



Annual Employment Survey

Sri Lanka

2013

Department of Labour
Ministry of Labour and Labour Relations
Sri Lanka

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Preface

The annual employment survey was first initiated by the Department of Labour in the year 1971 under the UNDP/ILO project to develop the labour statistics. However, the survey methodology is amended with new sampling techniques to upgrade the quality of the survey information in this year. Moreover, the significant changes are done in the format of the survey questionnaire which is used to collect information and this analytical report is also newly designed under this special programme. This is the 39th report in the survey series since 1971.

The information presented in this report would be of pragmatic value to administrators, planners, policy makers, programme managers, researchers and students. It is also hoped that this survey information which is vast penetration of labour statistics, would be studied in greater depth and utilized in the development process of the country.

I am deeply grateful to the staff of the Statistics Division and all other officials of the Department of Labour and other Organizations including the Department of Census and Statistics who worked with dedication and diligence for the successful completion of the Annual Employment Survey 2013. I am also grateful to the employers for extending their fullest cooperation for the success of this endeavour.

This publication has been organized and prepared by the Statistics Division under the direction and guidance of Mr. K.W.S. Saddhananda, Deputy Director (Statistics).



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Field supervisions were done by the statistical officers of the Statistics Division. Manual editing, coding and all the other supporting works were handled by Mr. P.H.J.K. Gunatilaka, Mr. R.M.S. Preyadarshana, Mr. Sarath Ulwishewa, Mr. R. L. S. A. Patirana, Mr. K. Thiruwaran, (Statistical Officers), Mr. M. G. Lasanthe, (Statistical Assistant), Mr. D.D.N. Somasiri, Mr. H. A.Indhika Prebath, (Data Entry Operator/Coding Clerk) and Mr. H.K.M.M. Sanath, (Management Assistant) under the supervision of Mr. L.H.G. Premalal, Statistician.

Computer data entry activities were handled by the Information and Communication Technology Division of the Department of Census and Statistics under the direction of Mr. S.A.S. Bandulasena, Director (ICT) and Mrs. M. S. S. Sumanapala, Assistant Director (ICT), with their staff. Data entry activities were coordinated by Mr. R.M.S. Preyadarshana, Statistical Officer of the statistics division.



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Contents

	Page
Preface	iii
Acknowledgement	v
 Chapter 1: Introduction	 1
1. Background	1
1.1 History	1
1.2 Objectives of the survey	1
1.3 Limitations of data	1
1.4 Survey methodology	2
1.4.1 First step of the sample selection	2
1.4.2 Second step of the sample selection	2
1.4.3 Third step of the sample selection	3
1.5 Concepts and Definitions	3
 Chapter 2 : Analysis the Pattern of Labour Supply and Demand	 5
2.1 Dispersion of establishments	5
2.2 Legal status of establishments	6
2.3 Nature of economic activity	7
2.4 Nature of manpower planning in establishments	8
2.5 Working pattern of the workforce in private sector	9
2.6 Employment status of workers and their nationality	10
2.7 Working sex ratio	11
2.8 Age sex composition of the work force	13
2.9 Occupational classifications	14
2.10 Outsourcing manpower	15
2.11 Labour market	16
 List of Tables	 2
Table 1.1: Sample allocation among EPF districts under the second step	3
Table 1.2: Sample allocation among EPF districts under third step	6
 Table 2.1 : Percentage distribution of legal status of establishments	 10
Table 2.2 : Employment status of workers by sex	10
Table 2.3 : Percentage distribution for nationality of employees by sex	11
Table 2.4 : Working sex ratio by occupational classifications	13
Table 2.5 : Percentage distribution of occupational classifications by sex	14
Table 2.6 : Percentage distribution of occupational classifications by age groups	15
Table 2.7 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by industry category	16
Table 2.8 : Number of employment opportunities by industry category	17
 Chapter 3 : Summary Tables	 19
Table 3.1 : Number of employees by administrative districts and size of the manpower in establishment	19
Table 3.2 : Number of establishments by administrative districts and size of the manpower in establishment	20
Table 3.3 : Percentage distribution of employees by age group and sex	20

Table 3.4 : Percentage distribution of employees by size of the manpower in establishment and sex	20
Table 3.5 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative districts and sex	21
Table 3.6 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and sex	21
Table 3.7 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and size of the manpower in establishment	21
Table 3.8 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and age	22
Table 3.9 : Percentage distribution of establishments by their legal status and administrative district	22
Table 3.10 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative district and nature of economic activity	23
Table 3.11 : Percentage distribution of establishments by legal status and size of the manpower in establishment	23
Table 3.12 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and administrative district	24
Table 3.13 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and working pattern	24
Table 3.14 : Percentage distribution of establishments by nature of economic activity and size of the manpower in establishment	25
Table 3.15 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and employment status	25
Table 3.16 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and nature of economic activity	26
Table 3.17 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, age and sex	26
Table 3.18 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, employment status and sex	26
Table 3.19 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality and administrative district	27
Table 3.20 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and nationality	27
Table 3.21 : Percentage distribution of establishment by nature of economic activity and legal status	28
Table 3.22 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and nationality	28
Table 3.23 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and administrative district	29
Table 3.24 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and employment status	30
Table 3.25 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and sex	31
Table 3.26 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and age	31
Table 3.27 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and age	32
Table 3.28 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation and size of the manpower in establishment	32
Table 3.29 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation, sex and age	33
Table 3.30 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and occupation	34
Table 3.31 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and occupation	35
Table 3.32 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation and legal status of the establishments	36

Table 3.33 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by nature of economic activity	36
Table 3.34 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by administrative districts and legal status of the establishments	37
Table 3.35 : Number of employment opportunities by legal status of the establishment	37
Table 3.36 : Number of employment opportunities by administrative district	38
Table 3.37 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and sex in Semi-Government sector	39
Table 3.38 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and age in Semi-Government sector	39
Table 3.39 : Percentage distribution of employees by age group and sex in Semi-Government sector	39
Table 3.40 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and sex in Semi-Government sector	40
Table 3.41 : Percentage distribution of employees with their working pattern by administrative districts in Semi-Government sector	40
Table 3.42 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, age and sex in Semi -Government sector	40
Table 3.43 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative district and nature of economic activity in Semi-Government sector	41
Table 3.44 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and administrative districts in Semi-Government sector	42
Table 3.45 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, employment status and sex in Semi-Government sector	42
Table 3.46 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activities and employment status in Semi-Government sector	43
Table 3.47 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and sex in Semi-Government sector	43
Table 3.48 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and age in Semi-Government sector	44
Table 3.49 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and age in Semi -Government sector	45
Table 3.50 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and occupation in Semi-Government sector	46
Table 3.51 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and occupation in Semi-Government sector	47
Table 3.52 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by nature of economic activity in Semi-Government sector	48
List of Figures	
Figure 2.1 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative districts	5
Figure 2.2 : Percentage distribution of establishments by legal status and size of the manpower	7
Figure 2.3 : Percentage distribution of establishments by industry classifications	8
Figure 2.4 : Percentage distribution of establishments by size of the manpower	9
Figure 2.5 : Percentage distribution for working pattern of employees	10
Figure 2.6 : Percentage distribution for nationality of employees	11
Figure 2.7 : Working sex ratio by districts	12
Figure 2.8 : Age pyramid for working community	13
Figure 2.9 : Employment opportunities by legal status	17
Appendix	
Survey Questionnaire	50

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Background

The Department of Labour conducts Annual Employment Survey to collect information from employers in private sector as well as semi-government sector who were contributing to the Employees' Provident Fund. The survey questionnaire was design in English in addition to the two official languages in the country with basic instructions. Specially, it was designed as a postal survey and therefore limited number of information were collected.

The labour market information was newly added to the Annual Employment Survey schedule in the year 2013.

1.1 History

The first survey was done in the year 1971 namely Annual Employment Return and it was continued annually until year 2012. The employees were categorized under the coding system of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) Revision II. The survey was revised as Annual Employment Survey and the coding system was also updated according to ISCO Revision IV in the year 2013. This survey provides comprehensive information on labour force characteristic, labour market and background information on industry categories of establishments which were registered under the wages board act were also included. The industry classifications of establishments were also simultaneously revised according to International Standard Classification of Industry (ISCI) Revision IV under these modifications.

This survey has been designed to collect information from the establishments with five or more paid employees in the year 1971 and it has been continued until 2012. But all the establishments with at least one paid employee were covered by the survey under the modifications of the survey methodology in the year 2013.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The main objective of the survey was to collect information on employment in order to upgrade the working environment of the work force. In addition, this was very important to identify the improvement of the private enterprises which were contributed to the economy in the country with industrial developments. Furthermore the information which was collected by the survey can be used to calculate labour indicators and these indicators will be very useful for the future planning and decision making activities.

1.3 Limitations of data

The registration list of establishments under the Act of Employees' Provident Fund was the sample frame for this survey. But it was very difficult to update this list annually due to practical reasons. Therefore the survey was design under three steps. The information were collected from semi-government sector as census in first step and the main sample was selected from the list of establishments which were actively participate to the Employees Provident Fund currently as

second step. In addition, a small sample was taken from EPF registration list of the previous year to the survey year. Therefore this report provides percentage figures for both semi-government sector and private sector.

1.4 Survey methodology

A two stage stratified random sample design was used in the survey. All establishments were categorized in to five employee groups as 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-99 and 100 & over by concerning the number of employees in the establishment. These employee groups of the EPF districts were the domains for stratification.

The first stage of the stratum is the EPF districts which were demarcated by the Department of Labour in 1984. There were 24 EPF districts to cover whole administrative districts in Sri Lanka. The second stage of the stratum was employee groups and sample allocations were done for 1-4 employee group and 5 & over groups separately with different sample sizes.

1.4.1 First step of the sample selection

The sample frame for this step was the total list of establishments in the semi-government sector and the same survey schedule was sent to the each establishment as a census of semi-government sector.

1.4.2 Second step of the sample selection

The sample frame was a collection of all establishments which were actively participated to the Employees Provident Fund until the year 2011. The sample size of 1-4 group was 2000 and it was 5000 for 5 & over groups. Both sample sizes were proportionally allocated among EPF districts according to the number of total establishments in the EPF districts. Secondly, the sample (5000 establishments) which was allocated to the EPF district was reallocated among (5-9, 10-19, 20-99 and 100 & over) employee groups proportionally. Finally the sampling units of the employee groups were selected using the method of simple random sampling techniques. The sample sizes (number of establishments) which were allocated to the EPF districts were given in the following table.

Table 1.1: Sample allocation among EPF districts under the second step

<u>EPF District</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>EPF District</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>
Colombo City	1240	Batticaloa	66
Colombo out of the city	944	Trincomalee	58
Kalutara	431	Mullaitivu	4
Kandy	444	Puttalam	287
Matale	131	Anuradhapura	151
NuweraEliya	141	Polonnaruwe	78
Galle	329	Badulla	273
Matara	292	Ratnapura	375
Gampaha	711	Kegalle	249
Jaffna	99	Hambantota	108
Mannar	11	Ampara	59
Vavuniya	39	Kurunegala	479

Kilinochchi and Moneragala administrative districts were attached to Jaffna and Badulla EPF districts respectively. Both Colombo city and Colombo out of the city EPF districts were included not only Colombo administrative district areas but also other areas in the vicinity.

1.4.3 Third step of the sample selection

The sample frame for this step was the registration list of establishments for Employees' Provident Fund in previous year to the survey year (year 2012). The sample sizes were same for both 1- 4 employee group and 5 & over employee groups and those were 500 establishments. Further, sampling procedures were also same as the above second step. The sample sizes which were allocated to the EPF districts under this step were given in the following table.

Table 1.2: Sample allocation among EPF districts under third step

<u>EPF District</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>EPF District</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>
Colombo City	99	Batticaloa	12
Colombo out of the city	98	Trincomalee	13
Kalutara	53	Mullaitivu	5
Kandy	47	Puttalam	48
Matale	15	Anuradhapura	25
NuweraEliya	16	Polonnaruwe	11
Galle	49	Badulla	36
Matara	39	Ratnapura	33
Gampaha	83	Kegalle	27
Jaffna	44	Hambantota	31
Mannar	2	Ampara	124
Vavuniya	8	Kurunegala	79

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

Reference period to the survey was the last working day of the month of June.

Include all paid employees and out workers who were receiving remuneration in the form of salaries, wages, commission or piece rates even those who were temporarily absent due to leave or sickness on the last full working day in the month of June. Piece-rated workers should be classified as permanent, temporary or casual according to their terms of employment.

Full time employees – Persons who are engaging in a main economic activity for some remuneration are concerned as full time employees. Their normal working period of the week and minimum number of working hours defined as such by their employers.

Part time employees – Full time students or full time employees who work in another work place are working here out of their normal working period are concerned as part time employees.

Permanent employees – Those who are permanent cadre of the establishment.

Temporary employees – Probationers and others who work on a regular basis but who have not yet been absorbed into the permanent cadre.

Casual employees – Those hired for some short time work and engaged mostly on day to day basis without any promise of continuous employment. Include out workers or home workers in this category.

Learners and Apprentices – Those who are being trained on the job and are receiving remuneration for work done.

Occupation – Occupation refers to the kind of work performed in a job. The concept of occupation is defined as a “set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity”.

Occupational classifications - The classifications are given under the International Standard Classification of Occupations Revision IV.

Industry – The nature of economic activity which is relevant to the Product, function or service.

Industry classifications - The classifications are given by the Department of Census and Statistics in Sri Lanka and it is a modification of the International Standard Classification of Industries Revision IV unto five digits.

$$\text{Working sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Working male population}}{\text{Working female population}} \times 100$$

Chapter 2

Analysis the Pattern of Labour Supply and Demand

This chapter describes the preliminary analysis and descriptive statistics of the enterprises and working pattern of their employees which were functioning under private sector and semi-government sector in Sri Lanka. The employers and employees who were actively contributing to the Employees' Provident Fund in the years 2011 and 2012 were concerned for this analysis.

The collected sample data under the second step and the third step of the sample selections which were explained in Introduction Chapter is used for the analysis in this chapter. Although the response rate was comparatively low (23 percent) it was not significantly affect to the accuracy of the analysis because very formal and independent sampling techniques were used for the data collection.

2.1 Dispersion of establishments

There are 25 administrative districts in Sri Lanka and these districts are mainly belonged to three zones as wet zone, dry zone and intermediate zone. Geographical situation, environmental pattern and their climatic changes as well as human resources were very important factors when it was established an enterprise. Therefore the dispersion of establishments has being varied with the administrative districts according to their nature of economic activity.

