



**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**A REPORT ON**

**‘UNORGANISED SERVICE SECTOR’**

**BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN STATE SAMPLE OF**

**57<sup>th</sup> ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY  
(JULY, 2001 – JUNE, 2002)**

**VOL.I**

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department,**

**Government of Maharashtra,**

**Mumbai**

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## PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared a report on 'Unorganised Service Sector' based on the data of state sample collected in the 57<sup>th</sup> round of National Sample Survey.

2. Vol. I of the report contains important findings of the survey in 'executive summary' while detailed results are given in 'findings of the survey'. Estimation procedure, concepts and definitions and some statistical tables are given in vol. II, which is available on the website "<http://mahades.maharashtra.gov.in>" along with detailed tables.

3. I hope the results of this survey will be useful to senior officers of the Government involved in policy framing, researchers, economists and academicians.

Mumbai:  
Date:

Director of Economics and Statistics,  
Planning Department,  
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# Chapter-1

## Executive Summary

**Background:** Importance of contribution of unorganized sector to the economy was recognized by Indian planners and economists way back in the 1950. To get estimates of various characteristics of the unorganized service sector, NSSO conducted an integrated survey of enterprises and households in its 57th round during the period July 2001 to June 2002 covering all the service sector enterprises of unorganised segment except trade and finance. (The unorganised manufacturing sector was covered in earlier i.e. 56<sup>th</sup> round of NSSO). The main aim of the survey on unorganized service sector enterprises was to estimate the total number of such enterprises, fixed assets, number of workers, operating expenses, receipts, value added, loans, gross value added per worker, etc. This apart, data on other related characteristics like type of ownership, type of operation, number of months of operation, whether carrying out mixed/multiple activity, whether accounts maintained, etc., were also collected.

### Important Findings:-

1 During 2001-02, about 11.45 lakh estimated no. of enterprises in unorganized segment of the economy were engaged in the service sector activities excluding those in trading and finance. About 32.2 per cent of such enterprises were located in rural and 67.8 per cent were in urban areas. About 83 percent of the enterprises located in rural area and 75 percent of those in urban area were Own Account Enterprises which were operated without any hired worker on a fairly regular basis

2 About 92 percent of the hotel activity in the state belongs to the 'establishment' type category employing atleast one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. Except for 'hotel' activity, in all other activities, own account enterprises are predominant in rural areas while except 'hotel,' 'restaurant,' 'hotel & restaurant' and 'health and social work', in all the other activities, the own account enterprises had a larger share in urban area

3 The enterprises with activities 'transport, storage and communication' were maximum with a share of about 34 per cent of the enterprises followed by 'hotels and restaurants' (20 per cent) and "restaurant" (18 per cent). The enterprises categorised as 'hotels' and 'storage and warehouse' were very few, with a share of less than 2 per cent each of the total. The distribution of enterprises over the activities, more or less, followed a similar pattern in the rural and urban areas.

4 About 38 per cent of the service sector enterprises in the state were owned by Scheduled tribes, Schedule castes and other backward classes taken together. This proportion was more in case of OAEs (42 per cent) than establishments (23 per cent). In rural area more than 51 percent of the enterprises were owned (proprietary or partnership) by backward classes (taken together). This percentage was much higher (at 55.3 percent) as far as the own account enterprises are concerned. In urban area, however, the percentage of enterprises owned by backward classes (taken together) was 32.2.

5 About 98.6 per cent of the total enterprises were perennial, that is they were operated throughout the year. The seasonal and casual enterprises together constituted only 1.4 per cent of the total enterprises.

6 A large proportion (about 97 per cent) of service sector enterprises were of proprietary type, i.e. owned by a single household. Only 10 per cent of the owner proprietors were females. The share was marginally more in favour of females in the urban areas, where 12 per cent of the ownership of enterprises were females and 88 per cent with males. Of the total enterprise, only a little over 2 per cent of enterprises were operated on a partnership basis.

7 About 68 per cent enterprises ran the business at fixed locations either within the household premises or at an outside location. It may be noted that around one percent of the enterprises operated under the sky without any structure but had a fixed location. Moreover, about 32 per cent operated their business without any fixed location. This percentage was less in the case of establishments (12 per cent) as compared to the OAEs (38 per cent).

8 A good proportion (about 68 per cent) of the total enterprises was registered with some registration agency. The percentage of OAE registered was 63 per cent whereas it was 85 per cent in the case of establishment. The overall proportion of registered enterprises was higher in urban areas as compared to the rural areas and among the establishments than OAEs.

9 The enterprises in the unorganized service sector generated employment for about 22.5 lakh persons, the rural and urban shares in employment generation being 28 and 72 per cent, respectively. Maximum number of workers were engaged in the enterprises in 'transport', 'storage and communication' (41 per cent) followed by 'mechanised road transport' (28 per cent) 'other community, social and personal services' (19 per cent), 'hotel and restaurants' (16 per cent), etc.

#### **Other findings:**

- Nearly every seventh worker was a female in the service sector enterprise
- The annual contribution of a worker in terms of gross value added in this sector of activity was, on an average, about Rs.39, 617.
- The average annual emoluments of a hired worker were Rs. 24,835 in the service sector. The corresponding estimates were Rs. 18,556 and Rs. 26,447 respectively, for the rural and urban enterprises.

#### **Survey Recommendations:**

1 Only small proportion of about 35 percent of establishments and a negligible proportion of about seven percent of Own Account enterprises reported to be maintaining accounts. It may be made mandatory for at least establishments to maintain accounts.

## Chapter – 2

### Survey findings

#### Introduction

2.1 The importance of the non-agriculture sector, particularly the unorganized segment and the need for statistical information about this sector were realized by the planners and policy makers in the post independence era. However, reliable data related to the unorganised sector was not available. The NSSO, since its inception in 1950, played a major role in catering to such data needed for formulation of a vibrant plan. In the initial periods, the household-based non-agricultural activities, irrespective of their scale of operations, were covered in the NSS surveys. In the subsequent periods, the need for segmentation of the non-agriculture sector as organized and unorganized, and also into sectors of economic activity was felt for the collection of meaningful data. The enterprises registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (known as the organized sector) and engaged in manufacturing activity, were then separately covered and surveyed by the Central Statistical Organisation. The non-household based units in the unorganized sector still remained outside the coverage.

2.2 **About the survey:** In this survey, information from the 1998 Economic Census(EC) was used for stratification and the EC list of villages and urban blocks was used as frame for selection of first stage units as far as possible, and covered enterprises belonging to unorganized service sector excluding trading and financial enterprises. It covered broadly all unorganized service sector enterprises engaged in the activities of hotels and restaurants (Tabulation Category H of NIC 98); transport, storage and communication (I); real estate, renting and business activities (K); education (M); health and social work (N); and other community, social and personal service activities (O). It did not cover the service sector enterprises pursuing the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (G); financial intermediation (J); public administration and defense (L); private households with employed persons (P); and extra-territorial organisations and bodies (Q). The different tabulation categories mentioned above were further sub-divided to form relatively uniform groups/sub-groups. Some of the activities of these tabulation categories were again excluded from the coverage of the survey either because the enterprises engaged in these activities are mostly organized, or because obtaining reliable data from enterprises pursuing these activities is extremely difficult.

2.3 The state sample covered the entire rural and urban area of the State. The period of the survey was of one year duration starting from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2001 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2002. This survey period was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

Sub-round 1: July – September 2001

Sub-round 2: October – December 2001

Sub-round 3: January – March 2002

Sub-round 4: April – June 2002

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (First Stage Units i.e. FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

The results presented in this report are based on information collected from 24,403 sample households spread over 273 villages and 1,440 urban blocks and covered 2,913 rural and 21,490 urban enterprises.

