



SDG Indicators with Updates

Department of Census and Statistics

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by 193 UN member states at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in 2015. It provides an ambitious, globally-agreed, shared blueprint for the world we want to see by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. SDGs are a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges faced by the world.

The SDGs, officially known as “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is a set of 17 aspirational “Global Goals” with 169 targets and 248 indicators by 2022. Though the indicator framework has 248 indicators, 13 indicators repeat under two or three different targets. Therefore, indicator framework has 231 unique indicators to monitor the status of sustainable development of countries.

The Department of Census & Statistics (DCS) plays a vital role in monitoring the implementation of the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development of the country. In addition to its surveys and census, new data sources are used to compile statistics. The administrative data accumulated from day-to-day activities of the stakeholders of the National Statistical System (NSS) of the country; Ministries, Departments and other Institutions are used to produce indicators.

Series of discussions were organized by the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) to identify the responsible agency to compile relevant indicators. Throughout this collaborative endeavor, the DCS played a significant role, leveraging its expertise and adhering to established metadata guidelines. This collective effort substantially contributed to the successful refinement of the indicator compilation process.

At the end of July this year out of 248 identified indicators 157 were compiled and published in the website of Sustainable Development council (SDC) and updated timely. A number of 35 indicators are compiled from the Surveys and Censuses conducted by the DCS and the remaining indicators from other government agencies are validated by the DCS. The line Ministries compile these indicators continuously supported by the DCS in their calculating process. This bulletin gives indicators compiled and updated by the DCS.



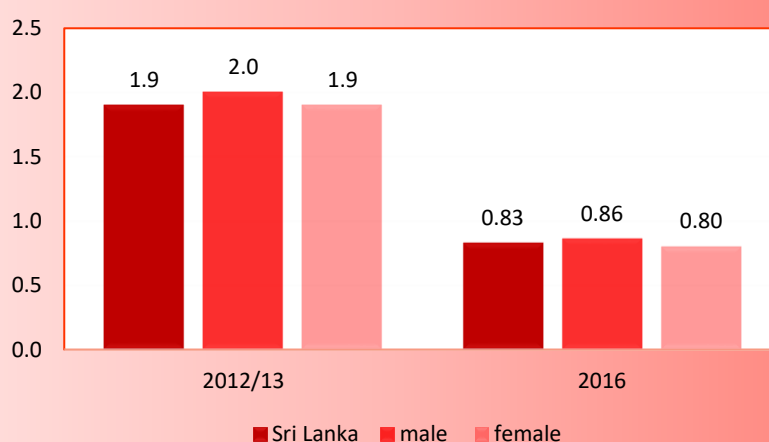
Goal 01 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1 : By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural).

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	1.90	0.83
Sex		
Male	2.00	0.86
Female	1.90	0.80
Age		
0-4	2.50	1.29
5-14	2.70	1.16
15-24	2.20	0.92
25-99	1.60	0.66
18 or Above	1.60	0.69
Below 18	2.60	1.16
Employment Status		
Total	1.60	0.70
Paid employee (Govt. employee, semi- govt. employee, private employee)	1.80	0.70
Non-paid employee	1.60	0.40
Self-employee	1.20	0.55
Employer	0.00	0.00
Geographical Location		
Urban	0.30	0.35
Rural	2.30	0.93

Poverty Head Count Ratio (International poverty line)



- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey



Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka			
Updated poverty line (based on 2012/13 data) adjusted on NCPI	22.5	16.9	14.3
Old poverty line (based on 2002 data) adjusted on CCPI	6.7	4.1	3.2

Based on Old poverty line (2002)

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sex			
Male	6.8	4.1	3.2
Female	6.6	4.1	3.3
Age			
0-4	8.7	5.7	4.3
5-14	8.7	5.3	3.9
15-24	7.4	4.5	3.6
25-99	5.7	3.4	2.9
18 or above	5.9	3.5	3.0
Below 18	8.7	5.3	3.9
Geographical Location			
Urban	2.1	1.9	1.1
Rural	7.6	4.3	3.3
Estate	10.9	8.8	10.4

Based on updated poverty line (2012/13)

	2019 (%)
Sex	
Male	14.5
Female	14.2
Age	
0-4	17.6
5-14	16.7
15-24	15.4
25-99	13.1
18 or above	13.4
Below 18	16.8
Geographical Location	
Urban	6.0
Rural	15.0
Estate	33.8

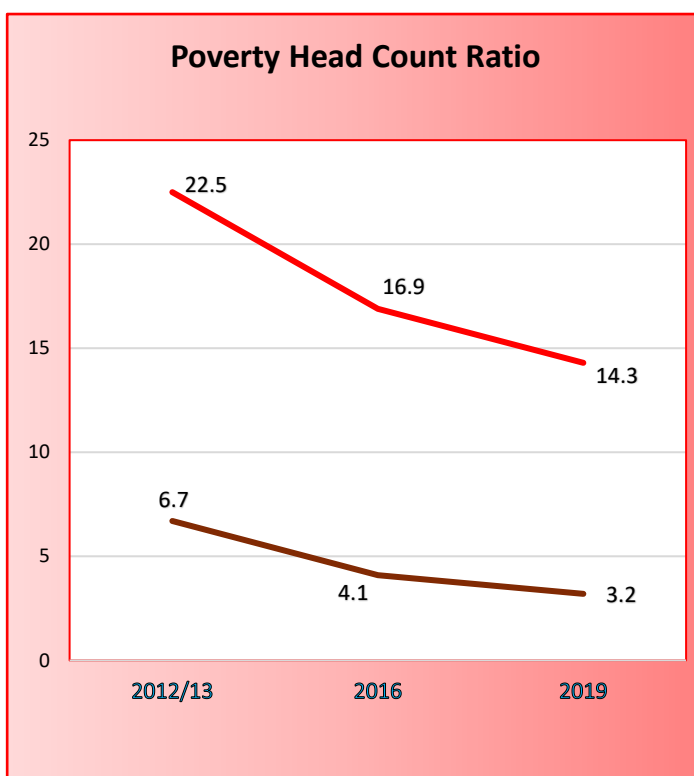
- DCS Definition - The persons living in the households whose real per capita monthly total consumption expenditure is below Rs. 3,624 in the year 2012/2013 in Sri Lanka are considered poor.

The persons living in the households whose real per capita monthly total consumption expenditure is below Rs. 4,166 in the year 2016 in Sri Lanka are considered poor.

The persons living in the households whose real per capita monthly total consumption expenditure is below Rs. 4,830 in the year 2019 in Sri Lanka are considered poor.

The persons living in the households whose real per capita monthly total consumption expenditure is below Rs. 6,966 (updated poverty line) in the year 2019 in Sri Lanka are considered poor.

