

Socio Economics Data Hand Book

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Preface

We all are bound with enhancing the knowledge of children and create a complete person enriched all aspects since the present competitive education system has enabled to open their eyes into a global context. This publication has been as a supportive booklet for school students to go through their examinations 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 consolidate the local and global data which have been published by different organizations and institutes. Data and indexes are more valuable in marketing decisions for the policy makers of a country. Readers of this booklet can obtain an understanding as to how the development goals of a country can be achieved. It would be possible to examine critically the socio economic conditions that Sri Lanka should reach in order to attain a higher economic progress, as this book entails several local and foreign sources.

This booklet is useful for the Advanced Level students to enhance their knowledge on their particular subject area as well as to improve the general knowledge. If you need further information, please visit our website (www.dome.gov.lk). We kindly request you to send us your suggestions and comments through which we can find out the areas we should focus into.

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01

Population Data And 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)
2000	19,102	1.3	305
2005	19,668	1.0	314
2010	20,653	1.0	329
2011	20,869	1.0	333
2012	20,328	0.9	323
2013	20,483	0.8	327
2014	20,675	0.9	331
2015	20,966	0.9	334
2016	21,203*	1.1	338
2017	21,444	1.1	342

Source: Central Bank Reports

* 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)
2000	6,725	10,570	1,807
2005	5,240	11,801	2,627
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

Source: Central Bank Reports, Census and Statistics Reports

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)
2002	19.1	5.8	13.3
2005	18.1	6.5	11.6
2010	17.6	6.2	11.4
2011	17.4	5.9	11.5
2012	17.5	6.0	11.5
2013	17.9	6.2	11.7
2014	16.9	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

Source: Central Bank Reports,
Census and Statistics Reports

1.4 Population by continents (2015/2016/2017/2018)

Continent	Population 2015 (million)	Population 2016 (million)	Population 2017 (million)	Population 2018(million)
Asian continent	4,393	4,436	4,478	4,545
African continent	1,186	1,216	1,246	1,287
European continent	738	738	739	742
American continent	322	322	363	652
Australian continent	23	24	25	24
World	6,662	6,736	6,851	7,632

Source: United Nations Secretary-General for Economic and Social Welfare
e www.worldometers.inf

1.5 Countries with highest Population (million)

Country	2017	2018
	Population	Population
China	1,387	1,415
India	1,353	1,354
United States	325	326
Indonesia	264	266
Brazil	208	210
Pakistan	199	200
Nigeria	191	195
Bangladesh	165	166
Russia	147	143
Mexico	126	130

1.6 Population and Population Growth for 2017(SAARC Countries)

Country	Mid-year population (Million)	2017	Growth rate
India	1352.6		1.2 (2017)
Pakistan	199.3		1.9 (2017)
Bangladesh	164.7		1.3 (2017)
Nepal	29.4		1.4 (2017)
Afghanistan	35.5		2.0 (2017)
Sri Lanka *	21.44		1.1 (2017)
Bhutan	0.8		1.6 (2017)
Maldives	0.4		3.7 (2017)

** Available data from Sri Lanka Central Bank Record 2017 population reference-2017 Word population data sheet SAARC Group on Statistics*

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

1. Sri Lanka
2. Afghanistan
3. Bangladesh
4. Bhutan

5. India
6. Maldives
7. Nepal
8. Pakistan

02

Economic Indicators



2.1 Per Capita income

Year	Gross Domestic Income(current price USD)	Gross National Income(current price USD)
2011	3,125	3,094
2012	3,351	3,291
2013	3,609	3,524
2014	3,821	3,734
2015	3,842	3,746
2016	3,857	3,753
2017	4,065	3,956

Source: Central Bank Report, United Nations Human Development Report

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

Year	Gross Domestic Product (%)	Gross Domestic Product (Economic Growth) (%)
2000	6.0	5.8
2005	6.2	6.0
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	3.1	-

Source: Central Bank Report

2.3 Sectorial growth of Gross Domestic Product (at constant price)

Year	Agricultural	Industrial	Service
2000	1.8	7.5	7.0
2005	1.8	8.0	6.4
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	-0.8	3.9	3.2

Source: Central Bank Report

2.4 Composition of Gross Domestic Product (%)

Economic activities	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.9
Agriculture and Forestry	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.6
Fishing	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Industries	26.7	26.2	26.8	26.8
Mining and quarrying	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste management	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Construction	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.1
Services	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.8
Wholesale and Retail trade, Transportation and Storage, and Accommodation and Food Service Activities	23.3	23.2	22.9	22.9
Information and Communication	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities Including Ownership of Dwellings	11.5	12.3	12.8	13.4
Professional Services and Other Personal Service Activities	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.5
Public Administration, Defense, Education, Human Health and Social Work activities	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3
Equals Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Price	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.4
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.6
Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Price	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Bank Report, Base Year 2010

2.5 Investment and savings (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Investment	Domestic Savings	National savings
2011	33.4	20.2	26.3
2012	39.1	27.2	33.3
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

