

1. Background Information of the Province

1.1. General Description of western Province

1.1.1 Historical Background

With the migration of the kingdom of Sri Lanka to the South-West and the expansion of Eastern and Western international trading via maritime routes, Colombo began to grow as a major commercial center. This commercial center was gradually developed based on the Colombo port during the era of kingdom of Kotte, in 15th and 16th centuries. With the arrival of the Westerners, they chose Colombo as their major commercial and administrative hub.

In 1815 the British gained control of the entire island of Ceylon. They divided the island into three ethnic based administrative structures: Low Country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese and Tamil. At that time Western Province was part of the Low Country Sinhalese administration.

In 1829 the British established the Colebrook-Cameron Commission to review the administrative structure. The Commission recommended that the existing three ethnic based administrations be unified into a single administration divided into five geographic provinces: Western, Southern, Eastern, Northern and Central.

In 1833, the British rulers of Ceylon first established the 5 provinces. Later, as the administration and other functions expanded, this division became 9 provinces, subject to change from time to time in terms of numbers and territorial boundaries.

Accordingly, the changes that have taken place in the Western Province can be described as follows.

- On 1st October 1845 the Western Province has been re-demarcated as the Western and North-Western Provinces
- On 4th February 1889 the Western Province had been re-demarcated in to two provinces as the Western Province and the Sabaragamuwa Province

The provinces have existed since the 19th century but did not have any legal status until 1978. By the middle of the 20th century the provinces had become merely ceremonial. This changed in 1987, following several decades of increasing demand for decentralization, the 13th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka established provincial councils.

The province is the most densely populated province in the country and is home to the legislative capital Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte as well to Colombo, the nation's administrative and business center.



1.1.2 Location

The Western Province is located in the southwest of Sri Lanka. This province is bordered by the Ma Oya to the north, the Benthara River to the South, the Sabaragamuwa Province to the east and the Indian Ocean to the West. It which belongs entirely to the wet zone, is the smallest province in Sri Lanka.

1.1.3 Population

Table 1: Mid-year Population Estimates by Province - 2019

Province	Population ('000)	Percentage of population
North Central	1,377	6.3
Uva	1,376	6.3
North	1,143	5.2
Eastern	1,729	7.9
North West	2,551	11.7
Central	2,766	12.7
Southern	2,654	12.2
Sabaragamuwa	2,058	9.4
Western	6,149	28.2
Sri Lanka	21,803	100.0

According to the mid-year population in 2019, the highest population of Sri Lanka is recorded in the Western Province and the total population of the province is 6,148,988. It is 28.2% of the total population of Sri Lanka.

Out of the total population in the Western Province, 2,447,631(39.8%) belongs to Colombo district. Gampaha district and Kalutara district population are 2,417,028 (39.3%) and 1,284,329 (20.9%) respectively.

Table 2: Mid-year Population Estimates by Region and Background Characteristics - 2019

(In Thousands)

Background Characteristic	Region			
	Western Province	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara
Sex				
Male	2,993	1,201	1,171	621
Female	3,156	1,247	1,246	663
Sector				
Urban	2,391	1,899	378	115
Rural	3,709	541	2,038	1,130
Estate	49	8	1	39
Total	6,149	2,448	2,417	1,284

Out of the total population of Western province, 2,993,692 are males and 3,155,296 are females. According to the mid-year population in 2019, Colombo district sex ratio (96) is higher than that of Gampaha and Kalutara districts (94).

Majority of population in Western province live in rural sector. However, the distribution of population by sector within districts shows a different pattern. In the Colombo district, more than three fourth of the population (77.6%) live in urban sector whereas in Gampaha and Kalutara districts more than 80% live in rural sector.

Hence, the population of Colombo district has to face many economic and social difficulties due to urbanization. Since, Sri Lanka had been ruled through a central administration structure through Colombo which was then developed as the administrative and commercial capital of the country. Most of the commercial activities are concentrated in Colombo and neighboring areas neglecting the environment, human, welfare, and essential basic requirements which has become a serious problem for the present provincial administrative structure. These main problems are further affected by rapid population growth due to migration from other areas, industrialization,

urbanization, commercialization which have taken place during the last five decades. One of the main problems is Western province has only about 5% of the total land area of the country and around 30% of the total population of the country are living that small area. Therefore, the population density is very high and it leads numerous problems which need urgent attention. Those problems are as follows:

- Increasing the provincial imbalance
- Sanitation and housing problems
- Environmental issues
- Lack of basic infrastructure facilities in urban areas

