



Sri Lanka
Labour Force Survey
Annual Report - 2016

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs



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Preface

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment and unemployment etc. were collected through labour force and socio - economic surveys conducted at five yearly time intervals. However, the employment and unemployment data are required at very short intervals to monitor the programs implemented in the employment generating policies of the government. Therefore, to satisfy this need, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) designed a labour force survey (LFS) on a quarterly basis, to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment and labour force in Sri Lanka on a continuous basis. This survey was commenced from the first quarter of 1990 and is being continued by the DCS.

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

Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version had been continued until 2012. In 2013, new improvements were done for the structure of this survey schedule. Some conceptual and classification changes were also incorporated. For example aged 15 and above population is considered as working age population. Also for the first time in 2015 a re-weighting is applied to LFS data series from 2011. This was done in order to adjust the estimated population figures with 2012 Census of Population & Housing and mid- year population estimates of Register General's Office. This report provides reweighted statistics, for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 survey years. This report mainly consist with 2016 survey estimates

Field work of the survey was carried out from January to December 2016, for 12 months period in all districts. This report is based on a sample of 25,750 housing units and provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period.

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Acknowledgements

This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2016" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,750 housing units, covering all districts of the country.

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

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

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Statistical Officers and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayake, Statistical Assistant of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Statistician. The statistical officers, statistical assistants, Development Officers (iii), Information and Communication Technology assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding clerks and of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Deputy Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri Deputy Director (ICT), was responsible for the survey data entry and preparation of data entry and computer edits programmes. Data entry was decentralized and manual editing, coding & data entry were done by responsible officers at district secretariats in all districts. Developing of sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Deputy Director (ICT).

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara Statistician, Sample Surveys Division, assisted by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Statistical officer, Mrs. Asanthi Ekanayaka, Statistical Assistant and Mr. H.L.R Perera, Statistical officer prepared the thematic maps of the report with the guidance of Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunarathne, Director (Actg.) Sample Surveys Division.

District staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks, The Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians supervised the survey and field Statistical Officers, worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. Printing of the report was done at the staff of Printing Division, under the supervision of Mr. M.J.M Fernando, Statistician.

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

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2016
Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	15,448,679	7,064,736	8,383,943	2,620,503	12,828,176
Labour force in this age group	8,310,682	5,303,502	3,007,180	1,304,325	7,006,357
Labour force participation rate	53.8	75.1	35.9	49.8	54.6
Employed population	7,947,683	5,149,948	2,797,735	1,251,750	6,695,933
Employment rate	95.6	97.1	93.0	96.0	95.6
Unemployed population	362,999	153,554	209,445	52,575	310,424
Unemployment rate	4.4	2.9	7.0	4.0	4.4
Not in labour force	7,137,997	1,761,234	5,376,764	1,316,178	5,821,819

18 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (18 years & over)	14,456,323	6,565,661	7,890,662	2,455,458	12,000,865
Labour force in this age group	8,249,773	5,260,761	2,989,012	1,297,878	6,951,895
Labour force participation rate	57.1	80.1	37.9	52.9	57.9
Employed population	7,904,038	5,117,143	2,786,895	1,246,595	6,657,443
Employment rate	95.8	97.3	93.2	96.0	95.8
Unemployed population	345,735	143,617	202,118	51,283	294,452
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5
Not in labour force	6,206,550	1,304,900	4,901,650	1,157,580	5,048,970

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	13,875,976	6,283,897	7,592,079	2,357,709	11,518,267
Labour force in this age group	8,093,719	5,154,155	2,939,564	1,271,317	6,822,402
Labour force participation rate	58.3	82.0	38.7	53.9	59.2
Employed population	7,789,343	5,035,870	2,753,472	1,227,190	6,562,153
Employment rate	96.2	97.7	93.7	96.5	96.2
Unemployed population	304,376	118,284	186,092	44,128	260,249
Unemployment rate	3.8	2.3	6.3	3.5	3.8
Not in labour force	5,782,257	1,129,742	4,652,515	1,086,392	4,695,865

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year								
	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²	2012 ²	2013 ²	2014 ²	2015 ²	2016 ²
Labour force participation rate									
By Gender									
Total	55.1	54.1	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8
Male	76.1	74.7	75.0	74.0	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7	75.1
Female	36.6	36.2	34.4	34.3	32.9	35.4	34.6	35.9	35.9
By residential sector									
Total	55.1	54.1	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8
Urban	50.8	48.4	46.8	47.8	48.3	47.7	48.7	48.6	49.8
Rural	55.7	54.9	54.4	53.8	53.4	54.9	54.1	54.8	54.6
Unemployment Rate									
By Gender									
Total	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4
Male	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Female	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0
By selected age Group (Year)									
20 - 29	13.7	15.4	13.8	12.4	11.3	13.1	13.6	14.2	14.2
20 - 24	18.1	21.4	19.1	17.7	16.7	19.3	19.9	19.7	19.9
25 - 29	9.5	10.3	9.2	7.7	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4	9.2
By selected educational level									
A/L & above									
Total	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.2	9.2	8.3
Male	6.0	7.0	7.8	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.7
Female	15.3	15.5	15.8	13.2	10.8	11.8	11.1	13.5	11.9
Employed population									
By Gender									
Total	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683
Male	5,018,954	4,949,825	5,125,763	5,061,214	5,046,057	5,024,340	5,075,426	5,097,798	5,149,948
Female	2,609,729	2,630,010	2,570,379	2,530,377	2,442,647	2,656,938	2,625,064	2,733,178	2,797,735
By industry (Percentage)									
Total	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,474,446	2,459,824	2,512,546	2,511,266	2,333,342	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874
%	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.1	31.2	30.2	28.9	28.7	27.1
Industry	2,002,805	1,904,722	1,864,538	1,819,608	1,940,615	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503
%	26.3	25.1	24.2	24.0	25.9	26	26.3	25.8	26.4
Services	3,151,432	3,215,289	3,319,059	3,260,717	3,214,746	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,259	3,696,306
%	41.3	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.8	45.6	46.5
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.4
1 - 9	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5
10 - 39	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.9	26.1	27.5	27.6	27.2	26.2
40 & above	61.8	61.2	63.9	63.2	68.3	65.5	65.9	65.7	67.9

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

¹ Excluding Northern Province² Sri Lanka/Whole Country

Content

	Page
Preface	i
Acknowledgement	iii
Summary Statistics.....	iv
Chapter 1 : Introduction	1 - 2
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Coverage of the survey	1
1.3 Field Work	2
1.4 Survey Schedule	2
1.5 New concepts and classifications	2
1.6 Field Supervision	2
Chapter 2 : Survey Methodology and Estimation Procedure	3 - 6
2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame	3
2.2 Sample size	3
2.3 Sample Allocation	3
2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)	3
2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)	3
2.6 Estimation procedure	5
2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response	6
Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population	7 - 13
3.1 Economically Active population	8
3.2 Distribution of Economically Active population	8
3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	9
3.4 Economically Inactive Population	11
3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population	12
3.6 Economically Inactive Rate	13
3.7 Potential Labour Force	13
Chapter 4 : Employment	14 - 20
4.1 Employment By Major Industry Group	15
4.2 Employment By Status	17
4.3 Employment By Level of Education	18
4.4 Employment By Occupation	18
4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income	19
4.6 Employment to Population ratio	20
Chapter 5 : Unemployment	21 - 24
5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender	22
5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates	23
5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province	24
5.4 Youth unemployment in Sri Lanka	26
5.5 Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate	26
5.6 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment	27
5.7 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total youth population	27
5.8 The youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) group	28
Chapter 6 : Underemployment	29 - 32
6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment	30
6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate	30
6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District	31

Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment	33 – 36
7.1 The Informal Economy	34
7.2 Distribution of Informal/Formal sector Employment	34
7.3 Distribution of Informal sector Employment	36
Chapter 8 : Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment	37 - 41
8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka	38
8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka	40
Chapter 9 : Literacy	42 - 44
9.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate	43
Chapter 10 : Computer Literacy	45 - 50
10.1 Household computer ownership	46
10.2 Computer literacy	47
10.3 Source of training	49
10.4 Internet and E-mail use	49
Statistical Appendix	
Special Statistical Appendix	

List of Tables

Chapter 2 : Survey Methodology and Estimation Procedure

Table 2.1: Sample allocation by district – 2016	3
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Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population

Table 3.1: Economically active / inactive population by gender – 2016	8
Table 3.2: Economically active population by gender and sector – 2016	8
Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district – 2016	9
Table 3.4: Labour Force participation rates by age group, gender and sector – 2016	9
Table 3.5: Labour Force participation rates by gender and district – 2016	10
Table 3.6: Economically inactive population by gender and sector – 2016	11
Table 3.7: Economically inactive population by level of education – 2016	11
Table 3.8: Economically inactive population by age group and gender – 2016	11
Table 3.9: Reasons of being economically inactive by gender – 2016	12
Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender – 2016	12
Table 3.11: Distribution of economically inactive rate by standardized age group – 2016	13
Table 3.12: Potential labour force by year and gender	13

Chapter 4 : Employment

Table 4.1: Employed population by major industry group - 2011-2016	15
Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district – 2016	16
Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district- 2016	17
Table 4.4: Employed population by employment status and by gender- 2016	17
Table 4.5: Employed population by occupation and gender – 2016	18
Table 4.6: Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector – 2016	19
Table 4.6-1: Mean and median monthly gross salary by sector - 2016	19
Table 4.7: Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and Employers) – 2016	19
Table 4.7-1: Mean & median monthly income by sector (Rs.) (Own Account Workers and Employers)	19
Table 4.8: Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group (Rs.) – 2016	19
Table 4.9: Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2016	20
Table 4.10: Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender – 2016	20

Chapter 5 : Unemployment

Table 5.1: Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector – 2016	22
Table 5.2: Unemployment Rates : 2011-2016	22
Table 5.3: Unemployment rate by district – 2016	22
Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2016	23
Table 5.5: Unemployment rate by level of education – 2016	23
Table 5.6: Unemployment rate percentage distribution of employment status for each province -2016	24
Table 5.7: Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2011-2016	25
Table 5.8: Youth unemployment rate by education level, 2011-2016	25
Table 5.9: Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate by gender, 2011-2016	26
Table 5.10: Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education, 2016	26
Table 5.11: Youth unemployment as a proportion of total youth population by gender and level of education, 2016	26
Table 5.12: Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2011-2016	27

Table 5.13: NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender, 2011-2016	27
Table 5.14: NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by level of education and gender, 2016	27
Chapter 6 : Underemployment	
Table 6.1: Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2016	30
Table 6.2 Underemployment rate by gender, 2014 - 2016	30
Table 6.3: Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2016	31
Table 6.4: Underemployment rate / unemployment rate / percentage of informal employment by districts - 2016	31
Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment	
Table 7.1: Composition of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2016	34
Table 7.2: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2016	34
Table 7.3: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2016	35
Table 7.4: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status -2016	35
Table 7.5: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2016	35
Table 7.6: Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non- Agricultural sector by district - 2016	36
Chapter 8 : Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment	
Table 8.1: Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2012 - 2016)	38
Table 8.2: Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector - 2016	38
Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2016	39
Table 8.4: Distribution of secondary employment by main occupation group - 2016	39
Table 8.5: Contribution of secondary employment to informal / formal sector by major industry group - 2016	39
Table 8.6: Distribution of jobs by sector- 2016	40
Table 8.7: Distribution of jobs by level of education - 2016	40
Table 8.8: Distribution of jobs by age group - 2016	41
Table 8.9: Distribution of jobs by major industry group - 2016	41
Chapter 9 : Literacy	
Table 9.1: Literacy rate by sector & gender	43
Table 9.2: Literacy rate by district and gender - 2016	43
Table 9.3: Literacy rate by age group & gender - 2016	44
Chapter 10 : Computer Literacy	
Table 10.1: Percentage of computer owned households by sector, province and survey year	46
Table 10.2: Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year	46
Table 10.3: Computer literacy rate by district - 2016	47
Table 10.4: Computer literacy rate by gender, age, level of education and language literacy, 2014 - 2016	47
Table 10.5: Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (age 15 - 69 years) by occupation, 2014 - 2016	47
Table 10.6: Computer literacy among unemployed population (age 15 - 69 years) by age group, 2014 - 2016	48
Table 10.7: Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by Gender, Sector and Age groups - 2016	48
Table 10.8: Percentage distribution of computer literacy household population (age 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge and sector - 2016	48
Table 10.9: Percentage distribution of Internet and E - mail using household population (age 5 - 69 years) by district, 2014 - 2016	49
Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of Internet and E - mail using household population (age 5 - 69 years) by age group, 2014 - 2016	49
Table 10.11: Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by Sex, Sector and Age group - 2016	49

List of Figures

	Page
Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population	
Figure 3.1: Economically active population by gender and sector – 2016	8
Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of working age population by economic position and gender – 2016	8
Figure 3.3: Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group – 2016	10
Figure 3.4: Annual labour force participation rates 2011 – 2016 (Age 15 & over)	11
Figure 3.5: Economically inactive population by gender – 2016	11
Figure 3.6: Economically active and inactive population by age group -2016	12
Figure 3.7: Reasons for being economically inactive – 2016	12
Chapter 4 : Employment	
Figure 4.1: Employed population by major industry group – 2011 – 2016	15
Figure 4.2: Employed population by major industry group – 2016	15
Figure 4.3: Contribution or share of agriculture, industry and service sector to the total employment by province – 2016	16
Figure 4.4 : Employment status by gender – 2016	17
Figure 4.5: Employed population by employment status- 2016	17
Figure 4.6: Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2016	18
Figure 4.7: Employed population by level of education (2011 – 2016)	18
Figure 4.8: Average gross wage/salary by major industry group – 2016	19
Figure 4.9: Mean & median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2016	20
Chapter 5 : Unemployment	
Figure 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2016	22
Figure 5.2: Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2016	23
Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate by gender: 2011 - 2016	23
Figure 5.4: Unemployment rates: 2011 – 2016	23
Figure 5.5: Unemployment rates for each province - 2016	24
Figure 5.6: Share of contributing family workers for each province - 2016	24
Figure 5.7: Youth unemployment rate 2011 - 2016	25
Figure 5.8: Youth unemployment rate by gender from 2011 - 2016	25
Figure 5.9: Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province - 2016	26
Figure 5.10: Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2016	27
Chapter 6 : Underemployment	
Figure 6.1: Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2016	30
Figure 6.2: Underemployment / Unemployment rates by province - 2016	31
Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment	
Figure 7.1: Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector – 2016	34
Figure 7.2: Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2016	36
Chapter 8 : Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment	
Figure 8.1: Distribution of employment by considering secondary job by industry group – 2016	38
Figure 8.2: Distribution of employment by considering main job by major industry group - 2016	38
Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status by gender - 2016	39
Figure 8.4: Distribution of secondary employment by level of education – 2016	39

Figure 8.5: Contribution of secondary employment to the informal / formal sector by major industry group - 2016	40
Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2016	40
Figure 8.7: Distribution of jobs by major industry group - 2016	41

Chapter 9 : Literacy

Figure 9.1: Literacy rates by district - 2016	43
Figure 9.2: Literacy rates by age group & gender - 2016	44

Chapter 10 : Computer Literacy

Figure 10.1: Percentage of desktop or laptop computer owned households by sector & Survey Year	46
Figure 10.2: Distribution of computer literacy rate by educational attainment and language literacy - 2014 - 2016	47
Figure 10.3: Percentage distribution of Internet and E - mail using household population (age 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2016	50

List of Maps

	Page
Map 1: Sample allocation by district - 2016	4
Map 2: Labour force participation rates by district - 2016	10
Map 3: Unemployment rate by district - 2016	25
Map 4: Percentage distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by district - 2016	25
Map 5: Percentage distribution of employed population in industry sector by district - 2016	25
Map 6: Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector by district - 2016	25
Map 7: Underemployment rate by district - 2016	32
Map 8: Participation rate of informal sector in non-agriculture sector by district - 2016	36
Map 9: Literacy rate by district - 2016	44

Appendix

	Page
Statistical Appendix	51 - 74
Special Statistical Appendix	75 - 82
Explanatory Notes	75
Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation table	80
Alternative Estimates	81

List of Tables in Statistical Appendix

1. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over – Both sexes
- 1A. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over – Male
- 1B. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over – Female
- 2 labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age – Both sexes
- 2A. labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age – Male
- 2B. labour force status (current) of the household population 15 years of age and over, by age – Female
3. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Both sexes
- 3A. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Male
- 3B. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Female
- 4.. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Both sexes
- 4A. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Male
- 4B. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Female
5. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Both sexes
- 5A. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Male
- 5B. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Female
6. Currently employed persons by industry group – Both sexes (Based on ISIC fourth revision)
- 6A. Currently employed persons by industry group – Male (Based on ISIC fourth revision)
- 6B. Currently employed persons by industry group – Female (Based on ISIC fourth revision)
- 6C. Historical table of currently employed population by major industry group – Both sexes
- 6D. Historical table of currently employed population by major industry group (percentage) – Both sexes
7. Currently employed persons by occupation group – Both sexes (Based on ISCO 08)
- 7A. Currently employed persons by occupation group - Male (Based on ISCO 08)
- 7B. Currently employed persons by occupation group – Female (Based on ISCO 08)
8. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and major industrial group (percentage) - Both sexes
9. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Both sexes
- 9A. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Male
- 9B. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Female
10. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Both sexes
- 10A. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Male
- 10B. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Female
11. Currently unemployed persons by sex and duration of unemployment
12. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over by district
Both sexes
- 12A. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over by district – Male
- 12B. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 15 years of age and over by district – Female

13. Employment by major industry groups by district- Both sexes
- 13A. Employment by major industry groups by district - Male
- 13B. Employment by major industry groups by district - Female
14. Currently employed persons by occupation group (based on ISCO 08) by province - Both sexes
15. Currently employed persons by industry group (based on ISIC fourth revision) by province
- Both sexes
16. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Both sexes
- 16A. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Male
- 16B. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Female
17. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job by district
- Both sexes
- 17A. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job by district - Male
- 17B. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job by district - Female
18. Unemployment rate by level of education by province - Both sexes
19. Unemployment rate by age group by province - Both sexes

Chapter

1

Introduction

1.1 General Back ground

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

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

plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

For the first time reweighting is applied to LFS data. This was done for the weights of 2011 annual data and for all other quarterly and annual data files from 2012 onward. This report consists with reweighted statistics.

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 2016 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 2016. 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 2016 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.

The field staff of the DCS involved in survey data collection activities. These officers were trained before they were entrusted with the survey operations. A Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician attached to each District Secretariat is responsible for coordination and supervision activities.

1.4 Survey Schedule

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

In 2006, some significant improvements were made to LFS schedule to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for planning purposes.

The revision focused on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. and that had been using from first quarter 2006, till 4th quarter 2012.

In 2013, new questions were included to the survey schedule. These were to improve statistics on employment, employment on informal sector, secondary occupation, training received and on computer literacy.

1.5 New Concepts & Classification

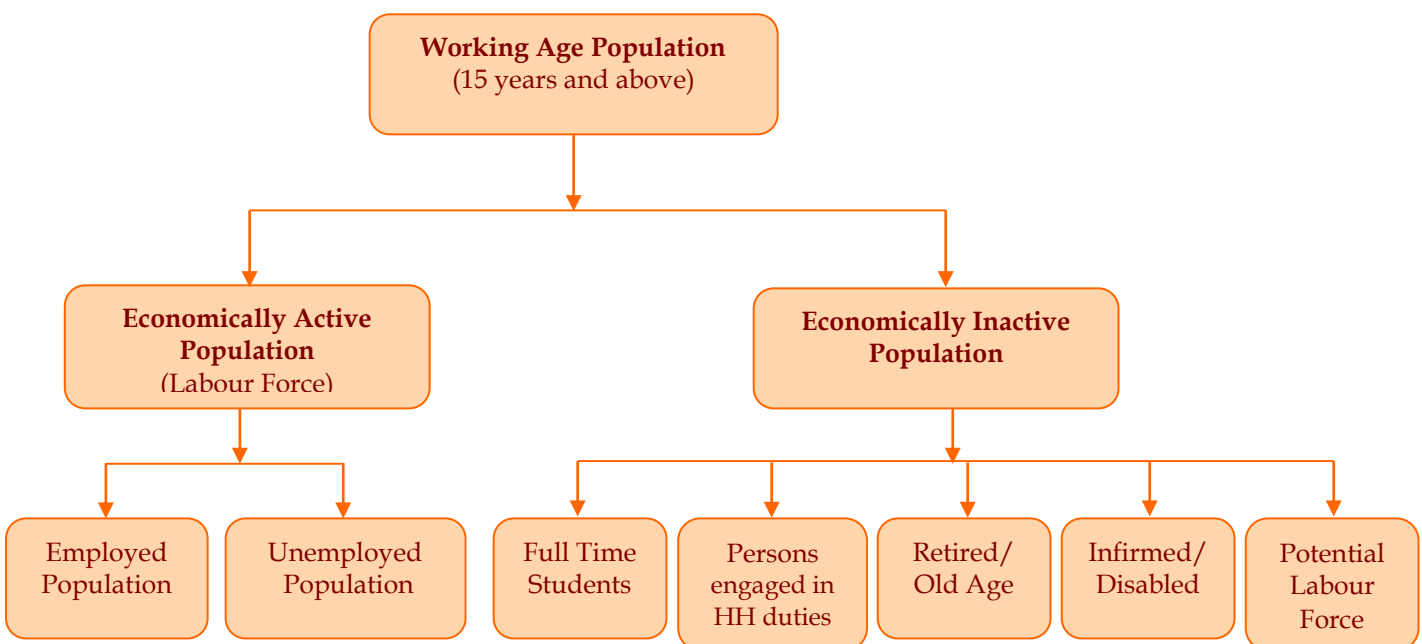
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons. Before 2013 this was considered as age 10 years above.

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

1.6 Field Supervision

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

Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population



¹ See the Attached Questionnaire

Chapter

2

Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 25,750 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The sampling frame prepared for 2012 Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the sample selection of LFS in 2016.

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 and 1997, an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. In 2004 again 20,000 housing units were selected for the survey. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 - 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006 to 2010. From 2011 onward annual sample of 25,000 housing units were selected. In 2016, both Labour Force & Household Income and Expenditure Surveys were conducted parallelly using same sample therefore the optimal sample size is 25,750.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2016, 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 2016.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2016.

Table 2.1 Sample allocation by district - 2016

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,750	Mullaitivu	360
Colombo	2,850	Kilinochchi	400
Gampaha	2,400	Batticaloa	820
Kalutara	1,450	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,500	Trincomalee	600
Matale	700	Kurunegala	1,750
Nuwara Eliya	900	Puttalam	800
Galle	1,400	Anuradhapura	850
Matarara	1,250	Polonnaruwa	650
Hambantota	900	Badulla	850
Jaffna	750	Moneragala	650
Mannar	370	Ratnapura	1,150
Vavunia	400	Kegalle	1,100

2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

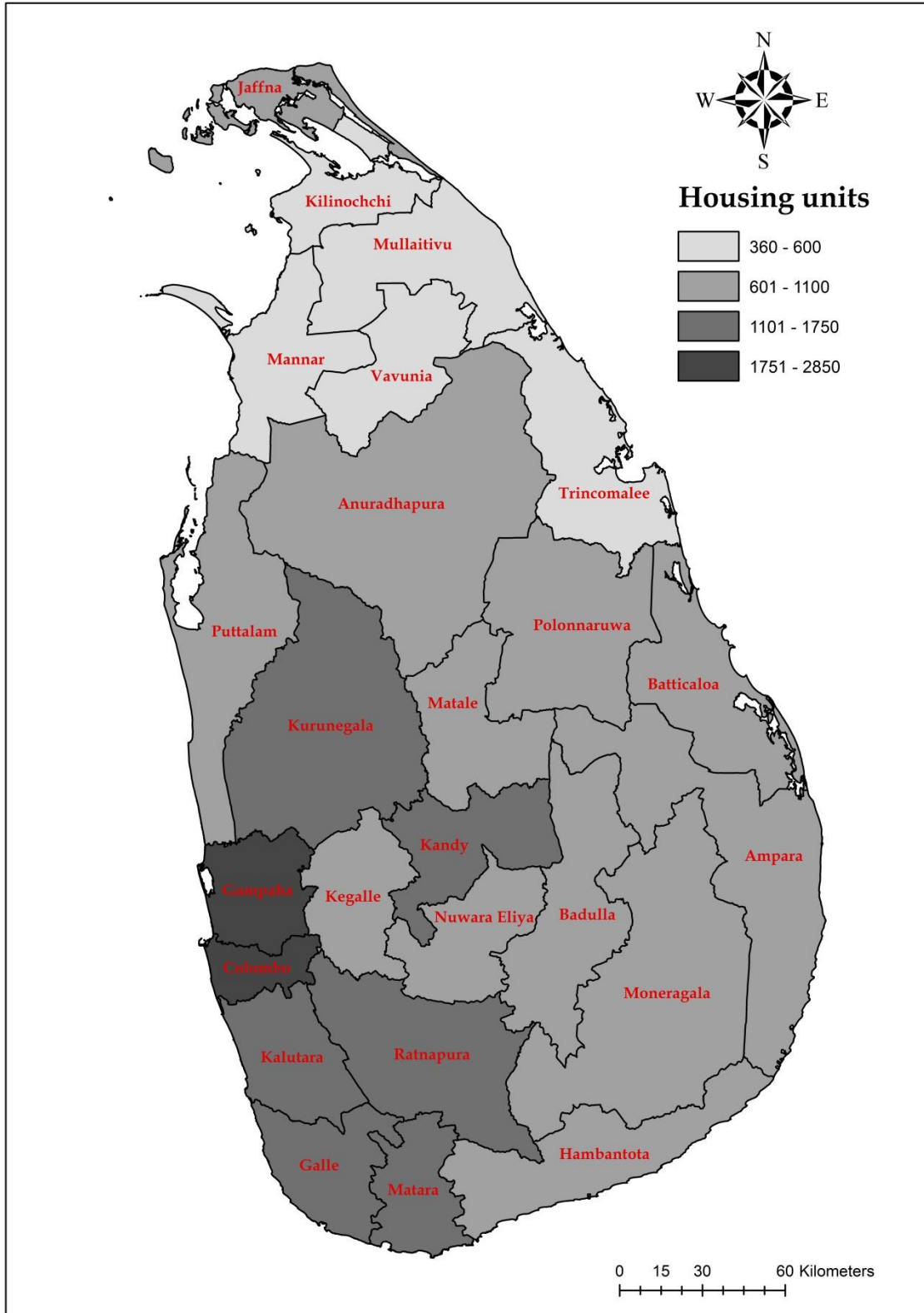
Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

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 - 2016



2.6 Estimation procedure

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

This could be given by,

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

Where

$m_{jk(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the j^{th} district for the k^{th} survey month.

