Preface

The Review of the National Statistical System of Sri Lanka was jointly undertaken by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Partnership for Statistics Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Regional Programme on Economic Statistics.

The Review aims to identify the main strengths and challenges facing the national statistical system (NSS) of Sri Lanka. The review looks broadly at the range of sectoral statistics being produced within the current system to provide insights on the quality of existing statistical outputs, identifying gaps, and offering advice on potential improvements.

The Review assesses the institutional, governance, managerial, and strategic concerns in the NSS. In so doing, it examines the current status of the NSS – its availability and fitness for statistical purposes. This process includes examination of its legal framework and policies, the extent of existing coordination within the NSS, the adequacy and availability of resources (e.g., human, financial, technological, physical), the autonomy and role of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), the role of the Head of the DCS, all statistical standards adopted by the NSS, the relationship between data producers and data users, and the adequacy of the data collected.

The Review was initiated in response to a request by the Government of Sri Lanka, which was followed by a joint ESCAP-PARIS21 inception mission in September 2017 to come to an agreement on the substantive focus, process, and expected results of such a review. After a period of change in the senior management of DCS, the Review was formally launched at a high-level stakeholder consultation in February 2019.

The Review is based on an extensive assessment performed during a mission in June-July 2019, with the objective to describe and analyse the NSS of Sri Lanka. The assessment preparations and conduct were aided by a guidance questionnaire (the Review Tool) which was tailored to the requested priority focus areas of the review.

The Review Tool was developed in reference to the United Nations Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics, international statistical standards and classifications, relevant quality assurance frameworks, as well as developments such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related requirements for NSS coordination and demands for statistics. As such, it represents a fit-for-purpose adjusted version of the standard questionnaire used for global assessments of NSS that have been conducted during the past decade in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, Mongolia, and the Maldives.

The Review team included Mr Michael Gregory Pepper (Lead Consultant, ESCAP), Mr Mahesh Subedi (Consultant, PARIS21), and Ms Maria Fe Talento (Statistician, ESCAP). The review team worked under the supervision of Ms Millicent Gay Tejada (Regional Programme Coordinator, PARIS21) and Ms Rikke Munk Hansen (Chief, Economic and Environment Statistics Section,
Statistics Division of ESCAP). They also conducted a series of stakeholder consultations during the review process.

The assessment mission included sessions with staff and management of DCS as well as with experts from relevant ministries and other national and international stakeholders. A zero draft of the present report was widely circulated for comments and discussed at stakeholder consultations conducted in October 2019. A list of the institutions visited by members of the review team during June-July 2019 is presented in Annex 4a. A list of institutions invited to send representatives to the stakeholder consultations in October 2019 is presented in Annex 4b.

The Report also utilised materials available at ESCAP, PARIS21, and other international organisations, as well as supporting materials available on the DCS website. It should be noted that the review was severely limited by lack of detailed information provided by DCS and difficulties in meeting relevant stakeholders from non-DCS institutions of the National Statistical System. This has resulted in portions of the review being less in-depth than what was originally intended and desired.

The team acknowledges the diligence and effort contributed by the staff of DCS to facilitate the Review. We also express our sincerest thanks to the Director-General, Dr (Mrs) I. R. Bandara, and her deputies and staff for their availability and provision of essential logistical, coordination, and administrative support. Additionally, gratitude goes to Mr Harsha de Silva, former Minister of Economic Reforms and Public Distribution, for generously making his time available for briefings and discussions with the Review Team.

While this Review is addressed specifically to DCS, it is also valuable and applicable to members of the broader NSS as well as other users of official statistics. Our desire is that the Review report and its recommendations will prove beneficial to the further development of statistics in Sri Lanka. This will ensure that arrangements for Sri Lanka to respond to the demands for data and statistics for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are as effective as possible and support the long-term strengthening of official statistics in Sri Lanka.
Table of Contents

Executive Summary 3

Governance

1. Legal Framework 14
2. Institutional Governance – Managerial and Strategic Issues in the National Statistical System 16
3. Statistical Policies 24
4. The Case for Revisiting the Statistical Ordinance of 1956 26
5. The Path Ahead 29

Sector Reviews

6. National Accounts 32
7. Price Statistics 42
8. Agriculture Statistics 53
9. Population and Demographic Statistics 57
10. Industrial Statistics 60
11. Health Statistics 63
12. Education Statistics 66
13. Environmental Statistics 69
14. Sustainable Development Goals 72
15. Gender Statistics 75
16. Labour Statistics 77
17. Poverty Statistics 80
18. Tourism Statistics 82
19. Trade and Service Sector Statistics 84
20. Money and Banking Statistics 86
21. Fisheries Statistics 88

Annexes

1a  Statistical Ordinance 1956  93
1b  Census Ordinance 1956  98
2   UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 103
3a  Summary of Surveys Conducted by DCS  105
3b  Summary of Official Statistics by Sector  106
4a  Institutions Visited by the Review Team in June-July 2019  120
4b  Institutions represented at workshops on 24th-25th October 2019  122
5   Staff in DCS as at end of 2018  126
6   Sustainable Development Goal Indicators  129
Executive Summary

There are two broad strands to the review. First, under the heading of governance, we have examined the manner in which official statistics are constructed, the current legal framework, the degree of coordination that exists between producers and suppliers of data, the extent to which official statistics are valued and used within the community by those with an interest in their contribution to policy development, current monitoring guidelines, as well as the economic, financial, and commercial management of such data.

In conjunction with this, we have examined sector by sector the range of statistics produced within the timescale provided. The research has permitted us to identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the range of official statistics.

Given the importance of national accounts and price statistics, we have further scrutinized these sectors, and the report includes a range of detailed proposals for the improvement of national accounts and price statistics.

Governance (Chapters 1 – 5)

We find in DCS a highly centralised organisation – more centralised than many other comparable national statistical institutes. Yet, it also operates within a devolved government structure in which many of its functions are carried out within the districts and by the staff of other departments and ministries with similarly devolved structures. We see an organisation which is strongly internally compartmentalised and which has yet to develop a more outward perspective in order to effectively carry out its role as coordinator between other agencies – particularly with those that could offer valuable data sources to improve the quality of official statistics.

While the sector analysis describes this as an organisation with effective technical skills, it is also one that has significant opportunities for improvement. Applying these existing skills in coordination with other Ministries and Departments that have access to administrative data could, over a period of time, substantially improve the quality, range, and use of official statistics.

Data production consumes a large amount of human and financial resources. Therefore, the optimal return on such an investment is achieved when the accumulated data is utilized. In attempting to access this data, some users experienced delays in gaining access to microdata or found that access was randomly denied for reasons not clearly specified. Addressing the needs of users, whilst protecting the confidentiality of individual data, requires a subtle balance between conflicting objectives. A stronger user-focused attitude to dissemination should be a major component of any improvements to the governance within the National Statistical System.

We highly recommend that urgent attention be given to the possibility of revising the legal framework within which DCS currently operates in order to broaden its role, its powers, and its legal responsibilities.
In the concluding Chapter 5 in the Governance Section of this Review, we strongly suggest that Sri Lanka adopts a framework based heavily upon the United Nations Generic Law on Official Statistics. This would require the government of Sri Lanka to appoint a National Statistics Council comprising of senior and influential public figures from key Departments and Ministries (including from the Central Bank) together with representatives of some of a number of user institutions with academic, research, commercial, NGO, and media interests.

Such a National Statistics Council served by DCS would be given the following specific powers and responsibilities:

- To develop the framework under which the collaborative development of the National Statistical System shall operate
- To oversee the activities of the DCS
- To coordinate and regulate a single system of National Statistics which would thereby strengthen the National Statistical System by:
  - Convening committees to review the statistical programs of Ministries and of DCS
  - Coordinating with other Departments and Ministries and their devolved District structures to develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) consistent with and supportive of national strategic plans
  - Monitoring the progress of the NSDS and reporting to Parliament
  - Setting quality standards for statistical outputs and their analyses
  - Setting standards for the publication of metadata and methodology
  - Developing a system for the accreditation of all published official statistics
  - Developing a code of Best Practices
  - Creating agreements in the form of memoranda for various Ministries and the DCS to clarify comprehension relating to the delivery of NSDS objectives, the accessibility of data, and the applicability of said data
  - Developing a cadre of high-calibre statisticians
  - Introducing an effective enforcement regime for those who choose to fail to respond to business survey questionnaires

Within this governance framework in place, the role of DCS - in addition to its current duties - would be to provide the Secretariat for the National Statistical Council.

However, we envisage that the pathway towards the passage of a new legal framework for official statistics will be interrupted by competing pressures for parliamentary time. We expect to be urged to form a non-statutory Statistical Council in the meantime which,
although not backed by legal powers, could nevertheless become a pathfinder for the establishment under new statistical legislation of a National Statistical Council.

While we are keenly aware of the pressing need for Sri Lanka to coordinate an NSDS, we feel that such a development requires the processes of coordination as set out in the proposed legal framework. Additionally, such a development should either await the creation of a statutory National Statistics Council or at least an interim non-statutory Council.

Within the timescale granted for our Review, we have not been able to thoroughly examine the organisational structure of DCS. Superficially, the overall staff complement of DCS – when all posts are filled – compares well with many other National Statistical Offices. However, from the discussions held with staff during the Sector Analysis element of our Review, we have on a number of occasions heard concern expressed about the inadequacy of staffing resources.

We would, therefore, strongly urge that there be a thorough review of the internal organisational structure of DCS for the purpose of examining the balance of resources deployed in the different sectors, identifying opportunities for cross-sector collaboration, looking at ways to strengthen the cadre of government statisticians, developing the skill base within that cadre to meet the requirements of the National Statistical System, identifying the best talent within the NSS, and building succession planning strategies for the key posts in DCS in preparation for the upcoming years.

National Accounts (Chapter 6)

Chapter 6 provides a detailed appraisal of the work carried out by DCS in the compilation of National Accounts and highlights ways in which National Accounts can be improved.

In particular, it suggests that the rebased Accounts (base year 2010) should be properly footnoted in the publication and that it should be disassociated from the earlier series (base year 2002) given that there are differences in scope and coverage, classification systems, and methodology used in each series.

As with the Industrial sector review in Chapter 10, we emphasize that the top priority is the need for business surveys to be designed using a Business Register that is constantly updated by data from the Registrar of Companies and supported by individual company data from the Inland Revenue Department. We highlight the need for consistency in classification from these various sources. We also identify the need to introduce a regime of enforcement to require businesses to supply timely and accurate data in response to business surveys.

We see a need for a clear, publicly available description of the Sources and Methods adopted in the compilation of National Accounts and recommend these be published and maintained.

We identify a number of administrative sources that could be further explored to improve the accuracy and coverage of the Accounts. We draw attention in particular to the Construction Industry Development Agency Bulletin of Construction Statistics in the construction sector. This agency monitors construction projects by project type, by sector, and by institution in terms of funding value, expected launching date, and expected completion date. This data
may be tapped on an annual basis as supplementary information to validate the revised quarterly estimates.

Chapter 6 also makes several recommendations relating to Revisions Policy for annual estimates and the value of setting up a consultation forum, an inter-agency working group on macro-economic statistics. Additional recommendations included setting shorter timescale targets for the publication of GDP quarterly estimates based on production and expenditure methodologies and dissemination channels for National Accounts data.

**Price Statistics (Chapter 7)**

While the price indices generated by DCS are timely and regularly available, there is a need to continuously update and improve the quality of existing price indices to ensure relevance and wider policy use. Chapter 7 includes recommendations relating to the following:

- Generation of updated/rebased price indices
- Formulation and implementation of Policies on Price statistics
- Development of new price indices
- Development of a Construction price index and Real estate price index
- Development of CPI low-income group households
- Establishment of a Committee on Prices
- Creation of a Technical Manual on Price Indices
- Dissemination of Price Statistics
- Formulation of a Conduct of Users-Producers Forum

The remaining sectoral analyses have been conducted largely by desk research and mostly without the benefit of completed review questionnaire tools.

We present some preliminary assessments and recommendations below for the remaining sectors for which we have not been able to carry out a particularly detailed analysis. In addition, we summarise the range of official statistics in these sectors in Annex 3b with a breakdown of the range of official statistics by sector, activity, agency, geographical disaggregation, and frequency.

**Agriculture (Chapter 8)**

We commend the Agricultural Household Survey 2017-2018. This could potentially be a beneficial source of annual data if it is regularised. However, Sri Lanka mainly lacks data on rural and environmental variables such as soil degradation, land use, fertilizers and pesticides used, water and air pollution, emissions due to agriculture, rural infrastructure, and public
expenditure on agriculture and rural development. The strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture with scientific data collection methodology and improved coordination between the organizations in the production of agriculture statistics would greatly help to reduce the inconsistencies in data. New technologies like Computer-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) could be used in agriculture census and surveys to speed up data collection. There is a need to introduce a crop cutting survey for high land crops similar to paddy to estimate the yield based on area cultivated.

Population and Demographic Statistics (Chapter 9)

The DCS should plan to reduce the delay in the final dissemination of population census results. The DCS should use new IT-based technologies like Computer-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in data collection and other new technologies in data processing and analysis leading to a timelier release of the final results. The RGD has taken steps to computerize vital events since February 2019 and issues certificates centrally. This system could be decentralized and turned into the online Vital Events Registration Management Information System (VER-MIS) for ease of data collection and transfer to the main office.

The RGD needs support for equipment acquisition and skill development for manpower working in the computer and IT sectors. They would manage the upgrade of the civil registration system into an online system.

A detailed survey of external migrants would also be useful – particularly as recent migration patterns suggest that the gender and skills mix of migrants has been shifting. There is a strong case for inter-agency coordination for the improvement of accessibility to internal and external migration data.

The Population and Housing Census is a valuable resource for many socio-economic characteristics of the population and also provides a sample frame for many national and sub-national household surveys. Therefore, this assessment recommends more open access to the PHC microdata, while simultaneously ensuring individual confidentiality.

Industrial Statistics (Chapter 10)

The extremely low response rate experienced while conducting business surveys is a very serious challenge. This is partly due to a weak legal provision and only a minor penalty for failure to comply. Data collection is done under the existing 1956 Statistics Act, but the DCS has never taken measures for non-response against offending businesses. A strong regime of compulsory response under a new statistical ordinance is strongly recommended.

The industrial data collection system in DCS is paper based. No web-based system exists. An online data collection system could ease and simplify the industry burden.

The sampling frame of the industrial survey is not updated regularly. A mechanism to update the Statistical Business Register should be established. Establishing a registry with the base registries of Registrar of Companies (ROC) and Provincial Registry of Companies (PROC) and updating it with other registries like tax registry, CEB, BOI, provincial council business
registries would be very productive and this could be matched with the economic census frame obtained.

There is a noticeable absence of links to the administrative system of the Company Registration Department, Inland Revenue Department, and provincial business registration. The data stored as administrative records in the line ministries should be shared with DCS. There is a specific need for coordination between these Ministries, and a new statistics ordinance should clarify that it overwrites any existing legislation which precludes sharing of individual business data with DCS.

Rebasing the Index of Industrial Production needs technical support. If this is done efficiently, the survey of industrial production may no longer be required.

Information on the industrial survey is absent regarding environmentally related issues. The environmentally related questions should be added in the survey and census questionnaires.

**Health Statistics (Chapter 11)**

An online reporting system based on patient episodes from hospitals and health institutions to the ministry that is accessible to the National Statistical Service for the compilation of Health statistics will have a profound impact on the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of Health Statistics. However, this requires a high level of collaboration and coordination between DCS and the Ministry of Health (MoH), and it is essential that the requirements of statisticians are taken into account within the Ministry as more streamlined data systems are introduced for health service administrative purposes. There is a clear role for a National Statistical Council to oversee such a development within the framework of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

There are gaps in the sources of available health statistics. The Demographic Health Survey is an important resource and ensuring the ongoing regular conduct of the DHS deserves strong support.

Our attention has been drawn to the case for the implementation of a disability survey and/or the maintenance of a disability register by each MoH areas.

Linkage and networking of available data from private health services and other health sectors like Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha, and Indigenous Medicine are recommended to ensure a more comprehensive framework for health statistics.

**Education Statistics (Chapter 12)**

The Annual School Survey is the main source of educational statistics in the country. For this reason, the timeliness and accuracy of this survey could be improved if data were made available online and the schoolteachers who respond to the questionnaire were trained to use an online system. The information from small schools in remote areas could be collected by DCS field staff if the necessary manpower and resources were provided.
Such improvements will require detailed collaboration and coordination. As discussed above in relation to accessibility with health management systems, there is a clear need for a National Statistical Council to be involved in order to ensure that the necessary levels of planning and coordination are satisfied.

The recently developed online data portal 'NEMIS' in the Ministry of Education must be updated punctually and regularly.

**Environment Statistics (Chapter 13)**

Although numerous agencies exist in the NSS that have the capability of producing environment-related statistics in Sri Lanka, they lack the necessary data sharing capabilities. This leaves room for much improvement.

The agencies under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment are the primary sources for environmental statistics. Many of these agencies are suffering from a lack of vital manpower, expertise, and support to produce and compile these environmental statistics. The government should ensure the required support for the agencies is available.

As in many NSOs of other countries, a separate unit should be established at the DCS with sufficient staff to support the compilation of environmentally-related statistics and Green Accounts with the collaboration of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment along with other stakeholders.

Environmental impact assessment-related questions could be included in future industrial and agricultural surveys and censuses from DCS.

The United Nations concepts and methods of the environment (e.g., FDES 2012, SEEA, SNA 2008) must be adhered to by the agencies in Sri Lanka which are responsible for producing and providing environmental data.

**Sustainable Development Goals (Chapter 14)**

Under the provision of the Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, the Sustainable Development Council has been assigned the task of developing the "National policy and strategy for sustainable development aligned with SDGs".

The Sustainable Development Council requires every ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department, and local authority to prepare a Sustainable Development Strategy relevant to the scope of such ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department, and local authority in accordance with the National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development.

The Council has been assigned the role of developing a profile of agencies and relevant SDG indicators as well as identifying and assigning responsibility to agencies to monitor related indicators.
As identified by the DCS report "Status of Sustainable Development Goals indicators in Sri Lanka, 2017", the other relevant agencies in NSS should act promptly to compile the 131 indicators.

As indicated by the DCS report, necessary provisions should be developed and required data sources - census, survey, administrative records, and new data sources - should be explored to disaggregate SDG indicators into various dimensions.

As mentioned in the VNR report, the challenges must be addressed regarding the implementation of SDGs, particularly in the areas of technology development, capacity building, policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and data monitoring and accountability.

The DCS should take the lead in preparing concepts, classifications, and standards for defining and compiling the SDG indicators.

The council should develop capacity-building workshops, especially for the estimation of proxy indicators for which data is not directly available.

Data sourced solely from government sectors are not in themselves enough to produce the numerous required SDG indicators. Therefore, engagement and collaboration with private sectors, community organizations, experts, academia, and other related stakeholders should be enforced to produce more disaggregated data of different dimensions so as to ensure that the full range of indicators are produced.

**Gender Statistics (Chapter 15)**

There is positive user feedback on gender statistics in Sri Lanka, especially those published on the DCS webpage. However, the DCS, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and other related agencies should give more attention to producing required - but as yet - unmet data for the targets and indicators in various dimensions of SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls.

The gender database of the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and the two responsible agencies – the National Committee on Women and Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka – were found to be relatively weak. They should strengthen the database using administrative records and additional surveys and research studies in their priority areas.

**Labour Statistics (Chapter 16)**

More disaggregation of Labour Force data by various socio-economic dimensions is requested from the Department of Labour. These requests should be taken into consideration by DCS against the background of the estimated accuracy of further detailed breakdowns of the sample survey.

Labour statistics in the informal sector are lacking. The formation of a special branch of the informal sector in LFS or a separate labour force survey for the informal sector is highly recommended.
The lack of available data on domestic servants is hindering government effort to ensure labour rights and legalize the sector. A special branch focusing on domestic servants should be considered for inclusion in LFS or in HIES.

An efficient procedure should be developed to tackle the low response rate of postal-based surveys; for example, the Annual Employment Survey and the Survey on Hours of Actually Worked and Average Earnings that have been conducted by the Department of Labour.

**Poverty Statistics (Chapter 17)**

The time lag for the production of final results from HIES could be accelerated with the use of CAPI technique in data collection. Adequate financial and manpower resources should be ensured for the timely delivery of the survey outputs.

The DCS and the Samurdhi Department have been using different methods for poverty estimation. The poverty estimates from the Samurdhi Department is far higher than the poverty figures from the DCS. Therefore, the DCS and the Samurdhi should collaborate to form a combined program for data collection and take subsequent steps to standardize the poverty estimation methodology.

The DCS poverty measures are available at the district level during the survey year. An annual poverty estimation procedure needs to be developed which could provide the poverty estimates at DS division levels. The annual poverty estimates at DS levels would be of great assistance to the Samurdhi Department for updating annual target areas for its welfare programs.

The Multidimensional poverty measures, first compiled by DCS utilizing a DHS survey in 2018, must be institutionalized in DCS with adequate skill development. Utilizing the same HIES data for the year instead of a DHS survey in the estimation of Multidimensional poverty measures ensures a more comprehensive sense of comparability of the MPI figures with the actual consumption-based poverty figures.

A few years ago, as per the UN agency in Sri Lanka, the World Bank technical team recommended that the data collection mode for food consumption be switched from a recall-based method to a diary-based one. However, these improvements have yet to be implemented.

Sri Lanka’s poverty line, which was established almost two decades ago in 2002, is now likely to be outdated given the recent fast-changing household consumption behaviour. Best practices dictate that the poverty line is re-estimated at least every 10-15 years in order to reflect updated consumption patterns and ensure that the poverty line captures the minimum decent living standard.

**Tourism Statistics (Chapter 18)**

The Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority has been using the DCS Survey of Labour Demand as a secondary source for identifying labour force in the tourism sector. Some of the
UNWTO recommended classification of tourism establishments differ from the SLSIC. These classifications need to be standardized between the two agencies.

Compared to data on international tourism, data on domestic tourism - which is rapidly growing in the country - is surprisingly inadequate. A special survey or the development of a well-managed system for obtaining required data on domestic tourism is highly recommended.

The delay in receiving information in SLTDA from tourism-related agencies – hotels, airlines, trekking, and sightseeing companies – could be addressed with the implementation of a data-sharing protocol with the service providers and the use of an online system for data sharing. Special attention should be given to ensuring the confidentiality of private companies when utilizing a data-sharing system. These are issues (coordination and confidentiality) which should be considered for review by the National Statistical Council.

The use of tourist-related big data generated by telecom companies (e.g., hotel bookings, use of credit cards in banks) should be investigated and could potentially enrich the tourism statistics of the SLTDA.

An online data-sharing system from the Department of Immigration and Emigration could be established for timely acquisition of the main source of incoming and outbound tourism statistics. As previously stated, coordination with agencies engaged in demographic statistics should be considered.

The Tourism Satellite Account, which is lacking a number of additional surveys and tourism-related statistics, should be conducted in collaboration with DCS for a more comprehensive coverage of the tourism industry in the country.

**Trade and Services Statistics (Chapter 19)**

The low response rate in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services must be managed with appropriate strategies. Provision of penalties for non-response in a new Statistical Ordinance is essential to improve response rates. Other strategies such as awareness and advocacy campaigns or engagement and support from business associations may also be undertaken.

The attempt to cover the activities related to the services sector through one questionnaire is a commendable approach for large enterprises; however, the low response rate makes it a cumbersome one as well. The small and medium establishments can be covered by a simplified questionnaire and measures can be taken to increase the response rate.

An attempt to introduce a quarterly survey to measure output in the Service sector has been abandoned because of particularly low response rates. We recommend this be re-introduced once a firm regime has been established, to ensure higher response rates.

The results of the Annual Survey of Trade and Services are available at the national level by industrial classification. Further disaggregation of the information by district and DS divisions increases the value of data for local planning and decision-making. However, maintaining the confidentiality of individual businesses is crucial when publishing disaggregated data.
Nevertheless, given the low response rate for the annual survey, it is unlikely that more disaggregated estimates would be of sufficient accuracy to warrant publication.

Overall, statistics for trade and services in the country are found to be weak when compared with manufacturing and other industry statistics. The DCS and related agencies should put more emphasis on these sectors to enhance data availability.

**Money and Banking Sector Statistics (Chapter 20)**

Although the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) has a well-established system of data compilation and dissemination, the statistical publications and dissemination system in CBSL are primarily supply driven. No particular system has been developed that fully engages with users and receives users’ feedback and data needs. A routine system of obtaining users’ feedback will enhance the value and use of CBSL statistics.

The compilation of the monetary and financial data from the market and from financial institutions are essential for a timely forecast of inflation and price indices. Currently, time lags are obstacles in obtaining the needed and data. This could be reduced with the introduction of an online reporting system from related agencies.

The CBSL has reported that data on the government public capital formation, private investments, and the expenditure of outgoing Sri Lankan tourists and students are weak and needs a special survey or mechanism to be led by either DCS or a relevant agency in order to capture the data.

The CBSL, as a major user of National Accounts (NA) has shown serious concerns with regards to the delay in NA estimates; transparency of methodology of national accounts compilation; rebasing of NA series; coverage of new economic activities in NA; as well as large differences in the revised NA estimates. Effective coordination with the DCS is an important step to finding a solution for these problems.

