



Sri Lanka
Labour Force Survey
Annual Report - 2012

(With Provincial and District level data)

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning



Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Annual Report - 2012

(With Provincial and District level data)

Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Finance and Planning

ISBN978-955-577-824-4

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 designed a labour force survey 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, still 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 in order to fulfill the requirements of its users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version was introduced for the survey conducted in 2006 first quarter, and it will be used in future as well.

Field work of the survey for the year 2012 was done from April to December for 9 months period in all districts. The survey was not conducted in the first quarter 2012, due to heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing – 2011. Hence this report is based on a annual sample of 19,420 and provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period.

D.C.A. Gunawardena
Director General
Department of Census and Statistics

Department of Census and Statistics,
4th and 5th Floors,
Rotunda Tower,
No.109,
Galle Road,
Colombo 3.

03/09/2013.

Acknowledgements

This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2012" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 19,420 housing units, covering all district of the country.

Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the direction of Mr. W.W.M.A.S. Premakumara, Additional Director General, Sample Surveys Division and the survey activities were coordinated by Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando, Additional Director General. Field operation activities were organized by Mr. D.C.A.Fernando, Statistician of the Sample Surveys Division.

The supervision activities were carried out by Mr. P.A.Subawickrama, Mr. D.C.A.Fernando, Mrs. W.A.C.Wijebandara, Mrs. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, Mr. H.T.Fonseka Mr.U.B.Saputhanthiri, Statisticians & Mr.J.S.N.P.Dharmawardana, Miss.C.Jayawickrama, Senior Statisticians, of the sample surveys division and Heads of statistics division each district.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr.T. Thirugnanatheepan Statistical Officers and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayake, Mr. M.B.M. Shiras, Statistical Assistant of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. P.A. Subawickrama, Statistician.

Developing of sample selection programme and it's related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, Assistant Director (ICT) of the sample survey division.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara, Statistician Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. W.W.M.A.S. Premakumara, Additional Director General, of the Sample Surveys Division. The preparation work of the report was assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Statistical officer, Mrs. A.N. Ekanayake and Mrs. D.S.P. Meegoda Statistical Assistants.

The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Director (Data Processing) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Deputy Director (ICT) and Mr. W.H.P.N. Weerasiri, Sri Lanka Information and Communication Technology Service I/II, 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 office kachcheries in all districts other than Hambantota.

District field staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserve a special word of thanks. They include District Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians and field Statistical Officers and Statistical Assistants, who worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. The statistical officers, statistical assistants, Information and Communication Technology assistants, Data Entry Officer/Coding clerks and development officers(iii), of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

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 - 2012

Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

10 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (10 years & over)	17,915,383	8,443,500	9,471,882	3,243,704	14,671,679
Labour force in this age group	8,464,706	5,636,947	2,827,759	1,417,812	7,046,894
Labour force participation rate	47.2	66.8	29.9	43.7	48.0
Employed population	8,128,704	5,477,089	2,651,615	1,365,979	6,762,724
Employment rate	96.0	97.2	93.8	96.3	96.0
Unemployed population	336,002	159,858	176,144	51,833	284,170
Unemployment rate	4.0	2.8	6.2	3.7	4.0
Not in labour force	9,450,677	2,806,553	6,644,123	1,825,892	7,624,785

15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,081,285	7,508,356	8,572,929	2,926,955	13,154,330
Labour force in this age group	8,454,364	5,629,617	2,824,747	1,417,165	7,037,199
Labour force participation rate	52.6	75.0	32.9	48.4	53.5
Employed population	8,118,362	5,469,759	2,648,603	1,365,333	6,753,029
Employment rate	96.0	97.2	93.8	96.3	96.0
Unemployed population	336,002	159,858	176,144	51,833	284,170
Unemployment rate	4.0	2.8	6.2	3.7	4.0
Not in labour force	7,626,921	1,878,740	5,748,181	1,509,790	6,117,131

20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,377,429	6,651,167	7,726,262	2,614,289	11,763,140
Labour force in this age group	8,202,511	5,451,447	2,751,064	1,383,135	6,819,376
Labour force participation rate	57.1	82.0	35.6	52.9	58.0
Employed population	7,914,198	5,322,719	2,591,480	1,338,211	6,575,988
Employment rate	96.0	98.0	94.0	97.0	96.0
Unemployed population	288,313	128,728	159,585	44,925	243,388
Unemployment rate	3.5	2.4	5.8	3.2	3.6
Not in labour force	6,174,917	1,199,720	4,975,198	1,231,153	4,943,764

**Selected Labour Force indicators (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)
(2003 - 2012)**

	Year									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Labour force participation rate										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2	49.2	48.6	48.8	48.2
Male	67.5	67.2	67.3	68.1	67.8	67.9	66.7	67.3	66.7	67.2
Female	32.6	33.0	32.6	35.7	33.4	34.3	33.7	32.1	32.8	31.3
<i>by residential sector</i>										
Total	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2	49.2	48.6	48.8	48.2
Urban	45.1	45.6	46.2	45.3	45.0	46.3	43.9	42.5	44.7	44.5
Rural	50.3	50.3	49.7	52.1	50.4	50.7	49.8	49.5	49.4	49.0
Unemployment rate										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.9
Male	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8
Female	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.8
<i>by selected age groups(yr)</i>										
20 - 29	19.1	18.6	16.0	15.9	15.0	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.8	10.8
20 - 24	25.8	25.2	22.4	21.0	21.1	17.8	21.0	18.9	17.5	16.0
25 - 29	11.4	11.1	9.4	11.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.1	7.0	6.4
<i>by selected educational levels</i>										
G.C.E.(A/L) & above										
Both sexes	16.0	15.7	12.2	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	8.4	7.0
Male	10.1	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.5	5.1	3.9
Female	22.4	22.5	17.1	16.8	17.5	14.4	15.1	15.6	12.1	10.2
Employed population										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	6,609,466	6,704,006	6,788,119	7,105,322	7,041,874	7,174,706	7,139,537	7,235,641	7,429,794	7,334,631
Male	4,496,136	4,512,082	4,546,397	4,610,643	4,653,067	4,663,277	4,609,198	4,770,376	4,855,242	4,867,975
Female	2,113,330	2,191,924	2,241,722	2,494,679	2,388,807	2,511,429	2,530,339	2,465,265	2,574,552	2,466,656
<i>by industry (percentage)</i>										
Total	6,609,466	6,704,006	6,788,119	7,105,322	7,041,874	7,174,706	7,139,537	7,235,641	7,429,794	7,334,631
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Agriculture	2,223,691	2,215,282	2,059,293	2,287,268	2,202,098	2,344,415	2,318,621	2,353,599	2,445,251	2,253,722
%	(33.6)	(33.0)	(30.3)	(32.2)	(31.3)	(32.7)	(32.5)	(32.5)	(32.9)	(30.7)
Industry	1,539,035	1,663,383	1,787,274	1,889,953	1,873,857	1,888,004	1,822,685	1,777,130	1,841,444	1,953,274
%	(23.3)	(24.8)	(26.3)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.3)	(25.5)	(24.6)	(24.8)	(26.6)
Services	2,846,740	2,825,341	2,941,552	2,928,101	2,965,919	2,942,288	2,998,231	3,104,913	3,143,100	3,127,635
%	(43.1)	(42.1)	(43.3)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(41.0)	(42.0)	(42.9)	(42.3)	(42.6)
<i>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</i>										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 •	7.3	5.3	4.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.6
1 - 9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.2
10 - 39	32.9	28.4	27.9	28.6	28.3	29.2	29.0	28.6	30.1	25.8
40+	58.0	64.7	65.7	62.8	63.7	61.2	60.8	63.5	62.8	68.4

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

**Selected Labour Force indicators
(2003 - 2012)**

	Year									
	2003 ²	2004 ³	2005 ⁴	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²	2010 ²	2011 ⁴	2012 ⁴
Labour force participation rate										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5	48.7	48.1	47.8	47.2
Male	67.2	66.7	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.8	66.6	67.1	66.2	66.8
Female	31.4	31.5	30.9	35.7	33.4	33.2	32.8	31.2	31.2	29.9
<i>by residential sector</i>										
Total	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5	48.7	48.1	47.8	47.2
Urban	44.4	44.9	45.5	45.3	45.0	45.9	43.5	42.0	43.4	43.7
Rural	49.6	49.2	48.7	52.1	50.4	50.0	49.4	49.0	48.4	48.0
Unemployment rate										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.0
Male	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8
Female	13.2	12.8	11.9	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.2
<i>by selected age groups(yr)</i>										
20 - 29	19.4	19.2	17.2	15.9	15.0	13.7	15.4	13.8	12.3	11.3
20 - 24	26.4	25.9	24.6	21.0	21.1	18.1	21.4	19.1	17.7	16.8
25 - 29	11.4	11.4	9.5	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.3	9.2	7.6	6.6
<i>by selected educational levels</i>										
G.C.E.(A/L) & above										
Both sexes	16.5	16.8	13.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.0	7.5
Male	10.4	10.5	8.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.9	5.4	4.5
Female	23.3	23.8	19.1	16.8	17.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	13.1	10.8
Employed population										
<i>by sex</i>										
Both sexes	7,012,755	7,394,029	7,518,007	7,105,322	7,041,874	7,648,305	7,602,414	7,706,593	8,196,927	8,128,704
Male	4,833,483	5,049,426	5,134,765	4,610,643	4,653,067	5,033,449	4,963,176	5,131,986	5,460,328	5,477,089
Female	2,179,272	2,344,604	2,383,241	2,494,679	2,388,807	2,614,856	2,639,238	2,574,608	2,736,599	2,651,615
<i>by industry (percentage)</i>										
Total	7,012,755	7,394,029	7,518,007	7,105,322	7,041,874	7,648,305	7,602,414	7,706,593	8,196,927	8,128,704
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,384,397	2,474,725	2,306,039	2,287,268	2,202,098	2,489,731	2,475,921	2,519,905	2,708,020	2,519,271
%	34.0	33.5	30.7	32.2	31.3	32.6	32.6	32.7	33.0	31.0
Industry	1,611,493	1,781,447	1,928,014	1,889,953	1,873,857	2,004,880	1,910,318	1,866,733	1,977,063	2,119,044
%	23.0	24.1	25.6	26.6	26.6	26.2	25.1	24.2	24.1	26.1
Services	3,016,866	3,137,857	3,283,954	2,928,101	2,965,919	3,153,693	3,216,175	3,319,955	3,511,844	3,490,388
%	43.0	42.4	43.7	41.2	42.1	41.2	42.3	43.1	42.8	42.9
<i>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</i>										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 *	7.5	5.2	4.7	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.2	4.6
1 - 9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.2
10 - 39	32.6	28.7	27.6	28.6	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.5	30.0	26.1
40+	58.1	64.5	66.2	62.8	63.7	61.7	61.0	63.9	63.0	68.2

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - Excluding Mullativu and Kilinochchi districts

⁴ - All the districts are included

Content

	Page
Preface	i
Acknowledgement	iii
Summary Statistics.....	iv
Chapter 1 : Introduction	1 - 2
1.1 General Background	1
1.2 Coverage of the survey	1
1.3 Field Work	2
1.4 Survey Schedule	2
1.5 Field Supervision	2
Chapter 2 : Survey Methodology and Estimation Procedure	3 - 6
2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame	3
2.2 Sample size	3
2.3 Sample Allocation	3
2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)	3
2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)	3
2.6 Estimation procedure	5
2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response	6
Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population	7 - 12
3.1 Economically Active population	8
3.2 Distribution of Economically Active population	8
3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate	9
3.4 Economically Inactive Population	11
3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population	12
Chapter 4 : Employment	13 -18
4.1 Employment By Major Industry Group	14
4.2 Employment By Status	16
4.3 Employment By Level of Education	17
4.4 Employment By Occupation	17
4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary and it’s distribution of Paid Employees	18
Chapter 5 : Unemployment	19 - 23
5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender	20
5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates	21
5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province	22
Chapter 6 : Underemployment	24 - 26
6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment	25
6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate	25
6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by District and Province	26
Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment	27 – 30
7.1 The Informal Economy	28
7.2 Distribution of Informal/Formal sector Employment	28
7.3 Distribution of Informal sector Employment by District	29
Chapter 8 : Literacy	31- 33
8.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate	32
Statistical Appendix	
Special Statistical Appendix	

List of Tables

Chapter 2 : Survey Methodology and Estimation Procedure

Table 2.1: Sample allocation by district - 2012	3
---	---

Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population

Table 3.1: Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2012	8
Table 3.2: Economically active population by gender and sector - 2012	8
Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender & district - 2012	9
Table 3.4: Labour Force participation rates by age, gender and sector - 2012	9
Table 3.5: Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2012	10
Table 3.6: Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2012	11
Table 3.7: Economically inactive population by level of education - 2012	11
Table 3.8: Economically inactive population by age and gender - 2012	11
Table 3.9: Reasons of being economically inactive by Gender - 2012	12

Chapter 4 : Employment

Table 4.1: Employed population by major industry group: 1992-2012	14
Table 4.2: Employed population by major industry group and by district - 2012	15
Table 4.3: Employed population by employment status for each district- 2012	16
Table 4.4: Employment status by gender - 2012	16
Table 4.5: Employed population by employment status & by gender- 2012	16
Table 4.6: Employed population by occupation - 2012	17
Table 4.7: Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector (Rs.) - 2012	18
Table 4.8: Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group (Rs.) - 2012	18

Chapter 5 : Unemployment

Table 5.1: Unemployed no. & unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2012	20
Table 5.2: Unemployment Rates : 1993-2012	20
Table 5.3: Unemployment rate by district - 2012	20
Table 5.4: Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2012	21
Table 5.5: Unemployment rate by level of education - 2012	21
Table 5.6: Unemployment rate and percentage distribution of employment status for each province -2012	22

Chapter 6 : Underemployment

Table 6.1: Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2012	25
Table 6.2: Comparison of Underemployment rate with the previous year	25
Table 6.3: Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2012	26
Table 6.4: Underemployment / unemployment rate / percentage of informal employment by districts - 2012	26

Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment

Table 7.1: Composition of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2012	28
Table 7.2: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2012	28
Table 7.3: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2012	29
Table 7.4: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status -2012	29
Table 7.5: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2012	29
Table 7.6: Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non- Agricultural sector by district - 2012	30

Chapter 8 : Literacy

Table 8.1: Literacy rates by sector & gender - 2012	32
Table 8.2: Literacy rate by district - 2012	32

List of Figures

	Page
Chapter 3 : Economically Active / Inactive Population	
Figure 3.1: Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2012	8
Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of working age population by economic position and gender - 2012	8
Figure 3.3: Labour Force participation rate by gender and age group - 2012	10
Figure 3.4: Annual labour force participation rates 2000 – 2012 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)	10
Figure 3.5: Economically inactive population by gender - 2012	11
Figure 3.6: Economically active and inactive population by age group -2012	12
Figure 3.7: Reasons for being economically inactive - 2012	12
Chapter 4 : Employment	
Figure 4.1: Employed population by major industry group – 1992 - 2012	14
Figure 4.2: Employed population by major industry group - 2012	14
Figure 4.3: Contribution of agriculture and service sector to the total employment by province - 2012	15
Figure 4.4 : Employment status by gender - 2012	16
Figure 4.5: Employed population by employment status- 2012	16
Figure 4.6: Employed population by major industry group for each employment status - 2012	17
Figure 4.7: Employed population by level of education (1997 – 2012)	17
Figure 4.8: Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2012	18
Figure 4.9: Mean & median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2012	18
Chapter 5 : Unemployment	
Figure 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2012	20
Figure 5.2: Unemployment rates by age groups and gender - 2012	21
Figure 5.3: Unemployment Rates: 1994- 2012 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)	21
Figure 5.4: Unemployment Rates: 2003 - 2012(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)	21
Figure 5.5: Unemployment rates for each province - 2012	22
Figure 5.6: Contribution of contributing family workers for each province - 2012	22
Chapter 6 : Underemployment	
Figure 6.1: Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2012	25
Figure 6.2: Underemployment / Unemployment rates by province - 2012	26
Chapter 7 : Informal Sector Employment	
Figure 7.1: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector – 2012	28
Figure 7.2: Contribution of Informal sector employment for each employment status -2012	29
Figure 7.3: Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2012	30
Chapter 8 : Literacy	
Figure 8.1: Literacy rate by district - 2012	32

List of Maps

	Page
Map 1: Sample allocation by district	4
Map 2: Labour force participation rates by district - 2012	10
Map 3: Unemployed rate by district - 2012	23
Map 4: Distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by district - 2012	23
Map 5: Distribution of employed population in industries sector by district - 2012	23
Map 6: Distribution of employed population in service sector by district - 2012	23
Map 7: Participation rate of informal sector in non - agriculture sector by district - 2012	30
Map 8: Literacy rate by district - 2012	33
Map 9: Underemployment rate by district - 2012	33

Appendix

	Page
Statistical Appendix	34 - 64
Special Statistical Appendix	66 - 88
Explanatory Notes	65
Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation table	69
Alternative Estimates	70

List of Tables in Statistical Appendix

1. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over – Both sexes
- 1A. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over – Male
- 1B. Historical table of labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over – Female
2. labour force status (current) of the household population 10 years of age and over, by age – Both sexes
- 2A. labour force status (current) of the household population 10 years of age and over, by age – Male
- 2B. labour force status (current) of the household population 10 years of age and over, by age – Female
3. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Both sexes
- 3A. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Male
- 3B. Historical table of currently employed persons by age groups (percentage) - Female
- 4.. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Both sexes
- 4A. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Male
- 4B. Historical table of currently employed persons by level of education (percentage) - Female
5. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Both sexes
- 5A. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Male
- 5B. Historical table of currently employed persons by employment status (percentage) - Female
6. Currently employed persons by industry group – Both sexes (Based on ISIC third revision)
- 6A. Currently employed persons by industry group – Male (Based on ISIC third revision)
- 6B. Currently employed persons by industry group – Female (Based on ISIC third revision)
- 6C. Historical table of currently employed population by major industry groups – Both sexes
- 6D. Historical table of currently employed population by major industry groups (percentage) – Both sexes
7. Currently employed persons by occupation group – Both sexes (Based on ISCO 88)
- 7A. Currently employed persons by occupation group - Male (Based on ISCO 88)
- 7B. Currently employed persons by occupation group – Female (Based on ISCO 88)
8. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and major industrial group (percentage) - Both sexes
9. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Both sexes
- 9A. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Male
- 9B. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by age groups (percentage) - Female
10. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Both sexes
- 10A. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Male
- 10B. Historical table of currently unemployed persons by level of education (percentage) - Female
11. Currently unemployed persons by sex and duration of unemployment
12. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over by district
Both sexes

- 12A. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over by district – Male
- 12B. Labour force status (current) of the household population, 10 years of age and over by district – Female
- 13. Employed population by major industry groups by district– Both sexes
- 13A. Employed population by major industry groups by district – Male
- 13B. Employed population by major industry groups by district – Female
- 14. Currently employed persons by occupation group (based on ISCO 88) by province – Both sexes
- 15. Currently employed persons by industry group (based on ISIC third revision) by province
– Both sexes
- 16. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Both sexes
- 16A. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Male
- 16B. Currently employed persons by employment status by province - Female
- 17. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and district
– Both sexes
- 17A. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and district – Male
- 17B. Currently employed persons by hours per week actually worked at the main job and district – Female
- 18. Unemployment rate by level of education by province – Both sexes
- 19. Unemployment rate by age group by province – Both sexes

Chapter

1

Introduction**1.1 General Background**

In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment, and unemployment etc. were collected through the labour force and socio-economic surveys conducted at five year time intervals. But the government required the employment and unemployment data at very short intervals to monitor the progress of the employment generating policies of the country. Therefore to satisfy this need, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) designed a Labour Force Survey (LFS) as 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 1990 with USAID technical assistance and is being continued by the DCS.

Since 1990, DCS was able to continue this survey quarterly, except the second quarter in 2001. It was due to heavy work involved in the conduct 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. Therefore, except in these two periods, DCS was able to continue this task successfully since 1990. The information collected from LFS serve as the macro-economic indicators for monitoring the current performance of the economy and they also serve to evaluate government policies and programs, and

therefore, LFS plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

1.2 Coverage of the survey

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 North 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 in the island. Although it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in the next two consecutive years. Further completed schedules received from those were not sufficient to give reliable estimates. Therefore annual estimates of 2006 and 2007 did not include Northern & Eastern provinces. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011.

In 2012 the survey covered all provinces of the country. However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population & Housing - 2011, the survey could not be conducted in 4th quarter 2011 & 1st quarter 2012. Hence, in 2012, the LFS survey covers only three quarters, from 2nd quarter till 4th quarter.

This report is based on an annual sample of 19,420 housing units, also provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period of each month of the year 2012. 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 2012 was conducted from April to December. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was not conducted, at this survey. The census blocks prepared at 2011 population census were used as primary sampling units.

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 supervising activities.

1.4 Survey Schedule

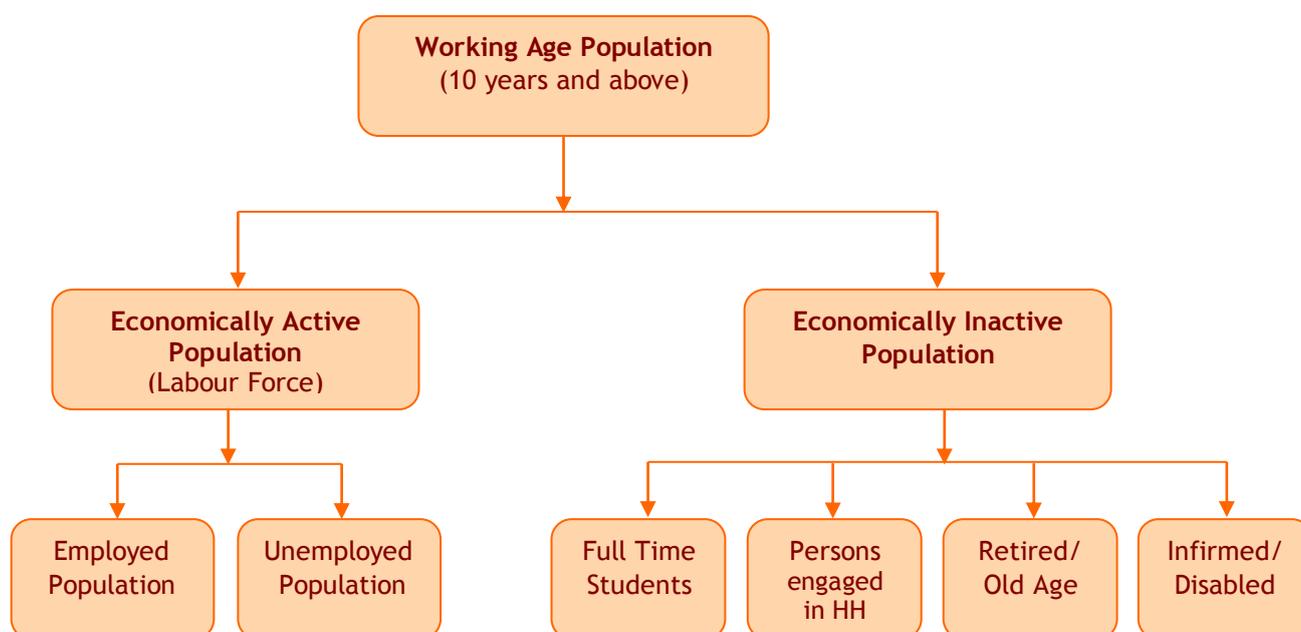
Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

In 2006, some significant improvements¹ were made to LFS schedule to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for planning purposes. This was done after carefully reviewing the LFS schedule with technical assistance provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Adviser. That was revised focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version of the questionnaire has been using since first quarter, 2006.

1.5 Field Supervision

Regular field supervisions were carried out throughout the year to check the concepts and definitions are being used by the enumerator 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 19,420 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The master sampling frame prepared for 2011 - Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the sample selection of LFS in 2012.

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. However, 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. As such, for 2012, the annual sample of 19,420 housing units were selected.

2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2012, 1942 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 among 9 months. Table 1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2012. However, in 2012 the survey was planned to conduct for 9 months period from April, 2012 till December 2012 due to population Census. Hence for 2012 survey only 19,420 housing units were selected.

