



Socio Economic Data Handbook - 2017

Specially prepared for Higher Education students and school children



LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT

MANPOWER PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

**MINISTRY OF LABUOR, TRADE UNION RELATIONS AND SABARAGAMUWA
DEVELOPMENT**

Socio Economics Data Hand Book 2017



Labour Market Information Unit

Manpower Planning, Development and Research Division

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Preface

We all are bound with enhancing the knowledge of children and create a complete person enriched all aspects since the present competitive education system has enabled to open their eyes into a global context. This publication has been as a supportive booklet for school students to go through their examinations. Those who have been published as a supportive booklet for school students to the higher education and at the same time to provide a better understanding on local and social economic trends specially on labour market trends.

Our main objective is to provide the needed local and global data as a booklet which have been published by different organizations and institutes. Data and indexes are more valuable in marketing decisions for the policy makers of a country. Simply the readers of this booklet can understand how to reach the development goals through the information of available. Not only that we can understand what is the level of the social and economic status we should reach since this booklet is prepared by using the different local and global level

This booklet is useful for the advanced level students to enhance their knowledge on their particular subject area if you need further information to this please visit our website, www.dome.gov.lk

We kindly request you to send us your suggestions and opinions through that we can understand which areas we should be more founded.

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01.

Population Data and Indicators



1. Population Data Indicators

1.1 Mid year population, Population Growth and Density of population

Year	Mid year population ('000)	Population growth rate (%)	Density of population (Per sq km)
2000	19,102	1.3	305
2005	19,668	1.0	314
2010	20,653	1.0	329
2011	20,869	1.0	333
2012	20,328	0.9	323
2013	20,483	0.8	327
2014	20,675	0.9	331
2015	20,966	0.9	334
2016	21,203*	1.1	338

Source: Central Bank Reports

* Based on the 2012 Census of Population and Housing.

1.2 Population According to Age structure

Year	Age 0 – 14 ('000)	Age 15 – 54 ('000)	Age 55+ ('000)
2000	6,725	10,570	1,807
2005	5,240	11,801	2,627
2010	5,431	12,495	2,727
2011	5,488	12,625	2,756
2012	5,133	11,628	3,567
2013	5,171	11,718	3,594
2014	5,235	11,879	3,657
2015	5,288	11,989	3,689
2016	5,348	12,124	3,594

Source: Central Bank Reports, Census and Statistics Reports

1.3 Crude Birthrate, Crude Mortality and Population Growth

Year	Crude birth rate (1,000 people)	Crude death rate (1,000 people)	Rate of Natural Increase (1,000 persons)
2002	19.1	5.8	13.3
2005	18.1	6.5	11.6
2010	17.6	6.2	11.4
2011	17.4	5.9	11.5
2012	17.5	6.0	11.5
2013	17.9	6.2	11.7
2014	16.9	6.2	10.7
2015	16.0	6.3	9.7
2016	15.6	6.2	9.4

Source: Central Bank Reports,
Census and Statistics Reports

1.4 Population by continents (2015/2016/2017)

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

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

1.5 Countries with highest Population (million)

Country	Population 2015	Population-2016	Growth Rate of population-2016
China	1,373	1,379	0.50
India	1,266	1,281	1.20
United States	323	326	0.70
Indonesia	258	260	1.10
Brazil	205	207	0.80
Pakistan	201	204	2.00
Nigeria	186	190	2.60
Bangladesh	156	157	1.10
Russia	142	142	0.20
Japan	126	126	-0.10

Sources: US Bureau of Statistics
World Bank Report

1.6 Population and Population Growth for 2016 (SAARC Countries)

Country	Mid year population 2016 (Milion)	Growth rate
India	1328.9	1.2 (2015)
Pakistan	203.4	1.9 (2015)
Bangladesh	162.9	1.3 (2015)
Nepal	28.4	1.4 (2015)
Afghanistan	33.4	2.0 (2016)
Sri Lanka *	21.2	0.9 (2015)
Bhutan	0.8	1.6 (2015)
Maldives	0.4	3.7 (2015)

Sources: US Bureau of Statistics

** Available data from Sri Lanka Central Bank Record 2016
population reference-2016 Word population data sheet
SAARC Group on Statistics*

1.7 Population projections for SAARC countries

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

Sources - United Nations - World Population Prospects -2017

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

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

02.

Economic Indicators



2.1 Per Capita income

Year	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (US \$) (at current market price)	Per Capita income (US \$) (at current market price)
2000	899	881
2005	1,241	1,226
2010	2,400	2,370
2011	2,836	2,804
2012	2,922	2,862
2013	3,280	3,195
2014	3,625	3,766
2015	3,924	3,836
2016	3,835	3,727

Source: Central Bank Report, United Nations Human Development Report

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

Year	GDP Growth Rate % (At constant price)	GNP Growth Rate % (At constant price)
2000	6.0	5.8
2005	6.2	6.0
2010	8.0	7.9
2011	8.2	8.4
2012	6.3	5.3
2013	7.2	6.6
2014	4.9	4.8
2015	4.9	4.8
2016	4.4	4.1

