

Firm-level Adoption of Technology Survey Methodology Note - Poland

The World Bank

1 Introduction

This note describes the Firm Adoption of Technology (FAT) Survey implemented in **Poland in 2021**.¹ The methodology and approach of the FAT survey is described in more detail in [Xavier Cirera, Diego Comin and Marcio Cruz \(Forthcoming\)](#). The survey is a nationally representative firm-level survey covering firms in agriculture, manufacturing, and services. It is conducted and managed by the World Bank. The survey applies a standardized sampling methodology and survey questionnaire to generate data that are comparable across countries. Particularly, the FAT survey measures the adoption and use of more than 300 technologies across over 60 business functions. It also collects information about the firm and owner/manager characteristics, subjective perceptions of firms regarding the adoption of technology, and detailed balance sheet information.

Users of the data, please cite:

"Cirera, X., Comin, D., and Cruz, M. (Forthcoming). Technology Sophistication Across Establishments. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*."

This note has two main parts. The first part describes the general structure of the survey, the sampling design and stratification, survey implementation and weight construction. The second part provides country-specific implementation information.

¹Management and coordination of the survey design and implementation was implemented by Xavier Cirera, Marcio Cruz and Kyung Min Lee. Data cleaning for disclosure by Charmaine Robles Crisostomo, Harneet Singh, Aman Mahajan and Yuheng Ding. Field coordination, data quality checks and regional support; Kyung Min Lee, Lukasz Marek Marc and Magda Malec.

2 The FAT survey

2.1 Structure of the Survey

2.1.1 Modules

The FAT survey is comprised of five modules:

Module A – Control and General information

Module B – General Business Function Technologies

Module C – Sector Specific Business Function Technologies

Module D – Drivers and Barriers for Technology Adoption

Module E – Labor, Balance Sheet, and Performance

Module A collects information about general characteristics of the firm, such as sector of operation, ownership, and owner and manager characteristics. Module B covers technologies used to perform general business functions that are common across all firms, while Module C focuses on sector-specific technologies. Module D focuses on questions about barriers and drivers of technology adoption, while Module E collects information about the firm's balance sheet and employment.

2.1.2 Business functions

In Modules B and C, the FAT survey measures technologies adopted by a firm at the business function level (see [Cirera, Comin and Cruz \(Forthcoming\)](#) for a detailed description). Business functions are divided into two groups: general business functions (GBFs) and sector-specific business functions (SBFs). The GBFs include tasks that all firms conduct regardless of the sector in which they operate, such as business administration, production planning, sourcing and procurement, sales, payment, and quality control methods. SBFs cover production tasks relevant only to companies in a given sector - for example, harvesting in agriculture, cooking in food processing, or sewing in apparel.

2.1.3 Sectors

To attain a wide coverage that allows a meaningful study of sector-specific technologies, Module C was developed for 12 different sub-sectors in the economy, which include: (1) agriculture (crops), (2) livestock, (3) food processing, (4) wearing apparel, (5) leather and footwear, (6) motor vehicles, (7) pharmaceuticals, (8) wholesale and retail, (9) financial services, (10) land transport services, (11) accommodation

(later in 2021), and (12) health services.² These sectors have been selected based primarily on their share in a developing country's aggregate value added and employment, and in order to cover all three major sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

While all these sector-specific modules are used for firms that belong to each particular sector, the selected stratification sectors used in the survey design are country specific (see [section 3](#)). Given sample size considerations and different economic structures, the final selection of stratification sectors only includes a subset of all sectors with sector-specific modules and two aggregate sectors without: "other manufacturing" and "other services". As a result, any sector statistics generated with the data are only representative for sectors that have been stratified in the survey design.

2.1.4 Technologies

We construct a technology grid that identifies first the key business functions and then the technologies used to carry out the tasks for each business function. To design Modules B and C, the survey draws upon the knowledge of experts in production and technology in various fields and sectors. These experts provided information on: i) the key general and sector-specific business functions, ii) the different technologies used to conduct the main tasks in each function, and iii) how different technologies relate both in terms of their sophistication and the degree of substitutability between them.

For each business function in the grid, the FAT survey measures the adoption of various technologies at different levels of sophistication, from manual to more advanced. The survey measures three key dimensions or margins of adoption: the adoption of each technology in the grid, the most intensively used technology in each business function, and the year of adoption when advanced technologies are adopted.

2.2 Sampling Methodology

The survey draws on sampling frames available with the most comprehensive and up-to-date information, such as establishment censuses available from national statistical agencies or administrative business registers.