Source: Central Bank Report

2.6 Investment (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Private	Government	Total
2000	21.6	6.4	28.0
2005	20.5	6.3	26.8
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

Source: Central Bank Reports

Sri Lanka Macro Development in Charts CBSL (2016Q)
Economic and Social Statistics, CBSL (2017)

2.7 Inflation - selected countries

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

Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SAARC countries								
Sri Lanka	6.2	6.7	7.6	6.9	3.3	0.9	4.0	7.1
Afghanistan	2.2	11.8	6.4	7.4	4.7	-1.5	4.4	4.9
Bangladesh	9.4	11.5	6.2	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.7
Bhutan	4.8	8.6	10.1	8.6	9.6	7.2	4.2	3.4
India	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.4	5.9	4.9	4.9	3.6
Maldives	6.2	11.3	10.9	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.8
Nepal	9.6	9.6	8.3	9.9	9.0	7.2	9.9	4.5
Pakistan	10.1	13.7	11.0	7.4	8.6	4.5	2.9	4.1
East Asian countries								
Indonesia	5.1	5.3	4.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.6
Malaysia	1.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5
Philippines	3.8	4.7	3.2	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.8	3.3
Republic of Korea	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5
Singapore	2.8	5.2	4.6	2.4	1.0	-0.5	0.5	0.4
Thailand	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	-0.9	0.2	0.8
Industrial countries								
Japan	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.6
United Kingdom	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	3.0
United States of America	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1

*Source: World Economic Outlook 2017
Department of Census and Statistics,
Central Bank Report*

03

Social Development Indicators



3.1 Life expectancy at birth (Male/Female)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2000	67.0	74.7	70.8
2005	68.0	75.0	70.0
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

Source: WHO website, Department of Census and Statistics

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	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Sri Lanka	17	18	6	16	8	19	9
Afghanistan	29	53	39	96	52	136	68
Bangladesh	36	55	18	62	27	84	32
Bhutan	22	45	17	59	26	80	31
India	22	51	24	67	32	92	39
Maldives	13	37	5	36	7	45	8
Nepal	23	54	21	62	28	83	34
Pakistan	47	51	44	76	61	95	75

Source: World Health Statistics, World Bank Report

3.3 Literacy Rate (Male/Female)

Year	Total	Male	Female
2010	98.0	98.0	97.0
2011	92.2	93.5	91.1
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

DCS LFS Report 2017

04

Education



4.1 Education

Head	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017
Total Schools	10,737	10,849	10,971	10,997	11,021	11,053
Government School	9,905	10,012	10,121	10,144	10,162	10,194
Private School**	98	103	103	104	105	106
Piriven	734	734	747	749	754	753
Total Students	4,264,567	4,307,625	4,354,011	4,418,173	4,345,517	4,447,570
Government School	4,004,059	4,037,095	4,078,798	4,129,534	4,143,107	4,165,955
Private Schools	125,669	130,344	131,397	136,228	136,407	138,657
Piriven	64,608	66,116	62,870	64,806	66,003	61,855
New Students Enrolled in Schools***	339,143	342,451	348,288	323,337	326,966	329,628
Total Teachers	242,689	243,332	253,649	259,967	249,374	263,766
Government Schools	223,724	223,752	232,990	236,999	235,999	241,018
Private School and Piriven	12,200	12,379	12,932	13,851	13,375	13,374
Student/ Teachers ratio	18	18	18	17	18	17
University Students-Registered Numbers	70,222	77,126	80,822	82,900	86,061	88,855

Source: Central Bank Report

* 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 – 2017

VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank
Norway	1	Malaysia	59	Philippines	113	Swaziland	148
Switzerland	2	Cuba	68	Indonesia	115	Syria	149
Australia	3	Mexico	71	Vietnam	114	Soloman Island	152
Ireland	5	Sri lanka	73	Palestine	116	Zimbabwe	154
Germany	5	Venezuela	77	India	131	Nigeria	156
Iceland	7	Brazil	79	Butan	132	Madegasker	158
Nedherland	8	Thailand	87	Bangladesh	139	Ugandawa	163
Denmark	9	China	90	Mynmar	144	Sudan	165
Canada	10	Jameica	94	Nepal	145	Afghanistan	169
Newzeeland	13	Maldives	105	Pakistan	147	Ethiopia	174

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2017

5.2 Compound Indicators for Development (for several selected countries)- 2017

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life Expectancy	Mean years Literacy of Schooling	Literacy #	Gross National Income per Capita (USD)**
1	Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	100.0	68,012
2	Switzerlan	0.944	83.5	16.2	100.0	57,625
5	Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2	96.8	82,523
25	Slovenia	0.896	81.1	17.2	99.7	30,594
26	Italy	0.880	83.2	16.3	99.2	35,299
29	Greece	0.870	81.4	16.3	97.7	24,648
73	Sri Lanka *	0.770	75.5	17.3	93.2	11,326
87	Thailand	0.755	75.5	14.7	92.8	15,516

