



NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Business Demography in the Republic of Belarus

Minsk 2024

STATISTICAL BULLETIN
BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The statistical bulletin presents official statistical information on business demography in the Republic of Belarus.

The statistical indicators of business demography have been calculated using the *Methodology for computation of the statistical business demography indicators* developed in compliance with the Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics (2007) and approved by the resolution of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus No. 13 of March 28, 2019.

The statistical business demography indicators are the statistical indicators of enterprise activity, births, survival, deaths and growth.

The statistical business demography indicators have been calculated based on the source data starting from 2010.

The data are broken down by economic activity in compliance with the National Classification of the Republic of Belarus OKRB 005-2011 "Kinds of economic activity" (compliant with NACE Rev. 2).

In some cases minor discrepancy between the total and the sum can be explained by data rounding.

Explanation of symbols

- not applicable
- ... data not available

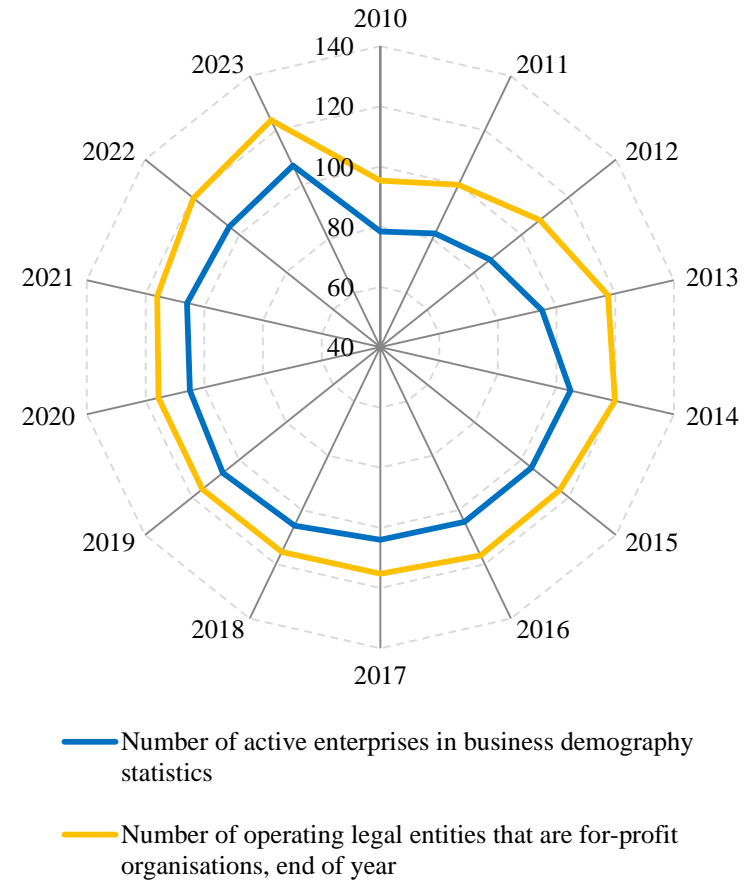
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Number of active enterprises by regions and Minsk city

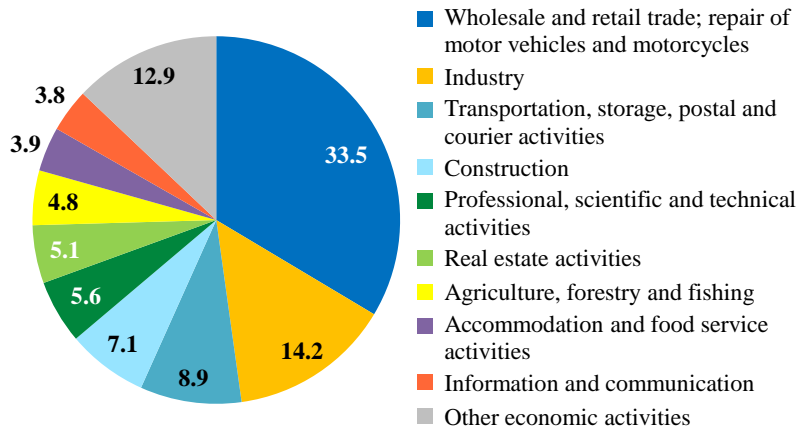
Year	Republic of Belarus	Of which regions and Minsk city						
		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk city	Minsk	Mogilev
2010	78 461	8 472	7 359	7 642	6 797	29 306	12 228	6 657
2011	81 901	8 793	7 607	8 181	7 060	30 401	12 995	6 864
2012	86 585	9 177	7 685	8 478	7 287	32 600	14 313	7 045
2013	95 051	10 091	8 500	9 375	8 296	33 868	17 175	7 746
2014	104 718	10 624	9 439	10 139	8 824	37 603	19 450	8 639
2015	104 141	10 462	9 179	9 909	8 543	38 144	19 515	8 389
2016	104 330	10 430	8 928	9 743	8 392	38 995	19 649	8 193
2017	103 994	10 283	8 694	9 619	8 282	39 613	19 496	8 007
2018	105 822	10 333	8 721	9 634	8 268	41 512	19 453	7 901
2019	106 916	10 379	8 651	9 804	8 287	42 241	19 512	8 042
2020	104 877	10 192	8 456	9 482	8 129	42 048	18 849	7 721
2021	105 854	10 259	8 392	9 494	8 166	43 168	18 704	7 671
2022	104 250	10 059	8 194	9 215	7 963	43 069	18 287	7 463
2023	106 949	10 244	8 339	9 397	8 148	44 677	18 481	7 663
2023 to 2022 change, %	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.1	2.7

Number of active enterprises in business demography statistics and number of operating legal entities that are for-profit organisations¹⁾ (thousand)

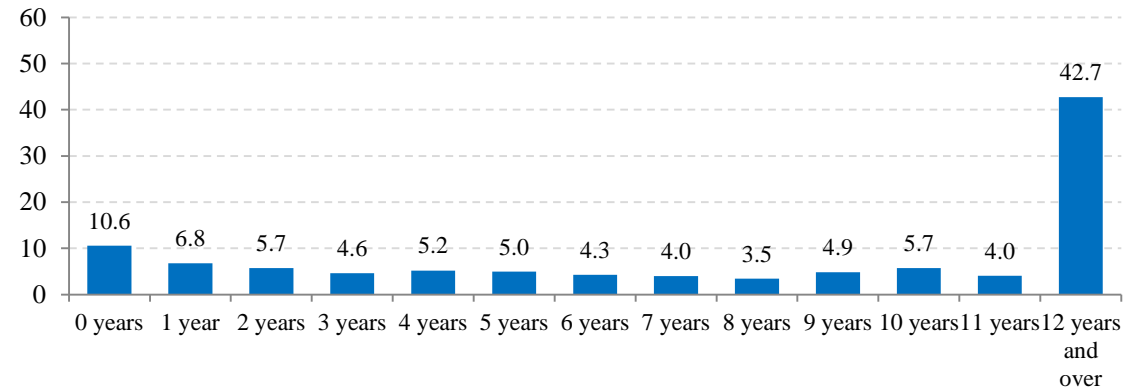


¹⁾ Except legal entities with the principal economic activity within section O "Public administration" of OKRB 005-2011 "Kinds of economic activity".

