



FSO Quality Report

03 Work and income



Neuchâtel, December 2023

Swiss Labour Force Survey Quality Report 2022

The Federal Statistical Office (FSO) publishes on its website quality reports providing information about the methodology and the definitions used as well as on the quality of the statistical results, thus facilitating interpretation and understanding. The reports are produced first and foremost in order to meet the requirements of Eurostat. For this reason they are only compiled for a limited number of statistics.

The concept of the quality reports is based on the European Statistics System's (ESS) concept of quality contained in the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#).

Statistical presentation

<i>Please take note of the abbreviations used in the report</i>	
Abbreviation	Explanation
CV	Coefficient of variation (or relative standard error)
Y/N	Yes / No
H/P	Households/Persons
M?	Member State doesn't know
NA	Not applicable/ Not relevant
UNA	Information unavailable
NR	Non-response: Member State doesn't answer to Eurostat request for information. Blank is allowed only in boxes with comments
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CAWI	Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing
LFS	Labour Force Survey
EU-LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
SLFS	Swiss Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics or corresponding statistical regions in the EFTA and candidates countries
IESS FR	Integration of European Social Statistics framework regulation
SFSO	Swiss Federal Statistical Office
LAMAS	Labour Market Statistics Working Group at Eurostat
ILO	International Labour Organization

Data description

Coverage				
Coverage	Household concept	Definition of household for the LFS	Inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the household	Questions relating to employment status are put to all persons aged ...
The survey population consists of all persons living in private households aged 15 years and older. The SFLS covers only the permanent resident population in Switzerland and excludes some categories of foreign persons. The permanent resident population includes all persons who officially reside in Switzerland for the entire year. Swiss citizens, foreign citizens holding a permanent residence permit or a residence permit valid for at least one year fall into this category.	Housekeeping (legal residence)	Set of persons sharing the same registered main residence (information extracted from the population register at the moment of sampling and updated during the interview). This definition of household is identical to the one applied in the Swiss Census.	The SLFS is conducted as a household/person survey; i.e. only one person per household is selected for the interview.	15 to 89

Population concept	Specific population subgroups				
	Primary/secondary students	Tertiary students	People working out of family home for an extended period for the purpose of work	People working away from family home but returning for weekends	Children alternating two places of residence
(Intended or actual) usual residence in the country for a continuous period of at least 12 months	Legal (main) residence	Legal (main) residence	Legal (main) residence	Legal (main) residence	Legal (main) residence

Reference week	
Fixed week (data collection refers to one reference week, to which the observation unit has been assigned prior to the fieldwork)	Rolling week (data collection always refers to the week before the interview)
N	Y

Participation is voluntary/compulsory?
Voluntary

Statistical processing

Source data

Sampling design & procedure					
Sampling design (scheme; simple random sample, two stage stratified sample, etc.)	Base used for the sample (sampling frame)	Last update of the sampling frame (continuously updated or date of the last update)	Primary sampling unit (PSU)	Final sampling unit (FSU)	Date of sample selection
<p>The full sample for the SLFS consists of two subsamples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a standard sample b) an extra sample containing foreign citizens only <p>Both subsamples are stratified by canton (NUTS 3 region) of residence: the size of each stratum is proportionate to the population size of the respective canton, except for the canton of Ticino (NUTS 3=CH07), for which the proportion of the sample is fixed at 6% of its population size.</p>	<p>The base used for both subsamples is the SFSO's Sampling Frame for Person and Household Surveys, which contains administrative data provided by cantonal and communal resident's register offices and covers 100% of Switzerland's permanent resident population.</p>	<p>Continuously (quarterly) updated</p>	<p>Household</p>	<p>Person (while the household is the primary sampling unit, only one of the members aged 15+ of each selected household is interviewed)</p>	<p>Quarterly sampling: 6 to 7 weeks before the beginning of the reference quarter. Date of the register at the moment of sampling: 3 months before the beginning of the reference quarter</p>

Sampling design & procedure				
First (and intermediate) stage sampling method	Final stage sampling method	Stratification (variable used)	Number of strata (if strata change quarterly, refer to Q4).	Rotation scheme (2-2-2, 5, 6, etc.)
Random poisson sample of households stratified by canton (NUTS 3 region) of residence: the size of each stratum is proportionate to the population size of the respective canton, except for the canton of Ticino (NUTS 3=CH07), for which the proportion of the sample is fixed at 6% of its population size.	Simple random selection of one person among all household members aged 15+	Canton (NUTS 3 region) of residence	24	2-(2)-2

