

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

ADDIS ABABA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

(REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 1972)

Issued by
The Employment and Statistics Division
Employment Survey Series A. No. 3

331-128'63

ETH

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

ADDIS ABABA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

(REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 1972)

Issued By

The Employment and Statistics Division

Employment Survey Series A. No. 3

C O N T E N T S

- I. Summary
- II. Scope and Coverage of the Survey
- III. Employment Trends
 - A. Total Employment
 - B. The Public Sector
 - C. The Private Sector
 - D. Employment of Women
 - E. Anticipated Changes in Employment
- IV. Demand for Personnel
 - A. Engagements and Discharges
 - B. Current Vacancies
- V. Persons Seeking Work
- VI. Shortages of Manpower

ADDIS ABABA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

(REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 1972)

I Summary

1.1 The present survey was carried out as on 31 March 1972 and is the third in the series of half-yearly employment surveys. The level of employment in Addis Ababa municipal area as on 31 March 1972 has risen by 20 percent as compared to that as on 30 September 1971, and by 12.9 percent as compared to that a year ago on 31 March 1971. The increase in the number of people employed was more noticeable in the private sector than in the public sector.

1.2 In the public sector which comprises all government and semi-government organisations and establishments, the increase was only 2 percent, taking the employment at the end of September 1971 as the base for comparison. Industry-wise, some decline was observed except in community, social and personal services, finance, insurance and business services and in electricity, gas and water.

1.3 In the private sector the overall increase was 24 percent as compared to the level of employment revealed by the September 30, 1971 survey and 13.7 percent as compared to that shown by 31 March 1971 survey. Increases were reported in all industries, but the increase was higher in establishments employing less than 50 persons than in those with 50 or more persons employed in them.

1.4 It is worth noting that out of the estimated total employment in the Addis Ababa municipal area, about 85 percent were engaged in the private sector. The number of women estimated to have been employed accounted for 30.6 percent of the total employment.

1.5 605 vacancies in the public sector and 326 vacancies in the private sector (establishments with 50 or more persons) were reported to be remaining unfilled as on the date of the survey. Most of these vacancies were for professional,

technical, clerical, sales and production workers, and they were reported by establishments engaged in manufacturing, transport, storage and communications and in community, social and personal services.

1.6 At the Addis Ababa Employment Office 1324 job-seekers, on the average, were registered every month during the period Tikiut 1, (October 12, 1971) through Megabit 30, 1964 (April 8, 1972.) About 82 percent of the registrants were either illiterate or with primary education. Only 1.9 percent of the registrants had undergone vocational/technical training. Most of the employment seekers were registered to work as semi-skilled or unskilled labourers. About 19 percent were looking for clerical work.

1.7 During the survey, shortages of personnel were reported for professional, technical, sales and clerical personnel and for production workers in transport equipment operation. In most categories the shortage was for qualified and experienced personnel.

II. The Scope and Coverage of the Survey

2.1 This is the third in the series of surveys of employment in Addis Ababa which is being carried out every six months. The survey is restricted to the Addis Ababa municipal area, and it is aimed at measuring the changes in the level of employment and finding out the underlying causes. The present survey estimates the total number of people engaged in various economic activities as on 31 March 1972. Current job vacancies, the seasonality of certain activities, shortages and surpluses of manpower and the expected future trend have also been included in the scope of the survey.

2.2 The survey was carried out as in the first and second rounds on the basis of an establishment-reporting system. All establishments, agencies and organisations in the public sector in the Addis Ababa municipal area have been covered. In the private sector, establishments employing fifty persons or more were also completely enumerated. But the other establishments in the private sector, with

smaller number of people in them were selected on the basis of a 5 percent random sample of enumeration areas. The sample areas were selected from each of the ten woredas (districts) of Addis Ababa, their number being in proportion to the estimated employment in each woreda in 1967. Each sample area was enumerated completely.