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey



- Updated poverty line (based on 2012/13 data) adjusted on NCPI
- Old poverty line (based on 2002 data) adjusted on CCPI

Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

	2012/13 (%)*	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	3.8	16.0
Sex		
Male	3.9	16.0
Female	3.7	16.0
Age (Male)		
0-4	3.3	14.1
5-17	4.2	17.6
18-24	3.0	14.9
25-99	4.0	15.9
Age (Female)		
0-4	2.5	13.9
5-17	3.8	16.3
18-24	2.3	16.8
25-99	4.1	16.0
Children (Age 5-17)		
Total	4.0	16.9
Male	4.2	17.6
Female	3.8	16.3

* Used global definitions with proxies

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey



- DCS Definition - Each person is assigned a deprivation score according to his or her household's deprivations in each of the 10 component indicators. The maximum score is 100 percent, with each dimension equally weighted (thus the maximum score in each dimension is 33.3 (100/3) percent). The education and health dimensions have two indicators each, so each component is worth 33.3/2 (100/6) percent. The standard of living dimension has six indicators, so each component is worth 33.3/6 (100/18) percent.

To identify the multidimensional poor, the deprivation scores for each indicator are summed to obtain the household deprivation score, C. A cutoff of 33.3 percent which is equivalent to 1/3 of the weighted indicators is used to distinguish between the poor and non-poor. Multidimensional poor: Deprivation score, $C \geq 33.3$ percent Vulnerable to poor: $20 \leq \text{Deprivation score}$, Severely multidimensional poor: Deprivation score, $C \geq 50$ percent

The Multidimensional Poverty Head Count Ratio,

$$H = \frac{\text{Number of multidimensional poor population}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Intensity of Poverty,

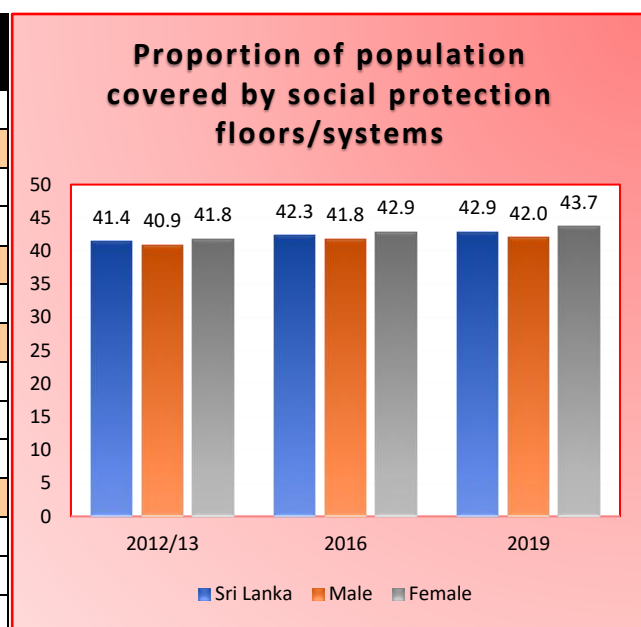
$$A = \frac{\text{The sum of deprivation scores of multidimensional poor populations}}{\text{Total number of multidimensional poor population}}$$

$$\text{Multidimensional Poverty Index} = H * A$$

Target 1.3 : Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Indicator 1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	41.4	42.3	42.9
Sex			
Male	40.9	41.8	42.0
Female	41.8	42.9	43.7
Children (below 14 years)			
Total	39.6	40.5	41.0
Older persons (above 60 years)			
Total	50.7	53.0	54.8
Male	49.5	51.6	53.6
Female	51.6	54.1	55.8
New born (below 1 year)			
Total	39.7	46.2	45.0
Male	39.0	46.4	44.0
Female	40.4	45.9	46.1



- DCS Definition - Percentage of population receiving the transfers from Social Assistance Programs and Social Insurance Programs (direct beneficiaries) including household members (indirect beneficiaries) to the total population of that particular group.

Following selected social protection programs which has been used to measure coverage by social protection floors.

- All social Insurance**
 - Pension
 - Compensation
- All social assistance**
 - Disability and Relief
 - Elderly payment
 - Tuberculosis (Covered by 2016 & 2019 HIES)
 - Scholarship
 - School food program
 - Thriposha program
 - Samurdhi
 - Food and other material subsidies
 - Disaster relief
 - Fertilizer subsidies
 - Medical aids

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey



Goal 02 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1 : By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicator 2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	9.1

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2019

- DCS Definition - (Proxy 2013/14)

DCS calculates a proxy indicator; Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS). HFIAS is an internationally recognized method used to estimate the level of food insecurity in households. The score quantitatively measures the experience of the food insecure households for a reference period (4 weeks of time) using eight questions related to the food insecurity condition based on the frequency of occurrence. The frequency of occurrence: rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks), sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) and often (more than ten times in the past four weeks). The value of the HFIAS lies between 0 and 24. The maximum score of 24 implies that the level of food insecurity for a household is highest.

(2019)

Same as UNSD definition

Proxy Indicator: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS).

	2013/14
Sri Lanka	9.2

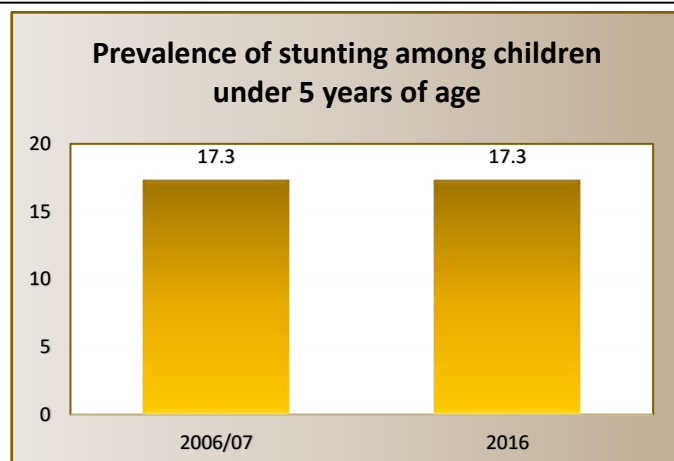
- Source - Household Food Security Survey, Economic Census - 2013/14