Yearly sample size & Sampling rate	
Overall theoretical yearly sampling rate	Size of the theoretical yearly sample
(i.e. including non-response)	(i.e. including non-response)
1.27% of all persons aged 15+ (Standard sample: 1.02% of all persons aged 15+ / Extra sample: 1.01% of all foreign citizens aged 15+)	93 889 (Standard sample: 75 289 / Extra sample: 18 600)

Quarterly sample size & Sampling rate	
Overall theoretical quarterly sampling rate	Size of the theoretical quarterly sample
(i.e. including non-response)	(i.e. including non-response)
Q1: 0.54% Q2: 0.54% Q3: 0.52% Q4: 0.52%	Q1: 39 595 Q2: 39 841 Q3: 38 763 Q4: 38 222

Use of subsamples to survey structural variables (wave approach)			
Only for countries using a subsample for yearly variables			
Wave(s) for the subsample	Are the 30 totals for ILO labour status (employment, unemployment and inactivity) by sex (males and females) and age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+) between the annual average of quarterly estimates and the yearly estimates from the subsample all consistent? (Ref.: Commission Reg. 2019/2240) (Y/N)	If not please list deviations	List of yearly variables for which the wave approach is used (Ref.: Commission Reg. 2019/2240, Annex I)
1st and 3rd waves	Y	NA	The wave approach is used for all structural variables according to Commission Implementing Reg. 2019/2240: COEFFY, COEFF2Y, COEFMOD, COEFFHH ^(*) , HHLINK ^(*) , HHSPOU ^(*) , HHFATH ^(*) , HHMOTH ^(*) , HOMEWORK, TEMPREAS, TEMPAGCY, MAINCLNT, VARITIME, SUPVISOR, SIZEFIRM, LOOKOJ, HWWISH, NEEDCARE, HATFIELD, HATYEAR, HATWORK, WAYJFOUN, FINDMETH, STAPROPR, NACEPR2D, ISCOPR3D, INCGROSS, INCGROSS_F, MIGREAS, SHIFTWK, EVENWK, NIGHTWK, SATWK, SUNWK, EDUCFED12, EDUCLEV12, EDUCNFE12, GENHEALTH, GALI, eight-yearly variables, variables on ad hoc subjects

Brief description of the method of calculating the quarterly core weights	Is the sample population in private households expanded to the reference population in private households? (Y/N)	If No, please explain which population is used as reference population	Gender is used in weighting (Y/N)	Which age groups are used in the weighting (e.g., 0-14, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75+)?	Which regional breakdown is used in the weighting (e.g. NUTS 3)?	Other weighting dimensions
<p>The weighting procedure is based out on a two-phase process: In a first step, the design weights are obtained as the reciprocal of the inclusion probability of the sample units. In a second step, these weights are adjusted for non response, and finally the sample is calibrated on age, sex, canton of residence (NUTS 3), and other variables using the calibration software CALMAR.</p>	N	Private households and collective households	Y	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+	NUTS 3	<p>Nationality, residence permit, duration of residence, marital status, labour market status, number of jobs, income decile, grade of invalidity to work, reception of invalidity or old age pension, registration at public employment office, duration of registration at public employment office, economic activity of the local unit, legal form of the local unit (Source: most recent register data available). Additionally, the household composition is used for the adjustment of non response.</p>

Brief description of the method of calculating the yearly weights (please indicate if subsampling is applied to survey yearly variables)	Gender is used in weighting (Y/N)	Which age groups are used in the weighting (e.g., 0-14, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75+)?	Which regional breakdown is used in the weighting (e.g. NUTS 3)?	Other weighting dimensions
<p>The 1st and 3rd waves are used for the subsample for yearly and biennial variables. The weighting procedure is based out on a two-phase process: In a first step, the design weights are obtained as the reciprocal of the inclusion probability of the sample units. In a second step, these weights are adjusted for non response, and finally the sample is calibrated on age, sex, canton of residence (NUTS 3), and other variables using the calibration software CALMAR.</p>	Y	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+	NUTS 3	<p>Average of (labour market status*age group*sex) per quarter, nationality, residence permit, duration of residence, marital status, labour market status, number of jobs, income decile, grade of invalidity to work, reception of invalidity or old age pension, registration at public employment office, duration of registration at public employment office, economic activity of the local unit, legal form of the local unit (Source: most recent register data available).</p> <p>Additionally, the household composition is used for the adjustment of non response.</p>

