

The Australia 2025 World Bank Enterprise Survey Implementation Report

I. Introduction

This document provides information on the World Bank Enterprise Surveys (WBES) implemented in Australia between August 2024 and May 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.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 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).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.

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 Universe

The universe of inference includes all formal (i.e., registered) private sector establishments⁴ (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 Australia, the registration agency is the Australian Business Register (ABR). 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 Australia 2025 WBES, the universe table, shown in Table 1 below, was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

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 Australia 2025 WBES was constructed from the following sources (see counts of establishments in the frame in Table 2).

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 Australia 2025 WBES uses the following stratification categories:

- **Industry: 5 categories:**
 - Within manufacturing: Food, Other manufacturing
 - Within services: Retail, Professional Activities, and Other Services

⁴ 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.

- **Size: 3 categories:** Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 or more employees)
- **Region: 5 categories:** New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory; Victoria; Queensland, Northern Territory; South Australia, Tasmania; Western Australia

Industry strata for the manufacturing sector were selected by their contribution to total number of establishments in the universe.

Region strata of the Australia 2025 WBES were selected based on administrative divisions, with some territories grouped together to achieve minimum required precision of estimates at the level of each stratification region. In particular, New South Wales was grouped with Australian Capital Territory, Queensland was grouped with Northern Territory, and South Australia was grouped with Tasmania.

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*.⁵ The original survey design for the Australia 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 Australia 2025 WBES were conducted between August 2024 and May 2026. The interviews were conducted in English. For monetary variables, the currency was Australian Dollar.

A major challenge in the Australia 2025 fieldwork was the poor quality of the ABS-sourced database. Many records listed accountants or solicitors rather than company headquarters, and differences between registered and trading names further complicated respondent identification. Although approved data-enhancement methods modestly improved the database, data quality remained the main constraint on response rates, compounded by the World Bank's low profile among Australian businesses.

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>

III.1 Questionnaire

The standard WBES questionnaire covers several topics regarding the business environment and business performance. These topics include general establishment 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*.⁶

III.2 Contractor

The fieldwork for the Australia 2025 WBES was implemented independently by Ipsos in 2024 and by Taverner Research Group and Nielsen Connect Australia Pty Ltd in 2025/2026. CanvasU supported the 2025/2026 fieldwork as a subcontractor to Nielsen Connect Australia Pty Ltd. 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:

⁶ Australia 2025 data are based on both the 2024 and 2025 questionnaires, as data collection began in 2024 and continued into 2025. There are 33 extra variables which only exist in 2024 data namely: c35a c35b c38 c40a c40b c41a c41b d32 d342b d35 d39 d412b j34 e34 g6b g31 g32 g33 k7 k15b k15c k31 k37 l39 n21 k162 k82 n2b n2k d40a d40b d33a d33b

$$Yield = Survey\ response\ rate * Rate\ of\ quality\ of\ the\ frame$$

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 Australia 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 Australia 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. However, for the Australia 2025 WBES, the sample frame and the target population are constructed using different data sources. Consequently, the base weights are calculated directly, and the standard adjustments associated with the weak, medium, and strong assumptions do not apply. Table 7 reports the estimated universe. 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, 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.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 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.

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/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	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2025)
Source of Sampling Frame	Illion (2024); Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2025)
Levels of Universe Table and Sampling Frame	Universe Table: Establishment-level Sampling Frame: Both Establishment and Firm-level
Registration agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
Stratification sectors	Food, Other manufacturing; Retail, Professional Activities and Other Services
Stratification sizes	Small (5 to 19 employees), Medium (20 to 99 employees), Large (100 and more)
Stratification regions	New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory; Victoria; Queensland, Northern Territory; South Australia, Tasmania; Western Australia
Contractor	Ipsos, Taverner Research Group, Nielsen Connect Australia
Fieldwork dates	August 2024 – May 2026
Interview languages	English
Survey software	Survey Solutions
Currency for nominal variables	Australian dollar
Reference fiscal year	2023 (13 obs.), 2024 (150 obs.), 2025 (349 obs.) and 2026 (1 obs.)
VAT Applicable	YES
Additional definitions	“Consumption Tax” was referred to as GST. For the capital city (a3b), Canberra was entered; for the main business city (a3c), Sydney was entered.
Sample Size	Total: 512 Fresh: 512 Panel: 0
Survey response rates	Yield: 1.6% Response rate: 5.7% Frame quality: 28.4%
Item response rates	d2: 98.4% n2a: 97.9% 11: 99.6% all TFPvars ⁸ : 92.1%
Additional topics covered in the questionnaire	None
Additional surveys available (if any)	None