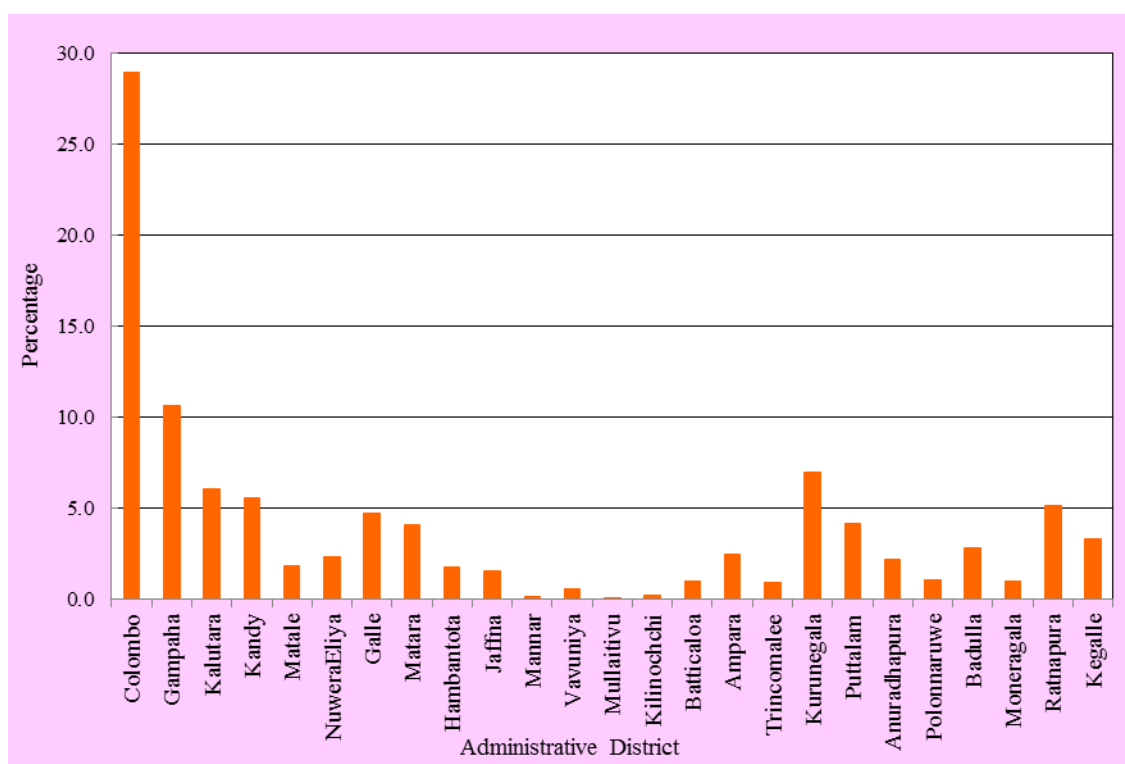


Figure 2.1 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative districts

The majority of the establishments were situated in Colombo district and it was 29.0 percent. The second and third places have taken Gampaha and Kurunegala districts with percentage figures 10.7 and 7.0 respectively. Mullaitivu, Mannar and Kilinocochi districts were very poor for the

number of establishments which were provided employment opportunities with EPF facilities and their representations were 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 percent respectively.

2.2 Legal status of establishments

An organization pertaining to the industries, sales or services can be created by a person if it was available relevant resources with individual ownership. Further the government has their own organizations with provident fund facilities to the employees as corporations, statutory boards, authorities, public banks, universities and so on. These institutions were called semi government organizations. In addition, there were other types of organizations and they can be categorized as Association with partnership, Private Limited Liability Company, Public limited company, Cooperatives etc. according to their constitutions. These organizations can be registered in the Department of the Registrar of Companies under the relevant Acts. But all the establishments those were explained here excluding semi-government organizations were belonged to the private sector.

Legal status of the establishment that was defined under six categories is given in the following table. The establishments which were not vested in above were categorized as other.

Table 2.1 : Percentage distribution of legal status of establishments

Legal status	%
Sole owner	37.3
Partnership	13.5
Semi government	7.9
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	30.4
Public limited company	3.5
Cooperatives	5.2
Other	2.1
Total	100

If it was concerned the legal status of the establishments, the majority of them were belonged to Sole owners and it was 37.3 percent. The second and third places were taken “Private limited liability company” and “Partnership”. Their percentages were 30.4 and 13.5 respectively. Only 7.9 percent belonged to semi-government sector. 2.1 percent of them were belonged to other legal status including non government organizations.

The following chart shows the dispersion of establishments according to the size of the manpower (employee group) under each type of legal status. Individual bars represent the percentage figures of the manpower sizes 1- 4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-99 and 100 & over as shown in Figure 2.2 and these sizes were named in accordance with number of employees in the establishment.

Manpower size 1- 4 was the most prominent employee group for sole owners and 39.7 percent of total sole owners were in this group. It has a decreasing trend of the percentages for other consecutive higher employee groups for sole owners (See figure 2.2). The establishments with more than hundred employees were very rare for sole ownership and it was 2.5 percent of sole owners.

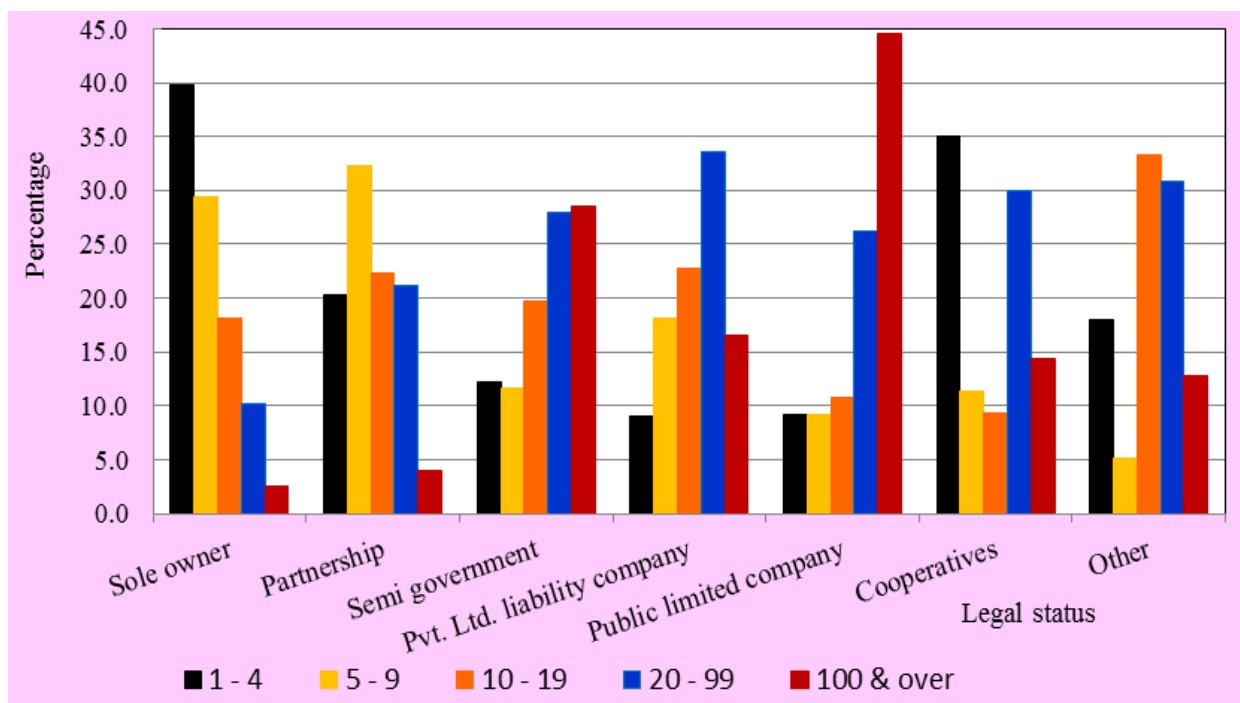


Figure 2.2 : Percentage distribution of establishments by legal status and size of the manpower

Public limited companies were very obvious for large manpower sizes and about half of them have hundred & over employees (44.6 percent). The pattern was completely differed from sole owners and it has an increasing trend with the manpower size for public limited companies. There were various types of cooperatives including large scale multi purpose cooperatives societies as well as small scale societies like fisheries cooperative societies and therefore there were no formal pattern of manpower sizes in cooperatives.

2.3 Nature of economic activity

All Economic Activities which was performed by the establishment have been categorized according to the International Standard Industry Classifications in this study. It was consist of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It has been categorized under 21 sections and named by using English alphabet A to U. These sections were further summarized into four groups as Agriculture (A), Industry (B-E), Construction (F), and Trade & Services (G-U) according to the international classifications in addition to the four digits coding system.

The following Figure 2.3 shows the nature of economic activity of establishments according to the above classifications. X axis and Y axis represent the size with percentage figures and nature of economic activities.

The majority (29.9 percent) of establishments were belonged to Section G and it was represent the economic activity “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”. The second place has taken the manufacturing trade and it was 23.0 percent of the total establishments.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A) was the third place with 12.8 percent and the economic activities of all the other fields were less than 5 percent (See figure 2.3).

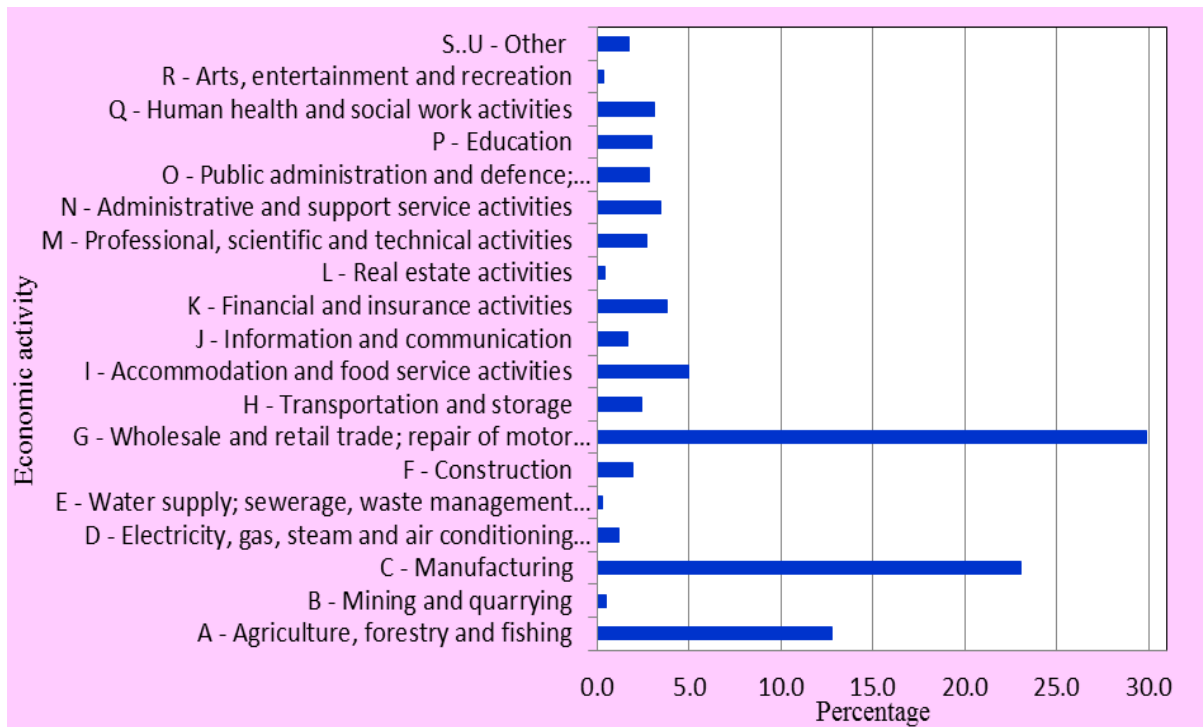


Figure 2.3 : Percentage distribution of establishments by industry classifications

2.4 Nature of manpower planning in establishments

Manpower planning is the process where the organization determines its human resource needs and how to acquire it. It deals with the process of determining the number of employees needed by the organization and their skills therein. The hired staff must be well distributed to the right posts and in a timely basis. Manpower planning is involved in forecasting the manpower needs of an organization at present and in the future as accurately as possible. This is because inaccurate estimation can be costly to the organization when the wrong number of personnel is engaged or when production has to be delayed for lack of enough workers.

The right number and type of people required by the organization to be able to acquire the goals of the establishment must be forecasted. In fact the prime responsibility of management is to ensure effective utilization of the present and future manpower resource needs in the organization. The management has to consider both quantitative and qualitative aspects of manpower. The quantitative aspect deals with the number of staff while the qualitative aspect deals with the skills and qualifications of the labour force.

Furthermore, any enterprise can be classified as small scale, medium scale or large scale by using the manpower size of the enterprise in addition to the other economic factors like capital assessment and turnover.

The following line chart shows the manpower size of establishments. X axis and Y axis represent the employee groups and percentages respectively.

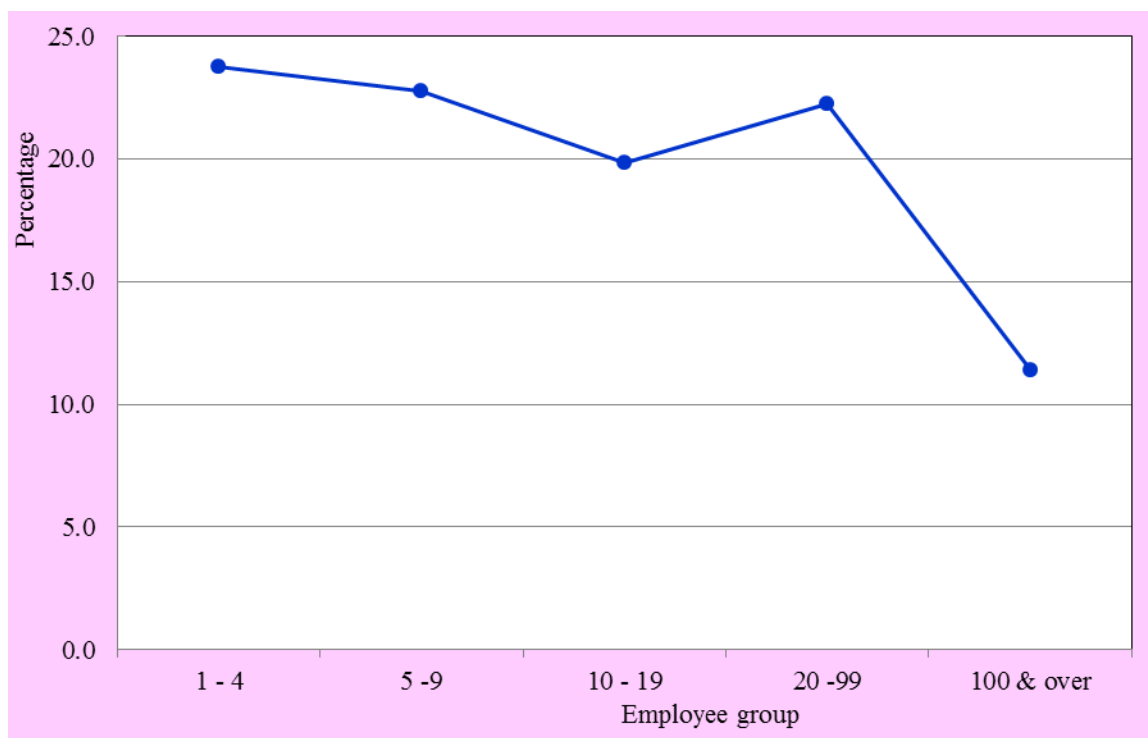


Figure 2.4 : Percentage distribution of establishments by size of the manpower

Although the number of employees who were belonged to the employee group was differ in each group, the number of establishments were varying from 20 to 24 percentage range for first four manpower groups. However the majority of establishments were in smallest group 1- 4 and it was 23.7 percent. Only 11.4 percent of establishments have recruited more than hundred employees.

2.5 Working pattern of the work force in private sector

Employments can be categorized in to two main groups as full time employments and part time employments. A part-time job refers to an employment position or job posting wherein fewer hours were put in per week by an individual than a full-time job. Students, elderly citizens and other professionals avail of part-time job opportunities to earn extra incomes. Low-wage workers take up these jobs to supplement primary incomes. Others who were seeking full-time jobs were also temporarily engaging in part-time jobs. These workers or professionals generally do not enjoy with many employment benefits and rewards that were available to full-time employees.

But, sometimes the employees who were engaging in full time employments for considerable salaries were also doing part time jobs to earn extra income and there were employment opportunities to them due to their experiences and proficiency.

