



21

Sustainable Development, Regional and International Disparities

737-1600

Sustainable Development

Pocket Statistics 2016



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






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Swiss Confederation

Neuchâtel 2016

The **Pocket Statistics 2016** shows by means of a series of indicators where Switzerland finds itself on the path towards sustainable development. The indicators stem from the system of indicators to monitor sustainable development in Switzerland **MONET**.

Each MONET system indicator is accompanied by three symbols. The first describes the targeted trend (white arrow against a blue background) according to the principles of sustainable development. The second describes the observed trend (black arrow against a white background) based on the trend calculated for the period under analysis, generally since 1992 (United Nations Earth Conference on Environment and Development), or since the date of the first survey if it was conducted after 1992, up to the latest data available. The start of the analysed period is marked with a ▲ in the graphics if it does not coincide with the beginning of the shown period. The third is derived from a comparison of the first two and makes it possible to assess the observed trend.

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Positive | (towards sustainability: observed trend = targeted trend, e.g.   or  ) |
|  Negative | (moving away from sustainability: observed trend ≠ targeted trend, e.g.   or  ) |
|  Unchanged | (no marked change, e.g.   or  ) |
|  No assessment | |

Dashes are used to represent variables which are not taken into consideration for assessment of the trend.

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What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This is the WCED's (United Nation's World Commission on Environment and Development, known as the "Brundtland Commission") definition of sustainable development from 1987. The Brundtland report adds two elements to this definition which are considered to be fundamental: prioritising the basic needs of individuals (especially the most disadvantaged) and taking due account of the capacity limits of our environment.

In 1992, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro provided the basis for implementing a sustainable development policy by proposing Agenda 21 (Action Plan for the 21st Century). In 2012, the Rio+20 Conference was an opportunity to renew commitments by defining the next stages of sustainable development in "The Future We Want" report. Following this conference, the United Nations prepared and adopted in 2015 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which notably included 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). These goals represent the new global framework for sustainable development.

At the national level, the commitment made by Switzerland in 1992 to define and pursue a sustainable development policy took concrete form in 1997 with the "Strategy for Sustainable Development" of the Swiss Federal Council, which has been periodically revised. In addition, sustainable development is enshrined in the Federal Constitution (Art. 2, 54 and 73). Following the adoption of the SDGs, Switzerland initiated a process to translate these within the national context and to take part in their monitoring. The MONET system, completed in accordance with needs, will be used for this purpose.

The three traditional pillars of sustainable development (the society, the environment and the economy) have been reformulated into three qualitative objectives which must be reconciled:

- social solidarity;
- environmental responsibility;
- economic efficiency.

Sustainable development poses the following challenges:

- to take into account the quality of life of present generations (meeting needs);
- preserve resources for future generations (capital stock);
- equity requirements (interfaces between the objective of social solidarity and the two other objectives) and
- the need to use resources in a rational way (interface between the objective of environmental responsibility with that of economic efficiency).

Revision of the MONET system

The MONET system was revised between 2014 and 2016. This revision is enshrined in the context of the renewal of the Sustainable Development Strategy 2016–2019 and preparation of the Agenda 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN in September 2015. The aim of this revision was to anticipate monitoring of the SDGs and to integrate new possibilities resulting from developments in official statistics. This work resulted in the adaptation of sustainable development principles and revision of the indicators. The revised system is comprised of 73 indicators, 22 of which are new. It is presented in this publication for the first time.

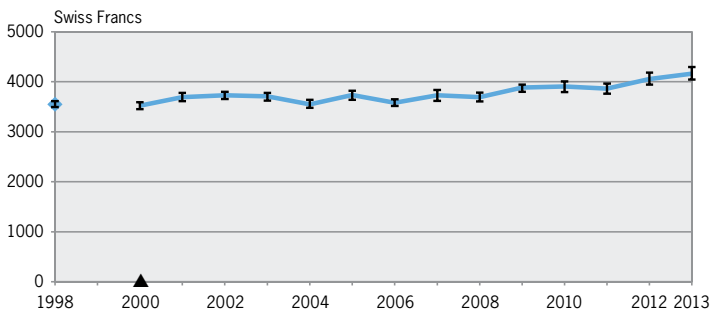
Living conditions

As part of sustainable development, every member of society is entitled to a dignified life. This includes meeting basic needs for security, housing, food and a healthy environment. But above and beyond these basic needs, material and non-material requirements, such as satisfaction and happiness in life, also have to be fulfilled. Furthermore, this must not be at the expense of other members of present and future generations.

   The population's income is growing.

Equivalised disposable income

Monthly equivalised disposable income at 2013 prices (median)






Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

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Other indicators on living conditions:

   The **poverty rate** is decreasing.

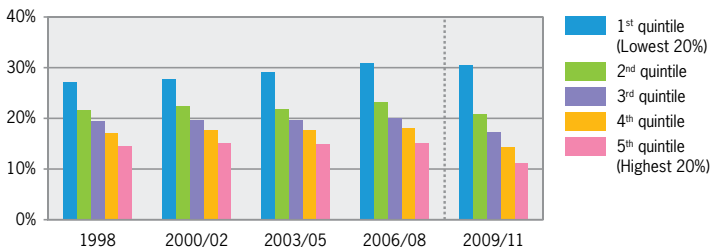
   The number of victims of **crimes of serious violence** is falling.



The proportion of housing costs in the household budget of the poorest is increasing.

Housing costs

Proportion of housing costs (incl. utilities) in household disposable income, by income category



2009/11: change in definitions and calculation of housing costs

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

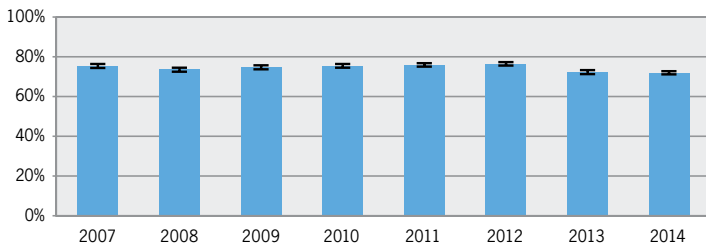
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The population's degree of life satisfaction is high overall and has not seen a significant change.




Life satisfaction

Proportion of the population aged 16 and over with a high degree of satisfaction with current life



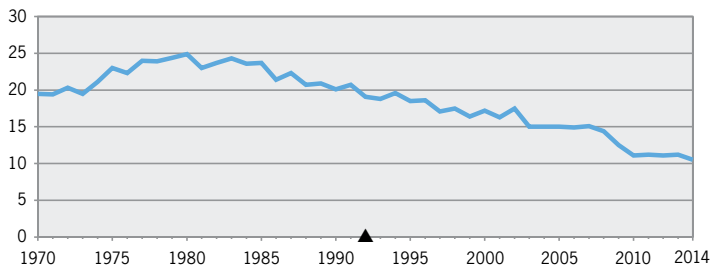
Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

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 The suicide rate is **falling**.

