



Labour Statistics Sri Lanka 2022

Department of Labour
Ministry of Labour and Foreign
Employment



Labour Statistics

Sri Lanka

2022

**Department of Labour
Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment**

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PREFACE

The publication “Labour Statistics Sri Lanka-2022” is the 24th in the series published by the Statistics Division of the Department of Labour.

The demand for Labour Market information has risen today as various types of users from public and private sector institutions increasingly focus on economic planning. Policymakers and planners need to know the current level and composition of employment, unemployment and their prevailing trends for decision-making. These statistics are very much essential for planning and decision-making, monitoring programmes as well as modification of plans. Thus, Labour Statistics have played a vital role in manpower planning and labour administration.

The Statistics Division of the Department of Labour collected data from administrative records maintained by the Department of Labour, Government Ministries and Organizations. Specially, the Department of Census and Statistics has provided data through Population Censuses, Labour Force Surveys and other Household Surveys.

I hope this publication, which is compiled as a single document with the needed information in the field of Labour, will be very useful for the users.

Comments and suggestions for the improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated.



H.K.K.A. Jayasundara

Commissioner General of Labour

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This publication provides valuable information on labour statistics of Sri Lanka for 2022, based on the data pertaining to various institutions in the field of labour.

The statistics division was done data collection and preparation the Labour Statistics Sri Lanka - 2022 report under the guidance of Mr. H.K.K.A. Jayasundara, Commissioner General of Labour.

The Statistics Division of the Department of Labour was collected data from administrative records maintained by other divisions of the department of Labour. Also, the Statistics Division of the Department of Labour was collected data from Government Ministries and Organizations.

Statistics Division of the Department of Labour has received good support for this task from Government Ministries, Organizations and all other divisions of the department of Labour.

I highly appreciate the co-operation given by Government Ministries, Organizations and all other divisions of the Department of Labour, by providing their valuable information to make this publication.



V.P. Lalith
Deputy Director
Statistics Division

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Summary Statistics on Demographic and Labour - 2022	
Estimated Mid-Year Population	22,181,000
Registered Births	275,321
Crude Birth Rate	12.4
Crude Death Rate	8.1
Number of Schools	11,074
Number of Pupils	4,180,450
Number of Teachers	251,906
Number of Technical Colleges	39
New Admissions of Technical Colleges	22,238
Number of Passed out Graduates from Government Universities	23,050
International Net Migration	-214,881
Employed Population	8,147,731
Unemployed Population	399,332
Labour Force Participation Rate	49.8
Employment Rate	95.3
Unemployment Rate	4.7
Employed Population in Export Processing Zone Enterprises	143,085
Departures for Foreign Employment	311,056
Minimum Wage Rate Index	8,198.6
Number of Employers Contributing to the Employees Provident Fund	72,979
Number of Employers Contributing to the Employees Trust Fund	69,085
Number of Strikes	22
Number of Industrial Accidents	398

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Chapter

1

**SOCIO–ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**

The population of Sri Lanka was 20.36 million according to the Census of Population and Housing in 2012. The average annual population growth rate was 0.7 percent according to this census and it was 1.2 percent in the Census of Population and Housing in 2001. However, the average annual population growth rate for the period of 1981-2012 was 1.02 percent. The Sex Ratio (No. of males per 100 females) has declined to 93.8 in the year 2012 though it was 99.2 in 2001. This imbalanced growth of the population is not suitable to the development of the country. Although the average annual population growth rate declined in the last inter-census period, the population density has increased from 230 to 325 within these 30 years and it was highest in Colombo district and lowest in Vavuniya District.

The continuous progress of the education sector can be seen in the past period and the number of schools and teachers has increased since 2017. The literacy rate has been over 90 percent for both sexes and no significant difference in the rate among districts. A rapid

improvement of the technical education sector can also be seen in the previous decade and new admissions to technical education have doubled in the period. Moreover, total expenditure on technical education was increased from 1,275.4 million rupees to 2,173.6 million rupees in the period from 2013 to 2022.

Observing statistics for University Education, the number of admissions, enrollment and graduations have increased significantly. These statistics revealed a very optimistic picture about the caliber of the skilled labour force in Sri Lanka.

Furthermore, International Migrations (both arrivals and departures by nationality) have increased within the last decade except for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. Finally, the proportion of the child population to the working population (early dependency ratio) has been decreasing rapidly in the past period and it will adversely affect the society in the future.

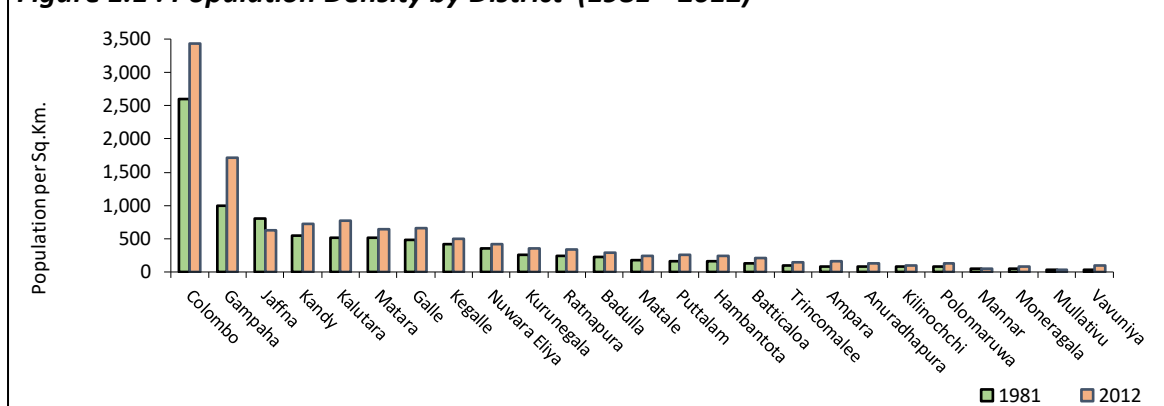
Table 1.1: Population, Average Annual Growth Rate and Population Density by Districts, 1981 and 2012

District	Population Census Year		Average Annual Growth Rate 1981-2012 (Percentage)	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km.) Census Year	
	1981 ⁽¹⁾	2012		1981 ⁽¹⁾	2012
Sri Lanka	14,846,750	20,359,439	1.02	230	325
Colombo	1,699,241	2,324,349	1.01	2,605	3,438
Gampaha	1,390,862	2,304,833	1.63	994	1,719
Kalutara	829,704	1,221,948	1.25	516	775
Kandy	1,048,317	1,375,382	0.88	554	717
Matale	357,354	484,531	0.98	180	248
Nuwara-Eliya	603,577	711,644	0.53	354	417
Galle	814,531	1,063,334	0.86	487	658
Matara	643,786	814,048	0.76	516	641
Hambantota	424,344	599,903	1.12	164	240
Jaffna	738,788	583,882	-0.76	795	629
Mannar	106,235	99,570	-0.21	53	53
Vavuniya	95,428	172,115	1.90	36	92
Mullativu	77,189	92,238	0.57	39	38
Kilinochchi	91,764	113,510	0.69	80	94
Batticaloa	330,333	526,567	1.50	134	202
Ampara	388,970	649,402	1.65	86	154
Trincomalee	255,948	379,541	1.27	98	150
Kurunegala	1,211,801	1,618,465	0.93	254	350
Puttalam	492,533	762,396	1.41	165	265
Anuradhapura	587,929	860,575	1.23	82	129
Polonnaruwa	261,563	406,088	1.42	77	132
Badulla	640,952	815,405	0.78	227	288
Monaragala	273,570	451,058	1.61	49	82
Ratnapura	797,087	1,088,007	1.00	246	336
Kegalle	684,944	840,648	0.66	412	499

Source: Department of Census and Statistics- 1981 and 2012 Census of Population Reports

(1) Jaffna and Kilinochchi data are given based on current district boundaries.

Note: Population Census 2012 was enumerated based on their places of usual residence. However, in all previous censuses conducted up to 2001 were based on, where the persons were present at the census night.

Figure 1.1 : Population Density by District (1981 - 2012)**Table 1.2: Number of Sub National Administrative Divisions**

District	DS/ AGA Division	Pradeshiya Sabha	Municipal Council	Urban Council	Electorate	GN Division	District Labour Office	Sub Labour Office
Sri Lanka	340	276	24	41	160	14,021	40	17
Colombo	13	3	5	5	15	557	7	-
Gampaha	13	12	2	5	13	1,177	3	-
Kalutara	14	13	-	4	8	762	3	-
Kandy	20	17	1	4	13	1,187	2	1
Matale	11	11	2	-	4	545	1	1
Nuwara-Eliya	10	9	1	2	4	491	2	1
Galle	22	17	1	2	10	895	1	2
Matara	16	15	1	1	7	650	1	1
Hambantota	12	10	1	1	4	576	1	1
Jaffna	15	13	1	3	10	435	1	-
Mannar	5	4	-	1	1	153	-	1
Vavuniya	4	4	-	1	1	102	1	-
Mullativu	6	4	-	-	1	136	-	1
Kilinochchi	4	3	-	-	1	95	-	1
Batticaloa	14	9	1	2	3	346	1	-
Ampara	20	17	2	1	4	503	1	1
Trincomalee	11	11	-	2	3	230	1	1
Kurunegala	30	19	1	1	14	1,610	3	-
Puttalam	16	10	-	2	5	548	3	-
Anuradhapura	22	18	1	-	7	694	1	1
Polonnaruwa	7	7	1	-	3	295	1	-
Badulla	15	15	2	1	9	567	2	1
Monaragala	11	10	-	-	3	319	1	-
Ratnapura	18	14	1	2	8	575	2	1
Kegalle	11	11	-	1	9	573	1	2

Source: Department of Labour, Department of Census and Statistics 2012 Census Report.

There are 25 administrative districts in the country and each administrative district has been divided into divisional secretariat divisions for administrative purposes under the decentralization. These divisional secretariat divisions have been further sub divided into Grama Niladhari Divisions (made as a collection either of the smallest villages or, of a part of a large village) and one officer called “Grama Niladhari “was appointed for each division. In addition, the local government system is divided into three

different groups, such as Municipal Councils (MC), Urban Councils (UC) and Pradeshiya Sabhas (PS). The Pradeshiya Sabha area belongs to rural sector and other MCs and UCs belong to the Urban Sector of Sri Lanka. However, District and Sub labour office areas are mainly demarcated according to the limits of divisional secretariat divisions and one office area is consisted of several DS Divisions whereas several office areas are deviated from existing boundary limits of divisional secretariat divisions.

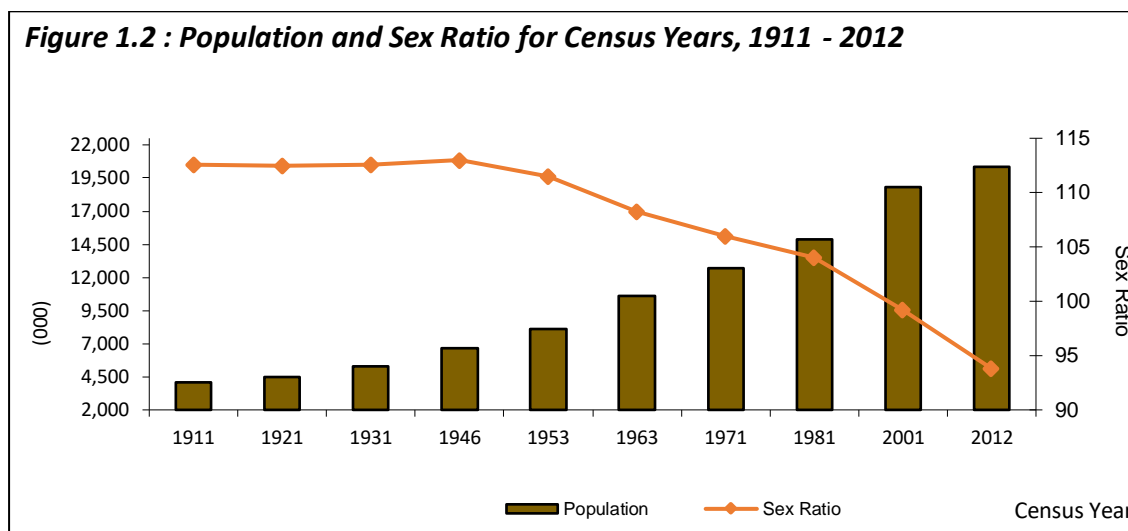
Table 1.3: Population by Sex and Sex Ratio for Census Years, 1911 - 2012

Census Year	Total (000)	Male (000)	Female (000)	Sex Ratio
1911	4,106.4	2,175.0	1,931.3	112.6
1921	4,497.9	2,381.1	2,116.7	112.5
1931	5,306.6	2,811.0	2,495.4	112.6
1946	6,657.3	3,532.2	3,125.1	113.0
1953	8,097.9	4,268.7	3,829.2	111.5
1963	10,582.0	5,498.6	5,083.4	108.2
1971	12,689.9	6,531.4	6,158.5	106.0
1981	14,846.8	7,568.3	7,278.5	104.0
2001	18,797.3	9,359.1	9,438.1	99.2
2012	20,359.4	9,856.6	10,502.8	93.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

The table shows the population of Sri Lanka as recorded at various censuses conducted from 1911 to 2012. The first Census of Sri Lanka was launched in 1871. This census has reported that the population was 2.4 million, which has increased up to 20.36 million at the last census

held on the year 2012. Though the total population had been increased over the years continuously, the sex ratio has declined steadily and it has started to drop sharply since 1946, indicating an excess of the female population over the males.

Figure 1.2 : Population and Sex Ratio for Census Years, 1911 - 2012**Table 1.4: Estimated Mid-Year Population in Sri Lanka by Sex, 2013– 2022**

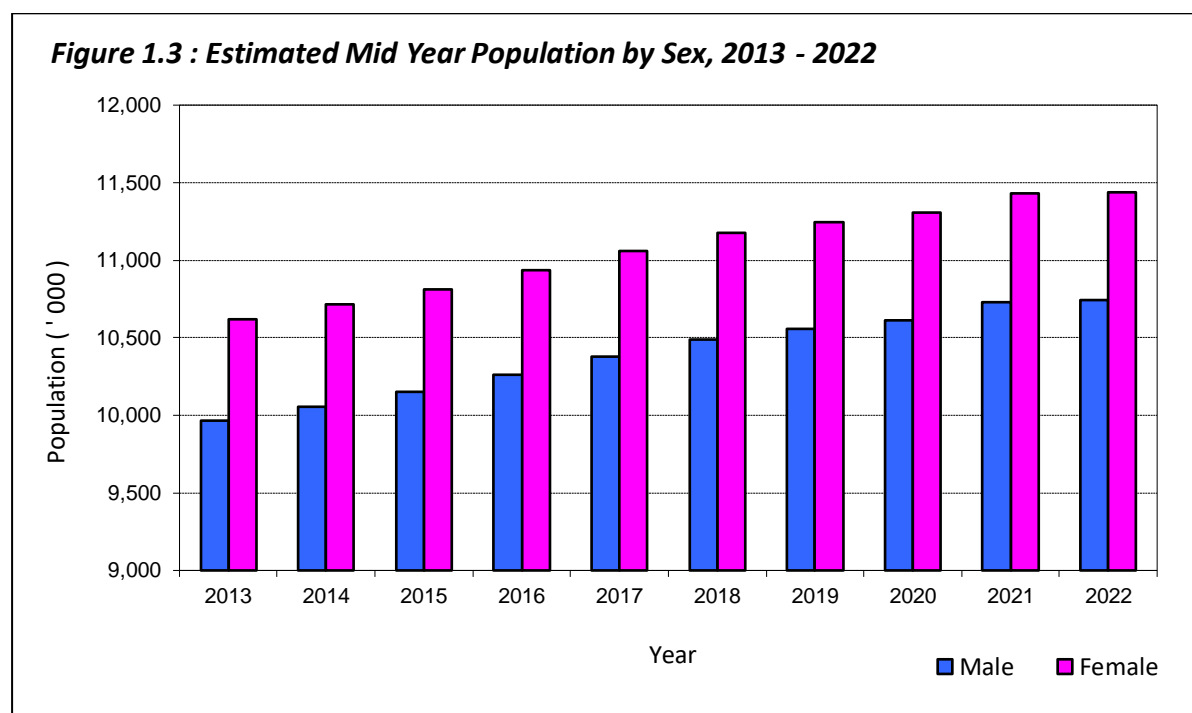
Year	Male (000)	Female (000)	Total (000)
2013	9,966	10,619	20,585
2014	10,056	10,715	20,771
2015	10,151	10,815	20,966
2016	10,265	10,938	21,203
2017	10,382	11,062	21,444
2018	10,492	11,178	21,670
2019	10,556	11,247	21,803
2020	10,613	11,306	21,919
2021	10,727	11,429	22,156
2022	10,740	11,441	22,181

Source: Registrar General's Department– Statistics Division

Note: The estimation of mid-year Population from 2012 onwards were based on the Census of Population and Housing of 2012.

Table 1.4 indicates the estimated mid-year population by sex in Sri Lanka during the period of 2013–2022. Population data for

Inter-census period was estimated by considering the latest previous Census information.



The above chart shows the estimated mid-year population by sex. The population has gradually increased in the period from 2013

to 2022 according to the Census of Population in the year 2012.

Table 1.5: Estimated Mid-Year Population by District & Sex, 2018 – 2022 (000)

District	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	21,670	10,492	11,178	21,803	10,556	11,247	21,919	10,613	11,306	22,156	10,727	11,429	22,181	10,740	11,441
Colombo	2,439	1,197	1,242	2,448	1,201	1,247	2,455	1,205	1,250	2,480	1,217	1,263	2,478	1,216	1,262
Gampaha	2,409	1,167	1,242	2,417	1,171	1,246	2,423	1,174	1,249	2,443	1,184	1,259	2,439	1,182	1,257
Kalutara	1,281	620	661	1,284	621	663	1,287	623	664	1,296	627	669	1,292	625	667
Kandy	1,468	700	768	1,476	704	772	1,483	707	776	1,501	716	785	1,499	715	784
Matale	519	250	269	522	252	270	525	253	272	530	256	274	530	256	274
Nuwara-eliya	763	365	398	768	367	401	773	370	403	780	373	407	783	374	409
Galle	1,124	539	585	1,130	542	588	1,135	544	591	1,147	550	597	1,147	550	597
Matara	858	411	447	863	413	450	866	415	451	873	418	455	874	419	455
Hambantota	655	322	333	661	325	336	668	328	340	676	332	344	681	335	346
Jaffna	613	288	325	617	290	327	621	292	329	626	294	332	629	295	334
Kilinochchi	126	62	64	129	63	66	130	64	66	133	65	68	135	66	69
Mannar	109	55	54	111	56	55	112	56	56	114	57	57	115	58	57
Vavuniya	187	92	95	189	93	96	191	94	97	194	95	99	195	96	99
Mullaitivu	96	48	48	97	48	49	98	49	49	98	49	49	99	50	49
Batticaloa	570	271	299	575	274	301	579	276	303	590	281	309	590	281	309
Ampara	719	348	371	728	352	376	736	356	380	752	364	388	754	365	389
Trincomalee	421	208	213	426	210	216	431	213	218	441	218	223	444	219	225
Kurunegala	1,711	822	889	1,719	826	893	1,726	829	897	1,743	837	906	1,742	837	905
Puttalam	825	399	426	832	403	429	837	405	432	849	411	438	850	411	439
Anuradhapura	930	454	476	937	457	480	943	460	483	954	466	488	957	467	490
Polonnaruwa	436	216	220	440	218	222	443	219	224	448	221	227	449	222	227
Badulla	873	420	453	880	423	457	886	426	460	895	430	465	899	432	467
Monaragala	491	244	247	496	247	249	501	249	252	505	251	254	509	253	256
Ratnapura	1,163	573	590	1,171	577	594	1,179	581	598	1,190	587	603	1,193	588	605
Kegalle	884	421	463	887	423	464	891	425	466	898	428	470	898	428	470

Source: Registrar General's Department– Statistics Division

* Provisional

Note: The estimation of mid-year population was based on the final results of the Census of Population and Housing - 2012, and district level Figures were based on the usual residence

Table 1.5 indicates the latest mid-year estimated population by district & sex, for the period from 2018 to 2022. Colombo and

Gampaha were the first & second largest populated districts in Sri Lanka. The lowest population can be seen in Mullaitivu District.