Target 2.2: By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

Indicator 2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

	2006/07 (%)	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	17.3	17.3

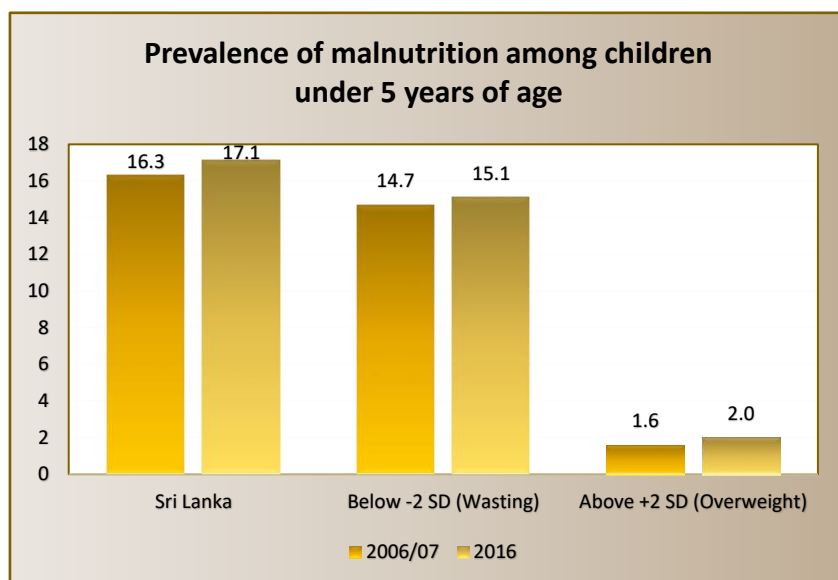
- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.



Indicator 2.2.2. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

	2006/07 (%)	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	16.3	17.1
Below -2 SD (Wasting)	14.7	15.1
Above +2 SD (Overweight)	1.6	2.0

- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD



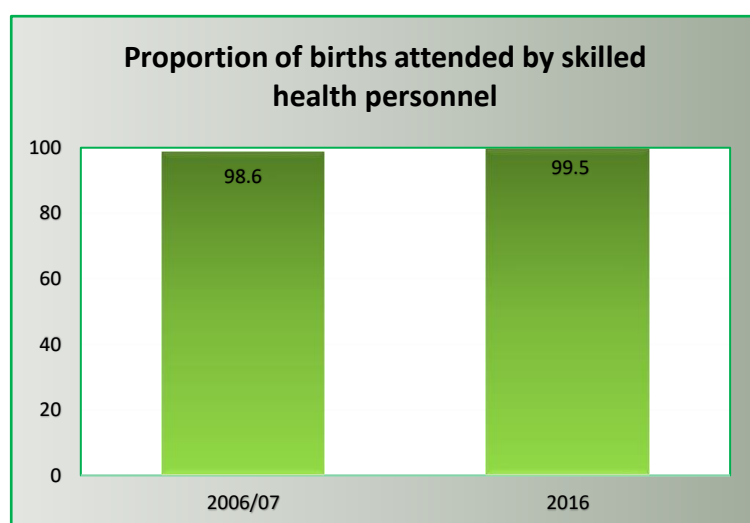
Goal 03 : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1 : By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

	2006/07 (%)	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	98.6	99.5

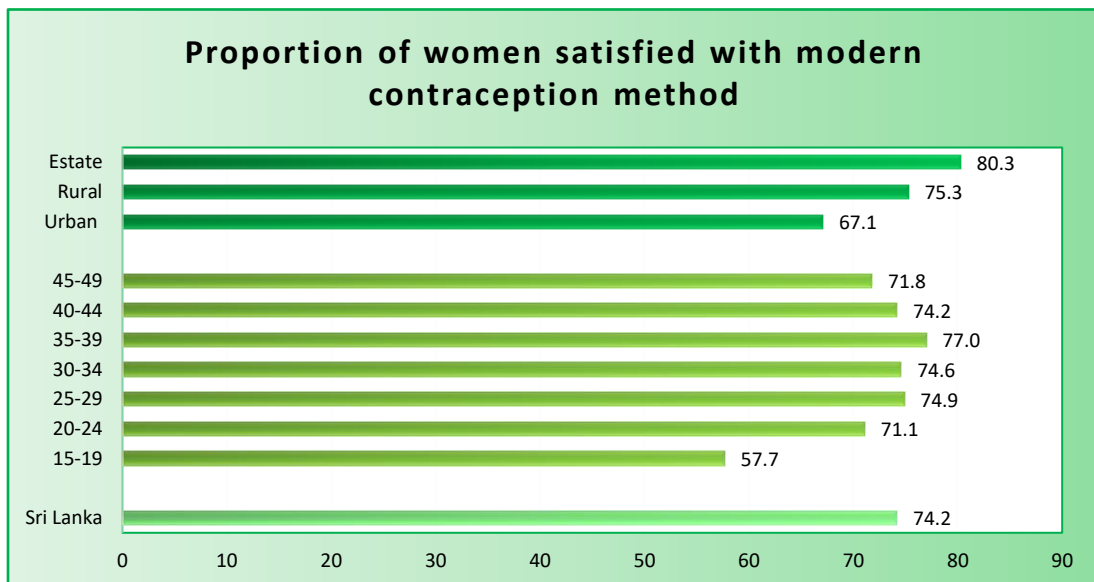
- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - The percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specific time period, generally up to the past five years.



Target 3.7 : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs

Indicator 3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	74.2
Age	
15-19	57.7
20-24	71.1
25-29	74.9
30-34	74.6
35-39	77.0
40-44	74.2
45-49	71.8
Residence	
Urban	67.1
Rural	75.3
Estate	80.3



- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition

Indicator 3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.

	2012 Per 1000 person
Sri Lanka	36.0

	2016 Per 1000 person
Sri Lanka	30.0

- Source - Census of Population and Housing
- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group.
Note: It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years.



