



Sri Lanka
Labour Force Survey
Annual Report - 2015

(With Provincial and District level data)

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



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Preface

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

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

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

Field work of the survey was carried out from January to December 2015, for 12 months period in all districts. This report is based on a sample of 25,000 housing units and provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period.

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Acknowledgements

This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2015" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,000 housing units, covering all districts of the country.

Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the direction of Mr. H.R.Dias, Director, Sample Surveys Division and Mr. M.D. Sunil Senanayake Deputy Director, Sample Surveys Division.

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

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Statistical Officers and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayake, Statistical Assistant of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Statistician. The statistical officers, statistical assistants, Information and Communication Technology assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding clerks and development officers (iii), 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 Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Deputy Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri Deputy Director (ICT), was responsible for the survey data entry and preparation of data entry and computer edits programmes. Data entry was decentralized and manual editing, coding & data entry were done by responsible officers at district secretariats in all districts. Developing of sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Deputy Director (ICT).

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara Statistician, Sample Surveys Division, assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, Statistical officers & Mrs. Asanthi Ekanayaka, Statistical Assistant. Mr. H.L.R Perera, Statistical officer prepared the thematic maps of the report.

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

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

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2015
Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	15,281,945	7,036,945	8,245,001	2,578,460	12,703,486
Labour force in this age group	8,214,473	5,255,593	2,958,880	1,253,519	6,960,954
Labour force participation rate	53.8	74.7	35.9	48.6	54.8
Employed population	7,830,976	5,097,798	2,733,178	1,196,449	6,634,527
Employment rate	95.3	97.0	92.4	95.4	95.3
Unemployed population	383,496	157,795	225,702	57,070	326,427
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.0	7.6	4.6	4.7
Not in labour force	7,067,473	1,781,352	5,286,121	1,324,940	5,742,532

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	13,745,751	6,262,880	7,482,871	2,327,767	11,417,985
Labour force in this age group	7,983,680	5,103,139	2,880,542	1,221,809	6,761,871
Labour force participation rate	58.1	81.5	38.5	52.5	59.2
Employed population	7,655,740	4,979,641	2,676,099	1,170,002	6,485,739
Employment rate	95.9	97.6	92.9	95.8	95.9
Unemployed population	327,940	123,498	204,442	51,807	276,132
Unemployment rate	4.1	2.4	7.1	4.2	4.1
Not in labour force	5,762,071	1,159,741	4,602,330	1,105,958	4,656,113

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year									
	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²	2010 ²	2011 ³	2012 ³	2013 ³	2014 ³	2015 ³
Labour force participation rate										
By Gender										
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.7	75.0	74.0	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7
Female	39.5	37.0	36.6	36.2	34.4	34.3	32.9	35.4	34.6	35.9
By residential sector										
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	52.9	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8
Urban	50.5	50.0	50.8	48.4	46.8	47.8	48.3	47.7	48.7	48.6
Rural	58.1	56.3	55.7	54.9	54.4	53.8	53.4	54.9	54.1	54.8
Unemployment Rate										
By Gender										
Total	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
Male	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
Female	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6
By selected age Group (Year)										
20 - 29	15.9	15.0	13.7	15.4	13.8	12.4	11.3	13.1	13.6	14.2
20 - 24	21.0	21.1	18.1	21.4	19.1	17.7	16.7	19.3	19.9	19.7
25 - 29	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.3	9.2	7.7	6.6	7.6	8.2	9.4
By selected educational level										
A/L & above										
Total	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.2	9.2
Male	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.8	5.4	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.7
Female	16.8	17.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	13.2	10.8	11.8	11.1	13.5
Employed population										
By Gender										
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	5,018,954	4,949,825	5,125,763	5,061,214	5,046,057	5,024,340	5,075,426	5,097,798
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,609,729	2,630,010	2,570,379	2,530,377	2,442,647	2,656,938	2,625,064	2,733,178
By industry (Percentage)										
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	7,591,591	7,488,704	7,681,279	7,700,489	7,830,976
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,474,446	2,459,824	2,512,546	2,511,266	2,333,342	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547
%	32.0	31.2	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.1	31.2	30.2	28.9	28.7
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	2,002,805	1,904,722	1,864,538	1,819,608	1,940,615	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171
%	26.7	26.6	26.3	25.1	24.2	24.0	25.9	26	26.3	25.8
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	3,151,432	3,215,289	3,319,059	3,260,717	3,214,746	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,259
%	41.3	42.2	41.3	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.8	44.8	45.6
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.5
1 - 9	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7
10 - 39	28.5	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.9	26.1	27.5	27.6	27.2
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.8	61.2	63.9	63.2	68.3	65.5	65.9	65.7

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

¹ Excluding Northern & Eastern Provinces

³ All Island

² Excluding Northern Province

Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

Indicator	Year									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Labour force participation rate										
By Gender										
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	48.9	48.2	54.9	54.2	54.9
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.6	75.0	66.7	67.2	75.1	74.7	75.1
Female	39.5	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.3	32.9	31.3	37.6	36.3	37.7
By residential sector										
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	48.9	48.2	54.9	54.2	54.9
Urban	50.5	50.0	51.0	48.7	47.2	44.7	44.5	48.4	49.5	49.5
Rural	58.1	56.3	56.3	55.2	54.8	49.5	49.0	56.2	55.1	56.0
Unemployment Rate										
By Gender										
Total	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.6
Male	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0
Female	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.8	6.3	6.2	7.2
By selected age Group (Year)										
20 - 29	15.9	15.0	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.9	10.8	13.1	13.6	14.0
20 - 24	21.0	21.1	17.8	21.0	18.9	17.5	15.9	19.6	20.3	19.7
25 - 29	11.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.1	7.1	6.3	7.5	8.0	9.2
By selected educational level										
A/L & above										
Total	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	8.4	7.0	8.3	7.9	8.9
Male	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.5	5.1	3.9	5.4	4.9	4.4
Female	16.8	17.5	14.4	15.1	15.6	12.1	10.2	11.3	10.8	13.0
Employed population										
By Gender										
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	6,804,823	6,689,285	6,881,240	6,872,019	7,008,828
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	4,650,504	4,596,392	4,764,384	4,441,645	4,432,723	4,405,682	4,453,376	4,481,712
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,506,974	2,521,329	2,461,037	2,363,178	2,256,562	2,475,558	2,418,643	2,527,116
By industry (Percentage)										
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	6,804,823	6,689,285	6,881,240	6,872,019	7,008,828
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,330,632	2,303,069	2,346,469	2,242,022	2,063,666	2,057,029	1,968,559	1,991,001
%	32.0	31.2	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.9	30.9	29.9	28.6	28.4
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	1,886,612	1,817,306	1,774,935	1,680,282	1,773,970	1,824,111	1,847,708	1,842,086
%	26.7	26.6	26.4	25.5	24.6	24.7	26.5	26.5	26.9	26.3
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	2,940,235	2,997,345	3,104,017	2,882,519	2,851,649	3,000,100	3,055,752	3,175,740
%	41.3	42.2	41.1	42.1	43.0	42.4	42.6	43.6	44.5	45.3
By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.6	10.0	5.3	5.7
1 - 9	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	20.0	1.4	1.7
10 - 39	28.5	28.3	29.2	28.9	28.6	30.0	25.8	30.0	27.4	27.0
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.3	60.9	63.6	63.0	68.5	40.0	65.9	65.5

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

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Chapter

1

Introduction

1.1 General Back ground

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

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

plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

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

1.2 Coverage of the survey

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 Northern and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and 2005; the survey covered all 25 districts. Though it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in 2006, 2007 years. Since completed schedules received from those districts were not sufficient enough to give reliable estimates. Therefore Northern and Eastern provinces were not included in annual estimates of 2006 & 2007. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011. From 2011 the survey covers all provinces of the country. However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing - 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012. In 2015, the survey covered whole country and conducted in all four quarters.

This report is based on an annual sample of 25,000 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 2015. 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 2015 was conducted from January to December. The census blocks prepared at 2012 population census were used as primary sampling units. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was conducted, at this survey.

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

1.4 Survey Schedule

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

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

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

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

1.5 New Concepts & Classification

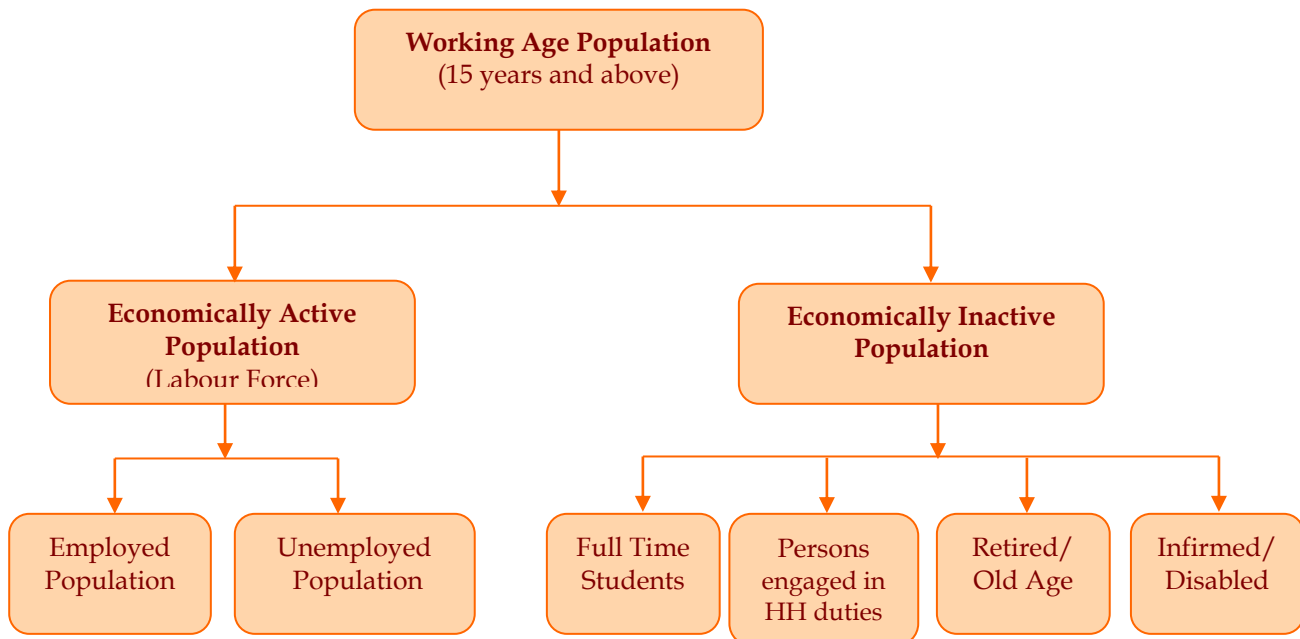
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons. Before 2013 this was considered as age 10 years above.

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

1.6 Field Supervision

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

Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population



¹ See the Attached Questionnaire

Chapter

2

Survey Methodology & Estimation Procedure

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 25,000 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The sampling frame prepared in 2011 for Census of Population and Housing 2012 is used as the sampling frame for the sample selection of LFS in 2015.

2.2 Sample size

At the beginning in 1990, the sample size was 2,000 housing units per quarter in areas other than North and East, and the sample size was increased to 4,000 housing units per quarter in 1996 and continued thereafter. In 1992 and 1997, an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. In 2004 again 20,000 housing units were selected for the survey. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 - 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006 to 2010. From 2011 onward annual sample of 25,000 housing units were selected.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2015, 2500 Primary sampling Units (PSU's) are 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 2015.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2015.

Table 2.1

Sample allocation by district - 2015

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	25,000	Mullaitivu	360
Colombo	2,170	Kilinochchi	360
Gampaha	2,250	Batticaloa	720
Kalutara	1,400	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,750	Trincomalee	560
Matale	720	Kurunegala	1,950
Nuwara Eliya	760	Puttalam	840
Galle	1,350	Anuradhapura	750
Matara	1,220	Polonnaruwa	600
Hambantota	860	Badulla	940
Jaffna	750	Moneragala	420
Mannar	360	Ratnapura	1,350
Vavunia	360	Kegalle	1,300

2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

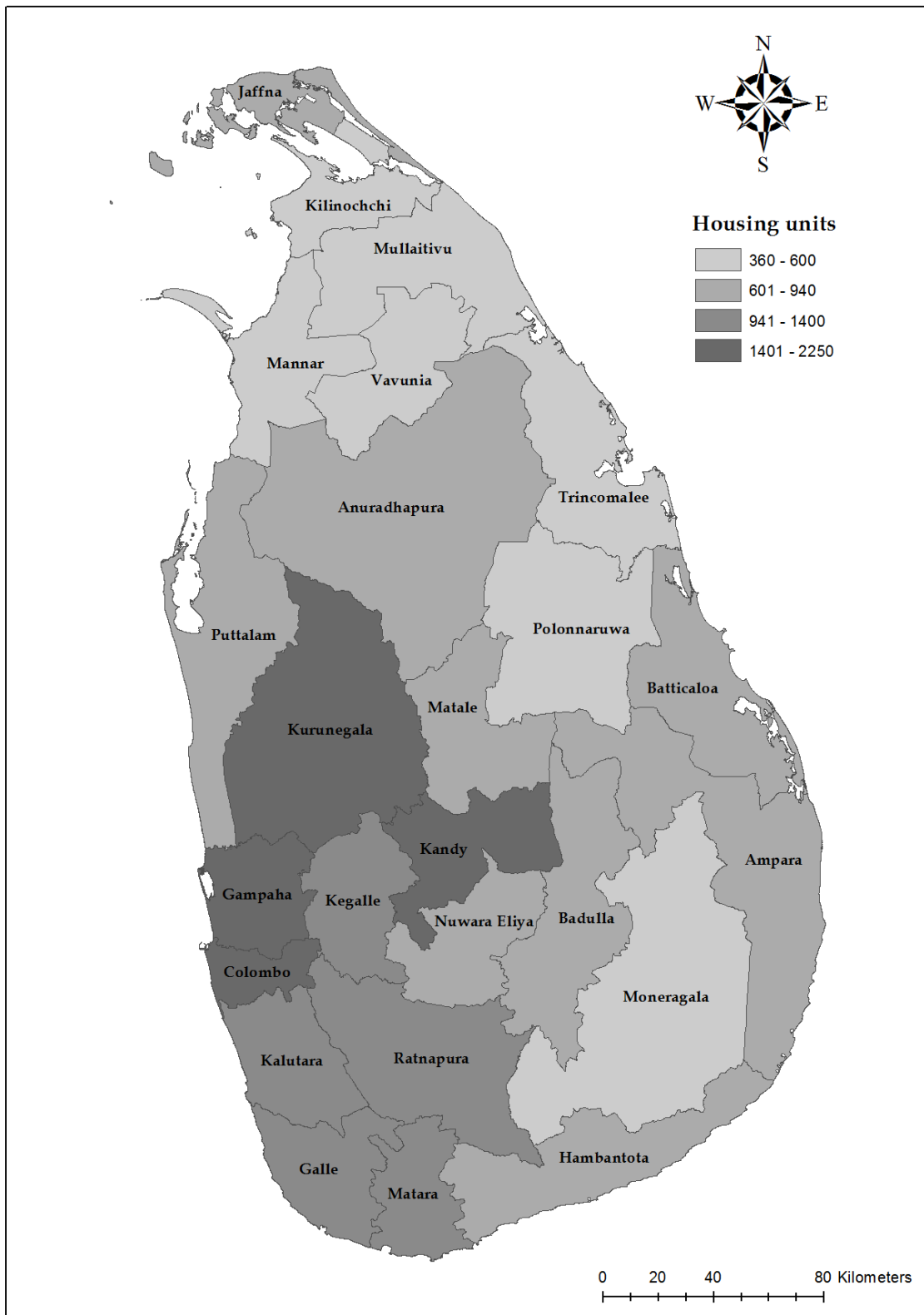
Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2500 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 - 2015



2.6 Estimation procedure

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

This could be given by,

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where

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

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

2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response

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

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

Category 1 and 2

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

Category 3

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

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

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

n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

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

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

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

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

Chapter

3

Economically Active/
Inactive Population

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

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

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Estimated Household
Population (15 year &
over)

Sri Lanka	15,281,945
Male	7,036,944
Female	8,245,001

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,214,473
Male	5,255,593
Female	2,958,880

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	53.8
Male	74.7
Female	35.9

3.1 Economically Active Population

The “economically active population” is defined broadly as comprising of all persons above a specific age (15 years and above) of either gender who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time (reference period). The currently economically active population or the ‘labour force’ is usually recognized as the sum of ‘employed’ and ‘unemployed’ population.

3.2 Distribution of Economically Active Population

In 2015, estimated economically active population is around 8.2 million, and of that about 64 percent is male. That is about 5.3 million. (Table 3.1).

population in Urban and Rural sectors are reported as 33.1 percent and 36.1 percent respectively and in Estate sector, percentage is 44.92% for female. The female participation is higher in Estate compared to

Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2015

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,214,473	100.0	7,067,473	100.0
Male	5,255,593	64.0	1,781,352	25.2
Female	2,958,880	36.0	5,286,121	74.8

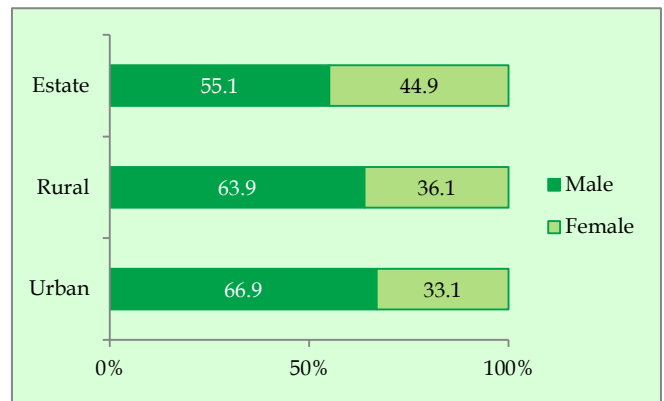
Majority among the economically inactive population are females (74.8%). That is about 5.3 million.

Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2015

Sector	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	No. 8,214,473 % 100.0	5,255,593 64.0	2,958,880 36.0
Urban	No. 1,253,519 % 100.0	839,041 66.9	414,478 33.1
Rural	No. 6,577,732 % 100.0	4,205,373 63.9	2,372,360 36.1
Estate	No. 383,221 % 100.0	211,179 55.1	172,042 44.9

Distribution of economically active population by gender and sectors are given by Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. According to the Table 3.2, in Urban sector 66.9 percent of economically active population is male. The corresponding figure for Rural sector is 63.9 percent. Also percentages of economically active female

Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2015



Urban and Rural Sectors.

Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of working age population by economic status and gender - 2015

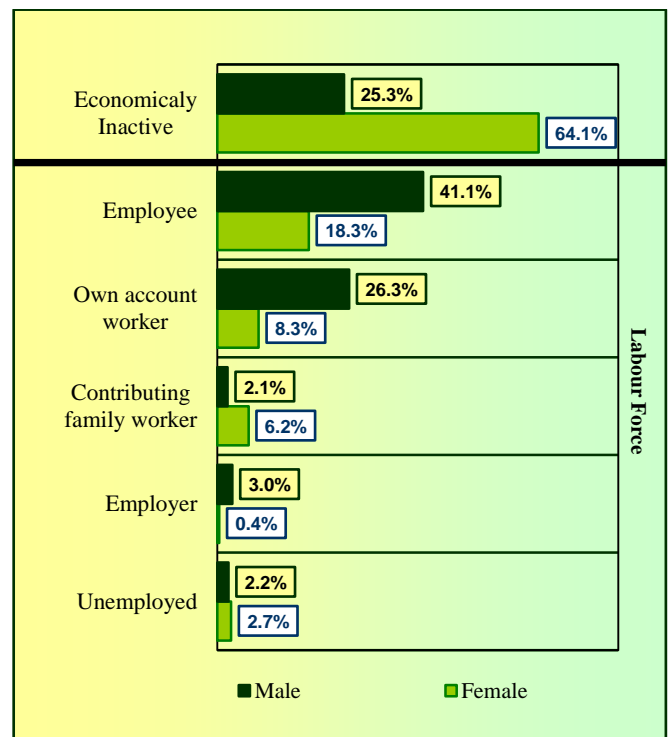


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 and above population by gender and their economic status. Considering the economic status by gender, majority of female population is in economically inactive group (64.1%) while majority of male population is in employee group (41.1%).

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender and district - 2015

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	64.0	36.0
Colombo	100.0	66.4	33.6
Gampaha	100.0	65.7	34.3
Kalutara	100.0	64.4	35.6
Kandy	100.0	63.5	36.5
Matale	100.0	60.1	39.9
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	55.5	44.5
Galle	100.0	64.3	35.7
Matara	100.0	63.8	36.2
Hambantota	100.0	64.5	35.5
Jaffna	100.0	70.9	29.1
Mannar	100.0	80.2	19.8
Vavunia	100.0	64.8	35.2
Mullativu	100.0	70.4	29.6
Kilinochchi	100.0	73.1	26.9
Batticaloa	100.0	72.0	28.0
Ampara	100.0	75.7	24.3
Trincomalee	100.0	75.7	24.3
Kurunegala	100.0	61.0	39.0
Puttalam	100.0	65.3	34.7
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.6	41.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	67.3	32.7
Badulla	100.0	57.6	42.4
Moneragala	100.0	60.8	39.2
Ratnapura	100.0	62.2	37.8
Kegalle	100.0	60.9	39.1

As shown in Table 3.3 percentage of economically active female population is high in agriculture predominant districts. For example Nuwara Eliya(44.5%). The lowest percentage (19.8%) of economically active female population is reported from Mannar district.

3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

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

Table 3.4 Labour Force participation rates by age groups, gender and sector - 2015

Age group/Sector	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	53.8	74.7	35.9
15 - 19	15.0	19.7	10.3
20 - 24	55.5	72.4	41.2
25 - 29	65.4	92.9	44.1
30 - 39	67.4	96.0	44.1
40 +	54.0	76.2	35.1
Urban	48.6	70.0	30.0
15 - 19	12.6	16.1	8.9
20 - 24	52.9	68.5	38.6
25 - 29	66.1	92.2	44.9
30 - 39	64.4	94.6	39.2
40 +	46.0	69.4	26.2
Rural	54.4	75.6	36.3
15 - 19	15.0	20.1	10.0
20 - 24	55.5	72.7	41.1
25 - 29	64.9	92.9	43.4
30 - 39	67.0	96.2	43.6
40 +	55.4	77.7	36.3
Estate	63.1	77.0	51.7
15 - 19	24.0	27.3	21.1
20 - 24	67.3	87.5	52.8
25 - 29	72.5	97.3	53.8
30 - 39	84.4	97.3	73.1
40 +	60.0	74.1	48.4
Labour Force Participation Rate by Standardized age groups			
	Total	Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	53.8	74.7	35.9
15 - 24	33.7	42.7	25.2
25 - 34	65.4	94.2	42.8
35 - 54	70.3	95.2	48.6
55 - 64	53.6	77.1	34.1
65 +	22.5	37.8	9.9
15 - 64	58.6	80.2	40.0
25 - 54	65.4	91.1	43.8

As shown in Table 3.4 labour force participation rate (LFPR) of Sri Lanka is 53.8 percent. Corresponding figures for male and female are 74.7 and 35.9 percent.

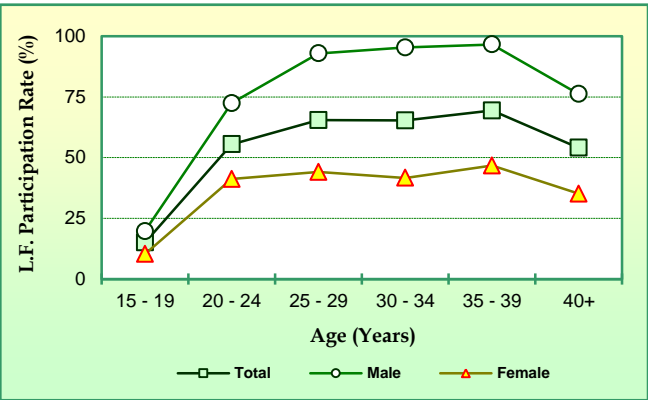
Comparing the LFPR among age groups it is seen that the LFPR increases up to the age group 30-39 and

decreases thereafter. The highest LFPR (67.4) is reported from the age group 30-39.

ILO recommended standardized age groups are also shown in Table 3.4. These provide more information for international comparison and provide labour market behavior of different categories of the population. In 2015 participation rate of the prime working age (age 25-54 years) is 65.4 percent.

As shown in Table 3.4 Sector level LFPR's show that Estate sector female labour force participation rates are comparatively higher than that of Urban and Rural sectors. The highest is for the age group (30-39 years), Which was reported as 73.1 percent.

Figure 3.3 Labour Force participation rates by gender and age group - 2015



Results show that the Female LFPR is high in Agriculture predominant districts. Also it is clear that male LFPR is higher than that of female in all districts. Also in Sri Lanka out of 25 administrative districts 17 districts report LFPR above 50 percent. Except in Jaffna district all other 24 districts report male LFPR above 70 percent. This distribution is clearly shown in Map-2.

Table 3.5 Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2015

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	53.8	74.7	35.9
Colombo	50.6	72.1	31.8
Gampaha	52.8	73.7	34.2
Kalutara	54.3	74.9	36.3
Kandy	49.6	72.3	32.1
Matale	55.8	74.0	40.8
Nuwara Eliya	61.7	78.1	48.8
Galle	52.2	73.7	34.2
Matara	53.2	73.3	35.9
Hambantota	56.5	77.0	38.1
Jaffna	44.0	69.7	23.2
Mannar	48.2	78.1	18.9
Vavunia	55.2	74.6	37.3
Mullativu	48.6	72.9	27.1
Kilinochchi	46.3	74.9	22.8
Batticaloa	44.5	72.7	22.3
Ampara	44.4	71.0	20.5
Trincomalee	46.6	71.7	22.3
Kurunegala	57.9	77.8	41.4
Puttalam	54.2	76.4	35.1
Anuradhapura	61.7	79.9	46.7
Polonnaruwa	53.3	79.6	31.8
Badulla	59.9	75.8	46.6
Moneragala	59.3	76.9	43.7
Ratnapura	59.3	77.8	42.6
Kegalle	55.7	74.3	40.1

Labour force participation rates by districts are given in Table 3.5. The highest LFPR (61.7%) is reported from two districts Anuradhapura and Nuwara Eliya.

The highest female LFPR is also reported from Nuwara Eliya district (48.8%), while the lowest female LFPR is reported from Mannar district (18.9%).

