



2024

Labour Market Information Bulletin

Volume 01/'24 - June 2024



ISSN 1391 - 4820

Bi-annual publication of TVEC, Date of Publication - 31st March 2025

PUBLISHER

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

TERTIARY & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

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ISSN 1391 - 4820

SINCE 1998

Labour Market Information Bulletin

June - 2024

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge our sincere gratitude to Newspaper Advertisements Survey-TVEC, Board of Investments of Sri Lanka, University Grants Commission, Department of Census & Statistics, Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, University of Vocational Technology, Ocean University, Department of Technical Education and Training, Vocational Training Authority, National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority, Ceylon German Technical Training Institute, National Institute of Business Management, National Youth Services Council, National Youth Corp, Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel, National Design Centre, Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education, Construction Industry Development Authority and other institutes registered with the TVEC for providing us with the relevant data and information for analysis.

We would like to thank Prof. G.L.Dharmasri Wickramasinghe, Chairman - TVEC, Dr. K. A. Lalithadheera, Director General - TVEC, Dr. Ajith Polwatta, Deputy Director General - TVEC for their guidance and support.

Our sincere thanks also go to Directors, Deputy Directors and all others who helped us at TVEC and our printers for their efforts.

LMI Team

June, 2024

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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

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

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.

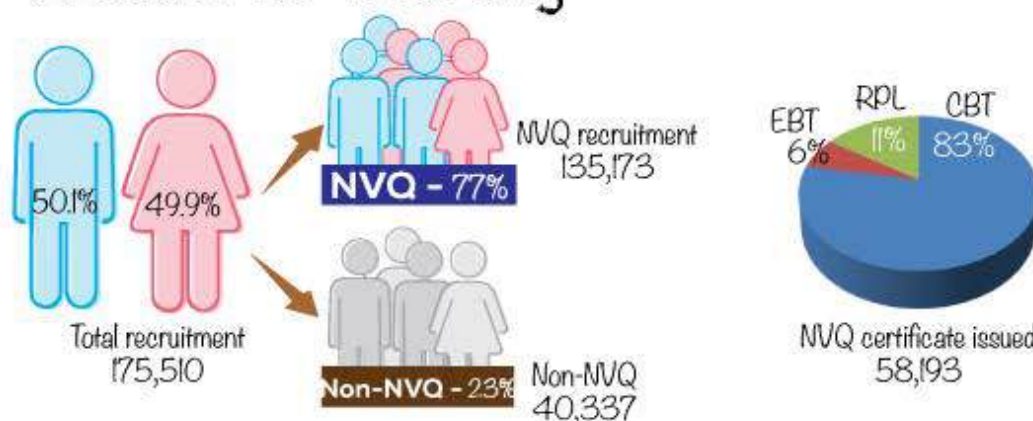
Demand for labour is the number of employment opportunities available in the public and private sector institutions in and outside of the country. Supply of the labour represents the number of persons enter into the world of work from schools, universities, and technical and vocational training institutions. 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 Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment. These organizations deserve appreciation for timely supply of data pertaining to demand for and supply of Labour.

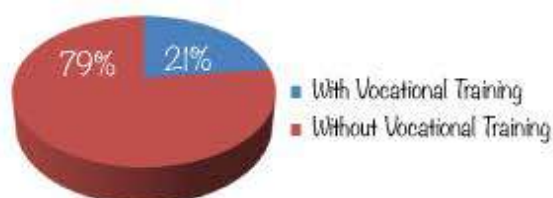
Vocational Training



Employment

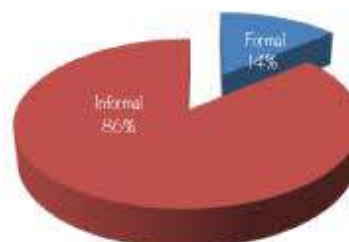
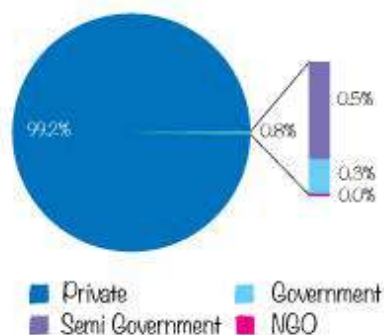
7.94 million employed (95.4%) > 150,495 departure for foreign jobs > 22.80% of departure to Kuwait for job

Unemployment



From the unemployed persons,
79% not done vocational training.

Demand for Labour



Distribution of job advertisement



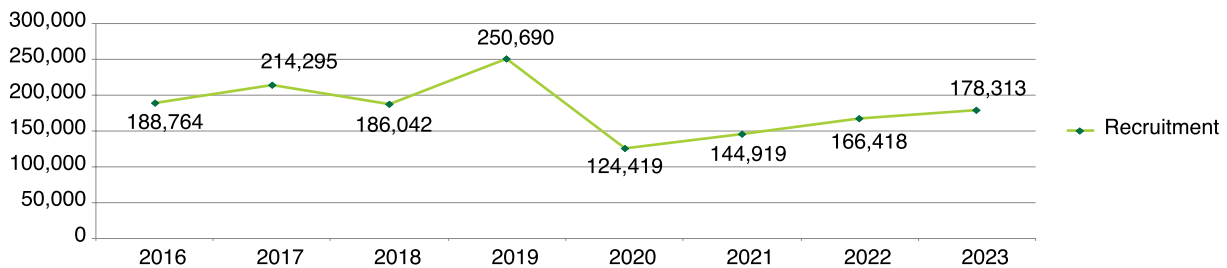
Section 1:

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 - 1.1 | TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)

1.1.1. Training Performance

Graph 1.1.1.1: Enrollment of TVEC Registered Public & Private Sector Training Institutes (2016-2023)



As shown in graph 1.1.1.1, the number of total recruitment from 2016 to 2023, which have started Student recruitment, fluctuated from 2016 to 2018, but it was drastically increased in 2019. in contrast student recruitment was significantly decreased in 2020 compared to 2019.

However, the number of recruitment has been increased gradually from 2020 to 2023.

Finally, it was recorded 178,313 both public and private sectors.

Table 1.1.1.1: Training Performance of TVEC Registered Public & Private Sector Training Institutes by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC- Rev .04) in 1st half of 2024

Field of Study	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Information and communication	11,444	13,638	25,082	7,192	13,987	21,179
Manufacturing	12,600	9,842	22,442	13,486	8,993	22,479
Human health and social work activities	5,300	16,598	21,898	6,633	22,500	29,133
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18,382	1,110	19,492	14,975	246	15,221
Construction	15,526	2,486	18,012	20,254	2,849	23,103
Other service activities	3,834	13,877	17,711	2,282	8,320	10,602
Activities of households as employers	103	16,102	16,205	21	5,795	5,816
Accommodation and food service activities	11,725	2,785	14,510	9,571	1,756	11,327
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,164	4,294	7,458	1,643	1,754	3,397
Education	1,378	3,608	4,986	869	1,634	2,503
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,129	2,210	4,339	3,344	4,669	8,013
Administrative and support service activities	815	628	1,443	630	2,253	2,883
Transportation and storage	681	175	856	637	46	683
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	630	11	641	950	15	965
Arts, entertainment and recreation	235	196	431	189	55	244
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	-	4	20	17	37
Total	87,950	87,560	175,510	82,696	74,889	157,585

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 1.1.1.2: Training Performance of TVEC Registered Public Sector Training Institutes by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC- Rev .04) in 1st half of 2024

Field of Study	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	8,772	5,723	14,495	9,621	6,537	16,158
Information and communication	5,153	8,699	13,852	5,076	10,400	15,476
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,829	154	10,983	10,188	224	10,412
Construction	8,194	1,364	9,558	11,278	2,211	13,489
Other service activities	2,622	5,650	8,272	1,820	4,812	6,632
Accommodation and food service activities	6,409	1,499	7,908	7,026	1,291	8,317
Human health and social work activities	1,273	4,374	5,647	2,338	12,074	14,412
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,690	2,142	3,832	1,455	1,624	3,079
Activities of households as employers	50	3,665	3,715	18	3,076	3,094
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,696	1,929	3,625	2,994	4,453	7,447
Education	650	1,428	2,078	371	1,207	1,578
Administrative and support service activities	786	585	1,371	601	2,225	2,826
Transportation and storage	440	114	554	454	46	500
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	225	-	225	545	4	549
Arts, entertainment and recreation	57	130	187	20	11	31
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	20	17	37
Total	48,846	37,456	86,302	53,825	50,212	104,037

Source: TVEC Information System

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.

Table 1.1.1.3: Training Performance of TVEC Registered Private Sector Training Institutes by Industry Sector (Based on ISIC- Rev .04) in 1st half of 2024

Field of Study	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Human health and social work activities	4,027	12,224	16,251	4,295	10,426	14,721
Activities of households as employers	53	12,437	12,490	3	2,719	2,722
Information and communication	6,291	4,939	11,230	2,116	3,587	5,703
Other service activities	1,212	8,227	9,439	462	3,508	3,970
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,553	956	8,509	4,787	22	4,809
Construction	7,332	1,122	8,454	8,976	638	9,614
Manufacturing	3,828	4,119	7,947	3,865	2,456	6,321
Accommodation and food service activities	5,316	1,286	6,602	2,545	465	3,010
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,474	2,152	3,626	188	130	318
Education	728	2,180	2,908	498	427	925
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	433	281	714	350	216	566
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	405	11	416	405	11	416
Transportation and storage	241	61	302	183	-	183
Arts, entertainment and recreation	178	66	244	169	44	213
Administrative and support service activities	29	43	72	29	28	57
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4	-	4	-	-	-
Total	39,104	50,104	89,208	28,871	24,677	53,548

Source: TVEC Information System

* Data from 223 of 609 registered private sector training institutes.

source: the above numbers are based on training performance of TVEC registered private institutions in different industry sectors.

1.1.2 : Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Institutions

During the 1st half of 2024, 175,510 youth were recruited for Technical & Vocational Education and Training by public & private sector training organizations. Majority (50.1%) of recruitments were males. Vocational Training Authority recorded the highest number of recruitments. That was 26,537. As shown in table 1.1.2.1, 31,503 trainees completed their training during the 1st half of 2024.

Table 1.1.2.1: Recruitments and Completions in Public Sector Training Organizations in 1st half of 2024

Name of the Training Provider	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Vocational Training Authority (VTA)	15,567	10,970	26,537	19,153	12,350	31,503
Department of Technical Education & Training (DTET)	13,018	5,565	18,583	12,159	5,107	17,266
National Youth Services Council (NYSC)	3,784	5,725	9,509	3,567	5,381	8,948
National Apprentice & Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)	4,658	4,543	9,201	8,075	18,936	27,011
Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE)	600	5,712	6,312	642	5,079	5,721
Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (SLITHM)	1,293	405	1,698	421	138	559
University of Vocational Technology (UNIVOTEC)	639	466	1,105	346	317	663
Naval and Maritime Academy (NMA)	1,003	48	1,051	600	11	611
Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute (GJRTI)	557	181	738	172	70	242
Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI)	692	9	701	1,429	38	1,467
Army Service Corps Training School (ASCTS)	673	28	701	0	0	0
Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA)	644	29	673	262	9	271
Ocean University (OCUSL)	425	216	641	368	156	524
Sri Lanka Institute of Textile and Apparel (SLITA)	201	267	468	7	18	25
National Youth Corps (NYC)	305	141	446	178	34	212
University Colleges (UC)	-	-	-	742	524	1,266
Other Public Institutes	4,787	3,151	7,938	5,704	2,044	7,748
Total	48,846	37,456	86,302	53,825	50,212	104,037

Source : TVEC Information System

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), University Colleges (UC), Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel (SLITA), Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI), University of Vocational Technology (UNIVOTEC), Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (SLITHM), Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE), Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute (GJRTI), Ocean University (OCUSL), Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA), Naval and Maritime Academy (NMA), Army Service Corps Training School (ASCTS), Ocean University (OCUSL) and Other registered government Institutes.

Graph 1.1.2.1: Recruitments and Completions in Public Sector Training Organizations in 1st half of 2024

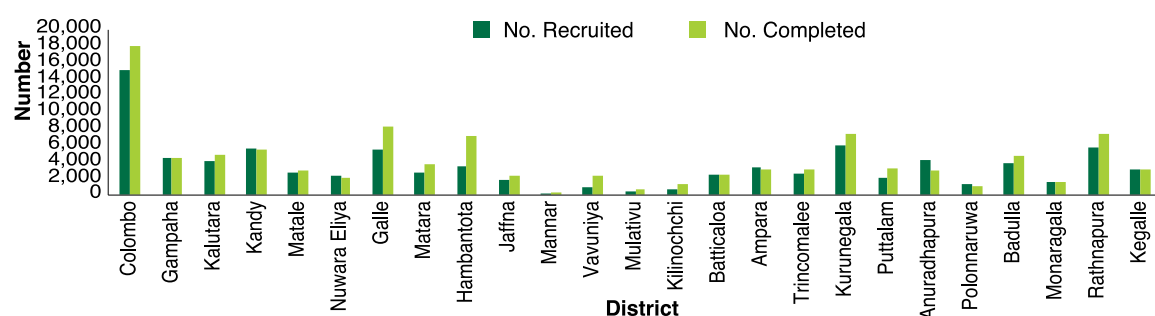


Table 1.1.2.2: Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations in 1st half of 2024

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	9,467	5,579	15,046	10,978	7,051	18,029
	Gampaha	2,942	1,544	4,486	2,958	1,487	4,445
	Kalutara	1,901	2,235	4,136	2,370	2,452	4,822
	Total	14,310	9,358	23,668	16,306	10,990	27,296
Central	Kandy	3,135	2,462	5,597	3,481	2,056	5,537
	Matale	1,505	1,242	2,747	1,600	1,375	2,975
	Nuwara Eliya	1,195	1,150	2,345	1,293	848	2,141
	Total	5,835	4,854	10,689	6,374	4,279	10,653
Southern	Galle	3,291	2,246	5,537	5,336	2,965	8,301
	Matara	1,405	1,352	2,757	1,901	1,818	3,719
	Hambantota	1,399	2,023	3,422	2,266	4,906	7,172
	Total	6,095	5,621	11,716	9,503	9,689	19,192
Northern	Jaffna	945	827	1,772	1,207	1,174	2,381
	Mannar	129	89	218	99	212	311
	Vavuniya	463	526	989	756	1,523	2,279
	Mullaitivu	200	254	454	252	422	674
	Kilinochchi	236	428	664	262	1,075	1,337
	Total	1,973	2,124	4,097	2,576	4,406	6,982
Eastern	Batticaloa	1,146	1,362	2,508	1,165	1,286	2,451
	Ampara	2,107	1,290	3,397	1,676	1,446	3,122
	Trincomalee	1,850	685	2,535	1,622	1,487	3,109
	Total	5,103	3,337	8,440	4,463	4,219	8,682
North Western	Kurunegala	3,274	2,681	5,955	3,395	4,000	7,395
	Puttalam	1,272	845	2,117	1,201	1,963	3,164
	Total	4,546	3,526	8,072	4,596	5,963	10,559
North Central	Anuradhapura	2,807	1,403	4,210	1,316	1,615	2,931
	Polonnaruwa	765	527	1,292	652	378	1,030
	Total	3,572	1,930	5,502	1,968	1,993	3,961
Uva	Badulla	1,816	1,975	3,791	2,397	2,301	4,698
	Moneragala	830	713	1,543	862	668	1,530
	Total	2,646	2,688	5,334	3,259	2,969	6,228
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	2,836	2,905	5,741	3,102	4,290	7,392
	Kegalle	1,930	1,113	3,043	1,678	1,414	3,092
	Total	4,766	4,018	8,784	4,780	5,704	10,484
Grand Total		48,846	37,456	86,302	53,825	50,212	104,037

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

Graph 1.1.2.2: Training Performance in Selected Public Sector Training Organizations by District in 1st half of 2024



The above table and corresponding graph depict recruitments and completions in public training organizations by province and district. It shows that Colombo district remains the geographical area where the highest number of youth was recruited. Also Mannar 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 2024.

SECTION - 1.2 | DETAILED OUTPUT OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR TVET INSTITUTIONS

1.2.1 : Department of Technical Education and Training (DTET)

In the Department of Technical Education and Training, the highest number of recruitments (1,249) was recorded for Certificate for Information and Communication Technology Technician in the 1st half of 2024. Of these recruitments 958 (76.7 %) were females.

Table 1.2.1.1: Top 10 Recruitment in Department of Technical Education & Training in 1st half of 2024

Name of the Course	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Certificate for Information and Communication Technology Technician	291	958	1249	1
Certificate for Motorcycle Technician	1140	12	1152	2
Certificate for Field Assistant (Agriculture)	345	584	929	3
Certificate for Graphic Designer	413	491	904	4
Certificate for Plumber	578	38	616	5
Certificate for Business Associate	145	462	607	6
Certificate for Professional Cookery	240	74	314	7
National Certificate for Welder	271	1	272	8
Certificate for Automobile Electrician	259	1	260	9
Certificate for Aluminium Fabricator	216	3	219	10

Graph 1.2.1.1: Top 10 Recruitment in Department of Technical Education & Training in 1st half of 2024

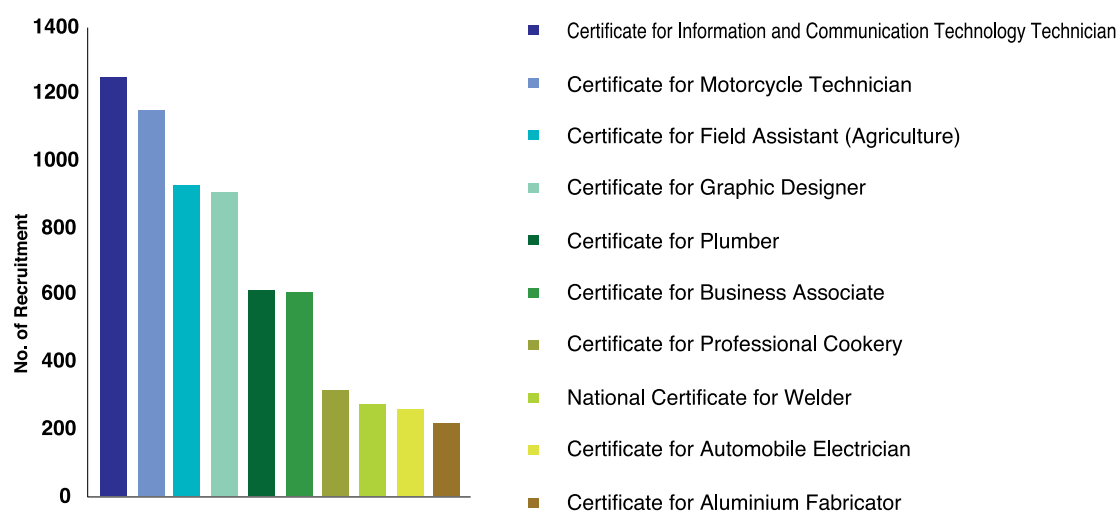
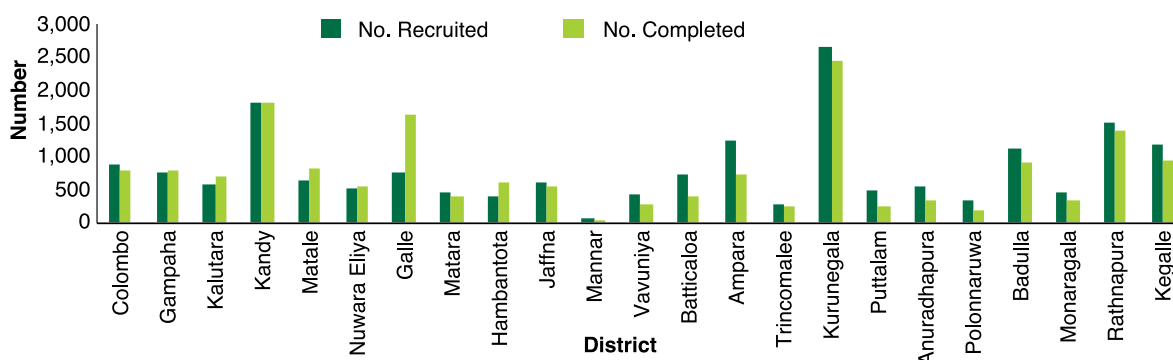


Table 1.2.1.2: Training Performance in DTET by Province and District in 1st half of 2024

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	643	239	882	618	185	803
	Gampaha	627	141	768	667	132	799
	Kalutara	461	118	579	571	126	697
	Total	1,731	498	2,229	1,856	443	2,299
Central	Kandy	1,218	612	1,830	1,254	565	1,819
	Matale	423	214	637	481	341	822
	Nuwara Eliya	373	143	516	459	100	559
	Total	2,014	969	2,983	2,194	1,006	3,200
Southern	Galle	570	205	775	1,142	491	1,633
	Matara	362	103	465	333	74	407
	Hambantota	261	156	417	408	209	617
	Total	1,193	464	1,657	1,883	774	2,657
Northern	Jaffna	383	223	606	335	228	563
	Mannar	50	17	67	0	3	3
	Vavuniya	277	151	428	189	87	276
	Total	710	391	1,101	524	318	842
Eastern	Batticaloa	429	297	726	247	173	420
	Ampara	870	388	1,258	533	218	751
	Trincomalee	239	61	300	161	96	257
	Total	1,538	746	2,284	941	487	1,428
North Western	Kurunegala	1,868	785	2,653	1,730	711	2,441
	Puttalam	391	104	495	175	78	253
	Total	2,259	889	3,148	1,905	789	2,694
North Central	Anuradhapura	355	189	544	208	135	343
	Polonnaruwa	273	65	338	132	59	191
	Total	628	254	882	340	194	534
Uva	Badulla	797	323	1,120	667	253	920
	Moneragala	285	177	462	242	106	348
	Total	1,082	500	1,582	909	359	1,268
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	1,028	499	1,527	990	399	1,389
	Kegalle	835	355	1,190	617	338	955
	Total	1,863	854	2,717	1,607	737	2,344
Grand Total		13,018	5,565	18,583	12,159	5,107	17,266

In the 1st half of 2024, Kurunegala district recorded the highest number of recruitment in DTET. In contrast, the lowest recruitment was recorded for Mannar district.

