

The Sri Lanka 2025 World Bank Enterprise Survey Implementation Report

I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in Sri Lanka between June 2025 and January 2026. The WBES collect both objective data based on firms' day-to-day experiences, and perceptions of enterprises regarding the business environment in which they operate. The WBES has global coverage. The WBES are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time.¹

This report describes the sampling design of the survey, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on survey non-response and the appropriate use of the sampling weights.

II. Sampling Structure

The WBES use stratified random sampling, where the population of establishments is first separated into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then respondents are selected through simple random sampling from each stratum. The detailed methodology is provided in the Sampling Note.² Stratified random sampling has several advantages over simple random sampling. In particular, it:

- produces unbiased estimates of the whole population or universe of inference, as well as at the levels of stratification
- ensures representativeness by including observations in all of those categories
- produces more precise estimates than simple random sampling for a given sample size or budget allocation, and
- may reduce implementation costs by splitting the population into convenient subdivisions.

The WBES typically use three levels of stratification: industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region (used in combination). Starting in 2022, the WBES bases the industry classification on ISIC Rev. 4 (with earlier surveys using ISIC Rev. 3.1).³ For regional coverage within a country, the WBES has national coverage.

¹ A “panel interview” refers to an interview with a business that was also interviewed in the previous WBES.

² The Sampling Note is available at:

https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf.

³ The WBES universe includes: all manufacturing (ISIC 4.0 codes 10-33), services (ISIC 4.0 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-56, 58, 61, 62, 69-75, 79, 95). Details on sectoral coverage and the WBES universe of inference can be found in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* (p. 4).

II.1 Universe

The universe of inference includes all formal (i.e., registered) private sector establishments⁴ (with at least 1% private ownership) and with at least five employees. In terms of sectoral criteria, all manufacturing businesses (ISIC Rev 4. codes 10-33) are eligible; for services businesses, those corresponding to the ISIC Rev 4 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-53, 55-56, 58, 61-62, 69-75, 79, and 95 are included in the Enterprise Surveys. Cooperatives and collectives are excluded from the Enterprise Surveys. All eligible establishments must be registered with the registration agency. In the case of Sri Lanka, the registration agency is the Department of the Registrar of Companies (DRC). The universe table is the total number of eligible establishments, and the table is partitioned by the stratification groups (industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region) in a country.

For the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES, the universe table was obtained from the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). It has been adjusted (Table 1) so that, for each cell, the final value corresponds to the maximum of the reported universe count and the sample frame count. The original frame (universe) was developed based on the most recent Economic Census conducted in 2013 (EC 2013). The universe number comes from a list that is updated regularly starting from the 2013 census. New entrants are incorporated into the frame each year, and a randomly selected subset of establishments from the existing list is contacted to obtain updated and more comprehensive information.⁵

II.2 Sampling Frame

The WBES requires the most complete and up-to-date Sampling Frame, the list of eligible establishments with information on industry classification, size, address and other contact information that will be used to randomly select the sample. In countries where a previous round of the WBES exists, the Sampling Frame also includes the Panel Sampling Frame, which provides information about all the establishments that participated in the previous round of the WBES in the country.

The Sampling Frame for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES was constructed from the following sources (see counts of establishments in the frame in Table 2). The Panel Sampling Frame was constructed using information on all the establishments that participated in the Sri Lanka 2011 WBES. The Fresh Sampling Frame, i.e., list of establishments that are in the WBES universe and that have not participated in the Sri Lanka 2011 WBES, was obtained from the Department of Labor and DCS.

⁴ The unit of analysis of every WBES is the establishment defined as a business entity associated with a physical location with its own set of financial statements, including Balance Sheet and Income Statement. However, in many economies official statistics are provided at the firm level, where a firm may be composed of several establishments, the so-called multi-establishment firms.

