2007 Census of Economic Activities Phase 1 – Small establishments and itinerant units

Introduction

The Central Statistics Office is currently conducting its fifth Census of Economic Activities (CEA) in Mauritius and Rodrigues, with 2007 as reference year. The main objective of this exercise which is carried out every five years is to collect data on the operating characteristics and structure of all types of economic activities, except agriculture where different measurement techniques are needed for data collection.

The CEA is conducted in two phases - Phase I covering a sample of small production units (i.e those engaging less than ten persons) and Phase II covering large units, that is those with ten or more persons. Data collection for Phase I was carried out from January 2007 to December 2007 while that for Phase II started in July 2008 and will be completed in March 2009.

This Economic and Social indicator presents the main results of Phase I of CEA 2007. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex I, and the methodology including the coverage and the sampling design at Annex II.

It is to be noted that the data are provisional and have not been adjusted for any possible underreporting while activities not covered by the CEA (agricultural activities and activities of household employees such as maids and gardeners) have not been included in the analysis. A detailed analytical report pertaining to the results of Phase I will be published by end of this year, and another one integrating the results of Phase I and Phase II will be released by the end of 2009.

2. Highlights

The table below shows the main results of Phase I of CEA 2007, compared with those of CEA 2002.

Production units, persons engaged, and value added - CEA 2002 and 2007

2002	2007^{1}	Percentage change
74,928	91,979	22.8
175,791	208,797	18.8
$23,202^2$	42,126	81.6
	74,928 175,791	74,928 91,979 175,791 208,797

¹ Provisional

(i) **Production units**

In 2007, the number of small production units (establishments and itinerant units) operating in the Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues was estimated at 91,980, compared to 74,930 in 2002, that is an increase of 23%.

(ii) Employment

The total number of persons engaged in the small units was estimated at 208,800 (154,470 males and 54,330 females), around 19% higher than the figure of 175,790 (132.950 males and 42,840 females) in 2002. The figures include both full-time and part-time workers, a part-time worker being counted as one person engaged.

² Adjusted for under-reporting

The number of persons engaged per unit worked out to 2.3 same as in 2002.

(iii) Value added

Total value added generated during 2007 by the small units covered was estimated to Rs 42,130 million, 82% higher than in 2002 when a value added of Rs 23,200 million was estimated. The contribution of the small units covered in the CEA 2007 to the economy worked out to 20% compared to 18% in 2002.

Annual value added per unit increased by 48% to Rs 458,000 in 2007 from Rs 310,000 in 2002.

(iv) Main activity of the small units

As in 2002, "Wholesale and retail trade; repair" is the most important activity among the small units. With some 35,130 units in operation in 2007, the sector employed about 73,820 persons representing 35% of the total workforce of the small units. Its value added estimated at Rs 15,130 million, represented 36% of the total value added generated by the small units covered.

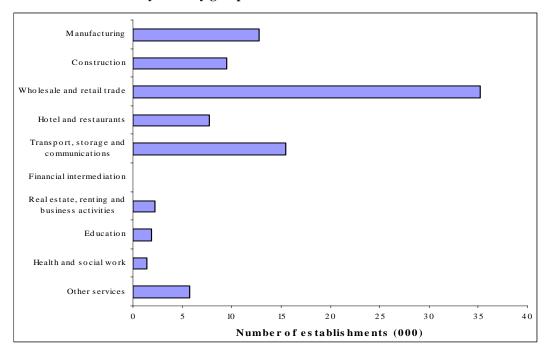
3. Distribution of small production units

In 2007, the number of small production units operating in the Republic of Mauritius was estimated at around 91,980. This figure includes small establishments operating at a fixed location as well as itinerant units.

3.1 Activity

The CEA results indicate that in 2007, small units were mainly engaged in the following activities: "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (38.2%), "Transport, storage and communication" (16.9%), "Manufacturing" (13.9%), "Construction" (10.3%) and "Hotels and restaurants" (8.4%) (Table 1).

