Table 1: Sample description

	Country Number Percentage of firms		intry Descentage Vears of survey (2003 - 2020)		Parcantaga Vaars of survay (2003 - 2020)		Human Capital Index ^b	World Bank income catego	
1	Angola	555	1.75	2006, 2010	2,137.91	0.36	Lower-middle income		
2	Benin	292	0.92	2004, 2009, 2016	1,428.45	0.4	Lower-middle income		
3	Botswana Burkina	437	1.38	2006, 2010	7,347.55	0.41	Upper-middle income		
4	Faso	383	1.21	2006, 2009	918.15	0.38	Low income		
5	Cameroon	571	1.8	2006, 2009, 2016	1,661.70	0.4	Lower-middle income		
6	Cape Verde	173	0.54	2006, 2009	3,445.76	-	Lower-middle income		
7	Chad Cote	215	0.68	2009, 2018	696.42	0.3	Low income		
8	d'Ivoire	550	1.73	2009, 2016	2,578.76	0.38	Lower-middle income		
9	DRC	1035	3.26	2006, 2010, 2013	584.11	0.37	Low income		
10	Egypt	5460	17.2	2004, 2007, 2008, 2013, 2016, 2020	3,876.36	0.49	Lower-middle income		
11	Ethiopia	942	2.97	2011, 2015	943.97	0.38	Low income		
12	Ghana	1100	3.46	2007, 2013	2,445.29	0.45	Lower-middle income		
13	Kenya	1614	5.08	2007, 2013, 2018	2,006.83	0.55	Lower-middle income		
14	Lesotho	191	0.6	2009, 2016	1,166.46	0.4	Lower-middle income		
15	Liberia	199	0.63	2009, 2017	673.09	0.32	Low income		
16	Malawi	553	1.74	2005, 2009, 2014	642.66	0.41	Low income		
17	Mali	807	2.54	2003, 2007, 2010, 2016	917.91	0.32	Low income		
18	Morocco	1685	5.31	2004, 2007, 2013, 2019	3,496.76	0.5	Lower-middle income		
19	Niger	279	0.88	2005, 2009, 2017	594.93	0.32	Low income		
20	Nigeria	6394	20.14	2007, 2009, 2014	2,085.03	0.36	Lower-middle income		
21	Rwanda	583	1.84	2006, 2011, 2019	833.83	0.38	Low income		
22	Senegal Sierra	1161	3.66	2003, 2007, 2014	1,606.47	0.42	Lower-middle income		
23	Leone South	208	0.66	2009, 2017	515.93	0.36	Low income		
24	Africa	1598	5.03	2003, 2007	6,994.21	0.43	Upper-middle income		
25	Tanzania	855	2.69	2006, 2013	1,135.54	0.39	Lower-middle income		
26	Togo	206	0.65	2009, 2016	992.33	0.43	Low income		

27 28	Tunisia Uganda	737 997	2.32 3.14	2013, 2020 2006, 2013	3,924.34 858.06	0.52 0.38	Lower-middle income Low income
29	Zambia	1221	3.85	2007, 2013, 2019	1,120.63	0.4	Low income
30	Zimbabwe	748	2.36	2011, 2016	1,737.17	0.47	Lower-middle income
	Total	31,749	100				

Notes: The total sample size (*N*) is 36,968 observations

^a World Bank values for 2021

^b World Bank HCI values for 2020; global average HCI is 0.56

^c According to the World Bank categorisation for the fiscal year 2022, high-income countries are those with a per-capita GNI of \$12,696 (USD) or more. Middle-income countries are split into two categories: upper-middle-income nations, which have per capita incomes between \$12,695 and \$4,096, and lower-middle-income nations, which have a GNI per capita of \$4,095 to \$1,046. Finally, those countries whose GNI per capita was computed to be \$1,045 or less were placed in the low-income category.

Table 2: Variables

Variable	Definition	Obs (N)	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Panel A: Outcome variables (sources of finance for working capital and access to finance)						
Retained earnings or internally gen. funds	Finance from retained earnings or internal funds ^a	35,750	3.281	1.032	1	4
Banks (public & private)	Finance from bank financial institutions, private and state-owned ^a	32,791	1.150	0.502	1	4
Non-banks (micro fin., coops., etc)	Finance from non-bank financial institutions which include microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies ^a Subjective measure of constraints (obstacles) faced in	34,763	1.024	0.204	1	4
Access to (supply of) finance 1	accessing external finance (0= very severe obstacle; 1= major obstacle; 2= moderate obstacle; 3= minor obstacle; 4= no obstacle) Objective measure of access to finance (1= Fully credit	35,111	2.090	1.421	0	4
Access to (supply of) finance 2	constrained; 2= Partially credit constrained; 3= Maybe credit constrained 4= Not credit constrained) following Kuntchev et al. (2013)	19,409	3.296	1.057	1	4
Panel B: Objective treatment variable (Regulatory BE)						
Ease of starting a business (registration, permits, etc)	The regulatory BE proxied by the DB 'ease of starting a business' score b	35,201	0.590	0.492	0	1
Panel C: Subjective treatment variables (Regulatory BE)						
Tax administration	Regulatory BE of a firm proxied by how much of an obstacle tax administration poses to a firm (0= obstructive regulatory BE; 1= enabling regulatory BE) ^c	23,052	0.670	0.470	0	1

