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Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI)

Methodological foundations

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Fundamental principles, Neuchâtel 2016, 76 pages, CHF 17.– (VAT not incl.), FSO number: 1198-1501

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The PPI in Switzerland
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Methodological foundations

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Part 1

1.1 General remarks

The Producer Price statistics developed historically from wholesale price indices that only cover the industry sector. With the advent of a service-driven society, the tertiary sector has assumed increasing importance in the economy[1], which led to the development of the Services Producer Price Indices, the SPPIs.

This document refers to several producer price indices for services, since they are currently not aggregated to provide information on price developments in this sector.

The special nature of services, which have intangible characteristics and are therefore difficult to define within precise parameters, requires the use of concepts and methods for processing price informations that often differ from those that are used for industrial goods. International organisations[2] have put in place directives and working groups to help harmonise practices between countries.

The first part of this publication presents the theoretical fundamentals and the different methods that may be applied to each step of the implementation of an SPPI.

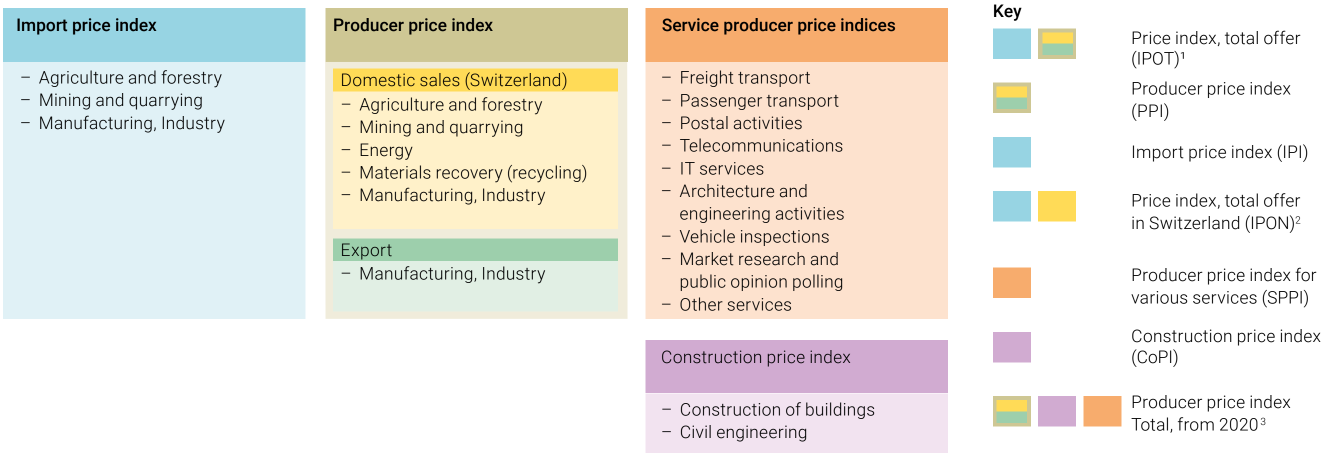
The second part presents the characteristics of each SPPI, especially information concerning the structure of their survey and their weighting method.

1.1.1 The SPPIs in the producer price system

The SPPIs are part of the producer prices system, which regroups a set of producer and import price indices (PPI, IPI) as well as the construction price indices.

Graph G1 presents the entire Swiss producer price system and the aggregated indices that result from it.

The entire Swiss producer price system **G1**



1 Price index, total offer (total domestic sales, exports and imported goods)
2 Price index, total offer in Switzerland only (total domestic sales and imported goods)
3 In progress

Source: FSO – PPI

1 In 2017, the service sector represented nearly 74% of the gross value added according to the production account of the national accounts.

2 UN, WTO, OECD, EUROSTAT

1.1.2 Background

It was in 1986[3] following a request from the UN Statistical Bureau[4] that the topic of services statistics gained international attention. The Voorburg Group was established to contribute to the development of this field of work.

From 2005, Eurostat resumed work on this topic with the integration in the STS regulation of compulsory variables to be delivered.

In Switzerland, the first services producer price indices were developed in 2001[5] for the engineering and architectural service activities and for goods transport.

1.1.3 A gradual development

The SPPIs development in Switzerland took place progressively, following the introduction of the 2001 indices. This development was based on several criteria:

- Economic importance of industries
- Existence of market prices
- Obligation according to European regulations
- Feasibility of a survey, in particular the willingness of associations (and/or businesses) active in the various industries to cooperate with the FSO (support for surveys or provision of data)

1.1.4 Use of the SPPIs

The results of the SPPIs are an important source of information used for several purposes:

Economic indicators
The SPPIs are short-term economic indicators measuring the inflation of the provision of services.

Deflators
They are used as deflators by providing values that are intended to correct the variation of prices of various sizes expressed in nominal terms in the national accounts.

Information sources for analytical purposes

- Macroeconomic analyses
- Industries analyses and comparisons
- Service provision analyses and comparisons

Indexation
Adapting estimates, budgets and long-term contracts in light of price developments over time.

3 https://www.voorburggroup.org/aboutus-eng.htm

4 UNSO (currently the UN Statistical Division, UNSD).

5 For more detailed information see p.25 TA1 «The SPPIs since 2001»

The main users of the SPPIs are:

- The SNB
- The national accounts
- The federal, cantonal and communal administrations
- Businesses
- Professional associations
- Employers federations and staff unions
- Institutes for economic analysis
- International organisations

1.1.5 Legal basis

The legal basis of the SPPIs is found in the general framework of the producer and import price index which is based on the Federal Statistics Act of 9 October 1992[6], the Ordinance of 30 June 1993 on the Organisation of Federal Statistics[7] and the Ordinance of 30 June 1993 on the Conduct of Federal Statistical Surveys[8], the annex of which mentions the survey of production and import prices. Participation in the survey is compulsory for the businesses interviewed.

The Federal Statistical Office (FSO) also complies with the Confederation's data protection regulations, as set forth in the Federal Statistics Act as well as the Federal Act on Data Protection of 19 June 1992[9]. The information transmitted by reporting points is treated confidentially and used for statistical purposes only. The results published in the service sector are only index values; they do not enable identification of individual reporting points.

1.1.6 International guidelines

In accordance with the bilateral agreement with the EU, the producer and import price index must comply with EC regulation no.°1165/98[10] on short-term economic statistics.

The application of this regulation also makes it possible to cover the data needs of other international organisations which are of importance to Swiss economic statistics (OECD, UN, IMF).

This regulation is integrated into the new European «Framework Regulation Integrating Business Statistics» (FRIBS)[11], where its content is also extended.

6 https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19920252/index.html

7 https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19930225/index.html

8 https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19930224/index.html

9 https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19920153/index.html

10 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31998R1165

11 According to the decision of April 16, 2019, the FRIBS regulation will apply from January 1st, 2021.

1.2 Basic Concepts and Definitions

1.2.1 SPPIs: Pure price indices

The SPPIs are based on a pure price index concept because only price developments are measured by the development of the index between two periods. Thus, the service or the «packages» of services compared between each survey period within the SPPIs must be strictly identical to ensure that price developments can be measured consistently.

In practice, in the event of a change of assortment between two periods, the evaluation of the quality dimension is often very difficult, which makes it impossible to establish a direct link between the discontinued service and the newly introduced one.

1.2.2 Delineating the statistical field

The scope of services treated in this document corresponds to the following sections[12] of the General Classification of Economic Activities (NOGA):

- G: Wholesale and retail trade
- H: Transportation and storage
- I: Accommodation and food service activities
- J: Information and communication
- K: Financial and insurance activities
- M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N: Administrative and support service activities
- Q: Human health and social work activities

1.2.3 Statistical unit

In the scope of the SPPIs (as in the producer and import price indices), the notion of the «single output generating entity[13]» prevails as a statistical unit.

In practice, it is nonetheless difficult to implement this notion, in particular due to a lack of information. In general, the notion of enterprise is used as an observation unit. We try to get as close as possible to the ideal statistical unit by identifying and separating activities of relevance to the index considered through specific questions in the survey questionnaires.

1.2.4 Coverage (geographical and businesses)

The scope of application of the SPPIs is delimited by Swiss production as determined by the national accounts. Thus, the SPPIs measure the developments in the prices of services produced by businesses on Swiss territory.

These services may be sold to businesses, individuals (consumers), public administrations, non-profit associations or may target foreign clients. In practice, a distinction is made between the following categories:

- Transaction between the business that produces the service and a business, i.e. «business-to-business» (B2B)
- Transaction between the business that produces the service and a public administration or a non-profit association, i.e. «business-to-government» (B2G)
- Transaction between the business that produces the service and one or more private consumers i.e. «business-to-consumer» (B2C)
- Transaction between the business that sells the service and clients located abroad (businesses, public administrations or consumers), i.e. «business-to-export» (B2E)

In theory, the aim of an SPPI is to cover all of the categories listed above «business-to-all» (B2ALL) while indicating a value that is specific to each of these[14] [15].

In practice, the surveys mainly focus on the B2B part. We often consider that the B2G part is evolving in parallel to the B2B part. In certain industries, the B2C part is considered as marginal and is not taken into account.

If the B2C part is of considerable importance, information is sometimes available for some industries from the Swiss Consumer Price Index (CPI). With the aim of limiting the burden on businesses, this information is integrated in an appropriate form (minus VAT, adaptation of the classification) into the Services Producer Price Index.

[12] There are other services known as «manufacturing production services» which are entirely part of the industry sector (Divisions NOGA 10 to 33) and which are not covered here. Work is currently under way to identify the "service part» of certain industrial activities currently included in producer prices.

[13] Related to the concept of «Local Kind of Activity Unit – LKAU» valid in the national accounts system.

[14] As long as each category is logical for the industry considered. In some industries, the services are only intended for certain client categories.

[15] OECD/Eurostat (2014), Eurostat-OECD Methodological Guide for Developing Producer Price Indices for Services (Second Edition), OECD Publishing. Eurostat ISP Task Force, Guide on developing an Index of Services Production (ISP), EUROSTAT, 2015, Chap. 3.9, p. 61 ss

1.2.5 Applicable prices

According to the reference manuals covering the production of the SPPI, the surveyed prices must be the base prices effectively applied by the business producing the service at the time of the sale of the service (acquisition concept), taking into consideration discounts, as well as any other applicable surcharges, with VAT and tax always excluded.

In practice, the situation is far more nuanced and it is often the case that base prices cannot be directly observed. In such cases, various alternative survey concepts can be used, deviating more or less from the basic price concept.

1.3 Basket

The basket is made up of all of the services from an industry for which we wish to measure the development of prices. Each industry thus has its own basket.

The basis of the structure of the various baskets is the General Classification of Economic Activities (NOGA), published by the FSO. The NOGA itself is based on the European Community's General Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2)[16 17].

Theoretically, the content of the basket must be as comprehensive as possible in order to reflect the industry considered in its entirety. It should thus contain all of the services provided within an activity industry. In reality, it is composed of a representative selection of services produced by businesses from the industry for which prices may be surveyed[18]. To create the finer structure of the basket, it is necessary to call upon specialists (associations, experts or businesses from the industry). The definitive basket thus generally consists of a mix between the NOGA classification with a high level of agregation and recommendations from specialists at a more detailed level.

16 Office of official publications of the European Communities: NACE Rev. 2; Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Luxembourg 2008.

17 Up to 4 digit level, the NOGA is identical to the NACE. It then introduces the 5th hierarchical level (6-digit code) i.e. the «economic types». This level which is specific to the Swiss classification makes it possible to take into consideration the particularities of our country.

18 It is often the case that the entire industry being surveyed is not covered due to a lack of information available (information concerning prices, weightings etc.), or because a decision is made not to survey certain services that we do not consider to be important or due to both of these reasons at the same time.

1.4 Weighting

In order to better reflect the relative importance of the various services considered, the SPPIs have an incremented weighting over three levels:
– Surveyed prices
– Businesses according to their relative importance within the sub-industries
– Sub-industries by their economic importance within the activity industries

The main weighting variables that are used are based, where possible, on the production monetary values (GPV, turnover). In general, the weightings are updated annually.

1.4.1 Prices

As a general rule, due to a lack of information, no weighting is applied at price level during the base aggregation (see chapter 1.6.1). Nonetheless, exceptions to this rule are possible. For example, for the communications industry, the prices of the various products surveyed are weighted according to the turnover generated.

1.4.2 Businesses

The weighting of enterprises is carried out by means of size classes in the intermediate aggregation (see Chapter 1.6.2). The assumption underlying the use of such a system is that businesses of the same size have similar price developments, so that there is no need to give each business a specific weight[19]. In practice, the number of classes is first determined according to the specific features of the industry in question (distribution of businesses according to their turnover) Table T1 gives an example of size classes. In general, a distribution over 8 to 10 size classes gives a satisfactory result which minimises the weighting bias associated with the use of such a system, compared with a weighting of each individual business. This system put together makes it possible to maintain size classes regrouping businesses that are homogeneous enough.

Example of the definition of size classes **T 1**

Size class	Lower limit	Turnover	Upper limit
Class 1:	CHF 0	<… <	CHF 50 000
Class 2:	CHF 50 000	≤ … <	CHF 100 000
Class 3:	CHF 100 000	≤ … <	CHF 250 000
Class 4:	CHF 250 000	≤ … <	CHF 5 00 000
Class 5:	CHF 500 000	≤ … <	CHF 1 000 000
Class 6:	CHF 1 000 000	≤ … <	CHF 5 000 000
Class 7:	CHF 5 000 000	≤ … <	CHF 10 000 000
Class 8:	CHF 10 000 000	≤ … <	CHF 15 000 000
Class 9:	CHF 15 000 000	≤ … <	CHF 20 000 000
Class 10:	CHF 20 000 000	≤ … <	CHF 25 000 000

A relative weight is then attributed to each class, generally based on monetary values. In most cases, monetary data are also used as a basis for judging the economic importance of the various businesses that participate to the survey[20] in order to attribute these to a class.

Nonetheless, businesses often carry out their activities in several industries and sub-industries at the same time or they do not wish to provide monetary values on their turnover. They are thus asked to indicate in the form the distribution of their activities by sub-industries and to specify the rate of activities excluding the industry surveyed.

In certain cases, the turnover may sometimes also be extrapolated using the following formula: price x quantity, e.g. if it is the cantons or subcontractors of these that represent the reporting points (vehicle inspection services).

[19] An annual process for determining, entering and monitoring the weightings for each business is cumbersome and complex to implement in the current survey system.

[20] There are a few exceptions to this principle. The classes are not always structured according to the business concept (e.g.: cantons, airports).

1.4.3 Sub-industries and index positions

The value added statistics, which provide data on the gross production value, do not provide results below the 4th NOGA digit. To estimate the economic importance of the sub-industries that make up an SPPI (in general from 4 or 5 digits onwards), the turnover shares of the sub-positions as a % that businesses indicate on the survey forms are therefore used in most cases (given that the total of the sub-positions is = 100%).

To determine the monetary values these shares are then applied to the total turnover of each of the businesses of the industry[21] taken from the BER[22] (or calculated using an alternative method). By aggregating these values for all the businesses, the total monetary values are obtained for the various sub-positions of the index structure considered.

For surveys where it is not possible to obtain direct information on the weighting of the sub-industries, it is necessary to use other indicators. The main method used in this case consists of multiplying the volume of services surveyed by the prices effectively practiced, taken from current surveys. For example, for passenger water transports, the number of passengers transported on a lake multiplied by the average prices of the tickets sold is used.

1.4.4 Industries aggregates

Over time, the establishment of industries aggregates in the area of services is planned. Although the results of the national accounts and of the value added statistics seem to be the only source of data available concerning the weighting, the sources and weighting methods to be used are still to be determined.

[21] By deducing the share of services for the industry or industries that are not part of the survey.

[22] The BER contains data from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (FTA) taken from the VAT accounts. Their use by the FSO is based on art. 10 para. 4 and 5 LFS in association with art. 135 para. 2 of the ordinance regulating the valued added tax (VATO).

1.5 Price collection

1.5.1 Sampling

In the scope of the SPPIs, the observation units are chosen based on a judgmental sample. In a first step research is carried out to identify a possible umbrella association representing the businesses from the industry being surveyed. Then establishing contact with the managers from the association makes it possible to better understand how the industry works and to identify opportunities for cooperation during the price survey.

If the association supports the survey, a survey strategy (making it possible to include the main enterprises in terms of turnover) is developed in cooperation with the association, which contacts its members and/or validates the survey procedure by acting as an intermediary or guarantor.

If the association is not willing to support the price survey, the members are directly contacted for the implementation of a survey.

If the members of an association or of several associations cover more than 80% of the industry turnover (which is usually the case) non-members of the association are not taken into account.

If a large number of businesses are active in the industry, the size of the survey is limited to the industry's largest businesses in terms of turnover (up to 200 depending on the survey). This is the case, for example, in the auditing industry activities in which there are more than 4500 active businesses. The main businesses in terms of turnover are therefore identified and contact is taken in order to integrate these into the survey.

1.5.2 Price formation mechanisms

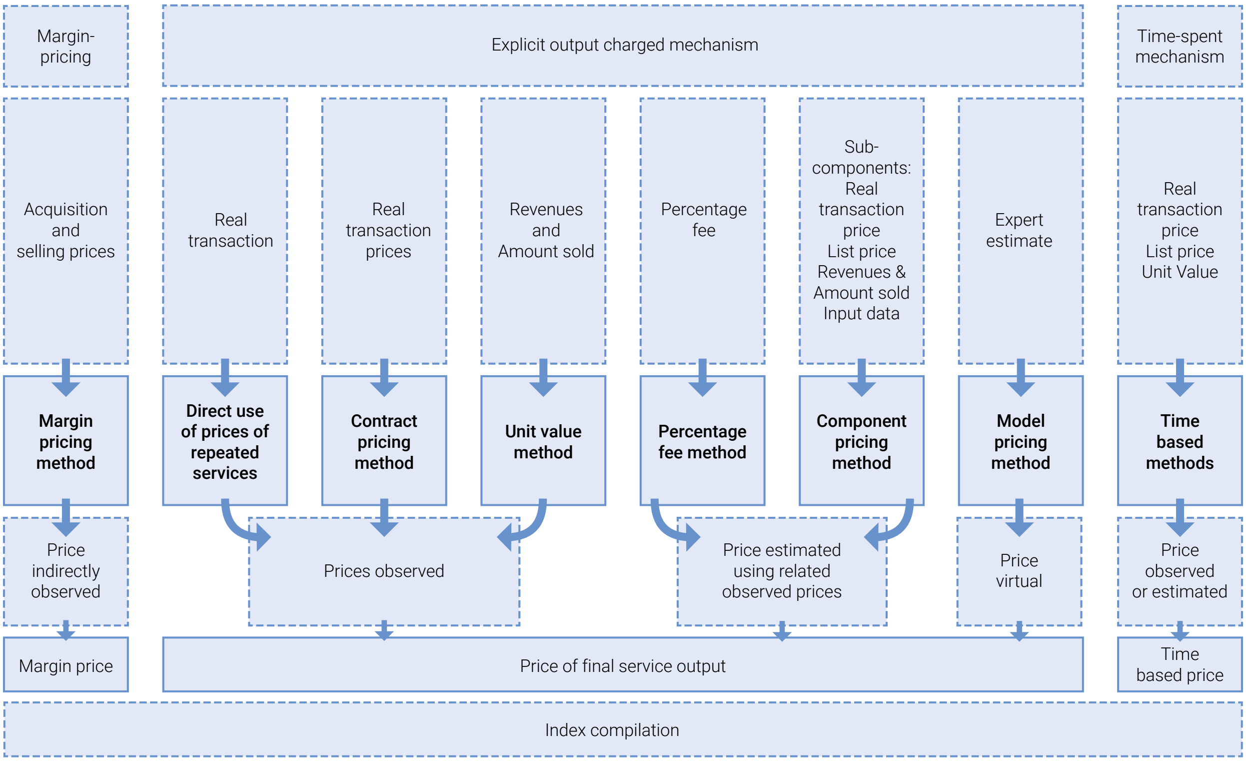
The price formation mechanisms[23] describe the pricing system implemented by businesses or used in certain industries. In the scope of the services surveyed for the Swiss SPPIs, two main mechanisms are observed:
- A price calculated for a service or for a group of given services.
- A price formulated depending on the time required to provide the surveyed service.

