

## The Denmark 2025 World Bank Enterprise Survey Implementation Report

### I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in Denmark between February 2025 and January 2026. 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 has global coverage. 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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 than simple random sampling 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).<sup>3</sup> For regional coverage within a country, the WBES has national coverage.

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<sup>1</sup> A “panel interview” refers to an interview with a business that was also interviewed in the previous WBES.

<sup>2</sup> The Sampling Note is available at:

[https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling\\_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf](https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Sampling_Note-Consolidated-2-16-22.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> 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 Universe

The universe of inference includes all formal (i.e., registered) private sector establishments<sup>4</sup> (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. In the case of Denmark, the definition of registration with the Danish Business Authority was used. 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 Denmark 2025 WBES, the universe table, shown in Table 1 below, was obtained from the Statistics Denmark.

## II.2 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 Denmark 2025 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 Denmark 2020 WBES. The Fresh Sampling Frame, i.e., list of establishments that are in the WBES universe and that have not participated in the Denmark 2020 WBES was obtained from Statistics Denmark.

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 universe equals the sampling frame (that is the weights project to universe totals by cell, coming from the sampling frame). Table 4 reports response outcomes.

## II.3 Stratification Categories

The Denmark 2025 WBES uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 6 categories:**

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<sup>4</sup> The unit of analysis of every WBES is the establishment defined as a business entity associated with a physical location with its own set of financial statements, including Balance Sheet and Income Statement. However, in many economies official statistics are provided at the firm level, where a firm may be composed of several establishments, the so called multi-establishment firms.

- Within manufacturing: Food, Other manufacturing
- Within services: Retail, Hotels, Professional Activities, and Other Services
- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 or more employees)
- **Region: 5 categories:** Hovedstaden; Sjælland; Southern Denmark; Midtjylland; and Nordjylland

Industry strata for the manufacturing sector were selected by their contribution to total value added, to employment and to total number of establishments. Manufacturing is 15%, 26%, and 26% in terms of number of establishments, employment and value added with respect to the ES universe. Among the service sectors, professional services (ISIC 69-74) represent 11%, 11% and 10% of ES number of establishments, employment and value added. Hotel represents 1.6%, 1.28% and 0.65% of ES number of establishments, employment and value added.

Region strata of the Denmark 2025 WBES were selected based on NUTS 2 regions.

## 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. 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*.<sup>5</sup> The original survey design for the Denmark 2025 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 Denmark 2025 WBES were conducted between February 2025 and January 2026. The interviews were conducted Danish. For monetary variables, the currency was Danske kroner. Consistent with standard survey implementation experience, the Denmark 2025 WBES encountered challenges related to respondent participation and the need for multiple call-backs.

### III.1 Questionnaire

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

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<sup>5</sup> The *Enterprise Surveys Manual and Guide* is available at: <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Enterprise-Surveys-Manual-and-Guide.pdf>

characteristics, 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 Denmark 2025 WBES was implemented by Norstat Denmark. 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 are eligible for the WBES to 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 Denmark 2025 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 establishment 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 Denmark 2025 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.

<b>Assumption</b>	<b>Eligibility codes for inclusion in the WBES universe</b>
Strict	1, 2, 3, 4
Median	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 133
Weak	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 133, 91, 92, 93, 94, 12

For descriptions of each eligibility code, see Table 4 of the sampling note.

### 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. 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.

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 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.<sup>6</sup>

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 Denmark 2020 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..

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<sup>6</sup> 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](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/project-schedule>
- The list of all WBES databases and detailed information about each is available here:  
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/DataDetails.xls>
- The description of the WBES indicators is available at:  
<https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/content/dam/enterprisesurveys/documents/methodology/Indicator-Description.pdf>

**Fact Sheet**

Source of Universe Table	Statistics Denmark
Source of Sampling Frame	Statistics Denmark
Levels of Universe Table and Sampling Frame	Universe Table: Firm-level Sampling Frame: Firm-level
Registration agency	Danish Business Authority
Stratification sectors	Manufacturing of: Food, Other manufacturing; Retail, Hotels, Restaurants, Professional Activities, and Other Services
Stratification sizes	Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), and Large (100+)
Stratification regions	Hovedstaden; Sjælland; Southern Denmark; Midtjylland; and Nordjylland
Contractor	Norstat Denmark
Fieldwork dates	February 2025 – January 2026
Interview languages	Danish
Survey software	Survey Solutions
Currency for nominal variables	Danish kroner
Reference fiscal year	2023 (4 obs.), 2024 (650 obs.) and 2025 (168 obs.)
VAT Applicable	YES
Additional definitions	“Consumption Tax” was referred to as Moms. For the capital city (a3b) and the main business city (a3c), København was entered.
Sample Size	Total: 822      Fresh: 609      Panel: 213
Survey response rates	Yield: 11% Response rate: 21% Frame quality: 54%
Item response rates	d2: 96.8% n2a: 98.3% 11: 100.0% all TFP vars <sup>7</sup> : 82.3%
Additional topics covered in the questionnaire	NA
Additional surveys available (if any)	NA

<sup>7</sup> TFP stands for total factor productivity. TFP variables are d2 (annual sales), n2a (annual cost of labor), n2e (annual cost of intermediate goods) and n7e (replacement cost of capital). Response rate for TFP variables is calculated only for manufacturing establishments.