Table 3: Population Density of the Western Province by Divisional Secretariat Division

Divisional Secretariat Division	Mid-year population	Area (km ²)	Population density (Persons per 1km ²)
Colombo District	2,447,631	699	3,502
Colombo	340,402	18	18,911
Kolonnawa	201,856	28	7,209
Kaduwela	265,409	88	3,016
Homagama	250,523	121	2,070
Hanwella	119,843	150	799
Padukka	68,729	110	625
Maharagama	206,841	38	5,443
Sri Jayawardanapura kotte	113,649	17	6,685
Thimbirigasyaya	250,683	24	10,445
Dehiwala	93,680	8	11,710
Ratmalana	100,572	13	7,736
Moratuwa	177,205	20	8,860
Kesbewa	258,239	64	4,035

Table 03 (Contd.)

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Divisional Secretariat Division	Mid-year population	Area (km ²)	Population density (Persons per 1km ²)
Gampaha district	2,417,028	1,387	1,743
Negombo	149,055	50	2,981
Katana	246,745	116	2,127
Divulapitiya	151,540	202	750
Mirigama	172,591	183	943
Minuwangoda	187,012	128	1,461
Wattala	184,069	54	3,409
Ja-ela	211,331	60	3,522
Gampaha	207,289	96	2,159
Attanagalla	188,306	149	1,264
Dompe	161,502	176	918
Mahara	217,896	94	2,318
Kelaniya	144,024	20	7,203
Biyagama	195,668	59	3,316
Kalutara district	1,284,329	1,598	804
Panadura	191,590	44	4,354
Bandaragama	114,813	56	2,050
Horana	119,151	109	1,093
Ingiriya	56,647	90	629
Bulathsinhala	67,898	206	330
Madurawala	36,136	59	612
Millaniya	54,840	81	677
Kalutara	167,850	69	2,433
Beruwala	173,391	69	2,513
Dodangoda	67,225	114	590
Mathugama	85,436	128	667
Agalawatta	38,541	88	438
Palindanuwara	53,394	276	193
Walallaita	57,417	209	275
Western Province	6,148,988	3,684	1,669

Population density for the entire country stands at 348 persons per square kilometer. Among the provinces the highest density is recorded in the Western province at 1,669 persons per square kilometer. Colombo district shows the highest figure of 3,502 persons per square kilometer, on the other hand the fewest amount of 804 persons per square kilometer is recorded in the Kalutara district, as well as the Gampaha district has 1,743 persons per square kilometer. According to table 03 it is clear that the distribution of population in the Western Province is quite uneven. If we consider the same distribution in each Divisional Secretariat Division of Western province, we can find the density of population in some Divisional Secretariat Divisions are very high. For instance, there are some Divisional Secretariat Divisions of each district shows high concentrate of over persons per square kilometer; those Divisional Secretariat Divisions are Kelaniya, Ja-ela, Wattala, Biyagama and Negombo, in Gampaha district, Dehiwala, Colombo, Thimbirigasyaya, Moratuwa, Rathmalana and Kolonnawa in Colombo districts, and Panadura, Kalutara, and Beruwala in Kalutara district.

1.1.4 Topography and Rainfall

Plain and wavy land covers about 2/3 of the Western province and the height of the eastern hill varies from 200 to 800 meters. There is an amount of land located at a low level to the sea level in the vicinity of Muthurajawela and Bolgoda reservoirs. For main sub-regions can be seen in dividing agro ecological zones. A part of the Sinharaja forest, the only tropical rain forest in Sri Lanka, belongs to the Eastern border of the province. The coverage area of forest in the province is 24,267 hectares and is 6.6% of the total area of the province. The Kelani River and the Kalu River which are main two rivers in Sri Lanka, as well as the Attanugala Oya and the Bolgoda River are flowing across the Western province towards the sea. Furthermore, Inland water reservoirs of 91 square kilometers are also found in the province.

