

Major Conventional Indicators in Sri Lanka

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Major Conventional Indicators

Introduction

The major conventional indicators presented reflect both the situation of women and changes brought about by the interface of gender and social, economic and political forces. While these changes were the outcome of a confluence of factors such as globalisation and macro policies, the most significant developments in recent years have been the macro economic reforms introduced in 1977 and their integration with the stabilisation and structural adjustment policies promoted by international financial institutions. In view of the armed conflict in the north and east the data used since 1991 pertains only to the rest of the country in many areas.

These indicators illustrate

- (i) gender relations
- (ii) regional, district, ethnic, and where available, class distinction
- (iii) trends over time, particularly since the inception of macro reforms in 1977

They are also located in a conceptual framework that focuses on gender dimensions of

- (i) access to resources, services and facilities
- (ii) division of labour
- (iii) control of resources and income, where feasible

They pertain to four areas

- (i) economic participation
- (ii) educational levels
- (iii) health status and
- (iv) political participation

The Context

The colonial economy with its dependence on export of three primary commodities – tea, rubber, and coconut – continued to dominate the economy in the early years after independence. The financial assets accumulated during the world war created some prosperity until the late 1950s when falling commodity prices in the world market resulted in deterioration in the terms of trade, depletion of assets and decline in average of economic growth rates from 4.6% in 1950 – 1960 to 3.9% in 1960 – 1977. After a decade of a ‘closed economy’, a radical shift in macro economic policies took place in 1977 to market liberalisation and an open economy, concomitantly with IMF/World Bank sponsored structural adjustment programmes. Average economic growth rates have fluctuated since then, increasing to 6% in 1978 – 1983, declining to 4.9% in 1983 – 1986 and to 3.1% in 1978 – 1990, and increasing again to 5.5% in 1990 – 1995 and 5% in 1995 - 1999, GNP per capita increased from US \$ 204 in 1969 to US \$ 438 in 1990 and to US \$ 807 in 1999.

Poverty is reported to have increased from 18% in 1978 to 27% in 1986 and to have declined to 22% in 1991 and 18% in 1995. Nevertheless estimates depend on the poverty line used and estimates based on a more realistic poverty line are 40% in the 1980s and 35% in the 1990s.

Juxtaposed with this relatively negative scenario of economic development was the significant progress made in social development as a consequence of positive social policies implemented since the 1940s, reflected in the relatively favourable social indicators in education and health presented in sections 2 and 3.

The Economy

A

GDP (Rs. Mn.)		Per capita GNP US \$
1950	4871	
1960	6875	204
1970	14050	247
1980	66527	328
1990	321784	438
1999	1,110,653	807
2000	1,256,000	870

Source: Annual Report of the Central Bank

B

Average economic	growth rates
1950 - 1960	4.8%
1960 - 1977	3.9%
1978 - 1983	6.0%
1983 - 1986	4.9%
1987 - 1990	3.1%
1990 - 1995	5.5%
1995 - 1999	5.1%

Source: Annual Report of the Central Bank

C

Poverty	
1986	27.3% Poverty line 1 40.6% Poverty line 2
1990 - 1991	22.4% Poverty line 1 35.3% Poverty line 2
1995 - 1996	25.0% Poverty line 1 39.0% Poverty line 2

Source: Department of Census statistics , Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1995/96

1. Economic Participation

Access to Employment

Sri Lankan women have been traditionally active economic producers but over the years norms of domesticity, both indigenous and imported, have had a pervasive influence on policy and practice. An important consequence has been the invisibility of many women workers in the informal sector in labour statistics and in macro economic policies. The major conventional indicators presented here are based on official statistics and the limitations of this data need to be kept in mind in perusing this analysis.

While the wide gender disparity in labour force participation rates does not reflect the real situation as depicted in micro studies, Table 1.1 indicates that while male labour force participation has been stable for over three decades, both female labour force participation rates and the percentage of women in the labour force increased significantly in the 1980s in the aftermath of the economic reforms. The economic pressures on families coping with rising costs of living after decontrol of prices and reduction of subsidies pushed women particularly in low income families to seek alternative avenues of employment that were available to them. The reversal of this trend in the early 1990s has not been adequately explained but the second half of the 1990s has seen an increase again. It is interesting to note that female labour force participation rates are higher only in the 10 - 14 age group pointing to the vulnerability of girls in poverty groups to employment in domestic service from a young age (Table 1.2).

In Sri Lanka, deteriorating terms of trade and slow economic growth and consequently the inability of the economy to absorb the expanding labour force resulted in a high incidence of unemployment since the late 1960s. Spurts of economic growth since market liberalisation accounted for fluctuations in unemployment rates in the 1980s and 1990s without sustained progress in

growth rates or in unemployment. Unemployment rates have declined relatively rapidly in very recent years. But as Table 1.4 underscores, whether unemployment rates are rising or falling, female unemployment rates have been consistently at least double male unemployment rates. It is clear therefore that while employment avenues were created for women since 1977 in export oriented industries, and chiefly in the lead industry, garment manufacture, and in overseas employment or migrant domestic labour, these opportunities have not been adequate to absorb the expanding female labour force or to compensate for losses in employment, as in the small scale textile industry, caused by macro economic reforms.

Unemployment has been lowest in the plantation sector particularly for women and highest in the urban sector but the gap appears to be narrowing in the 1990s (Table 1.5). Region wise, the Southern Province – Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts – the Western Province – Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara districts – and other districts with a stronger education base were the most affected in 1981 and the Southern Province remains the worst affected in 1997 (Tables 1.6 and 1.7). It is salutary to note that the youth revolt and violence at the end of the 1980s as a consequence of the social exclusion of the poor caused by macro economic reforms was concentrated heavily in the Southern Province.

Unemployment has affected also chiefly youth, men between 15 and 29 years, and women between 15 and 35 years, and secondary and university educated youth. Tables 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10 show that women have been more adversely affected than men with respect to both categories, age and educational levels. Table 1.11 underscores the fact that the educational levels of women of the employed and particularly unemployed labour force are higher than those of men. Women's gains in achieving gender equality in access to education have not been transferred to employment. Macro studies have indicated that women with a secondary education have been confined in the past two decades to

horizontal mobility in employment and not upward vertical mobility as in the past as the major demand under macro economic reforms has been for low cost female labour as a 'comparative advantage' in a competitive global market.

Distribution of employment opportunities in the Public sector

Three facts need to be considered.

- (i) The State is the major employer in Sri Lanka in the formal sector. Women employees are a minority in the State service although their percentage has increased from 22.3% in 1980 to 33.7% in 1994 (Table 1.12).
- (ii) District wise distribution of State employees indicate that women appear to opt for developed and relatively urbanised districts as for instance Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Matara, Galle and Kurunegala and are underrepresented in "difficult" districts (Table 1.13).
- (iii) With regard to gender dimensions of ethnic distribution, disparities are found only in the Sri Lankan Moor (Muslim) community while the majority Sinhalese community both women and men are over - represented particularly in the central government (Tables 14, a, b, c).

Quality of employment

A major impact of the macro economic reforms appears to have been the deterioration in the quality of employment available to women as seen in Table 1.15. The percentage of paid employees in the formal sector which had been nearly 80% at the 1981 census, declined to around 55% by 1990, improved in the early 1990s and has declined again in the late 1990s. The decline in this category among men workers is marginal in comparison. Labour force data indicates that half these jobs were casual employment. This trend is

concurrent with the expansion of export-oriented and domestic industries that employed large numbers of women as semi-skilled and low cost labour. Self employed or “own account” workers increased in the 1980s but has declined since 1990 perhaps with the opening of rural garment industries. A significant fact is that unpaid female labour which had declined to 6.5% by 1981 increased to unconscionable levels of 25% by 1990 and after a decline is currently around 30 %. It is evident that the expansion of agriculture settlements under the Mahaweli Development Project in the 1980s has been with the use of women as unpaid family labour rather than as skilled agricultural workers or extension workers. In the late 1980s the elimination of the fertilizer subsidy in the second phase of structural adjustment increased the production costs of small farmers and reduced their incomes, compelling them to use the unpaid labour of women in the family to adjust to this change. Such a large proportion of unpaid family workers and casual labour indicates that the casualisation and marginalisation of female labour is going apace while the country is supposedly moving towards a higher stage of development.

The “glass ceiling”

At the upper levels of the employment hierarchy, the fact that 45% of the university student population have been women for several years does not appear to have facilitated women’s entry to decision making positions in the public sector or in the expanding private sector which under the reforms has been cast in the role of the “engine” of growth.

Table 1.16 gives the distribution of the female and male labour force in the different levels of the employment structure and Table 1.17 the percentage of women of the labour force in each category. The fact that more women than men have been always in the “professional” category and that half the professionals are women is apt to be deceptive as these women are concentrated chiefly in the education and health services as teachers and

nurses and are underrepresented in the higher levels even in these services. The appalling low percentage of women in managerial positions – 0.2% in 1998 as in 1963 – indicates that women have not been successful in achieving upward occupational mobility commensurate with their qualifications and with economic expansion under macro economic reforms.

The persistence of the ‘glass ceiling’ as a barrier to women’s career advancement is clearly reflected in Tables 1.17 – 1.24. In the Sri Lanka Administrative service, the percentage of women in Class 1 has increased from 1.8% in 1979 but was still only 12.6% in 1993 (Table 1.17). Only 11.2% of women employees in the public sector and 16.9% of women employees in the private sector were in senior official or managerial positions in 1990 (Tables 1.18 and 1.19). The situation is very bleak at the highest level (Tables 1.20 and 1.21). It was only in 1994 that the first woman was appointed to the post of Secretary to a Ministry but it is a positive trend that five of the 4 secretaries to Ministries appointed this month after the recent general elections are women.

Two “special” services that have expanded with economic development are presented. As seen in Table 1.22 there is no woman at the top in any scientific institution and only 20% to 33.3% are even heads of divisions except in the Medical Research Institute which is influenced by the ‘feminine’ syndrome of health professionals. In the three Export Processing Zones, established since 1977 to promote export oriented production – a key macro economic reform – women have minimal representation at managerial and technical levels and are concentrated in semi skilled and unskilled jobs and in clerical positions as in the rest of the economy (Tables 1.23 and 1.24). Hence economic development has in fact reinforced the gender subordination in the labour market.

Gender division in the labour market

The gender division of labour which over the decades has seen the concentration of women in the domestic and plantation agriculture, traditional industries and in the education, health and domestic services has seen very little significant change despite the structural changes in the economy as a consequence of macro economic reforms and the entry of women in small numbers to the male “preserves” in employment.

Table 1.25 presents the sectoral distribution of the employed population. Although the agricultural sector has declined in its share of GDP and employment, and the percentage of women in the female labour force in the agricultural sector has declined from 61% in 1971 to 42.1% in 1994, a substantial share of the female labour force continues to work in this sector. In this context it is significant that only 14.1% of agriculture operators were women around 1982. (Table 1.26) and that only 15.5% of the members of Farmers’ Organisations were women in 1987 (Table 1.27). On the other hand much of the unpaid family labour comprises women in this sector.

In the industry sector, the percentage of women in the subdivisions of the manufacturing industries is given in Table 1.28. The percentage of women in the labour force in the manufacturing sector has increased sharply in the 1980s from 11.3% in 1981 to 20.1% in 1990 with the expansion of the industrial sector subsequent to the reforms but the concentration of women continues to be in garments, textiles, leather, food and tobacco, pottery and plastic products. The percentage of women in garment or weaving apparel industries has increased steeply from 33.6% in 1971 to 90.5% in 1994 as a consequence of the expansion of the garment industry as the ‘keystone’ of industrial development since 1977. This trend is illustrated in Table 1.29 which underscores the fact that over 80% of the labour force in Export Processing Zones, and of 90% of the labour force in garment factories within and outside the Zone have been women. With the exception of some increase in

the participation of women in the leather, rubber, electrical and scientific manufacturing industries, the scenario is relatively unchanged.

The services sector has seen the most expansion in terms of employment but as seen in Table 1.30 to 1.33 the areas of concentration remain the same. In the public service, women have high representation in the health, education and secretarial services. The only change has been in the increase in the legal and more recently computer services (Table 1.30). In the Departmental structure too, only the Textile Industries, Education, Health and Small Industries Departments – all traditional ‘feminine’ occupations – employ a substantial proportion of women (Table 1.31). In the State media, an expanding area of employment with globalisation, 73.9% of clerks and around one-third of professionals, news readers, interviewers and programme presenters are women but women are under represented in technical and programme production. Among migrant workers, around 90% of unskilled labour comprises women (Table 1.33).

Wages and Income

Gender disaggregated data is minimal in these areas. Gender equality in wages was achieved in the 1980s as a consequence of trade union cum political agitation in the plantation sector. In the informal sector, however, there is disparity ranging to over 50% of male wages. National data is not available as wages vary according to demand for labour. The steep rise in the wage indices is a response to inflation. Income data in national surveys pertain only to salaried and wage earners and are therefore misleading.

Conclusion

Indicators of labour force participation illustrate some of the major aspects of the situation of women since the introduction of macro economic reforms although many external forces have intervened over the years.

- 1) More women have entered the labour force to meet the need for a livelihood for family survival, maintenance or mobility
- 2) Women continue to be more vulnerable to unemployment than men despite the expansion of the economy after market liberalisation
- 3) The quality of employment available to women has deteriorated since women are perceived to be productive low cost labour for economic development
- 4) The vertical and horizontal gender based segmentation of the labour market has not changed since women are reaching the higher level of employment very slowly and have yet to overcome gendered barriers to entry to 'non-traditional' employment.

Table 1.1
Labour Force Participation.

Year	Labour Force Participation Rates %		
	Total	Male	Female
1963	45.9	69.2	20.0
1971	48.0	68.4	26.0
1981	44.4	65.4	22.5
1985/86	50.3	68.6	32.5
1990	53.3	67.4	39.4
1994	48.5	68.6	28.9
1998	51.6	66.6	37.6
2000	50.8	67.4	34.2

Sources: 1). Census of Population 1963, 1971, 1981 II) Gender Dimensions of Employment in Sri Lanka. 1997
2). Labour Force and Social Economic Survey 1985/86 3). Labour Force Survey 1996-2000
Department of Census and Statistics

Table 1.2
Labour Force Participation Rate By Age & Sex, 2000

Age (in Years)	1998			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Age Groups	51.6	66.6	37.6	50.8	67.4	34.2
10-14	2.5	2.1	3.0	-	-	-
15-19	29.3	33.7	25.1	24.4	31.4	17.1
20-24	70.1	87.2	53.2	69.7	82.9	54.8
25-29	75.9	92.4	60.5	68.9	91	47.6
30-34	73.0	97.4	50.9	75.2	97.7	51.8
35-39	75.8	98.1	58.3	74.9	98.2	53.8
40-44	72.7	95.4	50.7	71.3	96.4	47
45-49	75.7	92.1	59.2	66.6	94	44.1
50-54	60.5	84.8	37.3	61.5	90.4	35.3
55-59	52.3	74.6	32.4	57.1	77.0	31.1
60 & Over	25.2	43.4	9.0	25.9	42.6	11.2

Sources: 1). Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey 1998, 2000 Final Quarter
Department of Census and Statistics

Table 1.3
Labour Force By Sector.

Labour Force % Population	1990		1995		1997		2000 1 st Quarter	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Male	65.5	67.6	64.5	66.4	66.4	65.6	67.1	67.4
Female	27.9	36.2	22.8	34.0	24.0	33.1	27.8	35.2
Total	46.6	51.6	45.9	48.9	43.8	49.3	46.9	51.4

Source: 1). Statistical Pocket Book 98' 2). Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey. 1990 - 2000
Departement of Census and Statistics

Table 1.4
Unemployment Rates.

Year	Total	Male	Female
1963	7.3	8.9	7.6
1971	15.6	14.3	19.6
1981	17.8	13.2	31.8
1985/86	14.1	10.8	20.8
1990	14.0	9.1	23.4
1994	13.1	9.7	20.1
1998	10.6	7.1	16.2
1999 (1 st quarter)	8.6	6.8	11.8
2000 (2 nd quarter)	7.0	5.7	10.1

Sources: 1) Census, 1963, 1971, 1981,
2) Labour Force and Labour Economy Survey 1985/86
3) Labour Force Survey 1990 - 2000

Table 1.5
Unemployment Rates By Sector (1971-1996)

Year	Sector	Total	Male	Female
1971	Urban	19.9	14.8	37.2
	Rural	17.2	12.7	30.4
1973	Urban	32.1	24.1	55.0
	Rural	24.5	18.3	42.4
	Plantation	12.0	14.3	9.4
1978/79	Urban	20.7	12.4	37.7
	Rural	14.6	8.7	26.3
	Plantation	5.6	5.7	5.4
1981/82	Urban	14.2	10.1	25.1
	Rural	12.0	7.3	25.3
	Plantation	5.0	6.4	3.6
1985/86	Urban	19.5	15.8	27.9
	Rural	13.2	9.5	21.3
	Plantation	7.8	9.0	6.4
1990	Urban	18.5	11.3	32.0
	Rural	13.6	8.6	21.8
*1994	Urban	15.3	11.6	24.3
	Rural	13.3	9.5	20.2
*1996	Urban	10.1	7.4	16.4
	Rural	11.3	9.0	16.1
1998	Urban	9.1	7.0	14.0
	Rural	7.8	6.3	10.7

Sources: 1). Census 1971, Labour Force and Social Economy Survey 1985/86,
Labour Force Survey 1990 - 2000, Departement of Census and statistics

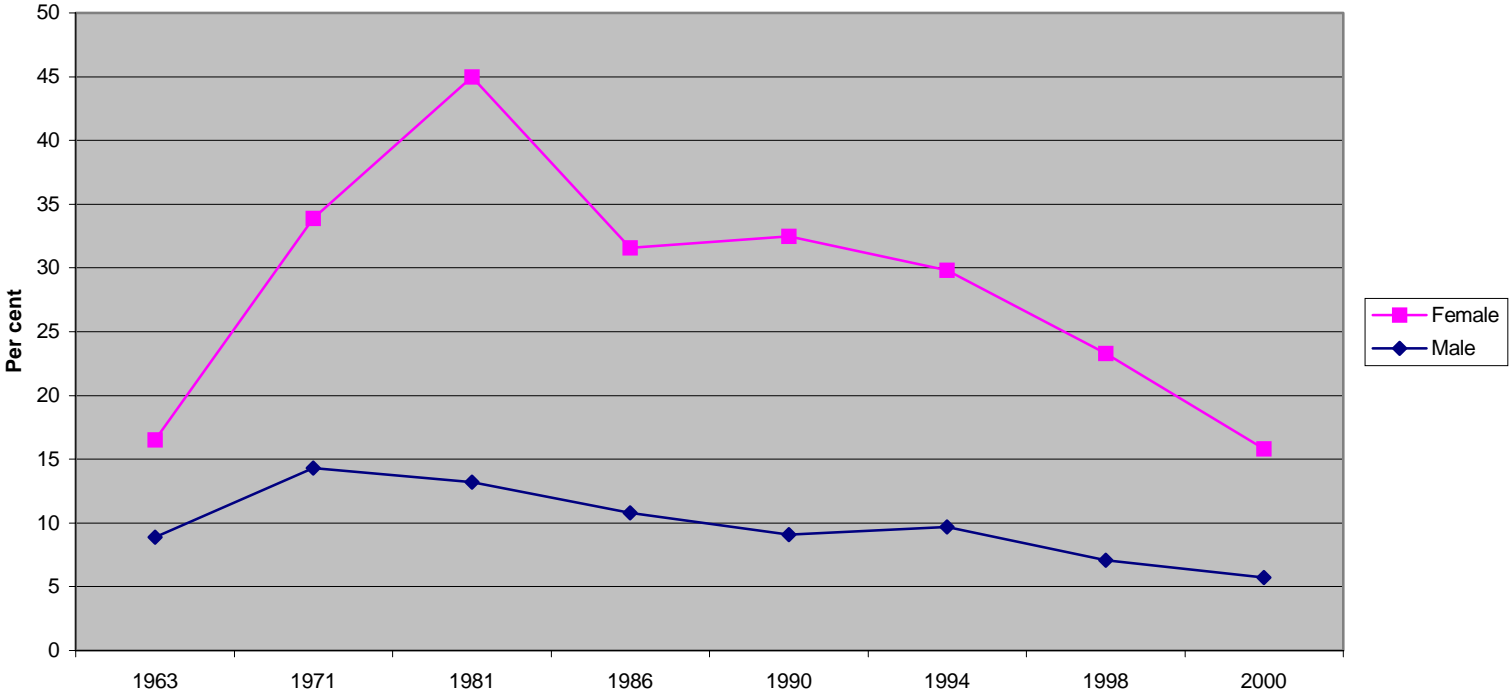
2). Consumer Financials and Social Economic Survey 1973, 1978,/79,1981/82,
Central Bank

Table 1.6
Unemployment Rates of the Population Aged 10 Years & Over By Districts

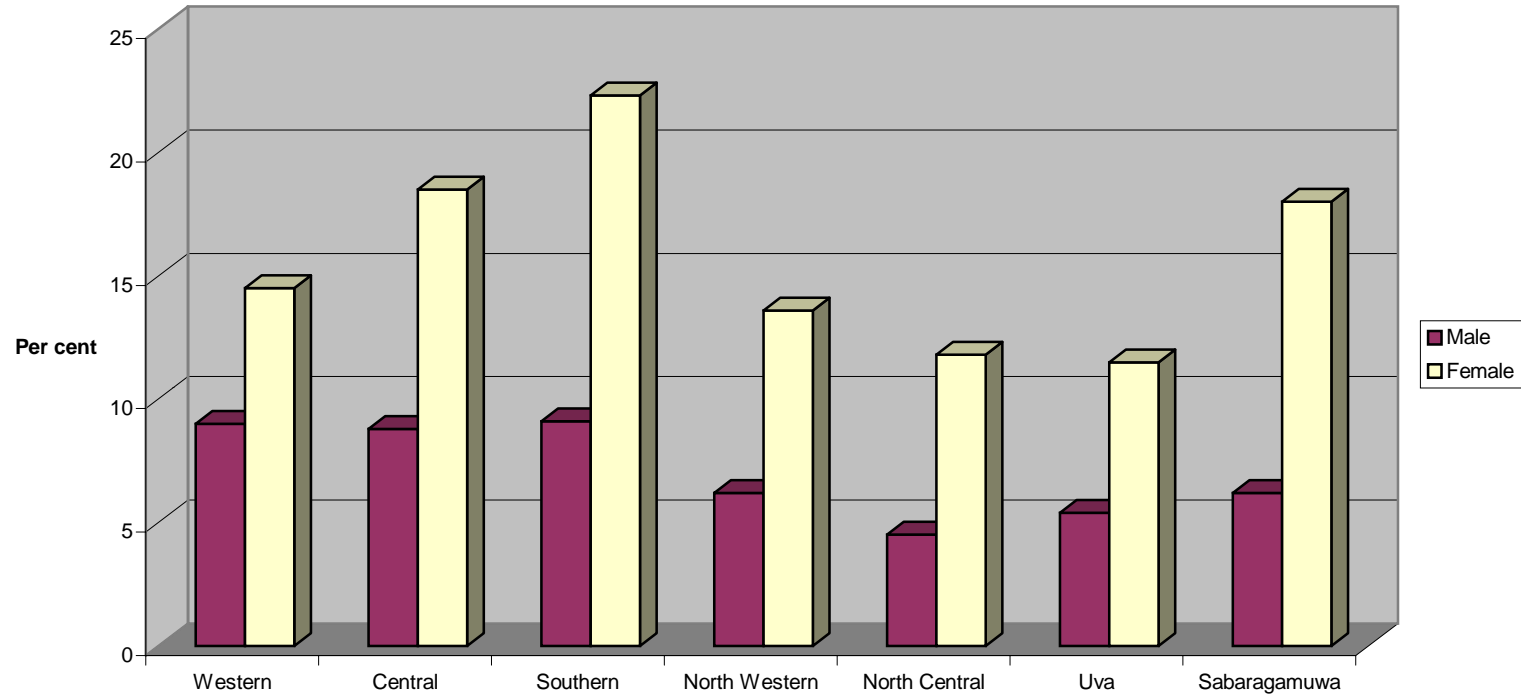
Districts	1981			1997		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	17.9	13.2	31.8	10.5	7.7	16.1
Colombo	21.5	16.6	35.8	9.8	8.4	12.9
Gampaha	26.1	18.6	49.3	11.0	8.9	15.0
Kalutara	25.3	18.7	42.2	12.3	10.2	16.8
Kandy	18.9	13.7	31.0	15.5	10.8	26.4
Matale	12.3	8.9	23.2	15.0	8.1	29.5
Nuwara-Eliya	8.5	8.2	8.8	6.4	5.8	7.1
Galle	26.0	20.3	39.2	12.6	9.4	18.3
Matara	27.3	21.3	41.6	14.3	8.3	24.6
Hambantota	18.6	13.4	40.5	14.5	9.6	26.5
Jaffna	14.1	9.7	40.8	NA	NA	NA
Mannar	3.0	2.5	7.9	NA	NA	NA
Vavuniya	6.0	4.1	16.5	NA	NA	NA
Mullaitivu	5.4	4.3	11.8	NA	NA	NA
Batticaloa	8.8	6.3	31.2	NA	NA	NA
Ampara	13.6	10.3	33.4	NA	NA	NA
Trincomalee	12.3	9.2	42.5	NA	NA	NA
Kurunegala	14.9	10.3	30.4	8.1	5.4	13.6
Puttalam	10.7	7.2	24.6	9.6	8.1	13.6
Anuradhapura	8.6	6.2	18.5	5.9	4.5	8.9
Polonnaruwa	13.9	10.1	38.5	8.4	4.7	21.1
Badulla	10.5	9.0	13.3	7.9	6.3	10.2
Monaragala	10.7	7.9	28.6	7.6	3.7	14.8
Ratnapura	14.0	11.3	21.2	8.9	5.1	16.9
Kegalle	25.1	19.1	40.6	11.4	7.6	19.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics 1981, District Profile of Labour Force in Sri Lanka, 1997

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rates by Sex and Province 1997



Unemployed Female Population by Educational Level-1998

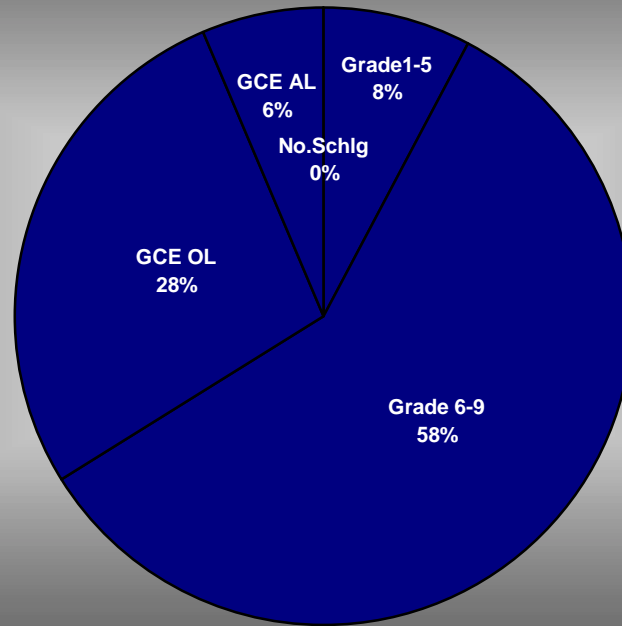


Table 1.7
Unemployment Rate By Province And Sex 1997

Province	Total	Male	Female
Total	10.5	7.7	16.1
Western	10.7	9.0	14.5
Central	12.3	8.8	18.5
Southern	13.6	9.1	22.3
North Western	8.5	6.2	13.6
North Central	6.7	4.5	11.8
Uva	7.8	5.4	11.5
Sabaragamuwa	10.0	6.2	18.0

Sources: 1). Bulletin of Labour force Statistics of Sri Lanka .1998
2). Departement of Census and Statistics

Table 1.8
Unemployment Rate By Age & Sex.

