



SDG Indicators with Updates 2024

Department of Census and Statistics

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

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

The SDGs, officially known as “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” is a set of 17 aspirational “Global Goals” with 169 targets and 251 indicators by 2025. Though the indicator framework has 251 indicators, 13 indicators repeat under two or three different targets. Therefore, indicator framework has 234 unique indicators to monitor the status of sustainable development of countries.

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

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

At the end of October 2024 out of 251 identified indicators 159 were compiled and published in the website of Sustainable Development council (SDC) and updated timely. A number of 38 indicators are compiled from the Surveys and Censuses conducted by the DCS and the remaining indicators from other government agencies are validated by the DCS. The line Ministries compile these indicators continuously supported by the DCS in their calculating process. This bulletin gives indicators compiled and updated by the DCS in 2024.



Goal 01: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

*Proxy Indicator

1.4.1.a. Use of basic drinking water services

	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	79.7

- Data Source - Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality - 2021

- DCS Definition - Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/ yard/ plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time.



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

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable

Indicator 3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services

*Proxy Indicator

3.8.1.8. Use of improved sanitation facilities

	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	99.7

- Data Source - Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality - 2021

- DCS Definition Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities.



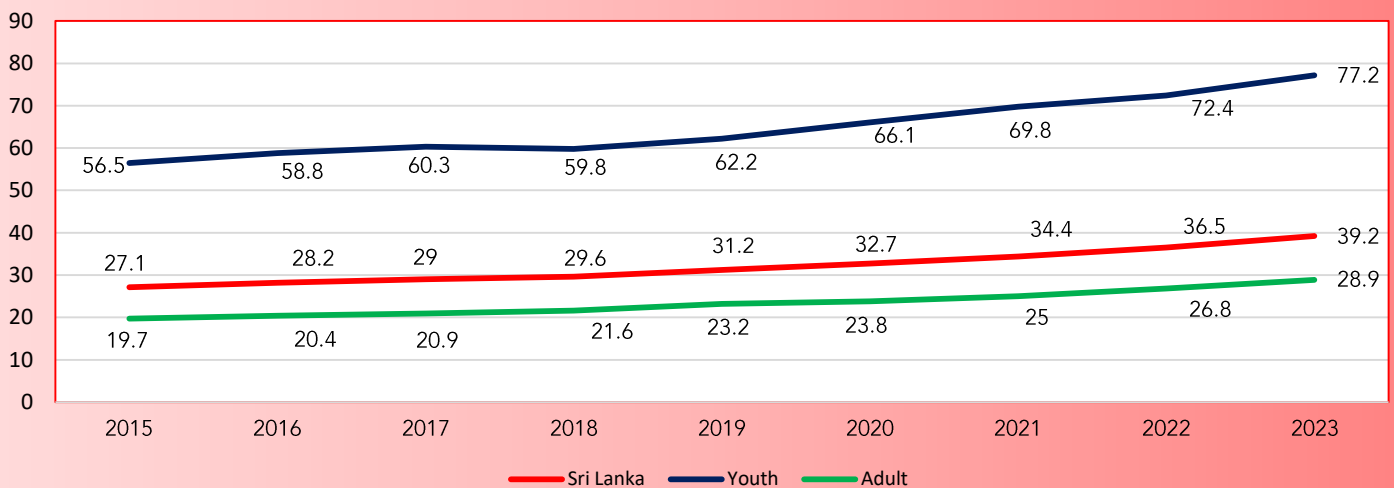
Goal 04: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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

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

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
Sri Lanka	27.1	28.2	29.0	29.6	31.2	32.7	34.4	36.5	39.2
Youth (Aged 15-24)	56.5	58.8	60.3	59.8	62.2	66.1	69.8	72.4	77.2
Adults (Aged 25-69)	19.7	20.4	20.9	21.6	23.2	23.8	25.0	26.8	28.9

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



- Data Source - Labour Force Survey
- DCS Definition - In Sri Lankan context the definition of computer literacy is as follows. A person (age 5-69) is considered as a computer literate person if he/she could use computer on his/her own. For example, even if a 5 years old child can play a computer game then he/she is considered as a computer literate person.



