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Press Release

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Statistics Department

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Provincial Gross Domestic Product – 2015

- 1) Provincial Gross Domestic Product (PGDP) for 2015 has been computed by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), based on the disaggregation of the rebased series of National Accounts estimates (2010 constant prices) by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)¹. In the estimation of PGDP, the value of each line item in GDP (base year 2010) is apportioned using relevant indicators at provincial level.
- 2) The Sri Lankan economy reached an annual real GDP growth of 4.8 per cent in 2015, while the nominal GDP recorded a growth of 7.0 per cent to Rs. 11,183 billion. The disaggregation of nominal GDP across provinces is given in Table 1.

¹ In 2015, the Department of Census and Statistics revised the base year of National Account compilation from 2002 to 2010. Accordingly, a number of methodological changes were introduced to provincial GDP compilation methodology in 2016.

Table 1
Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Provinces - 2014⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ and 2015⁽³⁾

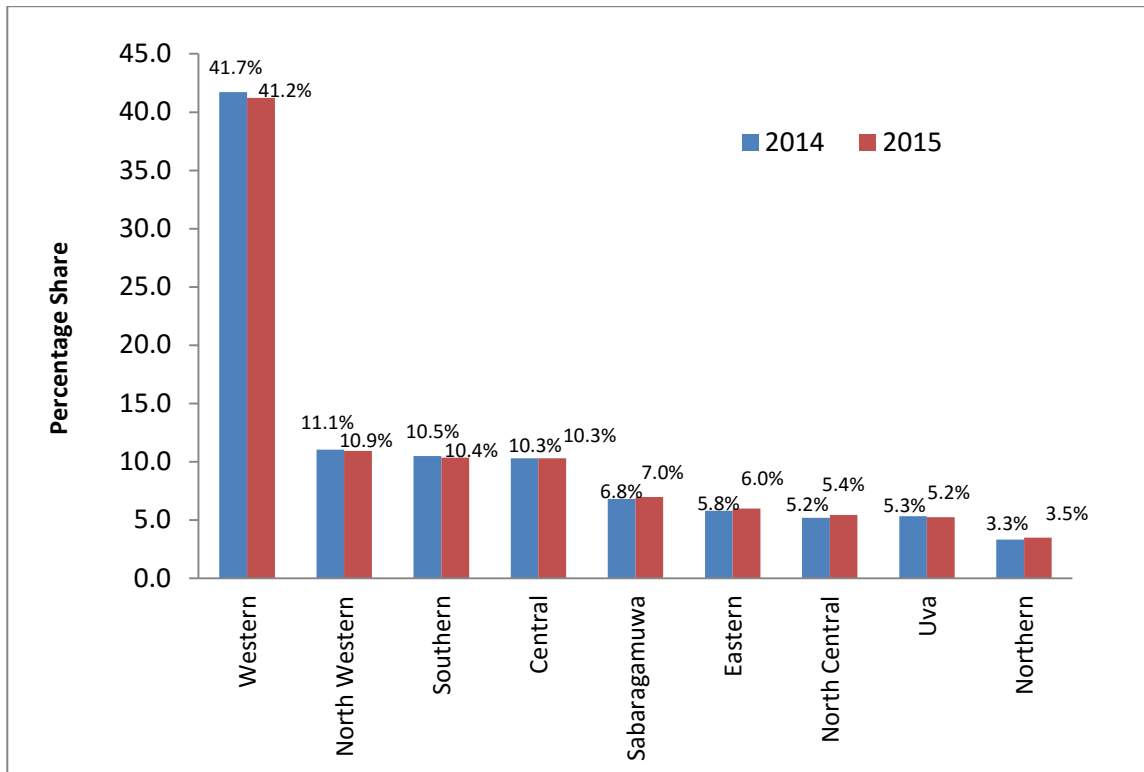
Province	Rs. Billion	
	2014 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2015 ⁽³⁾
Central	1,076	1,152
Eastern	605	671
North Central	542	607
North Western	1,155	1,224
Northern	349	391
Sabaragamuwa	711	781
Southern	1,097	1,160
Uva	557	587
Western	4,358	4,611
Sri Lanka	10,448	11,183