Graph 1.2.1.2: Training Performance in DTET by District in 1st half of 2024

1.2.2: University of Vocational Technology and University Colleges

In the University of Vocational technology, the highest number of recruitments (117) was recorded for Bachelor of Technology in Construction Technology & Resource Management in the 1st half of 2024.

Table 1.2.2.1: Training Performance in University of Vocational Technology in 1st half of 2024

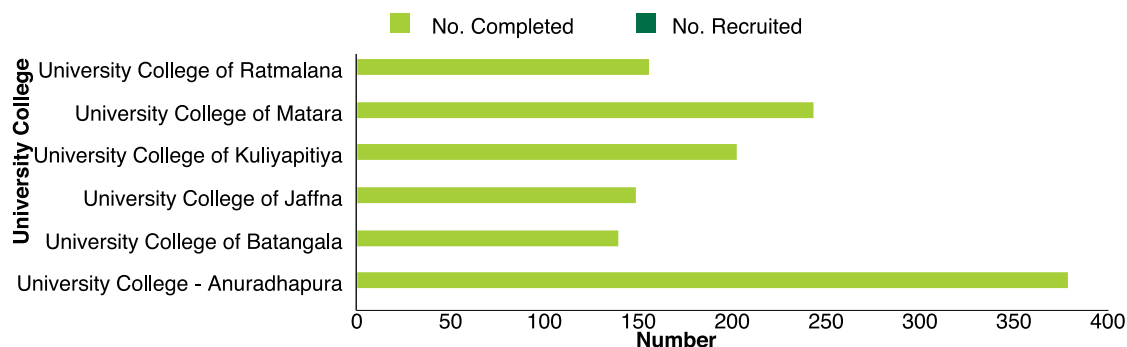
Name of the University College	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bachelor of Technology in Construction Technology & Resource Management	89	28	117	44	17	61
Bachelor of Technology in Mechatronics Technology	111	6	117	51	8	59
Bachelor of Technology in Quantity Surveying	57	49	106	27	13	40
Bachelor of Technology in Building Services Technology	81	22	103	48	15	63
Bachelor of Technology in Food Process Technology	16	79	95	11	75	86
Bachelor of Technology in Software Technology	59	27	86	31	21	52
Bachelor of Education in English Language Teaching	5	76	81	3	61	64
Bachelor of Technology in Manufacturing Technology	70	7	77	47	12	59
Bachelor of Technology in Industrial Management Technology	40	36	76	10	24	34
Bachelor of Technology in Multimedia & Web Technology	39	35	74	23	29	52
Bachelor of Technology in Network Technology	44	19	63	25	5	30
Bachelor of Technology in Media Art Production Technology	6	43	49	5	24	29
Bachelor of Technology in Film & Television Production Technology	17	16	33	14	5	19
Bachelor of Technology in Hotel Management	5	23	28	3	3	6
Bachelor of Education in Technology			0	4	5	9
Total	639	466	1105	346	317	663

As shown in table 1.2.2.2. and graph 1.2.2.1, 1,266 students were completed in public university collages. However, students were not recruited in the 1st half of 2024.

Table 1.2.2.2: Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in 1st half of 2024

Name of the University College	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University College - Anuradhapura				221	158	379
University College of Batangala				71	68	139
University College of Jaffna				107	41	148
University College of Kuliypitiya				127	75	202
University College of Matara				134	109	243
University College of Ratmalana				82	73	155
Total				742	524	1,266

Graph 1.2.2.1: Training Performance in Public Sector University Colleges in 1st half of 2024



1.2.3 : National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)

The highest number of recruitments was recorded for the Enterprise Based NVQ training. It was 6,621.

Table 1.2.3.1: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in 1st half of 2024

Type of Training	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District Centre Based	717	1,341	2,058	573	1,360	1,933
National Institutes	455	67	522	580	140	720
Enterprise Based Apprenticeship Training (NVQ)	3,486	3,135	6,621	6,922	17,436	24,358
Total	4,658	4,543	9,201	8,075	18,936	27,011

Note : More details see appendix table no 01-02

Graph 1.2.3.1: Training Performance in NAITA by Training Type in 1st half of 2024

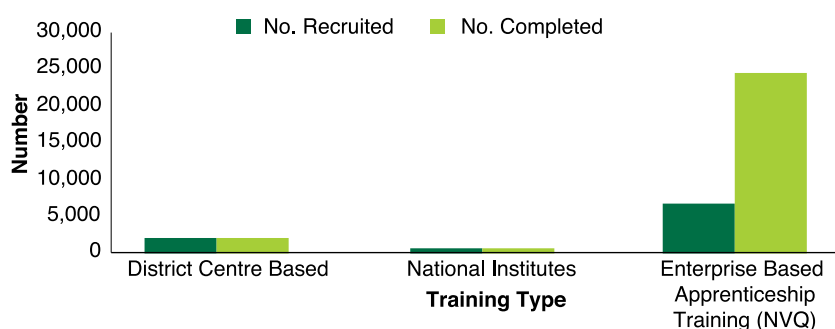


Table 1.2.3.2: Recruitments and Completions in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in 1st half of 2024

Type of Training	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In plant Training	3,615	1,735	5,350	3,463	2,696	6,159
On the Job Training	2,440	1,098	3,538	1,275	803	2,078
Total	6,055	2,833	8,888	4,738	3,499	8,237

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

Graph 1.2.3.2: Recruitment and Completion in On the Job Training and In-plant Training by Gender in NAITA in 1st half of 2024



Table 1.2.3.3: Top 20 Enterprise Based Recruitments in National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority by Gender in 1st half of 2024

Name of the Course	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Preschool Teacher (Early Childhood Development)	10	748	758	1
Automobile Mechanic/Automobile Technician	697	8	705	2
Tailor	34	629	663	3
Care Giver	62	372	434	4
Beautician	10	282	292	5
Professional Cookery	200	21	221	6
Clerk (General)	39	176	215	7
Motorcycle Mechanic	188		188	8
Hair Dresser	112	32	144	9
Automobile Painter	142		142	10
Automobile Electrician	121	1	122	11
Supermarket Customer Service Assistant	65	55	120	12
Field Assistant (Agriculture)	48	69	117	13
Welder	116	1	117	14
Pharmacy Technician	30	75	105	15
Room Attendant	93	5	98	16
Food and Beverage Associate	83	15	98	17
Nurse Assistant	5	89	94	18
Solar Photovoltaic Systems Installer/Solar Photovoltaic Systems Technician	94		94	19
Industrial Sewing Machine Operator	56	29	85	20

In the 1st half of 2024, the highest number of recruitments (758) was recorded for Certificate of Preschool Teacher (Early Childhood Development) for the Enterprise Based Apprenticeship Training mode. Of these recruitments 748 (98.6 %) were females.

1.2.4: Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka (VTA)

In the 1st half of 2024, the highest number of recruitments was recorded in Galle district (2,992) and the lowest number of recruitments was recorded in Mannar District (72). Colombo district also recorded 2,863 of recruitments. 46.5 percent of the total recruitments represented from together Western and Southern provinces.

Table 1.2.4.1: Recruitment and Completion in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in 1st half of 2024

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	1,780	1,083	2,863	2,982	1,859	4,841
	Gampaha	1,499	700	2,199	1,347	605	1,952
	Kalutara	744	718	1,462	850	702	1,552
	Total	4,023	2,501	6,524	5,179	3,166	8,345
Central	Kandy	902	536	1,438	1,333	708	2,041
	Matale	465	276	741	517	279	796
	Nuwara Eliya	350	326	676	441	397	838
	Total	1,717	1,138	2,855	2,291	1,384	3,675
Southern	Galle	1,830	1,162	2,992	2,797	1,727	4,524
	Matara	765	693	1,458	1,181	708	1,889
	Hambantota	776	580	1,356	1,088	764	1,852
	Total	3,371	2,435	5,806	5,066	3,199	8,265
Northern	Jaffna	409	336	745	368	303	671
	Mannar	45	27	72	38	53	91
	Vavuniya	132	183	315	162	219	381
	Mullaitivu	54	104	158	28	67	95
	Kilinochchi	115	230	345	100	161	261
	Total	755	880	1,635	696	803	1,499
Eastern	Batticaloa	418	398	816	310	334	644
	Ampara	914	456	1,370	903	563	1,466
	Trincomalee	298	196	494	320	164	484
	Total	1,630	1,050	2,680	1,533	1,061	2,594
North Western	Kurunegala	675	687	1,362	850	562	1,412
	Puttalam	482	203	685	651	262	913
	Total	1,157	890	2,047	1,501	824	2,325
North Central	Anuradhapura	392	376	768	407	307	714
	Polonnaruwa	377	206	583	257	135	392
	Total	769	582	1,351	664	442	1,106
Uva	Badulla	517	387	904	777	417	1,194
	Moneragala	406	260	666	246	305	551
	Total	923	647	1,570	1,023	722	1,745
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	367	339	706	367	322	689
	Kegalle	855	508	1,363	833	427	1,260
	Total	1,222	847	2,069	1,200	749	1,949
Grand Total		15,567	10,970	26,537	19,153	12,350	31,503

Graph 1.2.4.1: Recruitment and Completion in Vocational Training Authority by Province and District in 1st half of 2024



Table 1.2.4.2: Top 20 Recruitment in Vocational Training Authority by Gender in 1st half of 2024

Course Name	Male	Female	Total	Rank
Certificate for Information and Communication Technology Technician	765	2,336	3,101	1
Certificate for Hair Dresser	440	1,585	2,025	2
Certificate for Professional Cookery	1,658	282	1,940	3
Certificate for Electrician	1,501	5	1,506	4
Certificate for Baker	872	432	1,304	5
Certificate for Tailor	49	1,017	1,066	6
Certificate for Beautician	125	914	1,039	7
Certificate for Graphic Designer	421	462	883	8
Certificate for Computer Hardware Technician	690	183	873	9
Certificate for Aluminium Fabricator	504	1	505	10
Certificate for Automobile Mechanic	427	5	432	11
Certificate for Three Wheeler Mechanic	339	3	342	12
Certificate for Plumber	312	17	329	13
Certificate for Welder	317	1	318	14
Certificate for Room Attendant	279	19	298	15
Certificate for Wood Craftsman (Furniture)	264	23	287	16
Certificate for Caregiver (Part time)	92	171	263	17
Certificate for Landscaping Technician	135	110	245	18
Certificate for Electronic Appliances Technician	212	5	217	19
Certificate for Child Caregiver	1	215	216	20

Table 1.2.4.2. Shows top 20 courses at Vocational Training Authority according to the total number of recruitments of each course in the 1st half of 2024.

SECTION - 1.3 | National Vocational Qualification (NVQ)

The highest number of NVQ certificates was issued for courses conducted by Vocational Training Authority in the 1st half of 2024. It was recorded 17,095.

As per the table 1.3.2, Private sector recorded 38.3 percent of the total number of NVQ certificate recipients in the 1st half of 2024. As shown in graph 1.3.2, female recipients were higher than male recipients at the National Youth Services Council.

Furthermore, 11.1 percent of the total number of NVQ certificates was obtained qualification through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) method (See Appendix 03).

Table 1.3.1: Number of NVQ Certificates Issued by Training Provider (2013 -1st half of 2024)

Institute	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
DTET	2,932	3,481	4,171	4,169	6,104	8,818	11,199	8,670	4,633	9,782	15,980	7,428
NAITA	6,085	6,196	11,787	11,182	8,798	13,755	11,387	8,266	7,441	50,029	24,430	9,014
VTA	6,262	7,711	10,484	17,517	23,890	20,810	25,696	15,608	17,253	25,432	28,191	17,095
NYSC	656	720	1,244	1,957	1,219	1,780	1,933	2,118	3,897	4,903	6,156	3,016
Private	6,920	10,438	16,462	12,192	25,201	15,987	27,792	12,959	11,809	27,808	37,612	21,640
Total	22,855	28,546	44,148	47,017	65,212	61,150	78,007	47,621	45,033	117,954	112,369	58,193

Source: Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission- NVQ Certificate Printing System

Note: NVQ recipient may obtain more than one certificate.

Graph 1.3.1: Number of NVQ Certificates issued from 2013 to 2023

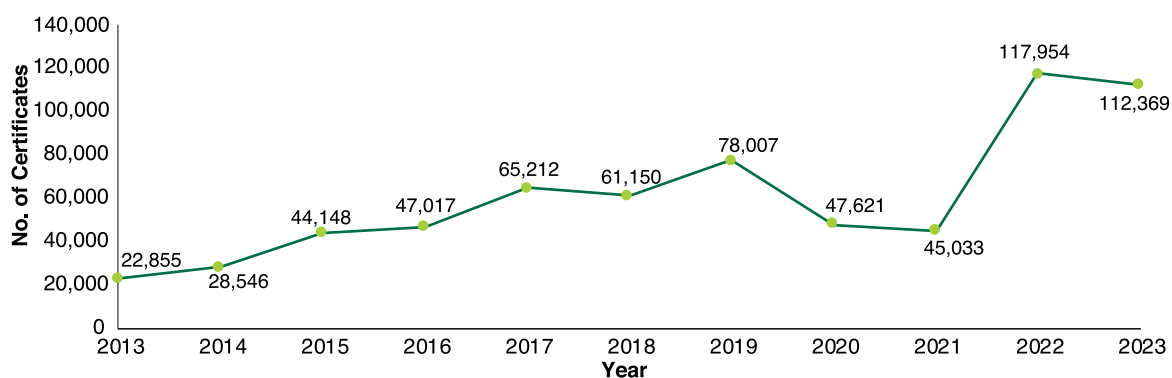
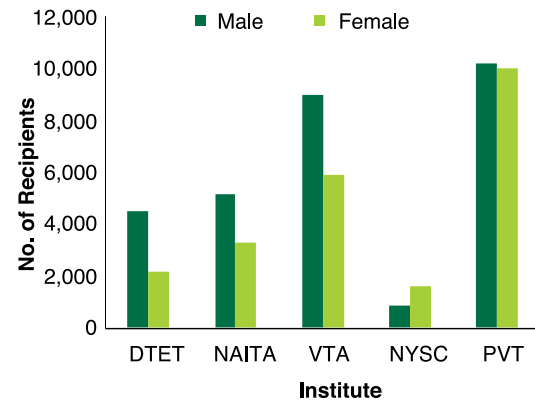


Table 1.3.2: Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients & certificate issued According to Training Provider by Gender in 1st half of 2024

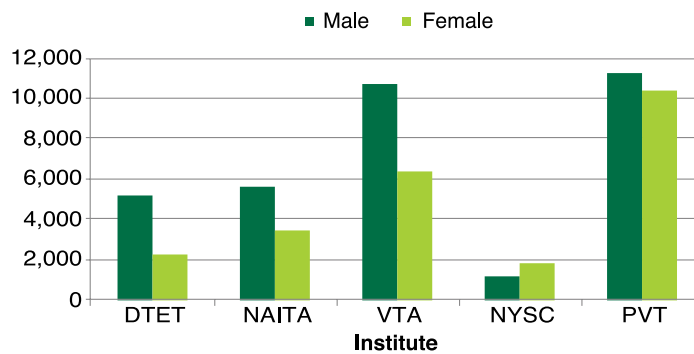
Institute	Recipient			Certificate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DTET	4,535	2,189	6,724	5,199	2,229	7,428
NAITA	5,175	3,318	8,493	5,581	3,433	9,014
VTA	9,005	5,873	14,878	10,675	6,420	17,095
NYSC	918	1,603	2,521	1,162	1,854	3,016
PVT	10,225	10,007	20,232	11,206	10,434	21,640
Total	29,858	22,990	52,848	33,823	24,370	58,193

Source: Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission NVQ Division

Graph 1.3.2: Number of NVQ Certificate Recipients According to Training Provider by Gender in 1st half of 2024



Graph 1.3.3: Number of NVQ Certificate Issued According to Training Provider by Gender in 1st half of 2024



SECTION - 1.4 | SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Table 1.4.1: Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (O/L) Examination by District; 2021 - 2023

District	Number sat for exam			Number Qualified for G.C.E. (A/L)		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Colombo	33,618	33,108	32,449	26,487	25,693	25,856
Gampaha	29,727	29,606	29,815	22,405	21,865	22,604
Kalutara	17,954	18,379	18,210	12,962	13,231	13,596
Kandy	21,456	21,663	22,300	16,279	16,217	17,150
Matale	7,487	7,642	7,997	5,399	5,277	5,922
Nuwara Eliya	11,217	11,535	11,440	7,906	8,207	8,308
Galle	16,565	17,515	17,301	12,758	13,431	13,242
Matara	12,869	13,376	13,460	10,235	10,399	10,845
Hambantota	10,053	10,555	10,541	7,867	8,335	8,214
Jaffna	8,465	8,498	8,236	6,123	6,186	5,997
Mannar	2,159	1,617	1,873	1,611	1,249	1,428
Vavuniya	1,613	2,557	2,660	1,227	1,787	1,843
Mullaitivu	2,477	1,929	2,317	1,752	1,448	1,643
Kilinochchi	1,849	2,201	2,766	1,289	1,605	1,957
Batticaloa	8,603	8,517	8,360	6,708	6,420	6,593
Ampara	11,226	11,755	11,793	8,482	8,972	9,568
Trincomalee	6,066	6,602	6,627	4,011	4,427	4,556
Kurunegala	25,780	25,970	26,288	19,073	19,769	19,813
Puttalam	11,094	11,305	12,095	7,540	8,011	8,603
Anuradhapura	14,637	15,291	16,159	10,423	10,855	11,887
Polonnaruwa	6,656	6,696	7,034	4,696	4,496	4,717
Badulla	13,430	13,397	13,647	9,792	10,040	10,211
Moneragala	7,471	7,970	8,570	5,465	5,836	6,254
Ratnapura	16,243	16,894	17,348	11,945	12,648	13,235
Kegalle	12,606	12,748	13,251	9,547	9,637	10,186
Island	311,321	317,326	322,537	231,982	236,041	244,228

Source: Department of Examination

Table 1.4.2: Performance of School Candidates who sat for the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination by District; 2021- 2023

District	Number sat for Exam			Number Qualified for University Entrance		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Colombo	30,379	29,536	29,515	19,267	18,869	19,394
Gampaha	25,404	24,610	24,655	15,467	15,022	15,583
Kalutara	15,534	15,044	15,188	9,691	9,441	10,025
Kandy	20,959	19,763	20,231	12,908	11,866	12,371
Matale	6,634	6,423	6,684	4,279	4,045	4,142
Nuwara Eliya	8,228	8,005	8,710	5,315	5,120	5,475
Galle	15,204	14,642	15,072	9,475	9,276	9,738
Matara	12,653	11,898	11,926	8,178	7,600	7,968
Hambantota	9,457	9,193	9,563	5,728	5,517	5,996
Jaffna	7,714	7,093	7,002	4,993	4,719	4,798
Mannar	1,472	1,389	1,429	965	991	1,002
Vavuniya	2,024	1,873	1,910	1,242	1,205	1,254
Mullaitivu	1,363	1,250	1,226	866	881	844
Kilinochchi	1,561	1,578	1,605	920	980	943
Batticaloa	6,811	6,556	6,489	4,396	4,425	4,388
Ampara	9,693	9,388	9,838	6,064	5,992	6,329
Trincomalee	4,962	4,700	4,727	3,282	3,239	3,110
Kurunegala	22,878	22,268	22,709	14,408	14,092	14,557
Puttalam	7,987	7,607	7,759	5,217	5,072	5,005
Anuradhapura	11,853	11,677	12,320	7,160	7,021	7,656
Polonnaruwa	4,938	4,805	4,978	2,977	2,844	2,848
Badulla	11,978	11,845	12,239	7,899	7,826	8,031
Moneragala	6,235	6,393	6,763	3,963	4,082	4,328
Ratnapura	14,457	14,487	14,904	8,955	9,087	9,734
Kegalle	12,304	11,910	12,171	7,882	7,726	7,925
Island	272,682	263,933	269,613	171,497	166,938	173,444

Source: Department of Examination

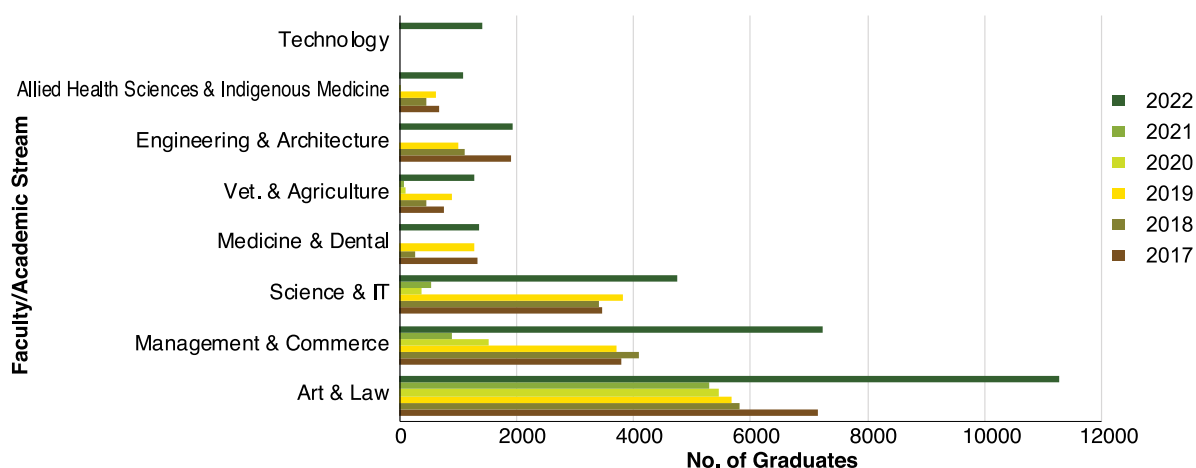
SECTION - 1.5 | UNIVERSITY PERFORMANCE

Table 1.5.1: Undergraduates Admitted and Graduates Output of Universities by Academic Stream - 2017-2022