## Tables

**Table 1: Denmark 2025 WBES Universe**

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	101	483	743	94	1179	4891	<b>10,577</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	28	215	182	52	410	1584	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100+)	12	81	43	10	110	359	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	81	645	740	54	470	3132	<b>7,287</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	35	421	131	30	196	1013	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100+)	17	124	25	0	34	139	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	69	291	391	42	136	1281	<b>3,068</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	23	190	53	21	45	387	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100+)	9	63	2	1	9	55	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	47	297	359	32	189	1887	<b>3,606</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	15	117	73	11	46	433	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100+)	5	33	8	0	5	49	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	105	617	569	93	321	2789	<b>6,341</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	28	379	123	49	115	851	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100+)	27	102	11	4	22	136	
		<b>602</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>18,986</b>	<b>30,879</b>

Source: Norstat Denmark.

**Table 2: Denmark 2025 WBES Sample Frame (Fresh and Panel Combined)**

		<b>Food</b>	<b>Other Manufacturing</b>	<b>Retail</b>	<b>Hotels</b>	<b>Professional Activities</b>	<b>Other Services</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	96	470	670	82	1118	4500	<b>10061</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	36	269	144	57	398	1575	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100 or more)	15	103	43	9	107	369	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	64	665	606	44	485	2760	<b>6774</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	40	456	97	26	175	962	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	24	160	25	0	33	152	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	41	289	338	43	141	1088	<b>2841</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	29	238	45	18	44	359	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	13	83	7	0	5	60	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	39	322	294	27	201	1682	<b>3388</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	14	149	60	11	35	438	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100 or more)	8	46	7	0	4	51	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	83	596	464	71	313	2468	<b>5868</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	30	439	102	46	101	809	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100 or more)	33	141	12	3	16	141	
		<b>565</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>17,414</b>	<b>28,932</b>

Source: Norstat Denmark.

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

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	4	4	13	6	24	70	<b>234</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	8	8	9	15	15	20	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100-199)	8	6	6	5	9	4	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	4	9	13	4	6	50	<b>175</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	8	14	7	13	9	6	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100-199)	9	7	6	0	6	4	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	4	4	8	9	4	6	<b>116</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	12	11	9	9	9	4	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100-199)	7	9	4	0	3	4	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	4	4	7	8	4	22	<b>117</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	7	9	10	6	9	4	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100-199)	4	9	4	0	2	4	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	4	8	8	6	4	41	<b>158</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	8	12	7	15	7	4	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100-199)	10	6	6	2	6	4	
		<b>101</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>800</b>

**Table 4: Response Outcomes**

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	28,932	
	Issued	8,019	
	Contacted	7,214	
Screening phase	Eligibles	1,670	23.1%
	Screener refusals	1,738	24.1%
	Assumed eligibles	3,888	53.9%
	Ineligible + out of target	860	11.9%
	Unobtainables	1,794	24.9%
Interview phase (only if eligible)	Interview refusals	731	10.1%
	Complete interviews	822	11.4%

**Table 5: Survey Yield Rates**

	<b>Stratification</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>Survey response rate</b>	<b>Frame quality</b>
Panel	Fresh	9.8%	19.2%	50.9%
	Panel	21.4%	29.4%	72.8%
Size	Small (5-19)	9.8%	17.4%	56.2%
	Medium (20-99)	14.2%	25.2%	56.5%
	Large (100+)	11.2%	25.3%	44.2%
Region	Hovedstaden	10.0%	21.7%	45.9%
	Midtjylland	10.6%	18.6%	57.0%
	Nordjylland	13.3%	22.4%	59.1%
	Sjælland	13.4%	24.2%	55.5%
	Southern Denmark	12.3%	20.8%	59.5%
Sector	Food	11.5%	19.0%	60.7%
	Other Manufacturing	16.0%	24.4%	65.7%
	Retail	5.9%	14.8%	40.0%
	Hotels	12.6%	22.8%	55.1%
	Professional Activities	15.5%	25.0%	62.2%
	Other Services	10.7%	20.7%	51.9%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Denmark 2025</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>53.9%</b>

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

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

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	4	17	14	8	17	52	<b>233</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	6	17	5	6	17	30	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100 or more)	5	5	2	2	13	13	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	3	12	8	5	8	30	<b>180</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	6	19	7	5	13	18	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	7	15	3	0	8	13	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	2	4	8	3	5	5	<b>114</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	9	20	6	4	10	9	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	4	18	1	0	2	4	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	3	12	11	1	4	18	<b>122</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	2	18	2	3	9	17	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100 or more)	2	4	0	0	2	14	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	4	7	4	3	3	21	<b>173</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	7	21	7	9	12	22	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100 or more)	8	22	0	3	2	18	
		<b>72</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>822</b>

