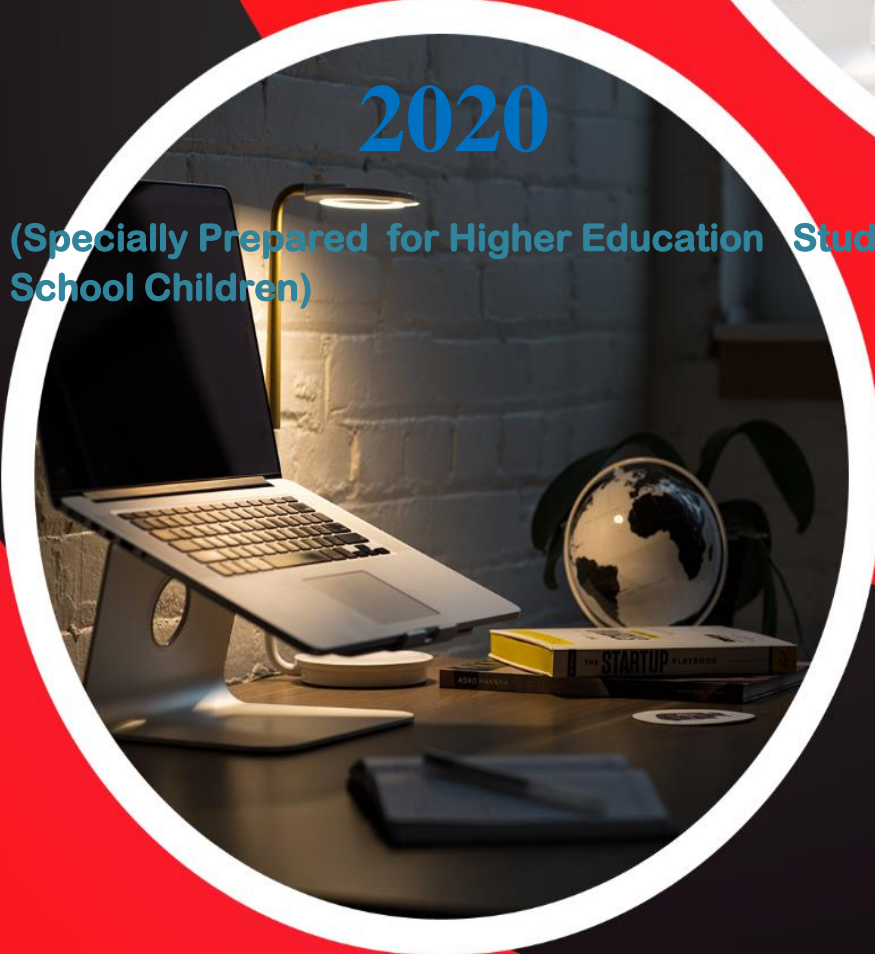


# Socio Economic Data Handbook

## 2020

(Specially Prepared for Higher Education Students and  
School Children)



Department of Manpower and Employment

Sri Lanka



# *Socio Economic Data Hand Book -2020*



Department of Manpower and Employment  
Ministry of Youth and Sports

## **Preface**

We all are bound with enhancing the knowledge of children and to create a complete person, enriched with all aspects since the present competitive education system has enabled to open their eyes into a global context.

This publication has been through their examinations as a supportive booklet for school students to the higher education students and at the same time to provide a better understanding on local and social economic trends specially on labour market trends.

Our main objective is to provide the needed people and organizations about the global data as a booklet by summarizing different data sources of different organizations. Because, Data and Indexes are more valuable in marketing decisions for the policy makers of a country. Simply, the readers of this booklet can understand how to reach the development goals through the available information.

Not only that, we can also understand what the level of the social and economic status we should reach, since this booklet is prepared by using the different local and global level statistic.

If you need further information about this booklet please visit our [website www.dome.gov.lk](http://www.dome.gov.lk). Also we request you to send us your suggestions and opinions through that we can understand which areas we should be more focused.

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01

# Population Data Indicators





## 1. Population Data Indicators

### 1.1 Mid-year population, Population Growth and Density of population

Year	Mid-year population ('000)	Population growth rate (%)	Density of population (Per sq km)
2011	20,869	1.0	333
2012	20,328	0.9	323
2013	20,585	0.8	327
2014	20,778	0.9	331
2015	20,970	0.9	334
2016	21,203*	1.1	338
2017	21,444	1.1	342
2018	21,670	1.1	346
2019	21,803	0.6	348

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

\* Based on the 2012 Census of Population and Housing.

### 1.2 Population According to Age Structure

Year	Age 0 – 14 ('000)	Age 15 – 54 ('000)	Age 55+ ('000)
2010	5,431	12,495	2,727
2011	5,488	12,625	2,756
2012	5,133	11,628	3,567
2013	5,171	11,718	3,594
2014	5,235	11,879	3,657
2015	5,288	11,989	3,689
2016	5,348	12,124	3,594
2017	5,402	12,263	4,860
2018	5,470	12,392	3,808
2019	5,504	14,584*	1,710**

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

\*Age 15 – 64 ('000) \*\*Age 65+ ('000)

### 1.3 Crude Birth Rate, Crude Mortality and Population Growth

Year	Crude birth rate (1,000 people)	Crude death rate (1,000 people)	Rate of Natural Increase (1,000 persons)
2010	17.6	6.3	11.3
2011	17.3	5.9	11.4
2012	17.6	6.0	11.6
2013	17.8	6.2	11.6
2014	16.8	6.2	10.7
2015	16.0	6.3	9.7
2016	15.6	6.2	9.4
2017	15.2	6.5	8.7
2018	15.1	6.4	8.7
2019	14.6	6.6	8.0

