



**Sri Lanka**  
**Labour Force Survey**  
Annual Report - 2013

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(With Provincial and District level data)

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**Department of Census and Statistics**  
Ministry of Finance and Planning





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## *Preface*

*In the past, information on labour force characteristics, employment and unemployment etc. were collected through labour force and socio - economic surveys conducted at five yearly time intervals. However, the employment and unemployment data are required at very short intervals to monitor the programs implemented in the employment generating policies of the government. Therefore, to satisfy this need, the Department of Census and Statistics 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, most of the survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990.*

*Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements were made to the labour force survey schedule focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc. This revised version had been continued until 2012. In 2013, new improvements were done for the structure of this survey schedule. Some conceptual and classification changes were also incorporated. For example aged 15 and above population is considered as working age population.*

*Field work of the survey for the year 2013 was carried out from January to December for 12 months period in all districts. This report is based on a annual sample of 25,000 and provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference period.*

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*05/12/2014.*



## Acknowledgements

This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2013" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 25,000 housing units, covering all districts of the country.

Planning and execution of the survey was done by staff of the Sample Survey Division under the direction of Mr. W.W.M.A.S. Premakumara, Additional Director General, Sample Surveys Division.

The 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, Mr. S.M.M. Badurdeen, Statisticians & Mr.J.S.N.P.Dharmawardana, Miss.C.Jayawickrama, Senior Statisticians, of the sample surveys division and Heads of statistics divisions in 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 and Mr. M.B.M. Shiras, Statistical Assistants of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mr. P.A. Subawickrama, Statistician using Microcomputers. The statistical officers, statistical assistants, Information and Communication Technology assistants, Data Entry Officer/Coding clerks and development officer, of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

Developing of sample selection programme and its related computer software was done by Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasinghe, AD(ICT) of the sample survey division.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara, Statistician, under direct supervision of Mr. H.R. Dias, Director, Sample Surveys Division. The preparation work was assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Statistical officer, Mrs. G.M.Y.D. de Silva, Statistical officer and Mrs.A.N. Ekanayaka, 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, Deputy Director (ICT) , was responsible for the survey data entry and preparation of data entry and computer edits programmes. Data entry was decentralized and manual editing, coding & data entry were done by responsible officers at district office kachcheries in all districts.

District field staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks. They include District Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians for supervision and field Statistical Officers/Statistical Assistants, who worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. Printing of the report was done by the staff of Printing Division, under the supervision of Mr. D.C.A. Fernando, Statistician.

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

## SUMMARY STATISTICS

### Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey - 2013

#### Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics

All districts are included

#### 15 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	16,359,761	7,577,344	8,782,417	2,813,020	13,546,741
Labour force in this age group	8,802,113	5,677,815	3,124,298	1,345,015	7,457,098
Labour force participation rate	53.8	74.9	35.6	47.8	55.0
Employed population	8,417,674	5,498,815	2,918,859	1,290,425	7,127,249
Employment rate	95.6	96.8	93.4	95.9	95.6
Unemployed population	384,439	179,000	205,439	54,590	329,849
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.2	6.6	4.1	4.4
Not in labour force	7,557,648	1,899,529	5,658,119	1,468,005	6,089,643

#### 20 years & over population

Indicator	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	14,620,539	6,724,058	7,896,481	2,523,877	12,096,662
Labour force in this age group	8,520,098	5,488,323	3,031,776	1,307,840	7,212,258
Labour force participation rate	58.3	81.6	38.4	51.8	59.6
Employed population	8,188,312	5,339,498	2,848,814	1,260,505	6,927,807
Employment rate	96.1	97.3	94.0	96.4	96.1
Unemployed population	331,787	148,825	182,962	47,335	284,451
Unemployment rate	3.9	2.7	6.0	3.6	3.9
Not in labour force	6,100,440	1,235,735	4,864,705	1,216,036	4,884,404

## Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

Indicator	Year							
	2006 <sup>1</sup>	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>2</sup>	2011 <sup>3</sup>	2012 <sup>3</sup>	2013 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	53.0	52.6	53.8
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.7	75.0	74.0	75.0	74.9
Female	39.5	37.0	36.6	36.2	34.4	34.4	32.9	35.6
<b>By residential sector</b>								
Total	57.1	55.5	55.1	54.1	53.4	53.0	52.6	53.8
Urban	50.5	50.0	50.8	48.4	46.8	47.8	48.4	47.8
Rural	58.1	56.3	55.7	54.9	54.4	53.8	53.5	55.0
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4
Male	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2
Female	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.2	6.6
<b>By selected age Group (Year)</b>								
20 – 29	15.9	15.0	13.7	15.4	13.8	12.3	11.3	13.0
20 – 24	21.0	21.1	18.1	21.4	19.1	17.7	16.8	19.2
25 – 29	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.3	9.2	7.6	6.6	7.5
<b>By selected educational level</b>								
<b>A/L &amp; above</b>								
Total	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.0	7.5	8.6
Male	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.8	5.4	4.5	5.7
Female	16.8	17.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	13.1	10.8	11.6
<b>Employed population</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	8,186,305	8,118,362	8,417,674
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	5,018,954	4,949,825	5,125,763	5,452,723	5,469,759	5,498,815
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,609,729	2,630,010	2,570,379	2,733,582	2,648,603	2,918,859
<b>By industry (Percentage)</b>								
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,628,683	7,579,835	7,696,142	8,186,305	8,118,362	8,417,674
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,474,446	2,459,824	2,512,546	2,699,244	2,513,673	2,504,310
%	32.0	31.2	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.0	31.0	29.8
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	2,002,805	1,904,722	1,864,538	1,976,711	2,117,286	2,202,159
%	26.7	26.6	26.3	25.1	24.2	24.1	26.1	26.2
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	3,151,432	3,215,289	3,319,059	3,510,350	3,487,403	3,711,204
%	41.3	42.2	41.3	42.4	43.1	42.9	43.0	44.1
<b>By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.0	5.2	4.5	5.2
1 – 9	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.8
10 – 39	28.5	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.9	26.0	27.4
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.8	61.2	63.9	63.1	68.3	65.6

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

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Northern & Eastern Provinces

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Northern Province

<sup>3</sup> All Island

## Selected Labour Force Indicators ...

(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

Indicator	Year							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	54.0	53.4	54.9
Male	76.7	76.2	76.1	74.6	75.0	74.3	75.2	75.1
Female	39.5	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.3	36.1	34.4	37.5
<b>By residential sector</b>								
Total	57.1	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.8	54.0	53.4	54.9
Urban	50.5	50.0	51.0	48.7	47.2	48.9	49.0	48.5
Rural	58.1	56.3	56.3	55.2	54.8	54.7	54.4	56.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.3
Male	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2
Female	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.8	6.2
<b>By selected age Group (Year)</b>								
20 – 29	15.9	15.0	13.2	15.1	13.7	11.8	10.8	13.0
20 – 24	21.0	21.1	17.8	21.0	18.9	17.5	16.0	19.5
25 – 29	11.0	9.4	9.0	10.1	9.1	7.0	6.4	7.4
<b>By selected educational level</b>								
A/L & above								
Total	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8	11.3	8.4	7.0	8.2
Male	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.5	5.1	3.9	5.4
Female	16.8	17.5	14.4	15.1	15.6	12.1	10.2	11.1
<b>Employed population</b>								
<b>By Gender</b>								
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	7,419,172	7,324,838	7,611,407
Male	4,596,634	4,643,931	4,650,504	4,596,392	4,764,384	4,847,637	4,860,983	4,876,169
Female	2,487,711	2,382,801	2,506,974	2,521,329	2,461,037	2,571,535	2,463,855	2,735,238
<b>By industry (Percentage)</b>								
Total	7,084,346	7,026,733	7,157,478	7,117,721	7,225,421	7,419,172	7,324,838	7,611,407
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,269,752	2,192,739	2,330,632	2,303,069	2,346,469	2,436,474	2,248,123	2,239,860
%	32.0	31.2	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.8	30.7	29.4
Industry	1,887,984	1,870,971	1,886,612	1,817,306	1,774,935	1,841,092	1,952,015	2,027,210
%	26.7	26.6	26.4	25.5	24.6	24.8	26.6	26.6
Services	2,926,609	2,963,022	2,940,235	2,997,345	3,104,017	3,141,606	3,124,700	3,344,338
%	41.3	42.2	41.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.7	43.9
<b>By no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0*	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.6	5.3
1 – 9	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.9
10 – 39	28.5	28.3	29.2	28.9	28.6	30.1	25.8	27.2
40 & above	63.0	63.8	61.3	60.9	63.6	62.9	68.4	65.7

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## Chapter

## 1

## Introduction

**1.1 General Back ground**

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

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

and also they are used to evaluate government policies and programs, and hence, LFS plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

**1.2 Coverage of the survey**

LFS was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 Northern and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and 2005; the survey covered all 25 districts. Though it was planned to conduct LFS covering whole Island, it was not able to cover districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely in the next two consecutive years. Further completed schedules received from those districts were not sufficient enough to give reliable estimates. Therefore annual estimates of 2006 and 2007 did not include Northern and Eastern provinces. From year 2008 onward the survey covered whole country except Northern Province until 2011. From 2012 the survey covered all provinces of the country.

However, due to the heavy work load of the Census of Population and Housing – 2012, the survey could not be conducted in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2011 and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2012. In 2013, the survey covered whole country and conducted in all four quarters

This report is based on an annual sample of 25,000 housing units, also provides national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force statistics as reported in the relevant reference period of each month of the year 2013. 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 2013 was conducted from January to December. The census blocks prepared at 2012 population census were used as primary sampling units. Listing operation for primary sampling unit update was conducted, at this survey.

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

### 1.4 Survey Schedule

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

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

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

In 2013, new questions were included to the survey schedule<sup>1</sup>. New questions to improve statistics on employment, informal sector, secondary occupation, training were introduced to the labour force survey in 2013.

### 1.5 New Concepts & Classification

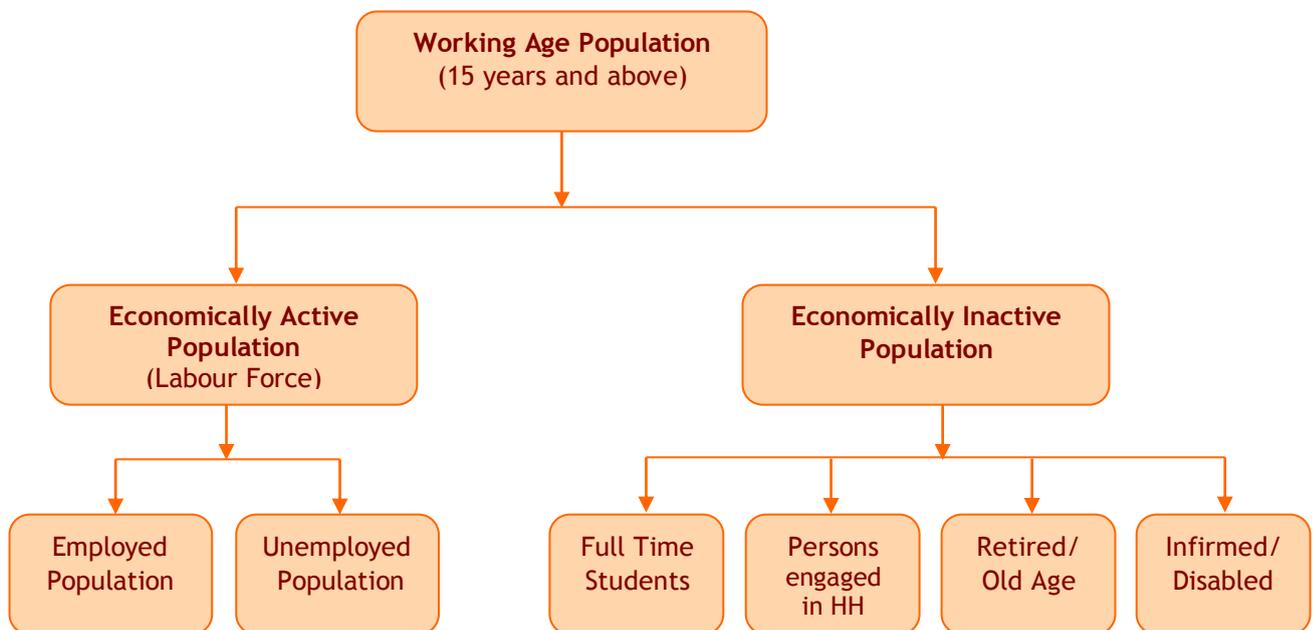
From 2013, onward the working age population is considered as aged 15 and above persons.

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

### 1.6 Field Supervision

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

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



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

## Chapter

## 2

## Survey Methodology &amp; Estimation Procedure

### 2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 25,000 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. 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 2013, the annual sample of 25,000 housing units were selected.

### 2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2013, 2500 Primary sampling Units (PSU's) are allocated to each district and to each sector (Urban, Rural and Estate) by using the Neymann allocation method which considers the variance of unemployment rate as usually. The allocated sample for each district then equally distributed for 12 months. Table 2.1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2013.

The survey was conducted from January till December in 2013.

Table 2.1 Sample allocation by district - 2013

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
<b>Total</b>	25000	Mullaitivu	360
Colombo	2270	Kilinochchi	360
Gampaha	2590	Batticaloa	860
Kalutara	1250	Ampara	1010
Kandy	2150	Trincomalee	500
Matale	570	Kurunegala	2100
Nuw. Eliya	590	Puttalam	680
Galle	1300	Anuradhapura	670
Matara	1200	Polonnaruwa	530
Hambantota	1000	Badulla	890
Jaffna	600	Moneragala	460
Mannar	360	Ratnapura	1180
Vavuniya	360	Kegalle	1160

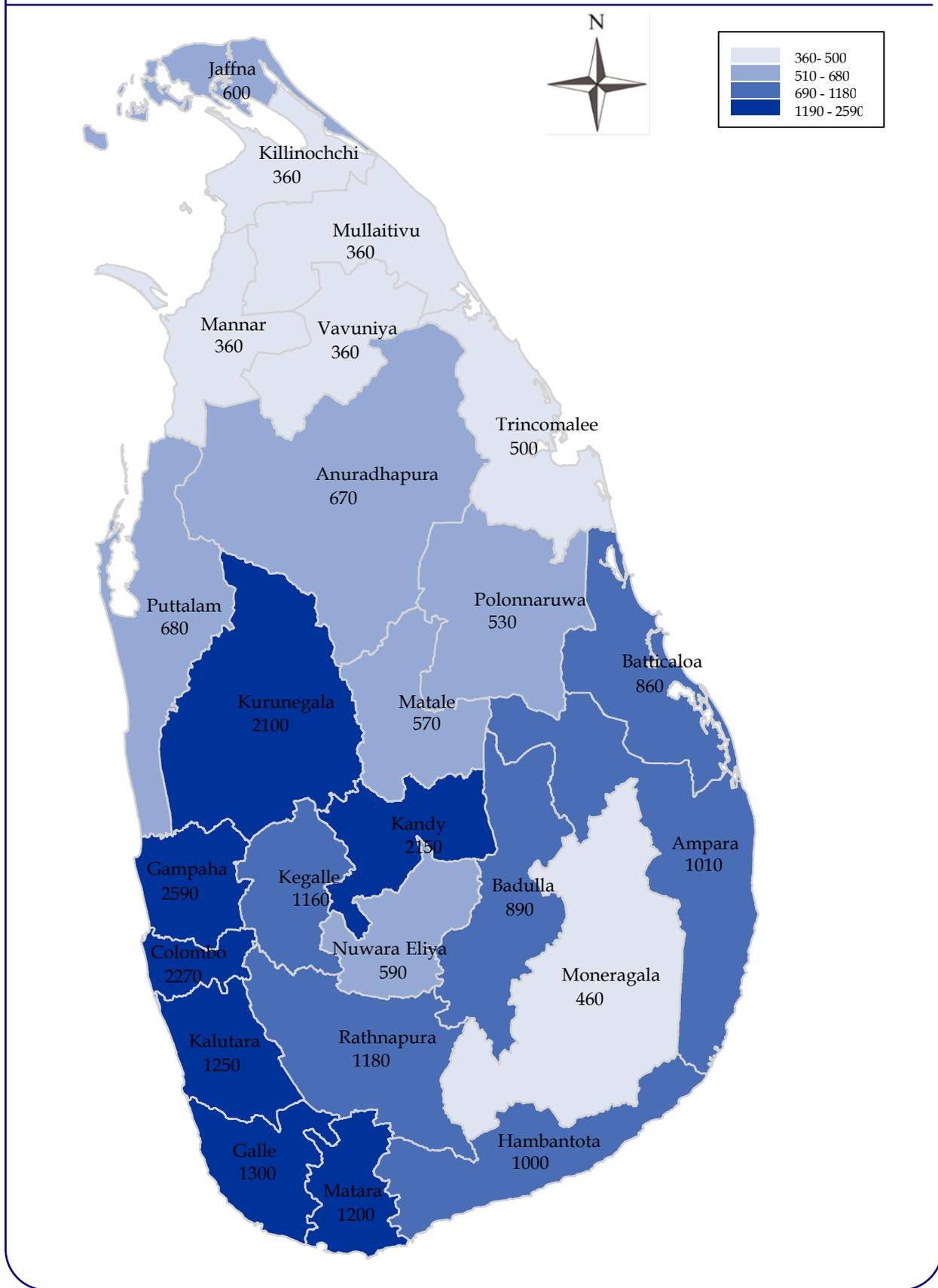
### 2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

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 2500 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit, 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using systematic random sampling method.

**Map 1 : Sample allocation by districts - 2013**



## 2.6 Estimation procedure

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

This could be given by,

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$W_h = W'_h \left( \frac{n^1_h - n_{h2}}{n_{h1}} \right)$$

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

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

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

## Chapter

## 3

Economically Active/  
Inactive Population

*Labour force or synonymously 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 15 years and above are considered to be in the working age population (from 2013 onward).