Faculty/Academic Stream	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	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	8,702	6,780	9,143	5,451	9,438	5,382	10,570	5,451	10,981	5,299	11,027	10,906
Management & Commerce	5,618	3,794	5,949	4,105	5,931	3,722	7,786	1,522	8,009	901	8,001	7,232
Law	348	361	368	358	366	303	493	-	507	-	494	379
Science	5,797	2,614	5,147	2,541	5,169	2,826	7,261	67	7,441	72	7,323	3,314
Medicine	1,306	1,176	1,484	182	1,494	1,188	1,967	-	2,001	-	2,048	1,278
Dental Science	80	148	79	78	81	87	120	-	167	-	157	72
Veterinary Medicine	80	79	80	77	99	54	128	-	140	-	131	64
Agriculture	1,509	683	1,727	371	1,709	847	2,463	93	2,882	68	2,690	1,209
Engineering & Fashin Design/ Transport and Logistic Management	1,916	1,562	1,969	824	2,021	771	2,630	-	2,601	-	2,577	1,603
Architecture & QS	386	355	384	294	393	242	573	-	613	-	585	334
Computer Science/IT/ICT/ MIT	1,562	846	1,587	856	1,589	996	2,325	322	2,614	462	2,667	1,425
Allied Health Sciences	847	478	785	290	828	373	1,242	10	1,645	-	1,533	801
Indigenous Medicine	501	186	510	170	503	248	715	-	761	-	734	291
Technology	2,016		2,239		2,281		3,396	-	3,565	-	3,601	1,421
Total	30,668	19,062	31,451	15,597	31,902	17,039	41,669	7,465	43,927	6,802	43,568	30,329

Source: University Grants Commission

Graph 1.5.1: Graduate Output by Major Field (2017 - 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 Department 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

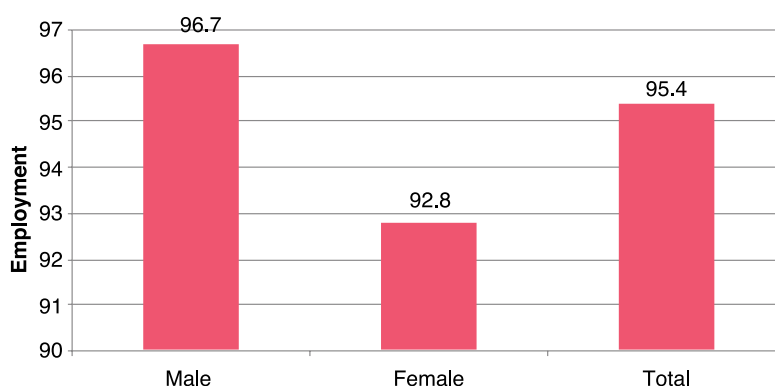
Year	Employed population			Employment Rate(% to Total Labour Force)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006*	4,610,643	2,494,679	7,105,322	95.3	90.3	93.5
2007*	4,653,067	2,388,807	7,041,874	95.7	91.0	94.0
2008*	4,663,277	2,511,429	7,174,706	96.4	92.0	94.8
2009*	4,609,198	2,530,339	7,139,537	95.7	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
2021**	5,414,280	2,699,228	8,113,507	96.3	92.1	94.9
2022**	5,373,965	2,773,766	8,147,731	96	94	95
2023**	5,363,073	2,744,069	8,107,142	96.2	92.6	95.1
2024 (Jan - June)**	5,349,812	2,595,348	7,945,160	96.7	92.8	95.4

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

* Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Gender - 1st Half of 2024



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

As shown in table 2.1.1.1, about 7.94 million persons were employed in the 1st half of 2024. Of these employed persons, about 5.34 million (67.3%) were males and 2.59 million (32.7%) were females.

Table 2.1.1.2 : Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Group (Based on ISIC Fourth Revision) - 1st half of 2024**

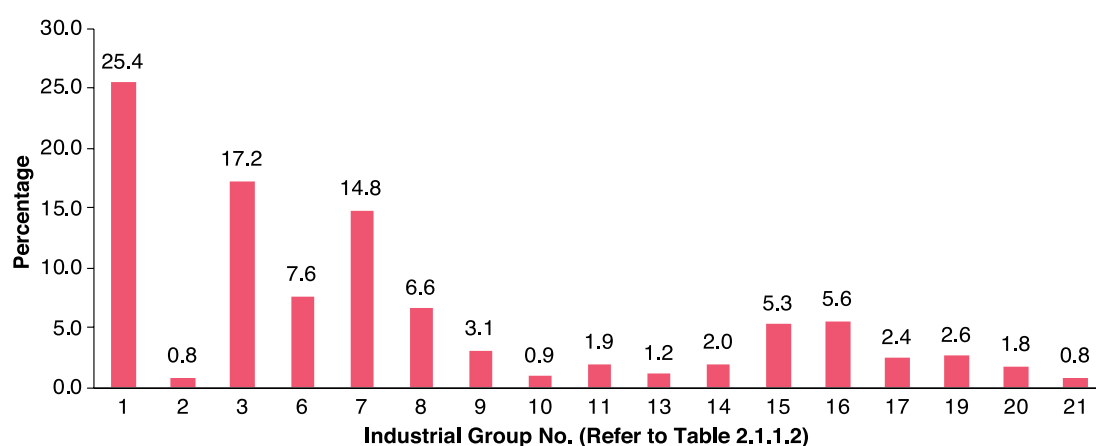
Indus. Group No.	Industrial group	1st half of 2024**
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	25.4
2	Mining & quarrying (B)	0.8
3	Manufacturing (C)	17.2
6	Construction, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)	7.6
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)	14.8
8	Transportation and storage (H)	6.6
9	Accommodation and food services activities (I)	3.1
10	Information and communication (J)	0.9
11	Financial and insurance activities (K)	1.9
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	1.2
14	Administrative and support service activities (N)	2.0
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)	5.3
16	Education (P)	5.6
17	Human health and social work activities (Q)	2.4
19	Other service activities (S)	2.6
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)	1.8
21	Other (Real estate activities (L) + Arts, entertainment and recreation ® + Activities of extra teritorial organizations & bodies (U))	0.8
	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 - 1st half of 2024**



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 2024 continues to be the major source of employment. The Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors jointly accommodate about 32 percent of the employed population in the 1st half of year 2024.

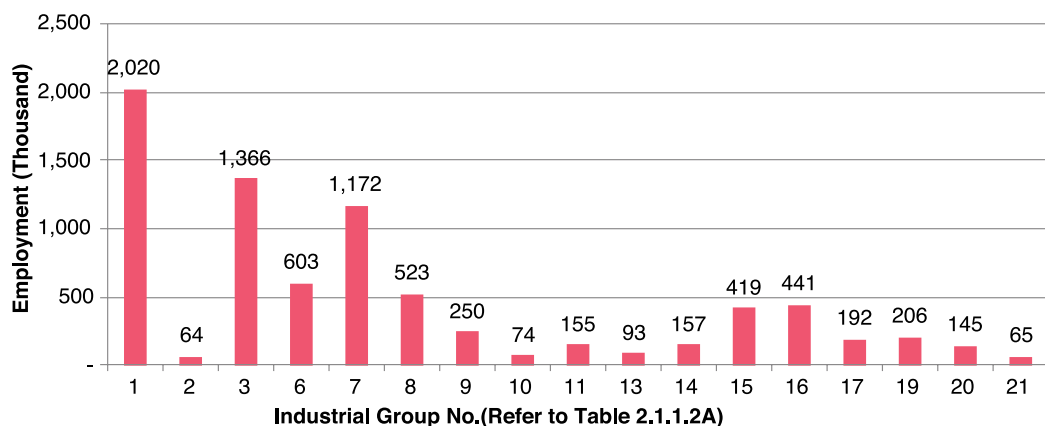
Table 2.1.1.2 A : Employment by Industry (Thousands) - 1st half of 2024**

Indus. Group No.	Industrial group	1st half of 2024**
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	2,020
2	Mining & quarrying (B)	64
3	Manufacturing (C)	1,366
6	Construction, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)	603
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)	1,172
8	Transportation and storage (H)	523
9	Accommodation and food services activities (I)	250
10	Information and communication (J)	74
11	Financial and insurance activities (K)	155
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	93
14	Administrative and support service activities (N)	157
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security (O)	419
16	Education (P)	441
17	Human health and social work activities (Q)	192
19	Other service activities (S)	206
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)	145
21	Other (Real estate activities (L) + Arts, entertainment and recreation (R) + Activities of extra territorial organizations & bodies (U))	65
Total	All Groups	7,945

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

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.2A : Employment by Industrial Group (Thousands) - 1st half of 2024**



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 2.02 million) in the 1st half of 2024.

Table 2.1.1.3 : Percentage Share of Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (Based on ISCO 08) - 1st half of 2024**

Occu. Group No.	Occupational Group	1st half of 2024**
1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	4.0
2	Professionals	7.6
3	Technicians & Associate Professionals	8.4
4	Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	3.6
5	Services and Sales Workers	12.9
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	14.7
7	Craft & Related Trades Workers	13.9
8	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	9.9
9	Elementary Occupations	24.6
10	Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	0.5
	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 (Based on ISCO 08) - 1st half of 2024



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 75.9 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 2024.

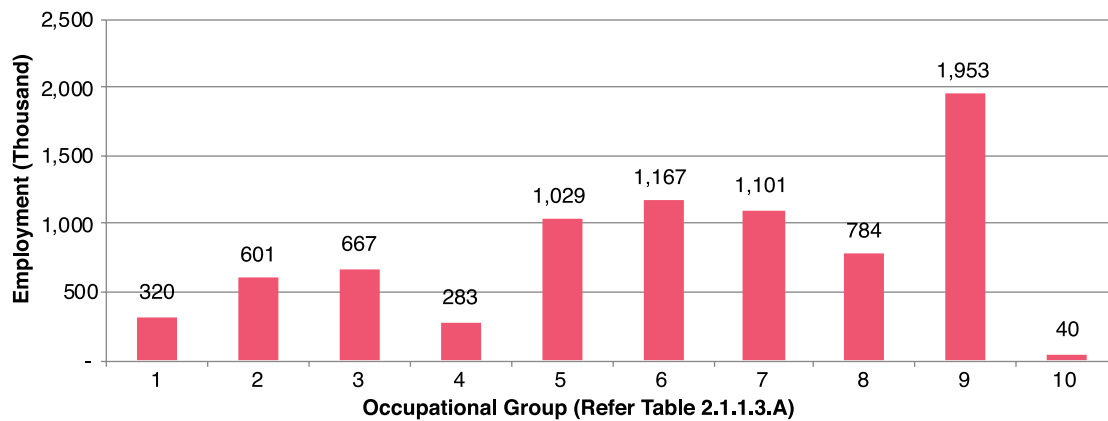
Table 2.1.1.3 A : Currently Employed Persons by Occupational Group (thousands) - 1st half of 2024**

Occu. Group No.	Occupational Group	1st half of 2024**
1	Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	320
2	Professionals	601
3	Technicians & Associate Professionals	667
4	Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	283
5	Services and Sales Workers	1,029
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,167
7	Craft & Related Trades Workers	1,101
8	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	784
9	Elementary Occupations	1,953
10	Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	40
	Total	7,945

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

** All Island

Graph 2.1.1.3A: Employment by Industrial Group (Thousands) - 1st half of 2024



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

As per table 2.1.1.3A, the highest employment (about 1.95 million) was recorded in Elementary Occupations while the lowest employment (0.04 million) was recorded in Armed Forces Occupations in the 1st half of 2024.

Table 2.1.1.4 : Percentage Distribution of Pension/Provident Fund Entitled Employees by Main Occupational Category - 1st half of 2024**

Occupational Group	Pension/EPF Entitle			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	92.0	7.3	0.7	100.0
Professionals	89.3	9.5	1.2	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	83.3	14.9	1.8	100.0
Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	78.4	20.3	1.3	100.0
Services and Sales Workers	47.2	47.6	5.2	100.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13.3	78.9	7.8	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	25.3	71.7	3.0	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	56.1	40.2	3.7	100.0
Elementary Occupations	37.3	58.1	4.6	100.0
Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	94.4	2.1	3.5	100.0
Total	58.4	38.3	3.2	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 - 1st half of 2024**

Occupational Group	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	No Permanent employer	Total
Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	89.2	6.6	4.1	0.1	100
Professionals	88.7	7.0	3.0	1.3	100
Technicians & Associate Professionals	80.1	14.3	4.3	1.3	100
Clerks and Clerical Support Workers	76.4	20.4	2.9	0.3	100
Services and Sales Workers	43.2	39.8	12.2	4.8	100
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.2	53.9	8.8	30.1	100
Craft & Related Trades Workers	19.9	38.0	12.8	29.3	100
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	47.8	34.0	10.8	7.4	100
Elementary Occupations	21.5	30.3	10.4	37.8	100
Armed Forces Occupations & Unidentified Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	46.8	26.9	8.7	17.7	100

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 85 percent workers of Armed Forces, Managers and Senior Officials, Professionals and Technicians & Associate Professionals categories were entitled for EPF/Pension in the 1st half of 2024.

As shown in table 2.1.1.5, 46.8 percent of the total employed persons were permanent workers in the 1st half of 2024.

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. 45 projects were approved in 1st half of 2024 (including expansion projects). The estimated employment capacity for these BOI projects was about 11,334.

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	Kandy IP	Seethawake IP	Malwatte EPP	Mawathagama EPZ	Polgahawela EPZ	Mirijawila EPZ	IP Pallekele	IP Wagawatta	RO (Provinces)	REDC Outside	Total
2005	3	3	1	1	1	1		1								73	84
2006	3	2						1	1							76	83
2007	3	0	1		1	2			1							47	55
2008	0	3	1			1										80	85
2009	5	4	0					2		1						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
2021	4	3		4		2					1		1	2	5	28	50
2022	2	2		2		2						1			4	29	42
2023	4	3		1					1				1		2	51	63
1st half of 2024	1			1		1										17	20

* Provisional

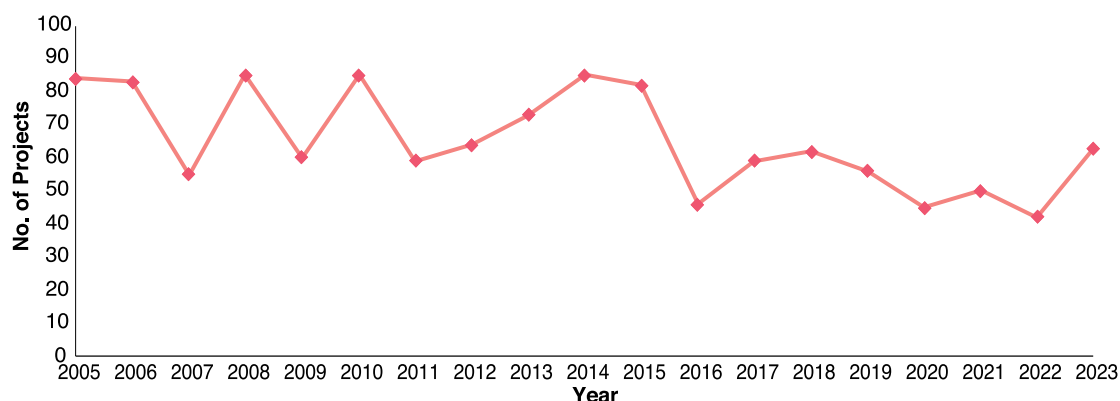
Including 200GFP & expansions

EPZ - Export Processing Zone

RO - Regional Office

Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 25-11-2024)

Graph 2.1.2.1: Trend of Commencement of New BOI Projects over the Period 2005 - 2023



Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

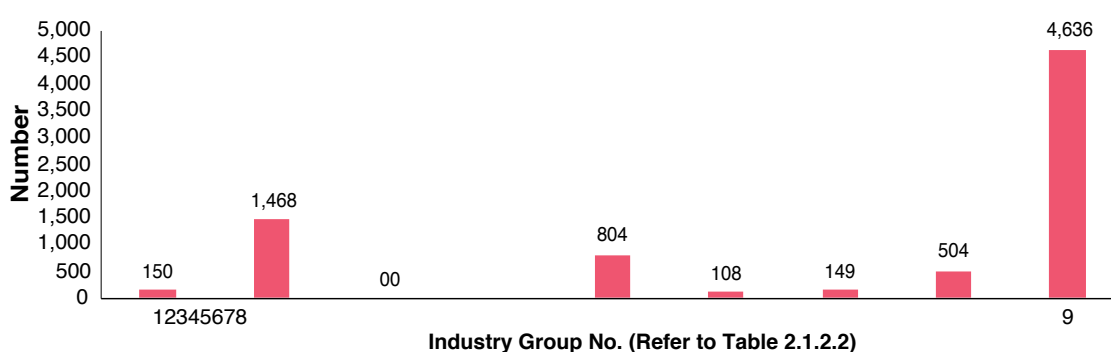
As shown in graph 2.1.2.1, the number of establishments, which have started commercial operations, fluctuated from 2006 to 2011, but it increased gradually from 2011 to 2014. After then it decreased in 2015 and 2016. However, again it was increased in 2017 and 2018. Also a slide decrease can be seen after the year 2018. However, the number of establishments, which have started commercial operations increased in 2021 compared to the year 2020 and again which have decreased in 2022 compared with the year 2021. In contrast, commencement of commercial operations project increased in 2023, 63 projects compared with the year 2022.

Table 2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in 1st half of 2024

Industry Group No.	Industry Group	No. of Projects #	Estimated Employment Capacity
1	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	3	150
2	Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather Products	2	1468
3	Wood & Wood Products	0	0
4	Paper,Paper Products-Printing & Publishing	0	0
5	Chemicals,Petroleum,Coal,Rubber & Plastic	3	804
6	Non-Metalic Mineral Products	1	108
7	Fabricated Metal,Machinery & Transport Eq.	2	149
8	Manufactured Products (N.E.S.)	5	504
9	Services & Horticulture	11	4636
	Total	27	7,819
	Expansions	18	3,515
	Grand Total	45	11,334

* Provisional
Including 200GFP & expansions
EPZ - Export Processing Zone
Source: Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 25-11-2024)

Graph 2.1.2.2 : Estimated Employment Capacity in Projects Approved by BOI in 1st half of 2024



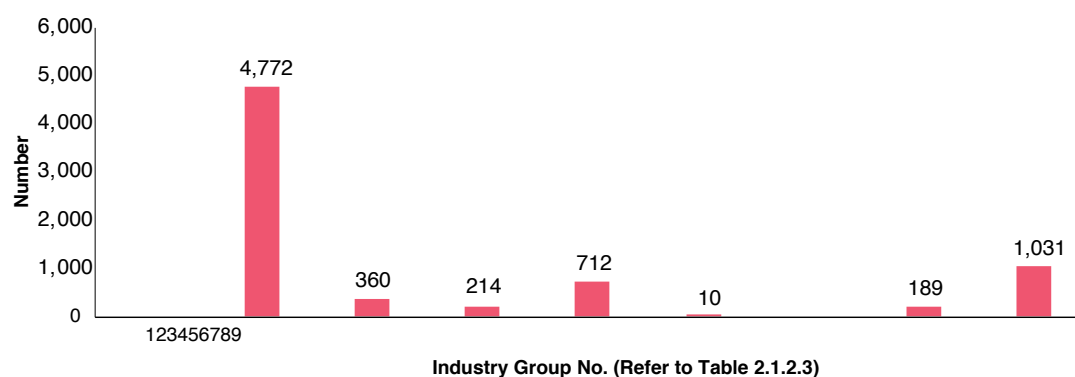
As shown in table 2.1.2.2 and graph 2.1.2.2, the highest employment capacity of 4,636 was recorded for the Services & Horticulture sector in 1st half of 2024. Employment capacity for Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather Products sectors was 1,468 in 1st half of 2024.

Graph 2.1.2.3: Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in 1st half of 2024

Industry Group No.	Industry Group	No. of Projects #	Estimated Employment Capacity
1	Food, Beverage & Tobacco		
2	Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather Products	12	4,772
3	Wood & Wood Products	1	360
4	Paper, Paper Products-Printing & Publishing	3	214
5	Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber & Plastic	6	712
6	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1	1
7	Fabricated Metal, Machinery & Transport Eq.		-
8	Manufactured Products (N.E.S.)	2	189
9	Services & Horticulture	7	1,031
	Total	32	7,279

* Provisional
Including 200GFP & expansions
EPZ - Export Processing Zone
Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (MIS - 25-11-2024)

Graph 2.1.2.3: Employment Capacity in Projects Commenced Commercial Operations by Industry Group in 1st half of 2024



According to the table 2.1.2.3 and graph 2.1.2.3, the highest employment capacity in projects commenced commercial operation was 4,772 and it was recorded for Textile Wearing Apparel & Leather Products sector in 1st half of 2024. Industry groups related to Food Beverage & Tobacco and Fabricated Metal, Machinery & Transport Eq. sectors had not commenced any projects during the 1st half of 2024.

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 2024, 150,495 workers had gone for foreign employment through all sources. The highest number of departures for foreign employment was recorded for Kuwait (22.8%). Percentage of the departures for foreign employment for Saudi Arabia and U.A.E, were recorded 16.6 and 15.6 respectively of the total departures for foreign employment. According to the graph 2.2.1.2, in all manpower levels, percentage of female departures was higher than that of male departures in 1st half of 2024.

