



ANNUAL SURVEY OF TRADE AND SERVICES - 2018

Department of Census & Statistics
State Ministry of Economic and Policy Development

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Sri Lanka**

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PREFACE

The Annual Survey of Trade and Services 2018 is the third in the series of surveys on the services sector of Sri Lanka conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). As the Sri Lankan economy which was predominantly dominated by agricultural activities transformed towards a diverse mix of more trade and other services over the past few decades, there was a growing demand for data on these emerging sectors from a wide range of users including planners, policy makers and researchers. Therefore the Department of Census and Statistics 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 to monitor its performance, the Department of Census and Statistics initiated to conduct a survey on trade and other services annually. The Annual Survey of Trade & Services 2018 covers privately owned establishments within the country's territory and key government agencies. Sampling frame for the survey was the list of establishments prepared at the Economic Census 2013/14.

This report presents important indicators on the nature, structure and the performance of trade and almost all the other services sectors of the economy. I hope this report will avail you of vital information for evidenced based decision making and for other data requirements.



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2020.05.29

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 was a real challenge for the Department of Census and Statistics when the survey was started in 2014.

Necessary guidance and encouragement were given by the Director General Dr. 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 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 industry and services division. Contributions made by following officers are acknowledged with gratitude.

- Mr. H.R.S.L. Ranatunga, Deputy Director, for guidance and contribution in the editing process.
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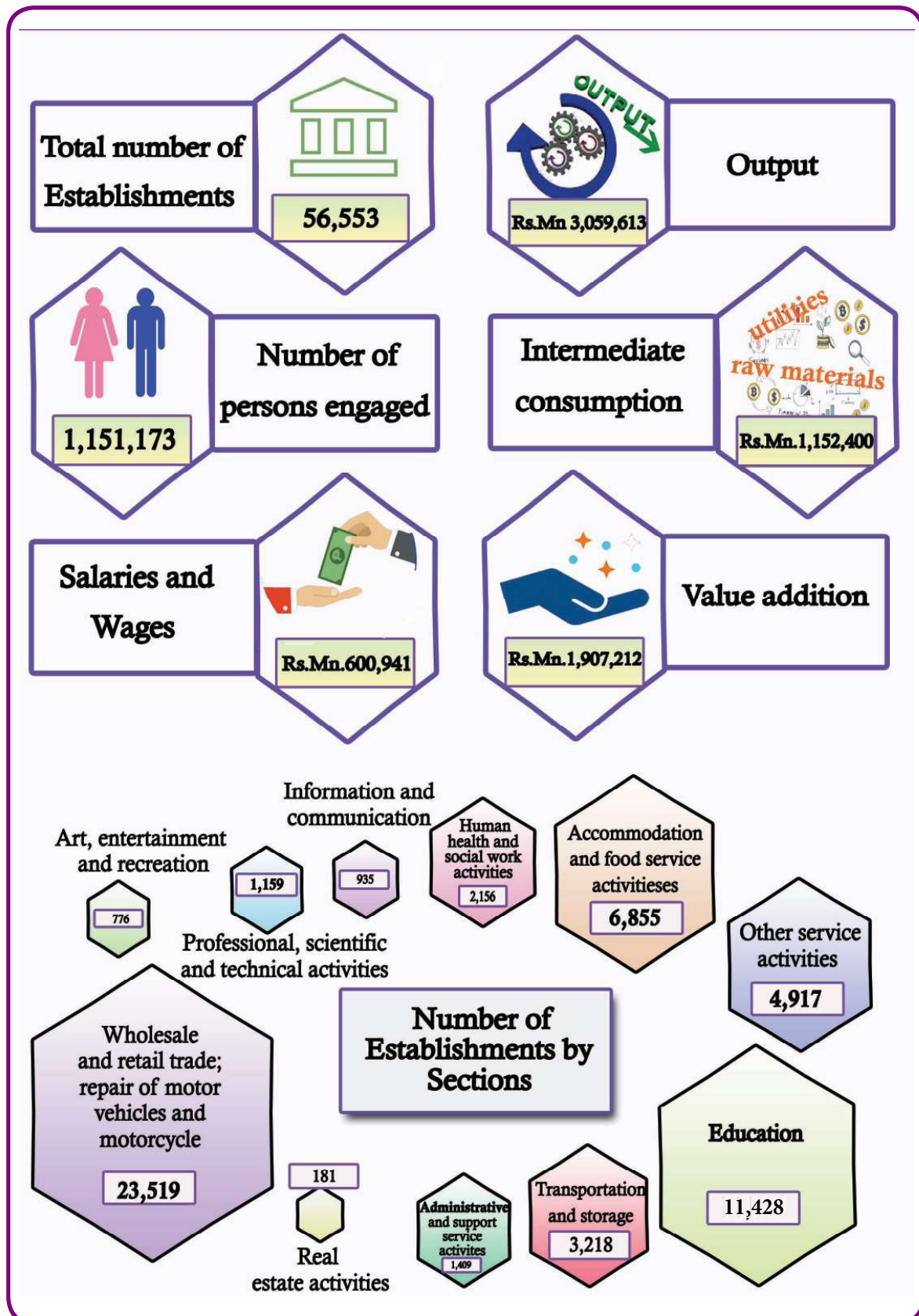
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HIGHLIGHTS



KEY INDICATORS ON TRADE & SERVICES SECTOR IN SRI LANKA - 2017

No	Indicator	Unit	Total	Trade	Services
1	Number of establishments	Number	56,553	23,519	33,034
2	Number of person engaged	Number	1,151,173	296,467	854,706
3	Salaries and wages	Rs.Mn	600,942	145,792	455,150
4	Output	Rs.Mn	3,059,613	1,089,945	1,969,668
5	Intermediate consumption	Rs.Mn	1,152,401	268,904	883,497
6	Value added	Rs.Mn	1,907,212	821,041	1,086,171
7	Annual salary per person engaged	Rs.	522,025	491,764	532,522
8	Annual output per person engaged	Rs.	2,657,822	3,676,451	2,304,497
9	Annual value added per person engaged	Rs.	1,656,756	2,769,423	1,270,812

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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 six decades, usually conducted in every ten years. Though the rising of services sector in the country was realized no comprehensive statistics were 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 decided to continue the Annual Survey of Trade and Services which was initially conducted 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

- Computation of key indicators on trade and services sector.
- Updating the register of trade and services establishments.
- Identification of structural changes of trade and services sector.
- Compilation of national accounts.