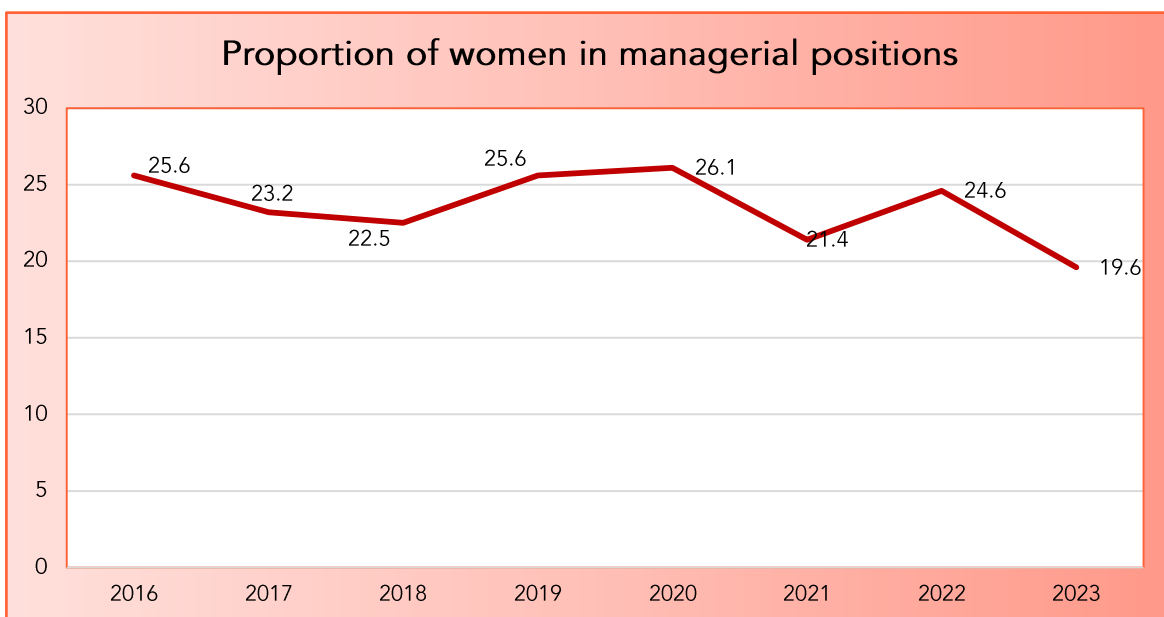
Goal 05: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions.

	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
Proportion of women in managerial positions	25.6	23.2	22.5	25.6	26.1	21.4	24.6	19.6

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





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

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

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

	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	33.4
Urban	68.6
Rural	28.2
Estate	3.1

Note: Priority chemical contamination did not consider for the safely managed services

- Source - Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality - 2021
- DCS Definition - Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed (within the reference period)

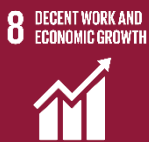
Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable

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

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

	2021 (%)
Sri Lanka	85.0

- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Source - Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Source - Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality-2021