Table 2.2.1.1: Departures for Foreign Employment in 1st half of 2024 (Through All Sources)

Country	Total	Percentage
Kuwait	34,245	22.8
Saudi Arabia	25,053	16.6
U A E	23,411	15.6
Qatar	21,982	14.6
Maldives	6,507	4.3
Romania	5,300	3.5
Israel	4,389	2.9
South Korea	4,087	2.7
Oman	3,960	2.6
Japan	3,911	2.6
Jordan	2,692	1.8
United Kingdom	2,009	1.3
Bahrain	2,003	1.3
Cyprus	1,800	1.2
Singapore	1,369	0.9
Malaysia	1,202	0.8
Lebanon	713	0.5
Seychelles	674	0.4
Serbia	518	0.3
New Zealand	439	0.3
Others	4,231	2.8
All Island	150,495	100.0

* Provisional
Through All Sources

Graph 2.2.1.1: Percentage of Departures for Foreign Employment in 1st half of 2024 (For selected countries)

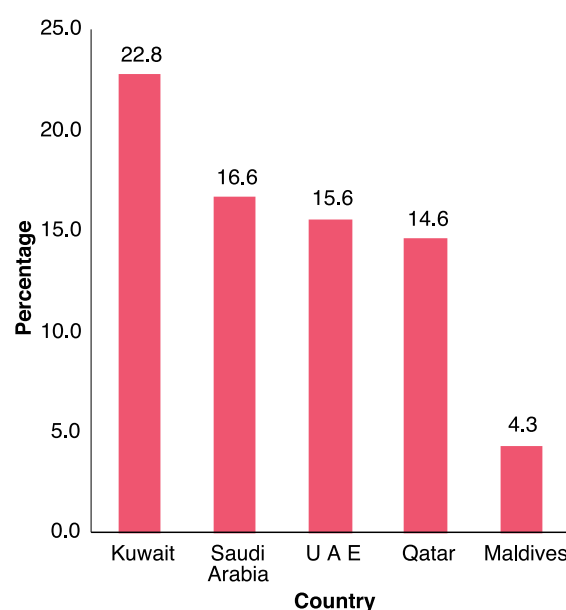


Table 2.2.1.2: Gender Distribution of Departures for Foreign Employment by Manpower Level in 1st half of 2024

Gender	Skilled	Low skilled	Total
Male	49228	13877	63,105
Female	58667	28723	87,390
Total	107,895	42,600	150,495

*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 1st half of 2024 by Manpower Level and Gender



Table 2.2.1.3 : Foreign Employment Placements by Manpower Level (2011 - 1st half of 2024)

Year	Professional	Middle Level	Skilled	Unskilled	Housemaid	All Manpower Levels***
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
2021	8,309	4,216	39,966	31,497	29,404	113,392
2022	14,307	8,130	92,836	105,509	74,007	294,789
2023			208,586	89,070		297,656
1st half of 2024			107,895	42,600		150,495**

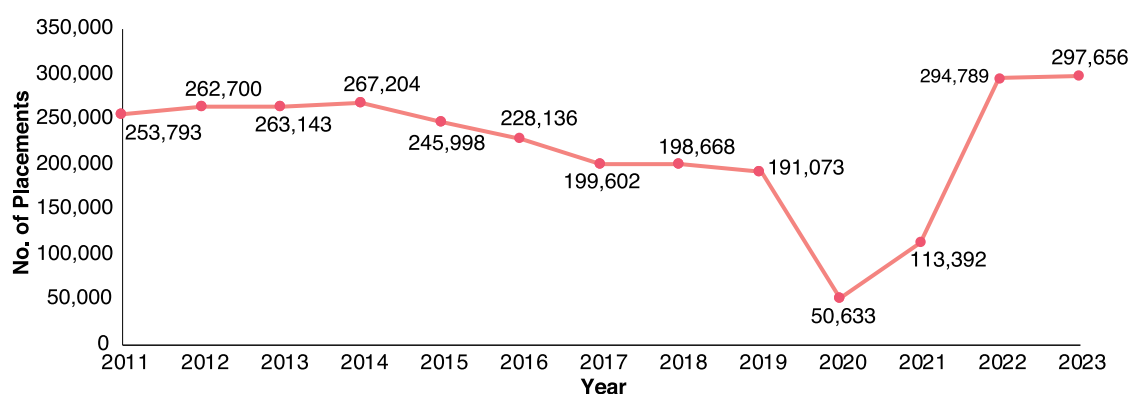
*Provisional

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

***Note: Excluding Clerical Related and Semi Skilled Occupations

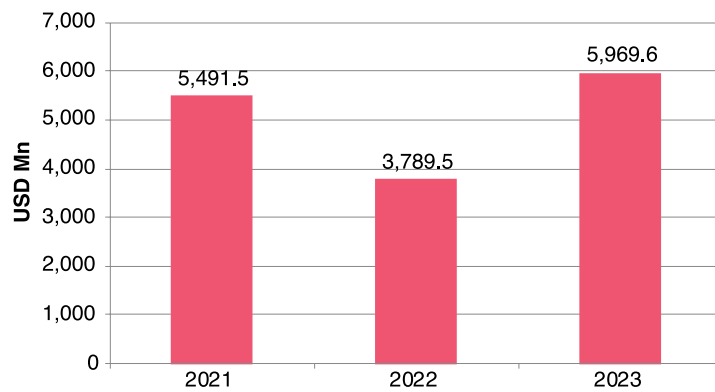
** Departures for Foreign Employment through all Sources

Graph 2.2.1.3: Foreign Employment Placements by Year



Placements of foreign employment had been fluctuated from 2010 to 2014. It was considerably decreased from 2015 to 2019 and by 2020 it was dropped drastically. However, it was increased significantly from 2020 to 2023.

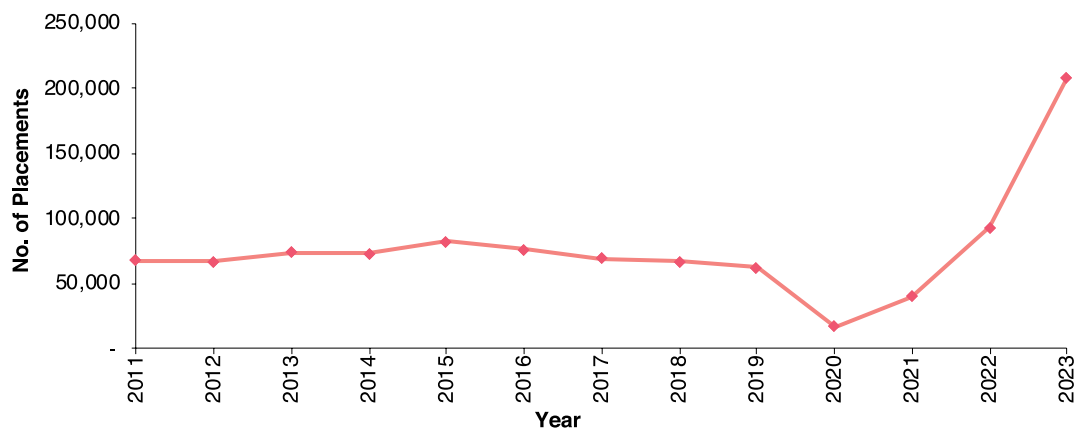
Graph 2.2.1.4: Workers Remittances 2021-2023



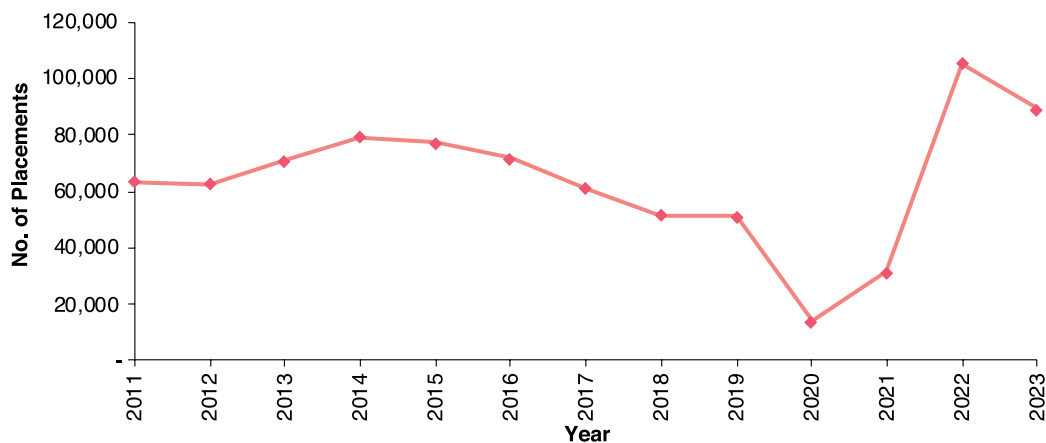
2.2.2: Trends in foreign employment placements for different level of jobs

Graph 2.2.2.1 to graph 2.2.2.2 shows trends in foreign employment placements for major job categories. Skills and low skills jobs shows a significant decrease in 2020 compared to the previous year. Also that was recovered in 2021 and it was significantly increased in 2023 compared to previous years.

Graph 2.2.2.1: Trend in Skilled Jobs



Graph 2.2.2.2: Trend in Unskilled Jobs (Low Skilled)



Departures for Foreign Employment

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

Job category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Foreman General	49	50	16	49	45	39	7	23	246	277	158
Technician - General	333	494	332	257	237	244	41	155	398	275	39
Technician-Mechanical	117	76	47	20	22	14	5	1	278	410	9
Technician-A/C and Ref	86	43	138	37	44	2	-	-	53	290	
Draughtsman-General	135	12	5	10	4	6	-	3	19	128	
Supervisor-Technical	-	445	145	21	2	2	-	-	29	-	

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.1: Trends in Selected Technicians and Associate Professionals

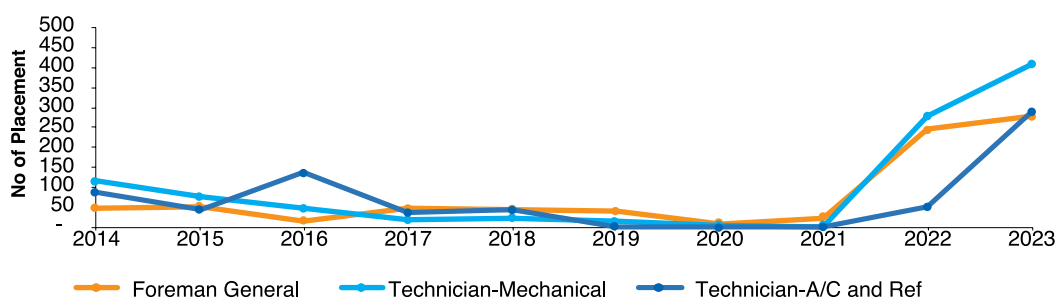


Table 2.2.3.2. Foreign employment placement for selected plant and machine operators and Assemblers

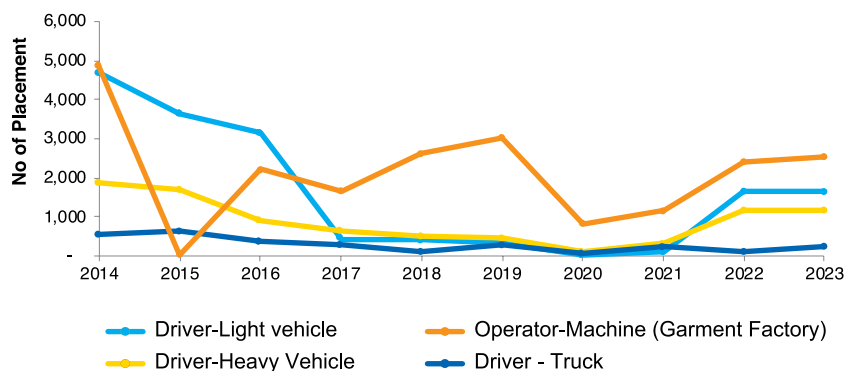
Job Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Driver-Light Vehicle	4,678	3,650	3,143	409	404	327	36	123	1666	1630	315
Driver-Heavy Vehicle	1,886	1,708	903	639	489	482	105	340	1162	1181	139
Driver - Truck	557	637	366	272	119	304	74	226	103	228	86
Operator-Machine (Garment Factory)	4,871		2,236	1,665	2,610	2,997	814	1,157	2408	2523	66
Driver - Trailer	291	236	177	61	64	169	44	133	42	150	35
Operator - Juki machine	155	54	93	18	5	40	7	337	229	1	6
Operator-Crane & Hoist	64	50	20	24	11	4	9	4	46	148	5
Operator-Heavy equip.	244	21	93	57	13	17	13	61	11	63	2

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 Foreman General was recorded 158 departures in 1st half of 2024. Foreign employment for Driver-Light vehicles was recorded 315 departures under the plant and machine operators and assemblers category in 1st half of 2024 as shown in table 2.2.3.2.

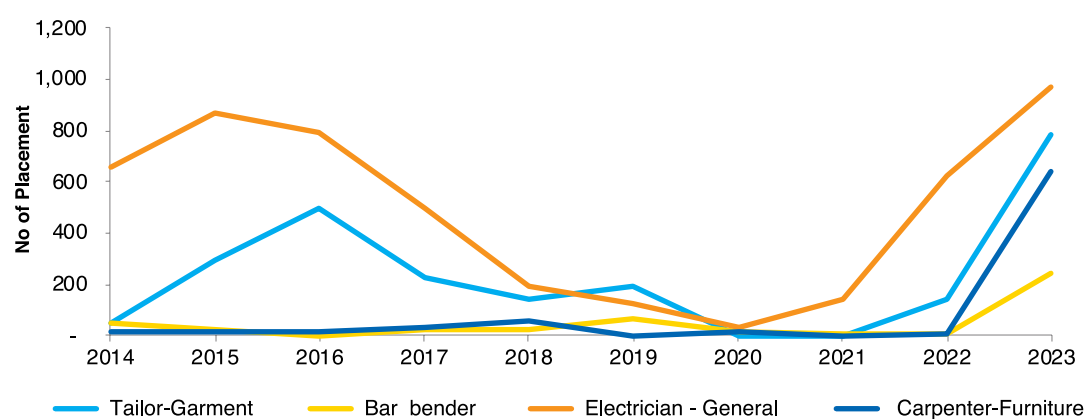
Table 2.2.3.3: Foreign Employment Placements for Selected Craft and Related Workers

Job Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Tailor-Garment	48	294	499	226	141	191	-	-	145	785	349
Bar Bender	50	26		28	28	68	19	8	4	242	146
Electrician - General	654	869	790	497	196	127	32	147	625	972	132
Carpenter-Furniture	18	15	18	32	60	3	13	3	5	637	118
Mason - General	816	871	727	273	430	336	89	170	812	456	101
Welder-General	299	293	673	458	113	85	26	90	779	1030	91
Mechanic-General	218	98	453	55	40	72	37	24	170	185	57
Plumber									849	387	39
Painter-General	372	152	535	305	97	151	17	153	158	67	28
Fixer-Steel	503	1,116	575	244	12	11	7	4	282	625	19
Mason-Tile Fixer	78	59	17	76	14	8	2	7	9	15	16
Electrician-Auto	43	32	39	23	21	23	6	18	11	31	3
Painter-Spray	73	22	16	2	4	4	-	1	170	15	2
Fitter-General	44	13	459	14	52	49	-	14	45	37	1
Fitter - Plumber/Pipe	77	55	37	47	24	29	10	11	21	10	-
Fabricator	11	19	24	23	3	13	2	2	4	3	-

Source: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

*Provisional

Through Registered Sources

Graph 2.2.3.3: Trends in Selected Craft and Related Workers Jobs

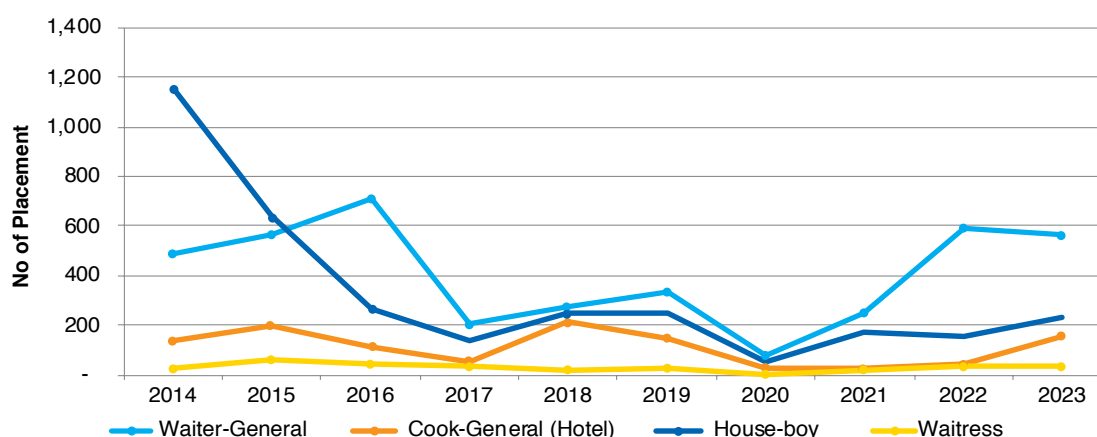
As shown in table 2.2.3.3, the highest number of foreign employment placement in the craft and related workers category was recorded for Tailor-Garment in 1st half of 2024. It was 349 placements.

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

Job Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Housemaid - General	62,516	50,355	41,139	21,427	38,027	35,759	8,666	16,530	29163	41771	5448
Waiter-General	492	563	708	210	272	331	81	249	588	567	162
Cook-General (Hotel)	137	200	109	54	213	144	24	24	42	152	80
House-Boy	1,158	641	264	136	251	247	51	175	157	228	57
Waitress	25	63	44	32	19	23	-	15	35	31	31
Babysitter/ Nanny	410	264	114	51	116	208	452	515	58	47	25
Baker	44	57	69	49	70	104	28	33	34	131	17
Chef	64	45	19	33	14	41	7	35	32	40	13
Steward-Hotel	1	222	1	1	115	1	22	-	86	144	3
Laundryman	20	13	21	7	8	2	1	20		2	1
Sales Workers	6	18	41	7	1	2	3	5		40	1
House Keeper	110	151	8	50	65	45	18	-	34	131	-
Room Boy	77	62	32	29	5	18	-	1	28	15	-

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-General in 1st half of 2024.

2.2.4: Job Orders Received from Foreign Principals and Ranking as per Job Demand in 2024

Table 2.2.4.1: Service Occupations

Job Category	Job Order	Rank
House Cook -Female	5771	1
Babysitter/Nanny	3999	2
House Cook - Male	3808	3
Waiter - General	1662	4
Assistant - Housekeeper -Domestic	1047	5
Security Guard	800	6
Housekeeper - Non Domestic	798	7
Cook A (Non Domestic)	776	8
Caregiver - Domestic Female	470	9
Salesman	359	10

Table 2.2.4.2: Plant and Machine Operators

Job Category	Job Order	Rank
Driver - House -Male	4,212	1
House Driver - S/L Licence	3,856	2
House Driver - Gulf Licensed	3,214	3
House Driver - Kuwait Licence	3,074	4
House Driver - Lady	1,310	5
Driver - General	1,305	6
Driver - Light Vehicle	1,092	7
Driver - Heavy Vehicle	949	8
House Driver - Experience -Male	669	9
Driver - Taxi	485	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 Order	Rank
Welder - General	1390	1
Carpenter	1316	2
Mason - General	1183	3
Electrician - General	954	4
Plumber	883	5
Fixer - Steel	610	6
Tailor - Garment	568	7
Painter General	567	8
Mechanic - General	512	9
Welder - Ship	455	10

Table 2.2.4.4: Technicians and Associate Professionals

Job Category	Job Order	Rank
Representative	594	1
Technician - AC	482	2
Crew Member	465	3
Supervisor	409	4
Technician - General	354	5
Foreman - General	260	6
Business Executive	117	7
Technician - Mechanical	34	8
Supervisor - Construction	31	9
Foreman - Civil	13	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

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- 1st half of 2024**

Year	No. Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2008*	394,009	5.2
2009*	432,852	5.7
2010*	374,748	4.9
2011*	307,951	4.0
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**	439,783	5.1
2022**	399,332	4.7
2023**	398,415	4.7
1st half of 2024**	385,658	4.6

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

* Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** All Island

As shown in table 3.1.1.1, the unemployment rate (considering all island) decreased to 4.6 percent during the 1st half of 2024 from 4.9 percent recorded in the 1st half of 2023.

Table 3.1.1.2: Unemployment Rate by Gender - 1st half of 2024**

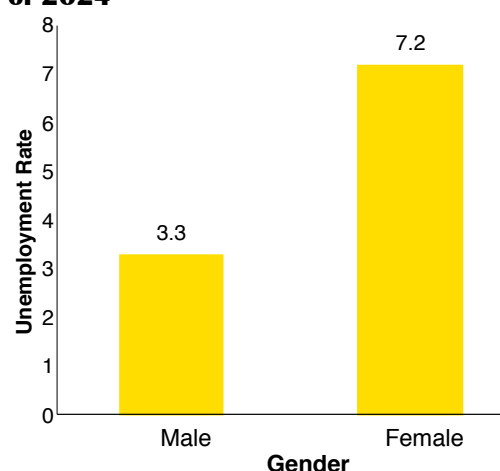
Year	Male	Female	Total
2007*	4.3	9.0	6.0
2008*	3.6	8.0	5.2
2009*	4.3	8.2	5.7
2010*	3.5	7.5	4.9
2011*	2.7	6.3	4.0
2012*	2.8	5.8	3.9
2013*	3.2	6.2	4.3
2014*	3.1	6.5	4.3
2015**	3.0	7.6	4.7
2016**	2.9	7.0	4.4
2017**	2.9	6.5	4.2
2018**	3.0	7.1	4.4
2019**	3.3	7.4	4.8
2020**	4.0	8.5	5.5
2021**	3.7	7.9	5.1
2022**	3.7	6.5	4.7
1st half of 2024**	3.3	7.2	4.6

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

* Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

** All Island

Graph 3.1.1.2: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population by Gender - 1st half of 2024**



As shown in table 3.1.1.2, the unemployment rate among females was relatively higher than that of males. Moreover, male unemployment rate was decreased in the 1st half of 2024 compared to the 1st half of 2023. However, female unemployment rate was not changed in the 1st half of 2024 compared to the 1st half of 2023.

