

2002 Collection of Statistics of Economic Activities

Phase 1 – Small establishments and itinerant units

Introduction

The Central Statistics Office started its fourth Census of Economic Activities in January 2002. The main objective of this exercise, which is conducted every five years, is to collect statistics on the operating characteristics and structure of all types of economic activities, except agriculture, undertaken in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

This Economic and Social indicator presents the main findings of the first phase of the Census (January – December 2002) which focused on small non-agricultural units engaging nine or fewer workers, inclusive of own account and unpaid family workers. The results will be used to estimate the contribution of these units and their growing importance in the overall economy.

The methodology used is described briefly in section 2 and highlights of the results of the study are given in section 3. A detailed analysis of the data will be carried out and published early next year.

2. Methodology

2.1 Scope and coverage

The first phase of the Census of Economic Activities 2002 (CEA2002) covered all economic activities, engaging nine or fewer workers, in Mauritius and Rodrigues except:

- (i) agricultural activities
- (ii) domestic services carried out within households (e.g maids, gardeners etc.)
- (iii) activities carried out by operators of Export Processing Zone, Export Service Zone, Freeport and Offshore
- (iv) activities forbidden by law (e.g prostitution, drug trafficking etc.)

2.2 Unit of enquiry

The unit of enquiry was either the establishment or the owner/proprietor of 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.

2.3 Sampling frame

The basis for the sampling frame consisted of a list of establishments which were identified at the 2000 Housing and Population Census. This was supplemented with information from other sources such as licenses issued by the local authorities, taxi operators registered at the National Transport Authority, list of doctors from Medical Council, etc. The final number of small productive units estimated as at June 2002 was 75,267, of which 45,586 consisted of establishments and 29,681 itinerant units.

2.4 Sampling design

The frame of production units was stratified (grouped) according to region (urban and rural) and type of economic activities based on the National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, an adapted version of the latest revision (rev. 3) of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities.

The final sample size was 3,200 units (3,000 for Island of Mauritius and 200 for Island of Rodrigues) which were allocated to the different strata (groups of units) according to Neymann Allocation or optimum allocation at fixed cost. This type of allocation was found to be more appropriate as compared to the usual proportional allocation since it was observed from the previous Census of Economic Activities in 1997 that the value added varied widely from one economic activity group or stratum to the other. Sampling within strata was effected by Systematic Random Sampling method to ensure representativeness. Also to capture seasonal features in production activities, the sample of 3,000 units in Mauritius was spread over 12 months while that of Rodrigues (200), over four quarters (third month of each quarter).

2.5 Data collection

Being given that the small units usually do not keep proper records of their transactions, data collection was carried out by direct interviews. Each month four supervisors and 16 interviewers were responsible for the data collection in the Island of Mauritius. The survey in the Island of Rodrigues was conducted on a quarterly basis and the staff comprised one supervisor and four interviewers.

The data collection was preceded by an identification phase, during which each interviewer identified the selected production units. This phase helped to identify units that have moved, changed activities, been dormant or simply ceased operation.

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.

The whole exercise was coordinated and supervised by one Chief Supervisor, who was supported by one Senior Supervisor.

2.6. Data processing

The Central Information Systems Division (CISD) of the Ministry of Finance handled the data processing and production of tables using the 'Integrated Microcomputer Processing System' (IMPS) software.

2.7. Reference period

The reference period for the collection of information was one month. However hawkers and street vendors, who might not recall the value of their transactions for too long a period, were requested to provide the information for one week only. Weekly and monthly data were then consolidated to provide estimates for the calendar year 2002.

2.8. Legal authority and confidentiality

The 2002 collection of Statistics of Economic Activities also known as 2002 Census of Economic Activities was conducted under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 and under Regulations GN No. 87 of 2002.

This act requires the owner/Manager of a unit/establishment to furnish to the Director of Statistics such information as requested in the questionnaire and at the same time guarantees the confidentiality of all information provided.

2.9. Classification

The concepts and definitions follow recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93). The classifications used were all international ones developed by the United Nations Statistical Division.