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2017
[hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr-2017 -Statistical annex.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr-2017-Statistical%20annex.pdf)

* Central Bank Report

** (2011 PPP \$)

Base year 2016

5.3 Human development in the South Asian region - 2017

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy	Mean years of Schooling	Literacy Rate #	Gross National Income (USD) **
73	Sri Lanka *	0.770	75.5	13.9	93.2	11,326
105	Maldives	0.717	77.6	12.6	99.3	13,567
131	India	0.640	68.8	12.3	72.1	6,353
147	Pakistan	0.562	66.6	8.6	58.7	5,311
139	Bangladesh	0.608	72.8	11.4	61.5	3,677
145	Nepal	0.574	70.6	12.2	64.7	2,471
169	Afghanistan	0.498	64.0	10.4	38.2	1,824
132	Bhutan	0.612	70.6	12.3	64.9	8,065

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2017

* Central Bank Report

** (2011 PPP \$)

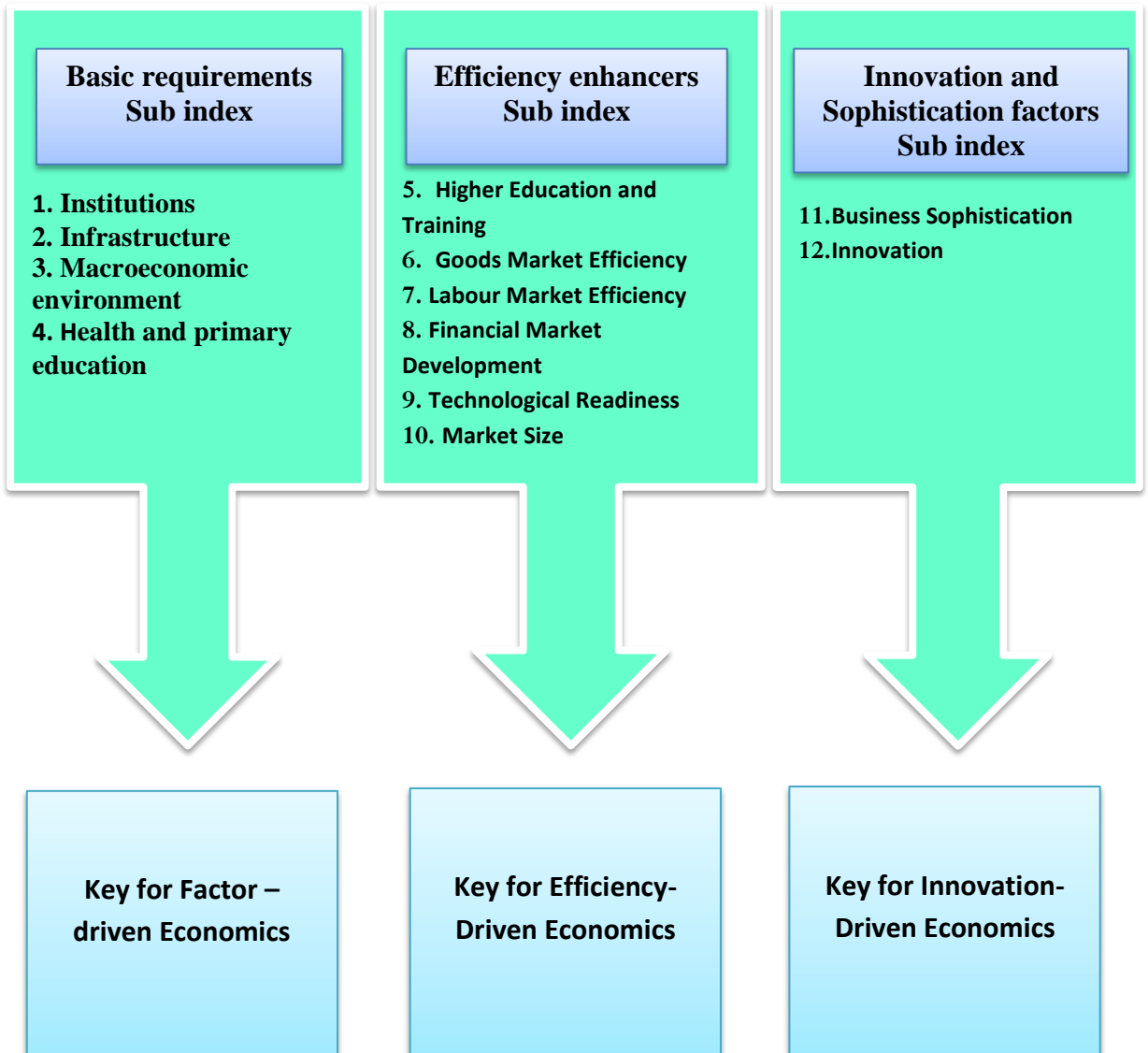
Base year 2016

06

Global competitiveness Indicators



Global Competitiveness Indicators



6.1 Global Competitiveness Indicators - 2017

Country	Total		Basic requirements sub index		Efficiency Enhancers Sub index		Innovation and Business sophistication Sub index	
	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value
Switzerland	1	5.86	1	6.39	3	5.65	1	5.86
Singapore	3	5.71	2	6.34	2	5.72	12	5.25
United States	2	5.71	25	5.54	1	6.01	2	5.80
Netherlands	4	5.66	4	6.24	8	5.46	4	5.62
Germany	5	5.65	11	5.97	6	5.53	3	5.65
India	40	4.59	63	4.68	42	4.47	30	4.49
Sri Lanka	85	4.08	78	4.51	90	3.81	58	3.76
Bhutan	82	4.10	66	4.61	101	3.68	78	3.53
Nepal	88	4.02	86	4.36	112	3.56	122	3.07
Bangladesh	99	3.91	101	4.11	105	3.65	106	3.28
Pakistan	115	3.67	114	3.68	104	3.65	72	3.59

6.2 Basic Requirements Sub index – 2017

Country	Institutions	Infrastructure	Macro Economic Environment	Health and primary Education	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	4	6	3	2	1
Singapore	2	2	18	3	2
United States	20	9	83	29	25
Netherlands	7	3	14	4	4
Germany	21	10	12	13	11
India	39	66	80	91	63
Sri Lanka	77	85	94	43	78
Bhutan	32	89	78	95	66
Nepal	89	119	31	77	86
Bangladesh	107	111	56	102	101
Pakistan	90	110	106	129	114

6.3 Efficiency Enhancers sub index – 2017

Country	Higher Education and Training Rank	Goods Market Efficiency Rate	Labour Market Efficiency Rate	Financial Market Development Rank	Technological Readiness Rank	Market Size Rank	Total
Switzerland	5	6	1	8	2	39	3
Singapore	1	1	2	3	14	35	2
United States	3	7	3	2	6	2	1
Netherlands	4	5	13	28	3	23	8
Germany	15	11	14	12	8	5	6
India	75	56	75	42	107	3	42
Sri Lanka	78	83	131	83	106	59	90
Bhutan	90	88	24	67	105	132	101
Nepal	108	108	97	73	119	85	112
Bangladesh	117	94	118	98	120	38	105
Pakistan	120	107	128	96	111	28	104