### Findings of the survey:

2.4 **Estimated number of enterprises:** During 2001-02, about 11.45 lakh estimated no. of enterprises in unorganized segment of the economy were engaged in the service sector activities excluding those in trading and finance. About 32.2 per cent of such enterprises were located in rural and 67.8 per cent were in urban areas. About 83 percent of the enterprises located in rural area and 75 percent of those in urban area were Own Account Enterprises which were operated without any hired worker on a fairly regular basis.

**Table 1**  
**Estimated number of enterprise by enterprise type**

Sector	Number of enterprises		
	Own Account ent.	Establishment	All
Rural	3,07,520	61,139	3,68,659
Urban	5,82,105	1,94,457	7,76,563
State	8,89,626	2,55,596	11,45,222

2.5 Table 2 indicates that about 92 percent of the hotel activity in the state belongs to the 'establishment' type category employing atleast one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. Except for 'hotel' activity, in all other activities, own account enterprises are predominant in rural areas. While except 'hotel,' 'restaurant,' 'hotel & restaurant' and 'health and social work', in all the activity, the own account enterprises had a larger share in urban area

**Table 2**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by enterprise type for each type of activity**

Activity	Rural			Urban			State		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hotel	23.3	76.6	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0
Restaurant	67.9	32.0	100.0	41.9	58.0	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0
Hotel and restaurant	66.0	33.9	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0
Storage and warehousing	66.7	33.3	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0
Mechanised road transport	75.2	24.8	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	85.6	14.4	100.0
Other transport and related activities	75.7	24.3	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	61.7	38.3	100.0
Communication	74.3	25.7	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
Transport, storage and communication	74.7	25.3	100.0	76.1	23.9	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	87.8	12.2	100.0	53.9	46.0	100.0	56.4	43.5	100.0
Education	64.1	35.9	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0
Health and social work	73.6	26.4	100.0	34.8	65.2	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	92.0	7.8	100.0	70.2	29.8	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0
All	77.7	22.3	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0

2.6 The distribution of enterprises over the activities, given in table 3, shows that ‘transport, storage and communication’ enterprises were the maximum with a share of about 34 per cent of the enterprises and was followed by ‘hotels and restaurants’ (20 per cent) and ‘restaurant’ (18 per cent). The enterprises categorised as ‘hotels’ and ‘storage and warehouse’ were very few, with a share of less than 2 per cent each of the total. The distribution of enterprises over the activities, more or less, followed a similar pattern in the rural and urban areas.



**Table 3****Percentage distribution of enterprises by type of activity for enterprise type**

Activity	Rural			Urban			State		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hotel	0.3	3.5	1.0	0.2	4.3	1.8	0.2	4.2	1.7
Restaurant	21.0	34.6	24.1	12.3	25.6	17.6	13.5	26.2	18.3
Hotel and restaurant	21.4	38.1	25.1	12.4	30.0	19.4	13.8	30.5	20.0
Storage and warehousing	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Mechanised road transport	18.1	20.7	18.7	23.0	5.0	15.8	22.2	6.2	16.1
Other transport and related activities	1.2	1.4	1.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6
Communication	7.8	9.3	8.1	14.3	9.9	12.6	13.4	9.8	12.0
Transport, storage and communication	28.0	32.9	29.0	43.8	20.8	34.6	41.4	21.6	33.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	10.2	4.9	8.9	13.7	17.6	15.3	13.2	16.7	14.5
Education	2.2	4.3	2.7	7.9	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.2	6.7
Health and social work	8.8	10.9	9.2	5.1	14.5	8.9	5.7	14.2	8.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	29.6	8.9	25.0	16.9	10.9	14.5	18.8	10.7	15.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Table 4 gives the owners social groupwise distribution of enterprises. Ownership here is considered either as proprietary or in partnership. About 38 per cent of the service sector enterprises in the state were owned by Scheduled tribes, Schedule castes and other backward classes taken together. This proportion was more in case of OAEs (42 per cent) than establishments (23 per cent). In rural area more than 51 percent of the enterprises were owned (proprietary or partnership) by backward classes (taken together). This percentage was much higher (at 55.3 percent) as far as the own account enterprises are concerned. In urban area, however, the percentage of enterprises owned by backward classes (taken together) was 32.2. It may be noted that for all enterprises types, the share of ST community in ownership was lowest in rural as well as urban areas, but they faired little better in rural areas.

**Table 4**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by social group of the owner for different enterprise types**

Sector	Enterprise type	Social group of the owner				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural	OAEs	3.3	7.4	44.6	44.8	100.0
	Establishment	4.5	7.9	18.2	69.5	100.0
	All	3.5	7.5	40.2	48.9	100.0
Urban	OAEs	1.6	9.9	24.8	63.7	100.0
	Establishment	0.4	2.9	16.6	80.0	100.0
	All	1.3	8.1	22.8	67.8	100.0
State	OAEs	2.2	9.0	31.7	57.1	100.0
	Establishment	1.4	4.1	17.0	77.5	100.0
	All	2.0	7.9	28.4	61.7	100.0

2.8 **Nature of Operation:** Table 5 gives the distribution of enterprises by the nature of operation of the enterprise. About 98.6 per cent of the total enterprises were perennial, that is they were operated throughout the year. The seasonal and casual enterprises together constituted only 1.4 per cent of the total enterprises. The distribution in respect of nature of operation of the service enterprises do not differ significantly between rural and urban areas.

**Table 5**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by nature of operation for each enterprise type**

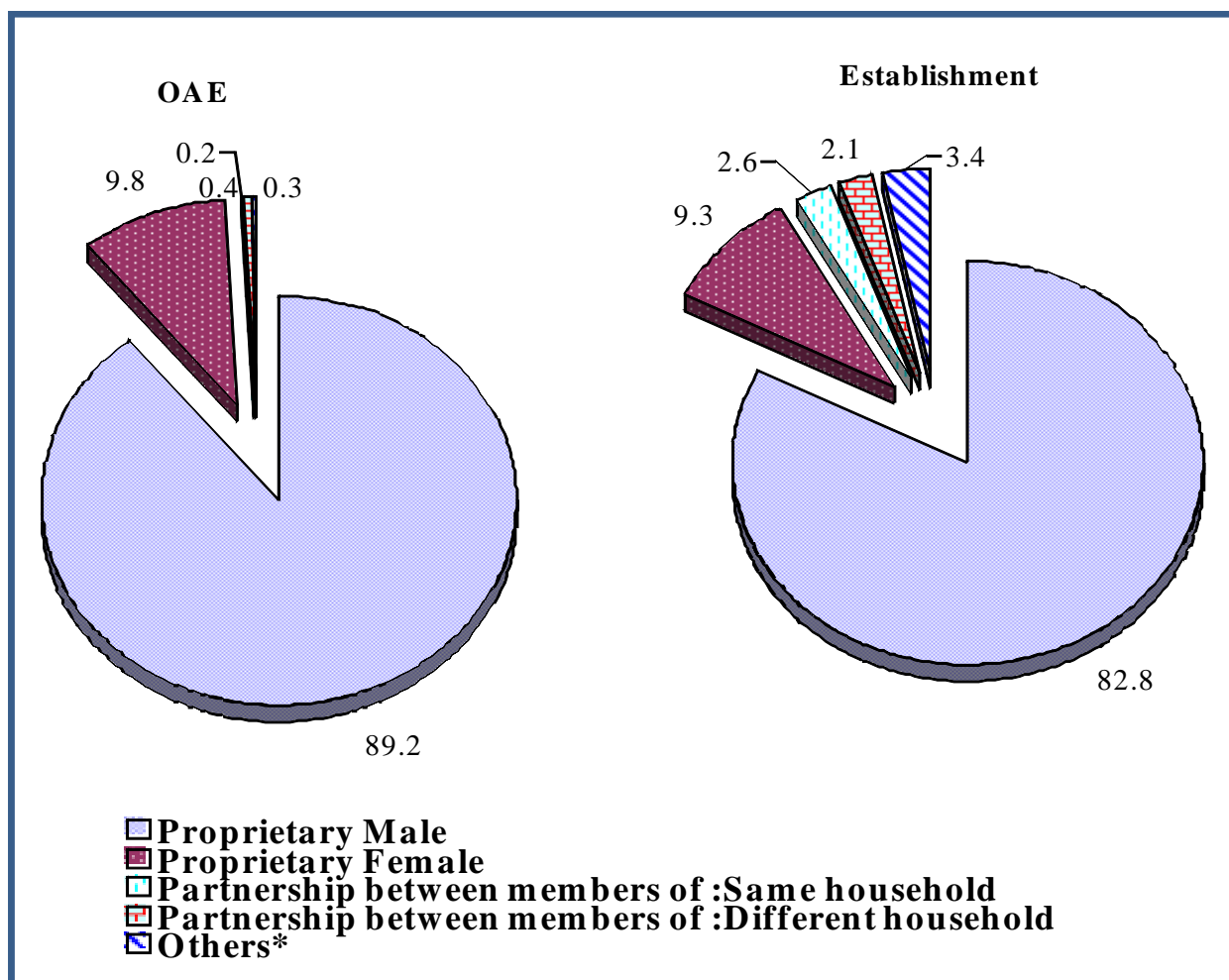
Nature of operation	OAE	Enterprises	All
<b>Rural</b>			
Perennial	98.9	85.6	96.7
Seasonal	0.7	14.4	2.9
Casual	0.4	0.0	0.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Urban</b>			
Perennial	99.6	99.2	99.5
Seasonal	0.3	0.8	0.5
Casual	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>State</b>			
Perennial	99.4	95.9	98.6
Seasonal	0.5	4.1	1.3
Casual	0.2	0.0	0.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.9 **Type of ownership of enterprises:** A large proportion (about 97 per cent) of service sector enterprises were of proprietary type, i.e. owned by a single household. Only 10 per cent of the owner proprietors were females. The share was marginally more in favour of females in the urban areas, where 12 per cent of the ownership of enterprises were females and 88 per cent with males. Of the total enterprise, only a little over 2 per cent of enterprises were operated on a partnership basis.