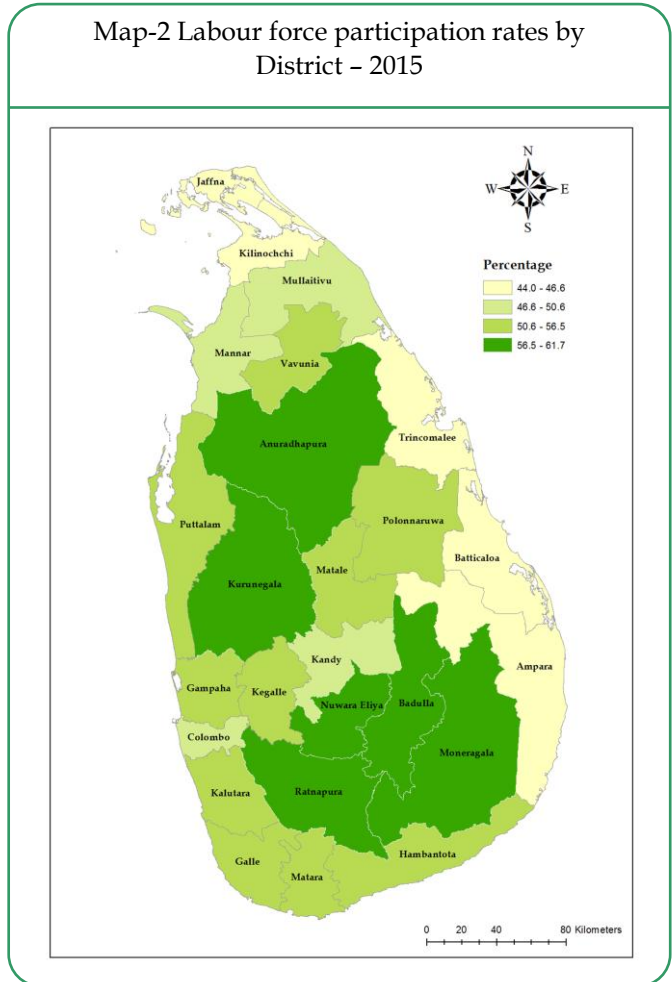


Figure 3.4

Annual labour force participation rates 2011 - 2015 (Age 15 years & over)



Note : For the purpose of comparisons same domain (All Island) is considered.

3.4 Economically Inactive Population

The persons who are not economically active during the reference period who are mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, about 7.1 million (46.2%) persons of working age population are in the economically inactive group, comprising with 25.2 percent of males and 74.8 percent of females.

Economically inactive rate for the country is the proportion of the economically inactive population to the total working age population. It is 46.2 percent for the year 2015.

Table 3.6

Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2015

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,067,473	100.0	1,781,352	25.2	5,286,121	74.8
Urban	1,324,940	100.0	358,820	27.1	966,120	72.9
Rural	5,518,880	100.0	1,359,507	24.6	4,159,373	75.4
Estate	223,652	100.0	63,025	28.2	160,628	71.8

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

Figure 3.5

Economically inactive population by gender - 2015

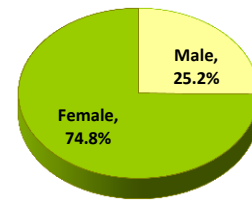


Table 3.7 indicates the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

Table 3.7

Economically inactive population by level of education - 2015

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	19.9	19.3	20.0
Grade 6 - 10	44.8	43.0	45.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	23.1	25.7	22.2
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	12.2	12.0	12.3

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 - 2015

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	18.5	34.9	12.9
20 - 24	8.3	9.3	7.9
25 - 29	6.3	2.2	7.6
30 - 34	7.2	1.7	9.1
35 - 39	6.4	1.3	8.1
40 - 44	5.3	1.6	6.5
45 - 49	5.3	1.8	6.5
50 - 54	5.7	2.2	7.0
55 - 59	6.7	4.1	7.6
60 - 64	8.0	8.9	7.7
65+	22.4	32.0	19.2

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. While

percentage of inactive males are very low in middle age groups, from 30 - 49.

Figure 3.6 Economically active and inactive population by age group - 2015

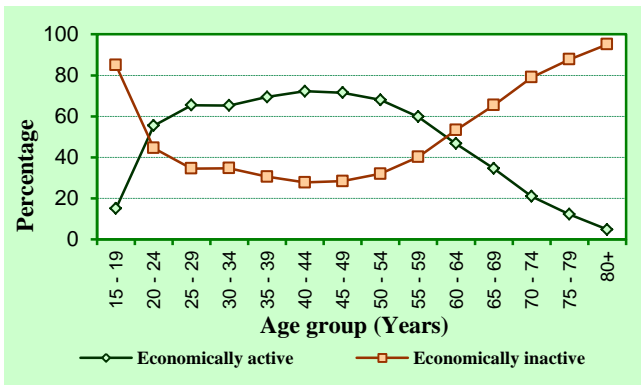


Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of the percentage of economically inactive and active population by age group.

The survey results show that the population from age group 25 to 60 years are more economically active. Also results reveal that 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 - 2015

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Economically Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	20.3	38.9	14.0
Engaged in housework	47.4	5.9	61.4
Retired/Old age	21.4	34.8	16.9
Physically illness/Disabled	7.1	13.7	4.8
Other	3.8	6.8	2.8

The main reason reported for the majority among female (61.4%) to be economically inactive is that their involvement in housework activities. However, that percentage is only 5.9 percent for male. The highest reported reason for inactivity among male, (38.9 %) is “engaged in studies”. Figure 3.7 clearly show this distribution.

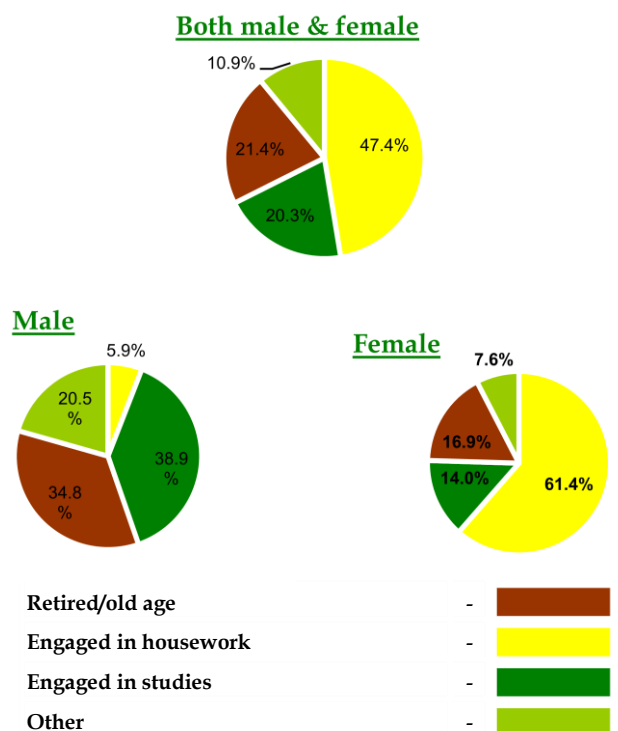
Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of inactive population by stated reasons, age and gender - 2015

Reason for Inactive	Age Group			
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 54	55 & over
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	88.9	27.8	1.2	0.1
Engaged in housework	3.6	13.5	18.7	5.0
Retired/Old age	0.2	1.2	14.3	73.8
Physically illness/Disabled	2.4	17.3	43.7	19.0
Other	4.8	40.2	22.1	2.1
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in studies	65.4	4.5	0.6	0.4
Engaged in housework	29.5	87.3	90.6	43.3
Retired/Old age	0.2	0.3	1.7	46.8
Physically illness/Disabled	1.6	1.8	4.4	8.5
Other	3.3	6.1	2.7	1.0

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

Reported reasons are different for male and female for age groups. While the main reason for female is engage in housework, for male it is education.

Figure 3.7 Reasons of being economically inactive - 2015



3.6 Economically Inactive Rate

Table
3.11

Distribution of Economically inactive rate by standardized age groups - 2015

Selected age groups	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total (15 & over)	46.2	25.3	64.1
15 - 24	66.3	57.3	74.8
25 - 34	34.6	5.8	57.2
35 - 54	29.7	4.8	51.4
55 - 64	46.4	22.9	65.9
65 +	77.5	62.2	90.1
15 - 64	41.4	19.8	60.0
25 - 54	31.4	5.1	53.5

The economically inactive rate for prime age group (25 - 54) is about 31 percent and it is 5.1 percent for male and 53.5 percent for female. Youth (15 - 24) economically inactive rate is 66.3 percent. It is about 74.8 percent for female and about 57.3 percent for male. Economically inactive rates are always higher for female in all age group (Table 3.11), compared to that of male.

3.7 Potential Labour Force ¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

available for employment but who want to be employed.

However, for Sri Lanka it is not possible to provide information for above three groups a, b, and c separately but it is possible to estimate the number of persons who are in inactive group showing some interest in finding a job. This 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 employment) but who, because they are not immediately available, are excluded from unemployment.
- Who are not seeking due to indefinite lay-off or discouragement, and it also comprises persons facing a variety of obstacles to seeking employment, including personal and family-related factors in addition to the socio-economic context.
- Who imply that the expression of interest in the labour market is generally in the form of an expressed desire for employment.

Table
3.12

Potential labour force by year and gender

Year	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
2015			
Number	216,476	72,724	143,752
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.1	4.1	2.7
2014			
Number	229,378	79,535	149,844
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	3.2	4.5	2.8
2013			
Number	317,919	106,067	211,852
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	4.6	6.1	4.1
2012			
Number	193,051	67,220	125,831
Rate (% to Inactive Pop.)	2.2	2.6	2.0

The Table 3.12 shows that in 2015 about 0.22 million are in potential labour force. That is about 3.1 percent of inactive population, who show some interest in getting an employment, but are not identified as unemployed.

Chapter

4

Employment

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

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

Employed

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

Reference Period: Previous week of the survey week

HIGHLIGHTS

Labour Force

Sri Lanka	8,214,473
Male	5,255,593
Female	2,958,880

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	7,830,976
Male	5,097,798
Female	2,733,178

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	95.3
Male	97.0
Female	92.4

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 7.8 million persons are being employed during the year 2015. Out of these employed persons, about 5.1 million (65.1%) are males and 2.7 million (34.9%) are females.

Figure 4.1 shows the employment distribution by industry sector from year 2006 to 2015. Agriculture and service sectors show opposite directions, and service sector shows a steady increase. The industry sector shows some small fluctuations but stagnant around 26 over the period.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of employed population from 2006 - 2015. Comparisons can be done only for the estimates with a same survey coverage. From 2011 all districts are included hence can be compared. From 2011 till 2015 the share of agriculture employment show a decrease of 4.4 percentage points, while the employment shares of other two sectors industry and services show increases of 1.8 and 2.6 percentage points respectively.

Figure 4.1

Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2015 (Excluding Northern & Eastern province)

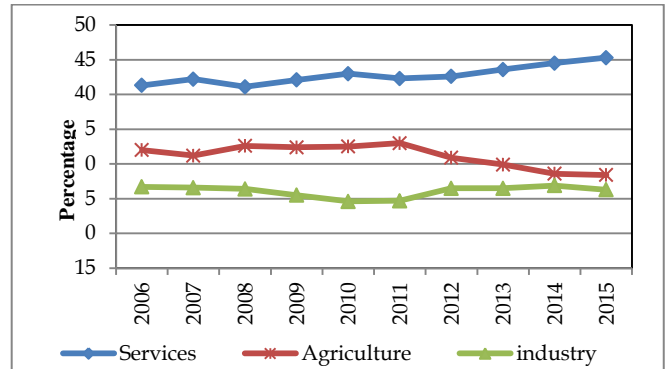


Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2015

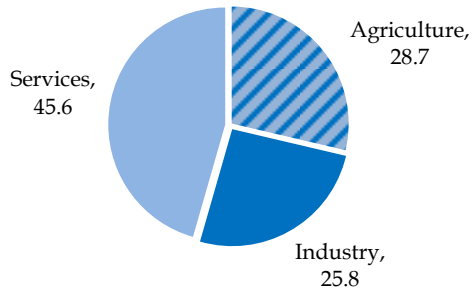
Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2006 ¹	7,084,346	100.0	2,269,752	32.0	1,887,984	26.7	2,926,609	41.3
2007 ¹	7,026,733	100.0	2,192,739	31.2	1,870,971	26.6	2,963,022	42.2
2008 ¹	7,157,478	100.0	2,330,632	32.6	1,886,612	26.4	2,940,235	41.1
2009 ¹	7,117,721	100.0	2,303,069	32.4	1,817,306	25.5	2,997,345	42.1
2010 ¹	7,225,421	100.0	2,346,469	32.5	1,774,935	24.6	3,104,017	43.0
2011 ¹	6,814,637	100.0	2,250,156	33.0	1,680,577	24.7	2,883,904	42.3
2012 ¹	6,698,056	100.0	2,068,656	30.9	1,775,114	26.5	2,854,286	42.6
2013 ¹	6,881,240	100.0	2,057,029	29.9	1,824,111	26.5	3,000,100	43.6
2014 ¹	6,872,019	100.0	1,968,559	28.6	1,847,708	26.9	3,055,752	44.5
2015 ¹	7,008,828	100.0	1,991,001	28.4	1,842,086	26.3	3,175,740	45.3
2008 ²	7,628,683	100.0	2,474,446	32.4	2,002,805	26.3	3,151,432	41.3
2009 ²	7,579,835	100.0	2,459,824	32.5	1,904,722	25.1	3,215,289	42.4
2010 ²	7,696,142	100.0	2,512,546	32.6	1,864,538	24.2	3,319,059	43.1
2011 ²	7,282,157	100.0	2,405,993	33.0	1,754,495	24.1	3,121,669	42.9
2012 ²	7,167,728	100.0	2,233,470	31.2	1,866,825	26.0	3,067,432	42.8
2013 ²	7,341,721	100.0	2,208,927	30.1	1,922,355	26.2	3,210,439	43.7
2014 ²	7,352,664	100.0	2,113,748	28.7	1,949,550	26.5	3,289,367	44.7
2015 ²	7,475,810	100.0	2,126,712	28.4	1,948,674	26.1	3,400,424	45.5
2011 ³	7,601,405	100.0	2,519,400	33.1	1,819,903	23.9	3,262,102	42.9
2012 ³	7,497,998	100.0	2,338,332	31.2	1,942,226	25.9	3,217,439	42.9
2013 ³	7,681,279	100.0	2,321,215	30.2	1,996,730	26.0	3,363,334	43.8
2014 ³	7,700,489	100.0	2,222,859	28.9	2,027,426	26.3	3,450,205	44.8
2015 ³	7,830,976	100.0	2,244,547	28.7	2,018,171	25.8	3,568,259	45.6

¹Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces,

²Excluding Northern provinces

³All Districts are included

Figure 4.2 Employed population by major industry group - 2015



As shown in Figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported under 'Services' sector (45.6%), whereas the lowest is from 'Industries' sector (25.8%). Also the estimated share of Agriculture sector employment is 28.7 percent.

Table 4.2 Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2015

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture (%)	Industries (%)	Services (%)
Total	100.0	28.7	25.8	45.6
Colombo	100.0	1.8	27.7	70.5
Gampaha	100.0	4.6	38.8	56.6
Kalutara	100.0	17.0	32.6	50.4
Kandy	100.0	22.7	23.4	53.9
Matale	100.0	38.1	21.8	40.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	67.1	11.9	21.0
Galle	100.0	30.5	26.4	43.1
Matara	100.0	33.4	25.1	41.5
Hambantota	100.0	38.9	24.4	36.7
Jaffna	100.0	30.2	21.0	48.9
Mannar	100.0	45.9	8.8	45.2
Vavunia	100.0	28.3	19.4	52.3
Mullativu	100.0	45.5	21.0	33.5
Kilinochchi	100.0	35.2	21.2	43.5
Batticaloa	100.0	26.5	28.2	45.3
Ampara	100.0	32.5	20.7	46.8
Trincomalee	100.0	26.8	19.3	53.9
Kurunegala	100.0	33.2	29.3	37.6
Puttalam	100.0	26.0	28.6	45.3
Anuradhapura	100.0	51.5	14.3	34.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	43.1	19.3	37.6
Badulla	100.0	57.3	12.0	30.7
Moneragala	100.0	53.5	12.8	33.7
Ratnapura	100.0	43.3	26.3	30.3
Kegalle	100.0	23.5	33.2	43.4

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for each district. The data show some significant variation in the share of agriculture employment among districts. It distributes from 1.8 percent in Colombo district to 67.1 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Nuwara Eliya (67.1%), Badulla (57.3%) and Monaragala (53.5%) districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution to the 'Services' sector (70.5%), followed by Gampaha (56.6%) Kandy (53.9%) and Trincomalee (53.9%). Moreover, survey reveals that wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, transport, storage, communication, public administration & defense; compulsory social security are major categories in service sector.

Gampaha district (38.8%) shows the highest share of employment in industry sector, and Kegalle district (33.2%) is the 2nd highest.

Figure 4.3 Share of agriculture, industry & service sectors to the total employment by province -2015

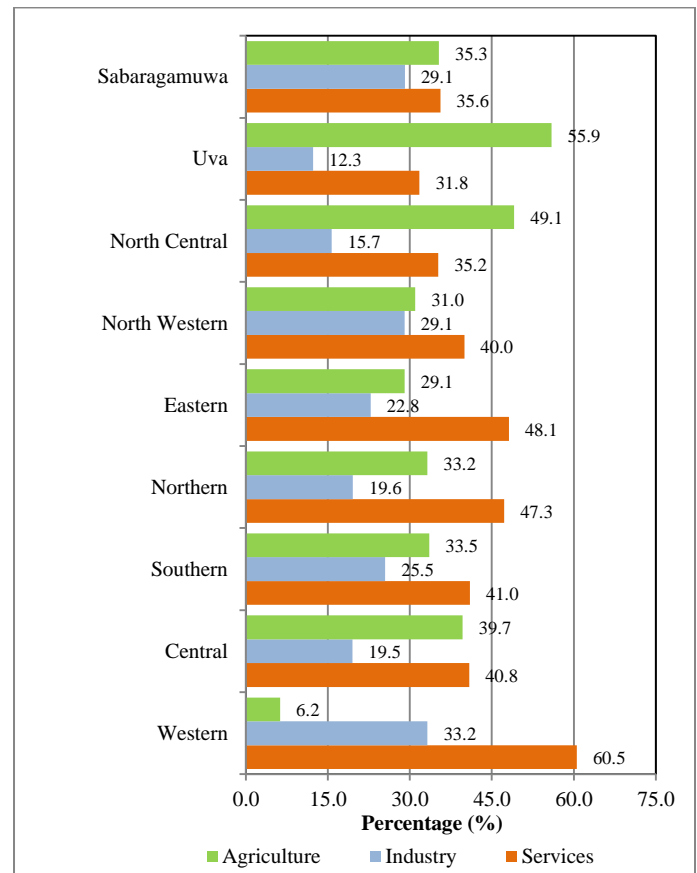


Figure 4.3 illustrates provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry sectors; agriculture, industry & service.

4.2 Employment by Status of Employment

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district-2015

District	Employee	Self Employed		
		Employer	Own account worker (O.A.W.)	Contributing family worker
Total	56.1	3.1	32.3	8.4
Colombo	65.4	6.6	24.7	3.2
Gampaha	66.0	4.6	25.3	4.1
Kalutara	64.6	3.2	27.0	5.3
Kandy	58.9	3.2	29.2	8.7
Matale	42.3	2.9	38.6	16.2
Nuwara Eliya	62.5	1.2	29.6	6.7
Galle	59.8	2.6	30.5	7.1
Matara	58.7	3.6	30.0	7.7
Hambantota	39.5	1.4	48.2	10.9
Jaffna	63.9	3.9	29.4	2.9
Mannar	56.2	1.1	37.4	5.2
Vavunia	58.4	3.8	34.3	3.5
Mullativu	55.1	..	42.6	2.3
Kilinochchi	58.6	3.6	36.3	1.5
Batticaloa	56.1	2.4	39.6	2.0
Ampara	55.5	1.6	36.9	6.0
Trincomalee	61.3	0.5	35.4	2.8
Kurunegala	48.9	2.3	37.5	11.4
Puttalam	50.2	5.8	34.4	9.6
Anuradhapura	35.9	0.7	41.7	21.7
Polonnaruwa	42.0	1.5	46.0	10.5
Badulla	47.3	0.4	34.3	18.0
Monaragala	33.2	0.6	43.3	22.9
Ratnapura	54.5	3.0	33.1	9.4
Kegalle	64.4	1.8	28.9	4.9

.. Not reported

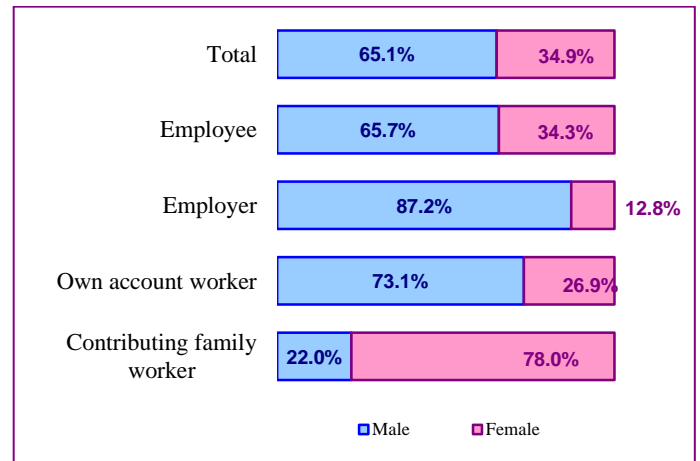
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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

The employed population by status of employment has two vital categories; wage and salaried workers (employees) and the self-employed. Self-employed is further categorized in to 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 -2015

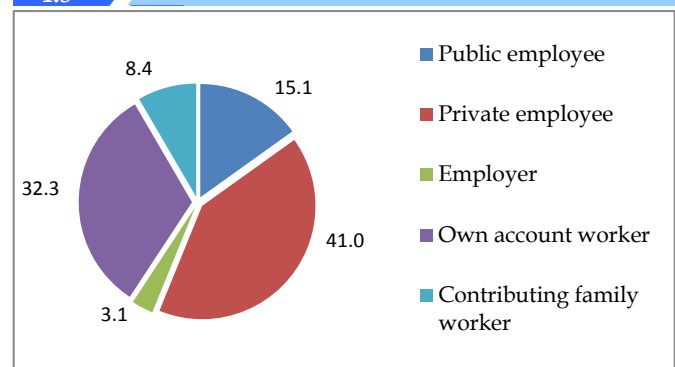


Contributing family workers are counted when a household member is engaging in a family business or farming and he/she engages in the activity without any payment. As clearly seen in Figure 4.4 this is common among female.

Table 4.4 Employed population by employment status and by gender- 2015

Employment status	Total		Gender			
	No	%	Male		Female	
			No	%	No	%
Total	7,830,976	100.0	5,097,798	100.0	2,733,178	100.0
Employee	4,396,837	56.1	2,890,784	56.7	1,506,053	55.1
Public	1,182,914	15.1	654,132	12.8	528,783	19.3
Private	3,213,923	41.0	2,236,652	43.9	977,271	35.8
Employer	242,995	3.1	211,814	4.2	31,181	1.1
Own account worker	2,531,081	32.3	1,849,931	36.3	681,149	24.9
Contributing family worker	660,064	8.4	145,270	2.8	514,794	18.8

Figure 4.5 Employed population by employment status- 2015



As given in Table 4.4 the estimated total public sector employment is about 1.2 million. Among the employed female, the percentage of paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is 19.3 percent, and among male employed this is 12.8 percent. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 8.4 percent, and it is 18.8 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (2.8%) in same category.

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

4.4 Employment by Occupation

Table 4.5 Employed population by occupation & gender - 2015

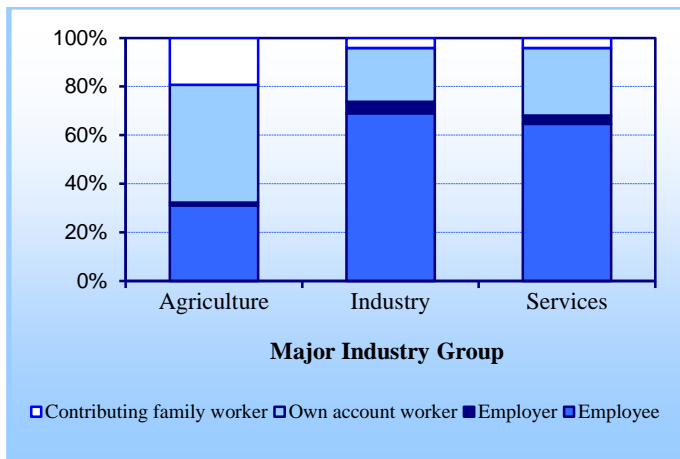
Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.9
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6.1	7.0	4.6	25.9
Professionals	6.5	3.4	12.3	65.8
Technical & Associate Professionals	6.0	6.3	5.6	32.3
Clerks and Clerical support workers	4.0	2.9	5.9	51.8
Services and Sales workers	10.9	11.5	9.8	31.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	18.6	18.9	18.0	33.8
Craft and Related Trades workers	16.2	16.3	15.8	34.2
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.6	11.3	3.5	14.3
Elementary occupations	22.6	21.6	24.3	37.7
Armed Forces Occupations	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.6

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

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 4.5 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational categories.

Table 4.5 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment within each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 34.9 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 65.8 percent. This group generally consist with teachers, nurses, doctorsetc.

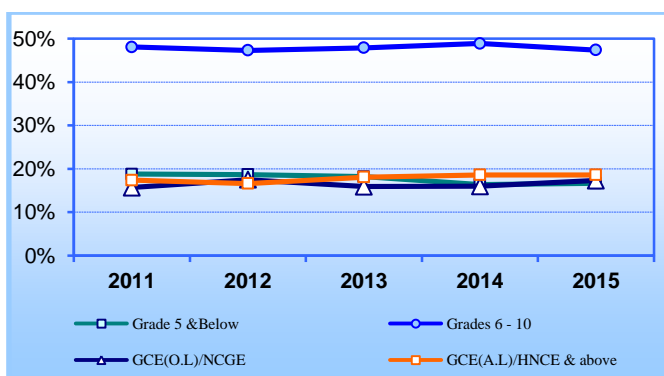
Figure 4.6 Employed population by major industry group and employment status - 2015



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

4.3 Employment by Level of Education

Figure 4.7 Employed population by level of education (2011 - 2015)



4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary & Income

Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and daily wage/salary earners paid employees and also collects gross monthly income of employers and own account workers.