Fig 1: Distribution of small units by industry group



3.2 Location

Around 51.3% of the small production units were located in urban areas and 48.7% in rural areas. Activities of "Real estate, renting and business activities" (76.1%) "Health and Social Work" (73.4%)" and "Financial Intermediation" (69.7%) were mostly found in urban regions while in rural region activities of "Hotels and Restaurants" (59.5%), "Transport, storage and communications" (54.8%) and "Other services" (57.5%) were predominant (Table 2).

3.3 Size

Out of the 91,980 units, around 64,920 or 70.6% engaged one or two persons; 21,310 or 23.2% engaged three to five persons; and the remaining 5,750 or 6.2% engaged five to nine persons (Table 3).

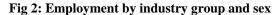
4. Employment

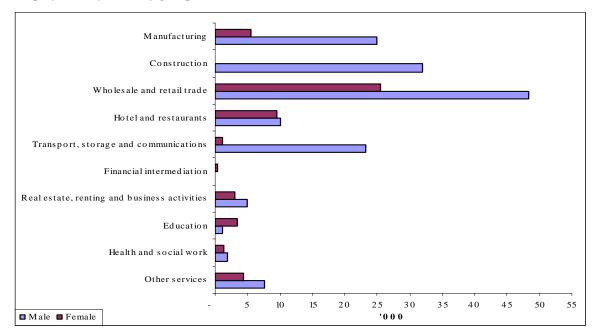
The total number of persons engaged in the small production units was estimated at 208,800. Of these, 188,740 or 90.4% were full-time workers and 20,060 or 9.6% were part time workers. It is noted that 40.3% of the part time workers were engaged in "Wholesale and retail trade; repair", 14.3% were in "Hotels and restaurants", 13.8% in "Transport, storage and communications" and 11.7% in "Manufacturing". More details on full time and part time workers by industry group are given in Table 4.

4.1 Employment by sex

Male workers estimated at 154,470 constituted around 74.0% of the total workforce of the small units and female workers estimated at 54,330 around 26.0%.

Male workers were mostly engaged in "Wholesale and retail, etc" (31.3%) and "Construction" (20.7%), and female workers in "Wholesale and retail, etc" (46.9%) and in "Hotels and restaurants" (17.4%).

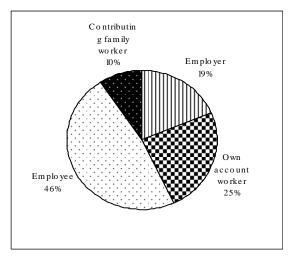




Analysis by industry group shows that the proportion of female workers was higher than that of male workers in "Education" (mainly pre-primary education) and "Financial intermediation". In all the other industry groups, the majority of workers were male (Table 5).

4.2 Employment Status

Fig 3: Distribution of workers by employment status



Out of 208,800 persons engaged in the small units, 38,630 or 18.5% were employers with paid employees, and 51,550 or 24.7% were own account workers who either worked on their own or with the help of contributing (unpaid) family members. The number of employees was estimated at 98,630 and contributing family workers at 19,990 representing 47.2% and 9.6% of total employment in the small units (Table 5).

5. Production

5.1 Gross output

The 2007 CEA results indicated that the gross output at basic prices or the total value of goods and services produced by the small units amounted to Rs 72,860 million. Basic prices refer to the amounts received by the producer exclusive of taxes and inclusive of subsidies on products. Details of gross output by industry group are shown in Table 6.

5.2 Intermediate consumption

The value of goods and services at purchaser's price used in the production process or the intermediate consumption amounted to Rs 30,730 million. The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser including trade and transport margins, and non-deductible Value Added Tax (VAT). Intermediate consumption represented 42.2% of the gross output.

5.3 Value added

Value added at basic prices, obtained after subtraction of intermediate consumption from gross output, worked out to Rs 42,130 million, representing 57.8% of gross output. The contribution of the small units covered to the economy (Gross Domestic Product estimated at Rs 206,934 million in June 2008) worked out to 20.4%.

Activities that contributed most to the total value added generated by small units were: "Wholesale and retail trade; repair" - Rs 15,130 million or 35.9%; "Construction" - Rs 5,855 million or 13.9% and "Manufacturing" - Rs 5,639 million or 13.4%. Value added and the contribution of the various industry groups to total value added generated by the small units covered are given in Table 1.

