
Impact of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka 2020

Household Survey Report



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Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Economic Policies and Plan Implementation

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Preface

The adverse impact of Covid-19 pandemic will affect on the employment and also on Sri Lankan economy for many years to come. Sri Lanka must now take the necessary steps to mitigate this adverse impact on employment from becoming an economic and social crisis. Redesigning a better and more resilient labour market is an essential investment for future generations.

However, measures taken to control the Covid-19 epidemic and its spread have severely affected existing official survey operations in many countries around the world. Despite the challenges, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), as the government agency that issues the official statistics essential to achieve the National Economic Development Goals, has been able to conduct major surveys successfully. In addition to the quarterly Labor Force indicators, it was decided to conduct this survey to identify the impact of this pandemic on employment in order to enhance the process of policy decision-making.

The field work of the survey was done in the months of August, September and October in the year 2020 in parallel to the Sri Lanka labour Force Survey conducted in these three months. This report has been prepared based on the data collected in three months sample of 6,440 housing units. The survey results reveal the information on nature of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka during the lock-down period of the first wave.

Special appreciation should be granted to all the field staff of DCS who gave their fullest support to accomplish the task assigned to them without any hesitation in this difficult time.

I hope the information in this report is very much useful and can be used to make evidence-based decision making for various data users and also to identify the issues and the changes in the employment of Sri Lanka during the first wave of this pandemic.



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Acknowledgement

The “Report of the Impact of the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka 2020” has been prepared using the data collected from a sample of 6,440 housing units covering the whole country for referencing a period of three months.

Overall coordination of the survey was done by Dr. I.R.Bandara, Former Director General and Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratne, Additional Director General (statistics). Planning and execution of the survey was done by the staff of the Sample Survey Division under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S.Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and under the direction of Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatte, Mr. W.Gnanathilaka and Dr. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, Deputy Directors, Sample Surveys Division.

The survey activities were organized and supervised by Mrs. H.M.D.Sepalika, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunaratna, Mr. T.D.M.S.D.Perera, Mrs. U.S.Dilrukshi, Mr. K.T.Sureskumar, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M.Chandrarathne, Ms. M.M.G.D.Manamperi, Mrs. P.D.Nanayakkara, Mrs. R.P.M.Subhashini and Mr. H.M.S.C.Bandara Statisticians, of the Sample Surveys Division. Mr. Gnaninda Perera, Statistical Officer, Sample Surveys Division is acknowledged for his valuable contribution in preparing the survey questionnaire.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu and Mrs. A.N.Ekanayake, Statistical Officers of the Sample Surveys Division, under the supervision of Mrs. P.D.Nanayakkara (Statistician). The Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers, Information and Communication Technology Assistants and Data Entry Officers/Coding Clerks of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

The Information & Communication Technology Division, Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Director (ICT) was responsible for the preparation of data entry and computer edit programs.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. P.D.Nanayakkara, Statistician with the support of all the Statisticians assisted by Mr. A.M.A.E.Atapattu, and Mrs. A.N. Ekanayaka, Statistical Officers under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and Dr. M.D.D.D.Deepawansa, (Deputy Director), Sample surveys Division.

District staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks, The Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians supervised the survey and field Statistical Officers, worked hard at the data collection stage, to make this survey a success.

Printing of the report was done by the staff of Printing Division, under the guidance of Mrs. U.V. Jayakody, Director (Statistics) and under the supervision of Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Statistician.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to all the respondents of the survey for their valuable cooperation.

Highlights

The Department of Census and Statistics designed a household survey to provide information on the impact of the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic on the employment status in Sri Lanka. The lockdown of areas due to first wave of the pandemic in Sri Lanka was started from 20th March 2020, therefore the reference period of the survey to find the impact of employment was considered before 20th March 2020 to the survey date and the part of the data was collected by recalling. The date of 20th March, 2020 was considered as the cut-off date for this survey. The sample size of the survey is 6,440 housing units and it represents the whole country and able to provide reliable estimates down to residential sector levels called urban, rural and estate.

Impact of the first wave to the paid employees

- After 20th March 2020, 26.5 percent of paid employees had reported to work less hours than usual.
- From total paid employee's 45 percent of them were temporary not reported to the job (with pay) during the lock down period of first wave of pandemic in Sri Lanka.
- Among the total paid employee's 7 percent were completely lost/quitting their job.
- From total paid employee's 12 percent had stopped their job temporally without pay.
- From total paid employee's, 60 percent of persons received less amount of the salary than usual or not received the salary.

Impact of the first wave to the Agricultural self-employment

- During the first wave, 64.3 percent of agricultural self-employed persons were engaged their agricultural economic activities as usual.
- From total agricultural self-employment, 12.7 percent agricultural self-employed persons have stopped or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities.
- From total agricultural self-employment, 14.6 percent agricultural self-employed persons reported that they were unable to sell their product as usually or completely damaged.
- From total agricultural self-employment persons, 67.3 percent reported that their main agricultural production was more than or same as before compared to normal production.

Impact of the first wave to the Non-agricultural self-employment

- From total non-agricultural self-employment 59.2 percent reported that they had to stopped their non-agricultural economic activities temporally after 20th March 2020 during the period of first wave.
- From total non-agricultural self-employment, 14 percent non-agricultural self-employed persons had closed their economic activities.
- From total non-agricultural self-employment, 92.9 percent reported that the income of their main non-agricultural activity was less than or completely stopped.

Household level impact

- After 20th March 2020 during the period of first wave 52.8 percent households were reported that the total household income received from all economic activities of all household members were less than that they received before.
- After 20th March 2020 during the period of first wave 27.9 percent households were reported that the total household income received from all economic activities of all household members were more than before or same as before.
- During the period of first wave, 57.7 percent households were reported that they have received government financial assistance such as disability allowances, samurdhi allowances, allowances of kidney patients, elderly allowances, or government allowance for the COVID-19 etc.
- During the lock-down period of first wave from 20th March to 30th May 2020, 7.4 percent of households were reported that they missed even a meal due to lack of money or other resources.
- During the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020, 15 percent of households were reported that they had not access to getting any medical treatment/medicine required for any illness of any member of household.

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Chapter 1

Background and Methodology

1.1 Background

The rapid spread of Covid-19 pandemic is leaving many barriers to the field activities of household surveys around the world. Despite the fact that the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), Sri Lanka, has been successfully conducted a household survey to find the impact of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka.

With mobility restricted and social distancing rules, it was observed that in second quarter of 2020 the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) dropped 2.4 percentage point to 50.2 percent from 52.6 percent in the same quarter of 2019. According to the quarterly bulletins of Labour Force survey (LFS)¹, in the second quarter of 2020, employment in the non-agriculture sector reported significant decrease compared to the second quarter of 2019 by 394,736 while an increase reported in employment in the agriculture sector by 168,717. Also, the second quarter of 2020 reported that 31.5 percent from total employment did not work at least one hour per week during from April to June 2020 and 28 percent from total employment had worked less than 40 hours per week. These impacts have led to concerns about the job security of some workers and the financial health of Sri Lankan families.

Therefore, following the guidelines provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO)² this new survey was conducted to provide a better

direction to the policies to target deprived people due to impact of Covid-19. This survey was conducted incorporating a new module to the ongoing Labour Force Survey in the months of August, September and October of 2020. The information was collected by face-to-face interviews addressing the challenges within the exceptional situations that exist due to Covid-19. The target population of this survey was the people who are age 15 years and above, considered as the working-age population in LFS.

This survey is able to provide information about the impact of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the economic activities of paid employees, household non-agricultural economic activities/businesses, and household agricultural economic activities such as farming, animal husbandry, fisheries, or the effects of household businesses, loss of paid employment, etc.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of the survey is to capture the impacts of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the employment done before the lockdown (before 20th March 2020). This survey has not been designed to provide estimates of labour force participation, unemployment, labour underutilization or other labour market indicators. The selected topics covered from the survey to assess the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak in the first wave are given below.

¹ See for details: <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LabourForce/StaticallInformation/Bulletins/2ndQuarter2020>
<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LabourForce/StaticallInformation/QuarterlyReports/2ndQuarter2020>

² COVID-19: Guidance for labour statistics data collection:
https://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_745658.pdf

The survey provides the information on the survey responses in following areas.

- Employment engaged in household agricultural economic activities, non-agricultural economic activities/businesses and paid employment.
- The loss of paid employment due to the Covid-19 outbreak.
- the number of people who lost their jobs or those who resigned or had to close or terminate their business due to the Covid-19 outbreak.
- The new self-employment or paid employment to cope with Covid-19 during the lockdown period.

In addition, this survey captures the Covid-19 impact on total household income, sources of household's income, households which suffered not having enough food and the households which suffered with health issues.

1.3 Survey methodology

The Survey was conducted for the same households of LFS from August, to October 2020. Therefore, sampling design, data collection methods and the estimation procedures are same for both surveys. As LFS, the data were collected throw CAPI using tablets. According to the LFS, the sampling design is two stages stratified and urban, rural and estate sectors are the selection domains and main domains are districts for stratification. The sampling frame is the list of housing units prepared for the Census of Population and Housing (CHP) 2011. The sample size of the survey was 6,440 housing units covering the whole country. However, this sample size is sufficient only to provide precious estimates at national level. The sample allocation for three residential sectors is given below.