Table 3.1.1.3 : Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons According to Expected Employment type by Gender-1st half of 2024**

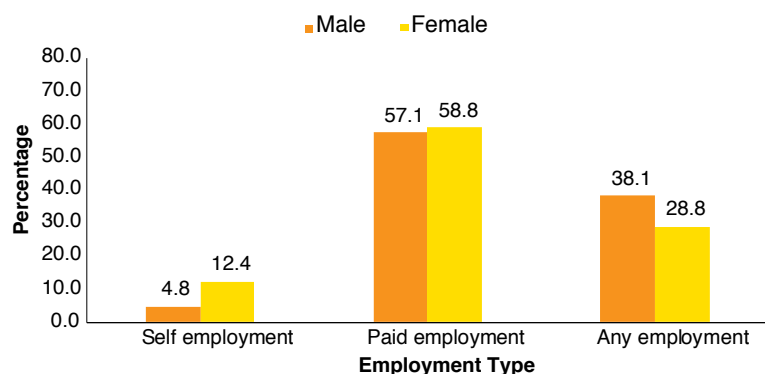
Employment type	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self employment	8,828	4.8	24,905	12.4	33,733	8.7
Paid employment	105,418	57.1	118,386	58.8	223,804	58.0
Any employment	70,212	38.1	57,909	28.8	128,121	33.2
Total	184,458	100.0	201,200	100.0	385,658	100.0

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 3.1.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons by Expected Employment type & Gender - 1st half of 2024**



According to the table 3.1.1.3, about 58 percent of total unemployed persons expected paid employment in the 1st half of 2024. The graph 3.1.1.3 also shows that majority of unemployed males and females expected paid employment in the 1st half of 2024.

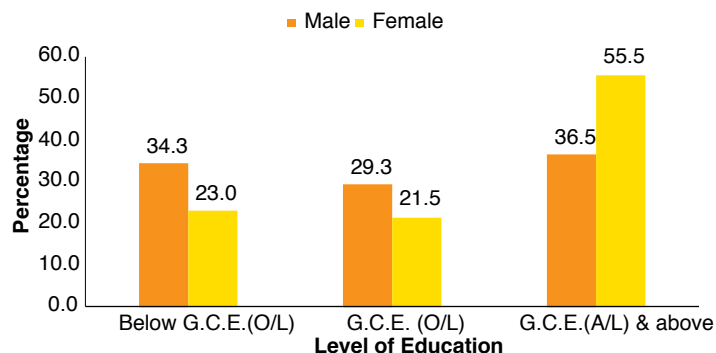
Table3.1.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender - 1st half of 2024**

Gender	Below G.C.E.(O/L)	G.C.E. (O/L)	G.C.E.(A/L) & above	Total
Male	34.3	29.3	36.5	100
Female	23.0	21.5	55.5	100
Total	28.4	25.2	46.4	100

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

** All Island

Graph 3.1.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Level of Education and Gender - 1st half of 2024**



As per table 3.1.1.4, majority of unemployment of 46.4 percent was among those with qualification of GCE (A/L) & above group in the 1st half of 2024. It was 36.5 percent and 55.5 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- 1st half of 2024**

Level of Education	Age Group			Total
	Less than 29 Years	30 - 39 Years	40+ Years	
Below G.C.E.(O/L)	57.0	18.3	24.7	100
G.C.E.(O/L)	74.3	16.6	9.1	100
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	80.4	13.0	6.6	100
Total	72.2	15.4	12.4	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 - 1st half of 2024**

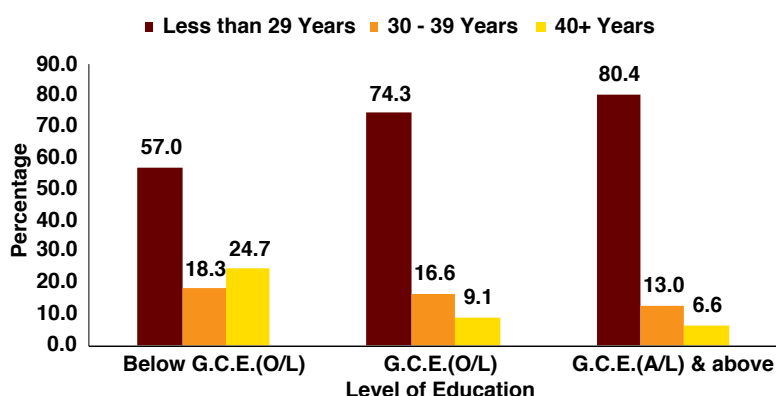


Table 3.1.1.6 :Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons who are willing to get paid Employment by Gender & Employment sector of 2024**

Employment sector	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Public Sector	13.6	25.3	19.8
Semi-Government Sector	0.5	1.2	0.9
Private Sector	41.2	26.0	33.2
Any Sector	44.7	47.5	46.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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 2024.

Section 3.2: | Unemployment and Vocational Training

3.2.1: Unemployment with/without Vocational Training - 1st half of 2024**

This section contains information of unemployed persons with and without vocational training in the country. According to table 3.2.1.1, about 21 percent of the total unemployed persons have followed vocational training. In other words, it indicates that 79 percent of unemployed persons were without any vocational training in the 1st half of 2024.

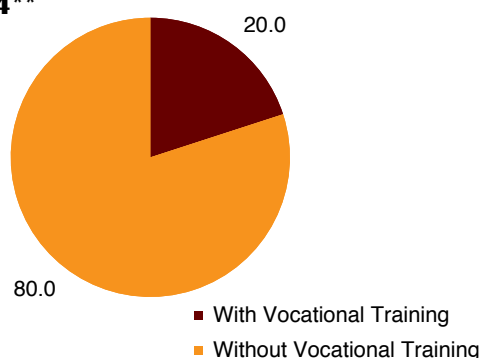
Table 3.2.1.1 : Vocational Training and Unemployment - 1st half of 2024**

Unemployed Persons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With Vocational Training	36,899	20	44,242	22	81,141	21
Without Vocational Training	147,560	80	156,958	78	304,518	79
Total	184,458	100.0	201,200	100.0	385,658	100.0

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

**All Island

Graph 3.2.1.1 : Male Unemployment by Vocational training -1st half of 2024**



Graph 3.2.1.1: Female Unemployment by Vocational training -1st half of 2024**

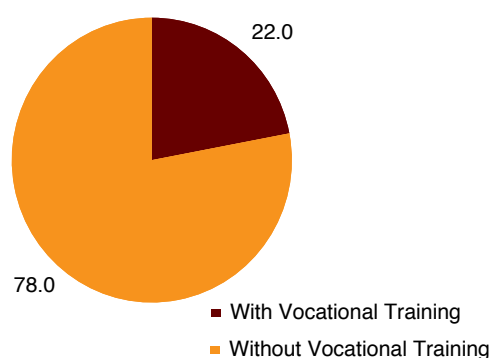


Table 3.2.1.2 : Unemployed Persons without Vocational Training by Level of Education -1st half of 2024**

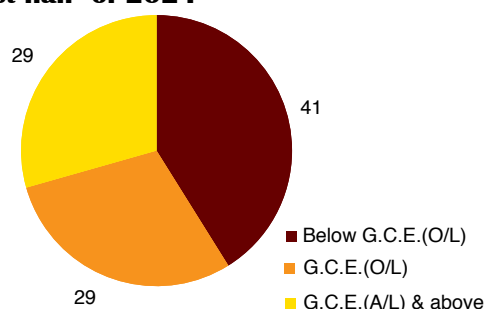
Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below G.C.E.(O/L)	60,665	41	43,134	27	103,800	34
G.C.E.(O/L)	43,506	29	35,069	22	78,575	26
G.C.E.(A/L) & above	43,388	29	78,755	50	122,143	40
Total	147,560	100	156,958	100	304,518	100

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

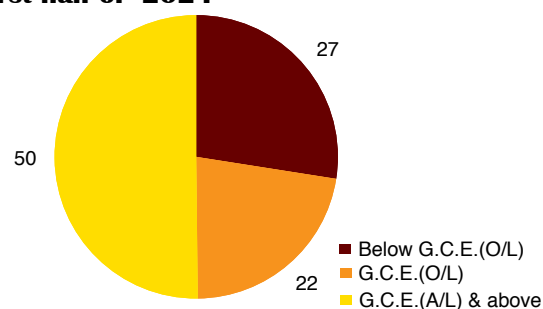
Provisional

**All Island

Graph 3.2.1.2 : Educational Status of Unemployed Males without any Training - 1st half of 2024**



Graph 3.2.1.2 A: Educational Status of Unemployed Females without any Training - 1st half of 2024**





Demand for Labour

Section 4 :

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 - 4 | DEMAND FOR LABOUR

Section 4 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 (TVEC). 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 being included in the survey. Job advertisements were counted carefully avoiding repeated advertisements published in the two newspapers.

Table 4.1: Distribution of No. of Job Advertisements by Job Provider

Job Provider	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Government	694	583	210	211	171
Semi Government	450	461	209	267	336
Private	121,765	143,076	115,034	101,989	62,405
NGO	94	37	10	34	7
Total	123,003	144,157	115,463	102,501	62,919

As shown in table 4.1, the total number of job advertisements published in both newspapers increased to 62,918 in 1st half of 2024 from 46,633 recorded in 1st half of 2023. Considering job provider, private sector has dominated as the leading job provider with 99.1 percent of the total job advertisements appeared in 1st half of 2024.

Graph 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisement by Job Provider 1st half of 2024

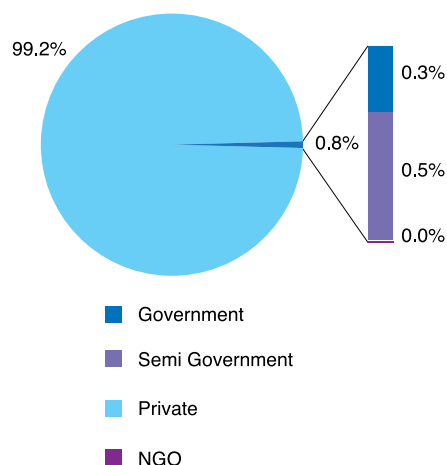


Table 4.2: No. of Job advertisements by Formal/ Informal Classification

Classification / Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Formal	18,289	22,697	13,273	12,804	8,595
Informal	104,714	121,460	102,190	89,697	54,324
Total	123,003	144,157	115,463	102,501	62,919

Informal - Taken from the Classified Advertisements

Table 4.2 reveals that, the number of job advertisements published under the informal classification is higher than the formal classification. 86.3 percent of the total job advertisements were published under the informal classification in 1st half of 2024.

Graph 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/ Informal Classification in 1st half of 2024

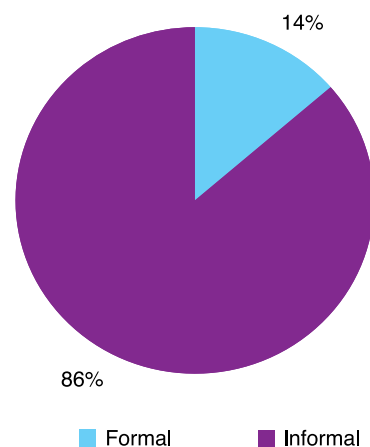
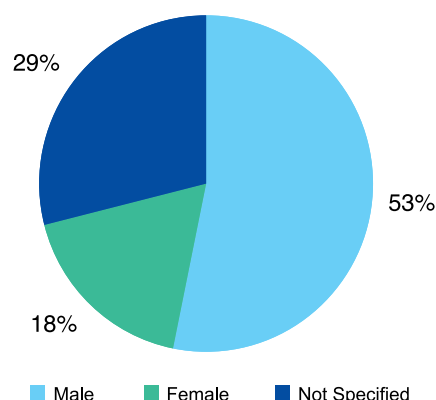


Table 4.3: No. of Job Advertisements by Gender

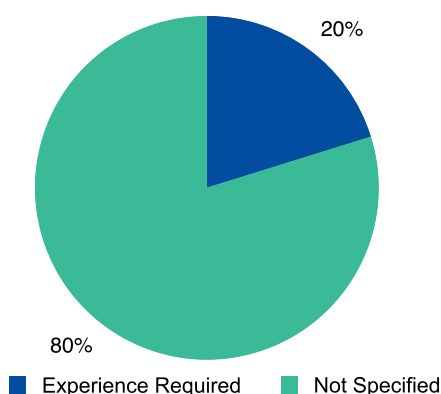
Gender	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Male	28,754	49,409	37,153	43,001	33,463
Female	19,091	20,874	24,015	20,465	11,241
Not Specified	75,158	73,874	54,295	39,035	18,215
Total	123,003	144,157	115,463	102,501	62,919

Considering the gender preference of the advertisements, 29 percent of total job advertisements have not specified the gender preference in 1st half of 2024. As shown in table 4.3, percentage of male preference advertisements is higher than that of females. 53 percent of advertisements preferred male while 18 percent preferred to recruit female workers in 1st half of 2024.

Graph 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Gender in 1st half of 2024**Table 4.4: No. of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement**

Experience Requirement	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Experience Required	11,993	16,228	14,457	16,161	12,705
Not Specified	111,010	127,929	101,006	86,340	50,214
Total	123,003	144,157	115,463	102,501	62,919

There were 12,705 (20%) advertisements that required previous work experiences in 1st half of 2024. 80 percent of the total job advertisements have not specified the previous work experience.

Graph 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement in 1st half of 2024**Table 4.5: No. of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment**

Educational Requirement	2020	2021	2022	2023	1st half of 2024
Degree & Above	1,421	1,689	1,269	136	26
GCE A/L	2,083	2,025	1,938	1,422	815
GCE O/L	2,071	2,258	1,940	1,763	1,716
Below GCE O/L	68	177	259	1,056	703
Not Specified	117,360	138,008	110,057	98,124	59,659
Total	123,003	144,157	115,463	102,501	62,919

As per table 4.5, 26 (0.04%) job advertisements have required Degree & above educational qualification and 815 (1.30%) job advertisements have required GCE A/L qualification in 1st half of 2024. 94.8 percent of the total job advertisements have not specified the requirement of educational qualifications.

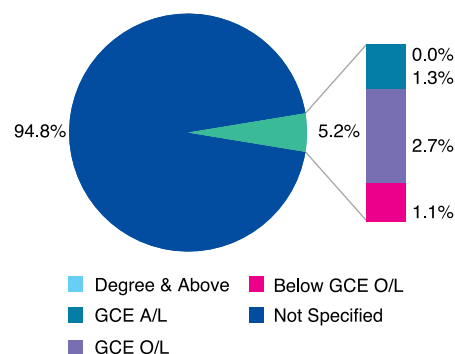
Graph 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Educational Attainment in 1st half of 2024

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category (Based on SLSCO 08) and Gender in 1st half of 2024

No.	Main Occupational Category	Gender (%)			Total	
		Male	Female	Not Specified	%	No.
1	Elementary Occupations	37.6%	33.3%	29.1%	100.0%	16,007
2	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	57.8%	13.7%	28.6%	100.0%	15,939
3	Craft & Related Workers	73.6%	3.3%	23.1%	100.0%	12,086
4	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	73.1%	3.4%	23.5%	100.0%	6,788
5	Technicians & Associate Professionals	43.1%	26.1%	30.8%	100.0%	5,366
6	Clerks	24.1%	34.0%	41.9%	100.0%	3,771
7	Professionals	20.1%	24.9%	55.0%	100.0%	1,451
8	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	52.1%	4.9%	43.0%	100.0%	1,282
9	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	80.3%	3.5%	16.2%	100.0%	229
10	Armed Forces					
	Total	53.2%	17.9%	29.0%	100.0%	62,919

As shown in table 4.6, Elementary occupation category was the most demanded occupational category in 1st half of 2024.

Graph 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2024

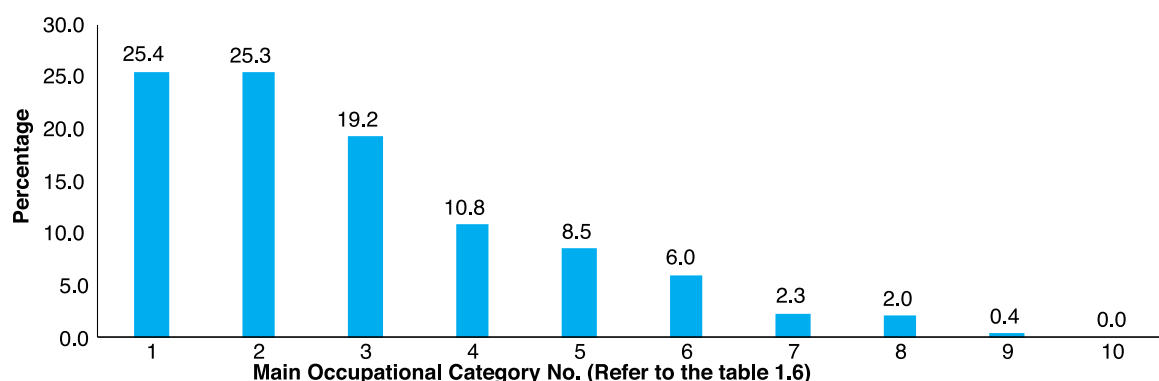


Table 4.7: Variation Pattern of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2024

No.	Main Occupational Category	1st half of 2023	1st half of 2024	Increase	Pattern
1	Elementary Occupations	12,123	16007	8.33%	↑
2	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	11,989	15939	8.47%	↑
3	Craft & Related Workers	8,147	12086	8.45%	↑
4	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,597	6788	4.70%	↑
5	Technicians & Associate Professionals	4,145	5366	2.62%	↑
6	Clerks	2,981	3771	1.69%	↑
7	Professionals	1,390	1451	0.13%	↑
8	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,050	1282	0.50%	↑
9	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	211	229	0.04%	↑
10	Armed Forces				
	Total	46,633	62,919	34.92%	↑

Considering the main occupational categories, job demand was increased in all categories in 1st half of 2024 compared with the 1st half of 2023.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Formal/Informal Classification in 1st half of 2024

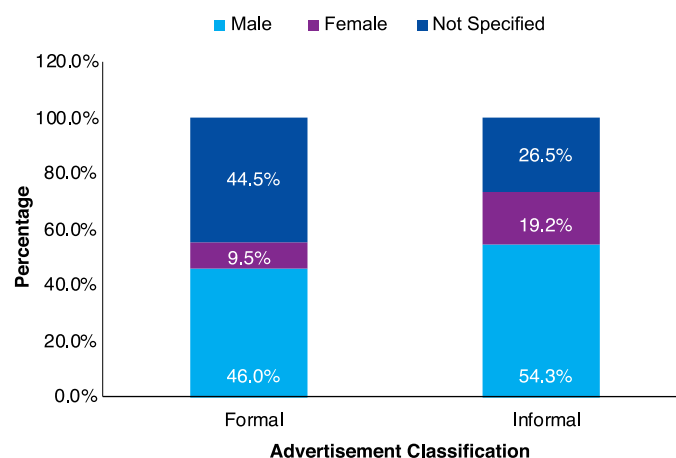
No.	Main Occupational Category	Classification (%)		Total	
		Formal	Informal	%	No.
1	Elementary Occupations	8.6%	91.4%	100.0%	16,006
2	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	12.2%	87.8%	100.0%	15,939
3	Craft & Related Workers	10.2%	89.8%	100.0%	12,086
4	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	6,788
5	Technicians & Associate Professionals	26.9%	73.1%	100.0%	5,366
6	Clerks	16.8%	83.2%	100.0%	3,771
7	Professionals	39.0%	61.0%	100.0%	1,452
8	Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	39.5%	60.5%	100.0%	1,282
9	Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	3.9%	96.1%	100.0%	229
10	Armed Forces				
	Total	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%	62,919

Table 4.8 shows that, more than 85% of job advertisements for Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers, Elementary Occupation, Craft & Related Workers, Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers and Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers occupational categories have advertised under the informal classification in 1st half of 2024

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Formal/Informal Classification and Gender in 1st half of 2024

Classification	Gender (%)			Total	
	Male	Female	Not Specified	%	No.
Formal	46.0%	9.5%	44.5%	100.0%	8,595
Informal	54.3%	19.2%	26.5%	100.0%	54,324
Total	53.2%	17.9%	29.0%	100.0%	62,919

Graph 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Advertisement Classification and Gender in 1st half of 2024