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report2019/si/3\\_KEI.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report2019/si/3_KEI.pdf))

### 1.4 Population by Continents (2018/2019/2020)

Continent	Population 2018(million)	Population 2019(million)	Population 2020(million)
Asian continent	4,456	4,601	4,641
African continent	1,276	1,308	1,340
European continent	746	747	747
South American continent	642	427	431
North American continent	364	366	368
Australian continent	24	41	42
World	7,632	7,713	7,794

Source: United Nations Secretary-General for Economic and Social Welfare

### 1.5 Countries with Highest Population 2019 (million)

Country	2019
	Population
China	1439
India	1366
United States	329
Indonesia	267
Pakistan	216
Brazil	211
Nigeria	200
Bangladesh	163
Russia	145
Japan	127

(Source: [www.worldometers.info/world-population](http://www.worldometers.info/world-population))

### 1.6 Population and Population Growth for 2019 (SAARC Countries)

Country	Mid-year population 2019 (Million)	Growth rate
India	1366	1.02
Pakistan	216	2.04
Bangladesh	163	1.03
Nepal	28.6	1.83
Afghanistan	38	2.34
Sri Lanka	21.8	0.60
Bhutan	0.76	1.15
Maldives	0.53	2.96

(Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/region/SAARC-Country-profile/World-Development>)

## 1.7 Population Projections for SAARC Countries

Year	Population ('000)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010	201,98	28,803	152,149	727	1,230,980	364	27,023	170,560
2015	20,714	33,736	161,200	787	1,309,053	418	28,656	189,380
2020	21,084	38,054	169,775	835	1,383,197	458	30,260	208,362
2025	21,349	42,388	178,262	877	1,451,829	489	31,813	226,767
2030	21,474	46,699	185,584	913	1,512,985	511	33,167	244,248
2035	21,491	50,907	191,600	942	1,564,570	529	34,246	261,093
2040	21,397	54,914	196,294	965	1,605,355	546	35,068	277,494
2045	21,165	58,614	199,743	982	1,636,496	563	35,685	293,003
2050	20,792	61,928	201,926	994	1,658,978	576	36,106	306,940

Sources - United Nations - World Population Prospects -2017

\*The above Numbers denotes

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Sri Lanka   | 5. India    |
| 2. Afghanistan | 6. Maldives |
| 3. Bangladesh  | 7. Nepal    |
| 4. Bhutan      | 8. Pakistan |

02

# Economic Indicators



## 2.1 Per Capita Income in Sri Lanka

Year	Gross Domestic Income(current price USD)	Gross National Income (current price USD)
2013	3,609	3,524
2014	3,819	3,734
2015	3,842	3,746
2016	3,886	3,753
2017	4,065	3,956
2018	4,079	3,968
2019	3,852	3,741

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

United Nations Human Development Report-2019

## 2.2 Gross Domestic and Gross National Product (Economic Growth)

Year	Gross Domestic Product (%)	Gross National ) Product ( Economic Growth) (%)
2010	8.0	7.9
2011	8.2	8.4
2012	6.3	5.3
2013	7.2	6.6
2014	4.9	4.8
2015	4.9	4.8
2016	4.4	4.1
2017	3.4	-
2018	3.2	-
2019*	2.3	-

Source: Central Bank Reports

\* Temporary

-Not Mentioned

## 2.3 Sectorial Growth of Gross Domestic Product (at constant price)

Year	Agricultural	Industrial	Service
2010	7.0	8.4	8.0
2011	1.5	10.3	8.6
2012	5.8	10.3	4.6
2013	4.7	9.9	6.4
2014	4.9	3.5	5.2
2015	5.5	3.0	5.3
2016	-3.8	6.7	4.1
2017	-0.4	4.1	3.6
2018	4.8	0.9	4.7
2019	0.6	2.7	2.3

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report\\_2019/si/3\\_KEI.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report_2019/si/3_KEI.pdf))

## 2.4 Composition of Gross Domestic Product (%)

Economic activities	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>01.Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Fishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
<b>02.Industries</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Mining and quarrying	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste management	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.3
Construction	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.9
<b>03.Services</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>
Wholesale and Retail trade, Transportation and Storage, and Accommodation and Food Service Activities	22.9	22.9	23.3	23.0
Information and Communication	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities Including Ownership of Dwellings	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.2
Professional Services and Other Personal Service Activities	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.4
Public Administration, Defense, Education, Human Health and Social Work activities	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.1
Equals Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Price	90.4	90.4	90.8	90.8
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.2
Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Price	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Source: Central Bank Report, 2019

Base Year 2010

## 2.5 Investment and Savings (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Investment	Domestic Savings	National savings
2013	33.2	24.6	29.9
2014	32.3	24.2	29.8
2015	28.4	20.9	26.0
2016	35	27.6	32.8
2017	36.5	29.3	33.9
2018	28.6	21.2	25.4
2019	27.4	21.3	25.3

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

### Investment (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Private	Government	Total
2010	24.8	5.6	30.4
2011	27.6	5.8	33.4
2012	34.0	5.1	39.1
2013	28.2	5.0	33.2
2014	27.6	4.7	32.3
2015	23.0	5.4	28.4
2016	Not specified.	5.0	31.5
2017	Not specified.	4.9	36.5
2018	Not specified.	4.3	28.6
2019	23.2	4.2	27.4