Table 1.6: Estimated Mid-Year Population by Sex and Age Groups, 2018 – 2022 (000)

Age Group	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21,670	10,492	11,178	21,803	10,556	11,247	21,909	10,613	11,306	22,156	10,727	11,429	22,181	10,740	11,441
0 - 4	1,859	938	921	1,871	943	928	1,881	949	931	1,902	959	943	1,905	960	945
5 - 9	1,863	940	923	1,874	946	928	1,885	951	934	1,906	962	944	1,908	963	945
10 - 14	1,748	884	864	1,759	889	870	1,768	894	874	1,788	904	884	1,790	905	885
15 - 19	1,752	873	879	1,763	879	884	1,773	884	889	1,793	894	899	1,795	895	900
20 - 24	1,632	790	842	1,642	795	847	1,651	799	852	1,669	808	861	1,671	809	862
25 - 29	1,653	791	862	1,663	796	867	1,672	800	872	1,690	809	881	1,692	810	882
30 - 34	1,745	848	897	1,756	854	902	1,765	858	907	1,784	867	917	1,786	868	918
35 - 39	1,499	730	769	1,508	734	774	1,516	738	778	1,533	746	787	1,534	747	787
40 - 44	1,446	704	742	1,455	708	747	1,462	712	750	1,478	720	758	1,479	720	759
45 - 49	1,368	658	710	1,377	662	715	1,384	665	719	1,398	672	726	1,400	673	727
50 - 54	1,297	618	679	1,305	622	683	1,312	626	686	1,326	632	694	1,327	633	694
55 - 59	1,132	533	599	1,139	536	603	1,144	539	605	1,156	544	612	1,158	545	613
60 - 64	975	452	523	981	455	526	986	457	529	996	462	534	998	463	535
65 - 69	672	301	371	676	303	373	680	305	375	687	308	379	687	308	379
70 - 74	438	193	245	440	194	246	443	195	248	447	197	250	448	198	250
75 & Over	591	239	352	594	240	354	597	241	356	603	243	360	603	243	360

Source: Registrar General's Department– Statistics Division * Provisional

Note: The estimation of midyear population was based on the final results of the Census of Population and Housing – 2012.and district level Figures were based on the usual residence

Table 1.7: Registered Births by Sex, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate (2013 – 2022)

Year	Registered Births			Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	Crude Death Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
	Total	Male	Female		
2013	365,762	187,671	178,091	17.8	6.2
2014	349,715	177,840	171,875	16.9	6.2
2015	334,821	169,918	164,903	16.0	6.3
2016	331,073	169,177	161,896	15.6	6.2
2017	326,052	165,926	160,126	15.2	6.5
2018	328,112	166,946	161,166	15.1	6.4
2019	319,010	163,019	155,991	14.6	6.7
2020	301,706	154,068	147,638	13.8	6.0
2021	284,848	145,045	139,803	12.9	7.4
2022*	275,321	139,301	136,020	12.4	8.1

Source: Registrar General's Department– Statistics Division * Provisional

Note: Number of births in a given year is the number of births registered in that particular year.

Table 1.7 gives Registered Births by sex, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate for the period from 2013 to 2022. Total registered births in 2013 were 365,762. (187,671 males and 178,091 females) and it was 275,321 (139,301 males and 136,020

females) in 2022. The highest number of births was registered in 2013. The Crude birth rate has decreased from 17.8 to 12.4 in this period and the crude death rate has fluctuated from 6.2 to 8.1 in this period.

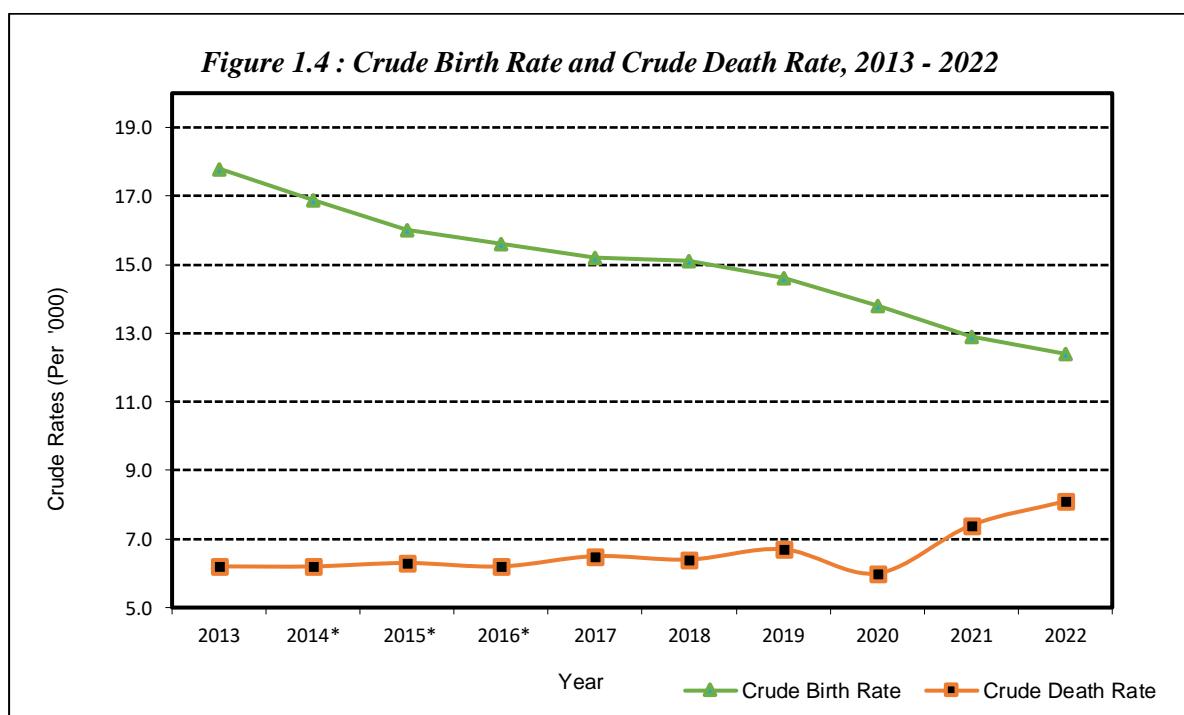


Table 1.8: Age Composition and Dependency Ratio in Census of Population, 1971 –2012 (000)

Item	1971		1981		2001		2012	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	12,689	100.0	14,846	100.0	16,929	100.0	20,359	100.0
0 – 14	4,944	39.0	5,226	35.2	4,449	26.3	5,132	25.2
15 - 59	7,206	56.8	8,978	60.5	11,413	67.4	12,707	62.4
60 and over	538	4.2	641	4.3	1,067	6.3	2,520	12.4
Dependency Ratio	76.1		65.4		48.3		60.2	

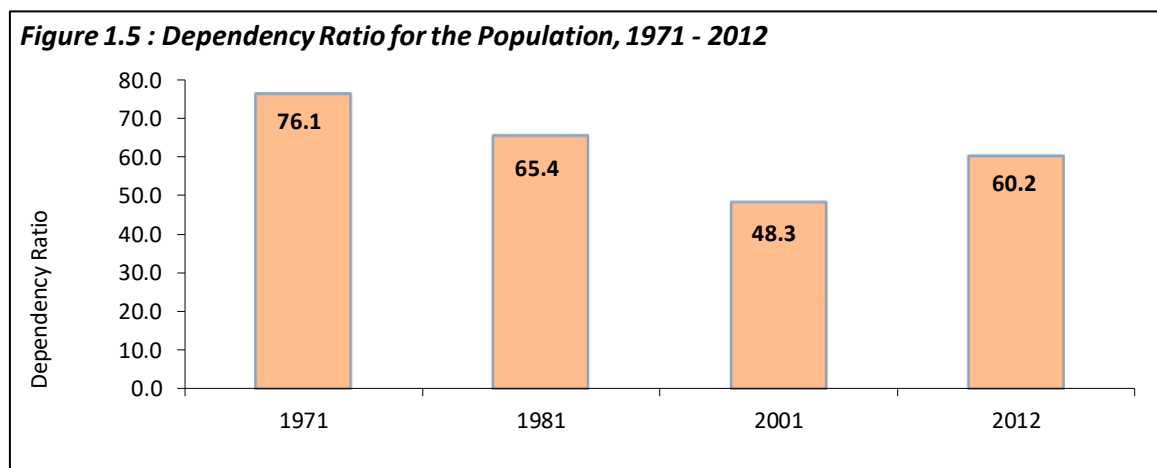
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Note: Census of Population and Housing was not conducted in 1991.

Excluded Northern and Eastern Provinces in 2001 Census

The child population of age below 15 (0-14 age group) can be categorized as early dependence and they are the future of a country. But unfortunately, this dependent

the population has rapidly declined from 39.0 percent to 25.2 percent, which is 14 units decrease from 1971 to 2012.



The dependency ratio indicates the number of dependents (age groups 0 - 14 years and elderly age group 60 years and above) per 100 persons in the working age group 15 - 59 years.

The Dependency Ratio was 76.1 percent in 1971 and it gradually decreased until 2001 to 48.3 percent. However, it has gone up (60.2 percent) in 2012.

Table 1.9: Population Literacy, 1971 – 2012

Year	Population 10 Years and Over (In '000)			Literates (In '000)			Literates (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1971	9,354	4,839	4,515	7,344	4,143	3,201	78.5	85.6	70.9
1981	11,309	5,768	5,541	9,865	5,257	4,608	87.2	91.1	83.2
1994	12,227	5,994	6,233	11,021	5,544	5,477	90.1	92.5	87.9
2001*	14,006	6,937	7,069	12,750	6,410	6,340	91.0	92.4	89.7
2012	16,867	8,095	8,772	16,142	7,841	8,301	95.7	96.9	94.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

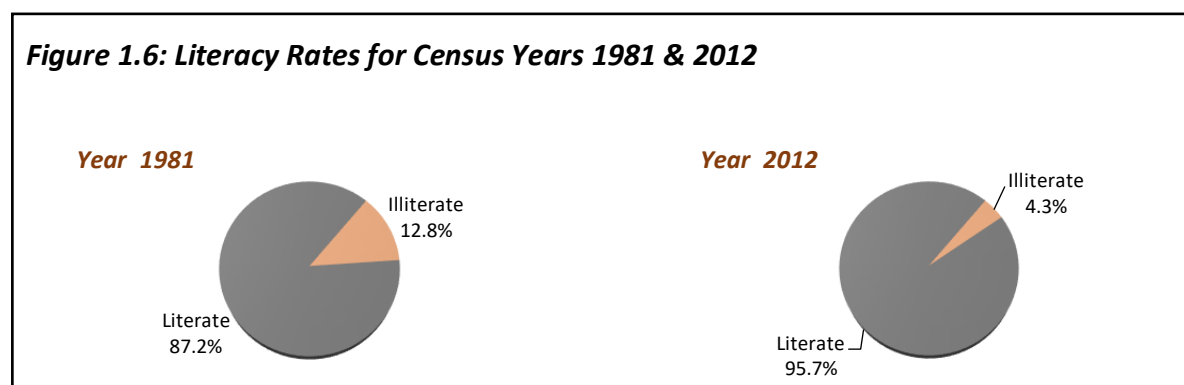
* Excluding Northern and Eastern Provinces

Note: Census of Population 1971, 1981, 2001 and 2012

Demographic Survey – 1994

A person who can both read and write with understanding a short statement is considered as a "Literate person". Table 1.9 provides the literacy rates derived from previous censuses and Demographic survey (1994) from 1971 to 2012 by sex. The Literacy

rate of the population aged 10 years and over has increased up to 95.7 percent during the last four decades. The literacy rate of males is higher than that of females during the period. However, a rapid improvement of the rate among females can be observed.

Figure 1.6: Literacy Rates for Census Years 1981 & 2012

This figure illustrates the gap between Literacy and Illiteracy among the population of aged 10 years and over for the year 1981

and 2012. It is observed that the literate population has increased in the previous period of thirty years due to free education.

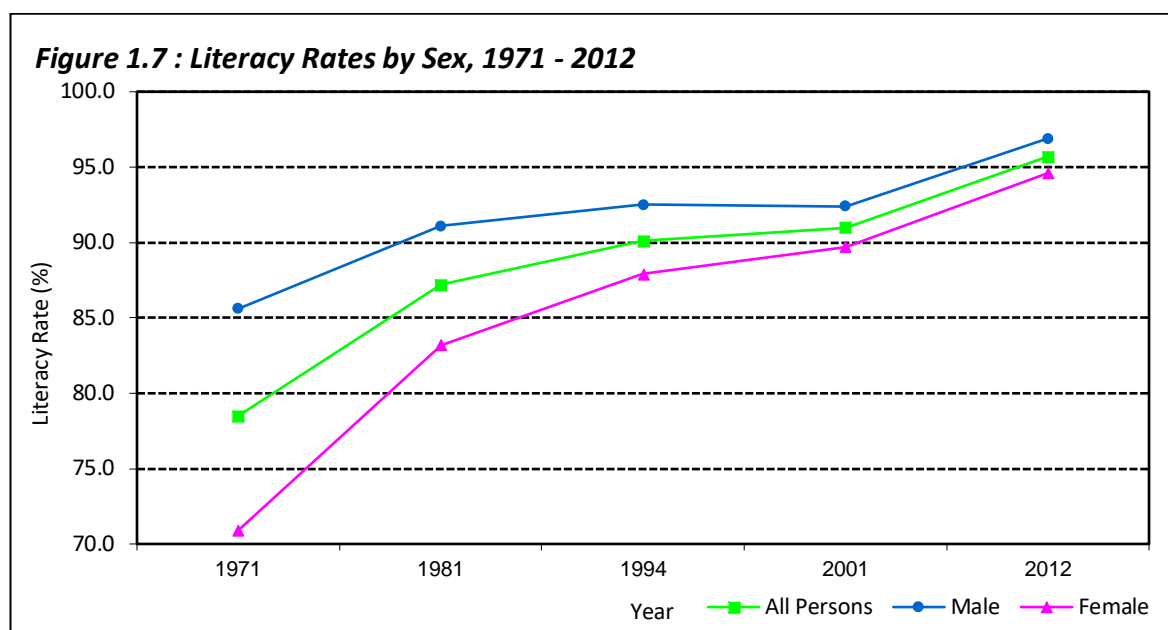


Table 1.10: Literacy Rates by Sex and District (Population of Age 10 Years and Over), 1981-2012

District	1981			2001			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	87.2	91.1	83.2	91.0	92.4	89.7	95.7	96.9	94.6
Colombo	94.1	95.8	92.3	94.7	95.3	94.0	98.0	98.5	97.6
Gampaha	94.6	96.3	92.9	95.4	95.7	95.1	98.5	98.8	98.2
Kalutara	90.3	93.2	87.5	93.2	93.7	92.6	97.2	97.8	96.6
Kandy	85.9	90.9	81.0	90.5	92.4	88.7	95.4	96.8	94.2
Matale	83.7	89.2	78.0	88.3	90.2	86.4	94.2	95.7	92.8
Nuwara-Eliya	78.7	87.6	69.6	82.6	87.6	77.7	90.9	94.9	87.2
Galle	89.8	92.7	87.1	92.3	93.2	91.5	96.2	96.9	95.6
Matara	85.8	90.2	81.7	90.3	91.9	88.9	94.8	95.9	93.8
Hambantota	81.8	87.5	75.8	88.9	90.9	87.0	94.1	95.6	92.8
Jaffna	93.4	94.5	92.3	-	-	-	98.2	98.4	98.0
Mannar	86.8	89.7	83.4	-	-	-	97.6	98.1	97.1
Vavuniya	85.4	89.2	80.9	-	-	-	97.1	98.0	96.2
Mullativu	89.0	91.3	86.0	-	-	-	97.3	98.0	96.6
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.7	98.3	97.1
Batticaloa	68.3	74.4	61.9	-	-	-	89.5	91.5	87.8
Ampara	75.0	82.3	66.7	85.9	88.9	82.9	92.8	95.2	90.6
Trincomalee	79.5	84.9	73.1	-	-	-	93.5	95.5	91.7
Kurunegala	88.2	92.0	84.2	92.7	93.3	91.5	96.5	97.4	95.7
Puttalam	90.0	92.4	87.6	90.7	91.2	90.3	95.8	96.3	95.3
Anuradhapura	86.5	90.9	81.3	90.5	92.1	88.8	95.7	97.0	94.6
Polonnaruwa	87.0	89.9	82.8	90.0	91.2	88.7	94.8	96.0	93.7
Badulla	78.1	86.1	69.9	85.2	88.9	81.7	91.8	94.7	89.1
Monaragala	78.0	83.6	70.9	86.0	88.1	83.8	92.8	94.7	91.0
Ratnapura	82.4	87.9	76.4	88.4	90.4	86.3	93.9	95.5	92.4
Kegalle	87.5	92.0	83.2	91.4	93.0	89.8	96.0	97.3	94.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Census of Population and Housing - 1981, 2001 and 2012

The table 1.10 shows the literacy rate by sex and districts for the Census Years from 1981 to 2012. The total literacy rate has increased from 87.2 percent to 95.7 percent in the period. Although, the rate has increased for both sexes, the literacy rate of females has increased very

rapidly than males. The highest literacy rate (98.5 percent) was reported from Gampaha district and the second and third places were taken by Jaffna and Colombo districts respectively.

Table 1.11: Literacy Rates by Age Groups and Sex (Population of Age 10 Years and Over) 1994 – 2012

Age Group	1994			2001			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	90.1	92.5	87.9	91.0	92.4	89.7	95.7	96.9	94.6
10 - 14	95.3	94.8	95.7	93.6	93.1	94.0	99.4	99.3	99.4
15 - 19	94.8	94.4	95.1	96.1	95.6	96.7	99.3	99.2	99.3
20 - 24	93.5	93.3	93.7	95.0	94.5	95.6	99.0	98.9	99.1
25 - 29	91.8	92.1	91.5	93.8	93.3	94.3	98.7	98.6	98.8
30 - 34	91.2	91.8	90.6	92.1	92.0	92.2	98.0	98.0	98.0
35 - 39	91.5	92.7	90.4	90.5	90.6	90.3	97.0	97.1	96.8
40 - 44	91.2	93.5	88.9	90.9	91.6	90.1	95.4	95.9	95.0
45 - 49	89.2	93.1	85.5	90.7	92.3	89.1	93.6	94.5	92.7
50 - 54	86.3	92.4	80.6	87.3	91.7	83.2	93.5	94.8	92.3
55 - 59	82.4	90.9	74.5				93.2	95.1	91.5
60 - 64	78.3	85.5	68.6				91.9	95.0	89.3
65 & over	73.6	85.4	62.1	76.9	86.2	68.8	86.2	92.6	81.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Note: Demographic Survey - 1994

Census of Population and Housing - 2001, 2012

Information of the Northern and Eastern provinces have included only the year 2012. The literacy rate was over 98 percent for the persons below age 35 and significant gender differences could not be seen among them.

Table 1.12: Education Statistics – Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils (2017-2022)

Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^R	2022 [*]
1. Total number of Schools	11,053	11,044	11,084	11,091	11,088	11,074
1.1 Government Schools (a)	10,194	10,175	10,165	10,155	10,146	10,126
1.2 Private Schools (b)	106	80	89	90	93	95
1.3 Special Schools		26	29	30	30	31
1.4 Piriven (d)	753	763	801	816	819	822
2. Total number of pupils	4,367,493	4,417,679	4,268,039	4,272,259	4,260,466	4,180,450
2.1 Government Schools (a)	4,165,964	4,214,772	4,061,653	4,063,685	4,048,937	3,969,597
2.2 Private Schools (b)	138,657	139,581	135,600	136,200	138,828	139,412
2.3 Special Schools		2,451	2,467	2,496	2,391	2,307
2.4 Piriven (d)	62,872	60,875	68,319	69,878	70,310	69,134
3. Total number of teachers	255,044	261,485	261,803	265,394	256,676	251,906
3.1 Government Schools (c)	241,591	247,334	246,592	249,494	241,054	236,738
3.2 Private Schools (b)	7,039	6,829	7,490	8,019	7,776	7,551
3.3 Special Schools		490	521	545	499	489
3.4 Piriven (d)	6,414	6,832	7,200	7,336	7,347	7,128
4. New admissions to Government Schools	322,137	328,632	333,074	319,405	304,105	292,517
5. Number of repeaters in Government Schools (Grade 1 - 10)	29,267	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Pupil teacher ratio in						
6.1 Government Schools (a)	17	17.0	16.5	16.3	16.8	16.8
Private Schools (b)	20	20.4	18.1	17.0	17.9	18.5
Special Schools		5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7
Piriven (d)	10	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7

Source: Statistics Branch, Ministry of Education

R - Revised

* - Provisional

n.a. - reliable data not Available

2017 & 2018 School Census date was 1st June2020 School Census date was 1st December2022 School Census date was 1st March 2023

(a) Functioning schools only

2019 School Census date was 1st September2021 School Census date was 31st December

The main source of Education Statistics is the Annual School Census carried out by the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Education. This Census has been conducted for more than two decades continuously. Private Schools and Piriven as well as government schools are covered by this Census. Further, Teachers' Training Colleges and Colleges of Education are also included here. The School

Census collects information belonging to the students, teachers and other prevailing physical resources in schools as well as other facilities in the Educational Institutions in Sri Lanka. The table gives the total number of Schools, the number of pupils and the number of teachers in Sri Lanka for the period of 2017 to 2022.

