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For informed decisions on investing in Technical and Vocational
Education and Training...

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June, 2021

CONTENTS

	Page
Definitions and Abbreviations	i
Introduction	ii
Summary and Highlights	iii
Section - 1 Demand for Labour	01-15
Section - 2 Employment	17-32
Section - 3 Unemployment	33-36
Section - 4 Supply of Labour	37-59
Section - 5 Labour Market Trends	61-65

List of Tables

Table No.	Page	List of Graphs	Page
1.1 : Distribution of No. of Job Advertisements by Job Provider	01	1.1 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisement by Job Provider in 1st half of 2021	01
1.2 : No. of Job advertisements by Formal / Informal Classification	01	1.2 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/ Informal Classification in 1st half of 2021	01
1.3 : No. of Job Advertisements by Gender	02	1.3 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Gender in the 1st half of 2021	02
1.4 : No. of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement	02	1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement in 1st half of 2021	02
1.5 : No. of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment	02	1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment in 1st half of 2021	02
1.6 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category (Based on SLSCO 08) and Gender in the 1st half of 2021	03	1.6 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2021	03
1.7 : Variation Pattern of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2021	03	1.7 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Advertisement Classification and Gender in 1st half of 2021	04
1.8 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Formal/Informal Classification in 1st half of 2021	04	1.8 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements in Selected Industries by Advertisement Classification in 1st half of 2021	05
1.9 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/ Informal classification and Gender in 1st half of 2021	04	1.9 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Gender in 1st half of 2021	06
1.10 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC Forth Revision) and Formal/Informal Classification in 1st half of 2021	05	1.10 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in 1st half of 2021	06
1.11 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement and Gender in 1st half of 2021	06	1.11 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Accommodation and Food Service Activities Sector in 1st half of 2021	08
1.12 : Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in 1st half of 2021	06	1.12 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Construction Sector in 1st half of 2021	08
1.13 : Percentage Distribution of Job advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Experience Requirement in 1st half of 2021	07	1.13 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Wholesale and Retail Trade (Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) Sector in 1st half of 2021	08
1.14 : Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Selected Major Industrial Group and Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2021	07	2.1.1.1 : Employment Rate by Gender from 2003 - 2020	17
1.15 : High Demand Jobs in Formal Advertisements by Gender in 1st half of 2021	09	2.1.1.2 : Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Group in 1st half 2021**	18
1.16 : High Demand Jobs in Informal Advertisements by Gender in 1st half of 2021	09	2.1.1.2A: Employment by Industrial Group (Thousands) in 1st half 2021**	19
1.17 : High Demand Jobs by Gender in 1st half of 2021	10	2.1.1.3: Percentage Share of Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group in 1st half 2021	20
1.18 : Monthly Average Remuneration of Technicians and Associate Professionals 1st half of 2021	13	2.1.1.3A: Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group in 1st half 2021	21
1.19 : Monthly Average Remuneration of plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers in 1st half of 2021	13	2.1.2.1 : Trend of Commencement of New BOI Projects over the Period 2005 - 2020	23
1.20 : Monthly Average Remuneration of Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers in 1st half of 2021	14		
1.21 : Monthly Average Remuneration of Professionals in 1st half of 2021	14		

Table No.	Page	List of Graphs	Page
1.2.2 : Monthly Average Remuneration of Craft and Related Workers in 1st half 2021	15	2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in 1st half 2021	24
2.1.1.1 : Employed Population and Employment Rates	17	2.1.2.3 : Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in 1st half 2021	25
2.1.1.2 : Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Group (Based on ISIC Forth Revision) in the 1st half 2021**	18	2.2.1.1 : Percentage of Departures for Foreign Employment in 1st half of 2021 (For selected countries)	26
2.1.1.2A: Employment by Industry Group in 1st half 2021**	19	2.2.1.2 : Percentage of Departures for Foreign Employment in 2020 by Manpower Level and Gender	26
2.1.1.3 : Percentage Share of Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (Based on ISCO 08) in the 1st half 2021	20	2.2.1.3 : Foreign Employment Placements by Year	27
2.1.1.3A: Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (Based on ISCO 08) in the 1st half 2021	21	2.2.2.1 : Trend in Professional Jobs	28
2.1.1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Pension/Provident Fund Entitled Employees by main Occupational category in the 1st half 2021	22	2.2.2.2 : Trend in Middle level jobs	28
2.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Occupational Condition by main Occupational category in the 1st half 2021	22	2.2.2.3 : Trend in skilled jobs	28
2.1.2.1 : Number of Establishments by Zone / Park and Year of Commencement of Commercial Operation	23	2.2.2.4 : Trend in Unskilled jobs	28
2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in 1st half 2021	24	2.2.2.5 : Trend in Housemaid jobs	28
2.1.2.3 : Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in the 1st half of 2021	25	2.2.3.1 : Trends in Selected Technicians and Associate Professionals	29
2.2.1.1 : Departures for Foreign Employment in the 1st half 2021 (Through All Sources)	26	2.2.3.2 : Trends in Selected Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	29
2.2.1.2 : Gender Distribution of Departures for Foreign Employment by Manpower Level in 1st half 2021	26	2.2.3.3 : Trends in Selected Craft and Related Workers Jobs	30
2.2.1.3 : Foreign Employment Placements by Manpower Level (2005 - 1st half 2021)	27	2.2.3.4 : Trends in Selected Service Workers and Shop & Market Workers Jobs	31
2.2.3.1 : Foreign employment placement for selected technicians and associate professionals	29	3.1.1.1 : Unemployment Rate by Year	33
2.2.3.2 : Foreign employment placement for selected Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	29	3.1.1.2 : Trends in Unemployment Rate by Gender (2004 - 2020)	33
2.2.3.3 : Foreign Employment Placements for Selected Craft and Related Workers	30	3.1.1.3 : Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons by expected Employment Type and Gender in 1st half 2021	34
2.2.3.4 : Foreign Employment Placements for Selected Service Workers and Shop & Market Workers	31	3.1.1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender 1st half 2021	34
2.2.4.1 : Service Occupations	32	3.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons according to level of Education by Age Group in the 1st half 2021	35
2.2.4.2 : Plant and Machine Operators	32	3.2.1.1 : Male Unemployment by Vocational Training in the 1st half 2021	36
2.2.4.3 : Craft and Related Occupations	32	3.2.1.1A: Female Unemployment by Vocational Training in the 1st half 2021	36
2.2.4.4 : Technicians and Associate Professionals	32	3.2.1.2 : Educational State of Unemployed Male without Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021	36
3.1.1.1 : Number Unemployed & Unemployment Rate (2004 - 2020)	33	3.2.1.2A: Educational State of Unemployed Females without Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021	36
3.1.1.2 : Unemployment Rate by Gender in the 1st half 2021	33	4.1.2.1 : Recruitments and Completions in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in the 1st half 2021	39
3.1.1.3 : Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons according to Expected Employment type by Gender in the 1st half 2021	34	4.1.2.2 : Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in 1st half 2020	40
3.1.1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender in the 1st half 2021	34	4.2.1.1 : Top 10 Recruitments in Department of Technical Education and Training in the 1st half 2021	41
3.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons according to level of Education by Age Group 2019**	35	4.2.1.2 : Training performance in DTET by Province and District in 1st half 2021	42
3.1.1.6 : Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons who are willing to get paid Employment by Gender & Employment sector in the 1st half 2021	35		

Table No.	Page	List of Graphs	Page
3.2.1.1 : Vocational Training and Unemployment in 1st half 2021**	36	4.2.2.1 : Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in the 1st half 2021	43
3.2.1.2 : Unemployed Persons without Vocational Training by Level of Education in 2019**	36	4.2.3.1A: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in the 1st half of 2021	44
4.1.1.1 : Training Performance of TVEC Registered Training Institutes by Industrial sector (Based on SLSIC - Rev.4) in the 1st Half of 2021	37	4.2.3.1B: Recruitments and Completions in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in 1st half of 2021	44
4.1.1.2 : Training Performance of TVEC Registered Private Sector Training Institutes by Industry Sector (Based on SLSIC - Rev .04) in 2020	38	4.2.3.2 : Recruitment and Completion in District Center Based Training in NAITA by District in the 1st half of 2021	45
4.1.2.1 : Recruitments and Completions in Selected Public Sector Training Organization in the 1st half of 2021	39	4.2.3.3 : Recruitments and Completions in Enterprise Based Craft Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	46
4.1.2.2 : Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organaizations in 1st half of 2021	40	4.2.3.4 : Recruitments and Completions in Enterprise Based NVQ Training in NAITA by District in 2019	47
4.2.1.1 : Top 10 Recruitment in Department of Technical Education & Training in the 1st half of 2021	41	4.2.3.5 : Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Situational Level Training in NAITA by District in the 1st half of 2021	48
4.2.1.2 : Training Performance in DTET by Province and Disrict in the 1st half of 2021	42	4.2.4.1 : Recruitments and Completions in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	49
4.2.2.1 : Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in the 1st half of 2021	43	4.3.1 : Number of NVQ Certificates issued from 2010 to 2020	51
4.2.3.1A: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in the 1st half of 2021	44	4.3.2 : Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients According to Training Provider by Gender in the 1st half of 2021	51
4.2.3.1B: Recruitments and Completions in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in the 1st half of 2021	44	4.5.1 : Graduate Output by Major Field (2015 - 2020)	60
4.2.3.2 : Recruitment and Completion in District Center Based Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	45	5.1 : Job Demand by Formal / Informal Classification	63
4.2.3.3 : Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Craft Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	46	5.2 : Job Demand by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC Forth Revision)	63
4.2.3.4 : Recruitments and Completions in Enterprise Based NVQ Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	47	5.3 : Unemployment rate by age group	64
4.2.3.5 : Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Situational Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	48		
4.2.4.1 : Recruitments and Completions in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021	49		
4.2.4.2 : Top 20 Recruitments in Vocational Training Authority by Gender in the 1st half of 2021	50		
4.3.1 : Number of NVQ Certificates Issued by Training Provider (2010 - 1st half of 2021)	51		
4.3.2 : Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients According to Training Provider by Gender in the 1st half of 2021	51		
4.3.3 : NVQ Certificates Issued by Occupation and Training Provider in the 1st half of 2021	52		
4.3.4 : NVQ Certificates Issued by Industry Sector and Occupation up to 30th June 2021	55		
4.4.1 : Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (O/L) Examination by District; 2017 - 2019	58		
4.4.2 : Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination by District; 2018 - 2020	59		
4.5.1 : Undergraduates Admitted and Graduates Output of Universities by Academic Stream - 2015 - 2020	60		
5.1 : Vocational Education and Training Plan For Electrical and Electronics Industry Sector	61		

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- 01. Informal Advertisements** : Advertisements published in the classified columns of the newspapers
- 02. Formal Advertisements** : Advertisements published by enterprises with their own titles in the newspaper.

Following concepts and definitions used in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, conducted by the Department of Census & Statistics, have been used in this publication.

- 03. Labour Force** : The labour force is composed of the economically active population of 15 years of age and over.
- 04. The Economically Active population** : Is defined as those persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey.
- 05. Not in labour force (not economically active)** : Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as “not in the labour force”. Persons are not in the labour force for such reasons as: full time care of the household, full-time students, retired or old age, infirmed or disabled, or are not interested in working for one reason or another.
- 06. Employed** : Persons, who worked as paid employees, employers own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family workers during the reference period are said to be employed. This includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
- 07. Unemployed** : Persons available and/or looking for work, and who did not work and tried to find a job during the reference period.
- 08. Employee** : The person, who works for payment.
- 09. Employer** : The person, who employs at least one paid employee under him
- 10. Own account worker** : The person, who works for own or only with contributory family workers.
- 11. Unpaid family worker** : The person who works on his own family enterprise without any payment.
- 12. Unemployment rate** : Represent the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active labour force.
- 13. Reference Period** : In this survey there are two (2) reference periods, “current” reference period is the week preceding the week of the survey, i.e., last week. The “usual” reference period preceding 12 months, i.e., the past 12 months.

ABBREVIATIONS

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
GCE (O/L)	General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level)
GCE (A/L)	General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level)
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
ISIC	International Standard of Industry Classification
SLSCO	Sri Lankan Standard Classification of Occupation
EPF	Employment Provident Fund
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
IP	Industrial Park
REDC	Regional Economic Development Commission
BOI	Board of Investment
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
CBT	Competency Based Training
NCECP	National Certificate in Engineering Craft Practice
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NES	Not Elsewhere Specified

INTRODUCTION

Generally, in a market place there are three key factors namely, demand, supply and price which determine shape and the very existence of the particular market. This is common for labour market too. Labour market is an intangible place where those who are in search of the labour and those who are able and willing to supply the labour, meet together.

Demand for labour is the number of employment opportunities available in the public and private sector institutions in and outside of the country. Supply of the labour represents the number of persons enter into the world of work from schools, universities, and technical and vocational training institutions. Price of the labour reflects the wage rates at which the Sri Lankan labour is exchanged locally and internationally.

This bulletin presents the labour market information such as demand for labour, labour force, employment, unemployment, wages and vocational training school and university performance in the Sri Lankan labour market. It reflects the characteristics, current trends and patterns of the Sri Lankan labour market.

Labour market information contained in this bulletin will be important for policy makers and planners at various levels in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector of the country. Employers, job seekers, trainees and career guidance agencies will find this information valuable for the researchers in the particular sectors.

Labour market information presented in this bulletin is a result of the analysis done on the data collected and tabulated from the sources of Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission, Technical and Vocational Education and Training providers, Department of Census and Statistics, Board of Investment and the Foreign Employment Bureau of Sri Lanka. These organizations deserve appreciation for timely supply of data pertaining to demand for and supply of Labour.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Demand for Labour

- 54,270 informal sector (advertisements published in the classified columns) and 11,482 formal sector (advertisements published by enterprises with their own titles in the paper) advertisements were counted during the period of January to June 2021.
- More than 80 percent of total job advertisements were published for Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers, Craft and Related Workers, Elementary Occupations, and Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers categories in 1st half of 2021.
- 45 percent of the advertisements were not preferred gender during the 1st half of 2021.
- About 12.4 percent of the advertisements required previous work experience during the 1st half of 2021.

Employment

- About 8.13 million employments was reported during the period of January to June 2021.
- 5,885 employment opportunities have been estimated through BOI approved investments during the period of January to June 2021.
- 30,641 employees have gone for foreign employment through all sources during the period of January to June 2021.
- 27.4 percent of departures to Saudi Arabia for foreign employment was reported during the 1st half of 2021.

Unemployment

- From the total unemployed persons, 70.2 percent were recorded as undergone no vocational training during the period of January to June 2021.
- It was reported 5.4 percent unemployment rate for the period of January to June in 2021 while female unemployment rate was reported as 8.3 percent.

Vocational Training

- 17,225 persons have received 19,980 of National Vocational Qualification Certificates in 147 occupational categories during January to June 2021.
- It has been seen that 9.3 percent of National Vocational Qualification certificates were obtained through Recognition of Prior Learning system in 1st half of 2021.

Note

Following occupational names have been changed,

Mason	→ Construction Craftsman
Carpenter (Building)	→ Wood Craftsmen (Building)
Carpenter (Furniture)	→ Wood Craftsmen (Furniture)



Demand for Labour

Section 1:

This section describes the demand for jobs in government, private and NGO sector over several consecutive years up to the period under review. The job demand is classified into formal, informal, gender, experience requirements, educational attainment, main occupational category and industrial sector according to the newspaper advertisement survey conducted by the Labour Market Information section of Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission.

SECTION - 1 | DEMAND FOR LABOUR

Section 1 discusses the demand for labour in Sri Lanka. Demand for labour was obtained from the Newspaper job advertisements survey done by the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission. The Newspaper job advertisements survey has considered two weekend newspapers, 'Sunday Observer' and 'Lankadeepa' that are the key newspapers publishing the job advertisements in Sri Lanka. In addition, since 2008, job advertisements published in the Government Gazette are also included in the survey. Job advertisements were counted carefully avoiding repeating advertisements published in the two newspapers and the Government Gazette.

Table 1.1: Distribution of No. of Job Advertisements by Job Provider

Job Provider	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Government	812	674	256	694	265
Semi Government	1,179	1,087	570	450	237
Private	224,224	213,986	159,999	121,765	65,236
NGO	340	244	108	94	14
Total	226,555	215,991	160,933	123,003	65,752

As shown in table 1.1, the total number of job advertisements published in both newspapers and the Government Gazette increased to 65,752 in the 1st half of 2021 from 54,759 recorded in the 1st half of 2020. Considering job provider, private sector has dominated as the leading job provider with 99 percent of the total job advertisements appeared in the 1st half of 2021.

Graph 1.1: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisement by Job Provider in the 1st half of 2021

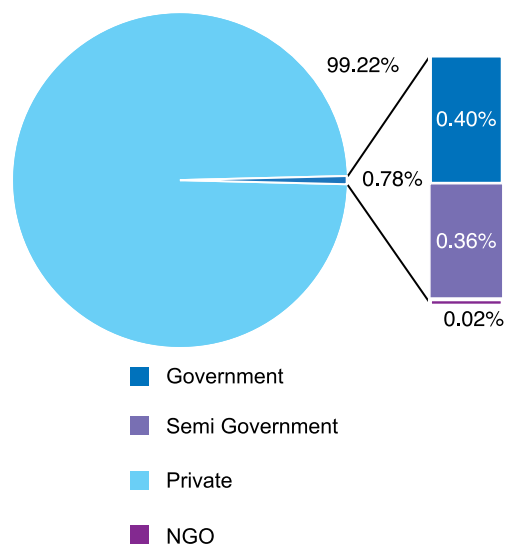


Table 1.2: No. of Job advertisements by Formal/ Informal Classification

Classification / Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Formal	51,723	42,991	27,763	18,289	11,482
Informal	174,832	173,000	133,170	104,714	54,270
Total	226,555	215,991	160,933	123,003	65,752

Informal - Taken from the Classified Advertisements

Table 1.2 reveals that, the number of job advertisements published under the informal classification is higher than the formal classification. 82.5 percent of the total job advertisements were published under the informal classification in the 1st half of 2021.

Graph 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/ Informal Classification in the 1st half of 2021

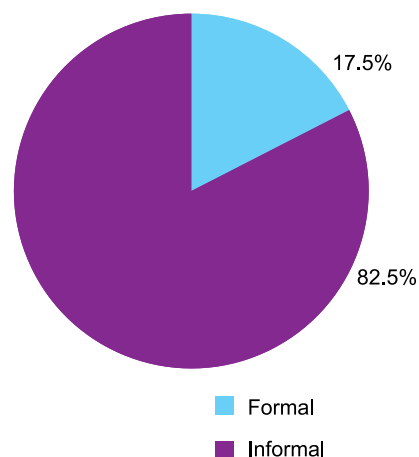
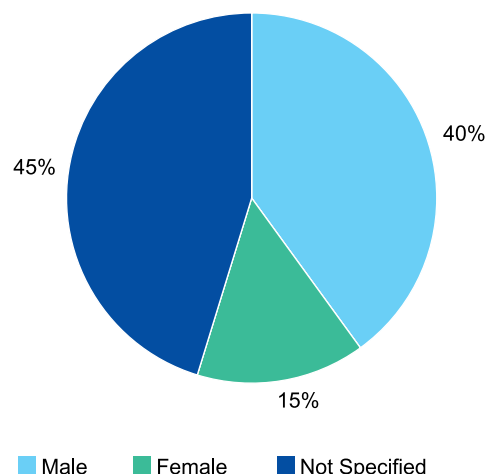


Table 1.3: No. of Job Advertisements by Gender

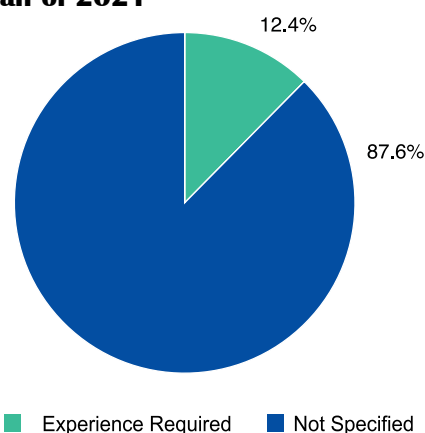
Gender	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Male	88,552	92,277	72,298	28,754	26,304
Female	33,434	35,102	29,118	19,091	9,694
Not Specified	104,569	88,612	59,517	75,158	29,754
Total	226,555	215,991	160,933	123,003	65,752

Considering the gender preference of the advertisements, 45 percent of total job advertisements have not specified the gender preference in the 1st half of 2021. As shown in table 1.3, percentage of male preference advertisements is higher than that of females. 40 percent of advertisements preferred male while 15 percent preferred to recruit female workers in the 1st of 2021.

Graph 1.3: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Gender in the 1st half of 2021**Table 1.4: No. of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement**

Experience Requirement	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Experience Required	39,370	31,876	25,142	11,993	8,147
Not Specified	187,185	184,115	135,791	111,010	57,605
Total	226,555	215,991	160,933	123,003	65,752

There were 8,147 (12.4%) advertisements that required previous work experience in the 1st half of 2021. 87.6 percent of the total job advertisements have not specified the previous work experience.

Graph 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement in the 1st half of 2021**Table 1.5: No. of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment**

Educational Requirement	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Degree & Above	5,154	3,367	1,941	1,421	705
GCE A/L	5,686	4,529	3,449	2,083	1,001
GCE O/L	4,138	3,866	3,127	2,071	985
Below GCE O/L	153	143	57	68	88
Not Specified	211,424	204,086	152,359	117,360	62,973
Total	226,555	215,991	160,933	123,003	65,752

As per table 1.5, 705 (1.07%) job advertisements have required Degree & above educational qualification and 1,001 (1.52%) job advertisements have required GCE A/L qualification in the 1st half of 2021. 95.8 percent of the total job advertisements have not specified the requirement of educational qualifications.

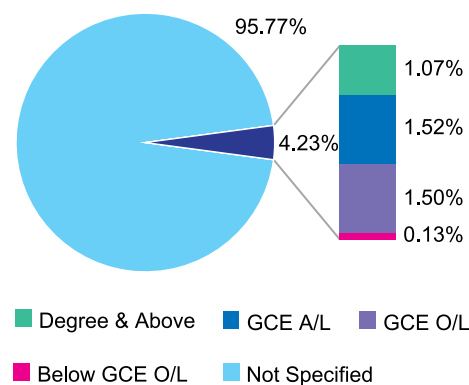
Graph 1.5: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment in the 1st half of 2021

Table 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category (Based on SLSCO 08) and Gender in the 1st half of 2021

No.	Main Occupational Category	Gender (%)			Total	
		Male	Female	Not Specified	%	No.
1	Elementary Occupations	4,586	4,749	7,539	100	16,874
2	Craft & Related Workers	9,129	298	6,544	100	15,971
3	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	4,939	1,544	5,625	100	12,108
4	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,349	283	3,546	100	8,178
5	Technicians & Associate professionals	2,006	1,284	3,011	100	6,301
6	Clerks	563	1,070	1,407	100	3,040
7	Professionals	256	396	1,265	100	1,917
8	Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	319	60	695	100	1,074
9	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	156	10	119	100	285
10	Armed Forces	1	-	3	100	4
	Total	26,304	9,694	29,754	100	65,752

As shown in table 1.6, elementary occupation category was the most demanded occupational category in the 1st half of 2021.

Graph 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in the 1st half of 2021

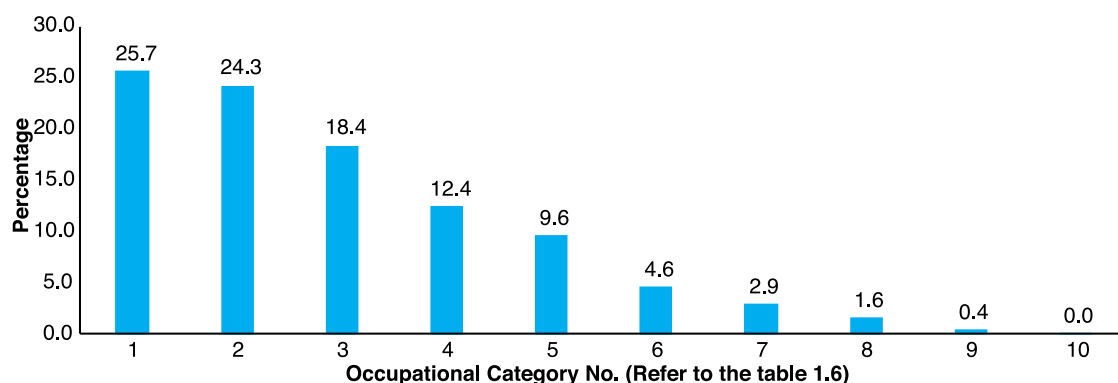


Table 1.7: Variation Pattern of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in the 1st half of 2021

No.	Main Occupational Category	1st half of 2020	1st half of 2021	Increase	Pattern
1	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	177	285	38%	↑
2	Craft & Related Workers	10,444	15,971	35%	↑
3	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,592	8,178	19%	↑
4	Elementary Occupations	13,899	16,874	18%	↑
5	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	10,671	12,108	12%	↑
6	Technicians & Associate professionals	5,880	6,301	7%	↑
7	Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	1,101	1,074	-3%	↓
8	Clerks	3,602	3,040	-18%	↓
9	Professionals	2,376	1,917	-24%	↓
10	Armed Forces	17	4	-325%	↓
	Total	54,759	65,752	17%	↑

Considering the main occupational categories, job demand increased in all categories except Armed Forces, Professionals, Clerks and Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers categories in the 1st half of 2021 compared to the 1st half of 2020.