Suicide rate




Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants



Until 2008 including assisted suicides

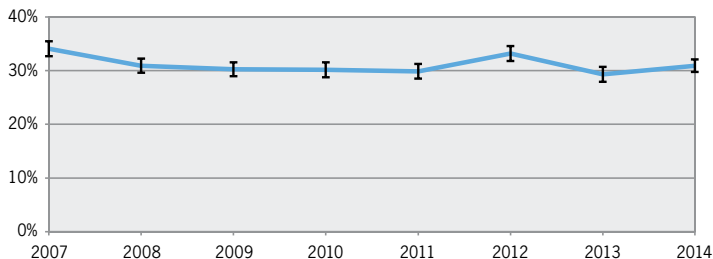
Source: FSO – Cause of death and stillbirth statistics (eCOD)

© FSO 2016




 The proportion of the population exposed to at least one disturbance in or near their home is **stable**.

Perception of residential environment

Proportion of population disturbed by a disturbance or a problem* at home or in surroundings



* noise, pollution or crime

Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

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Health

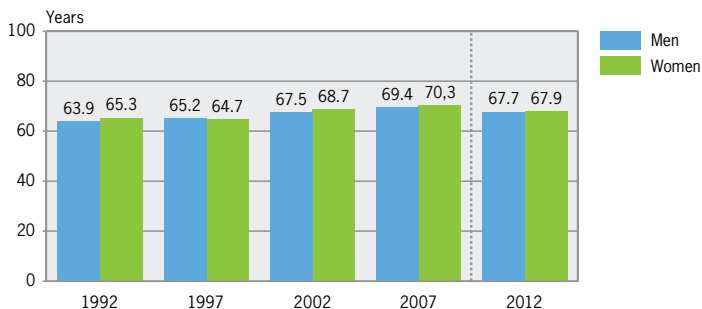
People's state of health has a major influence on their quality of life and is an important factor as regards economic efficiency. This is why the protection and promotion of health are accorded high priority in sustainable development. Both physical and mental health are significant in this context.



Life expectancy in good health is rising among men and women.

Life expectancy in good health

Life expectancy at birth



2012: break in the time series due to a revision of the questionnaire

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Other indicators on health:



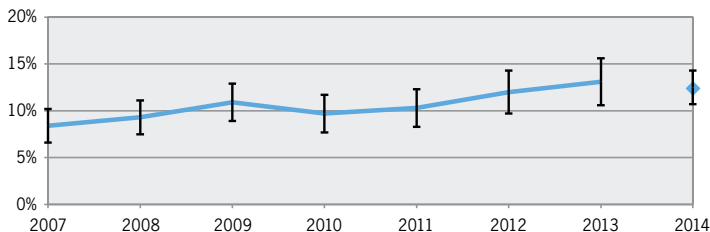
The percentage of people who engage in sufficient **physical activity** during their leisure time is increasing.



The percentage of the population at risk-of-poverty who went without medical or dental care for financial reasons is increasing.

Foregoing care for financial reasons

Proportion of the population at risk of poverty aged 16 and over who went without medical or dental consultations



2014: break in time series

Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

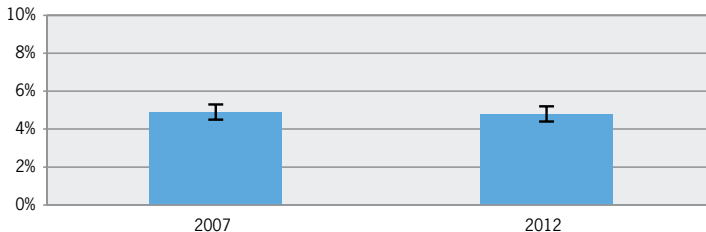
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Almost 5% of the population indulge in hazardous drinking.

Risky alcohol consumption

Share of the population aged 15 and over living in private households with chronic consumption at risk*



* at least 4 standard glasses per day of an alcoholic drink for men, 2 for women

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Social cohesion

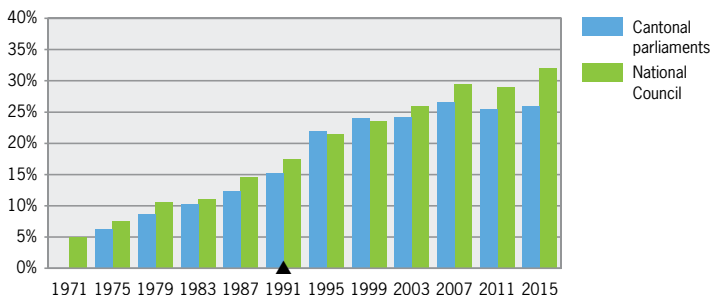
Acting in solidarity is a fundamental requirement if a society is to be capable of functioning. Sustainable development places special emphasis on promoting social cohesion and on the participation of all social groups and regions in economic, political and social life. The principle of “equal rights and equal opportunities” is a key factor here.



The percentage of women in the National Council and in cantonal parliaments is increasing.

Proportion of women in National Council and in cantonal parliaments

Proportion of women in total of elected members



Source: FSO – Election statistics

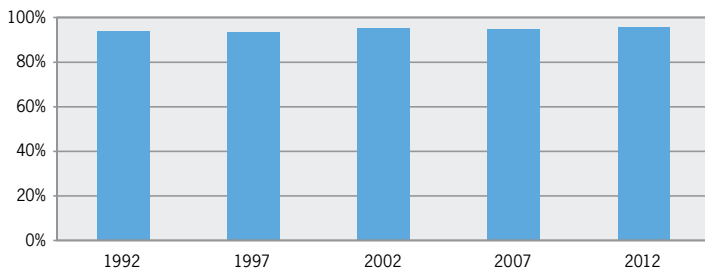
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The proportion of the population with at least one person of trust remains at a high level.

Persons having at least a person of trust

Share of population aged 15 or over



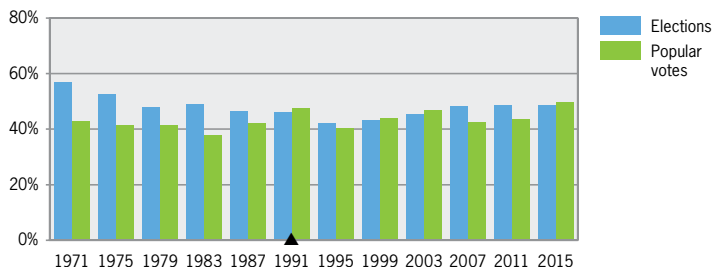
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Participation in elections and popular votes is increasing.

Participation in elections and federal popular votes*



* popular votes: averages for popular votes that took place over previous two years and after National Council elections. Including popular votes until 2015.06.05

Source: FSO – Election statistics

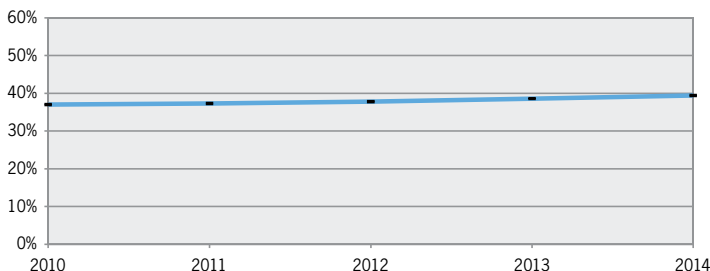
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The proportion of multilingual people is increasing.