Table 1.13: Technical Colleges by Type, Number of Colleges, Students, Staff and Expenditure-2013-2022

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^R	2022 [*]
Total No. of Technical Colleges	38	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Colleges of Technology	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Technical colleges	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Number of Staff	2,260	2,299	2,539	2,439	2,438	2,326	2,362	2,297	2,212	2,199
Teaching staff (b)	493	494	602	583	717	639	686	631	598	581
Others	1,767	1,805	1,937	1,856	1,721	1,687	1,676	1,666	1,614	1,618
New Admissions	22,736	22,863	19,864	26,591	33,650	32,151	35,599	24961	25,539	22,238
New Admissions by Level of Courses										
Higher Dip. / National Diploma (c) (NVQ 5&6)*	965	1,936	1,804	2,111	2,834	752	988	1,011	1,447	1,244
National Diploma*	251	295	278	262	373	2,765	2,860	2,283	2,707	2,183
National Certificates	10,133	8,972	8,203	8,424	8,880	6,376	9,348	7,501	9,254	5,784
National Craft (Trade)	3,200	3,303	2,710	2,437	2,481	2,273	2,141	2,837	2,468	2,780
Short Courses + Others	8,187	8,357	6,869	13,357	19,082	19,985	20,262	11,329	9,463	10,247
Total Enrolments	28,747	29,428	25,378	32,990	39,910	39,084	42,657	33,361	34,570	31,134
Enrolments by Level of Courses										
Higher Dip. / National Diploma (c) (NVQ 5&6)*	1,200	2,509	2,377	3,773	4,832	1,044	1,731	2,216	2,843	3,159
National Diploma	448	482	484	460	547	5,140	5,073	5,122	4,977	4,556
National Certificates	14,849	13,803	12,169	11,782	11,898	9,472	12,389	10,967	13,222	8,788
National Craft (Trade)	4,063	4,277	3,479	3,618	3,551	3,443	3,202	3,302	3,687	3,909
Short Courses + Others	8,187	8,357	6,869	13,357	19,082	19,985	20,262	11,754	9,841	10,722
Total Expenditure on Technical Education (Rs. Million)	1,275.4	1,500.9	1,919.2	2,132.3	2,075.7	2,077.2	2054.592	2138.62	2,085.7	2,173.6
Recurrent Expenditure (Rs. Million)	1,170.2	1,313.7	1,597.8	1,941.6	1,799.8	1,850.5	1849.936	1983.05	1,808.2	2,139.1
Capital Expenditure (Rs. Million)	105.2	187.2	321.4	190.7	275.8	226.7	204.6	155.57	277.5	34.5

Source: Department of Technical Education and Training

R* Revised

* Provisional with the NVQ frame work, all NVQ level 5 and 6+ courses are considered as National Diploma courses. Therefore, for the purposes of preparing this report. NVQ level 6 courses are considered as "Higher Dip/Diploma © (NVQ 5 & 6) and NVQ level 5 courses are considered as "National Diploma".

Technical Colleges offer various vocational training programs for youth in Sri Lanka especially for the school leavers after G.C.E. O/L & A/L examinations. According to the above table a total number of 31,134 students were enrolled in various courses conducted by 39 technical Colleges during

2022. These programs of qualifications such as a Higher Diploma, National Diploma, National Certificates, National Craft (Trade) and other short courses for technical skills. It can be assured that the skilled workers are joining the labour force annually through these institutions.

Table 1.14: Undergraduate Enrolment by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes and Major Courses of Study, 2015 – 2022

University / Course of study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
University of Colombo⁽¹⁾	8,936	8,934	8,639	9,147	9,430	10,197	11,248	11,982
Arts	3,311	3,274	3,194	3,136	3,163	3,384	3,482	3,602
Management & Commerce	1,783	1,783	1,689	1,798	1,943	2,069	2,329	2,606
Science	1,639	1,679	1,640	1,612	1,659	1,767	1,900	1,925
Medicine	1,015	1,009	991	1,204	1,016	1,007	1,048	1,092
Law	1,057	1,065	1,007	1,002	990	992	1,065	1,136
Allied Health Sciences	131	124	118	220	310	413	507	557
Technology	-	-	-	175	349	565	917	1,064
University of Peradeniya	10,580	10,739	10,561	10,854	10,783	11,193	12,009	12,534
Arts	3,065	3,354	3,249	3,190	3,248	3,414	3,743	3,924
Management & Commerce	508	519	583	595	605	641	671	675
Science	1,409	1,448	1,417	1,496	1,539	1,644	1,652	1,849
Veterinary Science	309	321	308	296	302	307	343	345
Engineering	1,714	1,715	1,652	1,661	1,659	1,659	1,725	1,764
Agriculture	842	843	898	938	990	1,065	1,180	1,149
Medicine	1,070	1,075	1,090	1,296	1,065	1,059	1,091	1,132
Dental Science	419	341	316	316	314	312	421	462
Allied Health Sciences	763	644	621	655	668	698	746	773
Computer Science/ IT	256	254	220	204	191	193	216	214
Law	225	225	207	207	202	201	221	247
University of Sri Jayewardenepura	11,370	11,614	11,840	12,052	12,894	13,513	14,385	15,058
Arts	3,152	3,323	3,296	3,341	3,436	3,433	3,538	3,487
Management & Commerce	4,805	4,805	4,672	4,581	4,605	4,591	4,744	4,788
Science	2,091	2,171	2,093	2,000	2,298	2,474	2,661	2,825
Medicine	786	793	795	771	778	790	836	877
Allied Health Sciences	281	278	279	286	298	328	409	538
Computer Science/ IT	255	244	263	190	187	187	222	271
Engineering	-	-	121	241	362	468	540	575
Technology	-	-	321	642	960	1,242	1,435	1,583
Dental Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

Source: University Grants Commission.

(Contd.)

Table 1.14 (Contd.): Undergraduate Enrolment by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes and Major Courses of Study, 2015 – 2022

University / Course of study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
University of Kelaniya	9,293	9,526	10,054	11,334	11,939	12,469	13,638	14,325
Arts	4,489	4,701	4,917	5,449	5,724	5,631	5,905	5,983
Management & Commerce	2,092	2,100	2,149	2,330	2,509	2,769	3,189	3,467
Science	1,307	1,376	1,387	1,504	1,607	1,790	1,969	2,062
Medicine	927	871	870	1,068	883	854	914	965
Computer Science/ IT	231	281	373	488	583	605	786	841
Allied Health Sciences	247	197	198	174	161	173	213	299
Technology	-	-	160	321	472	647	662	708
University of Ruhuna	7,398	6,669	7,030	7,334	7,734	8,270	10,333	11,830
Arts	1,801	1,684	1,651	1,632	1,588	1,652	1,957	2,299
Science	756	777	871	898	1034	1000	1410	1497
Agriculture	843	835	792	787	817	845	944	982
Management & Commerce	1,587	1,195	1,262	1,200	1,305	1,391	1,747	2,054
Medicine	791	791	830	1,014	872	913	1,006	1,108
Engineering	912	900	902	895	919	971	1279	1573
Allied Health Sciences	382	225	269	308	354	418	585	676
Fisheries & Marine Science	208	148	188	212	248	318	380	401
Computer Science/ IT	118	114	130	127	150	153	211	248
Technology	-	-	135	261	447	609	814	992
University of Jaffna	6,681	7,393	8,337	9,266	10,311	10,875	10,271	10,929
Arts	2,420	2,548	2,711	3,255	3,232	2,994	3,007	3,137
Science	908	1,056	1,214	1,126	1,317	1,425	1,346	1,200
Medicine	609	651	682	673	728	740	754	834
Siddha Medicine	172	185	196	232	258	295	328	388
Management & Commerce	1,563	1,800	1,913	1,980	2,082	2,177	1,662	1,826
Agriculture	237	268	336	308	344	387	467	503
Computer Science/ IT	257	301	312	315	356	380	215	250
Allied Health Sciences	201	239	254	359	501	560	621	684
Law	220	203	207	199	219	239	282	337
Engineering	94	142	223	238	398	515	658	732
Technology	-	-	289	581	876	1,163	931	1,038

Source: University Grants Commission.

(Contd.)

Table 1.14 (Contd.): Undergraduate Enrolment by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes and Major Courses of Study, 2015 – 2022

University / Course of study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
University of Moratuwa	6,218	6,411	6,319	6,464	6,638	6,817	7,541	8,157
Engineering	3,647	3,727	3,659	3,693	3,741	3,762	3,928	4,104
Architecture & Quantity Surveying	1,522	1,568	1,525	1,522	1,551	1,585	1,796	1,939
Computer Science/ IT	1,049	1,116	1,129	1,150	1,147	1,173	1,258	1,391
Management & Commerce	-	-	-	99	199	297	455	518
Eastern University⁽¹⁾	4,142	3,574	4,596	5,372	5,849	5,842	6,474	6,929
Agriculture	331	271	299	275	255	242	256	291
Science	805	529	480	567	638	751	790	818
Management & Commerce	1,097	981	987	982	1,029	1,140	1,419	1,707
Arts	1,378	1,221	2,086	2,599	2,853	2,469	2,609	2,554
Medicine	304	316	343	409	357	359	419	443
Siddha Medicine	124	154	164	181	199	218	276	295
Allied Health Sciences	96	81	91	109	123	130	134	146
Computer Science/ IT	7	21	60	106	174	234	252	324
Technology	-	-	86	144	221	299	319	351
South Eastern University	3,707	3,852	4,270	4,822	5,186	5,438	5,786	5,941
Arts	1,793	1,903	1,994	2,200	2,397	2,448	2,551	2,565
Management & Commerce	778	755	826	884	941	943	1,028	1,079
Science	549	528	598	638	705	769	801	776
Engineering	286	377	382	470	360	348	382	399
Computer Science/ IT	301	289	312	322	324	317	369	424
Technology	-	-	158	308	459	613	655	698
Rajarata University	4,692	4,509	4,675	5,633	6,157	6,791	7,246	7,731
Arts	1,326	1,206	1,132	1,512	1,479	1,590	1,594	1,661
Management & Commerce	1,445	1,433	1,437	1,516	1,605	1,722	1,860	1,959
Agriculture	316	385	431	483	552	558	563	578
Science	446	348	301	488	599	777	842	977
Medicine	912	911	913	905	903	903	930	953
Computer Science/ IT	247	226	223	221	230	213	278	348
Technology	-	-	238	238	789	1,028	1,179	1,255

Source: University Grants Commission.

(Contd.)

Table 1.14 (Contd.): Undergraduate Enrolment by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes and Major Courses of Study, 2015 - 2022

University / Course of study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Sabaragamuwa University	3,585	3,789	4,193	4,154	4,546	5,075	6,224	7,020
Arts	834	958	1,113	1,091	1,053	1,103	1,181	1,225
Science	877	958	1,037	1,005	1,091	1,196	1,509	1,672
Management & Commerce	1,307	1,304	1,386	1,362	1,333	1,370	1,543	1,618
Agriculture	310	312	342	401	522	613	719	775
Computer Science/ IT	257	257	315	295	327	348	479	597
Medicine	-	-	-	-	70	145	255	371
Technology	-	-	-	-	150	300	538	762
Wayamba University	3,041	3,217	3,527	3,897	4,467	4,865	5,486	5,780
Agriculture	522	544	579	611	601	604	630	631
Livestock Fisheries & Nutritions	411	409	416	445	508	572	702	675
Science	501	525	517	547	561	563	590	580
Management & Commerce	1,607	1,739	1,770	1,834	2,021	2,054	2,186	2,244
Technology	-	-	245	460	704	926	1,100	1,222
Medicine	-	-	-	-	72	146	278	428
Uva Wellassa University	1,954	2,035	2,254	2,506	2,701	2,910	3,584	4,100
Management & Commerce	418	446	476	500	504	500	653	853
Science	351	366	358	363	354	351	433	478
Animal Sc. & Export Agriculture	775	795	813	838	858	901	1071	1,103
Computer Science/ IT	410	428	441	468	479	486	571	652
Technology	-	-	166	337	506	672	856	1,014
University of Vavuniya⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787	2,311
Management & Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	741	998
Computer Science/ IT	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	341
Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	454
Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	518

Source: University Grants Commission.

(Contd.)

Table 1.14 (Contd.): Undergraduate Enrolment by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes and Major Courses of Study, 2015 – 2022

University / Course of study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Visual & Performing Arts	2,181	2,189	2,217	2,257	2,309	2,386	2,576	2,740
Arts (Visual Arts, Dance, Drama & Music)	2,181	2,189	2,217	2,257	2,309	2,386	2,576	2,740
Institute of Indigenous Medicine	827	878	916	1,119	996	1,023	1,093	1,089
Indigenous Medicine	827	878	916	1,119	996	1,023	1,093	1,089
Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda University⁽³⁾	409	389	392	397	425	438	480	869
Arts								62
Management of Commerce								44
Agriculture								28
Allied Health Sciences								118
Technology								116
Indigenous Medicine	409	389	392	397	425	438	480	501
Institute of Human Resource Advancement	473	511	489	661	589	589	555	520
Arts (Labour Education)	473	511	489	661	589	589	555	520
University of Colombo School of Computing	765	767	810	857	889	926	997	1042
Information Technology	765	767	810	857	889	926	997	1042
Swamy Vipulananda Institute of Aesthetic Studies	833	745	771	793	825	868	966	1061
Arts (Visual Arts, Dance, Drama & Music)	833	745	771	793	825	868	966	1061
Institute of Agro-Technology and Rural Sciences	N/A	N/A	45	621	719	628	939	927
Agro technology	N/A	N/A	45	621	719	628	939	927
Open University	22,097	22,546	24,346	24,453	25,165	26,255	28,824	27,717
Education	242	224	293	328	1,362	1,355	2,279	1,683
Engineering Technology	4,736	4,834	5,531	5,208	4,923	4,923	6,269	6,343
Law	4,456	4,598	4,742	4,410	4,880	4,881	3,884	3,484
Arts	2,294	2,514	2,836	2,830	3,345	3,352	3,781	4,626
Management	2,850	2,807	3,261	3,850	3,547	3,883	5,415	4,102
Science	3,966	4,000	3,994	3,841	3,539	3,637	3,486	3,937
Allied Health Sciences	3,553	3,569	3,689	3,986	3,569	4,224	3,710	3,542
Grand Total	109,182	110,287	116,323	123,372	130,552	137,368	152,442	160,592

Source: University Grants Commission

Note: (1) Colombo, and Eastern Universities include Sri Palee, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Campuses respectively too.

(2) This excludes backlog students 12649 in 2021 and 15290 in 2022.

(3) This includes foreign and lateral entry too.

**Table 1.15: Undergraduate Admissions by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes
G.C.E(A/L) 2015 – 2022**

University	Number of Admissions						
	GCE(A/L) 2015	GCE(A/L) 2016	GCE(A/L) 2017	GCE(A/L) 2018	GCE(A/L) 2019	GCE(A/L) 2020 (2020/ 2021)	GCE(A/L) 2021 (2021/ 2022)
Colombo ⁽¹⁾	2,270	2,231	2,637	2,731	3,474	3,580	3,506
Peradeniya	2,937	2,983	3,169	2,920	3,166	3,707	3,568
Sri – Jayawardanapura	3,190	3,547	3,776	3,737	3,723	4,783	4,867
Kelaniya	2,825	3,075	3,432	3,568	3,489	4,556	4,492
Moratuwa	1,575	1,602	1,723	1,724	1,732	2,473	2,345
Jaffna	2,283	3,009	3,013	3,135	3,288	3,623	3,626
Ruhuna	2,055	2,146	2,279	2,433	2,511	4,291	4,399
Eastern ⁽¹⁾	1,301	2,208	1,840	2,042	1,952	2,701	2,813
South Eastern	1,456	1,819	1,678	1,671	1,688	2,184	2,190
Rajarata	1,446	1,662	2,109	2,123	2,088	2,462	2,409
Sabaragamuwa	1,190	1,273	1,337	1,579	1,603	2,463	2,451
Wayamba	1,012	1,268	1,347	1,413	1,423	1,962	1,957
Uva Wellassa	654	839	846	851	841	1,754	1,648
Visual & Performing Arts Gampaha	575	577	600	644	620	770	744
Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute Vavuniya	118	118	118	118	114	687	564
Institute of Indigenous Medicine	238	238	241	241	241	327	304
University of Colombo School of Computing	274	273	299	298	298	350	359
Swami Vipulananda Institute of Aesthetic Studies	224	215	224	223	282	339	386
Total	25,623	29,083	30,668	31,451	31,902	43,927	43,568

Source: University Grants Commission

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Colombo and Eastern Universities include Sri Palee and Trincomalee Campuses respectively too.

Table 1.16: Number of Passed out Graduates by Universities and Higher Educational Institutes, 2015-2022

University ⁽¹⁾	Graduate Output							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Colombo ⁽²⁾	1,696	2,340	2,154	1862	1,675	2,053	1,787 ⁽³⁾	2,264
Peradeniya	2,310	2,650	2,528	1798	1,447	2,464	2,239	2,224
Sri - Jayawardanapura	2,461	3824	3,006	2786	2,790	2,167	3,009	3,341
Kelaniya	2,116	2,146	2,431	2049	2,448	2,466	2,655	3,019
Moratuwa	943	1,343	1,481	1299	515	1,197	1,424	1,760
Jaffna	1,189	1,459	1,713	1249	1,172	1,812	1,904	949 ⁽⁴⁾
Ruhuna	1,477	1,715	1,372	1354	1,312	1,464	1,619	1,233 ⁽⁴⁾
Eastern ⁽²⁾	346	718	373	1133	443	428	1,383	526 ⁽⁴⁾
South Eastern	566	897	920	658	938	1,060	1,065	820 ⁽⁴⁾
Rajarata	924	1,135	1,122	811	947	1,062	1,363	1,080 ⁽⁴⁾
Sabaragamuwa	850	769	831	839	876	614	290 ⁽³⁾	1,021 ⁽⁴⁾
Wayamba	556	603	728	816	685	751	1,052	1,210
Uva Wellassa		410	523		500	541	584	694
Visual & Performing Arts	695	529	481	501	505	513	⁽³⁾	541
GampahaWickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute	64	66	111		80	48	90	67
University of Vavuniya							307	
Institute of Indigenous Medicine	100	62	31	142	120	156	99	176
Institute of Human Resource Advancement	119	124	126	137	119	108	147	194
University of Colombo School of Computing	247	236	193	244	237	250	267	265
Swami Vipulananda Institute of Aesthetic Studies	112	187	122	155	216	200	151	11 ⁽⁴⁾
Open University		1,032	1,673	1,947	1,844	1,682	2,611	1,622 ⁽⁵⁾
Agro Technology and Rural Sciences		9	13	16	14	32	42	33
Total	16,771	22,254	21,932	17544	18,883	21,068	24,088	23,050

Source: University Grants Commission

* Provisional

- (1) Excluding external degree
- (2) Colombo, and Eastern Universities include Sri Palee, Vavuniya and Trincomalee Campuses respectively too.
- (3) No main examination was held/only repeat exams were held.
- (4) Results have not yet been released for all/ few exams.
- (5) No output (for some programmes) in this year.