Table 4.6 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2015

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Mean	28,739	36,458	26,604	15,725	18,179	15,464
Median	25,000	27,500	24,000	15,000	18,000	14,400

Table 4.6-1 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector - 2015

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)			Daily earners (wage/salary) (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	
		Rural only	Estate		Rural only	Estate
Mean	16,138	23,807	31,836	11,957	18,124	16,967
Median	14,000	19,000	29,000	11,000	18,000	16,000

Table 4.7 Mean & median monthly income by sector (for Own Account Workers and employers) - 2015

Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
	Urban	Rural	Estate
All			
Mean	34,682	19,864	12,227
Median	25,000	15,000	9,000
Employer			
Mean	70,754	50,919	36,170
Median	50,000	35,000	30,000
Own Account Worker			
Mean	26,094	17,432	11,937
Median	20,000	15,000	9,000

The estimated mean and median values for monthly wages/salaries and self-reported individual income for employers and own account workers by sector are depicted in Table 4.6, Table 4.6-1, Table 4.7 & Table 4.7-1.

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

Year	Measurement	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
2015	Mean	34,682	19,864	12,227
	Median	25,000	15,000	9,000
2014	Mean	28,967	18,486	13,008
	Median	20,000	14,000	10,000
2013	Mean	31,820	15,803	11,887
	Median	20,000	10,000	10,000

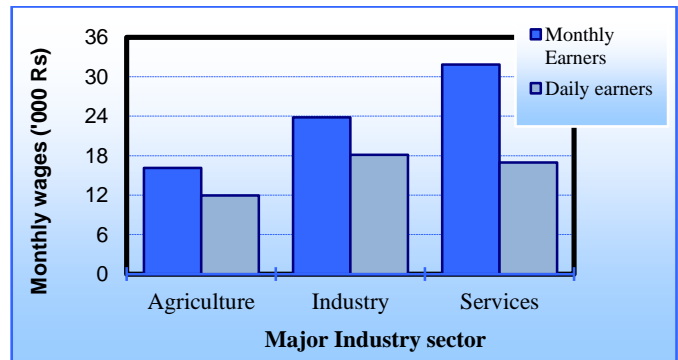
Estimated results further reveal existing wage gaps between sectors and between employment status.

Table 4.8 Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2015

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	16,138	23,807	31,836
Median	14,000	19,000	29,000
Daily wage/salary earners (Rs.)			
Mean	11,957	18,124	16,967
Median	11,000	18,000	16,000

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

Figure 4.8 Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2015

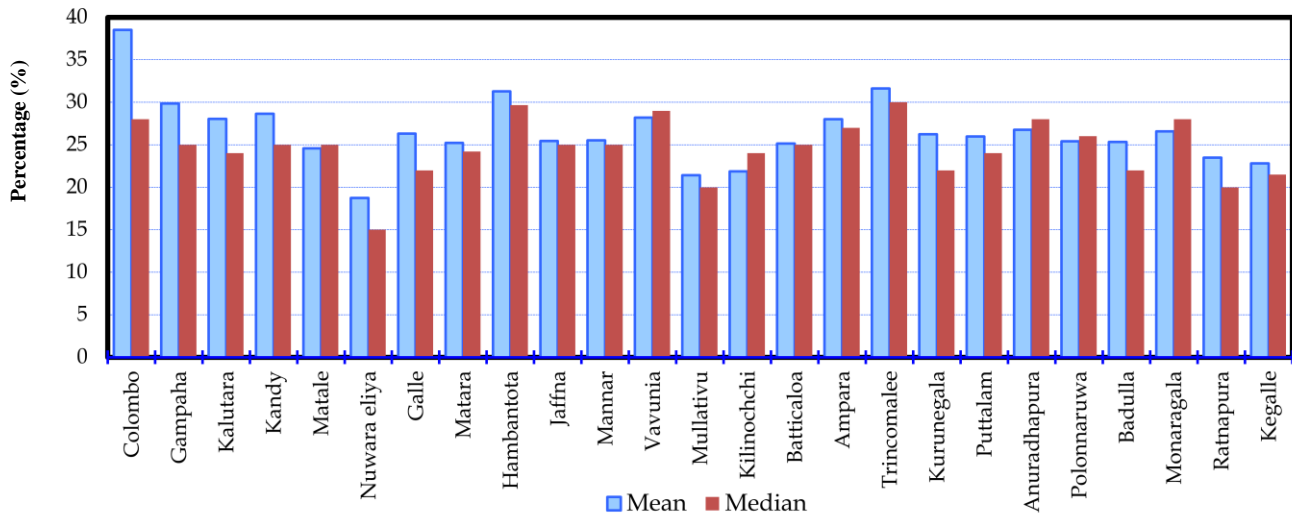


Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than as that for other two sectors. It can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

Distribution of the mean values of gross salary of the monthly salary earners by district reveals some interesting features (Figure 4.9). Considering the monthly paid employees, Colombo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Gampaha district.

Figure 4.9

Mean & Median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2015



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 information on the ability of an economy to create employment. On the other hand employment-to-population ratio helps to comprehend and compare labour markets in different countries.

Table 4.9 Employment to population ratio by sector and gender - 2015

Sector	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	51.2	72.4	33.1
Urban	46.4	67.6	28.0
Rural	51.8	73.4	33.4
Estate	60.9	74.9	49.3

Table 4.9 reveals that the employment-to-population ratio for the country is 51.2 percent. In the estate sector it is higher compared to the other two sectors. Also the same sector shows the highest ratio for female while the lowest is reported from urban sector.

Table 4.10

Employment to population ratio by standardized age group & gender - 2015

Age group	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
15 and over	51.2	72.4	33.1
Youth (15 – 24)	26.7	35.7	18.3
Adult (25 & over)	56.9	81.4	36.4
Prime age(25 – 54)	66.5	93.4	43.8

Overall employment to population ratio is 51.2 percent and it is 66.5 percent for prime age (25 – 54 years) group. Youth (15 – 24 years) employment to population ratio is about 27 percent.

Results further shows that each one out of two persons in working age population is contributing to the production of goods and services.

Chapter

5

Unemployment

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

Unemployment is a key measure of economic health. It is a major factor in determining how healthy an economy is; if the economy maximized efficiency, everyone would be employed at some wage. An individual unemployed is both unproductive and a drain on society's resources. Unemployment is a powerful statistic that shapes government policy and personal decision². Generally, lower unemployment rates share a good economic health of a country.

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

Unemployed

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Labour Force**

Sri Lanka	8,214,473
Male	5,255,593
Female	2,958,880

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	383,496
Male	157,795
Female	225,702

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.7
Male	3.0
Female	7.6

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

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

5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

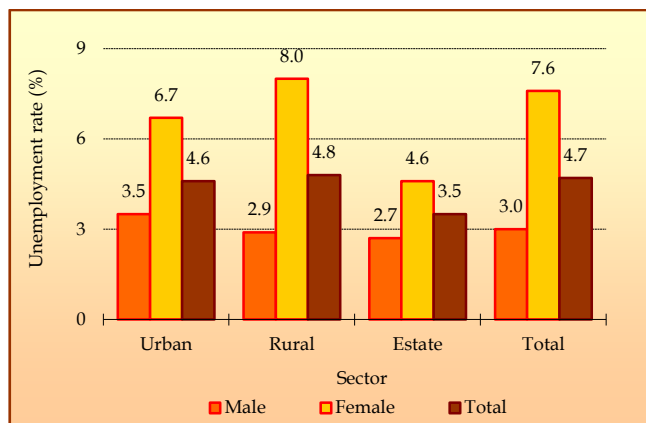
The number of unemployed persons is estimated at about 383,496 during the year 2015. Out of this total, 41.1 percent are males and 58.8 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed number and unemployment rate by gender and sector - 2015

Gender	Unemployed	Total	Sector		
			Urban	Rural	Estate
Total	Number	383,496	57,070	312,839	13,588
	Rate	4.7	4.6	4.8	3.5
Male	Number	157,795	29,295	122,822	5,677
	Rate	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.7
Female	Number	225,702	27,775	190,016	7,911
	Rate	7.6	6.7	8.0	4.6

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

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2015



According to the Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for year 2015 is 4.7 at national level and, the rates for the urban, rural and estate sectors are 4.6, 4.8 and 3.5 percent respectively. It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (7.6%) is more than two times higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.0%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates: 2006 - 2015

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7
2007	6.0	4.3	9.0
2008	5.2	3.6	8.0
2009	5.7	4.3	8.2
2010	4.9	3.5	7.5
2011	4.0	2.7	6.3
2012	3.8	2.8	5.8
2013	4.4	3.2	6.3
2014	4.2	3.2	6.2
2015	4.6	3.0	7.2

Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces (for the purpose of comparison)

Over the period from 2006 to 2012 the female unemployment rate has declined from 9.7 percent to 5.8 percent and from 2012 to 2015 it has risen from 5.8 percent to 7.2 percent. Over the period female unemployment remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2015

District	Un-emp rate (%)	District	Un-emp rate (%)
Colombo	3.6	Kilinochchi	5.7
Gampaha	4.4	Batticaloa	4.8
Kalutara	4.5	Ampara	7.3
Kandy	5.4	Trincomalee	4.3
Matale	5.3	Kurunegala	4.0
Nuwara Eliya	3.2	Puttalam	3.3
Galle	5.0	Anuradhapura	3.5
Matara	6.5	Polonnaruwa	2.3
Hambantota	6.3	Badulla	5.3
Jaffna	5.7	Monaragala	3.5
Mannar	6.4	Rathnapura	4.2
Vavunia	4.3	Kegalle	8.3
Mullativu	3.7		

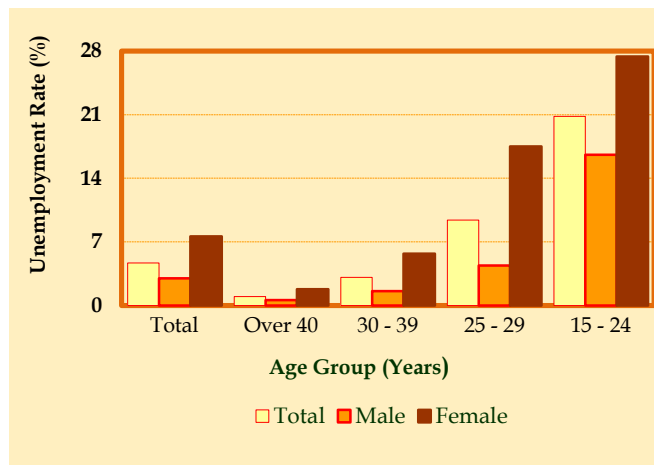
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Kegalle district (8.3%), followed by Ampara district (7.3%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2015

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.7	3.0	7.6
15 - 24	20.8	16.6	27.4
25 - 29	9.4	4.4	17.5
30 - 39	3.1	1.6	5.7
Over 40	1.0	0.6	1.8

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2015



The Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 depict that for all age groups, female unemployment rate is higher than that of male. The majority among unemployed are the new entrants to job market or new job seekers, who are in age group 15 - 24 years. This is known as youth unemployment and the all island youth unemployment rate is 20.8 percent. For both male and female the highest unemployment rates are reported from youths unemployment rate declines with the age. This is a global trend all over the world, as youth wait to get the most suitable job for them.

Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2015

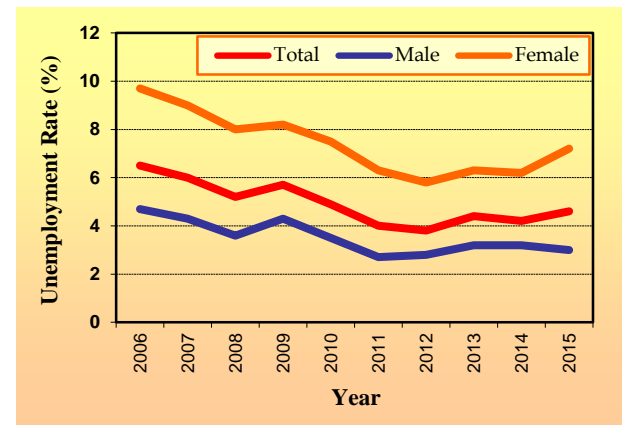
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.7	3.0	7.6
Grade 5 & Below	0.7	0.3	1.5
Grade 6-10	3.4	2.6	5.4
G.C.E. (O/L)	6.4	5.1	9.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	9.2	4.7	13.5

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

As given in 5.5, the unemployment rate among the high educated group (G.C.E.(A/L) and above) is reported to be 9.2 percent. It is 4.7 percent and 13.5 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

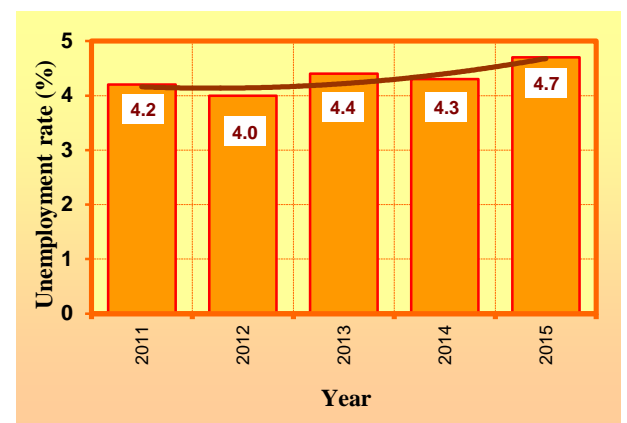
5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

Figure 5.3 Unemployment rates: 2006 - 2015 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



As can be seen from the Table 5.2 and as illustrated in Figure 5.3, the rate gradually declines until 2012 and then a slight increase is observed from 2012 to 2015. However, it is very important to notice that, there are no statistically significant differences between some consecutive years, when sampling error⁴ is considered.

Figure 5.4 Unemployment rates: 2011 - 2015



Note: For the purpose of comparison same domain (All Island) is considered.

⁴ Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.

5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure illustrates the unemployment situation in year 2015 for each province. The highest unemployment rate is reported from Sabaragamuwa province (5.9%) followed by Southern province (5.8%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from North Central province (3.1%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rates for each province - 2015

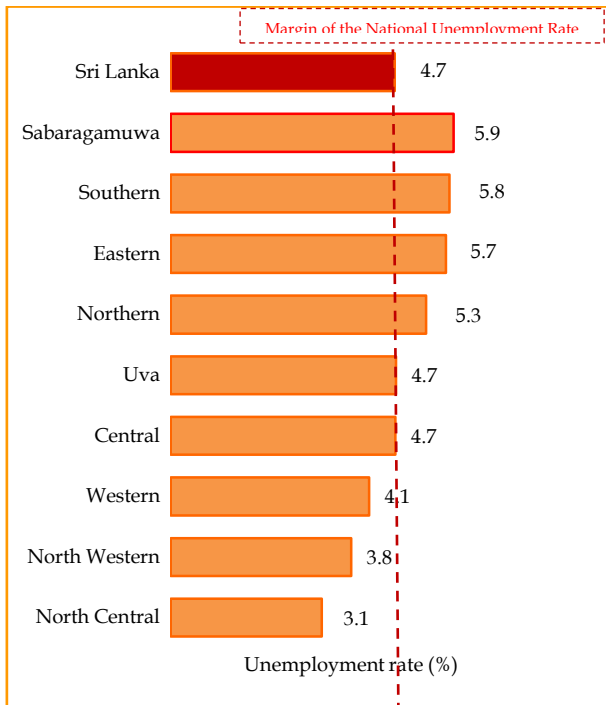
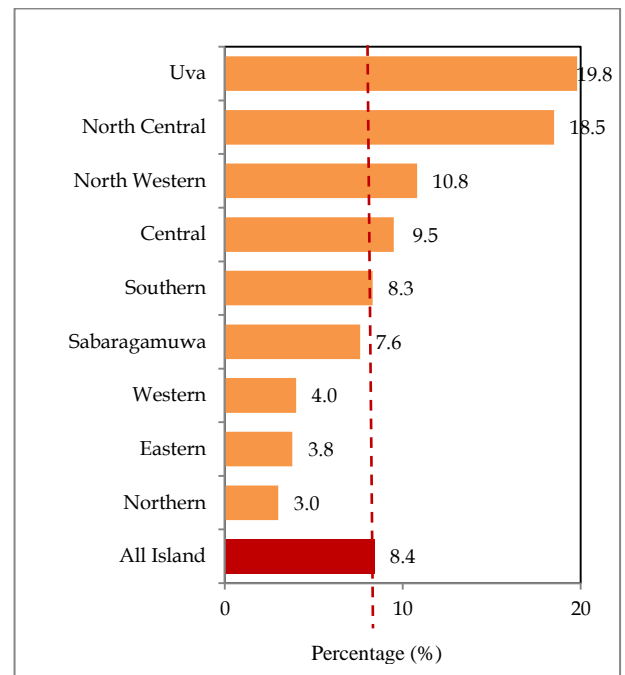


Figure 5.6

Share of contributing family workers to the employment for each province - 2015



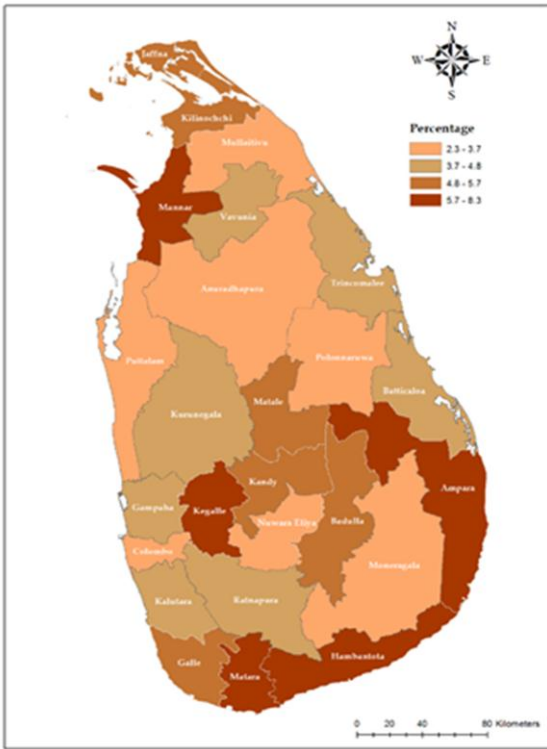
Considering the Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6 North Central province, which is predominantly agricultural farming area show lower unemployment rate and high contribution of own account workers and contributing family workers (Table 5.6). In contrast, Northern, Eastern and Western provinces show lower percentages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

Table 5.6 Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2015

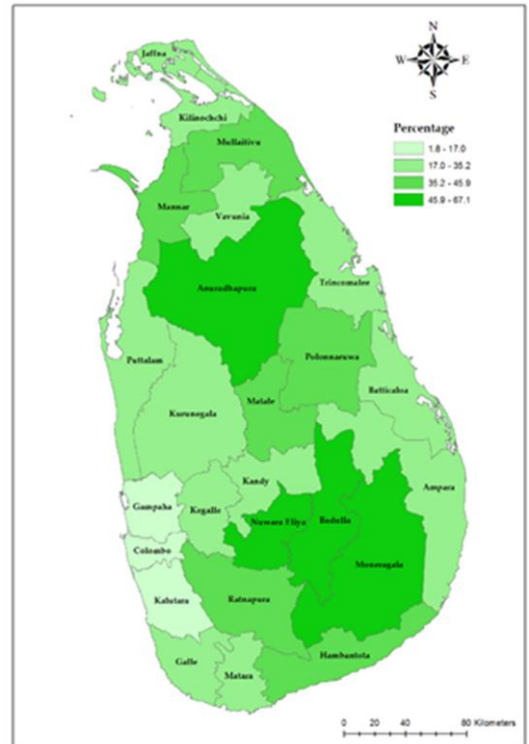
Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.7	100.0	56.1	3.1	32.3	8.4
Western	4.1	100.0	65.5	5.1	25.4	4.0
Central	4.7	100.0	56.9	2.5	31.1	9.5
Southern	5.8	100.0	54.3	2.6	34.8	8.3
Northern	5.3	100.0	60.9	3.2	32.9	3.0
Eastern	5.7	100.0	57.2	1.6	37.4	3.8
North Western	3.8	100.0	49.3	3.4	36.5	10.8
North Central	3.1	100.0	37.7	1.0	42.9	18.5
Uva	4.7	100.0	42.2	0.5	37.5	19.8
Sabaragamuwa	5.9	100.0	58.5	2.5	31.4	7.6

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

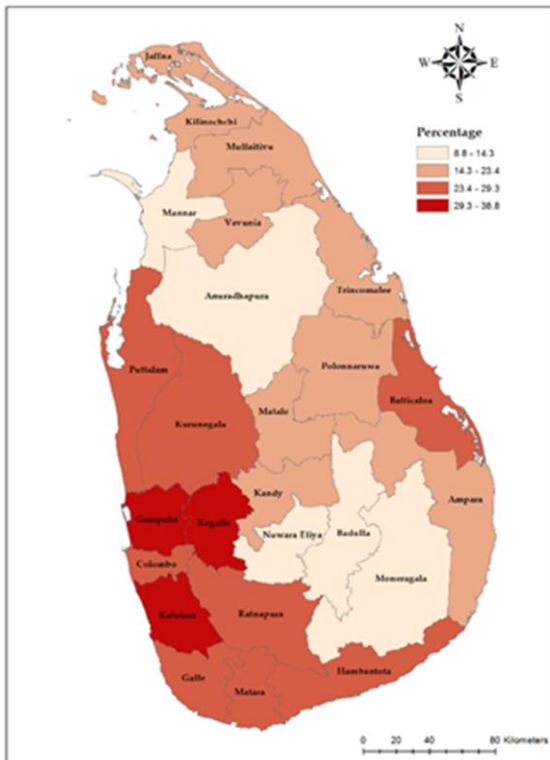
Map (3): Unemployment rate by District - 2015



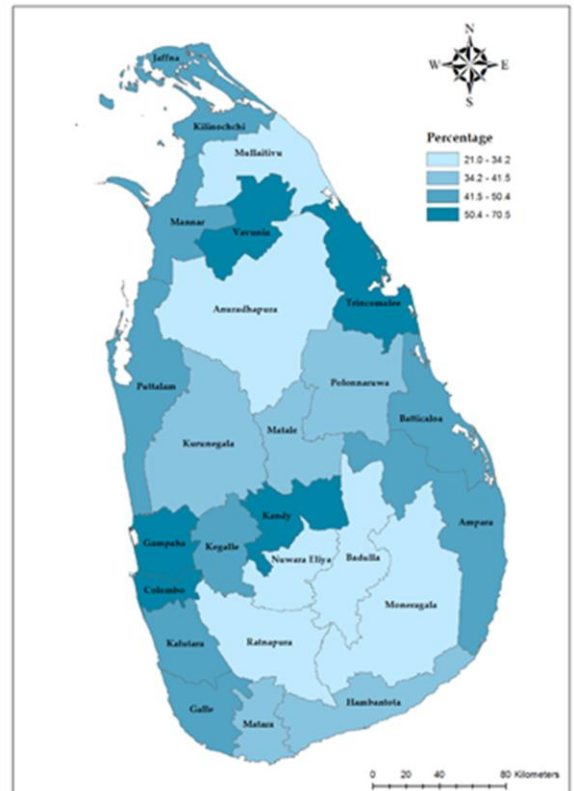
Map (4): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2015



Map (5): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Industry sector by Districts - 2015



Map (6): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Service sector by Districts - 2015

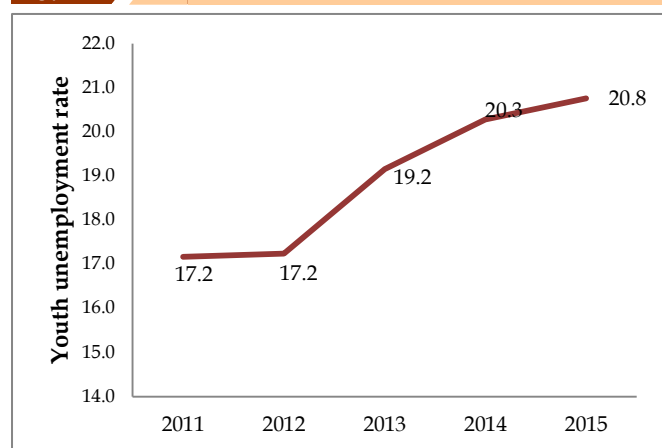


5.4 Youth unemployment in Sri Lanka

Generally developing countries face major challenges regarding the quality of available work for young people (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 15 – 24 years. The youth unemployment rate is 20.8 percent in 2015.

Figure 5.7 Youth unemployment rate 2011-2015



From 2012 to 2015 the youth unemployment rate increased from 17.2 percent to 20.8 percent.

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

Table 5.7 Youth unemployment rate by Province, 2011-2015

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

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

Table 5.7 shows that Sabaragamuwa province is having the highest youth unemployment rate in years 2013, 2014 and 2015. It is about 30.0 percent in 2015 which indicates that three out of every ten economically active youth are unemployed.

Figure 5.8 Youth unemployment rate by gender from 2011-2015

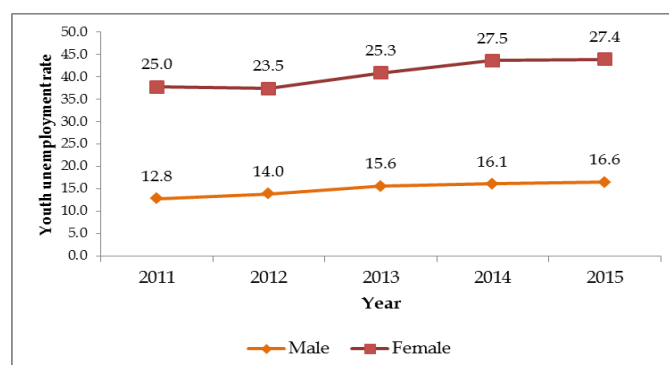


Figure 5.8 depicts that female youth unemployment rate is always higher than males. The results from 2011 to 2015 show that the youth unemployment is slowly increasing, which is true for both male and female.

Table 5.8 Youth unemployment rate by education level, 2011-2015

Level of education	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grade 5 & Below	*	*	*	*	*
Grade 6-10	12.1	12.2	13.3	14.8	14.1
G.C.E. (O/L)	18.3	20.5	21.9	22.8	23.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	33.9	30.6	33.5	31.3	34.0
Total	17.2	17.2	19.2	20.3	20.8

*Cell count is not enough to provide reliable estimates.