Source: www3.weforum.org/The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018

6.4. Innovation and Business Sophistication Sub index - 2017

Country	Business Sophistication	Innovation	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	1	1	1
Singapore	18	9	12
United states	2	2	2
Netherlands	4	6	4
Germany	5	5	3
India	39	29	30
Sri Lanka	59	54	58
Bhutan	77	79	78
Nepal	119	121	122
Bangladesh	91	114	106
Pakistan	81	60	72

6.5 Sectorial indicators on Education and skills - 2017

Country	Education and skills		Efficiency of the Labour Force		Technological Readiness	
	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage
Switzerland	5	6.07	1	5.94	2	6.39
Singapore	1	6.27	2	5.79	14	6.09
United States	3	6.12	3	5.64	6	6.23
Netherlands	4	6.01	13	5.07	3	6.34
Germany	15	5.70	14	5.03	8	6.17
India	75	4.31	75	4.15	107	3.12
Sri Lanka	78	4.23	131	3.30	106	3.16
Bhutan	90	4.01	24	4.73	105	3.21
Nepal	108	3.44	97	3.90	119	2.77
Bangladesh	117	3.10	118	3.60	120	2.76
Pakistan	120	3.00	128	3.37	111	3.98

Source: www3.weforum.org / The Global Competiveness Report 2017- 2018

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
2011	7,027,780	7,948,209	14,975,989	5,203,267	2,723,178	7,926,445
2012	6,932,520	7,925,058	14,857,578	5,192,686	2,605,721	7,798,407
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Year	Labour force participation rate		
	Male	Female	Total
2011	74.0	34.3	52.9
2012	74.9	32.9	52.5
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.3 Labour Force Participation Ratio (%)

	2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
World	76.1	49.5	62.9	76.1	49.57	62.8	75	49	62.0
South Asia	-	-	54.5	76	29	54.4	79	28	55.0
Sri Lanka	53.8	36.0	53.8	75.1	36.0	53.8	74.5	36.6	54.1

Source: Global Employment Trends -(International Labour Organization)
World Employment Social Outlook-Trends 2017

7.4 Labour Force Participation Ratio (Age, Gender and Sector wise) - 2017

Age Group		Labour Force Participation Ratio		
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	54.1	74.5	36.6	
15-19	13.3	18.6	8.2	
20-24	57.4	73.2	43.3	
25-29	67.6	93.3	46.2	
30-39	68.1	95.9	45.1	
40+	54.6	76.4	36.5	
Urban	50.5	72.5	31.6	
15-19	11.1	15.8	6.9	
20-24	54.7	69.8	41.8	
25-29	69.9	92.9	49.2	
30-39	66.9	96.0	42.0	
40+	49.2	73.2	28.8	
Rural	54.8	75.0	37.7	
15-19	13.8	19.2	8.5	
20-24	58.0	73.9	43.6	
25-29	67.1	93.4	45.6	
30-39	68.4	95.9	45.8	
40+	55.8	77.1	38.1	

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.5 Ratio of Employment to the Working age Population (%)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	72.0	31.8	50.6
2012	72.7	30.8	50.4
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

Source: Using the Information of the Department of Census and Statistics
Computed by the Labour Market Information Unit.