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

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

$S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the h^{th} census block in the urban sector of the j^{th} district.

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

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

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

$X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the i^{th} sample household in the h^{th} census block in the urban sector.

$m_{jk(r)}$, $P_{h(r)}$, $S_{jh(r)}$, $M_{jh(r)}$, $N_{h(r)}$, $n_{h(r)}$, and $X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and

$m_{jk(e)}$, $P_{h(e)}$, $S_{jh(e)}$, $M_{jh(e)}$, $N_{h(e)}$, $n_{h(e)}$, and $X_{hi(e)}$ are corresponding terms for the estate sector.

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the country for month k ,

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

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

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

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

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

Where

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

\hat{X}_r \hat{X}_e Similarly and 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

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

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

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

n_{h1}^1 = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

Chapter

3

Economically Active/
Inactive Population

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

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

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Estimated Household
Population (15 year &
over)

Sri Lanka	15,448,679
Male	7,064,736
Female	8,383,943

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,310,682
Male	5,303,502
Female	3,007,180

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	53.8
Male	75.1
Female	35.9

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 2016, estimated economically active population is around 8.3 million, and of that about 64 percent are male. That is about 5.3 million. (Table 3.1).

population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 32.7 percent and 36.4 percent respectively and in the Estate sector, this value is 44.6 percent. The female participation is higher in the Estate sector compared to Urban and Rural Sectors.

Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2015

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,310,682	100.0	7,137,997	100.0
Male	5,303,502	63.8	1,761,234	24.7
Female	3,007,180	36.2	5,376,764	75.3

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (75.3%). That is about 5.4 million.

Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2016

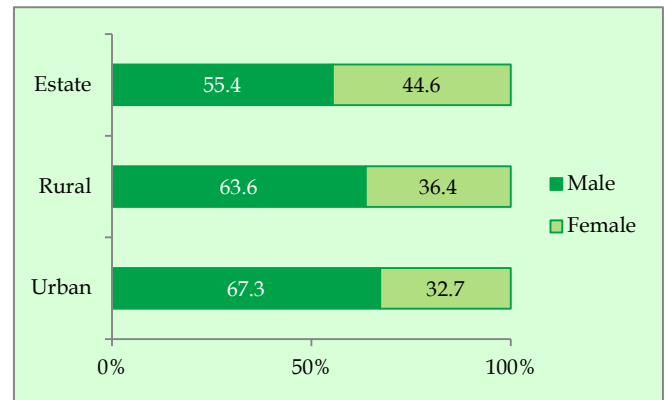


Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2016

Sector	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	No. 8,310,682 % 100.0	5,303,502 63.8	3,007,180 36.2
Urban	No. 1,304,325 % 100.0	877,546 67.3	426,779 32.7
Rural	No. 6,637,695 % 100.0	4,221,802 63.6	2,415,893 36.4
Estate	No. 368,662 % 100.0	204,155 55.4	164,507 44.6

Distribution of economically active population by gender and sectors are given by Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. According to the Table 3.2, in Urban sector 67.3 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 63.6 percent. Also percentage of economically active female

Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2016

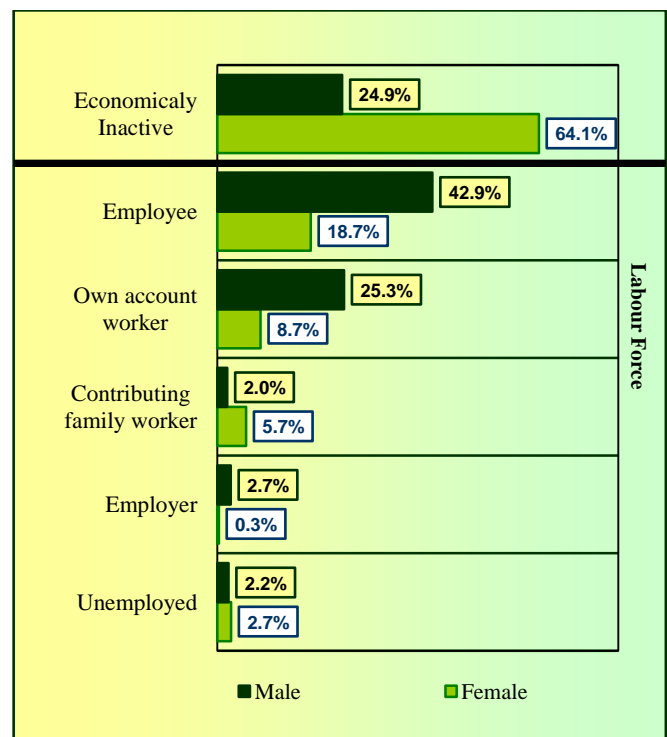


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (64.1%) while majority of male population is in employee group (42.9%).

Table
3.3

Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2016

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	63.8	36.2
Colombo	100.0	65.7	34.3
Gampaha	100.0	66.9	33.1
Kalutara	100.0	64.2	35.8
Kandy	100.0	63.5	36.5
Matale	100.0	59.9	40.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	55.6	44.4
Galle	100.0	63.7	36.3
Matara	100.0	62.1	37.9
Hambantota	100.0	66.1	33.9
Jaffna	100.0	73.6	26.4
Mannar	100.0	76.6	23.4
Vavunia	100.0	62.5	37.5
Mullativu	100.0	65.9	34.1
Kilinochchi	100.0	71.0	29.0
Batticaloa	100.0	70.5	29.5
Ampara	100.0	74.8	25.2
Trincomalee	100.0	74.9	25.1
Kurunegala	100.0	59.5	40.5
Puttalam	100.0	66.2	33.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.3	41.7
Polonnaruwa	100.0	67.3	32.7
Badulla	100.0	60.1	39.9
Moneragala	100.0	63.5	36.5
Ratnapura	100.0	61.0	39.0
Kegalle	100.0	58.6	41.4

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example Nuwara Eliya(44.4%). The lowest percentage (23.4%) of economically active female population is reported from Mannar district.

3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

This is defined as the percentage of the current “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 - 2016

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53.8	75.1	35.9
15 - 19	13.8	19.1	8.5
20 - 24	55.6	74.1	40.0
25 - 29	65.8	92.9	44.8
30 - 39	67.6	96.5	44.3
40 +	54.4	76.8	35.6
Urban	49.8	72.6	30.2
15 - 19	12.6	16.6	8.4
20 - 24	56.1	71.3	43.1
25 - 29	71.1	93.6	50.7
30 - 39	65.1	96.0	38.9
40 +	47.2	73.0	25.9
Rural	54.2	75.5	36.3
15 - 19	13.6	19.1	8.2
20 - 24	55.1	74.3	38.7
25 - 29	64.4	92.5	43.5
30 - 39	67.4	96.5	44.2
40 +	55.5	77.6	36.8
Estate	64.1	77.7	52.7
15 - 19	22.6	31.3	15.3
20 - 24	64.4	83.6	50.0
25 - 29	67.8	95.1	46.0
30 - 39	84.0	98.8	71.1
40 +	65.0	75.5	56.1
Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups			
	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	53.8	75.1	35.9
15 - 24	32.7	42.9	23.3
25 - 34	65.6	94.7	43.4
35 - 54	70.8	95.7	49.3
55 - 64	54.3	78.6	33.7
65 +	23.5	38.8	11.3
15 - 64	58.7	80.7	40.0
25 - 54	69.1	95.4	47.3

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

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) for Sri Lanka is 53.8 percent. Corresponding figures for males and females are 75.1 and 35.9 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 (67.6) 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 2016 labour force participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 69.1 percent. This rate for males is 95.4% and for females it is 47.3%.

As shown in Table 3.4 gender, age group and Sector level LFPR depict that Estate sector female labour force participation rate are comparatively higher than that of Urban and Rural sectors. The highest value is reported for the age group 30-39 years, which was reported as 71.1 percent.

Labour force participation rate by district is given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (62.3%) is reported from Nuwara Eliya district.

The highest female LFPR is also reported from Nuwara Eliya district (50.3%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Mannar district (20.6%).

Figure 3.3 Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group - 2016

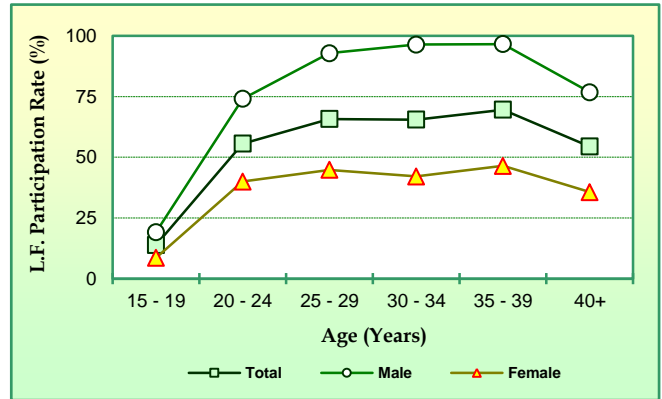


Table 3.5 Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2016

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	53.8	75.1	35.9
Colombo	52.0	72.8	33.6
Gampaha	50.7	72.6	31.5
Kalutara	53.1	73.9	35.3
Kandy	49.5	72.3	32.0
Matale	60.0	78.5	44.3
Nuwara Eliya	62.3	77.0	50.3
Galle	52.2	73.2	34.7
Matara	55.3	75.1	38.6
Hambantota	57.0	77.8	37.5
Jaffna	44.4	70.5	21.9
Mannar	45.9	73.5	20.6
Vavunia	53.6	76.5	35.8
Mullativu	54.4	76.9	34.8
Kilinochchi	45.1	69.6	24.3
Batticaloa	44.5	73.3	23.0
Ampara	44.5	71.3	21.0
Trincomalee	47.2	76.5	22.1
Kurunegala	59.1	78.1	43.6
Puttalam	55.3	79.0	34.8
Anuradhapura	59.3	78.3	44.3
Polonnaruwa	54.7	80.6	33.0
Badulla	57.9	76.5	42.4
Moneragala	58.9	79.2	40.8
Ratnapura	58.1	77.6	41.7
Kegalle	57.6	76.7	42.6

Results show that the Female LFPR is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Also it is clear that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Also in Sri Lanka out of 25 administrative districts 18 districts reported LFPR above 50 percent. Except in Kilinochchi district all the other 24 districts reported male LFPR above 70 percent. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

Map-2 Labour force participation rate by District - 2016

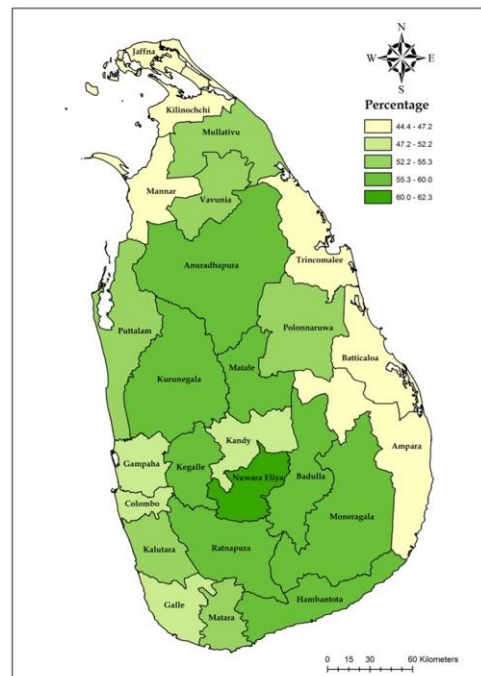
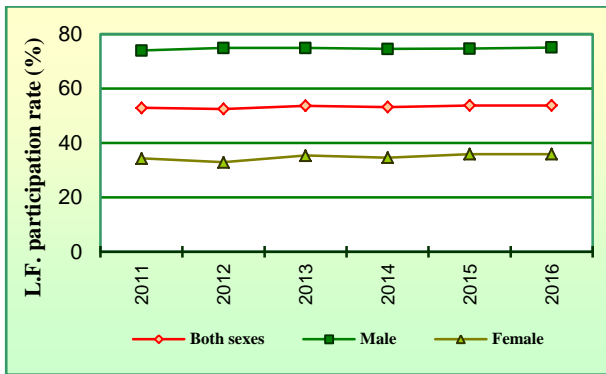


Figure 3.4

Annual labour force participation rates 2011 - 2016 (Age 15 years & over)



3.4 Economically Inactive Population

The persons who are not economically active during the reference period and those who are mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, about 7.1 million (46.2%) persons of working age population are in the economically inactive group, comprising with 24.7 percent of males and 75.3 percent of females.

Economically inactive rate for the country is the proportion of economically inactive population to the total working age population. For Sri Lanka it is 46.2 percent for the year 2016.

Table 3.6

Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2016

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,137,997	100.0	1,761,234	24.7	5,376,764	75.3
Urban	1,316,178	100.0	331,577	25.2	984,601	74.8
Rural	5,615,450	100.0	1,371,192	24.4	4,244,258	75.6
Estate	206,369	100.0	58,464	28.3	147,905	71.7

Table 3.6 & Figure 3.5 show that, the number of inactive females is higher than that of males in general and in all the sectors.

Figure 3.5

Economically inactive population by gender - 2016

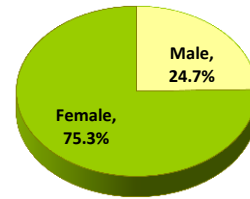


Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7

Economically inactive population by level of education - 2016

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	20.1	19.8	20.2
Grade 6 - 10	46.1	44.7	46.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	21.4	24.4	20.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	12.5	11.1	12.9

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 - 2016

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.0	35.9	13.5
20 - 24	8.1	8.8	7.9
25 - 29	6.0	2.2	7.3
30 - 34	6.9	1.3	8.8
35 - 39	6.3	1.3	8.0
40 - 44	5.0	1.2	6.3
45 - 49	5.0	1.4	6.2
50 - 54	6.0	2.2	7.2
55 - 59	6.6	4.4	7.3
60 - 64	7.9	8.2	7.8
65+	23.1	33.2	19.8

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 - 49, but this situation is different for female.

Figure 3.6 Economically active and inactive population by age group - 2016

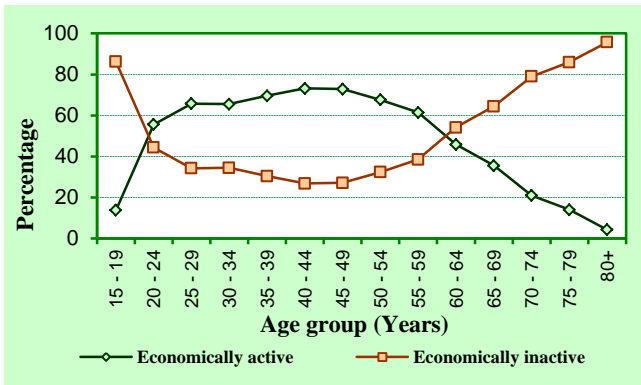


Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 25 to 60 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 - 2016

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	20.2	38.4	14.3
Engaged in housework	48.3	6.0	62.2
Retired/Old age	19.8	32.5	15.6
Physically illness/Disabled	7.8	15.9	5.2
Other	3.8	7.2	2.6

The main reason reported for the majority among female (62.2%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 6.0 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (38.4%) is “engaged in studies”. Figure 3.7 clearly shows this distribution.

Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender - 2016

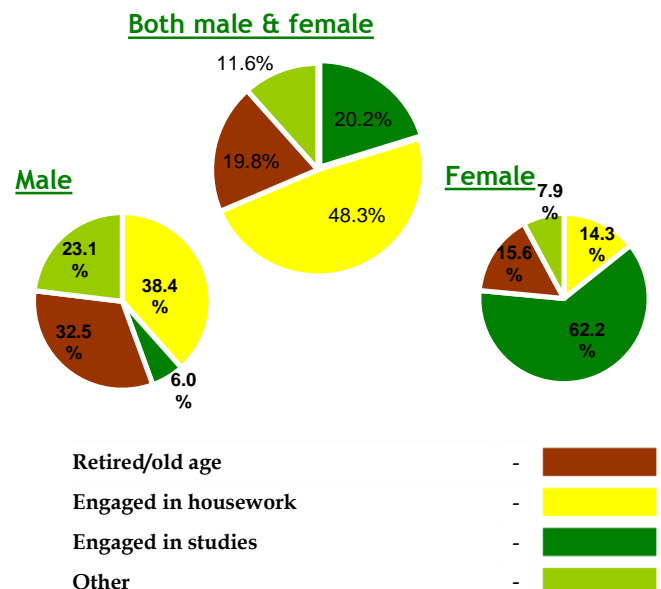
Reason for Inactive	Age Group			
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 54	55 & over
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	84.4	18.9	..	0.2
Engaged in housework	3.5	19.8	17.6	5.8
Retired/Old age	0.0	0.6	10.3	69.6
Physically illness/Disabled	2.4	26.6	52.1	23.4
Other	9.7	34.1	20.1	1.1
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	64.7	2.0	0.3	0.2
Engaged in housework	26.9	91.2	92.6	46.4
Retired/Old age	0.0	0.5	1.5	43.4
Physically illness/Disabled	1.5	2.1	4.3	9.6
Other	6.8	4.1	1.4	0.4

.. 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. While the main reason for females being inactive is “engage in housework”, for males it is “engage in education”.

Figure 3.7 Reasons of being economically inactive - 2016



3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Table
3.11

Distribution of Economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2015

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	46.2	24.9	64.1
15 - 24	67.3	57.1	76.7
25 - 34	34.4	5.3	56.6
35 - 54	29.2	4.3	50.7
55 - 64	45.7	21.4	66.3
65 +	76.5	61.2	88.7
15 - 64	41.3	19.3	60.0
25 - 54	30.9	4.6	52.7

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 - 54) is about 31 percent and it is 4.6 percent for males and 52.7 percent for females. Youth (15 - 24) economically inactive rate is 67.3 percent. This rate is about 76.7 percent for females and about 57.1 percent for males. Economically inactive rates are always higher for females in all the age groups (Table 3.11), compared to that of males.

3.7 Potential Labour Force ¹

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

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

(a) *Unavailable 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) *Willing potential jobseekers*, comprising persons without employment who are neither seeking nor

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

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.

Table
3.12

Potential labour force by year and gender

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
2013			
Number	317,919	106,067	211,852
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	4.6	6.1	4.1
2014			
Number	229,378	79,535	149,844
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.2	4.5	2.8
2015			
Number	216,476	72,724	143,752
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.1	4.1	2.7
2016			
Number	210,484	79,681	130,803
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.9	4.5	2.4

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2016 about 0.21 million are in potential labour force. That is about three percent of inactive population, who show some interest in getting an employment, but are not identified as unemployed.

Chapter

4

Employment

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

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

Employed

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

Reference Period: Previous week of the survey week

HIGHLIGHTS

Labour Force

Sri Lanka	8,310,682
Male	5,303,502
Female	3,007,180

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	7,947,683
Male	5,149,948
Female	2,797,735

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	95.6
Male	97.1
Female	93.0

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 7.9 million persons are being employed during the year 2016. Out of these employed persons, about 5.1 million (64.8%) are males and 2.8 million (35.2%) are females.

Figure 4.1 shows the employment distribution by industry sector from year 2011 to 2016. The employment distribution in Agriculture and Service sectors show opposite directions, and service sector shows a steady increase. The industries sector shows some small fluctuations but stagnant around 26 over the period.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of employed population from 2011 - 2016. From 2011 till 2016 the share of agriculture employment show a decrease of 6.0 percentage points, while the employment shares of the other two sectors industry and services show increases of 2.5 and 3.6 percentage points respectively.

Figure 4.1 Employed population by major industry group - 2011 - 2016 (All District)

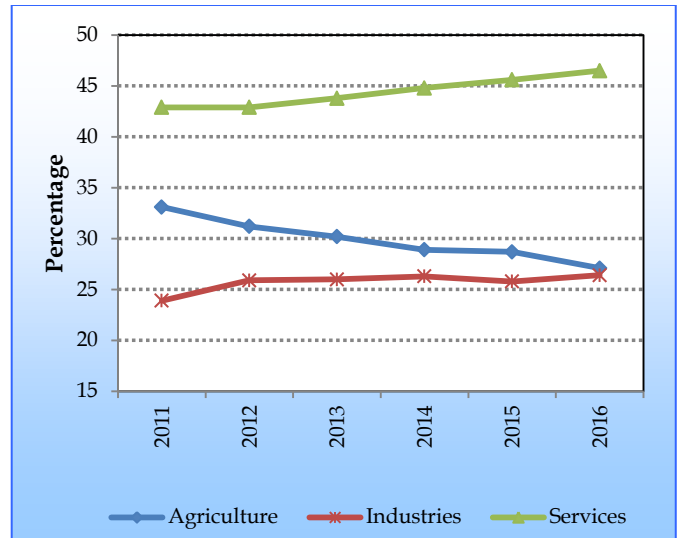
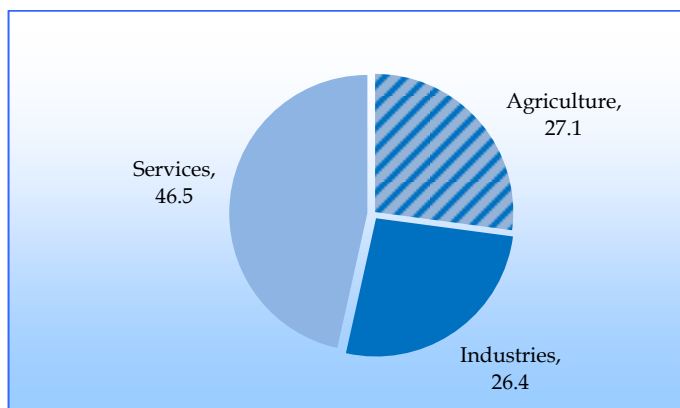


Table 4.1 Employed population by major industry group - 2011 - 2016

Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2011	7,601,405	100.0	2,519,400	33.1	1,819,903	23.9	3,262,102	42.9
2012	7,497,998	100.0	2,338,332	31.2	1,942,226	25.9	3,217,439	42.9
2013	7,681,279	100.0	2,321,215	30.2	1,996,730	26.0	3,363,334	43.8
2014	7,700,489	100.0	2,222,859	28.9	2,027,426	26.3	3,450,205	44.8
2015	7,830,976	100.0	2,244,547	28.7	2,018,171	25.8	3,568,259	45.6
2016	7,947,683	100.0	2,153,874	27.1	2,097,503	26.4	3,696,306	46.5

Figure 4.2 Employed population by major industry group - 2016



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported from the 'Services' sector (46.5%), whereas the lowest is from 'Industries' sector (26.4%). Also the estimated share of Agriculture sector employment is 27.1 percent.

Table
4.2

Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2016

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	27.1	26.4	46.5
Colombo	100.0	1.8	28.4	69.7
Gampaha	100.0	4.9	37.8	57.4
Kalutara	100.0	15.8	31.1	53.0
Kandy	100.0	17.8	27.6	54.6
Matale	100.0	37.6	22.2	40.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	66.1	11.5	22.4
Galle	100.0	34.6	24.0	41.4
Matara	100.0	37.4	23.3	39.4
Hambantota	100.0	36.6	26.2	37.2
Jaffna	100.0	24.4	24.2	51.3
Mannar	100.0	31.7	16.6	51.7
Vavunia	100.0	32.0	19.0	49.0
Mullativu	100.0	40.5	19.0	40.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	27.0	25.4	47.6
Batticaloa	100.0	24.8	29.4	45.8
Ampara	100.0	27.8	24.8	47.3
Trincomalee	100.0	25.0	23.2	51.8
Kurunegala	100.0	30.4	29.3	40.3
Puttalam	100.0	24.6	28.5	47.0
Anuradhapura	100.0	48.7	16.6	34.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	39.0	24.9	36.2
Badulla	100.0	57.3	9.8	32.9
Moneragala	100.0	48.9	15.6	35.4
Ratnapura	100.0	37.2	27.5	35.4
Kegalle	100.0	23.7	34.6	41.6

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 1.8 percent in Colombo district to 66.1 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Further Nuwara Eliya (66.1%), Badulla (57.3%), Monaragala (48.9%) and Anuradhapura(48.7%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (69.7%), followed by Gampaha (57.4%) Kandy (54.6%) and Kalutara (53.0%) districts. Moreover, the survey results reveal that wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, transport, storage, communication, public administration

& defense; compulsory social security are major categories in the Service sector.

Gampaha district (37.8%) shows the highest share of employment in the industries sector, and Kegalle district (34.6%) shows the 2nd highest percentage.

