



# **Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey**

Annual Report - 2020

(With Provincial and District level data)

**Department of Census and Statistics**

Ministry of Economic Policies and Plan Implementation





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**ISBN 978-955-702-187-4**

## Preface

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most important regular surveys conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka to obtain structure and characteristics of the labour force, employment and unemployment. The total sample size for the annual survey results for 2020 report were based on 25,750 housing units which were selected using a known probability sampling technique. The field data collection was done by deploying well-trained permanent field staff of the department using tablet computers with Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing Technique (CAPI). Since the field work is not an easy task, their contribution should be especially appreciated. However, transformation of data collection method from paper based method (PAPI) to CAPI gave lot of improvements for the survey since 2017.

Before 1990, the LFS was conducted once in every five years. However, due to the high demand for the quarterly results, especially to compile quarterly GDP estimates the survey results were produced quarterly and final annual reports for each year were produced compiling annual survey data since 1990. This is the 16<sup>th</sup> report in the Annual Report series.

It is important to mention here that new modules namely computer literacy, household economic activities and informal sector employment were added to LFS since 2006 as per the demand of such information from various data users. I hope the information in this report is very valuable and useful to make evidence based decision making for various users to provide best solutions for the labour market issues in the country.

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## Acknowledgements

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*This “Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2020” with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,750 housing units, covering all districts of the country.*

*Overall coordination of the survey was done by Ms. K.M.D.S.D.Karunaratne, Additional Director General (statistics). Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the guidance of Ms. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and under the direction of Ms. E.A.A.P.Egodawatte, Mr. W.Gnanathilaka and Ms. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, Deputy Directors.*

*The survey activities were organized and supervised by Ms. H.M.D.Sepalika, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunarithna, Mr. T.D.M.S.D.Perera, Mr. K.Weerasiri, Ms. U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr. K.T.Sureskumar, Ms. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Ms. M.M.G.D.Manamperi, Ms. P.D.Nanayakkara, Ms. R.P.M.Subhashini and Mr. H.M.S.C.Bandara, Statisticians of the sample surveys division.*

*The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu and Ms. A.N.Ekanayake, Statistical Officers of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Statistician. The Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers(iii), Information and Communication Technology Assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding Clerks and of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.*

*The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Ms. I.A.M. Fernando, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri Director (ICT), was responsible for the preparation of data entry and computer edit programmes. Developing the sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Deputy Director (ICT).*

*This publication was organized and prepared by Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Statistician with the support of Ms. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne and Ms. C.R.Liyanage, Statistician assisted by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, and Ms. Asanthi Ekanayaka, Statistical Officers under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and Mr. W.Gnanathilaka, Deputy Director, Sample surveys Division.*

*District staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks, The Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians supervised the survey and field Statistical Officers, worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. Printing of the report was done at the staff of Printing Division, under the guidance of Ms. U.V. Jayakody, Director and under the supervision of Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Statistician.*

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

## SUMMARY STATISTICS

**Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2020**  
**Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics**

All districts are included

**15 years & over population**

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,739,396	7,788,634	8,950,763	2,887,767	13,851,629
Labour force in this age group	8,466,606	5,598,004	2,868,602	1,356,058	7,110,548
Labour force participation rate	50.6	71.9	32.0	47.0	51.3
Employed population	7,999,093	5,372,947	2,626,146	1,280,775	6,718,318
Employment rate	94.5	96.0	91.5	94.4	94.5
Unemployed population	467,513	225,057	242,456	75,282	392,230
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.0	8.5	5.6	5.5
Not in labour force	8,272,790	2,190,629	6,082,161	1,531,710	6,741,080

**18 years & over population**

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (18 years & over)	15,664,223	7,249,408	8,414,815	2,717,627	12,946,596
Labour force in this age group	8,414,508	5,555,996	2,858,512	1,349,887	7,064,621
Labour force participation rate	53.7	76.6	34.0	49.7	54.6
Employed population	7,962,361	5,342,947	2,619,414	1,277,425	6,684,936
Employment rate	94.6	96.2	91.6	94.6	94.6
Unemployed population	452,147	213,049	239,098	72,462	379,685
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.8	8.4	5.4	5.4
Not in labour force	7,249,715	1,693,412	5,556,303	1,367,740	5,881,975

**20 years & over population**

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,970,389	6,901,377	8,069,012	2,599,080	12,371,308
Labour force in this age group	8,267,925	5,456,105	2,811,820	1,332,381	6,935,545
Labour force participation rate	55.2	79.1	34.8	51.3	56.1
Employed population	7,863,322	5,273,317	2,590,005	1,265,050	6,598,272
Employment rate	95.1	96.6	92.1	94.9	95.1
Unemployed population	404,603	182,788	221,815	67,330	337,272
Unemployment rate	4.9	3.4	7.9	5.1	4.9
Not in labour force	6,702,463	1,445,271	5,257,192	1,266,700	5,435,764

## Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>									
<b>By Gender</b>									
Total	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6
Male	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7	75.1	74.5	73.0	73.0	71.9
Female	32.9	35.4	34.6	35.9	35.9	36.6	33.6	34.5	32.0
<b>By residential sector</b>									
Total	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6
Urban	48.3	47.7	48.7	48.6	49.8	50.5	49.6	50.2	47.0
Rural	53.4	54.9	54.1	54.8	54.6	54.8	52.3	52.7	51.3
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>									
<b>By Gender</b>									
Total	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5
Male	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0
Female	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.5
<b>By selected age Group (Year)</b>									
20 - 29	11.3	13.1	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.5	15.0	15.3	18.1
20 - 24	16.7	19.3	19.9	19.7	19.9	17.8	20.1	20.3	25.2
25 - 29	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.0
<b>By selected educational level</b>									
<b>A/L &amp; above</b>									
Total	7.6	8.7	8.2	9.2	8.3	8.1	9.1	8.5	9.8
Male	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.2
Female	10.8	11.8	11.1	13.5	11.9	11.3	13.2	11.9	13.6
<b>Employed population</b>									
<b>By Gender</b>									
Total	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093
Male	5,046,057	5,024,340	5,075,426	5,097,798	5,149,948	5,279,158	5,300,310	5,368,896	5,372,947
Female	2,442,647	2,656,938	2,625,064	2,733,178	2,797,735	2,929,021	2,714,855	2,811,796	2,626,146
<b>By industry (Percentage)</b>									
Total	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,333,342	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698	2,071,940	2,169,679
%	31.2	30.2	28.9	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3	27.1
Industry	1,940,615	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262	2,258,421	2,152,746
%	25.9	26	26.3	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6	26.9
Services	3,214,746	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,259	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206	3,850,332	3,676,668
%	42.9	43.8	44.8	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1	46.0
<b>By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</b>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.4	14.6
1 - 9	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1
10 - 39	26.1	27.5	27.6	27.2	26.2	26.1	25.7	26.8	27.1
40 & above	68.3	65.5	65.9	65.7	67.9	67.5	66.9	65.1	56.2

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

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## Chapter

## 1

## Introduction

**1.1 General Background**

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

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

plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

A reweighting was applied to data series from 2011 – 2015 and was published in 2016 Annual report and by a special Bulletin. In 2017 Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was introduced for the survey. At the end of year 2017 CAPI method was fully implemented throughout the country and the Department Officers allocated to each DS Division used tablet computers to collect data of Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey.

**1.2 Coverage of the survey**

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 Northern and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and 2005; the survey covered all 25 districts. Though it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in 2006, 2007 years. Since completed schedules received from those districts were not sufficient enough to give reliable estimates. Therefore Northern and Eastern provinces were not included in annual estimates of 2006 & 2007. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011. From 2011 the survey covers all provinces of the country. However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing – 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2012. From 2013 onward, the survey covered whole country and conducted in all four quarters of every year.

This 2020 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 2020. 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 2020 was conducted from January to December. The census blocks prepared at 2012 population census were used as primary sampling units. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was conducted, at this survey.

In 2017, CAPI was introduced in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter and the field staff was trained. Eventually, at the end of year 2017 CAPI method was established in all districts for data collection and manual editing also had done where necessary.

The field staff of the DCS involved in survey data collection activities specially trained for CAPI method. A Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician attached to each District Secretariat are responsible for coordination and supervision activities at district level.

### 1.4 Survey Schedule and CAPI Programme

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning. However, some changes have been made over the years in 2006, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

The revisions focused on literacy, computer literacy, household economic activities, informal sector, employment and underemployment. However, the comparability of data has maintained.

### 1.5 New Concepts and Classifications

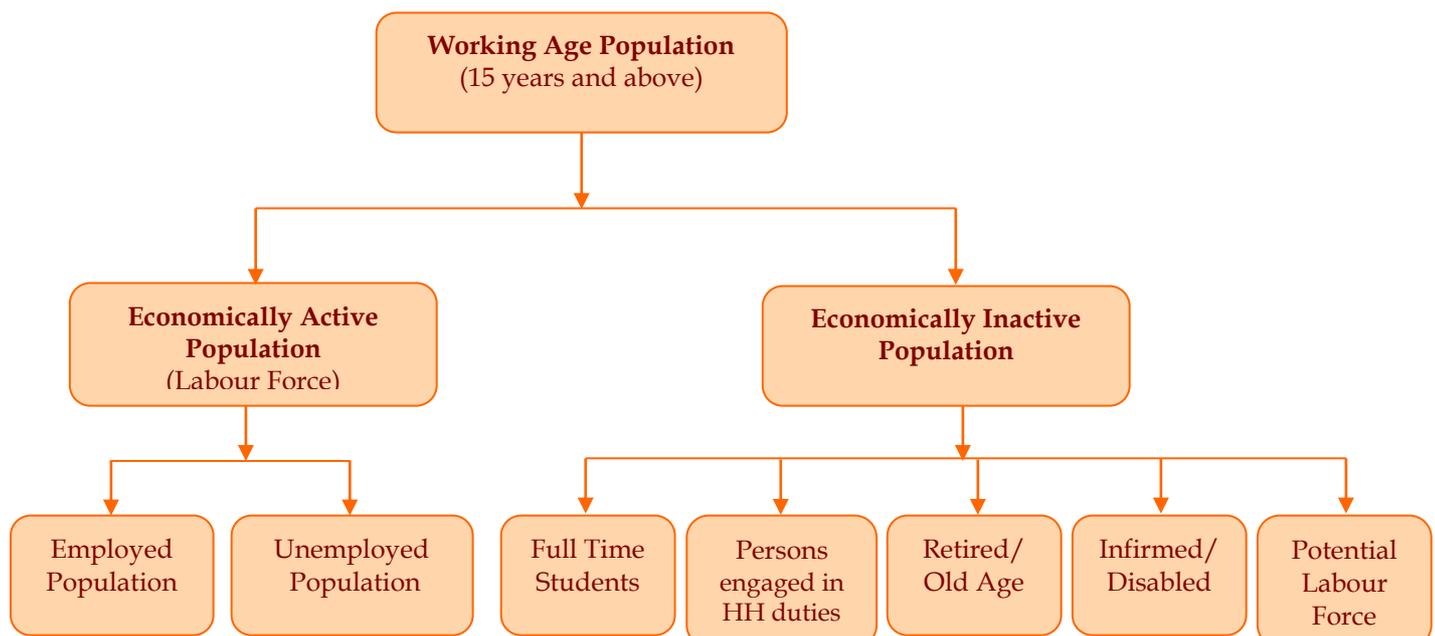
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons. Before 2013 this was considered as age 10 years above.

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

### 1.6 Field Supervision

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

**Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population**



<sup>1</sup> See the Attached Questionnaire

## Chapter

## 2

## Survey Methodology &amp; 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 2020.

### 2.2 Sample size

At the beginning in 1990, the sample size was 2,000 housing units per quarter in areas other than North and East, and the sample size was increased to 4,000 housing units per quarter in 1996 and continued thereafter. In 1992, 1997 and in 2004 an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 – 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006 to 2010. In 2020 25,750 Housing units were selected for the sample.

### 2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2020, 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 2020.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2020.

Table 2.1 Sample allocation by district - 2020

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
<b>Total</b>	25,750	Mullaitivu	440
Colombo	2,440	Kilinochchi	460
Gampaha	2,380	Batticaloa	760
Kalutara	1,240	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,740	Trincomalee	660
Matale	680	Kurunegala	1800
Nuwara Eliya	840	Puttalam	860
Galle	1,340	Anuradhapura	940
Matara	1,080	Polonnaruwa	660
Hambantota	860	Badulla	920
Jaffna	800	Moneragala	620
Mannar	430	Ratnapura	1220
Vavunia	480	Kegalle	1200

### 2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

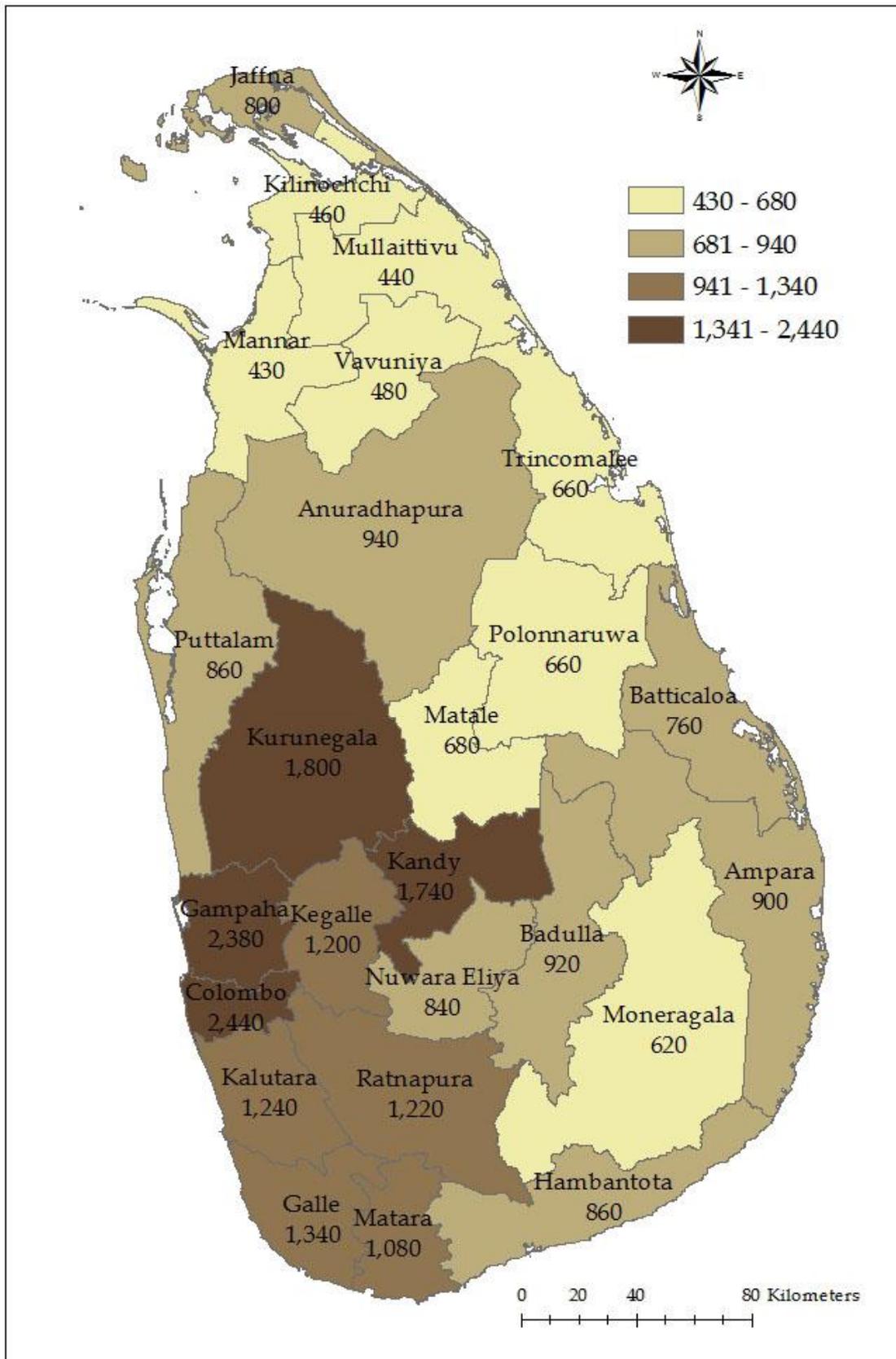
Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

### 2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2575 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit, 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using systematic random sampling method.

Map  
1

## Sample allocation by district - 2020



## 2.6 Estimation procedure

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

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

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

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

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

$X_{hi(u)}$  = The observed value for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sample household in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  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  $j^{\text{th}}$  district, based on all 12 rounds.

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

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

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

Where

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

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

## 2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response

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

Category and description	Result code
1. Schedule completed	1
2. Housing unit demolished or vacant	3
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,4,5,6,7

### Category 1 and 2

These were considered as fully accounted for as a schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment was necessary.

### Category 3

This is incomplete therefore, a non-response adjustment was made for this category. The assumption made here for the adjustment of non-response was the proportion of households in category 3 is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in category 1. This assumption is applied on a block-by-block basis separately for urban, rural and estate sectors. The block weight before adjusting for unit non-response was

$$W'_h = \frac{1}{m_{jk}} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}} \frac{1}{P_h} \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

Where,  $N_h$  = Total number of housing units listed in block h.

$n_h$  = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

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

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

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

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

## Chapter

## 3

Economically Active/  
Inactive Population

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

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

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

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

Estimated Household  
Population (15 year &  
over)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>16,739,396</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>7,788,634</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>8,950,763</b>

## Labour Force (LF)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,598,004</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,868,602</b>

## LF Participation Rate

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>50.6</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>71.9</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>32.0</b>

### 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 2020, estimated economically active population is around 8.5 million, and of that about 66.1 percent are male. That is about 5.6 million (Table 3.1).

population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 31.8 percent and 33.9 percent respectively and in the Estate sector, this value is 41.4 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 - 2020**

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,272,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	5,598,004	66.1	2,190,629	26.5
Female	2,868,602	33.9	6,082,161	73.5

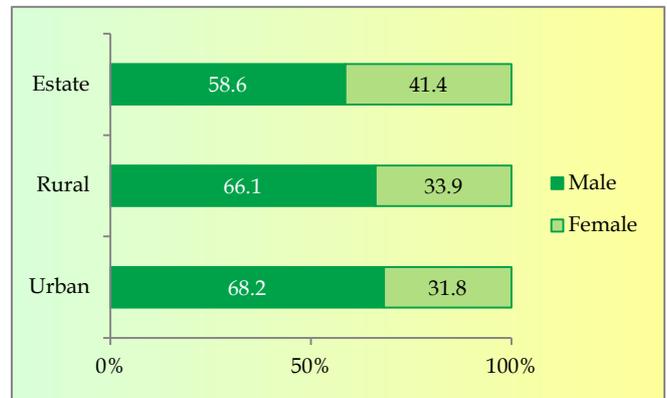
Majority among the economically inactive population are females (73.5%). That is about 6.1 million.

**Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2020**

Sector	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	No. 8,466,606 % 100.0	5,598,004 66.1	2,868,602 33.9
Urban	No. 1,356,058 % 100.0	925,243 68.2	430,814 31.8
Rural	No. 6,706,546 % 100.0	4,435,914 66.1	2,270,632 33.9
Estate	No. 404,002 % 100.0	236,847 58.6	167,156 41.4

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 68.2 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 66.1 percent. Also percentage of economically active female

**Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2020**



**Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2020**

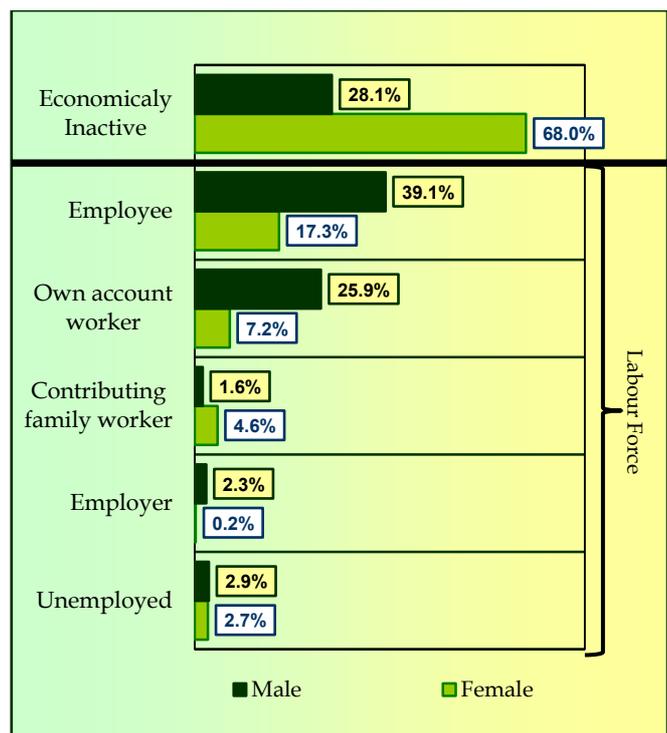


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (68.0%) while majority of male population is in employee group (39.1%).

Table  
3.3

Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2020

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	66.1	33.9
Colombo	100.0	67.4	32.6
Gampaha	100.0	66.6	33.4
Kalutara	100.0	64.9	35.1
Kandy	100.0	63.5	36.5
Matale	100.0	63.6	36.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	60.3	39.7
Galle	100.0	64.2	35.8
Matara	100.0	66.0	34.0
Hambantota	100.0	69.5	30.5
Jaffna	100.0	74.7	25.3
Mannar	100.0	78.9	21.1
Vavunia	100.0	69.3	30.7
Mullativu	100.0	74.6	25.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	73.7	26.3
Batticaloa	100.0	71.7	28.3
Ampara	100.0	74.7	25.3
Trincomalee	100.0	79.8	20.2
Kurunegala	100.0	61.3	38.7
Puttalam	100.0	69.2	30.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	61.3	38.7
Polonnaruwa	100.0	72.6	27.4
Badulla	100.0	65.0	35.0
Moneragala	100.0	69.6	30.4
Ratnapura	100.0	65.2	34.8
Kegalle	100.0	62.0	38.0

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example Nuwara Eliya(39.7%), Kurunegala(38.7) and Anuradhapura (38.7%). The lowest percentage(20.2%) of economically active female population is reported from Trincomalee district.

### 3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

This is defined as the percentage of the currently “economically active population” or the “labour force” to the total working age population. Following Table 3.4 shows the distribution of labour force participation rate by age groups, gender and by sectors.

Table  
3.4

Labour Force participation rates by age groups, gender and sector - 2020

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	50.6	71.9	32.0
15 - 19	11.2	16.0	6.4
20 - 24	51.5	68.6	35.7
25 - 29	66.4	89.9	45.6
30 - 39	66.8	96.1	42.4
40 +	51.0	74.4	31.2
<b>Urban</b>	47.0	68.6	28.0
15 - 19	8.2	11.9	4.5
20 - 24	49.4	65.6	32.6
25 - 29	69.4	88.4	50.9
30 - 39	65.7	95.8	38.7
40 +	45.0	69.1	25.3
<b>Rural</b>	51.0	72.7	32.2
15 - 19	11.4	16.4	6.4
20 - 24	51.6	68.8	36.1
25 - 29	65.7	90.1	44.5
30 - 39	66.2	95.9	41.9
40 +	52.1	75.8	31.8
<b>Estate</b>	57.7	71.1	45.5
15 - 19	19.9	22.8	16.1
20 - 24	58.2	79.1	41.4
25 - 29	66.8	93.9	41.6
30 - 39	82.3	99.2	65.7
40 +	55.7	68.2	45.3
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total (15 &amp; over)</b>	50.6	71.9	32.0
15 - 24	29.2	38.8	19.8
25 - 34	66.8	92.7	44.1
35 - 54	67.4	94.7	43.9
55 - 64	52.1	76.1	31.3
65 +	22.5	37.9	10.6
15 - 64	55.8	77.8	36.3
25 - 54	67.3	94.1	43.9

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

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) for Sri Lanka is 50.6 percent. Corresponding figures for males and females are 71.9 and 32.0 percent respectively.

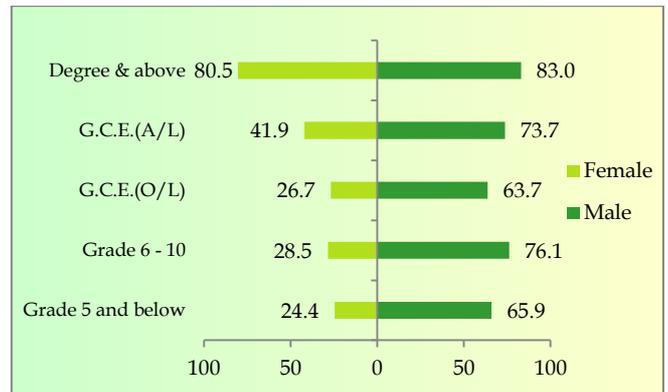
Comparing the LFPR among age groups it is seen that the LFPR increases up to the age group of 30-39 years and decreases thereafter. The highest LFPR (66.8) is reported from the age group 30-39 years.

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 2020 labour force participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 67.3 percent. This rate for males is 94.1% and for females it is 43.9%.

As shown in Table 3.4 gender, age group and Sector level LFPR depict that Estate sector female labour force participation rate are comparatively higher than that of Urban and Rural sectors. The highest value is reported for the age group 30-39 years, which was reported as 65.7 percent, much higher compared to rates in Urban (38.7%) & Rural (41.9%).

Labour force participation rate by district is given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (58.5%) is reported from Nuwara Eliya district. The highest female LFPR is also reported from Nuwara Eliya district (44.8%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Trincomalee district (15.4%).

**Figure 3.3** Labour Force participation rate by gender and level of education - 2020

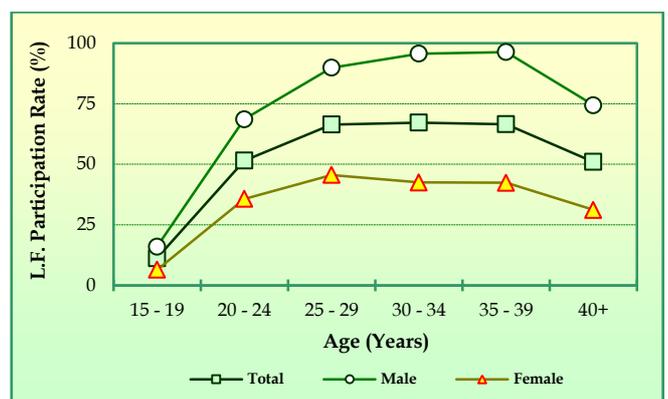


As can be seen in Figure 3.3 clear differences in LFPR can be observed by sex. However when the level of education is considered the difference is minimum for the degree and above level of education.

**Table 3.5** Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2020

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Colombo	49.6	70.0	30.9
Gampaha	48.6	70.0	30.2
Kalutara	49.5	68.3	32.8
Kandy	50.5	70.2	34.0
Matale	51.0	70.9	34.1
Nuwara Eliya	58.5	73.4	44.8
Galle	48.9	68.3	32.4
Matara	49.6	69.8	31.8
Hambantota	51.7	76.1	29.9
Jaffna	42.7	68.7	20.2
Mannar	46.3	74.8	19.1
Vavunia	51.5	80.4	28.4
Mullativu	44.9	70.1	21.9
Kilinochchi	42.8	66.6	21.4
Batticaloa	45.1	71.8	23.2
Ampara	42.7	69.4	20.0
Trincomalee	41.0	70.6	15.4
Kurunegala	55.3	74.7	39.3
Puttalam	52.2	78.3	29.8
Anuradhapura	56.4	76.8	39.7
Polonnaruwa	48.2	74.8	24.8
Badulla	50.4	70.1	33.2
Moneragala	52.1	76.3	30.1
Ratnapura	57.9	78.0	39.1
Kegalle	52.1	70.4	36.6

**Figure 3.4** Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group - 2020



Results show that the Female LFPR is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Also it is clear that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Some district in Northern and Eastern provinces show comparatively lower LFPR rates due to lower female labour force participation. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

Map-2 Labour force participation rate by district - 2020

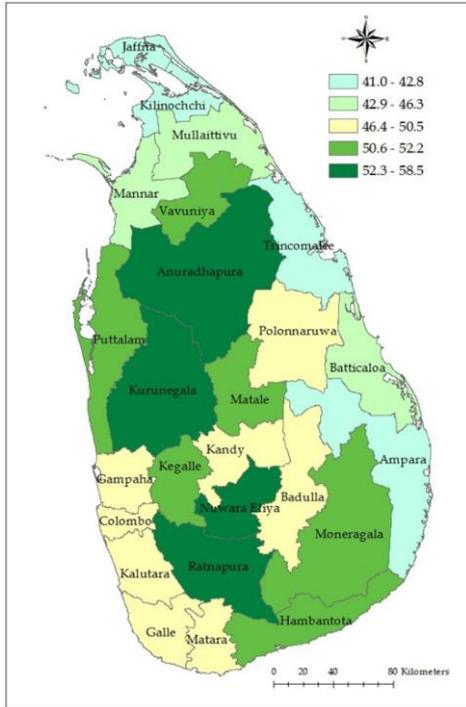
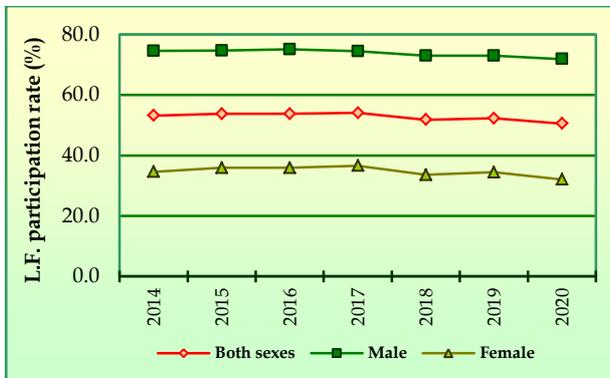


Figure 3.5 Annual labour force participation rates 2014 - 2020



### 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, 49.4 percent of (8.3 million) working age population are in the economically inactive group, comprising with 26.5 percent of males and 73.5 percent of females.

