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CHAPTER 2 - Survey Methodology

2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

A two stage stratified sampling procedure was adopted to select a sample of 22,000 housing units to be enumerated in the survey. The master sampling frame prepared for 2001 - Census of Population and Housing was used as the sampling frame for the selection of sample for the labour force survey 2006.

2.2 Sample size

The quarterly survey was conducted since 1990 using a sample of 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 1996 and continued thereafter. However, in 1992 and 1997, an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates of 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. As such, in 2006, the annual sample of 22,000 housing units was selected.

2.3 Sample Allocation

Allocation of 2,000 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) for the districts and sectors were done using the Neymann Allocation procedure. In other words, the allocation of PSU's to strata was disproportionate, designed to produce estimates of acceptable reliability for each area for which separate estimates were needed. Then The district sample was equally distributed among the 12 monthly rounds. Table 1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2006.

Table 1: Sample allocation by district - 2006

District	Housing Units	District	Housing Units
Total	22,000	Mulatiwe	360
Colombo	2,030	Killinochchi	360
Gampaha	1,920	Batticaloa	480
Kalutara	1,210	Ampara	840
Kandy	1,400	Trncomalee	360
Matale	610	Kurunegala	1,680
Nuwara-eliya	580	Puttlam	840
Galle	1,200	Anuradhapura	960
Matara	960	Polonnaruwa	480
Hambantota	840	Badulla	860
Jaffna	720	Moneragala	480
Mannar	360	Ratnapura	1,160
Vavuiya	360	Kegalle	950

2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared for the Census of Population and Housing - 2001. The sample frame, which is a collection of all census blocks in the domain, was used for the selection of primary sampling units. A sample of 2,200 primary sampling units was selected from the sampling frame for the 2006 labour force survey.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2,200 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) were selected for the survey.

CHAPTER 3 - Economically Active/Inactive Population

3.1 Distribution of economically active population

The “economically active population “ is defined broadly as comprising of all persons above a specific age (10 years and above) of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time reference period. The economically active population or the ‘labour force’ is usually recognized as the sum of ‘employed’ and ‘unemployed’ populations.

In 2006, it is estimated that, of the economically active population of 7.6 million, 4.8 million (64%) were males and 2.7 million (36%) were females.

Figure 1 : Distribution of Economically active/Inactive population - 2006

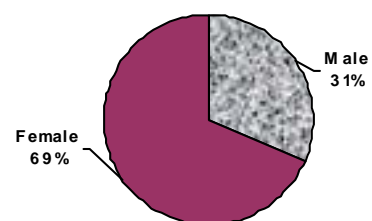
Table 2: Working age population by whether economically active or inactive by sex - 2006

Sex	Economically active population		Economically inactive population	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7598762	100.0	7235040	100.0
Male	4837308	63.7	2261505	31.3
Female	2761454	36.3	4973535	68.7

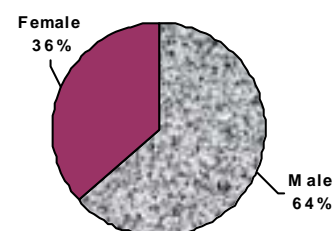
Table 3 : Economically active population by sex and sector - 2006

Sex	Total		Sector			
			Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7598762	100.0	851541	100.0	6747220	100.0
Male	4837308	63.7	590074	69.3	4247234	62.9
Female	2761454	36.3	261467	30.7	2499987	37.1

Economically Inactive



Economically Active

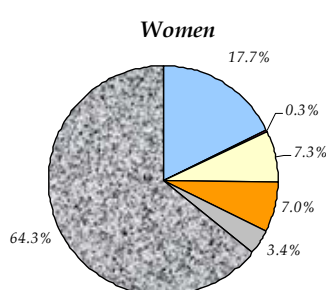
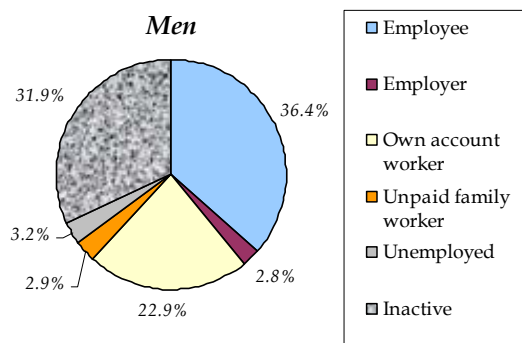


As illustrated in figure (2), of all males of working age, 68 percent are economically active. 65 percent were in the employment and, 3 percent were unemployed. The remaining 32 percent of men who remain outside the labour market are classified as economically inactive.

Figure 2: Economic position by gender - 2006

10 & above population (Men)

10 & above population (Women)



When economic position of the female population is considered, only 36 percent are economically active. 33 percent were in employment and, 3 percent were unemployed. 64 percent of females are classified as economically inactive who remain outside the labour market.

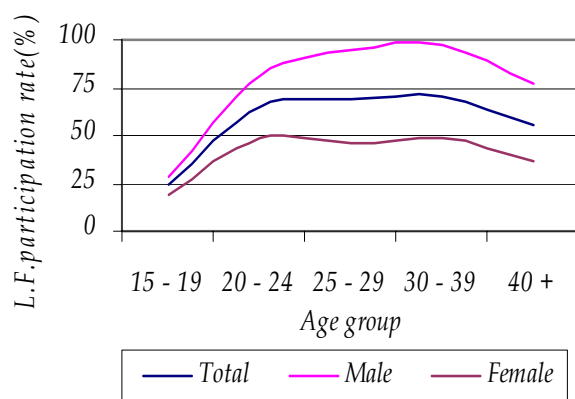
3.2 Economically active population by district

Table 4 : Percentage distribution of economically active population by sex & district - 2006

District	Economically active population		
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	100.0	63.7	36.3
Colombo	100.0	67.6	32.4
Gampaha	100.0	66.0	34.0
Kalutara	100.0	65.3	34.7
Kandy	100.0	65.3	34.7
Matale	100.0	66.9	33.1
Nuwara eliya	100.0	53.7	46.3
Galle	100.0	62.3	37.7
Matara	100.0	63.2	36.8
Hambantota	100.0	64.7	35.3
Kurunegala	100.0	61.0	39.0
Puttalam	100.0	64.9	35.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	60.6	39.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	69.2	30.8
Badulla	100.0	56.3	43.7
Monaragala	100.0	63.2	36.8
Ratnapura	100.0	63.7	36.3
Kegalle	100.0	64.9	35.1

As table 4 illustrates, Nuwara Eliya district shows the highest female percentage contribution, i.e 46 percent to the economically active population, followed by Badulla district and Anuradhapura district showing 44 percent and 39 percent. This also indicates that, Polonnaruwa district shows the highest male contribution to the economically active population followed by Colombo 68 percent and Matale 67 percent.

Figure 3 : Labour Force participation rates by sex - 2006



3.3 Labour Force Participation rates

This is defined as the percentage of the “economically active population” or the “labour force” to the working age population. Following table shows the participation rates for age groups by sex.

Table 5 : Labour Force participation rates by sex and sector - 2006

Sector	Age group	Labour force participation rate		
		Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	51.2	68.1	35.7
	10 - 14	1.4	1.9	1.0
	15 - 19	23.9	29	18.5
	20 - 24	64.2	80.6	48.7
	25 - 29	68.4	94.5	46.5
	30 - 39	70.9	96.8	48.7
	40 +	55.8	76.9	36.9
Urban	Total	45.3	66.7	26.2
	10 - 14	0.8	1.2	0.3
	15 - 19	18.7	23.4	14.9
	20 - 24	61.7	79.1	44.3
	25 - 29	64.5	94.1	39.8
	30 - 39	62.7	96.4	34.4
	40 +	47.4	74.8	24.1
Rural	Total	52.1	68.4	37.1
	10 - 14	1.5	2.0	1.0
	15 - 19	24.6	29.7	19.1
	20 - 24	64.6	80.9	49.4
	25 - 29	69.0	94.6	47.5
	30 - 39	72.2	96.8	51.0
	40 +	57.0	77.2	38.8

As can be seen from table 5, male participation rate is now fluctuating around 68 percent, and female participation rate fluctuates around 36 percent.

When comparing the labour force participation rates among age groups, it is shown that the activity rate increases up to a point as the age group advances, and declines thereafter. This peak age group is 30-39 years at island level. It is also shown that males in the age group of (30 - 39) yrs shows the highest labour force participation rates (96.8%) while in the groups of (20 - 24) yrs and (30 - 39) yrs show the highest participation rate 48.7 percent among females. Females who are in the rural sector have shown high participation rates than as that of urban sector females.

3.4 Labour force participation rates by district

Map (2) :Labour force participation rates by district - 2006

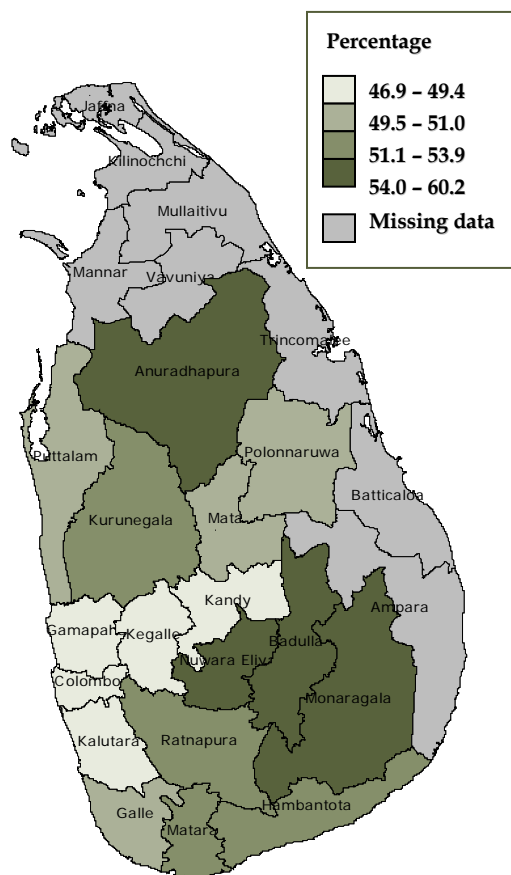


Table 6 : Labour force participation rate by district & sex - 2006

District	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	51.2	68.1	35.7
Colombo	47.7	67.6	29.6
Gampaha	49.3	67.9	32.1
Kalutara	49.4	67.3	33.0
Kandy	46.9	65.2	30.7
Matale	50.4	68.6	32.8
Nuwara eliya	57.9	64.7	51.7
Galle	49.7	65.2	35.7
Matara	51.7	67.9	36.6
Hambantota	52.2	70.1	35.6
Kurunegala	53.9	69.7	39.8
Puttalam	51.0	68.4	34.7
Anuradhapura	55.6	72.9	40.7
Polonnaruwa	49.5	69.4	30.1
Badulla	60.2	71.0	50.3
Monaragala	56.4	72.2	41.0
Ratnapura	53.3	68.5	38.4
Kegalle	49.3	67.1	33.0

Pattern is different for Colombo district showing 30 percent and same percentage for Kandy district is 31 percent.

Labour force participation rate by districts are given in table 6 above. It is evident that, there is a variation among district in participation in labour force. Badulla district has the highest participation rate (60%) and, Kandy district has the lowest (47%). It is also important to note that, Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle districts have reported relatively low participation rates. Most of the employed persons in Badulla district are estate workers, and therefore, this may be the reason for it's higher participation rate reported.

When looking at the female participation rates, Nuwara Eliya district shows highest participation rate revealing it's plantation nature. This situation can also be seen in the Badulla district as well.