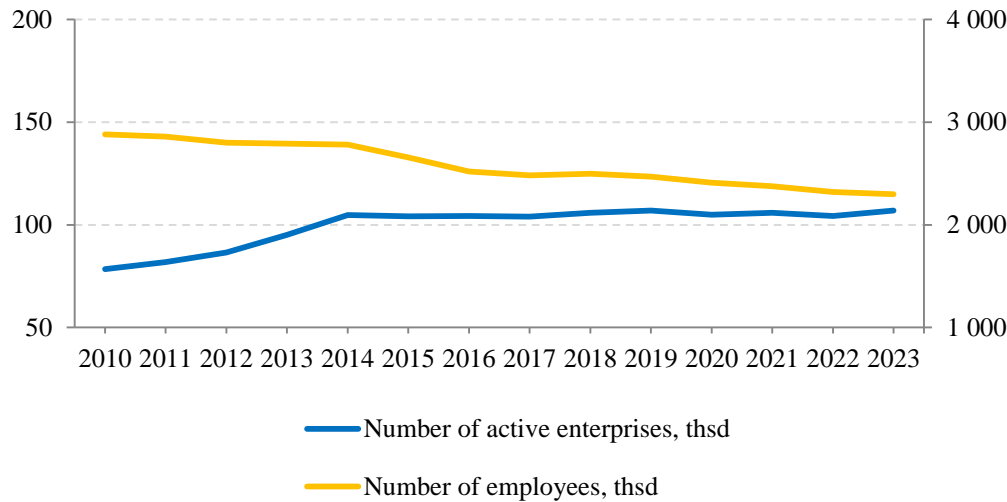
Share of active enterprises by economic activity in 2023
(percent of the total number of active enterprises)



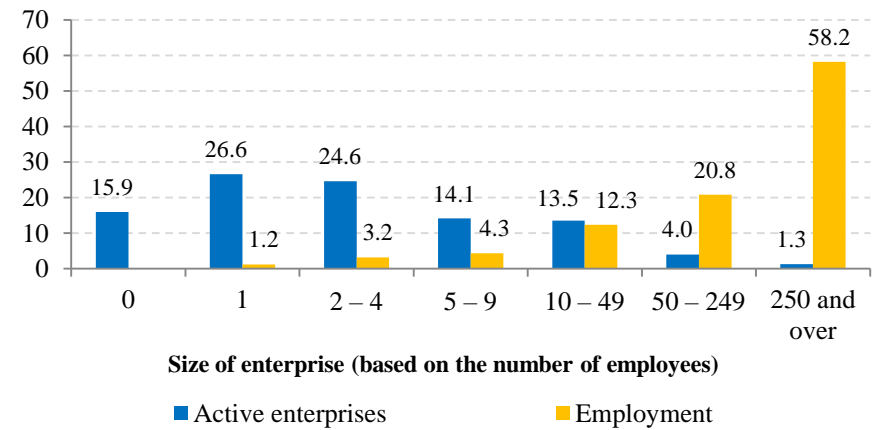
Number of active enterprises by age in 2023
(thousand)



Number of active enterprises and number of employees













Distribution of active enterprises and employment by enterprise size class in 2023
(percent of total)









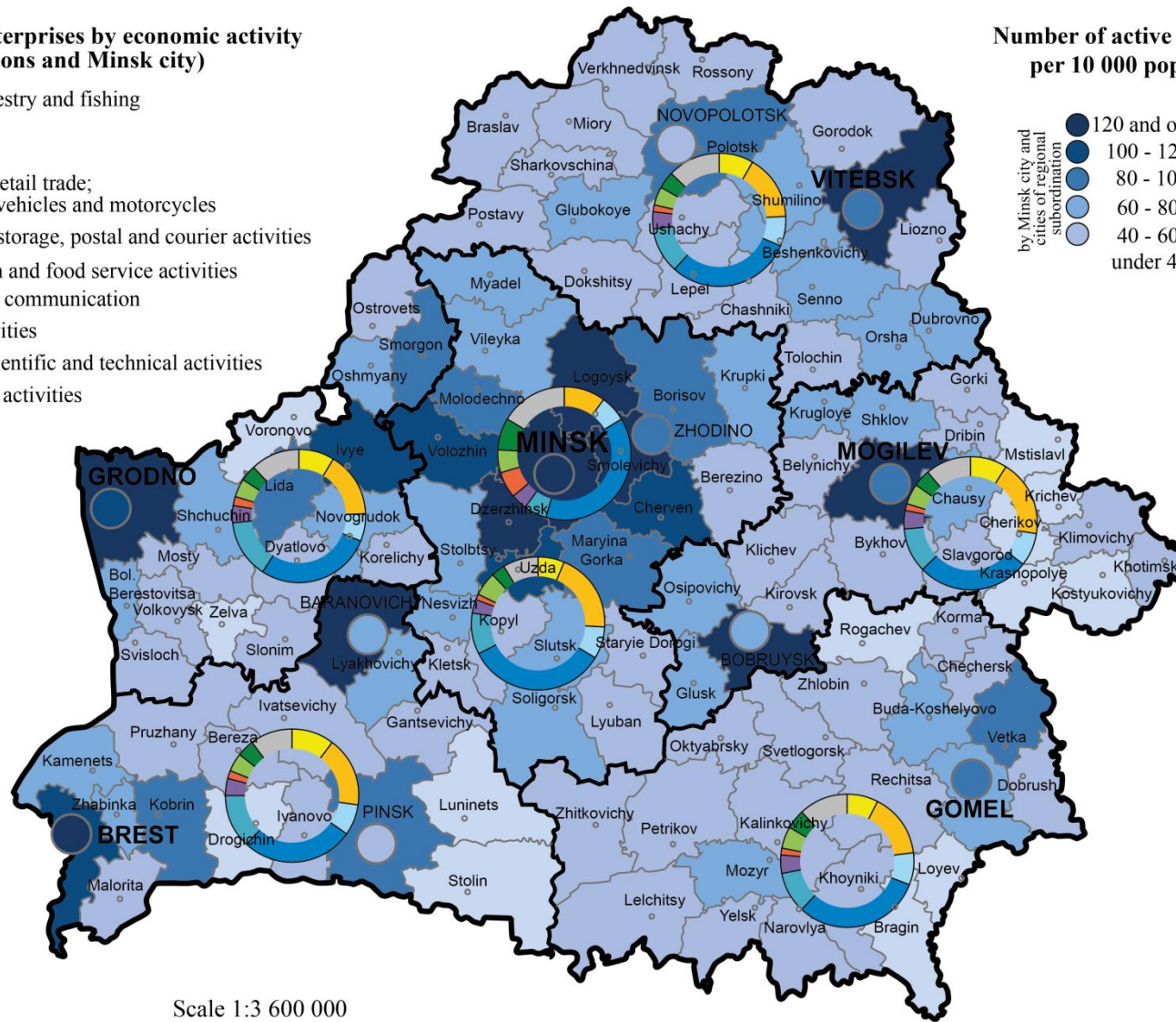
Active enterprises in 2023

Share of active enterprises by economic activity (by regions and Minsk city)

-  Agriculture, forestry and fishing
-  Industry
-  Construction
-  Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
-  Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities
-  Accommodation and food service activities
-  Information and communication
-  Real estate activities
-  Professional, scientific and technical activities
-  Other economic activities

Number of active enterprises per 10 000 population

-  120 and over
 -  100 - 120
 -  80 - 100
 -  60 - 80
 -  40 - 60
 -  under 40
- by Minsk city and cities of regional subordination
- by district