Youth unemployment rate is higher among the educated group with is G.C.E.(A/L) & above. Survey do not report unemployed youths with grade 5 and below level of education.

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 in reflecting to what degree the unemployment problem is a youth-specific problem as opposed to a general problem. In a country where the youth unemployment rate is high and the ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate is close to one, it may be concluded that the problem of unemployment is not specific to youth, but is country-wide. However, unemployment rates of youth are typically higher than those of adults, reflected by youth-to-adult unemployment rates that exceed one. (ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Eighth edition Geneva, International Labour Office, 2014)

Table 5.9 Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate by gender, 2011-2015

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

Considering Table 5.9, ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate is slightly increasing from 7.8 to 9.0 from 2011 to 2014. Also it decreases to 8.2 for the year 2015. This ratio is always lower in 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, 2015

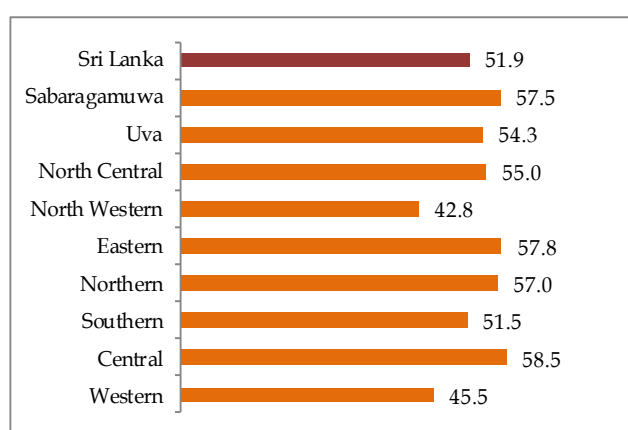


Figure 5.9 shows that Central, Eastern and Sabaragamuwa provinces have high youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment which are 58.5, 57.8 and 57.5 percent respectively. Further out of nine provinces, seven provinces are having the proportion of youth unemployment to the total unemployment is higher than 50 percent.

Table 5.10 Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by gender and level of education, 2015

Gender	Proportion of Youth unemployment
Male	61.6
Female	45.0
Level of Education	
Grade 5 & Below	*
Grade 6-10	52.2
G.C.E. (O/L)	58.7
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	49.9

*Cell count is not enough to provide reliable estimates.

According to 2015 findings, the proportion of youth unemployment by gender for males are having higher proportion 61.6 percent while females are having 45.0 percent whereas total is having 51.9 percent.

Further the highest proportion of youth unemployment is 58.7 percent in G.C.E. (O/L) group in level of education. Also grade 6 - 10 and G.C.E. (A/L) & above groups shows 52.2 percent and 49.9 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, 2015

Level of education	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Grade 5 & Below	*	*	*
Grade 6 - 10	6.1	3.7	5.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	6.9	5.1	5.9
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	12.6	16.9	15.4
Total	7.1	6.9	7.0

*Cell count is not enough to provide reliable estimates.

Table 5.11 depicts that youth unemployment to the total youth population for Sri Lanka and it is 7.0. These proportions are 7.1 and 6.9 for male and female respectively. The most considerable thing is that the highest proportion of youth unemployment to youth population, 15.4 percent is shown among educated youth group (G.C.E.(A/L) & above group) and it is 12.6 percent and 16.9 percent for male and female respectively.

5.8 The youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) group

The NEET rate is useful as it;

- Considers all young people who are not employed and also not in the labour force age group (15 – 24 years)
- Gives an indication of youth potential and potential youth labour-market problems in relation to the whole youth population
- Helps in the wider understanding of the youth labour market (in combination with the youth unemployment rate, employment rate, and labour force participation rate).

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

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

The youth NEET rate is calculated as follows.

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

Table 5.12 depicts that female youth not in employment, education or training is higher in all years 2011 to 2015 than male youth. Total NEET group is fluctuating over the period 2011 to 2015.

Table 5.13 NEET rate (NEET group as a percentage to total youth) by gender, 2011-2015

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

Table 5.13 shows that approximately one out of every four youths belong to the NEET group. This increases up to one out of third 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, 2015

Level of education	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Grade 5 & Below	42.7	62.1	51.3
Grade 6-10	15.5	40.1	27.1
G.C.E. (O/L)	13.3	26.7	20.4
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	22.4	33.3	29.4
Total	16.3	34.6	25.8

According to the Table 5.13, female NEET rate is higher from that of male for all education groups. Less educated youth are having the highest NEET rate. Among them female youth with Grade 5 and below level of education are having the highest NEET rate, 62.1 percent. The lowest NEET rate is reported for the group with G.C.E. (O/L) level of education and it is true for both male and female.

Table 5.12 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by gender, 2011-2015

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

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	2.7
-----------	-----

By Gender

Male	2.0
------	-----

Female	3.8
--------	-----

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	4.6
-------------	-----

Industry	2.3
----------	-----

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

6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

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

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

Until 2012, only the time spent on main activity was considered to decide cutoff time limit. However, from 2013 onward this will be changed and time spent on both main and secondary activities will be 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 normal 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 persons are considered underemployed in their respective employment.

- **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.

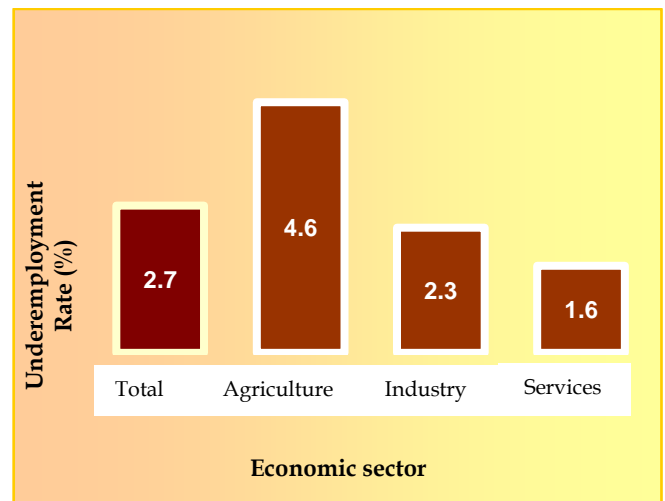
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate under-employment and it is estimated that, "underemployment rate" which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons.

6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

Table 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2015

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.7
Agriculture	4.6
Industry	2.3
Services	1.6

Figure 6.1 Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2015



As given in Figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports the highest rate (4.6%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.6%). The results reveal that above 2.7 percent of employed population is under-utilized w.r.t. time and this is more prevalent in Agriculture sector.

Table 6.2 Underemployment rate by gender - 2015

Year	Total	Male	Female
2014	2.7	2.4	3.4
2015	2.7	2.0	3.8

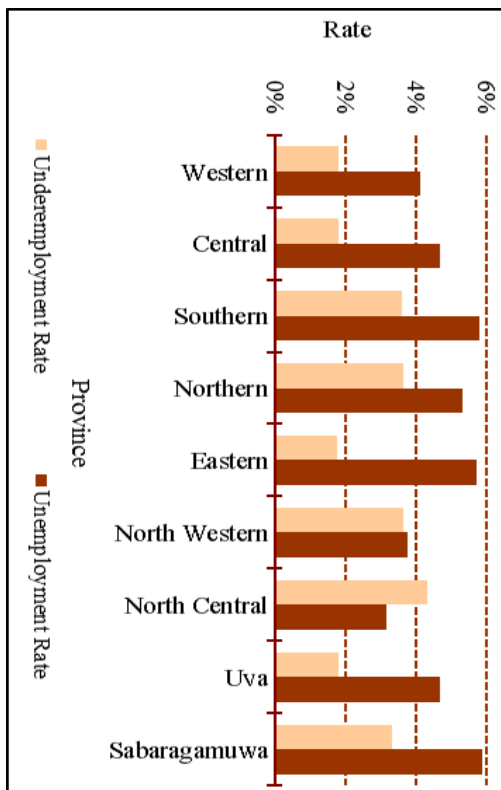
Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male. This also provides an indication of higher female underemployment compared to male.

Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2015

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.7	2.0	3.8
Grade 5 and below	3.0	2.8	3.5
Grade 6 - 10	3.0	2.3	4.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	2.5	1.4	4.7
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.7	1.0	2.3

As given in the Table 6.3, underemployment is decreasing as the level of education is increasing. Underemployment rate is higher for females compared to males in each level of education for all age groups in 2015.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2015

Unemployment & underemployment are indicators of labour under-utilization. The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province is shown in Figure 6.2.

The highest underemployment rate is identified from North Central province. Since unemployment and underemployment are the indicators that provide information on the problems prevailing in labour market or the labour market slack, it is clear from the data that more attention should be paid for some districts when the labour market issues are addressed.

For an example both unemployment (6.3%) and underemployment (5.8%) are comparatively high in Hambantota district.

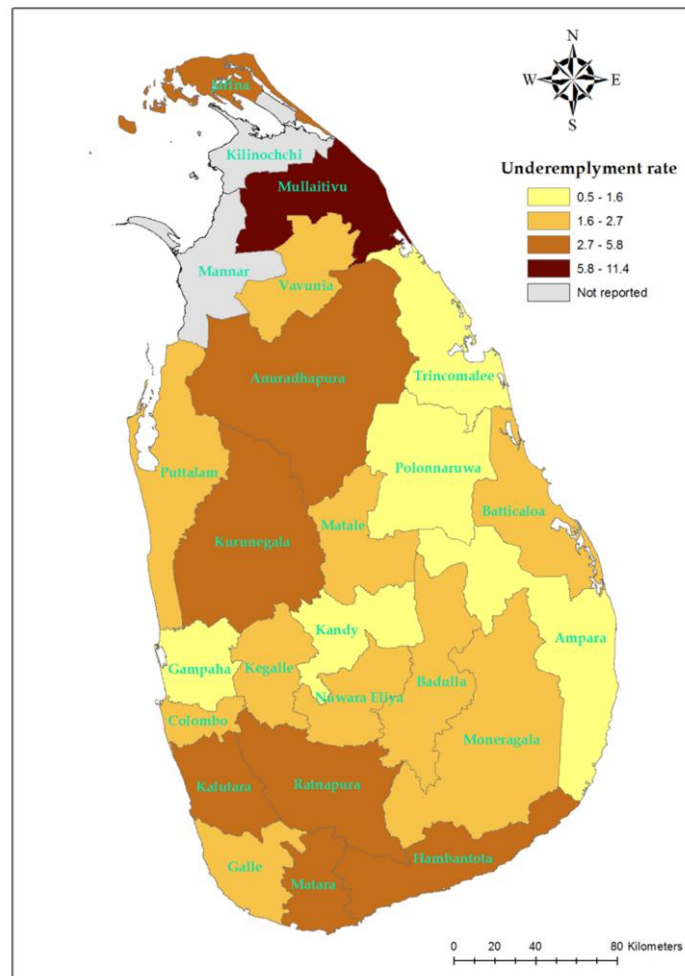
Table 6.4 Underemployment rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal employment by district - 2015

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Employment
All Island	2.7	4.7	59.8
Colombo	2.1	3.6	44.1
Gampaha	0.6	4.4	42.9
Kalutara	3.5	4.5	53.3
Kandy	1.5	5.4	56.7
Matale	2.5	5.3	65.3
Nuwara Eliya	1.8	3.2	48.7
Galle	2.2	5.0	63.7
Matara	3.7	6.5	61.8
Hambantota	5.8	6.3	72.6
Jaffna	3.9	5.7	65.7
Mannar	..	6.4	77.7
Vavunia	2.7	4.3	59.5
Mulativu	11.4	3.7	79.0
Kilinochchi	..	5.7	73.6
Batticaloa	2.2	4.8	74.5
Ampara	1.6	7.3	70.2
Trincomalee	1.5	4.3	64.2
Kurunegala	4.4	4.0	69.0
Puttalam	2.0	3.3	71.4
Anuradhapura	5.8	3.5	73.9
Polonnaruwa	0.5	2.3	70.2
Badulla	1.7	5.3	68.6
Monaragala	1.9	3.5	76.8
Ratnapura	3.8	4.2	63.2
Kegalle	2.6	8.3	56.0

.. not reported

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

Map (7): Underemployment Rate by District - 2015



Chapter

7

Informal Sector Employment

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

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

Key aspects of identifying informal sector

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka	59.8
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	63.2
-------------	-------------

Female	53.7
---------------	-------------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	86.3
--------------------	-------------

Non-Agriculture	49.2
------------------------	-------------

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 - 2015

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	7,830,976	2,244,547	5,586,429
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,144,478	306,686	2,837,792
	%	40.2	13.7	50.8
Informal sector	No.	4,686,498	1,937,861	2,748,637
	%	59.8	86.3	49.2

Figure 7.1

Distribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2015

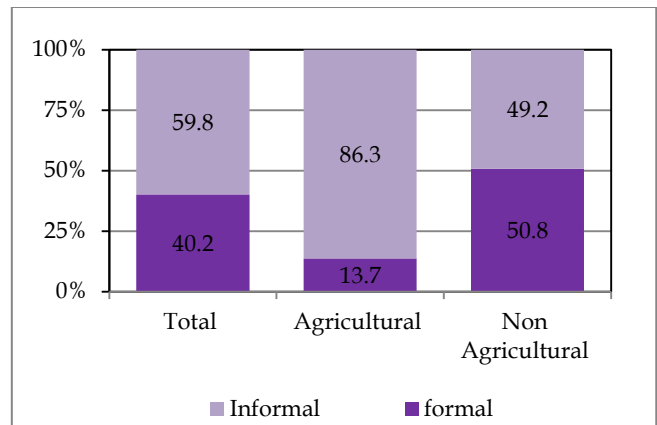


Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 show that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 59.8 percent. The survey results also reveal that 86.3 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is only 13.7 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-2015

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,830,976	100.0	3,144,478	40.2	4,686,498	59.8
Male	5,097,798	100.0	1,878,149	36.8	3,219,649	63.2
Female	2,733,178	100.0	1,266,329	46.3	1,466,849	53.7

According to the Table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 63.2 percent for males and 53.7 percent for females. Female formal sector participation is higher compared to that of male.

Table
7.3

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by level of education - 2015

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,830,976	100.0	3,144,478	40.2	4,686,498	59.8
Below Grade 6	1,304,572	100.0	254,192	19.5	1,050,379	80.5
Grade 6 - 10	3,708,446	100.0	1,077,290	29.0	2,631,155	71.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,358,638	100.0	682,514	50.2	676,124	49.8
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,459,322	100.0	1,130,482	77.5	328,839	22.5

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 -2015

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,830,976	100.0	3,144,478	100.0	4,686,498	100.0
Employees	4,396,837	56.1	2,849,384	90.6	1,547,454	33.0
Employer	242,995	3.1	110,023	3.5	132,972	2.8
Own account worker	2,531,081	32.3	131,153	4.2	2,399,928	51.2
Contributing family worker	660,064	8.4	53,919	1.7	606,145	12.9

The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of employed population by status of employment and by formal/informal sector. In informal sector higher percentages are reported for the own account worker and contributing family worker categories, in contrast to formal sector where about 90.6 percent are employees.

Table
7.5

Distribution of Informal/Formal sector employment by main occupation -2015

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7,830,976	100.0	3,144,478	40.2	4,686,498	59.8
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	24,509	100.0	24,509	100.0	..	..
Administrative & commercial managers	72,023	100.0	58,133	80.7	13,890	19.3
Production and specialized services managers	115,865	100.0	80,671	69.6	35,194	30.4
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	267,700	100.0	79,800	29.8	187,900	70.2
2.Professionals	511,230	100.0	433,314	84.8	77,916	15.2
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	470,645	100.0	404,843	86.0	65,802	14.0
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	311,455	100.0	296,253	95.1	15,203	4.9
5.Services and Sales workers	852,722	100.0	405,609	47.6	447,113	52.4
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,457,350	100.0	43,428	3.0	1,413,922	97.0
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,266,101	100.0	344,076	27.2	922,025	72.8
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	673,380	100.0	275,615	40.9	397,765	59.1
9.Elementary occupations	1,766,704	100.0	664,419	37.6	1,102,285	62.4
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	41,292	100.0	33,808	81.9	7,484	18.1

.. Negligible

■ 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- 2015

District	%	District	%
Total	49.2	Mullativu	66.0
Colombo	43.3	Kilinochchi	63.1
Gampaha	40.8	Batticaloa	65.9
Kalutara	46.9	Ampara	57.5
Kandy	50.8	Trincomalee	52.6
Matale	47.1	Kurunegala	56.2
Nuwara Eliya	48.6	Puttalam	64.2
Galle	51.6	Anuradhapura	48.0
Matara	49.3	Polonnaruwa	48.3
Hambantota	56.9	Badulla	54.2
Jaffna	51.1	Monaragala	52.5
Mannar	58.8	Ratnapura	48.1
Vavunia	47.4	Kegalle	48.9

Non-agricultural sector comprises with industry and service sector activities. The distribution of informal sector employment in non-agriculture by district is given in Table 7.6. In 2015 about 49 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. Some districts, Mullativu (66.0%), Batticaloa (65.9%), Puttalam (64.2%) and Kilinochchi (63.1%), 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 – 2015

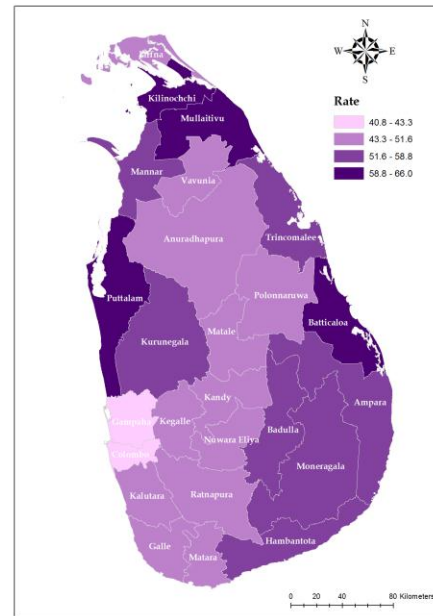
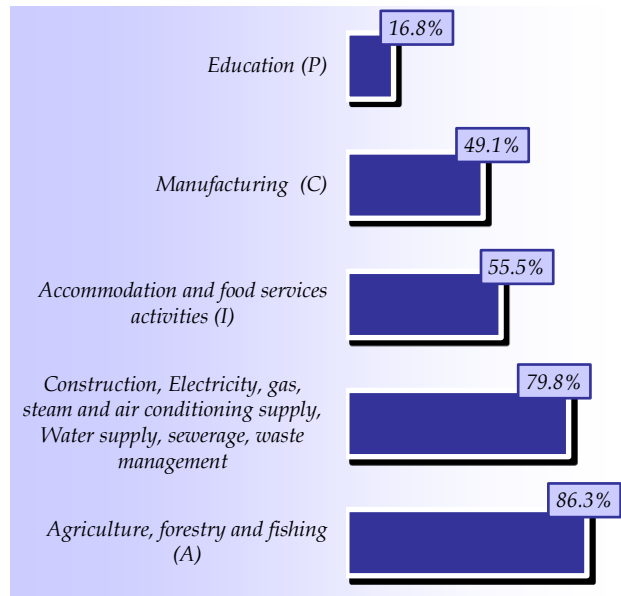


Figure 7.2 Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2015



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups, 86.3 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector (Figure 7.2).

The percentage 79.8 is the second highest this group consist with industries, ‘Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management’. ‘Education’ group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (16.8%). There is 49.1 percent of informal sector employment in the ‘Manufacturing’ category.

Chapter

8

Total Jobs in Sri Lanka with Secondary Employment

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

Multiple Job Holders

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

Secondary Job Holders

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	7,830,976
Male	5,097,798
Female	2,733,178

Secondary Employed Population

Sri Lanka	700,129
Male	534,048
Female	166,081

Total Jobs

Sri Lanka	8,531,105
Male	5,631,847
Female	2,899,259

8.1 Secondary Employment in Sri Lanka

Department of Census and Statistics released new statistical data on multiple job holders for the first time in 2014. Individuals may have multiple jobs at the same time; however, due to practical problems labour force survey collects data only on two jobs, main and secondary. This Chapter includes some information for survey years 2012 to 2015. This part of Chapter discusses secondary employment.

Table 8.1 Distribution of employed population & total jobs by main and secondary job (2012 - 2015)

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

The Survey results show that 700,129 (8.9%) of total employed, persons hold secondary jobs during the survey year 2015. Out of these secondary employed persons, 534,048 were males and 166,081 were females during the survey year 2015. Table 8.1 also illustrates that the 91.1 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- 2015

Sector	Employed population	%	Main job only	%	Main and Secondary jobs	%
Urban	1,196,449	100.0	1,165,010	97.4	31,440	2.6
Rural	6,264,894	100.0	5,630,526	89.9	634,367	10.1
Estate	369,633	100.0	335,312	90.7	34,322	9.3
Total	7,830,976	100.0	7,130,847	91.1	700,129	8.9

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of main and secondary job population among sectors. Highest rate of secondary job was reported from Rural sector (10.1%) among all sectors whereas rates of urban and Estate sectors are 2.6 and 9.3 percent respectively.

Out of the total secondary jobs, highest share is reported from Agriculture sector (67%) whereas the lowest share is from Industries sector (12%) (Figure 8.1). When the employed population in main job is considered, services sector illustrates the highest share (46%) whereas Industries sector shows lowest percentage (26%) (Figure 8.2). These results show that many of the jobs in secondary employment are agriculture activities.

Figure 8.1 Distribution of employed population by considering secondary job by industry groups - 2015

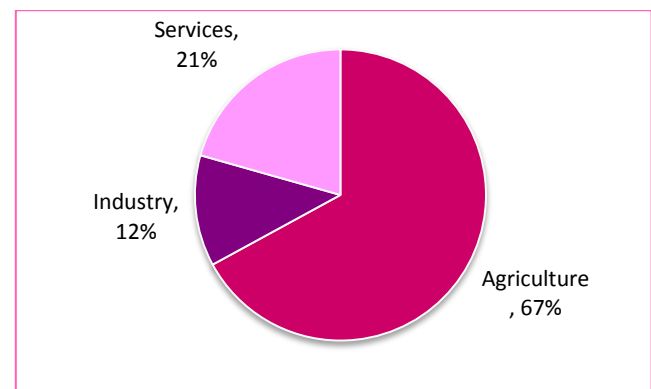


Figure 8.2 Distribution of employed population by considering main job by major industry groups - 2015

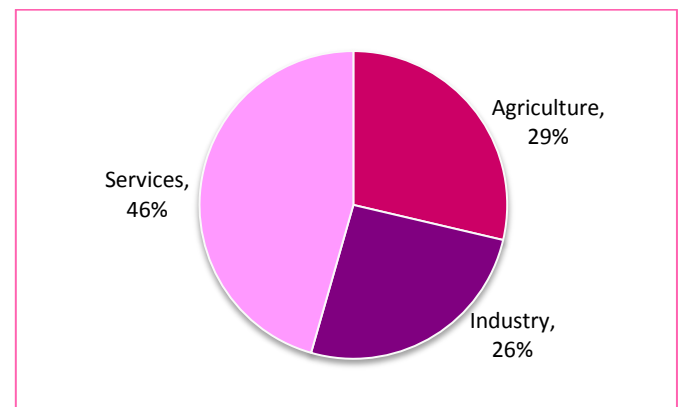


Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status & gender - 2015

Employment Status	Total No.	Total	Male	Female
Employee	114,799	100.0	81.7	18.3
Employer	16,904	100.0	89.9	10.1
Own Account Worker	444,601	100.0	84.5	15.5
Contributing Family Worker	123,825	100.0	39.9	60.1
Total	700,129	100.0	76.3	23.7

Figure 8.3 Percentage distribution of secondary employment by employment status by gender - 2015

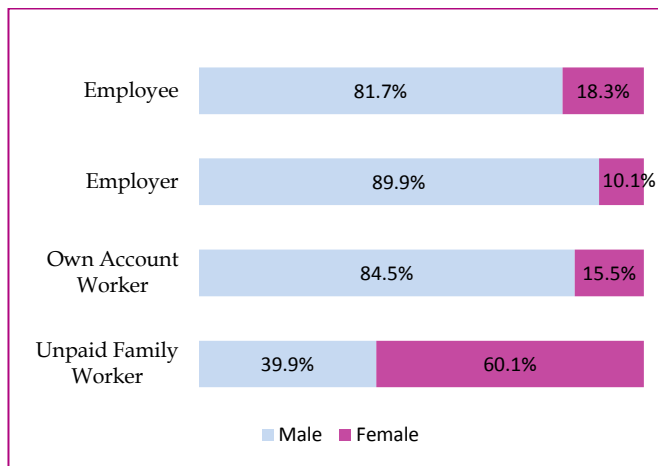
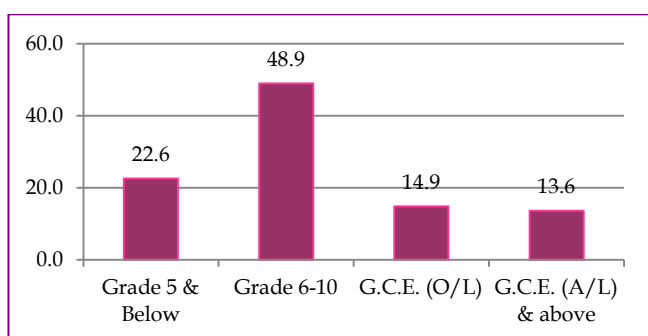


Table 8.3 & Figure 8.3 show the distribution of secondary employment by employment status. Share of contributing family workers is 60.1 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (39.9%) in the same category. In other three categories the percentages are higher for males than females.

Figure 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by level of education - 2015



Those who have grade 6 to 10 level of education show highest percentage (48.9%) among secondary employed population (Figure 8.4).

Table 8.4 Distribution of secondary employment by major occupation group - 2015

Occupation Group	Secondary Employed Population	
	No	%
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	15,647	2.2
Professionals	37,888	5.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	10,211	1.5
Clerks and Clerical Support workers	2,001	0.3
Services and Sales workers	30,422	4.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	374,926	53.6
Craft and Related Trade workers	59,124	8.4
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	39,801	5.7
Elementary occupations	129,571	18.5
Armed Forces Occupations and undefined occupations	538	0.1
Total	700,129	100.0

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 estimates the highest percentage (53.6%) among the groups.