In addition, the maximum number of working hours per day was 8 per person and it was 45 hours per week according to the shop and office Act in Sri Lanka. It provides maximum 12 hours overtime per week but only for males. The wages boards which are established under the wages board ordinance can decides the maximum working hours within the limits of 48 hours per week. The decision of wages boards was that worker can be engaged in works not exceeding 9 hours per day when the meal or rest time was not exceed one hour. But the maximum working hours per day can be increase unto 12 hours if it was meal or rest time exceed one hour period. The security

for working environment of each worker has been provided by these both ordinances. But some private institutions were established to provide 24 hour services to the general public and therefore these employers have to be solved this problem by providing part time employment opportunities to the experts of the relevant fields.

The following pie chart shows the working pattern of employees as full time workers and part time workers in both private and semi government sector.

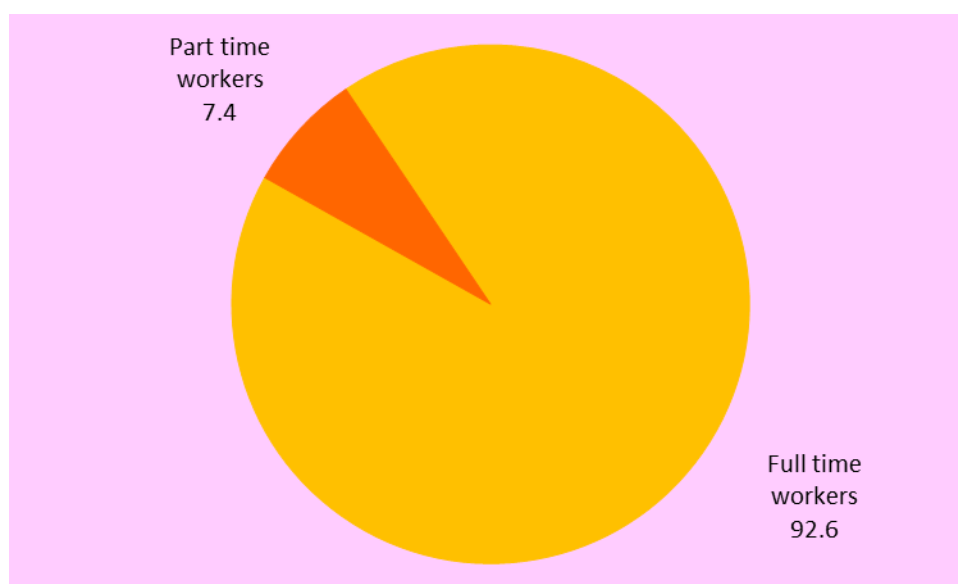


Figure 2.5 : Percentage distribution for working pattern of employees

A vast majority of employees engaged in economic activities as full time workers and it was 92.6 percent of the total work force. Remaining 7.4 percent of workers were doing part time jobs.

2.6 Employment status of workers and their nationality

Employment status of the workers whether they were employed as permanent basis, temporary basis, casual basis or as a learners and apprentices was decided by the scheme of recruitment. Furthermore, most of the employments benefits were depend on the employment status.

Table 2.2 : Employment status of workers by sex

Sex	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and Apprentices	Total
Male	79.5	13.1	6.3	1.1	100.0
Female	83.2	9.3	6.4	1.1	100.0
Total	81.2	11.4	6.4	1.1	100.0

81.2 percent of workers were permanent employees in establishments and it was massive amount of the total work force. Female participation in permanent employments was somewhat higher than male participation (See Table 2.2). The temporary basis work engagement was 11.4 percent and it was higher for males than females. The percentages were 13.1 for male and 9.3 for females. Only 6.4 percent of workers were doing casual employment but no significant gender difference among them. Leaners and Apprentices were very rare and it was 1.1 percent of the working community in both sexes.

Not only Sri Lankans but Non Sri Lankans were also belongs to the work force in private sector in Sri Lanka.

The following pie chart shows the nationality of employees as Sri Lankan workers and Non Sri Lankan workers in both private and semi-government sector.

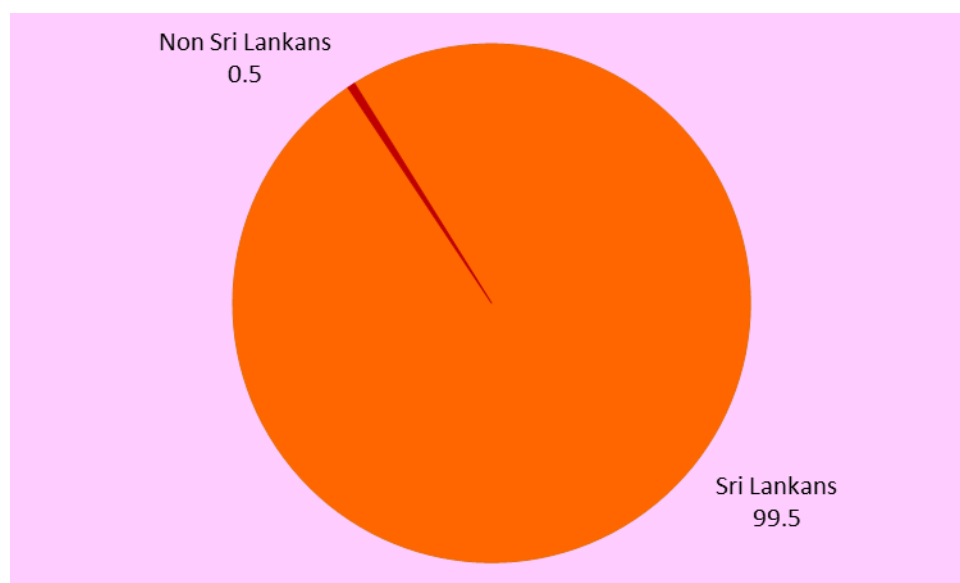


Figure 2.6 : Percentage distribution for nationality of employees

Almost all the workers were Sri Lankans and only 0.5 percent of them were Non Sri Lankans. No significant difference among male workers and female workers (See Figure 2.6 and Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 : Percentage distribution for nationality of employees by sex

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Sri Lankans	99.7	99.2	99.5
Non Sri Lankans	0.3	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Working sex ratio

Although a significant percentage of women were engaging in housekeeping activities whom were concerned as economically inactive population by Sri Lanka labour force survey, they were indirectly contribute to the economy. The sex ratio to the working community as well as the labour force was a very important indicator to measure the female participation to the economy in a country.

The following chart shows the working sex ratio by administrative districts in Sri Lanka. The Y axis represents the working sex ratio and it indicates the number of males per hundred females in work force.

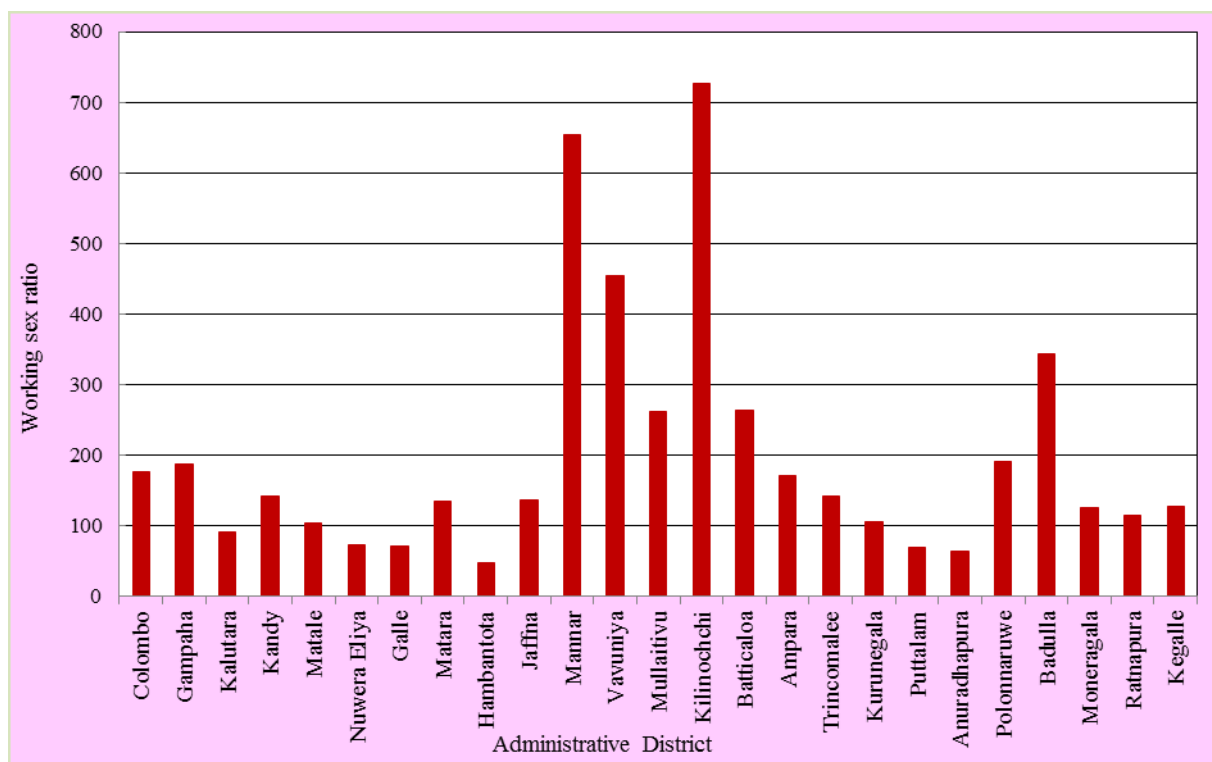


Figure 2.7 : Working sex ratio by districts

Working sex ratio (the ratio of men to women for working community) was 118 percent in private and semi-government sector and therefore the majority of employees were males in these sectors. The highest ratio has reported in Killinochchi district and it was 727. Second and third places have taken Mannar and Vavuniya districts. The ratios were 655 and 455 in these districts respectively. However, the number of establishments was comparatively very small in these districts. The lowest ratio has reported from Hambantota district. There were 47 male workers per 100 female workers in Hambantota district. The symmetric line is hundred and Kalutara, Nuwera Eliya, Galle, Puttalam and Anuradhapura were also below the symmetric line. Therefore male participation to the formal work force of the private and semi government sector was lower than female participation in these districts too.

The international standard classification of occupations provides a system for classifying and aggregating occupational information obtained by means of statistical censuses and surveys as well as an administrative records. Each group in the classification was designated by a title and code number and was associated with a definition that specifies the scope of the group. The definitions were also summarized the main tasks and duties performed in occupations.

Occupations which were been refer to the kind of works performed in jobs were categorized in to main nine groups as following Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 : Working sex ratio by occupational classifications

Occupation category	Sex ratio
Managers, senior officials and legislators	267
Professionals	113
Technicians and associate professionals	292
Clerks and clerical support workers	77
Service and sales workers	269
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	81
Craft and related trade workers	124
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	130
Elementary occupations	92
Total	118

The vast majority of Technicians and associate professionals were males and it was trebles as females (292 percent). Managers, senior officials and legislators as well as Service and sales workers were also very famous among males than females. The ratios were 267 and 269 for both occupations respectively. Clerks and clerical support jobs were prominent for females and only 77 males per 100 females were doing these types of jobs. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and Elementary occupations were also familiar among females than males. The ratios were 81 and 92 respectively.

2.8 Age sex composition of the work force

The retirement age was 55years for both sexes in public sector pensionable employments with two years of auto extensions. Further, they can request for another three years extensions until age 60. However, the women employees in private sector can take their retirement at age 50 and they can withdraw the EPF account when it was completed the same age. The same facilities were available for men when they reached age 55. Further, women workers in private sector can take the resignation with above facilities within five years period after get married or get married within three months after resignation; at any age as a special marriage privilege. These reasons may be paved the way for early retirement of females than males from private sector.

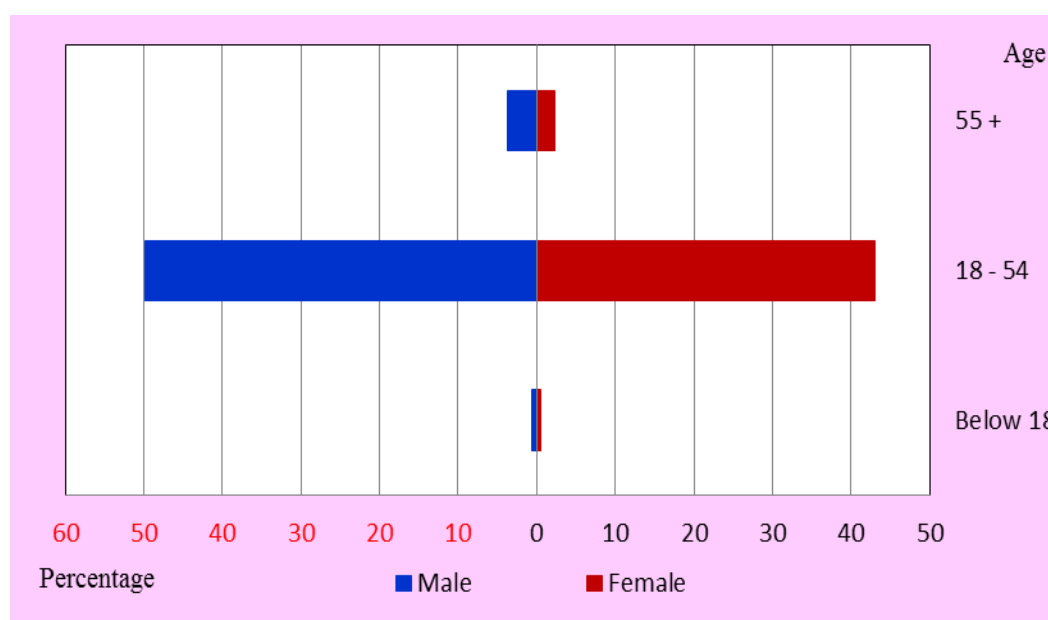


Figure 2.8 : Age pyramid for working community

The above age pyramid shows the age sex composition of work force in private and semi government sector. X and Y axis represents percentages and age groups respectively. There were only three age groups in the pyramid.

About half (49.8 percent) of the total work force was males in 18-54 age group and 43.1 percent of remain were females in same ages. Male and female participation to the work force from the 55 and over age group were 3.7 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. Engagement in formal employments of persons below age 18 was not significant for both sexes. It was 0.6 percent for males and 0.5 percent for female from total work force.

2.9 Occupational classifications

The International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) was a four-level hierarchically structured classification that covers all jobs in the world. This allows the production of relatively detailed internationally comparable data as well as summary information for 10 major groups (0-9) at the highest level of aggregation. Each group in the classification was designated by a title and code number and it was associated with a definition that specifies the scope of the group.

Main groups of occupation categories by sex were given in the following table and the armed forces which were coded under code number zero were excluded here. Both employees and employers who were actively engaged in economic activities of the establishments were concerned under these classifications.

Table 2.5 : Percentage distribution of occupational classifications by sex

Occupation category	Male	Female	Total
Managers, senior officials and legislators	6.7	2.9	4.9
Professionals	6.6	6.9	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	2.0	3.6
Clerks and clerical support workers	8.6	13.2	10.7
Service and sales workers	16.8	7.4	12.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	13.3	19.3	16.0
Craft and related trade workers	10.3	9.8	10.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.6	8.7	9.2
Elementary occupations	23.1	29.7	26.2
Total	100	100	100

About a quarter (26. 2 percent) of the total work force was engaging in elementary occupations and it was 23.1 percent for males and 29.7 percent for female. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers have taken the second place (16.0 percent) and services and sales workers were in the third position (12.5 percent). It has been taken a little change of the pattern among males and females. However, technicians and associate professionals were the minority in the work force of the

private and semi government sector. It was 3.6 percent and the percentages were 5.0 and 2.0 for males and females respectively.