Table 1.8: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Formal/Informal Classification in the 1st half of 2021

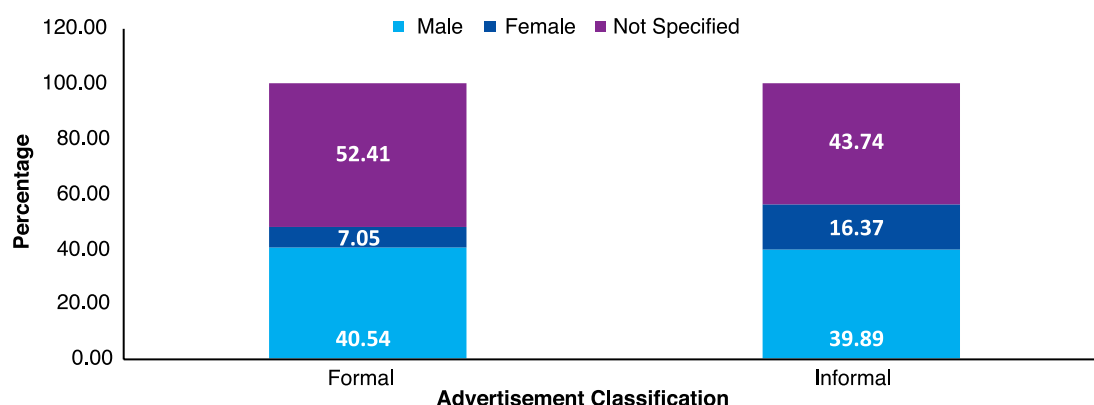
No.	Main Occupational Category	Classification (%)		Total	
		Formal	Informal	%	No.
1	Elementary Occupations	10.3	89.7	100.0	16,874
2	Craft & Related Workers	13.9	86.1	100.0	15,971
3	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	15.3	84.7	100.0	12,108
4	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16.4	83.6	100.0	8,178
5	Technicians & Associate professionals	34.4	65.6	100.0	6,301
6	Clerks	24.0	76.0	100.0	3,040
7	Professionals	44.9	55.1	100.0	1,917
8	Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	49.2	50.8	100.0	1,074
9	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	12.3	87.7	100.0	285
10	Armed Forces	100.0	0.0	100.0	4
	Total	17.5	82.5	100.0	65,752

Table 1.8 shows that, more than 85 percent of job advertisements for Elementary Occupation, Craft & Related workers and Skilled Agricultural & Fishery workers categories have advertised under the informal classification in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 1.9: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/Informal Classification and Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Classification	Gender (%)			Total	
	Male	Female	Not Specified	%	No.
Formal	40.54	7.05	52.41	100.00	11,482
Informal	39.89	16.37	43.74	100.00	54,270
Total	40.00	14.74	45.25	100.00	65,752

Graph 1.7: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Advertisement Classification and Gender in the 1st half of 2021

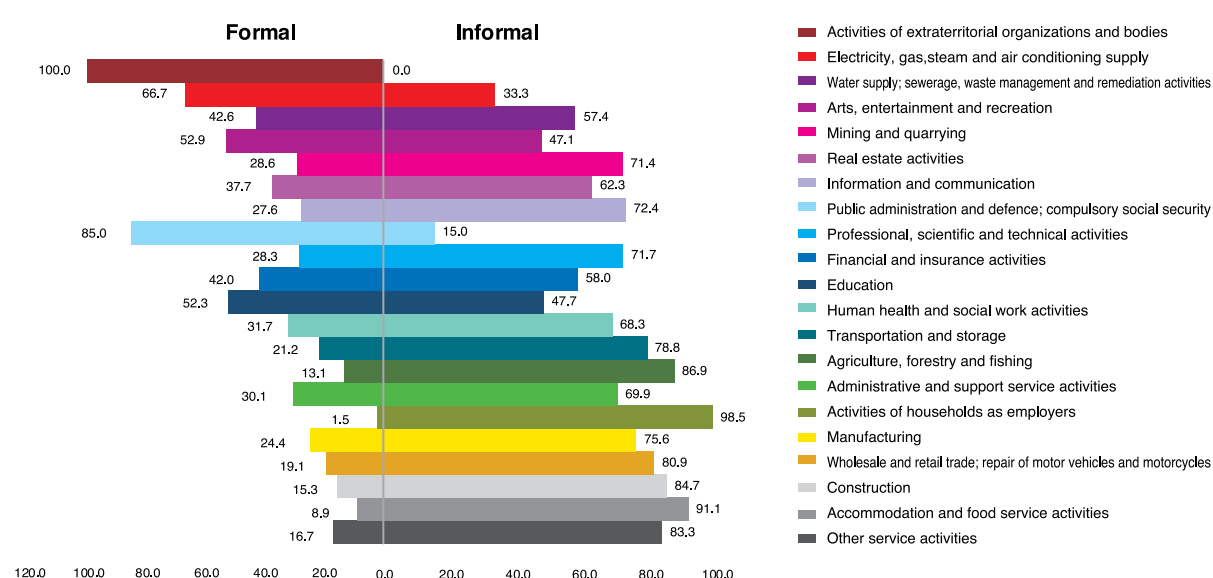


According to the table 1.9, around 52 percent of formal advertisements have been published not specifying the gender preference while only 7 percent of female preference advertisements have been published under the formal classification in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 1.10: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Industry Sector (Based on SLSIC Fourth Recision) and Formal/Informal Classification in the 1st half of 2021

Industry Sector	Advertisement Classification		Total	
	Formal	Informal	%	No.
Other service activities	16.7	83.3	100.0	12,218
Accommodation and food service activities	8.9	91.1	100.0	10,553
Construction	15.3	84.7	100.0	10,212
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19.1	80.9	100.0	9,117
Manufacturing	24.4	75.6	100.0	8,776
Activities of households as employers	1.5	98.5	100.0	4,934
Administrative and support service activities	30.1	69.9	100.0	3,415
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.1	86.9	100.0	1,993
Transportation and storage	21.2	78.8	100.0	1,046
Human health and social work activities	31.7	68.3	100.0	949
Education	52.3	47.7	100.0	863
Financial and insurance activities	42.0	58.0	100.0	438
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28.3	71.7	100.0	427
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	85.0	15.0	100.0	227
Information and communication	27.6	72.4	100.0	181
Real estate activities	37.7	62.3	100.0	122
Mining and quarrying	28.6	71.4	100.0	91
Arts, entertainment and recreation	52.9	47.1	100.0	85
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42.6	57.4	100.0	68
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	66.7	33.3	100.0	30
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	100.0	0.0	100.0	7
Total	17.5	82.5	100.0	65,752

Graph 1.8: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements in Selected Industries by Advertisement Classification in the 1st half of 2021



As shown in table 1.10, Other service activities, Accommodation and food service activities and Construction sectors were the most demanded sectors in the 1st half 2021. The corresponding graph shows that, the number of advertisements appeared under the informal classification was very much lower than formal classification for the industry sectors of Public Administration and defence; and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Table 1.11: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement and Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Gender	Experience Required		Not Specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	4,474	17.0	21,830	83.0	26,304	100.0
Female	726	7.5	8,968	92.5	9,694	100.0
Not Specified	2,947	9.9	26,807	90.1	29,754	100.0
Total	8,147	12.4	57,605	87.6	65,752	100.0

As per table 1.11, around 12.4 percent of the total job advertisements have required previous work experience in the 1st half of 2021. Considering the female preferred advertisements, around 92 percent of job advertisements have not required previous work experience.

Graph 1.9: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

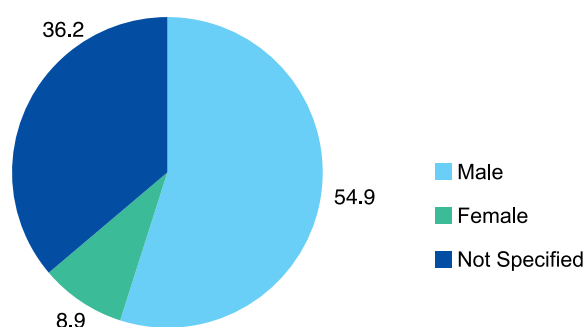


Table 1.12: Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in the 1st half of 2021

Educational Attainment	Experience required		Not specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Degree & Above	533	75.6	172	24.4	705	100.0
GCE A/L	281	28.1	720	71.9	1001	100.0
GCE O/L	203	20.6	782	79.4	985	100.0
Below GCE O/L	10	11.4	78	88.6	88	100.0
Not Specified	7,120	11.3	55,853	88.7	62,973	100.0
Total	8,147	12.4	57,605	87.6	65,752	100.0

Considering the Degree & above educational attainment category, around 76 percent of job advertisements have required previous work experience in the 1st half of 2021. In contrast 88.6 percent of below G.C.E. (O/L) educational qualification specified advertisements were published without requesting previous work experience.

Graph 1.10: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in the 1st half of 2021

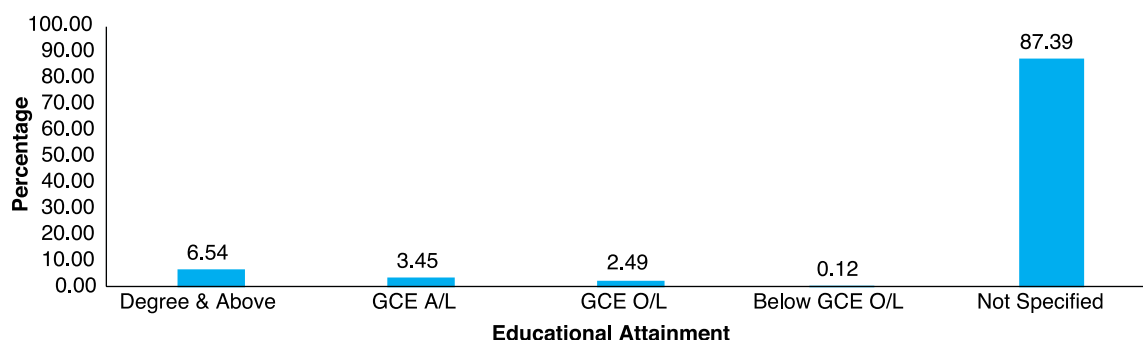


Table 1.13: Percentage Distribution of Job advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Experience Requirement in the 1st half of 2021

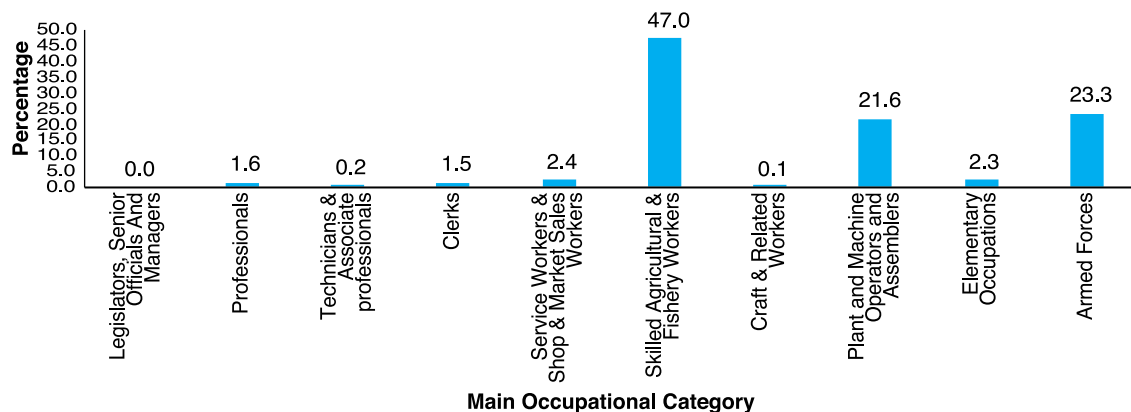
Main Occupational Category	Experience required		Not specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Armed Forces	-	0.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	412	38.4	662	61.6	1,074	100.0
Professionals	509	26.6	1,408	73.4	1,917	100.0
Technicians & Associate professionals	1,325	21.0	4,976	79.0	6,301	100.0
Clerks	416	13.7	2,624	86.3	3,040	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	1,526	12.6	10,582	87.4	12,108	100.0
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	45	15.8	240	84.2	285	100.0
Craft & Related Workers	1,818	11.4	14,153	88.6	15,971	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,165	14.2	7,013	85.8	8,178	100.0
Elementary Occupations	931	5.5	15,943	94.5	16,874	100.0
Total	8,147	12.4	57,605	87.6	65,752	100.0

Considering the Elementary Occupations category, 94.5 percent of job advertisements have not required previous work experience. 38.4 percent of advertisements for Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers category have required previous work experience in the 1st half of 2021.

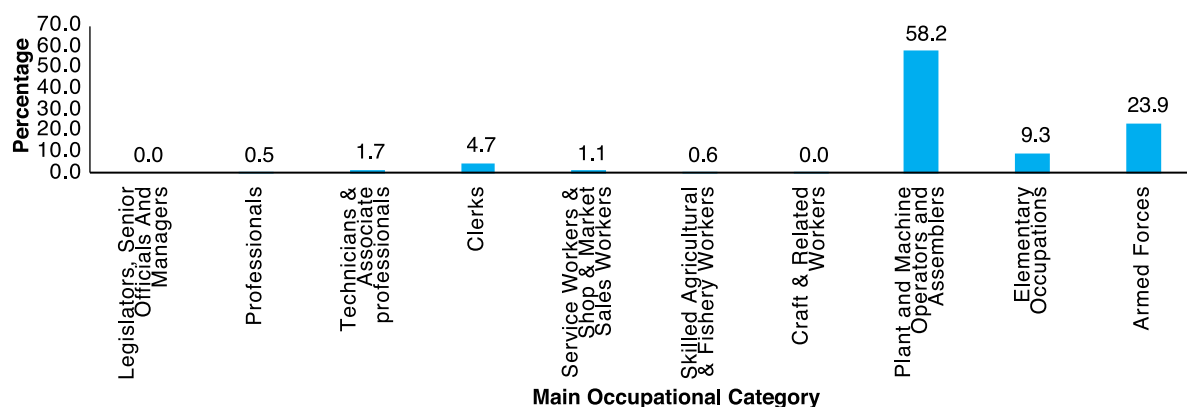
Table 1.14: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Selected Major Industrial Group and Main Occupational Category in the 1st half of 2021

Industry Sector	Main Occupational Category (%)											Total	
	Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Workers	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Armed Forces	%	No.	
Other service activities	0.0	2.1	3.7	17.1	9.2	11.8	0.3	16.8	17.4	21.7	100.0	12,218	
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	2.4	47.0	0.1	21.6	2.3	23.3	100.0	10,553	
Construction	0.0	0.5	1.7	4.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	58.2	9.3	23.9	100.0	10,212	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.0	2.2	1.1	17.6	7.0	26.5	0.1	21.8	14.7	9.1	100.0	9,117	
Manufacturing	0.0	1.0	1.5	10.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	38.0	23.3	18.9	100.0	8,776	
Activities of households as employers	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.7	4.5	86.9	100.0	4,934	
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	1.0	0.4	5.5	5.1	63.7	0.1	1.0	8.4	14.9	100.0	3,415	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.8	0.8	2.3	11.1	1.3	2.8	76.5	100.0	1,993	
Transportation and storage	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	4.5	3.8	0.0	2.0	69.4	16.6	100.0	1,046	
Human health and social work activities	0.0	1.3	28.8	21.4	5.7	25.3	0.1	1.6	2.3	13.6	100.0	949	
Education	0.0	6.4	59.0	8.9	8.2	5.9	0.1	1.9	3.2	6.4	100.0	863	
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	18.7	6.6	39.0	16.7	4.8	0.0	2.1	2.5	9.6	100.0	438	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	2.3	10.8	16.6	14.3	1.9	0.0	31.6	9.1	13.3	100.0	427	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.3	22.9	30.0	26.4	8.4	2.6	0.0	4.4	1.8	2.2	100.0	227	
Information and communication	0.0	6.6	18.2	32.0	12.7	1.1	0.0	16.6	7.7	5.0	100.0	181	
Real estate activities	0.0	6.6	4.1	47.5	30.3	2.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.7	100.0	122	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	2.2	1.1	6.6	5.5	1.1	1.1	12.1	59.3	11.0	100.0	91	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	5.9	16.5	25.9	15.3	7.1	1.2	8.2	4.7	15.3	100.0	85	
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	5.9	8.8	19.1	4.4	1.5	0.0	29.4	11.8	19.1	100.0	68	
Electricity, gas,steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	10.0	16.7	26.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	13.3	100.0	30	
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	
Total	0.0	1.6	2.9	9.6	4.6	18.4	0.4	24.3	12.4	25.7	100.0	65,752	

Graph 1.11: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Accommodation and Food Service Activities Sector in the 1st half of 2021



Graph 1.12: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Construction Sector in the 1st half of 2021



Graph 1.13: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Wholesale and Retail Trade (Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) Sector in the 1st half of 2021

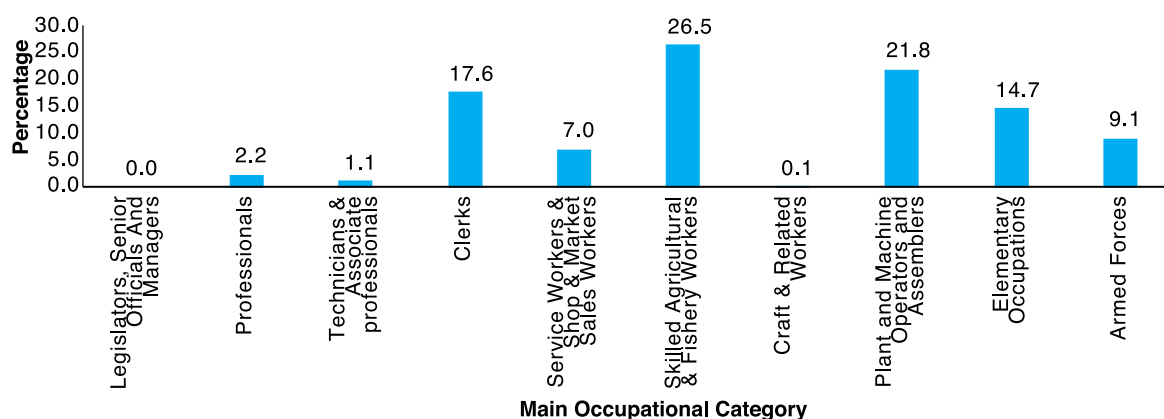


Table 1.15: High Demand Jobs in Formal Advertisements by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
General Clerk	64	18	395	477
Helper (General)	86	8	277	371
Welder	259	-	86	345
Security Officer	104	55	172	331
Labelling Machine Operator	78	-	200	278
Electrician	133	3	129	265
Packing Machine Operator	91	3	155	249
Officer Incharge (Security)	168	3	76	247
Heavy Truck Driver	167	-	78	245
Senior Security Officer	139	6	83	228
Manufacturing Industry Helper	89	3	117	209
Sales Representative	137	4	55	196
Quality Checker	65	4	118	187
Manufacturing Industry Labourer	70	11	102	183
Plastic Products Machine Operator	61	-	119	180
Mason (General)	112	-	56	168
Cashier	32	38	91	161
Stores Helper	52	1	106	159
Biscuit Maker	46		107	153
Sales Workers NEC	31	18	104	153

The high demand jobs under the formal classification are presented in the table 1.15.
General clerk was the highest demand occupation under the formal classification in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 1.16: High Demand Jobs in Informal Advertisements by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
Helper (General)	261	158	2164	2,583
Mason (General)	1676	-	835	2,511
Cook	1044	83	836	1,963
House Maid	-	1895	29	1,924
Char (Domestic Woman)	-	1681	90	1,771
Heavy Truck Driver	889	-	432	1,321
Sales Workers NEC	276	114	868	1,258
Carpenter	770	-	452	1,222
Security Officer	286	96	744	1,126
Welder	650	-	474	1,124
Kotthu Maker	517	-	411	928
Waiter	450	26	415	891
Cashier	297	221	362	880
Masseur	9	770	58	837
Kitchen Helper	495	33	275	803
Driver Light Vehicles	599	-	187	786
Building Construction Helper	760	-	19	779
Baker	418	3	300	721
Estate Labourer	132	8	556	696
Officer Incharge (Security)	385	8	210	603

Helper (General) was the highest demand occupation under the informal classification in the 1st half 2021

Table 1.17: High Demand Jobs by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers				
General Manager	7	16	157	180
Marketing Manager	40	11	64	115
Sales Manager	23	3	57	83
Hotel Manager (Providing Meals and Rooms)	39	1	35	75
Branch Manager (Insurance)	47	-	4	51
Professionals				
Nurse	12	187	104	303
Graphic Designer	45	33	147	225
Accountant	14	21	96	131
Pharmacist	8	7	60	75
Occupational Therapist	1	56	14	71
Technicians and Associate Professionals				
Masseur	10	821	64	895
Sales Representative	438	13	176	627
Marketing Officer	125	18	285	428
Computer Operator	54	99	235	388
Supervisor (General)	42	16	293	351
Plant and Machne Operators and Assemblers				
Heavy Truck Driver	1,056	-	510	1,566
Driver Light Vehicles	679	-	202	881
Chauffeur	148	9	521	678
Labelling Machine Operator	78	2	508	588
Three Wheeler Driver	303	1	184	488
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers				
Cook	1,091	89	902	2,082
Security Officer	390	151	916	1,457
Sales Workers NEC	307	132	972	1,411
Cashier	329	259	453	1,041
Waiter	478	29	460	967
Craft and Related Workers				
Mason (General)	1,788	-	891	2,679
Welder	909	-	560	1,469
Carpenter	849	-	487	1,336
Kotthu Maker	519	-	421	940
Baker	431	3	307	741

Ranking of Local Jobs as per Job Demand in the 1st half of 2021 (Selected Main Occupational Categories)

Fig 1.1: Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers

Job / Occupation	Rank
General Manager	1
Marketing Manager	2
Sales Manager	3
Hotel Manager (Providing Meals and Rooms)	4
Branch Manager (Insurance)	5
Restaurant Manager	6
Branch Manager, Insurance Services	7
Manager, Business Services and Administration NEC	8
Project Manager	9
Manager (Establishment)	10

Fig 1.2: Professionals

Job / Occupation	Rank
Nurse	1
Graphic Designer	2
Accountant	3
Pharmacist	4
Occupational Therapist	5
University Lecturer	6
Civil Engineer	7
Quantity Surveyor	8
Medical Doctor	9
Montessori Teacher	10

Fig 1.3: Technicians and Associate Professionals

Job / Occupation	Rank
Masseur	1
Sales Representative	2
Marketing Officer	3
Computer Operator	4
Supervisor (General)	5
Quality Checker	6
Marketing Executive	7
Production Supervisor	8
Recovery Officer	9
Sales Executive	10

Fig 1.4: Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Heavy Truck Driver	1
Driver Light Vehicles	2
Chauffeur	3
Labelling Machine Operator	4
Three Wheeler Driver	5
Packing Machine Operator	6
Juki Machine Operator	7
Lorry Driver	8
Excavator Operator	9
Sewing Machine Operator	10

Fig 1.5: Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Cook	1
Security Officer	2
Sales Workers NEC	3
Cashier	4
Waiter	5
Officer Incharge (Security)	6
Senior Security Officer	7
Sales Assistant	8
Security Guard	9
Junior Security Officer	10

Fig 1.6: Craft and Related Workers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Mason (General)	1
Welder	2
Carpenter	3
Kotthu Maker	4
Baker	5
Electrician	6
Food and Beverage Maker	7
Building Painter	8
Mechanic (General)	9
Biscuit Maker	10

As shown in figure 1.6, the highest demanded occupation under the Craft & Related Workers category was recorded for Mason (general) in the 1st half of 2021.

Ranking of Local Jobs as per Job Demand in the 1st half of 2021 (Selected Industrial Sectors)

Fig 2.1: Accommodation and Food Service Activities

Job/Occupation	Rank
Cook	1
Waiter	2
Kotthu Maker	3
Kitchen Helper	4
Cashier	5
Room Boy	6
Baker	7
Hopper Maker	8
Restaurant Labourer / Helper	9
Steward (Hotels and Restaurants)	10

Fig 2.2: Manufacturing of Waring Apparels

Job/Occupation	Rank
Juki Machine Operator	1
Sewing Machine Operator	2
Tailor	3
Garment Industry Helper	4
Garment Cutter	5
Quality Checker	6
Ironer / Presser (Hand)	7
Helper, General	8
Production Supervisor	9
Garment Supervisor	10

Fig 2.3: Construction

Job/Occupation	Rank
Mason (General)	1
Helper, General	2
Building Construction Helper	3
Carpenter	4
Building Painter	5
Welder	6
Concrete Shutterer	7
Excavator Operator	8
Bar Bender and Binder	9
Shuttle Operator	10

Fig 2.4: Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

Job/Occupation	Rank
Sales Workers NEC	1
Sales Assistant	2
Heavy Truck Driver	3
Sales Representative	4
Cashier	5
Painter (Vehicle)	6
Welder	7
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	8
Marketing Officer	9
Helper, General	10

Fig 2.5: Information and Communication

Job/Occupation	Rank
Graphic Designer	1
Computer Operator	2
Type Setter	3
Helper, General	4
Marketing Officer	5
Marketing Executive	6
Computer Hardware Technician	7
Telecommunication Technician	8
Offset Pressman	9
Data Entry Operator	10

Fig 2.6: Education

Job/Occupation	Rank
University Lecturer	1
Montessori Teacher	2
Mathematics Teacher	3
Primary Education Teacher (Grades 1-5 Classes)	4
Science Teacher	5
Language Teacher	6
Instructor (University)	7
Office Clerk	8
General Clerk	9
Foreign Language Teacher	10

As shown in figure 2.1, the highest demanded occupation under the accommodation and food service activities sector was recorded for Cook in the 1st half of 2021.