[23] OECD/Eurostat (2014), Eurostat-OECD Methodological Guide for Developing Producer Price Indices for Services (Second Edition), OECD Publishing, Chap 2.

1.5.3 Price survey methods

The price survey method concerns the implementation procedure for surveying price information used in the compilation of price indices. Graph G 2 presents the internationally recognised methods. They are detailed as follows:
- **"Direct use of prices of repeated services"**: Price survey for a provided service that is regularly sold in the same way and in the same quality during a given period, e.g.: vehicle inspection services.
- **"Component pricing"**: Price survey of some or of all of the various components of a global package of services.
- **"Model pricing"**: this method is used for industries characterised by unique services, which are therefore not expected to recur over several successive periods. In cooperation with industry specialists, a standard service (model) is defined for which businesses have to quote a price, regardless of whether or not they have actually provided the predefined service. One of the advantages of this method is that it allows any productivity variations to be taken into account.
- **"Contract pricing"**: Price survey of a real service detailed in a valid contract (with a clearly defined client) over several periods. The prices of the services contained in this contract may change over the different periods. This method is not used in the current SPPIs.
- **"Unit Value Method"**: Survey of average values (revenue of businesses for a given service divided by the quantities sold = unit value). In order to avoid variations strictly linked to structural changes of services sold, this method should only be used for homogeneous services. This is the case for certain postal services and transport services in air freight.
- **"Percentage fee"**: This method is used to measure the change in transaction prices for real services based on goods, contracts or assets for which commissions given as a % of the total value of a contract are deducted (and surveyed). This method is not used in the current SPPIs.
- **"Time based"**: recording of the hourly rate applied to the execution of the service (e.g. hourly rate of the senior project manager). This type of price survey is used when the service provided has unclear boundaries or cannot be identified. The weakness of this method is that it does not allow any changes in productivity to be taken into consideration.
- **"Margin pricing"**: Prices observed indirectly via the profit margin generated through the implementation of the service. When goods or services are bought by a service provider and the latter provides services for these goods or services and

Classification of the main price survey methods **G2**



Sources: OECD/Eurostat (2014), Eurostat-OECD Methodological Guide for Developing Producer Price Indices for Services (Second Edition), OECD Publishing, Chap 2 © FSO 2020

they subsequently resell these onto an end consumer, the margin price represents the difference between the price paid for the goods or services and the price for which these goods were sold to the end consumer. This method is not used in the current SPPIs.

1.5.4 Survey media

Price surveys are generally carried out among businesses (standard observation unit). Nonetheless, for certain services, the survey is carried out in cooperation with the industry associations or using external representatives.

Prices are collected using various media. Mainly, these are paper forms that are sent to reporting points. In other cases, forms in different electronic formats (Word, Excel) are used and transmitted via email.

Developments are currently underway to offer reporting points an online electronic survey.

1.5.5 Price consideration period

As indicated in chapter 1.2.5, the purchase concept is a decisive factor within the SPPIs.

In the standard case, the purchase of a provided service coincides with the payment and the use of the service, which does not create any issues for its consideration in the index.

Nonetheless, for some industries or in certain conditions, the provision of services may also happen several days or several months following purchase (e.g. purchase of a flight with a departure date 3 months later). In this case, the purchase concept is also applicable and the prices must be considered in the index for the period in which the purchase took place.

In this case, special attention should be given to the definition of the various services that must contain precise information on the date of use of the service.

1.5.6 Survey periodicity and coverage over time

According to Eurostat directives, the service price surveys must be carried out quarterly.

In the scope of the Swiss SPPIs, the periodicity of the survey was determined by taking into consideration the specificities of the various industries, notably to avoid placing an unnecessary burden on businesses and thus limit their administrative workload.

In concrete terms, depending on the industries processed, the periodicity is monthly, biannual or annual.

In some cases, the prices are very volatile (e.g.: airfares for passenger and freight transport), and as a result, a monthly survey is appropriate. For other industries, such as vehicle inspections, the prices of services only change once a year, or even less. An annual survey is thus more appropriate[24]. According to the same principle, the particularities of other activity industries call for other periodicities[25].

The months in which surveys are carried out are chosen to both fulfil the priorities of the various industries and take into account organisational considerations.

In general, the reporting points can choose the precise time of the survey during the survey period. In some particular cases of monthly services, the reporting points are requested to provide the prices prevailing during the first week of the survey month.

1.5.7 Quality changes

In a pure price index (see chapter 1.2.1), the quality of a provided service for which a price is surveyed must be stable throughout the whole survey period. Otherwise, a component of quality change could bias the measurement of pure price change. In these conditions, if a service changes or is no longer provided by a business, it must be replaced by a service that is equivalent in terms of quality or must be subject to an appropriate quality adjustment technique.

Currently, in the scope of the SPPIs, no quality adjustment method is applied. Therefore, the replacement service provided must be identical to the provided service it replaces (or considered as such). If a quality differential exists, a new price series must be introduced.

1.5.8 Procedure for missing values

For the first period where a price information is missing, the "Last Carry Forward" method (i.e., carrying forward the last price information received) is used. If the same information is missing in a second consecutive period, the corresponding price series is interrupted.

[24] In several surveys, it is the only periodicity that is accepted by the concerned businesses.

[25] The optimal periodicity is determined jointly with the industry associations if such a cooperation exists.

1.6 Calculation methods

The services producer price indices are developed based on the principle of a three-level aggregation which is identical to that used for the other producer and import price indices: the base aggregation for the reporting of the individual prices, the intermediate aggregation for size classes and the upper-level aggregation to obtain the index total. The results are then chained to compare them with previous indices. These various steps are presented below.

1.6.1 Base aggregation: Jevons index

The base aggregation is carried out at the lowest level of granularity using the Jevons formula. In the first instance, it consists in establishing basic relationships (elementary indices). This means that every price communicated by a reporting point is transformed into an elementary index that assumes the value of 100 points in the base month. In a second instance, the various basic relationships are aggregated using a non-weighted geometric mean:

$$(1)\quad I_h^t = \left[\prod_{j=1}^{z}\left(I_j^t\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

where

$$(2)\quad I_j^t = \frac{p_j^t}{p_j^{t_0}} \times 100$$

and where

I = index calculated
t = period t (t_0 = base period (index=100))
h = size class h of the reporting points of the index position i
p_j^t = unit price j at period t in size class h
z = number of unit prices j in size class h.

The use of a geometric average has many advantages compared with an arithmetic mean. It is less sensitive to extreme values, especially in the case of heterogeneous index positions. It may also be used to chronologically link price series (chaining). Furthermore, it makes it possible to take into consideration the substitution effect where the relative prices change and the buyers switch to similar services that are more advantageous. Finally, its use within the SPPIs makes it possible to ensure compatibility with other price statistics (consumer price index, producer and import price index for the industry, construction price index) which use the same method.

1.6.2 Intermediate aggregation

Indices by size class arise from the base aggregation[26]. The size class indices are aggregated using an arithmetic mean weighted according to the importance of each size class in the considered index position. In doing so, the partial index of each index position is obtained.

$$(3)\quad I_i^t = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{k} g_h I_h^t}{\sum_{h=1}^{k} g_h}$$

where

i = index position i
k = number of size classes in the index position i
g_h = weighting coefficient of size class h in the index position i

[26] Grouping of enterprises by their size generally measured by a monetary value (turnover).

1.6.3 Upper-level aggregation: Young method

The aggregation of all the index positions towards the index total (called the upper-level aggregation) is calculated according to the Young method: the partial indices are weighted by their respective weight and aggregated using the arithmetic mean. The Young method assumes that the weighting comes from a period prior to the base period (reference period for prices) and that it is not adapted to price change[27].

The Young method also assumes that the basket and the weighting remain fixed over time and that this applies until the next full revision (direct Young price index). In the current price statistics, we nonetheless can still fall back on the extended Young concept. This makes it possible to take into consideration in an appropriate way the continuous change to the assortment within the various positions of the basket (integration of new services, deletion of those that have become less common).

$$(4) \quad I^t = \sum_{s=1}^{n} \frac{q_s^r p_s^r \frac{p_s^t}{p_s^0} \times 100}{\sum_{s=1}^{n} q_s^r p_s^r} = \sum_{s=1}^{n} g_s^r I_s^t$$

where

s = service s, where $s=1$ to n
I^t = index level during the month under review t
r = reference period of the weighting (prior to the base period)
q_s^r = quantity of the service s produced during the reference period of the weighting
p_s^r = price of the service s during the reference period of the weighting
p_s^0 = price of the service s during the base month
p_s^t = price of the service s during the month under review t
$q_s^r p_s^r$ = production value of the service s during the reference period of the weighting (quantity x price)
g_s^r = price of the service s during the reference period of the weighting
I_s^t = elementary index of the service s during the month under review t

[27] We speak of a Laspeyres index if the reference period of the weights corresponds to the base period. In general, we speak of a Lowe index if the reference period of the weights differs from the base period (the reference period of the weights is, for practical reasons, generally anterior to the base period). When the weights (the production shares) are not adapted to price changes in order to make these correspond to the base period, we refer to the Young index instead. In this scope, the assumption is that the production value remains constant between the reference period of the weights and the base period (the relative shares thus also remain constant). This assumption presupposes that: either the prices and the quantities do not change between the reference period of the weights and the base period, or they change inversely and in the same proportion, so that the final production value does not change (substitution elasticity of 1).
The Young method is applied to both the SPPIs and the PPI/IPI. The CPI is based on the Lowe method given that the weighting (annual) is the subject of an adaptation to price change.In practice, we speak of the Young method rather than the Young index because the formula suggested by A. Young (1812) is applied directly to price information while the upper-level aggregation, which is discussed here, is applied to partial indices which are constructions that have already been subject to two aggregation steps.

and

$$(5) \quad g_s^r = \frac{q_s^r p_s^r}{\sum_{s=1}^{n} q_s^r p_s^r} \ ;$$

$$(6) \quad I_s^t = \frac{p_s^t}{p_s^0} \times 100.$$

Given the base aggregation and the intermediate aggregation (formula (1) to (3)), formula (4) applied to calculate the total services producer price index expresses in the following way:

$$(7) \quad I_{tot}^t = \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i^r I_i^t$$

where

I_{tot}^t = total index for the month under review
g_i^r = price of the position i during the reference period of the weighting
I_i^t = index of position i during the month under review
n = number of index positions

1.6.4 Chaining

The structure and the weighting of the services provided by businesses change considerably over time. To take into consideration this change, the weighting of the services producer price index is usually adapted each year. To obtain long index series, the results from one year are linked to those from previous years by a chaining process. This takes the form of multiplying the unchained n indices between the base and the current index and dividing the result by 100 raised to the power of $n{-}1$ (see formula 8 below).

$$(8) \quad I_{T,m/0}^{C} = I_{T,m/T-1,b}^{NC} \times I_{T-1,b/T-2,b}^{NC} \times \ldots \times I_{2,b/1,b}^{NC} \times I_{1,b/0}^{NC} \times \frac{1}{100^{n-1}}$$

where:

$I_{T,m/0}^{C}$ = chain index of the month m of the year T compared with the base period
$I_{T,m/T-1,b}^{NC}$ = non-chained index from month m of the year TT compared with reference month b of the most recent period (December $T-1$)
T = reference year
b = reference month (constant)
n = number of index links

The services producer price indices are currently published with the base December 2015 = 100 index points.

1.7 Differences between the industry PPI and the SPPI

Even if they are part of the entire producer price system, SPPIs differ from industry PPIs in several ways:

– Services do not have the material character of the goods for which prices are surveyed in the PPI. This difference implies the development of industry-specific surveys and the use of several different survey methods[28], whereas for the PPI, the same method is generally used for all industries.
– In general, the business notion[29] is used as an observation unit within the SPPIs. For the industry PPI, the establishment[30] (or local unit) is used as an observation unit.
– In contrast with the industry surveys, the SPPIs coverage by industry is not yet compliant with Eurostat regulations. However, in terms of the frequency of surveys, neither the SPPIs nor the PPI are compliant with the requirements of Eurostat regulations.
– The SPPIs are still under development while the PPI and the IPI are more mature indicators.
– In contrast to the PPI, the SPPIs only focus on the Swiss domestic market.
– Currently, the SPPIs are published individually. They add to the price development measures achieved by the producer price indices mentioned above without being integrated into the total supply calculation.

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[28] See chapter 1.5.3

[29] BUR: The business (enterprise) is defined as the smallest combination of legal units which, in order to produce goods and services, has a certain freedom of decision as to the use of the means provided by this production.

[30] The local unit corresponds to a clearly delimited establishment in the space where an activity is carried out.

Annex: the SPPIs since 2001

The first services producer price indices date from 2001/2002. These are producer price indices for the transportation of goods by rail and road and for the engineering and architectural service activities. From 2007 onwards, the survey has been extended to gradually include other industries. Surveys were first carried out in the industries of market research and public opinion polling, vehicle inspections, surveillance and security services, cleaning of buildings and air transport (passengers and freight). These industries were followed by telecommunications, IT services, passenger transport by lakes and rivers, postal services, public relations, provision of advice on management issues, media advertising departments, staff recruitment and placement, legal practices, notary services, bookkeeping and auditing activities, goods transport on the Rhine and vehicle rental (see table T 2).

The SPPIs since 2001 **T 2**

NOGA item	Description	First survey
49.2	Freight rail transport	2001
49.41	Freight transport by road	2001
50.3	Passenger transport on lakes and rivers	2013
50.4	Freight transport on lakes and rivers (Rhine shipping)	2018
51.1	Passenger air transport	2012
51.21	Freight air transport	2012
53	Postal services	2013
55.1	Hotels and similar accommodation	coming soon
61	Telecommunication services	2008
62–63	Computer consultancy and information services	2013
69.10.1	Legal activities: lawyers offices	2013
69.10.2	Legal activities: notary	2013
69.2	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	2013
70.21	Public relations and communication	2011
70.22	Business consultancy	2012
71.1	Architectural and engineering activities	2001
71.20.1	Technical controls: vehicle inspection	2009
73.12	Sale of advertising spaces	2014
73.2	Market research and public opinion polling	2009
77.11	Car rental	2019
77.32	Construction equipment rental	coming soon
78.2	Supply of workers	2012
80	Private security activities	2009
81.1	Caretaking services	coming soon
81.2	Cleaning of buildings	2011
81.3	Gardening and landscaping activities	coming soon

Part 2

2.1 Overview

The second part of this volume deals with the individual service industries. Table T 2.1 shows which NOGA sections and items cover the service sector. The presentation also provides information on whether the prices of the respective items have already been collected or whether it is planned to introduce corresponding surveys in the short, medium or long term. It can be seen that the price surveys introduced so far concentrate on sections H, J, M and N, with a focus on sections H and M. Furthermore, it can be seen from the diagram that short and medium-term planning only concerns branches belonging to sections H, I, M, N and Q. This approach was chosen because for these five sections, as well as for section J for which no additional price statistical surveys are required, aggregated price indices which should be able to meet the criterion of representativeness are to be produced in the next few years. In the longer term it is planned to include the main industries of sections G and K – which are of economic importance but difficult to record from a methodological perspective – in the Producer Price Statistics.

No price surveys are planned for sections L, O, P, R and S and the 2-digit items 52 (section H), 66 (section K), 72 and 74 (section M) and 88 (section Q), because either the services of the branches concerned are not valued at market prices or no data exist which would allow a statistical analysis of prices.

Chapter 2.2 shows how current price surveys and those planned in the short-term are structured in the services sector. Like the industrial PPI (section C), the SPPI (sections G to S) has a structure that is quite similar to that of the NOGA. One key difference, however, is that the NOGA does not allow the service sector to be broken down in as much detail as the industrial PPI. For this reason, when the PPI was extended to the service sector, the precise breakdown of the 2, 3 and 4-digit positions had to be carried out autonomously and/or with the help of industry specialists.

The weighting of the service industries almost always takes place on an annual basis. Since the Value Added Statistics follow the NOGA and therefore no detailed information can be provided on how the respective sub-indices are to be weighted, alternative sources need to be consulted for this purpose. In many cases, the information that is required (such as the turnover shares of service types) is requested on survey forms; in some cases, however, the values of the weighting variables can also be taken from official statistics.

As part of the revisions carried out every five years, the base of the price indices is adjusted. At present, the price indices of the service industries as well as the industrial PPI take December 2015 as their base. For the next revision, December 2020 will be taken as the basis of the price indices.

Chapters 2.3 and 2.4 cover the industries which are expected to show price statistical development in the medium or long term. In some cases it is already known how the concerned industry will be structured in the SPPI while in other cases it is not yet possible to provide any information.

Overview of services surveyed and planned[a] T 2.1

1 = Already surveyed; 2 = Short-term introduction planned; 3 = Mid-term introduction planned;
4 = Long-term introduction planned; 5 = Remains unconsidered; 6 = Compulsory duty (FRIBS)

Sections and industries		1	2	3	4	5	6
Section G: Wholesale and retail trade (including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)					x		
45	Wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles				x		
46	Wholesale (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)				x		
47	Retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)				x		
Section H: Postal services and transport				x			x
49	Land transport (and pipelines)			x			x
49.1	Public urban, suburban and interurban passenger transport[b]			x			x
49.11	Railways: passenger transport, direct traffic (interurban)			x			x
49.12	Urban and suburban passenger transport: fare transport networks			x			x
49.2	Freight rail transport	x					x
49.3	Other means of transport: passenger transport			x			x
49.31	Urban and suburban transport: passenger land transport (excluding taxis, shuttle buses, mountain railways, ski lifts, etc.)[b]			x			x
49.32	Taxi services			x			x
49.39	Other land transport (shuttle buses, mountain railways, ski lifts, etc.)[c]					x	x
49.4	Road traffic: Freight and removals transport	x					x
49.41	Freight transport by road	x					x
49.42	Removal services[c]					x	x
49.5	Transport via pipeline[c]					x	x
50	Water transport			x			x
50.1–2	Sea and coastal water transport: Passenger and freight transport[c]					x	x
50.3	Passenger transport on lakes and rivers	x					x
50.4	Freight transport on lakes and rivers (Rhine shipping)	x					x
51	Air transport	x					x
51.1	Passenger air transport	x					x
51.2	Freight air transport	x					x
52	Logistical services, support activities for transportation[d]					x	x
53	Postal services	x					x
Section I: Accommodation and food service activities				x			x
55	Accommodation			x			x
55.1	Hotels and similar accommodation		x				x
55.2–9	Supplementary accommodation			x			x
56	Food and beverage service activities			x			x
56.1	Restaurants and mobile food service activities			x			x
56.2	Event catering and other food service activities			x			x
56.3	Beverage serving activities[c]					x	x

[a] Depending on the market situation, the industry descriptions may sometimes deviate in part from those given in the NOGA.
[b] The particularity of the GA Travelcard, which is valid in Switzerland for both long-distance and local transport, means that positions 49.1 and 49.31 of the NOGA cannot be treated separately.
[c] Since this item is currently relatively insignificant from an economic perspective, no price index is calculated for it.
[d] Due to the situation on data availability and/or definitional and methodological problems, it is unlikely that a price index can be calculated for this position.

Source: FSO

Overview of services surveyed and planned[a] T 2.1

1 = Already surveyed; 2 = Short-term introduction planned; 3 = Mid-term introduction planned;
4 = Long-term introduction planned; 5 = Remains unconsidered; 6 = Compulsory duty (FRIBS)

Sections and industries		1	2	3	4	5	6
Section J: Information and communication				x			x
58	Publishing activities[d]					x	x
59	Films, TV programmes, cinemas, recording studio (production, rental, distribution)[d]					x	x
60	Programming and broadcasting activities (Radio and television)[d]					x	x
61	Telecommunication services	x					x
62–63	Computer consultancy and information services	x					x
Section K: Financial and insurance activities					x		
64	Financial service activities				x		
65	Insurance services (incl. reinsurance)				x		
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities				x		
Section L: Real estate activities and housing					x		x
68	Real estate activities and housing				x		x
Sector M: Professional, scientific and technical services				x			x
69	Legal and accounting activities			x			x
69.1	Legal activities	x					x
69.10.1	Legal activities: lawyers offices	x					x
69.10.2	Legal activities: notary	x					x
69.2	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	x					x
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities			x			x
70.1	Activities of head offices[d]					x	
70.2	Management consultancy activities			x			x
70.21	Public relations and communication	x					x
70.22	Business consultancy	x					x
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical tests etc.			x			x
71.1	Architectural and engineering activities	x					x
71.2	Technical testing and analysis	x					x
71.20.1	Technical controls: vehicle inspection	x					x
71.20.2	Physical and chemical testing[d]					x	x
72	Scientific research and development[d]					x	
73	Advertising and market research			x			x
73.1	Advertising			x			x
73.11	Advertising agencies[d]					x	x
73.12	Sale of advertising spaces	x					x
73.2	Market research and public opinion polling	x					x
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities[d]					x	x
75	Veterinary activities			x			

a Depending on the market situation, the industry descriptions may sometimes deviate in part from those given in the NOGA.
b The particularity of the GA Travelcard, which is valid in Switzerland for both long-distance and local transport, means that positions 49.1 and 49.31 of the NOGA cannot be treated separately.
c Since this item is currently relatively insignificant from an economic perspective, no price index is calculated for it.
d Due to the situation on data availability and/or definitional and methodological problems, it is unlikely that a price index can be calculated for this position.