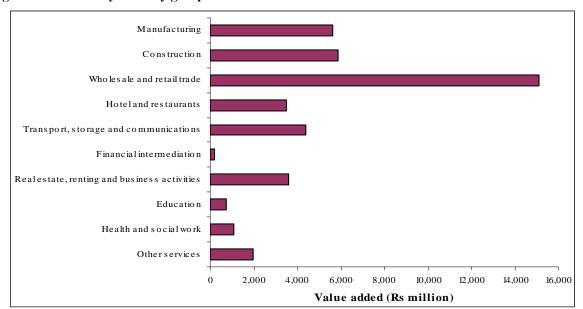


Fig 4: Value added by industry group

5.4 Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees which includes wages and salaries, payments in cash as well as employers' contributions to social security and pension funds was estimated at Rs 9,480 million. Around Rs 2,690 million or 28.4% of this amount was paid to persons working in "Construction", Rs 2,570 million or 27.1% to persons engaged in "Wholesale and retail trade, etc." and Rs 1,300 million or 13.7% to "Manufacturing" (Table 6).

5.5 Investment

In 2007, the small units invested a total of Rs 1,023 million, of which Rs 83 million (8.1%) were spent on buildings, Rs 472 million (46.1%) on transport equipment, Rs 321 million (31.4%) on other machinery and equipment including IT equipment, and Rs 147 million (14.4%) on furniture. Investment made by the small units covered represented around 1.7% of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (Rs59,170 million - estimated in June 2008).

Investment by units involved in "Real estate, renting and business activities" accounted for 25.4% of total investment by all units covered, while "Wholesale and retail trade, repair" invested some Rs 218 million or 21.3% of the total investment of the small units.

6. Production structure

Table 7 presents the production structure of the activity groups in the Republic of Mauritius. To produce Rs 100 worth of goods in "Manufacturing", Rs 55 worth of goods and services (intermediate consumption) were consumed in the process. Of the resulting Rs 45 generated as value added, Rs 10 were paid as compensation of employees.

Intermediate consumption was highest in "Construction" and lowest in "Wholesale and retail trade, etc". Thus, to produce an output of Rs 100, Rs 67 worth of goods and services were consumed in the process in "Construction" compared to Rs 21 in "Wholesale and retail trade".

Out of the Rs 33 generated as value added in "Construction", Rs 15 were paid as compensation of employees while in "Wholesale and retail trade" a high value added of Rs 79 was produced, of which Rs 14 were paid as compensation to employees.

Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail trade Hotel and restaurants Transport, storage and communications Financial intermediation Real estate, renting and business activities Health and social work Other services 0 % 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% ■ Value added ■ Intermediate consumption

Fig 5: Distribution of gross output by industry group

7. Operational ratios

The operational ratios worked out in Table 8 show that the employment size of small units was highest in "Real estate, renting and business activities" with an average of 3.6 persons engaged per unit.

"Real estate, renting and business activities" had the highest annual gross output per unit amounting to Rs 2,122 million followed by "Financial intermediation" with annual output of Rs 1,882 million.

Annual value added per unit and monthly compensation per employee were also highest in these two industry groups. Annual value added per unit in "Real estate, renting and business activities" amounted to Rs 1,620 million and that in "Financial Intermediation" to Rs 1,470 million; the average monthly compensation per employees amounted to Rs14,450 and Rs 12,880 respectively.

8. Caution

The objective of the CEA is to collect information from productive units with a view to obtaining updated data on the structure of the economy. Distinction should be therefore made between the estimates published in this paper and official estimates of economic variables such as employment and national accounts aggregates which are regularly published by this office through relevant economic and social indicators. Thus, estimates of employment in this publication are not comparable with employment data released by this Office in other issues of Economic and Social Indicators as they include secondary jobs also.

The data in this publication are still provisional. Evaluation of the data and integration with the results of Phase II of the CEA and other data available from other sources will be carried out to have a better picture of the economy, as well as the contribution of the "small establishments and itinerant units" to the economy. As indicated earlier, the results of the evaluation and integration exercise will be published by end of 2009.