*(Note: In Chapter 20, we include a review of the Banking Statistics Sector. However, because of time constraints, this was not included in our Draft Zero review, and therefore has not been subjected to critical scrutiny during the workshop validation phase of our review and should be read with this in mind.)*

**Fisheries Statistics (Chapter 21)**

The Development of a Central Database Management System (CDMS) within the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development (MFARD) is needed in order to consolidate all existing fisheries and fishery-related database systems in Sri Lanka into a Centralized System. (A proposal is being developed).

The Development of a national data policy for fisheries would help prevent the duplication of data collection programs among or within the institutions under the Ministry. Such a policy would encourage sharing and using data on the basis of the open data principles and would promote a reasonable level of transparency *(ongoing).*
It is essential that a census is conducted for the entire fisheries sector (marine fisheries, freshwater fisheries, Aquaculture, and fishery-related economic activities) in order to produce accurate, reliable, and timely data.

The Statistics and Census Acts should be amended in order to transfer all data collection programs to DCS. Currently, data collection is conducted by various institutes under Government funds. It is also recommended that the mandatory power of conducting the fisheries census under the Department of Census and Statistics with parallel to agriculture census be included.

(Note: Chapter 21 is a review of the Fisheries Sector, and this sector was not included in the initial sector review process. It has been subsequently added with a valuable contribution from Lashanthi Perera a Statistician at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development following the workshops in October. This, too, has not been the subject of corroborative discussion.)
Chapter 1: The Current Legal Framework

1. The legal and administrative structure of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is based on its republican constitution. The country is divided into nine provinces for administrative purposes. Power has been devolved to the provinces with the unit of devolution being the Provincial Council comprised of members elected by the voters of each province. The Head of State and Chief Executive is the President who is elected for a five-year term, by a universal franchise. The Prime Minister and Cabinet of Ministers are elected through Parliament, which is the main legislative body. Despite this three-tier governance structure, Sri Lanka continues to have a highly centralized process of civil government with a high degree of centralization of power and decision making. It is with this background in mind that the operation of the legal framework within which the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) needs to be examined.

2. There are two Ordinances which set out the powers and responsibilities of the DCS and of the Director-General of the DCS. Both were enacted in 1956 in the period between the Independence of Sri Lanka and its constitution as a Republic. It may be noted that the wording of the 1956 Ordinance closely follows the wording of an earlier law enacted in 1933, and it is perhaps with this period of the history of the nation in mind that one should reflect on the way in which the legislation was worded.

3. The first: the Statistics Ordinance (Annex 1a) establishes a Bureau of Statistics for the collection and preparation of statistics relating to “agriculture, emigration, immigration, factories, meteorology, mining, importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of products, stocks of products in possession and in course of transportation by land or by water, trade, labour, cost of living, wages, industry and commerce”. It also allows the appointment of a Director of Statistics to control and manage the Bureau, granting him the power to require that businesses and individuals provide needed statistics.

4. The Ordinance makes refusal to supply the Bureau with data an offence punishable by a fine in a Magistrate’s Court – albeit, these days a fine of 50 rupees might not seem much of a punishment. It also requires officials employed by the Bureau to preserve the confidentiality of an individual’s data or face prosecution which could lead to a prison sentence of up to one year.

5. The Ordinance, however, makes no reference to the need for adherence to any of the statistical qualities set out in the United Nations Fundamental Principle of Official Statistics (Annex 2) which, of course, postdate the legislation although these requirements are well understood by those currently employed in the DCS. In Chapter 3, we discuss in detail the qualities that are laid out by the UN in the context of the development of a National Statistical System and review to what extent these principles are reflected in policies enunciated by DCS.

6. The second: a Census Ordinance (Annex 1b), also originating from 1956, sets out powers for a Minister to require that a Census be taken, to appoint a Superintendent of Census, and to ascribe roles of Commissioners of Census to Government Agents as well as to Mayors and Chairmen of municipalities, urban, and town councils. This Ordinance was
amended in 1981, introducing the role of the Director of Statistics as Superintendent and again in 2000, amending the scale of penalties for failing to comply with the law. Prior to a Census, the Minister directs by Order that a Census shall take place, lists the duties of Census officers, and prescribes the information that will be required.

Summary Assessment

7. Enacted in 1956, a legal framework currently exists in Sri Lanka which defines the powers and responsibilities of the National Bureau of Statistics and of a Director of Statistics. The Ordinance is based on the wording of a previous 1933 Ordinance. There is a separate Ordinance which provides powers for the handling of the Population Censuses.

Recommendations

8. We recommend that there be a revised Statistics Act which has a broader definition of a National Statistical System. The case for this is discussed further in Chapter 4 and a draft structure is presented in Chapter 5.
Chapter 2: Institutional, Governance, Managerial, and Strategic Issues in the National Statistical System

1. For the purpose of this review, the National Statistical System (NSS) will be defined to be:

   I. The Department of Census and Statistics, which is the leading authority of the National Statistical System.

   II. Other Producers of Official Statistics, consisting of organizational entities of national authorities that develop, produce, and disseminate official statistics.

2. The above definition is consistent with that which is set out in Chapter 1, Article 2 of the UN Generic Law (2016) on Official Statistics for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia which may be found at http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=45114. The Generic Law defines the parties to a Law to include – in addition to those in paragraph 1(i) and 1(ii) above –

   I. Respondents, consisting of persons, households, and private and public entities that are requested to provide information about themselves, including their activities, through data collections carried out by Producers of Official Statistics.

   II. Administrative data providers, consisting of national and local authorities that provide Producers of Official Statistics with data collected primarily for administrative purposes.

   III. Users of official statistics, including the general public, the media, researchers and students, businesses, national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and authorities of other countries who receive or access official statistics.

   IV. A Statistical Council, broadly representing different user categories.

3. As of right now, the DCS is the sole entity in Sri Lanka which from its centralised role - as described above in Chapter 1 - manages separate coordination with other Ministries either through bedded-out DCS staff in those Ministries or by a discussion with administrators, planners, and monitoring/evaluation staff within the Ministries. At present, there does not appear to be any formal structure for such process of coordination, nor does there appear to be any formal framework for managing the relationship that should exist between data producers and data users. There is scope for improved coordination in this aspect.
4. DCS is well located in a modern office at Parliament Junction. Its senior management team is led by the Director-General who is supported by three Additional DGs, a Head of ICT, a Chief Accountant, and a Chief Internal Auditor. Staff in bedded-out divisions and Statisticians in District Offices are located within the Ministries/District Secretariats. The division of responsibilities is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director-General of DCS</th>
<th>Directors of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ADG Statistics 1**   | • Industrial statistics; International Statistics Unit  
                          • Publications  
                          • Prices & Wages; Data Dissemination Unit  
                          • Training  
                          • Research & Special Studies; Printing Unit |
| **ADG Statistics 2**   | • Population Census & Demography  
                          • Cartography; SDG; Disaster Management Statistics  
                          • Agriculture & Environment  
                          • Agriculture Ministry Division |
| **ADG Statistics 3**   | • Sample Survey  
                          • National Accounts; Library  
                          • Health Ministry Division |
5. In 2018, the overall approved staffing aggregate was 1,843 (including field staff) of which 1,276 posts were filled. A breakdown of staff by grade is given in Annex 5 which is sourced from the 2018 Annual Performance Report for DCS. There is a complicated explanation for this difference which has been caused following the implementation of a Civil Service-wide restructure of the Public Service in 2006, resulting in some high-profile legal disputes which have blocked some of the professional appointments pending their settlement. Interviews have now taken place and a significant intake of staff is expected before the end of 2019. Expenditure levels are summarised in the following tables from the Performance Report for 2018:

**Recurrent Expenditure 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Million Sri Lankan (Rs)</th>
<th>Million USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capital Expenditure 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Million Sri Lankan (Rs)</th>
<th>Million USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recurrence and development of capital assets</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of capital assets</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other capital expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local funds</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign funds</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The budget for 2019 is for 900 million Rs of recurrent expenditure, 710 million Rs of which is for staff salaries and 107 million Rs for capital expenditure.

7. The statistical programme is mainly funded by the government of Sri Lanka – the exceptions being in areas including the Demographic Health Survey 2016 (World Bank); Survey of Labour Demand 2017 (ILO); the Agricultural Household Survey 2017/18 (ADB and GoSL); the Child Activity Survey (2016) ILO; the Women Wellbeing Survey 2019 (UNFPA); the Global Tobacco Activity Survey 2018 (Centre for Disease Control -USA).

8. In broad terms, compared with other comparable nations, the DCS has both a reasonably sufficient staffing complement and a budget principally sourced by the government of Sri Lanka. It has not been possible within the time constraints of this review to examine in any detail the staffing structure or make any judgements as to whether the resource allocation matches the pressures and demand in specific subject areas. There is internal Department debate as to whether the rigid rules relating to years of experience in a grade prior to eligibility for promotion to a higher grade may prove an obstacle to the efficient appointment of more senior staff. We are aware of two open legal actions awaiting resolution in court pertaining to this potential obstruction of promotions and unfilled vacancies. We understand that the salaries in DCS are consistent with those of parallel grades in other branches of the government and that DCS is bound by service-wide conventions of the Public Service Commission. However, within these conventions, there is a case for a thorough review of the allocation of existing resources between different areas of statistical policy and incorporating the formal creation of a cadre of statisticians within the NSS, with proposals for professional career development and succession planning. We return to this theme in paragraph 9 and 10 of Chapter 4.

9. In Chapters 6 to 14 of this review, we address in more specific terms the programme of statistical activities sector by sector.

10. In terms of current governance, the DCS has its internal Management Board comprising the DG and the senior management team consisting of DG/ADGs/Directors which meet regularly on at least a monthly basis. This is a broad forum which includes Divisional Directors of bedded-out teams in the various Ministries. More strategic decisions are made by the DG with support from the Head of Finance, the Auditor, and the ADGs, although it is unclear whether these are taken in the formal framework of a committee or management board structure.

11. The DCS sits under the auspices of the Ministry of Economic Reforms and Public Distribution. The Minister recently invited a Committee to advise him on future DCS initiatives. The Committee includes representatives from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Institute for Policy Studies, LIRNasia, and the Department of National Planning. This decision brings together some wider interests in official statistics within government and amongst other roles. This development is much applauded.

12. There have been previous attempts to coordinate the interests of a range of government and parastatal organisations. In the past, these have been relatively short-lived. In October 2010, the Treasury (then responsible for DCS) established a National Data
Committee to create a more productive statistical system to fulfil the data needs of users. This was a stage in a Statistical Capacity Upgrading Project implemented by the DCS that was jointly funded by the World Bank and the government.

13. The Committee was charged with identifying national statistical priorities and providing necessary guidance to the DCS and other relevant institutions, thereby contributing towards strengthening the National Statistical System of the country.

14. The NDC was chaired by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, and the core members of the Committee were senior management level officials of the DCS, National Planning, and the representatives from the Presidential Secretariat, Central Bank of Sri Lanka Demographic Department of the University of Colombo, and Institute of Policy. Representatives from other ministries, as well as public and private sector institutions, were also invited to the Committee as and when necessary.

15. The need for greater coordination of statistical activity has been recognised for a number of years. At a UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division (Workshop on the Organisation of National Statistical Systems and User – Producer Relations) in 2008, the then Deputy Director of DCS submitted a paper to the Workshop which listed a number of areas he wants to address:

- Improving coordination in the National Statistical System
- Creating autonomy of the National Statistical Offices
- Increasing User Engagement
- Adding useful Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes and
- Defining the role of the National Statistical Offices in Analysis, including the provision of microdata

16. The paper observed that “the national statistical system in Sri Lanka provides comprehensive statistics to policymakers and the general public within a legal framework. Authority to obtain information is provided in the legislation while assuring confidentiality of data providers. Although this has enabled collecting information from the general public in household surveys, it does not have enough provisions for encouraging public and private sector agencies to provide data to the DCS. As a remedial solution, it has been suggested to revise the legal framework.

17. The need for a coordinating mechanism dates back further to 1957 when a National Statistics Committee was appointed by the Minister of Finance to act as an advisory body to the government on the development of statistics, to examine and report from time to time on the statistical requirements of the country and the steps that needed to be taken to meet these requirements. This committee ceased to exist at some stage in the twentieth century. In 2002, a former DG observed in a DCS publication that this committee “did not function properly after some time for some reason or another.”
18. More recently in a draft Strategic Plan 2016-2019, the then DCS listed a number of critical issues facing the Office amongst which was the need to achieve coordination across all Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies. The draft plan incorporated a SWOT analysis which identified weaknesses and threats to DCS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low profile of statistics within sector Ministries</td>
<td>Absence of coordination mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate capacity to collect, compile, store disseminate, and use statistics</td>
<td>Weak HR management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old and outdated legal and policy framework</td>
<td>Antiquated and outdated legal Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate human resources</td>
<td>Unbalanced terms and concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertained staff</td>
<td>Placement of statistical units under planning departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low investment in infrastructure and equipment</td>
<td>Too many lower-ranking statistical officers in the SCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncoordinated and unbalanced statistical management</td>
<td>Irregular promotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inferior professional image of statisticians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limited value of statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. The final comment relating to the limited value of statistics is an interesting one. Whilst we might disagree with the more general thought that statistics are of limited value, it is possible that this comment relates to limited use, and hence, a limited demonstration/perception of the value of statistics. It is also possible that this was intended to suggest the threat that users have low regard for the quality and accuracy of the published statistics. In particular, we are aware of concern amongst some serious users of recent GDP estimates. While DCS has genuine autonomy in terms of the 1956 Ordinance, the autonomy of the entity also relies on perceived trust in the published statistics, and that trust could become endangered and unstable under the present circumstances. We give particular emphasis to the sector review of economic statistics in Chapter 6 which proposes a number of options for improved methodology whilst separately identifying the need to improve the quality of the Business Register – the sample frame for business surveys – through improved access to administrative data from The Registrar of Companies and the Inland Revenue Department.

20. In February 2017, a spokesperson representing DCS at a UNESCAP workshop in Bangkok who was submitting a paper entitled “Preliminary National Diagnostics for Environmental Statistics” argued for a new Statistics Act for Sri Lanka and for the convening of a National Statistics Committee to improve coordination of the various disparate sources.
21. More general questions have been raised both during the launch of this Review in February and at the Ministerial Advisory Committee in July relating to the wider application of data collected by DCS. There are opinions that the quality of DCS outputs could be improved by more imaginative dissemination strategies (e.g., by the greater use of infographics) and that strategic partnerships with research institutions could encourage greater use of DCS databases. DCS is justifiably concerned about protecting the confidentiality of the individual data entrusted to it by households and businesses. However, given some thought and appropriate technology and necessary resources, a National Statistical System should be able to develop a policy which, whilst protecting confidentiality, encourages the broader application of official statistics. Dissemination is just one of many policies which need to be discussed wisely and categorized. These are discussed further in Chapters 4 and 5 below.

22. Discussion with some key users (or in some cases potential users) of DCS outputs suggests the need for wider consultation both at the planning phase and at the publication/dissemination phases between statisticians and the user community. For example, the conduct of the Agricultural Household Survey is not specifically mentioned on the DCS Agriculture and Environment Statistics website. We spoke to users for whom knowledge of such a survey would have been of keen interest and who could have usefully contributed to a discussion about the scope of the survey and who might welcome access to disaggregated data for their research purposes.

23. We do not feel equipped to agree or disagree with the propositions relating to the balance between the lower and higher rank of civil servants in the statistical profession or to the irregularity of promotion opportunity.

24. There are, nevertheless, recurring themes with the earlier paper, and these themes re-emerge again in a draft of the Strategic Plan for 2019-2023. At the time of our Review, the proposal had not yet been agreed upon, but it was under consideration by the recently appointed Committee being chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Reforms and Public Distribution. This draft identifies a range of strategic objectives, including the need to coordinate activities of all data producers and to establish a National Statistical System. The strategic objectives presented in the draft include:

- Collecting, compiling, processing, and analysing socio-economic data and the publication of official statistics according to international standards
- Coordinating activities of all data producers and establishing the National Statistical System
- Identifying national and international demands for new official statistics and taking measures to compile such statistics by utilizing the most suitable methods
- Using new technology in collecting data
- Using new technical and theoretical methods for data summarizing and analysis
• Taking remedial steps to avoid non-response to censuses and surveys
• Introducing new and simple technologies for easy access to data
• Improving the statistical literacy of the general public
• Investing in professional staff with higher theoretical and practical knowledge and skills.

Summary Assessment

25. We identify a highly centralised and compartmentalised statistical system with little emphasis on the coordination of activities and with a relatively low priority in relation to meeting data requirements beyond those of more traditional users of official statistics.

26. We recognise positive levels of technical competence but missed opportunities to improve accessibility to administrative data that would benefit and improve the quality of existing official statistics.

27. We identify a willingness to embrace the concept of a more coordinated outward-looking national statistical system and recognize the benefit of following such a path and of the part that DCS could and would have to play in such a development.

Recommendations

28. Recommendations following from the above assessment support the case for revisiting the Statistical Ordinance of 1956 which is further discussed and elaborated in Chapters 3 and 4 and specified in Chapter 5.

29. We recommend the continued centralisation of official statistics within a revised legal framework which improves coordination with other suppliers of data, including those Ministries and Departments which have administrative data sources of value to the compilation of official statistics.

30. We recommend - within a wider National Statistical System – that there be a review and creation of a cadre of statisticians capable of filling key roles with ongoing professional development programmes, as well as an examination of the regulation of promotion rules with recognition of key positions identifying succession planning strategies.
Chapter 3: Statistical Policies

1. In 1992, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) adopted the now widely promulgated fundamental principles of official statistics in the UNECE region. The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted these principles in 1994 at the global level. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in 2013; they were adopted by the General Assembly in January 2014. This recognition at the highest political level emphasizes that official statistics (i.e., reliable and objective information) are crucial for decision making, for informing national debate, and for monitoring the success of policy initiatives.

2. The UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics which are set out fully in Annex 2 fall under the following ten headings:
   - Relevance, impartiality, and equal access
   - Professional standards and ethics
   - Accountability and transparency
   - Prevention of misuse
   - Sources of official statistics
   - Confidentiality
   - Legislation
   - National coordination
   - Use of international standards
   - International cooperation

3. Any modern National Statistical System, whether it is entirely centralised or partly decentralised, as appears to be in Sri Lanka, or more decentralised as is the case in a wide range of different practices elsewhere in the world, will have formalised policies recognising these ten principles and reflecting the particular circumstances in their country. The policies specify not only that the principles should be adhered to but also set out the manner in which they are to be adhered within their countries and across the components of their National Statistical System.

4. The UN Generic Law on Official Statistics (found at http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=45114) uses these ten fundamental principles, placing them at the heart of the responsibilities to be borne by those involved in a modern national statistical system.
5. Evidence in DCS of the existence of such policy documents or of methods of promoting such policies has proven rather difficult to uncover. Generally, it should be readily found in crosscutting statistical policy papers on such topics as:

- Confidentiality of individual data
- Dissemination policy
- The necessity to publish metadata describing methods of compilation and analysis
- Quality review/accreditation of official statistics
- Impartiality/statistical integrity
- Accessibility to raw data for researchers
- Coordination and accessibility of administrative data
- Recruitment training and sustaining the cadre of statisticians
- Prevention of undue burden on suppliers of data
- Mechanisms/strategies for maintaining the relevance of official statistics and meeting user requirements

6. However, with the exception of the policy on dissemination, which is available on the DCS website, we have not identified evidence of any other papers.

**Summary Assessment**

7. The absence of - or at least our failure to uncover - a formal range of statistical policy documents is a matter of utmost importance and urgency. Even though each of the policy areas listed above in paragraph 5 may be seen as separate issues, in reality, they are interconnected. Of particular importance is the assurance that the quality review of official statistics incorporates the assessment of the extent to which the statistics meet the demands as set out in each of the policy documents

**Recommendations**

8. **One of the key responsibilities to be placed upon a National Statistics Council – to be constituted as a consequence of our recommendation for a new legal framework – should be to commission and promulgate a programme of policy development based on the fundamental principles.**
Chapter 4: The Case for Revisiting the Statistics Ordinance of 1956

1. While the current legislation was enacted in 1956, its wording dates back from 1933. The review process has already identified several drivers for change.

2. First, there is clearly a need for statisticians to have less-restrictive access to administrative data. Unfortunately, the existing framework has not been able to facilitate such access. Some key examples lie in the area of business surveys where the sample frame should be an up-to-date Statistical Business Register that is supported by data from The Register of Companies, that is then augmented by VAT and PAYE data from the Inland Revenue. Additionally, not only should a single classification of industry be based on ISIC, but it should also have that classification carried out by a single team in order to ensure that enterprises and establishments have identical classification irrespective of their use.

3. Where existing legislation prohibits the sharing of such administrative data – as is understood to be the case with the data held by the Inland Revenue Department – then a revision of the 1956 Statistics Ordinance giving a National Statistical System the power to access such data should supersede that prohibition.

4. Similarly, in the crucial area of population and demographic statistics, considerable advantages lie in using the Registrar General’s individual data to improve estimates of birth and deaths. The greater benefits would become apparent if improved information were available regarding internal, as well as international, migration. This could prove to be a fruitful area of investigation in a range of Local Government / Health / Education / Migration Department areas of policy.

5. Further cooperation between a range of Departments and DCS could uncover methods of improving the quality of estimates of output in the national accounts across a range of parastatal activities in which current estimates are frequently based on relatively simplistic, assumed relationships between volumes of activity and current and constant-priced estimates of output. There is undoubtedly an overriding requirement to introduce a strong enforcement policy in order to increase the current minimal levels of response in many of the DCS Industrial Surveys. A recent initiative to introduce a quarterly service sector survey has had to be halted due to very low response rates.

6. Attempts to coordinate statistical activity have been relatively unsuccessful in the past. It is not entirely clear why they have not been successful. There likely has not always been a long-term directive, and those promoting greater coordination have not had the necessary legal powers to overcome inertia or conflicting priorities.

7. Under these circumstances, a new law outlining the powers and responsibilities of a National Statistical System, whilst not necessarily overcoming all the hurdles, would at the least offer a framework for improved coordination. It could very likely open dialogues between producers of official statistics, suppliers of components, and users of published statistics leading to a greater awareness of the applicability of DCS data and greater
flexibility in terms of developing new products. This is particularly relevant with respect to our observations listed above in Chapter 2, section 22.

8. One of the main assets of any NSS is the cadre of professional statisticians. A new legal framework could place weight on professional and career development and on succession planning for key positions. Planning for this should lie at the heart of any future NSDS, and a Statistical Council could coordinate such planning with relevant institutions such as the Public Service Commission.

9. Our discussions with the Minister’s Advisory Committee highlighted a concern relating to the development and sustainability of the cadre of professional statisticians underpinning the activities of the NSS, particularly insofar as there are likely to be growing competitive external pressures for the skills that are required in producing and processing official statistics.

Key strategic questions that need to be addressed include the following:

- What skills are needed now and in the future?
- What can statistical offices offer for staff?
- How to attract staff with those skills?
- How to communicate about job opportunities in statistics?
- How to train staff to maintain and develop their skills?
- How to provide the best possible working environment?

10. The capability of an NSS is highly dependent upon the calibre of its staff. Organizational arrangements may contribute to enabling people to offer their optimal performance in the workplace, but it is essential to give utmost attention to developing the appropriate skills for a statistical agency and its counterparts throughout the government.

Our report does not presume to layout the particular path Sri Lanka should take, but it does recommend that responsibility for determining the content of a human resource management and development (HRMD) policy should be a statutory task placed on the National Statistics Council. We presume that the development of such a strategy would parallel a thorough review of the internal organisational structure of DCS that would include:

- Examining the balance of resources deployed in the different sectors, identifying opportunities for cross-sector collaboration
- Looking at ways to strengthen the cadre of government statisticians
- Developing the skill base within that cadre to meet the requirements of the National Statistical System
• Identifying the best talent within the NSS

• Building succession planning strategies for the key posts in DCS in preparation for the coming years

11. Within the remit of such a review, we strongly recommend that consideration be given to amending the status of the National Statistical System within the overall framework for the appointment and management of government staff to an Island Wide Service giving the NSS greater discretion in these areas.

12. Finally, a newly instituted law would give Sri Lanka an opportunity to enshrine the fundamental principles set out in Paragraph 2 of Chapter 3 and listed in detail in Annex 2. Over time, these principles will form the basis for explicit policies protecting the confidentiality of individual data, strengthening the impartiality of official statistics, reducing the burden on businesses supplying data, whilst at the same time increasing response rates and improving the quality of the results of such surveys.

**Summary Assessment**

13. The case for introducing a new statistical legal framework is set out above.

**Recommendation**

14. It is strongly recommended that the Government considers the findings of this Review and proceeds to introduce a revised statistical legal framework along the lines to be set out below in Chapter 5.
Chapter 5: The Path Ahead

1. In this chapter, we discuss two options for changed governance arrangements.

2. Adopting the Generic Law on Official Statistics (GLOS) under which the NSS would be defined as suggested in Chapter 2 to include:
   - **Producers**, who compile official statistics.
   - **Suppliers**, or providers, who supply the data for the compilation of official statistics.