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

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

## Population (15 year &amp; over)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	16,359,761
<b>Male</b>	7,577,344
<b>Female</b>	8,782,417

## Labour Force (LF)

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	8,802,113
<b>Male</b>	5,677,815
<b>Female</b>	3,124,298

## LF Participation Rate

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	53.8
<b>Male</b>	74.9
<b>Female</b>	35.6

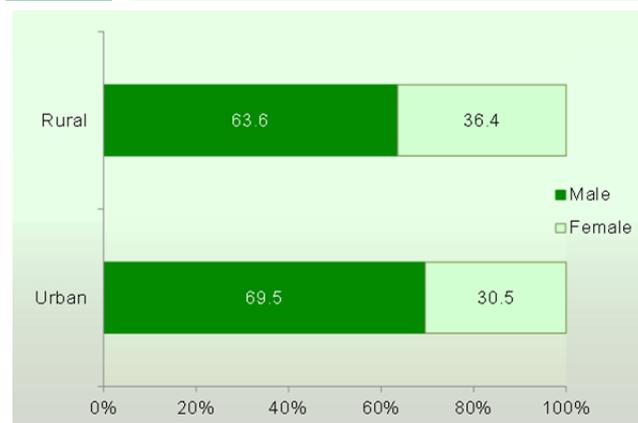
### 3.1 Economically Active population

The “economically active population” is defined broadly as comprising of all persons above a specific age (15 years and above) of either gender who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time (reference period). The 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 2013, estimated economically active population is around 8.8 million and of that about 5.7 million (64.5%) are males (Table 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Economically active population by gender & sector - 2013**

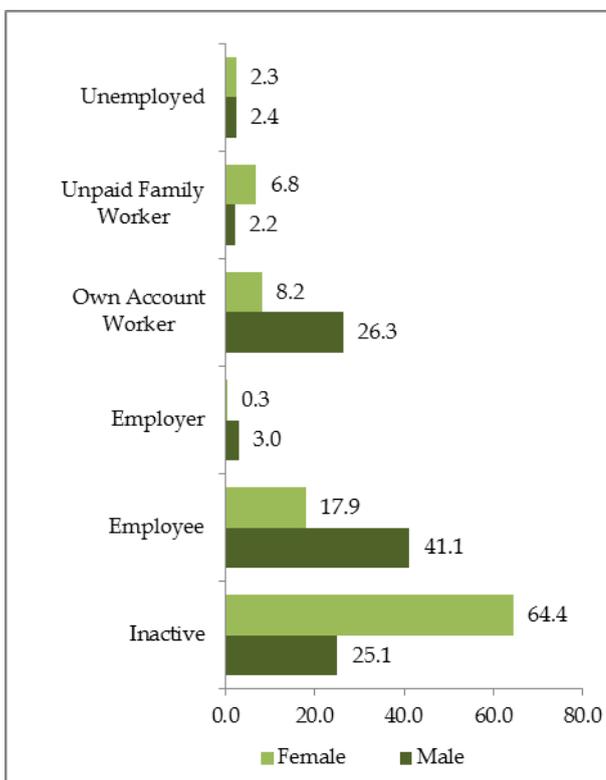


**Table 3.1 Economically active / inactive population by gender - 2013**

Gender	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	8,802,113	100.0	7,557,648	100.0
Male	5,677,815	64.5	1,899,529	25.1
Female	3,124,298	35.5	5,658,119	74.9

Majority among the economically inactive population are females (74.9%). About 25.1% of economically inactive population is males.

**Figure 3.2 Percentage distribution of Working age population by Economic position and gender - 2013**



**Table 3.2 Economically active population by gender and sector - 2013**

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	8,802,113	100.0	1,345,015	100.0	7,457,098	100.0
Male	5,677,815	64.5	934,366	69.5	4,743,449	63.6
Female	3,124,298	35.5	410,649	30.5	2,713,649	36.4

Distribution of economically active population within urban and rural sectors (Table 3.2) shows that in the urban sector 69.5% are males while it is 63.6% for rural sector. Also female economically active percentage in urban sector is 30.5% while it is 36.4% for rural sector.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 15 & 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 - 2013

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	64.5	35.5
Colombo	100.0	66.9	33.1
Gampaha	100.0	66.3	33.7
Kalutara	100.0	66.4	33.6
Kandy	100.0	63.7	36.3
Matale	100.0	64.4	35.6
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	55.4	44.6
Galle	100.0	62.3	37.7
Matara	100.0	64.1	35.9
Hambantota	100.0	64.2	35.8
Jaffna	100.0	73.3	26.7
Mannar	100.0	82.5	17.5
Vavunia	100.0	72.5	27.5
Mullativu	100.0	79.7	20.3
Kilinochchi	100.0	76.6	23.4
Batticaloa	100.0	74.3	25.7
Ampara	100.0	77.6	22.4
Trincomalee	100.0	76.1	23.9
Kurunegala	100.0	59.7	40.3
Puttalam	100.0	64.3	35.7
Anuradhapura	100.0	57.8	42.2
Polonnaruwa	100.0	66.2	33.8
Badulla	100.0	57.2	42.8
Moneragala	100.0	63.7	36.3
Ratnapura	100.0	63.7	36.3
Kegalle	100.0	64.3	35.7

The districts NuwaraEliya, Badulla Anuradhapura and Kurunegala where agriculture is predominant show higher percentages (above 40%) of economically active female population compared to those in other districts. The lowest percentage of economically active female population is reported from Mannar.

### 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 - 2013

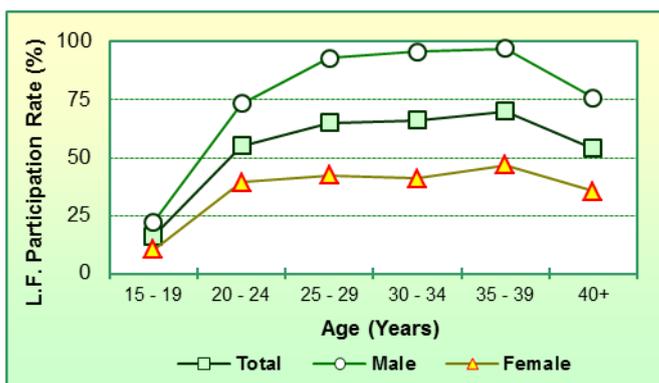
Age group	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>
15 - 19	16.2	22.2	10.4
20 - 24	55.2	73.2	39.4
25 - 29	65.0	92.9	42.5
30 - 39	68.0	96.3	43.9
40 +	54.1	75.9	35.5
<b>Urban</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>
15 - 19	12.9	18.6	7.0
20 - 24	50.2	62.2	38.3
25 - 29	66.0	91.0	41.9
30 - 39	64.3	95.9	36.5
40 +	45.6	70.0	24.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>
15 - 19	16.9	22.9	11.1
20 - 24	56.2	75.7	39.6
25 - 29	64.8	93.3	42.6
30 - 39	68.8	96.4	45.4
40 +	55.9	77.1	37.8

As can be seen from table 3.4, while overall LFPR is 53.8 percent, male labour force participation rate is around 75 percent, and female participation rate is around 36 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. The highest participation is reported from age group 30 - 39 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. This is true for both males & females.

**Figure 3.3** Labour Force participation rates by gender and age group - 2013

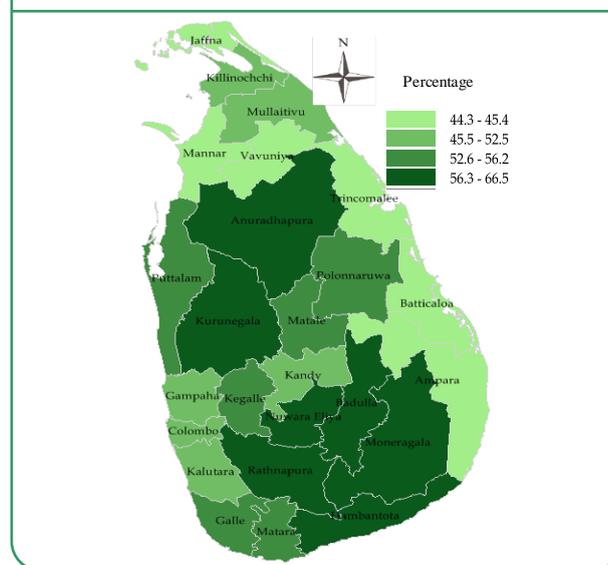


**Table 3.5** Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2013

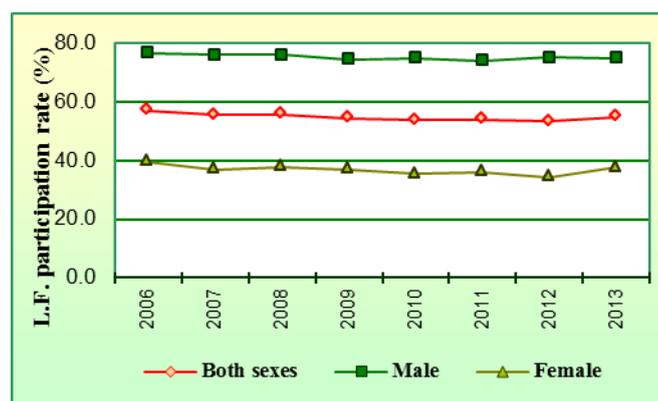
District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	53.8	74.9	35.6
Colombo	50.8	71.4	32.1
Gampaha	51.2	72.9	32.3
Kalutara	52.5	73.8	33.4
Kandy	49.1	70.3	32.1
Matale	52.9	77.8	33.5
Nuwara Eliya	61.0	73.4	50.4
Galle	54.9	73.9	38.6
Matara	52.6	73.5	34.8
Hambantota	58.5	79.2	39.8
Jaffna	45.1	72.2	22.2
Mannar	45.1	77.5	15.2
Vavunia	45.4	69.7	23.7
Mullativu	49.2	81.3	19.4
Kilinochchi	48.7	78.3	21.7
Batticaloa	44.3	74.0	20.5
Ampara	44.4	73.9	18.7
Trincomalee	45.3	73.5	20.4
Kurunegala	58.2	77.0	42.8
Puttalam	56.2	78.1	37.4
Anuradhapura	66.5	84.2	51.6
Polonnaruwa	53.2	78.6	32.6
Badulla	60.5	79.1	46.1
Moneragala	63.2	84.6	43.8
Ratnapura	59.1	76.6	42.2
Kegalle	53.1	73.5	35.3

Labour force participation rate by districts are given in table 3.5. The highest rate is reported from Anuradhapura district (66.5%) while the lowest is reported from Batticaloa district (44.3%). Considering the participation rates by gender, Monaragala district reports the highest male participation rate (84.6%). Anuradhapura (51.6%) and Nuwara Eliya (50.4%) districts show higher female labour force participation rates compared to other districts. One of the possible reasons can be the availability of agricultural sector employment in those districts. Mannar (15.2%) Ampara (18.7%) and Mullativu (19.4%) districts show 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.

**Map-2** Labour force participation rates by district - 2013



**Figure 3.4** Annual labour force participation rates 2006 - 2013 (Age 15 & over) (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, 7.6 million (46.2%) persons of working age population were in the economically inactive group, comprising around 25 percent of males and 75 percent of females.

**Table 3.6** Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2013

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	7,557,648	100.0	1,899,529	25.1	5,658,119	74.9
Urban	1,468,005	100.0	394,934	26.9	1,073,071	73.1
Rural	6,089,643	100.0	1,504,595	24.7	4,585,048	75.3

Table 3.6 shows 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 - 2013

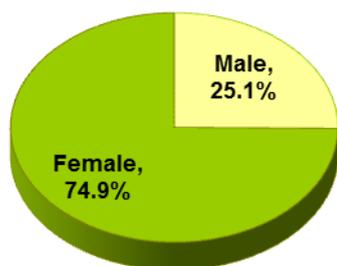


Figure 3.5 clearly depicts that more females are economically inactive than males.

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 - 2013

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	20.2	20.3	20.1
Grade 6 - 10	45.5	42.7	46.4
G.C.E.(O/L)	21.7	24.9	20.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	12.7	12.1	12.8

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

**Table 3.8** Economically inactive population by age group and gender - 2013

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	19.3	34.9	14.0
20 - 24	8.8	9.8	8.5
25 - 29	6.6	2.4	8.0
30 - 34	7.4	1.7	9.2
35 - 39	6.0	1.1	7.6
40 - 44	5.6	1.3	7.1
45 - 49	5.5	1.9	6.8
50 - 54	5.8	2.6	6.9
55 - 59	6.3	5.1	6.8
60 - 64	7.9	8.1	7.8
65+	20.8	31.2	17.3

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of economically inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that economically inactive males as well as females are highly concentrated in young (15 - 19) and older (65+) age groups.

While percentage of inactive males are very low in middle age group. For females this variance among age groups is less variable.

**Figure 3.6** Economically active and inactive population by age group -2013

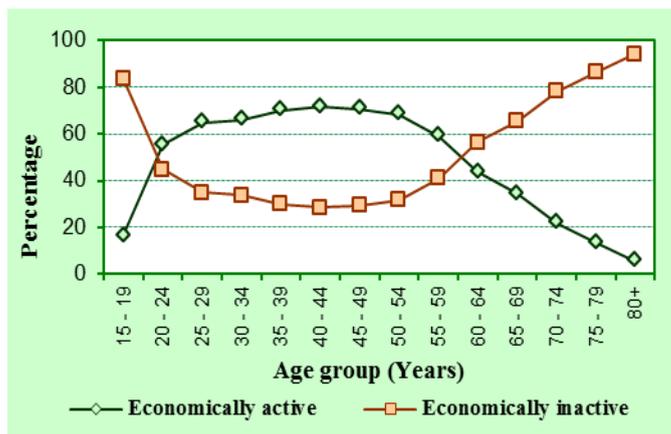


Figure 3.6 shows that a sharp downward trend of the percentage of economically inactive persons from age 15 to 24 years and then it decreases with a slight rate up to 44 years. After that it starts to rise showing an upward trend.

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

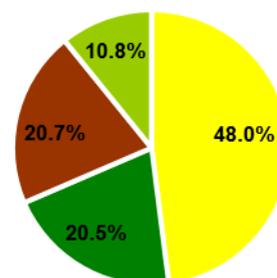
**Table 3.9** Reasons of being economically inactive by gender - 2013

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>All Econ. Inactive</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in housework	48.0	5.9	62.1
Engaged in studies	20.5	37.8	14.7
Retired/Old age	20.7	34.8	15.9
Physically illness/Disabled	6.1	12.9	3.8
Other	4.7	8.5	3.4

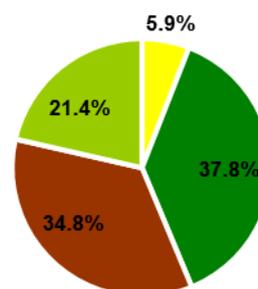
The main reason for the majority of females (62.1%) to be economically inactive category is that their involvement in housework activities. But that percentage is only 5.9 percent for males. About 38 percent of inactive males engaged in studies while that of females is 15 percent.

**Figure 3.7** Reasons of being economically inactive - 2013

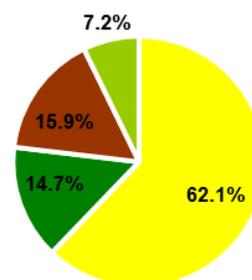
#### Both male & female



#### Male



#### Female



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 also includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period*

**Reference Period :** *Previous week of the survey week*

**HIGHLIGHTS****Labour Force**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	8,802,113
<b>Male</b>	5,677,815
<b>Female</b>	3,124,298

**Employed Population**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	8,417,674
<b>Male</b>	5,498,815
<b>Female</b>	2,918,859

**Employment Rate**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	95.6
<b>Male</b>	96.8
<b>Female</b>	93.4

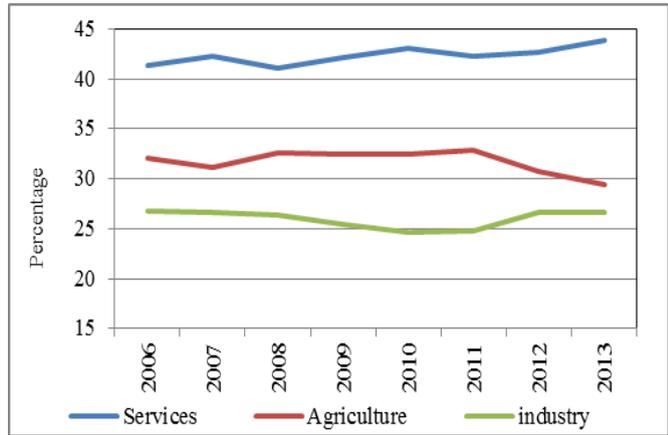
### 4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 8.4 million persons are being employed during the year 2013. Out of these employed persons, about 5.5 million (65.3%) were males and 2.9 million (34.7%) were females.

Table 4.1 & figure 4.1 depicts the trends in employment by main industry group from year 1992, till 2013. 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. From 2011 all districts are included hence can be compared. From 2011 till 2013 the share of agriculture employment has declined slightly while the shares of other two sectors Industry & Services have increased slightly.

**Figure 4.1** Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2013 (Excluding Northern & Eastern province)



**Table 4.1** Employed population by major industry group - 2006 - 2013

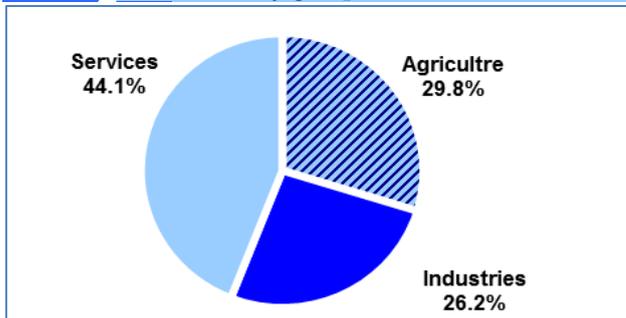
Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2006 <sup>1</sup>	7,084,346	100.0	2,269,752	32.0	1,887,984	26.7	2,926,609	41.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	7,026,733	100.0	2,192,739	31.2	1,870,971	26.6	2,963,022	42.2
2008 <sup>1</sup>	7,157,478	100.0	2,330,632	32.6	1,886,612	26.4	2,940,235	41.1
2009 <sup>1</sup>	7,117,721	100.0	2,303,069	32.4	1,817,306	25.5	2,997,345	42.1
2010 <sup>1</sup>	7,225,421	100.0	2,346,469	32.5	1,774,935	24.6	3,104,017	43.0
2011 <sup>1</sup>	7,419,172	100.0	2,436,474	32.8	1,841,092	24.8	3,141,606	42.3
2012 <sup>1</sup>	7,324,838	100.0	2,248,123	30.7	1,952,015	26.6	3,124,700	42.7
2013 <sup>1</sup>	7,611,407	100.0	2,239,860	29.4	2,027,210	26.6	3,344,338	43.9
2008 <sup>2</sup>	7,628,683	100.0	2,474,446	32.4	2,002,805	26.3	3,151,432	41.3
2009 <sup>2</sup>	7,579,835	100.0	2,459,824	32.5	1,904,722	25.1	3,215,289	42.4
2010 <sup>2</sup>	7,696,142	100.0	2,512,546	32.6	1,864,538	24.2	3,319,059	43.1
2011 <sup>2</sup>	8,186,305	100.0	2,699,244	33.0	1,976,711	24.1	3,510,350	42.9
2012 <sup>2</sup>	7,791,831	100.0	2,412,066	31.0	2,042,262	26.2	3,337,503	42.8
2013 <sup>2</sup>	8,070,542	100.0	2,390,884	29.6	2,125,376	26.3	3,554,282	44.0
2011 <sup>3</sup>	8,186,305	100.0	2,699,244	33.0	1,976,711	24.1	3,510,350	42.9
2012 <sup>3</sup>	8,118,362	100.0	2,513,673	31.0	2,117,286	26.1	3,487,403	43.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	8,417,674	100.0	2,504,310	29.8	2,202,159	26.2	3,711,204	44.1

<sup>1</sup>Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces,

<sup>2</sup>Excluding Northern provinces

<sup>3</sup>All Districts are included

**Figure 4.2** Employed population by major industry group - 2013



As shown in figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, the highest share is reported under 'Services' sector (44.1%), where as the lowest is from 'Industries' sector (26.2%). Also the estimated share of Agriculture sector employment is 29.8%.