2.3 Working proprietors, employees (whether they were employed on temporary or permanent basis) and unpaid family workers were included within the scope of the survey. Excluded from the survey in the private sector were domestic servants, street vendors and other self-employed persons without any fixed working place. In the public sector, the army and police force were not included, although the civilians working in the armed forces were included.

2.4 In the public sector, returns were received from all but 4 government establishments. 136 establishments from the private sector, employing 50 persons or more, responded in time while 6 others did not. Estimates were made in respect of employment in establishments which did not respond in time, both in the public and private sectors. 2955 returns were obtained covering all establishments of less than 50 workers in the sample enumeration areas.

III. Employment Trends

A. Total Employment

3.1 The total employment in establishments in Addis Ababa municipal area as on 31 March 1972 was estimated to be 254, 647 as compared to 212, 205* as on 30 September 1971, both in the public and private sectors together. This shows an overall increase of 20 percent over the previous six months, and an increase of 12.9 percent as compared to the position a year ago as at the end of March 1971. This increase in employment was more marked in the private sector than in the public sector. The figures, sector-wise, are given in table 1. The employment as at 31 March 1972 classified by industry is shown at Annex 1.

* Adjusted figures, due to the inclusion of corrected figures given by the reporting establishments.

Table 1. Estimated employment as at the end of September 1971 and March 1972 in Addis Ababa, in the Public and Private Sectors.

Period	Public Sector	Private Sector			Grand Total
		Establishment Employing		Total	
		50 or more persons	Less than 50 persons		
September 1971	38,267 [*]	24,240	149,698	173,938	212,205 [*]
March 1972	39,031	27,247	188,369	215,616	254,647
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	+2.0	+12.4	+25.8	+24.0	+20.0

3.2 In the private sector, out of the 27,247 persons employed in the bigger establishments with 50 or more persons in them, 144 were working proprietors, 27,092 were paid employees and 11 were unpaid family workers. In the smaller establishments, 80,415 of the total of 188,369, were working proprietors, 89,664 paid employees and 18,290 unpaid family workers.

3.3 As may be seen from table 1, employment increased by 24 per cent in the private sector as compared to 2 per cent in the public sector. In the private sector the increase was relatively larger in the smaller establishments (25.8 per cent) than in the bigger establishments with 50 or more persons (12.4 per cent).

3.4 All industries showed a rise in employment during the period. Manufacturing employment increased by 4.9 per cent, while employment in electricity, gas and water rose by 3.1 per cent. All other industries showed increases ranging from 14.8 per cent in community, social and personal services to 111.3 per cent in construction. Annex 2 shows half-yearly percentage changes in employment in various industries and services from 31 March 1971 to 31 March 1972.

^{*} Adjusted figures, due to the inclusion of corrected figures given by the reporting establishments.

3.5 About 82 per cent of the total estimated employed persons were engaged in the three industrial activities, namely, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (41.1 percent) manufacturing (20.6 percent) and in community, social and personal services (19.9 percent). Construction accounted for 8.1 per cent, while transport, storage and communications employed 6.7 percent of the total.

B. The Public Sector.

3.6 The number of people working in the different government organisations and establishments as on the date of the survey has shown a small increase of 2 percent as compared to the number as at the end of September 1971. But compared to that a year ago at the end of March 1971, it has gone up by 8.5 percent. Apart from those working in community, social and personal services, finance, insurance and business services and to some extent in electricity, gas and water, the number of persons employed in the other economic activities has gone down, as compared to that reported as on 30 September 1971[⌘]. The decline was more marked in the case of transport, storage and communications and in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants.

3.7 However, taking the level of employment as on 31 March 1971 as the basis of comparison, the decline was only under wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and in construction[⌘]. A 28.2 per cent overall rise was noticed in transport, storage and communications from March 1971 to March 1972.

3.8 About 67 per cent of the employees in the government sector were engaged in community, social and personal services. Employment in transport, storage and communications accounted for 14 percent and manufacturing for 5 per cent. Since there are only a few establishments which are grouped under wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants in the public sector, the least number of people was employed in this economic activity.