3. The case for a new statistical act has been discussed above in Chapter 4, and there exists a readily available and carefully considered template for a new act in the form of the Generic Law on Official Statistics for Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia promoted by UNECE. A full text and explanatory notes are available on the website http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=45114. This offers a path forward which:
   - **establishes** the legal framework for the development, production, and dissemination of official statistics.
   - **determines** the main principles of official statistics according to the UN Fundamental Principles.
   - **describes** the organisation of the NSS and of those parties to the NSS,
     - National Statistical Office – the DCS including the District Offices
     - Chief Statistician (Director General of DCS) – role and responsibilities
     - Other producers of official Statistics
     - A Statistical Advisory Council
     - Other advisory bodies
   - **Describes** mechanisms, powers, and responsibilities for the coordination and programming of national statistical activities - in particular, the multi-year statistical programming;
   - **Provides** the legal mandate for data collection whilst setting out the NSS obligations to suppliers of data;
   - **Gives powers** to an NSS to have access to administrative data and to engage in record linking activity;
   - **Sets out** the powers to conduct Censuses;
   - **Requires** the protection of data subject to statistical confidentiality;
Restricts the use of NSS data exclusively for statistical purposes;

Places responsibility on the NSS for secure data processing and storage;

Restricts access to confidential data for research purposes and creates a charging framework for making such data accessible in permitted circumstances;

Lays down commitments to be signed by all upon taking up functions in official statistics and conditions which must apply in the event of subcontracting of tasks of statistical production which entail the use of confidential data;

Places a responsibility on the NSS to develop policies regarding

- Quality assessment and improvement
- Documentation of sources and methodologies
- Coordinated dissemination and release practices
- Provision of statistical processing services of data collection services
- International cooperation
- Penalties for violation of statistical confidentiality
- Failure to fulfil the obligation to provide data

4. Under this model, the Statistical Advisory Council would be the main advisory body to the Government and to the Director-General of DCS regarding issues of strategic importance to official statistics in Sri Lanka. According to the GLOS, the Statistical Council should be composed of appointed members who broadly represent different user categories.

5. However, given the particular highlighted situation in Sri Lanka in this review, a variation from the generic law - but nevertheless based upon the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics - could establish a more powerful and authoritative National Statistics Council (as opposed to an Advisory Council) for Sri Lanka (NSC) served by DCS with the following more specific powers and responsibilities:

- To develop the framework under which the collaborative development of the National Statistical System is to function
- To oversee the activities of the DCS
- To coordinate and regulate a single system of National Statistics, strengthening the National Statistical System by:
o Convening Committees to review the statistical programs of Ministries and of DCS and coordinating with other Departments and Ministries to develop an NSDS consistent with and supportive of national strategic plans;

o Monitoring the progress of the NSDS and reporting to Parliament;

o Setting quality standards for statistical outputs and their analyses;

o Setting standards for the publication of metadata and methodology;

o Developing a system for the accreditation of all published official statistics;

o Developing a code of Best Practices;

o Making agreements in the form of memoranda of understanding between Ministries and DCS relating to the delivery of NSDS objectives, accessibility of data, and approved applications of such data;

o Developing a cadre of high calibre statisticians;

o Introducing an effective enforcement regime for those who choose to fail to reply to business survey questionnaires.

6. Within this governance framework, the role of DCS, in addition to its current duties, would be to provide the Secretariat for the NSC.

7. A National Statistical Council would have an appointed membership including representatives of a range of users of official statistics as suggested above in respect of an Advisory Council. However, it would differ from a purely Advisory Council in so far as its membership would also include representatives of key Ministries in a manner closer to that of the lapsed National Data Committee which was chaired by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and the core Members of Committee were senior management level officials of the DC, National Planning, and the representatives from the Presidential Secretariat, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Demographic Department of the University of Colombo, and the Institute of Policy Studies. To this list should be added members of senior management of Ministries and Department producing official statistics and supporting the production of official statistics through making accessible administrative data.

**Recommendations**

8. This Review recommends the option that introduces a National Statistical Council as opposed to the Advisory Council. However, we recognise that this option places a greater burden on those appointed to a National Statistical Council as such an institution would have executive functions, roles, and responsibilities.
9. In recommending the introduction of a National Statistical Council, we recognise that, even with the support of the government for such a development, there will inevitably be delays in passing the necessary legislation. We, therefore, recommend that as an intermediate development, a non-statutory Council be created with broadly the same membership. The appointed Council should begin to address the policy issues alluded to in Paragraph 5 of this chapter with the intention that this Council would evolve into a statutory Council once the necessary legislation has passed through Parliament. One option – discussed briefly with stakeholders during the Workshops in October – could involve such a Council being introduced initially as an expert committee within the framework (Clause 10 f) which already exists under the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act of 2017.

10. We are keenly aware of the pressing need for Sri Lanka to coordinate an NSDS. However, we feel that such a development requires the processes of coordination as set out in the proposed legal framework and that should either await the creation of a statutory National Statistics Council or at least an interim non-statutory Council.
Chapter 6. National Accounts

1. The National Accounts of Sri Lanka is compiled by the National Accounts Division of DCS. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated using three approaches: production, expenditure, and income approach expressed at current and constant prices.

Background

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total unduplicated value of goods and services produced within the economic territory in a particular period. GDP growth is the single, most important indicator of economic growth.

3. The history of national accounts in Sri Lanka dates back to 1947, but compilation in the official standard forms of the SNA did not begin until the late 1960s.

4. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the DCS jointly compiled the national accounts until 2006. Since 2007, it has been the sole responsibility of DCS.

5. As time passed, numerous economic and structural changes took place in the economy. National accounting standards needed to be updated accordingly to keep track of the changing times. To date, the base year of SNA in Sri Lanka was updated in 1958, 1963, 1975, 1990, 1998, 2002 and, most recently in 2010.

GDP by Production Approach

6. Also referred to as the output approach, this measures GDP as the difference between the value of output less the value of goods and services used in producing these outputs during an accounting period.

7. GDP by Production Approach is estimated on a quarterly and annual basis. The GDP growth is based on the production side where the data support is stronger than the expenditure side.

Expenditure Accounts

8. The Expenditure Approach measures the final uses of the produced output as the sum of final consumption, gross capital formation, and exports less imports.

9. GDP by Expenditure is estimated on a quarterly and annual basis. It is estimated after the release of the GDP by Production Approach.

GDP by Income Approach

10. The Income Approach measures GDP as the sum of the factor incomes generated to the economy: compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, and other taxes less subsidies. It is estimated on an annual basis only after the annual estimates of the GDP by Production and Expenditure are compiled.
Revised/ Rebased National Accounts

11. Improvement efforts of the DCS towards the revision and rebasing of national accounts was made possible through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Programme for Improving National Accounts and Price Statistics (i.e., “Project on the Implementation of the System of National Accounts and the International Comparison Programme”). This project was part of the global initiative to assist countries in developing statistical and institutional capacity to undertake the shift from 1968/1993SNA to the 2008 SNA towards improving the scope, detail, and quality of national accounts and supporting economic statistics. The project was implemented during the period of 2011-2015.

12. The revised/rebased series which was adopted beginning in the first quarter of 2014 has the following features:

- Adoption of the 2008 SNA
  - Up-to-date methodologies for the compilation of Gross Output, Gross Value Added, and Intermediate Consumption of different economic activities
  - New valuation methods
  - Conceptual changes
  - Series of accounts called Sequence of Accounts
  - Adoption of Classification of Sectors: (by institution)
    - Non-Financial Corporation (NFC)
    - Financial Corporation (FC)
    - General Government (GG)
    - Household (HH)
    - Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)
  - Adoption of internationally recommended classification systems
    - Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC Rev 4)
    - Standard Commodity Classification (CPC)
    - General Government Expenditure based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)
    - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)
- Utilization of Supply Use Table
• Expansion of production boundaries to include mostly services subsectors that were not included in previous estimates

• Inclusion of economic activities of households

• Change of base year from 2002 to 2010

• New presentation of aggregate tables of GDP
  o By 10 economic activities by sector
  o By 48 economic activities by sector
  o By 79 economic activities by sector

**Data Sources**

13. Major sources of data for the revised/rebased series came from the various divisions of the DCS: quarterly and annual industry, construction, and services survey; prices; labour force survey; household income and expenditure survey.


**Time Lag of GDP Estimates**

15. Quarterly estimates of GDP by Production are released first, 75 days after the reference quarter. The quarterly GDP by Expenditure is released a week after. Both are disseminated via Web Release. The annual estimates are generated a year after.

**Data Dissemination Policies**

16. DCS has a data dissemination policy put in place and is uploaded on the website for the information of the public. It includes the advance release calendar of national accounts estimates, Revision Policy, and Technical notes on the compilation of the revised/rebased series.

**Summary Assessment**

17. The current revised/rebased GDP estimates (quarterly and annual) utilize the three approaches in order to comply with the concepts, definitions, classifications, guidelines, and recommendations of the 2008 SNA.

18. In terms of coverage, the quarterly and annual estimates likewise meet the requirements of the SNA in terms of desired detail and availability. The use of the Supply Use Table is recommended, as it allows the balancing transactions of the resources of goods and
services and the uses of goods and services. The SUT framework shows the linkages and ensures the consistency and coherence among industries, products, and sectors.

**Time Lag of National Accounts estimates**

19. The delay of 75 days after the reference quarter for the release of the accounts, however, is considered too lengthy. The delay greatly diminishes the relevance and usefulness of the output as it is disseminated in the middle of the last month of the next quarter.

20. If the performance of the economy, for instance, exceeded expectations and posted an unprecedented growth, the impact of what could be a “breaking news” will not garner much interest or attention from the public because the period covered is already “history.”

**Web Releases**

21. It should be noted that the performance of the economy is reported and analysed in real terms, or at constant prices, to reflect the more accurate growth of production or output in an economy without the effect of price changes or inflation. It is expected that the write-up is consistent and accurate in its contents along these lines.

22. It should be brought to the attention of DCS, in the web release, that the write-up states that it is releasing the GDP growth at current and constant prices. The per cent share of the major economic sectors is reported at current prices while the subsequent paragraphs on the details of the major sectors are at constant prices. However, for an untrained eye and user who is not familiar with GDP estimates, the subsequent paragraphs until the end of the report may be assumed to be at current prices since there is no mention that the analysis has already shifted to constant prices.

23. This may be a cause of confusion, erroneous reporting and analysis among media, journalists, and users of national accounts estimates. It is also advised that the National Accounts staff be aware of the reports and write-ups that are released in the newspapers and other media platforms. The untrained eye could very easily pick up incorrect figures and analysis based on web releases.

24. It should also be corrected that Taxes less Subsidies on products is not considered a sector in the economy. Instead, it should be considered to be part of each of the industries’ Gross Value Added (GVA). However, taxes less subsidies are currently calculated as a lumped item to cover all industries and then added to the GDP levels. These figures are then used to convert the GDP into market prices or at current prices.

25. Meanwhile, it is worth mentioning that aside from the Web releases, the DCS releases infographics on the GDP estimates as well. It is a good follow-up to reinforce the information to the public for better recall, emphasizing the industries, and posting the highest growths during the period.
**Recommendations**

**Revised/rebased series (base year 2010) should not be linked with the old series (base year 2002)**

26. It should be noted that the revised/rebased series (base year 2010) should not be linked to the old series (base year 2002) given that there are significant differences in scope and coverage, classification systems, the methodology used, and base year. In time series analysis, this is what is termed as a “break” in the series. Hence, the base year 2010 series is not comparable and should never be linked to the series of base year 2002.

27. A short footnote should be placed in the new series of 2010 base year to inform the users that they are not linked with the base year 2002 series. This is to alert planners, researchers, and others who utilize time series analysis to project growth trends to exercise caution on the use of the series.

**Sources and Methods for the Revised/Rebased Series**

28. While there are numerous technical and information notes on the improved and revised series, it would be beneficial to the current and future staff of national accounts and major users to have detailed documentation on the sources and methods by sector for transparency and a clearer understanding of the processes that were utilized. A standardized template for all the sectors is advantageous to ensure that all the required information is present, including assumptions, data limitations, parameters used, (e.g., under-coverage ratios), deflators, and most importantly, the methodology used.

29. Citing Principle 3 of the UN fundamental principles of official statistics: “To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.”

**Conduct of Consultation Forum**

30. In the future, it is encouraged that DCS conduct a consultative forum to present the work-in-progress of major undertakings in national accounts such as the rebasing and improvement efforts. Considered as a good international practice, the consultation process is designed to inform major stakeholders, experts, data producers, and users on the preliminary results with a view to 1) solicit their feedback on the changes made; 2) seek expert opinion and advice on methodological techniques used, and 3) propose interventions/solutions to challenges and problems that DCS encountered along the way.

31. As a result of the feedback gained from the consultative forum, the DCS is expected to implement the suggested improvements and/or changes whenever feasible. The ultimate objective of incorporating these inputs is to improve the quality of the revised/rebased series, where the major stakeholders are properly consulted and eventually become part of the process.
32. It is common among other countries that implement this practice in their national accounts improvement efforts to experience a general acceptance of the newly revised series and encounter fewer questions or inquiries on the results once they are officially disseminated.

**Use of Business Registers to Update Economic Surveys**

33. The DCS and the Inland Revenue Department are currently collaborating on the harmonized business registry based on the industry classification of the ISIC used in the SNA. Individuals or Groups who file business permits in the Inland Revenue Department are then categorized into the 2-digit level of ISIC, depending on their business industry classification. Information on the business registry is then passed on to DCS for use in updating economic surveys based on the list of establishments.

34. There are concerns, however, that establishments entered into the registry may not be properly categorized into the proper ISIC. There are also opportunities to augment business register data with VAT and PAYE data from Inland Revenue administrative data sources and to ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the Business Register. Furthermore, it is recommended that DCS engages in discussions with IR to establish how this may be developed more efficiently.

35. DCS should ensure that regular guidance and monitoring of staff in the Inland Revenue is provided. It is also important that the register is consistently maintained for "births" of new businesses and "deaths" of existing businesses as well as to maintain the consistency in classification of businesses for both IR and DCS purposes.

**Use of Existing Data and Indicators from Multiple Sources**

36. With data constraints that the national accounts staff regularly experience from the traditional quarterly surveys such as low response rates, incomplete or delayed data from regulatory agencies, or no data at all for a particular sector, it is necessary to find ways and means to supplement these inadequacies.

37. It is suggested that the staff explore and exhaust all existing data sources that are available from the various agencies and other sources and need not be limited to traditional data sources.

38. There is a wealth of information on administrative data specifically that the DCS has not yet fully tapped. They may not be even aware of this information.

39. An example is the administrative data from the Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA). The CIDA Bulletin of Construction Statistics, which is compiled monthly, contains all the relevant price indices for construction materials, price indices for labour (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled), price indices for equipment, fuel, and cost indices for various type of construction work. They also monitor construction projects by project type, by sector, by institution in terms of funding value, expected starting date, and expected finished date.
40. This information will already provide a solid data support to estimate the construction sector on a quarterly basis, both as an industry (production side) and as an investment (expenditure side). Indicators for estimating output include the price indices for labour and cost indices for construction projects. They are complemented by the ongoing value of construction projects completed for the month.

41. Price indices of construction materials, equipment, and labour (as input) are sufficient indicators of input or intermediate consumption. A composite price index may also be constructed out of these indices to serve as a deflator to derive the constant price estimates for construction (production side).

42. Another source of good administrative data is from the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau for Mining and Quarrying statistics. Aside from the results of the quarterly survey of industries, it may be a good complement or substitute for the indicator on output for the mining industry. The data compiled is very straightforward: it is compiled by commodity produced, categorized by metallic and non-metallic in the form of quantity and value. Other data produced are exports and imports.

43. Aside from administrative data sources, data from the private sector may be tapped as well, including service providers for telecommunication and business and industry associations. The Stock Exchange is also a rich source of information of publicly listed companies by the industry as they are required to report their quarterly financial income and expenses as well as their performance report and outlook of performance in the short term (succeeding quarters).

44. Major companies and businesses have their own websites and can be used to provide additional information or indicators of growth, especially if these industries are key players of the sector. The websites have information on quarterly financial reports and output performance.

**Need for an Appropriate Methodology for the Construction Sector in the Quarterly Estimation**

45. Given the available data on construction from the CIDA as cited above, the national accounts staff should be able to establish a new methodology for the sector. The staff may investigate the methods on how it is generated in other countries.

46. This is to replace the old practice of compiling Construction data using primarily the trend of cement production to derive the current quarter estimates. It should be noted that only indicators of output may be used to determine the production trend of the sector. Cement production is an indicator of input in the construction industry, not an indicator of output.
Compilation of Socio-Economic Statistics and Indicators for Local Development Planning

47. It may be an opportune time for DCS to compile and publish socio-economic statistics and indicators at the local level (by districts), something similar to a District Profile. A great deal of information is already published (from administrative data and surveys) and just requires some organization by District.

48. This will greatly help in identifying and analysing the socio-economic situations and conditions of the different districts, relative to other districts and to the country as a whole. It will serve as a basis for local governments to implement strategies, deliver intervention programs and mitigation efforts, and provide the statistical needs of local development planning.

Simultaneous Release of GDP by Production and Expenditure

49. It is highly recommended that the next priority that the national accounts division should address is the simultaneous release of the GDP by Production and GDP by Expenditure.

50. In most countries, these two accounts are released simultaneously because each one is compiled relative to one another, and validation measures are done in the context of the performance of related sectors on each side of the accounts.

51. For instance, the growth in the manufacture of textiles and apparel on the production side is validated using the growth in exports for textiles and apparel on the expenditure side. When there are questionable increases or declines in production, it is unable to be validated since there is no estimate of exports of textiles with which to validate it.

52. Other inter-related sectors include Construction as a production sector and Construction as an investment (expenditure). Mining and quarrying production is both related to the manufacturing sector of metallic and non-metallic products (production) as well as exports of mining products (expenditure), and so on.

53. The emphasis made here is that once the Production Accounts has been released, it cannot be revised, regardless if there were inconsistencies found in the production estimates based on the compilation of the Expenditure Accounts which was generated at a later time and vice versa.

Shorten Time Lag of Release of GDP by Production and Expenditure

54. Efforts should be exerted towards shortening the lag time of the GDP by Production and Expenditure dissemination from 75 days to 60 days. With the new Statistics Act in the future and when legal sanctions are already in place for non-respondents to survey questionnaires, the mindset of respondents may change to cooperate this time. At the same time, DCS should still strive to initiate advocacy programs and activities for the survey respondents.
55. The DCS, as the official compiler of the GDP estimates in the NSS, is committed to provide and deliver timely, relevant, accurate, and useful data and information to the government and the public.

Revision Policy of Annual Estimates

56. It is also suggested that the revision of the annual estimates be undertaken on a three-year interval instead of the current stand-alone year at a time. In the same way, the national accounts estimates are always compiled and analysed relative to the earlier period and the subsequent period. The three-year revision interval will allow for correction of inconsistencies in data, time for evaluation, and observation of trends in growth within the series. Oppositely, the annual compilation time interval only allows the errors to be perpetuated and remain uncorrected.

Need for Establishing a Formal Inter-Agency Working Group on Macroeconomic Accounts

57. National accounts estimation entails the collaboration, cooperation, and commitment of data producers from relevant agencies and the DCS as coordinator of the NSS and as the official compiler of national accounts. It is vital that the DCS strengthen their connections and enhance partnerships amongst them. DCS may have a coordination mechanism in place but is currently not being fully implemented or is without formal arrangements.

58. Establishing an inter-agency working group through a Memorandum Order or Resolution issued by the DCS will provide a venue to bring together the DCS and data source agencies to address issues, concerns on national accounts compilation, and other international commitments. Such issues may range from institutional arrangements for the regular and timely provision of data inputs for national accounts estimation, emerging requirements of other economic frameworks and international initiatives through the issuance of Memorandum of Agreements (MoA), review of compilation methodologies and other macroeconomic frameworks towards improvement in coverage, relevance and quality of statistics/indicators, frequency, timeliness and disaggregation, as well as designation of new suggestions to address emerging information requirements.

59. Membership to the working group shall include the Director of National Accounts, the designated senior staff and major data producers such as the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, the Construction Industry Development Authority, Department of Agriculture, Inland Revenue Department, and Insurance Regulatory Dept., just to mention a few. The engagement of relevant DCS divisions such as the Prices, Agriculture, Sample survey, industry and services divisions, etc., will also be included as necessary.

60. The DCS is expected to lead this working group and provide the technical, logistical, and secretariat support to the working group, while the concerned agencies are directed to give their full support to accomplish the tasks of the working group.

61. To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the working group, it is recommended for DCS to play a proactive role in directing this group, to provide guidance towards meeting its objectives, and to conduct meetings on regular basis, either as a group or by way of
bilateral meetings. This will also serve as a venue to review and monitor the compliance of agencies on the agreements stated in the MOAs.

**Dissemination of Outputs**

**Web Release**

62. There is still much room for improving the Web Releases of the National Accounts estimates. It is highly recommended to have a standardized template or format, to make sure that all the required information is consistent and coherent; and is reported towards a better understanding and analysis of the performance of the economy. It should be newsworthy (i.e., significant and brief) but specific, as the media and journalists may access it and publish the press release as is or use parts of it to create a larger news story. It may be worthwhile to invest in effective communication strategies towards an enhanced presentation of national accounts outputs.

**Dissemination Via Press Conference**

63. The DCS should seriously consider releasing and announcing the GDP growth through a Press Conference in the future. This can be utilized to report and expound more on the details (such as sectoral performance), indicators supporting the growth, etc. This will require additional time and preparation for the national accounts staff and the officials concerned, but it will ultimately be beneficial to DCS.

64. Through this platform, journalists and reporters may be able to ask follow-up questions or clarifications, and DCS will have the opportunity to address queries or current issues face-to-face and immediately. This is something that a prepared statement released through the web is unable to provide. Furthermore, this will provide DCS with an opportunity to gain media exposure and to reach a wider audience. Consequently, DCS will increase its visibility, favourable recognition, and authority as an institution.

**Continual Training of National Accounts Staff**

65. In order to strengthen and sustain an adequately trained staff, it is highly recommended that staff participate in regular capacity building on national accounts other macroeconomic frameworks and indicators, as well international cooperative programs and workshops for national accounts.

66. Capacity training on specific topics is also recommended, such as Supply and Use Table, Input-Output Table, Rebasings of National Accounts, Chained GDP, Linking and backtracking of Time Series, etc.
Chapter 7. Price Statistics

1. Information related to prices is collected, generated, and disseminated by the Prices and Wages Division of the DCS. Statistics compiled by the Division include the Consumer Price Index, Producers Price Index, and Producers and Retail Prices.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

2. The CPI measures the average change over time in the weighted prices of a market basket of commonly purchased goods and services by households relative to a base year. Weights are assigned to the commodity groups or sub-groups, reflecting their priorities in household consumption. As the prices of goods and services do not change simultaneously, the CPI can only reflect their average movement.

3. It is widely used as macroeconomic indicators of inflation or upturn in prices. Such changes affect the purchasing power of consumers’ incomes and their welfare. For example, by comparing the prices in the current month to the prices of the previous month, it can be determined how much more money one needs to buy the same goods and services at the current month, compared with the previous month.

4. Several applications of the CPI include its use as a deflator of expenditures at current prices to derive measures of real consumption and real income in the national accounts. In labour contracts, the CPI can be applied to adjust salaries and wages. The CIP also is applicable to the indexation of social security benefits, taxes, rent, and interest.

5. For the CPI, the DCS generates two indices - the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) and the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) - on a monthly basis. It is also compiled on a quarterly and annual basis.

6. Historically, the DCS compiled the CPI calculated solely from the Colombo metropolitan area for the period 1947 to 2008. Starting in May 2008, the CPI expanded its coverage to include the urban areas of Colombo. In June 2011, the CPI was rebased to 2006/2007, and from January 2017 onwards, the base year was updated to 2012/2013. The CPI was renamed to CCPI with the development of the NCPI in order to reflect the changes in prices for the entire country. This was released at the beginning of October 2015.

7. Prices for both the CCPI and the NCPI are collected by personal visits of price collectors from DCS who have been trained and equipped with forms for entering price data and descriptions of the items to be observed.

8. Prices for the CCPI are collected for 392 items in 14 selected pricing centres (outlets or establishments where the prices of commodities are quoted) in the urban areas of the Colombo district on a weekly basis. Meanwhile, prices for the NCPI are collected for 407 items from three price outlets in each of the 24 districts of Sri Lanka. Frequency of collecting prices for the items in the market basket vary depending on how quickly the prices change: fresh fish, rice, fruits, and vegetable prices are collected weekly; spices and dried fish prices are collected once every two weeks; textile and footwear prices are...
collected monthly; furniture, building materials, and pharmaceutical products are collected quarterly.

9. There are 12 major expenditure groups covered in both indices, and its classification is aligned with the United Nations’ Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).

Methodology:

10. DCS makes use of the Modified, or Two-Stage, Laspeyres formula to calculate the CPI. The price collected in the current period is divided by its price collected in the previous period. This short-term ratio is multiplied by the item’s estimated cost of base period spending in the previous period to obtain the current period estimate of the cost of base period spending assigned to the item. The CPI is the sum of the current period estimated cost of base period spending divided by the spending in the fixed base period.