Table 1.17: International Migration Arrivals & Departures by Nationality, 2013 - 2022**Arrivals**

Nationality	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lankan	1,200,793	1,263,679	1,362,404	1,485,005	1,481,368	1,489,705	1,424,606	330,564	344,735	841,929
Asian (Excluding Sri Lankans)	675,307	780,039	966,696	1,097,444	1,113,091	1,226,511	935,567	209,612	126,225	242,189
Europeans	586,609	654,984	725,617	837,360	882,378	1,013,751	868,009	275,768	103,032	400,755
North American	76,861	81,612	94,738	110,443	118,188	137,182	122,164	29,703	15,419	55,733
South American	2,428	3,010	3,554	4,195	5,089	6,735	6,134	1,772	456	1,721
Africans	12,926	16,437	17,607	21,094	22,837	24,900	22,386	4,358	2,048	7,606
Australians	70,102	73,304	80,087	94,822	105,439	138,072	117,504	23,840	6,814	52,313
Others	1,019	1,153	1,201	1,711	1,470	1,476	1,204	292	152	699
Total	2,626,045	2,874,218	3,251,904	3,652,074	3,729,860	4,038,332	3,497,574	875,909	598,881	1,602,945

Departures

Nationality	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sri Lankan	1,261,723	1,311,258	1,356,747	1,447,786	1,439,572	1,475,934	1,442,152	314,659	309,234	1,051,449
Asian (Excluding Sri Lankans)	671,066	776,598	961,524	1,092,462	1,108,586	1,223,742	942,462	239,871	115,015	250,355
Europeans	578,977	651,524	723,033	836,314	877,471	1,011,388	883,310	333,892	66,360	395,087
North American	76,133	81,916	94,030	110,228	118,377	138,080	125,330	36,650	12,227	57,279
South American	2,403	2,962	3,592	4,188	5,092	6,769	6,198	2,041	384	1,731
Africans	12,704	16,369	17,651	21,065	22,823	24,630	23,020	5,501	1,761	7,399
Australians	69,730	74,172	80,002	94,511	106,619	140,852	124,647	36,859	4,576	53,884
Others	998	1,138	1,204	1,752	1,531	1,533	1,261	298	144	642
Total	2,673,734	2,915,937	3,237,783	3,608,306	3,680,071	4,022,928	3,548,380	969,771	509,701	1,817,826

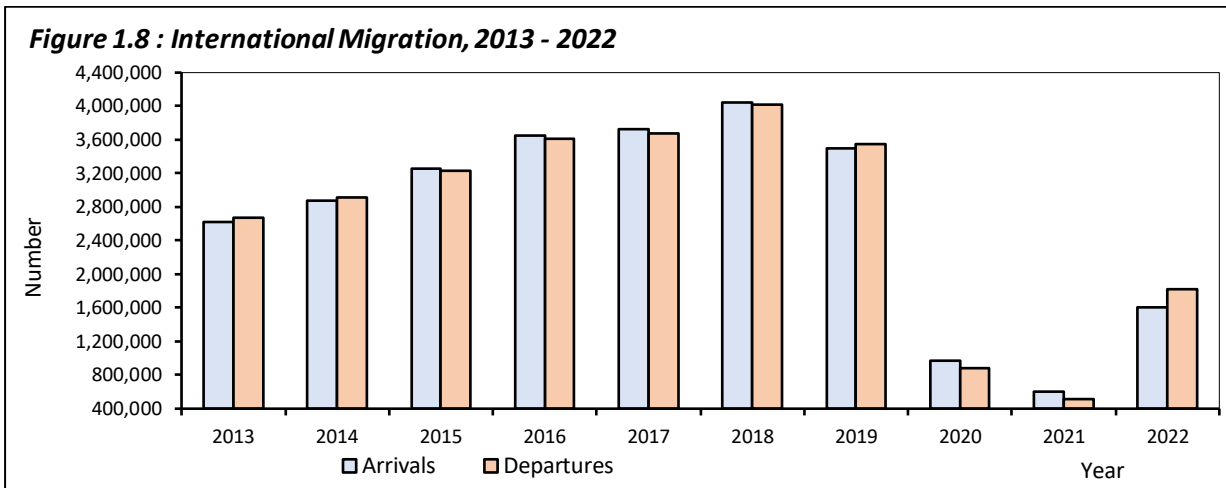
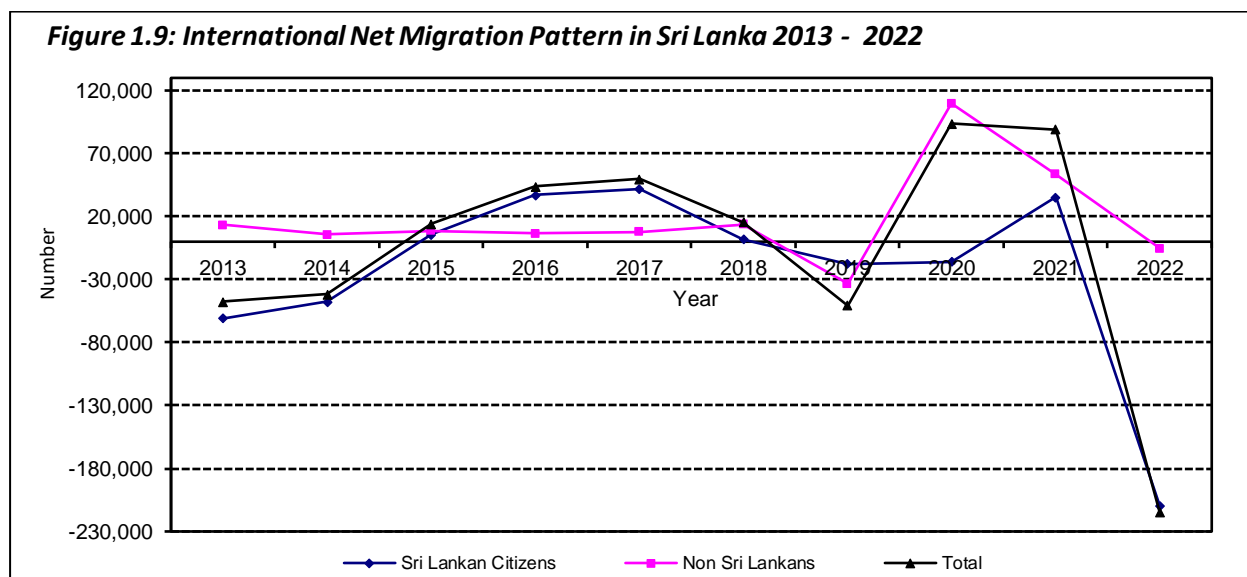


Table 1.18: International Net Migration by Nationality, 2013 – 2022

Year	Net Migration		
	Sri Lankan Citizens	Non Sri Lankans	Total
2013	-60,930	13,241	-47,689
2014	-47,579	5,860	-41,719
2015	5,657	8,464	14,121
2016	37,219	6,549	43,768
2017	41,796	7,993	49,789
2018	13,771	1,633	15,404
2019	-17,546	-33,260	-50,806
2020	-15,905	109,767	93,862
2021	35,501	53,679	89,190
2022	-209,520	-5,361	-214,881

Source: Department of Immigration and Emigration



Arrivals of both Sri Lankans and Non-Sri Lankans were more than departures (positive net migration) from Sri Lanka in the years 2015 -2018. It has happened after a long time due to some social changes with better living

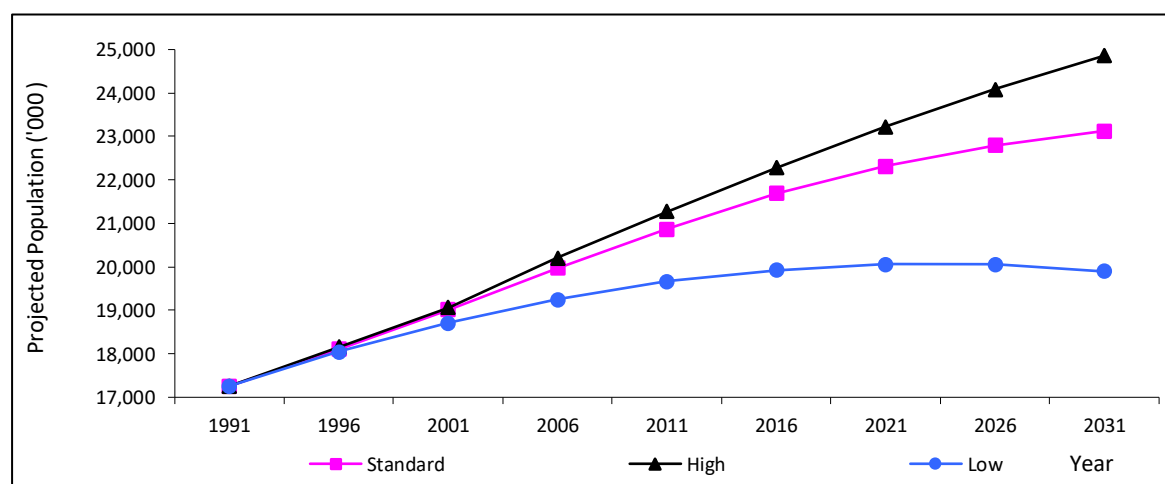
environments. In 2019, departures were more than arrivals can be seen significantly of both Sri Lankans and Non-Sri Lankans (negative net migration). In the year 2022, net migration is -214,881.

Table 1.19: Projected Population by Standard, High and Low Projections, 1991 – 2031 (000)

Year	Standard	High	Low
1991	17,259.9	17,259.2	17,259.2
1996	18,111.0	18,157.6	18,051.8
2001	19,015.3	19,068.5	18,711.5
2006	19,976.7	20,204.3	19,247.5
2011	20,873.4	21,271.5	19,671.1
2016	21,689.8	22,285.8	19,922.8
2021	22,323.8	23,226.6	20,060.8
2026	22,794.3	24,084.8	20,061.5
2031	23,128.8	24,859.3	19,902.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics-Population and Labour Force Projections for Sri Lanka 1991 – 2031

Figure 1.10: Projected Population by Stand High and Low Projections, 1991-2031 (000)



Chapter**2****LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION**

The labour supply and demand, which is called labour market information, are very important factors to measure the improvement of the economy in the country. The Economically Active Population is defined as “Labour Force” and it comprises all the employed and unemployed persons of a specific age group. The age 10 years and over was the specific age group of the economically active population until the year 2010 according to Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey which was conducted by Department of Census and Statistics in Sri Lanka. However, the minimum age to the labour force has increased up to age 15 in the year 2011 in the above survey. There are two types of reference periods as “Usual” and “Current” to this survey and current reference period is focused to the previous week. The behaviors of the persons who belonged to the economically active age group at the last twelve months’ period is concerned as usual situation of the labour force. Most of the information, which is given here from the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, belongs to the current situation of the labour force.

The total Labour estimated from the household population was 8.55 million, out of

the 17.16 million of household population at the end of year 2022. The current Labour Force Participation Rate calculated concerning the working age population (age 15 and over) was 49.8 percent. It was 70.5 for males and 32.1 for females. About 95.3 percent of labour force was employed persons and the remaining 4.7 percent was unemployed persons.

The Department of Labour functions as the labour regulator for the Sri Lanka labour force, except for the public sector. This department administrates the Employees’ Provident Fund, in which employees who are working under employers in various establishments have to be registered. Various other labour enactments are also enforced by this department for the benefit of employees. The persons who are covered under labour legislations are entitled to terms and conditions of employment and would be eligible for benefits upon leaving employment permanently. Accordingly, every private and Semi-government sector institutions should be registered with the Employees’ Provident Fund.

In 2022, annual departures for foreign employment has also increased than the previous year. Around 83 percent of them have gone to Middle Eastern Countries in the year 2022. The Male Departure for foreign

employment has increased in the period from 2013 to 2022 while the female housemaids have declined by a significant amount in the past decade and it will constructively affect the society.

Table 2.1: Total Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed Population (2013– 2022)

Year	Total Labour Force	Employed Population	Unemployed Population
2013	8,033,804	7,681,279	352,526
2014	8,048,884	7,700,489	348,395
2015	8,214,473	7,830,976	383,496
2016	8,310,682	7,947,683	362,999
2017	8,566,686	8,208,179	358,507
2018	8,387,759	8,015,166	372,593
2019	8,592,010	8,180,693	411,318
2020	8,466,606	7,999,093	467,513
2021	8,553,290	8,113,507	439,783
2022	8,547,062	8,147,731	399,332

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onward, the table consist with reweighted estimate.

For more information on re-weighting, visit:- <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sampleurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

The Labour Force was composed of the economically active population 10 years of age and over until the year 2012 under Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey. According to the table given above, the total Labour Force in 2022 was about 8.55 million and the total employment was 8.15 million. The total Labour

Force has decreased from 8.553 million to 8.547 million by 0.006 million and the employed population has increased from 8.113 million to 8.147 million.

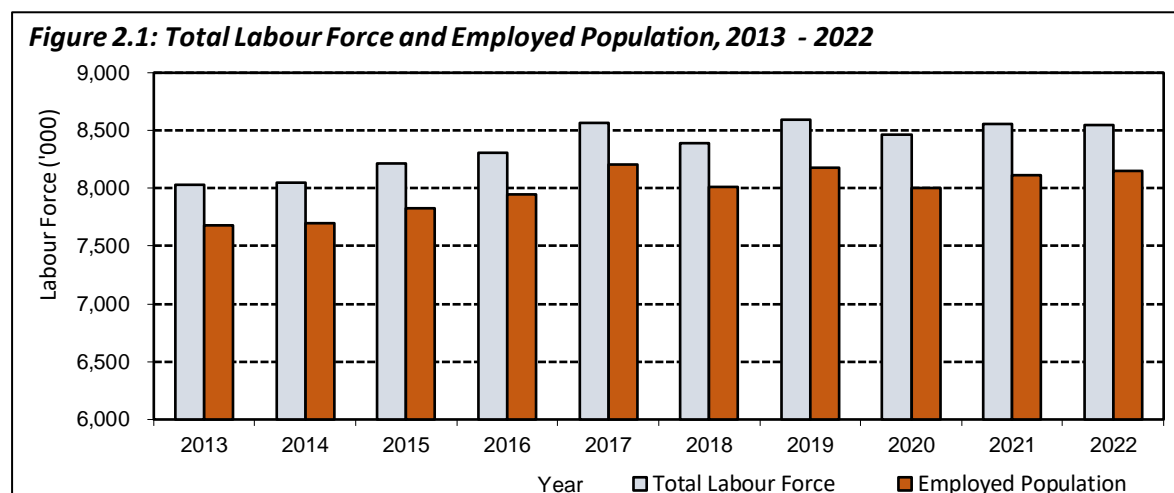


Table 2.2: Household Population, Total Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, 2013– 2022

Year	Household Population	Total Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2013	14,959,065	8,033,804	53.7	4.4
2014	15,134,484	8,048,884	53.2	4.3
2015	15,281,945	8,214,473	53.8	4.7
2016	15,448,679	8,310,682	53.8	4.4
2017	15,843,735	8,566,686	54.1	4.2
2018	16,196,232	8,387,759	51.8	4.4
2019	16,424,016	8,592,010	52.3	4.8
2020	16,739,396	8,466,606	50.6	5.5
2021	17,133,659	8,553,290	49.9	5.1
2022	17,161,973	8,547,062	49.8	4.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onward, the table consist with reweighted estimate.

For more information on reweighting; visit:- <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

The estimated total household population was 17,161.973 at the end of 2022 according to the above table. In 2022, the estimated total economically active population (Labour Force)

was 8,547,062 and the Labour force participation rate was 49.8. The unemployment rate was 4.7 in the year 2022.

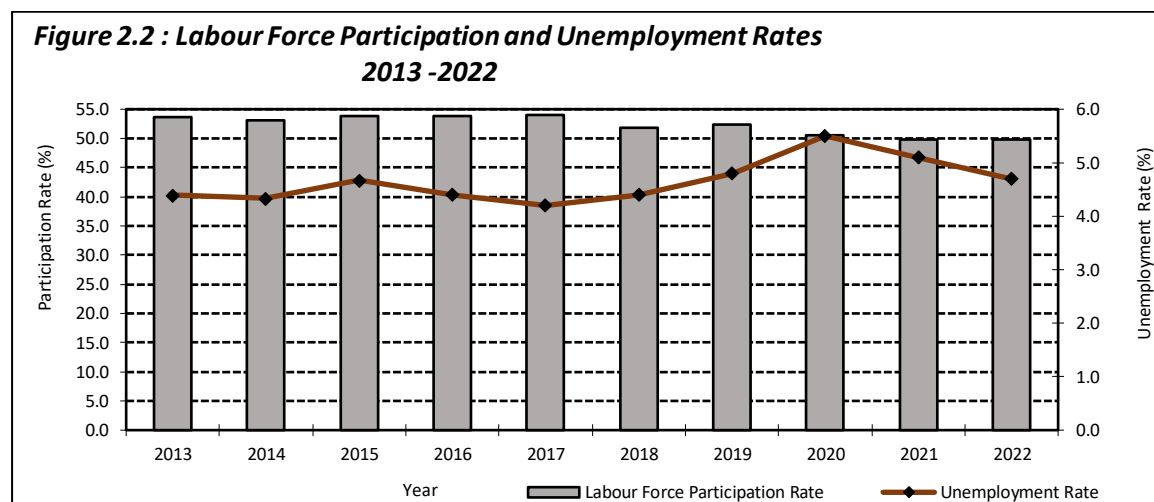


Table 2.3: Employed Population and Employment Rates by Gender, 2013 - 2022

Year	Employed Population			Employment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2013	7,681,279	5,024,341	2,656,938	95.6	96.8	93.4
2014	7,700,489	5,075,425	2,625,064	95.7	96.9	93.5
2015	7,830,976	5,097,798	2,733,178	95.3	97.0	92.4
2016	7,947,683	5,149,948	2,797,735	95.6	97.1	93.0
2017	8,208,179	5,279,158	2,929,021	95.8	97.1	93.5
2018	8,015,166	5,300,310	2,714,855	95.6	97.0	92.9
2019	8,180,693	5,368,896	2,811,796	95.2	96.7	92.6
2020	7,999,093	5,372,947	2,626,147	94.5	96.0	91.5
2021	8,113,507	5,414,280	2,699,228	94.9	96.3	92.1
2022	8,147,731	5,373,965	2,773,766	95.3	96.3	93.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey.

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onward, the table consist with reweighted estimate..

For more information on reweighting; visit - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.3 shows the Employed Population and Employment rate by sex from 2013–2022. A person who was engaging in economic activity as a paid employee, employer, own account worker or unpaid family worker during the reference period for wage or salary, profit or

some family gain is considered as an employed person. The employment rate was around 95 percent for both sexes within the last ten years and it was higher for males than females.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons by Employment Status, 2013 – 2022

Year	Total Employed	Employment Status (Percentage)					
		Employees			Employers	Own Account Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
		Total	Public	Private			
2013	100.0	55.7	15.2	40.5	3.0	32.2	9.1
2014	100.0	56.4	15.5	40.9	2.7	32.0	8.9
2015	100.0	56.1	15.1	41.0	3.1	32.3	8.4
2016	100.0	57.8	14.6	43.3	2.7	31.6	7.8
2017	100.0	57.7	14.4	43.3	3.0	31.3	8.0
2018	100.0	57.8	14.5	43.3	2.8	32.3	7.2
2019	100.00	57.9	14.9	43.0	2.6	32.5	7.0
2020	100.00	57.5	14.8	42.7	2.5	33.2	6.8
2021	100.00	57.3	15.2	42.0	2.7	33.4	6.6
2022	100.00	58.0	15.1	42.9	2.9	33.1	5.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics – Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey.

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onward, the table consist with reweighted estimate.

For more information on reweighting; visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.4 shows the percentage distribution of the currently employed population by employment status. The majority of employed persons were employees in the private sector

and it was 42.9 percent in 2022. 33.1 percent of employed persons were own account workers and 5.9 percent of them were unpaid family workers.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons by Major Industry Groups, 2017 – 2022 (based on ISIC rev. 4)

Industry Code	Industry category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A	Agriculture, Forestry and fishing.	26.1	25.5	25.3	27.1	23.4	26.5
B	Mining and Quarrying.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
C	Manufacturing.	19.3	18.3	18.4	17.5	17.6	17.3
D, E, F	Construction, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.2	8.5
G	Wholesale and Retail trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles.	14.1	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.4	14.0
H	Transportation and Storage.	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	5.9
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activity.	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9
J	Information and Communication.	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
K	Financial and Insurance Activities.	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
M	Professional and Scientific and Technical activities	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities.	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8
O	Public Administration and Defense Compulsory Social Security	6.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.8	5.6
P	Education	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.7
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1
S	Other service activities	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
T	Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated Goods and Services - Producing Activities of Households for own use	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.9
L, R, U (Other)	Real Estate Activities, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Activities of Extra Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards; the Table consists with reweighted estimates.

For more information on reweighting; visit:- <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.6: Distribution of Currently Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group, 2013– 2022 Based on ISCO 08

Occupation Group	2013	2014
Total Employed	100.0	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.8	4.6
Professionals	6.3	6.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5.8	5.8
Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	3.7	4.3
Service and Sales Workers	11.0	11.7
Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers	19.4	20.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.0	17.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8.3	8.3
Elementary Occupations	23.1	21.2
Armed Forces Occupations and Unidentified Occupations	0.6	0.4

(Contd.)

Occupation Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	4.0	4.2
Professionals	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6.0	6.1	6.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.4
Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Service and Sales Workers	10.9	11.2	10.0	8.8	8.7	9.5	11.7	11.1
Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers	18.6	18.1	17.1	16.3	16.8	17.2	16.1	16.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	16.2	16.0	16.7	16.2	16.0	15.3	14.1	14.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.1	10.1	9.7
Elementary Occupations	22.6	22.6	22.4	22.9	21.5	22.9	24.7	24.6
Armed Forces Occupations and Unidentified Occupations	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards; the Table consists with reweighted estimate.

For more information on reweighting; visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.7: Employment Statistics of Export Processing Zone Enterprises (as at end 2022*)

Zone	Trainees		Unskilled		Semi-Skilled		Skilled		Supervisory		Technical	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Katunayake EPZ	1,094	1,648	1,328	1,744	3,659	5,987	3,406	5,886	1,421	620	1,415	401
Biyagama EPZ	1,625	1,227	976	780	5,163	3,819	6,249	4,387	2,036	490	2,184	857
Koggala EPZ	102	286	75	500	224	386	1,468	5,952	177	126	405	200
Horana EPZ	113	88	320	30	313	81	1,116	149	181	33	372	29
Malwatte EPP	41	76	20	10	94	461	280	1,084	32	61	43	4
Mirijjawila IP	17	27	31	100	43	104	90	670	20	27	225	32
Mirigama EPZ	35	42	190	142	175	720	157	441	102	44	47	17
Bingiriya EPZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	2	0
Mawathagama EPZ	64	123	162	327	709	3,654	223	810	88	38	102	31
Kandy IP	74	110	53	41	854	3,310	1,067	2,663	148	131	234	75
Polgahawela EPZ	8	169	50	260	83	209	345	3,191	113	82	22	9
Seethawaka EPZ	381	433	502	546	2,523	2,748	5,375	7,929	1,038	397	1,038	305
Wathupitiwala EPZ	312	472	403	621	844	1,188	1,386	3,306	263	219	152	84
Wagawatte Industrial Park/Zone	103	56	195	12	87	0	495	66	97	9	171	7
Total	3,969	4,757	4,305	5,113	14,771	22,667	21,661	36,534	5,722	2,277	6,412	2,051

(Contd.)