Source: Central Bank Report

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

Year	Agricultural	Industrial	Services
2000	1.8	7.5	7.0
2005	1.8	8.0	6.4
2010	7.0	8.4	8.0
2011	1.5	10.3	8.6
2012	5.8	10.3	4.6
2013	4.7	9.9	6.4
2014	4.9	3.5	5.2
2015	5.5	3.0	5.3
2016	-4.2	6.7	4.1

Source: Central Bank Report

2.4 Composition of Gross Domestic Product (%)

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

Source: Central Bank Report, Base year 2010

2.5 Investment and savings (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Investment	Domestic Savings	National savings
2011	33.4	20.2	26.3
2012	39.1	27.2	33.3
2013	33.2	24.6	29.9
2014	32.3	24.2	29.8
2015	28.4	20.9	26.0
2016	31.5	23.8	28.9

Source: Central Bank Report

2.6 Investment (as a percentage of GDP)

Year	Private	Government	Total
2000	21.6	6.4	28.0
2005	20.5	6.3	26.8
2010	24.8	5.6	30.4
2011	27.6	5.8	33.4
2012	34.0	5.1	39.1
2013	28.2	5.0	33.2
2014	27.6	4.7	32.3
2015	23.0	5.4	28.4
2016	Not specified.	Not specified.	31.5

*Source: Central Bank Report
Srilanka Macro Development in Charts
CBSL(2016Q)
Economic and Social Statistics, CBSL (2017)*

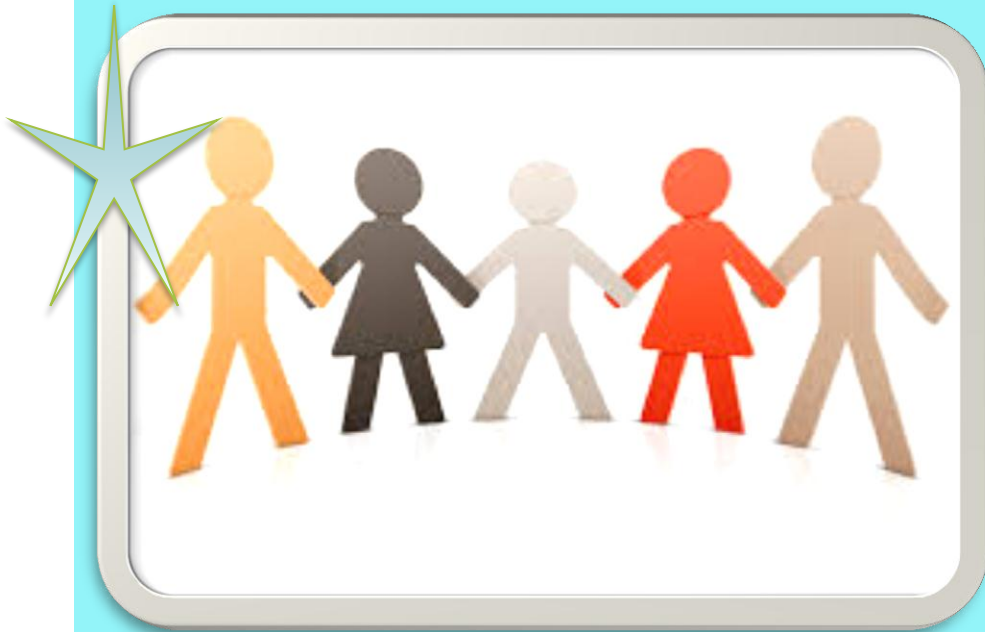
2.7 Inflation - selected countries
(According to the percentage change in the average Consumer Price Index)

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

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

03.

Social Development Indicators



3.1 Life expectancy at birth (Male/Female)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2000	67.0	74.7	70.8
2005	68.0	75.0	70.0
2010	68.8	76.2	72.4
2011	71	78.0	74.9
2012	72.4	79.6	75.9
2013	71.2	77.4	74.3
2014	71.6	78.3	74.9
2015	71.5	78.2	74.7
2016	71.6	78.3	74.9*

* Source: WHO website, Department of Census and Statistics

3.2 SAARC Countries Mortality

Country	Fetal Death rate (1000 births)	Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		Child mortality (below 5 years of age) (per 1,000 live births))	
		2009	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000
Sri Lanka	17	18	6	16	8	19	10
Afghanistan	29	53	36	96	66	136	91
Bangladesh	36	55	24	62	31	84	38
Bhutan	22	45	18	59	27	80	33
India	22	51	29	67	38	92	48
Maldives	13	37	6	36	7	45	9
Nepal	23	54	23	62	29	83	36
Pakistan	47	51	42	76	66	95	81

Source: World Health Statistics, World Bank Report

3.3 Literacy Rate (Male/Female)

Year	Total	Male	Female
2010	98.0	98.0	97.0
2011	92.2	93.5	91.1
2012	92.7	94.1	91.4
2013	92.5	93.5	91.6
2014	93.3	94.2	92.6
2015	93.2	94.1	92.4
2016	93.1	94.1	92.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

DCS LFS Report 2016

04.