**Table 6**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by type of ownership**

Type of ownership	Percentage distribution of ownership								
	Rural			Urban			Rural +Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Proprietary</u>									
Male	94.9	87.6	93.7	86.2	81.2	85.0	89.2	82.8	87.8
Female	3.6	4.8	3.8	13.1	10.7	12.5	9.8	9.3	9.7
<u>Partnership</u> <u>between</u> members of									
:									
Same household	0.3	3.8	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.7
Different household	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.8
Others*	0.6	3.5	1.0	0.2	3.3	1.0	0.3	3.4	1.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

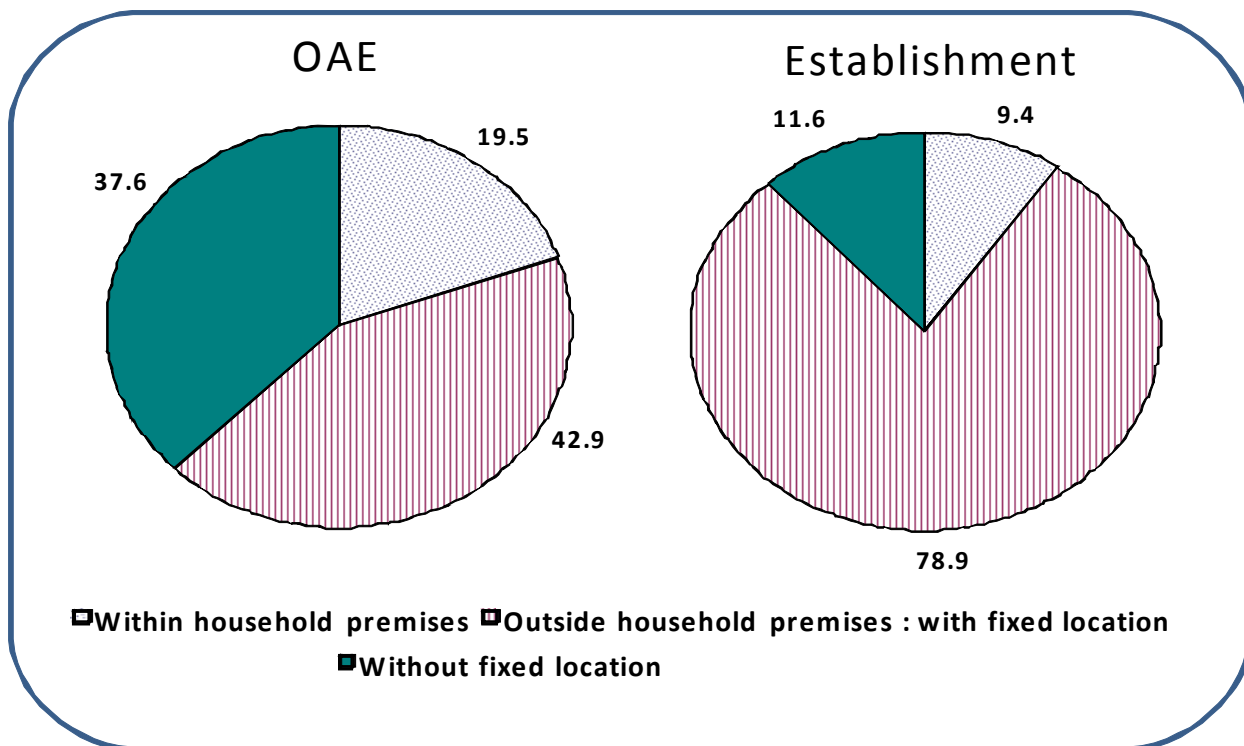
\* 'others' included co-operative society, limited company (outside public sector) and others



2.10 **Location of the enterprises:** It can be seen from table 7 that 68 per cent enterprises ran the business at fixed locations either within the household premises or at an outside location. Around one percent of the enterprises operated under the sky without any structure but had a fixed location. Moreover, about 32 per cent enterprise were operated without any fixed location. The corresponding percentage was less in the case of establishments (12 per cent) as compared to the OAEs (38 per cent).

**Table 7**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by location of the enterprise**

Location of enterprise	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. Within household premises</b>	23.6	16.2	22.4	17.3	7.3	14.8	19.5	9.4	17.3
<b>B. Outside household premises :</b>									
(i) with fixed location	49.4	50.5	49.5	39.5	87.8	51.6	42.9	78.9	50.9
a) permanent structure	44.0	47.6	44.6	35.7	85.1	48.0	38.5	76.1	46.9
b) temporary structure	4.9	1.8	4.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.0	3.2
c) without any structure	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
(ii) Without fixed location	27.1	33.3	28.1	43.2	4.8	33.6	37.6	11.6	31.7
a) Mobile market	4.7	6.2	5.0	4.0	0.8	3.2	4.2	2.1	3.7
b) street vendor	22.4	27.1	23.1	39.2	4.0	30.4	33.4	9.5	28.0
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



2.11 The Non-profit institutions had a negligible presence among the OAE (less than 1%) while their share among establishments was about 2 per cent. The overall percentage of NPI was around 1% in the service sector in the state.

**Table 8**  
**Percentage of Non-Profit Institutions (NPI) by enterprise type**

Sector	OAE	Establishment	All
Rural	0.7	3.5	1.2
Urban	0.5	2.0	0.3
Rural + Urban	0.6	2.3	1.0

2.12 **Maintenance of accounts:** A small proportion (13 per cent) of unorganised service sector enterprises reported to have maintained accounts. This proportion was nearly 7 per cent for the OAEs, which form a majority of the service enterprises, and 35 per cent for the establishments. The proportion of enterprises maintaining accounts was more in urban areas as compared to the rural areas.