Brief description of the method of calculating the weights for households	External reference for number of households etc.?	Which factors at household level are used in the weighting (number of households, household size, household composition, etc.)	Which factors at individual level are used in the weighting (gender, age, regional breakdown etc.)	Identical household weights for all household members? (Y/N)
NA (By derogation, only data on the target person is collected in the SLFS)	NA (By derogation, only data on the target person is collected in the SLFS)	NA (By derogation, only data on the target person is collected in the SLFS)	NA (By derogation, only data on the target person is collected in the SLFS)	NA (By derogation, only data on the target person is collected in the SLFS)

Data collection

Data collection methods: brief description	Use of dependent interviewing (Y/N)?	In case of Computer Assisted Methods adoption for data collection, could you please indicate which software is used?
<p>Since 2021, the SLFS is basically conducted as a CAWI/CATI mixed-mode survey with a prioritization of CAWI (CAWI-first approach): in principle, the respondents are encouraged to participate in CAWI mode, but they can still choose to participate via CATI if they prefer doing so, and even if they initially chose to participate via CAWI, they have always the possibility to switch to CATI later on (but not the other way around).</p> <p>However, for transitional reasons, the SLFS 2021 was still partially conducted as a mere CATI survey, as survey panels that had been initiated before 2021 remained in CATI-only mode (gradual introduction of CAWI/CATI mixed-mode from 2021Q1 through 2022Q1).</p> <p>Part of the information on person and household characteristics, on characteristics of the local unit in which the respondent works, as well as on the registration at a public employment service, is derived from register data. Furthermore, in the follow-up interviews (waves 2-4), some of the data previously gathered in the preceding wave(s) are included and asked to be confirmed. The questionnaire exists in 4 languages (German, French, Italian and English).</p>	Y	LDCS ('LINK Data Collection System', a software developed by the private survey institute which is mandated by the SFSO to carry out the SLFS field work)

Are any LFS data collected from registers (Y/N)?	If Yes, please indicate which variables are collected from registers.
Y	REGION, DEGURBA, SEX, YEARBIR, PASSBIR, AGE, CITIZENSHIP ^(*) , COUNTRYB ^(*) , YEARESID ^(*) , NACE3D, SIZEFIRM, NACE2J2D, NACEPR2D, REGISTER

(*) The respondents have the possibility to complete, correct, or update the register information during the interview

Relevance

Definition

The degree to which statistical information meet current and potential needs of the users.

User needs

Description of users with respect to the statistical data
There are currently about 100 contracts for the use of micro-data for studies of all kind (universities, research institutes, other federal agencies, regional statistical institutes). Furthermore, the SLFS is regularly used to handle questions and/or motions of the Swiss federal parliament.

Indication of the needs and uses for which users want the statistical outputs; information on unmet user needs and any plans to satisfy them in the future

The SLFS is one of the most-used surveys/statistics in Switzerland: statistics on persons employed and unemployed are the flagships of the SLFS. Unemployment statistics based on the SLFS are now widely known to allow international comparisons and to be free of breaks in time-series, which cannot be guaranteed when using registered unemployment statistics. Work volume statistics, mainly derived from the SLFS is used – among other goals – as the denominator to calculate labour productivity. Besides this, there is a long list of much-demanded labour market indicators produced on the basis of the SLFS (employment by occupations, by economic activity, underemployment, working schedule, on-call work, duration of contracts, etc.). Finally, there is also a multitude of other indicators produced on the basis of the SLFS in the fields of migration/integration, education, gender equality, unpaid work, retirement, sustainable development, etc..

Completeness

NUTS level of detail			
Regional level of an individual record (person) in the national data set	Lowest regional level of the results published by NSI	Lowest regional level of the results delivered to researchers by NSI	Brief description of the method which is used to produce NUTS-3 unemployment and labour force data sent to Eurostat?
Commune (=municipality)	NUTS 2 (no publication below this level, except for some cantons that are participating and increasing the sample size for their territory)	NUTS 3 (on demand, researchers can access the micro-data containing all regional information down to the lowest possible level)	NA

Accuracy and reliability

Definition

Closeness of computations or estimates to the unknown exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.
Reliability of the data, defined as the closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent estimated value.

