

KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

4.1: Demographic Indicators of Sri Lanka 2011-2013

Item	2011	2012	2013
Mid-Year population, '000	20,869	20,328	20,483
0-14 Years	5,488	5,132	5,171
15-54 Years	12,625	11,629	11,718
55 Years and over	2,756	3,567	3,594
Growth of population, %	1	0.9	0.8
Crude birth rate, per 1,000 population	17.4	17.5	17.9
Crude death rate, per 1,000 population	5.9	6.0	6.2
Rate of natural increase, per 1,000 population	11.5	11.5	n.a.
Net migration rate, per 1,000 population	-2.2	-2.6	-2.3
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births	9.4(b)	n.a.	n.a.
Density of population, persons per Sq.Km.	333	324	327

Sources : Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

(b) 2009

n.a. - Not available

4.2: Demographic Indicators: SAARC countries

Indicator	Ref. Year	Sri Lanka	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan
Mid-Year population, Mn.	2013	20.5	27.5	154.7	1,228.80	0.4	27.3	181.7
Population growth, %	2013	1	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.5	1.4	0.6
Land area, '000 Sq.km.	2003	65.6	n.a.	130.2	2,973.2	0.3	143	770.9
Density of population [Persons per Sq. km.] (a)	2011	333.3	40.6	1,097.8	402.9	1,083.7	185.6	229.7
0-14 Years	2013*	25.2	46.6	30	29.1	28.7	34.7	33.8
15-64 Years	2013*	66.4	51	65.2	65.6	66.3	60.2	61.8
65 Years & above	2013*	8.5	2.3	4.8	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.4
Urban population, %	2013	60.2	22.9	25.9	30.5	40.5	17	33.7
Crude birth rate, Per 1,000	2012	18.1	35.3	20.3	20.7	22.2	21.6	25.7
Crude death rate, Per 1,000	2012	7	8.1	5.7	7.9	3.4	6.7	7
Total Fertility Rate [Births per Women]	2012	2.3	5.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.3
Infant mortality rate [per 1,000 live births]	2010	14	103	38	48	14	41	70
Maternal mortality rate [per 100,000 live births]	2010	35	460	240	200	60	170	260
Expectation of life at birth, Years	2012	75.1	49.1	69.2	65.8	77.1	69.1	65.7

Sources : Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2012 & 2014, ADB FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org)

*The United Nations Population Division projected the country's population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.1 children per woman in 2005-2010 censuses

(a) Population / Land area without Inland Water

Human Development Report 2013, UNDP, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/migration.htm> (accessed June 2014)

4.3: Social Indicators: SAARC Countries

Indicator	Ref. Year	Sri Lanka	Afgani-stan	Bangla-desh	India	Mal-dives	Nepal	Paki-stan
Human Development Index (a)(Max.:1,000; Min.: 0.000)	2013	0.75	0.468	0.558	0.586	0.698	0.54	0.537
Literacy Rate, % (15 Years and over)								
Male	2012	n.a.	45.4(f)	62.5	n.a.	n.a.	71.1(f)	67(f)
Female	2012	n.a.	17.6(f)	55.1	n.a.	n.a.	46.7(f)	42(f)
Physicians per 10,000 people	2010	7.3 (a)	2.1 (a)	3.0 (h)	6.5 (a)	16.0 (e)	2.1 (c)	8.1 (a)
Hospital Beds per 10,000 people	2010	33.7 (a)	4	3.0 (f)	9.0 (f)	43.0 (a)	50.0 (b)	6.0 (a)
Daily News Papers per 1,000 Persons	2000	29	n.a.	9	60	n.a.	12	39
Television Sets per 1,000 Persons	2004	117	n.a.	59	83	n.a.	8	150
Radios per 1,000 Persons	2004	215	n.a.	49	120	n.a.	39	105
Per Capita Electricity Consumption (kWh)	2011	490	38(j)	259	684	521	106	449
Internet Subscriptions, per 1,000 people (k)	2011	17.18	0.06 (d)	0.45	10.71	68	3.56	4.17
Telephones per 1,000 Persons (Main Lines)	2011	173	1	11	27	80	32	32
Telephones per 1,000 Persons (Mobile Phones)	2011	877	663	595	746	1,768	502	615
Labour Force Participation Rate, %								
Male	2011	66.2	n.a.	82.5 (b)	55.0 (a)	n.a.	n.a.	68.7
Female	2011	31.2	n.a.	36.0 (b)	18.6 (a)	n.a.	n.a.	21.7
Unemployment Rate, %	2011	4.2	3.4 (c)	4.5 (d)	2.5 (a)	11.7 (b)	2.7 (d)	5.9