It is also interesting to note that this scenario reveals the real situation of the districts.

It also reveals that male participation rates is nearly double as that of females. This scenario is different for male, showing the highest labour force participation rate of 73 percent in Anuradhapura district, followed by Monaragala (72%) , Badulla (71%) and Hambantota (70%) .

Although, Nuwara-Eliya district has the highest female labour force participation rate among all other districts, it's male participation rate (64.7%) is the lowest among the all districts.

3.5 The “economically inactive” Population

The persons mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as ‘Economically Inactive Population’.

The survey results showed that, 7.2 million (49 percent) persons of the working age population were in the group, economically inactive comprising 31 percent of males and 69 percent of females.

Table 7 : Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Sector - 2006

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7235040	100.0	2261505	31.3	4973535	68.7
Urban	1029498	100.0	294879	28.6	734619	71.4
Rural	6205541	100.0	1966626	31.7	4238915	68.3

Figures also reveals that, the number of inactive females are higher than as that of males in both sectors. At the national level, nearly 31 percent of males were inactive. Sectorally, the 86 percent of economically inactive persons were in the rural sector, while the balance of 14 percent were in the urban sector.

Table 8 : Percentage distribution of economically Inactive population by age and sex - 2006

Age group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	21.4	35.2	15.2
15-19	17.4	25.1	12.5
20-24	7.0	5.9	7.6
25-29	6.1	1.5	8.2
30-39	10.1	1.7	13.9
40+	38.8	30.5	42.6

Figure 5 : Percentage distribution of economically Inactive population by age and sex -2006

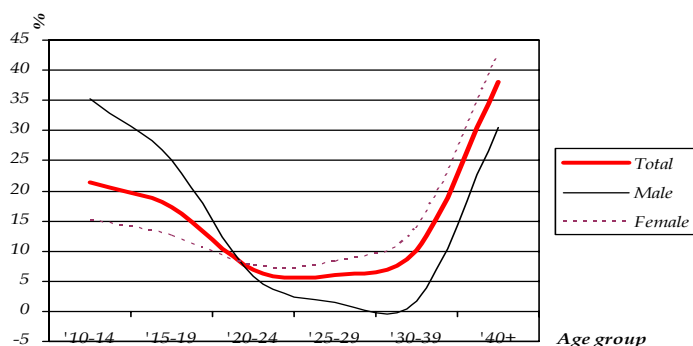
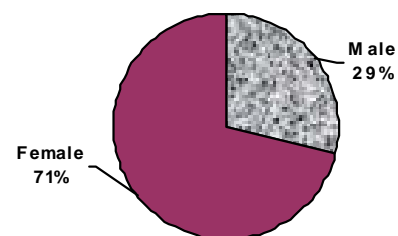


Figure 4: Economically Inactive population by sector - 2006

Economically Inactive - Urban sector



Economically Inactive - Rural sector

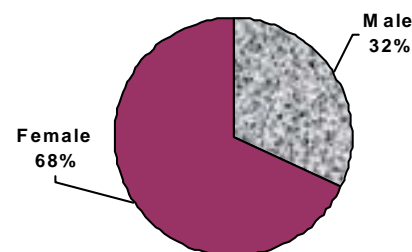


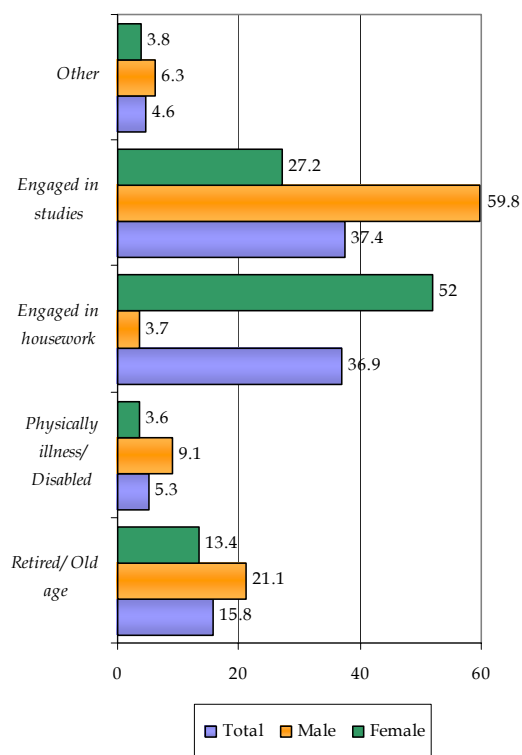
Table 8 shows the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by age group. It indicates that, the inactive population decreases up to a point as the age group advances.

It could also be seen that , 46 percent of the inactive population were aged between 10 and 24 years. Of the total inactive male population, 66 percent of the males within the age group of 10-24 years. It is only 35 percent when females are considered in the same age group.

Another aspect of male distribution is that, nearly 3 percent of males who are in the age group of 25-39 years were economically inactive, while 22 percent of the total inactive female were in the same age group.

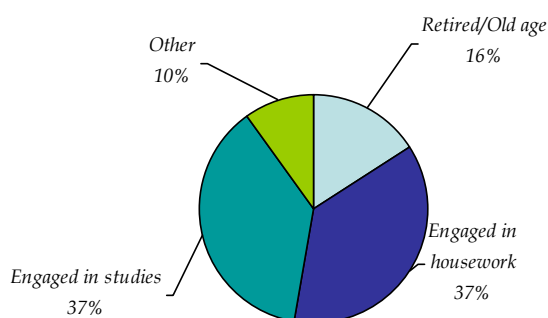
Table 9 : Reasons for economically inactivity by sex - 2006

Reason/ Activity Status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
All Economically inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retired/ Old age	15.8	21.1	13.4
Physically illness/ Disabled	5.3	9.1	3.6
Does not believe no suitable work	0.5	0.5	0.4
Unable to find any work	0.4	0.5	0.4
Has no skills or training	0.3	0.5	0.3
Personal difficulties faced while finding a job	0.2	0.3	0.1
Engaged in housework	36.9	3.7	52.0
Engaged in studies	37.4	59.8	27.2
Other	3.2	4.5	2.6

Figure 6: Reasons for economically inactivity by gender - 2006

When the inactive population by activity status is examined, it was found that more than 70 percent of the inactive population mainly engaged in studies or household activities.

It is seen that, women are more likely than men to be economically inactive. As explained above, 32 percent of males of working age population are remained outside the labour force compared with 64 percent of females. One of the main reasons for this is that, women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for their family. Table 9 shows the main reasons for economically inactivity by gender.

Figure 7 : Reasons for economically inactivity - Both Sexes - 2006

It is also seen that, within the economically inactive population, 52 percent of women said they were engaged in housework compared with 4 percent of men. Men were more likely to be inactive due to studying showing 60 percent, compared with 27 percent of inactive women.

This gives some sense of reasons, that is why women find it difficult to enter the labour market.

CHAPTER 4 - Employment

4.1 Employment by major industry group

The survey results revealed that, there were 7.1 million persons being employed during the year 2006. Of these employed persons, about 4.6 million (65%) were males and 2.5 million (35%) were females .

As shown in figure 8, of the total employed population, 41 percent was reported under 'Services' sector employment, while this share is 27 percent for the 'Industries' sector . It is also estimated that, 32 percent of the employed persons were engaged in the 'Agriculture' sector.

Table 10 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group : 1992-2006

Year	Total employed		Major industry group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992	4924130	100.0	2078560	42.2	991492	20.1	1854078	37.7
1993	5201904	100.0	2159187	41.5	1024524	19.7	2018193	38.8
1994	5281279	100.0	2084733	39.5	1046282	19.8	2150265	40.7
1995	5357120	100.0	1966793	36.7	1188271	22.2	2202056	41.1
1996	5536216	100.0	2071764	37.4	1217977	22.0	2246475	40.6
1997	5607868	100.0	2031902	36.2	1354952	24.2	2221014	39.6
1998	6049388	100.0	2378572	39.3	1325735	21.9	2345081	38.8
1999	6082449	100.0	2208066	36.3	1330134	21.9	2544249	41.8
2000	6310247	100.0	2274153	36.0	1490795	23.6	2545299	40.3
2001	6235588	100.0	2033343	32.6	1491408	23.9	2710837	43.5
2002	6519415	100.0	2247602	34.5	1459194	22.4	2812619	43.1
2003	6609466	100.0	2223691	33.6	1539035	23.3	2846740	43.1
2004	6704006	100.0	2215282	33.0	1663383	24.8	2825341	42.1
2005	6788119	100.0	2059293	30.3	1787274	26.3	2941552	43.3
2006	7105322	100.0	2287268	32.2	1889953	26.6	2928101	41.2

Figure 8 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 2006

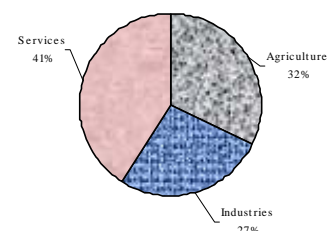
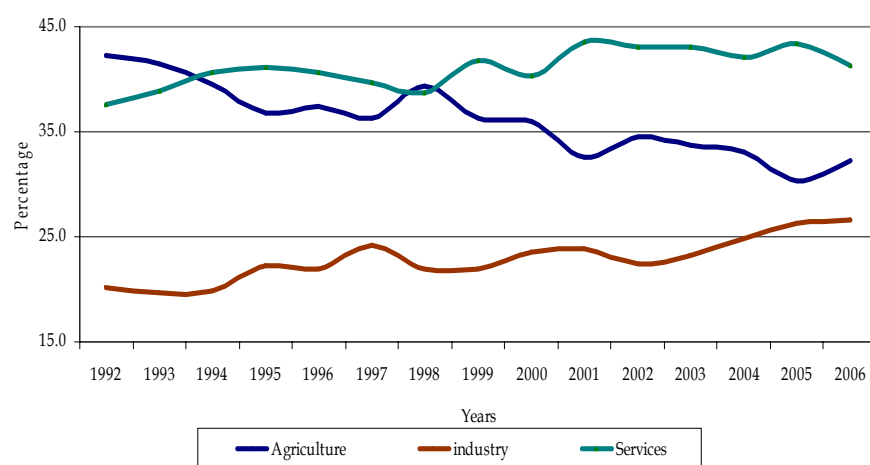


Figure 9 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 1992-2006



As shown in table 10, during the period from 1992 to 2006, 'Agriculture' is showing a downward trend, with some fluctuations. In 1992, the percentage share in the 'Agriculture' group was 42 percent and, in 2006, it has dropped to 32 percent.

On the other hand, percentage share of the 'Services' group has increased from 38 percent to 41 percent. Similarly, the percentage share of 'Industry' group has increased from 20 percent to 27 percent during the same period.

Table 11 : Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group by district - 2006

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	100.0	32.2	26.6	41.2
Colombo	100.0	1.9	29.9	68.3
Gampaha	100.0	7.6	38.5	53.9
Kalutara	100.0	21.9	31.6	46.5
Kandy	100.0	26.4	26.7	46.9
Matale	100.0	40.6	17.9	41.5
Nuwara eliya	100.0	70.3	9.2	20.5
Galle	100.0	33.3	29.2	37.5
Matara	100.0	43.5	23.5	33.0
Hambantota	100.0	44.4	26.8	28.8
Kurunegala	100.0	32.4	31.4	36.2
Puttalam	100.0	29.8	32.6	37.7
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.6	14.2	27.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	41.8	18.7	39.5
Badulla	100.0	70	8.3	21.7
Monaragala	100.0	64.7	13.8	21.5
Ratnapura	100.0	48.5	24.2	27.3
Kegalle	100.0	27.4	30.3	42.3

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for districts. The data indicate that, there is a significant variation of employed distribution in agriculture sector among districts. It varies from a share of 2 percent in Colombo district to 70 percent in Nuwara Eliya district, and 70 percent in Badulla district. Therefore, it is evident that, agriculture is the most prominent major industry group in all other districts except districts in Western province, for which low percentage have been reported. On the other hand, Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution of 68% to the 'services' sector, compared with 54 percent in Gampaha district and 47 percent in Kandy districts.