Language use: multilingualism

Proportion of the permanent resident population aged 15 or over that regularly uses at least two languages*



* main language as well as language spoken at home, at work or at school

Source: FSO – Structural Survey

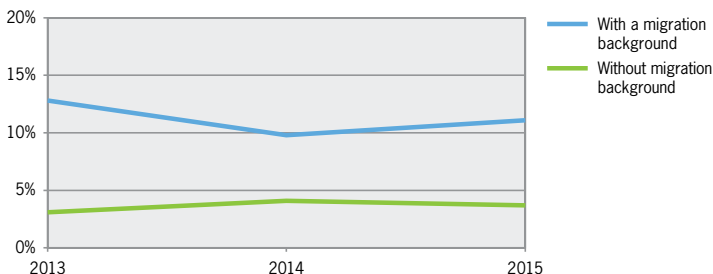
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The difference in early school leaving among young people with or without a migration background is decreasing.

Early school leavers by migratory status

Proportion of the permanent resident population aged 18 to 24



Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

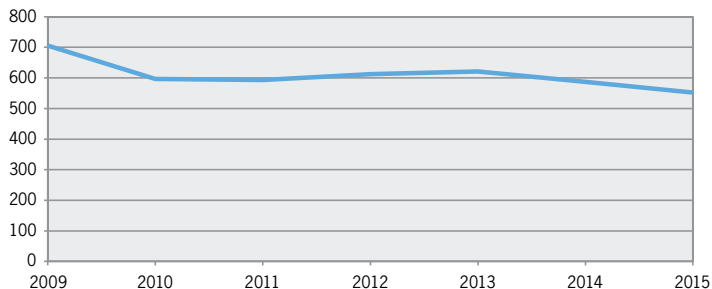
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The number of women who are victims of serious violence is decreasing.

Number of female victims of serious violence

Number of female victims of crimes of serious violence*, known by the police



* murder, grievous bodily harm, female genital mutilation, violent armed robbery, hostage taking and rape

Source: FSO – Police crime statistics (PCS)

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Other indicators on social cohesion:



More than 30% of the population carried out **voluntary work**.



Inequalities in the **financial capacities of the cantons** are intensifying.



Total social security expenditure represented almost 30% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

International cooperation

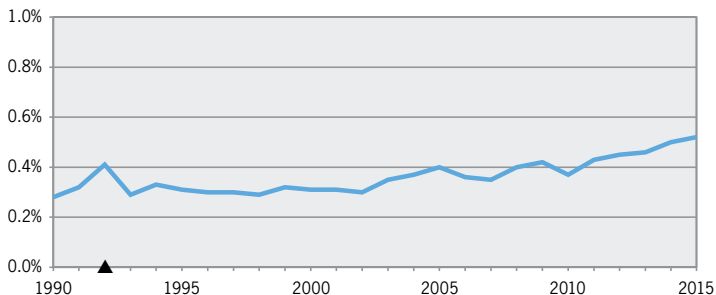
The global fight against poverty, just distribution of the use of resources, respect for human rights and the peaceful coexistence of people and nations are central aims of global sustainable development. These should be taken into consideration by multilateral policies and global trade. The economic practices of one country should not harm the capacities of the populations of other countries to meet their needs.



The rate of official development assistance is on an upward trend.

Official Development Assistance

In proportion to gross national income (GNI)*



2014 and 2015: provisional data

* GNI is calculated according to the European system of national and regional accounts (ESNA2010)

Sources: SDC; FSO, SECO – National Accounts (NA)

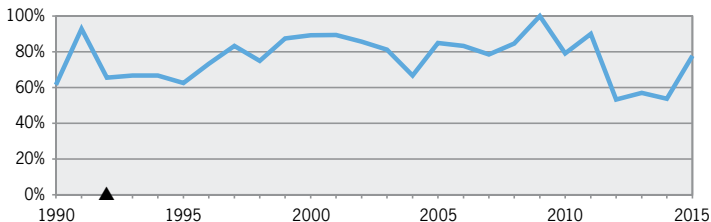
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The share of concluded multilateral treaties that are coming into force is decreasing.

Multilateral treaties

Share of multilateral treaties that have come into force in Switzerland* in the total of treaties in one year



* during the signing year or later on, state 2016.09.05

Source: Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)

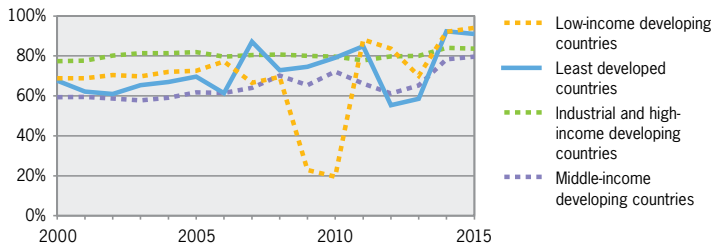
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The share of goods imported duty-free from the least developed countries is growing.

Duty-free imports from developing countries

Share of duty-free imports in the total value of all imported goods by countries' income categories



Country groups according to OECD/DAC

Source: FCA – Federal Customs Administration – Foreign trade statistics

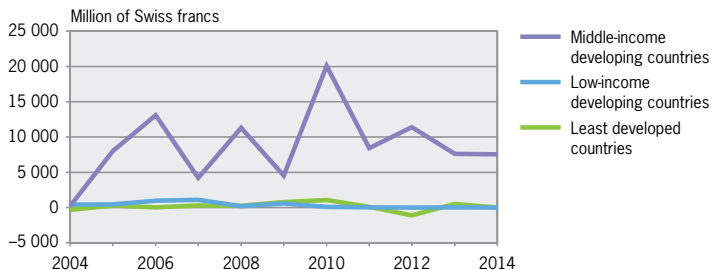
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The amount of direct investments made by Switzerland into developing countries is increasing.

Direct investments in developing countries

Switzerland's capital exports, by countries income categories



Country groups according to OECD/DAC

Source: Swiss National Bank

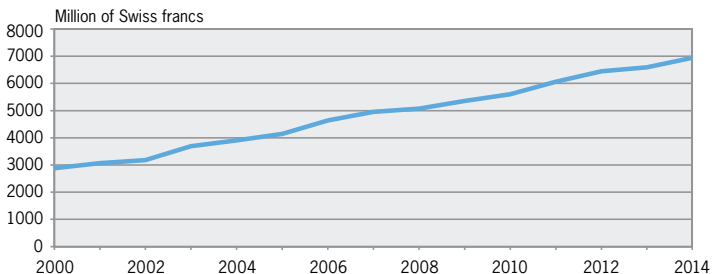
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The number of remittances sent by migrants to their countries of origin is rising.