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

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

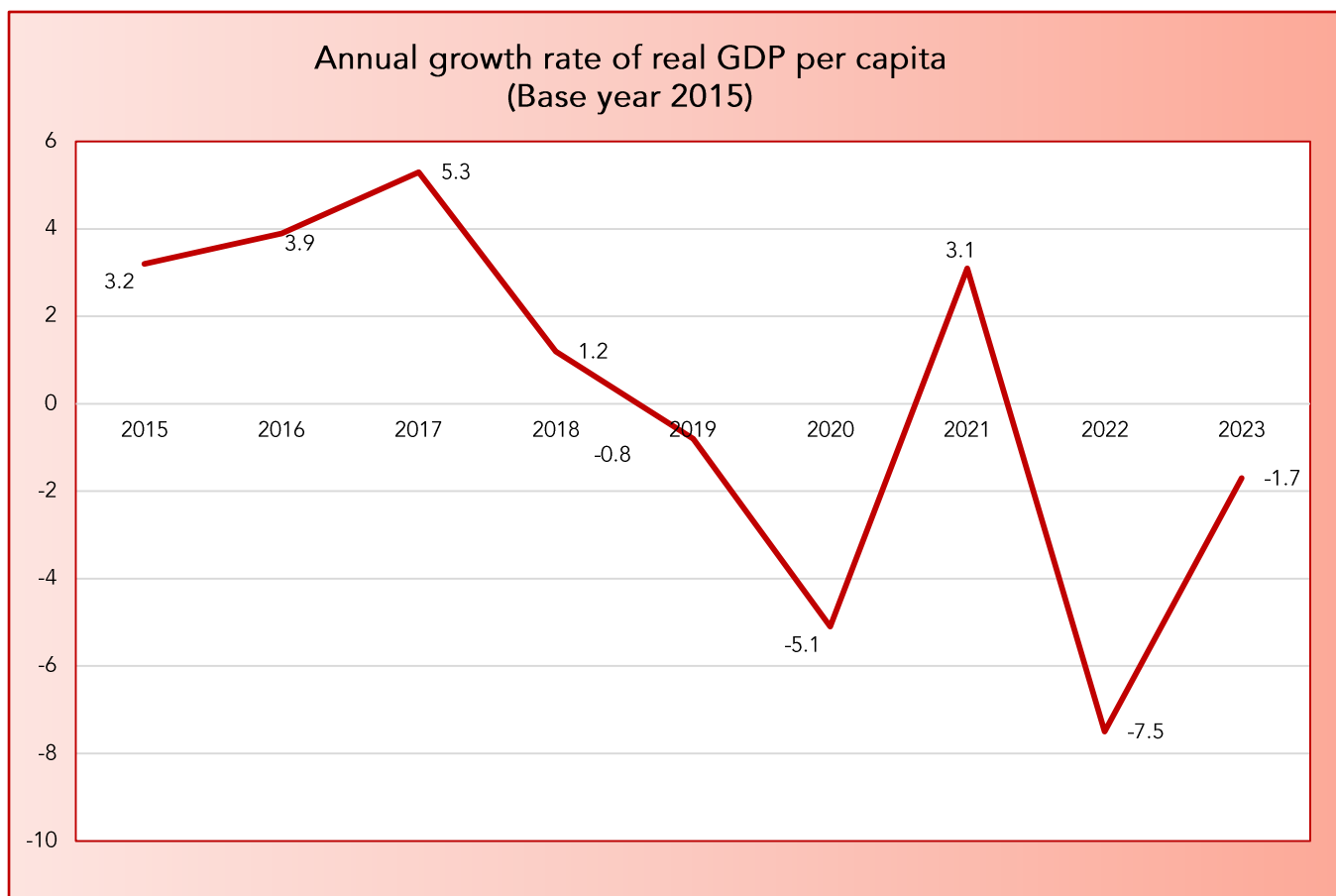
Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Base year-2015

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%) *
Sri Lanka	3.2	3.9	5.3	1.2	-0.8	-5.1	3.1	-7.5	-1.7

