

Burkina Faso Enterprise Surveys Data Set

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Burkina Faso from 15 May 2008 to 10 October 2009 as part of the Enterprise Survey, an initiative of the World Bank.
- 1.2. The Enterprise Surveys, through interviews with firms in the manufacturing and services sectors, capture business perceptions on the biggest obstacles to enterprise growth, the relative importance of various constraints to increasing employment and productivity, and the effects of a country's business environment on its international competitiveness. They are used to create statistically significant business environment indicators that are comparable across countries. The Enterprise Surveys are also used to build a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time and allow, for example, impact assessments of reforms.
- 1.3. The report describes the sampling design of the survey, the structure of the dataset and additional information that may be useful when using the data, including information on non-response rates, the calculation of sample weights and country-specific factors that may have affected survey implementation.

2. Survey Target Population

- 2.1. The whole population, or the universe, covered in the Enterprise Surveys is the non-agricultural economy. It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the ISIC Revision 3.1 group classification (group D), construction sector (group F), services sector (groups G and H), and transport, storage, and communications sector (group I). Note that this population definition excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation (group J), real estate and renting activities (group K, except sub-sector 72, IT, which was added to the population under study), and all public or utilities-sectors.
- 2.2. The Enterprise Survey for Burkina Faso targeted 360 registered establishments with at least five employees. In addition, 120 registered establishments with one to four employees (micro) and 120 non-registered firms in the sectors defined above were also targeted for supplementary surveys. The sampling for registered and non-registered establishments was implemented separately. This Implementation Report primarily concentrates on the implementation of the surveys for registered establishments.
- 2.3. In the Enterprise Surveys, the requirements for registration are defined on a country-by-country basis using the information collected by Doing Business and information from the in-country contractors. In Burkina Faso, registered firms were defined as firms registered at the Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat du Burkina Faso.

3. Sampling for Registered Establishments

- 3.1. The sample for registered establishments in Burkina Faso was selected using stratified random sampling, following the methodology explained in the *Sampling Manual*.¹ Three levels of stratification were used in the Burkina Faso sample: firm sector, firm size, and geographic region. The original sample design, with specific targets for these strata, is included in Appendix A.
- 3.2. Industry stratification was designed as follows: the universe was stratified into one manufacturing industry, one services industry (retail) and one services residual sector as defined in the sampling manual. The initial sample design had a target of 120 interviews in manufacturing, and 120 interviews each in the services and residual categories. The initial sample design for micro targeted 120 establishments, 60 in manufacturing and 60 in services. The sample design for the informal survey was designed to mirror the micro sample.
- 3.3. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition used for the Enterprise Surveys: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees). For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported permanent full-time workers. The micro sample consists of firms with 1 to 4 employees.
- 3.4. Regional stratification was defined in terms of the geographic regions with the largest commercial presence in the country: Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso were the two metropolitan areas selected in Burkina Faso.

4. Sampling implementation

- 4.1. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments as well as information on all stratification variables (number of employees, industry, and region) are required to draw the sample for the Enterprise Surveys.
- 4.2. Two frames were used for Burkina Faso. The first was an extract from the database the Fichier Nere (2008) purchased from the Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat du Burkina Faso. The second frame (the panel sample) consisted of enterprises interviewed for the Enterprise Survey in 2006, which were to be re-interviewed where they were in the selected geographical regions and met eligibility criteria.² Both database contained the following information:
 - Name of the firm
 - Contact details
 - ISIC code
 - Number of employees.

¹ The complete text of the *Sampling Manual* can be found at http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/documents/Sampling_Note.pdf

² An exception from the general Enterprise Survey methodology is made for panel firms: firms that met sample eligibility criteria in the previous survey but are now found to have fewer than five employees are maintained in the current round sample and are interviewed.

4.3. According to the local contractor, although the Fichier Nere database is supposed to provide an exact number of employees for each firm, the recorded number is likely an underestimate of the true number of employees as establishments usually do not declare all their employees for tax purposes. The local contractor also noted that the list was not accurate; it was found that many firms listed in the sample frame had discontinued business or had incorrect addresses.