1.3 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Economic activities

Sri Lanka Standard Industry Classification (SLSIC), which is fully aligned with the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) - revision IV is used to classify economic activities under the survey. Accordingly, following sections of the ISIC are basically included in the survey with certain limitations specified in the succeeding paragraph.

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 (excluding division 70)
N	Administrative and support service activities
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Art, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities

All the economic activities included under the above sections of the SLSIC except the under mentioned activities were covered in the survey.

- Financial, insurance and other financial related activities
- Construction
- Households engaged 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.
- 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 store 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 businesses etc. But if the floor area of the rented building exceeds 5000 sq. ft., the activity is included in the sampling frame.
- The activities of extraterritorial organizations classified under section U of the SLSIC (such as embassies, international organizations etc.)
- The real estate sector doesn't include own-occupied housing services
- The economic activities classified under section T (activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use etc.)

Public and private sectors

All the privately owned establishments engaged in services related economic activities within the country's economic territory and key government agencies were included in the survey. The government institutions included were Sri Lanka transport board (SLTB), Sri Lanka railways, Sri Lankan air lines, Airport and aviation services (Sri Lanka) limited, Sri Lanka ports authority, Sri Lanka postal department, Sri Lanka broadcasting corporation (SLBC), Sri Lanka Rupavahini corporation, Independent television network (ITN), Sri Lanka telecom (SLT) and National museum.

Persons engaged

The trade sector (wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles) covers only the establishments with **four** or more persons engaged, whereas all other sub sectors cover entities with **five** or more persons engaged.

Chapter 2 Methodology

The statistical unit of the survey is basically an establishment. However enterprises were allowed to provide aggregated enterprise level data in case a particular enterprise was not in a position to breakdown its data to establishment level. Therefore the geographical disaggregation of the information is not possible, as the establishments of each of such enterprises may be scattered across different geographical areas. The major business activity from which it records highest earnings is considered as its main business activity and all the other minor activities are considered as ancillary activities.

2.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Data is canvassed via two different questionnaires, i.e., one for the Trade sector and the other for the Service sector, considering the inherent differences in the nature of the two business activities. In both questionnaires the questions were grouped under several major sections to gather data on Identification information, Employment, Compensation of employees, Expenditure incurred on intermediate consumption items and other items, Inventory /stocks, Income /receipts earned from main business and the ancillary activities, and the information of Fixed assets etc.

In line with the guidelines provided in the SNA 2008, the gross output of the service sector and the trade sector are compiled in 2 different ways as follows:

- The gross output of the service activities may be the total charge for the service rendered, commission income or the revenue earned from the service activity (other than the financial activities and trade activities).
- The gross output of the trade activities is in short the trade margin, which is calculated by deducting the value of items purchased for resale after adjusting for stocks from the sales revenue.
- The gross output of the motor vehicle repair and maintenance activities, which is included under trade sector, is compiled similar to the computation of output of service activities, not the trade margins.

As a business establishment may engage in a number of ancillary business activities in addition to its main business, the aggregated gross outputs of all such activities should be added to the gross output of the main business activity to arrive at the gross output of the entire establishment. Further, the royalty income, rental income, own account capital formation and the earnings from other activities fallen under the production boundary of SNA 2008 are also added together to compile the total gross output.

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 basis by other enterprises etc.
- Cost of electricity, fuel, energy and water
- Rental or payments incurred for buildings and machinery or lease of machinery and equipment.
- Transportation and installation charges
- Cost of printing, stationary and journals etc.
- Cost of business travels
- Bank charges
- Payments incurred for advertising and promotion, registration fees, royalties etc.
- Cost of disposal and treatment of waste products
- Expenses incurred on research and development and environmental protection
- Value of raw materials, packing and other materials consumed
- Expenditure incurred on communication
- Other expenses incurred that are stated as intermediate consumptions in the SNA 2008.

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 gender wise with a view to support policy formulation as female employment is considered as a key indicator in formulating policies. Data on compensation of employees were collected for all employees irrespective of gender disaggregation. However such data were collected for local and foreign nationals separately.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION

Collecting timely and accurate data from establishments is very tedious and time consuming. Unlike household surveys, it is very challenging and difficult to ensure a higher response rate for establishment surveys. The questionnaires are initially posted to the selected establishments and only the

default establishments are approached by the field officers of the DCS. Annual reports (financial reports) of the listed companies are also used to capture data required to estimate statistics.

2.3 REFERENCE PERIOD

Reference period of the survey was the calendar year 2017 (i.e. 1st of January to 31st of December). In case the establishments face difficulties in providing data for calendar year, data relevant to the financial year, starting from the 1st of April of the reference year until 31st of March of the next year, is also accepted. 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 in covering the entire population, the establishments with 4 or more persons engaged in trade activities and those with 5 or more persons engaged in all other services were considered as the sample frame to select the sample for the survey. The stratified sampling was applied by dividing above said selected frame into 2 strata, viz, the establishments with the number of persons engaged below 50, and the other with 50 or above, where the latter category was fully enumerated while the preceding stratum was covered via a representative sample.