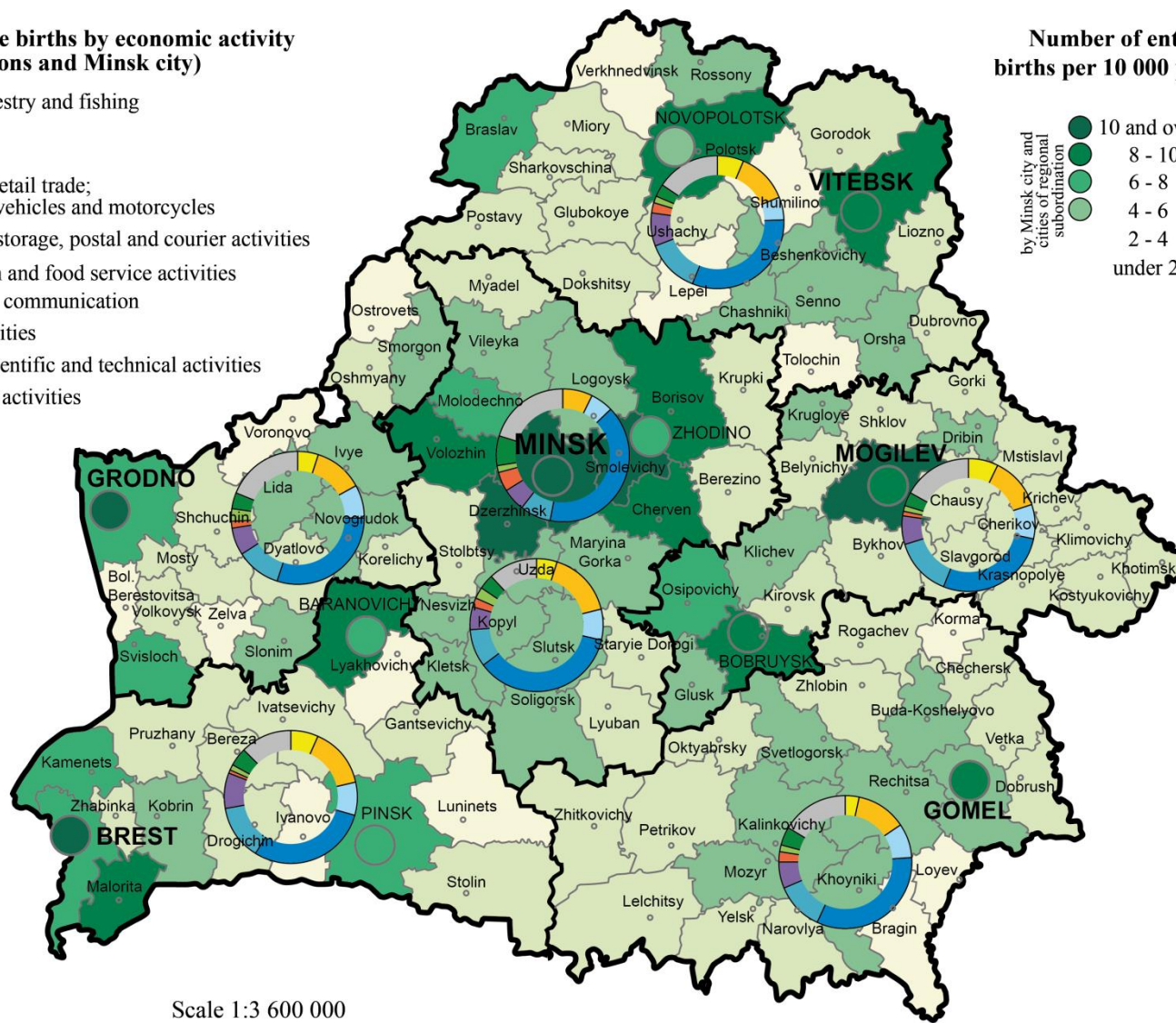
Enterprise births in 2023

Share of enterprise births by economic activity (by regions and Minsk city)

-  Agriculture, forestry and fishing
-  Industry
-  Construction
-  Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
-  Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities
-  Accommodation and food service activities
-  Information and communication
-  Real estate activities
-  Professional, scientific and technical activities
-  Other economic activities

Number of enterprise births per 10 000 population

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
|  | 10 and over |  | by district |
|  | 8 - 10 |  | |
|  | 6 - 8 |  | by district |
|  | 4 - 6 |  | |
|  | 2 - 4 |  | by district |
|  | under 2 |  | |



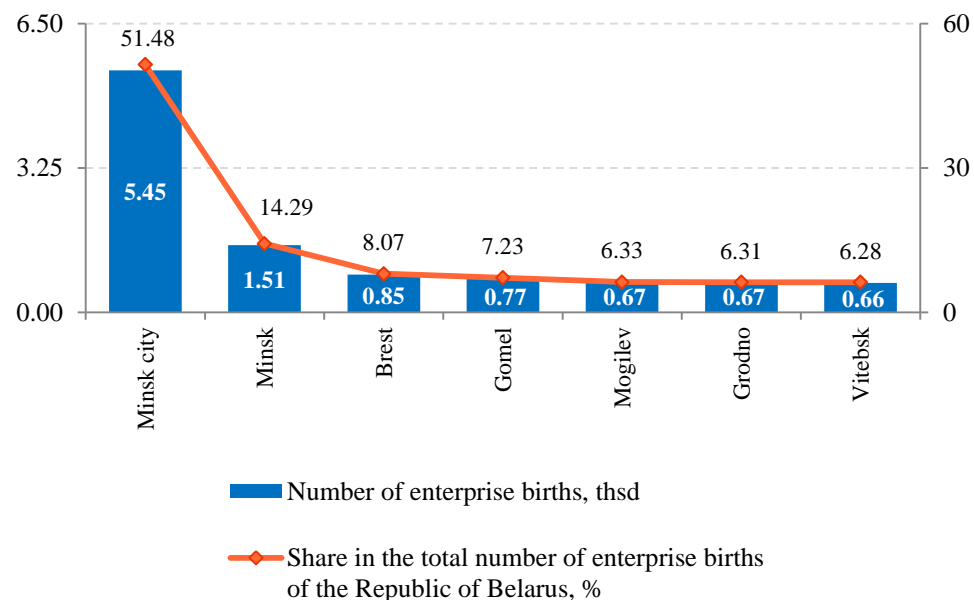
Scale 1:3 600 000

Enterprise births and deaths

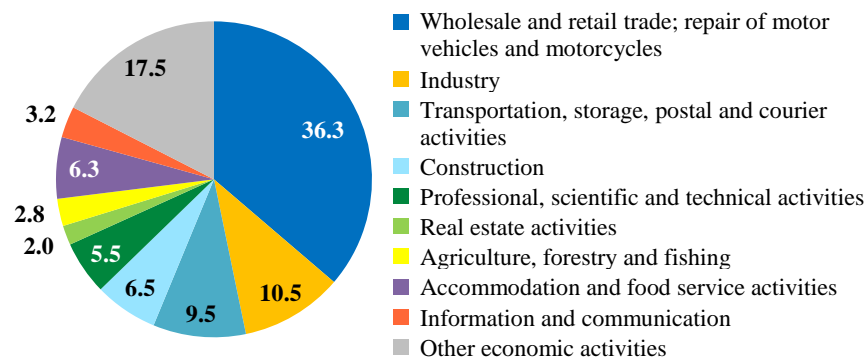
Year	Number of active enterprises	Enterprise births		Enterprise deaths	
		number	rate, %	number	rate, %
2010	78 461	...	...	6 763	8.6
2011	81 901	...	...	7 099	8.7
2012	86 585	12 216	14.1	6 408	7.4
2013	95 051	16 063	16.9	5 882	6.2
2014	104 718	14 801	14.1	8 715	8.3
2015	104 141	8 832	8.5	8 738	8.4
2016	104 330	9 207	8.8	8 210	7.9
2017	103 994	8 728	8.4	7 048	6.8
2018	105 822	9 249	8.7	8 064	7.6
2019	106 916	9 293	8.7	7 851	7.3
2020	104 877	7 153	6.8	6 896	6.6
2021	105 854	8 127	7.7	7 916	7.5
2022	104 250	7 820	7.5	7 023 ²⁾	6.7 ²⁾
2023	106 949	10 580	9.9	...	...

