Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey
Annual Report - 2022

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies

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(With Provincial and District level data)

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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 2022 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 18th 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

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2022
Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	17,161,973	7,914,636	9,247,337	2,895,122	14,266,851
Labour force in this age group	8,547,062	5,580,786	2,966,276	1,366,370	7,180,693
Labour force participation rate	49.8	70.5	32.1	47.2	50.3
Employed population	8,147,731	5,373,965	2,773,766	1,298,138	6,849,593
Employment rate	95.3	96.3	93.5	95.0	95.4
Unemployed population	399,332	206,822	192,510	68,232	331,100
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.7	6.5	5.0	4.6
Not in labour force	8,614,911	2,333,850	6,281,061	1,528,752	7,086,159

18 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (18 years & over)	16,017,794	7,337,312	8,680,482	2,713,894	13,303,900
Labour force in this age group	8,514,683	5,555,114	2,959,569	1,364,088	7,150,594
Labour force participation rate	53.2	75.7	34.1	50.3	53.7
Employed population	8,122,286	5,354,261	2,768,026	1,296,161	6,826,125
Employment rate	95.4	96.4	93.5	95.0	95.5
Unemployed population	392,396	200,853	191,543	67,927	324,469
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.6	6.5	5.0	4.5
Not in labour force	7,503,111	1,782,198	5,720,913	1,349,806	6,153,305

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	15,335,927	7,014,050	8,321,876	2,609,054	12,726,873
Labour force in this age group	8,405,915	5,482,220	2,923,695	1,351,050	7,054,865
Labour force participation rate	54.8	78.2	35.1	51.8	55.4
Employed population	8,045,039	5,302,088	2,742,951	1,288,183	6,756,856
Employment rate	95.7	96.7	93.8	95.3	95.8
Unemployed population	360,876	180,132	180,744	62,867	298,009
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.3	6.2	4.7	4.2
Not in labour force	6,930,012	1,531,831	5,398,181	1,258,004	5,672,008

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labour force participation rate								
By Gender								
Total	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6	49.9	49.8
Male	74.7	75.1	74.5	73.0	73.0	71.9	71.0	70.5
Female	35.9	35.9	36.6	33.6	34.5	32.0	31.8	32.1
By residential sector								
Total	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6	49.9	49.8
Urban	48.6	49.8	50.5	49.6	50.2	47.0	46.9	47.2
Rural	54.8	54.6	54.8	52.3	52.7	51.3	50.5	50.3
Unemployment Rate								
By Gender								
Total	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.7
Male	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.7
Female	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.5	7.9	6.5
By selected age Group (Year)								
20 – 29	14.2	14.2	13.5	15.0	15.3	18.1	18.3	16.2
20 – 24	19.7	19.9	17.8	20.1	20.3	25.2	26.8	21.8
25 – 29	9.4	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.7
By selected educational level								
A/L & above								
Total	9.2	8.3	8.1	9.1	8.5	9.8	9.1	7.8
Male	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.2	6.2	5.5
Female	13.5	11.9	11.3	13.2	11.9	13.6	12.2	10.1
Employed population								
By Gender								
Total	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093	8,113,507	8,147,731
Male	5,097,798	5,149,948	5,279,158	5,300,310	5,368,896	5,372,947	5,414,280	5,373,965
Female	2,733,178	2,797,735	2,929,021	2,714,855	2,811,796	2,626,146	2,699,228	2,773,766
By industry (Percentage)								
Total								
%	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093	8,113,507	8,147,731
Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
%	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698	2,071,940	2,169,679	2,213,015	2,158,559
Industry	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3	27.1	27.3	26.5
%	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262	2,258,421	2,152,746	2,109,482	2,158,199
Services	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.0	26.5
%	3,568,259	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206	3,850,332	3,676,668	3,791,011	3,830,973
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
0*	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.4	14.6	9.6	5.8
1 – 9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
10 – 39	27.2	26.2	26.1	25.7	26.8	27.1	29.6	31.9
40 & above	65.7	67.9	67.5	66.9	65.1	56.2	58.7	60.3

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

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CHAPTER ONE

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 2022 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 2022. 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 2022 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

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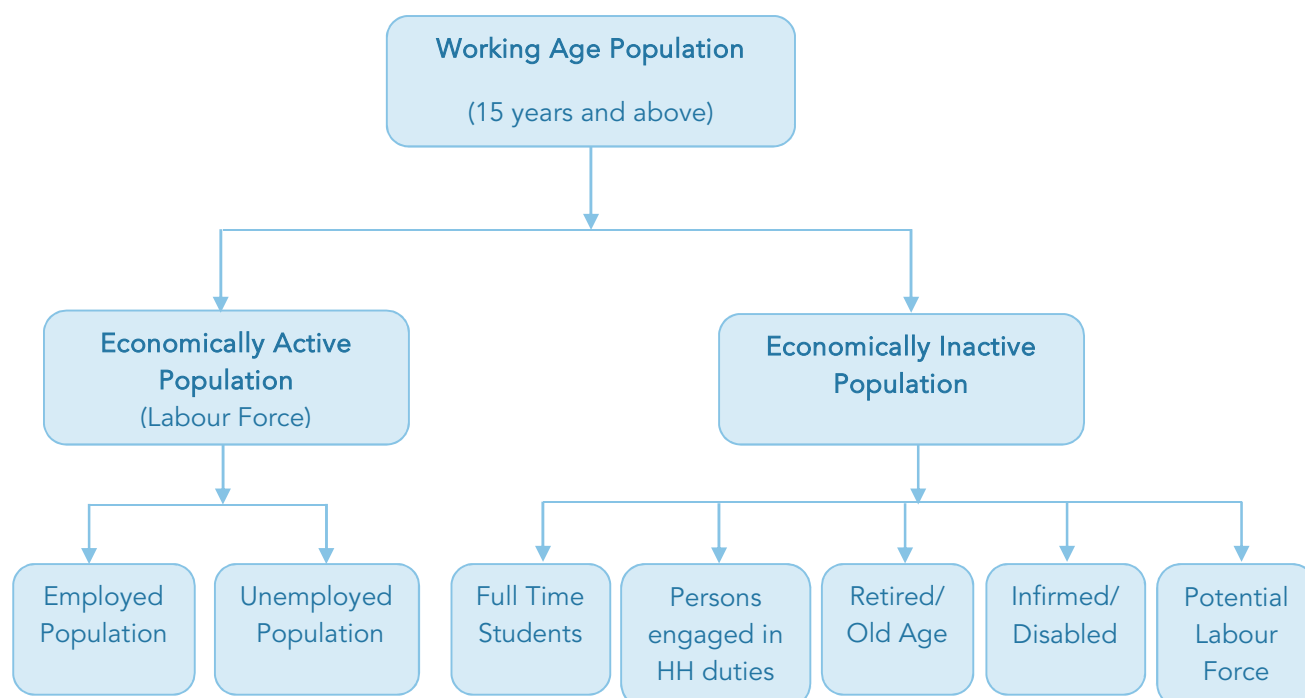
[1] See the Attached Questionnaire

CHAPTER TWO
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 2022.

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 2022 25,750 Housing units were selected for the sample.

2.3   Sample Allocation

In 2022, 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 2022.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2022.

Table 2.1: Sample allocation by district - 2022

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,750	Mullaitivu	410
Colombo	2,420	Kilinochchi	410
Gampaha	2,600	Batticaloa	760
Kalutara	1,200	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,760	Trincomalee	540
Matale	720	Kurunegala	1920
Nuwara Eliya	800	Puttalam	840
Galle	1,360	Anuradhapura	900
Matara	1,180	Polonnaruwa	660
Hambantota	900	Badulla	900
Jaffna	720	Monaragala	600
Mannar	420	Rathnapura	1280
Vavuniya	490	Kegalle	1060

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 – 2022

Map 1: Sample allocation by district – 2022
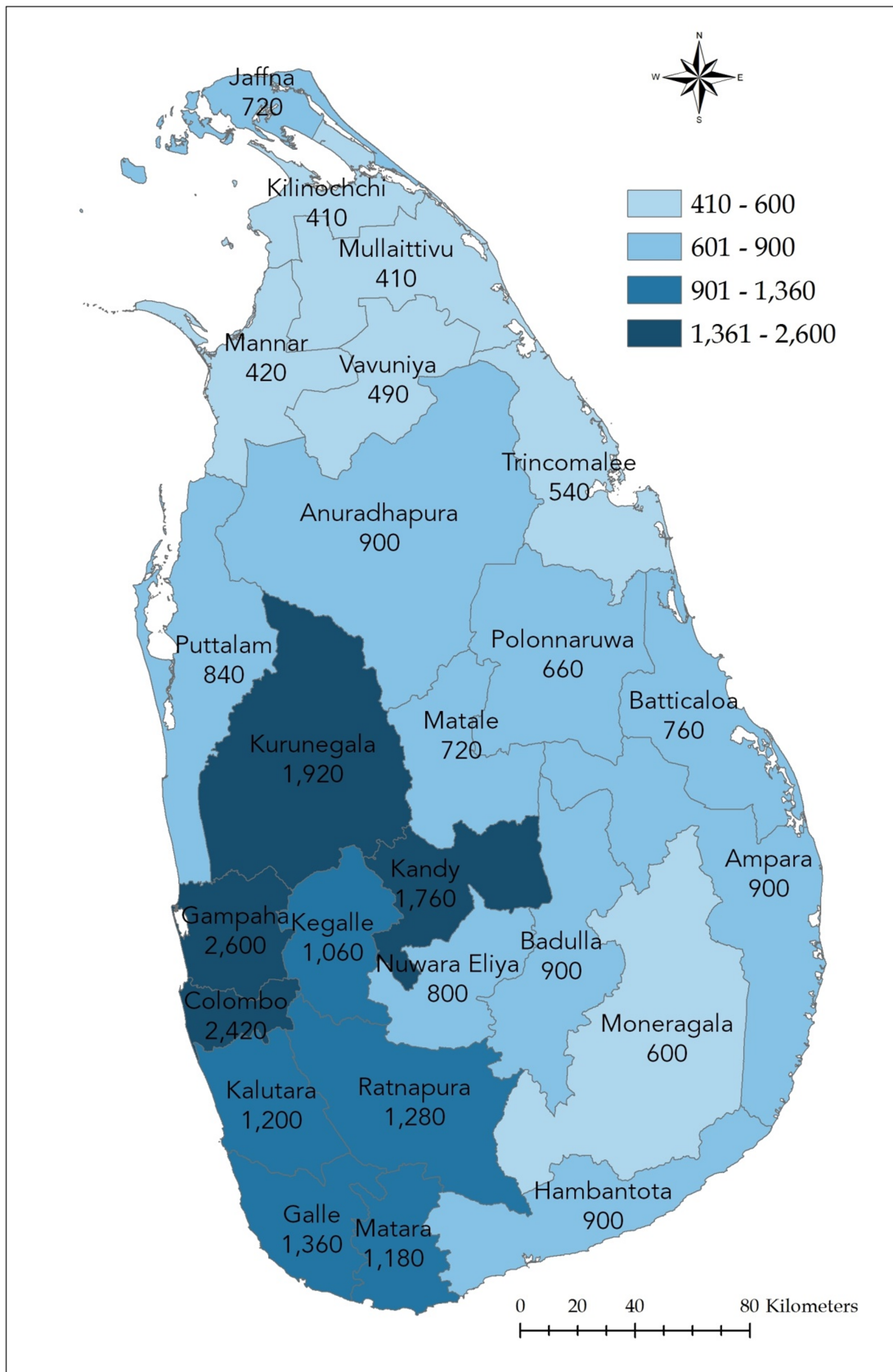
2.6 Estimation procedure

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

This could be given by,

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

$$+ \; \frac{1}{m_{jk(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{jk(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}$$

Where

$m_{jk(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the jth district for the kth survey month.

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

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

$S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the hth census block in the urban sector of the jth district.

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

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

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

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the ith sample household in the hth 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,

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

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the jth district, based on all 12 rounds.

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

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

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

Where

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

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

2.7   Adjustment for unit non-response

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

Category and description		Result code
1.	Schedule completed	1
2.	Housing unit demolished or vacant	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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER THREE
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	17,161,973
Male	7,914,636
Female	9,247,337

Labour Force (LF)	
Sri Lanka	8,547,062
Male	5,580,786
Female	2,966,276

LF Participation Rate	
Sri Lanka	49.8
Male	70.5
Female	32.1

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 2022, estimated economically active population is around 8.5 million, and of that about 65.3 percent are male. That is about 5.6 million (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Economically active / inactive population by gender – 2022

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,547,062	100.0	8,614,911	100.0
Male	5,580,786	65.3	2,333,850	27.1
Female	2,966,276	34.7	6,281,061	72.9

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (72.9%). That is about 6.3 million.

Table 3.2: Economically active population by gender and sector - 2022

Sector		Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
Total	No.	8,547,062	5,580,786	2,966,276
	%	100.0	65.3	34.7
Urban	No.	1,366,370	910,760	455,610
	%	100.0	66.7	33.3
Rural	No.	6,766,467	4,426,589	2,339,878
	%	100.0	65.4	34.6
Estate	No.	414,225	243,437	170,788
	%	100.0	58.8	41.2

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 66.7

percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 65.4 percent. Also percentage of economically active female population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 33.3 percent and 34.6 percent respectively and in the Estate sector, this value is 41.2 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 - 2022
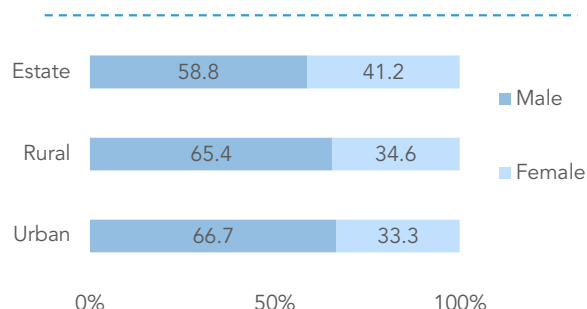
Figure 3.2:
Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2022
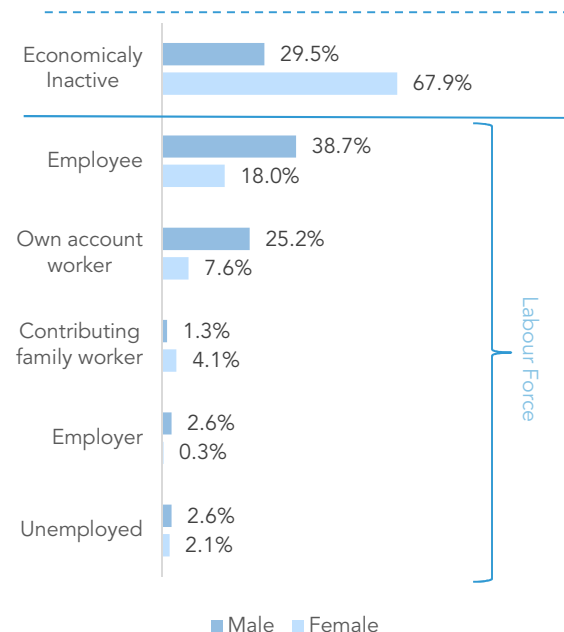
Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (67.9%) while majority of male population is in employee group (38.7%).

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2022

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	65.3	34.7
Colombo	100.0	65.0	35.0
Gampaha	100.0	63.9	36.1
Kalutara	100.0	64.9	35.1
Kandy	100.0	61.0	39.0
Matale	100.0	62.2	37.8
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	58.0	42.0
Galle	100.0	62.3	37.7
Matara	100.0	67.1	32.9
Hambantota	100.0	68.7	31.3
Jaffna	100.0	74.5	25.5
Mannar	100.0	62.3	37.7
Vavuniya	100.0	69.9	30.1
Mullaitivu	100.0	71.6	28.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	71.4	28.6
Batticaloa	100.0	75.5	24.5
Ampara	100.0	77.3	22.7
Trincomalee	100.0	77.3	22.7
Kurunegala	100.0	63.8	36.2
Puttalam	100.0	68.1	31.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	63.3	36.7
Polonnaruwa	100.0	73.7	26.3
Badulla	100.0	62.9	37.1
Monaragala	100.0	69.3	30.7
Rathnapura	100.0	64.2	35.8
Kegalle	100.0	62.3	37.7

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example, Nuwara Eliya (42.0%), Badulla (37.1%) and Anuradhapura (36.7%). The lowest percentage (22.7%) of economically active female population is reported from Ampara and Trincomalee districts.

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 - 2022

Age group/sector	Labour force participation rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	49.8	70.5	32.1
15 - 19	7.7	10.9	4.6
20 - 24	48.0	63.0	34.4
25 - 29	67.0	89.9	46.2
30 - 39	67.1	95.9	43.3
40 +	51.0	74.1	31.7
Urban	47.2	68.0	29.3
15 - 19	5.4	7.2	3.4
20 - 24	40.0	51.3	30.6
25 - 29	67.6	88.4	46.4
30 - 39	68.1	95.9	44.2
40 +	46.9	71.4	26.9
Rural	49.9	70.9	32.0
15 - 19	7.7	11.0	4.5
20 - 24	49.0	64.4	34.6
25 - 29	66.8	90.2	46.2
30 - 39	66.1	95.9	41.9
40 +	51.5	74.8	32.1
Estate	58.6	73.3	45.6
15 - 19	18.3	25.3	10.9
20 - 24	64.4	88.0	47.8
25 - 29	68.1	89.5	45.7
30 - 39	80.2	96.2	66.1
40 +	57.8	72.2	45.2

Labour force participation rate by standardized age groups

	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	49.8	70.5	32.1
15 - 24	25.3	33.2	17.9
25 - 34	66.8	92.6	44.7
35 - 54	68.2	95.4	45.0
55 - 64	53.0	76.8	32.3
65 +	21.7	36.3	10.6
15 – 64	55.4	76.8	36.6
25 – 54	67.8	94.6	44.9

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

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) for Sri Lanka is 49.8 percent. Corresponding figures for males and females are 70.5 and 32.1 percent respectively.

Comparing the LFPR among age groups it is seen that the LFPR increases up to the age group of 30-39 years and decreases thereafter. The highest LFPR (67.1) is reported from the age group 30-39 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 2022 labour force participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 67.8 percent. This rate for males is 94.6% and for females it is 44.9%.

As shown in Table 3.4 gender, age group and Sector level LFPR depict that Estate sector female labour force participation rate are comparatively higher than that of Urban and Rural sectors. The highest value is reported for the age group 30-39 years, which was reported as 66.1 percent, much higher compared to rates in Urban (44.2%) & Rural (41.9%).

Table 3.5: Labour force participation rates by gender and district - 2022

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	49.8	70.5	32.1
Colombo	50.2	70.1	32.8
Gampaha	49.6	69.1	33.1
Kalutara	49.6	69.1	32.6
Kandy	48.4	67.9	33.3
Matale	53.2	73.1	36.7
Nuwara Eliya	57.7	71.2	45.8
Galle	50.5	67.6	35.7
Matara	45.7	65.8	28.2
Hambantota	49.4	71.6	29.3
Jaffna	40.8	65.8	19.3
Mannar	60.2	77.5	43.9
Vavuniya	46.8	74.0	25.2
Mullaitivu	48.1	72.5	26.0
Kilinochchi	43.5	68.3	22.8
Batticaloa	40.4	68.9	17.8
Ampara	39.8	65.1	17.1
Trincomalee	42.1	71.1	17.6
Kurunegala	52.9	73.5	35.4
Puttalam	51.8	75.2	31.1
Anuradhapura	53.0	75.0	35.2
Polonnaruwa	45.6	73.2	22.2
Badulla	50.9	70.3	34.7
Monaragala	54.9	77.2	33.3
Rathnapura	55.9	75.5	38.1
Kegalle	49.7	67.5	34.6

Labour force participation rate by district is given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (60.2%) is reported from Mannar district. The highest female LFPR is reported from Nuwara Eliya district (45.8%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Ampara district (17.1%).

Figure 3.3:
Labour Force participation rate by gender and level of education – 2022
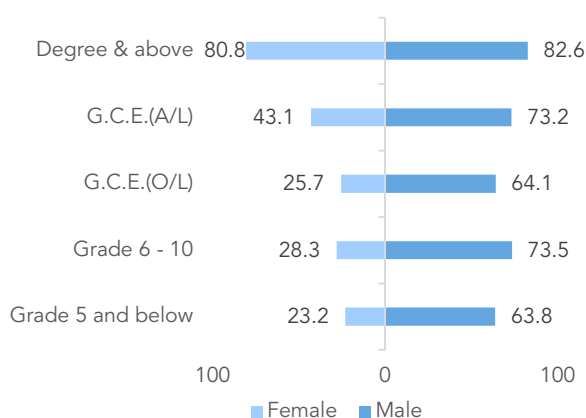
As can be seen in Figure 3.3 clear differences can be observed in LFPR by sex. However when the level of education is considered, the difference is minimum for the degree and above level of education.

Figure 3.4:
Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group - 2022
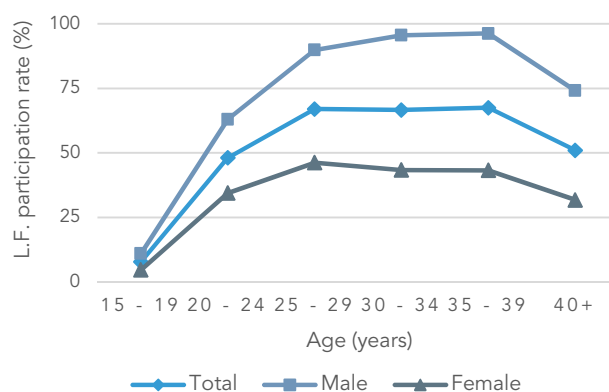
As shown in Table 3.5, the Female LFPR is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Also it is clear that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Some district in Northern and Eastern provinces show comparatively lower LFPR rates due to lower female labour force participation. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

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Map-2 Labour force participation rate by district
– 2022

- -
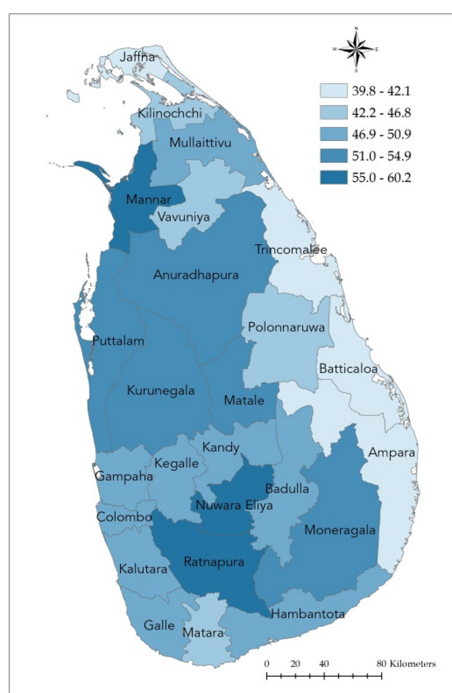
Figure 3.5:
Annual labour force participation rates 2016 –
2022

- -
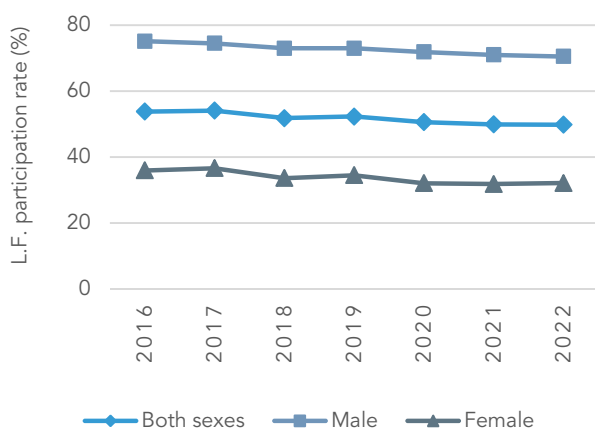
3.4   Economically inactive population

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, 50.2 percent of (8.6 million)
working age population are in the economically
inactive group, comprising with 27.1 percent of
males and 72.9 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 - 2022

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,614,911	100.0	2,333,850	27.1	6,281,061	72.9
Urban	1,528,752	100.0	428,604	28.0	1,100,148	72.0
Rural	6,794,039	100.0	1,816,741	26.7	4,977,298	73.3
Estate	292,119	100.0	88,506	30.3	203,614	69.7

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 –
2022

- -
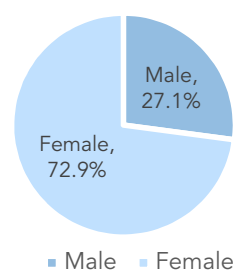
Table 3.7: Economically inactive population by level
of education - 2022

Level of education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	17.5	17.1	17.7
Grade 6 - 10	43.1	42.1	43.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	23.0	25.2	22.2
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	16.4	15.7	16.6

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of
economically inactive population by level of
education. 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 - 2022

Age group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.6	34.4	14.1
20 - 24	8.6	10.7	7.7
25 - 29	4.8	2.6	5.6
30 - 34	4.9	1.1	6.3
35 - 39	5.3	1.0	7.0
40 - 44	5.6	1.1	7.3
45 - 49	5.1	1.4	6.5
50 - 54	5.6	1.7	7.0
55 - 59	6.3	4.1	7.1
60 - 64	8.3	8.2	8.3
65+	25.9	33.6	23.1

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 - 2022
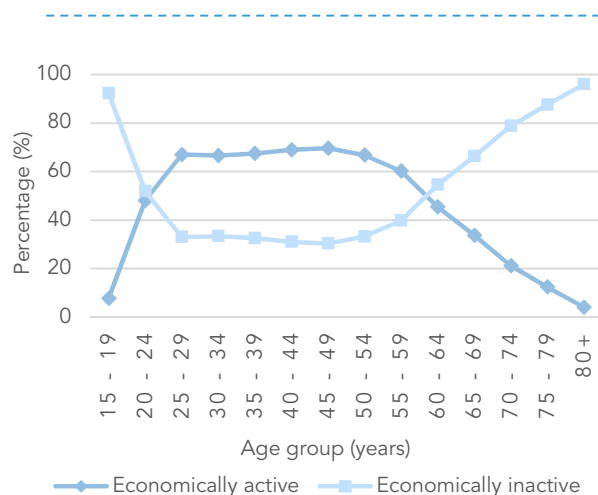
Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically active and inactive population by age group.