²More recently, some energy-intensive sectors have been developed: Bricks, Cement, and Iron and Steel; and added to the FAT surveys conducted from 2023.

The universe of study includes formal establishments with five or more employees in the private sector including agriculture, manufacturing, and services.³ Micro-firms with fewer than five employees are excluded from the survey because especially in developing countries, they are more likely to be informal (Ulyssea, 2018), often resulting in their omission from standard sampling frames. This exclusion helps ensure the consistency of the sampling frame across countries.

The survey is stratified by geographic regions, firm size (small firms 5-19 workers, medium 20-99 workers and large 100+ workers) and sector of activity. Geographic regions are often aggregated to include several provinces. The sample is representative across these dimensions.

2.3 Data Collection

2.3.1 Screening

Before the main interviews, the screening questionnaire is applied to verify and complete information contained in the sampling frame. At the time of implementation of the screening, establishments are asked to participate in the survey. If they refuse, the screening questions are used to record the refusal and collect information on several characteristics of the establishment that refused. Establishments that refuse to participate are substituted, in almost all cases, with establishments in the same strata. When an establishment is determined to be out of business, has changed its line of business so that it is no longer in the target population, cannot be located, or cannot be motivated to finalize the appointment after several attempts, the establishment is also eligible for a substitution from the sample. Using the information

³The survey excludes the following list of sectors from the ISIC, revision 4.0: Forestry and logging (ISIC 02), Fishing and aquaculture (ISIC 03), Mining of coal and lignite (ISIC 05), Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (ISIC 06), Mining of metal ores (ISIC 07), Other mining and quarrying (ISIC 08), Manufacture of tobacco products (ISIC 12), Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (ISIC 19), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (ISIC 35), Water collection, treatment and supply (ISIC 36), Sewerage (ISIC 37), Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery (ISIC 38), Remediation activities and other waste management services (ISIC 39), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (ISIC 84), Education (ISIC 85), Residential care activities (ISIC 87), Social work activities without accommodation (ISIC 88), Creative, arts and entertainment activities (ISIC 90), Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (ISIC 91), Gambling and betting activities (ISIC 92), Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities (ISIC 93), Activities of membership organizations (ISIC 94), Other personal service activities (ISIC 96), Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (ISIC 99).

taken from the screening, only the WBG Task Managers of the project are authorized to make substitutions.

2.3.2 Survey Implementation

Data collection is implemented by national statistical agencies, when available, or by data collection companies with demonstrable experience in nationally representative firm-level surveys. To maximize participation, data collection agencies were supported by endorsement letters from local industry and government organizations. Each data collection organization followed a standard protocol in which each firm was contacted to schedule an interview.

The preferred mode for data collection is face-to face interviews, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic in some countries, data collection was implemented by phone or online. Data collection companies ensure that the interviews are arranged with the appropriate person or persons; such as main managers (and other managers, like plant managers and accountants, in larger firms). To reduce measurement error in respondent's answers, the questionnaire has no open ended questions and mostly questions requiring a "YES" or "NO" response. We also pre-tested the questionnaire in each country to ensure that all the questions are clearly worded within the specific geographical and cultural contexts of each country. The duration of survey implementation ranges from 6 to 12 months depending on the country, from contracting to finalization of data collection.

2.4 Construction of Sampling Weights

The sampling weights of establishments are constructed in two steps.

First, design weights are computed as reciprocals of inclusion probabilities. Then, to mitigate the risk of non-response bias, these design weights are adjusted for non-response.

The survey adopts a stratified one-stage element sampling design and randomly selects establishments with equal probabilities within strata. Therefore, the inclusion probability of establishment k , within stratum isr (identified by industry i , size s , and region r) is:

$$\pi_{isr,k} = \frac{n_{isr}}{N_{isr}} \quad (1)$$

where n_{isr} is the number of establishments targeted by the survey for stratum isr ,

and N_{isr} is the number of establishments in the sampling frame for the same stratum. Accordingly, the design weights of establishments are:

$$d_{isr,k} = \frac{1}{\pi_{isr,k}} = \frac{N_{isr}}{n_{isr}} \quad (2)$$

To adjust the design weights in equation 2 for non-response, a simple Response Homogeneity Groups (RHG) approach is applied based on the groups determined by the strata (Särndal, Swensson and Wretman, 1992; Kott, 2012), in which establishment response probabilities are assumed to be the same within each stratum, but differ across different strata. Under the RHG approach assumptions, response probabilities can be estimated using the observed response rates within each group, and bias protection is obtained by dividing design weights by group-level response rates.