[⌘] One establishment which was included under construction industry in the previous surveys has been reclassified in community, social and personal services during this survey.

C. The Private Sector

3.9 The number of people employed in private sector establishments in Addis Ababa municipal area accounted for almost 85 percent of the total number employed in establishments. This ratio was 84 percent a year ago, as on 31 March 1971. It is worth noting that the private sector absorbs the large majority of persons employed in Addis Ababa.

3.10 As mentioned earlier, employment as on 31 March 1972 in private sector establishments has gone up by 24 percent, compared to the number as on 30 September 1971. The level of employment in the bigger establishments, employing 50 or more persons, rose by 12.4 percent over the last six months, while in establishments with less than 50 persons, the number of persons employed showed an overall increase of 25.8 percent.

3.11 There was a general increase in employment in all industries in the private sector. The increase was substantial in the construction industry (133 percent) followed by finance, insurance and business services (60.6 percent) and transport, storage and communications (55 percent). In the other economic activities, although the increases were not as high as the ones just stated, they were still notable. The number of persons working in community, social and personal services went up by 24.4 percent, that in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants by 21 per cent and that in quarrying by over 20 percent. Manufacturing employment showed an increase of 5.3 per cent, the larger establishments accounting for a greater rate of increase than the smaller ones. In all other industries, however, the employment in the smaller establishments showed a larger percentage increase than that in the larger ones employing 50 or more persons.

3.12 Compared to that a year ago (as on 31 March 1971) the employment in the private sector has shown a rise by 13.7 percent. Employment went up in all industries during this period. Under finance, insurance and business services there was an increase by 185.9 per cent, due mainly to the inclusion of an insurance company among the smaller establishments. Under transport, storage

communications a 46.2 percent increase was realised. The employment in construction activity rose by 18.6 percent. It may be remembered that the level of employment under this head had gone down by about 49 percent as on 30 September 1971 as compared to 31 March 1971, probably due to seasonality.

3.13 Examining the changes in employment in the private sector in more detail, it is noticed that the number of smaller establishments in the sample areas was higher as compared to the number during the previous survey. This increase in the number of establishments was due partly to the growth of the number of establishments in Addis Ababa municipal area and partly to the fact that due to the construction of new roads by the municipality of Addis Ababa some establishments were displaced or had to remain closed and did not therefore render returns for the survey as on 30 September 1971, but have subsequently come into operation. During the survey under report, some houses which were used for residence, have become business centres due to the construction of new roads.

3.14 Taking the private sector as a whole, about 48 percent of the total number of persons employed were reported in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and about 24 percent in manufacturing industry. 11 per cent were engaged in community, social and personal services.

3.15 Looking at the bigger and smaller establishments separately, the number of persons employed were distributed differently. In the establishments employing 50 persons or more, almost 55 percent of the total were found to be working in the manufactory industries, and 17.7 percent in construction and 16.4 percent in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants. But in the smaller establishments, almost 53 percent were working in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, 18.9 percent in the manufacturing industries and 12.1 percent in community, social and personal services.

D. Employment of Women

3.16 The number of women employed in establishments in Addis Ababa municipal area also went up over the six months under report. In numerical terms the number of women who were employed as on 31 March 1972 was estimated at 77,970.

This is almost 31 percent of the total estimated number of persons employed in Addis Ababa. This ratio was a little smaller (28.8 percent) as on 30 September 1971. The number of women employed as at the end of March 1972 has gone up by 26.8 percent as compared to that at the end of September 1971 and by about 41 percent as compared to that at the end of March 1971.

3.17 Out of the total number of women, 7,179 (i.e. 9.2 percent) were employed in the public sector, most of them in community, social and personal services. The large majority of employed women work in the private sector.

3.18 Taking the public and private sectors together, 62.7 percent of the women employed were in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, 18.1 percent in manufacturing and 16.7 percent in community, social and personal services.

3.19 In the private sector, most of the women were employed in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (69.1 percent). In establishments employing 50 persons or more, most (78.7 percent) of the women employed were in the manufacturing industries; but in the smaller establishments, about 77 percent were employed in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants.