Table 4: Annual Rainfall by Metrological Station and Year

Year	Metrological Station		
	Colombo	Gampaha (Henarathgoda Botanical garden)	Kalutara (P.W.D.)
2014	2,635.0	2,028.5	2,675.1
2015	2,948.0	2,453.8	2,794.2
2016	2,357.1	1,422.9	1,948.8
2017	2,281.2	2,339.5	NA
2018	2,562.2	2,541.8	2,311.5
2019	2,864.8	2,411.3	NA

Source: Department of Meteorology

1.1.5 Ethnic and Religious Composition

Table 5: Population by Ethnic Group and Region - 2012

Ethnic group	Region			
	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Western Province
Sinhalese	1,778,971	2,086,469	1,060,107	4,925,547
Sri Lanka Tamil	235,090	81,245	23,035	339,370
Indian Tamil	24,289	9,137	23,217	56,643
Sri Lanka Moor	249,609	97,621	113,320	460,550
Other	36,390	30,361	2,269	69,020
Total	2,324,349	2,304,833	1,221,948	5,851,130

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Majority of population in Western province is Sinhalese (84.2%). The second highest ethnic group is Sri Lanka Moors (7.9%) followed by Tamils (6.8%).

Table 6: Population by Religious Group and Region - 2012

Religious group	Region			
	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Western province
Buddhist	1,632,225	1,642,767	1,018,909	4,293,901
Hindu	186,454	52,973	39,541	278,968
Islam	274,087	112,746	114,556	501,389
Roman Catholic	162,314	449,398	39,774	651,486
Other	69,269	46,949	9,168	125,386
Total	2,324,349	2,304,833	1,221,948	5,851,130

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Majority of population in Western province is Buddhist (73.4%). followed by Roman Catholic (11.1%), Islam (8.6%) and Hindus (4.8%).

1.1.6 Land Use and Settlement pattern

Western Province is the smallest province in Sri Lanka. Total land area of the western province is 3684 square kilometer, but the population is the largest in comparison with the population of the other provinces in Sri Lanka. Even though the western province is covered only 5.6 percent land area of Sri Lanka, population in the province is almost 6,149,000 and it is 28.2% of the country's population.

Table 7: Land Extent in Western Province (sq.km.)

Region	Total Area	Land	Inland Water	% within Western province	% within Sri Lanka
Colombo	699	676	23	19.0	1.1
Gampaha	1,387	1,341	46	37.6	2.1
Kalutara	1,598	1,576	22	43.4	2.4
Western Province	3,684	3,593	91	100.0	5.6

Source: Sri Lanka Survey Department

A great variety of land use patterns can be seen in Western Province. Land area under major crops is gradually decreasing and small plots of land with houses are gradually increasing

Table 8: Land Use Extent in Western Province - 2018(Ha)

Land Use	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Western Province	
				No.	%
Non Agricultural lands					
Built up areas	16,080	5,106	3,299	24,485	6.6
Agricultural lands					
Home Garden	24,217	67,460	44,615	136,292	37.0
Plantation Crops					
<i>Tea</i>	532	1	6,305	6,838	1.9
<i>Rubber</i>	10,623	7,036	36,231	53,890	14.6
<i>Coconut</i>	1,666	21,797	1,985	25,448	6.9
<i>Oil palm</i>	-	-	3,023	3,023	0.8
<i>Cinnamon</i>	76	37	1,053	1,166	0.3
Paddy	5,497	13,318	15,437	34,252	9.3
Abandoned Paddy	1,515	4,675	5,823	12,013	3.3
Abandoned other agricultural lands	186	116	1,205	1,507	0.4
Other field crops	239	342	424	1,005	0.3
Mixed trees & other perennials	686	4,616	515	5,817	1.6
Sparsely used crop lands (Chena)	1	10	2	13	0.0
Forest Lands					
Forest	2,494	1,576	19,166	23,236	6.3
Forest Plantation	11	507	513	1,031	0.3
Scrub	1,462	1,306	13,420	16,188	4.4
Water bodies					
Other (Marsh, Streams, Roads, Mangroves etc.)	1,411	4,414	2,475	8,300	2.3
Balance Area (Rock Area, Sandy Area, Unutilized and Bare Lands)					
	1,308	2,672	1,803	5,783	1.6
Total	69,900	138,700	159,800	368,400	100.0

Source: Land Use Policy Planning Department

1.1.7 Any Other Relevant Area

1.1.7.1 Administrative Procedure

According to the Administrative Structure, Western Province is consisted of 3 Districts, 40 Divisional Secretariat Divisions, 2,496 Grama Niladari Divisions, 7 Municipal Councils, 14 Urban Councils and 28 Pradeshiya Sabhas. This Province is consisted of 36 Electoral Divisions and the number of public representatives appointed for that is 1,907. Accordingly, the ratio of public representatives is reported as 3224: 1

Table 9: Administrative Divisions in Western Province - 2019

District	National Administrative Division		Provincial Administrative Division		
	Divisional Secretariat Division	Grama Niladari Division	Municipal Council	Urban Council	Pradeshiya Sabha
Colombo	13	557	5	5	3
Gampaha	13	1,177	2	5	12
Kalutara	14	762	-	4	13
Western Province	40	2,496	7	14	28

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Local Government (WP)

The provincial administrative mechanism is implemented centering the Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabha governed under the Western Provincial Council. At present, Members of the Parliament and Public Representatives of the Provincial Council are elected to the Electoral Districts under the proportional system. Public Representatives are elected to the Local Government institutions by a proportional and individual blend.