Table 2.1

Sample allocation by district - 2012

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
Total	19420	Mullaitivu	360
Colombo	1710	Kilinochchi	360
Gampaha	1670	Batticaloa	540
Kalutara	940	Ampara	610
Kandy	1470	Trincomalee	380
Matale	410	Kurunegala	1530
Nuw. Eliya	540	Puttalam	610
Galle	1140	Anuradhapura	630
Matara	1010	Polonnaruwa	430
Hambantota	770	Badulla	730
Jaffna	690	Moneragala	360
Mannar	360	Ratnapura	970
Vavuniya	390	Kegalle	810

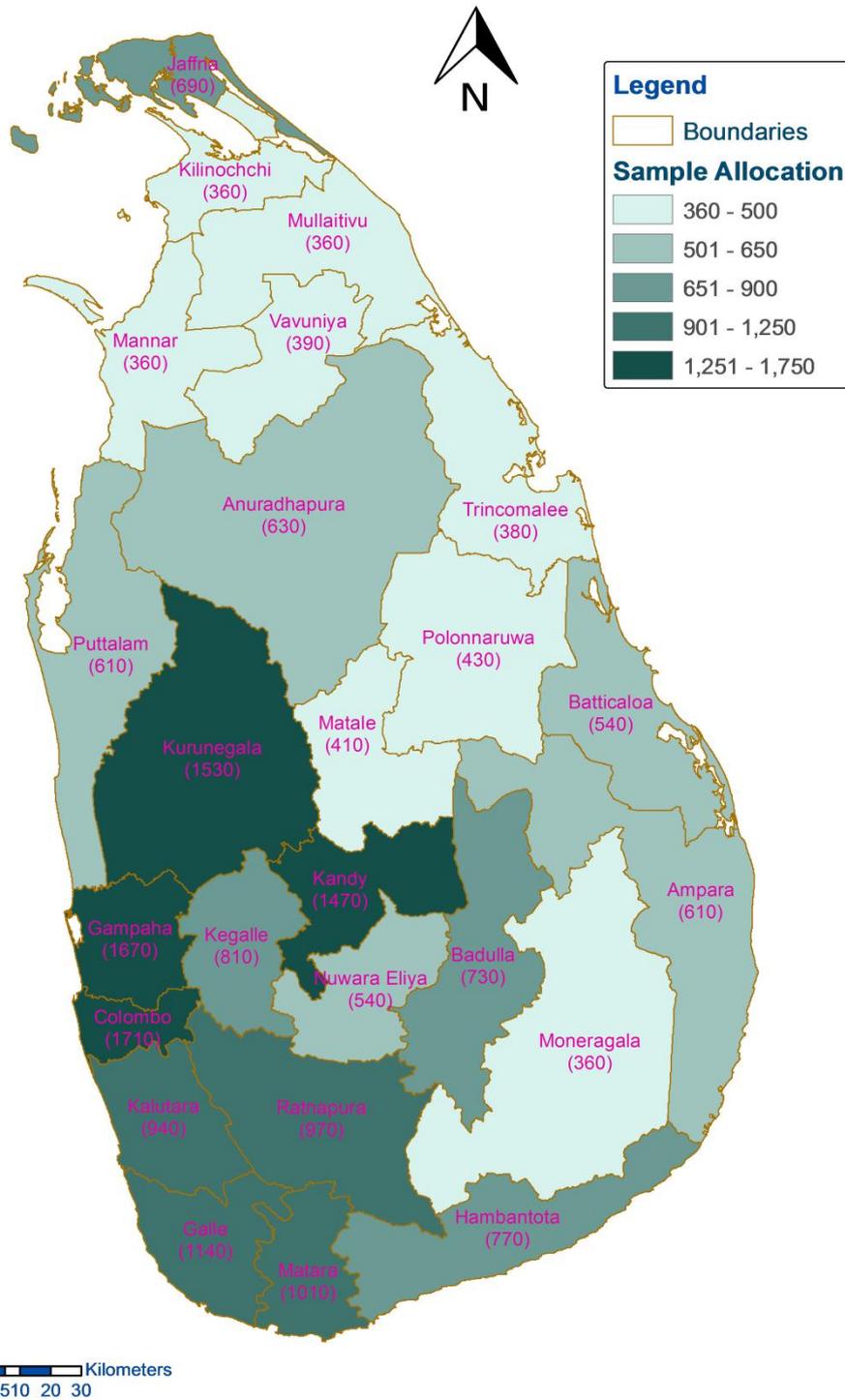
2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2011.

2.5 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 1942 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using random sampling method.

Map 1 : Sample allocation by districts - 2012



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

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

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

2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response

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

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

Category 1 and 2

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

Category 3

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

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

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

n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

The revised weight should take the form

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

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

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

n_{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 economically active population is one of the most widely used measure 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 10 years and above are considered to be in the working age population.

Economically Active Population: All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey are referred to as economically active.

Economically Inactive Population: All persons who were neither work nor available/ looking for work.

Labour Force: The labour force is composed of the economically active population 10 years of age and over.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population (10 year & over)

Sri Lanka	17,915,383
Male	8,443,500
Female	9,471,882

Labour Force (LF)

Sri Lanka	8,464,706
Male	5,636,947
Female	2,827,759

LF Participation Rate

Sri Lanka	47.2
Male	66.8
Female	29.9

3.1 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 gender 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.

3.2 Distribution of Economically Active population

In 2012, estimated economically active population is around 8.5 million and of that about 5.6 million (66.6%) are males (Table 3.1). Majority among the economically inactive population are females (70.3%). About 29.7% of economically inactive population are males. (Figure 3.1)

Figure 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by Gender - 2012

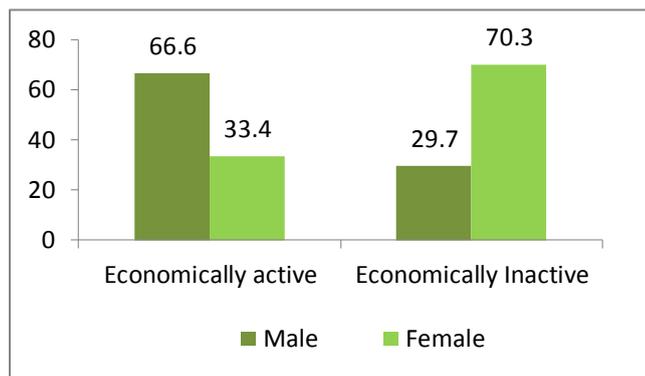


Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2012

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8464706	100.0	9450677	100.0
Male	5636947	66.6	2806553	29.7
Female	2827759	33.4	6644123	70.3

When the distribution of economically active population within urban and rural sectors is considered, (Table 3.2) almost a similar distribution in economically active population among male and female is seen.

Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of Working age population by Economic position and gender - 2012

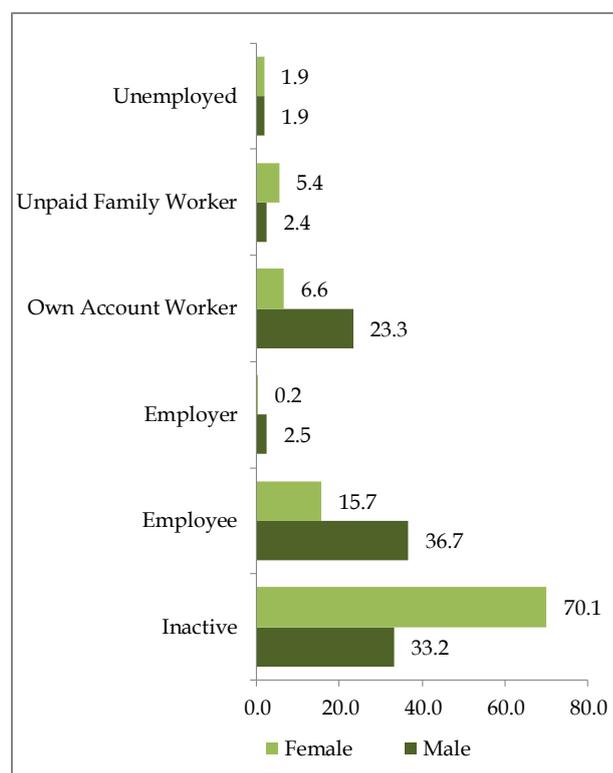


Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2012

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	8464706	100.0	1417812	100.0	7046894	100.0
Male	5636947	66.6	961837	67.8	4675110	66.3
Female	2827759	33.4	455975	32.2	2371784	33.7

Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 10 & above population by gender and their economic positions. Within the economically inactive group majority are females.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of Economically active population by gender and district - 2012

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	66.6	33.4
Colombo	100.0	66.6	33.4
Gampaha	100.0	68.0	32.0
Kalutara	100.0	68.9	31.1
Kandy	100.0	63.3	36.7
Matale	100.0	65.5	34.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	58.0	42.0
Galle	100.0	66.7	33.3
Matara	100.0	66.4	33.6
Hambantota	100.0	67.4	32.6
Jaffna	100.0	71.4	28.6
Mannar	100.0	82.3	17.7
Vavunia	100.0	68.7	31.3
Mullativu	100.0	74.9	25.1
Kilinochchi	100.0	77.8	22.2
Batticaloa	100.0	75.6	24.4
Ampara	100.0	77.8	22.2
Trincomalee	100.0	75.4	24.6
Kurunegala	100.0	65.5	34.5
Puttalam	100.0	71.4	28.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	60.1	39.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	69.6	30.4
Badulla	100.0	59.9	40.1
Moneragala	100.0	65.7	34.3
Ratnapura	100.0	65.2	34.8
Kegalle	100.0	64.8	35.2

The districts NuwaraEliya, Badulla and Anuradhapura where agriculture is predominant show higher percentages (about 40%) of economically active female populations compared to those in other districts. Mannar district shows the lowest percentage of economically active female population..

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 shows the distribution of participation rates for age groups by gender, for each urban and rural sectors.

Table 3.4 Labour Force participation rates by age groups, gender and sector - 2012

Age group	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	47.2	66.8	29.9
10 - 14	*	*	*
15 - 19	14.8	20.8	8.7
20 - 24	54.7	73.6	37.7
25 - 29	64.6	94.0	39.4
30 - 39	65.8	96.2	40.3
40 +	52.7	75.9	32.7
Urban	43.7	63.4	26.4
10 - 14	*	*	*
15 - 19	10.9	14.8	6.7
20 - 24	54.0	67.2	40.5
25 - 29	61.0	92.6	36.3
30 - 39	63.0	95.7	37.2
40 +	47.5	71.8	26.8
Rural	48.0	67.5	30.6
10 - 14	*	*	*
15 - 19	15.7	22.2	9.1
20 - 24	54.9	75.2	37.1
25 - 29	65.3	94.3	40.1
30 - 39	66.4	96.3	41.0
40 +	53.9	76.9	34.0

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell sizes

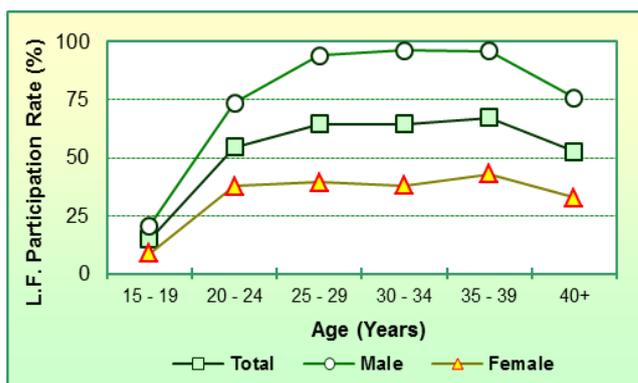
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

As can be seen from table 3.4, while overall LFPR is 47.2%, male labour force participation rate is around 67 percent, and female participation rate is around 30 percent.

Comparing the labour force participation rates among age groups, it is shown that the labour force participation rate increases up to a point as the age group advances and declines thereafter. This peak age group is 30 - 39 years and this is true for both male and female.

Rural sector female labour force participation is higher for all age groups compared to urban sector except for age group 20 - 24.

Figure 3.3 Labour Force participation rates by gender and age group - 2012



Labour force participation rate by districts are given in table 3.5. The highest rate reports from Monaragala district (57.6%) while the lowest reports from Killinochchi district (36.5%). Considering the participation rates by gender, Monaragala district report the highest male participation rate (74.0%) and Nuwara Eliya reports the highest female labour force participation (41.9%). Also, Badulla (41.1%) Anuradhapura (40.5%) and Monaragala (40.5%) districts show comparatively higher female labour force participation rates. One of the possible reasons can be the availability of agricultural sector employments in those districts. Mannar, Killinochchi and Ampara districts show the lower female participation rates compared to other districts. Moreover survey results reveal that male participation rates are higher than those of females in all the districts.

Table 3.5 Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2012

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	47.2	66.8	29.9
Colombo	45.9	65.1	28.9
Gampaha	43.7	63.2	26.4
Kalutara	47.4	67.7	28.4
Kandy	45.1	62.9	30.4
Matale	50.1	70.9	32.2
Nuwara Eliya	53.2	66.2	41.9
Galle	44.0	62.5	27.7
Matara	45.5	65.0	28.6
Hambantota	50.8	71.8	31.7
Jaffna	39.0	59.4	21.0
Mannar	37.3	63.7	12.8
Vavunia	43.3	63.4	25.5
Mullativu	42.6	67.0	20.4
Kilinochchi	36.5	61.5	15.1
Batticaloa	40.6	64.2	19.0
Ampara	38.7	62.8	16.6
Trincomalee	42.4	67.5	19.8
Kurunegala	49.9	70.1	32.2
Puttalam	45.8	68.3	25.2
Anuradhapura	54.0	69.4	40.5
Polonnaruwa	48.5	70.9	28.2
Badulla	54.7	70.2	41.1
Moneragala	57.6	74.0	40.5
Ratnapura	53.9	73.2	36.1
Kegalle	48.5	67.8	31.8

Map-2 Labour force participation rates by district - 2012

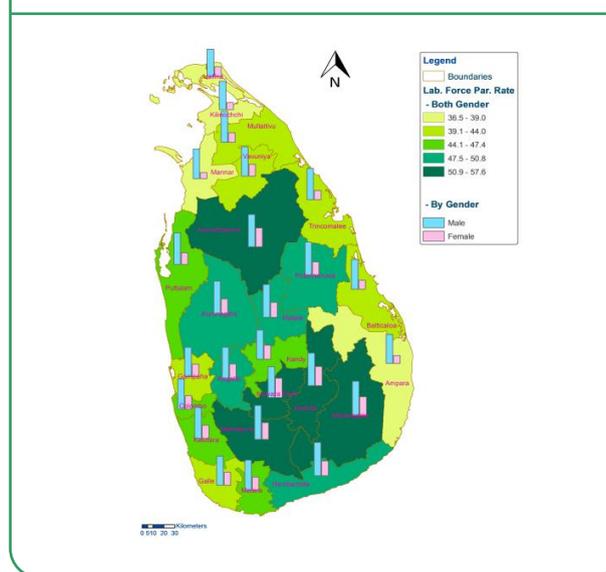


Figure 3.4 Annual labour force participation rates 2000 - 2012 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



3.4 Economically Inactive Population

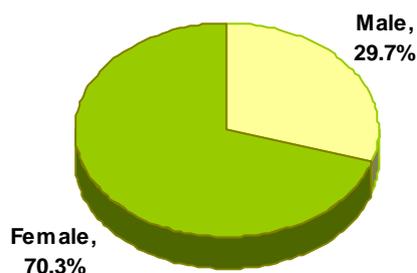
The persons mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, 9.4 million (52.8%) persons of working age population were in the economically inactive group, comprising around 30 percent of males and 70 percent of females.

Table 3.6 Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2012

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	9450677	100.0	2806553	29.7	6644123	70.3
Urban	1825892	100.0	554174	30.4	1271718	69.6
Rural	7624785	100.0	2252379	29.5	5372406	70.5

Table 3.6 reveals that, the number of inactive females is higher than that of males in both urban and rural sectors.

Figure 3.5 Economically inactive population by gender - 2012



The figure 3.5 clearly depicts that more females are economically inactive than males.

The following 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 - 2012

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	23.7	25.1	23.1
Grade 6 - 10	49.3	50.5	48.8
G.C.E.(O/L)	18.3	17.4	18.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	8.8	7.0	9.5

Lower percentages of inactive population for both males and females are recorded from higher level of education groups compared to those of lower levels.

Table 3.8 Economically inactive population by age group and gender - 2012

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 - 14	19.3	33.1	13.5
15 - 19	15.4	24.2	11.6
20 - 24	7.1	6.6	7.3
25 - 29	5.5	1.5	7.3
30 - 34	6.4	1.0	8.6
35 - 39	5.2	1.0	6.9
40 - 44	4.7	1.0	6.2
45 - 49	4.5	1.2	5.8
50 - 54	5.3	2.2	6.6
55 - 59	5.3	3.8	6.0
60 - 64	6.2	6.1	6.2
65+	15.2	18.4	13.9

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that economically inactive males are comparatively highly concentrated in young and older age groups than males in middle age groups. Further, economically inactive female's percentages are higher than those of males in age groups within the range of 20 to 64 years.

Figure 3.6 Economically active and inactive population by age group -2012

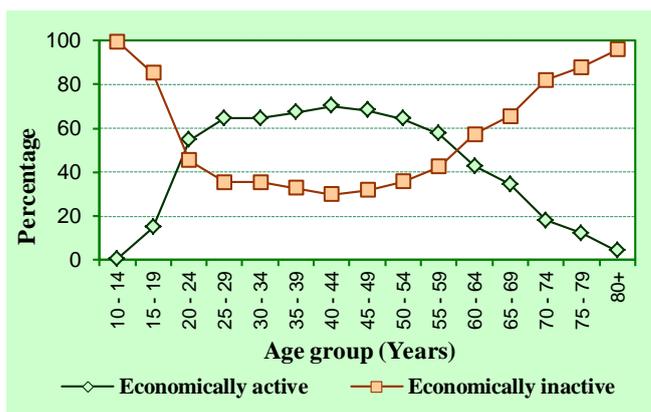


Figure 3.6 shows that a sharp downward trend of the percentage of economically inactive persons from age 10 to 24 years and then it decreases with a slight rate up to 44 years. After that it starts to rise showing an upward trend.

Though percentage of inactive population is increasing rapidly in older age groups it doesn't reach 100 percent which means that, there are some persons, engage in economic activities even in higher age groups (80+).

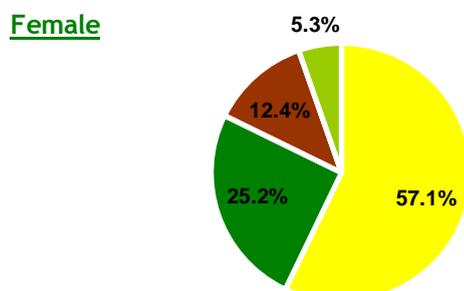
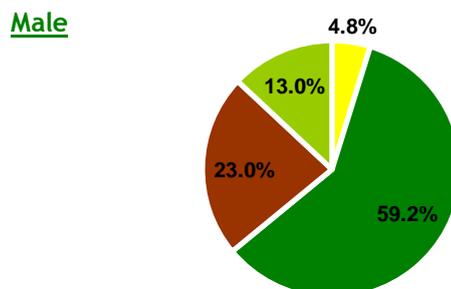
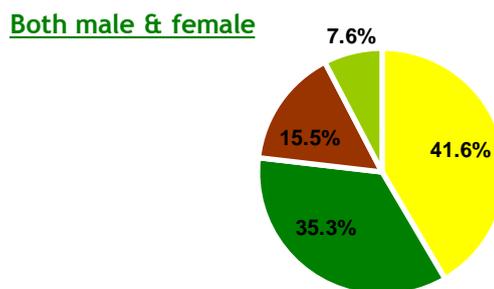
3.5 Characteristics of the “Economically Inactive” Population

Table 3.9 Reasons of being economically inactive by gender - 2012

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
All Econ. Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in housework	41.6	4.8	57.1
Engaged in studies	35.3	59.2	25.2
Retired/Old age	15.5	23.0	12.4
Physically illness/Disabled	4.5	8.2	3.0
Other	3.1	4.8	2.3

Figure 3.7 clearly depicts that more than 75 percent of inactive population engaged in studies or housework. The main reason for the majority of females (57.1%) to be under economically inactive category is that their involvement in housework activities. But that percentage is only 4.8 percent for males. About 59 percent of inactive males engaged in studies while that of females is 25 percent.

Figure 3.7 Reasons of being economically inactive - 2012



- Retired/old age - [Brown square]
- Engaged in housework - [Yellow square]
- Engaged in studies - [Green square]
- Other - [Light green square]

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 (self employed), or contributing family workers are said to be employed. This 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	8,464,706
Male	5,636,947
Female	2,827,759

Employed Population

Sri Lanka	8,128,704
Male	5,477,089
Female	2,651,615

Employment Rate

Sri Lanka	96.0
Male	97.2
Female	93.8

4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.1 million persons are being employed during the year 2012. Out of these employed persons, about 5.5 million (67.4%) were males and 2.7 million (32.6%) were females.

Table 4.1 & figure 4.1 depicts the trends in employment by main industry group from year 1992, till 2012. The figures show a gradual increase in shares of employment in industry and service sector and a continuing decline in share of agriculture employment.

Comparisons can be done only for the estimates excluding Northern and Eastern provinces. However, considering this in recent past from 2005 till 2011 the share of agricultural employment shows a slight increase. However, this share is 30.7 percent in 2012, which shows a slight decrease compared to last few years.

Figure 4.1 Employed population by major industry group - 1992 - 2012

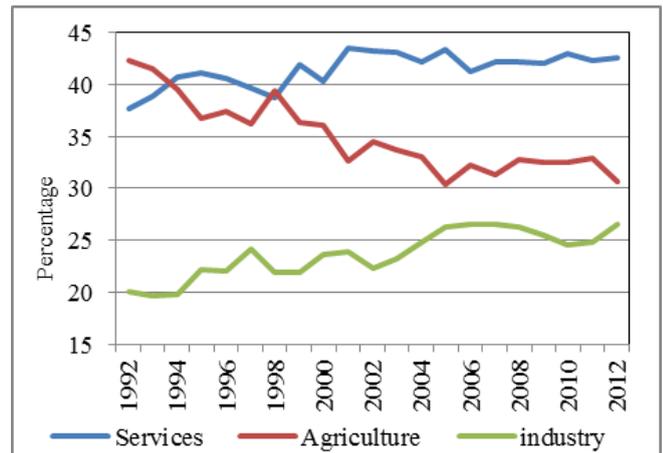


Table 4.1

Employed population by major industry group - 1992 - 2012

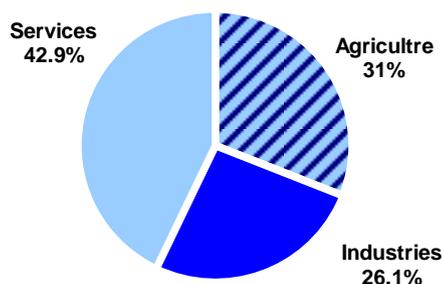
Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992 ¹	4924130	100.0	2078560	42.2	991492	20.1	1854078	37.7
1993 ¹	5201904	100.0	2159187	41.5	1024524	19.7	2018193	38.8
1994 ¹	5281279	100.0	2084733	39.5	1046282	19.8	2150265	40.7
1995 ¹	5357120	100.0	1966793	36.7	1188271	22.2	2202056	41.1
1996 ¹	5536216	100.0	2071764	37.4	1217977	22.0	2246475	40.6
1997 ¹	5607868	100.0	2031902	36.2	1354952	24.2	2221014	39.6
1998 ¹	6049388	100.0	2378572	39.3	1325735	21.9	2345081	38.8
1999 ¹	6082449	100.0	2208066	36.3	1330134	21.9	2544249	41.8
2000 ¹	6310247	100.0	2274153	36.0	1490795	23.6	2545299	40.3
2001 ¹	6235588	100.0	2033343	32.6	1491408	23.9	2710837	43.5
2002 ¹	6519415	100.0	2247602	34.5	1459194	22.4	2812619	43.1
2003 ¹	6609466	100.0	2223691	33.6	1539035	23.3	2846740	43.1
2004 ¹	6704006	100.0	2215282	33.0	1663383	24.8	2825341	42.1
2005 ¹	6788119	100.0	2059293	30.3	1787274	26.3	2941552	43.3
2006 ¹	7105322	100.0	2287268	32.2	1889953	26.6	2928101	41.2
2007 ¹	7041874	100.0	2202098	31.3	1873857	26.6	2965919	42.1
2008 ¹	7174706	100.0	2344415	32.7	1888004	26.3	2942288	41.0
2009 ¹	7139537	100.0	2318621	32.5	1822685	25.5	2998231	42.0
2010 ¹	7235641	100.0	2353599	32.5	1777130	24.6	3104913	42.9
2011 ¹	7429794	100.0	2445251	32.9	1841444	24.8	3143100	42.3
2012 ¹	7334631	100.0	2253722	30.7	1953274	26.6	3127635	42.6
2008 ²	7648305	100.0	2489731	32.6	2004880	26.2	3153693	41.2
2009 ²	7602414	100.0	2475921	32.6	1910318	25.1	3216175	42.3
2010 ²	7706593	100.0	2519905	32.7	1866733	24.2	3319955	43.1
2011 ²	7894439	100.0	2601824	33.0	1915022	24.3	3377593	42.8
2011 ³	8196927	100.0	2708020	33.0	1977063	24.1	3511844	42.8
2012 ²	7801913	100.0	2417665	31.0	2043810	26.2	3340438	42.8
2012 ³	8128704	100.0	2519271	31.0	2119044	26.1	3490388	42.9

¹Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces,

²Excluding Northern provinces

³All Districts are included

Figure 4.2 Employed population by major industry group - 2012



As shown in figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, highest share is reported under 'Services' sector (42.9%), whereas the lowest is from 'Industries' sector (26.1%). Also the estimated share of Agriculture sector employment is 31%.