Source: Central Bank Report-2019



## 2.7 Inflation - selected countries

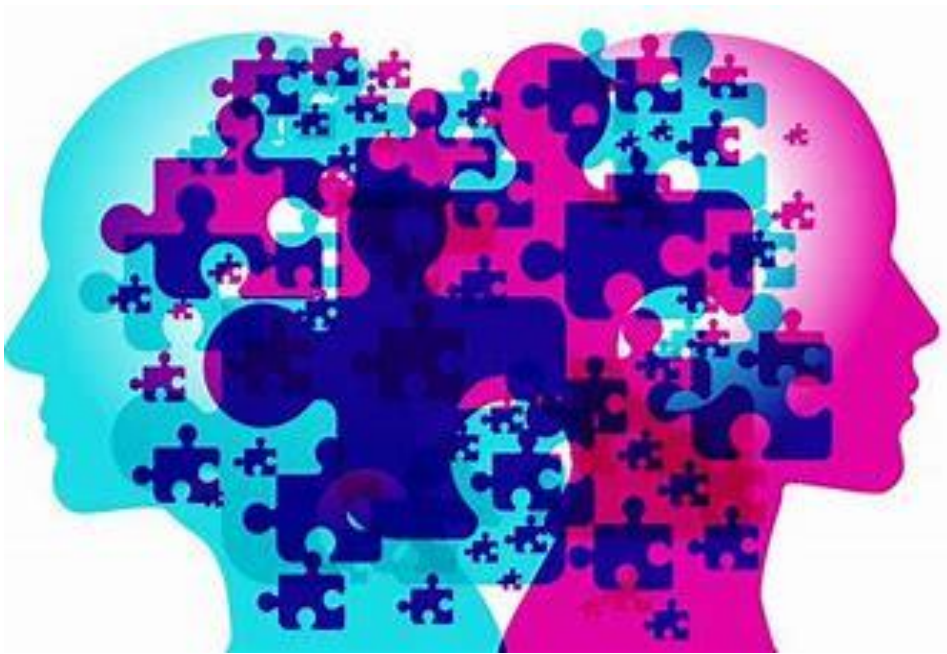
(According to the percentage change in the average Consumer Price Index)

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>SAARC Countries</b>								
Sri Lanka	7.6	6.9	3.3	0.9	4.0	7.1	5.0	3.5
Afghanistan	6.4	7.4	4.7	-1.5	4.4	4.9	6.0	2.3
Bangladesh	6.2	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.6
Bhutan	10.1	8.6	9.6	7.2	4.2	3.4	4.2	2.7
India	9.9	9.4	5.9	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.9	7.7
Maldives	10.9	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.8	2.1	0.2
Nepal	8.3	9.9	9.0	7.2	9.9	4.5	6.0	5.6
Pakistan	11.0	7.4	8.6	4.5	2.9	4.1	4.8	10.6
<b>East Asian countries</b>								
Indonesia	4.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0
Malaysia	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	0.8	0.7
Philippines	3.2	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.8	3.3	5.2	2.5
Republic of Korea	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4
Singapore	4.6	2.4	1.0	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Thailand	3.0	2.2	1.9	-0.9	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.7
<b>Industrial countries</b>								
Japan	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5
United Kingdom	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	3.0	2.4	107
United States of America	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.8

Source: Central Bank Report-2019  
(World bank.org indicator 2019)

03

# Social Development Indicators



### 3.1 Life Expectancy at Birth (Male/Female)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	68.8	76.2	72.4
2011	71	78.0	74.9
2012	72.4	79.6	75.9
2013	71.2	77.4	74.3
2014	71.6	78.3	74.9
2015	71.5	78.2	74.7
2016	71.6	78.3	74.9
2017	93.6	91.7	92.6
2018	72.1	78.5	75.3
2019	73.6	80.3	77.0

Source: United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs  
World Mortality-2019 Data Booklet.pdf

### 3.2 SAARC Countries Mortality

Country	Child mortality Rate(1000 Births)	Neonatal mortality Rate (per 1000live birth)		Infant Mortality Rate(per live Birth 1000)		Child mortality Rate below age 5(per live birth 1000)	
		2009	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Sri Lanka	17	5	4	6	6	7	8
Afghanistan	29	37	36	48	47	62	64
Bangladesh	36	17	19	25	26	30	30
Bhutan	22	16	17	25	24	30	28
India	22	23	22	30	28	37	37
Maldives	13	5	5	7	7	9	7
Nepal	23	20	20	27	26	32	32
Pakistan	47	42	41	57	56	69	73

Source: United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs -World Mortality 2019: Data Booklet, Levels and Trends in child Mortality report 2020

### 3.3 Literacy Rate (Male/Female)

Year	Total	Male	Female
2012	92.7	94.1	91.4
2013	92.5	93.5	91.6
2014	93.3	94.2	92.6
2015	93.2	94.1	92.4
2016	93.1	94.1	92.2
2017	92.6	93.6	91.7
2018	92.6	93.6	91.7
2019	92.9	93.6	92.3

Source: Central Bank Report-2020

04

# Education



## 4.1 Education

Head	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018©	2019*
<b>Total Schools</b>	10,971	10,997	11,021	11,053	11,044	11,083
Government School	10,121	10,144	10,162	10,194	10,175	10,169
Private School**	103	104	105	106	106	118
Piriven	747	749	754	753	763	796
<b>Total Students</b>	4,354,011	4,418,173	4,345,517	4,447,570	4,538,148	4,493,756
Government School	4,078,798	4,129,534	4,143,107	4,165,955	4,214,772	4,149,661
Private Schools	131,397	136,228	136,407	138,657	142,032	139,070
Piriven	62,870	64,806	66,003	61,855	60,875	60,802
New Students Enrolled in Schools***	348,288	323,337	326,966	329,628	328,632	328,776
<b>Total Teachers</b>	253,649	259,967	249,374	263,766	272,998	272,063
Government Schools	232,990	236,999	235,999	241,018	247,334	243,365
Private School and Piriven	12,932	13,851	13,375	13,374	14,151	15,130
Student/ Teachers ratio	18	17	18	17	17	17
University Students-Registered Numbers	80,822	82,900	86,061	88,855	93,787	95,920

Source: Central Bank Report- 2019

©Revised

\* Temporary

\*\* Government approved private schools and schools for children with special needs (International Schools registered under the Companies Act are not included) \*\*\* Government Schools only.

