

The Hong Kong 2023 World Bank Enterprise Survey Implementation Report

I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in Hong Kong between April and October 2023. The WBES collect both objective data based on firms' day-to-day experiences, and perceptions of enterprises regarding the business environment in which they operate. The WBES currently cover over 202,000 firms in 155 countries with a total of 321 surveys since 2006. The WBES are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time.¹

This report describes the sampling design of the survey, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on survey non-response and the appropriate use of the sampling weights.

II. Sampling Structure

The WBES use stratified random sampling, where the population of establishments is first separated into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then respondents are selected through simple random sampling from each stratum. The detailed methodology is provided in the Sampling Note.² Stratified random sampling has several advantages over simple random sampling. In particular, it:

- produces unbiased estimates of the whole population or universe of inference, as well as at the levels of stratification
- ensures representativeness by including observations in all of those categories
- produces more precise estimates for a given sample size or budget allocation, and
- may reduce implementation costs by splitting the population into convenient subdivisions.

The WBES typically use three levels of stratification: industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region (used in combination). Starting in 2022, the WBES bases the industry classification on ISIC Rev. 4 (with earlier surveys using ISIC Rev. 3.1).³ For regional coverage within a country, the WBES has national coverage.

¹ A “panel interview” refers to an interview with a business that was also interviewed in the previous WBES.

² The Sampling Note is available at:

https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf. For further methodological background see, Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., “Elementary Survey Sampling”, Fifth Edition, 1996.

³ The WBES universe includes: all manufacturing (ISIC 4.0 codes 10-33), services (ISIC 4.0 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-53, 55-56, 58, 61-62, 69-75, 79, 95). Details on sectoral coverage and the WBES universe of inference can be found in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* (p. 4).

II.1 Stratification Categories

The Hong Kong 2023 WBES uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 5 categories:**
 - Within manufacturing: All manufacturing industries aggregated as into one category – Manufacturing.
 - Within services: Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles, Hotels, Professional Activities, and Other Services
- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 or more employees)
- **Region:** There was no region stratification.

Industry strata for the services sector were selected by contribution to total number of establishments, using the information provided by Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department. The sectors stratified separately represent 41% of the total number of establishments in the services sector, and 40% of the whole ES universe.

II.2 Universe

The universe of inference includes all formal (i.e., registered) private sector businesses (with at least 1% private ownership) and with at least five employees. In terms of sectoral criteria, all manufacturing businesses (ISIC Rev 4. codes 10-33) are eligible; for services businesses, those corresponding to the ISIC Rev 4 codes 41-43, 45-47, 49-53, 55-56, 58, 61-62, 69-75, 79, and 95 are included in the Enterprise Surveys. Cooperatives and collectives are excluded from the Enterprise Surveys. All eligible establishments must be registered with the registration agency. In the case of Hong Kong, registration was with Inland Revenue Department (IRD). The universe table is the total number of eligible establishments, and the table is partitioned by the stratification groups (industry classification, establishment size, and subnational region) in a country.

For the Hong Kong 2023 WBES, the universe table, shown in Table 1 below, was obtained from Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department.

II.3 Sampling Frame

The WBES requires the most complete and up-to-date Sampling Frame, the list of eligible establishments with information on industry classification, size, address and other contact information that will be used to randomly select the sample. In countries where a previous round of the WBES exists, the Sampling Frame also includes the Panel Sampling Frame, which provides information about all the establishments that participated in the previous round of the WBES in the country.

The Sampling Frame for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES was constructed from the following source (see counts of establishments in the frame in Table 2). The Sampling Frame was obtained from Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department. A random sample of 20% of the ES universe were drawn from the Central Register of Establishments for each stratified sector at the request of the World Bank team. Policy 21 Hong Kong Ltd., the selected vendor for survey implementation,

requested additional 20% of the ES universe for Manufacturing and Hotels sectors on behalf of the World Bank team. The two samples were consolidated and used as the sampling frame.

For every WBES, necessary measures are taken to ensure the quality of the frame; however, the sample frames are not immune to the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, eligibility adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate sampling weights for individual observations (if and only if the weights are computed the sampling frame that is also the universe). Table 4 reports response outcomes.