Source: FSO

Overview of services surveyed and planned[a] — T 2.1

1 = Already surveyed; 2 = Short-term introduction planned; 3 = Mid-term introduction planned;
4 = Long-term introduction planned; 5 = Remains unconsidered; 6 = Compulsory duty (FRIBS)

Sections and industries		1	2	3	4	5	6
Section N: Administrative and support service activities				x			x
77	Rental and leasing activities		x				x
77.1	Rental of motor vehicles	x					x
77.11	Light-duty motor vehicles rental	x					x
77.12	Truck, buses and coaches rental[c]					x	x
77.2	Rental of personal and household goods[c]					x	x
77.3	Rental of machinery, equipment and tangible goods		x				x
77.32	Construction equipment and machinery rental		x				x
77.31–33–34–35–39	Rental of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods etc.[c]					x	x
77.4	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products etc.[d]					x	x
78	Employment activities	x					x
78.1	Employment agencies[d]					x	x
78.2	Temporary employment	x					x
78.3	Other human resources provision[d]					x	x
79	Travel offices; other reservation services			x			x
79.1	Travel agency, tour operator activities			x			x
79.2	Other reservation services[c]					x	x
80	Private security and investigation services	x					x
81	Facility management			x			x
81.1	Facilities support services	x					x
81.2	Cleaning of buildings	x					x
81.3	Landscaping services	x					x
82	Other activities		x				x
82.19	Copy shops		x				x
82.20	Call centres		x				x
82.91	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus		x				x
82.11, 82.30, 82.92–99	Other activities[d]					x	x
Section O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						x	
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security[d]					x	
Section P: Education and teaching						x	
85	Education and teaching[d]					x	
Section Q: Health and social services				x			
86	Human health activities			x			
87	Residential care activities (excluding holiday homes)					x	
88	Social work activities without accommodation[d]					x	

[a] Depending on the market situation, the industry descriptions may sometimes deviate in part from those given in the NOGA.
[b] The particularity of the GA Travelcard, which is valid in Switzerland for both long-distance and local transport, means that positions 49.1 and 49.31 of the NOGA cannot be treated separately.
[c] Since this item is currently relatively insignificant from an economic perspective, no price index is calculated for it.
[d] Due to the situation on data availability and/or definitional and methodological problems, it is unlikely that a price index can be calculated for this position.

Source: FSO

Overview of services surveyed and planned[a] T 2.1

1 = Already surveyed; 2 = Short-term introduction planned; 3 = Mid-term introduction planned; 4 = Long-term introduction planned; 5 = Remains unconsidered; 6 = Compulsory duty (FRIBS)

Sections and industries		1	2	3	4	5	6
Section R: Art, entertainment and recreation						x	
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities[d]					x	
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities[c]					x	
92	Gambling and betting activities[d]					x	
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities[d]					x	
Section S: Other service activities						x	
94	Activities of membership organisations[d]					x	
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods[c]					x	
96	Other personal service activities[d]					x	

[a] Depending on the market situation, the industry descriptions may sometimes deviate in part from those given in the NOGA.
[b] The particularity of the GA Travelcard, which is valid in Switzerland for both long-distance and local transport, means that positions 49.1 and 49.31 of the NOGA cannot be treated separately.
[c] Since this item is currently relatively insignificant from an economic perspective, no price index is calculated for it.
[d] Due to the situation on data availability and/or definitional and methodological problems, it is unlikely that a price index can be calculated for this position.

Source: FSO

2.2 Ongoing and short-term planned surveys

NOGA section H: Postal services and transport

Freight rail transport

Metadata

NOGA 49.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes freight transport on mainline rail networks as well as shortline freight railway. The industry does not include warehousing, storage, cargo handling and the operation of rail infrastructure and related activities such as switching and shunting.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 1.5 bn*

* Sources: Turnover data in the annual reports of the Swiss railways.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2B*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal
Breakdown of the industry by…	Transport type and railway lines

* Since the B2C part is relatively small, B2B is also considered to be representative for B2ALL.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 1.2 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	> 80%
Accumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	…**

* Sources: BER; STATENT; Expert proposal.
** Undisclosed due to data protection.

Survey		
Survey types		Direct survey
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per transport route
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	Turnover by type of services
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 140

Source: FSO

Freight rail transport

Metadata

NOGA 49.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		Each railway company represents a size class.
Sources		BER; STATENT; railway companies; expert proposal

Index calculation	
Base aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Twice-yearly
	Survey date	March/April and September/October
	Prices reference period	March and September
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2001
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, types of transport	Weights
49.20	**Freight rail transport ***	**100.0%**
49.20.1	**Logistic networks**	**44.40%**
49.20.11	National traffic	23.60%
49.20.12	Import and export	16.00%
49.21.13	Transit	4.80%
49.20.2	Block trains	22.40%
49.20.21	National traffic	9.20%
49.20.22	Import and export	6.40%
49.20.23	Transit	6.20%
49.20.3	Combined transport	33.20%
49.20.31	National traffic	2.80%
49.20.32	Import and export	4.00%
49.20.33	Transit	26.40%

* As part of the price statistics freight transport revision of 2018/19, the index positions created in the 2008 revision were checked and it was determined that the structure used to this day still accurately depicts the reality and can therefore be kept. In contrast, it proved necessary to update the weighting values based on data from the individual railway companies. From now on, the weighting values will be updated every year.

Freight transport by road

Metadata

NOGA 49.41

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	

The industry includes:
- All transport services by road such as logging haulage, livestock haulage, refrigerated haulage, heavy haulage, bulk haulage, haulage in tanker trucks included, haulage of automobiles and transport of waste (excluding logistics services in theory)
- Renting of trucks with driver
- Freight transport by man or animal-drawn vehicles

The industry does not include:
- Log hauling within the forest, as part of logging operations; distribution of water by trucks; operation of terminal facilities for handling freight; crating and packing activities for transport; post and courier activities; waste transport as integrated part of waste collection activities; also including logistics services in theory (pos. 52.00)

Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 12.6 bn*

* Pure transport services according to the value added statistics: CHF 7.2 bn. Logistics services according to expert estimates: CHF 5.4 bn.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Freight transport by man or animal-drawn vehicles*
Considered client groups	B2B**
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (FSO mandate)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

* Additional services considered: Logistics service that cannot be separated from transport services.
** Since the B2C part is relatively small, B2B is also considered to be representative for B2ALL.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	…**
Coverage level of sample, as %	…**
Accumulated share of the largest businesses in the total number of trucks in the sample	1–3: 39% 1–6: 56% 1–10: 68% 1–20: 83%

* Base: Member list of the Swiss Road Transport Association (ASTAG); expert proposal.
** The total turnover of businesses represented in the sample cannot be determined as some of these are large companies whose main activity concerns another NOGA item.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per transport route
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
	Weighting variables	Number of trucks (total and by type of service)
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 320

Source: FSO

Freight transport by road

Metadata

NOGA 49.41

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x quantity
	Reporting points	Number of trucks (partly surveyed at the level of index positions)
Weighting of the reporting points		For companies taking part in the survey, the number of the company's own trucks is determined for every index position which is then allocated to ten different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		– GTS (the FSO's freight transport statistics) – Mofis database (number of trucks) – FEDRO database (number of trucks) – Expert proposal

Index calculation	
Base aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Twice-yearly
	Survey date	March/April and September/October
	Prices reference period	March and September
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2001
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
49.41	**Freight transport by road ***	**100.0%**
49.41.1	Transport related to retail trade	16.6%
49.41.11	Refrigerated, frozen and isothermal haulage	5.6%
49.41.12	Other retail trade transport	11.0%
49.41.2	Haulage in tanker trucks	8.5%
49.41.21	Natural gas transport	2.7%
49.41.22	Other haulage in tanker trucks	5.8%
49.41.3	Construction transport	17.9%
49.41.30	Construction transport	…
49.41.4	Consolidated cargo transport	48.2%
49.41.41	Short distance (up to 50 km)	19.5%
49.41.42	Mid distance (50-200 km)	19.5%
49.41.43	Long distance (over 200 km)	9.1%
49.41.43.1	*National transport (long distance)*	*7.3%*
49.41.43.2	*International transport (long distance)*	*1.8%*
49.41.5	Other transport	8.9%
49.41.51	Containers transport	13.3%
49.41.52	Low-loaders, vehicle haulage	2.6%

* The industry was subject to a price statistic revision in 2018/19 as part of an external mandate. This resulted in a slight modification of the structure. The most important changes were the creation of a “retail trade transport” item and the distinction between consolidated cargo transport over short, mid and long distances with the latter still further subdivided into national and international transport.

Passenger transport on lakes and rivers

Metadata

NOGA 50.3

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Transport of passenger on rivers, canals, lakes and inside harbours and ports – Renting of recreational boats with crew for inland water transport	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.5 bn*

* Own estimate (based on price survey and number of passenger figures).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Passenger transport on car ferries, renting of recreational boats
Considered client groups	B2C*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Industry data (LITRA and SGV)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Geographic units (lakes, rivers)

* Since commercial ferry traffic is not considered, B2ALL can be equated with B2C.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 0.4 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 78%
Accumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 58% 1–6: 76% 1–9: 89% 1–12: 98%

* Base: Number of passenger figures for navigation companies (excl. ferry traffic on lakes) pursuant to LITRA/SGV.

Price survey		
Survey types		Internet survey
Survey methods		List prices
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices for standard services (day tickets, return trips, route sections)
	Response rate, as %	–
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		58

Source: FSO

Passenger transport on lakes and rivers

Metadata

NOGA 50.3

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x number of passengers
	Reporting points	Turnover estimates: Price x number of passengers
Weighting of the reporting points		The reporting points (navigation companies) also serve as the basic framework of the weighting pattern. A specific weighting of companies is thus unnecessary.
Sources		Price survey; annual statistics from LITRA and Lake Lucerne Navigation Company (SGV)

Index calculation	
Base aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	None*
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

* There is no need for intermediate aggregation because the reporting points (navigation companies) also serve as the basic framework of the weighting pattern.

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	May/June
	Prices reference period	Summer timetable
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2013
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
50.30	**Passenger transport on lakes and rivers**	**100.0%**
50.30.1	Lake Geneva and Rhone (CH)	31.40%
50.30.11	Lake Geneva (CGN)	24.60%
50.30.12	Rhone (CMGN Mouettes Genevoises)	6.20%
50.30.2	Lake Lucerne and Lake Zug	27.70%
50.30.21	Lake Lucerne (SGV)	26.80%
50.30.22	Lake Zug (SGZ)	0.90%
50.30.3	Lake Zurich, Limmat, Lake Walen	7.10%
50.30.31	Lake Zurich and Limmat (ZSG)	6.00%
50.30.32	Lake Walen (SWAG)	1.10%
50.30.4	Lake Constance, Untersee, Rhine (CH)	9.30%
50.30.41	Lake Constance (SBS)	4.60%
50.30.42	Untersee and Rhine (URh)	4.70%

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
50.30.5	Lake Thun and Lake Brienz	10.10%
50.30.51	Lake Thun (BLS Berner Oberland)	6.80%
50.30.52	Lake Brienz (BLS Berner Oberland)	3.30%
50.30.6	Three Lakes Region and River Aare	6.90%
50.30.61	Lake Neuchâtel and Lake Murten (LNM)	2.70%
50.30.62	Lake Biel and River Aare (BSG)	4.20%
50.30.7	Lake Maggiore and Lake Lugano (CH)	7.50%
50.30.71	Lake Maggiore (LNM)	4.80%
50.30.72	Lake Lugano (SNL)	2.70%

Freight transport on lakes and rivers (Rhine shipping)

Metadata

NOGA 50.4

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Freight transport on rivers, canals, lakes and inside harbours and ports – Renting of vessels without crew for inland freight water transport The branch does not include: – Cargo handling and renting of commercial ships or boats without crew	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.2 bn*

* Source: Own estimate (based on price and transported volumes surveys).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and Industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Bulk and general cargo transport (Rhine); freight transport on other rivers and lakes; renting of ships
Considered client groups	B2B*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (external mandate)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

* Since the B2C part is relatively small, B2B is also considered to be representative for B2ALL.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 0.14 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 70%
Accumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–2: 38% 1–4: 67% 1–6: 87% 1–8: 100%

* Base: BER; STATENT; Expert proposal.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in shipping companies
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Freight rates per transport route and per container or ton of liquid goods
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	Number of containers and transported weight in tons
	Response rate, as %	88%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		36

Source: FSO

Freight transport on lakes and rivers (Rhine shipping)

Metadata

NOGA 50.4

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x quantity
	Reporting points	Turnover estimates: Price x quantity
Weighting of the reporting points		As the turnover of the shipping companies can only be very roughly estimated at the level of the index positions and the estimates are not very far from one another, the individual shipping companies shall not be allocated different weights.
Sources		Price survey; expert proposal

Index calculation	
Base aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Twice-yearly
	Survey date	April and October
	Prices reference period	March and September
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to …		October 2017
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
50..40	**Freight transport on lakes and rivers (Rhine shipping)***	**100.0%**
50.40.1	Container transport	59.50%
50.40.11	Export	33.70%
50.40.11.1	20 foot container	9.30%
50.40.11.2	40 foot container	24.40%
50.40.12	Import	25.80%
50.40.12.1	20 foot container	15.20%
50.40.12.2	40 foot container	10.60%
50.40.2	Liquid freight transport	40.50%
50.40.22	Import	40.50%
50.40.22.1	Petroleum and mineral oil	40.50%

* In the SPPI, the prices for the export and import of goods in containers and those for the import of petroleum and mineral oil are considered. Bulk and general cargo transport on the Rhine and freight transport on other rivers and lakes are excluded.

Passenger air transport

Metadata

NOGA 51.1

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Passenger transport by air over regular routes and schedules and charter flights – Renting of air transport equipment with operator for the purpose of passenger transportation – Transport of passengers by aero clubs for instruction or recreation	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 7.7 bn*

* Sources: Value Added Statistic, own estimate (based on price surveys and number of passenger figures of the FOCA).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Flight routes of minor importance; renting of airplanes with operator; flights by aero clubs for instruction or recreation.
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C*, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	FSO model
Breakdown of the industry by…	Flight destinations and flight routes

* CPI results.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified**
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	–
Coverage level of sample, as %	> 90%*
Share of the considered departure airports and the most important destination countries in the sample total (multi-year average from the Quantity and Value Added Statistic)	Departure airports: – Zurich: 61% – Geneva: 31% – Basel: 8% Destination countries: – USA: 19% – GER: 18% – GB–IRL: 10%

* Base: FOCA (passenger figures); FSO model for B2B flights.

Price survey		
Survey types (B2B and B2C)		Internet survey (ebookers)
Survey methods (B2B and B2C)		Model pricing (2 specific FSO models)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Cheapest price per flight route*
	Response rate, as %	–
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 180

* Arithmetic mean of the flight prices calculated for the three successive months that were each surveyed taking into consideration the model specifications defined for the individual flight routes (flight class, departure and arrival time, maximum flight duration, timespan between outward and return flight).

Source: FSO

Passenger air transport

Metadata

NOGA 51.1

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x number of passengers
	"Reporting points" (departure airports)	Number of assenger and turnover estimates (= calendar year prices pursuant to survey x passenger figures pursuant to FOCA)
Weighting of the departure airports ("reporting points")		Since the turnover of airlines cannot be calculated at index position level, the three departure airports Zurich Kloten, Geneva Cointrin and Basel Mulhouse are taken as the reporting points, each of these also representing a size class. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		– ebookers: Monthly price survey – FOCA: Aviation Statistics (passengers) – Zurich airport: Facts and figures (purpose of travelling – B2B and B2C)

Index calculation	
Base aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Monthly
	Survey date	January to December*
	Prices reference period	t+1, t+2, t+3 (averages for the three months following the respective survey)
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2012
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

* Around the middle of each month.

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights	
		B2ALL**	B2B
51.10	**Passenger air transport ***	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
51.10.1	**Europe**	**55.00%**	**53.05%**
51.10.11	**Central Europe (Economy)**	**...**	**15.93%**
51.10.11.1	*Germany*	...	*10.40%*
51.10.11.11	Berlin	...	2.90%
51.10.11.12	Hamburg	...	1.80%
51.10.11.13	Düsseldorf and Cologne/Bonn	...	1.85%
51.10.11.14	Frankfurt am Main	...	1.58%
51.10.11.15	Munich	...	1.41%
51.10.11.19	Other destinations	...	0.86%
51.10.11.2	*Switzerland and Austria*	...	*3.39%*
51.10.11.21	Switzerland	...	1.04%
51.10.11.22	Austria	...	2.35%
51.10.11.3	*Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland*	...	*2.14%*
51.10.11.31	Hungary	...	0.84%
51.10.11.32	Czech Republic	...	0.75%
51.10.11.33	Poland	...	0.55%
51.10.12	**Western Europe (Economy)**	**...**	**17.98%**
51.10.12.1	*France*	...	*3.20%*
51.10.12.11	Paris (Charles-de-Gaulle)	...	1.91%
51.10.12.19	Other destinations	...	1.29%
51.10.12.2	*Great Britain and Ireland*	...	*9.74%*
51.10.12.21	London Heathrow	...	3.77%
51.10.12.22	London Gatwick, London City and London Luton	...	3.23%
51.10.12.23	Manchester	...	0.92%
51.10.12.24	Ireland (Dublin)	...	0.94%
51.10.12.29	Other destinations	...	0.88%
51.10.12.3	*Benelux*	...	*5.04%*
51.10.12.31	Netherlands	...	2.79%
51.10.12.32	Belgium	...	1.85%
51.10.12.33	Luxembourg	...	0.40%
51.10.13	**Northern and Eastern Europe (Economy)**	**...**	**4.83%**
51.10.13.1	*Scandinavia*	...	*3.22%*
51.10.13.11	Denmark	...	1.32%
51.10.13.12	Sweden	...	1.00%
51.10.13.13	Norway	...	0.45%
51.10.13.14	Finland	...	0.45%

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights	
		B2ALL**	B2B
51.10.13.2	*Russia, Ukraine, Baltic states*	...	*1.61%*
51.10.13.21	Russia	...	1.24%
51.10.13.22	Ukraine and Baltic states	...	0.37%
51.10.14	**Southern Europe (Economy)**	**...**	**14.31%**
51.10.14.1	*Spain and Portugal*	...	*6.85%*
51.10.14.11	Madrid	...	1.93%
51.10.14.12	Barcelona and Valencia	...	2.25%
51.10.14.13	Lisbon and Porto	...	2.67%
51.10.14.2	*Italy, Greece, Turkey*	...	*4.28%*
51.10.14.21	Italy	...	1.71%
51.10.14.22	Greece (Athens)	...	1.35%
51.10.14.23	Turkey (Istanbul)	...	1.22%
51.10.14.3	*South East Europe*	...	*3.18%*
51.10.14.31	Kosovo and Macedonia	...	1.78%
51.10.14.32	Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia	...	0.96%
51.10.14.33	Romania and Bulgaria	...	0.44%
51.10.2	**Africa *****	**5.00%**	**0.00%**
51.10.3	**Asia and Oceania**	**20.00%**	**21.37%**
51.10.31	**West Asia (Economy)**	**...**	**4.19%**
51.10.31.1	*Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia*	...	*1.74%*
51.10.31.11	Israel	...	1.32%
51.10.31.12	Lebanon and Saudi Arabia	...	0.42%
51.10.31.2	*Small Gulf States*	...	*2.44%*
51.10.31.21	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	...	1.48%
51.10.31.29	Other destinations	...	0.97%
51.10.32	**South and South East Asia (Business)**	**...**	**8.19%**
51.10.32.1	*South Asia*	...	*2.36%*
51.10.32.11	India and Sri Lanka	...	2.36%
51.10.32.2	*South-east Asia*	...	*5.82%*
51.10.32.21	Thailand	...	2.80%
51.10.32.22	Singapore	...	2.22%
51.10.32.29	Other destinations	...	0.81%
51.10.33	**East Asia (Business)**	**...**	**7.34%**
51.10.33.1	*China*	...	*4.47%*
51.10.33.11	Hong Kong	...	2.15%
51.10.33.12	Beijing and Shanghai	...	2.32%
51.10.33.2	*Japan, Taiwan, South Korea*	...	*2.87%*
51.10.33.21	Japan	...	1.54%

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions (end)

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights	
		B2ALL**	B2B
51.10.33.22	Taiwan and South Korea	...	1.33%
51.10.34	**Oceania (Business)**	**...**	**1.65%**
51.10.34.1	*Australia and New Zealand*	...	*1.65%*
51.10.34.11	Sydney and Melbourne	...	0.87%
51.10.34.19	Other destinations	...	0.78%
51.10.4	**America**	**20.00%**	**25.58%**
51.10.41	**North America (Business)**	**...**	**22.43%**
51.10.41.1	*USA*	...	*18.71%*
51.10.41.11	New York and Newark	...	6.05%
51.10.41.12	Boston and Philadelphia	...	1.54%
51.10.41.13	Washington D.C.	...	1.63%
51.10.41.14	South (excl. Texas)	...	3.11%
51.10.41.15	California	...	4.38%
51.10.41.19	Other destinations	...	2.00%
51.10.41.2	*Canada*	...	*3.72%*
51.10.41.21	Toronto	...	2.02%
51.10.41.29	Other destinations	...	1.70%
51.10.42	**Latin America (Business)**	**...**	**3.15%**
51.10.42.1	*Brazil and Argentina*	...	*2.31%*
51.10.42.2	*Remaining Latin America*	...	*0.84%*

* The industry is subdivided by flight destinations because the length of the flight route is the most important factor in determining the price.