Zone	Admin.		Clerical & Allied		Other		Expatriates		Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Katunayake EPZ	1,100	563	396	364	367	115	136	34	14,322	17,362	31,684
Biyagama EPZ	1,324	654	263	168	372	154	31	7	20,223	12,543	32,766
Koggala EPZ	140	45	32	46	404	523	2	0	3,029	8,064	11,093
Horana EPZ	225	88	66	45	143	13	60	1	2,909	557	3,466
Malwatte EPP	29	2	25	33	28	18	1	0	593	1,749	2,342
Mirijjawila IP	29	21	6	14	22	22	29	0	512	1,017	1,529
Mirigama EPZ	131	41	19	20	46	71	28	1	930	1,539	2,469
Bingiriya EPZ	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	15	3	18
Mawathagama EPZ	385	122	45	24	6	4	0	0	1,784	5,133	6,917
Kandy IP	244	170	39	33	43	22	45	1	2,801	6,556	9,357
Polgahawela EPZ	80	39	28	68	128	243	0	0	857	4,270	5,127
Seethawaka EPZ	507	235	270	190	231	54	12	0	11,877	12,837	24,714
Wathupitiwala EPZ	208	117	139	126	112	63	5	0	3,824	6,196	10,020
Wagawatte Industrial Park/Zone	176	38	23	11	21	1	15	0	1,383	200	1,583
Total	4,580	2,136	1,352	1,142	1,923	1,305	364	44	65,059	78,026	143,085

Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI) * Provisional

Table 2.7 shows the number of employed persons in export processing zones by occupational groups. There were 143,085 persons being employed during the year 2022. Out of these employed persons 32,766

employees were working at Biyagama EPZ. This was about 22.9 percent of the total employment. The second highest zone was Katunayake and its percentage share was 21.1 to the total employment.

Table 2.8: Percentage of Female Employees to Total Employees of the Export Processing Zone Enterprises (as at end 2022*)

one	Trainees %	Unskilled %	Semi-Skilled %	Skilled %	Supervisory %	Technical %	Admin. %	Clerical and Allied %	Other %	Expatriates %	Grand Total %
Katunayake EPZ	60.1	56.8	62.1	63.3	30.4	22.1	33.9	47.9	23.9	20.0	54.8
Biyagama EPZ	43.0	44.4	42.5	41.2	19.4	28.2	33.1	39.0	29.3	18.4	38.3
Koggala EPZ	73.7	87.0	63.3	80.2	41.6	33.1	24.3	59.0	56.4	0.0	72.7
Horana EPZ	43.8	8.6	20.6	11.8	15.4	7.2	28.1	40.5	8.3	1.6	16.1
Malwatta EPZ	65.0	33.3	83.1	79.5	65.6	8.5	6.5	56.9	39.1	0.0	74.7
Mirijjawila EPZ	61.4	76.3	70.7	88.2	57.4	12.5	42.0	70.0	50.0	0.0	66.5
Mirigama EPZ	54.5	42.8	80.4	73.7	30.1	26.6	23.8	51.3	60.7	3.4	62.3
Bingiriya EPZ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.7
Mawathagama EPZ	65.8	66.9	83.7	78.4	30.2	23.3	24.1	34.8	40.0	0.0	74.2
Pallekele EPZ	59.8	43.6	79.5	71.4	47.0	24.3	41.1	45.8	33.8	2.2	70.1
Polgahawela EPZ	95.5	83.9	71.6	90.2	42.1	29.0	32.8	70.8	65.5	0.0	83.3
Seethawaka EPZ	53.2	52.1	52.1	59.6	27.7	22.7	31.7	41.3	18.9	0.0	51.9
Wathupitiwela EPZ	60.2	60.6	58.5	70.5	45.4	35.6	36.0	47.5	36.0	0.0	61.8
Wagawaththa IP	35.2	5.8	0.0	11.8	8.5	3.9	17.8	32.4	4.5	0.0	12.6
Wagawaththa IZ	17.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	13.6	23.1	4.5	0.0	6.4
Total	54.0	53.3	60.4	62.6	28.2	24.0	31.4	45.7	40.2	10.5	54.2

Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI) N.a. - Not available

Table 2.8 shows the percentage of female employees to the total employees of the export processing zones. Majority of workers

in Export Processing Zones were females and it was 54.2 percent of the total work force.

Table 2.9: Distribution of Public Employees by Sector and Year, 1980 – 2016

Year	No. of Employees	Sector		
		State	Provincial	Semi - Government
1980	597,380	368,849	-	228,531
1985	728,976	406,359	-	322,617
1990	700,592	198,425	256,032	246,135
1994	739,517	221,229	291,265	227,023
1998	774,952	285,895	275,268	213,789
2002	835,650	295,734	292,071	247,845
2006	835,798	334,277	292,715	208,806
2012 ^(a)	1,375,093	1,111,777 ^(b)	-	263,316
2016*	1,104,219	484,279	380,209	239,731

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Census of Public and Semi - Government Sector Employment (Preliminary Report)

(a) Census of Population and Housing of Sri Lanka – 2012.

(b) Provincial sector employees were also included under state sector.

*Note: 1. State sector includes Ministries, Departments and other Institutions under the Central Government. All the institutions under provincial councils were belonged to the provincial public sector and Semi-government sector includes Corporations, Statutory Boards, Authorities and Public-Private Bilateral Companies.

2. Only civil staff of the armed forces was included.

3. Field labourers in the state-owned estates are not included.

The Department of Census and Statistics had been conducting a Census of Public and Semi-Government Sector Employment once in four years since 1980. The information is collected through a questionnaire completed by employees. Table 2.9 provides the total number of employees by sector from 1980 to 2016. However, the Census of Population and Housing of Sri Lanka - 2012 report revealed that the total number of employees in the Public sector was 1,375,093 and 1,111,777 of

them were working in the State sector including in the Provincial public sector. Remaining 263,316 employees have engaged in employment in Semi-government sector in Sri Lanka. In 2016, total number of employees in the Public sector was 1,104,219 and 484,279 of them were working in the State sector and 380,209 were employed in provincial councils. The remaining 239,731 employees have engaged in employment in Semi- government sector.

Table 2.10: Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate by Gender, 2013 – 2022

Year	Labour Force Participation Rate			Employment Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2013	53.7	74.9	35.4	95.6	96.8	93.4	4.4	3.2	6.6
2014	53.2	74.6	34.6	95.7	96.9	93.5	4.3	3.1	6.5
2015	53.8	74.7	35.9	95.3	97.0	92.4	4.7	3.0	7.6
2016	53.8	75.1	35.9	95.6	97.1	93.0	4.4	2.9	7.0
2017	54.1	74.5	36.6	95.8	97.1	93.5	4.2	2.9	6.5
2018	51.8	73.0	33.6	95.6	97.0	92.9	4.4	3.0	7.1
2019	52.3	73.0	34.5	95.2	96.7	92.6	4.8	3.3	7.4
2020	50.6	72.9	32.0	94.5	96.0	91.5	5.5	4.0	8.5
2021	49.9	71.0	31.8	94.9	96.3	92.1	5.1	3.7	7.9
2022	49.8	70.5	32.1	95.3	96.3	93.5	4.7	3.7	6.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards; the Table consists with reweighted estimates.

For more information on re-weighting visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.10 provides the Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate by sex from 2013 to 2022. In the year 2022, the female labour force participation rate was 32.1. The male

labour force participation rate was more than the double female rate for the above period. The employment rate of women was reported as 93.5 in 2022. It was 96.3 for males in the year 2022.

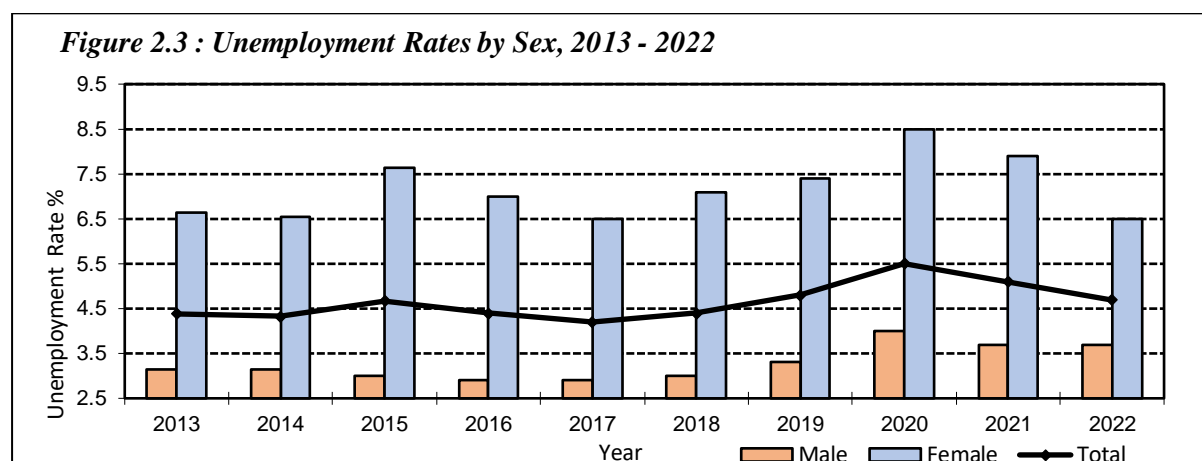


Table 2.11: Unemployed Population and Unemployment Rate by Gender, 2013– 2022

Year	Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2013	352,526	163,533	188,993	4.4	3.2	6.6
2014	348,395	164,609	183,786	4.3	3.1	6.5
2015	383,496	157,794	225,702	4.7	3.0	7.6
2016	362,999	153,554	209,445	4.4	2.9	7.0
2017	358,507	155,352	203,155	4.2	2.9	6.5
2018	372,593	163,926	208,667	4.4	3.0	7.1
2019	411,318	185,296	226,022	4.8	3.3	7.4
2020	467,513	225,057	242,456	5.5	4.0	8.5
2021	439,783	206,943	232,840	5.1	3.7	7.9
2022	399,332	206,822	192,510	4.7	3.7	6.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards; the Table consists with reweighted estimates. For more information on reweighting; visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sampleurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

The unemployed population and unemployment rates by sex since 2013 are given in the above table. The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of number of unemployed persons to the total Labour Force. In the year 2013, the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent for both sexes, and it has been

reported as 4.7 in 2022. An increase in the unemployment rate is seen in the year 2020 which is 5.5 may be due to prevailing covid-19 pandemic issues in the period. However, the male rate has always been lower than the female rate for each year.

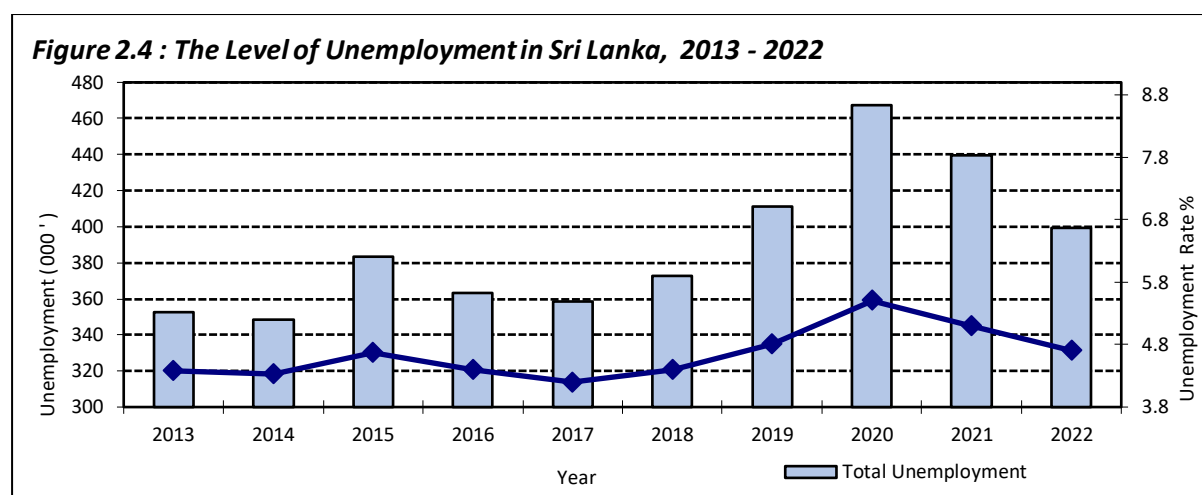


Table 2.12: Unemployment Rate by Province, 2015 - 2022

Province	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.9
Central	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.4	4.9	5.7
Southern	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.7	6.7	7.7	5.7	5.8
Northern	5.3	6.3	7.7	5.6	5.0	5.2	7.3	4.3
Eastern	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	4.8	4.4	3.9
North Western	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	5.0	3.7
North Central	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.7
Uva	4.7	4.6	3.5	5.2	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.4
Sabaragamuwa	5.9	5.5	3.7	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.6	3.8
Sri Lanka	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	4.7

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts. A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards, the Table consists with reweighted estimates.

For more information on reweighting; visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.12 shows the unemployment rate by provinces for the year 2015 to 2022. In the year 2022, Central and Southern provinces show comparatively higher unemployment rates.

Unemployment rates for North Western and North Central provinces were lower than other provinces and it was 3.7.

Table 2.13: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Educational Attainment, 2013 –2022

Year	Total	Grade 5 and below	Grade 6 -10	G.C.E.(O/L)	G.C.E.(A/L) & above
2013	100.0	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.5
2014	100.0	3.1	37.7	22.4	36.8
2015	100.0	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7
2016	100.0	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8
2017	100.0	3.1	30.3	24.7	41.9
2018	100.0	2.2	30.5	21.4	45.8
2019	100.0	2.9	31.4	23.9	41.9
2020	100.0	2.2	32.6	23.5	41.7
2021	100.0	1.4	29.6	24.9	44.1
2022	100.0	1.8	32.1	23.6	42.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Note: Household population aged 15 years and above and data covers all districts.

A reweighting of Labour Force Statistics was done by the DCS for the data from 2011 onwards; the Table consists with reweighted estimates.

For more information on reweighting;visit: - <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/samplesurvey/Re-weightingLFS.pdf>

Table 2.13 shows the percentage distribution of unemployed population by level of education. In 2022, 42.6 percent of the unemployed population has obtained G.C.E.(A/L) and above

qualifications and 23.6 percent of the remains has G.C.E.(O/L) qualifications. However, the unemployment of the persons with lower education was comparatively very low.

Table 2.14: Departures for Foreign Employment by Major Occupational Levels, 2013 – 2022

Year	Professional Level		Middle Level		Clerical & Related		Skilled		Semi-Skilled		Unskilled		House Maid		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
2013	5,151	1.76	16,510	5.63	26,561	9.06	73,707	25.14	3,412	1.16	70,977	24.21	96,900	33.05	293,218
2014	5,372	1.79	20,778	6.91	29,267	9.73	73,162	24.33	3,977	1.32	79,519	26.44	88,628	29.47	300,703
2015	6,251	2.37	6,951	2.64	12,501	4.75	81,682	31.01	4,847	1.84	77,985	29.60	73,226	27.80	263,443
2016	6,574	2.71	8,235	3.39	10,864	4.47	76,559	31.51	3,930	1.62	71,641	29.49	65,127	26.81	242,930
2017	6,371	3.00	7,124	3.36	9,265	4.37	68,933	32.52	3,295	1.55	61,057	28.78	56,057	26.42	212,162
2018	7,210	3.41	7,748	3.66	10,021	4.74	67,053	31.71	2,770	1.31	51,719	24.46	64,938	30.71	211,459
2019	9,860	4.85	5,725	2.82	9,163	4.51	62,719	30.87	2,950	1.45	51,200	25.20	61,569	30.30	203,186
2020	2,954	5.48	1,498	2.78	2,493	4.67	16,733	31.06	749	1.39	14,061	26.10	15,387	28.56	53,875
2021	8,373	6.85	4,256	3.48	6,540	5.35	40,174	32.86	1,930	1.58	31,676	25.91	29,315	23.98	122,264
2022	14,307	4.60	8,130	2.61	12,134	3.90	92,836	29.85	4,133	1.33	105,509	33.92	74,007	23.79	311,056

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment - Information Technology Division * Provisiona

Table 2.14 shows the departures for foreign employment by level of occupation during the period from 2013 to 2022. In 2022, the total number of departures for foreign employment was 311,056 for both sexes. While considering the foreign employment by occupational categories, Housemaid group

continued to remain the highest among the migrant workers until the year 2014. From 2015 to 2022, the highest number of migrant workers has gone as skilled migrant workers

Table 2.15: Departures for Foreign Employment by Country, 2016 - 2022

Country	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
K.S.A.	63,293	26.07	37,745	17.80	35,866	16.96	5,478	17.46	9407	17.46	27,313	22.34	53,902	17.33
Kuwait	32,400	13.34	37,410	17.65	46,951	22.20	43,089	21.21	8040	14.92	12,816	10.48	79,123	25.44
U.A.E.	40,117	16.52	36,667	17.30	32,836	15.53	32,866	16.18	10,714	19.89	20,185	16.51	35,563	11.43
Qatar	59,523	24.51	56,637	26.72	50,774	24.01	40,785	20.07	9,689	17.98	30,516	24.96	71,954	23.13
Lebanon	2,644	1.09	2,408	1.14	2,229	1.05	1,902	0.94	538	1.00	703	0.57	1,284	0.41
Jordan	3,867	1.59	3,925	1.85	4,163	1.97	4,612	2.27	955	1.77	2,095	1.71	5,597	1.80
Oman	9,729	4.01	8,865	4.18	8,345	3.95	9,024	4.44	2,723	5.05	6,433	5.26	10,669	3.43
Bahrain	3,225	1.33	3,002	1.42	2,922	1.38	3,017	1.48	1,050	7.95	1,918	1.57	3,370	1.08
Maldives	6,116	2.52	6,279	2.96	7,300	3.45	7,767	3.82	2,401	4.46	7,136	5.84	9,916	3.19
Cyprus	2,055	0.85	2,110	1.00	2,249	1.06	2,421	1.19	788	1.46	1,703	1.39	2,964	0.95
South Korea	5,630	2.32	5,807	2.74	5,409	2.56	6,208	3.06	1,292	2.4	1,428	1.17	9,394	3.02
Singapore	1,840	0.76	1,795	0.85	1,917	0.91	2,124	1.05	763	1.42	1,184	0.97	3,007	0.97
Malaysia	2,914	1.20	1,996	0.94	2,455	1.16	3,296	1.62	522	0.97	266	0.22	1,941	0.62
Israel	2,271	0.94	2,487	1.17	2,033	0.96	1,559	0.77	778	1.44	1,268	1.04	1,632	0.52
Others	7,192	2.96	4,859	2.29	6,010	2.84	9,038	4.45	4,215	7.82	7,300	5.97	20,740	6.67
Total	242,816	100.00	211,992	100.00	211,459	100.00	203,186	100.00	53,875	100.00	122,264	100.00	311,056	100.00

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment - Information Technology Division

Note: Placement through all sources with Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment registration.

K.S.A. - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

U.A.E - United Arab Emirates

The above table shows the departures for foreign employment by countries. In 2022, the highest number of Sri Lankan workers has gone to Kuwait. It was 79,123. Also, 71,954 Sri Lankan Workers have gone

to Qatar. It was the second place. In 2022, 53,902 Sri Lankan workers have gone to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It was 17.33 percent.

Table 2.16: Comparison of Male Migrant Workers with Housemaids & other Female Migrant Workers- 2013 – 2022

Year	Male		Female						Grand Total
			Housemaid		Other		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
2013	175,185	59.75	96,900	33.05	21,133	7.21	118,033	40.25	293,218
2014	190,217	63.26	88,628	29.47	21,858	7.27	110,486	36.74	300,703
2015	172,788	65.59	73,226	27.80	37,260	14.1	90,655	34.41	263,443
2016	160,306	66.02	65,015	26.78	45,471	18.7	82,510	33.98	242,816
2017	139,271	65.64	56,057	26.42	16,834	7.93	72,891	34.36	212,162
2018	129,774	61.37	64,938	30.71	16,747	7.92	81,685	38.63	211,459
2019	122,201	60.14	61,569	30.30	19,416	9.56	80,985	39.86	203,186
2020	32,589	60.49	15,387	28.56	5,899	10.95	21,286	39.51	53,875
2021	81,134	66.35	29,315	23.98	11,815	9.66	41,130	33.65	122,264
2022*	186,965	60.11	74,007	23.79	50,084	16.10	124,091	39.89	311,056

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment - Information Technology Division

* Provisional

In 2022, a significant number of the out migrant workers from the country was females and it was 39.89 percent of the total migrant workers. However, the male departure for foreign employment has gradually increased in the period from 2013 to 2022. About 60.11

percent of migrant workers were males in the year 2022. The total number of migrant workers has significantly decreased in the years 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2.17: Workers Remittances and Exports, 2013 – 2022

(Rs. million.)