Table 4.2 Employed population by major industry for each district - 2012

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture	Industries	Services
Total	100.0	31.0	26.1	42.9
Colombo	100.0	3.5	30.1	66.4
Gampaha	100.0	6.7	40.8	52.5
Kalutara	100.0	19.3	29.2	51.6
Kandy	100.0	22.5	27.0	50.5
Matale	100.0	43.0	17.9	39.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	67.4	10.8	21.8
Galle	100.0	34.6	30.0	35.4
Matara	100.0	35.4	26.1	38.6
Hambantota	100.0	45.6	22.3	32.1
Jaffna	100.0	26.2	25.2	48.6
Mannar	100.0	39.0	15.4	45.6
Vavunia	100.0	30.2	24.2	45.7
Mullativu	100.0	55.4	14.5	30.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	37.9	21.6	40.5
Batticaloa	100.0	34.0	22.4	43.6
Ampara	100.0	36.8	19.7	43.5
Trincomalee	100.0	33.7	15.5	50.8
Kurunegala	100.0	32.6	30.9	36.6
Puttalam	100.0	28.9	29.7	41.5
Anuradhapura	100.0	54.1	12.8	33.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	52.6	18.4	29.0
Badulla	100.0	58.7	11.6	29.6
Moneragala	100.0	57.0	11.2	31.7
Ratnapura	100.0	45.4	25.8	28.8
Kegalle	100.0	28.0	29.5	42.5

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. The percentage varies from a share of 3.5 percent in Colombo district to 67.4 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Monaragala, Mullativu, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution of 66.4 percent to the 'services' sector, followed by Gampaha (52.5%) Kalutara (51.6%) Trincomalee (50.8) and Kandy (50.5%). Moreover, as the survey reported at 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 service sector. Gampaha district (40.8%) shows the highest share of employment in industry sector.

Figure 4.3 Contribution of agriculture & service sector to the total employment by province - 2012

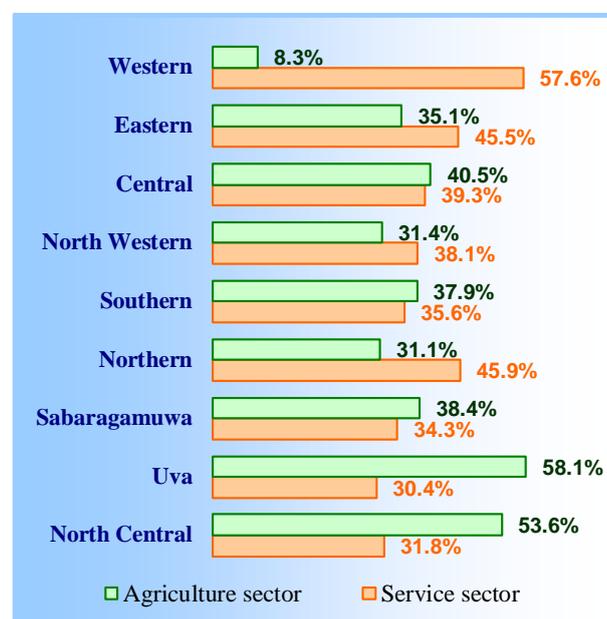


Figure 4.3 illustrates provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry groups agriculture & service sector. The contribution made by the total employed persons to the 'agriculture' group are highest Uva province (58.1%) and North Central province (53.6%). Further Western province shows highest employment contribution for service sector (57.6%), while it shows the lowest contribution to Agriculture sector.

4.2 Employment by Status

District	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family worker
Total	56.4	2.8	31.9	8.9
Colombo	67.0	6.1	23.1	3.8
Gampaha	69.4	3.8	22.7	4.1
Kalutara	65.0	3.3	25.1	6.7
Kandy	65.4	3.2	26.3	5.2
Matale	43.1	1.3	37.4	18.2
Nuwara Eliya	68.5	0.1	22.2	9.1
Galle	59.0	3.9	29.1	7.9
Matara	59.5	2.9	29.7	7.9
Hambantota	41.3	1.6	43.4	13.7
Jaffna	61.4	3.6	30.1	4.9
Mannar	47.8	0.0	50.7	1.5
Vavunia	55.0	5.0	33.3	6.8
Mullativu	45.5	3.8	43.7	7.0
Kilinochchi	48.6	1.3	48.6	1.4
Batticaloa	59.0	2.3	35.1	3.5
Ampara	57.8	2.3	34.1	5.8
Trincomalee	54.5	1.6	39.8	4.0
Kurunegala	50.1	1.2	40.6	8.2
Puttalam	51.5	4.7	35.7	8.1
Anuradhapura	32.2	0.8	42.5	24.5
Polonnaruwa	34.9	1.2	50.4	13.5
Badulla	47.4	0.9	32.9	18.8
Moneragala	31.7	1.2	45.0	22.1
Ratnapura	50.8	3.2	36.2	9.8
Kegalle	59.4	1.7	31.8	7.1

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

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by employment status at the district level. Mannar (50.7%), Polonnaruwa (50.4%), Kilinochchi (48.6%) Monaragala (45.0%), Mullativu (43.7%), Anuradapura (42.5%) and Hambantota (43.4%) show relatively higher percentage of own account workers.

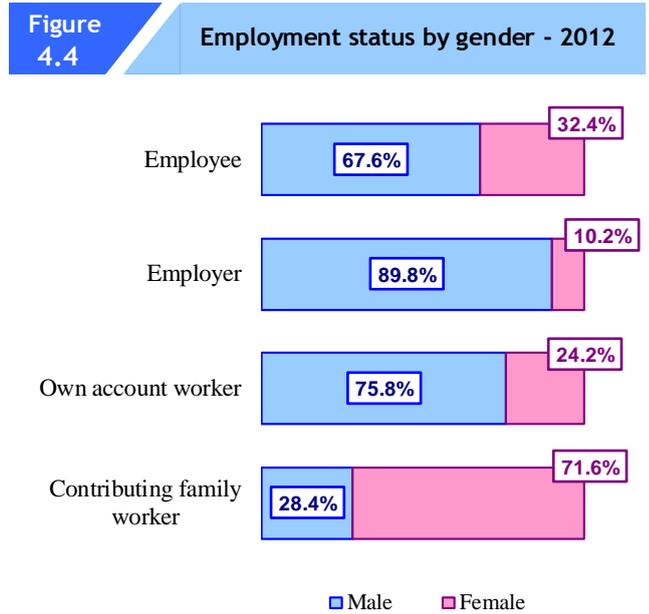
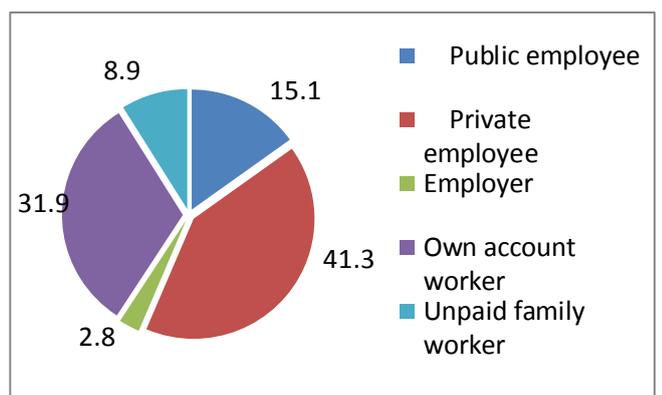


Table 4.5 Employed population by employment status and by gender- 2012

Employment status	Total		Gender			
	No	%	Male		Female	
			No	%	No	%
Total	8128704	100.0	5477089	100.0	2651615	100.0
Employee	4586066	56.4	3099330	56.6	1486736	56.1
Public	1230398	15.1	702415	12.8	527983	19.9
Private	3355668	41.3	2396915	43.8	958754	36.2
Employer	231087	2.8	207549	3.8	23538	0.9
Own account worker	2591580	31.9	1965662	35.9	625918	23.6
Contributing family worker	719970	8.9	204547	3.7	515423	19.4

Figure 4.5 Employed population by employment status- 2012



Employment status	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	67.4	32.6
Employee	100.0	67.6	32.4
Employer	100.0	89.8	10.2
Own account worker	100.0	75.8	24.2
Contributing family worker	100.0	28.4	71.6

It is estimated that the total public sector employees is about 1.2 million. The percentage of female paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is higher (19.9%) than that of males (12.8%) in the same segment. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 8.9 percent, and it is 19.4 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (3.7) percent in same category.

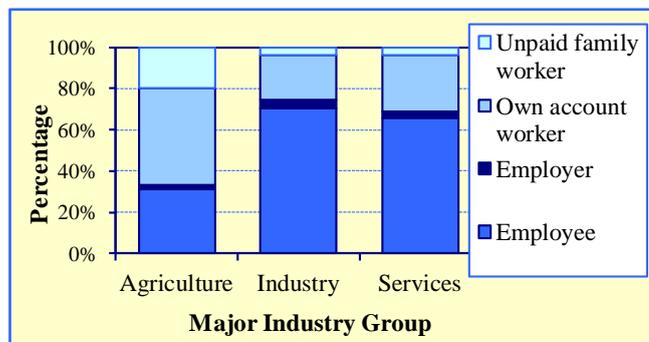
Hence, statistics implies an increasing trend in level of education of the employed population as a whole.

4.3 Employment by Occupation

Table 4.6 Employed population by occupation - 2012

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.6
Senior Officials & Managers	1.8	1.9	1.5	28.4
Professionals	6.4	3.8	11.7	59.9
Technical & Associate Professionals	5.7	5.6	5.8	33.5
Clerks	4.4	3.5	6.3	46.8
Proprietors & Managers of Enterprises	3.8	4.2	3.0	25.4
Sales & Service workers	10.8	11.1	10.1	30.6
Skilled Agri. & Fishery Workers	21.5	21.0	22.4	34.0
Craft & Related workers	17.0	17.3	16.2	31.2
Plant/Machine operators & Assemblers	8.6	11.5	2.8	10.6
Elementary occupations	19.6	19.4	19.9	33.2
Unidentified	0.5	0.7	0.2	13.7

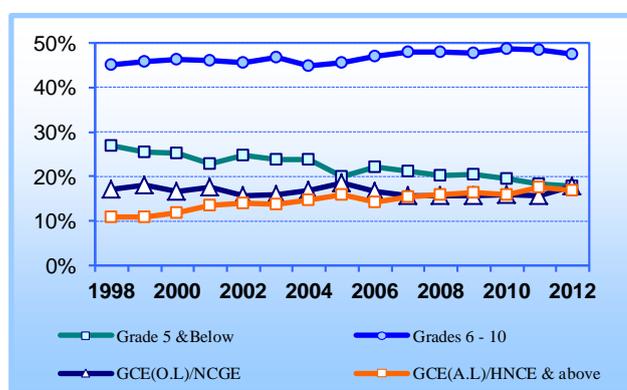
Figure 4.6 Employed population by major industry group for each employment status -2012



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. About 3 percent of total employment comprises with employers for each industry group.

4.3 Employment by Level of Education

Figure 4.7 Employed population by level of education (1998 - 2012)



According to the Figure 4.7, majority of employed persons have obtained grade 6 to 10 education level over years. Also the figure shows an increasing trend in the share of employed persons with G.C.E.(O/L), G.C.E.(A/L)/HNCE and above education levels. This trend is opposite for below grade 5 education group.

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 4.6 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational categories. Women are heavily concentrated in certain occupations and 22.4 percent of them are employed in 'Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers' occupation compared with 21.0 percent of males. Also, 11.7 percent of females work in 'Professional' occupations compared with 3.8 percent of males.

Table 4.6 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment by each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 32.6 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 59.9 percent. This group general consist within teachers, nurses, doctorsetc.

4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary and its distribution

Labour force survey collects the information from the monthly and daily wage/salary earners, (only from the paid employees.) Analysis of the mean and median monthly salary for monthly wage/salary earners and daily wage/salary earners by urban/rural sector is shown in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector (Rs.) - 2012

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary)		Daily earners (wage/salary)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mean	23418	14457	18842	12171
Median	19750	14000	17500	11410

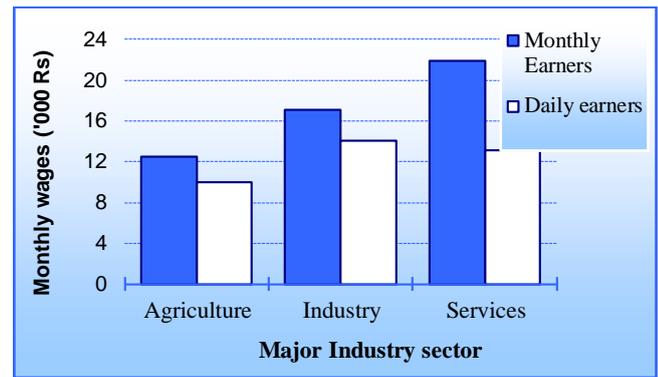
Data reveals that, both mean & median monthly salaries are higher in the urban sector for both monthly and daily wage earners compares to those of rural sector.

Table 4.8 Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group (Rs.) - 2012

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Monthly wage/salary earners			
Mean	12541	17142	21886
Median	10550	15000	20000
Daily wage/salary earners			
Mean	9997	14098	13182
Median	9270	14000	12500

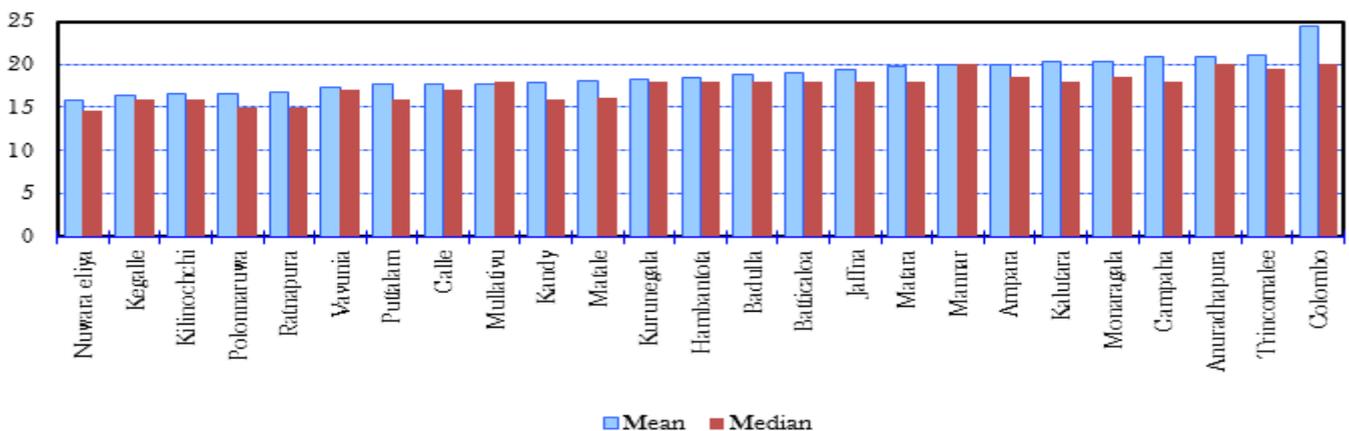
Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than as that for other two sectors. It can 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.

Figure 4.8 Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2012



Distribution of the mean values of gross salary of the monthly salary earners by district reveals some interesting features. Considering the monthly paid employees, Colombo district shows the highest mean monthly salary followed by Trincomalee and Anuradhapura districts.

Figure 4.9 Mean & Median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2012



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 decisions¹. 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 work².

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.

¹ *Classical and Keynesian economic explanations for unemployment*, Michael Griffiths (2007)

² www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/downlord

HIGHLIGHTS

Labour Force

Sri Lanka	8,464,706
Male	5,636,947
Female	2,827,759

Unemployed Population

Sri Lanka	336,002
Male	159,858
Female	176,144

Unemployment Rate

Sri Lanka	4.0
Male	2.8
Female	6.2

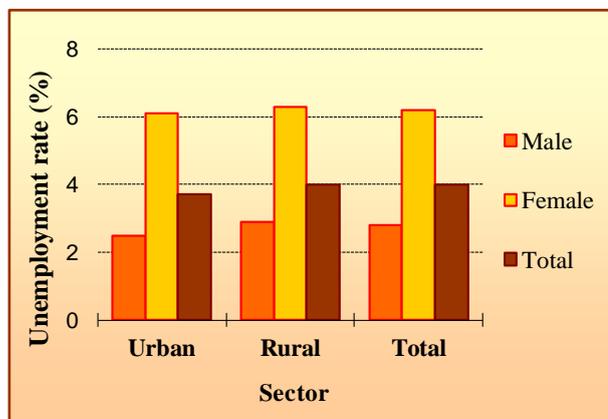
5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as about 336002 during the year 2012. Out of this total, 47.6 percent are males and 52.4 percent are females.

Table 5.1 Unemployed no. & unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2012

Gender	Unemployment	Total	Sector	
			Urban	Rural
Total	Number	336002	51833	284170
	Rate	4.0	3.7	4.0
Male	Number	159858	24016	135842
	Rate	2.8	2.5	2.9
Female	Number	176144	27817	148327
	Rate	6.2	6.1	6.3

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2012



According to the figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for year 2012, at national level is 4.0 and, the rates for the urban and rural sectors are 3.7 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. Rural female unemployment (6.3%) is higher than the urban female unemployment (6.1%). It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (6.2%) is double as that of the male unemployment rate (2.8%).

Table 5.2 Unemployment rates: 1993 - 2012

Year	Total	Gender	
		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
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	3.9	2.8	5.8

* Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

Female unemployment rate has declined from 21.7 to 5.8 from 1993 to 2012, which indicates increasing trend of female contribution to the economy. But it still remains higher than that of males.

Table 5.3 Unemployment rate by district - 2012

District	Unemp. rate (%)	District	Unemp. rate (%)
Colombo	2.9	Kilinochchi	7.2
Gampaha	3.7	Batticaloa	5.1
Kalutara	4.0	Ampara	5.2
Kandy	7.2	Trincomalee	4.4
Matale	2.8	Kurunegala	4.4
Nuwara eliya	1.8	Puttalama	2.6
Galle	2.3	Anuradapura	3.0
Matara	7.0	Polonnaruwa	4.3
Hambantota	5.3	Badulla	3.7
Jaffna	5.1	Monaragala	1.8
Mannar	5.1	Rathnapura	4.4
Vavunia	4.0	Kegalle	2.9
Mullativu	6.8		

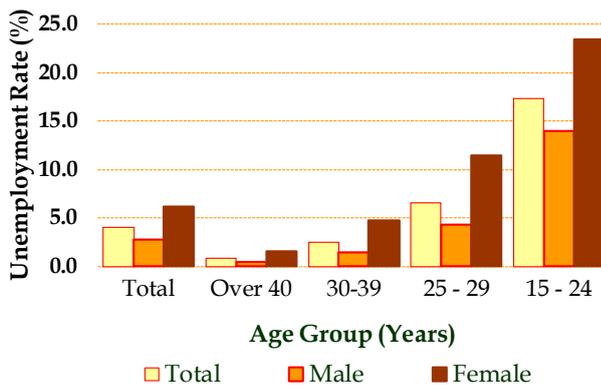
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Kandy and Kilinochchi districts (7.2%).

Table 5.4 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2012

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.0	2.8	6.2
15 - 24	17.3	14.0	23.5
25 - 29	6.6	4.3	11.4
30-39	2.5	1.4	4.7
Over 40	0.8	0.5	1.5

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2012



The Table 5.4 and Figure (5.2) depict that for all age groups, unemployment rates of females are higher than those of males. New entrants to job market or new job seekers are in age group (15 – 24). They are the majority among unemployed and rates show highest unemployment rates for both male and female.

A significant unemployment gap is seen between male & female in age group (25 – 29). Also as the age increases the unemployment are decreasing.

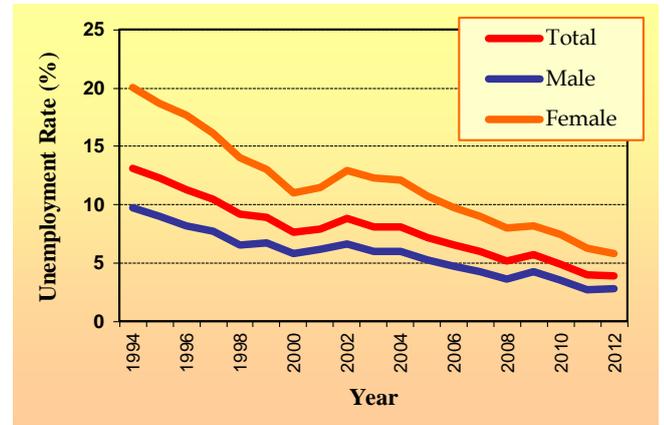
Table 5.5 Unemployment rate by level of education - 2011

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	4.0	2.8	6.2
Grade 5 & Below	0.6	0.3	1.0
Grade 6-10	3.2	2.6	4.6
G.C.E. (O/L)	6.0	4.7	8.8
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	7.5	4.5	10.8

According to the table, the unemployment rate among the educated group (G.C.E(A/L) and above) is reported to be 7.5 percent. It is 4.5 percent and 10.8 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: 1994- 2012 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



As can be seen from the table 5.2 and as illustrated in figure 5.3, the declining trend of unemployment rate has been continuing during the period from 1993 to year 2012. Further, it is very important to notice that, there are no statistically significant differences between some consecutive years, when sampling error³ is considered.

Figure 5.4 Unemployment Rates: 2003- 2012 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



According to the figure 5.4, decreasing pattern of unemployment rate is observed. However, a slight deviation is seen in 2009.

³ 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 2012 for each province. Highest unemployment rate is reported from Northern province (5.2%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from Uva province (3.0%).

Figure 5.5 Unemployment rates for each province - 2012

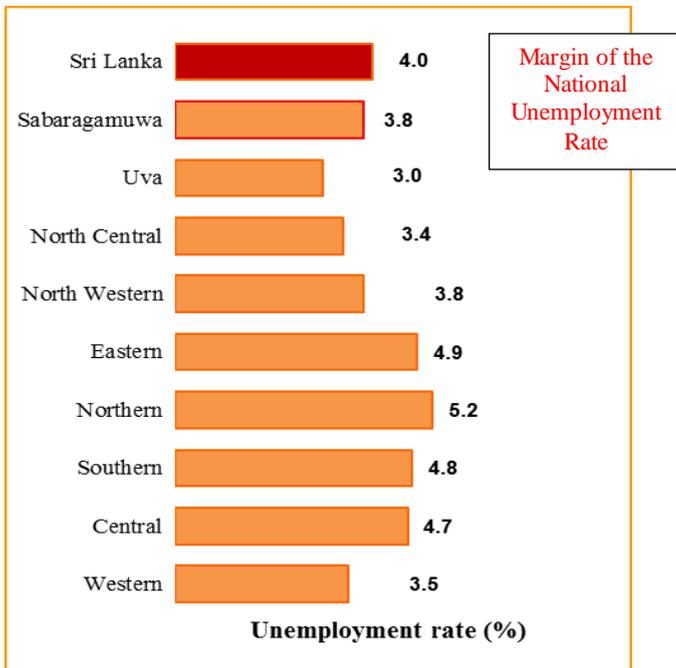
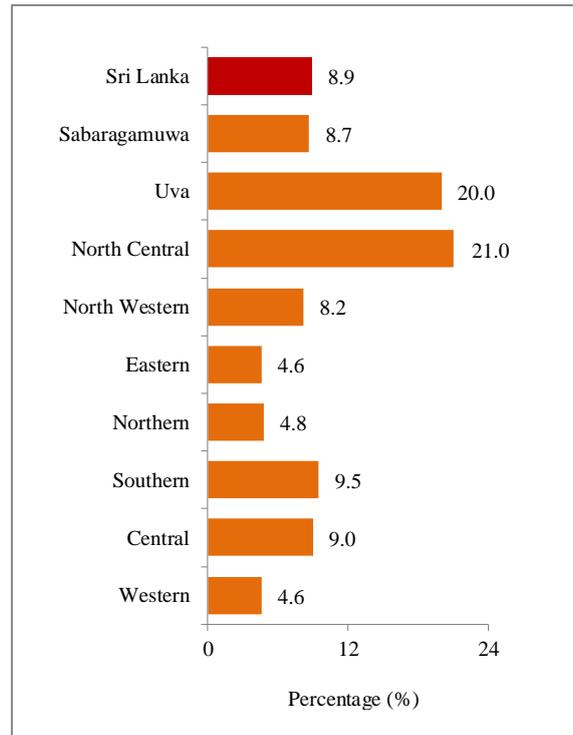


Figure 5.6 Contribution of contributing family workers for each province - 2012



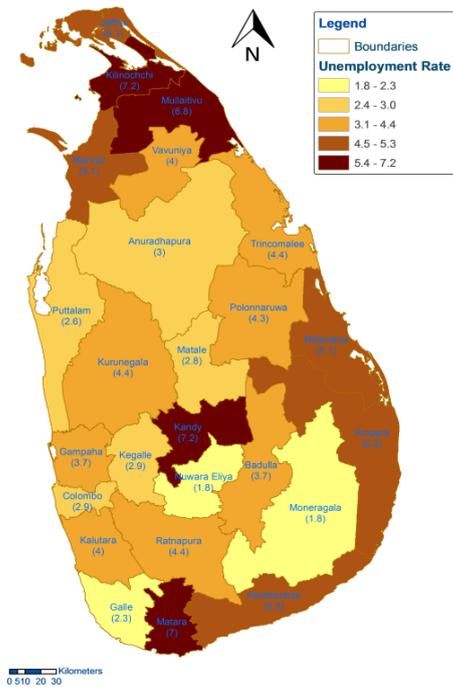
Considering the figure 5.5 and figure 5.6 Uva and North Central provinces, which are predominantly agricultural farming areas show lower unemployment rates. Moreover, these provinces show the highest contributions of own account workers and contributing family workers (Figure 5.6). In contrast, Northern, Eastern and Western provinces show lower percentages of contributing family workers.