Age Group	1971		1981		1985/86		1990		1994		1996		2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Age Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	11.1
10-14	36.6	41.9	45.9	42.6	11.9	5.6	6.3	16.6	24.6	16.9	-	-	-	-
15-19	37.1	43.9	41.2	51.1	28.6	27.8	23.4	38.8	45.4	44.0	35.4	44.3	20.5	25.3
20-24	28.4	46.2	27.7	50.9	23.3	42.5	22.5	50.5	32.2	39.4	24.6	38.5	21.9	28.9
25-29	13.9	32.3	13.8	39.0	10.6	27.7	10.6	28.1	15.1	24.8	11.6	20.7	9.6	18.6
30-34	7.1	20.9	7.4	25.8	6.9	16.7	8.8	19.8	7.0	13.2	2.2	9.1	1.2	11.7
35-39	4.9	12.8	4.5	16.4	4.6	7.9	2.3	10.1	3.8	7.4	-	-	2.6	3.4
40-44	4.0	11.6	11.8	9.7	5.4	5.4	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.0
45 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.3
45-49	3.7	10.6	2.6	4.9	3.1	4.5	0.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	-	-	-	-
50-54	3.6	11.7	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.3	1.3	10.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.4	-	-
55-59	3.8	15.6	2.1	4.2	5.2	2.3	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.4	-	-	-	-
60-64	3.7	20.1	1.8	4.8	2.3	3.4	4.5	-	0.6	0.4	-	0.3	-	-
65 over	4.9	32.2	2.7	7.5	1.6	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	-	-
All Ages	14.0	31.0	13.2	31.8	10.8	20.8	9.1	23.5	11.4	17.9	8.8	16.2	-	-

Sources: 1). Census 1971, 1981, Labour Force
2). Social Economy Survey 1990 - 2000
3). Departement of Census and Statistics

Unemployment Rate

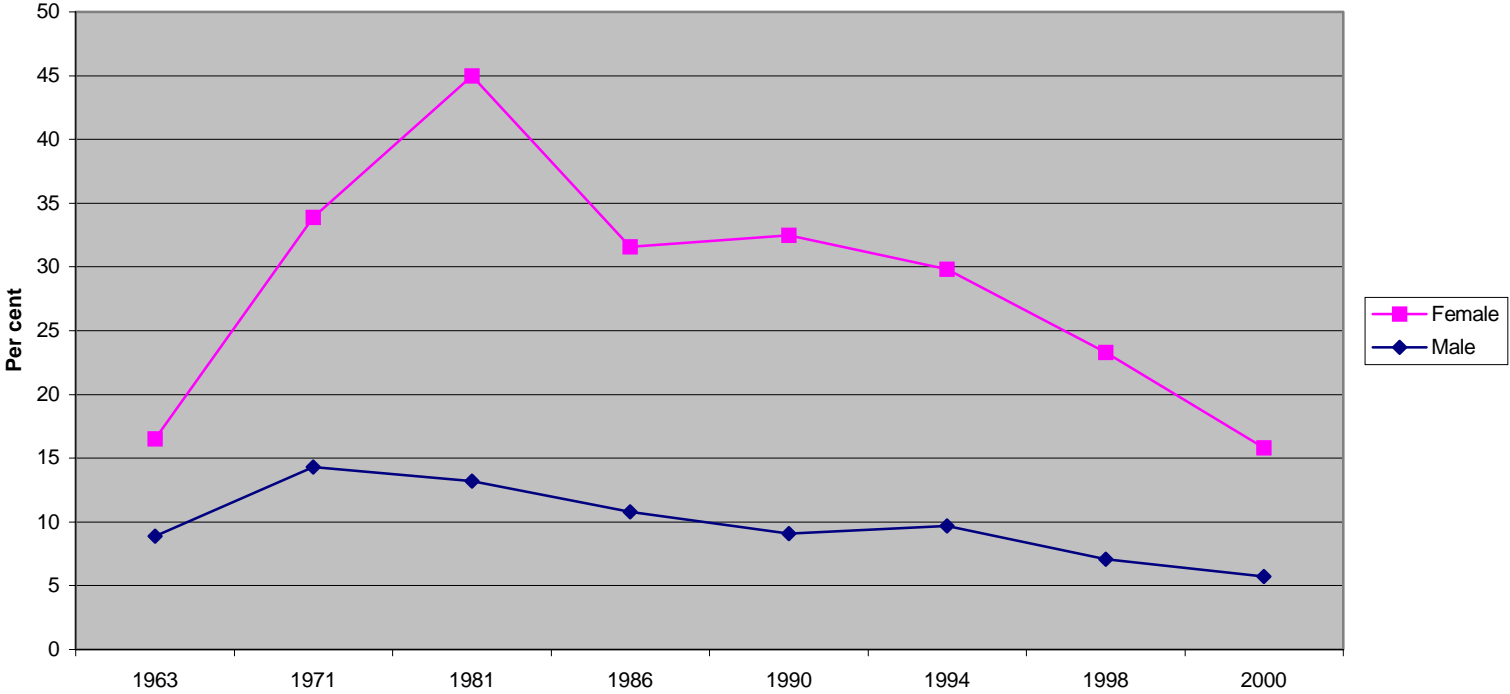


Table 1.9**Unemployment Rates By Educational Level & Sex.**

Educational Level	1981/82		1985/86		1994		1996/97	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No Schooling	2.1	2.6	7.7	4.8	4.6	2.3	0.2	1.1
School Year 1-5	3.8	7.8	7.0	9.4	3.8	3.7	1.8	3.6
School Year 6-8	9.6	33.5	9.5	16.5	14.9	22.9	8.9	21.1
School Year 9-10			15.4	34.9				
G. C. E. O/L	14.5	42.0	14.4	35.6	16.3	28.3	8.2	24.1
G. C. E. A/L	22.0	52.2	18.7	44.9	15.6	30.7	10.9	36.4
Degree	8.1	12.1	3.3	10.2	2.5	4.0	6.9	12.2
Post Graduate Degree			4.2	3.2				
All Levels	7.8	21.3	10.8	20.8	11.4	17.9	6.4	17.5

Source: Consumer Finances and Socio-Economic Survey 1981/82, 1996/97 Central Bank, Labor Force and Socio-Economic Survey 1985/86- Department of Census and Statistics Demographic Survey 1994, Department of Census and Statistics.

Table 1.10**Currently Unemployed Persons By Sex , Level of Education And Sector 2000 (First Quarter).**

	Level of Education				
	No Schooling	Grade 0-4	Grade 5-9	G. C. E. (O/L)	G. C. E. (A/L)
Both Sectors Total	0.1	6.1	49.9	29.2	14.8
Male	0.1	7.8	58.1	27.0	6.4
Female	-	4.9	43.9	30.3	20.9
Urban Total	-	3.3	60.6	19.5	16.7
Male	-	8.3	65.8	14.4	11.5
Female	-	-	57.2	22.7	20.1
Rural Total	0.1	6.4	49.0	30.0	14.6
Male	0.1	7.7	57.5	28.7	6.0
Female	-	5.3	42.7	31.0	21.0

Source: Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, 1998

Table 1.11
Employed And Unemployed Population By Educational Level.

Year	No Schooling		Grade 1-5		Grade 6-9		G.C.E. (O/L)		G.C.E. (A/L)		Higher Education		Unspecified		
	E	U	E	U	E	U	E	U	E	U	E	U	E	U	
1963 M															
F	13.2	NA	33.2	NA	41.7	NA	5.6	NA	1.1	NA	0.5	NA	4.7	NA	
1971 M	50.0	NA	22.9	NA	14.3	NA	5.3	NA	2.9	NA	0.4	NA	4.1	NA	
F	1.2	13.0	42.6	16.1	32.8	60.4	4.8	9.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	16.3	-	
1981 M	3.0	12.3	30.6	10.3	15.6	57.4	4.8	18.1	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	41.4	-	
F	8.5	5.4	24.6	9.4	55.5	72.5	7.8	9.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	
1985/86 M	23.7	3.8	22.6	4.9	34.1	67.6	10.8	19.5	4.1	3.3	2.4	0.6	2.3	0.4	
F	7.1	4.9	28.9	17.9	45.8	52.3	14.1	19.6	2.6	4.9	1.5	0.5	-	-	
*1991 M	20.6	4.0	27.2	10.8	31.2	40.9	14.5	30.6	4.1	12.8	2.3	0.8	-	-	
F	5.4	2.2	22.5	9.8	48.6	52.2	15.0	24.0	8.5*	11.8*	-	-	-	-	
1994 M	14.6	2.5	24.6	4.4	36.1	40.5	15.3	34.0	9.4	18.6*	-	-	-	-	
F	4.6	1.7	31.4	9.9	38.2	52.5	17.5	26.5	6.2	8.9	2.1	0.1	-	-	
*1996 M	12.5	1.4	27.1	4.8	26.8	36.6	18.4	34.2	11.03	22.4	3.6	0.7	-	-	
F	3.0	-	23.3	7.7	49.3	60.1	15.6	20.0	8.9*	12.2*	-	-	-	-	
1998 M	3.6	0.1	23.4	7.8	46.8	58.1	17.6	27.6	8.5	6.4	-	-	-	-	
F	7.5	-	24.1	4.9	36.5	43.9	19.6	20.9	12.5	20.9	-	-	-	-	
2000 M	2.5	0.4	21.2	3.9	48.5	48.4	18	28.1	9.8	19.2	-	-	-	-	
F	6.1	0.7	20.1	1.5	40.3	42.5	17	23.2	16.5	32.2	-	-	-	-	

E- Employed, U- Unemployed

Sources: 1). Census, 1963, 1971, 1981

2). Labour Force and Survey Economic Survey 1985/86, Labour Force Survey 1990 - 2000

Table 1.12
Employment in the Public Sector

Year	Sector	Male	Female	Total
1980	State	43.7	18.0	61.7
	Corporation	33.9	4.3	38.3
	Total	77.7	22.3	100
1985	State	35.7	20.0	50.7
	Corporation	38.1	6.5	44.3
	Total	73.8	26.2	100
1990	State	23.1	5.2	28.3
	Provincial	14.3	17.5	31.8
	Semi Government	33.0	6.9	39.9
	Total	70.2	29.7	100.0
1994	State	23.4	6.5	29.9
	Provincial	18.0	21.4	39.4
	Semi Government	24.9	5.8	30.7
	Total	66.3	33.3	100.0

Source: Census of Public and Corporate Sector Employment 1980, 1985, 1990, 1994
Dept. of Census & Statistics

Table 1.13
Distributions of Public Sector Employees By Sex And Districts. 1980

District	Number of Employees			
	Male	Female	Total	F%
Total	173317	47912	221229	100.0
Colombo	52093	19905	71998	54.05
Gampaha	8963	3677	12640	1.8
Kalutara	5193	2134	7327	2.1
Kandy	10690	4868	15558	6.2
Matale	3085	507	3592	1.7
Nuwara-Eliya	3908	718	4626	1.0
Galle	5905	2752	8657	3.0
Matara	3705	1005	4710	2.1
Hambantota	3005	834	3839	1.3
Jaffna	2148	739	2887	1.2
Mannar	1229	42	1271	0.2
Vavuniya	2453	224	2677	0.6
Mullaitivu	305	44	349	0.4
Batticaloa	5338	401	5739	1.1
Ampara	10010	452	10462	1.4
Trincomalee	8621	357	8978	1.0
Kurunegala	7565	2051	9616	4.2
Puttalam	4368	498	4866	1.7
Anuradhapura	11991	1388	13379	2.4
Polonnaruwa	5552	489	6041	0.9
Badulla	6270	1947	8217	2.0
Monaragala	2934	691	2934	1.6
Ratnapura	3978	1282	3978	2.6
Kegalle	3225	686	3225	1.8
Kilinochchi	396	72	396	0.2

Source: Census of Public & Corporation Sector Employment 1980; Department of Census & Statistics.

Table No.1.14 (a)
Distribution of State Sector Employees By Ethnic Group And Sex -1994

Ethnic Group	Total %	Male %	Female %
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sinhalese	91.2	90.8	92.4
S.L. Tamil	5.2	5.1	5.5
Indian Tamils	0.2	0.2	0.2
Moor	2.7	3.1	1.3
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4
Unspecified	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Census of Public & Semi-Government Sector Employment.1994

Table 1.14 (b)
Distribution of Provincial Public Sector Employees By Ethnic & Sex -1994

Ethnic Group	Total %	Male %	Female %
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sinhalese	83.4	80.1	86.3
S.L. Tamil	10.4	12.1	9.0
Indian Tamils	0.8	0.9	0.8
Moor	4.9	6.4	3.7
Other	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census of Public & Semi-Government Sector Employment.1994

**Table 1.14 (c)
Distribution of Semi- Government Sector Employees
By Ethnic Group And Sex-1994**

Ethnic Group	Total %	Male %	Female %
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sinhalese	88.3	87.9	90.3
S.L. Tamil	7.7	7.9	6.7
Indian Tamils	1.1	1.1	1.2
Moor	2.0	2.3	0.7
Other	0.7	0.7	1.0
Unspecified	0.2	0.2	0.1

Sources: 1). Census of Public and Semi - Government Employment 1994

**Table No. 1.15
Employment Status By Sex.**

Year	Employers		Paid Employers		Own Account Workers		Unpaid family Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1963	2.9	0.5	60.6	82.2	31.3	8.9	4.7	6.7
1971	3.8	0.8	63.7	76.9	28.9	11.2	3.5	11.2
1981	2.4	1.2	62.3	79.4	32.5	12.9	2.8	6.5
1985/ 86	3.0	0.9	58.2	58.4	29.6	17.7	9.2	23.0
1990	4.4	1.2	59.5	55.6	28.4	18.1	7.7	25.1
1994	4.1	1.1	56.9	67.8	24.2	16.5	4.7	14.6
1996	3.0	0.3	59.4	64.6	31.7	16.9	5.9	18.2
1998	2.4	0.3	54.4	55.4	36.3	14.9	6.8	29.1
1999	2.3	0.4	56.2	51.7	34.6	17.6	6.9	30.3
2000	2.7	0.8	58.0	57.2	32.0	16.6	7.4	25.4

Source: Census, 1963, 1971, 1981, Labour Force and Social Economic Survey 1985/86, Labour Force Survey 1990 - 2000, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 1.16
Employed Population by Major Occupational Groups.

Major Occupational Groups	1963		1971		1981		1985/86		*1994		*1996		*1998		*2000	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Professional	3.5	8.5	3.7	9.1	4.5	14.1	3.8	8.7	3.2	10.4	3.6	9.4	3.4	10.8	3.8	9.4
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.6	4.2	2.6	4.0	5.0
Managerial	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.7	0.6	2.6	0.2	1.5	0.6
Clerical Related	4.4	1.0	5.9	2.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	4.6	3.8	6.6	3.6	7.4	3.5	5.2	3.3	5.4
Sales	7.9	1.9	8.9	2.1	9.0	3.0	9.9	5.7	12.1	5.6	13.5	9.5	13.0	7.1	14.6	10.2
Services	7.7	10.0	5.4	5.7	5.9	4.3	4.2	5.9	-	-	-	-	6.9	1.7		
Agriculture Etc.	48.7	62.8	45.3	61.1	42.8	52.1	44.9	53.4	28.7	23.0	22.9	22.7	27.3	27.8	23.7	27.0
Production	25.5	14.0	27.9	16.7	28.6	16.8	30.3	21.6	19.9	20.0	23.4	18.5	13.5	13.4	20.3	19.7
Elementary Occupation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.5	29.4	25.0	28.5	24.0	31.1	24.3	21.1
Not Stated/ others	1.03	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.01	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.1	4.0	1.5
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	

Source: Census 1963, 1971, 1981, Labour Force and Socio-Economic Survey 1990-2000, Dept. of Census & Statistics

Table No 1.17(a)
Percentage of Women Employees to Total Employees By Major Occupational Categories.

Major Occupational Category	1975 %	1980 %	1985 %	1990 %	1993 %
Total	34.8	33.7	36.6	44.3	48.3
Administrative & Managerial Workers	6.6	9.6	12.8	16.9	16.4
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	11.1	18.1	18.2	25.3	23.9
Clerical & Related Workers	17.1	22.7	28.3	38.8	40.5
Sales Workers	13.2	21.1	28.9	32.3	35.4
Forman & Supervisor	12.9	12.5	13.6	19.9	24.6
Skilled & Semi Skilled Workers	34.9	26.3	34.2	48.2	56.6
Unskilled Workers	41.0	40.7	44.0	48.8	51.9

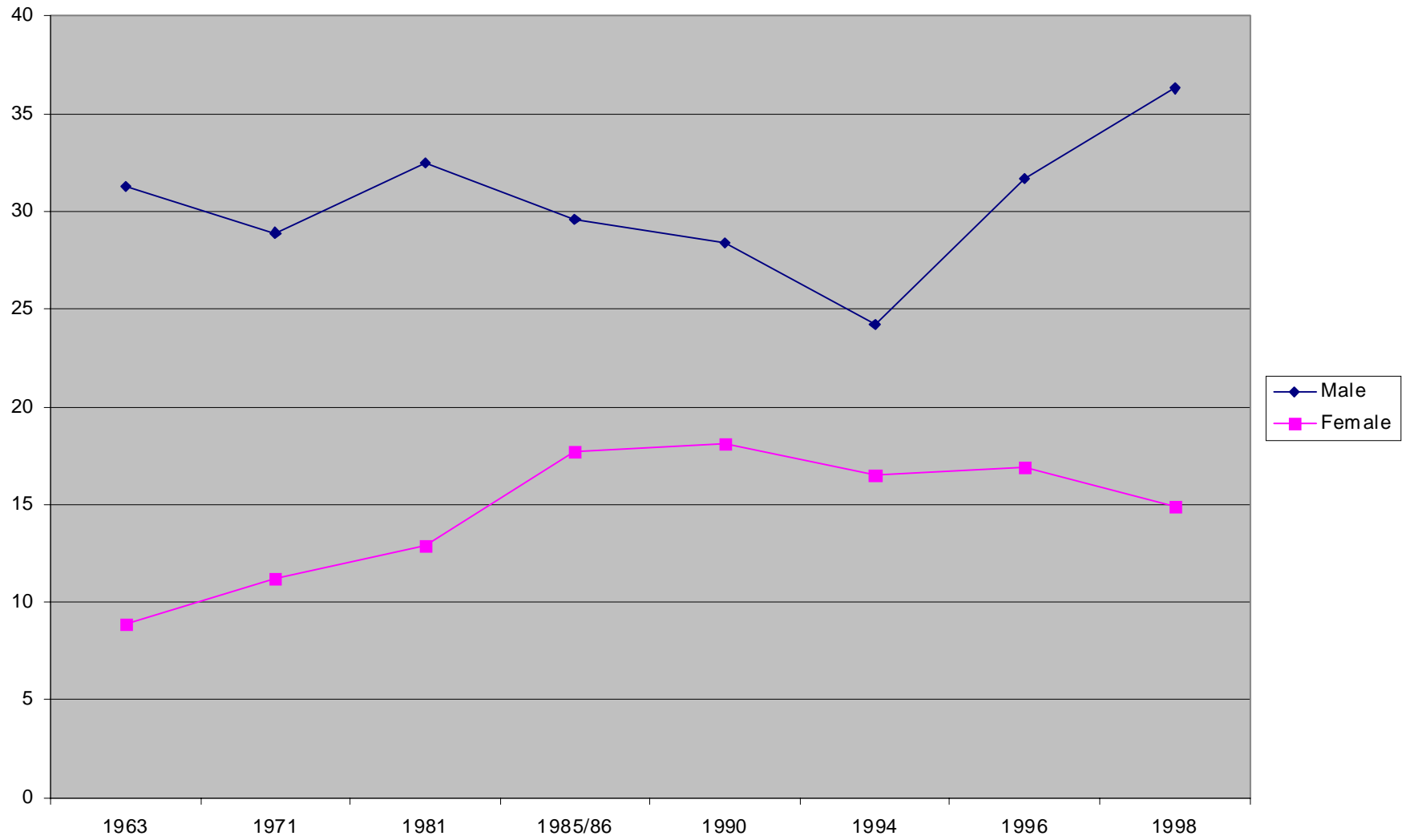
Source: Women of Sri Lanka in Statistics.1985, Labour Force Survey 1990, 1993

TABLE 1.17(b)
Employed Persons by Major Occupational Groups

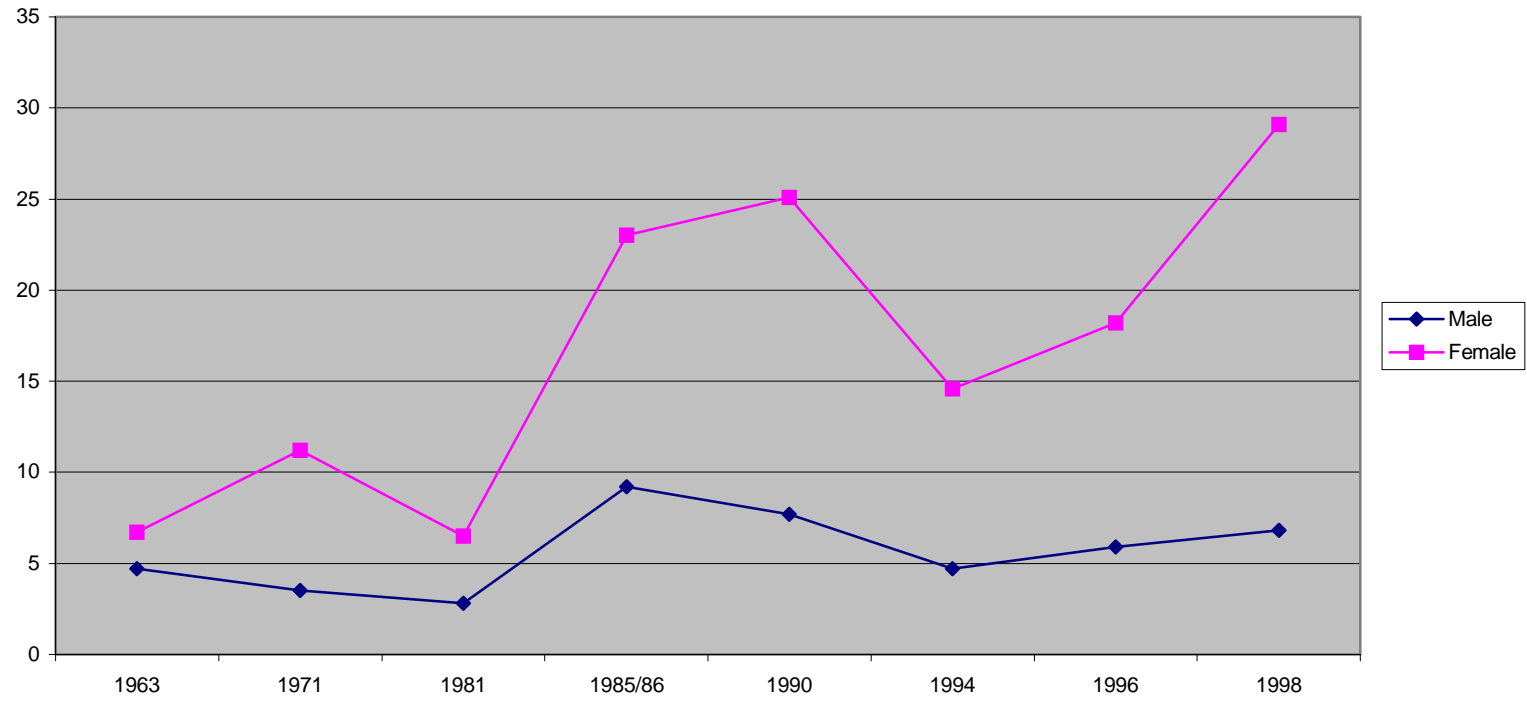
Major Occupational Groups	1994			2000		
	Male % Distribution	Female % Distribution	% Female of Total	Male % Distribution	Female % Distribution	% Female of Total
Senior Officials and Managers	1.5	1.0	22.2	1.5	0.6	15.4
Professionals	3.4	10.7	54.9	3.0	9.4	59.1
Technical & Sup Professional	3.5	2.7	24.9	4.8	5.0	33.3
Clerks	3.9	6.2	40.9	3.3	25.4	44.2
Sales & Service Workers	14.1	7.8	19.4	14.6	10.2	25.1
Skilled agricultural & Forestry Workers	25.3	25.0	33.2	23.7	27.0	35.4
Craft & related workers	14.3	18.7	36.2	14.0	18.0	38.2
Plant & machine operators	6.6	1.8	11.4	6.7	1.7	10.9
Assemblers, Elementary Occupations	23.0	26.5	33.4	24.3	21.1	29.6
Unidentified	4.8	0.8	6.7	4.0	1.5	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	30.1	100.0	100.0	32.5

Source: Labour Force Survey 1994, 2000. Department of Census & Statistics.