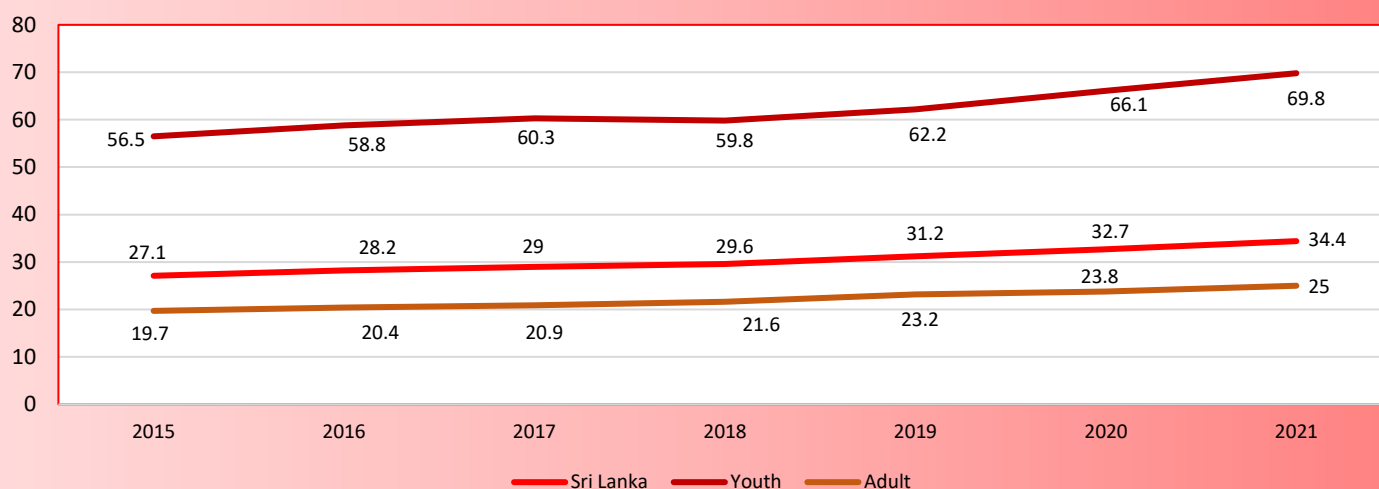
Goal 04 : Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	27.1	28.2	29.0	29.6	31.2	32.7	34.4
Youth (Aged 15-24)	56.5	58.8	60.3	59.8	62.2	66.1	69.8
Adults (Aged 25-69)	19.7	20.4	20.9	21.6	23.2	23.8	25.0

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills



- Data Source - Labour Force Survey
- DCS Definition - In Sri Lankan context the definition of computer literacy is as follows. A person (age 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.

Goal 05 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.2 : Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	16.6

	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	14.5

- Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- Source - Women's Wellbeing Survey
- DCS Definition - Proportion of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experience at least one violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition (2019)

Indicator 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	0.4

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - Women's Wellbeing survey

Target 5.3 : Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

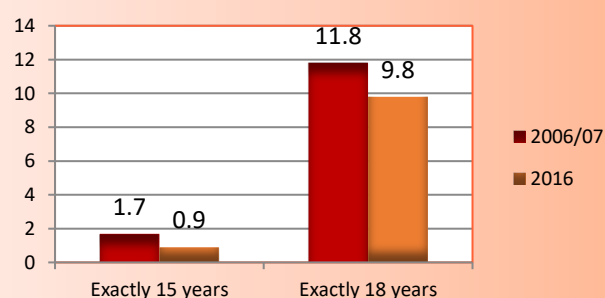
Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18.

	Exactly 15 years (%)	Exactly 18 years (%)
2006/07	1.7	11.8
2016	0.9	9.8

- Data Source - Demographic and Health Survey
- DCS Definition - Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married by exact ages 15 and 18 years.

[10]

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18



Target 5.4 : Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

10 years and above	2017 (%)
Sri Lanka	15.4
Male	6.2
Female	23.4
Age groups	
10-14	2.5
15-24	7.6
25-44	21.4
45-54	19.4
55-64	18.0
65+	14.0
Sector	
Urban	14.7
Rural	15.7
Estate	12.8

15 years and above	2017 (%)
Sri Lanka	16.9
Male	6.8
Female	25.4
Age groups	
15-24	7.6
25-44	21.4
45-54	19.4
55-64	18.0
65+	14.0
Sector	
Urban	16.0
Rural	17.2
Estate	14.4

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - Sri Lanka Time use survey

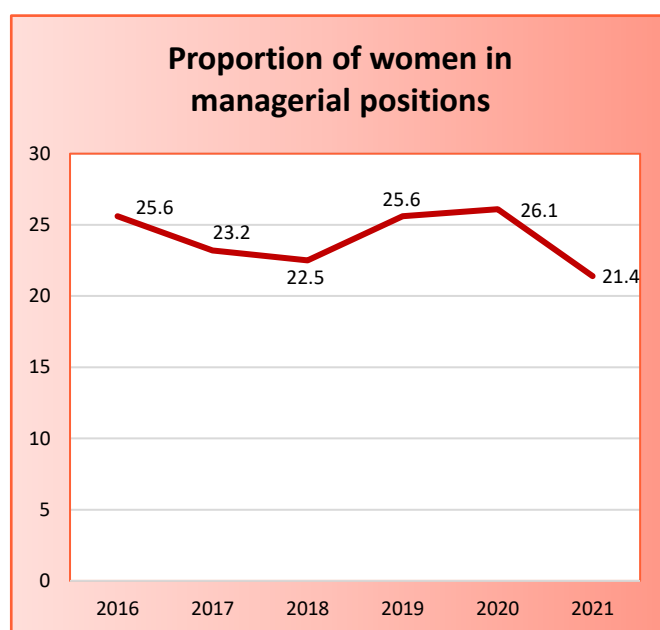
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions.

	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Proportion of women in managerial positions	25.6	23.2	22.5	25.6	26.1	21.4

- DCS Definition - Employment in management is determined according to the categories of the latest version of the International standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), which organizes jobs into a clearly defined set of groups based on the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. For the purpose of this indicator, it is preferable to refer separately to senior and middle management only, and to total management (including junior management). The share of women tends to be higher in junior management than in senior and middle management, so limiting the indicator to a measure including junior management may introduce bias. Senior and middle management correspond to sub-major groups 11, 12 and 13 in ISCO-08 and sub-major groups 11 and 12 in ISCO-88. If statistics are not available disaggregated at the sub-major group level (two-digit level of ISCO), then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 can be used as a proxy and the indicator would then refer only to total management.

- Data Source - Labour Force Survey



Target 5.6 : Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Indicator 5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	54.3

- DCS Definition - Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and forced to have sex. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to first two questions and “no” to last one are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.
- Data Source - Demographic and Health Survey



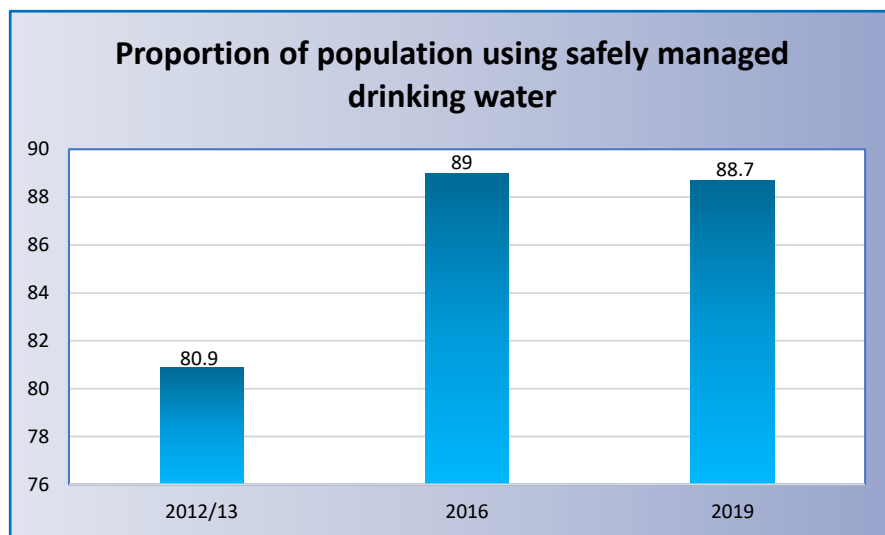
Goal 06 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 : By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water.