Below table shows the occupational classifications with age groups and the vast majority of workers were in 18-54 age group for each occupation category. However, a considerable amount of decision makers as managers, senior officials and legislators were senior citizens in both sectors. 12.7 percent of them were over age 54. Only 1.1 percent of workers were below age 18 and the pattern was approximately same for each occupation category.

Table 2.6 : Percentage distribution of occupational classifications by age groups

Occupation category	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Managers, senior officials and legislators	1.1	86.2	12.7	100
Professionals	1.2	91.0	7.8	100
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	94.4	5.0	100
Clerks and clerical support workers	0.3	94.2	5.4	100
Service and sales workers	0.7	90.6	8.7	100
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2.1	92.7	5.2	100
Craft and related trade workers	1.6	93.6	4.7	100
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	97.6	1.9	100
Elementary occupations	1.1	92.8	6.1	100
Total	1.1	92.8	6.1	100

2.10 Outsourcing manpower

Human Resource Management consists of deliberate organizational activities designed to improve employee productivity and administration through such means as recruitment, compensation, performance, evaluation, training, record keeping, and compliance. But these processes were very expensive to the employer. Therefore they tend to hire some amount of manpower from another manpower supplying agency to reduce the human resource management cost. These hired employees to the establishment were concerned as outsourced manpower and any information of them were not included in pay roll as its permanent staff.

Cleaning services workers, security persons, transportations (drivers with vehicles) as well as consultants and professionals were very famous among outsourcing manpower. Therefore many manpower supplying agencies specially for cleaning services, security services, transportations and various types of consultancies were been established to fill the vacancies.

The following Table 2.7 shows the quantum of the outsourcing manpower by type of economic activity.

Table 2.7 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by industry category

Industry category	%
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3
B - Mining and quarrying	0.0
C - Manufacturing	45.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0
F - Construction	11.9
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0
H - Transportation and storage	4.3
I - Accommodation and food service activities	8.3
J - Information and communication	0.5
K - Financial and insurance activities	0.5
L - Real estate activities	0.1
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2
N - Administrative and support service activities	0.9
O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.7
P - Education	1.9
Q - Human health and social work activities	0.9
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.5
S..U - Other	1.1
Total	100

Nearly half of the outsourcing manpower (45.0 percent) to the establishments was in manufacturing industries and remaining portion has been distributed among other industry categories as shown in the above table. Construction industry was the second position with 11.9 percent though the gap from the first position was comparatively higher. Likewise, Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and Accommodation and food service activities were in the same place. 8.3 percent of outsourcing workers were attached in both types of industries.

2.11 Labour market

Labour economists seek to understand the functioning of the market for labour. Labour markets function through the interaction of workers and employers. Labour economist looks at the suppliers of labour services (workers), the demanders of labour services (employers), and attempts to understand the resulting pattern of wages, employment, and income.

It was an important subject because unemployment was a problem that affects the public most directly and severely. Reduce the unemployment was a goal of the government and brief explanation of the employment opportunities or labour demands were given here.

Information for labour demands was collected under this survey though it was very difficult to gather descriptions according to the occupation categories. Number of vacancies of the establishments in accordance with the nature of economic activity was given in the following table.

Table 2.8 : Number of employment opportunities by industry category

Industry category	No.	%
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	514	10.3
B - Mining and quarrying		
C - Manufacturing	1701	33.9
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26	0.5
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		
F - Construction	119	2.4
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	320	6.4
H - Transportation and storage	24	0.5
I - Accommodation and food service activities	156	3.1
J - Information and communication	27	0.5
K - Financial and insurance activities	44	0.9
L - Real estate activities	1	0.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	243	4.8
N - Administrative and support service activities	131	2.6
O - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1655	33.0
P - Education	23	0.5
Q - Human health and social work activities	11	0.2
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	0.1
S..U - Other	12	0.2
Total	5013	100

There were 5013 vacancies in private and semi government sector enterprises those were responded to the survey. About 34 percent of labour demand can be seen from manufacturing industries. The nature of economic activity named as “Public administration and defence, compulsory social security” was also highlighted for labour demand but almost all the vacancies in semi government sector. The labour demands for agriculture, forestry and fishing industries were also significant and it was 10.3 percent of the total demands.

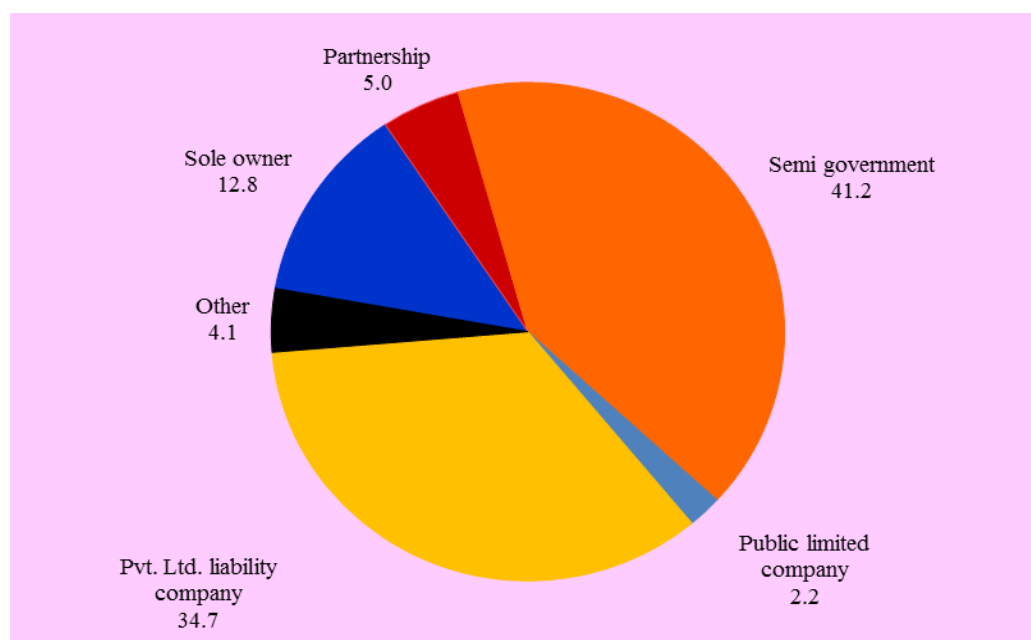


Figure 2.9 : Employment opportunities by legal status

The above Figure 2.9 shows the percentage distribution of employment opportunities according to the legal status of the establishments.

Majority of employments were been available in semi government institutions and private limited liability companies. More than 75 percent of the employment opportunities were in these two sectors. Further, the manpower capacity of the private limited liability companies was more than hundred for nearly half of them. Another 12. 8 percent of the labour demands were available in enterprises which were belonged to the sole owners.

Chapter 3

Summary Tables

Table 3.1 : Number of employees by administrative districts and size of the manpower in establishment

Administrative district	Employee group					Total
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20- 99	100 and over	
Colombo	22427	29307	40956	146702	684157	923549
Gampaha	8835	10302	12255	39394	280747	351533
Kalutara	5217	5699	5562	15783	92068	124328
Kandy	5137	5119	5879	18683	64276	99093
Matale	1818	1549	1206	3234	15500	23307
NuweraEliya	1985	1292	1423	5804	98538	109042
Galle	4279	4319	4276	13884	62589	89347
Matara	3342	3788	4163	13197	26458	50947
Hambantota	1921	1297	1429	2743	45016	52406
Jaffna	1687	1021	1197	2983	2966	9854
Mannar	121	89	150	384	132	876
Vavuniya	680	324	410	1219	1419	4051
Mullaitivu	99	47	173	33	.	352
Kilinochchi	331	209	38	229	.	807
Batticaloa	908	510	707	3155	3067	8347
Ampara	2690	711	1069	1334	3818	9620
Trincomalee	1039	512	814	2010	6259	10634
Kurunegala	7012	4865	5411	14387	97133	128808
Puttalam	4358	3083	2772	7450	17172	34834
Anuradhapura	2262	1258	1337	3746	25512	34114
Polonnaruwe	1062	751	567	1944	10023	14346
Badulla	2815	1752	1943	5566	52944	65020
Moneragala	949	981	413	1872	3296	7511
Ratnapura	4937	4975	5502	10768	66337	92518
Kegalle	3496	2979	2736	7776	27349	44337
Total	89406	86735	102385	324279	1686776	2289581

Contributed to the EPF in year 2011 and 2012

Table 3.2 : Number of establishments by administrative districts and size of the manpower in establishment

Administrative district	Employee group					Total
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20- 99	100 and over	
Colombo	9795	4404	3037	3305	1350	21890
Gampaha	4116	1560	945	944	501	8065
Kalutara	2720	872	427	374	192	4585
Kandy	2394	757	452	444	187	4234
Matale	960	237	89	79	33	1398
NuweraEliya	993	200	104	115	353	1765
Galle	2114	670	337	346	132	3599
Matara	1837	558	312	299	89	3094
Hambantota	928	205	105	63	38	1339
Jaffna	828	159	91	86	14	1178
Mannar	78	16	13	8	1	116
Vavuniya	306	53	33	35	11	438
Mullaitivu	64	6	11	1		82
Kilinochchi	157	31	4	8		200
Batticaloa	541	80	56	69	11	757
Ampara	1645	118	77	41	15	1896
Trincomalee	517	76	59	49	11	712
Kurunegala	3640	765	405	318	140	5268
Puttalam	2259	476	208	173	56	3173
Anuradhapura	1211	202	102	94	29	1638
Polonnaruwe	618	105	43	45	20	832
Badulla	1451	268	150	130	156	2154
Moneragala	500	151	31	43	16	741
Ratnapura	2272	767	413	265	154	3871
Kegalle	1584	452	214	164	102	2516
Total	43530	13187	7716	7499	3611	75543

Contributed to the EPF in year 2011 and 2012

Table 3.3 : Percentage distribution of employees by age group and sex

Sex	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Male	1.1	90.8	8.1	100.0
Female	1.1	95.4	3.5	100.0
Total	1.1	92.9	6.0	100.0

Table 3.4 : Percentage distribution of employees by size of the manpower in establishment and sex

Manpower size	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
1 - 4	66.0	34.0	100.0
5 - 9	65.1	34.9	100.0
10- 19	64.0	36.0	100.0
20 - 99	60.8	39.2	100.0
100 & over	45.4	54.6	100.0
Total	54.8	45.2	100.0

Table 3.5 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and sex

Administrative district	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Colombo	64.2	35.8	100.0
Gampaha	65.6	34.4	100.0
Kalutara	48.0	52.0	100.0
Kandy	59.3	40.7	100.0
Matale	51.4	48.6	100.0
NuweraEliya	42.2	57.8	100.0
Galle	42.8	57.2	100.0
Matara	59.2	40.8	100.0
Hambantota	32.0	68.0	100.0
Jaffna	57.8	42.2	100.0
Mannar	86.7	13.3	100.0
Vavuniya	82.0	18.0	100.0
Mullaitivu	72.3	27.7	100.0
Kilinochchi	87.9	12.1	100.0
Batticaloa	72.5	27.5	100.0
Ampara	63.3	36.7	100.0
Trincomalee	58.7	41.3	100.0
Kurunegala	52.3	47.7	100.0
Puttalam	41.5	58.5	100.0
Anuradhapura	39.0	61.0	100.0
Polonnaruwe	66.7	33.3	100.0
Badulla	77.4	22.6	100.0
Moneragala	56.9	43.1	100.0
Ratnapura	55.5	44.5	100.0
Kegalle	59.8	40.2	100.0
Total	54.8	45.2	100.0

Table 3.6 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and sex

Working pattern	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Full time workers	91.6	93.8	92.6
Part time workers	8.4	6.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.7 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and size of the manpower in establishment

Manpower size	Working pattern		Total
	Full time workers	Part time workers	
1 - 4	79.0	21.0	100.0
5 - 9	83.2	16.8	100.0
10- 19	87.2	12.8	100.0
20 - 99	92.2	7.8	100.0
100 & over	94.7	5.3	100.0
Total	92.6	7.4	100.0

Table 3.8 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and age

Employment status	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 & over	
Permanent	.5	93.3	6.2	100.0
Temporary	1.2	90.0	8.8	100.0
Casual	.1	94.0	5.9	100.0
Learners and apprentices	1.1	96.8	2.1	100.0
Total	.6	93.0	6.4	100.0

Table 3.9 : Percentage distribution of establishments by their legal status and administrative district

	Legal status							Total
	Sole owner	Partnership	Semi government	Pvt. Ltd. liability company	Public limited company	Cooperatives	Other	
Colombo	23.9	13.9	4.2	50.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	100.0
Gampaha	34.8	14.3	4.3	41.4	2.9	1.9	.5	100.0
Kalutara	51.5	16.9	1.5	22.8	2.9	4.4		100.0
Kandy	31.3	15.7	9.6	25.2	5.2	7.0	6.1	100.0
Matale	58.6	10.3	17.2	6.9		3.4	3.4	100.0
NuweraEliya	33.3	22.8	7.0	21.1	10.5	3.5	1.8	100.0
Galle	41.6	13.9	8.9	23.8	5.9	5.0	1.0	100.0
Matara	41.0	19.0	8.0	16.0	4.0	11.0	1.0	100.0
Hambantota	36.7	3.3	20.0	26.7	3.3	3.3	6.7	100.0
Jaffna	37.1	5.7	11.4	17.1	2.9	8.6	17.1	100.0
Mannar	50.0			50.0				100.0
Vavuniya	50.0	16.7		33.3				100.0
Mullaitivu	40.0		50.0			10.0		100.0
Kilinochchi	84.6	7.7	7.7					100.0
Batticaloa	30.8	7.7	23.1	15.4		7.7	15.4	100.0
Ampara	42.3	11.5	19.2	15.4		7.7	3.8	100.0
Trincomalee	46.2	15.4	15.4	15.4		7.7		100.0
Kurunegala	40.6	12.7	15.8	20.6		9.1	1.2	100.0
Puttalem	48.0	12.0	6.7	18.7	4.0	10.7		100.0
Anuradepura	34.1	12.2	17.1	17.1	7.3	9.8	2.4	100.0
Polonnaruwe	36.4	4.5	13.6	27.3		18.2		100.0
Badulla	50.0		25.0	25.0				100.0
Moneragala	20.0	40.0	40.0					100.0
Ratnepura	58.9	7.5	4.7	16.8	9.3	2.8		100.0
Kegalle	40.5	12.2	5.4	27.0	5.4	8.1	1.4	100.0
Total	37.3	13.5	7.9	30.4	3.5	5.2	2.1	100.0

Table 3.10 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative district and nature of economic activity