Table 1.1: Sample allocation by sector

Sector	Number of housing units
Sri Lanka	6,440
Urban	1,060
Rural	5,100
Estate	280

20th March 2020 considered as cut-off date which was imposed curfew in island wide and "before 20th March 2020" was considered as "the reference period" of the survey. By recalling the economic activity done the week before 20th March, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on employment from that day until the survey date was questioned. Background information about the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondent was collected through the LFS questionnaire.

1.4 Field Work

The field work of the survey was conducted from August to October 2020. The "survey week" was the fourth week of each month, Monday through Sunday. The field staff of the DCS involved in survey data collection activities. These officers were trained via online before they were entrusted with the survey operations.

A Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician attached to each district secretariat were responsible for coordination and supervision activities. Sample surveys division of DCS was responsible for implementation of the survey.

1.5 Data processing

The Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Division of the DCS was carried out the preparation of data entry and computer edit programme. Editing and coding of questionnaires were carried out by the Statistical officers, Statistical Assistance, Development officers, ICT officers, coding clerks attached to each District Secretariat office. Data verification and preparation of final data set were carried out by the Sample Surveys Division of the DCS.

1.6 Issues and challengers

Sri Lanka was experienced the second wave of the Covid-19 during the field work period. Therefore, data collection in the month of October was temporally delayed in some Districts which had imposed the travel restrictions.

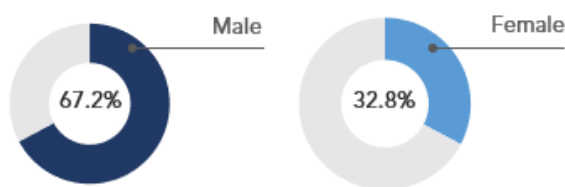
Chapter 2

Covid-19 Impacts on Employment

2.1 Involvement in primary employment before lock-down

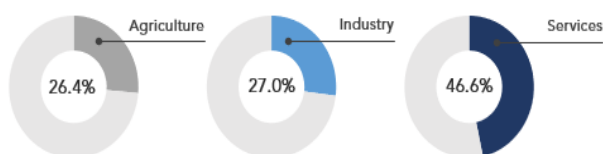
Persons, who worked at least one hour during the reference period, as paid employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers are said to be employed. This also includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period. Accordingly, the survey results reveal that 7,799,442 persons were employed before 20th March 2020. Out of them 67.7 percent were males and 32.8 percent were females. (Figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1
Percentage distribution of employed population by Gender



As shown in Figure 2.2 out of the total employed population the highest share was reported from the 'Services' sector (46.6%).

Figure 2.2
Percentage distribution of employed population by major industry groups



According to the employment status employed population can be divided into two groups as employee and self-employment. Employer, Own account workers and contributing family workers are categorized into the self-employment group. The Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of employed population by employment status. The share of employees to the total employment was 58.9 percent and share of self-employment was 41.1 percent.

Figure 2.3
Percentage distribution of employed population by Employment Status



Self-employment can be further categorized in to two groups agricultural self-employment and nonagricultural self-employment. Among 41.1 percent of self-employment the highest share was reported in Non-Agricultural self-employment (23.4 percent) and share of agricultural self-employment was 17.7 percent.

Employee, Employer, Own account worker, Contributing family worker

Employee

Self-Employment

Employee



4,594,776



67.0%

33.0%

Agricultural Self-Employment



1,380,055



65.7%

34.3%

Non-Agricultural Self-Employment



1,824,611



69.0%

31.0%

Impacts on the primary and secondary economic activities after 20th March 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic situation were questioned according to the employee, agricultural self-employment and nonagricultural self-employment. Under these three employment status categories the information on the experience of job loss, business closure, unpaid leaves, changes in hours worked, in the location and type of place of work, nature of impact to the agricultural production, nature of problems faced in business operations, income earned, etc., are discussed.

2.2 Covid-19 impact on primary paid employment

Prior to the onset of the pandemic around 60 percent of employed persons in Sri Lanka were engaged as paid employees. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic to the main job of those paid employees, after 20th March 2020 is further revealed under this heading in terms of gender, occupation group and industry group.

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage of employees by type of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020. Respondents were allowed to give multiple choice answers for the ten types of impacts experienced. Accordingly, 44.6 percent of

employees temporally not reported to the job, 26.5 percent had to work less hours than usual, 11.9 percent had to work from home and 13.0 percent had to work as usual in their working place.

Nearly 0.3 million (7.0 percent) employees were lost their job during the first wave of pandemic (Figure 2.5). Among them 3.5 percent were fired, laid-off or dismissed and 3.5 percent were quitting from their job. Around 0.56 million (12.3 percent) employees had to stopped their job without pay (Figure 2.6). Of the 19.3 percent employees who completely lost/ quitting/ temporally stopped without pay; 85.7 percent had worked in private sector.

Figure 2.4
Percentage of employees by nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic.



318,759 Employees were completely lost or quitting from their job

565,593 Employees had to stopped their job temporally without pay

Figure 2.5
Percentage of employees who completely lost job or quitting due to pandemic

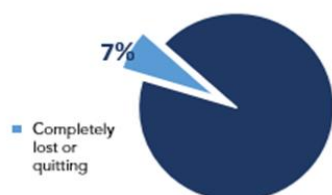
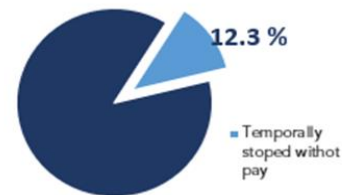


Figure 2.6
Percentage of employees who had to stopped job temporally without pay due to pandemic



85.7% of Employees who lost job, quitting from job or stopped temporarily without pay had worked in private sector.

When consider the job loss by gender, male employees show higher percentage of job loss than females. Figure 2.7 shows the percentage of employees by nature of job loss and gender.

Figure 2.8 depicts the percentage of employees according to the nature of the work/place and gender. Accordingly, a higher percentage of

female employees had participated in work from home than males.

As shown in Figure 2.9 around one-fourth of male employees as well as females had to work less hours than usual. The Table 2.1 depicts the number of employees by gender and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to first wave of pandemic.

Figure 2.7
Percentage of employees by nature of job loss and gender

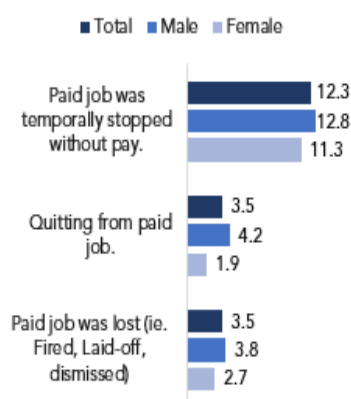


Figure 2.8
Percentage of employees by nature of work/place and gender

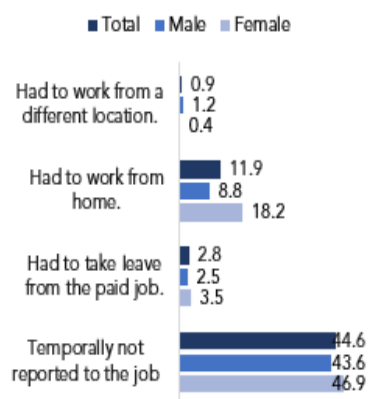


Figure 2.9
Percentage of employees by nature of hours worked and gender

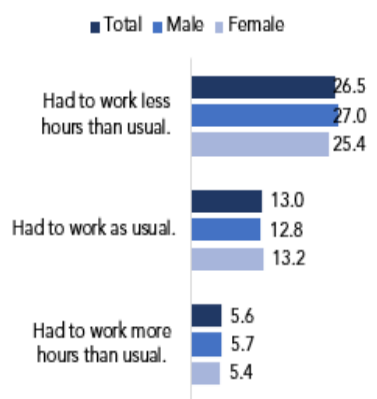
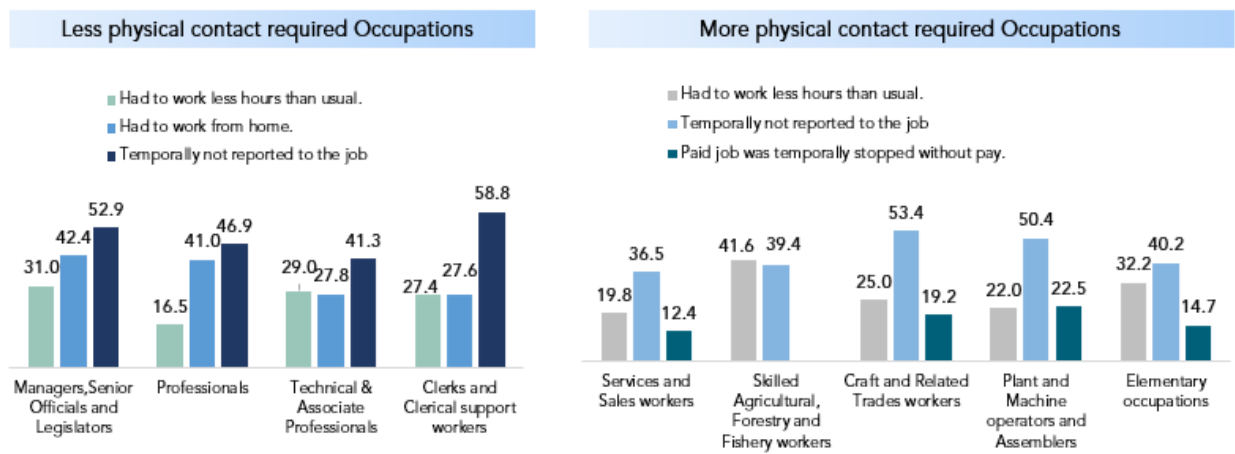