A number of 1324 establishments were included for complete enumeration and 3,669 establishments were selected to represent the rest of the establishments.

The stratified random sampling technique was further adopted to the stratum of the establishments with the persons engaged below 50, to ensure that the selected sample covers all the SLSIC 3 digits categories and all the geographical boundaries, ie. districts, covering the entire country.

(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 missing 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 2018 were broadly in accordance with the United Nations recommendations.

3.1 STATISTICAL UNIT

Statistical unit is an establishment which is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, which is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

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

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.

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***

Gross value added, is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption, where value of output is measured at basic price, and the intermediate consumption at purchaser's price.

Purchasers' prices are the amounts paid by the purchasers, excluding the deductible part of value added type taxes, and it is in short the actual costs to the users.

Basic prices are prices before taxes on products/services (such as VAT, Excise Duty, NBT etc.) are added and subsidies on products/services are subtracted, and it is in short the amount retained by the producers.

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 of the item less its accumulated depreciation to that point, 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.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of persons engaged in the establishments was collected under 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, contributing family workers, administrators, managers, technical and supervisory staff, clerical and related services workers 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:

This includes 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 work without payment.

(b) Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages includes all remunerations paid (in cash or in kind) to the employees during the calendar year 2017 or the financial year 2017/18.

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 - 2018 are presented in this chapter. Tables with comprehensive information are included in chapter 5. When comparing data related to the sections of Transport & storage, Information & communication and Arts, entertainment & recreation with previous years, it should be noted that the data for 2018 includes information on key government agencies as well.

All the tabulations and graphs were prepared based on the data collected in the Annual Survey of Trade and Services - 2018

Table 4.1: Number of establishments and persons engaged by economic sector – 2017

Economic Sector	Establishments		Person engaged	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	56,553	100.0	1,151,173	100.0
Trade	23,519	41.6	296,467	25.8
Services	33,034	58.4	854,706	74.2

Table 4.1 indicates that the total number of small, medium and large scale privately owned establishments engaged in trade and other service activities excluding micro scale units are 56,553. More than 41% of these entities are engaged in wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles. Trade and other services sector provide employment for an estimated number of 1,151,173 persons out of which 25.8 % are engaged in trade sector with a majority of them (74.2 %) in other service activities.

Figure 4.1: Gender composition of persons engaged by economic sector – 2017

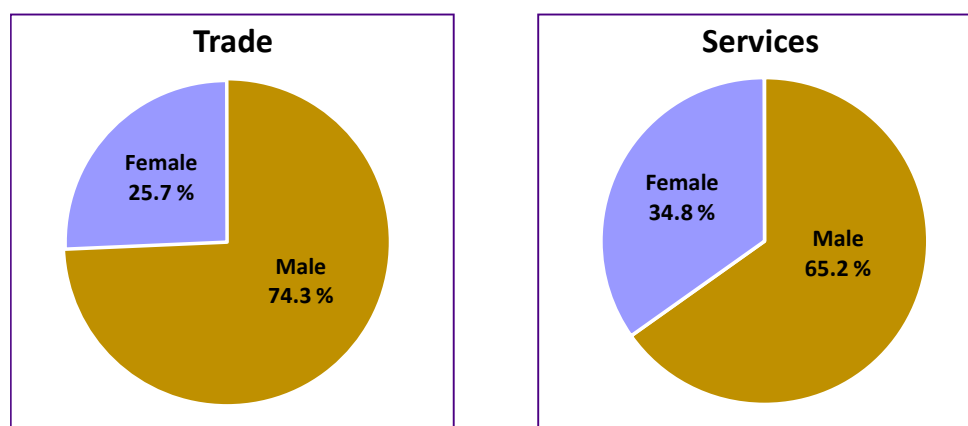


Figure 4.1 reveals the gender composition of persons engaged in the services sector and it depicts that almost three fourth of the persons engaged (74.3%) in the trade sector are males. More female participation is observed (34.8 %) in the services sector when compared with trade sector (25.7%).

Table 4.2: Key indicators by economic sector - 2017

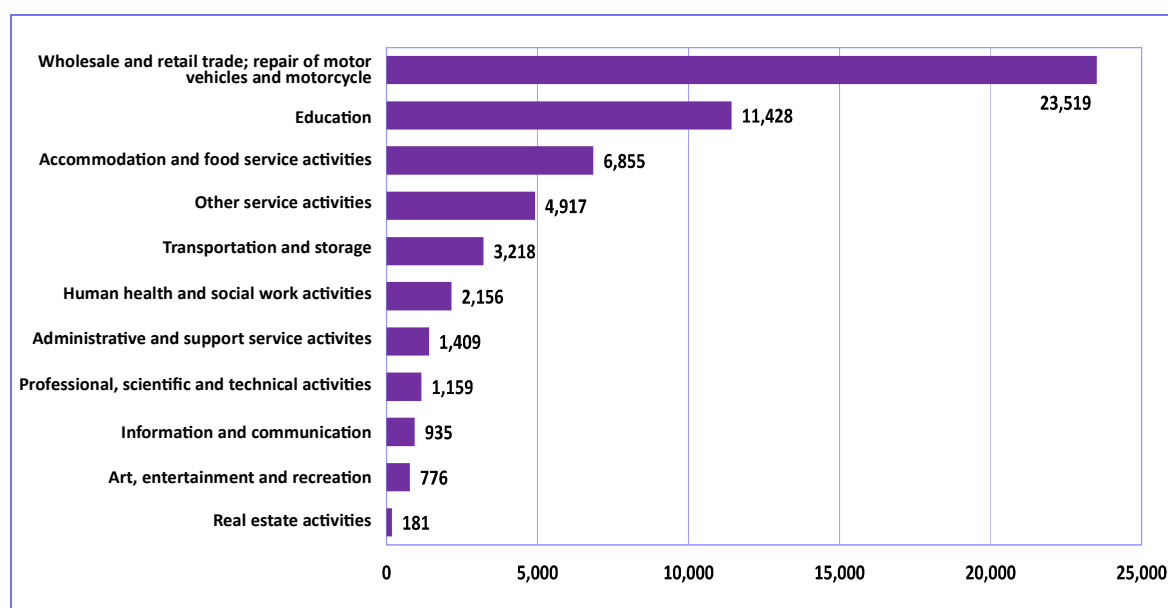
Economic Sector	Output (Rs.Mn)	Intermediate consumption (Rs.Mn)	Value added (Rs.Mn)	Value added %
Total	3,059,613	1,152,401	1,907,212	100.0
Trade	1,089,945	268,904	821,041	43.0
Services	1,969,668	883,497	1,086,171	57.0