²⁾ Estimate.

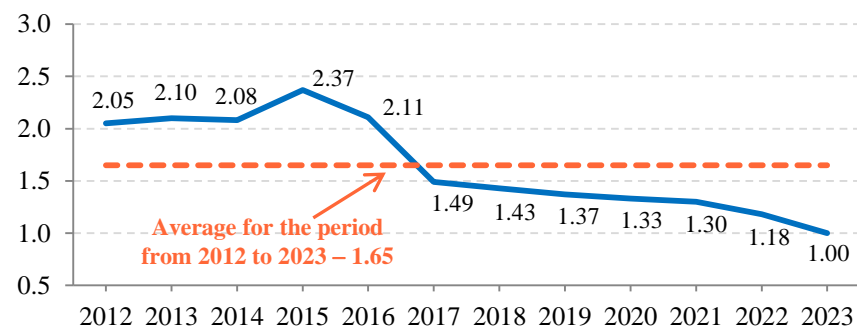
Enterprise births by regions and Minsk city in 2023



Share of enterprise births by economic activity in 2023 (percent of the total number of enterprise births)



Number of employees per newly born enterprise (persons)

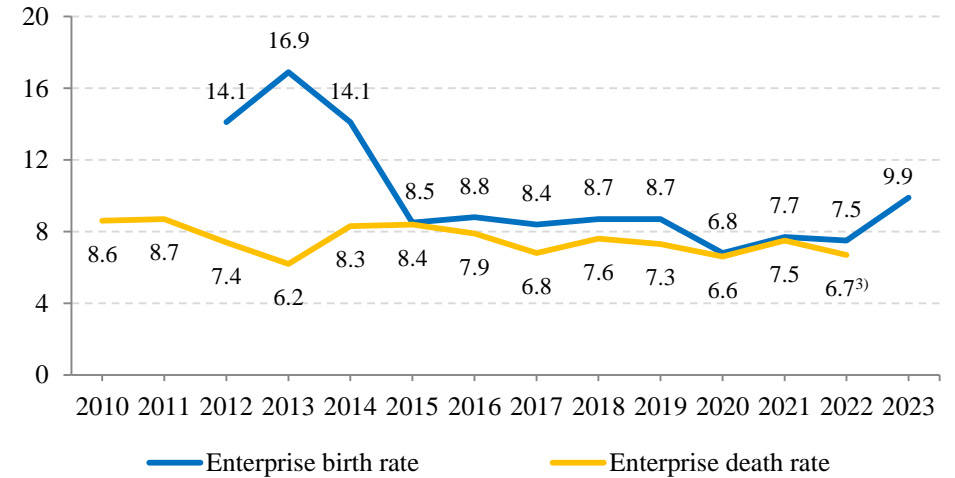


**Enterprise birth and death rates
by regions and Minsk city
(percent)**

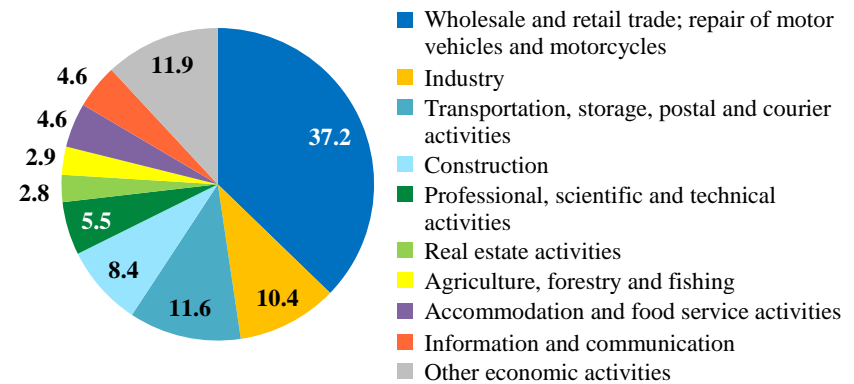
Year	Republic of Belarus	Of which regions and Minsk city						
		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk city	Minsk	Mogilev
Enterprise birth rate								
2012	14.1	12.2	11.1	13.2	12.0	15.4	16.4	12.7
2013	16.9	16.2	17.6	16.9	17.8	13.8	22.6	16.7
2014	14.1	10.6	13.7	12.9	11.0	15.8	15.1	14.1
2015	8.5	6.3	6.1	7.3	5.5	11.1	8.1	7.3
2016	8.8	7.4	6.6	7.2	6.1	11.4	7.9	7.7
2017	8.4	6.5	6.5	7.0	5.8	10.8	7.6	7.2
2018	8.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.1	11.3	7.4	7.2
2019	8.7	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.9	10.4	7.9	8.3
2020	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	8.1	6.5	6.1
2021	7.7	6.7	6.0	6.5	6.1	9.4	6.7	6.8
2022	7.5	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.9	9.3	6.8	6.0
2023	9.9	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.2	12.2	8.2	8.7
Enterprise death rate								
2010	8.6	6.8	8.2	7.9	7.4	9.4	9.0	9.0
2011	8.7	7.5	9.1	8.8	7.8	8.9	8.5	9.5
2012	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.4	5.8	8.2	7.5	7.1
2013	6.2	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.7	7.2	5.4	5.3
2014	8.3	7.0	7.9	8.4	7.3	9.1	7.8	9.3
2015	8.4	7.2	8.9	7.9	7.3	9.0	8.0	9.3
2016	7.9	6.9	8.1	7.8	6.2	7.9	8.5	8.9
2017	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.9	7.5	7.6
2018	7.6	6.4	7.4	6.3	6.7	8.4	8.0	7.3
2019	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.6	6.3	7.2	8.7	8.3
2020	6.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.3
2021	7.5	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.0
2022 ³⁾	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	7.7	6.6	5.7

³⁾ Estimate.

**Enterprise birth and death rates
(percent)**



**Share of enterprise deaths
by economic activity in 2021
(percent of the total number of enterprise deaths)**



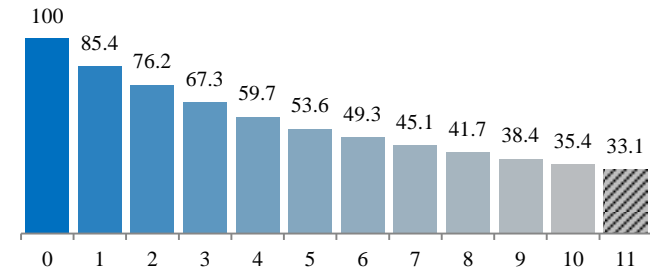
**Enterprise birth and death rates
by economic activity**
(percent)