Table 5.6 Unemployment rate percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2012

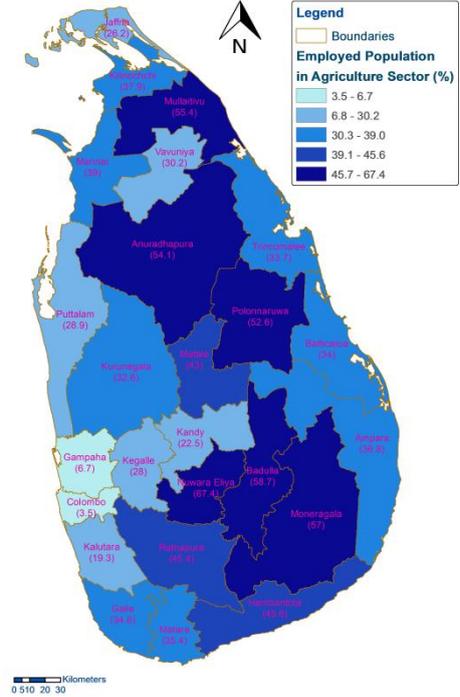
Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
Total	4.0	100.0	56.4	2.8	31.9	8.9
Western	3.5	100.0	67.5	4.6	23.4	4.6
Central	4.7	100.0	61.8	1.8	27.3	9.0
Southern	4.8	100.0	54.2	2.9	33.3	9.5
Northern	5.2	100.0	56.9	3.3	35.0	4.8
Eastern	4.9	100.0	57.3	2.1	36.0	4.6
North Western	3.8	100.0	50.5	2.3	39.0	8.2
North Central	3.4	100.0	33.1	0.9	45.0	21.0
Uva	3.0	100.0	41.7	1.0	37.3	20.0
Sabaragamuwa	3.8	100.0	54.2	2.6	34.5	8.7

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

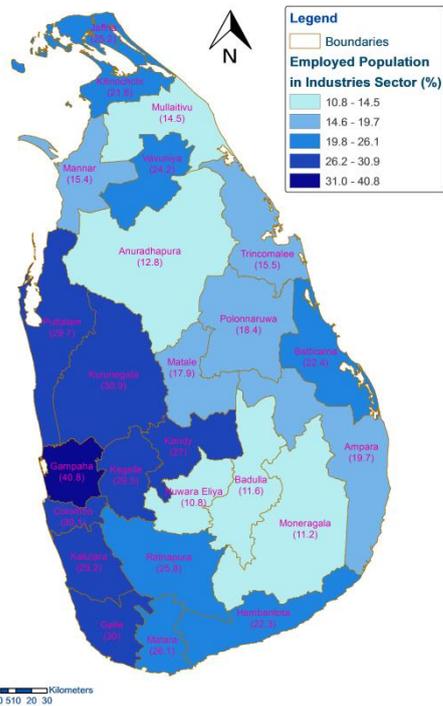
Map (3) :Unemployment rate by District - 2012



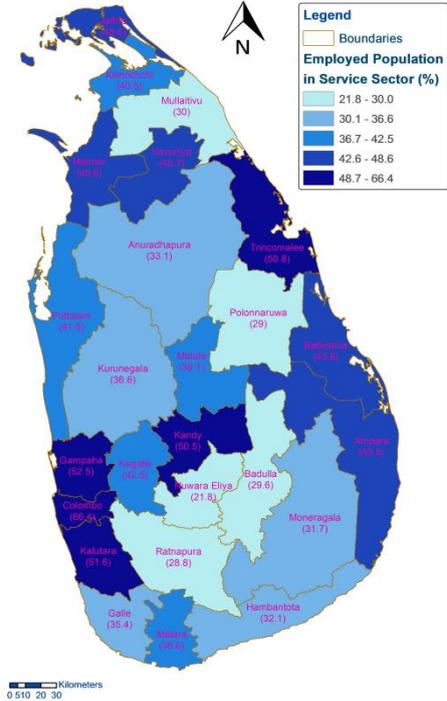
Map (4): Distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2012



Map (5): Distribution of Employed Population in Industry sector by Districts - 2012



Map (6): Distribution of Employed Population in Service sector by Districts - 2012



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

Reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment.

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.

HIGHLIGHTS**Underemployment Rate (%)**

Sri Lanka	2.9
------------------	-----

By Gender

Male	2.4
-------------	-----

Female	3.9
---------------	-----

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	5.5
--------------------	-----

Industry	2.4
-----------------	-----

Services	1.3
-----------------	-----

6.1 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

In order to classify an employed persons as visibly underemployed,

- **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 have secondary jobs or 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.

- **If the person has worked more than the normal duration in his/her activity**

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.

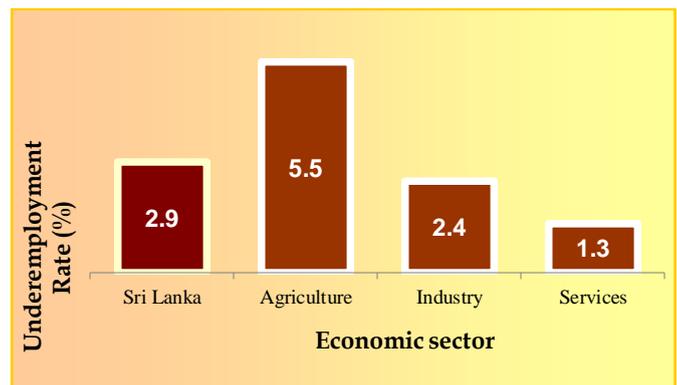
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate under-employment and it is estimated that, "underemployment rate" which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons.

6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

Table 6.1 Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2012

Sector	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	2.9
Agriculture	5.5
Industry	2.4
Services	1.3

Figure 6.1 Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2012



As given in figure 6.1 underemployment rates by economic sector reveals a considerable difference among sectors. Agriculture sector reports highest rate (5.5%) and service sector reports the lowest rate (1.3%).

Table 6.2 Comparison of Underemployment rate with the previous year

Year	Total	Male	Female
2011	2.8	2.6	3.3
2012	2.9	2.4	3.9

Table 6.2 shows the underemployment rates for two consecutive years. No considerable change between two years. However, female rate (3.9%) is higher than that of male (2.4%).

Table 6.3 Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2012

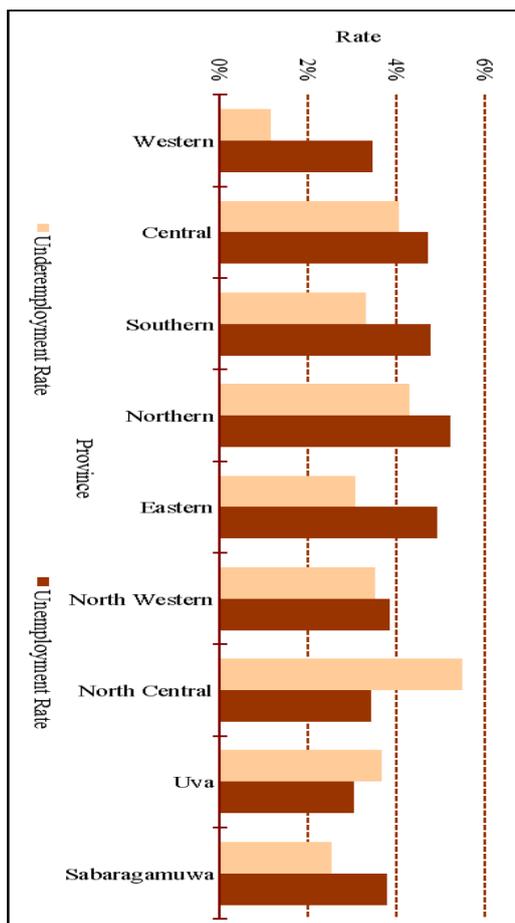
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	2.9	2.4	3.9
Grade 5 and below	4.6	3.7	6.2
Grade 6 - 10	3.2	2.7	4.6
G.C.E.(O/L)	1.8	1.3	2.9
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1.3	1.1	1.7

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

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 education level.

6.3 Underemployment / Unemployment by Province and District

Figure 6.2 Underemployment, Unemployment rates by province - 2012



The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province (Figure 6.2) shows that in some provinces both rates are comparatively higher.

Both unemployment and underemployment are 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.

Table 6.4 Underemployment / Unemployment rate / percentage of informal employment by district - 2012

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Employment
All Island	2.9	4.0	61.1
Colombo	1.4	2.9	45.7
Gampaha	0.6	3.7	41.3
Kalutara	1.6	4.0	53.4
Kandy	4.6	7.2	53.3
Matale	3.4	2.8	74.6
Nuwara eliya	3.6	1.8	52.0
Galle	0.8	2.3	62.0
Matara	5.4	7.0	64.0
Hambantota	4.0	5.3	76.1
Jaffna	4.1	5.1	61.2
Mannar	2.7	5.1	75.5
Vavunia	6.0	4.0	63.0
Mulativu	6.3	6.8	74.2
Kilinochchi	1.5	7.2	73.5
Batticaloa	4.3	5.1	81.8
Ampara	2.7	5.2	70.2
Trincomlee	2.2	4.4	72.0
Kurunegala	4.2	4.4	71.0
Puttalam	1.9	2.6	72.5
Anuradhapura	5.1	3.0	77.0
Polonnaruwa	6.3	4.3	82.5
Badulla	2.4	3.7	66.3
Monaragala	5.8	1.8	77.8
Ratnapura	3.4	4.4	65.1
Kegalle	1.2	2.9	58.2

Highest underemployment rate is reported from Mulativu & Polonnaruwa districts.

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
- Accounts keeping practices of the organization
- Total number of regular employees of the organization

HIGHLIGHTS

Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka	61.1
-----------	------

By Gender

Male	64.4
------	------

Female	54.1
--------	------

By Economic Sector

Agriculture	85.0
-------------	------

Non-Agriculture	50.3
-----------------	------

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 ICLC) 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..

7.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector Employment

Table 7.1 Composition of Informal/Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2012

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	8128704	2519271	5609432
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3164345	377094	2787251
	%	38.9	15.0	49.7
Informal sector	No.	4964358	2142177	2822181
	%	61.1	85.0	50.3

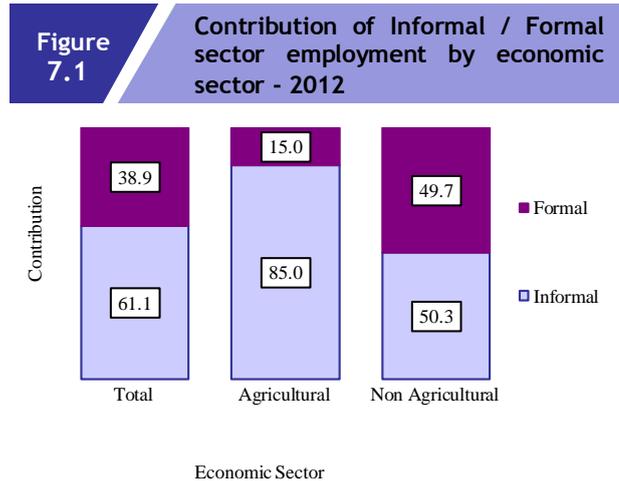


Figure 7.1 shows that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 61.1 percent. It is also revealed that, about 85.0 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is only 15.0 percent. Formal sector agricultural employment mainly comprises with estate sector employment owned by government or corporate sector. However, almost equal distribution (about 50%) of non-agricultural employment between formal and informal sector is reported at the survey.

Table 7.2 Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender-2012

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8128704	100.0	3164345	38.9	4964358	61.1
Male	5477089	100.0	1947923	35.6	3529165	64.4
Female	2651615	100.0	1216422	45.9	1435193	54.1

According to the table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 64.4percent for males and 54.1 percent for females.

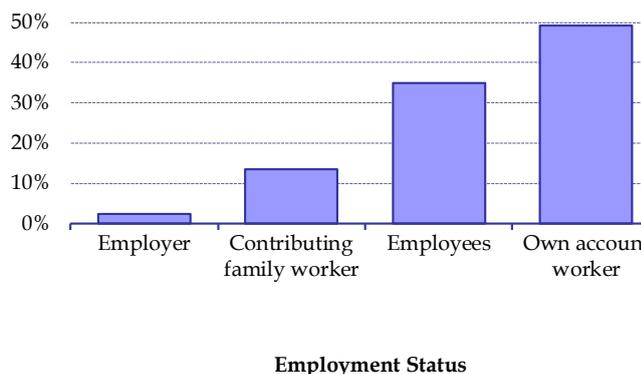
Table
7.3Contribution of Informal / Formal
sector employment by level of
education - 2012

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8128704	100.0	3164345	38.9	4964358	61.1
Below Grade 6	1505025	100.0	305328	20.3	1199696	79.7
Grade 6 - 10	3843154	100.0	1077934	28.0	2765221	72.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	1428669	100.0	735120	51.5	693548	48.5
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1351856	100.0	1045963	77.4	305893	22.6

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
7.4Contribution of Informal / Formal
sector employment by employment
status -2012

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8128704	100.0	3164345	38.9	4964358	61.1
Employees	4586066	100.0	2848056	90.0	1738010	35.0
Employer	231087	100.0	117994	3.7	113093	2.3
Own account worker	2591580	100.0	142678	4.5	2448902	49.3
Contributing family worker	719970	100.0	55617	1.8	664353	13.4

Figure
7.2Contribution of Informal sector
employment for each employment
status -2012Table
7.5Contribution of Informal / Formal
sector employment by main
occupation -2012

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8128704	100.0	3164345	38.9	4964358	61.1
Senior Officials & Managers	143877	100.0	120212	83.6	23665	16.4
Professionals	516673	100.0	435195	84.2	81478	15.8
Technical & Associate Professionals	461096	100.0	382276	82.9	78820	17.1
Clerks	359444	100.0	331625	92.3	27819	7.7
Proprietors & Managers of Enterprises	309827	100.0	81491	26.3	228336	73.7
Sales & Service workers	876891	100.0	360421	41.1	516470	58.9
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery worker	1745344	100.0	107909	6.2	1637435	93.8
Craft & Related workers	1378561	100.0	449723	32.6	928838	67.4
Plant /Machine operators & Assemblers	701962	100.0	266247	37.9	435715	62.1
Elementary occupations	1590816	100.0	590577	37.1	1000239	62.9
Unidentified	44211	100.0	38669	87.5	5542	12.5

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

Looking at the occupational breakdown of formal sector and informal sector employment (Table 7.5), it is obvious that regarding skilled agricultural and fishery workers, only 6.2 percent belongs to the formal sector. Further informal sector employments are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural & fishery workers (93.8%) and other occupation groups such as proprietors and managers of enterprises (73.7%) and craft & related work (67.4%). The occupational groups, "Senior Officials and Managers", "Professionals" and "Clerks" show different distributions with more formal sector contributions.

7.3 Distribution of Informal sector Employment

In general, agriculture sector in developing countries highly concentrate with informal sector employment. However, the special 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

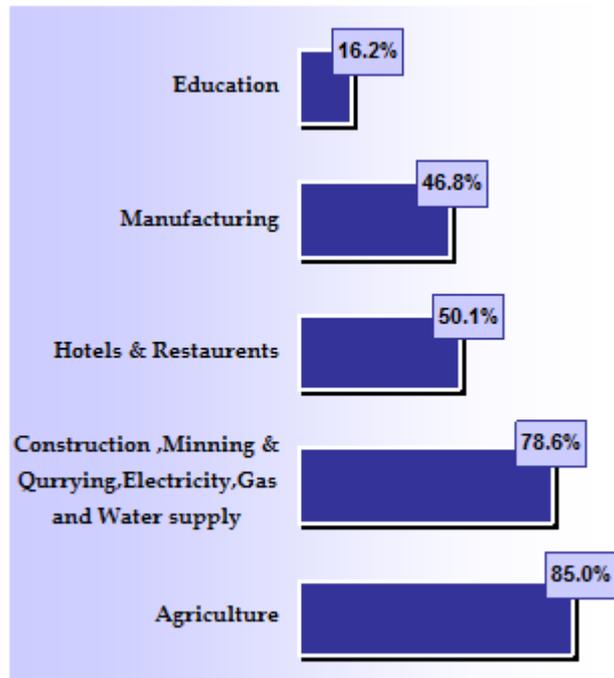
Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non- Agri. sector by district- 2012

District	%	District	%
Total	50.3	Mullativu	43.1
Colombo	44.9	Kilinochchi	62.2
Gampaha	38.4	Batticaloa	73.0
Kalutara	46.0	Ampara	55.2
Kandy	49.6	Trincomalee	59.0
Matale	58.7	Kurunegala	59.5
Nuwara Eliya	57.6	Puttalam	63.2
Galle	49.0	Anuradhapura	52.5
Matara	48.6	Polonnaruwa	64.5
Hambantota	57.6	Badulla	49.6
Jaffna	49.6	Moneragala	50.2
Mannar	62.6	Ratnapura	56.2
Vavunia	51.0	Kegalle	54.4

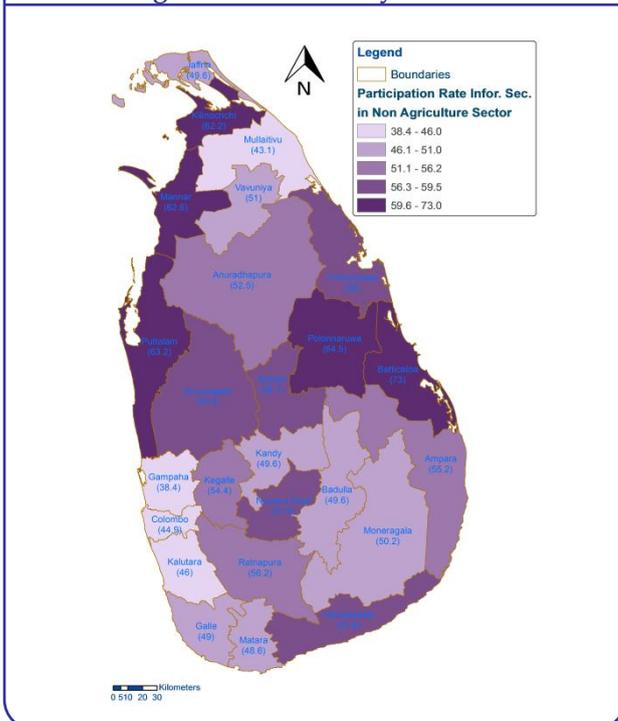
Non-agricultural sector comprises with industry and service sector activities. The distribution of informal sector employment in these activities by district are given in table 7.6 considering whole country. About 50 percent of non-agricultural sector employment are informal sector activities. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the disparities in regional distribution of non-agricultural industries. Some districts, Batticaloa (73.0%) Polonnaruwa (64.5%), Puttalam (63.2%), Mannar (62.6%) and Kilinochchi (62.2%) share more than 60 percent of non-agricultural informal sector employment.

Figure 7.6

Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2012



Map (7): Participation rate of informal Sector in Non agriculture Sector by Districts - 2012



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups , 85 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector. The percentage for ‘construction, Mining & Quarrying’ industry group is 78.6 percent, which indicates the second highest contribution. ‘Education’ group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (16.2%). There is 46.8 percent of informal sector employment in the ‘Manufacturing’ category.

Chapter

8

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, 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.

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, were not be considered as "Literate"

HIGHLIGHTS

Literacy Rate (%)

Sri Lanka	92.7
------------------	------

By Gender

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

Female	91.4
---------------	------

By Sector

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

Rural	92.1
--------------	------

8.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 8.1 Literacy rate by sector & gender - 2012

Sri Lanka	Sector		Gender	
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
92.7	95.5	92.1	94.1	91.4

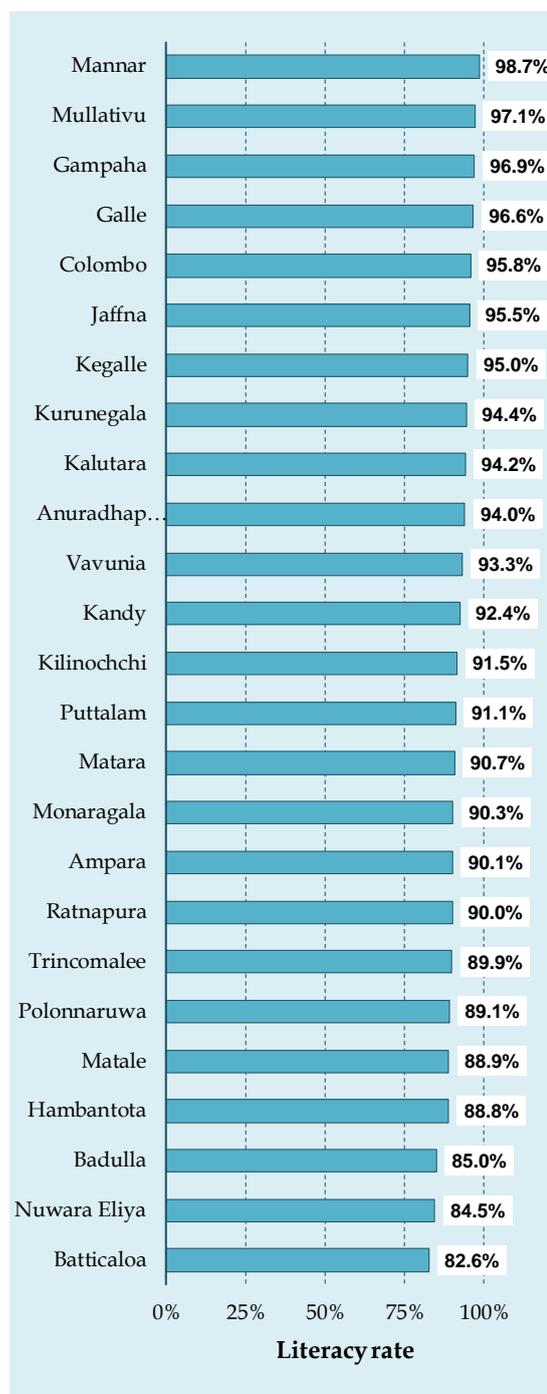
Estimated all island literacy rate is 92.7 percent. That is among age 10 and above population 92.7% are literate in any of three language Sinhala, Tamil, or English. Urban sector situation is slightly better than that of rural sector. Also, literacy rate of males is relatively high compared with that of females.