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

3.5 Characteristics of the "economically inactive" population

Table 3.9: Reasons for being economically inactive by gender - 2022

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	23.8	40.8	17.4
Engaged in housework	44.0	4.1	58.8
Retired/Old age	21.5	34.1	16.9
Physically illness/Disabled	8.1	15.9	5.2
other	2.6	5.2	1.7

The main reason reported for the majority among female (58.8%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 4.1 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (40.8%) is "engaged in studies". Figure 3.8 clearly shows this distribution.

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reason, age group and gender - 2022

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	87.9	31.4	0.2	..
Engaged in housework	4.2	14.7	11.1	2.4
Retired/Old age	..	..	16.7	72.2
Physically illness/Disabled	2.2	25.3	51.3	24.4
Other	5.8	28.6	20.8	1.0
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	76.8	5.5	0.1	..
Engaged in housework	19.0	89.7	93.0	47.1
Retired/Old age	..	..	1.1	43.1
Physically illness/Disabled	1.0	1.8	3.9	9.6
other	3.2	3.1	1.9	0.2

.. 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 - 2022

3.7   Potential labour force [1]

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

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

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

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

(c) W*illing 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.

Both male & female

Male

Female

Retired/old age	-
Engaged in housework	-
Engaged in studies	-
Other	-

3.6   Economically inactive rate

Table 3.11: Distribution of economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2022

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	50.2	29.5	67.9
15 - 24	74.7	66.8	82.1
25 - 34	33.2	7.4	55.3
35 - 54	31.8	4.6	55.0
55 - 64	47.0	23.2	67.7
65 +	78.3	63.7	89.4
15 – 64	44.6	23.2	63.4
25 – 54	32.2	5.4	55.1

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 – 54) is about 32.2 percent and it is 5.4 percent for males and 55.1 percent for females. Youth (15 – 24) economically inactive rate is 74.7 percent and this is 66.8 percent for males and 82.1 percent for females. Economically inactive rates are always higher for females in all the age groups (Table 3.11), compared to those of males.

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[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, 2019 - 2022

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
2019			
Number	200,241	67,635	132,606
Rate (% to inactive Pop.)	2.6	3.3	2.3
2020			
Number	251,688	92,578	159,110
Rate (% to inactive Pop.)	3.0	4.2	2.6
2021			
Number	227,858	93,147	134,710
Rate (% to inactive Pop.)	2.7	4.1	2.1
2022			
Number	184,998	61,285	123,714
Rate (% to inactive Pop.)	2.1	2.6	2.0

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2022 about 0.2 million are in potential labour force. That is 2.1 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 2022 the estimated number of discouraged job seekers is 89,873 and it is about 1.0 percent of inactive population. In number majority of discouraged job seekers are females.

Table 3.13: Discouraged job seekers by gender - 2022

Gender	Discourage job seekers		
	No.	Percentage	Percentage to inactive
Total	89,873	100.0	1.0
Male	40,258	44.8	1.7
Female	49,616	55.2	0.8

Figure 3.9:
Discouraged Job seekers by gender - 2022
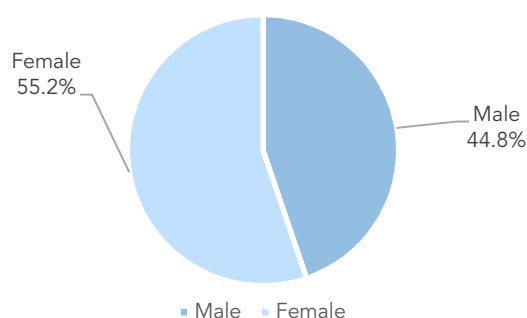
The Table 3.13 and Figure 3.9 show that the majority among discouraged job seekers are female when the number of persons are considered. When the percentage to inactive population is considered higher male percentage is reported compared to female percentage.

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CHAPTER FOUR
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 programmers 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	8,547,062
Male	5,580,786
Female	2,966,276

Employed Population	
Sri Lanka	8,147,731
Male	5,373,965
Female	2,773,766

Employment Rate	
Sri Lanka	95.3
Male	96.3
Female	93.5

4.1 Employment by major industry group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.1 million persons are being employed during the year 2022. Out of these employed persons, about 5.4 million (66.0%) are males and 2.8 million (34.0%) are females.

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the distribution of employed population from 2016 – 2022. From 2016 till 2019 the share of agriculture employment shows a decrease, but from 2019 to 2021 there is an increase and share of employment in Agricultural sector surpasses the share of Industry sector employment. While industry sector show slight decreases from 2017 to 2021. But, a different pattern can be observed in 2022. Figure 4.1 shows that clearly.
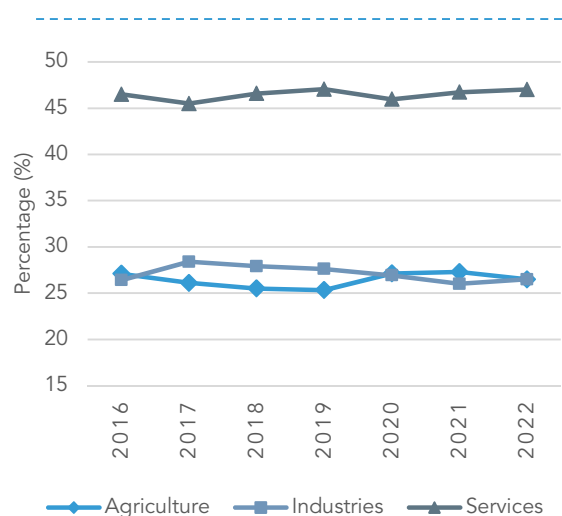
Table 4.1: Employed population by major industry group, 2016 - 2022

| Year | Total employed | | Major industry group | | | | | |
| | | | Agriculture | | Industries | | Services | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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
2020	7,999,093	100.0	2,169,679	27.1	2,152,746	26.9	3,676,668	46.0
2021	8,113,507	100.0	2,213,015	27.3	2,109,482	26.0	3,791,011	46.7
2022	8,147,731	100.0	2,158,559	26.5	2,158,199	26.5	3,830,973	47.0

Figure 4.2:
Employed population by major industry group – 2022
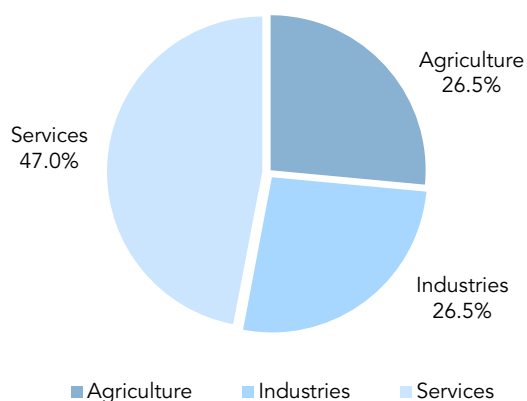
As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported from the 'Services' sector (47.0%). The estimated share of both 'Agriculture' sector and 'Industries' sector employments are 26.5 percent.

Figure 4.1:
Employed population by major industry group, 2016 – 2022

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Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district – 2022

| District | Total | Major industry group | | |
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	26.5	26.5	47.0
Colombo	100.0	1.7	25.8	72.4
Gampaha	100.0	4.3	36.7	59.0
Kalutara	100.0	17.9	33.0	49.1
Kandy	100.0	21.0	25.6	53.4
Matale	100.0	24.6	21.7	53.7
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	58.0	14.3	27.7
Galle	100.0	29.4	26.6	44.0
Matara	100.0	34.5	20.4	45.0
Hambantota	100.0	33.5	25.1	41.4
Jaffna	100.0	21.2	26.6	52.1
Mannar	100.0	52.8	17.0	30.2
Vavuniya	100.0	27.7	25.0	47.3
Mullaitivu	100.0	46.2	20.6	33.2
Kilinochchi	100.0	35.6	29.4	35.0
Batticaloa	100.0	32.0	23.8	44.2
Ampara	100.0	30.7	24.7	44.6
Trincomalee	100.0	30.2	20.3	49.5
Kurunegala	100.0	27.2	31.0	41.7
Puttalam	100.0	24.8	33.2	41.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	51.9	16.5	31.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	41.3	18.7	40.0
Badulla	100.0	51.3	16.8	31.9
Monaragala	100.0	51.4	18.5	30.1
Rathnapura	100.0	41.3	28.2	30.5
Kegalle	100.0	23.1	30.5	46.3

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 1.9 percent in Colombo district to 58.0 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Further Mannar (52.8%), Anuradhapura (51.9%), Monaragala (51.4%) and Badulla (51.3%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (72.4%), followed by Gampaha (59.0%) district.

Also for the year 2022, the survey results reveal that 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles' and 'transport & storage' and 'public administration & defense compulsory social security' and 'Education' are the major Industry categories in the Service sector.

Gampaha district (36.7%) shows the highest share of employment in the industries sector, and Puttalam district (33.2%) shows the 2nd highest percentage.

Figure 4.3:
Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province – 2022
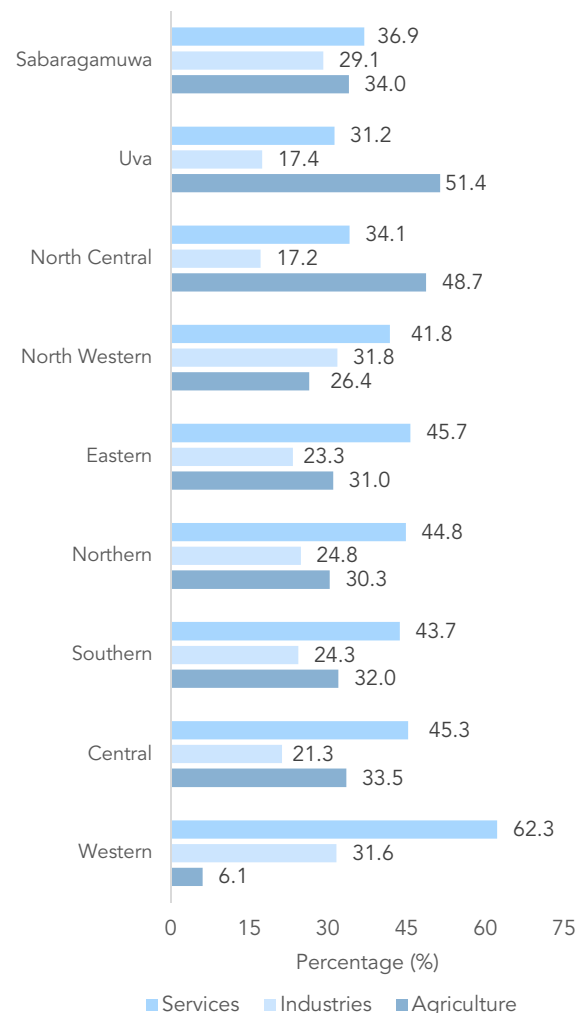
Figure 4.3 illustrates the distribution of employed population by Province level and by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by status of employment

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district - 2022

District	Employee	Self employed		
		Employer	Own account worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	58.0	2.9	33.1	5.9
Colombo	65.4	6.1	25.4	3.1
Gampaha	64.7	3.9	28.5	2.9
Kalutara	67.1	2.2	26.7	4.1
Kandy	60.5	3.3	30.3	5.9
Matale	50.6	1.2	37.3	11.0
Nuwara Eliya	65.0	1.5	26.1	7.3
Galle	63.6	3.0	27.9	5.4
Matara	55.2	2.8	37.1	4.9
Hambantota	54.5	1.9	39.9	3.7
Jaffna	68.7	2.5	27.7	1.1
Mannar	43.3	0.3	52.3	4.2
Vavunia	63.6	4.0	27.1	5.3
Mullativu	49.6	4.0	42.1	4.3
Kilinochchi	65.4	1.8	32.8	0.0
Batticaloa	62.5	2.4	32.6	2.5
Ampara	63.6	2.3	30.4	3.7
Trincomalee	60.9	0.9	33.9	4.4
Kurunegala	49.3	2.8	39.6	8.3
Puttalam	54.7	4.0	34.2	7.0
Anuradhapura	38.0	1.7	47.3	13.0
Polonnaruwa	47.3	1.5	44.4	6.9
Badulla	47.2	0.6	39.7	12.5
Monaragala	41.5	0.8	46.7	11.0
Rathnapura	53.3	2.8	36.6	7.2
Kegalle	61.0	1.6	31.8	5.7

▨ 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 - 2022
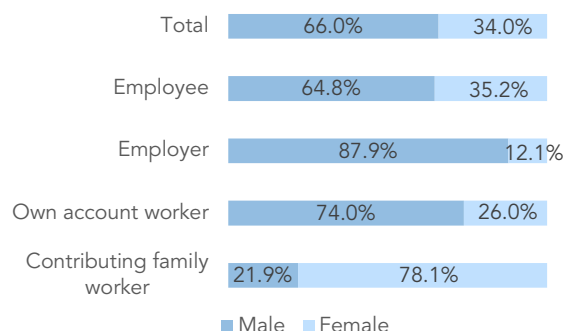
When a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and the other members who engage in this activity without any payment are identified as contributing family workers. Figure 4.4 clearly shows that this is more common among female. About 74.0% of contributing family workers are female.

Table 4.4: Employed population by employment status and by gender - 2022

Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	5,373,965	100.0	2,773,766	100.0
Employee	4,728,424	58.0	3,063,304	57.0	1,665,121	60.0
Public	1,231,788	15.1	641,274	11.9	590,514	21.3
Private	3,496,636	42.9	2,422,030	45.1	1,074,607	38.7
Employer	236,581	2.9	207,874	3.9	28,707	1.0
Own account worker	2,700,650	33.1	1,997,360	37.2	703,290	25.4
Contributing family worker	482,075	5.9	105,426	2.0	376,648	13.6

Figure 4.5:
Employed population by employment status - 2022
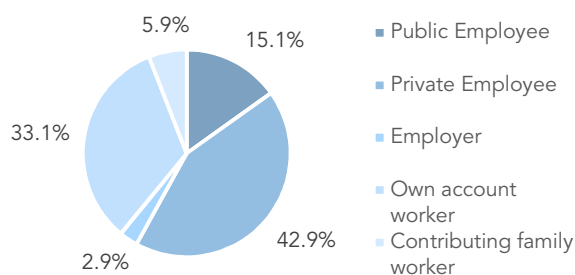
The estimated total public sector employment for Sri Lanka in 2022 is about 1.2 million (Table 4.4). Among the employed female, the percentage of paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is 21.3 percent, and among employed male this is 11.9 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 5.9 percent, and it is 13.6 percent for females, which is much higher compared to that of males (2.0%).

Figure 4.6:
Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2022
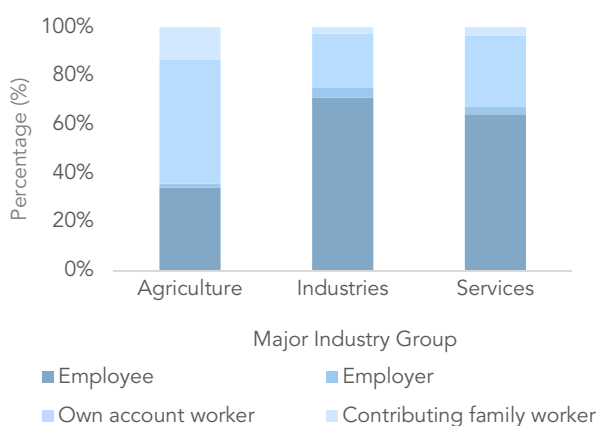
The Figure 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of employment by Industry groups & by employment status. Agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and contributing family workers can be observed compared to Industry & Service sectors.

4.3 Employment by level of education

Figure 4.7:
Employed population by level of education, 2016 – 2022
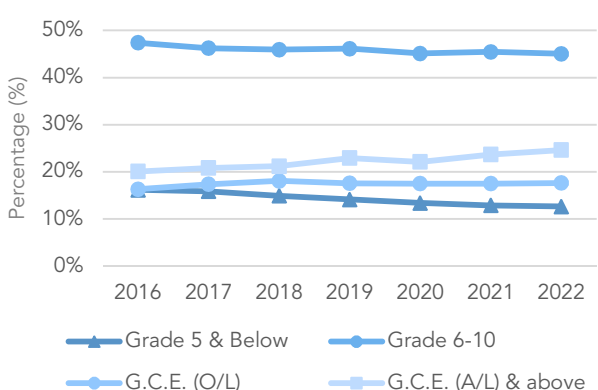
According to the Figure 4.7, the level of education among employed has been increasing over the previous years. However, still considerable part of employment population has grade 5 or below level of education.

4.4 Employment by occupation

Table 4.5: Employed population by occupation & gender - 2022

Occupation	Total	Gender		% Contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.2	4.9	2.7	22.3
Professionals	7.3	4.0	13.7	63.8
Technical & Associate Professionals	8.4	8.1	9.1	36.5
Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.6	2.6	5.6	52.1
Services and Sales workers	11.1	11.3	10.6	32.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	16.1	17.8	12.8	27.0
Craft and Related Trades workers	14.4	15.5	12.2	28.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.7	11.6	5.9	20.9
Elementary occupations	24.6	23.3	27.2	37.6
Armed Forces occupations & Unidentified occupations	0.6	0.8	0.2	10.0

☐ 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 34.0 percent. Among the professional's female contribution is about 63.8 percent. This group generally consist of teachers, nurses, doctors, etc.

4.5   Average gross wage/salary & income

The Labour force survey collects information on salaries or wages 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 - 2022

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mean	48,546	52,394	43,556	27,284	30,010	17,486
Median	40,000	42,200	38,000	24,000	28,500	16,500

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 - 2022

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	48,546	63,867	44,572	27,284	29,545	26,990
Median	40,000	45,000	40,000	24,000	27,000	24,000

Table 4.7.1: Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2021

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
		Rural			Rural	
	Urban	Rural only	Estate	Urban	Rural only	Estate
Mean	63,867	45,440	27,664	29,545	27,357	24,676
Median	45,000	40,000	25,000	27,000	25,000	21,660

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) – 2022

Measurement	Monthly income (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	59,508	37,171	29,168
Median	40,000	25,000	20,000
Employer			
Mean	145,208	130,307	..
Median	95,000	60,000	..
Own Account Worker			
Mean	42,269	30,453	24,960
Median	32,000	22,300	20,000

.. 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), 2020 - 2022

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2020	Mean	66,391	28,987	22,469
	Median	35,000	20,000	20,000
2021	Mean	55,206	31,814	24,035
	Median	35,000	20,000	20,000
2022	Mean	59,508	37,171	29,168
	Median	40,000	25,000	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 - 2022

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	28,611	42,650	52,177
Median	24,750	35,000	45,000
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	23,081	30,090	28,661
Median	20,840	30,000	25,000

The Table 4.9 shows mean and median wages/salaries estimated for major industry groups separately for monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners.

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, Colombo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Gampaha district and third is Kandy district.

Figure 4.8:
Average gross wage / salary by major industry group - 2022

- -

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.

Figure 4.9:
Mean & median monthly salary of paid employees - district level – 2022

- -
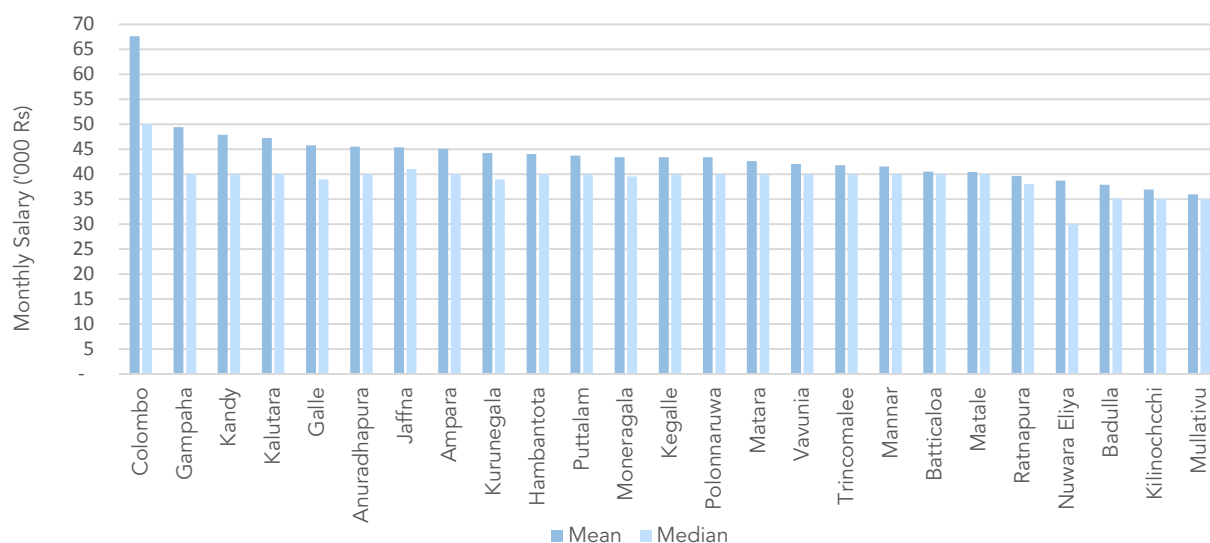
4.6   Employment to Population Ratio

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 - 2022

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	47.5	67.9	30.0
Urban	44.8	65.3	27.2
Rural	47.6	68.4	29.9
Estate	55.8	69.8	43.4

Table 4.10 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 47.5 percent in 2022. 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 - 2022

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	47.5	67.9	30.0
Youth (15 – 24)	19.6	26.5	13.1
Adult (25 & over)	54.0	78.2	33.7
Prime age(25 – 54)	65.4	92.3	42.5

Overall employment to population ratio for Sri Lanka is 47.5 percent and it is 65.4 percent for the prime age (25 – 54 years) group. Youth (15 – 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 19.6 percent.

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

Table 4.12: Employment to population ratio, 2016 - 2022

Year	Employment to population ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
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
2020	47.8	69.0	29.3
2021	47.4	68.4	29.3
2022	47.5	67.9	30.0

CHAPTER FIVE
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 decisions[2]. 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 work[3].

HIGHLIGHTS

Labour Force	
Sri Lanka	8,547,062
Male	5,580,786
Female	2,966,276

Unemployed Population	
Sri Lanka	399,332
Male	206,822
Female	192,510

Unemployment Rate	
Sri Lanka	4.7
Male	3.7
Female	6.5

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.

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[2] Classical and Keynesian economic explanations for unemployment, Michael Griffiths (2007)
[3] www.ilo,org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/downlord

5.1 Unemployment rate by sector and gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as 399,332 during the year 2022. Out of this total, 51.8 percent are males and 48.2 percent are females.

Table 5.1: Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2022

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	399,332	68,232	311,206	19,894
	Rate	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.8
Male	Number	206,822	36,362	158,731	11,729
	Rate	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.8
Female	Number	192,510	31,870	152,475	8,165
	Rate	6.5	7.0	6.5	4.8

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

▌Figure 5.1:
Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2022

- -
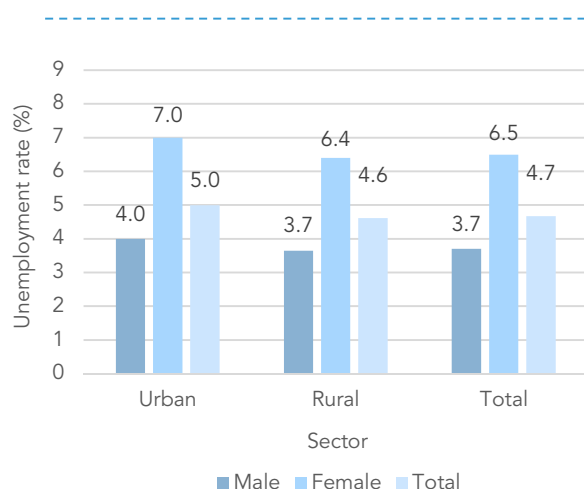
According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for the year 2022 is 4.7 at national level and, the rates for the Urban, Rural and Estate sectors are 5.0, 4.6 and 4.8 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (6.5%) is much higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.7%).