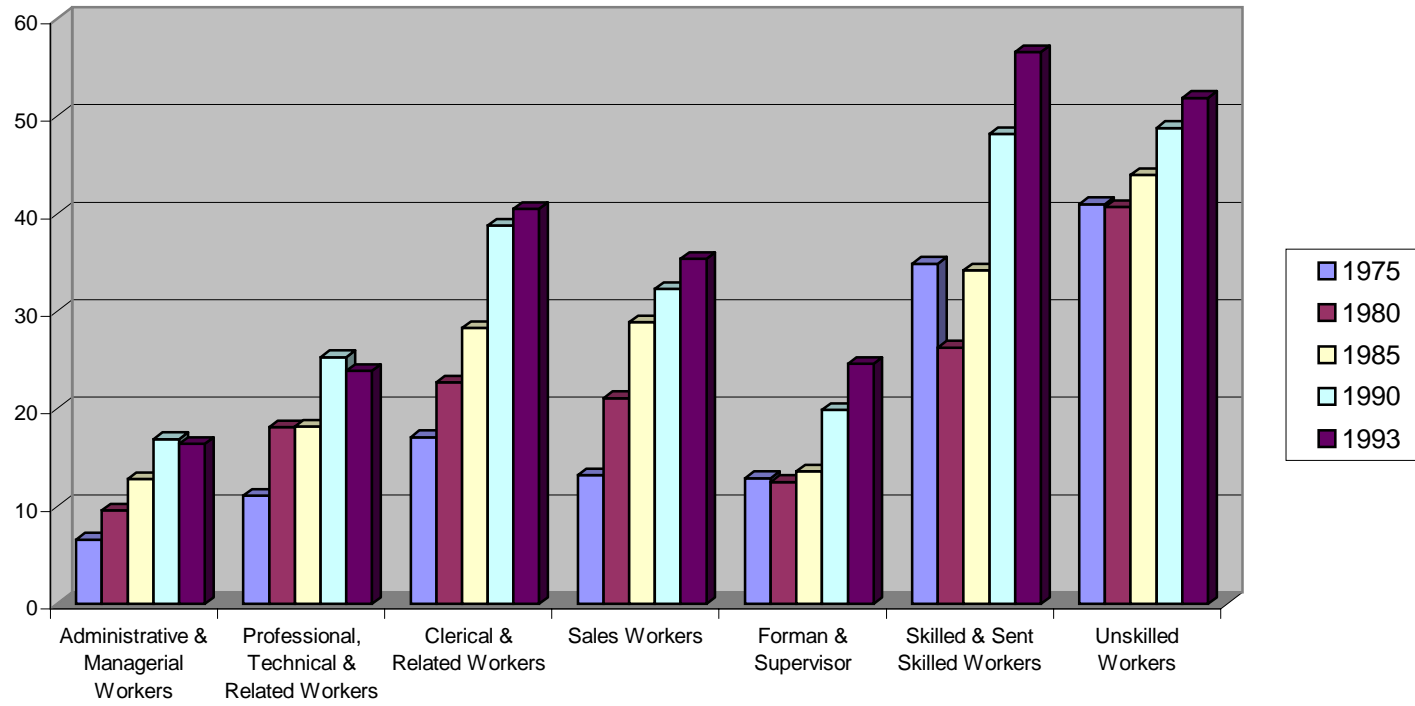
Own Account Workers



Unpaid Family Workers



Women Employees in Major Occupational Groups (%)



Per Cent of Women Employees by Major Occupational Category 1993

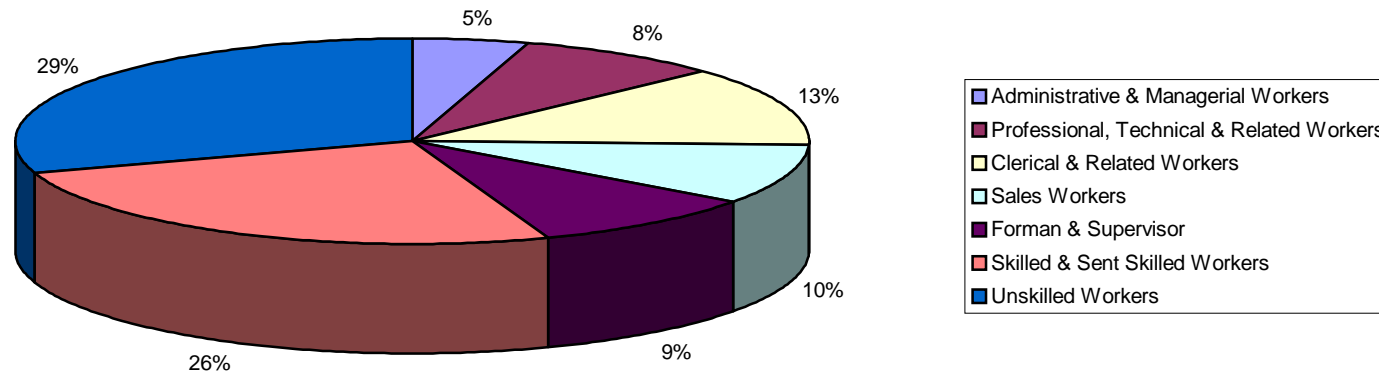


Table No. 1.18
Sri Lanka Administrative Service By Grade & Sex

Grade	1979			1984		
	Total	Female	F %	Total	Female	F %
Class I	165	3	1.8	162	6	3.7
Class II	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade I	345	19	5.5	327	47	14.4
Grade II	1035	95	9.2	1141	138	12.1
Total	1545	117	7.6	1630	191	11.7

Source: Women & Men 1995

Table No 1.19
Public Sector Employees 1990

Occupational Group	Total	Women
Senior Officials & Managers	9048	11.2
Professionals	189720	63.8
Technical & Associate Professional	83854	21.0
Clerks	97781	41.4
Services & Sales Workers	81492	6.8
Agricultural & Fishery Workers	63	7.9
Craft & Related Workers	45199	3.9
Machine Operators & Related Workers	40863	3.3
Elementary Occupations	152572	12.5
All Groups	700592	29.7

Source: 1) Census of Public & Corporate Sector Employment. 1994

Table No. 1.20
Private Sector Employees -1991

Occupational Group	Total	Women %
Administrative/ Managerial Workers	16688	16.9
Port/ Technical & Related Workers	38968	23.3
Clerical Workers	100339	36.2
Sales Workers	22702	34.2
Supervisors	27018	29.7
Unskilled & Semi Skilled Workers	210734	48.9
Unskilled Workers	382901	47.8
Total	799350	43.8

Source: Women & Men in Sri Lanka.1995, Dept. of Census and Statistics

Table No 1.21
Women Decision Makers -1990

	Total	Class
Administrative	1846	445
Women %	10.3	12.8
Policy Makers	952	39
Women %	28.8	10.3
Scientists	227	30
Women %	18.9	10.0
Ambassadors	41	-
Women %	2.4	
Judges	224	-
Women %	18.3	

Source: Women & Men in Sri Lanka.1995 Dept. of Census and Statistics

Women in Selected Occupational Groups in the Private Sector 1998

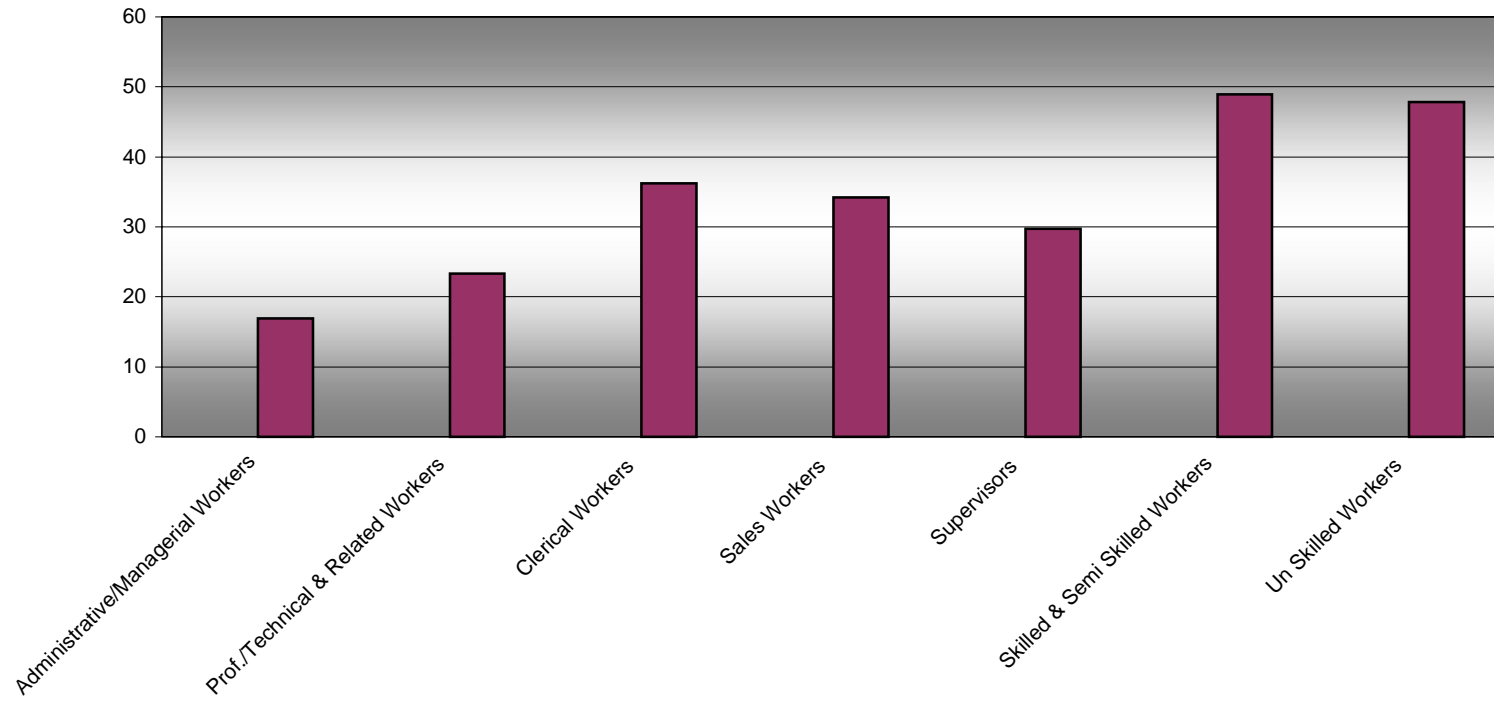


Table 1.22
Women Decision Makers 1993 and 1994

Service	Category	Total	Number of Women
Administration	Cabinet Secretaries	20	01
	Grade I officers S.L. Administrative Service	444	48
	Secretaries to Provincial Councils	08	00
	Officers Directly Responsible to Parliament	04	00
Foreign Service	Ambassadors and Heads of Mission	36	00
Judicial Service	Supreme Court judges	11	00
	Appeal Court Judges	12	00

Table 1.23
Position And Percentages of Women in The Major Scientific Institutions. 1992

Name of Institution	CISIR	ARTI	NARA	CRI	TRI	RRI	MRI
Director Deputy Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{Hand of Section Office in Charge	25	20	-	33.3	33.3	20	58.3
Senior Research Officers	48.9	27.7	32.9	36.8	26	25.7	59.3
Research Officers							
Technical Officers	44.4	37.5	13.3	32.3	22.8	41.3	-
Adminis Tration	53.3	24.3	52.1	-	-	42.8	57.1

Source: Facts of Change. CENWOR, Ch.5, 1995

Table 1.24 (a)
Employment in the GCEC Industries 1992

Occupational Level	Male	Female	Total	% F
Administration	617	216	833	25.9
Technical staff executive	594	131	725	18.1
Non- Technical	433	87	520	16.7
Supervisory	718	511	1229	41.6
Technical	621	1340	1970	68.6
Non-Technical	1511	2076	3587	57.9
Clerical and allied	4659	6675	11334	58.9
Skilled	3369	33209	36578	90.8
Unskilled	3366	9096	12462	72.9
Trainees	2069	17068	19137	89.2
Others	1583	337	1920	17.6
Total	19540	70755	90295	78.6

Source: BOI

Table No.1.24 (b)
Employment in BOI (export oriented) Industries -1996

Occupational Level	1996		
	Total	Female	%
Administration	3203	841	26.3
Technical Staff-Executive	1974	277	14.03
Technical non-executive	2087	247	11.8
Supervisory-technical	3077	938	30.5
Supervisory-non technical	3849	2212	57.5
Clerical and allied	6935	3815	55.0
Skilled	24412		61.9
Semi skilled	60975	52475	86.1
Unskilled	24140	15580	64.5
Trainees	28958	23400	80.8
Other	5534	1721	31.1
Total	165144	116611	70.8

Source: Board of Investment, Colombo, includes 3 Export Processing Zones and factories outside Colombo

Table 1.25
Employment in EPZ's by Sex -1992

	1992		
	Total	Female	%
Katunayake	51885	44592	83.94
Biyagama	21037	17104	81.30
Koggala	2297	2101	91.47
Outside	25190	14945	59.33
Total	100409	78742	78.42

Source: Board of Investment (BOI) 1992

Table No.1.26
Employed Population classified By Industry.

Major Industry Groups	1963		1971		1981		1985/86		1990		1994		1997	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture, Fisheries	49.8	63.5	46.8	61.8	43.5	52.0	47.2	54.2	47.7	50.5	39.9	42.1	39.8	34.2
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	3.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.8	15.6
Manufacturing	9.0	9.7	8.4	12.2	9.8	11.3	10.0	18.6	12.1	20.1	12.0	23.8	26.6	50.4
Electricity ,Gas & Water	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.04	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	9.3
Construction	3.3	0.2	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.6	6.04	0.6	4.4	0.6	6.3	0.6	0.5	2.7
Wholesale Retail Trade Resturant, Hotels	12.8	3.6	11.3	2.9	12.1	4.4	11.5	6.6	10.2	5.7	13.4	6.0	7.7	19.4
Transport, Storage, Communications	5.3	0.4	6.2	0.1	5.8	1.0	5.9	0.5	5.9	0.7	5.7	0.9	0.8	15.6
Finance, Insurance	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	31.9
Business Community Personal Services	12.5	18.9	12.7	16.2	12.2	23.3	10.6	16.3	14.8	20.5	14.2	21.6	20.2	36.5
Activities Not Clarified	6.0	3.5	9.4	9.4	5.8	10.2	5.1	1.5	-	-	4.7	2.7	1.26	14.5

Source: 1) Census 1963, 1971, 1981, Labour Force Socio-Economic Survey 1985/86
2) Labour Force Survey 1990/1999
De pt. of Census and Statistics

Table No. 1.27
Agricultural Operators Classified By Sex & District.

District	Total	Male	Female
Colombo	62330	53880	8450
Gampaha	170310	145230	25080
Kalutara	102310	85680	16860
Kandy	107740	91270	16470
Matale	50410	44550	5860
Nuwara-Eliya	38270	33000	5270
Galle	116950	95120	21830
Matara	99670	79360	17310
Hambantota	67610	55800	11810
Jaffna	96760	82160	14600
Mannar	11670	10460	1210
Vavuniya	14730	13330	1400
Mullaitivu	10320	9350	970
Batticaloa	46900	40230	6670
Ampara	58960	51340	7620
Trincomalee	24000	21910	2150
Kurunegala	219190	189960	29230
Puttalam	68130	57100	11030
Anuradhapura	86800	77790	9010
Polonnaruwa	32490	28330	4160
Badulla	69720	61480	8240
Monaragala	46840	42670	4170
Ratnapura	106450	95290	1160
Keyaalle	97490	84620	12870
Sri Lanka	1803340	1549910	253430

Source: Women of Sri Lanka in Statistics. 1985

Table 1.28
Farmer Organizations, Women Farmers 1987

Province	No. of G.K Divisions	No. of Farmer Organizations	Total Members	Total Women Members	Women Farmer
Western Province	53	1955	81349	15205	18.7
Central Province	89	2340	89943	14223	15.8
Southern Province	71	1967	94328	11560	12.3
North Central Province	71	2501	106827	16447	15.4
Uva Province	47	1186	72018	14767	20.5
Sabaragamuwa Province	44	1258	58783	7359	12.5
Country Total	424	12462	591348	91760	15.5

Source: Integrating A Gender Perspective To The National Budgetary Process (Agriculture Sector Study) 1987
Dept. of National planning, Colombo.

Table 1.29
Employment in Manufacturing Industries.

Industry	1971		1981		1995	
	Total No	% F	Total No	% F	Total No	% F
1. Food	44261	9.9	58521	13.7	61541	32.6
Beverages	3324	4.4	8873	2.3	5724	15.3
Tobacco	24403	36.6	4102	30.5	30304	52.6
2. Textiles	99285	70.1	36109	47.1	72464	63.3
Wearing Apparel	18793	33.6	28842	62.2	180754	87.9
Leather Products	793	17.6	1686	46.7	3638	61.8
Leather Footwear	3317	14.7	5022	15.2	8947	51.9
3. Wood & Cork Products	37851	3.2	46775	2.2	704	32.6
Furniture	33555	1.7	23870	0.7	5344	7.8
4. Paper & Paper Products	2065	7.9	5822	7.5	4563	19.6
Printing & Publishing	12631	3.2	13896	5.8	9781	12.7
5. Industrial Chemicals	1381	8.8	2266	14.9	1860	8.4
Other Chemical Products	3304	28.2	7591	15.9	6892	33.7
Petroleum Refineries	900	4.7	3167	5.4	1230	4.6
Rubber Products	4919	12.2	7484	12.7	21744	35.0
Plastic Products	551	29.4	767	31.4	7970	38.6
6. Pottery, China & Earthenware	5240	38.2	15898	36.3	10107	58.5
Glass, Glass Products	957	9.1	835	10.8	782	6.8
Other non-metallic mineral	14144	14.0	30170	10.5	19525	33.9
7. Iron Steel Basic Industries	5110	0.9	7460	2.2	1709	5.7
Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Industries	40	-	612	-	617	35.3
8. Fabricated Metal Products	6006	17.1	19984	2.5	6964	9.3
Machinery Except Electrical	2821	6.2	2237	7.6	5147	34.0
Electrical Machinery And Apparatus	2030	11.6	3240	9.6	5799	50.5
Transport Equipment	521	4.2	2884	5.1	8702	9.9
Professional Scientific Goods	430	7.2	836	16.6	437	22.7
9. Other Manufacturing Industries e.g. Jewellery	10773	3.2	12202	9.2	24037	73.1
Total	339405	29.3	416829	23.0	514561	58.5

Source: Census 1971, 1981
Annual Survey of Industries 1995, 1994
Department of Census And Statistics

Per cent Women in Manufacturing Industries

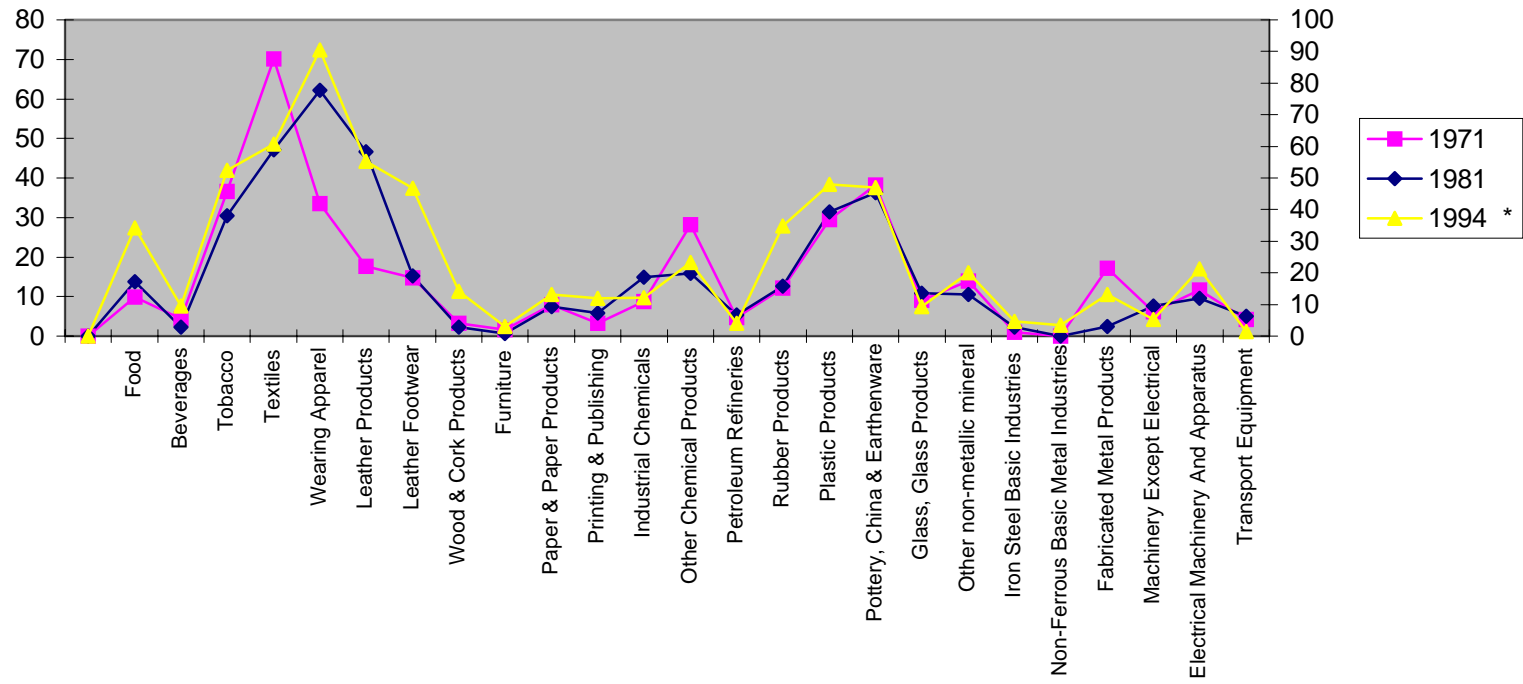


Table 1.30
Public Sector Employees in Selected Occupations

Occupation	1990		1994	
	Total	% of Women	Total	% of Women
Senior Govt. Officials & Managers	9039	11.1	-	-
Engineers	2752	9.9	2888	11.4
Doctors	1745	42.0	2398	27.4
Dentists	283	51.7	323	52.9
Nurses	11261	90.4	13745	88.9
Midwives	4413	100.0	-	-
Teachers	-	-	177968	69.3
Surveyors & Cartographers	811	10.0	700	14.6
Draughts men	2341	37.4	-	-
Judges & Lawyers	278	55.4	471	41.2
Accountants	1821	19.2	1700	21.6
Statisticians	91	30.8	77	40.3
Computer Professionals	301	32.6	282	32.9
School Technicians	144182	68.1	-	-
Technicians	24844	11.5	263564	8.5
Commercial Related	-	-	89583	36.2
Clerks & Related	82957	34.5	-	-
Stenographers & Typists	14148	81.4	15395	84.3
Office Drivers	3860	0.0	-	-
Skilled Workers	82202	3.8	-	-
Office Peons & Office Labourers	47583	4.8	-	-
Unselected Occupations	265725	16.2	-	-
Total	700592	29.7		

Source: Census of public and semi government sector employment 1990, 1994,
Dept. of Census and Statistics

Table 1.31
Number of Employees By Sex In Larger Government Departments 1980

Departments	Number of employees			
	Male	Female	Total	F %
All Departments	261198	107651	368849	29.18
Judicial Service Commission	1943	432	2375	18.19
Department of Local Government Service	13520	2139	15659	13.67
Department of Buildings	5967	187	6154	3.04
National Housing Development Authority	1572	163	1735	9.39
Department of High Ways	4994	404	5398	7.48
Silk And Allied Produces Development Authority	775	357	1132	31.53
Rail Way Department	10515	256	10771	2.38
Department of Agriculture	5985	2527	8512	29.68
Department of Agrarian Services	5493	243	5736	4.23
Department of Labour	1705	412	2117	19.46
Department of Health & Ministry of Health	17063	13805	30868	44.72
Department of Posts & Telecommunication	20294	2069	22363	9.25
Department of Textile Industries	1531	6042	7573	79.78
Government Agencies (Kachcheries)	7302	755	8057	9.37
Department of Food Commission	1864	158	2022	7.81
Department of Co-operative Development & Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1482	233	1715	13.59
Department of Inland Revenue	1186	385	1571	24.51
Department of Land Commission	1817	60	1877	4.0
Survey Department	7531	177	7708	2.3
Forest Department	1129	108	1237	8.73
Irrigation Department	5955	365	6320	5.77
Land Development Department	1585	19	1604	1.18
Department of Development of Marketing	3647	1397	5044	27.69
Sri Lanka Port Authority	19463	270	19733	1.37
Department of Prisons	3021	226	3247	6.96
Ministry of Fisheries	1031	119	1150	10.34
Department of Small Industries	593	438	1031	42.48
Department of Animal Production & Health	2547	476	3023	15.74
Department of Education (All Regions)	48782	65300	114082	57.24
Department of Government Printer	998	7	1005	0.69
General Hospital	1174	799	1973	40.5
All Other departments	58734	7323	66057	11.09

Source: Census of Public & Corporation Sector Employment 1980: Department of Census & Statistics.