Sources : Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2012 & 2014, ADB 2012 & 2014, ADB Human Development Report 2013, UNDP Department of Census and Statistics

a) 2009 (b) 2010 (c) 2004 (d) 2008 (e) 2007 (f) 2009 (h)2011 (j)2012 n.a. – Not available

4.4: Economic Indicators : National Output and Expenditure

Sector	Value (a) (Rs. Million)		As a Share of GDP (%)		Rate of Change (%)	
	2012 (b)	2013 (c)	2012 (b)	2013 (c)	2012 (b)	2013 (c)
AGRICULTURE	336,817	352,641	11.1	10.8	5.2	4.7
Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	295,923	309,192	9.7	9.5	4.7	4.5
Fishing	40,894	43,449	1.3	1.3	9.3	6.2
INDUSTRY	925,152	1,016,886	30.4	31.1	10.3	9.9
Mining and Quarrying	84,672	94,388	2.8	2.9	18.9	11.5
Manufacturing	520,938	559,843	17.1	17.1	5.2	7.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	72,452	79,913	2.4	2.4	4.2	10.3
Construction	247,091	282,742	8.1	8.7	21.6	14.4
SERVICES	1,783,318	1,896,572	58.6	58.1	4.6	6.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	701,408	739,826	23	22.7	3.7	5.5
Hotel and Restaurants	21,029	25,715	0.7	0.8	20.2	22.3
Transport and Communication	435,872	476,721	14.3	14.6	6.2	9.4
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate etc.	269,744	285,750	8.9	8.7	6.7	5.9
Ownership of Dwellings	76,926	79,175	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.9
Government Services	207,559	213,439	6.8	6.5	1.4	2.8
Private Services	70,779	75,946	2.3	2.3	5.5	7.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3,045,288	3,266,099	100.0	100.0	6.3	7.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,983,034	3,177,645	-	-	5.3	6.5

Source : Annual Report 2013, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
(a) At constant (2002) prices, (b) Revised, (c) Provisional

4.5: Composition of Exports 2012-2013

US Dollars million

Category	2012		2013 (a)		Change in Value	Y-O-Y (b) Change %	Contribution to Change %
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %			
Agricultural Exports	2331.5	23.9	2581.1	24.8	249.6	10.7	40.2
Tea	1411.9	14.4	1542.2	14.8	130.3	9.2	21
Rubber	125.1	1.3	71.3	0.7	-53.8	-43	-8.7
Coconut	208.9	2.1	204.6	2	-4.3	-2	-0.7
Other Agricultural Products (c)	585.6	5.9	762.9	7.3	177.3	189.9	28.7
Industrial Exports	5,305.4	74.9	6,172.8	74.3	867.3	16.4	70.9
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	284.3	2.9	235.2	2.3	-49.1	-17.3	-7.9
Textiles and Garments	3991.1	40.8	4508.3	43.4	517.2	13	83.3
Petroleum Products	463	4.7	427.7	4.1	-35.2	-7.6	-5.7
Rubber Products	859.4	8.8	887.8	8.5	28.4	3.3	4.6
Ceramic Products	35.8	0.4	40.4	0.4	4.6	13	0.7
Leather, Travel Goods and Footwear	55.4	0.6	76.8	0.7	21.5	38.7	3.5
Machinery and Equipment	297.5	3	312.3	3	14.8	5	2.4
Gem, Diamond and Jewellery	558.9	5.7	445.5	4.3	-113.4	-20.3	-18.3
Other Industrial Exports	619.2	6.3	632.7	6.1	13.5	2.2	2.2
Mineral Exports	61.3	0.6	51.6	0.5	-9.7	-15.9	-1.6
Unclassified	9.6	0.1	12.2	0.1	2.6	26.6	0.4
Total Exports (d)(e)	9,773.5	100	10,394.3	100	620.7	6.4	100