Remittances by migrants

Total of remittances from migrant workers in Switzerland to their countries of origin




Source: Swiss National Bank

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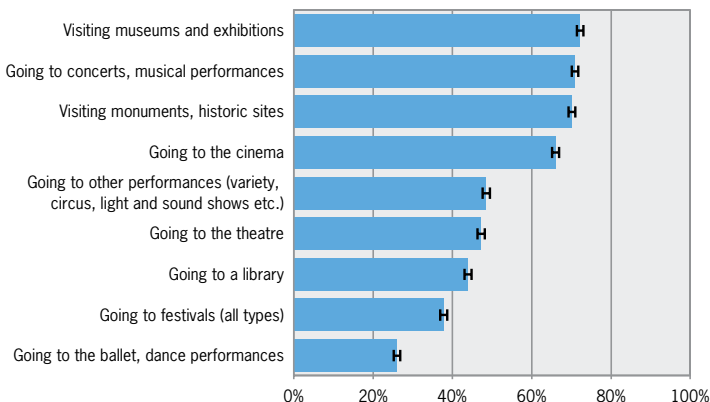
Education and culture

Sustainable development should allow for the maintenance and development of human and social capital. Everyone ought to be given access to an adequate basic education as well as continuing education. They should also have access to information flows and be able to freely express their opinion. Sustainable development also includes guaranteeing cultural diversity and maintaining the socio-cultural heritage.

 More than two thirds of the population have gone to a museum, concert, monument or cinema at least once in the year.

Participation in cultural activities

Share of the population aged 15 and over who participated in following activities in 2014



Source: FSO – Statistics on Cultural Behaviour

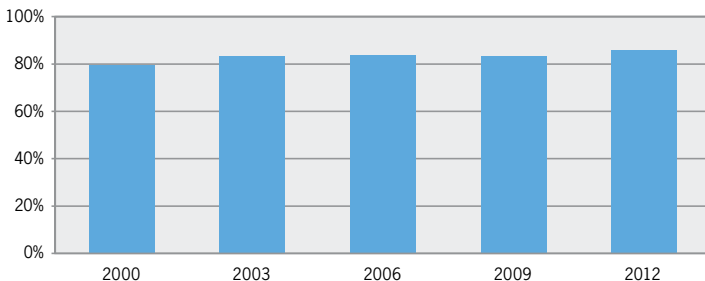
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The share of young people who are capable of basic reading tasks is increasing.

Reading skills of 15-year-olds

Share of 15-year-olds reaching at least reading skills level 2 (scale <1 to 6*)



* 2009: Change in the skills profiles

Sources: FSO; Consortium PISA.ch

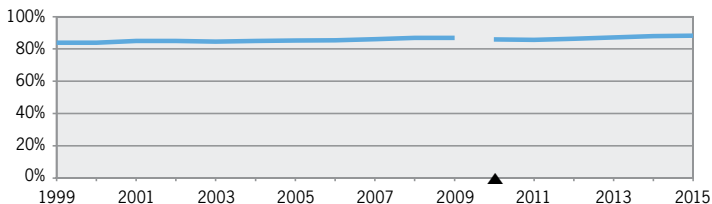
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The proportion of the population with post-compulsory education remains at a stable, high level.

Educational attainment of the population

Share of 25–64 year-olds of the permanent resident population who have completed upper secondary or tertiary level education



2010: break in time series

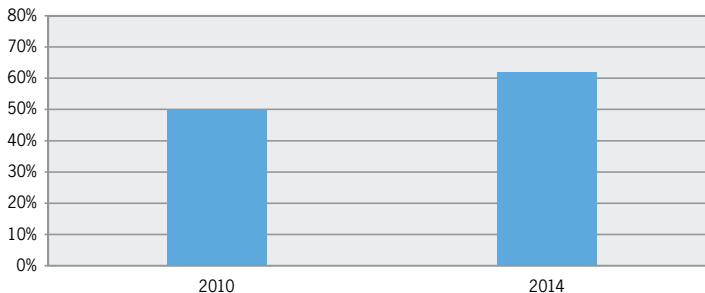
Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

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■ In 2014, more than 60% of the population had medium to advanced internet skills.

Internet skills

Proportion of the population aged 15 and over with average or high level of internet skills or experience



Source: FSO – Omnibus Survey Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

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Other indicators on education and culture:

■ In 2011, more than 60% of the population pursued **further education** activities.

Research and technology

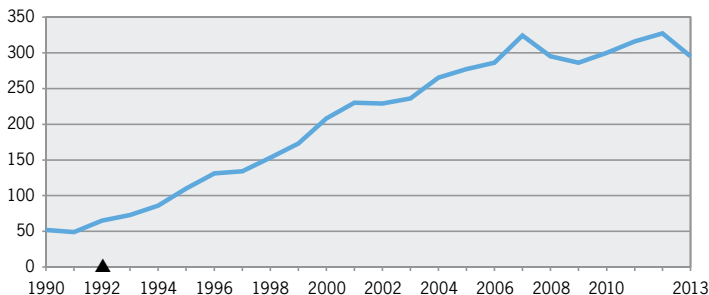
Research, development and technology are regarded as important motors for a society's innovative activity and competitiveness. They thus contribute to good economic efficiency. The preservation and improvement of human capital promote sustainable development.



The number of patent applications pending is rising.

Patent applications

Patents pending according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty from inventors resident in Switzerland, per million inhabitants



Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Other indicators on research and technology:



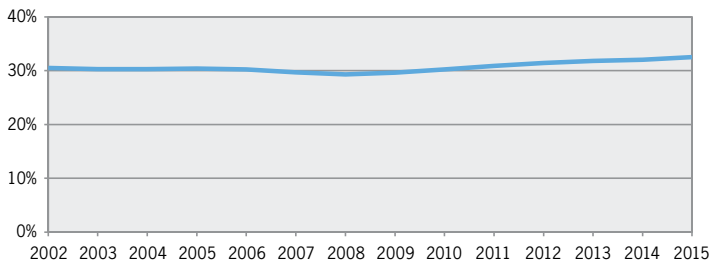
Expenditure on Research and Development is rising.



The proportion of students in the fields of mathematics, informatics, natural sciences, and technics (MINT) is increasing.

Proportion of students in MINT subjects

Proportion of MINT students in universities and universities of applied sciences*



* at Bachelor, Master's, licence/diploma and PhD level (excl. students in continuing education)

Source: FSO – Swiss University Information System (SHIS)

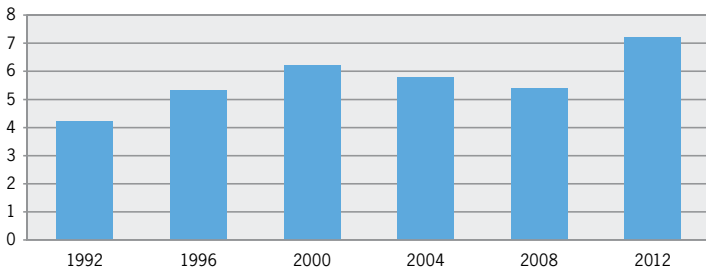
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The number of researchers is rising.