Remuneration Level of Foreign Jobs in the 1st half of 2021

Table 1.18: Monthly Average Remuneration of Technicians and Associate Professionals in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Mechanical Supervisor	1,350.00	273,929
Costing Officer	1,350.00	273,929
Procurement Officer	1,215.00	246,536
Electrical Supervisor	1,039.50	210,925
Quality Checker	810.00	164,357
Technical Officer (Electronic)	783.00	158,879
Supervisor (General)	763.20	154,861
Civil Supervisor	756.00	153,400
Electrical Engineering Technician	648.00	131,486
Electronic Engineering Technician	648.00	131,486
Air-Conditioning Plant Operator	634.50	128,746
Mechanical Engineering Technician (General)	607.50	123,268
Technician - Heating / Ventilation / Refrigeration	603.00	122,355
Foremen (Fitter)	600.00	121,746
Draughtsman	600.00	121,746
Technician (General)	594.00	120,529
Civil Engineering Technician (General)	583.20	118,337
Pest control Technician	567.00	115,050
Technical Officer (Electrical)	540.00	109,571
Sales Coordinator	540.00	109,571

The remuneration levels of foreign jobs have been identified from the newspaper job advertisements survey done by the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission. Majority of job advertisements for the foreign employment were from Middle East countries in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 1.19: Monthly Average Remuneration of Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Earth Moving and Related Machinery Operators	700.00	142,037
Driver other light Motor Vehicles	675.00	136,964
Juki Machine Operator	600.00	121,746
Bulldozer Operator	600.00	121,746
Crane Operator	587.25	119,159
Heavy Equipment Operator	535.01	108,558
Painter (Vehicle)	513.00	104,093
Excavator Operator	501.19	101,696
Chauffeur	497.17	100,880
Heavy Truck Driver	464.76	94,305
Driver Light Vehicles	453.00	91,918
Wheel Loader Machine Operator / Driver	445.50	90,396
Printing Machine Operator	414.00	84,005
Truck Driver, Concrete Mixer	405.00	82,179
Fork Lift Operator	405.00	82,179
Motorcyclist	324.00	65,743

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 US\$=Rs. 202.91 as at 21st January 2022

Table 1.20: Monthly Average Remuneration of Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers in the 1st half of 2021

Job/Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Chef	743	150,661
Dim Sum Chef	675	136,964
Kitchen Steward	675	136,964
Butler	675	136,964
Cook	583	118,375
Total	511	103,698
Kitchen Assistant	500	101,455
Steward (Hotels and Restaurants)	476	96,484
Waiter	459	93,179
Delivery Man (Bread / Milk / News Paper etc.)	432	87,657
Barman	405	82,179
House Keeper	351	71,221
Cashier	351	71,221
Security Officer	351	71,221
Sales Workers NEC	342	69,395
House Keeping Attendant	297	60,264

Table 1.21: Monthly Average Remuneration of Professionals in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Air-Conditioning Engineer	1,836.00	372,543
Electronic Engineer	1,836.00	372,543
Electrical Engineer	1,687.50	342,411
Mechanical Engineer	1,539.00	312,278
Secondary Education Teacher (Grades 6 and Higher)	1,300.00	263,783
Accountant	1,057.50	214,577
Medical Doctor	900.00	182,619
Site Engineer	800.00	162,328
Nursing Officer	742.50	150,661
Quantity Surveyor	600.00	121,746
Civil Engineer	500.00	101,455
Graphic Designer	441.00	89,483
Marketing Specialist	432.00	87,657

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 US\$=Rs.202.91 as at 21st January 2022

Table 1.22: Monthly Average Remuneration of Craft & Related Workers in the 1st half of 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Metal Printing Roller Engraver (Machine)	700.00	142,037
Concrete Worker	654.76	132,856
Electrical Mechanic	650.00	131,892
Auto Electrician	650.00	131,892
Aluminium Fabricator	600.00	121,746
Mechanic (General)	580.50	117,789
Welder	571.27	115,916
Electrician Building	562.50	114,137
Boring Machine Setter-Operator	550.00	111,601
Electrician	520.93	105,702
Motor Mechanic	513.00	104,093
Painter (Except Spray Painting and Varnishing)	485.33	98,479
Blacksmith	477.50	96,890
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	472.50	95,875
Air Conditioning Mechanic	468.00	94,962
Lineman Electric Power	459.00	93,136
Tinker	459.00	93,136
Pastry Maker	432.00	87,657
Carpenter	421.46	85,519
Cake Maker	414.00	84,005
Mason (General)	408.27	82,843
Scaffolder	405.00	82,179
Spray Painter (Building Frames and Wood)	405.00	82,179
Tyre Fixer	405.00	82,179
Vehicle Air-conditioning Electrician	405.00	82,179
Electrician - Vehicle	405.00	82,179
Butcher	405.00	82,179
Meat Cutter	405.00	82,179
Confectionery Maker	405.00	82,179
Icier	405.00	82,179
Plumber	395.33	80,217
Food and Beverage Maker	391.50	79,439
Baker	391.00	79,338
Building Painter	386.10	78,344
Serviceman	378.00	76,700
Fish Product Maker	378.00	76,700
Tailor	378.00	76,700
Bread Baker / Maker	377.50	76,599
Fitter	357.75	72,591
Floor Tile Setter	352.50	71,526
Fish or Shellfish Processor	351.00	71,221
Structural Metal Maker	324.00	65,743

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 US\$=Rs.202.91 as at 21st January 2022



Employment

Section 2 :

This section focuses on the information on employment which defines as to how work carried out in return for payment and refers to the number of people in employment. Employed population and employment rates by gender, industrial groups and occupational groups are included in this section. Information on Labour requirement of new projects of Board of Investment (BOI) is also included in the employment section. Furthermore, Labour market trends in labour demanded by foreign countries are also included in this section by country of departure, gender, level of employment, job demand categories etc..

SECTION - 2.1 | EMPLOYMENT (General)

2.1.1: Employment (General)

Section 2.1.1 focuses on employment in the various industry sectors of the country. Information for the section 2.1.1 was obtained from the Departments of Census and Statistics (DCS) in Sri Lanka. Quarterly Labour Force Survey of DCS has provided useful inputs for this section.

Table 2.1.1.1: Employed Population and Employment Rates

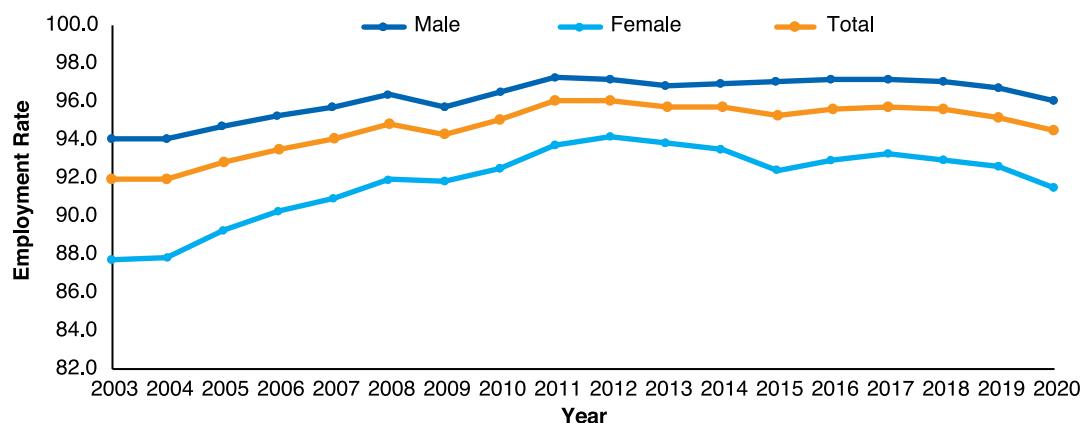
Year	Employed population			Employment Rate(% to Total Labour Force)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2003*	4,496,136	2,113,330	6,609,466	94.0	87.7	91.9
2004*	4,512,082	2,191,924	6,704,006	94.0	87.9	91.9
2005*	4,546,397	2,241,722	6,788,119	94.7	89.3	92.8
2006*	4,610,643	2,494,679	7,105,322	95.3	90.3	93.5
2007*	4,653,067	2,388,807	7,041,874	95.7	91.0	94.0
2008*	4,663,277	2,511,429	7,174,706	96.4	92.0	94.8
2009*	4,609,198	2,530,339	7,139,537	95.7	91.8	94.3
2010*	4,770,376	2,465,265	7,235,641	96.5	92.5	95.1
2011*	4,855,242	2,574,552	7,429,794	97.3	93.7	96.0
2012*	4,867,975	2,466,656	7,334,631	97.1	94.2	96.1
2013*	4,876,169	2,735,238	7,611,407	96.8	93.8	95.7
2014*	5,548,131	2,875,862	8,423,994	96.9	93.5	95.7
2015**	5,097,798	2,733,178	7,830,976	97.0	92.4	95.3
2016**	5,149,948	2,797,735	7,947,683	97.1	93.0	95.6
2017**	5,279,158	2,929,020	8,208,178	97.1	93.3	95.7
2018**	5,300,310	2,714,855	8,015,166	97.0	92.9	95.6
2019**	5,368,896	2,811,796	8,180,693	96.7	92.6	95.2
2020**	5,372,947	2,626,146	7,999,093	96.0	91.5	94.5
1st half of 2021**	5,436,627	2,695,270	8,131,897	96.2	91.7	94.6

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics.

* Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.1: Employment Rate by Gender from 2003 - 2020



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

As shown in table 2.1.1.1, about 8.13 million persons were employed in the 1st half of 2021. Of these employed persons, about 5.43 million (66.99%) were males and 2.69 million (33.1%) were females.

Table 2.1.1.2 : Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Group (Based on ISIC Forth Revision) in the 1st half of 2021**

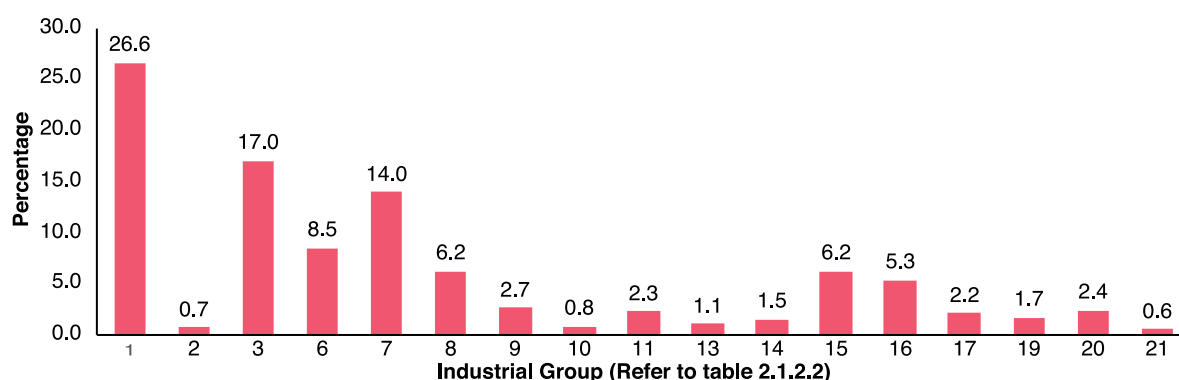
Indus. Group No.	Industrial group	1st half of 2021
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	26.6
2	Minning & quarrying (B)	0.7
3	Manufacturing (C)	17.0
6	Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)	8.5
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)	14.0
8	Transportation and storage (H)	6.2
9	Accommodation and food services activities (I)	2.7
10	Information and communication (J)	0.8
11	Financial and insurance activities (K)	2.3
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	1.1
14	Administrative and support service activities (N)	1.5
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)	6.2
16	Education (P)	5.3
17	Human health and social work activities (Q)	2.2
19	Other service activities (S)	1.7
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)	2.4
21	Other (Real estate activities (L) + Arts, entertainment and recreation ® + Activities of extra teritorial organizations & bodies (U))	0.6
	All Groups	100.0

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics.

** All Island

Note: [The tabulation groups based on ISIC (rev . 4) are indicated as A, B, C ,U. due to the limitations on reliability(based on CV), some of these groups have been combined]

Graph 2.1.1.2: Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Group in the 1st half of 2021



Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey , Department of Census & Statistics.

As presented in table 2.1.1.2, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector that accommodates around one fourth of the employed in the 1st half of 2021 continues to be the major source of employment. The Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors jointly accommodate about 31 percent of the employed population in the 1st half of year 2021.

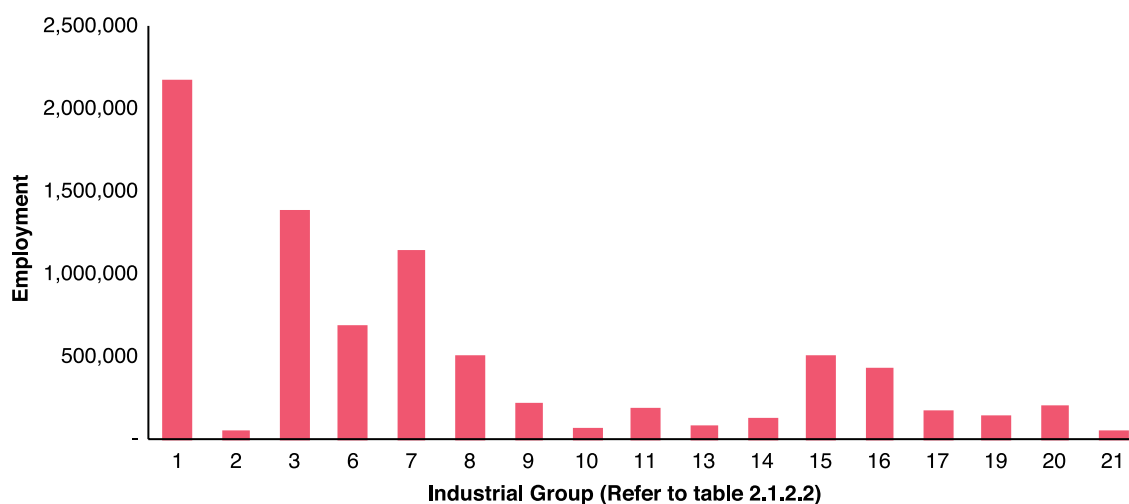
Table 2.1.1.2 A : Employment by Industry Group in the 1st half of 2021**

Indus. Group No.	Industrial group	1st half of 2021
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	2,166,688
2	Minning & quarrying (B)	57,582
3	Manufacturing (C)	1,384,970
6	Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)	692,299
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)	1,136,395
8	Transportation and storage (H)	507,395
9	Accommodation and food services activities (I)	218,260
10	Information and communication (J)	69,052
11	Financial and insurance activities (K)	190,006
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	90,713
14	Administrative and support service activities (N)	122,341
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)	505,196
16	Education (P)	433,588
17	Human health and social work activities (Q)	175,983
19	Other service activities (S)	137,085
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)	197,056
21	Other (Real estate activities (L) + Arts, entertainment and recreation ® + Activities of extra teritorial organizations & bodies (U))	47,287
	All Groups	8,131,897

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics.

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.2A: Employment by Industrial Group (Thousands) in 1st half of 2020**



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

According to table 2.1.1.2 A, Agriculture sector recorded the highest employment (about 2.16 million) in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 2.1.1.3 : Percentage Share of Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (Based on ISCO 08) in the 1st half of 2021**

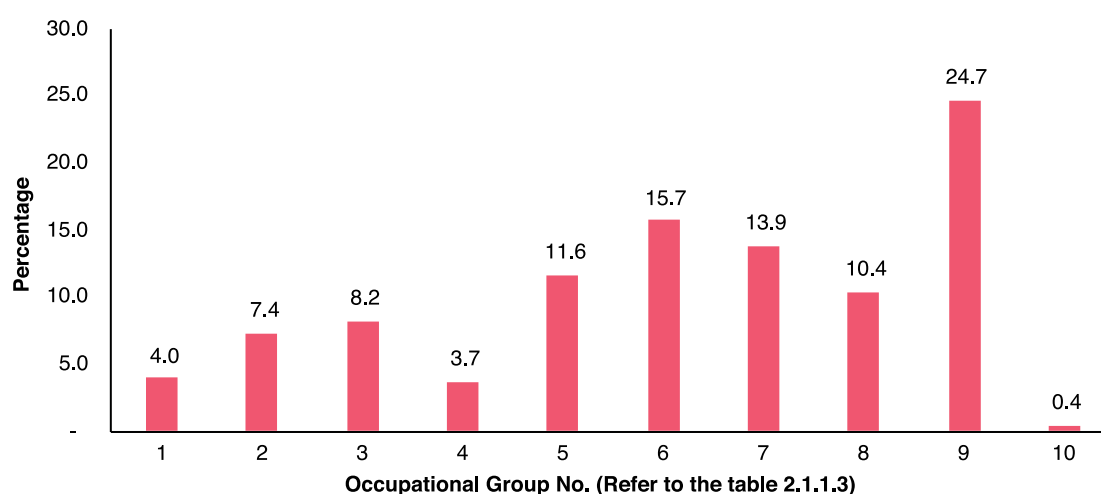
Occu. Group No.	Occupational Group	2020(Jan - June)**
1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.0
2	Professionals	7.4
3	Technicians & Associate Professionals	8.2
4	Clerks and Clerical support workers	3.7
5	Services and Sales Workers	11.6
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15.7
7	Craft & Related Trades Workers	13.9
8	Plant & machine operators & Assemblers	10.4
9	Elementary Occupations	24.7
10	Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	0.4
	Total	100.0

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

** All Island

Note: Above occupation groups are based on SLSCO-08, However, they are not necessarily the Major Groups of SLSCO-08 classification

Graph 2.1.1.3: Percentage Share of Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group in the 1st half of 2021



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 2.1.1.3 has shown percentage of currently employed persons by major occupational groups. It was recorded that nearly 76 percent of the employed persons were in Elementary occupations, Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers, Craft and Related Workers, Services and Sales Workers, and Plant & machine operators & Assemblers categories in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 2.1.1.3 A : Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (Based on ISCO 08) in the 1st half of 2021**

Occu. Group No.	Occu. Group No.	2019
1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	322,166
2	Professionals	599,469
3	Technicians & Associate Professionals	666,084
4	Clerks and Clerical support workers	302,275
5	Services and Sales Workers	945,344
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,279,615
7	Craft & Related Trades Workers	1,127,451
8	Plant & machine operators & Assemblers	849,108
9	Elementary Occupations	2,005,164
10	Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	35,220
	Total	8,131,897

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.3A: Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group in the 1st half of 2021



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics

As per table 2.1.1.3A, the highest employment (about 2.01 million) was recorded in Elementary occupations while the lowest employment (0.035 million) was recorded in Armed Forces occupations in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 2.1.1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Pension/Provident Fund Entitled Employees by main Occupational category in the 1st half of 2021**

Occupational Group	Pension/EPF Entitle			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	85.3	14.5	0.2	100.0
Professionals	89.1	10.5	0.4	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	82.1	16.0	1.9	100.0
Clerks and Clerical support workers	78.4	19.1	2.5	100.0
Services and Sales Workers	50.5	46.3	3.3	100.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8.0	92.0	-	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	25.0	72.1	2.9	100.0
Plant & machine operators & Assemblers	60.2	37.2	2.6	100.0
Elementary Occupations	35.9	61.0	3.1	100.0
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	98.4	1.6	-	100.0
Total	58.5	39.2	2.3	100.0

**All Island

- Not reported

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high.

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics.

Table 2.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Occupational Condition by main Occupational category in the 1st half of 2021**

Occupational group	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Casual	No Permanent employer	Total
Senior Officials & Managers	86.0	10.7	3.3	-	100.0
Professionals	87.4	9.7	2.3	0.6	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	77.2	15.8	6.7	0.3	100.0
Clerks	72.6	20.5	6.1	0.8	100.0
Sales & Service Workers	47.5	38.8	11.2	2.5	100.0
Skilled Agriculture & Fishery Workers	7.5	44.4	5.4	42.7	100.0
Craft & Related Workers	18.6	41.9	11.2	28.3	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators	52.2	33.5	10.1	4.2	100.0
Elementary Workers	24.0	35.7	11.0	29.3	100.0
Armed Forces Occupations & unidentified occupations	93.5	1.6	1.7	3.2	100.0
Total	48.2	29.1	8.7	14.1	100.0

Provisional

** All Island

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics.

As shown in table 2.1.1.4, more than 80 percent workers of Armed Forces, Senior Officials and Managers, Professionals and Technicians & Associate Professionals categories were entitled for EPF/Pension in the 1st half of 2021.

As shown in table 2.1.1.5, 48.2 percent of the total employed persons were permanent workers in the 1st half of 2021.

2.1.2: Employment (Board of Investment Projects)

This section presents the new employment opportunities that may be created in near future through the project approved by the Board of Investment (BOI) of Sri Lanka. 56 projects were approved in the 1st half of 2021 (including expansion projects). The estimated employment capacity for these BOI projects was about 5,885.

Table 2.1.2.1 : Number of Establishments by Zone / Park and Year of Commencement of Commercial Operation

Year	Katunayake EPZ	Biyagama EPZ	Koggala EPZ	Meerigama EPZ	Wathupitiwala EPZ	Horana EPZ	Mawathagama EPZ	Polgahawela EPZ	Bingiriya EPZ	Kandy IP	Seethawake IP	Malwatte EPP	IP Mirijawila	IP Palakele	RO (Provinces)	REDC Outside	Total
2005	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	73	84
2006	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	76	83
2007	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	47	55
2008	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	80	85
2009	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	2	0	-	-	-	48	60
2010	1	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	75	85
2011	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	52	59
2012	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	57	64
2013	5	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	73
2014	2	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	75	85
2015	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	71	82
2016	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	41	46
2017	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	59
2018	3	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	47	62
2019	4	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	41	56
2020	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39	45
1st half of 2021	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	32

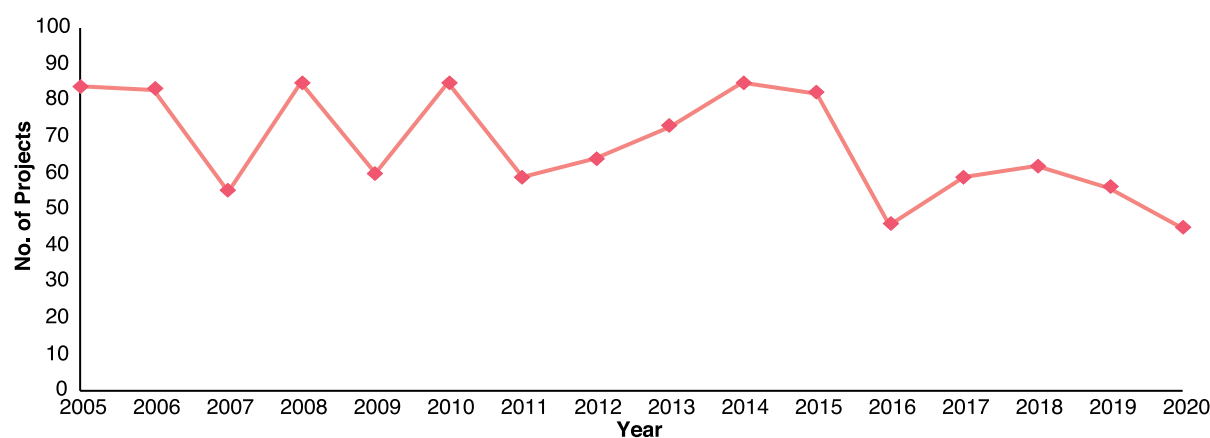
* Provisional

Including 200GFP & expansions

EPZ - Export Processing Zone

Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 19-02-2021)

Graph 2.1.2.1: Trend of Commencement of New BOI Projects over the Period 2005 - 2020



Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

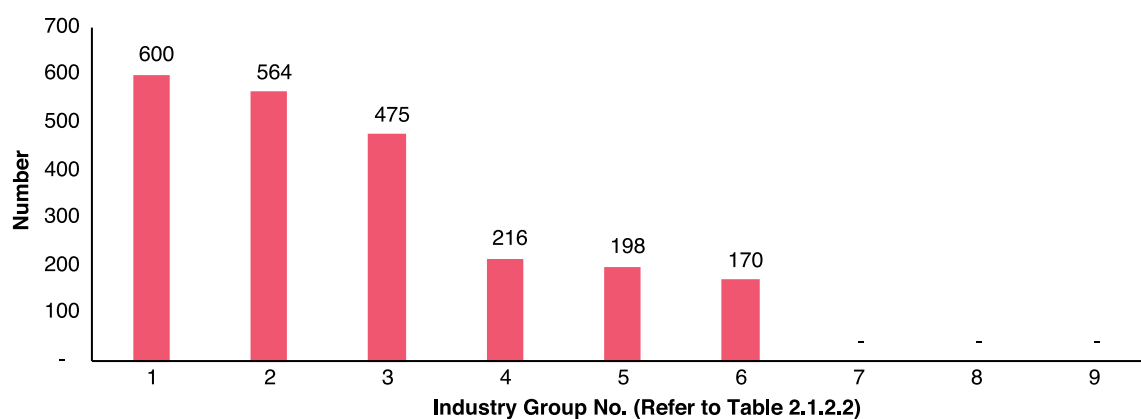
As shown in graph 2.1.2.1, the number of establishments, which have started commercial operations, fluctuated from 2006 to 2011, but it increased gradually from 2011 to 2014 and decreased in 2015 and 2016. However, again it has increased in 2017 and 2018. Also a slide decrease can be seen after the year 2018.