7.6 Economically Active population by Educational Level – 2017

Education level	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to Grade 5	19.1	18.6	19.3
Grade 6 - 10	44.8	43.5	45.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	23.0	25.8	22.0
G.C.E.(A/L) and Above	13.0	12.0	13.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.7 Reasons for Economic Inactivity- Gender wise – 2017

Reasons for Economic Inactivity	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Overall of Economic Inactivity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in house work	46.3	4.8	60.5
Engaged in studies	21.59	39.6	15.4
Retired / Old Age	20.2	32.9	15.9
Physically illness / Disabled	8.0	15.8	5.3
Others	3.7	6.7	2.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.8 Labour Force and Employment – 2017

	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force	8,566,686	5,434,510	3,132,176
Employed Population	8,208,179	5,279,158	2,929,021
Employment Rate	95.8	97.1	93.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.9 Employment Rate (as% of Labour Force)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
2011	95.8	97.3	93.0	95.8	95.8
2012	96.0	97.2	93.8	96.3	96.0
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.10 Sectoral Contribution of Employment

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	32.7	32.5	32.7	33.0	30.7	29.7	28.5	28.7	27.1	26.1
Industrial	26.3	25.5	24.2	24.1	26.6	26.2	26.5	25.8	26.4	28.4
Services	41.0	42.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	44.1	45.0	45.6	46.5	45.5

*Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Central Bank Reports*

7.11 Employed Population by Employment Status (%)

EmploymentStatus	Total		Sex			
			Male		Female	
Overall	8,208,179	100.0	5,279,158	100.0	2,929,021	100.0
Public Servants	1,178,708	14.4	650,219	12.3	528,489	18.0
Private Employees	3,355,323	43.3	2,451,835	46.4	1,103,489	37.7
Employers	247,470	3.0	216,143	4.1	31,327	1.1
Own-Account workers	2,571,023	31.3	1,822,502	34.5	748,521	25.6
Unpaid Family workers	655,653	8.0	138,460	2.6	517,195	17.7

Sources: KLIM 05/06 - International Labour Organization Department of Census and Statistics-Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey Report (2017)

7.12 Foreign Employment

Heading	2014	2015(A)	2016(B)	2017
Migration for employment	300,703	263,443	242,930	212,162
Male	190,217	172,788	160,302	139,271
Female	110,486	90,655	82,628	72,891

Migrants Occupation Wise				
Professional officers	5,372	6,251	6,574	6,371
Middle Level- Occupations	20,778	6,951	8,235	7,124
Clerical and related	29,267	12,501	10,864	9,265
Skilled workers	73,162	81,682	76,559	68,993
Semi-skilled workers	3,977	4,847	3,930	3,295
Unskilled workers	79,519	77,985	71,641	61,057
Housemaids	88,628	73,226	65,127	56,057

* (A) Amended

(B) Source: Central Bank Report-2017

7.13 Unemployment Rate (%)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Female	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.5
Total	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.14 Composition of Unemployment according to Age Group (%)

Year	Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40+
2011	Male	17.6	44.7	17.1	13.1	7.6
	Female	9.1	40.4	23.4	17.9	9.2
	Total	12.7	42.2	20.7	15.9	8.5
2012	Male	19.6	41.6	17.0	12.4	9.4
	Female	9.2	39.	20.4	18.6	12.0
	Total	14.1	40.5	18.8	15.6	10.8
2013	Male	16.9	44.0	15.5	11.5	12.1
	Female	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.3	12.1
	Total	13.7	41.0	18.1	15.1	12.1
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.15 Unemployment Rate according to Educational Level - 2017

Education Level	Total	Female	Male
Up to GCE (O / L)	2.3	3.5	1.7
GCE (O / L) passed	5.9	7.9	4.8
GCE (A / L) and above	8.1	11.3	5.0
Total	4.2	6.5	2.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour Force Survey - Annual Report 2017

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
2012	Male	2.0	46.8	29.7	21.5	100.0
	Female	3.0	28.8	25.1	43.5	100.0
	Total	2.6	37.4	27.2	32.8	100.0
2013	Male	4.6	43.6	24.3	27.5	100.0
	Female	3.2	30.4	20.3	46.1	100.0
	Total	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.4	100.0
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labour Force Survey - Annual Report 2017