Table 1.32
Employees in Broadcasting and Television Media 1994

Category	Broadcasting		Television	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Executives	67	6.0	92	18.5
Professionals	56	12.5	86	31.4
Technicians	664	14.6	285	7.7
Clerks	346	67.1	176	73.9
House Keepers	209	3.3	03	0.0
Fitters, Carpenters, and Masons etc.	390	3.1	10	0.0
Machine Operators, Drivers	91	0.0	99	0.0
Labours	110	0.0	79	1.3
Producers	103	24.3	110	17.3
News Readers	84	42.9	91	37.4
Editors	25	16.0	-	-
Organisers	09	22.2	-	-
Presenters	-	-	64	26.6
Production Controllers	-	-	12	0.0
Cameramen	-	-	50	0.0
Graphic Artists	-	-	04	0.0
Media Sales Executives	-	-	01	0.0
Script Writers	-	-	10	30.0
Vouchers	-	-	12	33.3
Directors of Interviews	-	-	08	37.5
Total	2154	19.8	1192	23.2

Source: Women and Men in Sri Lanka 1995
Dept. of Census & Statistics

Table 1.33
Migration Overseas for Employment

Categories	1976		1979		1981		1988		1991		1995		1999	
	Total	% F	Total	% F	Total	% F	Total	% F	Total	% F	Total	% F	Total	% F
Professional	15	-	1657	15.1	1991	13.0	65	4.6	157	4.5	278	6.5	1139	6.8
Middle Level	75	-	2374	16.0	3420	7.7	368	8.7	963	8.4	1048	17.5	2791	15.5
Clerical and Related	-	-	-	-	-	-	907	9.7	1400	7.3	1832	12.8	5256	17.9
Skilled	222	-	6110	18.1	11187	2.5	5058	38.9	16282	36.8	18652	38.1	24420	52.9
Unskilled	214	0.9	12803	79.1	31936	76.8	4657	14.1	11436	22.2	12617	25.0	29898	45.2
Housemaids	-	-	-	-	-	-	7373	100.0	34890	100.0	83512	100.0	87710	100
Total	526	0.4	25875	47.3	57447	52.5	18428	54.9	65128	67.0	117939	79.9	179114	64.5

Source: R.B.M. Korale, Middle East Migration 1974 - 1976, 1979 and 1985,
Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment 1988-19

2. Education

Positive education policies such as free primary, secondary and university education introduced in 1945 had their outcomes in the expansion of educational opportunities and in gender equality in access to primary and secondary education as early as the 1960s. Nevertheless poverty and decline in educational expenditure from 4.6% in 1970 to 2.3% in 1985 as a consequence of reduction in social sector expenditure as a concomitant of macro economic reforms introduced in 1977 led to stagnation in educational participation and deterioration in the quality of education, and in educational performance.

Access to education

While an island wide network of schools provide convenient access to schools, urban-rural and regional disparities in the provision of schooling and related facilities have militated against the achievement of equal opportunity. As Table 2.1 indicates, the rural sector is under served with regard to senior secondary schools with comprehensive facilities in all curricula streams and rural girls and boys have relatively less access to educational opportunities that lead to higher education. The fact that 95% schools have been co-educational for decades has protected the girl child from gender related disadvantages.

Educational participation rates have been relatively high for a low income country and gender disparities hardly exist in both urban rural sectors and are narrowing in the educationally disadvantaged plantation sector. There has been some stagnation and even mild reversal in the 1980s after the reforms but pro-poor policies and stimulus for “education for all” and the goals of the UN Convention on the Rights of the child have improved participation in the 1990s. (Table 2.2) School “drop out” rates are lower for girls than for boys (Table 2.3) and early leaving is concentrated in pockets of economic deprivation.

The percentage of girls of the total school enrolment 50.1%, (Table 2.4) is higher than the percentage of the female population (49.02%), and is around this figure in the urban and rural sectors (Table 2.5) and in all Provinces (Table 2.6). Grade wise, there are more girls than boys in the senior secondary grades except in the science streams, a trend that has prevailed over two decades (Table 2.7). In the universities, the percentage of women students increased from 10.1% at the inception of the first university in 1943 to 44.4% in 1970 and has remained around this level since then. (Table 2.8). It appears though that the percentage of women admitted to universities of those eligible on the basis of merit has been less than that of men in recent years. (Table 2.9).

Performance in education

Relatively equal access to education has resulted in reducing gender difference in literacy rates, over the years. There was stagnation in literacy rates in the 1980s followed by a rise in literacy levels in the 1990s. (Table 2.10 and 2.11),. Currently there is gender equality in literary levels in the population under 45 years – the post free education generation (Table 2.12 and 2.13). Data in national surveys on the educational levels of the population point to the fact that

- (a) More women than men have never been to school although the gap has decreased over the years.
- (b) More women than men have completed secondary education and have GCE (O/L) or GCE (A/L) attainment. (Table 2.14).

Repetition rates of girls in school grades have been lower than that of boys in the 1980s and 1990s and have declined for both in the 1990s. (Table 2.15 and 2.16). Regional disparities are prevalent in backward districts such as districts in the less developed hinterland in the Moneragala district in the Uva Province, in the plantation districts in the Central and Uva Province, and in the Eastern Province. (Table 2.15). National surveys have indicated that performance levels

at the end of primary education are low in most districts but gender disaggregated data is not available to ascertain disparities. Gender differences are not significant in performance at public examinations at the end of Grade 11 and 13, except in science at the GCE Ordinary Level and in Applied Mathematics and Physical Sciences at the GCE Advanced Level (Table 2.17 and 2.18).

Gender imbalances in enrolment In curriculum streams

Macro data that underscores gender equality in access to general education tends to obfuscate, the important issues) of equal access to all curriculum offerings in schools, universities and vocational institutions on the basis of aptitude and interest. The socialisation process in the home, school and society tend to reinforce gender role stereotype that limit or deflect the career aspirations of girls and women.

Consequently less girls are enrolled in science streams and more girls are in Arts streams than boys. (Table 2.19). In universities, the percentage of women in Engineering Faculties have not increased over two decades as fewer women opt for the course (Table.2.20). In a basically agrarian economy, only 31% of students in agricultural schools are women (Table 2.21). In Technical Colleges, women are under represented in technical related courses (Table 2.22). In the National Apprenticeship Training Programme and in the centres of the Vocational Training Authority and the National Youth Services Council, women tend to be concentrated in dressmaking, secretarial and other “feminine” vocational related activities. (Table 2.22 and 2.23).

These gender imbalances in access to and utilisation of “non traditional” disciplines and fields confine women to a narrow range of kills that

disadvantages them in access to remunerative employment in an increasingly technological society.

Decision-making in the educational structure

It is interesting to note that the fact that education is perceived to be a “feminine” area in the labour market has not facilitated the participation of women in decision-making in education. Around 68% of all teachers are women but they tend to be concentrated in less qualified categories while at the same time only 25% of Principals of schools and a minuscule percentage in the upper levels of the educational administration are women (Table 2.25 and 2.26). This situation is replicated in the university system where around one third of the academic staff are women, but the number of Professors has increased slowly to 10%, women Deans are few in number and the first women Vice Chancellor was appointed in 1999 and the second in 2000. (Table 2.27).

Socialisation and education

Micro studies have surfaced the impact of the gendered process of socialisation on the self perceptions and aspirations of girls and women and the failure of the school and universities systems to take positive measures to counter the social construction of gender through the education process. Such non-conventional indicators need to be explored through in-depth studies.

Conclusion

Education is claimed to be one of Sri Lanka's “success stories”. It is true that educational opportunities have been extended to most socio-economic strata and that gender disparities are a less critical issue than socio-economic disparities which limit educational opportunity, particularly at senior secondary and tertiary levels. Gender, however, is a crucial factor affecting access to technological, technical and vocational education and gender role

assumptions reflected in the curricula and the social climate of educational institutions are apt to influence personality development and the life chances of girls and women.

Table 2.1
Distribution of Schools 1997

Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 AB	578	5.7	198	24.9	380	4.0
1 C	1850	19.3	184	23.2	1667	17.9
2	3709	36.8	274	34.5	3435	36.9
3	3951	39.2	138	17.4	3813	41.0
Total	10088	100.0	793	100.0	9295	100.0

Source: Annual Census, Ministry of Education, 1997

Table 2.2
Educational Participation Rates

Age Group	1981			1991			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
05-09	84.4	84.5	84.2	88.7	90.1	87.3	83.9	84.0	83.9
10-14	82.4	82.9	81.8	87.1	86.6	87.5	94.4	94.3	94.4
05-14	83.7	83.7	83.6	87.9	88.3	87.4	89.5	89.4	89.5
15-19	41.9	41.2	42.7	39.9	37.5	42.6	54.5	53.4	55.3
20-24	8.9	8.7	9.0	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
05-24	55.8	56.0	55.6	62.8	62.1	63.4	61.8	62.2	61.4

Source: Census 1981, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, Demographic Survey 1994
Dept. of Census of Statistics

Table 2.3
School Dropout Rate

Year	Primary Education			Secondary Education		
	Total	Girls	Boy	Total	Girls	Boy
1985	2.95	2.69	3.19	5.50	4.63	6.37
1987	2.72	2.50	2.92	6.17	5.19	7.12
1990	3.25	3.03	3.45	6.27	5.30	7.20
1991	2.54	2.46	2.81	6.22	5.12	7.30
1992	2.44	2.28	2.59	5.46	4.51	6.39

Source: Annual School Census, Ministry of Education

Table 2.4

Pupil Population by Gender - 1992

Year	Government Schools					Private Schools					Proportion to the Population
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		
1981	1700020	50.5	1669674	49.5	3369694	31340	33.2	27589	46.8	58929	23.0
1985	1830094	50.3	1809986	49.7	3640080	40726	52.3	37180	47.7	77906	23.7
1986	1884358	50.2	1867355	49.8	3751708	41794	52.3	38123	47.7	79917	24.0
1989	2042472	50.3	2015343	49.7	4057815	42781	51.0	41035	49.0	83816	24.9
1991	2075942	50.2	2059172	49.8	4135114	42671	51.1	40899	48.9	83568	24.7
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Educational Statistics of Sri Lanka 92' Ministry of Education

Table 2.5

School Enrolment by Sector.

Sector	1986			1992		
	Total	Girls %	Boys %	Total	Girls %	Boys %
Urban	727866	50.5	49.5	776261	50.7	49.3
Rural	3023842	49.6	50.4	3383052	49.6	50.4
Total	3751708	49.8	50.2	4159313	49.8	50.2

Source: Women and Men in Sri Lanka 1995, Dept. of Census and Statistics

Table 2.6

Student Population by Province And Sex.

Province	1985			1993			1998		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
Western Province	858333	426060	49.6	905061	448187	49.5	890400	442160	49.7
Central Province	476377	234249	49.2	571418	283662	49.6	565520	283856	50.2
Southern Province	496324	249977	50.4	555336	278927	50.2	559179	281848	50.4
Northern Province	284243	1420971	50.0	290380	147055	50.6	268283	135822	50.6
Eastern Province	285262	124911	48.4	340006	166337	48.9	352979	173107	49.0
North Western Province	441536	220711	50.0	512508	254008	49.6	498314	247352	49.6
North Central Province	233964	116264	49.7	218840	140510	49.9	276174	138086	49.9
Uva Province	230020	113696	49.4	296703	148006	49.9	306242	155325	50.3
Sabaragamuwa Province	316159	182027	50.4	419095	210590	50.4	417747	212590	50.9

Sri Lanka	3640218	1809992	49.7	4172897	2077282	49.8	4124108	2059361	50.1
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Source: Annual School Census 1985, 1993, 1998, Ministry of Education

Table 2.7
Enrolment in School by Level And Sex.

School Year	1985			1998		
	Total Enrolment	Female Enrolment	% Female	Total Enrolment	Female Enrolment	% Female
1-5	1898434	914209	48.2	1801387	873633	48.5
6-8	850421	421354	49.5	1342459	665753	49.6
9-11	758440	397719	52.4	727157	378888	52.1
6-11	1608 856	819073	50.9	2069416	1044641	50.5
12-13 Sci.	49114	22682	46.2	53039	23657	44.6
12-13 Arts	49924	35186	70.5	140728	94096	66.0
12-13 Com	33772	18836	55.9	70268	34119	48.6
12-13 Total	132790	76704	57.8	264035	151872	57.5
1-13	3640080	1809986	49.7	4134838	2070146	50.1

Source: Annual School Census 1985, 1998, Ministry of Education

Table 2.8
Student Enrolment in Universities

Year	Total	Male	Female	% Female
64/65	74210	9631	4579	32.3
70/71	11813	6570	5243	44.4
85/86	18913	10753	8160	43.1
89/90	28260	16171	12089	42.8
90/91	31447	17926	13521	42.9
91/92	30637	17045	13592	44.4
97/98	40174	21833	18341	45.7

Source: 1) Statistical Handbook of University Education 1985-1997, University Grants Commission.

2) Gender and Education on Sri Lanka, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo.

Table 2.9
Classification of Eligible & Admitted Students According To The Four Subject Streams.

Subjects Stream		1990			1991			1992		
		1991/92			1992/93			1993/94		
		No. Eligible	No. Admitted	Percentage	No. Eligible	No. Admitted	Percentage	No. Eligible	No. Admitted	Percentage
Arts	Total	19008	2950	15.52	21078	2672	12.68	25464	2830	11.11
	Female	13377	1849	13.82	14435	1628	11.28	17207	1687	9.80
Commerce	Total	12181	1526	15.52	16736	1446	8.64	17007	1453	8.54
	Female	6813	720	10.57	9163	665	7.26	8968	599	6.68
Physical Science	Total	3349	2051	61.24	4472	1787	39.96	3759	1809	48.12
	Female	845	485	57.40	1122	364	32.44	831	342	41.15
Biological Science	Total	7916	2373	29.98	8076	1944	24.07	8914	1923	21.57
	Female	4443	1195	26.90	4412	894	20.26	4863	842	17.31
Total	Total	42454	8900	20.90	50362	7849	15.59	55144	8015	14.53
	Female	25478	4249	16.68	29132	3551	12.19	31869	3470	10.89

Source: Statistical Hand Book on University Education, University Grants Commission.1995

Table 2.10
Literacy Levels

Year	Male	Female	Total
1963	79.3	63.2	71.6
1971	85.6	70.9	78.5
1981	91.1	83.2	87.2
1986	85.7	77.6	81.7
1991	90.1	83.1	86.6
1996/97	94.5	89.8	92.2

- Sources: 1). Census 1963,1971,1985,
 2). Labour Force
 3). Social Economy Survey 1985/86
 4). Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1990/91
 5). Department of Census and Statistics
 6). Social Economic Survey 1996/97
 7). Central Bank

Student Enrolment in Universities

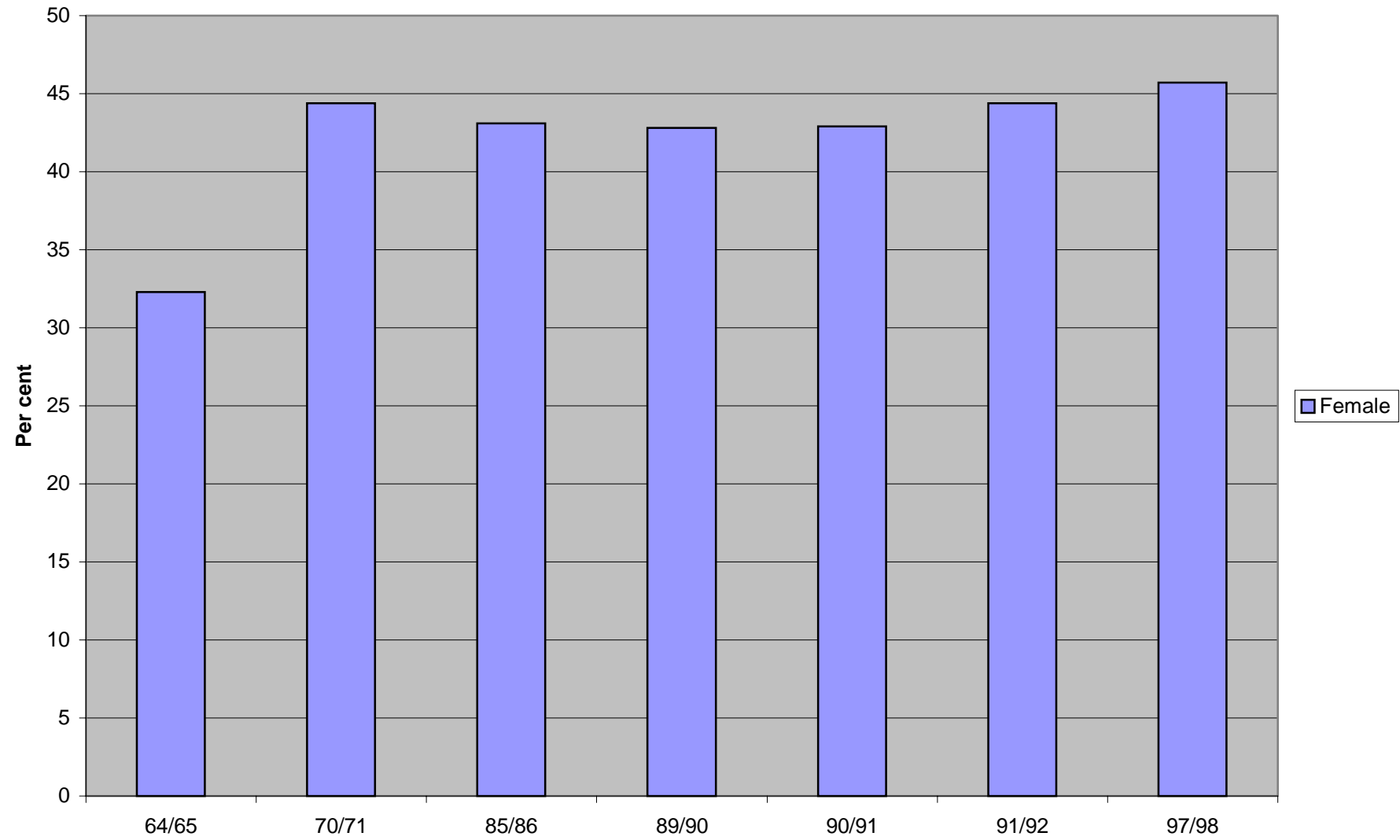


Table 2.11
Literacy by Sector and Sex

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996/97</u>
<u>All Island</u>							
Total	76.8	78.5	86.5	84.2	86.9	90.1	91.8
Male	85.6	85.6	90.5	88.6	90.0	92.5	94.3
Female	67.1	70.9	82.8	80.0	83.8	87.9	89.4
<u>Urban</u>							
Total	87.7	86.2	93.3	89.1	92.3	93.2	94.5
Male	91.8	90.3	95.3	92.4	94.0	94.8	96.1
Female	82.5	81.5	91.0	86.1	84.3	91.8	93.0
<u>Rural</u>							
Total	70.1	76.2	84.5	84.6	87.1	89.5	92.3
Male	83.9	84.1	89.0	88.5	89.9	92.1	94.5
Female	63.6	67.9	79.9	80.7	84.3	87.1	90.4
<u>Estate</u>							
Total				59.4	66.1		76.9
Male				74.5	79.0		87.2
Female				45.9	52.8		67.3

Source:

i) **Census, 1981, Labour Force and Socio-economic Survey 1985/86**

Household Income and Expenditure survey 1990/91 Demography survey 1994

Dept. of Census and Statistics

ii) Central bank of Sri Lanka Consumer Finances and socio-economic survey 1996/97

Table 2.12 (a)
Age Specific Literacy Rates

Age Group	1971			1981			1985/86			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	83.0	83.7	82.3	88.8	88.3	88.8	88.8	89.6	88.1	92.2	91.9	92.5
15-19	86.7	88.3	85.1	89.7	89.9	89.4	89.0	89.7	88.2	93.7	93.0	94.5
20-24	87.1	91.0	83.1	91.3	92.5	90.1	88.8	90.0	87.6	92.7	91.2	94.2
25-29	84.7	91.0	78.3	91.8	93.6	90.0	89.1	91.2	87.1	89.1	90.0	88.2
30-34	82.4	90.4	73.8	91.0	94.0	87.8	89.0	91.2	87.0	90.8	90.8	90.9
35-39	70.5	86.3	62.5	87.8	93.1	82.5	87.3	90.8	84.1	88.6	91.0	86.7
40-44	74.9	86.7	61.3	84.9	91.8	77.4	83.8	89.5	78.4	90.4	93.4	87.6
45-49	70.1	84.0	54.4	79.5	89.2	69.6	78.7	89.5	68.9	85.0	92.1	77.5
50-54	68.7	83.0	51.3	79.5	89.4	68.7	75.5	87.0	64.1	79.9	90.5	69.2
55-59	63.9	79.1	45.3	76.8	87.7	64.7	71.4	84.3	57.4	75.6	85.8	64.8
60-64	60.5	75.6	41.0	75.0	86.4	61.7	72.0	84.5	57.8	71.5	82.4	61.3
65 & over	57.3	75.6	37.5	71.3	83.4	57.9	61.8	75.8	48.2	61.8	77.8	44.3

Sources: 1). Census 1971, 1981
 2). Labour Force Survey 1985/86
 3). Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1990/91
 4). Department of Census and Statistics

