



# **Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey**

Annual Report - 2009

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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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**ISBN 978 – 955 – 577 – 697 - 4**

## *Preface*

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

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

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

*The field work of the survey for the year 2009 was done throughout the twelve months of the year. However, in 2009, even though it was planned to conduct the labour force survey in Northern Province, it was a failure due to the prevailing conditions. So the national level estimates based on the data collected in year 2009 do not cover the Northern Province. Therefore, this report is based on a annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding Northern province providing national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference periods of each 12 months of the year 2009.*

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***Colombo 7.***

**28.06.2010.**



## *Acknowledgements*

*This "Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 2009" with provincial and district level data is based on the total annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding Northern province.*

*Planning and the execution of the survey in 2009 have done by the staff of the Sample Surveys Division under the direct supervision of Mr. W. W. M. A. S. Premakumara, Director, Sample Surveys Division.*

*Field operation activities were organized by Mr. R.A.P. Kumarasinghe, Statistician of the Sample Surveys Division.*

*The computer data processing and final tabulations were made using microcomputers by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mr. T.Thirugnanatheepan, Statistical Officer and Mr. M.B.M. Shiras, Statistical Assistant under the supervision of Mr. P.A. Subawickrama, Statistician of the Sample Surveys Division.*

*Mr. K.M.R. Wickramasingha, System Analyst/Programmer Sample Surveys Division, developed the sample selection programme.*

*This publication was organized and prepared by Mr. Priyadarshana Dharmawardena, Senior Statistician and Mrs. W.A. Chandani Wijebandara, Statistician under the supervision of Mr. W.W.M.A.S. Premakumara, Director of the Sample Surveys Division. The preparation work of the report was assisted by Mrs. W.A.S.M.P. Gunasekara, Mrs. G.M.Y.D. de Silva, Statistical officers and Mr. M.B.M. Shiras, Mrs. W.M.S.Nilushini Statistical Assistants.*

*The Data Processing Division, under the direction of Mrs. S.V. Nanayakkara, Director (Data Processing) and Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Deputy Director and under the supervision of Mr. Migara Fernando and Mr. Wasantha Weerasiri, Senior System Analyst/Programmers, was responsible for the survey data entry and preparation of data entry and computer edits programmes. Data entry was decentralized and manual editing, coding & data entry were done by responsible officers at District Secretariats in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kandy, Matale, Galle, Matara, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ratnapura & Kegalle districts.*

*Sample Survey Division implemented the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey programme, under the direction of Mr. G.Y.L. Fernando, Director 2, Dept. of Census & Statistics.*

*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 and field Statistical Officers, who worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success.*

*Printing of the survey materials were done at the Printing Division, under the supervision of Mr. W.C. Weerawansa, Senior Statistician.*

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



## Sri Lanka Quarterly Labour Force Survey - 2009

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## SUMMARY STATISTICS

### Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics 2009 (Excluding Northern Province)

#### 10 years & over population

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (10 years & over)	16578628	7783492	8795136	1968113	14610515
Labour force in this age group	8073668	5186457	2887211	856241	7217427
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Employed population	7602414	4963176	2639238	801374	6801040
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Unemployed population	471254	223281	247973	54867	416387
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Not in labour force	8504961	2597035	5907926	1111873	7393088

#### 15 years & over population

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	14876264	6925821	7950443	1768046	13108218
Labour force in this age group	8051089	5173106	2877983	855914	7195175
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Employed population	7579835	4949825	2630010	801047	6778788
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Unemployed population	471254	223281	247973	54867	416387
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Not in labour force	6825175	1752715	5072460	912132	5913043

#### 20 years & over population

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	13148547	6083263	7065283	1567103	11581444
Labour force in this age group	7723059	4960502	2762557	824848	6898211
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Employed population	7320252	4777247	2543005	776708	6543544
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>94.9</b>
Unemployed population	402807	183256	219552	48141	354667
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Not in labour force	5425488	1122761	4302727	742255	4683233



**Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey**  
**Summary Statistics on Labour Force Characteristics**  
**2009**

(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

**10 years & over population**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (10 years & over)	15397595	7221475	8176119	1727038	13670557
Labour force in this age group	7572388	4815541	2756847	758025	6814363
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>49.8</b>
Employed population	7139537	4609198	2530339	712241	6427296
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>94.3</b>
Unemployed population	432851	206343	226508	45784	387067
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Not in labour force	7825206	2405934	5419272	969012	6856194

**15 years & over population**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (15 years & over)	13853482	6440053	7413430	1557143	12296340
Labour force in this age group	7550572	4802735	2747837	757699	6792874
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>
Employed population	7117721	4596392	2521329	711914	6405806
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>94.3</b>
Unemployed population	432851	206343	226508	45784	387067
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Not in labour force	6302910	1637317	4665593	799444	5503466

**20 years & over population**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Population (20 years & over)	12275736	5673500	6602236	1387282	10888454
Labour force in this age group	7251511	4611490	2640021	730513	6520998
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>59.9</b>
Employed population	6882035	4442674	2439361	690469	6191566
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.9</b>
Unemployed population	369475	168816	200660	40044	329431
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Not in labour force	5024225	1062010	3962215	656769	4367457

**Selected Labour Force Indicators ( 2000 - 2009 )**  
(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

	Year									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>										
<b>by gender</b>										
<b>Both gender</b>	50.3	48.8	50.3	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2	49.2
Male	67.2	66.2	67.9	67.5	67.2	67.3	68.1	67.8	67.9	66.7
Female	33.9	31.9	33.6	32.6	33.0	32.6	35.7	33.4	34.3	33.7
<b>by residential sector</b>										
<b>Total</b>	50.3	48.8	50.3	49.7	49.6	49.3	51.2	49.8	50.2	49.2
Urban	44.9	44.2	46.0	45.1	45.6	46.2	45.3	45.0	46.3	43.9
Rural	51.2	49.6	50.9	50.3	50.3	49.7	52.1	50.4	50.7	49.8
<b>Unemployment rate</b>										
<b>by gender</b>										
<b>Both gender</b>	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.7
Male	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.3	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.3
Female	11.1	11.5	12.9	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.2
<b>by selected age groups(year)</b>										
<b>20 - 29</b>	17.4	18.4	20.1	19.1	18.6	16.0	15.9	15.0	13.2	15.1
20 - 24	23.0	24.4	27.0	25.8	25.2	22.4	21.0	21.1	17.8	21.0
25 - 29	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.1	9.4	11.0	9.4	9.0	10.1
<b>by selected educational levels</b>										
G.C.E.(A/L) & above										
<b>Both gender</b>	14.9	15.3	16.8	16.0	15.7	12.2	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8
Male	8.8	10.1	10.8	10.1	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.6	5.6	6.6
Female	21.5	21.5	23.0	22.4	22.5	17.1	16.8	17.5	14.4	15.1
<b>Employed population</b>										
<b>by sex</b>										
<b>Both gender</b>	6310247	6235588	6519415	6609466	6704006	6788119	7105322	7041874	7174706	7139537
Male	4241546	4248877	4395164	4496136	4512082	4546397	4610643	4653067	4663277	4609198
Female	2068701	1986711	2124250	2113330	2191924	2241722	2494679	2388807	2511429	2530339
<b>by industry (parentage)</b>										
<b>Total</b>	6310247	6235588	6519415	6609466	6704006	6788119	7105322	7041874	7174706	7139537
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100
Agriculture	2274153	2033343	2247602	2223691	2215282	2059293	2287268	2202098	2344415	2318621
%	(36.0)	(32.6)	(34.5)	(33.6)	(33.0)	(30.3)	(32.2)	(31.3)	(32.7)	32.47579
Industry	1490795	1491408	1459194	1539035	1663383	1787274	1889953	1873857	1888004	1822685
%	(23.6)	(23.9)	(22.4)	(23.3)	(24.8)	(26.3)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.3)	25.52945
Services	2545299	2710837	2812619	2846740	2825341	2941552	2928101	2965919	2942288	2998231
%	(40.3)	(43.5)	(43.1)	(43.1)	(42.1)	(43.3)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(41.0)	41.99476
<b>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</b>										
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 •	7.2	4.3	5.6	7.3	5.3	4.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.9
1 - 9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.4
10 - 39	32.7	28.2	32.0	32.9	28.4	27.9	28.6	28.3	29.2	29.0
40+	58.2	66.1	60.9	58.0	64.7	65.7	62.8	63.7	61.2	60.8

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

\* Including Eastern province

Note: However it is to be noted that the difference between corresponding figures in any given two quarters may not necessarily be

## Selected Labour Force Indicators ( 2000 - 2009 )

	Year									
	2000#	2001#	2002#	2003*	2004**	2005***	2006 #	2007#	2008*	2009*
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>										
<b>by gender</b>										
Both gender	50.3	48.8	50.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5	48.7
Male	67.2	66.2	67.9	67.2	66.7	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.8	66.6
Female	33.9	31.9	33.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	35.7	33.4	33.2	32.8
<b>by residential sector</b>										
Total	50.3	48.8	50.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	51.2	49.8	49.5	48.7
Urban	44.9	44.2	46.0	44.4	44.9	45.5	45.3	45.0	45.9	43.5
Rural	51.2	49.6	50.9	49.6	49.2	48.7	52.1	50.4	50.0	49.4
<b>Unemployment rate</b>										
<b>by gender</b>										
Both gender	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.8
Male	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3
Female	11.1	11.5	12.9	13.2	12.8	11.9	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.6
<b>by selected age groups (year)</b>										
20 - 29	17.4	18.4	20.1	19.4	19.2	17.2	15.9	15.0	13.7	15.4
20 - 24	23.0	24.4	27.0	26.4	25.9	24.6	21.0	21.1	18.1	21.4
25 - 29	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.4	9.5	11.0	9.4	9.5	10.3
<b>by selected educational levels</b>										
G.C.E.(A/L) & above										
Both gender	14.9	15.3	16.8	16.5	16.8	13.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	11.2
Male	8.8	10.1	10.8	10.4	10.5	8.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	7.0
Female	21.5	21.5	23.0	23.3	23.8	19.1	16.8	17.5	15.3	15.5
<b>Employed population</b>										
<b>by sex</b>										
Both gender	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7440226	7518007	7105322	7041874	7648305	7602414
Male	4241546	4248877	4395164	4833483	5087861	5134765	4610643	4653067	5033449	4963176
Female	2068701	1986711	2124250	2179272	2352365	2383241	2494679	2388807	2614856	2639238
<b>by industry (parentage)</b>										
Total	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7394029	7518007	7105322	7041874	7648305	7602414
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100
Agriculture	2274153	2033343	2247602	2384397	2474725	2306039	2287268	2202098	2489731	2475921
%	(36.0)	(32.6)	(34.5)	(34.0)	(33.5)	(30.7)	(32.2)	(31.3)	(32.6)	33
Industry	1490795	1491408	1459194	1611493	1781447	1928014	1889953	1873857	2004880	1910318
%	(23.6)	(23.9)	(22.4)	(23.0)	(24.1)	(25.6)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.2)	25
Services	2545299	2710837	2812619	3016866	3137857	3283954	2928101	2965919	3153693	3216175
%	(40.3)	(43.5)	(43.1)	(43.0)	(42.4)	(43.7)	(41.2)	(42.1)	(41.2)	42.0
<b>by no. of hours worked per week (percentage)</b>										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 •	7.2	4.3	5.6	7.5	5.2	4.7	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.9
1 - 9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.3
10 - 39	32.7	28.2	32.0	32.6	28.7	27.6	28.6	28.3	28.9	28.8
40+	58.2	66.1	60.9	58.1	64.5	66.2	62.8	63.7	61.7	61.0

• Has a job but not at work during the reference week  
 \*\*\*All the districts are included

\*Excluding Northern provinces  
 \*\* Excluding Mullativu & Kilinochchi districts  
 # Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

## CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

### 1.1 General Background

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

Since 1990, DCS was able to continue this survey quarterly, except 2001 second quarter. The quarterly survey for the second quarter 2001 was not conducted due to heavy work involved in the conduct of the Census of Population and Housing in 2001.

Again, in 2005 due to Tsunami, LFS was not implemented in 2005 on quarterly basis as scheduled. Among the reasons, first the staff of DCS were involved the activities of "Census of Tsunami", which was conducted in February 2005 to provide the information on the impact of Tsunami. Secondly, sample frame which is used for Household survey program had to be updated with the results of the "Listing operation" conducted in Tsunami affected districts. Because of these factors, it was decided to conduct labour force survey in 2005 August as a special survey at one time point, not covering any quarters of the year. Therefore, except in these two time periods, DCS was able to continue this task successfully since 1990. The information collected from LFS serve as the macro-economic indicators for monitoring the current performance of the economy and they also serve to evaluate government policies and programs, and therefore, LFS plays an important role focusing several perspectives.

### 1.2 Coverage of the survey

This quarterly labour force survey was conducted throughout the island during the first quarter of 1990. Thereafter, till year 2003 North and Eastern provinces were not covered from the survey due to the prevailed situation in those areas. In 2003, DCS was able to conduct the survey in Eastern province and in 2004 and year 2005, the survey covered all 25 districts in the island. In year 2006 and 2007, though it was planned to cover whole island the survey was not conducted in districts of Northern & Eastern provinces completely. Further completed schedules received from those were not sufficient to give reliable estimates. Therefore annual estimates of 2006 and 2007 did not include Northern & Eastern provinces.

As in 2008, the field work of the survey for the year 2009 was done in all twelve months in 2009. Even though it was planned to conduct the labour force survey in Northern and Eastern provinces, the survey could not be conducted properly in Northern province to prevailing conditions. In year 2009 the survey was carried out in Eastern province successfully as in 2008. Therefore, this report is based on an annual sample of 20,260 housing units, excluding only Northern province providing national, provincial and district level estimates with a stipulated standard errors of labour force characteristics as reported in the relevant reference periods of each 12 months of the year 2009. 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 2009 was done in all 12 months from January to December 2009. Listing operation was also staggered over a period of 12 months starting from November 2008 to October 2009. For each primary sampling unit, updating was done, about two months prior to the scheduled interviewing. As such, for example, the census blocks which were surveyed in April, were updated in February.

Statistical officers of the DCS were involved in the listing operation prior to the survey and also in the survey data collection operation. Each statistical officer is responsible for doing all statistical activities in a Divisional Secretariat division to which she/he is attached.

These officers were given a through training before they were entrusted with the survey operations. A deputy director/Statistician is attached to each district kachcheri as incharge of statistical activities in that district

#### 1.4 Survey Schedule

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

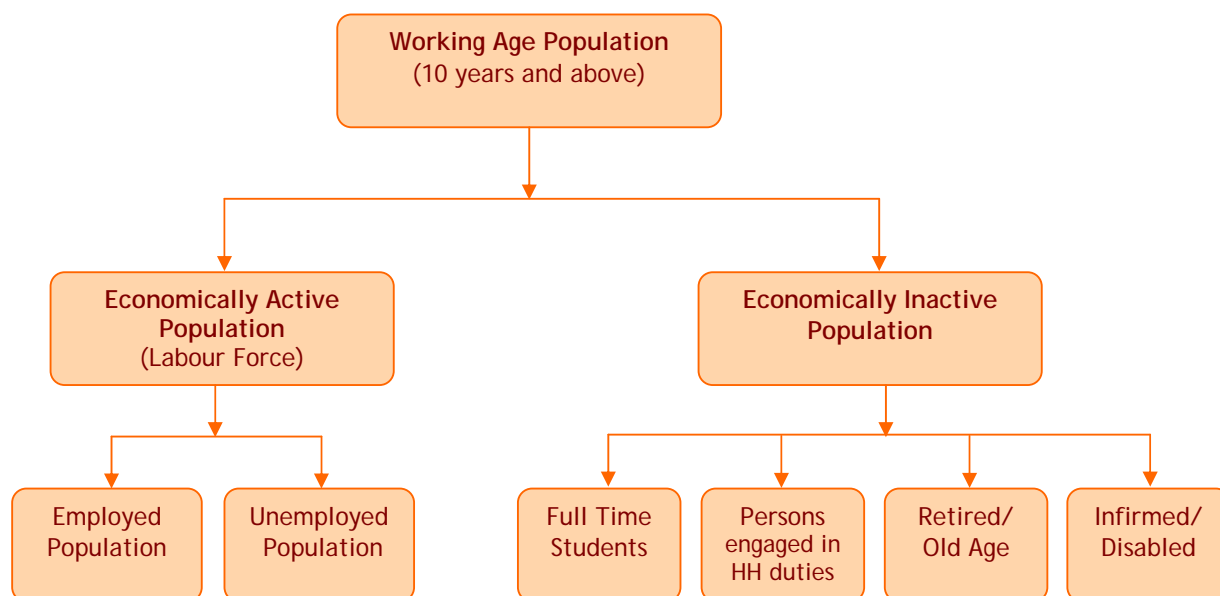
Beginning in January 2006, some significant improvements<sup>1</sup> were made to the labour force survey schedule in order to fulfill the requirements of data users and also to provide additional information for the planning purposes. This was done after carefully reviewing of the LFS schedule with the technical assistance provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Adviser. The revision was made focusing on literacy, household economic activities, informal sector employment and underemployment etc.

This revised version of the questionnaire has been using since first quarter, 2006.

#### 1.5 Field Supervision

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

Diagram 1: Components of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population



<sup>1</sup> See the attached questionnaire

## CHAPTER 2 – Survey Methodology and Estimation Procedure

### 2.1 Sampling plan and the sampling frame

Two stage stratified sampling procedure is adopted to select a sample of 22,500 housing units to be enumerated at the survey. The master sampling frame prepared for 2001 – Census of Population and Housing is used as the sampling frame for the selection of sample for the labour force survey 2009. This main frame was updated after the Tsunami incident in 2007 using quick count method.

### 2.2 Sample size

The quarterly survey has been conducting since 1990 using a sample of 2,000 housing units per quarter in areas other than North and East, and the sample size was increased to 4,000 housing units per quarter in 1996 and continued thereafter. However, in 1992 and 1997, an annual sample of 20,000 housing units was selected to give reliable estimates by district level. In 2004 again 20,000 housing units were selected for the survey. However, in order to provide district level estimates precisely, it was decided to use 20,000 – 25,000 housing units as the annual sample from 2006. As such, in 2009, the annual sample of 22,500 housing units were selected.

### 2.3 Sample Allocation

In 2008, 2250 Primary sampling Units (PSU's) are allocated to each district and to each sector by using the Neymann allocation method which considers the variance of unemployment rate as usually. The allocated sample for each district then equally distributed among 12 months. Table 1 gives the sample distributions by district for year 2009.

Table 2.1: Sample allocation by district - 2009

District	No. of Housing Units	District	No. of Housing Units
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,500</b>	Mullaitivu	390
Colombo	2,150	Kilinochchi	360
Gampaha	1,920	Batticaloa	560
Kalutara	1,210	Ampara	900
Kandy	1,400	Trincomalee	390
Matale	610	Kurunegala	1,680
Nuw. Eliya	600	Puttalam	840
Galle	1,200	Anuradhapura	960
Matara	970	Polonnaruwa	500
Hambantota	840	Badulla	860
Jaffna	720	Moneragala	550
Mannar	390	Ratnapura	1,160
Vavuniya	390	Kegalle	950

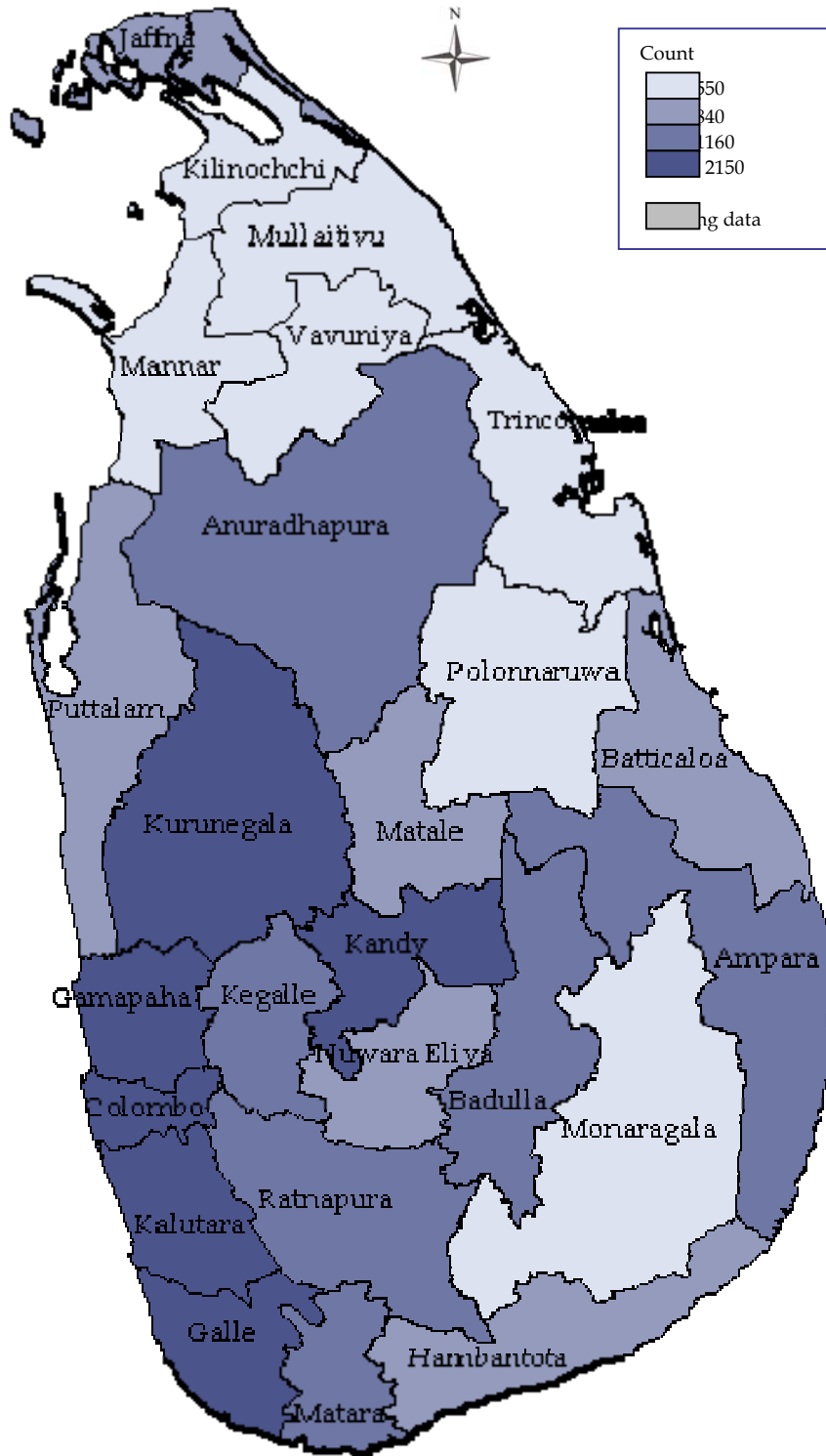
### 2.4 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared at the Census of Population and Housing - 2001. The sample frame, which was updated after Tsunami has been used for the selection of primary sampling units.