05.

# Human Development Index



## 5.1 Human Development Index (HDI) by Country – (2019)

VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank
Norway	1	Malaysia	61	Philippines	106	Swaziland	138
Switzerland	2	Cuba	72	Indonesia	111	Syria	154
Australia	6	Mexico	76	Vietnam	118	Solomon Island	153
Ireland	3	Sri Lanka	71	Palestine	119	Zimbabwe	150
Germany	4	Venezuela	96	India	129	Nigeria	158
Iceland	6	Brazil	79	Bhutan	134	Madagascar	162
Netherland	10	Thailand	83	Bangladesh	135	Uganda	159
Denmark	11	China	85	Myanmar	145	Sudan	168
Canada	13	Jamaica	96	Nepal	147	Afghanistan	170
New Zealand	14	Maldives	104	Pakistan	152	Ethiopia	173

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2019-human-development-index-ranking>

## 5.2 Compound Indicators for Development (for several selected countries)

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life Expectancy	Mean years Literacy of Schooling	Literacy Rate	Gross National Income per Capita (USD)**
1	Norway	0.954	82.3	18.1	100.0	68,059
2	Switzerland	0.946	83.6	16.2	100.0	59,375
9	Singapore	0.935	83.5	16.3	96.8	83,793
24	Slovenia	0.902	81.2	17.4	99.7	32,143
29	Italy	0.883	83.4	16.2	99.2	36,141
32	Greece	0.872	82.1	17.3	97.7	24,909
71	Sri Lanka *	0.780	76.8	14.0	92.9	11,611
77	Thailand	0.765	76.9	14.7	92.8	16,129

Source: \*Central Bank Report-2019

([hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org))

\*\* (2011 PPP \$)

# Base year 2016



### 5.3 Human Development in the South Asian Region

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy	Mean years of Schooling	Literacy Rate	Gross National Income (USD)**
71	Sri Lanka *	0.780	76.8	14.0	92.9	11,611
104	Maldives	0.719	78.6	12.1	99.3	12,549
129	India	0.647	69.4	12.3	72.1	6,829
152	Pakistan	0.560	67.1	8.5	58.7	5,190
135	Bangladesh	0.614	72.3	11.2	61.5	4,057
147	Nepal	0.579	70.5	12.2	64.7	2,748
170	Afghanistan	0.496	64.5	10.1	38.2	1,746
134	Bhutan	0.617	71.5	12.1	64.9	8,609

Source: \*UNDP Report- 2019

\*\* (2011 PPP \$)