Further, the major two sectors, i.e. 'services' and the 'industries' groups are considered, percentages are higher in more urbanized districts.

Figure 10 and figure 11 illustrate, provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry groups. The contribution made by the total employed persons to the 'agriculture' group is highest in Uva province (68%) , while same proportion in the services sector shows 58 percent in Western province.

Figure 10 : Agriculture sector contribution by provinces - 2006

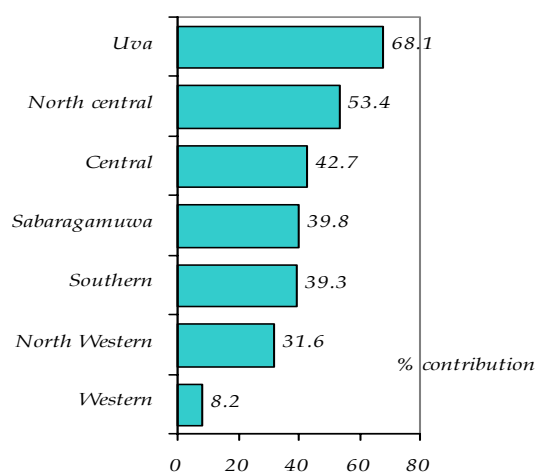
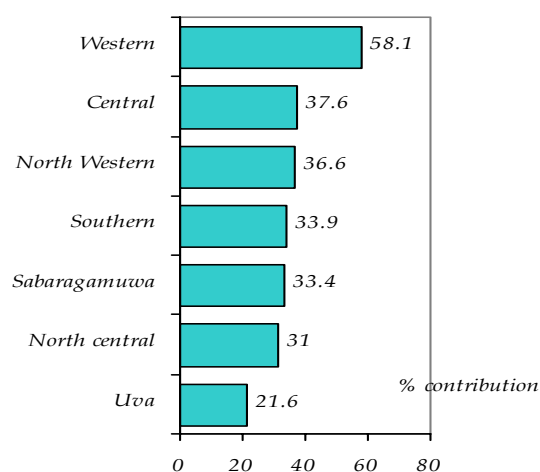


Figure 11 : Services sector contribution by province - 2006



4.3 Employment by employment Status

Figure 12 illustrates the relationship between qualification of employment and their employment status. 76 percent of total employment those who have G.C.E.(A/L) and above qualifications were in 'Employee' category, compared with 15 percent of 'Own account workers' those who have same qualifications.

As can be seen from the percentage distribution of employed population by employment status, table 12 indicates that, out of the total employed persons, 65 percent were males. 73 percent of unpaid family workers are females, compared with 27 percent of males. Situation for own account workers is different, showing 74 percent are males and 26 percent are females.

Figure 12 : Percentage distribution of employment status and level of education - 2006

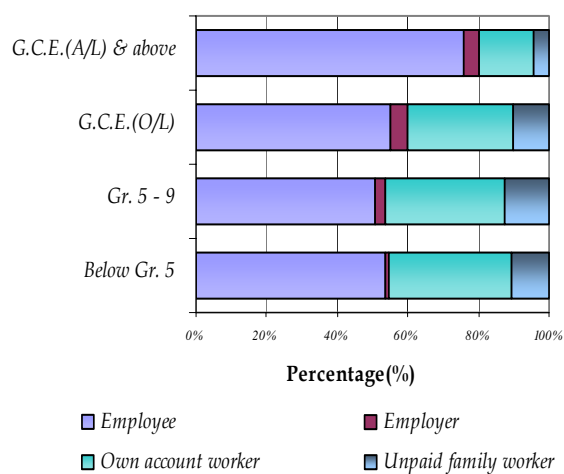


Figure 13 : Percentage distribution of employment status and sex - 2006

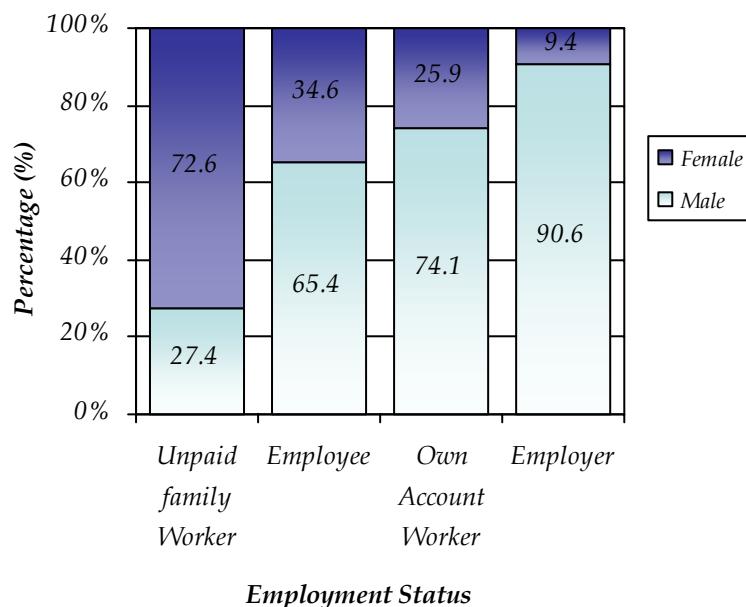


Table 13: Percentage distribution of Employed population by selected employment statuses and district - 2006

District	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
Total	30.8	10.5
Colombo	21.8	2.8
Gampaha	25.4	5.9
Kalutara	30.4	6.3
Kandy	26.4	8.4
Matale	38.0	17.0
Nuwara eliya	18.7	10.3
Galle	29.2	8.9
Matara	30.7	14.6
Hambantota	43.7	11.1
Kurunegala	37.2	11.4
Puttalam	27.8	8.1
Anuradhapura	42.6	25.6
Polonnaruwa	42.7	13.4
Badulla	32.0	25.6
Monaragala	49.2	23.0
Ratnapura	37.9	8.6
Kegalle	25.7	7.4

Table 12 : Percentage distribution of employment status and sex - 2006

Employment status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100	64.9	35.1
Employee	100	65.4	34.6
Employer	100	90.6	9.4
Own account worker	100	74.1	25.9
Unpaid family worker	100	27.4	72.6

Table 13 shows the percentage contribution made by own account workers and the unpaid family workers at the district level. Looking at the Monaragala district, contribution made to the total employment by own account workers is 49 percent. This share is 44 percent in Hambantota district, and 43 percent in both Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts.

4.4

Employment by Occupation

Table 14 : Percentage distribution of employment by occupation and gender - 2006

Occupation	Total	Sex		% workers who are women
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.1
Senior Officials and Managers	1.8	2.2	1.1	21.4
Professionals	5.3	3.2	9.2	61.1
Technical and Associate Professionals	5.1	5.2	4.9	34.1
Clerks	3.9	3.1	5.3	48.1
Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises	7.4	9.1	4.3	20.3
Sales and Service workers	7.2	6.8	8.0	38.8
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	22.4	21	25	39.2
Craft and Related workers	17.1	16.1	18.9	38.7
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	7.1	9.6	2.3	11.3
Elementary occupations	22.2	22.9	20.9	33.1
Unidentified	0.5	0.8	0.1	6.1

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 14 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational sectors. Women are heavily concentrated in certain occupations almost one quarter (25%) of female workers are employed in 'Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers' occupation compared with 21 percent of males. In contrast, 9.2 percent of females work in 'Professional' occupation compared with 3.2 of males. The occupational groups with the highest proportion of females is that 'Professionals' occupations. 61 percent of all the workers in this sector are females. 'Professionals' include Teachers, Nurses as well according to the ISCO definition.

Figure 14 : Percentage distribution of employment status and sex - 2006

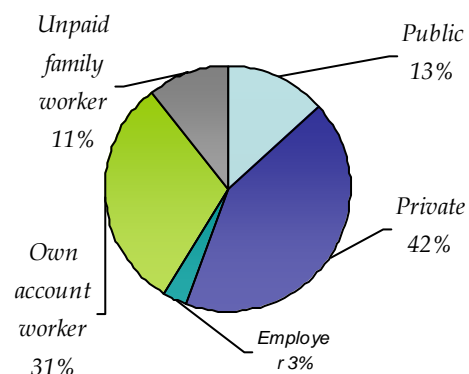


Table 15: Percentage distribution of employment status and sex - 2006

Employment status	Total		Sex			
	No	%	No	Male %	Female No.	%
Total	7105322	100.0	4610643	100.0	2494679	100.0
Employee	3949758	55.6	2583335	56.0	1366422	54.8
Public	954886	13.4	565133	12.3	389753	15.6
Private	2994872	42.1	2018202	43.8	976669	39.2
Employer	221512	3.1	200595	4.4	20917	0.8
Own account worker	2189566	30.8	1622784	35.2	566782	22.7
Unpaid family worker	744486	10.5	203929	4.4	540557	21.7

It is estimated that, total public sector employees is about 1 million. The percentage of female paid employees those who are engaged in the public sector is higher (16%) than as that of males (12%) .

Of the total paid employees, 76 percent are engaged in the private sector. Of the total female employment, 22 percent are unpaid family workers, while this percentage is only 4 percent with regard to the male employment .

Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and daily wage earners those only from the paid employees. Analysis of these average monthly salary for monthly wage earners and daily wage earners by urban/rural sector is shown in table 16.

Table 16 : Average monthly gross salary by sector (Rs.) - 2006

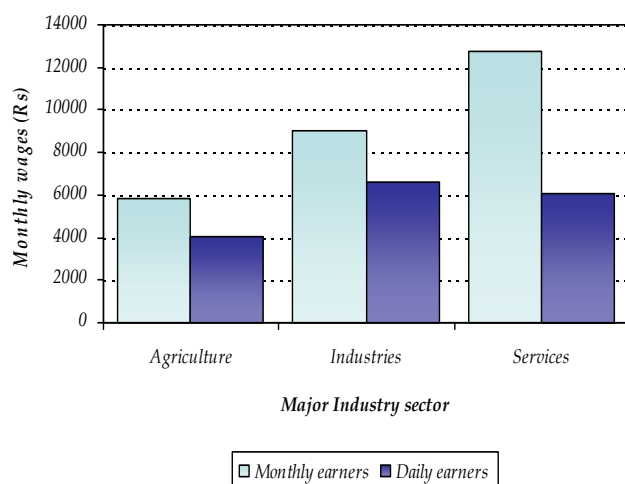
Monthly wage earners		Daily wage earners	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
13948	10638	6942	5444

Data reveal that, average monthly salary is higher in the urban sector for both monthly and daily wage earners.

