



Annual Survey of Trade and Services

Final Report

2016



Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs

Sri Lanka

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Preface

Over the past few decades the Sri Lankan economy which was predominantly dominated by agricultural activities transformed towards a diverse mix of more trade and other services. Hence the needs of planners, policy makers and researchers for data on services and trade sector increased significantly. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) as the key government agency responsible for providing official statistics for Sri Lanka conducted an Economic Census in 2013/14 for the first time replacing the Census of Industries and Census of Agriculture. Economic Census 2013/14 was a milestone in producing economic statistics as detailed data on trade and other services were collected for the first time. Wholesale, retail trade and a broad array of services activities were included for data collection and statistical indicators on services sector were made available for planning and policy making.

Considering the need for indicators on the services sector and to monitor the performance of service sector the Department of Census and Statistics decided to conduct an annual survey on trade and other services. Hence the annual survey of trade and services was conducted covering privately owned establishments within the country's territory. The Annual Survey of Trade & Services-2016 was carried out based on the frame prepared at the Economic Census 2013/14.

This report presents important indicators on the nature, structure and the performance of the trade and other services activities undertaken by private sector establishments within the country. I hope it will be another valuable decision support document on the trade and services sector of the country.



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2019.01.01

Acknowledgement

The task of conducting a survey on services sector becomes difficult given the vastness of the sector, its heterogeneous nature as well as fast-changing composition with the frequently emerging new services and the exit of obsolete ones. Thus planning and conducting a survey on services sector including designing of an appropriate survey methodology is a real challenge for the Department of Census and Statistics.

Necessary guidance and encouragement were given by the Director General Ms. I. R. Bandara and Additional Director General (statistics) Mr. P.M.P. Anura Kumara for the planning and execution of this survey which was carried out under the supervision of Mrs. U. Maheswaran, Director Industry, Construction Trade and Services Division of the Department.

This report on trade and services sector is the result of the collective effort of the team assigned with the task of compiling statistics on trade and services sector of the Industries, Construction, Trade and Services Division. Contributions made by following officers are acknowledged with gratitude.

- Mr. H.R.S.L. Ranathunga, Statistician, assisted by Ms. I.G.Shyamali, Statistical Officer in preparing the survey questionnaire on services.
- Mr. J.S.N.P. Dharmawardhana, Senior Statistician, in selecting the sample and preparing the survey questionnaire on Trade.
- Ms.W.M.C.N.K. Wijayapala and Ms. K.A.S.P. Kodikara, Statisticians, in editing and analyzing data and preparing the final report.
- Ms. D.N. Munasingha and Mr. W.S. Weerasinghe, Statisticians, in supervising data editing.
- Mr. A.L.Reeza in assisting data editing and preparing the draft report and Ms. A. J. Kodithuwakku, Statistical Officer in designing the cover page and data editing.
- All the district statisticians and statistical officers/ statistical assistants who contributed in collecting data from establishment and all the officers of the industries, construction and trade and services division in collecting data in the Western Province
- The following officers who were instrumental in supporting the execution of the survey and editing, coding and data entry

Ms.W.M.B.K.Nawarathna – Statistical Officer
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Mr.L.Premartathna - KKS

Finally, we sincerely acknowledge the interest shown by our respondents, the owners and managers of establishments by providing the data to make this survey a success.

Key Indicators on Trade and Services Establishments of the private sector in Sri Lanka - 2015

No	Indicator	Unit	Total	Trade	Services
1	Number of establishments	Number	50,108	21,248	28,860
2	Number of person engaged	Number	879,900	251,537	628,363
3	Salaries and Wages	Rs.Mn	363,561	100,478	263,083
4	Output	Rs.Mn	2,104,625	849,718	1,254,907
5	Intermediate consumption	Rs.Mn	726,881	194,726	532,155
6	Value added	Rs.Mn	1,377,744	654,992	722,752
7	Annual salary per person engaged	Rs.	413,185	399,459	418,680
8	Annual output per person engaged	Rs.	2,391,892	3,378,105	1,997,105
9	Annual value added per person engaged	Rs.	1,565,796	2,603,959	1,150,214

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Economic Census is an integrated programme of data collection and compilation that provides comprehensive information on the structure and functioning of a country's economy. In Sri Lanka the agriculture and industry sectors of the economy were covered by the Census of Agriculture and Census of Industry over the past the six decades, usually conducted every ten years. Though the rising of services sector in the country was realized no comprehensive statistics are available for planning or decision making of this sector. Planners and policy makers were insisting statistical measures on this sector. The Economic census 2013/14 was the first ever attempt to bring out comprehensive information on trade and a variety of other services activities carried out within Sri Lankan territory.

Trade and other services provide vital support to the economy more specifically to industry through provision of raw materials, financial, logistic and communication facilities etc. Increased trade and the widespread availability of services may boost economic growth by improving the performance of other industries. Thus, continuous information on services sector is essential to monitor the performance of the economy. Hence the Department of Census and Statistics commenced to conduct annual survey on Trade and Services in 2016 based on the register of establishments obtained at the economic census 2013/14.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Annual Survey of Trade & Services are

- To provide measures of key indicators on trade and services sector.
- To update the registry of trade and services establishments.
- To identify the structure of the trade and services sector.

1.3 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

All the services related economic activities carried out by privately owned establishments within the country's territory except the activities under mentioned were covered in the annual survey of trade and services.

- Financial and Insurance activities
- Construction

- Households that engage in transport services or renting vehicles deploying less than 3 light vehicles, such as vans, cars etc. and households engaged in operating or hiring three wheelers.
- The teachers engaged in individual tutoring by visiting houses
- Informal house-based tutoring classes which have less than 20 students
- The traders who don't have a permanent stall but change the place of selling from day to day throughout the week. Ex: Sellers at weekly fairs
- The households which provide accommodation for less than 5 boarders
- The households that have rented less than 3 rooms, houses, annexes or other buildings for shops, boutiques etc. But if the floor area of the rented building exceeds 5000 sq. ft., the activity is included in the sampling frame.
- The households which have rented less than 5 acres of land for cultivation, 1 acres of land for fisheries or animal husbandry, or half a acre of land for non-agricultural economic activities
- The activities of extraterritorial organizations classified under Section U of the ISIC Revision IV such as embassies, international organizations etc.