**Table 4.2** Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each district - 2013

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agriculture	Industries	Services
<b>Total</b>	100.0	29.8	26.2	44.1
Colombo	100.0	2.2	26.7	71.1
Gampaha	100.0	6.0	36.8	57.2
Kalutara	100.0	17.4	33.6	49.1
Kandy	100.0	25.3	27.3	47.4
Matale	100.0	42.4	24.5	33.1
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	68.4	11.3	20.3
Galle	100.0	32.8	23.1	44.0
Matara	100.0	36.7	24.8	38.5
Hambantota	100.0	41.7	28.0	30.3
Jaffna	100.0	27.8	24.0	48.2
Mannar	100.0	47.8	9.2	43.0
Vavunia	100.0	33.4	19.0	47.7
Mullativu	100.0	43.3	26.2	30.5
Kilinochchi	100.0	39.3	24.2	36.4
Batticaloa	100.0	29.9	27.2	42.9
Ampara	100.0	34.4	19.5	46.0
Trincomalee	100.0	34.3	16.6	49.1
Kurunegala	100.0	31.8	29.7	38.5
Puttalam	100.0	33.9	28.2	37.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.4	14.5	27.0
Polonnaruwa	100.0	40.4	25.1	34.5
Badulla	100.0	57.2	11.7	31.1
Moneragala	100.0	58.8	15.6	25.5
Ratnapura	100.0	43.0	27.5	29.5
Kegalle	100.0	18.0	35.3	46.7

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 2.2 percent in Colombo district to 68.4 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Nuwara Eliya, Monaragala Anuradhapura and Badulla districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution of 71.1 percent to the 'Services' sector, followed by Gampaha (57.2%) Kalutara (49.1%) Trincomalee (49.1%). Moreover, as the survey reported 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 (36.8%) shows the highest share of employment in industry sector, and Kegalle district (35.3%) is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest.

**Figure 4.3** Contribution of agriculture & service sector to the total employment by province - 2013

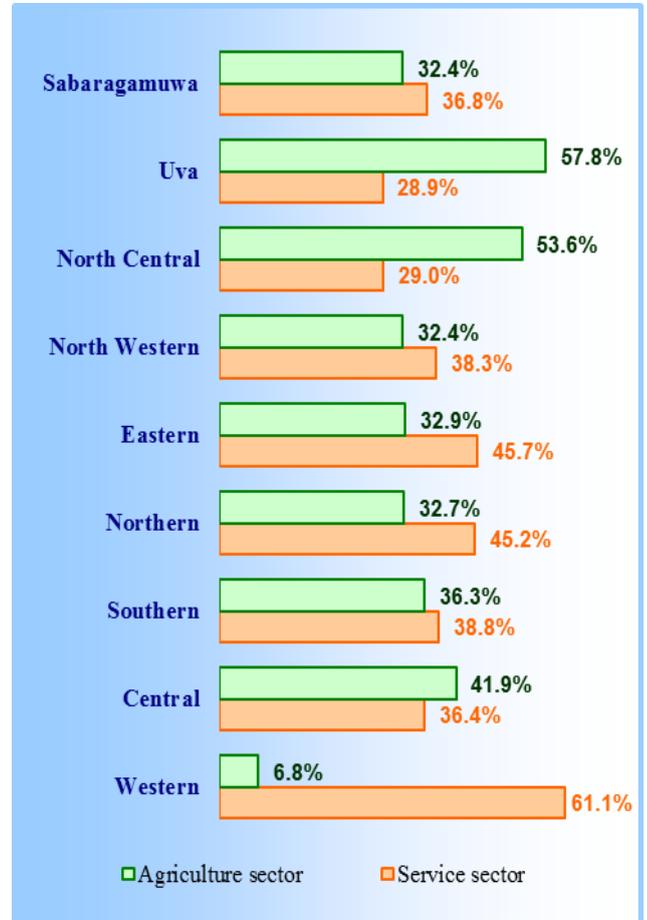


Figure 4.3 illustrates provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry groups agriculture & service sector. The contribution made by the total employed persons to the 'agriculture' group are the highest in Uva province (57.8%) and North Central province (53.6%). Further Western province shows the highest employment contribution for service sector (61.1%), while it shows the lowest contribution to Agriculture sector.

## 4.2 Employment by Status

**Table 4.3** Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status for each district-2013

District	Employee	Employer	Own account worker	Contributing family worker
<b>Total</b>	55.7	3.0	32.2	9.1
Colombo	63.8	6.1	25.4	4.7
Gampaha	67.1	5.1	23.7	4.1
Kalutara	66.4	3.0	25.9	4.7
Kandy	59.0	3.4	30.1	7.5
Matale	45.1	2.2	38.9	13.9
Nuwara Eliya	68.4	0.3	23.8	7.5
Galle	60.7	2.9	29.7	6.7
Matara	58.6	3.4	29.3	8.7
Hambantota	38.2	2.6	42.7	16.6
Jaffna	57.2	5.1	33.0	4.7
Mannar	64.2	0.9	32.7	2.1
Vavunia	61.5	2.2	31.6	4.7
Mullativu	43.0	4.0	47.6	5.4
Kilinochchi	59.6	0.8	36.9	2.6
Batticaloa	58.5	1.7	36.0	3.7
Ampara	57.9	2.6	33.5	6.0
Trincomalee	56.7	1.6	37.9	3.9
Kurunegala	50.5	2.2	36.1	11.2
Puttalam	54.7	2.6	35.0	7.7
Anuradhapura	30.7	1.4	41.9	26.1
Polonnaruwa	41.9	0.8	45.5	11.7
Badulla	44.4	0.9	35.4	19.2
Moneragala	34.5	0.4	45.4	19.8
Ratnapura	49.6	2.6	38.1	9.7
Kegalle	59.4	2.0	31.9	6.7

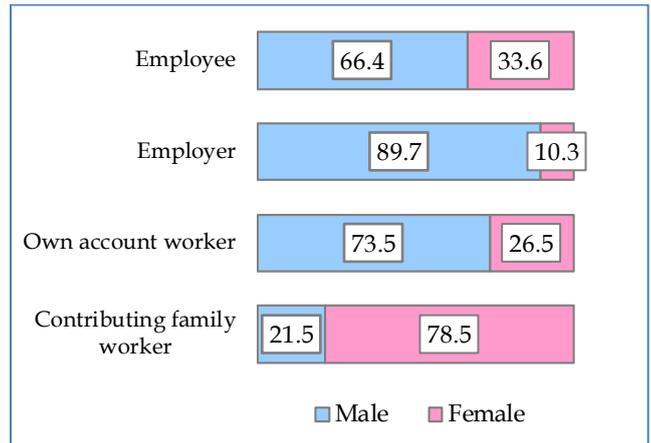
■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

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

**Table 4.4** Employment status by gender - 2013

Employment status	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	65.3	34.7
Employee	100.0	66.4	33.6
Employer	100.0	89.7	10.3
Own account worker	100.0	73.5	26.5
Contributing family worker	100.0	21.5	78.5

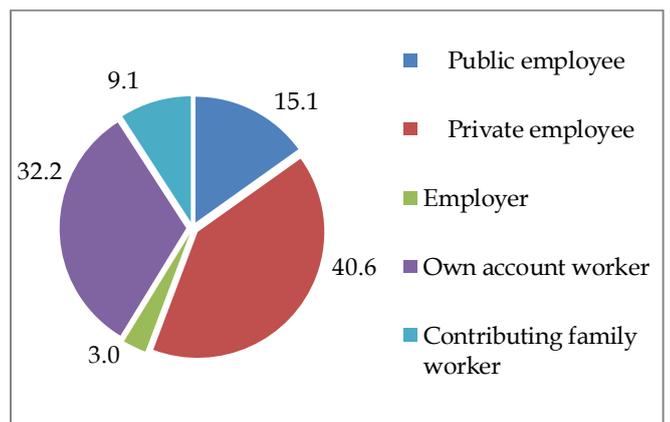
**Figure 4.4** Employment status by gender - 2013



**Table 4.5** Employed population by employment status and by gender-2013

Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	100.0	5,498,815	100.0	2,918,859	100.0
Employee	4,690,146	55.7	3,114,387	56.6	1,575,759	54.0
Public	1,269,610	15.1	702,842	12.8	566,768	19.4
Private	3,420,537	40.6	2,411,546	43.9	1,008,991	34.6
Employer	256,014	3.0	229,541	4.2	26,473	0.9
Own account worker	2,707,720	32.2	1,990,458	36.2	717,262	24.6
Contributing family worker	763,793	9.1	164,428	3.0	599,366	20.5

**Figure 4.5** Employed population by employment status- 2013



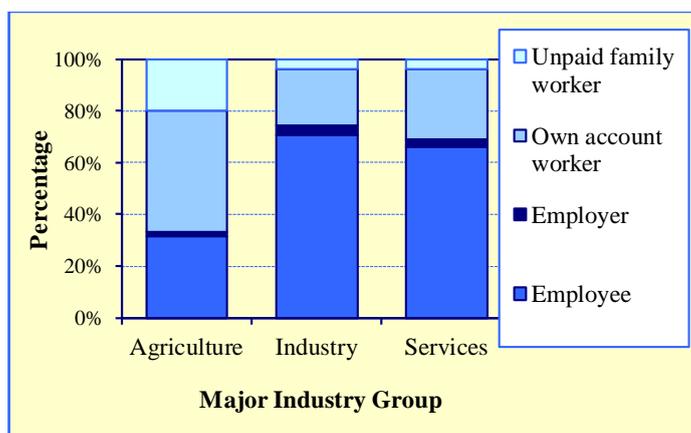
It is estimated that the total public sector employees is about 1.2 million. The percentage of female paid employees, those who are engaged in the public sector is higher (19.4%) than that of males (12.8%) in the same segment. The share of contributing family workers to the total employment is 9.1 percent, and it is 20.5 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of male (3.0%) in same category.

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

#### 4.4 Employment by Occupation

**Figure 4.6** Employed population by major industry group for each employment status -2013

**Table 4.6** Employed population by occupation & gender - 2013



Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.7
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.7	5.1	3.9	29.0
Professionals	6.3	3.7	11.3	61.8
Technical & Associate Professionals	5.9	5.8	6.1	35.8
Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.7	2.8	5.4	50.7
Services and Sales workers	11.1	11.8	9.9	30.8
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	19.3	19.4	19.2	34.5
Craft and Related Trades workers	17.1	17.7	15.9	32.2
Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	8.4	11.2	3.2	13.1
Elementary occupations	22.8	21.7	24.9	37.9
Armed Forces Occupations	0.6	0.9	0.2	10.9

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.

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. Occupation groups “Professional”, “Craft & related work” show this distinction clearly.

#### 4.3 Employment by Level of Education

**Figure 4.7** Employed population by level of education (2006 - 2013)

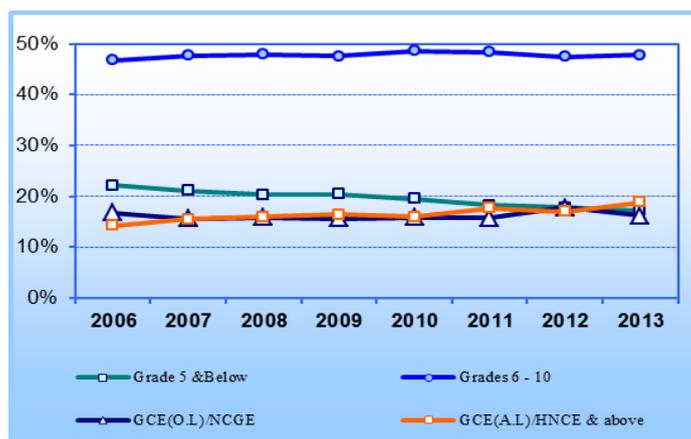


Table 4.6 also shows the contribution of females to the total employment by each occupational group. Overall female contribution is 34.7 percent. Among the professionals female contribution is about 61.8 percent. This group general consist within teachers, nurses, doctors ....etc.

### 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.) - 2013

Measurement	Monthly earners (wage/salary)		Daily earners (wage/salary)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mean	29,339	21,372	15,739	12,972
Median	22,000	18,300	15,400	12,000

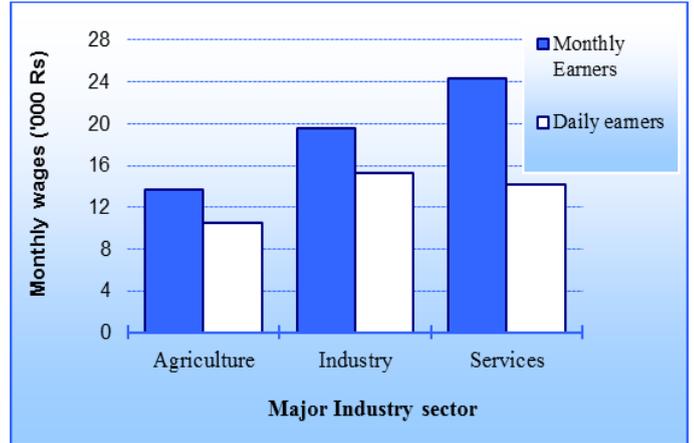
Data reveals that, both mean & median monthly salaries are higher in the urban sector for both monthly and daily wage earners compares to those of rural sector.

**Table 4.8** Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group (Rs.) - 2013

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
<b>Monthly wage/salary earners</b>			
Mean	13,665	20,228	25,054
Median	12,000	15,000	21,500
<b>Daily wage/salary earners</b>			
Mean	10,311	15,375	14,112
Median	10,000	15,000	13,000

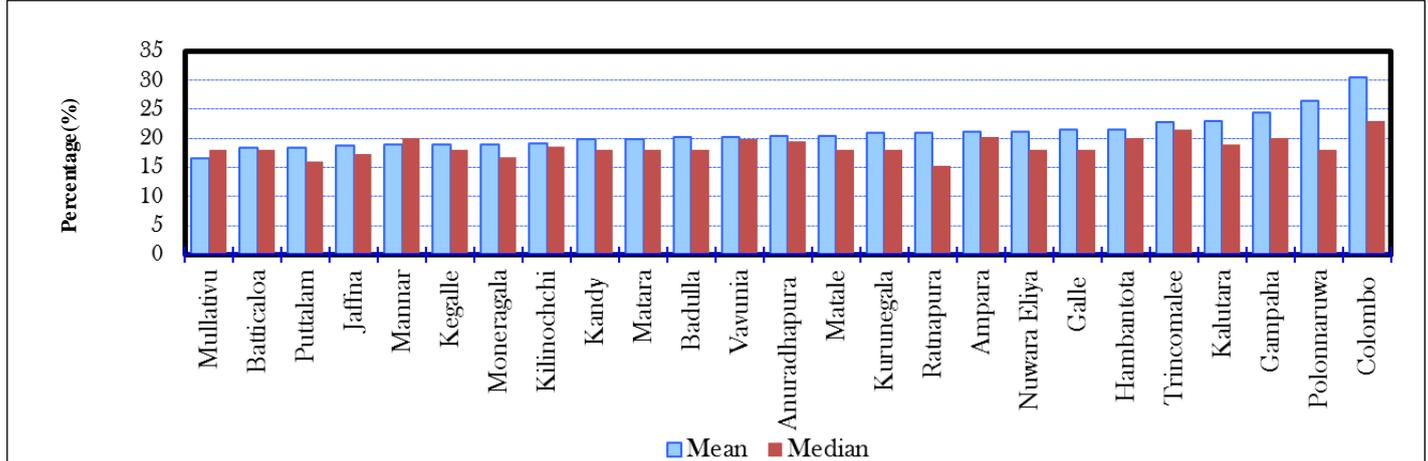
Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than as that for other two sectors. It can 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 - 2013



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 Polonnaruwa and Gampaha districts.

**Figure 4.9** Mean & Median monthly salary of paid employees - district level - 2013



## 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 decisions<sup>1</sup>. Generally, lower unemployment rates share a good economic health of a country.*

*However, the unemployment rates of many developing countries are lower than those of industrialized countries. Hence, some studies explain the unemployment measure as only one aspect of the employment problem of a given country that of total lack of work<sup>1</sup>.*

**Unemployed**

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

<sup>1</sup> Classical and Keynesian economic explanations for unemployment, Michael Griffiths (2007)

**HIGHLIGHTS****Labour Force**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	8,802,113
<b>Male</b>	5,677,815
<b>Female</b>	3,124,298

**Unemployed Population**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	384,439
<b>Male</b>	179,000
<b>Female</b>	205,439

**Unemployment Rate**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	4.4
<b>Male</b>	3.2
<b>Female</b>	6.6

<sup>1</sup> [www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/download](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/mdttharare/download)

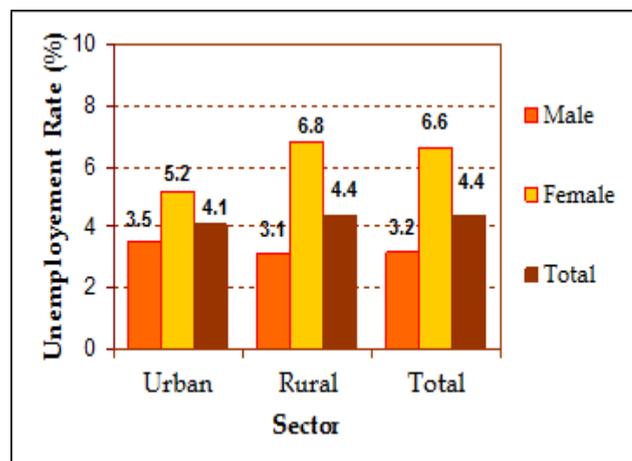
## 5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as about 384439 during the year 2013. Out of this total, 46.6 percent are males and 53.4 percent are females.

**Table 5.1** Unemployed no. & unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2013

Gender	Unemployment	Total	Sector	
			Urban	Rural
Total	Number	384439	54590	329849
	Rate	4.4	4.1	4.4
Male	Number	179000	33054	145946
	Rate	3.2	3.5	3.1
Female	Number	205439	21535	183903
	Rate	6.6	5.2	6.8

**Figure 5.1** Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2013



According to the figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for year 2013, at national level is 4.4 and, the rates for the urban and rural sectors are 4.1 percent and 4.4 percent respectively. Rural female unemployment (6.8%) is higher than the urban female unemployment (5.2%). It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (6.6%) is twice higher than that of the male unemployment rate (3.2%).