4.4. Counts from both sample frames shown below.

Universe Figures for Burkina Faso

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	201	813	283	1,297
	5 to 19	44	51	52	147
	20 to 99	13	8	6	27
	100+	7		1	8
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		265	872	342	1,479
Ouagadougou	< 5	1,582	6,119	2,769	10,470
	5 to 19	397	388	408	1,193
	20 to 99	68	68	102	238
	100+	34	13	27	74
Ouagadougou Total		2,081	6,588	3,306	11,975
Grand Total		2,346	7,460	3,648	13,454

Source: Fichier NERE – 2008 Chamber of Commerce in Burkina Faso

Panel sample counts for Burkina Faso

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5			1	1
	5 to 19	3		7	10
	20 to 99	5		6	11
	100+	3			3
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		11		14	25
Ouagadougou	< 5	2		2	4
	5 to 19	26		69	95
	20 to 99	9		10	19
	100+	3			3
Ouagadougou Total		40		81	121
Grand Total		51		95	146

4.5. The enumerated establishments were then used as the frame for the selection of a sample with the aim of obtaining interviews at 360 establishments with five or more employees and a further 120 with establishments with less than five employees (micro establishments).

- 4.6. The quality of the frame was assessed at the onset of the project through calls to a random subset of firms and local contractor knowledge. The sample frame was not immune from the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. The local implementing agency commented that many firms classified in the sample frame as active, especially in the manufacturing sector, had in reality discontinued business.
- 4.7. Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate weights for individual observations. The percentage of confirmed non-eligible units as a proportion of the total number of sampled establishments contacted for the survey was 10.6% (152 out of 1,432 establishments for the ES and micro samples, including panel establishments).³ Breaking down by industry, the following numbers of establishments were surveyed:

	Other Manufacturing	Sector 52	Other Services
ES	95	110	188
Micro	24	31	68

- 4.8. For the informal sector, there were no sample lists of firms. The sampling procedure was to survey a non-registered establishment similar to each registered establishment surveyed in the micro establishment. Because a formal sample frame was not used, it is not possible to calculate response rates, universe estimates, or sampling weights for the informal sector sample.

5. Database Structure

- 5.1. The database compiles three different versions of the Enterprise Survey questionnaire for all registered establishments (including micro). The basic questionnaire, the Core Module, includes all common questions asked to all establishments from all sectors (manufacturing, retail and residual) and this module is administered to establishments in the residual sector. The Manufacturing Questionnaire is built upon the Core Module and adds some specific questions relevant to the sector. The Retail Questionnaire is also built upon the Core Module and adds specific questions relevant to retail. Each version of the questionnaire is identified by the index variable, *a0*. The questionnaire for the informal sector is compiled separately.
- 5.2. All variables in the database are named using, first, the letter of each section and, second, the number of the variable within the section, i.e. *a1* denotes section *A*, question *1*. Variable names preceded by a prefix “*AF*” indicate questions specific to the Africa region; these questions may not have been asked in Enterprise Surveys conducted in countries in other regions. All other variables are global and are present in all country surveys conducted throughout the world. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “*x*” at the end of their names. The suffix “*x*” indicates that the variable is alpha-numeric.

³ Appendix B shows the tabulations for the Burkina Faso sample of registered firms of response codes that are classified as eligible and non-eligible.

- 5.3. The variable *idstd* uniquely identifies each establishment at the global level.
- 5.4. The variables *a2* (sampling region), *a6a* (sampling establishment's size), and *a4a* (sampling sector) contain the establishment's classification into the strata chosen for each country using information from the sample frame. These variables generate the strata cells for each industry/region/size combination. The variables containing the sample frame information are included in the data set for researchers who may want to further investigate statistical features of the survey and the effect of the survey design on their results.
- a2* is the variable describing the sampling regions
 - a6a*: coded using the definition for micro, small, medium, and large establishments as discussed above. The code -9 was used to indicate units for which size was undetermined in the sample frame.
 - a4a*: coded using ISIC codes for the industries that comprise the manufacturing, services, and residual categories used in the stratification. These codes include most manufacturing industries (15 to 37), and retail, and IT for services (52, and 72 respectively). All establishments within the 'other manufacturing' stratum were coded with *a4a*=2.
 - panel*: identifies panel firms
 - idquest*: for panel firms the variable contains the same id used in 2006
 - strata*: identifies sampling strata in the database
- 5.5. Note that these variables may not coincide with reality for some establishments as sample frames may contain information that is later found to be inaccurate.
- 5.6. The surveys were implemented following a two stage procedure. In the first stage a screener questionnaire was administered over the phone to determine sampled establishment's eligibility for the survey and to make appointments; in the second stage, a face-to-face interview took place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment. The variables *a4b* and *a6b* contain the industry and size of the establishment from the screener questionnaire. Variables *a8* to *a11* contain additional information that was collected in the screening phase.
- 5.7. The main questionnaire contains variables for location (*a3x*), industry (*d1a2*), and number of employees (*l1*, *l6* and *l8*) that more accurately reflect describe the characteristics of establishments than the information provided on these variables in the sample frame or the screener.
- 5.8. A distinction should be made between the variable *a4a* and *d1a2* (*industry expressed as ISIC rev. 3.1 code*). The former gives the establishment's classification into industry-strata based on information available from the sample frame, whereas variable *d1a2* indicates the actual ISIC code of the main output of the establishment as answered by the interviewee. This variable is probably the most accurate variable with which to classify establishments by activity.