Economically inactive rate for the country is the proportion of economically inactive population to the total working age population.

Table 3.6 Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2020

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	8,272,790	100.0	2,190,629	26.5	6,082,161	73.5
Urban	1,531,710	100.0	424,485	27.7	1,107,224	72.3
Rural	6,444,356	100.0	1,669,910	25.9	4,774,446	74.1
Estate	296,724	100.0	96,234	32.4	200,491	67.6

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

Figure 3.6 Economically inactive population by gender - 2020

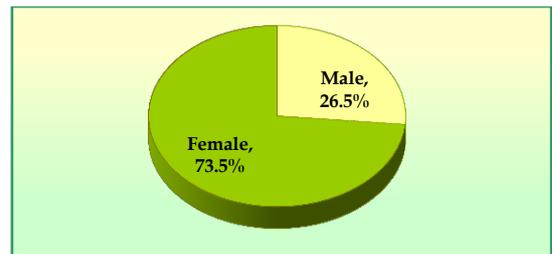


Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7 Economically inactive population by level of education - 2020

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	18.0	17.6	18.2
Grade 6 - 10	42.7	39.8	43.7
G.C.E.(O/L)	23.4	27.3	22.0
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	15.9	15.3	16.1

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 - 2020

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.0	34.0	13.6
20 - 24	8.3	9.8	7.8
25 - 29	5.1	2.7	6.0
30 - 34	4.9	1.1	6.2
35 - 39	6.1	1.1	7.9
40 - 44	5.7	1.5	7.3
45 - 49	5.4	2.0	6.7
50 - 54	5.7	2.0	7.0
55 - 59	6.8	4.6	7.7
60 - 64	8.3	8.6	8.1
65+	24.8	32.6	21.9

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of economically inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that economically inactive males as well as females are highly concentrated in young (15 - 19 years) and older (65+ years) age groups. Percentages of inactive males are lower in middle age groups, from 30 - 54, however this situation is different for female.

**Figure 3.7** Economically active and inactive population by age group - 2020

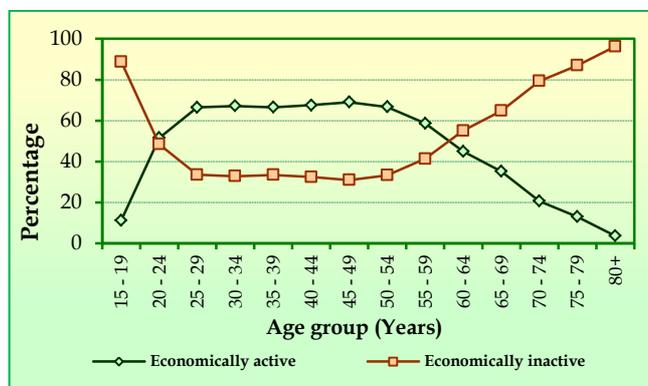


Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 20 to 59 years are more economically active. Also the results reveal that persons even at older ages (age 70 and above) some are economically active.

### 3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population

**Table 3.9** Reasons for being economically inactive by gender - 2020

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>All Economically Inactive</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	22.0	39.2	15.8
Engaged in housework	45.3	3.7	60.3
Retired/Old age	20.9	34.4	16.1
Physically illness/Disabled	8.6	16.6	5.7
Other	3.2	6.2	2.1

The main reason reported for the majority among female (60.3%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 3.7 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (39.2%) is “engaged in studies”. Figure 3.8 clearly shows this distribution.

**Table 3.10** Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender - 2020

Reason for Inactive	Age Group			
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 54	55 & over
<b>Male</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	86.9	28.3	0.2	..
Engaged in housework	3.6	14.5	12.0	1.7
Retired/Old age	..	..	18.5	72.4
Physically illness/Disabled	2.3	28.5	48.6	24.6
Other	7.1	28.7	20.6	1.3
<b>Female</b>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	71.8	4.2	0.0	..
Engaged in housework	22.1	89.3	93.9	46.9
Retired/Old age	..	..	1.0	41.9
Physically illness/Disabled	1.3	1.9	3.7	10.9
Other	4.9	4.6	1.4	0.4

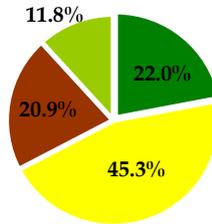
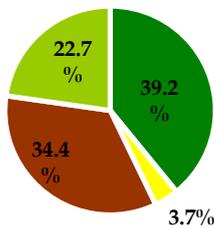
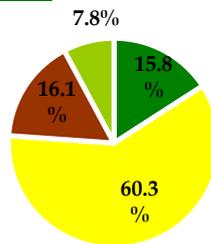
.. Not reported.

■ 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. Among both male and female majority of youths (15 – 24) are inactive due to “Engage in Studies”.

Figure 3.8

Reasons of being economically inactive - 2020

**Both male & female****Male****Female**

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

### 3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Table 3.11

Distribution of economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2020

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total (15 &amp; over)</b>	49.4	28.1	68.0
15 - 24	70.8	61.2	80.2
25 - 34	33.2	7.3	55.9
35 - 54	32.6	5.3	56.1
55 - 64	47.9	23.9	68.7
65 +	77.5	62.1	89.4
15 - 64	44.2	22.2	63.7
25 - 54	32.7	5.9	56.1

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 – 54) is about 32.7 percent and it is 5.9 percent for males and 56.1 percent for females. Youth (15 – 24) economically inactive rate is 70.8 percent and this is 61.2 percent for males and 80.2 percent for females. Economically inactive rates are always higher for females in all the age groups (Table 3.11), compared to those of males.

### 3.7 Potential Labour Force <sup>1</sup>

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

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

**Table 3.12** Potential labour force by year and gender, 2017 - 2020

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>2017</b>			
Number	230,908	71,923	158,985
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.2	3.9	2.9
<b>2018</b>			
Number	201,403	77,288	124,115
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.6	3.8	2.1
<b>2019</b>			
Number	200,241	67,635	132,606
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.6	3.3	2.3
<b>2020</b>			
Number	251,688	92,578	159,110
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.0	4.2	2.6

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2020 about 0.3 million are in potential labour force. That is 3.0 percent of inactive population, who show some interest in getting an employment, but are not identified as unemployed.

### 3.8 Discouraged Job Seekers

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

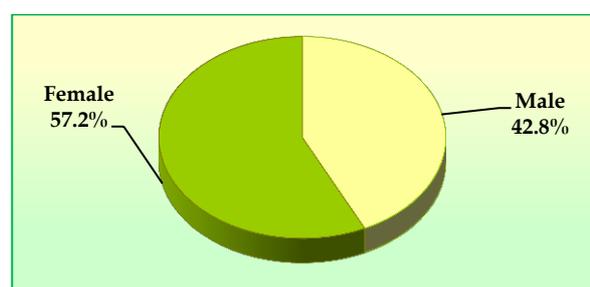
- ✓ Does not believe that he/ she gets a suitable job
- ✓ Unable to find any work
- ✓ Does not possess skills or training required for a job
- ✓ Personal difficulties faced while finding a job

Above reasons are considered to define discouraged job seekers. In 2020 the estimated number of discouraged job seekers is 98,701 and it is about 1.2 percent of inactive population. In number majority of discouraged job seekers are females.

**Table 3.13** Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2020

Gender	Discourage Job Seekers		
	No.	Percentage	Percentage to Inactive
<b>Total</b>	98,701	100.0	1.2
Male	42,284	42.8	1.9
Female	56,417	57.2	0.9

**Figure 3.9** Discouraged Job Seekers by gender - 2020



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

## 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**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,598,004</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,868,602</b>

**Employed Population**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>

**Employment Rate**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>94.5</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>96.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>91.5</b>

#### 4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.0 million persons are being employed during the year 2020. Out of these employed persons, about 5.4 million (67.2%) are males and 2.6 million (32.8%) are females.

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the distribution of employed population from 2014 - 2020. From 2014 till 2019 the share of agriculture employment shows a decrease, but from 2019 to 2020 there is an increase and share of employment in Agricultural sector surpasses the share of Industry sector employment. While industry and services sectors show slight decreases from 2019 to 2020. Figure 4.1 shows that clearly.

Figure 4.1

Employed population by major industry group, 2014 - 2020

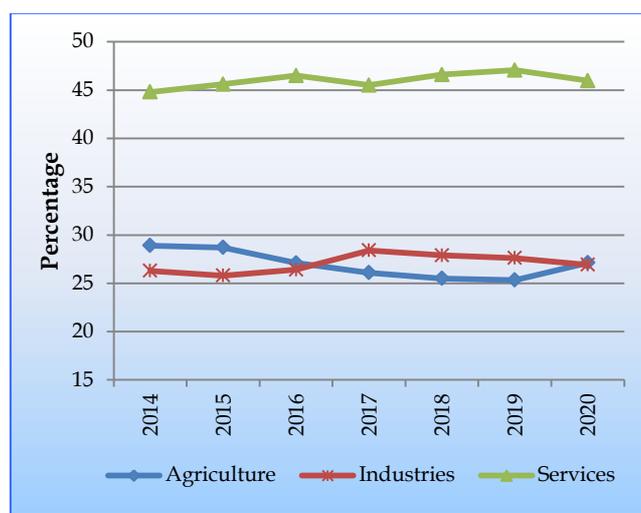


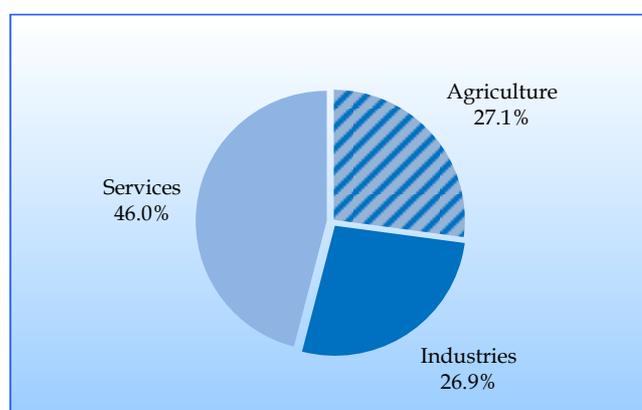
Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group, 2014 - 2020

Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2014	7,700,489	100.0	2,222,859	28.9	2,027,426	26.3	3,450,205	44.8
2015	7,830,976	100.0	2,244,547	28.7	2,018,171	25.8	3,568,259	45.6
2016	7,947,683	100.0	2,153,874	27.1	2,097,503	26.4	3,696,306	46.5
2017	8,208,179	100.0	2,140,185	26.1	2,331,494	28.4	3,736,500	45.5
2018	8,015,166	100.0	2,043,698	25.5	2,239,262	27.9	3,732,206	46.6
2019	8,180,693	100.0	2,071,940	25.3	2,258,421	27.6	3,850,332	47.1
2020	7,999,093	100.0	2,169,679	27.1	2,152,746	26.9	3,676,668	46.0

Figure 4.2

Employed population by major industry group - 2020



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported from the 'Services' sector (46.0%). The estimated share of 'Agriculture' sector and 'Industries' sector employment is 27.1 and 26.9 percent respectively.

Table  
4.2

Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2020

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	27.1	26.9	46.0
Colombo	100.0	2.1	28.4	69.5
Gampaha	100.0	4.6	37.2	58.2
Kalutara	100.0	13.8	30.9	55.3
Kandy	100.0	19.0	29.0	52.0
Matale	100.0	32.1	25.3	42.6
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	60.5	14.4	25.1
Galle	100.0	31.7	27.6	40.7
Matara	100.0	31.1	25.2	43.7
Hambantota	100.0	34.6	29.5	35.9
Jaffna	100.0	22.1	26.0	52.0
Mannar	100.0	45.2	14.2	40.6
Vavunia	100.0	29.8	22.7	47.4
Mullativu	100.0	52.9	17.9	29.2
Kilinochchi	100.0	30.7	32.5	36.8
Batticaloa	100.0	31.8	27.4	40.8
Ampara	100.0	24.6	21.7	53.7
Trincomalee	100.0	30.7	18.9	50.4
Kurunegala	100.0	31.6	29.9	38.5
Puttalam	100.0	30.4	31.4	38.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	52.8	13.1	34.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	37.9	24.5	37.6
Badulla	100.0	53.0	14.0	33.0
Moneragala	100.0	47.8	18.8	33.4
Ratnapura	100.0	42.8	26.0	31.1
Kegalle	100.0	26.0	32.7	41.3

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for each district. The data shows some significant variations in the share of agriculture employment among districts. It distributes from 2.1 percent in Colombo district to 60.5 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Further Badulla (53.0%), Mullativu (52.9%) and Anuradhapura (52.8%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (69.5%), followed by Gampaha (58.2%) and Kalutara (55.3%) districts. Also for the year 2020, the survey results reveal that 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles' and 'transport & storage'

and 'public administration & defense; compulsory social security' and 'Education' are the major Industry categories in the Service sector.

Gampaha district (37.2%) shows the highest share of employment in the industries sector, and Kegalle district (32.7%) shows the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage.

Figure  
4.3

Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province - 2020

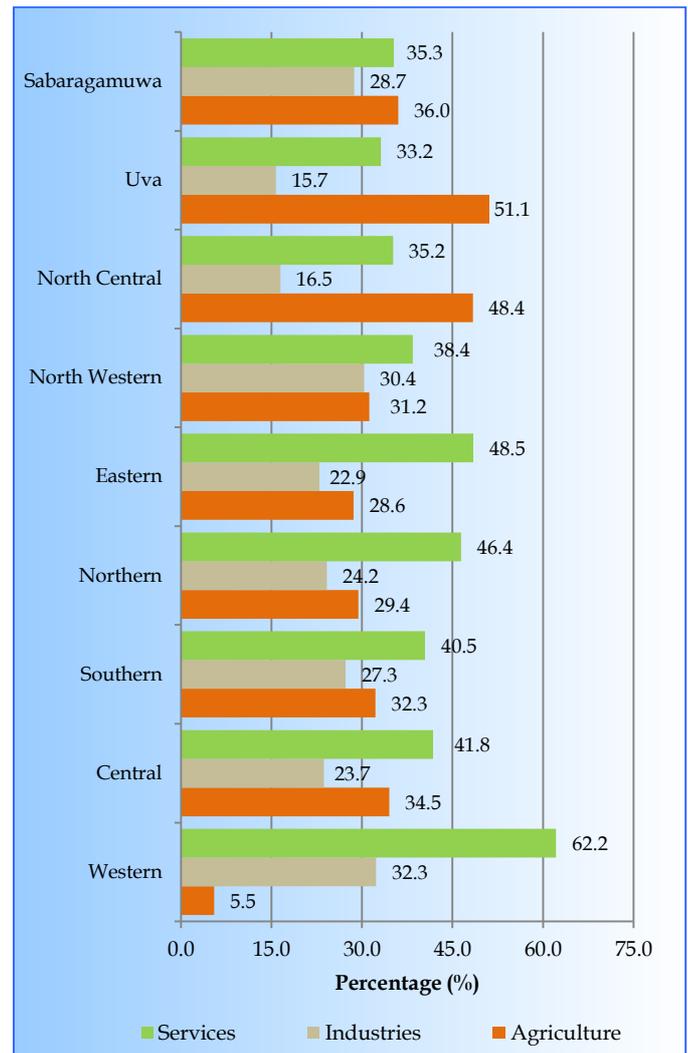


Figure 4.3 illustrates the distribution of employed population by Province level and by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

## 4.2 Employment by Status of Employment

**Table 4.3** Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district - 2020

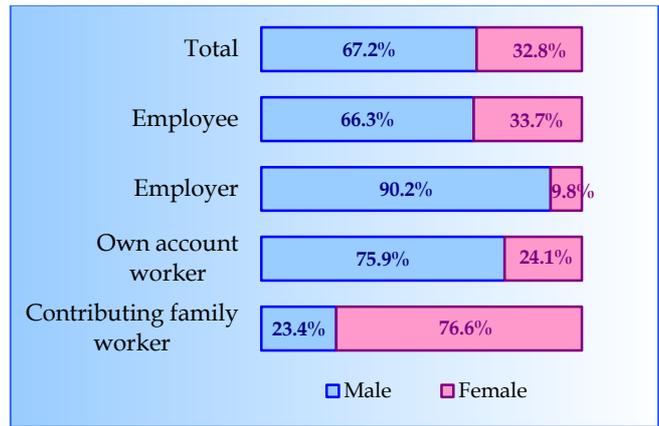
District	Employee	Self Employed		
		Employer	Own Account Worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
<b>Total</b>	57.5	2.5	33.2	6.8
Colombo	66.4	3.7	26.7	3.2
Gampaha	65.1	4.7	27.1	3.1
Kalutara	65.4	1.6	28.3	4.7
Kandy	60.3	3.3	30.5	5.9
Matale	48.8	2.8	35.8	12.7
Nuwara Eliya	65.2	3.1	23.4	8.4
Galle	63.0	2.5	30.0	4.5
Matara	57.8	1.9	33.3	7.0
Hambantota	47.8	1.3	44.2	6.8
Jaffna	61.2	2.7	32.0	4.1
Mannar	53.2	3.1	41.1	2.6
Vavunia	58.7	0.3	35.0	6.0
Mullativu	43.5	0.8	50.9	4.8
Kilinochchi	64.8	0.7	33.8	0.8
Batticaloa	62.3	1.6	33.6	2.5
Ampara	61.4	1.4	34.4	2.9
Trincomalee	63.4	2.9	31.4	2.2
Kurunegala	48.6	1.6	39.8	10.0
Puttalam	57.4	4.3	31.2	7.1
Anuradhapura	38.6	0.7	45.8	14.9
Polonnaruwa	48.9	1.4	41.0	8.8
Badulla	46.8	0.2	38.5	14.5
Monaragala	39.9	1.5	52.5	6.2
Ratnapura	51.3	2.9	35.0	10.9
Kegalle	58.1	1.4	32.3	8.1

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

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by employment status at the district level.

The employed population by status of employment has two vital categories; waged and salaried workers (employees) and the self-employed. Self-employed can be further categorized in to three groups employers, own account workers and contributing family workers. Status of employment describes the working behavior and conditions of work. Such as high proportion of self-employed is an indication of large agriculture sector, while high proportion of employees is an indication of economic development.

**Figure 4.4** Employment status by gender - 2020

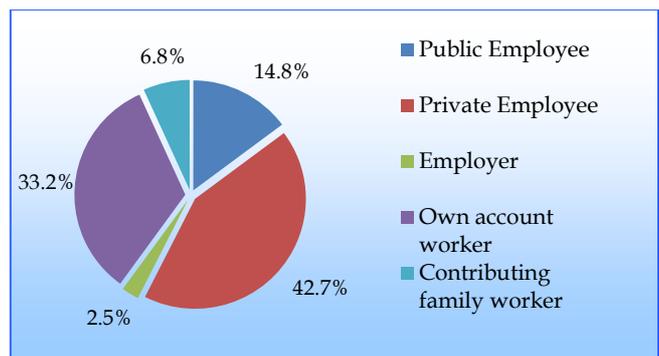


When a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and the other members who engage in this activity without any payment are identified as contributing family workers. Figure 4.4 clearly shows that this is more common among female. About 76.6% of contributing family workers are female.

**Table 4.4** Employed population by employment status and by gender - 2020

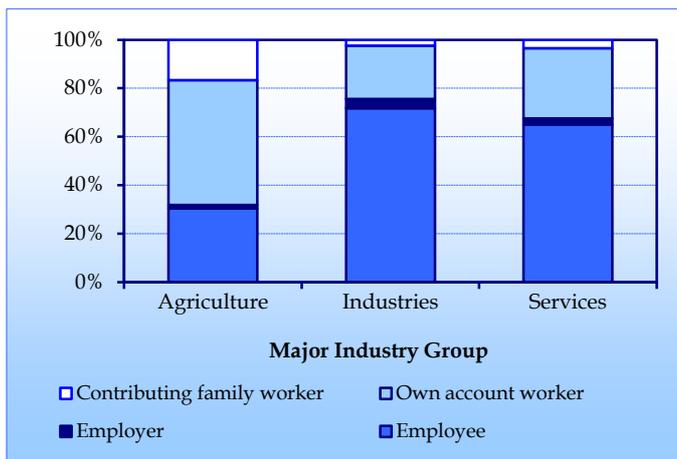
Employment status	Total		Gender			
	No	%	Male		Female	
			No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	5,372,947	100.0	2,626,146	100.0
Employee	4,595,712	57.5	3,046,381	56.7	1,549,331	59.0
Public	1,183,716	14.8	644,750	12.0	538,966	20.5
Private	3,411,996	42.7	2,401,631	44.7	1,010,366	38.5
Employer	202,788	2.5	182,952	3.4	19,835	0.8
Own account worker	2,657,795	33.2	2,016,702	37.5	641,092	24.4
Contributing family worker	542,798	6.8	126,911	2.4	415,888	15.8

**Figure 4.5** Employed population by employment status - 2020



The estimated total public sector employment for Sri Lanka in 2020 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 20.5 percent, and among employed male this is 12.0 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 6.8 percent, and it is 15.8 percent for females, which is much higher compared to that of males (2.4%).

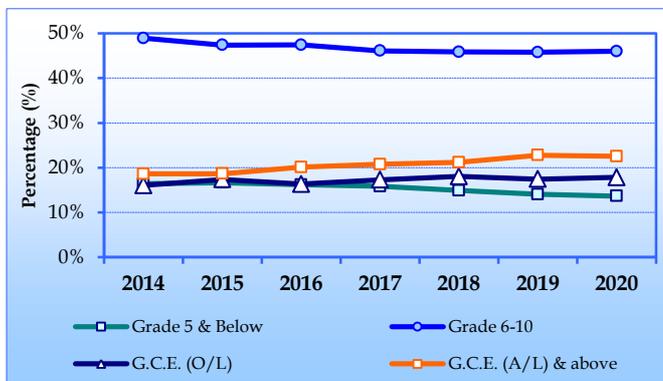
**Figure 4.6** Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2020



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

### 4.3 Employment by Level of Education

**Figure 4.7** Employed population by level of education, 2014 - 2020



According to the Figure 4.7, the level of education among employed has been increasing over the previous years.

However, still considerable part of employment population has grade 5 or below level of education.

### 4.4 Employment by Occupation

**Table 4.5** Employed population by occupation & gender - 2020

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.8
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6.4	7.0	5.3	27.0
Professionals	6.6	3.6	12.9	64.0
Technical & Associate Professionals	8.7	8.4	9.2	34.9
Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.8	2.6	6.3	54.2
Services and Sales workers	9.5	10.1	8.2	28.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	17.2	18.3	14.8	28.3
Craft and Related Trades workers	15.3	16.4	12.9	27.7
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	9.1	11.5	4.3	15.3
Elementary occupations	22.9	21.5	25.9	37.0
Armed Forces Occupations	0.5	0.6	0.2	11.8

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

Survey covers only the household population, hence the occupations of the institutional population specially Armed Forces do not represent fully in these categories.

Table 4.5 shows the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational categories.

Table 4.5 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment within each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 32.8 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 64.0 percent. This group generally consist of teachers, nurses, doctors ....etc.

## 4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income

The Labour force survey collects information on salaries or wages from monthly or daily wage/salary earners (paid employees) and also the information on gross monthly income of employers and own account workers.

**Table 4.6** Mean & median monthly gross salary by gender - 2020

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Mean	39,798	43,532	34,414	22,542	24,814
Median	35,000	35,000	30,000	20,000	22,500	12,800

The Table 4.6 shows the estimated mean and median monthly gross wage/salary separately for monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners. It can be seen that female values are comparatively lower than those of male.

**Table 4.7** Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2020

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	Mean	39,798	48,484	37,447	22,542	24,830
Median	35,000	39,000	34,500	20,000	22,500	20,000

**Table 4.7 -1** Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2020

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	48,484	38,324	22,412	24,830	22,534	20,464
Median	39,000	35,000	20,100	22,500	20,000	17,060

The above are the residential sectors and the majority of Estate sector employment may work within the sector compared to other two sectors.

**Table 4.8** Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and employers) - 2020

Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
<b>All</b>			
Mean	66,391	28,987	22,469
Median	35,000	20,000	20,000
<b>Employer</b>			
Mean	190,215	90,960	..
Median	65,000	50,000	..
<b>Own Account Worker</b>			
Mean	45,611	25,052	21,351
Median	30,000	20,000	18,000

.. Cell count is not enough to provide reliable estimates.

The estimated mean and median values for monthly wages/salaries and self-reported individual income for employers and own account workers by sector are depicted in Table 4.7, Table 4.7-1, Table 4.8 & Table 4.8-1.

**Table 4.8-1** Mean & median monthly income by sector (Own Account Worker & Employers), 2018 - 2020

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income(Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2018	Mean	78,933	31,102	23,644
	Median	30,000	20,000	18,000
2019	Mean	57,816	30,459	21,043
	Median	35,000	20,000	20,000
2020	Mean	66,391	28,987	22,469
	Median	35,000	20,000	20,000

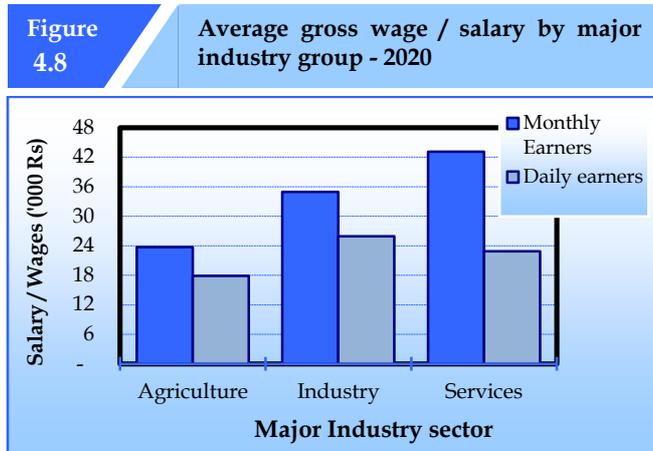
Estimated results further reveal existing wage gaps between sectors and between employment status.