**Table 5.2** Unemployment rates: 2006 - 2013

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7
2007	6.0	4.3	9.0
2008	5.2	3.6	8.0
2009	5.7	4.3	8.2
2010	4.9	3.5	7.5
2011	4.0	2.7	6.3
2012	3.9	2.8	5.8
2013	4.3	3.2	6.2

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

Female unemployment rate has declined from 21.7 to 6.2 from 1993 to 2013, 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 - 2013

District	Unemp. rate (%)	District	Unemp. rate (%)
Colombo	3.0	Kilinochchi	7.9
Gampaha	4.2	Batticaloa	3.7
Kalutara	5.2	Ampara	4.1
Kandy	4.7	Trincomalee	5.7
Matale	6.7	Kurunegala	3.6
Nuwara eliya	3.4	Puttalama	4.1
Galle	4.9	Anuradapura	2.1
Matara	7.1	Polonnaruwa	6.2
Hambantota	5.1	Badulla	3.9
Jaffna	5.1	Monaragala	2.2
Mannar	5.0	Rathnapura	4.6
Vavunia	4.2	Kegalle	7.4
Mullativu	4.6		

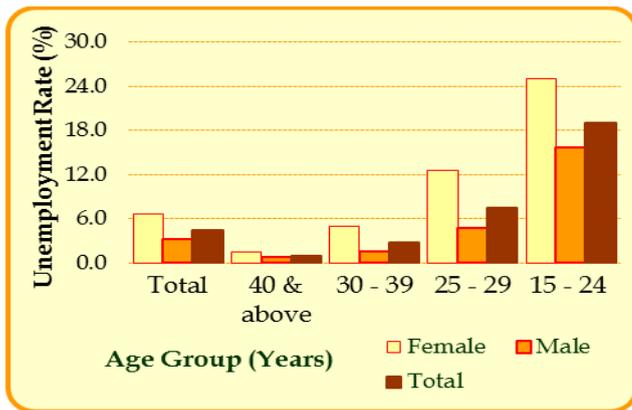
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Kilinochchi district (7.9%).

**Table 5.4** Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2013

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	4.4	3.2	6.6
15 - 24	19.1	15.6	25.0
25 - 29	7.5	4.7	12.5
30-39	2.7	1.5	5.0
Over 40	1.0	0.7	1.5

**Figure 5.2** Unemployment rate by age group and gender - 2013



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

As the age increases the level of unemployment is decreasing.

**Table 5.5** Unemployment rate by level of education - 2013

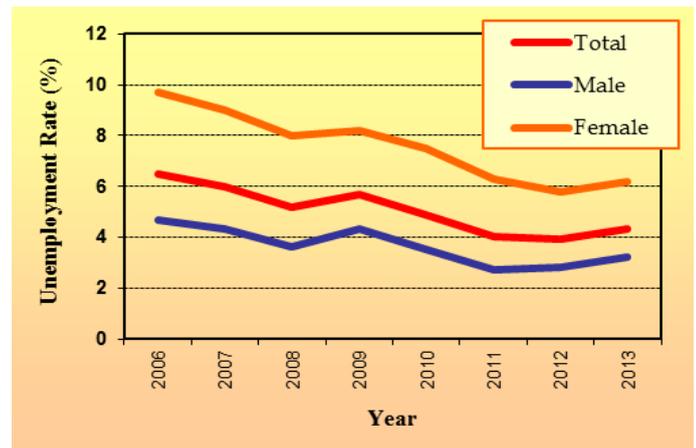
Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	4.4	3.2	6.6
Grade 5 & Below	1.0	0.9	1.2
Grade 6-10	3.4	2.7	5.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	5.9	4.7	8.3
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	8.6	5.7	11.6

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

According to the Table 5.5, the unemployment rate among the educated group (G.C.E(A/L) and above) is reported to be 8.6 percent. It is 5.7 percent and 11.6 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

## 5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

**Figure 5.3** Unemployment Rates: 2006 - 2013 (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 2013. Further, it is very important to notice that, there are no statistically significant differences between some consecutive years, when sampling error<sup>2</sup> is considered.

**Figure 5.4** Unemployment Rates: 2006- 2013 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)



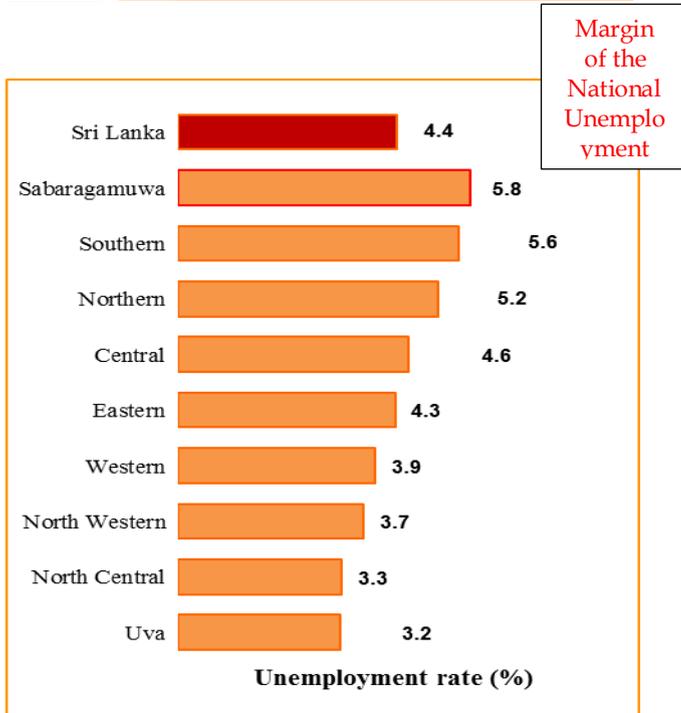
According to the figure 5.4, decreasing pattern of unemployment rate is observed. However, a slight deviation is seen in 2009

<sup>2</sup> Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.

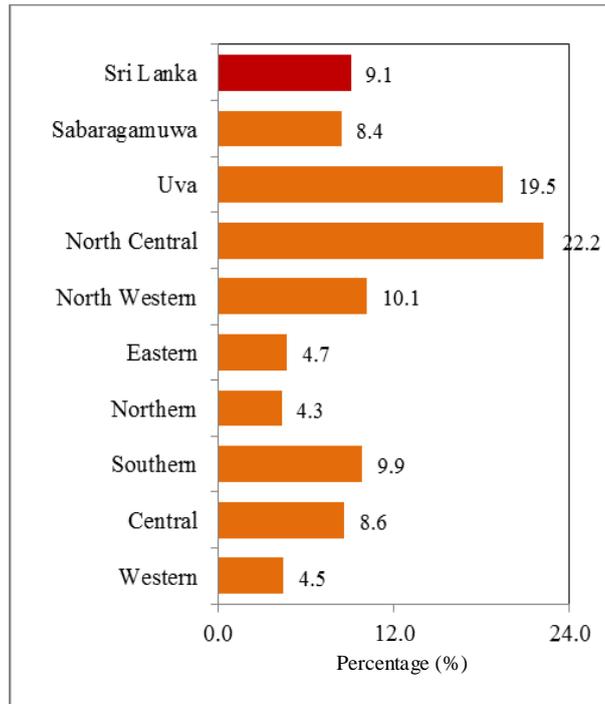
### 5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure illustrates the unemployment situation in year 2013 for each province. Highest unemployment rate is reported from Sabaragamuwa province (5.8%). The lowest unemployment rate is reported from Uva province (3.2%), while the highest is reported from Sabaragamuwa(5.8).

**Figure 5.5** Unemployment rates for each province - 2013



**Figure 5.6** Contribution of contributing family workers for each province - 2013

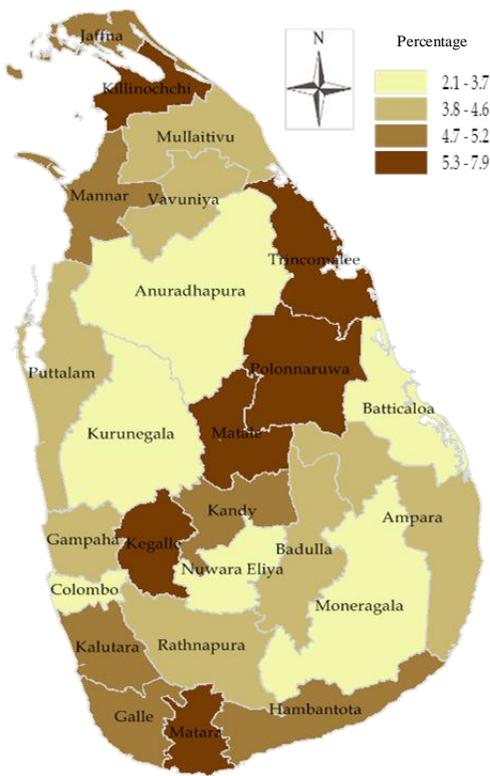


Considering the Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6 Uva and North Central provinces, which are predominantly agricultural farming areas show lower unemployment rates (Figure 5.6). This pattern was similar for previous Consecutive years. Moreover, these provinces show the highest contributions of own account workers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

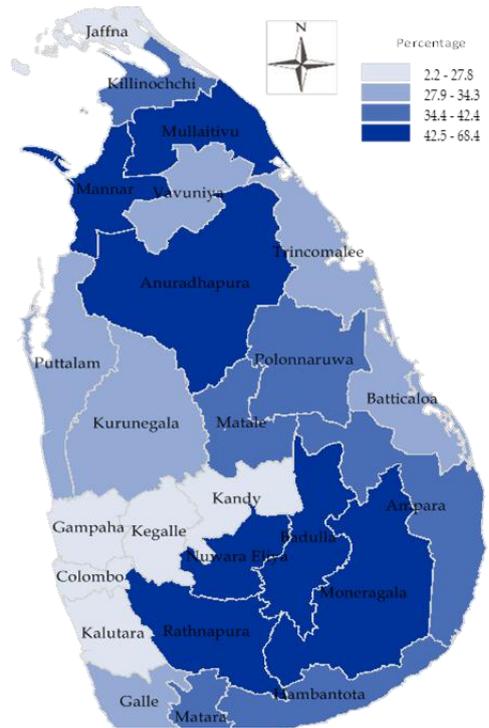
**Table 5.6** Unemployment rate percentage distribution of employment status for each province - 2013

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Contributing Family Worker
<b>Total</b>	4.4	100	55.7	3.0	32.2	9.1
Western	3.9	100	65.6	5.1	24.8	4.5
Central	4.6	100	59.6	2.2	29.6	8.6
Southern	5.6	100	54.2	2.9	33.0	9.9
Northern	5.2	100	57.7	3.7	34.2	4.3
Eastern	4.3	100	57.8	2.0	35.4	4.7
North Western	3.7	100	51.8	2.3	35.8	10.1
North Central	3.3	100	33.7	1.2	42.8	22.2
Uva	3.2	100	40.4	0.7	39.5	19.5
Sabaragamuwa	5.8	100	53.8	2.3	35.5	8.4

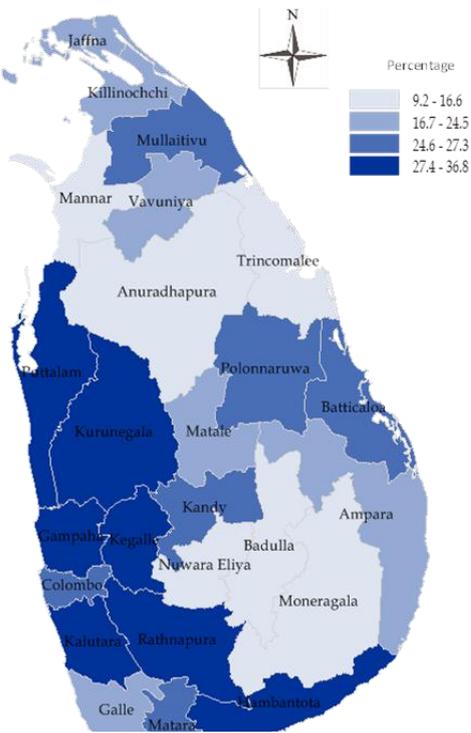
**Map (3) :Unemployment rate by District - 2013**



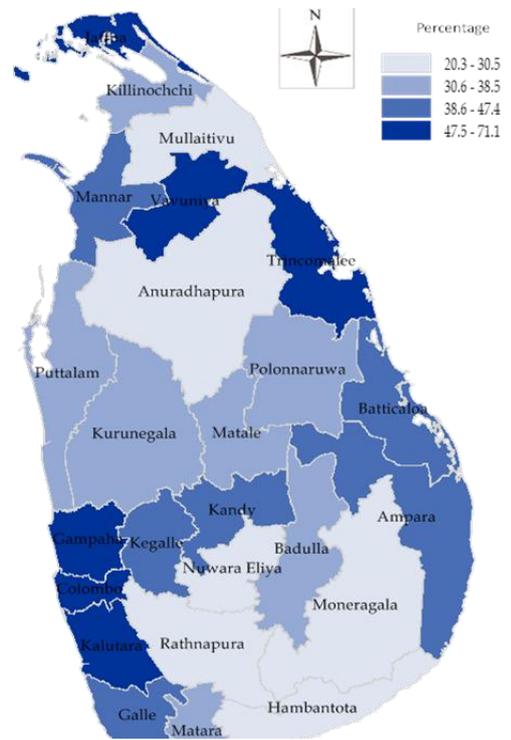
**Map (4): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Agriculture sector by Districts - 2013**



**Map (5): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Industry sector by Districts - 2013**



**Map (6): Percentage distribution of Employed Population in Service sector by Districts - 2013**



## 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.(Please refer information in 6.1 paragraph)

**Invisible under-employment**

Characterized by low income, underutilization of skill, low productivity and other factors

The 1982 ICLS resolution recognized, however, that “for operational reasons the statistical measurement of underemployment may be limited to visible underemployment”. It refined the definition and introduced an approach to combine the measurement of visible underemployment with that of unemployment.

Underemployment has particular relevance in developing countries, notably in connection with agriculture. It has been observed that measurement of underemployment has mostly been recommended for describing the employment situation in developing countries.

**HIGHLIGHTS****Underemployment Rate (%)**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	3.5
------------------	-----

**By Gender**

<b>Male</b>	2.8
-------------	-----

<b>Female</b>	4.6
---------------	-----

**By Economic Sector**

<b>Agriculture</b>	5.5
--------------------	-----

<b>Industry</b>	3.7
-----------------	-----

<b>Services</b>	1.9
-----------------	-----

## 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 and secondary activity**

Until 2012, only the time spent on main activity was considered to decide cutoff time limit. However, from 2013 onward this will be changed and time spent on both main and secondary activity will be considered to decide cutoff time limit.

In Sri Lanka scenario, 35 hours per week is taken as the cut-off point applicable to all workers, except government teachers, as in practice, though teachers do have a normal duration of work which is below the general cut-off point, they should be on a full time schedule according to the nature of their job.

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

- **If the person has worked more than the normal duration in his/her main & secondary activities**

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

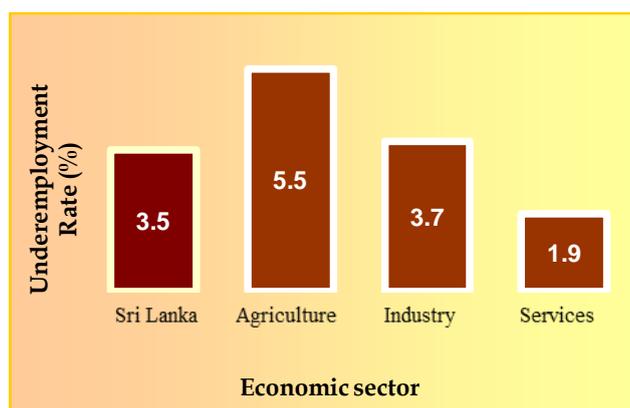
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate under-employment and it is estimated that, "underemployment rate" which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons.

## 6.2 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

**Table 6.1** Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2013

Major industry group	Underemployment rate (%)
Total	3.5
Agriculture	5.5
Industry	3.7
Services	1.9

**Figure 6.1** Underemployment rate by major industry group - 2013



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 (1.9%).

**Table 6.2** Underemployment rate by gender - 2013

Year	Total	Male	Female
2013	3.5	2.8	4.6

Table 6.2 shows that the female underemployment is higher than that of male.

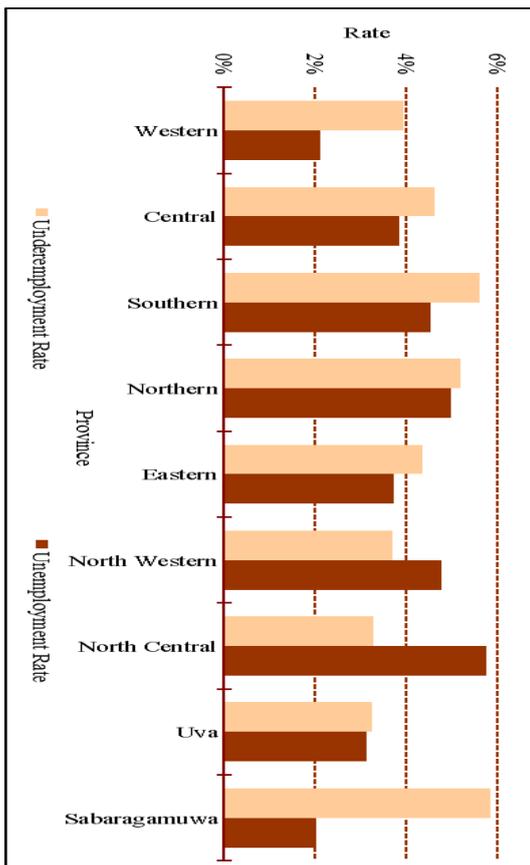
**Table 6.3** Underemployment rate by level of education and gender - 2013

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	3.5	2.8	4.6
Grade 5 and below	4.2	3.8	4.9
Grade 6 - 10	3.7	3.1	5.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	3.1	1.9	5.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	2.3	1.8	2.9

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 - 2013



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 rate/ Unemployment rate / Percentage of informal employment by district - 2013

District	Underemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Informal Employment
<b>All Island</b>	3.5	4.4	60.8
Colombo	2.1	3.0	44.6
Gampaha	1.5	4.2	43.4
Kalutara	3.3	5.2	52.2
Kandy	3.4	4.7	60.5
Matale	2.7	6.7	76.1
Nuwara eliya	5.1	3.4	43.5
Galle	2.5	4.9	61.0
Matara	5.2	7.1	61.5
Hambantota	7.2	5.1	76.3
Jaffna	3.9	5.1	68.7
Mannar	2.2	5.0	78.1
Vavunia	9.4	4.2	54.0
Mulativu	10.9	4.6	86.9
Kilinochchi	2.0	7.9	75.1
Batticaloa	4.2	3.7	70.1
Ampara	2.6	4.1	69.5
Trincomlee	5.1	5.7	72.0
Kurunegala	5.8	3.6	67.7
Puttalam	2.4	4.1	71.7
Anuradhapura	6.0	2.1	78.6
Polonnaruwa	5.0	6.2	70.6
Badulla	2.6	3.9	67.2
Monaragala	3.9	2.2	80.0
Ratnapura	2.4	4.6	67.4
Kegalle	1.6	7.4	59.9

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

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

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Employment Contribution to Informal Sector (%)

Sri Lanka	60.8
-----------	------

### By Gender

Male	63.5
Female	55.6

### By Economic Sector

Agriculture	86.8
Non-Agriculture	49.8

## 7.1 The Informal Economy

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

The international comparability of data on the informal sector is affected by national differences in data sources, in the geographical coverage of surveys, in the branches of economic activity covered etc. Therefore, a criterion which is to define the informal sector varies among countries. However, most of the countries tend to collect informal sector information, especially those using labour force or other household surveys for the measurement of employment in the informal sector, were advised by the experts to use the criteria of registration of the organization, accounts keeping system and size of their organization.