⁸ 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: Australia 2025 WBES Universe

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	857	4378	6963	7748	31944	67,746
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	363	1473	1480	1921	8355	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100+)	81	235	219	351	1378	
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	422	1396	1371	1329	6504	52,025
Victoria	Large (100+)	103	272	215	209	946	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	644	3680	5967	5234	23733	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	248	1047	1104	1069	5672	43,893
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100+)	68	166	101	122	678	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	566	3184	4667	4397	20804	
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	170	531	399	409	1957	17,072
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	353	1298	2025	1535	7972	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100+)	28	77	50	36	232	
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	127	587	635	660	2747	21,036
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	298	1704	2267	2249	9203	
Western Australia	Large (100+)	16	104	48	79	312	
		4,344	20,132	27,511	27,348	122,437	201,772

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), (2025)

Table 2: Australia 2025 WBES Sample Frame

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	506	721	1430	1624	4715	17,092
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	382	1045	744	1009	2772	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100 or more)	172	455	290	482	745	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	495	568	1018	819	4450	13,681
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	439	883	684	589	1802	
Victoria	Large (100 or more)	197	494	283	289	671	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	378	653	548	539	1957	7,729
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	191	668	457	475	834	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100 or more)	79	265	119	125	441	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	389	659	608	511	3968	10,655
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	213	731	492	505	1676	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100 or more)	63	176	89	127	448	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	313	550	505	504	1831	7,537
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	144	663	655	680	731	
Western Australia	Large (100 or more)	32	238	89	148	454	
		3,993	8,769	8,011	8,426	27,495	56,694

Sources: Illion (2024); Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2025)

Table 3: Original Survey Design

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	5	6	14	16	40	179
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	7	9	7	9	24	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100+)	12	9	8	8	5	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	5	5	10	8	40	157
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	8	8	7	6	17	
Victoria	Large (100+)	12	10	8	8	5	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	5	5	6	5	40	144
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	7	7	6	6	15	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100+)	12	9	8	8	5	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	5	5	5	5	13	120
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	10	9	7	7	5	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100+)	9	13	11	11	5	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	5	5	5	5	17	120
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	10	8	7	7	7	
Western Australia	Large (100+)	5	12	11	11	5	
		117	120	120	120	243	720

Table 4: Response Outcomes

		Totals	Rates relative to total contacted
Overall	Contacts available in frame	56,694	
	Issued	31,791	
	Contacted	31,643	
Screening phase	Eligibles	767	2.4%
	Screener refusals	7,044	22.3%
	Assumed eligibles	8,985	28.4%
	Ineligible + out of target	9,865	31.2%
	Unobtainables	6,533	20.6%
Interview phase	Interview refusals	29	0.1%
(only if eligible)	Complete interviews	512	1.6%

Table 5: Survey Yield Rates

	Stratification	Yield	Survey response rate	Frame quality
Panel	Fresh	1.6%	5.7%	28.4%
Size	Small (5-19)	1.4%	4.7%	29.7%
	Medium (20-99)	1.9%	7.6%	25.6%
	Large (100+)	1.5%	5.0%	30.3%
Region	New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	1.7%	5.1%	33.0%
	Victoria	1.4%	4.9%	27.6%
	Queensland, Northern Territory	1.5%	5.1%	30.1%
	South Australia, Tasmania	2.0%	7.4%	26.7%
	Western Australia	1.6%	7.0%	22.6%
Sector	Food	2.3%	8.4%	26.9%
	Other Manufacturing	2.1%	6.2%	33.2%
	Retail	1.5%	5.9%	24.8%
	Professional Activities	1.7%	6.7%	25.4%
	Other Services	1.2%	4.2%	29.6%
Overall	Australia 2025	1.6%	5.7%	28.4%

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

Table 6: Achieved Total Sample

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	7	3	18	11	22	131
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	4	9	4	11	14	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100 or more)	4	7	2	5	10	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	6	3	7	4	17	93
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	5	9	3	6	8	
Victoria	Large (100 or more)	2	8	3	1	11	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	3	9	17	7	13	101
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	2	12	3	6	18	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100 or more)	1	1	1	2	6	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	4	7	15	5	18	101
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	2	11	6	3	13	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100 or more)	3	1	2	1	10	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	5	7	11	4	10	86
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	1	12	3	5	12	
Western Australia	Large (100 or more)	0	3	0	2	11	
		49	102	95	73	193	512