Central Statistics Office Ministry of Economic Planning and Development Port Louis

August 2008

Contact person:

Mrs. G. Appadu - Senior Statistician Mr. A. Ramasamy - Statistician

Central Statistics Office L.I.C Centre Port-Louis Tel: 208-0781

Fax: (230) 211-4150

Email: cso@mail.gov.mu

Concepts and Definitions

- 1. The concepts and definitions follow the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93).
- 2. An **establishment** is defined as a production unit engaged in one kind, or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a fixed physical location.
- 3. An **itinerant unit** refers to a mobile production unit, which does not operate at a fixed location. Examples are hawkers and sellers along the road within a makeshift location, taxi operators and units involved in construction activities.
- 4. A production unit is either an establishment or an itinerant unit.
- 5. **'Small'** units are those engaging less than 10 persons, including working proprietors.
- 6. **Persons engaged** in a production unit refer to the total number of persons who work in or for the unit. It includes working proprietors, employees and contributing (unpaid) family workers.
- 7. An **employee** is a person who works in a paid job and receives wages/salary in cash or in kind.
- 8. An **employer** is a person who works in his/ her own production unit and engages one or more persons to work for him/her as employees.
- 9. An **own account worker** is a person who works in his/her own production unit alone or with the help of unpaid family members and does not hire any employees.
- 10. A **contributing family worker** is a family member of the owner of the unit, who is actively engaged in the business, without any remuneration.
- 11. **Part-time** workers are those persons who work less than half of the usual working hours of the unit.
- 12. **Basic price** is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products (e.g. excise duty and Value Added Tax) and inclusive of subsidies on products. Gross output is valued at basic prices.
- 13. **Purchaser's price** is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g deductible VAT). Intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.
- 14. **Value added** at basic prices is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchaser's prices.
- 15. **Compensation of employees** comprises payments of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension funds, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.
- 16. **Gross operating surplus** is the excess of value added over compensation of employees.

Annex II

Methodology

Scope and coverage

- 1. The first phase of the CEA 2007 covered small economic units engaged in all types of economic activities except:
 - (i) Agricultural activities,
 - (ii) Activities of household employees (maids, gardeners, etc.) and
 - (iii) Illegal activities (e.g prostitution, drug trafficking etc.)

Unit of enquiry

2. The unit of enquiry was a production unit consisting of either an establishment or an itinerant unit. An establishment is defined as a production unit engaged in one kind, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location. An itinerant unit refers to a mobile production unit which does not operate at a fixed location. Examples are hawkers and sellers along the road within a temporary makeshift location, taxi operators and units involved in construction activities.

Sampling frame

3. The sampling frame consisted of a list of production units obtained from the database of licences of local authorities, supplemented with information from other administrative sources such as taxi operators registered at the National Transport Authority, professionals from various professional associations, etc. The number of small economic units as June 2007 was estimated at 91,070.

Sampling design

- 4. The economic units were stratified (grouped) according to type of economic activities based on the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) of Economic Activities, an adapted version of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Revision 3.
- 5. The sample comprised 3,426 units (3,113 for the Island of Mauritius and 313 for the Island of Rodrigues) which were allocated to the different strata according to Neymann Allocation or optimum allocation at fixed cost. This type of allocation was considered to be more appropriate than the usual proportional allocation as data from the previous CEAs indicate that value added varies widely from one economic activity group or stratum to the other. Within the strata, selection of units was effected by Systematic Random Sampling to ensure representativeness.
- 6. To capture seasonal features in production activities, the 3,113 units that were selected for the Island of Mauritius were spread evenly over the 12 months of the year and 313 units for Rodrigues over the four quarters, while ensuring representativeness.

Data collection

7. Given that small units do not usually keep proper records of their transactions, data collection was carried out by direct interviews. Each month, four Supervisors and 20 Interviewers were responsible for the data collection in the Island of Mauritius. In Rodrigues, the data collection was carried out during the second month of each quarter by six Interviewers working under the responsibility of two Supervisors.