Table 17 : Average monthly gross salary by major industry groups by daily/ monthly earners - 2006

Monthly wage earners			Daily wage earners		
Agri	Indu	Serv	Agri	Indu	Ser
5866	9016	12791	4048	6630	6089

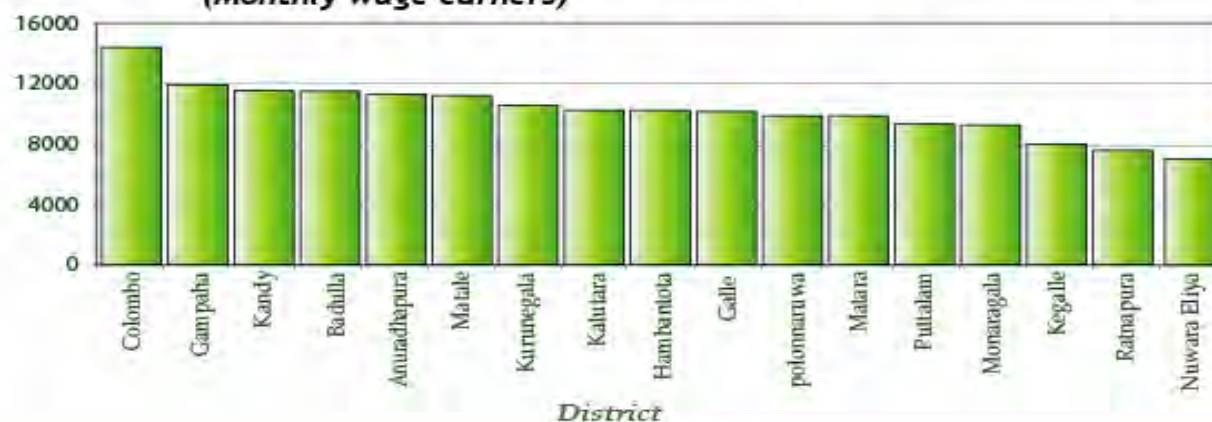
Figure 15 : Average gross salary by major industry groups by daily/ monthly earners - 2006



Looking at the average monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, average 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 is a significant difference between the average gross salary among the three major industry groups, when monthly wage earners are considered.

Distribution of the average gross salary of the monthly salary earners by district, reveals some interesting features. Colombo district shows the highest average showing Rs. 14,384, Gampaha district shows the second highest of Rs. 11901. Nuwara-eliya district shows the lowest average monthly salary reported from monthly paid employees.

Figure 16 : Average monthly salary of paid employees - district level distribution (Monthly wage earners)



CHAPTER 5 - Unemployment

5.1 Unemployment

The unemployed population is defined as persons who are not unemployed and were available and/or looking for work, and had taken specific steps during the reference period.

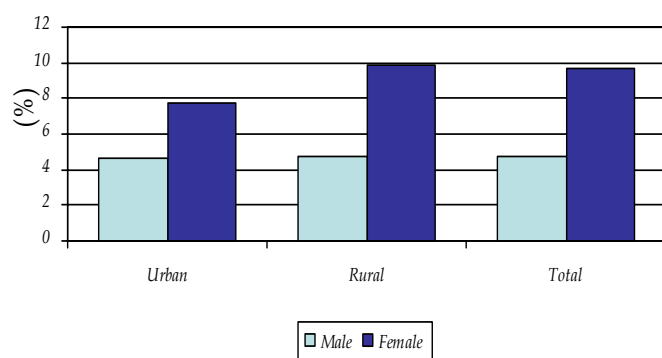
It was revealed that, the number of unemployed persons is estimated as about 500,000 during the year 2006. Of this total, 48 percent were males and 52 percent were females.

Sectorially, it is seen that, the rural sector has the large number of unemployed persons than the urban sector, amounting to 446,000 or 90 percent of the total unemployed persons. This number for the urban sector was about 47,000 (or 10%) only.

On the other hand, unemployment rate reported for year 2006, at national level was 6.5 percent and, rates for the urban and rural sectors were 5.5 percent and 6.6 percent respectively. Thus, the unemployment rate is higher for rural sector than the rate for urban sector.

It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (9.7%) is more than twice the rate recorded for males (4.7%). The rates for urban and rural females were 7.7 % and 9.9 percent respectively.

Figure 17 : Unemployment rates by sex and sector - 2006



5.2 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of number of persons unemployed to the total number in the labour force. Table 18 shows the unemployment rates for the period of 1993 to 2006. In 1993, the unemployment rate was 13.8 percent and it has declined to 6.5 percent in 2006.

Table 18 : Unemployment Rates : 1993-2006

Year	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
1993	13.8	9.7	21.7
1994	13.1	9.7	20.1
1995	12.3	9.0	18.7
1996	11.3	8.2	17.7
1997	10.5	7.7	16.1
1998	9.2	6.5	14.0
1999	8.9	6.7	13.0
2000	7.6	5.8	11.0
2001	7.9	6.2	11.5
2002	8.8	6.6	12.9
2003	8.1	6.0	12.3
2004	8.1	6.0	12.1
2005	7.2	5.3	10.7
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7

Figure 18: Percentage of unemployed persons by sector - 2006

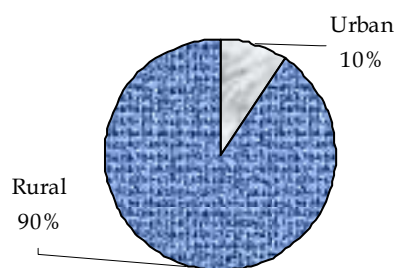
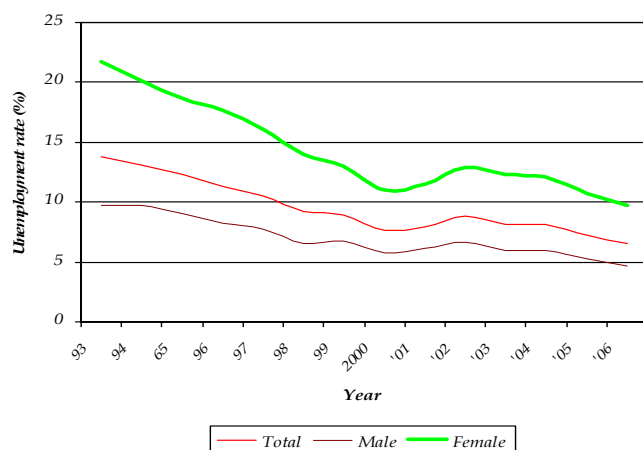


Table 19 : Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by sex and sector - 2006

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate
Total	493440	6.5	226664	4.7	266775	9.7
Urban	47139	5.5	26877	4.6	20262	7.7
Rural	446301	6.6	199787	4.7	246514	9.9

Figure 19 : Unemployment Rates : 1993- 2006

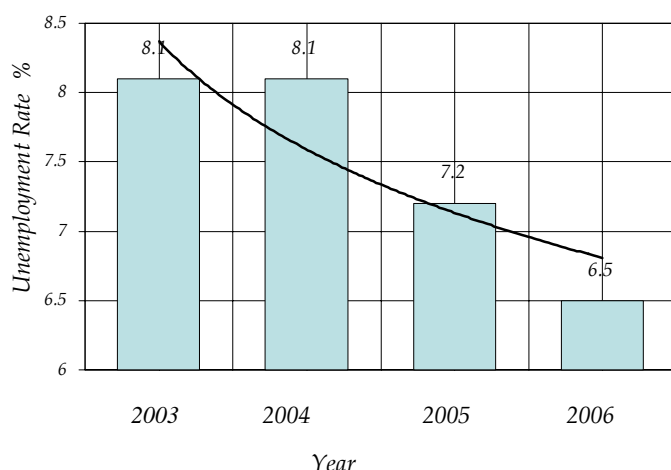


As can be seen from the table 18 and as illustrated in figure 19, the declining trend of unemployment rate has been continuing during the period from 1993 to year 2006.

Further, it is very important to notice that, there is no statistically significant differences between each and every years, when sampling error⁽²⁾ is considered.

However, the declining trend of unemployment has continued. It is also apparent that, there is a significant decrease of unemployment rate reported in 2006 when compared with the unemployment rates reported in previous years, even when sampling error⁽²⁾ is considered. This scenario is described in figure 20.

Figure 20 : Unemployment Rates : 2003-2006



5.3 Unemployment rate by Level of Education and by age groups

Table 20: Unemployment rates by age groups and sex - 2006

Age group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	6.5	4.7	9.7
15 - 19	23.1	20.7	27.1
20 - 24	21.0	16.1	18.6
25 - 29	11.0	6.8	18.1
30-39	3.3	1.7	6.0
40+	1.4	1.2	1.7

Looking at the distribution of unemployment rates by age groups and sex, it reveals that the unemployment rate reported for female is 9.7 percent and 4.7 percent for males. It is important to note that, female unemployment rate is more than double as that of males.

Even though, the total unemployment is 6.5 percent, unemployment situation is worst among the youth (age 20-24 yrs) showing 21 percent.

Table 21 : Unemployment Rates by level of education - 2006

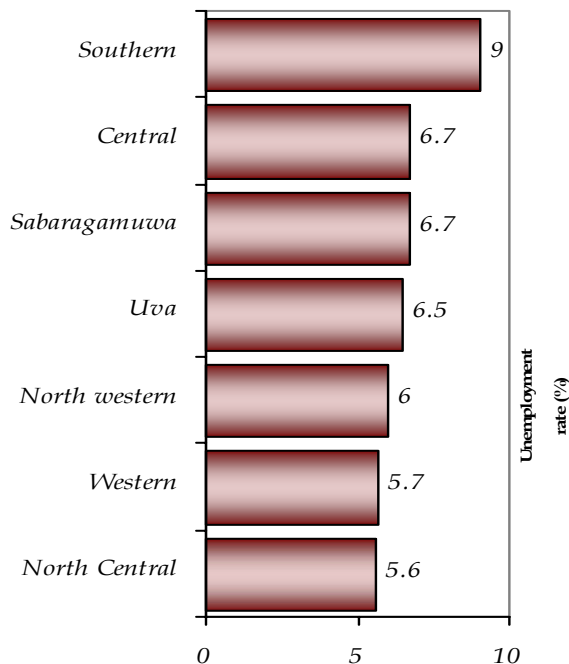
Level of Education	Unemployment rates		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	6.5	4.7	9.7
Below Gr 5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Gr 5-9	5.8	4.6	8.7
G.C.E. (O/L)	9.9	7.3	14.3
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	11.6	6.9	16.8

It also reveals that, the unemployment among the educated youth (G.C.E(A/L) and above) is reported as 12 percent. It is 7 percent and 17 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

5.4 Unemployment Population by province

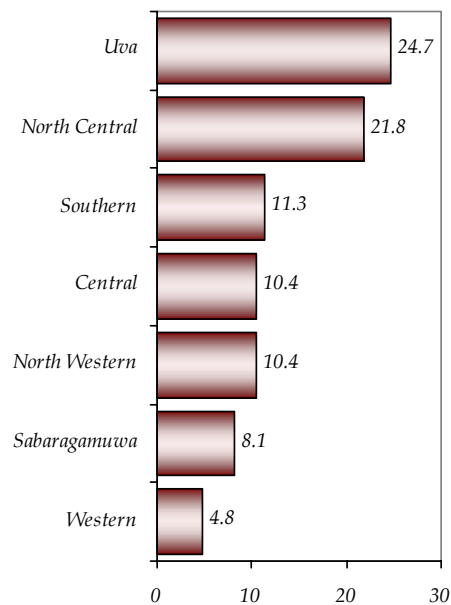
Figure 21 shows the unemployment situation in year 2006 for provinces. Unemployment situation is worst in Southern, Sabaragamuwa and Central provinces showing an unemployment rate of 9 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively..

Figure 21 : Unemployment rates by province - 2006



Looking at the 'Own account worker' category, 43 percent of total employment in North Central province are own account workers, while this share is 38 percent in Uva province. This may be due to the fact that, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Badulla districts, which are predominantly agricultural farming areas in the country.