Table 8.5 Contribution of secondary employment to the Informal / Formal sector by major industry groups - 2015

Formal/ Informal Sector	Major Industry groups			
	Total	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	700,129	469,506	86,381	144,242
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	37,552	10,721	7,390	19,442
%	5.4	2.3	8.6	13.5
Informal	662,577	458,786	78,991	124,800
%	94.6	97.7	91.4	86.5

Table 8.5 and Figure 8.5 show that, the share of informal sector employment to the total secondary employment is 94.6 percent in Sri Lanka. When considering the secondary employment in agriculture sector almost all are in informal sector (97.7%). 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 - 2015

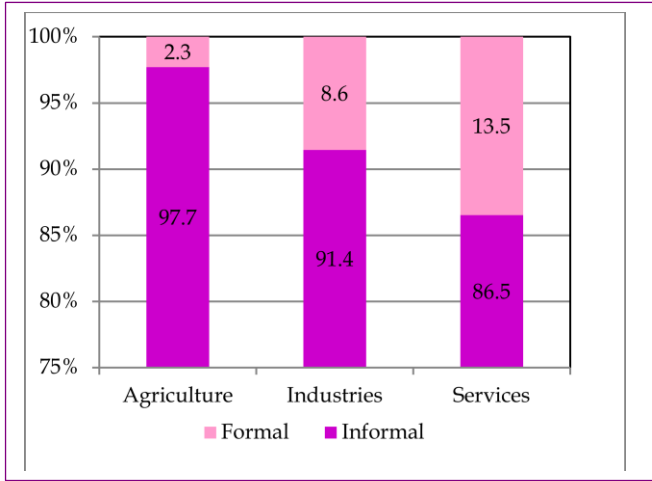


Figure 8.6 shows the contribution of male and female to the jobs in Sri Lanka separately for main, secondary and total jobs. Share of male to the total jobs (66.0%) is about two times higher to the share of females (34.0%).

Table 8.6 Distribution of total jobs by sector - 2015

Sector	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Urban	1,196,449	15.3	31,440	4.5	1,227,889	14.4
Rural	6,264,894	80.0	634,367	90.6	6,899,261	80.9
Estate	369,633	4.7	34,322	4.9	403,955	4.7
Total	7,830,976	100.0	700,129	100.0	8,531,105	100.0

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of jobs by residential sector separately for main, secondary and total jobs. It is estimated that 80.9% of total jobs are supplied by rural sector individuals.

Table 8.7 Distribution of total jobs by level of education- 2015

Level of Education	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total Jobs	%
Grade 5 & Below	1,304,572	16.7	158,000	22.6	1,462,572	17.1
Grade 6-10	3,708,446	47.4	342,670	48.9	4,051,116	47.5
G.C.E. (O/L)	1,358,638	17.3	104,090	14.9	1,462,728	17.1
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	1,459,322	18.6	95,369	13.6	1,554,690	18.2
Total	7,830,976	100	700,129	100	8,531,105	100

As given in Table 8.7 about 71.5 percent of total jobs are supplied by the individuals with less than G.C.E. (O/L) level of education.

8.2 Total Jobs in Sri Lanka

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

As gives in Table 8.1, the total estimated jobs in Sri Lanka in the survey year 2015, is about 8,531,105.

Figure 8.6 Percentage distribution of jobs in Sri Lanka by gender - 2015

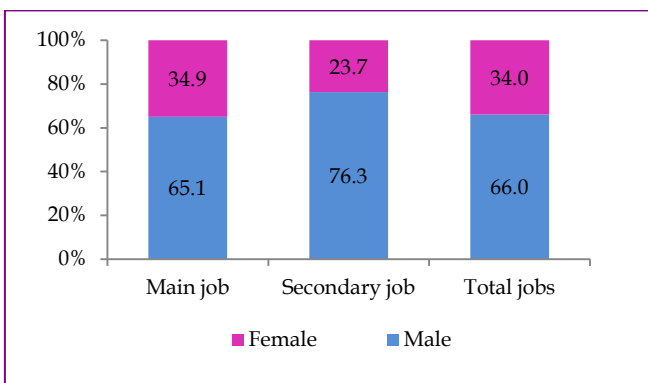


Table 8.8 Distribution of jobs by age groups - 2015

Age group (Yrs)	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
15 - 19	175,236	2.2	5,272	0.8	180,508	2.1
20 - 24	584,000	7.5	17,304	2.5	601,304	7.0
25 - 29	759,043	9.7	37,864	5.4	796,907	9.3
30 - 39	1,918,976	24.5	173,658	24.8	2,092,633	24.5
40 & above	4,393,722	56.1	466,032	66.6	4,859,754	57.0
Total	7,830,976	100.0	700,129	100.0	8,531,105	100.0

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

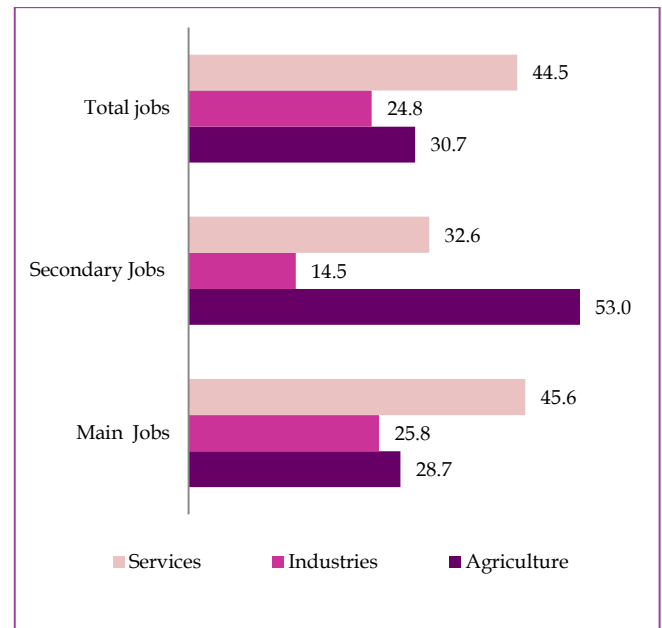
The Table 8.8 shows that about 57.0 percent of total jobs is supplied by the individuals with age 40 and above. The youth (15-24 years) labour supply for the total jobs is about 9.1 percent.

Table 8.9 Distribution of jobs by major industry groups - 2015

Industry groups	Main Jobs	%	Secondary Jobs	%	Total jobs	%
Agriculture	2,244,547	28.7	370,758	53.0	2,615,305	30.7
Industries	2,018,171	25.8	101,314	14.5	2,119,485	24.8
Services	3,568,259	45.6	228,057	32.6	3,796,316	44.5
Total	7,830,976	100.0	700,129	100.0	8,531,105	100.0

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- 2015



Chapter

9

Literacy

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

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

Who is literate?

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

HIGHLIGHTS**Literacy Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	93.2
------------------	-------------

By Gender

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

Female	92.4
---------------	-------------

By Sector

Urban	95.5
--------------	-------------

Rural	93.2
--------------	-------------

Estate	83.2
---------------	-------------

9.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Figure 9.1

Literacy rates by District - 2015

Table 9.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender

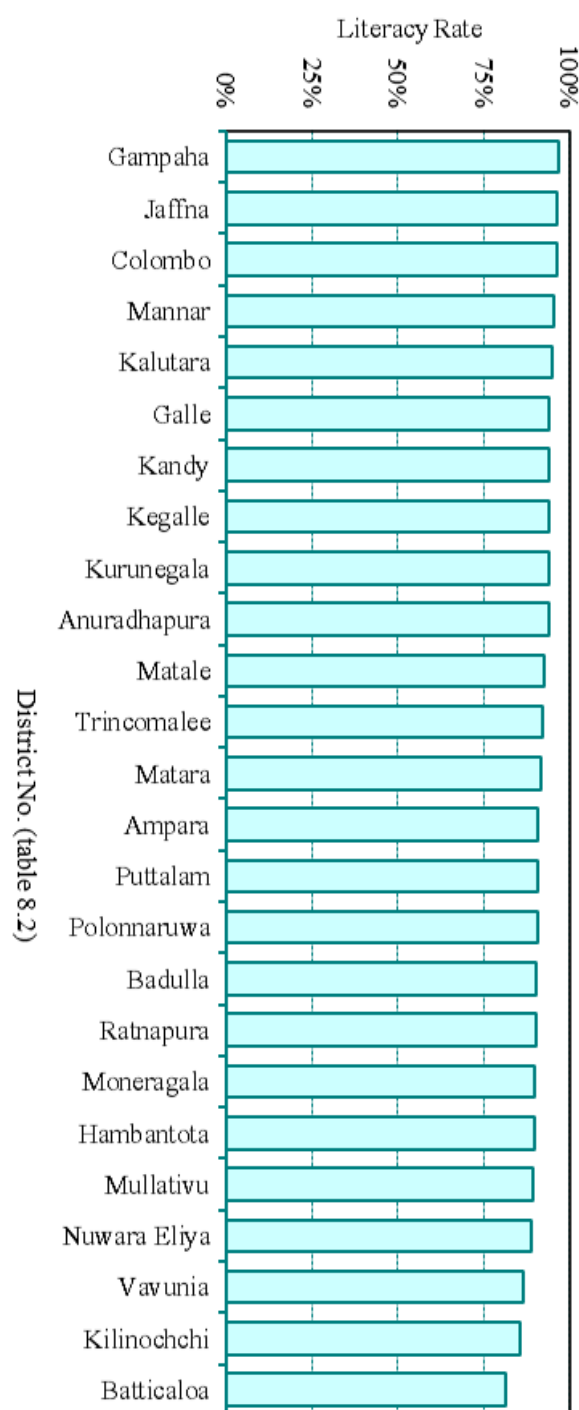
Year	Sri Lanka	Sector			Gender	
		Urban	Rural	Estate	Male	Female
2013	92.4	95.3	92.5	79.2	93.5	91.5
2014	93.2	95.4	93.3	79.9	94.1	92.4
2015	93.2	95.5	93.2	83.2	94.1	92.4

Literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and over is 93.2 percent in 2015. It means that about 93.2 percent of 10 years and above population can both read and write with understanding a short statement in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil or English. Urban sector literacy rate is higher than Rural and Estate sector. Also male literacy is slightly higher when compared with that of the female.

Table 9.2 Literacy rates by district & gender- 2015

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.2	94.1	92.4
Colombo	96.4	96.7	96.2
Gampaha	97.0	97.2	96.9
Kalutara	95.1	95.6	94.6
Kandy	94.2	96.0	92.8
Matale	92.9	93.1	92.7
Nuwara Eliya	88.9	92.9	85.6
Galle	94.3	94.2	94.3
Matara	91.8	92.4	91.2
Hambantota	89.8	90.6	89.1
Jaffna	96.6	96.8	96.4
Mannar	95.4	95.5	95.4
Vavunia	86.6	90.6	82.9
Mullativu	89.3	89.4	89.1
Kilinochchi	85.8	86.3	85.4
Batticaloa	81.5	81.4	81.6
Ampara	91.0	93.1	89.1
Trincomalee	92.2	93.9	90.5
Kurunegala	93.9	94.4	93.5
Puttalam	91.0	91.6	90.5
Anuradhapura	93.9	94.4	93.4
Polonnaruwa	91.0	91.6	90.5
Badulla	90.2	92.7	88.1
Moneragala	89.9	94.0	86.2
Ratnapura	90.2	91.8	88.8
Kegalle	94.1	94.8	93.4

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

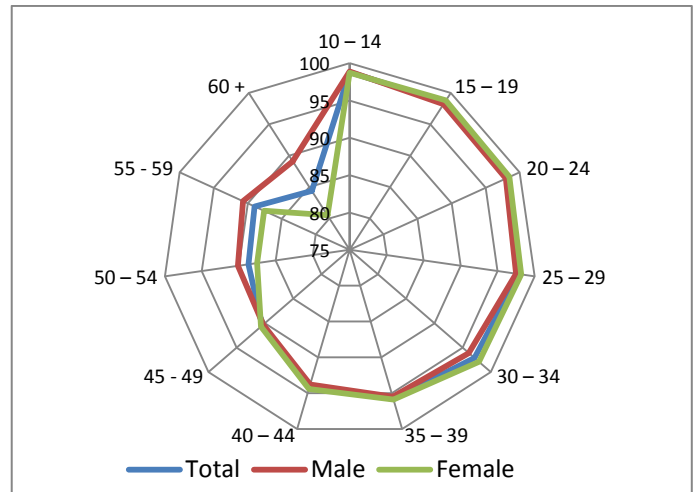


According to the Table 9.2 Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate (97.0%), the lowest literacy rate is reported from Batticaloa district. Kilinochchi, Vavunia and Nuwara Eliya district reports lower literacy rates.

Table 9.3 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2015

Age group	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.2	94.1	92.4
10 - 14	98.8	98.9	98.7
15 - 19	98.5	98.2	98.8
20 - 24	98.3	98.0	98.5
25 - 29	97.9	97.5	98.2
30 - 34	97.1	96.1	97.9
35 - 39	95.8	95.5	95.9
40 - 44	94.1	93.8	94.4
45 - 49	90.5	90.3	90.7
50 - 54	88.7	90.1	87.5
55 - 59	89.0	90.7	87.6
60 +	84.4	89.1	80.5

Figure 9.2 Literacy rates by Age group & Gender- 2015

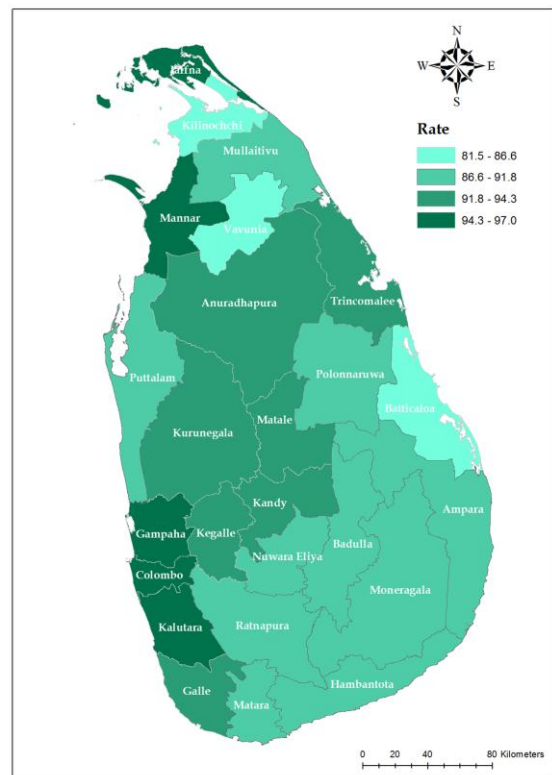


Lowest literacy rate (84.4%) is reported in population over 60 years while highest (98.8%) is reported among aged 10 - 14 years.

Younger cohorts show higher literacy rates and this indicates the achievement of primary education of the country. This is clearly depicted in the Figure 9.2. Also higher literacy among female in younger age groups (below age 44 years) compared to male literacy in same age groups show very important pattern. As such, it shows the absence of gender discrimination in achieving education of the country.

Map 9 shows the district level literacy rates, higher literacy rates observed in the Western area of the country compared to Central and Eastern areas.

Map (9): Literacy Rate by District -2015



Chapter

10

Computer Literacy

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

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

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

What is the computer literacy?

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Computer Literacy Rate (%)

Sri Lanka	27.1
------------------	-------------

By Gender

Male	29.1
-------------	-------------

Female	25.3
---------------	-------------

By Language Literacy

Sinhala	33.1
----------------	-------------

Tamil	26.9
--------------	-------------

English	69.5
----------------	-------------

10.1 Household computer ownership

If a desktop or laptop is available at a household then that household is considered as a computer owned household. The Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of computer owned households by Sector/ Province. In 2015, at least one computer is available in 24 percent of households of the country. That is about one out of every four households owns either a desktop or a laptop computer. This percentage is 41.5 percent in Urban sector and Rural and Estate sector show 22.0 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. The highest availability is in Western province (38.5%) while the lowest availability is reported from Uva (12.5%).

Map10: Household computer ownership (percentage) - 2015

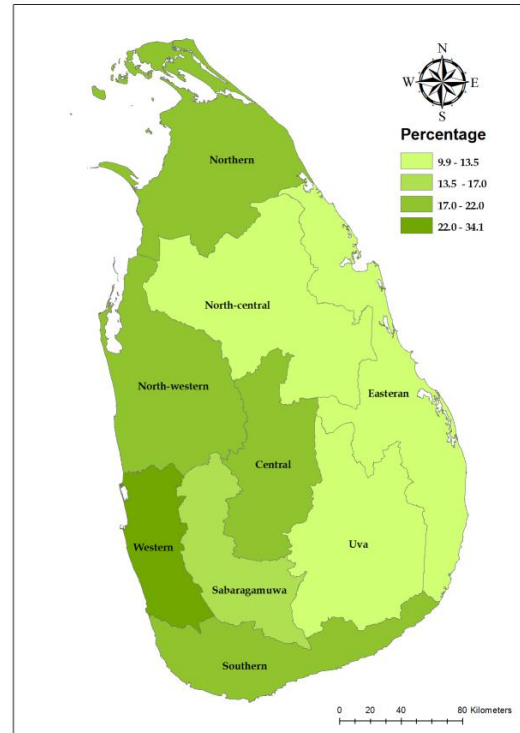


Table 10.1 Percentage of computer owned households by Sector, Province and Survey year

Sector/ Province	Desktop (%)					Desktop or Laptop (%)		
	2004	2006/07	2009	2014	2015	2009	2014	2015
Sri Lanka	3.8	8.2	10.6	15.7	14.9	11.4	22.2	24.4
Urban	10.5	17.8	23.6	23.6	21.9	26.3	37.3	41.5
Rural	3.1	6.9	9.2	14.7	14.1	9.8	20.0	22.0
Estate	0.3	1.1	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.5
Province								
Western	8.4	16.4	19.0	23.3	22.7	20.7	34.1	38.5
Central	3.3	6.7	9.7	16.7	15.0	10.4	21.9	22.7
Southern	2.2	4.9	6.6	15.0	12.6	7.2	20.1	20.3
Northern	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.1	8.8	N.A.	20.1	20.3
Eastern	1.2	3.7	5.8	8.9	8.1	5.9	13.5	13.8
North-western	3.1	4.8	6.9	13.5	12.9	7.1	19.2	21.1
North-central	1.4	2.7	6.1	9.3	11.1	6.8	12.7	17.9
Uva	0.4	2.7	4.6	8.0	8.8	4.9	9.9	12.5
Sabaragamuwa	2.0	3.3	7.3	13.6	13.3	7.5	16.9	18.2

N.A. - not available

Table 10.2 shows the year of acquisition of the first computer to the household. It was revealed that about 57.3 percent of the households have acquired the first computer during the last five years (2011 - 2015) and in last five years the Rural sector shows a higher recent acquisition (61.1%) than the Urban sector (47.1%).

Table 10.2 Computer owned households (percentage) by the year of first acquisition of a computer

Sector	Total	Before 2001	2001-2005	2005-2010	2011-2015
Sri Lanka	100.0	5.6	7.8	29.3	57.3
Urban	100.0	10.1	11.3	31.5	47.1
Rural *	100.0	4.0	6.4	28.5	61.1

*Including Estate sector

Figure 10.1 Percentage of Desktop or Laptop computer owned households by Sector and Survey Year

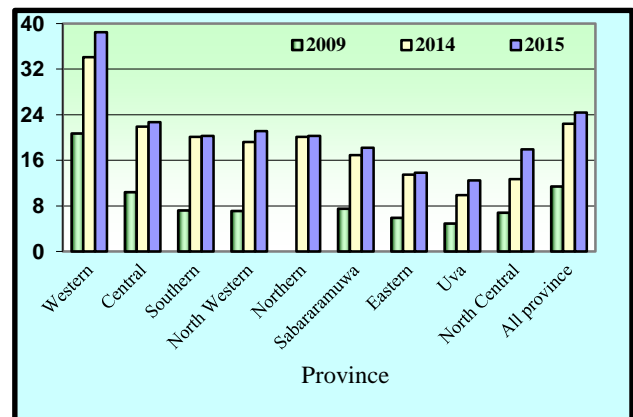
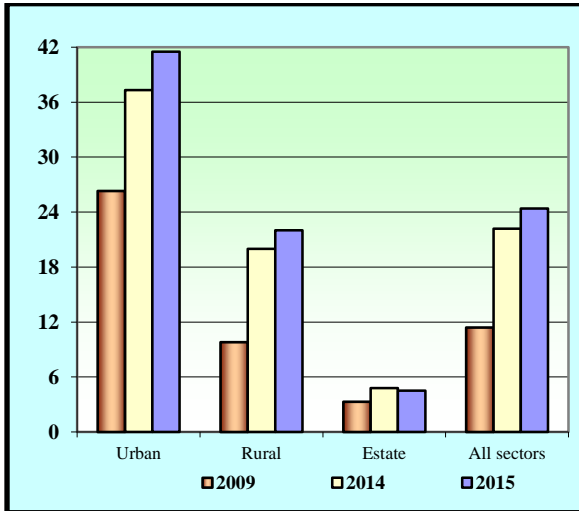


Figure
10.2**Percentage of Desktop or Laptop Computer Owned Households by Province and Survey Year****10.2 Computer literacy**

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

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

Table
10.4**Computer literacy rate by district - 2015**

District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate
All Island	27.1	Mulativu	10.0
Colombo	45.3	Kilinochchi	17.4
Gampaha	34.2	Batticaloa	15.0
Kalutara	33.7	Ampara	12.6
Kandy	31.7	Trincomalee	11.8
Matale	27.5	Kurunegala	25.4
Nuwara Eliya	13.8	Puttalam	25.2
Galle	27.1	Anuradhapura	22.8
Matara	28.6	Polonnaruwa	19.2
Hambantota	26.0	Badulla	16.4
Jaffna	21.1	Monaragala	20.2
Mannar	11.2	Ratnapura	21.5
Vavunia	24.9	Kegalle	22.8

Percentage of Computer Literate population (Computer Literacy) over the survey periods has been gradually increasing. Overall Computer Literacy reported in 2015 for Sri Lanka is 27.1 percent. The survey results show an increase of 11 percentage points from 2006/07 to 2015.

The Urban sector shows the highest computer literacy rate (39.2%) among residential sectors. Computer literacy rate for Rural and Estate are 25.5 percent and 9.0 percent respectively. Among the provinces the highest level of computer literacy is reported from the Western province (38.4%) while the lowest percentage is reported from Eastern province. Computer literacy by district level shows the existing differences among districts and further shows the prevailing digital divide (Table 10.4).

Table
10.3**Computer literacy rate by sector, province and survey year**

Sector/Province	Computer literacy rate (%)			
	2006/07	2009	2014	2015
Sri Lanka	16.1	20.3	24.9	27.1
Sector				
Urban	25.1	31.1	36.1	39.2
Rural	15.1	19.3	23.4	25.5
Estate	4.3	8.4	7.0	9.0
Province				
Western	23.2	27.7	35.6	38.4
Central	14.8	18	23.4	25.9
Southern	15.6	19.8	24.8	27.3
Northern	N.A.	N.A.	16.8	19.4
Eastern	11.4	12.9	14.4	13.2
North Western	12.6	16.5	23.3	25.3
North Central	8.9	14.1	16.6	21.7
Uva	9.9	14.7	15.6	17.8
Sabaragamuwa	12.3	19.1	21.7	22.1

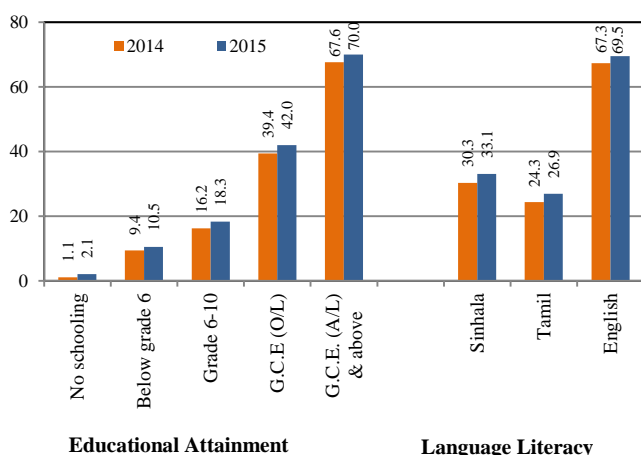
N.A. - not available

Table 10.5 Computer literacy rate by Gender, Age, Level of education, and Language literacy - 2014 & 2015

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

As given in Table 10.5 the Computer literacy among male (29.1%) is higher than that of female (25.3%) in 2015. Young youths (aged 15 - 19 years) show the highest computer literacy rate (58.7%) among all other age groups. The computer literacy has increased over the period and this is true for all disaggregated levels in Table 10.5.

Figure 10.3 Distribution of computer literacy rate by Educational attainment and Language literacy - 2014 & 2015



The survey results reveal that higher the level of education higher is the computer literacy. The group with A/L or above level of education shows the highest computer literacy rate (70.0%). Also computer literacy is higher among those who are literate in English language (69.5%).

Table 10.6 Computer literacy among employed population aware about computers (aged 15 - 69 years) by Occupation - 2014 & 2015

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

Computer literacy among the employed population who are aware of computer in Sri Lanka is around 52 % in 2015 and the positions such as Senior officials and Managers (70.8%), Professionals (83.9%), Technical and Associate professionals (82.9%) and Clerks and Clerical support workers (88.7%) have higher computer literacy. Also, even among the individuals engage in elementary occupations 22 percent are computer literate.

Table 10.7 Computer literacy among unemployed population (aged 15 - 69 years) by age group - 2014 & 2015

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

Among the unemployed, aged (20-24) group shows highest computer literate percentage (80.7%). Annual survey results reveal that among unemployed many have at least some ICT skills. Even among the group aged 40-69 every one out of two are computer literate (54.5%) in 2015.

10.3 Source of computer training

Table 10.8 shows that the majority of those who are computer literate have received training from Private institutions or School/University. The training received through Government training centers are comparatively low (5.6%), however in the Estate sector this percentage is about 6.8% and higher than other two sectors.

Table 10.8 Percentage distribution of Computer literate household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by sources of receiving computer knowledge* and sector - 2015

Source of computer training multiple	Total (%)	Residential sector (%)		
		Urban	Rural	Estate
Private training course	29.9	28.8	30.0	41.1
School/University	42.9	42.0	42.9	55.9
Govt. training centers	5.6	4.2	6.1	6.8
Employment activities	15.7	20.4	14.4	5.6
Work place	7.5	11.2	6.4	1.8
Family members	26.5	28.4	26.0	17.9
Friends/ Relatives	20.4	20.8	20.2	24.1
Self	23.4	29.7	21.6	11.3
Other	3.5	3.9	3.4	5.0

* Multiple choice answers

10.4 Internet and E-mail use

The Table 10.9 depicts that 12.1 percent of the population aged 5 to 69 years uses the internet facility at least once during twelve months in 2015. The survey results further reveal that urban sector, where the facilities are largely available, shows the highest usage of both e-mail and internet among the other sectors.