- 8. The data collection was preceded by an identification phase, during which each interviewer had to locate the selected production units. This phase also helped to identify units that have moved, changed activities, been dormant or ceased operation.
- 9. Once the selected units have been successfully identified, the respondents were requested to keep daily/weekly records of their transactions in diaries provided to them. The units were visited regularly by interviewers to ensure that records are being properly kept and to answer to any queries. The completed diaries were collected at the end of the survey month, and the data from the diaries transcribed to the relevant census questionnaires by the interviewer.
- 10. The whole exercise was coordinated and supervised by one Chief Supervisor, supported by one Senior Supervisor.

Data processing

11. Data entry was carried out by staff of the Central Information Systems Division (CISD) of the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications. Data cleaning and tabulation were performed by CSO staff.

Reference period

12. The reference period for the collection of information was one month. The monthly data were consolidated and weighted to obtain the population estimates for the calendar year 2007.

Legal authority and confidentiality

- 13. The first phase of the 2007 Census of Economic Activities was conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 and Regulations GN No.242 of 2006.
- 14. The Statistics Act provides for an obligation on selected respondents to furnish to the Director of Statistics such information as requested in the approved questionnaire and at the same time guarantees the confidentiality of all information provided.

Concepts, definitions and classifications

- 15. The concepts and definitions follow the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93).
- 16. Activities were classified according to NSIC (National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities), an adapted version of ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities) Rev. 3 of 1990. Products were classified according to CPC (Central Product Classification) Ver. 1.1 of 2004.

Table 1 - Units, employment and output of small production units by industry group, CEA 2007, Republic of Mauritius

Industry group	Producti	ion units	Persons	engaged	Gross	output	Value	added
industry group	Number %		Number	Number %		Amount (Rs mn)		%
Total	91,979	100.0	208,797	100.0	72,857	100.0	42,126	100.0
Manufacturing	12,798	13.9	30,436	14.6	12,398	17.0	5,639	13.4
Construction	9,474	10.3	32,194	15.4	17,742	24.4	5,855	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	35,132	38.2	73,815	35.4	19,045	26.1	15,130	35.9
Hotels and restaurants	7,713	8.4	19,515	9.3	5,725	7.9	3,504	8.3
Transport, storage and communications	15,506	16.9	24,480	11.7	7,613	10.4	4,382	10.4
Financial intermediation	145	0.2	505	0.2	273	0.4	214	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,238	2.4	7,965	3.8	4,748	6.5	3,625	8.6
Education	1,861	2.0	4,503	2.2	946	1.3	720	1.7
Health and social work	1,366	1.5	3,229	1.5	1,529	2.1	1,087	2.6
Other services	5,746	6.2	12,155	5.8	2,838	3.9	1,971	4.7

Table 2 - Small production units by industry group and region, CEA 2007, Republic of Mauritius

	Url	oan	Ru	ral	To	tal
Industry group	Number of establishment s	Number of persons engaged	Number of establishment s	Number of persons engaged	Number of establishment	Number of persons engaged
Total	47,189	112,000	44,790	96,797	91,979	208,797
Manufacturing	6,781	17,310	6,017	13,126	12,798	30,436
Construction	5,096	15,470	4,378	16,724	9,474	32,194
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	19,023	43,117	16,109	30,698	35,132	73,815
Hotels and restaurants	3,124	9,178	4,589	10,337	7,713	19,515
Transport, storage and communications	7,015	10,178	8,491	14,302	15,506	24,480
Financial intermediation	101	420	44	85	145	505
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,703	6,660	535	1,305	2,238	7,965
Education	903	2,389	958	2,114	1,861	4,503
Health and social work	1,002	2,354	364	875	1,366	3,229
Other services	2,441	4,924	3,305	7,231	5,746	12,155

Table 3 - Number of small production units by employment size, CEA 2007 - Republic of Mauritius

				Em	ployment	size				
Industry group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Total	39,463	25,455	11,570	6,204	3,532	2,541	870	1,185	1,159	91,979
Manufacturing	5,936	3,055	1,336	686	672	331	255	232	295	12,798
Construction	1,600	1,695	2,270	1,877	575	910	-	364	183	9,474
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	15,362	11,188	3,837	2,055	1,217	757	288	151	277	35,132
Hotels and restaurants	2,318	2,644	1,215	597	475	145	30	175	114	7,713
Transport, storage and communications	9,480	4,160	1,387	184	99	122	42	32	ı	15,506
Financial intermediation	24	38	26	16	12	17	-	12	-	145
Real estate, renting and business activities	590	365	398	219	242	86	69	56	213	2,238
Education	750	414	306	159	79	119	11	23	-	1,861
Health and social work	669	254	180	67	34	54	108	1	-	1,366
Other services	2,734	1,642	615	344	127	1	67	140	77	5,746

