SURVEY STATISTICS

OUTLINE OF REB SURVEYS

A. COVERAGE OF SURVEYS

Since December 1991, the "Russian Economic Barometer" has been conducting monthly panel surveys of Russian enterprise managers and bimonthly (till 1993 — quarterly) surveys of bankers.

The sample comprises about 1,000 units: 500 industrial enterprises, 300 agricultural ones, and 100 commercial banks throughout Russia. The response rate for each sector varies in the range of 30-40%, 20-30%, and 25-30% respectively.

Industrial enterprises selected for the sample are situated rather evenly over the territory of Russia. The majority of them belong to manufacturing. The branch distribution in the sample (see Table 1) is representative for Russia as a whole.

Most of the enterprises surveyed are medium-scale (by Russian standards), with the number employed from 150 to 2,000. For 2003, the average number employed was about 926 (see Tables 2 and 3).

During 1992 — 1998, the status of many of the participants surveyed changed: the share of state enterprises among them decreased from 82% to 15%.

The number of industrial enterprises reporting monthly equals 150-220.

Agricultural enterprises selected for the sample are from over 30 out of 80 regions of Russia. The sample includes mainly medium-scale enterprises with the number employed in the range of 100-500. 50% of the surveyed enterprises specialized chiefly in plant-growing, and 50% — in animal husbandry.

The number of every month respondents-agricultural enterprises equals 40-60.

Table 1

Distribution of the manufacturing enterprises in REB sample by branches, classification of Eurostat (% of the total number)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. Consumer goods	**38**	**41**	**40**	**39**	**35**	**36**	**35**	**37**	**38**	**35**	**37**	**39**
1. textile industry	4	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	7	5	5	4
2. leather, footwear, & clothing industries	7	9	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	9
3. wooden furniture, paper products, *printing, &* publishing industries	6	7	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5
4. plastic processing industry	1	1	<1	1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
5. fine ceramics & glass industry	2	2	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1
6. Food, drink, & tobacco industries	18	18	20	20	19	19	16	16	18	16	18	20
II. Investment goods	**34**	**32**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**33**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**32**	**32**	**34**
7. metals processing industry	4	6	8	7	8	6	5	4	5	4	4	5
8. mechanical & precision engineering industries	18	16	15	13	14	13	12	12	10	9	10	9
9. electrical engineering, office & data-processing machinery manufacturing industries	9	7	6	8	7	8	10	9	12	14	13	15
10. motor vehicles & other means of transport manufacturing industries	3	3	5	7	7	6	5	5	2	5	5	5
III. Intermediate goods	**28**	**28**	**26**	**26**	**29**	**31**	**34**	**33**	**33**	**33**	**31**	**27**
11. woodworking & paper manufacturing industries	10	10	8	7	8	8	10	10	10	8	9	6
12. ferrous & non-ferrous metals manufacturing industries	3	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	3
13. construction materials, industrial ceramics & glass manufacturing industries	12	11	10	13	15	16	15	12	11	11	12	11
14. oil-processing, chemical, man-made fibre S rubber products manufacturing industries	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	7	8	10	7	7
Manufacturing industry on the whole	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2
Breakdown of REB sample of industrial enterprises by number of employees (% of the total sample)

people	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<200	24	25	27	30	34	37	34	29	30	27	25	26
200-500	27	31	31	30	28	29	28	28	29	28	30	32
500-1000	23	20	19	18	17	16	19	21	20	20	22	20
1000<	26	24	23	22	21	18	20	22	21	25	23	22
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

people	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<200	125	133	134	129	129	123	126	123	122	116	113	114
200-500	350	337	342	345	348	335	303	315	325	328	322	322
500-1000	765	731	750	751	726	740	695	700	739	689	689	702
1000<	3387	3453	2747	2556	2787	2134	1937	2197	2437	2693	2784	2966
Entire sample	1174	1118	917	840	850	645	659	765	791	934	917	926

B. CONTENTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The managers polled reported the main performance characteristics of their enterprises and banks, as well as answering a number of specific questions concerning the impact of governmental economic policy, privatisation process, and influence of the overall changes in economic environment on their activities and prospects, etc. this strange.

C. DATA AGGREGATING METHODS

In the majority of cases, the respondents were asked to select the most appropriate interval for the indicator to be measured. When treating the survey data the mean value was chosen for each interval. In case of extremes, the continuation of the adopted gradation was assumed and on this basis the same method was used. In other cases, when respondents were to choose one situation out of several, the results represent simple addition of reports from individual units.

OUTLINE OF INIOR-HSE SURVEYS

The Institute for Organised Markets Research (INIOR) has been conducting monthly business trends' surveys of Moscow private distributors (trading both on their own account and on the account of suppliers) since the beginning of 1992. Since November 1993, these surveys are carried out on the basis of the Higher School of Economics (HSE) and answers to the questionnaires are being provided by private wholesalers of Moscow.

The initial sample was formed on the basis of data from advertisements in the central newspapers. In November 1993 practically the whole sample was renewed. The work was carried out by the "NEKS SV" firm by analysing all the advertisements sized over 1/32 of the standard paper type page of the A-2 format and placed in 20 top central papers over three months. Five commodity groups were formed in the sample, namely, "computers, office equipment, consumer electronics", "cars", "consumer goods", "foodstuffs", "furniture" which in total comprised 400 firms that advertise the most. The number of firms in each commodity group was proportional to their share in the total volume of advertisements.

In May 1994, the sample was enlarged by including two new commodity groups, i.e., "ferrous metals and metal goods" and "building materials". After that a part of the sample was regularly renewed according to the mentioned procedure. Last time it occurred in January 1996. The time (half-year) has been extended and the number of papers, used for the analysis of advertisements, was increased. At present the sample comprises *over* 700 firms.

Although all the surveyed trade firms are located in Moscow, their responses to a certain extent characterise the state of the Russian commodity market on the whole. This ensues from the fact that the INIOR-HSE respondents sell a quite significant share of their goods outside Moscow and the Moscow Region (see Table).

Table 1

Geography of the respondents' trade activity, February 1996

	The firm sells its goods			
	exclusively in Moscow and Moscow Region	in the European part of Russia	in Russia as a whole	in Russia and CIS
Share in the total number of firms (%)	12.6	10.2	37.6	39.6

The average share of sales outside Moscow and Moscow Region makes 35%.

The surveys are conducted by phone during the last week of the accounting month.

The surveys are carried out on the basis of a standard questionnaire for wholesale and retailing elaborated at the ifo-Institute. Respondents are invited to estimate the current and future changes in the basic economic indicators at their firms as "more/less", "better/worse".

Besides standard ones the HSE questionnaire includes various special questions put to respondents at definite intervals. And since May 1995, quantitative questions on actual and anticipated changes in rubble and currency disbursing prices are asked monthly.

At the end of 1993 the surveys covered about 90 firms, in May 1994 their number reached 166, and now they are already 300 in all.