Table 10.9 Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by District - 2014 & 2015

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

Different usage patterns of internet usage can be observed among districts (Table 10.9). In 2015 Colombo district shows the highest percentage (28.1%) of population using internet while Badulla district shows the lowest percentage (3.5%).

The survey results reveal that 8.9 percent of the household population aged 5 - 69 years has used E-mail facility at least once during the last 12 months period. Highest e-mail usage is reported from the Colombo district (21.9%). The lowest e-mail usage among the districts has reported from the Badulla district (3.4%).

Table 10.10

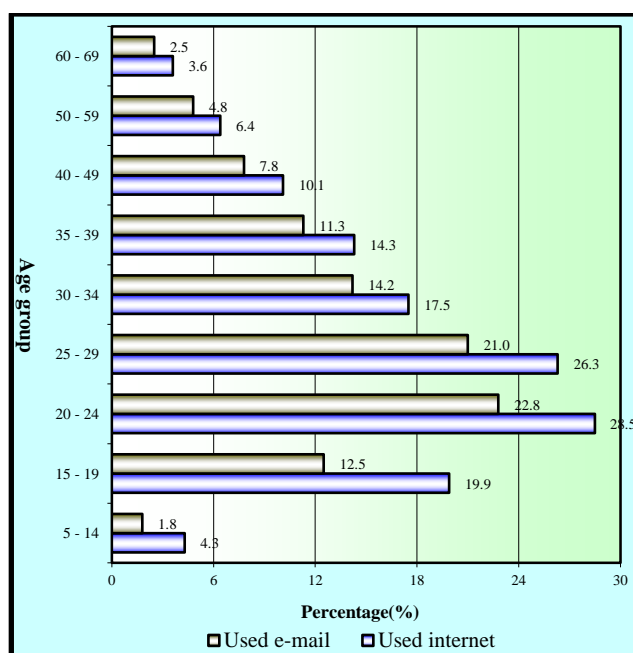
Percentage distribution of Internet and E-mail using household population (aged 5 - 69 years) by age group - 2014 & 2015

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

The Table 10.10 and Figure 10.4 show that persons in age 20 - 24 group show higher internet and email use compared to other age groups.

Figure 10.4

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



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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	14,626,833	8,061,725	55.1	7,628,683	94.6	433,042	5.4	6,565,107
2009 ¹	14,876,264	8,051,089	54.1	7,579,835	94.1	471,254	5.9	6,825,175
2010 ¹	15,166,285	8,096,477	53.4	7,696,142	95.1	400,335	4.9	7,069,808
2011 ²	14,975,989	7,926,445	52.9	7,591,591	95.8	334,854	4.2	7,049,544
2012 ²	14,857,578	7,798,407	52.5	7,488,704	96.0	309,703	4.0	7,059,171
2013 ²	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	7,681,279	95.6	352,526	4.4	6,925,260
2014 ²	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	7,700,489	95.7	348,395	4.3	7,085,600
2015 ²	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE NUMBER RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	6,848,600	5,212,933	76.1	5,018,954	96.3	193,978	3.7	1,635,668
2009 ¹	6,925,821	5,173,106	74.7	4,949,825	95.7	223,281	4.3	1,752,715
2010 ¹	7,078,246	5,310,872	75.0	5,125,763	96.5	185,108	3.5	1,767,374
2011 ²	7,027,780	5,203,267	74.0	5,061,214	97.3	142,053	2.7	1,824,513
2012 ²	6,932,520	5,192,686	74.9	5,046,057	97.2	146,629	2.8	1,739,835
2013 ²	6,926,750	5,187,873	74.9	5,024,341	96.8	163,533	3.2	1,738,877
2014 ²	7,025,780	5,240,034	74.6	5,075,425	96.9	164,609	3.1	1,785,746
2015 ²	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	7,778,232	2,848,793	36.6	2,609,729	91.6	239,064	8.4	4,929,440
2009 ¹	7,950,443	2,877,983	36.2	2,630,010	91.4	247,973	8.6	5,072,460
2010 ¹	8,088,039	2,785,605	34.4	2,570,379	92.3	215,226	7.7	5,302,434
2011 ²	7,948,209	2,723,178	34.3	2,530,377	92.9	192,801	7.1	5,225,031
2012 ²	7,925,058	2,605,721	32.9	2,442,647	93.7	163,074	6.3	5,319,336
2013 ²	8,032,315	2,845,931	35.4	2,656,938	93.4	188,993	6.6	5,186,383
2014 ²	8,108,704	2,808,850	34.6	2,625,064	93.5	183,786	6.5	5,299,854
2015 ²	8,245,001	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

								(2015)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	15,281,945	8,214,472	53.8	7,830,977	95.3	383,497	4.7	7,067,474
15 - 19 YRS	1,536,194	230,793	15.0	175,236	75.9	55,557	24.1	1,305,402
20 - 24 YRS	1,310,892	727,351	55.5	584,000	80.3	143,351	19.7	583,541
25 - 29 YRS	1,280,344	837,635	65.4	759,043	90.6	78,592	9.4	442,709
30 - 39 YRS	2,939,031	1,979,743	67.4	1,918,976	96.9	60,768	3.1	959,288
40 + YRS	8,215,484	4,438,950	54.0	4,393,722	99.0	45,229	1.0	3,776,534

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

								(2015)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	7,036,945	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,798	97.0	157,794	3.0	1,781,352
15 - 19 YRS	774,065	152,454	19.7	118,157	77.5	34,297	22.5	621,610
20 - 24 YRS	600,895	435,089	72.4	372,145	85.5	62,944	14.5	165,806
25 - 29 YRS	559,723	519,982	92.9	497,021	95.6	22,961	4.4	39,741
30 - 39 YRS	1,315,762	1,263,317	96.0	1,243,396	98.4	19,920	1.6	52,446
40 + YRS	3,786,500	2,884,751	76.2	2,867,079	99.4	17,672	0.6	901,749

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

								(2015)
AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
	POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
ALL AGES	8,245,001	2,958,879	35.9	2,733,178	92.4	225,702	7.6	5,286,121
15 - 19 YRS	762,129	78,338	10.3	57,079	72.9	21,260	27.1	683,791
20 - 24 YRS	709,998	292,262	41.2	211,855	72.5	80,407	27.5	417,735
25 - 29 YRS	720,621	317,653	44.1	262,022	82.5	55,631	17.5	402,968
30 - 39 YRS	1,623,269	716,427	44.1	675,579	94.3	40,847	5.7	906,842
40 + YRS	4,428,984	1,554,199	35.1	1,526,643	98.2	27,557	1.8	2,874,785

**TABLE 3 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - BOTH SEXES**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.4	9.9	11.7	24.0	51.0
2009 ¹	100.0	3.4	8.6	11.5	24.4	52.1
2010 ¹	100.0	3.0	8.5	10.9	24.0	53.5
2011 ²	100.0	3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	53.0
2012 ²	100.0	2.5	8.3	11.0	25.2	53.0
2013 ²	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5
2014 ²	100.0	2.4	7.2	9.7	25.2	55.5
2015 ²	100.0	2.2	7.5	9.7	24.5	56.1

**TABLE 3A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - MALE**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.6	9.7	11.9	24.1	50.7
2009 ¹	100.0	3.5	8.4	11.8	24.3	52.0
2010 ¹	100.0	3.1	8.2	11.3	24.1	53.3
2011 ²	100.0	3.2	8.7	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 ²	100.0	2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6
2013 ²	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1
2014 ²	100.0	2.5	7.3	9.6	25.4	55.2
2015 ²	99.9	2.3	7.3	9.7	24.4	56.2

**TABLE 3B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS
(PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE**

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	3.2	10.2	11.2	24.0	51.5
2009 ¹	100.0	3.3	8.9	11.0	24.6	52.2
2010 ¹	100.0	2.9	9.2	10.0	23.9	54.0
2011 ²	100.0	2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	53.9
2012 ²	100.0	2.2	8.4	10.5	25.1	53.8
2013 ²	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.3
2014 ²	100.0	2.2	7.1	9.9	24.8	56.0
2015 ²	100.1	2.1	7.8	9.6	24.7	55.9

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
2008 ¹	100.0	20.8	47.4	15.8	15.9
2009 ¹	100.0	21.1	47.2	15.5	16.2
2010 ¹	100.0	20.2	48.2	15.9	15.8
2011 ²	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 ²	100.0	18.7	47.3	17.5	16.6
2013 ²	100.1	18.2	47.9	15.9	18.1
2014 ²	100.0	16.4	48.9	16.0	18.6
2015 ²	100.0	16.7	47.4	17.3	18.6

TABLE 4A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - MALE

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Year	Total	Grade 5 & Below
2008 ¹	100.0	20.1	50.6	16.1	13.2
2009 ¹	100.0	20.3	50.7	15.7	13.3
2010 ¹	100.0	19.1	51.6	16.2	13.1
2011 ²	100.0	18.3	51.0	16.1	14.6
2012 ²	100.0	18.0	51.2	17.7	13.1
2013 ²	99.9	17.8	51.5	16.0	14.6
2014 ²	100.0	16.4	52.6	16.2	14.8
2015 ²	100.0	16.7	51.1	17.7	14.6

TABLE 4B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Year	Total	Grade 5 & Below
2008 ¹	100.0	22.2	41.3	15.3	21.2
2009 ¹	100.0	22.5	40.6	15.3	21.7
2010 ¹	100.0	22.3	41.3	15.3	21.1
2011 ²	100.0	19.9	42.2	14.9	23.0
2012 ²	100.0	19.9	39.3	17.2	23.7
2013 ²	100.0	18.8	41.0	15.6	24.6
2014 ²	100.0	16.5	41.7	15.8	26.0
2015 ²	100.0	16.6	40.4	16.7	26.3

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	7,681,279	2,321,215	91,045	1,366,162	539,523	1,046,386	467,835	171,236	55,409	137,344	60,917	95,873	570,351	301,768	128,034	121,161	162,013	45,007
2014	7,700,489	2,222,859	74,643	1,389,250	563,532	1,012,447	481,331	181,246	63,038	145,871	47,356	101,247	594,300	313,926	126,950	131,274	195,125	56,094
2015	7,830,976	2,244,547	60,614	1,407,908	549,649	1,059,803	480,338	202,780	52,372	144,507	64,950	120,218	600,249	324,175	137,366	143,768	177,255	60,477

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 defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	5,024,340	1,423,393	80,653	722,816	524,027	744,407	446,960	123,218	42,128	80,102	37,716	70,383	371,194	90,634	49,153	85,164	95,909	36,483
2014	5,075,425	1,375,427	69,796	734,033	540,150	723,692	467,394	124,655	47,897	82,803	31,456	81,190	384,657	96,971	55,148	102,024	115,389	42,743
2015	5,097,797	1,360,831	57,116	741,643	527,419	756,298	465,920	140,042	41,206	79,485	42,853	91,639	395,291	92,824	45,976	105,307	107,469	46,478

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

Year	Total	Industry Group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other
2013	2,656,938	897,822	10,392	643,346	15,495	301,979	20,875	48,018	13,281	57,242	23,201	25,490	199,157	211,134	78,881	35,997	66,104	8,524
2014	2,625,065	847,432	4,847	655,218	23,382	288,755	13,937	56,591	15,141	63,069	15,900	20,057	209,643	216,955	71,802	29,250	79,735	13,351
2015	2,733,179	883,716	3,498	666,265	22,230	303,507	14,418	62,738	11,165	65,023	22,097	28,579	204,958	231,350	91,389	38,461	69,786	13,999

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 defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 6C: Historical Table of currently employed population by major industry group - Both sexes

Major Industry Group	Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Total	7,681,279	7,700,490	7,830,976
Agriculture	2,321,215	2,222,859	2,244,547
Industry	1,996,730	2,027,426	2,018,171
Services	3,363,334	3,450,205	3,568,258

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

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

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 defence compulsory social security (O)
9. Education (P)
10. Human health and social work activities (Q)
11. Other service activities (S)
12. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)
13. Real estate activities (L) Arts, entertainment and recreation (R) Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

Table 7 - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 08) - Both sexes

Year	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	7,681,279	365,049	483,587	447,965	281,095	847,409	1,490,219	1,302,496	640,410	1,773,456	49,593
2014	7,700,489	353,465	491,521	450,247	327,479	902,710	1,562,251	1,312,975	635,899	1,633,672	30,270
2015	7,830,976	480,097	511,230	470,645	311,455	852,722	1,457,350	1,266,101	673,380	1,766,704	41,292

Occupation group

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

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

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

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

Year	Occupation group										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2013	2,656,937	106,075	298,625	159,456	142,161	259,829	509,519	418,023	83,834	673,878	5,537
2014	2,625,065	87,646	315,988	149,041	170,388	272,429	544,444	431,084	76,085	577,256	..
2015	2,733,178	124,454	336,586	151,900	161,209	267,267	492,267	432,631	96,342	665,326	5,196

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

Occupation group

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

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	5.5	1.7	4.7	8.1	14.4	37.2	28.5
1	100.0	5.9	3.3	9.1	13.5	20.2	34.1	13.8
2	100.0	6.5	0.7	3.1	3.8	8.4	41.7	35.9
3	100.0	5.8	1.3	3.4	8.0	11.7	38.4	31.5
6	100.0	8.2	1.1	3.1	6.5	13.4	44.3	23.3
7	100.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	5.1	9.1	30.8	48.2
8	100.0	4.2	0.4	2.0	3.6	7.4	32.5	49.8
9	100.0	4.2	0.4	1.4	5.8	9.3	29.7	49.1
10	100.0	3.9	0.9	4.3	5.6	5.6	49.4	30.3
11	100.0	2.5	0.4	2.4	5.0	6.5	59.1	24.1
13	100.0	5.8	1.2	2.8	3.6	9.7	47.4	29.6
14	100.0	3.9	0.4	2.1	2.4	9.7	39.1	42.5
15	100.0	4.0	0.5	1.2	2.6	8.3	57.0	26.3
16	100.0	14.9	2.0	4.8	8.6	43.5	21.4	4.8
17	100.0	2.7	0.8	1.5	3.0	10.0	47.6	34.4
19	100.0	2.8	1.1	4.8	6.5	14.9	32.2	37.6
20	100.0	5.7	1.4	3.8	8.5	11.5	34.3	34.8
Other	100.0	2.9	1.6	4.8	8.7	11.4	35.4	35.2

* 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 defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

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

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

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

TABLE 9B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS (PERCENTAGE) - FEMALE

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2008 ¹	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
2009 ¹	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0
2010 ¹	100.0	10.7	36.5	26.1	17.4	9.3
2011 ²	100.0	9.1	40.4	23.4	17.9	9.2
2012 ²	100.0	9.2	39.6	20.4	18.9	12.0
2013 ²	100.0	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.2	12.1
2014 ²	100.0	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.7	10.4
2015 ²	100.0	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ - Excluding Northern province

² - All the districts are included

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

(2015)

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	374,492	135,687	84,890	153,915
%	100.0	36.2	22.7	41.1
Male	154,116	67,812	35,443	50,861
%	100.0	44.0	23.0	33.0
Female	220,376	67,875	49,447	103,054
%	100.0	30.8	22.4	46.8

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 Number rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	15,281,945	8,214,472	53.8	7,830,977	95.3	383,495	4.7	7,067,470
Colombo	1,751,471	886,017	50.6	853,784	96.4	32,233	3.6	865,454
Gampaha	1,787,370	943,239	52.8	901,794	95.6	41,445	4.4	844,131
Kalutara	932,633	506,845	54.3	483,942	95.5	22,903	4.5	425,788
Kandy	1,024,370	508,591	49.6	481,373	94.6	27,217	5.4	515,779
Matale	356,661	199,142	55.8	188,518	94.7	10,624	5.3	157,519
Nuwara Eliya	516,413	318,488	61.7	308,279	96.8	10,209	3.2	197,925
Galle	804,179	419,997	52.2	399,087	95.0	20,911	5.0	384,182
Matara	623,054	331,674	53.2	310,260	93.5	21,414	6.5	291,380
Hambantota	451,455	255,141	56.5	238,997	93.7	16,145	6.3	196,314
Jaffna	461,938	203,222	44.0	191,712	94.3	11,510	5.7	258,716
Mannar	73,854	35,580	48.2	33,301	93.6	2,279	6.4	38,274
Vavunia	122,651	67,685	55.2	64,741	95.7	2,943	4.3	54,966
Mullativu	69,131	33,632	48.6	32,394	96.3	1,238	3.7	35,499
Kilinochchi	75,564	35,001	46.3	33,018	94.3	1,983	5.7	40,562
Batticaloa	363,718	161,967	44.5	154,171	95.2	7,796	4.8	201,751
Ampara	468,673	207,914	44.4	192,696	92.7	15,217	7.3	260,759
Trincomalee	269,438	125,519	46.6	120,115	95.7	5,403	4.3	143,919
Kurunegala	1,209,816	700,877	57.9	672,972	96.0	27,905	4.0	508,938
Puttalam	573,492	310,982	54.2	300,862	96.7	10,121	3.3	262,510
Anuradhapura	628,383	388,023	61.7	374,505	96.5	13,519	3.5	240,359
Polonnaruwa	289,604	154,341	53.3	150,800	97.7	3,542	2.3	135,262
Badulla	610,469	365,574	59.9	346,120	94.7	19,453	5.3	244,896
Moneragala	337,532	200,051	59.3	192,970	96.5	7,081	3.5	137,481
Ratnapura	845,641	501,363	59.3	480,440	95.8	20,923	4.2	344,278
Kegalle	634,435	353,607	55.7	324,126	91.7	29,481	8.3	280,828

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 Number rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7,036,944	5,255,593	74.7	5,097,800	97.0	157,795	3.0	1,781,350
Colombo	816,260	588,188	72.1	568,698	96.7	19,491	3.3	228,072
Gampaha	840,770	619,263	73.7	600,563	97.0	18,700	3.0	221,507
Kalutara	436,033	326,436	74.9	316,554	97.0	9,882	3.0	109,597
Kandy	446,363	322,820	72.3	309,424	95.9	13,396	4.1	123,543
Matale	161,575	119,596	74.0	116,260	97.2	3,336	2.8	41,979
Nuwara Eliya	226,410	176,821	78.1	172,433	97.5	4,388	2.5	49,589
Galle	366,187	270,024	73.7	261,691	96.9	8,333	3.1	96,163
Matara	288,987	211,742	73.3	202,629	95.7	9,113	4.3	77,245
Hambantota	213,831	164,648	77.0	158,320	96.2	6,328	3.8	49,182
Jaffna	206,923	144,138	69.7	139,730	96.9	4,409	3.1	62,785
Mannar	36,561	28,544	78.1	27,807	97.4	737	2.6	8,017
Vavunia	58,748	43,845	74.6	43,076	98.2	769	1.8	14,903
Mullativu	32,486	23,690	72.9	23,246	98.1	444	1.9	8,797
Kilinochchi	34,151	25,579	74.9	25,071	98.0	508	2.0	8,572
Batticaloa	160,474	116,655	72.7	114,721	98.3	1,934	1.7	43,819
Ampara	221,574	157,292	71.0	149,093	94.8	8,199	5.2	64,281
Trincomalee	132,526	95,045	71.7	93,343	98.2	1,702	1.8	37,481
Kurunegala	549,529	427,585	77.8	417,698	97.7	9,887	2.3	121,944
Puttalam	265,914	203,132	76.4	199,480	98.2	3,651	1.8	62,782
Anuradhapura	284,576	227,366	79.9	223,517	98.3	3,849	1.7	57,210
Polonnaruwa	130,487	103,819	79.6	102,777	99.0	1,042	1.0	26,668
Badulla	277,889	210,534	75.8	204,301	97.0	6,233	3.0	67,354
Moneragala	158,167	121,641	76.9	120,320	98.9	1,322	1.1	36,525
Ratnapura	400,984	312,001	77.8	304,027	97.4	7,974	2.6	88,984
Kegalle	289,539	215,189	74.3	203,021	94.3	12,168	5.7	74,351

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 Number rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8,245,004	2,958,880	35.9	2,733,174	92.4	225,701	7.6	5,286,122
Colombo	935,211	297,829	31.8	285,087	95.7	12,742	4.3	637,382
Gampaha	946,600	323,976	34.2	301,231	93.0	22,745	7.0	622,624
Kalutara	496,600	180,409	36.3	167,388	92.8	13,021	7.2	316,191
Kandy	578,007	185,771	32.1	171,949	92.6	13,821	7.4	392,236
Matale	195,086	79,546	40.8	72,258	90.8	7,288	9.2	115,540
Nuwara Eliya	290,004	141,667	48.9	135,845	95.9	5,821	4.1	148,337
Galle	437,992	149,974	34.2	137,396	91.6	12,578	8.4	288,018
Matara	334,067	119,932	35.9	107,630	89.7	12,301	10.3	214,135
Hambantota	237,625	90,493	38.1	80,676	89.2	9,817	10.8	147,132
Jaffna	255,015	59,083	23.2	51,982	88.0	7,101	12.0	195,931
Mannar	37,293	7,036	18.9	5,494	78.1	1,542	21.9	30,257
Vavunia	63,903	23,840	37.3	21,665	90.9	2,174	9.1	40,063
Mullativu	36,644	9,942	27.1	9,148	92.0	794	8.0	26,702
Kilinochchi	41,413	9,422	22.8	7,947	84.3	1,475	15.7	31,991
Batticaloa	203,244	45,312	22.3	39,450	87.1	5,862	12.9	157,932
Ampara	247,100	50,622	20.5	43,603	86.1	7,019	13.9	196,478
Trincomalee	136,912	30,474	22.3	26,772	87.9	3,702	12.1	106,438
Kurunegala	660,286	273,292	41.4	255,274	93.4	18,018	6.6	386,994
Puttalam	307,579	107,851	35.1	101,381	94.0	6,469	6.0	199,728
Anuradhapura	343,807	160,657	46.7	150,988	94.0	9,670	6.0	183,150
Polonnaruwa	159,117	50,523	31.8	48,022	95.0	2,500	4.9	108,594
Badulla	332,581	155,039	46.6	141,819	91.5	13,220	8.5	177,541
Moneragala	179,365	78,409	43.7	72,650	92.7	5,759	7.3	100,956
Ratnapura	444,657	189,363	42.6	176,414	93.2	12,949	6.8	255,295
Kegalle	344,896	138,418	40.1	121,105	87.5	17,313	12.5	206,477

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

TABLE 13 : EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - BOTH SEXES

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7,830,979	100.0	2,244,549	28.7	2,018,172	25.8	3,568,258	45.6
Colombo	853,784	100.0	15,352	1.8	236,581	27.7	601,851	70.5
Gampaha	901,795	100.0	41,890	4.6	349,712	38.8	510,193	56.6
Kalutara	483,941	100.0	82,247	17.0	157,758	32.6	243,936	50.4
Kandy	481,374	100.0	109,292	22.7	112,781	23.4	259,301	53.9
Matale	188,517	100.0	71,902	38.1	41,155	21.8	75,460	40.0
Nuwara Eliya	308,279	100.0	206,868	67.1	36,595	11.9	64,816	21.0
Galle	399,087	100.0	121,541	30.5	105,360	26.4	172,186	43.1
Matara	310,259	100.0	103,609	33.4	77,998	25.1	128,652	41.5
Hambantota	238,997	100.0	92,947	38.9	58,309	24.4	87,741	36.7
Jaffna	191,712	100.0	57,805	30.2	40,222	21.0	93,685	48.9
Mannar	33,301	100.0	15,291	45.9	2,944	8.8	15,066	45.2
Vavunia	64,742	100.0	18,354	28.3	12,536	19.4	33,852	52.3
Mullativu	32,394	100.0	14,753	45.5	6,787	21.0	10,854	33.5
Kilinochchi	33,018	100.0	11,633	35.2	7,008	21.2	14,377	43.5
Batticaloa	154,171	100.0	40,844	26.5	43,531	28.2	69,796	45.3
Ampara	192,696	100.0	62,711	32.5	39,834	20.7	90,151	46.8
Trincomalee	120,115	100.0	32,156	26.8	23,223	19.3	64,736	53.9
Kurunegala	672,973	100.0	223,176	33.2	196,895	29.3	252,902	37.6
Puttalam	300,862	100.0	78,369	26.0	86,156	28.6	136,337	45.3
Anuradhapura	374,505	100.0	192,883	51.5	53,496	14.3	128,126	34.2
Polonnaruwa	150,799	100.0	65,044	43.1	29,039	19.3	56,716	37.6
Badulla	346,120	100.0	198,295	57.3	41,694	12.0	106,131	30.7
Moneragala	192,970	100.0	103,276	53.5	24,613	12.8	65,081	33.7
Ratnapura	480,441	100.0	208,261	43.3	126,453	26.3	145,727	30.3
Kegalle	324,127	100.0	76,050	23.5	107,492	33.2	140,585	43.4

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5,097,798	100.0	1,360,832	26.7	1,326,177	26.0	2,410,789	47.3
Colombo	568,698	100.0	7,727	1.4	148,233	26.1	412,738	72.6
Gampaha	600,563	100.0	31,903	5.3	224,911	37.5	343,749	57.2
Kalutara	316,555	100.0	46,008	14.5	101,335	32.0	169,212	53.5
Kandy	309,424	100.0	56,388	18.2	74,571	24.1	178,465	57.7
Matale	116,260	100.0	43,827	37.7	24,300	20.9	48,133	41.4
Nuwara Eliya	172,434	100.0	102,372	59.4	23,507	13.6	46,555	27.0
Galle	261,691	100.0	73,104	27.9	74,078	28.3	114,509	43.8
Matara	202,630	100.0	65,876	32.5	54,316	26.8	82,438	40.7
Hambantota	158,320	100.0	66,418	42.0	34,627	21.9	57,275	36.2
Jaffna	139,729	100.0	41,444	29.7	33,791	24.2	64,494	46.2
Mannar	27,807	100.0	14,564	52.4	2,045	7.4	11,198	40.3
Vavunia	43,075	100.0	9,886	23.0	10,228	23.7	22,961	53.3
Mullativu	23,245	100.0	10,411	44.8	5,214	22.4	7,620	32.8
Kilinochchi	25,070	100.0	9,865	39.3	6,011	24.0	9,194	36.7
Batticaloa	114,721	100.0	35,775	31.2	29,775	26.0	49,171	42.9
Ampara	149,093	100.0	51,724	34.7	31,490	21.1	65,879	44.2
Trincomalee	93,343	100.0	28,739	30.8	17,915	19.2	46,689	50.0
Kurunegala	417,698	100.0	135,118	32.3	117,945	28.2	164,635	39.4
Puttalam	199,481	100.0	50,908	25.5	58,690	29.4	89,883	45.1
Anuradhapura	223,517	100.0	107,506	48.1	29,875	13.4	86,136	38.5
Polonnaruwa	102,778	100.0	47,726	46.4	18,658	18.2	36,394	35.4
Badulla	204,300	100.0	103,850	50.8	33,517	16.4	66,933	32.8
Moneragala	120,319	100.0	61,511	51.1	16,496	13.7	42,312	35.2
Ratnapura	304,026	100.0	112,086	36.9	95,603	31.4	96,337	31.7
Kegalle	203,021	100.0	46,096	22.7	59,046	29.1	97,879	48.2