Education



4.1 Education

Head	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Total Schools	10,549	10,737	10,849	10,971	10,997	11,021
Government Schools	9,731	9,905	10,012	10,121	10,144	10,162
Private Schools **	98	98	103	103	104	105
Piriven	720	734	734	747	749	754
Total Students	4,157,885	4,264,567	4,307,625	4,354,011	4,418,173	4,345,517
Government Schools	3,972,983	4,004,059	4,037,095	4,078,798	4,129,534	4,143,107
Private Schools	122,041	125,669	130,344	131,397	136,228	136,407
Piriven	62,681	64,608	66,116	62,870	64,806	66,003
New students Enrolled in Schools ***	331,491	339,143	342,451	348,288	323,337	326,966
Total teachers	228,336	242,689	243,332	253,649	259,967	249,374
Government Schools	216,397	223,724	223,752	232,990	236,999	235,999
Private Schools and Pirivenas	11,939	12,200	12,379	12,932	13,851	13,375
Student / Teacher ratio	18	18	18	18	17	18
University students -	74,440	70,222	77,126	80,822	82,900	86,061

Source: Central Bank Report

* Temporary

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

*** Government Schools only.

05.

Compound Indicators for Development



5.1 Human Development Index (HDI) by country – (2016)

VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank
Norway	1	Malaysia	59	Indonesia	113	Swaziland	148
Australia	2	Cuba	68	Vietnam	115	Syria	149
Switzerland	2	VeneZuela	71	Palestine	114	Nigeria	152
Germany	4	Sri Lanka	73	Philippines	116	Zimbabwe	154
Denmark	5	Mexico	77	India	131	Solomon Island	156
Netherland	7	Brazil	79	Butan	132	Madagaskar	158
Ireland	8	Thailand	87	Bangladesh	139	Uganda	163
Iceland	9	China	90	Nepal	144	Sudan	165
Canada	10	Jamaica	94	Myanmar	145	Afghanistan	169
New Zealand	13	Maldives	105	Pakistan	147	Ethiopia	174

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2016

5.Compound Indicators for Development (for several selected countries)

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life Expectancy	Mean years of Schooling	Literacy Rate	Estimated Gross National Income per Capita (USD)**
1	Norway	0.949	81.7	17.7	100.0	67,614
2	Switzerland	0.939	83.1	16.0	100.0	56,364
5	Singapore	0.925	83.2	15.4	96.8	78,162
25	Slovenia	0.890	80.6	17.3	99.7	28,664
26	Italy	0.887	83.3	16.3	99.2	33,573
29	Greece	0.866	81.1	17.2	97.7	24,808
73	Sri Lanka *	0.766	75.0	14.0	93.2*	10,789
87	Thailand	0.740	74.6	13.6	92.8	14,519

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2016

[hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr-2016 -Statistical annex.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr-2016-Statistical%20annex.pdf)

** Central Bank Report*

*** (2011 PPP \$)*

5.3 Human development in the South Asian region

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy	Mean years of Schooling	Literacy rate	Estimated Gross National Income per Capita (USD) **
73	Sri Lanka *	0.766	75.0	14.0	93.2*	10,789
105	Maldives	0.701	77.0	12.7	99.3	10,383
131	India	0.624	68.3	11.7	72.1	5,663
147	Pakistan	0.550	66.4	8.1	58.7	5,031
139	Bangladesh	0.579	72.0	10.2	61.5	3,341
145	Nepal	0.558	70.0	12.2	64.7	2,337
169	Afghanistan	0.479	60.7	10.1	38.2	1,871
132	Bhutan	0.607	69.9	12.5	64.9	7,081