Year	Private Remittance (Rs. Mn)	Export Earnings (Rs. Million)						%
		Tea	Rubber	Coconut	Garment	Other Exports	Total Export	
2013	827,689	199,446	9,194	26,488	551,659	557,267	1,344,054	61.58
2014	916,344	212,588	5,916	46,517	611,350	576,804 ⁺	1,453,176	63.06
2015	948,957	182,054	3,548	47,745	618,803	579,282 ⁺	1,431,431	66.29
2016	1,054,489	184,778	4,758	53,283	669,796	588,151	1,500,766	70.26
2017	1,091,972	233,338	5,920	53,037	722,624	717,521	1,732,440	63.03
2018	1,138,124	231,750	5,088	50,465	807,787	838,443	1,933,533	58.86
2019	1,200,766	240,637	4,321	58,852	930,805	900,183	2,134,796	56.25
2020	1,317,007	230,170	5,579	63,974	728,005	831,200	1,858,927	70.85
2021	1,087,188	263,353	8,377	84,674	984,941	1,145,598	2,486,943	43.70
2022*	1,252,504	411,092	12,742	128,509	1,770,608	1,911,962	4,234,913	29.60

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

* Provisional

Remittances, received from Sri Lankan expatriates have provided significant relief to the economy of the country. The private remittances received from Sri Lankan

expatriates have gone up to Rs. 1,252,504 million in 2022 according to the above table.

Table 2.18: Workers' Remittances as Foreign Exchanges, 2013 - 2022

Origin	Rs. Million									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Middle East	460,195	509,487	512,437	566,260	565,642	582,719	618,394	680,892	560,989	640,030
European Union	149,812	165,858	166,068	186,645	199,831	212,829	225,744	250,231	204,391	232,966
Far East Asia	72,009	79,722	94,896	107,558	125,577	137,713	147,694	161,333	135,898	159,068
Europe other	39,729	43,984	41,754	48,506	50,231	50,077	50,432	56,631	45,662	51,353
North America	24,003	26,574	28,469	30,580	31,667	29,591	28,818	32,925	25,005	30,060
South East Asia	37,246	41,235	53,142	57,997	60,058	66,011	67,243	75,728	64,144	72,645
Australia & New Zealand	19,037	21,076	21,826	25,308	26,207	25,039	31,220	32,925	28,267	33,818
South Asia	10,760	11,912	13,285	15,817	16,380	25,039	24,015	21,072	18,482	25,050
South and Central America	7,449	8,247	8,541	7,381	7,644	5,691	4,803	3,951	3,262	5,010
Other	7,449	8,247	8,541	8,436	8,736	3,414	2,402	1,317	1,087	2,505
Total	827,689	916,342	948,957	1,045,489	1,091,972	1,138,124	1,200,766	1,317,007	1,087,188	1,252,504

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

* Provisional

Foreign exchange earnings of Sri Lankans who were working abroad have provided significant foreign exchange into the country during the last decade. As shown in the table above, total private remittances received from the

expatriates have gone up to 1,252,504 (Rs.) million in the year 2022. In 2022, Rs 640,030 million was received as foreign exchanges from the Middle East. It was 51.1 percent for the total.

Chapter

3

EARNINGS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The trend of the economy and consumption pattern of the community was significantly changed in Sri Lanka after the introduction of the concept of open economy in 1978. Rapid changes in the inflation rate could be seen as a result. The indicators such as Colombo Consumers' Price Index (CCPI), National Consumers' Price Index (NCPI), Wholesale Price Index, Wage Rate Index etc. are used to monitor the changes in prices, wages and earnings.

The old Colombo Consumers' Price Index (CCPI 1952=100) was replaced by New Colombo Consumers' Price Index (CCPI (N) based on the Household Income and Expenditure survey in 2002. It was revised again in the year 2007 and 2013 by using relevant Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The New Colombo Consumer's Price Index (CCPI, 2013 = 100) was introduced by the Department of Census and Statistics on the basis of the consumption patterns which was revealed by the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2012/13 by replacing the Colombo Consumer's Price Index, (CCPI, 2006/07=100). The new basket contains 392 items and 105 sub-groups

In 12 groups of goods and services. The percentage share of the food and nonfood categories was 28.24 and 71.76 in 2013.

The National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) for Sri Lanka was newly introduced in 2015 to replace the above indices and it was based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2012/13. Compilation of National Consumer Price Index is being done using prices which are collected for all of the nine provinces in Sri Lanka and Market Basket of Goods and Services also have been expanded in this revision. This consumption basket contains 105 sub-groups in 12 major groups of goods and services. The percentage share of the food and nonfood categories were 44.04 and 55.96 in 2013. This Index (NCPI 2013=100) is widely used as the official index to measure the inflation in Sri Lanka.

Wages boards have been established under the provisions of the Wages Boards Ordinance No.27 of 1941 and all wages boards are categorized into three main sectors i.e., plantation, manufacturing and services for the purpose of easy understanding.

Table 3.1: Colombo Consumer Price Index, 2019 - 2022

(Base 2013 = 100)

Item	Weight	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual Rate of Inflation	%	4.3	4.6	6.0	46.4
All Items	100.0	129.5	135.4	143.5	210.0
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	28.2	132.8	147.9	165.2	275.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1.0	215.9	223.5	231.2	295.1
Clothing & Footwear	2.3	145.5	153.2	163.4	239.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	32.0	115.5	117.8	119.3	139.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	2.5	135.2	134.3	142.4	203.4
Health	4.4	175.9	173.9	183.5	228.7
Transport	10.6	112.4	117.2	125.1	252.3
Communication	3.3	108.9	97.3	97.3	109.3
Recreation and Culture	1.3	117.0	117.5	118.2	161.4
Education	5.9	162.6	168.9	169.8	202.0
Restaurants and Hotels	5.1	135.0	138.5	151.4	251.2
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	3.3	144.6	148.0	153.0	223.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

The above table gives the Colombo Consumer's Price Indices (Base 2013 = 100) from 2019 to 2022. The index has increased in Figure 143.5 to 210.0 by 46.3 percent (66.3 units) than the last year. In major

groups such as Food, Clothing and Footwear, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Education have been observed as a remarkable increase during this period.

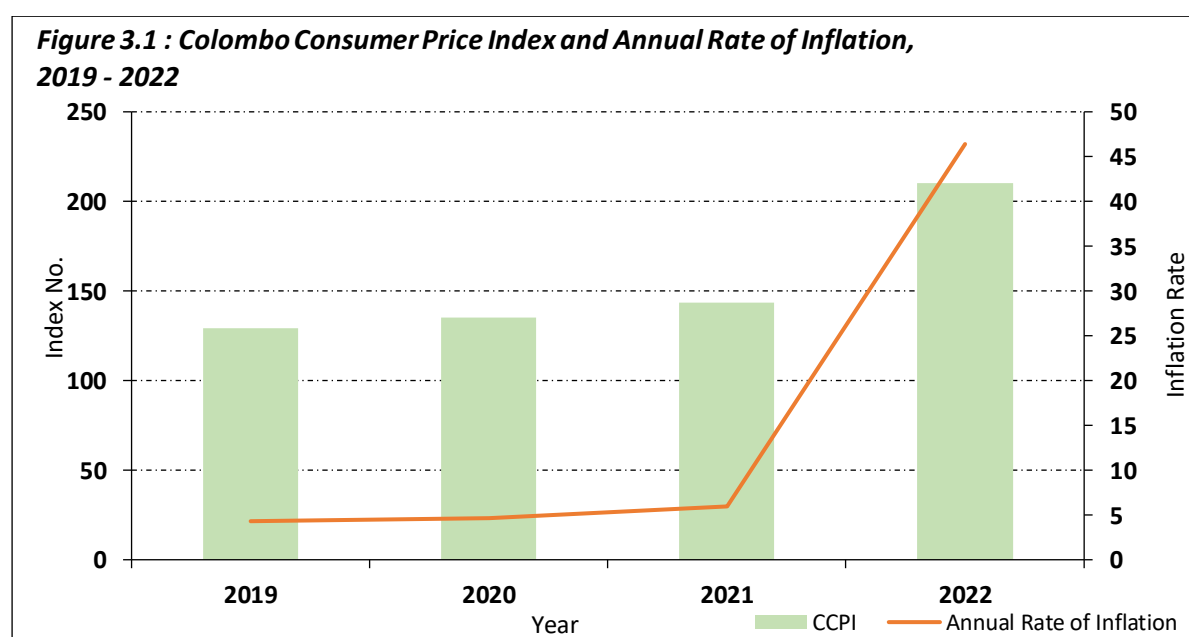


Table 3.2: National Consumer Price Index (NCPI), 2019 - 2022

(Base: 2013 = 100)

Item	Weight	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual Rate of Increase	%	3.5	6.2	7.0	50.4
All Items	100.0	129.6	137.6	147.2	221.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	44.0	127.6	143.1	159.2	255.6
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	2.3	200.6	214.4	220.4	300.4
Clothing & Footwear	3.4	128.6	132.2	137.7	189.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	18.0	126.7	127.7	129.1	156.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House	3.3	129.3	130.6	147.2	222.9
Health	4.1	162.3	162.2	138.7	222.7
Transport	9.8	116.4	119.3	169.3	229.6
Communication	2.3	110.3	98.9	127.9	111.9
Recreation and Culture	1.6	123.3	124.9	98.9	170.6
Education	2.8	137.1	143.7	126.4	178.1
Restaurants and Hotels	3.9	119.1	122	144.6	221.5
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.5	141.5	144.2	131.9	211.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.2 shows the National Consumer's Price Indices (Base 2013 = 100) for the period of 2019 to 2022. The figure of NCPI has increased from 129.6 to 221.5 during the period of 2019 to 2022 by 70.9 percent

(91.9 units). In major groups such as Food, Clothing and Footwear, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Education have been observed a remarkable increase during this period.

Table 3.3: Wholesale Price Index, 2013 - 2022**(Base 1974=100)**

Year	All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks	Textile and Foot wear	Paper Products	Chemical and Chemical Products	Petroleum Products	Non-Metallic Products	Metal Products	Transport Equipment	Electrical Appliances and Supplies	Machinery	Fuel and Light	Miscellaneous
Weights	100.0	67.8	2.9	4.0	1.4	5.2	6.4	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	4.8
2013	4,867.9	4,448.5	6,779.1	1,063.7	1,333.5	1,731.0	10,374.7	11,473.3	1,639.9	3,388.1	1,656.0	1,575.5	6,398.6	9,279.6
2014	5,022.1	4,768.0	7,173.9	1,068.5	1,360.0	1,767.0	10,037.0	11,861.6	1,639.3	3,477.6	1,593.1	1,581.8	6,904.3	7,801.3
2015	5,072.7	5,090.1	7,931.4	1,078.6	1,352.2	1,790.4	7,074.5	12,688.6	1,564.4	3,423.5	1,575.9	1,538.5	7,336.3	7,356.5
2016	5,284.0	5,242.1	8,994.4	1,103.1	1,327.7	1,790.6	7,003.8	15,153.8	1,540.8	3,382.0	1,575.9	1,515.6	7,967.6	7,928.1
2017	5,674.7	5,695.7	9,336.3	1,103.1	1,327.7	1,790.6	7,003.8	16,267.7	1,540.8	3,382.0	1,575.9	1,519.5	7,285.2	9,301.7
2018	5,867.0	5,847.6	9,451.1	1,153.7	1,358.5	1,804.8	8,174.5	16,794.8	1,552.5	3,393.7	1,631.4	1,548.3	8,981.4	8,608.5
2019	6,069.4	5,996.4	9,813.2	1,159.7	1,361.3	1,807.7	8,404.2	17,175.6	1,554.8	3,395.4	1,637.3	1,550.9	12,134.6	8,872.7
2020	6,399.3	6,476.4	9,872.5	1,159.7	1,361.3	1,809.2	8,414.9	17,557.2	1,587.7	3,395.4	1,637.3	1,550.9	9,960.7	9,579.5
2021	6,744.9	6,687.6	11,329.7	1,159.7	1,399.6	2,121.9	8,922.9	19,645.3	1,860.9	3,401.9	1,645.7	1,558.2	6,896.5	12,223.6
2022	11,000.3	10,528.5	16,307.8	1,159.7	1,693.2	2,305.7	24,056.5	30,151.1	3,175.7	3,443.7	1,738.1	1,638.7	11,026.9	17,418.5

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

*Provisional

Table 3.3 provides the Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) which was calculated by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka from 2013 to 2022. The WPI mostly represents the price development at the producer level. Hence, it is a useful indicator to assess and forecast the future price inflation or

deflation in the country. The WPI has shown an increasing trend since 2013. As can be seen from Table 3.3, the Wholesale Price Index for all items was 11,000.3 in 2022.

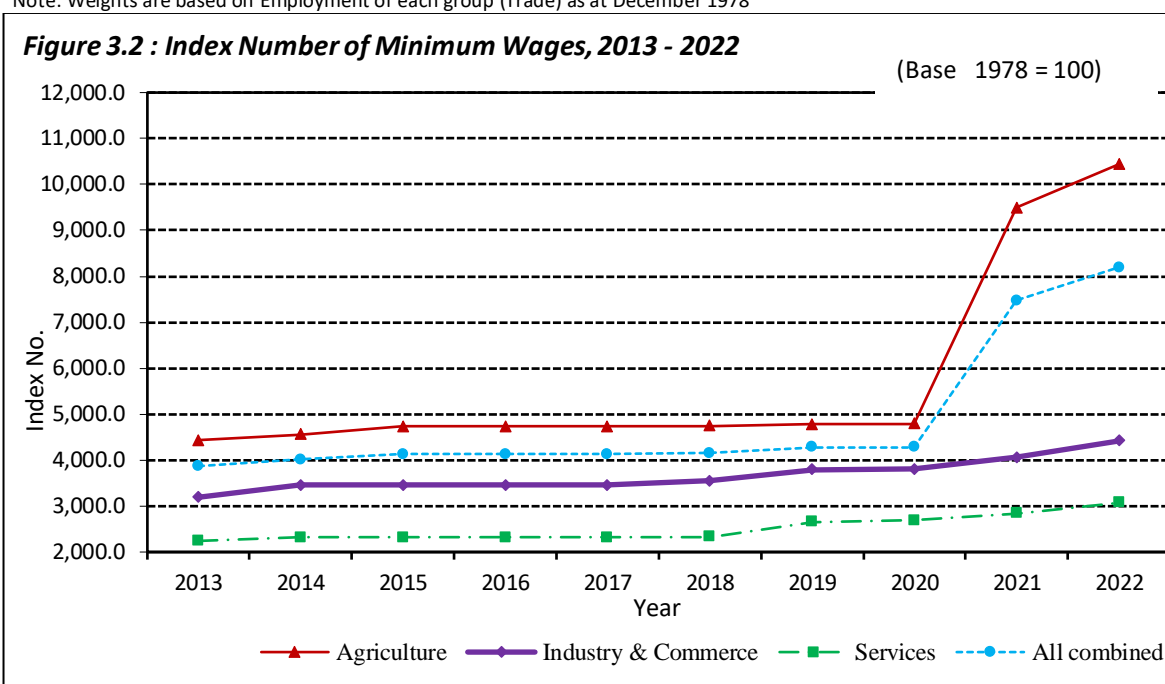
Table 3.4: Minimum Wage Rate Index, 2013 – 2022

(Base 1978 = 100)

Year	Agriculture	Industry & Commerce	Services	All combined
2013	4,435.9	3,191.6	2,241.5	3,869.2
2014	4,560.9	3,459.1	2,313.2	4,012.2
2015	4,734.4	3,459.1	2,313.2	4,127.1
2016	4,735.7	3,459.1	2,313.2	4,127.9
2017	4,736.7	3,459.1	2,313.2	4,128.6
2018	4,748.8	3,545.3	2,331.2	4,155.2
2019	4,784.4	3,796.6	2,659.3	4,275.5
2020	4,785.6	3,806.2	2,684.2	4,282.0
2021	9,492.0	4,061.1	2,845.1	7,469.5
2022	10,441.7	4,417.9	3,070.3	8,198.6

Source: Department of Labour-Labour Standards Division and Labour Statistics Division.

Note: Weights are based on Employment of each group (Trade) as at December 1978



The Index Number of Minimum Wages is calculated using the Minimum Wage Rates fixed by the law under the Wage Board Ordinance. The Wage Rate Index is derived

to measure the relative changes in wages over time. The Minimum Wage Rate Indices have been compiled for three major sectors of the private sector such as Agricultural, Industry and Service.

Table 3.5: Wage Rate Index Numbers of Government Employees' (Base 2016= 100) (a), 2016 - 2022

Year	Senior Level Officers		Tertiary Level Officers		Secondary Level Officers		Primary Level Officers		All Central Government Officers	
	Nominal Wage Rate Index	Real Wage Rate Index ^(b)	Nominal Wage Rate Index	Real Wage Rate Index ^(b)	Nominal Wage Rate Index	Real Wage Rate Index ^(b)	Nominal Wage Rate Index	Real Wage Rate Index ^(b)	Nominal Wage Rate Index	Real Wage Rate Index ^(b)
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	100.0	92.9	100.0	92.9	100.0	92.9	100.0	92.9	100.0	92.9
2018	103.4	94.0	100.2	91.1	100.0	90.9	100.0	90.9	100.2	91.1
2019	117.4	103.1	108.0	94.8	104.0	91.3	103.9	91.9	104.9	92.1
2020	131.4	108.7	121.0	100.1	115.1	95.2	108.3	83.9	114.6	88.7
2021	131.4	101.7	121.0	93.6	115.1	89.1	108.3	83.9	114.6	88.7
2022	141.5	74.9	141.2	74.7	135.4	71.7	123.8	65.6	133.1	70.5

Note:

(a) This index covers all levels of public sector employees, under the disaggregation of Senior, Tertiary, Secondary and Primary levels. The base period employment structure was rebased to 2016 (from 2012). To capture the changes introduced to the public sector salary structure by the Public Administrative Circular No. 03/2016 issued by the Ministry of Public Administration and Management on 25th February 2016. The data relating to the base period employment structure was obtained from the Census of Public and Semi-government sector Employment conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in November 2016.

(b)Based on NCPI 2013 = 100

Table 3.5 shows the nominal and real Wage Rate Indices compiled by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka that covers the Senior, Tertiary, Secondary, Primary Level officers and all central government officers for the period of 2016-2022. Nominal Wage Rate Index of senior level officers has increased by 41.5 percent and Nominal Wage Rate Index of all

central government officers has increased by 33.1 percent during the above period. Also, Real Wage Rate Index of all central government officers has decreased by 29.5 percent from 2016 to 2022.

Table 3.6: Annual Average of the Minimum Wage Rates for Tea, Rubber Estate Workers and Primary Level Workers in Public Sector, 2013 – 2022

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers					Primary Level Workers in Public Sector			
	Minimum Daily Rate of	*Daily Attendance Incentive*	Daily Price Share Supplement	Budgetary Relief Allowance	Total	Monthly Minimum Basic Salary	Cost of Living Allowance	Inter Allowance	Total
2013	380.00	105.00	30.00	-	515.00	11,730.00	9,109.50	-	20,839.50
2014	405.00	105.00	30.00	40.00	580.00	11,730.00	10,345.00	-	22,075.00
2015	405.00	105.00	30.00	100.00	640.00	11,730.00	10,345.00	-	22,034.00
2016	405.00	105.00	30.00	140.00	680.00	14,234.00	7,800.00	-	22,034.00
2017	405.00	105.00	30.00	140.00	680.00	16,738.00	7,800.00	-	24,538.00
2018	405.00	105.00	30.00	140.00	680.00	19,242.00	7,800.00	-	27,042.00
2019	700.00	-	50.00	-	750.00	21,746.00	7,800.00	-	29,546.00
2020	700.00	-	50.00	-	750.00	24,250.00	7,800.00	2,500.00	34,550.00
2021	900.00	-	-	100.00	1,000.00	24,250.00	7,800.00	2,500.00	34,550.00
2022	900.00	-	-	100.00	1,000.00	24,250.00	12,800.00	2,500.00	39,550.00

Source: Department of Labour - Labour Standard Division and Finance Division

* Daily Attendance Incentive is eligible when monthly attendance is 75% and over of the number of days work is offered. (Sunday, Poyaday and other Public Holidays shall not be considered as days on which work is offered.)