⁵ While the 2013 Economic Census serves as the baseline for the sample frame, the universe figures should be understood as coming from a dynamic, regularly updated establishment list, rather than directly representing the 2013 census count alone.

The DCS establishment frame was originally developed using the Economic Census 2013. Since then, the frame has been continuously updated through field operations associated with regular surveys, including the Annual Survey of Industries, the Annual Survey of Trade and Services, and other ad hoc establishment surveys. As part of these survey activities, DCS officers visit sampled establishments and update their records. The sample frame reflects those units that have been updated through this ongoing process.

For every WBES, necessary measures are taken to ensure the quality of the frame; however, the sample frames are not immune to the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, eligibility adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate sampling weights for individual observations if and only if the universe equals the sampling frame (that is the weights project to universe totals by cell, coming from the sampling frame). Table 4 reports response outcomes.

II.3 Stratification Categories

The Sri Lanka 2025 WBES uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 5 categories:**
 - Within manufacturing: Food, Garments and Other manufacturing
 - Within services: Retail and Other Services
- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 workers), Medium (20 to 99 workers), Large (100 or more workers)
- **Region: 4 categories:** Central, North-Central, North-Western ; Northern, Eastern; Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva ; Western.

Industry strata for the manufacturing sector were selected by their contribution to total value added using UNIDO INSTAT 4, available as of 2019 as well as their presence in the 2011 ES Survey for Sri Lanka. By number of establishments, the manufacturing sectors stratified separately represent 49.8% of the whole ES universe.

The strata for the services sector were also selected by contribution to total value added, using UNIDO INSTAT 4, available as of 2019 as well as their presence in the 2011 ES Survey for Sri Lanka. By number of establishments, the services sectors stratified separately represent 50.2% of the whole ES universe.

The regional strata for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES were defined based on administrative divisions, with selected territories grouped to achieve the minimum precision required for estimates at the stratification level. Specifically, the country's nine administrative regions were consolidated into four stratification groups using information from the 2014 census on the distribution of firm sizes across the manufacturing and services sectors, together with considerations of geographical proximity. This grouping strategy was adopted to ensure statistical consistency and adequate sample sizes by combining regions that exhibit similar firm size

distributions and share common borders, thereby improving the reliability of regional-level estimates.

II.4 Sample Design

The WBES sample design, i.e., target number of interviews in each combination of stratification categories (cells), is generated using the two primary criteria: 1) minimize the difference from the purely proportional sample within each cell; and 2) achieve a sufficient sample size by stratification category to allow for estimates of a given level of precision. Additional information on the criteria for determining the sample size by stratification category is given in the *Sampling Note*, and additional information on the sample design is given in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.⁶ The original survey design for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES is given in Table 3.

III. Data Collection

The detailed information on the WBES methodology and data collection is provided in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*. The interviews for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES were conducted between June 2025 and January 2026. The interviews were conducted in the following languages: Sinhala, Tamil and English. For monetary variables, the currency was Sri Lankan rupee.

Apart from the challenges with participation and call-backs that are standard for all surveys, the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES faced challenges interviewing establishments belonging to the Assam Branch Sri Lankan Tea Association (ABITA). Multiple attempts were made to obtain the permissions requested by the establishments from the Secretary of ABITA and the relevant labor secretaries, but these attempts were not successful. These contacts were marked as refusal to screener in the progress report.

III.1 Questionnaire

The standard WBES questionnaire covers several topics regarding the business environment and business performance. These topics include general establishment characteristics, infrastructure, sales and supplies, trade, management practices, competition, innovation, capacity, land and permits, finance, business-government relations, exposure to bribery, labor, and performance. Information about the general structure of the questionnaire is available in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.2 Contractor

The fieldwork for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES was implemented by Multi-Tech Solutions Private Limited. The selection for the implementing agency followed the standard World Bank

⁶ The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>

procurement practices that are described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.3 Sampling and screening