** For the B2C client group (CPI) there are only "continental" price indices: this also means that for the B2ALL total no price indices can be calculated beyond the continent level.

*** As the continent of Africa only has a marginal role in business travel, it is not included in the SPPI.

Aggregation of B2B and B2C to B2ALL at continent level

Continent	Weights		
	B2B (SPPI) *	B2C (CPI) **	B2ALL ***
Europe	53.00%	56.10%	55.00%
Africa	...	6.20%	5.00%
Asia and Oceania	21.40%	19.90%	20.00%
North and Latin America	25.60%	17.80%	20.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

* Annual update of weightings.

** Update of weightings every five year .

*** At continent level, the price indices for B2B and B2C are provided with estimates for the weights of both client groups based on passenger surveys from Zurich Kloten airport. Weighted B2ALL indices are then calculated for the individual continents and added to the "air transport, passenger transport: business and private trips" overall index.

Freight air transport

Metadata

NOGA 51.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Freight transport by air over regular routes and schedules and charter flights – Renting of airplanes with pilot for the purpose of freight transportation	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.4 bn*

* Source: Own estimate based on monthly turnover data from the IATA database for the individual flight routes.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Freight transport of private travellers; renting of airplanes for freight transport
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	FSO model
Breakdown of the industry by…	Flight destinations and flight routes

* The equivalence between B2B with B2ALL is based on the assumption that private passenger freight transport is of no macro-economic importance.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 0.33 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 83%
Share in sample total (multi-year average turnover values)	Departure airports: – Zurich: 51.5% – Basel: 33.0% – Geneva: 13.5% – Bern: 1.5% Destination countries: – USA: 21.5% – JAP: 6.9% – CHN: 5.9% – BRA: 5.3% – AUS: 5.2%

* Base: "CassLink Plus" IATA database. The database contains data for all destinations from the departure airports Zurich Kloten, Basel Mulhouse, Geneva Cointrin and Bern Belp. However, the total figures for the four departure airports are missing.

Price survey		
Survey types		Internet survey (IATA database)
Survey methods		Unit value method (price in CHF = (turnover / weight)* exchange rate)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Quotient formed from turnover in $ and weight in kg per flight route, CHF to $ exchange rate
	Response rate, as %	–
	Weighting variables	Turnover by destination
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 320

Source: FSO

Freight air transport

Metadata

NOGA 51.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover
	"Reporting points" (departure airports)	Turnover per flight route pursuant to IATA data (converted from $ into CHF)
Weighting of the departure airports ("reporting points")		Since the data from the IATA database do not allow turnover to be subdivided by airline, the four departure airports Zurich Kloten, Geneva Cointrin and Basel Mulhouse and Bern Belp are taken as the reporting points, each of these also representing a size class. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		"CassLinkPlus" IATA database: Total weight and turnover data*

* A fee must be paid for access to the IATA database. In the present case, this access is limited to data on departure airports based on Swiss territory. The IATA database shows the monthly total weighting and turnover data for every flight route, dating back several years.

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Monthly values surveyed every 6 months
	Survey date	March and September
	Prices reference period	– Survey in March T: July to December T-1 – Survey in September T: January to June T
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2012
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
51.21	**Freight air transport ***	**100.00%**
51.21.1	**Europe**	**4.37%**
51.21.11	**Central Europe**	**0.43%**
51.21.11.1	*Germany*	*0.28%*
51.21.11.11	Frankfurt	0.15%
51.21.11.19	Other destinations	0.13%
51.21.11.2	*Other Central Europe*	*0.15%*
51.21.11.21	Austria (Vienna)	0.09%
51.21.11.29	Other destinations	0.06%
51.21.12	**Western Europe**	**1.14%**
51.21.12.1	*France (Paris)*	*0.17%*
51.21.12.2	*Great Britain and Ireland*	*0.72%*
51.21.12.21	London	0.64%
51.21.12.29	Other destinations	0.07%
51.21.12.3	*Belgium and the Netherlands*	*0.26%*
51.21.12.31	Belgium (Brussels)	0.12%
51.21.12.32	The Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0.14%
51.21.13	**Northern and Eastern Europe**	**1.39%**
51.21.13.1	*Scandinavia*	*0.20%*
51.21.13.11	Finland (Helsinki)	0.11%
51.21.13.19	Other destinations	0.09%
51.21.13.2	*Russia*	*0.92%*
51.21.13.21	Moscow Sheremetjewo	0.63%
51.21.13.22	Moscow Domodedowo	0.29%
51.21.13.3	*Other Eastern Europe*	*0.27%*
51.21.13.31	Ukraine and Belarus	0.15%
51.21.13.39	Other destinations	0.12%
51.21.14	**Southern Europe**	**1.41%**
51.21.14.1	*Spain and Portugal*	*0.39%*
51.21.14.11	Spain	0.29%
51.21.14.12	Portugal	0.10%
51.21.14.2	*Italy and Malta*	*0.13%*
51.21.14.21	Italy	0.03%
51.21.14.22	Malta	0.10%
51.21.14.3	*Greece and Cyprus*	*0.27%*
51.21.14.31	Greece (Athens)	0.13%
51.21.14.32	Cyprus (Larnaca)	0.14%
51.21.14.4	*Turkey (Istanbul)*	*0.62%*
51.21.2	**Africa**	**5.54%**
51.21.21	**North Africa**	**1.95%**
51.21.21.1	*Egypt (Cairo)*	*1.25%*
51.21.21.2	*Maghreb countries*	*0.70%*
51.21.21.21	Algeria (Algiers)	0.36%
51.21.21.22	Morocco (Casablanca)	0.17%
51.21.21.23	Tunisia (Tunis)	0.17%

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
51.21.22	**South Africa (incl. islands)**	**2.17%**
51.21.22.1	*Republic of South Africa*	*1.93%*
51.21.22.11	Johannesburg / Pretoria	1.78%
51.21.22.12	Other destinations	0.15%
51.21.22.2	*Other South Africa*	*0.24%*
51.21.23	**Western and Eastern Africa**	**1.42%**
51.21.23.1	*Nigeria (Lagos)*	*0.39%*
51.21.23.2	*Other West Africa*	*0.20%*
51.21.23.3	*Kenya (Nairobi)*	*0.40%*
51.21.23.4	*Other East Africa*	*0.43%*
51.21.23.41	Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)	0.10%
51.21.23.42	Sudan (Khartum)	0.33%
51.21.3	**Asia**	**43.62%**
51.21.31	**Gulf states**	**7.07%**
51.21.31.1	*Saudi Arabia*	*1.99%*
51.21.31.11	Riad	1.13%
51.21.31.12	Jeddah	0.86%
51.21.31.2	*United Arab Emirates (UAE)*	*2.30%*
51.21.31.21	Dubai	1.94%
51.21.31.22	Abu Dhabi	0.36%
51.21.31.3	*Oman (Muscat)*	*0.39%*
51.21.31.4	*Qatar (Doha)*	*0.97%*
51.21.31.5	*Bahrain (Bahrain)*	*0.79%*
51.21.31.6	*Kuwait (Kuwait City)*	*0.63%*
51.21.32	**Other West Asia and Central Asia**	**4.06%**
51.21.32.1	*Lebanon (Beirut)*	*0.46%*
51.21.32.2	*Israel (Tel Aviv)*	*1.46%*
51.21.32.3	*Jordan (Amman)*	*0.52%*
51.21.32.4	*Iraq (Baghdad)*	*0.58%*
51.21.32.5	*Iran (Teheran)*	*0.73%*
51.21.32.6	*Central Asia (incl. Afghanistan)*	*0.31%*
51.21.32.61	Azerbaijan and Armenia	0.15%
51.21.32.62	Other destinations	0.16%
51.21.33	**South Asia**	**5.22%**
51.21.33.1	*India*	*3.97%*
51.21.33.11	Bombay / Mumbai	1.91%
51.21.33.12	Delhi	0.74%
51.21.33.13	Madras / Chennai	0.43%
51.21.33.14	Bangalore	0.48%
51.21.33.19	Other destinations	0.41%
51.21.33.2	*Pakistan*	*0.69%*
51.21.33.3	*Other South Asia*	*0.56%*
51.21.33.31	Sri Lanka (Colombo)	0.21%
51.21.33.32	Bangladesh (Dhaka)	0.31%
51.21.33.33	Nepal (Kathmandu)	0.04%

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions (end)

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
51.21.34	**South-east Asia**	**8.67%**
51.21.34.1	*Thailand and Myanmar (Burma)*	*1.60%*
51.21.34.2	*Singapore*	*3.44%*
51.21.34.3	*Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)*	*1.21%*
51.21.34.4	*Indonesia (Jakarta)*	*0.54%*
51.21.34.5	*Philippines (Manila)*	*0.81%*
51.21.34.6	*Vietnam*	*1.07%*
51.21.35	**East Asia**	**18.60%**
51.21.35.1	*Japan*	*7.24%*
51.21.35.11	Tokyo	4.83%
51.21.35.12	Osaka	2.29%
51.21.35.13	Other destinations	0.12%
51.21.35.2	*China*	*5.91%*
51.21.35.21	Hong Kong	3.61%
51.21.35.22	Beijing	1.45%
51.21.35.23	Other destinations	0.85%
51.21.35.3	*Taiwan (Taipeh)*	*2.75%*
51.21.35.4	*South Korea (Seoul)*	*2.70%*
51.21.4	**Oceania**	**5.95%**
51.21.41	**Australia and New Zealand**	**5.95%**
51.21.41.1	*Australia*	*5.05%*
51.21.41.11	Sydney	3.77%
51.21.41.12	Melbourne	0.95%
51.21.41.19	Other destinations	0.33%
51.21.41.2	*New Zealand*	*0.90%*
51.21.5	**North America**	**25.98%**
51.21.51	**USA (United States)**	**22.08%**
51.21.51.1	*New York metropolitan area*	*5.36%*
51.21.51.11	New York	4.84%
51.21.51.12	Newark	0.52%
51.21.51.2	*Other East Coast*	*1.82%*
51.21.51.21	Boston	1.00%
51.21.51.22	Philadelphia	0.54%
51.21.51.23	Washington D.C.	0.28%
51.21.51.3	*Mid West*	*7.16%*
51.21.51.31	Illinois (Chicago)	5.94%
51.21.51.32	Michigan (Detroit)	0.50%
51.21.51.33	Ohio and Indiana	0.41%
51.21.51.34	Other destinations	0.30%
51.21.51.4	*South (excl. Texas)*	*2.88%*
51.21.51.41	Georgia (Atlanta)	1.20%
51.21.51.42	Florida: Miami	1.03%
51.21.51.43	Florida: Orlando and Tampa	0.14%
51.21.51.49	Other destinations	0.51%
51.21.51.5	*California*	*2.87%*
51.21.51.51	Los Angeles	1.72%
51.21.51.52	San Francisco	1.15%
51.21.51.6	*Texas*	*1.10%*
51.21.51.61	Dallas	0.77%
51.21.51.62	Houston	0.33%
51.21.51.7	*Other USA*	*0.89%*
51.21.51.71	Washington (Seattle)	0.51%
51.21.51.72	Other destinations	0.38%
51.21.52	**Other North America**	**3.91%**
51.21.52.1	*Canada*	*3.91%*
51.21.52.11	Toronto	3.23%
51.21.52.12	Other destinations	0.68%
51.21.6	**Latin America**	**14.54%**
51.21.61	**Central America (incl. islands)**	**4.97%**
51.21.61.1	*Mexico (Mexico City)*	*3.17%*
51.21.61.2	*Panama (Panama City)*	*0.62%*
51.21.61.3	*Other Central America*	*0.50%*
51.21.61.31	Costa Rica (San Jose)	0.39%
51.21.61.32	Guatemala and El Salvador	0.11%
51.21.61.4	*Caribbean islands (incl. Puerto Rico)*	*0.68%*
51.21.62	**South America**	**9.57%**
51.21.62.1	*Brazil*	*4.09%*
51.21.62.11	Sao Paulo	3.61%
51.21.62.12	Rio de Janeiro	0.10%
51.21.62.13	Other destinations	0.38%
51.21.62.2	*Argentina (Buenos Aires)*	*1.81%*
51.21.62.3	*Uruguay (Montevideo)*	*0.42%*
51.21.62.4	*Chile (Santiago de Chile)*	*0.93%*
51.21.62.5	*Peru (Lima)*	*0.44%*
51.21.62.6	*Columbia (Bogota)*	*1.27%*
51.21.62.7	*Venezuela (Caracas)*	*0.25%*
51.21.62.8	*Ecuador (Quito)*	*0.36%*

* The industry is subdivided by flight destinations because the length of the flight route is the most important factor in determining the price.

Postal services

Metadata

NOGA 53

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA (without differentiation between universal service providers and other postal service providers):	
The industry includes: – Pick-up, sorting, transport and delivery (national or international) of letter-mail (including newspapers), parcels and packages. One or more modes of transport may be involved and the activity may be carried out with either self-owned (private) transport or via public transport (including courier services) – Collection of letter-mail and parcels from public letter-boxes or from post offices This industry excludes postal giro, postal savings activities and money order activities as well as goods transport that does not fall within postal services.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 5.9 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics (incl. Postal services not considered in the SPPI).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Courier and express services; collection of letter-mail and parcels from public letter-boxes or from post offices
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C*, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	FSO model
Breakdown of the industry by…	Type of services

* CPI results.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Targeted*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 4.0 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 95%**
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Letter-mail 1: approx. 99% Parcel mail 1: approx. 72%

* Base: the most important businesses according to BER and STATENT.
** Reference parameter: Postal services included in the SPPI.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Unit value method at client group level (price=quotient formed of turnover and number of deliveries)*
Surveyed variables	Price information	– Letter-mail: Turnover; number of deliveries* – Parcel mail: Turnover and number of deliveries by client group*
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	Turnover by type of services
	Response rate, as %	100%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		19

* The data are always based on a full calendar year.

Source: FSO

Postal services

Metadata **NOGA 53**

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimated turnover per position based on information provided by the reporting points and the PostCom report
	Reporting points	– Letter-mail: Turnover (Letters and newspapers) – Parcel mail: Turnover by client group – Shares B2B and B2C out of B2ALL
Weighting of the reporting points		No weighting is necessary for letter-mail as the price survey only covers a single business. For parcel mail, businesses are weighted by their own turnover.
Sources		FSO survey of turnover and quantities as well as annual report from businesses (B2B and B2C shares of B2ALL)

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	July/August
	Prices reference period	Previous calendar year
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2015
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights	
		B2all **	B2B
53	**Postal services ***	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
53.1	**Letter-mail**	**65.10%**	**63.80%**
53.11	**Addressed letters**	**...**	**44.30%**
53.11.1	*Priority deliveries*	...	*15.10%*
53.11.2	*Non-priority individual deliveries*	...	*9.40%*
53.11.3	*Non-priority mass deliveries*	...	*19.80%*
53.12	**Non-addressed deliveries**	**...**	**4.70%**
53.13	**Newspapers**	**...**	**14.80%**
53.2	**Parcel mail ****	**34.90%**	**36.20%**

* Unlike all other industries, postal services are not subdivided in the NOGA according to sub-industries or types of services, but according to universal service operators and other operators. However, it is not possible, among other reasons, for data protection concerns, to assign different index positions to either the universal service operator nor to other businesses active in the postal services market when establishing the Swiss SPPI. In order to comply with the basic principle applicable to the IPP and the SPPI which consists in making a difference between different types of services, a distinction is made here between mail (including newspapers) and postal parcels, while express and courier services are not taken into account due to their low macro-economic importance. In contrast to the CPI, no distinction can be made in the SPPI between domestic and foreign items, nor between the different weight classes.

** Postal parcels cannot be subdivided in the SPPI because the survey forms of the various respondents are structured individually.

NOGA section I: Accomodation and food service activities

Hotels and similar accommodation

Metadata

NOGA 55.1

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Guest accommodation in hotels, holiday hotels and aparthotels as well as motels	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 8.0 bn*

* B2ALL

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	– Food and drink provision at lunch and dinner – Hotel management
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C*, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	FSO classification (TOUR)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Geographical units (touristic regions)

* CPI results.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 1 bn*
Coverage level of sample, as %	TBD
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)*	1–3:... 19,5% 1–6: 30,0% 1–10: 38,9% 1–20: 54.6%

* B2B

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Price overnight stay
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 230

Source: FSO

Hotels and similar accommodation

Metadata

NOGA 55.1

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x quantity*
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		The reporting points are not weighted.
Sources		– HESTA – VAT statistics (BER) – Association (hotelleriesuisse)**

* Number of overnight stays x income per overnight stay (according to HESTA).
** Weights of the B2B and B2C client groups: Pursuant to the hotelleriesuisse annual survey.

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	None*
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

* The reporting points are not weighted.

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Monthly
	Survey date	January to December
	Prices reference period	January to December
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2021
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights*	
		B2ALL	B2B
55.10	**Hotels and similar accommodation**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
55.10.01	Region (canton) Graubünden	21.0%	6.0%
55.10.02	Region North-eastern Switzerland	4.9%	8.0%
55.10.03	Region Zurich	9.2%	22.0%
55.10.04	Region Basel	2.6%	6.3%
55.10.05	Region Lucerne / Lake Lucerne	9.4%	8.9%
55.10.06	Region Berner Oberland	13.9%	3.5%
55.10.07	Region Bern - Fribourg	2.7%	5.2%
55.10.08	Three Lakes Region - Aargau - Jura	2.5%	5.1%
55.10.09	Lake Geneva region (excl. canton of Geneva)	7.1%	10.7%
55.10.10	Region (canton) Geneva	4.9%	13.3%
55.10.11	Region (canton) Valais	14.1%	4.6%
55.10.12	Region (canton) Ticino	7.7%	6.4%

* Provisional

NOGA section J: Information and communication

Telecommunication services

Metadata

NOGA 61

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – Operating, maintaining or providing access to facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound and video using a telecommunications infrastructure – Maintenance and management services for cellular and other wireless telecommunications networks – Purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of networks and providing wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households using this capacity – Delivery of visual, aural or textual programming received from cable networks, local television stations or radio networks to consumers via direct-to-home satellite systems – Provision of Internet access by the operator of the wireless and satellite infrastructure – Other telecommunications activities (provision of specialised telecommunications applications, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operations.)	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 17.8 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	61.90 (Other telecommunications activities)
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C*, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to …	Expert proposal / OFCOM
Breakdown of the industry by …	Sub-industries and types of services

* CPI results.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 11.5 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 65%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	– **

* Base: BER and indications from OFCOM.
** Undisclosed due to data protection.