Table 5.2: Unemployment rates, 2015 - 2022

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
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
2020	5.5	4.0	8.5
2021	5.1	3.7	7.9
2022	4.7	3.7	6.5

All over the period for 2015 to 2022 female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3: Unemployment rate by district - 2022

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Total	4.7	Mullaitivu	2.3
Colombo	5.1	Kilinochchi	4.4
Gampaha	4.5	Batticaloa	4.2
Kalutara	5.4	Ampara	4.3
Kandy	6.7	Trincomalee	2.7
Matale	5.6	Kurunegala	3.9
Nuwara Eliya	4.3	Puttalam	3.5
Galle	5.7	Anuradhapura	4.1
Matara	5.2	Polonnaruwa	2.9
Hambantota	6.9	Badulla	4.6
Jaffna	5.7	Monaragala	3.9
Mannar	2.7	Rathnapura	3.5
Vavuniya	2.1	Kegalle	4.1

▨ 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 Hambantota district (6.9%), followed by Kandy district (6.7%).

Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2022

24

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.7	3.7	6.5
15 - 24	22.7	20.4	26.7
25 - 29	11.7	8.2	17.7
30 - 39	3.1	2.2	4.9
Over 40	1.2	0.9	1.6

Figure 5.2:
Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2022
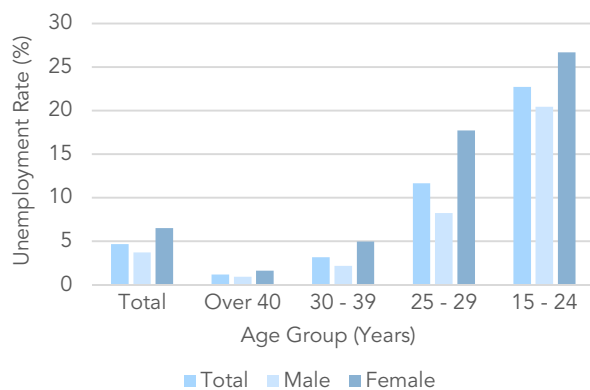
The Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 depict that for all age groups, female unemployment rates are higher than those of male. Overall youth (age 15-24) unemployment rate is 22.7 percent. For both male and female youth reported the highest unemployment rate. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 15 – 24 years. The unemployment rate declines with the age. However it should be considered that among the youth (15 -24) only a 25.3 percent enter to the labour force. Among them about 22.7 percent is unemployed.

Table 5.5: Unemployment rate by level of education - 2022

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.7	3.7	6.5
Grade 5 & Below	0.7	0.7	0.8
Grade 6-10	3.4	3.0	4.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	6.1	5.5	7.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	7.8	5.5	10.1

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 7.8 percent. It is 5.5 percent and 10.1 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 – 2022 (Age 20 & above)

Type of the degree	Total	Percentage
Total no. of unemployed graduates	35,077	100.0
Art degree	13,349	38.1
Other degrees	21,728	61.9

In 2022, 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 38.1 percent are Art degree holders while the other 61.9 percent consist with other degree holders.

5.2 Annual unemployment rates

Figure 5.3:
Unemployment rate by gender, 2015 – 2022
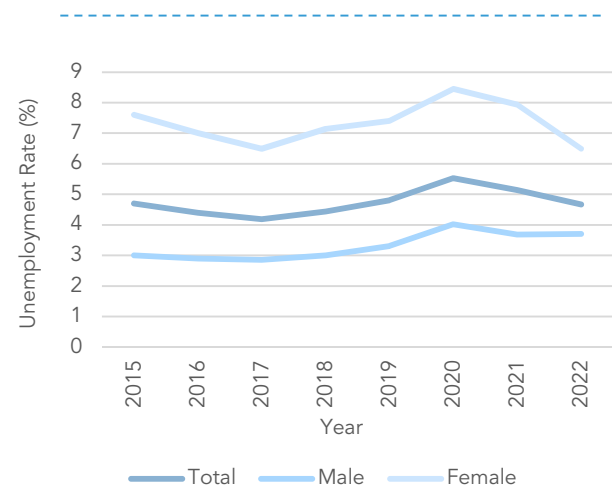
Unemployment rates from 2015 show that the rate is stagnant between 4 to 6 percent. However, it is very important to notice that, the changes are not statistically significant between some consecutive years, when sampling error[4] is considered.

Figure 5.4:
Unemployment rates, 2015 - 2022

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[4] Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.
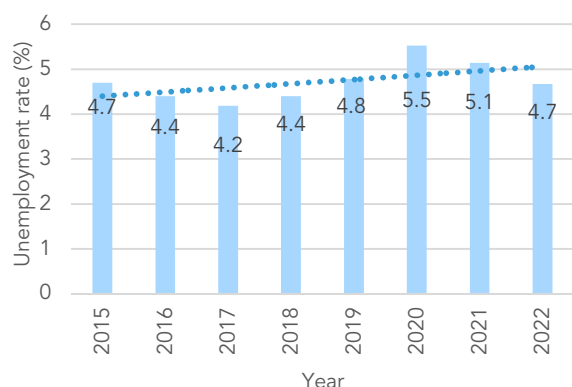
5.3   Unemployment rate by province

The following figure shows the unemployment situation in year 2022 by provinces. The highest unemployment rate is reported from the Southern province (5.8%) followed by Central province (5.7%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from the North Central province and North Western province (3.7%).

Figure 5.5:
Unemployment rate by province - 2022
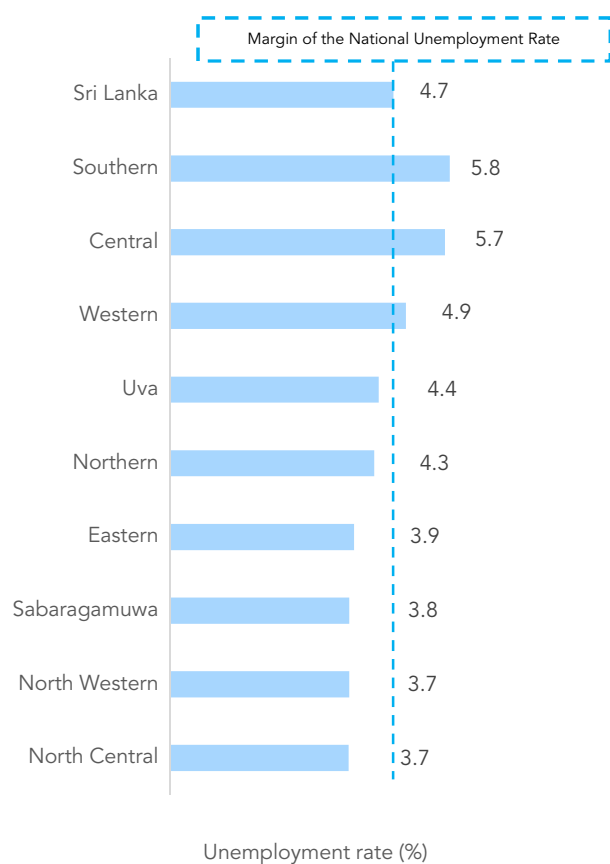
Unemployment rate (%)

Figure 5.6:
Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2022

Percentage (%)
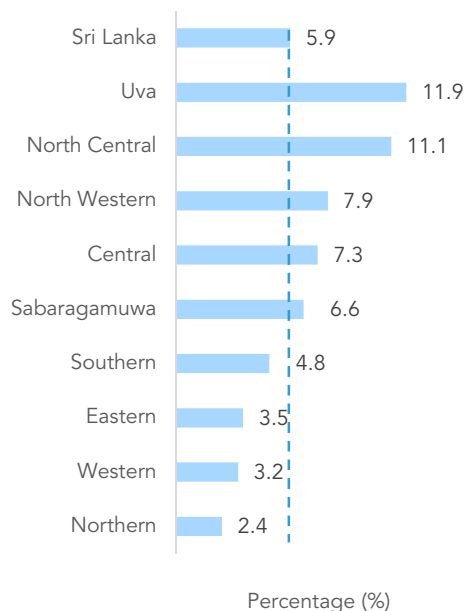
Considering the Figure 5.5, Figure 5.6 and Table 5.6 North Central and Uva provinces which are predominantly agricultural farming area show lower unemployment rate and high contribution of own account workers and contributing family workers. In contrast, Eastern, Western and Northern provinces show lower percentages of contributing family workers.

Table 5.6: Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2022

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.7	100.0	58.0	2.9	33.1	5.9
Western	4.9	100.0	65.5	4.4	26.9	3.2
Central	5.7	100.0	60.1	2.3	30.3	7.3
Southern	5.8	100.0	58.8	2.7	33.7	4.8
Northern	4.3	100.0	62.4	2.5	32.7	2.4
Eastern	3.9	100.0	62.6	2.0	32.0	3.5
North Western	3.7	100.0	51.1	3.2	37.9	7.9
North Central	3.7	100.0	40.8	1.6	46.4	11.1
Uva	4.4	100.0	45.1	0.7	42.3	11.9
Sabaragamuwa	3.8	100.0	56.4	2.3	34.7	6.6

☐ 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 22.7 percent in 2022.

Youth unemployment rate by some demographic characteristics such as province, gender, level of education are discussed below.

Table 5.7: Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2018 - 2022

Province	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	21.4	21.5	26.5	26.5	22.7
Western	12.9	15.0	23.5	21.7	20.3
Central	31.3	28.2	36.4	30.4	31.4
Southern	29.3	31.5	35.8	33.4	27.8
Northern	19.8	17.4	20.6	16.9	15.5
Eastern	22.6	21.3	19.1	21.8	13.9
North Western	19.7	19.9	18.7	21.5	19.4
North Central	24.5	19.4	23.6	27.8	24.5
Uva	28.0	23.8	32.6	38.3	24.3
Sabaragamuwa	21.1	25.2	30.8	35.7	26.3

Table 5.7 shows that the Central province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in year 2022. It is about 31.4 percent and followed by Southern province (27.8%) in 2022.

Figure 5.7:
Youth unemployment rate, 2018 - 2022

Figure 5.8:
Youth unemployment rate by gender, 2018 - 2022
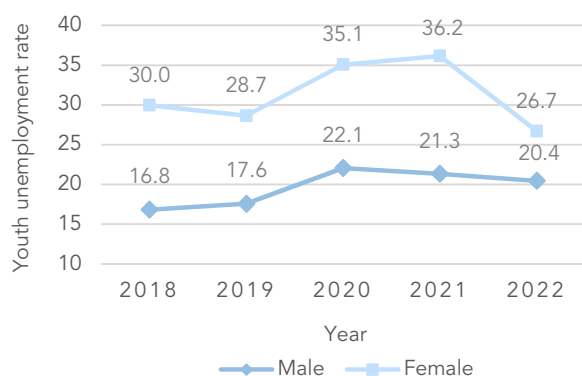
Figure 5.8 depicts that female youth unemployment rate is always higher than males.

Table 5.8: Youth unemployment rate by level of education, 2018 - 2022

Level of Education	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	21.4	21.5	26.5	26.5	22.7
Grade 5 & Below	8.8	12.8	16.7	10.4	16.6
Grade 6-10	16.3	15.7	20.7	17.8	17.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	20.2	22.5	25.9	26.9	24.6
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	32.6	30.7	36.6	39.3	28.6

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

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

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

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

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

Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014).

Table 5.9: Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate by gender, 2018 – 2022

Gender	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9.1	7.9	9.1	9.6	8.3
Male	12.9	11.0	12.2	12.3	10.4
Female	7.0	5.9	6.9	7.6	6.3

Table 5.9 shows that ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment from 2018 to 2022. 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 - 2022
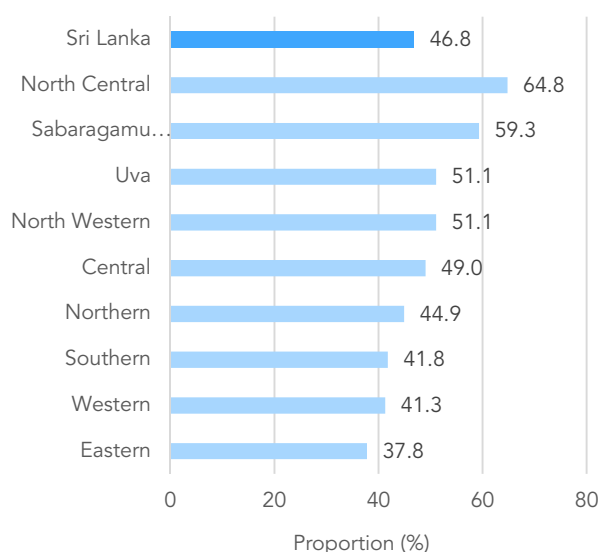
Figure 5.9 shows Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province

and for the country. This rate for Sri Lanka is 46.8 percent, which shows that half of unemployment population of the country is youth. Also these reveal that North Central, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, North Western and Central provinces have higher proportion than the national proportion. Which are 64.8, 59.3, 51.1, 51.1 and 49.0 percent respectively.

Table 5.10: Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education - 2022

Measurement	Proportion of Youth unemployment
Gender	
Male	51.8
Female	41.4
Level of Education	
Grade 5 & Below	30.4
Grade 6-10	47.4
G.C.E. (O/L)	55.1
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	42.4

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

According to 2022 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 G.C.E. (O/L) group in level of education and it is 55.1 percent. Also Grade 6-10 and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 47.4 percent and 42.4 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 - 2022

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	5.8	6.8	4.8
Grade 5 & Below	4.9	7.6	..
Grade 6-10	4.2	6.1	2.1
G.C.E. (O/L)	4.8	6.7	3.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	10.5	8.9	11.5

 These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.
.. Youth unemployment not reported.

Table 5.11 depicts that youth unemployment to the total youth population for Sri Lanka and it is 5.8 for the year 2022. This proportion is 6.8 and 4.8 for males and females respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 10.5 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E. (A/L) & above group) and it is 8.9 percent and 11.5 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.

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

Table 5.12: Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2018 - 2022

Gender	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	668,331	647,863	685,424	625,985	585,661
Male	216,246	202,043	240,425	227,606	213,432
Female	452,085	445,820	444,998	398,379	372,229

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher than male youth in all years 2018 to 2022. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2018 to 2022.

Table 5.13: NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender 2018 - 2022

Gender	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	21.8	21.2	21.5	19.4	18.1
Male	14.4	13.3	15.3	14.4	13.5
Female	29.0	29.0	27.5	24.2	22.3

Table 5.13 shows that approximately one out of every five youths belong to the NEET group in 2022. This rate is close to one out of four for female youth in 2022. 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 – 2022

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	18.1	13.5	22.3
Grade 5 & Below	66.4	63.3	72.1
Grade 6-10	17.9	12.5	24.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	15.4	11.7	18.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	19.5	14.8	22.4

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, 72.1 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 3.2 million. The Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of total youth (15 – 24) population by different economic conditions in 2022.

Figure 5.10:
Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2022

Youths in age 15-24

Employed youth, 635,568 , 19.6%
Unemployed NEET, 166,550 , 5.1%
Unemployed Non-NEET, 20,285 , 0.6%
Inactive NEET, 419,111 , 12.9%
Inactive Non-NEET, 2,002,981 , 61.7%

- Employed youth
- Unemployed NEET
- Unemployed Non-NEET
- Inactive NEET
- Inactive Non-NEET

30
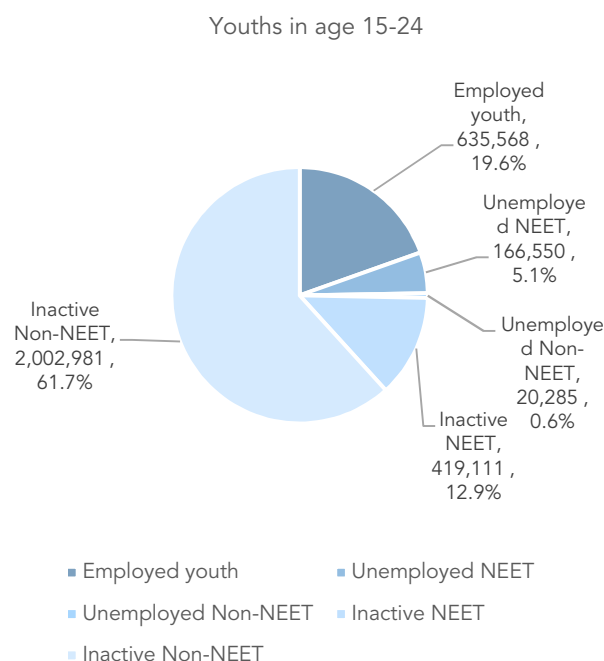
Map (3): Unemployment rate by district –
2022
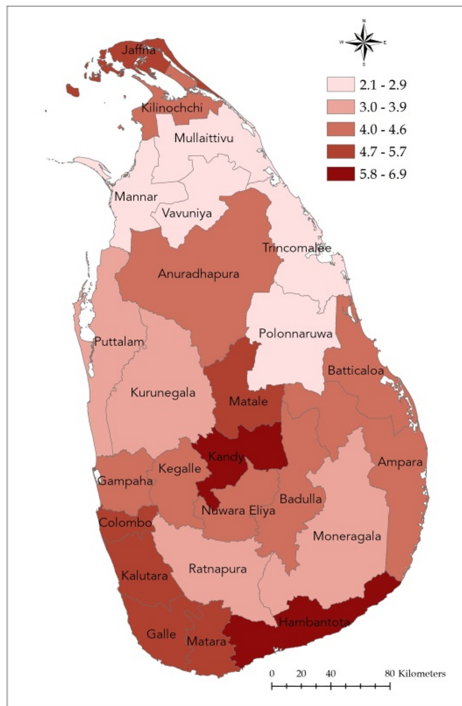
Map (4): Percentage distribution of
employed population in agriculture sector
by districts – 2022
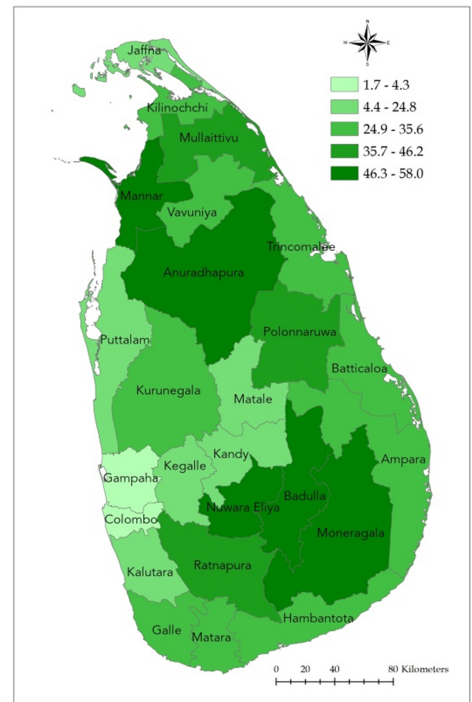
Map (5): Percentage distribution of employed
population in industry sector by districts –
2022
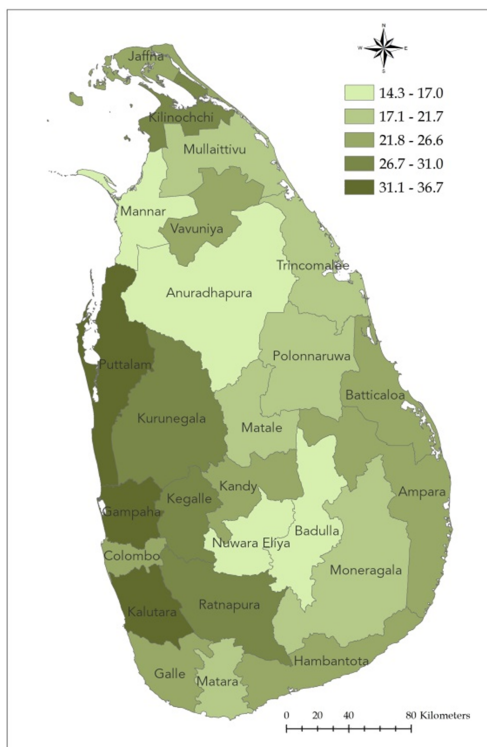
Map (6): Percentage distribution of employed
population in service sector by districts –
2022
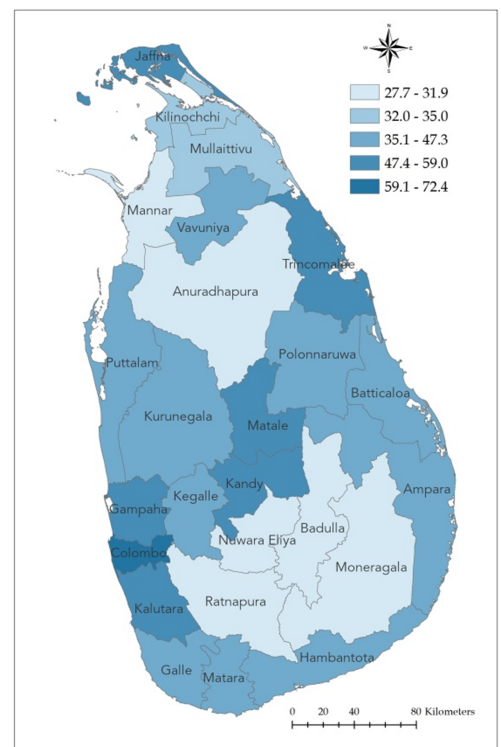
CHAPTER SIX
Underemployment

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

HIGHLIGHTS	
Underemployment Rate (%)	
Sri Lanka	2.7

By Gender	
Male	2.3
Female	3.4

By Economic Sector	
Agriculture	4.1
Industry	2.8
Services	1.8

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.

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 been 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 fulltime 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 - 2022

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.7
Agriculture	4.1
Industry	2.8
Services	1.8

Figure 6.1:
Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2022
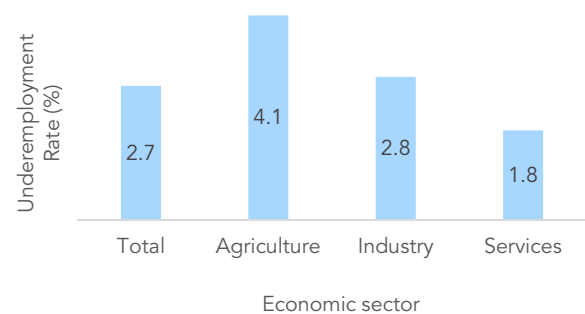
As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.1%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.8%). The results reveal that when the total population is considered 2.7 percent of employed population is under-utilized with respect to time and this is more prevalent in Agriculture sector.

Table 6.2: Underemployment rate by gender 2018 - 2022

| Year | Total | Gender | |
		Male	Female
2018	2.6	2.2	3.5
2019	2.7	2.3	3.5
2020	2.6	2.3	3.3
2021	2.5	2.1	3.3
2022	2.7	2.3	3.4

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male, for all these periods from 2018 to 2022.

Table 6.3: Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2022

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.7	2.3	3.4
Grade 5 and below	3.0	2.5	4.2
Grade 6 - 10	2.9	2.4	4.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	3.0	2.3	4.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.8	1.8	1.8

As given in the Table 6.3, the highest underemployment rate reported from the group with level of education grade 5 and below, G.C.E.(O/L). The highest underemployment among male and female are reported from grade 5 and below and G.C.E.(O/L) respectively.

6.3 Underemployment / unemployment by province and district

Figure 6.2:
Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2022
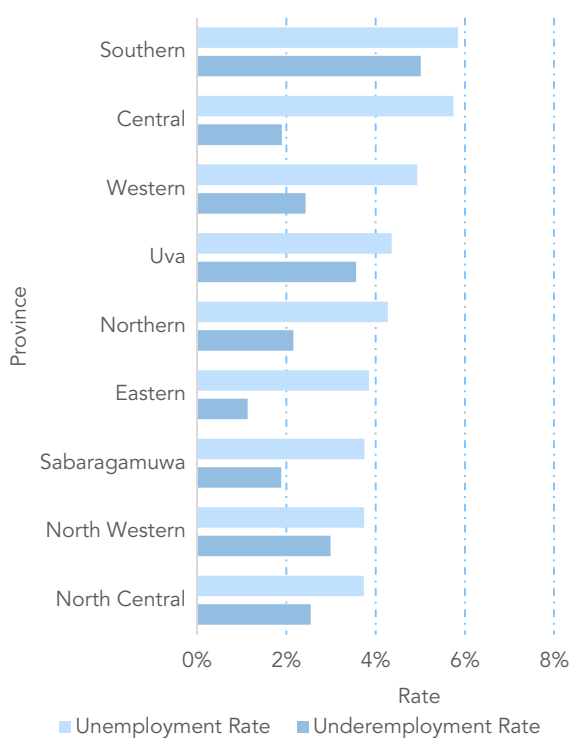
Both unemployment & underemployment are indicators of labour under-utilization and provides information on prevailing labour market slack. The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province is shown in

Figure 6.2. The highest underemployment rate and 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.