In such situation, Department of Census and Statistics observed the necessity of having informal sector information, and therefore, after carefully reviewing of LFS schedule with the assistance of the ESCAP regional advisor on Economic Statistics, relevant questions were included to the schedule aiming to collect the information relating to the informal sector from 2006 onwards.

In 2013, new questions were introduced to the survey in order to improve statistics on informal sector employment in the country. However, definition of the informal sector is same as in 2006.

## 7.2 Distribution of Informal / Formal sector Employment

**Table 7.1** Composition of Informal/Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2013

Informal / Formal sector	Economic Sector			
	Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	
Total	No.	8,417,674	2,504,310	5,913,363
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	3,302,136	330,888	2,971,248
	%	39.2	13.2	50.2
Informal sector	No.	5,115,538	2,173,423	2,942,115
	%	60.8	86.8	49.8

**Figure 7.1**

**Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2013**

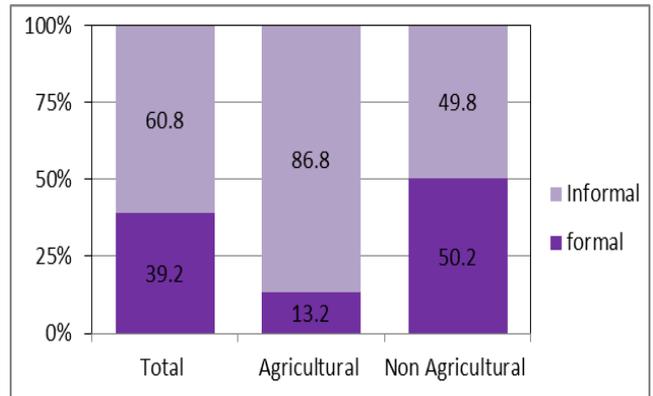


Figure 7.1 shows that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is about 60.8 percent. The survey results also reveal that 86.8 percent of agricultural employment comprises with informal sector employment, and agriculture formal sector employment is only 13.2 percent. Formal sector agricultural employment mainly comprises with employment in estate sector owned by government or corporate sector. However, in non agricultural sector formal informal employment is equally distributed.

**Table 7.2**

**Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender-2013**

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,417,674	100.0	3,302,136	39.2	5,115,538	60.8
Male	5,498,815	100.0	2,005,170	36.5	3,493,645	63.5
Female	2,918,859	100.0	1,296,966	44.4	1,621,893	55.6

According to the table 7.2, among both employed males and females majority are working in the informal sector. The percentages are 63.5 percent for males and 55.6 percent for females. Female informal sector participation is lower compared to that of male.

Table  
7.3

## Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2013

Level of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	100.0	3,302,136	39.2	5,115,538	60.8
Below Grade 6	1,505,562	100.0	304,921	20.3	1,200,641	79.7
Grade 6 - 10	4,025,625	100.0	1,122,967	27.9	2,902,658	72.1
G.C.E.(O/L)	1,347,557	100.0	688,450	51.1	659,107	48.9
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1,538,930	100.0	1,185,798	77.1	353,132	22.9

Table 7.3, gives clear evidence for the relationship between level of education and informal sector participation. When level of education increases informal sector participation decreases and this is opposite for formal sector.

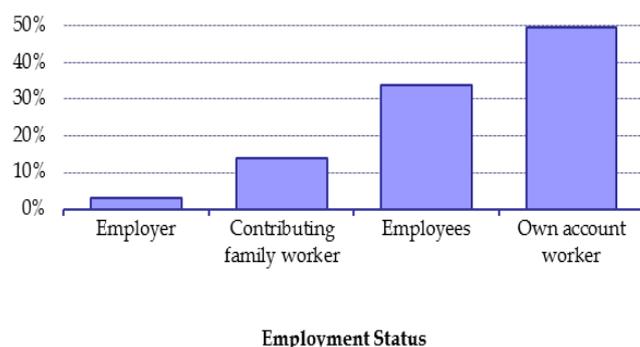
Table  
7.4

## Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status - 2013

Status of Education	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	100.0	3,302,136	100.0	5,115,538	100.0
Employees	4,690,146	55.7	2,960,130	89.6	1,730,016	33.8
Employer	256,014	3.0	106,059	3.2	149,955	2.9
Own account worker	2,707,720	32.2	175,593	5.3	2,532,127	49.5
Contributing family worker	763,793	9.1	60,354	1.8	703,440	13.8

Figure  
7.2

## Contribution of Informal sector employment for each employment status -2013

Table  
7.5

## Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation -2013

Occupation	Total		Sector			
			Formal		Informal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	100	3,302,136	39.2	5,115,538	60.8
1.Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators						
Chief executive, Senior official, Legislators	23,954	100	22,526	94.0	..	..
Administrative & commercial managers	99,427	100	69,223	69.6	30,204	30.4
Production and specialized services managers	99,909	100	72,617	72.7	27,292	27.3
Hospitality, shop and related services managers	170,098	100	48,289	28.4	121,810	71.6
2.Professionals	532,446	100	438,993	82.4	93,453	17.6
3.Technical & Associate Professionals	499,721	100	416,257	83.3	83,464	16.7
4.Clerks and Clerical support workers	311,354	100	293,998	94.4	17,357	5.6
5.Services and Sales workers	935,546	100	423,840	45.3	511,706	54.7
6.Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1,624,971	100	60,217	3.7	1,564,754	96.3
7.Craft and Related Trades workers	1,439,192	100	432,066	30.0	1,007,126	70.0
8.Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	708,049	100	275,674	38.9	432,375	61.1
9.Elementary occupations	1,918,771	100	698,876	36.4	1,219,895	63.6
10.Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	54,235	100	49,559	91.4	4,676	8.6

.. Negligible

## ISCO - 08

From 2013 onward, the survey uses SLSCO - 08, based on International Standard Classification of Occupation - 2008 (ISCO - 08 ) for occupation classification. The classifications is mainly based two concepts ' the kind of work performed or job' and 'skills'. Therefore, the major groups in table 7.5 cannot be compared directly with previous survey year results based on ISCO88. Hence for comparison users need to refer correspondence tables between ISCO 88 and ISCO 08.

## 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**

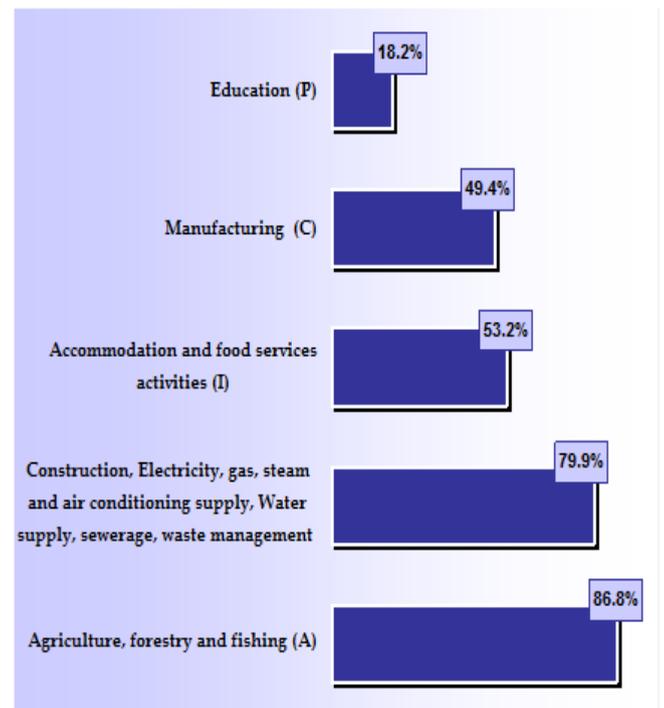
**Distribution of Informal sector employment in Non- Agri. sector by district- 2013**

District	%	District	%
<b>Total</b>	49.8	Mullativu	79.9
Colombo	43.7	Kilinochchi	65.1
Gampaha	40.4	Batticaloa	61.6
Kalutara	43.9	Ampara	54.9
Kandy	53.6	Trincomalee	60.1
Matale	63.1	Kurunegala	54.6
Nuwara Eliya	47.7	Puttalam	61.0
Galle	47.1	Anuradhapura	51.6
Matara	45.6	Polonnaruwa	53.9
Hambantota	61.4	Badulla	51.3
Jaffna	56.9	Moneragala	58.7
Mannar	59.5	Ratnapura	55.3
Vavunia	40.2	Kegalle	54.7

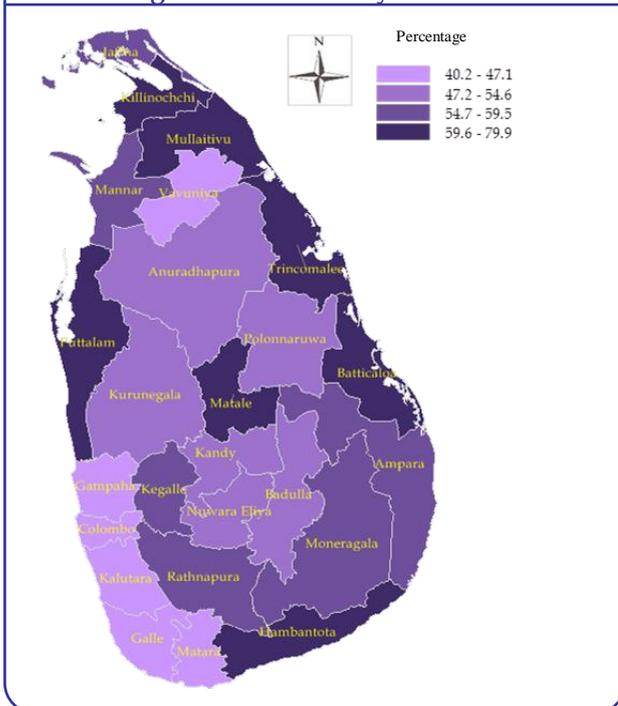
informal sector activities. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the disparities in regional distribution of non-agricultural industries. Some districts, Mullativu(79.9), Kilinochchi (65.1%) and Matale (63.1%) share more than 63 percent of non-agricultural informal sector employment.

**Figure 7.3**

**Distribution of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2013**



**Map (7): Participation rate of informal Sector in Non agriculture Sector by Districts - 2013**



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry groups , 86.8 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector. The percentage for ‘Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management’ industry group is 79.9 percent, which indicates the second highest contribution. ‘Education’ group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (18.2%). There is 49.4 percent of informal sector employment in the ‘Manufacturing’ category.

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

## 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 (%)**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>	92.5
------------------	------

**By Gender**

<b>Male</b>	93.5
<b>Female</b>	91.6

**By Sector**

<b>Urban</b>	95.3
<b>Rural</b>	92.0

8.1 Distribution of Literacy Rate

**Table 8.1** Literacy rate by sector & gender - 2013

Sri Lanka	Sector		Gender	
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
92.5	95.3	92.0	93.5	91.6

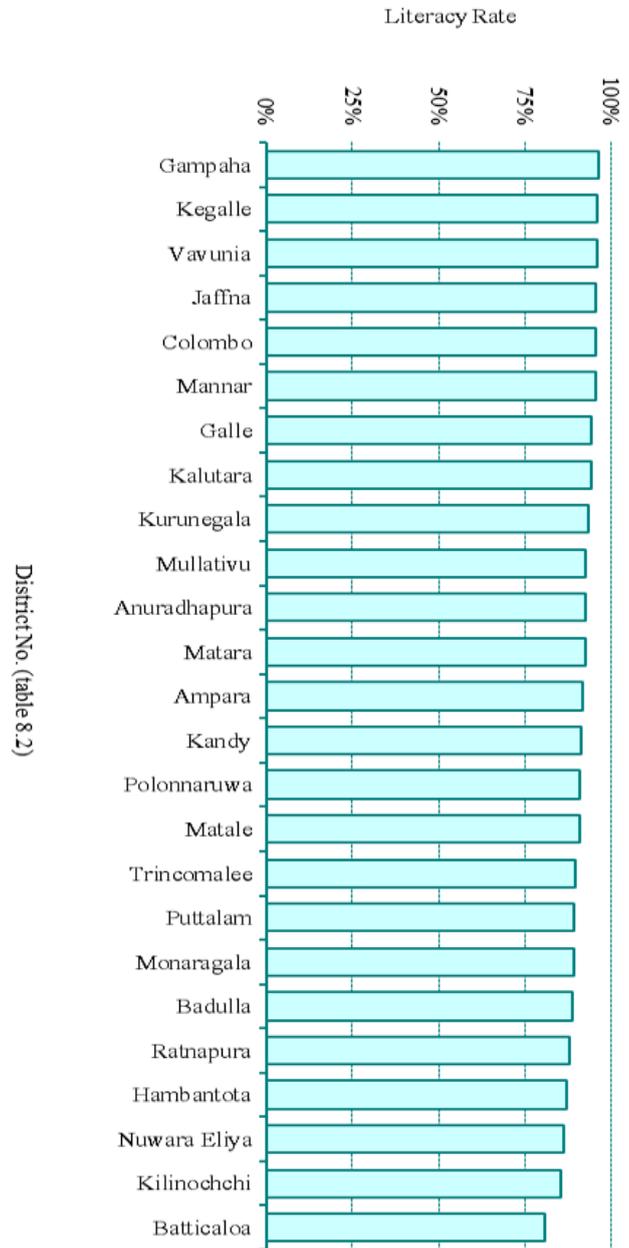
Estimated literacy rate for the country is 92.5 percent. That is among age 10 and above population 92.5% are literate in any of three languages Sinhala, Tamil, or English. Urban sector situation is slightly better than that of rural sector. Also, literacy rate of males is relatively high compared with that of females.

**Table 8.2** Literacy rates by District & Gender- 2013

District	Literacy rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	92.5	93.5	91.6
Colombo	95.5	96.2	94.9
Gampaha	96.6	96.7	96.5
Kalutara	94.2	95.5	93.0
Kandy	91.2	93.4	89.5
Matale	91.1	93.0	89.5
Nuwara Eliya	86.1	91.0	82.0
Galle	94.4	94.6	94.3
Matara	92.6	92.9	92.5
Hambantota	87.4	87.3	87.4
Jaffna	95.8	97.1	94.7
Mannar	95.5	96.4	94.6
Vavunia	95.8	97.0	94.8
Mullativu	92.8	93.2	92.5
Kilinochchi	85.3	88.2	82.7
Batticaloa	81.0	83.9	78.5
Ampara	91.9	94.0	89.9
Trincomalee	89.6	92.5	87.0
Kurunegala	93.3	94.3	92.5
Puttalam	89.4	89.1	89.6
Anuradhapura	92.7	93.1	92.3
Polonnaruwa	91.1	90.9	91.3
Badulla	89.0	91.3	87.1
Moneragala	89.3	88.7	89.8
Ratnapura	88.2	89.5	86.9
Kegalle	96.1	96.7	95.5

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

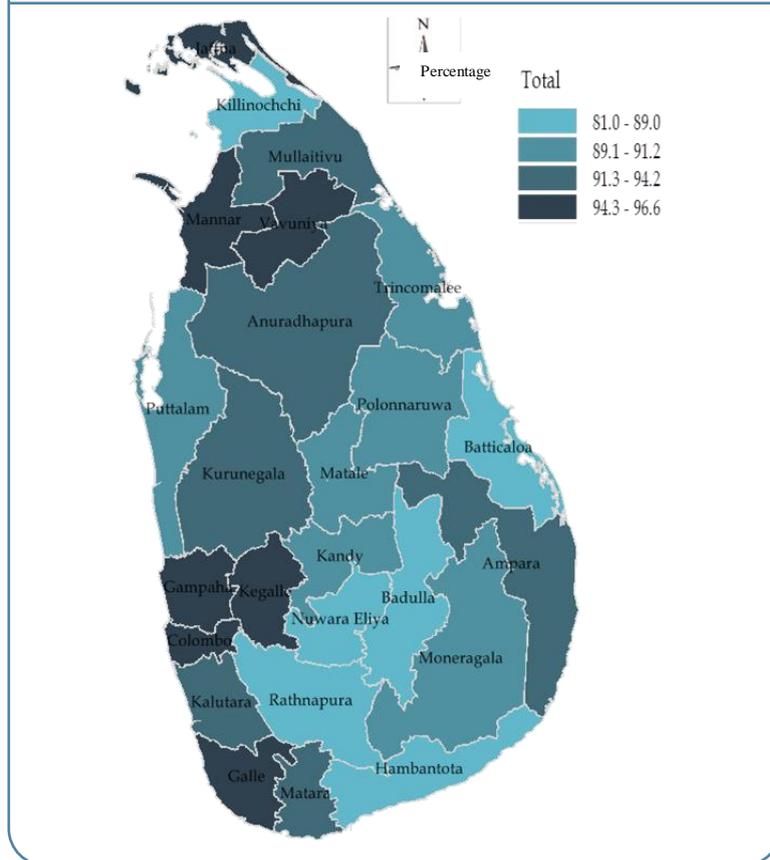
**Figure 8.1** Literacy rates by District - 2013



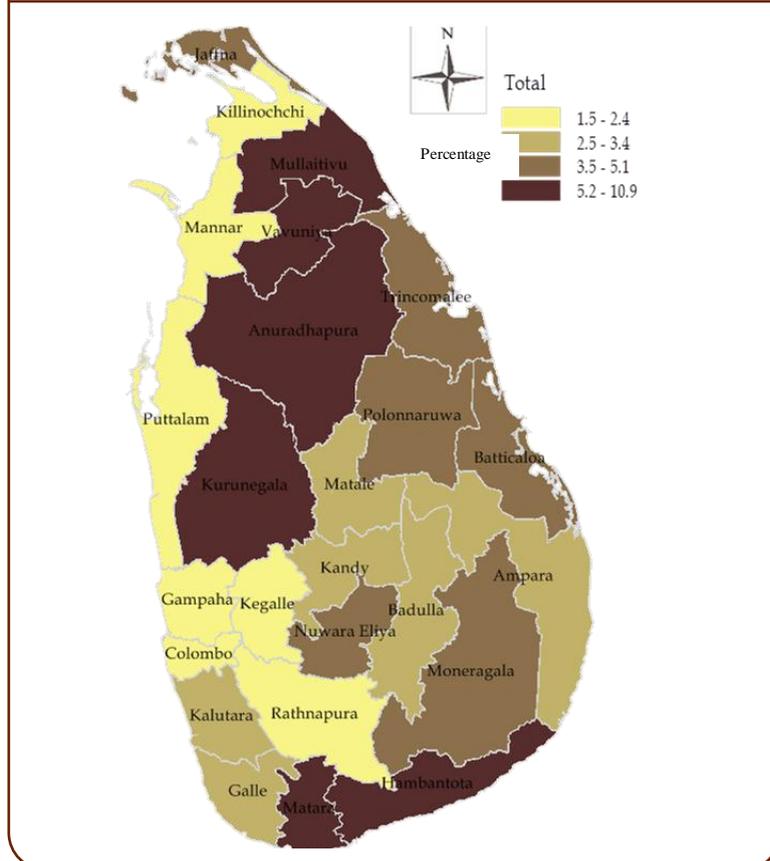
District No. (table 8.2)

According to the figure 8.1, Gampaha district shows the highest literacy rate about 96.6 percent. Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Nuwara Eliya districts report lower literacy rates compared to those in other districts.