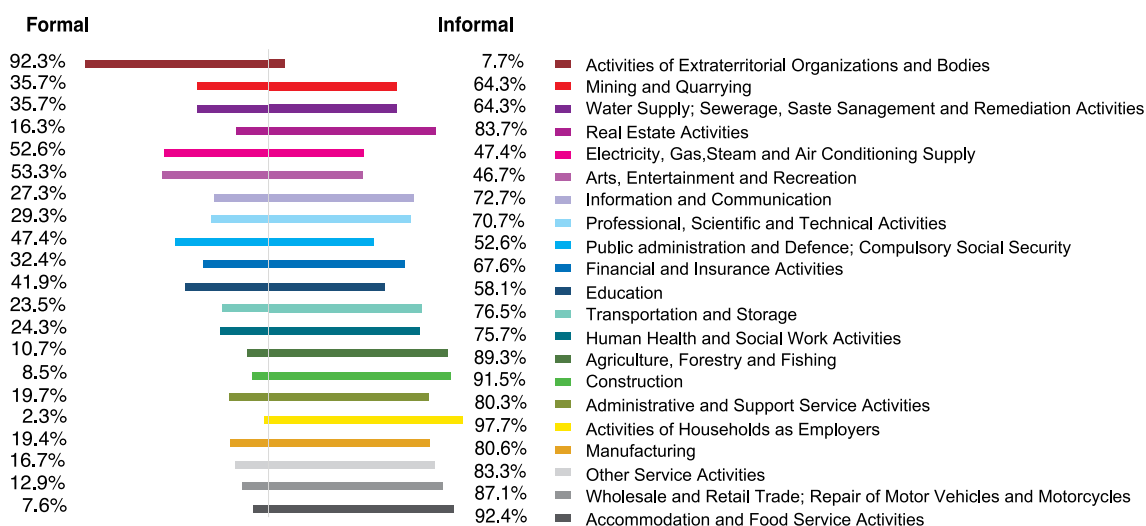


According to the table 4.9, more than 44.5 % of formal advertisements have been published not specifying the gender preference while 46% of male preference advertisements and 9.5% of female preference advertisements have been published under the formal classification in 1st half of 2024.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Industry Sector (Based on SLSIC Fourth Recision) and Formal/Informal Classification in 1st half of 2024

Industry Sector	Advertisement Classification		Total	
	Formal	Informal	%	No.
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	7.6%	92.4%	100.0%	12,713
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	12.9%	87.1%	100.0%	10,534
Other Service Activities	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%	9,292
Manufacturing	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%	7,182
Activities of Households as Employers	2.3%	97.7%	100.0%	6,196
Administrative and Support Service Activities	19.7%	80.3%	100.0%	5,640
Construction	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%	4,440
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.7%	89.3%	100.0%	2,398
Human Health and Social Work Activities	24.3%	75.7%	100.0%	1,113
Transportation and Storage	23.5%	76.5%	100.0%	914
Education	41.9%	58.1%	100.0%	632
Financial and Insurance Activities	32.4%	67.6%	100.0%	605
Public administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	47.4%	52.6%	100.0%	331
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%	314
Information and Communication	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%	183
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%	122
Electricity, Gas,Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%	114
Real Estate Activities	16.3%	83.7%	100.0%	86
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%	56
Mining and Quarrying	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%	28
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%	26
Total	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%	62,919

Graph 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements in Selected Industries by Advertisement Classification in 1st half of 2024



As shown in table 4.10, in 1st half of 2024, apart from the Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles, other service sector, Manufacturing and Activities of Households as Employers sector was the most in-demand sectors. The corresponding graph shows that, the number of advertisements appeared under the informal classification was very much lower than formal classification for Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies industry , Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply sectors.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Experience Requirement and Gender in 1st half of 2024

Gender	Experience Required		Not Specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	7,733	23.1%	25,730	76.9%	33,463	100.0%
Female	1,357	12.1%	9,884	87.9%	11,241	100.0%
Not Specified	3,615	19.8%	14,600	80.2%	18,215	100.0%
Total	12,705	20.2%	50,214	79.8%	62,919	100.0%

As per table 4.11, around 20.2% of the total job advertisements have required previous work experience in 1st half of 2024. Considering the female preferred advertisements, around 87.9 % of job advertisements have not required previous work experience.

Graph 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Gender in 1st half of 2024

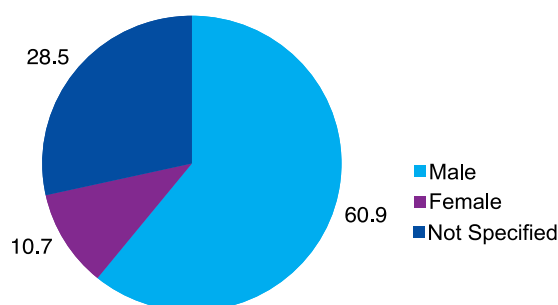


Table 4.12: Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in 1st half of 2024

Educational Attainment	Experience Required		Not Specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Degree & Above	500	71.1%	203	28.9%	703	100.0%
GCE A/L	697	40.6%	1,019	59.4%	1,716	100.0%
GCE O/L	225	27.6%	590	72.4%	815	100.0%
Below GCE O/L	8	30.8%	18	69.2%	26	100.0%
Not Specified	11,275	18.9%	48,384	81.1%	59,659	100.0%
Total	12,705	20.2%	50,214	79.8%	62,919	100.0%

Considering the Degree & above educational attainment category, around 71.1 percent of job advertisements have required previous work experience in 1st half of 2024. In contrast 69.2 percent of below G.C.E. (O/L) educational qualification specified advertisements were published without requesting previous work experience.

Graph 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements Requiring Experience by Educational Attainment in 1st half 2024

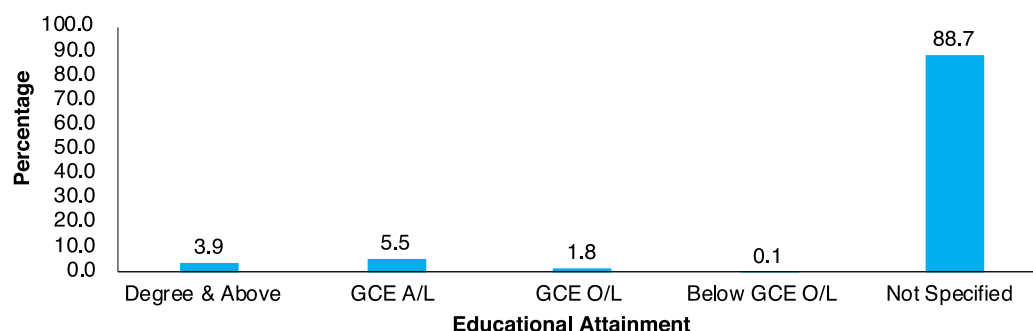


Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Main Occupational Category and Experience Requirement in 1st half of 2024

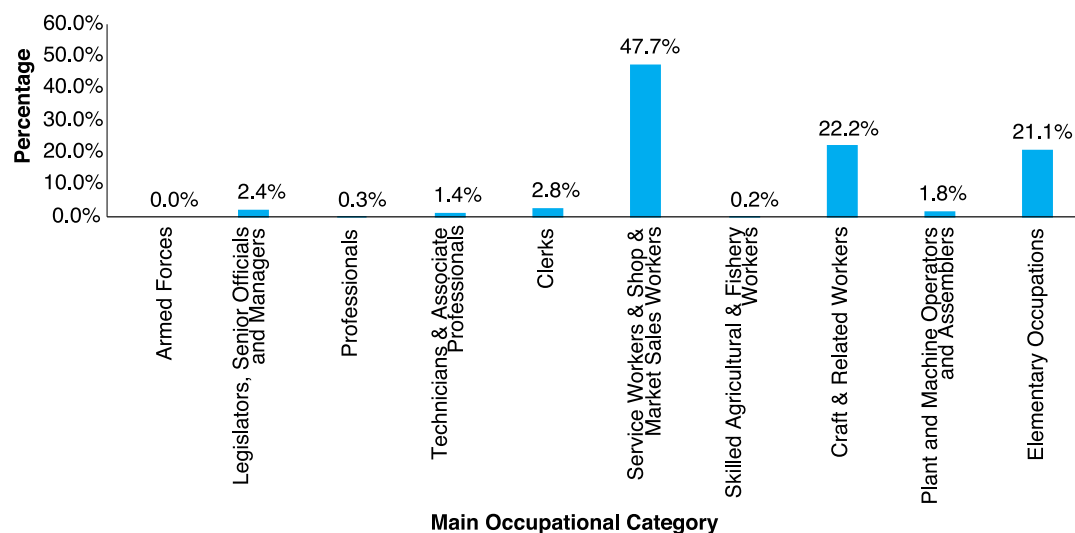
Main Occupational Category	Experience Required		Not Specified		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary Occupations	2,218	13.9%	13,788	86.1%	16,006	100.0%
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	3,215	20.2%	12,724	79.8%	15,939	100.0%
Craft & Related Workers	2,892	23.9%	9,194	76.1%	12,086	100.0%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,542	22.7%	5,246	77.3%	6,788	100.0%
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1,237	23.1%	4,129	76.9%	5,366	100.0%
Clerks	540	14.3%	3,231	85.7%	3,771	100.0%
Professionals	500	34.4%	952	65.6%	1,452	100.0%
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	509	39.7%	773	60.3%	1,282	100.0%
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	52	22.7%	177	77.3%	229	100.0%
Armed Forces						
Subtotal	12,705	20.2%	50,214	79.8%	62,919	100.0%

Considering the Elementary Occupations category, 86.1 % of job advertisements have not required previous work experience. 39.7 % of advertisements for Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers category have required previous work experience in 1st half of 2024.

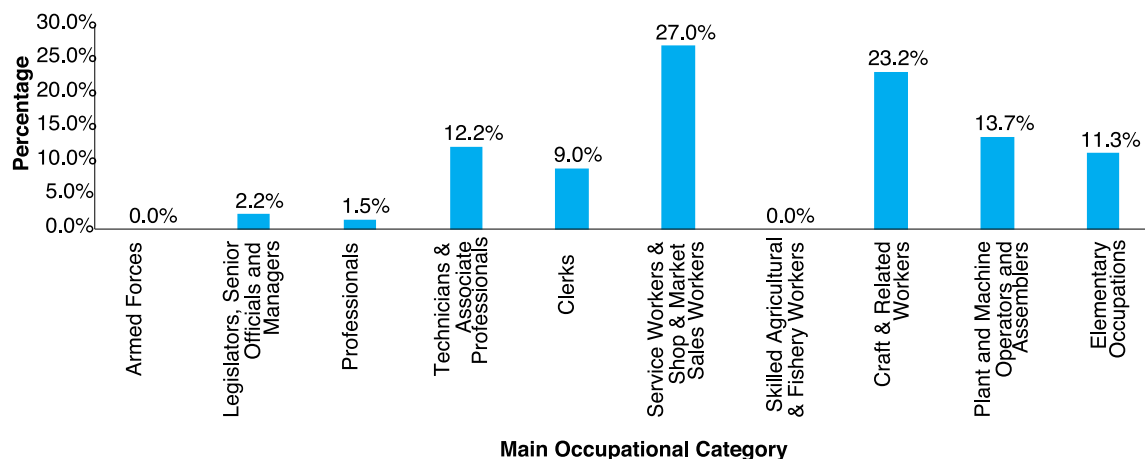
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Selected Major Industrial Group and Main Occupational Category in 1st half of 2024

Industry Sector	Main Occupational Category (%)										Total	
	Armed Forces	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	%	No.
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	1.4%	2.8%	47.7%	0.2%	22.2%	1.8%	21.1%	100%	12713
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.0%	2.2%	1.5%	12.2%	9.0%	27.0%	0.0%	23.2%	13.7%	11.3%	100%	10534
Other Service Activities	0.0%	2.8%	4.3%	18.5%	12.8%	15.2%	0.1%	11.6%	18.3%	16.5%	100%	9292
Manufacturing	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	11.1%	3.7%	4.8%	0.0%	34.9%	24.3%	18.3%	100%	7182
Activities of Households as Employers	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	11.7%	0.1%	0.9%	4.9%	81.7%	100%	6196
Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	3.0%	5.3%	67.3%	0.1%	1.2%	6.4%	14.8%	100%	5640
Construction	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	4.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	62.9%	7.5%	21.9%	100%	4440
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%	5.0%	0.8%	2.0%	7.8%	2.0%	2.8%	76.8%	100%	2398
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0%	2.7%	17.5%	26.1%	6.9%	29.0%	0.2%	2.2%	1.4%	14.0%	100%	1113
Transportation and Storage	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%	8.8%	8.8%	5.0%	0.0%	4.3%	50.8%	19.8%	100%	914
Education	0.0%	5.9%	41.8%	10.3%	10.3%	9.2%	0.0%	2.5%	4.6%	15.5%	100%	632
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0%	11.6%	4.5%	33.1%	36.9%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	5.5%	100%	605
Public administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0.0%	13.0%	13.6%	11.5%	5.1%	52.6%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%	100%	331
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.0%	4.5%	9.9%	12.1%	15.6%	2.9%	0.0%	28.7%	10.5%	15.9%	100%	314
Information and Communication	0.0%	4.4%	15.8%	33.9%	17.5%	6.0%	0.0%	13.7%	5.5%	3.3%	100%	183
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.0%	4.1%	8.2%	16.4%	32.8%	16.4%	0.0%	5.7%	3.3%	13.1%	100%	122
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.0%	2.6%	6.1%	22.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	14.9%	17.5%	100%	114
Real Estate Activities	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	52.3%	20.9%	3.5%	0.0%	11.6%	2.3%	3.5%	100%	86
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	35.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	21.4%	16.1%	100%	56
Mining and Quarrying	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	10.7%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	32.1%	0.0%	100%	28
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0%	15.4%	11.5%	46.2%	7.7%	3.8%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	100%	26
Total	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	8.5%	6.0%	25.3%	0.4%	19.2%	10.8%	25.4%	100%	62919

Graph 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Accommodation and food service activities Sector in 1st half of 2024



Graph 4.12: 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 2024



Graph 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Job Advertisements by Occupational Category for the Manufacturing Sector in 1st half of 2024

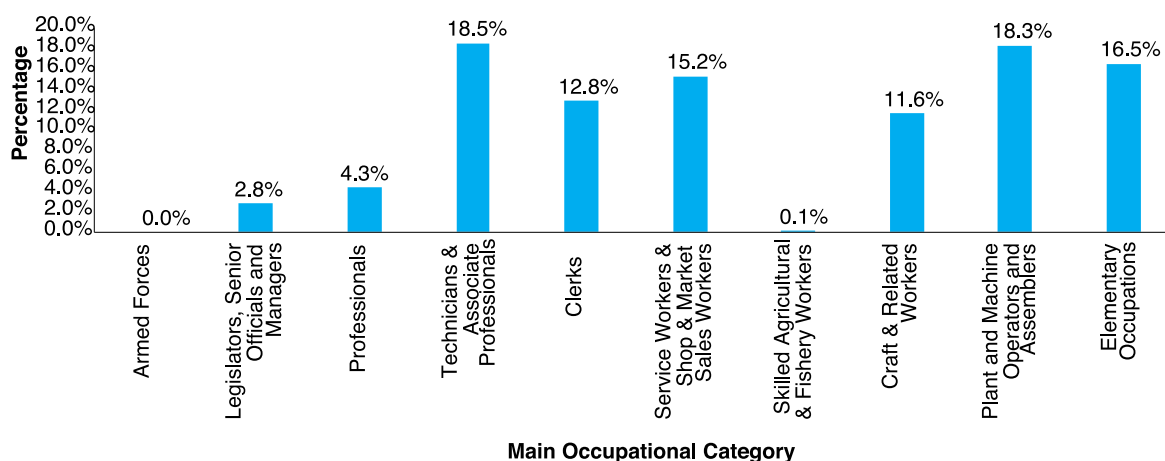


Table 4.15: High Demand Jobs in Formal Advertisements by Gender in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
Security Officer	134	45	185	364
Officer-In-charge (Security)	141	2	65	208
Senior Security Officer	114	4	73	191
Heavy Truck Driver	142	4	27	173
Cook	82	10	60	152
Cashier	46	31	60	137
Welder	79	25	28	132
Sales Representative	79	5	47	131
Electrician	80	12	37	129
Junior Security Officer	67	6	50	123
Helper (General)	26	17	60	103
Hand Packers	11	13	76	100
Char (Domestic Woman)	2	86	10	98
Chauffeur	47	1	42	90
Office Labourer	6	12	69	87
Marketing Executive	32	1	49	82
Accounts Clerk	13	26	43	82
Estate Labourer	5	5	72	82
Accounts Assistant	29	8	40	77
Sales Workers NEC	6	6	65	77

The high demand jobs under the formal classification are presented in the table 4.15. Security Officer was the highest demand occupation under the formal classification in 1st half of 2024.

Table 4.16: High Demand Jobs in Informal Advertisements by Gender in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
Cook	2,036	135	677	2,848
House Maid	56	2,490	44	2,590
Char (Domestic Woman)	92	1,395	54	1,541
Kotthu Maker	1,072	21	281	1,374
Security Officer	651	207	509	1,367
Waiter	821	48	377	1,246
Heavy Truck Driver	1,029	6	177	1,212
Cashier	495	322	351	1,168
Kitchen Helper	877	31	221	1,129
Mason (General)	833	41	176	1,050
Masseur	19	993	29	1,041
Baker	752	14	243	1,009
Driver Light Vehicles	839	4	82	925
Estate Labourer	374	24	493	891
Helper (General)	287	59	458	804
Sales Assistant	386	92	281	759
Senior Security Officer	611	12	62	685
Chauffeur	444	8	230	682
Welder	512	14	140	666
Officer-In-charge (Security)	580	3	70	653

In 1st half of 2024, even under the informal classification, the highest demand occupation was Cook.

Table 4.17: High Demand Jobs by Gender in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not Specified	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers				
Hotel Manager (Providing Meals and Rooms)	87	4	52	143
General Manager	14	5	83	102
Restaurant Manager	63	3	19	85
Hotel Manager (Not Providing Rooms)	60	7	16	83
Manager, Business Services and Administration NEC	64	7	8	79
Professionals				
Graphic Designer	62	19	106	187
Accountant	37	31	117	185
Nurse	15	131	34	180
Occupational Therapist	2	66	19	87
Medical Doctor	9	5	22	36
Technicians and Associate Professionals				
Masseur	19	1046	45	1,110
Sales Representative	375	19	144	538
Marketing Officer	154	27	155	336
Computer Operator	41	61	125	227
Supervisor (General)	49	19	120	188
Plant and Machne Operators and Assemblers				
Heavy Truck Driver	1,171	10	204	1,385
Driver Light Vehicles	904	5	93	1,002
Chauffeur	491	9	272	772
Three Wheeler Driver	286	1	80	367
Lorry Driver	258	3	77	338
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers				
Cook	2,118	145	737	3,000
Security Officer	785	252	694	1,731
Cashier	541	353	411	1,305
Waiter	840	52	405	1,297
Senior Security Officer	725	16	135	876
Craft and Related Workers				
Kotthu Maker	1,079	21	283	1,383
Mason (General)	878	41	192	1,111
Baker	762	17	253	1,032
Welder	591	39	168	798
Carpenter	543	15	130	688

Ranking of Local Jobs as per Job Demand in 1st half of 2024 (Selected Main Occupational Categories)

Fig 1.1: Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Hotel Manager (Providing Meals and Rooms)	1
General Manager	2
Restaurant Manager	3
Hotel Manager (Not Providing Rooms)	4
Manager, Business Services and Administration NEC	5
Marketing Manager	6
Sales Manager	7
Manager (Establishment)	8
Shop Manager (Retail / Wholesale)	9
Branch Manager	10

Fig 1.2: Professionals

Job / Occupation	Rank
Graphic Designer	1
Accountant	2
Nurse	3
Occupational Therapist	4
Medical Doctor	5
Assistant Accountants	6
Montessori Teacher	7
Ayurvedic Doctor	8
Pharmacist	9
Quantity Surveyor	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
Marketing Executive	6
Recovery Officer	7
Sales Executive	8
Quality Checker	9
Marketing Assistant	10

Fig 1.4: Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Heavy Truck Driver	1
Driver Light Vehicles	2
Chauffeur	3
Three Wheeler Driver	4
Lorry Driver	5
Juki Machine Operator	6
Painter (Vehicle)	7
Sewing Machine Operator	8
Printing Machine Operator	9
Driver other light Motor Vehicles	10

Fig 1.5: Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Cook	1
Security Officer	2
Cashier	3
Waiter	4
Senior Security Officer	5
Officer-In-charge (Security)	6
Sales Assistant	7
Junior Security Officer	8
Steward (Hotels and Restaurants)	9
Chef	10

Fig 1.6: Craft and Related Workers

Job / Occupation	Rank
Kotthu Maker	1
Mason (General)	2
Baker	3
Welder	4
Carpenter	5
Hopper Maker	6
Electrician	7
Pastry Maker	8
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	9
Building Painter	10

As shown in figure 1.6, the highest demanded occupation under the Craft & Related Workers category was recorded for Kottu Maker in 1st half of 2024.

Ranking of Local Jobs as per Job Demand in 1st half of 2024 (Selected Industrial Sectors)

Fig 2.1: Accommodation and Food Service Activities

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

Fig 2.2: Manufacturing of Wearing Apparels

Job/Occupation	Rank
Baker	1
Juki Machine Operator	2
Manufacturing Industry Helper	3
Welder	4
Heavy Truck Driver	5
Carpenter	6
Sewing Machine Operator	7
Printing Machine Operator	8
Helper (Manufacturing)	9
Helper (General)	10

Fig 2.3: Construction

Job/Occupation	Rank
Mason (General)	1
Carpenter	2
Building Construction Helper	3
Building Painter	4
Helper, General	5
Welder	6
Concrete Shutterer	7
Plumber	8
Floor Tile Setter	9
Heavy Truck Driver	10

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

Job/Occupation	Rank
Sales Assistant	1
Cashier	2
Cook	3
Heavy Truck Driver	4
Sales Representative	5
Chauffeur	6
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	7
Sales Workers NEC	8
Office Clerk	9
Painter (Vehicle)	10

Fig 2.5: Information and Communication

Job/Occupation	Rank
Graphic Designer	1
Computer Operator	2
Type Setter	3
Data Entry Operator	4

Fig 2.6: Education

Job/Occupation	Rank
Montessori Teacher	1
Language Teacher	2
University Lecturer	3
Mathematics Teacher	4
Secondary Education Teacher (Grades 6 and Higher)	5
Science Teacher	6
Office Cleaner	7
Primary Education Teacher (Grades 1-5 Classes)	8

As shown in figure 2.1, the highest demanded occupation under the accommodation and food service activities sector was recorded for Cook in 1st half of 2024.