Sampling error

Publication thresholds			
Annual average estimates		Yearly estimates - wave approach	
Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning	Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning
1000	5000	1000	5000

Biennial variables estimates		Household estimates		Household average estimates	
Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning	Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning	Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning
1000	5000	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sampling error - indicators

Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates Sampling error - indicators - Coefficient of variation (CV), Standard Error (SE) and Confidence Interval (CI)			
	Employment rate	Unemployment-to-population ratio	Youth unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force
	Age group: 15 -74	Age group: 15 -74	Age group: 15 -24
CV	0.22	2.22	4.57
SE (%)	0.16	0.07	0.34
CI ^(*)	0.71 – 0.72	0.03 – 0.03	0.07 – 0.08

Unemployment-to-population ratio 15-74 (NUTS 2 regions)				
Regional Code	Region	CV	SE (%)	CI ^(*)
CH01	Lake Geneva Region	4.19	0.20	0.04 – 0.05
CH02	Espace Mittelland	5.13	0.14	0.03 – 0.03
CH03	Northwestern Switzerland	5.77	0.18	0.03 – 0.04
CH04	Zurich	5.35	0.17	0.03 – 0.03
CH05	Eastern Switzerland	7.28	0.18	0.02 – 0.02
CH06	Central Switzerland	10.04	0.19	0.02 – 0.02
CH07	Ticino	8.61	0.40	0.04 – 0.05

(*) The value is based on a CI of 95%. For the rates the CI should be given with 2 decimals.

Description of the assumption underlying the denominator for the calculation of the CV for the employment rate
<p>Employment rate = number of employed persons / N, where N is the size of the population of persons aged 15-74 and N is fixed due to the calibration;</p> <p>Thus: Variance of employment rate = variance of number of employed persons / N²;</p> <p>And: CV(employment rate) = (variance of number of employed persons)^{1/2} / N * (N / number of employed persons)</p>

Reference on software used:	Reference on method of estimation:
SAS (proc means, proc glm)	Purpose-made method that takes into account the effect of calibration in the estimation of variance (based on the formula introduced by Deville in Caron et al. (1998) ^(**)).

(**) Caron, N., Deville, J. & Sautory, O. (1998). Estimation de données issues d'enquêtes : document méthodologique sur le logiciel POULPE. Tech. Rep. 9806, INSEE, Paris.

Non-sampling error

Coverage error

Frame quality (under-coverage, over-coverage and misclassifications ^(b))						
Under-coverage rate (%)	Over-coverage rate (%)	Misclassification rate (%)	Comments: specification and impact on estimates ^(a)			Reference on frame errors
			Undercoverage	Overcoverage	Misclassification ^(b)	
0	0	M?	NA	NA	Differing household composition: unit non-response in case the target person is not living in the selected household (anymore). Else no impact on estimates.	M?

(a) Mention specifically which regions / population groups are not suitably represented in the sample.

(b) Misclassification refers to statistical units having an erroneous classification where both the wrong and the correct one are within the target population.

Measurement error

Errors due to the medium (questionnaire)			
Was the questionnaire updated for the 2022 LFS operation? (Y/N)	Synthetic description of the update	Was the questionnaire tested? (Y/N)	If the questionnaire has been tested, which kind of tests has been applied (pilot, cognitive, internal check)?
Y	Some minor adaptations in routing and question wording	Y	Internal check

Main methods of reducing measurement errors			
Error source			
Respondent	Letter introducing the survey (Y/N)	Phone call for booking or introducing the survey (Y/N)	
	Y	Y (only in case the target person does not respond via web in due time)	
Interviewer	Periodical training (at least 1 time per year) (Y/N)	Feedbacks from interviewer (reports, debriefings, etc.) (Y/N)	
	Y	Y	
Fieldwork	Monitoring directly by contacting the respondents after the fieldwork (Y/N)	Monitoring directly by listening the interviews (Y/N)	Monitoring remotely through performance indicators (Y/N)
	N	Y	Y
Questionnaire	Questionnaire in several languages (Y/N)	On-line checks (for computer assisted interviews (Y/N)	
	Y (German, French, Italian and English)	Y	
Other / Comments	NA		