Price survey		
Survey types		– Private households and SMEs: Internet survey – Big companies: direct survey
Survey methods		– Private households: Component pricing – SMEs: Component pricing – Big companies: Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	– Prices for service by intensity of demand – Big businesses: Product groups
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	Turnover (reported in a separate survey)
	Response rate, as %	75%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		– Private households and SMEs: approx. 260 – Large businesses: approx. 110.

Source: FSO

Telecommunication services

Metadata

NOGA 61

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	According to the turnover indications of the telecommunications businesses, subdivided according to index positions
	Reporting points	Turnover data of the individual telecommunications companies broken down by index position
Weighting of the reporting points		Each telecommunications company represents a size class.
Sources		– Ongoing surveys: FSO mandate – Revisions: OFCOM

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Monthly (private households and SMEs) and quarterly (large businesses)
	Survey date	January to December
	Prices reference period	January to December
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to …		December 2011
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	industry, type of service	Weights	
		B2ALL	B2B
61	**Telecommunication services ***	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
61.1	**Wired**	**8.6%**	**17.0%**
61.11	**Landline telephone**	**5.6%**	**10.3%**
61.11.1	*Low demand*	*2.7%*	*5.6%*
61.11.2	*Standard demand*	*2.0%*	*3.0%*
61.11.3	*High demand*	*0.9%*	*1.7%*
61.12	**Internet**	**3.0%**	**6.7%**
61.12.1	*Low demand*	*0.3%*	*0.5%*
61.12.2	*Standard demand*	*1.8%*	*3.9%*
61.12.3	*High demand*	*0.9%*	*2.4%*
61.2	**Mobile and mobile internet**	**38.6%**	**31.1%**
61.21	**Mobile**	**38.1%**	**29.6%**
61.21.1	*Low demand*	*13.7%*	*18.7%*
61.21.2	*Standard demand*	*14.8%*	*7.7%*
61.21.3	*High demand*	*9.6%*	*3.2%*
61.22	**Mobile internet**	**0.5%**	**1.5%**
61.22.1	*Low demand*	*0.3%*	*0.9%*
61.22.2	*Standard demand*	*0.1%*	*0.4%*
61.22.3	*High demand*	*0.1%*	*0.2%*
61.4	**Combined offers for landline and mobile networks**	**52.8%**	**51.9%**
61.41	Combined offer consisting of 2 service types	6.0%	5.5%
61.42	Combined offer consisting of 3 service types	17.6%	5.9%
61.43	Combined offer consisting of 4 service types	17.3%	6.2%
61.44	Global combined offer	11.9%	34.3%

* B2B: Beneficiaries are SMEs (all positions) and big businesses (only position 61.44).

Computer consultancy and information services

Metadata

NOGA 62–63

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes the following activities in the field of information technology: – Writing, modifying, testing and supporting software – Planning and designing computer systems that integrate computer hardware, software and communication technologies – On-site management and operation of clients' computer systems and/or data processing facilities	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 29.4 bn *

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Web portals; news agency activities
Considered client groups	B2B*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries, business sectors and service types

* While export prices (B2E) are surveyed, they are not included in the index calculations due to their low level of representativeness.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	CHF 8.22 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	28%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 38% 1–6: 55% 1–10: 65% 1–20: 76%

* Base: List of members of the industry associations Swico, simsa, GRI, SwissICT and asut.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		– Transaction prices – Component pricing – Model pricing – Charge-out rates
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per hour of work, per defined service bundle and service volume
	Response rate, as %	72%
	Weighting variables	Turnover and turnover shares
	Response rate, as %	78%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 650

Source: FSO

Computer consultancy and information services

Metadata

NOGA 62–63

Weighting		
Variables	Sub-industries and business sectors Service types	Total turnover for the most aggregated levels of the structure and estimated turnover per position based on information provided by the reporting points for the finer levels.
	Reporting points	Full-time equivalents
Weighting of the reporting points		For the businesses taking part to the survey the turnover of the individual index positions is estimated and then allocated to eight different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Price survey; expert proposal; STATENT; Statistics of the value added tax

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	March to May
	Prices reference period	March
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2013
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
62–63	**Computer consultancy and information services***	**100.00%**
62	**Computer programming, consultancy and related activities**	**93.03%**
62.01	**Computer programming activities**	**40.55%**
62.01.1	Order software	32.22%
62.01.2	Standard software	8.33%
62.02	**Computer consultancy activities**	**44.25%**
62.02.1	Consultancy for procurement of hardware and software	8.53%
62.02.2	Expertise on systems integration	35.72%
62.03, 62.09	**Hardware and software services: Operation/ support/installation/maintenance**	**8.23%**
62.03	Operation/support/maintenance Client computing systems and networks	0.40%
62.09	Installation works on the computing systems	7.83%
63	**Information service activities**	**6.97%**
63.11	**IT infrastructure services**	**6.97%**
63.11.1	Infrastructure services	5.16%
63.11.2	Platform services	1.27%
63.11.3	Software services	0.54%

* This exclusively concerns services performed for business clients domestically. While export prices (B2E) are also surveyed, they are not included in the index calculations due to insufficient representativeness of the price data. The private households client group (B2C) is proportionally not important enough to justify its integration into the price survey.

NOGA section M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

Legal activities: lawyers offices

Metadata **NOGA 69.10.1**

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes legal representation of one party's interest against another party, whether or not before courts or other judicial bodies by, or under supervision of, persons who are members of the bar, e.g. advice and representation in civil cases, criminal cases and in connection with employment disputes. The industry does not include law court activities.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 3.0 bn*

* Rough estimate: approx. 80% of the turnover is accounted for by legal activities according to the value added statistics. Attorney and notary activities are not reported separately according to NOGA, BER, STATENT and value added statistics. In Switzerland, there are a number of businesses that are active in both fields of activity.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal
Breakdown of the industry by…	Type of services and work categories

* The data available do not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities. According to expert opinion, however, the prices for both client groups run roughly parallel to each other.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (Attorney practices)
Sample turnover	–
Coverage level of sample, as %	–
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the FTE total of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 24% 1–6: 39% 1–10: 54% 1–20: 65%

* Base: Turnover and FTEs of attorney practices included in the list of members of the industry associations.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Charge-out rates
Surveyed variables	Price information	Hourly fee per type of service and work category
	Response rate, as %	approx. 78%
	Weighting variables	Full-time equivalents and hours of work by index positions
	Response rate, as %	approx. 21%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 2000*

* This number includes data on the standard rate, minimum and maximum fee.

Source: FSO

Legal activities: lawyers offices

Metadata **NOGA 69.10.1**

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimates of the relative shares of hours worked by index positions
	Reporting points	– Turnover shares attorney, notary, other – Number of full-time and part-time jobs – Billable hours worked
Weighting of the reporting points		For the businesses taking part in the survey the turnover of the individual index positions is estimated and then allocated to eight different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Price survey; expert proposal; STATENT; BER

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	November and December
	Prices reference period	November
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2013
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
69.10.1	**Legal activities: lawyers offices***	**100.00%**
69.10.11	**Forensic, not official**	**31.51%**
69.10.11.1	**Partner / associate / consultant**	**13.97%**
69.10.11.11	*Standard rate*	*8.37%*
69.10.11.12-13	*Minimum and maximum together **	*5.60%*
69.10.11.2	**Legal staff with attorney license**	**12.76%**
69.10.11.21	*Standard rate*	*7.66%*
69.10.11.22-23	*Minimum and maximum together**	*5.10%*
69.10.11.3	**Legal staff without attorney license**	**4.78%**
69.10.11.31	*Standard rate*	*2.87%*
69.10.11.32-33	*Minimum and maximum together**	*1.91%*
69.10.12	**Forensic, official ****	**3.68%**
69.10.12.1	**Partner / associate / consultant**	**1.79%**
69.10.12.11	*Standard rate*	*1.08%*
69.10.12.11-12	*Minimum and maximum together**	*0.71%*
69.10.12.2	**Legal staff with attorney license**	**1.07%**
69.10.12.21	*Standard rate*	*0.65%*
69.10.12.22-23	*Minimum and maximum together**	*0.42%*

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
69.10.12.3	**Legal staff without attorney license**	**0.82%**
69.10.12.31	*Standard rate*	*0.50%*
69.10.12.32-33	*Minimum and maximum together**	*0.32%*
69.10.13	**Consultative (non-forensic)**	**64.81%**
69.10.13.1	**Partner / associate / consultant**	**25.96%**
69.10.13.11	*Standard rate*	*15.58%*
69.10.13.12-13	*Minimum and maximum together**	*10.38%*
69.10.13.2	**Legal staff with attorney license**	**28.31%**
69.10.13.21	*Standard rate*	*16.99%*
69.10.13.22-23	*Minimum and maximum together**	*11.32%*
69.10.13.3	**Legal staff without attorney license**	**10.54%**
69.10.13.31	*Standard rate*	*6.32%*
69.10.13.32-33	*Minimum and maximum together**	*4.22%*

* Within one index position, minimum and maximum are equally weighted.

** The term "forensic-official" includes official defence, free legal representation and the criminal defence emergency service.

Legal activities: notary

Metadata

NOGA 69.10.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes the writing of legal documents, e.g. articles of incorporation, partnership agreements or similar documents in connection with the creation on a companies, patents and copyrights, preparation of deeds, wills, trusts, etc.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.8 bn*

* Rough estimate: approx. 20% of the turnover is accounted for by legal activities according to the value added statistics. Attorney and notary activities are not reported separately according to NOGA, BER, STATENT and value added statistics. In Switzerland, there are a number of businesses that are active in both fields of activity.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal
Breakdown of the industry by…	Type of services and notarial categories

* The data available do not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities for positions 69.10.21 and 69.10.25. According to expert opinion, however, the prices for both client groups run roughly parallel to each other.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Cantons**
Sample turnover	–
Coverage level of sample, as %	–
Cumulated share of the cantons with the highest GDP in the sample total (multi-year average)	1–2: 54% 1–3: 67% 1–4: 78% 1–5: 86%

* Base: Representative cantons with usable data for the three notary types.
** The price survey is not carried out at business level (notary practices), but at cantonal level (cantonal rate regulations; notifications of cantonal notary associations).

Price survey		
Survey types		Analysis and evaluation of Cantons rate regulations, thresholds and assessment bases; deflation adjustment
Survey methods		– Model pricing (types of performance) – Charge-out rates (time and expense account)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices and time rates by canton, service type and notarial type
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		66

Source: FSO

Legal activities: notary

Metadata

NOGA 69.10.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimates of the relative shares of the types of services and notary type (every five years) on the basis of turnover estimates
	Reporting points	Cantonal GDP (every five years)
Weighting of the reporting points		For each notary type, each cantons concerned represent a size class.
Sources		Cantonal regulations on fees; indications of cantonal notaries associations; FSO: CPI; real estate price index (private businesses); national accounts; external experts

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	November to February*
	Prices reference period	November
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2013
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

* Nominal price development: November to January; deflators: February.

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, notary type	Weights
69.10.2	**Legal activities: notary**	**100.0%**
69.10.21	**Property law (B2B and B2C)**	**60.0%**
69.10.21.1	*Self-employed notary*	*33.2%*
69.10.21.2	*Official notary*	*14.7%*
69.10.21.3	*Mixed notary*	*12.1%*
69.10.22	**Succession law (B2C)**	**8.0%**
69.10.22.1	*Self-employed notary*	*4.4%*
69.10.22.2	*Official notary*	*2.0%*
69.10.22.3	*Mixed notary*	*1.6%*
69.10.23	**Company law (B2B)**	**9.0%**
69.10.23.1	*Self-employed notary*	*5.0%*
69.10.23.2	*Official notary*	*2.2%*
69.10.23.3	*Mixed notary*	*1.8%*
69.10.24	**Family law (B2B)**	**4.00%**
69.10.24.1	*Self-employed notary*	*2.20%*
69.10.24.2	*Official notary*	*1.00%*
69.10.24.3	*Mixed notary*	*0.80%*
69.10.25	**Other services (B2B and B2C) ***	**19.0%**
69.10.25.1	*Self-employed notary*	*10.5%*
69.10.25.2	*Official notary*	*4.7%*
69.10.25.3	*Mixed notary*	*3.8%*

* Time and expense account (charge-out rates or fee rates).

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy

Metadata

NOGA 69.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	

The industry includes:
- Preparation or auditing of financial accounts
- Examination of accounts and certification of their accuracy
- Preparation of personal and business income tax reports
- Advisory and representation activities on behalf of clients before tax authorities

The industry does not include:
- data-processing and tabulation activities; management consultancy on accounting systems, budgetary control procedures; bill collection

Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 7.2 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (industry association)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Type of services and work categories

* The data available do not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities. According to expert opinion, however, the prices for both client groups run roughly parallel to each other.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 0.9 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 12.5%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the FTE total of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 57% 1–6: 80% 1–10: 85% 1–20: 88%

* Base: Turnover classes, turnover shares and FTEs (or number of full-time and part-time jobs) of businesses that are on the member lists of the industry associations.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Charge-out rates
Surveyed variables	Price information	Hourly rate per type of service and work category
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
	Weighting variables	Full-time equivalents, working hours and turnover shares by index positions
	Response rate, as %	approx. 77%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 4800*

* This number includes data on the standard rate, minimum and maximum fee.

Source: FSO

Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy

Metadata

NOGA 69.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimates of relative shares of hours worked by index positions
	Reporting points	– Turnover size categories (survey) – Shares in turnover, full-time equivalents and number of full-time and part-time jobs according to types of services and work categories
Weighting of the reporting points		For the businesses taking part in the survey the turnover of the individual index positions is estimated and then allocated to eight different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Price survey; expert proposal; BER; STATENT

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	November and December
	Prices reference period	November
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2013
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
69.20	**Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy***	**100.00%**
69.20.1	**Accountancy**	**15.50%**
69.20.11	**Partner**	**2.93%**
69.20.11.1	*Standard rate*	*1.76%*
69.20.11.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.17%*
69.20.12	**Experts and mandate executives**	**4.29%**
69.20.12.1	*Standard rate*	*2.57%*
69.20.12.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.72%*
69.20.13	**Employee with higher diploma**	**3.85%**
69.20.13.1	*Standard rate*	*2.31%*
69.20.13.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.54%*
69.20.14	**Processing / administration**	**4.43%**
69.20.14.1	*Standard rate*	*2.66%*
69.20.14.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.77%*
69.20.2	**Auditing**	**38.22%**
69.20.21	**Partner**	**3.94%**
69.20.21.1	*Standard rate*	*2.36%*
69.20.21.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.58%*
69.20.22	**Experts and mandate executives**	**12.00%**
69.20.22.1	*Standard rate*	*7.20%*
69.20.22.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*4.80%*
69.20.23	**Employee with higher diploma**	**11.06%**
69.20.23.1	*Standard rate*	*6.64%*
69.20.23.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*4.42%*
69.20.24	**Processing / administration**	**11.22%**
69.20.24.1	*Standard rate*	*6.73%*
69.20.24.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*4.49%*
69.20.3	**Tax consultancy**	**21.03%**
69.20.31	**Partner**	**2.82%**
69.20.31.1	*Standard rate*	*1.69%*
69.20.31.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*1.13%*
69.20.32	**Experts and mandate executives**	**6.41%**
69.20.32.1	*Standard rate*	*3.85%*
69.20.32.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*2.56%*
69.20.33	**Employee with higher diploma**	**6.17%**
69.20.33.1	*Standard rate*	*3.70%*
69.20.33.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*2.47%*
69.20.34	**Processing / administration**	**5.63%**
69.20.34.1	*Standard rate*	*3.38%*
69.20.34.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*2.25%*
69.20.4	**Business consultancy**	**25.25%**
69.20.41	**Partner**	**2.00%**
69.20.41.1	*Standard rate*	*1.20%*
69.20.41.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*0.80%*
69.20.42	**Experts and mandate executives**	**8.91%**
69.20.42.1	*Standard rate*	*5.35%*
69.20.42.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*3.56%*
69.20.43	**Employee with higher diploma**	**8.49%**
69.20.43.1	*Standard rate*	*5.09%*
69.20.43.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*3.40%*
69.20.44	**Processing / administration**	**5.85%**
69.20.44.1	*Standard rate*	*3.51%*
69.20.44.2-3	*Minimum and maximum together **	*2.34%*

* Within one index position, minimum and maximum are equally weighted.

Public relations and communication

Metadata

NOGA 70.21

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes the provision of advice, guidance and operational assistance, including lobbying activities, to businesses and other organisations on public relations and communication. This industry does not include advertising agencies and media representation services, market research and public opinion polling.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.4 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (associations)
Breakdown of the industry by…	SMEs and large businesses, type of services and work categories

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Contact with all members through both industry associations*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (agencies)
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 0.2 (pr suisse: 0.1; BPRA: 0.1) bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 50%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Small agencies (pr suisse)** 1–3: 6% 1–6: 12% 1–10: 17% 1–20: 27% Large agencies (BPRA)** 1–3: 12% 1–6: 24% 1–10: 36% 1–20: 50%

* Base: Member lists from pr suisse and BPRA.
** Small agencies may also include a few members of BPRA and large agencies may include a few members of pr suisse.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct surveys in businesses (agencies) through business associations*
Survey methods		– pr suisse: Transaction prices; Model pricing – BPRA: Charge-out rates
Surveyed variables	Price information	– pr suisse: Hourly rates per type of service – BPRA: Hourly rate per work category
	Response rate, as %	Unknown since the surveys are carried out directly by the associations and only the completed forms are returned to the FSO.
	Weighting variables	Turnover shares by index positions
	Response rate, as %	Unknown since the surveys are carried out directly by the associations and only the completed forms are returned to the FSO.
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 1800 (pr suisse: 1500; BPRA: 300**)

* Price surveys and structures are combined following completion of the surveys. The FSO receives the anonymised questionnaires of the participating agencies from pr suisse and BPRA.
* This number includes data on the minimum and maximum fee.

Source: FSO

Public relations and communication

Metadata

NOGA 70.21

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimates of the relative shares of turnover of the service types and professional positions
	Reporting points	– pr suisse and BPRA: Turnover classes – pr suisse: Turnover shares by service type – BPRA: Turnover shares per work category
Weighting of the reporting points		For the businesses taking part in the survey the turnover of the individual index positions is estimated and then allocated to eight different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Combined price and structural survey from the FSO and industry associations

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	March to May
	Prices reference period	March
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2011
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
70.21	**Public relations and communication**	**100.00%**
70.21.1	**Smaller PR service providers**	**50.00%**
70.21.11	**Communication services**	**24.67%**
70.21.11.1	*Strategy-communication (development of an annual PR concept)*	*5.34%*
70.21.11.2	*Corporate Communication*	*4.11%*
70.21.11.3	*Internal communication*	*1.65%*
70.21.11.4	*Online communication (website creation)*	*2.27%*
70.21.11.5	*Event communication*	*2.44%*
70.21.11.6	*Crisis communication*	*1.76%*
70.21.11.7	*Brand management*	*1.26%*
70.21.11.8	*Public affairs*	*2.14%*
70.21.11.9	*Investor relations, financial communication, sponsoring, etc.*	*3.70%*
70.21.12	**Media relations and publications**	**18.70%**
70.21.12.1	*Organisation/implementation of national media conferences*	*1.18%*
70.21.12.2	*Organisation/implementation of local media conferences*	*0.90%*
70.21.12.3	*Production and distribution of a press release*	*3.54%*
70.21.12.4	*Production of specialist articles*	*2.35%*
70.21.12.5	*/Creation / writing of a company profile and corporate brochures*	*2.04%*
70.21.12.6	*Writing of newsletters that are published on a regular basis*	*2.15%*
70.21.12.7	*/Creation / writing of contributions to journals marking an anniversary, etc.*	*1.69%*
70.21.12.8	*Creation/writing of contributions for websites*	*2.49%*
70.21.12.9	*Creation/writing of contributions for the internet and the intranet*	*2.36%*
70.21.13	**Sponsoring and other services**	**6.63%**
70.21.13.1	*Organisation/hosting of events*	*2.74%*
70.21.13.2	*Media relations for an event*	*3.26%*
70.21.13.3	*Sponsoring (search, organisation, supervision)*	*0.63%*
70.21.2	**Larger PR service providers**	**50.00%**
70.21.21	**Board of management**	**6.62%**
70.21.21.1	*Minimum hourly rate**	*3.31%*
70.21.21.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*3.31%*
70.21.22	**/Head of communication team / division management**	**4.40%**
70.21.22.1	*Minimum hourly rate **	*2.20%*
70.21.22.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*2.20%*
70.21.23	**Communications**	**21.44%**
70.21.23.1	*Minimum hourly rate **	*10.72%*
70.21.23.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*10.72%*
70.21.24	**Editor/junior**	**9.90%**
70.21.24.1	*Minimum hourly rate**	*4.95%*
70.21.24.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*4.95%*
70.21.25	**Assistance/ project management**	**5.14%**
70.21.25.1	*Minimum hourly rate**	*2.57%*
70.21.25.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*2.57%*
70.21.26	**Administration**	**2.50%**
70.21.26.1	*Minimum hourly rate **	*1.25%*
70.21.26.2	*Maximum hourly rate**	*1.25%*

* As there are no data available on the distribution or variation of prices, the minimum and maximum within an index position are equally weighted.