* Provisional

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



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

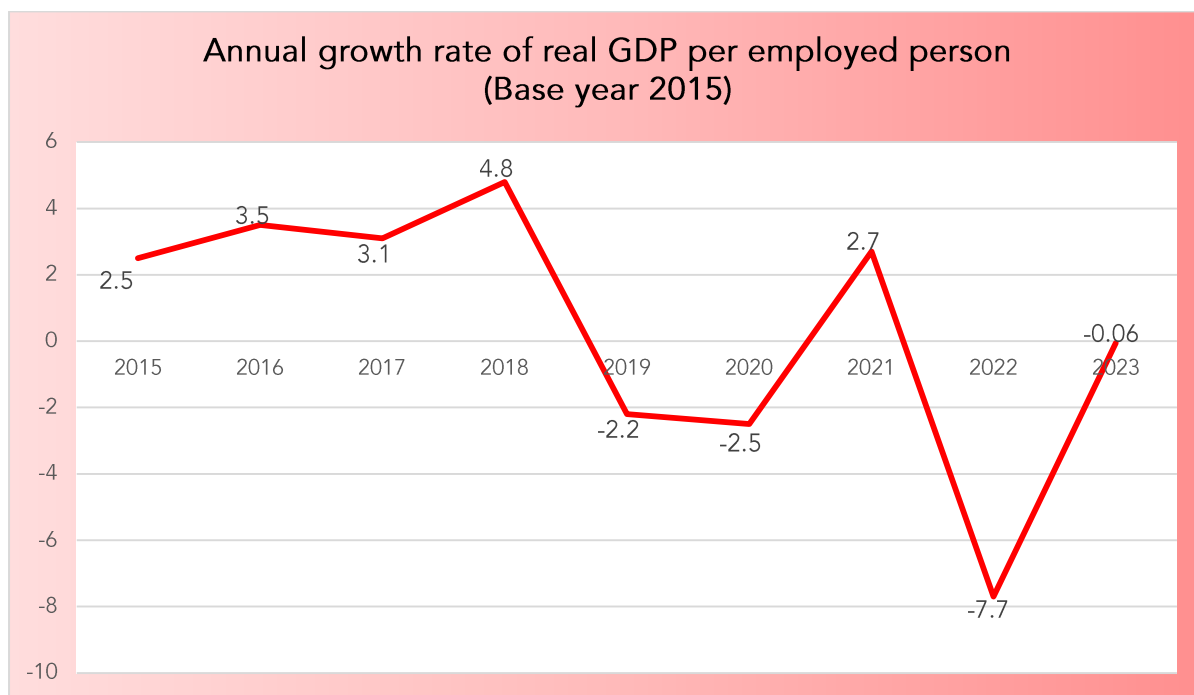
Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

Base year-2015

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)*
Sri Lanka	2.5	3.5	3.1	4.8	-2.2	-2.5	2.7	-7.7	-0.06

* Provisional

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



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

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Proportion of informal employment in total employment	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	67.0	67.5	67.2	67.7
	Urban	-	-	-	-	54.0	53.6	56.4	54.5
	Rural	-	-	-	-	70.6	71.2	70.2	70.9
	Estate	-	-	-	-	51.8	54.7	53.1	59.0
	Male	-	-	-	-	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5
	Female	-	-	-	-	60.1	60.7	59.2	60.3
Proportion of informal employment in agriculture	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	91.4	91.8	91.4	92.3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	89.4	91.9	91.7	92.9
	Rural	-	-	-	-	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.3
	Estate	-	-	-	-	44.6	49.7	49.3	49.7
	Male	-	-	-	-	93.5	94.0	93.6	94.0
	Female	-	-	-	-	87.5	87.9	87.1	88.8
Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment	Sri Lanka	62.0	60.7	60.2	58.2	57.9	58.4	58.4	59.0
	Urban	-	-	-	-	52.3	51.9	54.8	52.9
	Rural	-	-	-	-	59.2	60.1	59.4	60.2
	Estate	-	-	-	-	63.9	62.9	59.7	73.1
	Male	65.6	63.7	64.4	61.9	62.2	62.7	63.2	63.2
	Female	55.0	54.8	51.4	51.1	48.8	49.5	49.1	50.9