Number of researchers

In full-time equivalents per thousand employed persons



Sources: FSO – Research and Development; OECD

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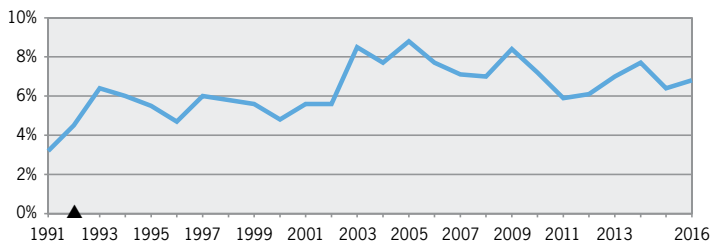
Work

As part of sustainable development, people should be able to find reasonable work from which they can support themselves. Everyone should have equal opportunities on the labour market and disadvantaged groups should be integrated. The integration of both young people and older persons in the labour market contributes to the preservation and development of human capital. The supply of labour must be sufficient to ensure that the economy functions efficiently.

   The youth unemployment rate is increasing.

Youth unemployment




Proportion of unemployed persons based on ILO definition in economically active population of 15–24 year-olds (in 2nd quarter)






Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

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Other indicators on work:

   The **unemployment rate based on the ILO definition** is rising.

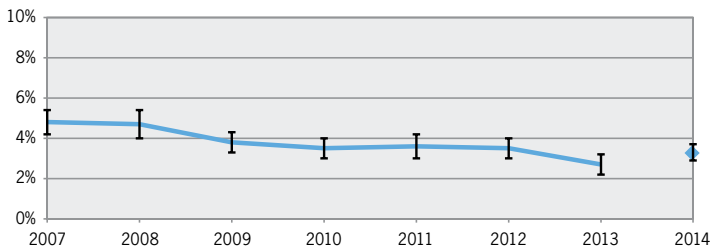
   Inequalities between men and women with regard to their **professional position** remain stable.



The poverty rate of employed persons shows a downward trend.

Poverty of employed persons

Poverty rates among employed persons



Excluding the imputed rent

2014: break in the time series due to methodological adaptations

Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

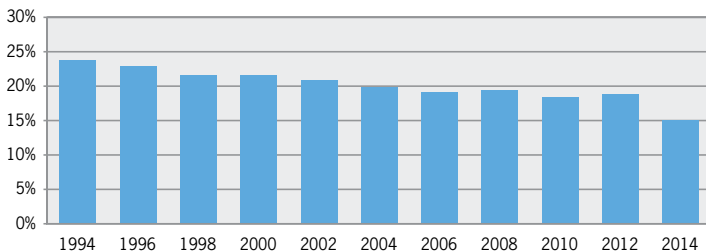
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The wages of women and men are equalising.

Wage gap between women and men

Wage gap* between women and men as a percentage of men's monthly gross wage, private sector



* compared to the median wage

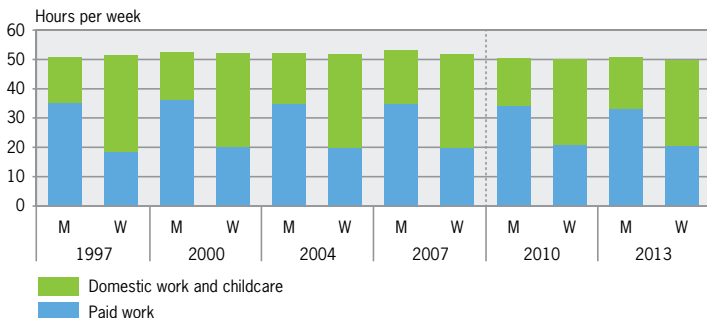
Source: FSO – Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (SESS)

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□ In 2013, women worked more in the household and for the family than men.

Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work and childcare

Economically active persons (women aged 15 to 63, men aged 15 to 64)



2010: Revision of the SLFS

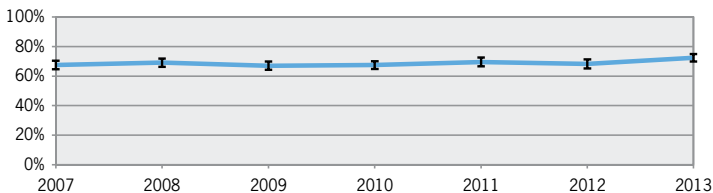
Source: FSO – SLFS, module “Unpaid work”

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➡ ➡ ➡ The percentage of disabled persons active in the labour market remains stable.

Participation of disabled persons in the labour market

Proportion of employed persons in the resident disabled population aged 16 to 64 living in a private household



Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

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Economic system

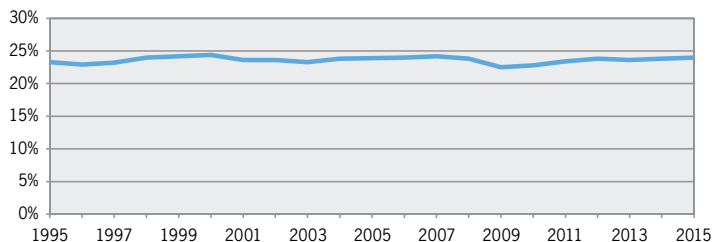
To ensure that the population's basic requirements are met in the long term, a well performing economy is needed. This also entails efficient use of resources and the promotion of innovation and economic competitiveness. When the market mechanism fails, the state should intervene to correct these, primarily with economic instruments. The present management of public finances should not jeopardise the capability of future generations to fulfil their individual and social needs.



The investment to GDP ratio is about the same.

Investment to gross domestic product ratio

Gross investments in relation to gross domestic product



2014 and 2015: provisional data

Source: FSO – National accounts (NA)

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Other indicators on the economic system:



Labour productivity is increasing.



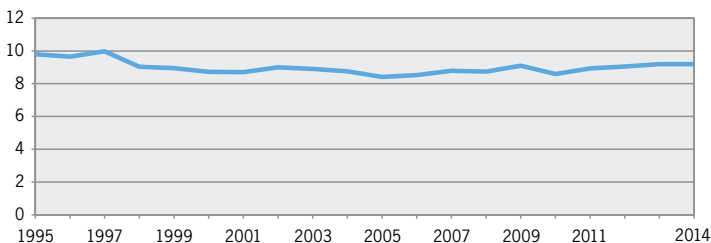
Public debt is falling.



Tax revenue from labour shows slower growth than revenue from environmental taxes.

Environmental taxes

Taxation of labour in relation to environmental taxes



2014: provisional data

Source: FSO – Environmental accounts

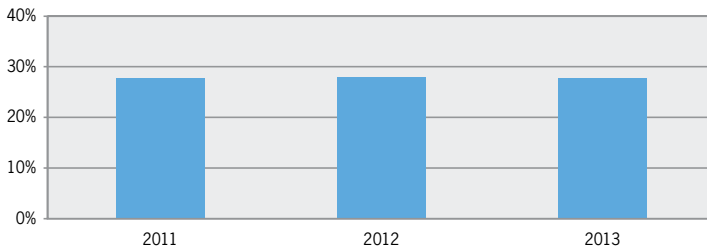
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The percentage of jobs in innovative activities remains stable.