Business consultancy

Metadata

NOGA 70.22

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes the provision of advice, guidance and operational assistance to businesses and other organisations on management issues, such as: corporate strategic and organisational planning; business process re-engineering; change management and cost reduction; marketing objectives and policies; human resource policies, practices and planning; compensation and retirement strategies; production scheduling and control planning. These services dedicated to businesses may include advice, guidance or operational assistance to businesses and the public service regarding: – Design of accounting methods or procedures, cost accounting programmes, budgetary control procedures – Advice and help to businesses and public services in planning, organisation, efficiency and control, management information, etc. The industry does not include: – Other advisory activities; design of computer software for accounting systems	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 5.2 bn*

* Estimate

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (association)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Work categories

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Contact with all members through the industry association*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (agencies)
Sample turnover	CHF 0.5 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 10%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 58% 1–6: 78% 1–10: 88% 1–20: 95%

* Base: Member list of the professionnal association ASCO.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct surveys in businesses (agencies) through the business association*
Survey methods		Charge-out rates by work categories
Surveyed variables	Price information	Daily rate (fees) per work category
	Response rate, as %	Unknown since the surveys are carried out directly by the associations and only the completed forms are returned to the FSO.
	Weighting variables	Turnover shares by index positions
	Response rate, as %	Unknown since the surveys are carried out directly by the associations and only the completed forms are returned to the FSO.
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 360**

* ASCO annual market study (e-survey and personal interviews). Once the surveys have been completed, the FSO receives a table with the detailed anonymised results from ASCO.
** This number includes data on the minimum and maximum fee.

Source: FSO

Business consultancy

Metadata

NOGA 70.22

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Estimates of the relative shares of turnover of the professional positions
	Reporting points	Turnover (values); FTEs (size categories); daily rates per work category
Weighting of the reporting points		For the businesses taking part in the survey the turnover of the individual index positions is estimated and then allocated to nine different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		ASCO market study with additional questions for the FSO's Producer Price Statistics

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	March to June
	Prices reference period	March
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2012
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
70.22	**Business consultancy**	**100,00%**
70.22.1	**Partner**	**38,50%**
70.22.11	*Minimum daily rate ** *	*19,25%*
70.22.12	*Maximum daily rate ** *	*19,25%*
70.22.2	**Project manager**	**23,00%**
70.22.21	*Minimum daily rate ** *	*11,50%*
70.22.22	*Maximum daily rate ** *	*11,50%*
70.22.3	**Senior advisor**	**21,50%**
70.22.31	*Minimum daily rate ** *	*10,75%*
70.22.32	*Maximum daily rate ** *	*10,75%*
70.22.4	**Advisor**	**17,00%**
70.22.41	*Minimum daily rate ** *	*8,50%*
70.22.42	*Maximum daily rate ** *	*8,50%*

* According to ASCO, no breakdown by service type may be done in this industry. For this reason, the SPPI only distinguishes between various work categories and minimum and maximum daily rates.

** As there are no data available on the distribution or variation of prices, the minimum and maximum within an index position are equally weighted.

Architectural and engineering activities

Metadata

NOGA 71.1

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	

– Architectural activities: Architectural consulting activities, studies and advice, building design and drafting, construction supervision, general planning, city planning, aesthetic planning and design of parks, commercial zones, residential zones, etc., by landscape architects.
– Engineering activities: Specialism in structural and civil engineering projects such as buildings, bridges, tunnels, roads, etc., elaboration of projects using air conditioning, refrigeration, acoustic insulation (heating, air conditioning, electrical installation, sound insulation, etc.), surveyors, specialism in sanitary and pollution control engineering, geological surveying, technical activities of consultants others than engineers.

Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 18.8 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	– Town and country planning and surveyors – Technical activities of consultants other than engineers
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries, service types and projects

* No B2B – B2C subdivision possible.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (offices)
Sample turnover	–
Coverage level of sample, as %	–
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Unknown

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Fees
	Response rate, as %	– Architects: 53.6% – Civil Engineers: 57.0% – Building technology engineers: 56.1%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		> 1000

Source: FSO

Architectural and engineering activities

Metadata

NOGA 71.1

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Fees (as a replacement indicator for turnover)
	Reporting points	The reporting points are not weighted
Weighting of the reporting points		The reporting points are not weighted because the industry has only few medium and large businesses that all take part in the surveys. Very small companies are not considered.
Sources		Breakdown of the reference objects services*

* See: BFS (2016), «Schweizerische Baupreisstatistik. Oktober 2015=100, Methodische Grundlagen», Kap. 2.2.3.3, s.13
https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/preise/baupreise.assetdetail.1682073.html

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	None*
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	No

* There is no need for intermediate aggregation businesses are not weighted in this industry (neither individually nor by size classes).

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Twice-yearly
	Survey date	March/April and September/October
	Prices reference period	January-April and July-October
Update of weighting values		Every five years
Indices go back to the year …		2002
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
71.1	**Architectural and engineering activities**	**100,00%**
71.11	**Architectural activities**	**66,19%**
71.11.1	**Architect**	**66,19%**
71.12	**Engineering activities**	**33,81%**
71.12.1	**Construction engineering**	**24,13%**
71.12.2	**Electrical engineering**	**3,02%**
71.12.3	**HVCC engineer ***	**5,27%**
71.12.4	**Sanitary engineer**	**1,39%**

* HVCC = heating, ventilation, climate, cold.

Technical controls: vehicle inspection

Metadata

NOGA 71.20.1

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
Item 71.20.1 is not shown separately in the NOGA. The entire industry 71.20 covers: – Physical, chemical and other analytical testing of materials and products – Certification of products (including motor vehicles, nuclear plants, etc.) – Periodic technical controls of motor vehicles – Testing with use of models or mock-ups (e.g. of aircraft, ships, dams, etc.) – Operation of police laboratories This industry does not include the testing of animal specimens, diagnostic imaging, testing and analysis of medical and dental specimens.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.1 bn*

* Own estimate based on price surveys, the statistics of the cantonal authorities on road vehicles and the statistics of road vehicles newly registered in the cantons.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	All activities listed above with the exception of vehicle controls
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Forms and additional information from the cantonal automobile offices
Breakdown of the industry by…	Client groups, service types and vehicle types

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Cantons
Sample turnover	CHF 0.5 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	96%
Cumulated share of the largest cantons in terms of turnover in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 38% 1–6: 59% 1–9: 77% 1–12: 87%

* All cantonal automobile offices are surveyed with the exception of the very small cantons (OW, NW and AI).

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey of the cantonal automobile offices
Survey methods		Transaction prices (= List prices)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Tariffs for vehicle controls by vehicle type and by first registration and periodic controls
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		> 300

Source: FSO

Technical controls: vehicle inspection

Metadata

NOGA 71.20.1

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates: Price x amount (= testing tariffs according to the price survey x road vehicle stock or newly registered road vehicles according to the FSO statistics concerned)
	Reporting points (cantons)	Turnover estimates: Price x amount (= testing tariffs according to the price survey x road vehicle stock or newly registered road vehicles according to the FSO statistics concerned)
Weighting of the reporting points		The turnover of the individual index positions is estimated for the cantons taking part in the survey. Since the survey only covers 21 reporting points and the fees reflect the transport policy of the respective canton, no size categories are formed. Instead, the effective weightings – e.g. the estimated turnover – at the most detailed index position level are used for all cantons involved in the survey.
Sources		Statistics on road vehicle stock; statistics on new registrations of road vehicles; price survey

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	December and January
	Prices reference period	January
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2009
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
71.20.1	**Technical controls: vehicle inspection***	**100.00%**
71.20.11	**Testing of private vehicles**	**79.80%**
71.20.11.1	**First registrations**	**21.23%**
71.20.11.11	*(Light) passenger cars*	*20.23%*
71.20.11.12	*Trailers for private trips*	*1.00%*
71.20.11.2	**Periodic checks**	**58.57%**
71.20.11.21	*(Light) passenger cars*	*55.20%*
71.20.11.22	*Trailers for private trips*	*3.37%*
71.20.12	**Testing of business vehicles**	**20.20%**
71.20.12.1	**First registrations**	**5.82%**
71.20.12.11	*Small buses and delivery vans*	*2.72%*
71.20.12.12	*Lorries and road tractors*	*1.04%*
71.20.12.13	*Company cars (cars) and articulated buses*	*0.37%*
71.20.12.14	*Agricultural and industrial vehicles*	*0.69%*
71.20.12.15	*Trailers for professional trips*	*1.00%*
71.20.12.2	**Periodic checks**	**14.38%**
71.20.12.21	*Small buses and delivery vans*	*5.06%*
71.20.12.22	*Lorries and road tractors*	*1.70%*
71.20.12.23	*Company cars, cars and articulated buses*	*0.56%*
71.20.12.24	*Agricultural and industrial vehicles*	*3.68%*
71.20.12.25	*Trailers for professional trips*	*3.38%*

* NOGA item 71.20 includes technical, chemical and physical analytical testing whereby vehicle tests fall under technical monitoring. The other technical, chemical and physical tests are generally of individual character. No representative price index can be formed in such cases as by definition they are based on standardised services.

Sale of advertising spaces

Metadata

NOGA 73.12

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
This industry includes media representation, i.e. sale or re-sale of time and space for various media soliciting advertising. This industry does not include sale of advertising time or space directly by owners of the time or space and public-relations activities.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 5.0 bn*

* According to Media Focus (gross advertising turnover).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Online, ad-screen, cinema, teletext, fair, neon and direct advertising*
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Internet publications from associations (Media Focus, WEMF, VSW, etc.)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Media forms and individual media

* While the importance of online and internet advertising is increasing, it is difficult to capture from a price-statistics perspective, since the individual media active in this sub-industry do not offer any standardised services.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (media)
Sample turnover (media categories)	– Print: CHF 1.1 bn – TV: CHF 1.5 bn – Radio: CHF 0.2 bn – Poster: Not determinable
Coverage level of sample, as %	– Print: approx. 50% – TV: approx. 95% – Radio: approx. 99% – Poster: Not determinable
Cumulated share of the largest medias in terms of turnover in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Print: 1–3: 36%, 1–6: 48%, 1–9: 58%, 1–12: 66%, 1–15: 72%, 1–18: 77% TV: 1–3: 36%, 1–6: 62%, 1–9: 79%, 1–12: 91%, 1–15: 96%, 1–18: 99% Radio: 1–3: 30%, 1–6: 51%, 1–9: 67%, 1–12: 78%, 1–15: 88%, 1–18: 96%

* Base: Turnover of individual media (print, TV and Radio); quantity statistics (print, TV and radio, provided no turnover data are available); other indicators (poster advertising).

Price survey		
Survey types		Internet survey (print, poster); price lists (TV, radio)
Survey methods		List prices
Surveyed variables	Price information	– Gross prices (exkl. discounts) – Print: Per page (not colour) – TV: Per 30 seconds – Radio: Per second – Poster: Per area and display period
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 110 (Print: 45; TV: 20; radio: 20; poster: 25)

Source: FSO

Sale of advertising spaces

Metadata

NOGA 73.12

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Gross turnover according to Media Focus and net turnover according to WEMF
	Reporting points (businesses)	Gross turnover according to Media Focus; replacement indicators (quantity statistics)
Weighting of the reporting points		The turnover partly collected by Media Focus and partly estimated by the volume indicators of the individual media represented in the price survey are allocated ten different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Price survey (print: vsw; TV and radio: Goldbach Media AG; poster: apg and Clear Channel); turnover: Media Focus and WEMF AG for advertising media research

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	June / July
	Prices reference period	Previous calendar year
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2014
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
73.12	**Sale of advertising spaces**	**100.0%**
73.12.1	**Print advertising**	**50.0%**
73.12.11	**Daily, weekly and Sunday press**	**31.9%**
73.12.11.1	*Daily and weekly press, sold*	*19.7%*
73.12.11.2	*Daily and weekly press, free*	*8.6%*
73.12.11.3	*Sunday press*	*3.6%*
73.12.12	**Other print advertising**	**18.1%**
73.12.12.1	*General public press*	*12.1%*
73.12.12.2	*Women's and family press*	*1.5%*
73.12.12.3	*Financial and business press*	*1.1%*
73.12.12.4	*Special press (member and association magazines)*	*3.4%*
73.12.2	**TV and radio advertising**	**39.0%**
73.12.21	*TV advertising (excl. sponsoring)*	*35.2%*
73.12.21.1	*Public broadcasters*	*15.0%*
73.12.21.2	*Private Swiss broadcasters*	*5.0%*
73.12.21.3	*Private foreign advertising windows*	*15.2%*
73.12.22	**Radio advertising**	**3.8%**
73.12.22.1	*Private broadcasters*	*3.8%*
73.12.3	**Outdoor advertising**	**11.0%**
73.12.31	**Poster advertising**	**11.0%**
73.12.31.1	*Major cities **	*2.2%*
73.12.31.2	*Larger urban zones **	*2.2%*
73.12.31.3	*Roads **	*2.2%*
73.12.31.4	*Railways **	*2.2%*
73.12.31.5	*Shopping centres and points of sale (POS) **	*2.2%*

* The sub-items of poster advertising are given the same weighting because their turnover shares cannot be determined.

Market research and public opinion polling

Metadata

NOGA 73.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
This industry includes: – Investigation into market potential, awareness, acceptance and familiarity of goods and services. The buying habits of consumers for the purpose of sales promotion and development of new goods and services, including statistical analyses of the results – Investigation into collective opinions of the public about political, economic and social issues and statistical analysis thereof	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.5 bn*

* Pursuant to the value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Panel surveys, desk research, evaluations, in-depth interviews, mystery shopping, etc.*
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Proposition of the branch association
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries, service types and work categories (charge-out rates)

* While the listed performance types are specified by the Swiss professionnal association vsms, they are excluded from the project selection by the international professionnal association ESOMAR and are therefore also not represented in the SPPI. The same applies for the survey methods of the written-postal questionnaire, which still currently covers roughly 5% of the entire industry turnover in Switzerland.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses (agencies)
Sample turnover	Not determinable**
Coverage level of sample, as %	Not determinable**
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 62% 1–6: 79% 1–9: 93% 1–12: 97%

* Base: List of members of the "vsms Swiss Interview Institute" collective mark.
** The part of the industry considered in the SPPI is not listed separately in the NOGA and in STATENT. The weighting of the remaining part of the industry that is not considered in the SPPI is relatively large (panel surveys).

Price survey		
Survey types		– Direct survey in agencies (Ad-hoc surveys; charge-out rates) – Internet survey (omnibus survey)
Survey methods		– Model pricing (ad-hoc surveys) – List prices (omnibus survey) – Charge-out rates (work categories; surveyed by ESOMAR)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per project and frequency of projects carried out
	Response rate, as %	100%
	Weighting variables	Average number of projects per index position per year
	Response rate, as %	100%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		155

Source: FSO

Market research and public opinion polling

Metadata

NOGA 73.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	– Rough breakdown by ad-hoc surveys and omnibus questionnaires as well as turnover shares from face-to-face, telephone and internet surveys in accordance with vsms – Further breakdown for ad-hoc surveys: Price x quantity (“Project prices” x “Project frequency”)
	Reporting points (agencies)	Full-time equivalents pursuant to BER; individual turnover data pursuant to vsms
Weighting of the reporting points		For the companies taking part in the survey, the turnover is estimated at index position level by using the data on project frequency and prices obtained from the survey (information on project frequency is also requested by ESOMAR). The estimated values are then allocated to eight different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		– vsms (Swiss Association for Market and Social Research): Data in the yearbook – FSO price survey (project frequency) – BER (FTE by agencies)

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	February to April
	Prices reference period	February
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2009
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
73.20	**Market research and public opinion polling**	**100.00%**
73.20.1	**Ad-hoc surveys**	**95.00%**
73.20.11	**Personal interview (“face-to-face”)**	**19.00%**
73.20.11.1	**Personal interview at home**	**4.17%**
73.20.11.11	*Project I: Consumer behaviour for a chocolate product*	*3.16%*
73.20.11.11.1	Interview of 15 minutes	1.41%
73.20.11.11.2	Interview of 25 minutes	1.75%
73.20.11.12	*Project II: Monitoring study on washing powder*	*1.01%*
73.20.11.2	**Personal interview in the urban centre**	**5.50%**
73.20.11.21	*Project I: Consumer behaviour for a chocolate product*	*4.46%*
73.20.11.21.1	Interview of 15 minutes	1.83%
73.20.11.21.2	Interview of 25 minutes	2.63%
73.20.11.22	*Project III: Test for advert in a central location*	*1.04%*
73.20.11.3	**Personal interview: Discussion groups**	**9.33%**
73.20.11.31	*Project IV: Users of banking services*	*9.33%*
73.20.12	**Telephone interview / survey**	**38.00%**
73.20.12.1	**Telephone interview / survey**	**38.00%**
73.20.12.11	*Project I: Consumer behaviour for a chocolate product*	*24.38%*
73.20.12.11.1	Interview of 15 minutes	14.06%
73.20.12.11.2	Interview of 25 minutes	10.32%
73.20.12.12	*Project II: Monitoring study on washing powder*	*5.33%*
73.20.12.13	*Project VII: B2B survey on PCs*	*8.29%*
73.20.12.13.1	Client sample	3.48%
73.20.12.13.2	Sample of companies	4.81%
73.20.13	**Online access panel, online discussions, smartphone**	**38.00%**
73.20.13.1	**Online access panel**	**33.60%**
73.20.13.11	*Project I: Consumer behaviour for a chocolate product*	*17.81%*
73.20.13.11.1	Interview of 15 minutes	9.12%
73.20.13.11.2	Interview of 25 minutes	8.69%
73.20.13.12	*Project II: Monitoring study on washing powder*	*6.22%*
73.20.13.13	*Project III: Test for advert in a central location*	*3.97%*
73.20.13.14	*Project VII: B2B survey on PCs*	*5.60%*
73.20.13.2	**Online discussion groups**	**2.55%**
73.20.13.21	*Project IV: Users of banking services*	*1.02%*
73.20.13.22	*Project V: Online discussion about a family mealtime*	*1.53%*
73.20.13.3	**Online interview by smartphone**	**1.85%**
73.20.13.31	*Online interview by smartphone*	*1.85%*
73.20.2	**Omnibus questionnaires (multi-topic questionnaires)**	**5.00%**
73.20.21	**CATI (telephone interview)**	**2.50%**
73.20.21.1	**Closed-ended questions (3 answers)**	**...**
73.20.21.11-12	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.21.2	**Semi-open questions (incl. coding)**	**...**
73.20.21.21-22	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.21.3	**Open questions**	**...**
73.20.21.31-32	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.22	**CAWI (online questionnaire, web-based)**	**2.50%**
73.20.22.1	**Closed-ended questions (up to 12 answers maximum)**	**...**
73.20.22.11-12	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.22.2	**Scaled-response questions (up to 3 statements)**	**...**
73.20.22.21-22	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.22.3	**Simple open questions (e.g. list of trademarks)**	**...**
73.20.22.31-32	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*
73.20.22.4	**Complex open questions (e.g. opinions)**	**...**
73.20.22.41-42	*500 interviews / 1000 interviews*	*...*

NOGA section N: Administrative and support service activities

Car rental

Metadata

NOGA 77.11

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
This industry includes the renting and operational leasing of passenger cars and other light motor vehicles (with a weight not exceeding 3.5 tons) without driver. This industry does not include renting or leasing of cars or light motor vehicles with driver. Pursuant to the definition, car rental with stays abroad are not recorded in the SPPI.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.5 bn*

* Pursuant to the survey of the Swiss car rental association (AVS).