**Table 4.9** Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2020

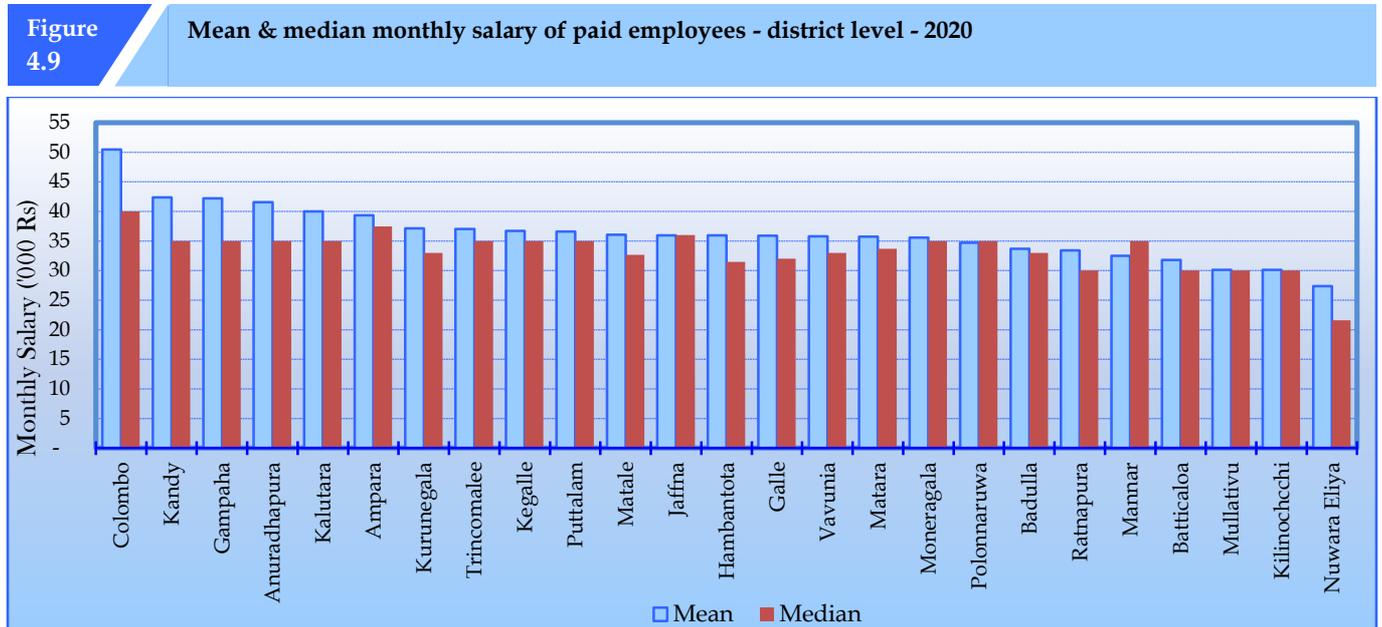
Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
<b>Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)</b>			
Mean	23,723	34,905	43,120
Median	20,100	30,000	38,000
<b>Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)</b>			
Mean	17,888	25,893	22,869
Median	16,340	24,000	20,000

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

Distribution of the mean values of the gross salary of the monthly earners by district reveals some interesting features (Figure 4.9). When the monthly paid employees are considered, Colombo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Kandy district and third is Gampaha district.



As given in figure 4.8 average wage/salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, the average monthly salary of the monthly earners in services sector, is much higher than the other two sectors, however this difference cannot be observed when the daily earners are considered.



## 4.6 Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion employed to the country's working-age population. It provides the information on the ability of an economy to create employment. On the other hand employment-to-population ratio helps to comprehend and compare labour markets in different countries.

**Table 4.10** Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2020

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	47.8	69.0	29.3
Urban	44.4	65.5	25.8
Rural	48.2	69.8	29.4
Estate	54.9	67.6	43.5

Table 4.10 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 47.8 percent in 2020. This value in the Estate sector is higher compared to the values of other two sectors. Also the Estate sector shows the highest ratio for female while the lowest is reported from Urban sector.

**Table 4.11** Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender - 2020

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	47.8	69.0	29.3
Youth (15 - 24)	21.4	30.3	12.8
Adult (25 & over)	54.0	78.7	33.0
Prime age(25 - 54)	64.8	92.0	41.2

Overall employment to population ratio for Sri Lanka is 47.8 percent and it is 64.8 percent for the prime age (25 - 54 years) group. Youth (15 - 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 21.4 percent.

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

**Table 4.12** Employment to population ratio, 2014 - 2020

Year	Employment to population ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
2014	50.9	72.2	32.4
2015	51.2	72.4	33.1
2016	51.4	72.9	33.4
2017	51.8	72.4	34.3
2018	49.5	70.8	31.2
2019	49.8	70.5	31.9
2020	47.8	69.0	29.3

## 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 decisions<sup>2</sup>. Generally, lower unemployment rates share a good economic health of a country.*

*However, the unemployment rates of many developing countries are lower than those of industrialized countries. Hence, some studies explain the unemployment measure as only one aspect of the employment problem of a given country that of total lack of work<sup>3</sup>.*

**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**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,598,004</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,868,602</b>

**Unemployed Population**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>467,513</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>225,057</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>242,456</b>

**Unemployment Rate**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>8.5</b>

<sup>2</sup> Classical and Keynesian economic explanations for unemployment, Michael Griffiths (2007)

<sup>3</sup> [www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/download](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/download)

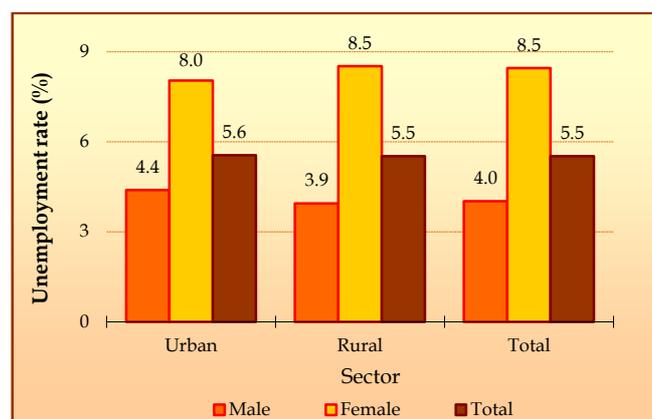
## 5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as 467,513 during the year 2020. Out of this total, 48.1 percent are males and 51.9 percent are females.

**Table 5.1** Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2020

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	467,513	75,282	373,018	19,212
	Rate	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.8
Male	Number	225,057	40,627	172,620	11,810
	Rate	4.0	4.4	3.9	5.0
Female	Number	242,456	34,655	200,399	7,402
	Rate	8.5	8.0	8.8	4.4

**Figure 5.1** Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2020



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for the year 2020 is 5.5 at national level and, the rates for the Urban, Rural and Estate sectors are 5.6, 5.6 and 4.8 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (8.5%) is more than two times higher than that of the male unemployment rate (4.0%).

**Table 5.2** Unemployment rates, 2013 - 2020

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2013	4.4	3.2	6.6
2014	4.3	3.1	6.5
2015	4.7	3.0	7.6
2016	4.4	2.9	7.0
2017	4.2	2.9	6.5
2018	4.4	3.0	7.1
2019	4.8	3.3	7.4
2020	5.5	4.0	8.5

All over the period for 2013 to 2020 female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

**Table 5.3** Unemployment rate by district - 2020

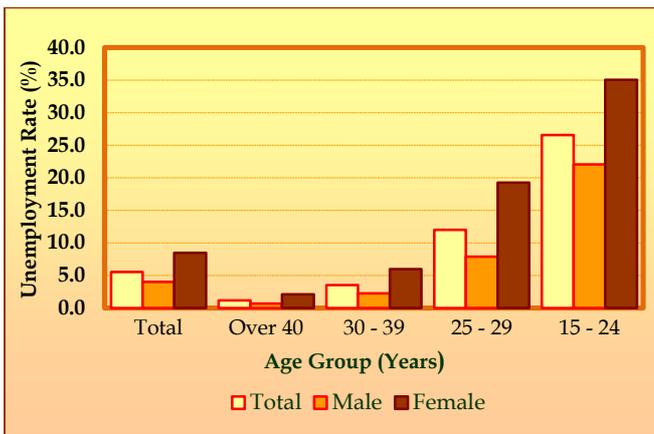
District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	4.8	Kilinochchi	3.4
Gampaha	6.2	Batticaloa	4.6
Kalutara	5.4	Ampara	6.1
Kandy	7.5	Trincomalee	2.6
Matale	6.2	Kurunegala	5.0
Nuwara Eliya	4.9	Puttalam	2.9
Galle	7.0	Anuradhapura	3.9
Matara	8.6	Polonnaruwa	4.5
Hambantota	7.9	Badulla	3.6
Jaffna	6.8	Monaragala	6.5
Mannar	3.6	Rathnapura	5.2
Vavunia	2.7	Kegalle	5.5
Mullativu	4.7		

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

When consider the district level distribution the highest unemployment rate is recorded from Matara district (8.6%), followed by Hambantota district (7.9%).

**Table 5.4** Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2020

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	5.5	4.0	8.5
15 - 24	26.5	22.1	35.1
25 - 29	12.0	7.9	19.3
30 - 39	3.5	2.2	6.0
Over 40	1.1	0.7	2.1

**Figure 5.2** Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2020

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 26.5 percent. For both male and female youth reported the highest unemployment rate. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 15 – 24 years. The unemployment rate declines with the age. However it should be considered that among the youth (15 -24) only a 29.2 percent enter to the labour force. Among them about 26.5 percent is unemployed.

**Table 5.5** Unemployment rate by level of education - 2020

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	5.5	4.0	8.5
Grade 5 & Below	1.0	0.7	1.5
Grade 6-10	4.0	3.4	5.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	7.2	5.9	9.8
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	9.8	6.2	13.6

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

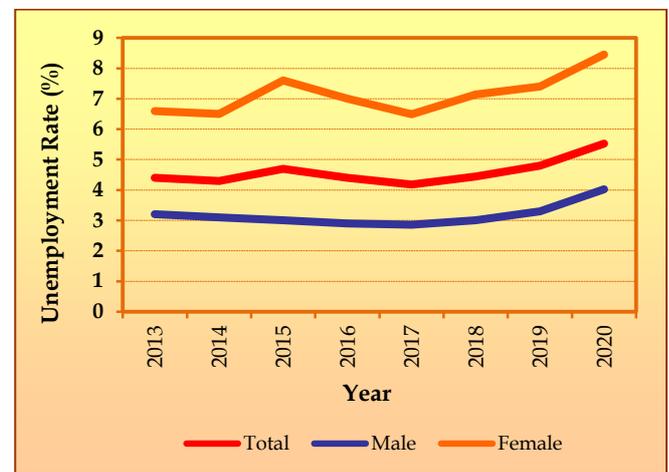
As given in Table 5.5, the highest unemployment rate is reported from educated group G.C.E.(A/L) and above which is reported as 9.8 percent. It is 6.2 percent and 13.6 percent for male and female respectively. As reported in previous years of survey the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than educated males.

**Table 5.5a** Unemployment of the Graduates - 2020 (Age 20 & above)

Type of the degree	Total	Percentage
<b>Total no. of unemployed graduates</b>	43,074	100.0
Art degree	19,925	46.3
Other degrees	23,150	53.7

In 2020, the estimated unemployment among the persons aged 20 years and above and who are graduates is given in the Table 5.5a. Among the unemployed graduates, about 46.3 percent are Art degree holders while the other 53.7 percent consist with other degree holders.

## 5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

**Figure 5.3** Unemployment rate by gender, 2013 - 2020

Unemployment rates from 2013 show that the rate is stagnant between 4 to 6 percent. However, it is very important to notice that, the changes are not statistically significant between some consecutive years, when sampling error<sup>4</sup> is considered.

<sup>4</sup> Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.

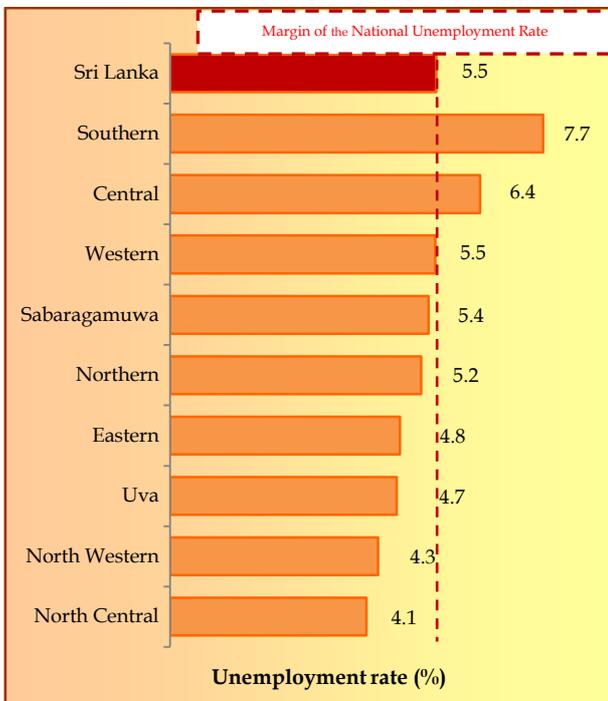
**Figure 5.4** Unemployment rates, 2013 - 2020



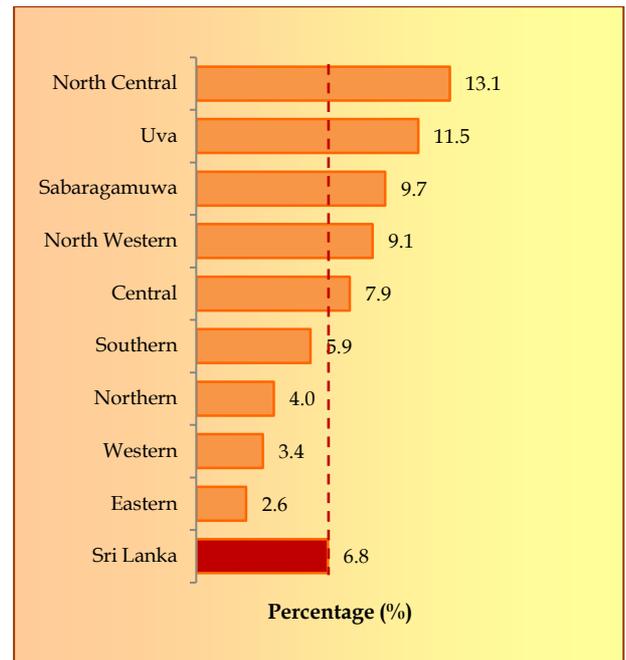
### 5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure shows the unemployment situation in year 2020 by provinces. The highest unemployment rate is reported from the Southern province (7.7%) followed by Central province (6.4%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from the North Central province (4.1%).

**Figure 5.5** Unemployment rate by province - 2020



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



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

**Table 5.6** Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2020

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
<b>Total</b>	5.5	100.0	57.5	2.5	33.2	6.8
Western	5.5	100.0	65.7	3.7	27.2	3.4
Central	6.4	100.0	59.7	3.1	29.2	7.9
Southern	7.7	100.0	57.5	2.0	34.6	5.9
Northern	5.2	100.0	58.8	1.9	35.3	4.0
Eastern	4.8	100.0	62.2	1.8	33.4	2.6
North Western	4.3	100.0	51.4	2.4	37.1	9.1
North Central	4.1	100.0	41.6	0.9	44.4	13.1
Uva	4.7	100.0	44.3	0.6	43.6	11.5
Sabaragamuwa	5.4	100.0	54.1	2.3	33.9	9.7

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

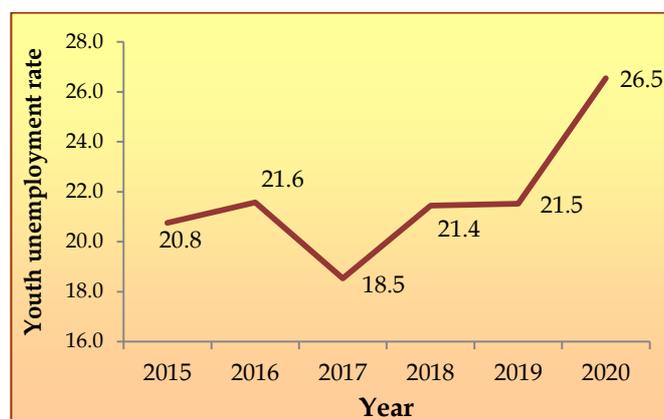
The Unemployment rate and participation in Agricultural activities may have some relationship, since when there are Agricultural activities persons join the labour force as contributing family workers specially the females.

#### 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 26.5 percent in 2020.

**Figure 5.7** Youth unemployment rate, 2015 - 2020



**Table 5.7** Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2015 - 2020

Province	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4	21.5	26.5
Western	15.9	14.7	13.7	12.9	15.0	23.5
Central	25.5	26.0	24.5	31.3	28.2	36.4
Southern	27.9	30.3	25.7	29.3	31.5	35.8
Northern	18.8	24.7	26.6	19.8	17.4	20.6
Eastern	21.7	20.1	16.1	22.6	21.3	19.1
North Western	15.2	16.0	15.2	19.7	19.9	18.7
North Central	16.3	19.7	17.3	24.5	19.4	23.6
Uva	22.0	24.8	20.3	28.0	23.8	32.6
Sabaragamuwa	29.6	30.0	18.3	21.1	25.2	30.8

Table 5.7 shows that the Central province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in years 2020. It is about 36.4 percent and followed by Southern province (35.8%) in 2020.

**Figure 5.8** Youth unemployment rate by gender, 2015 - 2020

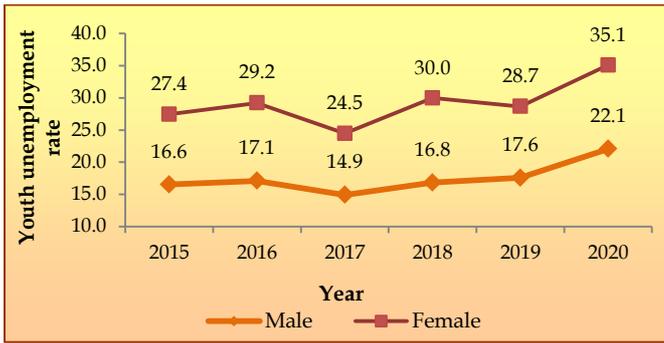


Figure 5.8 depicts that female youth unemployment rate is always higher than males. Both male/female youth unemployment rates observed slight increasing trend over the years 2015 to 2020.

**Table 5.8** Youth unemployment rate by level of education, 2015 - 2020

Province	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	20.8	21.6	18.5	21.4	21.5	26.5
Grade 5 & Below	4.8	6.5	7.8	8.8	12.8	16.7
Grade 6-10	14.1	16.3	11.8	16.3	15.7	20.7
G.C.E. (O/L)	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.2	22.5	25.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	34	32.5	29.1	32.6	30.7	36.6

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

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

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

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

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

exceed one. (ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014).

**Table 5.9** Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate by gender, 2015 - 2020

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	8.2	9.9	7.9	9.1	7.9	9.1
Male	12.8	15.3	11.2	12.9	11.0	12.2
Female	5.7	7.2	6.0	7.0	5.9	6.9

Table 5.7 shows that ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment from 2015 to 2020. 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 - 2020

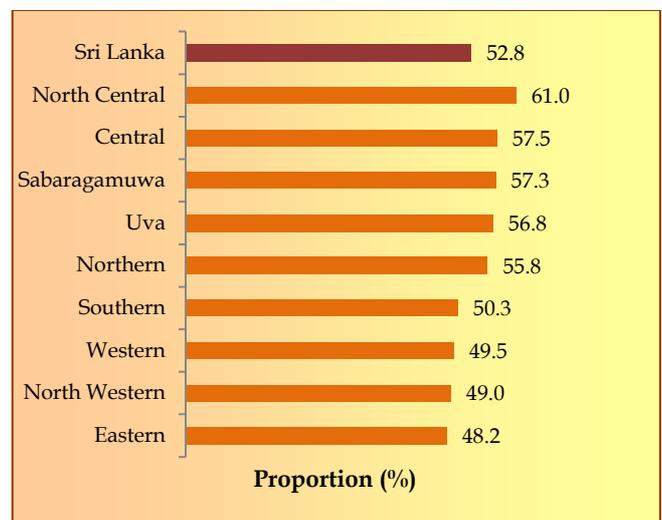


Figure 5.9 shows Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by Province and for the country. This rate for Sri Lanka is 52.8 percent, which shows that half of unemployment population of the country is youth. Also these reveal that North Central, Central, Sabaragamuwa, Uva and Northern provinces have higher proportion than the national proportion. Which are 61.0, 57.5, 57.3, 56.8, and 55.8 percent respectively.

**Table 5.10** Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education - 2020

Measurement	Proportion of Youth unemployment
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	59.8
Female	46.3
<b>Level of Education</b>	
Grade 5 & Below	21.2
Grade 6-10	56.8
G.C.E. (O/L)	54.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	50.3

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

According to 2020 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 56.8 percent. Also G.C.E. (O/L) and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 54.5 percent and 50.3 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 - 2020

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	7.7	8.6	6.9
Grade 5 & Below	5.4	6.1	4.4
Grade 6-10	6.5	8.5	4.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.3	6.8	3.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	13.9	12.3	15.0

■ 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 7.7 for the year 2020. This proportion is 8.6 and 6.9 for males and females respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 13.9 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E. (A/L) & above group) and it is 12.3 percent and 15.0 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 inactive in the age group (15 – 24 years)
- Gives an indication of youth potential and potential youth labour-market problems in relation to the whole youth population
- Helps in the wider understanding of the youth labour market (in combination with the youth unemployment rate, employment rate, and labour force participation rate).

(Statistics New Zealand (2011). Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand)

Although NEET data has its benefits, it should still be treated carefully. NEET rates capture the non-utilised labour potential of the population and can also be used to identify individuals who may be at risk of future difficulties. However, it does not measure the characteristics behind the NEET group, such as diverse experiences, problems and difficulties, needs, or distinct choices made. NEET statistics simply measure what people are not doing, not what they are doing. A measure of NEET provides another piece of the youth labour-market picture.

The youth NEET rate is calculated as follows.

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

**Table 5.12**

**Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2015 - 2020**

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	734,550	750,864	674,009	668,331	647,863	685,424
Male	224,501	234,616	212,226	216,246	202,043	240,425
Female	510,049	516,247	461,783	452,085	445,820	444,998

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher than male youth in all years 2015 to 2020. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2015 to 2020.

**Table 5.13**

**NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender 2015 - 2020**

Gender	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	25.8	26.1	22.7	21.8	21.2	21.5
Male	16.3	17.0	14.8	14.4	13.3	15.3
Female	34.6	34.5	30.2	29.0	29.0	27.5

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

**Table 5.14**

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

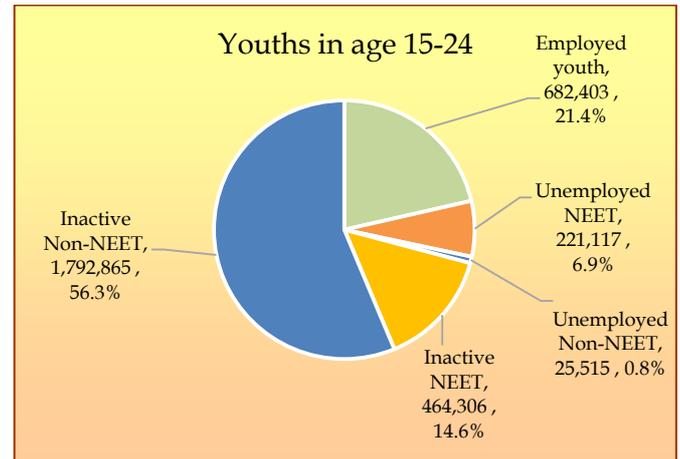
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	21.5	15.3	27.5
Grade 5 & Below	53.6	40.4	74.2
Grade 6-10	25.1	17.4	34.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	14.8	10.9	18.6
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	23.5	16.5	28.1

According to the Table 5.14, female NEET rate is higher than that of male for all education groups. Less educated youth are having the highest NEET rate. Among them female youth with Grade 5 and below level of education are having the highest NEET rate, 74.2 percent. The lowest NEET rate is reported

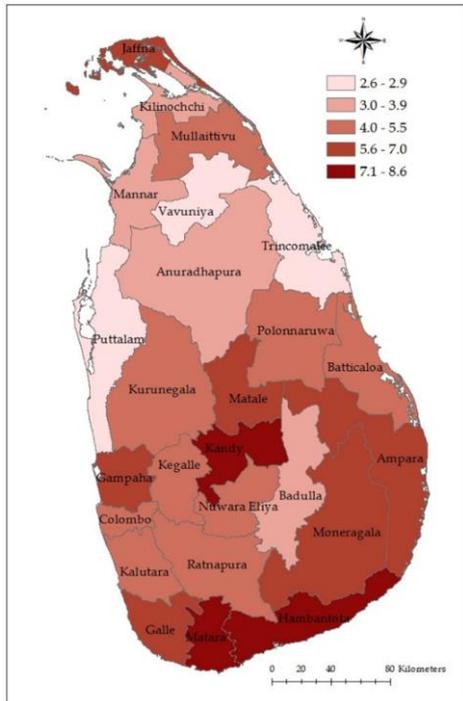
for the group with G.C.E. (O/L) level of education and it is true for both male and female. Total youth population is about 3.2 million. The Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of total youth (15 - 24) population by different economic conditions (please see annex) in 2020.

**Figure 5.10**

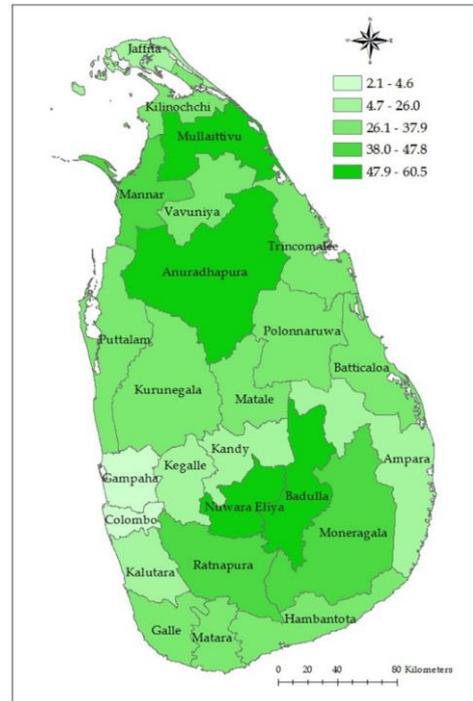
**Distribution of youth population by different economic conditions - 2020**



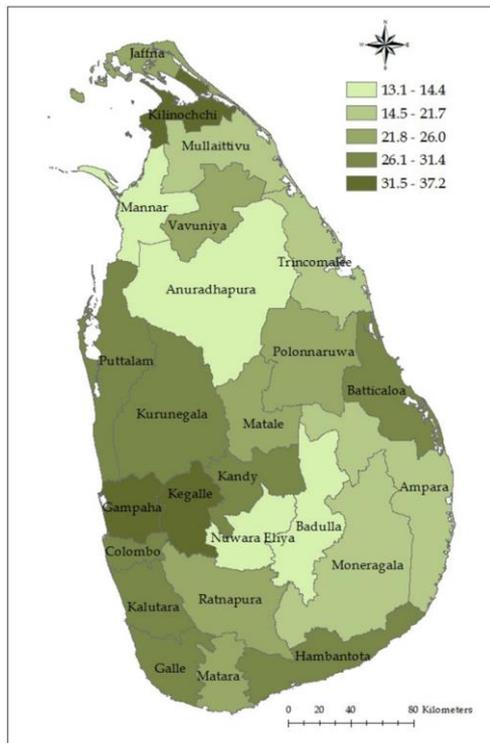
**Map (3): Unemployment rate by district - 2020**



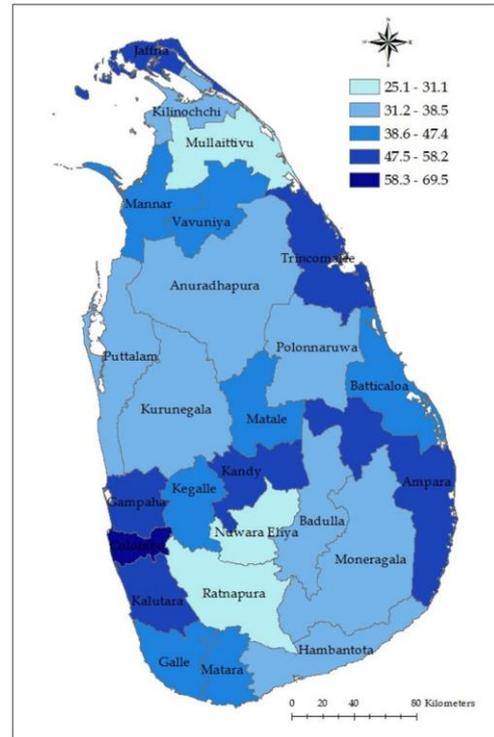
**Map (4): Percentage distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by districts - 2020**



**Map (5): Percentage distribution of employed population in industry sector by districts - 2020**



**Map (6): Percentage distribution of employed population in service sector by districts - 2020**



## 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	2.6
-----------	-----

**By Gender**

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

Female	3.3
--------	-----

**By Economic Sector**

Agriculture	4.3
-------------	-----

Industry	2.5
----------	-----

Services	1.7
----------	-----

## 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.

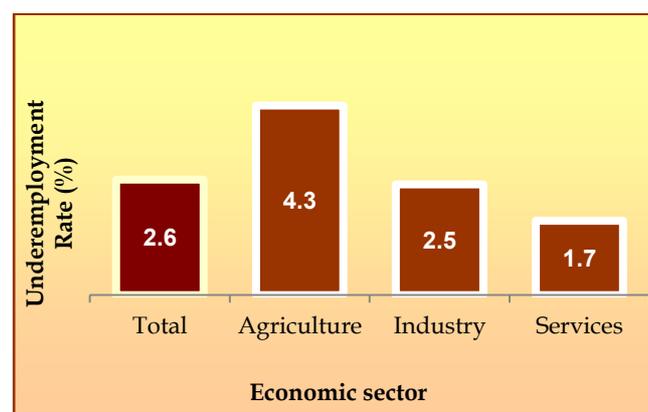
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate visible under-employment and also the “underemployment rate” which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons is calculated.