Source: Human Development Report - UNDP 2016

* Central Bank Report

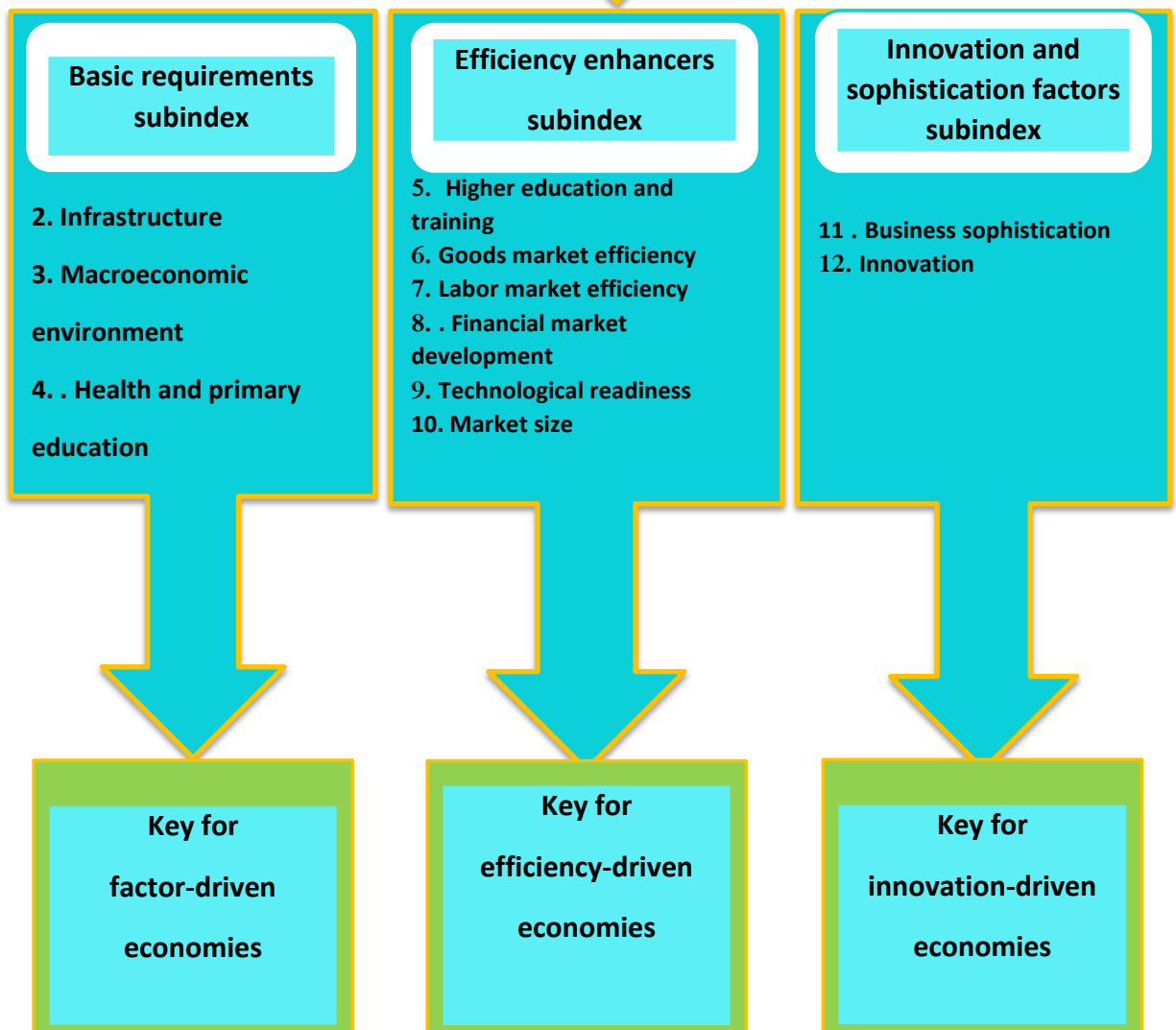
** (2011 PPP \$)

06.

Global competitiveness Indicators



Global Competitiveness Indicators



6.1 Global Competitiveness Indicators (2016)

Country	Total		Basic requirements subindex		Efficiency enhancers subindex		Innovation and sophistication factors subindex	
	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value
Switzerland	1	5.81	2	6.29	3	5.62	1	5.80
Singapore	2	5.72	1	6.37	2	5.73	12	5.25
United States	3	5.70	27	5.43	1	5.85	2	5.63
Netherlands	4	5.57	4	6.12	9	5.38	6	5.52
Germany	5	5.57	10	5.94	7	5.40	3	5.61
India	39	4.52	63	4.62	46	4.41	30	4.42
Sri Lanka	71	4.19	64	4.62	83	3.91	46	3.90
Bhutan	97	3.87	90	4.31	108	3.58	94	3.38
Nepal	98	3.87	98	4.39	118	3.45	127	2.94
Bangladesh	106	3.80	105	3.97	107	3.60	116	3.16
Pakistan	122	3.49	126	3.47	113	3.53	85	3.47

6.2 Basic Requirements Subindex (2016)

Country	Institutions	Infrastructure	Macro Economic Environment	Health and primary Education	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	6	6	4	8	2
Singapore	2	2	11	2	1
United States	27	11	71	39	27
Netherlands	11	3	22	4	4
Germany	22	8	15	14	10
India	42	68	75	85	63
Sri Lanka	57	73	96	37	64
Bhutan	33	92	117	97	90
Nepal	100	130	27	82	98
Bangladesh	125	114	65	105	105
Pakistan	111	116	116	128	126

6.3 Efficiency enhancers subindex (2016)

Country	Higher education and Training	Goods market efficiency	Labor market Efficiency	Financial market Development	Technological Readiness	Market Size	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Switzerland	4	6	8	1	3	9	3
Singapore	1	1	2	9	3	7	2
United States	8	14	4	3	14	2	1
Netherlands	3	8	14	37	6	23	9
Germany	16	23	22	20	10	5	7
India	81	60	84	38	110	3	46
Sri Lanka	68	66	128	64	101	60	83
Bhutan	98	101	27	79	102	133	108
Nepal	113	116	103	73	126	91	118
Bangladesh	118	96	120	99	122	38	107
Pakistan	123	117	129	107	119	29	113

6.4 Innovation and Sophistication factors Subindex (2016)

Country	Business sophistication	Innovation	Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank
	1	1	1
Switzerland	19	9	12
Singapore	4	4	2
United States	5	7	6
Netherlands	3	5	3
Germany	35	29	30
Sri Lanka	53	43	46
Bhutan	91	99	94
Nepal	124	126	127
Bangladesh	107	121	116
Pakistan	95	75	85

6.5 Sectoral indicators on education and skills

Country	Education and skills		Skill Level of the current Workforce		Skill Level of the Future Workforce	
	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage
Switzerland	26	6.17	1	6.56	12	5.79
Singapore	4	6.11	9	5.92	2	6.29
United States	8	5.93	2	6.20	15	5.67
Netherlands	12	5.82	5	6.05	18	5.58
Germany	14	5.76	12	5.79	13	5.73
India	47	4.61	38	4.93	62	4.30
Sri Lanka	96	3.25	104	3.82	88	3.67
Bhutan	99	3.20	112	2.56	81	3.85
Nepal	112	2.75	127	2.21	100	3.28
Bangladesh	125	2.33	117	2.41	126	2.25
Pakistan	128	2.27	118	2.37	128	2.17

Source: www3.weforum.org / *The Global Competitiveness Report 2016- 2017 FINAL*.