7.17 Unemployment by durations

Year	Less than 6 Months	Between 6-12 Months	More than 12 months
2010	29.5	20.9	49.6
2011	28.5	25.8	45.7
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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.18 Unemployment Rate (%)

Region	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6
Developed Economies and European Union	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.3	-
Central and Southeast Europe	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.5
East Asia	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.5
Southeast Asia and Pacific	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.9
South Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Latin America and Caribbean Islands	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.9	8.2
Middle East	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.6	7.9
North Africa	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.8	11.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.2
Sri Lanka	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2

Source-Global Employment Trends (International Labour Organization)

World Employment and Social outlook ILO-(2018) (Unemployment rate by region)

7.19 Present Status of the Labour Force (District Level) – 2017

District	15 years and above	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment
Colombo	1,828,809	983,964	948,726	35,237
Gampaha	1,831,620	927,408	897,198	30,211
Kalutara	974,496	516,546	503,790	12,756
Kandy	1,057,835	557,257	529,098	28,159
Matale	367,633	205,937	194,056	11,881
Nuwara Eliya	543,959	341,260	331,980	9,280
Galle	818,176	429,069	410,112	18,957
Matara	640,621	362,669	343,768	18,900
Hambantota	475,052	260,030	245,155	14,876
Jaffna	482,588	223,150	199,209	23,941
Mannar	82,432	38,289	36,834	1,454
Vavuniya	136,021	75,353	73,215	2,138
Mullaitivu	71,311	36,306	34,581	1,725
Kilinochchi	83,944	38,051	35,738	2,312
Batticaloa	391,277	170,762	159,516	11,246
Ampara	484,884	221,660	210,099	11,561
Trincomalee	289,969	139,482	130,494	8,988
Kurunegala	1,251,367	730,848	701,250	29,598
Puttalam	583,979	324,119	314,308	9,810
Anuradhapura	644,418	395,151	376,884	18,267
Polonnaruwa	304,261	152,207	146,709	5,499
Badulla	634,021	378,405	360,930	17,476
Moneragala	345,137	194,148	191,579	2,570
Ratnapura	865,549	502,600	486,623	15,978
Kegalle	654,373	362,014	346,327	15,687
Total	15,843,735	8,566,686	8,208,179	358,507

Labour force Survey – Annual Report (2017)

08

Data on Labour Demand



8.1 Labour Demand on Occupation Group and sector- 2017

Occupation	Agriculture	Industry	Construction (Sub sector)	Trade	Services	Tourism (sub sector)	Total
Managers	0.9	4.2	5.5	9.9	9.5	9.9	7.8
Professionals	0.0	4.1	8.4	7.2	12.3	10.6	8.6
Associate professionals	0.1	3.6	12.0	8.1	6.8	9.1	6.2
Service and Sales Workers	0.3	5.0	3.8	40.7	41.4	26.4	28.8
Clerical Support workers	3.4	7.4	9.9	12.4	11.5	16.3	10.5
Skilled Agricultural ,Forestry and Fishery workers	16.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.9
Craft and Related trades workers	0.6	12.4	13.4	2.7	2.1	8.4	5.6
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	0.6	39.6	17.9	7.0	2.8	5.1	14.6
Elementary Occupation	73.3	22.7	29.3	10.7	13.4	12.0	16.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour Demand Survey -2017

8.2 Employment with Highest Demand in the Sri Lankan Labour Market - 2017

Occupations	No of Vacancy	Percentage
Sewing Machine Operators	77,189	15.5
Security Guards	57,008	11.5
Other Manufacturing Labourers	39,397	7.9
Shop Sales Assistants	28,180	5.7
Advertising and Marketing Professionals	21,067	4.2
Commercial and Sales Representatives	19,775	4.0
Cleaners and Helpers in Offices, Hotels and Other Establishments	18,614	3.7
Manufacturing Supervisors	8,921	1.8
General Office Clerks	8,732	1.8
Stall and Market Salespersons	8,273	1.7
Cashiers and Ticket Clerks	8,011	1.6
Tailors, Dressmakers, Furriers and Hatters	7,772	1.6
Hand Packers	7,398	1.5
Carpenters and Joiners	5,253	1.1
Building Construction Labourers	5,174	1.0
Waiters	4,967	1.0
Customer Relations Officer	4,843	1.0
Sewers, Embroiders and Related Workers	4,572	0.9
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	4,407	0.9
Hairdressers	4,358	0.9
Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers	4,048	0.8
Beauticians and Related Workers	3,896	0.8
Insurance Representatives	3,835	0.8
Tea Pluckers	3,827	0.8
Accounting Associate Professionals	3,642	0.7
Creative and Performing Artists NEC	3,347	0.7
Cleaning and Housekeeping Supervisors in Offices, Hotels and Other Establishments	3,268	0.7
Stock Clerks	3,242	0.7
Nursing Professionals	3,230	0.6
Heavy Truck and Lorry Drivers	3,142	0.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour Demand Survey-2017

09.