11. Currently, the weights for the 2013-based indices are derived from the latest Household and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by DCS which covered 20,540 sample households for the period of June 2012-July 2013.

Time Series

12. The DCS maintains the following monthly time series of the CCPI and NCPI:

   - 1958-2008 CCPI (base year=1958)
   - 2008-2016 CCPI (base year=2006/2007)
   - 2014-present CCPI (base year=2013)
   - 2014-present NCPI (base year=2013)

Producer’s Price Index (PPI)

13. The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average change over time in the prices of goods and services received by domestic manufacturers and producers for their output. The PPI reflects price changes from the perspective of the seller. PPIs are usually generated for finished goods, intermediate goods, and raw materials.

14. The PPI is used for many purposes such as a deflator of current prices in production sectors to derive measures of real income in the national accounts, as a short-term indicator of inflationary trends, for indexation of legal contracts in both the public and private sectors, and as an analytical tool for businesses/researchers.
15. PPI is generated by DCS on a monthly basis covering three economic activities: Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Water. It is also compiled quarterly and on an annual basis.

16. Prices for PPI are collected from domestic producers for 514 products from 376 manufacturing and utility establishments and 36 agricultural products from 331 divisional secretariat divisions covering the entire country. The prices for electricity and water supply are sourced from the Ceylon Electricity Board and National Water Supply and Drainage Board, respectively.

17. The PPI groupings of economic activity follow the 2-digit level economic activity of the United Nations’ International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 3.1 (ISIC Rev.3.1).

18. Currently, the weights for the 2013-based PPI are derived from the Census of Industry conducted by DCS for the reference year 2013.

Time Series

19. The DCS maintains the following time series of the PPI:

   • 2014 - present (base year=2013)

Producers’ Price of Locally Produced Agricultural, Livestock, and Fisheries Products

20. Producer’s Prices for Agriculture represent the prices received by farmers and producers for their produce at the first point of sale, excluding transport cost. Commodities covered include cereals, milk, eggs, fish, livestock and miscellaneous products, which are collected in the second week of every month. It is compiled on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Prices are considered final once it is received from the field.

Time Series

21. The DCS maintains the following monthly time series of the Producer’s Price in agriculture:

   • 1980 - present

Retail Prices for Selected Consumer Items

22. The DCS also compile retail prices for important commodities:

   a. Open Market Retail Prices of Selected Food Items – This covers commodities such as rice, bakery products, vegetable, meats, fish, and condiments which average households purchase from the market in the following districts of Colombo: Pettah, Maradana, Borella, Grandpass, Kirulapona, Dematagoda, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Kotte, Nugegoda, Kolonnawa, and Ratmalana
Open market retail prices are collected on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis through the field staff of the Department of Census and Statistics in sample market stalls in the city. In most cases, prices of food items such as vegetables and condiments are obtained through the interview method as well as actual "test purchases" which are carried out in the city markets.

b. **All Island Retail Prices of Selected Food Items and Miscellaneous** – This covers commodities such as rice, pulses, vegetable, meat, eggs, and groceries. Average prices of food and miscellaneous items are based on the weekly, monthly, and quarterly price collections conducted in the principal urban areas of each District by the statistical field staff of the DCS attached to each District Secretariat Office, excluding the cities of Mannar, Mullaitivu, and Killinochchi.

**Time Series**

23. The DCS maintains the following weekly time series of Retail Prices for Selected Consumer Items:

*Open market average retail prices: 2006 – present*

*All Island Retail Prices: 1999 – present*

**Validation Procedures**

**CCPI and NCPI**

24. Price collectors undertake a weekly “test purchase” of selected commodities to ensure that prices are realistic. In the test purchase, the collectors are instructed to buy items at sample price outlets as ordinary consumers and not as price collectors of DCS. The prices they paid for the items purchased are compared with the list of prices given by price outlets to the collection officers. The list contains the names of the price outlets, which allows verification. Price collectors are also given detailed instructions on the procedures of data collection. To ensure the objectivity of price collection, the price collectors are assigned to a specific outlet on a rotation basis (i.e., they do not visit the same price outlet more than once).

25. Validation of the prices furnished by the price collectors is undertaken by the Senior Statisticians-in-charge with the assistance of Statisticians in the division.

**PPI**

26. For PPI in agriculture, the validation procedure uses the Minimum and Maximum Ratio (Min-Max) whereby the minimum and maximum range of prices are set for a commodity and the collected price is expected to fall within the Min-Max range. The price collected is also compared with Retail prices and international prices for the same commodity.
27. On average, the response rate of collecting Producer’s Prices for manufacturing and utility is both 100%, 45 days after the reference period; for electricity and water, it is 90%. Both have a 45-day time lag and are released two months after the first release.

**Producers’ Prices**

28. Validation of prices for Producers’ prices is performed at the head office, while heads of the regional offices conduct field visits to check the prices. Instructions for price collection are provided to field officers.

**Open Market Average Retail Prices**

29. The frequency of price collection is adjusted based on how frequent price changes occur. When this occurs, prices are collected on a weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis. Completed price schedules are verified for consistency. Correction of entries and tabulation are performed using microcomputers.

**Dissemination**

30. The CCPI and the NCPI are disseminated to the public via Web Release on the last working day of the current month and on the 21st day of the succeeding month, respectively.

31. The PPI for Manufacturing, Electricity, and Water are likewise disseminated via Web Release, 45 days after the reference month since January 2017.

32. The PPI in Agriculture is available internally in the Prices and Wages division only. It is neither published nor disseminated on the web but may be provided to users upon request.

33. Open Market Weekly Average Retail Prices are released on the Tuesday following the reference week via a web release. The All Island Retail Prices of Selected Food Items and Miscellaneous, is disseminated on an annual basis via publication in the *Bulletin of Selected Retail and Producers Prices*. The Bulletin comes in the form of a publication and is also uploaded to the web.

**Revision Policy**

34. **CCPI and NCPI:** the CCPI and the NCPI are not revised.

35. **PPI:** Web releases of the PPI for the latest month are termed as “provisional” until 45 days after the reference month released, as there are still establishments from which prices have not yet been collected. Hence, prices are imputed for these establishments. The monthly PPI is finalized two months after the first release.
Technical Notes

36. Some information on the technical notes on the CPI can be found in the write-up on the web releases. More detailed information is documented in the publication *Bulletin of Selected Retail and Producer Prices* which is also uploaded to the website.

Issues and Challenges

37. The staff pointed out issues regarding staff shortages to carry out the price collection activities. There were also concerns about the need to build capacity training on rebasing of price indices.

Assessment

CCPI and NCPI

38. The CCPI and NCPI, recently formed by DCS, are generally of good quality. The expenditure grouping complies with the latest prescribed international standard classification system and the base weights with the latest survey of HIES of 2013. The statistical method of compilation is consistent with scientific principles and internationally agreed best practices. There is also a high level of commitment to publish the CCPI and the NCPI on time as they are released in a regular and timely manner.

39. Quality assurance of data is carried out using a series of field and validation checks. A description of the processes is documented in the “Briefing on the First Release of the National Consumer Price Index (2013=100)” and the *Bulletin of Retail and Producers’ Prices 2013-2016*, both uploaded to the website.

40. While DCS has exerted efforts in improving their price compilation system through rebasing and updating of market baskets in recent years and the addition of the NCPI in 2014, it appears that the approach is on an ad hoc basis, rather than systematic (i.e., the rebasing is done periodically, whenever the latest HIES is released; the new base year is the reference year of the HIES).

On the Time Series

41. It is a general practice that the starting year of the rebased time series should be the same as the new base year (i.e., time series of CCPI [base year 2013] should begin in 2013).


43. In the same manner, the beginning of the PPI time series 2014 - present (base year=2013) is 2014, not 2013.
On Validation Procedures

44. Validation measures for all price indices are documented in the various web releases and in the *Bulletin of Selected Retail and Producers Prices* annual publication. However, in reality, it is not assured that all of these are practised or implemented religiously given the long list of commodities to be collected, time constraints, lack of staff, and deadlines to meet. There will be varying degrees of implementation depending on the staff’s availability.

On Dissemination

45. Practically all the price statistics that the DCS produce are available on the website. Data users in the government and private sectors, research, and in other fields usually look for the technical notes or sources and methods as well regarding how these prices are generated. Some information on these are interspersed in the write-ups of some web releases, but there is no particular tab or heading in the prices section where technical notes may be found.

Furthermore, for users who are regularly monitoring prices in line with their work or research, there is also no particular tab or heading in the website regarding what exact date these are uploaded. This information is usually mentioned in the write-ups of the web releases.

On Technical Notes

46. Only the CCPI and the NCPI have more detailed sources and methods than the rest of the prices.

47. Documentation of PPI, Producers, and Retail Prices is lacking. Only a short note on an introduction of the PPI is available on the DCS website. For the Producer’s price of locally produced agricultural, livestock, and fisheries products as well as the Retail prices for selected consumer items, there is only a brief mention in the Introduction and in the Footnotes on the corresponding tables, published in the *Bulletin of Selected Retail and Producer Prices*.

Recommendations:

48. While the price indices generated by DCS are timely and regularly available, there is a need to continuously update and improve the quality of existing price indices to ensure relevance and wider policy use.

Data Collection

49. Attention should be given to the following areas:

a. Continue to review the design of the pricing forms to reflect changes in the item characteristics.
b. For consumer and retail prices, there should be continuous monitoring of price outlets to account for “new” shopping centres, supermarkets, and market stalls.

c. It is suggested that DCS considers shifting from the traditional questionnaire-based system to a computer-assisted device using Personal Digital Assistant (PDAs) that combines computing, cellular phone, web browsing, and networking features. There is PDA software available that is customized for application in price statistics such as data entry forms and validation tools to reduce data entry errors. The use of PDAs provides significant advantages in terms of cost savings, quality of data, and most importantly, the data processing time is significantly reduced from data collection to data dissemination.

Generation of Updated/Rebased Price Indices

50. CCPI and NCPI need to be updated and rebased periodically, with its base year concurring with the reference year of the latest HIES. This is to take into account changes in consumer preferences and spending as reflected in the new weights of the updated market basket of goods and services. Some items may no longer be commonly bought due to changes in quality or technology, or some products or services may need to be excluded because they no longer exist or are no longer being traded in the market.

51. In the same manner, rebasing of the PPI should concur with the reference year of the latest Census of Industry. It is worth mentioning that the current PPI base year is based on the latest census of the industry reference year, which is 2013.

52. Rebasing of the CCPI and NCPI time series should be generated in a specified timeline. For example, every three years after the release of the new HIES, which is conducted every five years. Whatever timeline is chosen, it should be selected through the formulation of a Policy on the synchronized rebasing of the CCPI, and CCPI following the guidelines aforementioned.

Formulation and Implementation of Policies on Price statistics

53. It is recommended that DCS develops the following policies in collaboration with users:

a. Policy on synchronized rebasing of price indices (CCPI and NCPI; PPI on Manufacturing and Electricity and Water)

b. Policy on Revision of Price Indices to explain the reference period when the prices are revised and finalized (or if they are not revised at all).

c. Policy on the Dissemination of Price Statistics, which is also commonly known as the calendar of release, provides information on the date of when the prices are expected to be uploaded to the website. This should also include the date of availability for the hard copy of the publication.
54. It is at the discretion of DCS to formulate individual policies as mentioned above or come up with an integrated policy on the generation, rebasing, revision, and dissemination of price statistics. Policies are put into place to address pertinent issues, identify key activities, provide guidance, manage expectations, and serve as principles to follow regarding an organization’s procedures and outputs, among other issues. They also serve as a basis for performance monitoring to determine if the policies are actually implemented or not.

**Development of New Price Indices**

55. It is recommended that the DCS formulates a short-term and medium-term plan or program of activities in price statistics to prioritize on the improvement of existing price indices and the compilation of new ones. This would aid in keeping the DCS in line with compliance to updated economic frameworks and would capture recent economic developments in Sri Lanka.

**Chained Price Indices**

56. It is well-known that the use of fixed weights (as in Laspeyres type formula) introduces some bias in the measure of price change. Fixed-weighted indexes have the tendency to overstate price changes when the relative price of a commodity increases more quickly than other commodities. In this regard, the relative weight of that commodity would be overestimated until the index is rebased, resulting in a higher estimate of price change.

57. A key recommendation in the 2008 SNA is to shift from the traditional fixed-based indices towards chain-linked measures. The problem of base-period dependence and substitution bias are eliminated with the shift to chained prices. Chain indices are considered superior to fixed-base indices because weights are updated every year to reflect the current trend in prices.

**Development of Construction Price Index and Real Estate Price Index**

58. Development of an operational framework and estimation methodology for the compilation of the Construction price index and the Real estate price index will provide the ability to track price movements that reflect the supply and demand conditions in these sectors amidst the flourishing developments in the real estate industry which have resulted from the on-going massive construction ventures in Colombo. More importantly, they will also serve as the more appropriate deflators in national accounts to convert the current value of production of the construction industry and real estate services into volume measures.

**Development of CPI for Low-Income Group Households**

59. This will reflect the expenditure and the cost of goods and services purchased by low-income households. There is a strong demand for the compilation of this price index to support poverty estimates and analysis.
Establishment of Committee on Prices

It is recommended that DCS establish an inter-agency committee on prices to serve as a forum towards the improvement of price statistics.

60. Suggested membership includes major users and stakeholders such as the Central Bank, the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Director of National Accounts Division, Ministry of Labour and Wages, Research Institutes, and Private Industry Associations. The DCS will be able to inform and present its progress of work to the group, including the methodologies for consultation, validation, and endorsement by the committee. This agency would determine the needs and develop a greater understanding of the uses of price statistics. They would also address the emerging requirements of stakeholders and international initiatives on SDG, ICP, and PPP, etc. This mechanism will allow an exchange of views and expertise to resolve issues in price statistics, provide guidance to DCS on the prioritization of the compilation of new price indices and will enable monitoring of the compliance to the policies formulated on price statistics.

61. It is highly recommended that a Technical Manual on Price Statistics should be published in order to cover all prices statistics compiled by DCS for proper documentation. This should include the concepts, scope, coverage, sources of data, criteria for choosing the sample outlets, collection and validation procedures, the methodology used, the calculation of weights, and time series available.

Technical Manual on Price Indices

62. This will serve as a guide to both the staff of DCS and the users of prices statistics. Furthermore, it will enhance the transparency of DCS in the compilation and dissemination of price statistics; it may also be used for audit purposes to avoid any risk of index manipulation.

Dissemination of Price Statistics

63. In the event that the recommendations made regarding the Policies on Prices and the publication of a Technical Manual are implemented, these should have designated headings or tabs in the DCS website on Prices. This will address the users’ long-standing request for such information.

Conduct of Users-Producers Forum

64. In order for DCS to be relevant and responsive to the needs of users, a regular dialogue through a User’s-Producers Forum is recommended to be undertaken amongst users, producers, and key decision-makers. This mechanism aims to facilitate discussion and cooperation by identifying user needs and for DCS to gain some feedback on the extent to which the use of price statistics meets users’ needs.
65. Low responses or non-responses by the data providers affect the quality of price statistics. The Users forum can also serve as a platform for advocacy in soliciting the cooperation and response of the private sector and individuals to price surveys.

**Continuous Training of DCS Staff**

66. It is highly recommended that DCS ensures that the staff engaged in the generation of price statistics are up to date in their knowledge and skills to maintain their relevancy in a time of constantly changing technologies and methodologies. Training on chained prices and chain-linking, rebasing of indices, backtracking of indices, development of construction and real estate price indices are among the priority areas for consideration.
Chapter 8: Agriculture Statistics

Introduction

1. The agricultural sector remains an important source of livelihoods for a large number of the population who live in the rural and plantation areas of the country. About 70% of Sri Lanka people still live in rural and plantation areas. The agricultural sector accounted for 7.0% of GDP in 2018 and provided employment for about 25.5% of the labour force. Agriculture in Sri Lanka mainly consists of crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquatic resources along with agriculture land and agro-forestry. However, changing weather patterns, labour shortages, fragmentation of landholdings, land degradation, younger population moving away from agriculture, biotic and abiotic stresses to the crops, food waste, destruction of products, and health concerns of farmers are reported as major challenges in agriculture in Sri Lanka.

Responsible agencies for agriculture statistics

2. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries, and Aquatic Resources Development are the two main responsible government agencies responsible for the production and generation of the agricultural statistics.

Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation

3. The Agriculture and Environment Division of DCS has been carrying out an Agriculture Census once every ten years. The last Agriculture Census was carried out in 2013/14 as a part of the Economic Census. Both household and commercial agriculture activities are included in the census. The outputs are provided on the National and District level. The DCS has also been conducting bi-annual crop cutting surveys to estimate the paddy statistics, Highland crops statistics for cultivation seasons (Yala & Maha) at the Grama Niladhari Division level (14,021 cases), annual livestock population and production on the district level, annual cost of production for Tea, Rubber, and Coconut at the national level, and the food balance sheet for each year.

4. Recently, with the technical support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the DCS has conducted an Agriculture Household Survey (2017/2018) covering different aspects of agricultural activities. However, the results are yet to be published.

5. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) provides national forecasts of major crops, fruit, and vegetables for Yala and Maha seasons at the national level. The DoA also generates the cost of cultivation data of food crops by carrying out a cost of cultivation survey seasonally in addition to providing the national forecast of food crops. Likewise, the

---

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources provides annual production statistics of fisheries and aquaculture at the national level.

Administrative data

6. The Sri Lanka Customs collects data on imports and exports of agricultural products as an official record of custom.

International standard and methodology

7. The DCS uses the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) guidelines for the compilation and dissemination of agriculture statistics.

8. The FAO has also recommended a Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics which provides a conceptual framework for agricultural statistics covering the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The Global Strategy defines a minimum set of internationally comparable core agricultural data that countries should provide to enable comparisons to be made internationally.

National policy and framework

9. The Public Investment Programme (PIP) (2017-2020), a medium-term policy document of the government with sectoral development priorities and policies, has presented targets, key strategies, and investment priority areas for the development of crops, livestock, plantation, and fisheries sectors. Two of the five goals of development in PIP related to the agricultural sector are (1) Development of rural economies and (2) Ensuring land ownership to rural and estate sectors, the middle class, and government employees.

10. The agriculture development targets and strategies in PIP are based on National Agriculture Policies and Programmes like National Food Production Programmes (2016-2018) and Agriculture Development Mega Zones for the purpose of increasing production, substituting imports, and promoting exports of agro-based products. Even though the agriculture policies have not directly mentioned the needs of agriculture statistics, they have mentioned the importance of research and development in agriculture as well as timely dissemination of the research outputs to end-users. The new Agriculture Policy has been drafted and submitted to the government’s approval to address the various challenges in the agricultural sector.

11. Data gaps and user demands

- Quarterly data on crops, livestock, and fisheries production
- Environmental impacts on agriculture and related environmental statistics
- Agriculture price data
- Post-harvest loss of agriculture
• Crop damage data
• Spatial data of farmlands related farmers details
• Availability of real-time data.
• Microdata of agriculture census and survey

12. Issues and challenges

• Accuracy of data: The crop forecasts from the Ministry of Agriculture are based on basic estimates.
• The data from the field is taken by ARPA (Agriculture Production and Research Assistant) from the documents of the land area and the ownership records according to the land registry. That is maintained in the Agrarian Development Centre level. They estimate the land area cultivated with no actual measuring device.
• Data quality: lack of proper validation of agriculture data. Example: A 30-40% post-harvest loss is reported, but there does not appear to be accurate data to support the findings.
• The Department of Agriculture lacks appropriate methods and skill in data collection.
• The crop-cutting survey technique that has been used by DCS since the 1950s should be improved with a more modern methodology and technique.
• Lack of a proper database of farmers related to service extended by the institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture.
• Less accessibility of agriculture-related data (e.g., weather, irrigation)
• Different data types are available in different sources, which are contradictory to each other.
• Considerable time is required to enter the available data.
• Unwillingness to share the available information to government institutions.

Assessment and recommendations

13. The DCS has been collecting agriculture statistics mainly through the agriculture census. The last agriculture census was conducted in 2013/14 as a part of the economic census. The agriculture census was based on FAO guidelines and provides information on agriculture holdings, areas and production of crops, number of livestock, poultry, fisheries, farm labour, farm mechanization, etc. for smallholdings and estates at the national and district level.

14. Most of the important agricultural information is captured in the agriculture census, but the DCS provides a regular flow of quality agriculture data on an annual basis. The recently formed Agricultural Household Survey 2017/18 could potentially be a beneficial source of annual data if it is institutionalized.
15. The Crop-cutting Survey for Paddy conducted by the DCS only covers the major Mahaweli Systems - Udawalawa, B, C, G, and H. The absence of a more comprehensive Crop Cutting survey is a major challenge facing the Authority, particularly when attempting to calculate Average Yields for other Systems. Therefore, we recommend a more comprehensive survey that includes other Mahaweli Systems as well as for some other crops in order to improve the accuracy of crop yield data.

16. The Mahaweli Authority states that the cultivated and harvested crop damage is not captured in the estimate of annual agriculture production. It unfavourably affects the accuracy level of production estimates. Accordingly, it is essential to take steps to measure crop damage in annual production with the aim of minimizing the errors occurred.

17. The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics defines a minimum set of core agriculture data in three dimensions - economic, social, and environmental. Sri Lanka mainly lacks data on rural and environmental dimensions such as soil degradation, land use, fertilizers and pesticides used, water and air pollution, emissions due to agriculture, rural infrastructure, public expenditure on agriculture and rural development, etc.

18. There is some evidence of duplication and discrepancy between DCS and the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development) in area and production of crops, especially of rice and livestock number and production. The strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture with scientific data collection methodology and improved coordination between the organizations in the production of agricultural statistics should help to reduce the inconsistencies in data.

19. The DCS has been using paper-based questionnaires for data collection in agricultural surveys and censuses. New technologies like Computer-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) could be used in agriculture census and survey taking in order to speed up the data collection process.

20. The available microdata of past agriculture censuses and upcoming agriculture censuses and surveys could be made available for users to expand its uses for researches and improved policy planning in the agricultural sector.

21. It will be important for the national statistical system to be able to focus on micro-level agricultural data as well. For example, it would be beneficial to have paddy statistics (total extent, total production, etc.) available annually as well as the Yala and Maha seasons. If the paddy statistics are available for long-grain white paddy, long-grain red paddy, and short-grain paddy, such information is important for market monitoring purposes. Adoption of similar procedures for the remainder of the crops is also important.
Chapter 9: Population and Demography Statistics

Introduction

1. According to the Population and Housing Census 2012, the total population of Sri Lanka is 20.4 million with a sex ratio of 93.8, a population growth rate 1.1% during 1981-2012, and a population density of 325 per square kilometres. The Sinhalese is the largest ethnic group in Sri Lanka (74.9%), and Buddhism is the largest religion (70.1%). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR per 1,000) is 17.6, and the Crude Death Rate is 6 persons per 1,000. Apart from the population census, Sri Lanka has a good system of vital registration for the registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Divorces. These vital statistics are used for the estimation of the mid-year population annually.

2. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) and the Registrar General's Department are the two main responsible government agencies for the production and dissemination of population and demographic statistics. The Department of Immigration and Emigration provides data on international migration.

3. Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation: The Population and Housing Census, which has been conducted once every 10 years, is the main source of population and demographic data. The last population and housing census (PHC) took place in 2012. The population census provides population characteristics like size, age-sex composition, dependency population, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, labour force, occupation, migration, and fertility of the population. It is also the source of housing figures. The population and demographic statistics from the PHC are available for the national, province, district, and Grama Niladhari level. The demographic statistics are also obtained and updated through household surveys taking place at certain intervals or on an ad-hoc basis. The demographic and health survey, household income and expenditure survey, labour force survey, and women wellbeing survey are major household surveys in Sri Lanka. The Women Wellbeing Survey, conducted in 2019, will also provide demographic statistics.

4. The Registrar General's Department (RGD) uses an administrative data recording system to compile vital statistics like birth, death, marriage, divorce, and cause of deaths each year. The information is available at the district level. The vital statistics - with additional information on international migration from the Department of Immigration and Emigration - is used for the estimation of the mid-year population.

5. International standard and methodology: The DCS uses the United Nations guidelines for conducting population and housing censuses. The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 2 (2008), which was recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) for the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, was followed by DCS in 2012 PHC. Likewise, the RGD uses the UN manual for vital statistics - Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Rev. 3 (2014) for the compilation of vital statistics. Cause of death information is coded according to ICD 10 guidelines.
6. National policy and framework: The Statistics Ordinance of 1960 and the Census Ordinance of 1900 (with the last amendments submitted in 2000) has substantially remained the basis for census taking in Sri Lanka. The same Ordinances also act as the main basis for the Vital Registration in Sri Lanka.