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

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2,250 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit 10 housing units (SSU) are selected for the survey using random sampling method.

Map 1 : Sample allocation by districts - 2009



## 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.

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

$S_{jh(u)}$  = 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  $k$ ,

$$\hat{X}_k = \sum_{j=1}^{17} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

$$\hat{X}_j = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \hat{X}_{jk} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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



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

Where

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

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

## 2.7 Adjustment for unit non-response

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

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

### Category 1 and 2

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

### Category 3

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

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

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

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

The revised weight should take the form

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

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

### Working Age Population

All persons of age 10 years and above are considered to be in the working age.

### Labour Force

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

### Economically Active Population

Persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.

### Economically Inactive Population

Persons who were neither working not available/looking for work.

### Statistics for 2009 (Excluding Northern province)

	Sri Lanka	Male	Female
<b>Population</b> (10 years and over)	16,578,628	7,783,492	8,795,136
<b>Labour Force</b> (Employed + Unemployed) population	8,073,668	5,186,457	2,887,211
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	48.7%	66.6%	32.8%

### 3.1 Economically Active population

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

### 3.2 Distribution of Economically Active population

In 2009, estimated economically active population is around eight million and about five million (65%) of them are males (Table 3.1). Majority among the economically inactive population are females (70%) Further distribution of economically active population by gender among sectors show similar pattern as that of total (Table 3.2).

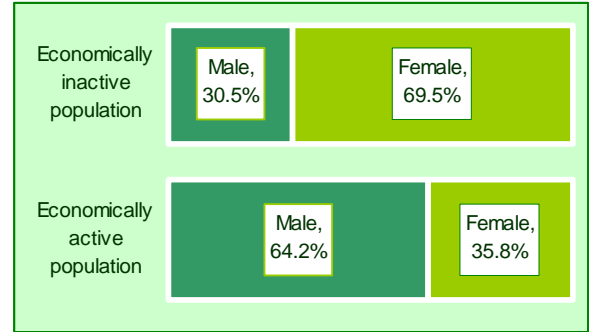
**Table 3.1: Distribution of economically active / inactive population by gender - 2009**

Gender	Economically active population		Economically inactive population	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8073668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8504960</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	5186457	64.2	2597035	30.5
Female	2887211	35.8	5907925	69.5

**Table 3.2: Economically active population by gender and sector - 2009**

Gender	Total		Sector			
			Urban		Rural	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8073668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>856241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7217427</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	5186457	64.2	583185	68.1	4603272	63.8
Female	2887211	35.8	273055	31.9	2614155	36.2

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of economically active / inactive population by Gender - 2009**



**Figure - 3.2: Distribution of working age population by Economic position and gender - 2009**

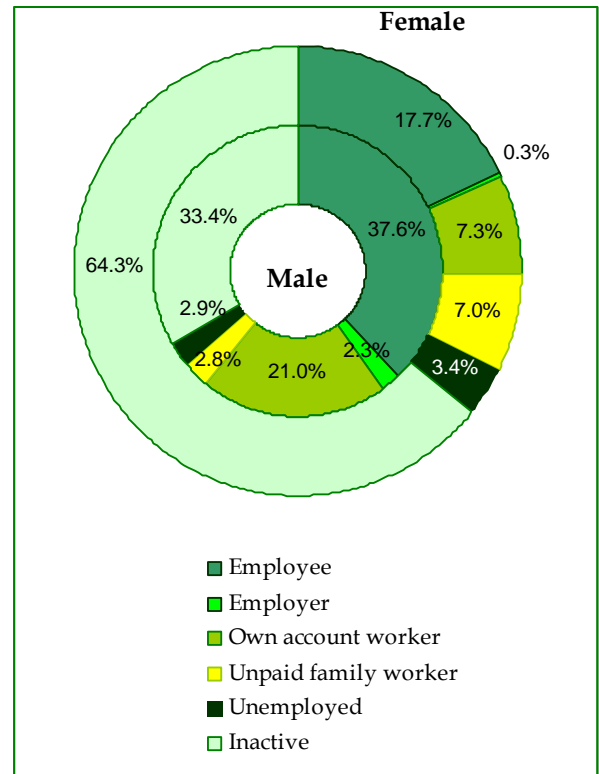


Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of age 10 & above population by gender and their economic positions. This graph clearly indicates that majority of females belongs to inactive group. The proportion of female employers is very small. (0.3%)

**Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of economically active population by gender & district - 2009**

District	Economically active population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Colombo	100.0	66.2	33.8
Gampaha	100.0	68.9	31.1
Kalutara	100.0	65.4	34.6
Kandy	100.0	64.6	35.4
Matale	100.0	64.1	35.9
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	58.1	41.9
Galle	100.0	62.0	38.0
Matara	100.0	64.4	35.6
Hambantota	100.0	63.7	36.3
Batticaloa	100.0	73.3	26.7
Ampara	100.0	76.4	23.6
Trincomalee	100.0	69.5	30.5
Kurunegala	100.0	62.8	37.2
Puttalam	100.0	67.7	32.3
Anuradhapura	100.0	58.5	41.5
Polonnaruwa	100.0	64.9	35.1
Badulla	100.0	55.0	45.0
Moneragala	100.0	60.8	39.2
Ratnapura	100.0	61.9	38.1
Kegalle	100.0	61.2	38.8

The districts Badulla, NuwaraEliya and Anuradhapura show higher percentages of female economically active population compared to other districts. (over 40%) This percentage is lower in the districts such as Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara. There are 76 percent of males in Ampara district contributed to the labour force. That is the recorded highest male participation in 2009 compared with other districts.

### 3.3 Labour Force Participation Rate

This is defined as the percentage of the “economically active population” or the “labour force” to the working age population.

Following table shows the participation rates for age groups by gender.

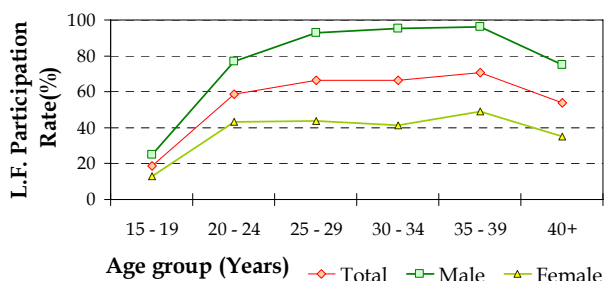
**Table 3.4: Labour Force participation rates by age group, gender and sector - 2009**

Age group	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>
10 - 14	1.3	1.6	*
15 - 19	19.0	25.2	13.0
20 - 24	58.7	76.7	43.4
25 - 29	66.2	92.6	43.7
30 - 39	68.3	95.6	45.2
40 +	53.7	75.1	35.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>
10 - 14	*	*	*
15 - 19	15.5	20.3	11.2
20 - 24	57.6	74.4	42.0
25 - 29	62.7	91.4	36.9
30 - 39	63.7	94.8	36.3
40 +	45.4	69.5	25.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>
10 - 14	1.5	1.7	*
15 - 19	19.5	25.9	13.3
20 - 24	58.9	77.1	43.6
25 - 29	66.6	92.7	44.6
30 - 39	68.9	95.7	46.4
40 +	54.8	75.8	36.3

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

As can be seen from table 3.4, male participation rate is around 67 percent, and female participation rate is around 33 percent.

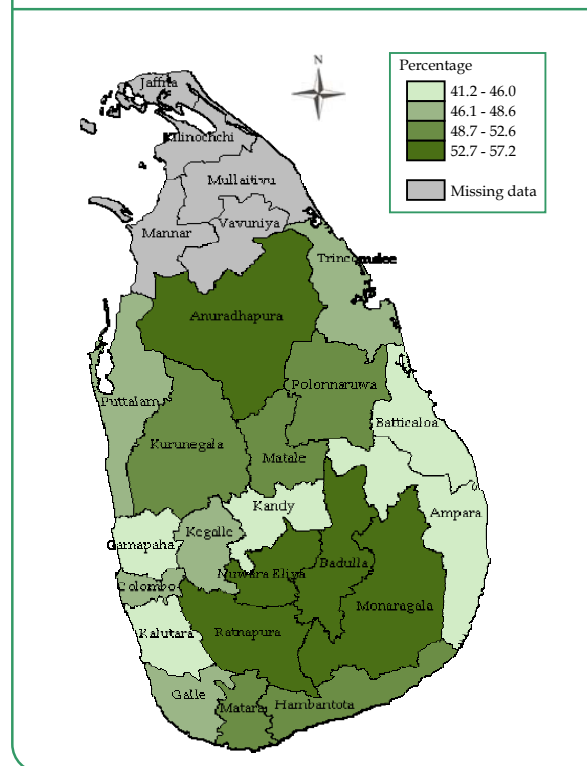
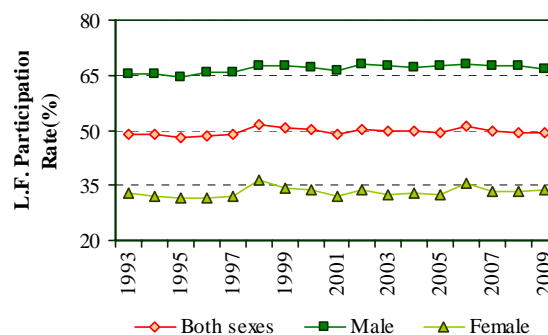
Comparing the labour force participation rates among age groups, it is shown that the activity rate increases up to a point as the age group advances and declines thereafter. This peak age group is 30 - 39 years at island level. It is also shown that both males and females in the age group of 30 - 39 years show the highest labour force participation rates. (95.6% and 45.2% respectively) Females who are in the rural sector have shown higher participation rates for all the age groups than those of females in urban sector.

**Figure 3.3: Labour Force participation rates by gender and age group - 2009****Table 3.5: Labour Force participation rates by gender and district - 2009**

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Colombo	46.5	65.5	29.7
Gampaha	45.6	66.1	27.0
Kalutara	46.0	63.9	30.1
Kandy	43.1	61.1	28.0
Matale	51.9	71.8	34.7
Nuwara Eliya	55.7	66.6	45.3
Galle	46.9	63.5	32.9
Matara	49.0	66.8	33.1
Hambantota	52.6	70.2	36.5
Batticaloa	41.2	64.8	20.6
Ampara	41.5	66.4	18.8
Trincomalee	46.6	66.8	27.6
Kurunegala	50.0	68.8	34.2
Puttalam	47.9	69.5	29.0
Anuradhapura	57.2	71.1	44.8
Polonnaruwa	51.1	70.3	33.9
Badulla	56.4	68.1	46.6
Moneragala	57.0	71.3	43.5
Ratnapura	53.5	67.8	39.9
Kegalle	48.6	64.8	34.9

Labour force participation rate by districts are given in table 3.5 above. Anuradhapura district has the highest participation rate (57.2%) while Batticaloa district has the lowest (41.2%). Considering the female participation rates among districts, Badulla shows the highest participation rate (46.6%). Further Nuwara Eliya (45.3%), Anuradhapura (44.8%) and Moneragala (43.5%) districts show comparatively higher female participation rates. It can be noticed

from the survey results that agricultural sector employment is highly concentrated in these districts. Also it reveals that male participation rates are nearly double as that of females in all the districts, other than the districts with higher female participation rates. Also it is, important to notice that Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara districts show the lowest female participation rates compared to other districts.

**Map 3.1: Labour force participation rates by district - 2009****Figure 3.4: Annual labour force participation rates 1993 - 2009 (Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)**

### 3.4 Economically Inactive Population

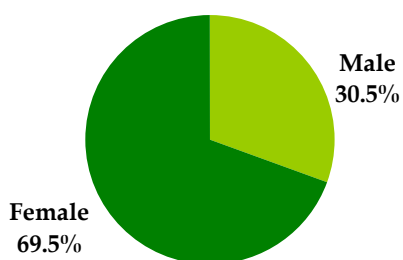
The persons mainly engaged in studies, household duties, retired or old, disabled persons etc. are defined as 'Economically Inactive Population'. The survey results reveal that, 8.5 million (51.3%) persons of working age population were in the economically inactive group, comprising around 30 percent of males and 70 percent of females.

**Table 3.6: Economically inactive population by gender and sector - 2009**

Sector	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8504961	100.0	2597035	30.5	5907926	69.5
Urban	1111873	100.0	340741	30.6	771132	69.4
Rural	7393088	100.0	2256294	30.5	5136794	69.5

Table 3.6 also reveals that, the number of inactive females is higher than that of males in both sectors. Further distribution of economically inactive population by sector reveals that 87% of inactive population comprises with rural sector employments. The distribution by gender within the sectors shows a similar pattern.

**Figure 3.5: Economically inactive population by gender - 2009**



The figure 3.5 depicts clearly that the proportion of females among the economically inactive population is remarkably higher than the males.

The following table indicates the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education.

**Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of economically inactive population by level of education - 2009**

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	24.7	25.4	24.4
Grade 6 - 10	50.5	52.1	49.8
G.C.E.(O/L)	16.2	15.3	16.5
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	8.7	7.2	9.3

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

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of economically inactive population by age and gender - 2009**

Age Group	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 - 14	19.8	32.5	14.1
15 - 19	16.5	24.3	13.0
20 - 24	6.8	5.8	7.3
25 - 29	5.9	1.9	7.6
30 - 34	5.8	1.3	7.7
35 - 39	4.7	0.9	6.4
40 - 44	4.6	1.1	6.2
45 - 49	4.5	1.2	5.9
50 - 54	5.0	2.1	6.3
55 - 59	5.3	3.9	5.9
60 - 64	5.6	5.6	5.6
65+	15.6	19.4	13.9

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of inactive population by age group and gender. This shows that inactive concentration is higher in young and older age groups while middle age groups show lower inactive percentages. Further, female inactive percentages are higher than those for male in all age groups except for 10 - 19 and beyond 65 groups.

Figure - 3.6: Percentage distribution of economically active and inactive population by age group -2009

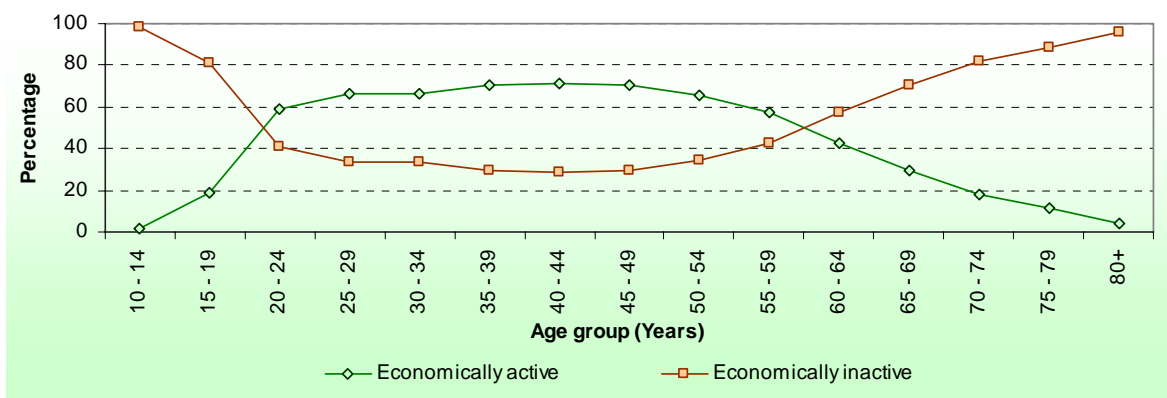


Figure 3.6 reveals that percentage of economically inactive persons is decreasing from age groups 10 up to age twenties and remains around 30-40 percent further it is increasing from age fifties. Though percentage of inactive population is increasing rapidly in older age groups it doesn't reach 100 percent 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 for being economically inactive by Gender - 2009

Reason	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>All Econ. Inactive</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Retired/Old age	16.4	23.6	13.3
Physically illness/Disabled	5.4	9.1	3.7
Engaged in housework	37.7	3.1	52.9
Engaged in studies	36.3	58.0	26.8
Other	4.1	6.2	3.3

Figure 3.8: Reasons for economically inactive by gender - 2009

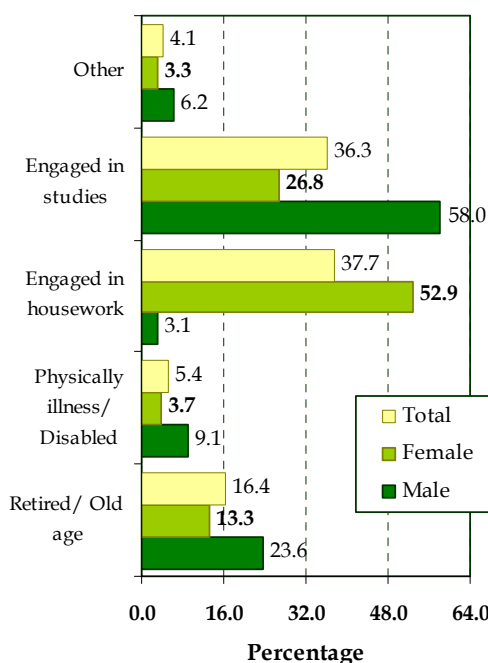


Figure 3.7: Reasons for being economically inactive - 2009

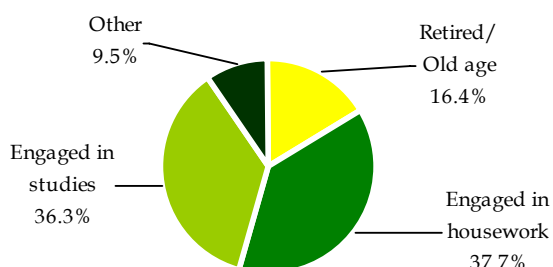


Figure 3.7 clearly depicts that more than 70 percent of inactive population engaged in studies or housework.

The main reason for 53 percent of females to be economically inactive is involving in housework. But that percentage is only 3.4 percent for males. About 60% of inactive males engaged in studies while that of females is 26.8 percent.

# Chapter 4

## Employment

### Employed

During the reference period, persons, who 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

### Reference Period

Previous week of the survey week

### Statistics for 2009 (Excluding Northern Province)

	Sri Lanka	Male	Female
<b>Labour Force</b> (Employed + Unemployed) population	8,073,668	5,186,457	2,887,211
<b>Employed population</b>	7,602,414	4,963,176	2,639,238
<b>Employment rate</b>	94.2%	95.7%	91.4%



#### 4.1 Employment by Major Industry Group

The survey results reveal that, about 7.6 million persons are being employed during the year 2009. Out of these employed persons, about 5.0 million (65%) were males and 2.6 million (35%) were females.

**Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group: 1992-2009**

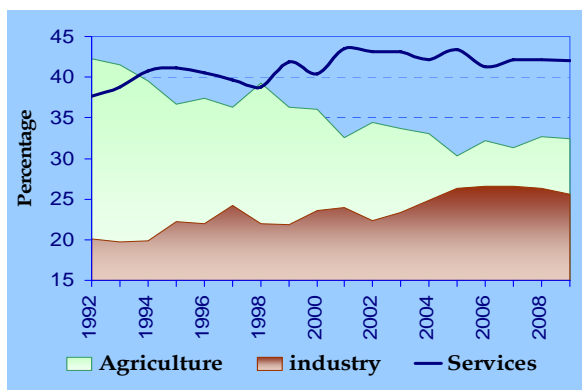
Year	Total employed		Major Industry Group					
			Agriculture		Industries		Services	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992*	4924130	100.0	2078560	42.2	991492	20.1	1854078	37.7
1993*	5201904	100.0	2159187	41.5	1024524	19.7	2018193	38.8
1994*	5281279	100.0	2084733	39.5	1046282	19.8	2150265	40.7
1995*	5357120	100.0	1966793	36.7	1188271	22.2	2202056	41.1
1996*	5536216	100.0	2071764	37.4	1217977	22.0	2246475	40.6
1997*	5607868	100.0	2031902	36.2	1354952	24.2	2221014	39.6
1998*	6049388	100.0	2378572	39.3	1325735	21.9	2345081	38.8
1999*	6082449	100.0	2208066	36.3	1330134	21.9	2544249	41.8
2000*	6310247	100.0	2274153	36.0	1490795	23.6	2545299	40.3
2001*	6235588	100.0	2033343	32.6	1491408	23.9	2710837	43.5
2002*	6519415	100.0	2247602	34.5	1459194	22.4	2812619	43.1
2003*	6609466	100.0	2223691	33.6	1539035	23.3	2846740	43.1
2004*	6704006	100.0	2215282	33.0	1663383	24.8	2825341	42.1
2005*	6788119	100.0	2059293	30.3	1787274	26.3	2941552	43.3
2006*	7105322	100.0	2287268	32.2	1889953	26.6	2928101	41.2
2007*	7041874	100.0	2202098	31.3	1873857	26.6	2965919	42.1
2008*	7174706	100.0	2344415	32.7	1888004	26.3	2942288	41.0
2009*	7139537	100.0	2318621	32.5	1822685	25.5	2998231	42.0
2008**	7648305	100.0	2489731	32.6	2004880	26.2	3153693	41.2
2009**	7602414	100.0	2475921	32.6	1910318	25.1	3216175	42.3

\* Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces, \*\* Including Eastern provinces

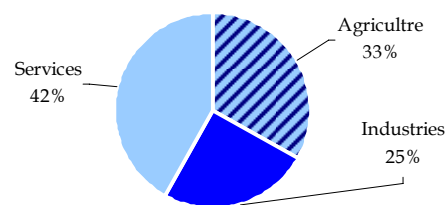
Table 4.1 & figure 4.1 depicts the trends in employment by main industry group from year 1992, till 2009. The figures show a gradual increase of employment in industry and service sector while a decreasing trend in agriculture sector from 1992 to 2005.

