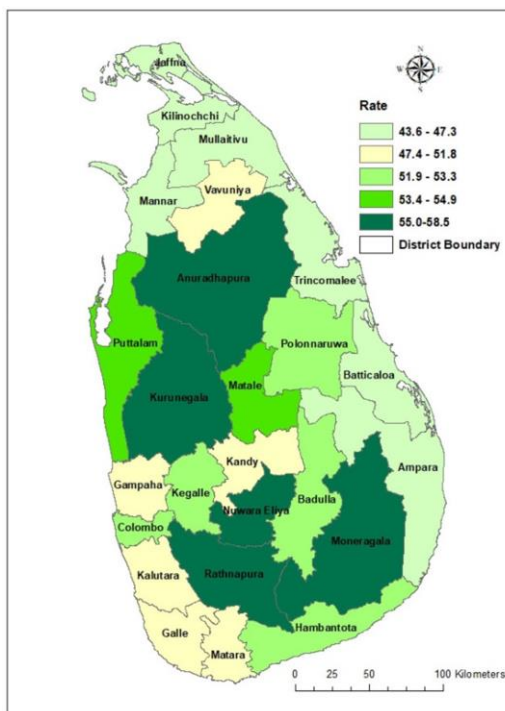


Figure 3.5

Annual labour force participation rates 2013 - 2019 (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, 48.4 percent of (7.8 million) working age population are in the economically inactive group, comprising with 26.3 percent of males and 73.7 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 - 2019

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,832,006	100.0	2,055,920	26.3	5,776,085	73.7
Urban	1,411,397	100.0	383,732	27.2	1,027,665	72.8
Rural	6,141,983	100.0	1,583,951	25.8	4,558,032	74.2
Estate	278,626	100.0	88,238	31.7	190,388	68.3

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 - 2019

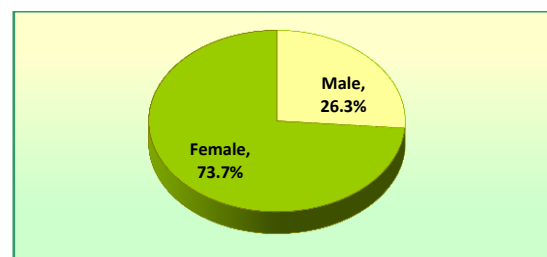


Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7

Economically inactive population by level of education - 2019

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	18.1	17.4	18.4
Grade 6 - 10	43.3	41.6	43.9
G.C.E.(O/L)	24.1	27.2	22.9
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	14.5	13.8	14.7

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 - 2019

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.4	35.3	13.7
20 - 24	7.7	9.0	7.2
25 - 29	5.1	2.5	6.0
30 - 34	5.6	1.1	7.3
35 - 39	6.0	1.1	7.8
40 - 44	5.6	1.5	7.1
45 - 49	5.1	1.6	6.4
50 - 54	5.8	2.1	7.1
55 - 59	6.9	4.2	7.8
60 - 64	8.2	8.6	8.1
65+	24.5	33.1	21.5

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 - 2019

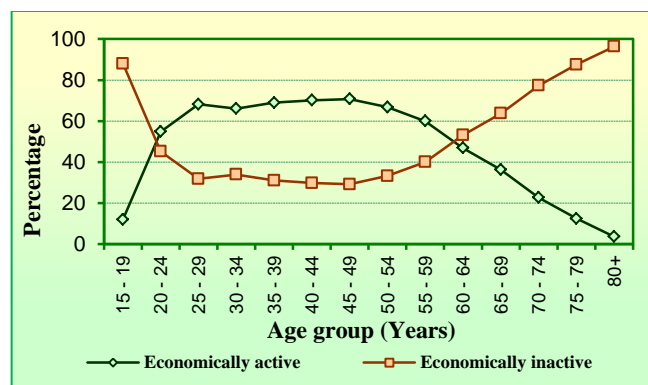


Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 20 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 - 2019

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	21.1	39.2	14.6
Engaged in housework	47.2	4.3	62.4
Retired/Old age	20.3	33.7	15.5
Physically illness/Disabled	8.2	16.6	5.2
Other	3.3	6.1	2.3

The main reason reported for the majority among female (62.4%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 4.3 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (39.2%) 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 - 2019

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	86.3	24.4	0.4	..
Engaged in housework	3.6	18.6	12.6	2.8
Retired/Old age	..	..	16.9	71.4
Physically illness/Disabled	2.2	25.9	54.7	24.6
Other	7.9	31.1	15.4	1.2
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	68.1	3.1	0.0	..
Engaged in housework	25.5	90.4	93.5	49.5
Retired/Old age	..	..	1.1	40.4
Physically illness/Disabled	1.1	2.0	3.7	9.8
Other	5.4	4.5	1.7	0.3

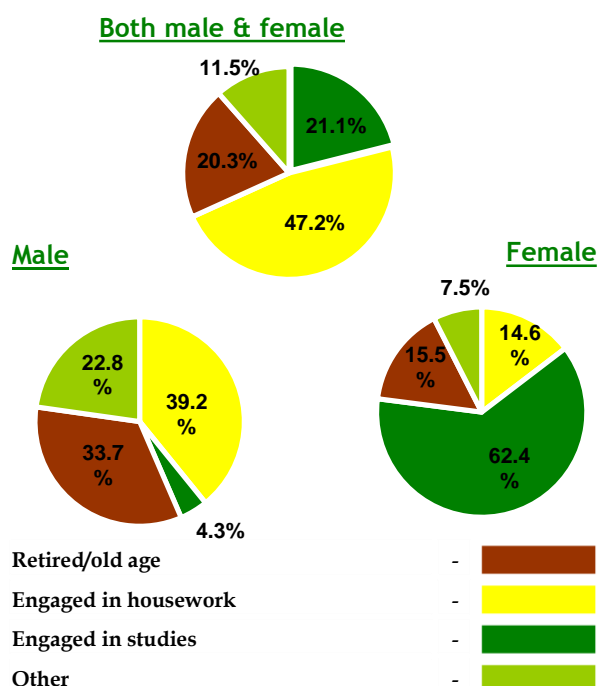
.. Not reported.

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 - 2019



3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Table
3.11

Distribution of economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2019

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	47.7	27.0	65.5
15 - 24	69.3	60.2	78.3
25 - 34	32.9	6.3	55.3
35 - 54	30.8	4.9	53.0
55 - 64	46.2	22.3	66.5
65 +	76.5	61.5	88.3
15 - 64	42.5	21.2	61.2
25 - 54	31.5	5.3	53.7

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 – 54) is about 31.5 percent and it is 5.3 percent for males and 53.7 percent for females. Youth (15 – 24) economically inactive rate is 69.3 percent and this is 60.2 percent for males and 78.3 percent for females. 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, 2016 - 2019

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
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
2019			
Number	200,241	67,635	132,606
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.6	3.3	2.3

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2019 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

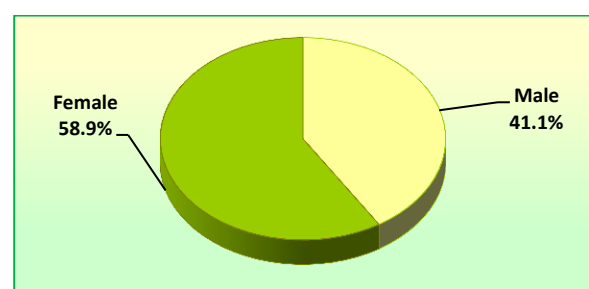
Discouraged job seekers are the persons in the economically inactive group who are known to be as inactive because of these reasons;

- ✓ 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 2019 the estimated number of discouraged job seekers is 89,272 and it is about 1.1 percent of inactive population. In number majority of discouraged job seekers are females.

Table 3.13 Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2019

Gender	Discourage Job Seekers		
	No.	Percentage	Percentage to Inactive
Total	89,272	100.0	1.1
Male	36,650	41.1	1.8
Female	52,623	58.9	0.9

Figure 3.9 Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2019

The Table 3.13 and Figure 3.9 show that the majority among discouraged job seekers are female when the number of persons are considered. Also, when the percentage to inactive population is considered higher female percentage is reported compared to male 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	8,592,010
Male	5,554,192
Female	3,037,818

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,180,693
Male	5,368,896
Female	2,811,796

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	95.2
Male	96.7
Female	92.6

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.2 million persons are being employed during the year 2019. Out of these employed persons, about 5.4 million (65.6%) are males and 2.8 million (34.4%) are females.

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the distribution of employed population from 2013 – 2019. From 2013 till 2019 the share of agriculture employment show a decrease of 4.9 percentage points, while the employment shares of the other two sectors industry and services show increases of 1.6 and 3.3 percentage points respectively. From 2017 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, 2013 – 2019 (All District)

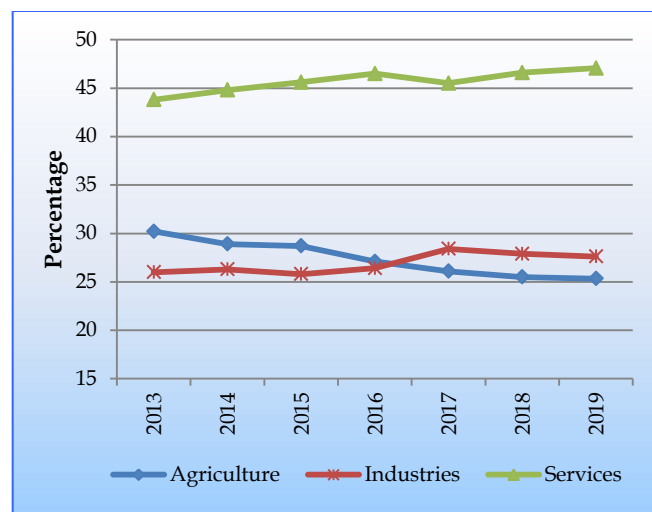


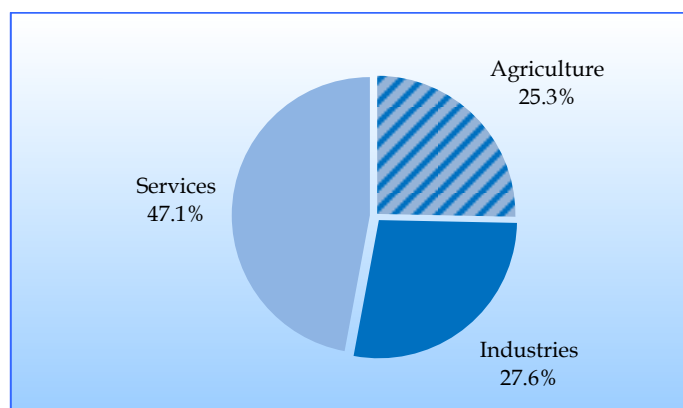
Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group, 2013 - 2019

Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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
2019	8,180,693	100.0	2,071,940	25.3	2,258,421	27.6	3,850,332	47.1

Figure 4.2

Employed population by major industry group – 2019



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported from the 'Services' sector (47.1%), whereas the lowest is from 'Agriculture' sector (25.3%). The estimated share of 'Industries' sector employment is 27.6 percent.

Table
4.2

Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district – 2019

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	25.3	27.6	47.1
Colombo	100.0	1.6	28.2	70.2
Gampaha	100.0	4.4	37.4	58.2
Kalutara	100.0	13.7	31.1	55.1
Kandy	100.0	20.1	28.4	51.5
Matale	100.0	30.3	25.2	44.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	51.2	24.9	23.9
Galle	100.0	25.6	31.5	42.9
Matara	100.0	31.6	25.0	43.3
Hambantota	100.0	29.0	28.3	42.7
Jaffna	100.0	22.2	24.1	53.8
Mannar	100.0	43.9	18.3	37.8
Vavunia	100.0	30.9	23.5	45.6
Mullativu	100.0	47.4	18.2	34.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	34.8	26.2	39.0
Batticaloa	100.0	30.9	28.9	40.2
Ampara	100.0	31.2	22.9	45.9
Trincomalee	100.0	24.6	20.8	54.5
Kurunegala	100.0	28.6	30.8	40.6
Puttalam	100.0	23.7	32.0	44.3
Anuradhapura	100.0	46.7	15.7	37.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	41.7	17.9	40.4
Badulla	100.0	55.4	11.0	33.6
Moneragala	100.0	48.6	16.0	35.4
Ratnapura	100.0	39.6	28.7	31.7
Kegalle	100.0	23.6	33.4	43.0

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 1.6 percent in Colombo district to 55.4 percent in Badulla district. Further Badulla (55.4%), Nuwara Eliya (51.2%) and Moneragala (48.6%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (70.2%), followed by Gampaha (58.2%) and Kalutara (55.1%) districts. Also for the year 2019, 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.

Gampaha district (37.4%) shows the highest share of employment in the industries sector, and Kegalle district (33.84%) shows the 2nd highest percentage.

Figure
4.3

Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province – 2019

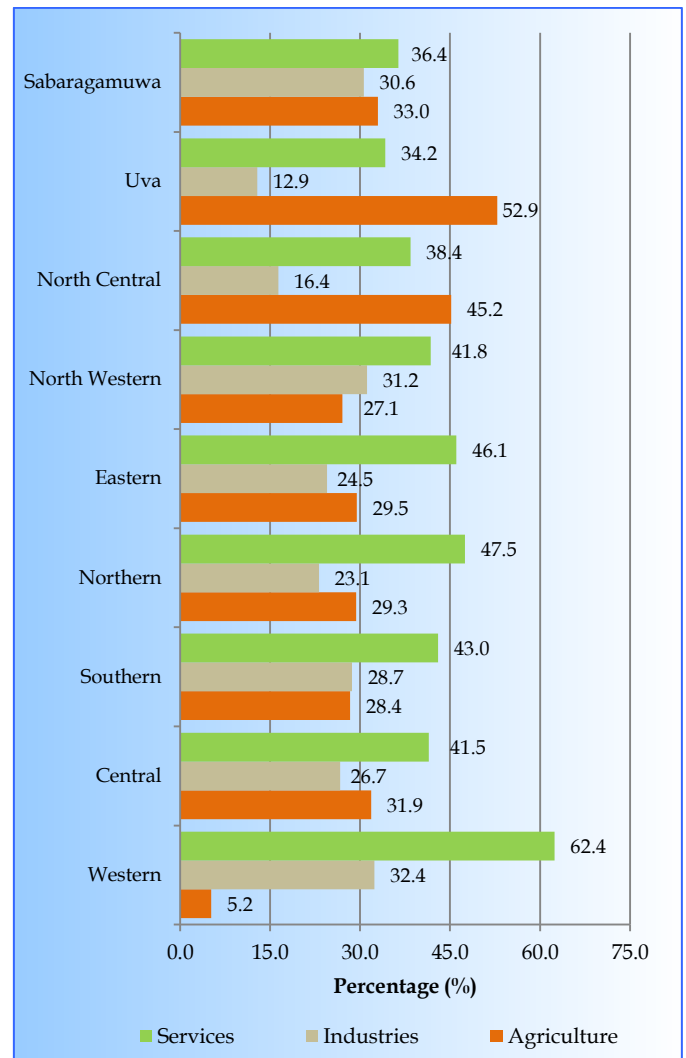


Figure 4.3 illustrates the distribution of employed population by Province level and by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by Status of Employment

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district - 2019

District	Employee	Self Employed		
		Employer	Own Account Worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	57.9	2.6	32.5	7.0
Colombo	67.9	4.0	24.8	3.3
Gampaha	66.4	3.6	26.7	3.4
Kalutara	64.6	1.6	28.4	5.3
Kandy	61.9	2.5	29.2	6.4
Matale	49.7	2.0	36.0	12.3
Nuwara Eliya	66.5	2.2	21.9	9.5
Galle	61.2	3.0	29.8	6.0
Matara	57.4	1.8	33.1	7.7
Hambantota	53.5	2.7	36.9	6.8
Jaffna	63.5	2.6	31.0	2.9
Mannar	57.8	1.3	39.4	1.5
Vavunia	61.1	..	34.0	4.9
Mullativu	50.5	0.2	46.7	2.6
Kilinochchi	59.7	0.5	37.9	1.9
Batticaloa	59.6	3.7	31.4	5.3
Ampara	62.2	2.0	33.4	2.4
Trincomalee	63.8	3.5	30.7	2.0
Kurunegala	51.5	2.5	36.9	9.1
Puttalam	53.8	4.1	34.9	7.2
Anuradhapura	37.9	0.9	44.7	16.6
Polonnaruwa	44.7	0.7	45.2	9.4
Badulla	39.3	0.7	42.9	17.2
Monaragala	36.0	1.6	52.4	10.0
Ratnapura	54.5	3.3	32.9	9.3
Kegalle	61.0	1.4	32.9	4.7

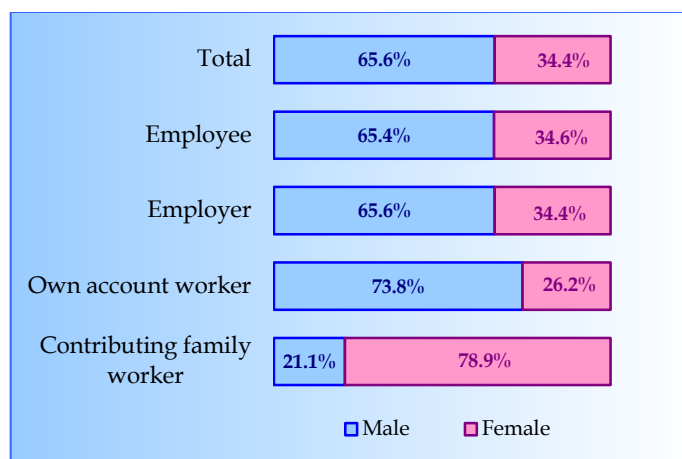
.. Not reported.

■ 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 - 2019

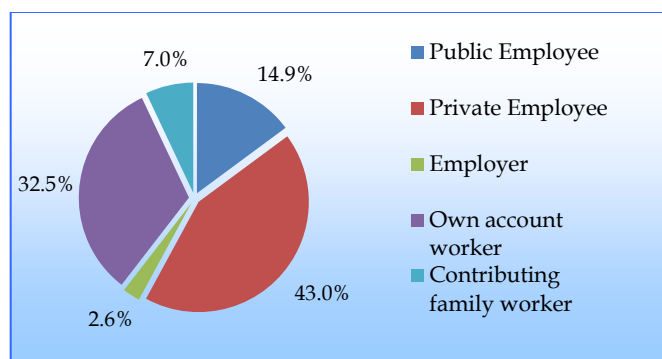


When a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and the other members who engage in this activity without any payment are identified as contributing family workers. Figure 4.4 clearly shows that this is more common among female. About 78.9% of contributing family workers are female.