**Table 9**  
**Percentage of enterprises maintaining written accounts by enterprise type**

Sector	OAE	Establishment	All
Rural	3.3	13.7	5.1
Urban	9.2	41.6	17.3
State	7.2	34.9	13.4

2.13 **Status of registration:** A good proportion (about 68 per cent) of the total enterprises was registered with some registration agency. The percentage of registered OAE was 63 per cent whereas it was 85 per cent in the case of establishment. The overall proportion of registered enterprises was higher in urban areas as compared to the rural areas and, among the establishments than OAEs.

**Table 10****Distribution of enterprises by status of registration under/with any Act/Authority**

Status of registration	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Registered	58.7	86.0	63.2	65.2	84.6	70.0	62.9	85.0	67.9
Not registered	41.3	14.0	36.8	34.8	15.4	30.0	37.1	15.0	32.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.14 **Registration under companies Act:** The percentage of enterprises registered under Companies Act was only about 3 per cent of unorganized service sector enterprises, it being more among the establishments (6 per cent) than OAE (3 per cent).

**Table 11****Percentage of enterprises registered under Company Act by enterprise type all activities combined**

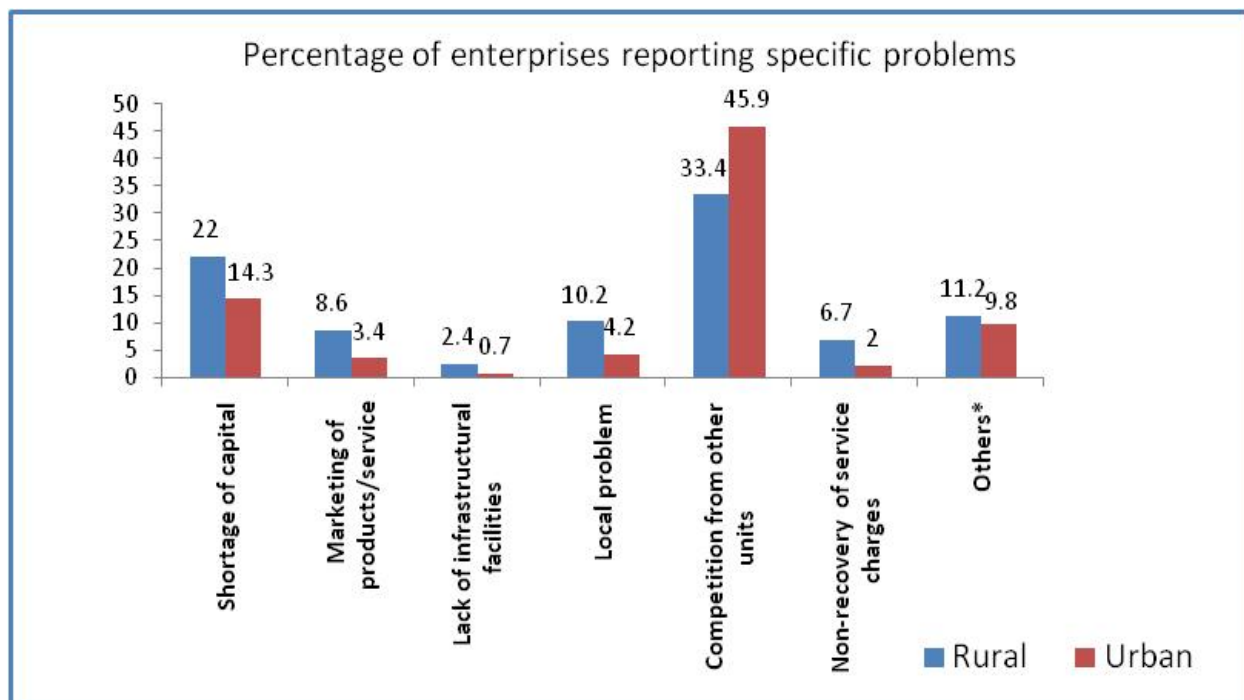
Sector	OAE	Establishment	All
Rural	2.2	4.4	2.5
Urban	2.7	6.6	3.7
Rural + Urban	2.5	6.1	3.3

2.15 **Specific problem faced in operation:** About 38 per cent of all enterprises did not face any specific problem in their day to day operation. Competition from other units reported by 44 per cent and shortage of capital reported by 17 per cent were the two main problems faced by the enterprises. Competition from other units was the dominant problem in the urban areas reported by about 46 per cent enterprises as compared to the rural areas reported by about 33 per cent of enterprises.

**Table 12****Percentage of enterprises reporting specific problems faced by type of problem faced and enterprise type**

Type of problem faced	Percentage of enterprises reporting specific problems								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
No specific problem	34.6	34.8	34.6	38.1	49.4	40.9	35.4	44.7	37.6
1. Shortage of capital	23.1	16.8	22.0	15.0	12.1	14.3	18.4	12.9	17.1
2. Marketing of products/service	7.7	12.8	8.6	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	5.3	3.5
3. Lack of infrastructural facilities	2.4	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.0
4. Local problem	11.1	5.9	10.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.7
5. Competition from other units	31.8	41.3	33.4	49.1	36.3	45.9	46.3	31.1	44.4
6. Non-recovery of service charges	7.6	2.2	6.7	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.8
7. Others*	9.9	18.6	11.2	9.4	10.8	9.8	8.4	14.0	9.6

\* Others is the residual category which include non-availability of electricity connection, problem of power cut, harassment, non-availability of labour, labour problems, fuel not available/very costly



2.16 **Working on contract:** In many cases, the enterprises in this segment of economy are working as per the orders from bigger units. In such cases certain conditions like restriction on the sale of product, mode of payment, supply of raw material etc. are put by the contractor or master unit. Only about 2 per cent of the total enterprises in the service sector had undertaken at least some work on contract basis. The percentage was little higher for OAEs than for the establishments. The percentage distribution of enterprises working on contract is given in table 13.

**Table 13**  
**Percentage of enterprises working on contract by enterprise type**

Sector	Percentage of enterprises		
	OAE	Establishment	All
Rural	83.4	16.6	100.0
Urban	75.0	25.0	100.0
Rural + Urban	77.7	22.3	100.0

2.17 **Enterprises receiving assistance:** The beneficiary enterprises have been analyzed by type of assistance received in table 14. Only about 34 per cent of the enterprises reported to have received assistance of any kind. About 13 per cent of enterprises received assistance in the form of loans. Overall, there were marked rural-urban differences in the receipt of assistance. Also, the establishments received more assistance as compared to the OAEs.

**Table 14**

**Percentage of enterprises receiving assistance by type of assistance received**

Type of assistance received	Percentage of enterprises reporting any assistance								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Loan	18.7	38.6	22.0	7.7	13.1	9.1	11.5	19.2	13.2
2 Subsidy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Machinery/equipment	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
4. Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
5. Marketing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Procurement of raw materials	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
7. Others	22.2	16.5	21.3	19.5	16.6	18.8	20.5	16.6	19.6
Percentage of enterprises receiving any assistance	41.3	55.1	43.6	28.2	30.9	28.8	32.7	36.7	33.6

2.18 **Number of months operated:** The distribution of enterprises by number of months of operation during the last 365 days is given in table 15. As expected, about 93 per cent of the perennial enterprises had operated for more than 9 months during the last 365 days. About 63 per cent of the seasonal enterprises had operated for 6 months or less during the period. As for the casual enterprises, their distribution over the number of months of their operation was more or less even. However, the enterprises in the urban areas operated for a relatively longer duration than those in the rural areas.