Table 6.4: Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal sector employment by district - 2022

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Sector Employment
All Island	2.7	4.7	57.4
Colombo	2.3	5.1	39.0
Gampaha	2.0	4.5	43.7
Kalutara	3.5	5.4	47.4
Kandy	2.4	6.7	51.6
Matale	2.2	5.6	60.6
Nuwara Eliya	0.9	4.3	48.9
Galle	6.8	5.7	62.4
Matara	4.0	5.2	60.8
Hambantota	3.0	6.9	65.1
Jaffna	3.4	5.7	63.4
Mannar	0.4	2.7	80.2
Vavuniya	0.6	2.1	63.0
Mullaitivu	3.2	2.3	74.1
Kilinochchi	..	4.4	65.5
Batticaloa	0.8	4.2	62.7
Ampara	1.0	4.3	63.5
Trincomalee	1.8	2.7	69.4
Kurunegala	2.9	3.9	63.5
Puttalam	3.1	3.5	71.6
Anuradhapura	3.5	4.1	75.9
Polonnaruwa	0.4	2.9	68.3
Badulla	4.5	4.6	67.2
Monaragala	2.0	3.9	73.3
Rathnapura	2.8	3.5	67.5
Kegalle	0.5	4.1	54.1

.. Not reported.
 These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Map (7): Underemployment rate by district - 2022


Legend:
- 0.0 - 0.6
- 0.7 - 1.0
- 1.1 - 2.4
- 2.5 - 4.5
- 4.6 - 6.8
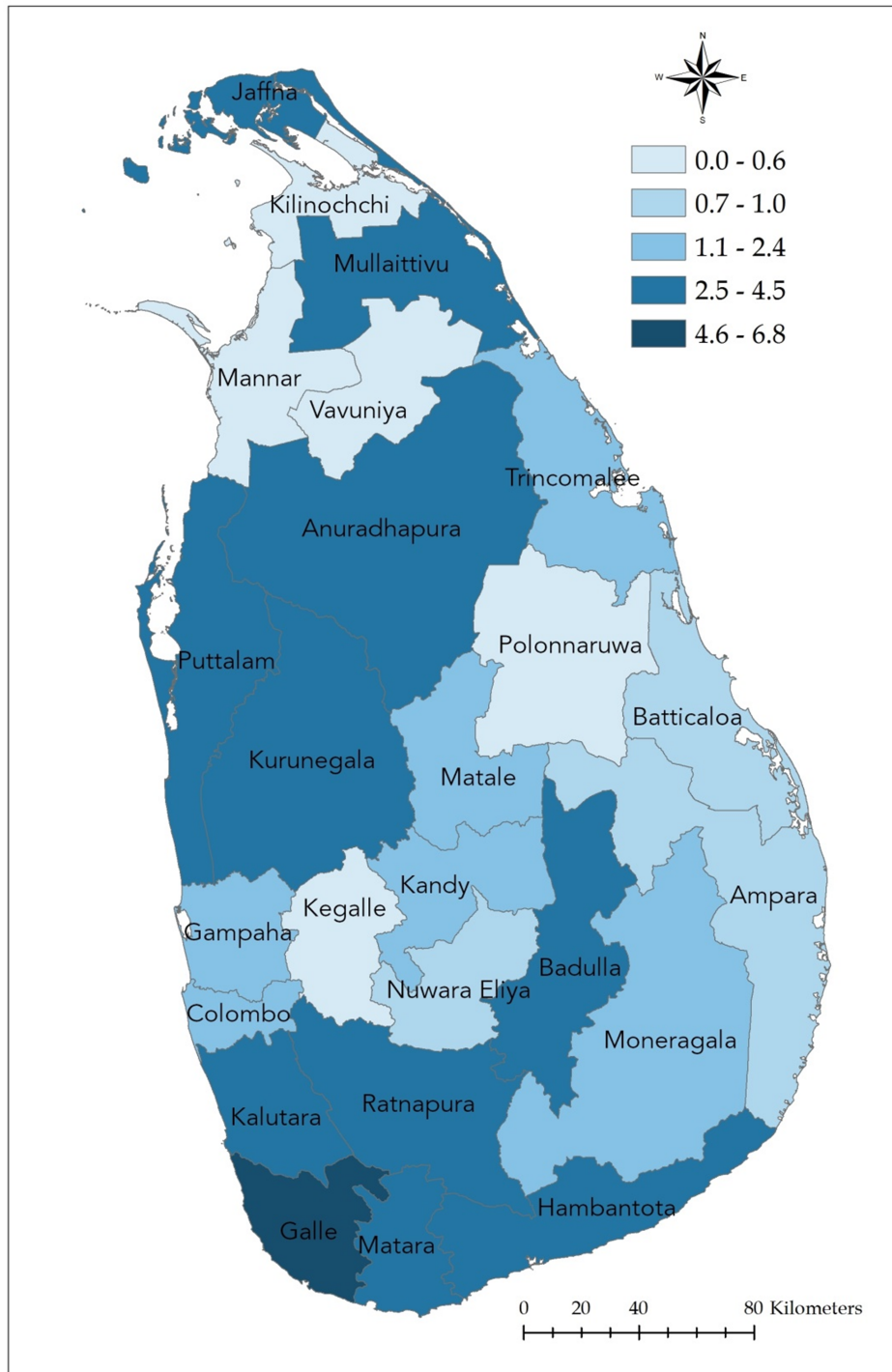
CHAPTER SEVEN
Informal Sector Employment

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)	
Sri Lanka	57.4

By Gender	
Male	62.0
Female	48.6

By Economic Sector	
Agriculture	87.8
Non-Agriculture	46.5

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.

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 – 2022

Informal / formal sector		Economic sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non agricultural
Total	No.	8,147,731	2,158,559	5,989,172
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,469,040	262,929	3,206,111
	%	42.6	12.2	53.5
Informal sector	No.	4,678,690	1,895,630	2,783,060
	%	57.4	87.8	46.5

Figure 7.1:
Distribution of informal / formal sector employment by economic sector - 2022
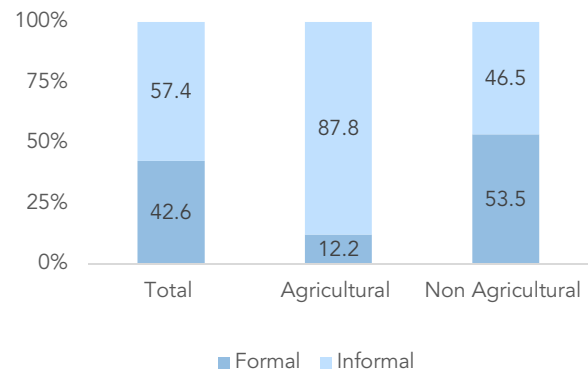
Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 57.4 percent. The survey results also reveal that 87.8 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is 12.2 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.

Table7.2: Distribution of informal / formal sector employment by gender - 2022

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%.	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	3,469,040	42.6	4,678,690	57.4
Male	5,373,965	100.0	2,044,657	38.0	3,329,308	62.0
Female	2,773,766	100.0	1,424,384	51.4	1,349,382	48.6

According to the Table 7.2, among employed male majority are working in the informal sector, that percentage is 62.0 percent and for female this percentage is 48.6 percent. Female formal sector participation is higher compared to that of male, when the percentage is considered.

Table7.3: Distribution of informal / formal sector employment by level of education – 2022

Level of education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	3,469,040	42.6	4,678,690	57.4
Grade 5 and below	1,030,864	100.0	180,934	17.6	849,931	82.4
Grade 6 - 10	3,671,867	100.0	1,042,841	28.4	2,629,026	71.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,437,627	100.0	686,743	47.8	750,884	52.2
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	2,007,372	100.0	1,558,522	77.6	448,850	22.4

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.

Table7.4: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status - 2022

Status of education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	3,469,040	100.0	4,678,690	100.0
Employees	4,728,424	58.0	3,070,076	88.5	1,658,348	35.4
Employer	236,581	2.9	123,287	3.6	113,294	2.4
Own account worker	2,700,650	33.1	220,682	6.4	2,479,968	53.0
Contributing family worker	482,075	5.9	54,994	1.6	427,080	9.1

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 (53.0%), in contrast to formal sector where highest percentage is employees (88.5%).

Table7.5: Distribution of informal / formal sector employment by main occupation - 2022

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	3,469,040	42.6	4,678,690	57.4
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior Official, Legislators	16,846	100.0	16,846	100.0	..	..
Administrative & Commercial Managers	76,957	100.0	74,344	96.6	2,614	3.4
Production and Specialized services Managers	118,528	100.0	87,476	73.8	31,052	26.2
Hospitality, Shop and Related services Managers	128,563	100.0	67,191	52.3	61,372	47.7
2.Professionals	596,432	100.0	499,671	83.8	96,760	16.2
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	688,341	100.0	588,270	85.5	100,071	14.5
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	296,177	100.0	275,764	93.1	20,412	6.9
5.Services and Sales workers	901,590	100.0	432,292	47.9	469,299	52.1
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,310,662	100.0	40,189	3.1	1,270,474	96.9
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,173,642	100.0	258,645	22.0	914,997	78.0
8.Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	786,507	100.0	368,288	46.8	418,219	53.2
9.Elementary occupations	2,007,366	100.0	721,606	35.9	1,285,760	64.1
10.Armed Forces occupations & Unidentified occupations	46,120	100.0	38,459	83.4	7,660	16.6

.. Not reported.

▨ 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.

Table7.6: Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non - Agriculture sector by district - 2022

District	%	District	%
Total	46.5	Mullaitivu	57.8
Colombo	38.4	Kilinochchi	50.1
Gampaha	41.6	Batticaloa	48.5
Kalutara	38.7	Ampara	51.4
Kandy	45.1	Trincomalee	58.6
Matale	51.3	Kurunegala	52.0
Nuwara Eliya	42.3	Puttalam	64.8
Galle	49.8	Anuradhapura	52.1
Matara	45.9	Polonnaruwa	48.3
Hambantota	49.8	Badulla	47.7
Jaffna	54.8	Monaragala	48.0
Mannar	60.5	Rathnapura	50.7
Vavuniya	49.0	Kegalle	44.9

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 2022 about 46.5 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 (64.8%) district 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 – 2022
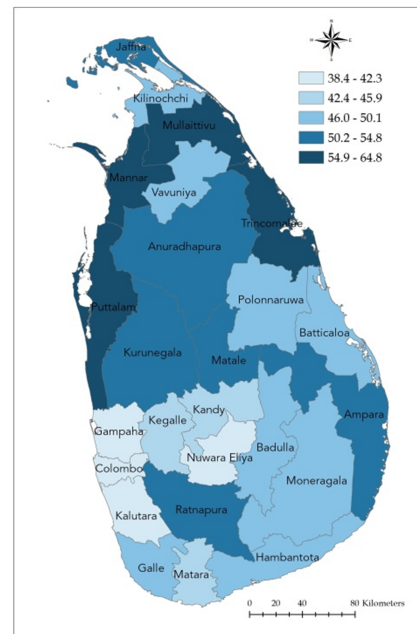
Figure 7.2:
Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2022
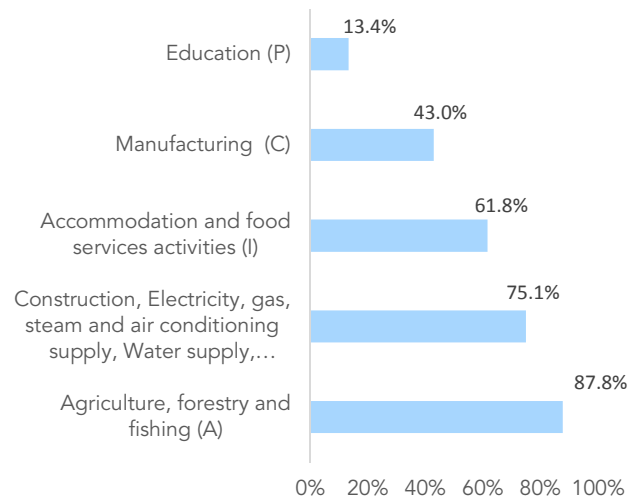
Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 87.8 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 75.1 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 43.0 percent of informal sector employment in the 'Manufacturing' category.

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 collects 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	8,147,731
Male	5,373,965
Female	2,773,766

Secondary Employed Population	
Sri Lanka	486,160
Male	391,620
Female	94,540

Total Jobs	
Sri Lanka	8,633,890
Male	5,765,584
Female	2,868,306

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 (2018 – 2022)

| Year | Employment | | | | | | Jobs |
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	Total
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
2020	7,999,093	100.0	7,485,352	93.6	513,741	6.4	8,512,834
2021	8,113,507	100.0	7,623,957	94.0	489,550	6.0	8,603,057
2022	8,147,731	100.0	7,661,571	94.0	486,160	6.0	8,633,890

The survey results show that 486,160 (6.0%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2022. Out of these secondary employed persons, 391,620 were males and 94,540 were females. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 94.0 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Considering main and secondary employment together, about 8.6 million total number of jobs are estimated at the survey year 2022.

Table 8.2: Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector – 2022

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	7,661,571	94.0	486,160	6.0
Urban	1,298,138	100.0	1,264,725	97.4	33,413	2.6
Rural	6,455,261	100.0	6,012,364	93.1	442,897	6.9
Estate	394,331	100.0	384,481	97.5	9,850	2.5

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Rural sector (6.9%) among all sectors whereas rates of Estate and Urban sectors are 2.6 and 2.5 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (62.2%) whereas Services and Industries sectors shares 24.5 and 13.3 percent respectively (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (47.0%) whereas Agriculture and Industry sectors shares 26.5 percent (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 – 2022
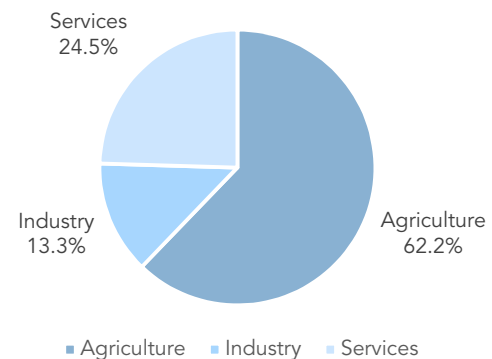
Figure 8.2:
Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups – 2022
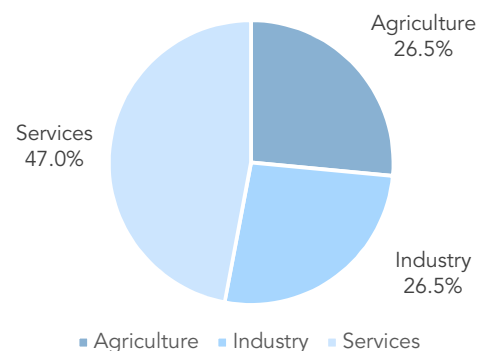
Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender – 2022

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Total	486,160	100.0	80.6	19.4
Employee	89,768	100.0	85.5	14.5
Employer	11,500	100.0	88.5	11.5
Own Account Worker	333,780	100.0	84.6	15.4
Contributing Family Worker	51,111	100.0	44.0	56.0

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 – 2022
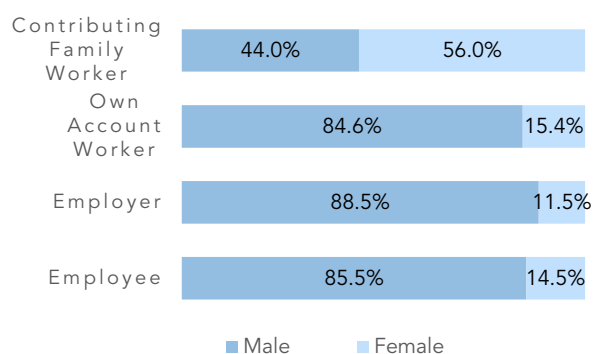
Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 56.0 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (44.0%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are much higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4:
Distribution of secondary employment by level of education – 2022
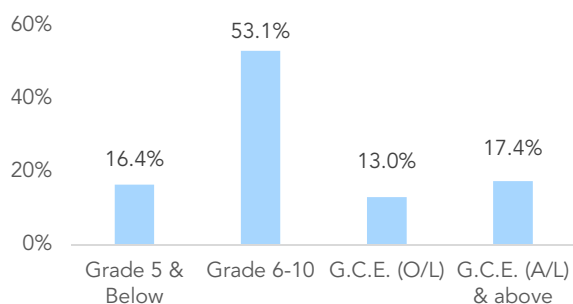
Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (53.1%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

Table 8.4: Distribution of secondary employment by occupation group – 2022

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Total	486,160	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	9,679	2.0
Professionals	24,522	5.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	10,844	2.2
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	718	0.1
Services and Sales workers	24,377	5.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	244,539	50.3
Craft and Related Trade workers	41,065	8.4
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	31,093	6.4
Elementary occupations	98,978	20.4
Armed Forces occupations and undefined occupations	345	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 (50.3%) reported among secondary occupation.

Table 8.5: Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups – 2022

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	486,160	302,423	64,516	119,220
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	30,269	6,249	7,312	16,707
%	6.2	2.1	11.3	14.0
Informal	455,891	296,174	57,204	102,513
%	93.8	97.9	88.7	86.0

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 93.8 percent in Sri Lanka. When considering the secondary employment in agriculture sector almost all are in informal sector (97.9%). 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 – 2022
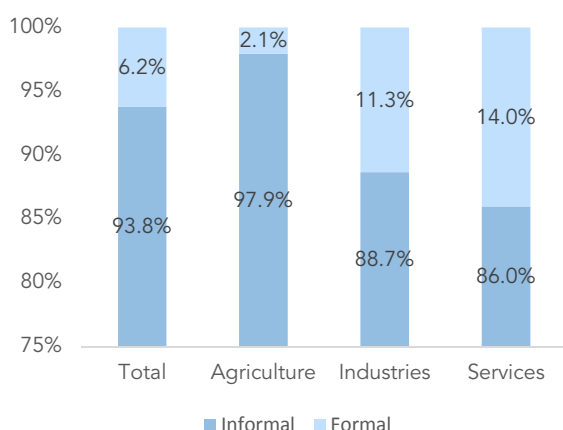
8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka

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 gives in Table 8.1, the total estimated jobs in Sri Lanka in the survey year 2022, is about 8,633,890.

Figure 8.6:
Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender – 2022
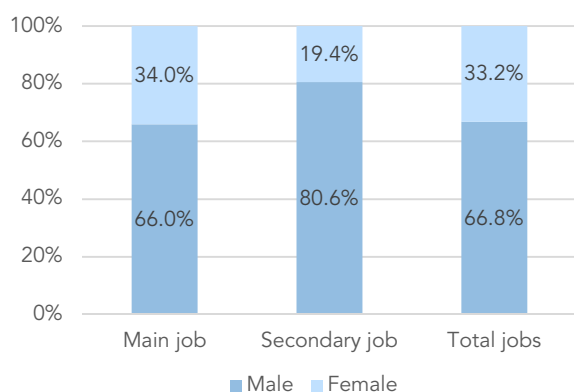
Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (66.8%) is about two times higher to the share of females (33.2%).

Table 8.6: Distribution of total jobs by sector – 2022

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	486,160	100.0	8,633,890	100.0
Urban	1,298,138	15.9	33,413	6.9	1,331,550	15.4
Rural	6,455,261	79.2	442,897	91.1	6,898,158	79.9
Estate	394,331	4.8	9,850	2.0	404,182	4.7

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 79.9% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

Table 8.7: Distribution of total jobs by level of education – 2022

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	486,160	100.0	8,633,890	100.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,030,864	12.7	79,940	16.4	1,110,804	12.9
Grade 6-10	3,671,867	45.1	258,170	53.1	3,930,037	45.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,437,627	17.6	63,298	13.0	1,500,926	17.4
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	2,007,372	24.6	84,752	17.4	2,092,124	24.2

As given in Table 8.7 about 58.4 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 – 2022

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	486,160	100.0	8,633,890	100.0
15 - 19	102,692	1.3	1,831	0.4	104,522	1.2
20 - 24	532,876	6.5	6,104	1.3	538,981	6.2
25 - 29	737,356	9.0	17,061	3.5	754,417	8.7
30 - 39	1,741,901	21.4	94,603	19.5	1,836,504	21.3
40 & above	5,032,906	61.8	366,560	75.4	5,399,467	62.5

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 62.5 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 7.4 percent.

Table 8.9: Distribution of total jobs by major industry groups – 2022

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	486,160	100.0	8,633,890	100.0
Agriculture	2,158,559	26.5	302,423	62.2	2,460,982	28.5
Industries	2,158,199	26.5	64,516	13.3	2,222,715	25.7
Services	3,830,973	47.0	119,220	24.5	3,950,194	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, especially when the productivities are calculated for total labour market.

Figure 8.7:
Distribution of jobs by major industry groups – 2022
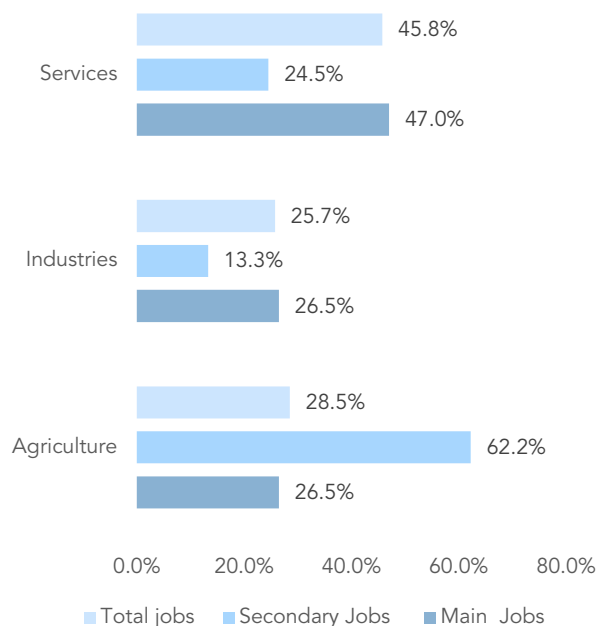
CHAPTER NINE
Informal Employment in Sri Lanka

Informal employment accounts for a substantial portion 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.

HIGHLIGHTS	
Informal Employment (%)	
Sri Lanka	67.2
By Gender	
Male	71.3
Female	59.2
By Economic Sector	
Agriculture	91.4
Non-Agriculture	58.4
Informal Employment in Formal Sector Enterprises	22.8

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.*

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 Employment[5].

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)

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 – 2022

	Jobs by status in employment						
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					54,994	737,568	
Informal sector enterprises	2,479,968		113,294		427,080	1,658,348	

The estimated total number of informal employment is about 5,471,252. This is about 67.2% 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.

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[5] Reference for ICLS 17th

9.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal Employment

Table 9.2: Composition of informal / formal employment by economic sector – 2022

Informal / Formal Employment		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	8,147,731	2,158,559	5,989,172
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal Employment	No.	2,676,478	185,827	2,490,651
	%	32.8	8.6	41.6
Informal Employment	No.	5,471,252	1,972,732	3,498,521
	%	67.2	91.4	58.4

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.3 show that in Agriculture sector 91.4 percent is informal employment while this percentage is 58.4 in Non- agriculture sector.

Figure 9.2:
Distribution of total employment, informal employment, informal sector – 2022

Total Employment 8,147,731
Informal Employment 5,471,252
Informal Sector 4,678,690
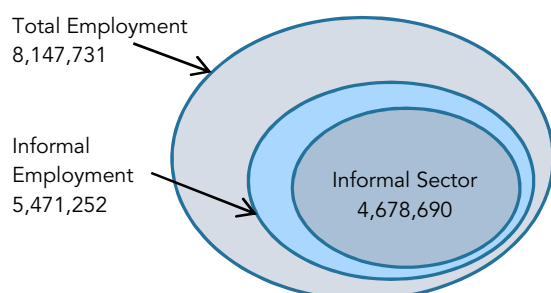
Figure 9.3:
Distribution of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2022
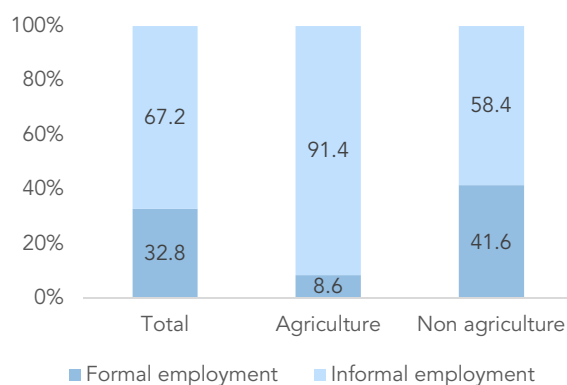
Table 9.3: Distribution of informal / formal employment by gender - 2022

Gender	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%.	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	2,676,478	32.8	5,471,252	67.2
Male	5,373,965	100.0	1,543,501	28.7	3,830,464	71.3
Female	2,773,766	100.0	1,132,978	40.8	1,640,788	59.2

As given in Table 9.3 when male/ female employment distribution is considered 71.3 percent of employed males are in informal employment, while this percentage is 59.2 percent for female.