Activities were classified according to NSIC (National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities) rev 3, 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. 1.0 of 1998.

3. Highlights

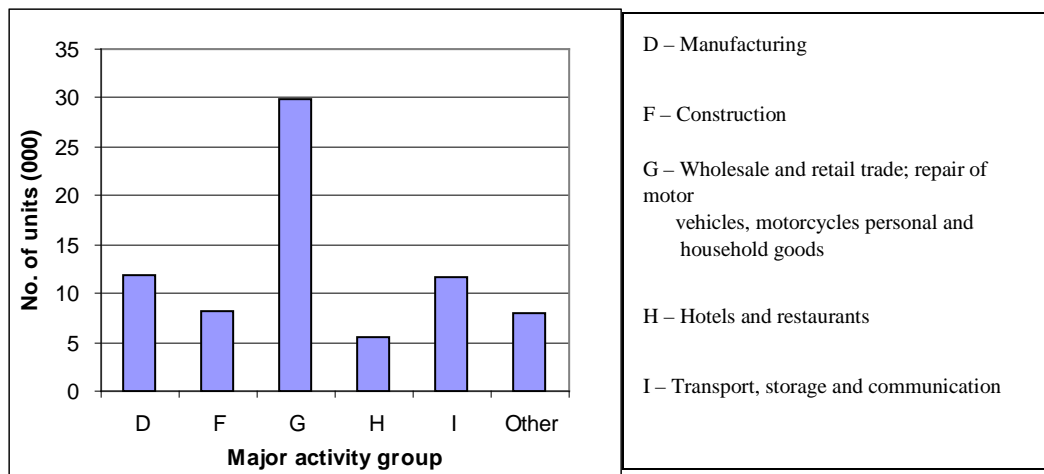
3.1 Distribution of small productive units

The number of small units covered in the Republic of Mauritius during the first phase of the CEA2002 was 75,267. Of these 60.6% (45,586) were establishments and the remaining 39.4% (29,681) consisted of itinerant units.

3.11 Activity

The majority, 82.0% (61,681), of the units was involved in four major activity groups: 39.8% in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods', 15.8% in 'Manufacturing', 15.4% in 'Transport, storage and communication' and 11.0% in 'Construction'.

Fig 1: Distribution of small units by major activity group



3.12 Spatial

From Table 2, it may be observed that the units were almost equally distributed in rural and urban regions. However the following activities were predominant in the urban

region: 'Real estate, renting and business activities' (75.4%), 'Financial intermediation' (70.0%), 'Health and social work' (73.4%).

3.2 Employment characteristics

The number of persons engaged was estimated at 177,659, of which 110,615 (62.3%) were in establishments and 67,044 (37.7%) were in itinerant units.

3.2.1 Employment by sex

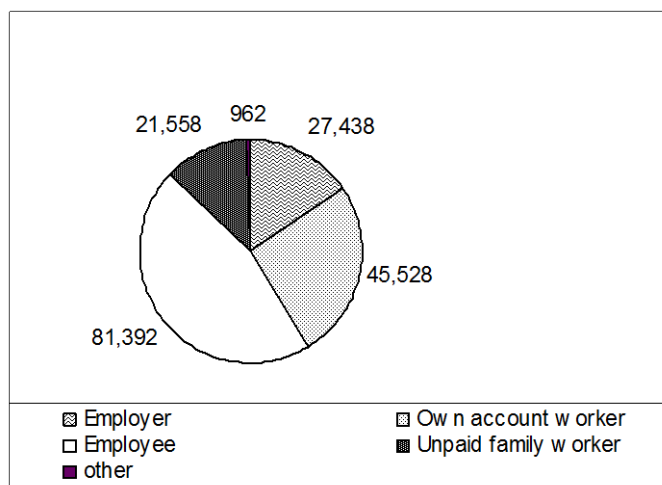
The distribution by sex, excluding 781 outworkers, shows that 133,389 (75.4%) were males and 43,489 (24.6%), females. The activity groups which involved more females were 'Education' (mainly pre-primary education), 'Financial intermediation' and 'Hotel and restaurants' (Table 5).