Source : Annual Report 2013, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional, (b) Year over year, (c) Includes spices, vegetables, unmanufactured tobacco, minor agricultural products and seafood, (d) Adjusted, (e) Excludes re-exports

4.6: Composition of Imports 2012-2013

US Dollars million

Category	2012 (a)		2013 (b)		Change in Value	Y-O-Y (c) Change %	Contribution to Change %
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %			
Consumer Goods	2,995.2	15.6	3,182.5	17.7	187.3	6.3	-15.8
Food and Beverages	1,304.4	6.8	1,368.1	7.6	63.7	4.9	-5.4
Other Consumer Goods	1,690.8	8.8	1,814.4	10.1	123.6	7.3	-10.4
Intermediate Goods	11,577.6	60.3	10,553.7	58.6	-1,023.8	-8.8	86.2
Fuel	5,044.6	26.3	4,308.2	23.9	-736.4	-14.6	62
Fertilizer	311	1.6	238.7	1.3	-72.3	-23.3	6.1
Chemical Products	669.7	3.5	734.3	4.1	64.6	9.6	-5.4
Textiles and Clothing	2,266.4	11.8	2,045.8	11.4	-220.5	-9.7	18.6
Diamonds and Precious Metals	587.7	3.1	482.9	2.7	-104.9	-17.8	8.8
Other Intermediate Goods	2,334.4	12.2	2,420.8	13.4	86.4	3.7	-7.3
Investment Goods	4,589.8	23.9	4,252.7	23.6	-337.1	-7.3	28.4
Machinery and Equipment	2356	12.3	2,221.9	12.3	-134.1	-5.7	11.3
Transport Equipment	991.9	5.2	667.8	3.7	-324.1	-32.7	27.3
Building Materials	1,237.4	6.4	1,357.2	7.5	119.8	9.7	-10.1
Other Investment Goods	4.5	...	5.8	...	1.3	28.5	-0.1
Unclassified Imports	27.7	0.1	13.9	0.1	-13.8	-50	1.2
Total Imports(d)(e)	19,190.2	100	18,002.8	100	-1,187.4	-6.2	100
Total Imports (b)(c)	10,206.6	100	13,511.7	100.0	3,305.0	32.4	100.0

Source : Annual Report 2013, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised, (b) Provisional, (c) Year over year, (d) Adjusted, (e) Excludes re-exports, (f) Rupee/US dollar exchange rate, n - negligible

4.7 Realised Investments in the Board of Investment (BOI) Enterprises (a) 2008-2010

	Number of Projects		Foreign investment (Rs. Million)		Total investment potential (Rs. Million)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Food, beverages and tobacco products	140	132	35,720	35,858	60,382	63,238
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	358	341	65,608	70,862	97,591	111,911
Wood and wood products	29	26	9,469	9,212	11,333	10,871
Paper products, publishing and printing	29	28	4,819	5,170	6,234	6,624
Chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	138	128	50,240	61,305	67,894	78,977
Non-metallic mineral products	70	76	16,138	20,294	39,014	43,814
Fabricated metal products, machinery and transport equipment	90	87	20,302	20,691	28,407	29,367
Manufactures products (n.e.s.)	161	152	22,443	23,790	29,740	33,726
Services	1030	1027	603,574	711,776	940,242	1,133,493

Source: Annual Report 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (17_Appendix)

(a) Cumulative figures as at end of the year

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

4.8 Education Indicators: General Education

Item	2011	2012	2013(a)
Schools (No.)	10,549	10,737	10,852
Government Schools	9,731	9,905	10,012
Private(b)	98	98	104
Pirivenas	720	734	736
Students (No.)	4,157,885	4,194,336	4,231,422
Government Schools	3,972,983	4,004,059	4,037,001
Private	122,041	125,669	127,986
Pirivenas	62,861	64,608	66,435
New Admissions (No.) (c)	331,491	339,143	342,450
Teachers (No.)	228,336	235,924	236,070
Government Teachers	216,397	223,724	223,773
Other (Private Schools and Pirivenas)	11,939	12,200	12,297
Student/Teacher Ratio (Government Schools)	18	18	18
Expenditure on Education (Rs. Mn.) (d)	121,369	136,202	151,801
Expenditure as a % of Total Govt. Expenditure	8.5	8.8	9.1
Expenditure as a % of GDP(e)	1.86	1.8	1.75

Source : Sri Lanka Socio-Economic Data 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional.