Data pertaining to the following sections of the Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification (SLSIC), the localized version of the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) revision IV developed by the United Nations Statistical Commission, were collected for the annual survey of trade and services 2016.

G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Art, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities

Chapter 2 Methodology

Establishments in trade with 4 or more persons engaged and establishments in other service activities with 5 or more persons engaged were included in this survey. The micro scale establishments are excluded.

2.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRES

To account for the differences between trade and other services, two different questionnaires were designed to collect data on trade and other services activities. The two questionnaires were organized under different sections according to the type of data collected in each section.

Data on Identification information, Employment, Compensation of employees, Expenditure and Stocks, Income /Receipts and Fixed Assets were collected in the survey.

The gross output was compiled based on

- Revenue from services rendered, goods or real estate sold and value of purchases for resale adjusted for stocks
- Revenue from any ancillary activity of manufacturing
- Other income such as receipts from sale of used goods and waste and scrap, transport services rendered, Rental for buildings and other equipment hired
- Royalty income
- Own account capital formation

Data on the following were collected in order to calculate the intermediate consumption of the trade and services sector

- Payments incurred on management, accounting, auditing, legal and other professional services
- Payments for education and training, minor repairs and maintenance work, security services, work performed on subcontract and commission
- Cost of Electricity, fuel and water
- Rental for buildings and machinery or lease of machinery and equipment
- Transportation and installation charges
- Cost of printing, stationary and journals
- Cost of business travels
- Insurance premium paid
- Bank charges

- Payments made for advertising and promotion, license and registration fees, royalties
- Cost of disposal and treatment of waste products
- Expenses on Research and development and environmental protection
- Raw materials, packing and other materials consumed
- Expenditure on communication
- Other expenses

Book value at the beginning of the year, Gross additions during the year, Own account fixed assets and depreciation were canvassed under the two major components of fixed assets namely, tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets. Under the tangible fixed assets data of the following components were collected

- Land and Land Improvement
- Buildings and Other Constructions
- Transport Equipment
- Computer Equipment
- Plant and Machinery
- Furniture & other office equipment etc.

In addition, data on capital work in progress, other tangible assets, and Intellectual property products, value of the computer software and data base and value of other intangible assets were also collected.

Entertainment, literary or artistic originals, non- produced intangible fixed assets like good will, trade mark were collected under the intangible fixed assets.

Employment data were collected for males and females separately to get information on female employment which is an important indicator in policy formulation, but data on salaries and wages were collected together without gender classification for local and foreign nationals separately.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION

Collecting timely and accurate data from establishments is a very tedious and a time consuming task. Obtaining higher response rates in establishment surveys is becoming increasingly more difficult. The questionnaires were posted and for the non-responding units were approached by the field officers of the DCS. Annual reports of the enterprises were also used for data capturing.

2.3 REFERENCE PERIOD

Reference period of the survey was the calendar year 2015 (i.e. 1st of January to 31st of December). But if the accounts are maintained for the financial year 2015/16, data from 1st of April 2015 to 31st

of March 2016 were accepted when there were no significant differences between two first quarters of both years (2015 and 2016). Otherwise estimates for the calendar year were accepted.

2.4 SURVEY DESIGN AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Considering the share of contribution to the total output and practical difficulties of locating the units, the establishments engaged in trade with 4 or more persons and establishments engaged in other service activities with 5 or more persons were considered in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services 2016. The micro establishments were excluded. The frame (Economic Census 2013/2014 listing) was divided into two according to the number of persons engaged as units with 50 or more persons engaged and below 50. All establishments with 50 or more persons were completely enumerated while the rest is covered by a representative sample.

A number of 1725 establishments were included for complete enumeration and 3,868 establishments were selected to represent the rest of the establishments.

For sample selection stratified random sampling technique was adopted. Strata used were District, Economic activity (SLSIC Code) and Class size (Person Engaged).

(a) Determination of weights

Theoretical Background

The final weight for k^{th} respondent in the stratum h , w_{hk} , is a composite of the base weight; w_{1hk} , the non-response adjustment; w_{2hk} and the factor to compensate for coverage errors; w_{3hk} such that,

$$w_{hk} = w_{1hk} \times w_{2hk} \times w_{3hk} \quad (1)$$

Base weight (w_{1hk})

The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of selection to the sample. Therefore, it requires an adjustment factor to be incorporated in the weight. To illustrate, if N_h is the population size for stratum h and n_h is the corresponding sample size,

$$\text{Then the base weight, } w_{1hk} = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

Non-response weight (w_{2hk})

The non-response weight is the ratio of the sample size to the total respondents. The establishments that were considered as non-respondents are those who refused to participate in the survey.

$$\text{Non-response weight, } w_{2hk} = \frac{n_h}{n^*_h}$$

Here n^*_h is the number of responded establishment in h^{th} stratum.

Sampling Frame Error weight (w_{3hk})

The followings are the influencing factors on frame errors.

- Establishments that cannot be located
- Establishments, which were closed (they should not be included in the sampling frame)
- Establishments, which are out-of-scope (the ISIC classification was not specified correctly)
- Establishments, which were duplicates and mergers.

If given the stratum h ,

q_{1h} - Proportion of establishments with frame problems (proportion of those that should not be included in the frame)

q_{2h} - Proportion of establishments that were missed in the frame (those that should be listed but were not included)

Then the true population size of stratum h ; N'_h should be,

$$N'_h = N_h \times (1 - q_{1h} + q_{2h})$$

Hence the frame adjustment weight; w_{3hk} is,

$$w_{3hk} = (1 - q_{1h} + q_{2h})$$

(b) Estimation

Estimates for each of the strata described above could be derived separately.

From (1), $w_{hk} = w_{1hk} \times w_{2hk} \times w_{3hk}$

The estimate for a total in stratum h is given by,

$$\hat{y}_h = \sum_{k=1}^{n_h} w_{hk} y_{hk}$$

Where, $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_h$

n_h = Number of units in stratum h

y_{ijk} = Observed value of considered variable for k^{th} unit in stratum h

Chapter 3 Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services 2016 were broadly in accordance with the United Nations recommendations.

3.1 STATISTICAL UNIT

Statistical unit is an establishment which is defined as a unit engaged in single or related activities of Industry, Trade and Services activities in one location under a single ownership or control.