3.20 The number of women employed increased in most of the industries except in construction and transport, storage and communications. The employment of women increased by 32.8 percent in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, by 20.8 percent in manufacturing and by 18.2 percent in community, social and personal services, from the end of September 1971 to the end of March 1972.

3.21 The estimated number of women employed in various industries in Addis Ababa municipal area as on 30 September 1971 and 31 March 1972 is given at annex 3.

E. Anticipated Changes in Employment

3.22 50 establishments (46.3 percent of those reporting) in the public sector anticipated an overall increase in the level of employment while only 2 reported the likelihood of a fall within the period April through September 1972. Based on the anticipated increase as reported, the level of employment in the public

sector is expected to rise by about 4 percent within the period just stated. The remaining establishments anticipated no change.

3.23 It is interesting to note that the expected increase in public sector employment during the period October 1971 through March 1972 was actually realised. The September 1971 survey anticipated a 2 percent increase and in the event the level of employment went up by about 2 percent in the public sector during the six months beginning from 1 October 1971.

3.24 In the private sector, out of the 136 establishments with 50 or more persons which sent returns, 21 (i.e. 15.4 percent) are expecting to have an increase and 16 (11.8 percent) a decrease; the rest anticipate no change during April through September 1972. The expected decrease is almost twice the expected increase.

3.25 In manufacturing industry, one-half of the establishments which expressed an opinion anticipated increase in employment while the other half thought there would be a decrease. Among construction employers the anticipation was a net decrease in construction employment.

IV. Demand for Personnel

4.1 The demand for personnel could be judged by the level of anticipated changes (increase or decrease) in the coming six months beginning April 1972, the magnitude of the engagements and discharges over the six months under report, and the job vacancies remaining unfilled as on the date of the survey.

A. Engagements and Discharges

4.2 In the government sector, a total of 1538[⊛] persons were reported to have been recruited and 664[⊛] discharged during October 1971 through March 1972. Apart from establishments in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, more people were reported to have been recruited than to have been discharged. The number included under "discharged" takes into account those who left the

[⊛] Excludes figures reported by the IBTE.

establishments voluntarily or otherwise those who retired and those who died within the period stated.

4.3 In the private sector, in establishments employing 50 or more persons, one-and-a half times more people were reported to have been engaged in the different industries than those who were discharged. About 88 percent of those who were recruited during the last six months were reported to be in manufacturing and construction industries. About 92 percent of those who were discharged were also from the same industries (manufacturing and construction).

4.4 In the smaller establishments, most of the engagements were in the whole-sale and retail trades, hotels and restaurants, construction and community, social and personal services. As in the other cases, the number of persons who were recruited during the six months ending 31 March 1972 were much higher than those who were discharged during the same period.

4.5 The number of engagements and discharges classified by industry is given at Annex 4.

B. Current Vacancies

4.6 605 vacancies were reported by 52 establishments in the public sector as on the date of the survey. Out of these about 34 per cent were for clerical and secretarial work. Most of these vacancies were for book-keepers, cashiers, typists, telephone and telegraph operators, receptionists and for transport and communication supervisors. Some 33 per cent of the total vacancies were for professionals sub-professionals and technicians. In these categories, there were vacancies for civil engineers, accountants, medical doctors and nurses, economists, and economic statisticians, and librarians. Vacancies for production workers, machine tool operators, machinery fitters and assemblers, and others accounted for about 15 percent of the total. Vacancies for sales and service workers together accounted for another 15 percent.

4.7 Industry-wise, about 66 percent of the total number of vacancies reported in the public sector were by establishments in community, social and personal services and in transport, storage and communications.

4.8 In the private sector, in establishments employing 50 or more persons, 21 establishments reported a total of 326 vacancies, 88.7 per cent of which were reported by establishments in manufacturing industries. Some vacancies were also reported in transport, storage and communications, and in construction. Classified occupationally almost 95 percent of the vacancies were for production workers, transport equipment operators and skilled and unskilled labourers. This includes machinery fitters and assemblers, machine tool operators and drivers, book binders, plumbers and electricians, tyre makers and vulcanisers, bricklayers, stone masons and tile setters.