Table 4 - Full time and part time employment in small production units, CEA 2007, Republic of Mauritius

		Full time			Part time			Total	
Industry group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	140,442	48,293	188,735	14,026	6,036	20,062	154,468	54,329	208,797
Manufacturing	23,214	4,870	28,084	1,654	698	2,352	24,868	5,568	30,436
Construction	31,102	182	31,284	910	-	910	32,012	182	32,194
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	43,052	22,683	65,735	5,277	2,803	8,080	48,329	25,486	73,815
Hotels and restaurants	8,709	7,937	16,646	1,330	1,539	2,869	10,039	9,476	19,515
Transport, storage and communications	20,599	1,103	21,702	2,699	79	2,778	23,298	1,182	24,480
Financial intermediation	218	271	489	-	16	16	218	287	505
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,234	2,802	7,036	741	188	929	4,975	2,990	7,965
Education	938	3,271	4,209	113	181	294	1,051	3,452	4,503
Health and social work	1,714	1,115	2,829	258	142	400	1,972	1,257	3,229
Other services	6,662	4,059	10,721	1,044	390	1,434	7,706	4,449	12,155

Table 5 - Number of persons engaged in small production units by employment status and sex, CEA 2007 - Republic of Mauritius

		Employer		Own	account w	orker		Employee		Contribu	ting Famil	y Worker		Total	
Industry group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	36,678	1,954	38,632	48,039	3,508	51,547	93,687	4,937	98,624	13,429	6,565	19,994	191,833	16,964	208,797
Manufacturing	5,393	253	5,646	6,687	384	7,071	14,666	940	15,606	1,339	774	2,113	28,085	2,351	30,436
Construction	7,902	-	7,902	1,389	-	1,389	22,357	182	22,539	364	-	364	32,012	182	32,194
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	10,879	829	11,708	20,591	2,193	22,784	26,972	1,213	28,185	7,293	3,845	11,138	65,735	8,080	73,815
Hotels and restaurants	2,453	252	2,705	4,554	422	4,976	6,777	669	7,446	2,862	1,526	4,388	16,646	2,869	19,515
Transport, storage and communications	4,598	127	4,725	10,517	67	10,584	7,943	125	8,068	1,015	88	1,103	24,073	407	24,480
Financial intermediation	105	-	105	20	-	20	355	8	363	9	8	17	489	16	505
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,355	45	1,400	571	80	651	4,918	711	5,629	192	93	285	7,036	929	7,965
Education	1,060	11	1,071	653	-	653	2,462	272	2,734	34	11	45	4,209	294	4,503
Health and social work	580	88	668	577	68	645	1,671	191	1,862	-	54	54	2,828	401	3,229
Other services	2,353	349	2,702	2,480	294	2,774	5,566	626	6,192	321	166	487	10,720	1,435	12,155

 $Table\ 6 - Production\ account\ of\ small\ production\ units\ ,\ CEA\ 2007\ -\ Republic\ of\ Mauritius$

Industry group	No of production units	Gross output at basic prices (Rs mn)	Intermediate Consumption (Rs mn)	Value added at basic prices (Rs mn)	Compensation of employees (Rs mn)
Total	91,979	72,857	30,731	42,126	9,475
Manufacturing	12,798	12,398	6,760	5,639	1,297
Construction	9,474	17,742	11,887	5,855	2,689
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	35,132	19,045	3,915	15,130	2,572
Hotels and restaurants	7,713	5,725	2,221	3,504	554
Transport, storage and communications	15,506	7,613	3,231	4,382	556
Financial intermediation	145	273	59	214	63
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,238	4,748	1,123	3,625	870
Education	1,861	946	226	720	189
Health and social work	1,366	1,529	442	1,087	169
Other services	5,746	2,838	867	1,971	516