	2012/13 (%)*	2016 (%)**	2019 (%)***
Sri Lanka	80.9	89.0	88.7

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- DCS Definition - ***Safe sources** - Protected well within premises, protected well outside premises, tap inside home, tap within unit/premises (main line), Tube well, Bowser and Bottled water, Tap outside premises (main line), Water project in village



Unsafe sources - Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

****Safe sources** - Protected well within premises, protected well outside premises, tap inside home, tap within unit/premises (main line), Tap outside premises (main line), Water project in village, Tube well, Bowser and Bottled water

Unsafe sources - Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

*****Safe sources** - Protected well, Tap water (National water supply and drainage board), Tap water (Community based water supply and management organizations), Tap water (local government institutions, Bottled water, R.O.Filter water

Unsafe sources - Unprotected well, Tap water (Private water projects), River/Tank/Streams, Rain water, Bowser, Other sources

Target 6.2 : By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, including (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	79.0
(a) safely managed sanitation services	93.0
(b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	83.1

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

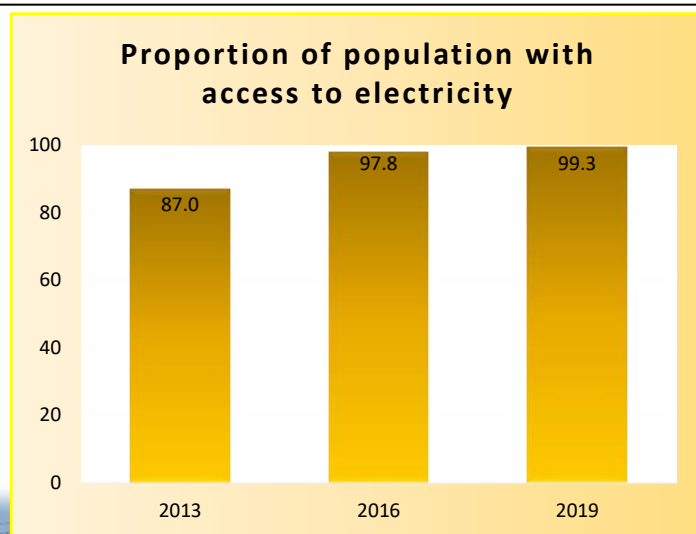

Goal 07 : Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity.

	2013 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	87.0	97.8	99.3

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition



Goal 08 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.1 : Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Base year-2010

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	-4.1	2.5

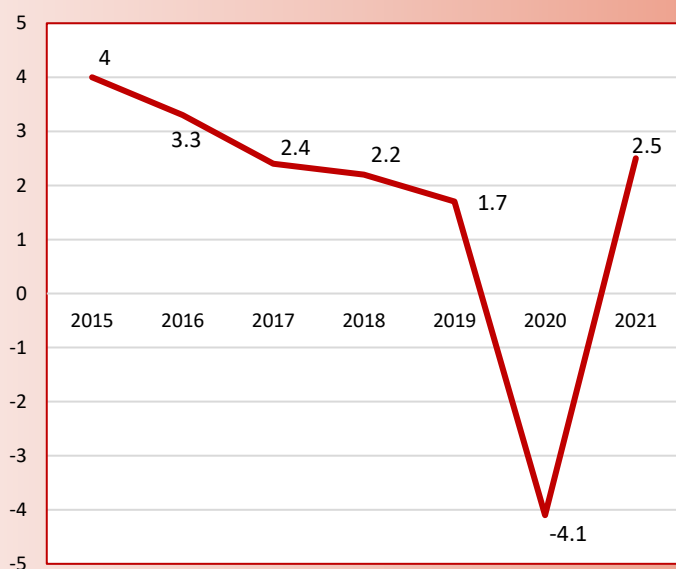
Base year-2015

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)*
Sri Lanka	3.2	3.9	5.3	1.2	-0.8	-4.0	2.2

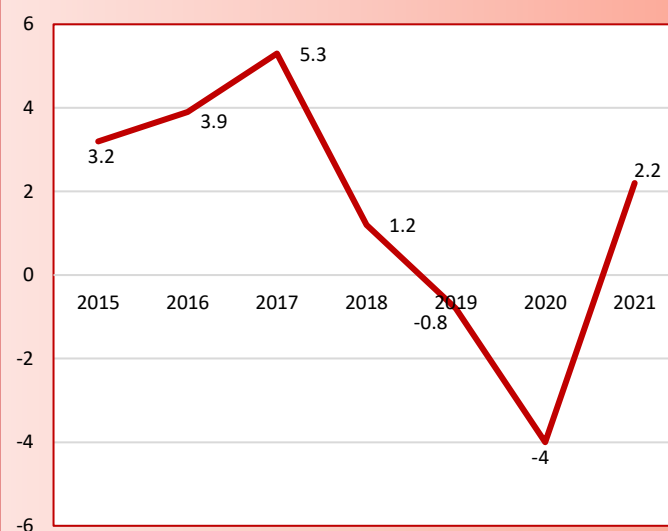
* Provisional

- DCS Definition - Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP is measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
(Base year 2010)



Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
(Base year 2015)



Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

Base year-2010

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	3.3	3.0	0.3	5.8	0.3	-1.4	2.2

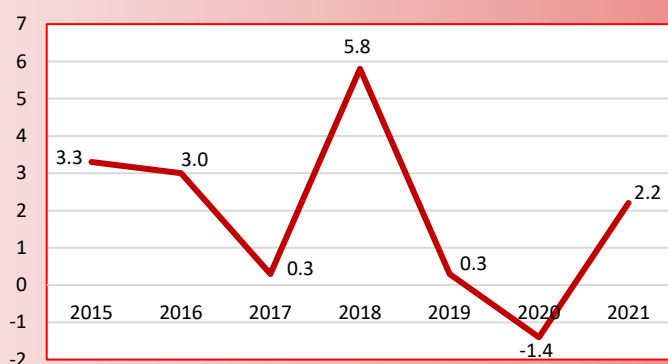
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates

Base year-2015

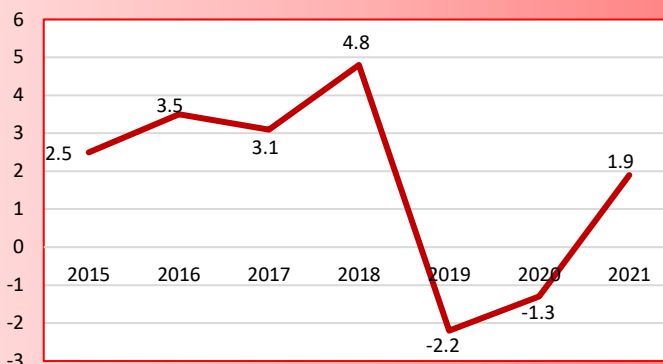
	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021*
Sri Lanka	2.5	3.5	3.1	4.8	-2.2	-1.3	1.9

* Provisional

**Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
(Base year 2010)**



**Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
(Base year 2015)**



Target 8.3 : Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex.