Table 9.4: Distribution of informal / formal employment by level of education - 2022

Level of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	2,676,478	32.8	5,471,252	67.2
Grade 5 & Below	1,030,864	100.0	100,503	9.7	930,361	90.3
Grade 6 - 10	3,671,867	100.0	680,441	18.5	2,991,426	81.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,437,627	100.0	520,863	36.2	916,764	63.8
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	2,007,372	100.0	1,374,670	68.5	632,702	31.5

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 - 2022

Status of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	2,676,478	100.0	5,471,252	100.0
Employees	4,728,424	58.0	2,332,509	87.1	2,395,916	43.8
Employer	236,581	2.9	123,287	4.6	113,294	2.1
Own account worker	2,700,650	33.1	220,682	8.2	2,479,968	45.3
Contributing family worker	482,075	5.9	0	0.0	482,075	8.8

According to the informal employment definition all of the contributing family workers are considered as informal employment. Table 9.5 shows 43.8 percent of informal employment are employees and 45.3 percent are own account workers.

Table 9.6: Distribution of informal / formal employment by occupation - 2022

Occupation	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,147,731	100.0	2,676,478	32.8	5,471,252	67.2
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief Executive, Senior Official, Legislators	16,846	100.0	14,846	88.1	2,000	11.9
Administrative & Commercial Managers	76,957	100.0	68,331	88.8	8,626	11.2
Production and Specialized services Managers	118,528	100.0	84,687	71.4	33,840	28.6
Hospitality, Shop and Related services Managers	128,563	100.0	62,247	48.4	66,316	51.6
2.Professionals	596,432	100.0	462,692	77.6	133,740	22.4
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	688,341	100.0	512,661	74.5	175,680	25.5
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	296,177	100.0	224,220	75.7	71,956	24.3
5.Services and Sales workers	901,590	100.0	309,114	34.3	592,476	65.7
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,310,662	100.0	27,933	2.1	1,282,729	97.9
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,173,642	100.0	164,914	14.1	1,008,728	85.9
8.Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	786,507	100.0	270,843	34.4	515,663	65.6
9.Elementary occupations	2,007,366	100.0	436,595	21.7	1,570,771	78.3
10.Armed Forces occupations & Unidentified occupations	46,120	100.0	37,394	81.1	8,726	18.9

▨ 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 – 2022

Informal / Formal Sector		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,989,172	2,490,651	3,498,521
	%	100.0	41.6	58.4
Formal Sector	No.	3,206,111	2,490,651	715,460
	%	100.0	77.7	22.3
Informal Sector	No.	2,783,060	0	2,783,060
	%	100.0	0.0	100.0

About 58.4 percent of non-agriculture sector employment is informal employment. This percentage for male is 63.2% and for female it is 49.1% (Table 9.8).

Table 9.8: Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector by sex – 2022

Sex		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,989,172	2,490,651	3,498,521
	%	100.0	41.6	58.4
Male	No.	3,951,955	1,452,944	2,499,010
	%	100.0	36.8	63.2
Female	No.	2,037,217	1,037,707	999,510
	%	100.0	50.9	49.1

Table 9.9: Percentage of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2022

District	%	District	%
Total	58.4	Mullaitivu	67.0
Colombo	49.7	Kilinochchi	59.2
Gampaha	54.2	Batticaloa	61.2
Kalutara	52.0	Ampara	60.9
Kandy	57.9	Trincomalee	66.6
Matale	67.3	Kurunegala	63.8
Nuwara Eliya	54.5	Puttalam	76.0
Galle	63.7	Anuradhapura	62.5
Matara	58.5	Polonnaruwa	63.8
Hambantota	58.4	Badulla	59.8
Jaffna	64.7	Monaragala	61.0
Mannar	69.8	Rathnapura	62.1
Vavuniya	59.0	Kegalle	55.5

Except Colombo, all other district more than fifty percent of employment are informal employment in non-agriculture sector, while in Puttalam district this percentage is 76.0 percent. This information is clearly depicted in Figure 9.4.

Figure 9.4:
Distribution of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2022
- -
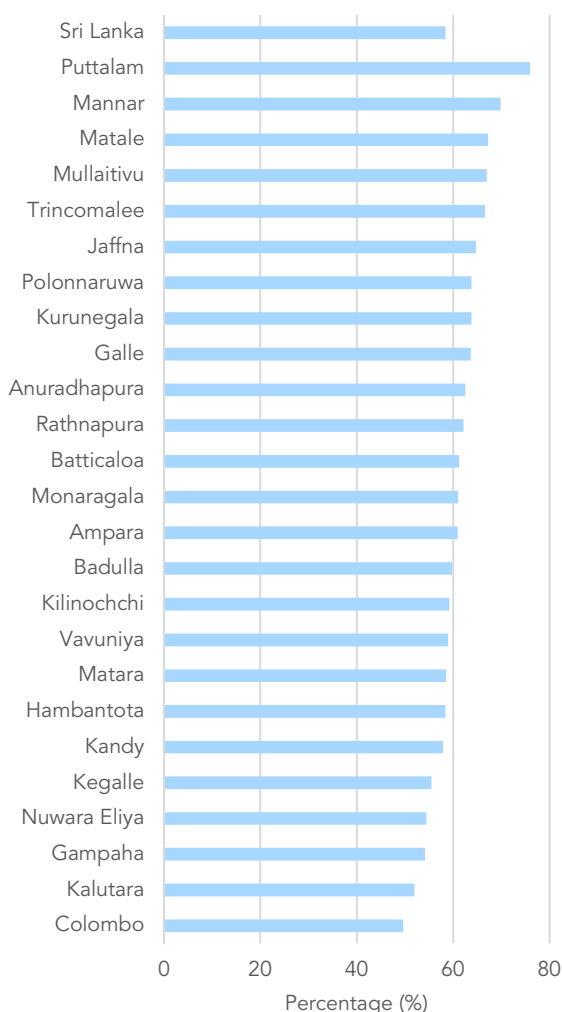
Table 9.10: Distribution of informal employees by job important characteristics - 2022

All Employees		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Self-stated job category	Total	2,395,916	1,806,504	589,412
	Permanent	98,478	71,293	27,185
	Temporary	1,151,430	837,786	313,644
	Casual	383,092	257,375	125,717
	No permanent employer	762,916	640,050	122,866

Employees with permanent employer		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment	Total	1,632,999	1,166,454	466,546
	Yes	74,811	45,636	29,175
	No	1,521,629	1,096,503	425,126
	Do not know	36,560	24,315	12,245
Have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer	Total	1,632,999	1,166,454	466,546
	Yes	177,190	114,231	62,959
	No	1,427,063	1,033,892	393,171
	Do not know	28,747	18,331	10,416

As given in Table 9.10 among informal employee's majority reported that their employment is "Temporary". About 0.8 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 TEN
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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Literacy Rate (%)	
Sri Lanka	93.1

By Gender	
Male	93.9
Female	92.4

By Sector	
Urban	95.4
Rural	93.2
Estate	82.2

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".*

10.1   Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table10.1: Literacy rate by sector & gender 2018 - 2022

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
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
2020	93.0	95.4	92.9	85.4	93.8	92.2
2021	93.3	95.7	93.3	82.5	94.3	92.3
2022	93.1	95.4	93.2	82.2	93.9	92.4

Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 93.1 percent in 2022. It means that about 93.1 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.

Table10.2: Literacy rates by district & gender - 2022

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.1	93.9	92.4
Colombo	95.6	96.4	95.0
Gampaha	97.0	97.0	96.9
Kalutara	95.5	96.1	95.1
Kandy	93.0	93.8	92.4
Matale	93.3	94.5	92.3
Nuwara Eliya	91.2	92.7	89.8
Galle	93.9	93.9	93.8
Matara	91.9	92.3	91.5
Hambantota	92.4	91.9	92.9
Jaffna	97.0	97.2	96.9
Mannar	93.0	93.6	92.5
Vavuniya	88.5	90.2	87.1
Mullaitivu	92.2	91.7	92.7
Kilinochchi	88.0	89.4	86.7
Batticaloa	88.1	89.3	87.0
Ampara	90.1	92.4	88.0
Trincomalee	90.9	92.6	89.4
Kurunegala	93.7	94.6	93.0
Puttalam	91.2	91.0	91.3
Anuradhapura	92.8	94.2	91.7
Polonnaruwa	89.1	88.5	89.6
Badulla	86.1	89.1	83.5
Monaragala	90.4	92.2	88.7
Rathnapura	89.6	90.8	88.5
Kegalle	96.2	96.9	95.6

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

Figure 10.1:
Literacy rates by district - 2022
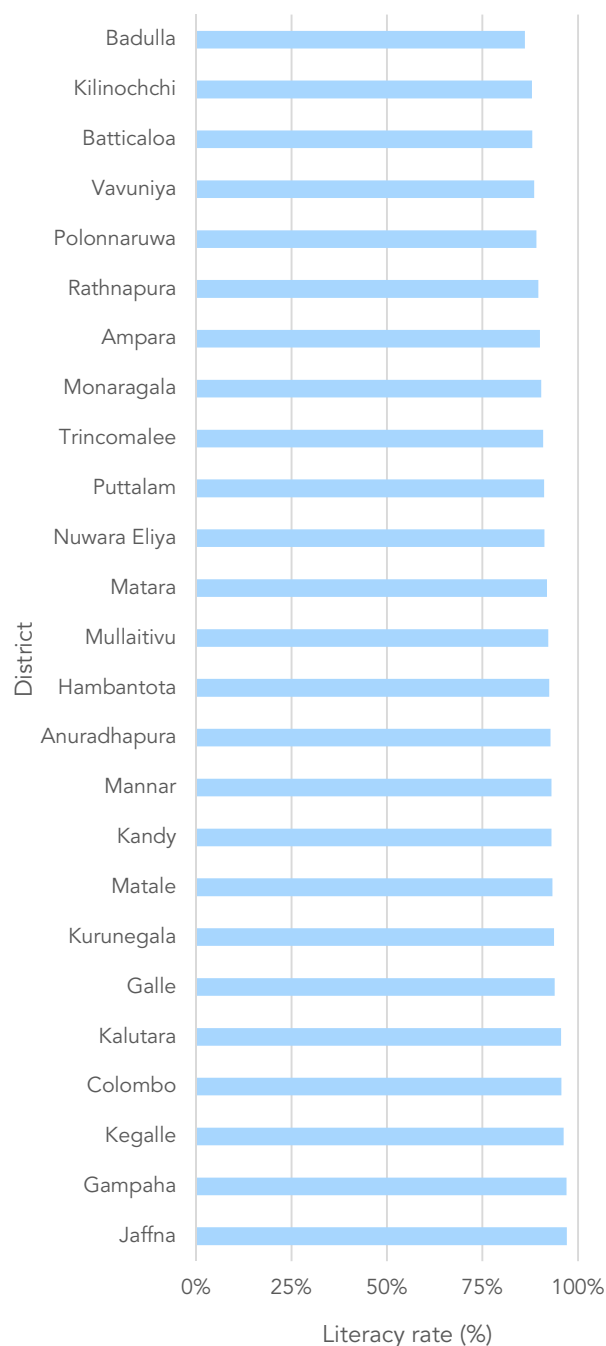
According to the Table 10.2 Jaffna and Gampaha districts shows the highest literacy rate (97.0%), the lowest literacy rate is reported from Badulla district.

Table10.3: Literacy rates by age group & gender - 2022

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.1	93.9	92.4
10 – 14	98.9	98.7	99.2
15 – 19	98.9	98.3	99.5
20 – 24	98.7	98.3	99.1
25 – 29	98.2	97.7	98.7
30 – 34	97.9	97.6	98.2
35 – 39	96.7	95.8	97.5
40 – 44	95.7	95.1	96.2
45 - 49	94.0	94.1	93.9
50 – 54	90.9	91.3	90.5
55 - 59	88.2	89.1	87.3
60 +	83.0	86.7	80.1

Lowest literacy rate (83.0%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (98.9%) is reported among aged 10 – 19 years.

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

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

Figure 10.2:
Literacy rates by age group & gender - 2022
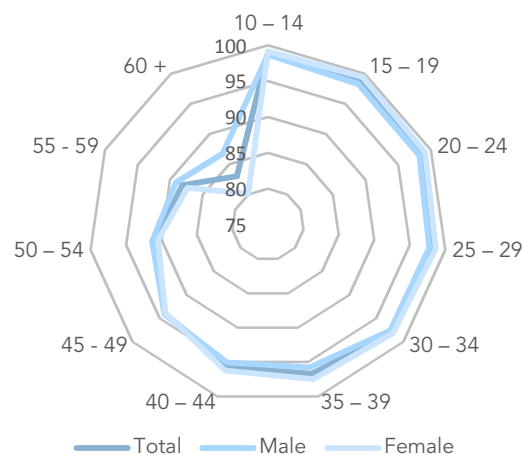
Map (9): Literacy rate by district – 2022
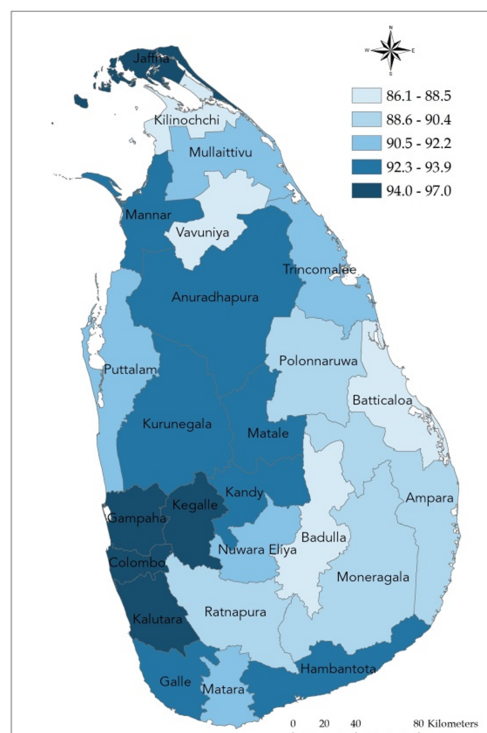
CHAPTER ELEVEN
Computer Literacy

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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Computer Literacy Rate (%)	
Sri Lanka	36.0

By Gender	
Male	37.3
Female	34.8

By Language Literacy	
Sinhala	42.3
Tamil	41.5
English	77.1

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.

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 2022, at least one computer is available in 21.9 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 36.1 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 20.0 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. When the provinces are considered the highest availability is in the Western province (35.8%) while the lowest availability is reported from the Eastern (11.4%).

Table11.1: Percentage of computer owned households by sector, province and survey year, 2020 - 2022

Sector/ Province	Desktop(%)			Desktop or Laptop(%)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	7.6	7.0	6.3	22.2	22.9	21.9
Urban	10.6	10.3	9.6	37.1	38.3	36.1
Rural	7.3	6.6	5.9	20.1	20.7	20.0
Estate	1.9	1.6	0.7	3.8	4.1	3.1
Province						
Western	10.9	11.0	9.5	35.1	36.5	35.8
Central	6.8	6.1	4.8	19.7	19.7	19.0
Southern	7.5	6.2	6.2	20.1	19.8	19.5
Northern	3.4	3.1	1.6	14.3	15.1	12.9
Eastern	4.2	3.8	3.7	12.6	11.9	11.4
North-western	6.8	5.5	6.4	18.6	18.6	19.3
North-central	3.7	4.3	3.6	15.3	16.1	13.4
Uva	4.5	3.7	3.3	11.9	13.4	12.4
Sabaragamuwa	10.7	8.7	7.9	20.2	22.0	20.0

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, 2020 - 2022
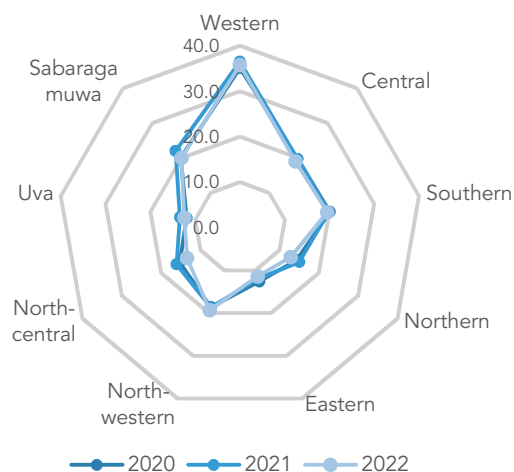
Percentage of availability of desktop or laptop computer at a household vary between 22% - 23% between 2019 to 2022 period.

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.

Table11.2: Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year, 2019 - 2022

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	32.3	34.3	36.0
Sector			
Urban	45.4	49.0	48.9
Rural	30.7	32.3	34.6
Estate	12.7	13.9	11.5
Province			
Western	45.2	45.9	47.5
Central	31.9	31.6	33.7
Southern	31.6	30.7	33.9
Northern	18.0	27.9	31.4
Eastern	19.7	28.9	30.2
North Western	29.3	31.2	33.1
North Central	22.5	23.4	24.0
Uva	22.3	24.2	24.1
Sabaragamuwa	32.0	34.1	35.3

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2022 for Sri Lanka is 36.0 percent.

The survey results show an increase of 3.7 percentage points from 2020 to 2022. Urban sector shows the highest computer literacy rate (48.9%) among residential sectors in 2022. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate sectors are 34.6 percent and 11.5 percent respectively.

Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (47.5%). The lowest computer literacy is reported from the North Central province (24.0%).

Table 11.3: Computer literacy rate by gender, age, level of education and language literacy, 2020 - 2022

Gender, Age group, Education attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	32.3	34.3	36.0
By Sex			
Male	34.1	36.1	37.3
Female	30.7	32.6	34.8
By Age group(years)			
5 - 9	14.3	17.1	15.5
10 - 14	44.8	47.0	49.0
15 - 19	67.9	71.4	74.8
20 - 24	63.8	67.8	69.3
25 - 29	52.9	55.8	59.3
30 - 34	42.0	44.9	47.4
35 - 39	31.3	34.0	38.4
40 - 49	22.5	23.9	25.7
50 - 59	13.7	14.4	14.8
60 - 69	6.7	7.0	7.5
By Educational attainment			
No schooling	1.8	2.8	3.1
Below grade 6	10.9	12.6	12.9
Grade 6-10	21.3	22.3	24.8
G.C.E (O/L)	46.1	46.2	49.1
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	74.3	76.8	77.8
By Language literacy			
Sinhala	39.7	40.3	42.3
Tamil	33.7	37.5	41.5
English	74.0	76.3	77.1

Figure 11.2:

Distribution of computer literacy rate by educational attainment and language literacy, 2020 - 2022
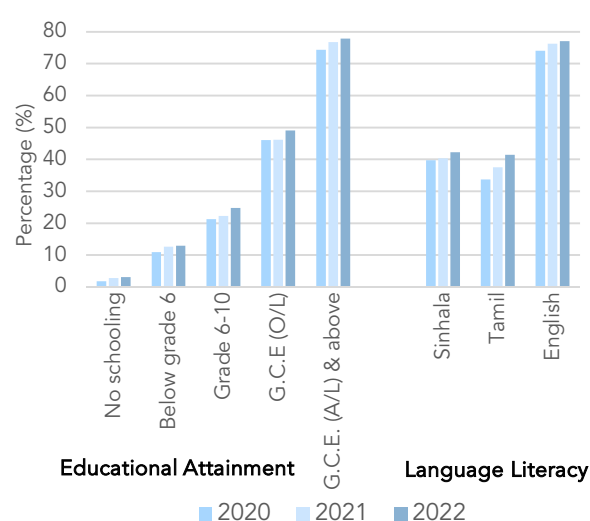
As given in Table 11.3 the Computer literacy among males (37.3%) is higher than that of females (34.8%) in 2022. Young youths (aged 15 – 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (74.8%) among all other age groups.

The survey results reveal that higher the level of education higher the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (77.8%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (77.1%).

Table11.4: Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (aged 15 – 69 years) by occupation, 2020 - 2022

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)		
	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	65.2	66.3	68.5
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	78.3	86.0	87.2
Professionals	90.3	93.4	93.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	87.7	90.3	92.2
Clerks and Clerical support workers	94.2	91.9	93.4
Services and Sales workers	55.2	55.0	58.2
Skilled Agricultura1, Forestry and Fishery workers	21.9	21.2	24.8
Craft and Related Trades workers	38.6	38.7	42.0
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	39.7	37.7	40.8
Elementary occupations	34.0	30.2	37.2
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	80.2	85.1	70.3

☐ 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 68.5% in 2022. The positions such as Senior officials and Managers (87.2%), Professionals (93.8%), Technical and Associate professionals (92.2%), Clerks and Clerical support workers (93.4%) have higher computer literacy rates. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 37.2 percent are computer literate in 2022.

Table 11.5: Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 – 69 years) by age groups, 2020 - 2022

Age group (years)	Percentage of computer literate population among unemployment (%)		
	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	65.5	67.6	67.2
15 - 19	57.5	56.9	52.8
20 - 24	74.8	77.1	77.3
25 - 29	79.2	77.7	78.4
30 - 39	53.7	56.7	66.6
40 – 69	32.3	34.3	32.5

Among the unemployed, aged (25-29) group shows highest computer literate population percentage (78.4%) in 2022. 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 (32.5%) in 2022 (Table 11.5).

Table11.6: Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by gender, sector and age groups – 2022

Gender, Sector, Age group	Computer Literacy	Digital Literacy
Sri Lanka	36.0	60.0
By Sex		
Male	37.3	62.3
Female	34.8	57.9
Sector		
Urban	48.9	72.7
Rural	34.6	58.3
Estate	11.5	41.0
By Age group(years)		
5 - 9	15.5	44.8
10 - 14	49.0	74.0
15 - 19	74.8	90.2
20 - 24	69.3	90.9
25 - 29	59.3	87.1
30 - 34	47.4	80.2
35 - 39	38.4	73.5
40 - 49	25.7	57.0
50 - 59	14.8	33.7
60 - 69	7.5	19.0

When the digital literacy is considered 60.0% (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. The training received through Government training centers are comparatively low.

Table 11.7: Percentage distribution of computer literate household population (aged 5 – 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector – 2022

Source of receiving computer knowledge	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	18.9	19.7	18.8	11.2
School/University	61.1	58.8	61.7	68.1
Govt. training centers	6.2	6.5	6.1	4.8
Employment activities	20.7	26.9	19.0	7.9
Work place	14.1	19.1	12.8	7.8
Family members	33.4	37.0	32.6	17.6
Friends/ Relatives	30.1	32.3	29.5	25.1
Self	45.2	53.5	42.9	38.9
Other	7.6	6.5	7.8	9.6

* 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, 2020 - 2022

Gender, Sector, Age group (years)	Household Population (aged 5-69)					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lanka	36.0	44.5	48.3	14.0	17.8	17.6
By Sex						
Male	39.9	47.9	51.0	16.0	19.7	19.4
Female	32.4	41.4	46.0	12.1	16.2	16.1
By Sector						
Urban	54.5	61.2	62.2	26.2	30.3	25.6
Rural	33.3	42.0	46.6	12.0	16.0	16.6
Estate	13.9	26.0	27.1	2.7	4.4	5.3
By Age Groups						
5 - 14	19.7	39.7	40.3	2.8	7.2	5.1
15 - 19	57.8	74.3	77.8	20.3	31.5	29.2
20 - 24	74.3	80.0	83.1	38.4	43.2	43.6
25 - 29	67.5	74.1	79.3	32.3	37.5	38.8
30 - 34	57.6	65.1	70.3	23.8	29.5	29.6
35 - 39	46.1	54.8	61.8	17.4	21.3	23.2
40 - 49	32.8	38.9	44.8	12.3	14.5	15.3
50 - 59	18.5	20.9	24.6	7.3	8.8	8.3
60 - 69	8.6	9.4	12.7	3.1	3.3	3.7

The Table 11.8 depicts that 48.3 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years use the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2022 and 17.6 percent of the household population aged 5 – 69 years have used E–mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period in 2022. 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. Also persons in age group 20 - 24 indicate a higher internet and email usage compared to the persons in other age groups.