## 6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

**Table 6.1** Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2020

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
<b>Total</b>	2.6
Agriculture	4.3
Industry	2.5
Services	1.7

**Figure 6.1** Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2020



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.3%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.7%). The results reveal that when the total population is considered 2.6 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 2016 - 2020

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2016	2.4	1.7	3.5
2017	2.8	2.2	3.9
2018	2.6	2.2	3.5
2019	2.7	2.3	3.5
2020	2.6	2.3	3.3

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male, for all these periods from 2016 to 2020.

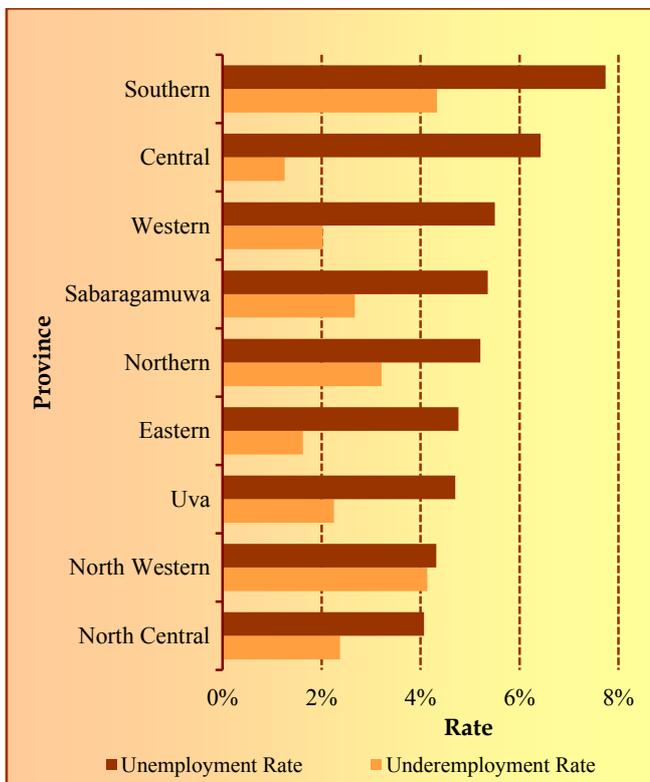
**Table 6.3** Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2020

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.6	2.3	3.3
Grade 5 and below	3.1	2.9	3.5
Grade 6 - 10	3.1	2.7	4.1
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.3	1.4	4.2
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.5	1.4	1.7

As given in the Table 6.3, the highest underemployment rate reported from the group with level of education grade 10 and below. The highest underemployment among male and female are reported from grade 5 and below and G.C.E.(O/L) respectively.

### 6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

**Figure 6.2** Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2020



Both unemployment & underemployment are indicators of labour under-utilization and provides information on prevailing labour market slack. The distribution of

unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province is shown in Figure 6.2. The highest underemployment rate and highest unemployment rate is reported from Southern province.

The Table 6.4 shows the distribution of underemployment rate, unemployment rate and percentage of informal sector employment. When regional labour market policies are defined these related conditions should be considered.

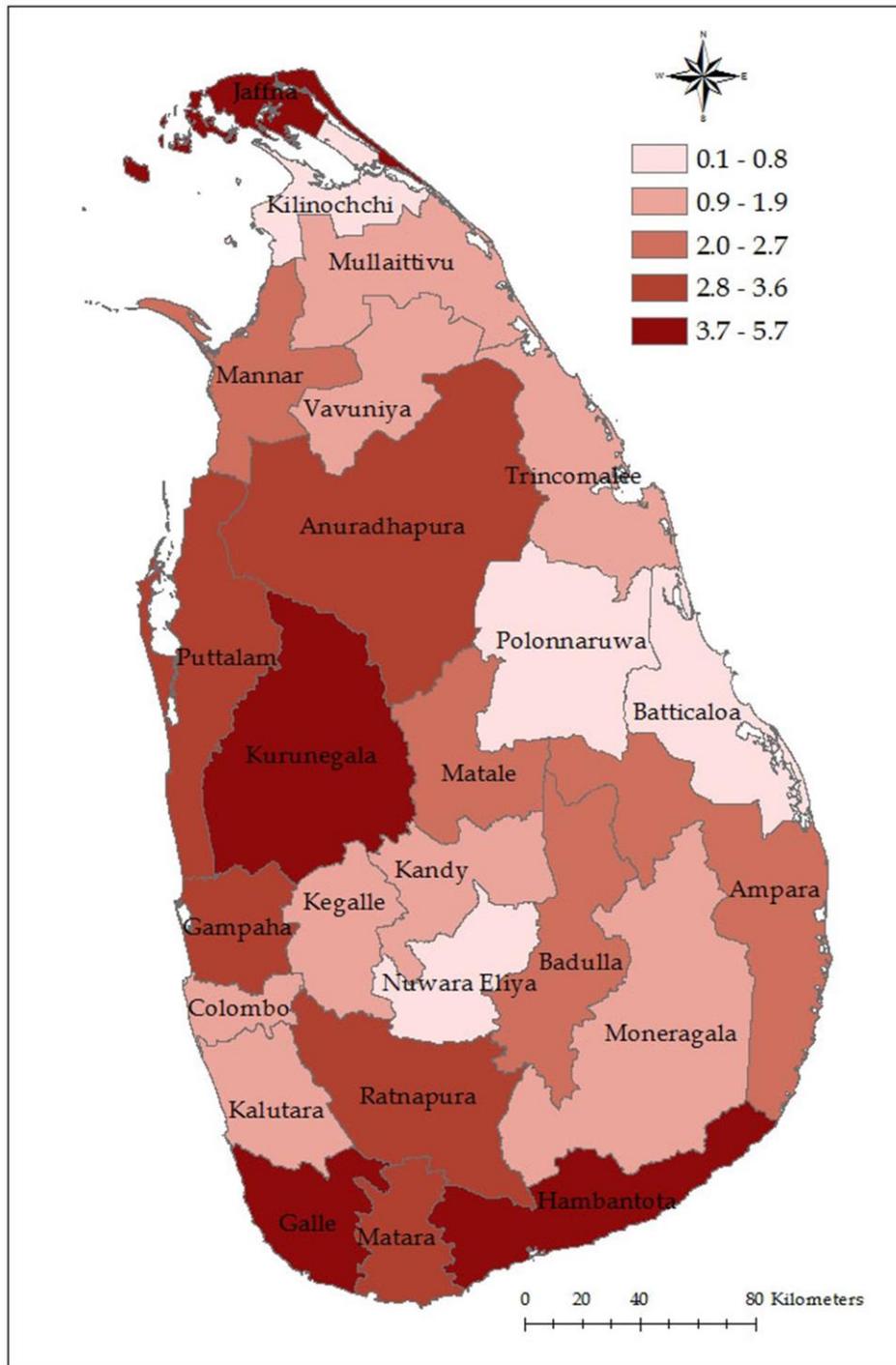
The statistics shows that in some districts where informal sector employment is high the underemployment rate is also high.

**Table 6.4** Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal sector employment by district - 2020

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Sector Employment
All Island	2.6	5.5	58.1
Colombo	1.2	4.8	37.8
Gampaha	3.0	6.2	41.9
Kalutara	1.8	5.4	48.5
Kandy	1.5	7.5	54.2
Matale	2.6	6.2	64.0
Nuwara Eliya	0.1	4.9	47.9
Galle	4.5	7.0	63.4
Matara	3.0	8.6	62.3
Hambantota	5.7	7.9	73.9
Jaffna	4.8	6.8	63.8
Mannar	2.7	3.6	72.5
Vavunia	1.2	2.7	66.4
Mulativu	1.9	4.7	80.7
Kilinochchi	0.3	3.4	64.2
Batticaloa	0.8	4.6	65.3
Ampara	2.2	6.1	65.8
Trincomalee	1.8	2.6	60.1
Kurunegala	4.7	5.0	66.4
Puttalam	2.9	2.9	73.7
Anuradhapura	3.1	3.9	71.0
Polonnaruwa	0.8	4.5	68.6
Badulla	2.5	3.6	68.7
Monaragala	1.9	6.5	71.3
Ratnapura	3.6	5.2	67.6
Kegalle	1.3	5.5	58.8

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

Map (7): Underemployment rate by district - 2020



## 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 (%)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>58.1</b>
------------------	-------------

### By Gender

<b>Male</b>	<b>62.1</b>
-------------	-------------

<b>Female</b>	<b>49.9</b>
---------------	-------------

### By Economic Sector

<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>89.0</b>
--------------------	-------------

<b>Non-Agriculture</b>	<b>46.6</b>
------------------------	-------------

## 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 - 2020

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	7,999,093	2,169,679	5,829,414
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,352,613	239,095	3,113,518
	%	41.9	11.0	53.4
Informal sector	No.	4,646,480	1,930,584	2,715,896
	%	58.1	89.0	46.6

**Figure 7.1** Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2020

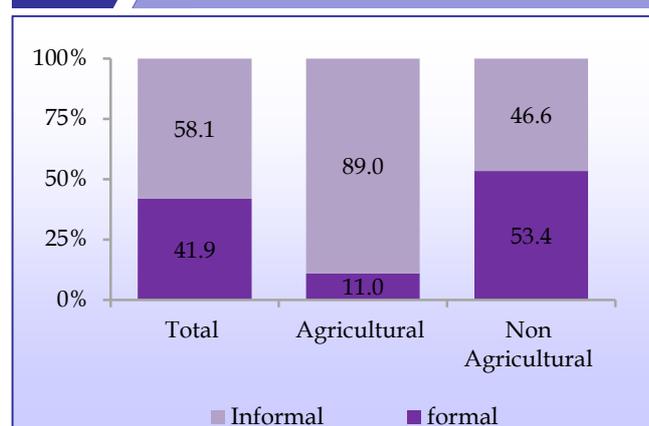


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 58.1 percent. The survey results also reveal that 89.0 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is 11.0 percent. Formal sector agricultural employment mainly comprises with employment in Estate sector, owned by government or corporate sector. However, in non-agricultural sector percentage of formal sector employment is slightly higher than informal sector employment.

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2020

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	3,352,613	41.9	4,646,480	58.1
Male	5,372,947	100.0	2,037,376	37.9	3,335,571	62.1
Female	2,626,146	100.0	1,315,237	50.1	1,310,909	49.9

According to the Table 7.2, among employed male majority are working in the informal sector, that percentage is 62.1 percent and for female this percentage is 49.9 percent. Female formal sector participation is higher compared to that of male, when the percentage is considered.

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2020

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	3,352,613	41.9	4,646,480	58.1
Grade 5 and below	1,092,458	100.0	177,586	16.3	914,872	83.7
Grade 6 - 10	3,677,247	100.0	1,033,554	28.1	2,643,694	71.9
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,425,835	100.0	717,653	50.3	708,182	49.7
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,803,552	100.0	1,423,821	78.9	379,732	21.1

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 - 2020

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	3,352,613	100.0	4,646,480	100.0
Employees	4,595,712	57.5	2,975,702	88.8	1,620,010	34.9
Employer	202,788	2.5	89,651	2.7	113,137	2.4
Own account worker	2,657,795	33.2	237,630	7.1	2,420,165	52.1
Contributing family worker	542,798	6.8	49,630	1.5	493,168	10.6

The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of employed population by status of employment and by formal/informal sector. The composition of the employment by status of employment is different for two sectors informal & formal. In informal sector highest percentage is reported the own account worker category, in contrast to formal sector where highest percentage is employees (88.8%).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2020

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	3,352,613	41.9	4,646,480	58.1
<b>1. Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators</b>						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	19,995	100.0	19,995	100.0	..	..
Administrative & commercial managers	106,882	100.0	99,816	93.4	7,066	6.6
Production and specialized services managers	115,851	100.0	79,320	68.5	36,530	31.5
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	269,359	100.0	98,089	36.4	171,270	63.6
<b>2. Professionals</b>						
3. Technical & Associate Professionals	695,206	100.0	580,624	83.5	114,582	16.5
<b>4. Clerks and Clerical support workers</b>						
5. Services and Sales workers	756,851	100.0	410,221	54.2	346,630	45.8
<b>6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers</b>						
7. Craft and Related Trades workers	1,222,380	100.0	305,392	25.0	916,988	75.0
<b>8. Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers</b>						
9. Elementary occupations	1,833,523	100.0	644,065	35.1	1,189,458	64.9
<b>10. Armed Forces Occupations &amp; Unidentified Occupations</b>						
	38,325	100.0	35,476	92.6	2,849	7.4

.. 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

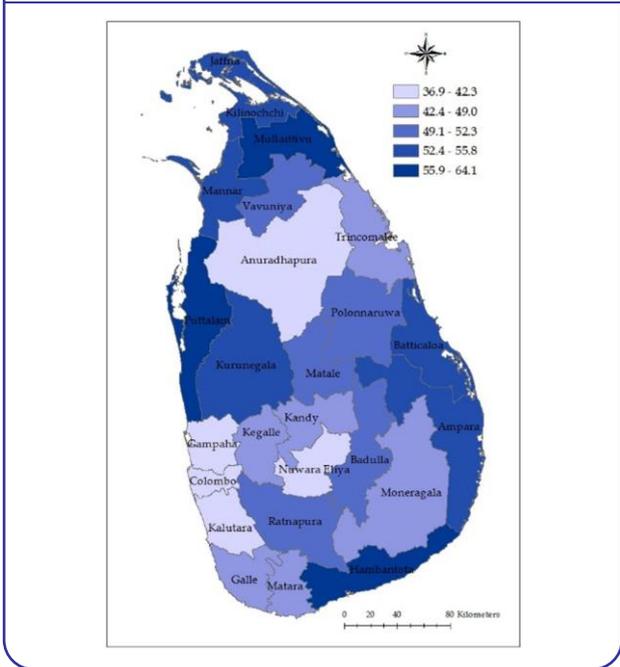
In general, agriculture sector in developing countries highly concentrate with informal sector employment. However, the geographical distribution of non-agricultural employment is heterogeneous. Hence, it is important to see the geographical distribution of informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector.

**Table 7.6** Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non-agriculture sector by district - 2020

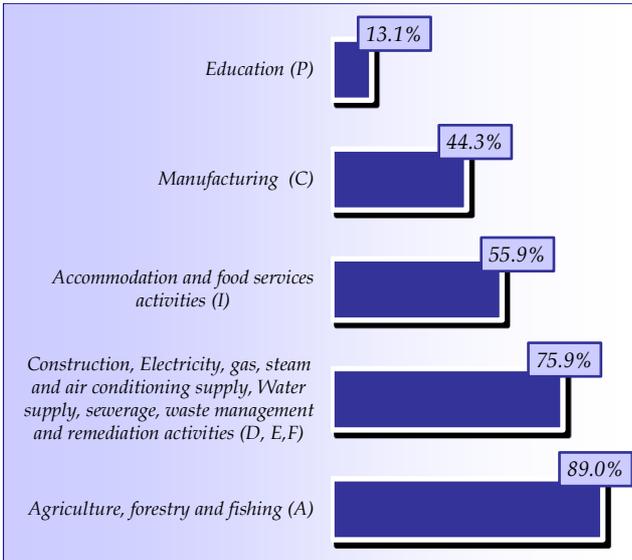
District	%	District	%
<b>Total</b>	46.6	Mullativu	62.1
Colombo	36.9	Kilinochchi	53.3
Gampaha	39.8	Batticaloa	54.0
Kalutara	42.3	Ampara	55.8
Kandy	46.3	Trincomalee	47.4
Matale	50.3	Kurunegala	52.8
Nuwara Eliya	38.4	Puttalam	64.1
Galle	48.8	Anuradhapura	41.6
Matara	48.4	Polonnaruwa	50.5
Hambantota	61.9	Badulla	51.3
Jaffna	54.7	Monaragala	48.6
Mannar	52.8	Ratnapura	50.8
Vavunia	52.3	Kegalle	49.0

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 2020 about 46.6 percent of non-agricultural sector employment comprises with informal sector activities. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the disparities in regional distribution of non-agricultural industries. Puttalam (64.1%), Mullativu (62.1%) and Hambantota (61.9%) 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 - 2020



**Figure 7.2** Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2020



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

The percentage 75.9 is the second highest this group consist with industries, 'Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. 'Education' group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (13.1%). There is 44.3 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

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>

### Secondary Employed Population

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>513,741</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>404,705</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>109,036</b>

### Total Jobs

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>8,512,834</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,777,652</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>2,735,183</b>

## 8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka

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

**Table 8.1** Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2016 – 2020)

Year	Employment						Jobs Total
	Total	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary	%	
2016	7,947,683	100.0	7,070,055	89.0	877,628	11.0	8,825,311
2017	8,208,179	100.0	7,516,061	91.6	692,118	8.4	8,900,297
2018	8,015,166	100.0	7,511,246	93.7	503,920	6.3	8,519,085
2019	8,180,693	100.0	7,648,586	93.5	532,107	6.5	8,712,799
2020	7,999,093	100.0	7,485,352	93.6	513,741	6.4	8,512,834

The Survey results show that 513,741 (6.4%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2020. Out of these secondary employed persons, 404,705 were males and 109,036 were females during the survey year 2020. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 93.6 percent of employed population have been engaged in main job only. Considering Main and secondary employment together, about 8.5 million total number of jobs are estimated at the survey.

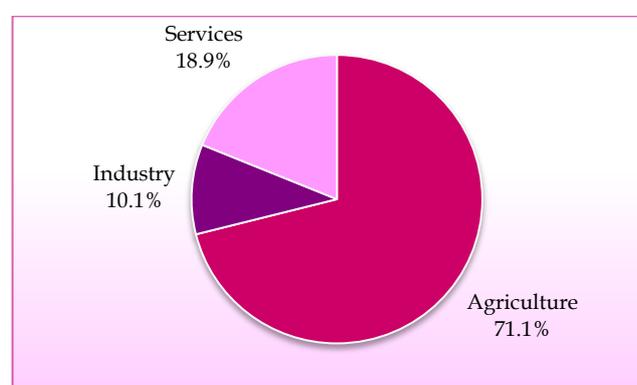
**Table 8.2** Distribution of employed population by main and secondary job and by sector - 2020

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	7,485,352	93.6	513,741	6.4
Urban	1,280,775	100.0	1,261,624	98.5	19,151	1.5
Rural	6,333,528	100.0	5,853,291	92.4	480,237	7.6
Estate	384,790	100.0	370,437	96.3	14,353	3.7

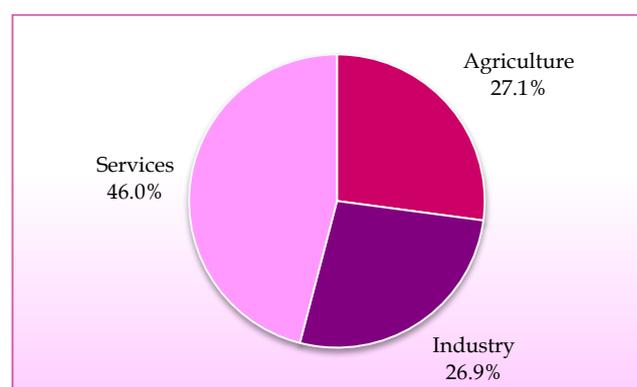
Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Rural sector (7.6%) among all sectors whereas rates of Estate and Urban sectors are 3.7 and 1.5 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (71.1%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (10.1%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (46.0%) whereas Industry sector shows lowest percentage (26.9%) (Figure 8.2). These results show that many of the jobs in secondary employment are agriculture activities.

**Figure 8.1** Distribution of employed population by considering secondary job by major industry groups - 2020



**Figure 8.2** Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups - 2020



**Table 8.3** Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2020

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	513,741	100.0	78.8	21.2
Employee	75,307	100.0	86.6	13.4
Employer	10,544	100.0	98.0	2.0
Own Account Worker	354,325	100.0	86.2	13.8
Contributing Family Worker	73,565	100.0	32.1	67.9

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 - 2020

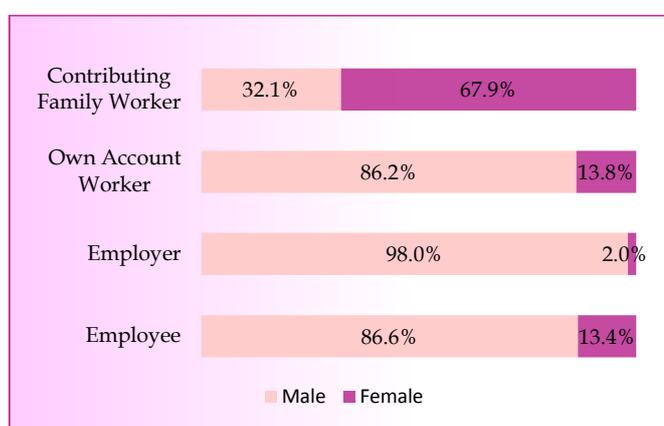
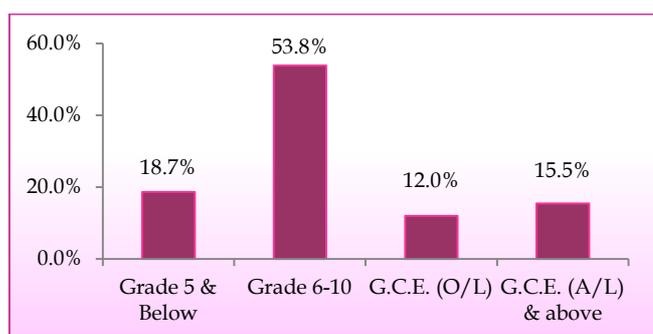


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 67.9 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (32.1%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

**Figure 8.4** Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2020



Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (53.8%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

**Table 8.4** Distribution of secondary employment by occupation group - 2020

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
<b>Total</b>	513,741	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	12,806	2.5
Professionals	20,152	3.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	11,180	2.2
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	1,989	0.4
Services and Sales workers	12,423	2.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	304,823	59.3
Craft and Related Trade workers	33,660	6.6
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	31,673	6.2
Elementary occupations	84,764	16.5
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	272	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 (59.3%) reported among secondary occupation.

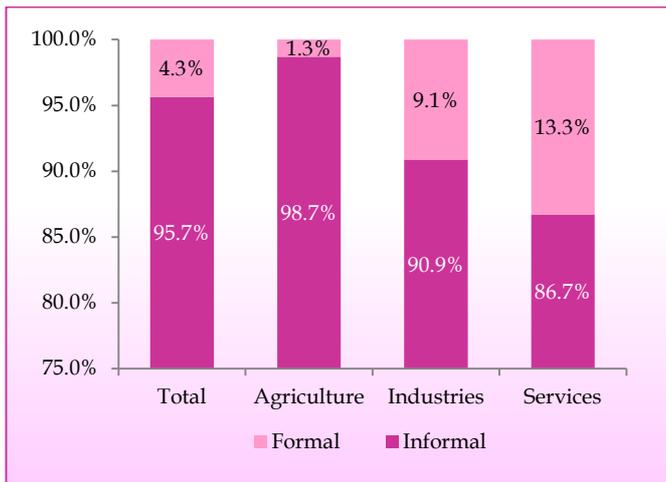
**Table 8.5** Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2020

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
<b>Total</b>	513,741	365,151	51,733	96,856
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	22,344	4,760	4,711	12,873
%	4.3	1.3	9.1	13.3
Informal	491,397	360,391	47,023	83,983
%	95.7	98.7	90.9	86.7

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

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.5 show that, the share of informal sector employment to the total secondary employment is 95.7 percent in Sri Lanka. When considering the secondary employment in agriculture sector almost all are in informal sector (98.7%). 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 - 2020



## 8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka

To calculate total jobs, main and secondary employments are considered. Total number of jobs is estimated by adding the total number of main jobs (Total employment) and the total number of secondary jobs.

As given in Table 8.1, the total estimated jobs in Sri Lanka in the survey year 2020, is about 8,512,834.

**Figure 8.6** Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2020

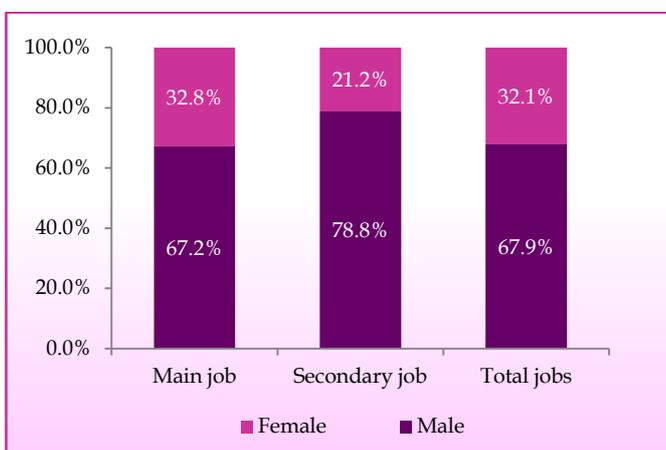


Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (67.9%) is about two times higher to the share of females (32.1%).

**Table 8.6** Distribution of total jobs by sector - 2020

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	513,741	100.0	8,512,834	100.0
Urban	1,280,775	16.0	19,151	3.7	1,299,927	15.3
Rural	6,333,528	79.2	480,237	93.5	6,813,764	80.0
Estate	384,790	4.8	14,353	2.8	399,144	4.7

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 80.0% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

**Table 8.7** Distribution of total jobs by level of education - 2020

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	513,741	100.0	8,512,834	100.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,092,458	13.7	95,916	18.7	1,188,375	14.0
Grade 6-10	3,677,247	46.0	276,395	53.8	3,953,642	46.4
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,425,835	17.8	61,784	12.0	1,487,619	17.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,803,552	22.5	79,646	15.5	1,883,198	22.1

As given in Table 8.7 about 60.4 percent of total jobs are supplied by the individuals with less than G.C.E. (O/L) level of education.

**Table 8.8** Distribution of total jobs by age groups - 2020

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	513,741	100.0	8,512,834	100.0
15 - 19	135,771	1.7	3,231	0.6	139,002	1.6
20 - 24	546,632	6.8	8,306	1.6	554,938	6.5
25 - 29	735,523	9.2	20,005	3.9	755,529	8.9
30 - 39	1,762,951	22.0	97,259	18.9	1,860,210	21.9
40 & above	4,818,215	60.2	384,941	74.9	5,203,156	61.1

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

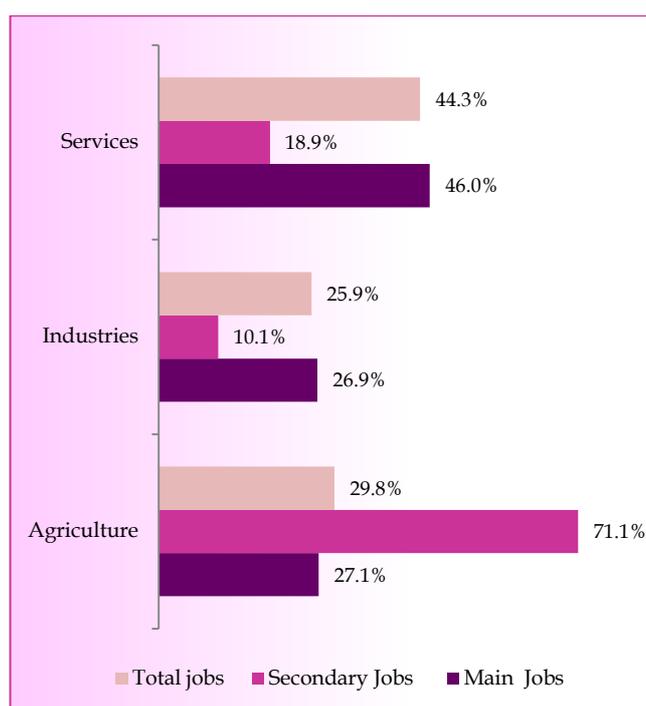
The Table 8.8 shows that about 61.1 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24 years) labour supply for the total jobs is about 8.2 percent.

