

Socio Economic Data Handbook

2021

**(Specially Prepared for Higher Education Students and
School Children)**



Department of Manpower and Employment

Ministry of Youth and Sports

Sri Lanka



Socio Economic Data Hand Book -2021



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)
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
2020	21,919	0.5	350

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)
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**
2020	5,534	14,665	1,720

Source: Central Bank Report-2020

*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)
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
2020	13.8	6.0	7.3

Source: Central Bank Report-2020

(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report2020/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	592
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 2020 (million)

Country	2020
	Population
China	1439
India	1380
United States	331
Indonesia	273
Pakistan	220
Brazil	212
Nigeria	206
Bangladesh	164
Russia	145
Japan	126

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

1.6 Population and Population Growth for 2020 (SAARC Countries)

Country	Mid-year population 2020 (Million)	Growth rate
India	1380	1.0
Pakistan	220.89	2.0
Bangladesh	164.6	1.0
Nepal	29.14	1.8
Afghanistan	38.93	2.3
Sri Lanka	21.92	0.5
Bhutan	0.77	1.1
Maldives	0.54	1.8

(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)
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
2020	3,682	3,582

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

United Nations Human Development Report-2019

2.2Gross Domestic and Gross National Product (Economic Growth)

Year	Gross Domestic Product (%)	Gross National) Product (Economic Growth) (%)
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	-
2020	-3.6	-

Source: Central Bank Reports

*Temporary

-Not Mentioned

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

Year	Agricultural	Industrial	Service
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
2020	-0.2	-1.8	-0.8

Source: Central Bank

Report-2020(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report_2020/si/3_KFI.pdf)

2.4 Composition of Gross Domestic Product (%)

Economic activities	2017	2018	2019	2020
01.Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0
Fishing	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
02.Industries	26.8	26.1	26.4	25.5
Mining and quarrying	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5
Electricity, gas, water and waste management	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1
Construction	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.2
03.Services	56.8	57.7	57.5	58.7
Wholesale and Retail trade, Transportation and Storage, and Accommodation and Food Service Activities	22.9	23.3	23.0	22.7
Information and Communication	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities Including Ownership of Dwellings	13.4	14.0	14.2	15.4
Professional Services and Other Personal Service Activities	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.1
Public Administration, Defence, Education, Human Health and Social Work activities	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.6
Equals Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Price	90.4	90.8	90.8	91.2
Taxes Less Subsidies on Products	9.6	9.2	9.2	8.8
Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Price	100.0	100.0	100	100

Source: Central Bank Report, 2020

Base Year 2010

2.5 Investment and Savings (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Investment	Domestic Savings	National savings
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
2020	25.2	18.9	23.9

Source: Central Bank Report-2019

Investment (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Private	Government	Total
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
2020	Not specified.	-	25.2

Source: Central Bank Report-2020

2.7 Inflation - selected countries

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

Countries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SAARC Countries								
Sri Lanka	6.9	3.3	0.9	4.0	7.1	5.0	3.5	3.4
Afghanistan	7.4	4.7	-1.5	4.4	4.9	6.0	2.3	7.8
Bangladesh	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.1
Bhutan	8.6	9.6	7.2	4.2	3.4	4.2	2.7	6.9
India	9.4	5.9	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.9	7.7	4.6
Maldives	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.8	2.1	0.2	0.4
Nepal	9.9	9.0	7.2	9.9	4.5	6.0	5.6	3.6
Pakistan	7.4	8.6	4.5	2.9	4.1	4.8	10.6	10.1
East Asian countries								
Indonesia	6.4	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	-0.5
Malaysia	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	0.8	0.7	-0.8
Philippines	2.9	4.2	1.4	1.8	3.3	5.2	2.5	1.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.3
Singapore	2.4	1.0	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	-2.9
Thailand	2.2	1.9	-0.9	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	-1.1
Industrial countries								
Japan	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8
United Kingdom	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	5.9
United States of America	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.2

Source: Central Bank Report-2020
(World bank.org indicator 2020)

03

Social Development Indicators



3.1 Life Expectancy at Birth (Male/Female)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	71.0	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	72.6	70.2	75.0
2020	73.7	80.4	77.22