(b) Private Schools approved by the government and schools for children with special needs (This figure excludes international schools which are registered under the Companies Act).

(c) Government Schools only, (d) Government expenditure on General and Higher Education.

(e) Data based on GDP estimates compiled by the Department of Census and Statistics.

4.9 Number of Government schools with G.C.E. (A/L) Science stream 2013

Province	Biological Science	Physical Science	Biological and Physical Sciences	Without science stream	Total
Western	6	4	161	1,170	1,341
Central	10	3	91	1,409	1,513
Southern	9	4	116	977	1,106
Northern	3	5	83	883	974
Eastern	6	2	72	994	1,074
North Western	6	5	79	1,139	1,229
North Central	10		42	735	787
Uva	16	2	59	787	864
Sabaragamuwa	9	3	63	1,049	1,124
Total	75	28	766	9,143	10,012

Source: Ministry of Education (Sri Lanka Education Information - 2013)

4.10 Advanced Level (12-13) Science Students-2013 (in Government Schools)

Province	Sinhala Medium	English Medium (Students with Primary education in Sinhala)	Tamil Medium	English Medium (Students with Primary education in Tamil)	Total
Western	28,382	2,204	1,105	97	31,788
Central	10,818	623	1,770	252	13,463
Southern	20,124	111	58	0	20,293
Northern	10	0	6,299	261	6,570
Eastern	1,419	0	6,748	53	8,220
North Western	11,099	726	1,107	13	12,945
North Central	5,700	109	236	0	6,045
Uva	5,749	239	169	0	6,157
Sabaragamuwa	9,211	212	304	99	9,826
Total	92,512	4,224	17,796	775	115,307

Source: Ministry of Education (Sri Lanka Education Information - 2013)

4.11 Education Indicators: University Education 2013

Item	2006	2008	2010
Universities (No.)	15	15	15
Students (No.) (a)	74440	70222 (b)	77,126
Lecturers (No.)	5064	5176	5439
Number Graduated (c)	16686	11614 (d)	20,839
Arts and Oriental Studies	6940	5330	9156
Commerce and Management Studies	2791	1992	4,159
Law	348	445	454
Science	2651	1443	3180
Engineering	1346	167	1,507
Medicine	1061	800	547
Dental Surgery	65	20	73
Agriculture	595	515	727
Veterinary Science	58	54	59
Architecture and Quantity Surveying	211	150	201
Computer Science	439	561	644
Other (e)	181	137	132
New Admissions for Basic Degrees (No.)	22016	28908 (f)(g)	24198 (g)
Admission as a % of Eligible	n.a.	n.a.	16.71

Source: Annual Report 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Excluding Open University of Sri Lanka and external degree courses

(b) Including Open University of Sri Lanka and external degree courses used to calculate the Z-score

na - not available

4.12 Health Services Indicators-Public sector 2004-2010

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hospitals (Practicing Western Medicine) (No)	568	592 (a)	593	603
Beds (No)	69501	69731	73,437	74,636
Primary Health Care Units (No)	476	475	480	481
Doctors (No)	14125 (b)	16384 (b)	17,129	17,553
Asst. Medical Practitioners	1158	1097	1061	1057
Nurses (No)	27494	29101	30,136	30,928
Attendants (No)	8189	7477	8403	8091
In-Patients (No.'000)	5591	n.a.	5840	5926
Out-Patients (No.'000)	49871	n.a.	50,631	53861
Ayurvedic Physicians (No) (d)	20004	20353	20,712	21,060
Total Health Expenditure (Rs. mn)	73835	89237	99101	119530
Current Expenditure	60506	74443	81946	99609
Capital Expenditure	13329	14794	17155	19920
Total Health Expenditure as a % of GDP(e)	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.38

Source: Annual Report 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (17_Appendix)

(a) This includes 12 estate hospitals taken over by the government, 4 hospitals refurbished and made functional in Mullaitivu District and 8 Primary Health Care Units upgraded as divisional hospitals