**Table 7: Achieved Panel Sample**

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	2	12	5	0	0	8	<b>53</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	1	11	2	0	1	8	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100 or more)	0	2	1	0	0	0	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	1	5	3	0	1	3	<b>37</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	1	13	2	0	0	3	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	2	3	0	0	0	0	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	1	2	1	0	1	3	<b>34</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	1	11	1	0	0	3	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	3	7	0	0	0	0	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	0	11	4	0	0	3	<b>35</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	1	7	0	0	0	4	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100 or more)	0	1	0	0	0	4	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	1	3	1	0	0	6	<b>54</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	3	13	5	0	0	3	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100 or more)	1	13	0	0	0	5	
		<b>18</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>213</b>

**Table 8: Weak Universe Estimates**

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	130	376	522	82	669	2718	<b>7664</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	137	314	139	36	489	1490	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100 or more)	18	71	29	12	180	251	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	66	698	255	101	526	1763	<b>5398</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	139	277	146	29	138	920	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	13	112	10	0	45	160	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	14	164	180	27	261	393	<b>1893</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	49	194	114	28	47	423	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	14	69	1	0	6	22	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	148	241	214	13	104	1102	<b>2578</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	11	83	56	9	55	450	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100 or more)	9	17	0	0	7	59	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	55	358	232	33	162	2094	<b>5031</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	54	315	217	75	201	805	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100 or more)	32	101	0	16	18	261	
		<b>890</b>	<b>3390</b>	<b>2115</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>12911</b>	<b>22563</b>

**Table 9: Median Universe Estimates**

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Small (5-19)	82	250	313	47	432	1740	<b>4886</b>
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Medium (20-99)	83	212	73	16	325	973	
<b>Hovedstaden</b>	Large (100 or more)	11	46	14	5	116	148	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	48	563	179	75	408	1345	<b>4192</b>
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	104	241	109	21	114	729	
<b>Midtjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	9	87	6	0	34	120	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Small (5-19)	11	145	134	20	214	322	<b>1651</b>
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Medium (20-99)	39	175	92	17	40	351	
<b>Nordjylland</b>	Large (100 or more)	11	58	1	0	5	16	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Small (5-19)	120	211	165	10	87	887	<b>2111</b>
<b>Sjælland</b>	Medium (20-99)	7	77	44	7	47	377	
<b>Sjælland</b>	Large (100 or more)	6	13	0	0	6	47	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Small (5-19)	40	279	158	22	124	1590	<b>3797</b>
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Medium (20-99)	40	264	140	51	158	612	
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	Large (100 or more)	22	79	0	11	14	193	
		<b>633</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>9451</b>	<b>16637</b>

**Table 10: Strict Universe Estimates**

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Hotels	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
Hovedstaden	Small (5-19)	27	90	105	19	150	602	1756
Hovedstaden	Medium (20-99)	28	82	25	7	124	365	
Hovedstaden	Large (100 or more)	5	18	5	2	46	56	
Midtjylland	Small (5-19)	16	200	63	29	149	480	1576
Midtjylland	Medium (20-99)	37	100	41	10	49	296	
Midtjylland	Large (100 or more)	7	35	3	0	14	49	
Nordjylland	Small (5-19)	5	65	59	11	98	149	782
Nordjylland	Medium (20-99)	17	87	46	10	21	170	
Nordjylland	Large (100 or more)	5	29	1	0	2	8	
Sjælland	Small (5-19)	49	87	68	5	37	372	912
Sjælland	Medium (20-99)	3	39	20	4	22	174	
Sjælland	Large (100 or more)	2	6	0	0	3	22	
Southern Denmark	Small (5-19)	12	99	55	10	46	565	1415
Southern Denmark	Medium (20-99)	13	110	50	23	64	240	
Southern Denmark	Large (100 or more)	9	34	0	6	6	74	
		<b>236</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>3622</b>	<b>6442</b>

**Table 11: Item Response Rates**

	Screener/Interview	d2	I1	n2a	all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	96.9%	100.0%	99.0%	82.2%
	Panel	96.7%	100.0%	96.2%	82.5%
Size	Small (5-19)	98.0%	100.0%	98.6%	93.3%
	Medium (20-99)	95.8%	100.0%	98.2%	83.8%
	Large (100+)	96.8%	100.0%	97.9%	73.0%
Region	Hovedstaden	95.7%	100.0%	98.7%	85.1%
	Midtjylland	96.7%	100.0%	98.9%	78.3%
	Nordjylland	98.2%	100.0%	96.5%	92.7%
	Sjælland	99.2%	100.0%	97.5%	81.6%
	Southern Denmark	96.0%	100.0%	98.8%	75.8%
Sector	Food	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%
	Other Manufacturing	94.3%	100.0%	96.7%	79.9%
	Retail	96.2%	100.0%	97.4%	N/A
	Hotels	96.2%	100.0%	98.1%	N/A
	Restaurants	99.7%	99.7%	99.5%	N/A
	IT & IT Services	99.6%	100.0%	99.6%	N/A
	Other Services	98.2%	100.0%	98.6%	N/A
Overall	Denmark 2025	96.8%	100.0%	98.3%	82.3%

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).