Table 8.2 Literacy rates by District - 2012

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	92.7	94.1	91.4
Colombo	95.8	97.0	94.8
Gampaha	96.9	97.5	96.5
Kalutara	94.2	95.5	93.1
Kandy	92.4	94.3	90.9
Matale	88.9	90.5	87.6
Nuwara Eliya	84.5	90.0	79.7
Galle	96.6	96.4	96.8
Matara	90.7	92.6	89.1
Hambantota	88.8	90.9	86.9
Jaffna	95.5	95.6	95.4
Mannar	98.7	99.3	98.1
Vavunia	93.3	93.7	92.9
Mullativu	97.1	97.6	96.7
Kilinochchi	91.5	92.0	91.1
Batticaloa	82.6	84.2	81.2
Ampara	90.1	93.4	87.0
Trincomalee	89.9	91.5	88.5
Kurunegala	94.4	95.3	93.7
Puttalam	91.1	92.5	89.8
Anuradhapura	94.0	96.4	92.0
Polonnaruwa	89.1	88.7	89.4
Badulla	85.0	87.9	82.4
Moneragala	90.3	92.9	87.5
Ratnapura	90.0	90.9	89.2
Kegalle	95.0	96.6	93.5

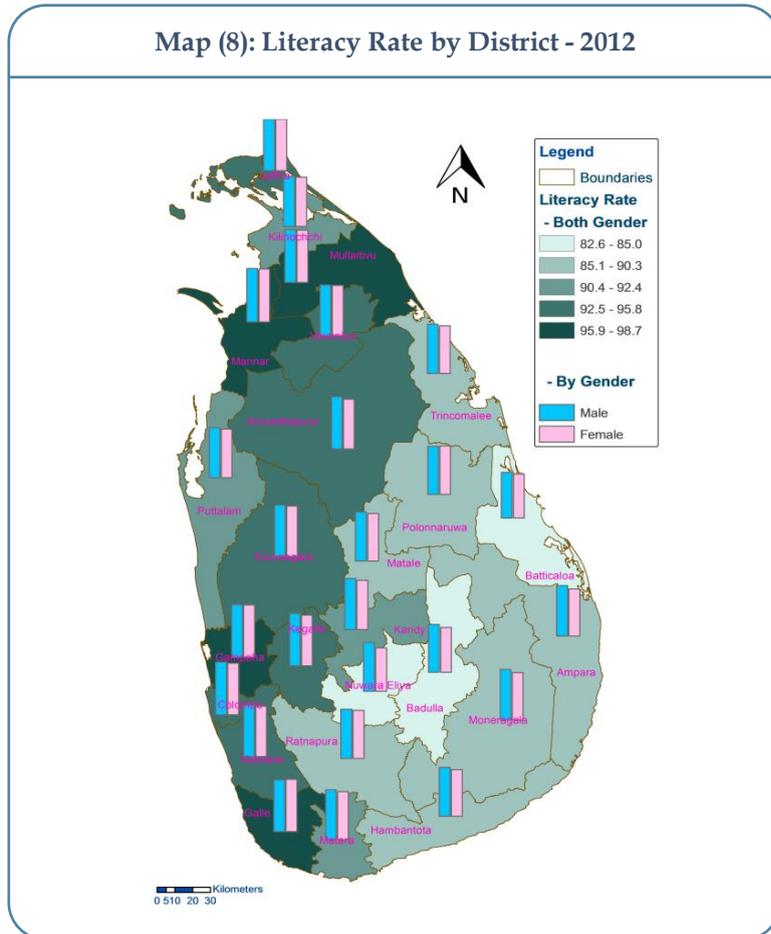
Table 8.2 provides district pattern of the literacy levels by gender.

Figure 8.1 Literacy rates by District - 2012

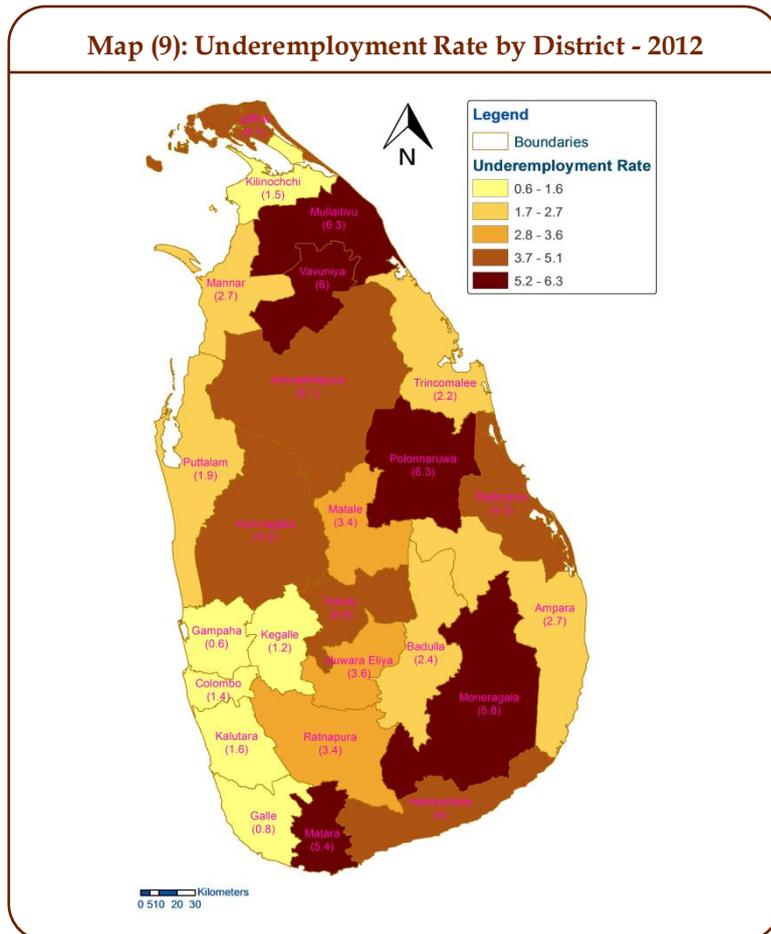


According to the figure 8.1, Mannar district shows the highest literacy rate about 98.7 percent. Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya & Badulla districts report lower literacy rates compared to those in other districts.

Map (8): Literacy Rate by District - 2012



Map (9): Underemployment Rate by District - 2012



Statistical Appendix

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)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI:	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
1990 ¹	11,573,941	6,001,148	51.9	5,047,354	84.1	953,794	15.9	5,572,793
1991 ¹	11,795,793	5,877,198	49.8	5,015,517	85.3	861,680	14.7	5,918,596
1992 ¹	12,058,463	5,808,062	48.2	4,962,105	85.4	845,957	14.6	6,250,400
1993 ¹	12,278,055	6,032,383	49.1	5,201,474	86.2	830,910	13.8	6,245,675
1994 ¹	12,492,850	6,078,863	48.7	5,281,272	86.9	797,591	13.1	6,413,985
1995 ¹	12,736,185	6,106,138	47.9	5,357,117	87.7	749,021	12.3	6,630,048
1996 ¹	12,831,240	6,241,889	48.6	5,537,285	88.7	704,604	11.3	6,589,365
1997 ¹	12,870,791	6,266,160	48.7	5,607,881	89.5	658,279	10.5	6,604,630
1998 ¹	12,881,790	6,660,520	51.7	6,049,238	90.8	611,285	9.2	6,221,274
1999 ¹	13,169,250	6,673,487	50.7	6,082,641	91.2	590,846	8.9	6,495,782
2000 ¹	13,564,660	6,827,312	50.3	6,310,145	92.4	517,168	7.6	6,737,345
2001 ¹	13,870,479	6,772,834	48.8	6,235,588	92.1	537,246	7.9	7,097,644
2002 ¹	14,201,396	7,145,382	50.3	6,519,415	91.2	625,967	8.8	7,056,014
2003 ²	15,651,479	7,653,716	48.9	7,012,755	91.6	640,961	8.4	7,997,763
2004 ⁴	16,593,431	8,061,354	48.6	7,394,029	91.7	667,324	8.3	8,532,077
2005 ³	16,870,976	8,141,347	48.3	7,518,007	92.3	623,341	7.7	8,729,628
2006 ¹	14,833,801	7,598,762	51.2	7,105,322	93.5	493,440	6.5	7,235,040
2007 ¹	15,047,882	7,488,896	49.8	7,041,874	94.0	447,021	6.0	7,558,986
2008 ¹	15,078,016	7,568,715	50.2	7,174,706	94.8	394,009	5.2	7,509,301
2008 ²	16,319,065	8,081,702	49.5	7,648,305	94.6	433,397	5.4	8,237,363
2009 ¹	15,397,595	7,572,388	49.2	7,139,537	94.3	432,852	5.7	7,825,206
2009 ²	16,578,628	8,073,668	48.7	7,602,414	94.2	471,254	5.8	8,504,961
2010 ¹	15,650,155	7,610,389	48.6	7,235,641	95.1	374,748	4.9	8,039,766
2010 ²	16,861,526	8,107,739	48.1	7,706,593	95.1	401,146	4.9	8,753,787
2011 ¹	15,842,333	7,737,745	48.8	7,429,794	96.0	307,951	4.0	8,104,588
2011 ²	17,087,643	8,236,243	48.2	7,894,439	95.8	341,804	4.2	8,851,399
2011 ³	17,909,743	8,554,730	47.8	8,196,927	95.8	357,803	4.2	9,355,013
2012 ¹	15,822,554	7,628,350	48.2	7,334,631	96.1	293,719	3.9	8,194,204
2012 ²	17,043,169	8,119,887	47.6	7,801,913	96.1	317,975	3.9	8,923,282
2012 ³	17,915,383	8,464,706	47.2	8,128,704	96.0	336,002	4.0	9,450,677

Note: The normal Labour Force Survey program 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.

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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)	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)	
1995 ¹	6,318,003	4,068,608	64.4	3,700,951	91.0	367,656	9.0	2,249,395
1996 ¹	6,373,670	4,200,886	65.9	3,857,147	91.8	343,741	8.2	2,172,784
1997 ¹	6,372,365	4,184,248	65.6	3,862,087	92.3	322,168	7.7	2,188,110
1998 ¹	6,344,453	4,281,996	67.5	4,004,504	93.5	277,491	6.5	2,062,456
1999 ¹	6,506,662	4,402,713	67.7	4,107,497	93.3	295,217	6.7	2,103,953
2000 ¹	6,702,871	4,501,597	67.2	4,241,477	94.2	260,120	5.8	2,201,274
2001 ¹	6,837,264	4,529,016	66.2	4,248,877	93.8	280,139	6.2	2,308,248
2002 ¹	6,935,012	4,705,586	67.9	4,395,164	93.4	310,421	6.6	2,229,427
2003 ²	7,657,368	5,144,206	67.2	4,833,483	94.0	310,723	6.0	2,513,162
2004 ⁴	8,049,643	5,372,897	66.7	5,049,426	94.0	323,471	6.0	2,676,746
2005 ³	8,103,016	5,436,362	67.1	5,134,765	94.5	301,597	5.5	2,666,654
2006 ¹	7,098,813	4,837,308	68.1	4,610,643	95.3	226,664	4.7	2,261,505
2007 ¹	7,174,676	4,862,788	67.8	4,653,067	95.7	209,721	4.3	2,311,888
2008 ¹	7,122,164	4,838,462	67.9	4,663,277	96.4	175,184	3.6	2,283,702
2008 ²	7,713,680	5,227,427	67.8	5,033,449	96.3	193,978	3.7	2,486,253
2009 ¹	7,221,475	4,815,541	66.7	4,609,198	95.7	206,343	4.3	2,405,934
2009 ²	7,783,492	5,186,457	66.6	4,963,176	95.7	223,281	4.3	2,597,035
2010 ¹	7,345,889	4,944,338	67.3	4,770,376	96.5	173,962	3.5	2,401,551
2010 ²	7,919,105	5,317,553	67.1	5,131,986	96.5	185,568	3.5	2,601,551
2011 ¹	7,479,409	4,990,650	66.7	4,855,242	97.3	135,408	2.7	2,488,758
2011 ²	8,078,463	5,374,187	66.5	5,227,317	97.3	146,870	2.7	2,704,277
2011 ³	8,473,177	5,613,383	66.2	5,460,328	97.3	153,055	2.7	2,859,794
2012 ¹	7,450,548	5,010,409	67.2	4,867,975	97.2	142,434	2.8	2,440,139
2012 ²	8,033,345	5,386,106	67.0	5,232,023	97.1	154,083	2.9	2,647,239
2012 ³	8,443,500	5,636,947	66.8	5,477,089	97.2	159,858	2.8	2,806,553

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province³ - All the districts are included⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.**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)	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)	
1995 ¹	6,418,183	2,037,530	31.7	1,656,166	81.3	381,364	18.7	4,380,652
1996 ¹	6,457,583	2,041,002	31.6	1,680,138	82.3	360,864	17.7	4,416,583
1997 ¹	6,498,427	2,081,906	32.0	1,745,794	83.9	336,112	16.1	4,416,521
1998 ¹	6,537,344	2,378,526	36.4	2,044,732	86.0	333,795	14.0	4,158,818
1999 ¹	6,662,613	2,270,782	34.1	1,975,153	87.0	295,629	13.0	4,392,047
2000 ¹	6,861,794	2,325,716	33.9	2,068,667	89.0	257,048	11.0	4,536,078
2001 ¹	7,033,214	2,243,818	31.9	1,986,711	88.5	257,107	11.5	4,789,396
2002 ¹	7,266,384	2,439,796	33.6	2,124,250	87.1	315,546	12.9	4,826,588
2003 ²	7,994,111	2,509,510	31.4	2,179,272	86.8	330,238	13.2	5,484,600
2004 ⁴	8,543,788	2,688,457	31.5	2,344,604	87.2	343,853	12.8	5,855,331
2005 ³	8,767,960	2,704,985	30.9	2,383,241	88.1	321,744	11.9	6,062,975
2006 ¹	7,734,989	2,761,454	35.7	2,494,679	90.3	266,775	9.7	4,973,535
2007 ¹	7,873,206	2,626,108	33.4	2,388,807	91.0	237,300	9.0	5,247,098
2008 ¹	7,955,852	2,730,253	34.3	2,511,429	92.0	218,825	8.0	5,225,599
2008 ²	8,605,385	2,854,275	33.2	2,614,856	91.6	239,419	8.4	5,751,110
2009 ¹	8,176,119	2,756,847	33.7	2,530,339	91.8	226,508	8.2	5,419,272
2009 ²	8,795,136	2,887,211	32.8	2,639,238	91.4	247,973	8.6	5,907,926
2010 ¹	8,304,266	2,666,051	32.1	2,465,265	92.5	200,786	7.5	5,638,215
2010 ²	8,942,422	2,790,186	31.2	2,574,608	92.3	215,578	7.7	6,152,236
2011 ¹	8,362,924	2,747,095	32.8	2,574,552	93.7	172,543	6.3	5,615,830
2011 ²	9,009,179	2,862,057	31.8	2,667,123	93.2	194,934	6.8	6,147,123
2011 ³	9,436,566	2,941,347	31.2	2,736,599	93.0	204,748	7.0	6,495,220
2012 ¹	8,372,006	2,617,942	31.3	2,466,656	94.2	151,285	5.8	5,754,065
2012 ²	9,009,825	2,733,782	30.3	2,569,890	94.0	163,892	6.0	6,276,043
2012 ³	9,471,882	2,827,759	29.9	2,651,615	93.8	176,144	6.2	6,644,123

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province³ - All the districts are included⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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

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	17915383	8464706	47.2	8128704	96.0	336002	4.0	9450677
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	1703857	251853	14.8	204163	81.1	47690	18.9	1452004
20 - 24 YRS	1486995	813556	54.7	677003	83.2	136553	16.8	673438
25 - 29 YRS	1477760	954452	64.6	891317	93.4	63135	6.6	523308
30 - 39 YRS	3186131	2096427	65.8	2043886	97.5	52541	2.5	1089704
40 + YRS	8226543	4338076	52.7	4301993	99.2	36084	0.8	3888467

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

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	8443500	5636947	66.8	5477089	97.2	159858	2.8	2806553
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	857190	178170	20.8	147040	82.5	31130	17.5	679020
20 - 24 YRS	705073	519097	73.6	452647	87.2	66450	12.8	185976
25 - 29 YRS	681253	640333	94.0	612928	95.7	27405	4.3	40920
30 - 39 YRS	1453903	1398323	96.2	1378509	98.6	19813	1.4	55580
40 + YRS	3810938	2893694	75.9	2878634	99.5	15060	0.5	917244

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

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	9471882	2827759	29.9	2651615	93.8	176144	6.2	6644123
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	846667	73683	8.7	57124	77.5	16560	22.5	772984
20 - 24 YRS	781922	294459	37.7	224356	76.2	70104	23.8	487463
25 - 29 YRS	796507	314118	39.4	278389	88.6	35729	11.4	482388
30 - 39 YRS	1732228	698104	40.3	665377	95.3	32728	4.7	1034124
40 + YRS	4415605	1444382	32.7	1423358	98.5	21024	1.5	2971223

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

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
1990 ¹	100.0		5.7	11.9	13.7	27.0	40.7
1991 ¹	100.0		5.4	12.7	13.7	26.8	40.7
1992 ¹	100.0		5.1	13.4	14.1	27.0	39.9
1993 ¹	100.0		5.2	12.7	14.2	26.7	40.7
1994 ¹	100.0		4.9	12.3	13.9	28.2	40.3
1995 ¹	100.0		4.9	11.6	14.1	26.5	42.7
1996 ¹	100.0		5.3	12.1	13.7	28.1	40.4
1997 ¹	100.0		5.1	11.9	13.3	27.2	42.1
1998 ¹	100.0		5.9	12.1	12.5	26.7	42.1
1999 ¹	100.0		5.8	11.8	12.2	26.1	43.3
2000 ¹	100.0		5.2	12.2	12.3	26.0	43.8
2001 ¹	100.0		4.3	12.1	12.0	25.4	45.8
2002 ¹	100.0		4.4	12.2	12.1	26.2	44.8
2003 ²	100.0		4.2	11.6	12.2	26.3	45.4
2004 ⁴	100.0		4.1	11.8	12.2	25.5	46.0
2005 ³	100.0		3.6	11.3	12.9	25.6	46.5
2006 ¹	100.0		4.0	10.2	12.0	24.2	49.2
2007 ¹	100.0		3.6	9.8	12.0	23.9	50.5
2008 ¹	100.0		3.4	9.8	11.6	23.8	51.2
2008 ²	100.0		3.5	9.8	11.6	23.8	50.9
2009 ¹	100.0		3.3	8.5	11.4	24.3	52.2
2009 ²	100.0		3.4	8.5	11.5	24.3	51.9
2010 ¹	100.0		2.9	8.4	10.8	24.0	53.8
2010 ²	100.0		3.0	8.5	10.9	24.0	53.5
2011 ¹	100.0		2.9	8.4	10.9	24.2	53.4
2011 ²	100.0		3.0	8.4	10.9	24.3	53.2
2011 ³	100.0		3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	52.9
2012 ¹	100.0		2.4	8.2	10.7	25.0	53.5
2012 ²	100.0		2.5	8.2	10.8	25.1	53.2
2012 ³	100.0		2.5	8.3	11.0	25.1	52.9

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40+
		YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS
1995 ¹	100.0		4.8	11.0	14.0	26.0	43.8
1996 ¹	100.0		5.0	11.7	13.4	27.8	41.7
1997 ¹	100.0		4.8	11.1	13.0	27.1	43.6
1998 ¹	100.0		5.6	11.9	12.3	26.2	43.3
1999 ¹	100.0		5.8	11.8	11.8	25.7	44.1
2000 ¹	100.0		5.2	12.0	12.3	25.4	44.7
2001 ¹	100.0		4.1	12.0	12.1	25.0	46.4
2002 ¹	100.0		4.2	11.8	11.8	26.2	45.8
2003 ²	100.0		3.9	11.4	12.7	25.7	46.1
2004 ⁴	100.0		3.9	11.5	12.6	25.0	46.6
2005 ³	100.0		4.1	11.1	13.3	25.2	46.1
2006 ¹	100.0		4.0	10.2	12.2	23.9	49.4
2007 ¹	100.0		3.7	9.6	12.7	23.7	50.1
2008 ¹	100.0		3.4	9.6	11.9	23.9	51.0
2008 ²	100.0		3.7	9.7	11.9	23.9	50.5
2009 ¹	100.0		3.3	8.3	11.7	24.2	52.3
2009 ²	100.0		3.5	8.4	11.8	24.2	51.9
2010 ¹	100.0		2.9	8.1	11.2	24.0	53.6
2010 ²	100.0		3.1	8.2	11.3	24.1	53.2
2011 ¹	100.0		3.0	8.2	11.3	24.2	53.1
2011 ²	100.0		3.1	8.4	11.2	24.3	52.8
2011 ³	100.0		3.2	8.6	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 ¹	100.0		2.6	8.1	10.9	25.1	53.2
2012 ²	100.0		2.7	8.1	11.0	25.2	52.9
2012 ³	100.0		2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40+
		YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS	YRS
1995 ¹	100.0		5.0	12.9	14.3	27.3	40.1
1996 ¹	100.0		6.0	13.1	14.2	28.8	37.4
1997 ¹	100.0		5.7	13.7	14.0	27.6	38.7
1998 ¹	100.0		6.4	12.4	12.8	27.6	39.7
1999 ¹	100.0		5.9	11.7	12.9	27.1	41.4
2000 ¹	100.0		5.3	12.6	12.1	27.4	41.9
2001 ¹	100.0		4.7	12.4	11.8	26.2	44.5
2002 ¹	100.0		4.7	13.1	12.6	26.2	42.9
2003 ²	100.0		4.7	12.2	11.2	27.6	43.9
2004 ⁴	100.0		4.6	12.3	11.3	26.6	44.7
2005 ³	100.0		2.5	11.9	12.0	26.4	47.2
2006 ¹	100.0		4.1	10.3	11.7	24.8	48.8
2007 ¹	100.0		3.4	10.1	10.7	24.2	51.3
2008 ¹	100.0		3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7
2008 ²	100.0		3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7
2009 ¹	100.0		3.2	8.9	10.9	24.5	52.2
2009 ²	100.0		3.3	8.9	11.0	24.5	52.0
2010 ¹	100.0		2.9	9.1	10.0	23.9	54.0
2010 ²	100.0		2.9	9.2	10.0	23.8	53.9
2011 ¹	100.0		2.8	8.6	10.2	24.2	54.1
2011 ²	100.0		2.8	8.5	10.2	24.3	54.0
2011 ³	100.0		2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	53.9
2012 ¹	100.0		2.1	8.5	10.4	24.9	53.9
2012 ²	100.0		2.7	8.1	11.0	25.2	52.9
2012 ³	100.0		2.2	8.5	10.5	25.1	53.7

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**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
1990 ¹	100.0	31.9	45.1	16.0	7.0
1991 ¹	100.0	31.6	44.8	15.6	7.9
1992 ¹	100.0	29.9	44.9	16.5	8.7
1993 ¹	100.0	28.5	45.1	16.9	9.5
1994 ¹	100.0	28.2	45.4	17.5	8.8
1995 ¹	100.0	26.8	44.9	18.0	10.3
1996 ¹	100.0	29.5	43.3	16.9	10.3
1997 ¹	100.0	27.9	44.0	17.6	10.5
1998 ¹	100.0	26.8	45.0	17.2	11.0
1999 ¹	100.0	25.4	45.7	18.0	10.9
2000 ¹	100.0	25.1	46.3	16.7	11.9
2001 ¹	100.0	22.7	46.1	17.7	13.5
2002 ¹	100.0	24.6	45.6	15.8	14.0
2003 ²	100.0	24.5	46.2	15.9	13.3
2004 ⁴	100.0	24.3	44.7	16.8	14.2
2005 ³	100.0	20.6	45.8	18.2	15.4
2006 ¹	100.0	22.2	46.9	16.7	14.2
2007 ¹	100.0	21.1	47.8	15.6	15.5
2008 ¹	100.0	20.3	48.0	15.8	16.0
2008 ²	100.0	21.9	47.4	15.4	15.3
2009 ¹	100.0	20.4	47.7	15.6	16.3
2009 ²	100.0	21.1	47.3	15.5	16.1
2010 ¹	100.0	19.5	48.7	15.9	16.0
2010 ²	100.0	20.2	48.2	15.8	15.7
2011 ¹	100.0	18.2	48.5	15.7	17.6
2011 ²	100.0	18.8	47.8	15.8	17.6
2011 ³	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 ¹	100.0	17.8	47.5	17.7	16.9
2012 ²	100.0	18.6	47.0	17.7	16.7
2012 ³	100.0	18.5	47.3	17.6	16.6

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
1999 ¹	100.0	24.0	49.4	17.7	9.0
2000 ¹	100.0	24.1	49.6	16.6	9.8
2001 ¹	100.0	21.5	49.3	17.8	11.4
2002 ¹	100.0	23.5	49.1	16.0	11.4
2003 ²	100.0	23.8	49.2	16.2	10.8
2004 ⁴	100.0	22.6	48.3	17.3	11.8
2005 ³	100.0	19.9	49.6	18.0	12.5
2006 ¹	100.0	21.0	50.4	16.6	12.1
2007 ¹	100.0	20.1	51.3	15.6	13.0
2008 ¹	100.0	19.4	51.3	16.1	13.2
2008 ²	100.0	21.1	50.7	15.6	12.6
2009 ¹	100.0	19.5	51.3	15.7	13.4
2009 ²	100.0	20.3	50.8	15.6	13.2
2010 ¹	100.0	18.3	52.2	16.2	13.3
2010 ²	100.0	19.1	51.7	16.1	13.1
2011 ¹	100.0	17.5	51.4	16.1	14.9
2011 ²	100.0	18.3	50.6	16.3	14.8
2011 ³	100.0	18.2	51.1	16.1	14.6
2012 ¹	100.0	17.0	51.5	18.0	13.4
2012 ²	100.0	18.0	50.8	18.0	13.3
2012 ³	100.0	17.9	51.2	17.8	13.2