Table 2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in the 1st half of 2021

Industry Group No.	Industry Group	No. of Projects #	Estimated Employment Capacity
1	Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber & Plastic	1	600
2	Manufactured Products (N.E.S.)	3	564
3	Non- Metallic, Mineral Products	1	475
4	Textile, Wearing Apparel & Leather	2	216
5	Services (Includes Agricultural Projects)	4	198
6	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	1	170
7	Wood & Wood Products	-	-
8	Paper, Paper Product, Printing & Publishing	-	-
9	Fabricated Metal, Machinery, & Transport Eq.	-	-
	Total	12	2,223
	Expansions	44	3,662
	Grand Total	56	5,885

* Provisional
Including 200GFP & expansions
EPZ - Export Processing Zone
Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 19-02-2021)

Graph 2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in the 1st half of 2021



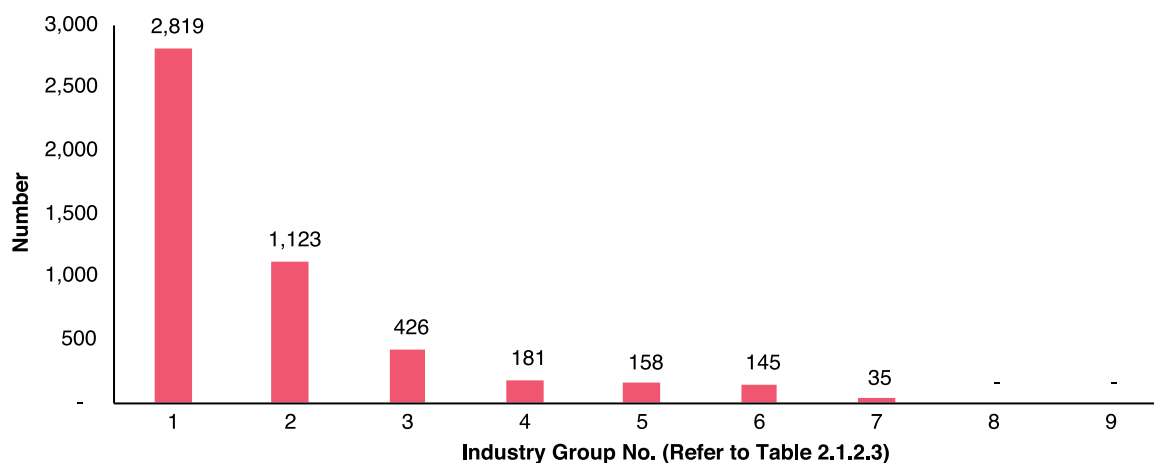
As shown in table 2.1.2.2 and graph 2.1.2.2, the highest employment capacity of 600 was recorded for the Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber & Plastic sector in the 1st half of 2021. Employment capacity for Manufactured Products (N.E.S.), Non- Metallic, Mineral Products sectors were 564 and 475 with 3 and 1 approved projects respectively in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 2.1.2.3: Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in the 1st half of 2021

Industry Group No.	Industry Group	No. of Projects #	Estimated Employment Capacity
1	Textile, Wearing Apparel & Leather	12	2,819
2	Services (Includes Agricultural Projects)	10	1,123
3	Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber & Plastic	4	426
4	Manufactured Products (N.E.S.)	1	181
5	Fabricated Metal, Machinery, & Transport Eq.	2	158
6	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	2	145
7	Non- Metallic, Mineral Products	1	35
8	Wood & Wood Products	-	-
9	Paper, Paper Product, Printing & Publishing	-	-
	Total	32	4,887

* Provisional
Including 200GFP & expansions
EPZ - Export Processing Zone
Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 13-10-2021)

Graph 2.1.2.3: Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in 1st half of 2021



According to the table 2.1.2.3 and graph 2.1.2.3, the highest employment capacity in projects commenced commercial operation was 2,819 and it was recorded for Textile, Wearing Apparel & Leather sector in the 1st half of 2021. Industry group related to wood & wood products and Paper, Paper Product, Printing & Publishing have not been commenced any projects during the 1st half of 2021.

SECTION - 2.2 | EMPLOYMENT (FOREIGN)

2.2.1: Trends in Foreign Employment Opportunities

This section allocates space to discuss the trend in foreign employment opportunities. During the 1st half of 2021, 30,641 workers had gone for foreign employment through all sources. The highest number of departures for foreign employment was recorded for Saudi Arabia (27.4%). Percentage of the departures for foreign employment for Qatar, and U.A.E. were recorded 20.8 and 16.7 respectively of the total departures for foreign employment. According to the graph 2.2.1.2, in all manpower levels, percentage of male departures was higher than that of female departures except in the housemaid category in the 1st half of 2021. Housemaid category recorded the highest number of departures for foreign employment.

Table 2.2.1.1: Departures for Foreign Employment in the 1st half of 2021 (Through All Sources)

Country	Total	Percentage
Saudi Arabia	8,407	27.4
Qatar	6,386	20.8
U A E	5,114	16.7
Oman	1,863	6.1
Kuwait	1,533	5.0
Maldives	1,479	4.8
Romania	1,065	3.5
Bahrain	735	2.4
Singapore	619	2.0
Cyprus	466	1.5
South Korea	428	1.4
Israel	411	1.3
Jordan	358	1.2
Japan	319	1.0
Other	1,458	4.8
All Countries	30,641	100.0
All Countries	40,581	100.0

* Provisional
Through All Sources

Graph 2.2.1.1: Percentage of Departures for Foreign Employment in the 1st half of 2021 (For selected countries)

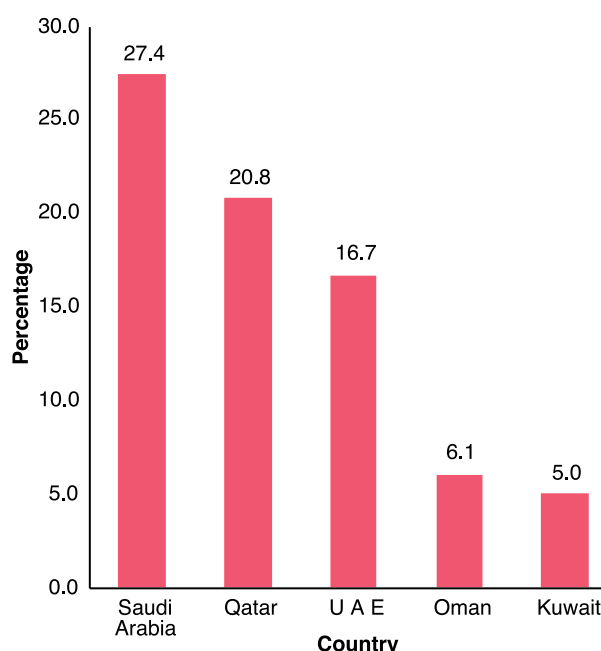


Table 2.2.1.2: Gender Distribution of Departures for Foreign Employment by Manpower Level in the 1st half of 2021

Gender	Professional	Middle Level	Skilled	Unskilled	Housemaid	Total
Male	2,045	729	8,528	6,635	-	17,937
Female	149	115	789	1,671	8,125	10,849
Total	2,194	844	9,317	8,306	8,125	28,786

*Provisional
Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
Note: Excluding Clerical Related and Semi Skilled Occupations

Graph 2.2.1.2: Percentage of Departures for Foreign Employment in 2020 by Manpower Level and Gender

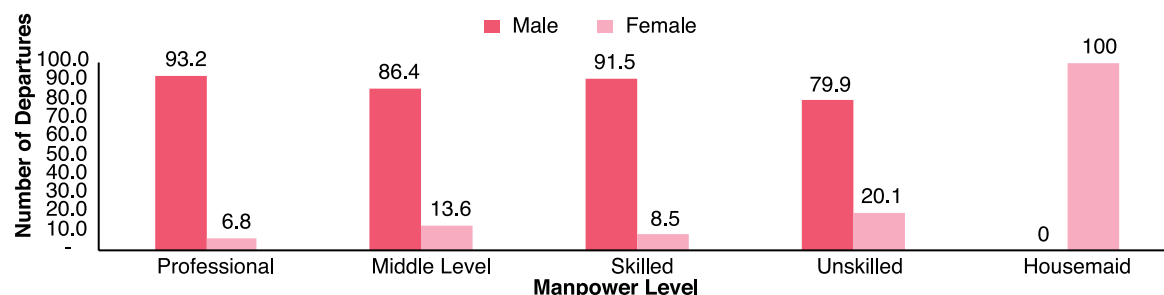


Table 2.2.1.3 : Foreign Employment Placements by Manpower Level (2005 - 1st half of 2021)

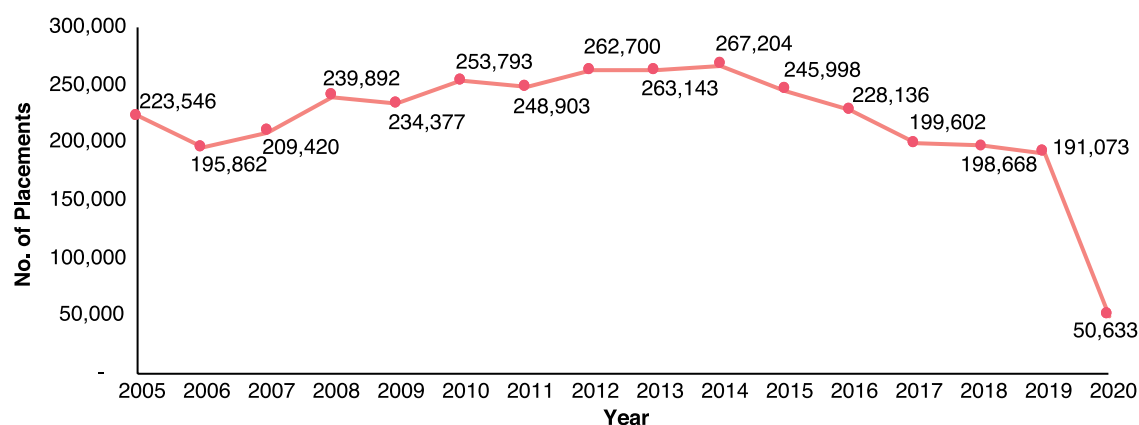
Year	Professional	Middle Level	Skilled	Unskilled	Housemaid	All Manpower Levels
2005	1,421	8,040	46,688	41,904	125,493	223,546
2006	1,619	6,665	45,307	41,143	101,128	195,862
2007	1,609	3,835	49,609	52,191	102,176	209,420
2008	2,836	9,072	59,848	59,427	108,709	239,892
2009	2,820	6,392	61,230	50,158	113,777	234,377
2010	2,974	6,720	71,114	59,898	113,087	253,793
2011	3,835	6,106	67,703	63,443	107,816	248,903
2012	4,445	9,278	67,078	62,847	119,052	262,700
2013	5,140	16,508	73,600	70,961	96,934	263,143
2014	5,340	20,749	73,039	79,415	88,661	267,204
2015	6,257	6,921	82,098	77,444	73,278	245,998
2016	6,574	8,235	76,559	71,641	65,127	228,136
2017	6,371	7,124	68,993	61,057	56,057	199,602
2018	7,210	7,748	67,053	51,719	64,938	198,668
2019	9,860	5,725	62,719	51,200	61,569	191,073
2020	2,954	1,498	16,733	14,061	15,387	50,633
1st half of 2021	2,194	844	9,317	8,306	8,125	28,786

**Provisional*

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

Note: Excluding Clerical Related and Semi Skilled Occupations

Graph 2.2.1.3: Foreign Employment Placements by Year

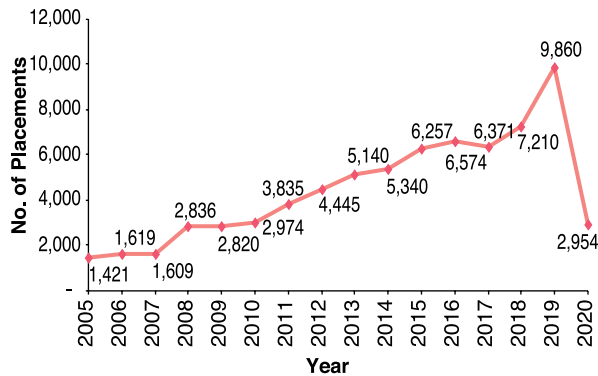


A steady increase can be seen in total number of foreign employment placements since 2006. However, it shows a fluctuation from 2008 to 2014. It was considerably decreased from 2015 to 2017. It can also be seen a decline from 2017 to 2019 and by 2020 it has dropped significantly

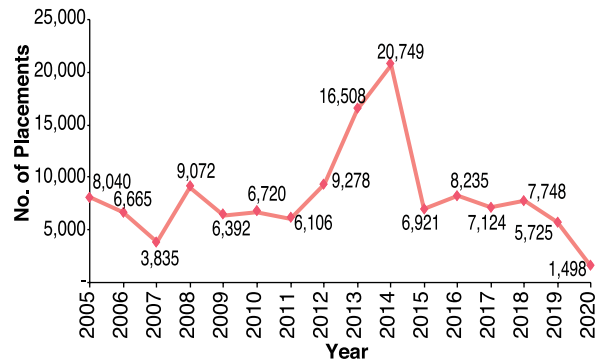
2.2.2: Trends in foreign employment placements for different level of jobs

Graph 2.2.2.1 to graph 2.2.2.5 shows trends in foreign employment placements for major job categories. An increasing trend in professional has changed in 2020. Every manpower level shows a significant decrease in 2020 compared to the previous year.

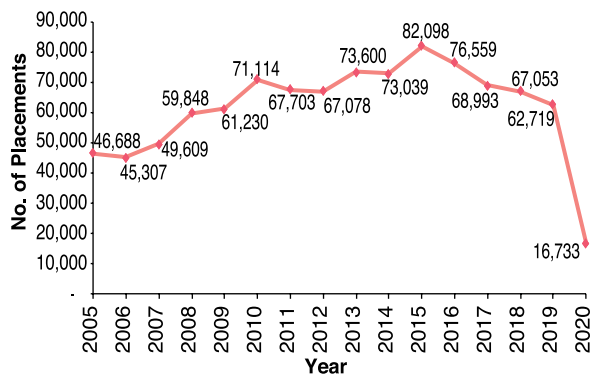
Graph 2.2.2.1: Trend in Professional Jobs



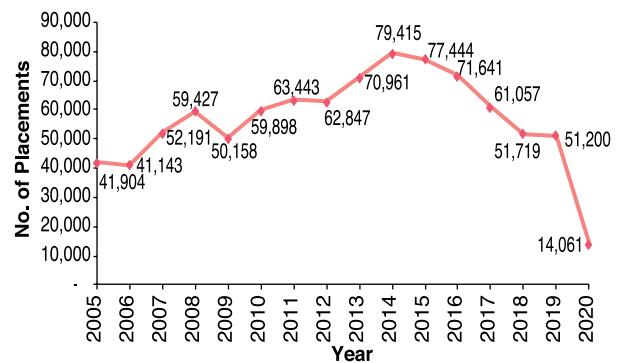
Graph 2.2.2.2: Trend in Middle level jobs



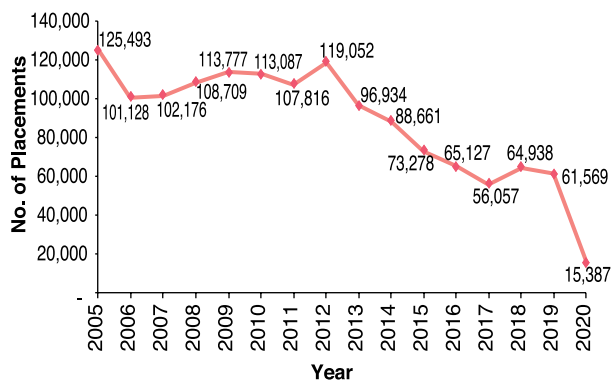
Graph 2.2.2.3: Trend in skilled jobs



Graph 2.2.2.4: Trend in Unskilled jobs



Graph 2.2.2.5: Trend in Housemaid jobs



2.2.3 : Departures for Foreign Employment

Table 2.2.3.1. Foreign employment placement for selected technicians and associate professionals

Job category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Technician - General	413	329	110	285	333	494	332	257	237	244	41	52
Technician-A/C and Ref	403	264	123	122	86	43	138	37	44	2	-	-
Foreman General	272	216	31	50	49	50	16	49	45	39	7	-
Technician-Mechanical	60	78	87	65	117	76	47	20	22	14	5	-
Draughtsman-General	20	3	9	13	135	12	5	10	4	6	-	1
Supervisor-Technical	-	-	-	-	-	445	145	21	2	2	-	-

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.1: Trends in Selected Technician and Associate Professionals

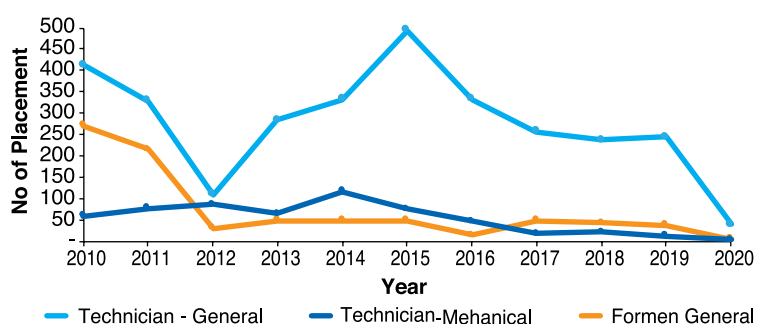


Table 2.2.3.2. Foreign employment placement for selected plant and machine operators and Assemblers

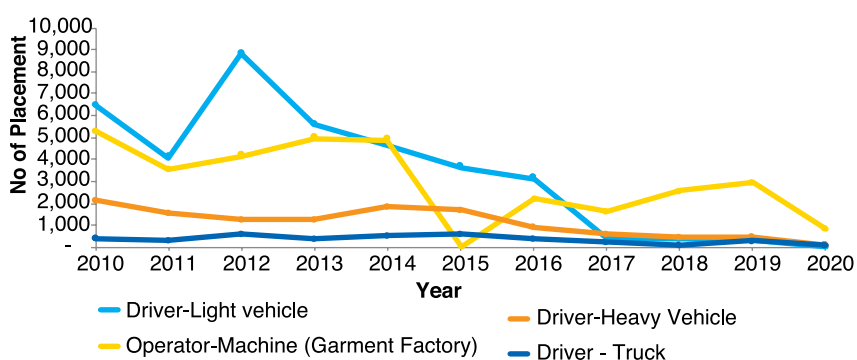
Job Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Driver-Light vehicle	6,516	4,064	8,798	5,582	4,678	3,650	3,143	409	404	327	36	42
Operator-Machine (Garment Factory)	5,342	3,563	4,158	4,963	4,871	-	2,236	1,665	2,610	2,997	814	266
Driver-Heavy Vehicle	2,185	1,565	1,297	1,284	1,886	1,708	903	639	489	482	105	70
Driver - Truck	363	302	609	383	557	637	366	272	119	304	74	57
Driver - Trailer	545	211	198	337	291	236	177	61	64	169	44	28
Operator-Heavy equip.	102	57	290	95	244	21	93	57	13	17	13	-
Operator - Jukie machine	186	31	274	229	155	54	93	18	5	40	7	42
Operator-Crane & Hosit	38	18	23	19	64	50	20	24	11	4	9	3

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.2: Trends in Selected Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers



According to table 2.2.3.1, foreign employment for technician was recorded 41 departures in 2020. Foreign employment for operator-machine was recorded 814 departures under the plant and machine operators and assemblers category in 2020 as shown in table 2.2.3.2.

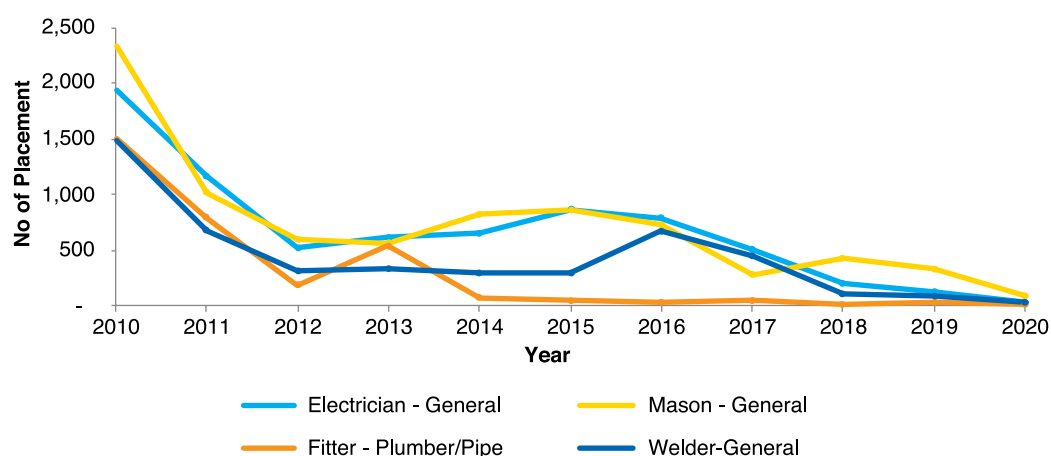
Table 2.2.3.3: Foreign Employment Placements for Selected Craft and Related Workers

Job Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Electrician - General	1,927	1,170	522	621	654	869	790	497	196	127	32	37
Mason - General	2,339	1,014	602	564	816	871	727	273	430	336	89	25
Fitter - Plumber/Pipe	1,508	794	189	542	77	55	37	47	24	29	10	1
Welder-General	1,485	677	310	344	299	293	673	458	113	85	26	27
Fixer-Steel	535	358	259	254	503	1,116	575	244	12	11	7	2
Painter-General	518	335	186	296	372	152	535	305	97	151	17	34
Mason-Tile fixer	684	328	73	106	78	59	17	76	14	8	2	2
Mechanic-General	349	225	126	272	218	98	453	55	40	72	37	24
Eelctrician-Auto	57	195	73	71	43	32	39	23	21	23	6	8
Tailor-Garment	172	92	25	103	48	294	499	226	141	191	-	-
Painter-Spray	228	52	24	27	73	22	16	2	4	4	-	-
Carpenter-Furniture	340	47	79	23	18	15	18	32	60	3	13	-
Fabricator	86	34	99	27	11	19	24	23	3	13	2	-
Fitter-General	100	11	77	22	44	13	459	14	52	49	-	13
Bar bender	125	10	95	16	50	26		28	28	68	19	-
Tinker	10	10	13	9	5	8	4	1	1	2	-	-

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.3: Trends in Selected Craft and Related Workers Jobs

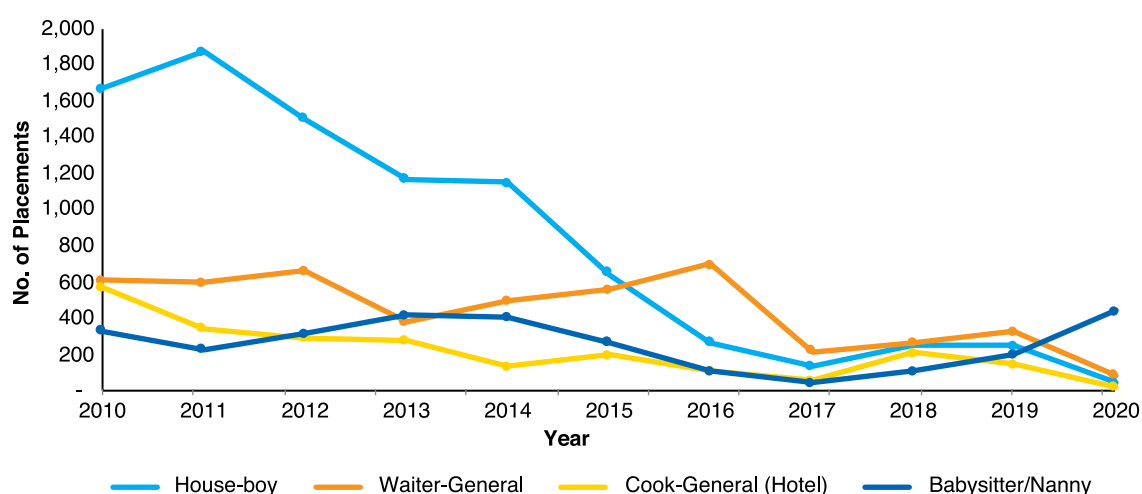
As shown in table 2.2.3.3, the highest number of foreign employment placement in the craft and related workers category was recorded for mason (general) in 2020. It was 89 placements.