Recent trend (2005 - 2009) in agricultural employment shows a slight increase, compared to other two sectors. It can be noticed that a transition of employment within economic sectors in recent annual figures.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 1992 - 2009**



**Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group - 2009**



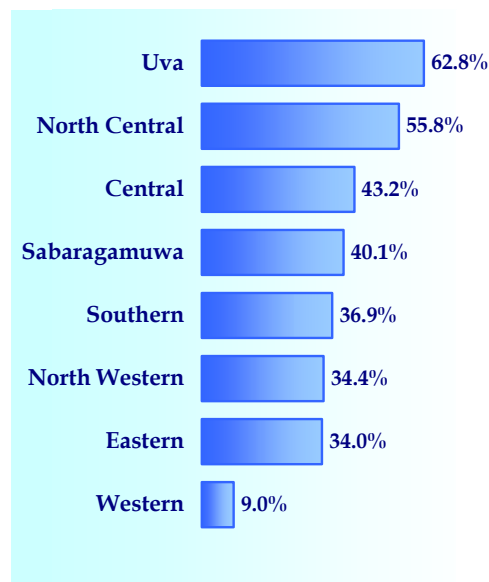
As shown in figure 4.2, out of the total employed population, highest share is reported under 'Services' sector (42%), whereas the lowest is from 'Industries' sector.(25%) It is also estimated that, 33 percent of the total employed persons belonged to the 'Agriculture' sector. This distribution does not change whether the inclusion of Eastern province or not.

**Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group and by district - 2009**

District	Total	Major industry group		
		Agricu- -lture	Indust- -ries	Services
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Colombo	100.0	4.1	29.8	66.1
Gampaha	100.0	7.5	38.3	54.3
Kalutara	100.0	19.8	31.0	49.2
Kandy	100.0	24.8	23.8	51.4
Matale	100.0	42.5	19.2	38.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	69.4	9.5	21.2
Galle	100.0	28.6	29.8	41.6
Matara	100.0	41.8	24.2	34.0
Hambantota	100.0	44.4	24.4	31.2
Batticaloa	100.0	27.2	22.3	50.5
Ampara	100.0	36.2	18.5	45.4
Trincomalee	100.0	38.0	15.5	46.5
Kurunegala	100.0	35.3	27.1	37.6
Puttalam	100.0	32.3	29.7	37.9
Anuradhapura	100.0	59.3	10.6	30.1
Polonnaruwa	100.0	47.9	19.2	33.0
Badulla	100.0	63.0	11.3	25.6
Moneragala	100.0	62.4	10.2	27.4
Ratnapura	100.0	47.1	23.8	29.1
Kegalle	100.0	29.5	30.7	39.8

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups for districts. The data indicate that, there is a significant variation of employed distribution in agriculture sector among districts. It varies from a share of 4 percent in Colombo district to 69 percent in Nuwara Eliya district. Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Monaragala districts are highly concentrated with agricultural employment. Colombo district shows the highest employment contribution of 66 percent to the 'services' sector, followed by Gampaha district (54%) and Kandy district (51%). Further the survey reports that wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, transport, storage & communication, public administration & defense compulsory social security are main service sector activities of these districts.

**Figure 4.3: Contribution of Agriculture sector to the total employment for each province - 2009**



**Figure 4.4: Contribution of Service sector to the total employment for each province - 2009**

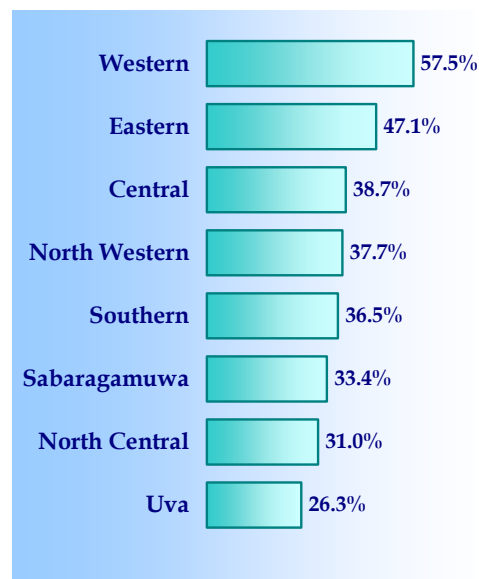


Figure 4.3 and 4.4 illustrate provincial level distribution of employed population by major industry groups. The contribution made by the total employed persons to the 'agriculture' group is highest in Uva province (63%). Further Western province shows highest employment contribution for service sector (58%).

## 4.2 Employment by Status

**Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of Employed population by selected employment status - 2009**

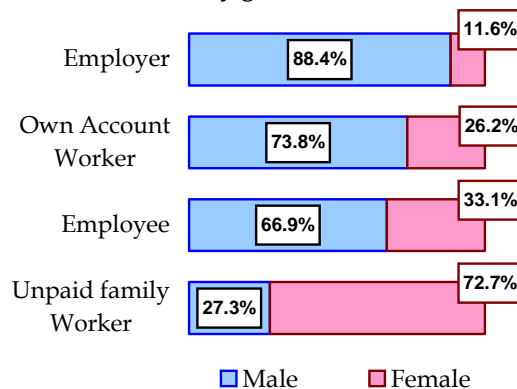
District	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Colombo	19.1	4.1
Gampaha	21.2	4.8
Kalutara	25.4	6.3
Kandy	23.5	8.8
Matale	38.0	20.0
Nuwara Eliya	17.3	9.0
Galle	27.9	9.7
Matara	29.2	11.3
Hambantota	44.1	13.2
Batticaloa	26.7	3.9
Ampara	30.5	6.4
Trincomalee	39.9	4.4
Kurunegala	37.9	12.6
Puttalam	26.7	7.6
Anuradhapura	40.3	27.7
Polonnaruwa	45.0	14.4
Badulla	34.8	25.0
Moneragala	44.9	21.0
Ratnapura	33.3	11.5
Kegalle	24.1	7.4

Table 4.3 shows the contribution made by own account workers and the unpaid family workers at the district level. In Moneragala, Hambantota, Polonnaruwa & Anuradhapura districts, more than 40% of total employment comprises with own account workers. Contributions made to the total employment by unpaid family workers are comparatively higher in Anuradhapura, Badulla and Monaragala districts which are identified as having higher female labour force participation rates in section 3.4.

**Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of employment status by gender - 2009**

Employment status	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Employee	100	66.9	33.1
Employer	100	88.4	11.6
Own account worker	100	73.8	26.2
Unpaid family worker	100	27.3	72.7

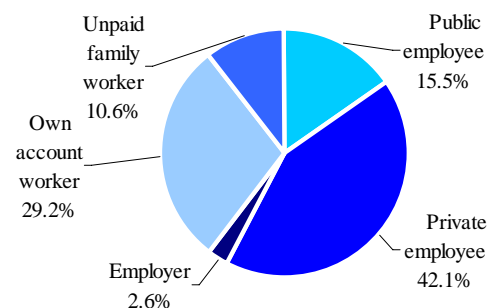
**Figure 4.5 : Percentage distribution of employment status by gender - 2009**



**Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status- 2009**

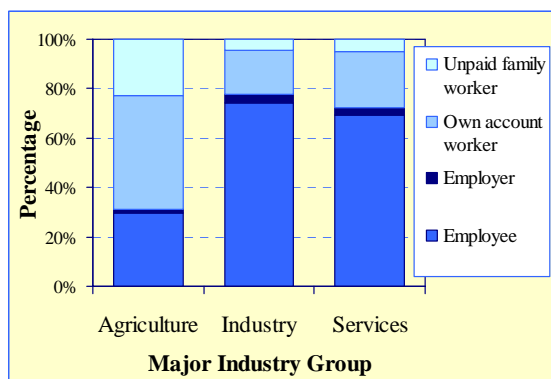
Employment status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7602414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4963176</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2639238</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employee	4377728	57.6	2929991	59.0	1447737	54.9
Public	1175925	15.5	675672	13.6	500253	19.0
Private	3201803	42.1	2254319	45.4	947485	35.9
Employer	199958	2.6	176811	3.6	23147	0.9
Own account worker	2216537	29.2	1635512	33.0	581025	22.0
Unpaid family worker	808190	10.6	220862	4.5	587329	22.3

**Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of employed population by employment status- 2009**



It is estimated that, estimated 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%) than as that of males (14%). Contribution to the total employment by unpaid family workers is 10.6 percent, and it is 22.3 percent for females, which is much higher compared to the contribution of males 4.5 percent in same category.

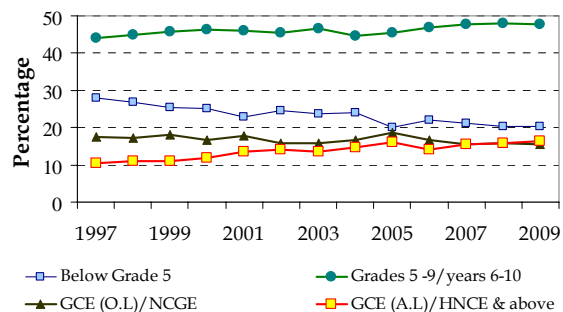
**Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry group for each sector - 2009**



The figure 4.7 shows distribution of employment by employment status in agriculture sector is different from other two sectors, where higher percentages of own account workers and unpaid family workers can be observed, compared to industry & service sectors. About 3 percent of total employment comprises with employers for each industry group.

### 4.3 Employment by Level of Education

**Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of employed population by level of education (1997 - 2009)**



According to the Figure 4.8, majority of employed persons have obtained grade 5 to 9 education level over years. Also the figure reveals that percentage of employed persons with G.C.E.(O/L), G.C.E.(A/L)/HNCE and above education level shows an increasing trend over the years, which is opposite for below grade 5 education group which implies the increasing trend of level of education of employed population as a whole.

### 4.4 Employment by Occupation

**Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of employed population by occupation - 2009**

Occupation	Total	Gender		% contribution of females to the total employment
		Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.7
Senior Officials & Managers	1.6	1.9	0.9	20.0
Professionals	6.0	3.4	11.0	63.2
Technical & Associate Professionals	5.2	5.1	5.2	35.2
Clerks	4.1	3.1	6.0	50.2
Proprietors & Managers of Enterprises	6.7	7.6	5.1	26.3
Sales & Service workers	8.0	8.0	8.0	34.7
Skilled Agri. & Fishery Workers	22.4	21.6	24.0	37.2
Craft & Related workers	15.5	15.3	15.8	35.5
Plant/Machine operators & Assemblers	7.0	9.6	2.0	10.0
Elementary occupations	22.6	23.1	21.7	33.3
Unidentified	1.0	1.3	0.3	11.8

The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 4.6 compares the proportion of men and women employed in different occupational sectors. Women are heavily concentrated in certain occupations and 24 percent of female workers are employed in 'Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers' occupation compared with 22 percent of males. In contrast, 11 percent of females work in 'Professional' occupation compared with 3.4 percent of males. Table 4.6 also shows the percentage contribution of females to the total employment by each occupational group. This clearly shows that 63.2 percent of professional are women. Occupation group of 'Professionals' includes Teachers, Nurses, .....etc.

#### 4.5 Average Gross Wage/Salary and it's distribution of Paid Employees

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 16.

**Table 4.7: Mean & median monthly gross salary by sector (Rs.) - 2009**

Measurement	Monthly (wage/salary) earners		Daily (wage/salary) earners	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Mean	19,237	15,218	10,076	8,229
Median	15,000	13,600	9,000	7,350

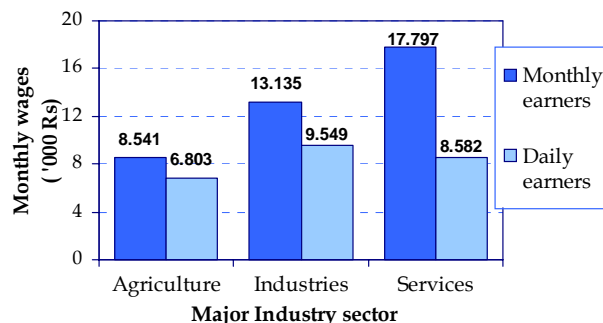
Data reveals that, both average & median monthly salaries are higher in the urban sector for both monthly and daily wage earners.

**Table 4.8: Mean & median monthly gross salary by major industry group - 2009**

Measurement	Agriculture	Industry	Service
<b>Monthly wage/salary earners</b>			
Mean	8,541	13,135	17,797
Median	6,500	10,000	16,450
<b>Daily wage/salary earners</b>			
Mean	6,803	9,549	8,582
Median	6,000	9,000	7,800

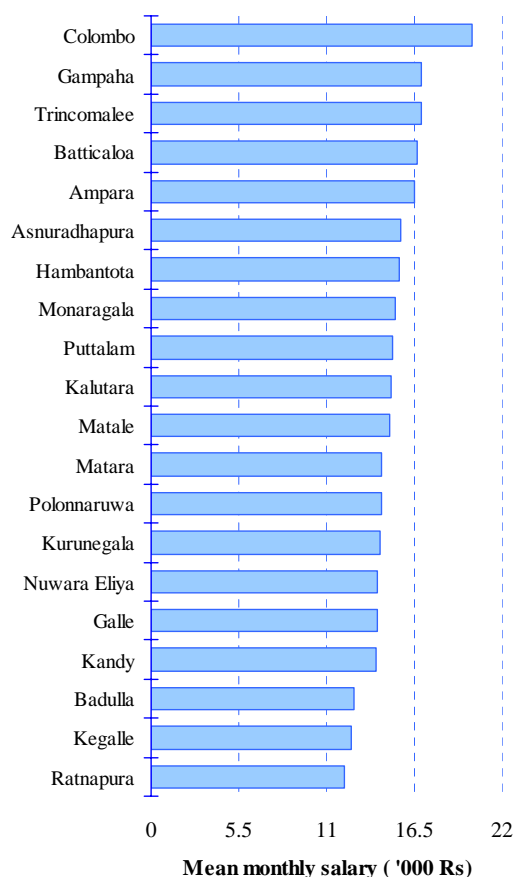
Looking at the mean & median monthly salary distribution of monthly earners and the daily earners by major industry groups, it reveals that, mean and median monthly salary of the employees in the services sector who are paid on monthly basis, is much higher than as that for other two sectors. It can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

**Figure 4.9: Average gross wage/salary by major industry group - 2009**



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 Ampara and Gampaha districts.

**Figure 4.10: Mean monthly salary of paid employees - district level distribution (Monthly wage earners) - 2009**



# Chapter 5

## Unemployment

### Unemployed

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

### Statistics for 2009 (Excluding Northern province)

	Sri Lanka	Male	Female
<b>Labour Force</b> (Employed + Unemployed) population	8,073,668	5,186,457	2,887,211
<b>Unemployed</b> population	471,254	223,281	247,973
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	5.8%	4.3%	8.6%

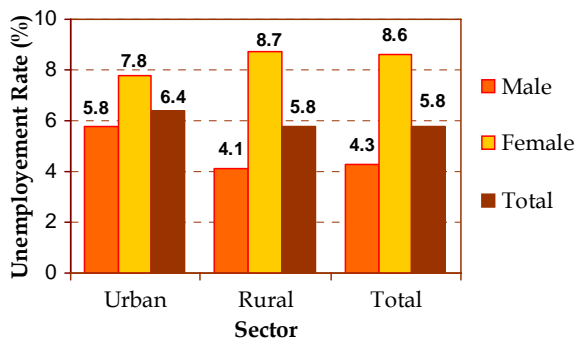
## 5.1 Unemployment Rate by Sector and Gender

The number of unemployed persons is estimated as about 471,254 during the year 2009. Out of this total, 47 percent are males and 53 percent are females.

**Table 5.1: Unemployed no. & unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2009**

Gender	Unemployment	Total	Sector	
			Urban	Rural
Male	Number	223281	33560	189721
	Rate	4.3	5.8	4.1
Female	Number	247973	21307	226666
	Rate	8.6	7.8	8.7
Total	Number	471254	54867	416387
	Rate	5.8	6.4	5.8

**Figure 5.1: Unemployment rate by gender & sector - 2009**



According to the figure 5.1, unemployment rate reported for year 2009, at national level is 5.8 and, the rates for the urban and rural sectors are 6.4 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. Rural female unemployment (8.7%) is higher than the urban female unemployment (7.8%). It could also be seen that, at the national level, the unemployment rate for females (8.6%) is approximately twice the rate recorded for males (4.3%).

**Table 5.2 : Unemployment Rates : 1993-2009**

Year	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
1993	13.8	9.7	21.7
1994	13.1	9.7	20.1
1995	12.3	9.0	18.7
1996	11.3	8.2	17.7
1997	10.5	7.7	16.1
1998	9.2	6.5	14.0
1999	8.9	6.7	13.0
2000	7.6	5.8	11.0
2001	7.9	6.2	11.5
2002	8.8	6.6	12.9
2003	8.1	6.0	12.3
2004	8.1	6.0	12.1
2005	7.2	5.3	10.7
2006	6.5	4.7	9.7
2007	6.0	4.3	9.0
2008	5.2	3.6	8.0
2009	5.7	4.3	8.2

\* Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

Female unemployment rate has declined from 21.7 to 8.2 from 1993 to 2009, which indicates increasing trend of female contribution to the economy. But it still remains higher than that of males.

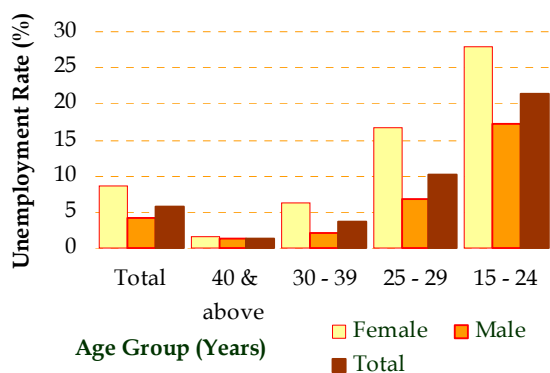
**Table 5.3: Unemployment rates by district - 2009**

District	Unemp. rate	District	Unemp. rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
Colombo	4.4	Ampara	7.7
Gampaha	4.6	Trincomalee	8.0
Kalutara	4.1	Kurunegala	5.4
Kandy	9.7	Puttalam	5.5
Matale	5.4	Anuradhapura	3.9
Nuwara eliya	2.4	Polonnaruwa	6.5
Galle	8.3	Badulla	4.0
Matara	9.8	Monaragala	5.8
Hambantota	10.6	Ratnapura	4.8
Batticaloa	7.4	Kegalle	7.2

Highest unemployment rate is recorded from Hambantota district (10.6%)

**Table 5.4: Unemployment rates by age groups and gender - 2009**

Age group (Years)	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	5.8	4.3	8.6
15 - 24	21.3	17.1	27.9
25 - 29	10.3	6.8	16.7
30-39	3.7	2.2	6.3
Over 40	1.4	1.2	1.6

**Figure 5.2: Unemployment rates by age groups and gender - 2009**

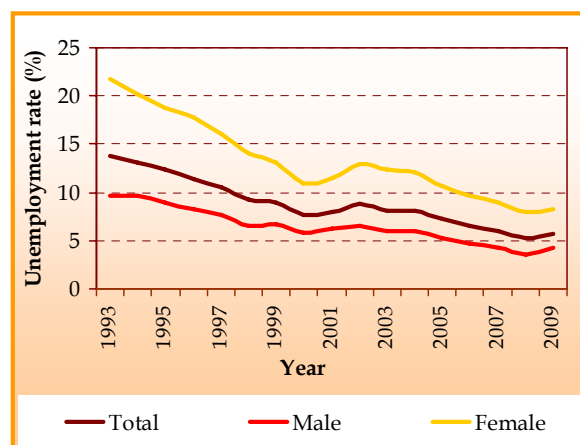
This figure depicts that among the all age groups, unemployment rates of females are higher than those of males. Irrespective of the age group, the unemployment rate of females in Sri Lanka was 8.6% and that of males was 4.3%. (table 5.4) The highest amount of unemployment was recorded from young population (15 - 24 years) for both males and females whereas the lowest was from the people who belong to 40 years and above age category.