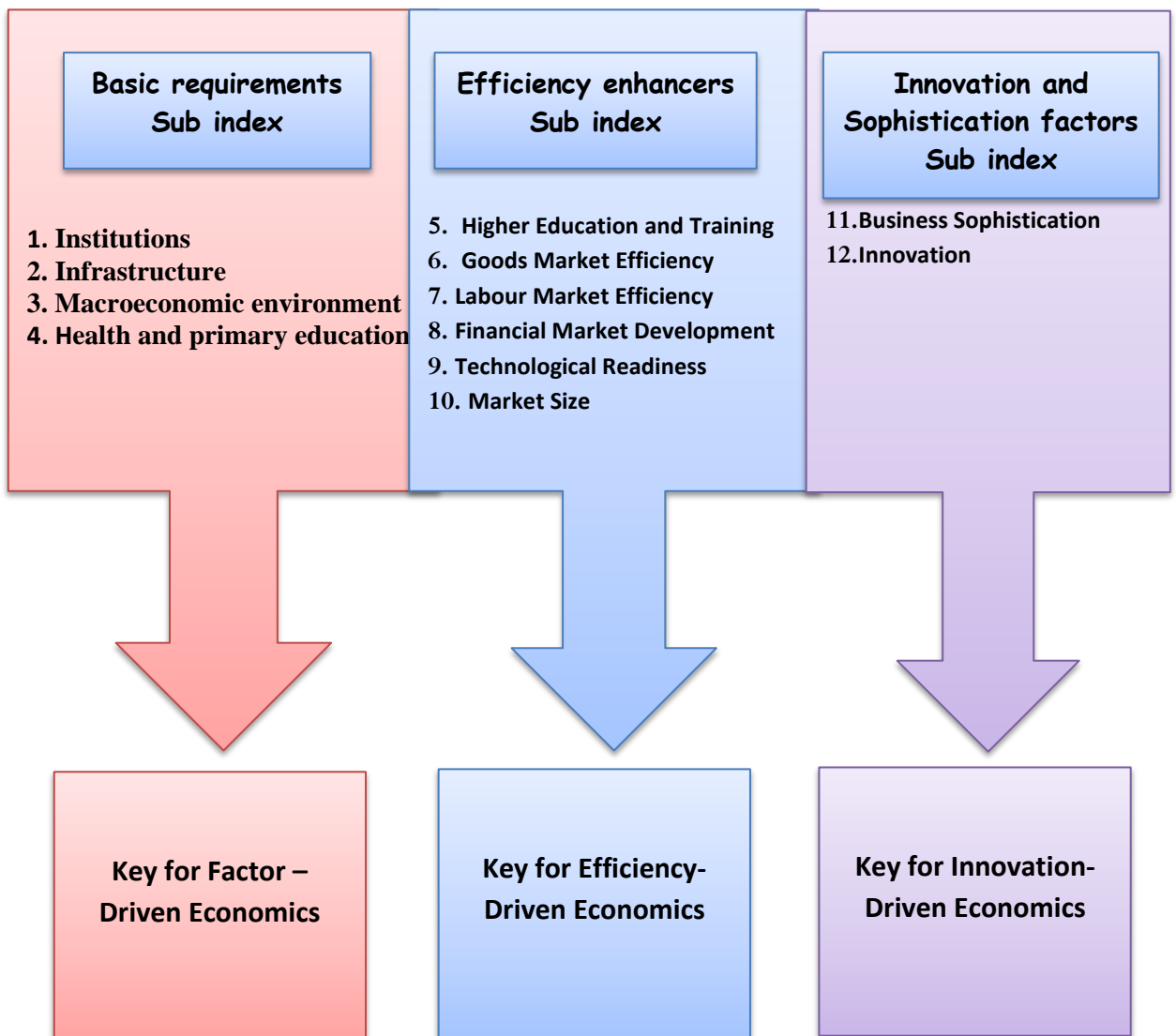
# Base year 2016

06

# Global Competitiveness Indicators



# Global Competitiveness Indicators



## 6.1 Basic Requirements Sub Index

Country	Institutions	Infrastructure	Macro Economic Environment	Health and primary Education	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	6	4	1	5	5
Singapore	2	1	38	1	1
United States	20	13	37	55	2
Netherlands	4	2	1	21	4
Germany	18	8	1	31	7
India	59	70	43	110	68
Sri Lanka	79	61	118	43	84
Nepal	103	112	90	100	108
Bangladesh	109	114	95	93	105
Pakistan	107	105	116	115	110

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report -2019

## 6.2 Efficiency Enhancers Sub Index

Country	Skills	Business Dynamism	Labour Market	Financial System	ICT Adoption	Market Size
Switzerland	1	22	2	4	17	39
Singapore	19	14	1	2	5	27
United State	9	1	4	3	27	2
Netherland	4	2	11	17	24	20
Germany	5	5	14	25	36	5
India	107	69	103	40	120	3
Sri Lanka	66	70	118	87	107	58
Nepal	109	98	128	51	109	85
Bangladesh	117	121	121	106	108	36
Pakistan	125	52	120	99	131	29

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report -2019

### 6.3 Innovation and Commercialization Sub index - 2019

Country	Commercialization	Innovation Capability
	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	1	3
Singapore	10	13
United states	9	2
Netherland	11	10
Germany	5	1
India	76	35
Sri Lanka	71	84
Nepal	108	112
Bangladesh	113	105
Pakistan	88	79

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report- 2019

## 6.4 Sectorial Indicators on Education and Skills

Country	Extent of Staff Training		Critical Thinking in Teaching		Diversity of Workforce	
	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage
Switzerland	1	5.7	4	5.4	21	5.2
Singapore	4	5.4	21	4.4	1	5.8
United States	6	5.3	4	5.1	7	5.5
Netherlands	5	5.3	3	5.4	15	5.3
Germany	20	4.9	10	4.9	16	5.3
India	50	4.3	55	3.6	80	4.3
Sri Lanka	78	3.9	42	3.9	71	4.4
Nepal	120	3.5	96	3.2	118	3.9
Bangladesh	127	3.3	115	2.9	95	4.2
Pakistan	67	4.0	47	3.8	99	4.2

Source: The Global Competiveness Report- 2019

07

# Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment



## 7.1 Working Age Population and Labour Force

Year	Working age Population			Labour Force		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	6,926,750	8,032,315	14,959,065	5,187,873	2,845,931	8,033,804
2014	7,025,780	8,108,704	15,134,484	5,240,034	2,808,850	8,048,884
2015	7,036,944	8,245,001	15,281,945	5,255,593	2,958,880	8,214,473
2016	7,064,736	8,383,943	15,448,679	5,303,502	3,007,180	8,310,682
2017	7,292,047	8,551,688	15,843,735	5,434,510	3,132,176	8,566,686
2018	7,477,068	8,748,907	16,225,975	5,464,236	2,923,523	8,387,759
2019	7,658,601	8,852,500	16,511,101	5,530,953	3,037,949	8,568,902

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey- 2019

## 7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Year	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
2013	74.9	35.4	53.7
2014	74.6	34.6	53.2
2015	74.7	35.9	53.8
2016	75.1	35.9	53.8
2017	74.5	36.6	54.1
2018	73.0	33.6	51.8
2019(A)	73.0	34.5	52.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey 2019

(A).Temporary



### 7.3 Labour Force Participation Ratio (%)

	2017			2018			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
World	75	49	62.0	74.9	47.9	61.1	74.2	47.14	60.67
South Asia	79	28	55.0	79	27.6	56.5	77.2	23.4	51.1
Sri Lanka*	74.5	36.6	54.1	73.0	33.6	51.8	73.0	34.5	52.3

Source: World Employment Social Outlook-Trends2019

(<https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/2020/WCMS/en/index.htm>)

(<https://data.worldbank.org/indicators/SLTF.CACT.MA.ZS>)

(\* [http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sampleurvey/LFS\\_Annual%Bulletin\\_2019.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sampleurvey/LFS_Annual%Bulletin_2019.pdf))