_

Table 7 - Production structure of small production units , CEA 2007 - Republic of Mauritius

				Value added	
Industry group	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus ¹	Total
Total	100	42	13	45	58
Manufacturing	100	55	10	35	45
Construction	100	67	15	18	33
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	100	21	14	65	79
Hotels and restaurants	100	39	10	51	61
Γransport, storage and communications	100	42	7	51	58
Financial intermediation	100	22	23	55	78
Real estate, renting and business activities	100	24	18	58	76
Education	100	24	20	56	76
Health and social work	100	29	11	60	71
Other services	100	31	18	51	69

1/ includes net indirect taxes

Table 8 - Operational ratios of small production units , CEA 2007 - Republic of Mauritius

Industry group	No. of units covered	Number of persons engaged per unit	Number of employees per unit	Gross output at basic prices per unit (Rs 000)	Value added at basic prices per unit (Rs 000)	Value added per persons engaged (Rs 000)	Average monthly compensation per employee (Rs)
Total	91,979	2.3	1.1	792.1	458.0	201.8	8,006
Manufacturing	12,798	2.4	1.2	968.8	440.6	185.3	6,926
Construction	9,474	3.4	2.4	1,872.7	618.0	181.9	9,942
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and	35,132	2.1	0.8	542.1	430.7	205.0	7,605
Hotels and restaurants	7,713	2.5	1.0	742.2	454.2	179.5	6,200
Transport, storage and communications	15,506	1.6	0.5	491.0	282.6	179.0	5,743
Financial intermediation	145	3.5	2.5	1,882.3	1,473.1	423.0	14,450
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,238	3.6	2.5	2,121.6	1,619.7	455.1	12,877
Education	1,861	2.4	1.5	508.6	387.1	160.0	5,771
Health and social work	1,366	2.4	1.4	1,119.1	795.5	336.5	7,554
Other services	5,746	2.1	1.1	493.9	343.0	162.2	6,944

- 19 -

Table 9 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation of small production units, CEA 2007, Republic of Mauritius

			Type o	of capital goods (l	Rs mn)	
Industry group	No. of production units	Building	Transport equipment	Other machinery and equipment ¹	Furniture	Total
Total	91,979	83.0	471.7	321.4	146.9	1,022.9
Manufacturing	12,798	1.6	59.1	71.5	3.6	135.8
Construction	9,474	-	91.0	3.9	-	94.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household	35,132	36.8	73.6	69.6	38.0	218.0
Hotels and restaurants	7,713	31.2	18.7	23.3	18.5	91.7
Transport, storage and communications	15,506	-	75.5	10.1	0.3	85.8
Financial intermediation	145	-	-	1.3	2.7	3.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,238	5.0	115.1	61.3	78.3	259.6
Education	1,861	0.7	-	2.0	1.3	3.9
Health and social work	1,366	3.4	-	57.2	0.6	61.2
Other services	5,746	4.4	38.7	21.2	3.7	67.9

1/ include IT equipment.

 $Table\ 10 - Number\ of\ small\ units\ by\ geographical\ district,\ CEA\ 2007,\ Republic\ of\ Mauritius$

Industry group	Port- Louis	Pample- mousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigu es	Total
Total	18,792	8,701	6,818	9,185	7,706	3,565	27,238	4,873	2,694	2,407	91,979
Manufacturing	2,075	927	893	1,143	859	561	4,710	676	305	649	12,798
Construction	1,093	1,638	728	364	546	546	3,640	364	182	373	9,474
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	8,714	3,277	2,505	4,147	1,980	1,471	10,008	1,678	762	590	35,132
Hotels and restaurants	862	861	1,007	732	562	295	2,077	669	455	193	7,713
Transport, storage and communication	3,378	992	705	1,756	3,143	500	3,326	858	532	316	15,506
Financial intermediation	79	5	8	24	-	-	29	-	-	-	145
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,043	85	146	83	12	9	622	106	49	83	2,238
Education	460	301	187	102	79	45	443	187	57	-	1,861
Health and social work	167	102	99	65	-	34	834	65	-	-	1,366
Other community, social and personal service activities	921	513	540	769	525	104	1,549	270	352	203	5,746