Source: United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs
WorldMortality-2019DataBooklet.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 2019	2018 2019	2018 2019
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
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	92.5	93.4	91.6
2019	92.9	93.6	92.3
2020	93.0	93.8	92.2

Source: Central Bank Report-2020

04

Education



4.1 Education

Head	2015	2016*	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Schools	10,997	11,021	11,053	11,044	11,084	11,077
Government School	10,144	10,162	10,194	10,175	10,165	10,155
Private School**	104	105	106	106	118	120
Piriven	749	754	753	763	801	802
Total Students	4,418,173	4,345,517	4,447,570	4,538,148	4,268,039	4,240,433
Government School	4,129,534	4,143,107	4,165,955	4,214,772	4,061,653	4,031,865
Private Schools	136,228	136,407	138,657	142,032	138,067	138,859
Piriven	64,806	66,003	61,855	60,875	68,319	69,709
New Students Enrolled in Schools***	323,337	326,966	329,628	328,632	328,632	318,179
Total Teachers	259,967	249,374	263,766	272,998	261,803	264,781
Government Schools	236,999	235,999	241,018	247,334	246,592	249,387
Private School and Piriven	13,851	13,375	13,374	14,151	15,211	15,394
Student/ Teachers ratio	17	18	17	17	16	16
University Students-Registered Numbers	82,900	86,061	88,855	93,787	100,904	106,304

Source: Central Bank Report- 2020

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 – (2020)

VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank
Norway	1	Malaysia	62	Philippines	107	Swaziland	138
Switzerland	2	Cuba	70	Indonesia	107	Syria	151
Australia	8	Mexico	74	Vietnam	117	Solomon Island	151
Ireland	2	Sri Lanka	72	Palestine	115	Zimbabwe	150
Germany	6	Venezuela	113	India	131	Nigeria	161
Iceland	4	Brazil	84	Bhutan	129	Madagascar	164
Netherland	08	Thailand	79	Bangladesh	133	Uganda	159
Denmark	10	China	85	Myanmar	147	Sudan	170
Canada	16	Jamaica	101	Nepal	142	Afghanistan	169
New Zealand	14	Maldives	95	Pakistan	154	Ethiopia	173

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2020-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	0.957	82.4	12.9	100.0	66,494
2	Switzerland	0.955	83.8	12.7	100.0	69,394
9	Singapore	0.938	83.6	11.6	96.8	88,155
24	Slovenia	0.917	81.3	12.7	99.7	38,080
29	Italy	0.892	83.5	10.4	99.2	42,776
32	Greece	0.888	82.2	10.6	97.7	30,155
71	Sri Lanka *	0.782	77.0	10.6	92.9	12,707
77	Thailand	0.777	77.2	7.9	92.8	17,781

Source: *

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2020-human-development-index-ranking>

(hdr.undp.org)

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)**
72	Sri Lanka *	0.782	77.0	10.6	92.9	12,707
95	Maldives	0.740	78.9	7.0	99.3	17,471
131	India	0.645	69.7	6.5	72.1	6,681
154	Pakistan	0.557	67.3	5.2	58.7	5,005
133	Bangladesh	0.632	72.6	6.2	61.5	4,976
142	Nepal	0.602	70.8	5.0	64.7	3,457
169	Afghanistan	0.500	64.8	3.9	38.2	2,229
129	Bhutan	0.654	71.8	4.1	64.9	10,746