#### 7.4 Labour Force Participation Ratio (Age, Gender and Sector wise) -2019

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
15-19	12.0	16.9	7.0
20-24	54.9	71.2	39.7
25-29	68.1	91.3	47.3
30-39	67.6	96.5	44.4
40+	52.6	75.3	33.6
<b>Urban</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>
15-19	9.7	14.3	4.9
20-24	54.9	66.4	43.3
25-29	69.4	92.5	50.1
30-39	69.3	96.6	45.2
40+	48.7	72.1	29.8
<b>Rural</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>
15-19	12.0	16.6	7.4
20-24	54.1	71.4	38.5
25-29	67.6	91.1	45.9
30-39	66.5	96.4	43.1
40+	53.2	76.2	33.8

## 7.5 Ratio of Employment to the Working Age Population (%)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2013	72.5	33.0	51.3
2014	72.2	32.3	50.8
2015	72.4	33.1	51.2
2016	72.8	33.3	51.4
2017	74.5	36.6	54.1
2018	73.0	33.6	51.1
2019	73.3	34.5	49.8

Source: Using the Information of the Department of Census and Statistics

\*Computed by the Labour Market Information Unit.

## 7.6 Economically Inactive population by Educational Level

Education level	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to Grade 5	18.1	17.4	18.4
Grade 6 - 10	43.3	41.6	43.9
G.C.E.(O/L)	24.1	27.2	22.9
G.C.E.(A/L) and Above	14.5	13.8	14.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Report 2019

## 7.7 Reasons for Economic Inactivity- Gender wise

Reasons for Economic Inactivity	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Overall of Economic Inactivity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in house work	47.2	4.3	62.4
Engaged in studies	21.1	39.2	14.6
Retired / Old Age	20.3	33.7	15.3
Physically illness / Disabled	8.2	16.6	5.2
Others	3.3	6.1	2.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Annual Report 2019

## 7.8 Labour Force and Employment – 2019

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Labour Force</b>	8,592,010	5,554,192	3,037,818
<b>Employed Population</b>	8,180,693	5,368,896	2,811,796
<b>Employment Rate</b>	95.2	96.7	92.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Bulletin 2019,  
([http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/LFS\\_Annual Bulletin\\_2019.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/LFS_Annual_Bulletin_2019.pdf) (pp.2))

## 7.9 Employment Rate (as% of Labour Force)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
2013	95.6	96.8	93.4	96.1	95.9
2014	95.7	96.9	93.5	95.6	95.7
2015	95.3	97.0	92.4	95.4	95.3
2016	95.6	97.1	93.0	96.0	95.6
2017	95.8	97.1	93.5	95.6	95.9
2018	95.4	96.8	92.9	94.9	95.5
2019	95.2	96.7	92.6	95.0	95.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Bulletin 2019  
([http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/LFS\\_Annual Bulletin\\_2019.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/LFS_Annual_Bulletin_2019.pdf) (pp.2))

## 7.10 Sectorial Contribution of Employment

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	32.7	33.0	30.7	29.7	28.5	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3
Industrial	24.2	24.1	26.6	26.2	26.5	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6
Services	43.1	42.8	42.6	44.1	45.0	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1

Source: Central Bank Central Bank Report, 2019  
([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report/2019/si/4\\_KSI.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2019/si/4_KSI.pdf))

## 7.11 Employed Population by Employment Status (%)

Employment Status	Total		Sex			
			Male		Female	
<b>Overall</b>	8,180,693	100.0	5,368,896	100.0	2,811,796	100.0
<b>Public Servants</b>	1,216,549	14.9	657,149	12.2	559,400	19.9
<b>Private Employees</b>	3,521,695	43.0	2,440,715	45.5	1,080,980	38.4
<b>Employers</b>	209,159	2.6	187,480	3.5	21,679	0.8
<b>Own-Account workers</b>	2,658,735	32.5	1,962,287	36.5	696,448	24.8
<b>Unpaid Family workers</b>	574,555	7.0	121,266	2.3	453,289	16.1

Sources: Central Bank Report, 2019

([http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2019-f.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS_Annual_Report_2019-f.pdf) (PP.18))

## 7.12 Foreign Employment

Heading	2016	2017	2018	2019(A)
Migration for Employment	242,930	212,162	211,459	203,186
Male	160,302	139,271	129,774	122,201
Female	82,628	72,891	81,685	80,985
<b>Migrants Occupation Wise</b>				
Professional officers	6,574	6,371	7,210	9,860
Middle Level- Occupations	8,235	7,124	7,748	5,725
Clerical and related	10,864	9,265	10,021	9,163
Skilled workers	76,559	68,993	67,053	62,719
Semi-skilled workers	3,930	3,295	2,770	2,950
Unskilled workers	71,641	61,057	51,719	51,200
Housemaids	65,127	56,057	64,938	61,569

Source: Central Bank Report 2019,

([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report/2019/si/8\\_Chapter\\_04.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2019/si/8_Chapter_04.pdf))

(A) Amended

### 7.13 Unemployment Rate (%)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Female	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4
Total	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Report

### 7.14 Composition of Unemployment According to Age Group (%)

Year	Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40+
2014	Male	20.1	37.6	18.3	11.7	12.3
	Female	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.4	10.4
	Total	14.2	39.8	19.3	15.2	11.3
2015	Male	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
	Female	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
	Total	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016	Male	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6
	Female	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0
	Total	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8
2017	Male	8.8	35.7	24.2	17.9	13.5
	Female	18.1	40.3	19.7	10.8	11.1
	Total	12.8	37.7	22.2	14.8	12.4
2018	Male	23.5	40.6	12.4	8.0	15.5
	Female	8.9	37.7	26.2	16.4	10.8
	Total	15.5	39.0	20.0	12.6	12.9
2019	Male	18.3	38.9	19.5	8.3	15.0
	Female	8.7	33.6	25.5	19.3	12.9
	Total	13.0	36.0	22.8	14.3	13.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labour Force Annual Report 2019