Figure 22 : Percentage contribution of unpaid family workers by province - 2006



Looking at this scenario further, figure 22 illustrates the percentage contribution made by the unpaid family workers by province.

Uva province has reported the highest contribution made from the unpaid family workers to the labor force, which is reported relatively low unemployment rate of 6.5 percent. Regarding the Sabaragamuwa province, the contribution made by the unpaid family workers is reported as 8.1 percent and the unemployment rate reported is 6.7 percent.

From the table 22, it could also be seen that, Western province shows the highest contribution to the labour force which is made from the 'paid employees' showing 66 percent, followed by 62 percent for the Central province and 36 percent for Uva province.

Table 22 : Unemployment rates, and contribution made by the difference status of employment to the labour force by province -2006

Province	Unemployment rate	Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
Total	6.5	100.0	55.6	3.1	30.8	10.5
Western	5.7	100.0	65.5	4.8	25.0	4.8
Central	6.7	100.0	61.8	1.9	25.9	10.4
Southern	9.0	100.0	53.6	2.0	33.2	11.3
North Western	6.0	100.0	51.0	4.3	34.3	10.4
North Central	5.6	100.0	34.3	1.3	42.6	21.8
Uva	6.5	100.0	36.5	0.6	38.2	24.7
Sabaragamuwa	6.7	100.0	56.3	2.7	32.9	8.1

CHAPTER 6 - Informal Sector Employment

6.1 The Informal Economy

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.

A review of national statistical definitions of the informal sector shows that presently they do not always fully correspond to the international definition adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (15th ICLC) and the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993.

However, 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, criteria which is to define the informal sector vary among countries. However, most of the countries tends 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 that 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 ESCAP advisor, relevant questions were included in the LFS schedule to collect the information relating to the informal sector on the following items.

1. Registration of the organization
2. Accounts keeping practices of the Organization
3. Total number of regular employees of the organization

6.2 Informal sector by Agriculture/ Non-Agriculture sector

Table 23 : Composition of employment by economic sector - 2006

	Total		Formal sector		Informal sector	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total employment	7105322	100.0	2726677	38.4	4378645	61.6
Agricultural employment	2287268	100.0	365146	16.0	1922122	84.0
Non - Agricultural employment	4818054	100.0	2361532	49.0	2456522	51.0

Figure 23 : Distribution of Informal /Formal employment by Agriculture/non-agriculture sector - 2006

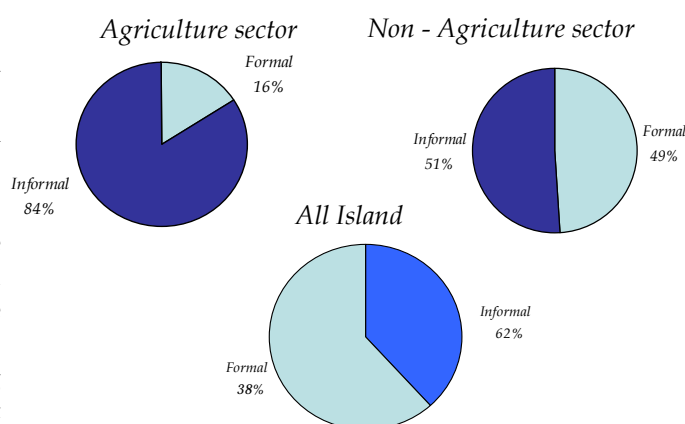


Table 24 : Employment by economic sector by sex - 2006

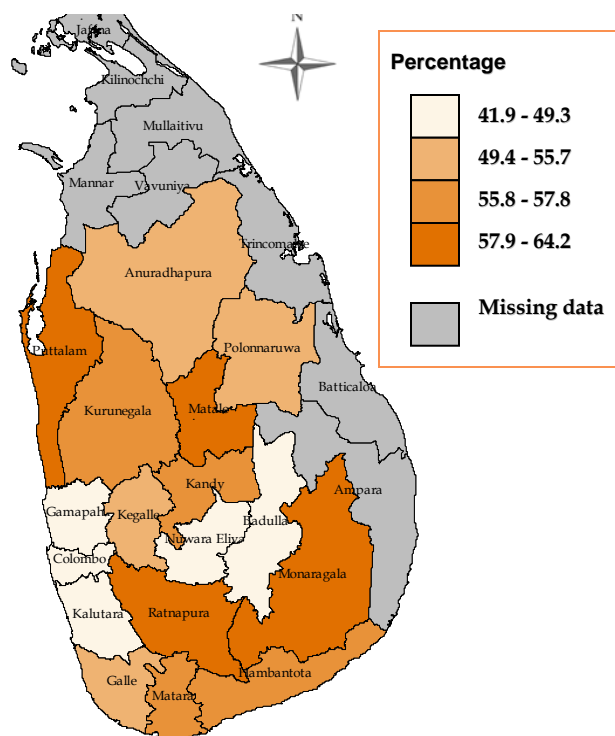
Sex	Sector					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	7105322	100.0	2726677	38.4	4378645	61.6
Male	4610643	100.0	1624520	35.2	2986124	64.8
Female	2494679	100.0	1102158	44.2	1392521	55.8

Figure 23 shows that, in Sri Lanka 63% of the total employment is in the informal sector. It is also revealed that, Agriculture sector comprises 84 percent of informal sector employment and the balance 16 percent is formal sector employment. This relatively high percentage of formal sector employment (16 percent) in the agriculture sector, may be due to the reason that, there are some plantation workers, who are working in estates, which are managed by the government owned large plantation companies.

6.3 Informal sector employment by district

It is very important to see the percentage distribution of the informal economy at the district level. As discussed, most of the agricultural activities are in the informal nature, and therefore, developing countries always try to see the contribution of the informal sector employment in the non-agricultural sector

Map 7: Participation rate of Informal Sector in Non Agriculture Sector by Districts - 2006



According to the estimates, 51 percent of the total non-agricultural employment are in the informal sector. There are also significant differences in the informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector among the districts.

Monaragala district shows the highest percentage of informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector, showing 64 percent. These percentage are relatively low in Gampaha and Colombo districts showing 42 percent and 43 percent respectively.

Table 25: Percentage distribution of informal sector employment in Non- Agricultural sector - 2006

District	Percentage	District	Percentage
Total	50.7	Hambantota	57.6
Colombo	42.9	Kurunegala	57.8
Gampaha	41.9	Puttalam	61.9
Kalutara	48.5	Anuradhapura	49.9
Kandy	56.5	Polonnaruwa	54.4
Matale	61.8	Badulla	49.3
Nuwara eliya	46.7	Monaragala	64.2
Galle	55.2	Ratnapura	61.1
Matara	55.9	Kegalle	55.7

6.4 Informal sector Employment by major Industry group

Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry group, 84 percent of total agricultural employment are in the informal sector. This percentage for 'construction, Mining & Quarrying' industry group is 83 percent, while 'Education' group has shown 15 percent of informal sector employment. 46 percent of total employment in the 'Manufacturing' sector are in the informal sector.

Figure 24 : Percentage of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2006

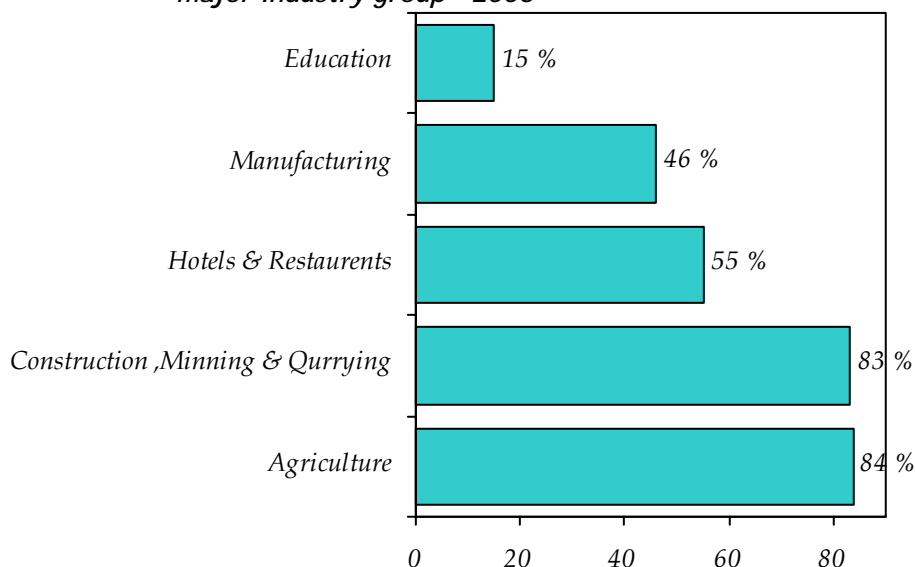


Table 25 : Employed population by level of education and by economic sector - 2006

Level of education	Sector				Total	
	Formal		Informal			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Gr. 5	2726677	38.4	4378645	61.6	7105322	100.0
Gr. 5 - 9	347000	22.0	1227636	78.0	1574636	100.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	962597	28.9	2369115	71.1	3331712	100.0
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	616400	51.9	572198	48.1	1188598	100.0
Total	800680	79.2	209696	20.8	1010376	100.0

Table 27: Distribution of employed population by employment status and by economic sector- 2006

Status in Employment	Formal sector		Informal sector		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Regular Employees	2404008	60.9	1545750	39.1	3949758	100.0
Employer	103760	46.8	117752	53.2	221512	100.0
Own account worker	151664	6.9	2037902	93.1	2189566	100.0
Unpaid family worker	67245.8	9.0	677241	91.0	744486	100.0
Total	2726677	38.4	4378645	61.6	7105322	100.0

Regarding the different status of employment, it's noticeable that, 47 percent of the total informal sector employment are own account workers while, 91 percent of formal sector employment are regular employees.

Looking at the occupational breakdown of formal sector and informal sector employment, it is obvious that regarding skilled agricultural and fishery workers, only 2 percent belongs to the formal sector. Again by economic sector, outside of agriculture occupation group, " Craft and related workers", "Plant and machine operators and assemblers", " Elementary occupations" groups are seem to be more important in informal sector than formal sector.

Different scenario can be seen when "Senior Officials and Managers", " Professionals" and Clerks" occupation groups are considered.

As shown as table 26, it is clearly revealed that, employment in the formal sector is more contributed a higher level of education while it is the opposite for informal sector employment.

Figure 25 : Percentage Distribution of informal sector employment by Employment status - 2006

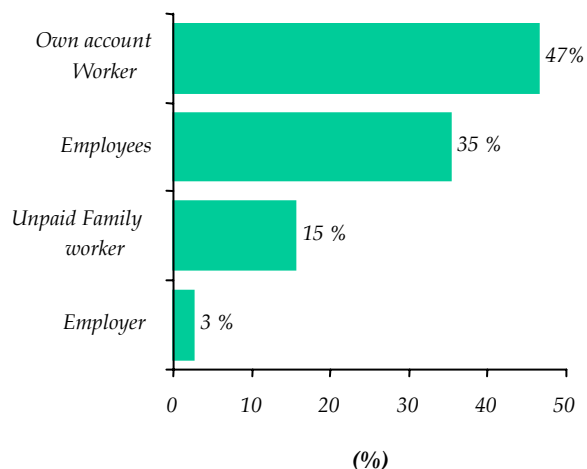


Table 28 : Distribution of employed population by their main occupation and economic sector- 2006

Occupation	Sector				Total	
	Formal		Informal			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	114854	89.1	14089.89	10.9	128943.6	100.0
2	320371	85.1	56097.84	14.9	376469.1	100.0
3	311558	86.0	50716.52	14.0	362274.5	100.0
4	252798	91.4	23789.1	8.6	276587.2	100.0
5	156751	29.8	369571	70.2	526322	100.0
6	223090	43.5	290126.9	56.5	513216.7	100.0
7	39132.4	2.5	1550978	97.5	1590110	100.0
8	403781	33.3	810382.1	66.7	1214163	100.0
9	206741	41.2	294819.6	58.8	501560.8	100.0
10	660911	41.9	916049	58.1	1576960	100.0
0	36689.9	94.8	*	*	38714.85	100.0
Total	2726677	38.4	4376620	61.6	7105322	100.0

* Cell size is not adequate to provide reliable estimates.