Table 4.4 Employed population by employment status and by gender - 2019

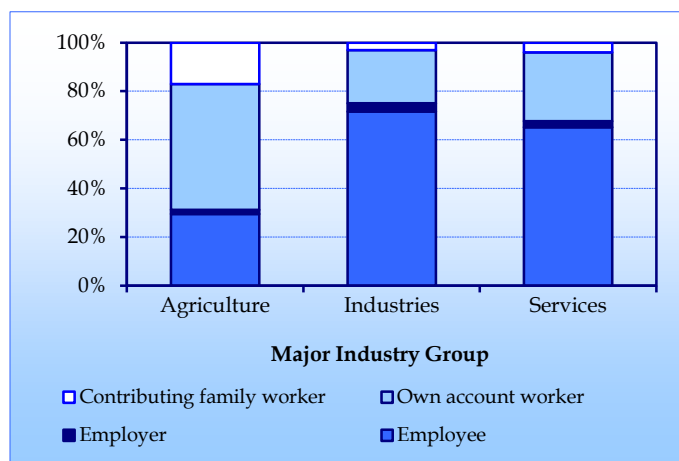
Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	5,368,896	100.0	2,811,796	100.0
Employee	4,738,244	57.9	3,097,864	57.7	1,640,380	58.3
Public	1,216,549	14.9	657,149	12.2	559,400	19.9
Private	3,521,695	43.0	2,440,715	45.5	1,080,980	38.4
Employer	209,159	2.6	187,480	3.5	21,679	0.8
Own account worker	2,658,735	32.5	1,962,287	36.5	696,448	24.8
Contributing family worker	574,555	7.0	121,266	2.3	453,289	16.1

Figure 4.5 Employed population by employment status - 2019



The estimated total public sector employment for Sri Lanka in 2019 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 19.9 percent, and among employed male this is 12.2 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 7.0 percent, and it is 16.1 percent for females, which is much higher compared to that of males (2.3%).

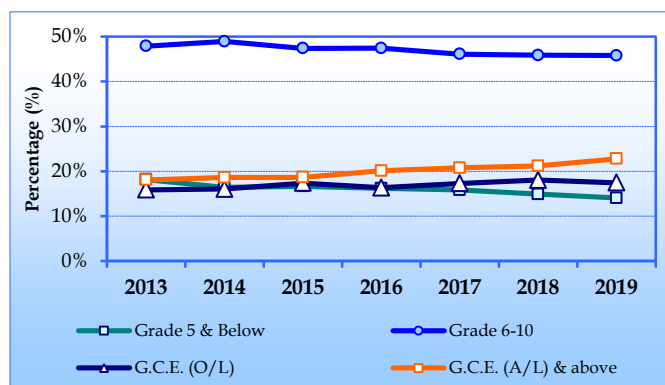
Figure 4.6 Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2019



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, 2013 - 2019



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 - 2019

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.4
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	7.6	8.4	6.0	27.2
Professionals	7.4	4.3	13.5	62.4
Technical & Associate Professionals	9.1	8.9	9.4	35.6
Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.8	2.8	5.7	51.9
Services and Sales workers	8.7	9.2	7.6	30.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	16.8	17.6	15.4	31.4
Craft and Related Trades workers	16.0	16.6	14.8	31.7
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.7	11.5	3.4	13.3
Elementary occupations	21.5	20.1	24.1	38.5
Armed Forces Occupations	0.4	0.6	0.2	14.6

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 34.4 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 62.4 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 - 2019

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mean	40,192	44,471	34,124	25,082	28,099	14,268
Median	34,800	35,000	30,000	22,000	25,000	12,600

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 - 2019

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	40,192	49,229	37,427	25,082	29,230	24,565
Median	34,800	36,000	33,000	22,000	25,000	21,000

Table 4.7 -1 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2019

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	49,229	38,246	23,162	29,230	25,304	19,494
Median	36,000	34,000	18,500	25,000	22,500	16,650

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) - 2019

Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	57,816	30,459	21,043
Median	35,000	20,000	20,000
Employer			
Mean	149,318	90,500	..
Median	70,000	50,000	..
Own Account Worker			
Mean	40,879	26,567	20,068
Median	30,000	20,000	18,000

.. 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), 2017 - 2019

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
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
2019	Mean	57,816	30,459	21,043
	Median	35,000	20,000	20,000

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

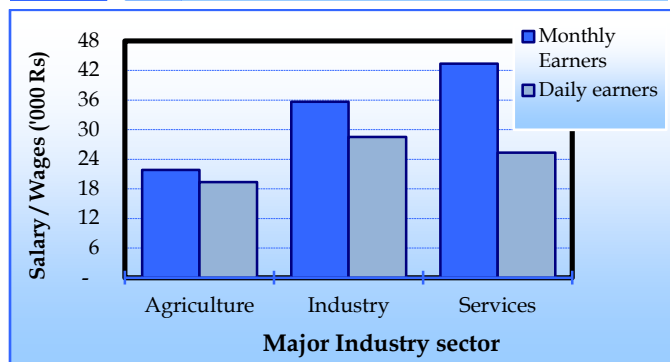
Table 4.9 Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2019

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	21,852	35,672	43,378
Median	18,500	28,000	35,800
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	19,345	28,521	25,317
Median	16,000	25,500	22,500

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 - 2019

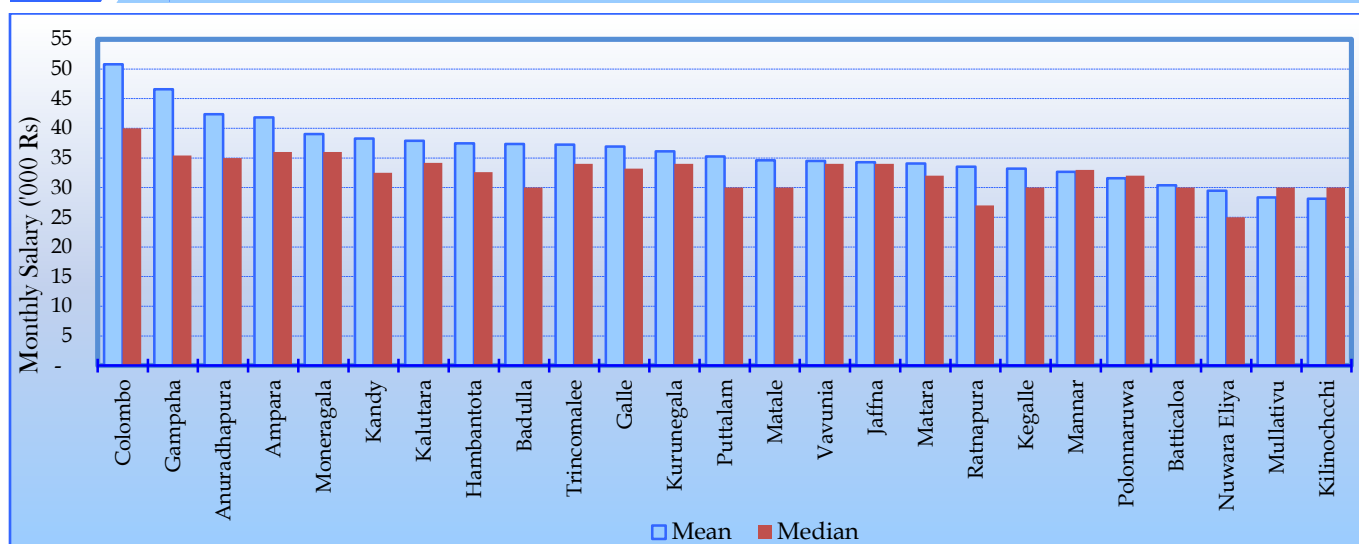


As given in figure 4.8 average wage/salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, the average monthly salary of the monthly earners in services sector, is much higher than the other two sectors, however this difference cannot be observed when the daily earners 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, Colobmo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Gampaha district and third is Anuradhapura district.

Figure 4.9

Mean & median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2019



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 - 2019

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	49.8	70.5	31.9
Urban	47.8	67.9	30.4
Rural	49.9	71.1	31.5
Estate	57.2	70.5	45.1

Table 4.10 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 49.8 percent in 2019. 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 - 2019

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	49.8	70.5	31.9
Youth (15 - 24)	24.1	32.8	15.5
Adult (25 & over)	55.7	79.9	35.4
Prime age(25 - 54)	66.2	92.9	43.5

Overall employment to population ratio for Sri Lanka is 49.8 percent and it is 66.2 percent for the prime age (25 - 54 years) group. Youth (15 - 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 24.1 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, 2013 - 2019

Year	Employment to population ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
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
2019	49.8	70.5	31.9

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	8,592,010
Male	5,554,192
Female	3,037,818

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	411,318
Male	185,296
Female	226,022

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.8
Male	3.3
Female	7.4

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

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

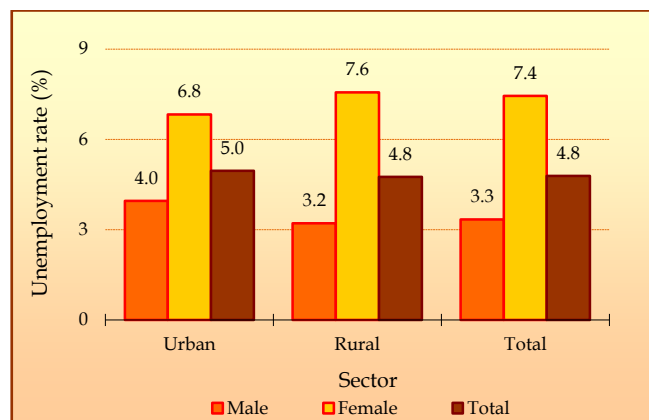
5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as 411,318 during the year 2019. Out of this total, 45.0 percent are males and 55.0 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2019

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	411,318	70,655	321,519	19,144
	Rate	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6
Male	Number	185,296	36,636	138,669	9,990
	Rate	3.3	4.0	3.2	4.1
Female	Number	226,022	34,019	182,850	9,153
	Rate	7.4	6.8	7.7	5.3

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2019



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for the year 2019 is 4.8 at national level and, the rates for the Urban, Rural and Estate sectors are 5.0, 4.8 and 4.8 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (7.4%) is more than two times higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.3%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates, 2012 - 2019

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
2019	4.8	3.3	7.4

All Island

All over the period for 2012 to 2019 female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2019

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	4.1	Kilinochchi	2.4
Gampaha	4.3	Batticaloa	7.2
Kalutara	3.2	Ampara	6.9
Kandy	6.6	Trincomalee	4.5
Matale	7.4	Kurunegala	4.7
Nuwara Eliya	4.2	Puttalam	2.8
Galle	5.7	Anuradhapura	3.1
Matara	7.5	Polonnaruwa	3.6
Hambantota	7.3	Badulla	4.0
Jaffna	6.0	Monaragala	4.0
Mannar	5.4	Rathnapura	4.2
Vavunia	4.6	Kegalle	4.7
Mullativu	2.8		

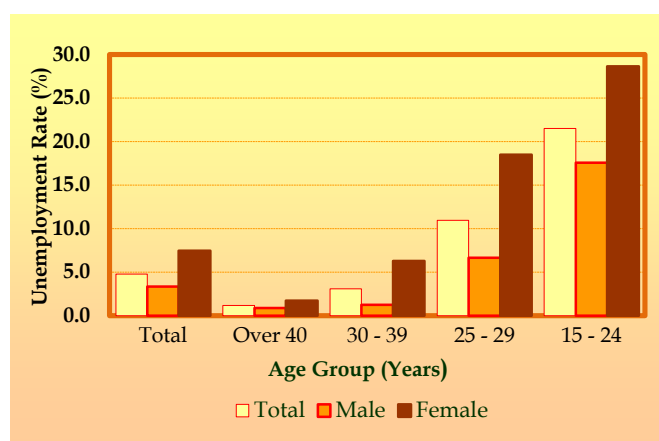
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

When consider the district level distribution the highest unemployment rate is recorded from Matara district (7.5%), followed by Matale district (7.4%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2019

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.8	3.3	7.4
15 - 24	21.5	17.6	28.7
25 - 29	11.0	6.6	18.5
30 - 39	3.1	1.3	6.3
Over 40	1.2	0.9	1.7

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2019



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 21.5 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 30.7 percent enter to the labour force. Among them about 21.5 percent is unemployed.

Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2019

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.8	3.3	7.4
Grade 5 & Below	1.0	0.7	1.6
Grade 6-10	3.3	2.9	4.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	6.5	4.9	9.6
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	8.5	5.0	11.9

■ 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 8.5 percent. It is 5.0 percent and 11.9 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 - 2019 (Age 20 & above)

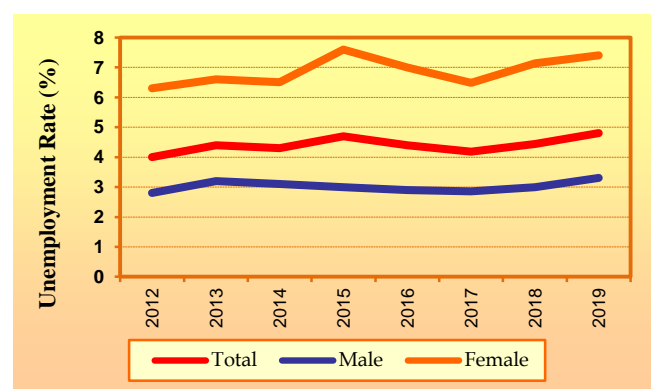
Type of the degree	Total	Percentage
Total no. of unemployed graduates	42,024	100.0
Art degree	23,040	54.8
Other degrees	18,984	45.2

In 2019, 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 54.8 percent are Art degree holders while the other 45.2 percent consist with other degree holders.

5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

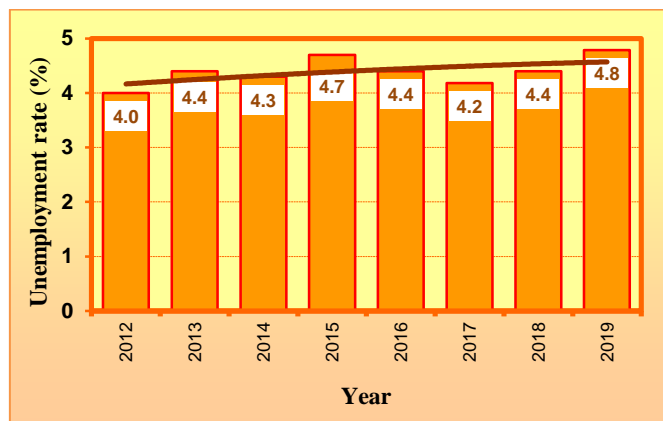
Figure 5.3 Unemployment rate by gender, 2012 - 2019 (All Island)



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 - 2019



Note: From 2012 till 2019 all district are included.

5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure shows the unemployment situation in year 2019 by provinces. The highest unemployment rate is reported from the Southern province (6.7%) followed by Eastern province (6.4%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from the North Central province (3.3%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rate by province - 2019

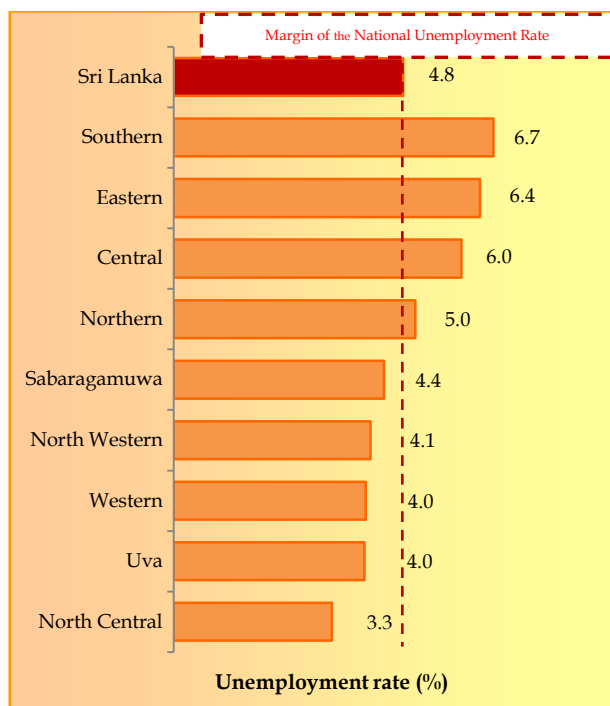
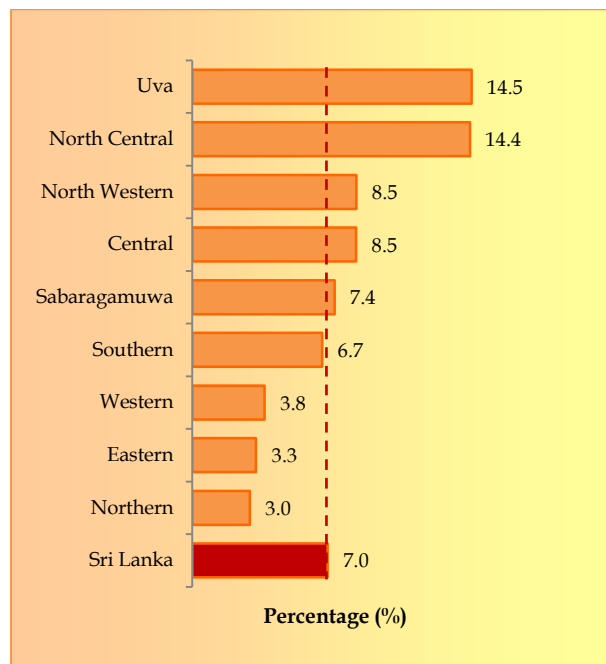


Figure 5.6 Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2019



Considering the Figure 5.5, Figure 5.6 and Table 5.6 North Central and Uva provinces which are predominantly agricultural farming area show lower unemployment rate and high contribution of own account workers and contributing family workers. In contrast, Northern, Eastern and Western provinces show lower percentages of contributing family workers. However, Western province shows the lower 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 - 2019**

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.8	100.0	57.9	2.6	32.5	7.0
Western	4.0	100.0	66.6	3.3	26.3	3.8
Central	6.0	100.0	61.0	2.3	28.2	8.5
Southern	6.7	100.0	58.1	2.6	32.6	6.7
Northern	5.0	100.0	61.0	1.6	34.4	3.0
Eastern	6.4	100.0	61.7	3.0	32.0	3.3
North Western	4.1	100.0	52.3	3.0	36.3	8.5
North Central	3.3	100.0	39.9	0.8	44.8	14.4
Uva	4.0	100.0	38.1	1.0	46.4	14.5
Sabaragamuwa	4.4	100.0	57.2	2.5	32.9	7.4

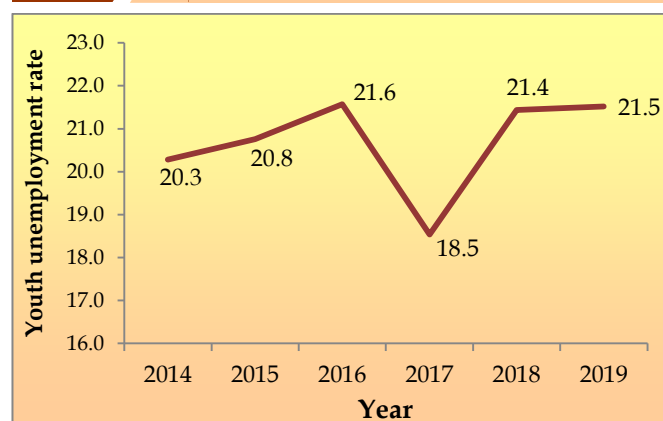
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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 21.5 percent in 2019.