5.9. Variables *I1*, *I6* and *I8* provide a more accurate measure of employment that accounts for both permanent (*I1*) and temporary employment (*I6*, adjusted by duration of employment *I8*). Special efforts were made to make sure that this information was not missing for most establishments. The indicators on the website use the constructed variable *size*, which is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} size &= I1 \text{ if no temporary employment} \\ &= I1 + I6*(I8/12) \text{ if temporary employment with known duration} \\ &= I1 + I6*(1/3) \text{ if temporary employment with unknown duration} \end{aligned}$$

6. Sample Eligibility and Universe Estimates

6.1. Special care is given to the correct computation of universe estimates and weights in the Enterprise Surveys. Considering the varying quality of sample frames across countries, it is important to accurately adjust the universe totals within each region/industry/size stratum to account for the presence of ineligible units in the sampling frame. Information on ineligible firms in the sample frame is used to scale down the universe estimate for each cell by the observed proportion of ineligible units within the cell.

6.2. Information on the eligibility of firms in the sample frame is collected during the screening process. Each firm contacted during the screening process, whether interviewed or not, is assigned one of the status codes detailed in the table below.

Status Code	Eligibility Criteria		
	Strict	Weak	Median
1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	1	1	1
2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	1	1	1
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	1	1	1
4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	1	1	1
16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	1	1	1
5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	0	0	0
6. The firm discontinued businesses	0	0	0
7. Not a business: Private household	0	0	0
8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finance, governments...	0	0	0
91. No reply (after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours)	0	1	0
92. Line out of order	0	1	0
93. No tone	0	1	0
10. Answering machine	0	1	1
11. Fax line – data line	0	1	1
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	0	1	0
13. Refuses to answer the screener	0	1	1
14. In process (the establishment is being called/ is being	0	0	0

<i>contacted – previous to ask the screener)</i>			
151. Out of target – outside the covered regions, firm moved abroad	0	0	0
152. Out of target – firm moved abroad	0	0	0

6.3. The local implementing agency commented that often the addresses listed in the sample frame were inaccurate, so it was difficult to locate some firms. The tables in Appendix B show the numbers of firms in each status code at the conclusion of the survey.

6.4. For some establishments where contact was not successfully completed during the screening process (because the firm has moved and it is not possible to locate the new location, for example), it is not possible to directly determine eligibility. Thus, different assumptions about the eligibility of establishments result in different adjustments to the universe cells and thus different sampling weights.

6.5. Three sets of assumptions on establishment eligibility are used to construct sample adjustments using the status code information.

6.5.1. Strict assumption: eligible establishments are only those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_strict*.

$$\text{Strict eligibility} = (\text{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,\&16}) / \text{Total}$$