Administrative district	Nature of economic activity																				Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S..U		
Colombo	2.5	0.2	17.7	1.0		2.5	37.0	6.2	2.9	4.4	3.7	0.4	4.6	6.2	1.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	2.9	100	
Gampaha	0.9		33.6	1.4		2.4	29.9	1.9	6.2	1.4	1.9	0.9	3.8	3.8	0.9	5.7	3.3		1.9	100	
Kalutara	12.5	0.7	28.7	0.7		2.9	27.2	0.7	5.9	1.5	5.9		2.9	2.9		2.9	2.2		2.2	100	
Kandy	11.3	0.9	20.9			1.7	33.9		7.0		4.3		1.7	4.3		7.0	4.3		2.6	100	
Matale	24.1		27.6				13.8		3.4					6.9	6.9	10.3		3.4	3.4	100	
NuweraEliya	24.6		17.5	1.8			26.3	1.8	8.8		5.3		1.8	1.8	3.5	3.5	3.5			100	
Galle	14.9	2.0	29.7				28.7	1.0	8.9	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0		2.0	2.0		100	
Matara	37.0		20.0	1.0		1.0	21.0	1.0	3.0		8.0		2.0		1.0	2.0	2.0		1.0	100	
Hambantota	3.3		16.7	6.7	3.3		33.3		16.7						10.0	3.3	6.7			100	
Jaffna		2.9	14.3			8.6	40.0		8.6						5.7	2.9	14.3		2.9	100	
Mannar			50.0			50.0														100	
Vavuniya			16.7				16.7		33.3	16.7			16.7							100	
Mullaitivu	10.0						50.0		10.0				10.0		20.0					100	
Kilinochchi			15.4			15.4	53.8		15.4											100	
Batticaloa						15.4	23.1		7.7					7.7	7.7	15.4	15.4		7.7	100	
Ampara	3.8	3.8	15.4	3.8			42.3		3.8	3.8	3.8			3.8	11.5		3.8			100	
Trincomalee			7.7	7.7			61.5							7.7		7.7	7.7			100	
Kurunegala	17.0		29.7			1.2	23.0	1.8	1.2		7.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	6.1	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.6	100	
Puttalem	17.3		36.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	25.3		1.3				1.3	2.7	4.0	1.3	5.3		1.3	100	
Anuradepura	2.4		9.8		2.4	2.4	48.8	2.4		2.4				4.9	7.3	2.4	7.3	2.4	4.9	100	
Polonnaruwe	4.5	4.5	40.9		4.5		27.3		9.1						9.1					100	
Badulla	25.0					25.0	25.0		25.0											100	
Moneragala			20.0				40.0								40.0					100	
Ratnepura	43.0	0.9	22.4	3.7	0.9		16.8	0.9	4.7	0.9	1.9				3.7					100	
Kegalle	39.2		14.9	2.7			13.5	2.7	8.1		6.8	1.4	2.7	2.7	4.1		1.4			100	
Total	12.8	0.5	23.0	1.2	0.3	2.0	29.9	2.4	5.0	1.7	3.8	0.4	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.4	1.7	100	

Table 3.11 : Percentage distribution of establishments by legal status and size of the manpower in establishment

Legal status	Employee group					Total
	1 - 4	5 - 9	10- 19	20 - 99	100 & over	
Sole owner	24.3	14.0	14.8	24.4	22.4	100.0
Partnership	21.0	14.3	14.3	28.1	22.4	100.0
Semi government	7.4	6.6	6.9	32.0	47.1	100.0
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	8.4	6.0	8.1	26.2	51.4	100.0
Public limited company	3.9	3.1	3.9	18.6	70.4	100.0
Cooperatives	18.6	11.3	20.6	46.5	3.0	100.0
Other	17.9	13.7	10.1	27.5	30.8	100.0
Total	10.5	7.3	8.9	26.8	46.5	100.0

Table 3.12 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and administrative district

Administrative district	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
Colombo	91.0	9.0	100.0
Gampaha	93.6	6.4	100.0
Kalutara	99.4	.6	100.0
Kandy	71.9	28.1	100.0
Matale	97.2	2.8	100.0
NuweraEliya	98.9	1.1	100.0
Galle	93.5	6.5	100.0
Matara	81.1	18.9	100.0
Hambantota	96.5	3.5	100.0
Jaffna	90.5	9.5	100.0
Mannar	97.6	2.4	100.0
Vavuniya	91.8	8.2	100.0
Mullaitivu	100.0	.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	91.5	8.5	100.0
Batticaloa	97.0	3.0	100.0
Ampara	97.3	2.7	100.0
Trincomalee	76.9	23.1	100.0
Kurunegala	95.5	4.5	100.0
Puttalam	94.2	5.8	100.0
Anuradhapura	97.3	2.7	100.0
Polonnaruwe	69.2	30.8	100.0
Badulla	83.9	16.1	100.0
Moneragala	91.5	8.5	100.0
Ratnapura	96.2	3.8	100.0
Kegalle	94.3	5.7	100.0
Total	92.6	7.4	100.0

Table 3.13 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and working pattern

Legal status	Working pattern		Total
	Full time workers	Part time workers	
Sole owner	90.7	9.3	100.0
Partnership	91.6	8.4	100.0
Semi government	92.9	7.1	100.0
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	92.3	7.7	100.0
Public limited company	96.5	3.5	100.0
Cooperatives	86.2	13.8	100.0
Other	96.6	3.4	100.0
Total	92.6	7.4	100.0

Table 3.14 : Percentage distribution of establishments by nature of economic activity and size of the manpower in establishment

	Employee group					Total
	1 - 4	5 - 9	10- 19	20 - 99	100 & over	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3	2.9	3.9	15.6	73.3	100.0
B - Mining and quarrying	26.4	16.3	13.2	44.2	.	100.0
C - Manufacturing	9.1	7.7	9.2	33.6	40.5	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31.6	17.8	29.7	20.9	.	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and	79.2	20.8	.	.	.	100.0
F - Construction	13.8	11.0	9.2	38.8	27.1	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and	24.7	14.8	17.5	33.3	9.7	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	14.4	12.9	8.6	40.6	23.5	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	14.7	12.6	16.1	31.0	25.6	100.0
J - Information and communication	14.7	10.1	8.1	33.9	33.1	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	30.8	13.8	16.8	38.6	.	100.0
L - Real estate activities	54.7	24.5	20.8	.	.	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	19.0	9.1	12.3	25.7	33.9	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	6.4	4.3	9.4	20.5	59.5	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social sec	6.1	5.5	7.7	29.2	51.5	100.0
P - Education	24.7	12.2	14.4	40.3	8.4	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	19.3	12.5	11.2	27.3	29.7	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.8	11.4	11.2	42.6	24.0	100.0
S.U - Other service activities	39.5	18.1	10.4	32.0	.	100.0
Total	10.5	7.3	8.9	26.8	46.5	100.0

Table 3.15 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and employment status

Legal status	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	Total
Sole owner	79.6	13.5	5.8	1.1	100.0
Partnership	84.4	11.6	2.7	1.3	100.0
Semi government	74.8	12.0	12.3	.9	100.0
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	82.7	10.6	5.8	.8	100.0
Public limited company	83.4	9.9	4.6	2.2	100.0
Cooperatives	81.0	14.3	4.2	.4	100.0
Other	78.1	17.8	3.0	1.1	100.0
Total	81.2	11.4	6.4	1.1	100.0

Table 3.16 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and nature of economic activity

Industry category	Working pattern		Total
	Full time workers	Part time workers	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97.2	2.8	100
B - Mining and quarrying	56.5	43.5	100
C - Manufacturing	92.5	7.5	100
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.7	4.3	100
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	100.0	0.0	100
F - Construction	98.8	1.2	100
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and	91.4	8.6	100
H - Transportation and storage	80.5	19.5	100
I - Accommodation and food service activities	91.8	8.2	100
J - Information and communication	96.4	3.6	100
K - Financial and insurance activities	94.8	5.2	100
L - Real estate activities	100.0	0.0	100
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	98.2	1.8	100
N - Administrative and support service activities	65.6	34.4	100
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social sec	93.8	6.2	100
P - Education	92.1	7.9	100
Q - Human health and social work activities'	94.5	5.5	100
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	93.3	6.7	100
S..U - Other service activities	95.7	4.3	100
Total	92.6	7.4	100

Table 3.17 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, age and sex

Nationality and sex		Age group			Total
		Below 18	18 - 54	55 & over	
Sri Lankans	Male	.5	92.4	7.1	100.0
	Female	.7	93.8	5.5	100.0
	Total	.6	93.0	6.4	100.0
Non Sri Lankans	Male	.0	92.4	7.6	100.0
	Female	.3	96.6	3.1	100.0
	Total	.2	95.3	4.5	100.0

Table 3.18 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, employment status and sex

Nationality and sex		Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	Total
Sri Lankans	Male	79.5	13.1	6.3	1.1	100.0
	Female	83.2	9.3	6.5	1.1	100.0
	Total	81.1	11.4	6.4	1.1	100.0
Non Sri Lankans	Male	92.4	6.9	.7	.0	100.0
	Female	87.6	12.4	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	89.1	10.7	.2	.0	100.0

Table 3.19 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality and administrative district

Administrative district	Nationality		Total
	Sri Lankans	Non Sri Lankans	
Colombo	99.9	.1	100.0
Gampaha	99.9	.1	100.0
Kalutara	99.8	.2	100.0
Kandy	100.0	.0	100.0
Matale	99.7	.3	100.0
NuweraEliya	99.7	.3	100.0
Galle	99.9	.1	100.0
Matara	93.8	6.2	100.0
Hambantota	99.7	.3	100.0
Jaffna	100.0	.0	100.0
Mannar	100.0	.0	100.0
Vavuniya	98.4	1.6	100.0
Mullaitivu	100.0	.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	100.0	.0	100.0
Batticaloa	100.0	.0	100.0
Ampara	100.0	.0	100.0
Trincomalee	100.0	.0	100.0
Kurunegala	100.0	.0	100.0
Puttalam	100.0	.0	100.0
Anuradhapura	100.0	.0	100.0
Polonnaruwe	100.0	.0	100.0
Badulla	100.0	.0	100.0
Moneragala	100.0	.0	100.0
Ratnapura	99.9	.1	100.0
Kegalle	98.2	1.8	100.0
Total	99.5	.5	100.0

Table 3.20 : Percentage distribution of employees by legal status of establishment and nationality

Legal status	Nationality		Total
	Sri Lankans	Non Sri Lankans	
Sole owner	98.0	2.0	100.0
Partnership	96.1	3.9	100.0
Semi government	100.0	.0	100.0
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	99.9	.1	100.0
Public limited company	100.0	.0	100.0
Cooperatives	100.0	.0	100.0
Other	99.7	.3	100.0
Total	99.5	.5	100.0

Table 3.21 : Percentage distribution of establishment by nature of economic activity and legal status

	Legal status							Total
	Sole owner	Partnership	Semi government	Pvt. Ltd. liability company	Public limited company	Cooperatives	Other	
A	51.7	13.9	7.6	15.1	11.3	.4		100.0
B	55.6	44.4						100.0
C	40.1	11.8	6.7	36.9	3.2	.9	.2	100.0
D				95.5	4.5			100.0
E		20.0	20.0		60.0			100.0
F	13.5	13.5	27.0	43.2			2.7	100.0
G	42.2	19.3	1.3	28.4	1.6	7.0	.2	100.0
H	24.4	11.1	13.3	51.1				100.0
I	41.3	8.7	2.2	44.6	2.2	1.1		100.0
J	35.5	3.2	3.2	54.8	3.2			100.0
K	5.6	5.6	2.8	12.7	2.8	69.0	1.4	100.0
L		12.5		87.5				100.0
M	34.0	18.0	10.0	36.0		2.0		100.0
N	44.6	12.3	4.6	35.4	1.5		1.5	100.0
O		3.8	94.3	1.9				100.0
P	39.3	7.1	16.1	19.6	1.8	1.8	14.3	100.0
Q	31.0	8.6	1.7	25.9	3.4	1.7	27.6	100.0
R	28.6		28.6	42.9				100.0
S..U	9.7	12.9	3.2	32.3	6.5		35.5	100.0
Total	37.3	13.5	7.9	30.5	3.5	5.2	2.1	100.0

Table 3.22 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and nationality

Nature of economic activity	Nationality		Total
	Sri Lankans	Non Sri Lankans	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99.1	.9	100.0
B - Mining and quarrying	100.0	.0	100.0
C - Manufacturing	99.5	.5	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99.5	.5	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	.0	100.0
F - Construction	99.9	.1	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	99.6	.4	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	100.0	.0	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	99.6	.4	100.0
J - Information and communication	99.7	.3	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	99.9	.1	100.0
L - Real estate activities	100.0	.0	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	99.9	.1	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	100.0	.0	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	100.0	.0	100.0
P - Education	99.6	.4	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	100.0	.0	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	.0	100.0
S..U - Other service activities	99.4	.6	100.0
Total	99.5	.5	100.0

Table 3.23 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and administrative district

Administrative district	Employment status				Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	
Colombo	86.6	9.0	3.3	1.1	100.0
Gampaha	77.5	16.3	3.1	3.0	100.0
Kalutara	69.3	10.0	20.5	.2	100.0
Kandy	66.0	30.3	3.2	.4	100.0
Matale	82.3	6.6	10.0	1.1	100.0
NuweraEliya	92.7	4.8	2.3	.2	100.0
Galle	77.5	9.2	10.4	3.0	100.0
Matara	81.6	10.2	7.8	.3	100.0
Hambantota	80.5	10.1	9.1	.3	100.0
Jaffna	69.3	15.5	13.1	2.0	100.0
Mannar	97.6	2.4	.0	.0	100.0
Vavuniya	74.2	24.2	1.6	.0	100.0
Mullaitivu	72.5	9.9	17.6	.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	73.2	2.4	24.4	.0	100.0
Batticaloa	51.1	34.8	9.6	4.5	100.0
Ampara	66.5	27.3	6.2	.0	100.0
Trincomalee	73.1	20.7	.5	5.7	100.0
Kurunegala	84.5	9.4	5.2	1.0	100.0
Puttalam	83.6	7.4	8.5	.5	100.0
Anuradhapura	93.7	2.8	3.2	.3	100.0
Polonnaruwe	62.2	19.3	17.3	1.2	100.0
Badulla	6.5	83.9	9.7	.0	100.0
Moneragala	73.4	9.3	17.4	.0	100.0
Ratnapura	80.7	12.0	6.7	.7	100.0
Kegalle	77.3	14.4	8.0	.3	100.0
Total	81.2	11.4	6.4	1.1	100.0

Table 3.24 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and employment status

Industry category	Employment status				Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79.8	7.6	12.5	0.1	100
B - Mining and quarrying	52.4	39.5	6.5	1.6	100
C - Manufacturing	87.0	8.7	3.4	0.9	100
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	83.3	13.3	3.4	0.0	100
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	47.8	43.5	8.7	0.0	100
F - Construction	75.7	17.0	6.4	0.9	100
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	88.5	8.1	2.4	1.0	100
H - Transportation and storage	93.6	4.4	1.8	0.2	100
I - Accommodation and food service activities	62.8	25.0	3.8	8.4	100
J - Information and communication	95.6	3.3	0.2	0.9	100
K - Financial and insurance activities	85.9	10.3	3.7	0.1	100
L - Real estate activities	98.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	87.9	4.3	0.6	7.1	100
N - Administrative and support service activities	45.3	52.4	2.2	0.2	100
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	80.4	9.2	10.0	0.5	100
P - Education	79.6	12.5	6.0	1.9	100
Q - Human health and social work activities	82.8	11.0	2.1	4.1	100
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	59.9	1.8	32.8	5.5	100
S..U - Other service activities	78.4	15.1	4.5	2.0	100
Total	81.2	11.4	6.4	1.1	100

Table 3.25 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and sex

Nature of economic activity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.9	53.1	100.0
B - Mining and quarrying	72.1	27.9	100.0
C - Manufacturing	50.2	49.8	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	92.7	7.3	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	87.5	12.5	100.0
F - Construction	88.6	11.4	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	62.0	38.0	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	87.2	12.8	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	88.2	11.8	100.0
J - Information and communication	71.2	28.8	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	43.3	56.7	100.0
L - Real estate activities	66.0	34.0	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	61.7	38.3	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	74.3	25.7	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	54.4	45.6	100.0
P - Education	33.2	66.8	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	30.6	69.4	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	51.7	48.3	100.0
S..U - Other service activities	62.6	37.4	100.0
Total	54.8	45.2	100.0

Table 3.26 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and age

Nature of economic activity	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4	91.9	6.8	100.0
B - Mining and quarrying	1.6	89.1	9.3	100.0
C - Manufacturing	1.4	95.4	3.2	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.0	95.6	4.4	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
F - Construction	.0	92.9	7.1	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.1	91.1	7.8	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	.0	93.0	7.0	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	.6	95.1	4.3	100.0
J - Information and communication	3.2	91.9	4.8	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3	89.0	9.7	100.0
L - Real estate activities	.0	94.3	5.7	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	.4	94.0	5.5	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	.1	91.6	8.4	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	.7	91.4	7.9	100.0
P - Education	.1	87.6	12.4	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	.3	92.4	7.3	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	.0	98.4	1.6	100.0
S..U - Other service activities	.0	89.0	11.0	100.0
Total	1.1	92.9	6.0	100.0