Samples are drawn by the Enterprise Surveys team in batches, following the stratification and sample design. The contractor conducted a thorough screening process before scheduling the ES interviews. Results of the screening are provided using the eligibility and status codes as listed in Table 4. In cases of unit non-response (either a refusal or an inability to obtain an interview after exhaustive attempts), the contractor proceeded with the contact that appeared next in the list drawn in the respective cell. The process of sampling and screening is described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.4 Survey response

In all surveys, including the WBES, some respondents choose not to participate. The Enterprise Analysis team and the contractor take all necessary measures to boost participation, through various methods of recruitment. The proper management of the screening process and sample replacement ensures that the resulting sample remains random.

The main measure of survey participation is the yield, which is the ratio of the total number of achieved interviews to the total number of contacted establishments. There are two main elements that boost yields. First is the survey participation rate, measured as the share of establishments that participated among those that can be assumed to have been eligible. The second element is the quality of frame. If only a small fraction of the contacted establishments is actually eligible to participate in the survey, then the sampling frame is far from ideal. This quality is measured by the ratio of the total number of establishments that are eligible for the WBES to the total number of contacted establishments in the frame. In other words:

$$Yield = Survey\ response\ rate * Rate\ of\ quality\ of\ the\ frame$$

which can be rewritten as follows:

$$\frac{Total\ interviewed}{Total\ contacted} = \frac{Total\ interviewed}{Assumed\ eligible} * \frac{Assumed\ eligible}{Total\ contacted}$$

Table 5 provides these measures for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES and across its stratification levels.

III.5 Achieved Sample

Tables 6 and 7 provide counts of the WBES interviews collected for each stratification cell, i.e., broken down by industry, establishment size, and region. Table 6 reports full sample, while Table 7 shows counts of only panel interviews.

III.6 Sampling Weights

Since the WBES uses stratified random sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population, since unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. For each WBES, special

care is given to correctly compute sampling weights. Whenever the Universe is used to draw the sample (i.e., Sampling Frame is the same as the Universe) it is imperative to accurately adjust the universe within each stratum to account for the presence of ineligible establishments (e.g., the establishment discontinued businesses, or is deemed ineligible due to its business activity or having fewer than five employees). Proper treatment of panel establishments is also crucial. Details about how the WBES sampling weights are calculated are given in the *Sampling Note*.

Three versions of sampling weights are calculated, depending on the assumptions that determine eligibility of establishments to be counted towards the WBES universe. These assumptions are called weak, medium, and strong; and are defined as given in the table below. Prevalence of each of these outcomes for the Sri Lanka 2025 WBES is given in Table 4. All indicators and analysis conducted by the Enterprise Surveys team use the sampling weights based on the median assumption. Tables 8-10 report estimated universe based on the respective assumption.

Assumption	Eligibility codes for inclusion in the WBES universe
Strict	1, 2, 3, 4
Median	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 133
Weak	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 133, 91, 92, 93, 94, 12

For descriptions of each eligibility code, see Table 4 of the sampling note.

III.7 Item response rates

Item response rate must be differentiated from survey response rates. The latter refers to participation in the survey itself (see Section III.4) whereas the former refers to the absence of responses to specific survey questions. The WBES, as any survey, suffer from item non-response; and different strategies are used by the data collection team to address this. In particular:

- For sensitive questions, such as on corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond (-8) as a separate response category from don't know (-9).
- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted to fill gaps.

Table 11 provides item response rates for several key variables, broken down across the stratification levels.