3.2.2 Employment by size

Out of the 75,267 units, the majority (52,061 or 69.2%) had only one or two persons engaged, while those with three to five persons numbered 17,604 i.e 23.4% (Table 4).

3.2.3 Employment Status

Fig 2: Distribution of workers by employment status



An analysis by employment status showed that out of 72,966 persons who headed the productive units, 27,438 (37.6%) were employers with paid employees and 45,528 (62.4%) were own account workers who either worked on their own or were helped by unpaid family workers. The number of employees stood at 81,392 and unpaid family workers at 21,558.

3.3 Production and investment

3.3.1 Output

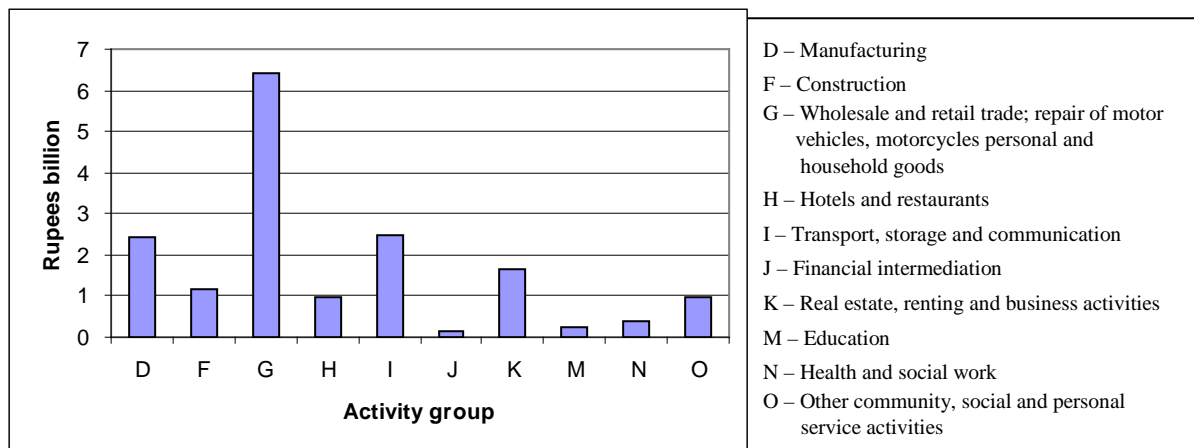
The total value of goods and services produced or gross output at basic prices, in 2002 by the small units, amounted to Rs 29,596 million. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. Of this gross output, Rs 19,114 million (64.6%) represented the contribution of small establishments and Rs 10,482 million (35.4%) that of itinerant units (Table 1).

3.3.2 Intermediate consumption

The value of goods and services at purchaser's price used in the production process (intermediate consumption) amounted to Rs 12,706 million. The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser including trade and transport margins and non-deductible VAT. This intermediate consumption represented 42.9% of the gross output and 75.2% of value added (Table 6). Intermediate consumption of small establishments amounted to Rs 6,533 million, while that of itinerant units to Rs 6,173 million.

3.3.3 Value added

Value added at basic prices, obtained after subtraction of intermediate consumption from gross output, totalled Rs 16,890 million, representing 13.5% of GDP at basic prices (Rs 125,411 million - published in June 2003 by this office). The small establishments contributed Rs 12,581 million (74.5%) to this value.



The following activity groups contributed more than three quarter (76.8%) to the value added: 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods' - Rs 6,415 million (38.0%), 'Transport, storage and

communication’ - Rs 2,466 million (14.6%), ‘Manufacturing’ - Rs 2,423 million (14.3%) and ‘Real estate, renting and business activities’ - Rs 1,673 million (9.9%).

3.3.4. Compensation of employees

An amount of Rs 4,358 million was paid as compensation to employees (mostly as wages and salaries), out of which Rs 3,151 million (72.3%) was paid by the establishments.