**Table 5.5: Unemployment Rates by level of education - 2009**

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	5.8	4.3	8.6
Grade 5 & Below	1.3	1.0	1.8
Grade 6-10	5.0	4.1	7.0
G.C.E. (O/L)	8.5	6.8	11.5
G.C.E. (A/L) & above	11.2	7.0	15.5

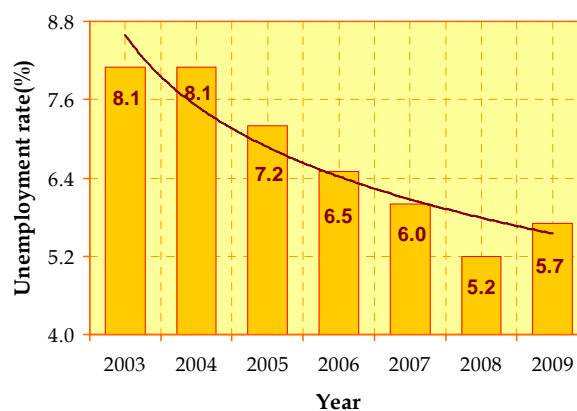
According to the table, the unemployment rate among the educated group (G.C.E(A/L) and above) is reported to be 11.2 percent. It is 7 percent and 15.3 percent for male and female respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment is more acute in the case of educated females than males.

## 5.2 Annual Unemployment Rates

**Figure 5.3: Unemployment Rates: 1993- 2009**  
(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 2009.

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: 2003 - 2009**  
(Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces)

According to the figure, decreasing pattern of unemployment rate can be observed. But in 2009, the unemployment rate has marginally increased over 2008.

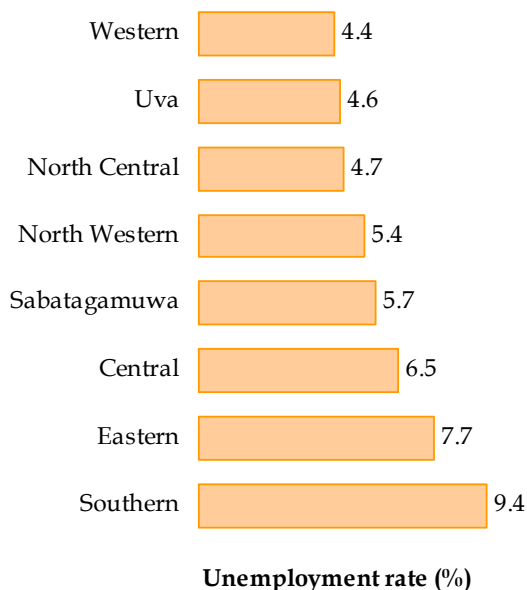
<sup>2</sup> Please see the explanatory notes as in the appendix for more detail.



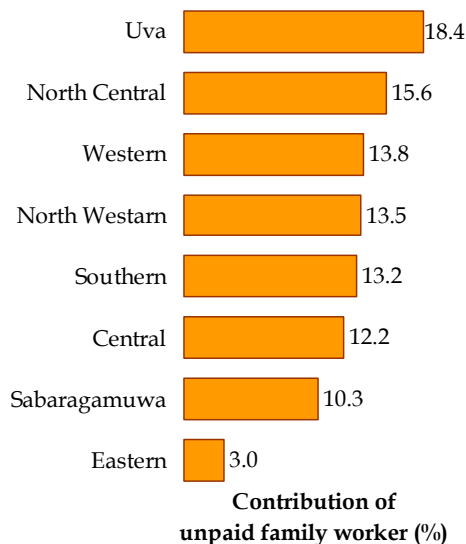
### 5.3 Unemployment Rate by Province

The following figure illustrates the unemployment situation in year 2009 for each province. That situation is worst in Southern province showing an unemployment rate of 9.4 percent. The lowest unemployment rate is reported from North Central province (4.4%).

**Figure 5.5: Unemployment rates for each province - 2009**



**Figure 5.6: Contribution of unpaid family workers for each province - 2009**



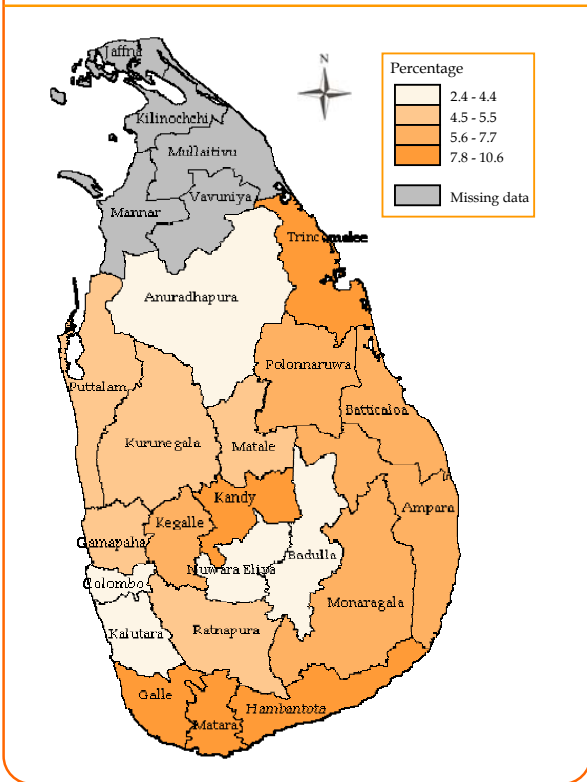
Considering the figures 5.5 and 5.6, lower unemployment rates in some provinces may due to the fact that more contributes of unpaid family workers to the employment. (Western, Uva, North Central provinces)

North Central and Uva, provinces are predominantly agricultural farming areas where more own account workers and unpaid family workers are employed (table 5.6). North Central province shows comparatively lower percentage of paid employees.

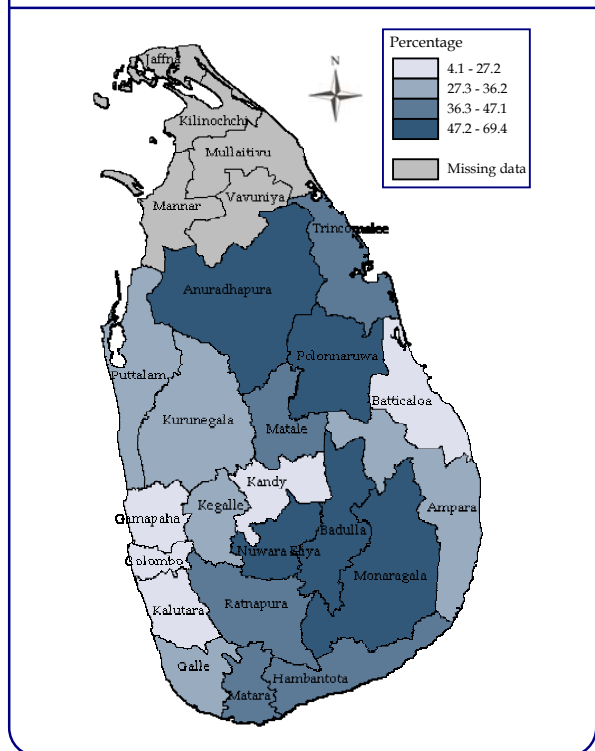
**Table 5.6 : Unemployment rates and percentage distribution of employment by status of employment to the labour force by province -2009**

Province	Unemployment rate	Employment status				
		Total	Paid employee	Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Western	4.4	100.0	69.7	4.0	21.4	4.9
Central	6.5	100.0	62.5	2.4	24.2	11.0
Southern	9.4	100.0	53.4	3.0	32.4	11.1
Eastern	7.7	100.0	61.7	1.6	31.4	5.3
North Western	5.4	100.0	52.4	2.3	34.3	11.0
North Central	4.7	100.0	33.6	1.0	41.7	23.6
Uva	4.6	100.0	37.1	0.9	38.4	23.6
Sabaragamuwa	5.7	100.0	58.6	1.8	29.7	9.9

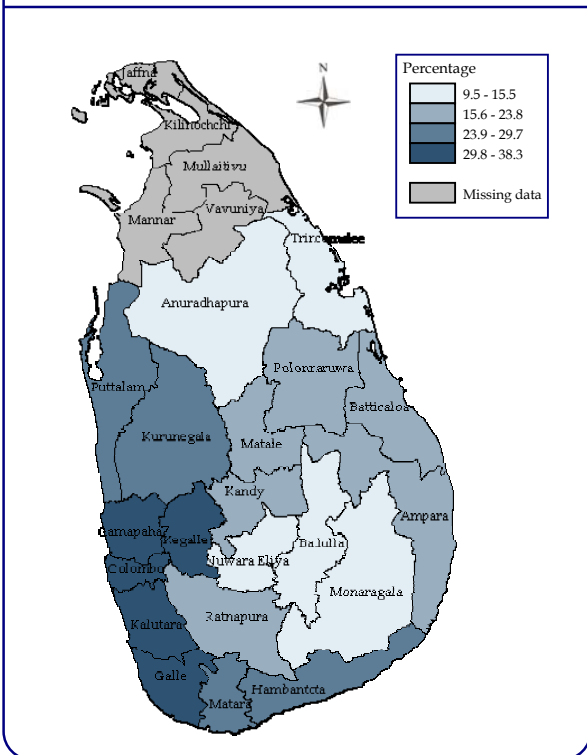
**Map 3: Unemployment rate by District - 2009**



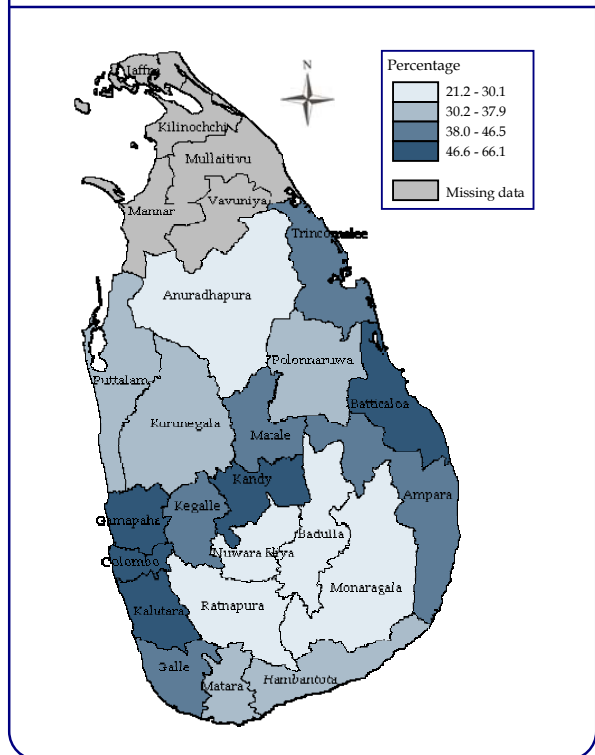
**Map 4: Distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by districts - 2009**



**Map 5: Distribution of employed population in agriculture sector by districts - 2009**



**Map 6: Distribution of employed population in service sector by districts - 2009**



## CHAPTER 6 - Informal Sector Employment

### 6.1 The Informal Economy

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

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

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

However, the international comparability of data on the informal sector is affected by national differences in data sources, in the geographical coverage of surveys, in the branches of economic activity covered etc. Therefore, 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 that use the criteria of **registration of the organization, accounts keeping system and size of their organization.**

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

aiming to collect the information relating to the informal sector on the following items.

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

### 6.2 Distribution of Informal/Formal sector Employment

**Table 6.1: Composition of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2009**

Informal / Formal sector		Economic Sector		
		Total	Agricultural	Non Agricultural
Total	No.	7602414	2475921	5126493
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal sector	No.	2893996	355334	2538662
	%	38.1	14.4	49.5
Informal sector	No.	4708418	2120587	2587831
	%	61.9	85.6	50.5

**Figure 6.1: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by economic sector - 2009**

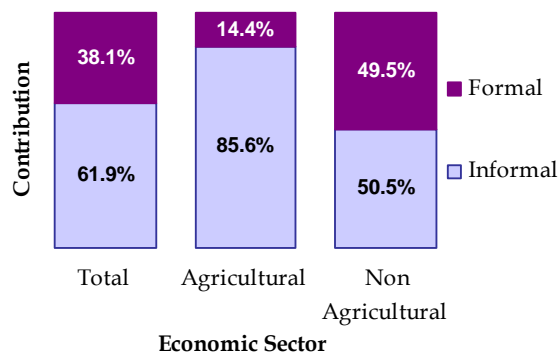


Figure 6.1 shows that, in Sri Lanka the contribution of informal sector employment to the total employment is just over 60 percent. It is also revealed that, Agriculture sector comprises 86 percent of informal sector employment and the balance 14 percent is formal sector employment. Non agriculture sector activities in informal sector & formal sector are almost same. Formal sector agricultural employment comprises with estate sector employment owned by government or corporate sector.

**Table 6.2: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by gender - 2009**

Gender	Total		Employment			
			Informal		Formal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7602414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4708418</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2893996</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Male	4963176	100.0	3225269	65.0	1737906	35.0
Female	2639238	100.0	1483149	56.2	1156089	43.8

According to the table 6.2, majority of both males and females are working in the informal sector. The contribution of males to the informal sector is 60 percent and that of females is 56.2 percent.

**Table 6.3: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by level of education - 2009**

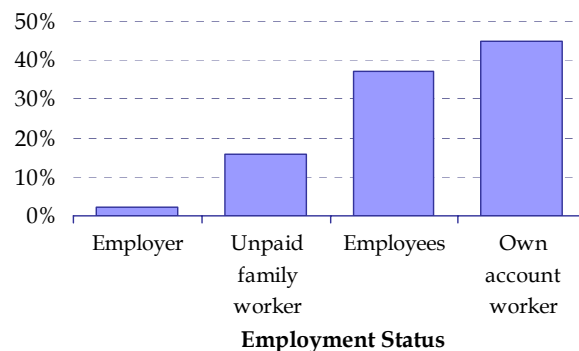
Level of Education	Total		Employment			
			Informal		Formal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7602414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4708418</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2893996</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Below Grade 5	1601401	100.0	1273651	79.5	327751	20.5
Grade 5 - 9	3595569	100.0	2588606	72.0	1006963	28.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	1178293	100.0	581650	49.4	596643	50.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	1227150	100.0	264511	21.6	962639	78.4

As shown in table 6.3, lower the level of education higher the percentage of employment engaged in informal sector activities and vice versa.

**Table 6.4: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by employment status -2009**

Status of Education	Total		Employment			
			Informal		Formal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7602414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4708418</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2893996</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Regular Employees	4377728	57.6	1747795	37.1	2629933	90.9
Employer	199958	2.6	110589	2.3	89369	3.1
Own account worker	2216537	29.2	2105498	44.7	111039	3.8
Unpaid family worker	808190	10.6	744536	15.8	63654	2.2

It can be noticed by the table 6.4 that, about 60 percent of employment in informal sector comprises with own account workers and unpaid family workers, and this share is only 6 percent in formal sector.

**Figure 6.2: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by status of employment - 2009****Table 6.5: Contribution of Informal / Formal sector employment by main occupation - 2009**

Occupation	Total		Employment			
			Informal		Formal	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7602414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4708418</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2893996</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Senior Officials & Managers	119190	100.0	5395	4.5	113795	95.5
Professionals	458305	100.0	59862	13.1	398443	86.9
Technical & Associate Professionals	392898	100.0	39742	10.1	353156	89.9
Clerks	313734	100.0	27980	8.9	285754	91.1
Proprietors & Managers of Enterprises	509501	100.0	389315	76.4	120186	23.6
Sales & Service workers	606492	100.0	349774	57.7	256718	42.3
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery worker	1705701	100.0	1654575	97.0	51126	3.0
Craft & Related workers	1175137	100.0	785980	66.9	389157	33.1
Plant /Machine operators & Assemblers	530788	100.0	319536	60.2	211252	39.8
Elementary occupations	1717903	100.0	1044826	60.8	673077	39.2
Unidentified	72765	100.0	31434	43.2	41332	56.8

Looking at the occupational breakdown of formal sector and informal sector employment (table 6.5), it is obvious that regarding skilled agricultural and fishery workers, only 3 percent belongs to the formal sector.

Further informal sector employments are highly concentrated in skilled agricultural & fishery workers (97%) occupation groups such as proprietors and managers (69%) and craft & related work (70%). Different scenario can be seen when "Senior Officials and Managers", "Professionals" and Clerks" occupation groups are considered.

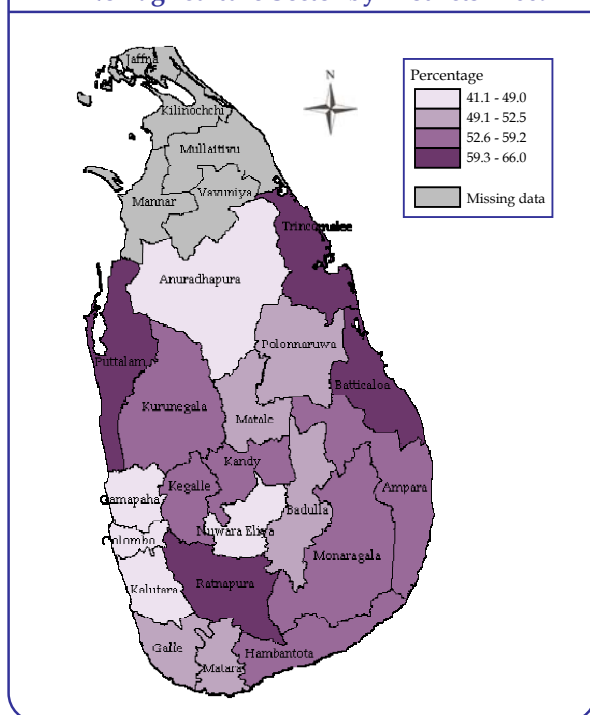
### 6.3 Informal sector Employment by District

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

**Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of informal sector employment in Non- Agricultural sector - 2009**

District	%	District	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>		
Colombo	41.2	Ampara	59.2
Gampaha	41.1	Trincomalee	60.8
Kalutara	47.2	Kurunegala	58.8
Kandy	54.7	Puttalam	64.7
Matale	49.5	Anuradhapura	49.0
Nuwara Eliya	45.5	Polonnaruwa	52.4
Galle	51.9	Badulla	52.5
Matara	49.3	Moneragala	58.4
Hambantota	59.2	Ratnapura	61.5
Batticaloa	66.0	Kegalle	53.4

**Map (7): Participation rate of informal Sector in Non agriculture Sector by Districts - 2009**

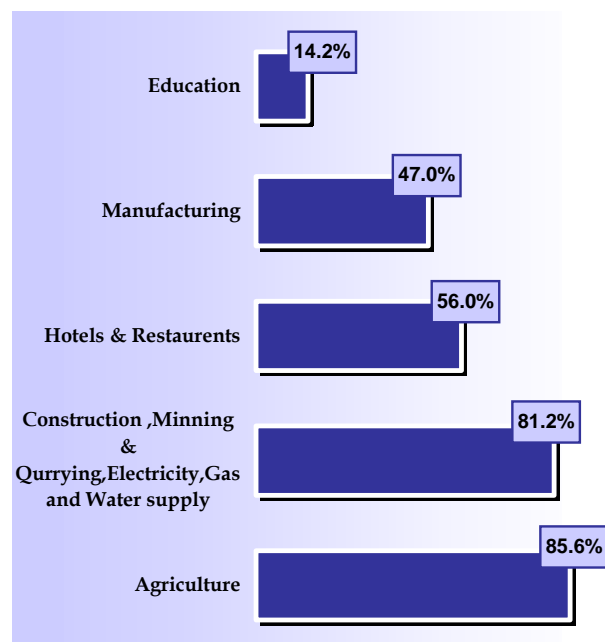


According to the estimates, 50.5 percent of the total non-agricultural employment is in the informal sector. The existing differences of percentages among the districts may be due to the special distribution of non agricultural industries.

Puttalam district shows the highest percentage of informal sector employment in non-agricultural sector, about 65 percent. Gampaha and Colombo districts show lowest contribution. Those percentages are 41.1 percent and 41.2 percent respectively.

### 6.4 Informal sector Employment by Major Industry Group

**Figure 6.3: Percentage of informal sector employment by major industry group - 2009**



Looking at the Informal sector employment by major industry group, 86 percent of total agricultural employment is in the informal sector. The percentage for 'construction, Mining & Quarrying' industry group is 81 percent, which indicates the second highest contribution. 'Education' group consist with the lowest percentage of informal sector employment. (14%). There is 47 percent of total informal sector employment belongs to the 'Manufacturing' category.

## CHAPTER 7 - Underemployment

### 7.1 Concept of Underemployment

The importance of the concept of Underemployment has long been recognized. At the international level, the concept was accepted at the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians ICLS (1948). According to the 1966 ICLS resolution, "underemployment" exists when a person's employment is inadequate, in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his occupational skill (training and working experience).

Two principal forms of under-employment are distinguished as visible and invisible.

#### Visible under-employment :

Reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment.

#### Invisible under-employment :

Characterized by low income, under utilization of skill, low productivity and other factors.

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

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

### 7.2 Criteria for classification of Underemployment

In order to classify an employed persons as visibly underemployed,

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

In Sri Lanka scenario, 35 hours per week is taken as the cut-off point applicable to all workers, except government teachers, as in practice, though teachers do have a normal duration of

work which is below the general cut-off point, they should be on a full time schedule according to the nature of their job. Further, those who have secondary jobs or who are employers, were considered as having worked the normal duration in their respective activity.

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

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

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

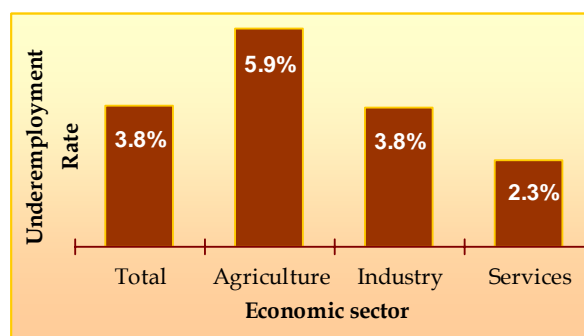
Applying above mentioned criteria, an attempt has been made to estimate under-employment and it is estimated that, "underemployment rate" which is defined as the number of underemployed persons as a percentage of employed persons.