Table 2.1: Number of employees by gender and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact experienced	Male	Percentage to total male employees	Female	Percentage to total female employees	Total	Percentage to total employees
Paid job was lost (ie, Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	118,190	3.8	41,540	2.7	159,730	3.5
Quitting from paid job.	129,766	4.2	29,264	1.9	159,030	3.5
Paid job was temporarily stopped without pay.	394,010	12.8	171,584	11.3	565,593	12.3
Temporally not reported to the job	1,340,031	43.6	711,316	46.9	2,051,348	44.6
Had to take leave from the paid job.	76,108	2.5	53,088	3.5	129,196	2.8
Had to work from home.	269,672	8.8	276,917	18.2	546,589	11.9
Had to work from a different location.	36,903	1.2	5,481	0.4	42,384	0.9
Had to work more hours than usual.	174,734	5.7	82,187	5.4	256,920	5.6
Had to work as usual.	394,705	12.8	200,810	13.2	595,516	13.0
Had to work less hours than usual.	832,114	27.0	385,929	25.4	1,218,043	26.5

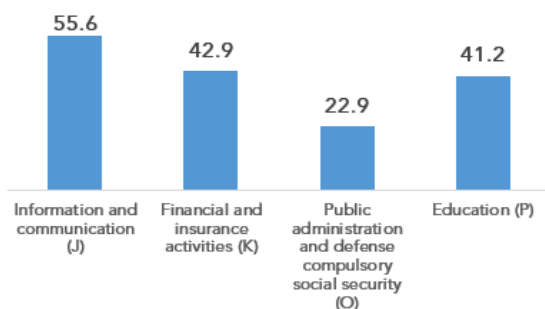
These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of Variance) values are high

Figure 2.10
Percentage of employees by Occupation and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic



Lockdowns and other restrictive measures to contain the pandemic have had a devastating impact on weak labour market. However, the spreading of Covid-19 depends on physical contacts. The Figure 2.10 clearly shows the nature of work had experienced by employees according to the major occupation groups. Paid employees in high skilled occupation groups such as Managers, Senior officials and Legislators, Professionals, Technical and Associated Professionals, Clerks and Clerical support workers who required less physical contact and work inside a building, had chanced to work from home. Employees in medium and low skill level occupation groups who required more physical contact and work outside had worked less hours than usual or not reported to the job.

Figure 2.11
Percentage of employees experienced work from home by Industry group after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic



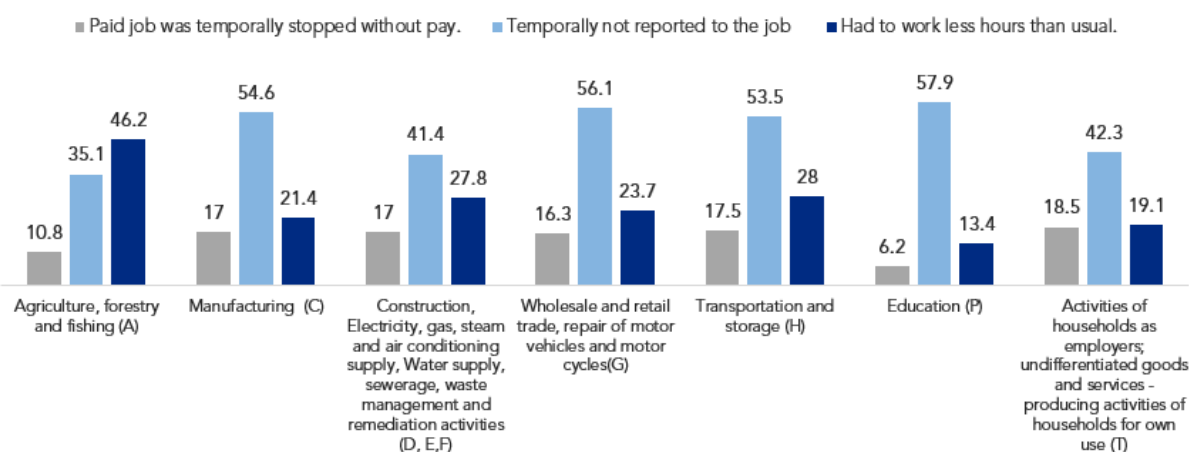
Percentage distribution of employees who experienced work from home by industry groups is shown in Figure 2.11. Accordingly, four main industry groups that had taken steps to get the

service from home, reported more prominently than other industry groups. The highest participation of work from home reported in employees who worked in Information and communication sector (55.6 percent). The reported participation of work from home for Financial and Insurance activities(K), Education sector(P) and the public administration and defense compulsory social security sector(O) were 42.9 percent, 41.2 percent and 22.9 percent respectively.

Figure 2.12 depicts the percentage distribution of employees by Industry group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020. During the first wave of pandemic more than 50 percent of employees had not reported to the job temporarily who worked in Manufacturing sector (C), Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sector (D, E, F), Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles sector (G) and Transportation and storage sector (H), Education sector (P). In addition, the job was temporarily stopped without pay around 17 percent of employees who worked in above industry sectors except Education sector (P).

However, 46.2 percent of employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (A) had worked at least fewer hours than usual. The number of employees in each Industry group according to the reported all nature of impacts experienced is shown In Annexure Table 1 and 2 further.

Figure 2.12
Percentage of employees by Industry group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic



Looking at the basic salary received from their main job during the period of first-wave it reveals that 1.7 million (38.1 percent) of employees had paid as usual, 1.6 million (36.0 percent) had paid less than usual and 1.1 million (24.5 percent) had not paid (Only the effect on the basic salary

regardless of other allowances, advances, and overtime payments was obtained from the survey). Figure 2.13 and Table 2.2 show the Percentages and number of employees by the impact on the salary of their main job after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic.

Figure 2.13
Percentage distribution of employees by impact on the salary of their main job after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic



// About 2 out of 5 wage employees were paid as usual or more than usual

// About 3 out of 5 wage employees were paid less than usual or not paid

Table 2.2: Number of employees by impact on the salary of their main job after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact on salary	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Total wage employees	3,076,868	100.0	1,517,908	100.00	4,594,776	100.0
Paid more than usual	46,886	1.5	16,283	1.07	63,169	1.4
Paid as usual	1,016,408	33.0	735,296	48.44	1,751,703	38.1
Paid less than usual	1,167,569	37.9	484,733	31.93	1,652,302	36.0
Not paid	846,005	27.5	281,597	18.55	1,127,602	24.5

2.3 Covid-19 impact on primary agricultural self-employment

Approximately 1.4 million (17.7 percent) of total employment engaged in agricultural self-employment activities. The impact of the first wave on agricultural self-employment was somewhat less due to the lower travel restrictions imposed on those who engaged in agricultural activities. Therefore, despite the Covid-19 impact of first wave in Sri Lanka, 64.3 percent of agricultural self-employed persons were engaged as usual in their economic activities while 9.3 percent of agricultural self-employed persons had to work more hours than usual (Figure 2.14).

Two natures of impacts were included to identify the difficulties faced while doing agricultural activities. Accordingly, 13.8 percent had problems with getting inputs (eg: seed, animal feed, capital)

feed, capital) and 7.8 percent had problems with hiring help, tools, equipment.

Nearly, 175,294 (12.7 percent) of agricultural self-employed persons had to stop or delay their activities (Figure 2.15). Also, 201,884 (14.6 percent) of agricultural self-employed persons reported that products were not sold in the normal way or were completely damaged (Figure 2.16). The persons who response at least one of these two impacts could be considered to the most affected (The answers were collected through multiple choicely). However, 13.2 percent of persons were changed their plans to keep or sell the product to minimize the disaster.

Table 2.3 shows the number of agricultural self-employed persons by gender and the nature of impact experienced after 20th March 2020 due to first wave of pandemic.