Map (8): Literacy Rate by District - 2013



Map (9): Underemployment Rate by District - 2013



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

YEAR	NATIONAL LEVEL DATA							
	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2006 <sup>1</sup>	13,261,409	7,576,415	57.1	7,084,346	93.5	492,069	6.5	5,684,994
2007 <sup>1</sup>	13,459,252	7,472,932	55.5	7,026,733	94.0	446,199	6.0	5,986,320
2008 <sup>2</sup>	14,626,833	8,061,725	55.1	7,628,683	94.6	433,042	5.4	6,565,107
2009 <sup>2</sup>	14,876,264	8,051,089	54.1	7,579,835	94.1	471,254	5.9	6,825,175
2010 <sup>2</sup>	15,166,285	8,096,477	53.4	7,696,142	95.1	400,335	4.9	7,069,808
2011 <sup>3</sup>	16,122,111	8,543,776	53.0	8,186,305	95.8	357,471	4.2	7,578,335
2012 <sup>3</sup>	16,081,285	8,454,364	52.6	8,118,362	96.0	336,002	4.0	7,626,921
2013 <sup>3</sup>	16,359,761	8,802,113	53.8	8,417,674	95.6	384,439	4.4	7,557,648

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

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE NUMBER
2006 <sup>1</sup>	6,287,747	4,822,204	76.7	4,596,634	95.3	225,570	4.7	1,465,543
2007 <sup>1</sup>	6,372,572	4,853,559	76.2	4,643,931	95.7	209,627	4.3	1,519,013
2008 <sup>2</sup>	6,848,600	5,212,933	76.1	5,018,954	96.3	193,978	3.7	1,635,668
2009 <sup>2</sup>	6,925,821	5,173,106	74.7	4,949,825	95.7	223,281	4.3	1,752,715
2010 <sup>2</sup>	7,078,246	5,310,872	75.0	5,125,763	96.5	185,108	3.5	1,767,374
2011 <sup>3</sup>	7,570,144	5,605,446	74.0	5,452,723	97.3	152,723	2.7	1,964,698
2012 <sup>3</sup>	7,508,356	5,629,617	75.0	5,469,759	97.2	159,858	2.8	1,878,740
2013 <sup>3</sup>	7,577,344	5,677,815	74.9	5,498,815	96.8	179,000	3.2	1,899,529

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
	POPULATION	TOTAL	LABOUR	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
	(15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE	FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE NUMBER
2006 <sup>1</sup>	6,973,662	2,754,211	39.5	2,487,711	90.3	266,499	9.7	4,219,451
2007 <sup>1</sup>	7,086,680	2,619,373	37.0	2,382,801	91.0	236,572	9.0	4,467,307
2008 <sup>2</sup>	7,778,232	2,848,793	36.6	2,609,729	91.6	239,064	8.4	4,929,440
2009 <sup>2</sup>	7,950,443	2,877,983	36.2	2,630,010	91.4	247,973	8.6	5,072,460
2010 <sup>2</sup>	8,088,039	2,785,605	34.4	2,570,379	92.3	215,226	7.7	5,302,434
2011 <sup>3</sup>	8,551,967	2,938,329	34.4	2,733,582	93.0	204,748	7.0	5,613,637
2012 <sup>3</sup>	8,572,929	2,824,747	32.9	2,648,603	93.8	176,144	6.2	5,748,181
2013 <sup>3</sup>	8,782,417	3,124,298	35.6	2,918,859	93.4	205,439	6.6	5,658,119

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

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

(2013)								
AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE
								NUMBER
<b>ALL AGES</b>	16,359,761	8,802,113	53.8	8,417,674	95.6	384,439	4.4	7,557,648
15 - 19 YRS	1,739,222	282,015	16.2	229,362	81.3	52,652	18.7	1,457,208
20 - 24 YRS	1,485,518	819,592	55.2	662,239	80.8	157,353	19.2	665,926
25 - 29 YRS	1,418,131	921,367	65.0	851,955	92.5	69,413	7.5	496,763
30 - 39 YRS	3,153,414	2,145,070	68.0	2,086,718	97.3	58,352	2.7	1,008,344
40 + YRS	8,563,475	4,634,069	54.1	4,587,400	99.0	46,669	1.0	3,929,406

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

2013								
AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE
								NUMBER
<b>ALL AGES</b>	7,577,344	5,677,815	74.9	5,498,815	96.8	179,000	3.2	1,899,529
15 - 19 YRS	853,287	189,492	22.2	159,317	84.1	30,175	15.9	663,794
20 - 24 YRS	692,291	506,957	73.2	428,259	84.5	78,698	15.5	185,334
25 - 29 YRS	631,539	586,859	92.9	559,210	95.3	27,649	4.7	44,681
30 - 39 YRS	1,450,395	1,396,996	96.3	1,376,182	98.5	20,814	1.5	53,398
40 + YRS	3,949,832	2,997,511	75.9	2,975,847	99.3	21,664	0.7	952,321

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

2013								
AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (15 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	FORCE
								NUMBER
<b>ALL AGES</b>	8,782,417	3,124,298	35.6	2,918,859	93.4	205,439	6.6	5,658,119
15 - 19 YRS	885,936	92,522	9.8	70,045	77.8	22,477	22.2	793,413
20 - 24 YRS	793,227	312,635	35.9	233,980	71.3	78,656	28.7	480,592
25 - 29 YRS	786,591	334,509	41.1	292,745	86.9	41,763	13.1	452,083
30 - 39 YRS	1,703,019	748,074	43.5	710,536	95.8	37,538	4.2	954,946
40 + YRS	4,613,643	1,636,558	35.5	1,611,553	98.8	25,005	1.2	2,977,085

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.1	10.3	12.1	24.3	49.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.6	9.8	12.1	24.0	50.6
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.4	9.9	11.7	24.0	51.0
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.4	8.6	11.5	24.4	52.1
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.0	8.5	10.9	24.0	53.5
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.1	8.6	11.0	24.3	53.0
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.5	8.3	11.0	25.2	53.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.1	24.8	54.5

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.0	10.2	12.3	24.0	49.5
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.7	9.6	12.7	23.8	50.2
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.6	9.7	11.9	24.1	50.7
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.5	8.4	11.8	24.3	52.0
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.1	8.2	11.3	24.1	53.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.2	8.6	11.3	24.3	52.5
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.7	8.3	11.2	25.2	52.6
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.9	7.8	10.2	25.0	54.1

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.1	10.3	11.7	24.9	49.0
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.4	10.1	10.8	24.3	51.4
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.2	10.2	11.2	24.0	51.5
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.3	8.9	11.0	24.6	52.2
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	2.9	9.2	10.0	23.9	54.0
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.8	8.5	10.3	24.4	54.0
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.2	8.5	10.5	25.1	53.7
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.4	8.0	10.0	24.3	55.2

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

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	22.2	46.8	16.8	14.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	21.1	47.8	15.6	15.5
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	20.8	47.4	15.8	15.9
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	21.1	47.2	15.5	16.2
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	20.2	48.2	15.9	15.8
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	18.8	48.1	15.7	17.4
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	18.5	47.2	17.6	16.7
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	17.9	47.8	16.0	18.3

**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)/ NCE & above
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	21.0	50.3	16.6	12.1
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	20.1	51.2	15.6	13.0
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	20.1	50.6	16.1	13.2
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	20.3	50.7	15.7	13.3
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	19.1	51.6	16.2	13.1
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	18.3	51.0	16.1	14.6
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	17.9	51.1	17.8	13.2
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	17.6	51.4	16.2	14.8

**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)/ NCE & above
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	24.4	40.3	17.1	18.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	23.0	41.0	15.5	20.5
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	22.2	41.3	15.3	21.2
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	22.5	40.6	15.3	21.7
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	22.3	41.3	15.3	21.1
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	19.8	42.2	15.0	23.1
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	19.8	39.2	17.2	23.8
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	18.5	41.0	15.7	24.8

<sup>1</sup> - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

<sup>3</sup> - All the districts are included

<sup>2</sup> - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.7	13.5	42.2	3.1	30.9	10.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.6	13.8	42.8	2.9	30.4	10.1
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	56.5	15.3	41.3	2.9	30.3	10.3
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	57.7	15.5	42.2	2.6	29.2	10.4
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	55.5	14.3	41.3	2.6	31.5	10.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	55.0	14.4	40.5	2.9	31.5	10.7
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	56.5	15.2	41.3	2.8	31.9	8.8
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	55.7	15.1	40.6	3.0	32.2	9.1

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	56.1	12.3	43.8	4.4	35.3	4.2
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	57.3	12.1	45.2	4.0	34.5	4.3
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	57.6	13.7	43.9	4.1	34.2	4.1
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	59.2	13.7	45.5	3.6	33.0	4.3
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	56.2	12.8	43.4	3.5	36.0	4.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	55.8	12.7	43.1	3.8	36.0	4.3
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.8	3.8	35.9	3.6
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	56.6	12.8	43.9	4.2	36.2	3.0

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	54.9	15.7	39.2	0.8	22.8	21.5
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	55.2	17.1	38.1	0.7	22.5	21.6
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	54.4	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.1
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	55.0	19.0	36.0	0.9	22.1	22.0
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	54.3	17.3	37.0	0.8	22.6	22.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	53.2	17.8	35.4	0.9	22.7	23.2
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	56.1	19.9	36.2	0.9	23.6	19.4
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	54.0	19.4	34.6	0.9	24.6	20.5

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

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

Year	Industry Group											Other					
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14		15	16	17	19	20
2013	8,417,674	2,504,310	1,514,039	587,968	1,150,911	517,511	188,219	62,640	153,027	67,964	107,027	629,288	329,572	141,020	131,982	182,277	49,766

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

Year	Industry Group											Other						
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14		15	16	17	19	20	
2013	5,498,815	1,532,888	88,137	800,081	570,928	818,537	494,339	135,302	47,762	89,213	41,868	78,616	407,594	98,169	54,441	92,539	108,256	40,144

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

Year	Industry Group											Other						
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14		15	16	17	19	20	
2013	2,918,859	971,422	12,016	713,957	17,040	332,374	23,173	52,917	14,878	63,814	26,096	28,411	221,695	231,402	86,578	39,443	74,021	9,622

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

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

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

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

Major Industry Group	Year
	2013
Total	8,417,674
Agriculture	2,504,310
Industry	2,202,159
Services	3,711,204

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

Major Industry Group	Year
	2013
Total	100.0
Agriculture	29.8
Industry	26.2
Services	44.1

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

**Agriculture**

1. Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A)

**Industries**

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

**Services**

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

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

Year	Occupation group										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Total</b>											
2013	8,417,674	393,388	532,446	499,721	311,354	935,546	1,624,971	1,439,192	708,049	1,918,771	54,235

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

Year	Occupation group										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Total</b>											
2013	5,498,815	279,252	203,625	320,862	153,574	647,849	1,064,063	975,201	614,994	1,191,062	48,333

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

Year	Occupation group										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Total</b>											
2013	2,918,859	114,136	328,821	178,859	157,780	287,698	560,908	463,990	93,055	727,709	5,902

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

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

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	5.2	1.8	4.6	8.1	14.6	36.7	28.9
1	100.0	7.2	3.5	8.1	13.0	19.6	33.8	14.8
2	100.0	8.1	0.6	2.2	7.1	8.5	41.2	32.3
3	100.0	5.1	1.4	4.3	8.0	11.8	37.8	31.5
6	100.0	7.4	0.8	3.5	8.2	12.9	41.4	25.9
7	100.0	2.6	0.9	3.0	5.2	10.4	30.9	46.9
8	100.0	3.4	0.8	1.9	3.6	8.8	29.7	51.8
9	100.0	2.8	0.5	3.0	4.4	8.2	28.0	53.0
10	100.0	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.4	5.3	54.0	35.8
11	100.0	2.0	0.3	0.4	2.3	7.6	62.1	25.2
13	100.0	5.3	0.8	2.4	6.8	14.4	46.3	24.0
14	100.0	3.0	0.9	1.0	2.5	9.9	36.1	46.5
15	100.0	2.0	0.5	1.0	2.3	9.2	57.4	27.6
16	100.0	9.8	1.4	5.8	10.4	44.6	23.2	4.7
17	100.0	2.7	0.5	2.1	4.3	6.0	46.8	37.5
19	100.0	4.1	3.6	4.3	8.4	12.8	34.5	32.4
20	100.0	3.5	1.3	4.7	8.1	14.3	30.7	37.5
Other	100.0	7.5	0.9	8.6	7.5	8.0	38.9	28.6

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

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

**Industry group**

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)

2 Mining & quarrying (B)

3 Manufacturing (C)

6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)

7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)

8 Transportation and storage (H)

9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)

10 Information and communication (J)

11 Financial and insurance activities (K)

13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)

14 Administrative and support service activities (N)

15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

16 Education (P)

17 Human health and social work activities (Q)

19 Other service activities (S)

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

Other

Other

12 Real estate activities (L)

18 Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)

21 Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U)

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

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40 + YRS
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	17.5	39.3	21.5	11.9	9.8
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	15.7	41.2	19.7	13.1	10.4
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	14.5	37.5	21.3	15.1	11.6
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	14.8	38.7	21.2	14.7	10.6
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	12.8	42.5	20.6	15.6	8.5
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	14.2	40.6	18.8	15.6	10.7
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	13.7	40.9	18.1	15.2	12.1

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	21.2	40.1	18.4	8.3	11.9
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	19.9	40.7	16.0	10.2	13.1
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	17.9	36.4	18.9	12.4	14.4
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	19.6	41.2	15.5	11.7	12.0
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	17.6	44.9	16.7	13.1	7.6
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	19.5	41.6	17.1	12.4	9.4
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	16.9	44.0	15.4	11.6	12.1

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	14.4	38.7	24.2	14.9	7.9
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	11.9	41.5	23.0	15.6	8.0
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	10.7	36.5	26.1	17.4	9.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	9.3	40.7	23.4	17.5	9.1
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	9.4	39.8	20.3	18.6	11.9
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	10.9	38.3	20.3	18.3	12.2

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

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.5	41.8	26.7	27.0
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	4.3	41.0	22.1	32.6
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	4.3	39.9	23.1	32.7
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	2.7	34.9	22.7	39.7
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.7	37.9	19.9	39.4
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.6	37.4	27.3	32.8
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.4

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	6.1	48.8	26.7	18.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	5.8	49.4	24.5	20.3
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	4.4	48.0	25.3	22.3
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.4	40.4	25.4	30.9
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.0	47.6	20.4	29.9
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	2.0	46.8	29.7	21.5
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	4.6	43.6	24.3	27.5

**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
2006 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.1	35.8	26.7	34.3
2007 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	3.0	33.5	19.9	43.6
2008 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	3.8	30.9	23.7	41.7
2009 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	4.3	32.5	21.1	42.1
2010 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	2.1	30.1	20.5	47.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.3	30.7	19.5	46.5
2012 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.0	28.8	25.1	43.1
2013 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	3.2	30.4	20.3	46.1

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

<sup>1</sup> - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

<sup>3</sup> - All the districts are included

<sup>2</sup> - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

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	384,439	48,510	250,124	85,804
%	100.0	12.6	65.1	22.3
Male	179,000	14,889	118,567	45,544
%	100.0	8.3	66.2	25.4
Female	205,439	33,622	131,557	40,260
%	100.0	16.4	64.0	19.6

TABLE 12 : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - BOTH SEXES

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	16,359,761	8,802,113	53.8	8,417,674	95.6	384,439	4.4	7,557,648
Colombo	2,027,536	1,030,030	50.8	999,115	97.0	30,915	3.0	997,506
Gampaha	1,976,343	1,011,351	51.2	968,595	95.8	42,756	4.2	964,992
Kalutara	1,036,458	543,671	52.5	515,524	94.8	28,147	5.2	492,788
Kandy	998,236	490,402	49.1	467,494	95.3	22,908	4.7	507,833
Matale	318,329	168,414	52.9	157,160	93.3	11,254	6.7	149,915
Nuwara Eliya	490,093	298,891	61.0	288,865	96.6	10,026	3.4	191,202
Galle	876,395	481,563	54.9	458,193	95.1	23,370	4.9	394,832
Matara	631,806	332,082	52.6	308,429	92.9	23,653	7.1	299,724
Hambantota	485,164	283,745	58.5	269,173	94.9	14,572	5.1	201,420
Jaffna	468,833	211,399	45.1	200,688	94.9	10,712	5.1	257,433
Mannar	67,684	30,548	45.1	29,021	95.0	1,527	5.0	37,136
Vavunia	130,042	59,090	45.4	56,593	95.8	2,497	4.2	70,952
Mullativu	54,718	26,944	49.2	25,710	95.4	1,234	4.6	27,774
Kilinochchi	78,408	38,153	48.7	35,121	92.1	3,032	7.9	40,255
Batticaloa	360,847	159,998	44.3	154,036	96.3	5,962	3.7	200,849
Ampara	453,613	201,585	44.4	193,419	95.9	8,166	4.1	252,028
Trincomalee	261,244	118,385	45.3	111,679	94.3	6,705	5.7	142,859
Kurunegala	1,377,403	801,892	58.2	773,404	96.4	28,487	3.6	575,512
Puttalam	622,030	349,758	56.2	335,539	95.9	14,219	4.1	272,272
Anuradhapura	627,534	417,103	66.5	408,203	97.9	8,899	2.1	210,432
Polonnaruwa	301,991	160,609	53.2	150,591	93.8	10,018	6.2	141,382
Badulla	660,601	399,968	60.5	384,268	96.1	15,700	3.9	260,633
Moneragala	420,554	265,771	63.2	259,858	97.8	5,913	2.2	154,783
Ratnapura	885,168	523,421	59.1	499,151	95.4	24,270	4.6	361,747
Kegalle	748,730	397,341	53.1	367,845	92.6	29,496	7.4	351,389