Out of the total compensation more than three quarter (76.2%) was paid to employees working in four activity groups, namely ‘Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods’ - Rs 1,448 million, ‘Manufacturing’ - Rs 675 million, ‘Construction’ - Rs 627 million and ‘Transport, storage and communication’ - Rs 572 million.

3.3.5 Investment

Table 9 shows that in 2002, the small units invested a total value of Rs 1,643 million, of which Rs 1,180 million (71.8%) by the establishments. Investment made by the small units represented around 5.2% of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (Rs 31,549 million - estimated by this office in June 2003).

The two activity groups ‘Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods’, and ‘Transport, storage and communication’, together accounted for Rs 1,199 million or 73.0 % of the total investment incurred by the small productive units.

3.4 Production structure

Fig 4: Component of value added and intermediate consumption by industry group

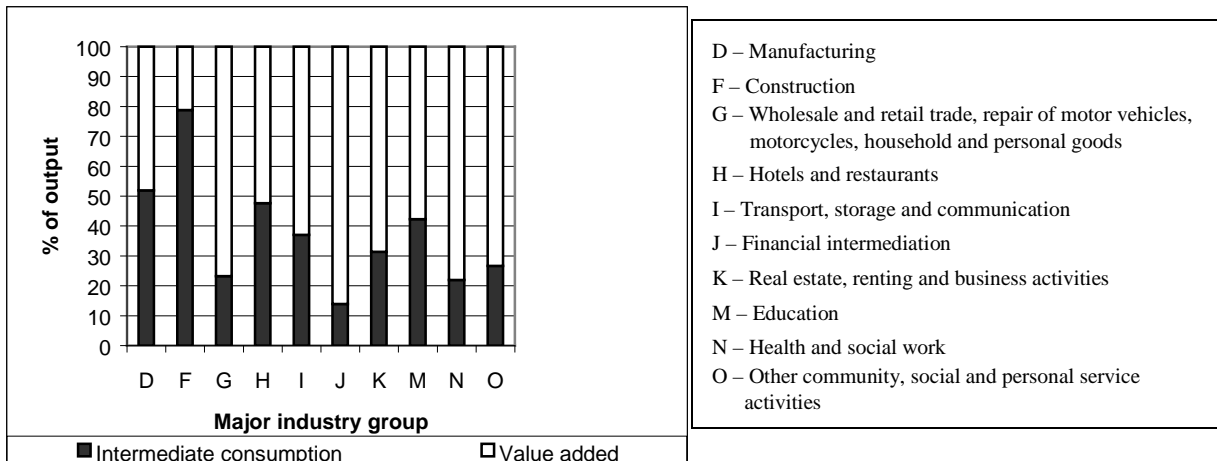


Table 7 presents the production structure of the major activity groups in the Republic of Mauritius. For example, in order to produce Rs 100 worth of goods and services in 'Manufacturing', Rs 52 worth of goods and services (intermediate consumption) were needed.. Of the resulting Rs 48 generated as value added, Rs 13 were paid as compensation of employees.

On the other hand, in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods' activity group, the production of Rs 100 worth of services required an expenditure of Rs 23 on intermediate goods and services and Rs 17 as compensation of employees.

It is worth noting, however, that these ratios varied widely from one activity to the other.

3.5 Operational ratios

The operational ratios worked out in Table 8 show that the employment size of small units was highest in 'Construction' with an average of 3.8 persons engaged per unit.

'Financial intermediation' had the highest annual output (Rs 1,386,200) and value added (Rs 1,193,000) per unit followed by 'Real estate, renting and business activities' with Rs 1,254,400 and Rs 861,100 respectively. However, employees working in these activity groups earn higher compensation than those of other activity groups.

3.6 Caution

The sampling frame for the Census of Economic Activities conducted for year 1997 was restricted to a list of licenses issued by local authorities, supplemented with lists of units registered at relevant authorities. For the CEA2002, a list of establishment was available from the Housing census carried out in 2000. This list was supplemented with licenses issued by local authorities and units registered with relevant authorities. Thus the frames of the two censuses are not strictly comparable

The objective of this study is to collect information from productive units in view of having updated inputs to review the structure of the economy. Thus distinction should be made between the estimates published in this paper and official estimates of economic variables such as employment and national accounts aggregates which are published by this office through relevant economic and social indicators. For example, the estimate of employment from this study includes also secondary jobs or 'moonlighters'.