Source: *Central Bank Report 2020

** (2011 PPP \$)

Base year 2016

** (2011 PPP \$)

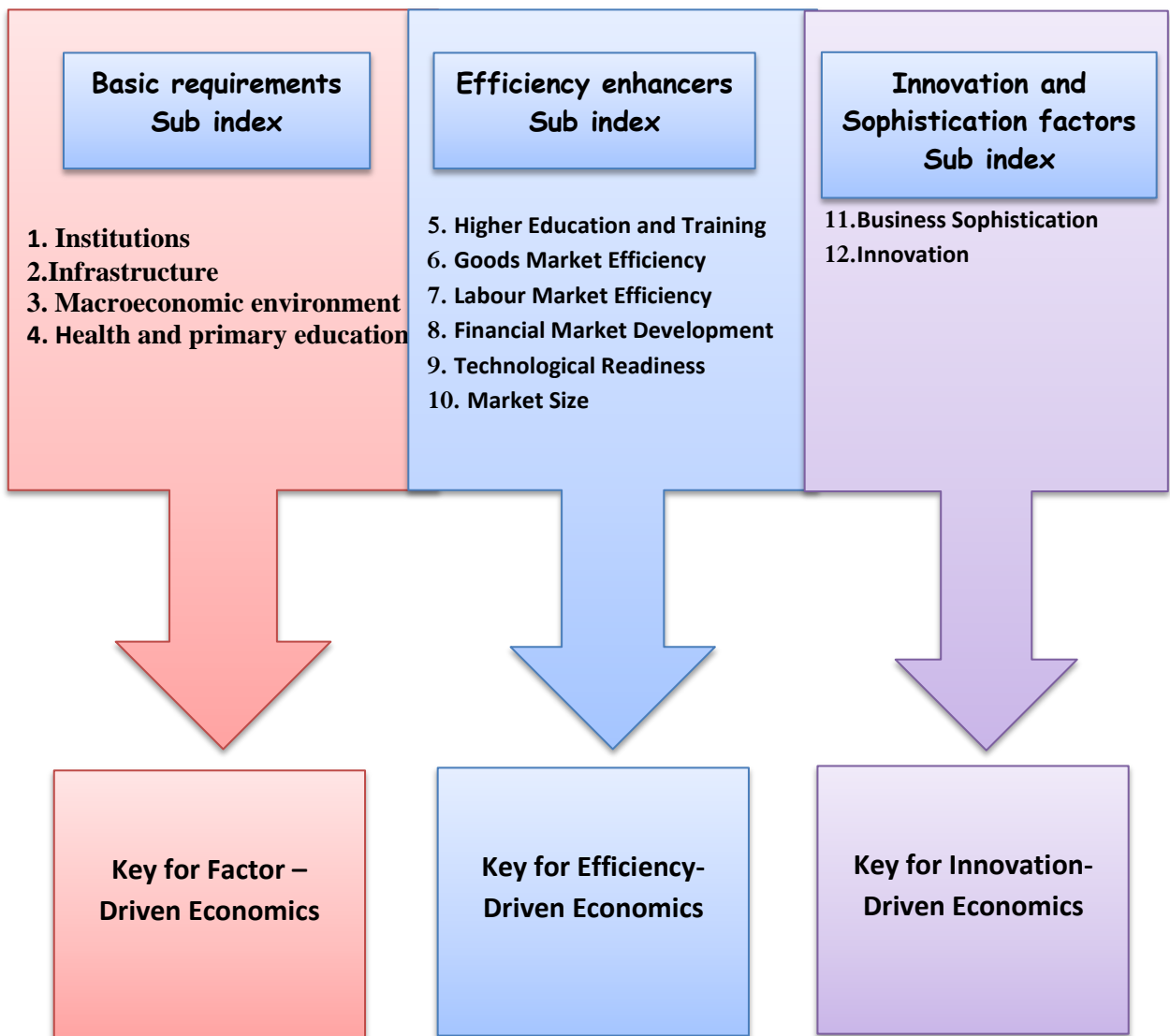
Base year 2016

06

Global Competitiveness Indicators



Global Competitiveness Indicators



6.1 Top ten countries on ICT adoption, flexible work arrangements, digital skills and digital legal framework

	ICT adoption	Rank	Flexible work arrangements	Rank	Digital skills	Rank	Digital legal framework	Rank
1	Korea, Rep	93.7	Netherlands	82.7	Finland	84.3	United States	78.0
2	United Arab Emirates	92.3	New Zealand	77.7	Sweden	79.5	Luxembourg	77.4
3	Hong Kong SAR	90.2	Switzerland	75.8	Estonia	77.9	Singapore	76.5
4	Sweden	89.7	Estonia	75.0	Iceland	77.6	United Arab Emirates	72.5
5	Japan	88.3	United States	74.2	Netherlands	77.3	Malaysia	70.0
6	Singapore	88.1	Luxembourg	73.6	Singapore	77.3	Estonia	69.3
7	Iceland	87.8	China	73.6	Israel	76.	Sweden	67.9
8	Norway	84.7	Australia	72.9	Denmark	74.7	Finland	67.7
9	Qatar	83.9	Finland	72.5	Saudi Arabia	74.1	Germany	67.3
10	Lithuania	83.8	Denmark	72.4	Korea, Rep.	73.0	Netherlands	65.5