Table 2.2.3.4: Foreign Employment Placements for Selected Service Workers and Shop & Market Workers

Job Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
Housemaid - General	86,700	81,343	119,052	96,934	62,516	50,355	41,139	21,427	38,027	35,759	8,666	2,887
House-boy	1,668	1,877	1,510	1,163	1,158	641	264	136	251	247	51	40
Waiter-General	611	598	665	379	492	563	708	210	272	331	81	104
Cook-General (Hotel)	577	344	290	275	137	200	109	54	213	144	24	1
Gardner	113	274	647	1,508	658	1,202	1	163	134	-	-	-
Babysitter/Nanny	326	223	322	420	410	264	114	51	116	208	452	23
Steward-Hotel	-	120	35	156	1	222	1	1	115	1	22	-
Office boy	75	102	194	374	613	130	146	203	67	87	-	-
Janitor	222	93	236	1,090	533			30		17	2	-
Chef	109	61	135	108	64	45	19	33	14	41	7	7
Janitress	4	61	31	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baker	46	60	71	66	44	57	69	49	70	104	28	6
House Keeper	51	57	185	236	110	151	8	50	65	45	18	-
Room boy	115	57	106	54	77	62	32	29	5	18	-	-
Laundryman	91	37	54	64	20	13	21	7	8	2	1	20
Sales workers	508	29	93	31	6	18	41	7	1	2	3	5
Waitress	35	17	29	12	25	63	44	32	19	23	-	7
Ironer	27	10	8	2	82		50	13	15	5	1	-
Officer-Security	16	9	79	-	9	25	9	5	7	9	-	-

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
*Provisional
Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.4: Trends in Selected Service Workers and Shop & Market Workers Jobs



In the service workers category, the highest number placements for foreign employment were recorded for housemaid in 2020.

2.2.4: Job Orders Received from Foreign Principals and Ranking as per Job Demand in 1st half of 2021

Table 2.2.4.1: Service Occupations

Job Category	Job orders	Rank
House Cook -Female	6,130	1
House Cook - Male	2,440	2
Nurse - House -Female	2,250	3
Delivery Rider	1,050	4
Cook - Domestic	690	5
Cook Domestic Female	635	6
Waiter - General	557	7
Cook A (Non Domestic)	526	8
Caregiver - Domestic Female	390	9
Housekeeper -Domestic	350	10

Table 2.2.4.2: Plant and Machine Operators

Job Category	Job orders	Rank
House Driver - Gulf Licens ed	1,555	1
House Driver - S/L Licence	1,545	2
House Driver - Kuwait Licence	1,220	3
Driver - General	1,023	4
House Driver - Lady	895	5
Driver - Qatar License	763	6
Driver - Heavy Vehicle	578	7
Operator - Machine (Garment Factory)	575	8
Driver - Light Vehicle	437	9
Driver - Truck	319	10

The above ranking was done on the basis of the number of job orders offered to Sri Lankan employment agencies by their foreign principals.

Table 2.2.4.3: Craft and Related Occupations

Job Category	Job orders	Rank
Mason - General	830	1
Electrician - General	766	2
Carpenter	725	3
Painter - General	416	4
Plumber	402	5
Welder - General	337	6
Fixer - Steel	220	7
Carpenter - Shuttering	209	8
Fitter - Plumber/Pipe	148	9
Carpenter Gypsum	142	10

Table 2.2.4.4: Technicians and Associate Professionals

Job Category	Job orders	Rank
Technician - General	1,104	1
Technician - Maintenance	132	2
Operator General	127	3
Technician - Electrical	114	4
Operator - Excavate	104	5
Foreman - Carpentry	100	6
Technician - AC	96	7
Technician - Mechanical Production	80	8
Supervisor	69	9
Sales - Executives	67	10

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Note :-

The amount of job orders given above represent the total number of job placements offered to local employment agencies by their foreign principals. The actual number of job placements offered may be less than the figures given above since there may be instance where the foreign principals may refers the same job order to more than one local agency. The jobs offered under the occupational title of "Tailor" are sometimes for Housemaid, Houseboy or other type of domestic workers.



UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment

Section 3 :

This section describes the information related to unemployment by number, rate by year, rate by gender, composition of currently unemployed by expected employment type and gender. Also distribution of unemployed persons by level of education and different age groups is mentioned in this section. Preferred sector for currently unemployed persons is further presented by gender wise and distribution of unemployed persons with and without vocational training.

SECTION - 3.1 | UNEMPLOYMENT

3.1.1 : Unemployment Trends

Section 3.1 provides information on unemployment, unemployment rate, expected employment type of unemployed persons and unemployment by age categories in the country. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey, conducted by the Department of Census & Statistics has provided the inputs to this section.

Table 3.1.1.1: Number Unemployed & Unemployment Rate - 2004-2021 (Jan-June)**

Year	No. Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2004*	590,302	8.1
2005*	523,676	7.2
2006*	493,440	6.5
2007*	447,021	6
2008*	394,009	5.2
2009*	432,852	5.7
2010*	374,748	4.9
2011*	307,951	4
2012*	293,719	3.9
2013*	344,603	4.3
2014*	380,554	4.3
2015**	383,496	4.7
2016**	362,999	4.4
2017**	358,507	4.2
2018**	372,593	4.4
2019**	411,318	4.8
2020**	467,513	5.5
2021(Jan-June)**	462,025	5.4

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

* Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** All Island

Note: In 2005, Quarterly Labour Force Survey was not conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics due to absence of sample frame in the tsunami affected area. However, a special survey was conducted covering the entire country.

As shown in table 3.1.1.1, the unemployment rate (considering all island) decreased to 5.4 percent during the 1st half of 2021 from 5.6 percent recorded in the 1st half of 2020.

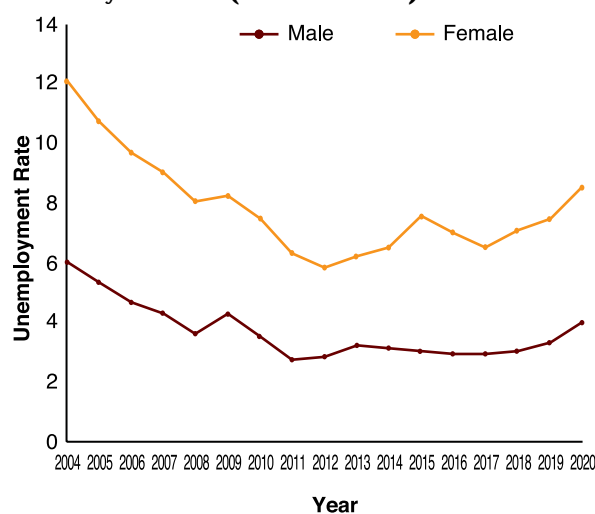
Graph 3.1.1.1: Unemployment Rate by Year



Table 3.1.1.2: Unemployment Rate by Gender

Year	Male	Female	Total
2004*	6	12.1	8.1
2005*	5.3	10.7	7.2
2006*	4.7	9.7	6.5
2007*	4.3	9	6
2008*	3.6	8	5.2
2009*	4.3	8.2	5.7
2010*	3.5	7.5	4.9
2011*	2.7	6.3	4
2012*	2.8	5.8	3.9
2013*	3.2	6.2	4.3
2014*	3.1	6.5	4.3
2015**	3	7.6	4.7
2016**	2.9	7	4.4
2017**	2.9	6.5	4.2
2018**	3	7.1	4.4
2019**	3.3	7.4	4.8
2020**	4.0	8.5	5.5
2021(Jan-June)**	3.8	8.3	5.4

Graph 3.1.1.2: Trends in Unemployment Rate by Gender (2004 - 2020)



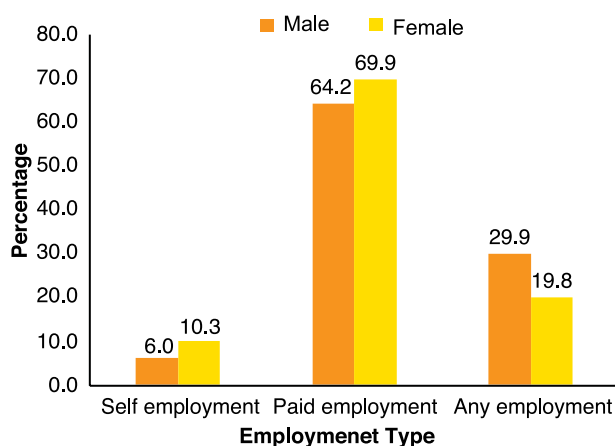
As shown in table 3.1.1.2, the unemployment rate among females was relatively higher than that of males. Moreover, both male & female unemployment rates were decreased in the 1st half of 2021 compared to the 1st half of 2020.

Table 3.1.1.3 : Percenatage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons according to Expected Employment type by Gender in the 1st half of 2021**

Employment type	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self employment	12,944	6.0	25,119	10.3	38,064	8.2
Paid employment	139,568	64.2	171,004	69.9	310,572	67.2
Any employment	64,903	29.9	48,486	19.8	113,389	24.5
Total	217,416	100.0	244,609	100.0	462,025	100.0

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics
 ** All Island

Graph 3.1.1.3: Composition of Currently Unemployed Persons by expected Employment Type and Gender in the 1st half of 2021**



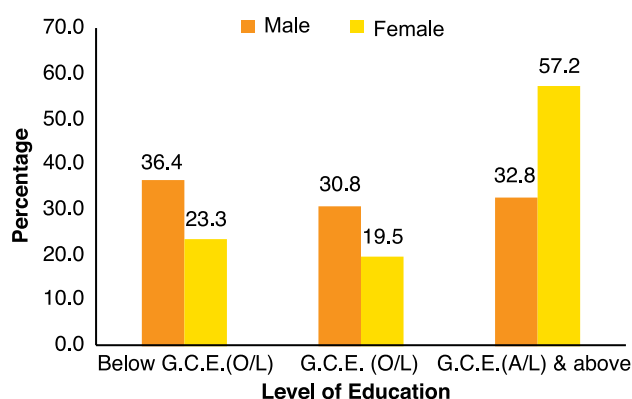
According to the table 3.1.1.3, about 67.2 percent of total unemployed persons expected paid employment in the 1st half of 2021. The graph 3.1.1.3 also shows that majority of unemployed males and females expected paid employment in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 3.1.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender in the 1st half of 2021**

Gender	Below G.C.E.(O/L)	G.C.E. (O/L)	G.C.E.(A/L) & above	Total
Male	36.4	30.8	32.8	100
Female	23.3	19.5	57.2	100
Total	29.5	24.8	45.7	100

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics
 ** All Island

Graph 3.1.1.4: Composition of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender in the 1st half of 2021**



As per table 3.1.1.4, majority of unemployment of 45.7 percent was among those with qualification of GCE (A/L) & above group in the 1st half of 2021. It was 32.8 percent and 57.2 percent for males and females respectively. This reveals that the problem of unemployment was more acute among educated females than males.

Table 3.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons according to level of Education by Age Group in the 1st half of 2021**

Level of Education	Age Group			Total
	Less than 29 Years	30 - 39 Years	40+ Years	
Below G.C.E.(O/L)	68.0	20.0	12.0	100
G.C.E.(O/L)	74.1	13.8	12.1	100
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	80.0	13.9	6.0	100
Total	75.0	15.7	9.3	100

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

**All Island

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of variation) values are high

Graph 3.1.1.5 : Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons according to level of Education by Age Group in the 1st half of 2021

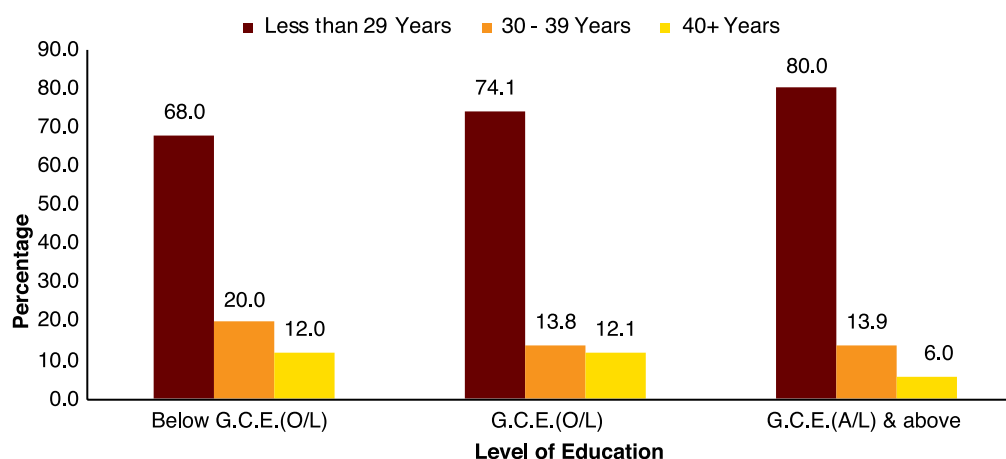


Table 3.1.1.6 : Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons who are willing to get paid Employment by Gender & Employment sector in the 1st half of 2021**

Employment sector	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Public Sector	29.5	49.4	40.4
Semi-government Sector	*	*	*
Private Sector	20.4	9.9	14.6
Any Sector	49.6	40.5	44.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Cell count is not enough to give reliable estimates

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

** All Island

According to the table 3.1.1.5, the unemployment rate was more acute among the age group of less than 29 years in the 1st half of 2021.

Section 3.2: | Unemployment and Vocational Training

3.2.1: Unemployment with/without Vocational Training

This section contains information of unemployed persons with and without vocational training in the country. According to table 3.2.1.1, about 29.8 percent of the total unemployed persons have followed vocational training. In other words, it indicates that 70.2 percent of unemployed persons were without any vocational training in the 1st half of 2021.

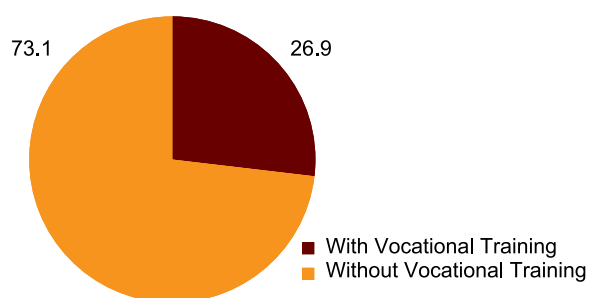
Table 3.2.1.1 : Vocational Training and Unemployment in the 1st half of 2021 **

Unemployed Persons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With Vocational Training	58,412	26.9	79,102	32.3	137,514	29.8
Without Vocational Training	159,004	73.1	165,507	67.7	324,511	70.2
Total	217,416	100.0	244,609	100.0	462,025	100.0

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

**All Island

Graph 3.2.1.1: Male Unemployment by Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021



Graph 3.2.1.1A: Female Unemployment by Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021

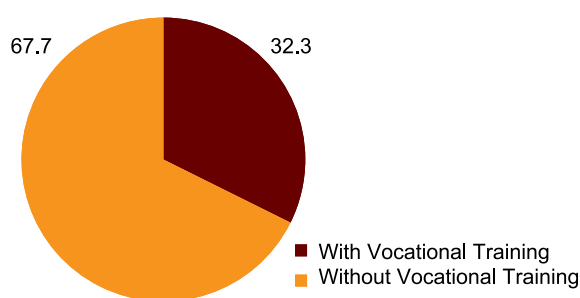


Table 3.2.1.2 : Unemployed Persons without Vocational Training by Level of Education - 2021 (Jan - June) **

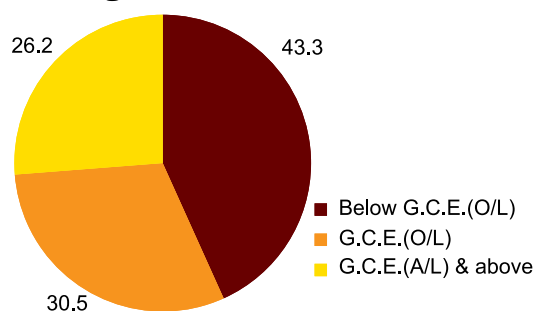
Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below G.C.E.(O/L)	68,783	43.3	48,107	29.1	116,890	36.0
G.C.E.(O/L)	48,508	30.5	34,674	21.0	83,182	25.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	41,713	26.2	82,726	50.0	124,439	38.3
Total	159,004	100.0	165,507	100.0	324,511	100.0

Source : Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

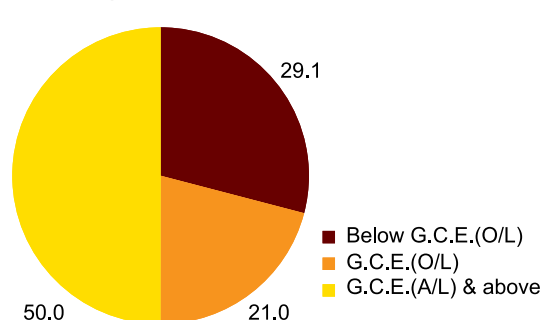
Provisional

**All Island

Graph 3.2.1.2: Educational Status of Unemployed Males without Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021



Graph 3.2.1.2: Educational Status of Unemployed Females without Vocational Training in the 1st half of 2021





Supply of labour

Section 4 :

This section provides information on supply of Trained persons from public and private sector training organizations by sector, gender, province and some institutional enrolments and completions in public sector training organizations. This section also includes output of the University graduates by course and gender as well as National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) holders' information by occupation and training mode.

SECTION - 4.1 | TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)

4.1.1. Training Performance

Table 4.1.1.1: Training Performance of TVEC Registered Training Institutes by Industrial sector (Based on SLSIC - Rev.4) in the 1st Half of 2021

Field of Study	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Information and communication	9,092	11,553	20,645	4,060	4,831	8,891
Education	6,589	9,501	16,090	1,251	3,124	4,375
Construction	11,690	3,640	15,330	3,727	194	3,921
Manufacturing	5,183	4,110	9,278	1,034	938	1,972
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,500	1,218	7,718	1,317	95	1,412
Other service activities	2,515	3,519	6,034	742	1,342	2,084
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,790	2,771	4,561	413	396	809
Accommodation and food service activities	2,685	1,192	3,877	473	334	807
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,608	1,434	3,042	322	349	671
Administrative and support service activities	151	1,186	1,337	70	370	440
Human health and social work activities	110	539	649	32	165	197
Transportation and storage	336	146	482	37	9	46
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	70	3	73	19	1	20
Arts, entertainment and recreation	28	34	62	25	14	39
Total	48,347	40,846	89,178	13,522	12,162	25,684

Source: the above numbers are based on training performance of TVEC registered public & Private institutions in different industry sectors

Note: Completions include in intake of previous years for courses of different duration.

Both full time and part time courses are included.

*Except in – plant training and on the job training in NAITA

Table 4.1.1.2: Training Performance of TVEC Registered Private Sector Training Institutes by Industry Sector (Based on SLSIC - Rev .04) in 2020

Field of Study	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Information and communication	3,146	2,901	6,047	2,168	1,911	4,079
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,010	1,881	3,891	1,461	1,383	2,844
Education	959	2,669	3,628	808	1,718	2,526
Other service activities	535	1,958	2,493	404	1,065	1,469
Human health and social work activities	210	2,117	2,327	65	997	1,062
Construction	1,909	275	2,184	1,567	188	1,755
Accommodation and food service activities	1,236	628	1,864	933	420	1,353
Manufacturing	623	857	1,480	479	644	1,123
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	863	20	883	612	8	620
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294	290	584	77	57	134
Transportation and storage	240	11	251	224	3	227
Arts, entertainment and recreation	70	107	177	78	90	168
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	70	55	125	67	48	115
Administrative and support service activities	19	99	118	11	68	79
Activities of households as employers	19	19	38	17	19	36
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	12	16	1	2	3
Total	12,207	13,899	26,106	8,972	8,621	17,593

Source: the above numbers are based on training performance of TVEC registered public institutions in different industry sectors.
Note: Both full – time and part time courses are included.

4.1.2 : Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Institutions

During the 1st half of year 2021, 89,178 youth were recruited for Technical & Vocational Education and Training by selected public sector training organizations. Majority (54.2%) of recruitments were males. Vocational Training Authority recorded the highest number of recruitments. That was 27,545. As shown in table 4.1.2.1, 25,684 trainees completed their training during the 1st half of year 2021.

Table 4.1.2.1: Recruitments and Completions in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in the 1st half of 2021

Name of the Training Provider	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Vocational Training Authority (VTA)	16,103	11,442	27,545	2,617	1,723	4,340
Department of Technical Education & Training (DTET)	12,817	9,575	22,392	-	-	-
National Youth Services Council (NYSC)	5,601	9,399	15,000	4,937	8,203	13,140
National Youth Corps (NYC)	3,864	4,107	7,971	-	-	-
National Apprentice & Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)	4,915	2,926	7,841	5,576	1,924	7,500
National Institute of Business Management (NIBM)	1,896	2,259	4,155	168	172	340
Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI)	1,452	-	1,452	-	-	-
University Collages (UC)	681	495	1,176	61	63	124
Ocean University of Sri Lanka (OUSL)	547	228	775	111	31	142
Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel (SLITA)	210	281	491	-	-	-
Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute (GJRTI)	179	59	223	17	12	29
National Design Center (NDC)	82	75	157	35	34	69
Total	48,347	40,846	89,178	13,522	12,162	25,684

Note: Completions include the intake of previous years for courses of different duration.

*on the job training and in-plant training of NAITA are not included.

Both full time and part time courses are included.

Sources : National Apprentice & Industrial Training Authority (NAITA), Vocational Training Authority (VTA), Department of Technical Education & Training (DTET), National Youth Services Council (NYSC), National Youth Corps (NYC), National Institute of Business Management (NIBM), University Colleges (UC), Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel (SLITA), Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI), National Design Center (NDC), Ocean University (OUSL).

Graph 4.1.2.1: Recruitments and Completions in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in the 1st half of 2021

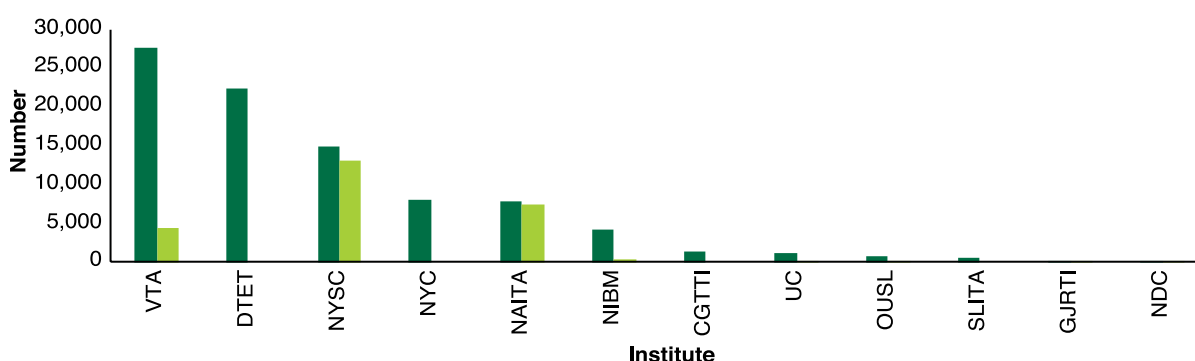
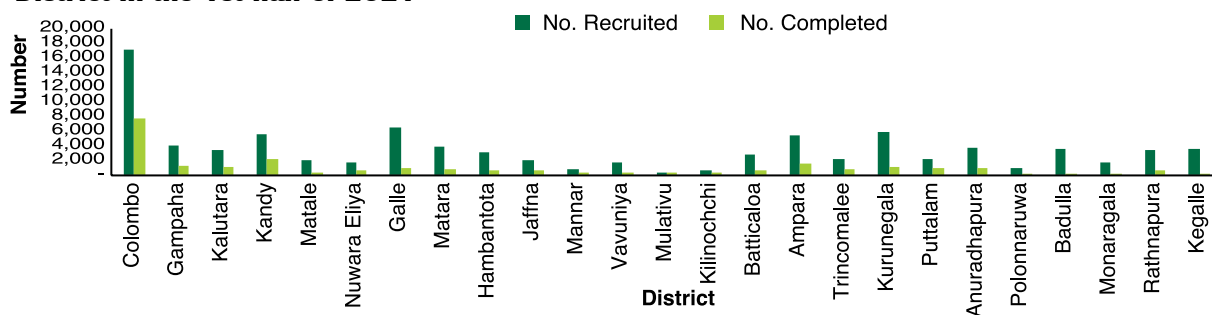


Table 4.1.2.2: Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	10,413	6,753	17,154	4,501	3,310	7,811
	Gampaha	2,589	1,513	4,102	765	555	1,320
	Kalutara	1,492	1,993	3,485	367	795	1,162
	Total	14,494	10,259	24,741	5,633	4,660	10,293
Central	Kandy	2,637	2,988	5,630	856	1,314	2,170
	Matale	1,126	953	2,081	151	194	345
	Nuwara Eliya	758	998	1,756	232	408	640
	Total	4,521	4,939	9,467	1,239	1,916	3,155
Southern	Galle	3,341	3,234	6,576	372	556	928
	Matara	1,811	2,020	3,831	356	508	864
	Hambantota	1,663	1,451	3,114	318	276	594
	Total	6,815	6,705	13,521	1,046	1,340	2,386
Northern	Jaffna	1,215	819	2,036	619	99	718
	Mannar	456	297	753	326	91	417
	Vavuniya	923	807	1,730	210	204	414
	Mulativu	141	224	365	232	93	325
	Kilinochchi	313	325	638	324	75	399
	Total	3,048	2,472	5,522	1,711	562	2,273
Eastern	Batticaloa	1,666	1,188	2,855	425	222	647
	Ampara	3,431	2,029	5,460	852	716	1,568
	Trincomalee	1,313	906	2,219	649	225	874
	Total	6,410	4,123	10,534	1,926	1,163	3,089
North Western	Kurunegala	2,911	3,061	5,972	377	725	1,102
	Puttalam	1,116	1,153	2,269	393	616	1,009
	Total	4,027	4,214	8,241	770	1,341	2,111
North Central	Anuradhapura	1,969	1,854	3,823	415	513	928
	Polonnaruwa	557	416	973	77	43	120
	Total	2,526	2,270	4,796	492	556	1,048
Uva	Badulla	1,872	1,669	3,541	131	126	257
	Monaragala	833	963	1,796	70	91	161
	Total	2,705	2,632	5,337	201	217	418
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	1,863	1,646	3,495	341	359	700
	Kegalle	1,938	1,586	3,524	163	48	211
	Total	3,801	3,232	7,019	504	407	911
Grand Total		48,347	40,846	89,178	13,522	12,162	25,684

*Except in plant training and on the job training in NAITA
Both full time and part time courses are included.