2. Revised 3. Provisional

Provincial GDP Shares

- 3) As in previous years, Western province provided the highest contribution to GDP in 2015. However, in line with recent trends, its share in the GDP declined to 41.2 per cent in 2015 from 41.7 per cent in 2014, contributing gradually to reduce regional disparities. The North Western province which recorded the second highest contribution to GDP in 2014, maintained its position in 2015 while its share also declined to 10.9 per cent in 2015 from 11.1 per cent in 2014. The third highest contribution recorded from the Southern province at 10.4 per cent in 2015 while the Central province contribution remained unchanged at 10.3 per cent. The contribution of the Sabaragamuwa province increased to 7.0 per cent in 2015 from 6.8 per cent in 2014. The Eastern, North Central and Northern provinces increased their GDP contributions while Uva province contribution marginally decreased in 2015.

Chart 1
Share of PGDP in the overall GDP



Provincial GDP Growth Rates

- 4) In line with improvements in country’s economic environment, all provinces recorded nominal growth rates ranging between 5.4 per cent to 12.1 per cent in 2015. The North Central and Northern provinces recorded the highest growth rate of 12.1 per cent, in nominal terms in 2015. Further, in 2015, Eastern province recorded a double digit growth rate of 10.9 per cent, while those of Sabaragamuwa and Central provinces were higher than the country’s nominal growth rate of 7.0. The Western province recorded a nominal growth rate equivalent to 5.8 per cent and a growth rate of 5.4 per cent was observed in the Uva province in 2015.

Table 2
PGDP Nominal Growth Rates - 2014⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ and 2015⁽³⁾

Province	Percentage	
	2014 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2015 ⁽³⁾
Central	7.2	7.1
Eastern	11.1	10.9
North Central	10.6	12.1
North Western	10.4	5.9
Northern	7.5	12.1
Sabaragamuwa	6.6	9.9
Southern	13.3	5.7
Uva	11.5	5.4
Western	7.6	5.8
Sri Lanka	8.9	7.0

2. Revised 3. Provisional

Sectoral Contributions to the PGDP

- 5) The sectoral contribution to PGDP of the provinces is given in Table 3. Considerable variations in the structure of the PGDP can be observed across provinces in 2015. The Agriculture sector accounted for 1.7 per cent of the GDP in the Western province in 2015, whereas it accounted in the range of 9.0 to 16.3 per cent of the GDP in other provinces. The contribution of the Agriculture sector to the PGDP increased in Northern, North Western, North Central and Uva provinces in 2015, while the same decreased in all the other provinces. The highest Industry sector contribution to PGDP was observed in the Western province while the lowest was recorded from the Northern province in 2015. The Northern, Eastern, North Western and Uva provinces' contribution to Industry sector decreased, while that of all other provinces increased in 2015. The Services sector was the most dominant sector in 2015 accounting in the range of 49.0 and 60.6 per cent of the PGDP across the provinces. The contribution from the Services sector increased in the Southern, Eastern, North Western and Uva while that of all other provinces decreased in 2015.

Table 3**GDP Composition of the Provinces ⁽⁴⁾**

Province	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Central	10.9	10.8	21.7	21.8	60.6	60.2
Eastern	12.9	12.1	31.8	31.7	48.5	49.0
North Central	13.4	13.8	20.7	22.0	59.1	57.0
North Western	10.8	12.6	29.6	27.2	52.9	53.1
Northern	13.6	15.0	18.7	17.2	60.9	60.6
Sabaragamuwa	9.3	9.0	24.2	24.6	59.7	59.3
Southern	14.5	13.2	23.2	23.9	55.6	55.7
Uva	14.3	16.3	25.2	21.2	53.8	55.4
Western	2.0	1.7	33.8	34.6	57.4	56.5
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.1	28.6	28.5	56.7	56.3

4. Excluding the adjustment for taxes and subsidies on products (GDP = Sum of the Gross Value Added at basic prices + all taxes on products – all subsidies on products)

Per Capita Income

- 6) The per capita income of the Western province was 1.4 times the national per capita income in 2015. However, per capita income ratio in the Western province declined marginally over the period of 2014 to 2015. In Northern and North Central provinces, the per capita income ratio increased while in other provinces, the per capita income ratio remained unchanged except in the Uva province.

Chart 2

Per Capita Income Ratio by province