	Enterprise birth rate									Enterprise death rate						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.7	6.8	7.7	7.5	9.9	8.4	7.9	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.5
of which:																
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.5	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.2	5.8	4.7	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.6
Mining and quarrying	16.7	16.1	2.1	19.1	7.1	4.8	2.6	5.3	5.4	8.3	11.3	6.3	8.5	7.1	7.1	5.3
Manufacturing	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.1	5.6	6.3	5.3	5.5
of which:																
Manufacture of food products, beverages, and tobacco products	8.2	11.2	12.8	12.5	10.8	10.7	9.0	7.3	10.4	5.7	6.4	5.0	6.1	6.9	5.9	6.5
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, articles of leather and fur	4.6	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.1	4.0	5.4	7.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.8	5.1	3.7
Manufacture of products of wood and paper; printing and reproduction of recorded media	7.5	8.9	9.2	11.9	9.6	5.1	5.9	4.1	6.6	7.7	6.5	5.9	6.7	7.7	6.3	7.5
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	10.5	5.8	4.9	7.5	2.8	11.4	6.3	—	6.9	14.0	11.5	2.4	5.0	8.3	11.4	—
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.2	10.8	6.7	6.8	7.8	6.0	6.7	4.2	8.1	5.1	4.0	2.7	4.2	4.7	2.5	4.9
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	13.2	10.8	6.5	3.3	12.5	5.4	6.0	3.6	5.9	1.1	5.9	2.2	1.1	5.2	6.5	2.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products, of other non-metallic mineral products	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.4	4.7	5.3	7.2	7.4	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.6	5.4	5.6
Manufacture of basic metals; manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	7.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.5	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.4
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	5.4	4.0	9.2	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	2.1	2.7	4.8	6.5	3.5	3.8	5.6	1.9	4.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	6.9	5.5	7.4	6.5	5.1	4.9	2.8	2.9	4.5	5.3	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	1.9
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7.4	8.4	5.7	7.2	6.7	5.3	4.6	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.5	2.6	4.0	4.0	3.1
Manufacture of transport vehicles and equipmen	3.1	5.0	8.7	6.7	6.0	8.4	4.7	2.0	4.8	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	6.4	5.3	5.1
Other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.4	4.4	5.8	5.3	7.4	6.6	7.1	4.8	5.7	5.7	4.8	5.4
Electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning supply	8.1	14.8	5.1	5.7	5.7	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	3.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	1.1	3.0	2.7
Water supply; waste management and remediation activities	8.8	15.8	13.6	11.1	10.4	9.3	7.6	6.9	8.1	11.2	5.4	4.5	7.4	3.3	6.1	6.3

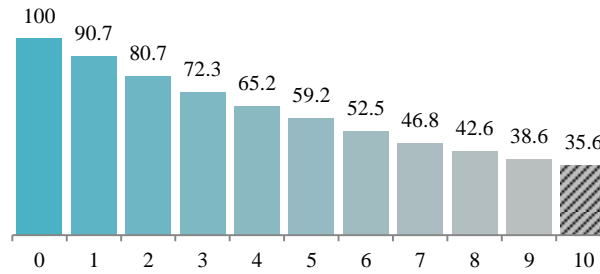
	Enterprise birth rate									Enterprise death rate						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Construction	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.6	8.8	6.7	6.4	6.5	9.0	10.7	9.7	8.2	8.7	8.2	6.6	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	7.3	8.3	8.6	10.7	10.3	9.6	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.4	8.3
Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities	3.9	4.8	5.3	6.4	7.3	6.0	7.1	7.1	10.6	5.7	5.8	6.8	10.2	9.3	8.1	9.3
Accommodation and food service activities	12.8	12.1	13.4	14.2	15.4	11.6	11.6	12.5	15.7	9.0	8.4	7.3	7.4	9.2	8.0	9.6
Information and communication	12.0	14.3	13.5	17.3	14.6	10.4	10.3	8.2	8.5	7.8	6.7	6.3	8.1	7.4	6.5	8.4
of which:																
Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	8.2	7.2	6.9	6.1	5.4	7.4	5.0	4.8	4.1	6.5	5.6	5.4	6.4	4.7	5.3	7.1
Telecommunications	2.4	5.9	4.5	7.2	5.5	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	5.3	3.4	2.0	3.4	4.0	5.4	4.1
IT and other information services	14.6	17.6	16.1	20.6	17.1	11.5	11.7	9.2	9.6	8.6	7.4	6.9	8.9	8.2	6.8	8.9
Financial and insurance activities	12.1	9.5	9.9	9.2	12.8	8.0	6.3	6.8	12.5	6.6	7.4	7.1	8.4	7.4	7.4	8.1
Real estate activities	5.4	6.8	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.3	8.4	7.4	8.4	7.5	9.6	7.7	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.4	6.1	7.3
of which:																
Legal, accounting, management, architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.8	7.8	7.4	8.1	7.4	9.3	7.4	7.0	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.2	6.4
Scientific research and development	6.1	10.1	10.0	6.8	9.7	6.0	4.9	8.8	13.5	6.1	8.2	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.8	8.0
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	13.9	14.1	11.9	10.5	9.6	7.7	9.1	7.7	10.1	8.6	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.1	9.1
Administrative and support service activities	12.7	10.2	10.3	11.4	11.1	6.3	8.6	7.1	10.9	9.4	9.2	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.7
Education	15.7	17.5	15.3	16.1	13.7	10.2	12.8	14.1	22.8	9.4	9.2	6.3	8.7	8.2	7.2	8.1
Human health and social work activities	6.7	7.2	6.1	8.0	6.8	5.8	6.6	5.1	6.8	3.5	3.8	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.8
of which:																
Human health services	6.1	6.9	5.8	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.2	3.6	4.4	3.4	3.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.4
Residential care and social work activities	31.8	20.0	15.6	32.6	17.0	18.6	15.7	30.0	34.3	9.1	4.0	—	10.9	6.4	9.3	9.8
Arts, sports, entertainment and recreation	15.1	17.7	13.1	13.0	11.6	7.5	9.8	10.5	21.0	11.6	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	8.8
Other service activities	7.7	7.0	7.9	8.0	6.6	5.2	8.2	8.9	12.2	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.6

Enterprise survival rate from year of birth to 2023 (percent)