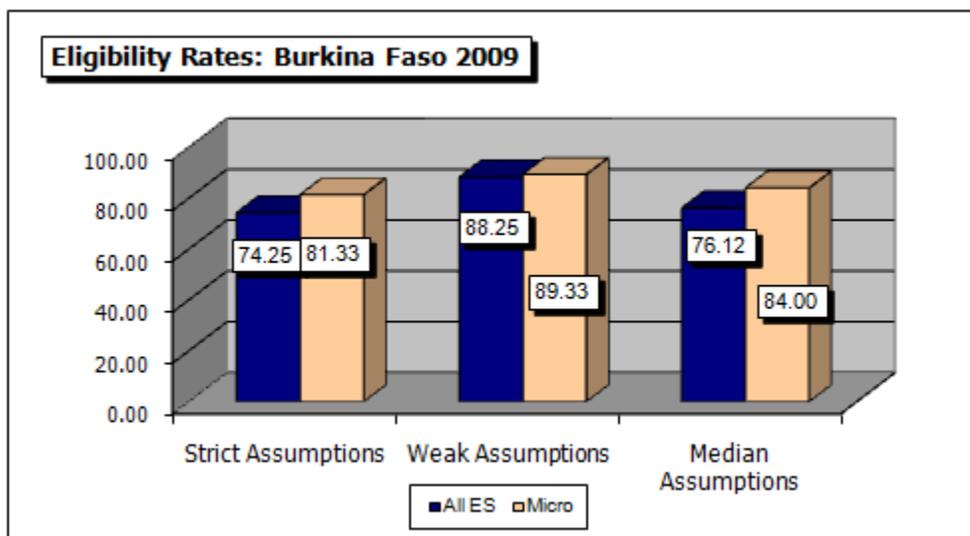
6.5.2. Median assumption: eligible establishments are those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility and those that rejected the screener questionnaire or an answering machine or fax was the only response. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_median*.

$$\text{Median eligibility} = (\text{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,10,11, \& 13}) / \text{Total}$$

6.5.3. Weak assumption: in addition to the establishments included in points a and b, all establishments for which it was not possible to contact or that refused the screening questionnaire are assumed eligible. This definition includes as eligible establishments with dead or out of service phone lines, establishments that never answered the phone, and establishments with incorrect addresses for which it was impossible to find a new address. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_weak*. Under the weak assumption only observed non-eligible units are excluded from universe projections.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Weak eligibility} \\ &= (\text{Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,91,92,93,10,11,12,\&13}) / \text{Total} \end{aligned}$$

6.6. The indicators computed for the Enterprise Survey website use the median weights. The following graph shows the different eligibility rates calculated for firms in the sample frame under each set of assumptions.



6.7. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each industry-region-size cell in Burkina Faso were produced for the strict, weak and median eligibility definitions. Appendix C shows the universe estimates of the numbers of registered establishments based on the strict, weak and median relative estimates.

6.8. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell projection was made, weights for the probability of selection were computed using the number of completed interviews for each cell.

7. Weights

7.1. Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling of the strata, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or pw in Stata.)⁴

7.2. Several sets of weights for each cell were computed using the strict, weak, and median assumptions on establishment eligibility. The first set of estimates calculated proportions using the raw sample count for each cell. However, for many cells the sample numbers of interviewed establishments are small, and eligibility rates and adjusted universe cells projections for those cells are subject to relatively large sampling variations. A set of more robust estimates that use the multiples of the relative eligibility rates for each industry, size, and region was also produced. In addition, in cases where the cell sizes are small, collapsed weights are produced based on combined cells with larger samples than the individual cells,

⁴ This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

which produce values with smaller sampling variations. The data sets include only the robust weights.⁵

7.3. Appendix D shows the cell weights for registered establishments in Burkina Faso.

8. Non-response

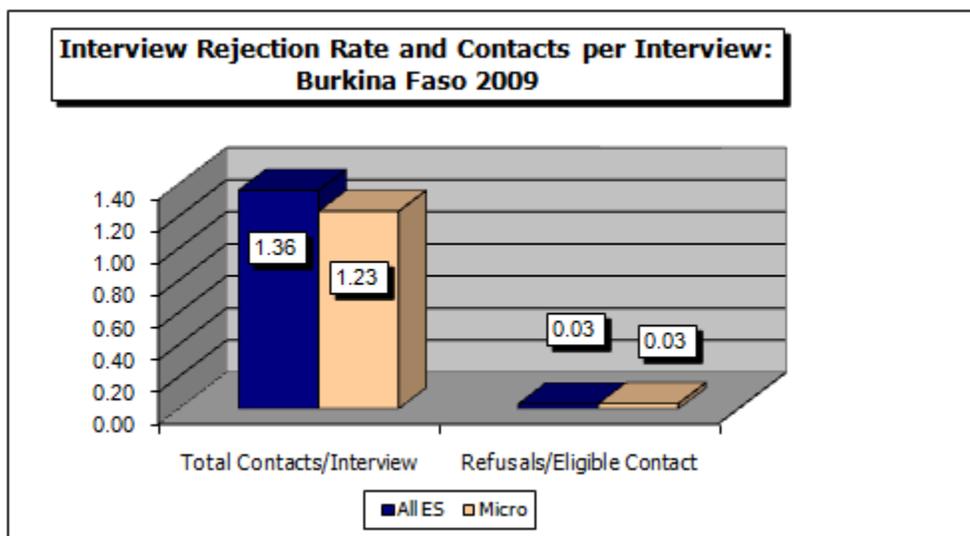
8.1. The Enterprise Surveys, along with all other surveys, suffer from both survey non-response and item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the refusals to answer some specific questions. Different strategies were used to address these issues.