Figure 11.3:
Percentage distribution of internet and e-mail using household population (aged 5 – 69 years) by age group – 2022
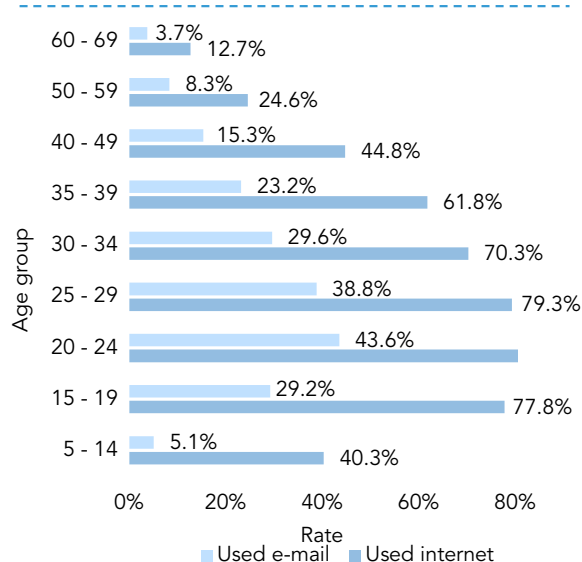
Table 11.9: Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population* (aged 5 – 69 years) by sex, sector and age groups – 2022

Gender, Sector, Age group	Total (%)	Device use to connect to internet/ email (%)			
		Desktop / Laptop	Smart phone	Tablet computer	Mobile phone
Sri Lanka	100.0	18.4	79.3	1.6	0.7
By Sex					
Male	100.0	18.9	78.6	1.7	0.8
Female	100.0	17.8	80.1	1.5	0.6
By Sector					
Urban	100.0	24.2	72.4	2.6	0.8
Rural	100.0	17.0	81.0	1.4	0.7
Estate	100.0	3.7	95.0	0.8	0.5
By Age group(years)					
5 - 9	100.0	12.1	86.0	1.2	0.7
10 - 14	100.0	16.9	80.6	2.1	0.5
15 - 19	100.0	18.4	79.5	1.4	0.7
20 - 24	100.0	21.6	75.8	1.7	1.0
25 - 29	100.0	21.6	76.2	1.5	0.7
30 - 34	100.0	19.0	78.3	1.9	0.8
35 - 39	100.0	17.5	80.4	1.2	0.8
40 - 49	100.0	17.0	80.9	1.6	0.5
50 - 59	100.0	16.7	81.4	1.3	0.6
60 - 69	100.0	15.6	80.8	2.7	0.9

* 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 population (15 years & over)	Total labour force	Labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force number
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
2015	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473
2016	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997
2017	15,843,735	8,566,686	54.1	8,208,179	95.8	358,507	4.2	7,277,049
2018	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	8,015,166	95.6	372,593	4.4	7,808,473
2019	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	8,180,693	95.2	411,318	4.8	7,832,006
2020	16,739,396	8,466,606	50.6	7,999,093	94.5	467,513	5.5	8,272,790
2021	17,133,659	8,553,290	49.9	8,113,507	94.9	439,783	5.1	8,580,369
2022	17,161,973	8,547,062	49.8	8,147,731	95.3	399,332	4.7	8,614,911

Table 1A - Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over - Male

Year	Household population (15 years & over)	Total labour force	Labour force number rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force number
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
2015	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352
2016	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234
2017	7,292,047	5,434,510	74.5	5,279,158	97.1	155,352	2.9	1,857,537
2018	7,488,320	5,464,236	73.0	5,300,310	97.0	163,926	3.0	2,024,084
2019	7,610,113	5,554,192	73.0	5,368,896	96.7	185,296	3.3	2,055,920
2020	7,788,634	5,598,004	71.9	5,372,947	96.0	225,057	4.0	2,190,629
2021	7,915,659	5,621,223	71.0	5,414,280	96.3	206,943	3.7	2,294,436
2022	7,914,636	5,580,786	70.5	5,373,965	96.3	206,822	3.7	2,333,850

Table 1B - Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over - Female

Year	Household population (15 years & over)	Total labour force	Labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force number
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
2015	8,245,001	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121
2016	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764
2017	8,551,688	3,132,176	36.6	2,929,021	93.5	203,155	6.5	5,419,512
2018	8,707,912	2,923,523	33.6	2,714,855	92.9	208,667	7.1	5,784,390
2019	8,813,903	3,037,818	34.5	2,811,796	92.6	226,022	7.4	5,776,085
2020	8,950,763	2,868,602	32.0	2,626,146	91.5	242,456	8.5	6,082,161
2021	9,218,000	2,932,067	31.8	2,699,228	92.1	232,840	7.9	6,285,933
2022	9,247,337	2,966,276	32.1	2,773,766	93.5	192,510	6.5	6,281,061

Table 2 - Labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age - Both sexes

Age	Household pop: (15 years & over)	Total labour force	Labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
All ages	17,161,973	8,547,062	49.8	8,147,731	95.3	399,332	4.7	8,614,911
15 - 19 Yrs	1,826,046	141,147	7.7	102,692	72.8	38,456	27.2	1,684,899
20 - 24 Yrs	1,418,448	681,255	48.0	532,876	78.2	148,378	21.8	737,194
25 - 29 Yrs	1,245,757	834,673	67.0	737,356	88.3	97,317	11.7	411,085
30 - 39 Yrs	2,681,342	1,798,338	67.1	1,741,901	96.9	56,437	3.1	883,004
40 + Yrs	9,990,379	5,091,649	51.0	5,032,906	98.8	58,743	1.2	4,898,730

Table 2A - Labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age - Male

Age	Household pop: (15 years & over)	Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
All ages	7,914,636	5,580,786	70.5	5,373,965	96.3	206,822	3.7	2,333,850
15 - 19 Yrs	900,586	98,566	10.9	71,877	72.9	26,690	27.1	802,019
20 - 24 Yrs	676,279	425,738	63.0	345,211	81.1	80,527	18.9	250,541
25 - 29 Yrs	593,709	533,496	89.9	489,578	91.8	43,918	8.2	60,214
30 - 39 Yrs	1,211,863	1,162,619	95.9	1,137,616	97.8	25,003	2.2	49,244
40 + Yrs	4,532,199	3,360,367	74.1	3,329,683	99.1	30,685	0.9	1,171,832

Table 2B - Labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age - Female

Age	Household pop: (15 years & over)	Total labour force	Labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
All ages	9,247,337	2,966,276	32.1	2,773,766	93.5	192,510	6.5	6,281,061
15 - 19 Yrs	925,461	42,581	4.6	30,815	72.4	11,766	27.6	882,880
20 - 24 Yrs	742,169	255,517	34.4	187,666	73.4	67,851	26.6	486,652
25 - 29 Yrs	652,048	301,177	46.2	247,778	82.3	53,399	17.7	350,871
30 - 39 Yrs	1,469,479	635,719	43.3	604,284	95.1	31,435	4.9	833,760
40 + Yrs	5,458,180	1,731,282	31.7	1,703,224	98.4	28,058	1.6	3,726,898

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
2015	100.0	2.2	7.5	9.7	24.5	56.1
2016	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.5	24.2	57.0
2017	100.0	2.1	7.6	9.2	23.4	57.7
2018	100.0	1.8	7.2	9.0	22.6	59.4
2019	100.0	1.9	7.1	9.3	22.6	59.1
2020	100.0	1.7	6.8	9.2	22.0	60.2
2021	100.0	1.4	6.3	9.4	21.1	61.8
2022	100.0	1.3	6.5	9.0	21.4	61.8

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
2015	100.0	2.3	7.3	9.7	24.4	56.2
2016	100.0	2.2	7.3	9.4	24.2	56.9
2017	100.0	2.3	7.5	9.4	23.5	57.3
2018	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.4	22.6	58.7
2019	100.0	2.1	7.2	9.4	22.3	59.0
2020	100.0	1.9	7.0	9.1	21.8	60.3
2021	100.0	1.6	6.4	9.4	20.5	62.0
2022	100.0	1.3	6.4	9.1	21.2	62.0

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
2015	100.0	2.1	7.8	9.6	24.7	55.9
2016	100.0	1.6	7.2	9.6	24.3	57.3
2017	100.0	1.7	7.8	9.0	23.2	58.3
2018	100.0	1.4	6.9	8.3	22.7	60.7
2019	100.0	1.4	7.0	9.1	23.1	59.4
2020	100.0	1.4	6.5	9.3	22.6	60.1
2021	100.0	1.1	6.0	9.3	22.3	61.4
2022	100.0	1.1	6.8	8.9	21.8	61.4

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
2015	100.0	16.7	47.4	17.3	18.6
2016	100.0	16.2	47.4	16.3	20.1
2017	100.0	15.8	46.1	17.3	20.8
2018	100.0	14.9	45.9	18.1	21.2
2019	100.0	14.0	45.8	17.4	22.8
2020	100.0	13.7	46.0	17.8	22.5
2021	100.0	13.0	45.7	17.6	23.8
2022	100.0	12.7	45.1	17.6	24.6

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
2015	100.0	16.7	51.1	17.7	14.6
2016	100.0	16.1	51.1	16.7	16.1
2017	100.0	15.7	49.8	17.6	16.9
2018	100.0	14.7	49.7	18.8	16.7
2019	100.0	14.1	49.6	18.0	18.2
2020	100.0	13.8	49.8	18.3	18.1
2021	100.0	13.0	49.6	18.6	18.8
2022	100.0	13.0	49.1	18.5	19.4

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
2015	100.0	16.6	40.4	16.7	26.3
2016	100.0	16.3	40.6	15.6	27.5
2017	100.0	16.1	39.4	16.8	27.7
2018	100.0	15.2	38.4	16.5	29.9
2019	100.0	13.8	38.4	16.3	31.6
2020	100.0	13.4	38.1	16.8	31.7
2021	100.0	12.8	37.8	15.5	33.8
2022	100.0	12.0	37.2	16.1	34.7

Table 5 - Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Both sexes

Year	Total employed	Employee			Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
		Total	Public	Private			
2015	100.0	56.1	15.1	41.0	3.1	32.3	8.4
2016	100.0	57.8	14.6	43.3	2.7	31.6	7.8
2017	100.0	57.7	14.4	43.3	3.0	31.3	8.0
2018	100.0	57.8	14.5	43.3	2.8	32.3	7.2
2019	100.0	57.9	14.9	43.0	2.6	32.5	7.0
2020	100.0	57.5	14.8	42.7	2.5	33.2	6.8
2021	100.0	57.3	15.2	42.0	2.7	33.4	6.6
2022	100.0	58.0	15.1	42.9	2.9	33.1	5.9

Table 5A - Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Male

Year	Total employed	Employee			Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
		Total	Public	Private			
2015	100.0	56.7	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.3	2.8
2016	100.0	58.9	12.4	46.4	3.7	34.7	2.7
2017	100.0	58.8	12.3	46.4	4.1	34.5	2.6
2018	100.0	57.8	12.0	45.8	3.7	36.0	2.5
2019	100.0	57.7	12.2	45.5	3.5	36.5	2.3
2020	100.0	56.7	12.0	44.7	3.4	37.5	2.4
2021	100.0	56.6	12.1	44.4	3.7	37.3	2.4
2022	100.0	57.0	11.9	45.1	3.9	37.2	2.0

Table 5B - Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Female

Year	Total employed	Employee			Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
		Total	Public	Private			
2015	100.0	55.1	19.3	35.8	1.1	24.9	18.8
2016	100.0	55.9	18.5	37.4	0.9	25.9	17.2
2017	100.0	55.7	18.0	37.7	1.1	25.6	17.7
2018	100.0	57.8	19.3	38.5	1.0	24.9	16.3
2019	100.0	58.3	19.9	38.4	0.8	24.8	16.1
2020	100.0	59.0	20.5	38.5	0.8	24.4	15.8
2021	100.0	58.7	21.5	37.2	0.8	25.4	15.2
2022	100.0	60.0	21.3	38.7	1.0	25.4	13.6

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
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
2020	7,999,093	2,169,679	56,856	1,397,689	698,201	1,095,384	523,654	217,281	57,828	183,474	85,990	164,829	447,051	402,808	156,424	123,220	167,255	51,470
2021	8,113,507	2,213,015	54,586	1,362,311	692,585	1,153,516	481,703	214,497	72,881	182,313	80,762	136,073	490,106	423,135	174,539	128,418	201,726	51,342
2022	8,147,731	2,158,559	58,979	1,408,819	690,401	1,142,754	486,346	235,544	71,054	182,379	87,337	146,494	456,844	461,829	169,298	162,099	157,590	71,404

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

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
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
2020	5,372,947	1,404,424	54,650	769,527	670,928	800,735	504,586	143,909	43,545	108,800	55,021	119,004	284,605	120,956	58,231	94,149	101,098	38,778
2021	5,414,280	1,423,619	53,512	775,837	663,925	834,545	465,940	136,349	51,631	108,793	49,777	96,394	290,754	127,846	63,616	96,710	134,475	40,557
2022	5,373,965	1,422,010	58,657	758,623	658,525	831,372	466,203	141,812	48,341	100,235	55,248	104,400	271,425	139,674	61,720	123,033	79,292	53,396

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
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
2020	2,626,146	765,256	2,206	628,162	27,273	294,649	19,068	73,372	14,282	74,674	30,969	45,826	162,446	281,852	98,193	29,071	66,157	12,692
2021	2,699,228	789,396	1,074	586,474	28,660	318,971	15,763	78,147	21,250	73,519	30,985	39,679	199,352	295,289	110,923	31,708	67,251	10,785
2022	2,773,766	736,549	322	650,196	31,877	311,382	20,144	93,732	22,712	82,144	32,089	42,094	185,419	322,155	107,578	39,066	78,298	18,009

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				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093	8,113,507	8,147,731
Agriculture	2,043,698	2,071,940	2,169,679	2,213,015	2,158,559
Industry	2,239,262	2,258,421	2,152,746	2,109,482	2,158,199
Services	3,732,206	3,850,332	3,676,668	3,791,011	3,830,973

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

Major industry group	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	25.5	25.3	27.1	27.3	26.5
Industry	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.0	26.5
Services	46.6	47.1	46.0	46.7	47.0

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

Agriculture

1. Agriculture forestry and fishery (A)

Industries

1. Mining & quarrying (B)

2. Manufacturing (C)

3. Construction, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

Services

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

2. Transportation and storage (H)

3. Accommodation and food services activities (I)

4. Information and communication (J)

5. Financial and insurance activities (K)

6. Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

7. Administrative and support service activities (N)

8. Public administration and 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	0
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
2020	7,999,093	512,087	531,298	695,206	306,448	756,851	1,373,582	1,222,380	729,394	1,833,523	38,325
2021	8,113,507	324,769	576,124	681,988	282,448	947,824	1,308,645	1,142,171	816,954	2,000,483	32,101
2022	8,147,731	340,894	596,432	688,341	296,177	901,590	1,310,662	1,173,642	786,507	2,007,366	46,120

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	0	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	0
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
2020	5,372,947	373,757	191,282	452,640	140,458	540,840	984,507	883,796	617,644	1,154,222	33,801
2021	5,414,280	261,533	211,883	440,246	133,690	639,288	981,016	843,075	644,676	1,228,363	30,511
2022	5,373,965	264,794	215,652	437,218	141,818	606,381	956,970	835,321	622,142	1,252,138	41,531

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	0
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
2020	2,626,146	138,329	340,016	242,566	165,990	216,011	389,075	338,584	111,750	679,301	4,524
2021	2,699,228	63,236	364,242	241,742	148,758	308,536	327,629	299,096	172,278	772,120	1,590
2022	2,773,766	76,101	380,779	251,123	154,359	295,209	353,692	338,321	164,364	755,227	4,589

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	0	Armed forces occupations & unidentified occupations

Table 8 - Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and major industrial group (percentage) - Both sexes

Major industrial group	Total	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & Over
Total	100.0	5.8	2.1	6.0	10.5	15.4	32.4	27.8
1	100.0	5.3	4.2	10.4	17.9	20.2	26.2	15.8
2	100.0	14.6	..	5.3	5.3	15.2	21.5	38.0
3	100.0	5.7	1.8	4.9	7.9	11.6	35.8	32.4
6	100.0	12.2	1.9	6.4	13.1	15.6	31.4	19.3
7	100.0	3.6	0.7	2.6	6.0	10.5	28.7	47.9
8	100.0	6.6	1.3	6.1	8.6	12.0	29.5	35.9
9	100.0	7.7	1.5	4.3	8.4	12.3	23.4	42.5
10	100.0	3.8	1.3	1.0	3.0	7.7	46.7	36.4
11	100.0	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.5	7.2	64.2	23.0
13	100.0	3.7	0.7	3.9	6.1	11.1	46.8	27.7
14	100.0	7.7	1.9	4.4	5.7	8.3	35.0	36.9
15	100.0	1.9	0.4	1.3	3.2	5.1	59.4	28.8
16	100.0	5.9	1.7	5.3	9.9	44.0	26.7	6.6
17	100.0	3.8	1.1	1.6	2.7	5.7	41.3	43.9
19	100.0	6.4	2.2	8.3	12.9	13.4	29.7	27.2
20	100.0	8.9	2.2	7.9	13.8	15.2	23.0	28.9
Other	100.0	4.2	3.1	6.2	9.5	12.6	37.9	26.6

* 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
2015	100.0	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016	100.0	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8
2017	100.0	12.8	37.7	22.2	14.8	12.4
2018	100.0	14.1	38.9	22.5	15.0	9.5
2019	100.0	13.0	36.0	22.8	14.3	13.8
2020	100.0	13.5	39.3	21.5	13.8	12.0
2021	100.0	8.9	42.5	22.2	15.2	11.1
2022	100.0	9.6	37.2	24.4	14.1	14.7

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
2015	100.0	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
2016	100.0	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6
2017	100.0	18.1	40.3	19.7	10.8	11.1
2018	100.0	20.5	40.9	17.5	10.7	10.5
2019	100.0	18.3	38.9	19.5	8.3	15.0
2020	100.0	18.8	41.0	18.6	11.9	9.7
2021	100.0	12.3	45.0	20.0	12.1	10.6
2022	100.0	12.9	38.9	21.2	12.1	14.8

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
2015	100.0	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
2016	100.0	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0
2017	100.0	8.8	35.7	24.2	17.9	13.5
2018	100.0	9.1	37.3	26.5	18.4	8.7
2019	100.0	8.7	33.6	25.5	19.3	12.9
2020	100.0	8.5	37.7	24.1	15.6	14.1
2021	100.0	5.8	40.3	24.2	18.0	11.6
2022	100.0	6.1	35.2	27.7	16.3	14.6

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
2015	100.0	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7
2016	100.0	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8
2017	100.0	3.1	30.3	24.7	41.9
2018	100.0	2.2	30.5	21.4	45.8
2019	100.0	2.9	31.4	23.9	41.9
2020	100.0	2.2	32.6	23.5	41.7
2021	100.0	1.4	29.6	24.9	44.1
2022	100.0	1.8	32.1	23.6	42.6

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
2015	100.0	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4
2016	100.0	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4
2017	100.0	2.0	37.5	30.0	30.5
2018	100.0	3.1	43.1	25.0	28.9
2019	100.0	2.9	42.2	27.0	28.0
2020	100.0	2.3	41.5	27.7	28.5
2021	100.0	1.8	36.0	29.9	32.3
2022	100.0	2.2	40.1	28.0	29.6

Table 10 B - 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
2015	100.0	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4
2016	100.0	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6
2017	100.0	3.9	24.8	20.7	50.7
2018	100.0	1.5	20.6	18.7	59.2
2019	100.0	2.9	22.5	21.4	53.3
2020	100.0	2.2	24.2	19.7	53.9
2021	100.0	1.0	23.9	20.5	54.6
2022	100.0	1.3	23.5	18.8	56.4

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

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	399,332	162,232	110,095	127,004
%	100.0	40.6	27.6	31.8
Male	206,822	97,172	57,173	52,477
%	100.0	47.0	27.6	25.4
Female	192,510	65,061	52,922	74,527
%	100.0	33.8	27.5	38.7

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	17,161,973	8,547,062	49.8	8,147,731	95.3	399,332	4.7	8,614,911
Colombo	1,935,561	970,852	50.2	921,308	94.9	49,544	5.1	964,709
Gampaha	1,947,283	965,497	49.6	921,945	95.5	43,552	4.5	981,785
Kalutara	1,022,338	507,487	49.6	480,039	94.6	27,448	5.4	514,850
Kandy	1,149,504	555,857	48.4	518,379	93.3	37,478	6.7	593,647
Matale	406,028	215,832	53.2	203,699	94.4	12,132	5.6	190,197
Nuwara Eliya	611,413	353,000	57.7	337,956	95.7	15,044	4.3	258,413
Galle	894,544	452,140	50.5	426,536	94.3	25,604	5.7	442,403
Matara	686,406	313,773	45.7	297,350	94.8	16,423	5.2	372,634
Hambantota	517,733	255,720	49.4	238,012	93.1	17,708	6.9	262,013
Jaffna	505,043	206,207	40.8	194,496	94.3	11,710	5.7	298,836
Mannar	87,641	52,727	60.2	51,303	97.3	1,424	2.7	34,914
Vavunia	141,049	65,972	46.8	64,561	97.9	1,410	2.1	75,077
Mullativu	76,330	36,679	48.1	35,834	97.7	845	2.3	39,652
Kilinochchci	98,314	42,810	43.5	40,919	95.6	1,891	4.4	55,504
Batticaloa	436,238	176,449	40.4	169,045	95.8	7,405	4.2	259,789
Ampara	559,112	222,806	39.8	213,307	95.7	9,499	4.3	336,306
Trincomalee	315,287	132,614	42.1	129,025	97.3	3,589	2.7	182,673
Kurunegala	1,337,689	707,893	52.9	680,371	96.1	27,522	3.9	629,796
Puttalam	665,819	344,685	51.8	332,762	96.5	11,923	3.5	321,134
Anuradhapura	692,432	367,175	53.0	352,145	95.9	15,030	4.1	325,257
Polonnaruwa	347,899	158,669	45.6	154,064	97.1	4,605	2.9	189,230
Badulla	691,617	352,105	50.9	335,753	95.4	16,352	4.6	339,512
Moneragala	381,902	209,816	54.9	201,657	96.1	8,159	3.9	172,086
Ratnapura	937,034	523,556	55.9	505,016	96.5	18,540	3.5	413,479
Kegalle	717,758	356,743	49.7	342,247	95.9	14,495	4.1	361,015

☐ 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		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7,914,636	5,580,786	70.5	5,373,965	96.3	206,822	3.7	2,333,850
Colombo	900,200	631,215	70.1	602,722	95.5	28,493	4.5	268,985
Gampaha	891,827	616,493	69.1	595,268	96.6	21,225	3.4	275,334
Kalutara	476,323	329,277	69.1	314,310	95.5	14,967	4.5	147,046
Kandy	499,521	339,197	67.9	320,981	94.6	18,216	5.4	160,324
Matale	183,451	134,165	73.1	128,608	95.9	5,557	4.1	49,286
Nuwara Eliya	287,690	204,818	71.2	195,807	95.6	9,011	4.4	82,872
Galle	416,253	281,494	67.6	268,589	95.4	12,905	4.6	134,760
Matara	320,055	210,507	65.8	203,369	96.6	7,139	3.4	109,547
Hambantota	245,344	175,783	71.6	166,319	94.6	9,464	5.4	69,560
Jaffna	233,401	153,690	65.8	150,270	97.8	3,419	2.2	79,711
Mannar	42,421	32,859	77.5	32,438	98.7	422	1.3	9,562
Vavunia	62,303	46,134	74.0	45,130	97.8	1,005	2.2	16,169
Mullativu	36,213	26,248	72.5	25,799	98.3	449	1.7	9,965
Kilinochchi	44,760	30,576	68.3	29,791	97.4	784	2.6	14,185
Batticaloa	193,363	133,160	68.9	129,980	97.6	3,180	2.4	60,203
Ampara	264,570	172,304	65.1	167,425	97.2	4,879	2.8	92,267
Trincomalee	144,249	102,493	71.1	100,169	97.7	2,324	2.3	41,757
Kurunegala	613,804	451,436	73.5	436,491	96.7	14,946	3.3	162,368
Puttalam	312,308	234,752	75.2	229,213	97.6	5,539	2.4	77,556
Anuradhapura	309,930	232,418	75.0	224,237	96.5	8,181	3.5	77,512
Polonnaruwa	159,745	116,901	73.2	114,445	97.9	2,456	2.1	42,844
Badulla	314,915	221,417	70.3	213,058	96.2	8,359	3.8	93,498
Moneragala	188,203	145,311	77.2	140,378	96.6	4,933	3.4	42,893
Ratnapura	444,735	335,887	75.5	325,703	97.0	10,184	3.0	108,848
Kegalle	329,049	222,250	67.5	213,463	96.0	8,786	4.0	106,799

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)	Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force Number
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	9,247,337	2,966,276	32.1	2,773,766	93.5	192,510	6.5	6,281,061
Colombo	1,035,361	339,637	32.8	318,586	93.8	21,052	6.2	695,724
Gampaha	1,055,456	349,005	33.1	326,677	93.6	22,328	6.4	706,451
Kalutara	546,014	178,210	32.6	165,729	93.0	12,481	7.0	367,804
Kandy	649,983	216,660	33.3	197,398	91.1	19,262	8.9	433,323
Matale	222,577	81,667	36.7	75,091	91.9	6,575	8.1	140,910
Nuwara Eliya	323,723	148,182	45.8	142,149	95.9	6,033	4.1	175,541
Galle	478,291	170,647	35.7	157,947	92.6	12,700	7.4	307,644
Matara	366,352	103,265	28.2	93,982	91.0	9,284	9.0	263,087
Hambantota	272,389	79,936	29.3	71,692	89.7	8,244	10.3	192,453
Jaffna	271,642	52,517	19.3	44,226	84.2	8,291	15.8	219,125
Mannar	45,220	19,867	43.9	18,865	95.0	1,003	5.0	25,352
Vavunia	78,745	19,837	25.2	19,431	98.0	406	2.0	58,908
Mullativu	40,117	10,431	26.0	10,035	96.2	395	3.8	29,686
Kilinochchi	53,553	12,234	22.8	11,128	91.0	1,106	9.0	41,319
Batticaloa	242,875	43,289	17.8	39,064	90.2	4,224	9.8	199,586
Ampara	294,541	50,502	17.1	45,883	90.9	4,619	9.1	244,039
Trincomalee	171,038	30,121	17.6	28,856	95.8	1,265	4.2	140,916
Kurunegala	723,884	256,456	35.4	243,880	95.1	12,576	4.9	467,428
Puttalam	353,511	109,932	31.1	103,549	94.2	6,384	5.8	243,578
Anuradhapura	382,502	134,757	35.2	127,908	94.9	6,849	5.1	247,745
Polonnaruwa	188,154	41,768	22.2	39,619	94.9	2,149	5.1	146,386
Badulla	376,702	130,688	34.7	122,695	93.9	7,993	6.1	246,014
Moneragala	193,699	64,506	33.3	61,279	95.0	3,226	5.0	129,193
Ratnapura	492,299	187,668	38.1	179,312	95.5	8,356	4.5	304,631
Kegalle	388,709	134,493	34.6	128,784	95.8	5,709	4.2	254,216