- Data Source - Labour Force Survey

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

Key aspects of identifying informal employment

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

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

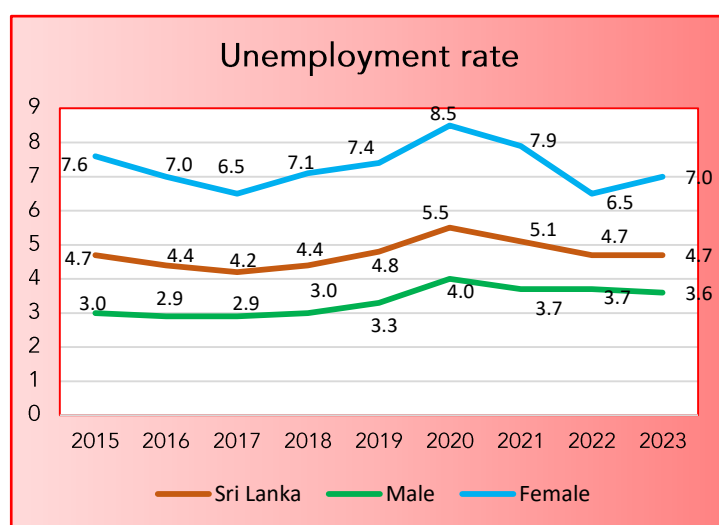
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

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

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
Sri Lanka	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.7
Male	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Female	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.0
Age 20-24		19.9	17.8	20.1	20.3	25.2	26.8	21.8	21.6
Age 25-29		9.2	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.0	11.4	11.7	13.0

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

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

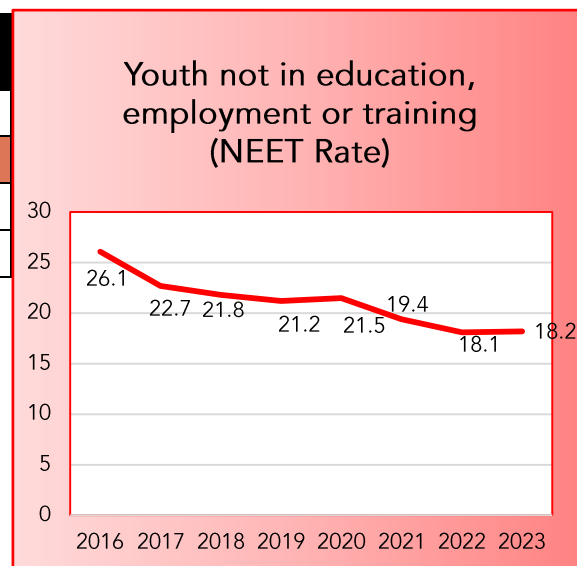


Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

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

	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
Sri Lanka	26.1	22.7	21.8	21.2	21.5	19.4	18.1	18.2
Sex								
Male	17.0	14.8	14.4	13.3	15.3	14.4	13.5	13.7
Female	34.5	30.2	29.0	29.0	27.5	24.2	22.3	22.6