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

**TABLE 12A : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT - MALE**

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,577,344</b>	<b>5,677,815</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>5,498,815</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1,899,529</b>
Colombo	964,296	688,595	71.4	668,704	97.1	19,891	2.9	275,702
Gampaha	919,731	670,109	72.9	648,932	96.8	21,177	3.2	249,622
Kalutara	489,153	361,110	73.8	345,267	95.6	15,843	4.4	128,044
Kandy	444,431	312,501	70.3	301,669	96.5	10,832	3.5	131,930
Matale	139,230	108,388	77.8	104,842	96.7	3,547	3.3	30,842
Nuwara Eliya	225,564	165,522	73.4	161,364	97.5	4,158	2.5	60,042
Galle	405,689	299,922	73.9	289,202	96.4	10,719	3.6	105,767
Matara	289,961	213,002	73.5	200,869	94.3	12,133	5.7	76,959
Hambantota	230,058	182,294	79.2	175,919	96.5	6,376	3.5	47,763
Jaffna	214,444	154,923	72.2	151,135	97.6	3,788	2.4	59,521
Mannar	32,492	25,188	77.5	24,352	96.7	836	3.3	7,304
Vavunia	61,435	42,847	69.7	41,682	97.3	1,165	2.7	18,588
Mullativu	26,404	21,465	81.3	20,921	97.5	543	2.5	4,939
Kilinochchi	37,327	29,244	78.3	27,557	94.2	1,686	5.8	8,083
Batticaloa	160,764	118,894	74.0	116,374	97.9	2,519	2.1	41,871
Ampara	211,563	156,400	73.9	152,452	97.5	3,948	2.5	55,163
Trincomalee	122,675	90,146	73.5	88,172	97.8	1,974	2.2	32,529
Kurunegala	621,163	478,388	77.0	467,797	97.8	10,591	2.2	142,775
Puttalam	287,910	224,722	78.1	219,521	97.7	5,201	2.3	63,188
Anuradhapura	286,269	241,058	84.2	236,343	98.0	4,715	2.0	45,211
Polonnaruwa	135,132	106,276	78.6	103,641	97.5	2,636	2.5	28,855
Badulla	289,279	228,782	79.1	224,268	98.0	4,515	2.0	60,496
Moneragala	199,998	169,257	84.6	165,937	98.0	3,320	2.0	30,742
Ratnapura	434,754	333,217	76.6	319,893	96.0	13,324	4.0	101,536
Kegalle	347,622	255,566	73.5	242,002	94.7	13,564	5.3	92,056

**TABLE 12B : LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY DISTRICT -FEMALE**

District	Household population (15 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,782,417</b>	<b>3,124,298</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2,918,859</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>205,439</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5,658,119</b>
Colombo	1,063,239	341,435	32.1	330,412	96.8	11,024	3.2	721,804
Gampaha	1,056,612	341,242	32.3	319,663	93.7	21,579	6.3	715,369
Kalutara	547,305	182,561	33.4	170,257	93.3	12,304	6.7	364,744
Kandy	553,805	177,901	32.1	165,825	93.2	12,077	6.8	375,903
Matale	179,099	60,025	33.5	52,318	87.2	7,708	12.8	119,073
Nuwara Eliya	264,528	133,369	50.4	127,501	95.6	5,868	4.4	131,160
Galle	470,707	181,641	38.6	168,990	93.0	12,651	7.0	289,065
Matara	341,844	119,079	34.8	107,559	90.3	11,520	9.7	222,765
Hambantota	255,107	101,450	39.8	93,254	91.9	8,196	8.1	153,656
Jaffna	254,388	56,476	22.2	49,552	87.7	6,923	12.3	197,912
Mannar	35,191	5,359	15.2	4,668	87.1	691	12.9	29,832
Vavunia	68,607	16,244	23.7	14,911	91.8	1,332	8.2	52,363
Mullativu	28,314	5,479	19.4	4,788	87.4	691	12.6	22,835
Kilinochchi	41,081	8,910	21.7	7,564	84.9	1,345	15.1	32,172
Batticaloa	200,083	41,105	20.5	37,662	91.6	3,443	8.4	158,978
Ampara	242,051	45,185	18.7	40,967	90.7	4,218	9.3	196,865
Trincomalee	138,568	28,239	20.4	23,507	83.2	4,731	16.8	110,330
Kurunegala	756,240	323,504	42.8	305,607	94.5	17,897	5.5	432,737
Puttalam	334,120	125,036	37.4	116,018	92.8	9,018	7.2	209,084
Anuradhapura	341,266	176,045	51.6	171,860	97.6	4,184	2.4	165,221
Polonnaruwa	166,860	54,333	32.6	46,951	86.4	7,382	13.6	112,527
Badulla	371,323	171,186	46.1	160,001	93.5	11,185	6.5	200,137
Moneragala	220,556	96,514	43.8	93,921	97.3	2,594	2.7	124,042
Ratnapura	450,415	190,204	42.2	179,258	94.2	10,946	5.8	260,211
Kegalle	401,108	141,775	35.3	125,843	88.8	15,932	11.2	259,333

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

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	100.0	2,504,310	29.8	2,202,159	26.2	3,711,204	44.1
Colombo	999,115	100.0	22,183	2.2	266,350	26.7	710,582	71.1
Gampaha	968,595	100.0	57,835	6.0	356,759	36.8	554,001	57.2
Kalutara	515,524	100.0	89,487	17.4	173,169	33.6	252,868	49.1
Kandy	467,494	100.0	118,361	25.3	127,488	27.3	221,646	47.4
Matale	157,160	100.0	66,648	42.4	38,551	24.5	51,960	33.1
Nuwara Eliya	288,865	100.0	197,646	68.4	32,668	11.3	58,551	20.3
Galle	458,193	100.0	150,369	32.8	106,010	23.1	201,814	44.0
Matara	308,429	100.0	113,094	36.7	76,450	24.8	118,885	38.5
Hambantota	269,173	100.0	112,206	41.7	75,416	28.0	81,551	30.3
Jaffna	200,688	100.0	55,718	27.8	48,145	24.0	96,824	48.2
Mannar	29,021	100.0	13,874	47.8	2,663	9.2	12,484	43.0
Vavunia	56,593	100.0	18,880	33.4	10,730	19.0	26,983	47.7
Mullativu	25,710	100.0	11,136	43.3	6,737	26.2	7,837	30.5
Kilinochchi	35,121	100.0	13,819	39.3	8,508	24.2	12,795	36.4
Batticaloa	154,036	100.0	46,116	29.9	41,915	27.2	66,005	42.9
Ampara	193,419	100.0	66,589	34.4	37,765	19.5	89,065	46.0
Trincomalee	111,679	100.0	38,320	34.3	18,486	16.6	54,874	49.1
Kurunegala	773,404	100.0	245,679	31.8	229,761	29.7	297,964	38.5
Puttalam	335,539	100.0	113,806	33.9	94,573	28.2	127,161	37.9
Anuradhapura	408,203	100.0	238,516	58.4	59,357	14.5	110,330	27.0
Polonnaruwa	150,591	100.0	60,872	40.4	37,757	25.1	51,963	34.5
Badulla	384,268	100.0	219,623	57.2	44,995	11.7	119,651	31.1
Moneragala	259,858	100.0	152,873	58.8	40,628	15.6	66,357	25.5
Ratnapura	499,151	100.0	214,580	43.0	137,414	27.5	147,157	29.5
Kegalle	367,845	100.0	66,083	18.0	129,865	35.3	171,898	46.7

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	5,498,815	100.0	1,532,888	27.9	1,459,146	26.5	2,506,780	45.6
Colombo	668,704	100.0	15,130	2.3	174,382	26.1	479,192	71.7
Gampaha	648,932	100.0	45,751	7.1	221,060	34.1	382,121	58.9
Kalutara	345,267	100.0	51,497	14.9	113,225	32.8	180,545	52.3
Kandy	301,669	100.0	65,172	21.6	86,322	28.6	150,176	49.8
Matale	104,842	100.0	42,762	40.8	26,271	25.1	35,809	34.2
Nuwara Eliya	161,364	100.0	100,230	62.1	22,504	13.9	38,630	23.9
Galle	289,202	100.0	86,692	30.0	68,755	23.8	133,756	46.3
Matara	200,869	100.0	72,786	36.2	51,306	25.5	76,778	38.2
Hambantota	175,919	100.0	77,016	43.8	46,578	26.5	52,325	29.7
Jaffna	151,135	100.0	41,045	27.2	43,375	28.7	66,716	44.1
Mannar	24,352	100.0	13,088	53.7	2,445	10.0	8,819	36.2
Vavunia	41,682	100.0	13,810	33.1	8,442	20.3	19,430	46.6
Mullativu	20,921	100.0	9,344	44.7	6,130	29.3	5,448	26.0
Kilinochchi	27,557	100.0	11,311	41.0	7,469	27.1	8,777	31.9
Batticaloa	116,374	100.0	37,165	31.9	30,292	26.0	48,917	42.0
Ampara	152,452	100.0	58,238	38.2	27,801	18.2	66,413	43.6
Trincomalee	88,172	100.0	33,627	38.1	14,606	16.6	39,939	45.3
Kurunegala	467,797	100.0	145,935	31.2	136,671	29.2	185,191	39.6
Puttalam	219,521	100.0	73,023	33.3	65,652	29.9	80,846	36.8
Anuradhapura	236,343	100.0	119,990	50.8	44,534	18.8	71,819	30.4
Polonnaruwa	103,641	100.0	45,758	44.2	21,639	20.9	36,244	35.0
Badulla	224,268	100.0	115,392	51.5	35,233	15.7	73,643	32.8
Moneragala	165,937	100.0	91,519	55.2	28,918	17.4	45,500	27.4
Ratnapura	319,893	100.0	123,051	38.5	102,146	31.9	94,696	29.6
Kegalle	242,002	100.0	43,558	18.0	73,392	30.3	125,052	51.7

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	2,918,859	100.0	971,422	33.3	743,013	25.5	1,204,424	41.3
Colombo	330,412	100.0	7,053	2.1	91,968	27.8	231,391	70.0
Gampaha	319,663	100.0	12,084	3.8	135,699	42.5	171,880	53.8
Kalutara	170,257	100.0	37,990	22.3	59,944	35.2	72,323	42.5
Kandy	165,825	100.0	53,189	32.1	41,166	24.8	71,470	43.1
Matale	52,318	100.0	23,886	45.7	12,280	23.5	16,152	30.9
Nuwara Eliya	127,501	100.0	97,416	76.4	10,164	8.0	19,921	15.6
Galle	168,990	100.0	63,677	37.7	37,256	22.0	68,057	40.3
Matara	107,559	100.0	40,308	37.5	25,144	23.4	42,108	39.1
Hambantota	93,254	100.0	35,190	37.7	28,838	30.9	29,226	31.3
Jaffna	49,552	100.0	14,673	29.6	4,770	9.6	30,109	60.8
Mannar	4,668	100.0	786	16.8	218	4.7	3,664	78.5
Vavunia	14,911	100.0	5,070	34.0	2,288	15.3	7,553	50.7
Mullativu	4,788	100.0	1,792	37.4	607	12.7	2,389	49.9
Kilinochchi	7,564	100.0	2,508	33.2	1,039	13.7	4,017	53.1
Batticaloa	37,662	100.0	8,950	23.8	11,623	30.9	17,088	45.4
Ampara	40,967	100.0	8,351	20.4	9,964	24.3	22,652	55.3
Trincomalee	23,507	100.0	4,693	20.0	3,880	16.5	14,935	63.5
Kurunegala	305,607	100.0	99,744	32.6	93,090	30.5	112,773	36.9
Puttalam	116,018	100.0	40,783	35.2	28,921	24.9	46,315	39.9
Anuradhapura	171,860	100.0	118,526	69.0	14,823	8.6	38,511	22.4
Polonnaruwa	46,951	100.0	15,114	32.2	16,118	34.3	15,719	33.5
Badulla	160,001	100.0	104,231	65.1	9,762	6.1	46,008	28.8
Moneragala	93,921	100.0	61,354	65.3	11,710	12.5	20,856	22.2
Ratnapura	179,258	100.0	91,529	51.1	35,269	19.7	52,461	29.3
Kegalle	125,843	100.0	22,525	17.9	56,472	44.9	46,846	37.2

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

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

Province	Occupation group									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Total	393,388	532,446	499,721	311,354	935,546	1,624,971	1,439,192	708,049	1,918,771	54,235
Western	119,204	218,498	223,702	145,763	394,143	90,731	501,204	302,785	468,768	18,436
Central	75,028	45,269	34,297	26,111	63,999	158,900	125,323	56,923	324,880	2,787
Southern	40,831	59,072	60,972	35,464	113,262	211,649	162,494	80,654	264,352	7,044
Northern	12,681	30,496	22,035	8,442	37,802	71,811	57,205	22,581	81,783	2,296
Eastern	21,890	35,436	19,530	11,240	61,212	112,915	76,185	29,011	84,059	7,657
North Westerr	24,699	58,688	57,790	37,700	113,910	279,615	247,201	93,591	190,404	5,343
North Central	24,494	16,763	9,882	14,397	52,747	256,343	65,484	24,509	89,682	4,494
Uva	14,914	26,765	33,694	10,610	39,309	278,327	74,962	24,769	139,245	1,530
Sabaragamuw	59,648	41,459	37,817	21,627	59,163	164,678	129,133	73,226	275,597	4,647

## Occupation group

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

■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high. Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 08, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 08 classification

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

Province	Industry group																		
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	other		
Total	8,417,674	2,504,310	100,153	1,514,039	587,968	1,150,911	517,511	188,219	62,640	153,027	67,964	107,027	629,288	329,572	141,020	131,982	182,277	49,766	
Western	2,483,234	169,505	610,431	175,258	451,173	221,322	75,045	43,118	86,724	39,553	55,800	201,987	120,612	58,275	45,012	96,615	22,215		
Central	913,518	382,655	9,659	119,697	69,351	106,241	44,333	20,039	2,943	11,528	3,834	6,035	53,249	36,614	11,805	13,770	19,060	2,706	
Southern	1,035,794	375,668	5,355	176,559	75,962	124,993	54,742	25,674	3,667	18,080	5,832	8,936	64,685	44,685	21,997	14,342	10,227	4,390	
Northern	347,132	113,427	230	32,413	44,140	43,051	19,085	7,037	1,118	4,185	3,307	3,176	25,714	21,266	9,340	8,940	2,682	8,022	
Eastern	459,134	151,024	4,435	55,991	37,740	73,147	24,014	8,384	899	3,906	3,052	4,933	45,160	18,356	6,904	14,298	4,329	2,562	
North Westerr	1,108,944	359,485	12,883	235,503	75,948	138,168	57,808	23,595	5,298	14,237	4,760	16,394	97,430	30,826	7,575	13,306	11,658	4,069	
North Central	558,795	299,388	7,703	58,459	30,952	62,633	17,015	3,813	1,072	3,730	628	2,957	43,464	13,743	4,179	7,150	1,021	887	
Uva	644,126	372,496	10,959	42,470	32,193	57,164	22,996	10,371	959	4,489	2,201	2,354	54,834	11,651	6,945	5,640	4,115	2,288	
Sabaragamuw	866,996	280,662	38,340	182,516	46,422	94,339	56,197	14,261	3,566	6,147	4,797	6,442	42,764	31,818	14,000	9,524	32,570	2,628	

**Industry group**

- 1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)  
2 Mining & quarrying (B)  
3 Manufacturing (C)  
6 Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste manage. 20 Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - and remediation activities (D, E, F)  
7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (G)  
8 Transportation and storage (H)  
9 Accommodation and food services activities (I)  
10 Information and communication (J)  
11 Financial and insurance activities (K)  
13 Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)  
14 Administrative and support service activities (N)  
15 Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)

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

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

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

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
<b>Total</b>	8,417,674	4,690,146	1,269,610	3,420,537	256,014	2,707,720	763,793
Western	2,483,234	1,629,374	367,671	1,261,703	125,972	616,552	111,336
Central	913,518	544,335	222,599	321,736	20,177	270,331	78,675
Southern	1,035,794	561,479	154,000	407,479	30,547	341,623	102,145
Northern	347,132	200,312	54,396	145,916	12,962	118,774	15,085
Eastern	459,134	265,262	82,879	182,383	9,380	162,744	21,749
North Western	1,108,944	574,405	145,353	429,052	25,564	396,603	112,372
North Central	558,795	188,533	65,243	123,290	6,794	239,427	124,040
Uva	644,126	260,309	79,664	180,645	4,269	254,265	125,283
Sabaragamuwa	866,996	466,137	97,805	368,332	20,348	307,401	73,109

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

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
<b>Total</b>	5,498,815	3,114,387	702,842	2,411,546	229,541	1,990,458	164,428
Western	1,662,902	1,079,064	211,928	867,136	111,851	444,036	27,951
Central	567,875	336,435	112,623	223,812	17,820	198,478	15,143
Southern	665,991	365,190	78,239	286,951	26,358	253,924	20,519
Northern	265,647	152,959	27,499	125,461	12,566	92,293	7,829
Eastern	356,998	218,177	55,363	162,814	8,746	121,785	8,290
North Western	687,318	359,444	76,077	283,368	24,369	284,326	19,178
North Central	339,983	133,881	46,056	87,825	6,309	173,869	25,924
Uva	390,205	167,740	46,984	120,756	3,448	196,035	22,981
Sabaragamuwa	561,895	301,496	48,074	253,422	18,075	225,712	16,612

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

Province	Total	Employee		Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	
		Total	Public				Private
<b>Total</b>	2,918,859	1,575,759	566,768	1,008,991	26,473	717,262	599,366
Western	820,332	550,310	155,743	394,567	14,121	172,516	83,385
Central	345,643	207,900	109,977	97,923	2,358	71,853	63,533
Southern	369,804	196,289	75,761	120,528	4,189	87,699	81,625
Northern	81,485	47,352	26,897	20,455	396	26,481	7,256
Eastern	102,136	47,085	27,516	19,569	634	40,959	13,458
North Western	421,626	214,960	69,276	145,685	1,194	112,277	93,194
North Central	218,811	54,652	19,187	35,465	485	65,558	98,115
Uva	253,921	92,569	32,680	59,889	821	58,229	102,302
Sabaragamuwa	305,101	164,641	49,731	114,910	2,273	81,689	56,497