However, Services or trade enterprises, which are engaged in one or more than one related activity in one location or one activity in several locations, were treated as one unit of enumeration whenever no separate records are available.

Any way in the analysis, the ideal definition of the establishment was followed. Data collected at enterprise level was disaggregated into establishment level using the proportion of output. Ancillary units such as warehouses, garages, etc. were treated as part of the main establishments.

3.2 OUTPUT AND VALUE ADDED

Measuring the output of establishments engaged in provision of services presents a number of challenges:

- The quality of service outputs such as financial advice may be difficult to specify.
- Services vary significantly in quality and other dimensions, making measurement and aggregation of data difficult. For example, there is not standard legal advice that can be quantified and aggregated.
- It is difficult to measure innovations and quality improvements. This is particularly a significant issue in rapidly innovating service industries such as information, media and telecommunications.
- The effects of service outputs can be felt over time. For instance, the immediate service output of a garage mechanic is the tasks they perform on a vehicle, but the longer term output is the consequence of those tasks for vehicle functioning. This adds to the challenge of measuring quality.
- Output can be co-produced by consumers of services.
- Diversity is also an issue. There are numerous service sub-industries and they vary substantially. Average measures for an industry may give a misleading of its characteristics, for

example reporting an average level of value added for an industry made up of sub-industries with very high and very low value added.

International statistical bodies provide standards for output and productivity measurement. In particular, the United Nation's Statistics Division's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics provides the basic framework for official statistics in member countries. The Division also produces the Handbook of Statistical Organization and the System of National Accounts.

DCS seeks to use international best practices to continuously improve its statistics. It generally develops its standards and classifications in line with international norms. For example, localizing International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC) revision IV as SLSIC, Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification, to implement the recommendations of the 2008 review of the UN's System of National Accounts.

Estimating the value added of this sector was a challenge to the DCS as this is the first time that a survey was conducted on trade and services activities. Different methods of calculations were adopted based on the nature of the industry as per UNSD recommendations on distributive trade.

The value of output corresponds to the sum of the value of all goods or services that are actually produced within an establishment and become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use. The value of output at basic prices is calculated as follows

Gross output=

Value of sale/turnover/shipment of goods produced by establishment

+ Value of sale/turnover/shipments of all goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received

– Purchases of goods and services for resale in the same condition as received

+ Commissions and fees from selling goods and services on account of others

+ Receipts for industrial work done or industrial services rendered to others

+ Other revenues

+ Value of own account fixed assets

+ change in work in progress

+ change in inventories of finished goods

+ change in inventories of goods purchased for resale in the same condition as received

3.3 FIXED CAPITAL ASSETS

The book value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year, value of gross additions during the year, Value of own account fixed assets and depreciation of all assets with productive life of one year or more, owned by the establishment (i.e. Land, Buildings & Other constructions, Plant & Machinery, Transport equipment, Computer equipment, Furniture & Other official equipment and intangible fixed assets) have been collected. Leased or rented assets have not been included.

(a) Book value at the beginning of the year

This refers to the original cost price of the item less its depreciation, less assets retired and sold up to the beginning of the year.

(b) Gross additions to fixed assets during the year

This is defined as the total of the costs of new and second hand fixed assets acquired during the year and alterations, renovations and improvements purchased, less the value of sales of used fixed assets.

Valuation of fixed assets acquired from others was to be at the delivered price plus cost of installation and any necessary fees and taxes. Valuation of fixed assets produced own account had to be valued with imputation for own labour and materials used and an allocation for overhead costs. Value of sales of used assets was to be valued at actual amounts realized.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of persons engaged in the establishments was collected for different employment categories. Data on salaries and wages of the employed was also collected.

(a) Number of persons engaged

This is defined as the total number of persons who work in or for the establishment, including working proprietors, active partners, unpaid family workers, administrators, managers, technical, supervisory officers, clerical and related services and all other employees.

Working proprietors and active partners: All individual proprietors and partners who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment have been included here.

Contributing family workers: All persons living in the household of the owners and working in the establishment, without a regular pay, for at least one third of the normal working time of the establishment and non-household members who do work without pay were included.

(b) Salaries and Wages

All payments whether in cash or in kind made by the employers to persons engaged in the establishments during the year 2015.

It includes,

- Gross salaries and wages
- Employer's contribution for social security funds
- Other benefits in cash paid by employer
- Other benefits in kind provided by employer

Chapter 4

Major Findings

Major findings of the Annual Survey of Trade and Services - 2016 are presented in this chapter. Tables with comprehensive information are included in chapter 5.

All the tabulations and graphs were prepared based on the data collected in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services-2016

**Table 4.1: Number of establishments and persons engaged
by economic sector – 2015**

Economic Sector	Establishments		Person engaged	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	50,108	100.0	879,900	100.0
Trade	21,248	42.4	251,537	28.6
Services	28,860	57.6	628,363	71.4

Table 4.1 indicates that the total number of small, medium and large scale privately owned establishments excluding micro scale units are 50,108, of which more than 40% are engaged in

trade. It also reveals that a total number of 879,900 persons are engaged in these services establishments with a majority of them (71.4%) in service activities other than trade.