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



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

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

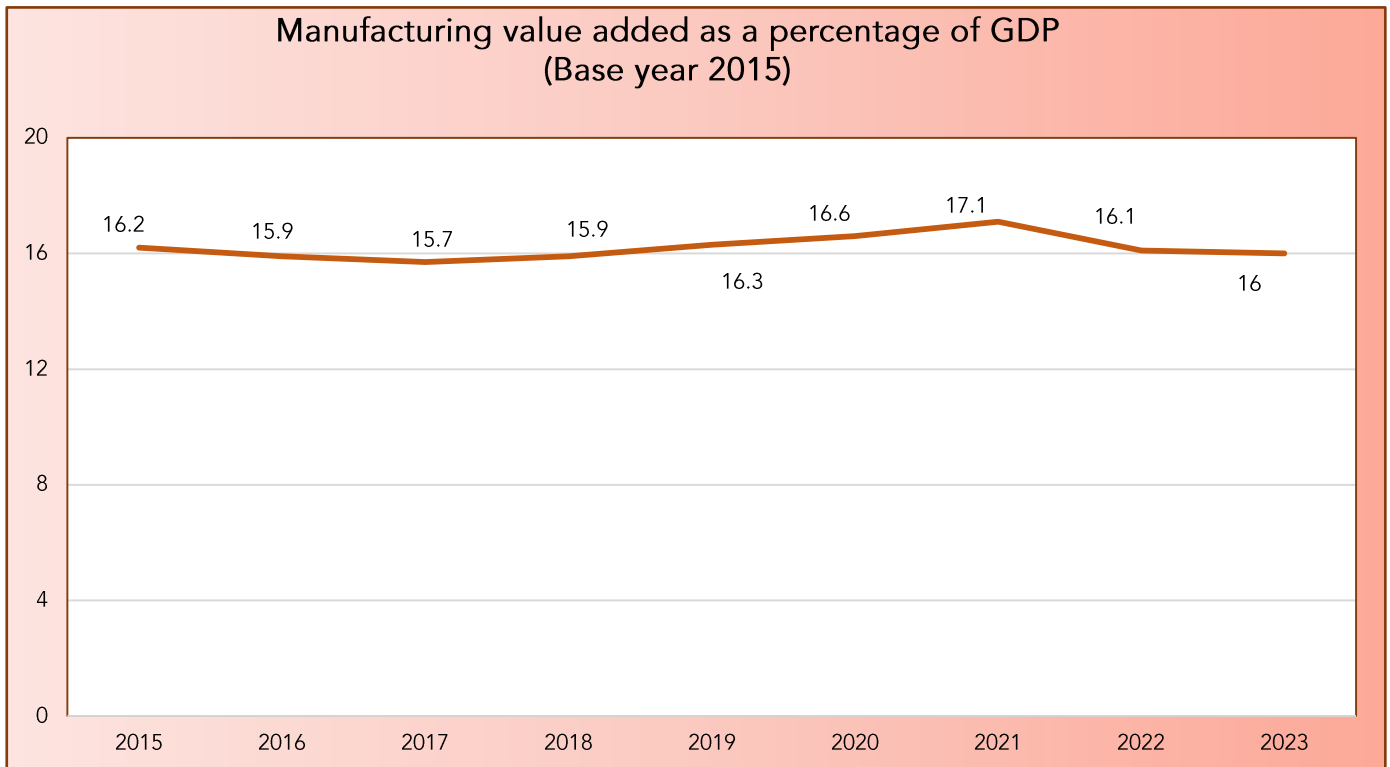
Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.

Base year-2015

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.6	17.1	16.1	16.0
Manufacturing value added per capita (\$)	656.4	671.4	695.7	714.5	724.5	702.2	746.1	650.8	634.3

* Provisional

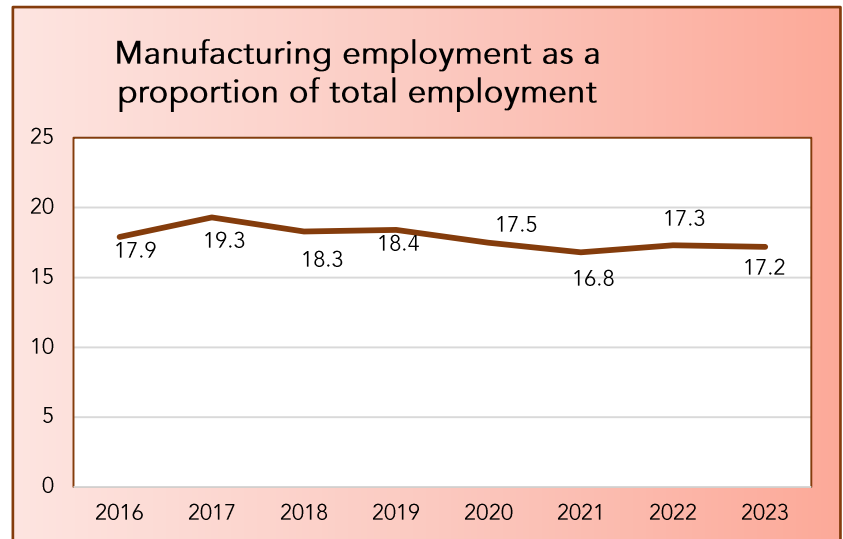
- DCS Definition - Same as UNSD definition
- Data Source - National Accounts Estimates