III.8 Database Structure

The WBES datafiles are organized in ways that reflect the corresponding questionnaire. The variables that are standard across countries have the first letter in their name correspond to the questionnaire section where the variable belongs in the questionnaire, i.e., *a1* denotes section *A*. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

The WBES datafiles contain two establishment identifiers, *idstd* and *id*. The former is a global unique identifier of each establishment, while the latter is unique identifier within each survey. The variable *idstd* can be used to match the WBES establishment one-to-one across

databases. The variables *wweak*, *wmedian*, and *wstrong* corresponding to sampling weights based on, respectively, weak, median, and strong assumptions about eligibility (see Section III.6). The variable *strata* corresponds to the stratum of each observation.⁷

Additionally, the WBES datafiles contain many standard variables. The variable *d1a2__v4* denotes the main activity of the establishment, as obtained during the WBES interview, coded in the four-digit ISIC Rev. 4. Users should note that this activity may differ from the industry classification given in the Sampling Frame, *a4a*. Users are generally advised to use industry categories based on the realized information in *d1a2_v4*. Additional sampling information is contained in variables *a2* (region) and *a6a* (size). The variable *panel* identifies panel establishments, i.e., those that participated in the Sri Lanka 2011 WBES. The combination of *a4a*, *a2*, *a6a*, and *panel* forms stratum of each establishment, which is contained in variable *strata*.

The last complete fiscal year for each establishment is contained in variables *a20m* (last month of last complete fiscal year) and *a20y* (last complete fiscal year).

Note that when an entry in the WBES database is empty, this means that the question was not asked to the corresponding respondent. This happens when the question is deemed inapplicable, due to skip patterns or other reasons.

⁷ Note that the sampling weights may vary within *strata* for panel establishments due to the procedure used for projecting the universe from the previous round of the survey.

IV. Useful Links

The users of the WBES data may find the following links useful:

- *Sampling Note* is available at:
https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf
- The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>
- The WBES global questionnaires are available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/methodology>
- The projects that are currently being implemented by the Enterprise Surveys team are available at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/project-schedule>
- The list of all WBES databases and detailed information about each is available here:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/DataDetails.xls>
- The description of the WBES indicators is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Indicator-Description.pdf>

Fact Sheet

Source of Universe Table	Economic Census 2013 (EC 13) (Updated as of 2025)
Source of Sampling Frame	Department of Census and Statistics (DCS); Department of Labor. (Updated as of 2025)
Levels of Universe Table and Sampling Frame	Universe Table: Establishment-level Sampling Frame: Establishment-level
Registration agency	The Department of the Registrar of Companies, Sri Lanka.
Stratification sectors	Food, Garments, Other manufacturing, Retail, and Other Services
Stratification sizes	Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees) and Large (100 or more)
Stratification regions	Western ; Central, North-Central, North-Western ; Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva ; Northern, Eastern
Contractor	Multi-Tech Solutions Pvt Ltd.
Fieldwork dates	June 2025 – January 2026
Interview languages	Sinhala, Tamil, English
Survey software	Survey Solutions
Currency for nominal variables	Sri Lankan rupee
Reference fiscal year	2025
VAT Applicable	YES
Additional definitions	“Consumption Tax” was referred to as GST. For the capital city (a3b), Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte was entered; for the main business city (a3c), Colombo was entered.
Sample Size	Total: 607 Fresh: 454 Panel: 153
Survey response rates	Yield: 25% Response rate: 33.7% Frame quality: 74.3%
Item response rates	d2: 94% n2a: 97.9% l1: 100% all TFPvars ⁸ : 36.4%

⁸ TFP stands for total factor productivity. TFP variables are d2 (annual sales), n2a (annual cost of labor), n2e (annual cost of intermediate goods) and n7e (replacement cost of capital). Response rate for TFP variables is calculated only for manufacturing establishments.

Tables

Table 1: Sri Lanka 2025 WBES Universe

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Western	Small (5-19)	725	1,070	3,256	3,660	9,051	23572
Western	Medium (20-99)	201	367	1,272	540	1,909	
Western	Large (100 or more)	104	356	529	77	455	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	497	327	1,379	1,599	3,051	8502
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	339	99	252	182	356	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	159	125	67	26	44	
Central, North- Central, North- Western	Small (5-19)	1,155	337	2,832	2,184	4,225	12787
Central, North- Central, North- Western	Medium (20-99)	327	157	410	222	444	
Central, North- Central, North- Western	Large (100 or more)	125	143	113	21	92	
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	483	114	621	829	1,499	3934
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	45	4	64	75	139	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	2	22	12	5	20	
		4162	3121	10807	9420	21285	48,795

Note: The universe table has been adjusted so that, for each cell, the final value corresponds to the greater of the reported universe count and the sample frame count.