Figure 5.7**Youth unemployment rate, 2014 - 2019****Table 5.7****Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2014 - 2019**

Province	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	20.3	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4	21.5
Western	14.3	15.9	14.7	13.7	12.9	15.0
Central	23.9	25.5	26.0	24.5	31.3	28.2
Southern	28.4	27.9	30.3	25.7	29.3	31.5
Northern	19.1	18.8	24.7	26.6	19.8	17.4
Eastern	16.4	21.7	20.1	16.1	22.6	21.3
North Western	21.3	15.2	16.0	15.2	19.7	19.9
North Central	13.6	16.3	19.7	17.3	24.5	19.4
Uva	21.1	22.0	24.8	20.3	28.0	23.8
Sabaragamuwa	30.9	29.6	30.0	18.3	21.1	25.2

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

Table 5.7 shows that the Southern province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in years 2019. It is about 31.5 percent and followed by Central province (28.2%) in 2019.

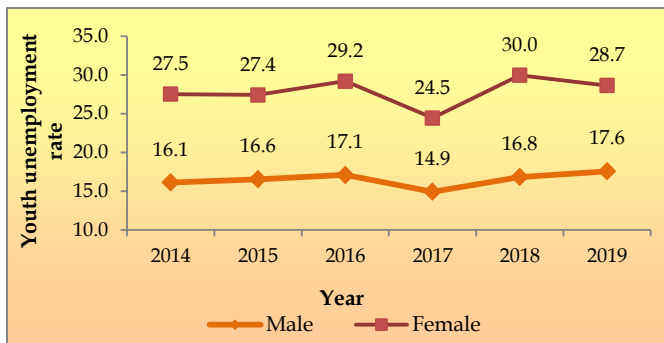
Figure 5.8**Youth unemployment rate by gender, 2014 - 2019**

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 2014 to 2019.

Table 5.8**Youth unemployment rate by level of education, 2014 - 2019**

Province	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	20.3	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4	21.5
Grade 5 & Below	10.4	4.8	6.5	7.8	8.8	12.8
Grade 6-10	14.8	14.1	16.3	11.8	16.3	15.7
G.C.E. (O/L)	22.8	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.2	22.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	31.3	34	32.5	29.1	32.6	30.7

■ 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, 2014 - 2019**

Gender	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	9.0	8.2	9.9	7.9	9.1	7.9
Male	10.8	12.8	15.3	11.2	12.9	11.0
Female	7.5	5.7	7.2	6.0	7.0	5.9

Table 5.7 shows that ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment from 2014 to 2019. 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)

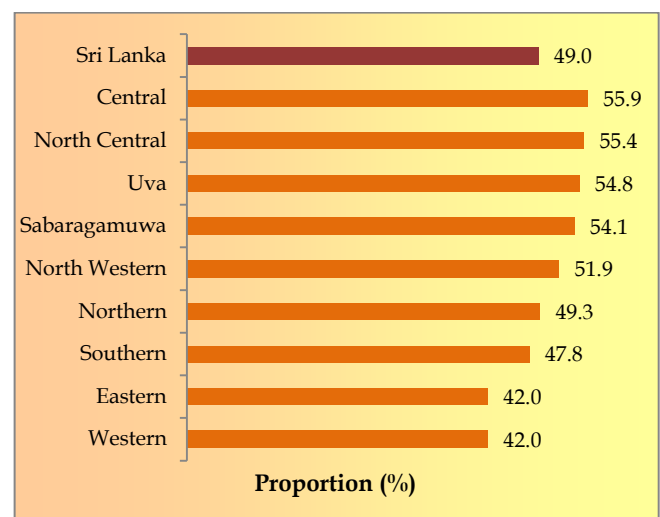
Figure 5.9**Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by province - 2019**

Figure 5.9 shows Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province and for the country. This rate for Sri Lanka is 49.0 percent, which shows that half of unemployment population of the country is youth. Also these reveal that Central, North Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa and North Western provinces have higher proportion than the national proportion. Which are 55.9, 55.4, 54.8, 54.1, and 51.9 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 - 2019

Measurement	Proportion of Youth unemployment
Gender	
Male	57.3
Female	42.3
Level of Education	
Grade 5 & Below	17.9
Grade 6-10	52.9
G.C.E. (O/L)	51.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	47.1

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

According to 2019 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 52.9 percent. Also G.C.E. (O/L) and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 51.0 percent and 47.1 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 - 2019

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	6.6	7.0	6.2
Grade 5 & Below	4.7	5.3	3.6
Grade 6-10	5.0	6.3	3.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	4.7	5.6	3.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	13.7	12.4	14.5

■ 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 6.6 for the year 2019. This proportion is 7.0 and 6.2 for males and females respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 13.7 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E. (A/L) & above group) and it is 12.4 percent and 14.5 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.

$$\frac{(\text{Number of unemployed youth} + \text{number of youth not in the labour force} - \text{Number of unemployed youth and youth not in the labour force who are in education or training})}{(\text{Total number of youth}) \times 100}$$

Table 5.12 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2014 - 2019

Gender	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	790,170	734,550	750,864	674,009	668,331	647,863
Male	242,421	224,501	234,616	212,226	216,246	202,043
Female	547,749	510,049	516,247	461,783	452,085	445,820

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher than male youth in all years 2014 to 2019. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2014 to 2019.

Table 5.13 NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender 2014 - 2019

Gender	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	27.8	25.8	26.1	22.7	21.8	21.2
Male	17.6	16.3	17.0	14.8	14.4	13.3
Female	37.4	34.6	34.5	30.2	29.0	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.

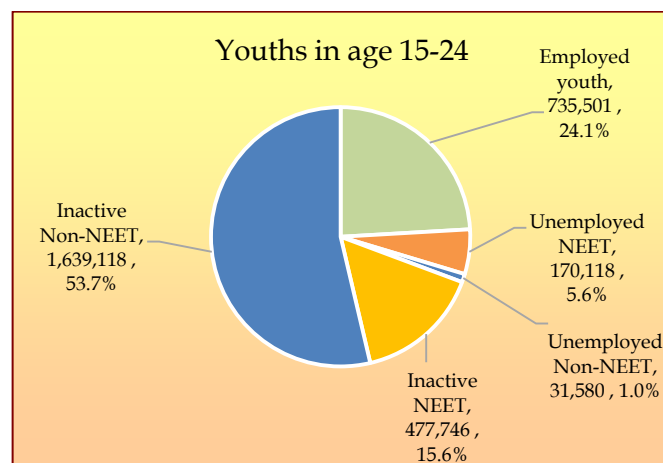
Table 5.14 NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by level of education and gender - 2019

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	21.2	13.3	29.0
Grade 5 & Below	59.7	49.3	76.4
Grade 6-10	23.4	13.9	35.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	15.3	9.5	20.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	23.9	15.3	29.7

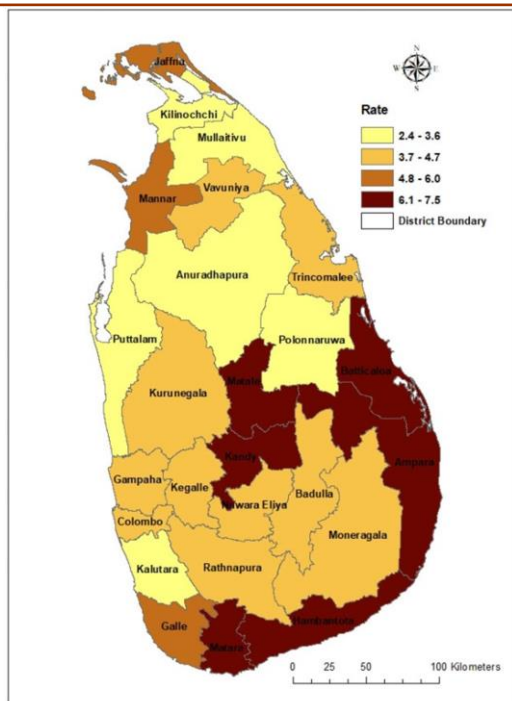
According to the Table 5.14, female NEET rate is higher than that of male for all education groups. Less educated youth are having the highest NEET rate. Among them female youth with Grade 5 and below level of education are having the highest NEET rate, 76.4 percent. The lowest NEET rate is reported

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 2019.

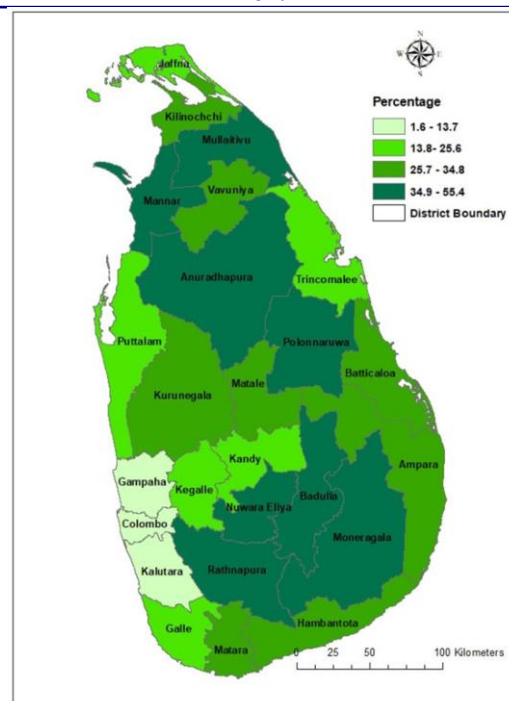
Figure 5.10 Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2019



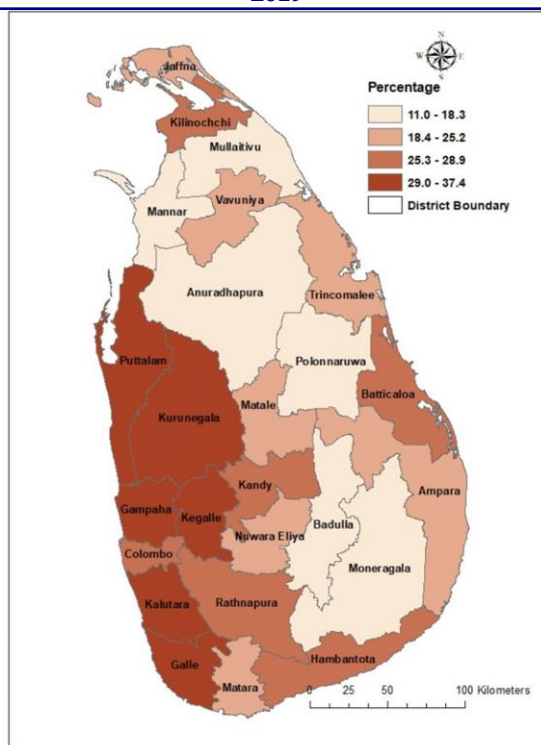
Map (3): Unemployment rate by district - 2019



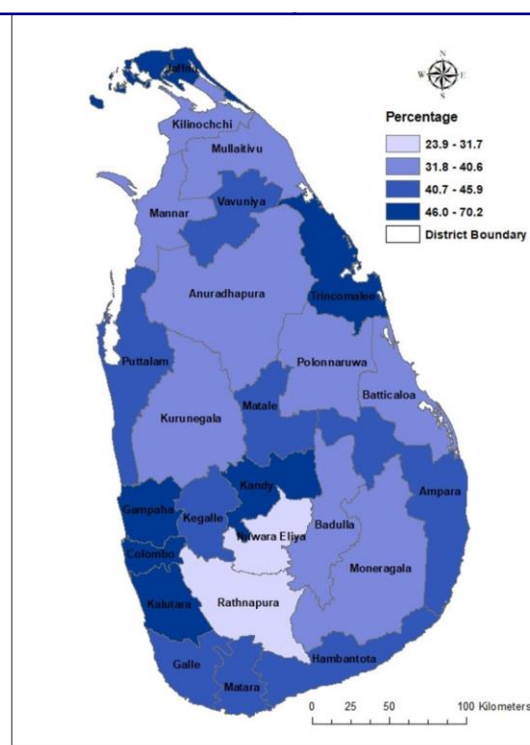
Map (4): Percentage distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by districts - 2019



Map (5): Percentage distribution of employed population in industry sector by districts - 2019



Map (6): Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector by districts - 2019



Chapter

6

Underemployment

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

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

Visible under-employment

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

Invisible under-employment

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Underemployment Rate (%)**

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

By Gender

Male	2.3
------	-----

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

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	4.0
-------------	-----

Industry	3.1
----------	-----

Services	1.8
----------	-----

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

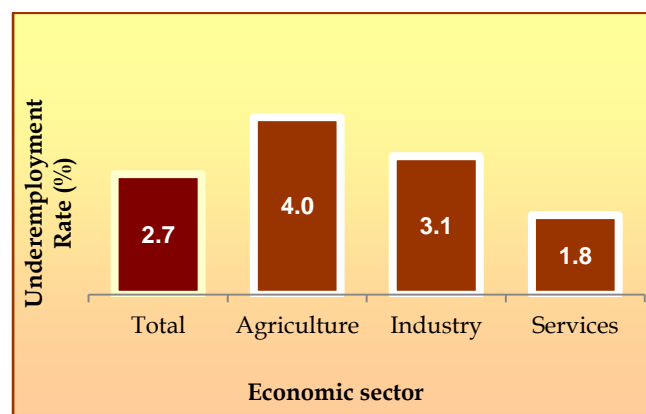
Table 6.1

Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2019

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.7
Agriculture	4.0
Industry	3.1
Services	1.8

Figure 6.1

Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2019



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.0%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.8%). The results reveal that when the total population is considered 2.7 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 2015 - 2019

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
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
2019	2.7	2.3	3.5

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male, for all these periods from 2015 to 2019.

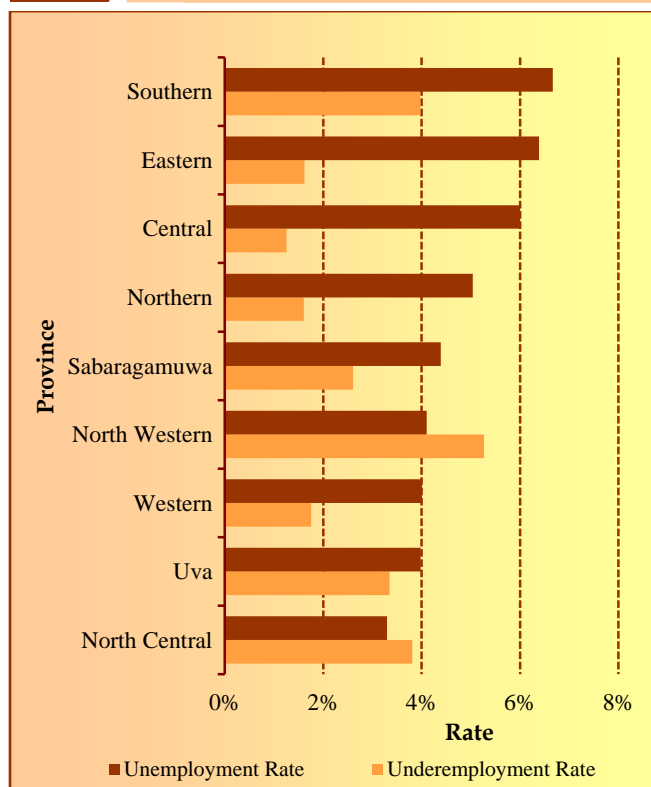
Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2019

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.7	2.3	3.5
Grade 5 and below	2.7	2.4	3.1
Grade 6 - 10	3.2	2.8	4.3
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.4	1.8	3.8
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.9	1.3	2.6

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 and female are also reported from grade 6-10.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2019



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 rate reported from North Western province and the highest unemployment rate is reported from Southern 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.

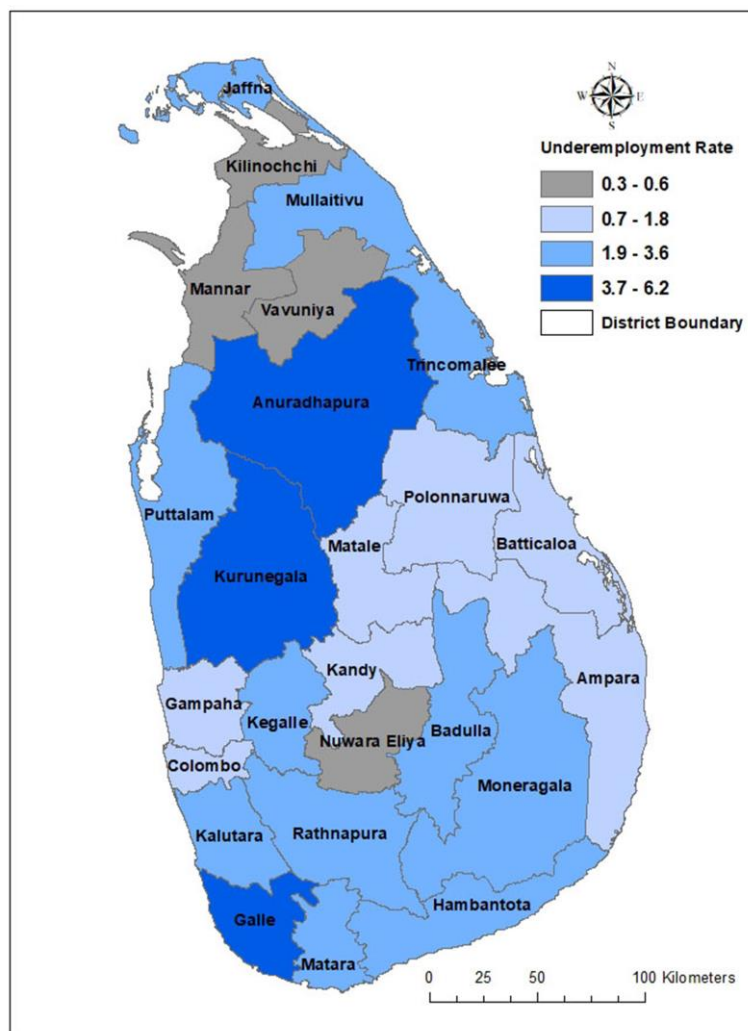
The statistics shows that in some districts where informal sector employment is high the underemployment rate is also high. Also underemployment is higher in agricultural predominant districts such as Kurunegala and Anuradhapura.