Remuneration Level of Foreign Jobs in 1st half of 2024

Table 4.18: Monthly Average Remuneration of Technicians and Associate Professionals in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Maintenance Supervisor	2269.62	672,829
Production Supervisor	1655.64	490,814
Foreman (Motor Mechanical)	1188.00	352,183
Auto CAD Draughtsman	1137.24	337,135
Foreman (Mechanical)	1107.00	328,170
Technical Officer (Mechanical)	1095.12	324,648
Forman (Workshop)	1093.50	324,168
Safety Officer	1080.00	320,166
Quality Control Officer	945.00	280,145
Landscape Technician	945.00	280,145
Maintenance Officer	891.00	264,137
Asphalt Foreman	884.00	262,062
Executive Officer	810.00	240,125
Fire Officer	810.00	240,125
Customer Care Executive	810.00	240,125
Construction Supervisor	720.00	213,444
Supervisor (General)	675.00	200,104
Assistant Florist	600.00	177,870
Technician (General)	418.50	124,064

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 1st half of 2024.

Table 4.19: Monthly Average Remuneration of Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Heavy Equipment Operator	894.13	265,065
Wheel Loader Machine Operator / Driver	894.13	265,065
Shuttle Operator	850.00	251,983
Tar Spreading Machine Operator	700.00	207,515
Moter Grader Operator	700.00	207,515
Chauffeur	689.25	204,328
Crane Operator	675.00	200,104
Mobile Crane Operator	675.00	200,104
Heavy Truck Driver	655.80	194,413
Other Hoist Operators	648.00	192,100
Motorcyclist	594.00	176,091
Plastic Products Machine Operator	570.24	169,048
Excavator Operator	548.53	162,613
Sewing Machine Operator	486.00	144,075
Concrete Paving Machine Operator	486.00	144,075
Fork Lift Operator	486.00	144,075
Juki Machine Operator	448.59	132,985
Packing Machine Operator	432.00	128,066
Bulldozer Operator	395.33	117,197
Tractor Driver (Four Wheel)	260.00	77,077

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 USD = Rs. 296.45 as at 16th January 2025

Table 4.20: Monthly Average Remuneration of Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers in 1st half of 2024

Job/Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Personal Care Workers in Health Services NEC	783.00	232,120
Barman	650.00	192,693
Housekeeping Supervisor	607.50	180,093
Assistant Chef	594.00	176,091
Chef	584.56	173,294
Hairdresser	567.00	168,087
Security Guard	553.50	164,085
Bar Steward	550.00	163,048
Delivery Person (Gas Cylinder / Flower / Pizza etc.)	525.00	155,636
Restaurant Supervisor	486.00	144,075
Fire Security	486.00	144,075
Security Officer	463.50	137,405
Cook	455.45	135,017
Delivery Man (Bread / Milk / News Paper etc.)	450.00	133,403
Shop Salesperson	432.00	128,066
Senior Cook	414.00	122,730
Laundry Supervisor	405.00	120,062
Waiter	344.69	102,182
Demi Chef	330.00	97,829

Table 4.21: Monthly Average Remuneration of Professionals in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Aluminium Fabricator	968.76	287,189
Scaffolder	875.50	259,542
Building Painter	782.00	231,824
Mason (General)	751.85	222,885
Floor Tile Setter	731.38	216,817
Steel Worker	731.38	216,817
Bar Bender and Binder	725.17	214,976
Structural Metal Maker	720.00	213,444

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 USD = Rs. 296.45 as at 16th January 2025

Table 4.21: Monthly Average Remuneration of Craft & Related Workers in 1st half of 2024

Occupation	Average Monthly Remuneration	
	(US\$)	(Rs.)
Air Conditioning Mechanic	704.16	208,748
Electrician - Vehicle	675.00	200,104
Butcher	650.00	192,693
Carpenter	626.95	185,861
Fitter	618.60	183,385
Motor Mechanic	600.00	177,870
Plumber	599.39	177,688
Mechanic (General)	591.00	175,202
Welder	581.02	172,244
Marine Pipe Fitter	567.00	168,087
Electrician	563.26	166,978
Cake Decorator	550.00	163,048

Source: Newspaper job Advertisement Survey, LMI Unit TVEC

Note: Monthly average salary in rupees was calculated at the rate 1 USD = Rs. 296.45 as at 16th January 2025



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 | WORLD EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL OUTLOOK TRENDS 2025

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH REMAINS STEADY, BUT LABOUR MARKET RESILIENCE CONTINUES TO BE TESTED.

In 2024, global employment expanded in line with a growing labour force, keeping the global unemployment rate steady at 5 per cent, similar to that of 2023.

At the same time, employment growth remained too weak to have a significant impact on persistent decent work deficits around the world. Young people, especially, continue to face much higher unemployment rates – around 12.6 per cent – with few signs of improvements. With the return to pre-pandemic levels of informality and working poverty, the job recovery has lost much of its ability to generate further improvements and close the gap with the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As the economic and social outlook remains highly uncertain – with geopolitical frictions, rising costs of climate change, and unresolved sovereign debt risks – the resilience of labour markets is being tested. Low-income countries appear to be particularly vulnerable, since progress in decent work creation has been slowest in these countries.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS LOSING STEAM ...

The global economy continues to expand at a moderate rate, but it is projected to gradually lose steam, preventing a stronger and more durable labour market recovery.

Economic growth stood at 3.2 per cent in 2024, down from 3.3 and 3.6 percent in 2023 and 2022, respectively. A similar expansion is expected in 2025 and then a gradual deceleration to set in over the medium term. Rapidly decelerating inflation rates and strong growth in a few major economic centers have helped the global economy to stabilize. Headwinds have set in, however, as geopolitical frictions have risen and both monetary and fiscal policies have returned to pre-pandemic stances. Demographic shifts in advanced and some large emerging economies continue to be felt, while labour shortages have somewhat eased but not completely disappeared. Especially among European countries, labour hoarding remains high, preventing a faster return to pre-pandemic trends. Investment rates have fallen again and energy price hikes have taken a toll on industrial production. Except in Northern America,

productivity growth shows no signs of acceleration despite major technological advances, especially in information technologies and medical research.

WHICH HAS HELPED BRING INFLATION DOWN

On the back of weaker growth, inflation rates came down in 2024, approaching the target rates of most central banks.

Monetary policy rates have started to decline again, after reaching levels last seen in the 1980s. After failing to properly anticipate the supply bottlenecks caused by the pandemic, central banks have managed to bring inflation rates down without causing a major labour market recession. Nevertheless, price levels remain elevated, and inflation rates have yet to drop to target rates in much of the developed world. However, further tightening, especially by fiscal policymakers, would run the risk of causing serious social disruption as some high-inflation countries have recently experienced while trying to bring down their inflation rates.

... BUT PREVENTS REAL WAGES FROM RECOVERING.

Although inflation rates have come down, wage growth has not fully caught up with the pandemic-related loss of earnings, in part because of weak employment growth.

Global unemployment has remained steady, but real wage growth has picked up only in a few advanced economies with particularly strong labour demand. In most countries, real wages have not recouped the losses incurred during the pandemic years and the inflationary episode that followed.

Part of the reason that real wage growth has remained weak has to do with the shift in labour market power towards employers over the past decade.

In countries for which data are available, rising market concentration correlates with a shift of labour market power away from workers towards employers, with particularly adverse effects for vulnerable groups and young people.

Specifically, labour market concentration seems to have contributed to faster automation without leading to improved labour productivity.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION CONTINUES TO FALL, ADVERSELY AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE.

Labour force participation has declined slightly, and this has weighed on employment growth.

Large differences exist between low-income countries where participation rates have declined across the board and high-income countries where labour force participation has increased, especially among older workers and women. Rising old-age participation in advanced economies has compensated for an ageing working-age population, allowing the overall participation rate to increase by almost 1 percentage point over the past ten years in this country group, versus a drop in participation for the world as a whole.

Gender gaps in participation remain large, since significantly fewer women than men participate in the labour market, which means that countries forgo a significant potential for improvements in living standards.

Where gaps have been falling, this has often come about not from improved female participation but from a continuous decline in male participation rates, especially among young men. Unfortunately, not all of this drop in young male participation owes to rising education levels. Indeed, the rate of young men not in employment, education or training (NEET) has increased over recent years in comparison with its historical average. In low-income countries in particular, there has been an increase of almost 4 percentage points in young men's NEET rate above the historical average, leaving many young men less well equipped to successfully participate in the labour market and more vulnerable to future shocks.

THE GLOBAL JOBS GAP HAS DECLINED ...

On the back of stable unemployment rates, the global jobs gap, ILO's summary estimate for the overall number of jobs missing, stood around 402.4 million in 2024.

The jobs gap includes about 186 million who are unemployed, 137 million who are part of the potential labour force, mainly discouraged workers, and around 79 million who would like to work but who have obligations, such as care, that hinder them from taking up employment. Against a gradual decline in labour force participation, the jobs gap has continued its pre-pandemic downward trend but is expected to stabilize over the next two years.

BUT WITH LITTLE PROGRESS TO RESOLVE DECENT WORK DEFICITS.

Other social indicators have shown little sign of improvements since 2015.

Working poverty, while improving globally, persists in low-income countries; extreme forms of working poverty affect 240 million workers or 7 per cent of the global workforce. Informality remains high and enduring in many parts of the world; more than half of the global workforce are not adequately covered by social security arrangements, legal protection or workplace safety measures. Inequality has increased. Reductions in working poverty and informality have been concentrated in a few countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Latin America. Many other countries have seen only limited reductions of informality and working poverty and continue to struggle to provide decent work.

FASTER PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IS NEEDED TO RESOLVE DECENT WORK DEFICITS.

Slowing productivity growth remains a major bottleneck with respect to expanding the opportunities for decent work.

As highlighted in previous *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends* reports, productivity growth continues to follow a secular downward trend after a short blip during the pandemic. Global labour productivity growth has fallen by half a percentage point from the pre-pandemic long-term average. Many countries that have yet to reach high-income status have seen their productivity growth rates fall rapidly.

Countries are searching for answers to address this slowdown.

Part of the slowdown is linked to slowing structural transformation towards manufacturing and highly productive services. Moreover, productivity growth within sectors has weakened as well, especially in industrial and modern services, despite significant investment in robotization over the past decade. Major industrial powerhouses are facing serious difficulties in achieving further industrial growth. High (and rising) energy prices as a result of international conflicts and the energy transition are only part of the problem, since weak industrial production pre dates recent difficulties. At the same time, productive services are struggling to make up the shortfall left by industry. More than industry, (modern) services such as business services and information and communications technology (ICT) rely on a well-educated workforce and well-maintained public infrastructure. Absent such a skilled workforce and developed infrastructure, large spatial inequalities emerge that prevent more equitable growth across a country's territory.

Even within countries that have undergone a transformation towards manufacturing and modern services such as ICT and business services, inequality has not systematically Declined.

Such spatial inequalities within countries can account for the lack of convergence in living standards and productive employment between developing and advanced economies. In many emerging and developing economies, both manufacturing and modern services are failing to produce sufficient spillovers to generate productive employment outside a few advanced hubs. Without sufficient infrastructure investment, quality education and other public services, a few highly productive agglomerations will become congested and will not generate positive spillovers throughout the country's territory.

To spread the benefits of development more widely, countries have further explored the role of industrial policies.

With the rapid rise of new digital technologies, many countries are trying to tap into the developmental potential of artificial intelligence by designing – and often implementing – specific industrial policies geared to local digital ecosystems. However, given the significant requirements in terms of skills, digital infrastructure and energy cost, few countries and jurisdictions are able to tap into the high-value-added end of the digital economy. In contrast, in many countries – including some of the digitally advanced countries in South-Eastern Asia – a rising number of workers are being absorbed by data and gig platform work in which they face poorer working conditions and fewer prospects of occupational progression.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR DECENT JOBS ARE EMERGING WITH THE GREEN TRANSITION.

Increased investment to accelerate the transition towards green energy and mobility has caused policy makers to focus their industrial policies in these areas.

Since 2023, there has been a further increase in renewable energy jobs to 16.2 million, more than half of all jobs in the energy and utilities sector. Large-scale subsidies and expansion of public infrastructure, with respect to electric charging stations and the electricity grid, have contributed to a surge in solar and hydrogen power generation that has helped to promote a rapid increase in the number of electric vehicles. However, job creation in renewable energy production is unequally distributed around the globe. Almost half of new green job opportunities have been in Eastern Asia; there have been few decent work benefits in other developing and emerging economies. Northern America and Asia and the Pacific have attracted the bulk of new job creation in renewable energy, China alone accounting for 46 per cent of all renewable energy jobs.

TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE SDGS WILL REQUIRE INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS.

New ways of leveraging the substantial private funds available for local economic development are needed.

One possible avenue, especially for low-income countries, that has yet to be exploited is to leverage the large and growing inflows of remittances. Some countries in sub-Saharan Africa started to explore diaspora funds as part of their attempts to strengthen healthcare financing during the pandemic. As developed economies are likely to resort increasingly to regular work migrants from developing countries, remittances – already the largest private funds, ahead of foreign direct investment – are likely to become even more important. Besides the macro-economic challenges that the inflow of private funds through remittances creates for recipient countries, remittances are often used only for consumption or unproductive investment. Offering vehicles to consolidate them as a fund would give resources to countries to promote private sector investment.

Decent work and productive employment remain the cornerstone of achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Yet, progress has stalled over the past ten years and, although economic growth has proved to be steadfast globally, signs of weakness and uncertainty are starting to reappear, especially in low-income countries. The report identifies key bottlenecks in the acceleration of structural transformation, including in some advanced economies that would benefit from a larger productive services sector. High and rising spatial inequalities within countries seem to indicate that workers face barriers to transiting to job opportunities with higher wages and better working conditions. Moreover, labour market concentration prevents new technologies from boosting productivity growth, especially among small- and medium-sized enterprises, thereby limiting the potential for faster wage growth, improved working conditions and the reduction of informality. Finally, bottlenecks resulting from an absence of structural transformation need to be removed, including by providing skills and education for young people to participate successfully in the labour market

Source: ILO Flagship Report - 16-January 2025

The background of the page is white and features several geometric elements. A large, light gray diamond is centered, containing the word 'APPENDIX' in bold, white, sans-serif capital letters with a black drop shadow. Surrounding this central diamond are several smaller, rounded squares in various colors: orange, teal, red, and blue. These squares are arranged in a pattern that suggests a larger, repeating geometric design. Thin black lines intersect at various points, creating a grid-like structure that frames the central elements.

APPENDIX

Appendix 01

Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based Craft Level Training in NAITA by Province and District in 1st half of 2024

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	133	122	255	147	124	271
	Gampaha	7	13	20	5	11	16
	Kalutara	35	61	96	40	56	96
	Total	175	196	371	192	191	383
Central	Kandy	36	59	95	26	16	42
	Matale	20	41	61	18	64	82
	Nuwara Eliya	23	116	139	14	82	96
	Total	79	216	295	58	162	220
Southern	Galle	3	106	109	32	133	165
	Matara	4	33	37	3	64	67
	Hambantota	16	86	102	7	101	108
	Total	23	225	248	42	298	340
Northern	Jaffna	5	11	16	16	49	65
	Mannar						
	Vavuniya	3	14	17	5	13	18
	Mullaitivu						
	Kilinochchi	72	47	119	3	34	37
	Total	80	72	152	24	96	120
Eastern	Batticaloa	28	41	69	44	84	128
	Ampara	10	10	20	4	22	26
	Trincomalee	22	38	60	0	0	0
	Total	60	89	149	48	106	154
North Western	Kurunegala	131	113	244	55	82	137
	Puttalam	48	113	161	83	80	163
	Total	179	226	405	138	162	300
North Central	Anuradhapura	61	37	98	11	30	41
	Polonnaruwa	9	29	38	7	27	34
	Total	70	66	136	18	57	75
Uva	Badulla	16	26	42	5	17	22
	Moneragala	0	16	16	0	0	0
	Total	16	42	58	5	17	22
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	18	116	134	24	125	149
	Kegalle	17	93	110	24	146	170
	Total	35	209	244	48	271	319
Grand Total		717	1,341	2,058	573	1,360	1,933

Appendix 02

Recruitment and Completion in Enterprise Based NVQ Training in NAITA by Province and District in 1st half of 2024

Province	District	No. Recruited			No. Completed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western	Colombo	390	110	500	140	1,590	1,730
	Gampaha	244	145	389	282	363	645
	Kalutara	208	99	307	239	392	631
	Total	842	354	1,196	661	2,345	3,006
Central	Kandy	165	129	294	219	173	392
	Matale	57	62	119	145	166	311
	Nuwara Eliya	62	180	242			
	Total	284	371	655	364	339	703
Southern	Galle	302	207	509	839	186	1,025
	Matara	226	265	491	220	678	898
	Hambantota	125	193	318	557	3,053	3,610
	Total	653	665	1,318	1,616	3,917	5,533
Northern	Jaffna	109	192	301	316	376	692
	Mannar	34	45	79	61	141	202
	Vavuniya	33	135	168	400	1,187	1,587
	Mullaitivu	15	145	160	80	333	413
	Kilinochchi	49	121	170	94	850	944
	Total	240	638	878	951	2,887	3,838
Eastern	Batticaloa	150	146	296	492	430	922
	Ampara	233	91	324	143	275	418
	Trincomalee	208	141	349	478	1,013	1,491
	Total	591	378	969	1,113	1,718	2,831
North Western	Kurunegala	172	103	275	376	1,709	2,085
	Puttalam	86	61	147	52	1,108	1,160
	Total	258	164	422	428	2,817	3,245
North Central	Anuradhapura	197	127	324	9	629	638
	Polonnaruwa	32	31	63	176	1	177
	Total	229	158	387	185	630	815
Uva	Badulla	35	49	84	102	552	654
	Moneragala	45	67	112	347	185	532
	Total	80	116	196	449	737	1,186
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	185	189	374	1,075	1,664	2,739
	Kegalle	124	102	226	80	382	462
	Total	309	291	600	1,155	2,046	3,201
Grand Total		3,486	3,135	6,621	6,922	17,436	24,358

Appendix 03

NVQ Certificates Issued by Occupation and Training Provider in 1st half of 2024

Description	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Private	Total
	CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
Information and Communication Technology Technician	698	2	618	18		2,219	14	986	1,492	6,047
Care Giver				67	224	404	6	70	4,620	5,391
Electrician	616	198	75	674	61	1,524	311	12	161	3,632
Baker	2			96	8	674	84	107	1,275	2,246
Domestic Housekeeping Assistant									2,149	2,149
Beautician			22	224	97	769	111	326	517	2,066
Automobile Mechanic	421	4	82	149	63	187	47	74	928	1,955
Welder	410	52	8	169	68	717	42	38	346	1,850
Hair Dresser			12	86	34	597	83	215	558	1,585
Cook	104				45	760	34	210	357	1,510
Computer Applications Assistant	155					127		254	890	1,426
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	316	19	36	64	45	429	14	50	202	1,175
Heavy Vehicle Operator				58			7		1,092	1,157
Tailor	37			118	242	482	29	36	126	1,070
Professional Cookery	45			58		508	45		353	1,009
Motorcycle Mechanic	344			18	148	427	9	23		969
Computer Graphic Designer	156		142	13	5	434	3	75	89	917
Automobile Electrician	123		18	59	27	205	6	18	414	870
Pre-School Teacher				111	300	84	71	45	231	842
Draughtsperson	382	80	10	53		201	16	14	57	813
Construction Craftsman (Masonry)	18			51	390	194	21		92	766
Food & Beverage				64		405	28		221	718
Nurse Assistant			43	64	90				512	709
Plumber	151	9	9	108	33	224	28	48	92	702
Construction Equipment Operator				31			1		644	676
Wood Craftsman (Furniture)	45	1	8	179	31	307	38		66	675
Field Assistant (Agriculture)	237			8	139	10		102	106	602
Survey Field Assistant				3				3	566	572
Clerk (General)				48	185		7		313	553
Computer Hardware Technician	89			6	6	344		75	4	524
Aluminium Fabricator	110	18			5	353	10		15	511
Construction Technology	422								71	493
Bridal Dresser				99		11	37	95	204	446
Automobile Painter	33	5	26	93	22	97	35		113	424
Room Attendant				3	48	320			48	419
Field Assistant Mosquito Control				381						381
Cake Decorator				318			7	24	31	380
Machinist	93		26	13	3	192	20	4	18	369
Business Associate	302			3	8				44	357
Construction Site Supervisor	273	17		23	8	12		4	10	347
Electronic Appliances Technician	33			12		182	12	7	17	263
Information and Communication Technology	103					152			7	262

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Cont....

