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2001

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2019

2013

2001

2017

2010

2020 2 2 ~9

1509

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31

65.9%

50 50-100

13.7% 100-500

13.3%

100

79.6% 500

92.9%

76.5%

2019

5000

9.1%

5000 ~9999

1

85.6%

5

98.5%

19.1%

17.6%

17.2%

14.2%

7.1%

2017

30.4%

100

1000

17.5%

13.5%

20.8%

19.6%

500

30.4%

6

100%

50

2.7%

1

3

		50
1	37.0%	39.1%
2	31.6%	31.2%
3	17.2%	17.3%
4	1.9%	1.8%
5	3.2%	2.5%
6	8.9%	8.0%

1.

1

2020 2

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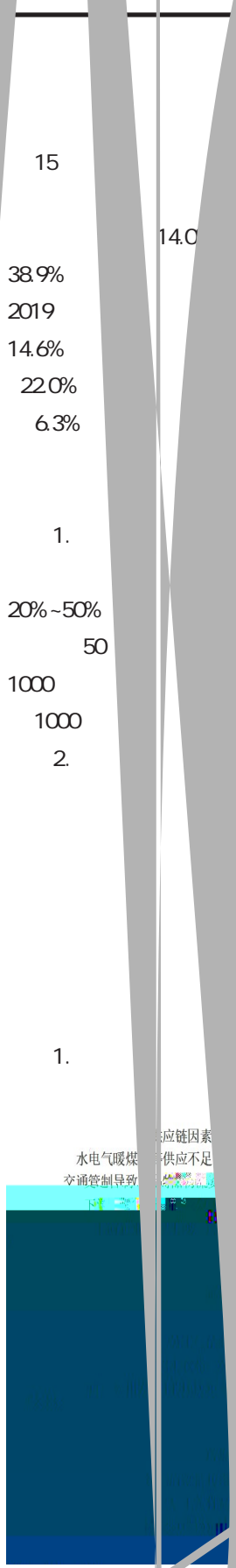
2020 2 17

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! # !

[Handwritten scribbles]



供应链因素
水电气暖煤
供应不足
交通管制导致

14 75.3% 85.8% 3
 3.5% 2020 2 -4 17.3% 2020 2
 3.9% 3
 50 500 79.5%
 2.5% 1000
 1 8.5%

5.
 15 44.5% 38.7%
 28.0% 34.5%

1.
 73.84% 13 59.2%

14		50 500	1000 1		
		75.3%	79.5%	69.0%	\$ 58.7% 976.9%
2020 2		17.3%	\$ 14.6%	20.4% 5	28.3% 16.7%
3 2020 2 -4	" "	3.5%	3.4%	2.1%	8.7% 3.1%
		3.9%	\$ 2.5%	8.5%	4.3% 3.3%

3

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10

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Enterprise Resource Planning ERP

2

2018

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3.

2019 3 5
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137.62

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2 18 562
" 1+8"

5

100%

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2020 2 PMI 35.7 2008 11 38.8

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2019 9

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2013 3

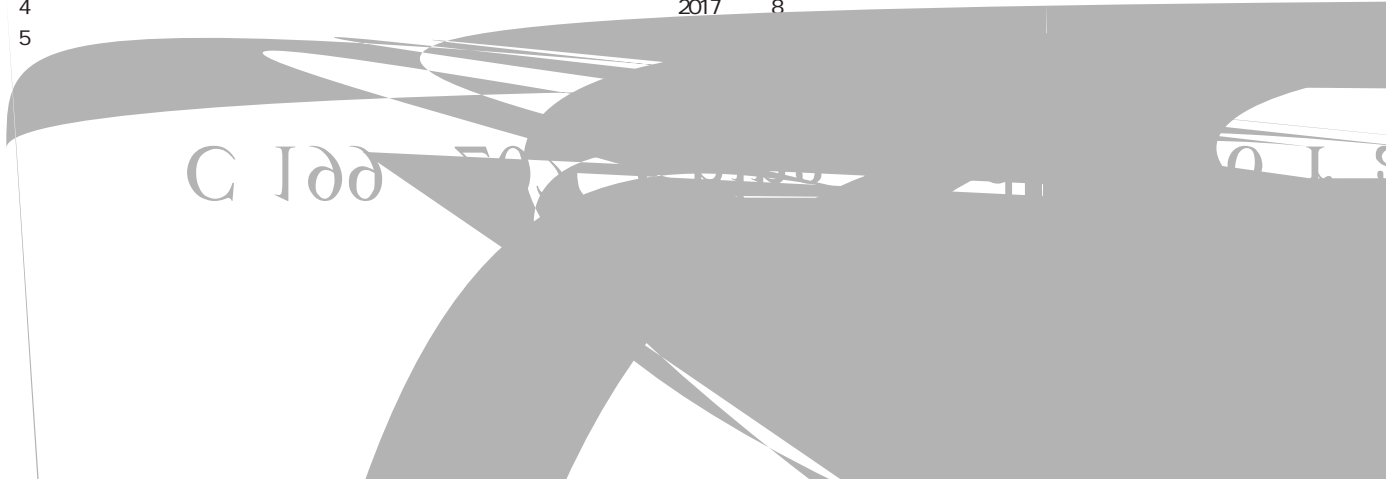
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2001 1

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2017 8

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C Iðð

D L S

Firm Crisis, Government Support and Policy Efficiency under the Epidemic Shock Evidence from Two Waves of Questionnaire on SMEs

Zhu Wuxiang^a, Zhang Ping^b, Li Pengfei^c and Wang Ziyang^{a,}*

Summary:

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