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

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
Sri Lanka	18.0	17.9	19.3	18.3	18.4	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.2

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



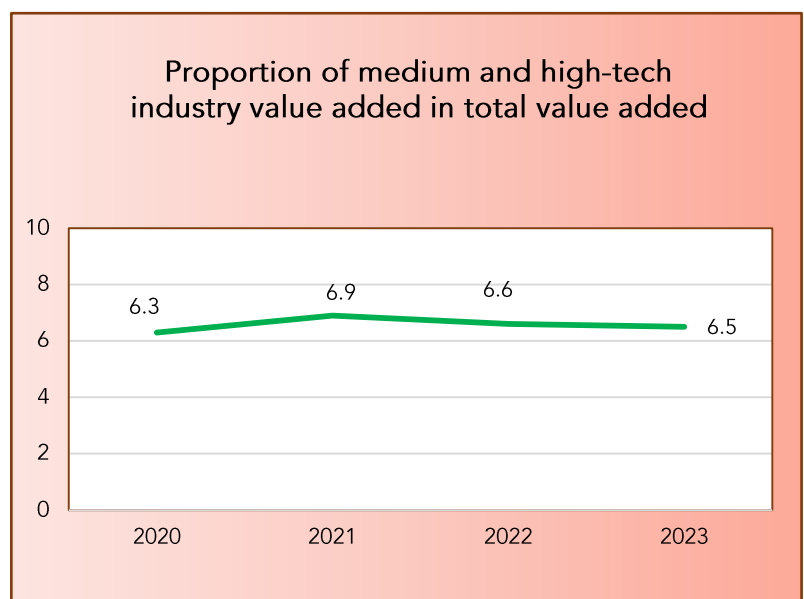
Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

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

	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023* (%)
Sri Lanka	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.5

* Provisional

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





Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

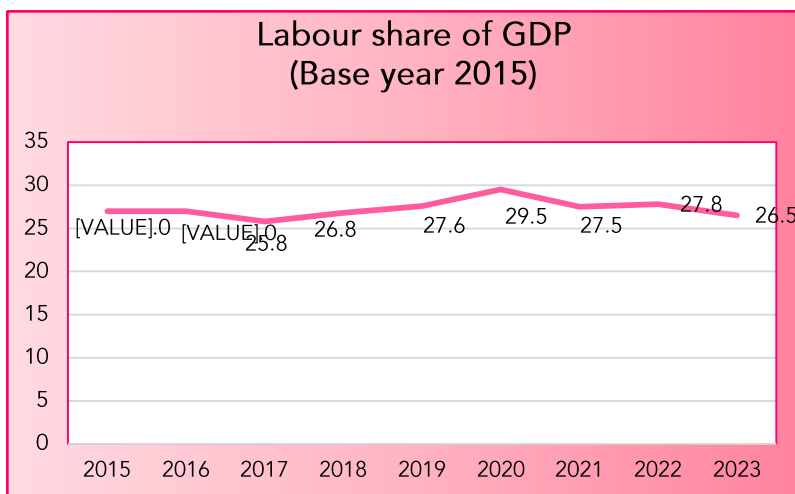
Indicator 10.4.1. Labour share of GDP.

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

Base year-2015

	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023*
Sri Lanka	27.0	27.0	25.8	26.8	27.6	29.5	27.5	27.8	26.5

* Provisional



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

The Vision of DCS

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

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

✉ info@statistics.gov.lk
☎ +94 11 2147000
☎ +94 11 2147400
📠 +94 11 2147011
🌐 www.statistics.gov.lk

The Mission of DCS

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

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