([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report/2019](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2019))

## 7.15 Unemployment Rate according to Educational Level - 2019

Education Level	Total	Female	Male
Up to GCE (O / L)	2.8	3.8	2.4
GCE (O / L) passed	6.5	9.6	4.9
GCE (A / L) and above	8.5	11.9	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey Annual Bulletin-2019

## 7.16 Composition of Unemployment by Educational Level (%)

Year	Sex	Below Grade 5	Between Grade5-9	G.C.E(O/L)	G.C.E(A/L) and Above	Total
2014	Male	3.1	48.3	22.9	25.7	100.0
	Female	3.2	28.5	22.1	46.2	100.0
	Total	3.2	37.9	22.4	36.5	100.0
2015	Male	1.7	44.1	30.9	32.4	100.0
	Female	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4	100.0
	Total	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7	100.0
2016	Male	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4	100.0
	Female	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6	100.0
	Total	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8	100.0
2017	Male	*	37.5	30.0	30.5	100.0
	Female	3.9	24.8	20.7	50.7	100.0
	Total	3.1	30.3	24.7	41.9	100.0
2018	Male	3.3	41.7	24.5	30.5	100.0
	Female	1.0	20.6	24.9	53.5	100.0
	Total	2.0	30.1	24.7	43.1	100.0
2019	Male	2.9	42.2	27	28	100.0
	Female	2.9	22.5	21.4	53.3	100.0
	Total	2.9	31.4	23.9	41.9	100.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labour Force Annual Report 2019,

([https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report\\_2019](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report_2019))

## 7.17 Unemployment by Durations

Year	Less than 6 Months	Between 6-12 Months	More than 12 months
2012	33.3	27.9	38.8
2013	18.1	52.6	29.3
2014	12.1	65.0	22.8
2015	36.2	22.7	41.1
2016	35.4	26.3	38.4
2017	38.0	24.5	37.4
2018	40.4	24.3	35.3
2019	42.5	23.2	34.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics  
([http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS\\_Annual Report 2019-f.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS_Annual%20Report%202019-f.pdf) (PP.71))

## 7.18 Unemployment Rate (%)

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
World	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3
Developed Economies and European Union	7.8	7.5	7.3	-	-	-
Central and Southeast Europe	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.0	
East Asia	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1
Southeast Asia and Pacific	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.1
South Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	5.4
Latin America and Caribbean Islands	6.6	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.9	8.1
Middle East	11.0	11.0	11.6	7.9	-	-
North Africa	12.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	5.9
Sri Lanka	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8

Source: World Employment and Social outlook ILO-(2020)  
(Unemployment rate by region)



## 7.19 Present Status of the Labour Force (District Level)

District	15 years and above	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment
Colombo	1,875,085	985,745	944,871	40,874
Gampaha	1,878,966	952,953	912,130	40,823
Kalutara	990,862	506,368	490,106	16,262
Kandy	1,097,566	549,634	513,443	36,191
Matale	393,402	216,060	199,983	16,077
Nuwara Eliya	584,129	341,470	327,286	14,184
Galle	859,004	444,900	419,521	25,379
Matara	654,226	330,137	305,460	24,676
Hambantota	484,201	257,330	238,554	18,776
Jaffna	489,385	213,444	200,711	12,733
Mannar	84,303	38,720	36,633	2,087
Vavuniya	138,487	70,950	67,657	3,294
Mullaitivu	73,428	33,044	32,111	933
Kilinochchi	89,361	42,139	41,114	1,025
Batticaloa	405,596	191,864	178,109	13,755
Ampara	519,583	226,665	211,082	15,583
Trincomalee	299,576	134,735	128,734	6,001
Kurunegala	1,294,093	732,043	697,615	34,428
Puttalam	617,828	332,408	323,154	9,254
Anuradhapura	673,074	388,460	376,247	12,214
Polonnaruwa	322,887	170,927	164,706	6,221
Badulla	670,971	354,483	340,438	14,045
Moneragala	365,110	211,306	202,829	8,478
Ratnapura	887,077	506,064	484,816	21,248
Kegalle	675,816	360,160	343,385	315,656
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,424,016</b>	<b>8,592,010</b>	<b>8,180,693</b>	<b>411,318</b>

Source: Department of Census and Statistics  
Labour force Survey Annual Report- 2019

08

# A Career for the Future



## STEM

STEM is an approach to learning and development that Combined science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.



- ❖ Creativity
- ❖ Critical analysis
- ❖ Teamwork collaboration
- ❖ Independent thinking
- ❖ Problem solving
- ❖ Taking the lead
- ❖ Communications
- ❖ Ability to reason
- ❖ Digital Literacy

**\*STEM provides skills to succeed and adapt to a changing world**

### Why is STEM important?

The global economy is changing. Due to automation, existing jobs are disappearing and as a result of technological advancement, new jobs are being created every day. The skills developed by students through STEM provide the foundation for success in school and beyond.

Employer demand for STEM qualifications and skills is high and will continue to rise in the future. Today, 75 % of jobs in fast-growing industries require workers with STEM skills. To be competitive, the Sri Lankan workforce needs people who can adapt to a changing workplace. STEM qualifications and skills are essential for productivity innovation and success in Sri Lanka.

### How is the labor market changing?

50% of current jobs with skills are in the STEM field.

Demand for professional, scientific and technical services is forecast to increase over the next 5 years.