Results from this study will be used for updating the national accounts estimates. But prior to this, an evaluation of the data will be carried out to arrive at an estimate of the activities not covered by this survey. The evaluation of the data will be published in an analytical report early next year.

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Table 1 - Employment and output of small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Rupees million

Industrial activity NSIC Rev 3	Number of units covered			Number of persons engaged (including outworkers)			Gross output			Value added		
	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total
TOTAL	45,586	29,681	75,267	110,615	67,044	177,659	19,114	10,482	29,596	12,581	4,309	16,890
D. Manufacturing	11,859	-	11,859	28,127	-	28,127	5,039	-	5,039	2,423	-	2,343
F. Construction	-	8,243	8,243	-	30,934	30,934	-	5,537	5,537	-	1,174	1,174
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	22,447	7,532	29,979	52,729	11,614	64,343	7,430	932	8,362	5,688	727	6,415
H. Hotels and restaurants	3,012	3,584	5,596	8,415	4,909	13,324	1,403	499	1,902	802	193	995
I. Transport, storage and communication	278	11,322	11,600	1,308	19,587	20,895	400	3,514	3,914	251	2,215	2,466
J. Financial intermediation	130	-	130	378	-	378	181	-	181	155	-	155
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,943	-	1,943	6,130	-	6,130	2,437	-	2,437	1,673	-	1,673
M. Education	1,340	-	1,340	3,692	-	3,692	427	-	427	246	-	246
N. Health and social work	1,070	-	1,070	2,233	-	2,233	492	-	492	386	-	386
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	3,507	-	3,507	7,603	-	7,603	1,305	-	1,305	957	-	957

Table 2 - Small production units by region, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity NSIC Rev 3	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total	Establish-ment	Itinerant unit	Total
TOTAL	23,220	14,279	37,499	22,366	15,402	37,768	45,586	29,681	75,267
D. Manufacturing	5,281	-	5,281	6,578	-	6,578	11,859	-	11,859
F. Construction	-	4,690	4,690	-	3,553	3,553	-	8,243	8,243
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11,495	4,088	15,583	10,952	3,444	14,396	22,447	7,532	29,979
H. Hotels and restaurants	1,304	778	2,082	1,708	1,806	3,514	3,012	2,584	5,596
I. Transport, storage and communication	200	4,723	4,923	78	6,599	6,677	278	11,322	11,600
J. Financial intermediation	91	-	91	39	-	39	130	-	130
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,465	-	1,465	478	-	478	1,943	-	1,943
M. Education	880	-	880	460	-	460	1,340	-	1,340
N. Health and social work	785	-	785	285	-	285	1,070	-	1,070
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	1,719	-	1,719	1,788	-	1,788	3,507	-	3,507

Table 3 - Full time and part time employment in small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity NSIC Rev 3	Production units	Persons Engaged ¹								
		Full time			Part time			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	75,267	113,717	32,727	146,444	8,808	5,101	13,909	122,525	37,828	160,353
D. Manufacturing	11,859	20,199	4,099	24,298	1,881	1,300	3,181	22,080	5,399	27,479
F. Construction	8,243	30,880	-	30,880	-	54	54	30,880	54	30,934
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,979	30,659	15,754	46,413	3,694	2,553	6,247	34,353	18,307	52,660
H. Hotels and restaurants	5,596	3,875	3,734	7,609	427	379	806	4,302	4,113	8,415
I. Transport, storage and communication	11,600	19,037	874	19,911	876	108	984	19,913	982	20,895
J. Financial intermediation	130	135	209	344	13	22	35	148	231	379
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,943	3,606	1,924	5,530	372	161	533	3,978	2,085	6,063
M. Education	1,340	955	2,406	3,361	134	197	331	1,089	2,603	3,692
N. Health and social work	1,070	1,033	809	1,842	227	164	391	1,260	973	2,233
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	3,507	3,338	2,918	6,256	1,184	163	1,347	4,522	3,081	7,603