Description	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Private	Total
	CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
Assistant Quantity Surveyor	192	1	1			36	1	17		248
Child Caregiver					24	195	13		12	244
Waiter/ Steward				8	213				13	234
Automobile Tinker	15		24	40	22	51	10		58	220
Physical Fitness Trainer				29	1				186	216
Landscaping Technician	22			7		112			71	212
Plant Nursery Development Assistant	84			1	40	5		39	24	193
Secretary(Secretarial Practices)	73					109	1	8		191
Wood Craftsman (Building)	6			40	17	45	17		64	189
Linesman (Electrical)				83		25	51		28	187
Automobile Air Conditioning Mechanic	66	1		7	24	71	4		10	183
Pattern Maker						166			7	173
Apparel Design Technician						172	1			173
Three Wheeler Mechanic	61				26	83				170
Electrical Technology	77					11			68	156
Electric Motor Winder			10		6	118	14		7	155
Quantity Surveying	66					22			62	150
Agricultural Production Technology	66								82	148
Industrial Sewing Machine Operator					16	117			5	138
Solar Photovoltaic Systems Installer/Solar Photovo				17	80	23	11			131
Sewing Machine Mechanic				5		64	1		50	120
Building Service Technology									117	117
Telecommunication Technician	14	2	37	33					29	115
Computer Network Technician	81					16			15	112
Fireman				77					33	110
Barista									109	109
Multi Skilled Construction Craftsman	54				10	37			3	104
Diesel Engine Mechanic				15	5				77	97
Mechatronics Technology	36					19			39	94
Commis (Pastry & Bakery)				85			6			91
Basic Competencies to Work									88	88
Fabricator (Metal)						39	4		33	76
Caregiver (Elder)				14	2	15	31		13	75
Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management									72	72
Automobile Technology	42					3			27	72
Post - Harvest Technology	12								58	70
Food Technology	31								39	70
Floating (Fisheries) Vessel Mechanic									67	67
Cosmetology						18			48	66
Rubber Harvesting Assistant				64						64
Construction Equipment Mechanic				9					55	64
Sport Masseur				18			18		28	64
Household Electrical Appliance Repairer	44					19				63
General Child Care (Please refer N85S010 NCS)					63					63
Travel and Tour Management									62	62
Industrial Electronic Craftsman	28								29	57

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Cont....

Description	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Private	Total
	CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
Vehicular Emission Testing Technician							57			57
Livestock Technician				2	32				22	56
Bar Bender				33			1		22	56
Dairy Farming Assistant				41	4				9	54
Software Developer	3					51				54
Medical Laboratory Assistant				17	36					53
Quality Controller(Apparel Production)						52				52
Millwright Technician				9					43	52
Mobile Phone Repairing Craftsman	1			6	13	30			1	51
Industrial Mechatronics Technician	12								38	50
Teaching English as a Second Language	49									49
Vehicle Lube Serviceman					44					44
Diesel Pump Mechanic				2					41	43
Security Officer									42	42
Screen Printer						37	3			40
Fitter (General)				20	1	9	10			40
Book Binder			4	26		9				39
Multimedia Designing Associate						38				38
Production Supervisor (Sewing)						13			24	37
Jewellery Maker (Goldsmith)						25	3		9	37
Store Keeper				12					25	37
Dental Surgery Nurse Assistant							23		14	37
Plantation Extension Management									35	35
Outboard Motor Mechanic				1		15			19	35
Receptionist				14	15				6	35
Agricultural Equipment Mechanic						5	2	26		33
Web Developer	5					25	1		2	33
Sea Food Technology									32	32
Aluminium Fabrication with Interior Decoration	3					29				32
Vehicle Serviceman and Interior Cleaner					32					32
Computer Hardware and Network Technician				21		11				32
Forestry									31	31
Floriculture and Landscape Development Assistant	12				18					30
Lifeguard									30	30
Lapidarist									29	29
Supermarket Customer Service Assistant				2	27					29
Driver				29						29
Pharmacy Technician				23	6					29
Offset Litho Machine Operator				12		16				28
Painter (Building)				19			9			28
Handloom Craftsman				19					8	27
Production Technology	14								13	27
Farm Machinery Technology	6								20	26
Aquaculture Technician				26						26

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Cont....

Description	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Private	Total
	CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
Guest Relation Agent (Front Office Operations)						21			3	24
Radio, TV and Allied Equipment Repairer	11							10	2	23
Pneumatic Technician						9			14	23
Accounting Sector	23									23
Computer Numerically Controlled Manufacturing Tech	10					12				22
Tour Guiding				8					14	22
Plantation Crop Technology									21	21
Footwear Craftsman	18					3				21
Electronic Technology									20	20
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology	12					8				20
Maritime and Logistics Management	6								14	20
Mobile Phone Repair Technician (Please refer G52S0					20					20
Management Services Officer									20	20
Sales Representative				5	14					19
Marine Machinery Maintenance Technology									18	18
Photographer				17	1					18
Scuba Diver									17	17
Fashion Design Technology						17				17
Tiler				16						16
Ayurveda Massage Therapist		10							6	16
Batik Artist						8			7	15
Spa and Leisure Tourism Operations Assistant				15						15
Emergency Medical Technician				15						15
Shipyards Supervisor									14	14
Telecommunication Technology	14									14
Laboratory Technician (Construction Sector)				13						13
Interior Decorator									13	13
Manufacturing Assistant				12						12
Polymer Technology									11	11
Career Guidance Practitioner				11						11
Jewellery Stone Setter						10				10
Upholsterer				3	2	5				10
Elevator Technician							1		9	10
Wood Finishing Technician				10						10
Construction Equipment Maintenance Technology									10	10
Assistant Cook (Cold Kitchen)									10	10
Hospitality Management									10	10
Cashier (Super Market/ General)									10	10
Laboratory Assistant				10						10
Building Career Skills	9									9
Work Study Officer						6			3	9
Vehicle Body Repair Technician (Painting)									9	9
Bartender				3	6					9
Welding Technician (Manual Metal Arc)					8					8
Wood Carving Artist						8				8

Cont....

Cont....

Description	DTET		NAITA			VTA		NYSC	Private	Total
	CBT	RPL	CBT	RPL	EBT	CBT	RPL			
Assistant Cook (Chinese)									8	8
Phlebotomist				8						8
Drafting Technology									7	7
Automobile Techno Commercial Sales Assistant									7	7
Customer Services Assistant					7					7
Housekeeping Supervisor				7						7
Quick Service Restaurant (QSR) Crew Member						7				7
Rigger				7						7
Fruit and Vegetable Processor	6									6
Livestock Production Technology									6	6
Florist				6						6
Assistant Factory Officer (Tea)					5					5
Agrochemical Sales and Technical Assistant				4	1					5
Milk Collecting Centre Assistant					5					5
Welding Technology	5									5
Office Assistant				5						5
Child Care Center Operations					5					5
Dancer				3					2	5
Tailor (Gents)						4				4
Wheel Alignment Technician				3						3
Refrigeration & Airconditioning Serviceman					2					2
Foundry Technician				2						2
Field Officer (Tea)									1	1
Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory Assistant	1									1
Advancing Career Skills	1									1
Electric Fence Maintenance Assistant					1					1
Optician (Ophthalmic/Technician)				1						1
Gaffer (Film and TV lighting person)				1						1
Event Operations					1					1
Musician (Singer)								1		1
Aquarium Keeper							1			1
	7,009	419	1,211	4,613	3,190	15,625	1,470	3,016	21,640	58,193

Note: - *All issued Certificates (RPL, CBT & EBT) 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

Appendix 04

Table 5: Certificates Issued by Industry Sector and Occupation up to 30th June 2024

Industry Sector	Trade	Number of issued certificates				
		CBT	EBT	FLM	RPL	Grand Total
(A) Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Agricultural Production Technology	3,828				3,828
	Agrochemical Sales and Technical Assistant		15		6	21
	Assistant Factory Officer (Tea)	2	6		13	21
	Assistant Field Officer (Tea)	3			120	123
	Cinnamon Factory Operations	53	12		826	891
	Cinnamon Field Operations	39			74	113
	Combine Harvester Operator	258				258
	Environment Conservation Assistant		676			676
	Farm Machinery Technology	235				235
	Field Assistant (Agriculture)	5,901	5,996		490	12,387
	Field Officer (Rubber)				19	19
	Field Officer (Tea)	91			96	187
	Floriculture and Landscape Development Assistant	26	68			94
	Forestry	224				224
	Four Wheel Tractor Operator	36				36
	Livestock Assistant		134		52	186
	Livestock Technician	43	63		2	108
	Plant Nursery Development Assistant	2,476	2,483		90	5,049
	Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory Assistant	1				1
	Plantation Crop Technology	38				38
	Plantation Extension Management	79				79
	Post - Harvest Technology	337				337
	Rubber Harvesting Assistant				169	169
	Tea Factory Officer	49			13	62
	Total	13,719	9,453		1,970	25,142
(B) Fishing	Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management	353				353
	Aquaculture Technician	124			200	324
	Fishing Vessel Skipper	6				6
	Scuba Diver	239			18	257
	Total	722			218	940
(BCS) Common	Advancing Career Skills	753				753
	Basic Competencies to Work	23,619			308	23,927
	Building Career Skills	3,471				3,471
	Developing Career Skills	371				371
	Total	28,214			308	28,522
(D) Manufacturing	Apparel Design Technician	323	9		1	333
	Baker	19,293	218		2,886	22,397
	Batik Artist	30			2	32
	Blaster Painter				46	46
	Boat Building Technician	9				9
	Book Binder	214	53		138	405
	Broadcast Journalist				29	29
	Cake Decorator	255			699	954
	Commis (Pastry & Bakery)				258	258
	Computer Graphic Designer	10,696	82		439	11,217
	Computer Numerically Controlled Manufacturing Technology	27				27
	Dairy Farming Assistant	53	16		195	264
	Desktop Publisher	198			39	237
	Diesel Generator Maintenance Technician				21	21
	Dress Maker/ Tailor (Ladies)	20				20
	Electric Fence Maintenance Assistant		3,266			3,266
	Electronic Appliances Technician	923			123	1,046
	Electronic Technology	47				47
	Fabric Cutter				17	17
	Fabricator (Metal)	724			316	1,040
	Fashion Design Technology	84				84
	Fiberglass Laminator				11	11
	Fitter (General)	51	61		1,400	1,512
	Food Technology	809				809
	Footwear Craftsman	461			54	515
	Foundry Technician				8	8
	Fruit and Vegetable Processor	651	11		40	702
	Handloom Craftsman	15			285	300
	Industrial Electronic Craftsman	412				412
	Industrial Mechatronics Technician	566				566
	Industrial Sewing Machine Operator	4,112	41		684	4,837
	Jewellery Design And Manufacturing Technology	24				24
	Jewellery Maker (Goldsmith)	663			196	859
	Jewellery Stone Setter	324			5	329
	Journalist (Print Media)				30	30
	Lapidarist	203			15	218

Industry Sector	Trade	Number of issued certificates				
		CBT	EBT	FLM	RPL	Grand Total
	Leather Product Craftsman	95				95
	Livestock Production Technology	31				31
	Machine Operator (Beverage Industry)				48	48
	Machinist	6,957	50		697	7,704
	Manufacturing Assistant				102	102
	Mechatronics Technology	771				771
	Milk Collecting Centre Assistant		31			31
	Milking Machine Operator				5	5
	Millwright Technician	231			17	248
	Offset Litho Machine Operator	455	23		286	764
	Pattern Maker	1,544			32	1,576
	Plastic Processing Machine Operator				17	17
	Polymer Technology	25				25
	Printing Machine Mechanic		4		2	6
	Production Supervisor (Sewing)	243			71	314
	Production Technology	300				300
	Quality Controller(Apparel Production)	1,008			18	1,026
	Radio, TV and Allied Equipment Repairer	3,676	2		504	4,182
	Refrigeration & Airconditioning Serviceman		3			3
	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	15,096	462		1,423	16,981
	Rubber Processing Machine Operator				1	1
	Screen Printer	107			4	111
	Sea Food Technology	41				41
	Sewing Machine Mechanic	1,114	1		68	1,183
	Shipyard Supervisor	14				14
	Tailor	10,476	817		2,200	13,493
	Tailor (Gents)	8	8			16
	Television Post-Production Technology	31				31
	Television Program Production Technology	30				30
	Tool and Die Maker	79			14	93
	Upholsterer	21	2		22	45
	Welder	21,733	484	8	5,323	27,548
	Welding Technician (Manual Metal Arc)		195			195
	Welding Technology	90				90
	Wood Carving Artist	49			4	53
	Wood Craftsman (Furniture)	8,917	420		2,560	11,897
	Work Study Officer	244			1	245
	Total	114,573	6,259	8	21,356	142,196
(E) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Boiler Operator				14	14
	Domestic Plumber	10				10
	Electric Motor Winder	2,851	51		136	3,038
	Electrical Technology	815				815
	Electrician	41,049	2,355	10	18,009	61,423
	Electrician (Domestic) - Please refer E40S001 NCS	16	9			25
	Fluid Power Technology (Hydraulic & Pneumatic)	17				17
	Household Electrical Appliance Repairer	1,515	26		31	1,572
	Industrial Plumber	58				58
	Irrigation Technology	169				169
	Linesman (Electrical)	167			285	452
	Plumber	6,615	830		3,156	10,601
	Pneumatic Technician	108			2	110
	Solar Photovoltaic Systems Installer/Solar Photovoltaic Systems Technician	107	259		158	524
	Total	53,497	3,530	10	21,791	78,828
(F) Construction	Aluminium Fabrication with Interior Decoration	101				101
	Aluminium Fabricator	7,932	25		537	8,494
	Assistant Quantity Surveyor	4,436			146	4,582
	Bar Bender	122	16		385	523
	Building Service Technology	515				515
	Building Services Technician				1	1
	Construction Craftsman (Masonry)	7,287	11,412		6,835	25,534
	Construction Equipment Maintenance Technology	10				10
	Construction Equipment Operator	11,253			1,000	12,253
	Construction Equipment Operator (Pump Car)				6	6
	Construction Site Supervisor	4,428	66		540	5,034
	Construction Technology	3,888				3,888
	Drafting Technology	96				96
	Draughtsperson	8,279			1,021	9,300
	Elevator Technician	65			13	78
	Interior Decorator	33				33
	Laboratory Technician (Construction Sector)	9			110	119
	Multi Skilled Construction Craftsman	357	64		4	425
	Painter (Building)	31	2		593	626
	Quantity Surveying	2,626				2,626

Industry Sector	Trade	Number of issued certificates				
		CBT	EBT	FLM	RPL	Grand Total
	Road Construction Craftsman	26				26
	Road Construction Site Equipment Operator	18			19	37
	Scaffoldder	30			18	48
	Tiler	24	36		55	115
	Wood Craftsman (Building)	1,777	453		2,682	4,912
	Wood Finishing Technician				10	10
	Total	53,343	12,074		13,975	79,392
(G) Wholesale and Retail Trade	Accounting Sector	428				428
	Agricultural Equipment Mechanic	1,012			19	1,031
	Automobile Air Conditioning Mechanic	1,987	294		195	2,476
	Automobile Electrician	6,009	365		652	7,026
	Automobile Mechanic	22,919	1,247		4,161	28,327
	Automobile Painter	2,190	233		998	3,421
	Automobile Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technician	5				5
	Automobile Techno Commercial Sales Assistant	32				32
	Automobile Technology	1,041				1,041
	Automobile Tinker	1,725	101		415	2,241
	Construction Equipment Mechanic	341			138	479
	Customer Services Assistant		630			630
	Diesel Engine Mechanic	323	21		116	460
	Diesel Pump Mechanic	249	6		28	283
	Floating (Fisheries) Vessel Mechanic	109			8	117
	Hydraulic Technician				7	7
	Marine Fitter				32	32
	Marine Machinery Maintenance Technology	73				73
	Mobile Phone Repairing Craftsman	291	30		19	340
	Motorcycle Mechanic	11,647	823		907	13,377
	Outboard Motor Mechanic	321	19		13	353
	Petroleum Customer Service Assistant		32			32
	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology	381				381
	Sales Representative		37		72	109
	Supermarket Customer Service Assistant		157		2	159
	Three Wheeler Mechanic	3,333	198		148	3,679
	Vehicle Body Repair Technician (Painting)	121				121
	Vehicular Emission Testing Technician				112	112
	Wheel Alignment Technician		2		7	9
	Total	54,537	4,195		8,049	66,781
(H) Hotel and Restaurants	Assistant Cook (Chinese)	8				8
	Assistant Cook (Cold Kitchen)	10				10
	Barista	154				154
	Bartender	65	8		6	79
	Cook	19,317	924		1,944	22,185
	Crew Member (Pizzeria)				18	18
	Event Management	143				143
	Food & Beverage	2,572			329	2,901
	Guest Relation Agent (Front Office Operations)	264	2		12	278
	Hospitality Management	192				192
	Housekeeping Supervisor	17	3		22	42
	Professional Cookery	1,304			249	1,553
	Quick Service Restaurant (QSR) Crew Member	7				7
	Room Attendant	2,297	421		70	2,788
	Spa and Leisure Tourism Operations Assistant				32	32
	Travel and Tour Management	371				371
	Trekking/Hiking Guide	23				23
	Waiter/ Steward	2,781	864		159	3,804
	Water Craft Operator	13				13
	Total	29,538	2,222		2,841	34,601
(I) Transport, Storage and Communications	Crane Operator (Level Luffing Jib)				30	30
	Driver		3,933		141	4,074
	Heavy Vehicle Operator	5,910			1,100	7,010
	Maritime and Logistics Management	209				209
	Reefer Container Technician	40				40
	Rigger				111	111
	Store Keeper	514	4		633	1,151
	Telecommunication Technician	734	2		2,047	2,783
	Telecommunication Technology	208				208
	Time Keeper				18	18
	Tour Guiding	72			17	89
	Transport Assistant		99			99
	Transport Supervisor				5	5
	Travel & Tour Operations	11			2	13
	Vehicle Lube Serviceman		61			61
	Vehicle Serviceman and Interior Cleaner		72		97	169
	Wharf Clerk	3			2	5
	Total	7,701	4,171		4,203	16,075

Industry Sector	Trade	Number of issued certificates				
		CBT	EBT	FLM	RPL	Grand Total
(J) Financial Inter-mediation	Business Associate	3,711	32		8	3,751
	Total	3,711	32		8	3,751
(K) Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	Assistant Bungalow Keeper		32			32
	Cashier (Super Market/ General)	63			2	65
	Clerk (General)	4,266	1,512		2,487	8,265
	Computer Applications Assistant	62,253	822		6,231	69,306
	Computer Hardware and Network Technician	243			78	321
	Computer Hardware Technician	11,452	12		874	12,338
	Computer Network Technician	2,331			187	2,518
	ICT Application Assistant (Please refer K72S003 NCS)	223				223
	Information and Communication Technology	3,695				3,695
	Information and Communication Technology Technician	58,418			863	59,281
	Management Services Officer	32				32
	Mobile Phone Repair Technician (Please refer G52S003 NCS)	9	36		5	50
	Multimedia Designing Associate	244				244
	Office Assistant				5	5
	Photographer	34	3		265	302
	Receptionist	392	711		53	1,156
	Secretary(Secretarial Practices)	1,394	4		119	1,517
	Security and Surveillance System Technician	20	6		5	31
	Software Developer	189			1	190
	Survey Field Assistant	3,082			295	3,377
	Survey Plan Repairer				3	3
	Web Developer	192			1	193
	Total	148,532	3,138		11,474	163,144
(L) Public Administration and Defence	Disaster Risk Reduction Assistant		1,983			1,983
	Fireman	53	9		250	312
	Lifeguard	70	20		8	98
	Security Officer	184	1,039		24	1,247
	Total	307	3,051		282	3,640
(M) Education	Career Guidance Practitioner				11	11
	Pre-School Management	7				7
	Pre-School Teacher	3,177	1,521		5,538	10,236
	Teaching English as a Second Language	527				527
	Vocational and Technical Training Center Management	15				15
	Total	3,726	1,521		5,549	10,796
(N) Health and Social Work	Ayurveda Massage Therapist	6			10	16
	Bio Medical Equipment Technology	75				75
	Bio-Medical Technician	39			9	48
	Care Giver	8,020	3,732		494	12,246
	Care Giver	9,977				9,977
	Caregiver (Elder)	112	24		115	251
	Child Care & Therapy Assistant (Special Needs)	4				4
	Child Care Center Operations	110	261			371
	Child Caregiver	802	903		79	1,784
	Community Health Assistant		5,197			5,197
	Dental Surgery Nurse Assistant	176			57	233
	Drug Prevention Assistant		2,274			2,274
	Elder Care Assistant (Please refer N85S010 NCS)		88		26	114
	Electrocardiography (ECG) Assistant				1	1
	Emergency Medical Technician				32	32
	First Aider	18			53	71
	General Child Care (Please refer N85S010 NCS)	456	748		3	1,207
	Laboratory Assistant	24	25		124	173
	Medical Laboratory Assistant		36		17	53
	Nurse Assistant	5,329	653		769	6,751
	Occupational Safety and Health Officer	79			29	108
	Occupational Safety and Health Sector	288				288
	Operation Theatre Technician	20				20
	Optician (Ophthalmic/Technician)	42			76	118
	Pharmacy Technician	27	49		381	457
	Phlebotomist				44	44
	Sports Trainer (Physical Fitness)	44				44
	Total	25,648	13,990		2,319	41,957

Industry Sector	Trade	Number of issued certificates				
		CBT	EBT	FLM	RPL	Grand Total
(O) Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	Aquarium Keeper				1	1
	Beautician	32,540	470		8,847	41,857
	Bridal Dresser	1,171			1,971	3,142
	Cosmetology	335				335
	Dancer	58			3	61
	Domestic Housekeeping Assistant	24,777	77		339	25,193
	Dry Cleaning and Laundry Processor				5	5
	Event Operations		1			1
	Field Assistant Mosquito Control				692	692
	Florist	10			15	25
	Gaffer (Film and TV lighting person)				3	3
	Hair Dresser	22,162	205		3,340	25,707
	Landscaping Technician	2,525	25		100	2,650
	Make-Up Artist	65			10	75
	Municipal Solid Waste Operation Assistant	1			840	841
	Municipal Solid Waste Work Supervisor				42	42
	Musician (Singer)	19				19
	Physical Fitness Trainer	1,509	1		101	1,611
	Sport Masseur	346			162	508
	Sports Science (Sector)	101				101
	Video Editor / Assistant Editor				34	34
Total		85,619	779		16,505	102,903
Grand Total		623,387	64,415	18	110,848	798,668

TERTIARY AND VACATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

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