Key economic indicators on trade and services are shown in table 4.2. The total output of the trade and services sector is more than 3000 billion rupees while the value added is nearly 2000 billion rupees. The trade sector alone account for 43 % of the total value added with all other services activities accounting for 57%.

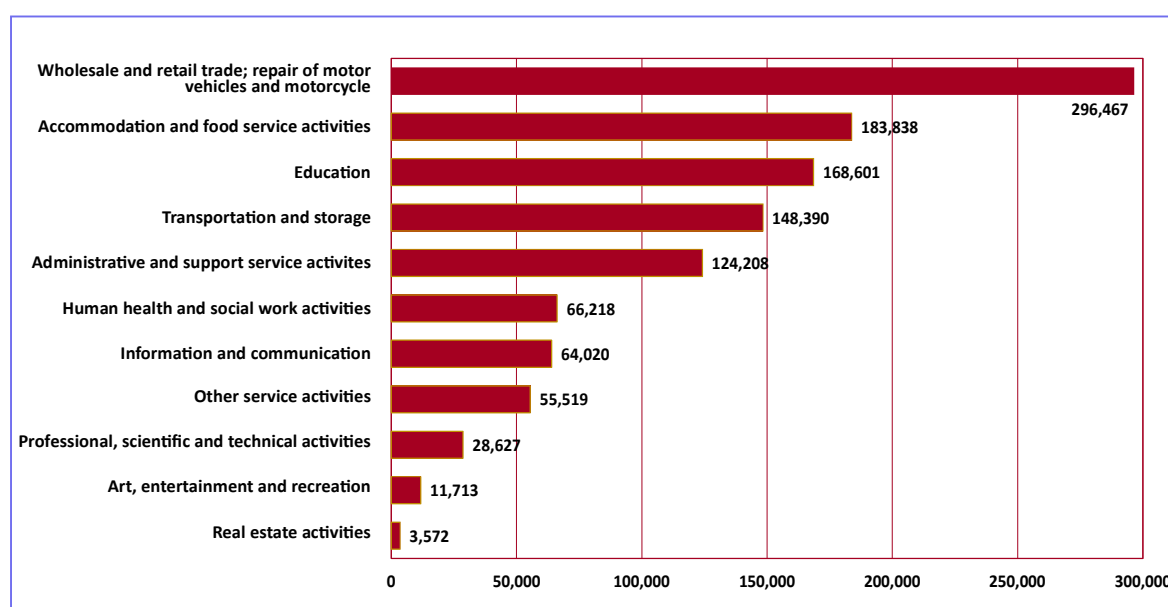
4.3: Number of establishments and persons engaged by economic section -2017

Economic Section	Establishments		Person engaged	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	56,553	100.0	1,151,173	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,519	41.6	296,467	25.8
Transportation and storage	3,218	5.7	148,390	12.9
Accommodation and food service activities	6,855	12.1	183,838	16.0
Information and communication	935	1.7	64,020	5.6
Real estate activities	181	0.3	3,572	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,159	2.0	28,627	2.5
Administrative and support service activities	1,409	2.5	124,208	10.8
Education	11,428	20.2	168,601	14.6
Human health and social work activities	2,156	3.8	66,218	5.8
Art, entertainment and recreation	776	1.4	11,713	1.0
Other service activities	4,917	8.7	55,519	4.8

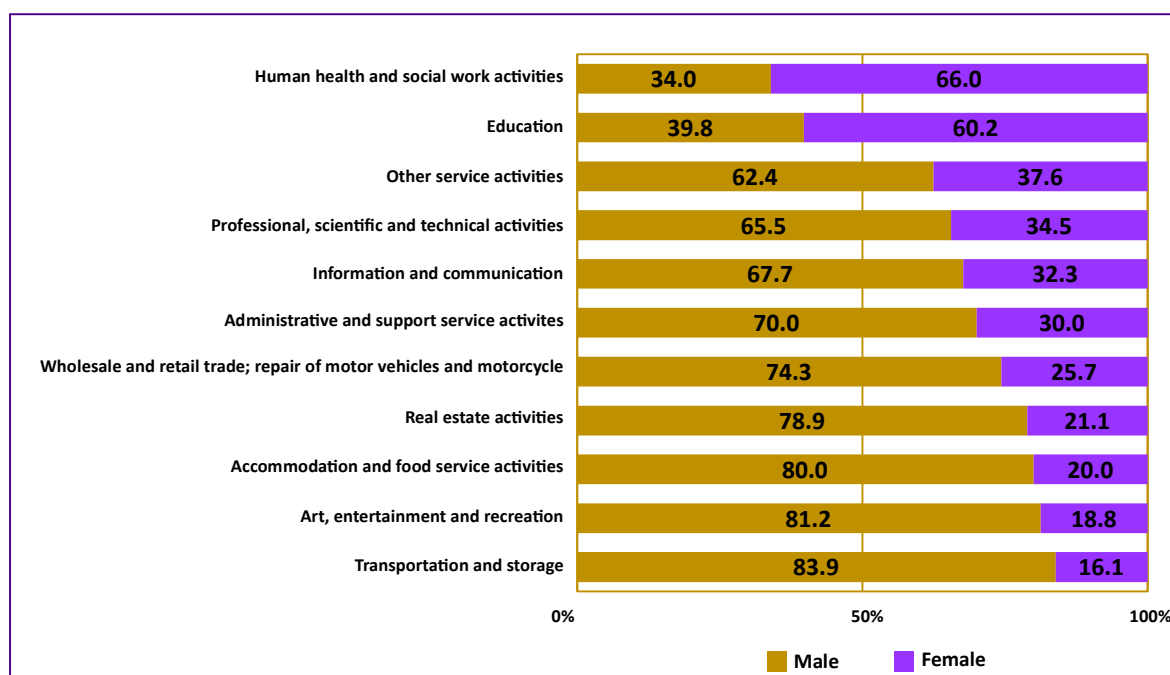
As indicated in table 4.3, most of the of establishments are engaged in wholesale and retail trade (41.6 %) followed by education (20.2 %) and accommodation & food services activities (12.1 %). Figure 4.3 Reveals that wholesale and retail trade also reports the highest number of persons engaged as well. Accommodation & food services activities recorded the second highest number of persons engaged (16.0 %) followed by education (14.6 %). These three sections alone account for 73.9 % of total establishments and 56.4 % of persons engaged in small, medium and large scale privately owned establishments in the services sector of sri lanka.

Figure 4.2: Number of establishments by economic section – 2017

Although the number of establishments in administrative and support services activities (1,409) is low when compared to other sectors, it has employed comparatively higher number of persons (124,208). A similar pattern of high employment has been demonstrated by information & communication and transport & storage activities as well, despite the lower number of establishments engaged in the business. On the other hand wholesale & retail trade (including repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles) and other service activities reported relatively lower number of persons engaged compared to the number of establishments.

Figure 4.3: Number of persons engaged by economic section – 2017

Out of all industry sections within the purview of the service sector, the least number of establishments as well as the persons engaged is reported in real estate section.

Figure 4.4: Gender composition of persons engaged by economic section – 2017

Human health & social work activities demonstrated the highest female participation of 66.0 % among all the economic sections. The second highest female participation which is 60.2 % is witnessed in the education section. The percentage of females engaged in all the other sections is lower than males. Lowest female participation which is only 16.1 percent is reported in transportation and storage activities.

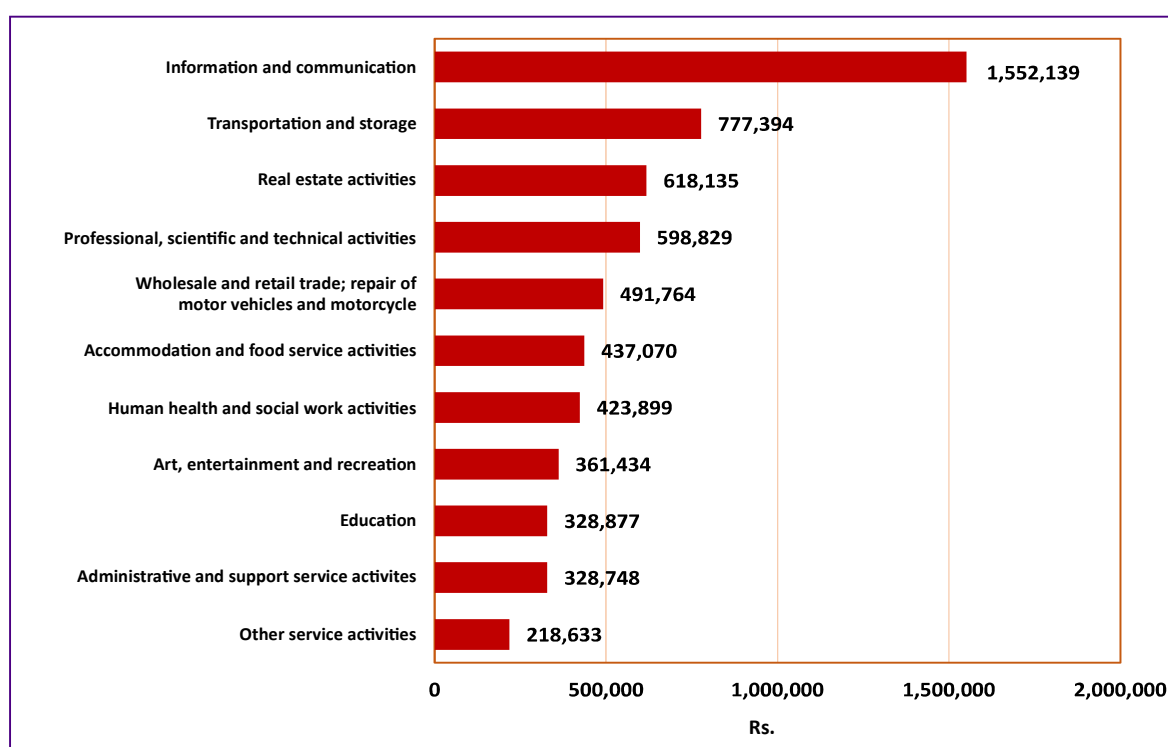
Table 4.4: Salaries and wages by economic section – 2017

Economic Section	Salary per year (Rs.Mn.)	Average salary per person (Rs.)	Salary variances *
Total	600,942	522,025	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	145,792	491,764	0.9
Transportation and storage	115,357	777,394	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	80,350	437,070	0.8
Information and communication	99,368	1,552,139	3.0
Real estate activities	2,208	618,135	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,143	598,829	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	40,833	328,748	0.6
Education	55,449	328,877	0.6
Human health and social work activities	28,070	423,899	0.8
Art, entertainment and recreation	4,233	361,434	0.7
Other service activities	12,138	218,633	0.4

* Salary variances are computed as multiples of overall average salary.

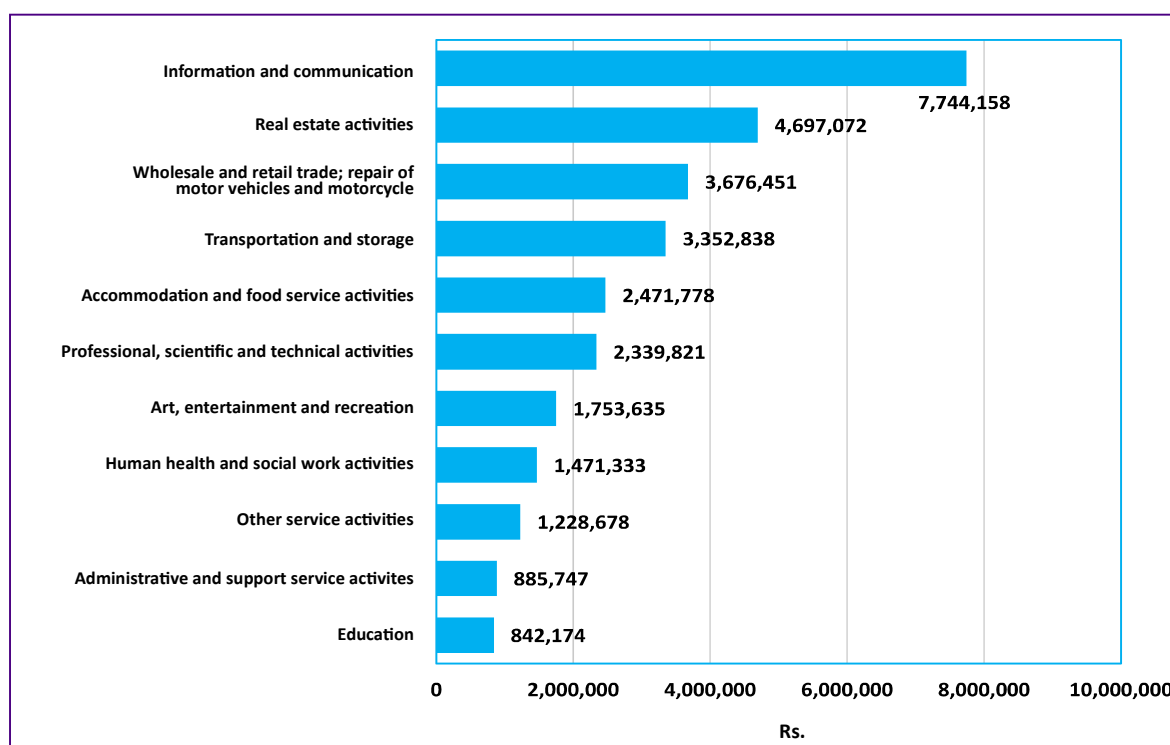
The average annual remuneration of a person in the information and communications section is 3 times higher than the per capita average annual remuneration of the total services sector. High levels of remunerations are also reported in the transport and storage section, which is 1.5 times higher than the average of the services sector. Other services activities reported the lowest remuneration rate, with 0.4 times when compared to per capita average annual remuneration of the total services sector.

Figure 4.5: Annual remuneration per person by economic section - 2017



Annual remuneration per person is an important indicator that could reveal crucial information on labour market together with labour demand. Also it can be utilized in formulating policies on technical education and vocational training. The annual average remuneration per person engaged for different economic sections is shown in figure 4.5. Information and communication activities reported the highest average annual salary per person (Rs.1,552,139) followed by transport and storage activities (Rs.777,394) and real estate activities (Rs.618,135). The most salient feature shown in the table is that the average annual remuneration per person paid by the information and communication section is almost twice of the remuneration paid by its second largest counterpart (transport and storage activities section).

It could be further observed that 4 economic sections namely: “art, entertainment and recreation”, “education”, “administrative and support service activities”, and “other service activities”, have paid the lowest remunerations to their employees, which is below the threshold of Rs. 400,000/= per person per annum.

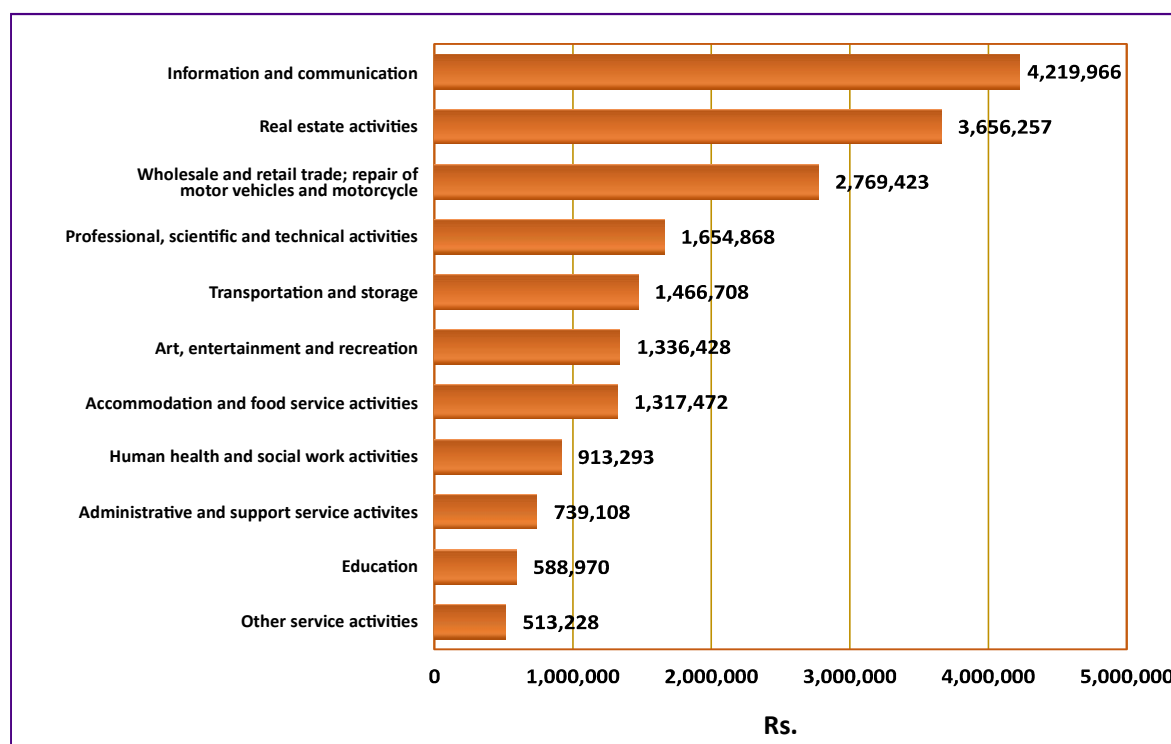
Figure 4.6: Annual output per person by economic section - 2017

Output per person engaged is an indicator which reveals the labour productivity of an industry. According to figure 4.6 The information and communication section stands very significant to the rest of the economic activities in terms of output per person, with over 7.7 million rupees per annum. Similar pattern could be observed (as depicted in figure 4.5) in the same economic section in terms of the average annual remuneration per person, reporting over 1.5 million rupees per annum.

The second largest economic section in terms of the annual output per person is the “real estate activities” contributing an output per person of around 4.7 million rupees, which is approximately sixty one percent of the value of information and communication section. The wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle and the transport and storage activities are in 3rd and 4th rank in labour productivity.

The “administrative and support service activities” and the “education section” are found to be the least productive economic activities where the annual output per person is less than Rs.one million.

It is also noteworthy that these sections also reported low values for annual average remunerations per person as well.

Figure 4.7: Annual value added per person by economic section – 2017

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 person by economic section. Information and communication activities are reported to be at the top when ranking this indicator. The annual value added per person engaged in this section is Rs. 4,219,966. The same economic section reported the highest annual average remuneration per person as well as the highest annual output per person, whereas the “education” and the “other service activities” sections reported the lowest values for this indicator. A comparison among the three indicators of “annual salary per person”, “annual output per person” and “annual value added per person” reveals that the economic sections of “education”, “administrative and support service activities”, and “other service activities” reported lowest values for all three indicators. The report further suggests that the “information and communication section” has an enormous potential to grow as a one of the prominent economic activities in the country, if the it infrastructure and the it capacity in the education system is properly developed, towards overall economic development via a knowledge based economy .

Chapter 5 Statistical Tables

Table 5.1 : Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic section - 2017

Economic Section	No. of Establishments	Person engaged (No.)	Salaries & Wages (Rs.)	Value of output (Rs.)	Value of Intermediate consumption (Rs.)	Value added (Rs.)
Total	56,553	1,151,173	600,941,594,285	3,059,613,337,425	1,152,400,677,161	1,907,212,660,264
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,519	296,467	145,791,650,491	1,089,944,904,642	268,903,569,548	821,041,335,094
Transportation and storage	3,218	148,390	115,357,408,354	497,527,364,556	279,882,669,748	217,644,694,808
Accommodation and food service activities	6,855	183,838	80,349,994,093	454,406,011,460	212,204,974,721	242,201,036,739
Information and communication	935	64,020	99,367,912,579	495,780,947,520	225,618,740,814	270,162,206,706
Real estate activities	181	3,572	2,208,162,394	16,779,348,615	3,718,101,234	13,061,247,381
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,159	28,627	17,142,549,904	66,981,564,747	19,608,009,800	47,373,554,947
Administrative and support service activities	1,409	124,208	40,833,243,327	110,017,056,990	18,213,753,627	91,803,303,363
Education	11,428	168,601	55,448,972,988	141,991,386,537	42,690,479,923	99,300,906,614
Human health and social work activities	2,156	66,218	28,069,918,541	97,429,336,394	36,952,478,140	60,476,858,254
Art, entertainment and recreation	776	11,713	4,233,472,787	20,540,325,580	4,886,745,070	15,653,580,510
Other service activities	4,917	55,519	12,138,308,827	68,215,090,384	39,721,154,536	28,493,935,848

Table 5.2 : Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2017

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	4,481	58,375	43,261,437,549	253,162,991,695	72,065,608,511	181,097,383,184
	46 Wholesale trade except of motor vehicle and motor cycles	5,549	90,467	57,342,862,197	438,314,710,453	83,502,367,328	354,812,343,125
	47 Retail trade except of motor Vehicles and motorcycles	13,489	147,625	45,187,350,745	398,467,202,494	113,335,593,709	285,131,608,785
	Total	23,519	296,467	145,791,650,491	1,089,944,904,642	268,903,569,548	821,041,335,094
Transportation and storage	49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	2,305	73,116	38,678,256,235	152,395,611,162	57,064,968,757	95,330,642,405
	50 Water transport	54	1,187	633,753,126	9,689,869,943	1,255,510,759	8,434,359,184
	51 Air transport	7	7,841	25,484,433,477	182,891,411,788	156,425,360,597	26,466,051,191
	52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	716	36,680	37,446,973,308	128,565,257,525	61,720,820,489	66,844,437,036
	53 Postal and courier activities	136	29,566	13,113,992,207	23,985,214,138	3,416,009,146	20,569,204,992
	Total	3,218	148,390	115,357,408,354	497,527,364,556	279,882,669,748	217,644,694,808
Accommodation and food service activities	55 Accommodation	2,389	123,030	59,869,235,819	334,312,538,014	159,035,727,796	175,276,810,218
	56 Food and beverage service activities	4,466	60,808	20,480,758,274	120,093,473,446	53,169,246,925	66,924,226,521
	Total	6,855	183,838	80,349,994,093	454,406,011,460	212,204,974,721	242,201,036,739

Table 5.2 : Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2017 (contd.)

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.)
Information and communication	58 Publishing Activities	96	2,326	708,771,978	6,189,746,772	4,609,920,500	1,579,826,272
	59 Motion picture, video and television programmed production, sound recording, and music publishing activities	226	2,347	936,906,328	5,721,636,387	2,026,679,167	3,694,957,220
	60 Programming and broadcasting activities	75	7,342	5,971,651,858	22,249,492,374	7,055,059,067	15,194,433,307
	61 Telecommunication	225	23,220	26,247,344,180	287,961,193,820	162,353,757,580	125,607,436,240
	62 Computer programming consultancy and related activities	205	23,517	63,269,134,480	163,499,933,812	46,421,138,610	117,078,795,202
	63 Information service activities	108	5,268	2,234,103,755	10,158,944,355	3,152,185,890	7,006,758,465
	Total	935	64,020	99,367,912,579	495,780,947,520	225,618,740,814	270,162,206,706
Real estate activities	68 Real estate activities	181	3,572	2,208,162,394	16,779,348,615	3,718,101,234	13,061,247,381
	Total	181	3,572	2,208,162,394	16,779,348,615	3,718,101,234	13,061,247,381

Table 5.2 : Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2017 (contd.)

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.)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	69 Legal and accounting activities	338	9,050	5,273,413,576	13,461,743,423	2,401,135,988	11,060,607,435
	71 Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	318	4,636	2,359,519,993	12,861,359,705	4,231,148,332	8,630,211,373
	72 Scientific research and development	28	1,173	1,980,507,678	4,479,472,482	725,226,172	3,754,246,310
	73 Advertising and market research	199	8,145	5,058,392,732	28,095,867,265	9,349,902,985	18,745,964,280
	74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	260	5,057	2,248,983,590	7,251,787,117	2,693,525,228	4,558,261,889
	75 Veterinary activities	16	566	221,732,335	831,334,755	207,071,095	624,263,660
	Total	1,159	28,627	17,142,549,904	66,981,564,747	19,608,009,800	47,373,554,947
Administrative and support service activities	77 Rental and leasing activities	198	1,579	463,870,525	4,819,670,581	1,912,992,552	2,906,678,029
	78 Employment activities	383	25,307	7,759,794,548	22,699,120,196	2,576,934,332	20,122,185,864
	79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	284	8,407	4,243,396,245	39,271,727,310	6,587,330,964	32,684,396,346
	80 Security and investigation activities	233	66,071	21,846,682,853	27,851,380,727	2,048,908,797	25,802,471,930
	81 Services to building and landscape activities	154	17,967	4,081,781,852	6,303,810,710	1,486,426,026	4,817,384,684
	82 Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	157	4,877	2,437,717,304	9,071,347,466	3,601,160,956	5,470,186,510
	Total	1,409	124,208	40,833,243,327	110,017,056,990	18,213,753,627	91,803,303,363

Table 5.2 : Principal indicators of trade and services activities by economic division - 2017 (contd.)

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.)
Education	85 Education	11,429	168,601	55,448,972,988	141,991,386,537	42,690,479,923	99,300,906,614
	Total	11,429	168,601	55,448,972,988	141,991,386,537	42,690,479,923	99,300,906,614
Human health and social work activities	86 Human health activities	1,372	52,288	24,037,439,609	87,215,956,211	31,850,404,635	55,365,551,576
	87 Residential care activities	431	7,004	2,001,419,386	5,440,615,620	3,086,160,652	2,354,454,968
	88 Social work activities without accommodation	353	6,926	2,031,059,546	4,772,764,563	2,015,912,853	2,756,851,710
	Total	2,156	66,218	28,069,918,541	97,429,336,394	36,952,478,140	60,476,858,254
Art, entertainment and recreation	90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	225	2,060	359,858,400	972,576,030	273,180,000	699,396,030
	91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	61	742	260,784,500	608,200,430	220,885,400	387,315,030
	92 Gambling and betting activities	265	3,786	1,225,506,912	12,400,559,470	3,100,521,370	9,300,038,100
	93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	225	5,125	2,387,322,975	6,558,989,650	1,292,158,300	5,266,831,350
	Total	776	11,713	4,233,472,787	20,540,325,580	4,886,745,070	15,653,580,510
Other service activities	94 Activities of membership organizations	4,127	47,109	9,063,914,640	55,450,642,095	35,059,868,279	20,390,773,816
	95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	237	2,632	1,062,831,935	6,261,259,272	2,173,892,992	4,087,366,280
	96 Other personal service activities	553	5,778	2,011,562,252	6,503,189,017	2,487,393,265	4,015,795,752
	Total	4,917	55,519	12,138,308,827	68,215,090,384	39,721,154,536	28,493,935,848