1 - excludes outworkers, hawkers and street vendors

Table 4 - Distribution of small production units by size of employment, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity NSIC Rev 3	Employment size									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Total	29,455	22,606	9,147	5,827	2,630	2,880	945	456	1,321	75,267
D. Manufacturing	5,057	3,089	1,176	876	692	590	238	73	68	11,859
F. Construction	1,984	938	1,515	1,407	469	938	-	-	992	8,243
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11,842	10,475	3,898	1,583	725	729	418	179	130	29,979
H. Hotels and restaurants	1,372	2,814	207	853	100	122	36	25	67	5,596
I. Transport, storage and communication	6,446	3,213	1,056	298	171	246	63	73	34	11,600
J. Financial intermediation	17	39	43	9	13	9	-	-	-	130
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	290	464	395	478	192	30	79	13	2	1,943
M. Education	531	248	128	163	120	79	22	42	7	1,340
N. Health and social work	535	297	113	10	-	85	15	15	-	1,070
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	1,381	1,029	616	150	148	52	74	36	21	3,507

Table 5 - Employment¹ in small production units by employment status and sex, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity NSIC Rev. 3	Employer			Own account worker			Employee			Unpaid family worker			Other			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total	24,656	2,782	27,438	36,211	9,317	45,528	62,958	18,434	81,392	8,814	12,744	21,558	750	212	962	133,389	43,489	176,878
D. Manufacturing	4,548	260	4,808	6,072	1,079	7,151	10,079	2,402	12,481	1,381	1,658	3,039	-	-	-	22,080	5,399	27,479
F. Construction	5,790	-	5,790	1,930	54	1,984	23,160	-	23,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,880	54	30,934
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	6,587	1,071	7,658	16,544	5,362	21,906	14,863	6,803	21,666	5,340	7,422	12,762	223	60	283	43,557	20,718	64,275
H. Hotels and restaurants	820	223	1,043	2,524	2,030	4,554	1,436	2,368	3,804	1,180	2,737	3,917	-	4	4	5,960	7,362	13,322
I. Transport, storage and communication	4,187	296	4,483	6,851	44	6,895	8,297	551	8,848	544	91	635	34	-	34	19,913	982	20,895
J. Financial intermediation	87	9	96	9	9	18	39	196	235	-	17	17	13	-	13	148	231	379
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,032	90	1,122	470	60	530	2,294	1,790	4,084	155	145	300	29	-	29	3,980	2,085	6,065
M. Education	205	497	702	419	178	597	384	1,855	2,239	66	44	110	15	29	44	1,089	2,603	3,692
N. Health and social work	380	36	416	431	93	524	348	778	1,126	-	37	37	102	29	131	1,261	973	2,234
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	1,020	300	1,320	961	408	1,369	2,058	1,691	3,749	148	593	741	334	90	424	4,521	3,082	7,603

1 : Excludes outworkers

M : Male

F : Female

T : Total

Table 6 - Production accounts of small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Rupees million					
Industrial activity (NSIC Rev 3)	No. of production units	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption	Value added at basic prices	Compensation of employees
TOTAL	75,267	29,596	12,706	16,890	4,358
D. Manufacturing	11,859	5,039	2,616	2,423	675
F. Construction	8,243	5,537	4,363	1,174	627
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,979	8,362	1,947	6,415	1,448
H. Hotels and restaurants	5,596	1,902	907	995	206
I. Transport, storage and communication	11,600	3,914	1,448	2,466	572
J. Financial intermediation	130	181	26	155	22
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,943	2,437	764	1,673	444
M. Education	1,340	427	181	246	115
N. Health and social work	1,070	492	106	386	52
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	3,507	1,305	348	957	197