Occupation group

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Senior Officials and Managers | 7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers |
| 2 Professionals | 8 Craft and Related workers |
| 3 Technical and Associate Professionals | 9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers |
| 4 Clerks | 10 Elementary occupations |
| 5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises | 0 Unidentified |
| 6 Sales and Service workers | |

CHAPTER 7 - Underemployment

7.1 Concept of 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)".

Two principal forms of under-employment are distinguished: visible underemployment and invisible under-employment. Visible under-employment, reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment, and invisible under-employment, characterized by low income, under utilization 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

7.2 Criteria for classification of underemployment

In order to classify an 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

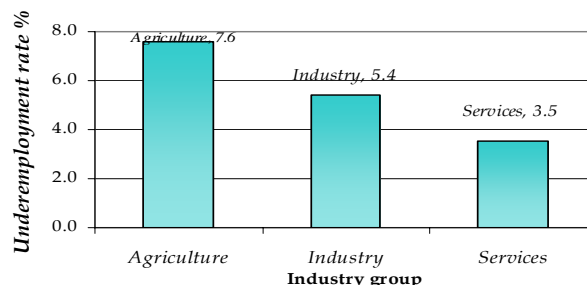
If the person has worked even more than 35 hours as usually, but he has worked less than 35 hours actually in the reference period, only due to the off season or bad weather, such persons were also further questioned to check their underemployment situation, considering them as a special category.

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, is 5.3 percent.

Table 29 : Underemployment rate by major industries - 2006

Sector	Rate
Total	5.3
Agriculture	7.6
Industry	5.4
Services	3.5

Figure 26: Underemployment rates by sector - 2006



As can be seen from table 29, underemployment rates have shown a marked difference among the sectors 'agriculture', 'services' and 'industries'. The respective rates are 7.6, 3.5 and 5.4 percent. It is also noted that, there are distinguish differences of underemployment rates among the people those who have different educational qualifications.

Table 30: Underemployment rates by educational level and sex - 2006

Educational qualifications	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	5.3	4.8	6.3
Below 5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Gr 5-9	5.9	5.3	7.3
O/L	4.5	3.3	6.7
A/L and above	2.7	1.9	3.7

CHAPTER 8 - Literacy

8.1 Literacy Rates by Sex and Sector

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, increasing the educational related programs etc.

It should be noted that, so far, information relating to literacy was collected only from the Census which is generally conducted once in 10 years time.

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 estimates for the data users and for the policy makers.

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, were not be considered as "Literate"

Table 31 :Literacy rates by sex and sector - 2006

Sri Lanka	Sector	
	Urban	Rural
91.5	93.8	91.1
	Sex	
	Male	Female
91.5	93.2	89.9

Among the persons of 10 years and above, 13.5 million were reported as literate. All island literacy rate reported was 92 percent.

Situation in the urban sector, in relation to literacy, is slightly better as compared with the rural sector. Also, literacy rate of males is relatively high when compared with as that of females.

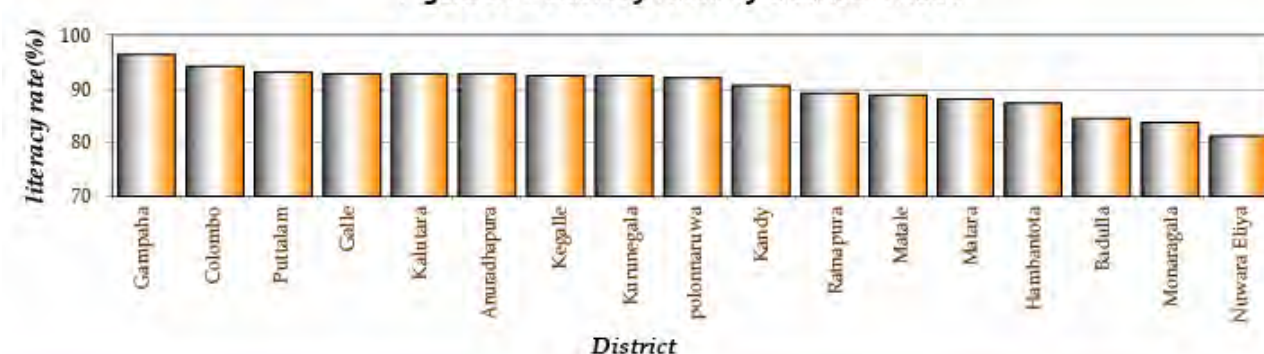
8.2 District level pattern of Literacy levels

Table 32 :Literacy rate by district & sex - 2006

District	Literacy Rate		
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	91.5	93.2	89.9
Colombo	94.3	95.2	93.5
Gampaha	96.3	97.1	95.6
Kalutara	92.6	94.4	90.9
Kandy	90.7	93.7	88.0
Matale	88.9	89.3	88.5
Nuwara eliya	81.2	88.1	74.8
Galle	92.8	93.2	92.4
Matara	88.2	89.9	86.6
Hambantota	87.4	87.7	87.1
Kurunegala	92.3	94.0	90.8
Puttalam	93.3	93.3	93.3
Anuradhapura	92.6	93.6	91.7
Polonnaruwa	92.1	93.6	90.6
Badulla	84.5	88.5	80.8
Monaragala	83.8	86.6	81.1
Ratnapura	89.1	91.5	86.8
Kegalle	92.4	94.6	90.5

Table 31 provides district pattern of the literacy levels. Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate showing 96 percent and lowest in Nuwara-Eliya district i.e. 81 percent.. Colombo district is the second highest (94 percent), and Moneragala is the second lowest (83.8 %)

Figure 27 : Literacy rates by districts - 2006



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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
1990	11573941	6001148	51.9	5047354	84.1	953794	15.9	5572793
1991	11795793	5877198	49.8	5015517	85.3	861680	14.7	5918596
1992	12058463	5808062	48.2	4962105	85.4	845957	14.6	6250400
1993	12278055	6032383	49.1	5201474	86.2	830910	13.8	6245675
1994	12492850	6078863	48.7	5281272	86.9	797591	13.1	6413985
1995	12736185	6106138	47.9	5357117	87.7	749021	12.3	6630048
1996	12831240	6241889	48.6	5537285	88.7	704604	11.3	6589365
1997	12870791	6266160	48.7	5607881	89.5	658279	10.5	6604630
1998	12881790	6660520	51.7	6049238	90.8	611285	9.2	6221274
1999	13169250	6673487	50.7	6082641	91.2	590846	8.9	6495782
2000	13564660	6827312	50.3	6310145	92.4	517168	7.6	6737345
2001	13870479	6772834	48.8	6235588	92.1	537246	7.9	7097644
2002	14201396	7145382	50.3	6519415	91.2	625967	8.8	7056014
*2003	15651479	7653716	48.9	7012755	91.6	640961	8.4	7997763
** 2004	16593431	8061354	48.6	7394029	91.7	667324	8.3	8532077
*** 2005	16870976	8141347	48.3	7518007	92.3	623341	7.7	8729628
# 2006	14833801	7598762	51.2	7105322	93.5	493440	6.5	7235040

Note: The normal Labour Force Survey programme was not implemented in 2005 due to the Tsunami - 2004. However a special labour force survey was conducted in August 2005 and the estimates based on this special survey are given under year 2005.

(Up to 2002 fourth quarter, both Northern & Eastern provinces are excluded from the estimates.)

* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

*** - All the districts are included

- Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

TABLE 1A - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - MALE

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
*1993	6109486	3989443	65.3	3601779	90.3	387663	9.7	2120044
*1994	6228064	4072937	65.4	3678648	90.3	394289	9.7	2155127
*1995	6318003	4068608	64.4	3700951	91.0	367656	9.0	2249395
*1996	6373670	4200886	65.9	3857147	91.8	343741	8.2	2172784
*1997	6372365	4184248	65.6	3862087	92.3	322168	7.7	2188110
*1998	6344453	4281996	67.5	4004504	93.5	277491	6.5	2062456
*1999	6506662	4402713	67.7	4107497	93.3	295217	6.7	2103953
*2000	6702871	4501597	67.2	4241477	94.2	260120	5.8	2201274
*2001	6837264	4529016	66.2	4248877	93.8	280139	6.2	2308248
*2002	6935012	4705586	67.9	4395164	93.4	310421	6.6	2229427
**2003	7657368	5144206	67.2	4833483	94.0	310723	6.0	2513162
***2004	8049643	5372897	66.7	5049426	94.0	323471	6.0	2676746
****2005	8103016	5436362	67.1	5134765	94.5	301597	5.5	2666654
* 2006	7098813	4837308	68.1	4610643	95.3	226664	4.7	2261505

TABLE 1B - HISTORICAL TABLE OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - FEMALE

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 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)	
*1993	6168572	2042941	33.1	1599695	78.3	443247	21.7	4125631
*1994	6264782	2005927	32.0	1602625	79.9	403302	20.1	4258857
*1995	6418183	2037530	31.7	1656166	81.3	381364	18.7	4380652
*1996	6457583	2041002	31.6	1680138	82.3	360864	17.7	4416583
*1997	6498427	2081906	32.0	1745794	83.9	336112	16.1	4416521
*1998	6537344	2378526	36.4	2044732	86.0	333795	14.0	4158818
*1999	6662613	2270782	34.1	1975153	87.0	295629	13.0	4392047
*2000	6861794	2325716	33.9	2068667	89.0	257048	11.0	4536078
*2001	7033214	2243818	31.9	1986711	88.5	257107	11.5	4789396
*2002	7266384	2439796	33.6	2124250	87.1	315546	12.9	4826588
**2003	7994111	2509510	31.4	2179272	86.8	330238	13.2	5484600
***2004	8543788	2688457	31.5	2344604	87.2	343853	12.8	5855331
**** 2005	8767960	2704985	30.9	2383241	88.1	321744	11.9	6062975
* 2006	7734989	2761454	35.7	2494679	90.3	266775	9.7	4973535

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - BOTH SEXES
(2006)

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 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)	
ALL AGES	14833801	7598762	51.2	7105322	93.5	493440	6.5	7235040
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	1562994	373157	23.9	286977	76.9	86180	23.1	1189837
20 - 24 YRS	1433149	920383	64.2	726902	79.0	193481	21.0	512765
25 - 29 YRS	1406425	961781	68.4	855815	89.0	105966	11.0	444644
30 - 39 YRS	2509146	1779312	70.9	1720870	96.7	58443	3.3	729833
40 + YRS	6349695	3541781	55.8	3493782	98.6	47999	1.4	2807915

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided.