Table 10: Members of Local Government, Provincial Council and Parliament-2019

District	Members		
	Local Government	Provincial Council*	Parliament**
Colombo	671	41	19
Gampaha	613	41	18
Kalutara	472	22	10
Western Province	1,756	104	47

* - As at 31.03.2019 ** - As at 30.06.2019

Source: Department of Local Government (WP), Secretariat of the Provincial Council (WP) and Secretariat of the Parliament

The Western Province is represented by 47 Members of Parliament, 104 Provincial Councilors and 1,756 Local Government Representatives

Table 11: Members in Local Government Institutions - 2019

District	Local Government Institution		
	Municipal Council	Urban Council	Pradeshiya Sabha
Colombo	301	142	128
Gampaha	78	85	550
Kalutara	-	66	406
Western Province	379	293	1,084

Source: Department of Local Government (WP),

The people's representatives represented by the Local Government Institutions in the Western Province are 379 Members of the Municipal Council, 293 Members of the Urban Council and 1,084 members of the Pradeshiya Sabha.

1.1.7.2. Institutional Framework

Under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and with the commencing of the Provincial council, measures were taken by the Executive President of Sri Lanka to appoint a Governor for each Province, as his representative, for the purpose of bearing the responsibility of all the affairs of the Province. The Governor should maintain an establishment system formulating a formal procedure to fulfill the statutory affairs and the affairs to be fulfilled by the Government for people in the province.

The act of regularizing affairs by the evolution of power vested upon him to each institution properly is performed by the Governor. The office of the Chief Secretary operates the implementation of policy decisions taken for the development and administrative affairs of the Province, and a staff around 80,000 has been in service in an organizational structure consisted of Provincial Ministries, departments and statutory bodies formulating, implementing and regulating plans to achieve the Vision and Mission of the Province.

1.2.1 Provincial Gross Domestic Product

In 2018, 38.6% of the Gross Domestic Product of the Country is contributed by this province and this is the highest contribution level indicated as a province. When considering the sectorial contribution of the province to the production, the highest contribution from the service sector is provided.

Table 12: Most important Features of the Gross Domestic Product (at current market prices) by Province

Item/Province	Year	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North Central	Uva	Sabaragamuwa	Island
GDP (Rs.Bn.)	2017	5,050,061	1,616,137	1,335,102	551,112	749,258	1,458,258	749,425	773,641	1,045,111	13,328,103
	2018	5,544,032	1,700,263	1,422,875	586,527	813,803	1,570,387	821,198	822,830	1,084,187	14,366,103
GDP Growth (%)	2017	8.8	11.5	11.0	11.0	17.9	12.4	7.6	25.4	9.2	11.1
	2018	9.8	5.2	6.6	6.4	8.6	7.7	9.6	6.4	3.7	7.8
GDP Share (%)	2017	37.9	12.1	10	4.1	5.6	10.9	5.6	5.8	7.8	100
	2018	38.6	11.8	9.9	4.1	5.7	10.9	5.7	5.7	7.5	100
GDP Composition											
Agriculture	2017	2.0	9.2	13.9	14.0	14.3	9.9	11.2	13.3	9.0	7.8
Industry		32.5	28.5	16.1	22.5	18.5	26.1	15.7	27.9	26.2	26.8
Services		56.2	53.0	60.8	54.2	57.9	54.7	63.8	49.5	55.5	56.1
Agriculture	2018	2.0	8.1	13.2	15.2	16.7	10.6	12.8	13.5	9.0	7.9
Industry		32.6	28.4	16.2	21.6	17.5	26.4	15.6	27.0	24.5	26.6
Services		57.1	55.2	62.3	54.9	57.5	54.6	63.3	51.1	58.1	57.1

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Share of Western Province by Year