Table 7: Weak Universe Estimates

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	2541	391	6472	6712	11073	51,448
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	2788	3160	1123	2314	5643	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100 or more)	64	2909	1187	975	4096	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	2638	1913	1805	1901	8348	39,915
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	3415	1529	697	3209	4134	
Victoria	Large (100 or more)	69	2632	1283	52	6290	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	1258	1939	7587	4448	4976	40,454
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	113	5746	2057	4104	6381	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100 or more)	14	15	17	18	1780	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	2212	3336	4721	3047	8418	37,217
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	630	3618	3405	1013	3995	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100 or more)	231	27	221	61	2283	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	2346	2908	7378	1832	4356	32,738
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	72	3941	1023	1962	3596	
Western Australia	Large (100 or more)	0	123	0	91	3113	
		18390	34185	38976	31739	78481	201772

Table 8: Median Universe Estimates

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	2541	391	6472	6712	11073	51,448
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	2788	3160	1123	2314	5643	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100 or more)	64	2909	1187	975	4096	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	2638	1913	1805	1901	8348	39,915
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	3415	1529	697	3209	4134	
Victoria	Large (100 or more)	69	2632	1283	52	6290	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	1258	1939	7587	4448	4976	40,454
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	113	5746	2057	4104	6381	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100 or more)	14	15	17	18	1780	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	2212	3336	4721	3047	8418	37,217
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	630	3618	3405	1013	3995	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100 or more)	231	27	221	61	2283	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	2346	2908	7378	1832	4356	32,738
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	72	3941	1023	1962	3596	
Western Australia	Large (100 or more)	0	123	0	91	3113	
		18390	34185	38976	31739	78481	201772

Table 9: Strict Universe Estimates

		Food	Other Manufacturing	Retail	Professional Activities	Other Services	Grand Total
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Small (5-19)	2541	391	6472	6712	11073	51,448
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Medium (20-99)	2788	3160	1123	2314	5643	
New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	Large (100 or more)	64	2909	1187	975	4096	
Victoria	Small (5-19)	2638	1913	1805	1901	8348	39,915
Victoria	Medium (20-99)	3415	1529	697	3209	4134	
Victoria	Large (100 or more)	69	2632	1283	52	6290	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Small (5-19)	1258	1939	7587	4448	4976	40,454
Queensland, Northern Territory	Medium (20-99)	113	5746	2057	4104	6381	
Queensland, Northern Territory	Large (100 or more)	14	15	17	18	1780	
South Australia, Tasmania	Small (5-19)	2212	3336	4721	3047	8418	37,217
South Australia, Tasmania	Medium (20-99)	630	3618	3405	1013	3995	
South Australia, Tasmania	Large (100 or more)	231	27	221	61	2283	
Western Australia	Small (5-19)	2346	2908	7378	1832	4356	32,738
Western Australia	Medium (20-99)	72	3941	1023	1962	3596	
Western Australia	Large (100 or more)	0	123	0	91	3113	
		18390	34185	38976	31739	78481	201772

Table 10: Item Response Rates

	 Screener/Interview	d2	l1	n2a	all TFP variables
Panel	Fresh	98.4%	99.6%	97.9%	92.1%
Size	Small (5-19)	98.7%	99.6%	98.3%	91.7%
	Medium (20-99)	98.4%	99.5%	97.8%	92.3%
	Large (100+)	97.9%	100.0%	96.9%	92.6%
Region	New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory	97.7%	100.0%	96.9%	90.9%
	Victoria	98.9%	100.0%	96.8%	96.6%
	Queensland, Northern Territory	97.0%	99.0%	97.0%	92.6%
	South Australia, Tasmania	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	88.9%
	Western Australia	98.8%	100.0%	98.8%	91.7%
Sector	Food	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%
	Other Manufacturing	98.0%	99.0%	95.1%	89.0%
	Retail	98.9%	100.0%	98.9%	N/A
	Professional Activities	95.9%	100.0%	97.3%	N/A
	Other Services	99.0%	99.5%	98.4%	N/A
Overall	Australia 2025	98.4%	99.6%	97.9%	92.1%

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).