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

Year	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
1999 ¹	100.0	28.3	38.0	18.7	15.0
2000 ¹	100.0	27.3	39.6	17.1	16.1
2001 ¹	100.0	25.5	39.2	17.3	18.0
2002 ¹	100.0	27.0	38.3	15.3	19.4
2003 ²	100.0	26.1	39.6	15.5	18.9
2004 ⁴	100.0	27.9	36.9	15.8	19.4
2005 ³	100.0	22.1	37.6	18.6	21.7
2006 ¹	100.0	24.3	40.4	17.0	18.2
2007 ¹	100.0	23.0	41.1	15.5	20.4
2008 ¹	100.0	21.9	41.8	15.3	21.0
2008 ²	100.0	23.6	40.9	14.9	20.6
2009 ¹	100.0	22.0	41.2	15.3	21.6
2009 ²	100.0	22.4	40.8	15.2	21.6
2010 ¹	100.0	21.9	41.9	15.2	21.0
2010 ²	100.0	22.3	41.4	15.3	21.0
2011 ¹	100.0	19.5	42.8	14.9	22.7
2011 ²	100.0	19.9	42.3	14.9	22.9
2011 ³	100.0	19.8	42.2	14.9	23.1
2012 ¹	100.0	19.4	39.6	17.2	23.7
2012 ²	100.0	19.9	39.2	17.2	23.7
2012 ³	100.0	19.8	39.2	17.2	23.8

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces³ - All the districts are included² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**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 ¹	100.0	55.2	21.5	33.7	1.8	29.2	13.8
1991 ¹	100.0	62.4	22.9	39.5	2.2	25.4	10.0
1992 ¹	100.0	60.1	20.0	40.0	1.6	27.1	11.2
1993 ¹	100.0	60.0	17.4	42.8	2.0	27.4	10.4
1994 ¹	100.0	60.7	16.4	44.3	2.3	27.2	9.8
1995 ¹	100.0	59.8	15.6	44.3	2.5	28.3	9.4
1996 ¹	100.0	60.8	15.0	45.8	2.3	26.8	10.0
1997 ¹	100.0	59.4	15.1	44.3	2.3	28.8	9.4
1998 ¹	100.0	55.6	14.5	41.2	1.9	28.9	13.6
1999 ¹	100.0	57.5	14.4	43.1	2.0	28.3	12.2
2000 ¹	100.0	56.3	13.4	42.9	2.3	28.4	13.0
2001 ¹	100.0	58.6	13.9	44.7	2.3	28.5	10.6
2002 ¹	100.0	57.9	13.4	44.5	2.8	28.6	10.7
2003 ²	100.0	57.9	13.5	44.4	2.6	29.6	9.9
2004 ⁴	100.0	59.4	13.0	46.4	2.9	28.3	9.4
2005 ³	100.0	59.3	13.3	46.1	3.1	29.7	7.9
2006 ¹	100.0	55.6	13.4	42.1	3.1	30.8	10.5
2007 ¹	100.0	56.5	13.8	42.7	2.8	30.4	10.3
2008 ¹	100.0	56.0	14.9	41.1	3.0	30.2	10.8
2008 ²	100.0	56.4	15.2	41.2	2.9	30.2	10.4
2009 ¹	100.0	57.3	15.2	42.1	2.7	29.0	11.0
2009 ²	100.0	57.6	15.5	42.1	2.6	29.2	10.6
2010 ¹	100.0	55.2	13.9	41.3	2.7	31.5	10.7
2010 ²	100.0	55.5	14.3	41.2	2.6	31.5	10.4
2011 ¹	100.0	54.3	13.8	40.4	2.9	31.4	11.4
2011 ²	100.0	54.8	14.3	40.4	2.9	31.4	11.0
2011 ³	100.0	54.9	14.4	40.5	2.9	31.5	10.8
2012 ¹	100.0	56.3	14.8	41.5	2.9	31.5	9.3
2012 ²	100.0	56.4	15.0	41.4	2.8	31.8	9.0
2012 ³	100.0	56.4	15.1	41.3	2.8	31.9	8.9

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces³ - All the districts are included² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**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			
1999 ¹	100.0	57.7	13.8	43.9	2.7	33.5	6.2
2000 ¹	100.0	56.6	12.6	44.0	3.1	33.8	6.5
2001 ¹	100.0	57.9	12.9	45.0	3.1	33.4	5.5
2002 ¹	100.0	57.5	12.6	44.8	3.7	34.0	4.8
2003 ²	100.0	57.4	12.6	44.9	3.4	34.5	4.8
2004 ⁴	100.0	58.9	11.9	47.0	3.9	32.7	4.5
2005 ³	100.0	59.9	11.7	48.1	4.1	32.9	3.2
2006 ¹	100.0	56.0	12.3	43.8	4.4	35.2	4.4
2007 ¹	100.0	57.2	12.1	45.1	3.9	34.5	4.4
2008 ¹	100.0	56.7	13.3	43.4	4.2	34.6	4.5
2008 ²	100.0	57.5	13.7	43.8	4.0	34.1	4.3
2009 ¹	100.0	58.5	13.3	45.2	3.7	33.2	4.6
2009 ²	100.0	59.0	13.6	45.4	3.6	33.0	4.5
2010 ¹	100.0	55.4	12.3	43.1	3.6	36.4	4.6
2010 ²	100.0	56.1	12.8	43.3	3.5	35.9	4.4
2011 ¹	100.0	54.9	12.3	42.7	4.0	36.4	4.7
2011 ²	100.0	55.6	12.8	42.9	3.9	36.0	4.5
2011 ³	100.0	55.8	12.7	43.1	3.8	35.9	4.5
2012 ¹	100.0	56.3	12.6	43.7	3.9	36.0	3.9
2012 ²	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.8	3.8	35.8	3.8
2012 ³	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.8	3.8	35.9	3.7

**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			
1999 ¹	100.0	57.2	15.6	41.5	0.6	17.5	24.8
2000 ¹	100.0	55.5	15.0	40.5	0.8	17.2	26.5
2001 ¹	100.0	60.1	15.9	44.1	0.5	18.1	21.3
2002 ¹	100.0	58.8	15.1	43.7	0.8	17.4	23.0
2003 ²	100.0	59.0	15.7	43.3	0.9	18.8	21.3
2004 ⁴	100.0	60.6	15.5	45.1	0.9	18.7	19.8
2005 ³	100.0	58.3	16.6	41.6	0.9	22.7	18.2
2006 ¹	100.0	54.8	15.6	39.2	0.8	22.7	21.7
2007 ¹	100.0	55.1	17.1	38.0	0.7	22.5	21.7
2008 ¹	100.0	54.7	17.9	36.8	0.7	22.2	22.4
2008 ²	100.0	54.3	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.2
2009 ¹	100.0	55.2	18.6	36.5	0.9	21.4	22.5
2009 ²	100.0	54.9	19.0	35.9	0.9	22.0	22.3
2010 ¹	100.0	54.7	16.9	37.8	0.8	22.0	22.6
2010 ²	100.0	54.3	17.3	37.0	0.8	22.6	22.4
2011 ¹	100.0	53.0	16.8	36.1	0.9	22.0	24.1
2011 ²	100.0	53.0	17.4	35.7	0.9	22.4	23.6
2011 ³	100.0	53.2	17.8	35.4	0.9	22.6	23.3
2012 ¹	100.0	56.5	19.4	37.1	0.9	22.6	20.0
2012 ²	100.0	56.0	19.5	36.4	0.9	23.4	19.7
2012 ³	100.0	56.1	19.9	36.2	0.9	23.6	19.4

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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

Year	Industry group														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total															
2005 ³	7,518,007	2,306,039	1,385,374	542,639	904,008	138,924	484,999	233,736	512,819	297,437	129,237	133,537	53,314	324,440	71,504
2006 ¹	7,105,322	2,287,268	1,363,092	526,861	954,981	129,351	430,331	221,146	400,504	276,783	109,660	123,900	80,247	179,941	21,255
2007 ¹	7,041,874	2,202,098	1,331,368	542,489	932,094	118,516	456,804	215,217	433,013	259,489	115,943	104,601	87,381	219,692	23,168
2008 ¹	7,174,706	2,344,415	1,354,897	533,106	924,468	103,814	425,972	236,024	462,634	298,810	110,933	128,812	84,097	153,297	13,428
2008 ²	7,648,305	2,489,731	1,414,483	590,397	984,326	110,317	447,604	241,474	512,048	325,633	120,987	141,853	84,960	170,572	13,920
2009 ¹	7,139,537	2,318,621	1,301,267	521,417	913,387	133,182	419,627	220,979	487,438	300,143	128,490	104,603	96,132	190,672	3,579
2009 ²	7,602,414	2,475,921	1,348,084	562,234	977,138	141,599	445,111	226,660	524,390	336,012	136,619	123,090	96,367	205,432	3,757
2010 ¹	7,235,641	2,353,599	1,270,292	506,838	985,896	138,983	462,651	255,988	490,720	269,318	104,984	120,841	83,846	190,928	759
2010 ²	7,706,593	2,519,905	1,318,335	548,397	1,050,671	145,795	484,210	264,394	536,759	301,572	115,914	129,688	84,161	205,706	1,087
2011 ¹	7,429,794	2,445,251	1,327,624	513,820	987,833	134,137	461,728	269,112	506,911	281,676	121,986	106,371	76,719	193,071	3,555
2011 ²	7,894,439	2,601,824	1,364,934	550,089	1,048,605	137,952	489,089	280,919	557,821	318,019	129,199	113,068	77,724	220,949	4,250
2011 ³	8,196,927	2,708,020	1,387,432	589,631	1,090,357	141,943	505,396	286,406	575,183	340,460	135,845	123,786	79,107	228,879	4,481
2012 ¹	7,334,631	2,253,722	1,356,924	596,350	1,014,890	124,463	474,028	260,919	507,578	283,221	116,774	146,815	88,730	110,217	..
2012 ²	7,801,913	2,417,665	1,403,846	639,964	1,092,870	129,003	505,145	270,256	547,920	309,685	127,156	154,048	89,646	114,708	..
2012 ³	8,128,704	2,519,271	1,437,457	681,587	1,138,693	130,791	525,989	283,083	567,081	335,194	135,389	162,345	94,021	117,296	506

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)
5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)
6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)
7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)
8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)
9 Education (M)
10 Health and Social work (N)
11 Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
13 Miscellaneous Labour work
14 Industries not adequately described

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces ² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province ³ - All the districts are included

.. Negligible

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

	Industry group								
	Total	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other
2005 ³	5,134,765	1,482,610	749,993	519,197	702,048	171,330	376,877	83,551	1,049,159
2006 ¹	4,610,643	1,342,214	683,873	507,192	717,258	156,022	294,597	86,521	822,966
2007 ¹	4,653,067	1,321,995	703,080	523,470	688,653	151,782	308,080	79,092	876,915
2008 ¹	4,663,277	1,388,714	716,259	510,488	680,091	162,634	344,695	87,931	772,466
2008 ²	5,033,449	1,510,401	749,653	565,666	725,049	167,414	385,219	98,596	831,450
2009 ¹	4,609,198	1,382,024	677,262	501,657	669,223	145,341	346,799	90,983	795,909
2009 ²	4,963,176	1,510,834	701,206	541,934	715,499	149,890	377,259	107,615	858,938
2010 ¹	4,770,376	1,411,109	675,462	487,054	729,883	176,715	355,244	83,610	851,301
2010 ²	5,131,986	1,547,382	700,626	527,923	777,178	182,882	395,799	96,696	903,501
2011 ¹	4,855,242	1,459,016	709,973	492,743	714,165	187,029	367,615	81,566	843,134
2011 ²	5,227,317	1,594,449	732,419	527,467	761,415	196,671	409,086	99,862	905,946
2011 ³	5,460,328	1,678,656	745,948	566,671	796,195	200,919	420,942	105,667	945,331
2012 ¹	4,867,975	1,404,012	722,337	575,983	760,566	174,265	345,985	88,974	795,854
2012 ²	5,232,023	1,544,423	750,558	619,315	814,596	181,551	378,862	100,123	842,594
2012 ³	5,477,089	1,620,801	772,800	659,531	850,522	192,052	391,844	110,589	878,950

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)

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.

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

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

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

	Industry group									
	Total	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other	
2005 ³	2,383,241	823,429	635,382	23,442	201,959	62,405	135,942	213,886	286,796	
2006 ¹	2,494,679	945,054	679,218	19,669	237,723	65,125	105,908	190,262	251,720	
2007 ¹	2,388,807	880,103	628,288	19,019	243,441	63,435	124,933	180,397	249,190	
2008 ¹	2,511,429	955,701	638,638	22,619	244,376	73,390	117,939	210,878	247,887	
2008 ²	2,614,856	979,331	664,830	24,731	259,277	74,060	126,829	227,037	258,762	
2009 ¹	2,530,339	936,596	624,006	19,761	244,164	75,638	140,638	209,160	280,376	
2009 ²	2,639,238	965,086	646,877	20,300	261,639	76,770	147,132	228,396	293,037	
2010 ¹	2,465,265	942,490	594,830	19,784	256,013	79,273	135,476	185,708	251,692	
2010 ²	2,574,608	972,523	617,710	20,474	273,493	81,512	140,960	204,876	263,059	
2011 ¹	2,574,552	986,235	617,651	21,077	273,668	82,083	139,296	200,110	254,433	
2011 ²	2,667,123	1,007,375	632,514	22,622	287,189	84,247	148,734	218,156	266,283	
2011 ³	2,736,599	1,029,364	641,484	22,961	294,162	85,487	154,241	234,793	274,107	
2012 ¹	2,466,656	849,710	634,587	20,367	254,324	86,654	161,593	194,248	265,174	
2012 ²	2,569,890	873,241	653,288	20,649	278,274	88,705	169,058	209,562	277,113	
2012 ³	2,651,615	898,470	664,658	22,056	288,172	91,031	175,237	224,605	287,387	

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

Industry group

1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)

2 Manufacturing (D)

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

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.

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

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

Major Industry group	Year														
	2005 ³	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ¹	2009 ²	2010 ¹	2010 ²	2011 ¹	2011 ²	2011 ³	2012 ¹	2012 ²	2012 ³
Total	7518007	7105322	7041874	7174706	7648305	7139537	7602414	7235641	7706593	7429794	7894439	8196927	7334631	7801913	8128704
Agriculture	2306039	2287268	2202098	2344415	2489731	2318621	2475921	2353599	2519905	2445251	2601824	2708020	2253722	2417665	2519271
Industry	1928014	1889953	1873857	1888004	2004880	1822685	1910318	1777130	1866733	1841444	1915022	1977063	1953274	2043810	2119044
Services	3283954	2928101	2965919	2942288	3153693	2998231	3216175	3104913	3319955	3143100	3377593	3511844	3127635	3340438	3490388

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

Major Industry group	Year														
	2005 ³	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ¹	2009 ²	2010 ¹	2010 ²	2011 ¹	2011 ²	2011 ³	2012 ¹	2012 ²	2012 ³
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	30.7	32.2	31.3	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.0	30.7	31.0	31.0
Industry	25.6	26.6	26.6	26.3	26.2	25.5	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.8	24.3	24.1	26.6	26.2	26.1
Services	43.7	41.2	42.1	41.0	41.2	42.0	42.3	42.9	43.1	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.9

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

Table 7 - Currently Employed person by Occupation group (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Occupation group											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	
	Total											
2005 ³	7,518,007	120,491	471,200	403,904	300,322	515,909	574,416	1,561,884	1,216,224	531,439	1,760,335	61,883
2006 ¹	7,105,322	128,944	376,469	362,275	276,587	526,322	513,217	1,590,110	1,214,163	501,561	1,576,960	38,715
2007 ¹	7,041,874	123,290	366,668	381,596	283,703	494,515	508,488	1,503,669	1,201,598	563,927	1,574,113	40,306
2008 ¹	7,174,706	121,463	415,993	398,489	299,331	477,055	546,087	1,603,701	1,165,096	526,921	1,576,276	44,295
2008 ²	7,648,305	126,636	448,659	424,802	308,632	498,271	604,974	1,699,212	1,255,470	555,896	1,673,147	52,607
2009 ¹	7,139,537	117,080	421,793	372,116	304,686	471,279	550,658	1,607,477	1,106,431	500,259	1,619,891	67,867
2009 ²	7,602,414	119,190	458,305	392,898	313,734	509,501	606,492	1,705,701	1,175,137	530,788	1,717,903	72,765
2010 ¹	7,235,641	115,675	395,550	376,112	304,326	477,572	577,655	1,611,306	1,132,093	537,286	1,641,844	66,223
2010 ²	7,706,593	116,910	434,260	394,419	314,984	523,201	626,716	1,715,262	1,206,369	560,407	1,739,505	74,559
2011 ¹	7,429,794	133,795	438,056	365,722	320,714	521,444	620,641	1,703,022	1,183,874	543,163	1,541,136	58,227
2011 ²	7,894,439	137,833	479,536	391,469	330,665	532,029	685,053	1,807,120	1,249,755	567,140	1,646,840	67,000
2011 ³	8,196,927	138,792	506,060	410,040	339,486	552,011	710,870	1,889,435	1,300,277	586,526	1,691,918	71,512
2012 ¹	7,334,631	139,741	447,948	410,021	338,948	289,192	784,745	1,511,977	1,244,418	645,131	1,485,285	37,226
2012 ²	7,801,913	142,437	483,463	444,277	347,887	304,667	845,368	1,655,402	1,317,697	675,907	1,543,265	41,544
2012 ³	8,128,704	143,877	516,673	461,096	359,444	309,827	876,891	1,745,344	1,378,561	701,962	1,590,816	44,211
	Occupation group											
	1 Senior Officials and Managers											
	2 Professionals											
	3 Technical and Associate Professionals											
	4 Clerks											
	5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises											
	6 Sales and Service workers											
	7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers											
	8 Craft and Related workers											
	9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers											
	10 Elementary occupations											
	0 Unidentified											

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 - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

Table 7A - Currently Employed person by Occupation group - Male (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Occupation group											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
2005 ³	5,134,765	87,788	187,002	266,866	159,566	406,137	418,628	1,013,877	801,448	484,351	1,249,168	59,935
2006 ¹	4,610,643	101,399	146,344	238,819	143,606	419,443	314,226	966,263	743,733	444,703	1,055,753	36,354
2007 ¹	4,653,067	91,026	147,844	258,111	138,384	379,768	318,994	925,933	779,097	504,603	1,070,890	38,418
2008 ¹	4,663,277	90,314	154,443	275,928	161,252	364,206	339,828	975,507	731,382	478,825	1,050,236	41,356
2008 ²	5,033,449	94,075	168,152	296,103	167,400	380,629	385,895	1,049,917	799,554	503,286	1,139,158	49,280
2009 ¹	4,609,198	94,072	150,660	241,033	151,532	350,875	354,709	995,412	704,257	450,086	1,056,823	59,738
2009 ²	4,963,176	95,394	168,781	254,607	156,245	375,649	396,056	1,070,983	758,317	477,738	1,145,231	64,176
2010 ¹	4,770,376	87,931	148,759	254,265	168,305	357,254	391,654	1,006,090	740,280	487,749	1,067,383	60,705
2010 ²	5,131,986	89,166	165,516	268,272	174,664	387,776	426,082	1,085,264	800,647	509,945	1,155,776	68,877
2011 ¹	4,855,242	99,525	170,239	244,470	176,892	402,221	408,877	1,041,098	767,047	478,661	1,010,446	55,767
2011 ²	5,227,317	102,513	192,929	262,239	182,076	409,853	458,319	1,129,567	821,468	500,663	1,103,601	64,089
2011 ³	5,460,328	103,472	201,104	275,758	186,794	426,309	477,910	1,195,878	864,946	518,445	1,141,458	68,256
2012 ¹	4,867,975	99,337	174,487	274,561	177,059	215,812	537,478	960,942	843,037	572,784	978,417	34,060
2012 ²	5,232,023	102,032	191,883	296,149	183,854	226,437	584,106	1,084,179	898,346	602,067	1,026,021	36,948
2012 ³	5,477,089	102,983	207,384	306,442	191,378	231,280	608,452	1,151,585	948,970	627,418	1,063,025	38,171
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 Sale and Service workers										

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 - 88, but they are not necessarily the **Major Groups** of ISCO - 88 classification

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

Table 7B - Currently Employed person by Occupation group - Female (Based on ISCO 88)

Year	Total	Occupation group										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
2005 ³	2,383,241	32,702	284,198	137,038	140,756	109,772	155,788	548,007	414,776	47,088	511,167	1,949
2006 ¹	2,494,679	27,544	230,126	123,456	132,981	106,879	198,990	623,847	470,430	56,858	521,207	2,360
2007 ¹	2,388,807	32,265	218,824	123,485	145,319	114,747	189,494	577,736	422,502	59,324	503,223	1,888
2008 ¹	2,511,429	31,148	261,549	122,561	138,079	112,849	206,258	628,193	433,715	48,095	526,040	2,940
2008 ²	2,614,856	32,560	280,507	128,699	141,231	117,642	219,079	649,295	455,917	52,609	533,989	3,327
2009 ¹	2,530,339	23,008	271,134	131,083	153,154	120,404	195,949	612,065	402,173	50,172	563,067	8,129
2009 ²	2,639,238	23,796	289,523	138,291	157,489	133,852	210,437	634,719	416,820	53,050	572,671	8,590
2010 ¹	2,465,265	27,743	246,791	121,847	136,022	120,318	186,001	605,216	391,812	49,537	574,461	5,518
2010 ²	2,574,608	27,743	268,744	126,148	140,320	135,425	200,634	629,998	405,722	50,462	583,729	5,683
2011 ¹	2,574,552	34,270	267,817	121,253	143,822	119,223	211,764	661,924	416,827	64,502	530,690	2,460
2011 ²	2,667,123	35,320	286,607	129,230	148,589	122,176	226,734	677,553	428,287	66,477	543,239	2,911
2011 ³	2,736,599	35,320	304,956	134,282	152,692	125,702	232,960	693,557	435,331	68,081	550,460	3,256
2012 ¹	2,466,656	40,404	273,460	135,460	161,889	73,379	247,267	551,035	401,381	72,347	506,869	3,165
2012 ²	2,569,890	40,404	291,580	148,128	164,033	78,230	261,261	571,223	419,351	73,840	517,243	4,596
2012 ³	2,651,615	40,894	309,289	154,655	168,066	78,546	268,439	593,759	429,591	74,544	527,791	6,040

Occupation group

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

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 - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	4.6	1.2	4.1	7.9	14.1	37.4	30.8
1	100.0	7.1	2.3	8.1	13.1	19.5	33.7	16.3
2	100.0	3.2	0.9	3.3	7.4	10.9	40.4	33.9
3	100.0	5.0	1.1	2.6	8.4	11.3	42.3	29.2
4	100.0	1.4	0.5	1.4	4.5	9.4	30.7	52.2
5	100.0	2.3	0.4	1.8	4.9	5.3	30.0	55.3
6	100.0	3.5	0.4	1.3	3.8	6.8	28.6	55.5
7	100.0	2.4	0.3	1.4	2.4	5.5	57.3	30.5
8	100.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	7.5	59.8	28.8
9	100.0	12.4	0.6	4.3	7.7	46.6	23.7	4.8
10	100.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	2.7	7.1	50.2	36.5
11	100.0	3.9	1.4	3.6	6.6	8.5	36.9	39.1
12	100.0	1.4	..	1.6	4.0	12.8	27.6	52.6
13	100.0	6.2	1.9	6.1	8.5	19.8	40.9	16.5
14	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..

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

■ Reliable estimates cannot be provided.

.. Negligible

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)
5. Hotels and Restaurants (H)
6. Transport, Storage and Communication (I)
7. Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (J,K)
8. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)
9. Education (M)
10. Health and Social work (N)
11. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
12. Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
13. Miscellaneous Labour work
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. (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined.