Figure 2.14

Percentage distribution of agricultural self-employment by nature of impacts experienced after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic



// 175,294 Agricultural self-employed persons had to stop or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities //

Figure 2.15
Percentage of agricultural self-employed persons who had to stop or delay farming, animal rearing or fishing activities



// 201,884 Agricultural self-employed persons could not be sold their product normally or completely damaged //

Figure 2.16
Percentage of agricultural self-employed persons who could not be sold their product normally or completely damaged

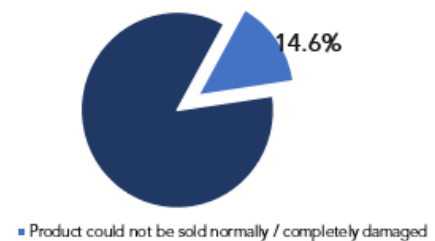


Table 2.3: Percentage of agricultural self-employment by nature of impacts experienced and gender after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact experienced	Male	Percentage to total male agricultural self-employment	Female	Percentage to total female agricultural self-employment	Total	Percentage to total agricultural self-employment
Had to stop or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities.	135,898	15.0	39,396	8.3	175,294	12.7
Had to work more hours than usual.	84,461	9.3	44,387	9.4	128,848	9.3
Had to work as usual.	552,494	60.9	334,599	70.8	887,093	64.3
Had to work less hours than usual.	133,281	14.7	51,135	10.8	184,416	13.4
Had problems with getting inputs (eg: seed, animal feed, capital).	135,015	14.9	55,472	11.7	190,487	13.8
Had problems with hiring help, tools, equipment.	80,101	8.8	27,578	5.8	107,679	7.8
Had to change the main product.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Changed plans to keep or sell the product.	129,730	14.3	51,935	11.0	181,665	13.2
Product could not be sold normally / completely damaged.	151,248	16.7	50,636	10.7	201,884	14.6

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of Variance) values are high

* Cell counts are not enough to give reliable estimates

When considering the occupation group of the Agricultural self-employed persons, most of them are categorized under Skilled agricultural, forestry and Fishery workers occupation group (Group 6) and the elementary occupation group (Group 9) according to the International Standards Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08). As reported 64.2 percent of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery self-employed workers and 65.9 percent of elementary group self-employed workers had worked as usual after 20th March 2020 under the pandemic situation (Figure 2.17). Furthermore, Table 2.4 shows the agricultural self-employment by occupation group and the nature of impacts experienced.

Figure 2.17
Percentage of Agricultural self-employed persons who had to work as usual after 20th March 2020 by Occupation

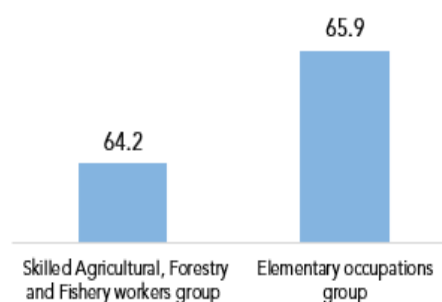


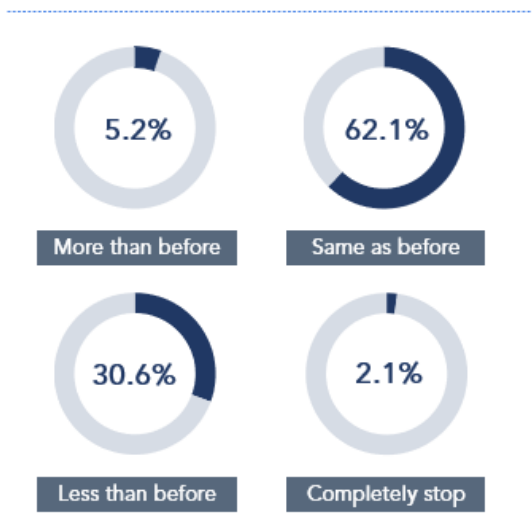
Table 2.4: Percentage of agricultural self-employment by occupation group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 during the first wave

Major occupation group	Nature of impact experienced	Number	Percentage to total agricultural self-employment in Group 6
5. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	Had to stop or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities	146,763	12.4
	Had to work more hours than usual	114,547	9.7
	Had to work as usual	760,914	64.2
	Had to work less hours than usual	151,469	12.8
	Had problems with getting inputs (eg: seed, animal feed, capital)	169,275	14.3
	Had problems with hiring help, tools, equipment	92,243	7.8
	Had to change the main product	7,106	0.6
	Changed plans to keep or sell the product	152,794	12.9
7. Elementary occupations	Product could not be sold normally / completely damaged	179,476	15.1
	Had to work as usual	118,958	65.9

Agricultural self-employment by the impact of main agricultural production compared to the normal production is shown in Figure 2.18 and Table 2.5. Accordingly, 856,370 (62.1 percent) of agricultural self-employed persons reported that production was the same as before and 71,751

(5.2 percent) reported that production was more than before. However, 422,820 (30.6 percent) reported that their production was less than before and 29,114 (2.1 percent) reported that their production was completely stopped during the lock-down period of first wave.

Figure 2.18
Agricultural self-employment by impact of main agricultural production compared to normal production, after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic



“ About **7 out of 10** agricultural self-employed persons said that their main agricultural production was more than before or same as before compared to normal production. ”

“ About **3 out of 10** agricultural self-employed persons said that their main agricultural production was less than before or completely stopped compared to normal production. ”

Table 2.5: Agricultural self-employment by impact of their main agricultural production compared to normal production, after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact to main agriculture production	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Total Agricultural self-employed persons	907,184	100.0	472,871	100.0	1,380,055	100.0
More than before	49,288	5.4	22,463	4.8	71,751	5.2
Same as before	536,302	59.1	320,068	67.7	856,370	62.1
Less than before	298,765	32.9	124,054	26.2	422,820	30.6
Completely stop	22,829	2.5	6,285	1.3	29,114	2.1

2.4 Covid-19 impact on primary non-agricultural self-employment

Among 41.1 percent of self-employment the highest share was reported in Non-Agricultural self-employment (23.4 percent). Also, non-agricultural self-employment persons seems to be most impacted due to the pandemic than the paid employees and agricultural self-employment. Figure 2.19 shows the percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employment by the nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020.

Approximately, 1.1 million (59.2 percent) of non-agricultural self-employed persons had to stop temporally their economic activities and 255,545 (14.0 percent) were reported that they had to closed permanently (The answers were collected through multiple choicely).

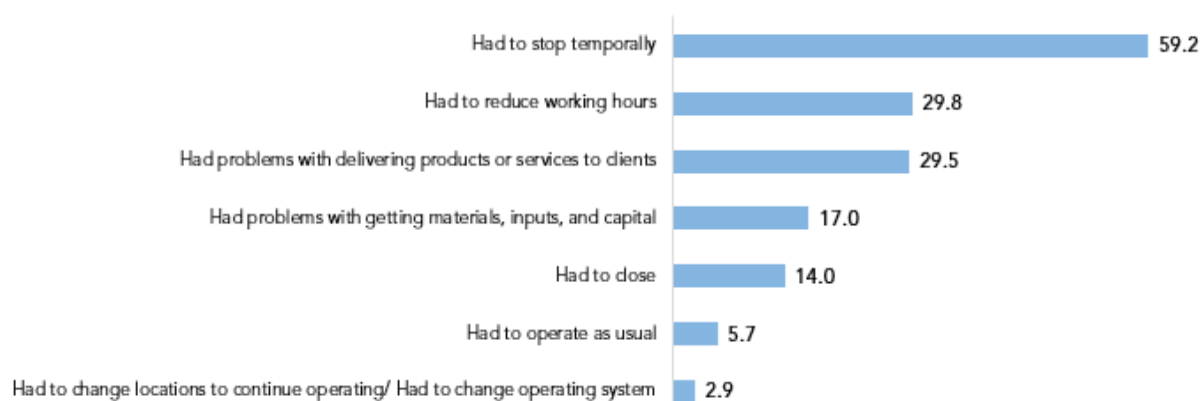
Only 103,096 (5.7 percent) of non-agricultural self-employed persons had operated their economic activities as usual and 5544,296 (29.8 percent) had to reduce their working hours. Also, 52,218 (2.9 percent) of persons had to changed locations to continue operating or had to changed operating system (Figure 2.20 and 2.21).

Two natures of impacts were included to identify the nature of difficulties faced while operating non-agricultural activities. Accordingly, 537,905 (29.5 percent) had problems with delivering products or services to clients and 310,729 (17.0 percent) had problems with getting materials, inputs and capital.

Table 2.6 shows the distribution of non-agricultural self-employment by gender and nature of impacts experienced during the first wave.