Table 6.4 Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal sector employment by district - 2019

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Sector Employment
All Island	2.7	4.8	57.4
Colombo	1.7	4.1	38.0
Gampaha	1.3	4.3	40.7
Kalutara	2.8	3.2	48.4
Kandy	1.7	6.6	54.0
Matale	1.2	7.4	62.7
Nuwara Eliya	0.6	4.2	49.3
Galle	5.2	5.7	65.8
Matara	3.0	7.5	61.0
Hambantota	3.0	7.3	69.5
Jaffna	2.3	6.0	57.3
Mannar	0.4	5.4	71.7
Vavunia	0.5	4.6	69.5
Mulativu	2.4	2.8	79.0
Kilinochchi	0.3	2.4	69.1
Batticaloa	1.5	7.2	67.8
Ampara	1.4	6.9	63.5
Trincomalee	2.2	4.5	59.6
Kurunegala	6.2	4.7	63.6
Puttalam	3.2	2.8	72.4
Anuradhapura	4.7	3.1	73.3
Polonnaruwa	1.8	3.6	67.7
Badulla	3.6	4.0	68.7
Monaragala	3.0	4.0	71.8
Ratnapura	2.4	4.2	67.9
Kegalle	2.9	4.7	55.8

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

Map (7): Underemployment rate by district - 2019



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	57.4
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	60.8
-------------	-------------

Female	51.1
---------------	-------------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	89.0
--------------------	-------------

Non-Agriculture	46.7
------------------------	-------------

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 - 2019

Informal / Formal sector		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	8,180,693	2,071,940	6,108,752
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,482,505	228,749	3,253,756
	%	42.6	11.0	53.3
Informal sector	No.	4,698,187	1,843,191	2,854,997
	%	57.4	89.0	46.7

Figure 7.1 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2019

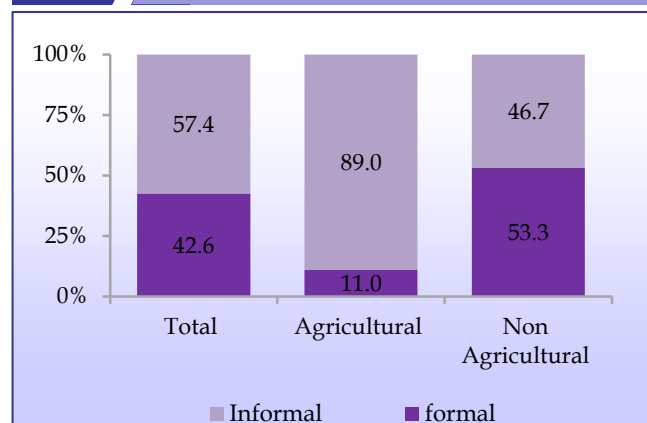


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 57.4 percent. The survey results also reveal that 89.0 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is 11.0 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 - 2019

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	3,482,505	42.6	4,698,187	57.4
Male	5,368,896	100.0	2,106,990	39.2	3,261,906	60.8
Female	2,811,796	100.0	1,375,515	48.9	1,436,281	51.1

According to the Table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 60.8 percent for males and 51.1 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 - 2019

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	3,482,505	42.6	4,698,187	57.4
Grade 5 and below	1,148,490	100.0	189,448	16.5	959,042	83.5
Grade 6 - 10	3,744,088	100.0	1,099,699	29.4	2,644,388	70.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,425,476	100.0	714,876	50.1	710,601	49.9
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,862,639	100.0	1,478,482	79.4	384,156	20.6

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 - 2019

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	3,482,505	100.0	4,698,187	100.0
Employees	4,738,244	57.9	3,096,923	88.9	1,641,320	34.9
Employer	209,159	2.6	100,486	2.9	108,673	2.3
Own account worker	2,658,735	32.5	230,009	6.6	2,428,726	51.7
Contributing family worker	574,555	7.0	55,086	1.6	519,468	11.1

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 (88.9%).

Table 7.5 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2019

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	3,482,505	42.6	4,698,187	57.4
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	27,989	100.0	26,098	93.2	1,891	6.8
Administrative & commercial managers	123,457	100.0	104,109	84.3	19,349	15.7
Production and specialized services managers	148,284	100.0	82,403	55.6	65,881	44.4
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	322,736	100.0	99,117	30.7	223,619	69.3
2.Professionals	609,084	100.0	524,764	86.2	84,321	13.8
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	741,805	100.0	571,397	77.0	170,408	23.0
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	308,894	100.0	283,638	91.8	25,256	8.2
5.Services and Sales workers	707,967	100.0	416,177	58.8	291,790	41.2
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,375,540	100.0	38,131	2.8	1,337,410	97.2
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,307,767	100.0	357,744	27.4	950,022	72.6
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	714,546	100.0	293,279	41.0	421,267	59.0
9.Elementary occupations	1,757,807	100.0	656,615	37.4	1,101,192	62.6
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	34,816	100.0	29,033	83.4	5,783	16.6

■ 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 - 2019

District	%	District	%
Total	46.7	Mullativu	61.8
Colombo	37.4	Kilinochchi	56.3
Gampaha	38.7	Batticaloa	56.6
Kalutara	42.0	Ampara	48.3
Kandy	46.8	Trincomalee	49.7
Matale	48.8	Kurunegala	51.2
Nuwara Eliya	33.0	Puttalam	65.9
Galle	55.7	Anuradhapura	50.8
Matara	49.7	Polonnaruwa	46.7
Hambantota	58.7	Badulla	51.7
Jaffna	46.1	Monaragala	46.7
Mannar	53.4	Ratnapura	53.1
Vavunia	56.2	Kegalle	50.6

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 2019 about 46.7 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. Puttalam (65.9%) and Mullativu (61.8%) 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 - 2019

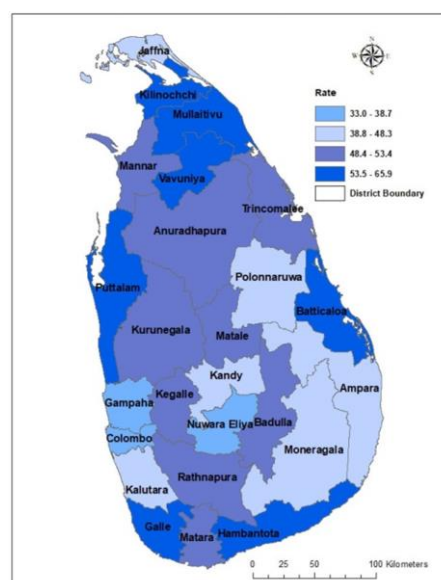
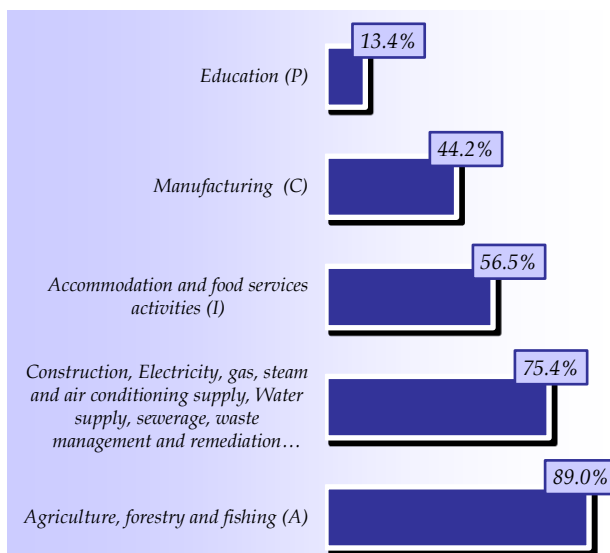


Figure 7.2

Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2019



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 89.0 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 75.4 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. (13.4%). There is 44.2 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	8,180,693
Male	5,368,896
Female	2,811,796

Secondary Employed Population

Sri Lanka	532,107
Male	417,414
Female	114,692

Total Jobs

Sri Lanka	8,712,799
Male	5,786,311
Female	2,926,488

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 part of Chapter discusses secondary employment.

Table 8.1

Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2015 – 2019)

Year	Employment						Jobs
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	Total
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
2019	8,180,693	100.0	7,648,586	93.5	532,107	6.5	8,712,799

The Survey results show that 532,107 (6.5%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2019. Out of these secondary employed persons, 417,414 were males and 114,692 were females during the survey year 2019. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 93.5 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Considering Main and secondary employment together, about 8.7 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 – 2019

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	7,648,586	93.5	532,107	6.5
Urban	1,354,824	100.0	1,321,962	97.6	32,862	2.4
Rural	6,427,929	100.0	5,946,466	92.5	481,464	7.5
Estate	397,939	100.0	380,159	95.5	17,781	4.5

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Rural sector (7.5%) among all sectors whereas rates of Estate and Urban sectors are 4.5 and 2.4 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (61.0%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (12.9%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (47.1%) whereas Agriculture sector shows lowest percentage (25.3%) (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 – 2019

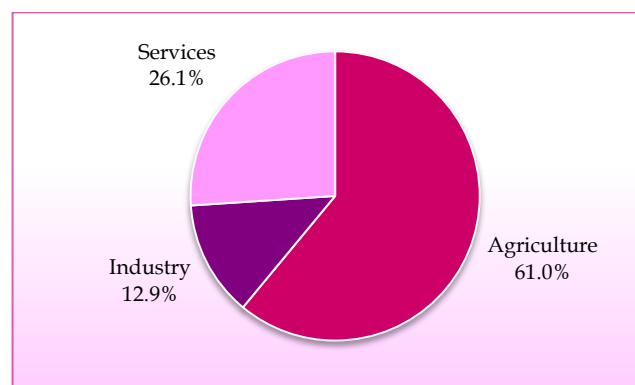


Figure 8.2

Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups – 2019

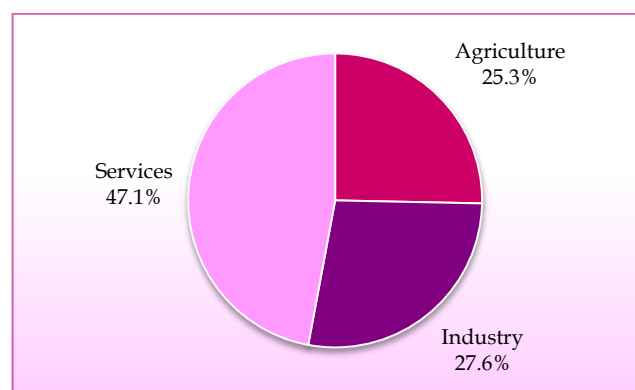


Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2019

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Total	532,107	100.0	78.4	21.6
Employee	82,564	100.0	86.2	13.8
Employer	11,346	100.0	89.5	10.5
Own Account Worker	372,861	100.0	84.3	15.7
Contributing Family Worker	65,335	100.0	33.5	66.5

■ 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 - 2019

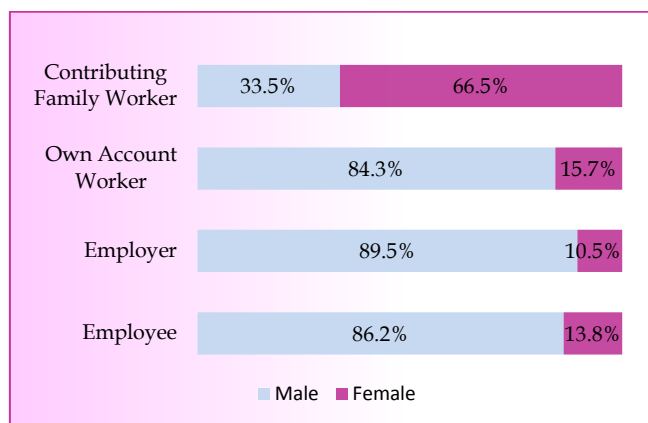
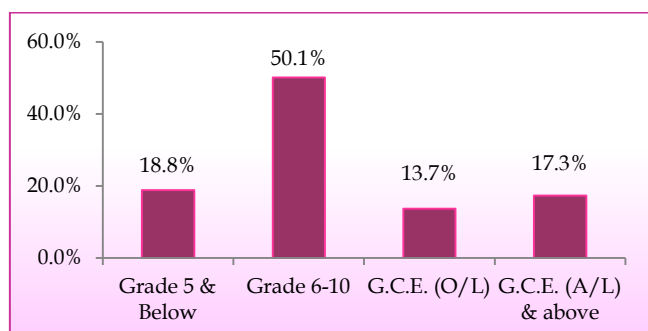


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 66.5 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (33.5%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2019



Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (50.1%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

Table 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by occupation group - 2019

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Total	532,107	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	24,273	4.6
Professionals	34,940	6.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17,122	3.2
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	2,904	0.5
Services and Sales workers	13,189	2.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	276,307	51.9
Craft and Related Trade workers	46,333	8.7
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	38,542	7.2
Elementary occupations	77,983	14.7
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	512	0.1

■ 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 (51.9%) reported among secondary occupation.

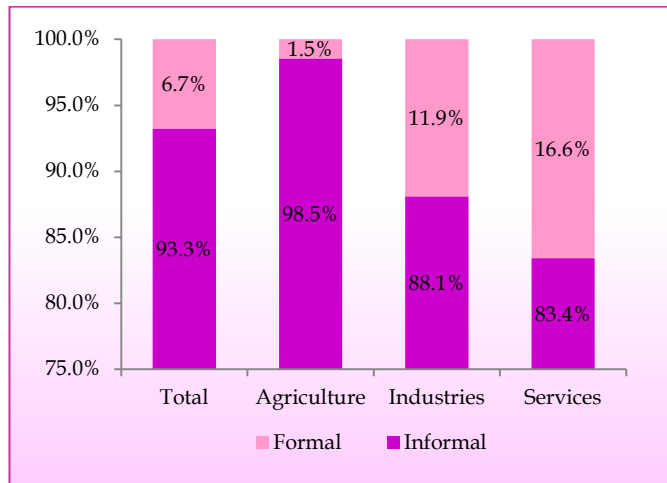
Table 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2019

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	532,107	324,605	68,881	138,621
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	35,897	4,727	8,187	22,983
%	6.7	1.5	11.9	16.6
Informal	496,210	319,878	60,694	115,638
%	93.3	98.5	88.1	83.4

■ 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 (98.5%). 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 - 2019



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 8,712,799.

Figure 8.6 Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2019

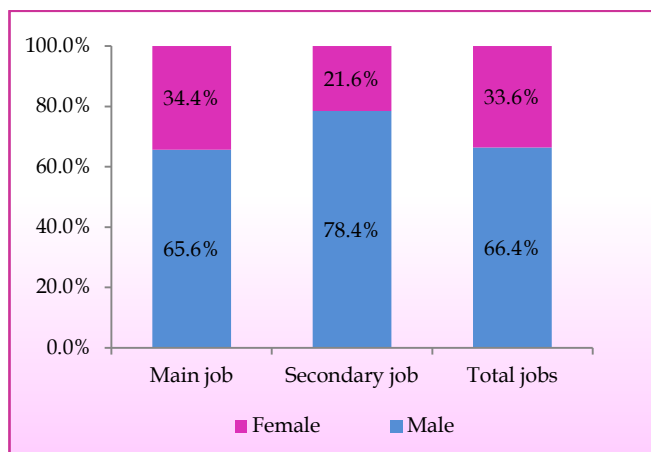


Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (66.4%) is about two times higher to the share of females (33.6%).

Table 8.6 Distribution of total jobs by sector - 2019

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	532,107	100.0	8,712,799	100.0
Urban	1,354,824	16.6	32,862	6.2	1,387,686	15.9
Rural	6,427,929	78.6	481,464	90.5	6,909,393	79.3
Estate	397,939	4.9	17,781	3.3	415,720	4.8

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 79.3% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

Table 8.7 Distribution of total jobs by level of education - 2019

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	532,107	100.0	8,712,799	100.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,148,490	14.0	100,258	18.8	1,248,747	14.3
Grade 6-10	3,744,088	45.8	266,470	50.1	4,010,558	46.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,425,476	17.4	73,112	13.7	1,498,589	17.2
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,862,639	22.8	92,267	17.3	1,954,905	22.4

As given in Table 8.7 about 60.4 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 - 2019

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	532,107	100.0	8,712,799	100.0
15 - 19	152,966	1.9	1,755	0.3	154,721	1.8
20 - 24	582,535	7.1	9,088	1.7	591,623	6.8
25 - 29	761,143	9.3	17,381	3.3	778,524	8.9
30 - 39	1,849,980	22.6	113,227	21.3	1,963,207	22.5
40 & above	4,834,070	59.1	390,656	73.4	5,224,725	60.0

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

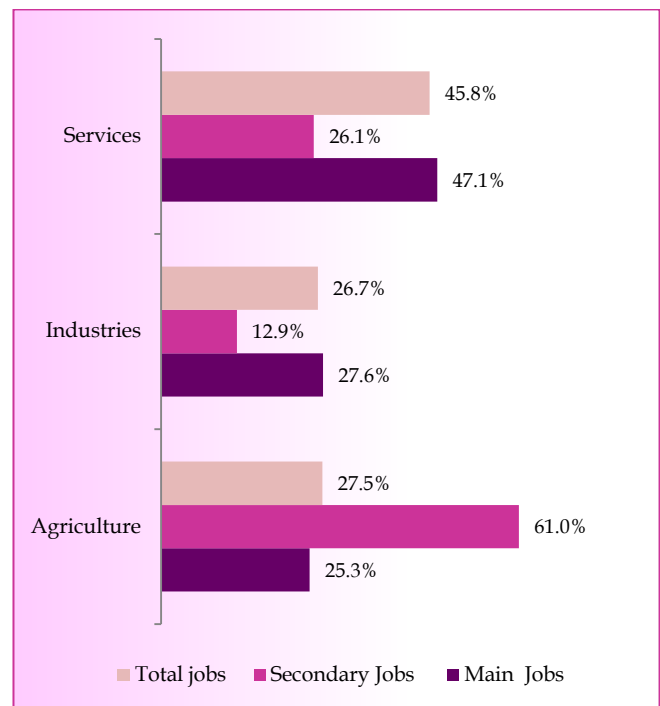
The Table 8.8 shows that about 60.0 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24 years) labour supply for the total jobs is about 8.6 percent.

Table 8.9 Distribution of total jobs by major industry groups - 2019

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	532,107	100.0	8,712,799	100.0
Agriculture	2,071,940	25.3	324,605	61.0	2,396,545	27.5
Industries	2,258,421	27.6	68,881	12.9	2,327,302	26.7
Services	3,850,332	47.1	138,621	26.1	3,988,953	45.8

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 - 2019



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	66.7
-----------	------

By Gender

Male	69.7
------	------

Female	61.2
--------	------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	91.8
-------------	------

Non-Agriculture	58.2
-----------------	------

Informal Employment in Formal Sector Enterprises	21.9
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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 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 – 2019

	Jobs by status in employment						
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					55,086	706,909	
Informal sector enterprises	2,428,726		108,673		519,468	1,641,320	

The estimated total number of informal employment is about 5,460,182. This is about 66.7% of the total employment. When compared to informal sector employment which is about 57.4% 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 - 2019

Informal / Formal Employment		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	8,180,693	2,071,940	6,108,752
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal Employment	No.	2,720,510	169,213	2,551,298
	%	33.3	8.2	41.8
Informal Employment	No.	5,460,182	1,902,727	3,557,455
	%	66.7	91.8	58.2

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.3 show that in Agriculture sector 91.8 percent is informal employment while this percentage is 60.2 in Non- agriculture sector.