Table 2.12 (b)
Age Specific Literacy Rates by sex 1994

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	90.14	92.49	87.87	93.24	94.76	91.79	89.55	92.06	87.13
10-14	95.27	94.84	95.71	94.90	94.99	94.80	95.33	94.81	95.85
15-19	94.78	94.44	95.12	94.57	95.03	94.13	94.82	94.34	95.31
20-24	93.49	93.32	93.64	94.88	95.06	94.71	93.19	92.96	93.41
25-29	91.78	92.10	91.50	93.49	94.02	93.00	91.43	91.69	91.18
30-34	91.17	91.76	90.61	93.73	93.66	93.80	90.65	91.38	89.98
35-39	91.52	92.70	90.39	94.44	95.53	93.32	90.97	92.14	89.85
40-44	91.14	93.49	88.86	94.23	95.43	93.05	90.55	93.11	88.06
45-49	89.23	93.10	85.46	94.08	95.84	92.42	88.22	92.55	83.99
50-54	86.23	92.37	80.57	93.17	96.39	90.04	85.00	91.58	78.75
55-59	82.41	90.85	74.54	89.42	94.34	84.86	81.03	90.16	72.51
60-64	78.31	88.56	68.57	88.32	93.81	83.32	76.44	87.61	65.75
65-69	76.90	88.44	65.80	86.89	93.29	80.80	74.95	87.49	62.84
70-74	74.07	85.30	63.46	87.19	94.73	81.29	71.62	83.73	59.75
75 & above	69.86	82.52	56.95	81.71	89.47	75.76	67.76	81.49	53.06

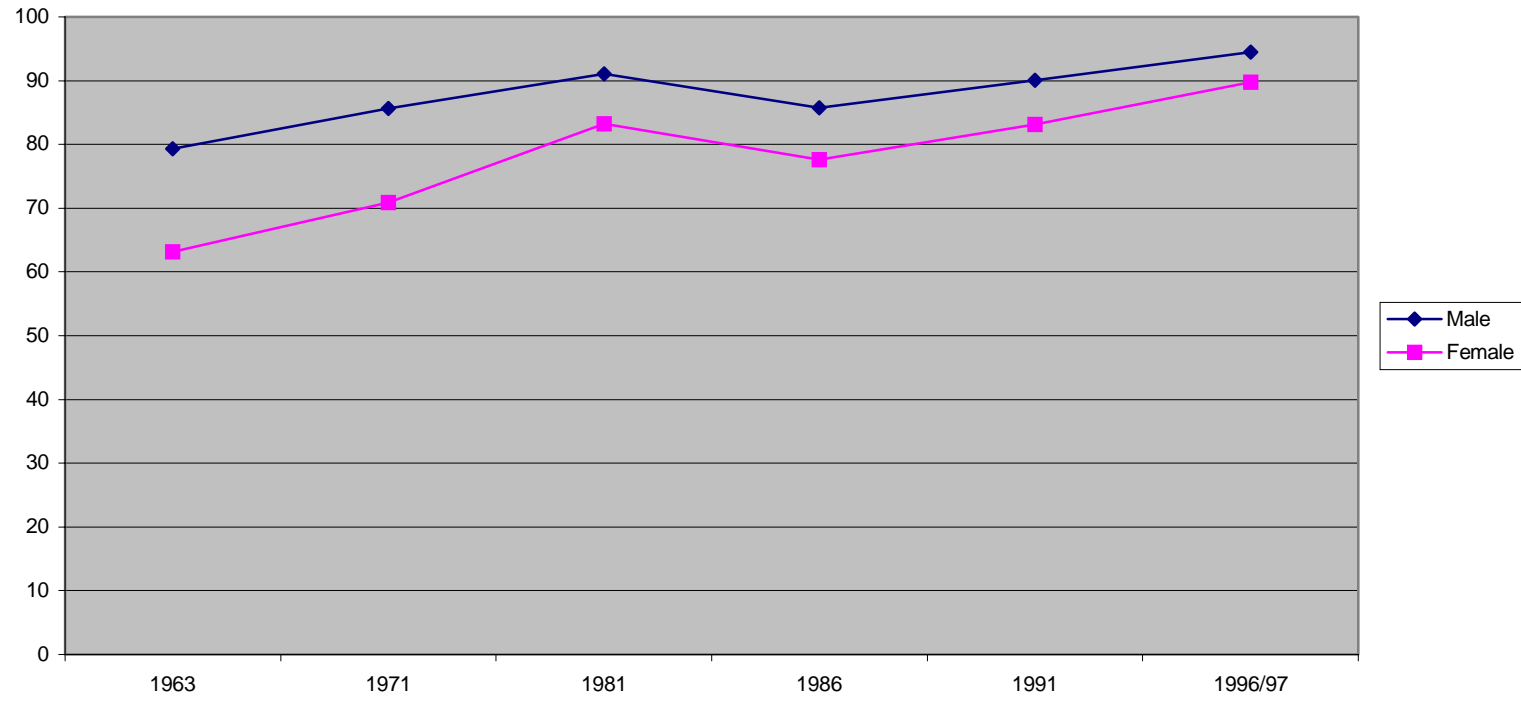
Source: Demographic Survey 1994, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 2.13
Educational Level of Population by Sector & Sex.

Sector	1985/86							1994					
	No Schooling	Grade 1 - Grade 10		GCE O/L.	GCE A/L	Degree & Above	Total	No Schooling	Schooling Year		GCE O/L	GCE A/L	Degree & Above
Total	12.1	34.8	39.1	11.0	2.2	0.8	100	8.5	36.9	33.6	14.6	5.4	1.1
Male	8.8	36.1	41.1	11.0	2.0	0.9	100	6.5	38.3	34.7	14.3	4.9	1.2
Female	15.6	33.3	37.0	11.0	2.5	0.6	100	10.4	35.5	32.4	14.9	5.8	0.9
Urban													
Total	8.4	27.8	43.7	14.8	3.7	1.61	100						
Male	6.3	27.4	45.5	15.5	3.3	2.0	100						
Female	10.5	28.3	14.9	14.1	4.0	1.2	100						
Rural													
Total	11.7	36.2	39.1	10.4	2.0	0.6	100						
Male	8.5	38.1	40.8	10.2	1.8	0.6	100						
Female	41.9	34.4	37.4	10.7	2.1	0.5	100						
Eastate													
Total	32.5	43.3	20.2	3.4	0.5	0.1	100						
Male	19.9	48.5	27.1	4.2	0.3	-	100						
Female	43.8	38.7	14.1	2.6	0.7	0.1	100						

Source: i) Labour Force and Survey , Socio Economy Survey , 1985/86e.
ii) Demographic Survey 1994, Department of Census and Statistics

Literacy Rates



School Dropout Rate

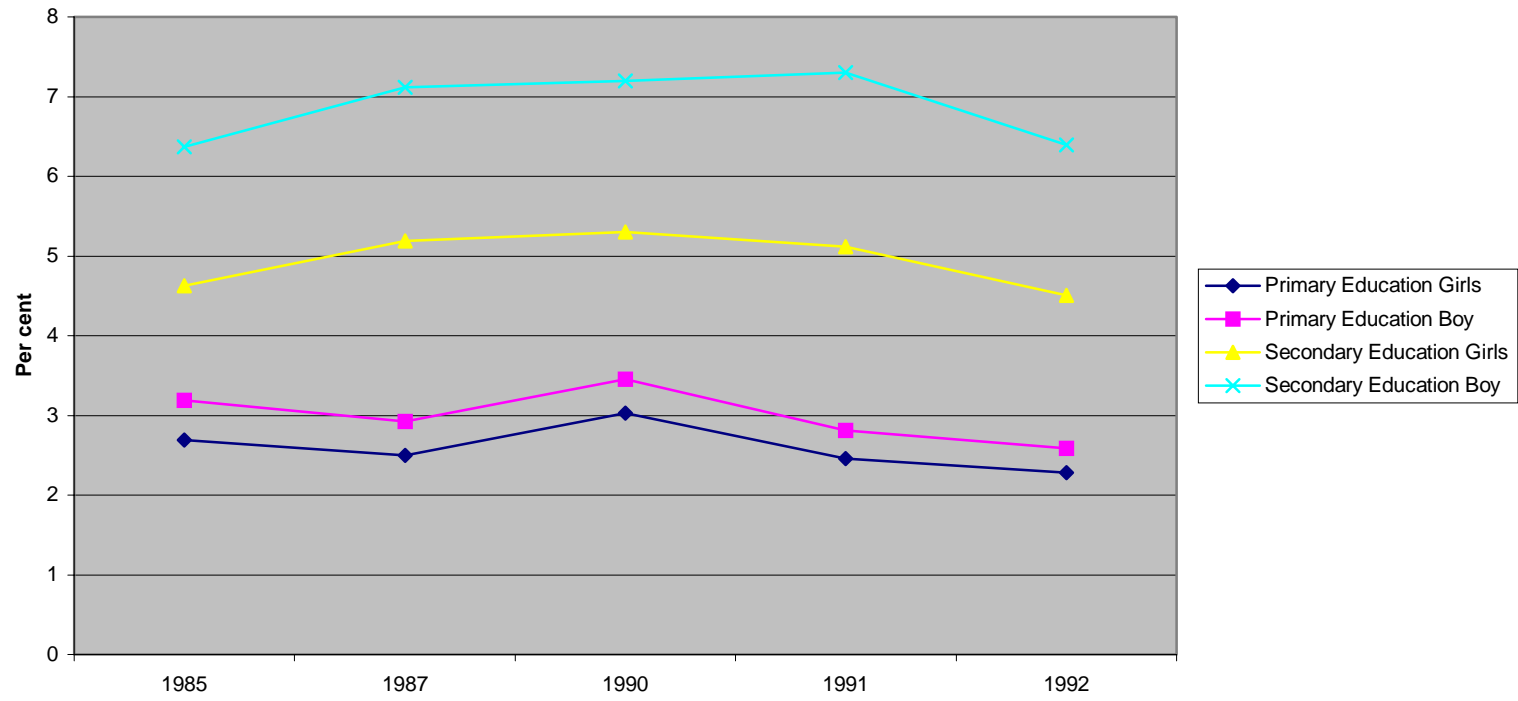


Table 2.14
School Repeaters 1986

Year	Male %	Female %	Total %
1	8.6	6.7	7.7
2	10.01	7.5	8.8
3	10.6	7.8	9.8
4	10.9	7.9	9.5
5	9.6	6.7	8.2
Total 1-5	9.9	7.3	8.6
6	7.7	5.3	6.5
7	6.9	4.8	5.9
8	5.2	3.9	4.5
Total 6-8	6.8	4.7	5.7
9	4.1	2.9	3.5
10	2.1	1.5	1.8
11	16.8	17.9	17.4
Total 9-11	8.6	8.9	8.8
12 Sc.	0.08	0.1	0.09
12 Arts	0.05	0.03	0.04
12 Comm.	0.01	0.01	1.01
13 Sc.	19.9	29.2	24.3
13 Arts	15.7	20.7	19.7
Total 12-13	8.7	11.8	10.5
Total No.s	162569	131080	293649 Female 44.6%

Source: Status of Women in Sri Lanka. 1993

Table 2.15
Repetition rates Upto Year 13 in Government Schools by Gender And District, 1991.

District/ Province	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Colombo	9928	5.38	8787	4.93	18715	5.16
Gampaha	10861	6.32	8556	5.09	19417	5.71
Kalutara	8698	7.95	8321	7.64	17019	7.79
Western	29487	6.33	25664	5.64	55151	5.99
Kandy	16029	11.11	14524	9.95	30553	10.53
Matale	5445	10.19	5025	9.49	10470	9.84
Nuwara-Eliya	10414	13.30	8650	11.98	19064	12.66
Central	31888	11.55	28199	10.40	60087	10.98
Galle	9669	8.59	8753	7.71	18422	8.15
Matara	10210	11.38	8156	9.07	18366	10.22
Hambantota	8307	11.96	7343	10.38	15650	11.16
Southern	28186	10.37	24252	8.85	52438	9.60
Jaffna	9454	9.06	10157	9.44	19511	9.25
Kilinochchi	1373	9.29	1484	10.16	2857	9.72
Mannar	960	6.34	1006	6.81	1966	6.57
Mullativu	1234	11.02	1184	10.93	2418	10.98
Vavuniya	952	6.81	968	7.13	1920	6.94
Northern	13973	8.76	14699	9.14	28672	8.97
Batticaloa	3822	8.31	3568	7.77	7390	8.04
Ampara	9676	13.99	7542	11.72	17218	12.90
Trincomalee	4552	11.47	3573	9.72	8125	10.63
Eastern	18050	11.66	14683	9.99	32733	10.84
Kurunegala	18531	10.51	15574	8.86	34105	9.69
Puttalam	8056	10.86	6482	9.05	14538	9.97
North Western	26587	10.61	22056	8.91	48643	9.77
Anuradhapura	10675	10.91	8697	9.03	19372	9.98
Polonnaruwa	4276	10.25	3625	8.81	7901	9.53
North Central	14951	10.71	12322	8.97	27273	9.85
Badulla	12310	10.31	10330	11.48	22640	12.41
Monaragala	5692	12.12	5166	10.87	10858	11.49
Uva	18002	12.91	15496	11.27	33498	12.10
Ratnapura	12666	11.01	10827	9.23	23493	10.11
Kegalle	9154	10.16	8261	9.12	17415	9.64
Sabaragamuwa	21820	10.64	19088	9.18	40908	9.91
Sri Lanka	202944	9.84	176459	8.66	379403	9.25

Sources:1). Educational Statistical of SL 92', Ministry of Education

Table 2.16(a)
Performance in Selected Subjects G.C.E (O/L) 1983.

Subjects	Number of Candidates	% Distinction	% Credits	% Passed	% Failed
Sinhalese	M 121787	3.0	37.2	36.2	23.6
	F 51973	3.9	43.3	35.3	17.5
Tamil	M 5568	1.2	19.8	43.2	35.8
	F 5795	2.0	25.4	42.7	29.9
Mathematics	M 154965	3.5	11.2	21.4	63.9
	F 194069	2.3	9.3	22.9	65.4
Science	M 144742	0.9	10.3	50.6	38.2
	F 171345	0.4	6.6	46.0	47.0
Social Science	M 7908	6.6	50.8	29.8	12.7
	F 5961	7.6	54.7	28.0	9.0
Commerce & Accounts	M 37221	5.4	29.8	33.7	31.2
	F 33902	5.5	32.7	32.2	29.5
Agriculture	M 81026	0.9	25.8	41.1	32.2
	F 36787	0.7	20.7	41.3	37.4

Source: Department of Education, Ministry of Education ,1983

Table 2.16(b)
Performance at GCE (OL) Examination-1997

Candidates	Male	Female	Total
No. Sat	234,798	266,707	501,505
% qualifying for AL	23.3	24.2	23.8
% obtaining 8 distinctions	0.2	0.3	0.3
% obtaining 6 passes and 3 credits	25.2	25.9	25.6
% obtaining 6 passes with 1 language and Maths	24.9	25.2	25.1
Total Failures	9.8	8.3	9.0

Source: Department of Examinations, Ministry of Education, 1997

Table 2.17 (a)
Performance in Selected Subjects -G.C.E. (A/L) 1983.

Subjects	Number of Candidates	% A	% B	% C	% S	% Total
Pure Mathematics	M 9376	1.9	2.8	9.9	20.6	64.7
	F 4971	0.7	1.8	7.4	19.1	71.1
Applied Mathematics	M 8709	1.6	2.3	8.4	16.7	70.9
	F 4016	0.2	0.6	3.9	10.03	85.2
Physics	M 18154	0.1	0.8	6.1	29.3	63.6
	F 18872	1.01	0.4	2.1	20.9	76.9
Chemistry	M 20108	0.4	2.2	11.5	23.1	62.8
	F 20569	0.2	1.4	10.1	23.4	76.9
Botany	M 11206	1.1	6.2	21.1	21.3	50.2
	F 15988	0.9	5.6	21.9	24.7	46.9
Zoology	M 11689	0.2	2.7	18.4	22.1	56.6
	F 16652	0.1	2.5	18.9	25.8	52.7
Commerce & Finance	M 14163	0.1	1.1	16.7	47.2	34.9
	F 18955	0.02	0.4	11.8	47.3	40.5

Source: Department of Education, Ministry of Education.1983

Table 2.17(b)
Performance at GCE (AL) Examination-1997

Candidates	Male	Female	Total
No. Sat	61,011	81,325	142,336
% qualifying for University entrance	45.9	56.1	51.7
% obtaining a A's	0.22	0.15	0.18
% passing 4 subjects	48.3	55.5	52.4
Total Failures	10.1	4.5	6.9

Source: Department of Examinations, Ministry of Education 1997

Table 2.18 (a)
Advanced Level Population And Male-Female Ratio By Subject Stream, 1991

District/ Province	Science			Female Per 100 Male	Arts			Female Per100 Male	Commerce			Femal e Per100 Male	Total			Femal e Per100 Male
	Male	Femal e	Total		Male	Femal e	Total		Male	Femal e	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Colombo	4885	3423	8308	70	1001	2518	3519	252	4610	5038	9648	109	10496	10979	21475	105
Gampaha	2155	1966	4121	91	993	2657	3650	268	2452	3459	5911	141	5600	8082	13682	144
Kalutara	1362	1595	2957	117	963	3032	3995	315	1352	2036	3388	151	3677	6663	10340	181
Western	8402	6984	15386	83	2957	8207	11164	278	8414	10533	18947	125	19773	25724	45497	130
Kandy	2612	2525	5137	97	2559	5907	8466	231	2831	2485	5316	88	8002	10917	18919	136
Matale	448	379	827	85	717	1850	2567	258	433	383	816	88	1598	2612	4210	163
Nuwara-Eliya	381	206	587	54	553	987	1540	178	607	616	1223	101	1541	1809	3350	117
Central	3441	3110	6551	90	3829	8744	12573	228	3871	3484	7355	90	11141	15338	26479	138
Galle	1732	1854	3586	107	1446	3878	5324	268	1802	1866	3668	104	4980	7598	12578	153
Matara	1332	880	2212	66	1131	3267	4398	289	1158	1230	2388	106	3621	5377	8998	148
Hambantota	914	993	1907	109	1290	2746	4036	213	483	620	1103	128	2687	4359	7046	162
Southern	3978	3727	7705	94	3867	9891	13758	256	3443	3716	7159	108	11288	17334	28622	154
Jaffna	2103	1776	3879	84	759	2994	3753	394	1723	2280	4003	132	4585	7050	11635	154
Kilinochchi	91	79	170	87	107	371	478	347	142	158	300	111	340	608	948	179
Mannar	55	48	103	87	133	232	365	174	85	121	206	142	273	401	674	147
Mullativu	78	56	134	72	135	304	439	225	79	65	144	82	292	425	717	146
Vavuniya	37	53	90	143	68	215	283	316	55	108	163	196	160	376	536	235
Northern	2364	2012	4376	85	1202	4116	5318	342	2084	2732	4816	131	5650	8860	14510	157
Batticaloa	495	318	813	64	751	1221	1972	163	468	360	828	77	1714	1899	3613	111
Ampara	1083	626	1709	58	1389	1901	3290	137	890	603	1493	68	3362	3130	6492	93
Trincomalee	243	127	370	52	484	593	1077	123	316	283	599	90	1043	1003	2046	96
Eastern	1821	1071	2892	59	2624	3715	6339	142	1674	1246	2920	74	6119	6032	12151	99
Kurunegala	1924	1614	3538	84	3630	7324	10954	202	1702	1414	3116	83	7256	10352	17608	143
Puttalam	583	527	1110	90	782	1544	2326	197	709	762	1471	107	2074	2833	4907	137
North Western	2507	2141	4648	85	4412	8868	13280	201	2411	2176	4587	90	9330	13185	22515	141
Anuradhapura	685	502	1187	73	985	2092	3077	212	635	506	1141	80	2305	3100	5405	134
Polonnaruwa	256	202	458	79	435	1100	1535	253	364	369	733	101	1055	1671	2726	158
North Central	941	704	1645	75	1420	3192	4612	225	999	875	1874	88	3360	4771	8131	142
Badulla	1025	918	1943	90	1326	2793	4119	211	1131	1073	2204	95	3482	4784	8266	137
Monaragala	151	170	321	113	392	1055	1447	269	234	258	492	110	777	1483	2260	191
Uva	1176	1088	2264	93	1718	3848	5566	224	1365	1331	2696	98	4259	6267	10526	147
Ratnapura	1073	959	2032	89	1221	3299	4520	270	948	1201	2149	127	3242	5459	8701	168
Kegalle	1122	1102	2224	98	1489	3687	5176	248	1114	921	2035	83	3725	5710	9435	153
Sabaragamuwa	2195	2061	4256	94	2710	6886	9696	258	2062	2122	4184	103	6967	11169	18136	160
Sri Lanka	26825	22898	49723	85	24739	57567	82306	233	26323	28215	54538	107	77887	108680	186567	140

Source: Annual School Census 1991, Ministry of Education

Table 2.18(b)
Percentage of Girls of Total Enrolment in GCE AL Sc. Classes

	1993			1998		
	Total	Female	%F	Total	Female	%F
Colombo	9137	3745	40.9	10,572	4447	42.1
Gampaha	3300	1674	50.7	4064	1970	48.5
Kalutara	2724	1491	54.7	28.9	1477	52.4
Western Province	15161	6910	45.6	17,455	7884	45.2
Kandy	4726	2475	52.3	4801	2333	48.5
Matale	642	319	49.7	955	414	43.4
Nuwara Eliya	565	210	37.2	655	235	35.9
Central Province	5933	3004	50.6	6411	2982	46.5
Galle	3316	1658	50.0	3825	1830	47.8
Matara	2293	1050	45.8	2536	1282	50.6
Hambantota	1356	676	49.9	1616	770	47.6
Southern Province	6955	3384	48.7	7977	3882	48.7
Jaffna	4108	1839	44.8	2638	1033	39.2
Killinochchi	184	96	52.2	301	128	42.5
Mannar	110	46	41.8	253	121	47.8
Vavuniya	166	78	46.9	418	175	41.9
Mullaitivu	175	76	43.4	331	120	36.2
Northern Province*	4743	2135	45.01	3941	1577	40.01
Batticaloa	917	357	40.02	1313	501	38.2
Amparai	1592	629	39.5	1769	629	35.6
Trincomalee	426	154	36.1	807	317	33.3
Eastern Province*	2935	1150	39.2	3889	1447	37.2
Kurunegala	2964	1136	38.3	3784	1625	42.9
Puttalam	1037	472	45.5	1158	446	38.5
North Western Prov	4001	1608	40.2	4942	2071	41.9
Anuradhapura	826	299	36.2	1589	672	42.2
Polonnaruwa	367	154	41.9	573	243	42.4
North Cent.Prov.	1193	453	37.9	2162	915	42.3
Badulla	1411	626	44.4	1516	643	42.4
Moneragala	318	144	45.3	527	198	38.3
Uva Province	1729	770	44.5	2043	841	41.2
Ratnapura	1758	733	41.7	1919	974	50.7
Kegalle	2143	1029	48.01	2300	1074	46.7
Sabaragamuva Prov	3901	1762	45.2	4219	2048	48.6
SRI LANKA	46551	21176	45.5	53039	23657	44.6

Source: Annual School Census 1993, 1998, Ministry of Education.