	Reg BE of a firm proxied by how much of an obstacle					
Business licensing & permit regulations	business licensing & permit regulations pose to a firm (0= obstructive regulatory BE; 1= enabling regulatory BE) ^c	22.740	0.005	0.006	•	
		23,719	0.806	0.396	0	
Customs & trade regulations	Reg BE of a firm proxied by how much of an obstacle customs & trade regulations pose to a firm (0= obstructive regulatory BE; 1= enabling regulatory BE) ^c	24,237	0.797	0.402	0	
Panel D: Explanatory variables						
Size of firm	The size of a firm	36,968	20.443	19.465	5	
Status of firm	Legal status of firm (1= Sole Proprietorship; 2= Partnership; 3= Limited Partnership; 4= Shareholding with traded shares; 5= Shareholding with non-traded shares; 6= Other)	35,724	3.079	0.957	1	
		,			_	
Age of firm	The age of firm	36,033	16.272	13.839	0	2
Human capital of O/M	The human capital of the Owner/Manager (represented by years of business related experience)	35,924	15.111	10.554	0	
Gender of O/M	The gender of the Owner/Manager (0= Male; 1= Female)					
Gender of O/W		25,641	0.141	0.348	0	
Sector	The sector/industry of firm (1= Manufacturing e.g. fabrication, and publishing; 2 = Retail e.g. electronics and petroleum products; and 3 = Services e.g. motor garages,	20.252	4 022	0.877	1	
Competion from informal firms	and IT) How much of an obstacle is competition from informal or unregistered firms (0= very severe obstacle; 1= major	30,352	1.822	0.877	1	
	obstacle; 2= moderate obstacle; 3= minor obstacle; 4= no obstacle)	34,674	1.740	1.385	0	
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita	The log of the GDP per capita of the country where firm is located	36,016	7.374	0.775	5.543	8.
Interest rates	Lending interest rates	29,010	15.103	8.161	4.740	56

Profit	Log of profits	30,317	11.256	2.783	-10.397	24.544
Revenue per employee	Log of revenue per employee	33,027	9.253	2.468	-6.615	23.518
Loan	If firm applied for a loan/ credit in previous fiscal year	29,846	1.831	0.375	1	2
Country	The country where firm is located (30 African countries in alphabetical order)	36,968	16.451	7.437	1	30
Year	Year survey was conducted	36,968	2012.108	4.682	2003	2020

^a (1= 0 to 25%; 2= 26 to 50%; 3= 51 to 75%; 4= 76 to 100% of working capital)

^b Obstructive reg BE = firms in locations with scores up to the 50th percentile in the distribution; Enabling reg BE = firms in locations with EODB scores above the 50th percentile in the distribution

^c Obstructive regulatory BE = firms that considered specific regulation as a 'major obstacle' or 'severe obstacle' to their operations); Enabling regulatory BE = firms that considered specific regulation as 'no obstacle' or 'minor obstacle' to their operations)

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of sourcing for working capital

	% of total		
	working capital	No. of firm obs.	
Source of finance	financed	(N)	Percentage
	0 to 25%	3,542	9.91
Retained earnings &	26 to 50%	4817	13.47
internally gen. funds	51 to 75%	5457	15.26
	76 to 100%	21,934	61.35
Total		35,750	100
	0 to 25%	29,434	89.76
Banks (public &	26 to 50%	2,292	6.99
private)	51 to 75%	575	1.75
	76 to 100%	490	1.49
Total		32,791	100
	0 to 25%	34,156	98.25
Non-bank (micro fin.,	26 to 50%	456	1.31
coops., etc)	51 to 75%	71	0.2
	76 to 100%	80	0.23
Total		34,763	100

Table 4: Descriptive statistics on objective RBE treatment

		Std.						
	Mean	Dev.	Min	P25	Median	P75	Max	Obs. (N)
Ease of starting a business	68.682	17.821	17.4	59	73.8	81.4	94.6	35,201