07.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment



7.1 Working age Population and Labour Force

Year	Working age Population			Labour force		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2011	7,027,780	7,948,209	14,975,989	5,203,267	2,723,178	7,926,445
2012	6,932,520	7,925,058	14,857,578	5,192,686	2,605,721	7,798,407
2013	6,926,750	8,032,315	14,959,065	5,187,873	2,845,931	8,033,804
2014	7,025,780	8,108,704	15,134,484	5,240,034	2,808,850	8,048,884
2015	7,036,944	8,245,001	15,281,945	5,255,593	2,958,880	8,214,473
2016	7,064,736	8,383,943	15,448,679	5,303,502	3,007,180	8,310,682

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

Year	Labour force participation rate		
	Male	Female	Total
2011	74.0	34.3	52.9
2012	74.9	32.9	52.5
2013	74.9	35.4	53.7
2014	74.6	34.6	53.2
2015	74.7	35.9	53.8
2016	75.1	35.9	53.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.3 Labour Force Participation Ratio (%)

	2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
World	76.1	49.67	62.9	76.1	49.5	62.9	76.1	49.57	62.8
South Asia	-	-	54.5	-	-	54.4	76	29	54.5
Sri Lanka	74.6	34.7	53.3	53.8	36.0	53.8	75.1	35.9	53.8

*Source: Global Employment Trends -
(International Labor Organization)
World Employment Social Outlook-Trends 2016*

7.4 Labour Force Participation Ratio (Age, Gender and Sectorwise) 2016

Age group	Labour force participation rate		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	13.8	75.1	35.9
20-24	55.6	74.1	40.0
25-29	65.8	92.9	44.8
30-39	67.6	96.5	44.3
40+	54.4	76.8	35.6
Urban	49.8	72.6	30.2
15-19	12.6	16.6	8.4
20-24	56.1	71.3	43.1
25-29	71.1	93.6	50.7
30-39	65.1	96.0	38.9
40+	47.2	73.0	25.9
Rural	54.2	75.5	36.3
15-19	13.6	19.1	8.2
20-24	55.1	74.3	38.7
25-29	64.4	92.5	43.5
30-39	67.4	96.5	44.2
40+	55.5	77.6	36.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

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

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	72.0	31.8	50.6
2012	72.7	30.8	50.4
2013	72.5	33.0	51.3
2014	72.2	32.3	50.8
2015	72.4	33.1	51.2
2016	72.8	33.3	51.4

Source:

Using the Information of the Department of Census and Statistics

Computed by the Labor Market Information Unit.

7.6 Economically Active population by Educational Level (2016)

Education level	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Upto Grade 5	20.1	19.8	20.2
Grade 6 - 10	46.1	44.7	46.5
G.C.E.(O/L)	21.4	24.4	20.4
G.C.E.(A/L) and Above	12.5	11.1	12.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.7 Reasons for Economic Inactivity- Genderwise 2016

Reasons for Economic Inactivity	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Overall of Economic Inactivity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Engaged in house work	48.3	6.0	62.2
Engaged in studies	20.2	38.4	14.3
Retired / Old Age	19.8	32.5	15.6
Physically illness / Disabled	7.8	15.9	5.2
Others	3.8	7.2	2.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.8 Labour Force and Employment -2016

	Total	Male	Female
Labour force	8,310,682	5,303,502	3,007,180
Employed population	7,947,683	5,149,948	2,797,735
Employment rate	95.6	97.1	93.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.9 Employment Rate (as% of Labour Force)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
2011	95.8	97.3	93.0	95.8	95.8
2012	96.0	97.2	93.8	96.3	96.0
2013	95.6	96.8	93.4	96.1	95.9
2014	95.7	96.9	93.5	95.6	95.7
2015	95.3	97.0	92.4	95.4	95.3
2016	95.6	97.1	93.0	96.0	95.6

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.10 Sectoral Contribution of Employment

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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Central Bank Reports

7.11 Employed population by Employment Status (%)

Employment Status	Total		Gender			
			Male		Female	
Overall	7,947,683	100.0	217,215	100.0	2,797,735	100.0
Public Servants	1,157,658	14.6	639,665	12.4	517,993	18.5
Private Employees	3,437,919	43.3	239,914	46.4	1,046,004	37.4
Employers	217,215	2.7	190,858	3.7	26,357	0.9
Own-Account workers	2,511,750	31.6	1,785,888	34.7	725,861	25.9
Unpaid Family workers	623,141	7.8	141,622	2.7	481,519	17.2