TABLE 2A - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - MALE

(2006)								
AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 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)	
ALL AGES	7098813	4837308	68.1	4610643	95.3	226664	4.7	2261505
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	799794	232055	29.0	184130	79.3	47925	20.7	567738
20 - 24 YRS	695269	560731	80.6	470254	83.9	90478	16.1	134538
25 - 29 YRS	641137	605963	94.5	564462	93.2	41501	6.8	35174
30 - 39 YRS	1158790	1121163	96.8	1102387	98.3	18776	1.7	37627
40 + YRS	2992757	2302291	76.9	2275401	98.8	26890	1.2	690465

TABLE 2B - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ,BY AGE - FEMALE

(2006)

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 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)	
ALL AGES	7734989	2761454	35.7	2494679	90.3	266775	9.7	4973535
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	763200	141102	18.5	102847	72.9	38255	27.1	622098
20 - 24 YRS	737879	359652	48.7	256649	71.4	103004	28.6	378227
25 - 29 YRS	765288	355818	46.5	291353	81.9	64465	18.1	409470
30 - 39 YRS	1350356	658149	48.7	618483	94.0	39667	6.0	692206
40 + YRS	3356938	1239489	36.9	1218380	98.3	21109	1.7	2117449

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes.

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	31.9	45.1	16.0	7.0
*1991	100.0	31.6	44.8	15.6	7.9
*1992	100.0	29.9	44.9	16.5	8.7
*1993	100.0	28.5	45.1	16.9	9.5
*1994	100.0	28.2	45.4	17.5	8.8
*1995	100.0	26.8	44.9	18.0	10.3
*1996	100.0	29.5	43.3	16.9	10.3
*1997	100.0	27.9	44.0	17.6	10.5
*1998	100.0	26.8	45.0	17.2	11.0
*1999	100.0	25.4	45.7	18.0	10.9
*2000	100.0	25.1	46.3	16.7	11.9
*2001	100.0	22.7	46.1	17.7	13.5
*2002	100.0	24.6	45.6	15.8	14.0
**2003	100.0	24.5	46.2	15.9	13.3
***2004	100.0	24.3	44.7	16.8	14.2
**** 2005	100.0	20.6	45.8	18.2	15.4
* 2006	100.0	22.2	46.9	16.7	14.2

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	29.6	48.3	16.1	5.9
*1991	100.0	28.0	49.0	15.5	7.5
*1992	100.0	27.4	48.2	17.0	7.4
*1993	100.0	25.4	49.8	17.2	7.7
*1994	100.0	25.5	49.6	17.7	7.2
*1995	100.0	25.1	48.2	18.3	8.4
*1996	100.0	27.7	47.1	16.8	8.4
*1997	100.0	26.5	47.2	17.5	8.7
*1998	100.0	25.3	48.5	17.0	9.2
*1999	100.0	24.0	49.4	17.7	9.0
*2000	100.0	24.1	49.6	16.6	9.8
*2001	100.0	21.5	49.3	17.8	11.4
*2002	100.0	23.5	49.1	16.0	11.4
**2003	100.0	23.8	49.2	16.2	10.8
***2004	100.0	22.6	48.3	17.3	11.8
**** 2005	100.0	19.9	49.6	18.0	12.5
* 2006	100.0	21.0	50.4	16.6	12.1

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Below Grade 5	Grades 5 - 9/ Years 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE and above
*1990	100.0	37.0	38.1	15.6	9.3
*1991	100.0	39.6	35.8	15.9	8.8
*1992	100.0	35.7	37.0	15.5	11.9
*1993	100.0	35.6	34.7	16.3	13.5
*1994	100.0	34.5	35.8	17.2	12.6
*1995	100.0	30.8	37.3	17.5	14.3
*1996	100.0	33.7	34.4	17.1	14.7
*1997	100.0	31.0	37.0	17.6	14.4
*1998	100.0	29.9	38.2	17.7	14.3
*1999	100.0	28.3	38.0	18.7	15.0
*2000	100.0	27.3	39.6	17.1	16.1
*2001	100.0	25.5	39.2	17.3	18.0
*2002	100.0	27.0	38.3	15.3	19.4
**2003	100.0	26.1	39.6	15.5	18.9
***2004	100.0	27.9	36.9	15.8	19.4
**** 2005	100.0	22.1	37.6	18.6	21.7
* 2006	100.0	24.3	40.4	17.0	18.2

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - 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 ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.2	21.5	33.7	1.8	29.2	13.8
*1991	100.0	62.4	22.9	39.5	2.2	25.4	10.0
*1992	100.0	60.1	20.0	40.0	1.6	27.1	11.2
*1993	100.0	60.0	17.4	42.8	2.0	27.4	10.4
*1994	100.0	60.7	16.4	44.3	2.3	27.2	9.8
*1995	100.0	59.8	15.6	44.3	2.5	28.3	9.4
*1996	100.0	60.8	15.0	45.8	2.3	26.8	10.0
*1997	100.0	59.4	15.1	44.3	2.3	28.8	9.4
*1998	100.0	55.6	14.5	41.2	1.9	28.9	13.6
*1999	100.0	57.5	14.4	43.1	2.0	28.3	12.2
*2000	100.0	56.3	13.4	42.9	2.3	28.4	13.0
*2001	100.0	58.6	13.9	44.7	2.3	28.5	10.6
*2002	100.0	57.9	13.4	44.5	2.8	28.6	10.7
**2003	100.0	57.9	13.5	44.4	2.6	29.6	9.9
***2004	100.0	59.4	13.0	46.4	2.9	28.3	9.4
**** 2005	100.0	59.3	13.3	46.1	3.1	29.7	7.9
* 2006	100.0	55.6	13.4	42.1	3.1	30.8	10.5

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.2	19.7	35.5	2.3	34.6	7.9
*1991	100.0	61.5	20.3	41.2	2.9	29.8	5.9
*1992	100.0	58.7	18.4	40.3	2.0	32.2	7.2
*1993	100.0	57.7	15.6	42.0	2.6	33.0	6.7
*1994	100.0	59.3	15.9	43.4	2.9	32.0	5.9
*1995	100.0	58.4	14.6	43.7	3.1	33.5	5.1
*1996	100.0	59.5	14.1	45.4	3.2	31.2	6.1
*1997	100.0	58.3	14.4	43.9	3.0	33.2	5.5
*1998	100.0	55.8	14.1	41.7	2.5	34.8	6.8
*1999	100.0	57.7	13.8	43.9	2.7	33.5	6.2
*2000	100.0	56.6	12.6	44.0	3.1	33.8	6.5
*2001	100.0	57.9	12.9	45.0	3.1	33.4	5.5
*2002	100.0	57.5	12.6	44.8	3.7	34.0	4.8
**2003	100.0	57.4	12.6	44.9	3.4	34.5	4.8
***2004	100.0	58.9	11.9	47.0	3.9	32.7	4.5
**** 2005	100.0	59.9	11.7	48.1	4.1	32.9	3.2
* 2006	100.0	56.0	12.3	43.8	4.4	35.2	4.4

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.1	25.3	29.8	0.6	17.9	26.5
*1991	100.0	64.5	28.6	35.9	0.7	16.0	18.9
*1992	100.0	63.4	24.1	39.4	0.7	14.8	21.0
*1993	100.0	65.6	21.0	44.6	0.7	15.0	18.7
*1994	100.0	64.2	17.7	46.5	0.9	16.1	18.8
*1995	100.0	63.2	17.6	45.5	1.1	16.7	19.1
*1996	100.0	63.9	17.0	46.8	0.5	16.7	18.9
*1997	100.0	61.8	16.7	45.2	0.9	19.0	18.3
*1998	100.0	55.2	15.2	40.1	0.6	17.2	27.0
*1999	100.0	57.2	15.6	41.5	0.6	17.5	24.8
*2000	100.0	55.5	15.0	40.5	0.8	17.2	26.5
*2001	100.0	60.1	15.9	44.1	0.5	18.1	21.3
*2002	100.0	58.8	15.1	43.7	0.8	17.4	23.0
**2003	100.0	59.0	15.7	43.3	0.9	18.8	21.3
***2004	100.0	60.6	15.5	45.1	0.9	18.7	19.8
**** 2005	100.0	58.3	16.6	41.6	0.9	22.7	18.2
* 2006	100.0	54.8	15.6	39.2	0.8	22.7	21.7

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

Table 6 - Currently Employed person by Industry group (Based on ISIC Third Revision)

Year	Industry group														
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*2002	6519415	2247602	1072720	386475	838796	117556	309553	168973	524724	227785	82260	110390	93252	317121	22208
**2003	7012755	2384397	1156682	454810	867131	121627	363393	191390	541070	262440	98107	110827	75858	333477	51548
***2004	7394029	2474725	1307357	474090	910770	120552	417340	175633	535064	273628	103966	122395	68813	323277	86419
****2005	7518007	2306039	1385374	542639	904008	138924	484999	233736	512819	297437	129237	133537	53314	324440	71504
* 2006	7105322	2287268	1363092	526861	954981	129351	430331	221146	400504	276783	109660	123900	80247	179941	21255

Industry group

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B) | 8 Public Administration and Defence,Compulsory Social Security (L) |
| 2 Manufacturing (D) | 9 Education (M) |
| 3 Construction, Minning & Quarrying ,
Electricity,Gas and Water supply (C,E,F) | 10 Health and Social work (N) |
| 4 Wholesale and Retail Trade,Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G) | 11 Other Community,Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Teritorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q) |
| 5 Hotels and Restaurants (H) | 12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P) |
| 6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I) | 13 Miscellaneous Labour work |
| 7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K) | 14 Industries not adequately described |

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV),some of these groups have been combined.

- * - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces
- ** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province
- *** - Excluding Mulathivu,Kilinochchi districts.
- **** - All the districts are included

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

	Total	Industry group							
		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other
*2002	4395164	1397423	569761	373516	656505	115203	387301	70813	824642
**2003	4833483	1529117	624791	436404	681185	138146	405572	98074	920194
***2004	5049426	1559301	710910	456049	721800	122372	392949	102645	983400
****2005	5134765	1482610	749993	519197	702048	171330	376877	83551	1049159
* 2006	4610643	1342214	683873	507192	717258	156022	294597	86521	822966

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)

2 Manufacturing (D)

3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying ,
Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)

4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles,
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)

7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)

8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)

9 Education (M)

Other

Hotels and Restaurants (H)

Transport, Storage and Communication (I)

Health and Social work (N)

Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities

Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)

Private Households with Employed Persons (P)

Miscellaneous Labour work

Industries not adequately described

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.3) are indicated as A,B,C,.....Q. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Major Industry group	Year														
	*1992	*1993	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	* 2006
Total	4924130	5201904	5281279	5357120	5536216	5607868	6049388	6082449	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7394029	7518007	7105322
Agriculture	2078560	2159187	2084733	1966793	2071764	2031902	2378572	2208066	2274153	2033343	2247602	2384397	2474725	2306039	2287268
Industry	991492	1024524	1046282	1188271	1217977	1354952	1325735	1330134	1490795	1491408	1459194	1611493	1781447	1928014	1889953
Services	1854078	2018193	2150265	2202056	2246475	2221014	2345081	2544249	2545299	2710837	2812619	3016866	3137857	3283954	2928101

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

Major Industry group	Year														
	*1992	*1993	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	* 2006
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	42.2	41.5	39.5	36.7	37.4	36.2	39.3	36.3	36.0	32.6	34.5	34.0	33.5	30.7	32.2
Industry	20.1	19.7	19.8	22.2	22.0	24.2	21.9	21.9	23.6	23.9	22.4	23.0	24.1	25.6	26.6
Services	37.7	38.8	40.7	41.1	40.6	39.6	38.8	41.8	40.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.4	43.7	41.2

Agriculture

1. Agriculture (A)
2. Forestry and Fishery (B)

Industries

1. Manufacturing (D)
2. Construction
3. Mining & Quarrying
4. Electricity, Gas and Water supply

Services

1. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
2. Hotels and Restaurants
3. Transport, Storage and Communication
4. Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
5. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