Non response error

Unit non-response - rateIN THIS SECTION INFORMATION REFERS TO THE FINAL SAMPLING UNITS^(*)

Methods used for adjustments for statistical unit non-response		
Adjustment via weights (Y/N)	Variables used for non-response adjustment	Description of method
Y	1st wave: household composition, age, sex, marital status, canton of residence (NUTS 3), nationality, residence permit, and duration of residence Subsequent waves: in addition to the variables used for non-response adjustment in the 1st wave, the labour market status and the education level as surveyed in the previous waves are also taken into account	Response homogeneity groups
Substitution of non-responding units (Y/N)	Substitution rate	Criteria for substitution
N	NA	NA
Other methods (Y/N)	Description of method	
N	NA	

Rates of non-response by survey mode. Annual average (% of the theoretical yearly sample by survey mode)				
Survey				
CAPI	CATI	PAPI	CAWI	POSTAL
NA	1.43	NA	21.82(**)	NA

Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data and annual average			
Quarter	Non-response rate		
	Total (%)	of which:	
		Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (including people who migrated (or moved) internally or abroad) (%)
1	21.41	1.47	9.93
2	23.76	1.28	11.50
3	24.13	1.40	11.41
4	23.71	1.34	11.08
Annual	23.25	1.37	10.98

Units who refused to participate in the survey (Please indicate the number of the units concerned in the cells where the wave is mentioned)				
Subsample	Quarter1_2022	Quarter2_2022	Quarter3_2022	Quarter4_2022
Subsample_Q4_2020	20			
Subsample_Q1_2021	53	32		
Subsample_Q2_2021		48	29	
Subsample_Q3_2021			41	29
Subsample_Q4_2021	70			41
Subsample_Q1_2022	438	50		
Subsample_Q2_2022		379	59	
Subsample_Q3_2022			415	58
Subsample_Q4_2022				385
Total in absolute numbers	581	509	544	513
Total in % of theoretical quarterly sample	1.47	1.28	1.4	1.34

Units who were not contacted (including people who migrated (or moved) internally or abroad) (Please indicate the number of units only in the cells where the wave is mentioned)				
Subsample	Quarter1_2022	Quarter2_2022	Quarter3_2022	Quarter4_2022
Subsample_Q1_2020	354			
Subsample_Q1_2021	542	403		
Subsample_Q2_2021		659	350	
Subsample_Q3_2021			643	321
Subsample_Q4_2021	780			596
Subsample_Q1_2022	2254	926		
Subsample_Q2_2022		2595	807	
Subsample_Q3_2022			2624	828
Subsample_Q4_2022				2489
Total in absolute numbers	3930	4583	4424	4234
Total in % of theoretical quarterly sample	9.93	11.5	11.41	11.08

Non-response rates. Annual averages (% of the theoretical yearly sample)	
NUTS-2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
CH01 – Lake Geneva Region	24.84
CH02 – Espace Mittelland	22.06
CH03 – Northwestern Switzerland	24.31
CH04 – Zurich	24.94
CH05 – Eastern Switzerland	23.26
CH06 – Central Switzerland	21.17
CH07 – Ticino	18.37

(*) If the final sampling unit is the household it must be considered as responding unit even in case of some household members (not all) do not answer the interview

(**) Since the introduction of the CAWI/CATI mixed-mode design, the target persons in the 1st wave of the SLFS are initially free to choose whether they prefer to participate via CAWI or CATI. In contrast, in the subsequent waves, they are encouraged to continue participating in the mode they chose for the 1st wave, although a switch from CAWI to CATI still remains possible (but not the other way around). Therefore, technically speaking, while there is an initial focus in the case of non-respondents in waves 2 to 4, non-respondents in the 1st wave cannot really be attributed to either mode. Nevertheless, given the overall prioritization of participation via CAWI (CAWI-first approach), for the sake of this table, non-respondents of the 1st wave are counted under the CAWI mode.