4.9 Only 3.4 percent of the total vacancies reported in establishments with 50 or more persons were for professional and technicians. These included vacancies for nurses, general accountants and public relations officers. Vacancies in other occupational groups, although very few in number, were for sales workers, clerks and production managers.

4.10 Annex 5 gives the number of vacancies reported as remaining unfilled classified by industry.

V. Persons Seeking Work

5.1 The Addis Ababa Employment Office of the Department of Labour and Employment has registered 7942 work-seekers, (1624 of them female) during the six month-period, Tikimt 1 (October 12th 1971) to Megabit 30 (April 8, 1972), showing an increase of 43.5 percent over the number of job-seekers registered during the corresponding period of the previous year. On an average there were 1324 persons registered every month during the period under report. The average number of registrants over the previous six months ending October 12, 1971 was 719 per month.

5.2 58 percent of these registrants were between the ages of 20 and 29; about 26 per cent of them, below the age of 20; and about 16 percent were aged 30 or above. Most of the job seekers who go to the Employment Office are either illiterate or with only primary education. 82.3 percent of the work-seekers

salesmen, accountants, managers, and graduate nurses. These shortages, to some extent, were the same as the ones reported to exist during the previous surveys.

6.3 To meet the personnel shortages which both the public and private sectors are experiencing, foreign workers with the necessary qualifications are being recruited. Work-permits for such persons are issued by the Department of Labour and Employment in appropriate cases provided that suitable Ethiopians are not available. The number of foreign workers who were thus given work-permits or whose work-permits were renewed during October 1971 through March 1972 by the Addis Ababa Office of the Department was 1,016. New work permits were given to 308 foreigners; for the rest, the existing work-permits were renewed. (These figures exclude those persons who entered Ethiopia before December 10, 1962 when the law regulating employment of foreign nationals was brought into force).

6.4 Some 51 percent of the total number of work-permits were issued to workers in community, social and personal services, and 14.7 percent to workers in manufacturing industries. 8.4 percent each were in construction, and in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants; 7 percent were in transport, storage and communication. The rest were in other industries and services. It has to be noted that not all of these foreigners are working in Addis Ababa municipal area.

15 October, 1972.

Addis Ababa.

Addis Ababa Employment Survey 31 March 1972

Estimated employment in establishments in Addis Ababa as on
30 September 1971 and 31 March 1972, classified by industry

Industry	Public sector		Private sector Establishments employing						Total employment (public and private sector)		Percent change (30 Sept. = 100)
			50 persons or more		less than 50 persons		Total (private sector)		September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	
	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972			
1. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	3891	4677	3891	4677	3891	4677	120.2
2. Manufacturing	2009	1945	13,866	14,903	34,202	35,696	48,068	50,599	50,077	52,544	104.9
3. Electricity, gas and water	1780 [≠]	1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	1780 [≠]	1835	103.1
4. Construction	1526	1441	3640	4815	4572	14,323	8212	19,138	9738	20,579	211.3
5. Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	698 [≠]	622	3861	4468	82,125	99,605	85,986	104,073	86,684 [≠]	104,695	120.8
6. Transport, storage and communication	6394	5503	1104	1140	6280	10,303	7384	11,443	13,778	16,946	123.0
7. Finance, insurance and business services	1382 [≠]	1436	335	472	548	946	883	1418	2265 [≠]	2854	126.0
8. Community, social and personal services	24,478 [≠]	26,249	1434	1449	18,080	22,819	19,514	24,268	43,992 [≠]	50,517	114.8
Total	38,267 [≠]	39,031	24,240	27,247	149,698	188,369	173,938	215,616	212,205 [≠]	254,647	120.0

[≠] Adjusted figures due to the inclusion of establishments which did not respond and due to the misstatements by respondents.