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
<b>Total</b>	100.0	5.2	1.8	4.6	8.1	14.6	36.7	28.9
Colombo	100.0	3.9	0.5	2.1	5.8	11.1	31.5	45.2
Gampaha	100.0	5.9	0.9	3.0	6.4	13.3	38.3	32.1
Kalutara	100.0	6.7	2.2	4.7	7.1	9.9	35.2	34.2
Kandy	100.0	4.2	1.6	3.8	6.8	15.9	33.6	34.2
Matale	100.0	5.5	1.4	5.2	10.5	14.2	31.2	32.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	4.4	1.5	3.8	10.1	17.6	43.3	19.3
Galle	100.0	2.7	1.9	4.3	9.2	14.4	45.9	21.5
Matara	100.0	5.6	1.6	6.0	10.6	18.3	39.9	18.1
Hambantota	100.0	6.9	3.4	8.6	14.2	15.8	29.3	21.7
Jaffna	100.0	5.9	0.9	6.3	9.6	23.5	40.9	12.9
Mannar	100.0	1.3	0.2	1.6	4.9	6.5	48.5	37.1
Vavunia	100.0	6.1	1.6	13.0	15.6	10.3	36.5	16.9
Mullativu	100.0	0.5	0.6	4.1	16.2	29.7	35.9	13.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.1	0.6	4.6	2.6	30.1	38.8	22.3
Batticaloa	100.0	4.0	0.4	1.5	5.6	15.6	37.0	36.0
Ampara	100.0	6.1	0.8	2.5	4.3	12.2	46.7	27.4
Trincomalee	100.0	2.6	0.4	4.6	8.2	17.9	39.1	27.2
Kurunegala	100.0	5.3	4.0	6.1	8.8	17.4	35.2	23.2
Puttalam	100.0	5.6	1.1	5.8	8.2	12.6	42.2	24.6
Anuradhapura	100.0	12.2	5.3	11.2	12.2	13.3	24.4	21.5
Polonnaruwa	100.0	10.0	5.8	6.6	7.4	12.6	25.8	31.9
Badulla	100.0	3.2	1.0	4.2	8.8	19.5	38.0	25.2
Moneragala	100.0	4.5	0.4	3.1	7.0	14.7	44.0	26.3
Ratnapura	100.0	4.2	1.8	4.6	9.0	11.9	41.7	26.9
Kegalle	100.0	3.2	0.5	3.7	6.5	17.6	35.1	33.3

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

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
<b>Total</b>	100.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	6.6	12.7	37.1	34.1
Colombo	100.0	3.1	0.3	1.8	3.9	9.4	30.6	51.0
Gampaha	100.0	4.9	0.7	2.7	5.9	11.6	37.8	36.4
Kalutara	100.0	7.6	0.9	2.8	6.6	8.2	34.1	39.8
Kandy	100.0	4.3	0.9	2.5	4.8	13.3	33.0	41.2
Matale	100.0	5.5	1.0	4.1	7.9	11.9	31.7	37.8
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	4.1	1.0	3.7	9.7	18.3	45.3	17.9
Galle	100.0	3.0	0.9	3.5	7.3	11.7	47.4	26.0
Matara	100.0	5.3	1.2	4.2	9.3	16.3	41.2	22.5
Hambantota	100.0	7.1	2.7	6.7	10.3	14.7	31.2	27.3
Jaffna	100.0	6.1	1.0	3.1	6.9	23.1	45.5	14.3
Mannar	100.0	1.1	..	1.6	3.8	4.6	46.6	42.3
Vavunia	100.0	6.3	0.6	11.6	15.6	8.9	37.1	19.9
Mullativu	100.0	0.6	..	3.0	16.5	28.5	37.5	14.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	1.2	0.8	3.1	2.5	31.9	37.6	23.0
Batticaloa	100.0	3.5	..	0.3	3.9	13.2	37.3	41.8
Ampara	100.0	6.0	0.4	1.8	3.3	9.8	48.6	30.1
Trincomalee	100.0	3.3	0.5	3.4	5.8	15.8	41.1	30.1
Kurunegala	100.0	4.3	3.5	4.7	8.0	16.0	35.3	28.2
Puttalam	100.0	5.2	0.8	4.6	6.1	10.8	41.1	31.5
Anuradhapura	100.0	9.9	3.3	10.0	9.9	12.9	26.4	27.6
Polonnaruwa	100.0	11.7	7.4	7.4	6.2	9.7	25.5	32.2
Badulla	100.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	7.2	15.5	39.0	33.3
Moneragala	100.0	4.2	0.6	2.1	7.2	10.4	44.8	30.6
Ratnapura	100.0	4.3	1.0	3.0	7.0	9.5	42.1	33.1
Kegalle	100.0	3.2	0.1	3.2	5.5	14.4	33.7	39.8

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
<b>Total</b>	100.0	5.9	2.8	6.7	11.0	18.3	36.1	19.2
Colombo	100.0	5.6	0.9	2.7	9.5	14.5	33.3	33.6
Gampaha	100.0	7.8	1.3	3.7	7.4	16.8	39.4	23.5
Kalutara	100.0	4.9	4.8	8.6	8.1	13.2	37.3	23.1
Kandy	100.0	4.0	2.8	6.1	10.2	20.6	34.7	21.7
Matale	100.0	5.4	2.4	7.3	15.7	18.6	30.1	20.5
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	4.7	2.2	3.8	10.5	16.8	40.8	21.1
Galle	100.0	2.3	3.7	5.7	12.5	18.9	43.3	13.7
Matara	100.0	6.2	2.3	9.3	13.1	22.1	37.3	9.7
Hambantota	100.0	6.4	4.9	12.2	21.7	18.0	25.7	11.2
Jaffna	100.0	5.2	0.5	16.1	17.8	24.9	26.9	8.6
Mannar	100.0	2.5	1.0	1.7	10.2	16.2	58.1	10.2
Vavunia	100.0	5.6	4.5	16.7	15.6	14.2	34.7	8.6
Mullativu	100.0	0.0	3.2	8.8	15.2	34.8	29.0	8.9
Kilinochchi	100.0	0.9	0.0	10.1	2.9	23.3	43.1	19.7
Batticaloa	100.0	5.4	1.6	5.2	10.7	23.1	36.1	18.0
Ampara	100.0	6.6	2.0	5.2	8.1	21.1	39.4	17.6
Trincomalee	100.0	..	..	9.0	17.6	25.8	31.3	16.4
Kurunegala	100.0	6.9	4.9	8.2	10.1	19.5	35.0	15.5
Puttalam	100.0	6.4	1.6	7.9	12.3	16.2	44.2	11.5
Anuradhapura	100.0	15.3	8.0	12.9	15.3	13.8	21.6	13.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	6.2	2.3	4.9	10.0	18.9	26.5	31.2
Badulla	100.0	4.9	1.2	7.3	11.0	25.1	36.7	13.8
Moneragala	100.0	5.1	..	4.8	6.6	22.2	42.6	18.7
Ratnapura	100.0	3.8	3.3	7.4	12.6	16.2	41.1	15.7
Kegalle	100.0	3.3	1.4	4.5	8.4	23.8	37.8	20.8

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 - BOT.

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
<b>Total</b>	4.4	1.0	3.4	5.9	8.6
Western	3.9	1.4	3.4	3.7	5.7
Central	4.6	0.7	4.1	8.2	9.5
Southern	5.6	1.0	3.7	7.8	13.0
Northern	5.2	0.4	2.8	10.2	13.8
Eastern	4.3	1.1	3.6	5.3	12.6
North Western	3.7	1.1	2.4	6.0	7.9
North Central	3.3	0.5	2.1	8.4	9.3
Uva	3.2	0.6	3.3	3.7	8.3
Sabaragamuwa	5.8	1.3	4.5	8.6	13.1

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
<b>Total</b>	4.4	18.7	19.2	7.5	1.5
Western	3.9	16.6	17.0	4.8	1.7
Central	4.6	26.2	25.2	8.2	1.4
Southern	5.6	26.3	25.4	10.6	1.9
Northern	5.2	15.6	18.3	8.6	1.4
Eastern	4.3	11.6	16.3	8.4	1.6
North Western	3.7	12.4	14.4	5.9	1.8
North Central	3.3	17.6	14.2	4.6	1.1
Uva	3.2	15.5	14.6	8.8	1.1
Sabaragamuwa	5.8	29.3	27.0	13.3	1.2

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 15 years of age and older.

The field work of the survey is done during the third week of each month, Monday through Sunday. This is known as the "survey week". The inquiry relates to activity or status are referred in the preceding week of the survey week; referred 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 15 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** is defined as those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family workers are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
4. **Unemployed:** Persons who are seeking and available for work, but had no employment during the reference period.
5. **Currently Economically Active:** A person who was employed or unemployed during the current reference period is considered to be currently economically active.
6. **Not in the Labour Force (not economically active):** Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as "not in the labour force". Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as: full time care of the household, full - time students, retired or old age, infirmed or disabled, or are not interested in working for one reason or another. Current and Usual definitions apply.
7. **Criteria for classification of underemployment:** In order to classify 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 both sampling and non - sampling errors. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent.

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

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

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

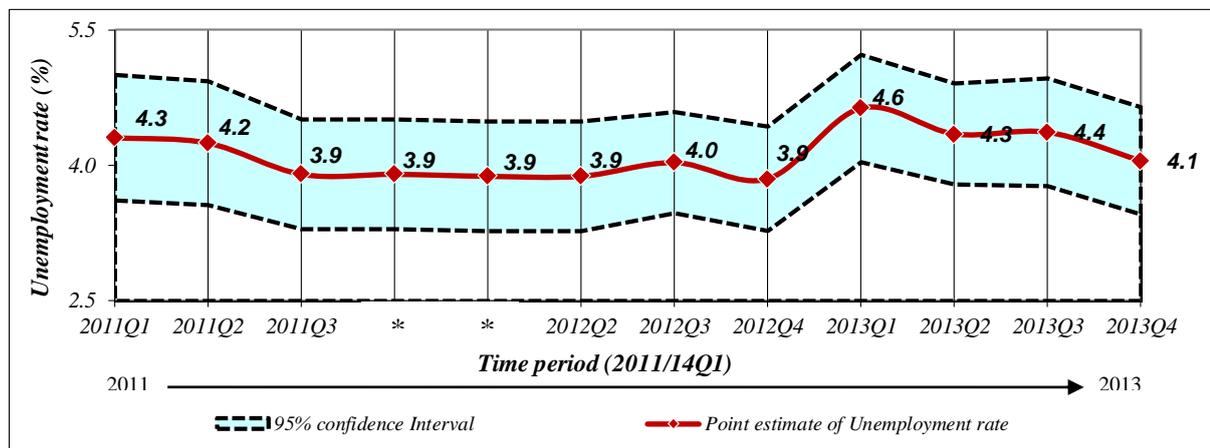
$$6.4 \pm (0.4) * (1.96)$$

$$(6.4 \pm 0.784)$$

This means, the 95 percent confidence interval on the quarterly unemployment rate could range from (5.6 to 7.2). This implies that there is about 95 percent chance that the "true" unemployment rate lies within this interval. This range includes all the values range from 5.6 to 7.2. When the comparison of this estimate is done between two quarters, if any of the value within the 95 percent confidence interval of one quarter overlaps with the confidence interval of the other , it means that the estimates of this two quarters *are not significantly different*.

Therefore, in each quarterly labour force report, a separate table is given including approximate standard errors for some selected variables, so that users could understand this statistical scenario clearly.

### Distribution of unemployment rates and 95% confidence intervals (2011Q1 - 2013 Q4)



#### Note:

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

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

## Change in survey schedule

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

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

## New Industry & Occupation classifications

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

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

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

**Note :**

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

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

In view of this, following table is given to show the estimates for some selected variables, 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 subject to sampling error and one should be cautious in the interpretation of results, especially with respect to the trends over time.

**Estimate of Confidence Intervals for some selected characteristics**

Year	Labour Force					Employed				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2006 <sup>1</sup>	7,576,415	102,940	1.36	7,374,579	7,778,251	7,084,346	97,662	1.38	6,892,860	7,275,832
2007 <sup>1</sup>	7,472,932	104,109	1.39	7,268,805	7,677,059	7,026,733	99,184	1.41	6,832,262	7,221,204
2008 <sup>2</sup>	8,061,725	109,709	1.36	7,846,618	8,276,832	7,628,683	104,306	1.37	7,424,169	7,833,196
2009 <sup>2</sup>	8,051,089	107,213	1.33	7,840,876	8,261,302	7,579,835	102,161	1.35	7,379,527	7,780,143
2010 <sup>2</sup>	8,096,477	110,375	1.36	7,880,065	8,312,889	7,696,142	105,457	1.37	7,489,372	7,902,913
2011 <sup>3</sup>	8,543,776	163,523	1.91	8,223,154	8,864,397	8,186,305	157,067	1.92	7,878,342	8,494,268
2012 <sup>3</sup>	8,454,364	144,233	1.71	8,171,566	8,737,162	8,118,362	138,850	1.71	7,846,117	8,390,606
2013 <sup>3</sup>	8,802,113	61,249	0.70	8,682,006	8,922,219	8,417,674	59,454	0.71	8,301,087	8,534,261

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2006 <sup>1</sup>	492,069	15,823	3.2	461,045	523,093	6.5	0.2	2.95	6.1	6.9
2007 <sup>1</sup>	446,199	14,698	3.3	417,380	475,018	6.0	0.2	3.02	5.6	6.3
2008 <sup>2</sup>	433,042	14,975	3.5	403,680	462,405	5.4	0.2	3.14	5.0	5.7
2009 <sup>2</sup>	471,254	15,683	3.3	440,503	502,004	5.9	0.2	3.07	5.5	6.2
2010 <sup>2</sup>	400,335	14,742	3.7	371,430	429,240	4.9	0.2	3.39	4.6	5.3
2011 <sup>3</sup>	357,471	17,726	5.0	322,715	392,226	4.2	0.2	4.52	3.8	4.6
2012 <sup>3</sup>	336,002	15,267	4.5	306,067	365,938	4.0	0.2	4.17	3.6	4.3
2013 <sup>3</sup>	384,439	13,218	3.4	358,519	410,359	4.4	0.1	3.34	4.1	4.7

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

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**ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES**


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**Alternative Estimates of Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Characteristics**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The revisions made are,

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

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

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (15 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI:  RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
				EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
2005 <sup>3</sup>	13,630,354	6,565,951	48.2	5,964,493	90.8	601,458	9.2	7,064,403
2006 <sup>1</sup>	13,261,409	6,467,138	48.8	5,975,069	92.4	492,069	7.6	6,794,271
2007 <sup>1</sup>	13,459,252	6,425,260	47.7	5,979,061	93.1	446,199	6.9	7,033,992
2008 <sup>1</sup>	13,557,956	6,393,192	47.2	5,999,538	93.8	393,654	6.2	7,164,764
2008 <sup>2</sup>	14,626,581	6,859,040	46.9	6,425,997	93.7	433,042	6.3	7,767,541
2009 <sup>1</sup>	13,853,482	6,380,349	46.1	5,947,497	93.2	432,852	6.8	7,473,133
2009 <sup>2</sup>	14,876,264	6,836,598	46.0	6,365,344	93.1	471,254	6.9	8,039,665
2010 <sup>1</sup>	14,115,065	6,443,474	45.6	6,069,301	94.2	374,173	5.8	7,671,592
2010 <sup>2</sup>	15,166,285	6,892,444	45.4	6,492,109	94.2	400,335	5.8	8,273,841
2011 <sup>1</sup>	14,312,573	6,442,674	45.0	6,135,055	95.2	307,618	4.8	7,869,900
2011 <sup>2</sup>	15,396,894	6,905,775	44.9	6,564,303	95.1	341,472	4.9	8,491,119
2011 <sup>3</sup>	16,122,111	7,196,558	44.6	6,839,087	95.0	357,471	5.0	8,925,553
2012 <sup>1</sup>	14,262,969	6,651,205	46.6	6,357,486	95.6	293,719	4.4	7,611,764
2012 <sup>2</sup>	15,311,178	7,101,826	46.4	6,783,851	95.5	317,975	4.5	8,209,352
2012 <sup>3</sup>	16,081,285	7,417,834	46.1	7,081,831	95.5	336,002	4.5	8,663,451
2013 <sup>1</sup>	14,484,372	6,848,091	47.3	6,503,488	95.0	344,603	5.0	7,636,281
2013 <sup>2</sup>	15,560,076	7,292,527	46.9	6,927,090	95.0	365,437	5.0	8,267,549
2013 <sup>3</sup>	16,359,761	7,619,111	46.6	7,234,672	95.0	384,439	5.0	8,740,650

**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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	336,056	4.5	47,690	23.6	136,553	19.5	63,135	7.3	52,541	2.8	36,084	1.0
2013 <sup>1</sup>	344,603	5.0	47,272	24.0	140,475	22.1	61,117	8.4	53,635	3.1	42,104	1.2
2013 <sup>2</sup>	365,437	5.0	49,916	23.2	148,611	21.8	65,441	8.4	56,911	3.1	44,558	1.2
2013 <sup>3</sup>	384,439	5.0	52,652	22.9	157,353	21.7	69,413	8.5	58,352	3.1	46,669	1.2

<sup>1</sup> - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces    <sup>2</sup> - Excluding Northern province    <sup>3</sup> - All the districts are included

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

Year	Industry group																			
	1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	Other			
2013 <sup>1</sup> No	6,503,488	1,571,623	88,077	1,281,998	482,389	884,830	457,476	146,042	57,639	143,957	58,616	95,822	550,793	268,451	121,100	94,397	164,450	35,827		
%	100.0	24.2	1.4	19.7	7.4	13.6	7.0	2.2	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.5	8.5	4.1	1.9	1.5	2.5	0.6		
2013 <sup>2</sup> No	6,927,090	1,705,193	1,333,145	518,711	950,378	480,925	154,246	58,538	147,697	61,669	100,755	595,222	285,415	127,616	108,352	168,523	38,192			
%	100.0	24.6	1.3	19.2	7.5	13.7	6.9	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.5	8.6	4.1	1.8	1.6	2.4	0.6		
2013 <sup>3</sup> No	7,234,672	1,797,192	1,360,236	561,214	989,320	499,257	160,616	59,656	151,882	64,976	103,930	620,201	305,115	136,759	116,217	170,324	45,035			
%	100.0	24.8	1.3	18.8	7.8	13.7	6.9	2.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	8.6	4.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	0.6		

Note: The tabulation groups based on ISIC (Rev.4) are indicated as A,B,C.....U. Due to the limitations on reliability (based on CV), some of these groups have been combined

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

#### Industry Group

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