### 7.3 Distribution of Underemployment Rate

**Table 7.1: Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2009**

Sector	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Rate	3.8	5.9	3.8	2.3

**Figure 7.1: Underemployment rate by economic sector - 2009**



It can be seen from the figure 7.1; underemployment rates have shown remarkable differences between agriculture, industries and service sectors. The rates are 5.9, 3.8 and 2.3 percent respectively.

**Table 7.2: Comparison of Underemployment rate with the previous year**

Year	Total	Male	Female
2009	3.8	3.3	4.9
2008	4.0	3.4	5.2

Table 7.2 shows that underemployment rates exist within the range of 0.3 percent between year 2009 and 2008 for males and females. The estimated underemployment rate for 2009 is marginally less than the relevant value of previous year.

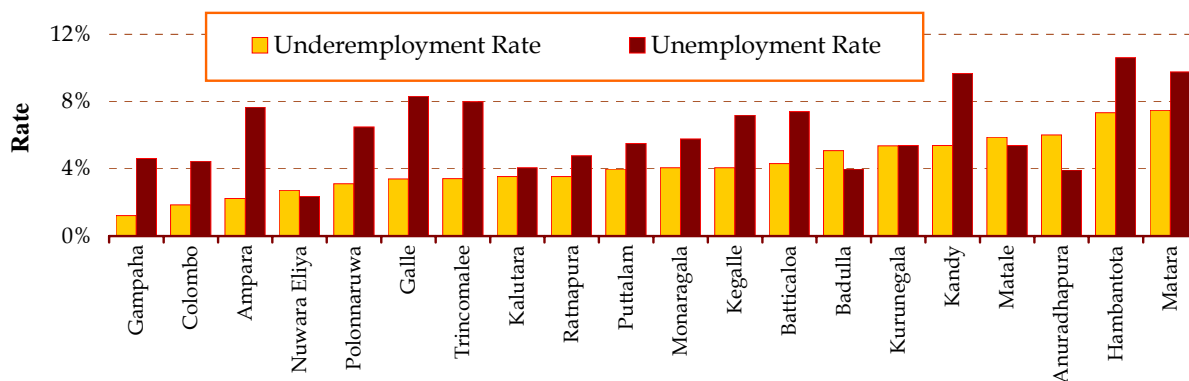
**Table 7.3: Underemployment rates by level of educational and gender - 2009**

Level of Education	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grade 5 and below	3.8	3.3	4.9
Grade 6 - 10	4.6	4.5	4.8
G.C.E.(O/L)	4.3	3.7	5.7
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	3.3	2.3	5.2

According to the table 7.3, there are considerable differences of underemployment rates among the people those who have different educational backgrounds. It can be noted that females show higher underemployment rates than those of males for all levels of education.

#### 7.4 Underemployment / Unemployment by District and Province

**Figure 7.2: Underemployment / Unemployment rates by district - 2009**



Above distribution (Figure 7.2) reveals that both unemployment & underemployment rates are higher in Hambantota & Matara districts compared to others.

**Figure 7.3: Underemployment / Unemployment rates by province - 2009**



The distribution of unemployment rate and underemployment rate by province (Figure 7.3) shows that Southern province has highest rates for both.

Both unemployment and underemployment are indicators that provide information on the problems prevailing in labour market. It is clear from the data that more attention should be paid for some districts when the labour market issues are addressed.

## CHAPTER 8 - Literacy

### 8.1 Introduction

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"

### 8.2 Distribution of Literacy Rate

Table 8.1: Literacy rates by sector & gender - 2009

Sri Lanka	Sector		Gender	
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
91.4	94.6	90.9	92.8	90

Among the persons of 10 years and above, 13.5 million were reported as literate. Estimated all island literacy rate is 91.4 percent. Situation in the

Figure 8.1: Literacy rates by districts 2009



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

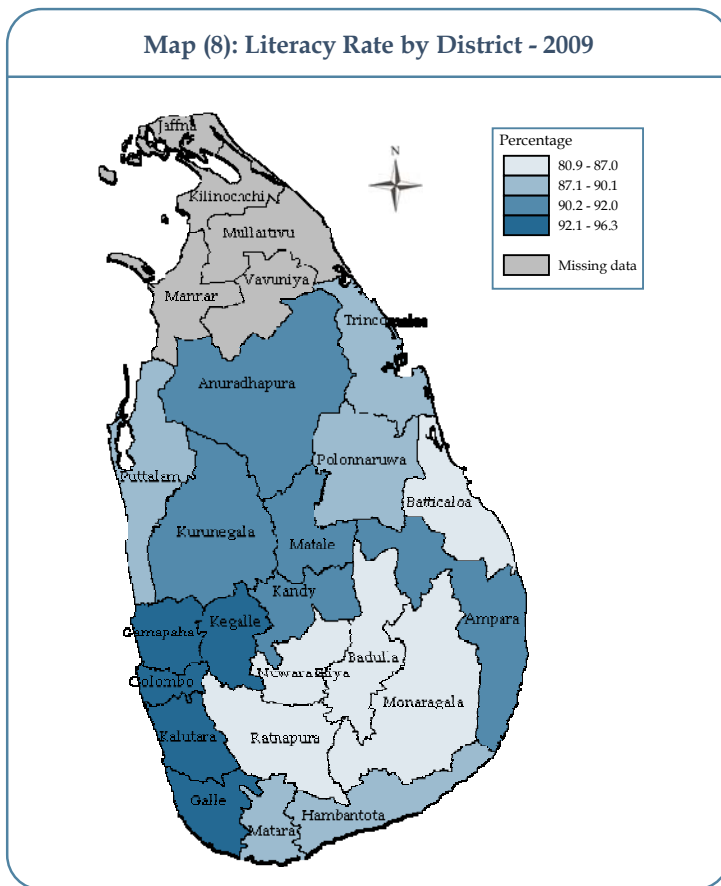
Table 8.2: Literacy rate by district - 2009

No.	District	Literacy rate (%)		
		Total	Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>
1	Colombo	96.3	97.0	95.8
2	Gampaha	95.0	95.5	94.5
3	Kalutara	93.4	94.1	92.8
4	Kandy	91.7	93.9	89.9
5	Matale	90.5	92.3	89.0
6	Nuwara Eliya	80.9	87.3	74.9
7	Galle	94.0	94.5	93.7
8	Matara	89.8	91.0	88.7
9	Hambantota	87.9	88.9	87.1
10	Batticaloa	84.4	86.2	82.8
11	Ampara	91.1	94.1	88.4
12	Trincomalee	89.9	92.5	87.5
13	Kurunegala	92.0	92.7	91.4
14	Puttalam	90.1	91.1	89.3
15	Anuradhapura	91.1	93.4	89.1
16	Polonnaruwa	87.7	87.5	87.8
17	Badulla	86.0	90.5	82.3
18	Moneragala	84.3	86.0	82.7
19	Ratnapura	87.0	89.2	84.8
20	Kegalle	94.1	95.2	93.1

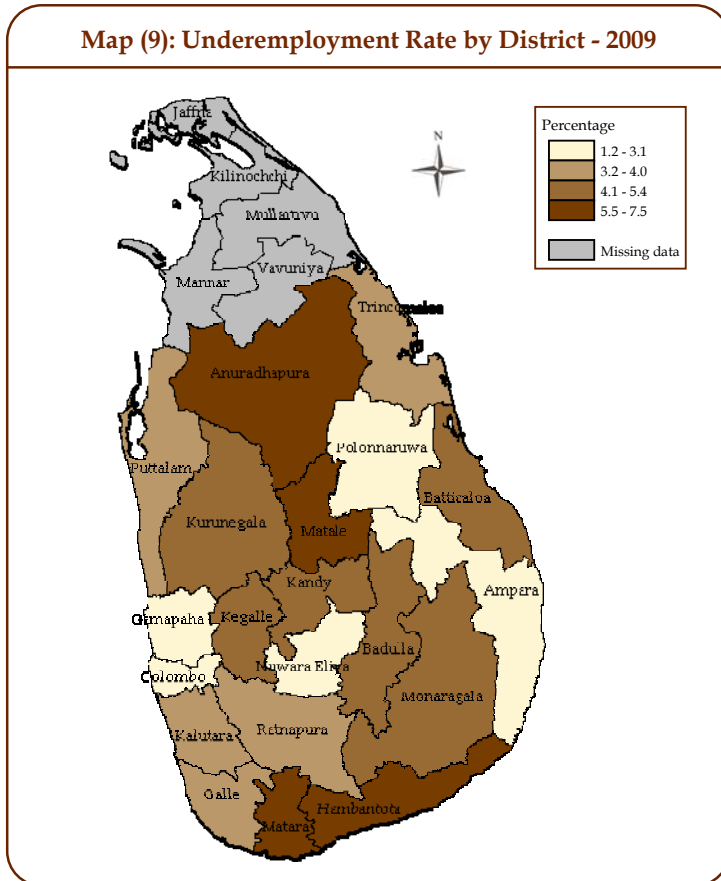
Table 8.2 provides district pattern of the literacy levels. Colombo district shows the highest literacy rate about 96 percent. Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya & Batticaloa districts report lower literacy rates (less than 85%) compared to literacy rates in other districts.



Map (8): Literacy Rate by District - 2009



Map (9): Underemployment Rate by District - 2009



## Statistical Appendix

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
1990	11573941	6001148	51.9	5047354	84.1	953794	15.9	5572793
1991	11795793	5877198	49.8	5015517	85.3	861680	14.7	5918596
1992	12058463	5808062	48.2	4962105	85.4	845957	14.6	6250400
1993	12278055	6032383	49.1	5201474	86.2	830910	13.8	6245675
1994	12492850	6078863	48.7	5281272	86.9	797591	13.1	6413985
1995	12736185	6106138	47.9	5357117	87.7	749021	12.3	6630048
1996	12831240	6241889	48.6	5537285	88.7	704604	11.3	6589365
1997	12870791	6266160	48.7	5607881	89.5	658279	10.5	6604630
1998	12881790	6660520	51.7	6049238	90.8	611285	9.2	6221274
1999	13169250	6673487	50.7	6082641	91.2	590846	8.9	6495782
2000	13564660	6827312	50.3	6310145	92.4	517168	7.6	6737345
2001	13870479	6772834	48.8	6235588	92.1	537246	7.9	7097644
2002	14201396	7145382	50.3	6519415	91.2	625967	8.8	7056014
*2003	15651479	7653716	48.9	7012755	91.6	640961	8.4	7997763
** 2004	16593431	8061354	48.6	7394029	91.7	667324	8.3	8532077
*** 2005	16870976	8141347	48.3	7518007	92.3	623341	7.7	8729628
# 2006	14833801	7598762	51.2	7105322	93.5	493440	6.5	7235040
# 2007	15047882	7488896	49.8	7041874	94.0	447021	6.0	7558986
* 2008	16319065	8081702	49.5	7648305	94.6	433397	5.4	8237363
# 2008	15078016	7568715	50.2	7174706	94.8	394009	5.2	7509301
* 2009	16578628	8073668	48.7	7602414	94.2	471254	5.8	8504961
# 2009	15397595	7572388	49.2	7139537	94.3	432852	5.7	7825206

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

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

\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\* - All the districts are included

# - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
*1993	6109486	3989443	65.3	3601779	90.3	387663	9.7	2120044
*1994	6228064	4072937	65.4	3678648	90.3	394289	9.7	2155127
*1995	6318003	4068608	64.4	3700951	91.0	367656	9.0	2249395
*1996	6373670	4200886	65.9	3857147	91.8	343741	8.2	2172784
*1997	6372365	4184248	65.6	3862087	92.3	322168	7.7	2188110
*1998	6344453	4281996	67.5	4004504	93.5	277491	6.5	2062456
*1999	6506662	4402713	67.7	4107497	93.3	295217	6.7	2103953
*2000	6702871	4501597	67.2	4241477	94.2	260120	5.8	2201274
*2001	6837264	4529016	66.2	4248877	93.8	280139	6.2	2308248
*2002	6935012	4705586	67.9	4395164	93.4	310421	6.6	2229427
**2003	7657368	5144206	67.2	4833483	94.0	310723	6.0	2513162
***2004	8049643	5372897	66.7	5049426	94.0	323471	6.0	2676746
****2005	8103016	5436362	67.1	5134765	94.5	301597	5.5	2666654
* 2006	7098813	4837308	68.1	4610643	95.3	226664	4.7	2261505
* 2007	7174676	4862788	67.8	4653067	95.7	209721	4.3	2311888
** 2008	7713680	5227427	67.8	5033449	96.3	193978	3.7	2486253
*2008	7122164	4838462	67.9	4663277	96.4	175184	3.6	2283702
** 2009	7783492	5186457	66.6	4963176	95.7	223281	4.3	2597035
*2009	7221475	4815541	66.7	4609198	95.7	206343	4.3	2405934

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE						NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		
				NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	
*1993	6168572	2042941	33.1	1599695	78.3	443247	21.7	4125631
*1994	6264782	2005927	32.0	1602625	79.9	403302	20.1	4258857
*1995	6418183	2037530	31.7	1656166	81.3	381364	18.7	4380652
*1996	6457583	2041002	31.6	1680138	82.3	360864	17.7	4416583
*1997	6498427	2081906	32.0	1745794	83.9	336112	16.1	4416521
*1998	6537344	2378526	36.4	2044732	86.0	333795	14.0	4158818
*1999	6662613	2270782	34.1	1975153	87.0	295629	13.0	4392047
*2000	6861794	2325716	33.9	2068667	89.0	257048	11.0	4536078
*2001	7033214	2243818	31.9	1986711	88.5	257107	11.5	4789396
*2002	7266384	2439796	33.6	2124250	87.1	315546	12.9	4826588
**2003	7994111	2509510	31.4	2179272	86.8	330238	13.2	5484600
***2004	8543788	2688457	31.5	2344604	87.2	343853	12.8	5855331
**** 2005	8767960	2704985	30.9	2383241	88.1	321744	11.9	6062975
* 2006	7734989	2761454	35.7	2494679	90.3	266775	9.7	4973535
* 2007	7873206	2626108	33.4	2388807	91.0	237300	9.0	5247098
** 2008	8605385	2854275	33.2	2614856	91.6	239419	8.4	5751110
*2008	7955852	2730253	34.3	2511429	92.0	218825	8.0	5225599
** 2009	8795136	2887211	32.8	2639238	91.4	247973	8.6	5907926
*2009	8176119	2756847	33.7	2530339	91.8	226508	8.2	5419272

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

**TABLE 2 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS (CURRENT) OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE - BOTH SEXES (2009)**

AGE	HOUSEHOLD POP: (10 YEARS & OVER)	LABOUR FORCE			NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		
		TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	LABOUR FORCE RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	EMPLOYED NUMBER	UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	LABOUR FORCE NUMBER
<b>ALL AGES</b>	16578628	8073668	48.7	7602414	471254	5.8	8504961
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	1727717	328030	19.0	259583	68447	20.9	1399687
20 - 24 YRS	1405836	825812	58.7	649011	176801	21.4	580023
25 - 29 YRS	1473611	974848	66.2	874341	100508	10.3	498763
30 - 39 YRS	2812949	1920419	68.3	1849431	70988	3.7	892530
40 + YRS	7456150	4001980	53.7	3947469	54511	1.4	3454171

\* Reliable estimates cannot be provided.

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

AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER	
	POP: (10 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED			
			LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER		RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)
ALL AGES	7783492	5186457	66.6	4963176	95.7	223281	4.3	2597035
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	842558	212604	25.2	172578	81.2	40026	18.8	629954
20 - 24 YRS	647083	496546	76.7	415309	83.6	81238	16.4	150536
25 - 29 YRS	676373	626212	92.6	583937	93.2	42275	6.8	50161
30 - 39 YRS	1287389	1230708	95.6	1203035	97.8	27673	2.2	56681
40 + YRS	3472418	2607035	75.1	2574965	98.8	32070	1.2	865383

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

AGE	HOUSEHOLD		LABOUR FORCE				NOT IN LABOUR FORCE NUMBER	
	POP: (10 YEARS & OVER)	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED			
			LABOUR FORCE PARTICI: RATE(%)	NUMBER	RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)	NUMBER		RATE (% TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)
ALL AGES	8795136	2887211	32.8	2639238	91.4	247973	8.6	5907926
10 - 14 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15 - 19 YRS	885159	115426	13.0	87005	75.4	28421	24.6	769733
20 - 24 YRS	758753	329266	43.4	233703	71.0	95563	29.0	429487
25 - 29 YRS	797238	348636	43.7	290403	83.3	58232	16.7	448602
30 - 39 YRS	1525560	689711	45.2	646395	93.7	43315	6.3	835850
40 + YRS	3983732	1394944	35.0	1372504	98.4	22441	1.6	2588788

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

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.1	5.7	11.9	13.7	27.0	40.7
*1991	100.0	0.7	5.4	12.7	13.7	26.8	40.7
*1992	100.0	0.5	5.1	13.4	14.1	27.0	39.9
*1993	100.0	0.4	5.2	12.7	14.2	26.7	40.7
*1994	100.0	0.4	4.9	12.3	13.9	28.2	40.3
*1995	100.0	0.3	4.9	11.6	14.1	26.5	42.7
*1996	100.0	0.4	5.3	12.1	13.7	28.1	40.4
*1997	100.0	0.3	5.1	11.9	13.3	27.2	42.1
*1998	100.0	0.8	5.9	12.1	12.5	26.7	42.1
*1999	100.0	0.9	5.8	11.8	12.2	26.1	43.3
*2000	100.0	0.5	5.2	12.2	12.3	26.0	43.8
*2001	100.0	0.4	4.3	12.1	12.0	25.4	45.8
*2002	100.0	0.3	4.4	12.2	12.1	26.2	44.8
**2003	100.0	0.3	4.2	11.6	12.2	26.3	45.4
*** 2004	100.0	0.4	4.1	11.8	12.2	25.5	46.0
**** 2005	100.0	0.1	3.6	11.3	12.9	25.6	46.5
*2006	100.0	0.3	4.0	10.2	12.0	24.2	49.2
*2007	100.0	0.2	3.6	9.8	12.0	23.9	50.5
*2008	100.0	0.2	3.4	9.8	11.6	23.8	51.2
**2008	100.0	0.3	3.5	9.8	11.6	23.8	50.9
*2009	100.0	0.3	3.3	8.5	11.4	24.3	52.2
**2009	100.0	0.3	3.4	8.5	11.5	24.3	51.9

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

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.0	5.7	11.7	13.3	26.3	42.1
*1991	100.0	0.6	5.2	12.6	13.2	25.7	42.8
*1992	100.0	0.4	4.7	13.2	13.9	26.2	41.6
*1993	100.0	0.4	4.8	11.5	14.8	26.2	42.2
*1994	100.0	0.4	4.7	11.9	13.5	27.2	42.2
*1995	100.0	0.3	4.8	11.0	14.0	26.0	43.8
*1996	100.0	0.4	5.0	11.7	13.4	27.8	41.7
*1997	100.0	0.3	4.8	11.1	13.0	27.1	43.6
*1998	100.0	0.7	5.6	11.9	12.3	26.2	43.3
*1999	100.0	0.7	5.8	11.8	11.8	25.7	44.1
*2000	100.0	0.4	5.2	12.0	12.3	25.4	44.7
*2001	100.0	0.3	4.1	12.0	12.1	25.0	46.4
*2002	100.0	0.3	4.2	11.8	11.8	26.2	45.8
**2003	100.0	0.3	3.9	11.4	12.7	25.7	46.1
***2004	100.0	0.3	3.9	11.5	12.6	25.0	46.6
****2005	100.0	0.2	4.1	11.1	13.3	25.2	46.1
* 2006	100.0	0.3	4.0	10.2	12.2	23.9	49.4
* 2007	100.0	0.2	3.7	9.6	12.7	23.7	50.1
*2008	100.0	0.3	3.4	9.6	11.9	23.9	51.0
**2008	100.0	0.3	3.7	9.7	11.9	23.9	50.5
*2009	100.0	0.3	3.3	8.3	11.7	24.2	52.3
**2009	100.0	0.3	3.5	8.4	11.8	24.2	51.9

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

Year	All Ages	Age Groups					
		10 - 14 YRS	15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	1.2	5.6	12.4	14.5	28.4	38.0
*1991	100.0	0.9	6.0	13.0	14.6	29.1	36.4
*1992	100.0	0.8	5.9	13.9	14.4	29.2	35.8
*1993	100.0	0.4	5.9	15.4	12.9	27.7	37.7
*1994	100.0	0.5	5.3	13.2	14.8	30.4	35.9
*1995	100.0	0.4	5.0	12.9	14.3	27.3	40.1
*1996	100.0	0.5	6.0	13.1	14.2	28.8	37.4
*1997	100.0	0.3	5.7	13.7	14.0	27.6	38.7
*1998	100.0	1.0	6.4	12.4	12.8	27.6	39.7
*1999	100.0	1.1	5.9	11.7	12.9	27.1	41.4
*2000	100.0	0.7	5.3	12.6	12.1	27.4	41.9
*2001	100.0	0.5	4.7	12.4	11.8	26.2	44.5
*2002	100.0	0.5	4.7	13.1	12.6	26.2	42.9
**2003	100.0	0.4	4.7	12.2	11.2	27.6	43.9
***2004	100.0	0.5	4.6	12.3	11.3	26.6	44.7
****2005	100.0	0.1	2.5	11.9	12.0	26.4	47.2
* 2006	100.0	0.3	4.1	10.3	11.7	24.8	48.8
* 2007	100.0	0.3	3.4	10.1	10.7	24.2	51.3
*2008	100.0	0.2	3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7
**2008	100.0	0.2	3.2	10.1	11.0	23.8	51.7
*2009	100.0	0.4	3.2	8.9	10.9	24.5	52.2
**2009	100.0	0.3	3.3	8.9	11.0	24.5	52.0

