

The Eswatini 2024 World Bank Enterprise Survey Implementation Report

I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in Eswatini between July 2024 and November 2024. 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 220,000 firms in 159 countries with a total of 360 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, 49-56, 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 Eswatini 2024 WBES uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 2 categories:**
 - All manufacturing sectors aggregated as one category: Manufacturing
 - All services sectors aggregated as one category: Services
- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 or more employees)
- **Region: 2 categories:**
 - Hhohho
 - Rest of the Country: covering Lubombo, Manzini, and Shiselweni

For a small economy with the sample size of 150, the only industry classification is manufacturing and services.

Region strata of the Eswatini 2024 WBES were selected based on administrative divisions, with some divisions grouped together to achieve minimum required precision of estimates at the level of each stratification region.

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, the Registrar of Companies. 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 Eswatini 2024 WBES, the universe table, shown in Table 1 below, was created based on the list of businesses obtained from the Central Statistics Office of Eswatini. The sub-set corresponding to the standard ES universe was used.

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 Eswatini 2024 WBES was constructed from the following sources (see counts of establishments in the frame in Table 2). The Panel Sampling Frame was

constructed using information on all the establishments that participated in the Eswatini 2016 WBES. The Fresh Sampling Frame, i.e., list of establishments that are in the WBES universe and that have not participated in the Eswatini 2016 WBES, was obtained from the Central Statistics Office of Eswatini. The list is based on the 2021 Economic Census.

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 Eswatini 2024 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 Eswatini 2024 WBES were conducted between July 2024 and November 2024. The interviews were conducted in English. For monetary variables, the currency was Eswatini Lilangeni (SZL).

Apart from the challenges with participation and call-backs that are standard for all surveys, the Eswatini 2024 WBES initially faced challenges in recruiting participants as it is customary that the surveyors in Eswatini carry a letter from the government. And thus, the team obtained a support letter from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade, which improved subsequent recruitment considerably.

III.1 Questionnaire

The standard WBES questionnaire covers several topics regarding the business environment and business performance. These topics include general firm characteristics,

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>

infrastructure, sales and supplies, trade, 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*.

III.2 Contractor

The fieldwork for the Eswatini 2024 WBES was implemented by Sedibeng Sa Tsebo Research Company in collaboration with AfricaScope. 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 Eswatini 2024 WBES and across its stratification levels.

III.5 Achieved Sample

Tables 6 and 7 provide counts 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 Eswatini 2024 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
Median	1,2,3,4,10,11,13
Weak	1,2,3,4,10,11,13,91,92,93,94,12

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.

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.

Table 11 provides item response rates for several key variables, broken down across the stratification levels.

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 Eswatini-specific options used in variable *b1*, *k342*, and *k392* are stored in variables named *b1_SWZ*, *k342_SWZ*, and *k392_SWZ*.

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.⁷

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, i.e., those that participated in the Eswatini 2024 WBES. 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.

⁷ Note that the sampling weights may vary within *strata* for panel establishments due to the procedure used for projecting the universe from the previous round of the survey.

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	The Central Statistics Office of Eswatini (based on 2021 Economic Census)
Source of Sampling Frame	The Central Statistics Office of Eswatini (based on 2021 Economic Census), and 2016 World Bank Enterprise Survey
Levels of Universe Table and Sampling Frame	Universe Table: Establishment-level Sampling Frame: Establishment-level
Registration agency	Registrar of Companies
Stratification sectors	Manufacturing; Services
Stratification sizes	Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), and Large (100 or more employees)
Stratification regions	Hhohho; and Rest of the Country (covering Lubombo, Manzini and Shiselweni)
Contractor	Sedibeng Sa Tsebo Research Company in collaboration with AfricaScope
Fieldwork dates	July 2024 – November 2024
Interview languages	English
Survey software	Survey Solutions
Currency for nominal variables	Eswatini Lilangeni (SZL)
Reference fiscal year	2023 (11 obs.) and 2024 (145 obs.)
VAT Applicable	YES
Additional definitions	“Consumption Tax” was referred to as VAT. “Occupancy Permit” was referred to as “Certificate of Occupancy”. For the capital city (a3b) and the main business city (a3c), no specific city name was entered.
Sample Size	Total: 156 Fresh: 106 Panel: 50
Survey response rates	Yield: 44% Response rate: 65% Frame quality: 67%
Item response rates	d2: 100% n2a: 100% 11: 100% all TFP vars.: 86.3%
Additional topics covered in the questionnaire	Standard global questionnaire
Additional surveys available (if any)	None

