







Trade Flows and Trade Policy Analysis

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Research using World Bank Enterprise Surveys data

Content

- a) Introduction
- b) World Bank Enterprise Surveys Dataset
- c) Empirical Examples
- d) Conclusion

a) Introduction

- Most of the published firm-level work has used national datasets
- Most commonly, these data come from government statistical agencies
- They are usually of very high quality, since firms can be subject to penalties for non-compliance or mis-statements
- Two main disadvantages:
 - They are generally not comparable across countries
 - Statistical coverage is essentially limited to accounting data

a) Introduction (ct'd)

- There is a small, but growing, part of the firm-level literature that uses data from a number of countries simultaneously
- One approach is to use commercially available firm-level data, such as Amadeus (EU), Orbis (Global), or Datastream
 - Extremely expensive
 - Again, only accounting data
 - Usually less reliable than national survey data
 - Problems of comparability across countries

b) World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WB ES)

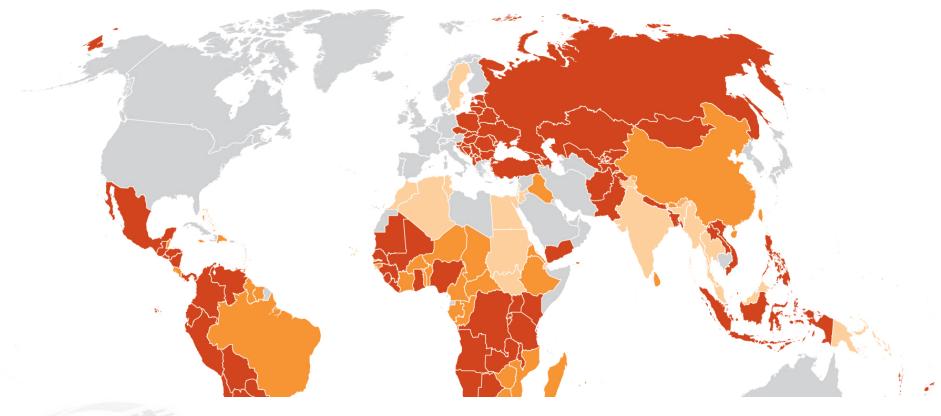
- An alternative is provided by the World Bank's Enterprise Surveys project: www.enterprisesurveys.org
- Freely available at the aggregate level. For firm-level data, just fill out the form, and accept the confidentiality restrictions
- Very wide coverage: 130,000 firms in 135 countries
- Some countries/firms are surveyed over multiple years
- Combination of accounting data and data based on opinions/perceptions
- Firm level data: standardized cross-country dataset and country-specific datasets (panel data for some countries)

b) WB ES: Structure of the core questionnaire

- A. Control information
- B. General information (legal status, ownership, birth year)
- C. Infrastructure and services (connection applications for electricity, water and telephone, waiting time, informal payments)
- D. Sales and supplies (sales, exports, customs, shipment problems)
- E. Degree of competition (price changes due to competition, informal sector)
- F. Capacity (utilization of facilities)
- G. Land (ownership versus lease, construction permit)
- I. Crime (cost for security, losses due to theft)
- J. Business-government relations (courts, government contracts, informal payments, licenses)
- K. Finance (timing of payments, sources for financing, loans, collaterals)
- L. Labor (number of employees, worker types, training, skills, labor regulation)
- M. Investment climate constraints (three biggest obstacles)
- N. Performance (cost structure, value of assets, sales three years ago)

b) WB ES: Global coverage

ENTERPRISE SURVEYS AROUND THE WORLD



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6595