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,733,176	100.0	883,714	32.3	691,992	25.3	1,157,470	42.3
Colombo	285,086	100.0	7,625	2.7	88,348	31.0	189,113	66.3
Gampaha	301,231	100.0	9,986	3.3	124,801	41.4	166,444	55.3
Kalutara	167,388	100.0	36,240	21.7	56,424	33.7	74,724	44.6
Kandy	171,949	100.0	52,903	30.8	38,210	22.2	80,836	47.0
Matale	72,259	100.0	28,076	38.9	16,855	23.3	27,328	37.8
Nuwara Eliya	135,846	100.0	104,496	76.9	13,088	9.6	18,262	13.4
Galle	137,396	100.0	48,437	35.3	31,282	22.8	57,677	42.0
Matara	107,631	100.0	37,733	35.1	23,683	22.0	46,215	42.9
Hambantota	80,676	100.0	26,529	32.9	23,681	29.4	30,466	37.8
Jaffna	51,982	100.0	16,360	31.5	6,431	12.4	29,191	56.2
Mannar	5,494	100.0	728	13.3	899	16.4	3,867	70.4
Vavunia	21,665	100.0	8,467	39.1	2,307	10.6	10,891	50.3
Mullativu	9,147	100.0	4,341	47.5	1,572	17.2	3,234	35.4
Kilinochchi	7,947	100.0	1,768	22.2	996	12.5	5,183	65.2
Batticaloa	39,450	100.0	5,069	12.8	13,756	34.9	20,625	52.3
Ampara	43,603	100.0	10,987	25.2	8,344	19.1	24,272	55.7
Trincomalee	26,772	100.0	3,417	12.8	5,308	19.8	18,047	67.4
Kurunegala	255,273	100.0	88,058	34.5	78,949	30.9	88,266	34.6
Puttalam	101,381	100.0	27,461	27.1	27,466	27.1	46,454	45.8
Anuradhapura	150,988	100.0	85,377	56.5	23,621	15.6	41,990	27.8
Polonnaruwa	48,023	100.0	17,319	36.1	10,382	21.6	20,322	42.3
Badulla	141,820	100.0	94,445	66.6	8,177	5.8	39,198	27.6
Moneragala	72,650	100.0	41,764	57.5	8,117	11.2	22,769	31.3
Ratnapura	176,414	100.0	96,175	54.5	30,849	17.5	49,390	28.0
Kegalle	121,105	100.0	29,953	24.7	48,446	40.0	42,706	35.3

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

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

Province	Total	Occupation group									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Total	7,830,976	480,097	511,230	470,645	311,455	852,722	1,457,350	1,266,101	673,380	1,766,704	41,292
Western	2,239,520	218,832	194,261	204,465	146,338	269,877	74,698	408,403	266,196	445,212	11,240
Central	978,170	72,605	57,491	46,405	29,430	77,885	171,428	130,859	66,669	324,183	1,215
Southern	948,343	35,420	53,223	45,599	35,145	125,924	190,668	153,031	80,713	222,940	5,680
Northern	355,166	16,241	32,021	21,193	12,609	33,383	86,737	42,776	21,147	86,702	2,357
Eastern	466,983	22,990	33,818	19,260	12,221	75,630	107,491	84,372	34,629	72,516	4,057
North Western	973,834	29,037	50,823	51,198	24,915	108,663	235,420	209,901	89,602	162,526	11,749
North Central	525,304	21,825	21,133	20,663	16,028	64,747	232,445	57,127	24,669	65,064	1,603
Uva	539,090	19,163	26,531	19,191	12,584	34,356	223,791	49,944	25,654	126,893	982
Sabaragamuwa	804,567	43,984	41,929	42,672	22,185	62,258	134,674	129,687	64,101	260,668	2,409

Occupation group

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

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

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 08, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 08 classification

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

Province	Total	Industry group																
		1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other
Total	7,830,976	2,244,547	60,614	1,407,908	549,649	1,059,805	480,338	202,780	52,372	144,507	64,950	120,218	600,249	324,175	137,366	143,768	177,255	60,477
Western	2,239,520	139,489	7,242	575,383	161,427	387,826	188,050	69,906	34,094	72,529	39,609	56,071	173,085	110,250	52,237	53,588	91,766	26,969
Central	978,170	388,062	3,710	120,552	66,269	125,602	52,531	29,246	1,841	9,493	3,299	9,578	61,484	51,590	14,769	19,033	17,355	3,757
Southern	948,343	318,097	2,746	161,706	77,215	108,604	55,479	26,683	3,288	16,977	5,986	15,835	56,766	42,149	18,284	17,044	15,906	5,578
Northern	355,166	117,835	644	34,555	34,298	44,909	17,306	8,321	2,223	4,276	4,062	7,582	31,382	22,125	8,054	8,675	5,614	3,305
Eastern	466,983	135,711	2,623	60,400	43,564	72,871	28,142	11,618	1,239	3,979	746	6,083	53,212	14,213	14,122	11,980	4,073	2,405
North Western	973,834	301,544	6,110	217,311	59,630	129,378	53,624	23,975	5,888	12,493	3,689	11,674	75,060	23,156	8,838	14,587	15,122	11,754
North Central	525,304	257,927	1,751	57,046	23,738	63,870	17,194	4,016	2,088	7,765	716	1,109	54,553	18,750	5,998	5,090	2,753	940
Uva	539,090	301,571	2,479	34,374	29,453	43,645	22,979	15,439	320	4,792	1,963	5,710	51,785	9,598	1,342	2,858	8,736	2,047
Sabaragamuwa	804,567	284,311	33,308	146,581	54,055	83,100	45,031	13,576	1,390	12,202	4,881	6,577	42,921	32,345	13,723	10,914	15,931	3,722

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 defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other**12 Real estate activities (L)****18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)****21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)**

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

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

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	7,830,975	4,396,836	1,182,914	3,213,922	242,995	2,531,081	660,063
Western	2,239,521	1,465,882	317,973	1,147,909	113,776	569,696	90,167
Central	978,170	556,219	194,180	362,039	24,440	304,283	93,228
Southern	948,342	515,347	131,572	383,775	24,900	329,829	78,266
Northern	355,165	216,134	68,338	147,796	11,417	116,871	10,743
Eastern	466,983	267,123	89,378	177,745	7,339	174,670	17,851
North Western	973,834	479,982	120,834	359,148	32,931	355,544	105,377
North Central	525,304	197,793	80,687	117,106	5,005	225,418	97,088
Uva	539,089	227,681	73,771	153,910	2,681	202,160	106,567
Sabaragamuwa	804,567	470,675	106,181	364,494	20,506	252,610	60,776

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	5,097,800	2,890,786	654,133	2,236,653	211,814	1,849,930	145,270
Western	1,485,814	964,300	177,310	786,990	97,849	403,742	19,923
Central	598,118	329,848	98,524	231,324	20,863	226,502	20,905
Southern	622,641	341,522	65,337	276,185	22,692	243,004	15,423
Northern	258,930	153,777	35,128	118,649	10,739	89,780	4,634
Eastern	357,157	214,467	60,992	153,475	7,339	127,763	7,588
North Western	617,178	311,730	65,359	246,371	28,297	254,905	22,246
North Central	326,293	134,572	53,585	80,987	4,074	168,183	19,464
Uva	324,621	143,692	42,111	101,581	2,412	155,119	23,398
Sabaragamuwa	507,048	296,878	55,787	241,091	17,549	180,932	11,689

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	2,733,177	1,506,054	528,783	977,271	31,181	681,148	514,794
Western	753,705	501,582	140,663	360,919	15,926	165,953	70,244
Central	380,054	226,372	95,656	130,716	3,578	77,781	72,323
Southern	325,703	173,826	66,236	107,590	2,208	86,825	62,844
Northern	96,236	62,358	33,211	29,147	678	27,091	6,109
Eastern	109,825	52,656	28,386	24,270	..	46,907	10,262
North Western	356,655	168,252	55,475	112,777	4,634	100,638	83,131
North Central	199,010	63,221	27,102	36,119	931	57,234	77,624
Uva	214,470	83,990	31,660	52,330	269	47,041	83,170
Sabaragamuwa	297,519	173,797	50,394	123,403	2,957	71,678	49,087

.. Negligible

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

TABLE 17 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.5	1.7	4.7	8.1	14.4	37.2	28.5
Colombo	100.0	5.1	0.7	3.0	5.7	9.0	36.8	39.6
Gampaha	100.0	6.9	1.0	1.6	4.8	11.7	39.9	34.0
Kalutara	100.0	7.4	1.6	4.9	9.1	11.0	32.8	33.2
Kandy	100.0	5.3	1.7	3.9	6.1	14.2	31.3	37.6
Matale	100.0	10.9	1.1	4.1	9.0	14.6	29.3	31.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	2.6	1.1	3.3	6.1	14.3	56.8	15.8
Galle	100.0	4.5	1.4	5.7	8.9	15.5	40.8	23.1
Matara	100.0	5.3	1.8	6.0	12.2	19.8	33.6	21.3
Hambantota	100.0	5.4	2.0	7.3	15.0	15.2	35.4	19.7
Jaffna	100.0	4.2	1.4	6.4	8.3	21.0	44.4	14.3
Mannar	100.0	2.8	..	1.1	1.7	10.9	42.5	40.9
Vavunia	100.0	2.9	1.2	6.1	20.0	22.1	23.0	24.7
Mullativu	100.0	..	3.2	6.5	13.5	23.6	34.7	18.4
Kilinochchi	100.0	2.1	..	..	0.9	24.2	48.3	24.6
Batticaloa	100.0	2.6	0.1	1.5	5.9	15.9	36.4	37.5
Ampara	100.0	5.1	1.4	2.8	7.0	11.8	45.1	26.8
Trincomalee	100.0	3.1	0.7	3.7	6.2	15.6	44.9	25.8
Kurunegala	100.0	4.9	3.5	5.1	8.5	17.1	37.7	23.2
Puttalam	100.0	5.4	1.3	5.0	9.1	11.8	35.8	31.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	10.0	3.8	11.5	10.0	16.1	25.3	23.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.4	2.3	5.8	8.2	10.8	23.4	43.1
Badulla	100.0	1.7	2.3	4.3	8.5	17.4	44.4	21.3
Moneragala	100.0	6.1	1.2	3.0	8.6	16.1	43.0	21.9
Ratnapura	100.0	4.9	2.4	9.1	11.2	14.9	34.9	22.6
Kegalle	100.0	5.9	0.8	3.3	6.6	20.3	34.3	28.8

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

TABLE 17A : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB BY DISTRICT - MALE

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	4.9	1.1	3.6	6.3	11.9	38.1	34.1
Colombo	100.0	4.2	0.3	2.7	4.2	6.5	35.7	46.3
Gampaha	100.0	6.4	0.6	1.0	3.8	9.6	39.5	39.1
Kalutara	100.0	6.8	0.9	3.7	8.0	9.7	32.0	39.0
Kandy	100.0	4.3	1.1	3.0	4.5	10.6	29.8	46.8
Matale	100.0	10.2	0.5	2.8	7.4	13.1	28.1	37.8
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.9	0.7	2.8	4.9	13.7	53.8	22.3
Galle	100.0	4.1	0.6	4.6	6.5	13.9	43.0	27.4
Matara	100.0	5.2	1.1	4.2	9.4	19.0	35.0	26.0
Hambantota	100.0	4.3	0.8	5.7	11.1	12.8	40.5	24.8
Jaffna	100.0	4.2	1.0	3.6	5.7	18.4	49.8	17.3
Mannar	100.0	2.8	..	0.9	0.9	9.9	40.8	44.7
Vavunia	100.0	1.5	1.5	5.3	15.5	20.7	27.2	28.4
Mullativu	100.0	..	3.0	5.8	12.7	25.0	33.8	19.7
Kilinochcchi	100.0	0.7	..	..	1.1	22.5	51.2	24.4
Batticaloa	100.0	2.8	..	1.7	2.9	11.1	39.2	42.3
Ampara	100.0	4.8	1.1	2.5	5.5	9.6	47.6	28.9
Trincomalee	100.0	3.4	0.9	2.0	5.0	15.0	45.8	28.0
Kurunegala	100.0	3.7	3.0	4.3	8.4	14.3	40.1	26.1
Puttalam	100.0	5.1	0.1	3.6	6.5	10.3	36.2	38.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	8.5	1.9	9.3	8.6	13.3	28.6	29.8
Polonnaruwa	100.0	7.5	2.4	6.1	6.1	9.5	21.5	46.9
Badulla	100.0	1.3	2.1	3.2	4.8	12.7	48.1	27.7
Moneragala	100.0	4.8	1.0	2.5	7.2	11.1	45.0	28.5
Ratnapura	100.0	5.3	1.1	6.3	7.7	12.9	37.6	29.2
Kegalle	100.0	6.7	0.6	2.5	6.3	13.9	35.3	34.7

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
Total	100.0	6.5	2.8	6.7	11.4	19.1	35.4	18.0
Colombo	100.0	7.0	1.5	3.6	8.8	13.8	39.0	26.2
Gampaha	100.0	7.8	1.8	2.9	7.0	15.8	40.9	23.9
Kalutara	100.0	8.4	2.9	7.3	11.2	13.5	34.4	22.2
Kandy	100.0	7.1	2.7	5.3	8.9	20.8	34.0	21.2
Matale	100.0	11.8	2.0	6.1	11.5	17.0	31.4	20.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	3.6	1.7	3.9	7.6	14.9	60.6	7.6
Galle	100.0	5.3	2.8	7.9	13.6	18.7	36.7	15.1
Matara	100.0	5.5	3.1	9.3	17.4	21.3	31.0	12.4
Hambantota	100.0	7.7	4.4	10.4	22.5	19.8	25.5	9.8
Jaffna	100.0	4.1	2.5	13.9	15.3	27.9	30.0	6.4
Mannar	100.0	3.1	..	2.3	5.6	16.0	51.0	22.1
Vavunia	100.0	5.7	0.5	7.6	29.1	24.8	14.7	17.5
Mullativu	100.0	..	3.9	8.4	15.6	19.9	36.8	15.2
Kilinochcchi	100.0	6.2	..	..	..	29.4	39.3	25.1
Batticaloa	100.0	1.8	0.5	1.0	14.9	30.0	28.1	23.7
Ampara	100.0	6.4	2.4	4.0	12.1	19.2	36.5	19.5
Trincomalee	100.0	2.0	..	9.6	10.4	17.9	41.8	18.2
Kurunegala	100.0	7.0	4.4	6.3	8.5	21.7	33.8	18.3
Puttalam	100.0	5.8	3.6	7.6	14.2	14.8	35.2	18.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	12.3	6.7	14.8	12.2	20.2	20.4	13.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	3.9	2.2	5.3	12.7	13.6	27.3	35.0
Badulla	100.0	2.3	2.5	6.0	13.9	24.2	38.9	12.1
Moneragala	100.0	8.3	1.6	3.8	11.0	24.6	39.7	11.0
Ratnapura	100.0	4.3	4.7	13.9	17.3	18.3	30.3	11.3
Kegalle	100.0	4.5	1.0	4.8	7.1	31.1	32.6	18.9

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

.. Negligible

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

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

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.7	0.7	3.4	6.4	9.2
Western	4.1	1.2	3.3	4.9	5.8
Central	4.7	0.5	3.0	8.0	10.5
Southern	5.8	0.7	4.4	7.5	11.9
Northern	5.3	0.1	4.1	7.9	12.0
Eastern	5.7	1.4	4.7	7.9	14.1
North Western	3.8	1.1	2.1	5.5	9.5
North Central	3.1	..	1.7	4.1	11.6
Uva	4.7	..	3.3	8.3	13.6
Sabaragamuwa	5.9	0.8	5.2	9.4	10.8

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.7	24.1	19.7	9.4	1.7
Western	4.1	18.4	15.2	8.0	1.7
Central	4.7	34.1	23.1	9.5	1.4
Southern	5.8	30.8	27.0	12.5	2.0
Northern	5.3	20.7	18.2	11.3	1.0
Eastern	5.7	22.2	21.5	10.3	1.9
North Western	3.8	21.6	13.3	7.9	1.8
North Central	3.1	17.9	15.8	7.7	0.8
Uva	4.7	21.0	22.5	8.4	1.7
Sabaragamuwa	5.9	35.9	27.9	11.7	1.8

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

Special Statistical Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Coverage

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

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

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

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

Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the currently economically active population 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self-employed), or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
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 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. Current and Usual definitions apply.
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.

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.

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)

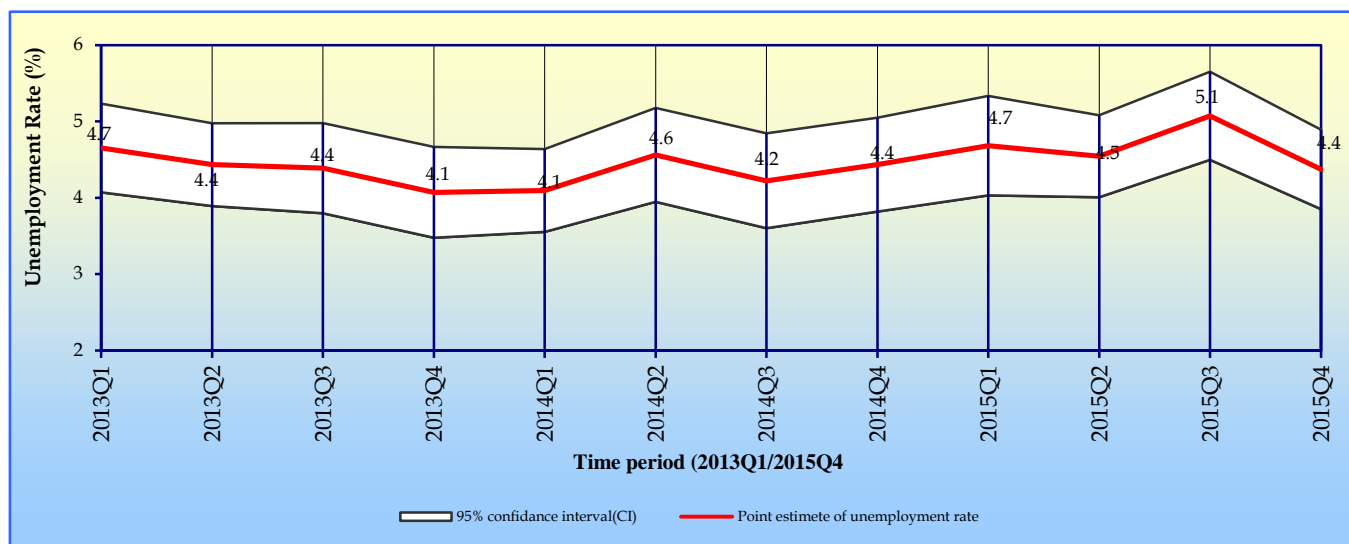
$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$

(6.4 ± 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 (2013Q1 - 2015Q4)



Note:

- * Survey was not conducted in the fourth quarter 2011 & first quarter 2012 due to activities of population census.
- Excluding Northern Province

As seen in Figure 2, it is very important to note that, there were no statistically significant differences between the unemployment rates reported in different time periods of 2011/2013, when sampling error was considered.

Change in survey schedule

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data. In January 2006, some improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for planning purposes. The revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, and informal sector employment and under employment etc.

From January , 2013 onwards, the lower bound of working age populations is considered as age 15, hence age 15 and over population is considered as working age population .The survey schedule is updated to obtain more precise information on following age, informal employment, informal sector, secondary occupation, wages & income , unemployment & trainings.

New Industry & Occupation classifications

From January 2013 onward the survey uses new industry & occupation classifications, such as

SLIC Rev 4:- Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification based on International Standard Industry classification - Rev.4 (ISIC Rev 4)

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

Note :

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

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

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

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

Estimate of Confidence Intervals for some selected characteristics

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

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

¹ - Excluding Northern provinces

² - 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 (%)
(2014)						
General labour force characteristics						
Population (15 years & over)	15,281,945	159,140	1.04			
Employed Population	8,214,473	91,316	1.11			
Unemployed Population	7,830,976	87,603	1.12			
Employment Rate				4.7	0.145	3.113
Unemployment Rate				95.3	0.145	0.152
Labour Force	383,496	12,765	3.33			
Not in Labour Force	7,067,473	85,805	1.21			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2,244,547	51,184	2.3			
2	60,614	6,126	10.1			
3	1,407,908	29,494	2.1			
6	549,649	15,350	2.8			
7	1,059,805	24,909	2.4			
8	480,338	13,420	2.8			
9	202,780	9,846	4.9			
10	52,372	4,352	8.3			
11	144,507	7,397	5.1			
13	64,950	4,837	7.4			
14	120,218	7,013	5.8			
15	600,249	17,692	2.9			
16	324,175	11,602	3.6			
17	137,366	7,597	5.5			
19	143,768	7,584	5.3			
20	177,255	9,833	5.5			
Other	60,477	4,657	7.7			
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	9,520	1,666	17.5			
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	132,079	7,181	5.4			
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	93,504	5,509	5.9			
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	148,393	7,178	4.8			

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 defence 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)	
Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)	

2012 Census-based Re-weighting of Labour Force Survey Estimates
Revised Annual and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics: 2011-2015

1. Introduction

The national statistics office in Sri Lanka; the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) recognized the need of re-weighting Labour Force Survey (LFS) aggregates and micro-data, using rebased mid-year population estimate (MYPE) of 2012 published by the Register General Department (RGO). As practiced in many other countries after a Census of Population & Housing, the process of re-weighting enables the national statistics office to keep LFS estimates in line with the latest population data.

The Census of Population and Housing 2012 (CPH 2012); the country-wide census conducted after 1981 provided wide-ranging information (population distributions, institutional population) to be used to improve LFS weighting scheme and to complete this LFS re-weighting process.

Prior to 2012 a complete Census of Population & Housing was conducted in 1981. Due to prevailed situation of the country a CPH was not conducted in 1991 and also the CPH 2001 did not cover whole country. Unavailability of a complete census over a period of three decades, the uncertainty accumulated in base populations which were used to weight LFS data was high. As stated above CPH 2012 covered the whole country. Therefore DCS decided to re-weight LFS data in order to keep LFS estimates in line with the latest population data.

This is the first time a re-weighting is applied to LFS data in Sri Lanka. This article provides the methodology and the summary of annual and quarterly aggregates of LFS for the period from 2011 onward. Further, the report comprises the reweighted estimates for age 15 years and above household population (the working age population), labour force, employment and unemployment for the study period.

In following sections, the article explains on the background of the re-weighting, rebasing the MYPE, background of the LFS, procedure of the re-weighting, availability of data and a short description on the impact of re-weighting on already published LFS statistics.

2. Background of the re-weighting

The goal of a sample survey is to use sample data to estimate population averages and therefore the data collected at any survey need to be weighted in order to provide population estimates. Usually the survey weights are constructed based on a combination of probability calculations and non-response adjustments. Also to make a national survey results consistent with the current mid-year population estimates a population adjustment is done for any countrywide survey, which is referred to as applying population controls. However, if any revision is done for the already published official MYPE then the survey data must also be re-weighted to be consistent with revised MYPE. This is a general practice in many other countries.

In Sri Lanka DCS conducts several country wide household surveys and follows mainly the above explained weighting procedure to obtain estimates for the population. Since the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is an annual country-wide survey a similar procedure is followed to estimate labour market statistics for the country. However, due to the rebase in MYPE of 2012 and to incorporate some improvements to the survey weighting scheme (using CPH 2012 results), DCS decided to re-weight LFS statistics from 2011 onward. The CPH 2012 results were finalized in 2014 and also the MYPE was adjusted to these finalized population figures. Hence, LFS re-weighting process started in 2014 using the latest MYPES by district level.

3. Rebasing the MYPE

In Sri Lanka with the results of the CPH 2012 the mid-year population estimates of 2012 (MYPE 2012) published by the RGO were rebased. These provisional MYPE 2012 was again revised in 2014 with finalized population figures of CPH 2012.

Generally, MYPE is calculated using the balancing equation and for this calculation population of the base year, number of births, deaths and net-migration are used. In Sri Lanka RGO publishes provisional MYPE in month of September in every year and finalized MYPE is published in subsequent year when the number of births, deaths and migration are finalized.

The difference between projected population from the previous Census results and the actual results of the next Census is usually known as the intercensal error. Though it is lower, Sri Lanka is having a positive population growth rate. However, with the MYPE rebasing in 2012 it was found that published MYPE 2011 was higher than the rebased MYPE 2012 (based on CPH 2012). The difference or the intercensal error was about 0.44 million. Following may be the reasons for this difference in MYPE,

- The accumulated uncertainty in accuracy of the base-year population which has been used to calculate MYPE was very high, due to unavailability of a countrywide census after 1981 till 2012. This happened due to the unsettled conditions prevailed in the country for about three decades after early 1980s. The population census of 1991 was not conducted and the CPH 2001 could not cover some parts of the country.
- Also the base year population used for MYPEs from 2001 till 2011 series was incomplete as population of 7 districts (Northern and Eastern Provinces) provided by the district local administration may not be accurate for not having a scientific method to estimate.
- Also during the unsettled period, the total migrated population may be different from what was reported in official channels due to migrations happened through illegal/unauthorized channels.

4. Background of the Labour Force Survey

LFS is an annual household survey and it has been conducted from 1990. However, due to unsettled conditions prevailed in Sri Lanka for more than three decades in some years the LFS survey could not cover some districts and non-response was very high in certain districts (http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/LFS_Annual%20Report_2014.pdf). However, when the conditions were settled in 2009 and with the completion of resettlement it was possible to conduct surveys covering entire country from 2011.