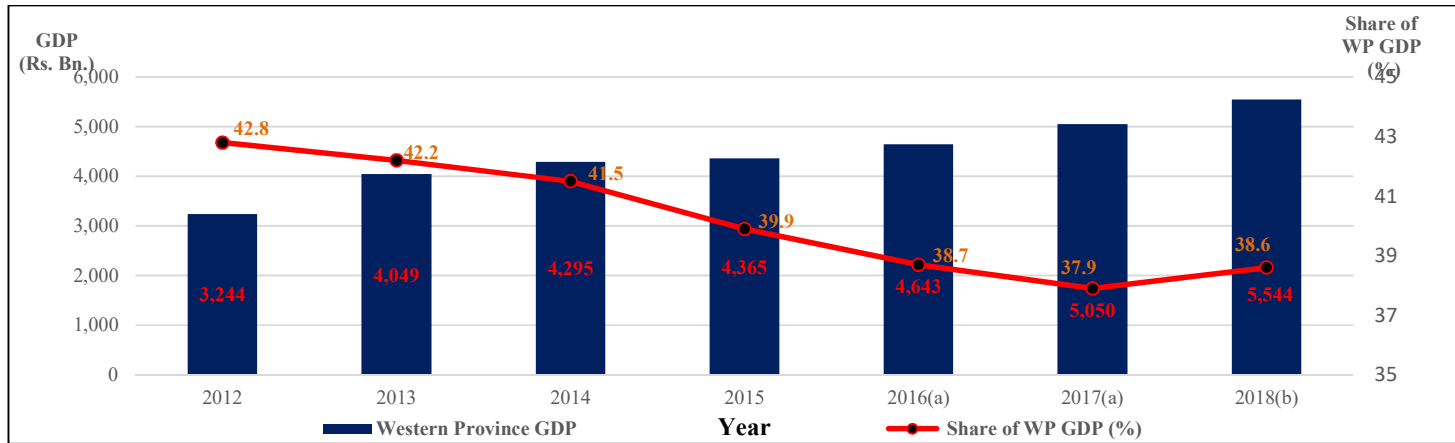
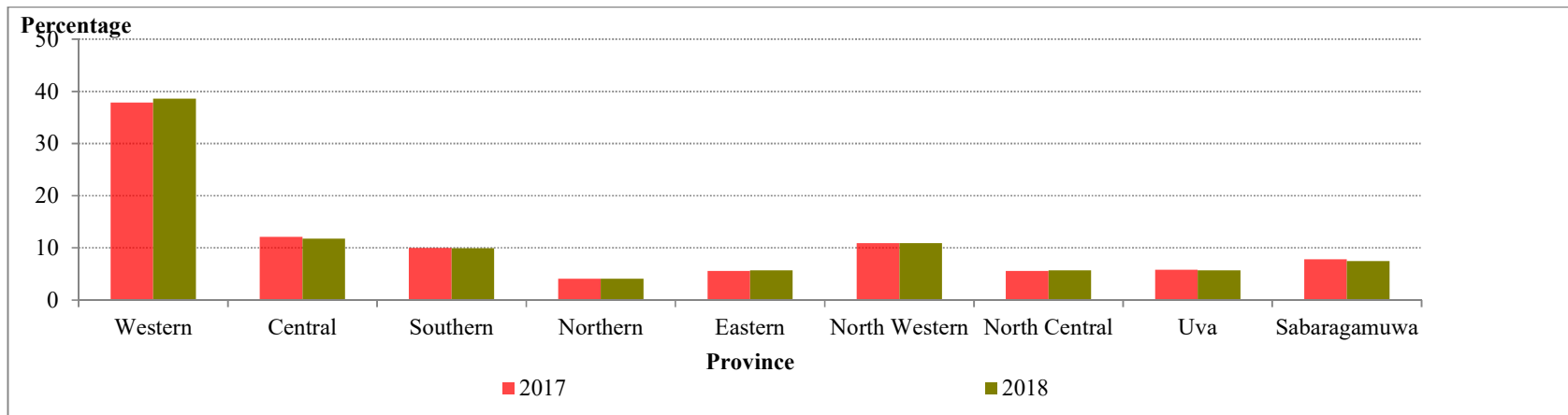