**Table 15**

**Percentage distribution of perennial, seasonal and casual enterprises by number of months of operation during the last 365 days**

No. of months operated	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Perennial</b>									
0-3	3.6	4.2	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
4-6	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.5
7-9	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3
More than 9	91.9	90.8	91.8	94.3	93.0	93.9	93.5	92.5	93.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Seasonal</b>									
0-3	9.3	1.7	3.2	11.4	16.6	13.7	10.3	4.0	5.8
4-6	0.0	81.8	66.3	21.1	42.0	30.4	10.3	75.7	57.4
7-9	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	15.9	7.9	0.7	3.4	2.6
More than 9	90.7	15.4	29.7	66.0	25.5	48.0	78.6	16.9	34.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Casual</b>									
0-3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4-6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	23.3	3.2	0.0	3.2
7-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than 9	100.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	100.0	76.7	96.8	100.0	96.8
All	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>All</b>									
0-3	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
4-6	2.9	14.5	4.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.8	3.2
7-9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.3
More than 9	91.9	30.0	90.0	94.2	92.5	93.7	93.4	89.5	92.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



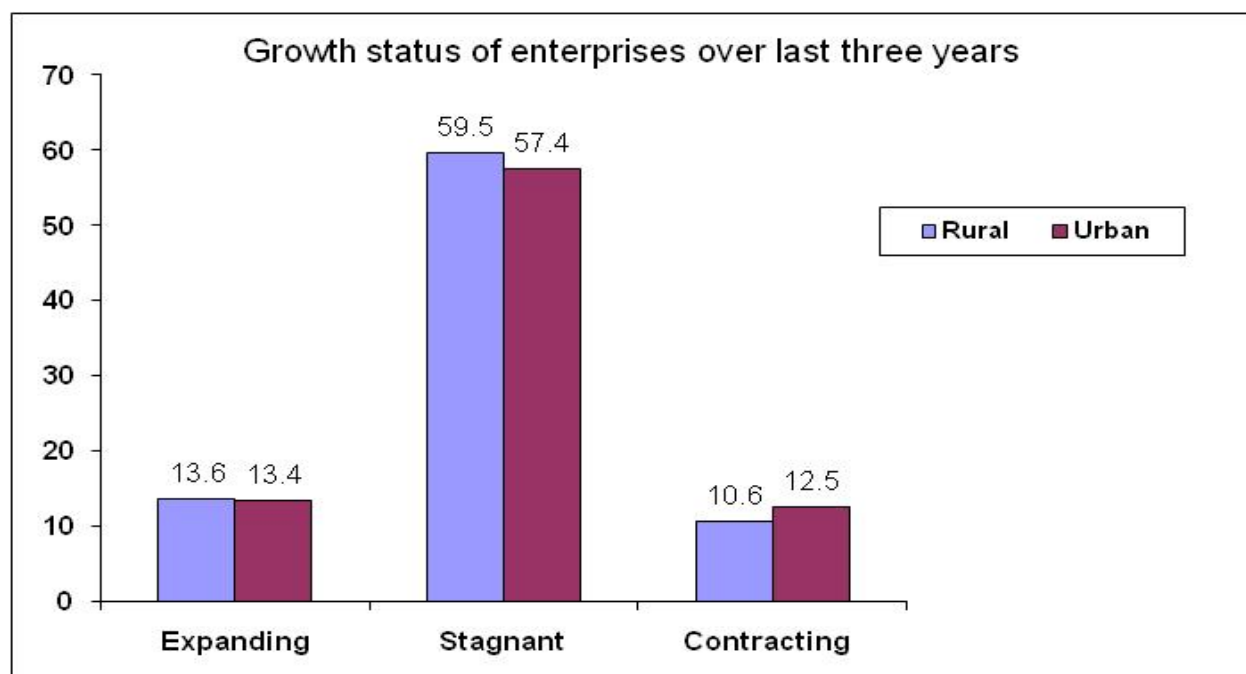
2.19 **Growth status of the enterprise over last three years:** Information was sought from the owners of the enterprises on their impression about the growth of the enterprise over the last three years. About 14 per cent of the entrepreneurs felt that their business activities have expanded over the three years preceding the date of survey, while about 12 per cent entrepreneurs felt just the reverse i.e. they felt that their business had shrunk over the last three years. Entrepreneurs who felt that the growth of their enterprises was stagnant during the last three years were to the tune of about 58 per cent. The impression of ‘stagnation’ appears to be more in the case of OAEs than that of the ‘establishment’.

**Table 17**  
**Percentage distribution of enterprises by growth status over the last three years**

Growth status of the enterprise	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Expanding	12.1	21.1	13.6	11.6	18.9	13.4	11.8	19.5	13.5
Stagnant	62.9	42.4	59.5	58.0	55.6	57.4	59.7	52.4	58.1
Contracting	8.5	21.0	10.6	13.1	10.9	12.5	11.5	13.3	11.9
N.A. *	16.5	15.5	16.4	17.3	14.6	16.6	17.1	14.8	16.6
All **	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Not applicable = enterprises had operated for less than three years

\*\* ‘all’ include the not recorded cases.



2.20 **Distribution of Workers:** The enterprises in the unorganized service sector generated employment for about 22.5 lakh persons, the rural and urban shares in employment generation being 28 and 72 per cent, respectively. Besides, the distribution of workers over the sectors of activity has some resemblance with that of enterprises. Maximum number of workers were engaged in the enterprises in ‘transport’, ‘storage and communication’ (41 per cent) followed by ‘mechanised road transport’ (28 per cent) ‘other community, social and personal services’ (19 per cent), ‘hotel and restaurants’ (16 per cent), etc. The relative positions of the activities with respect to the shares of workers had been the same for both the rural and urban areas.