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	– Leasing – Rental of sports cars, vintage cars, limousines and other luxury cars
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (industry association)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Private and business trips, classic car rental and Mobility car sharing, price ranges and rental stations

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 0.34 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 68%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 76% 1–5: 96%

* Base: Member list of the car rental association Switzerland (AVS) and turnover pursuant to BER.

Price survey		
Survey types		Internet survey
Survey methods		Combination of list prices and Model pricing (selection of vehicle types)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices depending on vehicle type, time and duration of rental and rental station (classic rental) or client group (Mobility car sharing)
	Response rate, as %	–
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 750

Source: FSO

Car rental

Metadata

NOGA 77.11

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover shares estimated by the industry association
	Reporting points (businesses)	Estimation
Weighting of the reporting points		At the company level, weighting data for the sub-items cannot be collected. However, it is reasonable to assume that the shares of the different types of services vary only slightly among the large businesses under consideration. It seems therefore justified to apply the relative weights of the sub-items as determined with the help of the professional association also at the company level. In this context, it should also be remembered that there is generally more than one price item for each type of service.
Sources		Price survey; communication from the Swiss car rental association (ASV)

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Monthly
	Survey date	January to December
	Prices reference period	January to December
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2019
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
77.11	**Car rental ***	**100.00%**
77.11.1	**Private trips (B2C): Long weekend**	**50.00%**
77.11.11	**Classic car rental - tourism (airports)**	**42.00%**
77.11.11.1	**Low price class**	**15.96%**
77.11.11.11	*Zurich Kloten Airport*	*4.79%*
77.11.11.12	*Geneva Cointrin Airport*	*6.38%*
77.11.11.13	*Basel Mulhouse Airport*	*3.19%*
77.11.11.14	*Bern-Belp Airport*	*1.60%*
77.11.11.2	**Mid-price class**	**14.70%**
77.11.11.21	*Zurich Kloten Airport*	*4.41%*
77.11.11.22	*Geneva Cointrin Airport*	*5.88%*
77.11.11.23	*Basel Mulhouse Airport*	*2.94%*
77.11.11.24	*Bern-Belp Airport*	*1.47%*
77.11.11.3	**High price class (excl. sports car, vintage cars, limousines, etc.)**	**11.34%**
77.11.11.31	*Zurich Kloten Airport*	*3.40%*
77.11.11.32	*Geneva Cointrin Airport*	*4.54%*
77.11.11.33	*Basel Mulhouse Airport*	*2.27%*
77.11.11.34	*Bern-Belp Airport*	*1.13%*
77.11.12	**Mobility car sharing – private trips (local stations)**	**8.00%**
77.11.12.1	**Low price class**	**4.00%**
77.11.12.11	*Cooperative members with subscription*	*2.00%*
77.11.12.12	*Click & drive clients (B2C)*	*2.00%*
77.11.12.2	**Mid-price class**	**3.20%**
77.11.12.21	*Cooperative members with subscription*	*1.60%*
77.11.12.22	*Click & drive clients (B2C)*	*1.60%*
77.11.12.3	**High price class (excl. sports car, vintage cars, limousines, etc.)**	**0.80%**
77.11.12.31	*Cooperative members with subscription*	*0.40%*
77.11.12.32	*Click & drive clients (B2C)*	*0.40%*
77.11.2	**Business trips (B2B): Working days**	**50.00%**
77.11.21	**Classic car rental – business trips (local stations)**	**42.00%**
77.11.21.1	**Low price class**	**15.91%**
77.11.21.11	*Zurich city (centre / city / train station)*	*9.58%*
77.11.21.12	*Geneva city (centre / city / train station)*	*3.19%*
77.11.21.13	*Basel city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.60%*
77.11.21.14	*Bern city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.60%*
77.11.21.2	**Mid-price class**	**14.70%**
77.11.21.21	*Zurich city (centre / city / train station)*	*8.82%*
77.11.21.22	*Geneva city (centre / city / train station)*	*2.94%*
77.11.21.23	*Basel city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.47%*
77.11.21.24	*Bern city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.47%*
77.11.21.3	**High price class (excl. sports car, vintage cars, limousines, etc.)**	**11.34%**
77.11.21.31	*Zurich city (centre / city / train station)*	*6.80%*
77.11.21.32	*Geneva city (centre / city / train station)*	*2.27%*
77.11.21.33	*Basel city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.13%*
77.11.21.34	*Bern city (centre / city / train station)*	*1.13%*
77.11.22	**Mobility car sharing – business trips (local stations)**	**8.00%**
77.11.22.1	**Low price class**	**4.00%**
77.11.22.11	*Business tariff*	*2.00%*
77.11.22.12	*Business light tariff*	*2.00%*
77.11.22.2	**Mid-price class**	**3.20%**
77.11.22.21	*Business tariff*	*1.60%*
77.11.22.22	*Business light tariff*	*1.60%*
77.11.22.3	**High price class (excl. sports car, vintage cars, limousines, etc.)**	**0.80%**
77.11.22.31	*Business tariff*	*0.40%*
77.11.22.32	*Business light tariff*	*0.40%*

* In the NOGA, item 77.1 refers to car rental. A distinction is made here between sub-items 77.11 Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles and 77.12 Renting and leasing of trucks The Swiss SPPI only considers car rental because the rental of lorries, coaches, tractors etc. plays only an insignificant role and from a price statistics perspective cannot be monitored using the price lists available on the internet.

Construction equipment and machinery rental

Metadata

NOGA 77.32

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry covers: – rental and leasing of construction machinery and equipment without operating personnel – crane trucks – scaffolding and work platforms, without assembly or dismantling	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.4 bn

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	– Leasing – Scaffolding and work platforms, without assembly or disassembly
Considered client groups	B2B
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Businesses websites
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 0.27 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	66%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Undetermined

Price survey		
Survey types		– Direct survey in businesses (by post and electronically) – Internet survey
Survey methods		List prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Price for each type of machine and equipment per time unit
	Response rate, as %	approx. 90%
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 330

Source: FSO

Construction equipment and machinery rental

Metadata

NOGA 77.32

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover*
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		Not available yet
Sources		– VAT statistics – BER – Expert proposal

* Estimates

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Not available yet
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Not available yet
	Survey date	Not available yet
	Prices reference period	Not available yet
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		Not available yet
Index publication		Not available yet
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights*
77.32	**Construction equipment and machinery rental**	**100.0%**
77.32.1	**Cranes**	**15.0%**
77.32.2	**Working platforms**	**25.0%**
77.32.3	**Excavators**	**15.0%**
77.32.4	**Loaders**	**10.0%**
77.32.5	**Dumpers and tippers**	**10.0%**
77.32.6	**Rollers, rammers, vibrating plates**	**10.0%**
77.32.7	**Accessories for construction vehicles**	**7.5%**
77.32.8	**Construction equipment**	**7.5%**

* Estimation

Temporary employment

Metadata

NOGA 78.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA (items 78.20 and 78.30):	
The industry covers the activities of supplying workers to clients' businesses for limited periods to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client, where the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service unit. This concerns both businesses that have direct supervision over their employees in the client businesses and those that are responsible for payroll, taxes, and other fiscal issues. The industry does not include the direction and supervision of employees and provision of human resources functions together with supervision or running of the business.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	approx. CHF 4 bn*

* Own estimate.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Temporary placement of managers
Considered client groups	B2B (=B2ALL)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (industry association)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Benefiting industries and categories of labour placed

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 3.2 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 80%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in FTE total of sample (multi-year average)**	1–3: 56% 1–6: 71% 1–10: 78% 1–20: 86%

* Base: Member list of the industry association Swissstaffing.
** Full-time equivalents are drawn upon here because at present the total turnover cannot be reliably determined for either the total population or the sample.

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing*
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per type of service
	Response rate, as %	approx. 85%
	Weighting variables	– Turnover shares – Number of workers
	Response rate, as %	– Turnover shares: approx. 75% – Number of workers: approx. 80%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 850

* According to information from industry experts, when supplying workers, companies orient themselves towards a starting wage on top of which a fixed supplement is levied. The amount of the starting wage primarily depends on the industry and the worker's position.

Source: FSO

Temporary employment

Metadata

NOGA 78.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	– Share by type of service in the total turnover – Number of specialists and auxiliary workers (temporary or permanent)
	Reporting points (businesses)	FTEs according to STATENT
Weighting of the reporting points		The turnover of the individual index positions is estimated for the companies taking part in the survey and then allocated to the nine different size categories. On this assumption, weights calculated for each size class are used to give relative importance to the prices of these size class.
Sources		Price survey; STATENT

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	February
	Prices reference period	February
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2012
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
78.20	**Temporary employment***	**100.00%**
78.20.10	**Agriculture and forestry**	**0.32%**
78.20.10.11	*Specialists*	*0.04%*
78.20.10.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.28%*
78.20.20	**Industry and trade**	**41.52%**
78.20.20.1	**Food, drinks, tobacco**	**8.23%**
78.20.20.11	*Specialists*	*2.28%*
78.20.20.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*5.95%*
78.20.20.2	**Wood and paper goods, prints**	**0.85%**
78.20.20.21	*Specialists*	*0.29%*
78.20.20.22	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.56%*
78.20.20.3	**Chemical and pharmaceutical products; petroleum processing**	**10.11%**
78.20.20.31	*Specialists*	*5.49%*
78.20.20.32	*Auxiliary workers*	*4.62%*
78.20.20.4	**Metals and metal products**	**3.54%**
78.20.20.41	*Specialists*	*1.27%*
78.20.20.42	*Auxiliary workers*	*2.27%*
78.20.20.5	**Electrical appliances and equipment**	**2.62%**
78.20.20.51	*Specialists*	*1.31%*
78.20.20.52	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.31%*
78.20.20.6	**Watches and jewellery**	**6.96%**
78.20.20.61	*Specialists*	*3.93%*
78.20.20.62	*Auxiliary workers*	*3.03%*
78.20.20.7	**Machines and vehicles**	**5.28%**
78.20.20.71	*Specialists*	*2.74%*
78.20.20.72	*Auxiliary workers*	*2.54%*
78.20.20.8	**Other industries (incl. "industry" without further definition)**	**3.93%**
78.20.20.81	*Specialists*	*1.55%*
78.20.20.82	*Auxiliary workers*	*2.38%*
78.20.30	**Structural and civil engineering projects; construction industry**	**22.48%**
78.20.30.1	**Structural and civil engineering projects**	**8.94%**
78.20.30.11	*Specialists*	*3.88%*
78.20.30.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*5.06%*
78.20.30.2	**Construction industry, building trade (incl. plasterers, plumbers etc.)**	**13.54%**
78.20.30.21	*Specialists*	*6.00%*
78.20.30.22	*Auxiliary workers*	*7.54%*
78.20.40	**Services**	**31.95%**
78.20.40.1	*Trade, placement, supply*	*4.00%*
78.20.40.11	*Specialists*	*0.72%*
78.20.40.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*3.28%*
78.20.40.2	**Postal services and transport; storage**	**6.55%**
78.20.40.21	*Specialists*	*1.83%*
78.20.40.22	*Auxiliary workers*	*4.72%*
78.20.40.3	**Restaurant and hotel industry, hotels, restaurants, cafes**	**1.60%**
78.20.40.31	*Specialists*	*0.50%*
78.20.40.32	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.10%*
78.20.40.4	**IT/ IT services**	**3.55%**
78.20.40.41	*Specialists*	*2.99%*
78.20.40.42	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.56%*
78.20.40.5	**Telecommunication and call centres**	**0.60%**
78.20.40.51	*Specialists*	*0.23%*
78.20.40.52	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.37%*
78.20.40.6	**Financial market, banks and insurance**	**3.34%**
78.20.40.61	*Specialists*	*2.22%*
78.20.40.62	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.12%*
78.20.40.7	**Cleaning and security services**	**1.39%**
78.20.40.71	*Specialists*	*0.07%*
78.20.40.72	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.32%*
78.20.40.8	**Health, hospitals**	**4.06%**
78.20.40.81	*Specialists*	*2.65%*
78.20.40.82	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.41%*
78.20.40.9	**Social system, homes**	**1.91%**
78.20.40.91	*Specialists*	*0.80%*
78.20.40.92	*Auxiliary workers*	*1.11%*
78.20.41.0	**Public administration; education, schools**	**1.67%**
78.20.41.01	*Specialists*	*0.68%*
78.20.41.02	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.99%*
78.20.41.1	**Other services**	**3.28%**
78.20.41.11	*Specialists*	*0.45%*
78.20.41.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*2.83%*
78.20.50	**Commercial personnel**	**3.73%**
78.20.50.11	*Specialists*	*2.83%*
78.20.50.12	*Auxiliary workers*	*0.90%*

* In the NOGA, item 78 consists of the sub-items 78.1 Activities of employment placement agencies, 78.2 Temporary employment agency activities and 78.3 Other human resources provision. In contrast, the Swiss SPPI follows a recommendation of the Swisstaffing industry association that implies that the price statistics in the case of the supply of workers should primarily be decided by industry and work category.

The pilot survey on price development for job placement produced too few results or results that mainly could not used. As a result, this item cannot be considered in the SPPI.

Private security and investigation services

Metadata

NOGA 80

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	

The industry includes:
- armoured car services, bodyguard services, polygraph services, fingerprinting services and security guard services
- monitoring or remote monitoring of electronic security alarm systems, such as burglar and fire alarms, including their installation and maintenance
- Investigation services

This branch does not include public order and safety activities

Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 1.6 billion*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Investigation services (NOGA item 80.30)
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C, B2ALL (weighting)
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (industry association and individual businesses)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Service type

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 1.28 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 80%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 60% 1–6: 72% 1–10: 80% 1–20: 92%

* Base: Member list of the Association of Swiss Security Service Companies (VSSU).

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	As a general rule, prices per hour based on service type
	Response rate, as %	approx. 72%
	Weighting variables	– Turnover shares – Total turnover
	Response rate, as %	– Turnover shares: approx. 68% – Total turnover: approx. 50%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 350

Source: FSO

Private security and investigation services

Metadata **NOGA 80**

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates (on the basis of the collected turnover shares by index positions and the total turnover of the businesses)
	Reporting points (businesses)	Total turnover and turnover shares of the service types and client groups
Weighting of the reporting points		For businesses involved in the survey, the turnovers of the various index positions are estimated and then assigned to ten different size classes. On this basis, weights are calculated for each size class which are used to weight the prices in each size class.
Sources		Price survey; BER; STATENT

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	February to April
	Prices reference period	February
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2009
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
80	**Private security and investigation services***	**100.0%**
80.1	**Security and monitoring services**	**10.4%**
80.2	**Security activities in the public field**	**6.1%**
80.21	*Traffic services*	*3.3%*
80.22	*Assistance services for authorities*	*2.8%*
80.3	**Security and surveillance services**	**55.0%**
80.31	*Monitoring of buildings and areas excl. airports*	*50.0%*
80.32	*Assistance services for authorities*	*5.0%*
80.4	**Protection services for people and goods at high risk**	**5.4%**
80.5	**Investigation services (excl. detective services)**	**0.5%**
80.6	**Central services (monitoring)**	**8.7%**
80.7	**Guarded transportation of people, goods and valuables**	**12.5%**
80.8	**Security consulting and planning of all types**	**1.4%**

* In the NOGA, item 80 consists of the sub-items 80.1 Private security activities, 80.2 Security systems service activities and 80.3 Investigation activities combined, which is not suited to the Swiss context. At the recommendation of the VSSU, the Swiss SPPI has an alternative industry structure broken down by service type that was designed by the Concordat on Private Security Services (KÜPS). Detective services remain excluded from this as they are only of marginal economic importance and mainly consist of single-person companies that are unable to provide any representative price information.

Facilities support services

Metadata

NOGA 81.1

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes a combination of services within a client's buildings and facilities. The following activities are concerned: General interior cleaning, maintenance, waste disposal, guard and security, mail routing, reception, laundry and related services to support operations within facilities. These support activities are performed by operating staff, which is not involved with or responsible for the core business or activities of the client. The industry does not include: Provision of only one of the support services (e.g. general interior cleaning services) or functions (e.g. Heating); provision of management and operating staff for the complete operation of a client's establishment (such as a hotel, restaurant, or hospital); provision of on site management and operation of a client's computer systems and/or data processing facilities.	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 1.2 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	–
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C*, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	FSO model
Breakdown of the industry by…	Cantons

* CPI results.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 1.0 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	83%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Unknown

* The sample is determined by the external company that delivers the data to the FSO.

Price survey		
Survey types		Data delivery from a private company to FSO
Survey methods		Transaction prices (prices paid by private households and businesses for services that are performed on behalf of the real estate management office)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per m^2
	Response rate, as %	Unknown
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		approx. 150

Source: FSO

Facilities support services

Metadata

NOGA 81.1

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover of businesses in the industry 81.1
	Reporting points (businesses)	The reporting points are not weighted in parallel to the LIK
Weighting of the reporting points		The reporting points are not weighted.
Sources		Documentation for the Swiss Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	None*
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

* There is no need for intermediate aggregation businesses are not weighted in this industry (neither individually nor by size classes).

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	August to October
	Prices reference period	January to August
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2019
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
81.10	**Facilities support services**	**100.0%**
81.10.1	**Combined facilities support activities**	**100.0%**

Cleaning of buildings

Metadata

NOGA 81.2

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The industry includes: – General (non-specialised) cleaning activities of all types of buildings, such as offices, houses or apartments, factories, shops, institutions, general (non-specialised) cleaning of other business and professional premises and multi-unit residential buildings – Chimney cleaning, cleaning of fireplaces, stoves, furnaces, incinerators, boilers, ventilation ducts and exhaust units;external cleaning on all types of buildings – Special cleaning of buildings, particularly cleaning of windows – Other cleaning: Bottles, industrial machines, swimming pools, large vehicles, cleaning of the inside of road and sea tankers; disinfecting, pest control; street sweeping and snow and ice removal; public roads and streets maintenance activities (collection of refuse in litter-bins in public places, outdoor sweeping and watering of streets, squares, paths, markets, public gardens, parks, snow and ice clearing, etc.)	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 3.1 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Cleaning of industrial machines, swimming pools, large vehicles, tank containers; bottle cleaning; disinfecting, pest control; road sweeping, snow and ice removal etc.
Considered client groups	B2B, B2C, B2ALL
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Expert proposal (industry associations and individual businesses)
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified*
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	approx. CHF 2.79 bn
Coverage level of sample, as %	approx. 90%
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	1–3: 62% 1–6: 75% 1–10: 85% 1–20: 94%

* Base: Member lists of the industry associations (Allpura, FREN and AGENS).