Graph 4.1.2.2: Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations by District in the 1st half of 2021



The above table and corresponding graph depict recruitments and completions in selected public sector training organizations by province and district. It shows that Colombo district remains the geographical area where the highest number of youth was recruited. Also Mulativu remains as the geographical area where the lowest number of youth was recruited for training by public sector training organizations in the 1st half of 2021.

SECTION - 4.2 | DETAILED OUTPUT OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR TVET INSTITUTIONS

4.2.1 : Department of Technical Education and Training (DTET)

In the Department of Technical Education and Training, the highest number of recruitments (1,767) was recorded for Certificate for Information and Communication Technology Technician in the 1st half of 2021. Of these recruitments 1,315 (74.4%) were females.

Table 4.2.1.1: Top 10 Recruitment in Department of Technical Education & Training in the 1st half of 2021

Name of the Course	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Certificate for Information and Communication Technology Technician	452	1,315	1,767	1
National Certificate in Professional English	268	1,429	1,697	2
National Certificate in Technology (Civil Engineering)	1,135	393	1,528	3
National Certificate in Engineering Draughtsmanship	786	591	1,377	4
National Certificate For Accounting Technicians	333	962	1,295	5
National Certificate for Construction Site Supervisors	913	339	1,252	6
Certificate for Quantity Survey Assistants	521	316	837	7
National Certificate in Engineering Craft Practice (Motor Vehicle Mechanic)	786	3	789	8
Certificate for field Assistants (Agriculture)	239	547	786	9
Diploma in Information And Communication Technology	319	321	640	10

Graph 4.2.1.1: Top 10 Recruitment in Department of Technical Education & Training in the 1st half of 2021

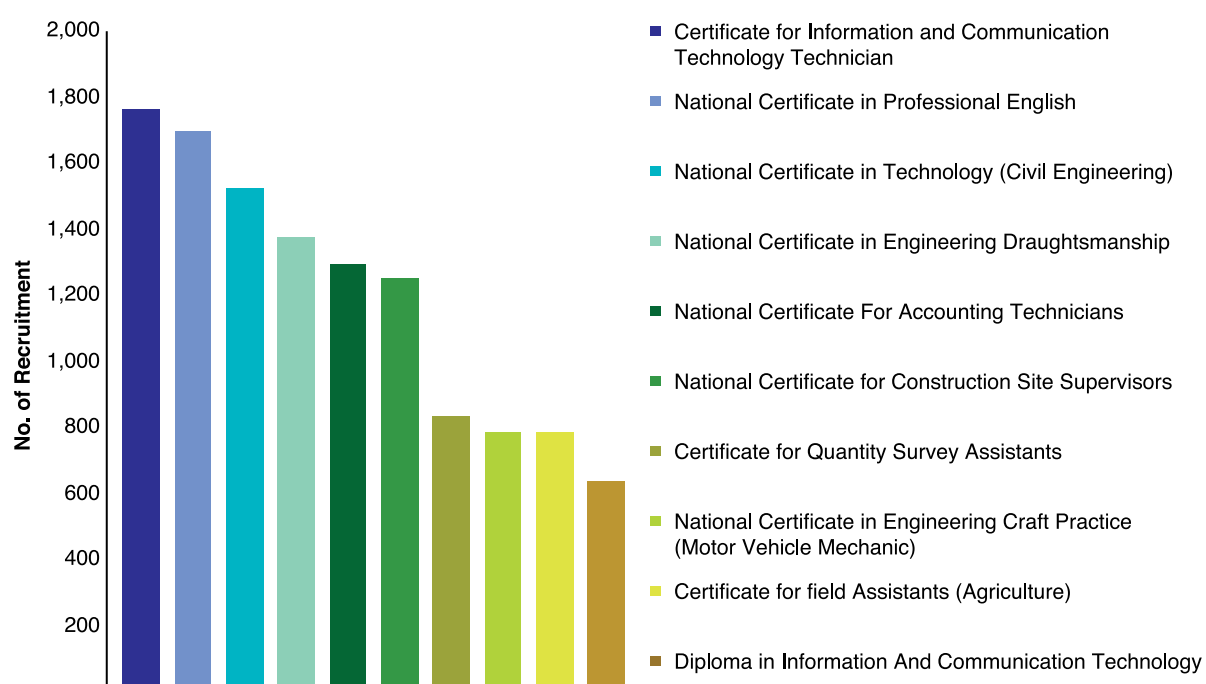
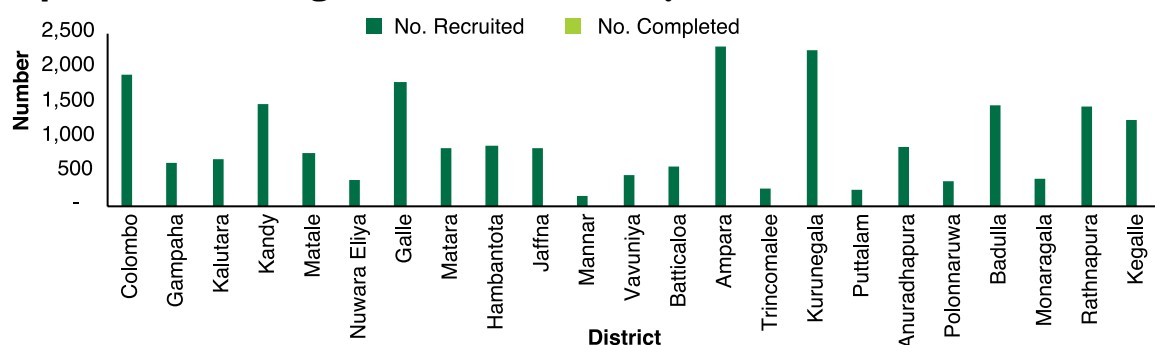


Table 4.2.1.2: Training Performance in DTET by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	1,221	693	1,914	-	-	-
	Gampaha	425	205	630	-	-	-
	Kalutara	358	327	685	-	-	-
	Total	2,004	1,225	3,229	-	-	-
Central	Kandy	834	657	1,491	-	-	-
	Matale	358	417	775	-	-	-
	Nuwara Eliya	211	184	395	-	-	-
	Total	1,403	1,258	2,661	-	-	-
Southern	Galle	913	885	1,798	-	-	-
	Matara	451	392	843	-	-	-
	Hambantota	500	393	893	-	-	-
	Total	1,864	1,670	3,534	-	-	-
Northern	Jaffna	501	351	852	-	-	-
	Mannar	100	62	162	-	-	-
	Vavuniya	292	160	452	-	-	-
	Total	893	573	1,466	-	-	-
Eastern	Batticaloa	338	243	581	-	-	-
	Ampara	1,549	775	2,324	-	-	-
	Trincomalee	148	116	264	-	-	-
	Total	2,035	1,134	3,169	-	-	-
North Western	Kurunegala	1,286	973	2,259	-	-	-
	Puttalam	167	87	254	-	-	-
	Total	1,453	1,060	2,513	-	-	-
North Central	Anuradhapura	428	443	871	-	-	-
	Polonnaruwa	208	162	370	-	-	-
	Total	636	605	1,241	-	-	-
Uva	Badulla	871	599	1,470	-	-	-
	Monaragala	166	233	399	-	-	-
	Total	1,037	832	1,869	-	-	-
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	814	637	1,451	-	-	-
	Kegalle	678	581	1,259	-	-	-
	Total	1,492	1,218	2,710	-	-	-
Grand Total		12,817	9,575	22,392	-	-	-

In the 1st half of year 2021, Ampara district recorded the highest number of recruitment in DTET. In contrast, the lowest recruitment was recorded for Mannar district.

Graph 4.2.1.2: Training Performance in DTET by District in the 1st half of 2021

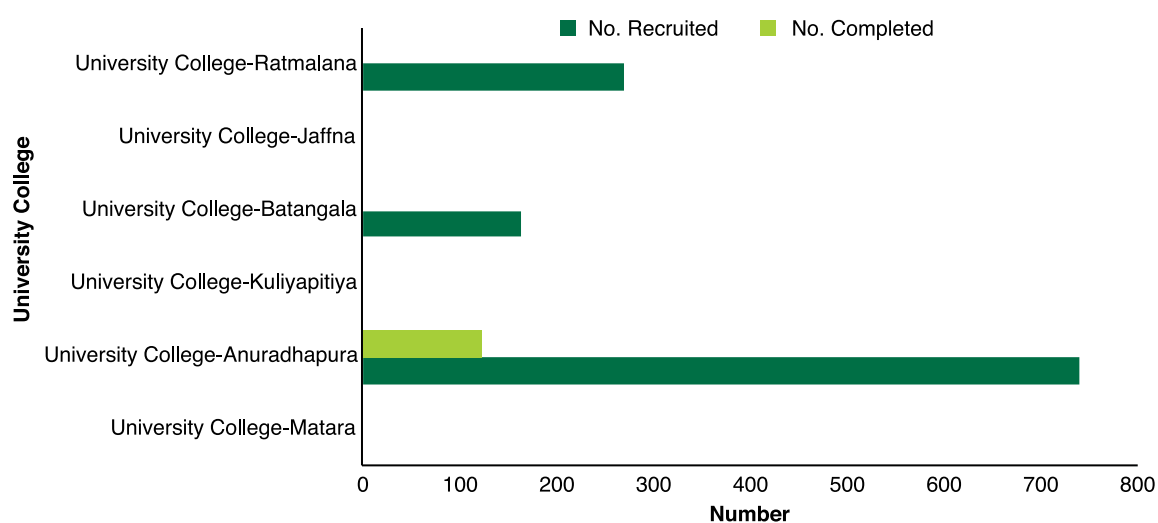
4.2.2: University Colleges

As shown in table 4.2.2.1. and graph 4.2.2.1, 1,176 students were recruited in public university colleges in the 1st half of 2021.

Table 4.2.2.1: Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in 1st half of 2021

Name of the University College	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University College-Matara	-	-	-	-	-	-
University College-Anuradhapura	447	294	741	61	63	124
University College-Kuliyapitiya	-	-	-	-	-	-
University College-Batangala	97	67	164	-	-	-
University College-Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-
University College-Ratmalana	137	134	271	-	-	-
Total	681	495	1176	61	63	124

Graph 4.2.2.1: Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in the 1st half of 2021



4.2.3 : National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)

The highest number of recruitments was recorded for the Enterprise Based NVQ training. It was 2,589. Considering Center Based Apprenticeship Training of National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority, the highest number of recruitments was recorded in Kilinochchi district during the 1st half of the year 2021. It was 147.

Table 4.2.3.1A: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in the 1st half of 2021

Type of Training	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District Centre Based	409	1,043	1,452	196	503	699
National Institutes	207	33	240	83	12	95
Enterprise Based Craft Level	483	430	913	743	379	1,122
Enterprise Based NVQ	1,531	1,058	2,589	1,798	832	2,630
Enterprise Based Special	2,133	63	2,196	2,656	41	2,697
Enterprise Based Situational Level	130	132	262	93	76	169
Enterprise Based Village Level	22	167	189	7	81	88
Total	4,915	2,926	7,841	5,576	1,924	7,500

Note:- Completion include the intake of previous years for courses of different duration.

*Excluding on the job training and In-Plant training

Graph 4.2.3.1A: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in the 1st half of 2021

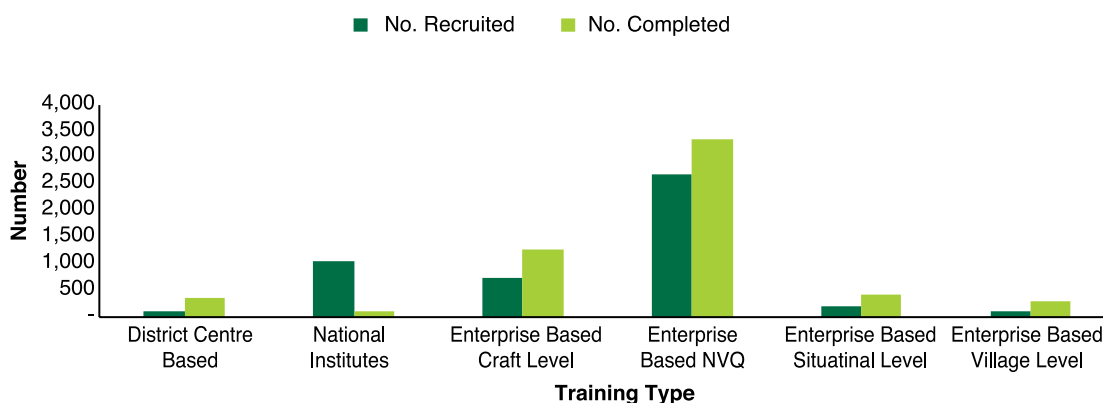


Table 4.2.3.1B: Recruitments and Completions in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in the 1st half of 2021

Type of Training	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In plant Training	1,575	686	2,261	1,525	680	2,205
On the Job Training	2,265	4,425	6,690	2,225	4,390	6,615
Total	3,840	5,111	8,951	3,750	5,070	8,820

Note: completion include the intake of previous years for courses of different duration.

Graph 4.2.3.1B: Recruitment and completions in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in the 1st half of 2021

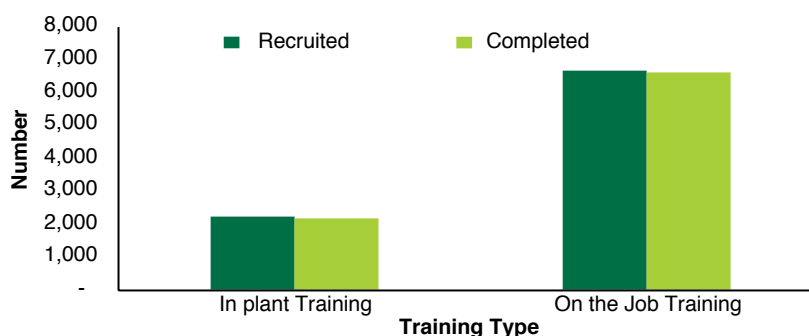


Table 4.2.3.2: Recruitment and Completion in District Center Based Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	33	33	66	5	30	35
	Gampaha	7	11	18	-	10	10
	Kalutara	18	26	44	14	10	24
	Total	58	70	128	19	50	69
Central	Kandy	-	-	-	23	-	23
	Matale	-	-	-	11	28	39
	Nuwara Eliya	3	90	93	5	88	93
	Total	3	90	93	39	116	155
Southern	Galle	30	46	76	41	43	84
	Matara	3	58	61	12	63	75
	Hambantota	18	74	92	16	21	37
	Total	51	178	229	69	127	196
Northern	Jaffna	21	47	68	4	32	36
	Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vavuniya	4	20	24	5	12	17
	Kilinochchi	75	72	147	6	22	28
	Total	100	139	239	15	66	81
Eastern	Batticaloa	48	32	80	-	-	-
	Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trincomalee	35	50	85	27	34	61
	Total	83	82	165	27	34	61
North Western	Kurunegala	29	102	131	17	22	39
	Puttalam	16	63	79	10	36	46
	Total	45	165	210	27	58	85
North Central	Anuradhapura	23	64	87	-	-	-
	Polonnaruwa	6	28	34	-	-	-
	Total	29	92	121	-	-	-
Uva	Badulla	10	86	96	-	30	30
	Monaragala	12	21	33	-	7	7
	Total	22	107	129	-	37	37
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	4	36	40	-	-	-
	Kegalle	14	84	98	-	15	15
	Total	18	120	138	-	15	15
Grand Total		409	1043	1452	196	503	699

Graph 4.2.3.2: Recruitment and Completion in District Center Based Training in NAITA by District in the 1st half of 2021

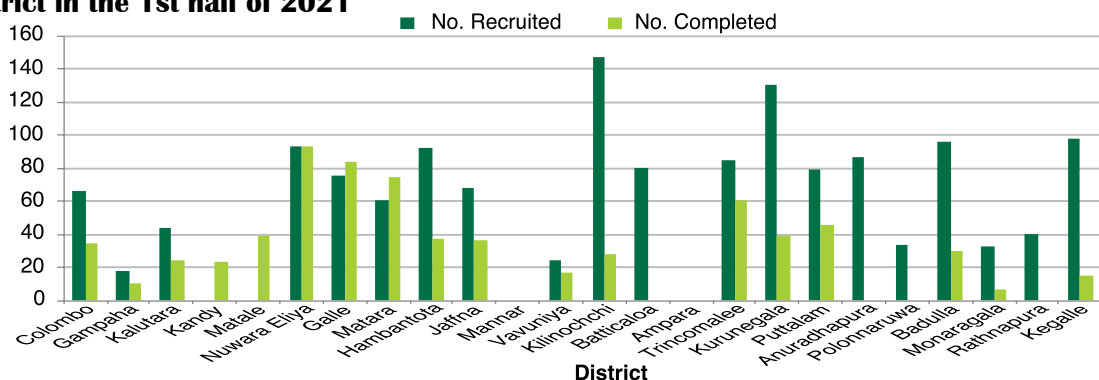


Table 4.2.3.3: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Craft Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	5	0	5	87	11	98
	Gampaha	43	7	50	56	11	67
	Kalutara	7	0	7	25	4	29
	Total	55	7	62	168	26	194
Central	Kandy	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Matale	1	0	1	4	1	5
	Nuwara Eliya	2	6	8	5	5	10
	Total	3	6	9	9	10	19
Southern	Galle	19	12	31	17	12	29
	Matara	18	20	38	36	28	64
	Hambantota	0	0	0	6	1	7
	Total	37	32	69	59	41	100
Northern	Jaffna	78	23	101	66	31	97
	Mannar	10	7	17	49	13	62
	Vavuniya	40	36	76	19	15	34
	Mulativu	14	50	64	9	37	46
	Kilinochchi	9	0	9	30	20	50
	Total	151	116	267	173	116	289
Eastern	Batticaloa	146	148	294	126	93	219
	Ampara	55	33	88	104	59	163
	Trincomalee	34	71	105	91	8	99
	Total	235	252	487	321	160	481
North Western	Kurunegala	0	10	10	3	8	11
	Puttalam	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	0	10	10	4	8	12
North Central	Anuradhapura	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Polonnaruwa	0	0	0	3	5	8
	Total	0	0	0	4	5	9
Uva	Badulla	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Monaragala	0	3	3	2	0	2
	Total	0	3	3	2	0	2
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	0	2	2	3	13	16
	Kegalle	2	2	4	0	0	0
	Total	2	4	6	3	13	16
Grand Total		483	430	913	743	379	1,122

Table 4.2.3.3: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Craft Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021



Table 4.2.3.4: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based NVQ Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	99	63	162	178	84	262
	Gampaha	101	37	138	108	54	162
	Kalutara	31	22	53	47	26	73
	Total	231	122	353	333	164	497
Central	Kandy	22	56	78	73	54	127
	Matale	13	24	37	16	23	39
	Nuwara Eliya	15	16	31	49	24	73
	Total	50	96	146	138	101	239
Southern	Galle	159	143	302	112	73	185
	Matara	49	72	121	73	70	143
	Hambantota	101	29	130	139	64	203
	Total	309	244	553	324	207	531
Northern	Jaffna	31	62	93	15	17	32
	Mannar	59	24	83	95	2	97
	Vavuniya	30	50	80	27	14	41
	Mulativu	19	10	29	223	46	269
	Kilinochchi	26	16	42	4	5	9
	Total	165	162	327	364	84	448
Eastern	Batticaloa	89	39	128	85	7	92
	Ampara	74	3	77	51	9	60
	Trincomalee	213	110	323	112	36	148
	Total	376	152	528	248	52	300
North Western	Kurunegala	36	16	52	67	45	112
	Puttalam	49	35	84	50	7	57
	Total	85	51	136	117	52	169
North Central	Anuradhapura	61	35	96	47	39	86
	Polonnaruwa	95	48	143	74	15	89
	Total	156	83	239	121	54	175
Uva	Badulla	52	30	82	40	8	48
	Monaragala	7	13	20	17	22	39
	Total	59	43	102	57	30	87
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	60	42	102	66	68	134
	Kegalle	40	63	103	30	20	50
	Total	100	105	205	96	88	184
Grand Total		1,531	1,058	2,589	1,798	832	2,630

Graph 4.2.3.4: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based NVQ Training in NAITA by District in the 1st half of 2021

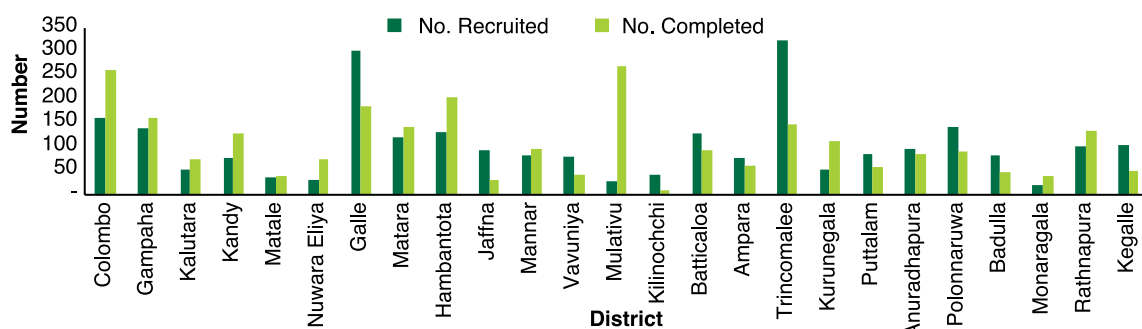


Table 4.2.3.5: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Situational Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gampaha	3	2	5	14	14	28
	Kalutara	3	2	5	1	1	2
	Total	6	4	10	15	15	30
Central	Kandy	1	3	4	1	1	2
	Matale	-	2	2	-	3	3
	Nuwara Eliya	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	5	6	1	4	5
Southern	Galle	6	14	20	6	5	11
	Matara	0	1	1	-	-	-
	Hambantota	0	1	1	-	-	-
	Total	6	16	22	6	5	11
Northern	Jaffna	2	10	12	-	-	-
	Mannar	11	19	30	-	-	-
	Vavuniya	21	2	23	20	7	27
	Mulativu	2	45	47	-	10	10
	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	36	76	112	20	17	37
Eastern	Batticaloa	57	9	66	13	6	19
	Ampara	16	2	18	34	26	60
	Trincomalee	6	-	6	1	-	1
	Total	79	11	90	48	32	80
North Western	Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uva	Badulla	-	19	19	-	-	-
	Monaragala	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	19	19	-	-	-
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	2	-	2	3	2	5
	Kegalle	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Total	2	1	3	3	3	6
Grand Total		130	132	262	93	76	169

Graph 4.2.3.5: Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Situational Level Training in NAITA by District in the 1st half of 2021



4.2.4: Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka (VTA)

In the 1st half of year 2021, the highest number of recruitments was recorded in Colombo district (6,368) and the lowest number of recruitments was recorded in Mannar District (64). Galle district also recorded 2,728 of recruitments 52 percent of the total recruitments represented from together Western and Southern provinces.