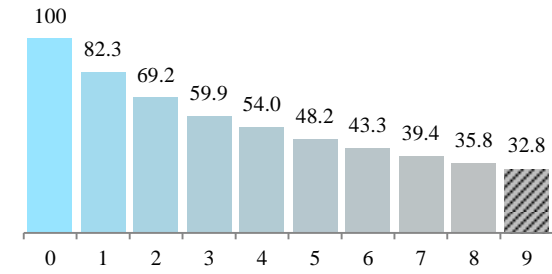
Year of birth: 2012



2013

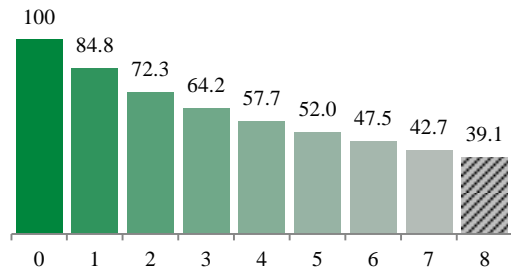


2014

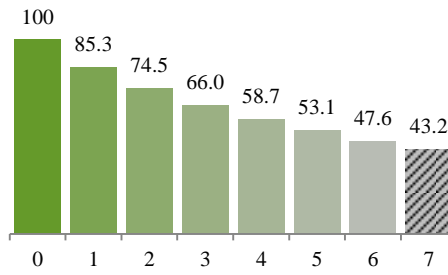


Number of years of survival

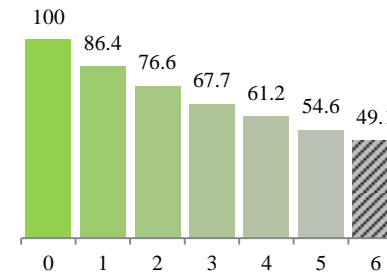
2015



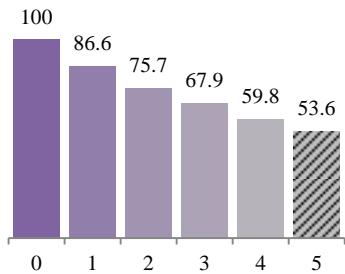
2016



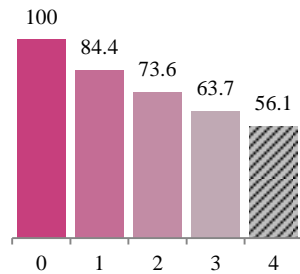
2017



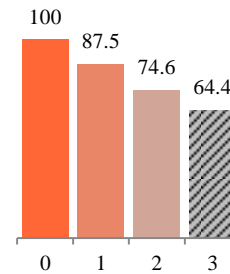
2018



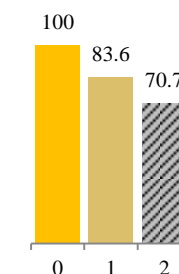
2019



2020



2021

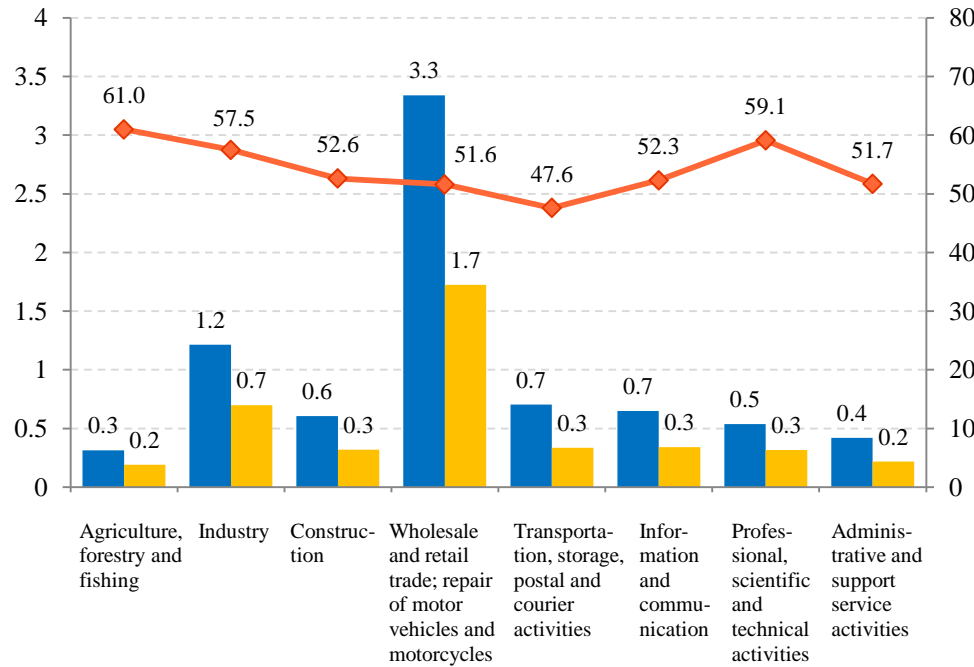


2022



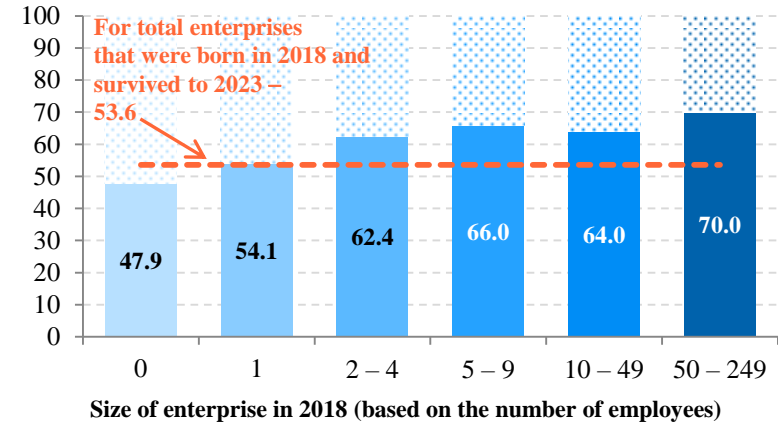
2023

Number of enterprises that were born in 2018 and survived to 2023 by economic activity

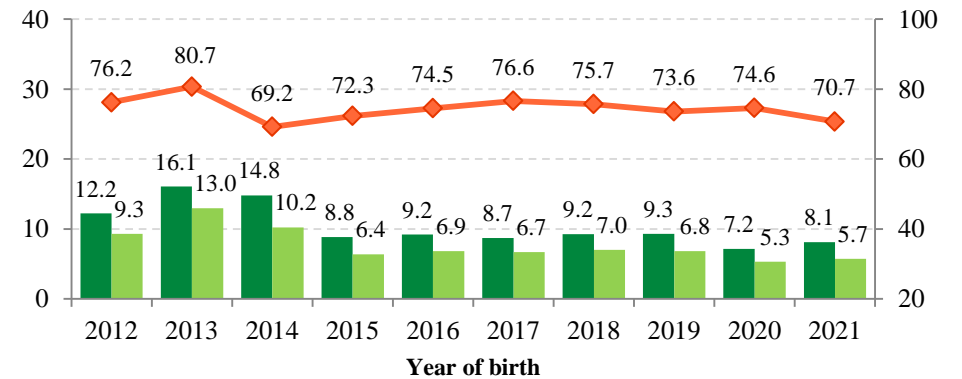


■ Number of enterprises that were born in 2018, thsd
■ Number of enterprises that survived to 2023, thsd
◆ Enterprise survival rate, %

Survival rate of enterprises that were born in 2018 and survived to 2023 by enterprise size class (percent)