8.2. Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially sampled. When the survey frame was extracted from the sampling frame, several establishments with the same strata characteristics were randomly selected for each interview and each establishment was assigned a preference number.⁶ Substitutions of replacement establishments were made in order to help achieve targets on the number of interviews for each stratum. Extensive efforts were made to complete interviews with each first preference establishment before contact with a replacement establishment was allowed. At least four attempts were made to contact each sampled establishment for an interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment was allowed to be contacted for an interview.

8.3. As the following graph shows, the number of contacted establishments per realized interview was 1.36 for the Enterprise Survey and panel sample and 1.23 for micro firms. This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) and the quality of the sample frame, as represented by the presence of ineligible units (e.g., establishments that closed or were in ineligible sectors). Refusal rates are also shown in the graph below. For each establishment eligible for an interview, 0.03 in the Enterprise Survey sample and 0.03 in the micro sample refused to participate.

⁵ See *A Note on Weights* for more details on the weight calculations and using weights with the Enterprise Surveys.

⁶ In cases where the number of contacts initially drawn from the sample frame are insufficient to obtain an interview with the targeted number of establishments in a given strata, additional contacts for that strata may be drawn from the sampling frame. If all establishments in that strata have already been contacted and the sample target has not been reached, the sample design may be adjusted to allow additional interviews in other strata. In Burkina Faso, the sample design was readjusted from the original design to reflect the small numbers of manufacturing establishments in the country. Additionally, more contacts were issued near the end of fieldwork to compensate for lower than expected response rates in several strata.