Table 7 - Production structure of small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Rupees				
Industrial activity (NSIC Rev 3)	Gross output at basic price	Intermediate consumption	Value added at basic prices	Compensation of employees
TOTAL	100	43	57	15
D. Manufacturing	100	52	48	13
F. Construction	100	79	21	11
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	100	23	77	17
H. Hotels and restaurants	100	48	52	11
I. Transport, storage and communication	100	37	63	15
J. Financial intermediation	100	14	86	12
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	100	31	69	18
M. Education	100	42	58	27
N. Health and social work	100	22	78	11
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	100	27	73	15

Table 8 - Operational ratios of small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity (NSIC Rev 3)	No. of units covered	Persons engaged per unit ¹	Employees per unit ¹	Gross output at basic prices per unit (Rs 000)	Value added at basic prices per unit (Rs 000)	Value added at basic prices per employee (Rs 000)	Average monthly compensation per employee (Rs)
TOTAL	75,267	2.4	1.1	393.2	224.4	208	4,462
D. Manufacturing	11,859	2.4	1.1	424.9	204.3	194	4,510
F. Construction	8,243	3.8	2.8	671.7	142.4	51	2,255
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,979	2.1	0.7	278.9	214.0	296	5,569
H. Hotels and restaurants	5,596	2.4	0.7	339.8	177.8	262	4,507
I. Transport, storage and communication	11,600	1.8	0.8	337.4	212.5	279	5,384
J. Financial intermediation	130	2.9	1.8	1,386.2	1,193.0	661	7,722
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,943	3.2	2.1	1,254.4	861.1	410	9,060
M. Education	1,340	2.8	1.7	318.7	184.0	110	4,282
N. Health and social work	1,070	2.1	1.1	459.8	360.7	343	3,848
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	3,507	2.2	1.1	372.0	272.8	255	4,381

1 - No distinction was made between full time and part time.

Table 9 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation of small production units, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Rupees million

Industrial activity (NSIC Rev 3)	No. of production units	Type of capital goods						
		Building	Transport equipment	Computer and accessories	Other machinery and equipment	Furniture	Other	Total
TOTAL	75,267	245.7	432.1	383.9	245.7	312.8	22.7	1,642.9
D. Manufacturing	11,859	15.4	3.6	17.7	53.0	1.0	1.6	92.3
F. Construction	8,243	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	19.2
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,979	199.0	107.1	111.8	61.1	267.1	9.6	755.7
H. Hotels and restaurants	5,596	7.8	-	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.5	14.6
I. Transport, storage and communication	11,600	-	251.0	186.5	1.7	2.7	1.2	443.1
J. Financial intermediation	130	8.6	-	1.0	-	1.1	-	10.7
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1,943	5.8	27.1	27.3	2.9	26.7	1.7	91.5
M. Education	1,340	5.4	33.3	35.3	5.7	4.6	3.7	88.0
N. Health and social work	1,070	3.0	5.0	1.7	-	1.6	0.1	11.4
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	3,507	0.7	5.0	1.6	101.2	5.6	2.3	116.4

Table 10 - Distribution of small production units by geographical district, CEA 2002, Republic of Mauritius

Industrial activity (NSIC Rev 3)	Rupees million										
	Port-Louis	Pample-mousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
TOTAL	13,678	6,223	7,164	9,676	5,222	2,393	23,271	3,713	2,235	1,692	75,267
D. Manufacturing	1,823	897	686	1,325	1,180	639	3,603	749	415	542	11,859
F. Construction	938	-	938	1,876	469	-	3,752	-	-	270	8,243
G. Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	6,046	2,840	2,668	3,412	1,689	901	9,241	1,718	905	559	29,979
H. Hotels and restaurants	1,146	844	969	469	511	124	803	357	257	116	5,596
I. Transport, storage and communication	1,980	1,123	1,350	1,757	1,008	494	2,870	524	407	87	11,600
J. Financial intermediation	52	13	9	-	9	-	34	-	-	13	130
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	735	118	159	130	35	39	669	7	35	16	1,944
M. Education	317	71	93	96	29	36	558	44	57	39	1,341
N. Health and social work	197	45	62	128	48	18	550	22	-	-	1,069
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	444	272	230	483	245	142	1,191	292	159	50	3,507