Table 2: Sri Lanka 2025 WBES Sample Frame (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Western	Small (5-19)	405	654	2263	1332	2979	16691
Western	Medium (20-99)	191	367	1272	310	1354	
Western	Large (100 or more)	104	356	529	77	455	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	415	235	1105	1031	1257	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	291	99	252	182	347	7732
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	159	125	67	26	44	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	606	257	1487	894	1472	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	297	155	410	191	371	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	125	143	113	21	92	2408
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	216	64	458	293	559	
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	45	2	64	61	99	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	2	22	12	5	12	
		2,856	2,479	8,032	4,423	9,041	26,831

Source: Department of Census and Statistics ; Ministry of Labor.

Table 3: Original Survey Design (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Western	Small (5-19)	4	5	24	31	40	247
Western	Medium (20-99)	9	12	13	8	12	
Western	Large (100 or more)	15	19	11	9	4	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	4	4	4	7	12	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	12	10	4	5	4	188
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	17	18	8	6	4	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	5	4	19	13	25	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	11	10	5	4	4	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	15	17	8	4	4	165
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	13	10	7	12	7	
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	11	2	13	19	7	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	1	5	3	1	6	
		117	116	119	119	129	600

Table 4: Response Outcomes

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	26,831	
	Issued	2,958	
	Contacted	2,428	
Screening phase	Eligibles	645	26.6%
	Screener refusals	1,157	47.7%
	Assumed eligibles	1,803	74.3%
	Ineligible + out of target	329	13.6%
	Unobtainables	297	12.2%
Interview phase (only if eligible)	Interview refusals	28	1.2%
	Complete interviews	607	25.0%

Table 5: Survey Yield Rates

Stratification		Yield	Survey response rate	Frame quality
Panel	Fresh	23.1%	29.4%	78.5%
	Panel	33.3%	59.3%	56.1%
Size	Small (5-19)	32.8%	48.0%	68.2%
	Medium (20-99)	31.7%	44.6%	70.9%
	Large (100+)	15.7%	19.5%	80.5%
	Western	20.3%	26.1%	78.0%
Region	Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	23.8%	31.9%	74.8%
	Central, North-Central, North-Western	26.6%	39.0%	68.1%
	Northern, Eastern	43.0%	61.7%	69.7%
Sector	Food	20.9%	27.1%	77.1%
	Garments	20.8%	26.6%	78.2%
	Other Manufacturing	26.0%	37.9%	68.8%
	Retail	29.8%	41.4%	71.9%
	Other Services	30.5%	41.5%	73.6%
Overall	Sri Lanka 2025	25.0%	33.7%	74.3%

Notes: the rates are calculated as defined in Section III.4.

Table 6: Achieved Total Sample (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	9	4	13	34	23	298
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	2	2	4	15	21	
Western	Small (5-19)	5	1	13	41	46	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	0	2	5	19	39	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	9	4	4	8	11	166
Western	Medium (20-99)	6	9	18	7	23	
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	7	0	5	1	14	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	5	7	9	5	14	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	9	12	7	1	2	143
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	21	12	5	1	3	
Western	Large (100 or more)	17	19	16	2	7	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	1	4	1	0	3	
		91	76	100	134	206	607

Table 7: Achieved Panel Sample

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	1	0	2	6	11	96
Western	Small (5-19)	1	0	0	11	8	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	0	0	4	8	20	
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	3	0	4	9	8	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	2	2	4	4	3	39
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	2	0	0	0	4	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	3	0	1	1	5	
Western	Medium (20-99)	0	2	2	4	0	
Western	Large (100 or more)	1	2	3	0	2	18
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	2	0	1	0	1	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	2	1	3	0	0	
		17	7	24	43	62	153