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

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

Year	Total	Level of Education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
*1990	100.0	31.9	45.1	16.0	7.0
*1991	100.0	31.6	44.8	15.6	7.9
*1992	100.0	29.9	44.9	16.5	8.7
*1993	100.0	28.5	45.1	16.9	9.5
*1994	100.0	28.2	45.4	17.5	8.8
*1995	100.0	26.8	44.9	18.0	10.3
*1996	100.0	29.5	43.3	16.9	10.3
*1997	100.0	27.9	44.0	17.6	10.5
*1998	100.0	26.8	45.0	17.2	11.0
*1999	100.0	25.4	45.7	18.0	10.9
*2000	100.0	25.1	46.3	16.7	11.9
*2001	100.0	22.7	46.1	17.7	13.5
*2002	100.0	24.6	45.6	15.8	14.0
**2003	100.0	24.5	46.2	15.9	13.3
***2004	100.0	24.3	44.7	16.8	14.2
**** 2005	100.0	20.6	45.8	18.2	15.4
* 2006	100.0	22.2	46.9	16.7	14.2
* 2007	100.0	21.1	47.8	15.6	15.5
*2008	100.0	20.3	48.0	15.8	16.0
**2008	100.0	21.9	47.4	15.4	15.3
*2009	100.0	20.4	47.7	15.6	16.3
**2009	100.0	21.1	47.3	15.5	16.1

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included



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

Year	Total	Level of Education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
*1990	100.0	29.6	48.3	16.1	5.9
*1991	100.0	28.0	49.0	15.5	7.5
*1992	100.0	27.4	48.2	17.0	7.4
*1993	100.0	25.4	49.8	17.2	7.7
*1994	100.0	25.5	49.6	17.7	7.2
*1995	100.0	25.1	48.2	18.3	8.4
*1996	100.0	27.7	47.1	16.8	8.4
*1997	100.0	26.5	47.2	17.5	8.7
*1998	100.0	25.3	48.5	17.0	9.2
*1999	100.0	24.0	49.4	17.7	9.0
*2000	100.0	24.1	49.6	16.6	9.8
*2001	100.0	21.5	49.3	17.8	11.4
*2002	100.0	23.5	49.1	16.0	11.4
**2003	100.0	23.8	49.2	16.2	10.8
***2004	100.0	22.6	48.3	17.3	11.8
**** 2005	100.0	19.9	49.6	18.0	12.5
* 2006	100.0	21.0	50.4	16.6	12.1
* 2007	100.0	20.1	51.3	15.6	13.0
*2008	100.0	19.4	51.3	16.1	13.2
**2008	100.0	21.1	50.7	15.6	12.6
*2009	100.0	19.5	51.3	15.7	13.4
**2009	100.0	20.3	50.8	15.6	13.2

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

Year	Total	Level of Education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
*1990	100.0	37.0	38.1	15.6	9.3
*1991	100.0	39.6	35.8	15.9	8.8
*1992	100.0	35.7	37.0	15.5	11.9
*1993	100.0	35.6	34.7	16.3	13.5
*1994	100.0	34.5	35.8	17.2	12.6
*1995	100.0	30.8	37.3	17.5	14.3
*1996	100.0	33.7	34.4	17.1	14.7
*1997	100.0	31.0	37.0	17.6	14.4
*1998	100.0	29.9	38.2	17.7	14.3
*1999	100.0	28.3	38.0	18.7	15.0
*2000	100.0	27.3	39.6	17.1	16.1
*2001	100.0	25.5	39.2	17.3	18.0
*2002	100.0	27.0	38.3	15.3	19.4
**2003	100.0	26.1	39.6	15.5	18.9
***2004	100.0	27.9	36.9	15.8	19.4
**** 2005	100.0	22.1	37.6	18.6	21.7
* 2006	100.0	24.3	40.4	17.0	18.2
* 2007	100.0	23.0	41.1	15.5	20.4
*2008	100.0	21.9	41.8	15.3	21.0
**2008	100.0	23.6	40.9	14.9	20.6
*2009	100.0	22.0	41.2	15.3	21.6
**2009	100.0	22.4	40.8	15.2	21.6

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN ACCOUNT WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE			
*1990	100.0	55.2	21.5	33.7	1.8	29.2	13.8
*1991	100.0	62.4	22.9	39.5	2.2	25.4	10.0
*1992	100.0	60.1	20.0	40.0	1.6	27.1	11.2
*1993	100.0	60.0	17.4	42.8	2.0	27.4	10.4
*1994	100.0	60.7	16.4	44.3	2.3	27.2	9.8
*1995	100.0	59.8	15.6	44.3	2.5	28.3	9.4
*1996	100.0	60.8	15.0	45.8	2.3	26.8	10.0
*1997	100.0	59.4	15.1	44.3	2.3	28.8	9.4
*1998	100.0	55.6	14.5	41.2	1.9	28.9	13.6
*1999	100.0	57.5	14.4	43.1	2.0	28.3	12.2
*2000	100.0	56.3	13.4	42.9	2.3	28.4	13.0
*2001	100.0	58.6	13.9	44.7	2.3	28.5	10.6
*2002	100.0	57.9	13.4	44.5	2.8	28.6	10.7
**2003	100.0	57.9	13.5	44.4	2.6	29.6	9.9
***2004	100.0	59.4	13.0	46.4	2.9	28.3	9.4
**** 2005	100.0	59.3	13.3	46.1	3.1	29.7	7.9
* 2006	100.0	55.6	13.4	42.1	3.1	30.8	10.5
*2007	100.0	56.5	13.8	42.7	2.8	30.4	10.3
*2008	100.0	56.0	14.9	41.1	3.0	30.2	10.8
**2008	100.0	56.4	15.2	41.2	2.9	30.2	10.4
*2009	100.0	57.3	15.2	42.1	2.7	29.0	11.0
**2009	100.0	57.6	15.5	42.1	2.6	29.2	10.6

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE			EMPLOYER	OWN	UNPAID
		TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE		ACCOUNT WORKER	FAMILY WORKER
*1990	100.0	55.2	19.7	35.5	2.3	34.6	7.9
*1991	100.0	61.5	20.3	41.2	2.9	29.8	5.9
*1992	100.0	58.7	18.4	40.3	2.0	32.2	7.2
*1993	100.0	57.7	15.6	42.0	2.6	33.0	6.7
*1994	100.0	59.3	15.9	43.4	2.9	32.0	5.9
*1995	100.0	58.4	14.6	43.7	3.1	33.5	5.1
*1996	100.0	59.5	14.1	45.4	3.2	31.2	6.1
*1997	100.0	58.3	14.4	43.9	3.0	33.2	5.5
*1998	100.0	55.8	14.1	41.7	2.5	34.8	6.8
*1999	100.0	57.7	13.8	43.9	2.7	33.5	6.2
*2000	100.0	56.6	12.6	44.0	3.1	33.8	6.5
*2001	100.0	57.9	12.9	45.0	3.1	33.4	5.5
*2002	100.0	57.5	12.6	44.8	3.7	34.0	4.8
**2003	100.0	57.4	12.6	44.9	3.4	34.5	4.8
***2004	100.0	58.9	11.9	47.0	3.9	32.7	4.5
**** 2005	100.0	59.9	11.7	48.1	4.1	32.9	3.2
* 2006	100.0	56.0	12.3	43.8	4.4	35.2	4.4
* 2007	100.0	57.2	12.1	45.1	3.9	34.5	4.4
*2008	100.0	56.7	13.3	43.4	4.2	34.6	4.5
**2008	100.0	57.5	13.7	43.8	4.0	34.1	4.3
*2009	100.0	58.5	13.3	45.2	3.7	33.2	4.6
**2009	100.0	59.0	13.6	45.4	3.6	33.0	4.5

**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
*1990	100.0	55.1	25.3	29.8	0.6	17.9	26.5
*1991	100.0	64.5	28.6	35.9	0.7	16.0	18.9
*1992	100.0	63.4	24.1	39.4	0.7	14.8	21.0
*1993	100.0	65.6	21.0	44.6	0.7	15.0	18.7
*1994	100.0	64.2	17.7	46.5	0.9	16.1	18.8
*1995	100.0	63.2	17.6	45.5	1.1	16.7	19.1
*1996	100.0	63.9	17.0	46.8	0.5	16.7	18.9
*1997	100.0	61.8	16.7	45.2	0.9	19.0	18.3
*1998	100.0	55.2	15.2	40.1	0.6	17.2	27.0
*1999	100.0	57.2	15.6	41.5	0.6	17.5	24.8
*2000	100.0	55.5	15.0	40.5	0.8	17.2	26.5
*2001	100.0	60.1	15.9	44.1	0.5	18.1	21.3
*2002	100.0	58.8	15.1	43.7	0.8	17.4	23.0
**2003	100.0	59.0	15.7	43.3	0.9	18.8	21.3
***2004	100.0	60.6	15.5	45.1	0.9	18.7	19.8
**** 2005	100.0	58.3	16.6	41.6	0.9	22.7	18.2
* 2006	100.0	54.8	15.6	39.2	0.8	22.7	21.7
* 2007	100.0	55.1	17.1	38.0	0.7	22.5	21.7
*2008	100.0	54.7	17.9	36.8	0.7	22.2	22.4
**2008	100.0	54.3	18.2	36.2	0.7	22.8	22.2
*2009	100.0	55.2	18.6	36.5	0.9	21.4	22.5
**2009	100.0	54.9	19.0	35.9	0.9	22.0	22.3

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

TABLE 6 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC THIRD REVISION)

Year	Industry group														
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*2002	6519415	2247602	1072720	386475	838796	117556	309553	168973	524724	227785	82260	110390	93252	317121	22208
**2003	7012755	2384397	1156682	454810	867131	121627	363393	191390	541070	262440	98107	110827	75858	333477	51548
***2004	7394029	2474725	1307357	474090	910770	120552	417340	175633	535064	273628	103966	122395	68813	323277	86419
****2005	7518007	2306039	1385374	542639	904008	138924	484999	233736	512819	297437	129237	133537	53314	324440	71504
* 2006	7105322	2287268	1363092	526861	954981	129351	430331	221146	400504	276783	109660	123900	80247	179941	21255
* 2007	7041874	2202098	1331368	542489	932094	118516	456804	215217	433013	259489	115943	104601	87381	219692	23168
* 2008	7174706	2344415	1354897	533106	924468	103814	425972	236024	462634	298810	110933	128812	84097	153297	13428
** 2008	7648305	2489731	1414483	590397	984326	110317	447604	241474	512048	325633	120987	141853	84960	170572	13920
* 2009	7139537	2318621	1301267	521417	913387	133182	419627	220979	487438	300143	128490	104603	96132	190672	3579
** 2009	7602414	2475921	1348084	562234	977138	141599	445111	226660	524390	336012	136619	123090	96367	205432	3757

**Industry group**

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

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

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

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Excluding Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

TABLE 6A - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC THIRD REVISION) - MALE

	Industry group								
	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other	
<b>Total</b>									
*2002	4395164	1397423	569761	373516	656505	115203	387301	70813	824642
**2003	4833483	1529117	624791	436404	681185	138146	405572	98074	920194
***2004	5049426	1559301	710910	456049	721800	122372	392949	102645	983400
****2005	5134765	1482610	749993	519197	702048	171330	376877	83551	1049159
* 2006	4610643	1342214	683873	507192	717258	156022	294597	86521	822966
* 2007	4653067	1321995	703080	523470	688653	151782	308080	79092	876915
**2008	4663277.5	1388714	716259	510488	680091	162634	344695	87931	772466
** 2008	5033448.7	1510401	749653	565666	725049	167414	385219	98596	831450
* 2009	4609197.5	1382024	677262	501657	669223	145341	346799	90983	795909
** 2009	4963175.7	1510834	701206	541934	715499	149890	377259	107615	858938

**Industry group**

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

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

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mullathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

TABLE 6B - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY INDUSTRY GROUP (BASED ON ISIC THIRD REVISION) - FEMALE

	Industry group								
	Total	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	Other
*2002	2124250	850179	502959	12959	182291	53770	137423	156972	227697
**2003	2179272	855280	531891	18407	185946	53243	135498	164365	234642
***2004	2344604	915424	596447	18041	188970	53261	142116	170983	259362
****2005	2383241	823429	635382	23442	201959	62405	135942	213886	286796
* 2006	2494679	945054	679218	19669	237723	65125	105908	190262	251720
* 2007	2388807	880103	628288	19019	243441	63435	124933	180397	249190
* 2008	2511429	955701	638638	22619	244376	73390	117939	210878	247887
** 2008	2614856	979331	664830	24731	259277	74060	126829	227037	258762
* 2009	2530339	936596	624006	19761	244164	75638	140638	209160	280376
** 2009	2639238	965086	646877	20300	261639	76770	147132	228396	293037

**Industry group**

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

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

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mullathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

Major Industry group	Year																	
	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	*2006	*2007	*2008	**2008	*2009	**2009
Total	5281279	5357120	5536216	5607868	6049388	6082449	6310247	6235588	6519415	7012755	7394029	7518007	7105322	7041874	7174706	7648305	7139537	7602414
Agriculture	2084733	1966793	2071764	2031902	2378572	2208066	2274153	2033343	2247602	2384397	2474725	2306039	2287268	2202098	2344415	2489731	2318621	2475921
Industry	1046282	1188271	1217977	1354952	1325735	1330134	1490795	1491408	1459194	1611493	1781447	1928014	1889953	1873857	1888004	2004880	1822685	1910318
Services	2150265	2202056	2246475	2221014	2345081	2544249	2545299	2710837	2812619	3016866	3137857	3283954	2928101	2965919	2942288	3153693	2998231	3216175

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

Major Industry group	Year																	
	*1994	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998	*1999	*2000	*2001	*2002	**2003	***2004	****2005	*2006	*2007	*2008	**2008	*2009	**2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	39.5	36.7	37.4	36.2	39.3	36.3	36.0	32.6	34.5	34.0	33.5	30.7	32.2	31.3	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6
Industry	19.8	22.2	22.0	24.2	21.9	21.9	23.6	23.9	22.4	23.0	24.1	25.6	26.6	26.6	26.3	26.2	25.5	25.1
Services	40.7	41.1	40.6	39.6	38.8	41.8	40.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.4	43.7	41.2	42.1	41.0	41.2	42.0	42.3

**Agriculture**

1. Agriculture (A)
2. Forestry and Fishery

**Services**

1. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
2. Hotels and Restaurants
1. Manufacturing (D)
2. Construction
3. Mining & Quarrying
4. Electricity, Gas and
5. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security
6. Education
7. Health and Social work
8. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
9. Private Households with Employed Persons
10. Miscellaneous Labour work
11. Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies
12. Industries not adequately described

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

TABLE 7 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO 88)

Year	Occupation group										0	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>Total</b>												
*2002	85553	352238	316763	283719	406992	510148	1579024	935477	373588	1608511	67402	
**2003	88043	367654	341634	303828	328796	628729	1634289	1084436	419540	1735336	80470	
***2004	99839	404410	366488	322697	420343	671461	1513636	1124715	460589	1951081	58770	
****2005	120491	471200	403904	300322	515909	574416	1561884	1216224	531439	1760335	61883	
* 2006	128944	376469	362275	276587	526322	513217	1590110	1214163	501561	1576960	38715	
* 2007	123290	366668	381596	283703	494515	508488	1503669	1201598	563927	1574113	40306	
* 2008	121463	415993	398489	299331	477055	546087	1603701	1165096	526921	1576276	44295	
** 2008	126636	448659	424802	308632	498271	604974	1699212	1255470	555896	1673147	52607	
* 2009	117080	421793	372116	304686	471279	550658	1607477	1106431	500259	1619891	67867	
** 2009	119190	458305	392898	313734	509501	606492	1705701	1175137	530788	1717903	72765	
<b>Occupation group</b>												
1 Senior Officials and Managers												
2 Professionals												
3 Technical and Associate Professionals												
4 Clerks												
5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises												
6 Sales and Service workers												
7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers												
8 Craft and Related workers												
9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers												
10 Elementary occupations												
0 Unidentified												

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included



TABLE 7A - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP - MALE (BASED ON ISCO 88)

Year	Occupation group											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
*2002	4395164	67276	146656	215548	151511	318172	379695	1024190	596472	335568	1097444	62633
**2003	4833483	71574	161375	236263	167584	260270	464633	1109200	711720	368452	1205366	77047
***2004	4993403	75416	174521	250898	174982	341828	498477	1004912	726641	426469	1319258	
****2005	5134765	87788	187002	266866	159566	406137	418628	1013877	801448	484351	1249168	59935
* 2006	4610643	101399	146344	238819	143606	419443	314226	966263	743733	444703	1055753	36354
* 2007	4653067	91026	147844	258111	138384	379768	318994	925933	779097	504603	1070890	38418
* 2008	4663277	90314	154443	275928	161252	364206	339828	975507	731382	478825	1050236	41356
** 2008	5033449	94075	168152	296103	167400	380629	385895	1049917	799554	503286	1139158	49280
* 2009	4609198	94072	150660	241033	151532	350875	354709	995412	704257	450086	1056823	59738
** 2009	4963176	95394	168781	254607	156245	375649	396056	1070983	758317	477738	1145231	64176

TABLE 7B - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION GROUP - FEMALE (BASED ON ISCO 88)

Year	Occupation group											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0
*2002	2124250	18277	205582	101215	132209	88819	130453	554835	339005	38020	511066	4769
**2003	2179272	16469	206279	105370	136245	68526	164096	525090	372716	51088	529971	3423
***2004	2341857	24423	229889	115590	147715	78515	172984	508724	398074	34120	631823	
****2005	2383241	32702	284198	137038	140756	109772	155788	548007	414776	47088	511167	1949
* 2006	2494679	27544	230126	123456	132981	106879	198990	623847	470430	56858	521207	2360
* 2007	2388807	32265	218824	123485	145319	114747	189494	577736	422502	59324	503223	1888
* 2008	2511429	31148	261549	122561	138079	112849	206258	628193	433715	48095	526040	2940
** 2008	2614856	32560	280507	128699	141231	117642	219079	649295	455917	52609	533989	3327
* 2009	2530339	23008	271134	131083	153154	120404	195949	612065	402173	50172	563067	8129
** 2009	2639238	23796	289523	138291	157489	133852	210437	634719	416820	53050	572671	8590

**Occupation group**

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

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.  
Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP	TOTAL	0 *	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
Total	100.0	7.9	2.3	5.3	9.4	14.1	31.8	29.2
1	100.0	9.8	3.9	9.6	14.5	17.9	28.1	16.2
2	100.0	7.2	2.2	4.0	8.1	10.2	36.2	32.1
3	100.0	11.1	1.6	5.1	9.2	11.7	34.8	26.5
4	100.0	4.2	1.1	2.6	5.5	10.7	26.5	49.5
5	100.0	*	*	*	*	6.7	23.4	59.7
6	100.0	6.7	*	2.1	3.6	6.0	29.1	51.7
7	100.0	4.5	*	*	5.0	10.2	45.6	30.8
8	100.0	4.3	*	*	2.9	8.2	48.9	34.1
9	100.0	13.7	2.8	2.9	12.6	44.3	19.3	4.3
10	100.0	*	*	*	*	7.7	47.0	37.4
11	100.0	*	*	*	*	9.2	33.0	36.1
12	100.0	*	*	*	*	12.0	21.6	53.1
13	100.0	11.7	*	7.4	14.7	18.6	32.4	12.8
14	100.0	..	..	..	*	..	*	*

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

**Industry group**

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

.. Negligible

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

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

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40 + YRS
*1990	100.0	20.3	40.3	19.3	13.2	7.1
*1991	100.0	19.3	42.2	16.7	15.8	6.0
*1992	100.0	19.2	40.9	20.4	13.4	6.1
*1993	100.0	20.4	38.5	18.9	15.5	6.8
*1994	100.0	22.4	41.2	15.6	15.5	5.5
*1995	100.0	21.1	38.2	20.1	15.1	5.5
*1996	100.0	24.0	39.3	18.1	14.3	4.3
*1997	100.0	22.5	41.5	19.0	12.7	4.3
*1998	100.0	21.9	40.8	17.6	13.6	6.0
*1999	100.0	23.9	40.5	17.2	12.5	5.9
*2000	100.0	19.5	44.4	18.4	11.9	5.8
*2001	100.0	21.2	45.4	17.8	10.4	5.1
*2002	100.0	19.8	47.1	16.6	11.0	5.5
**2003	100.0	19.9	45.8	17.2	11.6	5.6
***2004	100.0	18.1	45.9	17.4	11.7	6.8
**** 2005	100.0	19.5	44.8	16.4	12.2	7.1
* 2006	100.0	17.5	39.3	21.5	11.9	9.8
* 2007	100.0	15.7	41.2	19.7	13.1	10.4
* 2008	100.0	15.9	38.4	20.9	13.7	11.2
** 2008	100.0	15.8	38.4	21.5	13.6	10.6
* 2009	100.0	14.6	37.1	21.0	15.2	12.1
** 2009	100.0	14.5	37.5	21.3	15.1	11.6