**Table 18**  
**Percentage distribution of workers by type of activity**

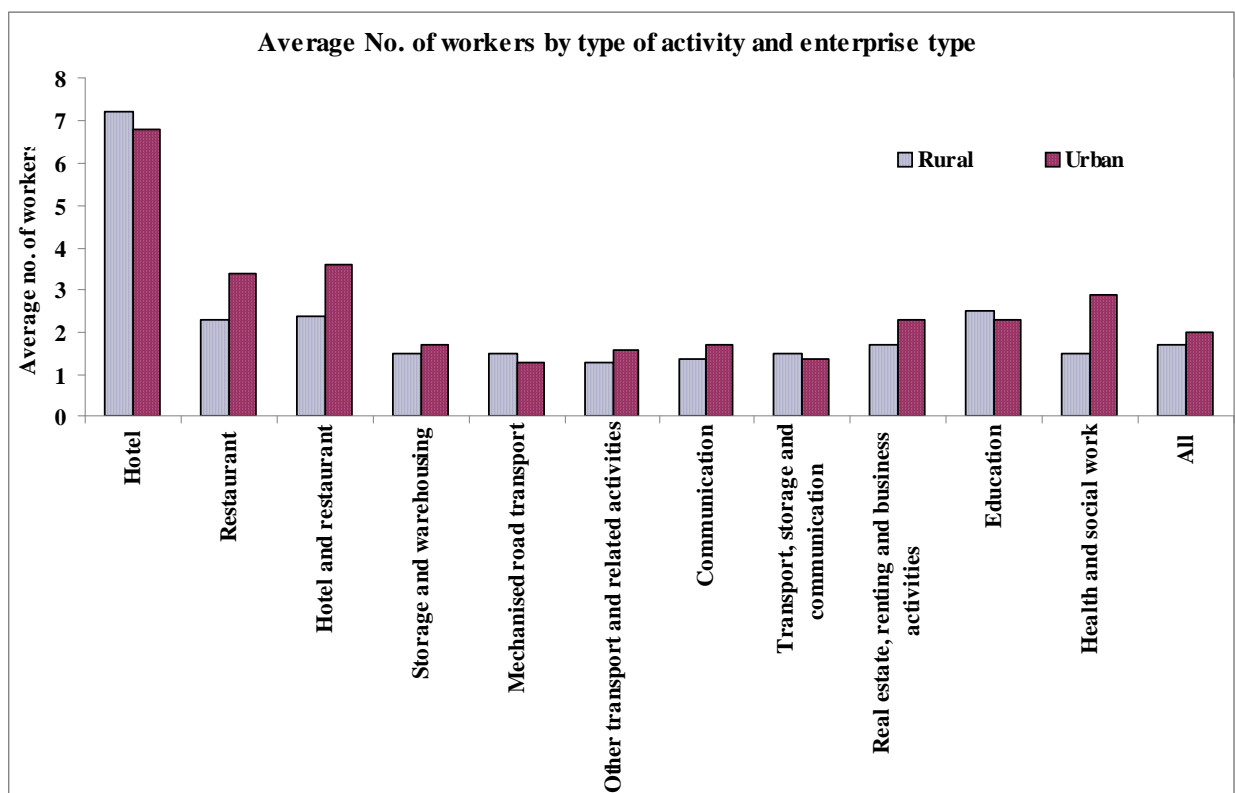
Activity	Rural			Urban			total		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
Hotel	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.6
Restaurant	19.5	23.3	20.1	9.2	23.2	12.7	12.8	23.2	15.1
Hotel and restaurant	19.6	25.3	20.5	9.3	25.6	13.4	12.9	25.5	15.7
Storage and warehousing	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Mechanised road transport	23.2	43.8	26.7	35.5	6.6	28.2	31.2	15.5	27.7
Other transport and related activities	1.3	2.0	1.4	6.3	2.8	5.4	4.5	2.6	4.1
Communication	5.8	2.7	5.3	10.1	8.8	9.8	8.6	7.3	8.3
Transport, storage and communication	30.7	48.7	33.7	52.6	18.5	44.1	45.0	25.7	40.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.1	4.7	7.6	9.7	15.6	11.2	9.1	13.0	10.0
Education	1.9	5.8	2.6	8.4	6.6	7.9	6.2	6.4	6.2
Health and social work	8.4	7.5	8.3	4.4	20.4	8.4	5.8	17.3	8.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	31.2	7.9	27.3	15.4	13.2	14.9	20.9	11.9	18.9
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Estimated (000)	(399401)	(239532)	(638934)	(732278)	(877410)	(1609688)	(1131680)	(1116943)	(2248623)

2.21 On an average, 1.9 persons were engaged in an enterprise belonging to the service sector, the corresponding figures being 1.7 and 2.0, for rural and urban areas respectively. Further, on an average about 1.3 persons were engaged in an OAE, whereas 4.4 persons were employed in an establishment. The variation in labour intensity of the enterprises over the activities was also pronounced. It is found that, on an average, 6.9 persons (7.5 per establishment and 1.9 per OAE) were employed in a 'hotel' enterprise – the highest among all activities. Contrary to it, only one person was employed in an enterprise of 'non-mechanized road transport' activity being lowest among all activities.

**Table 19**  
**Average number of worker per enterprise by type of activity and enterprise type**

Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
Hotel	2.6	7.9	7.2	1.7	7.3	6.8	1.9	7.5	6.9
Restaurant	1.7	4.7	2.3	1.9	5.1	3.4	1.8	5.0	2.9
Hotel and restaurant	1.7	4.9	2.4	1.9	5.3	3.6	1.8	5.3	3.1
Storage and warehousing	1.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.7
Mechanised road transport	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.0	5.6	1.3	1.0	3.7	1.4
Other transport and related activities	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	5.0	1.6	1.1	4.4	1.6
Communication	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.6
Transport, storage and	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.0	4.2	1.4	1.1	3.5	1.4

Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
communication									
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.3	4.7	1.7	1.4	4.0	2.3	1.4	4.1	2.2
Education	1.2	4.8	2.5	1.1	6.5	2.3	1.1	6.1	2.3
Health and social work	1.1	3.8	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	1.1	4.0	2.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	1.3	6.9	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.9	1.3	4.1	1.7
All	1.3	3.9	1.7	1.3	4.5	2.0	1.3	4.4	1.9
Estimated (000)	399401	239532	638934	732278	877410	1609688	1131680	1116943	2248623



2.22 Table 20 indicates that about 90 per cent of the workers were engaged on full-time basis, with share of female full time workers being only 12 percent of the full time workers. On the contrary the share of female part time workers was sizable (about 37 percent) of the total part time workers. The participation of females in ‘education’ and ‘health and social work’ is prominent.

**Table 20**  
**Percentage of full-time and part time workers by type of activity**

Activity	Full time		Part time		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hotel	83.4	8.8	3.9	3.8	100
Restaurant	84.9	6.4	6.4	2.3	100
Hotel and restaurant	84.7	6.7	6.2	2.4	100
Storage and warehousing	89.0	3.3	5.2	2.5	100
Mechanised road transport	97.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	100
Other transport and related activities	92.5	4.1	3.0	0.3	100
Communication	73.2	10.8	10.5	5.5	100
Transport, storage and communication	91.3	3.1	4.1	1.4	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	79.1	9.7	7.9	3.3	100
Education	45.6	32.9	6.4	15.0	100
Health and social work	57.8	30.7	6.3	5.1	100
Other community, social and personal service activities	76.2	8.8	10.4	4.5	100
All	78.9	10.7	6.5	3.8	100

**2.23 Hired Workers in Establishments:** About 62 per cent of the workers in the rural and 52 per cent in the urban area were working owners. About 25 per cent workers were hired workers in rural areas, out of which, nearly 14 per cent were 'skilled' workers. In urban area 38 per cent workers were hired workers out of which about 22 per cent were skilled workers. The percentage of hired workers was relatively higher in the activities relating to 'education', 'hotel' and 'health and social work' in both the rural and urban areas. Moreover, the percentage of skilled hired workers was relatively higher in 'education', and in 'health and social work' activities.

**Table 21**  
**Percentage distribution of workers by category of workers in establishment for each type of activity**

Tabulation category	Percentage				
	Working owner	Hired worker		Other workers	All
		Skilled	Unskilled		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Rural</b>					
Hotel	14.1	17.2	49.9	18.9	100.0
Restaurant	49.6	13.2	14.9	22.2	100.0
Hotel and restaurant	47.6	18.3	16.9	22.0	100.0
Storage and warehousing	67.9	2.2	7.5	22.3	100.0
Mechanised road transport	65.9	16.2	14.2	3.6	100.0
Other transport and related activities	79.8	4.5	8.6	7.1	100.0
Communication	77.8	3.4	5.1	13.7	100.0
Transport, storage and communication	68.2	13.8	12.6	5.4	100.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	59.9	8.9	11.3	19.9	100.0
Education	53.9	34.3	6.8	5.0	100.0
Health and social work	74.3	13.9	8.9	2.8	100.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	70.9	14.7	1.0	13.5	100.0
All	62.3	14.3	10.4	12.9	100.0
<b>Urban</b>					
Hotel	17.3	32.8	41.3	8.6	100.0

Tabulation category	Percentage				
	Working owner	Hired worker		Other workers	All
		Skilled	Unskilled		
Restaurant	33.9	18.1	30.6	17.4	100.0
Hotel and restaurant	32.3	19.5	31.7	16.6	100.0
Storage and warehousing	62.2	8.3	7.3	22.2	100.0
Mechanised road transport	78.6	12.3	7.5	1.6	100.0
Other transport and related activities	65.7	18.7	10.7	4.9	100.0
Communication	60.7	13.6	10.1	15.6	100.0
Transport, storage and communication	71.7	13.4	8.6	6.2	100.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	46.6	28.7	12.7	12.0	100.0
Education	47.9	36.4	8.7	7.1	100.0
Health and social work	38.0	31.7	26.4	3.9	100.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	59.3	20.4	6.6	13.7	100.0
All	51.7	21.8	16.3	10.1	100.0

2.24 **Proportion of Female Workers:** Nearly every seventh worker was a female in the service sector enterprise. In certain activities, the incidence of female worker was very rare, e.g. in the case of ‘Mechanised road transport’ only 0.2 per cent of the total workers engaged were females. The observation at the enterprise level shows a mixed pattern. In certain service sector enterprises, the percentage of female workers was relatively higher in establishments, e.g. in, ‘health and social work’, ‘education’ ‘hotels’, etc. In others, like ‘restaurants’, ‘other community, social and personal services’, etc., the percentage of female workers was relatively higher in OAE enterprises. It may be noted that jobs relating to the activities like, ‘storage and warehouse’, ‘transport’, etc., require some amount of physical labour. The above feature corroborates the common perception that women are relatively less preferred as employees in those sectors where certain amount of physical labour is required. Women workers were found more in certain jobs like those in education, health, social work, etc., which involve less physical labour.