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses; chimney sweeping: Industry association (price list)
Survey methods		– Transaction prices – Model pricing – Charge-out rates – Cantonal basic taxes (chimney sweeping)
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices per M2 or per hour of work; cantonal basic taxes (chimney sweeping)
	Response rate, as %	approx. 85%
	Weighting variables	Turnover shares
	Response rate, as %	approx. 80%
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		> 1000

Source: FSO

Cleaning of buildings

Metadata

NOGA 81.2

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover estimates (on the basis of the collected turnover shares by index positions and the total turnover of the businesses)
	Reporting points (businesses / cantons)	Turnover (BER) and turnover shares; cantonal building stock (chimney sweeping)
Weighting of the reporting points		For businesses involved in the survey, the turnovers of the various index positions are estimated and then assigned to nine different size classes. On this basis, weights are calculated for each size class which are used to weight the prices in each size class.
Sources		Price survey; BER; STATENT; cantonal building stock statistics (FSO)

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Weighted arithmetic mean
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	April to June
	Prices reference period	April
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2009
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
81.2	**Cleaning of buildings**	**100.00%**
81.21	**General cleaning of buildings (= maintenance cleaning)**	**86.36%**
81.21.1	**Cleaning of offices**	**40.93%**
81.21.2	**Cleaning of supermarkets**	**10.60%**
81.21.3	**Industrial cleaning**	**15.30%**
81.21.4	**Cleaning of hospitals**	**12.18%**
81.21.5	**Cleaning of apartments and stairways**	**3.45%**
81.21.6	**Other general cleaning of buildings**	**3.90%**
81.22	**Other building and industrial cleaning activities**	**13.64%**
81.22.1	**Chimney sweeping**	**1.00%**
81.22.2	**Other special cleaning of buildings**	**12.64%**
81.22.21	**Cleaning of aluminium**	**1.08%**
81.22.21.1	*Deep cleaning **	*0.54%*
81.22.21.11	Organic deep cleaning *	0.27%
81.22.21.12	Inorganic deep cleaning *	0.27%
81.22.21.2	*Maintenance cleaning **	*0.54%*
81.22.21.21	Organic maintenance cleaning *	0.27%
81.22.21.22	Inorganic maintenance cleaning *	0.27%
81.22.22	**Stone cleaning**	**0.92%**
81.22.22.1	*Deep cleaning **	*0.46%*
81.22.22.11	Limestone *	0.23%
81.22.22.12	Hard rock *	0.23%
81.22.22.2	*Maintenance cleaning **	*0.46%*
81.22.22.21	Limestone *	0.23%
81.22.22.22	Hard rock *	0.23%
81.22.23	**Soil cleaning**	**1.72%**
81.22.23.1	*Deep cleaning (damp mopping, vacuuming, wet vacuuming) **	*1.16%*
81.22.23.11	Hard coverings *	0.58%
81.22.23.12	Elastic coverings *	0.58%
81.22.23.2	*Subsequent protective treatment (per acrylic coat)*	*0.56%*
81.22.24	**Carpet cleaning**	**1.36%**
81.22.24.1	*Dry vacuuming **	*0.80%*
81.22.24.11	Dry vacuuming without stain removal *	0.40%
81.22.24.12	Dry vacuuming with stain removal *	0.40%
81.22.24.2	*Stain removal and rinse extraction (medium stains)**	*0.56%*
81.22.25	**Cleaning of windows and blinds**	**7.56%**
81.22.25.1	*Window cleaning **	*3.78%*
81.22.25.11	Construction cleaning *	1.89%
81.22.25.12	Maintenance cleaning *	1.89%
81.22.25.2	*Cleaning of laminate blinds (rinsing, drying off) **	*3.78%*
81.22.25.21	Fixed laminates *	1.89%
81.22.25.22	Moveable laminates *	1.89%

* For the sub-items at 7 and 8-digit level, identical share values are imputed as in virtually all cases only price information and no weighting data are available.

Gardening and landscaping activities

Metadata **NOGA 81.3**

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	

The industry includes:
- Planting, care and maintenance of: Parks and gardens for private and public housing, public and semi-public buildings (schools, hospitals, administrative buildings, church buildings, etc.), municipal grounds (parks, green areas, cemeteries, etc.), highway greenery (roads, train lines and tramlines, waterways, ports), industrial and commercial buildings
- Greenery for buildings (roof gardens, façade greenery, indoor gardens, etc.)
- Sports grounds (football fields, golf courses, etc.), playgrounds, lawns for sunbathing and other recreational parks
- Stationary and flowing water (ponds, swimming pools, ditches)
- Plants for protection against noise, wind, erosion, visibility and dazzling

The branch does not include:
- Commercial production and planting for commercial production of plants, trees; tree nurseries and forest tree nurseries
- Keeping the land in good environmental condition for agricultural use; construction activities for landscaping purposes; landscape design and architecture activities

Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 3.4 bn*

* Pursuant to value added statistics.

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	The survey covers only basic services such as gardening and landscaping, fencing and maintenance of green and open spaces.
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	BAP; BCP and NPC construction**
Breakdown of the industry by…	Service type and services

* The data availability does not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities.
** BAP = building price index; BCP = building cost plan; NPC = Norm item catalogue Cf. FSO (Dec. 2012): Newsletter: "Construction prices and average reference values for calculated elements".

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Fixed as part of the construction price index (CoPI)
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	–
Coverage level of sample, as %	–
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Unknown

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Prices or average reference values of predefined activities of individual projects pursuant to NPC and "construction work price" method.
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
	Weighting variables	–
	Response rate, as %	–
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		Not available yet

Source: FSO

Gardening and landscaping activities

Metadata

NOGA 81.3

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	The weighting of the index positions has not yet been determined.
	Reporting points	Not available yet
Weighting of the reporting points		Not available yet
Sources		–

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Not available yet
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Twice-yearly
	Survey date	March/April and September/October
	Prices reference period	January through April and July through October
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		2019
Index publication		Twice-yearly
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Industry, type of service	Weights
81.3	**Gardening and landscaping activities ***	**100.0%**
81.3.1	**Gardening and landscaping (CAN 181)**	**40.0%**
81.3.1.1	*Seeding and turf rolls*	*20.0%*
81.3.1.2	*Initial maintenance and safeguarding*	*20.0%*
81.3.2	**Building of fences (CAN 183)**	**20.0%**
81.3.2.1	*Metal fences*	*10.0%*
81.3.2.2	*Wood fences*	*10.0%*
81.3.3	**Maintenance of green and open spaces (CAN 184)**	**40.0%**
81.3.3.1	*Lawn maintenance*	*20.0%*
81.3.3.2	*Permanent planting*	*20.0%*

* Provisional weights. The final weighting of the index positions has not yet been determined.

Copy shops

Métadonnées

NOGA 82.19.02

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
The document copying/printing activities included here cover only short-run type printing activities. – Photocopying – Duplicating – Blueprinting – Other document copying services (without also providing printing services, such as offset printing, quick printing, digital printing, pre-press services) This industry excludes: – Pre-press services – Printing of documents (offset printing, quick printing, etc.)	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.3 bn

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Not available yet
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Not available yet
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

* The data availability does not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	Not available yet
Coverage level of sample, as %	Not available yet
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Not available yet

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses (by post and electronically)
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
	Weighting variables	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		Not available yet

Source: FSO

Copy shops

Métadonnées

NOGA 82.19.02

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover shares
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		Not available yet
Sources		– Price survey form – VAT statistics – BER

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Not available yet
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	Not available yet
	Prices reference period	Not available yet
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		Not available yet
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Branch, type of performance	Weights
82.19	**Photocopying**	**100.0%**
82.19.1	**Copy service scans / offset**	Currently still open
82.19.11	**Black / white copies**	
82.19.11.1	A4 format	
82.19.11.2	A3 format	
82.19.12	**Colour laser copies**	
82.19.12.1	A3 format, colour	
82.19.12.2	A4 format, colour	
82.19.13	**Brochures**	
82.19.13.1	A3-A4, copied or printed	
82.19.13.2	A4-A5, copied or printed	
82.19.14	**Flyer**	
82.19.14.1	A4 format, one sided	
82.19.14.2	A5 format, one sided	
82.19.15	**Business cards**	
82.19.15.1	Full colour, one sided	
82.19.15.2	Full colour, one sided	
82.19.16	**Poster**	
82.19.16.1	Colour poster, A2 format	
82.19.16.2	Photo poster 70x100 cm	
82.19.17	**Billboards**	
82.19.17.1	Poster paper	
82.19.17.2	APG photo paper (blue back)	
82.19.2	**Digital prints**	Currently still open
82.19.21	**Black / white copies**	
82.19.21.1	A3 format	
82.19.21.2	A4 format	
82.19.22	**Colour laser copies**	
82.19.22.1	A4 format, colour	
82.19.22.2	A3 format, colour	
82.19.23	**Brochures**	
82.19.23.1	A3-A4, copied or printed	
82.19.23.2	A4-A5, copied or printed	
82.19.24	**Flyer**	
82.19.24.1	A4 format, one sided	
82.19.24.2	A5 format, one sided	
82.19.25	**Business cards**	
82.19.25.1	Full colour, one sided	
82.19.25.2	Full colour, one sided	
82.19.26	**Poster**	
82.19.26.1	Colour poster, A2 format	
82.19.26.2	Photo poster, 70x100 cm format	
82.19.27	**Billboards**	
82.19.27.1	Poster paper	
82.19.27.2	APG poster paper (blue back)	

Call centres

Metadata

NOGA 82.20

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
This industry includes the activities of: – Inbound call centres, answering calls from clients by using human operators, automatic call distribution, computer telephone integration, interactive voice response systems or similar methods to receive orders, provide product information, deal with customer requests for assistance or address customer complaints – Outbound call centres using similar methods to sell or market goods or services to potential customers, undertake market research or public opinion polling and similar activities for clients	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.4 bn

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Not available yet
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Not available yet
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

* The data availability does not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	Not available yet
Coverage level of sample, as %	Not available yet
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Not available yet

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
	Weighting variables	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		Not available yet

Source: FSO

Call centres

Metadata

NOGA 82.20

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover shares
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		Not available yet
Sources		– Price survey form – VAT statistics – BER

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Not available yet
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	Not available yet
	Prices reference period	Not available yet
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		Not available yet
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Branch, type of performance	Weights
82.20	**Call centres**	**100.0%**
82.20.1	Outbound call centre	Currently still open
82.20.11	Telephone product sale	
82.20.12	Customer support	
82.20.13	Acquisition of new customers	
82.20.14	Recovery of customers	
82.20.15	Activation of donations	
82.20.16	Follow-up campaigns	
82.20.17	Address qualification	
82-20.18	Making appointments	

Position	Branch, type of performance	Weights
82.20.2	**Inbound call centre**	Currently still open
82.20.21	On-call service	
82.20.22	Information hotline	
82.20.23	Switchboard	

Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus

Metadata

NOGA 82.91

General information on the industry	
Description according to NOGA:	
This industry includes: – Collection of payments for claims and remittance of payments collected to the clients, such as bill or debt collection services – Compiling of information, such as credit and employment histories on individuals and credit histories on businesses and providing the information to financial institutions, retailers and others who have a need to evaluate the creditworthiness of these persons and businesses	
Compulsory duty (EU regulations FRIBS)	Yes
Estimated GPV or turnover 2016	CHF 0.8 bn

Industry coverage, considered client groups and industry breakdown	
Non-considered services	Not available yet
Considered client groups	B2ALL*
Breakdown of the industry according to…	Not available yet
Breakdown of the industry by…	Sub-industries and types of services

* The data availability does not allow a distinction to be made between B2B and B2C activities.

Sample	
Type of sample (sampling method)	Judgmental-stratified
Statistical units (base universe)	Businesses
Sample turnover	Not available yet
Coverage level of sample, as %	Not available yet
Cumulated share of the largest businesses in the total turnover of sample (multi-year average)	Not available yet

Price survey		
Survey types		Direct survey in businesses
Survey methods		Transaction prices and Model pricing
Surveyed variables	Price information	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
	Weighting variables	Not available yet
	Response rate, as %	Not available yet
Number of reported prices per survey (multi-year average)		Not available yet

Source: FSO

Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus

Metadata

NOGA 82.91

Weighting		
Variables	Index positions	Turnover shares
	Reporting points	Turnover
Weighting of the reporting points		Not available yet
Sources		– Price survey form – VAT statistics – BER

Index calculation	
Basis aggregation	Jevons
Intermediate aggregation	Not available yet
Upper-level aggregation	Young
Annual chained index	Yes

Time dimension		
Price survey	Periodicity	Annual
	Survey date	Not available yet
	Prices reference period	Not available yet
Update of weighting values		Annual
Indices go back to the year …		Not available yet
Index publication		Annual
Structure and sample revisions		Every five years

Source: FSO

Structuring of the industry and weighting of the index positions

Position	Branch, type of performance	Weights
82.91	**Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus**	**100.0%**
82.91.1	**Domestic collection agencies**	Currently still open
82.91.11	**Debt collection**	
82.91.11.1	Invoice amount	
82.91.11.2	Arrears fees	
82.91.11.3	Interest for default	
82.91.12	**Legal collection**	
82.91.12.1	Debt enforcement service	
82.91.12.2	Garnishment and bankruptcy service	
82.91.12.3	Loss certificate service	

Position	Branch, type of performance	Weights
82.91.2	**Foreign collection agencies**	Currently still open
82.91.21	**Dunning process**	
82.91.22	**On-site legal collection**	
82.91.23	**On-site collection specialists ***	
82.91.3	**Information and consulting activities**	Currently still open
82.91.31	**Credit reports**	
82.91.32	**Economic information**	
82.91.33	**Consulting activities**	

* Commission and monitoring.

2.3 Surveys planned in the mid-term

NOGA section H: Postal services and transport

Public urban, suburban and interurban passenger transport

Structuring of the branch		
Position	Branch, type of performance	Approximate weights
49,1	Public urban, suburban and interurban passenger transport	100%
49,11	Railways: passenger transport, direct traffic (interurban)	60%
49.11.1	Private transport (B2C)	50%
49.11.2	Commercial traffic (B2B)	10%
49,12	Urban and suburban passenger transport: fare transport networks	40%
49.12.1	Private transport (B2C)	30%
49.12.2	Commercial traffic (B2B)	10%
The price series compiled as part of the LIK are incorporated into the SPPI in a suitable form.		

NOGA section I: Accommodation and food service activities

Position	Branch, type of performance	
55.2–9	Supplementary accommodation	
56,1	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	
56,2	Event catering and other food service activities	
The price series compiled as part of the LIK are incorporated into the SPPI in a suitable form.		

NOGA section M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

Position	Branch, type of performance	
75	Veterinary activities	
Either the index compiled as part of the LIK is incorporated into the SPPI in a suitable form or an additional, further subdivided B2B survey introduced for the SPPI. In the latter case, a B2ALL price index may be obtained at a second stage through a weighted aggregation of the B2B and B2C.		

NOGA section N: Other economic services

Position	Branch, type of performance	
79,1	Travel agency, tour operator activities	
As no B2B services are performed by this branch according to experts, it is sufficient to use the price series compiled for the SPPI in a suitable form.		

NOGA section Q: Human health and social work activities

Human health activities (excl. health insurer activities)

The introduction of an index is planned in the mid-term for section Q of the NOGA in the area of human health activities. In the process, the price survey is limited to human health activities (NOGA 86) which represents more than two thirds of the turnover the whole section. Consequently, the areas of residential care activities (NOGA 87) and social work activities (NOGA 88) are not recorded temporarily.

Structure	Incorporation from LIK possible?	Weighting (2016)*
86. Human health activities		**100.00%**
86.1. Hospital activities		***52.10%***
86.10.01. General care hospitals	(✓)	41.75%
86.10.02. Special clinics	(✓)	10.35%
86.2. Medical and dental practice activities		***36.26%***
86.21.00. General medical practice activities	(✓)	14.68%
86.22.00. Specialists medical practice activities	(✓)	13.99%
86.23.00. Dental practice activities	✓	7.59%
86.9. Other human health activities		***11.64%***
86.90.01. Psychotherapy and psychology	?	1.11%
86.90.02. Physiotherapy	✓	3.15%
86.90.03. Nursing, district nursing	(✓)	3.45%
86.90.04. Midwifery	–	0.19%
86.90.05. Other paramedical activities	–	0.86%
86.90.06. Medical laboratories	✓	2.03%
86.90.07. Other human health activities n.e.c.	–	0.85%

✓ = Direct takeover of prices possible
(✓) = Takeover of prices possible with adjustments
– = No takeover of prices
? = Takeover of prices still open
* = Weighting provisional on the basis of turnover data from 2016

The structure above is based on the NOGA, individual sub-items at 6-digit level are still eliminated/summarised at where possible.

Weighting

The design of the financing of human health activities is very complex based on the diversity of cost bearers, intermediaries and health insurers. As the data from the Value Added Statistics (WS) and the Statistics for value added tax (VAT) that are consulted in other branches are insufficient, the FSO's separately compiled Health care costs and financing statistics (COU) is referred to for the weighting. The corresponding base year must still be set depending on the update frequency and the processing time.

Price survey

As stated in the table above, the takeover of data from the Swiss Consumer Price Index (CPI) is planned for the price survey where possible and where data in this area are available. As no VAT is collected in human health activities apart from a few negligible exceptions, prices and tariffs according to the LIK do not need to be adjusted by this amount in order to correspond with the price definition that applies according to the PPI specifications (taxes paid on intermediate consumption – the "hidden tax" – are still implicitly included in this).

2.4 Surveys planned in the long-term

NOGA section G: wholesale and retail trade (incl. repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)

Position	Branch, type of performance	
45	Wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
46	Wholesale (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	
47	Retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	

NOGA section K: financial and insurance activities

Position	Branch, type of performance	
64	Financial service activities	
65	Insurance services (incl. reinsurance)	
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	

In the EU regulations concerning short-term statistics, the compilation of producer price indices for trade, banking and insurance was declared non-compulsory. However, it is clear that the validity of a Swiss SPPI would be significantly limited if branches that are important from an economic perspective and also for the national accounts remain excluded in the future. In addition, there is also the fact that almost all wholesale and a rather considerable share of the services provided by financial and insurance activities benefit the "business" client group. This is of relevance because in the case of the PPI, Eurostat is primarily interested in index series for B2B services and only secondarily in B2C services. The extension of the Swiss SPPI to include trade, financial and insurance activities therefore seems necessary. At the same time, however, it also imposes special demands on operators as definitions and various survey methods must be verified. There is also the difficult additional task of compiling weighted B2ALL indices based on the 2-digit level estimated B2B index and the existing B2C index.

Abbreviations

AGENS	Association Genevoise des Entrepreneurs de Nettoyage et de Service
Allpura	Swiss cleaning businesses association
ASCO	Association of Management Consultants Switzerland
ASTAG	Swiss Road Transport Association
asut	Schweizerischer Verband der Telekommunikation
AVS	Swiss car rental association
B2ALL	Business to all
B2B	Business to business
B2C	Business to consumer
B2G	Business to government
BCP	Building cost plan
BER	Business and Enterprise Register
BPRA	Bund der Public Relations Agenturen der Schweiz
CoPI	Construction price index
CPI	Consumer price index
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Union
FEDRO	Federal Roads Office
FOCA	Federal Office of Civil Aviation
FREN	Fédération Romande des Entrepreneurs en Nettoyage
FRIBS	Framework regulation integrating business statistics
FSO	Federal Statistical Office
FTA	Federal Tax Administration
FTE	Full-time equivalence
GPV	Gross production value
GRI	Groupement Romand de l'Informatique
GTS	the FSO's freight transport statistics
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Import price index
IPON	Total supply price index, domestic market
IPOT	Total supply price index
LITRA	Information service for public transport
MOFIS	Automated Register of Vehicles and Vehicle Keepers
NACE	General Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NOGA	General Classification of Economic Activities
NPC	Norm item catalogue
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFCOM	Federal Office of Communications
PPI	Producer price index
pr suisse	Swiss Public Relations Association
PREIS	FSO Prices section
SGV	Lake Lucerne Navigation Company
simsa	Swiss Internet Industry Association
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SNB	Swiss National Bank
SPPI	Service Producer Price Index
STATENT	Structural Business Statistics
STS	Short-term business statistics
Swico	Schweizerische Wirtschaftsverband der Anbieter von Informations-, Kommunikations- und Organisationstechnik
TO	Turnover
VAT	Value added tax
VATO	Ordinance regulating the valued added tax
vsms	(Swiss Association for Market and Social Research)
VSSU	Association of Swiss Security Service Companies

Publications, information

Publications

The website **www.PPI.bfs.admin.ch** provides access to a number of results and to additional information on the subject of service production prices.

The detailed tables with updated index series each month are available on the main PPI page.

The results are also presented in the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland and on the CD-ROM enclosed with it.

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The FSO's publications

As the central statistical agency of the Confederation, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has the task of providing Swiss statistical information to a wide range of users. Dissemination is done by topic with different information media via several channels.

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The key publications

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland

The "Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland" (German/French) published by the Federal Statistical Office has been the standard reference book for Swiss statistics since 1891. It contains the most important statistical findings regarding the Swiss population, society, government, economy and environment.

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This publication of the methodological foundations of the services producer price indices is presented in two parts.

The first part describes:

- The current situation of the SPPI and their particularities
- Basic concepts and definitions related to SPPI
- The SPPI structure and the basket
- Weighting
- The Price Collection System
- Calculation methods used
- The main differences between industry PPI and SPPI

The second part presents, for each NOGA industry currently surveyed, its structure and a set of metadata addressing:

- General information on the industry
- Coverage and considered customer groups
- Sampling, sample concentration and response rate
- Price collection
- The weighting variables and sources used
- The different types of calculation applied
- The temporal dimension of this metadata

Information is also provided on industries currently under development as well as industries for which developments are planned in the medium or long term.

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