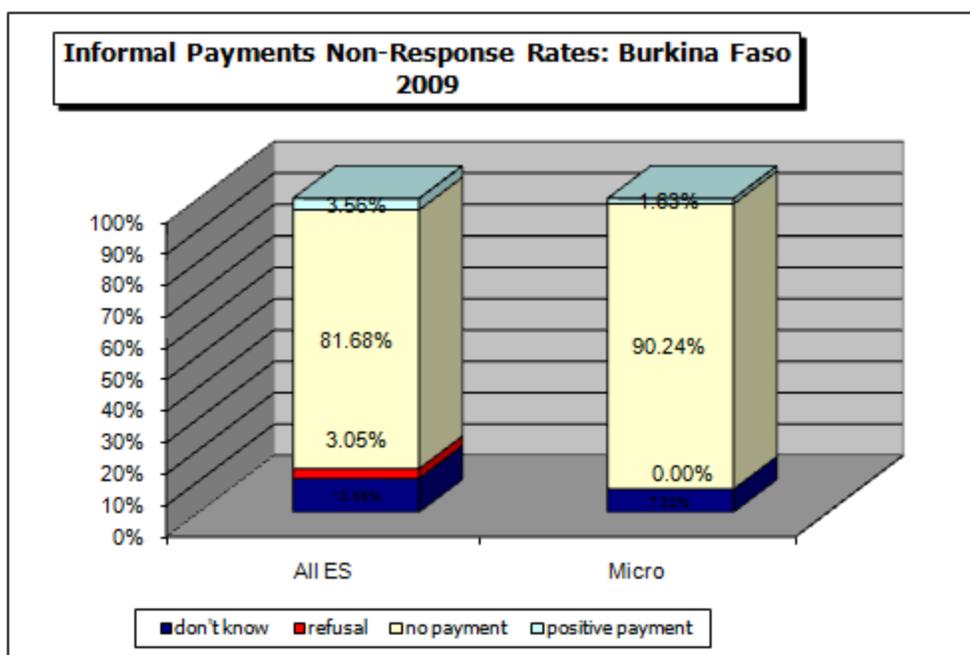


8.4. In completed surveys, item non-response was addressed by two strategies:

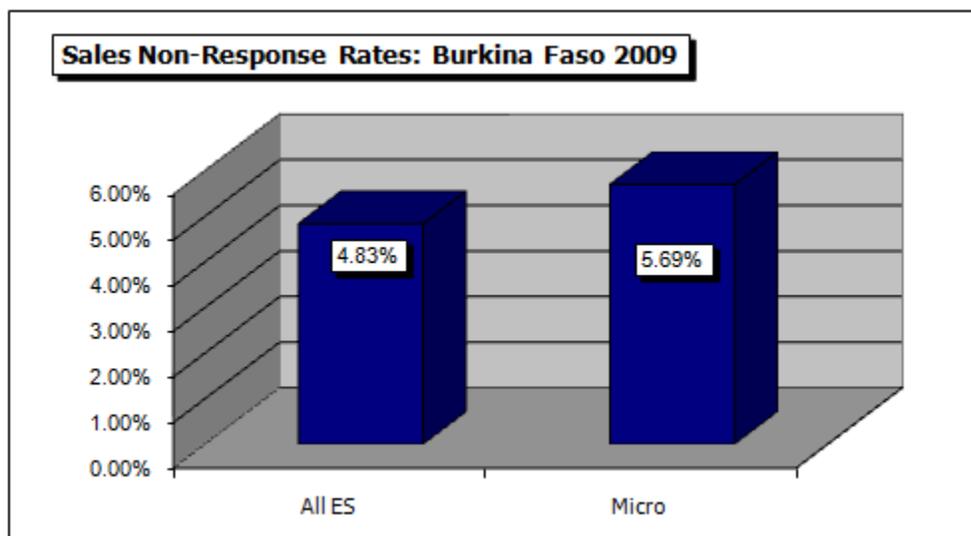
8.4.1. For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond (-7) as a different option from don't know (-9).

8.4.2. Establishments with incomplete information on critical productivity variables including total sales, cost figures and employment levels were re-contacted in order to complete this information and minimize item non-response. However, re-contacts did not fully eliminate low response rates for some items.

8.5. The following graph shows the breakdown of answers about the total amount of informal payments made annually (variables *j7a* and *j7b*) by questionnaire type.



8.6. The following graph shows non-response rates for the sales variable, *d2*, by type of questionnaire.



8.7. This report summarizes statistics on rejection rates, eligibility rates, and item non-response to alert researchers of these issues when using the data and when making inferences. Item non-response, selection bias, and imperfect sampling frames are not unique to Burkina Faso or the Enterprise Surveys. All surveys suffer from these issues although they may not be made explicit.

9. Country specific comments

9.1. In Burkina Faso, fieldwork ran from 15 May 2008 to 10 October 2009. The local agency employed a total of 19 enumerators and recruiters as well as 2 fieldwork coordinators. Data entry was completed by 3 staff. The local agency also noted several difficulties in how questions were understood in Burkina Faso. In general, they noted that it was very difficult to collect financial data because 1) firms are reluctant to give them (in the local context, even large firms do not publish their statements even if they are supposed to by law), 2) figures asked in the questionnaire couldn't be found directly in the statement but must have been calculated, 3) a large proportion of firms do not keep proper accounting records.

9.2. The local agency also noted several specific questions that were difficult for firms in Burkina Faso to answer:

- D1a3 (percentage of sales represented by the main product): it was hard to estimate this percentage due to the low level of education of some managers, especially when the firm had more than one economic activity.
- Section C (infrastructure): due to the high number of illegal infrastructure connections many firms, especially in the service sector, had hard time to answer this set of questions.

Appendix A

Original Sample Design

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	15	15	15	45
	5 to 19	20	20	20	60
	20 to 99	10	5	3	18
	100+	10		1	11
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		55	40	39	134
Ouagadougou	< 5	25	25	25	75
	5 to 19	30	62	41	133
	20 to 99	25	23	35	83
	100+	25	10	20	55
Ouagadougou Total		105	120	121	346
Grand Total		160	160	160	480

Appendix B

Enterprise Survey Sample

Status Codes

1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	302
2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	0
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	0
4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	0
16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	0
5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	8
6. The firm discontinued businesses	7
7. Not a business: private household	1
8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	42
91. No reply (<i>after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours</i>)	9
92. Line out of order	12
93. No tone	2
10. Answering machine	0
11. Fax line - data line	0
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	4
13. Refuses to answer the screener	6
14. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>)	17
151. Out of target - outside the covered regions	2
152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	0
153. Impossible to find	0
Total	412