II.4 Sample Design

The WBES sample design, i.e., target number of interviews in each combination of stratification categories (cells), is generated using the two primary criteria: 1) minimize the difference from the purely proportional sample within each cell; and 2) achieve a sufficient sample size by stratification category to allow for estimates of a given level of precision.⁴ Additional information on the criteria for determining the sample size by stratification category is given in the *Sampling Note*, and additional information on the sample design is given in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.⁵ The original survey design for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES is given in Table 3.

III. Data Collection

The detailed information on the WBES methodology and data collection is provided in the Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide. The interviews for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES were conducted between April and October 2023. The interviews were conducted in English. For monetary variables, the currency was Hong Kong dollar (HKD).

III.1 Questionnaire

The standard WBES questionnaire covers several topics regarding the business environment and business performance. These topics include general firm characteristics, infrastructure, sales and supplies, management practices, competition, innovation, capacity, land and permits, finance, business-government relations, exposure to bribery, labor, and performance. Information about the general structure of the questionnaire is available in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

The questionnaire implemented in the Hong Kong 2023 WBES included additional questions tailored for the Business Ready Report covering infrastructure, trade, government regulations, finance, labor, and other topics.

⁴ Additional constraints are also considered in the design stage. These are generally practical and include, for example, having a sufficient number of available contacts in the sample.

⁵ The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at:

<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>

III.2 Contractor

The fieldwork for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES was implemented by Policy 21 Hong Kong Ltd. The selection for the implementing agency followed the standard World Bank procurement practices that are described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.3 Sampling and screening

Samples are drawn by the Enterprise Surveys team in batches, following the stratification and sample design. The contractor conducted a thorough screening process before scheduling the ES interviews. Results of the screening are provided using the eligibility and status codes as listed in Table 4. In cases of unit non-response (either a refusal or an inability to obtain an interview after exhaustive attempts), the contractor proceeded with the contact that appeared next in the list drawn in the respective cell. The process of sampling and screening is described in more detail in the *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide*.

III.4 Survey response

In all surveys, including the WBES, some respondents choose not to participate. The Enterprise Analysis team and the contractor take all necessary measures to boost participation, through various methods of recruitment. The proper management of the screening process and sample replacement ensures that the resulting sample remains random.

The main measure of survey participation is the yield, which is the ratio of the total number of achieved interviews to the total number of contacted establishments. There are two main elements that boost yields. First is the survey participation rate, measured as the share of establishments that participated among those that can be assumed to have been eligible. The second element is the quality of frame. If only a small fraction of the contacted establishments is actually eligible to participate in the survey, then the sampling frame is far from ideal. This quality is measured by the ratio of the total number of establishments that can be assumed to be eligible for the WBES with the total number of contacted establishments in the frame. In other words:

$$Yield = Survey\ response\ rate * Rate\ of\ quality\ of\ the\ frame$$

which can be rewritten as follows:

$$\frac{Total\ interviewed}{Total\ contacted} = \frac{Total\ interviewed}{Assumed\ eligible} * \frac{Assumed\ eligible}{Total\ contacted}$$

Table 5 provides these measures for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES and across its stratification levels.

III.5 Achieved Sample

Tables 6 and 7 provide count of the WBES interviews collected for each stratification cell, i.e., broken down by industry, establishment size, and region. Table 6 reports full sample, while Table 7 shows counts of only panel interviews.

III.6 Sampling Weights

Since the WBES uses stratified random sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population, since unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. For each WBES, special care is given to correctly compute sampling weights. Whenever the Universe is used to draw the sample (i.e., Sampling Frame is the same as the Universe) it is imperative to accurately adjust the universe within each stratum to account for the presence of ineligible establishments (e.g., the firm discontinued businesses, or is deemed ineligible due to its business activity or having fewer than five employees). Proper treatment of panel establishments is also crucial. Details about how the WBES sampling weights are calculated are given in the *Sampling Note*.

Three versions of sampling weights are calculated, depending on the assumptions that determine eligibility of establishments to be counted towards the WBES universe. These assumptions are called weak, medium, and strong; and are defined as given in the table below. Prevalence of each of these outcomes for the Hong Kong 2023 WBES is given in Table 4. All indicators and analysis conducted by the Enterprise Surveys team use the sampling weights based on the median assumption. Tables 8-10 report estimated universe based on the respective assumption.