Addis Ababa Employment Survey 31 March 1972

Percentage changes in employment (half yearly) in establishments in

Addis Ababa from 31 March 1971 to 31 March 1972

(31 March 1971 = 100)

INDUSTRY	30 September 1971			31 March 1972		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1. Mining and quarrying	-	86.8	86.8	-	104.3	104.3
2. Manufacturing	105.1	107.0	106.9	101.7	112.7	112.1
3. Electricity, gas and water	102.6	-	102.6	105.8	-	105.8
4. Construction	100.0	50.9	55.2	94.4	118.6	116.6
5. Wholesale and retail trade hotels and restaurants	98.4	91.6	91.6	87.7	110.8	110.7
6. Transport, Storage and Communications	148.9	94.3	113.7	128.2	146.2	139.9
7. Finance, Insurance and Business Services	101.4	178.0	117.5	105.4	285.9	148.1
8. Community, Social and Personal Services	100.2	89.0	94.8	107.4	110.7	108.8
TOTAL	106.4	91.7	94.1	108.5	113.7	112.9

Addis Ababa Employment Survey 31 March 1972

Annex 3

Estimated employment of women in establishments in Addis Ababa
as on 30 September 1971 and 31 March 1972, classified by industry

INDUSTRY	Public Sector		Private Sector establishments employing						Total employment of women (public and private sector)		Percent change (30 Sept. = 100)
			50 persons or more		less than 50 persons		Total (private sector)		September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	
	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972	September 30, 1971	March 31, 1972			
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	418	401	6,258	6,432	4,987	7,253	11,245	13,685	11,663	14,086	120.8
Electricity, gas & water	112 [≠]	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 [≠]	111	99.1
Construction	110	106	40	24	-	-	40	24	150	130	86.7
Wholesale and retail trade hotels and restaurants	57 [≠]	58	528	923	36,286	47,973	36,814	48,896	36,871 [≠]	48,954	132.8
Transport, Storage and Communications	803	768	257	240	132	132	389	372	1,192	1,140	95.6
Finance, Insurance, and Business Services	274	264	99	164	163	133	262	297	536	561	104.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	4,802 [≠]	5,471	403	388	5,780	7,129	6,183	7,517	10,985 [≠]	12,988	118.2
TOTAL	6,576[≠]	7,179	7,585	8,171	47,348	62,620	64,983	70,791	61,509[≠]	77,970	126.8

[≠] Adjusted figures due to the inclusion of non-respondents and due to correction made.

The number of engagements and discharges of personnel reported by establishments in Addis Ababa during October 1971 - March 1972

I N D U S T R Y	Public sector		Private sector, establishments, employing			
			50 persons or more		less than 50 persons	
	Engagement	Discharges	Engagement	Discharges	Engagements	Discharges
1. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manufacturing	95	18	1,810	1,550	355	325
3. Electricity gas and water	188	36	-	-	-	-
4. Construction	101	52	3,074	1,822	1,392	372
5. Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	34	46	473	206	2,033	1,131
6. Transport, storage and Communication	169 [≠]	107 [≠]	53	27	132	66
7. Finance, Insurance and Business Service	56	40	59	11	-	-
8. Community, Social and Personal Services	895 [≠]	365	86	35	1,759	163
T O T A L	1,528 [≠]	664 [≠]	5,555	3,651	5,671	2,057

[≠] These figures exclude that of the IBTE since information was incomplete.

Addis Ababa Employment Survey, 31 March 1972

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in establishments in Addis Ababa
as on 31 March, 1972.

INDUSTRY	Public sector (actual)	Private sector establishments employing	
		50 persons or more (actual)	less than 50 persons (estimate)
1. Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—
2. Manufacturing	37	289	—
3. Electricity, gas and water	23	—	—
4. Construction	60	12	—
5. Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	15	5	—
6. Transport, storage and Communication	131	12	—
7. Finance, Insurance and Business Services	72	—	—
8. Community, Social and Personal Services	267	8	56
TOTAL	605	326	56