Table 3.27 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative districts and age

Administrative district	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Colombo	.4	93.0	6.6	100.0
Gampaha	.2	94.4	5.4	100.0
Kalutara	.2	97.5	2.3	100.0
Kandy	.0	93.9	6.0	100.0
Matale	.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
NuweraEliya	1.2	94.3	4.5	100.0
Galle	1.3	92.3	6.4	100.0
Matara	1.1	85.7	13.1	100.0
Hambantota	.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
Jaffna	.0	93.2	6.8	100.0
Mannar	.0	92.8	7.2	100.0
Vavuniya	.0	91.8	8.2	100.0
Mullaitivu	.0	94.7	5.3	100.0
Kilinochchi	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
Batticaloa	.0	98.2	1.8	100.0
Ampara	2.3	96.0	1.7	100.0
Trincomalee	.0	93.1	6.9	100.0
Kurunegala	1.4	91.9	6.7	100.0
Puttalam	1.0	91.8	7.2	100.0
Anuradhapura	6.9	90.2	2.8	100.0
Polonnaruwe	.0	94.7	5.3	100.0
Badulla	.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
Moneragala	.0	96.2	3.8	100.0
Ratnapura	.3	93.9	5.8	100.0
Kegalle	10.0	72.4	17.6	100.0
Total	1.1	92.9	6.0	100.0

Table 3.28 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation and size of the manpower in establishment

	Employee group					Total
	1 - 4	5 - 9	10- 19	20 - 99	100 & over	
Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	46.6	15.5	11.4	23.2	3.2	100.0
Professionals	15.9	11.8	11.8	33.0	27.6	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	20.1	16.8	18.5	37.1	7.4	100.0
Clerks and clerical support workers	21.0	11.1	12.3	34.8	20.8	100.0
Service and Seles workers	11.4	11.1	14.7	29.6	33.1	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.8	2.1	3.6	10.4	82.1	100.0
Craft and related trade workers	5.7	6.8	9.2	40.4	37.8	100.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.2	5.8	7.2	23.2	56.6	100.0
Elementary occupations	4.6	4.0	5.9	25.8	59.8	100.0
Total	10.5	7.3	8.9	26.8	46.5	100.0

Table 3.29 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation, sex and age

Occupation category	Sex	Age group			Total
		Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	Male	.9	85.1	14.0	100.0
	Female	1.8	89.0	9.2	100.0
	Total	1.1	86.2	12.7	100.0
Professionals	Male	1.2	91.4	7.4	100.0
	Female	.5	92.9	6.6	100.0
	Total	.8	92.1	7.0	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	Male	.6	94.2	5.3	100.0
	Female	.8	94.9	4.2	100.0
	Total	.6	94.4	5.0	100.0
Clerks and clerical support workers	Male	.1	93.1	6.7	100.0
	Female	.5	95.1	4.4	100.0
	Total	.3	94.2	5.4	100.0
Service and Seles workers	Male	.8	90.0	9.2	100.0
	Female	.6	92.1	7.3	100.0
	Total	.7	90.6	8.7	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Male	3.5	91.2	5.3	100.0
	Female	1.0	93.9	5.2	100.0
	Total	2.1	92.7	5.2	100.0
Craft and related trade workers	Male	.8	94.4	4.9	100.0
	Female	2.7	92.7	4.6	100.0
	Total	1.6	93.6	4.7	100.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Male	.6	96.7	2.6	100.0
	Female	.3	98.8	.9	100.0
	Total	.5	97.6	1.9	100.0
Elementary occupations	Male	.9	87.0	12.1	100.0
	Female	1.4	98.6	.	100.0
	Total	1.1	92.8	6.1	100.0
Table Total		1.1	92.9	6.0	100.0

Table 3.30 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and occupation

Administrative district	Occupation category									Total
	Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks and clerical support workers	Service and Sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	
Colombo	7.7	10.7	6.3	13.5	18.3	3.2	9.6	11.3	19.3	100
Gampaha	7.2	10.3	4.0	9.6	16.1	2.0	15.8	18.8	16.1	100
Kalutara	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.6	5.8	64.5	7.5	4.8	9.3	100
Kandy	2.7	7.6	2.1	12.5	16.0	25.1	8.0	2.1	24.0	100
Matale	6.4	1.6	1.5	36.3	5.5	1.0	7.9	19.2	20.8	100
NuweraEliya	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	6.7	29.5	1.2	0.9	55.7	100
Galle	2.9	4.5	2.2	6.6	8.6	12.6	10.4	18.9	33.2	100
Matara	5.9	2.6	2.5	10.4	21.5	13.6	11.1	6.8	25.7	100
Hambantota	17.0	27.9	1.3	20.1	16.4	0.7	9.2	1.9	5.4	100
Jaffna	5.4	9.5	7.8	21.9	19.0	0.0	9.1	1.2	26.2	100
Mannar	3.6	4.8	16.1	28.9	0.4	0.0	5.6	12.9	27.7	100
Vavuniya	9.8	0.0	3.3	4.9	63.9	0.0	13.1	1.6	3.3	100
Mullaitivu	12.8	7.4	0.0	25.5	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	100
Kilinochchi	15.4	1.1	1.1	8.8	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	100
Batticaloa	7.9	7.6	5.7	23.3	32.0	2.1	3.9	2.4	15.1	100
Ampara	9.1	1.6	1.2	44.6	26.6	1.0	2.4	4.2	9.3	100
Trincomalee	6.9	19.6	11.1	11.1	27.5	0.0	3.2	12.2	8.5	100
Kurunegala	7.7	6.7	3.6	14.6	14.5	1.2	30.1	4.8	16.7	100
Puttalam	3.1	4.2	4.9	30.7	8.0	2.2	2.9	2.7	41.2	100
Anuradhapura	3.5	1.8	1.9	9.2	7.3	0.3	19.6	11.5	45.0	100
Polonnaruwe	8.5	18.6	4.6	23.0	21.6	1.0	7.9	5.0	9.9	100
Badulla	0.0	6.5	25.8	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	100
Monaragala	1.4	0.3	23.4	14.5	3.2	0.0	16.5	2.9	37.9	100
Ratnapura	3.2	5.5	4.5	3.8	4.6	10.4	8.6	16.2	43.2	100
Kegalle	2.3	16.5	1.2	6.8	6.3	14.3	5.4	5.6	41.5	100
Total	4.9	6.7	3.6	10.7	12.5	16.0	10.0	9.2	26.2	100

Table 3.31 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and occupation

Nature of economic activity	Occupation category									Total
	Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks and clerical support workers	Service and Sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	
A	1.0	3.7	1.8	1.4	3.5	45.4	3.3	4.3	35.6	100
B	3.9	0.0	15.5	4.7	32.6	0.0	1.6	3.1	38.8	100
C	4.8	5.6	3.2	6.5	5.7	4.0	22.1	21.6	26.4	100
D	6.4	3.3	13.2	7.5	5.3	0.0	1.8	40.7	22.0	100
E	16.7	0.0	25.0	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	100
F	4.9	11.5	9.3	13.9	11.0	1.6	6.0	5.9	35.9	100
G	10.6	3.3	3.2	22.1	37.0	0.4	6.9	5.6	10.9	100
H	9.9	6.0	3.4	25.1	26.5	4.3	6.1	14.8	3.8	100
I	8.4	2.2	3.8	10.7	45.2	0.4	15.8	0.7	12.6	100
J	11.5	50.7	17.4	10.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.0	4.2	100
K	23.3	3.0	0.7	53.8	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.7	100
L	21.7	14.2	8.5	28.3	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100
M	12.2	40.9	9.0	12.0	5.1	0.0	14.9	0.9	5.0	100
N	3.9	5.4	2.3	11.9	38.2	0.1	5.9	5.0	27.3	100
O	3.7	2.0	7.1	36.3	7.6	0.0	5.8	2.0	35.5	100
P	4.5	53.3	8.9	8.1	7.0	2.7	0.4	0.6	14.3	100
Q	14.6	27.8	8.6	21.7	13.2	0.5	4.4	0.9	8.2	100
R	2.5	11.7	2.3	11.9	12.4	2.1	24.3	1.8	31.1	100
S..U	13.5	26.4	8.1	24.7	5.8	0.0	6.2	0.8	14.6	100
Total	4.9	6.7	3.6	10.7	12.5	16.0	10.0	9.2	26.2	100

Table 3.32 : Percentage distribution of employees by occupation and legal status of the establishments

Occupation category	Legal status of the establishment							Total
	Sole owner	Partnership	Semi government	Pvt. Ltd. liability company	Public limited company	Cooperatives	Other	
Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	14.1	8.0	11.5	44.0	5.5	11.1	5.8	100
Professionals	18.8	8.2	19.9	34.7	9.7	1.2	7.5	100
Technicians and associate professionals	9.6	6.3	19.6	44.7	13.4	2.1	4.3	100
Clerks and clerical support workers	6.8	3.9	33.6	32.4	4.8	15.1	3.6	100
Service and Seles workers	12.7	7.8	15.6	42.5	10.0	10.3	1.2	100
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2.8	2.8	4.8	61.2	28.2	0.1	0.1	100
Craft and related trade workers	10.1	12.2	10.6	57.2	8.9	0.7	0.3	100
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.7	2.2	4.6	72.4	7.1	0.9	0.1	100
Elementary occupations	12.1	4.3	20.6	43.3	18.4	0.5	0.8	100
Total	10.4	5.6	15.8	48.5	14.0	3.9	1.8	100

Table 3.33 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by nature of economic activity

Nature of economic activity	%
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3
B - Mining and quarrying	.0
C - Manufacturing	45.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.1
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.
F - Construction	11.9
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0
H - Transportation and storage	4.3
I - Accommodation and food service activities	8.3
J - Information and communication	.5
K - Financial and insurance activities	.5
L - Real estate activities	.1
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2
N - Administrative and support service activities	.9
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1.7
P - Education	1.9
Q - Human health and social work activities'	.9
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.5
S..U - Other service activities	1.1
Total	100.0

Table 3.34 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by administrative districts and legal status of the establishments

Administrative district	Legal status							Total
	Sole owner	Partnership	Semi government	Pvt. Ltd. liability company	Public limited company	Cooperatives	Other	
Colombo	2.1	0.8	25.3	68.8	1.0	0.4	1.6	100
Gampaha	5.6	7.6	3.6	24.7	57.5	1.0	.	100
Kalutara	2.2	8.7	.	89.1	.	.	.	100
Kandy	8.7	3.9	56.7	25.2	.	5.5	.	100
Matale	66.7	.	.	33.3	.	.	.	100
NuweraEliya	0.1	.	.	99.9	.	.	.	100
Galle	2.9	5.9	2.9	85.3	2.9	.	.	100
Matara	20.0	.	.	80.0	.	.	.	100
Hambantota	.	.	28.6	71.4	.	.	.	100
Jaffna	62.3	5.8	5.8	4.3	.	.	21.7	100
Mannar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vavuniya	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Mullaitivu	62.5	.	37.5	.	.	.	.	100
Kilinochchi	64.3	21.4	14.3	.	.	.	.	100
Batticaloa	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Ampara	.	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	100
Trincomalee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kurunegala	4.0	7.7	78.7	8.0	.	1.5	.	100
Puttalam	8.7	6.5	21.7	45.7	4.3	13.0	.	100
Anuradhapura	0.7	.	84.1	15.2	.	.	.	100
Polonnaruwe	.	.	69.4	8.3	.	22.2	.	100
Badulla	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moneragala	.	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	100
Ratnapura	80.0	.	20.0	.	.	.	.	100
Kegalle	.	.	.	70.0	30.0	.	.	100
Total	4.3	2.4	24.2	59.5	7.7	0.8	1.0	100

Table 3.35 : Number of employment opportunities by legal status of the establishment

Legal status	No	%
Sole owner	644	12.8
Partnership	251	5.0
Semi government	2067	41.2
Pvt. Ltd. liability company	1742	34.7
Public limited company	108	2.2
Cooperatives	142	2.8
Other	64	1.3

Table 3.36 : Number of employment opportunities
by administrative district

Administrative district	No	%
Colombo	1337	26.6
Gampaha	546	10.9
Kalutara	154	3.1
Kandy	120	2.4
Matale	98	2.0
NuweraEliya	408	8.1
Galle	178	3.5
Matara	78	1.6
Hambantota	59	1.2
Jaffna	146	2.9
Mannar	5	.1
Vavuniya	10	.2
Mullaitivu	20	.4
Kilinochchi	65	1.3
Batticaloa	68	1.4
Ampara	457	9.1
Trincomalee	.	.
Kurunegala	401	8.0
Puttalam	208	4.1
Anuradhapura	492	9.8
Polonnaruwe	15	.3
Badulla	.	.
Moneragala	5	.1
Ratnapura	78	1.6
Kegalle	70	1.4

Table 3.37 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and sex in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Colombo	71.8	28.2	100.0
Gampaha	76.2	23.8	100.0
Kalutara	67.0	33.0	100.0
Kandy	61.1	38.9	100.0
Matale	61.0	39.0	100.0
NuweraEliya	67.2	32.8	100.0
Galle	61.6	38.4	100.0
Matara	66.0	34.0	100.0
Hambantota	73.3	26.7	100.0
Jaffna	78.0	22.0	100.0
Mannar	83.2	16.8	100.0
Vavuniya	76.8	23.2	100.0
Mullaitivu	80.0	20.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	91.9	8.1	100.0
Batticaloa	79.3	20.7	100.0
Ampara	74.9	25.1	100.0
Trincomalee	79.6	20.4	100.0
Kurunegala	77.4	22.6	100.0
Puttalam	48.7	51.3	100.0
Anuradhapura	75.6	24.4	100.0
Polonnaruwe	79.4	20.6	100.0
Badulla	81.2	18.8	100.0
Moneragala	82.5	17.5	100.0
Ratnapura	67.9	32.1	100.0
Kegalle	64.3	35.7	100.0
Total	71.3	28.7	100.0

Table 3.38 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and age in Semi-Government sector

	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 & over	
Permanent	.4	89.0	10.6	100.0
Temporary	.5	92.7	6.8	100.0
Casual	2.0	92.7	5.4	100.0
Learners and apprentices	1.1	91.1	7.7	100.0
Total	.5	89.6	9.9	100.0

Table 3.39 : Percentage distribution of employees by age group and sex in Semi-Government sector

Sex	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Male	1.1	88.5	10.4	100.0
Female	1.5	90.1	8.4	100.0
Total	1.2	88.9	9.8	100.0

Table 3.40 : Percentage distribution of employees by their working pattern and sex in Semi-Government sector

Working pattern	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Full time workers	94.1	91.7	93.4
Part time workers	5.9	8.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.41 : Percentage distribution of employees with their working pattern by administrative districts in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
Colombo	95.4	4.6	100.0
Gampaha	91.5	8.5	100.0
Kalutara	96.6	3.4	100.0
Kandy	97.1	2.9	100.0
Matale	96.9	3.1	100.0
NuweraEliya	95.6	4.4	100.0
Galle	93.9	6.1	100.0
Matara	89.1	10.9	100.0
Hambantota	91.9	8.1	100.0
Jaffna	95.5	4.5	100.0
Mannar	100.0	.0	100.0
Vavuniya	100.0	.0	100.0
Mullaitivu	100.0	.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	99.0	1.0	100.0
Batticaloa	95.0	5.0	100.0
Ampara	96.1	3.9	100.0
Trincomalee	97.5	2.5	100.0
Kurunegala	90.6	9.4	100.0
Puttalam	96.4	3.6	100.0
Anuradhapura	86.6	13.4	100.0
Polonnaruwe	90.7	9.3	100.0
Badulla	98.1	1.9	100.0
Moneragala	56.9	43.1	100.0
Ratnapura	98.3	1.7	100.0
Kegalle	93.0	7.0	100.0
Total	93.4	6.6	100.0