**Table 8.9** Distribution of total jobs by major industry groups - 2020

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
<b>Total</b>	7,999,093	100.0	513,741	100.0	8,512,834	100.0
<b>Agriculture</b>	2,169,679	27.1	365,151	71.1	2,534,831	29.8
<b>Industries</b>	2,152,746	26.9	51,733	10.1	2,204,480	25.9
<b>Services</b>	3,676,668	46.0	96,856	18.9	3,773,524	44.3

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 - 2020



## Chapter

## 9

# Informal Employment in Sri Lanka

Informal employment accounts for a substantial portion of employment in many developing countries. It encompasses persons in employment who, by law or in practice, are not subject to national labour legislation and income tax or entitled to social protection and employment benefits. Informal employment can exist in both the informal and the formal sector of the economy.

(Measuring informality: a statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment/International Labour Office. - Geneva: ILO, 2013)

Sri Lanka Quarterly Labour Force Survey questionnaire was revised in year 2006 so as to include questions to identify informal sector and informal employment. In 2013 new changes were made to study informal employment for declaration of the jobs or the employees in detail. A statistical definition for informal employment has finalized in 2017 and throughout this chapter, characteristics of informal employment is discussed broadly.

### Key aspects of identifying Informal employment

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Informal Employment (%)

Sri Lanka	67.0
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### By Gender

Male	70.4
------	------

Female	60.1
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### By Economic Sector

Agriculture	91.4
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Non-Agriculture	57.9
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Informal Employment in Formal Sector Enterprises	21.2
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## 9.1 Concept of Informal Employment & Conceptual Framework

Goal Eight of seventeen SDG goals directly focuses an informal economy, specially in informal employment.

The 17th ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) Guidelines specifically say that “the operational criteria for defining informal jobs of employees are to be determined in accordance with national circumstances and data availability.”

Some countries (especially developing countries) may choose to develop a measure that includes informal jobs of own-account workers, employers etc. while other countries (especially developed countries) may wish to limit the measurement of informal employment to employee jobs only.

Also in 17<sup>th</sup> ICLS, Jobs (main job and secondary job) rather than employed persons were taken as the units of observation in informal employment. But in Sri Lankan scenario, main job of an employed person only to be considered to build the definition of informal employment.

However this can be further improved using information of the secondary employment.

Figure 9.1 gives the conceptual framework of Informal Employment<sup>5</sup>.

In Figure 9.1 below type of production unit (rows in the table) is defined in terms of legal organization and other enterprise-related characteristics (classifications are done according to the informal sector definition of Sri Lanka), while type of job (columns) is defined in terms of status in employment and other job-related characteristics. The main occupation is used to calculate informal employment.

**Figure 9.1** Conceptual framework (17th ICLS Guidelines)

Production units by type	Jobs by status in employment									
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives		
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	
Formal sector enterprises					1	2				
Informal sector enterprises	3		4		5	6	7	8		
Households	9					10				

For Sri Lanka, yet the “Household” sector has not defined. Further the category “Members of Producer’s cooperative” has not defined separately. Therefore the conceptual framework of Figure 9.1 is reduced to Table 9.1. By adding the cell values from 1 to 6, a value for the informal employment can be calculated.

**Table 9.1** Conceptual framework informal employment - 2020

	Jobs by status in employment						
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector enterprises					49,630	662,790	
Informal sector enterprises	2,420,165		113,137		493,168	1,620,010	

The estimated total number of informal employment is about 5,358,900. This is about 67.0% of the total employment. When compared to informal sector employment which is about 58.1% of total employment. This shows that informal employment is higher than informal sector employment.

<sup>5</sup> Reference for ICLS 17<sup>th</sup>

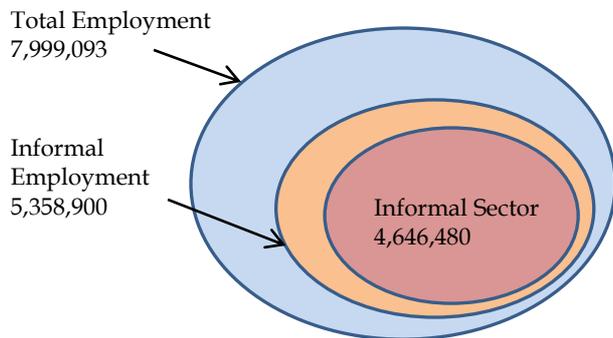
## 9.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal Employment

**Table 9.2** Composition of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2020

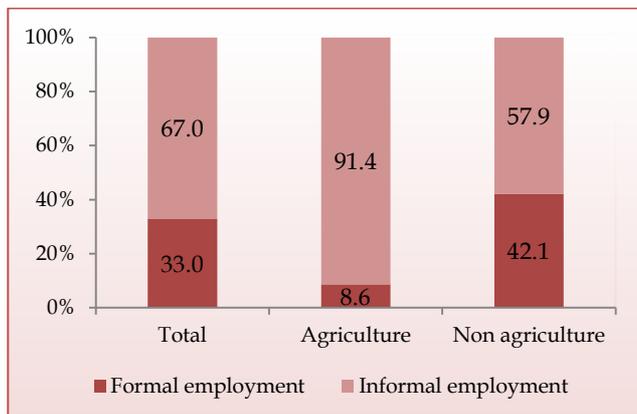
Informal / Formal Employment		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	7,999,093	2,169,679	5,829,414
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal Employment	No.	2,640,193	186,492	2,453,701
	%	33.0	8.6	42.1
Informal Employment	No.	5,358,900	1,983,187	3,375,713
	%	67.0	91.4	57.9

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.3 show that in Agriculture sector 91.4 percent is informal employment while this percentage is 57.9 in Non- agriculture sector.

**Figure 9.2** Distribution of total employment, informal employment, informal sector - 2020



**Figure 9.3** Distribution of informal / formal employment by economic sector - 2020



**Table 9.3** Distribution of informal / formal employment by gender - 2020

Gender	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	2,640,193	33.0	5,358,900	67.0
Male	5,372,947	100.0	1,591,578	29.6	3,781,369	70.4
Female	2,626,146	100.0	1,048,615	39.9	1,577,531	60.1

As given in Table 9.3 when male/ female employment distribution is considered 70.4 percent of employed males are in informal employment, while this percentage is 60.1 percent for female.

**Table 9.4** Distribution of informal / formal employment by level of education - 2020

Level of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	2,640,193	33.0	5,358,900	67.0
Grade 5 & Below	1,092,458	100.0	109,669	10.0	982,790	90.0
Grade 6 - 10	3,677,247	100.0	712,235	19.4	2,965,012	80.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,425,835	100.0	549,057	38.5	876,779	61.5
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,803,552	100.0	1,269,233	70.4	534,319	29.6

Informal employment is higher among persons with lower level of education compared to that of persons with higher level of education.

**Table 9.5** Distribution of informal / formal employment by employment status - 2020

Status of Education	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	2,640,193	100.0	5,358,900	100.0
Employees	4,595,712	57.5	2,312,912	87.6	2,282,800	42.6
Employer	202,788	2.5	89,651	3.4	113,137	2.1
Own account worker	2,657,795	33.2	237,630	9.0	2,420,165	45.2
Contributing family worker	542,798	6.8	0	0.0	542,798	10.1

According to the informal employment definition all of the contributing family workers are considered as informal employment. Table 9.5 shows 42.6 percent of informal employment are employees and 45.2 percent are own account workers.

**Table 9.6** Distribution of informal / formal employment by occupation - 2020

Occupation	Total		Employment			
			Formal Employment		Informal Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,999,093	100.0	2,640,193	33.0	5,358,900	67.0
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	19,995	100.0	15,126	75.6	4,870	24.4
Administrative & commercial managers	106,882	100.0	91,458	85.6	15,424	14.4
Production and specialized services managers	115,851	100.0	75,384	65.1	40,467	34.9
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	269,359	100.0	93,572	34.7	175,786	65.3
2.Professionals						
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	531,298	100.0	418,245	78.7	113,053	21.3
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	695,206	100.0	501,290	72.1	193,916	27.9
5.Services and Sales workers	306,448	100.0	236,818	77.3	69,630	22.7
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	756,851	100.0	283,980	37.5	472,871	62.5
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,373,582	100.0	23,101	1.7	1,350,481	98.3
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	1,222,380	100.0	213,096	17.4	1,009,284	82.6
9.Elementary occupations	729,394	100.0	226,628	31.1	502,766	68.9
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	1,833,523	100.0	428,276	23.4	1,405,247	76.6
	38,325	100.0	33,220	86.7	5,105	13.3

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

The Table 9.6 disaggregates Formal/Informal employment into occupation groups as identified in SLSCO-08. It is clear that some occupation categories are highly consisted with informal employment, such as Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery workers, Craft and Related Trades workers, Elementary occupations and etc. While some occupations have comparatively lower percentage of informal employment.

**Table 9.7** Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector - 2020

Informal/ Formal Sector		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,829,414	2,453,701	3,375,713
	%	100.0	42.1	57.9
Formal Sector	No.	3,113,518	2,453,701	659,817
	%	100.0	78.8	21.2
Informal Sector	No.	2,715,896	0	2,715,896
	%	100.0	0.0	100.0

About 57.9 percent of non-agriculture sector employment is informal employment. This percentage for male is 62.2% and for female it is 48.8% (Table 9.8).

**Table 9.8** Composition of employment in non-agriculture sector by sex - 2020

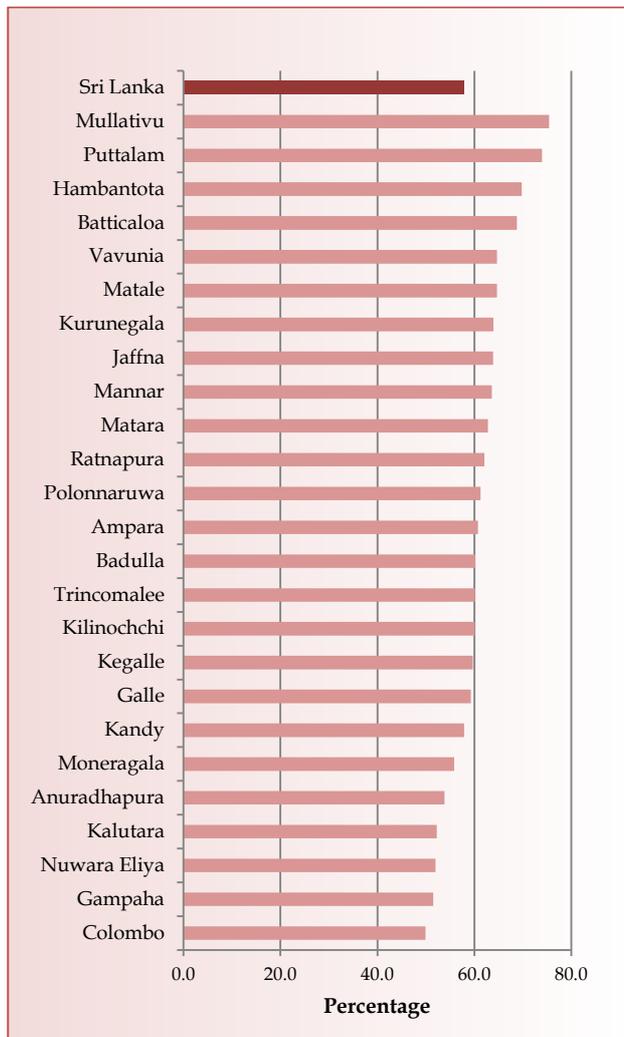
Sex		Non-agriculture Sector		
		Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Total	No.	5,829,414	2,453,701	3,375,713
	%	100.0	42.1	57.9
Male	No.	3,968,523	1,500,613	2,467,910
	%	100.0	37.8	62.2
Female	No.	1,860,891	953,088	907,802
	%	100.0	51.2	48.8

**Table 9.9** Percentage of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2020

District	%	District	%
Total	57.9	Mullativu	75.4
Colombo	49.9	Kilinochchi	60.1
Gampaha	51.6	Batticaloa	68.8
Kalutara	52.2	Ampara	60.8
Kandy	57.9	Trincomalee	60.2
Matale	64.7	Kurunegala	64.0
Nuwara Eliya	52.0	Puttalam	74.0
Galle	59.3	Anuradhapura	53.9
Matara	62.8	Polonnaruwa	61.3
Hambantota	69.8	Badulla	60.2
Jaffna	63.9	Monaragala	55.8
Mannar	63.6	Ratnapura	62.1
Vavunia	64.7	Kegalle	59.7

Except Colombo, all other district more than fifty percent of employment are informal employment in non-agriculture sector, while in Mullativu district this percentage is 75.4 percent. This information is clearly depicted in Figure 9.4.

**Figure 9.4** Distribution of informal employment in non-agriculture sector by district - 2020



**Table 9.10** Distribution of informal employees by job important characteristics - 2020

All Employees		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Self-stated job category	Total	2,282,800	1,726,831	555,969
	Permanent	93,124	73,169	19,955
	Temporary	1,167,852	857,286	310,567
	Casual	378,632	252,440	126,192
	No permanent employer	643,191	543,936	99,255
Employees with permanent employer		Informal Employment		
		Total	Male	Female
Entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment	Total	1,639,609	1,182,895	456,714
	Yes	63,859	40,127	23,733
	No	1,530,632	1,113,253	417,379
	Do not know	45,118	29,516	15,603
Have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer	Total	1,639,609	1,182,895	456,714
	Yes	137,820	79,635	58,185
	No	1,464,811	1,077,616	387,195
	Do not know	36,978	25,644	11,334

As given in Table 9.10 among informal employee's majority reported that their employment is "Temporary". About 0.6 million informal employees do not have a permanent employer. Majority of informal employees with a permanent employment do not entitle for annual paid leave or leave encashment. Also majority of them do not have an appointment letter from their employer.

## Chapter

## 10

## Literacy

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

## Literacy Rate (%)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>93.0</b>
------------------	-------------

## By Gender

<b>Male</b>	<b>93.8</b>
-------------	-------------

<b>Female</b>	<b>92.2</b>
---------------	-------------

## By Sector

<b>Urban</b>	<b>95.4</b>
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<b>Rural</b>	<b>92.9</b>
--------------	-------------

<b>Estate</b>	<b>85.4</b>
---------------	-------------

## Who is literate?

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

## 10.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

**Table 10.1** Literacy rate by sector & gender 2016 - 2020

Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
2016	93.1	95.1	93.0	85.3	94.1	92.2
2017	92.6	94.7	92.7	83.0	93.6	91.7
2018	92.5	94.4	92.6	82.1	93.4	91.6
2019	92.9	95.7	92.9	82.7	93.6	92.3
2020	93.0	95.4	92.9	85.4	93.8	92.2

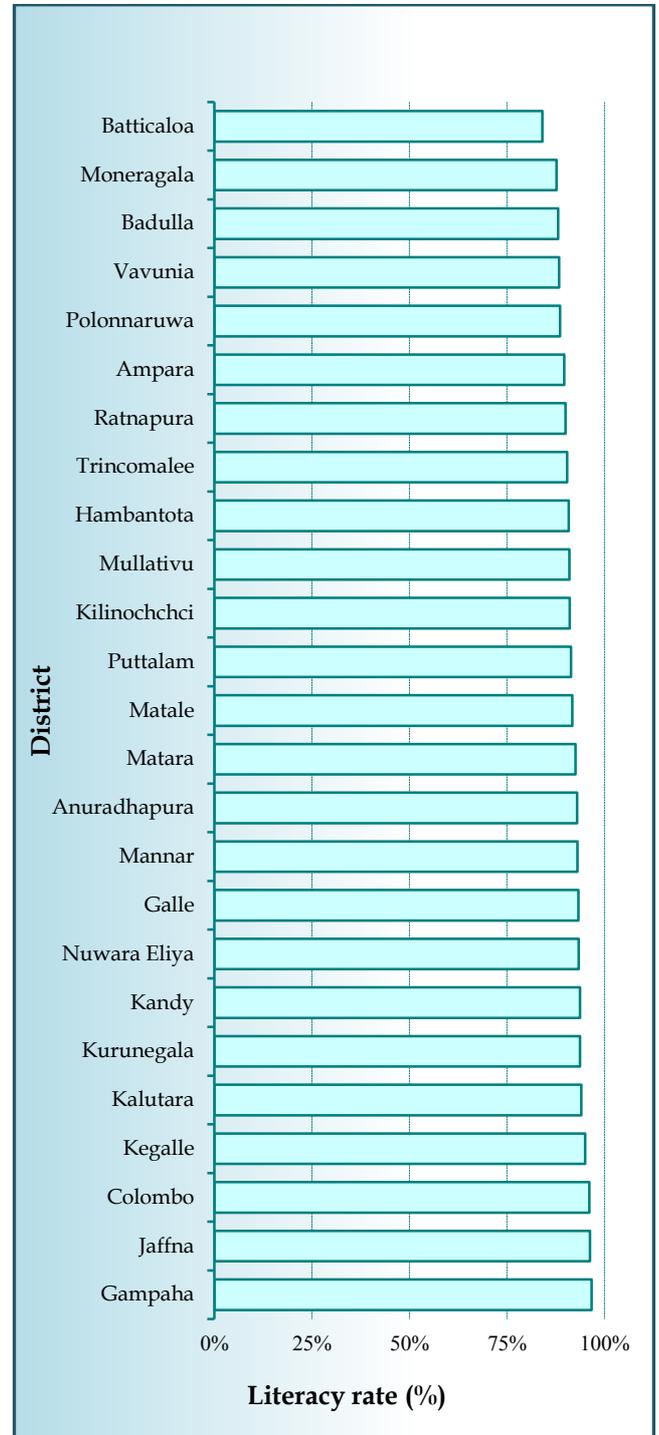
Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 93.0 percent in 2020. It means that about 93.0 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement at least in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher than Rural and Estate sector. Also male literacy is slightly higher when compared with that of the female.

**Table 10.2** Literacy rates by district & gender - 2020

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	93.0	93.8	92.2
Colombo	96.2	97.1	95.3
Gampaha	96.7	97.3	96.2
Kalutara	94.1	93.8	94.4
Kandy	93.7	94.6	93.0
Matale	91.7	92.9	90.8
Nuwara Eliya	93.4	95.0	91.9
Galle	93.3	93.4	93.2
Matara	92.5	92.7	92.4
Hambantota	90.8	90.9	90.7
Jaffna	96.3	96.6	96.0
Mannar	93.1	92.5	93.6
Vavunia	88.4	89.4	87.5
Mullativu	91.0	91.9	90.2
Kilinochchi	91.1	91.6	90.6
Batticaloa	84.1	87.1	81.4
Ampara	89.7	91.3	88.2
Trincomalee	90.4	91.9	89.2
Kurunegala	93.8	94.0	93.6
Puttalam	91.4	92.0	90.9
Anuradhapura	93.0	93.1	92.9
Polonnaruwa	88.6	88.1	89.0
Badulla	88.1	91.6	85.0
Moneragala	87.7	90.1	85.6
Ratnapura	90.0	91.4	88.8
Kegalle	95.1	95.9	94.4

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

**Figure 10.1** Literacy rates by district - 2020

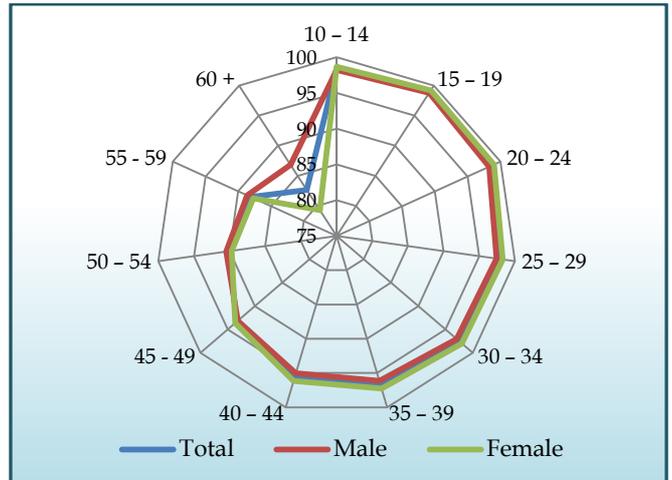


According to the Table 10.2 Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate (96.7%), the lowest literacy rate is reported from Batticaloa district.

**Table 10.3** Literacy rates by age group & gender - 2020

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	93.0	93.8	92.2
10 - 14	98.4	98.2	98.7
15 - 19	99.0	98.8	99.2
20 - 24	98.7	98.3	99.0
25 - 29	97.9	97.5	98.3
30 - 34	97.6	97.1	98.0
35 - 39	96.8	96.1	97.3
40 - 44	95.6	95.0	96.2
45 - 49	93.4	93.1	93.6
50 - 54	90.1	90.5	89.7
55 - 59	88.1	88.6	87.7
60 +	82.7	86.8	79.3

**Figure 10.2** Literacy rates by age group & gender - 2020

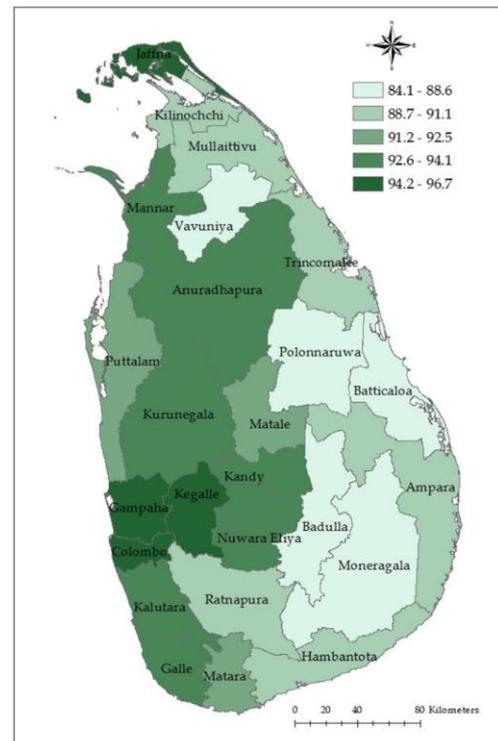


Lowest literacy rate (82.7%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (99.0%) is reported among aged 15 - 19 years.

Younger cohorts show higher literacy rates and this indicates the achievement of primary education of the country. This is clearly depicted in the Figure 10.2. Also higher literacy among female in younger age groups (below age 49 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 -2020**



## Chapter

## 11

## Computer Literacy

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

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

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

### What is the computer literacy?

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Computer Literacy Rate (%)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>32.3</b>
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### By Gender

<b>Male</b>	<b>34.1</b>
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<b>Female</b>	<b>30.7</b>
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### By Language Literacy

<b>Sinhala</b>	<b>39.7</b>
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<b>Tamil</b>	<b>33.7</b>
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<b>English</b>	<b>74.0</b>
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### 11.1 Household Computer Ownership

If a desktop or laptop is available at a household then that household is considered as a computer owned household. Table 11.1 shows the percentage distribution of computer owned households by Sector and Province. In 2020, at least one computer is available in 22.2 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 37.1 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 20.1 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. When the provinces are considered the highest availability is in the Western province (35.1%) while the lowest availability is reported from the Uva (11.9%).

Percentage of availability of desktop or laptop computer at a household vary between 22% - 23% between 2017 to 2020 period.

### 11.2 Computer Literacy and Digital literacy

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

**Definition for computer literacy rate:** Computer Literate population expressed as a percentage to the total population, (aged 5 - 69 years) within the respective domain.

**Definition for Digital literacy:** A person (aged 5-69) is considered as a digital literate person if he/she could use computer, lap top, tablet or smartphone on his/her own.

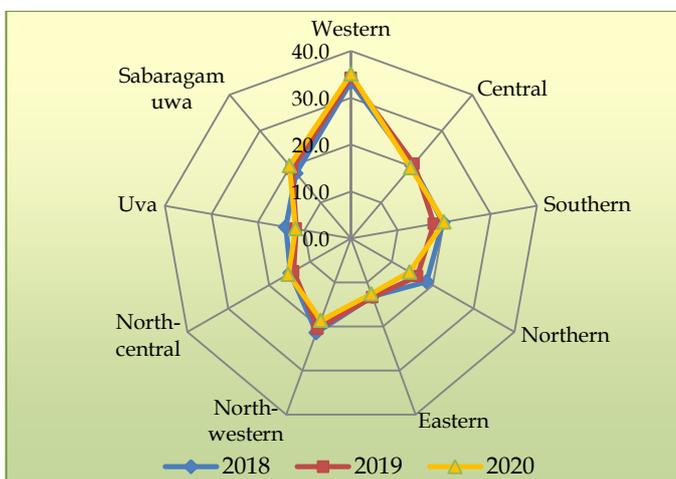
**Definition for Digital literacy rate:** Digital Literate population expressed as a percentage to the total population, (aged 5 - 69 years) within the respective domain.

**Table 11.1** Percentage of computer owned households by sector, province and survey year, 2017 - 2020

Sector/ Province	Desktop (%)				Desktop or Laptop (%)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	12.1	9.5	8.0	7.6	22.8	22.3	22.0	22.2
Urban	18.5	13.4	12.6	10.6	38.2	37.5	38.0	37.1
Rural	11.2	9.1	7.4	7.3	20.6	20.0	19.7	20.1
Estate	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.8
<b>Province</b>								
Western	18.2	13.7	11.0	10.9	35.2	33.4	34.3	35.1
Central	12.4	9.5	8.6	6.8	22.5	20.2	20.8	19.7
Southern	9.6	8.6	7.6	7.5	18.3	19.8	17.9	20.1
Northern	7.2	6.0	5.6	3.4	18.7	18.5	16.2	14.3
Eastern	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.2	11.7	13.2	13.4	12.6
North-western	11.4	8.8	7.1	6.8	21.2	21.4	20.5	18.6
North-central	7.0	5.9	4.8	3.7	15.2	14.8	14.0	15.3
Uva	6.9	6.4	3.7	4.5	11.0	14.0	11.8	11.9
Sabaragamuwa	12.8	9.6	9.2	10.7	20.3	18.1	19.3	20.2

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

**Figure 11.1** Percentage of desktop or laptop computer owned households by province - 2020



**Table 11.2** Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year, 2017 - 2020

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	28.6	29.0	30.8	32.3
<b>Sector</b>				
Urban	40.5	40.4	43.6	45.4
Rural	27.1	27.5	29.0	30.7
Estate	9.1	10.8	12.6	12.7
<b>Province</b>				
Western	38.8	40.0	44.1	45.2
Central	28.8	28.7	28.8	31.9
Southern	29.3	30.6	31.2	31.6
Northern	16.9	19.5	19.3	18.0
Eastern	14.7	14.8	15.7	19.7
North Western	28.0	29.8	29.1	29.3
North Central	23.6	21.6	21.7	22.5
Uva	17.9	18.8	21.6	22.3
Sabaragamuwa	26.8	23.5	27.2	32.0

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2020 for Sri Lanka is 32.3 percent. The survey results show an increase of 3.7 percentage points from 2017 to 2020. Urban sector shows the

highest computer literacy rate (45.4%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate sectors are 30.7 percent and 12.7 percent respectively.

Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (45.2%). The lowest computer literacy is reported from the Northern province (18.0%).