Denoting with $\hat{\theta}_{isr}$ the estimated response probability in stratum isr , and with m_{isr} the number of respondent establishments in the stratum (so that $m_{isr} \leq n_{isr}$), the non-response adjusted weights can thus be written as follows:

$$w_{isr,k} = \frac{d_{isr,k}}{\hat{\theta}_{isr}} = \frac{d_{isr,k}}{m_{isr}/n_{isr}} = \frac{N_{isr}/n_{isr}}{m_{isr}/n_{isr}} = \frac{N_{isr}}{m_{isr}} \quad (3)$$

Note that the adjusted weights in equation 3 are such that the distribution of the respondent sample across strata exactly matches the distribution of establishments in the sampling frame:

$$\sum_{k \in R_{isr}} w_{isr,k} = N_{isr} \quad (4)$$

where R_{isr} denotes the respondent sample for stratum isr .

3 Survey implementation and Stratification in Poland

In Poland, the sampling frame was based on the Establishment Census 2020 from Statistics Poland. Data collection was done by telephone by Statistics Poland. Overall response rate was 47%.⁴

⁴The survey was funded by Trust Fund (No. TF073493) — EC Contract No REFORM/GA2020/007

As geographic stratification, we use seven sub-national regions: Południowy, Północno-Zachodni, Południowo-Zachodni, Północny, Centralny, Wschodni, and Województwo Mazowieckie. For firm size stratification, we use six strata: 5-9 employees, 10-19 employees, 20-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100-249 employees, and 250 or more employees. This allows direct comparison with other FAT countries, as well as consistency with national firm size classification.

Regarding sector stratification, in Poland the survey stratifies in eleven sectors: agriculture (ISIC 01), food processing (ISIC 10), wearing apparel (ISIC14), motor vehicle (ISIC 45), "other manufacturing", retail and wholesale (ISIC 46, and 47), pharmaceutical (ISIC 21), land transport (ISIC 49), financial services (ISIC 64), health (ISIC 86), and "other services". During data collection, we ask firms to identify the main sector of their current business (i.e., recorded by the variable "a5a"). Thus, we allow potential discrepancies between the sampling sector and the reported sector since the firm's main business may change across different sectors over time.

[Table 1](#) provides the population distribution of establishments across Poland by region, size, and sector.

Table 1: Population Distribution of Establishments, Poland

Region	Size	Agri.	Food Proc.	Wearing Apparel	Motor Vehicle	Pharma.	Retail & Wholesale	Financial Serv.	Land Transp.	Health Serv.	Other Manuf.	Other Serv.	Total
Południowy	5 to 9	273	927	280	50	12	4750	10156	54	2788	26	12997	52636
	10 to 19	77	477	141	25	13	2180	2871	22	979	23	3732	
	20 to 49	44	351	79	35	6	1624	1672	55	508	46	1904	
	50 to 99	10	104	16	23	1	507	383	25	102	20	416	
	100 to 249	3	86	18	27	4	453	232	7	66	43	231	
250+	2	52	5	56	2	261	80	4	27	85	108		
Północno-Zachodni	5 to 9	638	641	231	43	1	3748	8056	59	2753	18	10435	44221
	10 to 19	301	354	130	25	2	1750	2374	28	1052	15	2919	
	20 to 49	137	356	88	31	2	1535	1313	40	641	13	1306	
	50 to 99	34	129	28	14	3	543	325	34	128	21	263	
	100 to 249	23	113	13	26	2	491	125	14	79	45	152	
250+	10	53	1	28	6	248	85	3	34	56	57		
Południowo-Zachodni	5 to 9	272	370	119	29	5	1976	4203	45	1190	4	5697	22751
	10 to 19	140	174	55	15	0	950	1165	20	407	6	1600	
	20 to 49	59	133	37	14	2	744	638	29	270	12	750	
	50 to 99	18	35	5	13	3	261	138	16	64	10	158	
	100 to 249	4	23	5	17	1	264	63	3	34	33	101	
250+	1	10	0	39	5	161	31	2	11	46	46		
Północny	5 to 9	423	485	153	27	5	3077	6408	43	1850	15	8284	34531
	10 to 19	181	234	97	21	1	1472	1821	21	662	8	2467	
	20 to 49	89	245	70	20	1	1147	1073	49	343	21	1227	
	50 to 99	21	80	22	10	4	438	220	27	67	22	264	
	100 to 249	11	88	9	8	3	386	115	11	43	43	144	
250+	1	42	3	7	1	213	47	4	22	50	65		
Centralny	5 to 9	146	468	736	21	10	2007	4144	22	1466	12	4805	22382
	10 to 19	54	281	299	14	2	874	1193	15	479	12	1301	
	20 to 49	20	172	166	17	2	697	674	41	232	8	574	
	50 to 99	4	60	41	13	4	244	150	10	49	8	122	
	100 to 249	2	47	21	14	1	180	72	10	32	13	61	
250+	1	26	3	7	3	105	33	1	12	42	27		
Wschodni	5 to 9	222	453	122	13	3	2054	4836	37	1775	7	5583	25777
	10 to 19	78	272	73	16	2	956	1663	33	588	11	1799	
	20 to 49	44	233	38	29	4	755	924	55	334	18	896	
	50 to 99	6	75	21	2	0	282	206	35	67	11	203	
	100 to 249	2	64	16	6	5	234	143	10	33	21	89	
250+	0	28	4	14	1	129	36	1	13	70	24		
Województwo Mazowieckie	5 to 9	296	621	273	44	16	3247	8769	53	2533	23	10257	42701
	10 to 19	101	289	117	18	8	1236	2820	40	805	19	2947	
	20 to 49	58	241	81	21	12	939	1577	55	469	16	1565	
	50 to 99	14	81	18	6	6	301	450	33	111	5	414	
	100 to 249	6	63	12	9	6	231	273	15	74	17	259	
250+	0	74	1	7	11	156	166	25	38	62	191		
Total		3826	9110	3647	874	181	43806	71723	1106	23230	1056	86440	244999