However, it was found that the estimated aged 15 years and above household population in LFS for 2012 is higher than the rebased age 15 years and above population in MYPE 2012. Such that the estimated working age population in LFS 2012 (published) was 0.8 million higher compared to RGO rebased mid-year figures for 2012. The reasons for the gap may be due to following reasons,

- Population adjustment for LFS depended on available MYPEs and available population growth rates. However, after the CHP 2012 it was found that growth rates used for the survey years before 2012 were significantly different from the rates calculated using the CPH 2012 data due to previously explained intercensal errors.
- Household population could not be estimated accurately due to unavailability of statistics on institutional population derived from a countrywide proper census.
- LFS is a sample survey and subject to have sampling errors.
- By observing all above factors DCS decided to reweight labour force statistics, as practiced in many other countries⁵. Also it is identified that the MYPE of 2012 based on CPH 2012 is the most suitable base to make this re-weighting to the LFS data.

⁵<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/articles-and-reports/revisions-to-labour-force-survey-estimates.pdf>

5. The procedure of the re-weighting

Following steps were taken to reweight the labour force statistics from 2011.

- For this LFS re-weighting, the base population is the district level MYPE of 2012. This mid-year population estimate of 2012 by district level were used to calculate 2012 second quarter population estimate of the LFS.
- To derive the household population from the total population, the institutional population was excluded from the total population. That represents about 2.6% of the total resident population as reported in CPH 2012.
- By using the percentages of institutional population by District level institutional population was calculated for each district. Then the institutional population was deducted to get the household population by district. These calculated district level household population was used for LFS second quarter 2012. Then the annual district level population growth rates acquired from RGO were used to calculate district level household population estimates for other quarters of 2012. Finally, district level household population was calculated for all four quarters if base year 2012.
- The above calculated household population was used to calculate subsequent annual and quarterly household population using latest available population growth rates. Forward calculation is done for the subsequent survey year 2013 and continued the same procedure till 2015. For 2011 only the annual population was adjusted by backward calculation.
- Then published annual and quarterly weights of LFS (from 2011-2015) were adjusted to these newly calculated household population estimates by district level.

6. Availability of data

1. Revised set of LFS statistics are published in this special bulletin and these include,
 - a. Reweighted quarterly and annual estimates for age 15 years and above population, labour force, employment, unemployment, economically inactive population and other main related indicators (Table1).
 - b. Table 02 provides the un-reweighted (published before reweighting process) statistics for the same indicators.
 - c. Table 03 shows the difference occurred due to re-weighting.
2. DCS has already completed the re-weighting LFS aggregates from 2011. Therefore, new factor files for micro-data will be made available to users.

7. The impact of re-weighting on LFS and already published estimates

- I. The LFS statistics published in this article and the statistics in all the relevant reports and bulletin after the reweighting are now consistent with latest MYPEs.
- II. The trends in the main estimates of reweighted series over the period are very similar to those currently published(un-reweighted)
- III. Published LFS rates (un-reweighted), such as labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate do not show significant changes due to re-weighting.
- IV. The revisions to the levels (numbers) are significant and on average 8% reduction in already published values.

Sample Surveys Division, Department of Census and Statistics, 2016-07-11

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Table 01: Reweighted Labour Force Status (Current) of the household population aged 15 years and over, 2011-2015

Year	Household Population (Age 15 years & over)	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Not in Labour Force Number
		Number	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Number	Employment Rate (% to total Labour Force)	Number	Unemployment Rate (% to total Labour Force)	
2011*	14,975,989	7,926,445	52.9	7,591,591	95.8	334,854	4.2	7,049,544
2012 Q2	14,842,097	7,640,048	51.5	7,339,261	96.1	300,787	3.9	7,202,050
2012 Q3	14,864,818	7,810,505	52.5	7,494,766	96.0	315,739	4.0	7,054,313
2012 Q4	14,865,818	7,944,668	53.4	7,632,083	96.1	312,584	3.9	6,921,151
2012	14,857,578	7,798,407	52.5	7,488,704	96.0	309,703	4.0	7,059,171
2013 Q1	14,987,608	8,101,504	54.1	7,724,607	95.3	376,897	4.7	6,886,104
2013 Q2	14,989,146	8,107,255	54.1	7,747,795	95.6	359,460	4.4	6,881,890
2013 Q3	14,893,696	8,009,429	53.8	7,658,002	95.6	351,427	4.4	6,884,266
2013 Q4	14,965,809	7,917,028	52.9	7,594,710	95.9	322,319	4.1	7,048,780
2013	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	7,681,279	95.6	352,526	4.4	6,925,260
2014 Q1	15,060,268	8,042,071	53.4	7,712,703	95.9	329,367	4.1	7,018,197
2014 Q2	15,092,447	8,060,844	53.4	7,693,110	95.4	367,734	4.6	7,031,604
2014 Q3	15,185,609	8,070,770	53.1	7,729,955	95.8	340,815	4.2	7,114,839
2014 Q4	15,199,612	8,021,854	52.8	7,666,190	95.6	355,663	4.4	7,177,758
2014	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	7,700,489	95.7	348,395	4.3	7,085,600
2015 Q1	15,289,020	8,183,302	53.5	7,800,070	95.3	383,232	4.7	7,105,718
2015 Q2	15,243,484	8,263,333	54.2	7,887,850	95.5	375,483	4.5	6,980,151
2015 Q3	15,291,901	8,224,693	53.8	7,807,346	94.9	417,347	5.1	7,067,208
2015 Q4	15,303,377	8,186,563	53.5	7,828,639	95.6	357,924	4.4	7,116,813
2015	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	7,830,976	95.3	383,496	4.7	7,067,473

* Received sample size from Northern province was not enough to provide quarterly estimates; therefore for 2011 annual estimates are provided including all provinces. Due to Census of Population and Housing - 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012.

Table 02: Published Labour Force statistics of the household population aged 15 years and over 2011-2015

Year	Household Population (Age 15 years & over)	Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Not in Labour Force Number
		Number	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Number	Employment Rate (% to total Labour Force)	Number	Unemployment Rate (% to total Labour Force)	
2011*	16,121,616	8,543,776	53.0	8,186,305	95.8	357,471	4.2	7,577,840
2012 Q2	16,022,402	8,254,011	51.5	7,930,276	96.1	323,735	3.9	7,768,390
2012 Q3	15,961,831	8,403,032	52.6	8,059,734	95.9	343,298	4.1	7,558,799
2012 Q4	16,259,623	8,706,049	53.5	8,365,075	96.1	340,974	3.9	7,553,574
2012	16,081,285	8,454,364	52.6	8,118,362	96.0	336,002	4.0	7,626,921
2013 Q1	16,356,181	8,861,919	54.2	8,451,187	95.4	410,733	4.6	7,494,262
2013 Q2	16,357,652	8,866,395	54.2	8,475,419	95.6	390,975	4.4	7,491,257
2013 Q3	16,360,533	8,809,150	53.8	8,424,409	95.6	384,741	4.4	7,551,382
2013 Q4	16,364,677	8,670,987	53.0	8,319,680	95.9	351,307	4.1	7,693,690
2013	16,359,761	8,802,113	53.8	8,417,674	95.6	384,439	4.4	7,557,648
2014 Q1	16,419,548	8,769,538	53.4	8,407,212	95.9	362,326	4.1	7,650,010
2014 Q2	16,454,039	8,811,836	53.6	8,413,171	95.5	398,665	4.5	7,642,203
2014 Q3	16,645,617	8,853,951	53.2	8,479,829	95.8	374,122	4.2	7,791,666
2014 Q4	16,607,868	8,782,867	52.9	8,395,762	95.6	387,104	4.4	7,825,001
2014	16,531,768	8,804,548	53.3	8,423,994	95.7	380,554	4.3	7,727,220
2015 Q1	16,648,811	8,924,716	53.6	8,502,270	95.3	422,446	4.7	7,724,095
2015 Q2	16,596,533	9,009,970	54.3	8,600,629	95.5	409,341	4.5	7,586,563
2015 Q3	16,742,309	9,008,135	53.8	8,554,179	95.0	453,956	5.0	7,734,175
2015 Q4	16,694,379	8,947,493	53.6	8,558,431	95.7	389,062	4.3	7,746,886
2015#	16,670,508	8,972,578	53.8	8,553,877	95.3	418,701	4.7	7,697,930

* Received sample size from Northern province was not enough to provide quarterly estimates; therefore for 2011 annual estimates are provided including all provinces. Due to Census of Population and Housing – 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012.

Published only in this report

Table 03: Difference between Reweighted & Published Labour Force statistics of the household population aged 15 years and over, 2011-2015

Year	Difference in Household Population (Age 15 years & over)	Difference in Labour Force		Difference in Employed		Difference in Unemployed		Difference in Not in Labour Force Number
		Number	percentage points	Number	percentage points	Number	percentage points	
2011*	-1,145,626	-617,331	-0.07	-594,715	-0.04	-22,616	0.04	-528,295
2012 Q2	-1,180,304	-613,964	-0.04	-591,015	-0.01	-22,948	0.01	-566,341
2012 Q3	-1,097,012	-592,526	-0.10	-564,967	0.04	-27,559	-0.04	-504,486
2012 Q4	-1,393,805	-761,382	-0.10	-732,992	-0.02	-28,390	0.02	-632,423
2012	-1,223,707	-655,957	-0.08	-629,658	0.00	-26,299	0.00	-567,750
2013 Q1	-1,368,573	-760,415	-0.13	-726,579	-0.02	-33,836	0.02	-608,158
2013 Q2	-1,368,506	-759,139	-0.12	-727,624	-0.02	-31,515	0.02	-609,367
2013 Q3	-1,466,837	-799,721	-0.07	-766,407	-0.02	-33,314	0.02	-667,116
2013 Q4	-1,398,869	-753,959	-0.09	-724,971	-0.02	-28,988	0.02	-644,910
2013	-1,400,696	-768,309	-0.10	-736,395	-0.02	-31,913	0.02	-632,388
2014 Q1	-1,359,281	-727,467	-0.01	-694,509	0.04	-32,959	-0.04	-631,813
2014 Q2	-1,361,592	-750,992	-0.14	-720,061	-0.04	-30,931	0.04	-610,599
2014 Q3	-1,460,008	-783,181	-0.04	-749,874	0.00	-33,307	0.00	-676,827
2014 Q4	-1,408,256	-761,013	-0.11	-729,572	-0.03	-31,441	0.03	-647,243
2014	-1,397,284	-755,664	-0.08	-723,504	-0.01	-32,160	0.01	-641,621
2015 Q1	-1,359,791	-741,414	-0.08	-702,200	0.05	-39,214	-0.05	-618,377
2015 Q2	-1,353,049	-746,638	-0.08	-712,779	0.00	-33,859	0.00	-606,411
2015 Q3	-1,450,408	-783,441	-0.02	-746,833	-0.03	-36,609	0.03	-666,967
2015 Q4	-1,391,003	-760,930	-0.10	-729,791	-0.02	-31,138	0.02	-630,073
2015	-1,388,563	-758,106	-0.07	-722,901	0.00	-35,205	0.00	-630,457

* Received sample size from Northern province was not enough to provide quarterly estimates; therefore for 2011 annual estimates are provided including all provinces. Due to Census of Population and Housing – 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 and 1st quarter 2012.

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

Alternative Estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

The revisions made are,

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

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

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2008 ¹	14,626,581	6,859,040	46.9	6,425,997	93.7	433,042	6.3	7,767,541
2009 ¹	14,876,264	6,836,598	46.0	6,365,344	93.1	471,254	6.9	8,039,665
2010 ¹	15,166,285	6,892,444	45.4	6,492,109	94.2	400,335	5.8	8,273,841
2011 ²	14,975,989	6,687,771	44.7	6,352,916	95.0	334,854	5.0	8,288,219
2012 ²	14,857,578	6,846,805	46.1	6,537,101	95.5	309,703	4.5	8,010,773
2013 ²	14,958,239	6,966,035	46.6	6,600,172	94.7	365,863	5.3	8,007,536
2014 ²	15,134,484	7,017,985	46.4	6,669,590	95.0	348,395	5.0	8,116,499
2015 ²	15,281,945	7,156,393	46.8	6,772,896	94.6	383,496	5.4	8,125,553

TABLE 2 - HISTORICAL TABLE OF NUMBER AND RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE (ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES)

YEAR	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 & ABOVE	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
2008 ¹	433,042	6.3	68,487	27.1	166,409	20.8	93,202	10.9	58,838	3.6	46,107	1.4
2009 ¹	471,254	6.9	68,447	27.3	176,801	24.9	100,508	11.9	70,988	4.2	54,511	1.6
2010 ¹	400,335	5.8	59,339	26.5	154,788	22.5	84,777	10.5	59,041	3.6	42,390	1.2
2011 ²	334,908	5.0	42,636	20.9	141,252	20.6	69,319	8.9	53,111	3.3	28,537	0.8
2012 ²	309,756	4.5	43,745	23.5	125,556	19.4	58,227	7.3	48,794	2.8	33,381	1.0
2013 ²	365,921	5.3	50,436	23.8	149,243	22.4	64,566	8.6	55,398	3.2	46,221	1.3
2014 ²	348,455	5.0	49,540	25.7	138,565	22.2	67,235	9.3	53,648	3.0	39,407	1.1
2015 ²	383,561	5.4	55,557	28.6	143,351	22.0	78,592	10.4	60,768	3.4	45,229	1.2

¹ - Excluding Northern province² - All the districts are included

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

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

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 defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

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



For Office Use Only

Confidential

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

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

SRI LANKA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

Concept and definitions:

1. **Labour Force** : The labour force is composed of the economically active population 15 years of age and over
2. **The Economically Active Population** : Is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed** : A person (during the reference period) worked as paid employee, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family worker is said to be employed. This includes a person with a job but were absent from that job during that period on a temporary basis such as persons who during the reference period were sick , on vacation, maternity leave, strike or temporarily laid off.
4. **Unemployed** : Persons available and /or looking for work , and who did not work but taken steps during last 4 weeks to find a job and ready to accept a job if given a work opportunity within next two weeks .
5. **Reference Period** : Current Reference Period : The week preceding the week of the survey; i.e. last week.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active)** : A person who was neither working nor available / looking for a job are classified as "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as full time care of the household ,full time students, retired or Old age , infirmed or disabled , or are not interested in working for one reason or another (Current and usual definitions apply)
7. **Underemployment** : is defined based on hours of working in his occupation/Economic activity. i.e. The persons who are willing and able to work beyond the total hours work.
8. **Informal Sector** : If a person works for an informal institute then his/her sector is identified informal sector. The institute is considered as informal sector institute when it is not formally registered or have no formal accounts or number of regular employment is less than 10.

Controlling Information

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

*** Result Code**

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

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

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

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

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

6. Office use only

Code of Final Result

- Completed 1
- Not completed 2
- Non related unit 3

CODES FOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Column - 3 Relationship to Head of Household

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

Column - 4 Gender

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

Column - 7 Ethnic Group

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

Column - 8 Religion

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

Column - 9 Marital Status

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

Column - 10 Educational Attainment

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

Column - 11 Attendance at Schooling or other Educational Institution

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

Column - 12, 13, 14 Literacy

Able to read and write	1
Unable to read and write	2

For Question No.2 in the Labour Force Part

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

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

*All above activities with regarding(vegetable/ permanent crops/ Fruits/ flower(commercial purposes)

*Livestock operations/ feeding and milking animals, churning Milk, grassing, bee keeping

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

*Making foods/ ice packets for selling purposes

*Selecting fish, making dried fish

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

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

01. (a) Name of the Person (b) Serial No. 																																																
02. Where you Engaged, last week, even for a few hours in paid employment, own account profitable work or contributing family work as an economic activity (including employer) (If it is not possible to identify the person as being engaged in a specific economic activity, inquire whether (S)he was engaged in an activity specified in page 4 of the questionnaire)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 4																																																
03. During last week on what activity you were engaged in? 1. The main economic activity 2. Another economic activity 3. The main economic activity and Another economic activity	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 }																																																
04. Even if you were not engaged in any of the above economic activity during last week, did you have an economic activity to be engaged in?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 6																																																
05. Why were you not involving work during last week? (circle the most appropriate code) 1. Off season/Bad weather 2. Temporary stopping economic activity (disorganization, suspension of work, mechanical, electrical breakdown, Shortage of raw material, financial difficulties, strikes, nothing works) 3. sick/Injury/personal 4. Leave/holiday/ vacation/educational leave or training 5. Personal/ family needs 9. Others (specify)	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }	1 } 2 } Go to Q 7 3 } 4 } 5 } 9 }																																																
06. (a) Where you engaged in one or more of the following activities during last week? (Purchasing firewood is not relevant here. If firewood/ Water is only brought from outside, specify the time spent) (b) Activities 1. bringing firewood for home(own) consumption 2. Bringing water from outside for home(own) consumption 3. Engaging in a repairing working in own house or building	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 47 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Time spent (hrs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> } Go to Q 47		Time spent (hrs.)		1			2			3		
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Serial No.				
07. What is the main economic activity, you are engaged in ? Describe the main activities relevant to this economic activity (occupation)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08. What is the main production activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work? (Industry)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09. Status in Employment 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 } →Go To Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 } →Go To Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 } →Go To Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 } →Go To Q 15
Only for paid Employees (If Q.9=1)	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1	Only for Q 9=1
10. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 → Go to Q 15
11. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
12. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
13. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
14. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government..... 2. Semi Government 3. Private.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 } Go to Q 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 } Go to Q 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 } Go to Q 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 } Go to Q 20

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

Serial No.				
20. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
21. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours
22. If Q 21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24	If Q21 < Q 20 then go to Q 23. Otherwise go to Q 24
23. What is the reason for working fewer hours than usual ?				
1. Off season/ Bad weather	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Temporary stopping economic activities in the organization (disorganization, suspension of work, mechanical, electrical breakdown, }.... Shortage of raw material, financial difficulties, strikes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Could not find more work	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Temporary lay-off (lack of work)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Job started/ ended within preference period	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Temporary dismissed by employer	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Sick / injury/ personal	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Leave/ holyday/ vacation/ educational leave or training	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
24. Were you engaged in a secondary occupation / economic activity in the last week ?	Yes <input type="text"/> No <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 40	Yes <input type="text"/> No <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 40	Yes <input type="text"/> No <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 40	Yes <input type="text"/> No <input type="text"/> → Go to Q 40
25. What was your secondary occupation ? Describe the main activities relevant to this activity.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *
26. What is the main production/ service/ activity which is relevant to the Secondary work you are engaged in, at your institution or enterprise/ your place of work ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *

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Serial No.				
27. Status of secondary Occupation 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 } Go to Q 33
Only for paid employees If Q 27 = 1	If Q 27 = 1	If Q 27 = 1	If Q 27 = 1	If Q 27 = 1
28. Is your employment permanent/ temporary/ casual ? 1. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Casual 4. No permanent employer	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 33	1 2 3 4 → Go to Q 33
29. Is your employer contributing to a pension scheme or provident fund on your behalf ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
30. Are you entitled for annual paid leave or leave encashment? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
31. Do you have an appointment letter (written contract) from your employer ? Yes No..... Do not know.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
32. To which sector the institution where you work belongs? 1. Government..... 2. Semi Government 3. Private.....	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 38	1 2 3 } →Go to Q 38
33. Is your institution of work/ your business or enterprise (agricultural/ non-agricultural) registered under employees provident fund or Inland Revenue Department ? yes No Do not know	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

Serial No.																																				
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.....	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4																
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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	<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>	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>	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>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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36. What is the legal status of your institution/ business or enterprise? 1. Publicly Listed/ Limited liability/ Registered corporative 2. Individual business/ partnership with members of household 3. Ordinary partnership with members of other household 4. Other (specify)	<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>	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>	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>	1	2	3	9																
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37. 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	<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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38. What is the number of hours you usually work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours																																
39. What is the number of hours you actually worked at this occupation during the reference period ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours																																

For all persons who are employed and age 15 and above

Serial No.																				
40.																				
(a) Total No. of hours in Q 20 and Q 38 (state).....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(b)</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 41	35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)
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35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
Less than 35	→Go to Q 41																			
35 & over	→Go to Q 40(b)																			
(b) Total No. of hours in Q 21 and Q 39 (state).....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Less than 35</td> <td>→Go to Q 40(c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 & over</td> <td>→Go to Q 46</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 35	→Go to Q 40(c)	35 & over	→Go to Q 46
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(c)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 1</td> <td>→ Go to Q 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q 23 code 2 - 9</td> <td>→ Go to Q 45</td> </tr> </table>	Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41	Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45
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Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45																			
Q 23 code 1	→ Go to Q 41																			
Q 23 code 2 - 9	→ Go to Q 45																			
41. Would you like to work, if you are given an opportunity to work during a longer period (than you usually work hours) (i) in the present occupation/ economic activity. (ii) in another occupation in addition to the present occupation (iii) engaging yourself fully in another occupation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2
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No	2																			
Yes	1																			
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No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	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></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4
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43. How many extra hours you would be able to work, in addition to those you usually work per week ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hours						
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44. As mentioned above, are you ready to work on these extra hours, if you get an opportunity within next two weeks ?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	1	No	2
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No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	2																			
Yes	1																			
No	2																			

For all employed persons aged 15 and above

Serial Number						
45. Are you an employee in the main occupation?	Yes	1		1		
	No	2	→ Go to (c)	2	→ Go to (c)	
	For month salary earners:					
	(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)					
	(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)					
	(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
	For daily wage earners :					
	(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)					
	(ii) Number of days worked last month					
	(iii) Total income (Rs.)					
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)						
For employers and own account workers : (excluding contributing family workers)						
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)						
46. Are you an employee in the secondary occupation?	Yes	1		1		
	No	2	→ Go to (c)	2	→ Go to (c)	
	For month salary earners:					
	(a) (i) Gross salary for last month (Rs.) (including all allowances)					
	(ii) Additional earnings during last month (Rs.) (overtime payment etc.)					
	(iii) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)					
	For daily wage earners :					
	(b) (i) Daily wage (Rs.)					
	(ii) Number of days worked last month					
	(iii) Total income (Rs.)					
(iv) Income in kind (if there is any) (Rs.)						
For employers and own account workers : (excluding contributing family workers)						
(c) (i) Monthly income (Rs.)						
		Go to Q 62		Go to Q 62		

For all persons aged 15 and above other than Employed persons (persons answered 1 or 2 for Q6 (a))

Serial No.				
47. Would you expected to do a paid job or to start a self employment?	Yes No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 52
Already got a job and ready to go / already made arrangements for self employment activity		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 53
48. Did you take any steps during the last 4 weeks to find a job Or to start a self employment?	Yes No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 50	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 50	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 50
49. What are the steps taken? (Encircle most relevant codes up to a maximum of 3)				
1. Registered for a government job		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Registered in private sector Institutions/Internet		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Replying for advertisements in government gazette/news papers/ Publishing advertisements		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Inquiring from persons with public sector/ private sector job contacts/ Friends/ relations		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. taking action to find financial and other resources to start a self Employment		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		} Go to Q 51	} Go to Q 51	} Go to Q 51
50. What was the main reason for not taking any action to find a job during The last 4 weeks (circle the most appropriate code)				
1. Awaiting results of the examination/interview held for a job		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 51	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 51	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 51
2. Does not believe that (S)he gets a suitable job		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Unable to find any work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does not possess skills or training required for a job		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Personal difficulties faced while finding a job		<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62	<input type="checkbox"/> → Go to Q 62
6. Household work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Educational activities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		} → Go to Q 62	} → Go to Q 62	} → Go to Q 62

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

* For office use only

For all persons aged 15 and above

Serial No.				
62. Have you successfully completed a formal professional/ Technical training, relevant to an occupation/ self-employment	Yes No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		1 2 → Go to Q 64	1 2 → Go to Q 64	1 2 → Go to Q 64
63. (a) Training (1)				
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)				
(ii) Field of training		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:				
1. General Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2. Diploma Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3. Higher Diploma Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4. NVQ Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)				
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(a) Training (2)				
(i) Name of the training (state the highest stage passed, if relevant)				
(ii) Field of training		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(iii) Nature of the certificate received:				
1. General Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2. Diploma Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3. Higher Diploma Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4. NVQ Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iv) Institution (the institution that offered the qualification)				
(v) Duration : (in months) (if not defined mention 00)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/> End	<input type="text"/> End	<input type="text"/> End
64. What was the reason for not having such a formal professional/ technical Training (circle the most appropriate code)				
1. Thinking that the current higher educational qualifications are sufficient For having a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does not feel the need of having such training to find a job.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financial difficulties to get a suitable formal training.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Unavailability of training projects or institutions to get a proper training In their living area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. No confidence about the institutions in their area.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Currently having a training.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Does not feel the need.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. No training provided from the working institute.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Other (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* for office use only

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

<p>01. Does this household own a computer? Yes No</p> <p>02. When did this household buy / received the first computer (year)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to Q 3</p>	<p>1.1 Does the household have a computer?.....</p> <p>1.2 Does the household have a laptop?.....</p> <p>1.3 Does the household have E-mail facilities?.....</p> <p>1.4 Does the household have internet facility?.....</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Yes 1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">No 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1 2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">1 2</div>
Person serial number and name according to labour force schedule				
<p>03. Have you heard about the resource centers provided by the government for computer facilities? Yes No</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>Yes No</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>Yes No</p>
<p>04. Are you aware about the activities done by the computer? (Maximum 3 options)</p> <p>(1) Educational activities</p> <p>(2) Economic activities.....</p> <p>(3) Entertainment activities.....</p> <p>(4) Internet/E-mail facilities</p> <p>(5) Other</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to next person</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to next person</p>
<p>05. Can you do some activity using a computer? what purposes? (Maximum 3 options)</p> <p>(1) Educational activities</p> <p>(2) Economic activities.....</p> <p>(3) Entertainment activities.....</p> <p>(4) Internet/E-mail facilities</p> <p>(5) Other</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to Q 7</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to Q 7</p>
<p>06. How did you get computer knowledge (Maximum 5 options)</p> <p>(1) Followed a private computer course (6) From family members</p> <p>(2) School/ University (7) From friends/relations</p> <p>(3) Government resource centers (8) Self study</p> <p>(4) Job related activities (9) Using media</p> <p>(5) Training given from the office (10) Other</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">10</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">5</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">10</div>
<p>07. Did you use email at least once during last 12 months? Yes No</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>Yes No</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>Yes No</p>
<p>08. Did you use internet at least once during last 12 months? Yes No</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to next person</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">2</div>	<p>→ Go to next person</p>
<p>09. Where did you use internet during last 12 months? (Maximum 3 options)</p> <p>(1) At office (4) At a private institute</p> <p>(2) At home (5) School/ University</p> <p>(3) At friend' s/relative's home (6) Government provided “Nenasala”, “Vishwaghana”, “Vidatha”</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">6</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">3</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px;">6</div>