Figure
4.3

Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province - 2016

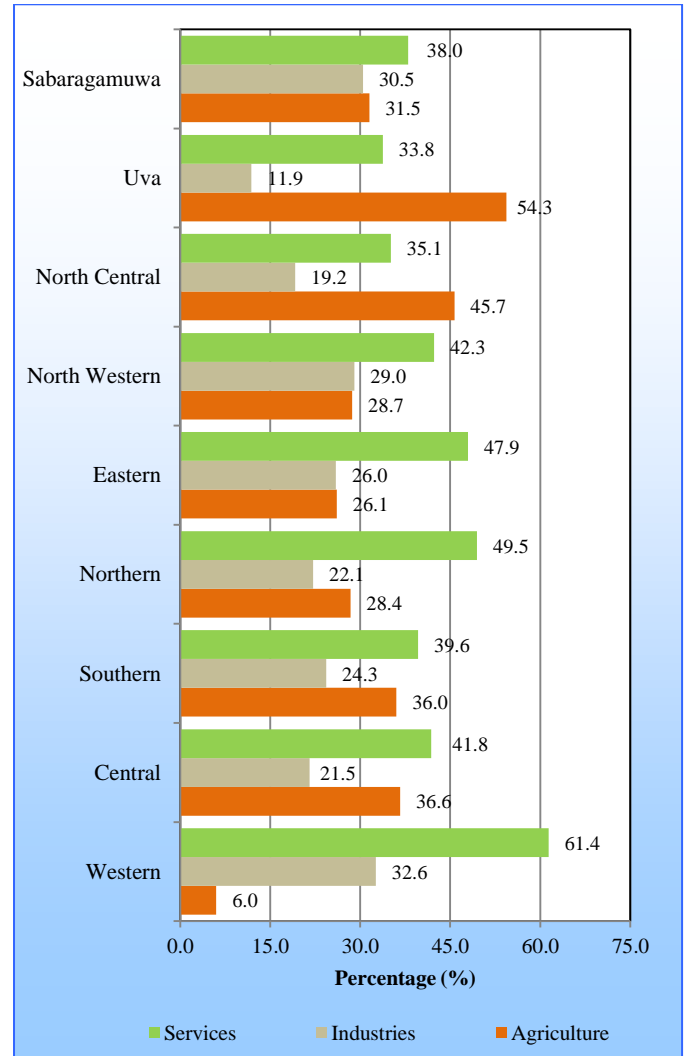


Figure 4.3 illustrates the distribution of employed population by Province level and by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by Status of Employment

Table 4.3

Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district - 2016

District	Employee	Self Employed		
		Employer	Own account worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	57.8	2.7	31.6	7.8
Colombo	69.3	4.9	22.5	3.3
Gampaha	68.6	3.1	25.1	3.2
Kalutara	63.1	3.0	29.2	4.7
Kandy	60.3	3.4	30.3	5.9
Matale	43.1	2.4	38.5	16.1
Nuwara Eliya	61.6	0.2	27.3	10.9
Galle	61.3	2.6	29.6	6.5
Matara	59.9	2.3	29.7	8.1
Hambantota	44.5	2.6	44.3	8.7
Jaffna	66.9	4.5	25.6	2.9
Mannar	60.9	3.5	33.1	2.5
Vavunia	52.4	1.8	40.3	5.5
Mullativu	47.6	0.7	41.6	10.1
Kilinochchi	65.0	1.4	32.4	1.1
Batticaloa	65.0	1.3	31.4	2.3
Ampara	58.4	1.2	36.1	4.3
Trincomalee	57.1	0.6	38.7	3.5
Kurunegala	50.5	3.2	35.0	11.3
Puttalam	52.9	4.9	33.8	8.4
Anuradhapura	38.3	1.0	41.4	19.3
Polonnaruwa	44.9	0.9	42.3	11.9
Badulla	46.0	1.4	35.3	17.4
Monaragala	35.9	0.7	44.4	19.0
Ratnapura	55.9	3.0	33.8	7.4
Kegalle	63.1	1.4	29.6	5.9

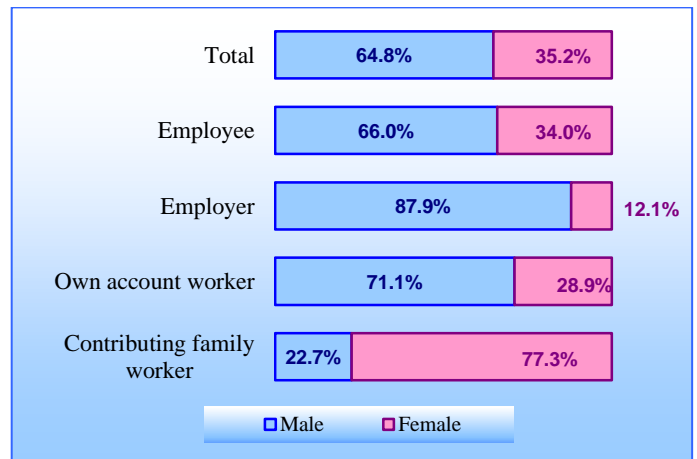
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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; wage 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 - 2016



Contributing family worker is defined when a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and he/she engages in the activity without any payment. Figure 4.4 clearly shows that this is more common among female.

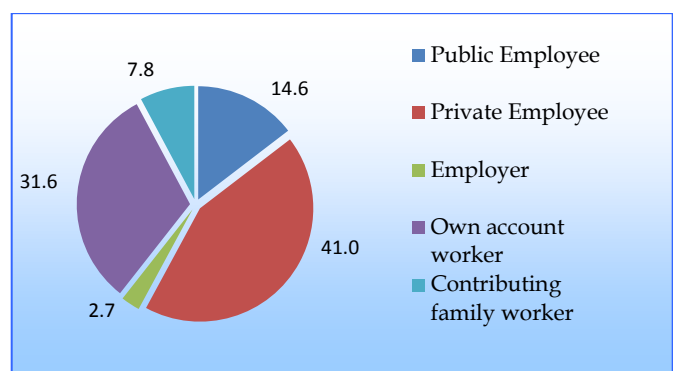
Table 4.4

Employed population by employment status and by gender - 2016

Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	5,149,948	100.0	2,797,735	100.0
Employee	4,595,577	57.8	3,031,580	58.9	1,563,997	55.9
Public	1,157,658	14.6	639,665	12.4	517,993	18.5
Private	3,437,919	43.3	2,391,914	46.4	1,046,004	37.4
Employer	217,215	2.7	190,858	3.7	26,357	0.9
Own account worker	2,511,750	31.6	1,785,888	34.7	725,861	25.9
Contributing family worker	623,141	7.8	141,622	2.7	481,519	17.2

Figure 4.5

Employed population by employment status - 2016



The estimated total public sector employment for Sri Lanka in 2016 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 18.5 percent, and among male employed this is 12.4 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 7.8 percent, and it is 17.2 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of males (2.7%) in the same category.

According to the Figure 4.7, there is an increasing trend in the share of employed persons with G.C.E. (A/L)/HNCE & above education level, oppose to the group of grade 5 & below level of education over the years. Survey results indicate an increasing trend in level of education of the employed population of the country.

4.4 Employment by Occupation

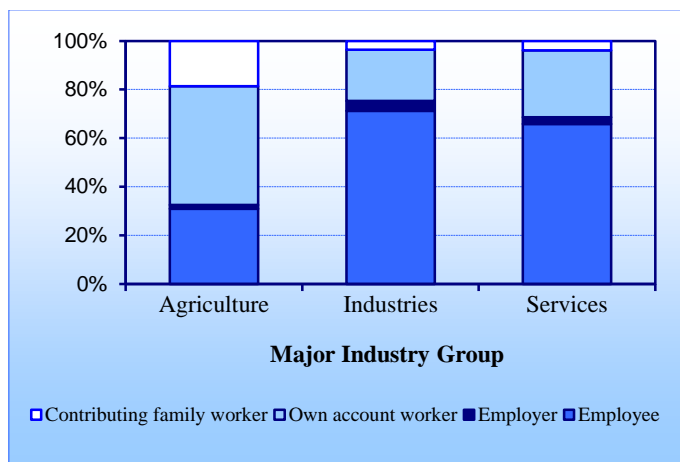
Table 4.5 Employed population by occupation & gender - 2016

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.2
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6.0	6.7	4.9	28.4
Professionals	6.5	3.7	11.8	63.8
Technical & Associate Professionals	6.1	6.0	6.2	35.9
Clerks and Clerical support workers	4.0	3.0	5.9	51.4
Services and Sales workers	11.2	11.8	10.2	32.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	18.1	18.1	18.0	35.1
Craft and Related Trades workers	16.0	16.1	15.9	34.8
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.8	11.8	3.4	13.5
Elementary occupations	22.6	22.1	23.4	36.5
Armed Forces Occupations	0.6	0.7	0.3	16.7

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. 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 35.2 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 63.8 percent. This group generally consist of teachers, nurses, doctorsetc.

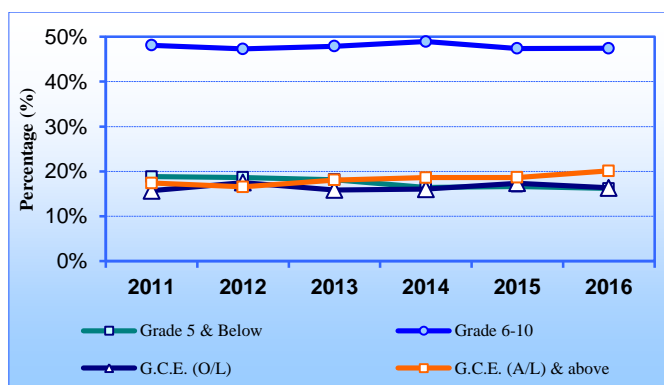
Figure 4.6 Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2015



The Figure 4.6 shows the distribution of employment by industry & by employment status. Agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and contributing family workers can be observed and compared to industry & service sectors. The survey covers only the household population, hence the occupations of the institutional population specially Armed Forces do not represent fully in these categories.

4.3 Employment by Level of Education

Figure 4.7 Employed population by level of education (2011 - 2016)



4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income

The Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and 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 sector - 2016

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	31,782	39,195	29,630	17,976	21,207	17,618
Median	28,004	30,000	27,000	16,800	20,000	16,000

Table 4.6-1 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2016

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	39,195	30,439	15,899	21,207	18,186	13,075
Median	30,000	28,500	13,110	20,000	17,600	12,000

Table 4.7 Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and employers) - 2016

Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	54,801	25,736	13,593
Median	30,000	16,000	10,000
Employer			
Mean	131,955	78,429	34,715
Median	70,000	45,000	30,000
Own Account Worker			
Mean	40,131	21,848	13,509
Median	25,000	15,000	10,000

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 4.6, Table 4.6-1, Table 4.7 & Table 4.7-1.

Table 4.7-1 Mean & median monthly income by sector (Own Account Worker & Employers) - 2016

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2014	Mean	28,967	18,486	13,008
	Median	20,000	14,000	10,000
2015	Mean	34,682	19,864	12,227
	Median	25,000	15,000	9,000
2016	Mean	54,801	25,736	13,593
	Median	30,000	16,000	10,000

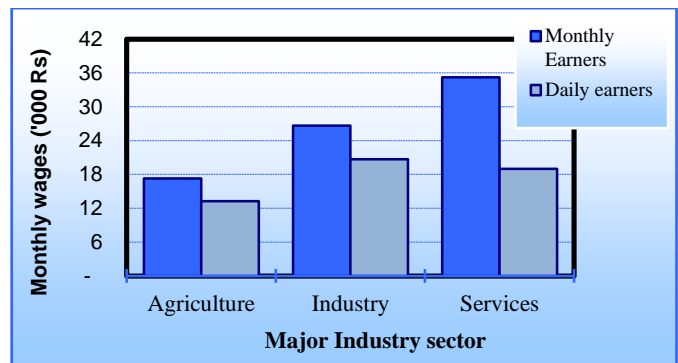
Estimated results further reveal existing wage gaps between sectors and between employment status.

Table 4.8 Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2016

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	17,280	26,638	35,207
Median	15,000	20,500	32,000
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	13,266	20,690	18,961
Median	12,000	20,000	18,000

The Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8 show mean and median wages/salaries estimated separately for main industry and sectors.

Figure 4.8 Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2016

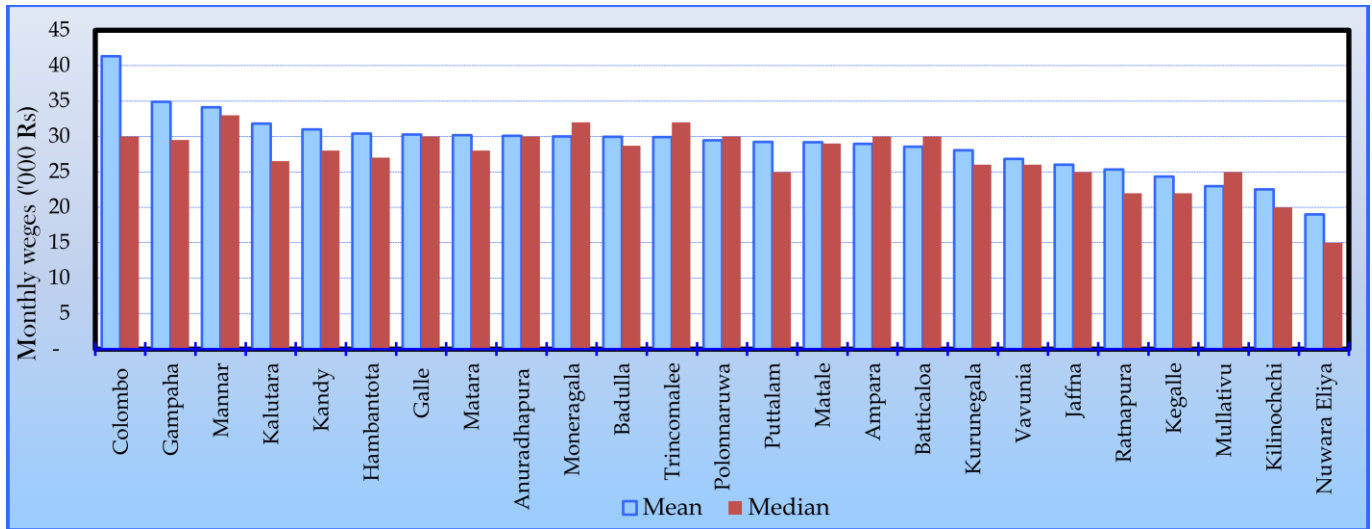


Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, the mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than the other two sectors. It can also be seen that, there are considerable differences between the average gross salaries among the three major industry groups, when daily wage earners are considered.

Distribution of the mean values of the gross salary of the monthly salary 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 Mannar district.

Figure 4.9

Mean & Median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2016



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 4.9 Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2016

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	51.4	72.9	33.4
Urban	47.8	70.4	28.4
Rural	51.7	73.3	33.6
Estate	62.1	75.9	50.5

Table 4.9 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 51.4 percent. 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 4.10 Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender - 2016

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	51.4	72.9	33.4
Youth (15 - 24)	25.7	35.6	16.5
Adult (25 & over)	57.3	81.9	37.0
Prime age(25 - 54)	67.2	94.1	44.9

Overall employment to population ratio for Sri Lanka is 51.4 percent and it is 67.2 percent for the prime age (25 - 54 years) group. Youth (15 - 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 25.7 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.

Chapter

5

Unemployment

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

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

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

Unemployed

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,310,682
Male	5,303,502
Female	3,007,180

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	362,999
Male	153,554
Female	209,445

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.4
Male	2.9
Female	7.0

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

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

5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

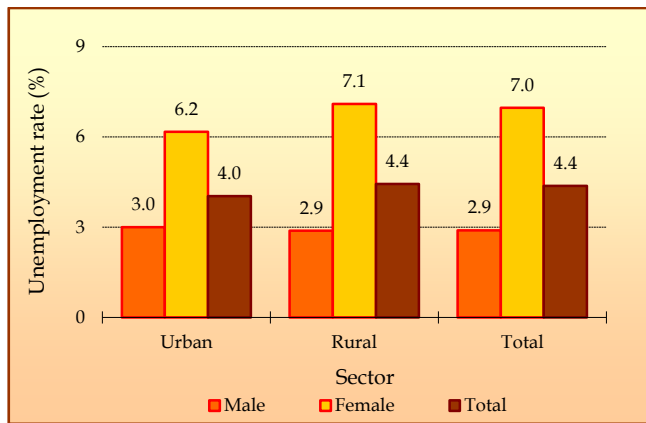
The number of unemployed persons is estimated as 362,999 during the year 2016. Out of this total, 42.3 percent are males and 57.7 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2016

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	362,999	52,575	298,928	11,496
	Rate	4.4	4.0	4.5	3.1
Male	Number	153,554	26,264	122,593	4,696
	Rate	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3
Female	Number	209,445	26,311	176,334	6,800
	Rate	7.0	6.2	7.3	4.1

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 - 2016



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for the year 2016 is 4.4 at national level and, the rates for the urban, rural and estate sectors are 4.0, 4.5 and 3.1 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (7.0%) is more than two times higher than that of the male unemployment rate (2.9%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates: 2011 - 2016

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2011	4.2	2.7	7.1
2012	4.0	2.8	6.3
2013	4.4	3.2	6.6
2014	4.3	3.1	6.5
2015	4.7	3.0	7.6
2016	4.4	2.9	7.0

All Island

All over the period female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2016

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	2.9	Kilinochchi	6.3
Gampaha	3.6	Batticaloa	5.2
Kalutara	3.0	Ampara	6.6
Kandy	4.4	Trincomalee	3.9
Matale	7.6	Kurunegala	3.0
Nuwara Eliya	4.6	Puttalam	3.7
Galle	5.1	Anuradhapura	3.8
Matara	6.5	Polonnaruwa	2.5
Hambantota	5.2	Badulla	3.9
Jaffna	7.0	Monaragala	5.8
Mannar	7.1	Rathnapura	4.4
Vavunia	5.2	Kegalle	6.9
Mullativu	4.3		

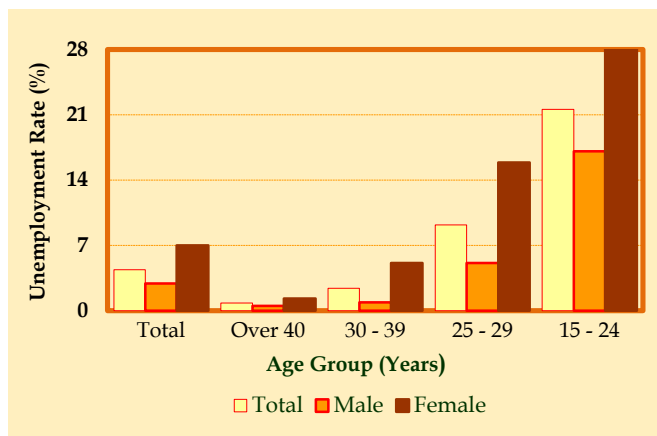
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

When consider the district level distribution the highest unemployment rate is recorded from Matale district (7.6%), followed by Mannar district (7.1%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2016

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.4	2.9	7.0
15 - 24	21.6	17.1	29.2
25 - 29	9.2	5.1	15.9
30 - 39	2.4	0.9	5.1
Over 40	0.8	0.5	1.3

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2016



The Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 depict that for all age groups, female unemployment rates are higher than those of male. Overall youth (age 15 -24) unemployment rate is 21.6 percent. For both male and female the highest unemployment rates are reported from youths. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 20 - 24 years. The unemployment rate declines with the age. However it should be considered that among the youth (15 -24) only a 33 percent enter to the labour force. Among them about 22 percent is unemployed.

Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2016

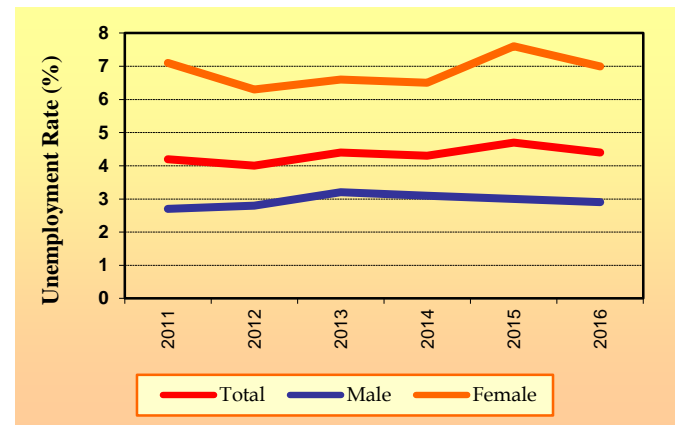
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.4	2.9	7.0
Grade 5 & Below	0.8	0.3	1.6
Grade 6-10	3.3	2.7	4.6
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.8	4.1	9.1
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	8.3	4.7	11.9

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

As given in Table 5.5, the highest unemployment rate is reported from educated group G.C.E.(A/L) and above which is reported as 8.3 percent. It is 4.7 percent and 11.9 percent for male and female respectively. As reported in previous years of survey the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

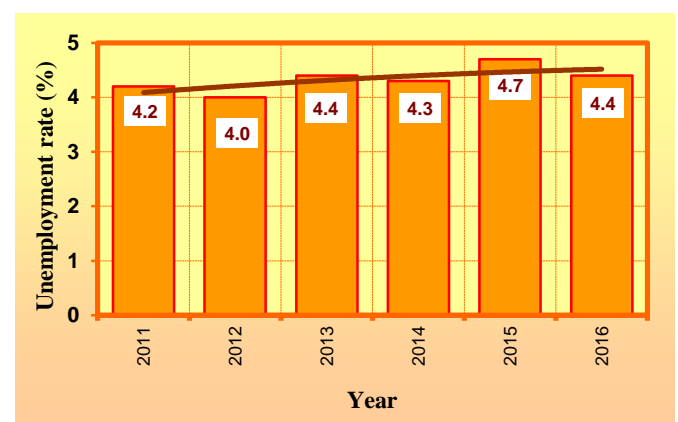
5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

Figure 5.3 Unemployment rate by gender: 2011 - 2016 (All Island)



Unemployment rates from 2011 show that the rate is stagnant between 4 to 5 percent. However, it is very important to notice that, the changes are not statistically significant between some consecutive years, when sampling error⁴ is considered.

Figure 5.4 Unemployment rates: 2011 - 2016



Note: From 2011 till 2016 all district are included.

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 2016 by provinces. The highest unemployment rate is reported from the Northern province (6.3%) followed by Southern province (5.6%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from the Western province (3.2%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rates for each province - 2016

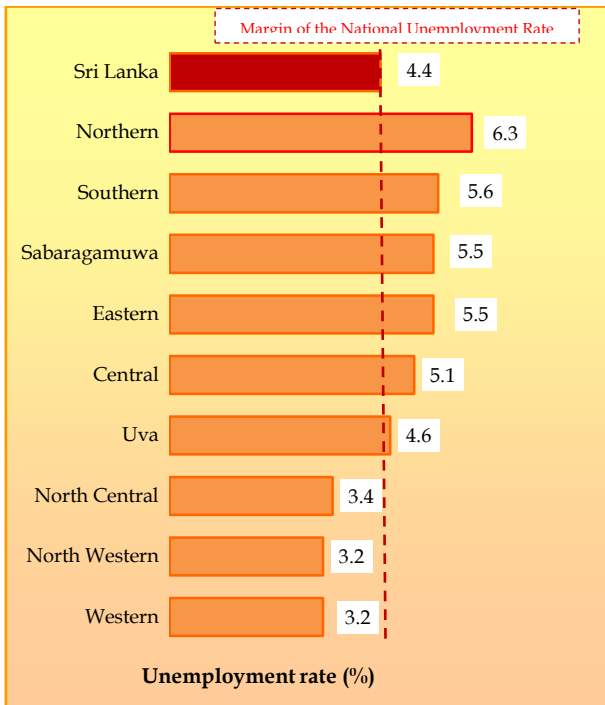
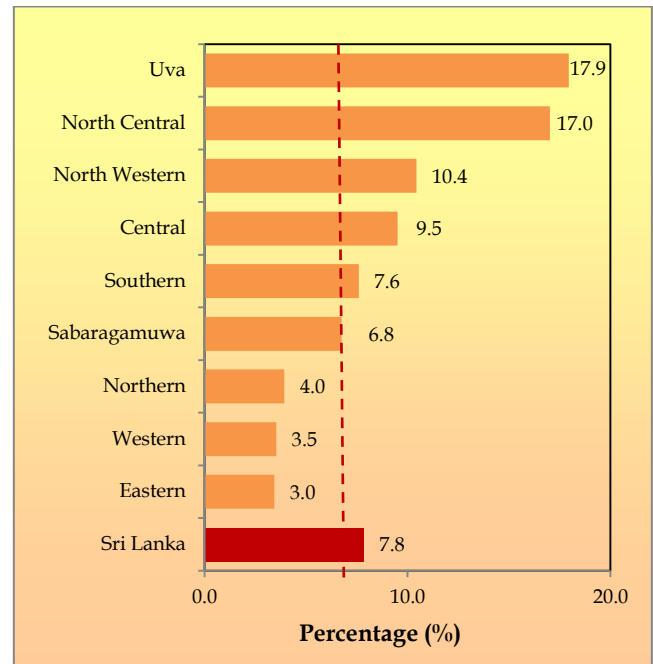


Figure 5.6

Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2016



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

Table 5.6 Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2016

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.4	100.0	57.8	2.7	31.6	7.8
Western	3.2	100.0	67.7	3.8	24.9	3.5
Central	5.1	100.0	57.3	2.2	31.0	9.5
Southern	5.6	100.0	56.5	2.5	33.4	7.6
Northern	6.3	100.0	61.6	3.2	31.3	3.9
Eastern	5.5	100.0	60.3	1.1	35.2	3.4
North Western	3.2	100.0	51.2	3.7	34.6	10.4
North Central	3.4	100.0	40.3	1.0	41.7	17.0
Uva	4.6	100.0	42.5	1.1	38.5	17.9
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	100.0	58.9	2.3	32.0	6.8

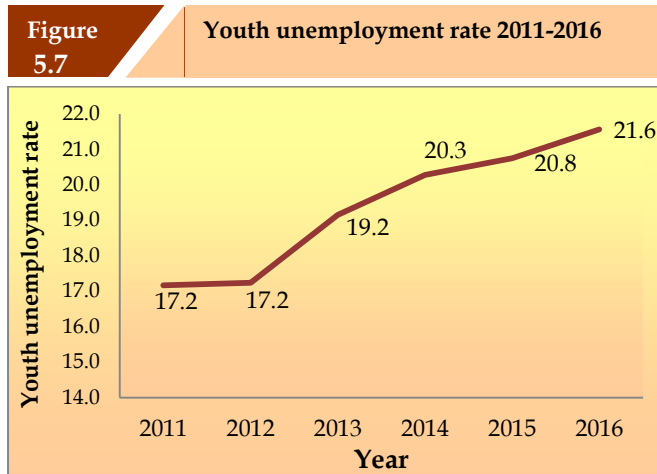
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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

5.4 Youth unemployment in Sri Lanka

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

Youth unemployment is the percentage of the unemployed population in the age group 15 – 24 years to the currently “economically active population” or “labour force” in the age group of 15 – 24 years. The youth unemployment rate is 21.6 percent in 2016.



From 2012 to 2016 the youth unemployment rate increased from 17.2 percent to 21.6 percent.

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 2011 - 2016

Province	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	17.2	17.2	19.2	20.3	20.8	21.6
Western	14.3	14.6	16.9	14.3	15.9	14.7
Central	22.6	19.4	25.4	23.9	25.5	26.0
Southern	22.5	24.4	25.6	28.4	27.9	30.3
Northern	15.4	18.9	17.7	19.1	18.8	24.7
Eastern	20.4	20.8	14.8	16.4	21.7	20.1
North Western	14.1	17.8	13.9	21.3	15.2	16.0
North Central	10.0	12.8	15.2	13.6	16.3	19.7
Uva	13.1	12.6	14.9	21.1	22.0	24.8
Sabaragamuwa	20.8	17.1	27.3	30.9	29.6	30.0

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

Table 5.7 shows that the Southern province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in years 2016. It is about 30.3 percent and followed by Sabaragamuwa province (30.0%) in 2016. Youth unemployment rate in 2016 indicates that one out of every five economically active youth are unemployed.