Figure 9.2 Distribution of total employment, informal employment, informal sector - 2019

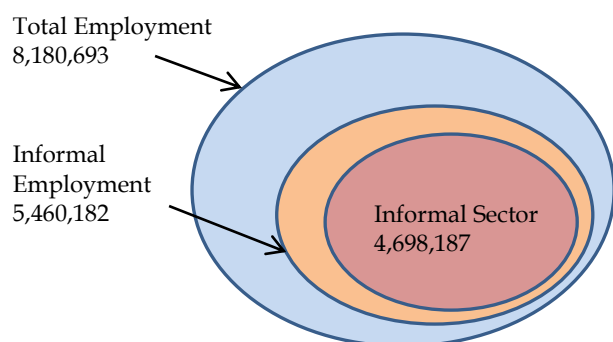


Figure 9.3 Distribution of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2019

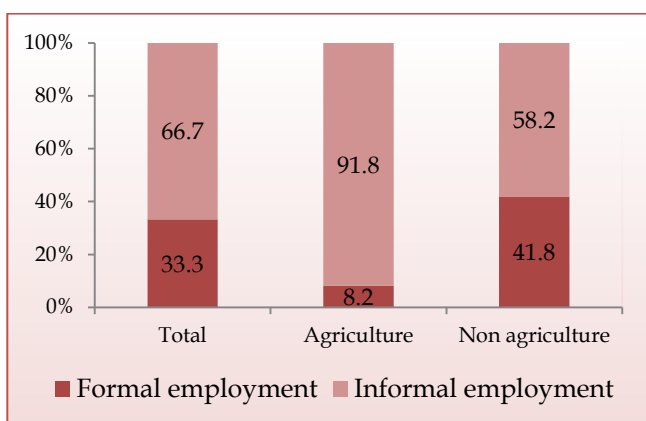


Table 9.3 Distribution of informal / formal employment by gender - 2019

Gender	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	2,720,510	33.3	5,460,182	66.7
Male	5,368,896	100.0	1,628,616	30.3	3,740,281	69.7
Female	2,811,796	100.0	1,091,895	38.8	1,719,902	61.2

As given in Table 9.3 when male/ female employment distribution is considered 69.7 percent of employed males are in informal employment, while this percentage is 61.2 percent for female.

Table 9.4 Distribution of informal / formal employment by level of education - 2019

Level of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	2,720,510	33.3	5,460,182	66.7
Grade 5 & Below	1,148,490	100.0	116,731	10.2	1,031,759	89.8
Grade 6 - 10	3,744,088	100.0	746,620	19.9	2,997,468	80.1
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,425,476	100.0	548,733	38.5	876,743	61.5
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,862,639	100.0	1,308,427	70.2	554,212	29.8

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 - 2019

Status of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	2,720,510	100.0	5,460,182	100.0
Employees	4,738,244	57.9	2,390,015	87.9	2,348,229	43.0
Employer	209,159	2.6	100,486	3.7	108,673	2.0
Own account worker	2,658,735	32.5	230,009	8.5	2,428,726	44.5
Contributing family worker	574,555	7.0	0	0.0	574,555	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 44.5 percent are own account workers.

Table 9.6 Distribution of informal / formal employment by occupation - 2019

Occupation	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,180,693	100.0	2,720,510	33.3	5,460,182	66.7
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	27,989	100.0	22,013	78.6	5,976	21.4
Administrative & commercial managers	123,457	100.0	94,586	76.6	28,872	23.4
Production and specialized services managers	148,284	100.0	77,950	52.6	70,334	47.4
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	322,736	100.0	91,761	28.4	230,975	71.6
2.Professionals	609,084	100.0	474,817	78.0	134,268	22.0
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	741,805	100.0	501,891	67.7	239,914	32.3
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	308,894	100.0	230,835	74.7	78,059	25.3
5.Services and Sales workers	707,967	100.0	290,893	41.1	417,074	58.9
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,375,540	100.0	29,843	2.2	1,345,698	97.8
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,307,767	100.0	238,034	18.2	1,069,733	81.8
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	714,546	100.0	212,805	29.8	501,742	70.2
9.Elementary occupations	1,757,807	100.0	426,748	24.3	1,331,058	75.7
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	34,816	100.0	28,335	81.4	6,481	18.6

■ 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 - 2019

Informal / Formal Sector		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	6,108,752	2,551,298	3,557,455
	%	100.0	41.8	58.2
Formal Sector	No.	3,253,756	2,551,298	702,458
	%	100.0	78.4	21.6
Informal Sector	No.	2,854,997	0	2,854,997
	%	100.0	0.0	100.0

About 58.2 percent of non-agriculture sector employment is informal employment. This percentage for male is 61.9% and for female it is 51.1% (Table 9.8).

Table 9.8 Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector by sex - 2019

Sex		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	6,108,752	2,551,298	3,557,455
	%	100.0	41.8	58.2
Male	No.	4,035,648	1,537,986	2,497,662
	%	100.0	38.1	61.9
Female	No.	2,073,105	1,013,311	1,059,793
	%	100.0	48.9	51.1

Table 9.9 Percentage of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2019

District	%	District	%
Total	58.2	Mullativu	70.9
Colombo	50.1	Kilinochchi	64.9
Gampaha	50.8	Batticaloa	70.3
Kalutara	55.4	Ampara	55.6
Kandy	58.5	Trincomalee	61.4
Matale	61.6	Kurunegala	62.4
Nuwara Eliya	41.0	Puttalam	75.2
Galle	66.8	Anuradhapura	61.4
Matara	61.8	Polonnaruwa	59.0
Hambantota	68.3	Badulla	62.1
Jaffna	59.0	Monaragala	56.8
Mannar	62.7	Ratnapura	64.1
Vavunia	66.3	Kegalle	61.0

Except Nuwara Eliya, all other district more than fifty percent of employment are informal employment in non-agriculture sector, while in Puttalam district this percentage is 75.2 percent. This information is clearly depicted in Figure 9.4.

Figure 9.4 Distribution of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2019

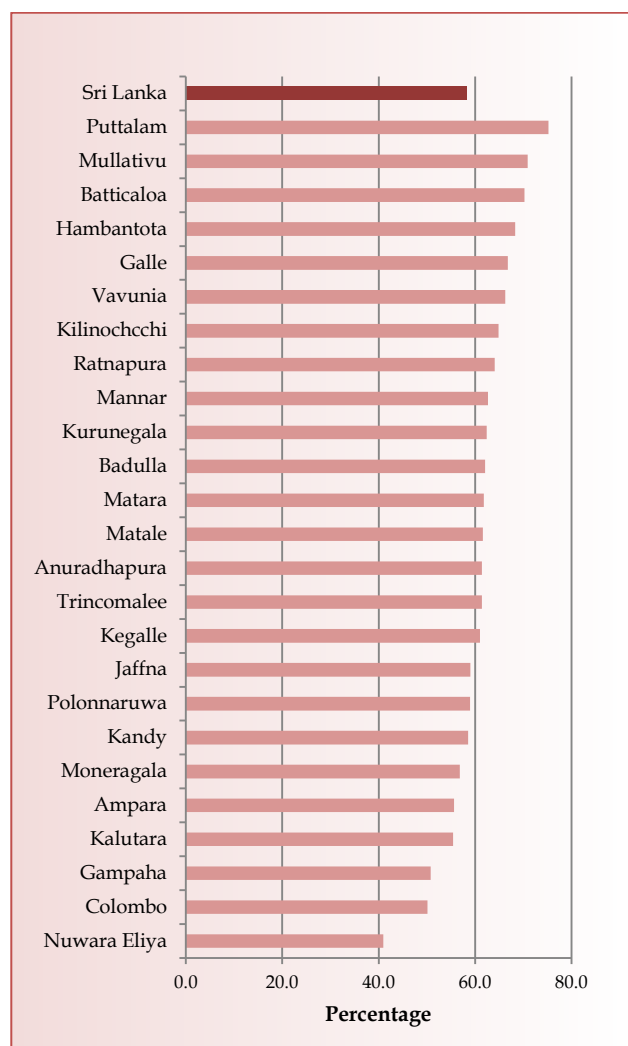


Table 9.10

Distribution of informal employees by job important characteristics - 2019

All Employees		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Self-stated job category	Total	2,348,229	1,750,278	597,950
	Permanent	104,135	78,447	25,688
	Temporary	1,253,740	897,644	356,095
	Casual	366,619	246,735	119,884
	No permanent employer	623,735	527,453	96,283
Employees with permanent employer		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment	Total	1,724,493	1,222,826	501,667
	Yes	66,268	38,435	27,834
	No	1,609,866	1,151,200	458,667
	Do not know	48,359	33,192	15,167
Have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer	Total	1,724,493	1,222,826	501,667
	Yes	160,622	96,710	63,912
	No	1,527,997	1,100,814	427,183
	Do not know	35,874	25,302	10,572

As given in Table 9.10 among informal employee's majority reported that their employment is "Temporary". About 0.6 million informal 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	92.9
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	93.6
-------------	-------------

Female	92.3
---------------	-------------

By Sector

Urban	95.7
--------------	-------------

Rural	92.9
--------------	-------------

Estate	82.7
---------------	-------------

10.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 10.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender 2015 - 2019

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
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
2019	92.9	95.7	92.9	82.7	93.6	92.3

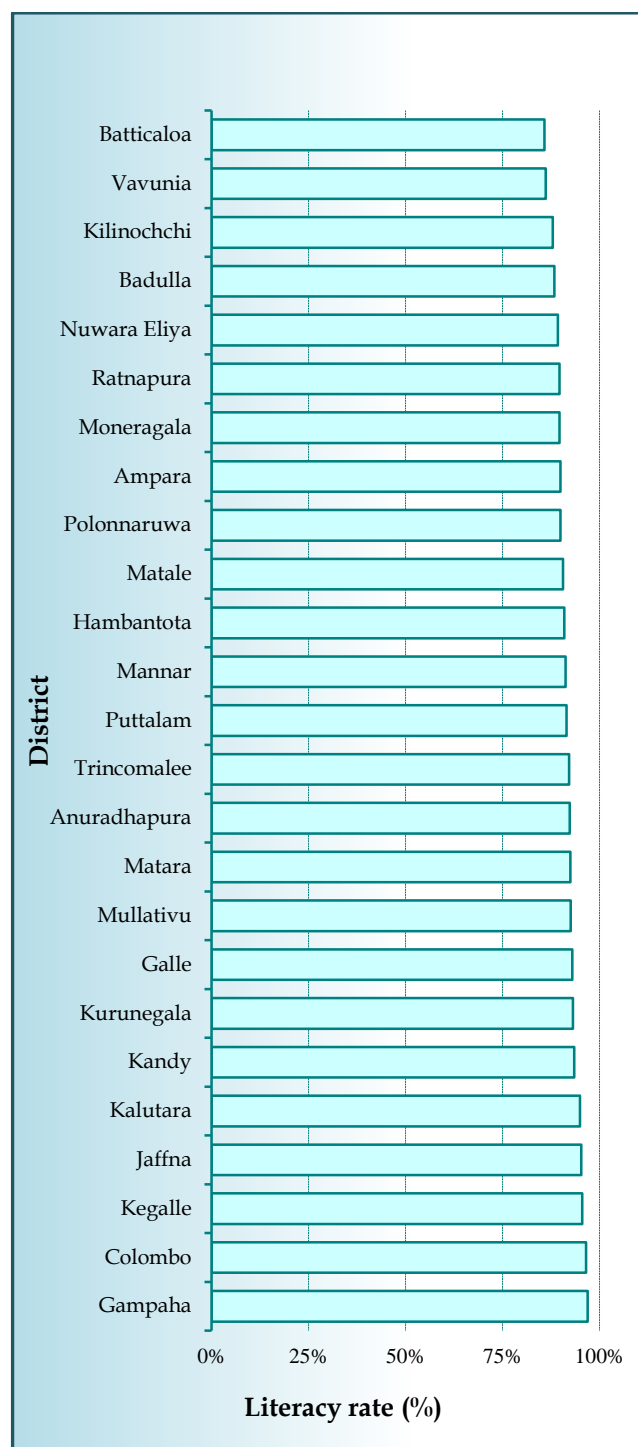
Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 92.9 percent in 2019. It means that about 92.9 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement at least in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher 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 - 2019

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	92.9	93.6	92.3
Colombo	96.5	97.1	96.0
Gampaha	96.9	97.4	96.5
Kalutara	94.9	94.6	95.3
Kandy	93.5	93.9	93.2
Matale	90.6	91.2	90.1
Nuwara Eliya	89.3	90.1	88.5
Galle	93.0	93.0	93.0
Matara	92.5	93.5	91.7
Hambantota	90.9	92.7	89.3
Jaffna	95.3	95.4	95.3
Mannar	91.3	91.1	91.4
Vavunia	86.2	87.8	84.7
Mullativu	92.6	92.9	92.2
Kilinochchi	88.0	89.8	86.3
Batticaloa	85.8	87.3	84.4
Ampara	89.9	92.7	87.3
Trincomalee	92.2	94.3	90.3
Kurunegala	93.1	93.6	92.7
Puttalam	91.5	92.1	91.0
Anuradhapura	92.4	92.9	91.9
Polonnaruwa	90.0	89.6	90.3
Badulla	88.4	90.3	86.7
Moneragala	89.7	90.0	89.5
Ratnapura	89.7	91.2	88.3
Kegalle	95.6	96.6	94.7

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

Figure 10.1 Literacy rates by district - 2019



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

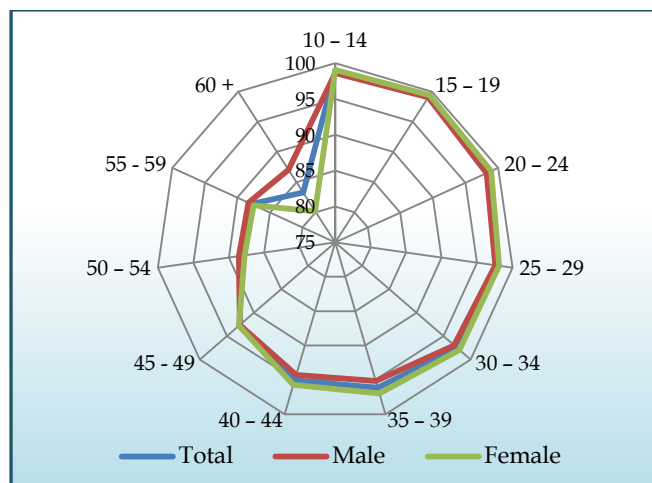
Table
10.3Literacy rates by age group & gender -
2019

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	92.9	93.6	92.3
10 - 14	98.8	98.6	99.1
15 - 19	99.2	99.1	99.4
20 - 24	98.6	98.2	99.0
25 - 29	97.9	97.6	98.1
30 - 34	97.5	97.0	98.0
35 - 39	96.2	95.2	97.0
40 - 44	95.1	94.3	95.7
45 - 49	92.7	92.6	92.8
50 - 54	88.1	88.6	87.8
55 - 59	87.9	88.3	87.5
60 +	83.3	87.1	80.2

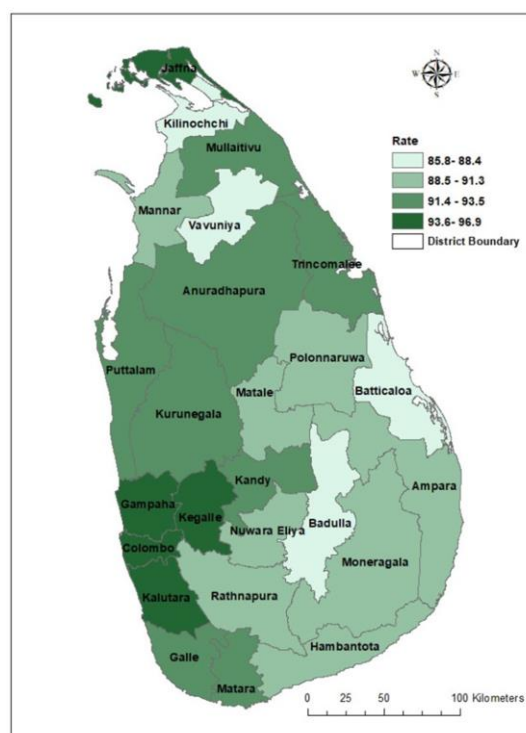
Lowest literacy rate (83.3%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (99.2%) is reported among aged 15 - 19 years.

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 -
2019

Map (9): Literacy rate by district -2019



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	30.8
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	32.9
-------------	-------------

Female	28.9
---------------	-------------

By Language Literacy

Sinhala	38.1
----------------	-------------

Tamil	30.8
--------------	-------------

English	71.5
----------------	-------------

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 2019, at least one computer is available in 22.0 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 38.0 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 19.7 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. When the provinces are considered the highest availability is in the Western province (34.3%) while the lowest availability is reported from the Uva (11.8%).

Table 11.1

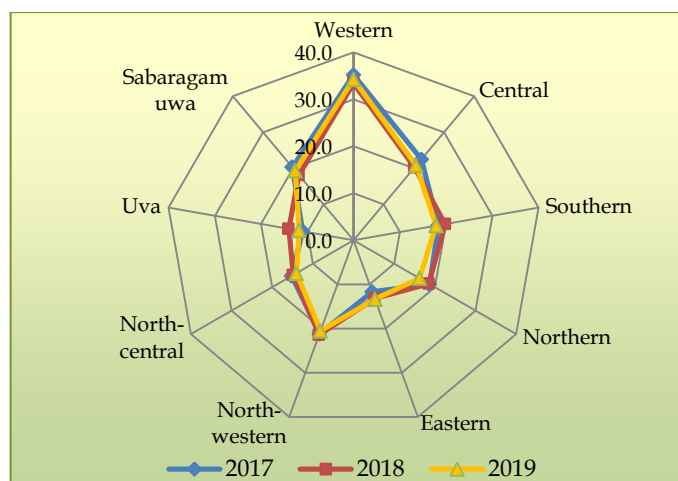
Percentage of computer owned households by sector, province and survey year, 2016 - 2019

Sector/ Province	Desktop (%)				Desktop or Laptop (%)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	12.1	12.1	9.5	8.0	21.6	22.8	22.3	22.0
Urban	17.6	18.5	13.4	12.6	35.4	38.2	37.5	38.0
Rural	11.4	11.2	9.1	7.4	19.6	20.6	20.0	19.7
Estate	4.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	6.1	4.5	4.2	4.6
Province								
Western	18.3	18.2	13.7	11.0	33.6	35.2	33.4	34.3
Central	12.4	12.4	9.5	8.6	21.2	22.5	20.2	20.8
Southern	10.8	9.6	8.6	7.6	17.9	18.3	19.8	17.9
Northern	6.5	7.2	6.0	5.6	16.7	18.7	18.5	16.2
Eastern	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	11.2	11.7	13.2	13.4
North-western	9.7	11.4	8.8	7.1	19.2	21.2	21.4	20.5
North-central	8.7	7.0	5.9	4.8	13.8	15.2	14.8	14.0
Uva	8.2	6.9	6.4	3.7	11.9	11.0	14.0	11.8
Sabaragamuwa	11.7	12.8	9.6	9.2	17.9	20.3	18.1	19.3

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

Figure 11.1

Percentage of desktop or laptop computer owned households by province - 2019



Percentage of availability of desktop or laptop computer at a household vary between 22% - 23% between 2016 to 2019 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, 2016 - 2019

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	27.6	28.6	29.0	30.8
Sector				
Urban	39.2	40.5	40.4	43.6
Rural	26.1	27.1	27.5	29.0
Estate	10.4	9.1	10.8	12.6
Province				
Western	38.1	38.8	40.0	44.1
Central	26.3	28.8	28.7	28.8
Southern	27.4	29.3	30.6	31.2
Northern	21.1	16.9	19.5	19.3
Eastern	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.7
North Western	27.1	28.0	29.8	29.1
North Central	21.7	23.6	21.6	21.7
Uva	18.3	17.9	18.8	21.6
Sabaragamuwa	24.0	26.8	23.5	27.2

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2019 for Sri Lanka is 30.8 percent. The survey results show an increase of 3.2 percentage points from 2016 to 2019. Urban sector shows the

highest computer literacy rate (43.6%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate sectors are 29.0 percent and 12.6 percent respectively.

Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (44.1%). The lowest computer literacy is reported from the Eastern province (15.7%).

**Table
11.3**

Computer literacy rate by gender, age, level of education and language literacy, 2017 - 2019

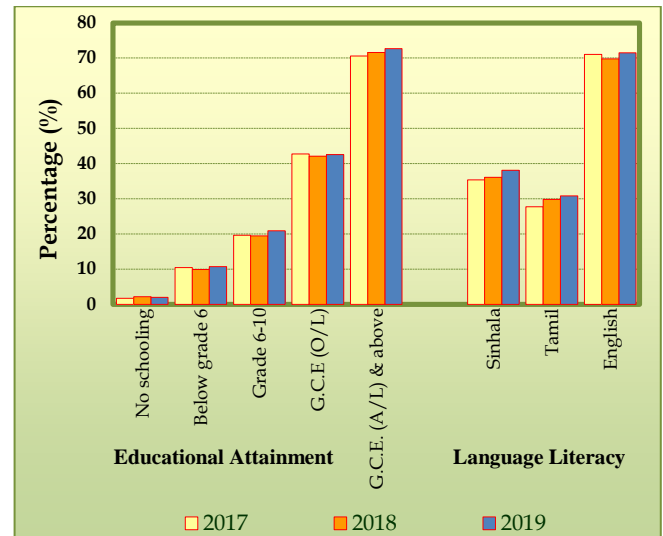
Gender, Age group, Educational attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	28.6	29.0	30.8
By Sex			
Male	31.1	31.0	32.9
Female	26.4	27.2	28.9
By Age group(years)			
5 - 9	13.2	12.4	14.3
10 - 14	40.6	39.5	42.2
15 - 19	63.0	60.8	64.9
20 - 24	56.9	58.7	58.8
25 - 29	46.7	47.9	51.7
30 - 34	35.2	37.5	40.6
35 - 39	26.6	27.5	29.8
40 - 49	19.8	20.9	22.0
50 - 59	11.0	11.7	12.8
60 - 69	5.9	6.1	6.6
By Educational attainment			
No schooling	1.7	2.1	2.0
Below grade 6	10.4	9.9	10.7
Grade 6-10	19.6	19.4	20.9
G.C.E (O/L)	42.7	42.1	42.6
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	70.6	71.6	72.6
By Language literacy			
Sinhala	35.4	36.1	38.1
Tamil	27.7	29.8	30.8
English	71.0	69.8	71.5

As given in Table 11.3 the Computer literacy among males (32.9%) is higher than that of females (28.9%) in 2019. Young youths (aged 15 – 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (64.9%) 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 (72.6%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (71.5%).

**Figure
11.2**

Distribution of computer literacy rate by educational attainment and language literacy, 2017 - 2019



**Table
11.4**

Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (aged 15 – 69 years) by occupation, 2017 - 2019

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	59.0	63.2	65.1
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	70.0	70.2	76.1
Professionals	86.8	87.4	87.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	82.9	83.8	85.1
Clerks and Clerical support workers	89.1	89.9	90.9
Services and Sales workers	56.6	60.5	55.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	22.2	21.0	22.6
Craft and Related Trades workers	37.6	41.6	41.7
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	41.9	42.4	43.1
Elementary occupations	24.0	30.5	27.8
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	77.8	80.1	88.1

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 65.1% in 2019. The positions such as Senior officials and Managers (76.1%), Professionals (87.9%), Technical and Associate professionals (85.1%), Clerks and Clerical support workers (90.9%) have higher computer literacy rates. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 27.8 percent are computer literate.

Table 11.5 Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age groups, 2017 - 2019

Age group (years)	Percentage of computer literate population among unemployment (%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	57.7	63.7	61.3
15 - 19	51.3	47.1	53.2
20 - 24	69.6	72.6	74.0
25 - 29	67.7	76.1	71.5
30 - 39	42.3	58.2	51.2
40 - 69	27.7	30.1	28.9

Among the unemployed, aged (20-24) group shows highest computer literate population percentage (74.0%) in 2019. 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 (28.9%) in 2018 (Table 11.5).

Table 11.6 Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by gender, sector and age groups - 2019

Gender, Sector, Age group	Computer Literacy	Digital Literacy
Sri Lanka	30.8	46.0
By Sex		
Male	32.9	49.7
Female	28.9	42.6
Sector		
Urban	43.6	61.7
Rural	29.0	43.8
Estate	12.6	23.7
By Age group (years)		
5 - 9	14.3	28.4
10 - 14	42.2	54.7
15 - 19	64.9	77.8
20 - 24	58.8	78.6
25 - 29	51.7	73.4
30 - 34	40.6	63.1
35 - 39	29.8	53.5
40 - 49	22.0	40.2
50 - 59	12.8	22.8
60 - 69	6.6	12.3

When the digital literacy is considered 46.0% (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 (6.0%).

Table 11.7 Percentage distribution of computer literate household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector - 2019

Source of receiving computer knowledge	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	22.6	24.9	22.0	14.5
School/University	54.3	57.4	53.1	62.0
Govt. training centres	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.3
Employment activities	19.8	27.8	17.5	7.8
Work place	12.7	16.9	11.5	6.5
Family members	26.5	27.6	26.5	14.6
Friends/ Relatives	23.9	20.7	25.1	20.7
Self	36.8	41.7	35.7	17.9
Other	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.0

* 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, 2017- 2019

Gender, Sector, Age group (years)	Household Population (aged 5-69)					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Sri Lanka	22.7	26.8	30.3	11.2	10.2	11.9
By Sex						
Male	27.0	31.4	34.4	13.5	12.3	14.0
Female	19.0	22.7	26.5	9.2	8.2	9.9
By Sector						
Urban	38.1	42.7	47.4	21.8	20.5	23.0
Rural	20.3	24.3	27.5	9.4	8.3	10.0
Estate	5.2	9.0	12.2	2.5	2.8	2.7
By Age Groups						
5 - 14	9.3	10.6	12.9	2.3	1.2	1.8
15 - 19	38.7	42.7	48.1	16.0	12.1	14.9
20 - 24	55.4	62.8	66.5	29.7	27.4	30.6
25 - 29	49.2	56.5	62.5	27.3	24.8	30.4
30 - 34	37.0	44.8	49.7	19.2	19.8	21.3
35 - 39	28.1	33.7	39.5	14.4	12.7	15.7
40 - 49	18.9	24.1	27.9	10.0	9.8	11.4
50 - 59	9.5	13.1	15.0	5.5	5.5	6.3
60 - 69	4.9	5.6	7.4	2.8	2.5	2.6

The Table 11.8 depicts that 30.3 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years use the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2019. 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 11.9 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 - 2019

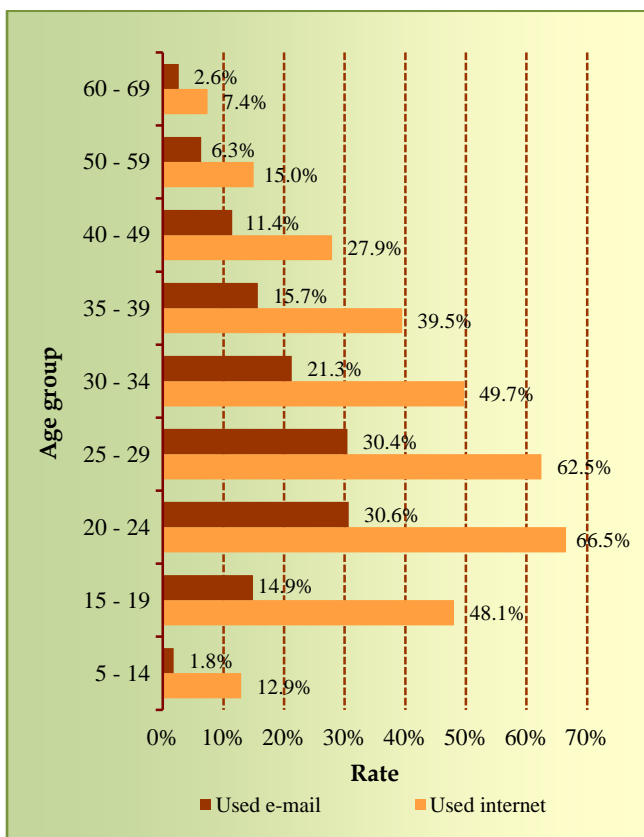


Table 11.9

Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population* (aged 5 - 69 years) by sex, sector and age groups - 2019

Gender, Sector, Age group	Desktop/ Laptop	Smartphone	Tablet computer	Mobile phone
Sri Lanka	24.1	72.2	2.0	1.7
By Sex				
Male	13.3	39.2	1.1	0.9
Female	10.7	33.0	0.9	0.7
Sector				
Urban	8.3	19.8	0.6	0.3
Rural	15.7	51.1	1.4	1.4
Estate	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
By Age group(years)				
5 - 9	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	1.5	3.9	0.2	0.1
15 - 19	3.4	10.1	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	3.7	11.8	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	3.4	10.5	0.3	0.2
30 - 34	2.7	8.7	0.3	0.2
35 - 39	2.3	8.0	0.2	0.2
40 - 49	3.7	10.5	0.3	0.2
50 - 59	2.1	5.2	0.1	0.1
60 - 69	0.8	2.0	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)	
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
2019 ¹	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	8,180,693	95.2	411,318	4.8	7,832,006

**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	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE
	& OVER)	FORCE	NUMBER		(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL	NUMBER
			RATE(%)		LABOUR		LABOUR	
				FORCE)		FORCE)		
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
2019 ¹	7,610,113	5,554,192	73.0	5,368,896	96.7	185,296	3.3	2,055,920

**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)		
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
2019 ¹	8,813,903	3,037,818	34.5	2,811,796	92.6	226,022	7.4	5,776,085

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

								(2019)
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	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	8,180,693	95.2	411,318	4.8	7,832,006
15 - 19 YRS	1,722,355	206,618	12.0	152,966	74.0	53,652	26.0	1,515,737
20 - 24 YRS	1,331,708	730,581	54.9	582,535	79.7	148,046	20.3	601,127
25 - 29 YRS	1,254,586	854,935	68.1	761,143	89.0	93,793	11.0	399,650
30 - 39 YRS	2,823,922	1,908,989	67.6	1,849,980	96.9	59,009	3.1	914,934
40 + YRS	9,291,445	4,890,888	52.6	4,834,070	98.8	56,818	1.2	4,400,558

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

								(2019)
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
ALL AGES	7,610,113	5,554,192	73.0	5,368,896	96.7	185,296	3.3	2,055,920
15 - 19 YRS	873,571	147,203	16.9	113,202	76.9	34,001	23.1	726,368
20 - 24 YRS	641,526	456,537	71.2	384,389	84.2	72,148	15.8	184,989
25 - 29 YRS	594,135	542,581	91.3	506,510	93.4	36,071	6.6	51,554
30 - 39 YRS	1,259,558	1,214,867	96.5	1,199,550	98.7	15,317	1.3	44,691
40 + YRS	4,241,323	3,193,005	75.3	3,165,246	99.1	27,759	0.9	1,048,318

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

								(2019)
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
ALL AGES	8,813,903	3,037,818	34.5	2,811,796	92.6	226,022	7.4	5,776,085
15 - 19 YRS	848,784	59,415	7.0	39,765	66.9	19,650	33.1	789,369
20 - 24 YRS	690,182	274,044	39.7	198,146	72.3	75,898	27.7	416,138
25 - 29 YRS	660,451	312,354	47.3	254,632	81.5	57,722	18.5	348,097
30 - 39 YRS	1,564,365	694,122	44.4	650,430	93.7	43,692	6.3	870,242
40 + YRS	5,050,123	1,697,883	33.6	1,668,823	98.3	29,059	1.7	3,352,240

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
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
2019 ¹	100.0	1.9	7.1	9.3	22.6	59.1

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
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
2019 ¹	100.0	2.1	7.2	9.4	22.3	59.0

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
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
2019 ¹	100.0	1.4	7.0	9.1	23.1	59.4

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	14.0	45.8	17.4	22.8

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	14.1	49.6	18.0	18.2

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	13.8	38.4	16.3	31.6

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	57.9	14.9	43.0	2.6	32.5	7.0

**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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	57.7	12.2	45.5	3.5	36.5	2.3

**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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	58.3	19.9	38.4	0.8	24.8	16.1

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
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
2019	8,180,693	2,071,940	60,902	1,504,314	693,205	1,134,496	514,469	232,344	64,382	187,933	90,317	205,009	436,175	425,931	169,232	135,247	186,970	67,828

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
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
2019	5,368,896	1,333,249	59,244	784,687	665,725	800,488	497,102	145,858	46,255	105,999	59,418	149,307	278,608	131,014	61,889	93,078	101,972	55,004

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
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
2019	2,811,796	738,692	1,658	719,627	27,479	334,008	17,368	86,486	18,126	81,934	30,899	55,701	157,567	294,916	107,344	42,169	84,998	12,825

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				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693
Agriculture	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698	2,071,940
Industry	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262	2,258,421
Services	3,568,258	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206	3,850,332

TABLE 6D: HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP (PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES

Major Industry Group	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3
Industry	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6
Services	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1

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
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
2019	8,180,693	622,467	609,084	741,805	308,894	707,967	1,375,540	1,307,767	714,546	1,757,807	34,816

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
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
2019	5,368,896	453,211	228,884	477,666	148,506	494,410	943,543	892,716	619,409	1,080,828	29,724

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
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
2019	2,811,796	169,256	380,200	264,139	160,388	213,557	431,997	415,051	95,138	676,978	5,092

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	6.4	1.7	4.5	8.2	14.0	34.5	30.6
1	100.0	8.9	3.3	9.0	15.3	19.9	26.1	17.5
2	100.0	8.5	0.5	2.4	5.3	10.0	29.1	44.2
3	100.0	6.0	1.3	4.3	7.0	11.0	41.3	29.0
6	100.0	8.7	1.6	2.9	7.4	12.0	39.0	28.3
7	100.0	3.2	1.0	2.8	4.8	9.4	29.4	49.4
8	100.0	4.2	1.0	1.2	3.8	9.6	29.4	50.7
9	100.0	4.4	0.7	2.1	7.5	12.6	26.9	45.8
10	100.0	3.6	..	1.9	1.4	3.1	51.4	38.6
11	100.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.8	5.6	59.9	28.6
13	100.0	3.9	1.0	0.9	5.7	8.1	55.5	24.9
14	100.0	4.3	1.2	3.3	3.3	6.2	41.5	40.2
15	100.0	2.9	0.2	1.0	3.4	5.6	55.8	31.1
16	100.0	14.0	2.0	3.4	7.9	39.7	26.3	6.7
17	100.0	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.8	7.3	42.7	42.2
19	100.0	5.2	2.1	5.7	7.8	11.0	30.4	37.8
20	100.0	6.6	1.6	4.4	9.2	18.2	29.5	30.6
Other	100.0	4.3	3.1	4.9	9.6	12.6	30.4	35.2

* 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.

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	13.0	36.0	22.8	14.3	13.8

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	18.3	38.9	19.5	8.3	15.0

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	8.7	33.6	25.5	19.3	12.9

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	2.9	31.4	23.9	41.9

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	2.9	42.2	27.0	28.0

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
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
2019 ¹	100.0	2.9	22.5	21.4	53.3

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	411,318	174,955	95,415	140,949
%	100.0	42.5	23.2	34.3
Male	185,296	97,615	41,610	46,071
%	100.0	52.7	22.5	24.9
Female	226,022	77,340	53,805	94,878
%	100.0	34.2	23.8	42.0

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	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	8,180,693	95.2	411,318	4.8	7,832,006
Colombo	1,875,085	985,745	52.6	944,871	95.9	40,874	4.1	889,339
Gampaha	1,878,966	952,953	50.7	912,130	95.7	40,823	4.3	926,013
Kalutara	990,862	506,368	51.1	490,106	96.8	16,262	3.2	484,494
Kandy	1,097,566	549,634	50.1	513,443	93.4	36,191	6.6	547,932
Matale	393,402	216,060	54.9	199,983	92.6	16,077	7.4	177,342
Nuwara Eliya	584,129	341,470	58.5	327,286	95.8	14,184	4.2	242,660
Galle	859,004	444,900	51.8	419,521	94.3	25,379	5.7	414,104
Matara	654,226	330,137	50.5	305,460	92.5	24,676	7.5	324,089
Hambantota	484,201	257,330	53.1	238,554	92.7	18,776	7.3	226,872
Jaffna	489,385	213,444	43.6	200,711	94.0	12,733	6.0	275,941
Mannar	84,303	38,720	45.9	36,633	94.6	2,087	5.4	45,583
Vavunia	138,487	70,950	51.2	67,657	95.4	3,294	4.6	67,537
Mullativu	73,428	33,044	45.0	32,111	97.2	933	2.8	40,384
Kilinochchi	89,361	42,139	47.2	41,114	97.6	1,025	2.4	47,221
Batticaloa	405,596	191,864	47.3	178,109	92.8	13,755	7.2	213,732
Ampara	519,583	226,665	43.6	211,082	93.1	15,583	6.9	292,918
Trincomalee	299,576	134,735	45.0	128,734	95.5	6,001	4.5	164,842
Kurunegala	1,294,093	732,043	56.6	697,615	95.3	34,428	4.7	562,050
Puttalam	617,828	332,408	53.8	323,154	97.2	9,254	2.8	285,421
Anuradhapura	673,074	388,460	57.7	376,247	96.9	12,214	3.1	284,614
Polonnaruwa	322,887	170,927	52.9	164,706	96.4	6,221	3.6	151,960
Badulla	670,971	354,483	52.8	340,438	96.0	14,045	4.0	316,488
Moneragala	365,110	211,306	57.9	202,829	96.0	8,478	4.0	153,804
Ratnapura	887,077	506,064	57.0	484,816	95.8	21,248	4.2	381,013
Kegalle	675,816	360,160	53.3	343,385	95.3	16,775	4.7	315,656