7. Data gaps and users' demands

- Inter-census population and demographic updates up to the lowest administrative level, the GN (Grama Niladharı Division) level, are not available due to the lack of inter-census population surveys.
- Internal migration between district-to-district, and rural-to-urban areas are not available for any period other than a census year, and this presents a major challenge for those who are charged with compiling mid-year population estimates.
- Regarding external migration, despite its long history of being a major migrant-sending country, there is surprisingly a large data gap on external migration of Sri Lankans. Other than administrative data which likely exists somewhere unattainable to the public, there is no detailed individual/household level information that would provide a fuller profile of migrants.
- The UN agency in Sri Lanka mentioned that the government does not have a strategy with specific measures to provide assistance to immigrants in the event of an emergency. For example, Sri Lanka’s current crisis communication system operates mainly in the national languages, Sinhala and Tamil. Sri Lanka does not maintain a database of all its nationals living abroad, which would help facilitate emergency assistance, including evacuations and repatriations in the event of crises. To date, there has been no empirical research into the extent to which internal migration or emigration is affected by natural disasters, reoccurring adverse weather conditions, or climate change.
- Microdata of the Population and Housing Census is not made available to users.

8. Issues and challenges

- The final dissemination of population census results is subject to a 30-month delay. However, there were a number of data releases in the meantime for different themes of public importance.
- Internal migration in population census is tabulated for the district-to-district level, not from DS-to-DS level or between sectors.
- Statistics relating to people who have gone abroad temporarily are only partially captured.
- The population registry is not updated if a person moves from one region to another region.
- Registration of birth and deaths is believed to be 100% but with a small percentage of some delay.
• The DCS lacks funding for inter-census population surveys for updating population census figures.

• The RGD lacks an online system for registration and transfer of vital statistics from the DS (Divisional Secretariat) level to the centre.

**Assessment and Recommendations**

9. While the DCS utilized new technology, such as scanning and computer-assisted coding, to expedite the processing of data in the last population census (2012), there is still a strong case for new IT-based technologies like Compute-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to be used for data collection. This would lead to a more timely release and publication of results. We were informed that the DCS has made the decision to use CAPI in the upcoming Population Census (2021) and is currently making the necessary preparations.

10. A shortage of funding in DCS hinders the regular and timely performance of major household surveys like DHS and inter-census population census for updating population and demographic statistics.

11. The civil registration activities in RGD have been decentralized up to the Divisional Secretariat (DS) level in all 332 DSs. RGD has taken steps to computerize vital events since February 2019 and issue certificates centrally. This system could be decentralized and turned into an online Vital Events Registration Management Information System (VER-MIS) for ease of data collection and transfer to the centre office.

12. The RGD needs support for equipment and skill development for employees working in the computer and IT fields for upgrading the Civil registration system into an online system.

13. In the latest questionnaire for 2021, the Population and Housing Census, DCS maintained the question on migration at the district level. The same question could be re-formulated to ask about the DS division of origin and destination and the responses could be aggregated as needed – so that more information can be elicited with just one question.

14. A detailed survey of external migrants would also be useful – particularly as recent migration patterns suggest that the gender and skills mix of migrants has been fluctuating.

15. The PHC is considered to be a major source of information on the size, distribution, and social-economic characteristics of the population, farming, and other establishments. The information is vital for making national, regional, and local level plans and policies. It also provides a list of names for many national and sub-national household surveys. Therefore, this assessment recommends open access to the PHC microdata, while still ensuring individual confidentiality.
Chapter 10: Industrial Statistics

Introduction

1. The industrial statistics sector covers data from three primary industry divisions: Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, and Water. This is according to the sectors as based in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4 of the United Nations and its localized version is Sri Lanka standard Industrial classifications-SLSIC. The latest Annual Survey of Industries (2017) covered industrial establishments with five or more persons engaged and estimates that there are 21,295 such industrial establishments in the country.

Responsible agencies for industrial statistics

2. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Resettlement of Protected Displaced Persons, Cooperative Development, and Vocational Training and Skill Development (i.e., the Ministry of Industry and Commerce) are the two main responsible government agencies for the production and dissemination of industrial statistics. The other government agencies, namely the Tourism Development Board, Customs Department, Department of Registrar of Companies, Department of Inland Revenue, and Construction Development Authority produce rather more specific types of industrial statistics in their domains – primarily administrative data.

Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation

3. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) that has been carried out by DCS every year is the main source of industrial statistics in Sri Lanka. The ASI includes Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, and Electricity, Gas, and Water sectors of the ISIC, Rev. 4 and covers state-owned industrial establishments, industries coming within the purview of the Board of Investment (BOI), and private sector establishments with five or more persons engaged. The Census of Industries (2003/04) and the Economic Census (2013/14), which are conducted once in ten years, are also considered major sources of industrial statistics. All the industrial surveys and censuses in DCS provide data to the 2two-digit level of Sri Lanka Standard Industrial Classification (SLSIC 2D). The industrial census and Economic census data are available for the district level.

4. The Index of Industrial production is compiled monthly by the DCS instead of the FIPI of the Central Bank. The annual survey of Industries has been conducted by the DCS for more than fifty years, and a time series of data is available for the industry sector.

5. The Statistical Business registry (SBR) was established with the list of economic entities gathered from the economic census. All of the entities with more than three employees are included in the registry.
6. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce keeps records of administrative data through registration of new industries. The Board of Investment maintains administrative records of larger industries.

**International standard and methodology**

7. The DCS follows the United Nations International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008 (IRIS 2008) for collection and reporting of industrial statistics. Likewise, The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 of the United Nations was localized for the convenience of identifying specific industries within the country. Sri Lanka Standard Industrial Classification (SLSIC) and localized Central Product Classification (CPC) codes are used to classify the economic activities and products in the industrial survey and censuses.

**National policy and framework**

8. The DCS utilizes the Statistics Ordinance and the Census Ordinance for the industrial survey and census taking in Sri Lanka. However, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce conducts registration of the industries under the Industrial Promotion Act No. 46 of 1990.

9. **Data gaps and user demands**
   - The results of AIS are not available at the sub-national level, especially for the districts.
   - The administrative data from the registration of industries is not accessible to users.
   - There is a need for quarterly industrial data.
   - Environmental issues-related statistics on industries are not available.

10. **Issues and challenges**
    - The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) maintains a low response rate (70% on average).
    - There are significantly lower response rates for quarterly/monthly surveys. A recent initiative in the service sector was discontinued because of the disappointingly low response rates (around 30%).
    - The legal framework is weak with no separate ordinance for the production of industrial statistics.
    - The foreign investors engaged in major construction contracts report that they are not bound to give information to DCS. If this is accurate, then it should be a source of great concern given the scale of some key projects.
• The time lag in the dissemination of the monthly Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is 63 days.

• No mechanism currently exists for sharing industrial data among related stakeholders.

• The available SBR in the DCS does not have any mechanism for regular updates. The unit of SBR is the establishment. This also acts as an obstacle in updating the registry with the registries of other sources as the unit of those are enterprises.

• Changes in inventory levels are reflected in monthly and quarterly surveys for the Industrial Production Index survey.

Assessment and Recommendations

11. The low response rate is a serious challenge in regard to industrial data collection in DCS. It is partly due to the weak legal provisions. Data collection is carried out under the Statistics Act. However, the DCS has never taken corrective measures for non-responding establishments. A strong provision of compulsory response in a new statistical ordinance is required.

12. Duplication in data collection from industries: The respondent burden for the collection of data by the prices division of DCS and by the Central Bank should be reduced by increasing coordination among these agencies.

13. The industrial data collection system in DCS is paper based. No web-based system even exists. An online data collection system could encourage some businesses to contribute; thereby, increasing response rates – although, such initiatives require strong security systems to protect commercially sensitive data.

14. The sampling frame of the industrial survey is not updated regularly. A mechanism to update the Statistical Business Register should be established as a matter of some urgency. It would be very productive to establish a registry in conjunction with the base registries of the Registrar of Companies (ROC) and Provincial Registry of Companies (PROC). Updating this with additional registries like the tax registry, CEB, BOI, and the Provincial Council Business Registries could allow the obtained economic census frame to be matched.

15. Absence of links to the administrative system of the Company Registry, the Inland Revenue Department, and the Provincial Business Registration: The data stored as administrative records in the line ministries should be shared with DCS. Where the law prohibits the sharing of individual company tax and staff number records, a new Statistics Ordinance should be set up to explicitly overrule such a prohibition (e.g., the Inland Revenue Department).

16. Rebasing the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) requires technical support. If this is done efficiently, the survey of Industrial Production might no longer be necessary.
17. There is an absence of environmental issues-related information in the industrial survey. The environmental-related questions should be added to the survey and census questionnaires.
Chapter 11: Health Statistics

Introduction

1. The health system of Sri Lanka mainly comprises of preventive and curative services widely distributed to ensure equitable health services for the general public throughout the country. It practises different systems of medicine (e.g., Allopathic, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Traditional, Homeopathy, and Acupuncture). Among them, allopathic medicine is the main sector catering to the public and the government health institutions, the main agencies providing free health services to the public. The statistics show a total of 1,107 government hospitals with 81,580 beds operating in Sri Lanka. In 2016, about 6.4 million hospitalizations occurred. The Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine (abbreviated as MoH - Ministry of Health) is the leading agency responsible for health service development and regulation.

Responsible agencies for health statistics

2. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), the Registrar General's Department, and the MoH are the main responsible government agencies for the production and dissemination of health statistics. The MoH is responsible for ensuring resources for health services and major health infrastructure development. It also generates administrative records for the state health sector to meet the information needs of policymakers, researchers, and other interested stakeholders.

Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation

3. *The Annual Health Bulletin* is the main annual publication distributed by the Ministry of Health. It is mainly based on the administrative reporting from the health institutions, but it also utilizes information from other sources like the Demographic Health Survey from DCS and vital statistics from the Registrar General's Department. It presents an overview of the country’s health status, details of service coverage, and information regarding the health system which facilitates the provision of health services. The information is presented by the health institute and by the district.

4. *The Annual Health Statistics* is another publication provided by the MoH; however, this publication also draws information from the health bulletin. It also presents an overview of the healthcare delivery system and the general health status of the country. The information on morbidity, mortality, resource availability, and the provision of services from the government healthcare system are included in the report.

5. The Ministry of Health has prepared the National Health Accounts of Sri Lanka for the years of 2014, 2015, and 2016. It follows the guidelines of the System of Health Accounts (2011), published by the World Health Organization and presents the current health expenditures and capital formation during the respective years.
6. The DCS conducts the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) which provides information on some key health indicators like fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health through and nutrition. The last DHS was conducted in 2016.

7. The Registrar General's Department collects annual vital statistics like the Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Infant Mortality Rate.

**International standard and methodology**

8. The Ministry of Health follows the International Classification of Diseases, Eleventh Revision (ICD-11). It is a classification system that is proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and provides guidelines for universal comparability in the collection, processing, categorization, and presentation of the diseases and health conditions.

9. The DCS follows the standard DHS procedures and methodologies to collect and describe the data that are comparable across countries.

**National policy and framework**

10. The DCS primarily depend on the Statistics Ordinance and the Census Ordinance for the production of its health-related statistics through DHS, the Population and Housing Census, and other related household surveys.

11. The Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine has developed a National Health Policy (2016 -2025) and a Strategic Framework for Development of Health Services (2016 - 2025). One of the main objectives of the policy is to strengthen evidence-based service delivery to support the journey along the continuum of the health care that needs a strong database of health statistics. The specific areas that need a reliable back up of statistical data include the following:

   - Promoting, supporting and planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating health promotion programmes in different settings.
   - Monitoring and evaluating health promotion programmes as well as facilitating, monitoring, and evaluating such programmes at different levels.
   - Supporting and undertaking research related to behavioural changes in the community (including social mobilization).

12. **Data gaps and user demands**

   - Health statistics, especially from the Ministry of Health, are not available at the Divisional Secretariat (DS) and Grama Niladhari (GN) division levels.
   - There is a lack of periodic disability data.
   - Health services data from private practitioners and hospitals are not available.
13. **Issues and challenges**

- Documenting and reporting the diagnosis of an actual disease is currently of poor quality, and diagnoses are often misclassified.
- The system reporting administrative health data from hospitals to the ministry takes substantial time which causes a delay in the publication of the health bulletin. There is currently about a one-year delay.
- There is poor reporting of mortality data regarding growing non-communicable diseases like heart attacks, diabetes, etc.
- There are deficiencies in the coding system of diseases in different health institutions.
- The survey calendar for DHS has not been followed due to a lack of funding.
- Statisticians in MoH are frequently transferred without coordinating with the Ministry.

**Assessment and Recommendations:**

14. An on-line reporting system based on patients from hospitals and health institutions to the ministry which is accessible to the National Statistical Service for the compilation of health statistics will have a profound impact on the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of health statistics. This requires a high level of collaboration and coordination between DCS and the Ministry of Health (MoH). It is essential that the requirements of statisticians are taken into account within the Ministry as more streamlined data systems are introduced for health service administrative purposes. There is a clear role for a National Statistical Council to be involved in such a development within the framework of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

15. The Demographic and Health Survey is beneficial for understanding changes in disease patterns and health outcomes in the population, but it is only conducted about every ten years, leaving large gaps. Moreover, there is a lack of information relating to medical expenditures and detailed health service utilization patterns that are crucial to understanding the population’s overall health, particularly in an ageing society. The low periodicity of the health survey also impacts monitoring of malnutrition trends, an important health challenge in Sri Lanka. The Demographic Health Survey is an important resource and ensuring the ongoing regular execution of the DHS deserves strong support.

16. Our attention has been drawn to the case for the enacting of a disability survey and/or the maintenance of a disability register in each Medical Officer of Health (MOH) area.

17. Linkage and networking of available data from private health services and other health sectors like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Indigenous medicine are recommended to ensure a more complete framework for health statistics.
18. Provide training for using the new coding (ICD-11) system for applicable staff working in various health institutions.
Chapter 12: Education Statistics

Introduction

1. The education system of Sri Lanka is considered to be one of the best among developing countries. The adult literacy rate is about 95%, and the primary enrolment rate has reached 98%. It has a wide network of schools reaching every corner of the country. There are 10,194 government schools with 41,65,964 students as of 2017. The level of education is divided into six levels: pre-primary (ages 3-5), primary (grades 1-5), junior secondary (grades 6-9), senior secondary (grades 9-10), collegiate, and tertiary. The schools are running under government schools (national and provincial), Pirivena schools (schools mainly for Buddhist priests), government-approved private schools, government-approved special schools, and international schools. Most of the schools, however, are government-run and free. The Ministry of Education (MOE) and Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply, and Higher Education (formerly Ministry of Higher Education) are the two main central government agencies that administrate the education system in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has a decentralized general education system that was formed by devolving the power to provincial councils in 1987. Since then, the Ministry of Education (MOE) and Provincial council bodies are responsible for the administration of government schools in Sri Lanka.

2. Selected landmarks in the evolution of the present education system in Sri Lanka:

   • 1939: Enactment of Education Ordinance No. 31 of 1939
   • 1943: Establishment of central colleges
   • 1947: Introduction of free education from kindergarten to university
   • 1961: Takeover of denominational schools to establish a national system of education
   • 1987: Devolution of power to provincial councils
   • 1991: Establishment of the National Education Commission

Responsible agencies for educational statistics

3. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply, and Higher Education (formerly the Ministry of Higher Education), and University Grant Commission (UGC) are the main government agencies responsible for the production and dissemination of educational statistics. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is in authority of general government schools (national and provincial), Pirivena schools, government-approved private schools, government-approved special schools and international schools, teacher training bodies (Teachers’ Training Colleges, Colleges of Education, and Teacher Centres), the National Institute of Education (preparation of teaching material for pedagogy), the Department of
Educational Publications (preparation, printing, and distribution of subject-related school textbooks for students), and the Department of Examination (for conducting national level examinations). The Ministry of Higher Education plays an important role in the field of organizing and directing the higher education system.

**Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation**

4. The annual school census carried out by the Ministry of Education (MOE) is the main source of general education statistics in Sri Lanka. This census has been carried out over the past five decades. It initially covered only the government schools in the country and collects information on schools, teachers, pupils, and physical resources available in the schools. With the progress of the school census, the data collection process has been expanded to Pirivena schools, government-approved private schools, and government-approved special schools during the last few decades. The most recent addition to that list was international schools in 2017. Additionally, the Ministry of Education (MOE) collects information on education-related institutions such as Teacher Training, Colleges, and National Colleges of Education as well as data related to non-formal education through a separate data collection process that run simultaneously along with the annual school census. The information from the school census is made available annually at the national and sub-national levels, such as province, administrative district, education zone, education division, and divisional secretariat level.

5. The page called ‘EduStat’ on the Ministry of Education’s (MOE) official web site where users can download the statistical tables which were prepared based on the school census data over the last few years. In addition to that, “Lanka SIS” data portal on the Department of Census and Statistics’s (DCS) official website is where users can download the interactive statistical tables compiled from school census data over last few years. As a landmark of school censuses, the 2019 census is going to take place as the first-ever online school census in Sri Lanka during the last quarter of the year.

6. In tandem to school census data collections, the Ministry of Education (MOE) has begun to build an online Management Information System (MIS) called NEMIS at the zonal and school level to maintain the individual-level records of teachers and students. The above-mentioned system includes several integrated separate databases which include a database for teacher data (THRM) and a database for student data (SIS), with a plan to expand to more areas.

7. The Population and Housing Census that is carried out by DCS is another important source of education statistics. The census is used for the calculation of the literacy rate and other cross-tabulations related to education on the national and sub-national level of the country.

**International standard and methodology**

8. The DCS follows the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) framework for collecting and reporting educational data in order to produce internationally comparable education statistics and indicators. The ISCED was initially developed by the

National policy and framework

9. The DCS uses the Statistics Ordinance and the Census Ordinance for the production of Education Statistics through the Population and Housing Census as well as related household surveys. The Ministry of Education uses the Education Act No. 31 of 1939 and the Education Sector Development Framework and Programme (ESDFP) for the development of the education sector and production and dissemination of related educational statistics. The ESDFP is a medium-term educational development plan that began in 2006. The most recent ESDFP is available for the period of 2013-2017.

Data gaps and users’ demands

10. Demand for school census data series at the school level for trend analysis of the educational system in Sri Lanka makes it very necessary for implementing any development programs on the ground. Timely data from the Annual School Census is compulsory. It is time to improve the level of the quality of the census data. Normally, the school census result has a one-year time lag for dissemination. To reduce the time lag for the dissemination of census data, an online census has already been proposed for 2019.

11. Issues and challenges

- The annual school census data is not up to the quality standard level that the DCS expected due to incorrect data entered at schools by less-than-adequately-trained schoolteachers/census officers.

- The absence of an online reporting system for the Annual School Census causes delays in census data dissemination and the subsequent release of the publication related to the census. However, due to lack of computer and internet facilities in small schools in very remote areas, a different method must be adapted to provide data from those schools to MOE by using the facilities at the zonal level.

- The absence of the national household survey specific to educational issues in between the census years is an issue.

Assessment and Recommendations:

12. The quality and timeliness of the Annual School Survey, which is the primary source of educational statistics in the country, could be improved if it is transferred online and the schoolteachers who fill in the questionnaire are more thoroughly trained. The information from small schools in remote areas could be collected by DCS field staff if necessary manpower and incentives are provided.
13. The DCS should consider the introduction of a regular educational survey system to gather and update education indicators obtained from the decennial population census.

14. The recently developed online data portal 'NEMIS' in the Ministry of Education must be updated regularly and in a timely manner.

15. In addition to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) framework used to produce internationally comparable education statistics and indicators, internationally comparable statistics could also be considered (e.g., the OECD PISA for development).
**Chapter 13: Environment Statistics**

**Introduction**

   
i. Statistical surveys (social, economic, industrial, etc.);

   ii. Administrative records of government and non-government agencies responsible for natural resources;

   iii. Satellite imaging and mapping land cover, bodies of water, or forest cover;

   iv. Monitoring systems for water quality, air pollution, or climate; and

   v. Scientific research on environmental issues.

2. However, environment statistics is still in an early stage of development in many countries, including Sri Lanka, and data is often scarce.

**Responsible agencies for environmental statistics**

3. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the main government body in Sri Lanka responsible for the management of the environment and natural resources of the country. There are a number of agencies under the ministry working on the environment-related areas of each theme. The agencies are Central Environment Authority, Forest Department, Geological Survey and Mines Bureau, Marine Environment Protection Authority, National Gem and Jewellery Authority, State Timber Cooperation, Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department, and Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau.

4. The Meteorology Department generates weather and climate-related data. The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of the Ministry of Disaster Management collects data regarding losses caused by natural and man-made disasters. The DCS also produces environment-related statistics to some extent from its surveys and censuses.

**Major data sources, periodicity, and geographical disaggregation**

5. The Statistics Unit of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment compiles environment-related statistics from more than 80 government agencies, including different divisions of the ministry. The statistical unit has identified and compiled a list of environmental-related indicators and statistics in conjunction with the potential data
sources for each indicator, in line with FDES and SEEA frameworks under the following categories:

(1). Environment condition and quality (physical condition, land cover, ecosystem and biodiversity, environmental quality [air and water quality, soil pollution, noise pollution]);

(2). Environmental resources and their use;

(3). Residuals and emissions;

(4). Extreme events and disasters;

(5). Human settlements and environmental health; and

(6). Environmental protection, management, and engagement.

6. Some of the Environment Statistics are available on an annual basis at the Province, District, and Divisional secretariat levels. However, the data requests for compilation from the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Mahaweli are not readily made available from the agencies, leading to delays in the publication of the report.

International standard and methodology

7. The UNSD has developed frameworks, concepts and methods, and classifications for the production of environment statistics. The Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) is a key framework for countries for the purpose of developing and organizing environmental and related socio-economic information. Additionally, it provides supporting tools and manuals for compilation and dissemination of the environment statistics. In Sri Lanka, the guidelines and standards recommended under FDES framework (2013) are used to compile the Environmental Statistics, and the standards and classifications recommended under the SEEA CF and SNA (2008) are used to compile Environmental-Economic Accounting.

National policy and framework

8. A Central Environmental Authority (CEA) was established in Sri Lanka under the provisions of the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 (last amended in 2000). The Act grants the CEA with the authority to make provision for the protection, management, enhancement, regulation, maintenance, and control of the quality of the environment, as well as for the prevention, abatement, and control of pollution. The Environmental Act also authorizes the CEA to undertake surveys and investigations as to the causes, nature, and extent of pollution and to assist and cooperate with other persons and bodies carrying out similar surveys or investigations.

9. The national policy framework for Marine Pollution Prevention was established under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 35 of 2008. This act provides the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) to make provisions for the prevention,
reduction, and control of marine pollution in the waters of Sri Lanka by five regulations formulated. MEPA is responsible to implement international conventions related to shipping-based pollution prevention and shipping-based compensation-related conventions.

10. **Data gaps and users’ demands**

   - There is a very high demand for Environmental-Economic Accounts and other environmental statistics from data users, such as international organizations, different government and non-governmental agencies, academia, and other data users.

   - A complete set of data as per the recommendations of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) is not available.

   - Environmental-related issues statistics by industry is not available.

11. **Issues and challenges**

   - There is a weak data sharing culture with other related agencies outside and within the various agencies under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. This lack of collaboration creates delays and difficulties in data compilation.

   - Many sectors of the environment lack sufficient data on environment-related issues.

   - The statistical unit in the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment that compiles environment statistics suffers from a lack of staff, skilled personnel, and funding.

   - Data integration is somewhat difficult due to differences in concepts and definitions of environment data produced by different but related agencies in the NSS.

   - The Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division of the DCS collects very limited environmental-related statistics. Likewise, the Industrial and Construction Division of the DCS lacks questions related to environmental degradation in its industrial census and surveys.

   - Agency-related administrative data regarding the environment are not found easily on the web.

**Assessment and Recommendations**

12. There are numerous agencies in the NSS for producing environment-related statistics in Sri Lanka. However, they lack effective data sharing procedures. This area needs much improvement.

13. Many agencies under the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, which are the main agencies in producing environmental statistics, are suffering from lack of
The government should ensure the required support for these agencies is met.

14. As in many NSOs of other countries, a separate unit should be established at the DCS with sufficient staff to support the compilation of environment-related statistics and Green Accounts with the collaboration of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and other stakeholders.

15. Environmental-impact assessment-related questions should be included in upcoming industrial and agriculture surveys and censuses from the DCS.

16. The United Nations concepts and methods of the environment (e.g., FDES 2012, SEEA, SNA 2008) must be followed by the agencies in Sri Lanka that are responsible for producing and providing environment data.
Chapter 14: Sustainable Development Goals

Assessment

1. Along with the 179 member countries of the United Nations, as of September 2015, Sri Lanka has unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since the endorsement of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development, Sri Lanka has taken a number of initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the SDGs. The main initiatives include: (1) the establishment of a dedicated ministry called The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife, and Regional Development with the aim of sustainable development as the focal point for coordinating and reporting of the SDGs, (2) the establishment of a Parliamentary Select Committee for Sustainable Development to provide political leadership for the implementation of the SDGs, (3) the enactment of the Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 to provide the legal framework for implementing the SDGs, and (4) establishing cluster committees for SDGs reporting.

2. The enforcement of the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, facilitates the development and implementation of a national policy and strategy on sustainable development and for the establishment of a Sustainable Development Council. Since the restructuring of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife, and Regional Development in the new governmental structure, the Sustainable Development Council has been functioning as the primary agency responsible for the coordination and facilitation of the implementation of the SDGs.