The Minimum Wages for the year 2022 of the Tea Growing and Manufacturing sector workers and Rubber Growing and Raw Rubber Manufacturing Sector is determined by either the Collective Agreement No.03 of 2019 or by the decisions of the relevant wages boards. For the workers covered under the decisions of the wages board, paid the allowances prescribed by the Budgetary Relief Allowance Act No.36 of 2005 and Budgetary Relief Allowance Act No.04 of 2016. Budgetary Relief Allowance Act No.04 of 2016 came in two parts and the first part came into force on 01stMay 2015 and the second part of it came into force on 01st of January 2016. The Year 2019 introduced the

Collective Agreement No.03 of 2019, which has only two components, daily wage and fixed price share supplement. Minimum wages of workers who are covered by respective wages boards have been decided by the relevant wage boards. At the moment there are forty-four wages boards functioning established under the provisions of Wages Boards Ordinance No.27 of 1941 Wages boards have been established for particular trades which are widely spread in the country. A minimum wage law has been introduced first time in Sri Lanka by Act No.3 of 2016 to ensure a minimum wage for all Private sector employees in the country and

as a result of that, Rs.10,000 has been fixed as the minimum wage for private sector employees. The Minimum Wage Rate of Tea and Rubber Estate Workers who are not covered by the Collective Agreement No. 35 of 2016 is determined by Wages Boards that were stipulated under the Wages Boards Ordinance. The daily rate of wages of Tea and Rubber Estate Workers has increased from Rs.380.00 to Rs.405.00 from 2013 to 2014 and it was remaining the same until 2018. In the year 2021, the daily rate of

wages increased to Rs.900.00. According to the above table, the average monthly basic salary of primary level (minor grades) workers in the Public sector has not been changed until 2015 and it was increased by 21 percent in 2016. But it can be seen a rapid increase of cost-of-living allowance in the year 2015. However, the primary level worker has received Rs. 22,034.00 as gross salary at the beginning of 2016. In 2022, the primary level worker has received Rs.39,550.00 as gross salary.

Table 3.7: Average of the Minimum Wage Rates (Daily) by Sector, 2013 - 2022

Year	Average of the minimum Wage Rates (Daily)		
	Agriculture ⁽¹⁾	Manufacturing	Construction
2013	420.44	367.66	493.50
2014	443.28	410.91	493.50
2015	452.31	411.07	493.50
2016	543.76	413.95	493.50
2017	560.40	411.07	493.50
2018	577.05	417.75	493.50
2019	616.79	487.35	493.50
2020	636.81	483.85	493.50
2021	802.18	483.85	493.50
2022	970.78	534.93	516.00

Source: Department of Labour, Labour Statistics Division

Note: ⁽¹⁾ The minimum wages were decided by Wages Boards which are legally established under Wages Boards Ordinance. The information given in the above table represents the industries which were covered by Wages Boards.

⁽¹⁾ The agriculture sector is being totally depends on the decisions of four wages boards namely Tea Growing, Rubber Growing, Coconut Growing and Cocoa Cardamom and Pepper Growing trades.

Table 3.7 reveals the average of the Minimum Wage Rates (Daily) by sector for the period of 2013 to 2022. In 2022, the Average of the Minimum Wage Rates (Daily) for the Agriculture

sector was 970.78. It was 534.93 for Manufacturing sector and 516.00 for Construction sector for the year 2022.

Table 3.8: Household Size, Mean Household Income and Expenditure, 2005 – 2019

Item	2005	2006/07	2009/10	2012/13	2016	2019
Household Size (Persons)	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Mean Household Income per month (Rs.)	20,048.00	26,286.00	35,496.00	45,878.00	62,237.00	76,414.00
Mean Household Expenditure per month (Rs.)	19,151.00	22,952.00	31,331.00	41,444.00	54,999.00	63,130.00
No. of Income Receivers in the household (Persons)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, collects information on food consumption patterns and nutritional intake of the households in Sri Lanka in addition to the other income and expenditure

information. There was a considerable increase in average household income as well as average household expenditure during the period of 2005-2019, according to the above table.

Table 3.9: Average Monthly Household Income by Major Source of Income, 2005 - 2019

Source of Income	Mean Income (Rs.)					
	2005	2006 / 07	2009 / 10	2012 / 13	2016	2019
Monetary Income	17,089	22,616	31,209	39,300	52,979	65,264
1. Wages / Salaries	7,493	9,418	12,434	16,134	23,790	28,619
2. Agricultural Activities	1,939	3,171	5,238	5,213	4,753	5,093
3. Non-Agricultural Activities	3,555	4,507	6,477	7,990	10,813	13,794
4. Other Cash Income	4,103	3,128	4,252	5,230	8,029	11,236
5. Income by Chance / Adhoc Gains/Windfall Income	-	2,392	2,808	4,733	5,594	6,522
Non - Monetary Income	2,959	3,671	5,242	6,578	9,257	11,151
1. Income in Kind	1,092	1,201	2,054	2,381	2,964	3,163
2. Estimated Rental Value of Own Occupied Housing Unit	1,866	2,470	3,188	4,197	6,293	7,988
Total	20,048	26,286	36,451	45,878	62,237	76,414

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table 3.10: Average Household Expenditure per Month by Major Expenditure Groups, 2005 – 2019

Expenditure Group	2005		2006/07		2009/10		2012/13		2016		2019	
	Value (Rs.)	%	Value (Rs.)	%	Value (Rs.)	%	Value (Rs.)	%	Value (Rs.)	%	Value (Rs.)	%
Food	7,593	39.6	8,641	37.6	13,267	42.3	15,651	37.8	19,114	34.8	22,130	35.1
Housing	2,054	10.7	2,639	11.5	3,446	11.0	4,667	11.3	6,873	12.5	8,744	13.8
Fuel and Light	811	4.2	1,042	4.5	1,278	4.1	1,755	4.2	1,757	3.2	2,085	3.3
Transport and Communication	1,733	9.1	2,401	10.5	3,072	9.8	4,315	10.4	5,548	10.1	5,830	9.2
Personal Care & Health Expenses	1,106	5.8	980	4.3	1,429	4.6	2,181	5.3	2,529	4.6	2,663	4.2
Education	473	2.5	632	2.8	1,018	3.2	1,448	3.5	2,066	3.8	2,401	3.9
Other Expenditure	5,381	28.1	6,617	28.8	7,821	25.0	11,427	27.6	17,112	31.1	19,277	30.5
Total*	19,151	100.0	22,952	100.0	31,331	100.0	41,444	100.0	54,999	100.0	63,130	100.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Household Income & Expenditure Survey

* Total may not tally due to rounding of figures

The above table revealed that the value of each expenditure group has increased continuously. Although the percentage of household expenditure on food was declined,

percentage figure of expenditure for transport and communication as well as Personal Care & Health expenses have increased in the recent past.

Table 3.11: Poverty Head Count Index by Districts, 2006/07 – 2019

District	Survey Period					
	2006/07 (%)	2009/10 (%)	2012/13 (%)	2016 (%)	2019	
					Old poverty line -Base 2002	New poverty line -Base 2012/13
Colombo	5.4	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.3
Gampaha	8.7	3.9	2.1	2.0	1.0	5.7
Kalutara	13.0	6.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	12.2
Kandy	17.0	10.3	6.2	5.5	3.0	14.3
Matale	18.9	11.5	7.8	3.9	3.9	19.6
Nuwara-Eliya	33.8	7.6	6.6	6.3	8.5	26.3
Galle	13.7	10.3	9.9	2.9	3.0	13.2
Matara	14.7	11.2	7.1	4.4	2.3	11.1
Hambantota	12.7	6.9	4.9	1.2	1.1	13.6
Jaffna	-	16.1	8.3	7.7	9.1	25.8
Mannar	-	-	20.1	1.0	1.3	8.0
Vavuniya	-	2.3	3.4	2.0	5.5	13.9
Mullaitivu	-	-	28.8	12.7	14.3	44.5
Kilinochchi	-	-	12.7	18.2	7.0	26.4
Batticaloa	10.7	20.3	19.4	11.3	5.0	20.8
Ampara	10.9	11.8	5.4	2.6	2.8	17.2
Trincomalee	-	11.7	9.0	10.0	3.6	18.3
Kurunegala	15.4	11.7	6.5	2.9	2.0	12.5
Puttalam	13.1	10.5	5.1	2.1	1.4	10.5
Anuradhapura	14.9	5.7	7.6	3.8	0.9	8.1
Polonnaruwa	12.7	5.8	6.7	2.2	4.6	17.0
Badulla	23.7	13.3	12.3	6.8	7.1	32.3
Moneragala	33.2	14.5	20.8	5.8	5.6	21.0
Ratnapura	26.6	10.5	10.4	6.5	6.9	24.9
Kegalle	21.1	10.8	6.7	7.1	5.3	20.8
Sri Lanka	15.2	8.9	6.7	4.1	3.2	14.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Household Income & Expenditure Survey

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is a major data source in measuring Official Poverty Line (OPL) and Poverty Head Count Ratio (HCR). The HCR presents the total number of

persons living below the poverty line as a percentage of the total population. HCR by district is given in the above table.

Table 3.12: Workers' Remittances as Foreign Exchanges, 2013 – 2022

Origin	Rs. Million									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	2022
1. Middle East	460,195	509,487	512,437	566,260	565,642	582,719	618,394	680,892	560,989	640,030
2. European Union	149,812	165,858	166,068	186,645	199,831	212,829	225,744	250,231	204,391	232,966
3. Far East Asia	72,009	79,722	94,896	107,558	125,577	137,713	147,694	161,333	135,898	159,068
4. Europe other	39,729	43,984	41,754	48,506	50,231	50,077	50,432	56,631	45,662	51,353
5. North America	24,003	26,574	28,469	30,580	31,667	29,591	28,818	32,925	25,005	30,060
6. South East Asia	37,246	41,235	53,142	57,997	60,058	66,011	67,243	75,728	64,144	72,645
7. Australia & New Zealand	19,037	21,076	21,826	25,308	26,207	25,039	31,220	32,925	28,267	33,818
8. South Asia	10,760	11,912	13,285	15,817	16,380	25,039	24,015	21,072	18,482	25,050
9. South and Central America	7,449	8,247	8,541	7,381	7,644	5,691	4,803	3,951	3,262	5,010
10. Other	7,449	8,247	8,541	8,436	8,736	3,414	2,402	1,317	1,087	2,505
Total	827,689	916,342	948,957	1,045,489	1,091,972	1,138,124	1,200,766	1,317,007	1,087,188	1,252,504

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

* Provisional

Foreign exchange earnings of Sri Lankan expatriates who were working abroad have provided significant foreign exchange into the country during the last decade. As shown in the table above, total private remittances received from the expatriates have gone up to 1,252,504 (Rs.) million in the year 2022. It is

very important to note here the largest proportion (51.1 percent) of the remittance received from the Middle east and the second highest was received from of European Union.

Chapter

4

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR LAWS

Enforcement of Labour Laws is carried out by the officers of the Department of Labour under the authorized power of the Commissioner General of Labour regularly. The enforcement activities of labour officials have been strengthened and streamlined by various labour ordinances, acts, laws, amendments, regulations, orders, gazette notifications, collective agreements and international conventions and recommendations.

These are regulated by multiple labour ordinance and acts that have been enacted. Every worker in formal and informal private sector can obtain assistance of at least one of the above ordinances for their legal protection when they are faced with an unjustifiable action from their employer.

Therefore, the service of this department is very important to the workers in private and semi government sectors for the legal protection in work place. In addition, the monetary contributions to Employees' Provident Fund as well as Employees' Trust Fund have also been significantly improved

annually due to continuous labour inspections.

The number of registered factories has been increased to 33,056 by 2022. There were 161 fatal accidents reported during the year 2022. In 2022, there were 237 non-fatal accidents can be seen. In this year, the amount of compensation paid was Rs.217,325,200. It was more than the year 2021. There were 47 fatal accidents reported from the Small/Median Enterprise sector. It was the highest number from all sectors.

There were 2,053 functioning trade unions at the end of the year 2022 and a further 143 new registrations have been reported. During the year 2022, 28 trade unions have been canceled or dissolved.

A total number of 22 strikes were reported in the private and semi government sectors in the year 2022. During the year 2022, 5 sticks have been reported from the Plantation sector. Total number of man-days lost due to strikes were 17,095 in 2022 and out of that 3,678 was from the plantation sector. In 2022, 3565 Industrial disputes were settled by the department of Labour.

Table 4.1: Enforcement of Labour Laws and Prosecutions, 2013 – 2022

Year	Prosecutions Under									
	Employee's Provident Fund Act		Gratuity Act		Wages Boards Ordinance		Shop and Office Employees Act		Termination of Employment of Workmen Act	
	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.)
2013	3,415	1,763,536.36	2,371	305,734.19	203	16,247.50	112	37,834.70	58	78,210.09
2014	3,244	2,636,393.91	2,044	348,731.68	244	25,671.50	88	7,204.30	36	39,498.70
2015	2,779	16,554,291.40	3,171	1,366,563.46	282	24,353.90	99	19,013.34	49	80,545.33
2016	2,230	4,058,797.03	2,264	484,806.13	97	20,366.39	31	2,698.89	41	75,568.75
2017	2,343	2,066,196.00	1,363	130,505.31	115	7,346.02	41	20,388.02	13	23,767.67
2018	2,274	1,396,531.09	914	163,320.33	174	21,418.1	71	42,867.96	15	31,448.50
2019	3,863	1,769,573,708.13	1,496	755,298,796.56	259	22,381,898.13	87	18,286,689.45	3	310,000.00
2020	1,232	572,365,044.84	470	151,469,099.60	112	22,068,077.76	52	12,634,509.93	0	-
2021	1,852	1,487,211,645.83	924	452,919,908.39	280	79,369,970.74	83	17,522,862.17	2	571,929.50
2022	2,459	5,803,942,735.00	1,544	1,641,522,392.00	270	853,716,460.90	169	111,342,724.50	501	2,603,241,422.00

Contd.

Source : Department of Labour - Enforcement Division

The particulars of the number of legal actions against the employers who have violated the labour laws and failed to contribute funds are shown in the table above. The highest number of cases handled by the Department of Labour under

the Employees' Provident Fund Act was reported in 2019. Its value was 3,863. Furthermore, the highest monetary amount has been received under the same Act in the year 2022.

Table 4.1(contd.): Enforcement of Labour Laws and Prosecutions, 2013– 2022

Year	Prosecutions Under											
	Private Provident Fund. Act		Industrial Dispute Act				Maternity Benefits Act		Women, Young aged (15-19) and Children Act		Budget Allowances Act.	
	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)	Orders except Non-Compliance of Labour Tribunal		Non-Compliance of Labour Tribunal Orders		No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)
			No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)	No. of Cases	Amount Recov. (Rs.'000)						
2013	1	1,519.42	126	1,404.62	144	83,936.74	5	-	7	-	22	8,795.88
2014	7	2,411.20	146	747.30	183	34,886.50	3	49.30	11	-	32	2,061.90
2015	3	-	153	364.10	164	41,370.13	3	-	5	-	29	1,895.90
2016	27	82,280.09	76	132.00	104	24,441.00	1	-	6	-	22	1,887.98
2017	4	865.00	40	136.65	62	35,181.72	2	-	6	-	23	2,500.69
2018	25	8,494.00	34	915.00	63	45,156.38	2	32.40	3	-	128	15,692.02
2019	-	-	28	21,036.00	68	49,168.00	-	-	2	-	148	11,329.00
2020	0	0	12	178,686.70	56	9,890,876.00	0	0	9	0	231	18,606,731.55
2021	0	0	29	9,342,530.00	22	2,250,608.00	0	0	0	0	160	86,139,401.88
2022	22	5,220,528.12	76	153,708,501.20	21	38,664,276.84	4	0	18	152,500	273	181,326,539.60

Source : Department of Labour - Enforcement Division

Table 4.2: Enforcement of Factory Ordinance, 2013 – 2022

(Number)

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.Registration of Factories										
(a) No. of Registered Factories (beginning of the year)	23,844	25,236	26,198	27,570	28,854	30,050	31,346	31,833	32,414	33,056
(b) New Registration	1,737	1,495	1,306	1,572	1,423	1,429	1,409	738	684	881
2.Factory Inspections										
(a) Power							3,630	1,944	1,472	3,034
(b) Non-power	62	76	96	77	270	521	53	11	23	43
(c) Others							162	142	92	195
3. Complaints										
(a) Complaints Received	80	77	79	94	104	152	120	108	82	78
(b) Complaints Investigated	84	68	69	103	98	135	128	98	92	81
4. Factory Building Plans										
(a) Building Plans Checked	90	80	130	149	151	123	147	106	134	275
5. Court Cases										
(a) Court Cases Filed	16	20	20	13	15	36	27	70	26	23
(b) Court Cases Concluded	18	15	23	5	19	28	29	50	11	37
6.Reported Accidents										
(a) No. of Reported Fatal Accidents	71	68	76	67	68	105	84	71	63	66
(b) No. of Reported Non-fatal Accidents	1,344	1,361	1,251	1,394	1,451	1,467	1409	1116	1130	1260
7. Educational Training Programmes										
(a) Individual Lectures					141	168	70	13	25	85
(b) OSH Multisession Programmes					27	25	18	6	6	20
(c) General awareness programmes					2	2	0	0	2	2

Table 4.2 shows the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Ordinance by the Industrial Safety Division. 33,056 factories have been registered at the end of the year 2022. This was at 23,844 in the year 2013 and the number of registrations has

rapidly increased during the period. It has a continuous system of factory inspections which were done by the officers of the Industrial Safety Division and officers in district factory Engineer's Offices were available to accelerate the process.

Table 4.3: Number of Factories Registered by District, 2017 -2022

District	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1464	1429	1409	738	684	881
Colombo	383	366	187	57	86	87
Gampaha	75	119	106	33	47	53
Kalutara	112	128	127	81	34	20
Kandy	165	141	181	106	18	66
Galle	55	95	67	60	52	37
Kurunegala	185	71	374	49	166	172
Anuradhapura	305	221	152	252	201	222
Ratnapura	37	44	49	31	28	30
Badulla	43	210	128	69	52	189
Jaffna	104	34	38	0	0	5

Table 4.4: Employees' Provident Fund, 2013 – 2022

Year	No. of Employers contributing to the Fund	Total contribution and surcharges received during the Year	No. of Operative Members Accounts	No. of Non-Operative Accounts	Interest Declared	No. of Benefit Payments	Amount Paid
	No.	Rs. Mn.	No.	No.	%	No.	Rs. Mn.
2013	69,148	80,484	2,403,501	12,799,572	11.00	114,114	50,243
2014	69,683	90,302	2,448,051	13,383,359	10.50	127,951	65,118
2015	72,578	102,637	2,570,000	14,300,000	10.50	136,815	77,769
2016	74,842	118,508	N.A.	N.A.	10.00	187,147	108,393
2017	76,782	133,930	2,765,304	15,267,160	10.50	168,695	117,477
2018	86,203	145,364	2,849,621	15,854,953	9.50	241,190	106,497
2019	94,171	157,525	2,914,493	16,470,611	9.25	241,581	126,330
2020	89,853	150,737	2,610,562	17,148,811	9.00	197,401	109,725
2021	71,203	165,728	2,535,254	17,809,615	9.00	179,681	118,192
2022*	72,979	194,599	3,183,914	19,273,317	9.00	254,630	163,301

Source : Employees' Provident Fund Department, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Note: N.A -Not Available

* Revised

The Employees' Provident Fund, was established in 1958 and provides benefits to the workers in the Private Sector and Semi-Government Sector. The above table gives the number of employers who contributed to the

fund and other related information. The number of employers who contributed to the fund was 72,979 and 194,599 million Rupees have been received as contributions and surcharges in the year 2022.