Table 8: Weak Universe Estimates

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Southern, Sabaragamuwa,							
Uva	Small (5-19)	1	0	2	6	11	96
Western	Small (5-19)	1	0	0	11	8	
Central, North-Central,							
North-Western	Small (5-19)	0	0	4	8	20	
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	3	0	4	9	8	
Central, North-Central,							
North-Western	Medium (20-99)	2	2	4	4	3	39
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	2	0	0	0	4	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa,							
Uva	Medium (20-99)	3	0	1	1	5	
Western	Medium (20-99)	0	2	2	4	0	
Western							
	Large (100 or more)	1	2	3	0	2	18
Southern, Sabaragamuwa,							
Uva	Large (100 or more)	2	0	1	0	1	
Central, North-Central,							
North-Western	Large (100 or more)	2	1	3	0	0	
		17	7	24	43	62	153

Table 9: Median Universe Estimates

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Western	Small (5-19)	633	28	1351	4189	5987	23008
Western	Medium (20-99)	119	201	1429	503	2432	
Western	Large (100 or more)	160	241	907	12	495	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	191	104	351	1192	2484	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	118	30	120	278	830	9969
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	270	87	61	12	26	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	0	13	550	1711	3567	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	99	144	583	203	719	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	263	83	142	3	59	
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	200	19	192	873	913	2561
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	72	0	56	3	193	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	2	17	3	0	20	
		2125	967	5742	8978	17727	35538

Table 10: Strict Universe Estimates

		Food	Garments	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Other Services	Grand Total
Western	Small (5-19)	205	8	570	1886	2679	9884
Western	Medium (20-99)	36	54	579	203	1095	
Western	Large (100 or more)	30	43	250	2	154	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Small (5-19)	59	38	155	606	1231	
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Medium (20-99)	31	9	49	133	437	5123
Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	Large (100 or more)	68	15	19	3	8	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Small (5-19)	0	2	315	1015	1916	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Medium (20-99)	30	56	318	121	355	
Central, North-Central, North-Western	Large (100 or more)	117	18	56	1	31	
Northern, Eastern	Small (5-19)	176	14	176	845	899	2404
Northern, Eastern	Medium (20-99)	44	0	52	3	172	
Northern, Eastern	Large (100 or more)	1	5	1	0	17	
		798	264	2540	4817	8992	17412

Table 11: Item Response Rates

	 Screener/Interview	 d2	 I1	 n2a	 all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	93.6%	100.0%	97.4%	33.8%
	Panel	96.1%	100.0%	99.3%	47.8%
Size	Small (5-19)	98.0%	100.0%	97.3%	53.2%
	Medium (20-99)	92.2%	100.0%	97.6%	36.3%
	Large (100+)	88.8%	100.0%	99.3%	30.1%
Region	Western	91.7%	100.0%	96.1%	20.0%
	Southern, Sabaragamuwa, Uva	95.1%	100.0%	97.5%	35.0%
	Central, North-Central, North-Western	92.6%	100.0%	99.3%	40.7%
	Northern, Eastern	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	70.7%
Sector	Food	92.3%	100.0%	98.9%	41.8%
	Garments	93.4%	100.0%	100.0%	34.2%
	Other Manufacturing	88.0%	100.0%	96.0%	32.5%
	Retail	97.8%	100.0%	99.3%	N/A
	Other Services	96.1%	100.0%	96.6%	N/A
Overall	Sri Lanka 2025	94.2%	100.0%	97.9%	36.4%

Notes: the rates are calculated as follows. The number of responses with informative content in the respective variable (or combination of variables in the case of TFP) is divided by the same number plus the number of responses that are "don't know" (code -9) or refusal (code -8).