(b) Including intern medical officers

(c) Registered with the Ayurvedic Medical Council

na - not available

4.13: Key indicators of infrastructure development 2006-2010

Commodity	2011	2012	2013
Telecommunication			
Telephones - Wire line Telephones	941,780	999,354	1,062,065
Wireless Local Loop	2,666,612	2,450,037 (b)	1,644,722 (c)
Cellular Phones	18,319,447	20,324,070	20,315,150 (c)
Public Pay Phones	6,458	6,983	6,788
Telephones per 1,000 persons, including cellular phones	17.3	17	13.2 (a)
Cellular Mobiles per 100 Persons	88	100	99 (a)
Internet and e-mail Subscribers	844,749	1,365,655	2,009,456
Postal Services			
Delivery Areas (No)	6,729	6,729	6,729
Post Offices (No)	4,742	4,738	4,628
Public	4,058	4,062	4,026
Main Post Offices	648	651	651
Sub Post Offices	3,410	3,411	3,375
Private	684	676	602
Area Served by a Post Office (Sq. Km)	14	13	14
Population Served by a Post Office (No)	4,401	4,290	4,426
Letters per Inhabitant (No)	12	15	13

Source: Annual Report 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (17_Appendix)

Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka 2014, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional, (b) Wireless Local Loop telephones declined in 2012 due to the rectification of statistical reporting subsequent to the merger of two companies

(c) Wireless Local Loop telephones and Cellular phones declined in 2013 due to a revision in the classification of active subscribers in January 2013

(d) Include Wireline Services and Wireless Services only, (e) Includes mobile internet connections from 2010 onwards

4.14 Power Sector Performance

Item	2011	2012	2013 (a)	Growth Rate (%)		
				2011	2012	2013 (a)
Installed Capacity (MW)	3,148	3,312	3,371	11.8	5.2	1.8
Hydro	1,401	1,584	1,623	1.4	13.1	2.5
Thermal (a)	1,696	1,638	1,649	22	-3.4	0.7
Other	51	90	99	13.3	76.5	10
Units Generated (GWh)	11,528	11,801	11,954	7.6	2.4	1.3
Hydro	4,619	3,292	6,918	-18	-28.7	110.1
Thermal (a)	6,785	8,339	4,772	35.8	22.9	-42.8
Other	124	170	262	44.4	36.9	54.1
Total Sales by CEB (GWh)	10,024	10,475	10,625	8.2	4.5	1.4
Total Sales LECO (GWh)	1,184	1,216	1,283	5.4	2.7	5.5
Overall System Loss of CEB (%)	11.7	11.2	11.1	-13.3	-4.3	-0.9
Number of Consumers ('000) (b)	5,208	5,477	5,717	5	5.2	4.4
o/w Domestic and Religious	4,610	4,842	5,047	5	5	4.2
Industrial	51	54	56	6.3	5.9	3.7
General Purposes and Hotels	542	576	607	5.7	6.3	5.4

Sources : Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Report 2012,2013

(a) Provisional

(b) Inclusive of Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

(c) Inclusive of LECO consumers

4.15: Indicators of Natural Resources and Environment : Deforestation and Pollution

Country	Forest area (% of land area)		“Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO2 equivalent)”			Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO2 equivalent)		
	2000	2012	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Sri Lanka	35	33.3	1,759	2,045	2,132	11,514	9,607	1,1631
Bangladesh	11.3	11	15,151	19,614	26,160	87,090	89,243	10,3080
India	22	23.6	159,463	199,496	234,136	513,639	561,558	621,480
Nepal	27.2	25.4	3,591	4,232	4,508	20,286	21,206	23,512
Pakistan	2.7	2.1	18,442	24,760	30,050	90,807	117,129	155,236
Viet Nam	37.7	46.4	11,577	19,627	33,818	60,474	75,418	111,338
China, People’s Republic of	18.9	21.7	318,402	392,367	550,297	1,016,932	1,043,425	1,642,258
Korea, Republic of	65.2	63.8	9,823	17,958	14,686	31,306	30,925	31,984
Indonesia	54.9	51.4	88,950	90,677	91,313	152,210	167,822	218,929
Malaysia	65.7	67.4	13,596	12,944	15,010	23,625	29,242	33,599
Singapore	24.4	23.2	403	6,007	1,871	987	1,691	2,339
Thailand	33.3	31.9	19,479	20,065	30,245	84,956	83,448	104,411
Australia	16.8	16.1	63,067	75,584	51,462	115,048	127,730	122,549
Japan	68.2	68.5	36,175	31,996	25,740	66,928	47,484	40,262
United States	33.1	33.8	311,888	326,741	304,082	635,108	553,740	524,688
United Kingdom	12.2	12.8	55,251	34,132	26,536	117,310	85,894	61,174