**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
1990 ¹	100.0	20.3	40.3	19.3	13.2	7.1
1991 ¹	100.0	19.3	42.2	16.7	15.8	6.0
1992 ¹	100.0	19.2	40.9	20.4	13.4	6.1
1993 ¹	100.0	20.4	38.5	18.9	15.5	6.8
1994 ¹	100.0	22.4	41.2	15.6	15.5	5.5
1995 ¹	100.0	21.1	38.2	20.1	15.1	5.5
1996 ¹	100.0	24.0	39.3	18.1	14.3	4.3
1997 ¹	100.0	22.5	41.5	19.0	12.7	4.3
1998 ¹	100.0	21.9	40.8	17.6	13.6	6.0
1999 ¹	100.0	23.9	40.5	17.2	12.5	5.9
2000 ¹	100.0	19.5	44.4	18.4	11.9	5.8
2001 ¹	100.0	21.2	45.4	17.8	10.4	5.1
2002 ¹	100.0	19.8	47.1	16.6	11.0	5.5
2003 ²	100.0	19.9	45.8	17.2	11.6	5.6
2004 ⁴	100.0	18.1	45.9	17.4	11.7	6.8
2005 ³	100.0	19.5	44.8	16.4	12.2	7.1
2006 ¹	100.0	17.5	39.3	21.5	11.9	9.8
2007 ¹	100.0	15.7	41.2	19.7	13.1	10.4
2008 ¹	100.0	15.9	38.4	20.9	13.7	11.2
2008 ²	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6
2009 ¹	100.0	14.6	37.1	21.0	15.2	12.1
2009 ²	100.0	14.5	37.5	21.3	15.1	11.6
2010 ¹	100.0	15.0	38.0	21.0	15.0	11.0
2010 ²	100.0	14.8	38.7	21.2	14.7	10.6
2011 ¹	100.0	13.1	42.7	19.9	15.9	8.4
2011 ²	100.0	13.5	41.8	20.9	15.6	8.2
2011 ³	100.0	12.8	42.5	20.6	15.6	8.5
2012 ¹	100.0	15.0	39.2	18.2	16.1	11.5
2012 ²	100.0	14.5	40.3	18.3	15.8	11.2
2012 ³	100.0	14.2	40.6	18.8	15.6	10.7

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces³ - All the districts are included² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

**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
1999 ¹	100.0	27.6	40.6	14.3	9.3	8.2
2000 ¹	100.0	24.0	46.4	15.2	9.1	5.3
2001 ¹	100.0	25.4	46.3	15.0	7.1	6.2
2002 ¹	100.0	22.2	49.1	13.5	8.3	6.9
2003 ²	100.0	22.7	47.6	14.8	8.3	6.6
2004 ⁴	100.0	20.8	45.4	15.4	10.1	8.3
2005 ³	100.0	21.8	44.3	15.0	12.5	6.3
2006 ¹	100.0	21.2	40.1	18.4	8.3	11.9
2007 ¹	100.0	19.9	40.7	16.0	10.2	13.1
2008 ¹	100.0	19.8	37.5	18.2	9.7	14.9
2008 ²	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9
2009 ¹	100.0	18.2	35.2	19.0	12.6	15.0
2009 ²	100.0	17.9	36.4	18.9	12.4	14.4
2010 ¹	100.0	19.8	40.4	15.1	12.1	12.6
2010 ²	100.0	19.6	41.2	15.5	11.7	12.0
2011 ¹	100.0	17.8	44.7	15.7	14.1	7.8
2011 ²	100.0	18.5	44.6	16.0	13.2	7.7
2011 ³	100.0	17.6	44.9	16.7	13.1	7.6
2012 ¹	100.0	20.6	40.4	16.1	12.8	10.0
2012 ²	100.0	19.8	41.3	16.6	12.7	9.7
2012 ³	100.0	19.5	41.6	17.1	12.4	9.4

**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
1999 ¹	100.0	20.2	40.5	20.0	15.6	3.7
2000 ¹	100.0	15.1	42.3	21.5	14.8	6.3
2001 ¹	100.0	16.7	44.5	20.9	14.1	3.8
2002 ¹	100.0	17.5	45.1	19.5	13.7	4.2
2003 ²	100.0	17.2	44.1	19.4	14.7	4.6
2004 ⁴	100.0	15.7	46.4	19.3	13.3	5.3
2005 ³	100.0	17.3	45.3	17.6	11.9	7.8
2006 ¹	100.0	14.4	38.7	24.2	14.9	7.9
2007 ¹	100.0	11.9	41.5	23.0	15.6	8.0
2008 ¹	100.0	12.7	39.1	23.1	16.9	8.2
2008 ²	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
2009 ¹	100.0	11.4	38.8	22.8	17.5	9.5
2009 ²	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0
2010 ¹	100.0	10.8	36.0	26.1	17.5	9.6
2010 ²	100.0	10.7	36.5	26.1	17.4	9.3
2011 ¹	100.0	9.4	41.2	23.2	17.2	9.0
2011 ²	100.0	9.8	39.7	24.6	17.3	8.6
2011 ³	100.0	9.3	40.7	23.4	17.5	9.1
2012 ¹	100.0	9.8	38.1	20.0	19.2	12.9
2012 ²	100.0	9.5	39.3	19.9	18.8	12.5
2012 ³	100.0	9.4	39.8	20.3	18.6	11.9

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

³ - All the districts are included

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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
1990 ¹	100.0	8.5	49.7	26.5	15.4
1991 ¹	100.0	9.0	45.7	30.3	15.1
1992 ¹	100.0	9.2	50.5	27.0	13.7
1993 ¹	100.0	8.3	44.9	28.7	18.0
1994 ¹	100.0	8.6	44.9	28.3	18.2
1995 ¹	100.0	5.5	47.1	29.1	18.4
1996 ¹	100.0	7.9	47.1	26.1	19.0
1997 ¹	100.0	5.7	44.7	28.2	21.4
1998 ¹	100.0	5.8	44.2	27.1	22.9
1999 ¹	100.0	4.4	41.9	29.2	24.5
2000 ¹	100.0	3.1	45.6	26.0	25.3
2001 ¹	100.0	3.6	40.7	27.3	28.4
2002 ¹	100.0	4.7	40.7	25.2	29.4
2003 ²	100.0	4.8	40.2	26.1	28.9
2004 ⁴	100.0	5.4	36.6	26.2	31.7
2005 ³	100.0	4.5	37.2	28.6	29.7
2006 ¹	100.0	4.6	41.9	26.6	26.9
2007 ¹	100.0	4.4	41.0	22.0	32.6
2008 ¹	100.0	4.2	41.2	22.8	31.8
2008 ²	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8
2009 ¹	100	4.4	40.3	22.7	32.6
2009 ²	100.0	4.3	39.9	23.1	32.7
2010 ¹	100.0	2.8	35.0	22.8	39.4
2010 ²	100.0	2.7	34.9	22.7	39.7
2011 ¹	100.0	2.3	38.8	20.1	38.8
2011 ²	100.0	2.8	37.4	19.8	39.9
2011 ³	100.0	2.7	38.0	19.9	39.4
2012 ¹	100.0	2.4	38.4	27.3	31.8
2012 ²	100.0	2.6	37.6	27.4	32.3
2012 ³	100.0	2.6	37.4	27.3	32.8

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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
1999 ¹	100.0	4.8	48.3	29.1	17.8
2000 ¹	100.0	3.9	54.7	26.0	15.4
2001 ¹	100.0	4.4	50.9	25.2	19.5
2002 ¹	100.0	5.6	50.1	24.7	19.6
2003 ²	100.0	5.5	47.3	27.7	19.5
2004 ⁴	100.0	7.0	44.0	27.4	21.6
2005 ³	100.0	5.2	44.9	29.1	20.8
2006 ¹	100.0	6.2	48.9	26.6	18.3
2007 ¹	100.0	5.8	49.5	24.5	20.3
2008 ¹	100.0	5.3	52.2	21.7	20.8
2008 ²	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9
2009 ¹	100.0	4.5	49.7	24.6	21.3
2009 ²	100.0	4.4	48.0	25.3	22.3
2010 ¹	100.0	3.6	41.4	25.2	29.8
2010 ²	100.0	3.4	40.4	25.3	30.9
2011 ¹	100.0	2.1	48.5	20.6	28.7
2011 ²	100.0	2.1	47.5	20.5	29.9
2011 ³	100.0	2.0	47.8	20.4	29.8
2012 ¹	100.0	2.0	49.6	29.6	18.7
2012 ²	100.0	2.1	47.8	29.8	20.3
2012 ³	100.0	2.0	46.8	29.7	21.5

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
1999 ¹	100.0	4.0	35.5	29.3	31.2
2000 ¹	100.0	2.3	36.3	26.1	35.3
2001 ¹	100.0	2.6	29.7	29.7	38.0
2002 ¹	100.0	3.9	31.4	25.6	39.1
2003 ²	100.0	4.0	33.5	24.6	37.8
2004 ⁴	100.0	3.9	29.7	25.0	41.3
2005 ³	100.0	4.0	29.9	28.1	38.0
2006 ¹	100.0	3.1	35.9	26.7	34.3
2007 ¹	100.0	3.2	33.5	19.8	43.4
2008 ¹	100.0	3.3	32.3	23.7	40.7
2008 ²	100.0	3.8	31.0	23.6	41.6
2009 ¹	100.0	4.4	31.8	20.9	42.9
2009 ²	100.0	4.3	32.5	21.1	42.1
2010 ¹	100.0	2.0	29.5	20.7	47.8
2010 ²	100.0	2.1	30.2	20.5	47.2
2011 ¹	100.0	2.4	31.2	19.8	46.6
2011 ²	100.0	3.4	29.8	19.3	47.4
2011 ³	100.0	3.3	30.7	19.5	46.5
2012 ¹	100.0	2.8	27.9	25.1	44.1
2012 ²	100.0	3.1	28.1	25.2	43.6
2012 ³	100.0	3.0	28.8	25.1	43.1

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

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

⁴ - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

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

Sex	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	336002	111753	93731	130518
%	100.0	33.3	27.9	38.8
Male	159858	61429	47634	50795
%	100.0	38.4	29.8	31.8
Female	176144	50324	46098	79723
%	100.0	28.6	26.2	45.3

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	17915383	8464706	47.2	8128704	96.0	336002	4.0	9450677
Colombo	2023789	929779	45.9	902519	97.1	27260	2.9	1094010
Gampaha	2192600	957350	43.7	922393	96.3	34957	3.7	1235250
Kalutara	1198269	567516	47.4	544887	96.0	22629	4.0	630753
Kandy	1086796	490678	45.1	455326	92.8	35352	7.2	596119
Matale	390063	195500	50.1	190082	97.2	5418	2.8	194563
Nuwara Eliya	545472	290354	53.2	284998	98.2	5356	1.8	255118
Galle	856981	377325	44.0	368797	97.7	8529	2.3	479655
Matara	786128	357562	45.5	332549	93.0	25013	7.0	428566
Hambantota	568199	288631	50.8	273315	94.7	15316	5.3	279568
Jaffna	520287	203092	39.0	192679	94.9	10413	5.1	317195
Mannar	87507	32678	37.3	31000	94.9	1678	5.1	54830
Vavunia	131196	56768	43.3	54481	96.0	2287	4.0	74428
Mullativu	59375	25303	42.6	23582	93.2	1721	6.8	34072
Kilinochchi	73847	26978	36.5	25049	92.8	1929	7.2	46869
Batticaloa	375224	152415	40.6	144713	94.9	7702	5.1	222809
Ampara	528554	204802	38.7	194172	94.8	10630	5.2	323752
Trincomalee	316837	134320	42.4	128396	95.6	5924	4.4	182517
Kurunegala	1470917	733675	49.9	701473	95.6	32202	4.4	737242
Puttalam	712202	326301	45.8	317728	97.4	8573	2.6	385901
Anuradhapura	678110	366283	54.0	355365	97.0	10918	3.0	311827
Polonnaruwa	363753	176515	48.5	168872	95.7	7644	4.3	187237
Badulla	775354	423794	54.7	408136	96.3	15658	3.7	351560
Moneragala	411842	237328	57.6	232963	98.2	4365	1.8	174514
Ratnapura	1015529	547589	53.9	523465	95.6	24124	4.4	467940
Kegalle	746549	362170	48.5	351763	97.1	10407	2.9	384379

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, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - MALE

District	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)	
Total	8443500	5636947	66.8	5477089	97.2	159858	2.8	2806553
Colombo	951299	619347	65.1	604050	97.5	15298	2.5	331952
Gampaha	1030706	651047	63.2	628967	96.6	22080	3.4	379659
Kalutara	577832	391280	67.7	377978	96.6	13302	3.4	186552
Kandy	493806	310605	62.9	298396	96.1	12210	3.9	183201
Matale	180579	127970	70.9	124522	97.3	3448	2.7	52609
Nuwara Eliya	254675	168535	66.2	165075	97.9	3459	2.1	86141
Galle	402325	251606	62.5	246552	98.0	5054	2.0	150719
Matara	365123	237249	65.0	223975	94.4	13274	5.6	127873
Hambantota	270841	194494	71.8	189204	97.3	5290	2.7	76347
Jaffna	244057	144998	59.4	140919	97.2	4079	2.8	99060
Mannar	42198	26895	63.7	26467	98.4	428	1.6	15303
Vavunia	61539	39013	63.4	38331	98.3	682	1.7	22526
Mullativu	28257	18946	67.0	18527	97.8	418	2.2	9312
Kilinochchi	34104	20990	61.5	20821	99.2	169	0.8	13114
Batticaloa	179280	115152	64.2	111534	96.9	3618	3.1	64128
Ampara	253399	159246	62.8	153537	96.4	5709	3.6	94153
Trincomalee	150118	101299	67.5	98978	97.7	2321	2.3	48818
Kurunegala	685530	480825	70.1	466534	97.0	14292	3.0	204704
Puttalam	341398	233016	68.3	229636	98.5	3380	1.5	108382
Anuradhapura	316814	219967	69.4	216072	98.2	3895	1.8	96847
Polonnaruwa	173262	122872	70.9	119725	97.4	3147	2.6	50390
Badulla	361275	253739	70.2	247652	97.6	6087	2.4	107536
Moneragala	210502	155829	74.0	154025	98.8	1804	1.2	54673
Ratnapura	488242	357238	73.2	347000	97.1	10238	2.9	131005
Kegalle	346338	234789	67.8	228611	97.4	6177	2.6	111549

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)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	9471882	2827759	29.9	2651615	93.8	176144	6.2	6644123
Colombo	1072489	310431	28.9	298470	96.1	11962	3.9	762058
Gampaha	1161894	306303	26.4	293426	95.8	12877	4.2	855591
Kalutara	620437	176236	28.4	166909	94.7	9327	5.3	444200
Kandy	592990	180072	30.4	156931	87.1	23142	12.9	412918
Matale	209484	67530	32.2	65560	97.1	1970	2.9	141954
Nuwara Eliya	290797	121819	41.9	119923	98.4	1897	1.6	168978
Galle	454656	125719	27.7	122244	97.2	3474	2.8	328937
Matara	421005	120312	28.6	108574	90.2	11738	9.8	300693
Hambantota	297358	94137	31.7	84111	89.3	10026	10.7	203222
Jaffna	276230	58094	21.0	51760	89.1	6335	10.9	218136
Mannar	45310	5783	12.8	4533	78.4	1250	21.6	39527
Vavunia	69658	17755	25.5	16150	91.0	1605	9.0	51903
Mullativu	31117	6357	20.4	5055	79.5	1303	20.5	24760
Kilinochchi	39743	5988	15.1	4228	70.6	1760	29.4	33755
Batticaloa	195944	37263	19.0	33179	89.0	4084	11.0	158681
Ampara	275155	45556	16.6	40636	89.2	4920	10.8	229599
Trincomalee	166720	33021	19.8	29419	89.1	3602	10.9	133699
Kurunegala	785387	252849	32.2	234939	92.9	17910	7.1	532538
Puttalam	370805	93285	25.2	88092	94.4	5194	5.6	277519
Anuradhapura	361297	146316	40.5	139293	95.2	7023	4.8	214980
Polonnaruwa	190490	53643	28.2	49146	91.6	4497	8.4	136847
Badulla	414079	170055	41.1	160484	94.4	9571	5.6	244024
Moneragala	201340	81499	40.5	78938	96.9	2562	3.1	119841
Ratnapura	527287	190351	36.1	176466	92.7	13886	7.3	336936
Kegalle	400211	127381	31.8	123151	96.7	4230	3.3	272830

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	8128704	100.0	2519271	3.5	2119044	30.1	3490388	66.4
Colombo	902519	100.0	31223	3.5	271869	30.1	599427	66.4
Gampaha	922393	100.0	61468	6.7	376356	40.8	484569	52.5
Kalutara	544887	100.0	104917	19.3	158891	29.2	281079	51.6
Kandy	455326	100.0	102647	22.5	122918	27.0	229762	50.5
Matale	190082	100.0	81797	43.0	34012	17.9	74272	39.1
Nuwara Eliya	284998	100.0	192094	67.4	30848	10.8	62057	21.8
Galle	368797	100.0	127442	34.6	110746	30.0	130608	35.4
Matara	332549	100.0	117610	35.4	86662	26.1	128277	38.6
Hambantota	273315	100.0	124496	45.6	61048	22.3	87771	32.1
Jaffna	192679	100.0	50513	26.2	48476	25.2	93690	48.6
Mannar	31000	100.0	12098	39.0	4759	15.4	14144	45.6
Vavunia	54481	100.0	16429	30.2	13160	24.2	24892	45.7
Mullativu	23582	100.0	13070	55.4	3426	14.5	7086	30.0
Kilinochchi	25049	100.0	9497	37.9	5413	21.6	10139	40.5
Batticaloa	144713	100.0	49208	34.0	32376	22.4	63129	43.6
Ampara	194172	100.0	71460	36.8	38294	19.7	84418	43.5
Trincomalee	128396	100.0	43275	33.7	19866	15.5	65255	50.8
Kurunegala	701473	100.0	228482	32.6	216582	30.9	256409	36.6
Puttalam	317728	100.0	91743	28.9	94276	29.7	131709	41.5
Anuradhapura	355365	100.0	192112	54.1	45562	12.8	117691	33.1
Polonnaruwa	168872	100.0	88833	52.6	31003	18.4	49035	29.0
Badulla	408136	100.0	239644	58.7	47486	11.6	121007	29.6
Moneragala	232963	100.0	132901	57.0	26189	11.2	73873	31.7
Ratnapura	523465	100.0	237786	45.4	134995	25.8	150685	28.8
Kegalle	351763	100.0	98528	28.0	103831	29.5	149404	42.5

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	5477089	100.0	1620801	3.5	1432331	30.1	2423957	66.4
Colombo	604050	100.0	21482	3.6	176523	29.2	406045	67.2
Gampaha	628967	100.0	47896	7.6	241628	38.4	339442	54.0
Kalutara	377978	100.0	61185	16.2	116052	30.7	200740	53.1
Kandy	298396	100.0	57193	19.2	79892	26.8	161310	54.1
Matale	124522	100.0	47520	38.2	23522	18.9	53480	42.9
Nuwara Eliya	165075	100.0	98006	59.4	20397	12.4	46673	28.3
Galle	246552	100.0	79786	32.4	75815	30.8	90951	36.9
Matara	223975	100.0	78699	35.1	57025	25.5	88251	39.4
Hambantota	189204	100.0	90797	48.0	39380	20.8	59027	31.2
Jaffna	140919	100.0	34783	24.7	39789	28.2	66347	47.1
Mannar	26467	100.0	11728	44.3	3988	15.1	10751	40.6
Vavunia	38331	100.0	10552	27.5	10939	28.5	16840	43.9
Mullativu	18527	100.0	10989	59.3	3035	16.4	4503	24.3
Kilinochchi	20821	100.0	8325	40.0	4705	22.6	7791	37.4
Batticaloa	111534	100.0	43399	38.9	24339	21.8	43795	39.3
Ampara	153537	100.0	58677	38.2	33337	21.7	61523	40.1
Trincomalee	98978	100.0	38336	38.7	13877	14.0	46765	47.2
Kurunegala	466534	100.0	154793	33.2	140763	30.2	170978	36.6
Puttalam	229636	100.0	72101	31.4	66810	29.1	90726	39.5
Anuradhapura	216072	100.0	109858	50.8	26371	12.2	79842	37.0
Polonnaruwa	119725	100.0	68229	57.0	20535	17.2	30961	25.9
Badulla	247652	100.0	130096	52.5	35671	14.4	81886	33.1
Moneragala	154025	100.0	84629	54.9	17258	11.2	52138	33.9
Ratnapura	347000	100.0	141865	40.9	99901	28.8	105234	30.3
Kegalle	228611	100.0	59877	26.2	60776	26.6	107959	47.2

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2651615	100.0	898470	3.5	686713	30.1	1066431	66.4
Colombo	298470	100.0	9741	3.3	95346	31.9	193382	64.8
Gampaha	293426	100.0	13572	4.6	134727	45.9	145127	49.5
Kalutara	166909	100.0	43731	26.2	42839	25.7	80338	48.1
Kandy	156931	100.0	45453	29.0	43025	27.4	68452	43.6
Matale	65560	100.0	34277	52.3	10490	16.0	20793	31.7
Nuwara Eliya	119923	100.0	94088	78.5	10451	8.7	15384	12.8
Galle	122244	100.0	47657	39.0	34931	28.6	39656	32.4
Matara	108574	100.0	38911	35.8	29637	27.3	40026	36.9
Hambantota	84111	100.0	33699	40.1	21668	25.8	28744	34.2
Jaffna	51760	100.0	15729	30.4	8687	16.8	27343	52.8
Mannar	4533	100.0	370	8.2	770	17.0	3393	74.9
Vavunia	16150	100.0	5877	36.4	2221	13.8	8052	49.9
Mullativu	5055	100.0	2080	41.2	391	7.7	2583	51.1
Kilinochchi	4228	100.0	1172	27.7	708	16.7	2348	55.5
Batticaloa	33179	100.0	5809	17.5	8036	24.2	19334	58.3
Ampara	40636	100.0	12783	31.5	4957	12	22896	56.3
Trincomalee	29419	100.0	4939	16.8	5989	20.4	18491	62.9
Kurunegala	234939	100.0	73690	31.4	75819	32.3	85431	36.4
Puttalam	88092	100.0	19642	22.3	27466	31.2	40984	46.5
Anuradhapura	139293	100.0	82254	59.1	19191	13.8	37849	27.2
Polonnaruwa	49146	100.0	20604	41.9	10469	21.3	18074	36.8
Badulla	160484	100.0	109548	68.3	11815	7.4	39121	24.4
Moneragala	78938	100.0	48272	61.2	8931	11.3	21735	27.5
Ratnapura	176466	100.0	95921	54.4	35094	19.9	45451	25.8
Kegalle	123151	100.0	38651	31.4	43055	35.0	41445	33.7

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 ISCO88) BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEXES

Province	Occupation group											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	
Total	8128704	143877	516673	461096	359444	309827	876891	1745344	1378561	701962	1590816	44211
Western	2369799	103645	199017	189891	158854	84474	316374	137826	448369	300022	417364	13963
Central	930406	7644	52191	37957	40545	50567	55354	178827	119659	66876	318441	2345
Southern	974661	5527	59894	50927	42388	69920	78662	179991	169815	85587	228717	3233
Northern	326791	1440	33210	16820	11557	5159	31524	89942	60864	26055	47551	2668
Eastern	467281	2696	35515	34256	8939	15475	60623	143424	73279	30776	57979	4318
North Western	1019201	10311	51467	45349	34880	24706	142395	246796	218772	70840	169159	4524
North Central	524237	7197	21547	10979	14885	14940	56566	255019	56906	23461	57683	5053
Uva	641099	3106	31414	33195	14096	5392	67422	279625	39892	33542	129692	3723
Sabaragamuwa	875228	2311	32417	41722	33299	39192	67972	233893	191005	64802	164230	4385

Occupation group

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

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 - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

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

Province	Industry group														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total	8128704	2519271	1437457	681587	1138693	130791	525989	283083	567081	335194	135389	162345	94021	117296	506
Western	2369799	197608	613129	193987	439084	52096	223628	144402	173716	105050	49730	84177	61135	32057	..
Central	930406	376538	116495	71282	111186	16365	55739	24177	75056	26585	9576	11621	7017	28769	..
Southern	974661	369549	166981	91475	100830	16800	51535	24080	69092	47315	13469	10097	7912	5526	..
Northern	326791	101606	33611	41623	45824	1788	20844	12827	19161	25509	8232	8297	4375	2588	506
Eastern	467281	163943	46922	43614	77980	4541	31117	9338	40342	26464	10382	7233	915	4491	..
North Western	1019201	320225	225967	84892	152198	14391	49068	25162	60338	41087	11740	16216	5724	12194	..
North Central	524237	280945	45520	31046	51423	2106	20496	9759	41094	18757	7045	5520	923	9604	..
Uva	641099	372544	44208	29466	57861	9362	22776	12725	45711	21005	11958	4706	3859	4916	..
Sabaragamuwa	875228	336313	144624	94202	102307	13344	50787	20614	42571	23422	13255	14478	2161	17151	..

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)
5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)
6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)
7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate,
Renting and Business Activities (J,K)
8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)
9 Education (M)
10 Health and Social work (N)
11 Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
13 Miscellaneous Labour work
14 Industries not adequately described

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

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.