General Knowledge










UNESCO World Heritage Sites

The UNESCO added 22 new sites to the World Heritage List. They were published at the 41st Session of the World Heritage Committee July 9-12, Among the 22 new places include Angola, Eritrea and Africa. Ingolstadt and Eritrea are included in the World Heritage List for the first time.

1. Aphrodisius-Turk
2. Asmara: The modern city of Africa, Eritrea
- 3 The cathedral of Sweepeck and the priesthood-Republic of Rep
4. Paintings of the Kagega and Arish of the Virgin of Jura - Germany
5. The Old Town of Hebron / Al Khalil - the bastion
- 6 The city of Ahmedabad is the historic city of India
7. Yashhad Ancient City - Iran
8. Kjata Greenland - Denmark
9. Culinary-cinema
10. Bansa Congo - the ancient ruins of the capital of Congo - Angola
11. Okinoshima, the sacred island and Munakatha Province - Japan
12. Sloppy news - France
13. Turnovsky Gorge Lead, Silver, Zinc Minerals and Ground Water Management System - Poland
14. Sambo Preikut Vihara Place and Archaeological Sites in Ishampura - Cambodia
15. English Lake District - United Kingdom and Northern Ireland
16. The archaeological place of the Mango Walauve - Brazil
17. 15th - 17th century Venezuelan security activities in Croatia, Italy, Montenegro
18. Cultural values of Commany - Africa
19. Overseas Landscapes - Mongolia
20. Los Angeles National Park - Argentina
21. Kinghay or Shil - China
22. Bauhaus School in Weimar and Dessan and Bermau - Germany

9.1 New 7 Wonder of the World

	Name	Place,Country	Picture	Year
1	Taj Mahal	Agra,Utttar Pradesh India		Year 1632
2	Machu Picchu	Peru		Year 1438
3	Great Wall of China	China		B.C. 700
4	Petra	Jordan		B.C. 312
5	Colosseum	Rome, Italy		Year 70
6	Chichen Itza	Mexico		Year 600
7	Christ the Redeemer	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		Year 1931

Source- <http://www.nawalowadenuma.com/2015/04/new-7-wonders-of-world.html>

International Union of Natural Resources Conservation (IUCN)



(IUCN) is the International Association for Environmental Conservation (IUCN). The current headquarters are located in the city of Glanz in Switzerland. The working theme of IUCN is "Maintaining a scientific basis for ensuring the continuity of man's natural environment." The main goal is to "use a strategy to ensure that no animal or animal species on the planet is threatened with extravasation. The purpose was to publish the red data book, a publication of data and information on species of fauna and flora threatened in the year 1914.

Extinct Extinct (EX)

The indigenous Extinct in the Wild (EW)

Critically Endangered (CR) endangered by extinction

Endangered with a high risk of extinction (EN)

Vulnerable Species (VU)

Near Threatened (NT) at risk

Least Concern (LC) at minimum risk

Data Deficient (DD) with data shortages

Uncategorized Not Evaluated (NE)

1. Extinct (EX) extinct

The last species of the species has been killed and species with fauna and flocks of this Species are clearly evident that there is no animal to produce a new species of the species.

Evolution, genetic problems, loss of habitat, victims of vomiting, extinction of dependents

Swamping awake wok, natural selection

The main example is Dynoxious. They are completely extinct. In addition, the Paszanger Plagion Bird,

Golden Toad, Hasstles' eagle, Dodo birds, and many butterflies are now extinct. Wooly Mammoth, Javan Tiger, Atlas Bear, Japanese Sea Lion

2. Extinction in the Wild (EW), which has been devoid of a generational population

This includes species recorded during an abrupt retreat when compared with generations to the previous recorded generations. Eg: Pinta Island Tortoise

The last known animal on the island of Galapagos Islands died in 2012 and was called Lonesome Gorge.

Hawaiian Crow, Alagoas Curassow, Guam Rail, Red Wolf Java Rhino

3. Critically Endangered (Extremely Endangered) - Extinction (Critical Endangerment)

Extinction of the most endangered species of animals is added to this classification. At present, 2139 species and 1831 species of plants are included here.

Cross River Gorilla, Sumatran Orangutan, Silky Sifaka, Delacour's langur, Golden Head Langur

4. Endangered high risk of extinction (EN)

Asian Elephant, African Penguin, Tiger, Persian Lepord, Rabbit Volcano, Giant Panda, Green Sea Turtle

5. Vulnerable Species will be included in the categories of animal species that can end up in the near future.

African Elephant, American Paddlefish, Clouded Leopard, Cheetah, Red Panda, Mountain Zebra, Fossa, Galapagos Tortoise, Gaur, Blue-eyed cockatoo, Golden Hamster

6. Near Threatened (NT)

African Gray Parrot, American Bison, Starry blenny, Asian Golden Cat, Blue-billed Duck, Emperor Goose

