

Table 3**Average number of employees at industrial enterprises by size (REB sample, people)**

people	1992–1995	1996–1999	2000–2003	2004–2007	2008–2011	2012–2015	2016–2019	2020
<200	125–134	123–129	113–122	103–110	101–106	101–105	88–103	83
200–500	337–350	303–348	322–328	312–322	302–319	314–325	323–327	319
500–1000	731–765	695–740	689–739	682–695	689–708	667–684	648–726	718
1000<	2556–3453	1937–2787	2437–2966	2805–2932	1634–2645	1744–2178	1839–2246	2266
Entire sample	840–1174	645–850	791–934	822–898	482–799	473–521	422–583	514

CLARIFICATION TO THE SERIES

By the way they are constructed the indicators published in the bulletin may be divided into several groups. Below in the description of these ways, numbers of respective series are indicated.

1. Indicators calculated as “portion of enterprises”. Such indicators are calculated as

$$a_t = \frac{A_t}{N_t} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where N_t is the total number of enterprises which answered to the respective question during the month t ; A_t is the number of enterprises which answered in the positive. Like all the other cases such indicators are calculated without weighting by enterprise size (if no special reservation is made).

In this way the following series are constructed: 19, 20, 32, 34, 41, 42, 44, 45, 61–66, 72, 121–124, 126.

2. **Indicators like “limiting factor”** are built similarly to the first type for each factor separately. In this case A_t denotes the number of enterprises which marked this factor as one of major constraints of production (investment etc.). The questionnaire usually lists 10–12 factors (A, B, C, ...) and invites to choose 3 major ones. Respectively the sum $a+b+c+ \dots$ may exceed 100%. Its theoretical maximum (when 3 options are marked) is 300%. However in the REB surveys this sum is practically always lower.

In this way the following series are constructed: 48–58, 101–105.

3. **Diffusion index (D)** is a more complex variant of “portion of enterprises”. It is used to assess the incidence (diffusion) of the indicator’s change. It is calculated as

$$D_t = \frac{A_t + 0.5B_t}{N_t} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where A_t is the number of enterprises which reported an increase of the indicator, B_t is the number of those which reported it unchanged and N_t is the total number of enterprises which sent their answers at time t .

Time span when a change is recorded to calculate D may be different. Its duration is always indicated after the indicator’s name (a month, 3 months, half a year, a year). And these may be periods both of the past (back from the moment of the survey) and of the future. Respectively the change is either actual or anticipated.

The following series are constructed in this way: 1–8, 10, 11, 14, 21–30.

Series 10, 11 and 28 are constructed in the similar way with the only difference that to assess the direction of their change respondents must use the scale “worsened – remained the same – improved” instead of the scale “reduced – remained the same – increased”.

4. **Balance indicators** are defined as

$$S_t = \frac{A_t - C_t}{N_t} \times 100, \quad (3)$$

where A_t is the number of enterprises which reported an increase of the indicator, C_t is the number of those which reported its reduction and N_t is the total number of answers to the question.

Balance and diffusion indices are related as

$$S = 2D - 100. \quad (4)$$

5. Direct assessments. Some indicators are obtained directly from respondents' assessments. The scale of their measurement (percent, years, portion) is usually indicated in the series title.

Series 18, 31, 36, 47, 71, 73, 125, 127 are of this type.

6. Conventional assessments. They are obtained similarly to the direct ones with the only difference that magnitude of change to be assessed is measured on a conventional scale, as a rule in relation to a normal level taken by respondents for 100%.

In this way series 13, 15, 16, 17, 33, 128, 129 are constructed.

7. Series 67–70. Coefficients of creation K^+ and liquidation K^- of jobs are calculated as:

$$K^+ = E^+ \left(\frac{A}{A+B+C} \right) \quad (5a)$$

and

$$K^- = -E^- \left(\frac{C}{A+B+C} \right), \quad (5b)$$

where A is the number of enterprises at which employment increased in the previous six months; B is the number of enterprises at which employment stayed unchanged, and C, at which it decreased.

E^+ is an average increase in employment at A within the previous six months, and E^- is, respectively, an average decrease in employment at C enterprises within the previous six months (in %).

In the same manner coefficients of anticipated creation and liquidation of jobs are calculated. However, instead of actual changes in employment, anticipated changes within the coming six months are used. All figures for series 67–70 are obtained from survey data.

8. Corrections. The asterisk (*) after the numeric indicates that it has been recalculated and changed in comparison with the originally published.