Assumption	Eligibility codes for inclusion in the WBES universe
Strict	1,2,3,4,16
Median	1,2,3,4,16,10,11,13
Weak	1,2,3,4,16,10,11,13,91,92,93,94,12

For descriptions of each eligibility code, see Table 4.

III.7 Item response rates

Item response rate must be differentiated from survey response rates. The latter refers to participation in the survey itself (see Section III.4) whereas the former refers to the absence of responses to specific survey questions.⁶ The WBES, as any survey, suffer from item non-response; and different strategies are used by the data collection team to address this. In particular:

- For sensitive questions, such as on corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond (-8) as a separate response category from don't know (-9).
- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted to fill gaps.

Table 11 provides item response rates for several key variables, broken down across the stratification levels. Policy 21 reported that many respondents refused to share sales and cost information to an organization outside of their country. Their unwillingness is shown in the low d2 and n2a response rates, in spite of considerable effort by Policy 21 including multiple callbacks. Policy 21 collected 612 interviews, however, 14 of them were dropped from the final sample as

⁶ The WBES questionnaire is organized so that there is always some entry in the database when the question was posed. An empty entry means that the question was not asked to the corresponding respondent, typically, due to skip patterns, or lack of applicability of that question in general.

respondents appeared to be uncooperative (i.e. containing many “don’t know” or refusal responses) and therefore the responses were not sufficiently informative.

III.8 Database Structure

The WBES datafiles are organized in ways that reflect the corresponding questionnaire. The variables that are standard across countries have the first letter in their name correspond to the questionnaire section where the variable belongs in the questionnaire, i.e., *a1* denotes section A. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

The WBES datafiles contain two establishment identifiers, *idstd* and *id*. The former is a global unique identifier of each establishment, while the latter is unique identifier within each survey. The variable *idstd* can be used to match the WBES establishment one-to-one across databases. The variables *wweak*, *wmedian*, and *wstrong* corresponding to sampling weights based on, respectively, weak, median, and strong assumptions about eligibility (see Section III.6). The variable *strata* corresponds to the stratum of each observation.

Additionally, the WBES datafiles contain many standard variables. The variable *d1a2_v4* denotes the main activity of the establishment, as obtained during the WBES interview, coded in the four-digit ISIC Rev. 4. Users should note that this activity may differ from the industry classification given in the Sampling Frame, *a4a*. Users are generally advised to use industry categories based on the realized information in *d1a2_v4*. Additional sampling information is contained in variables *a2* (region) and *a6a* (size). The variable *panel* identifies panel establishments. The combination of *a4a*, *a2*, *a6a*, and *panel* forms stratum of each establishment, which is contained in variable *strata*.

The last complete fiscal year for each establishment is contained in variables *a20m* (last month of last complete fiscal year) and *a20y* (last complete fiscal year).

Note that when an entry in the WBES database is empty, this means that the question was not asked to the corresponding respondent. This happens when the question is deemed inapplicable, due to skip patterns or other reasons. In cases when the question was posed, some entry is provided, including don't know, which is an example of item non-response.

IV. Useful Links

The users of the WBES data may find the following links useful:

- *Sampling Note* is available at:
https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf
- The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>
- The WBES global questionnaires are available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/methodology>
- The projects that are currently being implemented by the Enterprise Surveys team are available at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/methodology/current-projects>
- The list of all WBES databases and detailed information about each is available here:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/DataDetails.xls>
- The description of the WBES indicators is available at:
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/Indicator-Description.pdf>

Fact Sheet

Source of Universe Table	Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department
Source of Sampling Frame	Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department
Stratification sectors	Manufacturing, Wholesale, Including of Motor Vehicles, Hotels, Professional Activities, and Other Services
Stratification sizes	Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), and Large (100 or more employees)
Stratification regions	Hong Kong SAR China
Contractor	Policy 21 Hong Kong Ltd
Fieldwork dates	April – October 2023
Interview languages	Chinese and English
Survey software	Survey Solution
Currency for nominal variables	Hong Kong dollar
Reference fiscal year	2023 (154 obs.) and 2022 (444 obs.)
Sample Size	Total: 598 Fresh: 598 Panel: 0
Survey response rates	Yield: 12.8% Response rate: 15.2% Frame quality: 84.2%
Item response rates	d2: 38.6% n2a: 45.2% 11: 99.7% all TFP vars.: 7.6%
Additional topics covered in the questionnaire	Questions related to the Business Ready report