Figure 2: Share of Gross Domestic Product by Province - 2017 and 2018



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

1.2.2. Regional Development Process

The contribution made by the Government, the Provincial Council, Local Government Institutions, Private Sector and various Non- Governmental Organizations to the development of the Western Province during the past 72 years after the independence is enormous. The contribution of the government made through its various Ministries, Departments and Institutions, Utilizing local and foreign aids and loan schemes is outstanding. The contribution made to the development of highways, expressways, transport, electricity, water supply, communications, ports, airports, education and health services, housing and urban development, especially in terms of enhancing the economic infrastructure and public amenities is notable. Under the 13th amendment to the Constitutions, in 1988, after the establishment of the Provincial Council, a part of these responsibilities is vested upon the Provincial Council and a considerable amount of financial allocations required for development activities is allocated to the Provincial Council of the Central government annually. Local Government Institutions play a very important role in facilitating basic community services to the provincial people and besides that, the private sector has made the largest contribution especially to the development of commercial &

business sectors and Industrial & Service sectors. Western Province was capable to reach the present condition through the pioneer ship of all these parties. Accordingly, Western Provincial Council operates its development affairs utilizing the financial grants provided by the

Government annually and the revenue accumulated by the Provincial Council.

According to the scope of the relevant Provincial Ministry, project requirements for the coming year should be identified and submitted to the Planning Division of the Chief Secretary's Office of Western Province. Value of the finalized project proposals should be included to the budget of the Western Province. Detailed project proposals should be submitted to the Finance Commission as per the formats submitted by the FC in January. After obtaining the approval of the Finance Commission, Provincial Ministry will be informed by the Planning Division to implement the projects. Continuous monitoring and progress reviews should be done by the Planning Division of the Chief Secretary's Office.

1.2.3 Poverty Status of the Province

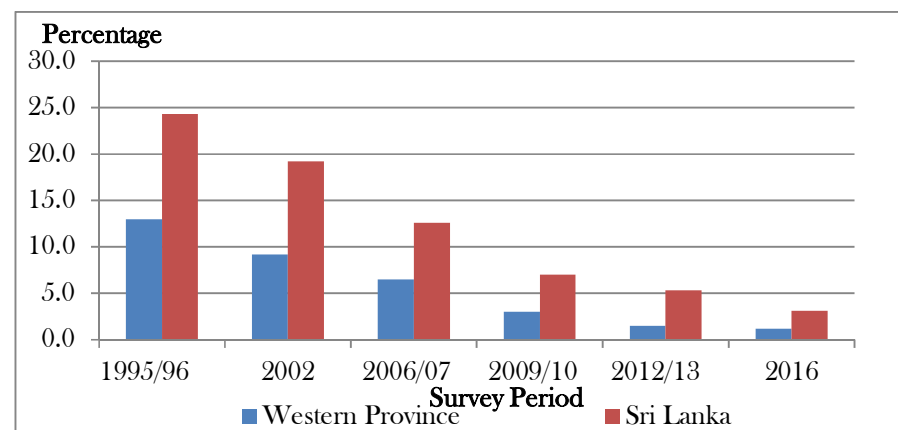
In keeping with the trend of development in the country, the average income levels in nine districts of five provinces exceeded the national poverty line of Rs. 4,829 in 2019. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) poverty statistics indicate that poverty is lowest in the Western Province. Colombo, Kalutara and Gampaha districts in the Western Province rank highest above the poverty line with personal expenditures of Rs. 5,242, Rs. 5,083 and Rs. 5,057 respectively.

Table 13: Poverty Head Count Index of Western Province

District	Survey Period					
	1995/96	2002	2006/07	2009/10	2012/13	2016
Colombo	12.0	6.4	5.4	3.6	1.4	0.9
Gampaha	14.1	10.7	8.7	3.9	2.1	2.0
Kalutara	29.5	20.0	13.0	6.0	3.1	2.9
Western Province	16.3	10.8	8.2	4.2	2.0	1.7
Sri Lanka	28.8	22.7	15.2	8.9	6.7	4.1

Source: Department of Census & Statistics

Figure 3: Percentage of Poor Households in Western Province



Source: Department of Census & Statistics

Table 14: Poverty Head Count Index by Province

Province	Survey Period					
	1995/96	2002	2006/07	2009/10	2012/13	2016
Western	16.3	10.8	8.2	4.2	2.0	1.7
Central	36.2	25.1	22.3	9.7	6.6	5.4
Southern	32.6	27.8	13.8	9.8	7.7	3.0
Northern	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.8	10.9	7.7
Eastern	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	14.8	11.0	7.3
North	27.7	27.3	14.6	11.3	6.0	2.7
North	24.7	21.5	14.2	5.7	7.3	3.3
Uva	46.7	37.2	27.0	13.7	15.4	6.5
Sabaragamuwa	41.7	33.6	24.2	10.6	8.8	6.7
Sri Lanka	28.8	22.7	15.2	8.9	6.7	4.1