Figure 2.19

Percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employment by nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic



255,545 of Non-Agricultural self-employed persons had to closed their economic activities

1,080,341 of Non-Agricultural self-employed persons had to stop temporally their economic activities

Figure 2.20

Percentage of non-agricultural self-employed persons who had to closed economic activities due to pandemic

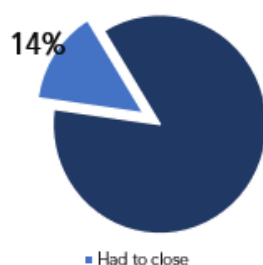


Figure 2.21

Percentage of non-agricultural self-employed persons who had to stop temporally their economic activities due to pandemic

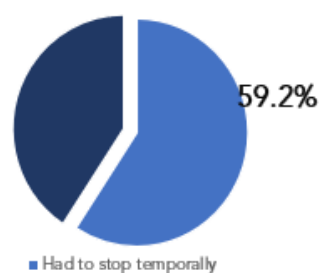


Table 2.6: Percentage of non-agricultural self-employment by gender and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact experienced	Male	Percentage to total male non-agricultural self-employment	Female	Percentage to total female non-agricultural self-employment	Total	Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment
Had to close.	170,883	13.6	84,662	15.0	255,545	14.0
Had to stop temporally	763,109	60.6	317,232	56.2	1,080,341	59.2
Had to change locations to continue operating/ Had to change operating system	37,437	3.0	14,781	2.6	52,218	2.9
Had to increase working hours	*	*	*	*	*	*
Had to operate as usual	60,363	4.8	42,732	7.6	103,096	5.7
Had to reduce working hours	392,851	31.2	151,445	26.8	544,296	29.8
Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital	191,039	15.2	119,690	21.2	310,729	17.0
Had problems with delivering products or services to clients	357,723	28.4	180,181	31.9	537,905	29.5
Had to change major products or services	*	*	*	*	*	*

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of Variance) values are high

* Cell counts not enough to give reliable estimates

Figure 2.22

Percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employed persons who had to stopped temporally their self-employment activity after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic by Occupation group

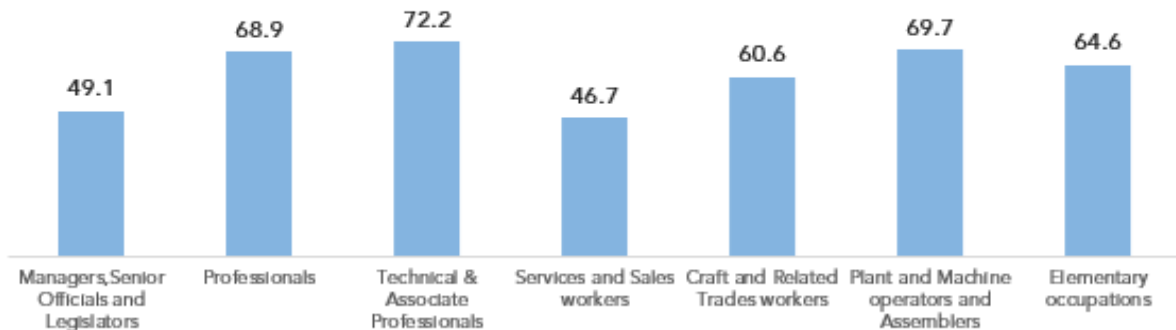


Figure 2.22 shows the percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employed persons who had to stopped temporally their self-employment activity by occupation category. Accordingly, around 50 percent of non-agricultural self-employed persons in seven major occupation groups had stopped temporally their self-employment activity during the first wave of pandemic. The highest percentage (72.2 percent) was reported in technical and associate professionals' group.

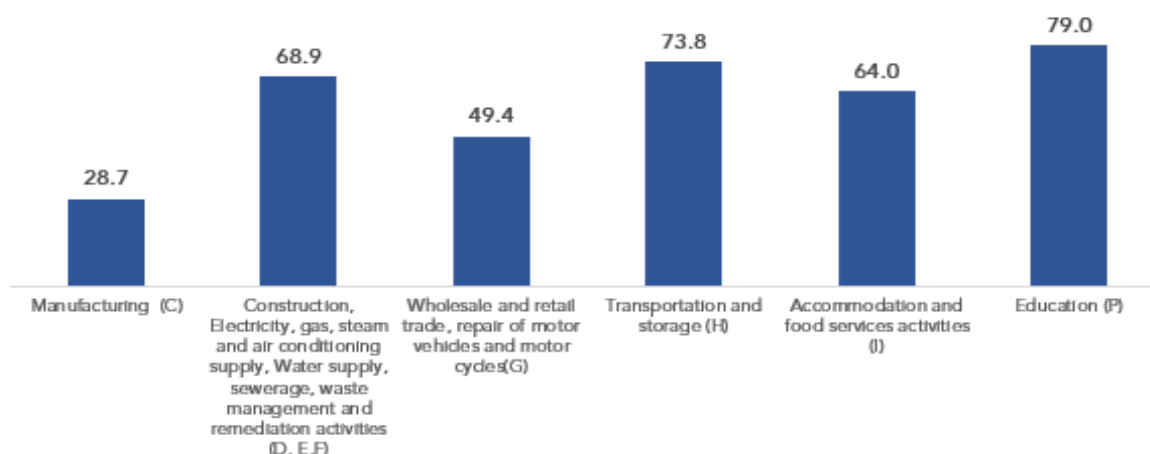
More than 60 percent of non-agricultural self-employed persons in four groups of major occupation categories had stopped temporally their self-employment activities during the first wave. It included non-agricultural self-employed professional workers (68.9 percent), Craft and related trades workers (60.6 percent), Plant and machine operators and assemblers (69.7 percent)

and Elementary occupation workers (64.6 percent). Non-agricultural self-employed persons in services and sales workers group was reported less percentage (46.7) than the other occupation groups.

When considering the industry group of non-agricultural self-employed persons, more than 70 percent of workers in the education industry (79.0 percent) and transportation and storage industry (73.8 percent) were stopped temporally their economic activities during the first wave of pandemic (Figure 2.22). This was 68.9 percent for construction, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activity group and 64 percent for accommodation and food services activity group. Also, 57.8 percent of non-agricultural self-employed persons in

Figure 2.23

Percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employed persons who had stopped temporarily their self-employment activity after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic by industry group



manufacturing group and 49.4 percent of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles group were stopped temporarily their economic activities during the first wave of pandemic. The number of non-agricultural self-employed persons according to the nature of the impact experienced by occupation and industry groups are shown in Tables 3 and 4 of Annexure.

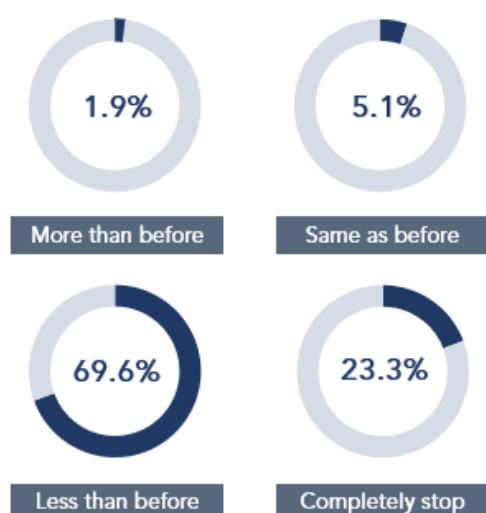
Figure 2.24 and Table 2.7 show the percentages and number of non-agricultural self-employed persons by the impact on the income of their main non-agricultural activity after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic.

Looking at the income received from main non-agricultural self-employment activity during the period of first-wave it reveals that around 1.2 million (69.6 percent) of non-agricultural self-employed persons had received less income than before and 425,799 (23.3 percent) persons had not received any income (completely stop).

Only 93,788 (5.1 percent) of non-agricultural self-employed persons had received same income as before while 34,535 (1.9 percent) had received more income than before.

Figure 2.24

Percentage distribution of non-agricultural self-employment by impact of income of their main non-agricultural activity after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic



//

About 7% of non-agricultural self-employed persons received more or same income than before from their main non-agricultural activity during the first wave.

//

//

About 93% of non-agricultural self-employed persons received less or no any income than before from their main non-agricultural activity during the first wave.

//

Table 2.7: Number of non-agricultural self-employed population by gender and impact of income of their main non-agricultural activity after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Impact of the income	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Total Non-agricultural self-employed persons	1,259,672	100.0	564,940	100.0	1,824,611	100.0
More than before	23,001	1.8	11,534	2.0	34,535	1.9
Same as before	58,760	4.7	35,029	6.2	93,788	5.1
Less than before	886,399	70.4	384,090	68.0	1,270,489	69.6
Completely stop	291,513	23.1	134,287	23.8	425,799	23.3

2.5 Covid-19 impact on secondary employment

The survey collected information of the impact on secondary employment done before lockdown of first wave. As reported 467,966 (6.0 percent) of total employed population had engaged in secondary occupation/ economic activity before 20th March 2020. Among them 14.4 percent were paid employees, 59.0 percent and 26.6 percent were agricultural and non-agricultural self-employed persons respectively.

Figure 2.25 shows the percentage of secondary paid employment by the income of secondary job. Accordingly, 85.0 percent of secondary paid employees reported that they were not paid or paid less than usual.

Figure 2.25
Percentage of secondary paid employment by impact of income of their secondary economic activity



When considering the impact of agricultural production of secondary agricultural self-employed persons, it can be seen 23 percent of secondary agricultural self-employed persons reported that their production of secondary

agricultural activity was less than before or completely stopped (Figure 2.26).

Figure 2.26
Percentage of secondary agricultural employment by impact of agricultural production of their secondary economic activity

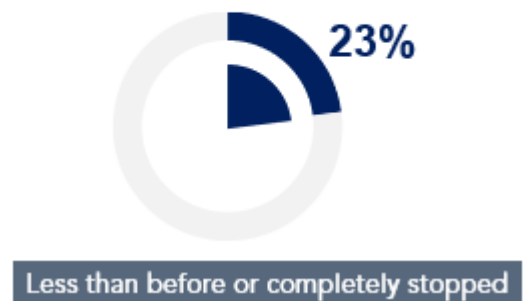
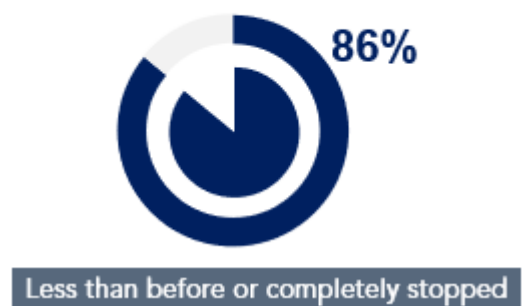


Figure 2.27 shows the percentage of secondary non-agricultural self-employment by the income from secondary economic activity. Accordingly, 86.0 percent of secondary non-agricultural self-employed persons reported that their income was less than before or completely stopped.