**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	8128704	4586066	1230398	3355668	231087	2591580	719970
Western	2369799	1598440	347046	1251394	107928	555161	108269
Central	930406	574742	216500	358243	17177	254392	84095
Southern	974661	528599	146931	381668	28557	324732	92773
Northern	326791	185908	60273	125636	10943	114284	15656
Eastern	467281	267722	81317	186404	9840	168165	21555
North Western	1019201	515073	130440	384633	22990	397997	83142
North Central	524237	173487	72244	101242	4706	236146	109898
Uva	641099	267292	88367	178926	6306	239172	128329
Sabaragamuwa	875228	474803	87280	387523	22640	301530	76255

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	5477089	3099330	702415	2396915	207549	1965662	204547
Western	1610995	1065897	201985	863912	94968	412149	37981
Central	587993	357943	107454	250488	16416	193342	20292
Southern	659731	362030	80365	281665	25262	250903	21536
Northern	245066	137383	34602	102781	9930	90782	6971
Eastern	364048	222237	56454	165782	9577	124398	7836
North Western	696170	351148	72071	279077	21523	299280	24220
North Central	335797	123602	48479	75123	4295	176950	30950
Uva	401677	172622	54464	118158	6005	187104	35947
Sabaragamuwa	575611	306469	46541	259927	19574	230755	18813

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	2651615	1486736	527983	958754	23538	625918	515423
Western	758804	532543	145061	387482	12960	143013	70288
Central	342413	216800	109046	107754	761	61050	63803
Southern	314930	166569	66565	100003	3295	73829	71237
Northern	81725	48525	25670	22854	1013	23503	8684
Eastern	103233	45485	24863	20622	263	43767	13719
North Western	323031	163925	58369	105556	1467	98717	58922
North Central	188440	49885	23766	26119	411	59196	78947
Uva	239422	94671	33903	60767	302	52068	92381
Sabaragamuwa	299617	168334	40739	127595	3066	70775	57442

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 AND DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	4.1	0.9	3.3	6.5	11.8	37.4	36.1
Colombo	100.0	2.6	0.4	2.0	4.3	10.0	35.9	44.8
Gampaha	100.0	3.2	0.4	2.7	6.0	11.5	36.9	39.2
Kalutara	100.0	2.9	0.9	3.1	6.6	12.7	44.2	29.7
Kandy	100.0	4.1	0.8	2.8	7.4	14.2	36.9	33.9
Matale	100.0	8.1	2.6	7.7	13.3	20.6	26.1	21.6
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	0.6	..	1.3	6.1	17.1	49.9	24.9
Galle	100.0	1.3	0.5	2.8	6.4	15.9	49.9	23.3
Matara	100.0	5.5	1.9	5.0	12.8	20.4	38.3	16.1
Hambantota	100.0	6.3	1.0	5.9	14.9	13.7	33.5	24.6
Jaffna	100.0	4.9	0.7	3.4	11.7	21.2	39.5	18.7
Mannar	100.0	2.3	0.5	1.4	3.3	5.0	50.7	36.7
Vavunia	100.0	5.2	0.4	9.8	15.9	19.9	29.8	19.0
Mullativu	100.0	1.8	..	1.5	11.7	23.5	37.7	23.7
Kilinochchi	100.0	3.3	0.2	4.0	7.4	27.6	29.3	28.1
Batticaloa	100.0	4.0	1.3	2.6	7.6	11.7	37.7	35.1
Ampara	100.0	5.4	1.6	5.8	5.6	9.7	41.0	30.8
Trincomalee	100.0	1.6	0.3	2.8	10.6	14.4	44.4	26.0
Kurunegala	100.0	5.5	3.1	5.8	6.3	13.8	36.0	29.4
Puttalam	100.0	3.7	0.6	5.3	6.6	15.7	40.5	27.7
Anuradhapura	100.0	8.9	1.2	7.4	9.4	16.0	22.7	34.5
Polonnaruwa	100.0	21.1	2.3	6.8	6.8	8.2	24.7	30.1
Badulla	100.0	10.3	3.1	4.7	8.8	15.2	27.8	30.1
Moneragala	100.0	7.6	0.4	7.5	7.1	12.7	43.7	20.9
Ratnapura	100.0	1.6	1.1	3.1	11.3	13.5	42.2	27.2
Kegalle	100.0	2.3	1.4	5.0	9.1	18.6	33.0	30.6

.. Negligible

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

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	4.1	0.9	3.3	6.5	11.8	37.4	36.1
Colombo	100.0	2.0	0.4	1.7	3.7	7.2	34.4	50.6
Gampaha	100.0	2.7	0.4	2.2	5.0	9.7	37.1	42.9
Kalutara	100.0	2.8	0.5	1.6	6.3	10.6	42.7	35.5
Kandy	100.0	4.6	0.5	2.5	6.2	9.8	36.6	39.7
Matale	100.0	8.4	1.6	4.2	12.8	18.4	27.8	26.8
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	0.1	..	1.5	4.5	16.0	43.8	34.1
Galle	100.0	1.2	0.1	1.4	5.2	12.5	51.1	28.5
Matara	100.0	4.7	1.6	4.5	12.2	19.8	36.9	20.4
Hambantota	100.0	6.1	0.9	4.3	12.2	12.7	34.3	29.3
Jaffna	100.0	4.5	0.3	2.2	8.1	19.0	43.0	22.9
Mannar	100.0	2.7	0.6	1.2	2.0	5.9	47.3	40.4
Vavunia	100.0	4.3	..	7.7	14.2	19.8	31.0	22.9
Mullativu	100.0	1.3	..	0.5	7.0	26.9	36.4	27.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	2.8	..	4.2	7.3	25.9	30.0	29.9
Batticaloa	100.0	4.5	1.6	1.5	4.7	9.0	39.4	39.1
Ampara	100.0	5.4	1.5	4.6	4.6	8.3	42.0	33.7
Trincomalee	100.0	2.1	..	2.0	6.7	14.0	48.2	26.9
Kurunegala	100.0	5.2	2.7	4.9	5.1	11.1	36.0	35.0
Puttalam	100.0	3.1	0.2	5.5	5.3	15.3	39.2	31.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	6.4	0.7	5.5	8.1	14.9	23.9	40.5
Polonnaruwa	100.0	19.2	2.9	9.2	5.4	6.6	22.1	34.6
Badulla	100.0	8.5	1.4	2.9	7.5	10.9	28.8	39.9
Moneragala	100.0	5.3	..	8.3	6.3	10.0	43.2	26.9
Ratnapura	100.0	2.0	0.8	2.1	8.1	11.2	43.1	32.6
Kegalle	100.0	2.6	1.4	3.7	6.4	15.1	33.1	37.7

TABLE 17B : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED AT THE MAIN JOB AND DISTRICT - FEMALE

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	5.5	1.8	5.8	10.8	18.8	37.5	19.8
Colombo	100.0	3.8	0.5	2.4	5.5	15.6	39.0	33.2
Gampaha	100.0	4.3	0.5	3.8	8.1	15.4	36.5	31.4
Kalutara	100.0	3.1	1.7	6.4	7.3	17.4	47.6	16.5
Kandy	100.0	3.2	1.4	3.4	9.6	22.4	37.3	22.7
Matale	100.0	7.5	4.5	14.3	14.1	25.0	22.9	11.7
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	1.3	..	1.0	8.4	18.7	58.3	12.2
Galle	100.0	1.6	1.4	5.5	8.6	22.6	47.3	13.0
Matara	100.0	7.1	2.6	6.2	14.1	21.6	41.3	7.1
Hambantota	100.0	6.7	1.3	9.5	20.8	16.0	31.8	14.0
Jaffna	100.0	6.0	1.7	6.6	21.5	27.1	29.9	7.3
Mannar	100.0	..	..	3.0	11.3	..	70.9	14.8
Vavunia	100.0	7.4	1.2	14.6	20.0	20.2	26.9	9.7
Mullativu	100.0	3.6	..	5.3	29.0	10.8	42.5	8.8
Kilinochchi	100.0	5.7	1.4	3.1	8.1	36.0	26.3	19.4
Batticaloa	100.0	2.4	..	6.2	17.2	20.8	31.9	21.5
Ampara	100.0	5.7	1.9	10.6	9.2	15.0	37.6	19.9
Trincomalee	100.0	..	1.1	5.3	23.9	15.4	31.6	22.6
Kurunegala	100.0	6.1	3.9	7.6	8.7	19.3	36.1	18.3
Puttalam	100.0	5.2	1.5	4.9	10.1	16.9	44.0	17.5
Anuradhapura	100.0	12.7	2.0	10.4	11.3	17.6	20.8	25.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	25.7	0.8	1.2	10.3	12.0	30.8	19.2
Badulla	100.0	12.9	5.7	7.5	10.8	21.9	26.1	15.0
Moneragala	100.0	12.0	1.2	5.9	8.6	18.1	44.7	9.4
Ratnapura	100.0	0.8	1.5	5.1	17.6	17.9	40.5	16.5
Kegalle	100.0	1.8	1.5	7.4	14.2	25.0	32.6	17.5

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	4.0	0.6	3.2	6.0	7.5
Western	3.5		2.8	4.4	4.9
Central	4.7		4.5		9.2
Southern	4.8		4.3	6.0	9.0
Northern	5.2		3.2		13.2
Eastern	4.9				13.0
North Western	3.8		2.8	8.6	
North Central	3.4				
Uva	3.0				
Sabaragamuwa	3.8				10.8

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

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

Province	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & over
Total	4.0	18.9	16.8	6.6	1.4
Western	3.5		13.7		
Central	4.7				2.4
Southern	4.8		24.6		
Northern	5.2		19.1		
Eastern	4.9				
North Western	3.8				
North Central	3.4				
Uva	3.0				
Sabaragamuwa	3.8				

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

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 quarterly 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 10 years of age and older.

The field work of the survey is done during the third week of the 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 to as the "reference week".

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

Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the economically active population 10 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** 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 contributing 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 not available/looking for work are classified as "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as: full time care of the household, full - time students, retired or old age, infirmed or disabled, or are not interested in working for one reason or another. Current and Usual definitions apply.

7. **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.

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 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.

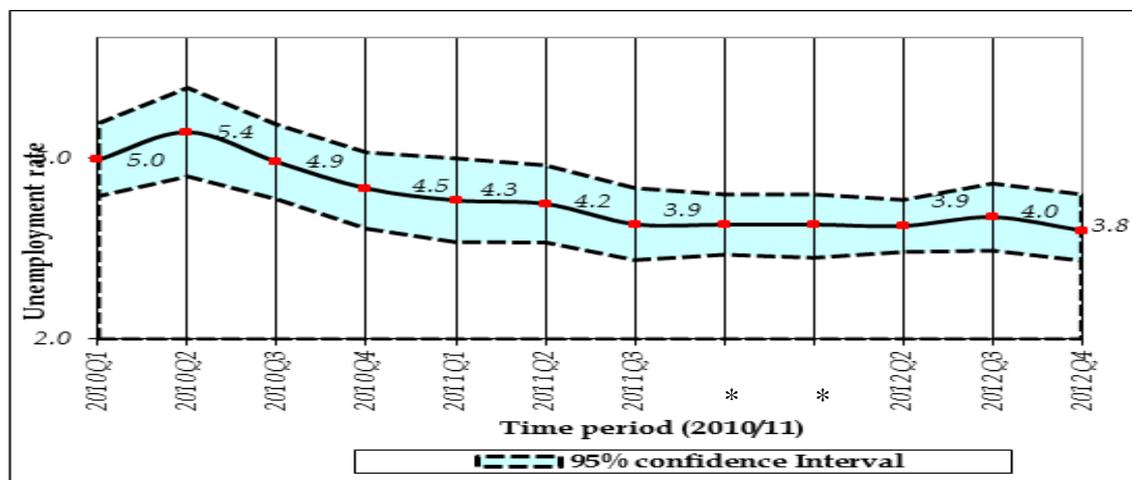
The exact differences, or sampling error, vary depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 95 percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.96 standard 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 (*unemployment rate*) ± (standard error) * (1.96)
 $6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96) = (6.4 \pm 0.784)$

This means, the 95 percent confidence interval on the quarterly unemployment rate could range from (5.6 to 7.2). This implies that there is about 95 percent chance that the "true" unemployment rate lies within this interval. This range includes all the values ranging 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 these 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.

Figure 2 : Unemployment rates and its 95% confidence intervals (2010 Q2 - 2012 Q4) - Excluding Northern Province

Figure E.1: Unemployment rates and relevant lower and upper limits (2010 Q1 - 2012 Q4)



* The survey was not conducted during 2011Q4 and 2012Q1

As shown in the given figure, it is very clear that, there is no statistical significant differences between the quarterly unemployment rates reported in 2011, (since all the 95 percent confidence intervals overlap) when sampling error is considered.

Changes 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.

Beginning in January 2006, some improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of its users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, and informal sector employment and under employment etc.

Note : It is important to note that, all the data published here are the estimates based on a sample survey and these are subjected 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, it's standard error, CV and 95% Confidence interval.

It is also important to note that all the estimates we publish in this report are subjected 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	7,568,715	59,889	0.79	7,451,255	7,686,176	7,174,706	57,976	0.81	7,060,997	7,288,416
2008 ²	8,081,702	62,761	0.78	7,958,614	8,204,789	7,648,305	60,235	0.79	7,530,171	7,766,438
2009 ¹	8,073,598	62,298	0.77	7,951,419	8,195,778	7,602,344	60,103	0.79	7,484,471	7,720,218
2009 ²	7,572,363	60,302	0.80	7,454,091	7,690,634	7,139,511	58,209	0.82	7,025,344	7,253,678
2010 ¹	7,610,389	62,372	0.82	7,488,059	7,732,720	7,235,641	59,966	0.83	7,118,029	7,353,254
2010 ²	8,107,739	65,106	0.80	7,980,053	8,235,425	7,706,593	62,445	0.81	7,584,127	7,829,060
2011 ¹	7,737,745	74,127	0.96	7,592,325	7,883,165	7,429,794	71,804	0.97	7,288,931	7,570,657
2011 ²	8,236,243	76,997	0.93	8,085,205	8,387,282	7,894,439	73,982	0.94	7,749,316	8,039,563
2011 ³	8,554,730	77,778	0.91	8,402,174	8,707,286	8,196,927	74,775	0.91	8,050,261	8,343,593
2012 ¹	7,628,350	68,908	0.90	7,493,181	7,763,519	7,334,631	66,601	0.91	7,203,989	7,465,273
2012 ²	8,119,887	71,034	0.87	7,980,559	8,259,216	7,801,913	68,527	0.88	7,667,502	7,936,323
2012 ³	8,464,706	72,139	0.85	8,323,221	8,606,191	8,128,704	69,554	0.86	7,992,290	8,265,117

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	394,009	13,117	3.3	368,282	419,736	5.2	0.2	3.22	4.9	5.5
2008 ²	433,397	14,105	3.3	405,734	461,060	5.4	0.2	3.12	5.0	5.7
2009 ¹	471,254	14,863	3.2	442,104	500,404	5.8	0.2	3.04	5.5	6.2
2009 ²	432,852	14,260	3.3	404,884	460,820	5.7	0.2	3.18	5.4	6.1
2010 ¹	374,748	13,551	3.6	348,170	401,326	4.9	0.2	3.47	4.6	5.3
2010 ²	401,146	14,063	3.5	373,565	428,727	4.9	0.2	3.36	4.6	5.3
2011 ¹	307,951	15,227	4.9	278,079	337,822	4.0	0.2	4.79	3.6	4.4
2011 ²	341,804	16,436	4.8	309,563	374,045	4.2	0.2	4.63	3.8	4.5
2011 ³	357,803	16,564	4.6	325,314	390,292	4.2	0.2	4.46	3.8	4.5
2012 ¹	293,719	13,686	4.66	266,874	320,565	3.9	0.2	4.5	3.5	4.2
2012 ²	317,975	14,192	4.46	290,138	345,812	3.9	0.2	4.3	3.6	4.2
2012 ³	336,002	14,403	4.29	307,755	364,250	4.0	0.2	4.1	3.6	4.3

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

³ - All the districts are included

² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

STANDARD ERROR & COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION TABLE

Standard error (Page 1)

STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
General labour force characteristics						
Population (10 years & over)	17915383	120960	0.68			
Employed Population	8128704	69554	0.86			
Unemployed Population				96.0	0.16	0.17
Employment Rate				4.0	0.16	4.13
Unemployment Rate	336002	14403	4.29			
Labour Force	8464706	72139	0.85			
Not in Labour Force	9450677	85260	0.90			
Employed persons by major industry Groups						
1	2519271	59068	2.34	-	-	-
2	1437457	33507	2.33	-	-	-
3	681587	20800	3.05	-	-	-
4	1138693	29253	2.57	-	-	-
5	130791	8509	6.51	-	-	-
6	525989	15910	3.02	-	-	-
7	283083	12527	4.43	-	-	-
8	567081	20168	3.56	-	-	-
9	335194	13949	4.16	-	-	-
10	135389	8754	6.47	-	-	-
11	162345	9061	5.58	-	-	-
12	94021	9337	9.93	-	-	-
13	117296	9820	8.37	-	-	-
14	506	458	90.51	-	-	-
Unemployed persons by level of education						
Below grade 5	8590	1763	20.53	-	-	-
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	125505	8426	6.71	-	-	-
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	91644	6803	7.42	-	-	-
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	110263	7386	6.70	-	-	-

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 |

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 category of working age.
- 3. Employment Status:**
 - Paid employees (those who work for wages/salaries).
 - Employers (who have at least one paid employee under them).
 - Own account workers (who carry out the economic activity without having any paid employees).
 - 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 point out that one hour per week is too low, to consider a person to be employed.
- 2. Working Age Population:** Some point out those persons in the age group 10-14 years are too young to consider to be in the working age.
- 3. Employment Status:** Some point 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.

- 1. Number of Hours of Work:** Persons who work 20 hours or more per week only are considered to be employed.
- 2. Working Age Population:** Persons who are over 15 years of age only are considered to be in the working age.
- 3. Employment Status:** 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 contributing family workers are considered as economically inactive (not in the labour force) so only paid employees, employers and 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		LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
			NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)		
							PARTICIPATION RATE(%)	NUMBER
2005 ³	13,630,354	6,565,951	48.2	5,964,493	90.8	601,458	9.2	7,064,403
2006 ¹	13,261,409	6,467,138	48.8	5,975,069	92.4	492,069	7.6	6,794,271
2007 ¹	13,459,252	6,425,260	47.7	5,979,061	93.1	446,199	6.9	7,033,992
2008 ¹	13,557,956	6,393,192	47.2	5,999,538	93.8	393,654	6.2	7,164,764
2008 ²	14,626,581	6,859,040	46.9	6,425,997	93.7	433,042	6.3	7,767,541
2009 ¹	13,853,482	6,380,349	46.1	5,947,497	93.2	432,852	6.8	7,473,133
2009 ²	14,876,264	6,836,598	46.0	6,365,344	93.1	471,254	6.9	8,039,665
2010 ¹	14,115,065	6,443,474	45.6	6,069,301	94.2	374,173	5.8	7,671,592
2010 ²	15,166,285	6,892,444	45.4	6,492,109	94.2	400,335	5.8	8,273,841
2011 ¹	14,312,573	6,442,674	45.0	6,135,055	95.2	307,618	4.8	7,869,900
2011 ²	15,396,894	6,905,775	44.9	6,564,303	95.1	341,472	4.9	8,491,119
2011 ³	16,122,111	7,196,558	44.6	6,839,087	95.0	357,471	5.0	8,925,553
2012 ¹	14,262,969	6,651,205	46.6	6,357,486	95.6	293,719	4.4	7,611,764
2012 ²	15,311,178	7,101,826	46.4	6,783,851	95.5	317,975	4.5	8,209,352
2012 ³	16,081,285	7,417,834	46.1	7,081,831	95.5	336,002	4.5	8,663,451

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
2005 ³	601,458	9.2	122,670	39.7	268,331	28.4	99,649	11.3	70,764	4.4	40,044	1.4
2006 ¹	492,069	7.6	86,180	29.7	193,481	24.0	105,966	12.5	58,443	3.8	47,999	1.6
2007 ¹	446,199	6.9	69,856	27.7	183,617	24.0	87,993	10.7	58,252	3.8	46,480	1.5
2008 ¹	393,654	6.2	62,422	27.4	151,228	20.4	82,204	10.4	53,900	3.5	43,899	1.4
2008 ²	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	432,852	6.8	63,376	28.0	160,563	24.5	90,834	11.7	65,666	4.2	52,413	1.7
2009 ²	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	374,173	5.8	55,963	27.6	142,343	22.4	78,615	10.5	56,056	3.6	41,196	1.2
2010 ²	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 ¹	307,618	4.8	40,219	21.4	131,450	20.5	61,208	8.2	48,804	3.1	25,937	0.8
2011 ²	341,472	4.9	43,465	20.9	145,780	21.0	70,134	8.7	53,264	3.2	28,828	0.8
2011 ³	357,471	5.0	45,900	21.0	151,882	20.7	73,545	8.7	55,880	3.2	30,263	0.8
2012 ¹	293,772	4.4	44,105	24.7	115,205	18.7	53,314	7.1	47,306	2.8	33,790	1.0
2012 ²	318,028	4.5	45,981	23.8	128,067	19.4	58,118	7.1	50,299	2.8	35,510	1.0
2012 ³	336,056	4.5	47,690	23.6	136,553	19.5	63,135	7.3	52,541	2.8	36,084	1.0

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces³ - All the districts are included² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

Table 3 - Currently Employed persons by Industry group (No. and percentage) (Based on ISIC Third Revision) - (Alternative estimates)

Year	Industry group														
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2005 ³	No. 5,971,029	1,573,306	1,147,255	476,851	739,850	108,424	422,920	204,139	465,608	245,956	118,065	105,175	47,645	253,367	62,468
	% 100.0	26.3	19.2	8.0	12.4	1.8	7.1	3.4	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	4.2	1.0
2006 ¹	No. 5,978,575	1,570,682	1,221,566	492,116	822,922	111,890	416,188	214,276	397,926	254,378	105,956	110,924	78,341	160,429	20,981
	% 100.0	26.3	20.4	8.2	13.8	1.9	7.0	3.6	6.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.7	0.4
2007 ¹	No. 5,979,061	1,543,596	1,182,348	507,060	807,657	100,638	441,290	209,288	428,978	242,713	112,778	94,647	82,955	202,406	22,706
	% 100.0	25.8	19.8	8.5	13.5	1.7	7.4	3.5	7.2	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.4	0.4
2008 ¹	No. 5,999,538	1,609,009	1,205,793	496,771	790,533	90,257	403,186	228,957	456,435	268,121	106,630	114,215	80,651	136,037	12,944
	% 100.0	26.8	20.1	8.3	13.2	1.5	6.7	3.8	7.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.2
2008 ²	No. 6,425,997	1,732,266	1,257,331	550,875	842,616	95,773	423,760	234,407	505,254	293,699	116,026	126,616	81,347	152,593	13,436
	% 100.0	27.0	19.6	8.6	13.1	1.5	6.6	3.6	7.9	4.6	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.2
2009 ¹	No. 5,947,497	1,564,800	1,154,758	484,131	775,679	114,969	401,454	209,011	478,742	281,272	124,932	91,098	92,713	170,430	3,507
	% 100.0	26.3	19.4	8.1	13.0	1.9	6.7	3.5	8.0	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.9	0.1
2009 ²	No. 6,365,344	1,699,505	1,196,383	522,005	830,954	122,469	426,494	214,438	515,695	316,534	132,843	107,364	92,949	184,026	3,685
	% 100.0	26.7	18.8	8.2	13.1	1.9	6.7	3.4	8.1	5.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.9	0.1
2010 ¹	No. 6,069,301	1,609,380	1,146,333	467,767	843,248	118,274	445,079	244,202	483,863	250,325	100,698	108,915	80,146	170,312	759
	% 100.0	26.5	18.9	7.7	13.9	1.9	7.3	4.0	8.0	4.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.8	0.0
2010 ²	No. 6,492,109	1,750,513	1,185,767	506,939	900,499	124,378	465,455	252,609	529,555	281,793	111,388	117,761	80,146	184,222	1,087
	% 100.0	27.0	18.3	7.8	13.9	1.9	7.2	3.9	8.2	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.8	0.0
2011 ¹	No. 6,135,055	1,631,114	1,187,627	470,728	832,415	117,363	441,063	257,603	490,175	243,738	118,677	89,683	71,780	179,534	3,555
	% 100.0	26.6	19.4	7.7	13.6	1.9	7.2	4.2	8.0	4.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.1
2011 ²	No. 6,564,303	1,770,260	1,221,719	503,249	887,798	121,178	467,522	268,813	540,040	279,425	125,632	95,853	72,785	205,779	4,250
	% 100.0	27.0	18.6	7.7	13.5	1.8	7.1	4.1	8.2	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	3.1	0.1
2011 ³	No. 6,839,087	1,860,573	1,242,535	542,542	924,617	124,349	482,838	274,300	557,402	300,064	131,719	106,044	74,168	213,454	4,481
	% 100.0	27.2	18.2	7.9	13.5	1.8	7.1	4.0	8.2	4.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.1	0.1
2012 ¹	No. 6,357,486	1,616,845	1,240,922	568,275	894,351	113,474	463,153	253,596	504,214	267,124	114,004	133,408	87,413	100,708	..
	% 100.0	25.4	19.5	8.9	14.1	1.8	7.3	4.0	7.9	4.2	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	..
2012 ²	No. 6,783,851	1,756,054	1,281,128	610,142	967,916	118,015	493,514	262,934	544,556	292,909	123,026	140,382	88,329	104,946	..
	% 100.0	25.9	18.9	9.0	14.3	1.7	7.3	3.9	8.0	4.3	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	..
2012 ³	No. 7,081,831	1,842,400	1,310,722	649,937	1,010,133	119,347	513,025	275,582	563,717	317,599	130,989	148,138	92,202	107,534	506
	% 100.0	26.0	18.5	9.2	14.3	1.7	7.2	3.9	8.0	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.0

Industry group	.. Negligible
1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)	8 Public Administration and Defence,Compulsory Social Security (L)
2 Manufacturing (D)	9 Education (M)
3 Construction, Mining & 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	11 Other Community,Social and Personal Service Activities Extra
5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)	Teritorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)
6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)	12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)
7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (J,K)	13 Miscellaneous Labour work
	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.

¹ - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces ² - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province ³ - All the districts are included