Tables

Table 1: Hong Kong 2023 WBES Universe

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	1930	18740	200	6030	34240	75070
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	490	3020	100	1270	7820	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	100	220	90	190	630	
		2,520	21,980	390	7,490	42,690	75,070

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

Table 2: Hong Kong 2023 WBES Sample Frame

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	772	3751	80	1210	6846	15591
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	199	607	41	249	1563	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	38	45	34	36	120	
		1,009	4,403	155	1,495	8,529	15,591

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

Table 3: Original Survey Design

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	30	85	32	44	100	600
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	75	17	16	62	30	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	15	18	14	14	48	
		120	120	62	120	178	600

Table 4: Response Outcomes

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	15,591	
	Issued	4,765	
	Contacted	4,670	
Screening phase	Eligibles	615	13.2%
	Screener refusals	3,310	70.9%
	Assumed eligibles	3,930	84.2%
	Ineligible + out of target	167	3.6%
	Unobtainables	578	12.4%
Interview phase (only if eligible)	Interview refusals	17	0.4%
	Complete interviews	598	12.8%

Table 5: Survey Yield Rates

Stratification		Yield	Survey response rate	Frame quality
Panel	Fresh	12.8%	15.2%	84.2%
Size	Small (5-19)	12.3%	15.2%	80.9%
	Medium (20-99)	14.1%	15.8%	89.3%
	Large (100+)	8.9%	11.0%	80.9%
Region	Hong Kong	12.8%	15.2%	84.2%
Sector	Manufacturing	15.3%	18.4%	82.8%
	Wholesale, Including of Motor Vehicles	12.5%	14.5%	85.9%
	Hotels	23.2%	28.3%	81.9%
	Professional Activities	12.5%	15.1%	82.3%
	Other Services	11.5%	13.7%	84.3%
Overall	Hong Kong 2023	12.8%	15.2%	84.2%

Notes: the rates are calculated as defined in Section III.4.

Table 6: Achieved Total Sample

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	53	83	24	59	104	598
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	35	92	6	34	87	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	4	4	2	7	4	
		92	179	32	100	195	598

Table 7: Weak Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	1859	17859	192	5708	32826	72054
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	483	2947	99	1231	7676	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	96	209	86	179	603	
		2438	21016	377	7118	41105	72054

Table 8: Median Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	1536	15472	157	4773	27742	62043
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	430	2752	87	1109	6992	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	80	182	71	150	511	
		2046	18406	315	6033	35244	62043

Table 9: Strict Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Wholesale Including of Motor Vehicles	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hong Kong	Small (5-19)	290	2315	45	731	3984	9217
Hong Kong	Medium (20-99)	84	424	25	175	1034	
Hong Kong	Large (100 or more)	11	19	14	16	51	
		384	2758	84	922	5069	9217

Table 10: Item Response Rates

	Screener/Interview	d2	l1	n2a	all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	38.6%	99.7%	45.2%	7.6%
Size	Small (5-19)	38.1%	100.0%	32.8%	7.3%
	Medium (20-99)	38.8%	99.5%	61.2%	9.7%
	Large (100+)	42.1%	97.4%	63.2%	0.0%
Region	Hong Kong SAR China	38.6%	99.7%	45.2%	7.6%
Sector	Manufacturing	28.3%	100.0%	51.1%	7.6%
	Wholesale, Including of Motor Vehicles	40.6%	100.0%	49.4%	N/A
	Hotels	26.7%	100.0%	30.0%	N/A
	Professional Activities	32.0%	99.0%	58.3%	N/A
	Other Services	46.5%	99.5%	35.2%	N/A
Overall	Hong Kong 2023	38.6%	99.7%	45.2%	7.6%

Notes: the rates are calculated as follows. The number of responses with informative content in the respective variable (or combination of variables in the case of TFP) is divided by the same number plus the number of responses that are "don't know" (code -9) or refusal (code -8).