Jobs in innovative activities

Share of jobs in innovative activities in total of secondary and tertiary sector jobs in full-time equivalents



2013: provisional data

Sources: FSO – STATENT; ETH Zurich – Business cycle research institute KOF

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Production and consumption

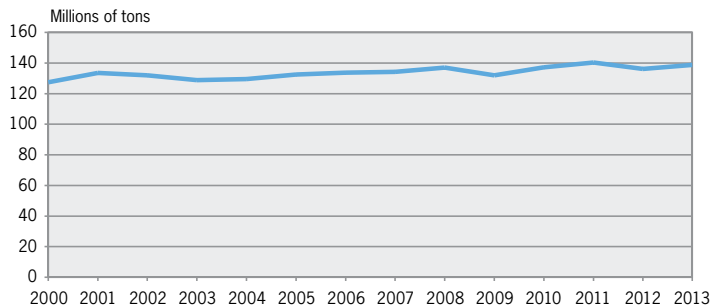
Sustainable production and consumption patterns should be as environmentally compatible and socially just as possible. This includes efficient use of resources and maximum reduction of environmental pollution and waste production.



Domestic raw material consumption is increasing.

Material footprint

Raw material consumption (RMC)



Source: FSO – Environmental accounts

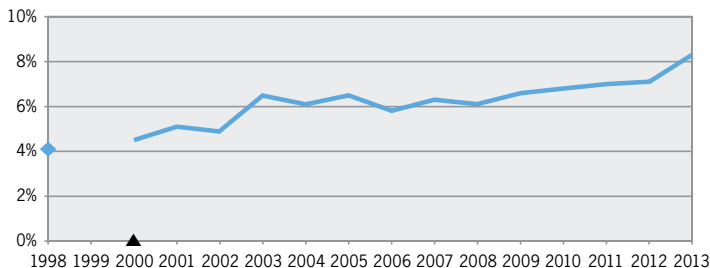
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The share of household expenditure on organic products is increasing.

Consumption of organic products

Share of expenditure on organic products in total household expenditure on food and drink (private households)



Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

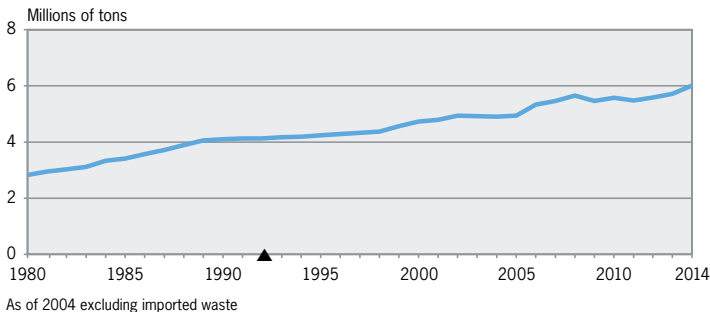
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The total quantity of municipal waste produced is rising.

Total municipal waste produced

Including recycling



Source: FOEN – Waste Statistics

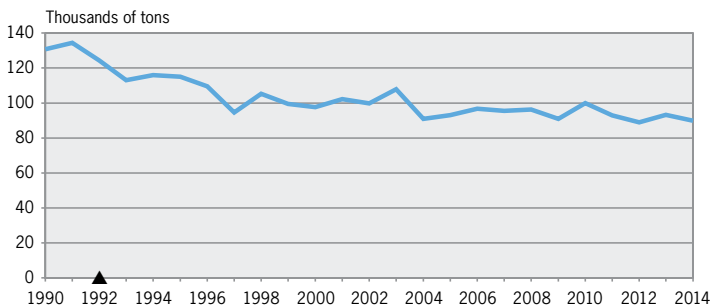
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Excess nitrogen in agricultural land is decreasing.

Agricultural nitrogen balance

Difference between the amount of nitrogen entering agricultural land and the amount withdrawn from it



Source: FSO – Nitrogen balance

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Other indicators on production and consumption:



Material intensity is falling.



The material footprint of imports in raw material equivalents is increasing.



The rate of waste collected for recycling is increasing.

Mobility and transport

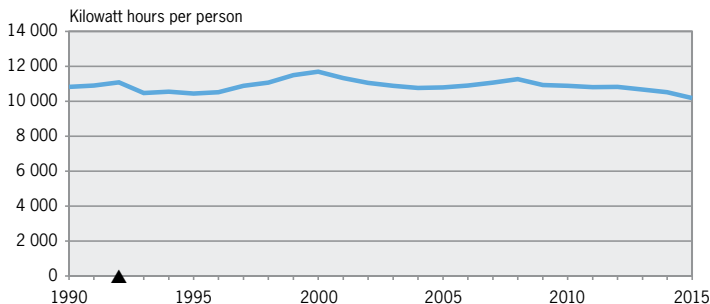
A sustainable transport system guarantees all groups of the population and all parts of the country access to mobility. It makes an efficient economy possible and reduces environmental pollution and the use of resources. Public transport costs reflect the scarcity of natural resources and include external costs.



The energy consumption in transport remains stable.

Final energy consumption in transport per person

Final energy consumption of all public and private passenger and freight traffic



2010: change in methodology for the Population Statistics

Sources: FSO – ESPOP, STATPOP; SFOE – Overall Energy Statistics

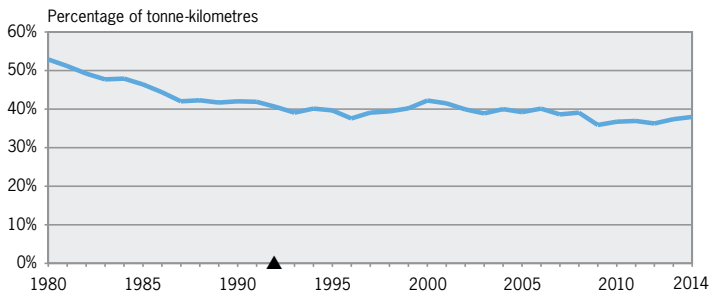
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The share of rail freight transport is decreasing.

Modal split in freight transport

Share of rail freight transport in total rail and road transport



Sources: FSO – Goods transport statistics, Public transport statistics

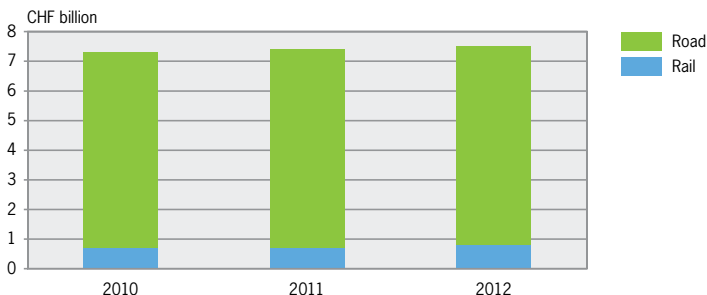
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External transport costs in relation to the environment, health and accidents are stable.

External costs of transport

External costs of motorised road and rail traffic related to the environment, health and accidents



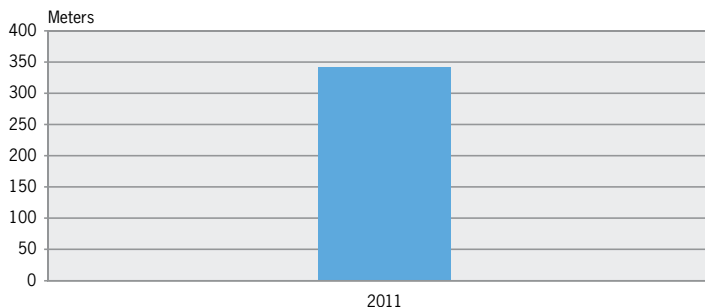
Sources: FSO – CFT; ARE – External costs of transport

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■ In 2011, the average distance to the nearest public transport stop from one's home was around 340 metres.