Sources: KLIM 05/06 - International Labor Organization
Department of Census and Statistics-Sri Lanka Labor Force Survey Report (2016)

7.12 Foreign Employment

Heading	2014	2015 (A)	2016 (B)
Migration for employment	300,703	263,443	242,930
Male	190,217	172,788	160,302
Female	110,486	90,655	82,628
Migrants Occupation Wise			
Professional officers	5,372	6,251	6,574
Middle Level- Occupations	20,778	6,951	8,235
Clerical and related	29,267	12,501	10,864
Skilled workers	73,162	81,682	76,559
Semi skilled workers	3,977	4,847	3,930
Unskilled workers	79,519	77,985	71,641
Housemaids	88,628	73,226	65,127

* (A) Amended

(B) Source: Central Bank Report

7.13 Unemployment Rate (%)

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

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.14 Composition of Unemployment according to Age Group (%)

Year	Gender	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 39	40+
2011	Male	17.6	44.7	17.1	13.1	7.6
	Female	9.1	40.4	23.4	17.9	9.2
	Total	12.7	42.2	20.7	15.9	8.5
2012	Male	19.6	41.6	17.0	12.4	9.4
	Female	9.2	39.6	20.4	18.6	12.0
	Total	14.1	40.5	18.8	15.6	10.8
2013	Male	16.9	44.0	15.5	11.5	12.1
	Female	11.0	38.4	20.3	18.3	12.1
	Total	13.7	41.0	18.1	15.1	12.1
2014	Male	20.1	37.6	18.3	11.7	12.3
	Female	8.9	41.7	20.2	18.4	10.4
	Total	14.2	39.8	19.3	15.2	11.3
2015	Male	21.7	39.9	14.6	12.6	11.2
	Female	9.4	35.6	24.6	18.1	12.2
	Total	14.5	37.4	20.5	15.8	11.8
2016	Male	23.0	42.8	16.9	7.7	9.6
	Female	11.1	37.5	24.2	17.2	10.0
	Total	16.1	39.7	21.1	13.2	9.8

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.15 Unemployment Rate according to Educational Level (2016)

Education Level	Total	Female	Male
Up to GCE (O / L)	2.7	3.7	2.2
GCE (O / L) passed	5.8	9.1	4.1
GCE (A / L) and above	8.3	11.9	4.7
Total	4.4	7.0	2.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labor Force Survey - Annual Report 2016

7.16 Composition of Unemployment by Educational Level (%)

Year	Gender	Grade 5 below	Between 5-9	GCE (O / L)	GCE (A / L) and above	Total
2012	Male	2.0	46.8	29.7	21.5	100.0
	Female	3.0	28.8	25.1	43.1	100.0
	Total	2.6	37.4	27.2	32.8	100.0
2013	Male	4.6	43.6	24.3	27.5	100.0
	Female	3.2	30.4	20.3	46.1	100.0
	Total	3.9	36.5	22.1	37.4	100.0
2014	Male	3.1	48.3	22.9	25.7	100.0
	Female	3.2	28.5	22.1	46.2	100.0
	Total	3.2	37.9	22.4	36.5	100.0
2015	Male	1.7	44.1	30.9	23.4	100.0
	Female	3.0	27.7	19.9	49.4	100.0
	Total	2.5	34.4	24.4	38.7	100.0
2016	Male	1.5	48.2	23.9	26.4	100.0
	Female	3.6	26.0	20.8	49.6	100.0
	Total	2.7	35.4	22.1	39.8	100.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Labor Force Survey - Annual Report 2016

7.17 Unemployment by durations

Year	Less than 6 Months	Between 6-12 Months	More than 12 months
2010	29.5	20.9	49.6
2011	28.5	25.8	45.7
2012	33.3	27.9	38.8
2013	18.1	52.6	29.3
2014	12.1	65.0	22.8
2015	36.2	22.7	41.1
2016	35.4	26.3	38.4

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

7.18 Unemployment Rate

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Developed economies and European Union	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.3
Central and Southeast Europe	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7
East Asia	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Southeast Asia and Pacific	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
South Asia	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Latin America and Caribbean Islands	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.9
Middle East	11.1	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.6
North Africa	10.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.8
Sub Sahara Africa	8.2	10.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
SriLanka	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4

Source-Global Employment Trends (International Labor Organization)

World Employment and Social outlook ILO-(2016) (Unemployment rate by region)