Table 2.19
Faculty Distribution of University Students

Faculties	1985/86			1994/95			1997/98		
	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F
Medicine	2345	1009	43.02	4620	1948	42.2	5017	2078	41.4
Dentistry	289	161	55.7	367	189	51.5	379	199	52.5
Veterinary Science	170	73	42.9	328	166	50.8	350	161	46.0
Agriculture	775	279	36.0	1515	651	42.9	1728	785	45.4
Engineering	1762	264	14.9	2728	320	11.7	3614	427	11.8
Architecture	108	49	45.4	343	114	33.2	277	100	36.1
Science	3125	1306	41.8	5249	1996	38.0	6234	2399	38.5
Management Studies	3367	1426	42.3	6038	2603	42.1	8576	3865	45.1
Law	461	219	47.5	828	490	59.2	988	623	63.1
Social Science/ Humanities	6511	3377	51.9	10784	6104	56.6	13011	7704	59.2
Total	18913	8160	43.1	32800	14581	44.5	40174	18341	45.7

Source: i) Statistical Hand book, University Grants Commission 1985,1995,1997

Table 2.20
Enrolment in Agricultural Schools 94'

Location	Total	Women	Men
Kundasale	139	48.2	51.8
Pelwehera	47	0.0	100.0
Angunakolapelissa	45	0.0	100.0
Bibile	20	100.0	0.0
Labuduwa	67	41.8	58.2
Anuradhapura	62	0.0	100.0
Waracapola	41	100.0	0.0
Karapincha	59	0.0	100.0
Vavuniya	35	11.4	88.6
Total	515	31.1	68.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Per Cent Female Students by Faculty

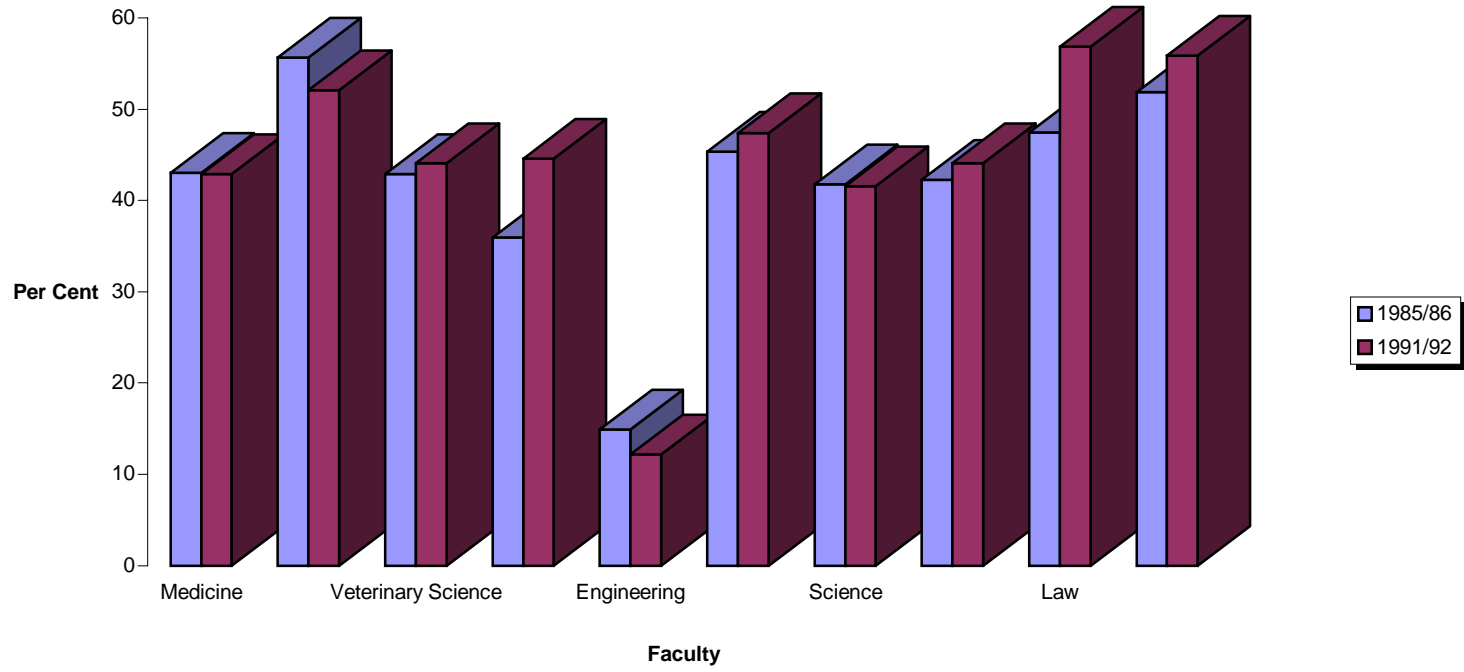


Table 2.21(a)
Enrolment in Technical Colleges.

Course	1973			1987		
	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F
National Diploma in Technology	1278	99	7.7	136	14	10.3
Technician Certificate	1369	75	5.5	3481	479	13.8
Draughts man Ship Certificate	-	-	-	783	375	47.9
Technical Trades	2400	5	0.2	5464	42	0.8
Crafts	-	-	-	56	4	7.1
Tailoring	-	-	-	64	55	85.9
Home Science	-	-	-	11	111	100.0
Agriculture	-	-	-	214	66	30.8
Diploma in Commerce & Accountancy	3199	1017	31.8	3193	1428	44.7
Certificate in Commerce & Business						
English	207	62	29.9	150	82	69.6
Total	8453	1258	14.9	20664	5854	28.3

Source: Facets of Change, Ch. 4, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo 5

Table 2.21(b)
Enrolment in Technical Colleges.

Courses	1994			1999		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
Technology (Diploma)	104	37	35.6			
(Certificate)	2795	431	15.4	3239	471	14.5
Jewellery Design & Manufacture	28	5	17.9	77	23	29.8
Computer Applications				332	154	46.4
Technical Trades	3591	69	1.9	3507	25	0.8
Draughtmanship	823	404	49.1	951	499	52.5
Quantity Surveying	626	274	43.8	831	263	31.6
Construction Trades	452	3	0.7	766	18	3.2
Business Studies (Diploma)	510	307	60.2			
(Certificate)	442	282	63.8	622	352	56.6
Diploma in Accounting	199	95	47.7			
Accounting Technicians	2024	1275	62.9	1630	889	54.5
Stenography/Secretarial	2281	2256	98.9	1919	1841	95.9
Nursing				40	40	100.0
Home Economics	159	159	100.0	42	42	100.0
Hotel Housekeeping				25	5	20.0
Tailoring/Bank	119	78	65.5	143	124	86.7
Crafts				75	29	38.7
Agriculture	194	69	35.6	268	141	52.6
English (for com./ind.)	2722	1618	59.4	2267	1316	58.1
Japanese				12	4	33.3
Total	20914	9354	44.7	16746	6236	37.2

Source: Based on Statistics in Technical Education Branch, 1994, 1999, Jayaweera Swarna, Education Chapter 3, Post Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo

Table 2.22 (a)
National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority

Level Traders	1987						1994					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F	Total	Female	% F
1. Technicians	557	116	20.8				385	88	22.9			
2. Construction Supervisors	179	33	18.4									
3. Craft Apprentices												
a). Agriculture & Fisheres	8			28	7	25	41	9	21.9	32	4	12.5
b). Industries Sector												
* Textiles & Garments	315	276	87.6	550	487	88.5	1215	921	75.8	802	701	87.4
* Footwear	45	13	28.9	11	10	90.9	117	59	50.4	47	32	68.1
* Woodwork	158			148	18	12.2	284	22	7.7	77	5	6.5
* Painting	210	112	53.3	62	25	40.3	291	107	36.8	68	22	32.4
* Rubber, Plastic goods	19	2	10.5	5	4	80.0	33			14	2	14.3
* Metal Industries	759	4	0.5	280	11	3.9	842	28	3.3	119	12	10.1
* Machinery, Equipment	953	17	1.8	208	6	2.9	1062	57	5.4	151	8	5.3
* Electrical Electronic Trades	364	8	2.2	111	2	1.8	884	184	20.8	78	13	16.7
4. Gems & Jewellery	19	18	94.7	6	2	33.3	172	69	40.1	61	36	59.01
5. Photography	6						39					
6. Construction	70			4						2		
c). Services Sector												
* Clerical	1269	1129	88.9	99	89.9	2147	150	70.2	584	376	64.4	
* Hotel Traders	149	7	4.7	7	5	71.4	498	139	27.9	42	24	57.1
* Domestic Services	249	7	30.9	116	89	76.7	696	439	63.1	654	584	89.3
* Driving							1					
Total Craft	4593	1663	36.2	1635	755	46.2	8322	3541	42.5	2731	1819	66.6
Grand Total	6964	2567	36.9				8707	3929	41.	7		

Source: Statistics Division, National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority

Table 2.22 (b)
National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) Distribution of Apprentices

Levels/Trades	1994						1998					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Female	%F	Total	Female	%F	Total	Female	%F	Total	Female	%F
Technicians	385	88	22.9	-	-	-	699	119	17.02	-	-	-
Craft Apprentices:												
Textiles & garments	1215	921	75.8	802	701	87.4	2026	1358	67.0	1452	1312	90.1
Foot Wear	117	59	50.4	47	32	68.1	114	39	34.2	52	34	65.1
Wood work	284	22	7.7	77	5	6.5	278	1	0.4	115	1	0.9
Painting	291	107	36.8	68	22	32.4	386	150	38.9	51	23	45.1
Rubber/Plastic goods	33	-	-	14	2	14.3	26	1	3.8	-	-	-
Metal work	842	28	3.3	119	12	10.1	1546	17	1.1	162	8	4.9
Machinery, equipment	1062	57	5.4	151	8	5.3	1428	2	0.1	151	-	-
Electrical/Electronic	88	184	20.8	78	13	16.7	929	5	0.5	192	8	4.2
Gems & Jewellery	172	69	40.1	61	36	59.01	281	119	42.3	53	35	55.6
Construction	39	-	-	2	-	-	21	-	-	16	-	-
Clerical	2147	1507	70.2	584	376	64.4	1819	1471	80.8	113	108	95.6
Hotel trade	498	139	27.9	42	24	57.1	977	39	3.9	8	2	25.0
Domestic Services	696	439	63.1	654	584	89.3	700	472	67.4	664	618	93.1
Driving	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters/contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	367	62.4	-	-	-
Agriculture, Plantations, Fisheries	41	9	21.9	32	4	13.5	40	10	25.0	27	14	51.9
Total	8707	3629	41.7	2731	1819	66.6	11853	4170	35.2	3056	2163	70.8
Grand Total	11438	5448	47.6	-	-	-	14909	6333	42.5	-	-	-

Source: Based on Data in Statistics Unit, NAITA, Jayaweera Swarna, Education Chapter 3, Post Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo

Table 2.23 (a)
Enrolment in National Youth Services Council Centres

Courses	1987			1993		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
Motor Mechanism	40			67		
Micro Electronics				46		
Electrical Work	94			122		
Tractor Repairs	35			50		
Repairs Motor Cycle/Bicycle	47			50		
Gem Cutting	101	39	38.6	34		
Welding	54			81		
Carpentry, Woodwork	150			127		
Wood Carving						
Masonry	74			19		
Lacquer work	15					
Husbandry Brass Ware						
Mental Work	26			10		
Agriculture and Animal	155	85	56.7	70		
Ornamental Fisheries						
Food Preparation, Catering				15		
Tailoring, Batik	556	556	100.0		42	100.00
Beauty Culture				168	138	82.1
Home Science					47	100.00
Accounts						
English						
Tamil						
French						
Mass Communication						
Driving	30					
Leather work				14		

Type writing				90		
Total	1377	680	49.4	1077	227	21.1

Source: National Youth Services Council

Table 2.23 (b)
Enrolment in National Youth Services Council Centres

Courses	1996			1999		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
Electronic	500	-	-	132	-	-
Electrical	28	-	-	288	-	-
Motor Mechanism	138	-	-	77	-	-
Three Wheeler repairs	20	-	-	30	-	-
Motor Cycle repairs	82	-	-	82	-	-
Agricultural Equipment Repairs	152	-	-	131	-	-
Machinery	-	-	-	11	-	-
Metal work	44	-	-	-	-	-
Computers	45	45	100.0	137	69	50.4
Gem cutting & polishing	89	-	-	71	26	32.4
Welding	232	-	-	151	-	-
Lathe work	-	-	-	32	-	-
Mechanised wood work	-	-	-	40	-	-
Woodwork/carpentry	138	-	-	73	-	-
Wood carving	69	49	71.0	17	-	-
Masonry	27	-	-	20	-	-
Food Management	141	141	100.0	85	27	31.8
Ind/Scientific Dressmaking	328	278	84.8	344	276	80.2
Tailoring	40	-	-	104	82	78.8
Beauty Culture	108	108	100.0	121	121	100.0
English typing/shorthand	33	10	30.3	180	86	47.8
Sinhala typing/shorthand	-	-	-	70	38	50.0
Music/dancing	68	30	44.1	61	36	59.01
Ornamental floriculture	-	-	-	16	16	100.0
Floriculture	-	-	-	54	30	55.6
Landscaping	-	-	-	55	14	25.5
Agriculture	98	10	10.2	-	-	-
Ornamental fish culture	-	-	-	21	10	47.6
Kungfu/Karate	-	-	-	77	-	-

Total	2380	671	28.2	2479	828	33.4
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Source: Based on Statistics on National Youth Services Council, Jayaweera Swarna, Education Chapter 3, Post Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo

Table 2.24
Enrolment on Centres of Vocational Training Authority (1998)

Training Courses	Total	Female	% Female
Electrical Trades	1205	24	1.9
Motor Mechanism	268	-	-
Machinery	146	1	0.7
Computer	990	588	59.4
Draftsmanship	227	74	32.5
Construction trades	2121	25	1.2
Metal work, welding	1612	267	16.6
Crafts	271	169	62.4
Sewing, tailoring	5654	4921	88.1
Food preparation, catering	438	288	65.8
Management	32	-	-
Secretarial/typing	2343	2182	93.1
Beauty Culture	947	947	100.0
Hair cutting	10	-	-
Driver training	275	-	-
Landscaping	220	107	48.6
Three wheeler, motor cycle, motorboat, tractor, repairs	627	3	0.5
Radio, TV, Refrigeration, AC repairs	497	7	1.4
Total	17883	9603	53.7

Source: Based on data in Vocational Training Authority, Jayaweera Swarna, Education Chapter 3, Post Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000, Centre for Women's Research, Colombo

Table 2.25
Sri Lanka Principals services by Class and sex, 1996

Level	Total	Female	Male	% Female
Class I	1876	327	1549	17.4
Class II	4649	968	3681	20.8
Class III	4944	1657	3287	33.5
Total	11469	2952	8517	25.7

Source: Annual School Census 1996, Ministry of Education

Table 2.26
Academic Staff of The University by Level and sex

	1985				1990			
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Female %
Professors	11.7	2.2	9.1	6.6	11.9	2.6	8.9	9.4
Associate	3.8	1.4	3.1	12.1	5.0	2.8	4.3	20.7
Senior Lecturer 1	16.8	13.02	15.8	22.6	18.2	10.3	15.7	20.8
Senior Lecturer 11	20.2	20.8	20.4	27.9	19.2	20.2	19.6	32.9
Asst. Lect./ Lecturer	38.8	42.5	39.8	29.2	37.3	40.3	38.3	33.5
Teaching	8.7	20.04	11.8	46.5	5.7	11.4	7.5	48.3
Assistant Instructor	-	-	-	-	2.6	12.4	5.7	68.9
Total	100.0	100	100	27.3	100	100	100	31.8

Source: University Grants Commission

Table 2.27
Teachers by Qualified and sex (1997)

Qualification	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Graduate	48559	18389	30170	62.1
Trained Teachers	89756	27865	61891	68.9
Certified Teachers	4295	1230	3065	71.4
Uncertified Teachers	24784	6402	18382	74.2
Teacher Trainees	12574	3296	9458	74.2
Total	180148	57182	122966	68.3

Source: School Census 1997, Ministry of Education,

3. Demographic and Health Population

The population in Sri Lanka increased from around over million in 1981 to 18.5 million in 1994. Average annual population growth rates have declined since the 1970s and are currently 1.2%. In 1991 the growth rate to total population was 1.5%, that of the male population was 1.4% and that of the female population 1.6% (Table 3.1). The decline in the growth rate meant that the size of the population below 15 years was reduced from 34.5% to 30.3% of the male population and 34.5% to 28.8% of the female population from 1981 to 1994. There was a marginal decline in the size of the male and female population in the 15-29 age group, with projected increase in the ageing population (Table 3.2). These demographic changes have important implications for social and economic policies.

The percentage of the female population increased from 48.5% in 1971 to 49.03% in 1981 and remained at this level subsequently (Table 3.2). The sex ratio which was 106 in 1971 and 104 in 1981 declined to 97 in 1994 in favour of women. It is less favourable to women in “remote” districts – Polonnaruwa, Moneragala and Ratnapura (Table 3.3). The percentage of over married women has declined since 1981 (Table 3.4) and while the average age of marriage of men has been 28 years for three decades, the average age of marriage of women has risen from 22.1 years in 1963 to 25.5 years in 1994 as a consequence of the increasing participation of women in education and employment (Table 3.5) The gender differences in the percentage of the widowed population (Table 3.6), especially the high population of widows over 60 years is indicative of the emergence of the new group of disadvantaged women.

Marriage and fertility

Age specific fertility rates have declined in each age group since 1970 (Table 3.7) and total fertility rates have declined from 4.1 in 1970-72 to 2.8 in 1988-93 juxtaposed with higher fertility rates in the plantation sector and in some districts (Table 3.8 and 3.9). This decline was due partly to improving

education levels, to rise in the average age of marriage and the increase in the use of contraceptives and other approaches to family planning. The use of modern methods of contraception increases from 18.8% in 1975 to 40.6% in 1987 and the use of modern and traditional methods from 32% to 61.7% (Table 3.10). The rural and estate sectors appear to be as well served as the urban sector but differences have been wide in the use of sterilisation for reasons stemming from gender ideology (Table 3.11 and 3.12)

Trends in mortality

Mortality rates have declined sharply in the 1940s in response to the provisions of free and extensive health services, and have declined more slowly since the mid 1960s (Table 3.13). Maternal mortality rates showed a similar sharp decline in the early years and have declined more slowly since the 1980s. A similar trend was seen in infant mortality rates (IMRs) and female infant mortality rates have been lower than male IMRs since the 1980s. Mortality rates of young and older children continued to be high till the 1990s and the mortality rates of the girls under five years has been higher than that of boys (Table 3.15 a, b, c). District wise disparities still persist in plantations, and in less developed and conflict ridden districts (Table 3.16).

It is clear therefore that the health services established in earlier decades have cushioned the impact of the economic constraints of poverty groups to prevent reversals in trends in mortality. The sustained programme to promote institutional births, breast feeding, tetanus toxoid injections for pregnant women and immunisation of children may have contributed to decline in mortality. A consequence has been rising life expectancy from 43.8 years for men and 41.5 years for women in 1946 to 64.2 years and 66.7 years in 1971 and 70.1 years and 74.8 years in 1991 (Table 3.14). However, inadequate data exists as to the impact of armed conflict since the mid 1980s.

Nutrition Status

A major casualty of the micro economic reforms was the food ration scheme in operation since the 1940s and its replacement in 1978 by food stamps for low income families that were not indexed to costs of living and therefore eroded in value with escalating costs of living in the 1980s and 1990s. The incidence of under nutrition among children under five years increased from 1978 to 1987 and declined in the 1990s with the introduction of nutrition supplementation and free schools meals for low income families. The girl child has been seen to be more vulnerable than the boy child but gender differences are not significant. (Table 3.16). No national data exists as to the nutritional status of women but the persistent high incidence of around 20% of the low birth weight babies is widely perceived to be an outcome of maternal under nutrition (Table 3.18). Micro studies also pointed to a high prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women.

Morbidity

While mortality rates have not been affected by macro policies, the persistence of morbidity in environmental preventive diseases such as diarrhoea and respiratory diseases point to the impact of poverty and to the lack of universal access to basic facilities such as safe water and sanitation in the urban and rural sector and poor housing in low income urban neighbourhoods. A recent change caused perhaps by the increasing prosperity of the affluent in the market economy is the increase in illness such as hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and cancers prevalent in industrialised societies. Regrettably the absence of gender disaggregated data prevents further analysis.

According to national data more men than women have sexually transmitted diseases including HIV AIDS (Table 3.19, 3.20 and 3.21) but the numbers of women affected and the sources of infection cause concern. Fewer women are drug abusers (Table 3.20). Sri Lanka is estimated to have one of the highest suicide rates in the world, caused largely by emotional health problems and economic insecurity such as prolonged unemployment. Again

male rates are higher than female rates (Table 3.12 a, b) but the fact that 58% of female suicides occur between 16 and 30 years point to severe economic and social frustrations and the inadequacy of services to assist coping with problems and acquiring a greater control over their lives.

Access to health services

Positive or negative indicators are the outcome largely of the degree of access to effective health services. Although Sri Lanka has a long and positive record in the provision of free general, maternal and child care and primary health care services, the reduction in social sector expenditure has reduced the calorie intake of the poor and has resulted in deterioration in the quality of the health services provided, particularly in the periphery. As seen in Table 3.21 the ratio of doctors, nurses and hospital beds to the increasing population has worsened in the 1980s and 1990s. The trend towards privatisation has increased the availability of drugs but has escalated the costs of drugs to the extent of causing hardship among the non affluent as seen in micro studies nor has access to basic facilities that energy sources increased significantly with rising economic growth rates (Tables 3.22, 3.23, 3.24 and 3.25)

Conclusion

Sri Lanka's extensive health services established decades ago has helped to prevent major erosion in health gains but the drastic slashing of food subsidies and decline in expenditure under the macro economic reforms reduced nutritional levels, increased morbidity and caused hardship among a significant proportion of the population though lack of resources to access quality services and medicines.

**Table 3.1
Population Growth Rate by Sex.**

Year	Average Annual Growth		
	Total	Male	Female
1963	2.8	2.6	2.8
1971	2.3	2.2	2.4
1981	1.7	1.5	1.7
1991	1.5	1.4	1.6

Source: Population Trends in Sri Lanka the Post War Expenditure, , Abeykoon A.P.T.L. CENWOR 1996

**Table 3.2
Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, 1981 and 1994**

Age Group	Year 1981						Year 1994 **					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All ages	12762095	100.00	6496751	100.00	6265344	100.00	15021300	100.0	7410179	100.0	7611121	100.00
Under 1	334653	2.62	170710	2.63	163943	2.62	243690	1.62	122413	1.65	121277	1.59
1-4	1223845	9.59	623216	9.59	600629	9.59	1079193	7.18	546724	7.38	532469	7.00
5-9	1420071	11.13	722484	11.12	697587	11.13	1471545	9.80	747347	10.09	724198	9.51
10-14	1434268	11.24	731625	11.26	702643	11.21	1641191	10.93	825556	11.14	815635	10.72
15-19	1367856	10.72	692867	10.66	674989	10.77	1478356	9.84	739683	9.98	738673	9.71
20-24	1318096	10.33	660010	10.16	658086	10.50	1316082	8.76	634013	8.56	682069	8.96
25-29	1107544	8.68	553283	8.52	554261	8.85	1228579	8.18	585993	7.91	642586	8.44
30-34	981304	7.69	495386	7.63	485918	7.76	1255200	8.36	605289	8.17	649911	8.54
35-39	733244	5.75	367757	5.66	365487	5.83	1109375	7.39	543417	7.33	565958	7.44
40-44	608058	4.76	312942	4.82	295116	4.71	993115	6.61	489797	6.61	503328	6.61
45-49	530943	4.16	268741	4.13	262832	4.20	827055	5.51	407764	5.50	419291	5.51
50-54	472562	3.70	248741	3.83	223821	3.57	626511	4.17	305978	4.13	320533	4.21
55-59	370112	2.90	194059	2.99	176053	2.81	491147	3.27	236843	3.20	254304	3.34
60-64	295696	2.32	158897	2.45	136799	2.18	427730	2.85	208423	2.81	219307	2.88
65-69	2210410	1.73	116269	1.79	104771	1.67	330273	2.20	162020	2.19	168253	2.21
70-74	158135	1.24	84817	1.31	73318	1.17	243657	1.62	118373	1.60	125284	1.65
75 & over	184668	1.45	95577	1.47	89091	1.42	258602	1.72	130557	1.76	128045	1.68

Source: Population Census 1981** Demographic Survey 1994, Annual Health Bullction-1997

Table 3.3
Population by Sex.

Year	Population (thousands)				No. of Person per Sq.km
	Total	Male	Female	F %	
1963	10582	5499	5083	48.03	165
1971	12690	6531	6159	48.53	196
1981	14847	7568	7279	49.03	230
1986	16127	8221	7906	49.02	250
1991	17247	8792	8455	49.02	267
1994	17619	8981	8638	49.03	273
1997	18552	8758	9095	49.02	-

Source: Statistical Pocket Book of The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1994,1997, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.4
Sex Ratio by District.

District	1963	1971	1981	1990	1994
Colombo	113	110	107	97	97
Gampaha	-	-	-	102	96
Kalutara	103	101	99	97	98
Kandy	107	103	98	95	94
Matale	108	106	104	103	97
Nuwara-Eliya	106	104	102	98	97
Galle	97	97	95	96	95
Matara	99	97	94	95	95
Hambantota	106	105	105	99	99
Jaffna	101	99	99	-	-
Mannar	121	116	115	-	-
Vavuniya	133	124	118	-	-
Batticaloa	113	107	103	-	-
Ampara	-	110	110	-	-
Trincomalee	130	119	116	-	-
Kurunagala	108	105	102	101	97
Puttalam	108	106	104	103	98
Anuradhapura	124	118	115	104	100
Polonnaruwa	-	124	131	107	106
Badulla	109	106	103	96	98
Monaragala	-	115	121	100	103
<u>Ratnapura</u>	111	108	108	102	102
Kegalle	106	103	99	101	96
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	108	106	104	99	97

Source : Abeykoon A.P.T.L., Population Trends in Sri Lanka: The Poor War Expenditure CENWOR 1996, Women & Men in Sri Lanka

Table 3.5
Population of Ever Married Women.