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	8,147,731	100.0	2,158,559	26.5	2,158,199	26.5	3,830,973	47.0
Colombo	921,308	100.0	16,019	1.7	238,135	25.8	667,154	72.4
Gampaha	921,945	100.0	39,806	4.3	338,328	36.7	543,811	59.0
Kalutara	480,039	100.0	86,142	17.9	158,179	33.0	235,718	49.1
Kandy	518,379	100.0	108,699	21.0	132,803	25.6	276,877	53.4
Matale	203,699	100.0	50,137	24.6	44,170	21.7	109,392	53.7
Nuwara Eliya	337,956	100.0	196,134	58.0	48,315	14.3	93,507	27.7
Galle	426,536	100.0	125,301	29.4	113,467	26.6	187,769	44.0
Matara	297,350	100.0	102,702	34.5	60,742	20.4	133,906	45.0
Hambantota	238,012	100.0	79,667	33.5	59,795	25.1	98,550	41.4
Jaffna	194,496	100.0	41,319	21.2	51,807	26.6	101,370	52.1
Mannar	51,303	100.0	27,086	52.8	8,732	17.0	15,485	30.2
Vavuniya	64,561	100.0	17,873	27.7	16,126	25.0	30,562	47.3
Mullaitivu	35,834	100.0	16,562	46.2	7,394	20.6	11,879	33.2
Kilinochchi	40,919	100.0	14,572	35.6	12,044	29.4	14,303	35.0
Batticaloa	169,045	100.0	54,051	32.0	40,276	23.8	74,717	44.2
Ampara	213,307	100.0	65,427	30.7	52,714	24.7	95,166	44.6
Trincomalee	129,025	100.0	38,942	30.2	26,165	20.3	63,918	49.5
Kurunegala	680,371	100.0	185,162	27.2	211,233	31.0	283,976	41.7
Puttalam	332,762	100.0	82,610	24.8	110,566	33.2	139,586	41.9
Anuradhapura	352,145	100.0	182,881	51.9	58,137	16.5	111,128	31.6
Polonnaruwa	154,064	100.0	63,666	41.3	28,743	18.7	61,656	40.0
Badulla	335,753	100.0	172,370	51.3	56,333	16.8	107,051	31.9
Monaragala	201,657	100.0	103,600	51.4	37,266	18.5	60,791	30.1
Rathnapura	505,016	100.0	208,641	41.3	142,213	28.2	154,162	30.5
Kegalle	342,247	100.0	79,191	23.1	104,516	30.5	158,541	46.3

Table 13A - Employment by major industry group by districts – Male

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,373,965	100.0	1,422,010	26.5	1,475,804	27.5	2,476,151	46.1
Colombo	602,722	100.0	12,359	2.1	159,246	26.4	431,117	71.5
Gampaha	595,268	100.0	30,161	5.1	212,392	35.7	352,714	59.3
Kalutara	314,310	100.0	49,292	15.7	106,083	33.8	158,934	50.6
Kandy	320,981	100.0	62,796	19.6	83,394	26.0	174,791	54.5
Matale	128,608	100.0	31,020	24.1	26,529	20.6	71,058	55.3
Nuwara Eliya	195,807	100.0	99,913	51.0	32,701	16.7	63,194	32.3
Galle	268,589	100.0	72,595	27.0	81,421	30.3	114,573	42.7
Matara	203,369	100.0	72,686	35.7	44,063	21.7	86,620	42.6
Hambantota	166,319	100.0	66,356	39.9	38,030	22.9	61,933	37.2
Jaffna	150,270	100.0	36,838	24.5	44,875	29.9	68,558	45.6
Mannar	32,438	100.0	16,135	49.7	6,103	18.8	10,200	31.4
Vavuniya	45,130	100.0	14,198	31.5	12,906	28.6	18,026	39.9
Mullaitivu	25,799	100.0	13,034	50.5	5,432	21.1	7,333	28.4
Kilinochchi	29,791	100.0	12,947	43.5	8,315	27.9	8,529	28.6
Batticaloa	129,980	100.0	48,138	37.0	32,003	24.6	49,839	38.3
Ampara	167,425	100.0	58,142	34.7	44,198	26.4	65,085	38.9
Trincomalee	100,169	100.0	34,434	34.4	21,877	21.8	43,858	43.8
Kurunegala	436,491	100.0	122,024	28.0	134,534	30.8	179,932	41.2
Puttalam	229,213	100.0	55,627	24.3	79,123	34.5	94,463	41.2
Anuradhapura	224,237	100.0	116,075	51.8	40,258	18.0	67,904	30.3
Polonnaruwa	114,445	100.0	54,550	47.7	21,453	18.7	38,442	33.6
Badulla	213,058	100.0	104,053	48.8	40,144	18.8	68,861	32.3
Monaragala	140,378	100.0	69,573	49.6	29,662	21.1	41,142	29.3
Rathnapura	325,703	100.0	120,920	37.1	109,217	33.5	95,566	29.3
Kegalle	213,463	100.0	48,142	22.6	61,844	29.0	103,478	48.5

Table 13B - Employment by major industry group by districts - Female

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,773,766	100.0	736,549	26.6	682,394	24.6	1,354,822	48.8
Colombo	318,586	100.0	3,660	1.1	78,889	24.8	236,037	74.1
Gampaha	326,677	100.0	9,644	3.0	125,936	38.6	191,097	58.5
Kalutara	165,729	100.0	36,850	22.2	52,096	31.4	76,784	46.3
Kandy	197,398	100.0	45,903	23.3	49,408	25.0	102,086	51.7
Matale	75,091	100.0	19,117	25.5	17,641	23.5	38,334	51.0
Nuwara Eliya	142,149	100.0	96,221	67.7	15,615	11.0	30,314	21.3
Galle	157,947	100.0	52,706	33.4	32,046	20.3	73,195	46.3
Matara	93,982	100.0	30,016	31.9	16,679	17.7	47,286	50.3
Hambantota	71,692	100.0	13,311	18.6	21,765	30.4	36,616	51.1
Jaffna	44,226	100.0	4,481	10.1	6,932	15.7	32,812	74.2
Mannar	18,865	100.0	10,951	58.1	2,628	13.9	5,285	28.0
Vavuniya	19,431	100.0	3,675	18.9	3,220	16.6	12,536	64.5
Mullaitivu	10,035	100.0	3,527	35.2	1,961	19.5	4,546	45.3
Kilinochchi	11,128	100.0	1,624	14.6	3,729	33.5	5,774	51.9
Batticaloa	39,064	100.0	5,913	15.1	8,273	21.2	24,878	63.7
Ampara	45,883	100.0	7,285	15.9	8,517	18.6	30,081	65.6
Trincomalee	28,856	100.0	4,508	15.6	4,288	14.9	20,060	69.5
Kurunegala	243,880	100.0	63,138	25.9	76,699	31.4	104,043	42.7
Puttalam	103,549	100.0	26,983	26.1	31,443	30.4	45,122	43.6
Anuradhapura	127,908	100.0	66,806	52.2	17,878	14.0	43,224	33.8
Polonnaruwa	39,619	100.0	9,116	23.0	7,290	18.4	23,214	58.6
Badulla	122,695	100.0	68,317	55.7	16,189	13.2	38,190	31.1
Monaragala	61,279	100.0	34,027	55.5	7,604	12.4	19,649	32.1
Rathnapura	179,312	100.0	87,720	48.9	32,997	18.4	58,596	32.7
Kegalle	128,784	100.0	31,049	24.1	42,672	33.1	55,063	42.8

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

Table 14 - Currently employed person by occupation group (Based on ISCO 08) by province - Both sexes

Province	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Total	8,147,731	340,894	596,432	688,341	296,177	901,590	1,310,662	1,173,642	786,507	2,007,366	46,120
Western	2,323,292	189,550	229,121	274,808	145,201	252,803	97,687	379,716	316,969	411,687	25,749
Central	1,060,035	32,274	71,170	89,191	28,681	114,948	164,768	106,647	88,319	361,390	2,646
Southern	961,898	30,165	62,772	75,181	32,435	105,675	178,118	149,751	73,894	250,085	3,823
Northern	387,113	10,727	39,604	33,193	7,909	39,968	78,098	52,252	26,109	99,146	109
Eastern	511,377	9,449	36,646	41,285	8,860	76,980	100,349	80,803	27,967	126,544	2,492
North Western	1,013,132	28,070	56,681	70,668	29,274	128,169	188,974	197,657	106,423	203,516	3,700
North Central	506,210	10,456	26,930	24,634	9,875	54,089	169,818	49,366	27,121	131,648	2,271
Uva	537,411	8,822	24,684	23,725	12,856	43,765	188,975	49,937	31,902	151,048	1,698
Sabaragamuwa	847,263	21,381	48,824	55,655	21,086	85,195	143,874	107,514	87,802	272,302	3,631

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	0	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	8,147,731	2,158,559	58,979	1,408,819	690,401	1,142,754	486,346	235,544	71,054	182,379	87,337	146,494	456,844	461,829	169,298	162,099	157,590	71,404
Western	2,323,292	141,966	4,633	548,429	181,582	411,261	206,036	83,254	47,843	85,804	45,755	69,272	142,263	135,758	55,870	59,001	72,822	31,742
Central	1,060,035	354,970	2,641	148,840	73,807	141,860	61,063	28,275	3,195	18,087	5,564	12,769	51,703	63,739	27,607	17,294	43,091	5,530
Southern	961,898	307,670	3,138	150,370	80,496	115,378	44,383	33,374	4,269	22,944	7,454	18,775	55,499	58,548	21,394	19,171	8,704	10,331
Northern	387,113	117,412	784	41,811	53,507	47,398	21,333	7,380	2,497	5,712	4,731	6,030	20,286	31,024	8,747	9,172	6,752	2,538
Eastern	511,377	158,421	3,675	47,866	67,616	76,330	21,762	11,156	491	8,738	3,021	7,061	44,793	33,795	11,510	10,389	1,430	3,326
North Western	1,013,132	267,772	6,549	211,545	103,705	150,315	54,252	31,631	6,269	15,778	8,423	12,070	44,076	50,740	16,315	19,919	8,782	4,994
North Central	506,210	246,547	2,517	50,666	33,696	58,464	11,454	10,298	547	5,816	2,789	6,668	31,330	23,930	7,056	5,902	5,057	3,474
Uva	537,411	275,970	4,743	54,436	34,420	51,443	21,052	10,750	892	7,070	2,584	6,438	23,213	24,783	6,263	6,339	2,354	4,661
Sabaragamuwa	847,263	287,831	30,299	154,856	61,573	90,305	45,011	19,427	5,051	12,430	7,016	7,413	43,682	39,512	14,535	14,912	8,599	4,810

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)

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

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 16 - Currently employed person by employment status by province - Both sexes

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	8,147,731	4,728,424	1,231,788	3,496,636	236,581	2,700,650	482,075
Western	2,323,292	1,520,874	341,525	1,179,348	102,825	624,941	74,653
Central	1,060,035	636,561	170,200	466,362	24,404	321,254	77,816
Southern	961,898	565,193	152,126	413,067	25,779	324,440	46,486
Northern	387,113	241,510	69,947	171,563	9,707	126,686	9,210
Eastern	511,377	319,876	109,306	210,570	10,144	163,631	17,726
North Western	1,013,132	517,717	128,479	389,238	32,233	383,527	79,656
North Central	506,210	206,639	72,176	134,463	8,321	234,819	56,431
Uva	537,411	242,203	72,266	169,937	3,515	227,584	64,109
Sabaragamuwa	847,263	477,853	115,764	362,088	19,654	293,768	55,988

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	5,373,965	3,063,304	641,274	2,422,030	207,874	1,997,360	105,426
Western	1,512,300	964,683	181,989	782,694	92,869	436,449	18,299
Central	645,396	375,112	83,074	292,037	20,848	233,498	15,939
Southern	638,277	370,177	73,377	296,800	21,657	236,725	9,718
Northern	283,429	172,227	33,810	138,417	8,955	97,118	5,128
Eastern	397,574	255,240	69,198	186,043	9,445	124,473	8,416
North Western	665,704	339,065	64,656	274,409	29,410	282,023	15,205
North Central	338,682	137,188	40,701	96,487	6,848	184,029	10,618
Uva	353,436	155,399	39,768	115,630	3,210	182,299	12,529
Sabaragamuwa	539,167	294,213	54,700	239,513	14,632	220,747	9,575

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	2,773,766	1,665,121	590,514	1,074,607	28,707	703,290	376,648
Western	810,992	556,191	159,536	396,655	9,956	188,492	56,353
Central	414,638	261,450	87,125	174,324	3,556	87,756	61,877
Southern	323,621	195,016	78,749	116,267	4,121	87,715	36,769
Northern	103,685	69,283	36,137	33,146	752	29,568	4,082
Eastern	113,803	64,635	40,108	24,527	699	39,159	9,310
North Western	347,429	178,651	63,822	114,829	2,823	101,504	64,451
North Central	167,528	69,451	31,475	37,976	1,473	50,790	45,813
Uva	183,975	86,805	32,498	54,307	305	45,285	51,580
Sabaragamuwa	308,096	183,640	61,064	122,576	5,021	73,022	46,413

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

Table 17 - Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job by district - Both sexes

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.8	2.1	6.0	10.5	15.4	32.4	27.8
Colombo	100.0	5.8	1.4	3.8	6.9	12.8	44.8	24.5
Gampaha	100.0	6.0	0.9	3.3	6.4	14.8	28.4	40.2
Kalutara	100.0	4.8	2.7	7.4	13.3	13.3	30.4	28.1
Kandy	100.0	7.1	1.0	3.7	10.1	15.6	30.6	31.9
Matale	100.0	11.2	1.8	8.2	12.3	13.2	28.3	24.9
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.2	0.3	6.4	10.2	11.1	38.5	32.3
Galle	100.0	10.2	4.1	7.3	11.9	12.2	26.1	28.1
Matara	100.0	4.2	2.3	8.5	16.9	18.0	32.2	18.0
Hambantota	100.0	9.6	2.7	9.0	14.9	16.0	26.7	21.0
Jaffna	100.0	1.9	0.7	4.4	8.8	15.2	48.8	20.3
Mannar	100.0	11.4	1.9	6.5	7.1	24.2	26.0	22.8
Vavuniya	100.0	1.5	1.0	5.7	16.5	19.4	35.2	20.6
Mullaitivu	100.0	2.0	0.8	3.5	7.1	34.1	42.9	9.5
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.9	..	0.5	4.1	24.3	41.2	28.1
Batticaloa	100.0	3.6	0.2	1.7	7.8	15.8	33.6	37.3
Ampara	100.0	2.5	2.2	3.2	9.1	15.6	38.2	29.2
Trincomalee	100.0	5.4	0.2	2.0	6.7	15.6	44.8	25.3
Kurunegala	100.0	5.5	5.0	7.8	11.5	15.3	34.1	20.9
Puttalam	100.0	5.4	1.5	7.0	11.8	13.8	29.8	30.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	6.5	2.7	8.7	9.6	18.4	26.0	28.0
Polonnaruwa	100.0	12.4	5.0	10.1	10.1	10.5	18.7	33.3
Badulla	100.0	6.6	4.4	9.4	15.0	19.3	26.7	18.7
Monaragala	100.0	3.8	2.3	4.4	9.9	18.3	32.5	28.8
Rathnapura	100.0	5.3	1.6	7.7	14.7	18.7	24.5	27.5
Kegalle	100.0	3.2	1.0	5.1	9.6	19.0	33.9	28.2

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

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

Table 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	6.2	1.7	5.1	9.6	13.5	31.9	32.0
Colombo	100.0	5.7	1.0	3.0	6.8	11.2	43.8	28.4
Gampaha	100.0	6.9	0.7	2.9	6.1	12.9	27.2	43.4
Kalutara	100.0	5.0	1.9	7.0	12.2	12.0	30.6	31.4
Kandy	100.0	8.7	0.5	3.2	8.4	13.4	29.4	36.5
Matale	100.0	11.8	1.5	7.5	9.5	10.7	28.7	30.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.7	0.3	5.3	8.0	12.3	29.0	43.3
Galle	100.0	12.2	2.7	6.9	10.5	11.2	22.6	33.9
Matara	100.0	4.9	1.5	7.8	16.7	15.8	32.9	20.5
Hambantota	100.0	11.2	2.7	8.7	14.7	14.2	25.1	23.4
Jaffna	100.0	2.0	0.7	3.7	8.7	12.5	49.8	22.5
Mannar	100.0	14.0	0.8	4.7	7.0	12.9	29.2	31.4
Vavuniya	100.0	0.9	1.2	5.2	16.9	20.1	33.2	22.6
Mullaitivu	100.0	2.1	0.6	2.1	4.9	37.8	43.0	9.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.5	..	0.3	5.6	24.4	38.6	29.5
Batticaloa	100.0	3.8	0.2	0.9	6.3	11.6	33.3	43.9
Ampara	100.0	2.2	1.9	3.5	7.8	12.0	40.0	32.6
Trincomalee	100.0	5.9	0.2	1.1	5.1	13.1	47.1	27.5
Kurunegala	100.0	4.9	4.1	6.9	10.7	14.6	34.9	23.9
Puttalam	100.0	5.4	1.6	6.4	10.8	12.0	27.0	36.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	5.9	1.9	6.7	9.6	15.7	27.1	33.0
Polonnaruwa	100.0	13.5	5.4	10.6	10.3	8.4	15.5	36.3
Badulla	100.0	6.9	4.6	7.7	13.7	16.5	27.7	22.9
Monaragala	100.0	4.2	2.0	4.1	6.0	16.0	35.6	32.0
Rathnapura	100.0	6.5	1.1	4.9	13.3	16.4	25.2	32.6
Kegalle	100.0	3.2	0.7	4.6	9.2	16.1	33.3	33.0

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	4.9	2.9	7.6	12.3	19.0	33.5	19.8
Colombo	100.0	6.0	1.9	5.4	7.0	15.7	46.8	17.1
Gampaha	100.0	4.5	1.3	4.1	6.9	18.3	30.6	34.4
Kalutara	100.0	4.6	4.2	8.0	15.5	15.8	29.9	22.0
Kandy	100.0	4.5	1.9	4.4	12.9	19.2	32.5	24.5
Matale	100.0	10.2	2.3	9.5	17.1	17.6	27.8	15.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	0.4	0.4	7.9	13.1	9.5	51.5	17.2
Galle	100.0	6.9	6.5	8.0	14.3	13.9	32.0	18.3
Matara	100.0	2.6	4.2	9.9	17.2	22.7	30.9	12.5
Hambantota	100.0	6.0	2.7	9.8	15.5	20.2	30.4	15.5
Jaffna	100.0	1.7	0.6	6.6	9.0	24.2	45.2	12.6
Mannar	100.0	7.0	3.9	9.6	7.4	43.8	20.5	7.9
Vavunia	100.0	2.9	0.7	6.8	15.6	17.9	39.9	16.1
Mullativu	100.0	1.6	1.4	6.9	12.8	24.8	42.6	9.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	2.7	..	1.1	..	23.8	48.3	24.2
Batticaloa	100.0	3.2	..	4.3	13.0	29.9	34.3	15.2
Ampara	100.0	3.4	3.5	2.3	13.9	28.5	31.6	16.9
Trincomalee	100.0	3.6	..	5.2	12.2	24.3	36.9	17.8
Kurunegala	100.0	6.5	6.6	9.4	12.8	16.5	32.7	15.5
Puttalam	100.0	5.6	1.4	8.3	14.2	17.7	35.9	16.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	7.5	4.2	12.1	9.6	23.2	24.1	19.3
Polonnaruwa	100.0	9.1	3.9	8.6	9.5	16.5	27.8	24.6
Badulla	100.0	6.0	4.0	12.3	17.2	24.1	25.0	11.4
Moneragala	100.0	3.0	2.8	5.0	19.0	23.5	25.2	21.5
Ratnapura	100.0	3.2	2.5	12.9	17.2	22.8	23.2	18.3
Kegalle	100.0	3.4	1.6	5.9	10.2	23.7	34.9	20.3

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	4.7	0.7	3.4	6.1	7.8
Western	4.9	1.2	3.9	5.6	6.2
Central	5.7	1.1	4.1	7.8	10.3
Southern	5.8	0.4	4.4	6.4	10.6
Northern	4.3	..	2.0	11.2	7.6
Eastern	3.9	0.7	3.0	4.2	9.1
North Western	3.7	0.9	2.5	5.4	7.2
North Central	3.7	0.9	2.9	5.4	8.2
Uva	4.4	0.6	2.9	8.0	10.8
Sabaragamuwa	3.8	..	3.1	5.8	6.4

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

Table 19 - Unemployment rate by age group by province - Both sexes

| Province | Total | Age group | | | |
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.7	27.2	21.8	11.7	1.7
Western	4.9	27.4	19.2	9.3	2.3
Central	5.7	49.2	28.7	14.8	2.0
Southern	5.8	34.0	27.0	19.0	2.0
Northern	4.3	19.2	14.7	11.3	1.3
Eastern	3.9	12.7	14.3	11.6	1.5
North Western	3.7	21.1	18.9	8.2	1.3
North Central	3.7	18.3	26.3	11.3	0.6
Uva	4.4	31.8	21.8	11.9	1.4
Sabaragamuwa	3.8	31.2	25.0	11.7	0.6

☐ 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	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total employment	8,180,693	7,999,093	8,113,507	8,147,731
Total informal employment	5,460,182	5,358,900	5,478,420	5,471,252
Informal employees	2,348,229	2,282,800	2,328,383	2,395,916
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,641,320	1,620,010	1,639,716	1,658,348
Informal employees in the formal sector	706,909	662,790	688,666	737,568
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	2,537,399	2,533,302	2,611,440	2,593,262
Contributing family workers	574,555	542,798	538,597	482,075
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	519,468	493,168	484,571	427,080
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	55,086	49,630	54,026	54,994
Total formal employment	2,720,510	2,640,193	2,635,087	2,676,478
Formal employees	2,390,015	2,312,912	2,317,189	2,332,509
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,390,015	2,312,912	2,317,189	2,332,509
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	330,496	327,281	317,898	343,970
Total employment in non-agricultural sector	6,108,752	5,829,414	5,900,492	5,989,172
Total informal employment	3,557,455	3,375,713	3,446,921	3,498,521
Informal employees	1,880,172	1,789,022	1,814,064	1,817,995
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,227,862	1,174,503	1,186,257	1,152,536
Informal employees in the formal sector	652,310	614,519	627,807	665,459
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	1,456,161	1,406,701	1,437,749	1,486,425
Contributing family workers	221,122	179,991	195,108	194,101
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	170,973	134,693	147,273	144,099
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	50,148	45,298	47,835	50,002
Total formal employment	2,551,298	2,453,701	2,453,572	2,490,651
Formal employees	2,247,199	2,147,032	2,160,276	2,174,032
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,247,199	2,147,032	2,160,276	2,174,032
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	304,099	306,669	293,295	316,619

Special Statistical Appendix

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. L*abour 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 not 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.
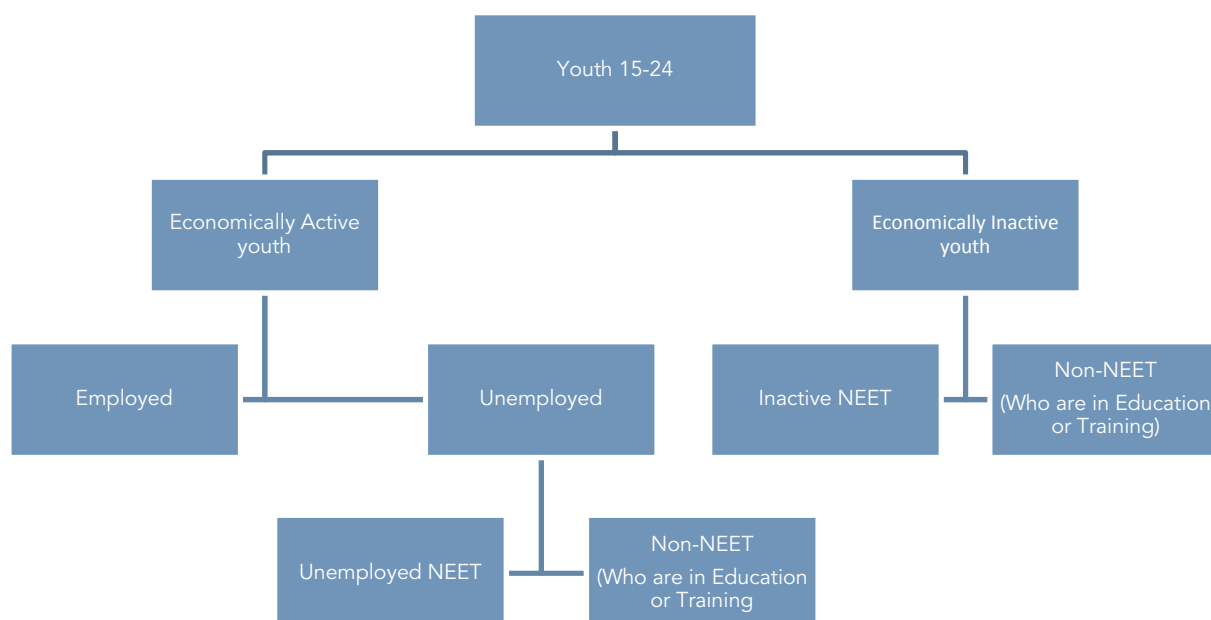
Chart 01: Distribution of youth population by various economic conditions