7.19 Present Status of the Labour Force (Distric Level-2016)

District	15 years and above	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment
Colombo	1,792,533	931,466	904,255	27,212
Gampaha	1,761,942	893,083	861,085	31,998
Kalutara	940,159	499,318	484,343	14,976
Kandy	1,039,089	514,207	491,636	22,571
Matale	363,316	217,827	201,261	16,566
Nuwara Eliya	518,767	323,179	308,173	15,007
Galle	803,930	419,278	397,803	21,475
Matara	623,500	344,590	322,302	22,288
Hambantota	455,842	259,907	246,433	13,474
Jaffna	455,826	202,549	188,405	14,144
Mannar	76,449	35,126	32,615	2,511
Vavuniya	128,972	69,180	65,566	3,614
Mullaitivu	69,263	37,674	36,072	1,602
Kilinochchi	80,217	36,212	33,926	2,287
Batticaloa	387,162	172,278	163,292	8,986
Ampara	483,489	214,952	200,720	14,232
Trincomalee	272,940	128,924	123,872	5,052
Kurunegala	1,237,558	731,660	709,927	21,733
Puttalam	576,392	318,737	307,054	11,682
Anuradhapura	610,234	362,166	348,262	13,903
Polonnaruwa	292,335	159,954	156,002	3,952
Badulla	628,583	363,894	349,649	14,245
Moneragala	340,980	200,970	189,256	11,714
Ratnapura	862,871	501,143	478,881	22,262
Kegalle	646,330	372,406	346,894	25,512
Total	15,281,945	8,214,472	7,830,977	383,495

08.

Job vacancy Analysis



8. Vacancy analysis

The data on job vacancies obtained from the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission (TVET) are used here. Particular emphasis is placed on job vacancies in the private sector. Attention is drawn to the most demanded occupational categories, occupation and the required qualifications

8.1 Job demand according to occupational classification

Occupational Category	Employment opportunities (2016)	Demand rate
1. Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	3339	12.0%
2. Professionals	5882	20.80%
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals	8961	31.70%
4. Clerks and clerical support workers	3477	12.32%
5. Service Workers and Sales Workers	3501	12.41%
6. Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers	60	0.20%
7. Craft and related workers	1213	4.29%
8. Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	1078	3.80%
9. Elementary Occupations	699	2.47%
Total	28210	100%

Source: Department of Manpower and Employment LMI Bulletin srilanka 2016

8.2 Employment with Highest Demand in the Sri Lankan labor market

	Job type	Code Number	The number of job Opportunities
1	Accounts Assistant / Executive	4311	808
2	Sales Executive	3322	770
3	Marketing officer	1224	658
4	Reception officer	4226	458
5	Quantity Surveyor	2165	440
6	Chef (Commis)	5122	387
7	Accountant	2411	354
8	Cashier	4311	350
9	Technical Officer	3111	347
10	Clerk (Accounts)	4311	325
11	Stock Accounts	3322	322
12	Secretary General	4120	292
13	Sales Representative	3322	292
14	Stuarts (hotels / restaurants, etc.)	5121	291
15	Administrative Officer	1112	279
16	Engineering (Civil)	2142	263
17	Sales Manager	1224	255
18	Trade Assistant	3322	250
19	Teacher (Sinhala / Tamil / English)	2330	244
	Total	-	7385

Source: Department of Manpower and Employment LMI Bulletin srilanka 2016

09.

General Knowledge



Foreign information 2017

January 09

Cristiano Ronaldo wins the best footballer award for year 2016

March 18

United Nations humanitarian teams report that 1.4 million children are starving around the world.

April 17

Emma Murano, the oldest person ever reported, died at the age of 117.

August 05

Usain Bolt, the world's fastest man, ranked bronze medalist at his final race at London's 16th World Athletics Games. By finishing 100m in 9.95 seconds. He won 8 Olympic gold medals and 11 world championships and holds the World Records for 100m and 200m.

Gold -Medal Justin Gatlin(USA) 9.92 seconds

Silver - Medal Chistian Coleman (USA)9.94 seconds

200 meters

Gold Medal- Ramil Guliyev 20.9 seconds

Silver medal- Wade van Niekerk 20.11seconds

Bronze medal- Jereem Richards 20.11 seconds

400 meters

Gold medal -Wade van Niekerk 43.98 seconds

silver medal Isteven Gardines 44.1seconds

Bronze medal Abdaleah Harun 44.8 seconds

(2017 world championships in Athletics)

August 28

A full lunar eclipse reported in North America after 99 years,
The worst Hurricane (Harvi) that struck 13 years ago has crossed the United States via the Texas State Crossing.

Economic Information- foreign 2017

May 19

Technical information - foreign 2017

April 29

North Korea tests a ballistic missile.

May 19

An 18-year-old Indian youth created the smallest satellite in the world. It's named as Kalim Sat.

Other information - foreign 2017

May 07

US imposes sanction against Venezuelan President Nicholas Maduro

August 06

72 years after bombing Hiroshima, Japan. The number of deaths 140000 .

August 12

Former President Kenyatta became the President in Kenya again.

August 14

Indonesia experienced an earth quake of 6.4 magnitude scale in Richter Scale.

Local information 2017

February 21

A new museum was opened at the 400 year –old Kande Viharaya in Gorakana, Panadura.

May 10

GSP + was granted to Sri Lanka.

June 09

Muttiah Muralitharan become the first Sri Lankan to win the Hall of Fame award.

June 29

Hasini Jayatilake, a srilanka native and second year student of the Jones Hopkins College in the United States, presented a new way of controlling the spread of cancer cells .

June 30

The film "Burning Birds" directed by Sajiva Pushpakumara has won Grand price (the best film award)at the 15th international festival on human Rights in Geneva.

July 07

The first ever heart transplant surgery in Sri Lanka was successfully performed at the Kandy General Hospital.

July 08

Won the Gratiaen price for 2016. "Stories" by Chandralatha Abeysekara.