Figure 4.1: Gender composition of persons engaged by economic sector – 2015

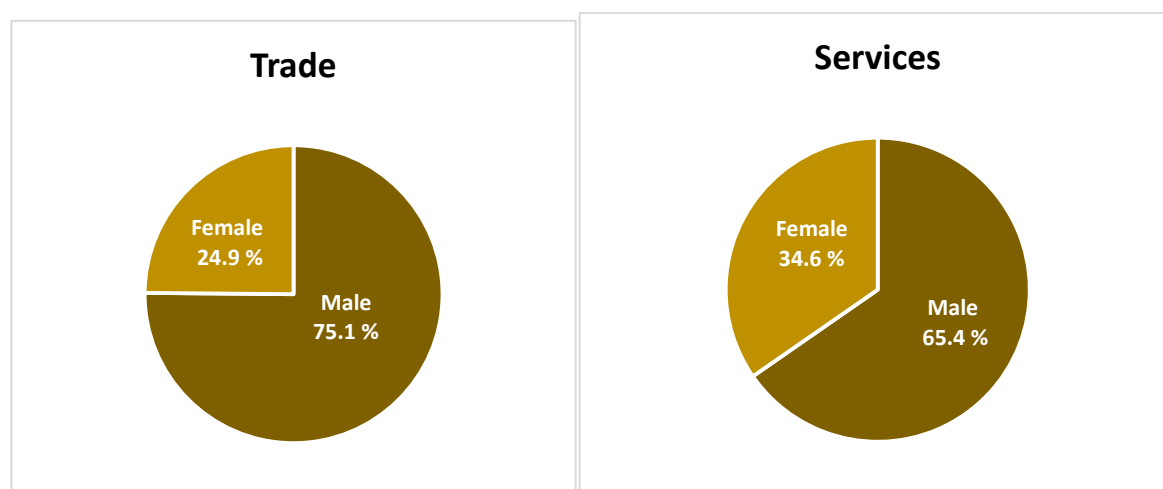


Figure 4.1 reveals the gender composition of persons engaged in the services sector. More than three fourth of the persons engaged (75.1%) in the trade sector are males. More female participation is observed (34.6%) in the services sector when compared with trade (24.9%)

Table 4.2: Key indicators by economic sector - 2015

Economic Sector	Output (Rs.Mn)	Intermediate Consumption (Rs.Mn)	Value added (Rs.Mn)	Value added %
Total	2,104,625	726,881	1,377,744	100.0
Trade	849,718	194,726	654,992	47.5
Services	1,254,907	532,155	722,752	52.5

Key economic indicators on trade and services are shown in Table 4.2. The total output of the services sector is 2,104,625 Million Rupees and the value added of this sector is 1,377,744 Million Rupees with an input output ratio of 2.9.

The input output ratio in the trade sector is 4.4. The output and value added of this sector are 849,718 Million Rupees and 654,992 Million Rupees respectively.

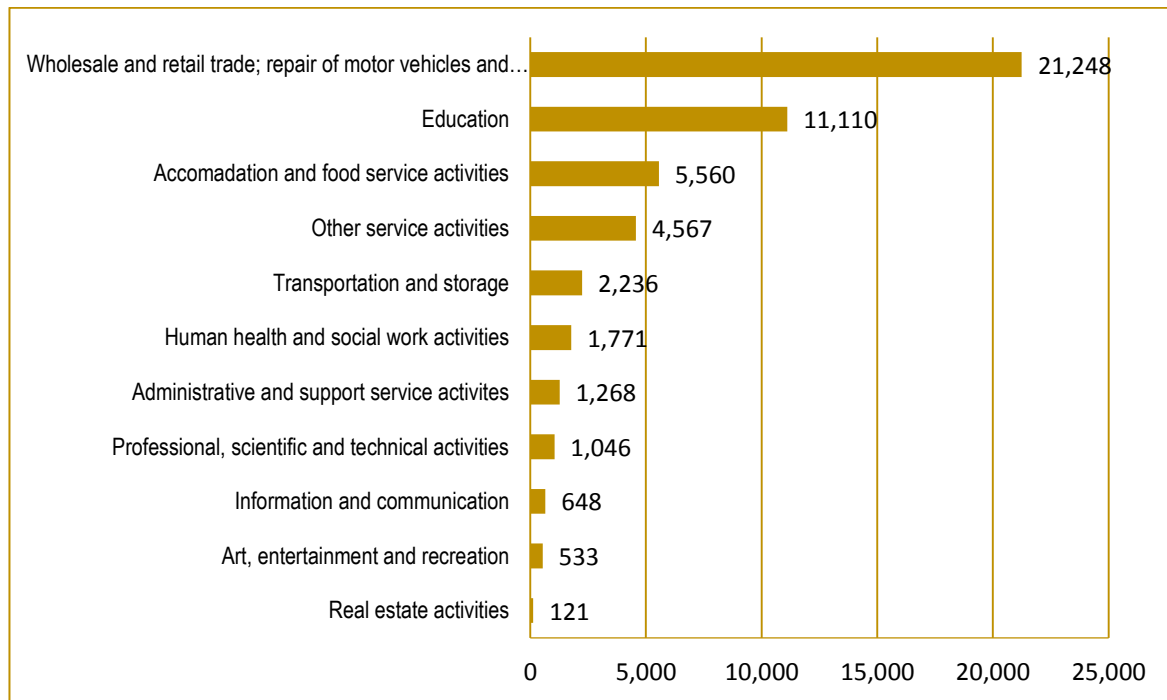
All other services record an output of 1,255 Billion Rupees and the value added is around 723 Billion Rupees. The input output ratio of all other services except trade is 2.4.

Table 4.3: Number of establishments and persons engaged by economic section -2015

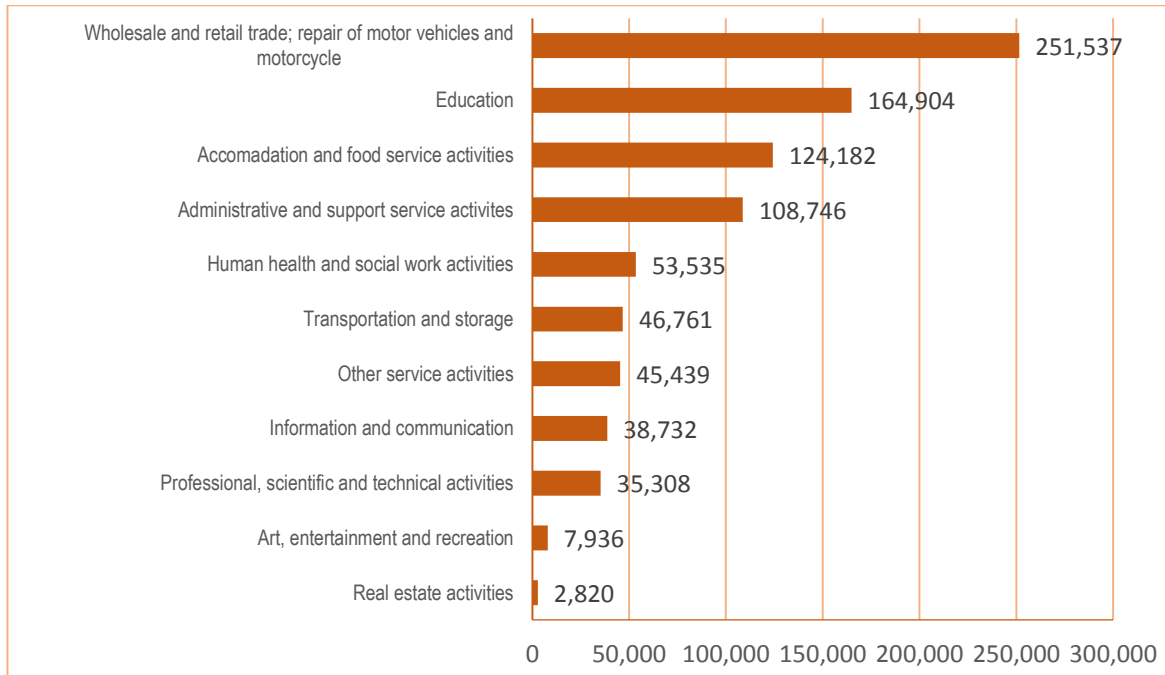
Economic Section	Establishments		Person engaged	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	50,108	100.0	879,900	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21,248	42.4	251,537	28.6
Transportation and storage	2,236	4.5	46,761	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	5,560	11.1	124,182	14.1
Information and communication	648	1.3	38,732	4.4
Real estate activities	121	0.2	2,820	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,046	2.1	35,308	4.0
Administrative and support service activities	1,268	2.5	108,746	12.4
Education	11,110	22.2	164,904	18.7
Human health and social work activities	1,771	3.5	53,535	6.1
Art, entertainment and recreation	533	1.1	7,936	0.9
Other service activities	4,567	9.1	45,439	5.2