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

**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
*1990	100.0	23.8	41.2	16.1	9.6	9.2
*1991	100.0	23.0	42.6	15.1	11.7	7.7
*1992	100.0	21.8	42.7	18.5	10.0	7.1
*1993	100.0	24.0	39.5	16.0	12.7	8.0
*1994	100.0	24.3	40.8	13.3	13.4	8.6
*1995	100.0	22.3	38.2	19.0	12.9	7.6
*1996	100.0	27.2	39.6	16.9	10.9	5.4
*1997	100.0	25.0	41.5	17.2	11.5	4.8
*1998	100.0	27.7	39.6	16.5	9.5	6.7
*1999	100.0	27.6	40.6	14.3	9.3	8.2
*2000	100.0	24.0	46.4	15.2	9.1	5.3
*2001	100.0	25.4	46.3	15.0	7.1	6.2
*2002	100.0	22.2	49.1	13.5	8.3	6.9
**2003	100.0	22.7	47.6	14.8	8.3	6.6
***2004	100.0	20.8	45.4	15.4	10.1	8.3
**** 2005	100.0	21.8	44.3	15.0	12.5	6.3
* 2006	100.0	21.2	40.1	18.4	8.3	11.9
*2007	100.0	19.9	40.7	16.0	10.2	13.1
*2008	100.0	19.8	37.5	18.2	9.7	14.9
** 2008	100.0	19.4	37.8	19.5	9.4	13.9
*2009	100.0	18.2	35.2	19.0	12.6	15.0
** 2009	100.0	17.9	36.4	18.9	12.4	14.4

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

YEAR	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS				
		15 - 19 YRS	20 - 24 YRS	25 - 29 YRS	30 - 39 YRS	40+ YRS
*1990	100.0	17.0	39.4	22.2	16.6	5.0
*1991	100.0	16.3	42.0	18.0	19.2	4.6
*1992	100.0	16.7	39.1	22.2	16.9	5.3
*1993	100.0	12.8	34.1	23.7	21.8	7.7
*1994	100.0	16.7	37.6	21.4	20.6	3.9
*1995	100.0	19.9	38.3	21.2	17.2	3.4
*1996	100.0	21.0	39.0	19.2	17.4	3.2
*1997	100.0	20.1	41.6	20.7	13.8	3.8
*1998	100.0	17.1	41.8	18.6	17.0	5.4
*1999	100.0	20.2	40.5	20.0	15.6	3.7
*2000	100.0	15.1	42.3	21.5	14.8	6.3
*2001	100.0	16.7	44.5	20.9	14.1	3.8
*2002	100.0	17.5	45.1	19.5	13.7	4.2
**2003	100.0	17.2	44.1	19.4	14.7	4.6
***2004	100.0	15.7	46.4	19.3	13.3	5.3
**** 2005	100.0	17.3	45.3	17.6	11.9	7.8
*2006	100.0	14.4	38.7	24.2	14.9	7.9
*2007	100.0	11.9	41.5	23.0	15.6	8.0
*2008	100.0	12.7	39.1	23.1	16.9	8.2
** 2008	100.0	12.9	38.9	23.2	17.0	8.0
*2009	100.0	11.4	38.8	22.8	17.5	9.5
** 2009	100.0	11.5	38.5	23.5	17.5	9.0

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

YEAR	TOTAL	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
		GRADE 5 & BELOW	GRADES 6 - 10	GCE(O/L) NCGE	GCE(A/L) HNCE & ABOVE
*1990	100.0	8.5	49.7	26.5	15.4
*1991	100.0	9.0	45.7	30.3	15.1
*1992	100.0	9.2	50.5	27.0	13.7
*1993	100.0	8.3	44.9	28.7	18.0
*1994	100.0	8.6	44.9	28.3	18.2
*1995	100.0	5.5	47.1	29.1	18.4
*1996	100.0	7.9	47.1	26.1	19.0
*1997	100.0	5.7	44.7	28.2	21.4
*1998	100.0	5.8	44.2	27.1	22.9
*1999	100.0	4.4	41.9	29.2	24.5
*2000	100.0	3.1	45.6	26.0	25.3
*2001	100.0	3.6	40.7	27.3	28.4
*2002	100.0	4.7	40.7	25.2	29.4
**2003	100.0	4.8	40.2	26.1	28.9
***2004	100.0	5.4	36.6	26.2	31.7
**** 2005	100.0	4.5	37.2	28.6	29.7
* 2006	100.0	4.6	41.9	26.6	26.9
* 2007	100.0	4.4	41.0	22.0	32.6
* 2008	100.0	4.2	41.2	22.8	31.8
** 2008	100.0	4.5	39.3	23.4	32.8
* 2009	100	4.4	40.3	22.7	32.6
** 2009	100.0	4.3	39.9	23.1	32.7

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

**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
*1990	100.0	10.6	57.7	23.3	8.4
*1991	100.0	11.2	53.2	25.0	10.5
*1992	100.0	9.9	57.4	25.1	7.9
*1993	100.0	11.4	47.7	28.0	12.9
*1994	100.0	11.4	50.3	27.0	11.3
*1995	100.0	5.3	54.4	29.4	10.9
*1996	100.0	8.7	56.9	23.8	10.6
*1997	100.0	7.0	54.5	25.0	13.5
*1998	100.0	6.7	54.8	24.7	13.9
*1999	100.0	4.8	48.3	29.1	17.8
*2000	100.0	3.9	54.7	26.0	15.4
*2001	100.0	4.4	50.9	25.2	19.5
*2002	100.0	5.6	50.1	24.7	19.6
**2003	100.0	5.5	47.3	27.7	19.5
***2004	100.0	7.0	44.0	27.4	21.6
**** 2005	100.0	5.2	44.9	29.1	20.8
* 2006	100.0	6.2	48.9	26.6	18.3
* 2007	100.0	5.8	49.5	24.5	20.3
*2008	100.0	5.3	52.2	21.7	20.8
** 2008	100.0	5.3	49.7	23.1	21.9
*2009	100.0	4.5	49.7	24.6	21.3
** 2009	100.0	4.4	48.0	25.3	22.3

**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
*1990	100.0	6.4	42.2	29.5	21.9
*1991	100.0	7.1	39.6	34.5	18.8
*1992	100.0	8.5	43.6	28.9	19.4
*1993	100.0	5.7	42.5	29.4	22.5
*1994	100.0	6.9	39.6	29.6	24.9
*1995	100.0	5.7	40.0	28.8	25.5
*1996	100.0	7.1	37.6	28.3	27.0
*1997	100.0	4.5	35.3	31.3	28.9
*1998	100.0	5.1	35.4	29.1	30.5
*1999	100.0	4.0	35.5	29.3	31.2
*2000	100.0	2.3	36.3	26.1	35.3
*2001	100.0	2.6	29.7	29.7	38.0
*2002	100.0	3.9	31.4	25.6	39.1
**2003	100.0	4.0	33.5	24.6	37.8
***2004	100.0	3.9	29.7	25.0	41.3
**** 2005	100.0	4.0	29.9	28.1	38.0
* 2006	100.0	3.1	35.9	26.7	34.3
* 2007	100.0	3.2	33.5	19.8	43.4
*2008	100.0	3.3	32.3	23.7	40.7
** 2008	100.0	3.8	31.0	23.6	41.6
*2009	100.0	4.4	31.8	20.9	42.9
** 2009	100.0	4.3	32.5	21.1	42.1

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included

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

Sex	(2009)			
	Total	Duration		
		Less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	12+ months
Both sexes	471254	170274	102747	198234
%	100.0	36.1	21.8	42.1
Male	223281	96445	46523	80314
%	100.0	43.2	20.8	36.0
Female	247973	73829	56224	117920
%	100.0	29.8	22.7	47.6

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

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Labour force				Not in labour force Number
				Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	16578628	8073668	48.7	7602414	94.2	471254	5.8	8504961
Colombo	1919232	893289	46.5	853571	95.6	39717	4.4	1025944
Gampaha	2104446	959406	45.6	915069	95.4	44337	4.6	1145041
Kalutara	1167057	536947	46.0	515157	95.9	21790	4.1	630111
Kandy	1089958	469307	43.1	423880	90.3	45427	9.7	620651
Matale	346020	179522	51.9	169857	94.6	9664	5.4	166498
Nuwara Eliya	557172	310254	55.7	302922	97.6	*	*	246918
Galle	952271	446679	46.9	409560	91.7	37119	8.3	505592
Matara	696882	341468	49.0	308123	90.2	33344	9.8	355414
Hambantota	518609	272967	52.6	244034	89.4	28934	10.6	245642
Batticaloa	349077	143959	41.2	133303	92.6	10656	7.4	205118
Ampara	598201	248376	41.5	229342	92.3	19034	7.7	349825
Trincomalee	233755	108945	46.6	100232	92.0	8713	8.0	124811
Kurunegala	1419109	710067	50.0	671874	94.6	38193	5.4	709042
Puttalam	713461	341949	47.9	323141	94.5	18808	5.5	371512
Anuradhapura	672539	384508	57.2	369386	96.1	15123	3.9	288031
Polonnaruwa	339893	173660	51.1	162388	93.5	11272	6.5	166233
Badulla	751219	423514	56.4	406623	96.0	16891	4.0	327705
Moneragala	414100	236079	57.0	222442	94.2	13637	5.8	178022
Ratnapura	998706	534691	53.5	509173	95.2	25518	4.8	464015
Kegalle	736921	358084	48.6	332335	92.8	25748	7.2	378837

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

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

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	7783492	5186457	66.6	4963176	95.7	223281	4.3	2597035
Colombo	903569	591715	65.5	565013	95.5	26701	4.5	311854
Gampaha	1000948	661295	66.1	632609	95.7	28685	4.3	339653
Kalutara	549428	351030	63.9	341997	97.4	9033	2.6	198398
Kandy	495955	303234	61.1	282014	93.0	21220	7.0	192721
Matale	160075	114996	71.8	110848	96.4	*	*	45079
Nuwara Eliya	270687	180373	66.6	176395	97.8	*	*	90315
Galle	436087	276812	63.5	263434	95.2	13378	4.8	159275
Matara	329367	219864	66.8	200402	91.1	19463	8.9	109502
Hambantota	247715	173994	70.2	162416	93.3	11577	6.7	73721
Batticaloa	162865	105530	64.8	99405	94.2	6125	5.8	57334
Ampara	285785	189660	66.4	179944	94.9	9716	5.1	96124
Trincomalee	113368	75726	66.8	74628	98.6	*	*	37642
Kurunegala	648217	446244	68.8	430897	96.6	15346	3.4	201973
Puttalam	332995	231591	69.5	224805	97.1	*	*	101404
Anuradhapura	316007	224807	71.1	218981	97.4	*	*	91200
Polonnaruwa	160351	112727	70.3	107892	95.7	*	*	47624
Badulla	342173	233092	68.1	225176	96.6	*	*	109081
Moneragala	201380	143580	71.3	140730	98.0	*	*	57799
Ratnapura	488363	331171	67.8	320343	96.7	10828	3.3	157192
Kegalle	338158	219017	64.8	205243	93.7	13774	6.3	119141

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

District	Household population (10 years & over)	Labour force						Not in labour force Number
		Total; labour force	labour force partici: rate(%)	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	Number	Rate (% to total labour force)	
Total	8795136	2887211	32.8	2639238	91.4	247973	8.6	5907926
Colombo	1015664	301574	29.7	288558	95.7	13016	4.3	714089
Gampaha	1103498	298111	27.0	282460	94.7	15651	5.3	805387
Kalutara	617630	185917	30.1	173160	93.1	12757	6.9	431712
Kandy	594003	166073	28.0	141866	85.4	24207	14.6	427930
Matale	185944	64526	34.7	59009	91.5	*	*	121418
Nuwara Eliya	286484	129881	45.3	126527	97.4	*	*	156603
Galle	516184	169867	32.9	146126	86.0	23741	14.0	346317
Matara	367515	121603	33.1	107722	88.6	13881	11.4	245912
Hambantota	270894	98974	36.5	81617	82.5	17357	17.5	171921
Batticaloa	186213	38429	20.6	33898	88.2	*	*	147784
Ampara	312417	58716	18.8	49398	84.1	9318	15.9	253701
Trincomalee	120388	33219	27.6	25603	77.1	7616	22.9	87169
Kurunegala	770892	263823	34.2	240976	91.3	22847	8.7	507068
Puttalam	380466	110358	29.0	98336	89.1	12022	10.9	270108
Anuradhapura	356532	159702	44.8	150405	94.2	9297	5.8	196831
Polonnaruwa	179541	60933	33.9	54496	89.4	*	*	118609
Badulla	409045	190421	46.6	181446	95.3	8975	4.7	218624
Moneragala	212721	92498	43.5	81712	88.3	10786	11.7	120222
Ratnapura	510343	203520	39.9	188830	92.8	14690	7.2	306823
Kegalle	398763	139066	34.9	127092	91.4	11974	8.6	259697

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



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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	7602414	100.0	2475921	32.6	1910318	25.1	3216175	42.3
Colombo	853571	100.0	34947	4.1	254715	29.8	563909	66.1
Gampaha	915069	100.0	68418	7.5	350026	38.3	496625	54.3
Kalutara	515157	100.0	101878	19.8	159768	31.0	253511	49.2
Kandy	423880	100.0	105012	24.8	101091	23.8	217777	51.4
Matale	169857	100.0	72182	42.5	32562	19.2	65113	38.3
Nuwara Eliya	302922	100.0	210104	69.4	28721	9.5	64097	21.2
Galle	409560	100.0	117262	28.6	121956	29.8	170343	41.6
Matara	308123	100.0	128822	41.8	74565	24.2	104736	34.0
Hambantota	244034	100.0	108346	44.4	59455	24.4	76232	31.2
Batticaloa	133303	100.0	36248	27.2	29718	22.3	67337	50.5
Ampara	229342	100.0	82917	36.2	42385	18.5	104040	45.4
Trincomalee	100232	100.0	38135	38.0	15529	15.5	46567	46.5
Kurunegala	671874	100.0	237460	35.3	181762	27.1	252652	37.6
Puttalam	323141	100.0	104504	32.3	96015	29.7	122622	37.9
Anuradhapura	369386	100.0	219155	59.3	39202	10.6	111029	30.1
Polonnaruwa	162388	100.0	77708	47.9	31107	19.2	53572	33.0
Badulla	406623	100.0	256330	63.0	45995	11.3	104297	25.6
Moneragala	222442	100.0	138832	62.4	22626	10.2	60984	27.4
Ratnapura	509173	100.0	239632	47.1	121121	23.8	148421	29.1
Kegalle	332335	100.0	98028	29.5	101995	30.7	132312	39.8

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	4963176	100.0	1510834	30.4	1243140	25.0	2209201	44.5
Colombo	565013	100.0	21373	3.8	164398	29.1	379243	67.1
Gampaha	632609	100.0	52213	8.3	224374	35.5	356022	56.3
Kalutara	341997	100.0	55665	16.3	104396	30.5	181936	53.2
Kandy	282014	100.0	56654	20.1	67544	24.0	157816	56.0
Matale	110848	100.0	46942	42.3	21071	19.0	42835	38.6
Nuwara Eliya	176395	100.0	111473	63.2	20431	11.6	44492	25.2
Galle	263434	100.0	70908	26.9	79968	30.4	112558	42.7
Matara	200402	100.0	83026	41.4	48699	24.3	68676	34.3
Hambantota	162416	100.0	76563	47.1	37333	23.0	48521	29.9
Batticaloa	99405	100.0	31409	31.6	20081	20.2	47916	48.2
Ampara	179944	100.0	69136	38.4	31959	17.8	78850	43.8
Trincomalee	74628	100.0	28265	37.9	12182	16.3	34181	45.8
Kurunegala	430897	100.0	154794	35.9	108488	25.2	167616	38.9
Puttalam	224805	100.0	74616	33.2	68323	30.4	81866	36.4
Anuradhapura	218981	100.0	120259	54.9	24563	11.2	74159	33.9
Polonnaruwa	107892	100.0	55500	51.4	16790	15.6	35602	33.0
Badulla	225176	100.0	127051	56.4	29610	13.1	68516	30.4
Moneragala	140730	100.0	84478	60.0	16808	11.9	39444	28.0
Ratnapura	320343	100.0	134615	42.0	88705	27.7	97024	30.3
Kegalle	205243	100.0	55896	27.2	57419	28.0	91928	44.8

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

District	Total		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2639238	100.0	965086	36.6	667178	25.3	1006974	38.2
Colombo	288558	100.0	13575	4.7	90317	31.3	184666	64.0
Gampaha	282460	100.0	16205	5.7	125652	44.5	140603	49.8
Kalutara	173160	100.0	46213	26.7	55373	32.0	71575	41.3
Kandy	141866	100.0	48358	34.1	33547	23.6	59960	42.3
Matale	59009	100.0	25240	42.8	11492	19.5	22278	37.8
Nuwara Eliya	126527	100.0	98631	78.0	*	*	19606	15.5
Galle	146126	100.0	46354	31.7	41987	28.7	57785	39.5
Matara	107722	100.0	45797	42.5	25866	24.0	36059	33.5
Hambantota	81617	100.0	31783	38.9	22122	27.1	27711	34.0
Batticaloa	33898	100.0	*	*	9637	28.4	19422	57.3
Ampara	49398	100.0	13782	27.9	10427	21.1	25189	51.0
Trincomalee	25603	100.0	9870	39	*	*	12386	48.4
Kurunegala	240976	100.0	82666	34.3	73274	30.4	85036	35.3
Puttalam	98336	100.0	29888	30.4	27692	28.2	40756	41.4
Anuradhapura	150405	100.0	98896	65.8	14639	9.7	36870	24.5
Polonnaruwa	54496	100.0	22209	40.8	14317	26.3	17970	33.0
Badulla	181446	100.0	129279	71.2	16385	9.0	35782	19.7
Moneragala	81712	#VALUE!	54354	66.5	*	*	21539	26.4
Ratnapura	188830	100.0	105017	55.6	32416	17.2	51397	27.2
Kegalle	127092	100.0	42132	33.2	44577	35.1	40384	31.8

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

TABLE 14 : CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSON BY OCCUPATION OCCUPATION GROUP (BASED ON ISCO88) BY PROVINCE - BOTH SEX

Province	Occupation group											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	
Total	7602414	119190	458305	392898	313734	509501	606492	1705701	1175137	530788	1717903	72765
Western	2283798	82668	177194	186670	164162	262292	176005	81340	412005	217915	490520	33027
Central	896660	9352	51639	41121	25869	39492	62763	187758	96584	52664	328351	*
Southern	961717	9241	59823	42716	32803	27288	91903	228229	171139	64573	229926	*
Eastern	462877	*	36511	20783	9047	38221	58834	98225	68706	30529	98012	*
North Western	995015	*	55528	40357	27352	41367	89647	265781	168609	65094	213332	21783
North Central	531774	*	20966	15942	12214	36307	45780	271672	52948	20382	48184	*
Uva	629065	*	22468	17364	15526	30115	27437	320643	48442	26914	116348	*
Sabaragamuwa	841509	*	34176	27946	26760	34418	57124	252053	156704	52717	193229	*
Occupation group												
1 Senior Officials and Managers	7 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers											
2 Professionals	8 Craft and Related workers											
3 Technical and Associate Professionals	9 Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers											
4 Clerks	10 Elementary occupations											
5 Proprietors and Managers of Enterprises	0 Unidentified											
6 Sales and Service workers												

Note: It is to be noted here that these occupation groups are based on ISCO - 88, but they are not necessarily the Major Groups of ISCO - 88 classification

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

Province	Industry group														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Total	7602414	2475921	1348084	562234	977138	141599	445111	226660	524390	336012	136619	123090	96367	205432	*
Western	2283798	205244	581779	182730	403928	52017	202126	123386	201756	117695	52305	55735	55844	48235	*
Central	896660	387298	111733	50642	98657	21563	39786	18150	57549	37665	12929	10602	11360	37876	*
Southern	961717	354431	177719	78257	108802	20984	48129	23196	52426	44324	21033	12136	12395	6658	*
Eastern	462877	157300	46816	40817	63751	8417	25484	*	36953	35868	8128	18487	*	14760	*
North Western	995015	341964	197522	80255	114693	14449	48950	24671	58017	40925	15089	9825	*	42277	..
North Central	531774	296863	18403	54583	*	15816	*	40161	17583	*	*	*	*	12690	*
Uva	629065	395162	46568	22053	47388	*	21941	*	27558	23118	9960	*	*	12395	..
Sabaragamuwa	841509	337659	134040	89076	85334	12215	42880	17133	49970	18833	11278	*	*	30541	..
<b>Industry group</b>															
1 Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (A,B)															
2 Manufacturing (D)															
3 Construction, Mining & Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water supply (C,E,F)															
4 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (G)															
5 Hotels and Restaurants (H)															
6 Transport, Storage and Communication (I)															
7 Financial Intermediation and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (J,K)															
8 Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (L)															
9 Education (M)															
10 Health and Social work (N)															
11 Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities Extra Territorial Organizations & bodies (O,Q)															
12 Private Households with Employed Persons (P)															
13 Miscellaneous Labour work															
14 Industries not adequately described															

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

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	7602414	4377728	1175925	3201803	199958	2216537	808190
Western	2283798	1591875	364710	1227166	92191	488379	111352
Central	896660	560314	248016	312298	21165	216599	98581
Southern	961717	513573	129592	383981	29313	311979	106852
Eastern	462877	285392	90002	195390	7575	145494	24415
North Western	995015	521675	121113	400562	23281	340853	109206
North Central	531774	178821	67440	111381	*	221905	125764
Uva	629065	233307	72109	161199	*	241588	148567
Sabaragamuwa	841509	492770	82943	409827	15547	249740	83452

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	4963176	2929991	675672	2254319	176811	1635512	220862
Western	1539620	1068218	218213	850005	82988	351334	37080
Central	569258	348078	125921	222158	18572	169944	32664
Southern	626252	344209	66856	277352	24702	230275	27067
Eastern	353978	233225	61515	171709	7340	106803	6611
North Western	655702	355771	70922	284849	21020	247610	31302
North Central	326873	121112	46047	75065	*	169793	31904
Uva	365906	144770	42793	101977	*	180483	35912
Sabaragamuwa	525586	314609	43405	271203	13385	179270	18322