Average distance to nearest public transport stop

Effective distance based on the road network



Source: FSO – Services to the public

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Other indicators on mobility and transport:

➡ ↗ ✅ **Modal split of passenger transport** shows a trend towards increased use of public transportation.

↘ ➡ ≈ **The intensity of freight transport** is not changing significantly.

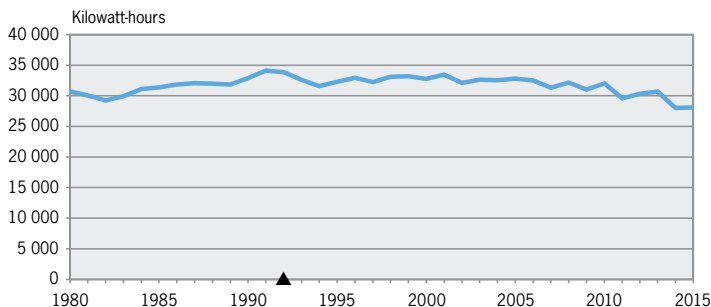
Energy and climate

For the supply of energy to be consistent with the goals of sustainable development, non-renewable resources should only be used in amounts that can be replaced by renewable resources. Serious or irreversible damage to the environment which is notably caused by greenhouse gas emissions must be avoided.



The per capita consumption of energy is decreasing.

Final energy consumption per capita



Sources: FSO – STATPOP; SFOE – Overall Energy Statistics

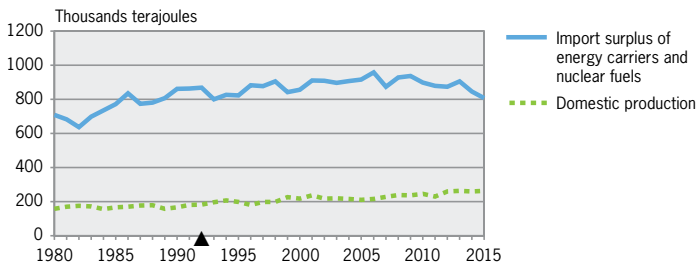
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Energy imports represent more than three times the domestic production.

Energy dependency

Domestic production of primary energy carriers and gross energy imports (import surplus of energy carriers and nuclear fuels)



Source: SFOE – Overall Energy Statistics

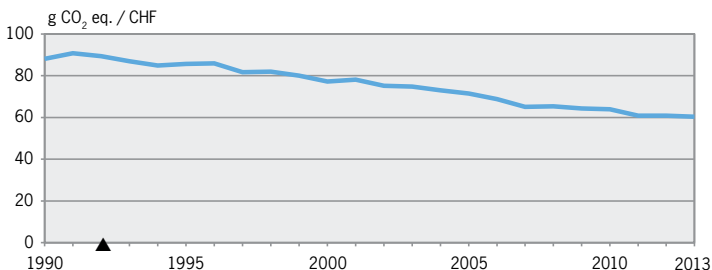
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Greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product are decreasing.

Greenhouse gas emission intensity

Greenhouse gas emissions* in relation to gross domestic product



* excl. CO₂ from biomass

Sources: FSO – Environmental accounts; FSO, SECO – NA

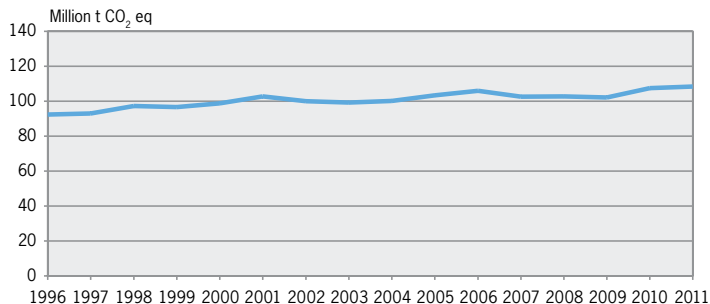
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Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from consumption in Switzerland are increasing.

Carbon footprint

Total greenhouse gases emissions resulting from the consumption of goods and services in Switzerland



Source: Federal Office for the Environment

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Other indicators on energy and climate:



The share of **renewable energies** in final energy consumption is increasing.



Greenhouse gas emissions have not yet been able to be lowered to the level set by the CO₂ act.

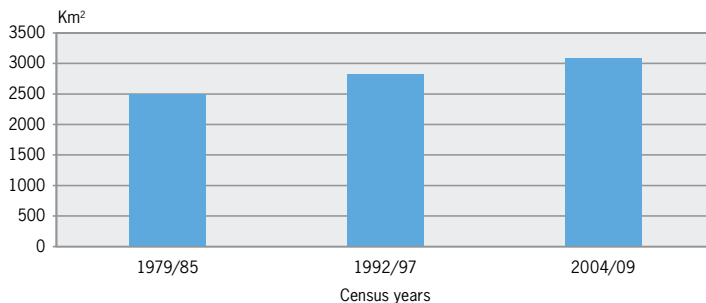
Natural resources

The natural foundations of life, biodiversity and the quality of ecosystems should be maintained in the long term. Fertile soils in sufficient quantities, good-quality water and clean air are vital for the well-being of present and future generations.

➡ ↗ ❌ The settlement area required per person is increasing.

Settlement area

Industrial and commercial areas, building areas, transportation areas, special urban areas, parks and recreation facilities



Source: FSO – Land use Statistics

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Other indicators on natural resources:

➡ ↘ ❌ **Arable land** surfaces are decreasing.

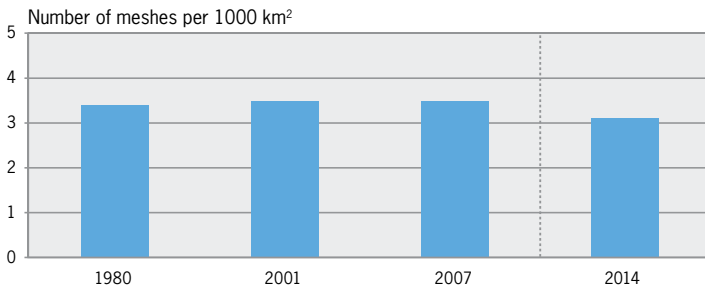
➡ ↘ ✅ The **particulate matter concentrations** in the air are decreasing.

➡ ↘ ✅ **Phosphorus content in lakes** is decreasing.

↘ → ≈ Landscape fragmentation is not increasing significantly.