		2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Proportion of informal employment in total employment	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	67.0	67.5
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	54.0	53.6
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	70.6	71.2
	Estate	-	-	-	-	-	51.8	54.7
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	70.4	70.9
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	60.1	60.7
Proportion of informal employment in agriculture	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	91.4	91.8
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	89.4	91.9
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	97.5	97.4
	Estate	-	-	-	-	-	44.6	49.7
	Male	-	-	-	-	-	93.5	94.0
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	87.5	87.9
Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment	Sri Lanka	-	62.0	60.7	60.2	58.2	57.9	58.4
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	52.3	51.9
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	59.2	60.1
	Estate	-	-	-	-	-	63.9	62.9
	Male	-	65.6	63.7	64.4	61.9	62.2	62.7
	Female	-	55.0	54.8	51.4	51.1	48.8	49.5

● Data Source - Labour Force Survey

● DCS Definition - This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture.

Key aspects of identifying informal employment

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

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

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

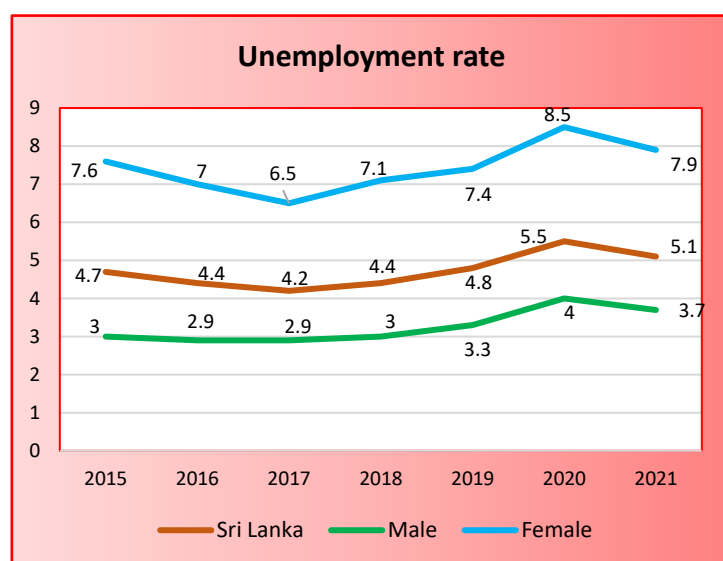
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1
Male	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7
Female	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.5	7.9
Age 20-24		19.9	17.8	20.1	20.3	25.2	26.8
Age 25-29		9.2	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.0	11.4

- Data Source - Labour Force Survey

- DCS Definition - 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.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment}}{\text{Total labour force}}$$



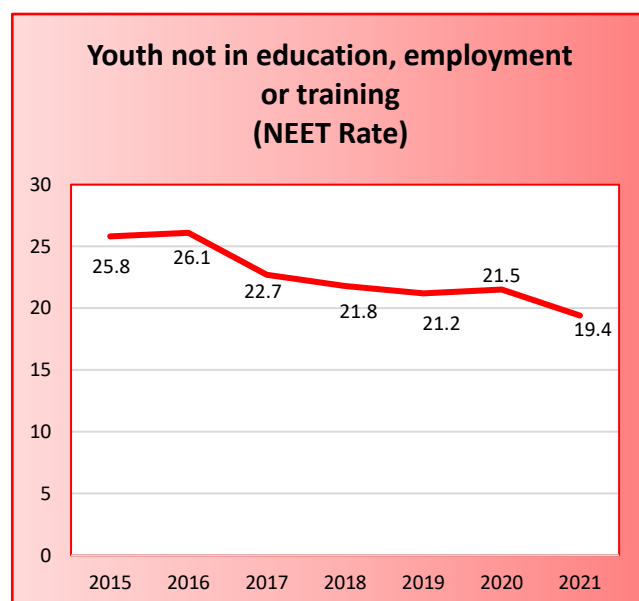
Target 8.6 : By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15 - 24 years) not in education, employment or training.

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	25.8	26.1	22.7	21.8	21.2	21.5	19.4
Sex							
Male	16.3	17.0	14.8	14.4	13.3	15.3	14.4
Female	34.6	34.5	30.2	29.0	29.0	27.5	24.2

- Data Source - Labour Force Survey

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition



Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5 - 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

	2016 (%)
Sri Lanka	1.0

- DCS Definition - Number of children aged 5-17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5-17 in the population multiplied by 100.

- Data Source - Child Activity Survey



Goal 09 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

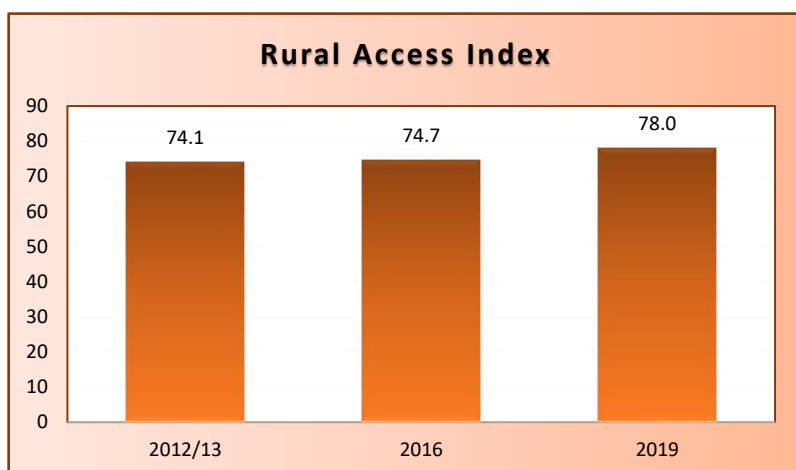
Target 9.1 : Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Rural Access Index).