Table 4.2.4.1: Recruitment and Completion in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	4,097	2,271	6,368	2,472	1,501	3,973
	Gampaha	1,014	516	1,530	18	18	36
	Kalutara	577	556	1,133	3	17	20
	Total	5,688	3,343	9,031	2,493	1,536	4,029
Central	Kandy	636	463	1,099	-	-	-
	Matale	460	218	678	-	-	-
	Nuwara Eliya	292	332	624	74	95	169
	Total	1,388	1,013	2,401	74	95	169
Southern	Galle	1,512	1,216	2,728	-	-	-
	Matara	641	613	1,254	-	-	-
	Hambantota	759	554	1,313	17	39	56
	Total	2,912	2,383	5,295	17	39	56
Northern	Jaffna	397	286	683	17	11	28
	Mannar	26	38	64	-	-	-
	Vavuniya	136	264	400	-	-	-
	Mulativu	95	104	199	-	-	-
	Kilinochchi	186	220	406	-	-	-
	Total	840	912	1,752	17	11	28
Eastern	Batticaloa	428	323	751	-	-	-
	Ampara	876	400	1,276	3	19	22
	Trincomalee	364	192	556	-	-	-
	Total	1,668	915	2,583	3	19	22
North Western	Kurunegala	512	557	1,069	-	-	-
	Puttalam	413	289	702	13	-	13
	Total	925	846	1,771	13	-	13
North Central	Anuradhapura	363	271	634	-	-	-
	Polonnaruwa	248	178	426	-	23	23
	Total	611	449	1,060	-	23	23
Uva	Badulla	543	479	1,022	-	-	-
	Monaragala	390	335	725	-	-	-
	Total	933	814	1,747	-	-	-
Sabaragamuwa	Rathnapura	522	314	836	-	-	-
	Kegalle	616	453	1,069	-	-	-
	Total	1,138	767	1,905	-	-	-
Grand Total		16,103	11,442	27,545	2,617	1,723	4,340

Graph 4.2.4.1: Recruitment and Completion in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in the 1st half of 2021

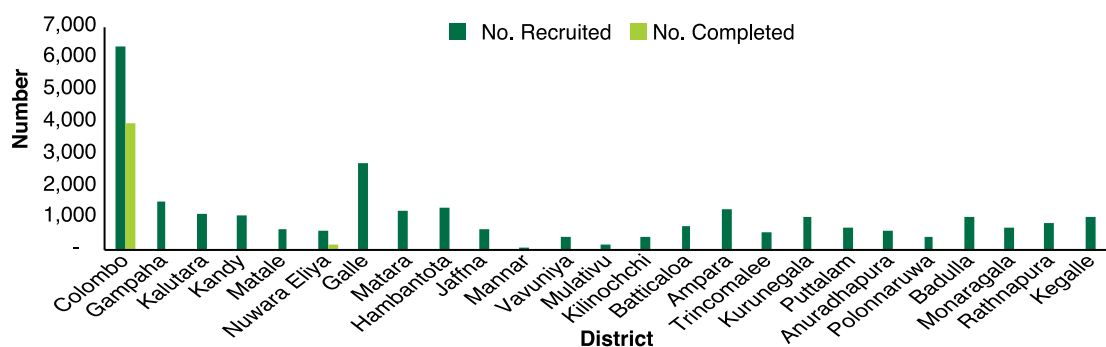


Table 4.2.4.2: Top 20 Recruitment in Vocational Training Authority by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Course Name	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Introduction to Cybersecurity	2486	1454	3940	1
National Certificate - ICT Technician	425	1558	1983	2
National Certificate - Electrician	1736	37	1773	3
National Certificate - Hair Dresser	123	1119	1242	4
National Certificate - Dress Maker	28	1196	1224	5
Computer Application Assistant	196	877	1073	6
National Certificate - Cook	690	200	890	7
National Certificate - Beautician	64	806	870	8
National Certificate - Motor Cycle Mechanic	799	8	807	9
Tourist Driver Refresher Program	622	4	626	10
National Certificate - Computer Graphic Designer	286	333	619	11
National Certificate - Baker/ Commis I (Pastry & Bakery)	298	279	577	12
National Certificate - Aluminium Fabricator	575	1	576	13
National Certificate - Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanic	571	1	572	14
National Certificate - Computer Hardware Technician NVQ IV with CISCO IT Essential/ A Plus	371	153	524	15
National Certificate - Welder	488	5	493	16
National Certificate - Automobile Technician	477	4	481	17
English Language(Part Time)	166	285	451	18
National Certificate - Electronic Appliances Technician	391	36	427	19
National Certificate - Plumber	371	46	417	20

Table 4.2.4.2. Shows top 20 courses at Vocational Training Authority according to the total number of recruitments of each courses in 1st half of 2021.

SECTION - 4.3 | National Vocational Qualification (NVQ)

The highest number of NVQ certificates was issued for courses conducted by vocational Training Authority in the 1st half of 2021. It was 8,027. 9.5 percent of the total number of NVQ certificates was obtained qualification through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) method. Private sector recorded 26.2 percent of the total number of NVQ certificate recipients in the 1st half of 2021. As shown in graph 4.3.2, female recipients were higher than male recipients only for National Youth Services Council.

Table 4.3.1: Number of NVQ Certificates Issued by Training Provider (2010 - 1st half of 2021)

Institute	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1st half of 2021
DTET	1,225	1,607	1,316	2,932	3,481	4,171	4,169	6,104	8,818	11,199	8,670	2,663
NAITA	3,546	3,998	4,588	6,085	6,196	11,787	11,182	8,798	13,755	11,387	8,266	2,865
VTA	4,883	7,445	7,139	6,262	7,711	10,484	17,517	23,890	20,810	25,696	15,608	8,027
NYSC	350	424	534	656	720	1,244	1,957	1,219	1,780	1,933	2,118	1,109
Private	3,227	3,098	4,534	6,920	10,438	16,462	12,192	25,201	15,987	27,792	12,959	5,316
Total	13,231	16,572	18,111	22,855	28,546	44,148	47,017	65,212	61,150	78,007	47,621	19,980

Source: Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission- NVQ Certificate Printing System
Note: NVQ recipient may obtain more than one certificate.

Graph 4.3.1: Number of NVQ Certificates issued from 2010 to 2020

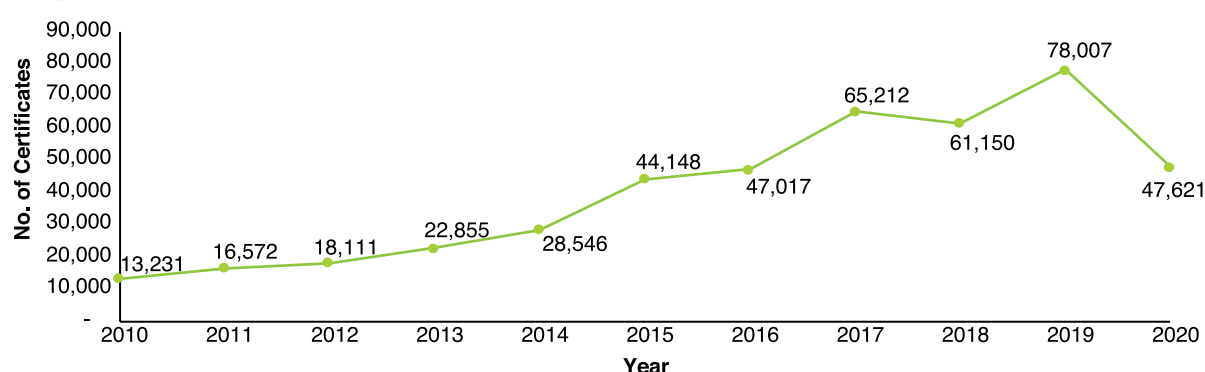


Table 4.3.2: Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients According to Training Provider by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

Institute	Recipient		
	Male	Female	Total
DTET	1,494	1,068	2,562
NAITA	1,168	1,449	2,617
VTA	3,530	2,933	6,463
NYSC	294	770	1,064
PVT	2,522	1,997	4,519
Total	9,008	8,217	17,225

Source: Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission NVQ Division

Graph 4.3.2: Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients According to Training Provider by Gender in the 1st half of 2021

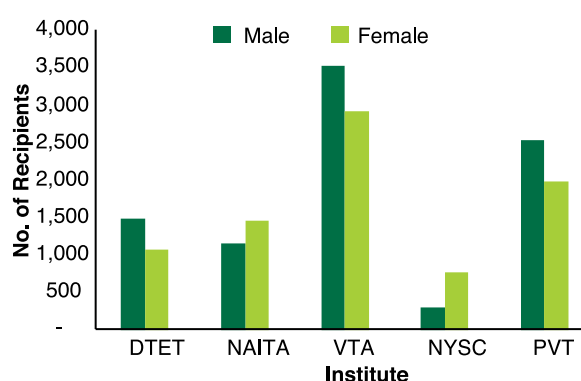


Table 4.3.3: NVQ Certificates Issued by Occupation and Training Provider in the 1st half of 2021

	Occupation	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Pri-vate	Total
		CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
A01S001	Plant Nursery Development Assistant	50	-	-	1	-	15	-	72	63	201
A01S003	Field Assistant (Agriculture)	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	144	316
A01S010	Cinnamon Factory Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
A01T001	Farm Machinery Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
A01T003	Agricultural Production Technology	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	288
A01T005	Post - Harvest Technology	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
A02T001	Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
BCS01	Basic Competencies to Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BCS02	Building Career Skills	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
D15S002	Baker	-	-	-	7	6	184	-	-	328	525
D15S004	Dairy Farming Assistant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
D15S010	Cake Decorator	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
D15T001	Food Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
D17S004	Batik Artist	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
D18S001	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	79
D18S002	Work Study Officer	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	12
D18S004	Tailor	-	-	5	31	-	413	2	43	109	603
D18S005	Quality Controller(Apparel Production)	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31
D18S007	Pattern Maker	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	97
D18S008	Production Supervisor (Sewing)	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
D18S009	Dress Maker/ Tailor (Ladies)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
D19S002	Leather Product Craftsman	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
D22S002	Computer Graphic Designer	11	-	60	1	-	262	-	17	22	373
D22S003	Offset Litho Machine Operator	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
D22S004	Book Binder	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
D26S001	Lapidarist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
D28S001	Fabricator (Metal)	-	-	-	1	-	29	-	-	10	40
D28S002	Welder	57	1	84	1	10	176	1	-	243	573
D28S004	Fitter (General)	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
D28S007	Millwright Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
D29S001	Machinist	-	-	22	-	-	110	-	-	117	249
D29S002	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	73	-	10	2	11	170	2	6	101	375
D29S004	Sewing Machine Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
D29T001	Production Technology	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
D32S001	Radio, TV and Allied Equipment Repairer	28	-	8	-	-	14	1	12	9	72
D32S002	Industrial Electronic Craftsman	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
D32S003	Electronic Appliances Technician	15	-	1	-	-	83	-	-	-	99
D33S001	Industrial Mechatronics Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
D33T001	Mechatronics Technology	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
D36S001	Wood Craftsman (Furniture)	-	-	16	14	-	124	-	-	16	170
D36S003	Jewellery Maker (Goldsmith)	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
D36T001	Jewellery Design And Manufacturing Technology	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
E40S001	Electrician	188	17	14	121	6	573	230	24	236	1,409
E40S002	Household Electrical Appliance Repairer	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17
E40S003	Electric Motor Winder	-	-	-	-	2	37	-	-	-	39

Cont....

SECTION 4 | SUPPLY OF LABOUR

Labour Market Information Bulletin - Volume 1/2021

Cont....

	Occupation	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Pri-vate	Total
		CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
E40S004	Pneumatic Technician	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
E40S007	Electrician (Domestic) - Please refer E40S001 NCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
E40T001	Electrical Technology	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
E41S001	Plumber	49	-	5	43	-	59	-	7	5	168
E41S002	Industrial Plumber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
F45S001	Bar Bender	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
F45S002	Painter (Building)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
F45S003	Aluminium Fabricator	5	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	144
F45S004	Wood Craftsman (Building)	-	-	-	17	9	23	10	-	-	59
F45S005	Construction Craftsman (Masonry)	-	1	-	48	202	84	30	-	13	378
F45S006	Construction Site Supervisor	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	103
F45S007	Assistant Quantity Surveyor	171	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	21	202
F45S008	Construction Equipment Operator	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	139	143
F45S009	Draughtsperson	213	-	-	2	-	62	3	-	33	313
F45S011	Laboratory Technician (Construction Sector)	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
F45S014	Elevator Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
F45S017	Tiler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
F45T001	Construction Technology	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	155
F45T002	Quantity Surveying	127	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	40	168
G50S001	Automobile Air Conditioning Mechanic	36	-	-	2	3	56	-	-	-	97
G50S002	Automobile Electrician	22	-	-	7	10	94	-	-	160	293
G50S003	Automobile Mechanic	108	-	21	19	27	58	7	29	184	453
G50S004	Automobile Painter	10	-	24	1	6	30	5	-	38	114
G50S005	Automobile Tinker	6	-	38	-	3	13	-	-	61	121
G50S006	Motorcycle Mechanic	20	-	-	5	1	78	-	-	-	104
G50S007	Three Wheeler Mechanic	-	-	-	-	10	119	-	5	-	134
G50S008	Agricultural Equipment Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
G50S011	Floating (Fisheries) Vessel Mechanic	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
G50S013	Diesel Pump Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
G50S017	Diesel Engine Mechanic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	32
G50T001	Automobile Technology	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	59
G52S002	Supermarket Customer Service Assistant	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
G52S003	Mobile Phone Repairing Craftsman	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
G52T002	Accounting Sector	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
H55S001	Waiter/ Steward	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35
H55S002	Room Attendant	-	-	-	-	2	37	-	-	2	41
H55S003	Cook	8	-	-	14	1	833	7	-	163	1,026
H55S004	Bartender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
H55S005	Food & Beverage	12	-	-	10	-	58	-	-	42	122
H55S006	Guest Relation Agent (Front Office Operations)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	11	21
H55T001	Travel and Tour Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61
H55T002	Event Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
H55T003	Hospitality Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
I63S001	Store Keeper	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
I63S002	Heavy Vehicle Operator	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	58	68
I63S015	Reefer Container Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
I63T001	Maritime and Logistics Management	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Cont....

Cont....

	Occupation	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Pri-vate	Total
		CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
I64S001	Telecommunication Technician	-	10	-	41	-	-	-	-	4	55
I64T001	Telecommunication Technology	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
J65S001	Business Associate	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
K72S001	Computer Hardware Technician	135	1	21	-	-	235	1	-	8	401
K72S002	Computer Network Technician	44	4	-	2	-	44	6	1	-	101
K72S003	Computer Applications Assistant	86	2	-	51	-	59	11	327	1,041	1,577
K72S004	Information and Communication Technology Technicia	388	-	296	10	-	1,476	1	313	114	2,598
K72S005	Web Developer	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	16
K72S008	ICT Application Assistant (Please refer K72S003 NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
K72S012	Multimedia Designing Associate	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29
K72S014	Software Developer	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43
K72S015	Computer Hardware and Network Technician	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	10	38
K72T001	Information and Communication Technology	33	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	9	64
K74S001	Secretary(Secretarial Practices)	24	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	37
K74S002	Receptionist	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	7	10
K74S003	Cashier (Super Market/ General)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
K74S004	Clerk (General)	-	-	-	52	81	-	-	-	3	136
K74S005	Photographer	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
K74S006	Survey Field Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	49	63
M80S001	Pre-School Teacher	-	-	-	210	57	23	-	14	43	347
N85S002	Nurse Assistant	-	-	112	31	81	-	-	-	65	289
N85S004	Dental Surgery Nurse Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
N85S007	Laboratory Assistant	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
N85S010	Care Giver	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	59	61
N85S011	Occupational Safety and Health Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
N85S012	Pharmacy Technician	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	73
N85S015	Care Giver (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	137
N85S016	Elder Care Assistant (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
N85S018	General Child Care (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	-	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	22
N85S021	Child Care Center Operations	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
O92S001	Landscaping Technician	13	-	-	-	-	64	-	22	5	104
O92S006	Physical Fitness Trainer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
O92T002	Sports Science (Sector)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
O93S001	Beautician	-	-	42	71	-	753	31	109	229	1,235
O93S002	Hair Dresser	-	-	22	20	-	466	30	44	113	695
O93S008	Bridal Dresser	-	-	-	438	-	-	-	-	-	438
O93T001	Cosmetology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
O95S001	Domestic Housekeeping Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	171
Total		2,627	36	801	1,486	578	7,647	380	1,109	5,316	19,980

Note: - *All issued Certificates (RPL & CBT) are included.
 ** NVQ Level 5/6 Certificates in technology sectors

DTET - Department of Technical Education and Training
 VTA - Vocational Training Authority

RPL - Recognition of Prior Learning
 CBT - Competency Based Training
 EBT - Enterprise Based Training
 NAITA - National Apprenticeship & Industrial Training Authority
 NYSC - National Youth Services Council

Table 4.3.4: NVQ Certificates Issued by Industry Sector and Occupation up to 30th June 2021

Industry Sector	Occupation	Number of issued certificates			
		CBT	EBT	RPL	Grand Total
(A) Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Agricultural Production Technology	2,099			2,099
	Assistant Factory Officer (Tea)			13	13
	Assistant Field Officer (Tea)			65	65
	Cinnamon Factory Operations	46	6	802	854
	Cinnamon Field Operations	39		21	60
	Combine Harvester Operator	196			196
	Farm Machinery Technology	122			122
	Field Assistant (Agriculture)	3,411		215	3,626
	Forestry	49			49
	Plant Nursery Development Assistant	1,410	56	32	1,498
	Post - Harvest Technology	115			115
	Total	7,487	62	1,148	8,697
(B) Fishing	Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management	65			65
	Aquaculture Technician	14			14
	Scuba Diver	123			123
	Total	202			202
(BCS) Common	Advancing Career Skills	705			705
	Basic Competencies to Work	23,425		308	23,733
	Building Career Skills	3,461			3,461
	Developing Career Skills	371			371
	Total	27,962		308	28,270
(D) Manufacturing	Apparel Design Technician		9		9
	Baker	12,171	119	2,140	14,430
	Batik Artist			2	2
	Blaster Painter			13	13
	Book Binder	127	43	76	246
	Cake Decorator			8	8
	Commis (Pastry & Bakery)			4	4
	Computer Graphic Designer	6,285	29	306	6,620
	Dairy Farming Assistant			86	86
	Desktop Publisher	169		39	208
	Dress Maker/ Tailor (Ladies)	20			20
	Electronic Appliances Technician	174		6	180
	Electronic Technology	3			3
	Fabric Cutter			17	17
	Fabricator (Metal)	459		291	750
	Fashion Design Technology	15			15
	Fiberglass Laminator			2	2
	Fitter (General)	18	24	1,077	1,119
	Food Technology	416			416
	Footwear Craftsman	405		37	442
	Fruit and Vegetable Processor	489		40	529
	Handloom Craftsman	7		58	65
	Industrial Electronic Craftsman	126			126
	Industrial Mechatronics Technician	322			322
	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator	3,401		422	3,823
	Jewellery Design And Manufacturing Technology	24			24
	Jewellery Maker (Goldsmith)	486		137	623
	Jewellery Stone Setter	273		5	278
	Lapidarist	73		5	78
	Leather Product Craftsman	37			37
	Machine Operator (Beverage Industry)			48	48
	Machinist	5,031	19	526	5,576
	Mechatronics Technology	380			380
	Milking Machine Operator			5	5
	Millwright Technician	28			28
	Offset Litho Machine Operator	357	11	184	552
	Pattern Maker	936		26	962
	Plastic Processing Machine Operator			10	10
	Printing Machine Mechanic		4	2	6
	Production Supervisor (Sewing)	113		46	159
	Production Technology	153			153
	Quality Controller(Apparel Production)	734		18	752
	Radio, TV and Allied Equipment Repairer	3,398		489	3,887
	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	10,746	254	870	11,870
	Rubber Processing Machine Operator			1	1
	Sewing Machine Mechanic	706		49	755
	Tailor	6,784	87	1,712	8,583
	Television Post-Production Technology	8			8
	Television Program Production Technology	9			9
	Tool and Die Maker	72		14	86
	Upholsterer			6	6

Cont....

Cont....

Industry Sector	Occupation	Number of issued certificates			
		CBT	EBT	RPL	Grand Total
	Welder	16,317	200	2,971	19,488
	Welding Technology	59			59
	Wood Carving Artist	5		4	9
	Wood Craftsman (Furniture)	7,160		1,476	8,636
	Work Study Officer	194		1	195
	Total	78,690	799	13,229	92,718
(E) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Boiler Operator			11	11
	Domestic Plumber	10			10
	Electric Motor Winder	2,317	40	116	2,473
	Electrical Technology	193			193
	Electrician	26,229	112	10,023	36,364
	Electrician (Domestic) - Please refer E40S001 NCS	16			16
	Household Electrical Appliance Repairer	1,219	8	31	1,258
	Industrial Plumber	18			18
	Irrigation Technology	169			169
	Plumber	4,684	12	1,771	6,467
	Pneumatic Technician	38		2	40
	Total	34,893	172	11,954	47,019
(F) Construction	Aluminium Fabrication with Interior Decoration	14			14
	Aluminium Fabricator	6,030		299	6,329
	Assistant Quantity Surveyor	3,087		129	3,216
	Bar Bender	60	1	217	278
	Building Service Technology	73			73
	Building Services Technician			1	1
	Construction Craftsman (Masonry)	6,049	7,449	5,642	19,140
	Construction Equipment Operator	6,736		748	7,484
	Construction Site Supervisor	2,934		421	3,355
	Construction Technology	1,607			1,607
	Drafting Technology	48			48
	Draughtsperson	4,904		646	5,550
	Elevator Technician	30		12	42
	Laboratory Technician (Construction Sector)	9		36	45
	Multi Skilled Construction Craftsman	110	27		137
	Painter (Building)	16		307	323
	Quantity Surveying	1,612			1,612
	Road Construction Craftsman	26			26
	Road Construction Site Equipment Operator	11		19	30
	Scaffoldder	30			30
	Tiler	24		13	37
	Wood Craftsman (Building)	1,400	83	1,688	3,171
	Total	34,810	7,560	10,178	52,548
(G) Wholesale and Retail Trade	Accounting Sector	133			133
	Agricultural Equipment Mechanic	640		10	650
	Automobile Air Conditioning Mechanic	1,371	112	98	1,581
	Automobile Electrician	2,984	161	383	3,528
	Automobile Mechanic	15,579	535	2,937	19,051
	Automobile Painter	1,322	88	379	1,789
	Automobile Technology	556			556
	Automobile Tinker	1,143	41	216	1,400
	Construction Equipment Mechanic	113		62	175
	Diesel Engine Mechanic	84		41	125
	Diesel Pump Mechanic	75		11	86
	Floating (Fisheries) Vessel Mechanic	6		7	13
	Mobile Phone Repairing Craftsman	24			24
	Motorcycle Mechanic	8,194	159	742	9,095
	Outboard Motor Mechanic	211	3	11	225
	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology	245			245
	Sales Representative		10	59	69
	Supermarket Customer Service Assistant		41		41
	Three Wheeler Mechanic	2,466	70	133	2,669
	Vehicle Body Repair Technician (Painting)	37			37
	Total	35,183	1,220	5,089	41,492
(H) Hotel and Restaurants	Bartender	59		2	61
	Cook	9,391	468	1,043	10,902
	Event Management	51			51
	Food & Beverage	393		17	410
	Guest Relation Agent (Front Office Operations)	100			100
	Hospitality Management	64			64
	Housekeeping Supervisor	17		4	21
	Professional Cookery			12	12
	Room Attendant	1,127	252	51	1,430
	Spa and Leisure Tourism Operations Assistant			1	1
	Travel and Tour Management	117			117
	Waiter/ Steward	2,575	208	117	2,900
	Total	13,894	928	1,247	16,069

Cont....