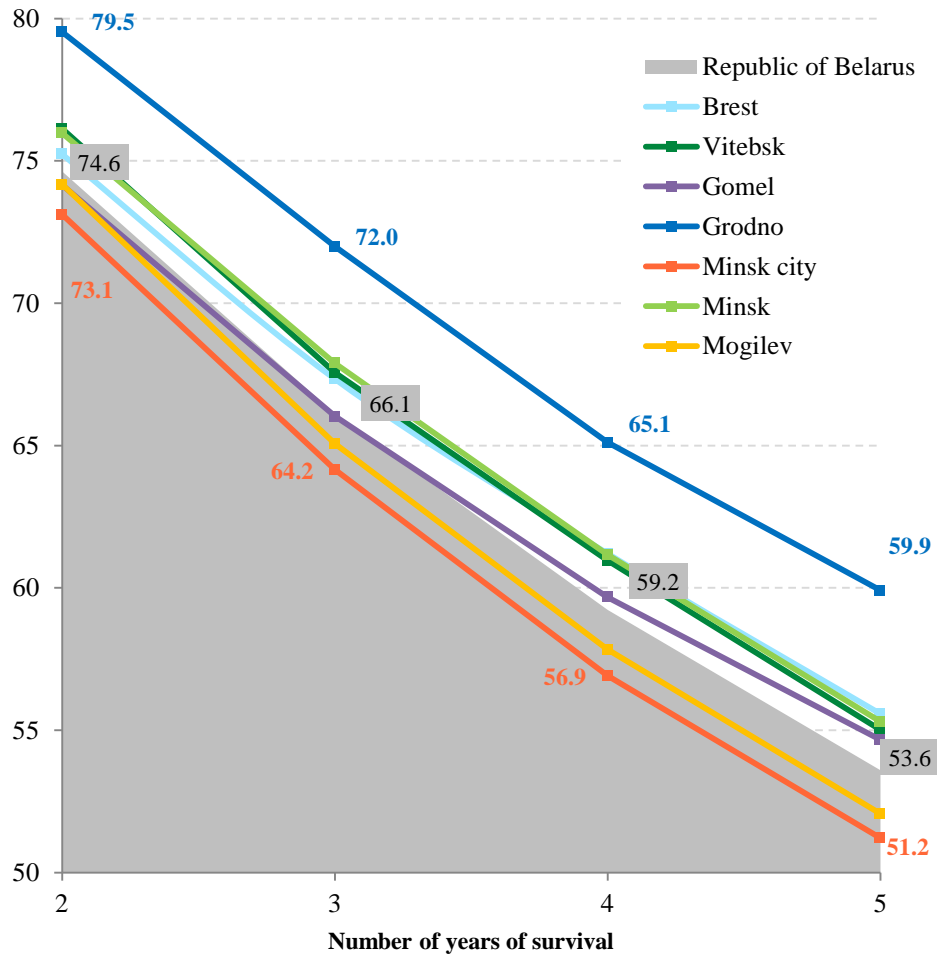


Indicators of survival of newly born enterprises within two years

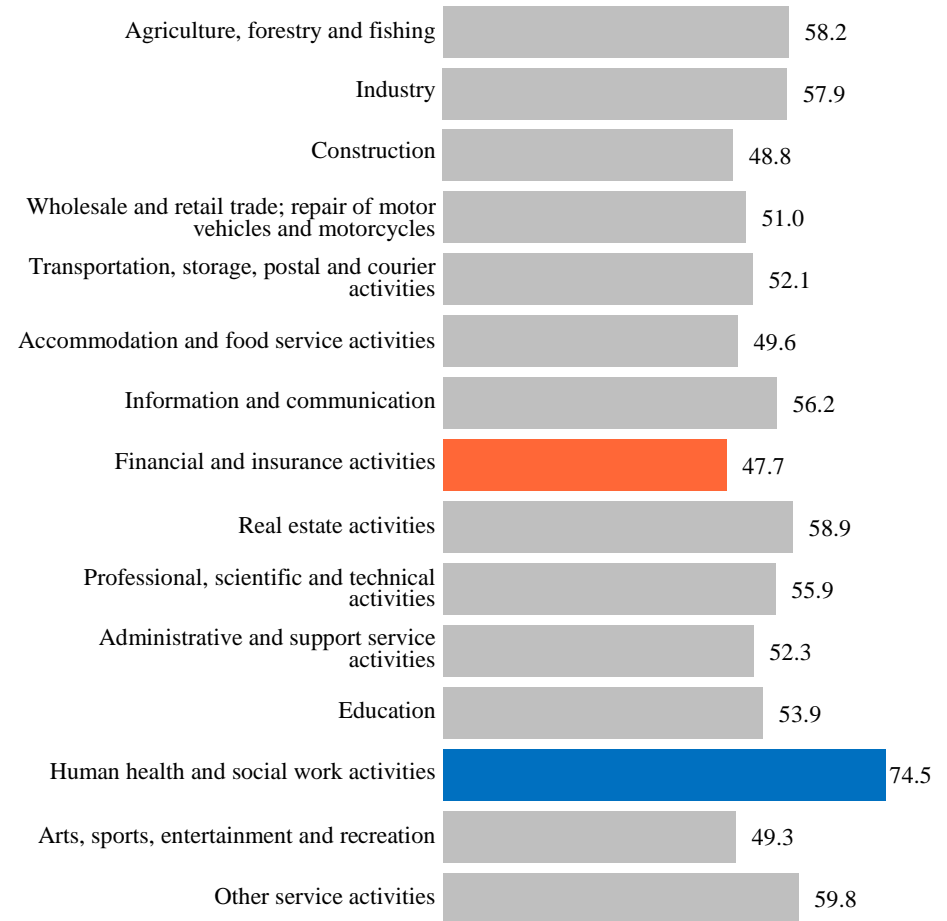


■ Number of enterprise births, thsd
■ Number of surviving enterprises within two years, thsd
◆ Two-year survival rate of enterprises, %

Average⁴⁾ enterprise survival rate within 2 – 5 years by regions and Minsk city⁵⁾ (percent)



Average⁶⁾ enterprise survival rate within 5 years by economic activity⁷⁾ (percent)



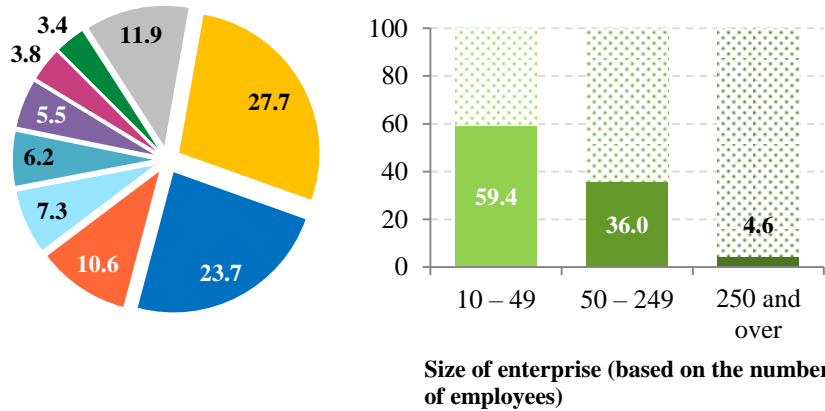
⁴⁾ Data for 2012-2023.

⁵⁾ The location of an enterprise is determined in the year of birth.

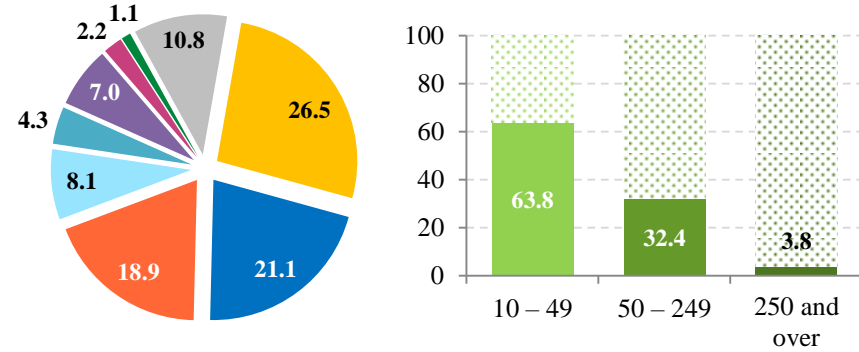
⁶⁾ Data for 2015-2023.

⁷⁾ The principal economic activity of an enterprise is determined in the year of birth.

**Share of high-growth enterprises⁸⁾
by economic activity and
enterprise size class in 2023**
(percent of the total number of
high-growth enterprises)

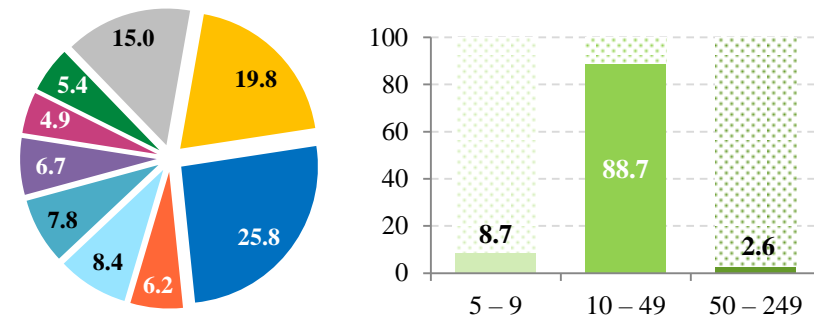


**Share of gazelles⁸⁾
by economic activity and
enterprise size class in 2023**
(percent of the total number of gazelles)



- Industry
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Information and communication
- Construction
- Transportation, storage, postal and courier activities
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Human health and social work activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Other economic activities

**Share of mice⁸⁾
by economic activity and
enterprise size class in 2023**
(percent of the total number of mice)



⁸⁾ For both the turnover and employment measures.