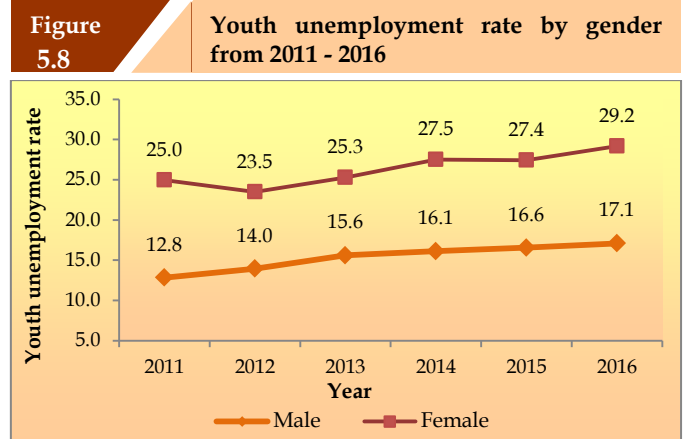


Figure 5.8 depicts that female youth unemployment rate is always higher than males. The results from 2011 to 2016 show that the youth unemployment is slowly increasing, which is true for both male and female.

Table 5.8 Youth unemployment rate by education level 2011 - 2016

Province	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	17.2	17.2	19.2	20.3	20.8	21.6
Grade 5 & Below	3.6	3.8	6.9	10.4	4.8	6.5
Grade 6-10	12.1	12.2	13.3	14.8	14.1	16.3
G.C.E. (O/L)	18.3	20.5	21.9	22.8	23.9	22.4
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	33.9	30.6	33.5	31.3	34	32.5

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 is 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, 2011-2015

Gender	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.2	9.9
Male	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	12.8	15.3
Female	6.0	6.4	6.5	7.5	5.7	7.2

Considering Table 5.9, the ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate is slightly increasing from 7.8 to 9.9 from 2011 to 2016. 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, 2016

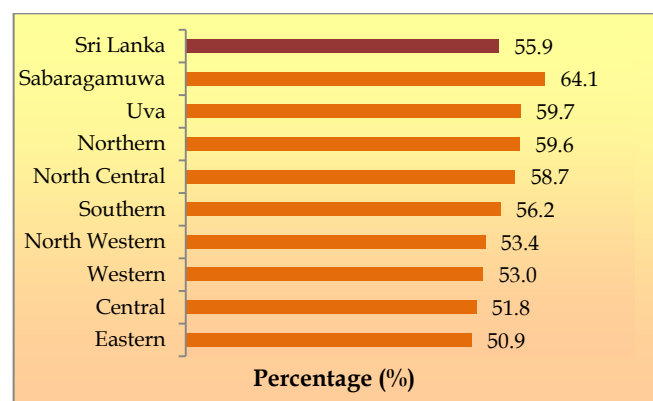


Figure 5.9 shows Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province. Also these reveal that Sabaragamuwa, Uva, Northern, North Central and Southern provinces have higher proportion than the national proportion. which are 64.1, 59.7 and 59.6 percent respectively. Further in all provinces this ratio is higher than 50 percent.

Table 5.10 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education - 2016

Measurement	Proportion of Youth unemployment
Gender	
Male	65.7
Female	48.6
Level of Education	
Grade 5 & Below	15.9
Grade 6-10	59.6
G.C.E. (O/L)	56.8
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	54.7

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

According to 2016 findings, males shows a higher proportion of youth unemployment as a proportion to the total unemployment compared to that of female.

Further the highest proportion of youth unemployment is reported from grade 6 – 10 group in level of education and it is 59.6 percent. Also G.C.E. (O/L) and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 56.8 percent and 54.7 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 - 2016

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	7.1	7.3	6.8
Grade 5 & Below	2.6	2.2	3.0
Grade 6-10	5.4	6.7	4.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.1	6.1	4.2
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	15.7	13.4	17.0

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

Table 5.11 depicts that youth unemployment to the total youth population for Sri Lanka and it is 7.1 for the year 2016. This proportion is 7.3 and 6.8 for males and females respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 15.7 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E.(A/L) & above group) and it is 13.4 percent and 17.0 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 also not in the labour force 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, 2011 - 2016

Gender	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	744,437	707,678	788,275	790,170	734,550	750,864
Male	197,940	183,929	241,183	242,421	224,501	234,616
Female	546,497	523,749	547,092	547,749	510,049	516,247

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher than male youth in all years 2011 to 2016. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2011 to 2016.

Table 5.13 NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender 2011 - 2016

Gender	Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	23.5	23.9	26.6	27.8	25.8	26.1
Male	13.0	12.7	17.0	17.6	16.3	17.0
Female	33.4	34.7	35.5	37.4	34.6	34.5

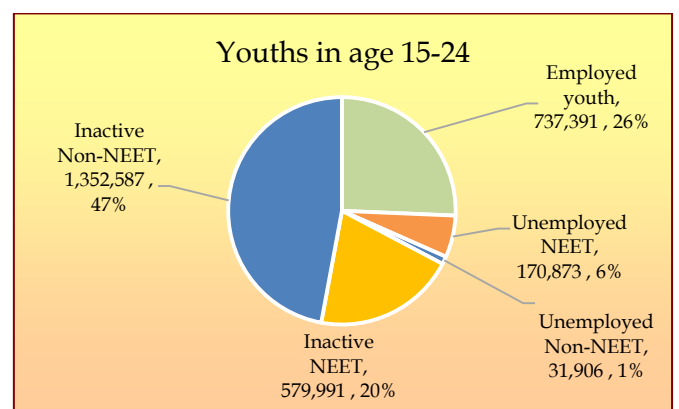
Table 5.13 shows that approximately one out of every four youths belong to the NEET group. This increases up to one out of three for female youth. NEET rate is significantly higher for female compared to male.

Table 5.14 NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by level of education and gender - 2016

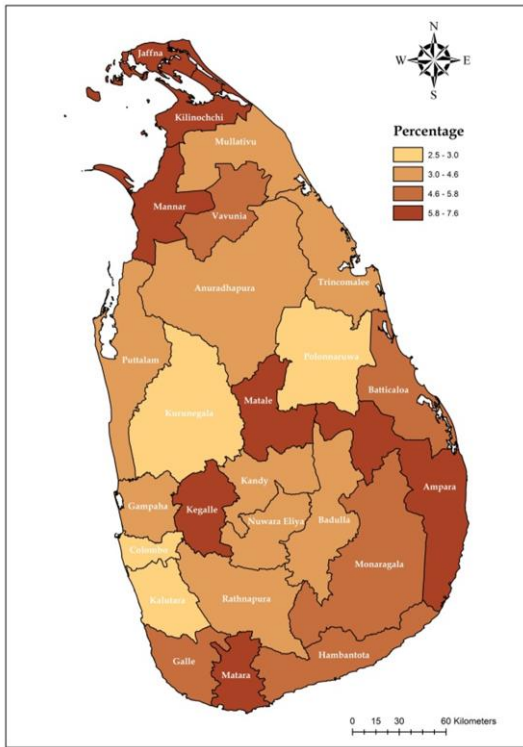
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	26.1	17.0	34.5
Grade 5 & Below	51.4	40.8	63.8
Grade 6-10	27.1	16.7	39.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	20.5	13.2	26.7
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	30.3	22.8	34.7

According to the Table 5.13, female NEET rate is higher from 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, 63.8 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 2.9 million The Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of total youth (15 – 24) population by different economic conditions (please see annex).

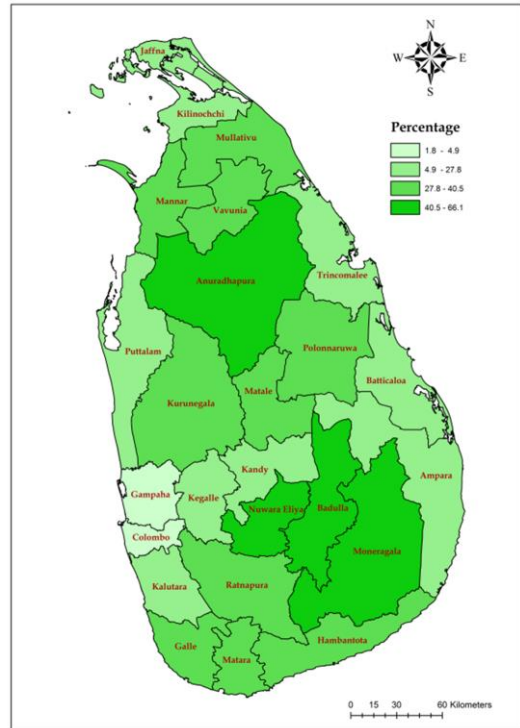
Figure 5.10 Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2016



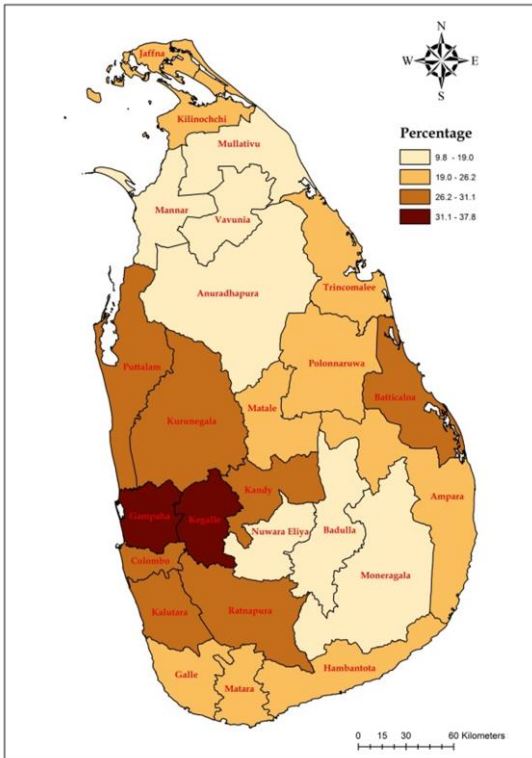
Map (3): Unemployment rate by District - 2016



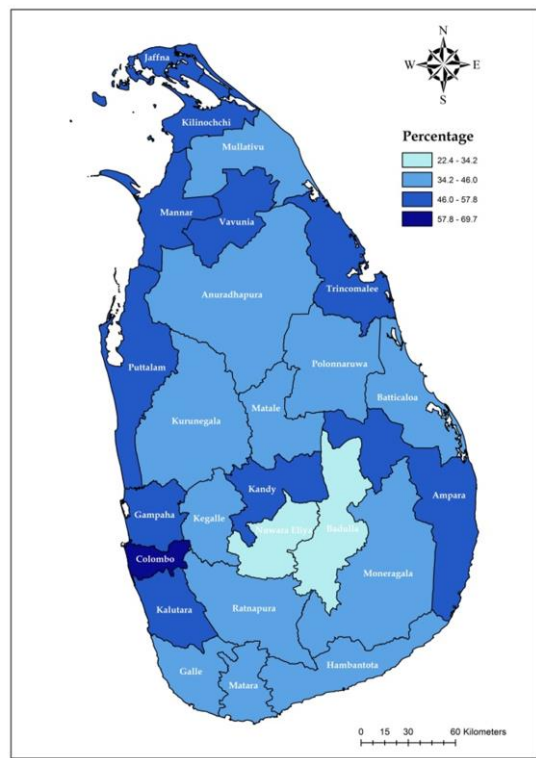
Map (4): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2016



Map (5): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Industry sector by Districts - 2016



Map (6): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Service sector by Districts - 2016



Chapter

6

Underemployment

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

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

Visible under-employment

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

Invisible under-employment

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Underemployment Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	2.4
-----------	-----

By Gender

Male	1.7
------	-----

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

By Economic Sector

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

Industry	1.9
----------	-----

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

6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

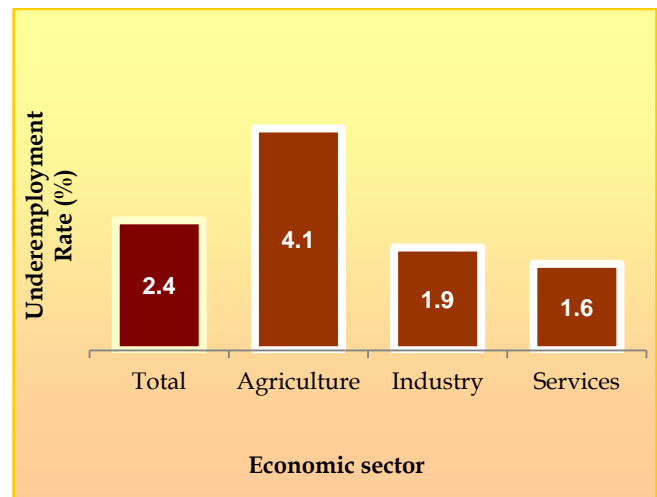
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate visible under-employment and also the “underemployment rate” which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons is calculated.

6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

Table 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2016

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.4
Agriculture	4.1
Industry	1.9
Services	1.6

Figure 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2016



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.1%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.6%). The results reveal that above 2.4 percent of employed population is under-utilized with respect to time and this is more prevalent in Agriculture sector.

Table 6.2 Underemployment rate by gender 2014 - 2016

Year	Total	Male	Female
2014	2.7	2.4	3.4
2015	2.7	2.0	3.8
2016	2.4	1.7	3.5

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male.

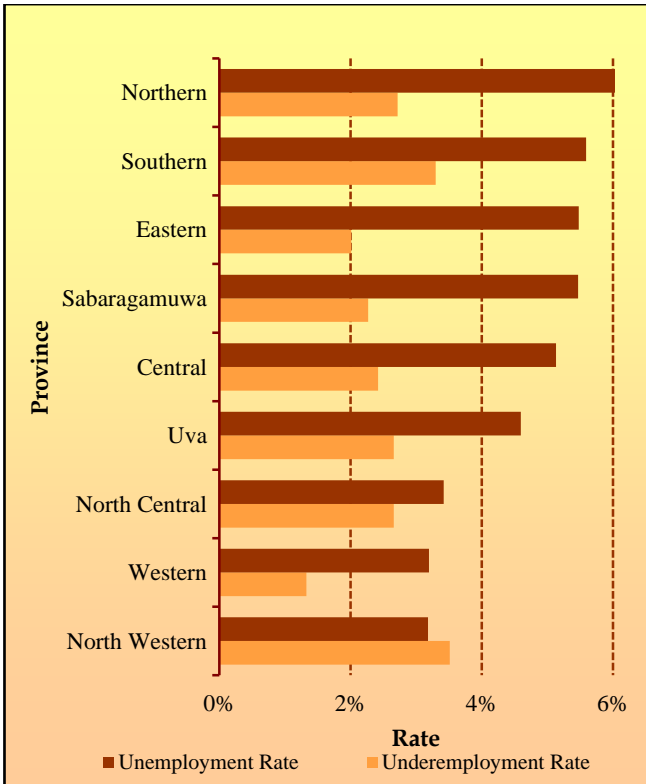
Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2016

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.4	1.7	3.5
Grade 5 and below	2.8	2.1	4.0
Grade 6 - 10	2.5	1.8	4.1
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.4	1.4	4.2
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.6	1.3	2.0

As given in the Table 6.3, overall underemployment is decreasing as the level of education is increasing. However, considerable difference is observed among G.C.E. (A/L) & above females who shows lower underemployment compared to other groups.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2016



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

The Table 6.4 show 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.

For an example both unemployment (5.2%) and underemployment (4.1%) are comparatively high in Hambantota district The highest underemployment and the highest percentage of informal sector employment are reported from Mulativu district.

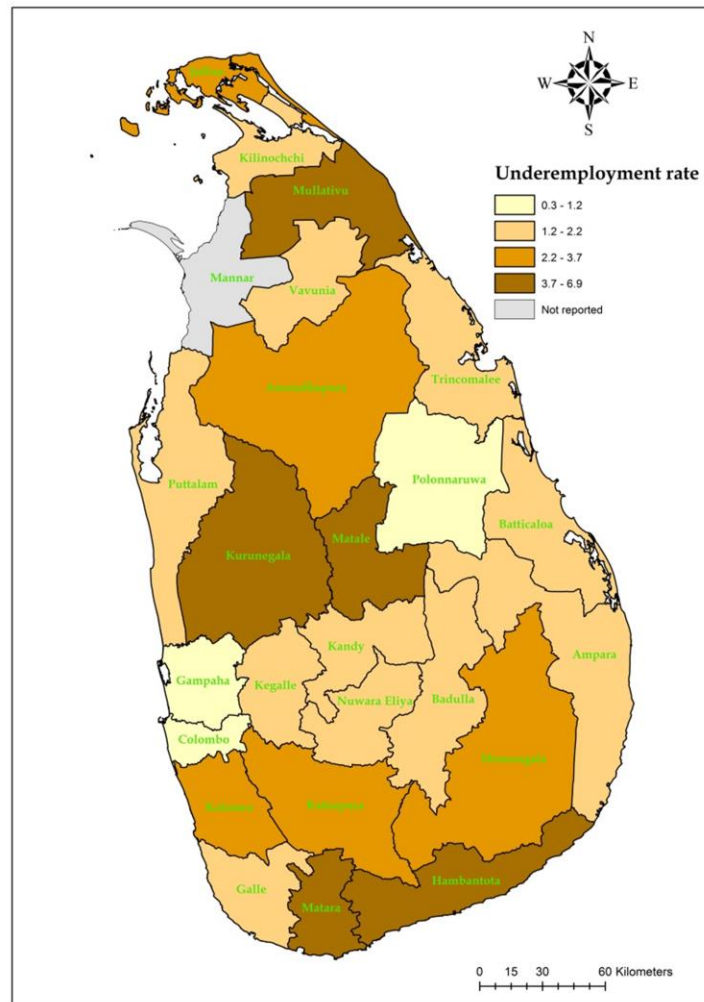
Table 6.4 Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal employment by district - 2016

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Employment
All Island	2.4	4.4	60.2
Colombo	1.2	2.9	41.0
Gampaha	0.7	3.6	42.8
Kalutara	2.8	3.0	56.3
Kandy	2.2	4.4	59.4
Matale	4.0	7.6	69.6
Nuwara Eliya	1.7	4.6	52.2
Galle	2.1	5.1	67.4
Matara	4.2	6.5	65.6
Hambantota	4.1	5.2	72.1
Jaffna	2.9	7.0	71.3
Mannar	..	7.1	70.2
Vavunia	1.5	5.2	62.6
Mulativu	6.9	4.3	80.4
Kilinochchi	2.0	6.3	67.4
Batticaloa	1.7	5.2	69.2
Ampara	2.2	6.6	68.8
Trincomalee	2.0	3.9	69.3
Kurunegala	4.2	3.0	67.2
Puttalam	2.0	3.7	71.9
Anuradhapura	3.7	3.8	74.0
Polonnaruwa	0.3	2.5	69.3
Badulla	2.2	3.9	65.1
Monaragala	3.5	5.8	74.5
Ratnapura	2.7	4.4	62.4
Kegalle	1.6	6.9	58.9

.. 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 - 2016



Chapter

7

Informal Sector Employment

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

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

Key aspects of identifying informal sector

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka	60.2
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By Gender

Male	63.4
-------------	-------------

Female	54.4
---------------	-------------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	87.5
--------------------	-------------

Non-Agriculture	50.1
------------------------	-------------

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 - 2016

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	7,947,683	2,153,874	5,793,809
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,163,062	269,650	2,893,412
	%	39.8	12.5	49.9
Informal sector	No.	4,784,621	1,884,224	2,900,396
	%	60.2	87.5	50.1

Figure 7.1

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2016

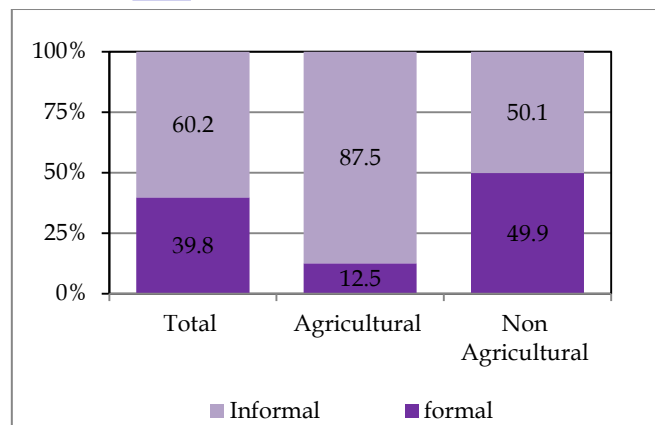


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 60.2 percent. The survey results also reveal that 87.5 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is only 12.5 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 informal sector employment is slightly higher than formal sector employment.

Table 7.2

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2016

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	3,163,062	39.8	4,784,621	60.2
Male	5,149,948	100.0	1,887,388	36.6	3,262,560	63.4
Female	2,797,735	100.0	1,275,674	45.6	1,522,061	54.4

According to the Table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 63.4 percent for males and 54.4 percent for females. Female formal sector participation is higher compared to that of male.

Table
7.3

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by level of education - 2016

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	3,163,062	39.8	4,784,621	60.2
Below Grade 6	1,286,085	100.0	227,713	17.7	1,058,372	82.3
Grade 6 - 10	3,766,485	100.0	1,067,356	28.3	2,699,129	71.7
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,297,144	100.0	642,309	49.5	654,835	50.5
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,597,969	100.0	1,225,684	76.7	372,284	23.3

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

Table
7.4

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status - 2016

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	3,163,062	100.0	4,784,621	100.0
Employees	4,595,577	57.8	2,874,407	90.9	1,721,170	36.0
Employer	217,215	2.7	88,653	2.8	128,562	2.7
Own account worker	2,511,750	31.6	140,682	4.4	2,371,068	49.6
Contributing family worker	623,141	7.8	59,320	1.9	563,821	11.8

The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of employed population by status of employment and by formal/informal sector. In informal sector higher percentages are reported for the own account worker and employees categories, in contrast to formal sector where about 90.9 percent are employees.

Table
7.5

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2016

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	3,163,062	39.8	4,784,621	60.2
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	17,038	100.0	17,038	100.0
Administrative & commercial managers	57,275	100.0	49,915	87.1	7,360	12.9
Production and specialized services managers	112,570	100.0	79,812	70.9	32,758	29.1
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	293,610	100.0	79,908	27.2	213,702	72.8
2.Professionals	519,032	100.0	427,888	82.4	91,144	17.6
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	484,965	100.0	429,680	88.6	55,286	11.4
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	320,791	100.0	307,355	95.8	13,435	4.2
5.Services and Sales workers	891,034	100.0	423,647	47.5	467,387	52.5
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,435,354	100.0	41,777	2.9	1,393,578	97.1
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,274,167	100.0	353,173	27.7	920,994	72.3
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	702,675	100.0	289,535	41.2	413,140	58.8
9.Elementary occupations	1,795,378	100.0	626,314	34.9	1,169,065	65.1
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	43,795	100.0	37,022	84.5	6,772	15.5

.. 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.

Table 7.6 Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non-agriculture sector by district - 2016

District	%	District	%
Total	50.1	Mullativu	68.4
Colombo	40.3	Kilinochchci	62.0
Gampaha	40.5	Batticaloa	59.6
Kalutara	51.3	Ampara	58.4
Kandy	54.1	Trincomalee	59.9
Matale	54.3	Kurunegala	54.8
Nuwara Eliya	50.5	Puttalam	65.4
Galle	53.5	Anuradhapura	50.6
Matara	49.8	Polonnaruwa	50.5
Hambantota	57.8	Badulla	45.2
Jaffna	62.4	Monaragala	52.7
Mannar	57.4	Ratnapura	50.7
Vavunia	47.9	Kegalle	50.8

Non-agricultural sector comprises with industry and service sector activities. The distribution of informal sector employment in non-agriculture by district is given in Table 7.6. In 2016 about 50.1 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. Mullativu (68.4%), Puttalam (65.4%) and Jaffna (62.4%) and Kilinochchi (62.0%) districts share more than 60 percent of their non-agriculture employment in informal sector (Map 8).

Map (8): Participation rate of informal Sector in Non agriculture Sector by Districts – 2016

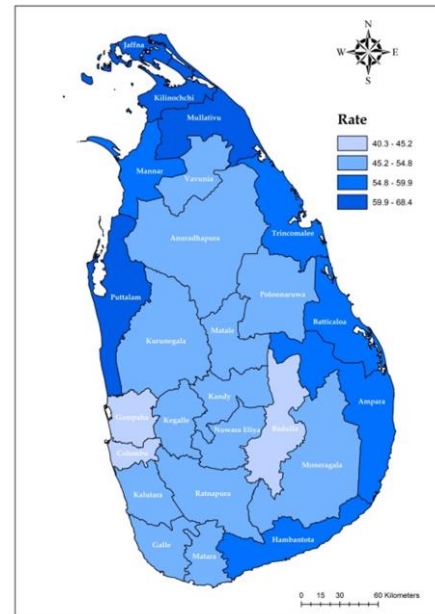
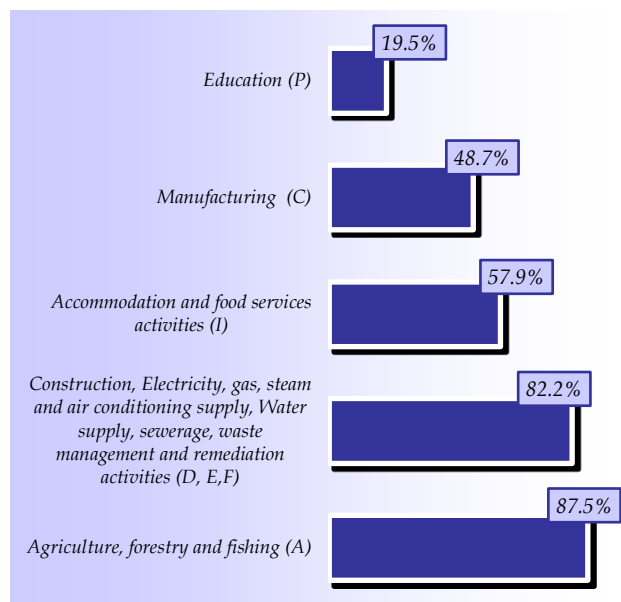


Figure 7.2

Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2016



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 87.5 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 82.2 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. (19.5%). There is 48.7 percent of informal sector employment in the 'Manufacturing' category.