3. As per the provision of the Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, the Sustainable Development Council has started preparing a "National policy and strategy for sustainable development aligned with SDGs" that should be approved by Parliament. The council has also requested every ministry, department, provincial council, and provincial ministry to identify and select the goals and targets based on applicability and their ability to be implemented, as well as to prepare a sustainable development strategy relevant to the scope of the agency. However, the council is yet to identify relevant agencies for allocating particular targets and indicators to compile and monitor.

4. The country has aligned long- and medium-term policy frameworks (e.g., the Public Investment Programme, 2017-2020, Vision 2025) in line with the implementation of the SDGs. It has further initiated government-sanctioned actions to localize the SDGs into its plans at the national, provincial, and local levels, including building awareness and training public officers.

5. Since the implementation of SDGs, two notable actions have been conducted to improve the country's position towards the implementation and achievement of successfully monitoring the SDGs. These include (1) the publication of the "Status of Sustainable Development Goals indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017", by DCS in May 2017 and (2) the publication of the "Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review on the Status of Implementing Sustainable Development Goals" under the leadership of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife and Regional Development in June 2018.
Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017

6. As a central agency in the NSS of Sri Lanka, the DCS has published a report entitled "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017" in May 2017. The DCS has classified all of the 244 indicators into 6 categories according to the DCS Tier system. Where the UN definition is different from the DCS definition, both definitions are provided in the publication. According to the DCS classification,

(1) 46 indicators are already compiled by the DCS through available censuses and surveys,

(2) 29 indicators can be complied by adding new modules to ongoing censuses and surveys,

(3 & 4) 131 indicators for data that is either already available or are to be compiled by other agencies within the NSS,

(5) 35 indicators corresponding to the global and regional level, and

(6) 3 indicators that are not relevant to Sri Lanka.

7. The report presents the status of the baseline data including year, unit, value, source, and frequency for updating the 46 indicators compiled by the DCS. It concludes that data disaggregation should be carried out by various dimensions (e.g., age, sex, race, income, geographic location) as mentioned in the UN guidelines as it is "critical because aggregate level data do not show discrepancies at lower levels."

8. The DCS has also developed an SDG web portal on its website, http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sdg/index.php/sdg/page/home, which shows the information and status of the SDG indicators as well as the statistical activities carried out in Sri Lanka in relation to implementing the SDGs.


10. The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife, and Regional Development has produced and published the VNR report in the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018. The VNR report reviews the SDG-related policies and the initiatives taken by the relevant government institutions to facilitate the SDG implementation. It also shows the "current status and trends, gaps and challenges, and the way forward for all the 17 SDGs."

11. According to the VNR report, "Sri Lanka has made significant progress in several areas related to SDGs, particularly education, health and poverty. However, the SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, and 15 bear a special significance to Sri Lanka given the rising environmental challenges faced by the country."

12. The report also indicates the "challenges with regard to the implementation of SDGs, particularly in the areas of financing, technology development, capacity building, trade
and investments, as well as systemic issues such as policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and data monitoring and accountability."


**Recommendations**

14. Under the provision of the Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, the Sustainable Development Council has the task of developing the "National policy and strategy on sustainable development" in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets.

15. The Sustainable Development Council requires that every ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department, and local authority prepare a Sustainable Development Strategy relevant to the scope of such ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department, and local authority in accordance with the National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development.

16. The Council’s role has been set out to develop a profile of agencies and relevant SDG indicators and assign the proper agency as a focal point for monitoring those related indicators.

17. As identified by the DCS report "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka, 2017," the other relevant agencies in the NSS should act promptly to compile the 131 indicators.

18. As indicated by the DCS report, necessary provisions should be developed and required data sources (e.g., censuses, surveys, administrative records, new data sources) should be explored to provide disaggregate SDG indicators by various dimensions.

19. As mentioned in the VNR report, the challenges with regard to the implementation of SDGs should be addressed, particularly in the areas of technology development, capacity building, policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and data monitoring and accountability.

20. The DCS should take the lead in preparing concepts, classifications and standard in defining and compiling the SDG indicators.

21. The Council must develop capacity building and training, especially for the estimation of proxy indicators, for which data is not directly available.

22. Since the data from government sectors are not in themselves enough to produce the numerous SDG indicators, engagement and collaboration with private sectors, community organizations, experts, academia, and other related stakeholders should be enforced in order to produce more disaggregate data of different dimensions so as to ensure that the full range of indicators are produced.
Chapter 15: Gender Statistics

Assessment

1. Sri Lanka has a dedicated Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and Dry Zone Development to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and coordinate policies and programmes required for the effective development and provision of rights to women and children. Two separate agencies, the National Committee on Women and the Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, function under the Ministry for Women's Wellbeing and Empowerment. However, the key functions of the Ministry and the two agencies are identifying, designing, implementing, and evaluating programs suitable for economic and social empowerment of Sri Lankan women. These agencies are mainly policy making, implementing, and coordinating bodies.

2. The ministry has implemented a Policy Framework and National Plan of Action to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Sri Lanka, 2016-2020. Also, the Ministry has been developing a National Policy on Women, Sri Lanka with the technical support of UN Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

3. The Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka conducts programmes aimed at the key areas of empowering Women-Headed Families economically and socially, preventing Gender-Based Violence, and creating equality. One of the programs in its annual action plan for 2018 is to build capacity in research and study. A study on domestic violence and its correlation with the economy has been proposed for 2018.

4. The Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, and Legal Reforms chairs the National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force and leads the government agency for the coordination of all initiatives taken to address human trafficking in Sri Lanka and to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. The ministry provides statistical records on cases each year.

5. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) has been functioning as a primary source of gender statistics in Sri Lanka. A separate webpage has been developed on the DCS website

6. (http://www.statistics.gov.lk/page.asp?page=Gender%20Statistics) to publish statistics and indicators to portray the situation of women in major economic and social spheres. The main sources of data for the gender statistics in the DCS derive from the various censuses and surveys conducted by the DCS. However, DCS surveys do not cover all aspects of gender statistics. Additional data on gender statistics are also collected from other government and semi-government agencies as well as from various administrative records. The webpage publishes gender statistics in seven major areas: Population, Education, Health and Nutrition, Violence against Women, Contribution to Economy, Women Empowerment, and Special Concerns. The data are disaggregated as per the scope and limitations of their sources.
7. The DCS has also been publishing a special gender-disaggregated report from 1995 for catering to the specific needs of the users who need diverse gender statistics and indicators. The webpage shows four such publications which were published in 1995, 1997, 2007, and 2014. The last two publications in 2007 and 2014 were titled "The Sri Lankan Woman - Partner in Progress".

8. The publication in 2014 “The Sri Lankan Woman – Partner in Progress” was prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics upon a request received from the then Ministry of Child Development and Women’s Affairs. This publication contains gender-related data from the fields of various agencies: the Department of Census and Statistics, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Registrar General’s Department, the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development, the Department of Technical Education and Training, the Department of Health Services, Parliamentary Handbook, the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, Department of Police, Department of Prisons, Department of Election, Board of Investment, and the Bureau of Foreign Employment.

9. The DCS conducted a Women Wellbeing Survey in 2019 with the technical support of UNFPA. The survey is also considered to be a good source of gender statistics.

**Recommendations**

10. There is positive user feedback on gender statistics in Sri Lanka, especially those published on the DCS webpage. However, the DCS, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and related agencies should direct more attention to produce required - but as yet unmet - data for the targets and indicators in various dimensions of SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls.

11. The gender database of the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and the two responsible agencies, the National Committee on Women and the Women’s Bureau of Sri Lanka, are considered relatively weak. They should strengthen the database using administrative records and with more surveys and research studies in their prioritized areas.
Chapter 16: Labour Statistics

Assessment

1. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), the Department of Labour, the Department of Manpower and Employment, and the Central Bank are the main government agencies responsible for the production and dissemination of labour statistics. However, apart from the DCS, the other three agencies are considered to be more data users rather than data producers. The DCS mainly utilizes the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to collect data regarding labour statistics. The DCS has been using the LFS on a quarterly basis to measure the levels and trends of employment, unemployment, and the labour force in Sri Lanka since 1990. The LFS follows the ILO statistical guidelines as embodied in the ILO international definitions for the measurement of employment and unemployment. It uses the Sri Lanka Standard Classification of Occupation - 2008 (SLSCO-08) derived from ISCO-08 and the Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification Rev. 4 (SLSIC Rev. 4) derived from the ISIC, Rev. 4 for Industry classification.

2. The LFS 2018 report, which is based on an annual sample of 25,750 housing units, provides national, provincial, and district-level estimates. The report shows that the estimated unemployment rate as of 2018 was 4.4% in Sri Lanka. Unlike the HIES, the time lag in publication of the LFS outputs is only three months due to the introduction of the Computer-Assisted Data Collection (CAPI) method using tablet computers starting 2017.

3. Since 1999, the DCS has conducted a Child Activity Survey (CAS) to capture all activities children aged 5-17 years are engaged in and then estimate the child labour situation in Sri Lanka. The 2016 CAS surveyed a sample of 25,000 housing units that covered all 25 districts in the country.

4. The main function of the Department of Labour (DoL) is to enforce Labour Acts and Ordinances enacted for the welfare and the betterment of the working community, settling industrial disputes and implementing social security programmes for the workers of the semi-government and private sectors of the country. It uses surveys and administrative records maintained by various divisions of the Department of Labour and other Government Ministries, Departments, and Organizations to collect and present data relevant to labour statistics.

5. The DoL conducts an Annual Employment Survey to collect information from employers in the semi-government and private sectors that have at least one paid employee and who were contributing to the Employees’ Provident Fund. This survey provides comprehensive information on labour force characteristics, labour market situations, and background information on industry categories of establishments including the industries which were registered under the Wages Board Ordinance. It follows ISIC, Rev. 4 for the classification of the establishments and ISCO-8 for the classification of occupation. The AES was designed as a postal survey and therefore receives a low rate of responses from the establishments. The results are published by occupation and industry group for the national and district level.
6. Since 2008, the DoL has conducted a Survey on Hours Actually Worked and Average Earnings twice a year, with the reference period being the whole months of March and September, respectively. The report is published annually. According to the survey report in 2015, the main purpose of the survey was to compare the average earnings and hours worked by employees covered under the Wages Board Ordinance with information of Earnings, Hours of Work, and all the Occupations covered by 44 Wages Boards. Like AES, the survey adopts a Postal Survey technique and suffers from the same low responses when attempting to collect the information from employers covered by the Wages Board Ordinance in the Private Establishments. The survey depends on the sample of establishments selected from the Annual Employment Survey respondent list from the preceding year.

7. The Survey on Hours Actually Worked and Average Earnings follows the ILO definitions for the Hours of Work spent by persons in the performance of activities and the production boundary as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts for defining the production of goods and services. The survey results are available by industry division.

8. The Department of Manpower and Employment was established with the main objective of making arrangements to provide employment opportunities in the private sector for the unemployed youth in order to strengthen the economy of the country. Accordingly, it conducts a quarterly labour demand analysis designed to reveal all of the vacancies available in the private, semi-government, and government sectors. These are based on the data gathered by the Newspaper Advertisement Survey. Vacancies advertised in Silumina and Sunday Observer, the two highly circulated weekend newspapers, together with those in the Sri Lanka Gazette are included in the analyses. The labour demands are presented by occupation (ISCO) and industry (ISIC) categories on the national level.

9. Although the Central Bank is not a key agency for labour statistics, it provides international labour migration-related information by type of migrant’s occupation working abroad and the public sector wage rate index by the level of officers in public services. A more detailed level regarding the information on departures of foreign employment by country and occupational levels is available through administrative records from the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment. However, the occupation coding of the data does not directly match the ISCO system’s coding.

10. The National Labour Migration Policy for Sri Lanka explains the enumerating steps to be taken in order to harness the benefits of international migration and accelerate development (e.g., taking advantage of substantial migrant remittances received by the country and leveraging on the skills of return migrants).

Recommendations

11. More disaggregation of Labour Force data by various socio-economic dimensions is requested from the Department of Labour. The DCS should take these requests into consideration by comparing the likely accuracy of such further-detailed breakdowns against estimates from a sample survey.
12. Labour statistics for the informal sector is lacking. For this reason, either a special branch should be formed in the informal sector of the LFS or a separate labour force survey for the informal sector should be undertaken.

13. There is also a lack of data on domestic servants, which is hindering government efforts to ensure labour rights and legalize the sector. A special department on domestic servants could be considered for inclusion in LFS or HIES.

14. An efficient procedure must be developed to address the low response rates of postal-based surveys (e.g., the Annual Employment Survey and the Survey on Hours of Actually Worked and Average Earnings that are being conducted by the Department of Labour).

15. The coverage for the Labour Demand Survey by the Department of Manpower and Employment would benefit if it were expanded from two national newspaper reviews to include more national and local newspapers for assessing vacancies announcements in the private, semi-government, and government sectors.

16. The Department of Manpower and Employment should consider conducting a special survey for assessing labour demands, labour skills, and job matching in the private sector.

17. The administrative data accumulated in the Department of Labour and the Department of Manpower and Employment should be made available for users in a machine-readable format through their websites.
Chapter 17: Poverty Statistics

Assessment

1. The DCS has been using the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) to calculate poverty in Sri Lanka since 1990. The HIES is conducted once in every three years. According to the last HIES in 2016, the poverty rate in Sri Lanka is 4.1%. The DCS uses the consumption approach to measure poverty, and the poverty line is calculated based on the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach. The official poverty line, Rs. 4,166 per month per person, was established in 2004 and has been updated to allow for price changes using the Colombo Consumer Price Indexes (CCPI) over the survey periods from 2002 to 2016. The HIES has also been used to calculate the inequality in income distribution which is measured by the Gini coefficient in Sri Lanka (0.39) for real per capita expenditure. The poverty and inequality measures are made available at the sector, province, and district level.

2. The poverty measures are available only for the districts at the lowest level. However, the DCS has periodically used the Small Area Estimation (SAE) technique developed by Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw (2003) with the support of the World Bank to estimate the poverty measures for the Divisional Secretariat (DS) level. The last poverty mapping was prepared in 2015 and was based on the last available Census and Population and Housing 2012 and HIES 2012. The poverty maps provide poverty headcount ratios estimated at the DS division level. The Department of Samurdhi uses the poverty maps to identify the poorest DS divisions in the country and to reform the Samurdhi transfer program.

3. In addition to the consumption approach-based poverty, in 2018, the DCS used for the first time a multidimensional poverty measurement technique that was developed by Alkire and Foster (2007) to estimate the poverty measures as official statistics in collaboration with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). The Demographic Health Survey (2016) has been used to compile the Multidimensional Poverty Measures on the national, sector, and district level.

4. The HIES, which is the main source of data for poverty and other welfare measurements, has a one-year delay in the publication of its final results.

5. The Department of Samurdhi Development under the Ministry of Social Empowerment has been implementing the Samurdhi (Prosperity) Programme since 1995 with the main objective of reducing poverty in Sri Lanka. It attempts to improve the economic and social conditions of the selected family through economic development projects coupled with a welfare package identified on the basis of specific needs, skills, assets, and other abilities of each family. The Department of Samurdhi uses a family profile survey - "Samurdhi beneficiary families and low-income family survey" - to collect the socio-economic conditions of the families from the field level. The family income, expenditures, and asset ownership are all used as a criterion for determining poverty. However, the methodology of estimating poverty is different than the methodology used by the DCS.
**Recommendations**

6. The time lag for the production of the final results from HIES could be sped up with the use of CAPI technique in data collection. Adequate financial and manpower resources must be guaranteed for the timely delivery of the survey outputs.

7. The DCS and the Samurdhi Department have been using different methods of poverty estimation. The poverty estimates from the Samurdhi Department are far higher than the poverty figures from the DCS. Therefore, the DCS and the Samurdhi need a combined, collaborative program for data collection in order to standardize the poverty estimation method or to supply an explanation for the different statistics derived from the different methodologies.

8. The DCS poverty measures are available on the district level for the survey year. If possible, an annual poverty estimation procedure should be developed that could provide the poverty estimates at DS division levels. The annual poverty estimates at the DS levels could be very beneficial to the Samurdhi Department for an annual update of poor areas for its welfare programs.

9. The UN agency in Sri Lanka informed us that a few years ago, the World Bank Technical Team recommended that the data collection mode be switched from a recall-based method to a diary-based one for food consumption. These improvements are yet to be implemented.

10. Since Sri Lanka’s poverty line was established almost two decades ago in 2002, it is likely to be outdated given recent fast-changing household consumption behaviour. Best practices dictate that this line be re-estimated every 10-15 years to reflect updated consumption patterns and ensure that the line captures a minimum decent living standard.

11. Compiled for the first time in 2018 by the DCS using a DHS survey, the Multidimensional Poverty Measures must be institutionalized in the DCS with adequate skills development. The use of HIES instead of a DHS survey in the estimation of Multidimensional Poverty Measures ensures a more accurate sense of comparability of the MPI figures with the actual consumption-based poverty figures using the same HIES data for the same year.
Chapter 18: Tourism Statistics

Assessment

1. Tourism is one of the largest foreign currency earning industries in Sri Lanka. The 2019 Annual Statistical Report of Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority indicates that it is the third-largest export earner in the economy after remittances, textiles, and garments. The statistics show about 2.1 million international tourists arrived in Sri Lanka in 2017, and the country received USD 3.9 billion foreign exchange earnings (4.5% direct contribution to GDP) from tourism arrivals.

2. Under the Ministry of Tourism Development and Christian Affairs, four separate institutions function for the promotion and development of tourism in Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau (SLTPB), Sri Lanka Convention Bureau (SLCB), and Sri Lanka Institute for Tourism and Hotel Management (SLITHM) However, the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) is the main government authority tasked with planning, development, regulation, and policy implementation of tourism and related industries in Sri Lanka. It compiles administrative data from other related agencies like the Department of Immigration and Emigration, the Central Bank, hotel associations, and airlines offices. They also conduct their own surveys for different tourism-related issues.

3. The Research and International Relations Division of the SLTDA is responsible for data collection and conducting research and studies related to tourism. The Monthly Statistical Bulletin and the Annual Statistical Report are the two main regular publications of the SLTDA. The publications present the performance of Sri Lanka Tourism in terms of tourist arrivals, foreign exchange earnings, creation of employment opportunities, and hotel occupancy rates.

4. The SLTDA follows the UNWTO concepts, definitions, and classification for tourism statistics (Technical manual no. 1) and its corresponding country classification for the grouping of hotels, tourism, and other related activities.

5. Sri Lanka has prepared a Tourism Strategic Plan (TSP) (2017-2020) with the support of the World Bank Group and the Australian High Commission which recommends actions and implementation mechanisms for the next four years. It includes a long-term view toward, Tourism Vision 2025, and achieving the United Nations’ sustainable development goals related to tourism. The TSP defines it as "a framework and a transformation agenda intended to expand tourism’s economic footprint to underused natural, cultural, geographic, and human resources in Sri Lanka."

6. Understanding Visitors is one of the six transformational themes which is emphasized in developing a research programme and Visitor Segmentation Model (VSM) to profile source and niche markets systematically as input in order to guide product development and marketing decisions. Strengthening the research unit within the SLTDA and achieving robust data collection and analysis techniques coupled with effective communication of
research findings to guide SLTDA and the tourism industry are some of the main strategies proposed under the Understanding Visitors transformational theme.

7. In line with the implementation of the Understanding Visitors theme, a number of surveys have been planned by the SLTDA: Tourist inbound survey, Domestic tourist outbound survey, Visitors satisfaction survey, Workforce in tourism survey, and a Tourism Satellite Account to estimate the overall value of tourism in the economy of the country.

8. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) is primarily considered a user of tourism statistics produced by SLTDA and other related agencies. The tourism statistics are utilized in its regular publications like Statistical Abstract and Statistical Pocket Book. However, the DCS conducted a Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey in 2017.

Recommendations

9. The Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority has been using the DCS Survey of Labour Demand as a secondary source for identifying labour force statistics in the tourism sector. Some of the classifications of tourism establishments as recommended by UNWTO are different from the SLSIC’s. A set of standardized tourism classifications needs to be created by the two agencies.

10. Compared to data on international tourism, the data on domestic tourism is inadequate. Domestic tourism rapidly growing in the country, it is recommended that consideration be given to the conduct of a special survey or the development of a well-managed system for obtaining required data on domestic tourism.

11. The delay in receiving information in SLTDA from tourism-related agencies (e.g., hotels, airlines, trekking and sightseeing companies) could be addressed with the implementation of a data-sharing protocol with the providers and the use of an online system for data sharing. The confidentiality of sensitive data supplied by private companies must be protected in any data-sharing system. These are issues (i.e., coordination and confidentiality) which should be considered by a National Statistical Council.

12. Use of tourist-related big data generated by telecom companies through hotel bookings, use of credit cards in banks, etc. should be investigated further. These could greatly enrich the tourism statistics of the SLTDA.

13. An online system of data sharing from the Department of Immigration and Emigration could be established for the timely acquisition of the main source of inbound and outbound tourism statistics. Again, coordination with the requirements of those engaged in demographic statistics should be considered by a National Statistics Council.

14. The Tourism Satellite Account, which needs a number of additional surveys conducted and tourism-related data gathered, should be conducted in collaboration with the DCS for a complete valuation of the tourism sector as it relates the economy of the country.
Chapter 19: Trade and Service Statistics

Assessment

1. The Sri Lanka Department of Customs, the Central Bank, and the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) are the main government agencies collecting and disseminating trade and service statistics. The Department of Customs compiles data on international trade, while the DCS conducts surveys for collecting data on internal trade and services. The Central Bank compiles data on international trade and services through Balance of Payment account.

2. The Department of Customs follows the HS code (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) developed by the World Customs Organization for the classification of commodities, for customs tariffs, and for the compilation of international trade statistics. The Customs Department receives support from the ASYCUDA (the UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data). This system is an integrated customs management system that is designed for international trade and transport operations, as well as the recording of the exported and imported goods.

3. The Customs department generates real-time data on the imports of goods by value, country of origin, and under major group headings (e.g., consumer goods, intermediate goods, investment goods). Likewise, data on the exports by value, country of destination, and major commodities (e.g., tea, rubber, coconut products, garments) are collected.

4. The Central Bank compiles and publishes data on trade of goods and services through Balance of Payment (BOP) in the Current Account. Monthly data on earnings from tourism and workers remittances are two key indicators in trade in services published by the Central Bank. The Central Bank also publishes monthly and annual Trade indices for exports and imports by exports categories (Industrial, Agricultural, and Mineral exports) and imports categories (Consumer, Intermediate, and Investment goods).

5. The DCS is a main data provider for trade and services conducted within the country. The 2013/14 Economic Census provided comprehensive information on the structure and functioning of a country’s economy, including information on trade and a variety of other service activities carried out within Sri Lankan territory. The Economic census conducted by the DCS is a milestone in the trade and Services statistics, from which the DCS managed to prepare a frame for the services sector establishments. Economic census trade and services were covered through a separate questionnaire.

6. The register of establishments obtained during the economic census of 2013/14 serves as a sample frame for the Annual Survey of Trade and Services that was conducted by the DCS in 2016. The importance for this sample frame to be constantly updated has been referred to elsewhere in our Review as has the need for it to be augmented with administrative data from the Inland Revenue Department and from the Registrar of Companies Department.
7. The Annual Survey of Trade and Services covers privately owned establishments within the country and provides important indicators on the nature, structure, and the performance of the trade and other services activities undertaken by the private sector establishments. However, the survey does not include the financial and insurance activities, construction services, trades with less than four persons engaged, or the services establishments with less than five persons engaged.

8. The Annual Survey of Trade and Services follows the Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification (SLSIC), the localized version of the ISIC, Rev. 4 for the classification of trade and service establishments. It also uses the recommendations of System of National Accounts 2008 for the valuation of outputs of the trade and service sectors. The last annual survey was conducted in 2017, and the key indicators of trade and services activities from the survey were made available to the economic sectors for the national level only.

9. As mentioned in the survey report, a low response rate is the main challenge of the annual trade and services survey. The questionnaires are initially posted to the selected establishments, and only the default establishments are approached by the field officers of the DCS. Despite the repeated enumeration efforts, the 2017 annual survey mentioned that the SLSIC divisions 51, 70, and 75 were excluded in the data analysis due to low response rates.

10. The above assessment of the Trade and Service Statistics should be read alongside our assessment of national account statistics in Chapter 6.

**Recommendations**

11. The low response rate in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services must be managed with appropriate strategies. Provision for penalties for nonresponse in a new Statistical Ordinance is an essential component in developing a regime in which response rates dramatically improve. Other simple alternatives like awareness and advocacy campaigns as well as engagement and support from business associations are also essential ingredients in planning for increasing response rates.

12. The attempt to cover the activities related to the services sector through one questionnaire is a commendable approach for large enterprises, but the low response rate makes it a cumbersome exercise. The small and medium-sized establishments can be covered by a simplified questionnaire and measures to increase the response rate.

13. An attempt to introduce a quarterly survey measuring output in the Service sector has been abandoned because of particularly low response rates. We recommend that this be re-introduced once a firm regime has been established to ensure high response rates as previously described.