Age Group	Proportion Ever-Married					
	1963	1971	1975	1981	1987	1993
15-19	14.8	10.6	6.8	9.9	7.3	7.1
20-24	57.6	46.8	39.4	44.7	42.9	38.8
25-29	81.0	75.4	68.1	69.6	70.0	66.3
30-34	88.6	89.1	86.3	84.2	85.8	82.3
35-39	89.8	94.2	94.2	91.1	90.9	88.9
40-44	86.1	95.3	95.4	94.1	93.8	90.8
45-49	80.6	95.9	97.9	95.5	96.5	94.8

Source; 1) Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.6
Singular Mean Age at Marriage

Year	Female	Male	Deference
1963	22.1	27.9	5.8
1971	23.5	28.0	4.5
1981	24.4	27.9	3.5
1994	25.5	-	-

Source: Men in Sri Lanka 1995, Department of Census & Statistics , Women & Men in Sri Lanka

Singular Mean Age at Marriage

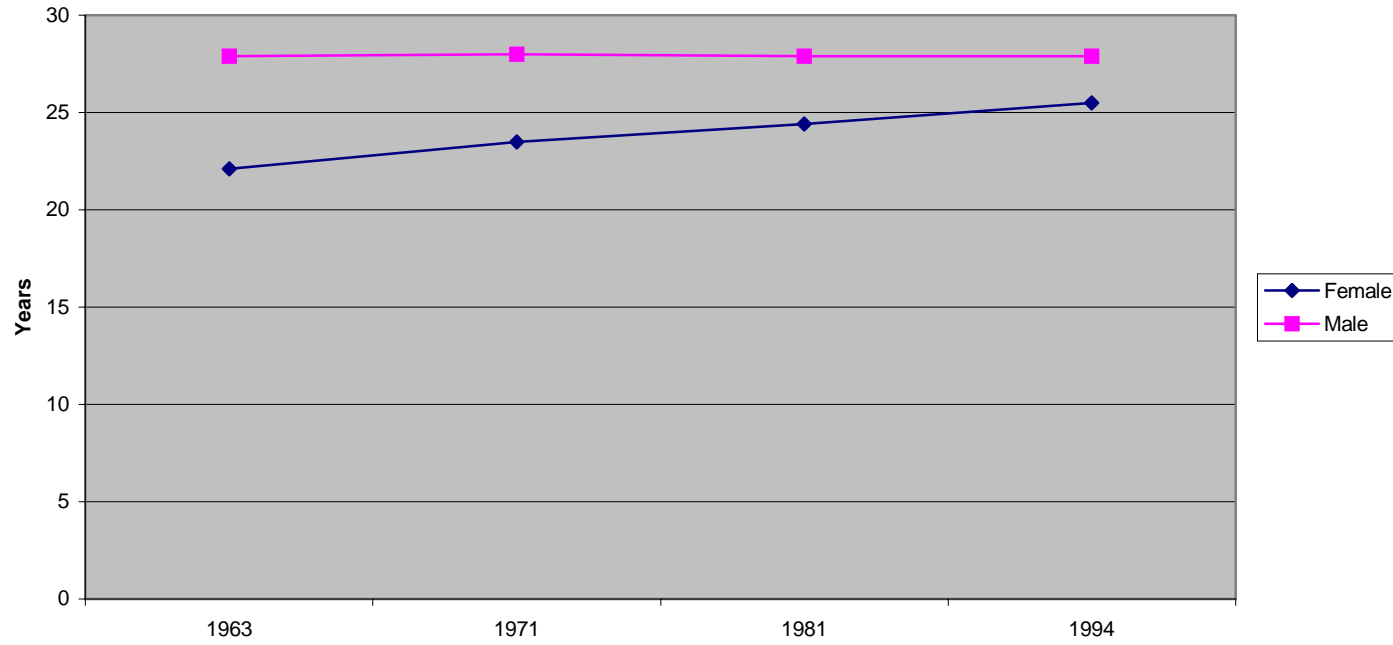


Table 3.7
Marital Status of Population Aged 15 yrs. And Above
(’000)

Married Status	1946			1971			*1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4179	2268	1911	7745	4018	3727	10588	5169	5419
Never Married	1309	903	406	2923	1756	1167	3457	1914	1543
Married	2495	1264	1230	4354	2152	2202	6455	3140	3315
Widowed/Divorce	375	101	274	469	110	359	676	115	561

Note: * Excludes Northern and Eastern Provinces, covers household population only
Source: Department of Census & Statistics

Table 3.8
Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

Sector	TFR			Mean Children ever born to Women 45-49
	1981 through 1983	1984 through 1987	1988 through 1993	
Colombo	2.3	2.1	2.2	4.3
Other Urban	2.4	2.1	2.3	4.9
Rural	2.2	2.8	2.9	5.0
Estate	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.9
Total	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Women and Men in Sri Lanka. 1995

Table 3.9
Total Fertility rates By District 1970-72 and 1980-82.

Districts	1970-72	1980-82
Colombo	3.7	3.4
Gampaha	-	2.3
Kalutara	3.6	3.2
Kandy	4.1	3.9
Matale	4.6	3.5
Nuwara-Eliya	3.7	2.2
Galle	3.7	3.1
Matara	4.5	3.8
Hambantota	4.8	3.7
Jaffna	4.2	3.8
Mannar	5.3	4.5
Vavuniya	5.7	4.8
Mullaitivu	-	3.8
Batticaloa	5.4	4.9
Ampara	-	3.5
Trincomalee	5.5	5.0
Kurunegala	4.0	2.9
Puttalam	4.3	3.6
Anuradhapura	5.3	4.0
Polonnaruwa	-	3.5
Badulla	4.8	3.5
Monaragala	-	5.0
Ratnapura	4.1	3.7
Kegalle	3.2	2.7
Sri Lanka	4.1	3.4

Source: Abeykoon A.T.P.L., Population Trends in Sri Lanka, Poor War Expenditure, CENWOR 1996

Birth Rate by Sex

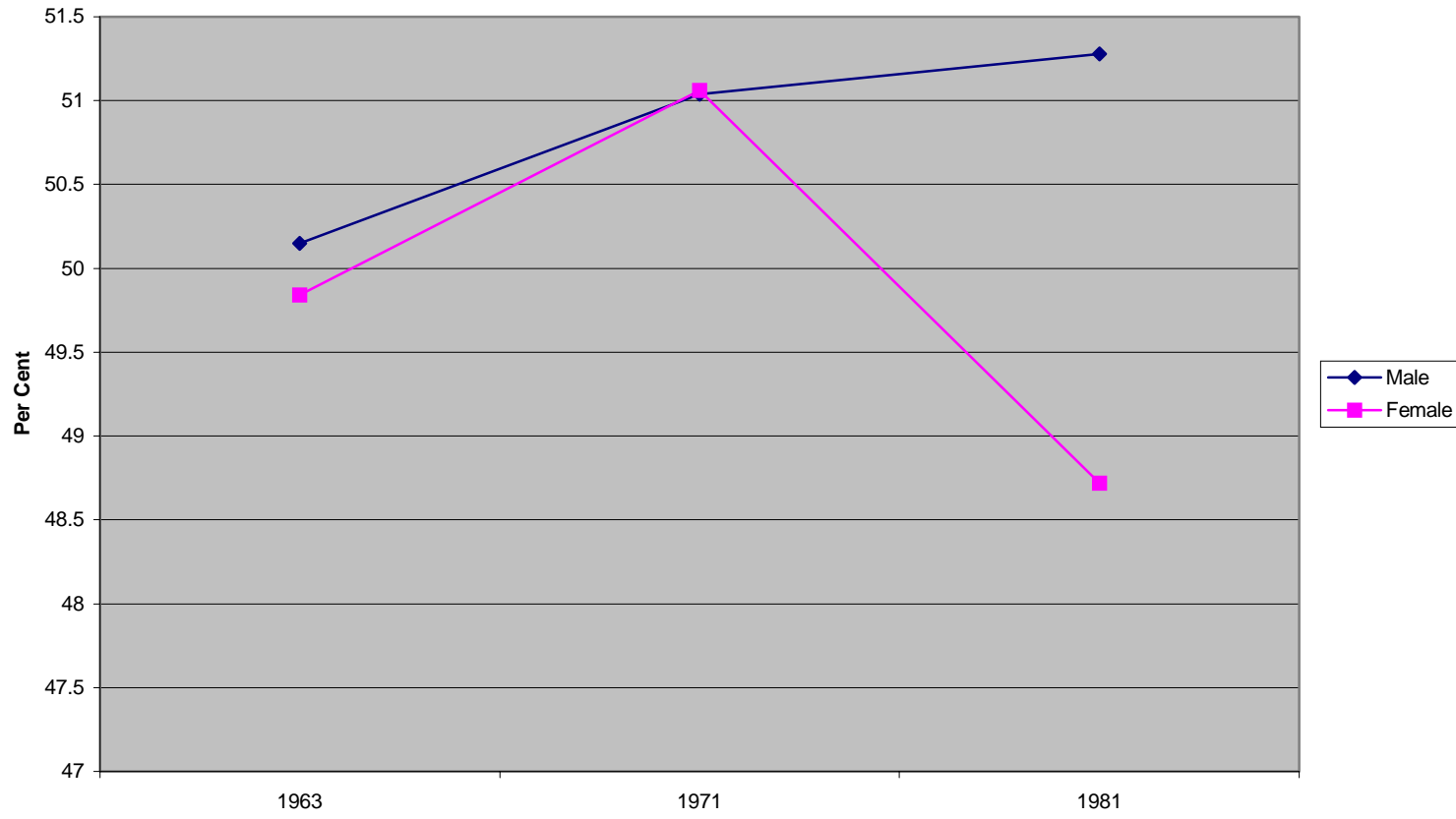


Table 3.10
Percentage of Currently Married Women Currently Using Contraceptives
by method.

Contraceptive method	1975	1982	1987	1993
Modern methods				
Vasectomy	0.7	3.7	4.9	2.7
Tubectomy	9.2	17.0	24.9	24.5
IUCD	4.7	2.5	2.1	3.0
Pill	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.5
Injection	0.4	1.4	2.7	4.6
Condom	2.3	3.2	1.9	3.3
Total	18.8	30.4	40.6	43.7
Traditional Methods				
Rhythm	8.0	13.0	14.9	15.2
Withdrawal	1.5	4.7	3.4	5.0
Others	3.7	6.8	2.8	2.2
Total	13.2	24.5	21.1	22.2
All Methods	32.0	54.9	61.7	66.1

Source: 1) ATPL Abeykorn, Population Trends in Sri Lanka, The Poor War Expenditure, CENWOR 1996

Table 3.11
Use of Contraception-by - Sector.

Sector	Percent of Currently Married Women							
	No Currently using		Using Modern Temporary		Sterilized		Using Traditional Methods	
	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987
Metro Colombo	37.3	37.4	16.3	9.9	21.5	29.8	25.1	22.9
Other Urban	42.3	31.6	16.0	13.5	20.8	29.4	20.8	25.5
Rural	31.7	38.1	17.6	11.3	27.6	29.0	23.2	21.6
Estate	45.5	48.8	3.1	3.6	44.4	40.0	7.0	7.6
Total	33.9	38.3	16.5	10.8	27.2	29.8	22.4	21.1

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey 1993, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.12
Use of Sterilization.

Category	1987		1993	
	Ever married women	Currently married women	Ever married Women	Currently married women
Female Sterilization	24.2	24.9	23.5	23.0
Male Sterilization	5.4	5.7	3.8	4.0

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey 1993, Department of Census & Statistics

Table 3.13
Age and Sex Specified Death Rate.

Age	1965		1975		1985		1991		1995	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	female	Male	Female
All Ages	8.6	7.8	9.6	7.4	7.3	5.0	6.7	4.3	7.4	4.2
0-4	17.3	16.2	15.0	14.0	6.9	6.5	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.0
5-9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
10-14	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
15-19	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.0
20-24	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.3	4.4	1.2
25-34	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	1.3	3.8	1.1
35-44	3.9	3.7	5.0	3.3	4.9	2.2	5.3	2.2	4.5	1.5
45-54	7.7	5.9	10.7	6.2	9.4	4.5	9.1	3.9	8.8	3.4
55-& Over	42.3	42.5	51.9	43.9	42.0	32.6	38.9	30.7	36.1	24.6

Source; Annual Health Bulletin , Ministry of Health

Table 3.14
Expectation of Life at birth by Sex.

	1946	1953	1962	1971	1981	1991
Total	42.2	58.2	61.7	65.5	69.9	72.5
Male	43.9	58.8	61.9	64.2	67.7	70.1
Female	41.6	57.5	61.4	66.7	72.1	74.8

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka 1948-1998, Department of Census and Statistics 1998

Table 3.15
Comparison of the percentage of stunted children
(3-36 months) by sex 1987 and 1993

Moderate and severe Stunting			
Sex	DHS 1987	DHS 1993	Change (per cent)
Male	26	19	- 27 **
Female	29	23	- 21 **
Total	27	21	- 22

** Significant at 1% level of significance

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey 1993, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.16
Comparison of the percentage of stunted children (3-36 months)
by work status of mother 1987 and 1993

Moderate and Severe Stunting			
Mother's Work status	DHS 1987	DHS 1993	Change (per cent)
Currently Working	36	27	- 25**
Not working	23	19	- 17 *
Total	27	21	- 22

* Significant at 5% level of significance

** Significant at 1% level of significance

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey, 1999, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.17
Comparison of the percentage of stunted children (3-36 months)
by education of mother 1987 and 1993

Moderate and Severe Stunting			
Education	DHS 1987	DHS 1993	Change (per cent)
No schooling	50	41	- 18
Primary	34	29	- 15
Secondary	25	20	- 20*
Higher	15	12	- -20
Total	27	21	- 22

* Significance at 5% level of significance

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey, 1993, Department of Census and Statistics

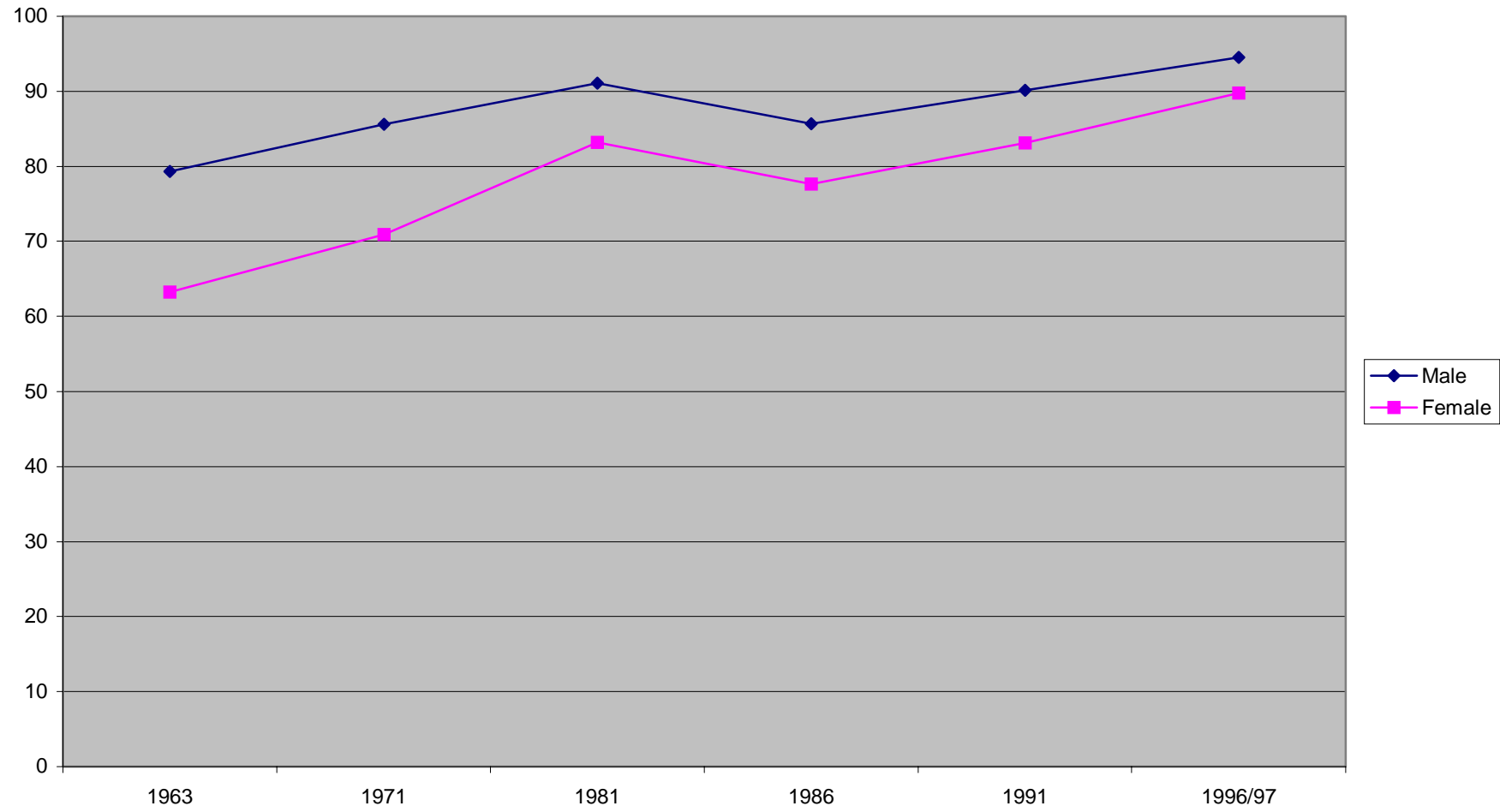
Table 3.18
Comparison of the percentage of stunted children (3-36 months)
by education of mother 1987 and 1993

Moderate and Severe Stunting			
Sector	DHS 1987	DHS 1993	Change (per cent)
Urban	19	16	- 16
Rural	26	20	- 23
Estate	60	51	-15
Total	27	21	- 22

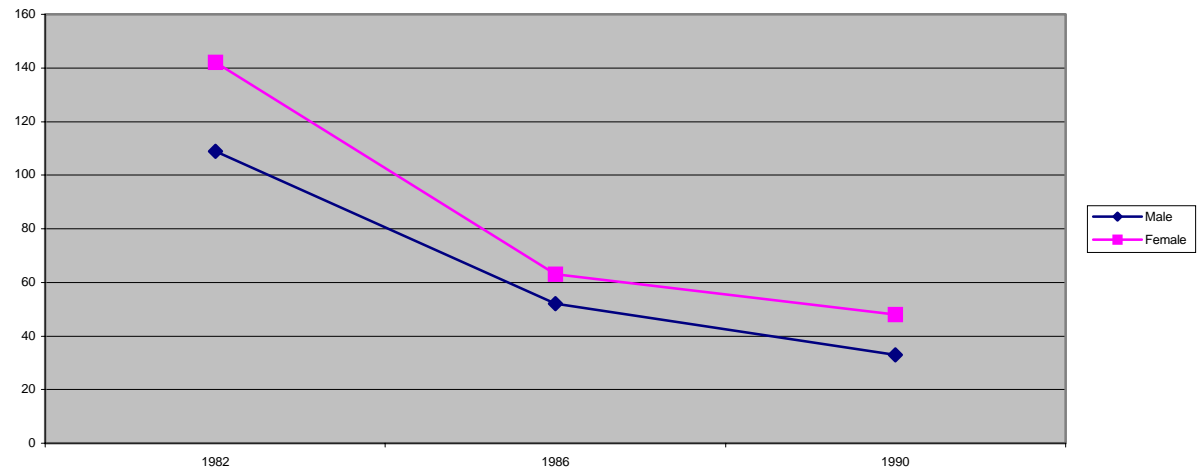
** Significant at 1% level of significance

Source: Sri Lanka Demography and Health Survey, 1999, Department of Census and Statistics

Literacy Rates



Under Five Mortality Rate (1000)



Maternal Mortality Rate

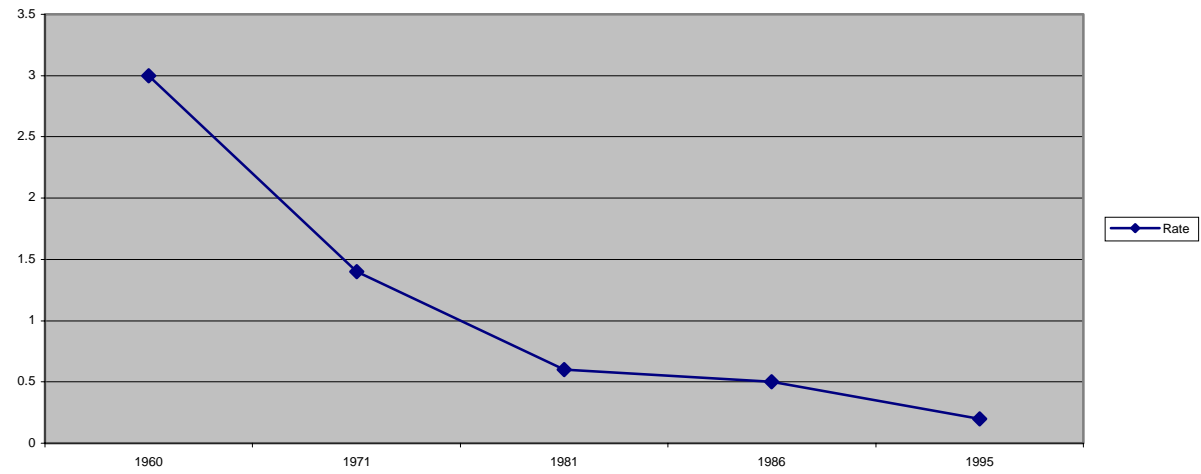


Table 3.19 (a)
Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate.

Year	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1950	5.6	81.6
1960	3.0	56.8
1971	1.4	44.8
1981	0.6	29.5
1986	0.5	23.2
1991	-	19.3
1995	0.2	16.9

Table 3.19 (b)
Mortality Rate - Under 5 Year (1000) & Year 5-17

Mortality Rate		1982	1986	1990
Under 5 Year (1000)	Male	109	52	33
	Female	142	63	48
Year 5-17	Male	55	64	58
	Female	62	57	50

Source: Population Studies of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.20
Maternal mortality per 1000 live births by district, 1983-1995

District	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1991	1995
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
<u>Colombo</u>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Gampaha	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kalutara	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Kandy	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
Matale	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
Nuwara-Eliya	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5
Galle	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Matara	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1
Hambantota	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Jaffna	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Kilinochchi	0.4	-	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.4
Mannar	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.5
Vavuniya	-	0.7	-	3.4	1.7	0.0	-	0.6	0.0
Mullaitivu	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.1	1.8	-	0.9	0.0
Batticaloa	-	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.3
Ampara	-0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Trincomalee	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Kurunegala	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Puttalam	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Nuradhapura	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6
Polonnaruwa	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
Badulla	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Monaragala	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Ratnapura	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1
Kegalle	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3

Source: Registrar General's Department, Annual Report 1983-1995

Table 3.21
Live Births, Maternal Deaths and Still Births in Government Hospital and Registered Births by District 1997.
(Excludes Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts)

District	In Government Hospital-1997							Live Births 1996		
	Live Births	Maternal Deaths		Still Deaths		Low Birth Weight*		Registered Births	Births in Government Hospital	Percentage
		No.	Rate 1	No.	Rate 2	No.	Rate 3			
Colombo	44992	27	6.0	726	15.9	8020	17.8	55498	43080	78
Gampaha	23017	7	3.0	299	12.8	3790	16.5	23780	23086	97
Kalutara	14972	3	2.0	207	13.6	1355	9.1	16183	15235	94
Kandy	24368	12	5.3	473	19.0	5537	22.7	27673	23469	85
Matale	8018	1	-	107	13.2	1581	19.7	8107	7919	98
Nuwara-Eliya	6863	4	5.8	148	21.1	2010	29.3	10365	6650	64
Galle	17451	2	1.1	271	15.3	2390	13.7	18478	17228	93
Matara	13015	6	4.6	251	18.9	2632	20.2	15957	13925	87
Hambantota	6744	1	-	42	6.2	974	14.4	7477	7933	106
Jaffna	6474	11	17.0	173	26.0	883	13.6	7174	5514	77
Mannar	1717	-	0.0	18	10.4	274	16.0	2072	1594	77
Vavuniya	2190	-	0.0	26	11.7	444	20.3	3318	2658	80
Batticaloa	6441	15	24.4	164	26.0	1346	21.9	11840	7303	62
Ampara	9150	1	1.1	106	11.5	950	10.4	11416	9357	82
Trincomalee	5813	3	5.2	82	13.9	912	15.7	7416	5393	73
Kurunegala	20821	15	7.2	304	14.4	2578	12.4	22964	21916	95
Puttalam	12160	2	1.6	148	12.0	1940	16.0	12889	11758	91
Anuradhapura	14085	8	5.7	157	11.0	2652	18.8	14843	14368	97
Polonnaruwa	4555	-	0.0	74	16.0	833	18.3	5485	5189	95
Badulla	14448	5	2.5	254	17.3	3190	22.1	16666	14180	85
Monaragala	5112	1	2.0	44	8.5	911	17.8	7100	5501	77
Ratnapura	14469	2	1.4	282	19.1	2964	20.5	16922	15549	92
Kegalle	8380	3	3.6	116	13.7	1755	20.9	9390	8709	93
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	284955	130	4.6	4472	15.5	49921	17.5	333066	287514	86

Source: Registrar General's Department and Medical Statistics Unit.

1 Per 10,000 live births, 2 Per 1,000 births, 3 Per 100 live births, 4 Birth weight less than 2500 grams, 5 Provisional

Source: Annual Health Bulletin 1997, Ministry of Education

Table 3.22
Venereal Disases-1993.