August 09

The heaviest baby of Srilanka was recorded from Balapitiya Hospital. He became the 11th heaviest baby in the world,with 13.1kgs .

August 12

UNESCO named the city of Balangoda one of the world's most liveable cities .

August 27

Thalatha Athukorala becomes the first lady to be appointed as Minister of Justice in Sri Lanka.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

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

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

International Union of Natural Resources Conservation (IUCN)



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

Red Data Classification

Extinct Extinct (EX)

The indigenous Extinct in the Wild (EW)

Critically Endangered (CR) endangered by extinction

Endangered with a high risk of extinction (EN)

Vulnerable Species (VU)

Near Threatened (NT) at risk

Least Concern (LC) at minimum risk

Data Deficient (DD) with data shortages

Uncategorized Not Evaluated (NE)

1. Extinct (EX) extinct

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

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

Swamping awake wok, natural selection

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

Golden Toad, Hasstles' eagle, Dodo birds, and many butterflies are now extinct.

Wooly Mammoth, Javan Tiger, Atlas Bear, Japanese Sea Lion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Endangered high risk of extinction (EN)

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

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

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

6. Near Threatened (NT)

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

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

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

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

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

Orca, Giraffe

8. Data Deficient (DD) with Data Deficiencies

9. Uncategorized Not Evaluated (NE)

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

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

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

Species endemic to Sri Lanka

Fish -

Dumbara Malt - *Puntius martenstyni*

Pathirana Salaya - *Devario Pathirana*

Bandula is a bird - *Puntius bandula*

Betel Ham - *Puntius nigrofasciatu*

Hot mussel - *Puntius pleurotaenis*

Gutter - *Puntius titteya*

Flower tart - *Rasboroides vaterifloris*

Reptiles

Rings - *Bungarus ceylonicus*

Spinach - *Trimeresurus trigonocephalus*

Mammals

Black Monkey *Trachypithecus vetulus*

Replace - *Macaca sinica*

Gold Hat - *Paradoxyrus zeylonensis*

Birds

Sri Lanka's Ash grants - *Ocyeros gingalensis*

Snake pond - *Pycnonotus penicillatus*

Salahihini - *Gracula indica*

Ashes - *Centropus calthropae*

Sustainable Development Goals



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

01. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty alleviation in every place.

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

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

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

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

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

Promote a fair, quality education and the right to education all through the years.

05.Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Ensure gender equality and strengthen all women and girls.

06.Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Provide water and sanitation to all and manage them thoroughly

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

Provide access to modern energy easily, reliably and permanently

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

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

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

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

10.Reduce inequality within and among countries

Reduce inequalities between countries and countries.

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

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

12.Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Ensuring sustainable consumption and production

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

Take immediate action to mitigate climate change and its impact.

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

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

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

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

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Promoting peaceful and participant societies for sustainable development. Providing justice to all, building efficient, accountable, and participatory agencies at every level.

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

Strengthen the implementation of sustainable development and promote global participation.

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

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200>

COUNTRY_ID:103172

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

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

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

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

9.2 Nobel Prize winners 2015-2016-2017

	2015	2016	2017
 Physics	Takaaki Kajita Arthur V. McDonald	J. Michael Kosterlitz David J.Thouless	Kip Thorne Barry Barish Rainer Weiss
Chemistry	Tomas Lindahl Paul Modrich Aziz Bancar	Fraser Stoddart Ben Feringa Jean Pierre Sauvage	Richard Henderson Jacques Dubochet Joachim Frank
Physiology	William D. Campbell Satoshi Ōmura	Yoshinori Ohsumi	Michael W.Young Michael Rosbash Jeffrey C.Hall
Literature	Svetlana Alexievich	Bob Dylan	Kazuo Ishiguro
Peace Prize	A group of four who established a multi-papal democracy in Tunisia	Juan Manuel Santos)	The International Movement Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

10. Descriptive notes

Working age population

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

Labor force

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

Labor force participation rate

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

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

(Working age population)

Employment

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

The Employment rate

The proportion of employed population to the total labour force.

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

Labour force

Unemployment

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

The Unemployment rate

The proportion of unemployed population to the total labour force.

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

Economically Inactive population

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

Gross Domestic Production

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

Gross National Production

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

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

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

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

Per capita

Gross domestic product = per capita.

The number of people × Rupee the amount per dollar

Population growth rate

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

Natural growth rate

Increase in Curde Birth and Curde Death ratio.

Crude Birth Rate

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

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

References and sources

www.cbsl.com	Central Bank Website.
www.un.org	United Nations website
www.ilo.org	International Labor Organization website
www.worldbank.org-	World Bank website.
www.imf.org	International Monetary Fund website
www.who.int	Census and Statistics website.
www.census .gov	Census and Statistics website.
LMI Bulletin SriLanka	Department of Man Power and Employment
Timely information	News paper and online



Services that we provide

- ❖ ***Collect labor market information and provide it to the relevant parties.***
- ❖ ***Conducting awareness workshops on labor market trends.***
- ❖ ***Collect local level job seekers and provide jobseekers, thereby helping to reduce unemployment.***
- ❖ ***A quantitative analysis on productivity and labor market issues.***

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