Emperor Penguin, Eurasian Curlew, Jaguar, Leopard, Magellanic Penguin,

7. Least Concern (LC) at the lowest risk level

American Alligator, American Crow, Indian Peafowl, Baboon, Bald Eagle, Brown Bear

Brown Rat, Brown-throated sloth, Cane Toad, Common Wood Pigeon, Cougar, Common Frog

Orca, Giraffe

8. Data Deficient (DD) with Data Deficiencies

9. Uncategorized Not Evaluated (NE)

Amazon tree boa, Arnhold's Mouse Lemur, Ayu, Bicolour parrotfish, Black-headed Python

Black Swallower, Blue Malaysian Coral Snake, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, Candiru, Children's python

Chinese high fin banded shark, Clown Loach, Chubby flashlight fish

Species endemic to Sri Lanka Fish -

Dumbara Malt - *Puntius martenstyni*

Pathirana Salaya - *Devario Pathirana*

Bandula is a bird - *Puntius bandula*

Betel Ham - *Puntius nigrofasciatus*

Hot mussel - *Puntius pleurotaenis*

Gutter - *Puntius titteya*

Flower tart - *Rasboroides vaterifloris*

Reptiles

Rings - *Bungarus ceylonicus*

Spinach - *Trimeresurus trigonocephalus*

Mammals

Black Monkey *Trachypithecus vetulus*

Replac - *Macaca sinica*

Gold Hat - *Paradoxyrus zeylonensis*

Birds

Sri Lanka's Ash grants - *Ocyeros gingalensis*

Snake pond - *Pycnonotus penicillatus*

Salahihini - *Gracula indica*

Ashes - *Centropus calthropia*

Sustainable Development Goals



By the 2530 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted unanimously at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 25, 2015, 17 objectives for sustainable development, 169 goals, and achievement of those targets 244 criteria were also introduced.

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Poverty alleviation in every place.

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Avoiding hunger and promote food security, promote nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

03. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

At every age a healthy and healthy life is being developed.

04. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Promote a fair, quality education and the right to education all through the years. 05. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ensure gender equality and strengthen all women and girls.

06. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Provide water and sanitation to all and manage them thoroughly

07. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

for all Provide access to modern energy easily, reliably and permanently

08. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Promote sustainable economic growth that incorporates good qualities. All have full employment and well-being.

09. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Infrastructure development to accommodate the needs. Promote a consistent industrialization enabling creativity to incorporate good qualities.

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Reduce inequalities between countries and countries.

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Cities and human settlements can be transformed into human, safe, adaptable and sustainable.

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Ensuring sustainable consumption and production

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Take immediate action to mitigate climate change and its impact.

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Conservation and sustainable use of the sea and marine resources, which contribute to sustainable development.

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

To safeguard, restore and conserve the universal environmental system. Forest managed manually. Prevent destruction of land and biological diversity.

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access

to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Promoting peaceful and participant societies for sustainable development. Providing

Justice to all, building efficient, accountable, and participatory agencies at every level.

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Strengthen the implementation of sustainable development and promote global participation.

Further information on Sri Lanka's sustainable development targets for sustainable development of the United Nations in 2030 can be found on the following websites.

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_

<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sdg/index.php>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?area=LKA>

Further information on world development related to the sustainable development objectives of the United Nations in the 2030 United Nations can be found on the following websites.

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

9.2 Nobel Prize winners 2016-2017-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Physics	J. Michael Kosterlitz	Kip Thorne	Arthur Ashkin
	David J.Thouless	Barry Barish	Gerard Mourou
		Rainer Weiss	Donna Strickland
Chemistry	Fraser Stoddart	Richard Henderson	Frances H. Arnold
	(Ben Feringa)	Jacques Dubochet	George P. Smith
	Jean Pierre Sauvage	Joachim Frank	Sir Gregory P. Winter
Physiology	Yoshinori Ohsumi	Michael W.Young	James P. Allison
		Michael Rosbash	Tasuku Honjo
		Jeffrey C.Hall	
Peace Prize	Juan Manuel Santos	Intrnational Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons(ICAN))	Denis Mukwege Nadia Murad

10. 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.

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

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.

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

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

Gross National Income = Gross Domestic Product + Net Foreign Primary Income

(Net Foreign Primary Income = from other countries - paid to other countries
Primary Revenue Primary Income)

Gross Domestic Product = Gross national product (GNP) + Local Foreign Investment - Foreign product of local investment
Product

Per capita income

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

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.

$\frac{\text{The number of people} \times \text{Rupee the amount per dollar}}{\text{The number of people}}$

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 Curde Birth and Curde 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)

References and sources

www.cbsl.com	Central Bank Website.
www.un.org	United Nations website.
www.ilo.org	International Labour Organization website.
www.worldbank.org	World Bank website.
www.imf.org	International Monetary Fund website.
www.who.int	World Health Organization Website.
www.census.gov	Census and Statistics website.
General Knowledge	Newspapers and Websites.