As indicated in table 4.3, majority of establishments are engaged in wholesale and retail trade (42.4%) followed by education (22.2%) and accommodation & foodservices activities (11.1%). The same pattern is observed in the distribution of persons engaged in Figure 4.3. These three sections alone account for 75.7% of total establishments and 61.4% of persons engaged in small, medium and large scale private establishments in services sector of Sri Lanka.

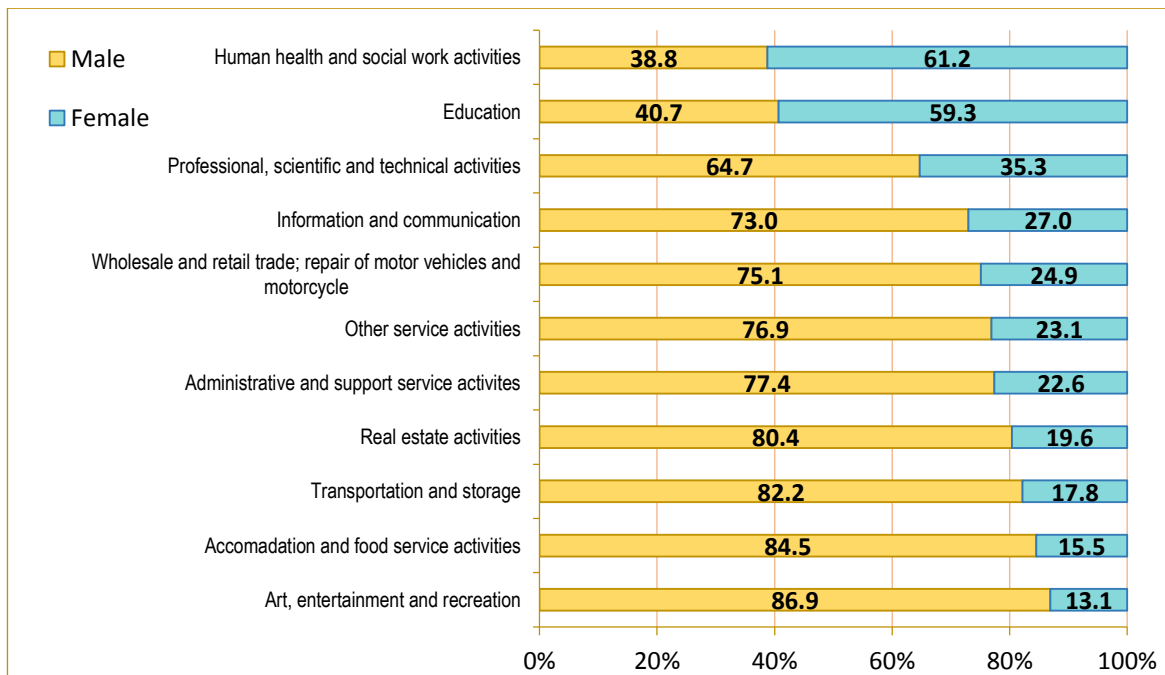
Figure 4.2: Number of establishments by economic section – 2015



Although the number of establishments in administrative and support services activities (1,268) are low when compared to other activities, the number of persons engaged in it is higher (108,746). A comparatively higher number of persons are also engaged in human health and social work activities when compared with the number of establishments.

Figure 4.3: Number of persons engaged by economic section - 2015

The least number of establishments and persons engaged are reported in real estate activities.

Figure 4.4: Gender composition of Persons engaged by economic section – 2015

Female labour force participation in Sri Lanka are reportedly low and it is a major issue that need to be addressed effectively to enhance economic development. In Human Health & Social work Activities and Education sectors female participation is higher than that of males. In fact it is

highest in Human Health & Social work Activities (61.2%) followed by Education (59.3%) and Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (35.3%).