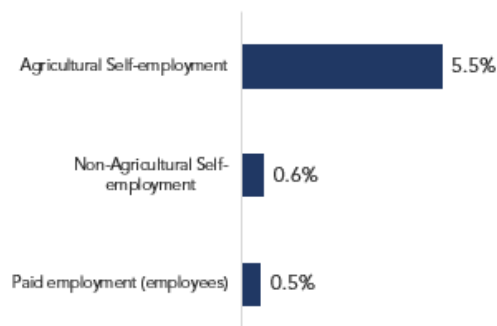
Figure 2.27
Percentage of secondary non-agricultural self-employment by impact of income from their secondary economic activity



2.6 New self-employment or paid employment to cope with Covid-19 during the lockdown period

All household members who were age 15 years and above were asked whether they had taken any steps to start new self-employment or paid employment in order to cope with Covid-19 during the period of first-wave lock-down. Accordingly, 1,120,816 persons (6.6 percent) had taken any steps to start a job /economic activity during the period from 20th March to 30th May 2020. Among them 925,428 persons (5.5 percent) had taken any steps to start an agricultural self-employment activity. Figure 2.28 shows the percentage distribution of the population by new self-employment or paid employment cope with Covid-19.

Figure 2.28
Percentage distribution of the population by new self-employment or paid employment cope with COVID-19



Chapter 3

Covid-19 impact on household income

This chapter discusses the problems faced during the lock-down period of the first wave at the household-level. Accordingly, the impact on the total household income, the source of income of the households, the number of households that did not have adequate food, and the problems in obtaining health facilities are discussed.

3.1 Household income during the lock-down period of 20th March to 30th May 2020

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of households according to the impact of total household income from all economic activities of all members of household due to pandemic. Approximately 52.8 percent of households reported that income from economic activities was less than before and 19.2 percent of households had not received any income from economic activities during the lock-down period of the first wave.

Only 24.9 percent of households reported that they received the same income as before from economic activities. Only 3.0 percent of

households had received more income than before from economic activities during the lock-down period of the first wave.

3.2 Household income sources during the lock-down period of 20th March to 30th May 2020

Figure 3.2 reveals the information about the household income sources during the lock-down period of the first wave (The answers were collected through multiple choicely). Accordingly, the source of income of 37.5 percent of households was the salary of a paid job of a member of the household. The source of income of 19.6 percent of households was the income from household agricultural activities such as farming, animal husbandry, or fisheries. Also, source of income of 12.1 percent of households was the income from household non-agricultural activities.

A source of income of 57.7 percent of households was government assistance as such as disability allowances, samurdhi allowances, allowances of kidney patients, elderly allowances, government allowance for Covid-19, etc.

Figure 3.1
Percentage of households by impact of total income from all economic activities of all members of the household due to epidemic from 20th March to 30th May, 2020



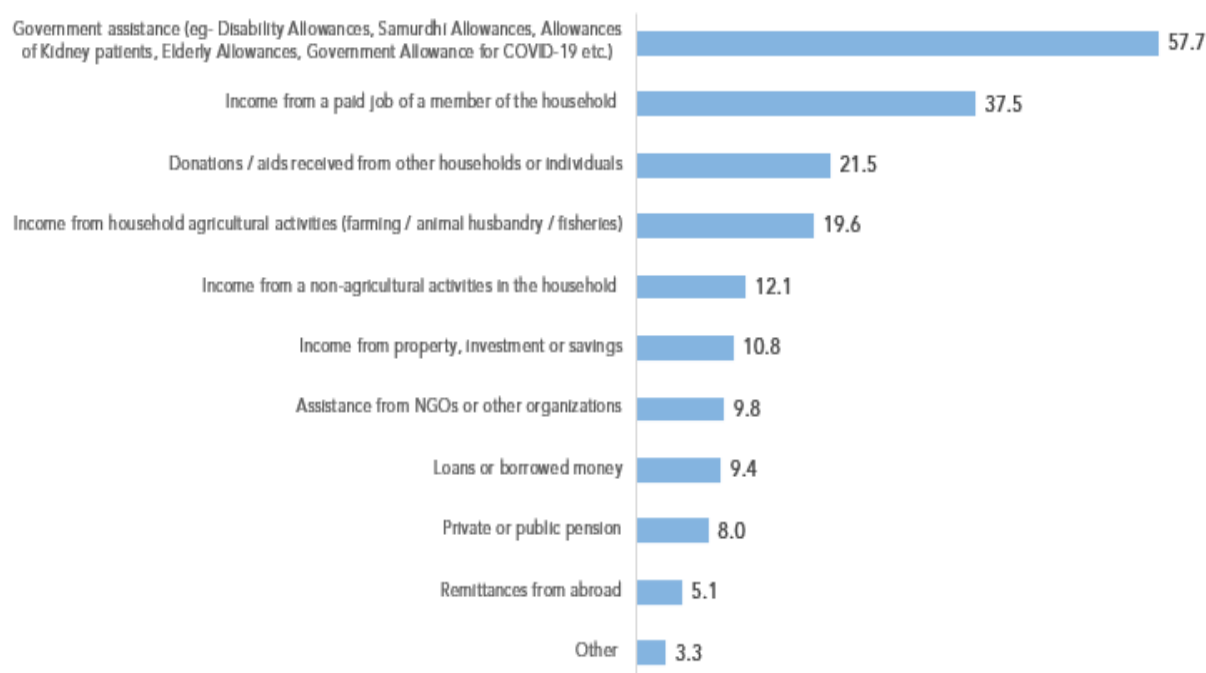
During the lock-down period, only about **3 households out of 10** were received the same or more total household income than before the pandemic from all economic activities of all household members

During the lock-down period, about **5 households out of 10** were received less total household income than before the pandemic from all economic activities of all household members

During the lock-down period, about **2 households out of 10** were not received any income from all economic activities of all household members

Figure 3.2

Percentage of households by Income sources of the households during the lock-down period of from 20th March to 30th May 2020



Also, a source of income of 21.5 percent of households was donations/ aids received from other households or individuals and a source of income of 9.8 percent of households was assistance from NGOs or other organizations.

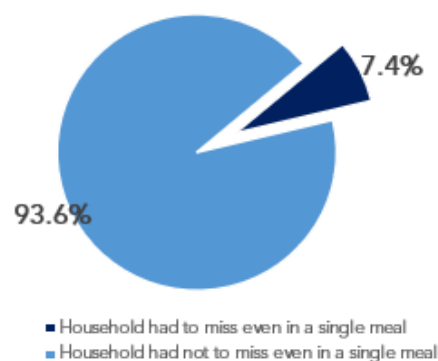
Sources of income of 9.8 percent, 9.4 percent, 8.0 percent, and 5.1 percent of households were income from property/ investment or savings, loans or borrowed money, private or public pension, remittances from abroad respectively.

due to illness or diet were not included). However, 93.6 percent households had not to miss even a single meal due to lack of money or other resources.

3.3 Household food consumption during the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020

Figure 3.3 shows the percentages of household adequate and inadequate food consumption due to lack of money or other resources during the lock-down period of the first wave. Approximately, 7.4 percent of households had to miss even a single meal during the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020 due to lack of money or other resources (Meals missed

Figure 3.3
Percentage of household adequate and inadequate food consumption during the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020



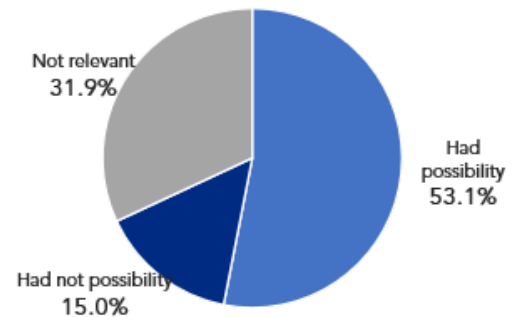
3.4 Access to health facilities during the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020

Access to getting any medical treatment/medicine required for any illness of any member of the household during the lock-down period of the first wave was collected through the three mutually exclusive response categories as 'had not a possibility', 'had possibility', and 'not relevant'. Figure 3.4 reveals the percentage of households by access to health facilities during the lock-down period of the first wave.

While 53.1 percent of households were reported as being able to access necessary medical treatment/medicine and 15 percent of households were reported as not being able to access necessary medical treatment/medicine for any illness of any household member during the

lock-down period. Also, 31.9 percent of households did not require any medical/medicine treatment for any illness during that period.