Processing error

Editing of statistical item non-response	
Do you apply some data editing procedure to detect and correct errors? (Y/N)	Overall editing rate (Observations with at least one item changed / Total Observations)
N	NA

Imputation - rate

Imputation of statistical item non-response		
Are all or part of the variables with item non response imputed? (Y/N)	Overall imputation rate (Observations with at least one item imputed / Total Observations)	
N	NA	
Main variables	Imputation rate	Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used
N	NA	NA

Timeliness and punctuality

Timeliness

Quarterly LFS data			
Reference period, transmission date and coverage			
Quarter	Main dates in the national production process		
	Start date of data collection	End date of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication
1	10/01/2022	29/04/2022	02/07/2022
2	11/04/2022	29/07/2022	18/08/2022
3	11/07/2022	28/10/2022	17/11/2022
4	10/10/2022	27/01/2023	16/02/2023

Coherence and comparability

Definition

Adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses and the extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.

Comparability - geographical

Divergence of national concepts from European concepts		
<i>(European concept or National proxy concept used) List all concepts where any divergences can be found</i>		
Is there a divergence between the national and European concepts for the following characteristics?	(Y/N)	Give a description of difference and provide an assessment of the impact of the divergence on the statistics
Definition of resident population (*)	N	NA
Identification of the main job (*)	N	NA
Employment	N	NA
Unemployment	N	NA

Comparability - over time

Changes at CONCEPT level introduced during the reference year and affecting comparability with previous reference periods (including breaks in series)					
Changes in	(Y/N)	Description of the impact of the changes	Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)	Variables affected	Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)
concepts and definition	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
coverage (i.e. target population)	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
legislation	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
classifications	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
geographical boundaries	N	NA	NA	NA	NA

Changes at MEASUREMENT level introduced during the reference year and affecting comparability with previous reference periods (including breaks in series)					
Changes to	(Y/N)	Description of the impact of the changes	Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)	Variables affected	Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)
sampling frame	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
sample design	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
rotation pattern	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
questionnaire	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
instruction to interviewers	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
survey mode	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
weighting scheme	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
use of auxiliary information	N	NA	NA	NA	NA

Coherence - cross domain

Coherence of LFS data with Business statistics data				
	Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	Give references to description of differences
Total employment	Business statistics data cover all persons working in Switzerland (domestic concept, NACE sections B-S, registered firms), whereas SLFS data cover all persons whose main place of residence is in Switzerland (permanent resident population concept, NACE sections A-U).	Business statistics data unit is "job", whereas SLFS data unit is "person".	Concept level: the covered population differs considerably, which leads to significant discrepancies in the results. Measurement level: persons having 2 jobs appear twice in the Business statistics, while they appear only once in the SLFS data.	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions
Total employment by NACE	Business statistics data cover all persons working in Switzerland (domestic concept, NACE sections B-S, registered firms), whereas SLFS data cover all persons whose main place of residence is in Switzerland (permanent resident population concept, NACE sections A-U).	Business statistics data unit is "job", whereas SLFS data unit is "person".	Concept level: the covered population differs considerably, which leads to significant discrepancies in the results. Measurement level: persons having 2 jobs appear twice in the Business statistics, while they appear only once in the SLFS data.	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions
Number of hours worked	The number of hours worked is not measured by the Business statistics.	NA	NA	NA

Coherence of LFS data with registered unemployment		
Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give references to description of differences
In the SLFS, unemployment corresponds to the ILO/Eurostat definition. The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO publishes a monthly unemployment rate which only takes into account unemployed persons registered at the public employment office.	SLFS: survey Registered unemployment: monthly collection of data from the public employment offices	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions

Assessment of the effect of differences of LFS unemployment and registered unemployment					
Give an assessment of the effects of the differences					
Overall effect	Men under 25 years	Men 25 years and over	Women under 25 years	Women 25 years and over	Regional distribution (NUTS-3)
On average, the LFS unemployment rate for the total population is 1.9 percentage point higher than the registered unemployment rate (annual data from 2015 to 2022).	On average, the LFS unemployment rate for men under 25 years is 5.4 percentage points higher than the registered unemployment rate (annual data from 2015 to 2022).	On average, the LFS unemployment rate for men 25 years and over is 5.3 percentage points higher than the registered unemployment rate (annual data from 2015 to 2022).	On average, the LFS unemployment rate for women under 25 years is 1.0 percentage point higher than the registered unemployment rate (annual data from 2015 to 2022).	On average, the LFS unemployment rate for women 25 years and over is 1.8 percentage point higher than the registered unemployment rate (annual data from 2015 to 2022).	NA