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Industry Sector	Occupation	Number of issued certificates			
		CBT	EBT	RPL	Grand Total
(I) Transport, Storage and Communications	Crane Operator (Level Luffing Jib)	-	-	30	30
	Heavy Vehicle Operator	549	-	440	989
	Maritime and Logistics Management	7	-	-	7
	Rigger	-	-	75	75
	Store Keeper	87	2	459	548
	Telecommunication Technician	328	-	934	1,262
	Telecommunication Technology	73	-	-	73
	Tour Guiding	20	-	-	20
	Vehicle Serviceman and Interior Cleaner	-	-	71	71
	Wharf Clerk	-	-	1	1
	Total	1,064	2	2,010	3,076
(J) Financial Inter-mediation	Business Associate	1,968	6	1	1,975
	Total	1,968	6	1	1,975
(K) Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	Cashier (Super Market/ General)	15	-	2	17
	Clerk (General)	1,530	556	2,085	4,171
	Computer Applications Assistant	46,476	-	5,989	52,465
	Computer Hardware and Network Technician	52	-	-	52
	Computer Hardware Technician	8,418	-	787	9,205
	Computer Network Technician	1,646	-	168	1,814
	ICT Application Assistant (Please refer K72S003 NCS)	223	-	-	223
	Information and Communication Technology	2,590	-	-	2,590
	Information and Communication Technology Technician	34,171	-	567	34,738
	Mobile Phone Repair Technician (Please refer G25S003 NCS)	-	-	5	5
	Multimedia Designing Associate	67	-	-	67
	Photographer	32	-	87	119
	Receptionist	303	51	30	384
	Secretary(Secretarial Practices)	659	-	108	767
	Software Developer	78	-	-	78
	Survey Field Assistant	2,064	-	217	2,281
	Survey Plan Repairer	-	-	3	3
	Web Developer	41	-	-	41
	Total	98,365	607	10,048	109,020
(L) Public Administration and Deference	Security Officer	30	-	-	30
	Total	39	-	-	39
(M) Education	Pre-School Management	5	-	-	5
	Pre-School Teacher	1,640	102	3,044	4,786
	Total	1,645	102	3,044	4,791
(N) Health and Social Work	Bio Medical Equipment Technology	75	-	-	75
	Bio-Medical Technician	-	-	5	5
	Care Giver	289	7	40	336
	Care Giver (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	1,528	-	-	1,528
	Child Care Center Operations	-	9	-	9
	Dental Surgery Nurse Assistant	97	-	6	103
	Elder Care Assistant (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	-	83	26	109
	First Aider	18	-	48	66
	General Child Care (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	454	212	1	667
	Laboratory Assistant	-	-	91	91
	Nurse Assistant	3,609	278	423	4,310
	Occupational Safety and Health Officer	68	-	-	68
	Optician (Ophthalmic/Technician)	26	-	70	96
	Pharmacy Technician	17	-	278	295
	Total	6,181	589	988	7,758
(O) Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	Beautician	23,075	-	7,361	30,436
	Bridal Dresser	26	-	449	475
	Cosmetology	152	-	-	152
	Domestic Housekeeping Assistant	18,832	-	339	19,171
	Dry Cleaning and Laundry Processor	-	-	5	5
	Florist	-	-	1	1
	Gaffer (Film and TV lighting person)	-	-	2	2
	Hair Dresser	14,554	42	2,342	16,938
	Landscaping Technician	1,444	-	46	1,490
	Make-Up Artist	53	-	3	56
	Municipal Solid Waste Operation Assistant	1	-	829	830
	Physical Fitness Trainer	495	-	43	538
	Sport Masseur	64	-	-	64
	Sports Science (Sector)	34	-	-	34
	Video Editor / Assistant Editor	-	-	24	24
	Total	58,730	42	11,444	70,216
Grand Total		401,495	12,089	70,879	484,463

CBT - Competency Based Training
EBT - Enterprise Based Training
RPL- Recognition of Prior Learning

SECTION - 4.4 | SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Table 4.4.1: Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (O/L) Examination by District; 2017 - 2019

District	Number sat for exam			Number Qualified for G.C.E. (A/L)		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Colombo	33,231	32,686	32,771	26,018	26,213	25,919
Gampaha	28,531	28,375	29,553	20,422	20,995	22,024
Kalutara	16,946	17,010	17,511	12,264	12,650	12,728
Kandy	20,986	21,414	21,629	15,520	16,127	16,038
Matale	7,312	7,253	7,641	5,154	5,261	5,403
Nuwara Eliya	10,679	10,958	11,447	7,164	7,292	7,445
Galle	15,540	15,562	16,198	12,211	12,274	12,359
Matara	11,772	12,038	12,315	9,421	9,871	9,756
Hambantota	8,913	9,120	9,667	7,136	7,387	7,783
Jaffna	9,176	8,495	8,520	6,219	6,096	5,902
Mannar	1,751	1,631	2,254	1,251	1,227	1,364
Vavuniya	2,704	2,543	1,607	1,853	1,853	1,200
Mullaitivu	1,884	1,833	2,545	1,158	1,182	1,723
Kilinochchi	2,484	2,157	1,696	1,420	1,302	1,070
Batticaloa	8,055	8,095	8,044	5,276	5,564	5,584
Ampara	10,160	10,021	10,307	7,318	7,437	7,644
Trincomalee	6,065	5,906	5,864	3,858	3,806	3,784
Kurunegala	24,146	23,871	24,853	18,538	18,873	19,284
Puttalam	10,606	10,693	10,816	7,388	7,726	7,565
Anuradhapura	13,435	13,531	14,294	9,486	9,909	10,292
Polonnaruwa	6,020	5,864	6,171	4,139	4,207	4,398
Badulla	12,761	12,770	13,696	9,068	9,462	9,772
Moneragala	6,710	6,909	7,345	4,505	4,783	4,989
Ratnapura	14,862	15,226	16,314	10,915	11,504	12,110
Kegalle	12,083	12,068	12,369	9,113	9,280	9,403
Island	296,812	296,029	305,427	216,815	222,281	225,539

Table 4.4.2: Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination by District; 2018- 2020

District	Number sat for Exam			Number Qualified for University Entrance		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Colombo	26,259	27,335	30,390	17,633	18,625	20,799
Gampaha	20,437	22,612	24,554	13,131	14,506	16,347
Kalutara	12,237	12,837	15,411	7,982	8,670	10,236
Kandy	16,179	17,867	20,625	9,744	11,027	13,004
Matale	5,436	6,117	6,941	3,493	3,858	4,564
Nuwara Eliya	6,101	6,786	8,170	3,974	4,465	5,283
Galle	13,445	13,653	15,879	8,743	9,058	10,851
Matara	10,666	11,256	12,896	6,972	7,575	8,767
Hambantota	7,559	8,161	9,796	4,787	5,189	6,146
Jaffna	7,086	7,546	8,253	4,673	5,107	5,391
Mannar	1,277	1,237	1,507	875	854	990
Vavuniya	1,606	1,731	2,107	1,034	1,113	1,253
Mullaitivu	1,026	1,217	1,435	646	830	917
Kilinochchi	1,270	1,372	1,714	779	890	1,070
Batticaloa	4,970	5,274	6,639	3,079	3,368	4,040
Ampara	6,664	7,270	9,751	3,974	4,565	5,903
Trincomalee	3,567	3,685	4,915	2,159	2,358	3,063
Kurunegala	18,127	19,808	23,291	12,041	13,430	15,975
Puttalam	6,217	6,752	7,624	4,212	4,795	5,377
Anuradhapura	8,937	9,991	12,198	5,614	6,539	7,771
Polonnaruwa	3,644	4,232	5,350	2,215	2,537	3,385
Badulla	9,660	10,481	12,230	6,202	6,896	8,150
Moneragala	4,867	5,341	6,608	3,198	3,539	4,423
Ratnapura	11,502	12,422	14,706	7,932	8,209	9,763
Kegalle	9,452	10,567	12,324	6,080	6,902	8,203
Island	218,191	235,550	275,314	141,172	154,905	181,671

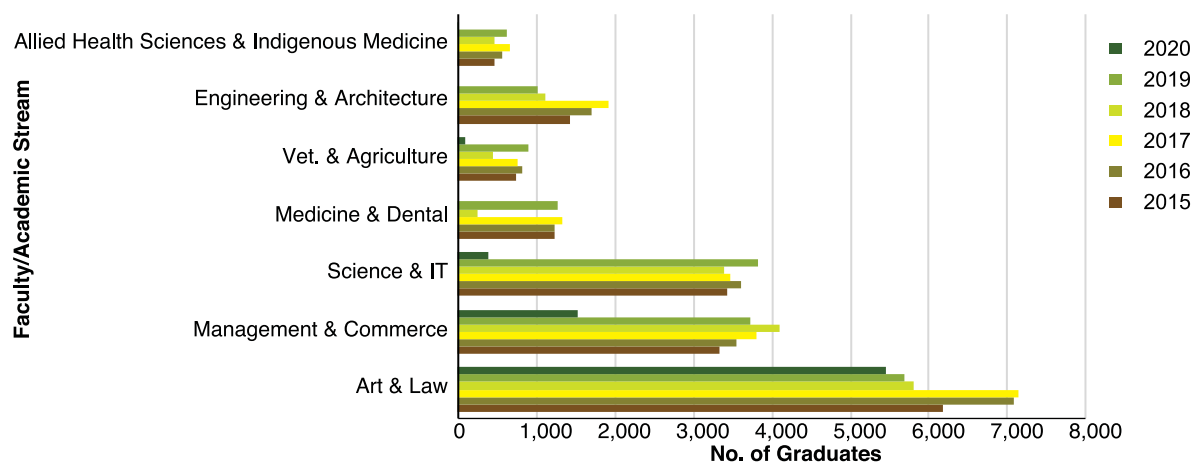
SECTION -4.5 | UNIVERSITY PERFORMANCE

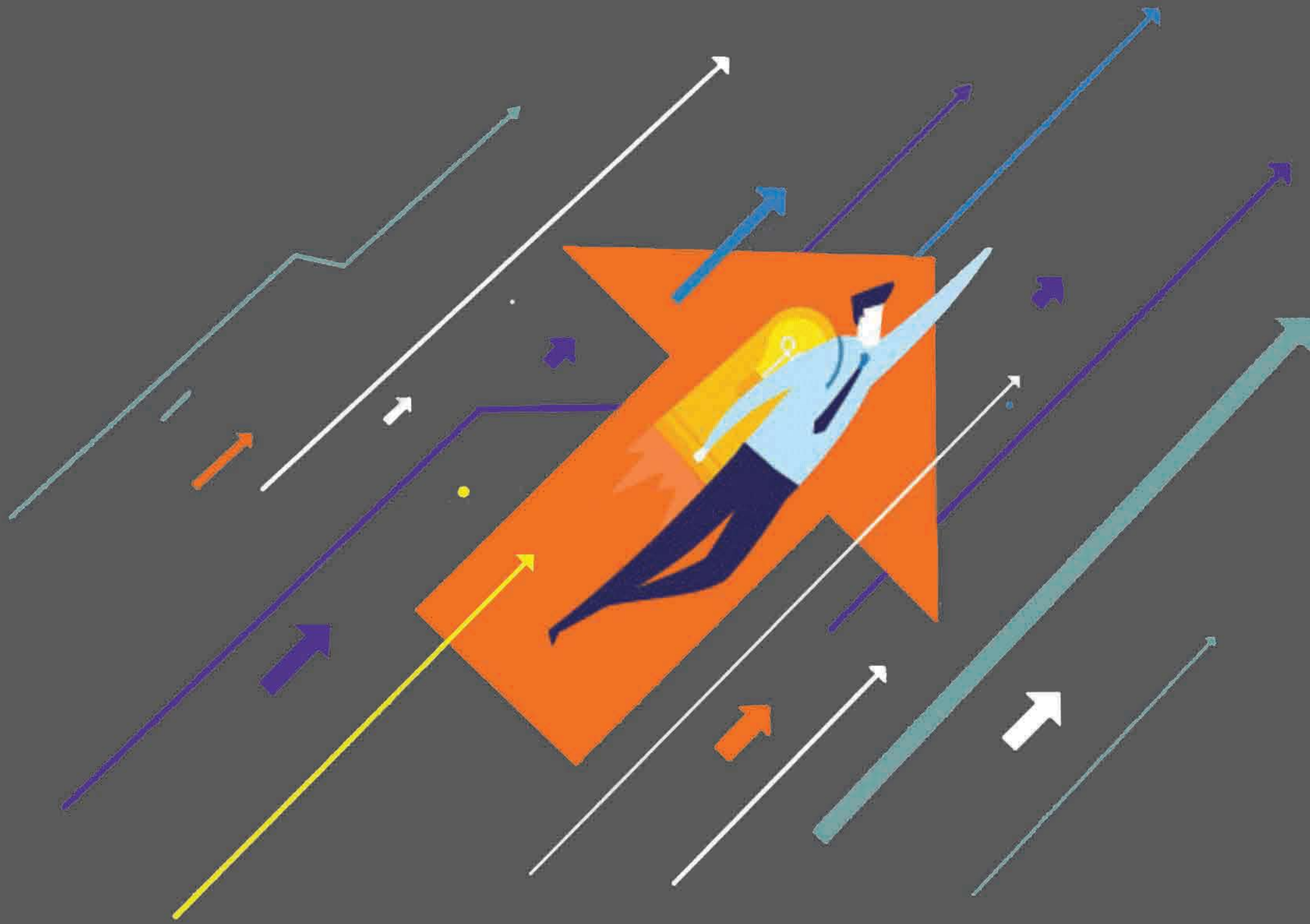
Table 4.5.1: Undergraduates Admitted and Graduates Output of Universities by Academic Stream -2015 - 2020

Faculty/ Academic Stream	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output	Undergraduates Admitted	Graduate Output
Arts	7,966	5,835	9,141	6,666	8,702	6,780	9,143	5,451	9,438	5,382	10,570	5,451
Management & Commerce	5,030	3,329	5,175	3,557	5,618	3,794	5,949	4,105	5,931	3,722	7,786	1,522
Law	350	337	348	414	348	361	368	358	366	303	493	-
Science	4,894	2,699	5,011	2,680	5,797	2,614	5,147	2,541	5,169	2,826	7,261	67
Medicine	1,255	1,145	1,266	1,135	1,306	1,176	1,484	182	1,494	1,188	1,967	-
Dental Science	80	79	81	91	80	148	79	78	81	87	120	-
Veterinary Medicine	99	69	81	73	80	79	80	77	99	54	128	-
Agriculture	1,497	663	1,431	742	1,509	683	1,727	371	1,709	847	2,463	93
Engineering & Fashion Design/ Transport and Logistic Management	1,695	1,344	1,869	1,486	1,916	1,562	1,969	824	2,021	771	2,630	-
Architecture & QS	364	77	366	224	386	355	384	294	393	242	573	-
Computer Science/IT/ICT/MIT	1,368	729	1,421	932	1,562	846	1,587	856	1,589	996	2,325	322
Allied Health Sciences	611	238	612	401	847	478	785	290	828	373	1,242	10
Indigenous Medicine	467	227	456	169	501	186	510	170	503	248	715	-
Technology	-	-	1,825	-	2,016	-	2,239	-	2,281	-	3,396	-
Total	25,676	16,771	29,083	18,570	30,668	19,062	31,451	15,597	31,902	17,039	41,669	7,465

Source: University Grants Commission

Graph 4.5.1: Graduate Output by Major Field (2015 - 2020)





Labour Market Trends

Section 5:

This section presents the information relate to Labour Market trends in years. The section further summarizes the important areas of the Labour Market with the information produced using the data captured in the bulletin.

SECTION - 5 | LABOUR MARKET SIGNALS FOR STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 : Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Labour Market

5.1.1 : Global Perspective

COVID-19 has wreaked havoc across the globe: by slowing down economic growth, decreasing global trade, hurting health sector, increasing unemployment and underemployment, reducing FDI and hurting the tourism sector. It has affected most of the economic activities all over the world. Supply chains have been disrupted and entire economies are collapsing. It has been immediate impact on the labour market, both on the demand and supply sides.

5.1.1.1 : Impact on Informal Sector

The impact from COVID-19 on the labour market has been greatest for those in precarious employment, at an early stage in their career or engaged in the informal sector. The informal labour market is largest in low- and middle-income countries (World Bank, 2020). Particularly in low- and middle-income countries, the hard-hit sectors have a high proportion of workers in informal employment. The global workforce is currently around 3.3 billion, of which around 2 billion workers (62 per cent) are engaged in the informal economy which facing higher risks (World Bank, 2020). Out of this workforce almost 1.6 billion are estimated to be significantly impacted by the crisis. Job losses have been more intense among self-employed workers than among wage earners, and deeper among informal than formal workers. It was severely affected for youth, women, migrant workers and people with disabilities who are more likely to be employed in the informal sector.

5.1.1.2 : Impact on Youth

The COVID-19 crisis is severely impact on young people in three ways: (1) disruptions to education, training and work-based learning; (2) increased difficulties for jobseekers and new labour market entrants; and (3) job and income losses, along with deteriorating quality of employment.

Young people, recently out of education and at an early stage in their working life tend to be

over-represented in precarious jobs and hard-hit industries (Lee et al, 2020). On the job learning, which is particularly relevant to young labour market entrants, has been highly disrupted (ILO 2020: 11). Additionally, there are bleak prospects for 2020 graduates trying to enter the labour market. Young people who are recent entrants to the labour market are cheaper to fire so at higher risk of being laid off. Certain strata of the workforce, especially youth without higher education are considered to be the most vulnerable group affected by COVID-19.

5.1.1.3 : Sectoral Impact

The Tourism is one of the critical sectors in the global economy, which accounted highest

contribution to the GDP in developing and developed countries and is one of the fastest-growing economic sectors worldwide.

Severe declines in economic output has been shown in key sectors of wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing (ILO, 2020). High proportion of informal workers and workers in the gig economy (a labour market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work) are included in these sectors.

More people will seek employment in the agricultural field and it will become more important than ever in the years after the pandemic. The population of the planet is on the rise and agricultural output and production needs to keep up to meet global demand. As well as, reflecting the growing demand for IT-enabled services, as it is played a pivotal role particularly under the work-from-home and learn-from-home arrangements adopted by most workplaces and educational institutions amidst the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions on mobility and physical distancing requirements.

5.1.2 : Local Perspective

Sri Lanka is one of the most vulnerable middle-income countries suffer most during this novel virus outbreak. The economic impact of covid-19 can expect substantially both direct and indirect. There is a tremendous effect due to COVID-19 on the Sri Lankan economy. Because, China is one of the major country linked with Sri Lanka in tourism, investment and many agreements. It is the second largest source market for Sri Lanka in terms of tourism and imports and the main supplier of raw materials for textiles. However, China's slow down due to COVID-19 has a significant impacts on Sri Lanka economy as well.

Sri Lankan employers have been terminated in Middle East countries. The decreased demand for exports, tourism, and migrant workers coupled with loss of livelihoods will severely affect the external and internal sectors and the labour market of Sri Lanka. It will be affected the foreign income and Sri Lankan rupee is considerably depreciated against US dollar. Therefore, proactive policy measures should be undertaken to mitigate the economic slowdown in Sri Lanka.

5.1.2.1 : Sectoral Impact

Workers engaged in industries were more affected than those working in agriculture and services. Job losses were concentrated in the lower-middle of the in-come distribution and more likely to occur in urban areas and among private and informal sector workers. Among industrial subsectors, construction and textile manufacturing, which are sensitive to demand shocks and require workers to be physically present, suffered the largest decline. Wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and accommodation and food services sectors have been affected by the pandemic and it is severely affected for the young people.

The tourism industry has been identified as key economic sector that faced more challenges due to the COVID-19. The benefits of tourism to economic growth are creating the highest foreign exchange, employment opportunities and revenue for a country.

5.1.2.2 : Impact on Youth

Before the pandemic, young people were already facing challenges in the labour market. These are worsened by the COVID-19 crisis. Nearly half of young workers in the region are employed in the sectors hit hardest by the crisis. This is one of the reasons that young people face greater labour market disruption and job loss than adults due to pandemic.

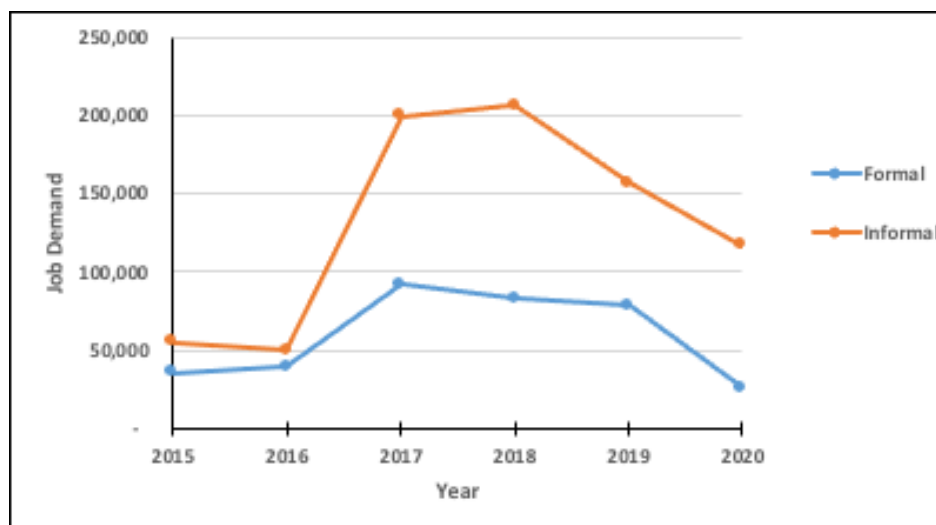
Self-employment is an important platform for young people to gain independence and earn a livelihood. More young people may be forced into self-employment as a result of COVID-19. It is vital that it becomes a space for productivity and self-fulfillment. Many young entrepreneurs in the region are showing resilience and creativity and are managing to innovate in response to the crisis.

Investments in developing and implementing quality apprenticeship programmes can also provide an effective pathway for employers and young workers to match skills supply with fast-changing labour market needs and increase productivity. Subsidies for training programmes are particularly effective in terms of employment outcomes for young workers in low-income countries.

To mitigate the youth employment crisis, governments in the region urgently need to adopt comprehensive labour market policies including wage subsidies and minimizing the impacts on young students of disrupting their education and training.

5.1.2.3 : Labour Market Trends in Local Perspective

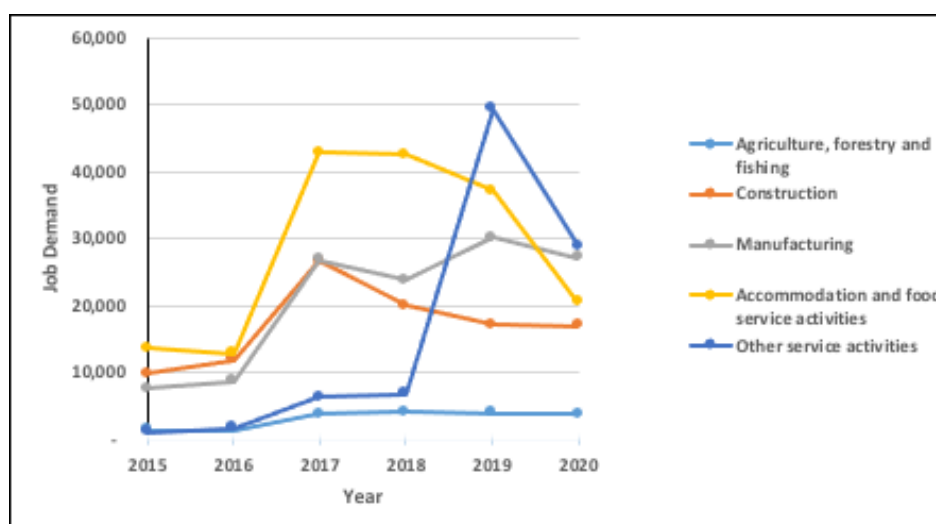
Graph 5.1 : Job Demand by Formal / Informal Classification



Source: Newspaper Job Advertisements Survey, TVEC

Demand for labour was obtained from the Newspaper Job advertisements survey done by the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission. As shown in the graph, the highest job demand being continued in the informal sector over the period. However, it has been decreased dramatically from 2018 due to informal sector was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

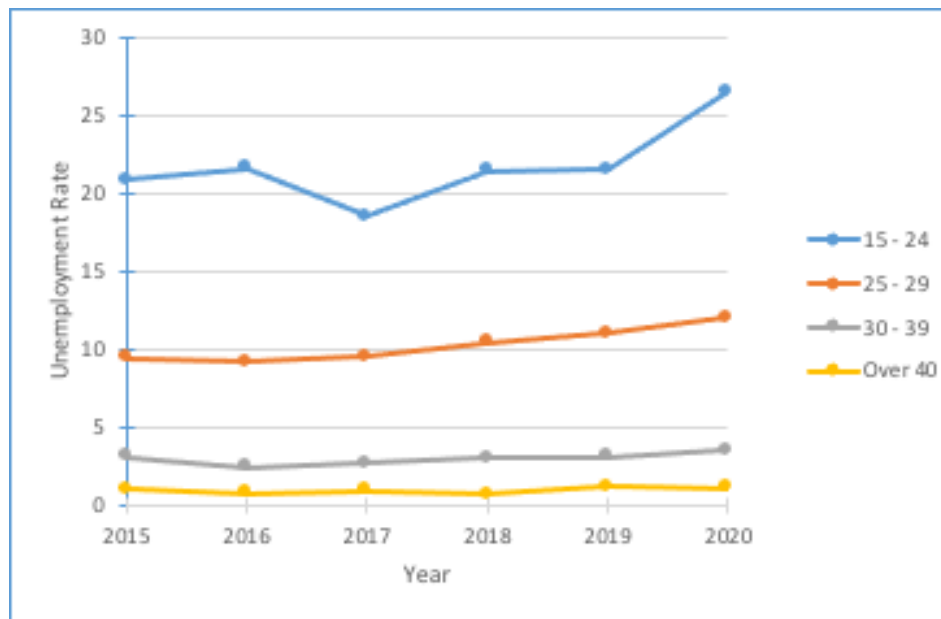
Graph 5.2 : Job Demand by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC Forth Revision)



Source: Newspaper Job Advertisements Survey, TVEC

The adverse impacts of the pandemic were shown in the Accommodation and food service activities, Other service activities and Manufacturing sectors. Accommodation and food service activities were affected severely due to the restrictions imposed on tourist arrivals to control the spread of the pandemic. Considering the Other service activities, it was affected due to the social distancing requirement discouraged the demand for personal services, such as entertainment activities and beauty culture activities. The adverse impacts of the pandemic on the major export markets also affected due to weakening the demand, especially for textile and wearing apparel related manufacturing activities.

Graph 5.3 : Unemployment rate by age group



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics

As shown in the figure, problem of unemployment was more acute among the youth (age 15-24) over the period. The majority of them are new entrants to job market or new job seekers. The youth unemployment rate has increased significantly in 2020 compared to the previous years due to the pandemic.

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