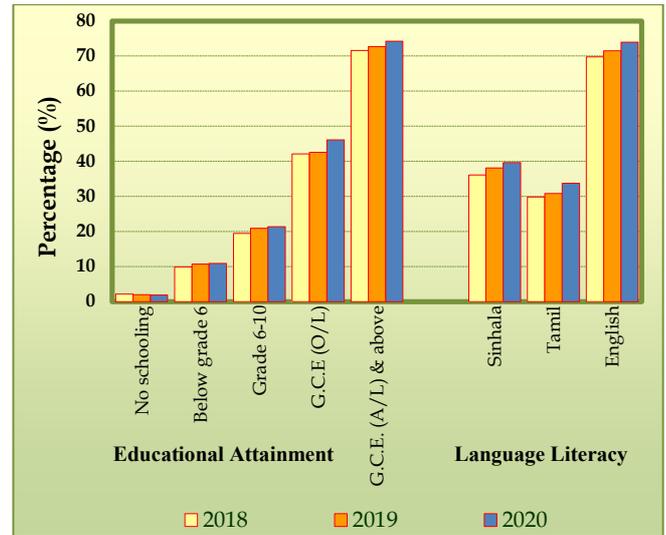
**Table 11.3 Computer literacy rate by gender, age, level of education and language literacy, 2018 - 2020**

Gender, Age group, Educational attainment and Language literacy	Computer literacy rate (%)		
	2018	2019	2020
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	29.0	30.8	32.3
<b>By Sex</b>			
Male	31.0	32.9	34.1
Female	27.2	28.9	30.7
<b>By Age group(years)</b>			
5 - 9	12.4	14.3	14.3
10 - 14	39.5	42.2	44.8
15 - 19	60.8	64.9	67.9
20 - 24	58.7	58.8	63.8
25 - 29	47.9	51.7	52.9
30 - 34	37.5	40.6	42.0
35 - 39	27.5	29.8	31.3
40 - 49	20.9	22.0	22.5
50 - 59	11.7	12.8	13.7
60 - 69	6.1	6.6	6.7
<b>By Educational attainment</b>			
No schooling	2.1	2.0	1.8
Below grade 6	9.9	10.7	10.9
Grade 6-10	19.4	20.9	21.3
G.C.E (O/L)	42.1	42.6	46.1
G.C.E. (A/L) or above	71.6	72.6	74.3
<b>By Language literacy</b>			
Sinhala	36.1	38.1	39.7
Tamil	29.8	30.8	33.7
English	69.8	71.5	74.0

As given in Table 11.3 the Computer literacy among males (34.1%) is higher than that of females (30.7%) in 2020. Young youths (aged 15 - 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (67.9%) among all other age groups.

The survey results reveal that higher the level of education higher the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (74.3%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (74.0%).

**Figure 11.2 Distribution of computer literacy rate by educational attainment and language literacy, 2018 - 2020**



**Table 11.4 Computer literacy among computer aware employed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by occupation, 2018 - 2020**

Occupation group	Computer literacy (%)		
	2018	2019	2020
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	63.2	65.1	65.2
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	70.2	76.1	78.3
Professionals	87.4	87.9	90.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	83.8	85.1	87.7
Clerks and Clerical support workers	89.9	90.9	94.2
Services and Sales workers	60.5	55.6	55.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	21.0	22.6	21.9
Craft and Related Trades workers	41.6	41.7	38.6
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	42.4	43.1	39.7
Elementary occupations	30.5	27.8	34.0
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	80.1	88.1	80.2

Computer literacy among the employed population who are aware of computer in Sri Lanka is around 65.2% in 2020. The positions such as Senior officials and Managers (78.3%), Professionals (90.3%), Technical and Associate professionals (87.7%), Clerks and Clerical support workers (94.2%) have higher computer literacy rates. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 34.0 percent are computer literate.

**Table 11.5** Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age groups, 2018 - 2020

Age group (years)	Percentage of computer literate population among unemployment (%)		
	2018	2019	2020
	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	63.7	61.3
15 - 19	47.1	53.2	57.5
20 - 24	72.6	74.0	74.8
25 - 29	76.1	71.5	79.2
30 - 39	58.2	51.2	53.7
40 - 69	30.1	28.9	32.3

Among the unemployed, aged (25-29) group shows highest computer literate population percentage (79.2%) in 2020. Annual results reveal that among unemployed many have at least some ICT skills. Even among the group aged 40-69 every one out of three is computer literate (32.3%) in 2020 (Table 11.5).

**Table 11.6** Computer literacy rate and Digital literacy rate by gender, sector and age groups - 2020

Gender, Sector, Age group	Computer Literacy	Digital Literacy
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	32.3	50.1
<b>By Sex</b>		
Male	34.1	53.7
Female	30.7	46.9
<b>Sector</b>		
Urban	45.4	66.3
Rural	30.7	48.1
Estate	12.7	25.6
<b>By Age group(years)</b>		
5 - 9	14.3	30.9
10 - 14	44.8	60.1
15 - 19	67.9	82.3
20 - 24	63.8	84.5
25 - 29	52.9	77.4
30 - 34	42.0	68.8
35 - 39	31.3	58.7
40 - 49	22.5	44.9
50 - 59	13.7	26.6
60 - 69	6.7	13.2

When the digital literacy is considered 50.1% (aged 5 - 69) has digital literacy. Digital literacy is higher than computer literacy for all disaggregated levels, showing the drift from Personal Computer to Smartphones/ Tablets (Table 11.6).

### 11.3 Source of Computer Training

Table 11.7 shows that the majority of those who are computer literate have received training from School/University. The training received through Government training centres are comparatively low (6.0%).

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

Source of receiving computer knowledge	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	20.6	20.1	21.0	12.0
School/University	58.6	59.8	57.8	74.7
Govt. training centres	6.0	5.2	6.3	4.6
Employment activities	20.6	27.4	18.7	7.6
Work place	13.5	16.6	12.7	5.9
Family members	29.7	34.3	28.6	15.4
Friends/ Relatives	27.1	25.5	27.8	15.3
Self	41.1	48.4	39.3	18.6
Other	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.9

\* Multiple choice answers

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

### 11.4 Internet and E-mail use

**Table 11.8** Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by Sex, Sector and Age group, 2018- 2020

Gender, Sector, Age group (years)	Household Population (aged 5-69)					
	Internet (%)			E-mail (%)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	26.8	30.3	36.0	10.2	11.9	14.0
<b>By Sex</b>						
Male	31.4	34.4	39.9	12.3	14.0	16.0
Female	22.7	26.5	32.4	8.2	9.9	12.1
<b>By Sector</b>						
Urban	42.7	47.4	54.5	20.5	23.0	26.2
Rural	24.3	27.5	33.3	8.3	10.0	12.0
Estate	9.0	12.2	13.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
<b>By Age Groups</b>						
5 - 14	10.6	12.9	19.7	1.2	1.8	2.8
15 - 19	42.7	48.1	57.8	12.1	14.9	20.3
20 - 24	62.8	66.5	74.3	27.4	30.6	38.4
25 - 29	56.5	62.5	67.5	24.8	30.4	32.3
30 - 34	44.8	49.7	57.6	19.8	21.3	23.8
35 - 39	33.7	39.5	46.1	12.7	15.7	17.4
40 - 49	24.1	27.9	32.8	9.8	11.4	12.3
50 - 59	13.1	15.0	18.5	5.5	6.3	7.3
60 - 69	5.6	7.4	8.6	2.5	2.6	3.1

The Table 11.8 depicts that 36.0 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years use the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2020. The survey results further reveal that in the Urban sector, where the facilities are largely available, shows the highest usage of both e-mail and internet compared to other two sectors.

The Table 11.8 and Figure 11.3 show that persons in age group 20 - 24 indicate a higher internet and email usage compared to the persons in other age groups.

The survey results reveal that 14.0 percent of the household population aged 5 - 69 years have used E-mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period.

**Table 11.9**

**Percentage distribution of device use to connect to internet/ email household population\* (aged 5 - 69 years) by sex, sector and age groups - 2020**

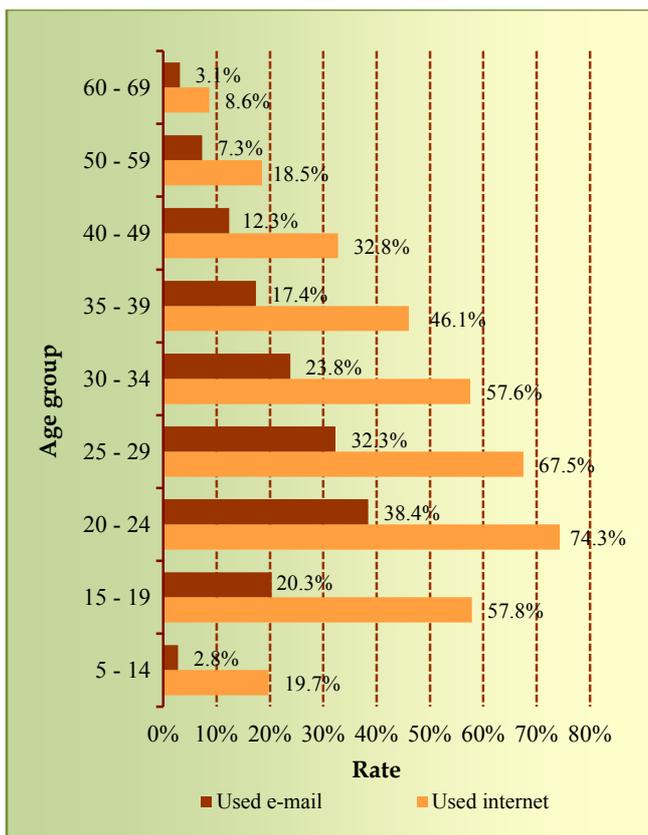
Gender, Sector, Age group	Total (%)	Device use to connect to internet/ email (%)			
		Desktop/ Laptop	Smart phone	Tablet computer	Mobile phone
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	100.0	21.8	75.4	1.5	1.2
<b>By Sex</b>					
Male	100.0	21.9	75.3	1.6	1.2
Female	100.0	21.7	75.6	1.4	1.3
<b>By Sector</b>					
Urban	100.0	26.1	72.1	1.4	0.4
Rural	100.0	20.4	76.4	1.6	1.6
Estate	100.0	8.8	89.7	0.2	1.3
<b>By Age group (years)</b>					
5 - 9	100.0	17.0	81.0	1.4	0.6
10 - 14	100.0	22.3	75.4	1.5	0.9
15 - 19	100.0	23.2	74.1	1.4	1.3
20 - 24	100.0	22.7	74.3	1.5	1.5
25 - 29	100.0	22.7	74.1	1.8	1.4
30 - 34	100.0	20.5	77.2	1.3	1.0
35 - 39	100.0	19.5	77.5	1.9	1.1
40 - 49	100.0	20.3	76.8	1.6	1.3
50 - 59	100.0	23.6	73.9	1.2	1.3
60 - 69	100.0	22.9	74.0	1.7	1.4

\* Multiple choice answers

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

**Figure 11.3**

**Percentage distribution of internet and e-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2020**



**TABLE 1 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,  
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - BOTH SEXES**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2013 <sup>1</sup>	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	7,681,279	95.6	352,526	4.4	6,925,260
2014 <sup>1</sup>	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	7,700,489	95.7	348,395	4.3	7,085,600
2015 <sup>1</sup>	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473
2016 <sup>1</sup>	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	7,947,683	95.6	362,999	4.4	7,137,997
2017 <sup>1</sup>	15,843,735	8,566,686	54.1	8,208,179	95.8	358,507	4.2	7,277,049
2018 <sup>1</sup>	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	8,015,166	95.6	372,593	4.4	7,808,473
2019 <sup>1</sup>	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	8,180,693	95.2	411,318	4.8	7,832,006
2020 <sup>1</sup>	16,739,396	8,466,606	50.6	7,999,093	94.5	467,513	5.5	8,272,790

**TABLE 1A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,  
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - MALE**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE NUMBER RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2013 <sup>1</sup>	6,926,750	5,187,873	74.9	5,024,341	96.8	163,533	3.2	1,738,877
2014 <sup>1</sup>	7,025,780	5,240,034	74.6	5,075,425	96.9	164,609	3.1	1,785,746
2015 <sup>1</sup>	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352
2016 <sup>1</sup>	7,064,736	5,303,502	75.1	5,149,948	97.1	153,554	2.9	1,761,234
2017 <sup>1</sup>	7,292,047	5,434,510	74.5	5,279,158	97.1	155,352	2.9	1,857,537
2018 <sup>1</sup>	7,488,320	5,464,236	73.0	5,300,310	97.0	163,926	3.0	2,024,084
2019 <sup>1</sup>	7,610,113	5,554,192	73.0	5,368,896	96.7	185,296	3.3	2,055,920
2020 <sup>1</sup>	7,788,634	5,598,004	71.9	5,372,947	96.0	225,057	4.0	2,190,629

**TABLE 1B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION,  
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - FEMALE**

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2013 <sup>1</sup>	8,032,315	2,845,931	35.4	2,656,938	93.4	188,993	6.6	5,186,383
2014 <sup>1</sup>	8,108,704	2,808,850	34.6	2,625,064	93.5	183,786	6.5	5,299,854
2015 <sup>1</sup>	8,245,001	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121
2016 <sup>1</sup>	8,383,943	3,007,180	35.9	2,797,735	93.0	209,445	7.0	5,376,764
2017 <sup>1</sup>	8,551,688	3,132,176	36.6	2,929,021	93.5	203,155	6.5	5,419,512
2018 <sup>1</sup>	8,707,912	2,923,523	33.6	2,714,855	92.9	208,667	7.1	5,784,390
2019 <sup>1</sup>	8,813,903	3,037,818	34.5	2,811,796	92.6	226,022	7.4	5,776,085
2020 <sup>1</sup>	8,950,763	2,868,602	32.0	2,626,146	91.5	242,456	8.5	6,082,161

<sup>1</sup> - 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**

									(2020)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP:	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR	
	(15 YEARS	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE	
	& OVER)	FORCE	PARTICI:	(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL		NUMBER	
		FORCE	RATE(%)	LABOUR		LABOUR			
				FORCE)		FORCE)			
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>16,739,396</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>467,513</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,272,790</b>	
15 - 19 YRS	1,769,008	198,681	11.2	135,771	68.3	62,910	31.7	1,570,327	
20 - 24 YRS	1,417,198	730,354	51.5	546,632	74.8	183,722	25.2	686,844	
25 - 29 YRS	1,258,226	835,882	66.4	735,523	88.0	100,359	12.0	422,344	
30 - 39 YRS	2,734,064	1,827,445	66.8	1,762,951	96.5	64,493	3.5	906,620	
40 + YRS	9,560,900	4,874,244	51.0	4,818,215	98.9	56,029	1.1	4,686,656	

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

									(2020)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP:	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR	
	(15 YEARS	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE	
	& OVER)	FORCE	PARTICI:	(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL		NUMBER	
		FORCE	RATE(%)	LABOUR		LABOUR			
				FORCE)		FORCE)			
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>7,788,634</b>	<b>5,598,004</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>225,057</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2,190,629</b>	
15 - 19 YRS	887,257	141,899	16.0	99,630	70.2	42,269	29.8	745,358	
20 - 24 YRS	681,027	467,347	68.6	375,124	80.3	92,223	19.7	213,680	
25 - 29 YRS	591,941	532,284	89.9	490,426	92.1	41,858	7.9	59,657	
30 - 39 YRS	1,244,670	1,195,620	96.1	1,168,849	97.8	26,770	2.2	49,050	
40 + YRS	4,383,739	3,260,855	74.4	3,238,918	99.3	21,936	0.7	1,122,884	

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

									(2020)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD			LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN	
	POP:	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR	
	(15 YEARS	LABOUR	FORCE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	FORCE	
	& OVER)	FORCE	PARTICI:	(% TO TOTAL		(% TO TOTAL		NUMBER	
		FORCE	RATE(%)	LABOUR		LABOUR			
				FORCE)		FORCE)			
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>8,950,763</b>	<b>2,868,602</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>242,456</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6,082,161</b>	
15 - 19 YRS	881,751	56,782	6.4	36,141	63.6	20,641	36.4	824,969	
20 - 24 YRS	736,171	263,007	35.7	171,508	65.2	91,499	34.8	473,164	
25 - 29 YRS	666,285	303,598	45.6	245,098	80.7	58,501	19.3	362,687	
30 - 39 YRS	1,489,394	631,825	42.4	594,102	94.0	37,723	6.0	857,569	
40 + YRS	5,177,161	1,613,389	31.2	1,579,297	97.9	34,092	2.1	3,563,772	

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	25.2	55.5
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	7.5	9.7	24.5	56.1
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.5	24.2	57.0
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.1	7.6	9.2	23.4	57.7
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.8	7.2	9.0	22.6	59.4
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.9	7.1	9.3	22.6	59.1
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.7	6.8	9.2	22.0	60.2

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.5	7.3	9.6	25.4	55.2
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.3	7.3	9.7	24.4	56.2
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	7.3	9.4	24.2	56.9
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.3	7.5	9.4	23.5	57.3
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.0	7.3	9.4	22.6	58.7
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.1	7.2	9.4	22.3	59.0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.9	7.0	9.1	21.8	60.3

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.3
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	7.1	9.9	24.8	56.0
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.1	7.8	9.6	24.7	55.9
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.6	7.2	9.6	24.3	57.3
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.7	7.8	9.0	23.2	58.3
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.4	6.9	8.3	22.7	60.7
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.4	7.0	9.1	23.1	59.4
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.4	6.5	9.3	22.6	60.1

<sup>1</sup> - 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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	18.2	47.9	15.9	18.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.4	48.9	16.0	18.6
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.7	47.4	17.3	18.6
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.2	47.4	16.3	20.1
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	15.8	46.1	17.3	20.8
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.9	45.9	18.1	21.2
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.0	45.8	17.4	22.8
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.7	46.0	17.8	22.5

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	17.8	51.5	16.0	14.6
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.4	52.6	16.2	14.8
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.7	51.1	17.7	14.6
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.1	51.1	16.7	16.1
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	15.7	49.8	17.6	16.9
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.7	49.7	18.8	16.7
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.1	49.6	18.0	18.2
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.8	49.8	18.3	18.1

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	18.8	41.0	15.6	24.6
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.5	41.7	15.8	26.0
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.6	40.4	16.7	26.3
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.3	40.6	15.6	27.5
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.1	39.4	16.8	27.7
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	15.2	38.4	16.5	29.9
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.8	38.4	16.3	31.6
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.4	38.1	16.8	31.7

<sup>1</sup> - 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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.7	15.2	40.5	3.0	32.2	9.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.4	15.5	40.9	2.7	32.0	8.9
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.1	15.1	41.0	3.1	32.3	8.4
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.8	14.6	43.3	2.7	31.6	7.8
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.7	14.4	43.3	3.0	31.3	8.0
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.8	14.5	43.3	2.8	32.3	7.2
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.9	14.9	43.0	2.6	32.5	7.0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.5	14.8	42.7	2.5	33.2	6.8

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.6	12.9	43.8	4.1	36.2	3.0
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.3	13.1	44.2	3.6	36.2	2.8
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.7	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.3	2.8
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	58.9	12.4	46.4	3.7	34.7	2.7
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	58.8	12.3	46.4	4.1	34.5	2.6
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.8	12.0	45.8	3.7	36.0	2.5
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.7	12.2	45.5	3.5	36.5	2.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.7	12.0	44.7	3.4	37.5	2.4

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	53.9	19.7	34.3	0.9	24.6	20.5
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	54.8	20.1	34.7	1.0	23.7	20.5
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.1	19.3	35.8	1.1	24.9	18.8
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.9	18.5	37.4	0.9	25.9	17.2
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.7	18.0	37.7	1.1	25.6	17.7
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.8	19.3	38.5	1.0	24.9	16.3
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	58.3	19.9	38.4	0.8	24.8	16.1
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	59.0	20.5	38.5	0.8	24.4	15.8

<sup>1</sup> - All the districts are included

**TABLE 6 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC FOURTH REVISION) - BOTH SEXES**

Year	Industry Group											15	
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14		
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,
2017	8,208,179	2,140,185	63,014	1,580,936	687,544	1,160,443	512,991	210,380	70,264	159,813	69,568	152,363	526,
2018	8,015,166	2,043,698	62,136	1,463,919	713,207	1,141,416	502,126	238,145	55,220	173,330	86,286	166,978	434,
2019	8,180,693	2,071,940	60,902	1,504,314	693,205	1,134,496	514,469	232,344	64,382	187,933	90,317	205,009	436,
2020	7,999,093	2,169,679	56,856	1,397,689	698,201	1,095,384	523,654	217,281	57,828	183,474	85,990	164,829	447,

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

- 1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)
- 2 Mining & quarrying (B)
- 3 Manufacturing (C)
- 6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E, F)
- 7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (G)
- 8 Transportation and storage (H)
- 9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)
- 10 Information and communication (J)
- 11 Financial and insurance activities (K)
- 13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)
- 14 Administrative and support service activities (N)
- 15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)
- 16 Education (P)
- 17 Human health and social work activities (Q)
- 19 Other service activities (S)
- 20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)
- Other
  - 12 Real estate activities (
  - 18 Arts, entertainment a
  - 21 Activities of extra ter

**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			
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			
2017	5,279,158	1,279,980	60,026	822,518	655,436	814,523	495,005	134,587	50,551	93,495	46,100	109,152			
2018	5,300,310	1,270,968	59,514	785,112	688,318	835,444	483,618	153,022	38,942	92,422	53,152	118,324			
2019	5,368,896	1,333,249	59,244	784,687	665,725	800,488	497,102	145,858	46,255	105,999	59,418	149,307			
2020	5,372,947	1,404,424	54,650	769,527	670,928	800,735	504,586	143,909	43,545	108,800	55,021	119,004			

**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			
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			
2017	2,929,021	860,204	2,988	758,418	32,108	345,921	17,986	75,792	19,713	66,319	23,468	43,211			
2018	2,714,855	772,730	2,622	678,808	24,888	305,972	18,507	85,123	16,278	80,908	33,134	48,654			
2019	2,811,796	738,692	1,658	719,627	27,479	334,008	17,368	86,486	18,126	81,934	30,899	55,701			
2020	2,626,146	765,256	2,206	628,162	27,273	294,649	19,068	73,372	14,282	74,674	30,969	45,826			

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 est  
18 Arts, en  
21 Activiti

**TABLE 6C: HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP - BOTH SEXES**

Major Industry Group	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	7,947,683	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093
Agriculture	2,153,874	2,140,185	2,043,698	2,071,940	2,169,679
Industry	2,097,503	2,331,494	2,239,262	2,258,421	2,152,746
Services	3,696,306	3,736,500	3,732,206	3,850,332	3,676,668

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

Major Industry Group	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3	27.1
Industry	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6	26.9
Services	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1	46.0

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

#### **Agriculture**

1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A)

#### **Industries**

1. Mining & Quarrying (B)
2. Manufacturing (C)
3. Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

#### **Services**

1. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)
2. Transportation and storage (H)
3. Accommodation and food services activities (I)
4. Information and communication (J)
5. Financial and insurance activities (K)
6. Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)
7. Administrative and support service activities (N)
8. Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)
9. Education (P)
10. Human health and social work activities (Q)
11. Other service activities (S)
12. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)
13. Real estate activities (L) Arts, entertainment and recreation ( R) Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

**TABLE 7 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO 08) - BOTH SEXES**

Year	Occupation group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>							
2016	480,492	519,032	484,965	320,791	891,034	1,435,354	1,274,167
2017	560,734	557,870	554,603	327,836	822,243	1,404,798	1,367,232
2018	619,312	558,574	662,323	286,493	701,676	1,308,806	1,297,912
2019	622,467	609,084	741,805	308,894	707,967	1,375,540	1,307,767
2020	512,087	531,298	695,206	306,448	756,851	1,373,582	1,222,380

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 occupation

**TABLE 7A - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO 08) - MALE**

Year	Total	Occupation group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016	5,149,948	344,185	188,059	310,846	155,926	606,054	930,845	830,428
2017	5,279,158	406,096	211,033	355,936	154,428	553,098	892,473	899,082
2018	5,300,310	458,466	195,476	441,897	141,871	504,461	882,375	891,693
2019	5,368,896	453,211	228,884	477,666	148,506	494,410	943,543	892,716
2020	5,372,947	373,757	191,282	452,640	140,458	540,840	984,507	883,796

**TABLE 7B - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO 08) - FEMALE**

Year	Total	Occupation group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016	2,797,735	136,307	330,973	174,120	164,865	284,980	504,509	443,739
2017	2,929,021	154,639	346,838	198,667	173,408	269,145	512,325	468,150
2018	2,714,855	160,846	363,098	220,426	144,622	197,215	426,431	406,219
2019	2,811,796	169,256	380,200	264,139	160,388	213,557	431,997	415,051
2020	2,626,146	138,329	340,016	242,566	165,990	216,011	389,075	338,584

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

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

**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
Total	100.0	14.6	2.1	5.2	9.1	12.8
1	100.0	7.2	3.7	9.9	15.1	19.5
2	100.0	19.9	4.1	3.1	6.8	6.4
3	100.0	16.7	1.5	3.9	7.9	10.6
6	100.0	16.8	1.3	3.9	9.3	11.4
7	100.0	15.0	1.0	3.0	6.4	8.4
8	100.0	19.6	1.6	2.9	6.0	8.1
9	100.0	23.6	1.9	3.4	6.0	8.8
10	100.0	14.7	1.5	1.7	2.9	8.1
11	100.0	10.7	1.0	3.9	4.7	7.1
13	100.0	18.1	1.0	2.5	7.1	9.6
14	100.0	18.7	1.6	1.9	4.8	6.2
15	100.0	7.8	1.4	1.6	3.6	4.8
16	100.0	35.7	2.5	5.1	7.1	25.1
17	100.0	7.6	0.6	1.8	3.0	6.1
19	100.0	19.2	2.3	3.9	10.1	11.0
20	100.0	20.0	0.7	6.0	10.2	14.6
Other	100.0	19.6	4.0	4.3	7.8	11.3

\* 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; und services - producing activities of household Other
- Other
- 12 Real estate activities (L)
- 18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)
- 21 Activities of extra territorial organiza

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.7	41.0	18.1	15.1	12.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.2	39.8	19.3	15.4	11.3
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	12.8	37.7	22.2	14.8	12.4
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.1	38.9	22.5	15.0	9.5
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.0	36.0	22.8	14.3	13.8
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	13.5	39.3	21.5	13.8	12.0

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	16.9	44.0	15.5	11.5	12.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	20.1	37.6	18.3	11.7	12.3
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	18.1	40.3	19.7	10.8	11.1
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	20.5	40.9	17.5	10.7	10.5
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	18.3	38.9	19.5	8.3	15.0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	18.8	41.0	18.6	11.9	9.7

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.2	12.1
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.7	10.4
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	8.8	35.7	24.2	17.9	13.5
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	9.1	37.3	26.5	18.4	8.7
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	8.7	33.6	25.5	19.3	12.9
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	8.5	37.7	24.1	15.6	14.1

<sup>1</sup> - 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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.5
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	37.7	22.4	36.8
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	30.3	24.7	41.9
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	30.5	21.4	45.8
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.9	31.4	23.9	41.9
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	32.6	23.5	41.7

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.7	43.7	24.3	27.4
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	48.1	22.7	26.0
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.0	37.5	30.0	30.5
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	43.1	25.0	28.9
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.9	42.2	27.0	28.0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.3	41.5	27.7	28.5

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.2	30.2	20.3	46.2
2014 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	28.5	22.1	46.4
2015 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4
2016 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6
2017 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.9	24.8	20.7	50.7
2018 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	1.5	20.6	18.7	59.2
2019 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.9	22.5	21.4	53.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	2.2	24.2	19.7	53.9

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

<sup>1</sup> - All the districts are included

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

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	467,513	188,002	118,546	160,965
%	100.0	40.2	25.4	34.4
Male	225,057	102,515	62,029	60,513
%	100.0	45.6	27.6	26.9
Female	242,456	85,487	56,517	100,452
%	100.0	35.3	23.3	41.4