**Table 22**  
**Percentage of female workers (out of total workers) by type of activity and enterprise**

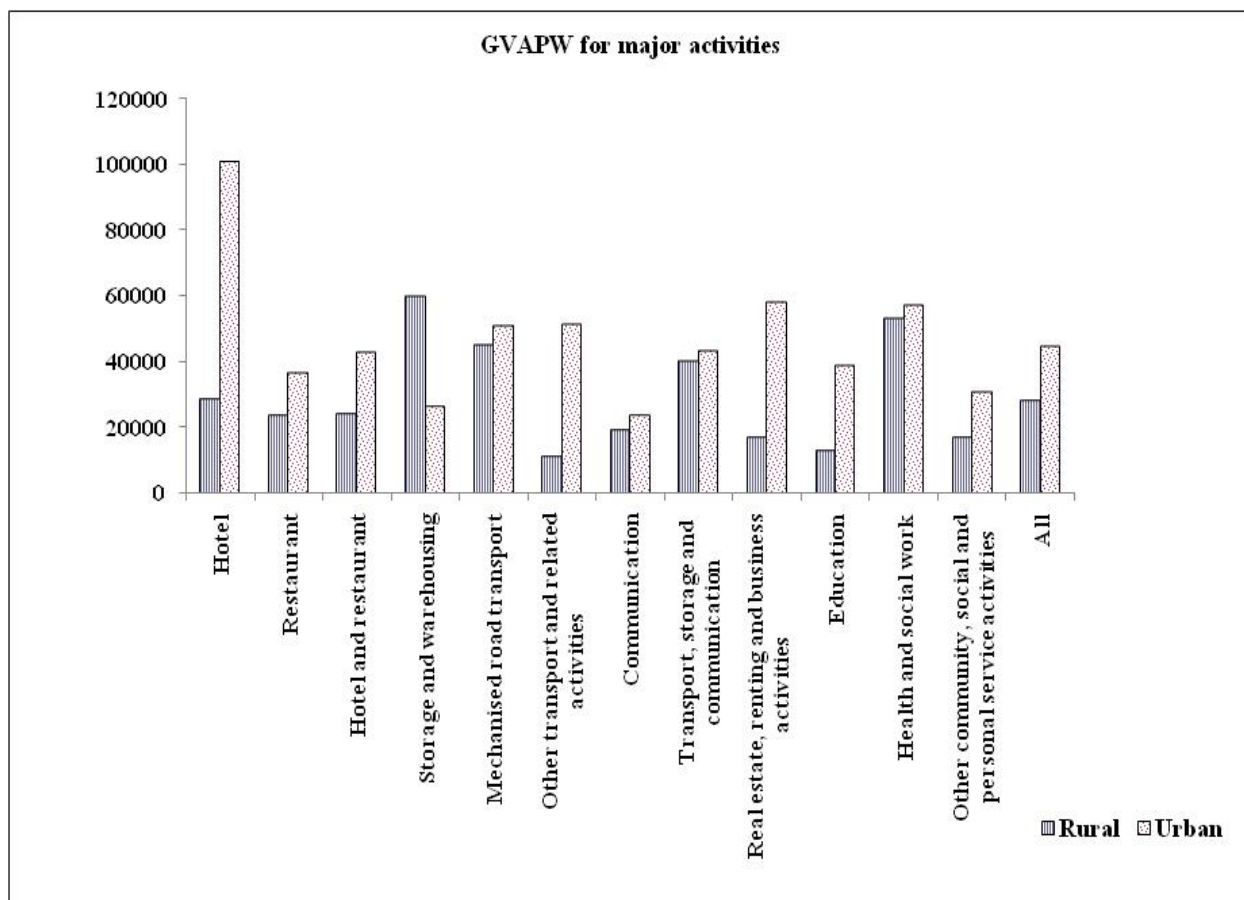
Activity	Rural			Urban			State		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
Hotel	1.4	18.9	18.1	5.3	11.2	11.1	3.8	12.8	12.6
Restaurant	13.1	9.2	11.5	15.2	3.8	7.3	14.1	5.0	8.7
Hotel and restaurant	12.9	10.4	11.9	15.1	4.8	7.7	14.0	6.1	9.1
Storage and warehousing	15.7	0.0	13.4	4.9	1.9	4.2	7.0	1.7	5.7
Mechanised road transport	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
Other transport and related activities	4.5	0.0	2.8	0.2	10.7	4.6	0.6	9.9	4.4
Communication	5.6	25.9	8.7	18.1	17.8	17.9	15.2	18.4	16.3
Transport, storage and communication	1.6	2.0	1.8	4.4	8.0	5.6	3.8	5.9	4.5

Activity	Rural			Urban			State		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.9	0.1	6.3	11.2	16.7	14.5	10.5	14.9	12.9
Education	31.8	12.0	17.8	65.8	44.7	53.1	62.0	39.3	47.9
Health and social work	5.6	37.7	17.9	24.6	43.1	40.2	15.3	42.6	35.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	10.8	2.9	9.1	19.4	12.3	16.4	15.2	9.9	13.4
All	8.8	8.0	8.5	14.8	18.7	16.9	12.7	16.4	14.5

**2.25 Average Gross Value Added per Worker (GVAPW):** There were 11.5 lakh unorganized service sector enterprises, as mentioned earlier, which employed 22.5 lakh people in the state. The annual contribution of a worker in terms of gross value added in this sector of activity was, on an average, about Rs.39,617. The average gross value added per worker (GVAPW) is given in table 23 separately for enterprise type and type of activity. It may be seen that there is a significant variation in GVAPW across the types of activity, as well as types of enterprise. In most cases, the GVAPW for the enterprises belonging to the rural areas was lower than those in the urban areas except for storage and warehousing. On an average, the value added by a worker in rural enterprises (Rs.27,780) was much lower than that by a worker in urban enterprises (Rs.44,315). A wide divergence in the GVAPW is noted across the sectors. For the 'Hotel' activity, the GVAPW is observed to be highest (Rs.84,817), followed by 'health and social work (Rs.56,067)

**Table 23**  
**Annual average gross value added per worker (in Rs.) by type of activity and enterprise type**

Activity	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hotel	34632	27768	28099	30078	102443	100870	31835	86320	84817
Restaurant	18524	30827	23371	24280	41757	36400	21384	39294	31987
Hotel and restaurant	18600	30440	23638	24324	49811	42709	21449	45470	36440
Storage and warehousing	46392	137960	59647	16256	52303	25946	22051	60765	31646
Mechanised road transport	43440	45886	44639	45487	65536	50573	44940	55557	48507
Other transport and related activities	21624	7716	10830	24691	89079	51235	24400	81346	47653
Communication	17248	28398	18943	17540	33198	23490	17476	32829	22706
Transport, storage and communication	36902	43692	39843	35779	59021	42972	36046	53692	42109
Real estate, renting and business activities	21384	4853	16537	41337	68549	57769	35482	62080	49982
Education	14056	11979	12586	21694	50029	38752	20839	43638	34918
Health and social work	51633	54907	52892	57488	56708	56829	54630	56531	56067
Other community, social and personal service activities	14100	25402	16551	23746	39378	30319	19034	35646	24618
All	24532	33196	27780	32486	54188	44315	29679	49686	39617