Type	Total No	Women No	Men No
Syphilis	637	41.8	58.2
Gonorrhoea	459	28.3	71.7
NGU/NSC	724	50.7	49.3
Herpes	339	31.9	68.1
AIDS	11	27.3	72.7
Total	2170	40.3	59.7

Source: Men & Women in Sri Lanka 95', Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.23
HIV/AIDS Cases in Sri Lanka.

Year	HIV Cases			AIDS Cases		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1987	02	02	0	02	02	-
1989	11	08	03	03	01	02
1991	13	10	03	03	02	01
1994	23	15	08	14	13	01
1995	22	12	10	11	09	02
1997	32	16	16	8	03	05
Total	177	167	60	66	30	16

Source: Men and Women of Sri Lanka, 1995, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.24
AIDS Cases by Age Group.

Age Group	Total No	Women No	Men No
Total	47	09	38
0-4	0	0	0
5-14	01	0	01
15-19	1	0	0
20-29	08	02	06
30-39	18	04	14
40-49	14	02	12
50-59	04	01	03
60+	0	0	0
unknown	2	0	2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

**Table 3.25
Drug Related Arrests by Sex.**

Drug	Sex	1989	1991	1994	1997	Total
Cannabis	M	1559	4076	2807	3912	12354
	F	84	177	232	68	561
	T	1643	4253	3039	3980	12915
Heroin	M	5367	8118	8997	9427	31909
	F	131	99	267	107	514
	T	5498	8217	9264	9534	32423
Opium	M	23	45	48	13	129
	F	04	0	01	02	7
	T	27	45	49	15	136
Hashish	M	04	0	0	17	21
	F	0	01	0	0	01
	T	04	01	0	17	2
Cocaine	M	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0
Morphine	M	0	03	0	0	03
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	03	0	0	03
Poppy Sets	M	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0
Psychotropic Substances	M	0	04	0	0	04
	F	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	04	0	0	04

Source: Hand Book of Drug Abuse information 97', ADDIC

Table 3.26 (a)
Suicides Rate by Sex

Year	Female	Male	Total
1967	0.10	0.23	0.17
1975	0.13	0.25	0.19
1986	0.19	0.47	0.33
1995	0.17	0.47	0.30

Source: Women and Men in Sri Lanka, 1995, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.26 (b)
Female Suicides by Age-1975

Age Which Suicide Occurs	No. of Female Suicides	Proportion of Total Female Suicides
Under 16 Years	25	4%
Between 16 & 30 Years	321	58%
Between 30& 45 Years	142	25%
Between 40 & 60 Years	56	10%
Over 60 Years	15	3%

Source: Women and Men in Sri Lanka, 1995, Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.27
Availability of beds, Personnel and Staff Population Ratios.

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Population (000)	7678	9896	12516	14747	15842	16993	18112
Doctors	674	1173	1932	2055	2239	2440	4627
RMO/AMO	676	1107	1205	1018	984	1074	1376
Nurses	1387	3232	5542	6834	8091	8957	13403
Beds	19959	20816	37735	42275	45211	41414	47665
Doctor per 100000	9	12	15	14	14	14	25
Nurses per 100000	18	33	44	46	51	53	74

Source; Fifty Years of Sri Lanka's Independence A Socio-Economic Review 1998

Table 3.28
Access to Basic Amenities.

Item	1963	1973	1981/82	1986/1987	1996/1997
Availability of Electricity % of House Holds	7.0	8.0	15.8	26.5	54.8
Water Supply & Sanitation % of House Holds	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe born water	5.0	21.0	18.4	22.6	30.6
Separate Toilets	37.6	58.7	60.5	76.5	88.6
Common Toilets	30.5	58.7	9.6	6.6	4.5
Without Toilets	31.9	41.3	29.9	16.9	6.9

Source: Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 98', Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.29
Distribution of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water.

Source	1963	1971	1981	1994
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pipe borne water	18.7	20.1	17.6	28.3
Protected well	38.2	68.8	52.2	39.1
Unprotected well	34.4	68.8	20.6	22.6
Tube well	0	0	0	5.1
Other	8.7	11.2	9.5	5.0

Source; Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka 98', Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.30
Distribution of Housing Units by Sanitary Facilities.

Source	1963	1971	1981	1994
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Water Seal	11.4	14.3	22.1	37.8
Flush Toilet	4.9	6.7	4.8	25.6
Bucket	8.0	4.8	1.9	0
Pit	39.3	38.8	37.7	22.2
None	35.5	34.3	30.3	13.5
Unspecified	0.9	1.2	3.2	0.9

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka 98', Department of Census and Statistics

Table 3.31
Distribution of Housing units by Source of Energy for Cooking.

Source	1963	1981	1994
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Firewood	97.2	94.1	89.0
Kerosene	2.2	2.4	1.4
Electricity	0.2	0.8	0.3
Gas	0	0.4	8.9
Other	0.4	0.2	0.5
Unspecified	0	2.1	0

Source: Statistical profile of Sri Lanka 98', Department of Census and Statisti

4. Political Participation

As a country which has had universal franchise since 1931 Sri Lanka citizens have had a long record of high levels of participation in voting at general elections without gender differences. This tradition has continued, except in the context of political violence at the end of the 1980s. Gender disaggregated data however is not available to provide reliable statistics (Table 4.1). Sri Lanka had also the world's first Prime Minister, and has had two women as Executive President and Prime Minister concurrently at the apex of the political system. Between these two levels the situation is extremely bleak.

The percentage of candidates seeking election to parliament was 3.2% in 1970, 3.6% in 1994 and 2.3% in 2000 and has been between 2% and 5% of candidates contesting Provincial, Municipal, Urban and Divisional Council elections – that is at all levels in the political system (Table 4.3). The maximum percentage of women in Parliament has been 5.3% (Tables 4.4 and 4.5) and 3.4 in Provincial and Local Government Councils. (Table 4.6). This situation is reflected in executive positions as Cabinet or other Ministers in Parliament, and Chairpersons or Ministers in Provincial and Local Councils and in the now defunct Gramodaya Manadalayas (Tables 4.5, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9).

One of the reasons attributed to this low representation is reluctance of political parties to nominate candidates. The very low representation of women in the Central Committees of the main political parties (Table 4.10), perhaps substantiates this claim (Table 4.10). The Trade Union Movement has been politically active for many decades. Women are strongly represented in some of them as members but as seen in Table 4.11, there representation at decision-making levels is even worse than

in political parties. Women participate in revolutionary movements in the North and South but in supportive of self –sacrificing roles.

There is a high degree of political consciousness among men and women as reflected in often volatile political situations. Nevertheless there has been a reluctance on the part of women and lethargy on part of political parties to support women in politics unless they emerged as leaders themselves or are members of political families. It is only very recently that women’s organisations have engaged in lobbying to change this situation through a quota of 25% women candidates at local council elections.

Micro studies have found that women hesitate to enter politics because of

- (i) time constraints caused by their multiple roles
- (ii) social norms of male leadership – which appear to contradict the reality of the acceptance of women as heads of State.
- (iii) the political violence and threat to personal safety endemic since the 1980s.

The macro economic reforms introduced in 1977 increased the social exclusion of the poor, including the university graduates in low income families educated in the local languages and therefore increasingly ostracised in an English dominated expanding private sector. The political system as it has operated in recent decades has created cynicism or indifference among youth. The ethnic conflict is an older problem but the social unrest in the South in the late in 1980s was exacerbated by the anti-poor bias of the macro economic reforms, culminating in violence that has deterred women from entering the political arena.

Table 4.1
Voters in General Parliamentary Election Presidential and Referendum Elections.

Year	Election	% of Voters
1960	Parliamentary	77.6
1965	Parliamentary	81.1
1970	Parliamentary	84.9
1977	<u>Parliamentary</u>	86.7
1989	Parliamentary	63.3
1982	Presidential	81.1

Source: Status of Women 1993 ;Ministry of Health & Women Affairs

Table 4.2
Number Of Candidates

Year of Election	Total No. of Candidates			No of Candidates Elected		
	Male	Female	Female %	Male	Female	Female %
1960 march	883	16	1.7	148	03	1.9
1960 July	388	05	1.3	149	02	1.3
1965	478	14	2.8	147	04	2.6
1970	426	14	3.2	145	06	3.9
1977	742	14	1.8	160	08	4.3
1989	1636	52	3.0	213	12	5.3
1994	1440	52	3.6	213	12	5.3
1997						

Source: Women's Participation in Politics of Sri Lanka.

Table 4.3
Candidates For Parliamentary Provincial & Local Authorities By Sex.

Legislature	Year	Total No.	Female No.	F %
Parliament	1970	410	14	3.4
	1977	730	14	1.9
	1989	1396	29	2
	1994	1416	55	3.9
	2000	5048	116	2.3
Provincial Councils	1989	1327	38	2.8
	1993	2351	12	0.5
	1999	3677	198	5.4
Local Authorities	1987	641	22	3.4
Municipal Councils	1991	1152	42	3.6
Urban Councils	1987	984	31	3.1
	1991	1453	40	2.7
Pradeshiya Sabha	1987	7198	133	1.8
	1991	13385	325	2.4

Source: Women & Trade Union Leadership (Proceedings of the First Seminar Conducted by the Women's Wing;1991

Table 4.4
Women in Legislative Bodies 1994

Legislative Body	Total No of Members	Total No of Females	% Female
Parliament	225	11	4.8
Provincial Councils	382	12	3.1
Urban Councils	209	06	2.8
Urban Councils	297	07	2.3
Pradeshiya Sabha	2882	34	1.1

Source: Women, Political empowerment & Decision, Making.1994

Table 4.5
Women in Parliament Members and those Holding office.

Parliament	Year	Total	Women MP's		Women Holding Office			Total no. of Ministers
			No.	%	Prime Minister	Cabinet Ministers	Other Ministers	
1 st Parliament	1947	95	03	3.1	-	-	-	-
2 nd Parliament	1952	95	02	2.1	-	-	-	-
3 rd Parliament	1956	95	04	4.2	-	1	-	-
4 th (March) Parliament	1960	151	03	1.9	-	-	-	-
5 th (July) Parliament	1960	151	03	1.9	01	-	-	-
6 th Parliament	1965	151	06	3.8	-	-	-	01
7 th Parliament	1970	151	06	3.8	0.1	01	01	-
8 th parliament	1977	168	05	2.9	-	01	03	-
9 th Parliament	1989	225	12	5.3	-	01	05	01
10 th Parliament	1994	225	12	4.8	01	02	03	-
11 th Parliament	2000	225	9	4.0	-	02	-	-

Source: 1) Dept. of Elections

Table 4.6
Women elected to Local Authorities

Local Authority	Year	Male	Female	% Women
<u>Municipal Councils</u>	1991	201	06	2.9
	1997	252	09	3.4
Urban Councils	1991	235	06	2.4
	1997	331	09	2.6
Pradeshiya Sabhas	1991	2632	42	1.6
	1997	3137	55	1.7

Source : Tressie Leitan, Women in political participation and Decision making Ch.5-Post-Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000

Table 4.7
Women Councilors and Ministers in the 1st and 2nd Provincial Councils.

Council	Councilor			Ministers		
	Total No.	Women	% women	Total	Women	% Women
1988	437	13	02.9	35	03	08.5
1993	338	12	3.4	35	03	08.5
1999	378	13	3.4	-	-	-

Source: Wimala de Silva, Women Political Empowerment and Decision making. CENWOR, 1994
Tressie Leitan, Women in political participation and Decision making Ch.5-Post-Beijing Reflections: Women in Sri Lanka 1995-2000, CENWOR

Table 4.8
Women Mayors / Chairpersons of Local Authorities

Local Authority	Year	Mayor/ Chairperson	Vice Chairperson
Municipal Councils	1991	01	-
	1997	01*	-
Urban Councils	1991	-	01
	1997	-	02
Pradeshiya Sabhas	1991	04	04
	1997	03	02

* Assassinated in 1998

Source: Dept. of Elections

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Table 4.9
Women Chairperson of Gramodaya Mandalayas -1984

Matale	1
Mannar	-
Monaragala	-
Ampara	-
Trincomalee	-
Ratnapura	3
Kegalle	-
Puttalam	1
Colombo	7
Kandy	5
Gampaha	8
Galle	3
Kalutara	4
Matara	-

Note: Gramodaya Mandalayas no longer exist

Source: UN decade For Women Progress And Achievements of Women in Sri Lanka.CENWOR,1985

Table 4.10
Women in The Highest Decision Making Bodies in
Some Political Parties as on 01.03.1998 and 31.12.1991

Political Party	Decision Making Body	No. of Members		
		Total	Year	No
U.N.P	Working Committee	45	1988	03
			1991	04
S.L.F.P	Central Committee	30	1988	02
			1991	01
L.S.S.P	Central Committee	63	1988	02
			1981	01
L.P	Central Committee	50	1988	02
			1991	02

Source; Status of Women. 1993, Ministry of Health & Women Affairs, Colombo.

Table 4.11
Membership and Office Bearers in Selected trade Unions.

Name Of Trade Union	Year	Membership		Office Bearers		Particular of Females Who are Appointed to the Posts of President, Secretary or Treasurer.
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1. Samastha Lanka Rajya Lipikaru sangamaya	88/89	7848	2189	35	-	-
2. Ceylon Bank Employees Union	88/89	14548	7161	54	-	-
3. Sri Lanka Janaraja Sawkya Sewa Sangamaya	88/89	6909	5926	65	05	-
4. Jathika Lipikaru Sangamaya	84/85	3272	3585	38	-	-
5. Sri Lanka Nidahas Guru Sangamaya	88/89	5053	2534	19	01	Assistant Secretary
6. Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya	88/89	184306	46076	12	-	-
7. United Plantation Union	88/89	15721	14217	16	-	-
8. Ceylon Plantation Workers Union	88/89	13552	13057	38	-	-
9. Lanka Estate Workers Union	86/87	3210	4320	33	-	-
10. Lanka Jathika Estate Workers Union	88/89	188347	202489	10	01	Assistant Secretary
11. National Workers Congress	89/90	45353	20217	08	00	-
12. Samantha Lanka Welanda Hakaramantha Kamkaru Sangamaya	88/89	6398	2295	27	04	Committee Member
13. The Government Medical Officers Union	89/90	1140	1131	17	02	Auditor -Committee Member
14. Sri Lanka Administrative Service Association	90/91	1687	406	14	04	1 Vice President 1 Asst. Secretary 2 Committee members
15. University English Instructors Association	90/91	19	29	05	06	Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and 3 Committee Members
16. Inland Revenue Staff Officers Association	86/87	241	-	12	02	Hon. Secretary and Committee Members

Source; Women & Trade Union Leadership (Proceedings of the First Seminar Conducted by the Women's Wing;1991
Source: Department of Labour.

5. Non Conventional Indicators

Two non-conventional indicators for which some micro data is available are presented here

Violence against women

As there is considerable under reporting in cases of violence against women and reluctance on the part of many women to be victims or to identifying perpetrators of violence, the data presented in these tables are not comprehensive. They seem largely to indicate the contours of the problem of gender-based violence but hardly its magnitude.

Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 give the reported cases of violence against women in 1985- 92, 1993 and 1997. They encompass rape, domestic violence, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and molestation, trafficking in women and children and murder and assault. Table 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 give data separately on rape, sexual harassment, incest and domestic violence, chiefly as reported in the national press. The last two tables distinguish between “major” and “minor” offences (Tables 5.8 and 5.9). It is not possible to analyse this data without reference to more information at macro and micro levels.

Female headed households

Female headed households are an emerging area of concern due to the vulnerability of these women to economic pressures and perhaps to social problems. Official demographic data records an incidence of around 15% to 17% in the early 1980s rising to 21% in 1994. The distribution of these households district wise and region wise in 1981 and 1991 is given in Table 5.10 and 5.11. The marital status of women heads of household is given in table 5.12 indicating that the majority

(71%) are widows. The household size of one half of them (55.8%) is between two and four members (Table 5.13).

These computations however depend on the method of inquiry. Micro studies studies have found a much larger percentage of households headed by women while the war widows and single parents created by armed conflict in the North, East and South in 1980s and 1990s appear to make the national statistics unrealistic. It is necessary therefore to mount a number of qualitative and in-depth quantitative studies in representative locations to come to more reliable conclusions of incidence, factors and consequences.

Gender relations in the family

A number of micro studies have examined the pattern of decision-making in the household, the gender division of labour and inter-generational changes. Both power and work sharing, restrictive social practices and violence within the family need to be explored through micro studies.

Conclusion

The impact of macro economic reforms is reflected in conventional statistics with respect to

- (i). the increase entry of women into the labour market.
- (ii). the type and quality of employment available to them with market liberalisation, including the casualisation of labour and the reduction in opportunities for upward occupational mobility for the majority of women workers.
- (iii). the decline in nutrition levels of women and children.
- (iv). the deterioration in the quality of education and health services and the consequent hardships caused to poor women.
- (v). the climate of violence exacerbated by social unrest on the part of groups that see themselves as excluded from the benefits of economic and development and its effect on the political environment and family structures and gender relations.

Table 5.1
Violence Against Women Reported From 1985 to 1992

Year	Total No Of Rape Reported	Total No. of cases of family Disputes	Total No of Cases of Violence Against Women	Total No of Cases of Insult abuse & Threat Against Women
1985	248	35022	15349	33001
1986	269	40904	17472	39074
1987	277	48495	23294	45810
1988	291	62966	23685	74521
1989	373	46205	21213	43889
1990	357	66289	31093	56171
1991	362	79200	34474	66149

Source: Canagaretnam I.T.(DIG) 1992, Role of the Enforcement Authorities in the prevention of violence against women. Paper presented at the women's bureau workshop on violence against women

Table 5.2
Types of Violence Agents Women Reported in The Year 1993

Type Of Violence	No
Murder	270
Dowry	240
Kidnapping	167
Rape	124
Family Violence	103
Trafficking in Women & Children	88
Acid Throwing	85
Victim of Violence for Request to Marriage Proposal	59
Husbands illicit Relationship	55
Second Marriage	24
Drunkard Husbands	08
Total	1223

Source: Women's Right Watches, Women and Media Collective.1998

Table 5.3 (a)
Incidence of Violence Against Women -1998 January to September.

Other Type	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Total
Assault-Domestic	71	-	71
Assault-Other	02	67	68
Murder-Attempted	36	04	40
Murder-Domestic	53	-	53
Murder-Other	3	45	45
Rape-Adult	5	133	138
Rape-Attempted	12	38	50
Rape-Children	23	94	117
Rape-Murder	3	21	24
Rape-Armed Force	1	36	37
Sexual Harassment	2	33	35
Sexual Molestation	4	32	36
Total	214	555	769

Source: Women's Right Watches. Women and Media Collective, 98'

Table 5.3(b)
Offences against Children and Women - For the years 1995, 1997, 1998 and 1999 (up to June)

Sec	Year	1995			1997			1998			1999 (up to June)			Total		
		Age	Below 18	Above 18	Total	Below 18	Above 18	Total	Below 18	Above 18	Total	Below 18	Above 18	Total	Below 18	Above 18
345	Sexual Harassment				193	110	303	259	165	424	132	89	221	584	364	948
	Child Labour	152	-	152	21	0	21	32	0	32	8	0	8	213	0	213
311	V.C. Hurt	458	7514	7972	6	93	99	4	31	35	5	0	5	473	7638	8111
340	Criminal Force	247	883	1130	57	38	95	81	48	129	52	27	79	437	996	1433
363 364	Rape	155	162	317	308	108	416	385	156	541	210	94	304	942	520	1462
	Child Abuse				82	0	82	126	0	126	75	0	75	283	0	283
294	Murder	22	90	112	5	3	8	6	9	15	4	6	10	37	108	145
355	Kidnapping	77	39	116	32	9	41	59	16	75	31	5	36	199	69	268
308 (A)	Cruelty	2		2	19	12	31	20	19	39	14	9	23	55	40	95
364 (A)	Incest	9	2	11	9	0	9	23	3	26	17	1	18	58	6	64
303	Abortion				0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	5
365 (A)	Sexual Abuse				8	2	10	15	6	21	4	2	6	27	10	37
362	Gang Rape				7	12	19	9	8	17	2	8	10	18	28	46
365	Unnatural Offences	38	11	49	7	0	7	18	0	18	16	0	16	79	11	90
286 (A)	Pornography	2		2	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	9
300	Attempted Murder	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	12	16

* V.C.Hurt = voluntarily causing hurt (includes "no injuries, with weapons, torture, others)

Source: Based on data from the Women and Children's Division of the Police Department Note: Statistics for 1996 were not available

Table 5.4
No. of Rape Cases reported to The Police.

	1982	1987	1989	1992
No. of Cases	242	277	373	354
Percentage	9.0	7.9	10.6	9.8

Source: Report on Gender Sexuality and Reproductive Health.CENWOR, 1995

Table 5.5
Sexual Harassment (in Institutions) 1993

Harassment	Government	Private
1) Physical	26%	10%
2) Teasing	62%	72%
3) Molesting	2%	10%
4) Showing Snaps (naked)	-	2%
5) Proposing to Sexual Behavior	6%	3%
6) Threats	1%	3%

Source: News Paper Reporting of Violence Against Women.1995

**Table 5.6
Incest.**

Other	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number of Cases of Sexual Behavior Between father and Daughter or Blood Relation Reported.	02	01	02	03

Source: Canagaretnam I.T.(DIG) 1992, Role of the Enforcement Authorities in the prevention of violence against women. Paper presented at the women's bureau workshop on violence against women

Table 5.7

Domestic Violence Against Women.

Offence	1990	1991
a) Total Number of Cases of Assault by husbands on Wives.	13368	19656
b) Total Number of Cases of Harassment Insult and Intimidation by Husband on Wives.	27611	32512

Source: Canagaretnam I.T.(DIG) 1992, Role of the Enforcement Authorities in the prevention of violence against women. Paper presented at the women's bureau workshop on violence against women

Table 5.8
Offence Against Women 1996.
Great Crimes

Type of Crime	No. of Offences Reported
Murder (including attempts)	164
Grievous Hurt	301
Kidnapping	29
Abducting	43
Rape	135
Other acts of Sex Violence	62
Total	734

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka. 1996

Table No.5.9
Minor offences

Type of Crime	No. of Offences Reported
Exposure	34365
Child Labor (Domestic/Other)	57
Violently Causing Hurt	7356
Crime Force	570
Indecency	27
Other	17453
Total	59857

Source: Statistical Profile of Sri Lanka. 1996

Table No. 5.10
Number and Proportion of Female - Headed Household by District 1981

District	Female Headed Households	Total No. Households	Female Headed Households as a Percentage of Total No. of Households
Sri Lanka	473841	2721514	17.4
Colombo	51252	277721	18.4
Gampaha	43954	255747	17.1
Kalutara	29789	155013	19.2
Kandy	37798	202995	18.6
Matale	10336	66497	15.5
Nuwera-Eliya	16980	106492	15.9
Galle	33181	148205	22.3
Matara	25367	115085	22.0
Hambantota	14554	75242	19.3
Jaffna	30561	14695	20.4
Mannar	2179	20057	10.8
Vavuniya	2314	18152	12.7
Mullaitivu	1604	14526	11.0
Batticaloa	12088	62843	19.2
Ampara	10836	68767	15.7
Trincomalee	5667	44661	12.6
Kurunegala	39917	240525	16.5
Puttalam	17454	100738	17.3
Anuradhapura	13402	108909	12.3
Polonnaruwa	5826	45425	12.8
Badulla	19104	119984	15.9
Monaragala	5140	43802	11.7
Ratnapura	22089	150249	14.7
Kegalle	22449	130184	17.2

Source: Based on 105 samples of Census of Population and Housing 1981 and Women in Sri Lanka (Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka) 1995

- Note: A Household is the unit of those who eat from the same cooking pot.

Table 5.11
Percentage of Household Head that are Currently Married and Percentage of Households that are Women by Province and Sector

Province and Sector	Marital Status Married	Female Heads of Household
<u>Western</u>	78.5	24.9
Central	85.2	23.8
Southern	82.7	25.2
North Western	84.6	17.4
North Central	87.5	14.8
Uva	86.8	11.0
Sabaragamuwa	85.0	10.1
Urban	80.9	24.9
Rural	87.0	15.7
Overall	83.7	20.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics 1992

Table No. 5.12
Female Headed Households by Marital Status 1993

Age Group (Year)	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced Separated
<35	5.2	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.8
35-44	15.6	1.1	5.2	6.1	3.3
>=45	79.2	2.0	6.3	63.4	7.6
All Ages	100.0	3.6	13.0	71.0	11.6

Source : Women and Men in Sri Lanka 1995, Dept. of Census and statistics.

Table No. 5.13
Female Heads of Households by Household Size 1993

Age Group (Year)	Household Size			
	Total	1	2.4	5+
<35	100.0	0.1	69.3	30.7
35-39	100.0	9.1	66.8	34.1
50 and Over	100.0	11.3	54.5	34.2
All Ages	100.0	10.2	55.8	34.0

Source : Women and Men in Sri Lanka 1995, Dept. of Census and statistics.