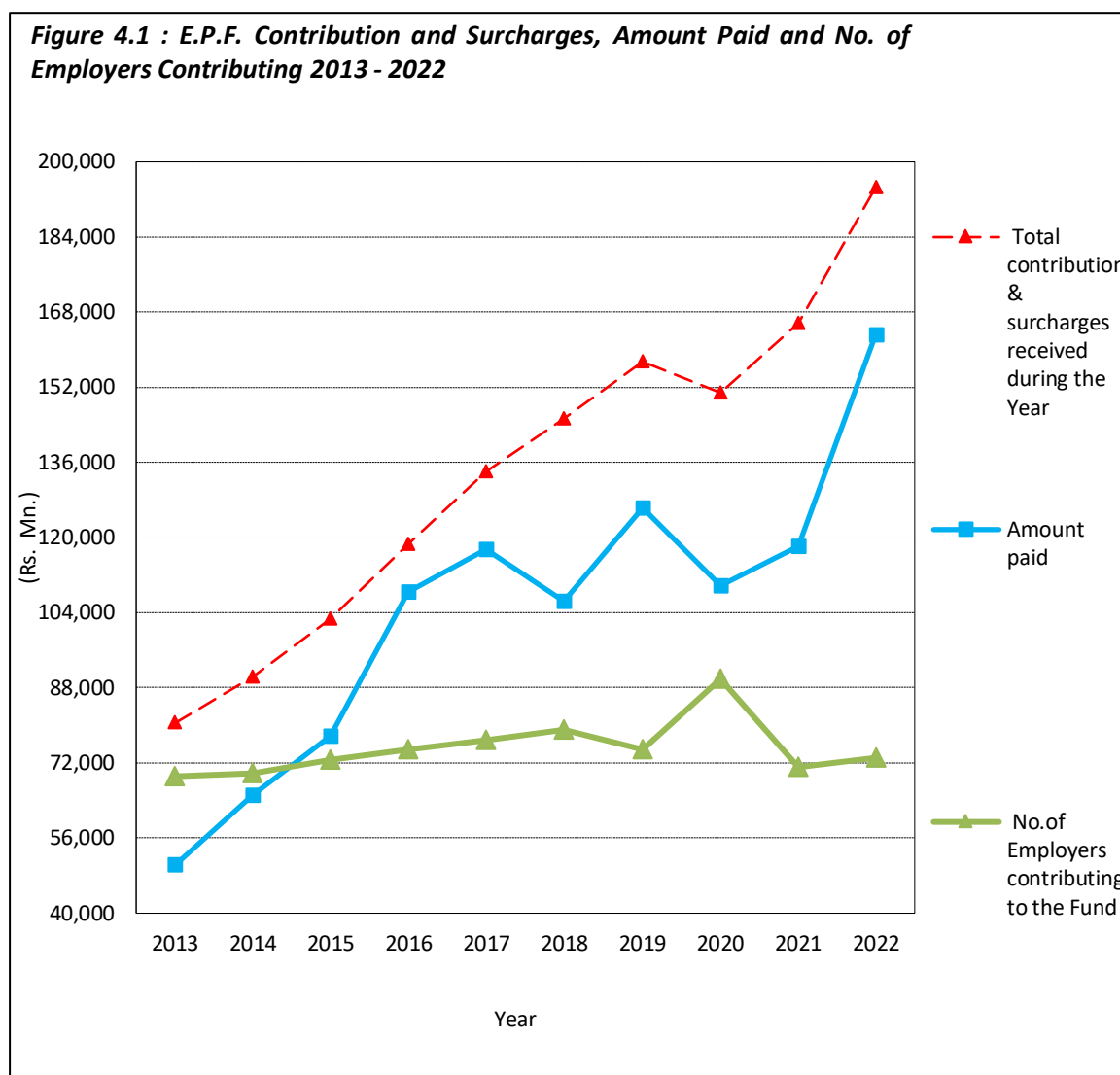


Table 4.5: Receipt and Payment of Employees' Trust Fund, 2013 – 2022

Year	Contribution and Surcharge Received		Interest Rate Declared (%)	Total Claims Paid		Total Life Insurance Claims Paid	
	Number of Employers (Approximately)	Amount (Rs. millions)		Number of Claims	Amount (Rs. millions)	Number of Claims	Amount Rs. Thousand
2013	72,234	14,631	10.00	150,410	9,574	983	49,248
2014	74,362	16,100	10.00	183,928	13,859	1104	90,615
2015	76,674	18,332	9.00	162,983	11,493	950	92,209
2016	77,842	20,554	9.00	171,801	13,478	991	97,518
2017	81,515	23,113	9.00	179,176	16,839	1,081	110,836
2018	82,251	25,646	9.00	186,206	18,292	985	96,979
2019	83,893	27,815	8.00	199,084	19,808	1,119	110,494
2020	75,845	26,943	8.00	159,773	18,570	951	93,943
2021	65,418	29,889	7.25	149,019	19,789	1,014	100,537
2022	69,085	35,016	8.75	195,212	25,019	1,502	149,236

Source: Employees' Trust Fund Board

The Employees' Trust Fund was established under the Employees' Trust Fund Act (No.46 in 1980), mandating all employers to contribute to the fund on a monthly basis. Table 4.5 shows the contributions and Surcharges received and benefits payments to employees

for the period of 2013 to 2022. The number of employers contributions and surcharges amount as well as the total payments to the employees has increased from 2013 to 2022. ho contributed to the Fund was 69,085 in 2022.

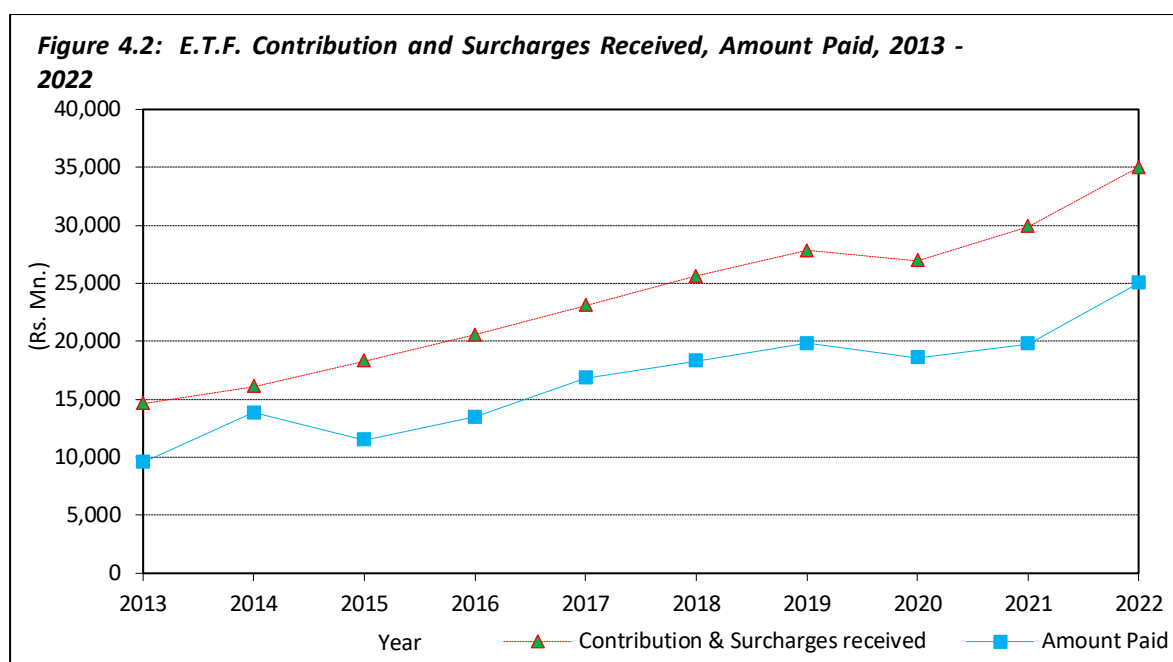


Table 4.6: Trade Unions, 2013– 2022

Year	No. of Unions Registered During the Year	No. of Unions Cancelled and Dissolved During the Year	No. of Unions Functioning at the End of the Year	Total Membership
2013	108	114	2,165	421,322
2014	125	255	2,035	393,819
2015	181	315	1,903	635,085
2016	147	268	1,782	N.A.
2017	115	82	1,815	N.A.
2018	183	83	1,915	605,344
2019	132	144	1,903	605,344
2020	105	165	1,843	453,349
2021	127	132	1,938	119,577
2022	143	28	2,053	N/A

Source: Department of Labour - Trade Unions Division

Table 4.6 shows the statistics of the functioning Trade Unions in Sri Lanka. New Trade Unions are registered annually and registrations of some Trade Unions are

cancelled due to non-submission of annual reports. In 2022 the number of functioning Trade Unions was 2,053.

Table 4.7: Number of Strikes, Workers Involvement and Man-Days Lost, 2013– 2022

Year	Total			Plantation Sector			Others		
	No. of Strikes	Workers Involved	No. of Man-Days Lost	No. of Strikes	Workers Involved	No. of Man-Days Lost	No. of Strikes	Workers Involved	No. of Man-Days Lost
2013	40	11,119	80,417	21	5,031	41,663	19	6,088	38,754
2014	38	6,451	37,323	31	4,833	29,165	7	1,618	8,158
2015	51	14,915	82,294	31	10,427	70,697	20	4,488	11,597
2016	41	20,925	104,327	26	10,758	85,637	15	10,167	18,690
2017	21	9,027	54,436	12	1,885	5,643	22	9,027	54,436
2018	51	12,155	491,618	29	6,545	33,212	22	5,610	16,406
2019	25	7,611	56,052	9	1,981	28,363	16	5,630	27,689
2020	30	6,648	25,449	13	1,936	9,375	17	4,712	16,074
2021	21	9,254	116,770	8	1,182	7,303	13	8,072	109,467
2022	22	5,558	17,095	5	953	3,678	17	4,605	13,417

Source: Department of Labour - Industrial Relations Division

Note: If the number of workers who were involved in the strikes was less than five or it was ended before completing a full working day, then those strike information was excluded in the above tabulation. However, it was included if the number of man days lost exceeds 50. It should be noted that the information on the government sector was not included.

The number of strikes has been steadily declined in the period from 2013 to 2022. But the number has gone up in the years 2015 and 2018. The total number of strikes during the

year 2022, was 22 and 17,095 man-days were lost. The plantation sector has reported 5 strikes in 2022.

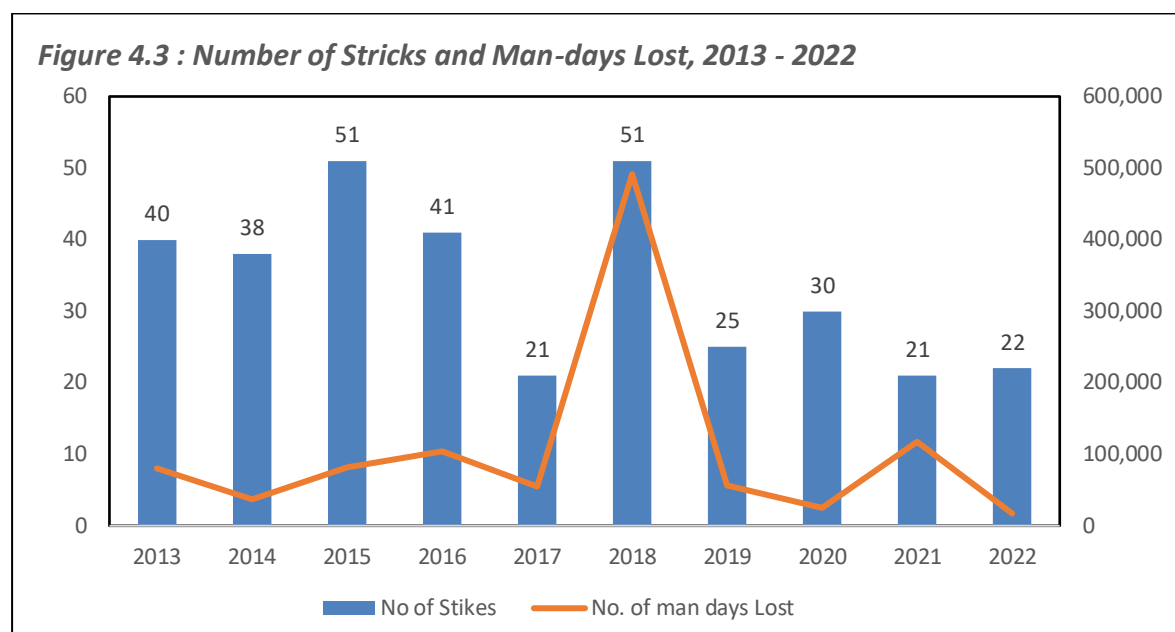


Table 4.8: Industrial Disputes, 2013 - 2022

Year	Opening Balance +No. of Complaints	No. of Cases Settled	No. of Cases Referred for Arbitration	Amount Recovered by Settlement (Rs. '000)
2013	3,301	3,129	49	97,996,662.43
2014	2,602	2,589	53	37,895,427.89
2015	1,861	1,758	28	30,011,736.93
2016	2,483	2,088	62	41,753,492.00
2017	1,721	1,696	42	46,735,339.00
2018	4,780	3,040	72	40,669,303.00
2019	4,422	2,835	125	18,356,371.00
2020	2,763	669	59	1,999,640.00
2021	6,625	2,981	73	5,555,530.00
2022	6,290	3,565	93	93,538,982.00

Source: Department of Labour - Industrial Relations Division

According to the figures given in the above table, 3,565 industrial disputes were settled out of 6,290 cases that were reported in 2022. It is obvious that the Department of

Labour has taken expedited actions to settle the reported complaints within the same year or a short time.

Table 4.9: Number of Industrial Accidents Reported and Compensation Paid, 2013 – 2022

Year	Number of Industrial Accidents Reported			Compensation Paid (Rs. '000)		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
2013	141	127	268	62,593.5	11,263.0	73,856.5
2014	141	108	249	62,022.9	9,345.2	71,368.1
2015	125	122	247	74,614.5	12,517.7	87,132.2
2016	141	296	437	87,293.1	29,573.8	116,866.9
2017	172	254	426	111,276.4	36,009.2	147,285.6
2018	256	378	634	170,471.7	48,392.4	218,864.2
2019	195	269	464	231,331.9	46,172.2	277,504.1
2020	147	151	298	129,309.2	22,422.9	151,732.1
2021	129	148	277	162,022.2	17,795.1	178,817.3
2022	161	237	398	175,509.9	41,815.3	217,325.2

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation

Note: Increase of payments are due to enhanced rates of compensation under the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act on 15th of 1990.

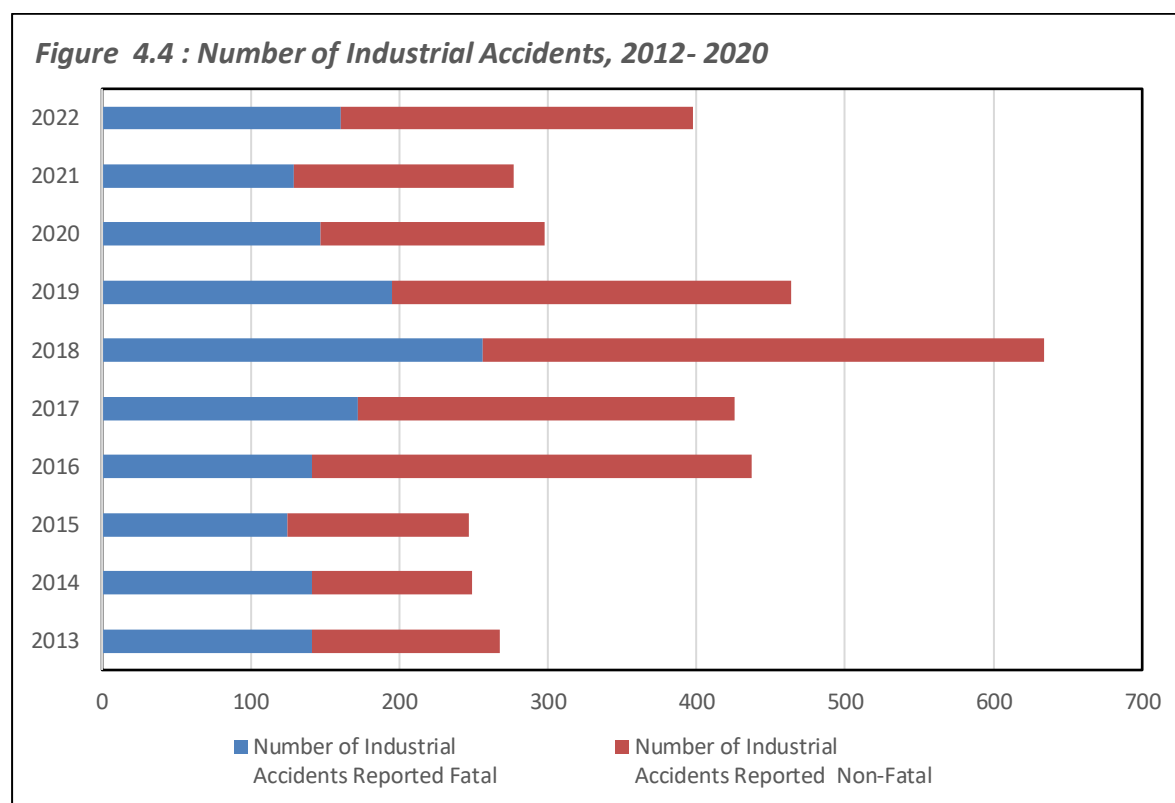


Table 4.9 shows the number of industrial accidents reported and payment of compensation to injured employees due to accidents while being engaged in the service of both Private and Semi Government sectors during from 2013 to 2022, under the workmen's Compensation Ordinance No.19 of 1934. After passing the amendments to

the above Act in 1990, employees are eligible to claim more compensation for the damages while working at their usual workplaces. The highest number of industrial accidents was reported in 2018. The total number of Industrial accidents in 2022, was reported as 398.

Table 4.10: Number of Reported Industrial Accidents by Sector, 2021-2022

Sector	2021		2022	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Total	157	180	180	182
Plantation	16	47	17	34
Construction	40	10	27	12
Small/ Median Enterprises	30	34	47	44
State Corporation/ Board/ Authority	19	18	21	24
Services	39	13	37	12
Production Industries	23	58	31	56

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation

Table 4.11: Number of Reported Industrial Accidents by the Nature of the accident, 2021-2022

Nature of the Accident	2021		2022	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Total	157	180	180	182
Falling from a Height	21	22	30	16
Electric Shock	8	2	10	2
Fire/ Chemicals/ Garbage	2	4	2	3
Industrial Machinery/ Other Machinery	5	75	7	79
Motor Accidents	47	22	48	16
From Animals	5	5	4	1
Slipping/ Falling/ Hitting	2	18	4	30
Falling other Materials for the Person	8	7	21	11
Water	4	5	5	1
Sick/ Other	55	20	49	23

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation

Table 4.12: Number of Reported Non-Fatal Accidents by the Nature of the Damage, 2021-2022

Nature of the Damage	2021	2022
Total	180	182
Temporary Minor Injuries	58	66
Burnings	5	0
Losing Fingers	24	19
Fracturing Bones	35	27
Removing Arm/ Part of Arm	17	14
Damaging the Back/ Spinal Cord	16	9
Losing Toes/ Legs	8	24
Damaging the Eyes	6	8

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation

According to the figures given in Table 4.10, the total number of reported fatal industrial accidents was 180 during the year 2022. Also 182 non-fatal accidents were reported in the same year. During this year, the highest number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents has been reported from Small/Median Enterprises. Table 4.11 shows the number of reported accidents by the nature of the accident. During the year 2022,

the highest number of fatal accidents reported by Motor Accidents. In this year the highest number of non-fatal accidents has been reported from Industrial Machinery/ Other Machinery. Table 4.12 shows the number of reported non-fatal accidents by the nature of the damage. During the year 2022, 66 persons have reported from the Temporary Minor Injuries category. It was more than the year 2021.

Table 4.13: Child Labour Complaints Received and Identified Child Labour Summary According to Zonal Labour Office, 2018-2022

Zonal Labour Office	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Number of Complaints	Child Labour/ Hazardous Child Labour Identified	Children Vulnerable Identified	Number of Complaints	Child Labour/ Hazardous Child Labour Identified	Children Vulnerable Identified	Number of Complaints	Child Labour/ Hazardous Child Labour Identified	Children Vulnerable Identified	Number of Complaints	Child Labour/ Hazardous Child Labour Identified	Children Vulnerable Identified	Number of Complaints	Child Labour/ Hazardous Child Labour Identified	Children Vulnerable Identified
Total	126	5	28	191	10	35	145	6	24	203	7	10	145	11	11
Western Zone I	36	4	8	35	3	6	22	1	8	25	0	1	23	3	2
Western Zone II	7	0	1	19	2	6	9	0	1	7	1	2	9	3	2
Western Zone III	11	0	1	12	1	1	10	1	2	15	0	0	10	1	0
Southern Zone	24	1	5	29	1	6	27	2	6	34	3	2	23	1	4
Uva Zone	6	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	1	9	1	2	5	1	1
Sabaragamuwa Zone	14	0	4	18	1	2	13	1	1	16	0	3	10	0	0
Central Zone	7	0	1	16	0	2	11	0	1	26	1	0	19	1	0
North Central Zone	6	0	3	12	1	2	8	0	0	19	0	0	6	0	0
Wayamba Zone	14	0	3	27	1	7	19	0	2	27	1	0	23	0	1
Eastern Zone	1	0	0	5	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	0	12	1	1
Northern Zone	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	1	1	13	0	0	5	0	0

Source: Department of Labour Women's and Children's Affairs Division

Table 4.13 shows the number of child labour complaints and child labour hazardous complaints from 2018 to 2022. In the year 2022, the total number of complaints received was 145 and the total number of child labour hazardous complaints received was 11. In

2022, the highest number of complaints were received from the Western Zone I, Southern Zone and Wayamba Zone. The lowest count was recorded from Uva zone and Northern Zone.

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