**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)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,739,396</b>	<b>8,466,606</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>467,513</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8,272,790</b>
Colombo	1,941,623	962,163	49.6	915,651	95.2	46,512	4.8	979,460
Gampaha	1,917,453	932,471	48.6	874,403	93.8	58,068	6.2	984,983
Kalutara	1,013,653	501,753	49.5	474,512	94.6	27,241	5.4	511,900
Kandy	1,104,267	557,978	50.5	516,394	92.5	41,583	7.5	546,290
Matale	391,935	199,759	51.0	187,454	93.8	12,305	6.2	192,177
Nuwara Eliya	586,355	343,237	58.5	326,380	95.1	16,857	4.9	243,118
Galle	867,803	424,243	48.9	394,541	93.0	29,702	7.0	443,559
Matara	665,243	330,155	49.6	301,918	91.4	28,237	8.6	335,088
Hambantota	491,784	254,376	51.7	234,261	92.1	20,115	7.9	237,408
Jaffna	496,153	211,717	42.7	197,372	93.2	14,345	6.8	284,435
Mannar	86,180	39,882	46.3	38,445	96.4	1,437	3.6	46,297
Vavunia	136,105	70,076	51.5	68,187	97.3	1,889	2.7	66,029
Mullativu	76,670	34,419	44.9	32,804	95.3	1,615	4.7	42,251
Kilinochchi	94,312	40,409	42.8	39,049	96.6	1,360	3.4	53,903
Batticaloa	413,908	186,511	45.1	177,877	95.4	8,635	4.6	227,396
Ampara	536,302	228,914	42.7	214,900	93.9	14,013	6.1	307,389
Trincomalee	320,471	131,414	41.0	127,992	97.4	3,422	2.6	189,058
Kurunegala	1,310,704	725,167	55.3	689,253	95.0	35,914	5.0	585,537
Puttalam	619,628	323,541	52.2	314,198	97.1	9,343	2.9	296,087
Anuradhapura	683,781	385,408	56.4	370,396	96.1	15,012	3.9	298,373
Polonnaruwa	337,581	162,582	48.2	155,286	95.5	7,296	4.5	175,000
Badulla	667,025	336,345	50.4	324,187	96.4	12,158	3.6	330,680
Moneragala	379,240	197,431	52.1	184,502	93.5	12,929	6.5	181,809
Ratnapura	907,706	525,461	57.9	497,941	94.8	27,520	5.2	382,244
Kegalle	693,515	361,195	52.1	341,190	94.5	20,005	5.5	332,320

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)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,788,634</b>	<b>5,598,004</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>225,057</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2,190,629</b>
Colombo	926,340	648,443	70.0	622,132	95.9	26,311	4.1	277,897
Gampaha	886,300	620,759	70.0	591,070	95.2	29,689	4.8	265,541
Kalutara	477,121	325,676	68.3	310,990	95.5	14,686	4.5	151,445
Kandy	504,991	354,498	70.2	332,803	93.9	21,695	6.1	150,493
Matale	179,162	127,108	70.9	121,204	95.4	5,904	4.6	52,053
Nuwara Eliya	281,695	206,807	73.4	195,949	94.7	10,859	5.3	74,888
Galle	398,614	272,327	68.3	257,589	94.6	14,737	5.4	126,288
Matara	311,914	217,758	69.8	204,617	94.0	13,142	6.0	94,156
Hambantota	232,359	176,790	76.1	165,574	93.7	11,216	6.3	55,569
Jaffna	230,098	158,096	68.7	151,307	95.7	6,789	4.3	72,002
Mannar	42,101	31,484	74.8	30,852	98.0	632	2.0	10,617
Vavunia	60,425	48,562	80.4	47,796	98.4	766	1.6	11,863
Mullativu	36,638	25,667	70.1	24,698	96.2	968	3.8	10,971
Kilinochchi	44,754	29,799	66.6	29,326	98.4	473	1.6	14,954
Batticaloa	186,329	133,737	71.8	131,290	98.2	2,447	1.8	52,592
Ampara	246,536	170,977	69.4	165,236	96.6	5,741	3.4	75,559
Trincomalee	148,376	104,825	70.6	103,182	98.4	1,643	1.6	43,551
Kurunegala	594,913	444,184	74.7	431,165	97.1	13,019	2.9	150,729
Puttalam	285,941	224,031	78.3	220,697	98.5	3,334	1.5	61,910
Anuradhapura	307,327	236,101	76.8	232,304	98.4	3,797	1.6	71,227
Polonnaruwa	157,695	118,018	74.8	114,431	97.0	3,587	3.0	39,677
Badulla	312,145	218,671	70.1	213,177	97.5	5,494	2.5	93,474
Moneragala	179,948	137,365	76.3	131,241	95.5	6,124	4.5	42,583
Ratnapura	438,956	342,398	78.0	328,383	95.9	14,015	4.1	96,559
Kegalle	317,956	223,923	70.4	215,935	96.4	7,988	3.6	94,032

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)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,950,763</b>	<b>2,868,602</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>242,456</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6,082,161</b>
Colombo	1,015,283	313,720	30.9	293,518	93.6	20,202	6.4	701,563
Gampaha	1,031,154	311,712	30.2	283,333	90.9	28,378	9.1	719,442
Kalutara	536,532	176,077	32.8	163,522	92.9	12,555	7.1	360,455
Kandy	599,277	203,480	34.0	183,591	90.2	19,889	9.8	395,797
Matale	212,774	72,650	34.1	66,250	91.2	6,400	8.8	140,123
Nuwara Eliya	304,660	136,430	44.8	130,431	95.6	5,999	4.4	168,230
Galle	469,188	151,917	32.4	136,952	90.1	14,965	9.9	317,272
Matara	353,328	112,396	31.8	97,301	86.6	15,095	13.4	240,932
Hambantota	259,425	77,586	29.9	68,687	88.5	8,899	11.5	181,839
Jaffna	266,055	53,621	20.2	46,066	85.9	7,556	14.1	212,433
Mannar	44,079	8,398	19.1	7,593	90.4	805	9.6	35,681
Vavunia	75,681	21,514	28.4	20,391	94.8	1,123	5.2	54,166
Mullativu	40,032	8,752	21.9	8,106	92.6	647	7.4	31,280
Kilinochchi	49,558	10,609	21.4	9,723	91.6	886	8.4	38,949
Batticaloa	227,579	52,775	23.2	46,587	88.3	6,188	11.7	174,804
Ampara	289,766	57,937	20.0	49,664	85.7	8,272	14.3	231,829
Trincomalee	172,095	26,588	15.4	24,810	93.3	1,778	6.7	145,507
Kurunegala	715,791	280,982	39.3	258,088	91.9	22,895	8.1	434,809
Puttalam	333,687	99,510	29.8	93,501	94.0	6,009	6.0	234,177
Anuradhapura	376,453	149,307	39.7	138,093	92.5	11,215	7.5	227,146
Polonnaruwa	179,887	44,563	24.8	40,854	91.7	3,709	8.3	135,323
Badulla	354,880	117,674	33.2	111,011	94.3	6,664	5.7	237,206
Moneragala	199,292	60,066	30.1	53,260	88.7	6,805	11.3	139,226
Ratnapura	468,750	183,064	39.1	169,559	92.6	13,505	7.4	285,686
Kegalle	375,559	137,272	36.6	125,255	91.2	12,017	8.8	238,287

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	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,169,679</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2,152,746</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>3,676,668</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Colombo	915,651	100.0	19,057	2.1	260,119	28.4	636,476	69.5
Gampaha	874,403	100.0	40,111	4.6	325,355	37.2	508,937	58.2
Kalutara	474,512	100.0	65,346	13.8	146,708	30.9	262,458	55.3
Kandy	516,394	100.0	98,286	19.0	149,547	29.0	268,561	52.0
Matale	187,454	100.0	60,139	32.1	47,424	25.3	79,891	42.6
Nuwara Eliya	326,380	100.0	197,330	60.5	47,025	14.4	82,025	25.1
Galle	394,541	100.0	125,069	31.7	108,882	27.6	160,591	40.7
Matara	301,918	100.0	94,041	31.1	76,075	25.2	131,802	43.7
Hambantota	234,261	100.0	81,075	34.6	69,059	29.5	84,127	35.9
Jaffna	197,372	100.0	43,524	22.1	51,293	26.0	102,555	52.0
Mannar	38,445	100.0	17,369	45.2	5,458	14.2	15,618	40.6
Vavunia	68,187	100.0	20,330	29.8	15,511	22.7	32,345	47.4
Mullativu	32,804	100.0	17,343	52.9	5,874	17.9	9,587	29.2
Kilinochchi	39,049	100.0	11,977	30.7	12,703	32.5	14,369	36.8
Batticaloa	177,877	100.0	56,645	31.8	48,744	27.4	72,488	40.8
Ampara	214,900	100.0	52,967	24.6	46,586	21.7	115,347	53.7
Trincomalee	127,992	100.0	39,300	30.7	24,140	18.9	64,552	50.4
Kurunegala	689,253	100.0	217,725	31.6	205,848	29.9	265,680	38.5
Puttalam	314,198	100.0	95,562	30.4	98,790	31.4	119,846	38.1
Anuradhapura	370,396	100.0	195,460	52.8	48,490	13.1	126,446	34.1
Polonnaruwa	155,286	100.0	58,852	37.9	38,090	24.5	58,344	37.6
Badulla	324,187	100.0	171,821	53.0	45,362	14.0	107,004	33.0
Moneragala	184,502	100.0	88,147	47.8	34,721	18.8	61,634	33.4
Ratnapura	497,941	100.0	213,346	42.8	129,497	26.0	155,099	31.1
Kegalle	341,190	100.0	88,858	26.0	111,443	32.7	140,888	41.3

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,404,424</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>1,495,105</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2,473,418</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Colombo	622,132	100.0	12,319	2.0	176,166	28.3	433,647	69.7
Gampaha	591,070	100.0	32,642	5.5	215,174	36.4	343,253	58.1
Kalutara	310,990	100.0	36,368	11.7	97,719	31.4	176,903	56.9
Kandy	332,803	100.0	54,906	16.5	102,513	30.8	175,384	52.7
Matale	121,204	100.0	35,330	29.1	33,168	27.4	52,706	43.5
Nuwara Eliya	195,949	100.0	101,577	51.8	31,899	16.3	62,473	31.9
Galle	257,589	100.0	75,180	29.2	71,313	27.7	111,097	43.1
Matara	204,617	100.0	61,295	30.0	58,845	28.8	84,476	41.3
Hambantota	165,574	100.0	64,377	38.9	47,562	28.7	53,635	32.4
Jaffna	151,307	100.0	33,697	22.3	46,202	30.5	71,408	47.2
Mannar	30,852	100.0	16,358	53.0	4,256	13.8	10,238	33.2
Vavunia	47,796	100.0	14,061	29.4	11,790	24.7	21,945	45.9
Mullativu	24,698	100.0	14,234	57.6	3,816	15.5	6,648	26.9
Kilinochchi	29,326	100.0	9,986	34.1	9,751	33.3	9,589	32.7
Batticaloa	131,290	100.0	46,545	35.5	35,657	27.2	49,088	37.4
Ampara	165,236	100.0	46,219	28.0	38,277	23.2	80,740	48.9
Trincomalee	103,182	100.0	36,103	35.0	21,200	20.5	45,878	44.5
Kurunegala	431,165	100.0	131,824	30.6	131,945	30.6	167,396	38.8
Puttalam	220,697	100.0	67,237	30.5	70,401	31.9	83,059	37.6
Anuradhapura	232,304	100.0	118,811	51.1	32,538	14.0	80,954	34.8
Polonnaruwa	114,431	100.0	50,576	44.2	27,441	24.0	36,414	31.8
Badulla	213,177	100.0	105,505	49.5	34,554	16.2	73,118	34.3
Moneragala	131,241	100.0	66,300	50.5	25,521	19.4	39,420	30.0
Ratnapura	328,383	100.0	123,723	37.7	100,782	30.7	103,878	31.6
Kegalle	215,935	100.0	49,250	22.8	66,613	30.8	100,072	46.3

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>765,256</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>657,641</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,203,249</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Colombo	293,518	100.0	6,737	2.3	83,953	28.6	202,828	69.1
Gampaha	283,333	100.0	7,469	2.6	110,180	38.9	165,684	58.5
Kalutara	163,522	100.0	28,978	17.7	48,989	30.0	85,555	52.3
Kandy	183,591	100.0	43,380	23.6	47,035	25.6	93,176	50.8
Matale	66,250	100.0	24,809	37.4	14,256	21.5	27,185	41.0
Nuwara Eliya	130,431	100.0	95,753	73.4	15,126	11.6	19,552	15.0
Galle	136,952	100.0	49,889	36.4	37,569	27.4	49,494	36.1
Matara	97,301	100.0	32,746	33.7	17,230	17.7	47,326	48.6
Hambantota	68,687	100.0	16,698	24.3	21,497	31.3	30,492	44.4
Jaffna	46,066	100.0	9,828	21.3	5,092	11.1	31,146	67.6
Mannar	7,593	100.0	1,011	13.3	1,202	15.8	5,380	70.9
Vavunia	20,391	100.0	6,270	30.7	3,721	18.2	10,400	51.0
Mullativu	8,106	100.0	3,108	38.3	2,058	25.4	2,939	36.3
Kilinochchi	9,723	100.0	1,991	20.5	2,952	30.4	4,780	49.2
Batticaloa	46,587	100.0	10,100	21.7	13,088	28.1	23,400	50.2
Ampara	49,664	100.0	6,749	13.6	8,309	16.7	34,607	69.7
Trincomalee	24,810	100.0	3,197	12.9	2,939	11.8	18,674	75.3
Kurunegala	258,088	100.0	85,901	33.3	73,903	28.6	98,284	38.1
Puttalam	93,501	100.0	28,326	30.3	28,388	30.4	36,787	39.3
Anuradhapura	138,093	100.0	76,649	55.5	15,952	11.6	45,492	32.9
Polonnaruwa	40,854	100.0	8,276	20.3	10,649	26.1	21,930	53.7
Badulla	111,011	100.0	66,316	59.7	10,808	9.7	33,886	30.5
Moneragala	53,260	100.0	21,847	41.0	9,200	17.3	22,214	41.7
Ratnapura	169,559	100.0	89,623	52.9	28,715	16.9	51,221	30.2
Kegalle	125,255	100.0	39,608	31.6	44,831	35.8	40,817	32.6

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 - B**

Province	Total	Occupation group						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>512,087</b>	<b>531,298</b>	<b>695,206</b>	<b>306,448</b>	<b>756,851</b>	<b>1,373,582</b>	<b>1,222,38</b>
Western	2,264,566	229,196	188,952	274,001	146,098	261,186	85,362	384,12
Central	1,030,228	75,575	61,173	69,256	25,984	87,284	162,044	131,82
Southern	930,721	36,831	58,079	72,847	29,328	83,519	186,458	160,64
Northern	375,857	31,859	31,759	33,149	11,808	38,176	77,806	60,21
Eastern	520,769	35,804	41,292	41,706	14,802	53,117	84,487	80,11
North Western	1,003,451	40,623	53,546	91,564	26,989	77,990	242,435	189,55
North Central	525,682	15,890	26,342	31,362	15,438	55,535	201,665	49,85
Uva	508,689	17,974	24,909	25,349	10,550	35,545	179,922	48,89
Sabaragamuwa	839,131	28,335	45,243	55,973	25,450	64,500	153,403	117,14

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 |
| 2 | Professionals                              | 7  | Craft and Related Trades workers   |
| 3 | Technicians and Associate Professionals    | 8  | Plant and Machine operators and    |
| 4 | Clerks and Clerical support workers        | 9  | Elementary occupations             |
| 5 | Services and Sales workers                 | 10 | Armed Forces Occupations & uninc   |

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**

Province	Total	Industry group													
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>2,169,679</b>	<b>56,856</b>	<b>1,397,689</b>	<b>698,201</b>	<b>1,095,384</b>	<b>523,654</b>	<b>217,281</b>	<b>57,828</b>	<b>183,474</b>	<b>85,990</b>	<b>164,829</b>			
Western	2,264,566	124,514	8,824	552,151	171,206	405,790	208,844	86,733	36,668	95,293	38,464	73,213			
Central	1,030,228	355,754	4,823	140,525	98,648	131,793	72,624	24,113	5,066	20,001	4,426	14,027			
Southern	930,721	300,185	4,113	155,450	94,453	103,119	55,361	29,498	3,320	16,143	9,647	14,397			
Northern	375,857	110,543	688	40,774	49,379	52,877	21,096	6,385	2,334	6,774	6,463	6,467			
Eastern	520,769	148,912	4,300	59,459	55,711	75,209	29,235	12,219	1,023	8,006	4,329	17,241			
North Western	1,003,451	313,288	3,945	213,730	86,963	130,469	48,976	22,764	4,781	13,857	6,757	15,031			
North Central	525,682	254,312	1,081	51,839	33,661	54,040	18,316	10,301	1,417	7,110	2,313	5,988			
Uva	508,689	259,968	1,834	46,608	31,641	47,258	22,686	10,251	346	6,144	3,585	9,119			
Sabaragamuwa	839,131	302,204	27,248	137,154	76,538	94,827	46,515	15,017	2,872	10,147	10,006	9,347			

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 a
- 19 Other service activities (S)
- 20 Activities of households as empl services - producing activities of Other
- Other
- 12 Real estate activities (L)
- 18 Arts, entertainment and rei
- 21 Activities of extra territoria

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,999,093</b>	<b>4,595,712</b>	<b>1,183,716</b>	<b>3,411,996</b>	<b>202,788</b>	<b>2,657,795</b>	<b>542,798</b>
Western	2,264,566	1,487,188	337,222	1,149,966	83,338	616,202	77,838
Central	1,030,228	615,409	152,129	463,280	32,294	300,959	81,566
Southern	930,721	534,964	131,538	403,426	18,617	322,320	54,820
Northern	375,857	220,894	67,410	153,483	7,260	132,687	15,017
Eastern	520,769	323,915	118,269	205,646	9,505	173,925	13,424
North Western	1,003,451	515,527	119,252	396,275	24,444	372,194	91,286
North Central	525,682	218,770	82,510	136,260	4,812	233,330	68,770
Uva	508,689	225,406	77,809	147,596	3,254	221,764	58,266
Sabaragamuwa	839,131	453,639	97,576	356,063	19,264	284,414	81,814

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

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,372,947</b>	<b>3,046,381</b>	<b>644,750</b>	<b>2,401,631</b>	<b>182,952</b>	<b>2,016,702</b>	<b>126,911</b>
Western	1,524,192	973,278	186,353	786,925	74,551	455,213	21,149
Central	649,955	372,406	76,332	296,075	28,998	229,797	18,754
Southern	627,781	352,672	65,860	286,812	16,415	247,160	11,534
Northern	283,979	159,048	34,329	124,718	7,057	110,040	7,834
Eastern	399,708	253,242	73,970	179,272	9,295	130,527	6,643
North Western	651,862	343,571	58,029	285,542	22,484	269,538	16,268
North Central	346,735	146,482	50,922	95,560	4,380	179,747	16,126
Uva	344,418	148,973	46,600	102,373	2,623	181,709	11,113
Sabaragamuwa	544,318	296,709	52,355	244,354	17,148	212,972	17,488

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

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,626,146</b>	<b>1,549,331</b>	<b>538,966</b>	<b>1,010,366</b>	<b>19,835</b>	<b>641,092</b>	<b>415,888</b>
Western	740,374	513,910	150,869	363,041	8,787	160,989	56,688
Central	380,272	243,003	75,798	167,205	3,296	71,162	62,812
Southern	302,940	182,293	65,678	116,614	2,201	75,161	43,286
Northern	91,878	61,846	33,081	28,765	203	22,647	7,182
Eastern	121,061	70,673	44,299	26,374	209	43,397	6,781
North Western	351,589	171,956	61,223	110,733	1,960	102,655	75,017
North Central	178,947	72,289	31,588	40,701	432	53,583	52,643
Uva	164,271	76,433	31,209	45,223	631	40,055	47,152
Sabaragamuwa	294,813	156,930	45,221	111,709	2,116	71,442	64,326

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Colombo	100.0	17.5	1.3	3.1	6.6	10.9	38.8	21.8
Gampaha	100.0	24.1	1.0	3.4	7.1	8.4	24.7	31.2
Kalutara	100.0	15.5	3.0	5.2	7.7	9.3	32.8	26.5
Kandy	100.0	14.0	0.8	4.0	8.3	14.6	28.2	30.0
Matale	100.0	16.9	1.0	7.3	11.7	13.7	29.2	20.2
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	9.0	1.2	3.1	8.2	5.9	35.4	37.1
Galle	100.0	12.2	3.8	5.2	9.4	15.1	30.2	24.0
Matara	100.0	10.0	2.3	5.3	14.8	18.6	31.6	17.4
Hambantota	100.0	15.0	3.7	8.5	11.8	13.9	25.5	21.6
Jaffna	100.0	9.6	0.8	6.5	11.8	11.7	40.1	19.4
Mannar	100.0	12.5	2.0	1.8	3.7	20.8	28.7	30.5
Vavunia	100.0	8.9	0.6	2.4	15.0	19.6	31.1	22.4
Mullativu	100.0	2.4	0.5	2.2	4.1	36.7	44.2	9.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	8.9	0.2	4.3	5.0	18.3	35.7	27.6
Batticaloa	100.0	11.9	0.6	3.0	4.8	15.7	29.2	34.7
Ampara	100.0	15.9	1.7	1.5	6.0	10.3	38.9	25.5
Trincomalee	100.0	8.3	0.3	3.6	5.7	9.2	36.6	36.3
Kurunegala	100.0	15.8	4.8	5.9	10.7	13.9	28.8	20.0
Puttalam	100.0	18.2	1.1	5.6	8.3	10.3	30.8	25.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	13.0	2.1	6.9	11.7	15.1	23.0	28.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	17.7	4.3	9.9	10.3	8.5	21.8	27.5
Badulla	100.0	7.4	1.7	9.0	10.7	15.9	29.7	25.6
Moneragala	100.0	9.9	1.0	2.8	8.4	15.1	37.2	25.7
Ratnapura	100.0	11.8	3.8	9.5	11.0	13.9	24.0	26.0
Kegalle	100.0	10.1	1.5	5.6	10.8	18.2	27.3	26.5

0\* 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

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>
Colombo	100.0	17.6	1.3	1.7	6.1	9.2	38.8	25.3
Gampaha	100.0	22.9	1.2	3.0	6.9	7.4	24.1	34.6
Kalutara	100.0	15.4	1.8	4.6	8.0	9.2	31.2	29.8
Kandy	100.0	13.2	0.6	2.6	6.8	12.2	28.1	36.5
Matale	100.0	17.4	0.5	6.0	9.2	13.0	29.4	24.4
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	9.9	0.6	1.4	7.3	6.3	26.5	48.0
Galle	100.0	13.0	2.5	4.6	8.9	12.3	29.8	29.0
Matara	100.0	10.0	2.2	4.9	12.6	19.2	30.3	20.8
Hambantota	100.0	14.5	2.4	7.4	12.4	13.8	26.2	23.3
Jaffna	100.0	8.6	0.8	4.8	9.9	11.2	41.5	23.2
Mannar	100.0	11.7	1.5	2.0	3.2	20.6	26.5	34.4
Vavunia	100.0	5.9	0.4	1.9	12.5	22.5	31.8	25.1
Mullativu	100.0	2.2	0.4	1.5	2.5	36.9	44.8	11.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	8.6	0.3	5.1	4.3	18.9	31.8	31.0
Batticaloa	100.0	11.1	0.8	2.3	4.0	11.2	28.5	42.2
Ampara	100.0	14.0	2.0	0.7	5.2	8.8	40.4	28.9
Trincomalee	100.0	7.8	0.3	3.8	4.4	8.3	37.0	38.2
Kurunegala	100.0	15.3	3.7	4.7	8.6	13.3	30.8	23.7
Puttalam	100.0	17.4	0.5	4.3	7.1	7.7	31.7	31.3
Anuradhapura	100.0	10.6	1.9	4.9	11.2	11.6	25.0	34.7
Polonnaruwa	100.0	16.3	4.6	10.6	10.8	7.0	21.4	29.4
Badulla	100.0	7.5	1.4	8.3	9.2	11.4	28.5	33.7
Moneragala	100.0	9.1	0.9	1.2	8.2	12.5	40.8	27.3
Ratnapura	100.0	12.9	3.3	7.2	8.8	10.5	26.0	31.4
Kegalle	100.0	10.5	1.1	4.1	8.5	15.1	27.0	33.7

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Colombo	100.0	17.4	1.3	5.9	7.7	14.5	38.9	14.2
Gampaha	100.0	26.8	0.7	4.4	7.6	10.6	25.8	24.1
Kalutara	100.0	15.8	5.3	6.2	7.3	9.5	35.8	20.1
Kandy	100.0	15.6	1.2	6.5	11.1	18.9	28.5	18.3
Matale	100.0	15.9	1.9	9.5	16.3	15.0	28.9	12.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	7.8	2.1	5.7	9.5	5.3	48.8	20.8
Galle	100.0	10.8	6.2	6.4	10.4	20.5	31.1	14.6
Matara	100.0	10.2	2.6	6.0	19.4	17.2	34.5	10.3
Hambantota	100.0	16.2	6.9	11.3	10.3	14.2	23.7	17.5
Jaffna	100.0	13.1	0.8	12.3	17.8	13.5	35.6	6.9
Mannar	100.0	15.5	4.0	0.6	6.0	21.6	37.4	14.9
Vavunia	100.0	16.1	1.0	3.5	21.1	12.8	29.4	16.1
Mullativu	100.0	3.0	1.1	4.1	9.1	36.1	42.6	4.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	9.6	..	1.9	7.2	16.6	47.5	17.3
Batticaloa	100.0	14.4	..	4.8	7.4	28.4	31.4	13.7
Ampara	100.0	22.2	0.5	4.2	9.0	15.6	34.1	14.3
Trincomalee	100.0	10.1	..	2.8	11.4	12.6	34.8	28.3
Kurunegala	100.0	16.7	6.6	7.9	14.3	15.0	25.5	14.0
Puttalam	100.0	20.0	2.7	8.6	11.3	16.5	28.8	12.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	17.0	2.3	10.4	12.5	21.1	19.5	17.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	21.8	3.5	8.1	9.1	12.6	23.0	22.0
Badulla	100.0	7.2	2.2	10.4	13.6	24.5	32.1	10.1
Moneragala	100.0	12.0	1.1	6.7	8.8	21.4	28.3	21.6
Ratnapura	100.0	9.5	4.8	14.1	15.3	20.6	20.0	15.6
Kegalle	100.0	9.3	2.3	8.1	14.6	23.6	27.9	14.2

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

.. Net reported

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

TABLE 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Western	5.5	1.2	4.7	6.1	6.7
Central	6.4	1.3	4.7	8.6	12.5
Southern	7.7	1.2	5.9	8.4	15.7
Northern	5.2	0.5	2.8	10.3	10.2
Eastern	4.8	1.7	3.3	8.1	8.6
North Western	4.3	0.2	3.2	5.1	9.0
North Central	4.1	0.2	2.1	8.6	10.4
Uva	4.7	1.3	3.6	5.4	12.3
Sabaragamuwa	5.4	0.6	2.8	8.4	12.5

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

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Western	5.5	39.0	20.0	8.4	2.3
Central	6.4	45.9	33.5	14.6	1.8
Southern	7.7	41.6	34.6	20.5	2.4
Northern	5.2	28.3	18.6	8.0	1.7
Eastern	4.8	17.5	19.6	11.3	1.6
North Western	4.3	19.0	18.6	14.6	1.2
North Central	4.1	20.5	24.7	8.9	1.0
Uva	4.7	33.2	32.5	11.1	1.3
Sabaragamuwa	5.4	25.0	32.6	13.7	1.3

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

TABLE 20 : EMPLOYMENT IN FORMAL/ INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT - BOTH SEXES

Status of Employment	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total employment</b>	8,208,179	8,015,166	8,180,693	7,999,093
Total informal employment	5,588,023	5,452,669	5,460,182	5,358,900
Informal employees	2,414,731	2,359,976	2,348,229	2,282,800
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,662,275	1,672,861	1,641,320	1,620,010
Informal employees in the formal sector	752,456	687,115	706,909	662,790
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	2,517,637	2,517,878	2,537,399	2,533,302
Contributing family workers	655,655	574,814	574,555	542,798
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	583,981	515,041	519,468	493,168
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	71,674	59,774	55,086	49,630
Total formal employment	2,620,155	2,562,496	2,720,510	2,640,193
Formal employees	2,319,300	2,273,045	2,390,015	2,312,912
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,319,300	2,273,045	2,390,015	2,312,912
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	300,855	289,451	330,496	327,281
<b>Total employment in non-agricultural sector</b>	6,067,994	5,971,468	6,108,752	5,829,414
Total informal employment	3,682,525	3,593,124	3,557,455	3,375,713
Informal employees	1,933,161	1,905,029	1,880,172	1,789,022
Informal employees in the informal sector	1,245,181	1,274,591	1,227,862	1,174,503
Informal employees in the formal sector	687,980	630,439	652,310	614,519
Informal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	1,474,034	1,460,916	1,456,161	1,406,701
Contributing family workers	275,331	227,179	221,122	179,991
Contributing family workers in the informal sector	208,471	172,272	170,973	134,693
Contributing family workers in the formal sector	66,860	54,907	50,148	45,298
Total formal employment	2,385,469	2,378,344	2,551,298	2,453,701
Formal employees	2,105,480	2,113,256	2,247,199	2,147,032
Formal employees in the formal sector	2,105,480	2,113,256	2,247,199	2,147,032
Formal employees in the informal sector	-	-	-	-
Formal entrepreneurs (employers + own account workers)	279,990	265,087	304,099	306,669

## Special Statistical Appendix

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Coverage

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

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

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

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

#### Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
  - a. Paid employees, (those who work for wages/salaries).
  - b. Employers (entrepreneurs those who have at least one paid employee under them).
  - c. Own account workers (entrepreneurs those who don't have any paid employee).
  - d. Contributing family workers (who make their contribution to the economic activities carried out by their own household, without wages/salaries).
4. **Unemployed:** Persons who are seeking and available for work, but had no employment during the reference period.
5. **Currently Economically Active:** A person who was employed or unemployed during the current reference (one week) period is considered to be currently economically active.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active):** Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as; full time care of the household, full - time students, retired or old age, infirmed or disabled, or are not interested in working for one reason or another.
7. **Criteria for classification of underemployment:** In order to classify employed persons as visibly underemployed,
  - (i) *If the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her main activity*

In Sri Lanka scenario, 35 hours per week is taken as the cut-off point applicable to all workers, except government teachers. As in practice, though teachers do have a normal duration of work which is below the general cut-off point, they should be on a full time schedule according to the nature of their job. Further, those who do have a secondary job, or those who are employers, were considered as having worked the normal duration in their respective activity.