Tables

Table 1: Eswatini 2024 WBES Universe

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	182	1373	1,622
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	8	55	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	3	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	460	3002	3,627
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	31	100	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	21	13	
		703	4,546	5,249

Source: The Central Statistics Office of Eswatini (Establishment-level)

Table 2: Eswatini 2024 WBES Sample Frame (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	191	1388	1667
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	13	68	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	2	5	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	477	3030	3722
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	52	114	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	33	16	
		768	4,621	5,389

Source: The Central Statistics Office of Eswatini; 2016 WBES (Establishment-level)

Table 3: Original Survey Design (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	28	10	75
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	6	28	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	2	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	8	22	75
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	21	9	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	11	4	
		75	75	150

Table 4: Response Outcomes

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	5,389	
	Issued	477	
	Contacted	359	
Screening phase	Eligibles	188	52.4%
	Screener refusals	53	14.8%
	Assumed eligibles	241	67.1%
	Ineligible + out of target	57	15.9%
	Unobtainables	61	17.0%
Interview phase (only if eligible)	Interview refusals	32	8.9%
	Complete interviews	156	43.5%

Table 5: Survey Yield Rates

		Yield	Survey response rate	Frame quality
Panel	Fresh	45.1%	69.3%	65.1%
	Panel	40.3%	56.8%	71.0%
Size	Small (5-19)	39.6%	71.3%	55.6%
	Medium (20-99)	46.7%	59.3%	78.7%
	Large (100+)	47.5%	65.5%	72.5%
Region	Hhohho	38.5%	66.4%	58.0%
	Rest of the Country	49.7%	63.2%	78.6%
Sector	Manufacturing	42.5%	70.6%	60.2%
	Services	44.4%	59.8%	74.2%
Overall	Eswatini 2024	43.5%	64.7%	67.1%

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

Table 6: Achieved Total Sample (Fresh and Panel Combined)

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	28	10	77
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	6	30	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	2	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	7	22	79
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	23	11	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	12	4	
		77	79	156

Table 7: Achieved Panel Sample

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	2	5	29
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	3	7	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	3	9	
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	11	4	21
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	4	2	
		23	27	50

Table 8: Weak Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	136	1141	1338
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	7	51	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	3	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	364	0	3375
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	29	0	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	18	0	
Rest of the Country	Small, Medium, and Large (5+)	0	2965	
		554	1195	4713

Table 9: Median Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	63	674	794
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	6	48	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	3	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	210	0	3482
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	27	0	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	18	0	
Rest of the Country	Small, Medium, and Large (5+)	0	3227	
		325	724	4276

Table 10: Strict Universe Estimates

		Manufacturing	Services	Grand Total
Hhohho	Small (5-19)	63	619	728
Hhohho	Medium (20-99)	6	37	
Hhohho	Large (100 or more)	1	2	
Rest of the Country	Small (5-19)	209	0	2973
Rest of the Country	Medium (20-99)	25	0	
Rest of the Country	Large (100 or more)	15	0	
Rest of the Country	Small, Medium, and Large (5+)	0	2724	
		320	658	3701

Table 11: Item Response Rates

	Screeners/Interview	d2	l1	n2a	all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	82.9%
	Panel	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.8%
Size	Small (5-19)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	76.9%
	Medium (20-99)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%
	Large (100+)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Region	Hhohho	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%
	Rest of the Country	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	84.8%
Sector	Manufacturing	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	86.3%
	Services	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A
Overall	Eswatini 2024	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	86.3%

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).