Source: Department of Census & Statistics

1.2.4. Per Capital Income

Western Province contributed significantly to GDP in the country, as most of the economic activities that relate to sea port, air ports, banking and financial institutions and business centers are still centralized in the province. Even though the Western Province Account for the highest share of GDP by far, the slight reduction in its relative Share in 2018 indicates a further reduction in the disparity among Province, The Per Capital Income in the Western Province Which Stood at US\$ 5,566(Rs 904,557) was 1.4 times the National Per Capital Income , in all Other Province Continued to fall below the National Per Capital Income

Table 15: Provincial GDP (at Current Market Prices) shares and Growth

Province	Share					GDP 2018		Per Capital GDP 2018		Growth 2017/2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017A	2018 B	Rs Mn	US\$Mn	Rs	US\$	
Western	41.5	39.9	38.7	37.9	38.6	5,544,032	34,111	90,557	5,566	9.8
Central	10.5	10.6	12.1	12.1	11.8	1,700,263	10,461	618,277	3,804	5.2
Southern	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	1,422,875	8,755	539,581	3,320	6.6
Northern	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	586,527	3,609	518,592	3,191	6.4
Eastern	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	813,803	5,007	475,908	2,928	8.6
North Western	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	1,570,387	9662	619,238	3,810	7.7
North Central	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	821,198	5053	601,170	3,699	9.6
Uva	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.7	822,830	5063	603,248	3,712	6.4
Sabaragamuwa	7.1	7.5	8.00	7.8	7.5	1,084,187	6671	529,647	3,259	3.7
National GDP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	14,366,103	88392	662,949	4,079	7.8

1.2.5 Employment Status

The unemployment which has been a common issue to the whole island is more intensive within Western Province. The main reason for this is the fact that the job opportunities of the Western Province are open to the unemployed of other Provinces too.

The unemployed population in Sri Lanka is 411,318 while in the Western Province it is 97,959 (23.8%). This amount may increase more rapidly than the other provinces due to the migration of people to Western Province from other Provinces. Similarly, a less employment status can be seen in the Province and there are a large number of people who come away from the higher education, with the expectation of getting job opportunities just after leaving the school.

The manner in which the criterions related to the unemployment perform within the Western Province is indicated by the following table. It is observed that a high percentage of employment is present in the service sector.

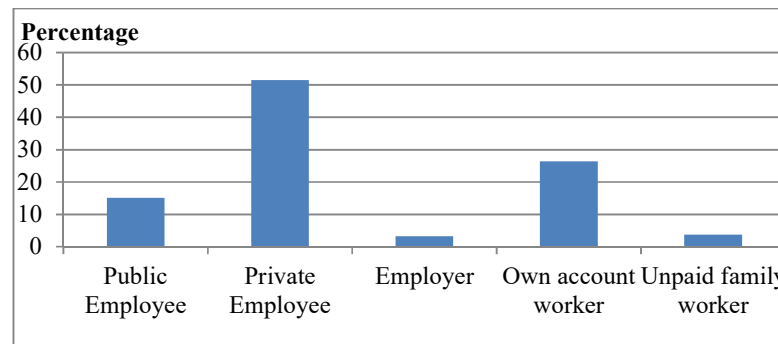
The employment status of Colombo and Gampaha Districts shows a tendency to service and industrial sectors while Kalutara district shows a tendency to the agriculture sector. Accordingly, paying attention to these factors is important in the act of allocating resources. Of the total employed persons in the Western Province more than 66 percent fall in to employee category

Table 16: Employment Status of Population in Western Province - 2019

Indicator	Region				
	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Western Province	Sri Lanka
Employed Population	944,871	912,130	490,106	2,347,107	8,180,693
Sector of Employment					
Agriculture (%)	1.6	4.4	13.7	5.2	25.3
Industrial (%)	28.2	37.4	31.1	32.4	27.6
Service (%)	70.2	58.2	55.1	62.4	47.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.8
Underemployment Rate (%)	1.7	1.3	2.8	NA	2.7

Source: Department of Census & Statistics

Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Employment Status in Western Province - 2019



Source: Department of Census & Statistics

1.2.6 Service Delivery

The government's development policy framework - “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour”, highlights the need for balanced regional development to ensure that every household in Sri Lanka benefits equally from economic development. Western Provincial Council stresses the need to channel more resources to the poorer Segment of the Province to rectify rural Urban Imbalances and improve access to Social and economic infrastructure including education, agriculture, public care , road development and transport under the five ministries