14. The results of the Annual Survey of Trade and Services are available on the national level by industrial classification. Further disaggregation of the information for district and DS divisions increases the value of the data in the local level’s planning and decision making of the sector. However, in publishing disaggregated data, it is essential to
ensure that the confidentiality of individual businesses is preserved. Nevertheless, given the low response rate for the annual survey, it unlikely that more disaggregated estimates would be of sufficient accuracy as to even warrant publication at this time.

15. The overall economic statistics for trade and services within the country is relatively weak compared to international trade and manufacture industrial statistics. The DCS and related agencies should put more emphasis and effort into improving its status of data availability.
Chapter 20: Money and Banking Statistics

Assessment

1. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) is the apex body in the financial sector of the country. Two core objectives of the central bank are to maintain economic and price stability and to maintain financial stability. Monetary policy is the main tool to achieve price and financial stability. Each year, the central bank formulates monetary policy based on financial and economic information in order to manage the supply and the cost of money in the economy. The bank itself was established in 1950 under the Monetary Law Act No. 58 of 1949 (MLA) as a semi-autonomous body.

2. The central bank is the custodian agency for monetary and financial statistics. The compilation, dissemination, and analysis of financial and economic data and statistics is one of the core functions of the central bank. It compiles data on the real sector, monetary sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, external sector, and provincial statistics. In addition, the bank also conducts the necessary economic, financial, and business surveys to compile the required information for economic and financial policies formulation as well as for research and analytical purposes. The Statistical Department and the Economic Research Department are the two many divisions in the Central Bank that are responsible for the production, compilation, and use of data.

3. The Central Bank is both a producer and a user of the financial and economic data produced in the DCS, Customs, different ministries, international organizations, and private financial sectors. Based on the data generated and compiled, it publishes economic and financial reports, periodicals, statistical tables on different sectors, and economic indicators with required standards and in a timely manner.


5. The CBSL follows the International Monetary Fund’s data dissemination standards and is a subscriber of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS). The SDDS page of CBSL can be accessed at http://erd.cbsl.gov.lk/presentation/htm/english/erd/sdds/rpt_sdds.aspx/.

6. A major publication of the CBSL is the Annual Report of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank. It provides statistics and information on the condition of the economy, analyses the economic and financial circumstances, and reviews the policies and measures adopted by the bank during the financial year. The Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) is an important output of the bank, and these reflect the country’s economic transactions with the rest of the world. The bank follows BPM6 format from 2012 for the compilation of the BOP. The national income statistics are mainly derived from the National Accounts estimates of the DCS. Beginning in 2010, the data is now presented during the base year starting in 2010.
**Recommendations**

7. The CBSL has a well-established and efficient system of data compilation and management. The monetary and financial statistics are available to users in publications as well as in machine-readable data format. However, the statistical publications and dissemination system in CBSL is primarily supply driven. No particular system has yet been developed to engage with the users and to receive users’ feedback and data needs. A routine system of obtaining users’ feedback will enhance the value and use of CBSL statistics.

8. The infographics and data visualization procedures that have been introduced in CBSL are considered relatively weak in comparison to its influx of economic and financial data. They could be further developed to attract more users and readers for simpler understanding. Another beneficial aspect would be to extend the use of the data for policymaking.

9. The compilation of the monetary and financial data from the market and from financial institutions is mainly needed for the timely forecast of inflation and price indices. The current time lag could be reduced with the introduction of an online reporting system from the related agencies.

10. The CBSL has reported that data on Government public capital formation, private investments, and expenditures of outgoing Sri Lankan tourists and students are weak. Sri Lanka needs special surveys or a mechanism provided by either the DCS or other relevant agency.

11. The CBSL is a major user of National Accounts (NA) data produced by the DCS. However, the CBSL has shown a serious concern regarding the delay in NA estimates, the transparency of methodology of national accounts compilation, the rebasing of NA series, the coverage of new economic activities in NA, and in large differs from the revision of the NA estimates. Effective coordination with the DCS is an important step to ironing out these problems.
Chapter 21: Fisheries Statistics

Fisheries Statistics Collection and Reporting System in Sri Lanka

Background

1. Fisheries is an important sub-sector of the economy of Sri Lanka in terms of its contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP), employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, etc. As per available information, the Fisheries sector currently contributes about 1.4% of the GDP of the country and provides livelihoods for more than one million of its population in coastal areas as well as rural and estate sectors. As a source of animal nutrition, fish enjoys a good demand. The Fisheries sector in the national economy is recognized as one of the vital sectors that could be further developed with minimal effort with available resources by introducing modern technology. Therefore, in the sustainable development of fisheries, reliable statistics are a prerequisite. In this context, establishing a well-developed centralized statistical system for the Fisheries sector has become a timely requirement.

Introduction

2. The fisheries of Sri Lanka can be broadly divided into three main categories: marine coastal fisheries, offshore and high seas fisheries, and freshwater and aquaculture fisheries. Since there is no clear separation of the two fishing regimes coastal and offshore waters for administrative purposes, all fisheries conducted within a day (24 hours) of Sri Lanka are considered coastal fisheries. Offshore and high seas fisheries are operated by boats that stay out at sea for more than one day (commonly referred to as “multi-day” boats).

3. There are presently six institutions functioning under the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development (MFARD): the Department of Fisheries and Aquatics Resources (DFAR), the National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA), the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA), the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC), the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC) and the Cey-Nor Foundation which engages in sector development and infrastructure development. Out of these six institutions, DFAR (implementing agency for marine fisheries), NAQDA (implementing agency for freshwater and aquaculture fishery), and NARA (the research arm of the Ministry) are responsible for fishery data collection in their respective areas of responsibility. The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development of Sri Lanka (MFARD) is responsible for the dissemination of fisheries data in Sri Lanka through its Statistical Unit (SU). Since the 1950s, the services of a Statistician, as well as Statistical Officers, have been made available to SU by the National Statistics Office of Sri Lanka (Department of Census and Statistics).

---

3 Chapter 21 has been contributed to the Review Paper by Lashanthi Perera. Statistician, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development.
Fisheries Statistics Collection System

4. The Statistics Unit (SU) of MFARD functions as the clearinghouse and the coordination point of the fisheries statistics in Sri Lanka. It receives fisheries data reports from various sources and also collects some limited data itself (e.g., fish markets surveys and specific surveys). The tasks of the SU include collection and compilation of data; computerization of this data using databases or other procedures when it is necessary; estimates of catch, effort, and other information using the available data; and dissemination of information in response to national or international requirements.

5. The following data is among the main data items collected by the SU of MFARD
   - Catch and effort data (DFAR, NARA, CFHC, NAQDA)
   - Prices of fish, boats, gears, etc. (Statistics Unit, DFAR, DCS, HARTI)
   - Import and Export (Sri Lanka Customs, DFAR)
   - Fishermen, fishing boats, etc. (DFAR, NAQDA)
   - Infrastructure (CFHC, CFC, DFAR)
   - Fisheries sector development programs (DFAR, NAQDA)

Catch and effort data

6. Catch data collection for the estimation of fish production is the main component and primary focus of data collection carried out by the four institutes (SU, DFAR, NARA and NAQDA).

7. Currently, national marine fish production is estimated based on the data collected by the DFAR fisheries officers for their respective Fisheries Inspector Divisions covering entire marine fisheries. There are 15 fisheries administrative districts covered by 149 fisheries officers. A monthly data sheet is used to submit such data to the SU. The basic information collected by Fisheries Inspectors (FIs) are catch by species/group, number of crafts operated within the month (effort), fish prices, etc.

8. Rapid improvement has been occurring in the offshore and high seas fishery data collection system since 2012. Several data collection programs have been established that specifically target offshore and high seas catch and effort data collection. This is due to the mandatory requirement in reporting fisheries statistics to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

   • Initially put in place by NARA in 1987, the Port Sampling Programme for large pelagic fisheries data collection process which was improved and updated on a number of occasions, thereby broadening institutional participation over the past few years. It was last strengthened in 2013 as a collaborative task of MFARD, DFAR, and NARA under the technical support of IOTC. The data collection program
was strengthened by improving sampling strategy, increasing the coverage, improving data collection materials, and adding data storage and a reporting system. Information of catch and effort by gear as well as length by species are recorded through this port sampling programme. Under this port sampling programme, multi-day boats and some coastal boats targeting the large pelagic fishery is recorded.

- The logbook data recording system is legally mandatory for multi-day fishing vessels over 34 feet in length that operate primarily in catching large pelagic fish within EEZ and high seas by Fish Catch Data Collection Regulations, 2012. Log sheets are required by law to be submitted after every fishing trip. They must provide detailed data on the spatial and temporal distribution of their catch and effort using the fishing gear. This task is fully carried out by the DFAR, and this system is currently being upgraded to an e-logbook system.

- Installing vessel monitoring devices for multi-day boats over 34 feet in length operating in high seas was initiated in 2013 as VMS is now mandatory for high seas fishing vessels. All high seas operating boats have been equipped with VMS since 2016. It produces a cruise track report of the vessel. This system was established in the DFAR.

9. As the coastal regime is not fully covered by the above data collection programs, a new sampling strategy is under development by Sri Lanka-Norway Bilateral Project to ensure representative and reliable statistics for all fisheries, including the coastal fisheries. A baseline survey has been carried out and the development of a sampling strategy is in progress. The database and relevant applications are being developed in cooperation with DFAR and the project team. This will enable electronic registration of fisheries data at the landing sites.

10. National freshwater fisheries and aquaculture production are estimated collaboratively by NAQDA and MFARD based on the logbook data of the reservoirs and other data reported by extension officers of NAQDA for their respective areas.

**Fleet data**

11. The Vessels Registry of DFAR contains information on all fishing vessels under this category, including vessel identification, dimensions, and other vessel attributes as well as vessel licensing and infractions history. The record of fishing vessels and licensing of vessels is maintained by DFAR, and registration data is stored in an MS-SQL Server 2005 database, which is accessible using a Microsoft Access interface.

**Fish imports and exports data**

12. Export and import data on fish and fishery products - including records of HS codes and descriptions, destination countries, quantity, and values - are collected on a monthly basis by the Sri Lanka Custom. Based on this data, the SU of MFARD produces monthly import and export reports of fish and fishery products.
Fish and dried fish prices

13. Market data, including data on the prices of fresh fish and dried fish, are collected on a weekly basis by the statistics unit of the MFARD and are processed using the spreadsheets.

Other fishery-related data

- A market survey on canned fish is conducted by the SU itself.
- An ice plant survey is conducted once every two years by the SU. The ice plants information is collected through fisheries officers of the DFAR and extension officers of the NAQDA.
- For the purpose of reporting statistics to FAO, SU collects fishermen data for both marine and inland fisheries sector through the fisheries officers of the DFAR and extension officers of the NAQDA.

14. Issues and constraints

- It is noted that isolating valuable data gathered with such a huge effort within the institutions expire without optimum use. This is due to the non-availability of data for timely use or being inaccessible for use by other individuals. For this reason, it was discovered that the duplication of data collection programs conducted by the institutions under the Ministry is resulting in the misuse of government and other non-Governmental funds. This practice also causes discrepancies between nationally published data and the data issued for other data requirements.

- No proper systems or guidelines have been established or developed within the institutions for conserving data. Additionally, the non-availability of historical data collected by the past data collection programs in any institute is an interruption for important analysis for the future benefit of the sector. Non-availability of metadata is also noted as a disadvantage.

- Most of the data collection programs are individually developed and conducted by the institutions functioning under this Ministry. Some are used strictly for their internal purposes. In most cases, standards, guidelines, and procedures are lacking for the implementation of the data collection programs. This is especially true for the sampling surveys since technical aspects are not fully considered when developing questionnaires, creating sample selection, etc. Some sampling surveys have coverage issues, lack developed instruction manuals or code lists, take no consideration for guidelines, and have inadequately trained data collectors and other relevant staff.

- The first-ever Census of Fisheries was conducted 47 years ago in 1972 by the Ministry of Fisheries and the Department of Census and Statistics jointly with the technical and financial support of the FAO. Since then, no such a statistical exercise
had been undertaken for the fisheries sector, even though the structure of the fisheries industry in Sri Lanka has frequently changed. The 2004 tsunami severely affected the fisheries sector in Sri Lanka. Various ethnic conflicts have also affected the fishing communities in the north and east for over three decades. Other negative factors include development activities undertaken by government and non-governmental agencies after the tsunami and ethnic conflicts, rapid development in fishing technology, the conversion of traditional nearshore fishing operations to multi-day fishing operations, improvements in post-harvest technologies, vast changes in irrigation channel with the Mahaweli development project, developments in freshwater fisheries, and speedy expansion in aquaculture. The current practice for data collection is a Census of Population and Housing, Agriculture and Livestock, Trade, Industry, and Manufacturing every ten years. It clear to see that this vital sector to the national economy has been continuously neglected.

- There is a lack of necessary funds to establish and strengthen the systems identified in order to avoid the existing issues and gaps (especially mentioned under 2 and 4 above).

**Recommendations**

15. **Develop a Central Database Management System (CDMS)** within the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development. This would consolidate all existing fisheries and fishery-related database systems in Sri Lanka into a Centralized System to avoid the existing gaps in fisheries data, while simultaneously strengthening the MFARD successful long-term data management and reporting system which also support the National Statistical System. *(A proposal is being developed.)*

16. **Develop a national data policy** for fisheries which will decrease the chances of duplication by data collection programs among or within the institutions under the Ministry. It would encourage sharing and using data on the basis of the open data principles and increase transparency regarding reasonable explanations if there is restricted access to certain data. Additionally, it would provide support to the Ministry for implementation of CDMS within the Ministry, enabling it to effectively avoid discrepancies in data, providing more comprehensive analyses, allowing for more timely dissemination, etc. *(This would be an ongoing process.)*

17. **Conduct a census for the entire fisheries sector** (Marine fisheries, freshwater fisheries, Aquaculture and fishery-related economic activities) which would produce accurate, reliable, and timely data that is vital in effective decision-making and successful development planning. *(Several proposals have been submitted to the National Planning Department over past few years, recommending increased funds within the Fisheries Ministry budget. Due to a lack of government funds and no other sources for funding, they have not been implemented.)*
18. **Amend the Statistics and Census Acts**

- Enabling transfer of the technical role of the DCS for all data collection programs which are conducted by various institutes under government funding.

- Considering the inclusion of mandatory power regarding conducting the fisheries census under the Department of Census and Statistics similar to agriculture census.
ANNEX 1a: Statistical Ordinance

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

Statistics Ordinance

1956 Revision

1960
Reprinted from Vol. V1 of the Revised Edition of the
Legislative Enactments of Ceylon (1956)

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CEYLON
TO BE PURCHASED AT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, COLOMBO

Price: 25 cents
Postage: 10 cents
CHAPTER 372

STATISTICS

ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN SRI LANKA OF AN
OFFICIAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF INFORMATION
THERETO.

[22nd November, 1935.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Statistics Ordinance.

2. The Minister may by Order published in the Gazette, apply the provisions of this
Ordinance to any matter relating to the economic conditions of Sri Lanka in respect
of agriculture, emigration, immigration, factories, meteorology, mining, importation,
exportation, manufacture and sale of products, stocks of products in possession
and in course of transitment, shipping, transportation by land or by water, trade,
labour, cost of living, wages, industry, and commerce.

3. There shall be established in Sri Lanka a Bureau of Statistics for the
collection and preparation of statistics relating to any matter to which the
provisions of this Ordinance are applied by Order under section 2.

4. (1) There may be appointed—

(a) any person by name or by office to be
or to act as Director of Statistics;

(b) such other officers and servants as
may from time to time be required
for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) The Bureau shall be under the control
and management of the Director.

(3) All persons, officers, and servants
discharging duties or engaged in carrying
out the provisions of this Ordinance shall be
deemed to be public servants within the
meaning of the Penal Code.

5. (1) The Director may at any time by
notice in writing require any person to
supply, substantially in the prescribed form
and before a specified date, any information
relating to any matter to which this
Ordinance applies.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of the power
conferred under subsection (1)—

(a) the Director or any officer duly
authorized by him may at any time
require any person to supply to the
prescribed officer, in the prescribed
manner and before a specified date,
written information relating to any
matter to which this Ordinance
applies;

(b) any officer duly authorized by the
Director may require any person to
supply oral information relating to
any matter to which this Ordinance
applies:

Provided that such officer shall
not require the attendance of any
person at any specified place, but
shall proceed to the residence or
place of business of that person for
the purpose of obtaining such oral
information.

(3) The Director or any officer duly
authorized by him may at any time require
any person to produce or cause to be
produced before a specified date such
documentary or other evidence as the
Director or the officer so authorized may
demn necessary for the purpose of verifying
any information supplied by that person
under this Ordinance. Any person whose
attendance is required at any place more
than four miles distant from the ordinary
residence of that person for the purpose of producing such documentary or other evidence shall be entitled to be paid for such attendance an allowance at such rates as may be prescribed.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall affect or be deemed to affect any written or other law relating to the disclosure or non-disclosure of any official, secret, or confidential information, evidence, or document; and any person required by the Director or by an officer authorized by the Director to supply any information, to give any evidence, or to produce any document, shall be entitled in respect of such information, evidence, or document to plead the same privilege before the Director or such officer as before a court of law.

6. Every person required under section 5 to supply any information shall be bound to supply that information to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Provided that, no person shall be required or bound to supply any information other than such as is accessible to him in and derivable by him from any business or undertaking carried on in Sri Lanka of which he is the owner for the time being, or in the conduct or supervision of which he is engaged, or any information which involves the disclosure of any technical process or trade secret in or relating to such business or undertaking.

7. (1) No information supplied by any one person under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be published without the consent in writing of the owner for the time being of the land, business, or undertaking to which that information relates; nor, except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance, shall that information be divulged or communicated to any person not engaged in the collection and preparation of statistics under this Ordinance.

(2) Every person engaged in the collection and preparation of statistics under this Ordinance shall make a declaration in the prescribed form that he will not, except for the purposes of this Ordinance, disclose or make use of any information supplied under this Ordinance.

8. Any person who

(a) knowingly acts in contravention of a declaration made by him under section 7; or

(b) being in possession of any information which he has been disclosed in contravention of the provisions of section 7, publishes or communicates, that information to any other person,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or to both such imprisonment and fine.

9. Subject to any regulations made under section 13, all notices and other communications for the purposes of this Ordinance may be served in the following manner:

(1) Where the owner for the time being of the land, business, or undertaking in relation to which information is required is in Sri Lanka, the notice or communication shall be deemed to have been duly served upon him if it has been delivered to him.

(2) Where the owner for the time being of such land, business, or undertaking has in Sri Lanka an agent duly authorized by power of attorney to accept service on his behalf or an agent or other employee entrusted with the control, management or supervision of such land, business, or undertaking, the notice or communication shall be deemed to have been duly served upon such owner if it has been delivered to such agent or employee.

(3) Where service cannot be effected in the manner described in subsections (1) and (2), the notice or communication shall be deemed to have been duly served upon such
STATISTICS

owner if it has been sent by registered post addressed to him at his last known place of residence in Sri Lanka.

(4) Where the owner for the time being of such land, business, or undertaking is a company or corporation the notice or communication shall be deemed to have been duly served upon such company or corporation if it has been—

(a) delivered to any director, manager, secretary or other principal officer in Sri Lanka of that company or corporation or to any person duly authorized to accept service on behalf of the company or corporation or to any person having on behalf of the company or corporation powers of control or management over such land, business, or undertaking; or

(b) left at the registered office, if any, of the company or corporation in Sri Lanka; or

(c) sent by registered post addressed to the company or corporation at its principal office wherever situate.

10. Any person who—

(a) commits a breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder; or

(b) without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to comply with any direction or requirement duly made under the powers conferred by this Ordinance, or by any regulation made thereunder; or

(c) resists or obstructs any person in the performance of the duties imposed or in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him under this Ordinance or under any regulation made thereunder; or

(d) knowingly supplies or causes to be supplied any false information when directed to supply information under this Ordinance or under any regulation made thereunder; or

(e) knowingly produces or causes to be produced any false evidence when directed to produce evidence under this Ordinance or under any regulation made thereunder,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day during which the offence continues.

11. Where a company or corporation has been directed by a notice served in the manner provided in section 9 (4) to supply any information or to produce any evidence under this Ordinance or under any regulation made thereunder, every director, and the manager, secretary, or other principal officer in Sri Lanka of that company or corporation, and any person to whom such notice has been delivered under section 9 (4), who—

(a) without lawful excuse refuses or neglects, or wilfully authorizes or permits any employee of that company or corporation to refuse or neglect, to supply that information or to produce that evidence in accordance with such direction; or

(b) knowingly supplies or causes to be supplied any false information; or

(c) knowingly produces or causes to be produced any false evidence,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate to the punishment provided in section 10.

12. Where any person has committed an offence under section 10 (d) or section 11 (b), the offence shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until true information shall have been duly supplied.
13. (1) The Minister may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:

(a) all matters under this Ordinance stated or required to be prescribed;

(b) the manner in which information required under this Ordinance shall be collected and arranged by the Bureau either in co-operation with or independently of the Government Agent of any administrative district, or the head of any department of Government;

(c) the officers to whom, the times and places at which, and the form and manner in which information shall be supplied and authenticated;

(d) the form and manner in which statistics collected under this Ordinance shall be published;

(e) the manner in which notices and other communications issued under this Ordinance shall be served in special cases;

(f) the exemption from the obligation to furnish information under this Ordinance either wholly or to a limited extent and either unconditionally or subject to conditions, of any person or class of persons;

(g) the entry and inspection by officers discharging duties under this Ordinance of any land, institution, building, mine, factory, workshop or other place, for the purpose of obtaining or verifying information required under this Ordinance.

14. (1) No regulation made under this Ordinance shall have effect unless it has been approved by Parliament. Notification of such approval shall be published in the Gazette.

(2) Every regulation shall, upon the publication of the approval of that regulation as provided for in subsection (1), be as valid and effectual as if it were herein enacted.

15. In making regulations under this Ordinance, due regard shall be had to the circumstances of various trades and industries, and in particular to the importance of avoiding the disclosure in any information required under this Ordinance of any technical process, trade secret, or trading profits, or of any other matter the disclosure of which would be likely to tend to the prejudice of the owner for the time being of the land, business or undertaking to which that information relates.

16. In any report, summary of statistics, or other publication prepared under this Ordinance with reference to any trade or industry, the particulars comprised in the information supplied by any one person shall not be disclosed or so arranged as to facilitate the identification of any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

17. (1) All information supplied under this Ordinance shall be verified by a declaration that the statements contained therein are true and accurate.

(2) Every declaration made under this Ordinance shall be free from stamp duty.

18. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires—

"Bureau" means the Bureau of Statistics established under section 3;

"Director" means the person appointed to be or to act as Director of Statistics under section 4;

"prescribed" means prescribed by this Ordinance or by any regulations made thereunder;

"regulation" means a regulation made by the Minister.
ANNEX 1b: Census Ordinance

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

Census Ordinance

1956 Revision

1960

Reprinted from Vol. VI of the Revised Edition of the
Legislative Enactments of Ceylon (1956)

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CEYLON
TO BE PURCHASED AT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, COLOMBO

Price: 25 cents  Postage: 10 cents
CENSUS

CHAPTER 371

CENSUS

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF A CENSUS FROM TIME TO TIME.

[30th October, 1900.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Census Ordinance.

2. It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time by Order published in the Gazette, to direct that a census be taken of the population, agriculture (including animal husbandry), trade, labour, industry or commerce or such other matters as he may deem necessary for ascertaining the social, civil or economic condition of the inhabitants of Sri Lanka.

3. To superintend the taking of any census, there shall be appointed an officer to be called “the Superintendent of Census”.

4. (1) There may also be appointed for the purposes of the Ordinance such number of Deputy or Assistant Superintendents of Census and other officers and servants as the Minister may deem necessary.

(2) A Deputy or Assistant Superintendent of Census may be appointed by name or by office, and shall in the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties, be subject to the general direction and control of the Superintendent of Census.

5. (1) The Minister may for the carrying out of the purposes of this Ordinance from time to time, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, and rescind, amend, alter, or add to such rules.

(2) The rules may prescribe—

(a) the duties of census officers;

(b) the particulars regarding which, the persons from whom, and the mode in which, information shall be obtained for the purposes of the census;

(c) the forms of schedules to be prepared by the Superintendent of Census for the purpose of being filled up with the particulars so prescribed.

(3) The rules shall be published in two issues of the Gazette, and shall from the date of the last of such publications be as legal, valid, and effectual as if the same had been enacted in this Ordinance and shall be judicially notice.

(4) Any person committing any breach of any such rule shall be liable on conviction to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

6. The Government Agent of an administrative district shall be Commissioner of Census for his district and the Mayor or Chairman of every Municipality, Urban Council, and Town Council shall be Commissioner of Census for the local area of such Municipality, Urban Council, or Town Council:

Provided that the Minister may appoint any other person as Commissioner for such district or Municipality, or Urban Council, or Town Council.

7. The Minister may appoint for any specified area an Assistant Commissioner of Census to assist the Commissioner of that area in the taking of a census under the provisions of this Ordinance.

8. A Commissioner may in writing appoint any person as enumerator or supervisor to take or aid in taking or
supervise the taking of the census within any specified local area, and may at any time revoke such appointment.