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	74.1	74.7	78.0

- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

- DCS Definition - Rural population who live 2 km (≤ 2 km) to the nearest bus halt from their residence (housing unit) as a percentage of the total rural population.



Target 9.2 : Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.

Base year-2010

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.5	16.1
Manufacturing value added per capita (\$)	573.9	584.8	602.3	617.6	624.9	597.5	633.5

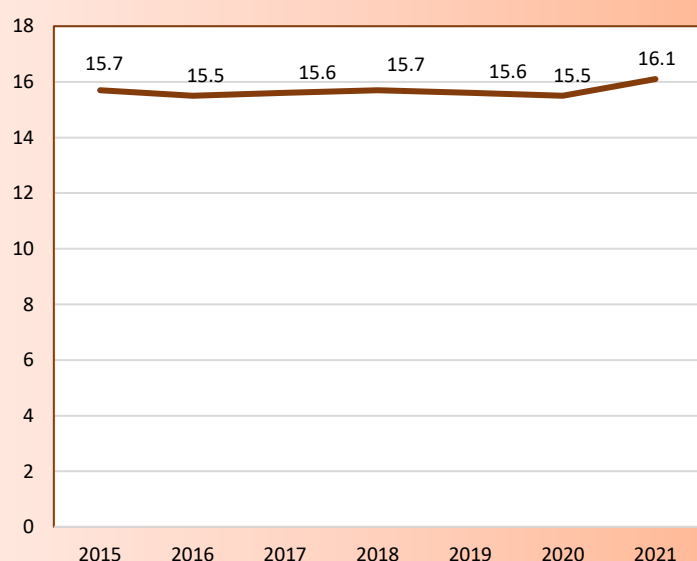
Base year-2015

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.4	17.1
Manufacturing value added per capita (\$)	656.4	671.4	695.7	714.5	724.5	702.2	746.9

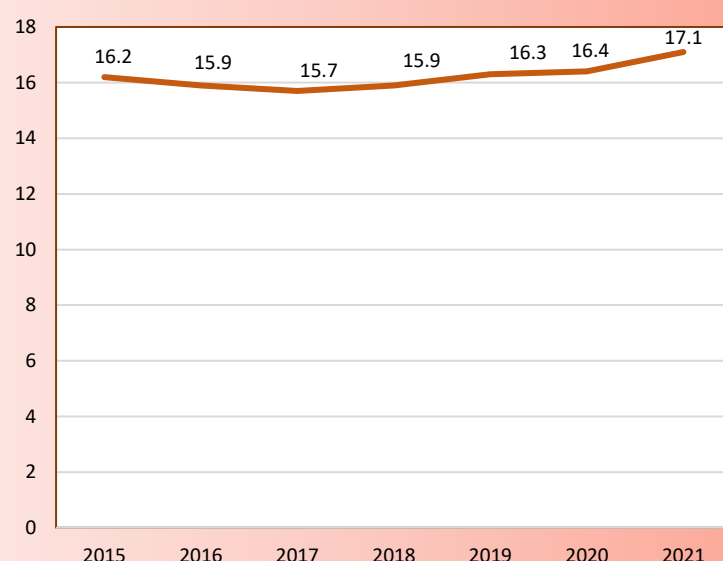
* Provisional

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates

**Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP
(Base year 2010)**



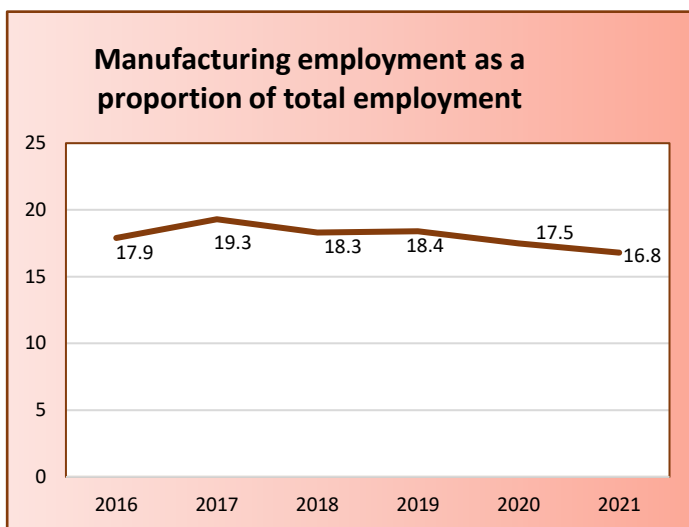
**Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP
(Base year 2015)**



Indicator 9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	18.0	17.9	19.3	18.3	18.4	17.5	16.8

- Data Source - Labour Force Survey
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition



Target 9.3 : Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Indicator 9.3.1.Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

	2013/14 (%)
Sri Lanka	2.7

- DCS Definition - Value added is the total value of goods and services produced by an industry in the given reference period. The indicator is computed as the total value added of small scale industries (as defined in the survey) divided by the total value added of industries of all sizes and multiplied by 100.

Small-scale industries = with the persons engaged less than 25 employees. Only industries with number of persons engaged more than 10 have been considered.

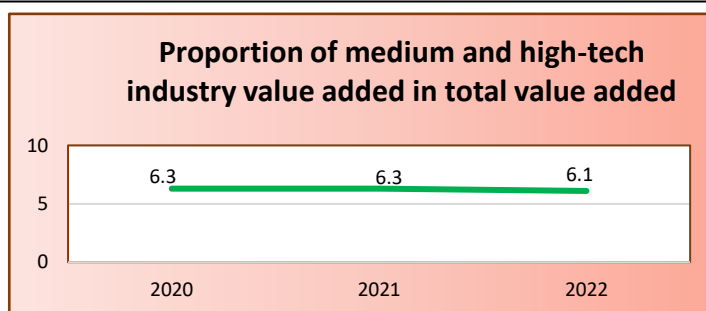
Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)*
Sri Lanka	6.3	6.3	6.1

* Provisional

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates



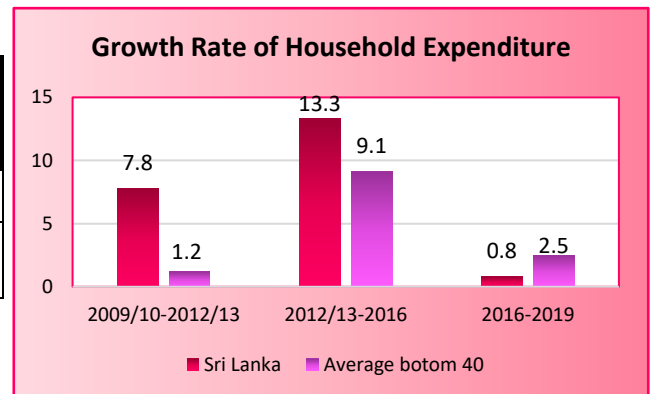
Goal 10 : Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1 : By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