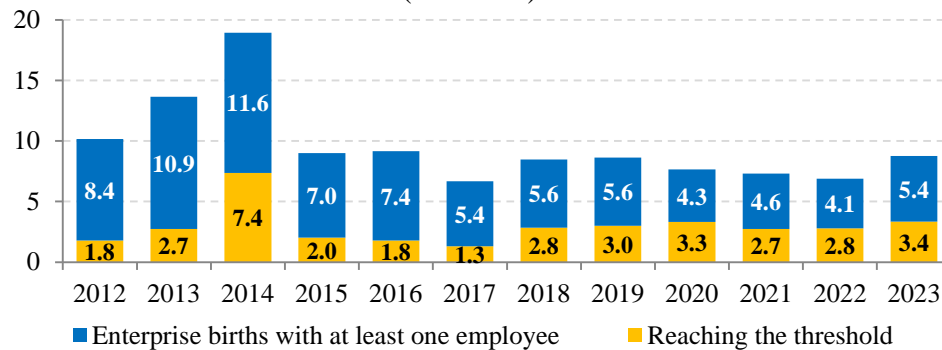
Employer enterprise births and deaths

Year	Number of active employer enterprises	Employer enterprise births		Employer enterprise deaths	
		number	rate, %	number	rate, %
2010	73 501	...	...	8 475	11.5
2011	73 799	...	...	7 002	9.5
2012	76 567	10 157	13.3	5 926	7.7
2013	82 798	13 654	16.5	5 318	6.4
2014	97 516	18 953	19.4	9 108	9.3
2015	96 667	9 006	9.3	8 695	9.0
2016	97 072	9 150	9.4	8 990	9.3
2017	93 589	6 685	7.1	7 128	7.6
2018	94 750	8 465	8.9	8 348	8.8
2019	91 744	8 627	9.4	7 399	8.1
2020	93 962	7 645	8.1	7 773	8.3
2021	92 663	7 300	7.9	8 331	9.0
2022	89 857	6 880	7.7	...	...
2023	89 975	8 763	9.7	...	...

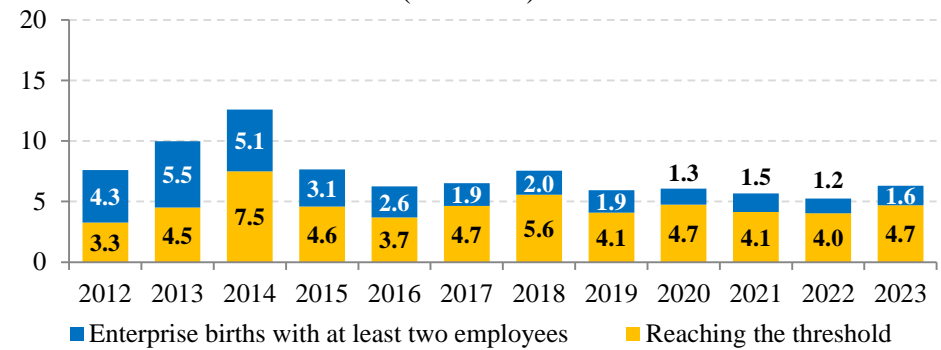
Economic enterprise births and deaths

Year	Number of active economic enterprises	Economic enterprise births		Economic enterprise deaths	
		number	rate, %	number	rate, %
2010	62 610	...	...	7 133	11.4
2011	62 650	...	...	6 550	10.5
2012	63 308	7 607	12.0	5 697	9.0
2013	67 017	9 991	14.9	6 264	9.3
2014	73 174	12 601	17.2	9 136	12.5
2015	71 068	7 664	10.8	9 484	13.3
2016	66 320	6 261	9.4	6 887	10.4
2017	66 365	6 521	9.8	6 254	9.4
2018	68 071	7 550	11.1	7 995	11.7
2019	63 807	5 945	9.3	6 181	9.7
2020	64 680	6 063	9.4	6 448	10.0
2021	63 361	5 671	9.0	6 503	10.3
2022	61 284	5 249	8.6	...	...
2023	61 527	6 297	10.2	...	...

Number of employer enterprise births (thousand)



Number of economic enterprise births (thousand)



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Business demography is a statistical domain that studies demographic events occurring to legal entities that are for-profit organisations.

The statistical indicators of business demography are calculated for **enterprises** – statistical units corresponding to legal entities that are for-profit organisations, except legal entities with the principal economic activity within the section O "Public administration" of the National Classification of the Republic of Belarus OKRB 005-2011 "Kinds of economic activity" (compliant with NACE Rev. 2).

As opposed to the indicators of the number of legal units based on their state registration and liquidation (cessation of activities), the key point of business demography is the concept of enterprise activity.

Enterprise activity is defined as any employment and/or turnover exceeding zero value.

Sales revenue, excluding deductible taxes and duties, is used as turnover; the average payroll number of employees is used as employment.

If information on employment and turnover is not enough to determine whether an enterprise is active, we use information on the presence of any other results of enterprise's activities (e.g. there is volume of production of products (works, services) and/or average number of employees exceeding zero value).

Enterprise birth is the appearance of employment and/or turnover exceeding zero value. Enterprise births do not include: creation of an enterprise due to merger, break-up or split-off; reactivation of a dormant enterprise within two years; restructuring of an enterprise due to take-over and associated growth in employment.

Reactivation is recommencement of activity of an enterprise after a period of temporary cessation of no more than two years. A dormant unit is an enterprise that has been inactive for less than two years.

Enterprise birth rate is the number of enterprise births as a percentage of the population of active enterprises.

Enterprise survival rate is the number of enterprises that were born and survived in the following years as a percentage of all enterprises born. Survival occurs if an enterprise is active in the year of birth and the following years.

Enterprise death is a decline in employment and turnover to zero. Enterprise deaths do not include cessation of activity due to take-overs, break-ups and mergers. A dormant enterprise is included in the count of enterprise deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years.

Enterprise death rate is the number of enterprise deaths as a percentage of the population of active enterprises.

A **high-growth enterprise** is an enterprise with average annualised growth in the number of employees and/or turnover greater than 20% per annum, over a three year period.

When defining high-growth enterprises, the minimum size threshold of 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period is taken into account, since too few employees at the beginning of the period can lead to high growth (for instance, doubling from one to two employees) although this growth occurs at a very low level with relatively negligible economic impact. Enterprises that were born 3 years ago are excluded from consideration, since their turnover in the birth year may be significantly lower than in the following years due to the fact that their operating period in the birth year could be only a few months long. Enterprises that show high growth due to a take-over are also excluded.

A **gazelle** is a high-growth enterprise that was born 4 or 5 years ago.

If a high-growth enterprise is defined using a size threshold from 5 to 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period, such enterprise is a **mouse**.

The statistical indicators of employer enterprise demography (covering enterprises with at least one employee) and economic enterprise demography (covering enterprises with at least two employees) are calculated in addition to the statistical business demography indicators and are used, among other things, for international comparisons.

An **active employer enterprise** is an active enterprise with at least one employee.

An **active economic enterprise** is an active enterprise with at least two employees.

Employer enterprise birth is the birth of an enterprise with at least one employee or reaching the threshold of one employee if the enterprise was active before, but was below the threshold of one employee. Employer enterprise births do not include take-overs and associated growth in the number of employees.

Economic enterprise birth is the birth of an enterprise with at least two employees or reaching the threshold of two employees if the enterprise was active before, but was below the threshold of two employees. Economic enterprise births do not include take-overs and associated growth in the number of employees.

Employer enterprise death is an enterprise death with at least one employee or moving below the threshold of one employee for at least two years after the year in which employment still exceeded the threshold of one employee. At the same time, the decline in employment should not be due to split-off.

Economic enterprise death is an enterprise death with at least two employees or moving below the threshold of two employees for at least two years after the year in which employment still exceeded the threshold of two employees. At the same time, the decline in employment should not be due to split-off.