**2.26 Fixed Assets and Rent on Assets:** The average value of fixed assets was Rs.1,08,367 in the rural areas; and was Rs.3,19,371 in the urban areas, being nearly 3 times its rural counterpart. As expected, the differences widened further between the OAE and ‘establishment’. The value of fixed assets possessed by an ‘establishment’ in the rural areas was Rs. 3,20,690; which was nearly 4.8 times of an OAE (Rs.66,155). It may be noted that a large part of the assets possessed by the enterprises was owned by them. In fact, only about 16 per cent of the assets held by a rural enterprise were hired, the corresponding figures for the urban enterprises being 21 per cent. The value of fixed assets possessed by an enterprise varied considerably over the different service activities. The value was the highest for ‘hotels’ (rural: Rs.7,38,172; urban: Rs.47,06,201) and the lowest for rural ‘other community, social and personal service activities’ (Rs.31,286); and for urban ‘mechanized road transport’ (Rs.1,02,637).

**Table 24**

**Market value of fixed assets and rent payable on hired assets per enterprise**

Activity	Value of fixed assets (in Rs. 000)						Rent payable on hired assets (in Rs. 000)		
	Owned			Hired			OA E	Establishmen t	All
	OAE	Establishmen t	All	OAE	Establishmen t	All			
<b>Rural</b>									
Hotel	83113	782002	689214	0	56452	48958	0	4155	3603
Restaurant	28409	202358	61732	17323	55744	24683	453	5932	1503
Hotel and restaurant	28580	248482	73490	17269	55800	25138	452	5791	1542
Storage and warehousing	595757	2334332	706494	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanised road transport	114241	363029	182052	6816	268	5031	2494	37	1824
Other transport and related activities	23054	122856	47432	13184	1403	10307	614	66	480
Communication	81359	163722	88190	5641	30967	7742	364	1777	481
Transport, storage and communication	110090	347125	166846	6774	1991	5629	1981	133	1538
Real estate, renting and business activities	47208	46669	47152	11364	1332	10321	637	91	581
Education	59745	157735	96574	29282	293337	128526	1965	11040	5376
Health and social work	52491	299116	89808	33452	120584	46636	2284	5785	2813
Other community, social and personal service activities	16441	136924	22237	7747	34812	9049	394	2032	473
All	53973	276579	90890	12182	44111	17477	1102	2774	1379
<b>Urban</b>									
Hotel	390956	4683292	4311452	17601	430520	394749	51	8030	7339
Restaurant	58254	348758	1090576	38235	321276	167157	1587	11097	5918
Hotel and restaurant	61045	766447	398659	38062	331803	178650	1574	10801	5990
Storage and warehousing	232289	506317	273712	11480	881253	142957	61	12103	1881
Mechanised road transport	50764	609086	83248	15633	80192	19389	6932	14516	7373
Other transport and related activities	26731	563869	96928	12406	458925	70760	2328	29359	5861
Communication	114645	216663	137519	29980	110883	48120	1125	5441	2093
Transport, storage and communication	62781	414578	99832	17950	169601	33922	5168	12435	5933
Real estate, renting and business activities	174723	570296	312916	52474	249025	121139	2838	17673	8021
Education	108613	884636	270841	42002	468182	131095	1404	30878	7566



Activity	Value of fixed assets (in Rs. 000)						Rent payable on hired assets (in Rs. 000)		
	Owned			Hired			OAE	Establishment	All
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All			
Health and social work	16133	797146	545572	10670	218295	17414	5341	5703	556
Other community, social and personal service activities	75169	571717	184987	61558	207546	93845	2679	7119	366
All	83678	659036	227752	35914	258370	91619	3912	11990	593

**2.27 Outstanding Loan:** The average amount of outstanding loan per enterprise is given in table 25 for each activity and enterprise type (OAE and establishment) for the state. It is seen that in the rural areas, the outstanding loan of an enterprise, on an average, amounted to around Rs. 2,099 which was about 2 per cent of the value of fixed assets owned by them. For urban enterprises the average outstanding loan was about Rs 14,671 which was about 6 per cent of the value of fixed assets it owned. This apart, there is a large variation in outstanding loan amount for various service activities and enterprise types – ranging from Rs 123 (urban in storage and warehouse) to Rs. 2,54,537(rural in storage and warehouse).

**Table 25**  
**Outstanding loan and annual interest payable per enterprise by type of activity and enterprise type**

Activity	Loan (in Rs. 000)			Annual interest. (in Rs. 000)		
	OAE	Establishment	All	OAE	Establishment	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Rural</b>						
Hotel	0	293504	254537	0	62431	54142
Restaurant	3773	26684	8162	653	4621	1413
Hotel and restaurant	3761	47915	12779	651	9221	2401
Storage and warehousing	772	1171764	75358	139	187481	12072
Mechanised road transport	16368	148822	52471	5303	26626	11115
Other transport and related activities	0	50893	12431	0	6116	1494
Communication	11306	7047	10953	1696	1321	1665
Transport, storage and communication	14537	139613	44486	4335	24796	9234
Real estate, renting and business activities	2251	20154	4111	338	2534	566
Education	3015	12454	2804	453	307	398
Health and social work	3702	105333	19080	465	16931	2957
Other community, social and personal service activities	1565	8256	1900	249	7715	608
All	6246	89778	2099	1613	16426	4070
<b>Urban</b>						
Hotel	0	320003	292281	0	41132	37569
Restaurant	2291	32951	16257	362	4759	2365
Hotel and restaurant	2272	60612	30195	359	8264	4143
Storage and warehousing	145	0	123	5	0	5
Mechanised road transport	3466	82316	8054	579	10665	1166
Other transport and related activities	559	54344	7588	93	7586	1072
Communication	4940	23046	9000	745	3680	1403
Transport, storage and communication	3356	48281	8087	545	6666	1190
Real estate, renting and business activities	7089	37712	17787	1082	5491	2622
Education`	1198	77853	17223	186	8512	1927
Health and social work	2977	51422	32254	862	7932	15135
Other community, social and personal service activities	1639	23591	6494	292	2703	825
All	3154	49146	14671	525	6751	2084

2.28 **Emoluments of Hired Workers:** The average annual emoluments of a hired worker were Rs. 24,835 in the service sector. The corresponding estimates were Rs. 18,556 and Rs. 26,447 respectively, for the rural and urban enterprises respectively. There were significant variations in the average annual emoluments which ranged from Rs. 1,594/- (real estate, renting and business activities in the rural areas) to Rs. 49,606/- (other transport and related activities in the urban areas). The annual emoluments were uniformly higher in urban enterprises than in rural enterprises except for activities “storage and warehousing” and “other community, social and personal service” activities.

**Table 26**  
**Annual average emolument (in Rs.) per hired worker in an establishment by type of activity**

Tabulation category	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
<b>Hotel</b>	22782	38564	35344
<b>Restaurant</b>	16447	20986	19972
<b>Hotel and restaurant</b>	17269	23507	22130
<b>Storage and warehousing</b>	37529	24804	26241
<b>Mechanized road transport</b>	21527	29543	25914
<b>Other transport and related activities</b>	15262	49606	48171
<b>Communication</b>	8470	18116	17434
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	20861	29918	27064
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	1594	34232	30902
<b>Education</b>	16104	28059	26434
<b>Health and social work</b>	13335	23974	23055
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities</b>	26539	21688	23106
<b>All</b>	18556	26447	24835