Table 5: Probability of firm being located in an enabling RBE

	Objective RBE - Ease of starting a
	business
Size of firm	0.684***
	(0.080)
Age of firm	0.217***
	(0.055)
Status of firm	-0.101***
	(0.037)
Human capital of O/M	0.002
	(0.058)
Gender of O/M	-0.821***
	(0.124)
Sector of firm	0.343***
	(0.047)
Competition from informal firms	-0.762***
111113	(0.088)
GDP per capita	3.642***
obi pei capita	(0.235)
Interest rates	-0.255***
	(0.019)
Profits	-0.531***
	(0.061)
Revenue per employee	0.327***
	(0.062)
Loan	0.340***
	(0.104)
Country	0.201***
	(0.016)

Constant	-24.981*** (1.646)
Observations (<i>N</i>) No. of firms (<i>n</i>)	12,012 10,963
Wald chi2(13)	310.02***

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 6 - ATET results of Nearest Neighbour Matching using the objective treatment

			Sources of funding				
_	Access to finance		Retained earnings	Bank institutions	Non- bank institutions		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5		
ATET	0.217*** (0.051)	0.110*** (0.040)	0.155*** (0.052)	-0.141*** (0.029)	-0.018* (0.010)		
Observations:							
Total Raw	9,581	5,986	9,398	8,288	9,332		
Total matched	12,828	8,666	12,680	10,438	12,526		
Treated matched	6,414	4,333	6,340	5,219	6,263		
Control matched	6,414	4,333	6,340	5,219	6,263		

ATET is average treatment effect on the treated

The following covariates are included in all models: size of firm, age of firm, status of firm, human capital of O/M, gender of O/M, sector of firm, year of survey, GDPC of country, interest rates, comp. from informal firms, loan, profits, revenue per employee

^{***} p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 7 - ATET results of Inverse Probability Weighting using the objective treatment

		Sources of funding				
Access to finance		Retained earnings	Bank institutions	Non- bank institutions		
Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5		
0.249***	0.121*	0.318**	-0.149**	-0.028		
(0.034)	(0.062)	(0.139)	(0.071)	(0.037)		
2.205***	3.552***	3.049***	1.257***	1.049***		
(0.033)	(0.053)	(0.144)	(0.079)	(0.036)		
9,581	5,986	9,398	8,288	9,332		
3,874.6	2,201.3	3,947.2	3,611.4	3,910.7		
5,706.4	3,784.7	5,450.8	4,676.6	5,421.3		
	0.249*** (0.034) 2.205*** (0.033) 9,581 3,874.6	Model 1 Model 2 0.249*** 0.121* (0.034) (0.062) 2.205*** 3.552*** (0.033) (0.053) 9,581 5,986 3,874.6 2,201.3	Model 1 Model 2 Model 3 0.249*** 0.121* 0.318** (0.034) (0.062) (0.139) 2.205*** 3.552*** 3.049*** (0.033) (0.053) (0.144) 9,581 5,986 9,398 3,874.6 2,201.3 3,947.2	Model 1 Model 2 Model 3 Model 4 0.249*** 0.121* 0.318** -0.149** (0.034) (0.062) (0.139) (0.071) 2.205*** 3.552*** 3.049*** 1.257*** (0.033) (0.053) (0.144) (0.079) 9,581 5,986 9,398 8,288 3,874.6 2,201.3 3,947.2 3,611.4		

ATET is average treatment effect on the treated

The following covariates are included in all models: size of firm, age of firm, status of firm, human capital of O/M, gender of O/M, sector of firm, year of survey, GDPC of country, interest rates, comp. from informal firms, loan, profits, revenue per employee

^{***} p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

^aPotential outcome mean

Table 8 - ATET results of Regression Adjustment ^a using the objective treatment

		Sources of funding					
	Access to	o finance	Retained earnings	Bank institutions	Non- bank institutions		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5		
ATET	0.546*** (0.047)	0.103** (0.041)	0.213***	-0.188*** (0.036)	-0.038*** (0.013)		
POM ^b (Enabling BE)	1.908*** (0.045)	3.570*** (0.041)	3.153*** (0.052)	1.297*** (0.036)	1.058*** (0.013)		
Observations	9,581	5,986	9,398	8,288	9,332		

ATET is average treatment effect on the treated

The following covariates are included in all models: size of firm, age of firm, status of firm, human capital of O/M, gender of O/M, sector of firm, year of survey, GDPC of country, interest rates, comp. from informal firms, loan, profits, revenue per employee Results of regressions used in estimating the control and treated POMs in Regression Adjustment Estimator can be provided on request

^{***} p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

^aOutcome model is Poisson

^bPotential outcome mean