Response Outcomes

Complete interviews (Total)	299
Incomplete interviews	0
Elegible in process	1
Refusals	2
Out of target	58
Impossible to contact	27
Ineligible - coop.	2
Refusal to the Screener	6
Total	395

Panel Sample

Status Codes

1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	95
2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	1
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	0
4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	0
16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	0
5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	0
6. The firm discontinued businesses	1
7. Not a business: private household	2
8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	0
91. No reply (<i>after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours</i>)	6
92. Line out of order	16
93. No tone	2
10. Answering machine	0
11. Fax line - data line	0
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	14
13. Refuses to answer the screener	4
14. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>)	5
151. Out of target - outside the covered regions	0
152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	0
153. Impossible to find	0
Total	146

Response Outcomes

Complete interviews (Total)	95
Incomplete interviews	0
Elegible in process	1
Refusals	0
Out of target	3
Impossible to contact	38
Ineligible - coop.	0
Refusal to the Screener	4
Total	141

Micro Sample

Status Codes

1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	122
2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	0
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	0
4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	0
16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	0
5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	0
6. The firm discontinued businesses	2
7. Not a business: private household	0
8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	14
91. No reply (<i>after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours</i>)	0
92. Line out of order	8
93. No tone	0
10. Answering machine	0
11. Fax line - data line	0
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	0
13. Refuses to answer the screener	4
14. In process (<i>the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener</i>)	3
151. Out of target - outside the covered regions	0
152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	0
153. Impossible to find	0
Total	153

Response Outcomes

Complete interviews (Total)	122
Incomplete interviews	0
Elegible in process	0
Refusals	0
Out of target	16
Impossible to contact	8
Ineligible - coop.	0
Refusal to the Screener	4
Total	150

Appendix C

Burkina Faso Strict Universe Estimates

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	205	701	427	1,334
	5 to 19	40	40	76	157
	20 to 99	14	7	10	31
	100+	6			6
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		266	748	513	1,528
Ouagadougou	< 5	1,639	5,628	3,501	10,769
	5 to 19	432	334	394	1,160
	20 to 99	77	60	130	267
	100+	24	9	20	53
Ouagadougou Total		2,172	6,032	4,045	12,249
Grand Total		2,439	6,780	4,558	13,777

Burkina Faso Weak Universe Estimates

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	219	734	533	1,485
	5 to 19	48	48	101	196
	20 to 99	16	7	13	36
	100+	7			7
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		289	788	647	1,724
Ouagadougou	< 5	1,708	5,769	4,282	11,759
	5 to 19	491	381	531	1,403
	20 to 99	83	64	165	312
	100+	27	9	27	63
Ouagadougou Total		2,308	6,224	5,005	13,536
Grand Total		2,597	7,012	5,652	15,261

Burkina Faso Median Universe Estimates

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Grand Total
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	210	704	443	1,357
	5 to 19	40	40	78	158
	20 to 99	15	7	10	32
	100+	7			7
Bobo-Dioulasso Total		272	751	531	1,554
Ouagadougou	< 5	1,705	5,744	3,688	11,137
	5 to 19	439	334	403	1,176
	20 to 99	80	62	137	279
	100+	27	9	23	59
Ouagadougou Total		2,250	6,149	4,251	12,651
Grand Total		2,523	6,901	4,782	14,205

Appendix D

Burkina Faso Strict Cell Weights

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	14	44	31
	5 to 19	2	2	4
	20 to 99	1	7	2
	100+	1		
Ouagadougou	< 5	61	216	146
	5 to 19	11	4	8
	20 to 99	3	3	4
	100+	1	1	2

Burkina Faso Weak Cell Weights

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	15	46	38
	5 to 19	2	2	5
	20 to 99	1	7	2
	100+	1		
Ouagadougou	< 5	63	222	178
	5 to 19	12	4	10
	20 to 99	3	3	5
	100+	1	1	3

Burkina Faso Median Cell Weights

Region	Empl's	Manufacturing	Retail	Services
Bobo-Dioulasso	< 5	14	44	32
	5 to 19	2	2	4
	20 to 99	1	7	2
	100+	1		
Ouagadougou	< 5	63	221	154
	5 to 19	11	4	8
	20 to 99	3	3	4
	100+	1	1	2