Chapter

8

Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment

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

Multiple Job Holders

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

Secondary Job Holders

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	7,947,683
Male	5,149,948
Female	2,797,735

Secondary Employed Population

Sri Lanka	877,628
Male	655,488
Female	222,140

Total Jobs

Sri Lanka	8,825,311
Male	5,805,437
Female	3,019,874

8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka

Department of Census and Statistics released statistical data on multiple job holders for the first time in 2014. Individuals may have multiple jobs at the same time; however, due to practical problems labour force survey collects data only on two jobs, main and secondary. This Chapter provides information for survey years from 2012 to 2016. This part of Chapter discusses secondary employment.

Table 8.1 Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2012 - 2016)

Year	Employment						Jobs Total
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	
2012	7,497,998	100.0	6,982,353	93.1	515,645	6.9	8,013,642
2013	7,681,279	100.0	6,945,318	90.4	735,960	9.6	8,417,239
2014	7,700,489	100.0	7,033,442	91.3	667,047	8.7	8,367,537
2015	7,830,976	100.0	7,130,847	91.1	700,129	8.9	8,531,105
2016	7,947,683	100.0	7,070,055	89.0	877,628	11.0	8,825,311

The Survey results show that 877,628 (11.0%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2016. Out of these secondary employed persons, 655,488 were males and 222,140 were females during the survey year 2016. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 89.0 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Considering Main and secondary employment together, about 8.8 million total number of jobs are estimated at the survey.

Table 8.2 Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector - 2016

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	7,070,055	89.0	877,628	11.0
Urban	1,251,750	100.0	1,210,160	96.7	41,590	3.3
Rural	6,338,767	100.0	5,559,098	87.7	779,669	12.3
Estate	357,166	100.0	300,797	84.2	56,369	15.8

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Estate sector (15.8%) among all sectors whereas rates of urban and rural sectors are 3.3 and 12.3 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (65%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (12%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (47%) whereas Industries sector shows lowest percentage (26%) (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 industry groups - 2016

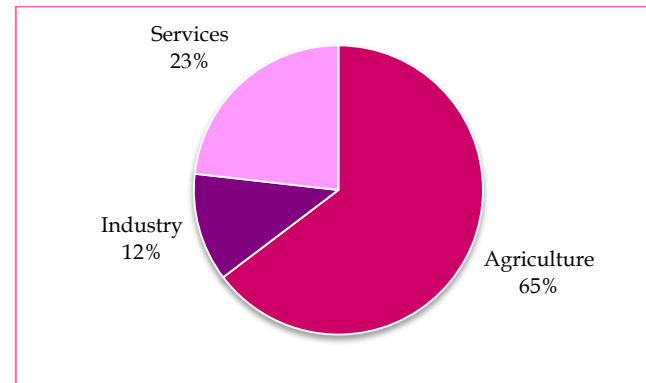


Figure 8.2 Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups - 2016

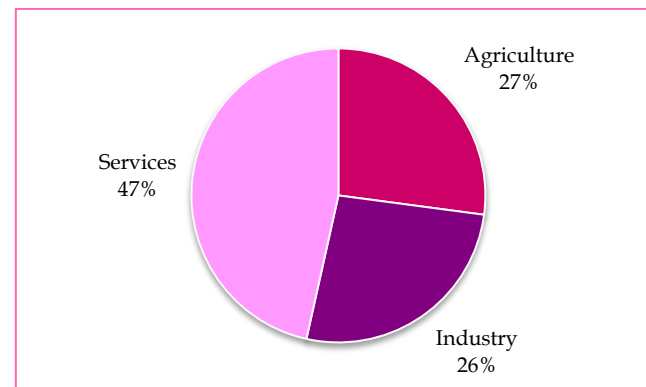


Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2016

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Total	877,628	100.0	74.7	25.3
Employee	133,870	100.0	78.9	21.1
Employer	23,493	100.0	87.5	12.5
Own Account Worker	591,034	100.0	81.2	18.8
Contributing Family Worker	129,231	100.0	38.5	61.5

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

Figure 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status by gender - 2016

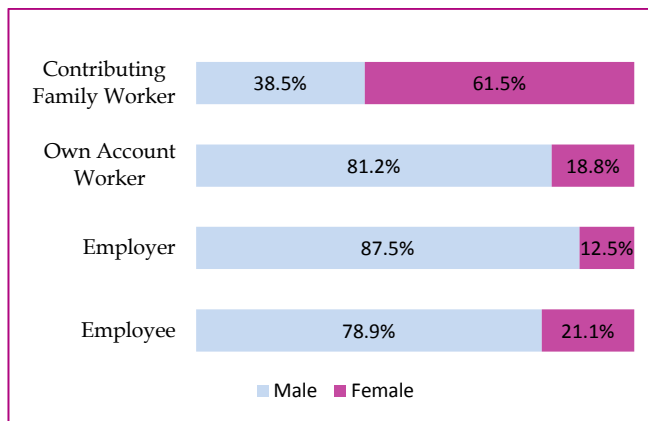
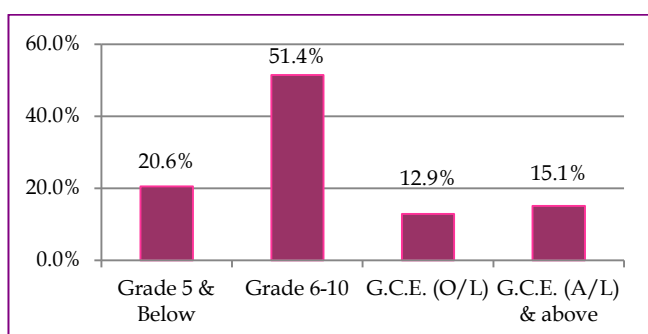


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 61.5 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (38.5%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2016



Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (51.4%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

Table 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by major occupation group - 2016

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Total	877,628	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	22,442	2.6
Professionals	41,530	4.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	9,082	1.0
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	1,486	0.2
Services and Sales workers	41,335	4.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	472,490	53.8
Craft and Related Trade workers	73,749	8.4
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	66,872	7.6
Elementary occupations	147,870	16.8
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	772	0.1

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

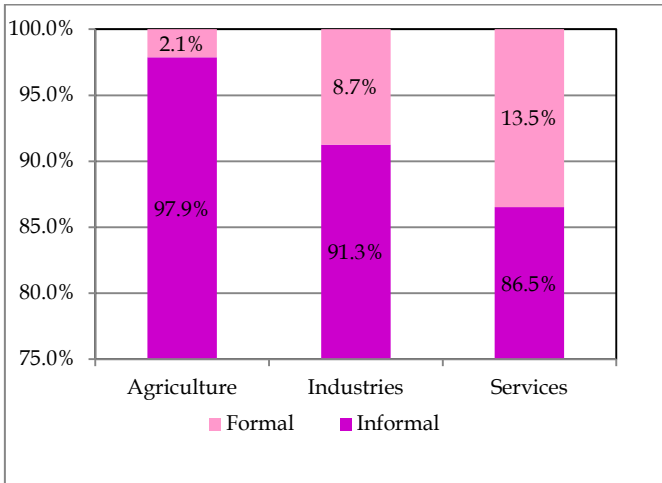
Table 8.4 shows the categorization of the secondary employed population by major occupation groups. The choice of multiple jobholding vary among different workers in different occupation groups. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers are the highest percentage (53.8%) reported among secondary occupation.

Table 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2016

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	877,628	567,684	106,286	203,658
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	48,803	12,070	9,296	27,437
%	5.6	2.1	8.7	13.5
Informal	828,825	555,614	96,990	176,220
%	94.4	97.9	91.3	86.5

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.5 show that, the share of informal sector employment to the total secondary employment is 94.4 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 - 2016



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 2016, is about 8,825,311.

Figure 8.6 Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2016

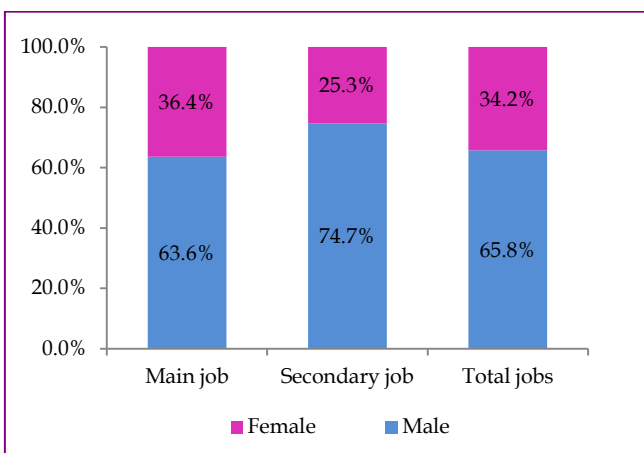


Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (65.8%) is about two times higher to the share of females (34.2%).

Table 8.6 Distribution of total jobs by sector - 2016

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	877,628	100.0	8,825,311	100.0
Urban	1,251,750	15.7	41,590	4.7	1,293,340	14.7
Rural	6,338,767	79.8	779,669	88.8	7,118,435	80.7
Estate	357,166	4.5	56,369	6.4	413,535	4.7

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 79.8% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

Table 8.7 Distribution of total jobs by level of education - 2016

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	877,628	100.0	8,825,311	100.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,286,085	16.2	180,412	20.6	1,466,498	16.6
Grade 6-10	3,766,485	47.4	451,132	51.4	4,217,616	47.8
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,297,144	16.3	113,538	12.9	1,410,682	16.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,597,969	20.1	132,546	15.1	1,730,515	19.6

As given in Table 8.7 about 64.4 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 jobs by age groups - 2016

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	7,947,683	100.0	877,628	100.0	8,825,311	100.0
15 - 19	158,340	2.0	4,487	0.5	162,828	1.8
20 - 24	579,051	7.3	23,391	2.7	602,442	6.8
25 - 29	753,476	9.5	41,209	4.7	794,684	9.0
30 - 39	1,923,511	24.2	205,693	23.4	2,129,204	24.1
40 & above	4,533,305	57.0	602,847	68.7	5,136,152	58.2

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

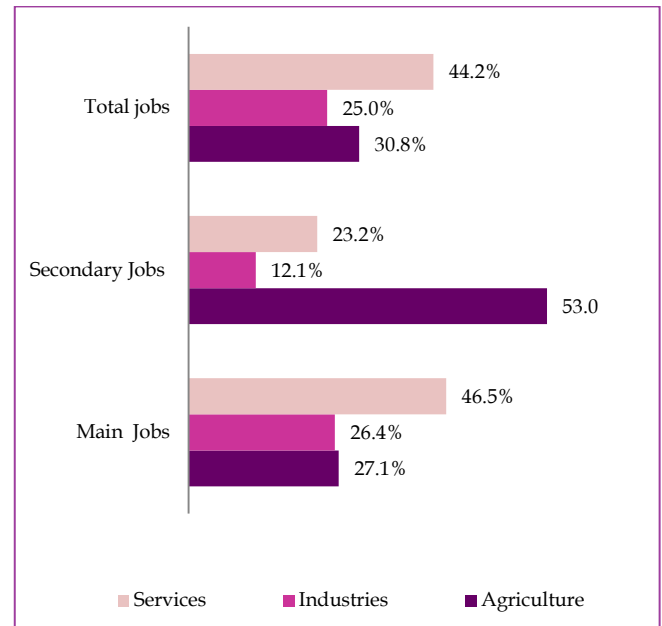
The Table 8.8 shows that about 58.2 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24 years) labour supply for the total jobs is about 8.7 percent.

Table 8.9 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups - 2016

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Agriculture	7,947,683	100.0	877,628	100.0	8,825,311	100.0
Industries	2,153,874	27.1	567,684	64.7	2,721,558	30.8
Services	2,097,503	26.4	106,286	12.1	2,203,789	25.0
Total	3,696,306	46.5	203,658	23.2	3,899,963	44.2

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

Figure 8.7 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups - 2016



Chapter

9

Literacy

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

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

Who is literate?

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Literacy Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	93.1
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	94.1
-------------	-------------

Female	92.2
---------------	-------------

By Sector

Urban	95.1
--------------	-------------

Rural	93.0
--------------	-------------

Estate	85.3
---------------	-------------

9.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 9.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
2013	92.4	95.3	92.5	79.2	93.5	91.5
2014	93.2	95.4	93.3	79.9	94.1	92.4
2015	93.2	95.5	93.2	83.2	94.1	92.4
2016	93.1	95.1	93.0	85.3	94.1	92.2

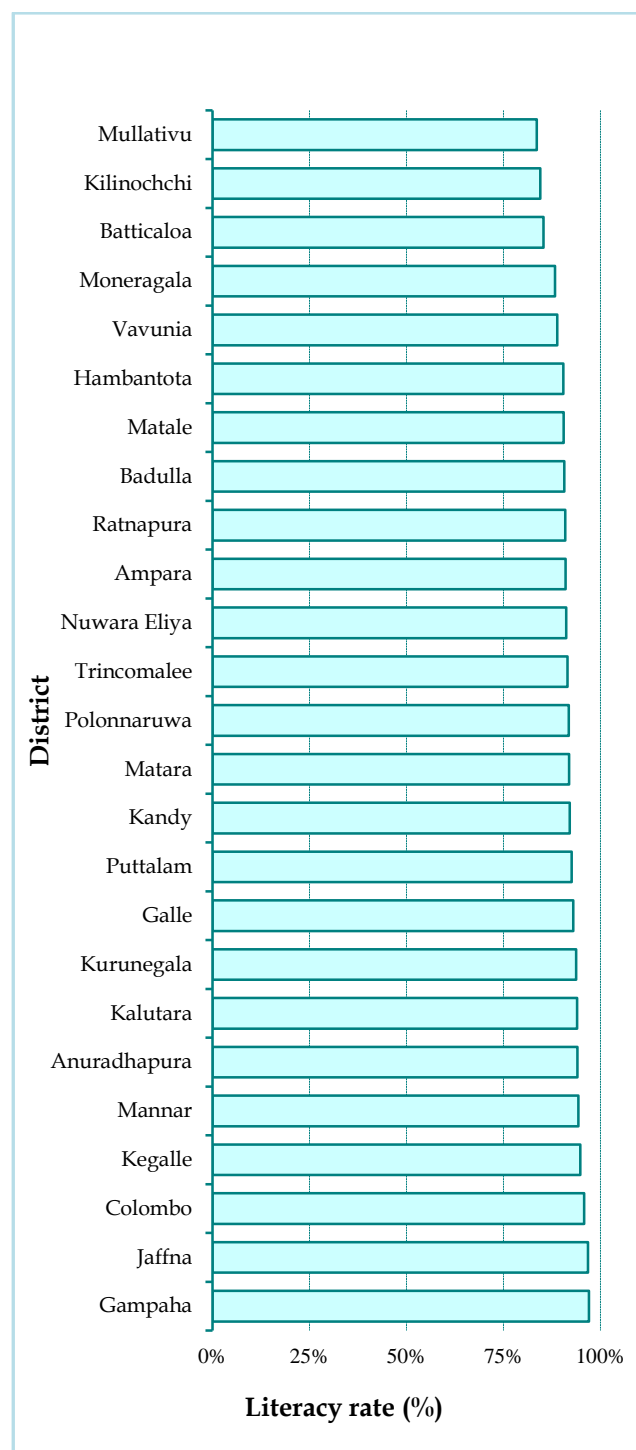
Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 93.1 percent in 2016. It means that about 93.1 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement at least in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher than Rural and Estate sector. Also male literacy is slightly higher when compared with that of the female.

Table 9.2 Literacy rates by district & gender- 2016

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.1	94.1	92.2
Colombo	95.8	96.7	95.1
Gampaha	97.0	97.4	96.7
Kalutara	94.0	94.4	93.5
Kandy	92.1	92.9	91.4
Matale	90.5	91.5	89.6
Nuwara Eliya	91.2	94.2	88.7
Galle	93.0	94.3	92.0
Matara	91.9	93.2	90.9
Hambantota	90.4	90.8	90.0
Jaffna	96.8	97.4	96.2
Mannar	94.3	94.2	94.3
Vavunia	88.9	91.5	86.9
Mullativu	83.6	85.7	81.6
Kilinochchi	84.5	85.6	83.5
Batticaloa	85.3	87.1	84.0
Ampara	91.0	93.9	88.5
Trincomalee	91.5	92.6	90.6
Kurunegala	93.7	94.1	93.5
Puttalam	92.6	93.2	92.0
Anuradhapura	94.1	94.7	93.6
Polonnaruwa	91.8	91.5	92.1
Badulla	90.7	93.8	88.0
Moneragala	88.3	90.2	86.5
Ratnapura	90.9	91.4	90.5
Kegalle	94.8	95.8	94.1

Table 8.2 provides district pattern of the literacy levels by gender.

Figure 9.1 Literacy rates by District - 2016

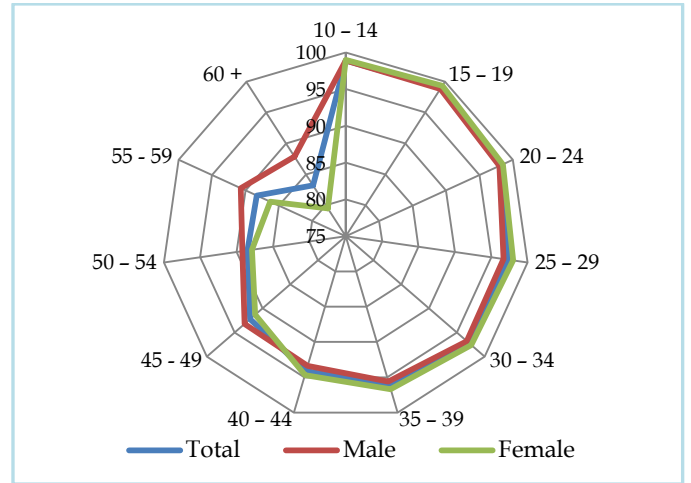


According to the Table 9.2 Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate (97.0%), the lowest literacy rate is reported from Mullativu district. Kilinochchi, Batticaloa and Moneragala district reports lower literacy rates.

Table 9.3 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2016

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.1	94.1	92.2
10 - 14	98.9	98.9	99.0
15 - 19	99.0	98.8	99.3
20 - 24	98.3	98.0	98.5
25 - 29	97.4	96.7	98.0
30 - 34	97.3	96.8	97.6
35 - 39	96.2	95.6	96.7
40 - 44	94.1	93.4	94.7
45 - 49	92.2	93.2	91.3
50 - 54	88.5	89.2	87.9
55 - 59	88.3	90.7	86.3
60 +	83.2	87.9	79.5

Figure 9.2 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2016

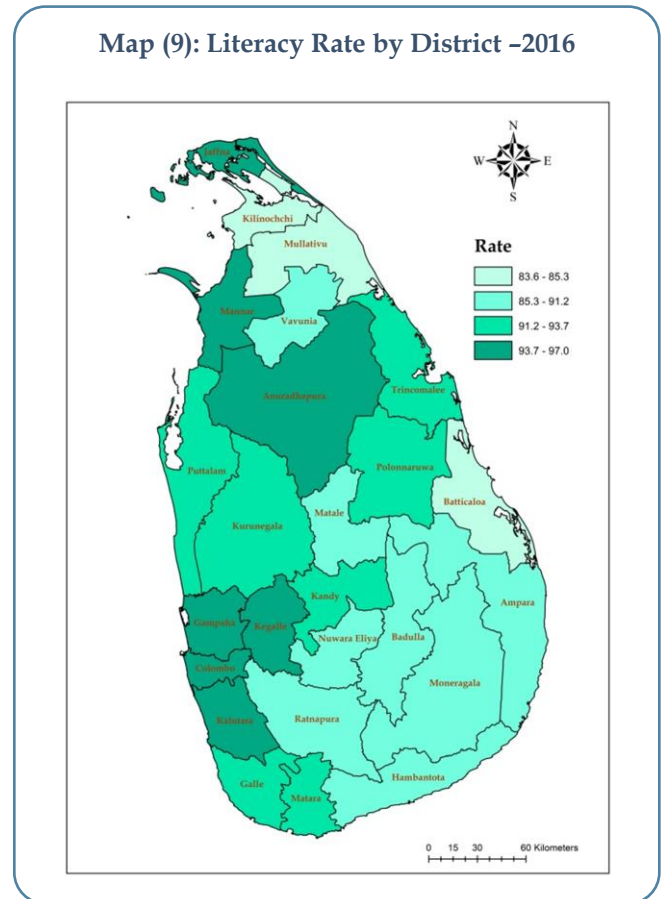


Lowest literacy rate (83.2%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (99.0%) is reported among aged 15 - 19 years.

Younger cohorts show higher literacy rates and this indicates the achievement of primary education of the country. This is clearly depicted in the Figure 9.2. 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.

Map (9): Literacy Rate by District -2016



Chapter

10

Computer Literacy

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

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

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

What is the computer literacy?

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Computer Literacy Rate (%)

Sri Lanka	27.6
-----------	------

By Gender

Male	29.5
------	------

Female	26.0
--------	------

By Language Literacy

Sinhala	33.4
---------	------

Tamil	27.2
-------	------

English	72.5
---------	------

10.1 Household computer ownership

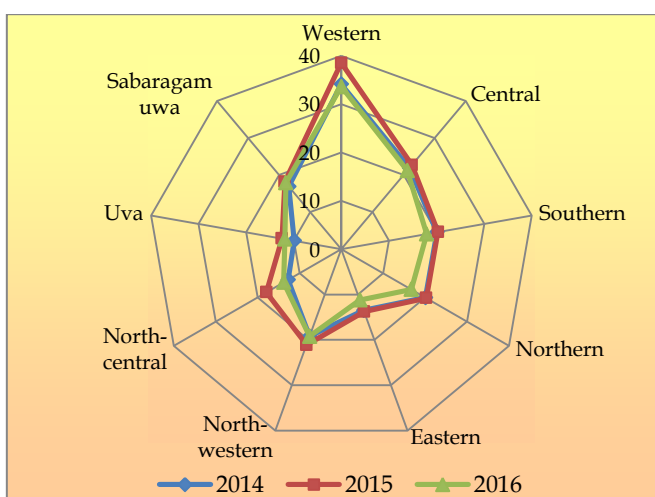
If a desktop or laptop is available at a household then that household is considered as a computer owned household. Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of computer owned households by Sector and Province. In 2016, at least one computer is available in 21.6 percent of households in the country. That is about one out of every five households owns either a desktop or a laptop computer. This percentage is 35.4 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 19.6 percent and 6.1 percent respectively. The highest availability is in the Western province (33.6%) while the lowest availability is reported from the Eastern (11.2%).

Table 10.1 Percentage of computer owned households by Sector, Province and Survey year

Sector/ Province	Desktop (%)				Desktop or Laptop (%)			
	2009	2014	2015	2016	2009	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	10.6	15.7	14.9	12.1	11.4	22.2	24.4	21.6
Urban	23.6	23.6	21.9	17.6	26.3	37.3	41.5	35.4
Rural	9.2	14.7	14.1	11.4	9.8	20.0	22.0	19.6
Estate	3.1	3.7	3.0	4.1	3.3	4.8	4.5	6.1
Province								
Western	19.0	23.3	22.7	18.3	20.7	34.1	38.5	33.6
Central	9.7	16.7	15.0	12.4	10.4	21.9	22.7	21.2
Southern	6.6	15.0	12.6	10.8	7.2	20.1	20.3	17.9
Northern	N.A.	11.1	8.8	6.5	N.A.	20.1	20.3	16.7
Eastern	5.8	8.9	8.1	5.8	5.9	13.5	13.8	11.2
North-western	6.9	13.5	12.9	9.7	7.1	19.2	21.1	19.2
North-central	6.1	9.3	11.1	8.7	6.8	12.7	17.9	13.8
Uva	4.6	8.0	8.8	8.2	4.9	9.9	12.5	11.9
Sabaragamuwa	7.3	13.6	13.3	11.7	7.5	16.9	18.2	17.9

N.A. - not available

Figure 10.1 Percentage of Desktop or Laptop computer owned households by Province



The percentage of households with a computer has declined in 2016 compared to 2015. This may be due to the changes occurred in usage patterns, such as a result of arising usage smart phones and tablet computers.

10.2 Computer 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.

Table 10.2 Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)			
	2009	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	20.3	24.9	27.1	27.6
Sector				
Urban	31.1	36.1	39.2	39.2
Rural	19.3	23.4	25.5	26.1
Estate	8.4	7.0	9.0	10.4
Province				
Western	27.7	35.6	38.4	38.1
Central	18.0	23.4	25.9	26.3
Southern	19.8	24.8	27.3	27.4
Northern	N.A.	16.8	19.4	21.1
Eastern	12.9	14.4	13.2	14.8
North Western	16.5	23.3	25.3	27.1
North Central	14.1	16.6	21.7	21.7
Uva	14.7	15.6	17.8	18.3
Sabaragamuwa	19.1	21.7	22.1	24.0

N.A. - not available

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2016 for Sri Lanka is 27.6 percent. The survey results show an increase of 7.3 percentage points from 2009 to 2016. Urban sector shows the highest computer literacy rate (39.2%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate sectors are 26.1 percent and 10.4 percent respectively.

Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (38.1%) though a very small decline is observed compared to 2015, which is statistically insignificant. The lowest computer literacy is reported from the Eastern province. Computer literacy by district level shows the existing differences among districts and further shows the prevailing digital divide (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3 Computer literacy rate by district - 2016

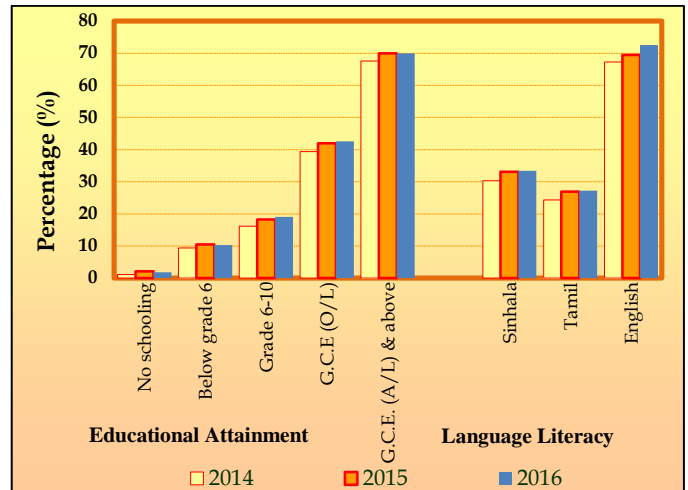
District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate
All Island	27.6	Mulativu	14.3
Colombo	44.1	Kilinochchi	18.1
Gampaha	34.7	Batticaloa	17.0
Kalutara	33.2	Ampara	13.9
Kandy	31.2	Trincomalee	13.3
Matale	30.0	Kurunegala	26.8
Nuwara Eliya	14.7	Puttalam	27.7
Galle	27.0	Anuradhapura	22.4
Matara	28.9	Polonnaruwa	20.1
Hambantota	26.1	Badulla	17.2
Jaffna	23.0	Monaragala	20.2
Mannar	11.1	Ratnapura	24.4
Vavunia	26.4	Kegalle	23.5

Table 10.4 Computer literacy rate by Gender, Age, Level of education, and Language literacy, 2014 - 2016

Gender, Age group, Educational attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	24.9	27.1	27.6
By Sex			
Male	26.6	29.1	29.5
Female	23.3	25.3	26.0
By Age group (years)			
5 - 9	12.4	14.4	13.7
10 - 14	35.8	39.8	37.6
15 - 19	54.3	58.7	62.5
20 - 24	49.6	53.8	54.3
25 - 29	40.6	43.5	43.8
30 - 34	29.3	31.3	33.5
35 - 39	23.1	25.0	26.7
40 - 49	15.3	17.2	19.4
50 - 59	9.6	10.5	9.8
60 - 69	5.2	6.1	5.9
By Educational attainment			
No schooling	1.1	2.1	1.8
Below grade 6	9.4	10.5	10.3
Grade 6-10	16.2	18.3	19.1
G.C.E (O/L)	39.4	42.0	42.6
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	67.6	70.0	70.0
By Language literacy			
Sinhala	30.3	33.1	33.4
Tamil	24.3	26.9	27.2
English	67.3	69.5	72.5

As given in Table 10.4 the Computer literacy among males (29.5%) is higher than that of females (26.0%) in 2016. Young youths (aged 15 - 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (62.5%) among all other age groups. The computer literacy rate has increased over the period and the same pattern can be seen in all disaggregated levels in Table 10.4.

Figure 10.2 Distribution of computer literacy rate by Educational attainment and Language literacy, 2014 - 2016



The survey results reveal that higher the level of education has higher the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (70.0%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (72.5%).

Table 10.5 Computer literacy among employed population aware about computers (aged 15 - 69 years) by Occupation, 2014 - 2016

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)		
	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	51.0	52.0	64.8
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	72.6	70.8	75.3
Professionals	81.0	83.9	89.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	80.7	82.9	87.8
Clerks and Clerical support workers	88.5	88.7	92.3
Services and Sales workers	46.3	50.9	59.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	20.0	18.1	24.7
Craft and Related Trades workers	36.1	36.6	46.1
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	34.0	38.7	51.6
Elementary occupations	22.7	22.4	27.3
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	68.6	60.9	86.7

Computer literacy among the employed population who are aware of computer in Sri Lanka is around 64.8 % in 2016 and the positions such as Senior officials and Managers (75.3%), Professionals (89.3%), Technical and Associate professionals (87.8%), Clerks and Clerical support workers (92.3%) and Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations (86.7%) have higher computer literacy rates. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 27.3 percent are computer literate. All groups show an increase in literacy over the survey years.

Table 10.6 Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age group, 2014 - 2016

Age group (years)	Computer literate population		
	Literate (%)		
	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	69.5	72.6	59.6
15 - 19	66.3	58.2	52.5
20 - 24	76.0	80.7	70.0
25 - 29	74.5	78.9	66.7
30 - 39	63.9	62.5	51.7
40 - 69	36.9	54.5	24.2

Among the unemployed, aged (20-24) group shows highest computer literate population percentage (70.0%). Annual results reveal that among unemployed many have at least some ICT skills. Even among the group aged 40-69 every one out of four is computer literate (24.2%) in 2016.

Digital literacy

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.

When the digital literacy is considered one out of every three (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 10.7).

Table 10.7 Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by Gender, Sector and Age groups - 2016

Gender, Sector, Age group	Computer Literacy	Digital Literacy
Sri Lanka	27.6	33.8
By Sex		
Male	29.5	36.7
Female	26.0	31.2
Sector		
Urban	39.2	49.1
Rural	26.1	31.6
Estate	10.4	13.1
By Age group(years)		
5 - 9	13.7	16.7
10 - 14	37.6	41.6
15 - 19	62.5	68.3
20 - 24	54.3	63.5
25 - 29	43.8	54.9
30 - 34	33.5	44.5
35 - 39	26.7	35.9
40 - 49	19.4	26.1
50 - 59	9.8	13.8
60 - 69	5.9	8.1

10.3 Source of computer training

Table 10.8 shows that the majority of those who are computer literate have received training from School/University or Private institutions. The training received through Government training centres are comparatively low (5.6%), however in the Rural sector this percentage is about 5.1% and higher than the other two sectors.

Table 10.8 Percentage distribution of Computer literate household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector - 2016

Source of computer training multiple	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	26.0	24.9	26.6	15.9
School/University	44.0	43.9	43.6	61.5
Govt. training centres	4.8	3.6	5.1	3.9
Employment activities	16.3	22.6	14.5	4.3
Work place	7.0	11.0	5.8	3.0
Family members	24.9	26.6	24.6	9.4
Friends/ Relatives	25.8	23.0	26.6	25.9
Self	27.5	28.8	27.4	15.1
Other	3.7	2.2	4.1	9.0

* Multiple choice answers

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

10.4 Internet and E-mail use

The Table 10.9 depicts that 16.1 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years use the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2016. 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.

Table 10.9

Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by District, 2014 - 2016

District	Household Population (age 5-69) Using					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	10.4	12.1	16.4	8.2	8.9	9.0
Colombo	24.1	28.1	31.5	20.6	21.9	19.5
Gampaha	16.8	18.7	24.2	13.4	13.4	13.4
Kalutara	11.9	14.9	19.6	9.5	11.6	8.2
Kandy	10.1	11.7	17.6	8.1	9.7	11.8
Matale	4.6	8.2	17.5	3.8	5.8	6.9
Nuwara Eliya	5.3	4.4	7.8	4.1	3.8	4.3
Galle	8.0	10.5	11.4	6.3	6.9	8.9
Matara	8.2	8.3	13.1	5.9	6.3	6.6
Hambantota	5.8	5.9	11.1	3.9	3.7	5.4
Jaffna	13.8	15.8	17.3	9.1	10.1	8.4
Mannar	7.7	9.1	12.3	6.3	7.2	5.0
Vavunia	16.7	16.3	23.2	5.6	6.6	7.8
Mulativu	3.3	4.7	9.4	2.5	3.7	2.6
Kilinochchi	8.3	7.0	7.1	5.6	6.4	4.5
Batticaloa	7.2	9.9	13.1	5.3	7.2	6.7
Ampara	6.4	6.5	8.0	4.9	4.5	4.6
Trincomalee	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.4
Kurunegala	8.2	9.3	16.8	6.1	6.3	7.9
Puttalam	9.3	13.3	19.6	6.7	8.1	9.1
Anuradhapura	5.4	7.4	8.0	3.6	4.4	3.5
Polonnaruwa	5.3	4.7	9.8	4.2	3.6	4.3
Badulla	3.5	3.5	5.9	3.3	3.4	5.0
Monaragala	3.8	4.9	6.4	2.9	4.3	3.5
Ratnapura	4.8	5.9	13.2	3.8	4.7	5.7
Kegalle	5.7	7.0	10.9	4.6	5.0	6.4

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

Different usage patterns of internet usage can be observed among districts (Table 10.9). In 2016 Colombo district shows the highest percentage (31.5%) of population using internet while Trincomalee district shows the lowest percentage (5.2%).

The survey results reveal that 9.0 percent of the household population aged 5 - 69 years have used E-mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period. The highest e-mail usage is reported from the Colombo district (19.5%). The lowest e-mail usage among the districts has reported from the Mulativu district (2.6%).

Table 10.10

Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2014 & 2015

Age group (years)	Household Population (age5-69)					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Sri Lanka	10.4	12.1	16.4	8.2	8.9	9.0
5 - 14	3.6	4.3	6.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
15 - 19	17.7	19.9	28.2	12.2	12.5	12.6
20 - 24	25.7	28.5	40.1	20.7	22.8	23.6
25 - 29	21.0	26.3	35.9	17.8	21.0	21.2
30 - 34	15.3	17.5	26.7	12.8	14.2	15.4
35 - 39	12.2	14.3	20.7	10.4	11.3	11.8
40 - 49	8.3	10.1	13.2	7.1	7.8	8.3
50 - 59	5.6	6.4	6.4	4.4	4.8	3.7
60 - 69	2.9	3.6	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.3

The Table 10.10 and Figure 10.3 show that persons in age group 20 - 24 indicate a higher internet and email usage compared to the persons in other age groups.

Table 10.11

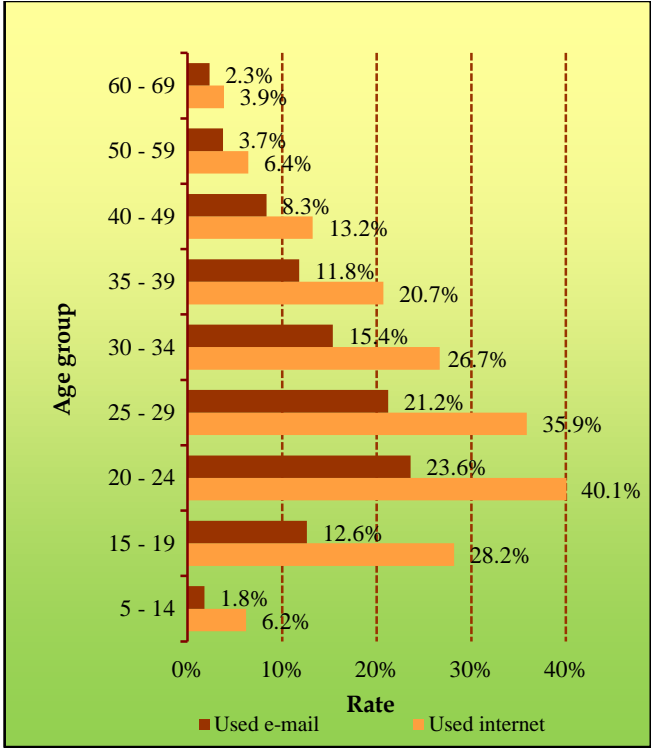
Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population* (aged 5 - 69 years) by Sex, Sector and Age group - 2016

Gender, Sector, Age group	Desktop/ Laptop	Smartphone	Tablet computer	Mobile phone
Sri Lanka	48.3	43.4	2.8	5.5
By Sex				
Male	46.8	44.9	2.7	5.6
Female	50.3	41.5	2.9	5.4
Sector				
Urban	52.3	41.1	3.0	3.6
Rural	46.7	44.3	2.7	6.3
Estate	42.8	47.3	1.3	8.6
By Age group (years)				
5 - 9	53.9	39.3	2.8	4.0
10 - 14	53.6	39.2	2.8	4.4
15 - 19	43.4	45.9	3.4	7.3
20 - 24	43.6	48.2	1.8	6.3
25 - 29	45.5	47.4	2.4	4.7
30 - 34	44.7	45.8	2.8	6.7
35 - 39	47.2	44.3	2.9	5.6
40 - 49	55.5	37.0	3.0	4.4
50 - 59	61.5	31.8	3.2	3.5
60 - 69	71.0	23.0	4.4	1.5

* Multiple choice answers

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

Figure 10.3 Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2016



**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)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
		LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2009 ¹	14,876,264	8,051,089	54.1	7,579,835	94.1	471,254	5.9	6,825,175
2010 ¹	15,166,285	8,096,477	53.4	7,696,142	95.1	400,335	4.9	7,069,808
2011 ²	14,975,989	7,926,445	52.9	7,591,591	95.8	334,854	4.2	7,049,544
2012 ²	14,857,578	7,798,407	52.5	7,488,704	96.0	309,703	4.0	7,059,171
2013 ²	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	7,681,279	95.6	352,526	4.4	6,925,260
2014 ²	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	7,700,489	95.7	348,395	4.3	7,085,600
2015 ²	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473
2016 ²	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997

**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)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
		LABOUR FORCE	FORCE NUMBER RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2009 ¹	6,925,821	5,173,106	74.7	4,949,825	95.7	223,281	4.3	1,752,715
2010 ¹	7,078,246	5,310,872	75.0	5,125,763	96.5	185,108	3.5	1,767,374
2011 ²	7,027,780	5,203,267	74.0	5,061,214	97.3	142,053	2.7	1,824,513
2012 ²	6,932,520	5,192,686	74.9	5,046,057	97.2	146,629	2.8	1,739,835
2013 ²	6,926,750	5,187,873	74.9	5,024,341	96.8	163,533	3.2	1,738,877
2014 ²	7,025,780	5,240,034	74.6	5,075,425	96.9	164,609	3.1	1,785,746
2015 ²	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352
2016 ²	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234

**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)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
		LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2009 ¹	7,950,443	2,877,983	36.2	2,630,010	91.4	247,973	8.6	5,072,460
2010 ¹	8,088,039	2,785,605	34.4	2,570,379	92.3	215,226	7.7	5,302,434
2011 ²	7,948,209	2,723,178	34.3	2,530,377	92.9	192,801	7.1	5,225,031
2012 ²	7,925,058	2,605,721	32.9	2,442,647	93.7	163,074	6.3	5,319,336
2013 ²	8,032,315	2,845,931	35.4	2,656,938	93.4	188,993	6.6	5,186,383
2014 ²	8,108,704	2,808,850	34.6	2,625,064	93.5	183,786	6.5	5,299,854
2015 ²	8,245,001	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121
2016 ²	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

									(2016)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE NUMBER	
				NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE		
				(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)		(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)			
ALL AGES	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997	
15 - 19 YRS	1,572,703	216,963	13.8	158,340	73.0	58,622	27.0	1,355,740	
20 - 24 YRS	1,300,044	723,207	55.6	579,051	80.1	144,156	19.9	576,837	
25 - 29 YRS	1,261,882	830,099	65.8	753,476	90.8	76,624	9.2	431,783	
30 - 39 YRS	2,916,905	1,971,468	67.6	1,923,511	97.6	47,956	2.4	945,437	
40 + YRS	8,397,145	4,568,945	54.4	4,533,305	99.2	35,640	0.8	3,828,200	

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

									(2016)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE NUMBER	
				NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE		
				(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)		(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)			
ALL AGES	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234	
15 - 19 YRS	780,839	149,347	19.1	114,078	76.4	35,269	23.6	631,492	
20 - 24 YRS	596,702	442,008	74.1	376,339	85.1	65,669	14.9	154,695	
25 - 29 YRS	551,316	511,913	92.9	485,890	94.9	26,023	5.1	39,403	
30 - 39 YRS	1,301,733	1,256,499	96.5	1,244,669	99.1	11,830	0.9	45,234	
40 + YRS	3,834,145	2,943,734	76.8	2,928,972	99.5	14,763	0.5	890,411	

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

									(2016)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE NUMBER	
				NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE		
				(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)		(% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)			
ALL AGES	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764	
15 - 19 YRS	791,864	67,615	8.5	44,262	65.5	23,353	34.5	724,249	
20 - 24 YRS	703,342	281,199	40.0	202,712	72.1	78,487	27.9	422,143	
25 - 29 YRS	710,566	318,186	44.8	267,585	84.1	50,601	15.9	392,380	
30 - 39 YRS	1,615,172	714,968	44.3	678,842	94.9	36,126	5.1	900,204	
40 + YRS	4,563,000	1,625,211	35.6	1,604,333	98.7	20,878	1.3	2,937,789	

**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
2008 ¹	100.0	3.4	9.9	11.7	24.0	51.0
2009 ¹	100.0	3.4	8.6	11.5	24.4	52.1
2010 ¹	100.0	3.0	8.5	10.9	24.0	53.5
2011 ²	100.0	3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	53.0
2012 ²	100.0	2.5	8.3	11.0	25.2	53.0
2013 ²	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5
2014 ²	100.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	25.2	55.5
2015 ²	100.0	2.2	7.5	9.7	24.5	56.1
2016 ²	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.5	24.2	57.0

**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
2008 ¹	100.0	3.6	9.7	11.9	24.1	50.7
2009 ¹	100.0	3.5	8.4	11.8	24.3	52.0
2010 ¹	100.0	3.1	8.2	11.3	24.1	53.3
2011 ²	100.0	3.2	8.7	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 ²	100.0	2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6
2013 ²	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1
2014 ²	100.0	2.5	7.3	9.6	25.4	55.2
2015 ²	100.0	2.3	7.3	9.7	24.4	56.2
2016 ²	100.0	2.2	7.3	9.4	24.2	56.9

**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
2008 ¹	100.0	3.2	10.2	11.2	24.0	51.5
2009 ¹	100.0	3.3	8.9	11.0	24.6	52.2
2010 ¹	100.0	2.9	9.2	10.0	23.9	54.0
2011 ²	100.0	2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	53.9
2012 ²	100.0	2.2	8.4	10.5	25.1	53.8
2013 ²	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.3
2014 ²	100.0	2.2	7.1	9.9	24.8	56.0
2015 ²	100.0	2.1	7.8	9.6	24.7	55.9
2016 ²	100.0	1.6	7.2	9.6	24.3	57.3

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
2008 ¹	100.0	20.8	47.4	15.8	15.9
2009 ¹	100.0	21.1	47.2	15.5	16.2
2010 ¹	100.0	20.2	48.2	15.9	15.8
2011 ²	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 ²	100.0	18.7	47.3	17.5	16.6
2013 ²	100.0	18.2	47.9	15.9	18.1
2014 ²	100.0	16.4	48.9	16.0	18.6
2015 ²	100.0	16.7	47.4	17.3	18.6
2016 ²	100.0	16.2	47.4	16.3	20.1

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
2008 ¹	100.0	20.1	50.6	16.1	13.2
2009 ¹	100.0	20.3	50.7	15.7	13.3
2010 ¹	100.0	19.1	51.6	16.2	13.1
2011 ²	100.0	18.3	51.0	16.1	14.6
2012 ²	100.0	18.0	51.2	17.7	13.1
2013 ²	100.0	17.8	51.5	16.0	14.6
2014 ²	100.0	16.4	52.6	16.2	14.8
2015 ²	100.0	16.7	51.1	17.7	14.6
2016 ²	100.0	16.1	51.1	16.7	16.1

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
2008 ¹	100.0	22.2	41.3	15.3	21.2
2009 ¹	100.0	22.5	40.6	15.3	21.7
2010 ¹	100.0	22.3	41.3	15.3	21.1
2011 ²	100.0	19.9	42.2	14.9	23.0
2012 ²	100.0	19.9	39.3	17.2	23.7
2013 ²	100.0	18.8	41.0	15.6	24.6
2014 ²	100.0	16.5	41.7	15.8	26.0
2015 ²	100.0	16.6	40.4	16.7	26.3
2016 ²	100.0	16.3	40.6	15.6	27.5

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	56.5	15.3	41.3	2.9	30.3	10.3
2009 ¹	100.0	57.7	15.5	42.2	2.6	29.2	10.4
2010 ¹	100.0	55.5	14.3	41.3	2.6	31.5	10.3
2011 ²	100.0	55.1	14.6	40.5	2.9	31.5	10.6
2012 ²	100.0	56.5	15.3	41.2	2.8	31.9	8.7
2013 ²	100.0	55.7	15.2	40.5	3.0	32.2	9.1
2014 ²	100.0	56.4	15.5	40.9	2.7	32.0	8.9
2015 ²	100.0	56.1	15.1	41.0	3.1	32.3	8.4
2016 ²	100.0	57.8	14.6	43.3	2.7	31.6	7.8

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	57.6	13.7	43.9	4.1	34.2	4.1
2009 ¹	100.0	59.2	13.7	45.5	3.6	33.0	4.3
2010 ¹	100.0	56.2	12.8	43.4	3.5	36.0	4.3
2011 ²	100.0	56.0	12.8	43.1	3.8	35.9	4.3
2012 ²	100.0	56.7	12.9	43.8	3.8	35.9	3.6
2013 ²	100.0	56.6	12.9	43.8	4.1	36.2	3.0
2014 ²	100.0	57.3	13.1	44.2	3.6	36.2	2.8
2015 ²	100.0	56.7	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.3	2.8
2016 ²	100.0	58.9	12.4	46.4	3.7	34.7	2.7

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2008 ¹	100.0	54.4	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.1
2009 ¹	100.0	55.0	19.0	36.0	0.9	22.1	22.0
2010 ¹	100.0	54.3	17.3	37.0	0.8	22.6	22.3
2011 ²	100.0	53.3	18.1	35.2	0.9	22.7	23.1
2012 ²	100.0	56.1	20.2	35.9	0.9	23.7	19.3
2013 ²	100.0	53.9	19.7	34.3	0.9	24.6	20.5
2014 ²	100.0	54.8	20.1	34.7	1.0	23.7	20.5
2015 ²	100.0	55.1	19.3	35.8	1.1	24.9	18.8
2016 ²	100.0	55.9	18.5	37.4	0.9	25.9	17.2

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	7,681,279	2,321,215	91,045	1,366,162	539,523	1,046,386	467,835	171,236	55,409	137,344	60,917	95,873	570,351	301,768	128,034	121,161	162,013	45,007
2014	7,700,489	2,222,859	74,643	1,389,250	563,532	1,012,447	481,331	181,246	63,038	145,871	47,356	101,247	594,300	313,926	126,950	131,274	195,125	56,094
2015	7,830,976	2,244,547	60,614	1,407,908	549,649	1,059,803	480,338	202,780	52,372	144,507	64,950	120,218	600,249	324,175	137,366	143,768	177,255	60,477
2016	7,947,683	2,153,874	59,907	1,420,628	616,968	1,102,337	516,128	203,083	61,522	159,325	54,703	107,490	609,205	343,837	141,836	137,552	209,101	50,188

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

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	5,024,340	1,423,393	80,653	722,816	524,027	744,407	446,960	123,218	42,128	80,102	37,716	70,383	371,194	90,634	49,153	85,164	95,909	36,483
2014	5,075,425	1,375,427	69,796	734,033	540,150	723,692	467,394	124,655	47,897	82,803	31,456	81,190	384,657	96,971	55,148	102,024	115,389	42,743
2015	5,097,797	1,360,831	57,116	741,643	527,419	756,298	465,920	140,042	41,206	79,485	42,853	91,639	395,291	92,824	45,976	105,307	107,469	46,478
2016	5,149,948	1,302,613	56,762	739,372	590,459	770,376	495,894	129,928	45,525	90,506	33,125	83,937	394,974	105,604	53,843	99,146	119,873	38,011

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
2013	2,656,938	897,822	10,392	643,346	15,495	301,979	20,875	48,018	13,281	57,242	23,201	25,490	199,157	211,134	78,881	35,997	66,104	8,524
2014	2,625,065	847,432	4,847	655,218	23,382	288,755	13,937	56,591	15,141	63,069	15,900	20,057	209,643	216,955	71,802	29,250	79,735	13,351
2015	2,733,179	883,716	3,498	666,265	22,230	303,507	14,418	62,738	11,165	65,023	22,097	28,579	204,958	231,350	91,389	38,461	69,786	13,999
2016	2,797,735	851,261	3,145	681,256	26,509	331,961	20,234	73,154	15,997	68,819	21,578	23,553	214,231	238,233	87,993	38,405	89,228	12,178

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			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	7,681,279	7,700,490	7,830,976	7,947,683
Agriculture	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874
Industry	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503
Services	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,258	3,696,306

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

Major Industry Group	Year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	30.2	28.9	28.7	27.1
Industry	26.0	26.3	25.8	26.4
Services	43.8	44.8	45.6	46.5

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	Occupation group										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	7,681,279	365,049	483,587	447,965	281,095	847,409	1,490,219	1,302,496	640,410	1,773,456	49,593
2014	7,700,489	353,465	491,521	450,247	327,479	902,710	1,562,251	1,312,975	635,899	1,633,672	30,270
2015	7,830,976	480,097	511,230	470,645	311,455	852,722	1,457,350	1,266,101	673,380	1,766,704	41,292
2016	7,947,683	480,492	519,032	484,965	320,791	891,034	1,435,354	1,274,167	702,675	1,795,378	43,795

Occupation group

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

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

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	5,024,340	258,974	184,962	288,509	138,934	587,580	980,699	884,473	556,576	1,099,578	44,055
2014	5,075,424	265,819	175,533	301,206	157,091	630,281	1,017,807	881,891	559,814	1,056,416	29,566
2015	5,097,798	355,643	174,644	318,745	150,246	585,455	965,084	833,470	577,038	1,101,377	36,096
2016	5,149,948	344,185	188,059	310,846	155,926	606,054	930,845	830,428	607,801	1,139,332	36,473

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

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	2,656,937	106,075	298,625	159,456	142,161	259,829	509,519	418,023	83,834	673,878	5,537
2014	2,625,065	87,646	315,988	149,041	170,388	272,429	544,444	431,084	76,085	577,256	704
2015	2,733,178	124,454	336,586	151,900	161,209	267,267	492,267	432,631	96,342	665,326	5,196
2016	2,797,735	136,307	330,973	174,120	164,865	284,980	504,509	443,739	94,874	656,046	7,322

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

Occupation group

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

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	4.4	1.5	4.2	7.4	14.6	37.7	30.2
1	100.0	7.3	3.4	8.6	13.8	20.8	32.5	13.6
2	100.0	4.9	0.3	3.8	5.7	9.8	29.0	46.5
3	100.0	3.2	1.1	3.1	6.9	11.8	39.4	34.5
6	100.0	4.4	0.6	2.9	5.7	12.2	47.4	26.8
7	100.0	2.0	0.5	2.0	3.9	9.9	30.6	51.2
8	100.0	2.6	0.5	1.5	2.7	10.1	31.7	50.8
9	100.0	3.7	0.5	1.8	5.5	11.8	24.9	51.7
10	100.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	4.8	55.1	34.2
11	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.5	4.0	63.4	28.4
13	100.0	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.8	11.9	53.7	25.9
14	100.0	3.3	0.2	2.0	3.7	5.6	38.6	46.6
15	100.0	2.3	0.2	1.0	1.9	7.0	62.2	25.5
16	100.0	9.4	2.3	5.0	9.9	44.3	23.4	5.7
17	100.0	2.9	0.3	1.3	1.9	8.9	49.2	35.6
19	100.0	3.9	2.4	3.7	5.7	12.9	35.7	35.8
20	100.0	2.7	0.9	4.6	8.8	13.3	35.9	33.7
Other	100.0	2.4	2.0	3.9	7.4	12.3	36.6	35.5