Therefore, if the person has worked less than the normal duration in his/her activity (as described above), then the person is further questioned to ascertain whether He/She is prepared and available for further work if provided. Such persons are considered underemployed in their respective employment.

*(ii) If the person has worked more than the normal duration in his/her activity*

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

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

**8. Informal Sector Employment**

In order to classify a person to be employed in informal sector employment, following information were used.

- (i) Registration of the organization
- (ii) Accounts keeping practices of the organization
- (iii) Total number of regular employees of the organization.

**9. NEET**

Youths (age 15-24 population) not in employment, education or training.

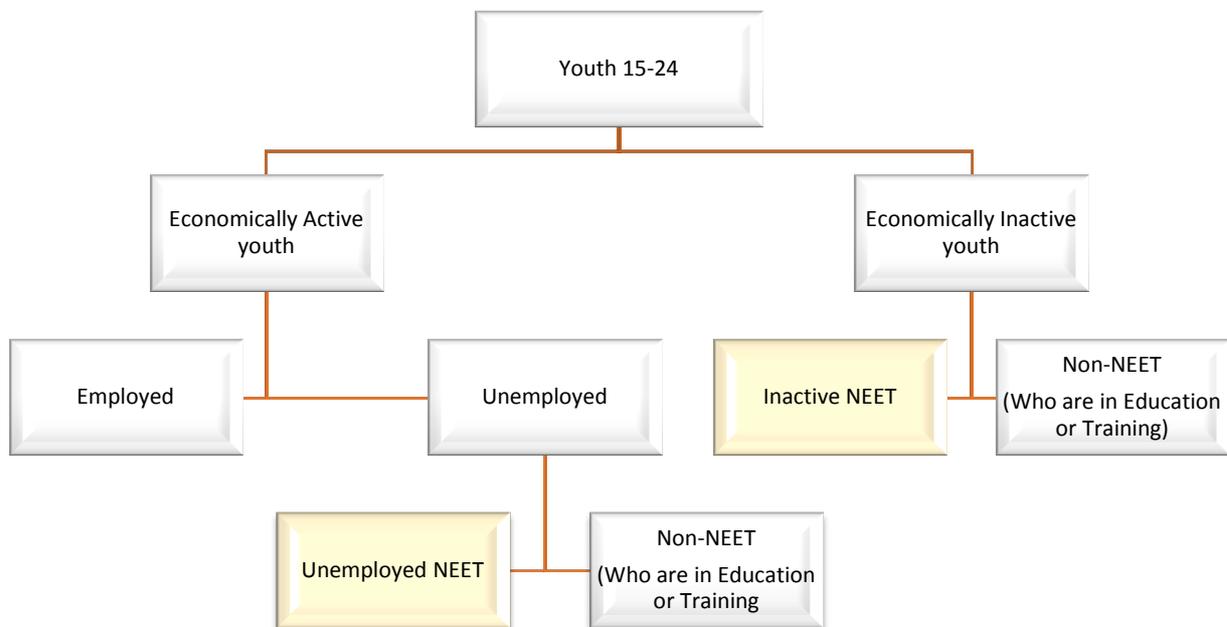


Chart 01: Distribution of youth population by various economic conditions

## Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the quarterly labour force data are subject to both sampling and non - sampling errors. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent.

The exact differences, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 95 percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.96 standard errors from the " true" population value, because of sampling error. Analyses relating to the Labour Force Survey are generally conducted at the 95 percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the quarterly unemployment rate is on the order of

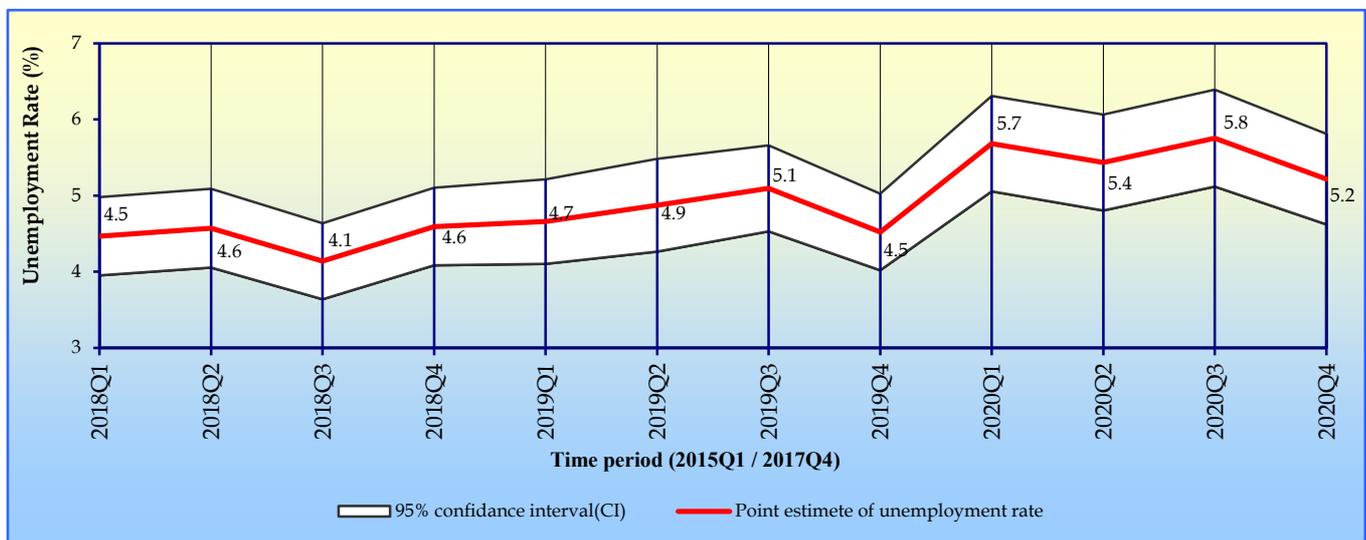
Estimated value *(of the unemployment rate)*  $\pm$  (standard error) \* (1.96)

$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$   
 $(6.4 \pm 0.784)$

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 (2018Q1 - 2020Q4)



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 2018/2020, 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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	8,310,682	66,023	0.79	8,181,215	8,440,148	7,947,683	64,616	0.81	7,820,977	8,074,389
2017 <sup>1</sup>	8,566,686	49,822	0.58	8,468,989	8,664,382	8,208,179	48,420	0.59	8,113,231	8,303,126
2018 <sup>1</sup>	8,387,759	57,008	0.68	8,275,971	8,499,546	8,015,166	55,036	0.69	7,907,245	8,123,087
2019 <sup>1</sup>	8,592,010	54,293	0.63	8,485,546	8,698,475	8,180,693	52,108	0.64	8,078,513	8,282,872
2020 <sup>1</sup>	8,466,606	58,917	0.70	8,351,075	8,582,137	7,999,093	56,610	0.71	7,888,086	8,110,101

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2013 <sup>1</sup>	352,526	12,030	3.41	328,935	376,116	4.4	0.1	3.31	4.1	4.7
2014 <sup>1</sup>	348,395	13,133	3.77	322,645	374,145	4.3	0.2	3.51	4.0	4.6
2015 <sup>1</sup>	383,496	12,765	3.33	358,467	408,526	4.7	0.1	3.11	4.4	5.0
2016 <sup>1</sup>	362,999	11,186	3.08	341,064	384,933	4.4	0.1	3.02	4.1	4.6
2017 <sup>1</sup>	358,507	11,347	3.17	336,256	380,758	4.2	0.1	3.08	3.9	4.4
2018 <sup>1</sup>	372,593	11,350	3.05	350,337	394,849	4.4	0.1	2.94	4.2	4.7
2019 <sup>1</sup>	411,318	12,814	3.12	386,191	436,444	4.8	0.1	3.00	4.5	5.1
2020 <sup>1</sup>	467,513	14,029	3.00	440,004	495,022	5.5	0.2	2.88	5.2	5.8

<sup>1</sup> - All the districts are included

## STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
<b>General labour force characteristics</b>						
Population ( 15 years & over)	16,739,396	78,142	0.47			
Employed Population	7,999,093	56,610	0.71			
Unemployed Population	467,513	14,029	3.00			
Employment Rate				94.5	0.16	0.17
Unemployment Rate				5.5	0.16	2.88
Labour Force	8,466,606	58,917	0.70			
Not in Labour Force	8,272,790	56,493	0.68			
<b>Employed persons by major industry Groups</b>						
1	2,169,679	44,097	2.03			
2	56,856	6,034	10.61			
3	1,397,689	27,030	1.93			
6	698,201	17,366	2.49			
7	1,095,384	22,542	2.06			
8	523,654	14,130	2.70			
9	217,281	9,643	4.44			
10	57,828	4,884	8.45			
11	183,474	8,910	4.86			
13	85,990	5,822	6.77			
14	164,829	8,365	5.07			
15	447,051	14,200	3.18			
16	402,808	12,722	3.16			
17	156,424	7,883	5.04			
19	123,220	7,139	5.79			
20	167,255	8,534	5.10			
Other	51,470	4,485	8.71			
<b>Unemployed persons by level of education</b>						
Below grade 5	10,517	1,838	17.47			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	152,209	6,685	4.39			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	109,940	5,931	5.39			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	194,847	7,162	3.68			

**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)	

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**ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES**


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**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)	
2013 <sup>1</sup>	14,958,239	6,966,035	46.6	6,600,172	94.7	365,863	5.3	8,007,536
2014 <sup>1</sup>	15,134,484	7,017,985	46.4	6,669,590	95.0	348,395	5.0	8,116,499
2015 <sup>1</sup>	15,281,945	7,156,393	46.8	6,772,896	94.6	383,496	5.4	8,125,553
2016 <sup>1</sup>	15,448,679	7,325,972	47.4	6,962,973	95.0	362,999	5.0	8,122,707
2017 <sup>1</sup>	15,843,735	7,474,883	47.2	7,116,376	95.2	358,507	4.8	8,368,851
2018 <sup>1</sup>	16,196,232	7,428,999	45.9	7,056,406	95.0	372,593	5.0	8,767,233
2019 <sup>1</sup>	16,424,016	7,609,700	46.3	7,198,383	94.6	411,318	5.4	8,814,316
2020 <sup>1</sup>	16,739,396	7,438,037	44.4	6,970,524	93.7	467,513	6.3	9,301,359

**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
2013 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	362,999	5.0	58,622	32.8	144,156	22.2	76,624	10.0	47,956	2.7	35,640	0.9
2017 <sup>1</sup>	358,507	4.8	46,016	25.1	135,121	19.7	79,727	10.4	53,053	3.0	44,590	1.1
2018 <sup>1</sup>	372,593	5.0	52,624	30.4	144,824	22.1	84,000	11.3	55,853	3.3	35,291	0.8
2019 <sup>1</sup>	411,318	5.4	53,652	29.3	148,046	22.4	93,793	11.8	59,009	3.4	56,818	1.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	467,513	6.3	62,910	38.0	183,722	27.5	100,359	13.0	64,493	3.9	56,029	1.3

<sup>1</sup> - All the districts are included

**TABLE 3 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC FOURTH REVISION) (ALTERNATIVE ESTI**

Year	Total	Industry group												
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14		
2017	No.	7,116,376	1,555,527	57,397	1,397,453	650,665	1,007,347	497,936	180,162	66,999	158,429	66,035	145,217	5
	%	100.0	21.9	0.8	19.6	9.1	14.2	7.0	2.5	0.9	2.2	0.9	2.0	
2018	No.	7,056,406	1,513,837	58,743	1,336,902	676,629	1,010,560	487,204	205,377	54,000	171,779	81,274	158,089	4
	%	100.0	21.5	0.8	18.9	9.6	14.3	6.9	2.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.2	
2019	No.	7,198,383	1,538,804	58,117	1,365,637	659,891	992,825	500,547	204,840	62,552	184,666	87,913	193,082	4
	%	100.0	21.4	0.8	19.0	9.2	13.8	7.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	1.2	2.7	
2020	No.	6,970,524	1,592,043	51,906	1,276,171	660,251	970,228	494,638	186,117	55,187	174,496	82,307	157,459	4
	%	100.0	22.8	0.7	18.3	9.5	13.9	7.1	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.3	

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

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

**Industry group**

- 1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)
- 2 Mining & quarrying (B)
- 3 Manufacturing (C)
- 6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)
- 7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)
- 8 Transportation and storage (H)
- 9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)
- 10 Information and communication (J)
- 11 Financial and insurance activities (K)
- 13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)
- 14 Administrative and support service activities (N)
- 15 Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)
- 16 Education (P)
- 17 Human health and social work activities
- 19 Other service activities (S)
- 20 Activities of households as employers; producing activities of households for other
- Other
- 12 Real estate activities (L)
- 18 Arts, entertainment and recreation
- 21 Activities of extra territorial orga



**Confidential**

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

**For Office Use**

Year	Month

# SRI LANKA LABOUR FORCE SURV

## SURVEY SCHEDULE

**Department of Census & Statistics**  
**Sri Lanka**

**IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION**

1. Address (Where it belongs ) :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Number of Household :- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Province :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Name of Head of Household :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. District :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
13. Respondent's Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature :- \_\_\_\_\_
4. DS Division :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
14. Interviewer's Name :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature :- \_\_\_\_\_
5. GN Division Number :- \_\_\_\_\_ Name :- \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sector :- \_\_\_\_\_
7. Name of M.C./U.C./P.S. :- \_\_\_\_\_
8. Name of Ward/ Village/Estate :- \_\_\_\_\_
9. C.B.No :- \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Series No :- \_\_\_\_\_
10. Survey Quarter :- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature :- \_\_\_\_\_

**Office use Only**

Year	Month	Sector	District	D.S.Division No	Special Census Block No (PSU)	Housing unit Sa code No (within C Block)

## 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 survey.
3. **Employed**: A person (during the reference period) worked as played employee, employers, own account workers family worker is said to be employed. This includes a person with a job but were absent from that job during that such as persons who during the reference period were sick , on vacation, maternity leave, strike or temporarily laid
4. **Unemployed** : Persons available and /or looking for work , and who did not work but taken steps during last 4 weeks 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 "not in the labour force" . Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as full time care of the household , full Old age , infirmed or disabled , or are not interested in working for one reason or another (Current and usual definitions
7. **Underemployment** : is defined based on hours of working in his occupation/Economic activity. i.e. The persons 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 know less than 10 regular employees then the institute is define as an informal sector institute.

## Controlling Information

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

**\* Result Code**

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

4. If the housing unit is co  
No. of H.U.'s listed for

5. If the housing unit is di  
No. of H.U.'s in this un

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

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

**6. Office use only**

Code of Final Result

- Completed
- Not completed
- Non related unit

## 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
Burgher.....	6
Other.....	9

### Column - 8 Religion

Buddhist .....	1
Hindu.....	2
Muslim.....	3
Roman Catholic. }.....	4
Other Christians }.....	9
Other.....	9

### Column - 9 Marital Status

Never Married.....	1
Married.....	2
Widowed.....	3
Divorced.....	4
Separated.....	5

### Column - 10 Educational Attainment

Studying / Studied Grade 1 .....	00
Passed Grade - 1 .....	01
Passed Grade - 2 .....	02
Passed Grade - 3 .....	03
Passed Grade - 4 .....	04
Passed Grade - 5 .....	05
Passed Grade - 6 .....	06
Passed Grade - 7 .....	07
Passed Grade - 8 .....	08
Passed Grade - 9 .....	09
Passed Grade - 10.....	10
Passed G.C.E.(O/L) / N.C.G.E.....	11
Passed Grade - 12 .....	12
Passed G.C.E.(A/L) / H.N.C.E.....	13
Passed G.A.Q./G.S.Q.....	14
Degree.....	15
Post Graduate Degree / Diploma.....	16
Special educational Institutions.....	17
No Schooling.....	19

### Column – 10a Basic Degree

Arts	01	Indigenous Medicine	10
Law	02	Paramedical Studies (1)	11
Management	03	Engineering	12
Commerce	04	Fashion Design/ Transport & Medicine	13
Dental Surgery	05	Logistic Management	14
Veterinary Medicine	06	Architecture/ Quantity Surveying (2)	15
Agriculture	07	Computer Science/IT (3)	15
Science	08	Other	19
	09		

### Column

School ...
University.
Other Educ
Vocational
Does not at

### Column

Able to read
Unable to read

### For Que:

Inquire who
Except who
* Activities:
Rice, harve;
Pesticide, fit
*All above
Fruits/ flow
*Livestock
Milk, grass
*Making cl
Embroidery
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*Copro mal
Weaving, c
Beedi maki





**Information on Labour Force (Age 15 years and above) exclude persons who are presently abroad**

<p>01. (a) Name of the Person  .....  .....</p> <p>(b) Serial No.  .....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>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) Yes No (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</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 4</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 4</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>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 .....</p>	<p>1 2 3 Go to Q 7</p>	<p>1 2 3 Go to Q 7</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>
<p>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 No</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 6</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 6</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>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) .....</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 9 Go to Q 7</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 9 Go to Q 7</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 9</p>
<p>06. (a) Were you engaged in one or more of the following activities during last week? (Purchasing firewood is not relevant here. If firewood/ Water is only brought from outside, specify the time spent) Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 6(b) Go to Q 47</p>	<p>1 2 Go to Q 6(b) Go to Q 47</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>(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 .....</p>	<p>Time spent (hrs.) 1 2 3 Go to Q 47</p>	<p>Time spent (hrs.) 1 2 3 Go to Q 47</p>	<p>Time (h) 1 2 3</p>

Serial No.				
07. What is the main economic activity, you are engaged in ? Describe the main activities relevant to this economic activity (occupation)				
08. What is the main production activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work? (Industry)	*		*	*
08A. What is the District your institution or enterprise locate?	*		*	*
09. Status in Employment 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1 2 3 4	→Go To Q 15	1 2 3 4	→Go To Q 15
Only for paid Employees ( If Q.9=1)	Only for Q 9=1		Only for Q 9=1	
10. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	1 2 3 4	→ Go to Q 15	1 2 3 4	→ Go to Q 15
11. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes ..... No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3	
12. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes ..... No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3	
13. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes ..... No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3		1 2 3	
14. To which sector the institution where you work belongs?	1 2 3	Go to Q 20	1 2 3	Go to Q 20

\* 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																
15. Is your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) registered under employees provident fund or Inland Revenue Department ?	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3										
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16. How does your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) maintain account recording system?	<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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17. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution of work/ your Institution? 1. Less than 5 ..... 2. 5 to 9 ..... 3. 10 to 15 ..... 4. 16 to 49 ..... 5. 50 to 99 ..... 6. 100 or more ..... 7. No paid employees/ regular employees ..... 8. Working for household .....	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td></tr> </table> → Go to Q 20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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18. What is the legal status of your institution of work/ your business or enterprise? 1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporate 2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household 3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household 9. Other (specify) .....	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	9	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td></tr> </table> → Go to Q 20	1	2	3	9								
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19. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter 1. Yes ..... 2. No ..... 3. Do not know .....	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3										
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Serial No.			
20. What is the number of hours you usually worked at this occupation work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
21. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
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
23. What is the reason for working fewer hours than usual ?	1. Off season/ Bad weather ..... 2. Temporary stopping economic activities in the organization (disorganization, suspension of work, mechanical, electrical breakdown, } ..... Shortage of raw material, financial difficulties, strikes 3. Could not find more work ..... 4. Temporary lay-off (lack of work) ..... 5. Job started/ ended within preference period ..... 6. Temporary dismissed by employer ..... 7. Sick / injury/ personal ..... 8. Leave/ holyday/ vacation/ educational leave or training ..... 9. other (specify) .....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
24. Were you engaged in a secondary occupation / economic activity in the last week ?	Yes No	1 2 → Go to Q 40	1 2 → Go to Q 40
25. What was your secondary occupation ? Describe the main activities relevant to this activity.			
26. What is the main production/ service/ activity which is relevant to the Secondary work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work ?			

\* Office use only

Serial No.																											
27. Status of secondary Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Go to Q 33</p>	1		2		3		4		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Go to Q 33</p>	1		2		3		4		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		4	
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Only for paid employees 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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">→ Go to Q 33</p>	1		2		3		4		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">→ Go to Q 33</p>	1		2		3		4		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">→</p>	1		2		3		4	
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29. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes ..... No..... Do not know .....	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3							
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32. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government..... 2. Semi Government ..... 3. Private.....	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">→Go to O 38.</p>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">→Go to O 38.</p>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3							
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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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3							
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Serial No.			
34. How does your institution/business or enterprise (agricultural/ non- agricultural) Maintain account recording system? 1. Formal..... 2. Informal..... 3. No account recording system..... 4. Do not know.....	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
35. What is the total number of regular employees, employed at your Institution? 1. Less than 5 ..... 2. 5 to 9 ..... 3. 10 to 15 ..... 4. 16 to 49 ..... 5. 50 to 99 ..... 6. 100 or more ..... 7. No paid employees/ regular employees ..... 8. Working for household .....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q.38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →Go to Q.38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →
36. What is the legal status of your institution/ business or enterprise? 1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporate 2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household 3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household 9. Other (specify) .....	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9 .....	1 2 3 9
37. Does the products/ services of your institute sell or barter 1. Yes ..... 2. No ..... 3. Do not know .....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
38. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
39. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours

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 Q41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 &amp; over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 &amp; over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)							
Less than 35	→Go to Q41																
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Less than 35	→Go to Q41																
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																
(b) Total No. of hours in Q 20 and Q 38 (state).....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 &amp; 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 &amp; over</td> <td>→Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	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 45																
Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)																
35 & over	→Go to Q 45																
(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> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	Q 23 code 2				
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																	
Q 23 code 2																	
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>1</td> <td rowspan="2">→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1	→ Go to Q 45	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="2">→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1	→ Go to Q 45	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1	2						
1	→ Go to Q 45																
2																	
1	→ Go to Q 45																
2																	
1																	
2																	
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> <td rowspan="4"></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> <td rowspan="4"></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> </tr> </table>	Hours	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> </tr> </table>	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>1</td> <td rowspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1		2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td rowspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1		2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1	2						
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For all persons aged 15 and above other than Employed persons (persons answered 1 or 2 for Q6 (a))

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
52. What is the reason for not accepting the job in Q51 ? 1. Educational or vocational training activities 2. Household activities 3. Retired/Old age 4. Physically illness/ disabled 9. Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62 <input type="checkbox"/> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62 <input type="checkbox"/> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
53. Do you expect a self-employment or a paid employment? 1. Self employment 2. Paid employment 3. Any employment	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 55 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 57	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 55 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 57	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56 <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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)	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to (b) <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56  <input type="checkbox"/> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to (b) <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 56  <input type="checkbox"/> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
56. Describe the nature of the occupation/ economic activity/ self employment That you like to be engaged in			
	Code	Code	Code

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Serial No.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
57. What is the minimum monthly salary/income that you expect through The employment/business? (Rs.)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
58. How long have you been looking for work?	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
1. Less than 6 months	1	2	3	1	2
2. Between 6 - 12 months	2	3	→ Go to Q 62	1	2
3. One year or more	3	→ Go to Q 62	1	2	3
59. Have you ever been engaged in a paid job or self employment or Family work continuously for 2 weeks	Yes	No	1	2	3
60. What are your main activities of that job/work?	1	2	→ Go to Q 62	1	2
60a. Occupation	* Code	[ ]	* Code	[ ]	[ ]
60b. Industry	* Code	[ ]	* Code	[ ]	[ ]
61. Status of your Occupation	1	2	3	1	2
1. Employee	2	3	4	3	4
2. Employer	3	4	Go to Q 62	4	Go to Q 62
3. Own account worker	4	Go to Q 62	* for office use only	[ ]	[ ]
4. Unpaid family worker	* 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		→ Go to Q 64		→ Go to Q 64		→ C	
63. (a) Training (1)							
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)		* [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		* [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		Non NVQ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(ii) Field of training		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
1. General Certificate		2		2		1	
2. Diploma Certificate		4		4		3	
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate		6		6		5	
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		* [ ] [ ]		* [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(a) Training (2)							
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)		* [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		* [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		Non NVQ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(ii) Field of training		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
1. General Certificate		2		2		1	
2. Diploma Certificate		4		4		3	
3. Higher Diploma or above Higher Diploma Certificate		6		6		5	
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		* [ ] [ ]		* [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
64. What was the reason for not having such a formal professional/ technical Training (circle the most appropriate code)		End		End		End	
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		4		4		4	
In their living area .....		5		5		5	
5. No confidence about the institutions in their area.....		6		6		6	
6. Currently having a training/ studying at school .....		7		7		7	
7. Does not feel the need.....		8		8		8	
8. No training provided from the working institute.....		9		9		9	
9. Could not receive training due to job activities.....		10		10		10	
10. Other (specify).....		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	

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### Digital Literacy ( For all persons aged 5 and above )

Person serial number and name according to labour force schedule	Device available Yes No	Number	Device available Yes No	Number	Devi Yes
C 01. Do you have the following digital devices (Communication devices), If yes, then how many?  (1)Desktop ..... (2)Laptop ..... (3)Tablet ..... (4)Mobile Phone (Smart) ..... (5)Mobile Phone (Non -Smart) ..... (6)Other .....	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		1 1 1 1 1 1
C 02. Are you aware about the activities done by the computer? ( Maximum 3 Options)	1 2 → Go to C 05		1 2 → Go to C 05		1 2
(1) Educational activities ..... (2) Economic activities ..... (3) Entertainment activities ..... (4) Internet/ E-mail facilities ..... (5) Other (specify) .....	1 2 3 4 9		1 2 3 4 9		1 2 3 4 9
C 03. Can you do some activity using a computer? What purposes? ( Maximum 3 options)	1 2 → Go to C 05		1 2 → Go to C 05		1 2
(1) Educational activities ..... (2) Economic activities ..... (3) Entertainment activities ..... (4) Internet/ E-mail facilities ..... (5) Other (specify) .....	1 2 3 4 9		1 2 3 4 9		1 2 3 4 9
C 04. How did you get computer knowledge? ( Maximum 5 options)	1 2 3 4 5		6 7 8 9 10		1 2 3 4 5
(1) Followed a private computer course (2) School/ University (3) Government resource centers (4) Job related activities (5) Training given from the office (6) From family members (7) From friends/relations (8) Self study (9) Using media (10) Other	1 2 3 4 5		6 7 8 9 10		1 2 3 4 5
C 05. Can you do some activity using a smart phone/Tablet?	1 2		1 2		1 2
C 06. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months?	1 2		1 2		1 2
C 07. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months?	1 2 → Go to next person		1 2 → Go to next person		1 2
C 08. Which device did you use to connect to internet/ email? (Maximum 4 options)	1 2 3 4		3 4		1 2
(1) Computer (Desktop/Laptop) (2) Smart Phone (3) Tablet (4) Mobile Phone (5) School/ University (6) Government provided "Nenasala", "Vidatha", "Vishwaghana",	1 2 3		3 4 5 6		1 2 3
C 09. Where did you use internet during last 12 months? (Maximum 3 options)	1 2 3		4 5 6		1 2 3
(1) At office (2) At home (3) At friend's/relative's home (4) At a private institute	1 2 3		4 5 6		1 2 3