Table 3.42 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, age and sex in Semi-Government sector

Nationality and sex		Age group			Total
		Below 18	18 - 54	55 & over	
Sri Lankans	Male	.5	88.9	10.6	100.0
	Female	.6	91.3	8.1	100.0
	Total	.5	89.6	9.9	100.0
Non Sri Lankans	Male	.0	70.0	30.0	100.0
	Female	.0	81.1	18.9	100.0
	Total	.0	77.9	22.1	100.0

Table 3.43 : Percentage distribution of establishments by administrative district and nature of economic activity in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Nature of economic activity																	Total
	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S..U	
Colombo	2.1	2.4	4.8	0.3	3.0	15.4	6.3	0.3	0.9	37.3	3.0	0.6	12.3	9.0	0.3	1.8		100
Gampaha	4.9	4.9	9.0	0.7	1.4	21.5	6.3		0.7	43.8	2.8		1.4	2.8				100
Kalutara	4.1	2.7	1.4		6.8	15.1	5.5			56.2	2.7		1.4	4.1				100
Kandy	7.7	6.2	8.5		4.6	9.2	7.7			45.4	4.6		3.1	3.1				100
Matale	10.5	2.6	5.3		7.9	2.6				57.9			7.9			5.3		100
NuweraEliya	11.6	4.3	11.6		4.3	10.1	5.8			44.9	1.4		2.9	2.9				100
Galle	4.0	8.1	3.0		1.0	21.2	6.1			49.5	2.0		1.0	3.0		1.0		100
Matara	2.5	3.8	2.5		5.1	10.1	2.5			59.5	6.3		5.1	2.5				100
Hambantota	4.3	5.8	4.3	1.4	7.2	13.0	2.9	1.4		49.3			7.2	1.4		1.4		100
Jaffna		3.0	6.1		18.2	12.1	3.0			45.5			9.1	3.0				100
Mannar			14.3		14.3	14.3				57.1								100
Vavuniya			16.7		50.0					33.3								100
Mullaitivu	16.7				16.7			16.7			16.7		33.3					100
Kilinochchi					42.9	14.3				42.9								100
Batticaloa	3.1	3.1	9.4		12.5	3.1	3.1			56.3			3.1	6.3				100
Ampara	11.3		5.7		7.5	9.4	7.5			50.9			7.5					100
Trincomalee		2.7	13.5		2.7	2.7	13.5			54.1			2.7	8.1				100
Kurunegala	17.4	1.4	2.8		3.5	9.0	9.7			41.0	3.5	2.8	6.3	2.1		0.7		100
Puttalem	24.1	1.9	3.7		1.9	5.6	1.9		1.9	38.9	11.1	1.9	5.6		1.9			100
Anuradepura	5.3		3.9		7.9	10.5	5.3			48.7	2.6		9.2	2.6		2.6	1.3	100
Polonnaruwe	17.3	1.9	1.9	3.8	5.8	9.6	1.9			44.2	1.9		9.6			1.9		100
Badulla	1.4	2.8	9.9		7.0	14.1	5.6	1.4		52.1	4.2		1.4					100
Moneragala	4.5	2.3	2.3		4.5	20.5	9.1			50.0			6.8					100
Ratnepura	2.6	2.6	9.1	1.3	2.6	14.3	5.2	1.3		48.1	3.9		6.5	1.3			1.3	100
Kegalle	4.7				3.1	10.9	9.4			62.5	1.6		7.8					100
Total	6.4	3.1	5.5	0.3	4.9	12.8	6.0	0.3	0.3	46.5	2.9	0.4	6.2	3.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	100

Table 3.44 : Percentage distribution of employees by employment status and administrative districts in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Employment status				Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	
Colombo	80.7	11.2	4.9	3.2	100.0
Gampaha	82.6	8.1	7.2	2.1	100.0
Kalutara	86.8	4.6	7.2	1.4	100.0
Kandy	88.2	6.3	4.7	.8	100.0
Matale	87.4	2.6	8.0	2.0	100.0
NuweraEliya	88.5	2.7	7.8	1.0	100.0
Galle	75.9	6.5	15.0	2.6	100.0
Matara	90.9	3.9	4.2	1.0	100.0
Hambantota	79.7	8.6	10.0	1.7	100.0
Jaffna	75.7	10.3	12.1	2.0	100.0
Mannar	62.8	10.4	26.2	.6	100.0
Vavuniya	92.5	.0	5.1	2.4	100.0
Mullaitivu	46.5	10.1	43.4	.0	100.0
Kilinochchi	72.4	1.0	23.5	3.1	100.0
Batticaloa	80.3	6.0	8.7	4.9	100.0
Ampara	88.0	6.7	4.4	.9	100.0
Trincomalee	93.3	4.3	.5	2.0	100.0
Kurunegala	74.2	11.1	13.1	1.6	100.0
Puttalam	74.3	10.9	14.0	.7	100.0
Anuradhapura	81.7	11.1	4.4	2.8	100.0
Polonnaruwe	75.3	10.5	11.0	3.1	100.0
Badulla	86.6	2.6	10.1	.7	100.0
Moneragala	77.1	16.2	4.6	2.1	100.0
Ratnapura	90.9	5.3	1.1	2.7	100.0
Kegalle	91.1	4.6	3.0	1.3	100.0
Total	82.6	8.6	6.5	2.3	100.0

Table 3.45 : Percentage distribution of employees by their nationality, employment status and sex in Semi-Government sector

Nationality and sex		Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	Total
Sri Lankans	Male	83.6	8.5	6.0	1.8	100.0
	Female	80.1	8.9	7.6	3.4	100.0
	Total	82.5	8.7	6.5	2.3	100.0
Non Sri Lankans	Male	90.0	10.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Female	90.5	1.4	.0	8.1	100.0
	Total	90.4	3.8	.0	5.8	100.0

Table 3.46 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activities and employment status in Semi-Government sector

Nature of economic activity	Employment status				Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Learners and apprentices	
A	67.5	8.7	21.8	2.0	100.0
C	75.0	14.4	7.7	2.9	100.0
D	78.6	10.0	9.2	2.2	100.0
E	89.8	10.2	.0	.0	100.0
F	72.8	15.5	8.5	3.2	100.0
G	80.2	14.8	2.7	2.2	100.0
H	94.8	1.3	2.4	1.6	100.0
I	25.3	66.7	8.0	.0	100.0
J	86.2	10.9	2.6	.3	100.0
K	84.0	6.5	5.2	4.4	100.0
M	84.9	7.1	6.3	1.7	100.0
N	3.7	95.1	1.2	.0	100.0
O	85.5	7.3	6.1	1.1	100.0
P	84.0	12.7	1.6	1.7	100.0
Q	69.7	27.6	2.8	.0	100.0
R	84.2	2.2	1.3	12.3	100.0
S..U	99.5	.5	.0	.0	100.0
Total	82.5	8.7	6.5	2.3	100.0

Table 3.47 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and sex in Semi-Government sector

Nature of economic activity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.4	42.6	100.0
C - Manufacturing	70.3	29.7	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	86.9	13.1	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	93.7	6.3	100.0
F - Construction	82.0	18.0	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	72.3	27.7	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	92.9	7.1	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	85.5	14.5	100.0
J - Information and communication	74.7	25.3	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	51.0	49.0	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	63.5	36.5	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	85.3	14.7	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	58.9	41.1	100.0
P - Education	60.0	40.0	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	55.2	44.8	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	72.8	27.2	100.0
S..U - Other service activities	38.6	61.4	100.0
Total	71.3	28.7	100.0

Table 3.48 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and age in
Semi-Government sector

Nature of economic activity	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.9	87.9	8.2	100.0
C - Manufacturing	.1	94.4	5.5	100.0
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	.2	85.1	14.7	100.0
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.0	82.7	17.3	100.0
F - Construction	.5	93.1	6.4	100.0
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.2	80.0	4.8	100.0
H - Transportation and storage	.0	94.9	5.1	100.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	.0	92.0	8.0	100.0
J - Information and communication	.0	87.2	12.8	100.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	.5	84.7	14.9	100.0
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.9	81.3	13.8	100.0
N - Administrative and support service activities	.0	87.4	12.6	100.0
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	.2	88.5	11.3	100.0
P - Education	.0	89.9	10.1	100.0
Q - Human health and social work activities'	4.1	86.9	9.0	100.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	.0	96.6	3.4	100.0
S..U - Other service activities	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
Total	1.2	88.9	9.8	100.0

Table 3.49 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and age in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Age group			Total
	Below 18	18 - 54	55 +	
Colombo	1.2	86.3	12.5	100.0
Gampaha	3.7	86.6	9.7	100.0
Kalutara	.0	93.2	6.8	100.0
Kandy	7.7	84.4	7.9	100.0
Matale	.0	95.3	4.7	100.0
NuweraEliya	.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
Galle	.3	87.7	12.0	100.0
Matara	.2	89.7	10.1	100.0
Hambantota	.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
Jaffna	.4	92.2	7.3	100.0
Mannar	.0	96.1	3.9	100.0
Vavuniya	.0	97.6	2.4	100.0
Mullaitivu	.0	96.7	3.3	100.0
Kilinochchi	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
Batticaloa	.0	90.5	9.5	100.0
Ampara	.8	94.9	4.3	100.0
Trincomalee	.1	95.8	4.0	100.0
Kurunegala	.5	90.2	9.3	100.0
Puttalam	.4	93.2	6.4	100.0
Anuradhapura	.0	92.8	7.2	100.0
Polonnaruwe	.0	94.5	5.5	100.0
Badulla	.0	92.3	7.7	100.0
Moneragala	.1	97.9	2.0	100.0
Ratnapura	.0	92.7	7.3	100.0
Kegalle	1.3	93.7	5.0	100.0
Total	1.2	88.9	9.8	100.0

Table 3.50 : Percentage distribution of employees by administrative district and occupation in Semi-Government sector

Administrative district	Occupation category									Total
	Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks and clerical support workers	Service and Seles workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	
Colombo	9.9	10.5	10.5	25.0	6.1	0.9	9.9	6.9	20.3	100
Gampaha	6.8	13.6	9.6	22.7	11.7	4.1	15.8	7.9	8.0	100
Kalutara	7.3	6.3	6.0	36.9	25.2	0.7	5.9	1.7	10.0	100
Kandy	4.4	7.0	3.7	16.1	9.8	13.9	14.2	10.4	20.4	100
Matale	7.2	0.9	2.0	41.7	3.6	1.1	5.9	1.3	36.3	100
NuweraEliya	2.4	13.1	3.4	11.7	8.8	5.1	15.1	7.8	32.6	100
Galle	6.7	5.4	3.3	22.4	12.6	9.5	6.8	5.9	27.3	100
Matara	8.7	11.4	6.3	39.2	17.1	0.4	7.4	5.8	3.6	100
Hambantota	7.2	4.0	6.1	24.1	21.7	13.6	4.9	4.5	13.8	100
Jaffna	6.4	6.8	3.8	24.1	14.0	0.0	4.3	17.6	23.0	100
Mannar	5.8	0.6	9.7	29.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	34.2	100
Vavuniya	2.1	2.8	6.2	22.8	37.0	16.6	8.0	3.8	0.7	100
Mullaitivu	6.7	2.2	8.9	20.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	14.4	100
Kilinochchi	5.1	5.1	17.2	20.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.0	100
Batticaloa	7.8	3.2	9.5	26.1	17.2	0.7	16.5	13.0	6.0	100
Ampara	7.0	1.7	9.1	46.7	17.6	1.0	1.0	6.3	9.7	100
Trincomalee	5.6	10.5	5.6	25.3	34.1	0.8	3.7	6.6	7.7	100
Kurunegala	5.5	9.3	5.7	24.2	17.2	7.0	4.0	5.9	21.3	100
Puttalam	4.0	4.2	5.8	29.0	5.1	4.3	9.9	2.4	35.3	100
Anuradhapura	3.7	4.9	6.2	20.7	7.5	5.8	19.7	5.6	25.9	100
Polonnaruwe	5.1	3.8	5.2	19.8	27.8	17.4	8.2	8.1	4.7	100
Badulla	6.7	3.1	2.4	32.4	16.3	0.1	9.7	2.6	26.7	100
Moneragala	4.1	0.8	2.7	27.1	8.6	3.4	18.7	9.3	25.2	100
Ratnapura	5.5	20.6	4.5	14.6	20.0	1.8	6.7	4.4	21.8	100
Kegalle	7.1	9.2	2.2	39.3	28.9	0.2	3.8	0.2	9.0	100
Total	7.8	9.2	7.8	25.5	10.6	3.0	9.9	6.5	19.7	100

Table 3.51 : Percentage distribution of employees by nature of economic activity and occupation in Semi-Government sector

Nature of economic activity	Occupation category									Total
	Administrators, managers, senior officials and legislators	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks and clerical support workers	Service and Seles workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	
A	2.8	10.1	3.6	8.2	8.3	16.6	5.3	7.6	37.5	100
C	3.0	3.7	4.2	19.9	3.9	5.8	19.1	7.2	33.2	100
D	1.0	5.4	12.5	17.1	4.2	3.2	25.0	7.0	24.8	100
E	1.6	0.8	11.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	20.5	47.2	100
F	4.8	7.5	14.4	9.0	5.3	1.6	10.7	6.7	40.1	100
G	7.8	5.8	0.7	34.8	29.4	0.4	2.3	4.9	13.9	100
H	2.9	9.7	5.0	18.4	30.2	1.7	12.4	14.5	5.2	100
I	12.3	4.3	2.2	5.8	37.7	0.0	30.4	0.0	7.2	100
J	10.8	4.3	42.9	15.8	2.2	0.9	11.2	6.5	5.4	100
K	27.8	6.4	1.7	47.1	5.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	8.1	100
M	7.7	15.2	14.0	26.4	3.9	3.0	11.9	3.3	14.6	100
N	1.1	0.0	0.8	5.2	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100
O	8.2	5.9	8.8	43.1	5.4	1.3	2.9	4.7	19.7	100
P	5.2	37.2	10.4	24.0	3.9	1.4	4.7	4.0	9.3	100
Q	4.8	45.5	6.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	17.9	100
R	4.8	3.7	4.7	22.3	10.8	4.7	17.7	5.7	25.5	100
S..U	9.4	90.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Total	7.8	9.2	7.8	25.5	10.6	3.0	9.9	6.5	19.7	100

Table 3.52 : Percentage distribution of hired employees by nature of economic activity in
Semi Government sector

Nature of economic activity	%
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.9
C - Manufacturing	2.1
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28.2
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	.2
F - Construction	4.7
G - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.8
H - Transportation and storage	2.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	.1
J - Information and communication	.2
K - Financial and insurance activities	27.5
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9
N - Administrative and support service activities	.1
O - Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	9.5
P - Education	9.7
Q - Human health and social work activities'	.0
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.1
S..U - Other service activities	.0
Total	100.0

Appendix

Survey Questionnaire



ශ්‍රී ලංකා වාර්ෂික රැකියා සමීක්ෂණය

இலங்கையில் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளோர்களின் வருடாந்த ஆய்வு

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY SRI LANKA

මෙම විසින් සපයනු ලබන තොරතුරු "රහස්‍ය ලෙස" තබා ගන්නා අතර ඒවා අයබද්ධ අය කිරීම් පිණිස හෝ සේවක අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදල් පනතේ නියමයන් සඳහා හෝ යොදා ගනු නොලැබේ. / தங்கனால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தகவல்கள் அனைத்தும் "இரகசியமாக" பேணப்படும் என்பதுடன் வரி அறவிடல் நோக்கத்திற்காக அல்லது ஊ.சே.நி சட்டத்திற்கோ பயன்படுத்தப்படமாட்டாது. / The Information furnished by you will be kept "CONFIDENTIAL" and will not be used for the purposes of taxation or the Employees Provident Fund Act.