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

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

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40 + YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6
2009 ¹	100.0	14.5	37.5	21.3	15.1	11.6
2010 ¹	100.0	14.8	38.7	21.2	14.7	10.6
2011 ²	100.0	12.7	42.2	20.7	15.9	8.5
2012 ²	100.0	14.1	40.5	18.8	15.8	10.8
2013 ²	100.0	13.7	41.0	18.1	15.1	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	14.2	39.8	19.3	15.4	11.3
2015 ²	100.0	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016 ²	100.0	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8

TABLE 9A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9
2009 ¹	100.0	17.9	36.4	18.9	12.4	14.4
2010 ¹	100.0	19.6	41.2	15.5	11.7	12.0
2011 ²	100.0	17.6	44.7	17.1	13.1	7.6
2012 ²	100.0	19.6	41.6	17.0	12.3	9.4
2013 ²	100.0	16.9	44.0	15.5	11.5	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	20.1	37.6	18.3	11.7	12.3
2015 ²	100.0	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
2016 ²	100.0	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6

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
2008 ¹	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
2009 ¹	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0
2010 ¹	100.0	10.7	36.5	26.1	17.4	9.3
2011 ²	100.0	9.1	40.4	23.4	17.9	9.2
2012 ²	100.0	9.2	39.6	20.4	18.9	12.0
2013 ²	100.0	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.2	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.7	10.4
2015 ²	100.0	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
2016 ²	100.0	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8
2009 ¹	100.0	4.3	39.9	23.1	32.7
2010 ¹	100.0	2.7	34.9	22.7	39.7
2011 ²	100.0	2.9	38.1	19.8	39.2
2012 ²	100.0	2.6	37.4	27.2	32.9
2013 ²	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.5
2014 ²	100.0	3.1	37.7	22.4	36.8
2015 ²	100.0	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7
2016 ²	100.0	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9
2009 ¹	100.0	4.4	48.0	25.3	22.3
2010 ¹	100.0	3.4	40.4	25.4	30.9
2011 ²	100.0	2.0	47.8	20.3	29.9
2012 ²	100.0	2.0	46.7	29.6	21.7
2013 ²	100.0	4.7	43.7	24.3	27.4
2014 ²	100.0	3.1	48.1	22.7	26.0
2015 ²	100.0	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4
2016 ²	100.0	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
2008 ¹	100.0	3.8	30.9	23.7	41.7
2009 ¹	100.0	4.3	32.5	21.1	42.1
2010 ¹	100.0	2.1	30.1	20.5	47.3
2011 ²	100.0	3.5	30.9	19.4	46.1
2012 ²	100.0	3.0	29.0	25.0	43.0
2013 ²	100.0	3.2	30.2	20.3	46.2
2014 ²	100.0	3.1	28.5	22.1	46.4
2015 ²	100.0	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4
2016 ²	100.0	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6

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

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

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

(2016)

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	362,999	128,419	95,330	139,250
%	100.0	35.4	26.3	38.4
Male	153,554	62,151	40,403	51,000
%	100.0	40.5	26.3	33.2
Female	209,445	66,268	54,927	88,250
%	100.0	31.6	26.2	42.1

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	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997
Colombo	1,792,533	931,466	52.0	904,255	97.1	27,212	2.9	861,067
Gampaha	1,761,942	893,083	50.7	861,085	96.4	31,998	3.6	868,858
Kalutara	940,159	499,318	53.1	484,343	97.0	14,976	3.0	440,841
Kandy	1,039,089	514,207	49.5	491,636	95.6	22,571	4.4	524,881
Matale	363,316	217,827	60.0	201,261	92.4	16,566	7.6	145,489
Nuwara Eliya	518,767	323,179	62.3	308,173	95.4	15,007	4.6	195,588
Galle	803,930	419,278	52.2	397,803	94.9	21,475	5.1	384,652
Matara	623,500	344,590	55.3	322,302	93.5	22,288	6.5	278,910
Hambantota	455,842	259,907	57.0	246,433	94.8	13,474	5.2	195,935
Jaffna	455,826	202,549	44.4	188,405	93.0	14,144	7.0	253,277
Mannar	76,449	35,126	45.9	32,615	92.9	2,511	7.1	41,323
Vavunia	128,972	69,180	53.6	65,566	94.8	3,614	5.2	59,792
Mullativu	69,263	37,674	54.4	36,072	95.7	1,602	4.3	31,589
Kilinochchi	80,217	36,212	45.1	33,926	93.7	2,287	6.3	44,005
Batticaloa	387,162	172,278	44.5	163,292	94.8	8,986	5.2	214,883
Ampara	483,489	214,952	44.5	200,720	93.4	14,232	6.6	268,537
Trincomalee	272,940	128,924	47.2	123,872	96.1	5,052	3.9	144,016
Kurunegala	1,237,558	731,660	59.1	709,927	97.0	21,733	3.0	505,898
Puttalam	576,392	318,737	55.3	307,054	96.3	11,682	3.7	257,656
Anuradhapura	610,234	362,166	59.3	348,262	96.2	13,903	3.8	248,068
Polonnaruwa	292,335	159,954	54.7	156,002	97.5	3,952	2.5	132,381
Badulla	628,583	363,894	57.9	349,649	96.1	14,245	3.9	264,689
Moneragala	340,980	200,970	58.9	189,256	94.2	11,714	5.8	140,010
Ratnapura	862,871	501,143	58.1	478,881	95.6	22,262	4.4	361,728
Kegalle	646,330	372,406	57.6	346,894	93.1	25,512	6.9	273,924

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

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

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234
Colombo	840,629	611,787	72.8	597,758	97.7	14,029	2.3	228,842
Gampaha	823,814	597,826	72.6	585,520	97.9	12,307	2.1	225,988
Kalutara	434,054	320,767	73.9	313,430	97.7	7,337	2.3	113,287
Kandy	451,282	326,266	72.3	315,667	96.8	10,599	3.2	125,016
Matale	166,217	130,428	78.5	123,591	94.8	6,837	5.2	35,790
Nuwara Eliya	233,275	179,584	77.0	172,396	96.0	7,188	4.0	53,691
Galle	365,245	267,244	73.2	256,967	96.2	10,278	3.8	98,000
Matara	284,779	213,925	75.1	205,192	95.9	8,734	4.1	70,853
Hambantota	220,847	171,816	77.8	166,251	96.8	5,565	3.2	49,031
Jaffna	211,432	149,127	70.5	143,522	96.2	5,605	3.8	62,305
Mannar	36,615	26,923	73.5	26,149	97.1	774	2.9	9,691
Vavunia	56,493	43,221	76.5	42,111	97.4	1,110	2.6	13,272
Mullativu	32,280	24,822	76.9	24,288	97.9	534	2.1	7,459
Kilinochchi	36,922	25,702	69.6	24,866	96.7	836	3.3	11,220
Batticaloa	165,558	121,376	73.3	118,907	98.0	2,468	2.0	44,182
Ampara	225,490	160,739	71.3	154,665	96.2	6,074	3.8	64,751
Trincomalee	126,170	96,542	76.5	95,461	98.9	1,081	1.1	29,628
Kurunegala	557,337	435,236	78.1	427,089	98.1	8,148	1.9	122,101
Puttalam	267,182	211,073	79.0	204,795	97.0	6,278	3.0	56,108
Anuradhapura	269,865	211,229	78.3	205,238	97.2	5,991	2.8	58,636
Polonnaruwa	133,554	107,616	80.6	106,653	99.1	963	0.9	25,937
Badulla	285,920	218,617	76.5	214,988	98.3	3,629	1.7	67,303
Moneragala	161,032	127,593	79.2	122,449	96.0	5,144	4.0	33,439
Ratnapura	394,026	305,745	77.6	294,131	96.2	11,614	3.8	88,280
Kegalle	284,717	218,295	76.7	207,865	95.2	10,431	4.8	66,422

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

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

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764
Colombo	951,904	319,679	33.6	306,497	95.9	13,182	4.1	632,225
Gampaha	938,128	295,257	31.5	275,566	93.3	19,691	6.7	642,870
Kalutara	506,105	178,551	35.3	170,913	95.7	7,638	4.3	327,554
Kandy	587,807	187,942	32.0	175,969	93.6	11,972	6.4	399,865
Matale	197,098	87,399	44.3	77,671	88.9	9,729	11.1	109,699
Nuwara Eliya	285,492	143,595	50.3	135,777	94.6	7,818	5.4	141,897
Galle	438,686	152,034	34.7	140,836	92.6	11,198	7.4	286,652
Matara	338,721	130,665	38.6	117,110	89.6	13,554	10.4	208,057
Hambantota	234,995	88,091	37.5	80,181	91.0	7,910	9.0	146,904
Jaffna	244,394	53,422	21.9	44,884	84.0	8,539	16.0	190,972
Mannar	39,835	8,203	20.6	6,466	78.8	1,737	21.2	31,632
Vavunia	72,479	25,959	35.8	23,455	90.4	2,504	9.6	46,520
Mullativu	36,983	12,852	34.8	11,784	91.7	1,068	8.3	24,130
Kilinochchi	43,295	10,510	24.3	9,060	86.2	1,450	13.8	32,785
Batticaloa	221,604	50,903	23.0	44,385	87.2	6,518	12.8	170,701
Ampara	257,999	54,213	21.0	46,054	85.0	8,159	15.0	203,786
Trincomalee	146,770	32,382	22.1	28,411	87.7	3,971	12.3	114,388
Kurunegala	680,221	296,424	43.6	282,838	95.4	13,586	4.6	383,797
Puttalam	309,211	107,663	34.8	102,259	95.0	5,404	5.0	201,547
Anuradhapura	340,369	150,937	44.3	143,025	94.8	7,912	5.2	189,432
Polonnaruwa	158,781	52,338	33.0	49,349	94.3	2,989	5.7	106,444
Badulla	342,663	145,277	42.4	134,661	92.7	10,616	7.3	197,386
Moneragala	179,947	73,376	40.8	66,807	91.0	6,570	9.0	106,571
Ratnapura	468,845	195,398	41.7	184,749	94.6	10,649	5.4	273,447
Kegalle	361,613	154,110	42.6	139,029	90.2	15,081	9.8	207,503

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	7,947,683	100.0	2,153,874	27.1	2,097,503	26.4	3,696,306	46.5
Colombo	904,255	100.0	16,465	1.8	257,253	28.4	630,536	69.7
Gampaha	861,085	100.0	41,923	4.9	325,303	37.8	493,860	57.4
Kalutara	484,343	100.0	76,734	15.8	150,740	31.1	256,869	53.0
Kandy	491,636	100.0	87,436	17.8	135,575	27.6	268,626	54.6
Matale	201,261	100.0	75,730	37.6	44,743	22.2	80,788	40.1
Nuwara Eliya	308,173	100.0	203,616	66.1	35,388	11.5	69,169	22.4
Galle	397,803	100.0	137,643	34.6	95,495	24.0	164,665	41.4
Matara	322,302	100.0	120,401	37.4	75,003	23.3	126,898	39.4
Hambantota	246,433	100.0	90,127	36.6	64,685	26.2	91,621	37.2
Jaffna	188,405	100.0	46,049	24.4	45,631	24.2	96,725	51.3
Mannar	32,615	100.0	10,347	31.7	5,400	16.6	16,868	51.7
Vavunia	65,566	100.0	21,002	32.0	12,450	19.0	32,114	49.0
Mullativu	36,072	100.0	14,617	40.5	6,865	19.0	14,591	40.4
Kilinochchi	33,926	100.0	9,167	27.0	8,623	25.4	16,135	47.6
Batticaloa	163,292	100.0	40,451	24.8	48,025	29.4	74,817	45.8
Ampara	200,720	100.0	55,896	27.8	49,846	24.8	94,977	47.3
Trincomalee	123,872	100.0	30,964	25.0	28,774	23.2	64,134	51.8
Kurunegala	709,927	100.0	216,126	30.4	207,939	29.3	285,862	40.3
Puttalam	307,054	100.0	75,392	24.6	87,434	28.5	144,229	47.0
Anuradhapura	348,262	100.0	169,751	48.7	57,884	16.6	120,628	34.6
Polonnaruwa	156,002	100.0	60,813	39.0	38,790	24.9	56,399	36.2
Badulla	349,649	100.0	200,249	57.3	34,427	9.8	114,972	32.9
Moneragala	189,256	100.0	92,616	48.9	29,604	15.6	67,036	35.4
Ratnapura	478,881	100.0	178,021	37.2	131,536	27.5	169,324	35.4
Kegalle	346,894	100.0	82,339	23.7	120,092	34.6	144,463	41.6

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,149,948	100.0	1,302,613	25.3	1,386,593	26.9	2,460,742	47.8
Colombo	597,758	100.0	12,126	2.0	164,403	27.5	421,229	70.5
Gampaha	585,520	100.0	33,573	5.7	213,693	36.5	338,254	57.8
Kalutara	313,430	100.0	45,045	14.4	95,089	30.3	173,296	55.3
Kandy	315,667	100.0	42,173	13.4	90,194	28.6	183,300	58.1
Matale	123,591	100.0	44,198	35.8	25,518	20.6	53,875	43.6
Nuwara Eliya	172,396	100.0	102,215	59.3	24,124	14.0	46,057	26.7
Galle	256,967	100.0	75,922	29.5	67,679	26.3	113,366	44.1
Matara	205,192	100.0	72,238	35.2	50,692	24.7	82,262	40.1
Hambantota	166,251	100.0	67,049	40.3	39,822	24.0	59,380	35.7
Jaffna	143,522	100.0	35,559	24.8	38,325	26.7	69,637	48.5
Mannar	26,149	100.0	9,611	36.8	4,458	17.0	12,081	46.2
Vavunia	42,111	100.0	11,013	26.2	9,274	22.0	21,824	51.8
Mullativu	24,288	100.0	10,088	41.5	4,597	18.9	9,604	39.5
Kilinochchi	24,866	100.0	7,498	30.2	6,400	25.7	10,968	44.1
Batticaloa	118,907	100.0	33,779	28.4	33,740	28.4	51,388	43.2
Ampara	154,665	100.0	48,916	31.6	37,201	24.1	68,548	44.3
Trincomalee	95,461	100.0	26,497	27.8	23,545	24.7	45,419	47.6
Kurunegala	427,089	100.0	123,128	28.8	126,884	29.7	177,077	41.5
Puttalam	204,795	100.0	47,649	23.3	61,775	30.2	95,371	46.6
Anuradhapura	205,238	100.0	93,626	45.6	36,053	17.6	75,559	36.8
Polonnaruwa	106,653	100.0	45,658	42.8	25,782	24.2	35,213	33.0
Badulla	214,988	100.0	112,773	52.5	27,691	12.9	74,524	34.7
Moneragala	122,449	100.0	58,218	47.5	19,346	15.8	44,885	36.7
Ratnapura	294,131	100.0	94,024	32.0	94,750	32.2	105,358	35.8
Kegalle	207,865	100.0	50,039	24.1	65,559	31.5	92,267	44.4

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,797,735	100.0	851,261	30.4	710,910	25.4	1,235,563	44.2
Colombo	306,497	100.0	4,340	1.4	92,850	30.3	209,307	68.3
Gampaha	275,566	100.0	8,349	3.0	111,610	40.5	155,606	56.5
Kalutara	170,913	100.0	31,689	18.5	55,651	32.6	83,573	48.9
Kandy	175,969	100.0	45,263	25.7	45,381	25.8	85,326	48.5
Matale	77,671	100.0	31,533	40.6	19,225	24.8	26,913	34.6
Nuwara Eliya	135,777	100.0	101,401	74.7	11,263	8.3	23,112	17.0
Galle	140,836	100.0	61,721	43.8	27,816	19.8	51,299	36.4
Matara	117,110	100.0	48,163	41.1	24,311	20.8	44,636	38.1
Hambantota	80,181	100.0	23,078	28.8	24,863	31.0	32,241	40.2
Jaffna	44,884	100.0	10,491	23.4	7,305	16.3	27,088	60.4
Mannar	6,466	100.0	736	11.4	942	14.6	4,787	74.0
Vavunia	23,455	100.0	9,989	42.6	3,176	13.5	10,290	43.9
Mullativu	11,784	100.0	4,529	38.4	2,268	19.2	4,987	42.3
Kilinochchi	9,060	100.0	1,670	18.4	2,224	24.5	5,167	57.0
Batticaloa	44,385	100.0	6,671	15.0	14,284	32.2	23,429	52.8
Ampara	46,054	100.0	6,980	15.2	12,645	27.5	26,429	57.4
Trincomalee	28,411	100.0	4,466	15.7	5,230	18.4	18,715	65.9
Kurunegala	282,838	100.0	92,998	32.9	81,055	28.7	108,785	38.5
Puttalam	102,259	100.0	27,743	27.1	25,658	25.1	48,858	47.8
Anuradhapura	143,025	100.0	76,125	53.2	21,831	15.3	45,069	31.5
Polonnaruwa	49,349	100.0	15,155	30.7	13,008	26.4	21,186	42.9
Badulla	134,661	100.0	87,477	65.0	6,736	5.0	40,448	30.0
Moneragala	66,807	100.0	34,398	51.5	10,258	15.4	22,151	33.2
Ratnapura	184,749	100.0	83,997	45.5	36,785	19.9	63,967	34.6
Kegalle	139,029	100.0	32,300	23.2	54,533	39.2	52,196	37.5

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

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

Province	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	7,947,683	480,492	519,032	484,965	320,791	891,034	1,435,354	1,274,167	702,675	1,795,378	43,795
Western	2,249,683	215,112	192,030	221,708	152,878	257,027	81,724	390,436	289,366	432,923	16,478
Central	1,001,070	84,852	54,626	39,117	32,918	89,349	175,428	130,865	70,275	322,616	1,025
Southern	966,537	21,034	49,878	47,173	31,867	117,753	204,956	157,624	81,158	249,415	5,680
Northern	356,584	21,197	32,452	20,569	9,806	32,863	67,968	45,112	24,358	98,958	3,300
Eastern	487,884	21,610	38,559	30,212	5,280	79,661	104,811	95,368	35,392	74,815	2,174
North Western	1,016,981	33,031	59,695	51,251	31,688	136,532	222,701	190,162	87,350	193,432	11,137
North Central	504,264	25,798	20,021	14,940	17,636	63,563	207,546	60,458	23,550	69,069	1,683
Uva	538,905	17,266	27,548	16,812	14,196	37,761	228,790	54,493	27,632	113,712	696
Sabaragamuwa	825,775	40,592	44,223	43,183	24,521	76,525	141,429	149,649	63,594	240,437	1,621

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

Occupation group

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

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

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

Province	Total	Industry group																	
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other	
Total	7,947,683	2,153,874	59,907	1,420,628	616,968	1,102,337	516,128	203,083	61,522	159,325	54,703	107,490	609,205	343,837	141,836	137,552	209,101	50,188	
Western	2,249,683	135,122	8,825	558,880	165,591	393,727	197,971	69,701	44,608	73,666	32,922	52,216	194,507	102,843	58,416	41,480	97,740	21,468	
Central	1,001,070	366,782	5,213	130,138	80,355	131,667	61,453	31,113	3,102	13,787	3,468	8,258	60,749	45,114	15,126	14,254	25,703	4,789	
Southern	966,537	348,171	1,816	156,263	77,103	109,535	53,511	25,992	2,055	12,975	2,737	15,329	67,997	39,933	15,719	17,370	15,271	4,762	
Northern	356,584	101,183	1,361	32,645	44,962	50,513	18,216	9,364	2,375	6,580	1,543	3,831	27,853	20,192	6,666	15,335	10,369	3,596	
Eastern	487,884	127,311	2,367	64,333	59,946	70,752	30,615	14,332	1,392	4,665	2,881	8,475	53,595	20,886	11,013	12,250	2,491	581	
North Western	1,016,981	291,518	7,925	218,345	69,103	140,694	64,572	21,086	5,055	19,366	5,462	6,114	76,674	41,924	9,819	11,924	18,609	8,791	
North Central	504,264	230,564	3,223	60,578	32,874	63,388	17,752	2,972	1,016	9,627	1,267	2,484	43,827	19,558	7,329	4,162	3,007	636	
Uva	538,905	292,865	756	40,520	22,756	53,853	26,225	11,972	228	8,957	2,083	3,036	41,126	16,375	2,573	2,283	12,428	870	
Sabaragamuwa	825,775	260,360	28,422	158,927	64,278	88,208	45,812	16,550	1,690	9,702	2,341	7,747	42,877	37,012	15,177	18,494	23,484	4,694	

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

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

**TABLE 16 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PROVINCE
- BOTH SEXES**

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	7,947,683	4,595,577	1,157,658	3,437,919	217,215	2,511,750	623,141
Western	2,249,683	1,522,953	328,400	1,194,553	86,234	561,133	79,362
Central	1,001,070	573,144	156,920	416,224	22,085	310,601	95,240
Southern	966,537	546,398	134,336	412,062	23,886	322,842	73,412
Northern	356,584	219,512	58,781	160,732	11,572	111,507	13,993
Eastern	487,884	294,100	93,057	201,043	5,302	171,734	16,749
North Western	1,016,981	520,661	133,363	387,298	38,042	352,151	106,126
North Central	504,264	203,413	76,224	127,189	4,894	210,162	85,796
Uva	538,905	228,854	75,291	153,564	6,013	207,356	96,682
Sabaragamuwa	825,775	486,541	101,286	385,255	19,188	264,264	55,782

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	5,149,948	3,031,580	639,665	2,391,914	190,858	1,785,888	141,622
Western	1,496,707	1,000,932	187,515	813,417	76,250	403,150	16,375
Central	611,653	354,384	75,948	278,436	19,423	218,615	19,231
Southern	628,410	370,664	71,271	299,393	20,928	224,019	12,798
Northern	260,936	158,727	31,643	127,084	10,715	84,385	7,109
Eastern	369,034	236,315	61,913	174,401	5,135	122,550	5,035
North Western	631,884	335,821	69,187	266,634	33,553	239,300	23,211
North Central	311,891	135,975	48,102	87,873	4,491	152,985	18,440
Uva	337,437	143,144	42,880	100,264	4,482	160,621	29,190
Sabaragamuwa	501,996	295,618	51,206	244,412	15,881	180,264	10,234

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	2,797,735	1,563,997	517,993	1,046,004	26,357	725,861	481,519
Western	752,976	522,021	140,885	381,136	9,984	157,983	62,987
Central	389,417	218,760	80,973	137,788	2,662	91,986	76,009
Southern	338,127	175,734	63,065	112,669	2,958	98,822	60,614
Northern	95,648	60,786	27,137	33,648	857	27,122	6,884
Eastern	118,850	57,785	31,144	26,641	167	49,184	11,714
North Western	385,097	184,840	64,176	120,664	4,490	112,852	82,915
North Central	192,374	67,438	28,122	39,316	403	57,177	67,356
Uva	201,467	85,710	32,411	53,299	1,530	46,735	67,492
Sabaragamuwa	323,778	190,923	50,080	140,843	3,307	84,000	45,549

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	4.4	1.5	4.2	7.4	14.6	37.7	30.2
Colombo	100.0	3.1	0.5	2.2	3.3	9.7	39.9	41.4
Gampaha	100.0	3.1	0.4	1.5	3.0	12.6	40.0	39.4
Kalutara	100.0	2.9	1.6	3.5	8.1	9.9	36.5	37.5
Kandy	100.0	4.9	1.5	4.3	8.1	14.1	32.9	34.2
Matale	100.0	14.4	2.2	4.6	9.3	13.0	26.3	30.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	3.4	2.7	3.5	7.1	17.3	51.3	14.6
Galle	100.0	2.3	2.2	4.2	7.0	15.9	43.8	24.6
Matara	100.0	3.9	1.8	5.7	12.3	20.2	32.4	23.6
Hambantota	100.0	5.5	1.0	4.9	16.0	15.4	35.0	22.2
Jaffna	100.0	1.9	0.9	3.4	9.6	16.7	49.4	18.0
Mannar	100.0	8.9	1.0	3.1	4.4	10.2	35.4	37.0
Vavunia	100.0	1.6	0.8	5.5	13.6	26.2	27.1	25.2
Mullativu	100.0	3.8	..	6.3	13.3	30.3	29.4	16.9
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.9	..	0.7	2.5	22.1	47.1	25.6
Batticaloa	100.0	3.5	0.6	1.9	5.2	15.5	38.9	34.5
Ampara	100.0	4.9	1.4	4.0	5.3	14.9	44.0	25.4
Trincomalee	100.0	1.8	0.4	4.5	5.7	13.1	40.0	34.4
Kurunegala	100.0	7.0	2.2	5.9	9.5	16.0	33.2	26.0
Puttalam	100.0	3.5	1.8	5.1	7.5	13.5	42.0	26.7
Anuradhapura	100.0	9.7	2.6	6.8	8.3	13.6	29.3	29.8
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.3	5.1	7.8	9.2	11.3	32.0	28.4
Badulla	100.0	2.0	1.2	3.4	6.9	18.3	45.5	22.7
Moneragala	100.0	6.5	0.6	2.3	10.1	20.6	36.7	23.1
Ratnapura	100.0	3.2	3.2	8.5	9.4	14.4	34.0	27.3
Kegalle	100.0	3.3	0.7	3.3	7.3	19.9	34.7	30.8