Landscape fragmentation

Effective mesh density



2014: break in time series due to change in methodology

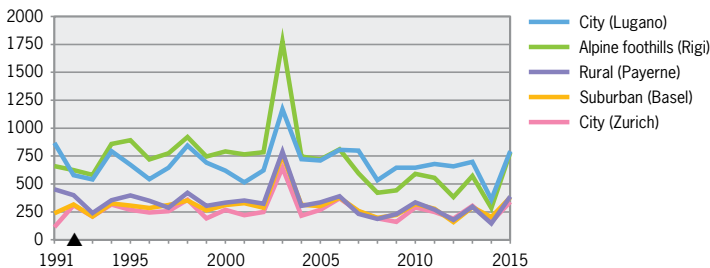
Source: FOEN – Landscape monitoring programme (LABES)

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↘ ↘ ✓ The number of exceedances of ozone limit values is decreasing.




Ozone cocentrations

Number of exceedances of the limit value (hourly averages)



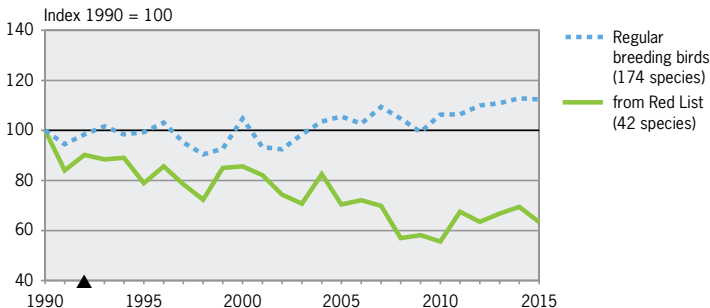
Source: FOEN – National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (NABEL)

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 Populations of breeding birds on the Red List are falling.

Populations of breeding birds

Trend in breeding birds populations in Switzerland



Source: Swiss Ornithological Institute Sempach

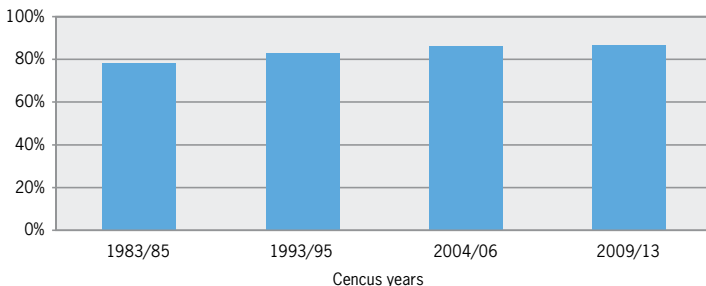
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 The forest's ecological quality is increasing.

Ecological quality of the forest

Share of forest area with medium and high biotope values



Source: WSL – Swiss National Forest Inventory (NFI)

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Switzerland's sustainable development at a glance

	Indicator	Targeted* trend	Observed trend	Assessment
Living conditions	Equivalised disposable income	↗	↗	✓
	People living below the poverty line	↘	↘	✓
	Housing costs	↘	↗	✗
	Pollution at home or in surroundings	↘	→	≈
	Life satisfaction	↗	→	≈
	Suicide rate	↘	↘	✓
	Violent offences	↘	↘	✓
Health	Life expectancy in good health	↗	↗	✓
	Health-relevant behaviour: physical exercise	↗	↗	✓
	Foregoing care for financial reasons	↘	↗	✗
	Hazardous drinking			□
Social cohesion	Voluntary work			□
	Proportion of women in National Council and in cantonal parliaments	↗	↗	✓
	Persons having at least one person of trust	→	→	✓
	Participation in elections and federal popular votes	↗	↗	✓
	Language use: multilingualism	↗	↗	✓
	Early school leavers: difference by migratory status	↘	↘	✓
	Disparities in financial capacities of the cantons	↘	↗	✗
	Female victims of serious violence	↘	↘	✓
	Total social security expenditure			□
International cooperation	Official development assistance	↗	↗	✓
	Multilateral treaties	↗	↘	✗
	Duty-free imports from developing countries	↗	↗	✓
	Direct investments in developing countries	↗	↘	✗
	Remittances by migrants	↗	↗	✓
Education and culture	Reading skills of 15-year-olds	↗	↗	✓
	Educational attainment of the population	↗	→	≈
	Participation in further education			□
	Participation in cultural activities			□
	Internet skills			□
Research and technology	Patent applications	↗	↗	✓
	Proportion of students in MINT subjects	↗	↗	✓
	Number of researchers	↗	↗	✓
	Expenditure on research and development	↗	↗	✓

	Indicator	Targeted* trend	Observed trend	Assessment
Labour	Unemployment rate based on ILO definition	↓	↗	✗
	Youth unemployment rate based on ILO definition	↓	↗	✗
	Poverty of employed persons	↓	↓	✓
	Wage gap between men and women	↓	↓	✓
	Professional position: difference by gender	↓	→	⚠
	Total professional, domestic and family workload			⚪
	Participation of disabled persons in the labour market	↓	→	⚠
Economic system	Investment to GDP ratio	↓	→	⚠
	Labour productivity	↓	↗	✓
	Level of public debt	↓	↓	✓
	Environmental taxes	↓	↓	✓
	Jobs in innovative activities	↓	→	⚠
Production and consumption	Material footprint	↓	↗	✗
	Material intensity	↓	↓	✓
	Material footprint for imports	↓	↗	✗
	Consumption of organic products	↓	↗	✓
	Municipal waste	↓	↗	✗
	Rate of waste recycling	↓	↗	✓
	Agricultural nitrogen balance	↓	↓	✓
Mobility and transport	Final energy consumption of transport	↓	→	⚠
	Share of public transport in total passenger transport	↓	↗	✓
	Share of rail freight transport in total freight transport	↓	↓	✗
	Intensity of freight transport	↓	→	⚠
	External costs of transport	↓	→	⚠
	Average distance to nearest public transport stop			⚪
Energy and climate	Final energy consumption per capita	↓	↓	✓
	Energy dependency	↓	→	⚠
	Renewable energies	↓	↗	✓
	Greenhouse gas emission intensity	↓	↓	✓
	Greenhouse gas emissions	↓	→	⚠
	Carbon footprint	↓	↗	✗
Natural resources	Settlement area	↓	↗	✗
	Landscape fragmentation	↓	→	⚠
	Arable land	↓	↓	✗
	Particulate matter concentrations	↓	↓	✓
	Ozone concentrations	↓	↓	✓
	Phosphorus content in lakes	↓	↓	✓
	Breeding bird populations on the Red List	↓	↓	✗
	Ecological quality of forests	↓	↗	✓

* Sustainable development principles

Additional information

More information about **MONET** is available at www.monet.admin.ch:

- All **indicators** are presented in detail with their significance for sustainable development and further information.
- **17 key indicators** illustrate sustainable development in a compact and easily comprehensible way.
- Selections of MONET indicators highlight cross-sectional topics such as the **global dimension of sustainable development** and **gender equality**.
- **47 sustainable development principles** indicate the direction sustainable development should take.
- The **Dashboard of Sustainable Development** with 36 indicators from the MONET system of indicators. The Dashboard measures progress made in the Federal Council's Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016–2019.

Extensive information about sustainable development policy in Switzerland is available at: www.are.admin.ch/sustainabledevelopment

The Cercle Indicateurs provide information on **sustainable development in Switzerland's towns and cantons**: www.cercleindicateurs.bfs.admin.ch (only available in German and French)

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www.statistics.admin.ch

www.sdc.admin.ch

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