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	7,610,113	5,554,192	73.0	5,368,896	96.7	185,296	3.3	2,055,920
Colombo	879,589	630,938	71.7	609,562	96.6	21,377	3.4	248,650
Gampaha	877,503	630,008	71.8	608,687	96.6	21,321	3.4	247,495
Kalutara	464,065	330,006	71.1	322,448	97.7	7,557	2.3	134,060
Kandy	499,465	350,382	70.2	334,311	95.4	16,071	4.6	149,083
Matale	176,287	131,314	74.5	124,716	95.0	6,598	5.0	44,973
Nuwara Eliya	280,514	206,111	73.5	198,978	96.5	7,133	3.5	74,403
Galle	391,146	280,983	71.8	269,400	95.9	11,584	4.1	110,163
Matara	305,054	215,443	70.6	203,017	94.2	12,426	5.8	89,611
Hambantota	226,900	173,210	76.3	164,289	94.8	8,920	5.2	53,691
Jaffna	222,831	152,317	68.4	147,596	96.9	4,721	3.1	70,514
Mannar	40,791	29,676	72.8	28,922	97.5	754	2.5	11,114
Vavunia	63,326	47,897	75.6	45,810	95.6	2,088	4.4	15,428
Mullativu	35,145	25,401	72.3	24,882	98.0	519	2.0	9,744
Kilinochchi	42,975	31,052	72.3	30,596	98.5	456	1.5	11,923
Batticaloa	188,497	136,778	72.6	132,064	96.6	4,714	3.4	51,719
Ampara	243,734	172,035	70.6	165,844	96.4	6,191	3.6	71,698
Trincomalee	139,889	102,817	73.5	100,773	98.0	2,044	2.0	37,071
Kurunegala	587,671	444,769	75.7	433,149	97.4	11,620	2.6	142,902
Puttalam	279,714	215,415	77.0	209,933	97.5	5,481	2.5	64,299
Anuradhapura	299,865	231,724	77.3	226,974	97.9	4,751	2.1	68,141
Polonnaruwa	150,678	117,476	78.0	115,006	97.9	2,470	2.1	33,202
Badulla	314,693	225,469	71.6	218,151	96.8	7,318	3.2	89,224
Moneragala	169,473	131,757	77.7	129,156	98.0	2,601	2.0	37,716
Ratnapura	418,687	317,015	75.7	307,556	97.0	9,459	3.0	101,672
Kegalle	311,620	224,197	71.9	217,075	96.8	7,122	3.2	87,423

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	8,813,903	3,037,818	34.5	2,811,796	92.6	226,022	7.4	5,776,085
Colombo	995,496	354,807	35.6	335,309	94.5	19,498	5.5	640,689
Gampaha	1,001,464	322,945	32.2	303,443	94.0	19,502	6.0	678,518
Kalutara	526,797	176,362	33.5	167,657	95.1	8,705	4.9	350,434
Kandy	598,101	199,252	33.3	179,132	89.9	20,120	10.1	398,849
Matale	217,115	84,746	39.0	75,267	88.8	9,479	11.2	132,369
Nuwara Eliya	303,615	135,359	44.6	128,308	94.8	7,051	5.2	168,256
Galle	467,857	163,917	35.0	150,121	91.6	13,796	8.4	303,941
Matara	349,171	114,693	32.8	102,443	89.3	12,251	10.7	234,478
Hambantota	257,301	84,120	32.7	74,265	88.3	9,856	11.7	173,181
Jaffna	266,554	61,127	22.9	53,115	86.9	8,012	13.1	205,427
Mannar	43,513	9,044	20.8	7,711	85.3	1,333	14.7	34,468
Vavunia	75,162	23,053	30.7	21,847	94.8	1,206	5.2	52,109
Mullativu	38,282	7,643	20.0	7,229	94.6	414	5.4	30,640
Kilinochchi	46,386	11,087	23.9	10,518	94.9	569	5.1	35,298
Batticaloa	217,099	55,087	25.4	46,045	83.6	9,042	16.4	162,012
Ampara	275,849	54,630	19.8	45,238	82.8	9,391	17.2	221,219
Trincomalee	159,688	31,917	20.0	27,960	87.6	3,957	12.4	127,771
Kurunegala	706,422	287,274	40.7	264,466	92.1	22,808	7.9	419,148
Puttalam	338,114	116,993	34.6	113,220	96.8	3,773	3.2	221,121
Anuradhapura	373,209	156,736	42.0	149,273	95.2	7,463	4.8	216,473
Polonnaruwa	172,209	53,451	31.0	49,700	93.0	3,751	7.0	118,758
Badulla	356,277	129,014	36.2	122,287	94.8	6,727	5.2	227,264
Moneragala	195,637	79,549	40.7	73,672	92.6	5,877	7.4	116,088
Ratnapura	468,390	189,049	40.4	177,260	93.8	11,789	6.2	279,341
Kegalle	364,196	135,963	37.3	126,310	92.9	9,653	7.1	228,233

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	8,180,693	100.0	2,071,940	25.3	2,258,421	27.6	3,850,332	47.1
Colombo	944,871	100.0	14,921	1.6	266,450	28.2	663,500	70.2
Gampaha	912,130	100.0	40,198	4.4	340,988	37.4	530,944	58.2
Kalutara	490,106	100.0	67,220	13.7	152,624	31.1	270,262	55.1
Kandy	513,443	100.0	103,241	20.1	145,569	28.4	264,634	51.5
Matale	199,983	100.0	60,693	30.3	50,463	25.2	88,827	44.4
Nuwara Eliya	327,286	100.0	167,728	51.2	81,475	24.9	78,083	23.9
Galle	419,521	100.0	107,376	25.6	132,134	31.5	180,010	42.9
Matara	305,460	100.0	96,668	31.6	76,499	25.0	132,294	43.3
Hambantota	238,554	100.0	69,243	29.0	67,466	28.3	101,844	42.7
Jaffna	200,711	100.0	44,484	22.2	48,335	24.1	107,892	53.8
Mannar	36,633	100.0	16,086	43.9	6,688	18.3	13,860	37.8
Vavunia	67,657	100.0	20,887	30.9	15,888	23.5	30,883	45.6
Mullativu	32,111	100.0	15,221	47.4	5,848	18.2	11,042	34.4
Kilinochchi	41,114	100.0	14,312	34.8	10,784	26.2	16,018	39.0
Batticaloa	178,109	100.0	55,074	30.9	51,499	28.9	71,536	40.2
Ampara	211,082	100.0	65,851	31.2	48,426	22.9	96,805	45.9
Trincomalee	128,734	100.0	31,720	24.6	26,821	20.8	70,193	54.5
Kurunegala	697,615	100.0	199,751	28.6	214,578	30.8	283,287	40.6
Puttalam	323,154	100.0	76,509	23.7	103,481	32.0	143,163	44.3
Anuradhapura	376,247	100.0	175,780	46.7	59,167	15.7	141,300	37.6
Polonnaruwa	164,706	100.0	68,680	41.7	29,472	17.9	66,555	40.4
Badulla	340,438	100.0	188,739	55.4	37,458	11.0	114,241	33.6
Moneragala	202,829	100.0	98,587	48.6	32,522	16.0	71,719	35.4
Ratnapura	484,816	100.0	191,866	39.6	139,099	28.7	153,851	31.7
Kegalle	343,385	100.0	81,106	23.6	114,689	33.4	147,590	43.0

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,368,896	100.0	1,333,249	24.8	1,509,657	28.1	2,525,991	47.0
Colombo	609,562	100.0	7,837	1.3	170,201	27.9	431,525	70.8
Gampaha	608,687	100.0	32,053	5.3	217,134	35.7	359,500	59.1
Kalutara	322,448	100.0	42,903	13.3	101,961	31.6	177,584	55.1
Kandy	334,311	100.0	60,199	18.0	96,488	28.9	177,623	53.1
Matale	124,716	100.0	36,313	29.1	33,248	26.7	55,155	44.2
Nuwara Eliya	198,978	100.0	94,540	47.5	45,547	22.9	58,891	29.6
Galle	269,400	100.0	64,257	23.9	88,399	32.8	116,744	43.3
Matara	203,017	100.0	60,787	29.9	55,054	27.1	87,176	42.9
Hambantota	164,289	100.0	53,640	32.6	50,187	30.5	60,462	36.8
Jaffna	147,596	100.0	35,296	23.9	41,923	28.4	70,377	47.7
Mannar	28,922	100.0	14,518	50.2	5,366	18.6	9,038	31.2
Vavunia	45,810	100.0	13,551	29.6	11,477	25.1	20,782	45.4
Mullativu	24,882	100.0	13,357	53.7	4,737	19.0	6,788	27.3
Kilinochchi	30,596	100.0	12,928	42.3	7,820	25.6	9,848	32.2
Batticaloa	132,064	100.0	43,899	33.2	38,887	29.4	49,278	37.3
Ampara	165,844	100.0	57,677	34.8	38,075	23.0	70,092	42.3
Trincomalee	100,773	100.0	29,049	28.8	21,364	21.2	50,360	50.0
Kurunegala	433,149	100.0	121,912	28.1	139,633	32.2	171,604	39.6
Puttalam	209,933	100.0	51,470	24.5	62,214	29.6	96,250	45.8
Anuradhapura	226,974	100.0	99,367	43.8	38,678	17.0	88,929	39.2
Polonnaruwa	115,006	100.0	55,296	48.1	19,439	16.9	40,271	35.0
Badulla	218,151	100.0	117,134	53.7	30,706	14.1	70,311	32.2
Moneragala	129,156	100.0	64,712	50.1	22,356	17.3	42,088	32.6
Ratnapura	307,556	100.0	106,430	34.6	99,548	32.4	101,579	33.0
Kegalle	217,075	100.0	44,123	20.3	69,215	31.9	103,736	47.8

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,811,796	100.0	738,692	26.3	748,764	26.6	1,324,341	47.1
Colombo	335,309	100.0	7,084	2.1	96,249	28.7	231,975	69.2
Gampaha	303,443	100.0	8,145	2.7	123,854	40.8	171,444	56.5
Kalutara	167,657	100.0	24,317	14.5	50,663	30.2	92,677	55.3
Kandy	179,132	100.0	43,041	24.0	49,081	27.4	87,010	48.6
Matale	75,267	100.0	24,380	32.4	17,215	22.9	33,672	44.7
Nuwara Eliya	128,308	100.0	73,188	57.0	35,928	28.0	19,192	15.0
Galle	150,121	100.0	43,120	28.7	43,735	29.1	63,266	42.1
Matara	102,443	100.0	35,880	35.0	21,444	20.9	45,118	44.0
Hambantota	74,265	100.0	15,603	21.0	17,280	23.3	41,382	55.7
Jaffna	53,115	100.0	9,187	17.3	6,412	12.1	37,516	70.6
Mannar	7,711	100.0	1,568	20.3	1,321	17.1	4,822	62.5
Vavunia	21,847	100.0	7,336	33.6	4,411	20.2	10,100	46.2
Mullativu	7,229	100.0	1,864	25.8	1,110	15.4	4,254	58.8
Kilinochchi	10,518	100.0	1,384	13.2	2,964	28.2	6,170	58.7
Batticaloa	46,045	100.0	11,174	24.3	12,613	27.4	22,258	48.3
Ampara	45,238	100.0	8,174	18.1	10,351	22.9	26,714	59.1
Trincomalee	27,960	100.0	2,671	9.6	5,457	19.5	19,832	70.9
Kurunegala	264,466	100.0	77,839	29.4	74,945	28.3	111,682	42.2
Puttalam	113,220	100.0	25,040	22.1	41,267	36.4	46,913	41.4
Anuradhapura	149,273	100.0	76,413	51.2	20,490	13.7	52,371	35.1
Polonnaruwa	49,700	100.0	13,383	26.9	10,033	20.2	26,284	52.9
Badulla	122,287	100.0	71,605	58.6	6,751	5.5	43,931	35.9
Moneragala	73,672	100.0	33,876	46.0	10,166	13.8	29,631	40.2
Ratnapura	177,260	100.0	85,436	48.2	39,552	22.3	52,272	29.5
Kegalle	126,310	100.0	36,982	29.3	45,474	36.0	43,854	34.7

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	8,180,693	622,467	609,084	741,805	308,894	707,967	1,375,540	1,307,767	714,546	1,757,807	34,816
Western	2,347,106	247,498	232,386	280,870	152,671	242,962	87,440	433,640	278,705	374,446	16,489
Central	1,040,712	79,295	67,474	70,658	27,079	87,794	168,453	132,335	79,262	326,822	1,541
Southern	963,534	46,828	61,489	94,854	34,566	72,943	170,628	164,253	70,988	240,445	6,540
Northern	378,226	45,812	39,028	34,225	11,132	33,136	69,230	59,804	22,914	62,024	921
Eastern	517,925	39,464	43,059	33,011	9,441	53,467	89,424	80,697	33,405	134,572	1,386
North Western	1,020,769	52,737	61,489	101,283	31,131	61,594	217,233	206,515	93,786	192,700	2,300
North Central	540,953	31,912	26,014	37,318	12,083	64,131	213,303	52,621	26,613	74,735	2,224
Uva	543,266	22,009	33,187	37,295	11,838	30,329	229,554	43,544	29,360	104,715	1,435
Sabaragamuwa	828,201	56,912	44,958	52,293	18,953	61,611	130,275	134,358	79,514	247,348	1,979

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	8,180,693	2,071,940	60,902	1,504,314	693,205	1,134,496	514,469	232,344	64,382	187,933	90,317	205,009	436,175	425,931	169,232	135,247	186,970	67,828
Western	2,347,106	122,339	5,302	580,236	174,524	398,178	208,924	95,998	43,868	91,385	38,229	73,032	169,425	121,230	56,511	49,233	88,341	30,352
Central	1,040,712	331,662	3,985	184,606	88,916	133,800	58,604	29,591	4,283	16,398	7,776	14,912	44,510	55,496	21,504	12,882	22,931	8,857
Southern	963,534	273,287	4,599	169,214	102,286	123,084	61,315	29,793	4,112	20,096	7,789	26,396	36,366	47,030	22,890	11,037	16,837	7,404
Northern	378,226	110,990	1,006	40,109	46,427	52,252	22,058	3,693	1,056	7,231	6,596	9,349	17,883	36,556	10,014	6,706	3,778	2,524
Eastern	517,925	152,645	5,016	63,176	58,554	69,289	27,151	11,852	569	5,631	5,362	19,081	35,238	36,782	10,795	11,418	3,504	1,862
North Western	1,020,769	276,260	4,874	216,623	96,563	137,219	51,830	26,436	6,582	22,139	10,549	20,162	36,512	53,553	19,074	19,247	18,506	4,642
North Central	540,953	244,460	5,376	54,951	28,313	64,694	17,181	12,303	1,598	5,848	4,269	14,552	39,387	24,353	6,262	8,954	5,868	2,586
Uva	543,266	287,326	2,579	41,156	26,245	59,375	21,041	9,688	329	5,542	1,892	10,699	22,866	27,334	9,823	6,060	5,367	5,946
Sabaragamuwa	828,201	272,972	28,166	154,245	71,377	96,605	46,365	12,991	1,984	13,662	7,855	16,828	33,989	23,598	12,360	9,710	21,838	3,657

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 Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	8,180,693	4,738,244	1,216,549	3,521,695	209,159	2,658,735	574,555
Western	2,347,106	1,563,300	355,348	1,207,952	78,081	617,530	88,196
Central	1,040,712	634,633	141,674	492,959	23,942	293,716	88,422
Southern	963,534	559,722	145,146	414,577	24,715	314,209	64,888
Northern	378,226	230,677	72,382	158,295	6,068	130,200	11,280
Eastern	517,925	319,592	110,603	208,988	15,340	165,874	17,119
North Western	1,020,769	533,447	136,913	396,534	30,305	370,121	86,896
North Central	540,953	215,996	84,656	131,340	4,532	242,499	77,926
Uva	543,266	206,908	77,768	129,140	5,449	252,211	78,698
Sabaragamuwa	828,201	473,969	92,059	381,910	20,727	272,375	61,129

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	5,368,896	3,097,864	657,149	2,440,715	187,480	1,962,287	121,266
Western	1,540,697	997,262	193,702	803,560	70,843	451,580	21,012
Central	658,005	391,233	71,779	319,455	21,928	226,940	17,902
Southern	636,706	377,747	74,739	303,008	21,209	225,993	11,757
Northern	277,806	159,016	34,169	124,847	5,798	107,302	5,690
Eastern	398,681	253,288	71,958	181,330	14,164	123,949	7,280
North Western	643,083	341,384	68,847	272,537	26,532	259,738	15,429
North Central	341,980	144,802	52,666	92,135	4,058	177,193	15,928
Uva	347,307	126,222	42,626	83,596	5,150	197,160	18,775
Sabaragamuwa	524,631	306,910	46,664	260,246	17,797	192,431	7,493

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	2,811,796	1,640,380	559,400	1,080,980	21,679	696,448	453,289
Western	806,409	566,038	161,646	404,392	7,238	165,950	67,184
Central	382,708	243,400	69,895	173,504	2,013	66,776	70,519
Southern	326,828	181,976	70,407	111,568	3,506	88,216	53,131
Northern	100,420	71,661	38,213	33,448	271	22,899	5,590
Eastern	119,243	66,304	38,645	27,659	1,176	41,925	9,839
North Western	377,686	192,063	68,066	123,996	3,773	110,383	71,468
North Central	198,973	71,194	31,989	39,205	474	65,306	61,999
Uva	195,960	80,686	35,142	45,544	298	55,051	59,924
Sabaragamuwa	303,570	167,059	45,395	121,664	2,930	79,944	53,636

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	6.4	1.7	4.5	8.2	14.0	34.5	30.6
Colombo	100.0	4.3	1.3	2.8	4.9	9.1	44.8	32.7
Gampaha	100.0	5.2	0.9	2.0	6.2	11.6	35.5	38.5
Kalutara	100.0	7.4	2.2	4.1	7.6	10.0	40.9	27.8
Kandy	100.0	6.5	0.9	3.3	6.9	15.6	32.3	34.4
Matale	100.0	11.5	1.5	3.7	7.8	15.4	31.7	28.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.8	0.5	2.7	6.4	10.0	34.1	44.5
Galle	100.0	5.6	2.6	5.3	8.4	15.1	35.2	27.9
Matara	100.0	7.8	1.6	6.5	14.5	21.3	31.1	17.2
Hambantota	100.0	9.1	1.5	3.9	9.3	14.1	31.6	30.5
Jaffna	100.0	3.1	0.5	3.3	8.2	13.9	50.0	21.0
Mannar	100.0	6.8	0.8	1.8	2.0	15.7	42.0	30.9
Vavunia	100.0	5.0	..	3.5	13.0	20.2	34.0	24.4
Mullativu	100.0	1.4	0.2	1.7	4.7	39.5	38.4	14.2
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	1.7	17.6	49.5	29.0
Batticaloa	100.0	2.3	0.2	1.2	4.8	16.3	36.9	38.3
Ampara	100.0	2.7	0.3	2.5	6.9	13.1	43.4	31.0
Trincomalee	100.0	4.4	0.8	2.8	3.8	9.3	33.8	45.1
Kurunegala	100.0	11.8	4.3	7.2	9.2	15.6	30.6	21.2
Puttalam	100.0	6.9	1.7	6.2	8.9	15.9	33.0	27.4
Anuradhapura	100.0	8.5	1.3	7.2	11.7	17.5	22.7	31.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.9	4.4	11.4	9.7	11.5	24.2	31.9
Badulla	100.0	5.9	2.7	6.6	11.7	16.2	28.9	28.1
Moneragala	100.0	7.5	1.1	3.6	11.0	17.1	33.8	26.0
Ratnapura	100.0	7.2	2.7	6.7	10.1	15.0	26.4	31.9
Kegalle	100.0	6.4	1.8	5.0	11.7	17.0	30.5	27.6