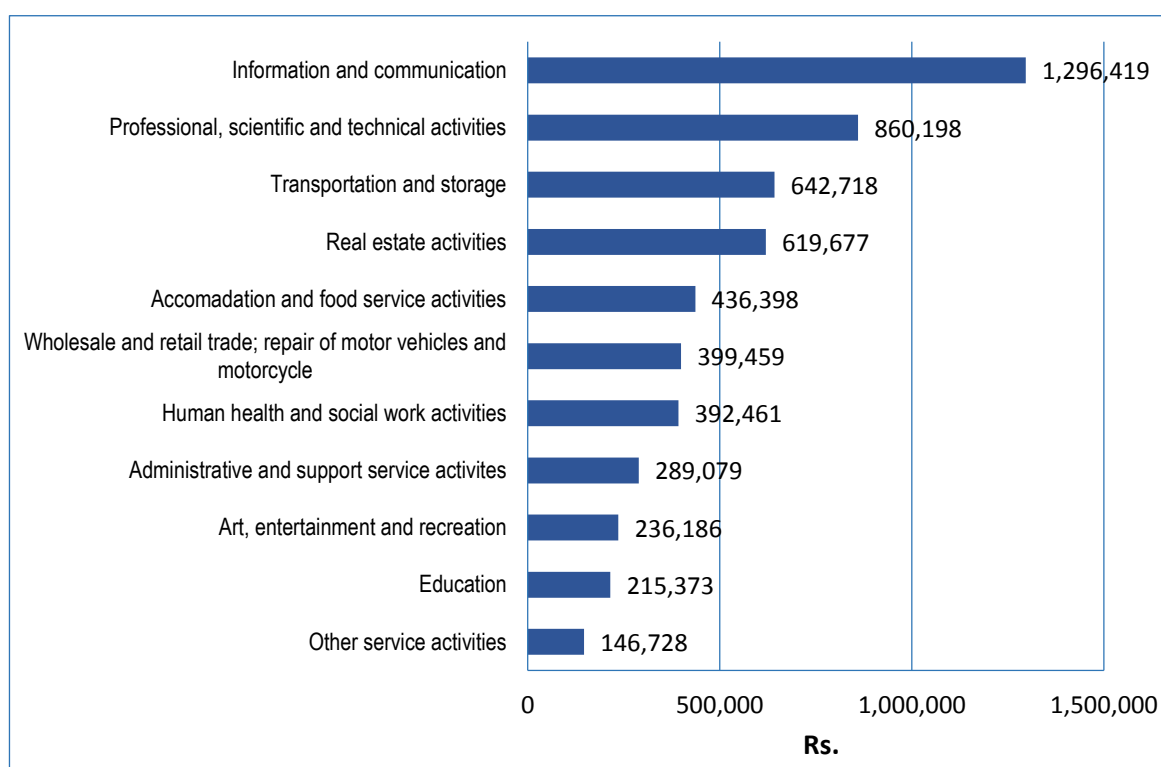
Lowest female participation is reported in Art, entertainment and recreational activities with only 13.1 percent. In Accommodation and Food Services section that accounts for a major part of tourism industry, only 15.5 percent of persons engaged are females. Transport and Storage activities also reported a lower percentage of females (17.8%)

Table 4.4: Salaries and wages by economic section – 2015

Economic Section	Salary per year (Rs.Mn.)	%
Total	363,561.8	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,478.6	27.6
Transportation and storage	30,054.2	8.3
Accommodation and food service activities	54,192.8	14.9
Information and communication	50,212.9	13.8
Real estate activities	1,747.5	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30,371.9	8.4
Administrative and support service activities	31,436.2	8.6
Education	35,515.8	9.8
Human health and social work activities	21,010.4	5.8
Art, entertainment and recreation	1,874.4	0.5
Other service activities	6,667.2	1.8

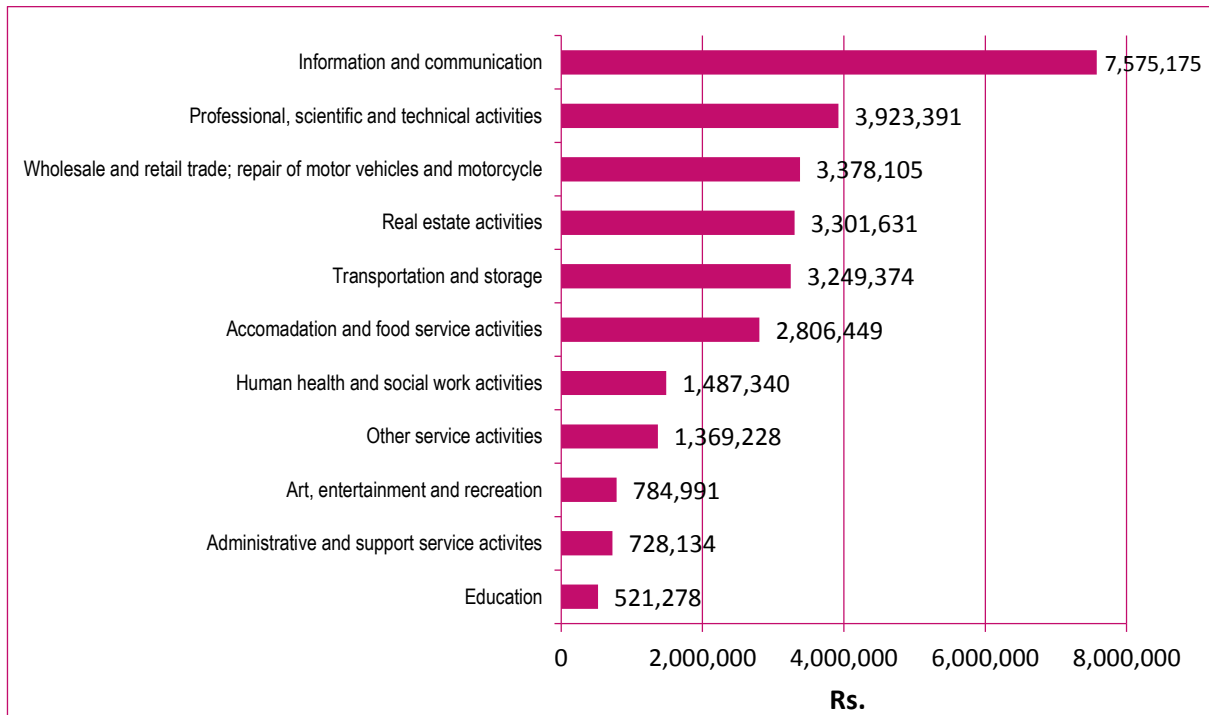
The expenditure incurred by establishments on salaries and wages by economic section is shown in Table 4.4.

When the total expenditure on salaries and wages is considered the highest percentage of 27.6 is reported for Wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle. The industry section of Accommodation and food service activities and Information and communication technology also reported a higher percentage of salaries and wages with 14.9% and 13.8% respectively.