For each stratum, the minimum sample size is calculated with a 7.5% margin of error and 90% confidence intervals.⁵ Based on these minimum requirements, an optimal allocation of the total sample across strata is then computed using an algorithm that balances statistical precision and fieldwork efficiency.⁶ Table 2 provides the sampling distribution across the three strata in Poland.

⁵For the details of sample size, see [World Bank Group \(2022\)](#).

⁶A similar approach is applied in the World Bank Enterprise Survey.

Table 2: Sample Distribution of Establishments, Poland

Region	Size	Agri.	Food Proc.	Wearing Apparel	Motor Vehicle	Pharma.	Other Manuf.	Retail Wholesale	Financial Serv.	Land Transp.	Health Serv.	Other Serv.	Total
Południowy	5 to 9	4	8	5	3	4	25	28	3	12	2	39	291
	10 to 19	3	5	4	3	5	10	3	3	2	3	4	
	20 to 49	3	4	4	3	3	6	2	3	2	3	2	
	50 to 99	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	
	100 to 249	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	
	250+	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	
Północno-Zachodni	5 to 9	7	6	5	3	1	19	16	3	11	3	31	257
	10 to 19	5	4	4	3	0	7	4	3	2	2	3	
	20 to 49	4	5	4	3	1	6	2	3	2	3	2	
	50 to 99	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	
	100 to 249	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	
	250+	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Południowo-Zachodni	5 to 9	4	5	4	3	2	8	5	3	2	2	6	161
	10 to 19	4	3	3	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	
	20 to 49	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	
	50 to 99	3	2	2	2	0	3	2	3	2	2	2	
	100 to 249	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	
	250+	1	2	0	3	5	2	2	1	2	3	2	
Północny	5 to 9	5	5	5	3	3	15	7	4	6	2	17	204
	10 to 19	4	4	4	2	0	5	2	3	2	2	3	
	20 to 49	3	4	4	3	0	4	2	3	2	3	2	
	50 to 99	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	
	100 to 249	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	
	250+	0	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	
Centralny	5 to 9	4	4	8	3	3	9	5	4	4	2	5	175
	10 to 19	3	4	5	2	0	2	2	3	2	4	2	
	20 to 49	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	
	50 to 99	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	100 to 249	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	
	250+	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	
Wschodni	5 to 9	4	5	4	3	1	9	5	3	5	2	6	171
	10 to 19	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	
	20 to 49	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	
	50 to 99	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	
	100 to 249	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	
	250+	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	
Województwo Mazowieckie	5 to 9	3	6	5	3	5	16	20	2	10	2	30	241
	10 to 19	3	4	4	2	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	
	20 to 49	4	4	4	3	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	
	50 to 99	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
	100 to 249	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
	250+	0	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	
Total		120	150	140	108	73	200	160	109	120	110	210	1500

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