1 ආයතනයේ නම :
தாபனத்தின் பெயர் / Name of Establishment:

සේ.අ.අ.සේවය අංකය :
ஊ.சே.நி.பதிவு இல / E.P.F.Registration No:

2 ලිපිනය :
முகவரி / Address:

3 දුරකථන අංකය :
தொலைபேசி இலக்கம் / Telephone No:

ෆැක්ස් අංකය :
தொலைநகல் இலக்கம் / Fax No:

ඊ මේල් ලිපිනය :
மின்னஞ்சல் முகவரி / E-mail address:

4 සහකාර කමිකරු කොමසාරිස් දිස්ත්‍රික්කය :
உதவித்தொழில் ஆணையாளரின் மாவட்டம் / District of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour:

5 පරිපාලන දිස්ත්‍රික්කය :
நிர்வாக மாவட்டம் / Administrative District:

6 ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය :
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு / Divisional Secretariate Division:

7 ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ නම : අංකය :
கிராம உத்தியோகத்தார் பிரிவின் பெயர் / Name of the GN Division: இலக்கம் / Number

8 ආයතනය ආරම්භ කළ වර්ෂය / තාපනம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட வருடம்:
Established year:

9 ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයක් තිබේ නම් එහි ලිපිනය :
தலைமை அலுவலக முகவரி (இருப்பின்):
Address of Head Office (If any):
දුරකථන අංකය / தொலைபேசி இல / Telephone No:

10 ආයතනයේ පවත්වාගෙන යන ව්‍යාපාරයේ ස්වභාවය /
தாபனத்தினால் நடத்தப்படும் பொருளாதாரத் தொழிற்பாட்டின் தன்மை / Nature of Economic Activity carried out in the Establishment

(එනම් වැඩිම සේවක සංඛ්‍යාවක් යොදවා ඇති ප්‍රධාන නිෂ්පාදනය, ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හෝ ව්‍යාපාරය කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න / பிரதான உற்பத்தித் தொழிற்பாட்டினை சுருக்கமாக விபரிக்க. அதாவது கூடுதலான ஊழியர்கள் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள தொழில் செயற்பாடு / Describe briefly the main product activity or business. i.e. One on which largest number of employees are engaged)

11 ආයතනයේ සේවයේ නියුතු මුළු පුද්ගලයින් සංඛ්‍යාව / தாபனத்தில் தொழிலில் உள்ள ஊழியர்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை:
Total number of employed persons in the Establishment:

ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ භාවය பால் sex	ජූනි මස අනතිම වැඩකළ සම්පූර්ණ දිනයේ පඩි ලැබීයුවෙහි ඇතුළත් සිටි සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව / பூண் மாதத்தில் கடைசி முழு வேலை நாளன்று கொடுப்பனவு இடப்பிடிவுள்ள ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை / Number of employees on pay roll on the last full working day of June		
	පූර්ණ කාලීන සේවකයන් முழு நேர ஊழியர்கள் Full time employees	අර්ධ කාලීන සේවකයන් பகுதி நேர ஊழியர்கள் Part time employees	එකතුව மொத்தம் Total
පිරිමි / ஆண் / Male			
ගැහැණු / பெண் / Female			

කාර්යාලීය ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා පමණි/அலுவலக பாவனைக்கு மட்டும்/For office use only

13

සේවකයින්ගේ ජාතිකත්වය Nationality of employees	ස්ත්‍රී මය අතරින් වැඩකළ සම්පූර්ණ දිනයේ පසි ලැයිස්තුවේ ඇතුළත් සිටි සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව වයස් කාණ්ඩ අනුව / ව්‍යාප්ත වූ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව පූර්ණ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාවට අනුව / Number of employees on pay roll on the last full working day of June according to age groups											
	ස්ථිර නිරන්තර සේවකයින් Permanent			නැවත සේවය තත්කාලීන සේවකයින් Temporary			අනියම් අනියම් සේවකයින් Casual			ඉගෙනගන්නන් හා අනුගාමිකයින් Learners and Apprentices		
	වයස 18 ට අඩු වයස 18 & below	වයස 18-54 වයස 18-54	වයස 55 හා ඊට වැඩි වයස 55 & over	වයස 18 ට අඩු වයස 18 & below	වයස 18-54 වයස 18-54	වයස 55 හා ඊට වැඩි වයස 55 & over	වයස 18 ට අඩු වයස 18 & below	වයස 18-54 වයස 18-54	වයස 55 හා ඊට වැඩි වයස 55 & over	වයස 18 ට අඩු වයස 18 & below	වයස 18-54 වයස 18-54	වයස 55 හා ඊට වැඩි වයස 55 & over
ශ්‍රී ලාංකික (පරම්පරාවෙන් හෝ ලියාපදිංචි වීමෙන්) / ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයා (by descent or by registration)	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male		
ශ්‍රී ලාංකික නොවන / ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයා නොවන / Non Sri Lankan	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male		

14

ස්ත්‍රී මය අතරින් වැඩකළ සම්පූර්ණ දිනයේ පසි ලැයිස්තුවේ ඇතුළත් සිටි සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව වයස් කාණ්ඩ අනුව / ව්‍යාප්ත වූ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව පූර්ණ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාවට අනුව / Number of active employees according to age groups		වයස 18 ට අඩු වයස 18 & below	වයස 18-54 වයස 18-54	වයස 55 හා ඊට වැඩි වයස 55 & over
1. කළමනාකරුවන්, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරීන් සහ නීති සම්පාදකයින් / Managers, senior officials and legislators	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
2. වෘත්තීයයන් / වෘත්තීයයන් / Professionals	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
3. තාක්ෂණිකයින් සහ අනුගාමිකයින් / Technicians and associate professionals	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
4. ලේකම් සහ ලේකම් සහාය සේවකයින් / Clerks and clerical support workers	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
5. සේවා සහ විකුණුම් සේවකයින් / Service and sales workers	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
6. පුහුණු කෘෂිකර්ම, වන සහ මිසින සේවකයින් / Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
7. ලේකම් සහ අනුගාමිකයින් / Craft and related trade workers	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
8. යන්ත්‍රාගාර හා යන්ත්‍ර ක්‍රියාකරුවන් සහ එකලස්කරුවන් / Plant and machine operators and assemblers	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
9. මූලික රැකියාවන් / Elementary occupations	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			
	පිරිමි / පිරිමි / Male			

15

1. තනි පුද්ගල	2. හවුල් ව්‍යාපාරය	3. අර්ධ රාජ්‍යය	4. සීමිත වගකීම් සහිත පුද්ගලික
තනි ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික් / Sole Owner	පාර්ශ්වික / Partnership	ප්‍රති අර්ථ / Semi Government	පුද්ගලික වගකීමක් සහිත සංස්ථාව / Pvt. Ltd liability Company
5. සීමිත වගකීම් සහිත පොදු		6. සමුදායාත්මක	7. වෙනත් (විස්තර කරන්න)
වගකීමක් සහිත සංස්ථාව / Public limited company		සමුදායාත්මක / Cooperatives	වෙනත් (විස්තර කරන්න) / Other (Specify) }

16

ස්ත්‍රී මය අතරින් වැඩකළ සම්පූර්ණ දිනයේ පසි ලැයිස්තුවේ ඇතුළත් සිටි සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව වයස් කාණ්ඩ අනුව / ව්‍යාප්ත වූ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව පූර්ණ සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාවට අනුව / Number of out workers who are working here without including on pay roll of June. (If any) (ex: Security, Cleaning, Consultant ...etc)	}
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17

මම ආයතනය සඳහා සේවක පුළුල් කිරීමේ නම් එය බැර නොවන නම් සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව: තනතුරු නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ සංඛ්‍යාව ස්ථානයේ සේවක සංඛ්‍යාවට අනුව / Number of employees to be recruited if there are vacancies in your establishment:	}
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මම දැනටමත් හා විශ්වාසයෙන් හැටියට මෙම සම්පූර්ණ වාර්තාවේ අඩංගු කර ඇති තොරතුරු නිවැරදි බව මෙයින් සහතික කරමි.
 I hereby certify that the information given in this Survey Schedule is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

දිනය / දිනය / Date
 අත්සන / අත්සන / Signature
 නම / නම / Name
 පදවිය / පදවිය / Designation

Instructions to fill the Survey Schedule with some Important Definitions

This survey schedule must be furnished by employers before 25th July to the Commissioner General of Labour, Labour Secretariat, Narahenpita, Colombo 5 (**The return address is given in the top of the last page**). Please read carefully the instructions given below and submit completed schedules for each establishment separately.

The identification information must be given from question number 1 to 7 and the main economic activity has to be mention under question number 10 if there are more than one activities. Moreover, the number of total employed persons who are working in the establishment must be given under question number 11. Owners and partners who are actively engaging in economic activities in the establishment must be added in addition to the employees.

Include all paid employees and out workers, if any receiving remuneration in the form of salaries, wages, commission or piece rates – even those who were temporarily absent due to leave or sickness – on the last full working day in the month of June. Piece-rated workers should be classified as permanent, temporary or casual according to their terms of employment.

Full time employees – Persons who are engaging in a main economic activity for some remuneration are concerned as full time employees. Their normal working period of the week and minimum number of working hours defined as such by their employers.

Part time employees – Full time students or full time employees who work in another work place are working here out of the normal working period are concerned as part time employees.

Permanent employees – Those who are permanent cadre of the establishment.

Temporary employees – Probationers and others who work on a regular basis but who have not yet been absorbed into the permanent cadre.

Casual employees – Those hired for some short time work and engaged mostly on day to day basis without any promise of continuous employment. Include out workers or home workers in this category.

Learners and Apprentices – Those who are being trained on the job and are receiving remuneration for work done.

Occupational category

The classifications are given under the International Standard Classification of Occupations and question number 14 must be filled according to this classification, not concerning the pay roll of June.

1. Managers, senior officials and legislators

Managers plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, government and other organizations or of organizational units within them and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations.

2. Professionals

Professionals increase the existing stock of knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories, teach about the foregoing in a systematic manner or engage in any combination of these activities. Competent performance in most occupations in this major group requires skills at the fourth ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupation) skill level.

3. Technicians and associate professionals

Technicians and associate professionals perform mostly technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods and government or business regulations. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the third ISCO skill level.

4. Clerks and clerical support workers

Clerical support workers record, organize, store, compute and retrieve information related and perform a number of clerical duties in connection with money-handling operations, travel arrangements, requests for information, and appointments. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

5. Service and sales workers

Service and sales workers provide personal and protective services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care or protection against fire and unlawful acts or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

6. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, gather wild fruits and plants, breed, tend or hunt animals, produce a variety of animal husbandry products, cultivate, conserve and exploit forests, breed or catch fish and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and income for themselves and their households. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

7. Craft and related trades workers

Craft and related trades workers apply specific knowledge and skills in the fields to construct and maintain buildings, form metal, erect metal structures, set machine tools or make, fit, maintain and repair machinery, equipment or tools, carry out printing work produce or process foodstuffs, textiles or wooden, metal and other articles, including handicraft goods. The work is carried out by hand and by hand-powered and other tools which are used to reduce the amount of physical effort and time required for specific tasks, as well as to improve the quality of the products. The tasks call for an understanding of all stages of the production process, the materials and tools used, and the nature and purpose of the final product. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers

Plant and machine operators, and assemblers operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment on the spot or by remote control, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment or assemble products from component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. The work mainly calls for experience with and an understanding of industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment as well as an ability to cope with machine-paced operations and to adapt to technological innovations. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level.

9. Elementary occupations

Elementary occupations involve the performance of simple and routine tasks which may require the use of hand-held tools and considerable physical effort. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the first ISCO skill level.

රාජ්‍ය සේවය පිණිසයි

නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ,
සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන අංශය,
කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව,
කම්කරු මහ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය,
කොළඹ 5.

මහත්මයාණනි,

ශ්‍රී ලංකා වාර්ෂික රැකියා සමීක්ෂණය

පඩි පාලක සභා අදාළ පනතේ 54 වගන්තිය යටතේ තොරතුරු එක්රැස් කරනු ලබන මෙම සමීක්ෂණයේ අරමුණ වනුයේ දිවයිනේ පරිපාලනමය සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා ඉවහල් වන සංඛ්‍යාත දත්තයන් එක් රැස් කිරීමයි. ආකෘති පත්‍රය පිරවීමට ප්‍රථම උපදෙස් මැනවින් කියවා බලනු මැනවි. ඔබගේ පාලනය යටතේ ආයතන කිහිපයක් ඇතොත් ඒ එක් එක් ආයතනය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන වෙනම වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කළයුතු බැව් විශේෂයෙන් සැලකිය යුතුය. මෙම වර්ෂයේ ජුනි මාසයේ අනතිම පූර්ණ වැඩ දිනයේදී ඔබගේ ආයතනයේ / වත්තේ සේවයේ තිබුණි වූ සේවකයින් පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු ඇතුළත් කර ජූලි මස 25 දින හෝ ඊට පෙර මෙම වාර්තාව ආපසු මා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.
මෙයට හිතවත්,
කම්කරු කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්.

ඉෂා/අම්මණි,

ඔබගේ සේවයේ සිටින සියලුම සේවකයින්ගේ වැටුප්පත් ආදිය.

අවසරයෙන් සිටින සේවකයින් 54 වගන්තිය යටතේ පිරවීමට සිදු වනු ඇත. මෙම සමීක්ෂණයේ අරමුණ වනුයේ දිවයිනේ පරිපාලනමය සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදන අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා ඉවහල් වන සංඛ්‍යාත දත්තයන් එක් රැස් කිරීමයි. ආකෘති පත්‍රය පිරවීමට ප්‍රථම උපදෙස් මැනවින් කියවා බලනු මැනවි. ඔබගේ පාලනය යටතේ ආයතන කිහිපයක් ඇතොත් ඒ එක් එක් ආයතනය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන වෙනම වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කළයුතු බැව් විශේෂයෙන් සැලකිය යුතුය. මෙම වර්ෂයේ ජුනි මාසයේ අනතිම පූර්ණ වැඩ දිනයේදී ඔබගේ ආයතනයේ / වත්තේ සේවයේ තිබුණි වූ සේවකයින් පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු ඇතුළත් කර ජූලි මස 25 දින හෝ ඊට පෙර මෙම වාර්තාව ආපසු මා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.
මෙයට හිතවත්,
කම්කරු කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්.

Dear Sir,

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY SRI LANKA

These Information are collected under the section 54 of the wages board ordinance and the purpose of this survey is to gather statistical data which will serve administrative and planning needs of the country. Kindly read carefully the instructions before filling the form. In particular please note that if you have several establishments under your control, separate survey schedules should be furnished for each. I request you to be good enough to send me the completed schedule on or before 25th July in respect of the workers employed in your establishment / estate on last full working day of June this year.
Yours faithfully,
Commissioner General of Labour.

රාජ්‍ය සේවය පිණිසයි

කම්කරු කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්,
කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව,
කම්කරු මහලේකම් කාර්යාලය,
කොළඹ 5.

දුරකථන අංකය: 011-2587632, 2369207

ෆැක්ස් : 011-2369207