Figure 4.5: Annual salary per Person engaged by economic section – 2015

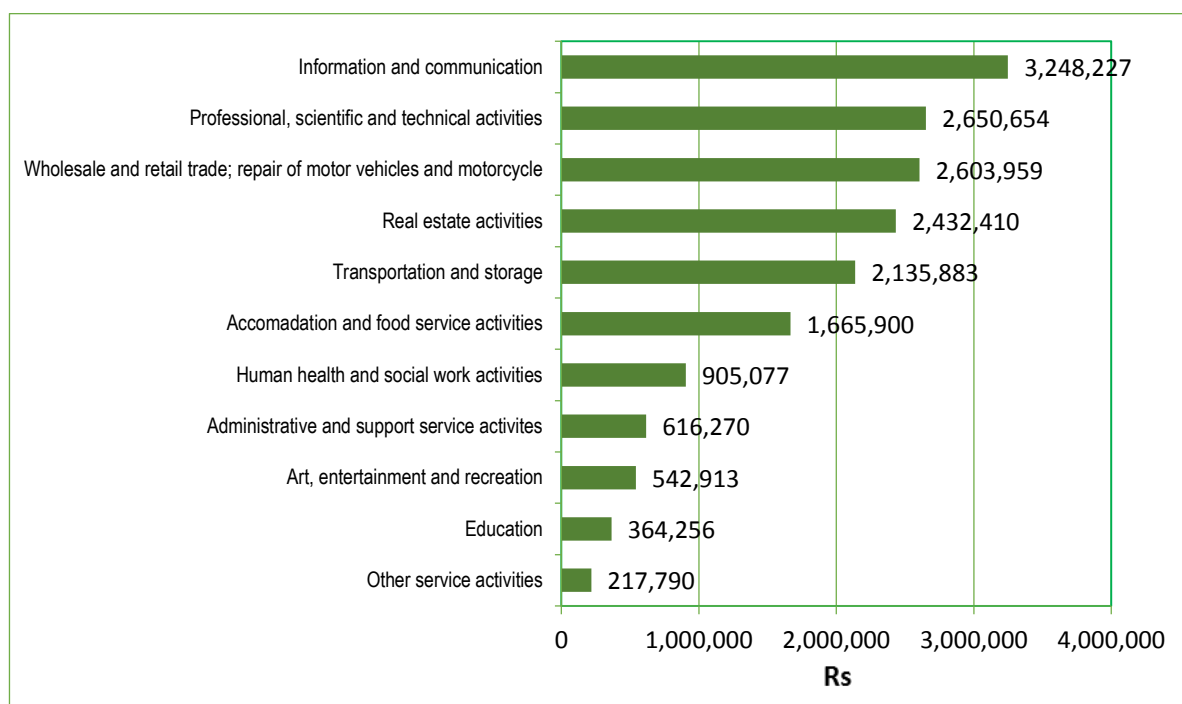
Annual salary per person engaged is an important indicator that reveals crucial information on labour market together with labour demand. Also it can be utilized in formulating policies on technical education and vocational training. Figure 4.5 shows the annual average salary per person engaged for different economic sections. Information and communication activities reported the highest value for salary per person (Rs. 1,296,419) followed by Professional, scientific and technical activities (Rs.860,198). The annual average salary per person in Transportation and storage (642,718) and Real estate activities (Rs. 619,677) that records a higher percentage of male participation are also comparatively higher.

It could be observed that in Administrative and support service activities, Art, entertainment and recreation, Education and Other service activities the annual salary per person is comparatively lower which is below Rs.300,000 per year. This can be attributed to the current structural changes in the economy.

Figure 4.6: Annual output per person engaged by economic section - 2015

Output per person engaged is an indicator which reveals the labour productivity of an industry. According to figure 4.5 the industry section of Information and communication section reported the highest annual average salary per person. It is interesting to note that the same industry section also reported the highest annual output per person engaged with a value of Rs. 7,575,175 followed by Professional, scientific and technical activities (Rs. 3,923,391). Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and Real estate activities are in the 3rd and 4th rank in labour productivity. Arts, entertainment and recreation, Administrative and support service activities and Education are found to be comparatively less labour productive economic activities with annual output of lesser than Rs.1 million.

It is also noteworthy that these sections also reported lower values for annual average salary per person.

Figure 4.7: Annual value added per person engaged by economic section – 2015

Value added per persons engaged is also an indicator which suggests an indication on labour productivity. Figure 4.7 shows the annual value added per persons engaged by economic section. Information and communication activities are reported to be in the top when ranking this indicator. The annual value added per person engaged in this activity is Rs.3,248,227. Professional, scientific and technical activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle, Real estate activities and transportation and storage activities reported values of more than 2 million for value added per persons engaged. Education and other service activities reported the lowest values for this indicator.

Chapter **5** Statistical Tables

Table 5.1: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic section - 2015

Economic Section	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Total	50,108	879,900	363,561,836,808	2,104,625,364,556	726,881,382,859	1,377,743,981,697
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21,248	251,537	100,478,629,688	849,718,313,445	194,726,329,791	654,991,983,654
Transportation and storage	2,236	46,761	30,054,152,576	151,943,971,409	52,067,930,970	99,876,040,439
Accommodation and food service activities	5,560	124,182	54,192,792,235	348,510,469,022	141,635,699,101	206,874,769,921
Information and communication	648	38,732	50,212,913,099	293,401,696,471	167,591,365,009	125,810,331,462
Real estate activities	121	2,820	1,747,488,040	9,310,599,061	2,451,203,457	6,859,395,604
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,046	35,308	30,371,883,786	138,527,086,263	44,937,789,765	93,589,296,498
Administrative and support service activities	1,268	108,746	31,436,172,497	79,181,620,048	12,164,681,911	67,016,938,137
Education	11,110	164,904	35,515,828,691	85,960,835,876	25,893,585,484	60,067,250,392
Human health and social work activities	1,771	53,535	21,010,411,708	79,624,723,732	31,171,448,251	48,453,275,481
Art, entertainment and recreation	533	7,936	1,874,372,270	6,229,689,773	1,921,135,518	4,308,554,255
Other service activities	4,567	45,439	6,667,192,218	62,216,359,456	52,320,213,602	9,896,145,854