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

Province	Total	Employee			Employer	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
		Total	Public	Private			
Total	2639238	1447737	500253	947485	23147	581025	587329
Western	744178	523658	146497	377161	*	137045	74272
Central	327402	212236	122095	90140	*	46655	65918
Southern	335465	169364	62736	106628	*	81704	79785
Eastern	108899	52168	28487	23681	*	38691	17804
North Western	339313	165904	50191	115713	*	93243	77904
North Central	204901	57709	21393	36316	*	52112	93860
Uva	263158	88537	29316	59221	*	61105	112655
Sabaragamuwa	315923	178161	39538	138623	*	70470	65129

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	7.9	2.3	5.3	9.4	14.1	31.8	29.2
Colombo	100.0	6.0	*	2.0	4.7	10.0	33.3	43.3
Gampaha	100.0	6.4	*	2.8	6.5	12.5	33.8	37.0
Kalutara	100.0	7.1	2.5	5.4	9.7	12.5	33.6	29.1
Kandy	100.0	7.6	2.6	5.4	8.8	12.7	28.7	34.2
Matale	100.0	17.4	5.9	8.3	12.2	10.1	22.1	24.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	*	*	3.9	10.8	19.6	38.1	23.8
Galle	100.0	5.8	2.1	5.7	8.1	16.7	36.8	24.8
Matara	100.0	6.0	3.7	9.6	14.0	18.8	32.1	15.8
Hambantota	100.0	10.8	3.4	10.2	15.8	13.2	26.0	20.5
Batticaloa	100.0	7.9	*	*	9.4	14.9	36.3	26.5
Ampara	100.0	7.5	*	*	7.3	13.8	33.3	33.8
Trincomalee	100.0	6.6	*	*	11.1	13.4	28.6	32.8
Kurunegala	100.0	7.6	4.6	6.0	10.0	16.6	31.5	23.7
Puttalam	100.0	7.3	*	6.2	10.2	14.2	33.4	27.4
Anuradhapura	100.0	16.3	2.6	7.3	11.2	14.4	20.3	28.0
Polonnaruwa	100.0	11.1	*	6.1	7.0	15.9	23.4	33.7
Badulla	100.0	10.5	4.3	8.2	13.5	15.5	28.9	19.1
Moneragala	100.0	7.3	*	5.0	6.8	18.9	34.3	26.5
Ratnapura	100.0	7.8	1.9	5.5	10.5	11.3	39.3	23.7
Kegalle	100.0	7.7	2.6	6.9	12.5	16.7	25.5	28.1

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

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

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	7.6	1.8	4.3	7.9	12.0	31.8	34.5
Colombo	100.0	6.0	*	1.8	3.5	8.0	31.6	48.4
Gampaha	100.0	6.0	*	2.4	5.5	10.7	33.7	41.1
Kalutara	100.0	7.9	*	4.3	8.9	10.7	33.1	33.4
Kandy	100.0	6.7	*	4.6	7.5	10.1	28.8	39.6
Matale	100.0	17.4	*	8.1	9.6	9.0	21.6	28.3
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	*	*	*	9.8	20.8	29.7	32.6
Galle	100.0	7.5	*	4.1	7.5	13.3	35.9	30.5
Matara	100.0	6.3	3.2	8.4	13.2	17.1	32.5	19.2
Hambantota	100.0	11.0	*	8.1	14.5	11.6	27.3	25.1
Batticaloa	100.0	7.4	*	*	*	12.3	37.9	32.6
Ampara	100.0	7.2	*	*	6.3	11.7	34.5	36.8
Trincomalee	100.0	*	*	*	*	13.8	31.3	39.4
Kurunegala	100.0	7.3	3.1	5.2	9.0	15.0	32.9	27.4
Puttalam	100.0	7.5	*	4.8	8.7	11.9	33.7	32.8
Anuradhapura	100.0	13.0	*	6.4	8.7	12.5	20.5	35.9
Polonnaruwa	100.0	12.6	*	6.6	6.7	13.5	23.7	35.6
Badulla	100.0	9.1	*	6.3	9.0	14.2	30.7	27.1
Moneragala	100.0	7.1	*	*	5.9	14.3	35.2	32.7
Ratnapura	100.0	8.0	*	4.2	8.8	9.1	40.4	28.5
Kegalle	100.0	7.7	*	5.0	11.1	12.8	27.0	34.3

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

District	Total	0*	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & over
Total	100.0	8.3	3.3	7.2	12.2	18.0	31.8	19.2
Colombo	100.0	5.9	*	*	7.0	13.8	36.5	33.2
Gampaha	100.0	7.3	*	3.6	8.7	16.4	34.2	28.0
Kalutara	100.0	5.5	*	7.7	11.4	16.1	34.8	20.6
Kandy	100.0	9.5	*	7.0	11.2	17.8	28.5	23.7
Matale	100.0	17.4	*	*	16.9	12.2	23.0	16.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	*	*	*	12.3	18.1	49.7	11.5
Galle	100.0	*	*	8.5	9.3	22.9	38.4	14.6
Matara	100.0	*	*	11.7	15.4	22.1	31.4	9.3
Hambantota	100.0	10.5	*	14.5	18.5	16.5	23.4	11.5
Batticaloa	100.0	*	*	*	*	22.7	31.6	*
Ampara	100.0	*	*	*	*	21.5	29.1	22.9
Trincomalee	100.0	*	*	*	24.0	12.3	20.5	*
Kurunegala	100.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	11.8	19.3	29.0	17.3
Puttalam	100.0	6.9	*	9.3	13.4	19.4	32.7	15.1
Anuradhapura	100.0	21.1	*	8.5	14.7	17.2	20.1	16.4
Polonnaruwa	100.0	*	*	*	*	20.6	22.6	30.1
Badulla	100.0	12.2	*	10.6	19.0	17.3	26.7	9.2
Moneragala	100.0	*	*	*	*	26.9	32.8	15.8
Ratnapura	100.0	7.4	*	7.6	13.3	15.1	37.6	15.7
Kegalle	100.0	7.7	*	10.1	14.8	22.8	23.1	18.0

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

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

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

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	5.8	1.3	5.0	8.5	11.2
Western	4.4	*	3.9	5.3	5.9
Central	6.5	*	5.5	13.0	15.0
Southern	9.4	*	7.8	12.0	19.3
Eastern	7.7	*	6.6	13.8	17.5
North Western	5.4	*	4.3	9.2	11.1
North Central	4.7	*	3.0	*	16.5
Uva	4.6	*	3.9	*	15.1
Sabaragamuwa	5.7	*	6.0	8.5	11.9

**TABLE 18A : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - MALE**

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.3	1.0	4.1	6.8	7.0
Western	4.0	*	3.9	5.0	5.0
Central	4.9	*	4.2	12.0	*
Southern	6.6	*	6.4	9.3	10.9
Eastern	4.6	*	*	*	*
North Western	3.3	*	3.2	*	*
North Central	3.2	*	*	*	*
Uva	2.9	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	4.5	*	5.4	*	*

**TABLE 18B : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - FEMALE**

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	8.6	1.8	7.0	11.5	15.5
Western	5.3	*	4.0	6.2	7.2
Central	9.2	*	8.2	*	21.4
Southern	14.1	*	10.8	16.6	26.0
Eastern	16.5	*	20.2	24.0	22.8
North Western	9.3	*	6.8	*	16.5
North Central	7.1	*	*	*	*
Uva	7.0	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	7.8	*	7.2	*	15.2

.. Negligible



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

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	5.8	1.3	5.0	8.5	11.2
Western	4.4	*	3.9	5.3	5.9
Central	6.5	*	5.5	13.0	15.0
Southern	9.4	*	7.8	12.0	19.3
Eastern	7.7	*	6.6	13.8	17.5
North Western	5.4	*	4.3	9.2	11.1
North Central	4.7	*	3.0	*	16.5
Uva	4.6	*	3.9	*	15.1
Sabaragamuwa	5.7	*	6.0	8.5	11.9

**TABLE 18A : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - MALE**

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	4.3	1.0	4.1	6.8	7.0
Western	4.0	*	3.9	5.0	5.0
Central	4.9	*	4.2	12.0	*
Southern	6.6	*	6.4	9.3	10.9
Eastern	4.6	*	*	*	*
North Western	3.3	*	3.2	*	*
North Central	3.2	*	*	*	*
Uva	2.9	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	4.5	*	5.4	*	*

**TABLE 18B : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY PROVINCE - FEMALE**

Province	Total	Level of education			
		Grade 5 & Below	Grades 6 - 10	GCE (O.L)/ NCGE	GCE (A.L)/ HNCE & above
Total	8.6	1.8	7.0	11.5	15.5
Western	5.3	*	4.0	6.2	7.2
Central	9.2	*	8.2	*	21.4
Southern	14.1	*	10.8	16.6	26.0
Eastern	16.5	*	20.2	24.0	22.8
North Western	9.3	*	6.8	*	16.5
North Central	7.1	*	*	*	*
Uva	7.0	*	*	*	*
Sabaragamuwa	7.8	*	7.2	*	15.2

.. Negligible

## Special Statistical Appendix

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Coverage

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

This quarterly survey of households is conducted through a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian non-institutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status etc. of each member of the household 10 years of age and older.

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

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

#### Concepts & Definitions

1. **Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the economically active population 10 years of age and over.
2. **The Economically Active Population:** Those persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
3. **Employed:** Persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self employed), or 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 sampling and non - sampling errors. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent.

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

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

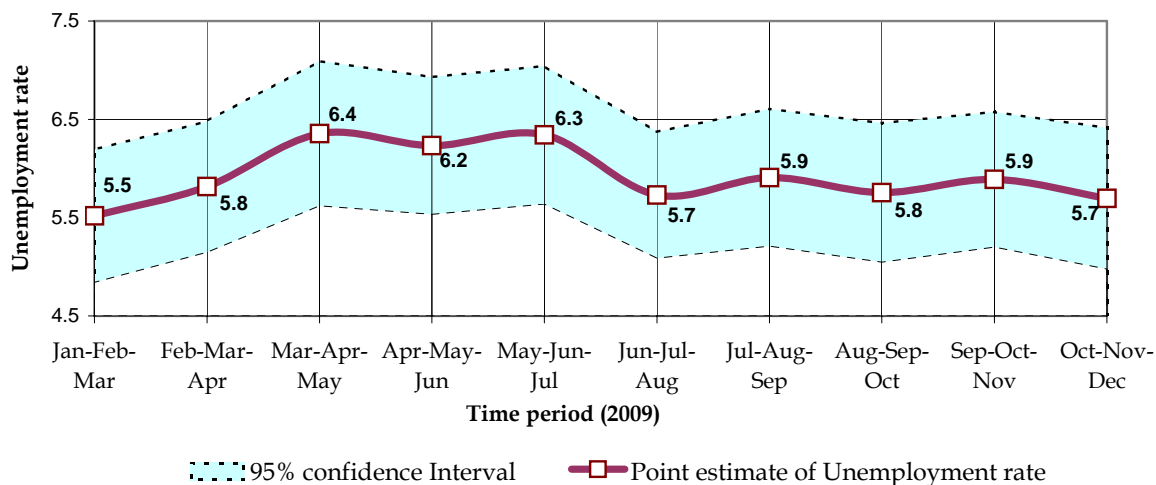
Estimated value (of the unemployment rate)  $\pm$  (standard error) \* (1.96)

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

$(6.4 \pm 0.784)$

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 ranging from 5.6 to 7.2. When the comparison of this estimate is done between two quarters, if any of the value within the 95 percent confidence interval of one quarter overlaps with the confidence interval of the other, it means that the estimates of these two quarters *are not significantly different*. Therefore, in each quarterly labour force report, a separate table is given including approximate standard errors for some selected variables, so that users could understand this statistical scenario clearly.

**Figure E.1: Unemployment rates and relevant lower and upper limits 2009 (Jan-Dec)**



As

shown in the given figure, it is very clear that, there is no statistical significant differences between the quarterly unemployment rates reported in 2009, (since all the 95 percent confidence intervals overlap) when sampling error is considered.

## Changes in Survey Schedule

Current survey concepts and methods are very similar to those introduced at the beginning of the survey in 1990. However, some changes have been made over the years to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Labour Force					Employed				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2003 *	7653717	83576	1.09	7489909	7817525	7012756	77834	1.11	6860202	7165310
2004 **	8061354	79707	0.99	7905128	8217579	7394029	74648	1.01	7247719	7540340
2005***	8141347	233233	2.86	7684210	8598485	7518007	219889	2.92	7087025	7948988
2006#	7598762	65349	0.86	7470592.9	7726930.6	7105322	63609	0.90	6980566	7230078.1
2007#	7488896	58056	0.78	7375030	7602761	7041874	56401	0.80	6931254	7152495
2008#	7568715	59889	0.79	7451254.6	7686175.5	7174706	57976	0.81	7060997	7288415.8
2008*	8081702	62761	0.78	7958614.2	8204788.9	7648305	60235	0.79	7530171	7766438
2009#	8073598	62298	0.77	7951418.7	8195777.7	7602344	60103	0.79	7484471	7720218
2009*	7572362.68	60302	0.7963	7454091.4	7690634	7139511	58209	0.82	7025344.05	7253678

Year	Unemployed					Unemployment Rate				
	No.	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.		Rate	Standard error	C.V (%)	95% C.I.	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2003 *	640961	20755	3.24	600281	681641	8.4	0.2	2.99	7.9	8.9
2004 **	667324	18385	2.76	631290	703358	8.3	0.2	2.55	7.9	8.7
2005***	623341	39397	6.32	546123	700558	7.7	0.4	5.76	6.8	8.5
2006#	493440	15000	3.04	464020	522859	6.5	0.2	2.96	6.1	6.9
2007#	447021	13838	3.10	419880	474162	6.0	0.2	3.01	5.6	6.3
2008#	394009	13117	3.33	368282	419736	5.2	0.2	3.2	4.9	5.5
2008*	433397	14105	3.25	405734	461060	5.4	0.2	3.12	5.0	5.7
2009#	471254	14863	3.15	442104.03	500404	5.8	0.2	3.04	5.5	6.2
2009*	432852	14260	3.29	404884	460820	5.7	0.2	3.18	5.4	6.1

\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu and Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*- All the districts are included

# - Excluding Northern & Eastern provinces

## STANDARD ERROR & COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION TABLE

### STANDARD ERROR AND COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES

	(2009)					
	Estimated Value	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Estimated Value (Ratio)	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)
<b>General labour force characteristics</b>						
Population ( 10 years & over)	16578628	101128	0.610	-	-	-
Employed Population	7602414	60103	0.791	-	-	-
Unemployed Population	471254	14863	3.154	-	-	-
Employment Rate	-	-	-	94.2	0.178	0.189
Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	5.8	0.178	3.042
Labour Force	8073668	62299	0.772	-	-	-
Not in Labour Force	8504961	70313	0.827	-	-	-
<b>Employed persons by major industry Groups</b>						
1	2475921	52175	2.107	-	-	-
2	1348084	29131	2.161	-	-	-
3	562234	16658	2.963	-	-	-
4	977138	22515	2.304	-	-	-
5	141599	7962	5.623	-	-	-
6	445111	13066	2.935	-	-	-
7	226660	9444	4.167	-	-	-
8	524390	16102	3.071	-	-	-
9	336012	13912	4.140	-	-	-
10	136619	8217	6.014	-	-	-
11	123090	6981	5.671	-	-	-
12	96367	6627	6.877	-	-	-
13	205432	10794	5.254	-	-	-
14	3757	1078	28.704	-	-	-
<b>Unemployed persons by level of education</b>						
Below grade 5	6941364	73852	1.064	-	-	-
Grade 5 - 9/Year 6 - 10	7892086	73208	0.928	-	-	-
G.C.E.(O/L)/N.C.G.E.	2552932	43894	1.719	-	-	-
G.C.E.(A/L)/H.N.C.E. & above	1963320	44388	2.261	-	-	-

#### Industry group

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

## ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Number of Hours of Work:** Persons who work 20 hours or more per week only are considered to be employed.
2. **Working Age Population:** Persons who are over 15 years of age only are considered to be in the working age.
3. **Employment Status:** Unpaid family workers are not considered as employed. Those unpaid 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 paid employees, employers and own account workers are considered to be employed.

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

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

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (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)	
*1999	11582873	5632621	48.6	4974104	88.3	658517	11.7	5950382
*2000	11978962	5738351	47.9	5124615	89.3	613736	10.7	6241526
*2001	12258565	5893030	48.1	5292093	89.8	600937	10.2	6365944
*2002	12612657	6162963	48.9	5482779	89.0	680184	11.0	6450265
**2003	13839853	6547396	47.3	5849585	89.3	697811	10.7	7292837
***2004	14670217	7051951	48.1	6327524	89.7	724427	10.3	7618797
****2005	13630354	6565951	48.2	5964493	90.8	601458	9.2	7064403
*2006	13261409	6467138	48.8	5975069	92.4	492069	7.6	6794271
*2007	13459252	6425260	47.7	5979061	93.1	446199	6.9	7033992
*2008	13557956	6393192	47.2	5999538	93.8	393654	6.2	7164764
**2008	14626581	6859040	46.9	6425997	93.7	433042	6.3	7767541
*2009	13853482	6380349	46.1	5947497	93.2	432852	6.8	7473133
**2009	14876264	6836598	46.0	6365344	93.1	471254	6.9	8039665

**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
**1999	658517	11.7	158129	41.3	269327	31.9	113285	15.4	81121	5.7	36655	1.6
**2000	613736	10.7	126288	36.5	266306	30.7	117768	15.7	71019	4.9	32354	1.4
**2001	601026	10.2	130397	40.2	271672	30.5	105295	14.0	63668	4.4	29905	1.2
**2002	680184	11.0	136693	41.1	317071	32.7	113919.98	14.5	75086	4.9	37414	1.5
***2003	697811	10.7	141608.95	40.4	314693	32.2	121632	14.5	80467	4.8	39410	1.5
****2004	724427	10.3	134848	38.0	332229	31.2	122725	13.4	84461	4.8	50165	1.7
*****2005	601458	9.2	122670	39.7	268331	28.4	99649	11.3	70764	4.4	40044	1.4
**2006	492069	7.6	86180	29.7	193481	24.0	105966	12.5	58443	3.8	47999	1.6
**2007	446199	6.9	69856	27.7	183617	24.0	87993	10.7	58252	3.8	46480	1.5
**2008	393654	6.2	62422	27.4	151228	20.4	82204	10.4	53900	3.5	43899	1.4
***2008	433042	6.3	68487	27.1	166409	20.8	93202	10.9	58838	3.6	46107	1.4
**2009	432852	6.8	63376	28.0	160563	24.5	90834	11.7	65666	4.2	52413	1.7
***2009	471254	6.9	68447	27.3	176801	24.9	100508	11.9	70988	4.2	54511	1.6

\* - Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

\*\* - Including Eastern province but Excluding Northern province

\*\*\* - Excluding Mulathivu, Kilinochchi districts.

\*\*\*\* - All the districts are included



**TABLE 3 - CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP (NO. AND PERCENTAGE)**  
(BASED ON ISIC THIRD REVISION)  
(ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES)

Year	Total	Industry group													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*2002															
No.	<b>5487325</b>	1559133	983601	264384	723210	104151	292951	164062	518764	211281	80915	96911	91085	283032	113845
%	<b>100.0</b>	28.4	17.9	4.8	13.2	1.9	5.3	3.0	9.5	3.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	5.2	2.1
**2003															
No.	<b>5860182</b>	1682994	1038390	343650	744153	104923	344294	176993	510486	233874	91213	94491	74181	293951	126590
%	<b>100.0</b>	28.7	17.7	5.9	12.7	1.8	5.9	3.0	8.7	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	5.0	2.2
***2004															
No.	<b>6337164</b>	1792810	1191379	439936	794793	108521	402536	170027	526501	257965	102328	108076	65639	293621	83032
%	<b>100.0</b>	28.3	18.8	6.9	12.5	1.7	6.4	2.7	8.3	4.1	1.6	1.7	1.0	4.6	1.3
****2005															
No.	<b>5971029</b>	1573306	1147255	476851	739850	108424	422920	204139	465608	245956	118065	105175	47645	253367	62468
%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	19.2	8.0	12.4	1.8	7.1	3.4	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.8	4.2	1.0
*2006															
No.	<b>5978575</b>	1570682	1221566	492116	822922	111890	416188	214276	397926	254378	105956	110924	78341	160429	20981
%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	20.4	8.2	13.8	1.9	7.0	3.6	6.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.7	0.4
*2007															
No.	<b>5979061</b>	1543596	1182348	507060	807657	100638	441290	209288	428978	242713	112778	94647	82955	202406	22706
%	<b>100.0</b>	25.8	19.8	8.5	13.5	1.7	7.4	3.5	7.2	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	3.4	0.4
*2008															
No.	<b>5999538</b>	1609009	1205793	496771	790533	90257	403186	228957	456435	268121	106630	114215	80651	136037	12944
%	<b>100.0</b>	26.8	20.1	8.3	13.2	1.5	6.7	3.8	7.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.2
**2008															
No.	<b>6425997.5</b>	1732266	1257331	550875	842616	95772.7	423760	234407	505254	293699	116026	126616	81347	152592.9	13436
%	<b>100.0</b>	27.0	19.6	8.6	13.1	1.5	6.6	3.6	7.9	4.6	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.2
*2009															
No.	<b>5947497</b>	1564800	1154758	484131	775679	114969	401454	209011	478742	281272	124932	91098	92713	170430	3507
%	<b>100.0</b>	26.3	19.4	8.1	13.0	1.9	6.7	3.5	8.0	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.9	0.1
**2009															
No.	<b>6365344</b>	1699505	1196383	522005	830954	122469	426494	214438	515695	316534	132843	107364	92949	184026	3685
%	<b>100.0</b>	26.7	18.8	8.2	13.1	1.9	6.7	3.4	8.1	5.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.9	0.1

**Industry group**

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

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

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