Figure 3.4
Percentage of household by access to health facilities during the lock-down period from 20th March to 30th May 2020



Annexure Tables

Table 1: Paid employees by occupation group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Occupation group	Type of Impact	Number	Percentage to total employees in Group 1
1. Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	Temporally not reported to the job	102,107	52.9
	Had to work from home.	81,839	42.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	59,741	31.0
			Percentage to total employees in Group 2
2. Professionals	Temporally not reported to the job	208,366	46.9
	Had to work from home.	181,829	41.0
	Had to work more hours than usual.	38,474	8.7
	Had to work as usual.	43,036	9.7
	Had to work less hours than usual.	73,295	16.5
			Percentage to total employees in Group 3
3. Technical & Associate Professionals	Temporally not reported to the job	222,493	41.3
	Had to work from home.	149,946	27.8
	Had to work more hours than usual.	61,725	11.5
	Had to work as usual.	72,429	13.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	156,337	29.0
			Percentage to total employees in Group 4
4. Clerks and Clerical support workers	Temporally not reported to the job	168,527	58.8
	Had to work from home.	79,199	27.6
	Had to work less hours than usual.	78,460	27.4
			Percentage to total employees in Group 5
5. Services and Sales workers	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	66,449	12.4
	Temporally not reported to the job	196,453	36.5
	Had to work more hours than usual.	54,137	10.1
	Had to work as usual.	99,326	18.5
	Had to work less hours than usual.	106,491	19.8
			Percentage to total employees in Group 6
6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	Temporally not reported to the job	24,158	39.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	25,501	41.6
			Percentage to total employees in Group 7
7. Craft and Related Trades workers	Quitting from paid job.	42,116	6.7
	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	119,971	19.2
	Temporally not reported to the job	333,422	53.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	156,319	25.0
			Percentage to total employees in Group 8
8. Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	93,036	22.5
	Temporally not reported to the job	208,761	50.4
	Had to work as usual.	45,277	10.9
	Had to work less hours than usual.	91,231	22.0
			Percentage to total employees in Group 9
9. Elementary occupations	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	70,499	4.8
	Quitting from paid job.	64,360	4.4
	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	213,456	14.7
	Temporally not reported to the job	584,852	40.2
	Had to take leave from the paid job.	43,960	3.0
	Had to work more hours than usual.	39,472	2.7
	Had to work as usual.	249,265	17.1
	Had to work less hours than usual.	468,350	32.2

Note: These occupation groups are based on ISCO-08

Table 2: Paid employees by Industry group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th March 2020 due to pandemic

Industry group	Effect faced	Number	Percentage to the total employees in industry group (A)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	24,628	3.6
	Had to take leave from the paid job	27,422	4.1
	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	72,928	10.8
	Temporally not reported to the job	237,305	35.1
	Had to work as usual.	156,800	23.2
	Had to work less hours than usual.	312,365	46.2
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (C)			
Manufacturing (C)	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	35,667	4.0
	Had to take leave from the paid job	35,692	4.0
	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	151,925	17.0
	Temporally not reported to the job	487,075	54.6
	Had to work from home.	48,059	5.4
	Had to work as usual.	88,429	9.9
	Had to work less hours than usual.	190,897	21.4
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (D,E,F)			
Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D,E,F)	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	26,936	4.7
	Quitting from paid job.	47,062	8.3
	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	96,835	17.0
	Temporally not reported to the job	251,143	44.1
	Had to work from home.	41,462	7.3
	Had to work less hours than usual.	158,283	27.8
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (G)			
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (G)	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	70,913	16.3
	Temporally not reported to the job	243,929	56.1
	Had to work as usual.	27,034	6.2
	Had to work less hours than usual.	103,093	23.7
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (H)			
Transportation and storage (H)	Paid job was temporally stopped without pay.	42,903	17.5
	Temporally not reported to the job	130,890	53.5
	Had to work less hours than usual.	68,489	28.0
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (I)			
Accommodation and food services activities (I)	Temporally not reported to the job	47,189	36.7
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (J)			
Information and Communication (J)	Had to work from home.	30,726	55.6
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (K)			
Financial and insurance activities (K)	Temporally not reported to the job	86,748	44.9
	Had to work from home.	82,804	42.9
	Had to work as usual.	25,940	13.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	67,437	34.9
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (M)			
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	Temporally not reported to the job	26,250	46.6
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (N)			
Administrative and support service activities (N)	Temporally not reported to the job	56,404	39.2
	Had to work as usual	22,820	15.9
	Had to work less hours than usual.	41,092	28.6
Percentage to the total employees in industry group (O)			
Public administration and defense compulsory social security (O)	Temporally not reported to the job	122,359	27.4
	Had to work from home.	102,165	22.9
	Had to work more hours than usual.	105,117	23.5
	Had to work as usual.	111,933	25.0
	Had to work less hours than usual.	98,940	22.1

Table 2: Continued...

		Percentage to the total employees in industry group (P)	
Education (P)	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	21,515	6.2
	Temporally not reported to the job	200,958	57.9
	Had to work from home.	143,016	41.2
	Had to work less hours than usual.	46,491	13.4
		Percentage to the total employees in industry group (Q)	
Human health and social work activities (Q)	Had to work more hours than usual.	39,148	30.0
	Had to work as usual.	44,927	34.4
	Had to work less hours than usual.	23,980	18.4
		Percentage to the total employees in industry group (T)	
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use (T)	Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed)	30,432	18.5
	Temporally not reported to the job	69,406	42.3
	Had to work as usual.	33,175	20.2
	Had to work less hours than usual.	31,319	19.1

■ These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of Variation) values are high.
 Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC-Rev-4

Table 3: Percentage of non-agricultural self-employment by occupation group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic

Major occupation group	Effect faced	Number	Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 1
1. Managers, Senior Officials and Legislators	Had to close.	75,436	23.5
	Had to stop temporally.	157,554	49.1
	Had to reduce working hours	100,834	31.4
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital.	75,198	23.4
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	125,283	39.0
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 2
2. Professionals	Had to stop temporally.	67,027	68.9
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 3
3. Technical & Associate Professionals	Had to stop temporally.	54,057	72.2
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 5
5. Services and Sales workers	Had to close.	72,078	25.6
	Had to stop temporally.	131,180	46.7
	Had to reduce working hours	97,983	34.8
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital.	43,478	15.5
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	78,205	27.8
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 7
7. Craft and Related Trades workers	Had to close.	46,907	8.2
	Had to stop temporally.	346,577	60.6
	Had to operate as usual.	47,685	8.3
	Had to reduce working hours	171,395	29.9
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital.	135,616	23.7
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	183,372	32.0
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 8
8. Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	Had to stop temporally.	202,923	69.7
	Had to reduce working hours	96,218	33.1
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	61,969	21.3
			Percentage to total non-agricultural self-employment in Group 9
9. Elementary occupations	Had to stop temporally.	110,741	64.6
	Had to reduce working hours	43,438	25.3
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	42,419	24.8

Note: These occupation groups are based on ISCO-08

Table 4: Percentage of non-agricultural self-employment by industry group and nature of impacts experienced after 20th march 2020 due to pandemic

Industry group	Effect faced	Number	Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (C)
Manufacturing (C)	Had to close.	33,579	7.6
	Had to stop temporally.	256,332	57.8
	Had to operate as usual.	51,607	11.6
	Had to reduce working hours	127,417	28.7
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital.	124,284	28.0
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	165,072	37.2
			Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (D,E,F)
Construction, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (D, E,F)	Had to stop temporally.	94,427	68.9
	Had to reduce working hours	37,589	27.4
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital	23,816	17.4
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients	32,303	23.6
			Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (G)
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles(G)	Had to close.	107,048	17.9
	Had to stop temporally.	295,311	49.4
	Had to change locations to continue operating/ Had to change operating system	34,268	5.7
	Had to reduce working hours	232,079	38.8
	Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital.	123,085	20.6
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	199,727	33.4
			Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (H)
Transportation and storage (H)	Had to close	21,312	8.5
	Had to stop temporally.	185,049	73.8
	Had to reduce working hours	79,252	31.6
	Had problems with delivering products or services to clients.	50,477	20.1
			Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (I)
Accommodation and food services activities (I)	Had to close	33,630	32.8
	Had to stop temporally.	65,688	64.0
			Percentage to the total Non-agricultural self-employment in industry group (P)
Education (P)	Had to stop temporally.	48,371	79.0

These figures are to be treated with caution as the corresponding CV (Coefficient of Variation) values are high.