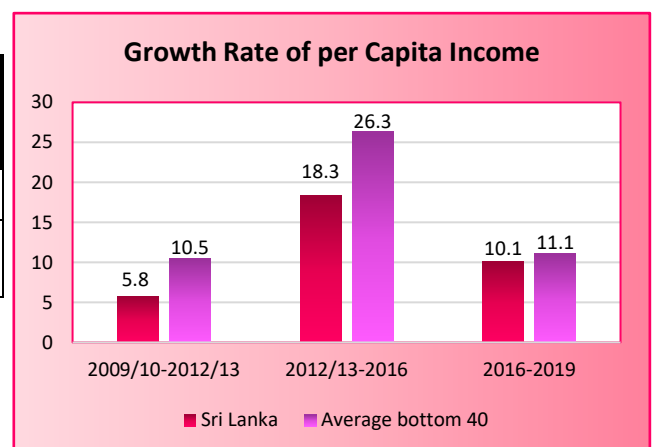
Growth Rate of Household Expenditure

	From 2009/10 to 2012/13 (%)	From 2012/13 to 2016 (%)	From 2016 to 2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	7.8	13.3	0.8
Average Bottom_40	1.2	9.1	2.5



Growth Rate of per Capita Income

	From 2009/10 to 2012/13 (%)	From 2012/13 to 2016 (%)	From 2016 to 2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	5.8	18.3	10.1
Average Bottom_40	10.5	26.3	11.1



- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

- DCS Definition -

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{(\text{Real household expenditure Current Survey} - \text{Real household expenditure previous survey})}{\text{Real household expenditure previous survey}} \times 100$$



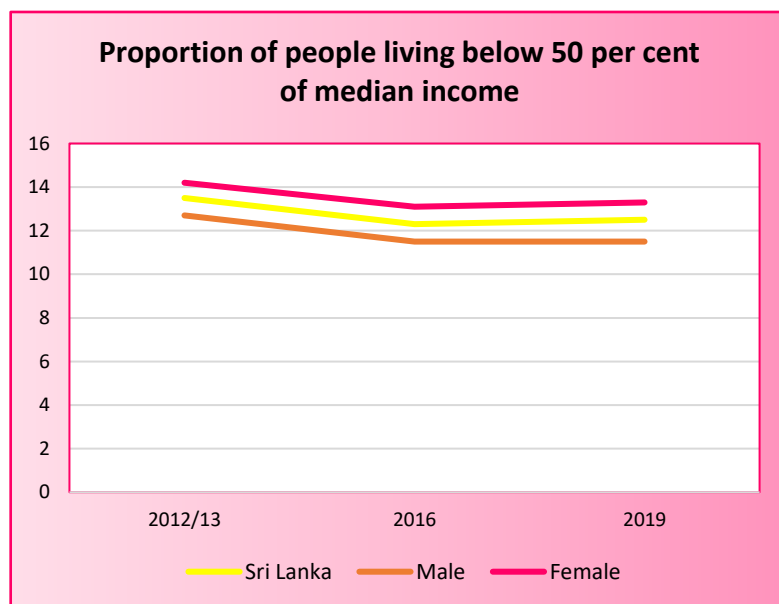
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	13.5	12.3	12.5
Sex			
Male	12.7	11.5	11.5
Female	14.2	13.1	13.3
Age			
0-4	12.3	10.6	9.5
5-14	13.6	11.4	10.2
15-24	11.8	9.9	9.5
25-99	14.1	13.4	14.0
Disability			27.1

• Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

• DCS Definition - Percentage of population below the 50% of median income



Target 10.4 : Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.1. Labour share of GDP.

(Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers)

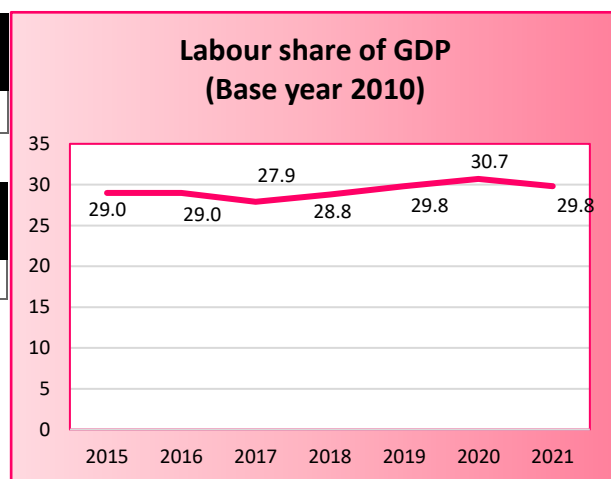
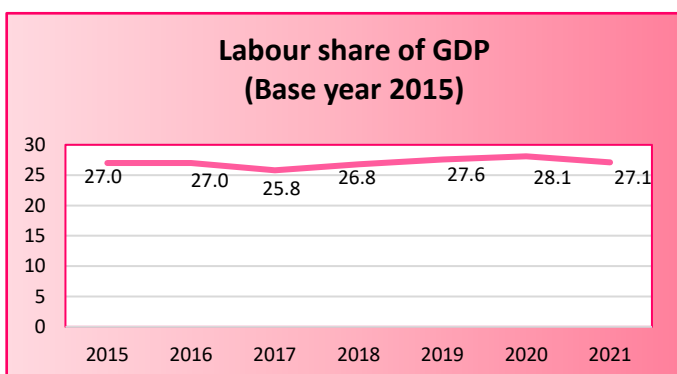
Base year-2010

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	29.0	29.0	27.9	28.8	29.8	30.7	29.8

Base year-2015

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021* (%)
Sri Lanka	27.0	27.0	25.8	26.8	27.6	28.1	27.1

* Provisional



- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates

Goal 16 : Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.9 : By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.


	2019 (%)
Sri Lanka	98.9

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey



The Vision of DCS

“To be the leader in the region in producing timely statistical information to achieve the country’s development goals.”



 Department of Census & Statistics,
“Sankyana Mandiraya”
No. 306/71,
Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla.

 info@statistics.gov.lk
 +94 11 2147000
 +94 11 2147400
 +94 11 2147011
 www.statistics.gov.lk

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 utilizing the services of dedicated staff under a strategic leadership to become a prosperous nation in the globalized environment.”

**This publication is produced by the
Sustainable Development Goals and International Statistics Unit**

 **5th floor, Department of Census and Statistics**
 isu-srilanka@statistics.gov.lk
 +94 11-2147401
 +94 11-2147412