DEFINITIONS

The definitions and classifications used in the National R&D Survey 2010 and in this Handbook are based on the *International Standardization of Statistics on Science and Technology* (UNESCO, 2010) and the *Frascati Manual* (OECD, 2002).

1. Research and Experimental Development (R&D)

Comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock knowledge including the knowledge of humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock knowledge to devise new applications. The term R&D covers three activities: basic research, applied research and experimental development work.

Basic research : the experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations phenomena and observed facts, without any particular application or use in view.

Applied research: the original investigations undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective.

Experimental development : the systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and practical experience that is directed to producing new materials, products and devices; to installing new processes, systems and services; or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

2. Sectors

Government sector : includes all departments, offices and other bodies, which furnish but normally do not sell to the community, those common services.

Higher Education sector : includes all universities, colleges of technology and other institutions providing tertiary education, whatever their sources of funds or legal status.

Private sector : includes all firms, organizations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of the goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price and to the private non profit institutions mainly serving them.

3. R&D Expenditures

R&D Expenditures : all expenditures for R&D performed within a sector of the economy, including both:

- a. Current cost (labour cost, non capital purchases of materials, supplies of R&D equipments, water, fuel, gas, electricity, library materials etc.).
- b. Capital expenditure (reported in full for the period when they took place and should not register as element of depreciation).

4. Human Resources in Research and Development

Science and Technology Personnel (STP) : It is defined according to the Canberra Manual (OECD) as persons fulfilling one of the following conditions:

- Successfully completed education at the tertiary level in a S&T field of study (seven broad S&T fields of study are Natural Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Medical Sciences, Agriculture Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and other fields).
- Not formally qualified as above but employed in an occupation where the above qualifications are normally required.
- Working in the above fields providing technical services or supporting services.

R&D Personnel : all persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff excluding persons providing an indirect service such as canteen and security.

Researchers : professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate students at the Ph.D. level engaged in R&D are also considered as researchers

Technicians and equivalent staff : persons whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in one or more fields of engineering, physical and life sciences (technicians) or social sciences and humanities (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods normally under the supervision of researchers.

Other supporting staff : includes skilled and unskilled craftsmen, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects or directly associated with (or providing services to researchers involved in) such projects.

Headcount : reflects the total number of persons employed in R&D, independently from their dedication. These data allow links to be made with other data series, such as education and employment data or the results of population censuses. They are also used for calculating indicators, analyzing the characteristics of the R&D workforce, with respect to age, gender or national origin.

One Full-time equivalent : one person-year. (e.g. if a person normally spends 30% of his/her time on R&D and the rest on other activities such as teaching, administration and counseling, the FTE is then counted as 0.3). Similarly, if a full time R&D worker is employed at an R&D unit for only a six month period, the FTE is calculated as 0.5.

Innovation : the use of new or significantly improved production process, distribution method, or support activity for goods or services.

Survey Team - Science & Technology Policy Research Division (STPRD)

- Dr P.R.M.P Dilrukshi, Head—for overall coordination of the Survey including questionnaire preparation, data analysis, indicator development and preparation of the Handbook
- Mr Yohan Lakmal Silva and Mr Thanuja Senevirathne, Research Assistants – coordination of data collection, data entry and preparation of databases and data tables .
- Ms Udeshika Nanayakkara and Ms Hasani Rajapakshe, Research Assistants – for assisting data compilation and preparation of Handbook.
- Mrs Ajantha Kanthi, Management Assistant- for questionnaire and letter posting, maintain records on data collection, data entry and primary data table preparations
- Mrs Chandima Samarasinghe, Management Assistant – for graphic work of the Handbook and typesetting

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