Note: These Industry groups are based on ISIC-Rev-4

CONFIDENTIAL

The information collected in the survey will be strictly confidential and individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency

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Household Survey on Impact of the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka 2020

Survey Schedule

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

Year		Month		Sector	District		DS Division		PSU Number			Housing unit sample no(Within census block)		Household No 9Within housing unit)	Household serial No (Within District)		

Employment before 20th March 2020 (For persons aged 15 years and above)

01. (a) Name of the person : (b) Serial No : [][] [][] [][] [][]
02. Were you a member of this household before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? 1. Yes 2. No	[1] [2]			
03. Were you engaged in any occupation/ economic activity before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	[1] [2] Go to → Q 27	[1] [2] Go to → Q 27	[1] [2] Go to → Q 27	[1] [2] Go to → Q 27
04. What was the main economic activity, you engaged in before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? [][][][] [][][][] [][][][] [][][][]
05. What was the main production activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you were engaged before 20 th March 2020, at your institution or enterprise/ place of worked? (Please write the name of the Institution also) [][][][][] [][][][][] [][][][][] [][][][][]
06. What was the status of employment you were engaged before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? 1. Employee..... 2. Employer..... 3. Own account worker..... 4. Contributing family worker.....	[1] → Go to Q 12 [2] [3] [4]	[1] → Go to Q 12 [2] [3] [4]	[1] → Go to Q 12 [2] [3] [4]	[1] → Go to Q 12 [2] [3] [4]
07. As employer, own account worker or contributing family worker you worked on (before COVID 19 lockdown).....? 1. An agricultural economic activity of your or your family..... 2. Non-agricultural economic activity of your or your family.....	[1] [2] → Go to Q 10	[1] [2] → Go to Q 10	[1] [2] → Go to Q 10	[1] [2] → Go to Q 10

Serial No:												
Household Agriculture												
08. What were the impacts coming to your main agricultural economic activity after 20 th March 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (Mark all relevant answers) 1. Had to stop or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities. 2. Had to work more hours than usual. 3. Had to work as usual. 4. Had to work less hours than usual. 5. Had problems with getting inputs (eg: seed, animal feed, capital). 6. Had problems with hiring help, tools, equipment. 7. Had to change the main product. 8. Changed plans to keep or sell the product. 9. Product could not be sold normally / completely damaged.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>				<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>				<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			
09. Compare to normal production, due to COVID 19 pandemic your main agriculture production was.....? 1. More than before..... 2. Same as before..... 3. Less than before..... 4. Completely stop.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15		
Household Non-Agriculture Business												
10. What are the impacts came to your main Non-agriculture economic activity after 20 th march 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (mark all relevant answers) 1 Had to close. 2. Had to stop temporally. 3. Had to change locations to continue operating/ Had to change operating system 4. Had to increase working hours. 5. Had to operate as usual. 6. Had to reduce working hours. 7. Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital. 8. Had problems with delivering products or services to clients. 9. Had to change major products or services.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>				<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>				<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			
11. Due to the COVID 19 epidemic, after 20 th march 2020 the income from that main non-agricultural economic activity was... ? 1. More than before..... 2. Same as before..... 3. Less than before..... 4. Completely stop/No income.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	Go to Q 15		

Serial No :												
Household wage employment												
12. What was the impact on your paid job after 20 th March 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (mark all relevant answers). 1. Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed) 2. Quitting from paid job. 3. Paid job was temporally stopped without pay. 4. Temporally not reported to the job. 5. Had to take leave from the paid job. 6. Had to work from home. 7. Had to work from a different location. 8. Had to work more hours than usual. 9. Had to work as usual. 10. Had to work less hours than usual.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to Q 14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to Q 14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to Q 14</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>Go to Q 14</div>								
13. The lost/ temporally stopped paid job was belongs to.....? 1. Government/ Semi Government 2. In a privet business or farm 3. In a non-profit organization/Religious organization 4. For a household (Eg—domestic worker, nanny, driver, guard) 5. Other	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>								
14. Due to the COVID 19 epidemic after 20 th March 2020, in your main paid job you were (Don't consider OT or other allowances. Consider only the salary) 1. Paid more than usual..... 2. Paid as usual..... 3. Paid less than usual..... 4. Not paid.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>								
Secondary economic activity/job												
15. Were you engaged in secondary occupation/ economic activity in before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? 1. Yes..... 2. No.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>→ Go to Q 27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>→ Go to Q 27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>→ Go to Q 27</div>	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>→ Go to Q 27</div>								
16. . What was the secondary economic activity, you engaged in before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>								

Serial No :												
17. What was the secondary economic activity/ service/activity which is relevant to the work you were engaged before 20 th March 2020, at your institution or enterprise/ place of worked? (Please write the name of the Institution also)		
18. What was the status of secondary employment you were engaged before 20 th March 2020 (before COVID 19 lockdown)? 1. Employee..... 2. Employer..... 3. Own account worker..... 4. Contributing family worker.....	<div>1</div> → Go to Q 24 <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> → Go to Q 24 <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> → Go to Q 24 <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> → Go to Q 24 <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>		
19. As employer, own account worker or contributing family worker you worked on (before COVID 19 lockdown).....? 1. an agricultural economic activity of your or your family..... 2. Non-agricultural economic activity of your or your family.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> → Go to Q 22			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> → Go to Q 22			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> → Go to Q 22			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> → Go to Q 22		
Household Agriculture												
20. What were the impacts coming to your secondary agricultural economic activity after 20 th March 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (Mark all relevant answers) 1. Had to stop or delay the farming, animal rearing or fishing activities. 2. Had to work more hours than usual. 3. Had to work as usual. 4. Had to work less hours than usual. 5. Had problems with getting inputs (eg: seed, animal feed, capital). 6. Had problems with hiring help, tools, equipment. 7. Had to change the main product. 8. Changed plans to keep or sell the product. 9. Product could not be sold normally / completely damaged	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>		
21. Compare to normal production, due to COVID 19 pandemic your secondary agriculture production was.....? 1. More than before..... 2. Same as before..... 3. Less than before..... 4. Completely stop.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> } Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div></div> } Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> } Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>5</div> } Go to Q 27		

Serial No :											
Household Non-Agriculture Business											
22. What are the impacts came to your secondary Non-agricultural economic activity after 20 th march 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (mark all relevant answers) 1. Had to close. 2. Had to stop temporally. 3. Had to change locations to continue operating/ Had to change operating system 4. Had to increase working hours. 5. Had to operate as usual. 6. Had to reduce working hours. 7. Had problems with getting materials, inputs, and capital. 8. Had problems with delivering products or services to clients. 9. Had to change major products or services.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	
23. . Due to the COVID 19 epidemic, after 20 th March 2020 the income from that secondary non-agricultural economic activity was... ? 1. More than before..... 2. Same as before..... 3. Less than before..... 4. Completely stop/No income.....	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> Go to Q 27			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> Go to Q 27	
Household wage employment											
24. What was the impact on your secondary paid job after 20th march 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic situation? (mark all relevant answers). 1. Paid job was lost (ie. Fired, Laid-off, dismissed) 2. Quitting from paid job. 3. Paid job was temporally stopped without pay. 4. Temporally not reported to the job with pay. 5. Had to take leave from the paid job. 6. Had to work from home. 7. Had to work from a different location. 8. Had to work more hours than usual. 9. Had to work as usual. 10. Had to work less hours than usual.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> Go to Q 26			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> Go to Q 26			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> Go to Q 26			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> Go to Q 26	
25. The lost/ temporally stopped paid job was belongs to.....? 1. Government/ Semi Government 2. In a privet business or farm 3. In a non-profit organization/Religious organization 4. For a household (Eg—domestic worker, nanny, driver, guard) 5. Other	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	

Serial No :												
26. Due to the COVID 19 epidemic after 20 th March, in your secondary paid job, you were..... (Don't consider OT or other allowances. Consider only the salary)	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>		
1. Paid more than usual..... 2. Paid as usual..... 3. Paid less than usual..... 4. Not paid.....												
27. Did you take any steps to start a job / economic activity during the period from 20 th March to 30 th May 2020 (the curfew imposed on COVID 19)? <u>Mark the relevant codes for all the answers and mention what he/she has decided to start</u> 1. To start a new agricultural economic activity such as farming, animal husbandry or fishing 2. To start a new non-agricultural economic activity as own account or business 3. To start a new paid job (part time, casual, or paid work for someone else even from home) 4. None of the above	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>			<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div>		

Household Information

Household income during the COVID-19 epidemic period (March 20 to May 30)	
28. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic from 20 th March to 30 th May 2020, the total income from all economic activities of all members of the household was.....	
1. More than before.....	1
2. Same as before.....	2
3. Less than before.....	3
4. No income from economic activities.....	4
29. What are the income sources of this household during the curfew period of COVID-19 pandemic from 20 th March to 30 th May 2020? <u>Mark all the relevant answers.</u>	
1. Income from household agricultural activities (farming / animal husbandry / fisheries)	1
2. Income from a non-agricultural activities in the household	2
3. Income from a paid job of a member of the household	3
4 Private or public pension	4
5 Income from property, investment or savings	5
6. Loans or borrowed money	6
7. Remittances from abroad	7
8. Government assistance (eg- Disability Allowances, Samurdhi Allowances, Allowances of Kidney patients, Elderly Allowances, Government Allowance for COVID-19 etc.)	8
9. Assistance from NGOs or other organizations	9
10. Donations / aids received from other households or individuals	10
11. Other	11
30. During the curfew period of COVID-19 pandemic from 20 th March to 30 th May 2020 did you or others in your household had to miss even in a single meal due to lack of money or other resources?	
1. Yes	1
2. No	2
31. Did you have any possibility of getting any medical treatment/medicine required for any illness of you or any member of your household during the curfew period for COVID-19 from 20 th March to 30 th May 2020?	
1. Had possibility	1
2. Had not possibility	2
3. Not relevant	3

Impact of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic on employment in Sri Lanka 2020

Household Survey Report

The Vision of DCS

"To be the leader in the region in producing timely statistical information to achieve the country's development goals."

The Mission of DCS

"Making contribution in the socioeconomic development of the country by providing accurate timely statistics, more Effectively by means of new technology, and utilizing the services of dedicated staff under a strategic leadership to become a prosperous nation in the globalized environment."



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