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 $_{(of\ the\ unemployment\ rate)}$ ± (standard error) * (1.96)

6.4 ± (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 (2020Q1 -2022Q4)

Figure3 : *Unemployment rates and 95% confidence intervals (2020Q1- 2022Q4)*
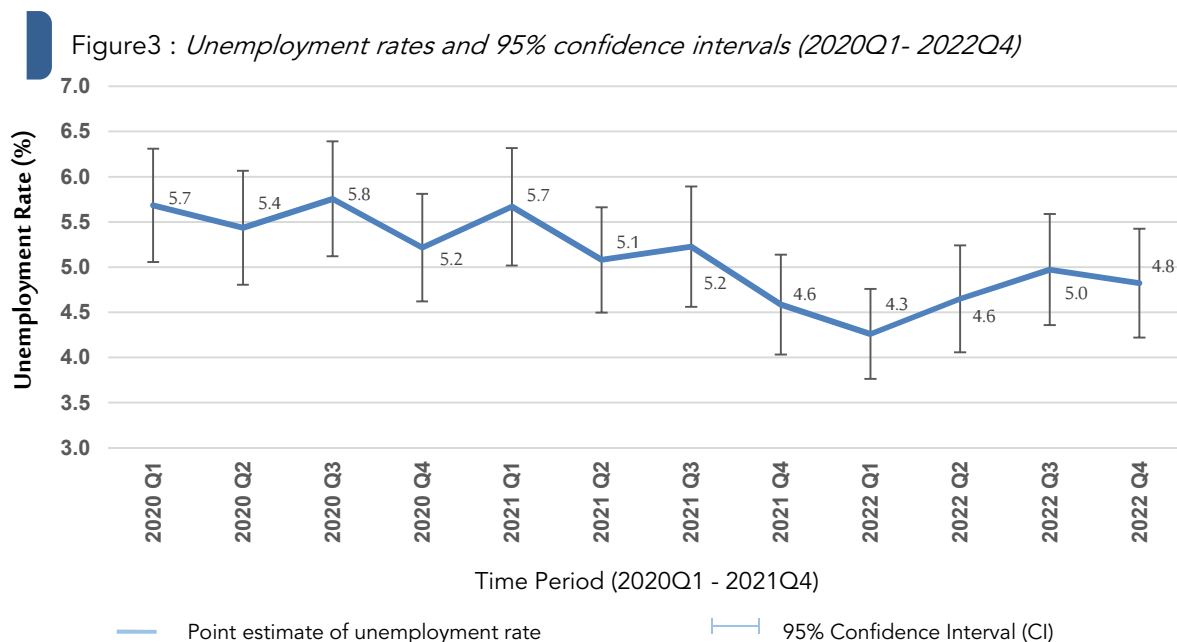
As seen in Figure, it is very important to note that, there were no statistically significant differences between the unemployment rates reported in different time periods of 2020/2022, when sampling error was considered.

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, it's 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
2015	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	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	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	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	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
2020	8,466,606	58,917	0.70	8,351,075	8,582,137	7,999,093	56,610	0.71	7,888,086	8,110,101
2021	8,553,290	58,311	0.68	8,438,947	8,667,633	8,113,507	56,072	0.69	8,003,555	8,223,460
2022	8,547,062	58,034	0.68	8,433,262	8,660,862	8,147,731	56,377	0.69	8,037,181	8,258,281

| Year | Unemployed | | | | | Unemployment Rate | | | | |
| | No. | Standard error | C.V (%) | 95% C.I. | | Rate | Standard error | C.V (%) | 95% C.I. | |
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2015	383,496	12,765	3.33	358,467	408,526	4.7	0.1	3.11	4.4	5.0
2016	362,999	11,186	3.08	341,064	384,933	4.4	0.1	3.02	4.1	4.6
2017	358,507	11,347	3.17	336,256	380,758	4.2	0.1	3.08	3.9	4.4
2018	372,593	11,350	3.05	350,337	394,849	4.4	0.1	2.94	4.2	4.7
2019	411,318	12,814	3.12	386,191	436,444	4.8	0.1	3.00	4.5	5.1
2020	467,513	14,029	3.00	440,004	495,022	5.5	0.2	2.88	5.2	5.8
2021	439,783	13,930	3.17	412,468	467,097	5.1	0.2	3.05	4.8	5.4
2022	399,332	13,022	3.26	373,797	424,867	4.7	0.1	3.17	4.4	5.0

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)	17,161,973	81,000	0.47			
Employed Population	8,147,731	56,377	0.69			
Unemployed Population	399,332	13,022	3.26			
Employment Rate				95.3	0.1	0.16
Unemployment Rate				4.7	0.1	3.17
Labour Force	8,547,062	58,034	0.68			
Not in Labour Force	8,614,911	58,001	0.67			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,158,559	42,661	1.98			
2	58,979	6,412	10.87			
3	1,408,819	26,720	1.90			
6	690,401	16,669	2.41			
7	1,142,754	23,806	2.08			
8	486,346	13,088	2.69			
9	235,544	10,123	4.30			
10	71,054	5,410	7.61			
11	182,379	8,568	4.70			
13	87,337	5,773	6.61			
14	146,494	7,829	5.34			
15	456,844	14,394	3.15			
16	461,829	14,122	3.06			
17	169,298	9,058	5.35			
19	162,099	7,836	4.83			
20	157,590	9,086	5.77			
Other	71,404	5,299	7.42			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	7,147	1,624	22.72			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	128,196	6,442	5.03			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	94,058	5,071	5.39			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	169,931	6,671	3.93			

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)

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 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)	
2015	15,281,945	7,156,393	46.8	6,772,896	94.6	383,496	5.4	8,125,553
2016	15,448,679	7,325,972	47.4	6,962,973	95.0	362,999	5.0	8,122,707
2017	15,843,735	7,474,883	47.2	7,116,376	95.2	358,507	4.8	8,368,851
2018	16,196,232	7,428,999	45.9	7,056,406	95.0	372,593	5.0	8,767,233
2019	16,424,016	7,609,700	46.3	7,198,383	94.6	411,318	5.4	8,814,316
2020	16,739,396	7,438,037	44.4	6,970,524	93.7	467,513	6.3	9,301,359
2021	17,133,659	7,471,067	43.6	7,031,284	94.1	439,783	5.9	9,662,592
2022	17,161,973	7,497,884	43.7	7,098,552	94.7	399,332	5.3	9,664,089

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
2015	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	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	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	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	411,318	5.4	53,652	29.3	148,046	22.4	93,793	11.8	59,009	3.4	56,818	1.3
2020	467,513	6.3	62,910	38.0	183,722	27.5	100,359	13.0	64,493	3.9	56,029	1.3
2021	439,783	5.9	39,102	30.8	187,104	29.7	97,631	12.5	66,973	4.2	48,972	1.1
2022	399,332	5.3	38,456	32.0	148,378	23.8	97,317	12.6	56,437	3.5	58,743	1.3

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
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
2020	No.	6,970,524	1,592,043	51,906	1,276,171	660,251	970,228	494,638	186,117	55,187	174,496	82,307	157,459	433,734	370,960	152,648	114,254	153,050	45,075
	%	100.0	22.8	0.7	18.3	9.5	13.9	7.1	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.3	6.2	5.3	2.2	1.6	2.2	0.6
2021	No.	7,031,284	1,645,518	47,771	1,236,731	643,441	1,015,162	452,687	183,091	71,279	177,033	76,063	129,244	476,399	373,300	168,807	109,266	181,500	43,994
	%	100.0	23.4	0.7	17.6	9.2	14.4	6.4	2.6	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.8	6.8	5.3	2.4	1.6	2.6	0.6
2022	No.	7,098,552	1,624,304	54,869	1,273,780	626,142	1,021,153	450,290	195,864	69,084	179,777	81,766	135,361	449,381	429,513	164,503	142,340	135,921	64,505
	%	100.0	22.9	0.8	17.9	8.8	14.4	6.3	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	0.9

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)

For Office Use Only

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

SRI LANKA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2022

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statisics

Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Where it belongs) :- ....

....

2. Province :- ....

3. District :- ....

4. DS Division :- ....

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

6. Sector :- ....

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

8. Name of Ward/ Village/Estate :- ....

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

10. Survey Quarter :- ....

11. Number of Household :- ---------------------------- No :- --

12. Name of Head of Household :- ....

....

13. Respondent's Name :- ....

Signature :- --   Telephone No :- --

14. Interviewer's Name :- ....

Signature :- --   Date :- --

15. Supervisor's Name :- ....

Signature :- --   Date :- --

Office use Only

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

Concept and definitions:

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

2. **The Economically Active Population** : Is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of

    the survey.

3. **Employed**: A person (during the reference period) worked as played employee, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid

    family worker is said to be employed. This includes a person with a job but were absent from that job during that period on a temporary basis

    such as persons who during the reference period were sick , on vacation, maternity leave, strike or temporarily laid off.

4. **Unemployed** : Persons available and /or looking for work , and who did not work but taken steps during last 4 weeks to find a job and ready

    to accept a job if given a work opportunity within next two weeks .

5. **Reference Period** :

    Current Reference Period : The week preceding the week of the survey; i.e. last week.

6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active)** : A person who was neither working nor available / looking for a job are classified as

    "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as full time care of the household ,full time students, retired or

    Old age , infirmed or disabled , or are not interested in working for one reason or another (Current and usual definitions apply)

7. **Underemployment :** is defined based on hours of working in his occupation/Economic activity. i.e. The persons who are willing and able to

    work beyond the total hours work.

8. **Informal Sector :** If the institute of the employed person is not officially registered, and if the institute does not keep formal accounts and if the institute has
    less than 10 regular employees then the institute is define as an informal sector institute.

Controlling Information

Interviewer's Visits	First	Second	Third
1. Date			
2. Result*			
3. Time taken to complete schedule	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes

* 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

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.

** 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

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.
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	Indigeneous 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	
Veterinary Medicine	07	Surveying (2)	14
Agriculture	08	Computer Science/IT (3)	15
Science	09	Other	19

Column - 11 Attendance at Schooling or other Educational Institution

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

Column - 12, 13, 14 Literacy
Able to read and write 1

Unable to read and write 2

For Question No.2 in the Labour Force Part

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

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

*All above activities with regarding(vegetable/ permanent crops/ Fruits/ flower(commercial purposes)
*Livestock operations/ feeding and milking animals, churning Milk, grassing, bee keeping

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

*Making foods/ ice packets for selling purposes

*Selecting fish, making dried fish

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

Personal Information

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)	Relationship between head of the household	Male/ Female	Birth year and Month		Age (as at last Birthday)	Race	Religion	Marital Status	Educational Attainment	If Q10 =15 or 16 then the Basic Degree	Current Education Status	Literacy		
										5 Years and above			10 years and above		
													Sinhala	Tamil	English
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14
				Year	Month	Years									
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															

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 miner 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.	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

| 02. Were you Engaged, last week, even for a few hours in paid employment, own account profitable work or contributing family work as an economic activity (including employer) (If it is not possible to identify the person as being engaged in a specific economic activity, inquire whether (S)he was engaged in an activity specified in page 4 of the questionnaire) | Yes 1 / No 2 → Go to Q 4 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 4 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 4 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 4 |

| 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 .... | 1 2 3 } Go to Q 7 | 1 2 3 } Go to Q 7 | 1 2 3 } Go to Q 7 | 1 2 3 } Go to Q 7 |

| 04. Even if you were not engaged in any of the above economic activity during last week, did you have an economic activity to be engaged in? | Yes 1 / No 2 → Go to Q 6 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 6 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 6 | 1 / 2 → Go to Q 6 |

| 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) .... | 1 2 3 4 5 9 } Go to Q 7 .... | 1 2 3 4 5 9 } Go to Q 7 .... | 1 2 3 4 5 9 } Go to Q 7 .... | 1 2 3 4 5 9 } Go to Q 7 .... |

| 06. (a) Were you engaged in one or more of the following activities during last week? (Purchasing firewood is not relevant here. If firewood/ Water is only brought from outside, specify the time spent) | Yes 1 → Go to Q 6(b) / No 2 → Go to Q 47 | 1 → Go to Q 6(b) / 2 → Go to Q 47 | 1 → Go to Q 6(b) / 2 → Go to Q 47 | 1 → Go to Q 6(b) / 2 → Go to Q 47 |
| (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 .... | Time spent (hrs.) 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ } Go to Q 47 | Time spent (hrs.) 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ } Go to Q 47 | Time spent (hrs.) 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ } Go to Q 47 | Time spent (hrs.) 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ } Go to Q 47 |

Serial No.				
07. What is the main economic activity, you are engaged in ? Describe the main activities relevant to this economic activity (occupation)	* ☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐
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)	* ☐☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐☐	* ☐☐☐☐☐
08A. What is the District your institution or enterprise locate?	* ☐☐	* ☐☐	* ☐☐	* ☐☐
09. Status in Employment 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Contributing Family Worker	1 2 3 4 } →Go To Q 15	1 2 3 4 } →Go To Q 15	1 2 3 4 } →Go To Q 15	1 2 3 4 } →Go To Q 15
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	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 15	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 15	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 15	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 15
11. 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	1 2 3
12. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes .... No... Do not know...........................	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
13. 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	1 2 3
14. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government... 2. Semi Government .... 3. Private...	1 2 3 } Go to Q 20	1 2 3 } Go to Q 20	1 2 3 } Go to Q 20	1 2 3 } Go to Q 20

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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	For persons with Q10=4 Q14=3or Q9=2,3or 4
15. Is your institution of work/ your business or enterprise yes (agricultural/ non-agricultural) registered under employees No provident fund or Inland Revenue Department ? Do not know	1 2 3	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...
    2. Informal..
    3. No account recording system..........................
    4. Do not know...
	1
	2
	3
	4
		1
		2
		3
		4
			1
			2
			3
			4
				1
				2
				3
				4

17. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution of
work/ your Institution?
    1. Less than 5 ....
    2. 5 to 9 ....
    3. 10 to 15 ....
    4. 16 to 49 ....
    5. 50 to 99 ....
    6. 100 or more ....
    7. No paid employees/ regular employees ....
    8. Working for household ....
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8 → Go to Q 20
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		7
		8 → Go to Q 20
			1
			2
			3
			4
			5
			6
			7
			8 → Go to Q 20
				1
				2
				3
				4
				5
				6
				7
				8 → Go to Q 20

18. What is the legal status of your institution of work/ your business or enterprise?
  1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporative
  2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household
  3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household
  9. Other (specify) ....
	1
	2
	3
	9 ....
		1
		2
		3
		9 ....
			1
			2
			3
			9 ....
				1
				2
				3
				9 ....

19. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter
    1. Yes ....
    2. No ....
    3. Do not know ....
	1
	2
	3
		1
		2
		3
			1
			2
			3
				1
				2
				3

Serial No.				
	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

20. What is the number of hours you usually worked at this occupation work per week?	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ Hours
21. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ Hours	☐☐☐ 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 ? 1. Off season/ Bad weather .... 2. Temporary stopping economic activities in the organization (disorganization, suspension of work, mechanical, electrical breakdown, Shortage of raw material, financial difficulties, strikes }.... 3. Could not find more work .... 4. Temporary lay-off (lack of work) .... 5. Job started/ ended within preference period .... 6. Temporary dismissed by employer .... 7. Sick / injury/ personal .... 8. Leave/ holyday/ vacation/ educational leave or training .... 9. other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ....
24. Were you engaged in a secondary occupation / economic activity in the last week ? Yes No	1 2 → Go to Q 40	1 2 → Go to Q 40	1 2 → Go to Q 40	1 2 → Go to Q 40
25. What was your secondary occupation ? Describe the main activities relevant to this activity.	☐☐☐☐ *	☐☐☐☐ *	☐☐☐☐ *	☐☐☐☐ *
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.								

	Col 1		Col 2		Col 3		Col 4	
27. Status of secondary Occupation 　　1. Employee 　　2. Employer 　　3. Own account worker 　　4. Contributing Family Worker	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	} Go to Q 33
Only for paid employees If Q 27 = 1	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	 → Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4	 → Go to Q 33
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		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		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		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 Q 38.	1 2 3	} →Go to Q 38.	1 2 3	} →Go to Q 38.	1 2 3	} →Go to Q 38.
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	1 2 3		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... 　　　2. Informal... 　　　3. No account recording system................... 　　　4. Do not know...	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
35. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution? 　1. Less than 5 .... 　2. 5 to 9 .... 　3. 10 to 15 .... 　4. 16 to 49 .... 　5. 50 to 99 .... 　6. 100 or more .... 　7. No paid employees/ regular employees .... 　8. Working for household	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q 38
36. What is the legal status of your institution/ business or enterprise? 　1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporative 　2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household 　3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household 　9. Other (specify)	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9 ....
37. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter 　　　1. Yes .... 　　　2. No .... 　　　3. Do not know	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
38. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
39. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	Hours	Hours	Hours	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	Less than 35 →Go to Q41	Less than 35 →Go to Q 41
35 & over →Go to Q 40(b)	35 & over →Go to Q 40(b)	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)	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	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 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 - → 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	1
No	2 → Go to Q 45	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
  2. In another occupation in addition to the present occupation
  3. Fully in another occupation
  4. Any of the above

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	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	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	1
No	2	2	2	2

For all employed persons aged 15 and above

Serial Number				
	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

45. Are you an employee in the main occupation? Yes
No

1	1	1	1
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
No

1	1	1	1
2 → Go to (c)	2 → Go to (c)	2 → Go to (c)	2 → Go to (c)
3 → Go to Q 62	3 → Go to Q 62	3 → Go to Q 62	3 → Go to Q 62

No secondary occupation ……………………………………………

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

Serial No.				
51. Are you ready to accept a job, if offered within next two weeks/ to Start a self employment within next two weeks? Yes / No	1 → Go to Q 53 2	1 → Go to Q 53 2	1 → Go to Q 53 2	1 → Go to Q 53 2
52. What is the reason for not accepting the job in Q51 ? 1. Educational or vocational training activities 2. Household activities 3. Retired/Old age 4. Physically illness/ disabled 9. Other (specify)	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 62 4 9 }	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 62 4 9 }	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 62 4 9 }	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 62 4 9 } ....
53. Do you expect a self-employment or a paid employment? 1. Self employment 2. Paid employment 3 .Any employment	1 → Go to Q 55 2 3 → Go to Q 57	1 → Go to Q 55 2 3 → Go to Q 57	1 → Go to Q 55 2 3 → Go to Q 57	1 → Go to Q 55 2 3 → Go to Q 57
54. Would you expect your job in the public sector? private sector or semi Government sector? 1. Public sector 2. Semi Government sector 3. Private sector 4. Any sector	1 2 3 } → Go to Q 56 4	1 2 3 } → Go to Q 56 4	1 2 3 } → Go to Q 56 4	1 2 3 } → Go to Q 56 4
55. (a) If you are interested in starting a self employment, do you Expect any help from the Government/ Other institution for Basic needs ? Yes / No (b) What type of assistance do you expect? (maximum 3 options only) 1. Getting a loan facility 2. An institution/ a person to seek the necessary knowledge 3. Facilities to sell the production 4. Capital resources such as land/machinery 5. Not decided yet 9. Other (specify)	1 → Go to (b) 2 → Go to Q 56 1 2 3 4 5 9	1 → Go to (b) 2 → Go to Q 56 1 2 3 4 5 9	1 → Go to (b) 2 → Go to Q 56 1 2 3 4 5 9	1 → Go to (b) 2 → Go to Q 56 1 2 3 4 5 9 ....
56. Describe the nature of the occupation/ economic activity/ self employment That you like to be engaged in	Code _____ *	Code _____ *	Code _____ *	Code _____ *

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	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	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
59. Have you ever been engaged in a paid job or self employment or Family work continuously for 2 weeks Yes / No	1 ☐ 2 → Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 → Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 → Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 → Go to Q 62
60. What are your main activities of that job/work?				
60a. Occupation	* Code ☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐
60b. Industry	* Code ☐☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐☐	* Code ☐☐☐☐☐
61. Status of your Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Contributing Family Worker	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ } Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ } Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ } Go to Q 62	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ } Go to Q 62

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For all persons aged 15 and above

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4
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	1 2 → Go to Q 64	1 2 → Go to Q 64

63. **(a) Training (1)**
  (i) Name of the training
      (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)
  (ii) Field of training
  (iii) Nature of the certificate received:

	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7
1. General Certificate	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
2. Diploma Certificate	3		4	3		4	3		4	3		4
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate	5		6	5		6	5		6	5		6

  (iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)
  (v) Duration : (in months)
        (if not defined mention 00)

(a) Training (2)
  (i) Name of the training
      (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)
  (ii) Field of training
  (iii) Nature of the certificate received:

	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7	Non NVQ	NVQ 1- 4	NVQ 5- 7
1. General Certificate	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
2. Diploma Certificate	3		4	3		4	3		4	3		4
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate	5		6	5		6	5		6	5		6

  (iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)
  (v) Duration : (in months)
        (if not defined mention 00)   End   End   End   End

64. What was the reason for not having such a formal professional/ technical Training (circle the most appropriate code)

1. Thinking that the current higher educational qualifications are sufficient For having a job	1	1	1	1
2. Does not feel the need of having such training to find a job	2	2	2	2
3. Financial difficulties to get a suitable formal training	3	3	3	3
4. Unavailability of training projects or institutions to get a proper training In their living area	4	4	4	4
5. No confidence about the institutions in their area	5	5	5	5
6. Currently having a training/ 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				
	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐ ....

C 01. Do you have the following digital devices (Communication devices), If yes, then how many?

	Device available Yes No — Number	Device available Yes No — Number	Device available Yes No — Number	Device available Yes No — Number
(1) Desktop	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐
(2) Laptop	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐
(3) Tablet	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐
(4) Mobile Phone (Smart)	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐
(5) Mobile Phone (Non -Smart)	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐
(6) Other	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐	1 2 ---------- ☐

C 02. Are you aware about the activities done by the computer? (Maximum 3 Options)

Yes	1	1	1	1
No	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05
(1) Educational activities	1	1	1	1
(2) Economic activities	2	2	2	2
(3) Entertainment activities	3	3	3	3
(4) Internet/ E-mail facilities	4	4	4	4
(5) Other (specify)	9	9	9	9 ....

C 03. Can you do some activity using a computer? What purposes? (Maximum 3 options)

Yes	1	1	1	1
No	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05	2 → Go to C 05
(1) Educational activities	1	1	1	1
(2) Economic activities	2	2	2	2
(3) Entertainment activities	3	3	3	3
(4) Internet/ E-mail facilities	4	4	4	4
(5) Other (specify)	9	9	9	9 ....

C 04. How did you get computer knowledge? (Maximum 5 options)

(1) Followed a private computer course   (6) From family members
(2) School/ University   (7) From friends/relations
(3) Government resource centers   (8) Self study
(4) Job related activities   (9) Using media
(5) Training given from the office   (10) Other

	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7
	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9
	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10

C 05. Can you do some activity using a smart phone/Tablet?

Yes	1	1	1	1
No	2	2	2	2

C 06. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months?

Yes	1	1	1	1
No	2	2	2	2

C 07. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months?

Yes	1	1	1	1
No	2 → Go to next person	2 → Go to next person	2 → Go to next person	2 → Go to next person

C 08. Which device did you use to connect to internet/ email? (Maximum 4 options)

(1) Computer (Desktop/Laptop)   (3) Tablet
(2) Smart Phone   (4) Mobile Phone

	1 → Go to 3	1 → Go to 3	1 → Go to 3	1 → Go to 3
	2 C 09 4	2 C 09 4	2 C 09 4	2 C 09 4

C 09. Where did you use internet during last 12 months? (Maximum 3 options)

(1) At office   (5) School/ University
(2) At home   (6) Government provided
(3) At friend's/relative's home   "Nenasala", "Vidatha",
(4) At a private institute   "Vishwaghana",

	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5
	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6

2022

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey
Annual Report

The Vision of DCS

"To be the leader in the region in producing timely statistical information to achieve the country's development goals."

The Mission of DCS

"Making contribution in the socioeconomic development of the country by providing accurate timely statistics, more Effectively by means of new technology, and utilising the services of dedicated staff under a strategic leadership to become a prosperous nation in the globalised environment."

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