\* Current jobs will be transformed.

\* New jobs will be created

Obtaining STEM Qualifications, Academic and TVET (Tertiary and Vocational Education Training) qualifications increases the chances of entering the workforce

Source : ( Future work in Sri Lanka shaping Technology Transitions for a brighter future ILO-2019)

09

# Green Jobs



## 9.1 Professional shaping in the environmental sector

### Where are the job opportunities in the environmental sector?

- Renewable Energy Division
- Energy Engineering Division
- Energy Management, Carbon and Climate Change, Water Engineering and Waste Management Division

### Creating Green Friendly Job Opportunities

(Emerging jobs related to the environment)

- Agricultural Engineer
- In biological information
- In Climate Science
- Ecologist
- Entomologist
- Geographer
- Hydrology
- Marine biologist
- Meteorologist
- Microbiologist
- Molecular Biologist
- Oceanographer
- Palaeontologist
- Seismologist
- Wildlife Biologist
- Zoologist
- Water and Waste Management (Environmental Goods and Services)
- Environmental Engineering
- Renewable energy
- Construction and building services
- Products
- Agriculture and forestry
- Transportation services
- Travel Services
- Extraction Industry Services

(Source International Labour Organization: Skills for a Greener Future: A Global View. (2019), (pp.114))

## 9.2 Strong Green Employment Potential in Sri Lanka

- \* Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- \* Mining and Quarrying
- \* Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning
- \* Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management

(Source: Asia and the Pacific employment and environmental sustainability fact sheets (2019) (pp.7))


10

# General Knowledge





## 10.1 Nobel Prize winners 2018 -2019-2020

	2018	2019	2020
<b>Physics</b>	Arthur Ashkin Gerard Mourou Donna Strickland	Jams Peebles Michel Mayor Didier Quiroz	Roger Penrose Reinhard Genzel Andrea Ghez
<b>Chemistry</b>	Frances H. Arnold) George P. Smith Sir Gregory P.Winter	Akira Yoshino M.Stanley Whittingham John B.Goodenough	Emmanuelle Charpentier Jennifer A. Doudna
<b>Physiology or Medicine</b>	James P. Allison Tasuku Honjo	William G.Kaelim Gregg L.Semenza peter J.Ratcliffe	Harvey Alter Michael Houghton Charles Rice
<b>Peace Prize</b>	Denis Mukwege Nadia Murad	Abily Ahmed Ali	The World Food Program(United Nations)



# 11. Descriptive Notes

## Working Age Population

This means the total number of people of a working age who can engage in economic activity in a country. It includes both active population and Inactive population. The minimum and maximum age limits vary from country to country. Generally, according to international standards, people over **15** years and under 60 years of age are considered as the working –age population.

## Labour Force

This is the currently economically active population, which is the number of persons (age 15 years & above) who are employed or unemployed. It comprises of personal who are prepared to provide human labour for wages or other economic benefit.

## Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour force population expressed as a percentage of the population, age 15 years and over.

$$\text{Labor Force Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force}}{\text{(Working age population)}} \times 100$$

## Employment

Persons, who worked at least one hour during the reference period, as paid employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers are said to be employed. This also includes persons with a job but not at work during The reference period. (Reference Period: Previous week of the survey week)

## The Employment Rate

The proportion of employed population to the total labour force.

$$\text{Employment} = \frac{\text{Total Employment Number}}{\text{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

## Unemployment

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

## The Unemployment Rate

The proportion of unemployed population to the total labour force.

$$\text{Jobless Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment Number}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

## Economically Inactive Population

All persons who neither worked nor available/looking for work during the reference period. Includes full-time students, non-volunteer workers and disabled People with disabilities.

## Gross Domestic Production

The financial value of the entire product and services produced by a nation of a nation within a year.

## Gross National Production

$$\text{Gross National Income} = \text{Gross Domestic Product} + \text{Net Foreign Primary Income}$$

$$(\text{Net Foreign Primary Income} = \text{from other countries Primary Revenue} - \text{paid to other countries Primary Income})$$

$$\text{Gross Domestic Product} = \text{(Gross national product (GNP))} + \text{Local Foreign Investment Product} - \text{Foreign product of local investment}$$

## **Per Capita Income**

This means the income of one person in that country from the gross national income of a country.

## **Per Capita**

**Gross Domestic Product = Per Capita.**

**The Number of People × Rupee the Amount Per Dollar**

## **Population Growth Rate**

The "population growth rate" is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period, expressed as a fraction of the initial population. Specifically, population growth rate refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

## **Natural Growth Rate**

Increase in Crude Birth and Crude Death ratio.

## **Crude Birth Rate**

The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

The number of live births per 1000 persons. (Within a year).

## Sources

<a href="https://www.cbsl.gov.lk">https://www.cbsl.gov.lk</a>	Central Bank Report 2019,
<a href="http://hdr.undp.org">http://hdr.undp.org</a>	UNDP, hdr2019.pdf
<a href="http://www.ilo.org">http://www.ilo.org</a>	World Employment and Social outlook ILO– (2020)  (Unemployment rate by region)
<a href="https://data.worldbank.org">https://data.worldbank.org</a>	Region/SAARC Country profile/World Development .
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<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.lk">http://www.statistics.gov.lk</a>	Department of Census and Statistics Labour force Survey Annual Report 2019

## Services that we provide

- ❖ Collection of labour market information and provide them to the relevant stakeholders.
- ❖ Conducting awareness workshops on labor market trends.
- ❖ Collection of local level job seekers and job provider informations, thereby helping to reduce unemployment.
- ❖ A quantitative analysis on productivity and labour market issues

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