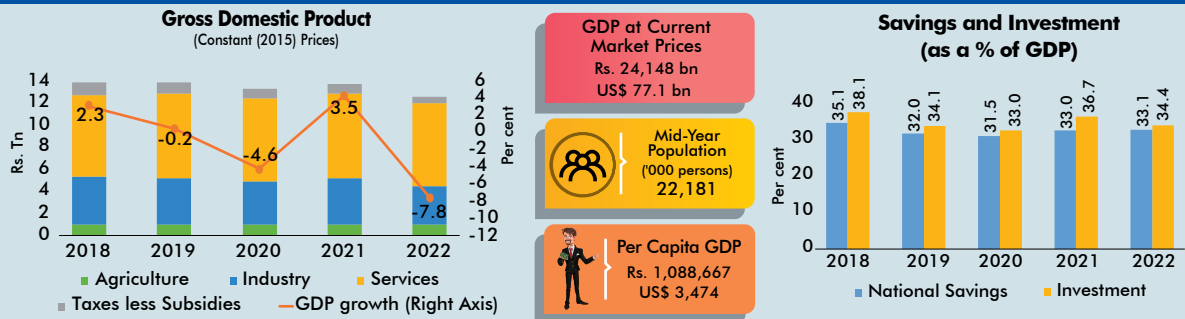
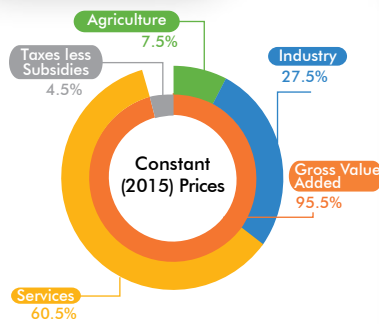


Figure 2.2
Snapshot of National Output, Expenditure, Income and Employment - 2022

The Sri Lankan economy recorded its deepest contraction in the backdrop of the worst-ever economic crisis...

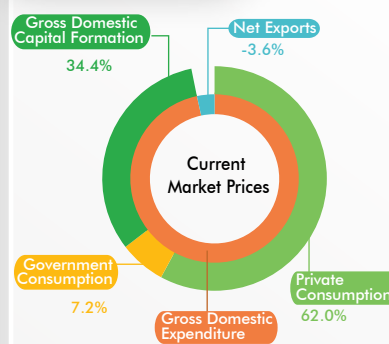


Production Approach



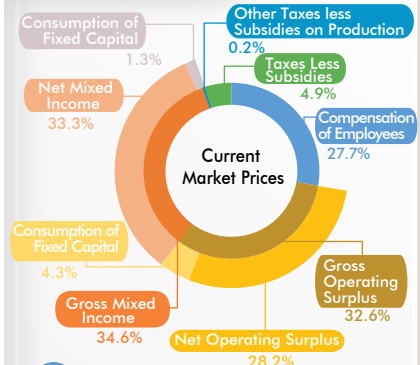
- Services** -2.0% ↓
Key drivers: Contraction in Real Estate and Insurance Activities
- Industry** -16.0% ↓
Key drivers: Contraction in Manufacturing and Construction Activities
- Agriculture** -4.6% ↓
Key drivers: Contraction in Growing of Rice and Animal Production
- Taxes less Subsidies** -27.1% ↓

Expenditure Approach



- Private Consumption** 39.0% ↑
Key drivers: Increase in Expenditure on Food and Transport
- Government Consumption** 3.8% ↑
Key drivers: Increase in Expenditure on Social Protection and Education
- Gross Domestic Capital Formation** 28.4% ↑
Key driver: Increase in Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation
- Net Exports** 34.1% ↑
Key driver: Increase in Exports in absolute value
- Exports of Goods and Services** 74.1% ↑
- Imports of Goods and Services** 41.2% ↑

Income Approach



- Compensation of Employees** 32.6% ↑
- Gross Operating Surplus** 36.0% ↑
- Net Operating Surplus** 36.8% ↑
- Consumption of Fixed Capital** 31.2% ↑
- Gross Mixed Income** 45.4% ↑
- Net Mixed Income** 46.4% ↑
- Consumption of Fixed Capital** 23.0% ↑
- Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production** 30.4% ↑

Labour Market Indicators