Global Competitiveness Report SPECIAL EDITION -2020

6.2 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

6.3 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

6.4 Innovation and Commercialization Subindex-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

6.5 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 CompetivenessReport-2019

07

Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment



7.1 Working Age Population and Labour Force

Year	Working age Population			LabourForce		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
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
2020	7,926,515	8,986,335	16,912,850	5,620,610	2,852,620	8,473,230

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey- 2020

7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Year	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
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	73.0	34.5	52.3
2020	70.9	31.7	50.1

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey 2020

7.3 Labour Force Participation Ratio (%)

	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
World	74.9	47.9	61.4	74.2	47.14	60.67	72.1	45.2	54.9
South Asia	79	27.6	56.5	77.2	23.46	51.1	73.3	21.0	47.9
Sri Lanka*	73.0	33.6	51.8	73.0	34.5	52.3	70.9	31.7	50.1

Source: World Employment Social Outlook-Trends2020

(<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/samplesurvey/LFS_Annual%20Bulletin_2020.pdf)

7.4 Labour Force Participation Ratio (Age, Gender and Sector wise) -2020

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Ratio		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	50.6	71.9	32.0
15-19	11.2	16.0	6.4
20-24	51.5	68.6	35.7
25-29	66.4	89.9	45.6
30-39	66.8	96.1	42.4
40+	51.0	74.4	31.2
Urban	47.0	68.6	28.0
15-19	8.2	11.9	4.5
20-24	49.4	65.6	32.6
25-29	69.4	88.4	50.9
30-39	65.7	95.8	38.7
40+	45.0	69.1	25.3
Rural	51.0	72.7	32.2
15-19	11.4	16.4	6.4
20-24	51.6	68.8	36.1
25-29	65.7	90.1	44.5
30-39	66.2	95.9	41.9
40+	52.1	75.8	31.8

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

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
2020	70.9	31.7	50.1

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 2020

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 2020

7.8 Labour Force and Employment – 2020

	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force	8,473,230	5,620,610	2,852,620
Employed Population	8,031,233	5,392,490	2,638,742
Employment Rate	94.8	95.9	92.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Bulletin 2020,

7.9 Employment Rate (as% of Labour Force)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
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
2020	94.8	95.9	92.5		

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Bulletin 2020

7.10 Sectorial Contribution of Employment

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	33.0	30.7	29.7	28.5	28.7	27.1	26.1	25.5	25.3	29.0
Industrial	24.1	26.6	26.2	26.5	25.8	26.4	28.4	27.9	27.6	26.2
Services	42.8	42.6	44.1	45.0	45.6	46.5	45.5	46.6	47.1	44.8

Source: Central Bank Report,

2020(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2020/si/4_KSI.pdf)

7.11 Employed Population by Employment Status (%)

EmploymentStatus	Total		Sex			
			Male		Female	
Overall	7,999,093	100.0	5,372,947	100.0	2,626,146	100.0
Public Servants	1,183,716	14.8	644,750	12.0	538,966	20.5
Private Employees	3,411,996	42.7	2,401,631	44.7	1,010,366	38.5
Employers	202,788	2.5	182,952	3.4	19,835	0.8
Own-Account workers	2,657,795	33.2	2,016,102	37.5	641,092	24.4
Unpaid Family workers	542,798	6.8	126,911	2.4	415,888	15.8

Sources: Central Bank Report, 2020

(http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS_Quarterly_Report_2020-f.pdf)

7.12 Foreign Employment

Heading	2017	2018	2019	2020(A)
Migration for Employment	212,162	211,459	203,087	53,713
Male	139,271	129,774	122,257	32,453
Female	72,891	81,685	80,830	21,260
Migrants Occupation Wise				
Professional officers	6,371	7,210	9,861	2,929
Middle Level- Occupations	7,127	7,748	5,725	1,480
Clerical and related	9,271	10,021	9,163	2,484
Skilled workers	68,980	67,053	62,711	16,690
Semi-skilled workers	3,297	2,770	2,950	748
Unskilled workers	61,054	51,719	51,188	13,994
Housemaids	55,884	64,938	61,489	15,388

Source : Central Bank Report 2020,

(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2020/si/8_Chapter_04.pdf)

(A) Amended

7.13 Unemployment Rate (%)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0
Female	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	8.5
Total	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Annual Report (2020)

7.14 Composition of Unemployment According to Age Group (%)

Year	Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40+
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
2020	Male	*22.1		7.9	2.2	0.7
	Female	35.1		19.3	6.0	2.1
	Total	26.5		12.0	3.5	1.1

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labour Force Annual Report 2020

Age Group 15-24

7.15 Unemployment Rate according to Educational Level - 2020

Education Level	Total	Female	Male
Up to GCE (O / L)	2.9	4.1	2.3
GCE (O / L) passed	7.3	7.0	7.5
GCE (A / L) and above	9.3	12.8	6.3
Total	5.2	7.5	4.1

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Labour force Survey Annual Bulletin-2020

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
2015	Male	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4	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
	Male	1.1	34.8	34.8	29.3	100.0
	Female	3.2	24.1	16.1	56.6	100.0
	Total	2.1	29.7	25.7	42.5	100.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labour Force Annual Report 2020,
(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report_2020)

7.17 Unemployment by Durations

Year	Less than 6 Months	Between 6-12 Months	More than 12 months
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
2020	38.2	30.3	31.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

([http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS/Labour force/](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LFS/Labour%20force/) Quarterly Reports/4th Quarter-2020

7.18 Unemployment Rate (%)

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
World	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.5
Developed Economies and European Union	7.5	7.3	-	-	-	7.6*
Central and Southeast Europe	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.0	-	7.4**
East Asia	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.8
Southeast Asia and Pacific	4.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2
South Asia	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	5.4	6.8
Latin America and Caribbean Islands	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.9	8.1	10.3
Middle East	11.0	11.6	7.9	-	-	9.9***
North Africa	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	5.9	6.3
Sri Lanka	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2

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

-*Northern, Southe,Western and Europe

**Europe and Central Asia

***Arab States

7.19 Present Status of the Labour Force (District Level)

District	15 years and above	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment
Colombo	1,941,623	962,163	915,651	46,512
Gampaha	1,917,453	932,471	874,403	58,068
Kalutara	1,013,653	501,753	474,512	27,241
Kandy	1,104,267	557,978	516,394	41,583
Matale	391,935	199,759	187,454	12,305
NuwaraEliya	586,355	343,237	326,380	16,857
Galle	867,803	424,243	394,541	29,702
Matara	665,243	330,155	301,918	28,237
Hambantota	491,784	254,376	234,261	20,115
Jaffna	496,153	211,717	197,372	14,345
Mannar	86,180	39,882	38,445	1,437
Vavuniya	136,105	70,076	68,187	1,889
Mullaitivu	76,670	34,419	32,804	1,615
Kilinochchi	94,312	40,409	39,049	1,360
Batticaloa	413,908	186,511	177,877	8,635
Ampara	536,302	228,914	214,900	14,013
Trincomalee	320,471	131,414	127,992	3,422
Kurunegala	1,310,704	725,167	689,253	35,914
Puttalam	619,628	323,541	314,198	9,343
Anuradhapura	683,781	385,408	370,396	15,012
Polonnaruwa	337,581	162,582	155,286	7,296
Badulla	667,025	336,345	324,187	12,158
Moneragala	379,240	197,431	184,502	12,929
Ratnapura	907,706	525,461	497,941	27,520
Kegalle	693,515	361,195	341,190	20,005
Total	16,739,396	8,466,606	7,999,093	467,513

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Labour force Survey Annual Report- 2020

08

Fourth Industrial Revolution



4th Industrial Revolution

The technologically driven, Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) will mark significant changes in the modern way of life. However unlike other industrial revolutions, 4IR technologies are significantly more invasive, complex and evolve rapidly.

4IR, which includes,

1.Artificial Intelligence (AI)

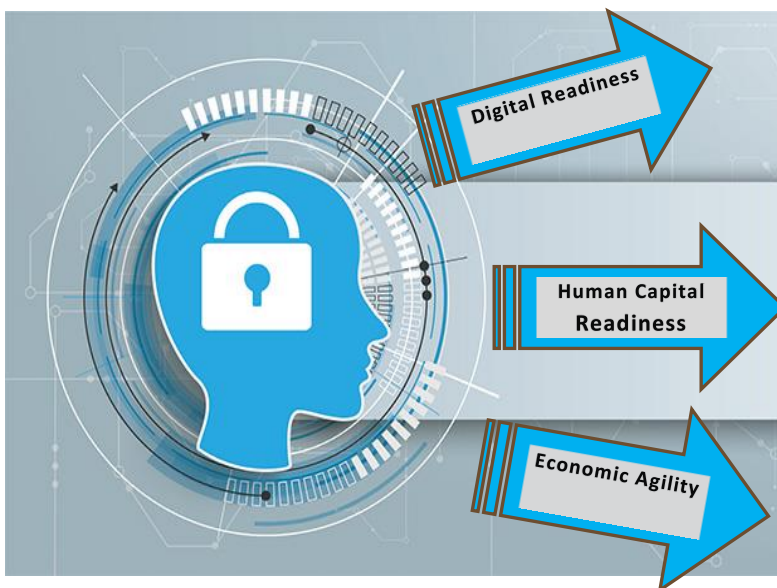
2.The Internet of Things (IOT)

3.Intelligence robotics

4.3D printing

5.Neuron-technological brain enhancements

Critical Pillars of Digital Readiness



Human capital readiness refers to the ability of an economy to respond to shifts in labour markets from both the demand and supply side. In addition, it depends on a current labour force's capacity to adopt and use emerging technologies while also cultivating the right skills and talents for a future workforce.

- To achieve human capital readiness, an economy has to create a high-skilled, agile, and multi-faceted labour force, with transferable skills, to face potential disruptions. Sri Lanka has long touted its high literacy rate.

- However, basic literacy and numeracy based employment are likely to suffer the most during the 4IR era. The country relatively low-level of enrolment in tertiary education is, therefore, concerning only 10% of age 20 and above population has formal professional or technical training relevant to their occupation. Even in university, a vast majority study Arts subjects and relatively fewer study Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM subjects) – a priority area under 4IR. Notably, even at the school level, the shares of subject qualified teachers in STEM subjects are lower than the recommended level. This indicates low human capital readiness.

A third category in this dimension is economic agility, which will measure whether the business environment is forward-looking and responsive.

- Industrial, Services sectors given the sector's increased vulnerability to extreme weather conditions and diseases, 4IR technologies could improve information flows and find solutions to minimize such shocks.

- Given that the sector is experiencing an increasing labour shortage, labour replacing technologies could improve productivity without causing much disruption.

- Critically, only 6.7% of Sri Lanka's manufacturing value addition is estimated to take place through medium hi-tech and hi-tech industries. As such, the country is dependent on industries that are susceptible to losing value and becoming obsolete during the 4IR.

- Distrust of new technology, along with the unavailability of necessary capacities, has somewhat hindered the integration of technology into the production process thus far. Therefore, concerted efforts to improve trust in new technologies while improving the usage capacity of farmers and other stakeholders is vital.

BRIGHT SPOTS



- The care economy could provide decent work Opportunities, and is likely to be less vulnerable to automation.
- Demand for sustainable products and services could generate new employment opportunities.
- Employment in tourism is likely to grow, driven by the access of individual service providers to digital platforms.
- Employment in tourism is likely to grow, driven by the access of individual service providers to digital platforms.


(Source: Future of work in Sri Lanka –shaping Technology Transitions for a Brighter Future-ILO)

09

General Knowledge



9.1 Nobel Prize winners 2019 -2020-2021

	2019	2020	2021
Physics	Jams Peebles Michel Mayor Didier Quiroz	Roger Penrose Reinhard Genzel Andrea Ghez	Syukuro Manabe Klaus Hasselmann Giorgio Parisi
Chemistry	Akira Yoshino M.StanleyWhittingham John B.Goodenough	Emmanuelle Charpentier Jennifer A. Doudna	Benjamin list David W.C.MacMillan
Physiology or Medicine	William G.Kaelim Gregg L.Semenza peter J.Ratcliffe	Harvey Alter Michael Houghton Charles Rice	David Julius Ardem Patapoutian
Peace Prize	Abily Ahmed Ali	The World Food Program(United Nations)	Maria Ressa Dmitry Muratov

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

Labor Market Information Unit

Manpower Planning, Development and Research Division

Department of Manpower and Employment

Srilanka.