Table 5.2: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2015

Economic Section	Economic division	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,923	46,468	35,527,793,210	295,583,656,920	74,799,898,465	220,783,758,455
	46 Wholesale trade except of motor vehicle and motor cycles	4,906	75,306	34,797,260,280	354,405,718,344	85,637,780,207	268,767,938,137
	47 Retail trade except of motor Vehicles and motorcycles	12,419	129,763	30,153,576,198	199,728,938,181	34,288,651,119	165,440,287,062
	Total	21,248	251,537	100,478,629,688	849,718,313,445	194,726,329,791	654,991,983,654
Transportation and storage	49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	1,710	30,541	13,827,911,175	82,405,049,254	19,619,992,030	62,785,057,224
	50 Water transport	48	609	326,173,441	1,757,590,754	275,607,462	1,481,983,291
	51 Air transport	6	89	105,808,223	1,134,693,301	680,407,708	454,285,593
	52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	378	12,327	14,227,564,919	57,783,140,527	30,251,853,016	27,531,287,511
	53 Postal and courier activities	95	3,196	1,566,694,817	8,863,497,574	1,240,070,754	7,623,426,820
	Total	2,236	46,761	30,054,152,576	151,943,971,409	52,067,930,970	99,876,040,439

Table 5.2: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2015

Economic Section	Economic division	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Accomadation and food service	55 Accommodation	1,704	75,427	42,953,335,191	251,007,835,136	102,340,387,165	148,667,447,971
	56 Food and beverage service activities	3,856	48,754	11,239,457,044	97,502,633,886	39,295,311,936	58,207,321,950
	Total	5,560	124,182	54,192,792,235	348,510,469,022	141,635,699,101	206,874,769,921
Information and communication	58 Publishing Activities	81	1,193	215,400,783	2,135,084,333	1,593,565,547	541,518,786
	59 Motion picture, video and television programmed production, sound recording, and music publishing activities	114	1,334	653,591,817	3,220,587,701	1,025,150,574	2,195,437,127
	60 Programming and broadcasting activities	28	3,219	4,218,409,464	11,190,795,165	5,611,841,548	5,578,953,617
	61 Telecommunication	190	16,542	17,064,900,254	219,858,704,925	147,434,087,537	72,424,617,388
	62 Computer programming consultancy and related activities	163	14,855	27,477,344,129	55,760,759,859	11,543,784,326	44,216,975,533
	63 Information service activities	73	1,588	583,266,652	1,235,764,488	382,935,477	852,829,011
	Total	648	38,732	50,212,913,099	293,401,696,471	167,591,365,009	125,810,331,462

Table 5.2: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2015

Economic Section	Economic division	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Real estate activities	68 Real estate activities	121	2,820	1,747,488,040	9,310,599,061	2,451,203,457	6,859,395,604
	Total	121	2,820	1,747,488,040	9,310,599,061	2,451,203,457	6,859,395,604
Professional, scientific and technical activities	69 Legal and accounting activities	161	7,477	3,570,748,898	8,911,381,816	2,941,375,518	5,970,006,298
	70 Activities of head offices, management consultancy activities	184	13,853	18,441,595,506	102,995,513,426	32,324,659,010	70,670,854,416
	71 Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	289	4,238	1,617,602,031	6,606,926,313	2,559,545,431	4,047,380,883
	72 Scientific research and development	13	769	901,035,569	2,158,282,288	308,441,306	1,849,840,982
	73 Advertising and market research	164	5,579	4,541,290,278	14,315,673,218	5,374,782,083	8,940,891,136
	74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	230	3,189	1,231,378,149	3,338,749,495	1,385,973,110	1,952,776,385
	75 Veterinary activities	5	202	68,233,355	200,559,706	43,013,308	157,546,398
	Total	1,046	35,308	30,371,883,786	138,527,086,263	44,937,789,765	93,589,296,498

Table 5.2: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2015

Economic Section	Economic division	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Administrative and support service activities	77 Rental and leasing activities	171	1,443	359,255,458	3,576,283,679	1,371,135,744	2,205,147,935
	78 Employment activities	366	22,409	7,769,738,038	18,069,141,537	1,978,516,010	16,090,625,527
	79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	245	4,913	1,750,509,485	15,649,441,145	2,280,976,797	13,368,464,347
	80 Security and investigation activities	221	62,391	17,852,568,248	26,746,372,483	2,030,553,651	24,715,818,832
	81 Services to building and landscape activities	128	14,521	2,833,444,960	8,177,953,256	1,102,308,707	7,075,644,549
	82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	137	3,069	870,656,308	6,962,427,948	3,401,191,001	3,561,236,947
	Total	1,268	108,746	31,436,172,497	79,181,620,048	12,164,681,911	67,016,938,137
Education	85 Education	11,110	164,904	35,515,828,691	85,960,835,876	25,893,585,484	60,067,250,392
	Total	11,110	164,904	35,515,828,691	85,960,835,876	25,893,585,484	60,067,250,392
Human health and social work activities	86 Human health activities	1,160	44,025	18,295,380,764	72,024,904,410	26,375,483,171	45,649,421,240
	87 Residential care activities	390	4,994	929,907,399	2,164,733,019	1,169,235,146	995,497,874
	88 Social work activities without accommodation	221	4,516	1,785,123,545	5,435,086,302	3,626,729,935	1,808,356,367
	Total	1,771	53,535	21,010,411,708	79,624,723,732	31,171,448,251	48,453,275,481

Table 5.2: Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2015

Economic Section	Economic division	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Art, entertainment and recreation	90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	169	1,409	272,619,515	412,151,151	111,040,626	301,110,525
	91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	57	348	58,948,563	97,915,859	11,542,818	86,373,042
	92 Gambling and betting activities	165	2,306	411,089,822	2,879,220,785	1,107,247,203	1,771,973,582
	93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	143	3,874	1,131,714,370	2,840,401,978	691,304,872	2,149,097,106
	Total	533	7,936	1,874,372,270	6,229,689,773	1,921,135,518	4,308,554,255
Other service activities	94 Activities of membership organizations	3,945	39,670	5,518,477,703	57,408,640,555	50,767,872,105	6,640,768,449
	95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	191	1,526	263,058,398	1,095,675,516	421,852,076	673,823,440
	96 Other personal service activities	431	4,243	885,656,117	3,712,043,386	1,130,489,421	2,581,553,965
	Total	4,567	45,439	6,667,192,218	62,216,359,456	52,320,213,602	9,896,145,854