9. The Superintendent and every Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, enumerator and supervisor, referred to in the preceding provisions of this Ordinance shall be a census officer within the meaning of this Ordinance, and shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

10. Every person occupying any land, house, enclosure, vessel, or other place shall allow any census officer such access thereto as he may require for the purpose of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow him to paint, mark, or affix on or to the property in the occupation of such person such letters, marks, or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

11. Every census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of his local area as by rule made in this behalf by the Minister he may be directed to ask.

12. Every person of whom any question is asked under section 11 shall be bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge and belief.

13. (1) Subject to such rules as the Minister may make in this behalf, any census officer may leave or cause to be left a schedule, in the form prescribed by the Minister, at any dwelling house within the local area of such census officer, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge and belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of census, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the enumerator or supervisor appointed for the local area within which the house is situated or to such other person as the Commissioner may direct.

14. (1) Subject to such rules as the Minister may make, any census officer of any area may, if so required by the Commissioner, deliver or cause to be delivered to—

(a) the person in command or in charge of any agricultural, labour, or fire-service corps which is quartered in any barracks, station, or premises, or of the staff and labourers serving in any residential State farm, in that area;

(b) the person in charge of any public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, mental hospital, workhouse, or any public, charitable, religious or educational institution, in that area;

(c) the person in charge of any prison, police station, reformatory, lock-up, or other place of detention, in that area;

(d) the keeper, secretary, or manager, or other person in charge of any hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, or other similar residential establishment, in that area.

Schedules to be delivered to and filled up by persons in command or in charge of institutions.
15. The Superintendent of Census shall obtain by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose the information required by this Ordinance or by the rules made by the Minister with respect to—

(a) any body of men belonging to the armed forces or to any vessel of war; and

(b) all persons who during the time appointed for taking any census were travelling or on shipboard, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house, of which account is to be taken by the census officers as aforesaid,

and shall include such information in the abstract to be made by him as hereinafter provided.

16. (1) It shall be the duty of every Commissioner to make or cause to be made a list of all estates of the extent of twenty acres or more in his district, upon which there are ten or more resident labourers, with the approximate number of residents on each such estate and of the acreage under cultivation, and to cause to be delivered to the superintendent or person in charge, being resident on such estate, schedules in the prescribed form to be filled up by such superintendent or person in charge with the particulars required in such schedules.

(2) Every such superintendent or person in charge shall furnish the Commissioner with such information as he may require for the preparation of the list mentioned in the preceding subsection, and shall sign and deliver to the person from whom he shall receive the schedules mentioned in the said subsection a receipt therefor to be provided for that purpose, and shall fill up the said schedules to the best of his knowledge and belief as to all persons being on the estate under his superintendence or charge at the time of the taking of census, and shall within forty-eight hours from such time transmit such schedules to the kachcheri of the district or to the nearest post office addressed to the Commissioner, together with a certificate signed by him that the said schedules have been truly and faithfully filled up by him, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the same are correct.

17. (1) It shall be the duty of every employer or person in charge of ten or more employees who reside upon any mining property, or in any factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment, to make a declaration in the prescribed form to the Commissioner of the district within which such mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment is situated, stating that he has under his employ or in his charge upon such mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment ten or more resident employees. Such declaration shall be made within fourteen days of the publication, in the Gazette and in one or more newspapers, of a notice by the Commissioner of the district or area calling for such declaration, to be made.

(2) It shall be the duty of every Commissioner to deliver or cause to be delivered, to every person making the declaration required by subsection (1) a schedule or schedules in the prescribed form to be filled up by such person with the required particulars.

(3) Every person to whom any schedule is delivered under subsection (2) shall sign and return to the person from whom he shall receive the schedule such receipt therefor as may be provided for that purpose, and shall fill up the schedule or schedules, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the particulars relating to all persons who are on the mining property, factory, workshop, or other commercial or industrial establishment under his charge at the time of the taking of census, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required shall deliver the schedule or schedules so filled up and signed to the enumerator or supervisor appointed for the local area within which the mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment is situated or to such other person as the Commissioner may direct.

18. Every enumerator shall deliver to the supervisor all schedules and all such returns as may be required by the Superintendent of Census on a day to be appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner, and it shall be the duty of such supervisor to verify them and to transmit them forthwith to the Commissioner.
19. The Commissioner shall upon the receipt of such schedules and returns forthwith forward the same to the Superintendent of Census.

20. The Superintendent of Census shall, upon receipt of the schedules and returns, cause an abstract to be made of the same and forward the said abstract to the Minister within such time as may be appointed by the Minister, and the same shall be printed and published for general information.

Penalties.

21. (1) Any census officer or any other person employed by the Superintendent of Census or a Commissioner of Census for the purposes of any census under this Ordinance, who—

(a) without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to comply with any instructions or directions given to him by the Superintendent or Commissioner, or fails to use reasonable diligence and care in performing any duty imposed on him; or

(b) wilfully puts an offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return; or

(c) asks, receives, or takes from any person other than an authorized officer of Government any payment or reward, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who—

(a) refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound so to answer, or wilfully makes a false answer thereto; or

(b) makes, signs, delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered any wilfully false or incorrect schedule, statement, or return; or

(c) refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access to a land, house, enclosure, vessel, or other place as he is required by this Ordinance to allow; or

(d) removes, obliterates, alters, or injures, before the expiry of four weeks from the time of the taking of census, letters, marks, or numbers which have been painted, marked or affixed for the purposes of the census; or

(e) refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, or of any rule made thereunder,

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

22. No prosecution shall be instituted under this Ordinance except on the written authority of the Attorney-General.

23. No entry in any book, register, or record made by a census officer or by any other person in the discharge of his duty under this Ordinance shall be admissible in evidence in any civil or in any criminal proceeding, save and except a prosecution instituted under this Ordinance, in respect of such entry against the person who made, signed, or delivered the same, or caused the same to be made, signed, or delivered, anything in any enactment contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1992, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) adopted the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the UNECE region. The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted these principles in 1994 at the global level. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in 2013, and they were adopted by the General Assembly in January 2014. This recognition at the highest political level underlines that official statistics - reliable and objective information - is crucial for decision making.

1. **Relevance, impartiality, and equal access**

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social, and environmental landscape. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens’ entitlement to public information.

2. **Professional standards and ethics**

To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies must operate according to strict professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, regarding the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage, and presentation of collected statistical data.

3. **Accountability and transparency**

To facilitate an accurate interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods, and procedures of the statistics.

4. **Prevention of misuse**

The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

5. **Sources of official statistics**

Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from a variety of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to select the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs, and the burden on the respondents.
6. Confidentiality

Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes only.

7. Legislation

The laws, regulations, and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

8. National coordination

Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential in order to achieve consistency and efficiency within the statistical system.

9. Use of international standards

The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications, and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

10. International cooperation

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.
### Annex 3a: Summary of Surveys Conducted by DCS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Legal/Policy basis for the activity (e.g., legal, policy, other)</th>
<th>Funding Amount (in 1000)</th>
<th>Funding Source (from/to)</th>
<th>Type of Indicators (e.g., quantities, quality, costs)</th>
<th>Source (e.g., locations, dates, percentages)</th>
<th>Duration of Indicators (e.g., 1 year, 10 years)</th>
<th>Predictability (indicating frequency of occurrence of activity)</th>
<th>Description of Data Dissemination (e.g., through reports, publications, websites, databases)</th>
<th>Indicators: (a) Key outputs, (b) Key outcomes, (c) Key impacts</th>
<th>Key improvements made in the most recent round of data dissemination (e.g., additional data for activities, improvements in dissemination methods)</th>
<th>Data sources and challenges in the most recent round of data dissemination (e.g., key issues and comments encountered in past efforts)</th>
<th>Frequency of use of data (e.g., how often data is used for policy-making)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CENSUS</td>
<td>Population and Housing Census</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AAAAAAAA</td>
<td>AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economic Census</td>
<td>Economic Census</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AAAAAAAA</td>
<td>AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Census of Public and Private Sector Employment</td>
<td>Census of Public and Private Sector Employment</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AAAAAAAA</td>
<td>AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agriculture Census</td>
<td>Agriculture Census</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AAAAAAAA</td>
<td>AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3b: A Summary of Sector Statistics

Assessment of Sector Statistics, Sri Lanka

I. Agriculture Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Production of paddy, other seasonal and permanent crops, livestock, and cost of production</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>Annual, seasonal (Yala, Maha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Census of Agriculture</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>In every 20 years</td>
<td>Last one in 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Food Balance Sheet</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Extent, Production, and Cost of Production (COP) of Tea, Rubber, and Coconut</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Tea Board, Rubber Development Department, Coconut Development Authority</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fisheries and aquaculture production</td>
<td>Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Production forecasts of major crops and vegetables</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Seasonal (Yala, Maha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2a. Population and Demographic Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Census of Population and Housing (CPH)</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, Provincial, Districts</td>
<td>Every 10 years</td>
<td>Last CPH in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Population characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Housing characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Characteristics of the disabled persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Population Atlas of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, Provincial, Districts</td>
<td>Every 10 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Population projection</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td>After the CPH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2b. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Registration of vital statistics</td>
<td>Registrar General's Department</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Marriages, Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Cause of Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Estimation of mid-year population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Life expectancy, Fertility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enumeration of vital events in Northern province in 2011</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>Northern Province, District</td>
<td>Once in 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3a. Industrial Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Economic activities categorized under the four industrial divisions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam, and air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conditioning supply; and water supply, sewerage, waste management and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>remediation activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Private sector establishments with 5 or more persons engaged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Index of Industrial Production (IIP)</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual, Quarterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial Production, Construction, and Energy in state-owned industrial</td>
<td>Board of Investment of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>establishments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3b. Economic Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution of establishments and persons engaged by economic sectors (Industries, Construction, and Trade and services)</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>First time in 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4a. Health Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Demographic Health Survey</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Every 5 years</td>
<td>Last one in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Information on Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, and Awareness of HIV/AIDS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Survey on Self-reported Health in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>First time in 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Self-reported information on chronic illnesses, acute illnesses, and some other health-related issues at the household level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Annual Health Statistics</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual Health Bulletin</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indoor Morbidity and Mortality Report</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Distribution of Government hospitals and health services</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4b. Disability Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution and Characteristics of the disabled persons in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, Provincial, District</td>
<td>Every 10 years</td>
<td>Data source: Population and Housing Census</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Education Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>School Census</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Last School Census in 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>* Information on schools, teachers, pupils, and physical resources</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Census of Population and Housing</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>Decennial</td>
<td>Last CPH in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>* Information on the literacy level, educational achievements, and the school attendance of every member of the population</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, subnational (District)</td>
<td>Decennial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Undergraduate Admissions by University and Higher Educational Institutes</td>
<td>University Grants Commission</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of Passed Out Graduates by University and Higher Educational Institute</td>
<td>University Grants Commission</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Environment Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meteorological observation</td>
<td>Department of Meteorology</td>
<td>Observation station</td>
<td>Yearly, monthly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Temperature, humidity, rainfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>Central Environmental Authority</td>
<td>Major cities</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Noise pollution</td>
<td>Central Environmental Authority</td>
<td>Major cities</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water pollution</td>
<td>Central Environmental Authority</td>
<td>Major river</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land area by geography</td>
<td>Survey Department</td>
<td>Province, district, divisional, secretariat division</td>
<td>Survey year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land Use Pattern within Agricultural Holdings</td>
<td>Land Use Policy Planning Department</td>
<td>Province, district</td>
<td>Agriculture census year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Department of Forests</td>
<td>National, province, district</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Area and type of forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Area of wildlife reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sea bathing site water quality</td>
<td>Marine Environment Protection Authority</td>
<td>Selected bathing sites</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Average marine acidity (pH)</td>
<td>Marine Environment Protection Authority</td>
<td>Selected sampling stations around Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Poverty and Income Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Every 3 years</td>
<td>Every 3 years after 2009. Previously every 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Measures of poverty</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Every 3 years</td>
<td>based on HIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gini coefficient of household income and expenditure</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Every 3 years</td>
<td>based on HIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Estimation and updating of the national poverty line</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, district</td>
<td>Every 3 years</td>
<td>based on HIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diriya Saviya Loan Programme Issued List</td>
<td>Department of Samurdhi</td>
<td>District, DS level</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Performance report</td>
<td>Department of Divineguma Development</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Labour Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Labour Force Survey (LFS)</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Annual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Quarterly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Levels and trends of employment, unemployment, and labour force</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual, Quarterly</td>
<td>Based on LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Annual Employment Survey</td>
<td>Department of Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Distribution of Employees by Nature of Economic Activities and Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Minimum Wage Rate Index by Sector</td>
<td>Department of Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average Earnings and Hours of Work by Wages Boards</td>
<td>Department of Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Census of Public and Semi-Government Sector Employment</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Every 4 or 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Distribution of Public Employees by Sector and Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Tourism Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tourism statistics</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Tourist arrivals by county of residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Tourist arrivals and purpose of visits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Tourist arrivals and tourism receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Number of establishments involved in tourism by category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Gender Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Population</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td>CPH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Education</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td>CPH, LFS, HIES, DHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOE, Ministry of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University Grants Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Sports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Sports Festival Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Health</td>
<td>Department of Health Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National STD/AIDS Control Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registrar General’s Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vital events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Public Life</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Census of Public Sector Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parliament Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parliamentary Handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attorney General Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Special Concerns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Special Concerns</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LFS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate, and Unemployment Rate by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate, and Unemployment Rate by Gender</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, provincial</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Based on LFS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trade and Services Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual Survey of Trade and Services</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economic Census</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Last EC in 2013/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Department of Customs</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td></td>
<td>Must be annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Department of Customs</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Monthly, annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Geographic Disaggregation</td>
<td>Frequency of Conduct</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total exports by value, country of destination, and major commodities such as Tea, Rubber, Coconut Products, Garments, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Balance of Payment</td>
<td>Central Bank</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Monthly, quarterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trade in Services</td>
<td>Central Bank</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earning from Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers Remittances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trade Indices</td>
<td>Central Bank</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Monthly, annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Other Social Statistics

12a. Labour Migration Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution of International Labour Migration by sex, destination countries, and occupation</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Worker’s remittances by destination country</td>
<td>Central Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 12b. Natural Disaster and Casualty Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disaster incidents and damages</td>
<td>Disaster Management Centre</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Desinventar Database (<a href="http://www.desinventar.lk">www.desinventar.lk</a>)</td>
<td>The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12c. Crime statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strength of the Police force</td>
<td>Department of Police</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number and type of crimes</td>
<td>Department of Police</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Prisoners and type of offences</td>
<td>Department of Prisoners</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**12d. Social Security Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pensioners of public services and their beneficiaries</td>
<td>Department of Pensions, Ministry of Public Administration, and Management</td>
<td>National, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pension and social security benefits for those engaged in self-employment, informal sector, and other non-government pensionable sectors</td>
<td>Social Security Board, Ministry of Housing and Social Affairs</td>
<td>National, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Charitable allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* number of industrial, plantation and private (motor vehicle) accidents, and compensation paid</td>
<td>Office of the Workmen's Compensation</td>
<td>National, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**13. Other Economic Statistics**

**13a. Energy Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electricity statistics</td>
<td>Ceylon Electricity Board</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Petroleum products</td>
<td>Ceylon Petroleum Corporation</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 13b. Water Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water supply and consumption</td>
<td>National Water Supply and Drainage Board</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)</td>
<td>National, provincial, district</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13c. Transport Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Road transport</td>
<td>Department of Motor Traffic</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lanka Transport Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Transport Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Railway transport</td>
<td>Department of railway</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sea transport</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Ports Authority</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>Civil Aviation Authority</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 13d. Communication Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Geographic Disaggregation</th>
<th>Frequency of Conduct</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Telecommunication services</td>
<td>Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Postal services</td>
<td>Department of Posts</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Newspaper circulation</td>
<td>Department National Archives</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 4.a: Institutions Visited by the Review Team

In addition to meeting staff members of the Department of Census and Statistics, we met...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute/Organisation</th>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Resident Coordinator Office</td>
<td>Ms Hanaa Singer</td>
<td>Office of the Resident Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Lohitha Karunasekara</td>
<td>Data Management and Result Monitoring and Reporting Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</td>
<td>Ms Ritsu Nacken</td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>Mr Sarat Dash</td>
<td>Chief of Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics Branch - Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Mr G.T.K.S. Perera</td>
<td>Senior Statistician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA)</td>
<td>Mr S. Amarasekara</td>
<td>Director (Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Samurdhi Development</td>
<td>Mr Mahesh Perera</td>
<td>Deputy Director-Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and Dry Zone Development</td>
<td>Mr J.P.S. Jayasinghe</td>
<td>Director-Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority</td>
<td>Mr Harsha Wickramasinghe</td>
<td>Deputy Director-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine</td>
<td>Dr Sunil De Alwis</td>
<td>Additional Secretary (Medical Services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Planning Department</td>
<td>Mr Sanjaya Mudalige</td>
<td>Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Mr Pradeep Saputhanthri</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Sugath Yalegama</td>
<td>Director-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Dr Chandranath Amarasekara</td>
<td>Additional Director-Research Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Inland Revenue</td>
<td>Mr Rohana Wijesekara</td>
<td>Director-Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority</td>
<td>Mr Priyantha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Anura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Dinushki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations</td>
<td>Mr U.H.C. Priyantha</td>
<td>Additional Secretary-Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal and Home Affairs section of the Ministry of Internal and Home Affairs and Provincial Councils and Local Government</td>
<td>Mr K.G. Darmathilaka</td>
<td>Additional Secretary-Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka Police-Research and Development Division</td>
<td>Mr S.W.M. Senarathna</td>
<td>Director-Research and Development, Senior Superintendent of Police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4.b: Organisations invited by DCS to participate in the National Consultation Workshops on the 23rd-25th of October 2019 to discuss the emerging findings in the Review of the National Statistical System

National Consultation Workshop on the National Statistical System (NSS) Review
Pre-Workshop Session: 23 October 2019, Olu Hall, Waters Edge Hotel, Battaramulla, From 14.00-16.30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Harsha De Silva</td>
<td>Honourable Minister, Economic Reforms, and Public Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Chandanie Wijewardena</td>
<td>Secretary, Ministry of Economic Reforms, and Public Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Nisha Arunatilake</td>
<td>Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Murthaza Jaffergyee</td>
<td>JB Securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Sriganesh Lokanthan</td>
<td>LIRNEasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Mubarak</td>
<td>National Planning Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Shiran Fernando</td>
<td>Ceylon Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Chandranath Amarasekara</td>
<td>Central Bank of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Rohana Wijayawardhana</td>
<td>Central Bank of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Kapila Weerakoon</td>
<td>Central Bank of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr I.R. Bandara</td>
<td>Director General, Department of Census and Statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) Sri Lanka
Consultation Workshop on the National Statistical System (NSS) Review of Sri Lanka
Stakeholder Group Day 1-Session 1: 09.00-13.00

Prime Minister's Policy Development Office
Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
National Planning Department
Department of External Resources (ERD)
National Accounts Division-Department of Census and Statistics
Prices and Wages Division-Department of Census and Statistics
Industries and Construction Statistics Division-Department of Census and Statistics
Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Department of Inland Revenue
Sri Lanka Customs
Department of Commerce
Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Export Development Board
Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI)
Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
National Gem and Jewellery Authority
Industrial Development Board of Ceylon (IDB)
Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA)
Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB)
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)
Department of Registrar of Companies (ROC)
Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka
Road Development Authority (RDA)
Urban Development Authority (UDA)
Department of Motor Traffic
Sri Lanka Ports Authority
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC/CEYPETCO)
Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB)
Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) Sri Lanka
Consultation Workshop on the National Statistical System (NSS) Review of Sri Lanka
Stakeholder Group Day 1 - Session 2: 14.00-16.30

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine
Registrar General's Department
Department of Registration of Persons
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Higher Education and Highways
National Science Foundation
Ministry of Science Technology and Research
Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka (VTA)
Ministry of Justice and Prison Reforms
Sri Lanka Police-Research and Development Division
Department of Probation and Childcare Services
Department of Social Services
Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
Department of Samurdhi Development
Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE)
Department of Labour
Department of Pensions
National Insurance Trust Fund
Employees' Trust Fund Board
Employees' Provident Fund-Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Postal Department
Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA)
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRC)
Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) Sri Lanka
Consultation Workshop on the National Statistical System (NSS) Review of Sri Lanka
09.00 to 13.00

Department of Census and Statistics
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
Central Environmental Authority
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation, and Fisheries
Department of Agrarian Development
Department of Agriculture (DOA)
Coconut Cultivation Board
Sri Lanka Tea Board
Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI)
Disaster Management Centre (DMC)
National Building Research Organisation
Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development
Irrigation Department
Rubber Development Department
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
National Water Supply and Drainage Board
Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB)
Urban Development Authority
Sustainable Development Council
## ANNEX 5: Staff in DCS as of the end of 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Approved Cadre</th>
<th>Existing Cadre as 31.12.2018</th>
<th>Vacancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Director General (Statistics)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Director General (Information &amp; Communication Technology)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Director General (Administration)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director (Statistics)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director (Administration)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director (Information and Communication Technology)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Accountant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Internal Auditor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director (Statistics)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director (ICT)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy/Assistant Director (Administration/Establishment)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director (ICT)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Auditor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Statistician</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-◊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistician</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>74 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Manager</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Draughtsman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian (Special Hrade)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translator</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor (English/Tamil) (On contract basis)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Communication Technology Officer – SLICTS Class II - Grade I, II</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Officer</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Officer</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Approved Cadre</td>
<td>Existing Cadre as of 31.12.2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Budget Assistant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology Assistant – SLICETS Class III - Grade I, II, III</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Post-Press Printer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Technician (Printing)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Technical Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Pre-Press Printer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Offset Litho Machine Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>System Controller</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Senior System Operator</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Foreman (Printing)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Public Management Assistants Service</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Data Entry Operator</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Data Entry Operator/Coding Clerk</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Clerk (Sinhala Medium)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Clerk (Tamil Medium)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Camera Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Litho Machine Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Plate Maker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Machine Attendant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Type Setter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Air Condition Machine Operator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Mechanic Section Employees</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Office Employee Service (Permanent)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Office Employee Service (Departmental)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Bungalow Keeper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Bungalow Watcher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,837</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,274</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Approved Cadre</td>
<td>Existing Cadre as of 31.12.2018</td>
<td>Vacancies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Trainees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers (Casual)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peon (Casual)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,843</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,276</strong></td>
<td><strong>442</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Performance Report 2018-page 186/187
# ANNEX 6: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

SDG Indicators Compiled by DCS and Other Agencies in Sri Lanka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</th>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Recent</th>
<th>DCS Classification</th>
<th>Source, Agency</th>
<th>Frequency of Updates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international poverty line, by sex, age,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment status, and geographical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location (urban/rural)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Proportion of population living</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below the national poverty line by sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of all ages living in poverty in all its</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimensions according to national</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>definitions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by social protection floors/systems, by sex,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinguishing children, unemployed persons,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older persons, persons with disabilities,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pregnant women, newborns, work-injury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victims, and the poor and the vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FSQ, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insecurity in the population, based on the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>out of 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(proxy)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal/Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</th>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Recent</th>
<th>DCS Classification</th>
<th>Source, Agency</th>
<th>Frequency of Updates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age (&lt;-2) standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization [WHO] Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 DHS, DCS</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height (\geq2) or (&lt;-2) standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type (wasting and overweight)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 DHS, DCS</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 DHS, DCS</td>
<td>In 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per 10,000 population aged 30-69</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Report on Vital Statistics, RGD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women currently married of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (The proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DHS, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per 1,000 women aged 15-49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPH, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>School Census, MOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>LFS, DCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School Census, MOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Women and Child Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months by form of violence and by age</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DHS, DCS</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months by age and place of occurrence (Proxy)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DHS, DCS</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DHS, DCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>LFS, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely- managed drinking water services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>CPH, DCS</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>CPH, DCS</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>National Accounts estimates, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>National Accounts estimates, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age, and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>LFS, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>LFS, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour by sex and age</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>CAS, DCS</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>LFS, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Small industries – (10 to 25 persons engaged)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>Economic Census, DCS</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income by age, sex, and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HIES, DCS</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual estimates on National Accounts, DCS</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPH, DCS</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Proxy)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MoMDE</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MoMDE/ DCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1.1 Quantity of Marine debris collected from 1Km beach stretch (Proxy)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kg per km</td>
<td>103.38 kg/km</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MEPA</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.1 Length of coastal stretch in which coastal environmental profile has been prepared per annum (Proxy)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>50 km</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MEPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2.1 Area in which coral restoration has been conducted per annum (Proxy)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sq. km</td>
<td>0.4 sq. km</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MEPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.C.1 Ratifying ocean-related international conventions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MEPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Proxy)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pH Value</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MoMDE (CC&amp;CRMD MEPA) Universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Proxy)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sq. km</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DWLC, MEPA, CCD, MoF&amp;AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.5.1 Red List Index</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MoMDE, Biodiversity Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal/ Target/Indicator/Level of Disaggregation</td>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Recent</td>
<td>DCS Classification</td>
<td>Source, Agency</td>
<td>Frequency of Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age, and form of exploitation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per Overall Prison Population</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Department of Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Per 100,000 population</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>