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	3.8	0.9	2.9	5.6	12.1	38.6	36.0
Colombo	100.0	2.9	0.3	1.4	2.2	7.1	37.7	48.4
Gampaha	100.0	2.5	0.2	1.0	2.2	9.5	39.8	44.8
Kalutara	100.0	3.1	1.1	2.2	6.7	9.1	34.4	43.3
Kandy	100.0	4.7	0.8	2.6	7.1	10.1	32.8	41.8
Matale	100.0	11.1	1.5	3.8	8.6	10.5	25.5	38.9
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.8	0.9	2.4	5.6	15.9	51.1	21.5
Galle	100.0	1.8	0.8	2.9	5.0	10.9	47.2	31.4
Matara	100.0	3.9	1.0	3.8	9.3	18.8	33.3	29.9
Hambantota	100.0	5.6	0.3	3.7	13.6	14.4	36.2	26.1
Jaffna	100.0	1.7	0.2	2.2	7.4	14.6	52.0	21.9
Mannar	100.0	9.3	0.9	3.9	4.9	6.9	34.9	39.2
Vavunia	100.0	1.7	0.4	3.1	11.5	20.2	32.7	30.4
Mullativu	100.0	3.4	..	1.6	9.0	31.7	33.6	20.7
Kilinochcchi	100.0	1.3	..	1.0	2.0	21.3	49.5	24.8
Batticaloa	100.0	3.5	..	1.0	2.5	11.2	40.4	41.3
Ampara	100.0	5.6	1.4	3.4	2.8	12.4	47.4	27.0
Trincomalee	100.0	1.3	..	3.7	4.4	12.3	41.2	37.0
Kurunegala	100.0	5.2	1.5	4.1	6.9	15.4	35.4	31.6
Puttalam	100.0	2.6	0.5	3.3	5.6	12.7	43.8	31.4
Anuradhapura	100.0	7.3	1.8	5.5	6.8	12.1	32.8	33.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.1	4.9	8.4	8.1	11.0	31.8	29.7
Badulla	100.0	1.7	0.7	1.3	5.3	13.7	48.4	29.0
Moneragala	100.0	5.4	0.7	2.4	6.6	16.1	40.7	28.1
Ratnapura	100.0	3.6	2.4	6.9	6.1	12.1	35.2	33.6
Kegalle	100.0	3.5	0.8	2.5	6.2	15.2	33.7	38.1

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	5.4	2.6	6.4	10.7	19.3	36.2	19.5
Colombo	100.0	3.5	0.8	3.8	5.3	14.8	44.1	27.8
Gampaha	100.0	4.4	0.9	2.5	4.7	19.1	40.5	27.9
Kalutara	100.0	2.6	2.4	5.8	10.6	11.3	40.3	27.0
Kandy	100.0	5.2	2.8	7.2	9.9	21.1	33.2	20.6
Matale	100.0	19.7	3.2	5.8	10.5	17.0	27.6	16.2
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	4.1	5.0	5.1	9.0	19.2	51.6	6.0
Galle	100.0	3.2	4.8	6.5	10.7	24.9	37.6	12.2
Matara	100.0	3.9	3.3	9.0	17.6	22.7	31.0	12.6
Hambantota	100.0	5.2	2.4	7.4	20.9	17.5	32.5	14.0
Jaffna	100.0	2.8	2.8	7.5	16.8	23.6	40.9	5.5
Mannar	100.0	7.3	1.8	..	2.2	23.4	37.2	28.1
Vavunia	100.0	1.4	1.4	9.8	17.5	36.8	17.0	16.0
Mullativu	100.0	4.5	..	15.9	22.2	27.6	20.6	9.1
Kilinochcchi	100.0	3.6	3.8	24.1	40.6	27.8
Batticaloa	100.0	3.3	2.2	4.3	12.2	27.0	34.8	16.2
Ampara	100.0	2.6	1.5	6.3	13.9	23.4	32.4	19.9
Trincomalee	100.0	3.5	1.9	7.3	10.0	15.9	35.8	25.6
Kurunegala	100.0	9.8	3.3	8.7	13.5	17.0	30.0	17.6
Puttalam	100.0	5.4	4.3	8.6	11.4	14.9	38.3	17.2
Anuradhapura	100.0	13.1	3.7	8.6	10.5	15.6	24.4	24.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.5	5.5	6.4	11.5	11.9	32.5	25.6
Badulla	100.0	2.6	2.0	6.6	9.4	25.7	41.0	12.8
Moneragala	100.0	8.6	0.4	2.2	16.6	28.9	29.2	14.1
Ratnapura	100.0	2.6	4.4	10.9	14.7	18.1	32.0	17.2
Kegalle	100.0	3.0	0.6	4.6	8.8	27.0	36.2	19.8

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

.. Net reported

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

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

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.4	0.8	3.3	5.8	8.3
Western	3.2	0.9	2.4	4.1	4.4
Central	5.1	0.7	4.6	5.2	11.0
Southern	5.6	0.8	3.5	7.7	12.8
Northern	6.3	0.3	4.8	7.3	15.5
Eastern	5.5	1.4	3.5	8.4	13.8
North Western	3.2	0.8	2.6	4.2	5.9
North Central	3.4	1.0	2.4	5.8	7.7
Uva	4.6	0.1	3.6	9.0	10.9
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	0.6	4.2	8.2	11.0

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.4	27.0	19.9	9.2	1.3
Western	3.2	21.9	12.9	6.5	1.0
Central	5.1	31.9	24.2	11.1	1.8
Southern	5.6	42.9	26.2	13.8	1.4
Northern	6.3	23.6	24.9	10.6	1.6
Eastern	5.5	21.8	19.5	12.8	1.8
North Western	3.2	19.8	14.9	7.0	1.1
North Central	3.4	20.9	19.3	3.7	1.4
Uva	4.6	24.6	24.9	10.6	1.2
Sabaragamuwa	5.5	36.5	28.3	11.2	1.1

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

Special Statistical Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Coverage

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

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

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

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

Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
 - a. Paid employees, (those who work for wages/salaries).
 - b. Employers (entrepreneurs those who have at least one paid employee under them).
 - c. Own account workers (entrepreneurs those who don't have any paid employee).
 - d. Contributing family workers (who make their contribution to the economic activities carried out by their own household, without wages/salaries).
4. **Unemployed:** Persons who are seeking and available for work, but had no employment during the reference period.
5. **Currently Economically Active:** A person who was employed or unemployed during the current reference (one week) period is considered to be currently economically active.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active):** Persons who were neither working 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.

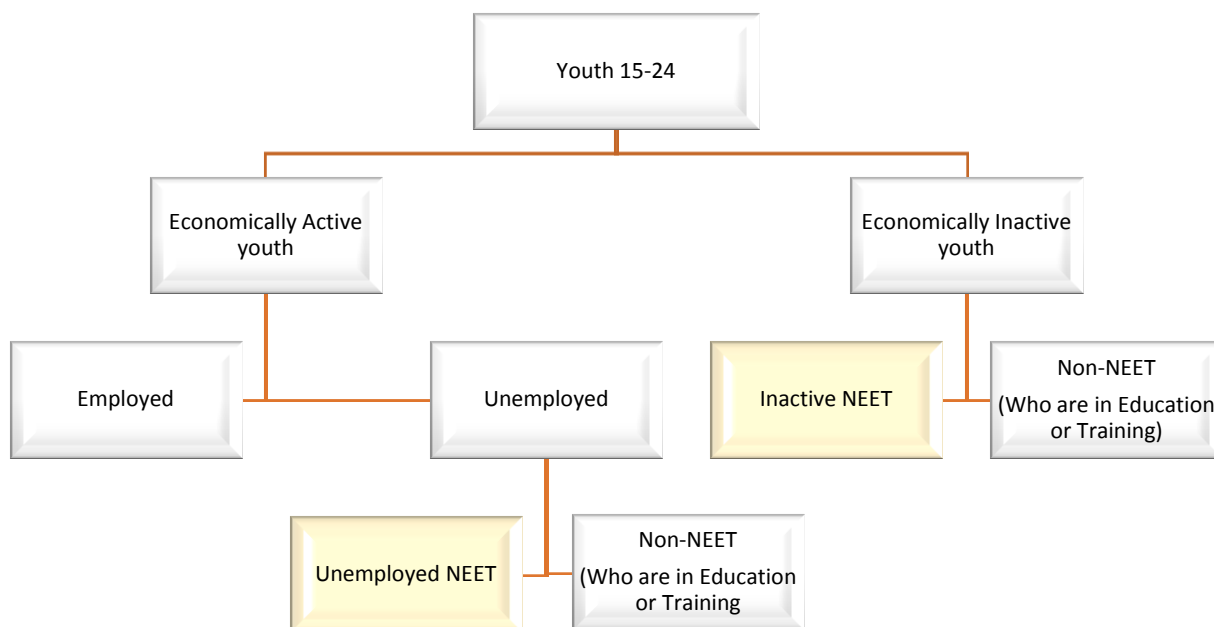


Chart 01: Distribution of youth population by various economic conditions

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)

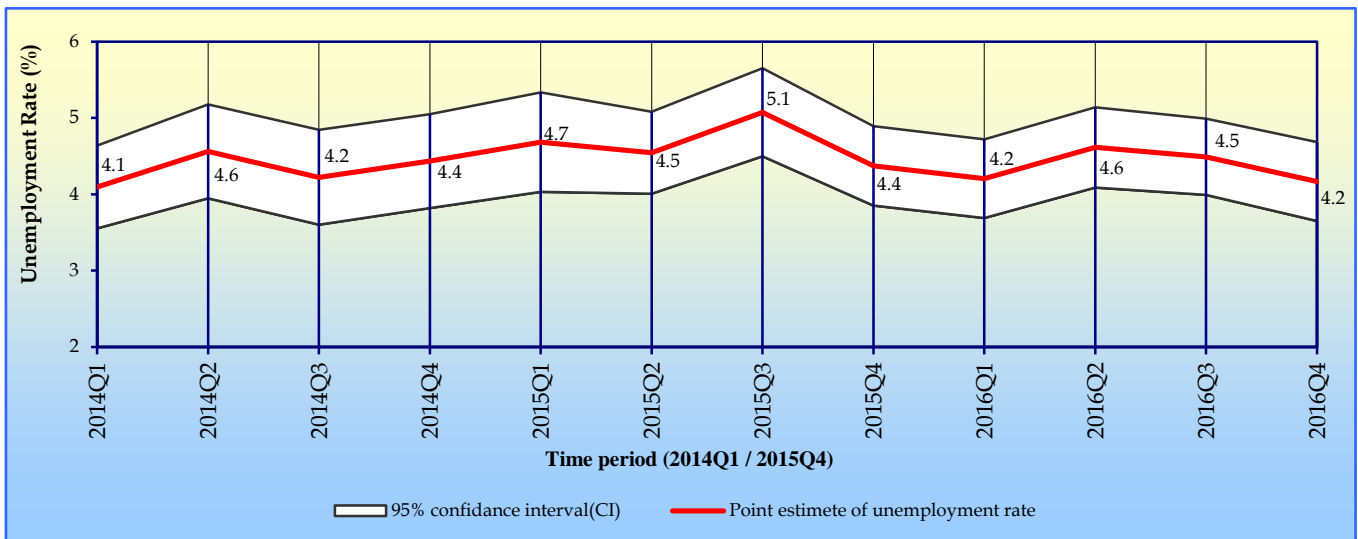
$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$

(6.4 ± 0.784)

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

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

Distribution of unemployment rates and 95% confidence intervals (2014Q1 - 2016Q4)



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 2014/2016, 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)

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

Note :

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

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

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

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

Estimate of Confidence Intervals for some selected characteristics

Year	Labour Force					Employed				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2008 ¹	8,061,725	109,709	1.36	7,846,618	8,276,832	7,628,683	104,306	1.37	7,424,169	7,833,196
2009 ¹	8,051,089	107,213	1.33	7,840,876	8,261,302	7,579,835	102,161	1.35	7,379,527	7,780,143
2010 ¹	8,096,477	110,375	1.36	7,880,065	8,312,889	7,696,142	105,457	1.37	7,489,372	7,902,913
2011 ²	7,936,530	128,636	1.62	7,684,276	8,188,784	7,601,405	123,194	1.62	7,359,822	7,842,987
2012 ²	7,807,701	106,901	1.37	7,598,070	8,017,332	7,497,998	102,875	1.37	7,296,261	7,699,734
2013 ²	8,033,804	55,985	0.70	7,924,021	8,143,587	7,681,279	54,298	0.71	7,574,802	7,787,755
2014 ²	8,048,884	99,509	1.24	7,853,775	8,243,993	7,700,489	95,459	1.24	7,513,322	7,887,657
2015 ²	8,214,473	91,316	1.11	8,035,428	8,393,517	7,830,976	87,603	1.12	7,659,212	8,002,740
2016 ²	8,310,682	66,023	0.79	8,181,215	8,440,148	7,947,683	64,616	0.81	7,820,977	8,074,389

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2008 ¹	433,042	14,975	3.46	403,680	462,405	5.4	0.2	3.14	5.0	5.7
2009 ¹	471,254	15,683	3.33	440,503	502,004	5.9	0.2	3.07	5.5	6.2
2010 ¹	400,335	14,742	3.68	371,430	429,240	4.9	0.2	3.39	4.6	5.3
2011 ²	335,125	16,485	4.92	302,798	367,452	4.2	0.2	4.54	3.8	4.6
2012 ²	309,703	13,736	4.44	282,767	336,639	4.0	0.2	4.16	3.6	4.3
2013 ²	352,526	12,030	3.41	328,935	376,116	4.4	0.1	3.31	4.1	4.7
2014 ²	348,395	13,133	3.77	322,645	374,145	4.3	0.2	3.51	4.0	4.6
2015 ²	383,496	12,765	3.33	358,467	408,526	4.7	0.1	3.11	4.4	5.0
2016 ²	362,999	11,186	3.08	341,064	384,933	4.4	0.1	3.02	4.1	4.6

1 - Excluding Northern provinces

2 - All the districts are included

Standard error (Page 1)

STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
(2016)						
General labour force characteristics						
Population (15 years & over)	15,448,679	98,235	0.64			
Employed Population	7,947,683	64,616	0.81			
Unemployed Population	362,999	11,186	3.08			
Employment Rate				95.6	0.132	0.138
Unemployment Rate				4.4	0.132	3.017
Labour Force	8,310,682	66,023	0.79			
Not in Labour Force	7,137,997	57,995	0.81			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,153,874	48,090	2.23			
2	59,907	5,976	9.98			
3	1,420,628	27,216	1.92			
6	616,968	15,455	2.50			
7	1,102,337	21,820	1.98			
8	516,128	13,655	2.65			
9	203,083	9,537	4.70			
10	61,522	4,450	7.23			
11	159,325	7,530	4.73			
13	54,703	4,140	7.57			
14	107,490	6,204	5.77			
15	609,205	16,600	2.72			
16	343,837	11,636	3.38			
17	141,836	7,545	5.32			
19	137,552	7,500	5.45			
20	209,101	9,182	4.39			
Other	50,188	4,174	8.32			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	9,827	1,619	16.47			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	128,388	5,781	4.50			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	80,354	4,540	5.65			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	144,429	5,674	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
 - Real estate activities (L)
 - Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

Alternative Estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

The revisions made are,

- (1) **Number of Hours of Work** : Persons who work **20 hours or more per week only** are considered to be employed.
- (2) **Contributing Family Worker** : Contributing family workers are **not** considered as employed. They are considered as **economically inactive** (not in the labour force) so only, **a) paid employees b) employers and c) own account workers are considered to be employed.**

Following Tables are based on the above alternative concepts and definitions.

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (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)	
2008 ¹	14,626,581	6,859,040	46.9	6,425,997	93.7	433,042	6.3	7,767,541
2009 ¹	14,876,264	6,836,598	46.0	6,365,344	93.1	471,254	6.9	8,039,665
2010 ¹	15,166,285	6,892,444	45.4	6,492,109	94.2	400,335	5.8	8,273,841
2011 ²	14,975,989	6,687,771	44.7	6,352,916	95.0	334,854	5.0	8,288,219
2012 ²	14,857,578	6,846,805	46.1	6,537,101	95.5	309,703	4.5	8,010,773
2013 ²	14,958,239	6,966,035	46.6	6,600,172	94.7	365,863	5.3	8,007,536
2014 ²	15,134,484	7,017,985	46.4	6,669,590	95.0	348,395	5.0	8,116,499
2015 ²	15,281,945	7,156,393	46.8	6,772,896	94.6	383,496	5.4	8,125,553
2016 ²	15,448,679	7,325,972	47.4	6,962,973	95.0	362,999	5.0	8,122,707

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
2008 ¹	433,042	6.3	68,487	27.1	166,409	20.8	93,202	10.9	58,838	3.6	46,107	1.4
2009 ¹	471,254	6.9	68,447	27.3	176,801	24.9	100,508	11.9	70,988	4.2	54,511	1.6
2010 ¹	400,335	5.8	59,339	26.5	154,788	22.5	84,777	10.5	59,041	3.6	42,390	1.2
2011 ²	334,908	5.0	42,636	20.9	141,252	20.6	69,319	8.9	53,111	3.3	28,537	0.8
2012 ²	309,756	4.5	43,745	23.5	125,556	19.4	58,227	7.3	48,794	2.8	33,381	1.0
2013 ²	365,921	5.3	50,436	23.8	149,243	22.4	64,566	8.6	55,398	3.2	46,221	1.3
2014 ²	348,455	5.0	49,540	25.7	138,565	22.2	67,235	9.3	53,648	3.0	39,407	1.1
2015 ²	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 ²	362,999	5.0	58,622	32.8	144,156	22.2	76,624	10.0	47,956	2.7	35,640	0.9

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

Year		Total	Industry group																
			1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
2013	No.	6,600,172	1,671,216	84,712	1,227,149	515,001	899,928	451,283	146,352	52,763	136,319	58,293	93,101	561,743	279,471	124,054	106,911	151,095	40,778
	%	100.0	25.3	1.3	18.6	7.8	13.6	6.8	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	8.5	4.2	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.6
2014	No.	6,669,590	1,596,116	70,007	1,263,233	530,836	885,220	465,856	159,389	58,863	142,990	44,516	98,294	578,793	293,937	124,437	123,966	181,864	51,273
	%	100.0	23.9	1.0	18.9	8.0	13.3	7.0	2.4	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.5	8.7	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.8
2015	No.	6,772,896	1,609,226	58,353	1,270,771	523,932	925,132	466,273	176,308	49,686	140,512	60,823	115,388	590,028	300,610	133,581	130,873	167,275	54,126
	%	100.0	23.8	0.9	18.8	7.7	13.7	6.9	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	8.7	4.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.8
2016	No.	6,962,973	1,563,142	56,945	1,297,576	591,710	974,467	501,897	175,754	59,445	158,159	51,192	103,576	602,318	317,987	138,767	126,838	196,875	46,324
	%	100.0	22.4	0.8	18.6	8.5	14.0	7.2	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.5	8.7	4.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	0.7

Industry group

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

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

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

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

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



For Office Use Only

Confidential

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

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

SRI LANKA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Address (Where it belongs) :-
.....
.....
2. Province :-
.....
3. District :-
.....
4. DS Division :-
.....
5. Name of 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. Answer's Name :-
.....
- Signature :- Telephone No :-
.....
14. Interviewer's Name :-
.....
- Signature :- Date :-
.....
15. Supervisor's Name :-
.....
- Signature :- Date :-
.....

Office use Only

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

Concept and definitions:

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

Controlling Information

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

* Result Code

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

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

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

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

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

6. Office use only

Code of Final Result

Completed	1
Not completed	2
Non related unit	3

CODES FOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Column - 3 Relationship to Head of Household

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

Column - 4 Gender

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

Column - 7 Ethnic Group

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

Column - 8 Religion

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

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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 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 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }																																																
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → 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 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }																																																
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) (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	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3		
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Serial No.				
07. What is the main economic activity, you are engaged in ? Describe the main activities relevant to this economic activity (occupation)	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>
08. What is the main production activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work? (Industry)	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>	* <input type="text"/>
09. Status in Employment 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } →Go To Q 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } →Go To Q 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } →Go To Q 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } →Go To Q 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Only for paid Employees (If Q.9=1)	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1
10. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 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.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
12. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
13. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
14. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government..... 2. Semi Government 3. Private.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 } Go to Q 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 } Go to Q 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 } Go to Q 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 } Go to Q 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 } <input type="checkbox"/> 3

* For office use only

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

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

* Office use only

Serial No.				
27. Status of secondary Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 } 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 know	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

Serial No.				
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →Go to Q 38	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →Go to Q 38	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →Go to Q 38	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →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 4. Other (specify)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
37. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter 1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
38. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
39. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours

For all persons who are employed and age 15 and above

Serial No.																				
40.																				
(a) Total No. of hours in Q 20 and Q 38 (state).....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)
Less than 35	→Go to Q 41																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
Less than 35	→Go to Q 41																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
Less than 35	→Go to Q 41																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
Less than 35	→Go to Q 41																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
(b) Total No. of hours in Q 21 and Q 39 (state).....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46
Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 45																			
Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 46																			
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Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 46																			
(c)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45
Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41																			
Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45																			
Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41																			
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Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41																			
Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45																			
Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41																			
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 → Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2 → Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 → Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2 → Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 → Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2 → Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2 → Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2 → Go to Q 45
Yes	1																			
No	2 → Go to Q 45																			
Yes	1																			
No	2 → Go to Q 45																			
Yes	1																			
No	2 → Go to Q 45																			
Yes	1																			
No	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	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4
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43. How many extra hours you would be able to work, in addition to those you usually work per week ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours						
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 ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2
Yes	1																			
No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	2																			

For all employed persons aged 15 and above

Serial Number					
45. Are you an employee in the main occupation?	Yes	1		1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)	2	→ Go to (c)
For month salary earners:					
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)					
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)					
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
For daily wage earners :					
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)					
(ii) Number of days worked last month					
(iii) Total income (Rs.)					
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
For employers and own account workers : (excluding contributing family workers)					
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)					
46. Are you an employee in the secondary occupation?	Yes	1		1	
	No	2	→ Go to (c)	2	→ Go to (c)
No secondary occupation		3	→ Go to Q 62	3	→ Go to Q 62
For month salary earners:					
(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)					
(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)					
(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
For daily wage earners :					
(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)					
(ii) Number of days worked last month					
(iii) Total income (Rs.)					
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
For employers and own account workers : (excluding contributing family workers)					
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)					
		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62	
				Go to Q 62	
					Go to Q 62
					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	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52
Already got a job and ready to go / already made arrangements for self employment activity		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53	<input type="checkbox"/> → 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	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 50	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 50	<input type="checkbox"/> → 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Registered in private sector Institutions/Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Replying for advertisements in government gazette/news papers/ Publishing advertisements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Inquiring from persons with public sector/ private sector job contacts/ Friends/ relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. taking action to find financial and other resources to start a self Employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Go to Q 51	Go to Q 51	Go to Q 51	Go to Q 51
50. What was the main reason for not taking any action to find a job during The last 4 weeks (circle the most appropriate code)				
1. Awaiting results of the examination/interview held for a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does not believe that (S)he gets a suitable job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Unable to find any work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does not possess skills or training required for a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Personal difficulties faced while finding a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Household work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Educational activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
52. What is the reason for not being able to do such thing ? 1. Educational or vocational training activities 2. Household activities 3. Retired/Old age 4. Physically illness/ disabled 9. Other (specify)		1 } →Go to Q 62 2 } 3 } 4 } 9 }	1 } →Go to Q 62 2 } 3 } 4 } 9 }	1 } →Go to Q 62 2 } 3 } 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
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 } → Go to Q 56 2 } 3 } 4 }	1 } → Go to Q 56 2 } 3 } 4 }	1 } → Go to Q 56 2 } 3 } 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 ? (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)	Yes No	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 [] [] [] [] *

* For office use only

Serial No.				
57. What is the minimum monthly salary/income that you expect through The employment/business? (Rs.)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
58. How long have you been looking for work? 1. Less than 6 months 2. Between 6 - 12 months 3. One year or more	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3
59. Have you ever been engaged in a paid job or self employment or Family work continuously for 2 weeks Yes No	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 → Go to Q 62	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 → Go to Q 62	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 → Go to Q 62	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 → Go to Q 62
60. What are your main activities of that job/work?				
60a. Occupation	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
60b. Industry	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	* Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
61. Status of your Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 } Go to Q 62 <input type="text"/> 3 } <input type="text"/> 4 }	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 } Go to Q 62 <input type="text"/> 3 } <input type="text"/> 4 }	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 } Go to Q 62 <input type="text"/> 3 } <input type="text"/> 4 }	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 } Go to Q 62 <input type="text"/> 3 } <input type="text"/> 4 }

* for office use only

For all persons aged 15 and above

Serial No.				
62. Have you successfully completed a formal professional/ Technical training, relevant to an occupation/ self-employment	Yes No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		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		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:				
1. General Certificate		1	1	1
2. Diploma Certificate		2	2	2
3. Higher Diploma Certificate		3	3	3
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)				
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(a) Training (2)				
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)				
(ii) Field of training		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:				
1. General Certificate		1	1	1
2. Diploma Certificate		2	2	2
3. Higher Diploma Certificate		3	3	3
4. NVQ Certificate		4	4	4
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)				
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> End	<input type="text"/> End	<input type="text"/> 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
2. Does not feel the need of having such training to find a job.....		2	2	2
3. Financial difficulties to get a suitable formal training.....		3	3	3
4. Unavailability of training projects or institutions to get a proper training In their living area		4	4	4
5. No confidence about the institutions in their area.....		5	5	5
6. Currently having a training.....		6	6	6
7. Does not feel the need.....		7	7	7
8. No training provided from the working institute.....		8	8	8
9. Other (specify).....		9	9	9

* for office use only

Computer Literacy (For all households and all persons aged 5 – 69)

01. Does this household own a computer? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 3		1.1 Does the household have a computer?..... 1.2 Does the household have a laptop?..... 1.3 Does the household have E-mail facilities?..... 1.4 Does the household have internet facility?.....		Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
02. When did this household buy / received the first computer (year) <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>				
Person serial number and name according to labour force schedule				
03. Have you heard about the resource centers provided by the government for computer facilities? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
04. Are you aware about the activities done by the computer? (Maximum 3 options) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 (1) Educational activities (2) Economic activities..... (3) Entertainment activities (4) Internet/E-mail facilities (5) Other		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 1 2 3 4 5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 1 2 3 4 5
05. Can you do some activity using a computer? what purposes? (Maximum 3 options) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 (1) Educational activities (2) Economic activities (3) Entertainment activities (4) Internet/E-mail facilities (5) Other		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 1 2 3 4 5		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to Q 7 1 2 3 4 5
06. 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 2 7 3 8 4 9 5 10		1 6 2 7 3 8 4 9 5 10
07. Can you do some activity using a smart phone/Tablet? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
08. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
09. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to next person		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to next person		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Go to next person
10. 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 Q11 3 2 4		1 → Go to Q11 3 2 4
11. Where did you use internet during last 12 months? (Maximum 3 options) (1) At office (4) At a private institute (2) At home (5) School/ University (3) At friend's/relative's home (6) Government provided "Nenasala", "Vishwaghana", "Vidatha"		1 4 2 5 3 6		1 4 2 5 3 6