6. Education
7. Health and Social work
8. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
9. Private Households with Employed Persons
10. Miscellaneous Labour work
11. Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies
12. Industries not adequately described

* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

*** - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**** - All the districts are included

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

Sex	Total	2006		
		Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	493440	152931	101721	238788
%	100.0	31.0	20.6	48.4
Male	226664	77054	52383	97227
%	100.0	34.0	23.1	42.9
Female	266775	75877	49338	141561
%	100.0	28.4	18.5	53.1

TABLE 12 : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Household population (10 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)	
Total	14833801	7598762	51.2	7105322	93.5	493440	6.5	7235040
Colombo	1985179	946618	47.7	893106	94.3	53511	5.7	1038562
Gampaha	1991405	981200	49.3	924534	94.2	56665	5.8	1010206
Kalutara	953038	471263	49.4	445728	94.6	25535	5.4	481775
Kandy	1119349	524806	46.9	481148	91.7	43658	8.3	594544
Matale	318099	160412	50.4	153036	95.4	7376	4.6	157687
Nuwara Eliya	537979	311728	57.9	295657	94.8	16070	5.2	226252
Galle	941686	467767	49.7	423940	90.6	43826	9.4	473920
Matara	670682	346611	51.7	318460	91.9	28151	8.1	324071
Hambantota	494017	258068	52.2	233953	90.7	24115	9.3	235949
Kurunegala	1404443	757638	53.9	710983	93.8	46655	6.2	646805
Puttalam	648644	330769	51.0	312584	94.5	18184	5.5	317875
Anuradhapura	647567	359766	55.6	343008	95.3	16759	4.7	287801
Polonnaruwa	335673	166033	49.5	153309	92.3	12724	7.7	169640
Badulla	687648	413773	60.2	386764	93.5	27009	6.5	273875
Monaragala	410807	231774	56.4	217006	93.6	14768	6.4	179033
Ratnapura	966238	515191	53.3	478016	92.8	37175	7.2	451046
Kegalle	721347	355347	49.3	334091	94.0	21256	6.0	366000

**TABLE 12A : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY DISTRICT - MALE**

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Tota; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force Number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
					(% to total labour force)		(% to total labour force)	
Total	7098813	4837308	68.1	4610643	95.3	226664	4.7	2261505
Colombo	945873	639473	67.6	607310	95.0	32163	5.0	306400
Gampaha	953134	647594	67.9	619385	95.6	28210	4.4	305539
Kalutara	456921	307634	67.3	295405	96.0	12230	4.0	149287
Kandy	525319	342679	65.2	319442	93.2	23236	6.8	182641
Matale	156535	107346	68.6	104577	97.4	2768	2.6	49190
Nuwara Eliya	258582	167245	64.7	160899	96.2	6345	3.8	91337
Galle	446650	291245	65.2	271541	93.2	19704	6.8	155406
Matara	322591	219088	67.9	207373	94.7	11716	5.3	103502
Hambantota	238174	167035	70.1	158879	95.1	8156	4.9	71139
Kurunegala	663121	462486	69.7	442293	95.6	20194	4.4	200635
Puttalam	313686	214545	68.4	208617	97.2	5928	2.8	99141
Anuradhapura	299203	217994	72.9	212141	97.3	5852	2.7	81209
Polonnaruwa	165604	114881	69.4	109975	95.7	4906	4.3	50723
Badulla	327783	232844	71.0	218525	93.9	14319	6.1	94939
Monaragala	202740	146424	72.2	141308	96.5	5115	3.5	56316
Ratnapura	478869	328058	68.5	310447	94.6	17611	5.4	150812
Kegalle	344027	230737	67.1	222526	96.4	8211	3.6	113290

**TABLE 12B : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY DISTRICT -FEMALE**

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Tota; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force Number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
					(% to total labour force)		(% to total labour force)	
Total	7734989	2761454	35.7	2494679	90.3	266775	9.7	4973535
Colombo	1039306	307145	29.6	285796	93.0	21349	7.0	732162
Gampaha	1038272	333605	32.1	305149	91.5	28456	8.5	704666
Kalutara	496117	163628	33.0	150323	91.9	13305	8.1	332488
Kandy	594030	182127	30.7	161706	88.8	20421	11.2	411903
Matale	161564	53067	32.8	48459	91.3	4608	8.7	108497
Nuwara Eliya	279398	144483	51.7	134758	93.3	9725	6.7	134915
Galle	495036	176522	35.7	152400	86.3	24122	13.7	318514
Matara	348092	127523	36.6	111087	87.1	16436	12.9	220569
Hambantota	255843	91033	35.6	75073	82.5	15960	17.5	164810
Kurunegala	741322	295152	39.8	268691	91.0	26461	9.0	446170
Puttalam	334958	116223	34.7	103967	89.5	12256	10.5	218734
Anuradhapura	348364	141773	40.7	130866	92.3	10906	7.7	206592
Polonnaruwa	170068	51152	30.1	43334	84.7	7818	15.3	118916
Badulla	359864	180929	50.3	168239	93.0	12690	7.0	178936
Monaragala	208067	85350	41.0	75697	88.7	9653	11.3	122717
Ratnapura	487368	187133	38.4	167569	89.5	19564	10.5	300235
Kegalle	377320	124609	33.0	111565	89.5	13045	10.5	252710

TABLE 13 : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - BOTH SEXES

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7105322	100.0	2287268	32.2	1889953	26.6	2928101	41.2
Colombo	893106	100.0	16611	1.9	266635	29.9	609860	68.3
Gampaha	924534	100.0	70304	7.6	355762	38.5	498468	53.9
Kalutara	445728	100.0	97687	21.9	140734	31.6	207306	46.5
Kandy	481148	100.0	126786	26.4	128534	26.7	225829	46.9
Matale	153036	100.0	62079	40.6	27431	17.9	63525	41.5
Nuwara Eliya	295657	100.0	207773	70.3	27347	9.2	60538	20.5
Galle	423940	100.0	141138	33.3	123939	29.2	158863	37.5
Matara	318460	100.0	138430	43.5	74800	23.5	105230	33.0
Hambantota	233953	100.0	103793	44.4	62810	26.8	67350	28.8
Kurunegala	710983	100.0	230165	32.4	223431	31.4	257387	36.2
Puttalam	312584	100.0	93029	29.8	101853	32.6	117702	37.7
Anuradhapura	343008	100.0	200890	58.6	48815	14.2	93302	27.2
Polonnaruwa	153309	100.0	64086	41.8	28689	18.7	60534	39.5
Badulla	386764	100.0	270583	70.0	32243	8.3	83937	21.7
Monaragala	217006	100.0	140373	64.7	29926	13.8	46706	21.5
Ratnapura	478016	100.0	231885	48.5	115850	24.2	130282	27.3
Kegalle	334091	100.0	91654	27.4	101155	30.3	141282	42.3

TABLE 13A : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - MALE

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	4610643	100.0	1342214	29.1	1191065	25.8	2077364	45.1
Colombo	607310	100.0	10545	1.7	169614	27.9	427151	70.3
Gampaha	619385	100.0	47310	7.6	204669	33.0	367405	59.3
Kalutara	295405	100.0	55364	18.7	92388	31.3	147652	50.0
Kandy	319442	100.0	67917	21.3	85177	26.7	166348	52.1
Matale	104577	100.0	39491	37.8	18843	18.0	46243	44.2
Nuwara Eliya	160899	100.0	99791	62.0	15300	9.5	45809	28.5
Galle	271541	100.0	79262	29.2	79589	29.3	112690	41.5
Matara	207373	100.0	82789	39.9	52821	25.5	71763	34.6
Hambantota	158879	100.0	74957	47.2	39704	25.0	44218	27.8
Kurunegala	442293	100.0	144552	32.7	126516	28.6	171225	38.7
Puttalam	208617	100.0	61827	29.6	63121	30.3	83669	40.1
Anuradhapura	212141	100.0	117335	55.3	31227	14.7	63578	30.0
Polonnaruwa	109975	100.0	48935	44.5	19406	17.6	41634	37.9
Badulla	218525	100.0	137633	63.0	23936	11.0	56956	26.1
Monaragala	141308	100.0	86694	61.4	22019	15.6	32595	23.1
Ratnapura	310447	100.0	130665	42.1	85082	27.4	94700	30.5
Kegalle	222526	100.0	57146	25.7	61653	27.7	103727	46.6

TABLE 13B : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY DISTRICTS - FEMALE

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2494679	100.0	945054	37.9	698888	28.0	850737	34.1
Colombo	285796	100.0	6066	2.1	97021	33.9	182709	63.9
Gampaha	305149	100.0	22994	7.5	151093	49.5	131063	43.0
Kalutara	150323	100.0	42323	28.2	48346	32.2	59654	39.7
Kandy	161706	100.0	58868	36.4	43356	26.8	59481	36.8
Matale	48459	100.0	22588	46.6	8588	17.7	17282	35.7
Nuwara Eliya	134758	100.0	107982	80.1	12047	8.9	14729	10.9
Galle	152400	100.0	61876	40.6	44350	29.1	46174	30.3
Matara	111087	100.0	55641	50.1	21979	19.8	33467	30.1
Hambantota	75073	100.0	28836	38.4	23105	30.8	23132	30.8
Kurunegala	268691	100.0	85613	31.9	96916	36.1	86161	32.1
Puttalam	103967	100.0	31202	30.0	38732	37.3	34033	32.7
Anuradhapura	130866	100.0	83555	63.8	17588	13.4	29724	22.7
Polonnaruwa	43334	100.0	15151	35.0	9283	21.4	18900	43.6
Badulla	168239	100.0	132950	79.0	8307	4.9	26981	16.0
Monaragala	75697	100.0	53679	70.9	7907	10.4	14112	18.6
Ratnapura	167569	100.0	101220	60.4	30767	18.4	35582	21.2
Kegalle	111565	100.0	34508	30.9	39502	35.4	37555	33.7

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	6.5	23.1	21.0	11.0	2.0
Western	5.7	20.3	16.7	8.7	2.1
Central	6.7	27.4	20.6	13.3	2.1
Southern	9.0	30.8	30.1	13.8	2.6
North Westrn	6.0	22.5	17.8	10.1	2.2
North Central	5.6	14.1	21.1	11.5	1.3
Uva	6.5	22.1	24.7	10.7	1.3
Sabaragamuwa	6.7	24.9	23.5	12.9	1.5

TABLE 19A : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP BY PROVINCE - MALE

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.7	20.7	16.1	6.8	1.3
Western	4.6	19.2	14.1	6.9	1.8
Central	5.2	27.6	15.6	8.4	1.8
Southern	5.8	23.9	23.8	6.5	1.4
North Westrn	3.9	17.5	13.7	6.3	0.8
North Central	3.2	9.5	14.6	4.7	0.4
Uva	5.1	22.5	16.1	7.4	1.1
Sabaragamuwa	4.6	24.2	16.3	7.3	0.9

TABLE 19B : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP BY PROVINCE -FEMALE

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	9.7	27.1	28.6	18.1	3.2
Western	7.8	21.9	20.5	12.1	3.0
Central	9.2	26.9	27.1	20.8	2.5
Southern	14.3	41.2	39.9	25.9	4.9
North Westrn	9.4	30.1	25.4	16.3	4.4
North Central	9.7	24.6	31.5	24.5	2.7
Uva	8.4	21.2	36.9	14.7	1.6
Sabaragamuwa	10.5	26.0	36.3	24.0	2.6