1.2.7 Health

Table 17: Health Indicators of Western Province

Western Province provides health services to enhance the health condition

Indicator	Year	Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Western Province	Sri Lanka
Number of Government Hospitals	2018	36	24	21	81	641
Number of Provincial Government Hospitals	2018	11	16	18	45	NA
Number of Beds in Government Hospital	2018	14,393	6,083	3,190	23,666	84,728
Number of Beds in Provincial Government Hospital	2018	1,526	3,123	1,756	6,405	NA
Number of Medical Officers in Government Hospital	2018	4,566	1,797	709	7,072	19,720*
Number of Medical Officers in Provincial Government	2018	387	792	380	1,559	NA
Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 people)	2019	13.4	11.6	11.7	12.4	14.6
Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 people)	2019	7.5	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	2015**	13.4	6.7	6.3	10.4	8.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	2014	18.7	24.0	6.4	18.1	25.7
Low Birth Weight Rate(per 100 live births)	2018	16.3	16.0	12.1	15.4	16.1

*- All Medical officers in government institutions

**-Provisional

Source: Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health and Provincial Department of Health Services - Western Province

of its people. According to the Table 17, it can be observed that 12.6% of Hospital and 28% of beds are covered by the Western Province, when compared with the national level. A higher value infant Mortality rates is Observed in value of the Sri Lanka Selecting the hospital which is in the major range in Colombo and Gampaha Districts for the risky childbirth has become the reason for this condition

1.2.8 Education

Almost all the premier educational institutions in the island are located in Western Province. This province has the largest amount of school in the country, which includes national, Provincial, Private, Pirivena and Special School

Table 18: Education Indicators of Western Province

Indicator	Unit	Year	District			Western Province	Sri Lanka
			Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara		
Literacy Rate	Percentage	2019	96.5	96.9	94.9	NA	92.9
Computer Literacy Rate	Percentage	2019	52.2	38.9	38.7	44.1	30.8
Schools							
Government							
<i>National</i>	Number	2019*	37	19	18	74	10,165
<i>Provincial</i>	Number	2019*	364	517	401	1,282	
Private	Number	2019*	30	20	8	58	89
Pirivena	Number	2019*	48	62	48	158	796
Special	Number	2019*	5	4	3	12	29
Teachers							
Government							
<i>National</i>	Number	2019*	5,677	2,595	2,142	10,414	246,592
<i>Provincial</i>	Number	2019*	12,183	13,975	9,260	35,418	
Private	Number	2019*	3,485	1,633	485	5,603	7,523
Pirivena	Number	2019*	414	605	522	1,541	7,082
Special	Number	2019*	110	88	32	230	525
Students							
<i>National</i>	Number	2019*	120,863	52,693	46,977	220,533	4,061,653
<i>Provincial</i>	Number	2019*	241,076	295,543	175,279	711,898	
Private	Number	2019*	60,253	32,013	9,017	101,283	136,515
Pirivena	Number	2019*	3,337	5,865	5,838	15,040	64,802
Special	Number	2019*	503	401	195	1,099	2,555
Students who qualified for G.C.E.(A/L)	Percentage	2019	79.1	74.5	72.7	76.0	73.8
Students who eligible for University	Percentage	2019	68.1	64.2	67.5	66.6	65.8

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Education and Department of Census and Statistics

*- Provisional

1.2.9 Infrastructure Facilities

In the event of supplying infrastructure facilities, road, sanitation and safe drinking water possesses a significant place. Accordingly, when considering the percentage of families without safe drinking water mentioned in the above table, it is clear that, special Attention Should be paid to kalutara district According to table 17, the percentage of households without exclusive lavatories for the household in the western Province is high

Table 17: Infrastructure Facilities by District

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>District</i>			<i>Western Province</i>	<i>Sri Lanka</i>
		Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara		
<i>Percentage of household without electricity-national electricity network - (%)</i>	2016	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	3.1
<i>Percentage of household without safe drinking water (%)</i>	2016	0.1	1.3	6.0	1.8	11.2
<i>Percentage of household without exclusive lavatories for the household - (%)</i>	2016	7.0	7.4	6.4	7.0	8.3
<i>Road Length - (km)</i>						
<i>Class A</i>	2019	166	128	80	374	4,215
<i>Class B</i>	2019	267	622	341	1,230	8,005
<i>Class C</i>	2019	242	385	451	1,078	12,619
<i>Class D</i>	2019	162	499	213	874	6,189
<i>Express-way</i>	2019	36	43	29	108	218

Source: Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka