

ISBN 978-955-577-668-4

Published in 2008.

Preface

Census of Industry carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) in 2003/2004 is the sixth industrial census in a series of Industrial Censuses conducted by the DCS since 1946.


With the steady increase in Industrial activities and the outstanding recognition of the importance of industrial statistics for the purpose of planning, policy making, investment promotion and research etc. conduct of Census of Industry is important. Industry Census provides reliable and detailed benchmark statistics on the size, distribution and types of industries. This publication contains summary results of Census of Industry 2003/2004.

The Census of Industry 2003/2004 was a major statistical event of importance, since it was taken twenty years after the last Industrial Census of 1983 and to assess the current situation of industrial sector in the context of policy of liberalization of the country's economy introduced in 1977.

The Census covered establishments engaged in the economic activities of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Generation and distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water of the United Nations. International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 of all Economic Activities and represented the "industrial sector" specified for Census coverage. The final Census was conducted during October - November 2004 and involved the canvassing of required data by posting the questionnaires to the large and medium scale industries (person engaged 10 and more) approximately 9000 establishments and a representative sample of small scale industries (persons engaged less than 10) approximately 21,000 establishments canvassed by method of direct personal visits.

This publication contains summary results of the 2003/2004 Census of Industry and designed to provide an overview on the structure and level of performance of the industrial sector in Sri Lanka.

I am grateful to the officers who have contributed at different levels of the Census of Industry. At last but not least, I express my sincere gratitude to the industrial establishments for their valuable co-operation in furnishing data.


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December, 2007.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Background

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) usually conducts Census of Industry once in ten years in order to have a full coverage of industrial establishments within the territorial boundary of Sri Lanka. The earliest attempt made at seeking information from the industrial sector was in the "Census of Agriculture and Industries", which was conducted in conjunction with the Population Census in 1946. With the steady increase in industrial activities in Sri Lanka and the growing recognition of the importance of industrial statistics for the purposes of planning, a systematic attempt was made to collect data on industrial production through the Census of Industry in 1952. This covered Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas and also Construction. The Census of 1952 was confined only to the factory type of establishments i.e. industrial establishments which had not less than 5 paid employees, employed a capital of not less than Rs. 3,000 and used mechanical power in any of its production processes. Among the major agro-based export industries, coconut and oil milling were covered in the 1952 census, while tea factories and rubber mills were excluded, and brought instead within the scope of the Census of Agriculture.

The next Census of Industry was conducted in 1964, the scope and coverage of which was similar to that of the 1952 census. The frame for this census was based on a list of buildings prepared for the Census of Population 1963. However, there was considerable difficulty in identifying the buildings in which industrial activities were carried out. As a result the list of industrial establishments compiled on this basis did not provide a satisfactory frame to determine the overall magnitude of "factory establishments" in the industrial sector. The results as analysed from the limited number of census returns received, could thus prove to be inadequate for depicting a sufficiently realistic picture of the level and structure of industrial activity in the country.

The Census of Industry conducted by the Department of Census & Statistics in 1983 in accordance with the United Nations programme was the last Census of Industry. The 1983 Census of Industry consisted of two stages and in the first stage, information relating to industries included in the pre listing schedule F1, in which all buildings were listed in the Census of Population and Housing in 1981, was copied into a separate form and updated depending on the nature of Industry and the number of employees engaged.

In 1983 Sri Lanka participated in the 1983 world programmed Industrial Statistics by carrying out a Census of Industry, on a nation - wide scale. The DCS was supposed to have undertaken the Census of Industry in 1993, but had to postpone until 2003 due to prolonged unrest prevailed in certain areas of the country.

The Census of Industry held in 2004 is the sixth of its kind in a series of Industrial Censuses conducted by the DCS for over nearly six decades. It covers establishments engaged in the activities of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and the Generation and Distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision - 3 of the United Nations (UN).

1.2 The Objectives and Scope of the Census

Industrial censuses are infrequent inquiries conducted in many countries once every five or ten years and are usually aimed at a full coverage of industrial establishments within the territorial boundaries of the country. The broad objectives of the 2003/2004 Census of Industry were

- (a) to provide measures of the principal indicators of economic activity for the census reference year 2003
- (b) to provide measures that would serve as a "bench-mark" (defined as a complete count or record of objects of statistical interest, at a specific date), for other surveys and for the construction of indices of production etc.
- (c) to develop a comprehensive register of industrial establishments which would serve as an efficient frame for annual, quarterly and monthly inquiries into the structure of activities in the industrial sector,
- (d) to ensure that the concepts and standards of industrial statistics compilation in Sri Lanka fall in line with international recommendations and standards.

The census covered the industrial sector of Sri Lanka, comprising establishments engaged primarily in the activities of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, and of the Generation and distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water. A complete coverage of all identifiable industrial establishments in the country was not considered feasible due to financial and operational constraints. Hence the enumeration plan called for coverage of all establishments above a designated employment-cut-off point and a sample of smaller establishments. It was decided to enumerate all establishments engaging 10 or more persons engaged, to enable estimates to be prepared that would be as close to the universe as was possible.

2. CENSUS METHODOLOGY

2.1 Census Organization

Hon. Minister of Interior has directed to conduct the Census of Industries, Trade & Services during the year 2003, by an extra ordinary Gazette notification published (no.1290/11) on 29th May 2003 as per the power vested by him under section 2 of the Census Ordinance (chapter 143) Act, No. 55 of 2000. The Director General of Census and Statistics functioned as Superintendent of Census and was responsible for conducting the Census of Industry. District Secretariats and Mayor of Municipal Councils officiated as Commissioners of census and were responsible for the conduct of census operations within their respective areas of authority. They were assisted in their tasks by Assistant Commissioners who were generally Divisional Secretariats of the divisions in the rural areas, and Secretaries of the local bodies in urban areas.

The Directors and Deputy Directors of Census functioned as Deputy Superintendents of Census, while the Deputy Directors, Senior Statisticians, (who performed duties as Co-ordinators in selected districts) and district Deputy Directors, Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians/ Statistical Officers functioned as Assistant Commissioners of Census. These officers provided the necessary technical and

supervisory guidance in all census field operations. In the pre-listing of industrial establishments which was the first stage of the taking of the census (conducted on an all island basis from October to November 2003), the Grama Niladharies functioned as the enumerators in the rural areas, while in the case of urban areas, the local bodies appointed their own field officers as the enumerators. In the final census enumeration Statisticians, Statistical officers of this Department and Data Entry Operator / Coding Clerk / Clerk functioned as the enumerators.

2.2 Planning and Procedures

This Census was carried out in two stages. The Industrial Registry was updated across the country as the first step. Forms CIL-SNH and CIL-L were used to collect the information in relation to "small" and "medium & large", establishments respectively. A special Form (Form CIL-NE) had to be used to list establishments in Northern & Eastern Provinces where information in some parts of those provinces was not collected through F1 forms during the operation of the Census of Population & Housing - 2001. The second stage was the administration of different types of questionnaires, according to the size categories such as "small" and "medium & large" and sectoral categories such as "Mining & Quarrying", "Manufacturing" and "the Generation and Distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water" etc. defined by the UN.

The directory of industrial establishments that was built up on the information compiled from the nation-wide field listing operation indicated that there was a total of approximately 131,432 industrial establishments in the country, of which 9,950 (or 7.6%) were the relatively medium and large scale units (i.e. engaging 10 and more persons). The balance 121,482 were the small scale units (i.e. those engaging less than 10 persons). For the final Census of Industry, it was decided to carry out a complete enumeration of the establishments in the "10 and more persons", category, and a sample enumeration 20,963 establishments of "less than 10" category, which was approximately 16% of the total listed in this latter group.

2.3 Questionnaires

After careful field study of the manner in which some large and small scale industrial undertakings maintained their business records, it was decided to use the following three types of census questionnaires for the canvassing of data at the final enumeration. (See the Appendices)

- (a) Questionnaire CI-2L - The form for enumeration of medium and large scale establishments where detailed information was sought on the full range of items recommended by the UN.
- (b) Questionnaire CI-2S - The form for enumeration of the selected sample - scale establishments.
- (c) Questionnaire CI-MQ - The form for enumeration of Mining and Quarrying establishments.

2.4 Sample Design for small - scale establishments

In October-November 2003, DCS conducted a listing operation of Census of Industry prior to the canvass of detailed information on establishments. The census registry was based mainly on notations made during door-to-door canvassing in mid 2000 for the Census of Population and Housing. List of Establishments by Grama Niladhari Divisions were sent in latter part of 2003 to each Grama Niladhari with a request to be updated for industrial establishments (mostly newer ones) that were lacking in 2001, the closures of older ones and for some changes on establishments. The updated list of all industrial establishments was employed as the sampling frame.

The whole frame was divided into two groups as establishments with less than 10 persons engaged (Small establishments) and establishments with 10 and more persons engaged (Medium and Large establishments). The small establishments that had less than 10 persons engaged was further divided into two groups as establishments with less than 30 same type of industries (ISIC 4 digits level) and establishments with 30 and more same type of industries (ISIC 4 digits level) in each district.

A total of 30,913 establishments were selected. Those 9,950 establishments that have 10 and more persons engaged were selected certainty. The small establishments with less than 30 same kind of industries were selected with certainty totaling 9089 while others (i.e. establishment with 30 and more same kind of industries) were selected by using the stratified simple random sample design. In general, strata were defined by the kind of industries at ISIC 4 digits level and district groups

In absence of any other auxiliary variables in the list frame that could be used in the sample allocation and selection, sample sizes across strata were determined using proportional allocation. That is, if N_h is the population size in stratum h and N is the population size, the first iteration sample size n_h in stratum h is derived by

$$n_h = \frac{N_h}{N} \times 11874$$

Determination of weights

The final weight for respondent k in 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 inverse of the probability of selection.

Non-response and Sampling Frame Errors

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

The following are considered with frame problems: those establishments that cannot be located, those that were closed (they should not be included in the sampling frame), those that are out-of-scope (the ISIC classification was not specified correctly) and those that were duplicates and mergers.

Of the small establishments with 30 and more same kind of industries in the sampling frame, 10.9% should not have been included. This is rather a big percentage of the such small establishments and therefore, 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, then the corresponding selection probability p_h is

$$P_n = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \quad (2)$$

If given the stratum h , q_{1h} is the proportion of establishments with frame problems (proportion of those that should not be included in the frame) and q_{2h} is the 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 should be

$$N_h^1 = N_h \times (1 - q_{1h} + q_{2h}) \quad (3)$$

and the frame adjustment rate, w_{3hk}

$$w_{3hk} = (1 - q_{1h} + q_{2h}) \quad (4)$$

In the case of this census, we do not have a measure for q_{2h} . Please note that we could only assume that q_{2h} is almost 0 because list was updated recently. The final weight as defined by equation (1).

Estimation

Estimates for each of the strata described above could be derived separately. For example, the estimator for a total in stratum h is

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_k w_{hk} y_{hk} \quad (5)$$

where y_{hk} is the observed value from the k th sample in stratum h . The estimator for the variance of this estimator is

$$v(\hat{Y}_h) = (1 - f_h) \frac{s_h^2}{n_h} \quad (6)$$

where f_h is the sampling fraction and s_h^2 is the sample variance in stratum h .

The estimator for the population total would be

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \sum_k w_{hk} y_{hk} \quad (7)$$

and its variance estimator is

$$v(\hat{Y}) = \sum_h N_h^2 (1 - f_h) \frac{s_h^2}{n_h} \quad (8)$$

2.5 Field Operations

The listing operation was carried out during the period October to November 2003 by Grama Niladhari and in the urban sector by enumerators appointed by the relevant Municipal Councils and Urban Councils.

The final Census was a direct enumeration of establishments which took place in during October and November 2004 for all 25 districts.

Approximately 1,200 trained enumerators were used comprising the regular Statistical Officers, Coding Clerks and Clerks of the Department.

Training classes were organized at the Head Office and at district level, for the intensive training all categories of census staff in the different stages of census taking.

2.6 Response Rates

The Table 1 gives a summary of the number of industrial establishments canvassed, reporting and reckoned for tabulation at the all-island level.

TABLE 1 - RESPONSE RATES BY SIZE CLASS OF ESTABLISHMENT

| Item | Persons engaged less than 10 | Persons engaged 10 & more | Total (ii) + (iii) |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (1) Number of units on Prelisting frame | 121,482 | 9,950 | 131,432 |
| (2) Number selected or canvass at final census | 20,963 | 9,950 | 30,913 |
| (3) Number reported at final census | 19,974 | 8,312 | 28,286 |
| (4) Number of schedules (units) reckoned for tabulation of preliminary results | 17,382 | 7,320 | 24,702 |
| (5) Response rates | 82.9% | 73.6% | 80.0% |

A total of 24,702 establishments furnished satisfactory returns (i.e. returns reckoned for tabulation of preliminary results) and this yielded an overall all-island response rate of 80.0% with the corresponding rates for "10 & more persons engaged" category and for the "less than 10 persons" category being 83.4% and 93.5% respectively.

3. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The definitions and concepts used in the 2003/2004 Census of Industry, were broadly in accordance with the United Nations recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics ⁽¹⁾ and also its revised International recommendations for Industrial Statistics. ⁽²⁾ These recommendations were duly modified in certain respects to suit local conditions. As will be noted later, the following were two of the important definitional changes introduced at the 2003/2004 census.

(a) the collection and measurement of data on output, on a "shipped" basis, rather than on the "produced" basis, which had been used earlier in current industrial inquiries, and

(b) the gathering of data on receipts from "industrial services" as well as from "commodity production" proper, from the reporting industrial establishments.

These changes, together with the much wider census coverage obtained of industrial establishments were aimed at securing a fuller and more realistic measurement of gross output and of related indicators in the industrial sector of the country.

3.1 Statistical Unit

The statistical unit is the entity for which the required items of data are gathered and compiled. The recommended statistical unit used in the 2003/2004 Census, was the establishment. The establishment has been defined as the unit directed by a single owning or controlling entity that is engaged in the production of the most homogeneous group of goods and services, usually at one location but sometimes over a wider area, for which separate records are available (e.g. plant, factory, mill, mine, workshop etc.)

In cases where industrial enterprises were engaged in the production of more than one homogeneous group of goods and services or in the production of one homogeneous group of goods and services in different locations, separate returns were generally obtained for each such product group and location. In cases where establishments operated by a single owner or enterprise was located within the area of one G.N. Division or Ward, these several units could furnish a single return and this would be reckoned as one establishment.

Ancillary units, including warehouses, garages, repair shops, electricity plants which primarily served the needs of a single establishment, if they were in the same site within the same G.N. Division or Ward, were treated as part of the main establishment. Otherwise, these were treated as separate establishments but classified under the same industry as the parent establishment.

3.2 Shipments and Other Receipts

Information on output and other receipts was gathered on a "shipment" basis as recommended by the U.N., rather than on the usual "production" basis. Thus each establishment was requested to report on

- (i) the quantity and value of shipments of products made, and
- (ii) receipts on specified categories of industrial services and on other miscellaneous receipts.

In the case of products made (category (i) above), shipments covered the moving out or release from the establishment (i.e. from factory, plant, mine etc). of goods produced, to the following broad categories of customer.

- (a) transfer to other establishments of the same enterprise, including transfer to wholesale and retail organizations under the same ownership,
- (b) deliveries to other enterprise,
- (c) delivery of all goods sent abroad for sale.

The valuation of goods shipped was to be reported at producers' prices, i.e. the establishment price charged to the customer, whether ex-factory or delivered. The valuation should include all duties and taxes which fall on products when they leave the establishment. Any subsidies received by the establishment were to be excluded, and price rebates, and discounts and allowances on returned goods given to the customer, were also to be deducted. Shipments to other establishments within the same enterprise were to be valued as though sold, or else at book value. Where the shipment of the product takes place ex-factory, the establishment price invoiced to the customer would exclude transportation costs. Where the terms of the shipping transaction involved delivery to the customer however, the charges invoiced to clients were to be reported to include transportation costs as well, and in such instances, the valuation of the shipment would be a somewhat higher price than the standard producers' price, as recommended for compiling national accounts statistics.

Under receipts on industrial services and other miscellaneous receipts (category (ii) above), the principal items were

- (a) contract and commission work done for others on their materials,
- (b) Repair and installation work done for others,
- (c) Industrial Services,
- (d) Value of own-account construction work, and
- (e) Sale of goods bought and sold in the same condition.

The valuation of the above items was to be done at actual invoice price, including taxes charged to the customer. In the case of the specified items of industrial services done for others, as well for own-account investment work, the valuation would include the cost of labour and the overheads appertaining to the work.

3.3 Gross Output at Producers' Prices

Since the shipment concept, as recommended by the U.N. was adopted at the 2003/2004 Industry Census, the total value of shipments of products made and of other receipts, as reported by establishments, required an adjustment for changes in the value of their stock of finished goods, goods for resale, and work in progress, to obtain the usual measure of gross output in producers' prices. The derived values of gross output for 2003 have thus been obtained for each establishment as follows:

- (a) Establishment with 10 and over persons.

Gross Output = Total value of shipments of products and other receipts + Net change in the value of the stocks of finished goods, goods for resale and work in progress and

(b) Establishments with less than 10 persons.

For this category of establishments, the value of shipments and other receipts was reckoned as approximating their gross output value.

3.4 Estimates of Value Added

As the term implies, value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services that is contributed by the producing establishment i.e. the value created by the establishment. It is computed as follows. Value added = Gross Output - Cost of raw materials, power and industrial services used. When summed up for all establishments in a given industry, value added is the incremental value of goods and services attributable to that industry. Detailed figures on value added at the three digit level of the ISIC are not included in the main tables of the preliminary release, but summary estimates of value added at Major Division and Industry Division level, are discussed in some detail in the text of this report.

3.5 Employment

The detailed data obtained on employment related to the number of persons engaged in the establishment. The number of persons was defined as the total number of persons, who work in or for the establishment, including working proprietors and active partners, unpaid family workers, operatives and all other employees.

(a) Working proprietors and active partners - This category comprised all individual proprietors and partners who were actively engaged in the work of the establishment. Managers and directors, working for pay were to be reported as "other employees".

(b) Unpaid family workers - This category included all persons living in the household of the owners and working in the establishment, without regular pay, for at least one third of the normal working time of the establishment.

(c) Operatives - This category was defined as all paid employees who were directly engaged in the production or related activities of the establishment, including any clerical or working supervisory personnel whose function was to record or expedite any step in the production process.

(d) Other Employees - This category comprises all paid employees except those already reported as operatives. e.g. administrative, technical and clerical personnel such as salaried managers, and directors, laboratory and research workers, clerks, typists, watchmen, book-keepers, salesmen and the like

(e) Home workers - This category included all persons employed by the establishment generally on a piece-work basis, who work in their own homes and whose names appear on the establishment payroll. It does not include home workers who are engaged by subcontractors.

The number of persons engaged to be reported, was the average number of employees viz. categories (c), (d) and (e) above, (the arithmetic average of the number of employees in five specified pay periods of the reference year), plus the number of working proprietors and active partners and of unpaid family workers, during the reference year.

The figures shown on employment in the tables of this preliminary release refer to the total number of persons engaged, (i.e. the aggregate of the four categories mentioned above).

3.6 Wages and Salaries

This category covers all payments whether in cash or kind, made by the employees during the reference year in connection with work done, to all persons included in the count of "employees".

The payments include

(a) all regular and overtime cash payments, bonuses and cost of living allowances,

(b) wages and salaries paid during vacation and sick leave,

(c) taxes and social insurance contributions and the like payable by employees but deducted by the employer, and

(d) payments in kind.

Social insurance contribution and contributions and pension and welfare funds payable by the employer are excluded from this category.

3.7 Supplements to Wages and Salaries

This covered payments made by employers on behalf of these employees with respect to,

(a) Statutory social security contributions (e.g. E.P.F., W. & O.P.) and, (b) other programmes such as collectively agreed contractual contributions to private pension and insurance schemes and to the cost of medical and health-care services provided by outside organization etc.,

The sum of this item and of "Wages and Salaries", for all establishments, equals total compensation of employees in each industry. It is value of this aggregate, which is given under the "wages and salaries" column of the tables of this preliminary release.

3.8 Input Costs

Data on inputs requested, covered the costs of

(a) Materials, parts, components, containers and supplies (for factory and office)

(b) Purchased fuels, water and electricity,

(c) Cost of contract and commission work and of repair and maintenance work done by others for the establishment (i.e. industrial services rendered by other establishments)

(d) Cost of goods purchased for resale.

This reporting of inputs was requested on the basis of "purchasers" rather than of "consumption". The valuation of total inputs and its components was requested at current purchasers' price (equivalent to producers' prices plus the trade and transport charges incurred in delivering the commodities from the producer to the purchaser).

The estimates of the total cost of materials and industrial services actually used or consumed by the establishment during 2003, was obtained by adjusting the figures of cost of material and fuels etc. purchased, for changes in its value of stocks of materials, fuels and supplies. (in practice this adjustments involves the adding of the beginning of year value of material stocks to the total purchase value of raw-materials etc. during the reference year, and subtracting the value of raw-material stocks as at end of the same year).

3.9 Stocks

Value data was requested on the following categories of stocks owned by the establishment at the beginning and the end of the reference year.

(a) Materials, fuels and supplies,

(b) Work in progress,

(c) Finished goods and

(d) Goods for resale

In general, stocks acquired from others were to be valued at purchasers' price and those produced internally at producers' price.

In the case of the sample of smaller establishments enumerated, where a more limited range of information was canvassed on a short questionnaire, separate data was not sought on stocks as was done in the full enumeration of the medium to larger establishments.

3.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Gross Additions to Fixed Assets in 2003)

Gross fixed capital formation, for which data on gross additions to fixed assets were canvassed, is defined as the outlays of industries on additions to their fixed assets, during the reference year, less the corresponding value of sales of used fixed assets. Data sought from establishments thus related to expenditure on all fixed assets (i.e. durable goods) acquired by the establishment, and expected to have a productive life of more than one year. The expenditure figures were to be classified

under the following broad types of assets: Land, Buildings and other construction, Machinery and Equipment, Transport Equipment.

Expenditures reported were to cover outlays on

(a) new fixed assets, which were to include all new assets as well as used imported assets that have not previously been used in Sri Lanka,

(b) second-hand assets (i.e. assets previously used in the country),

(c) major additions, alterations and improvements to existing assets that extended their normal economic life or raise their productivity,

(d) fixed assets and improvements thereto, made by its labour for its own use.

Valuation of fixed assets acquired from others was to be at the full cost i.e. the delivered price plus cost of installation and any necessary fees and taxes. Fixed assets produced on own account were also to be valued in the manner as described above. In the case of own-account construction of structures and other works, and of alterations however, the valuation would in practice, often be at explicit cost, including any imputations which may be required in respect of own-labour and material used, and an allocation for overheads. Sales of used assets were to be at the actual amounts realized.

Table I : Principal Indicators of Industrial Activity for Major Industry Division of ISIC by Type of Industry Scale - 2003
Sri Lanka

| Major Industry Division | Type of Industry Scale | Establishment | | Persons Engsged | | Salaries & Wages (Rs.) | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| C Mining and Quarrying | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 5,094 | 85.7 | 21,556 | 58.5 | 842,599,212 | 52.9 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 853 | 14.3 | 15,299 | 41.5 | 749,542,027 | 47.1 |
| | Group Total | 5,947 | 100.0 | 36,855 | 100.0 | 1,592,141,239 | 100.0 |
| D Manufacturing | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 112,300 | 92.5 | 295,173 | 30.0 | 8,427,869,069 | 11.8 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 9,094 | 7.5 | 689,120 | 70.0 | 63,046,264,115 | 88.2 |
| | Group Total | 121,394 | 100.0 | 984,293 | 100.0 | 71,474,133,184 | 100.0 |
| E Electricity, Gas and Water supply | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 564 | 87.4 | 1,187 | 4.7 | 36,683,803 | .8 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 81 | 12.6 | 24,324 | 95.3 | 4,574,579,491 | 99.2 |
| | Group Total | 645 | 100.0 | 25,510 | 100.0 | 4,611,263,294 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 127,986 | 100.0 | 1,046,659 | 100.0 | 77,677,537,717 | 100.0 |

(cont.)

Table I : Principal Indicators of Industrial Activity for Major Industry Division of ISIC by Type of Industry Scale - 2003
Sri Lanka

| Major Industry Division | Type of Industry Scale | Output (Rs.) | | Input (Rs.) | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % |
| C Mining and Quarrying | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 2,502,237,979 | 26.1 | 617,004,272 | 50.8 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 7,082,892,478 | 73.9 | 596,613,350 | 49.2 |
| | Group Total | 9,585,130,457 | 100.0 | 1,213,617,622 | 100.0 |
| D Manufacturing | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 68,207,337,717 | 7.6 | 36,853,539,064 | 7.8 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 824,561,444,913 | 92.4 | 438,110,024,134 | 92.2 |
| | Group Total | 892,768,782,630 | 100.0 | 474,963,563,198 | 100.0 |
| E Electricity, Gas and Water supply | Small Industries (Persons Engaged Less than 10) | 261,864,661 | .4 | 122,194,260 | .6 |
| | Medium & Large Industries (Persons Engaged 10 and more) | 59,699,131,718 | 99.6 | 19,543,165,999 | 99.4 |
| | Group Total | 59,960,996,379 | 100.0 | 19,665,360,258 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 962,314,909,466 | 100.0 | 495,842,541,078 | 100.0 |

(cont.)