Coherence - National Accounts

Coherence of LFS data with National Accounts data				
	Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	Give references to description of differences
Total employment	National accounts data cover all persons working in Switzerland (domestic concept, NACE sections A-T), while SLFS data cover all persons whose main place of residence is in Switzerland (permanent resident population concept, NACE sections A-U).	NA	Concept level: the covered population differs considerably, which leads to significant discrepancies in the results.	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions
Total employment by NACE	National accounts data cover all persons working in Switzerland (domestic concept, NACE sections A-T), while SLFS data cover all persons whose main place of residence is in Switzerland (permanent resident population concept, NACE sections A-U).	NA	Concept level: the covered population differs considerably, which leads to significant discrepancies in the results.	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions
Number of hours worked	National accounts data cover all persons working in Switzerland (domestic concept, NACE sections A-T), while SLFS data cover all persons whose main place of residence is in Switzerland (permanent resident population concept, NACE sections A-U).	NA	Concept level: the covered population differs considerably, which leads to significant discrepancies in the results.	SFSO website: Labour market indicators 2022 - Definitions

Which is the use of LFS data for National Account Data?					
Country uses LFS as the only source for employment in national accounts.	Country uses mainly LFS, but replacing it in a few industries (or labour status), on a case-by-case basis	Country not make use of LFS, or makes minimal use of it	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand giving precedence to labour supply sources (i.e. LFS)	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand not giving precedence to any labour side	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand giving precedence to labour demand sources (i.e. employment registers and/or enterprise surveys)
N	N	N	N	N	Y

Accessibility and clarity

Definition

The conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data.

Publications

Please provide a list of type and frequency of publications

All informations, publications and standard tables are published and available on the SFSO website:

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch>

in particular:

a) General description

www.slfs.bfs.admin.ch

b) Publications and findings

[SLFS Publications and findings](#)

On-line database

Documentation, explanations, quality limitations, graphics etc.

Web link to national methodological publication	Conditions of access to data	Accompanying information to data	Further assistance available to users
SLFS Fact sheet SLFS Methodology (Available only in German and French and partially outdated) Publication on the calculation of weights and the estimation of variance in the SLFS (Available only in French and partially outdated)	Main aggregate results are accessible without restrictions. Access to anonymized micro-datasets is possible by signing a contract pertaining to the use of the data.	See point 9.2 (Dissimination format - Publications)	email: info.arbeit@bfs.admin.ch phone: 0041 (0) 58 463 64 00

Micro-data access

Accessibility to LFS national microdata (Y/N)	Who is entitled to the access (researchers, firms, institutions)?	Conditions of access to data	Accompanying information to data	Further assistance available to users
Y	Anyone signing a contract pertaining to the use of the data.	Use for scientific means only. No further disclosure to third parties. No data linking. Data protection. Destruction of the data after the completion of the research project for which the data have been accessed.	See point 9.2 (Dissimination format - Publications)	email: info.arbeit@bfs.admin.ch phone: 0041 (0) 58 463 64 00

Documentation on methodology

References to methodological notes about the survey and its characteristics

[SLFS Fact sheet](#)

[SLFS Methodology](#) (Available only in German and French and partially outdated)

[Publication on the calculation of weights and the estimation of variance in the SLFS](#) (Available only in French and partially outdated)

Cost and burden

Definition

Cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product and burden on respondents.

Number of staff involved in the LFS in central and regional offices, excluding interviewers Consider only staff directly employed by the NS	Full-time equivalents
Total	7.6
- of which professional and managerial	scientific: 4.4 administrative: 3.2

Duration of the interview by Final Sampling Unit	Minutes		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Average duration of the interview	13.0	20.0	9.4
Core questionnaire (pr person)	13.0	20.0	9.1
Ad hoc Modules (pr person)	3.2	2.8	3.2 ^(*)
<i>Note: This table should only show the burden on the respondents, not time spent in the field to contact the household or fill in administrative forms.</i>			

(*) In principle, the subsample for eight-yearly variables and ad hoc modules is part of the 3rd wave. However, as the 3rd wave does not contain any 15-years old, a sample of this particular age group (if included in the module's entry filter) is selected for the module when being interviewed for the 1st time.

Confidentiality

Definition

A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.

Confidentiality - data treatment

Please provide information on the policy for anonymizing microdata in your country
National microdata contain only the year of birth (no such variable as PASSBIR). Furthermore, the commune of residence is not made available in case it has fewer than 5000 residents.

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