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 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	6.0	1.4	3.1	6.6	11.8	34.6	36.5
Colombo	100.0	4.1	0.8	1.8	3.9	6.8	44.0	38.6
Gampaha	100.0	4.7	0.6	1.2	5.0	9.0	33.5	45.9
Kalutara	100.0	7.5	1.6	3.3	7.5	9.2	39.4	31.6
Kandy	100.0	6.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	13.3	31.9	40.4
Matale	100.0	9.1	1.8	2.8	6.2	13.0	33.8	33.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	4.5	9.8	28.6	54.3
Galle	100.0	5.6	2.6	4.1	7.5	11.6	34.9	33.7
Matara	100.0	8.1	1.1	4.9	12.0	20.3	31.8	21.9
Hambantota	100.0	9.0	1.0	3.2	7.2	12.7	30.5	36.4
Jaffna	100.0	2.2	0.6	1.7	7.0	12.2	51.2	25.1
Mannar	100.0	7.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	12.9	41.5	34.0
Vavunia	100.0	4.0	..	2.0	9.6	20.1	36.1	28.1
Mullativu	100.0	1.9	..	0.5	3.9	41.1	38.7	13.9
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.3	..	0.6	1.1	17.1	48.6	31.3
Batticaloa	100.0	2.7	0.2	0.8	2.8	8.8	39.3	45.4
Ampara	100.0	2.3	0.4	2.0	4.3	11.0	45.2	34.8
Trincomalee	100.0	4.8	0.7	1.4	2.7	7.1	34.7	48.6
Kurunegala	100.0	10.3	3.6	5.5	8.6	13.9	32.7	25.5
Puttalam	100.0	6.8	1.2	3.4	7.4	14.0	34.1	33.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	7.0	1.5	4.8	10.2	14.2	23.2	39.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	7.1	4.6	10.6	8.2	10.2	23.3	36.0
Badulla	100.0	4.7	1.9	5.6	9.5	13.6	28.1	36.5
Moneragala	100.0	7.4	1.0	2.3	5.5	13.4	38.7	31.7
Ratnapura	100.0	7.6	1.8	4.1	7.3	12.4	27.7	39.0
Kegalle	100.0	6.7	1.4	4.2	9.3	13.5	30.0	34.9

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	7.2	2.4	7.1	11.4	18.4	34.3	19.2
Colombo	100.0	4.6	2.2	4.7	6.6	13.4	46.3	22.1
Gampaha	100.0	6.3	1.4	3.8	8.6	16.8	39.6	23.6
Kalutara	100.0	7.4	3.4	5.8	7.9	11.5	43.7	20.4
Kandy	100.0	6.2	0.9	5.4	11.2	19.9	33.1	23.4
Matale	100.0	15.6	1.0	5.2	10.5	19.4	28.3	20.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.4	0.4	5.5	9.5	10.3	42.7	29.3
Galle	100.0	5.4	2.6	7.4	10.1	21.3	35.7	17.4
Matara	100.0	7.3	2.6	9.5	19.5	23.5	29.7	7.9
Hambantota	100.0	9.3	2.7	5.7	13.8	17.1	34.1	17.4
Jaffna	100.0	5.4	0.4	7.9	11.3	18.7	46.6	9.7
Mannar	100.0	4.7	..	2.8	3.1	26.3	44.0	19.1
Vavunia	100.0	7.0	..	6.6	20.3	20.2	29.4	16.6
Mullativu	100.0	..	0.8	5.8	7.4	33.9	37.1	15.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	2.5	0.7	..	3.6	19.0	51.9	22.2
Batticaloa	100.0	1.2	0.4	2.1	10.5	37.9	29.9	18.0
Ampara	100.0	4.2	..	4.6	16.6	20.8	36.6	17.2
Trincomalee	100.0	2.9	1.2	8.0	7.6	17.5	30.4	32.5
Kurunegala	100.0	14.3	5.6	10.1	10.2	18.4	27.2	14.2
Puttalam	100.0	7.2	2.6	11.3	11.8	19.5	30.9	16.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	10.8	1.0	10.8	13.9	22.4	21.9	19.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.5	3.9	13.3	13.1	14.4	26.4	22.5
Badulla	100.0	7.9	4.0	8.4	15.7	20.9	30.2	12.9
Moneragala	100.0	7.7	1.3	5.9	20.5	23.7	25.0	15.9
Ratnapura	100.0	6.3	4.3	11.1	15.0	19.6	24.0	19.7
Kegalle	100.0	6.1	2.3	6.3	15.9	22.8	31.4	15.1

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	4.8	1.0	3.3	6.5	8.5
Western	4.0	1.4	3.4	4.1	5.1
Central	6.0	0.9	4.5	8.7	11.8
Southern	6.7	0.9	4.7	9.2	12.7
Northern	5.0	1.0	1.6	10.1	12.2
Eastern	6.4	2.5	4.3	9.2	13.0
North Western	4.1	0.8	2.6	5.4	8.8
North Central	3.3	0.4	2.0	8.6	6.1
Uva	4.0	0.6	2.7	6.8	9.6
Sabaragamuwa	4.4	0.7	2.8	6.2	10.1

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.8	26.0	20.3	11.0	1.7
Western	4.0	18.0	14.3	8.2	1.8
Central	6.0	40.2	24.4	14.4	1.8
Southern	6.7	36.1	30.1	19.2	2.1
Northern	5.0	11.3	19.1	9.8	1.7
Eastern	6.4	19.2	22.1	16.5	2.4
North Western	4.1	23.4	18.5	9.6	1.3
North Central	3.3	30.6	15.7	6.6	1.1
Uva	4.0	27.6	23.2	8.8	1.3
Sabaragamuwa	4.4	27.8	24.6	8.4	1.5

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 - BOTH SEXES

Status of Employment	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total employment	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693
Total informal employment	5,539,870	5,588,023	5,452,669	5,460,182
Informal employees	2,417,099	2,414,731	2,359,976	2,348,229
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,721,170	1,662,275	1,672,861	1,641,320
Informal employees in the formal sector	695,929	752,456	687,115	706,909
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	2,499,630	2,517,637	2,517,878	2,537,399
Contributing family workers	623,141	655,655	574,814	574,555
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	563,821	583,981	515,041	519,468
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	59,320	71,674	59,774	55,086
Total formal employment	2,407,813	2,620,155	2,562,496	2,720,510
Formal employees	2,178,477	2,319,300	2,273,045	2,390,015
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,178,477	2,319,300	2,273,045	2,390,015
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	229,336	300,855	289,451	330,496
Total employment in non-agricultural sector	5,793,809	6,067,994	5,971,468	6,108,752
Total informal employment	3,594,785	3,682,525	3,593,124	3,557,455
Informal employees	1,940,130	1,933,161	1,905,029	1,880,172
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,298,051	1,245,181	1,274,591	1,227,862
Informal employees in the formal sector	642,079	687,980	630,439	652,310
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	1,433,388	1,474,034	1,460,916	1,456,161
Contributing family workers	221,267	275,331	227,179	221,122
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	168,957	208,471	172,272	170,973
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	52,310	66,860	54,907	50,148
Total formal employment	2,199,023	2,385,469	2,378,344	2,551,298
Formal employees	1,988,684	2,105,480	2,113,256	2,247,199
Formal employees in the formal sector	1,988,684	2,105,480	2,113,256	2,247,199
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	210,339	279,990	265,087	304,099

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.

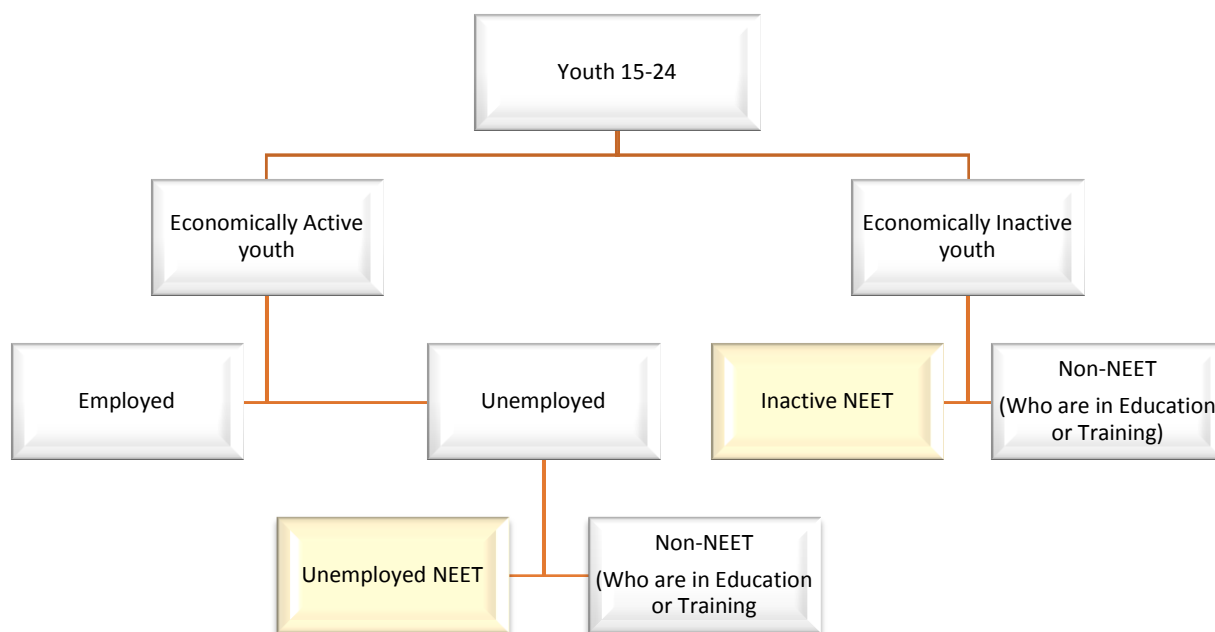


Chart 01: Distribution of youth population by various economic conditions

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)

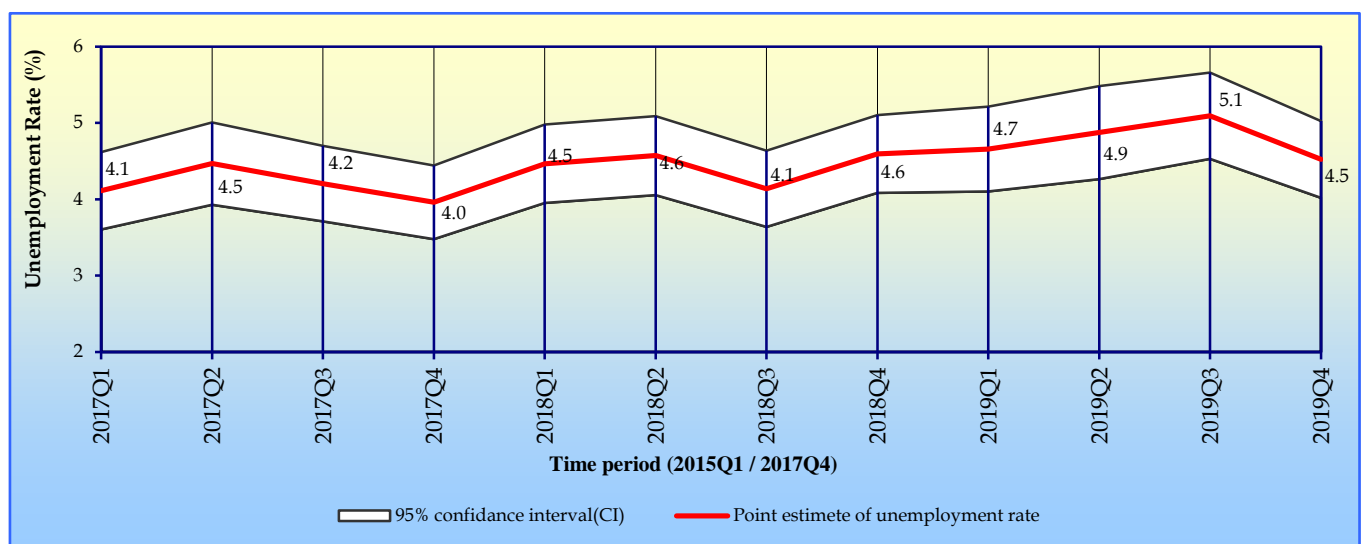
$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$

(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 (2017Q1 - 2019Q4)



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 2017/2019, 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
2012 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	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
2019 ¹	8,592,010	54,293	0.63	8,485,546	8,698,475	8,180,693	52,108	0.64	8,078,513	8,282,872

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2012 ¹	309,703	13,736	4.44	282,767	336,639	4.0	0.2	4.16	3.6	4.3
2013 ¹	352,526	12,030	3.41	328,935	376,116	4.4	0.1	3.31	4.1	4.7
2014 ¹	348,395	13,133	3.77	322,645	374,145	4.3	0.2	3.51	4.0	4.6
2015 ¹	383,496	12,765	3.33	358,467	408,526	4.7	0.1	3.11	4.4	5.0
2016 ¹	362,999	11,186	3.08	341,064	384,933	4.4	0.1	3.02	4.1	4.6
2017 ¹	358,507	11,347	3.17	336,256	380,758	4.2	0.1	3.08	3.9	4.4
2018 ¹	372,593	11,350	3.05	350,337	394,849	4.4	0.1	2.94	4.2	4.7
2019 ¹	411,318	12,814	3.12	386,191	436,444	4.8	0.1	3.00	4.5	5.1

¹ - 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)	16,424,016	75,000	0.46			
Employed Population	8,180,693	52,108	0.64			
Unemployed Population	411,318	12,814	3.12			
Employment Rate				95.2	0.14	0.15
Unemployment Rate				4.8	0.14	3.00
Labour Force	8,592,010	54,293	0.63			
Not in Labour Force	7,832,006	55,527	0.71			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,071,940	43,249	2.09			
2	60,902	6,321	10.38			
3	1,504,314	29,226	1.94			
6	693,205	16,274	2.35			
7	1,134,496	22,669	2.00			
8	514,469	13,238	2.57			
9	232,344	9,643	4.15			
10	64,382	4,836	7.51			
11	187,933	8,301	4.42			
13	90,317	5,611	6.21			
14	205,009	8,814	4.30			
15	436,175	13,722	3.15			
16	425,931	12,920	3.03			
17	169,232	7,958	4.70			
19	135,247	7,053	5.22			
20	186,970	9,584	5.13			
Other	67,828	5,900	8.70			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	11,768	1,962	16.68			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	129,012	6,011	4.66			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	98,346	5,369	5.46			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	172,191	6,141	3.57			
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
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
2019 ¹	16,424,016	7,609,700	46.3	7,198,383	94.6	411,318	5.4	8,814,316

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
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
2019 ¹	411,318	5.4	53,652	29.3	148,046	22.4	93,793	11.8	59,009	3.4	56,818	1.3

¹ - 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
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
2019	No.	7,198,383	1,538,804	58,117	1,365,637	659,891	992,825	500,547	204,840	62,552	184,666	87,913	193,082	430,760	401,519	164,487	119,721	172,494	60,528
	%	100.0	21.4	0.8	19.0	9.2	13.8	7.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	1.2	2.7	6.0	5.6	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.8

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

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)



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 2019

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Where it belongs) :-

11. Number of Household :- No :-

2. Province :-

12. Name of Head of Household :-

3. District :-

13. Respondent's Name :-

4. DS Division :-

Signature :- Telephone No :-

5.	GN Division	Number :-	Name :-
----	-------------	-----------	---------

14. Interviewer's Name :-

6. Sector :-

Signature :- _____ Date :- _____

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

8. Name of Ward/ Village/Estate :-

15. Supervisor's Name :-

9. C.B.No :- Sample Series No :-

Signature :- _____ Date :- _____

10. Survey Quarter :- _____

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, sewing 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.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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)	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 4</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 4</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 4</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 4</div>
03. During last week on what activity you were engaged in? 1. The main economic activity 2. Another economic activity 3. The main economic activity and Another economic activity	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>
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?	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6</div>
05. Why were you not involving work during last week? (circle the most appropriate code) 1. Off season/Bad weather 2. Temporary stopping economic activity (disorganization, suspension of work , mechanical/ electrical breakdown, Shortage of raw material/ equipment/ workers, financial difficulties, strikes, no works 3. Sick/Injury/personal 4. Leave/holiday/ vacation/educational leave or training 5. Personal/ family needs 9. Others (specify)	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>	<div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 7</div>
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)	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6(b)</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6(b)</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6(b)</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 6(b)</div> <div><input type="text"/> → Go to Q 47</div>
(b) Activities 1. bringing firewood for home(own) consumption 2. Bringing water from outside for home(own) consumption 3. Engaging in a repairing working in own house or building	<div>Time spent (hrs.)</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Time spent (hrs.)</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Time spent (hrs.)</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 47</div>	<div>Time spent (hrs.)</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>} Go to Q 47</div>

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"/>

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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
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 ?				

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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 1	→ Go to Q 41			
		Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45		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			1				
No	2	→ Go to Q 45			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			1				
2. In another occupation in addition to the present occupation	2				2			2				
3. Fully in another occupation	3				3			3				
4. Any of the above	4				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			1				
No	2				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	No	2	→ Go to (c)	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	No	2	→ Go to (c)	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	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			2 → Go to Q 64			1			2 → Go to Q 64		
		2						2			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:													
1. General Certificate		Non NVQ			NVQ 1-4			Non NVQ			NVQ 1-4		
2. Diploma Certificate		1			2			1			2		
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate		3			4			3			4		
		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:													
1. General Certificate		Non NVQ			NVQ 1-4			Non NVQ			NVQ 1-4		
2. Diploma Certificate		1			2			1			2		
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate		3			4			3			4		
		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/ studying at school		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; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> </div>		Device available Yes No <div style="display: flex; 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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; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>	
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; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to C 05 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div>	
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; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</div> </div>	
C 05. Can you do some activity using a smart phone/Tablet?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>	
C 06. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div>	
C 07. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months?	Yes No	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> → Go to next person		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">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; padding: 2px;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> → Go to C 09 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</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; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</div>