



Statistical base and overviews

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Statistical Data on Switzerland 2021



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Legend:

Three dots (...) instead of a figure means that the data has not (yet) been gathered or calculated.

A dash (–) instead of a figure is used for the value absolute zero.

A figure indicated with a superior "p" means that this figure is provisional.

A number between square brackets "[]" represents a coefficient of variation greater than 5% (statistically unreliable numeric value).

Abbreviations for names of cantons:

These are explained in the table on page 4.

Rounded figures:

In general, figures are rounded up or down, which may cause the sum of rounded figures to differ from the end total.

Sources:

Statistical results are usually presented here without reference to sources. Such information is extensively presented in our portal "Statistics Switzerland"
www.statistics.admin.ch

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Dear readers,

This new edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland, the FSO's flagship publication available in five languages (French, German, Italian, Romansh and English) pursues its mission to inform a wide audience on the latest trends and data concerning the main topics of federal statistics.

Notable changes for the current edition include transport infrastructure in the mobility and transport chapter, which now presents data on roads and motorways instead of on national and cantonal roads as it did previously.

The culture, media and information society chapter continues to evolve with a text on cultural behaviour and another on the cultural economy. Furthermore, it is also interesting to note that film and cinema in Switzerland changed significantly between the very start of the millennium and 2019. Swiss cinema continues to grow in importance. The share of Swiss films screened in our country has risen from 5 to 15% in the last fifteen years.

In addition to its core mission to produce and disseminate high quality statistical information while focusing on the multiple use of existing data to ease the burden on data providers, the FSO is also facing new challenges. The first involves the actual data that need to become more visible and accessible. The second entails exploring the potential of data by complementing statistical methods with innovative methods in data science using artificial intelligence principles.

2020 has been a difficult year throughout the world due to the pandemic. The FSO has adapted to the situation by ensuring the production of central statistics for our country while responding to a particularly intense demand for statistical information from the media and various audiences. Meanwhile, the next steps have been defined in the multi-year programme for federal statistics for 2020–2023 and in the new operational strategy.

You can also visit our website www.statistique.admin.ch to find all information across the areas of federal statistics.

I hope you find the results an interesting read.

Georges-Simon Ulrich

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, March 2021

Permanent resident population by canton, 2019

	At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2019 in %
Switzerland		8 606.0	25.3	84.8	215.2	9.4
Zurich (ZH)		1 539.3	27.1	99.3	926.8	12.1
Bern (BE)		1 039.5	16.6	74.7	178.0	6.1
Lucerne (LU)		413.1	18.8	63.9	289.1	9.4
Uri (UR)		36.7	12.6	88.6	34.7	3.6
Schwyz (SZ)		160.5	21.9	82.1	188.5	9.4
Obwalden (OW)		37.9	14.7	27.6	78.9	6.6
Nidwalden (NW)		43.1	14.8	50.5	178.5	5.0
Glarus (GL)		40.6	24.2	76.7	59.6	5.1
Zug (ZG)		127.6	28.3	100.0	616.2	12.9
Fribourg (FR)		321.8	22.8	74.8	202.0	15.5
Solothurn (SO)		275.2	22.9	85.9	348.2	7.8
Basel-Stadt (BS)		195.8	36.6	100.0	5 300.2	5.9
Basel-Landschaft (BL)		289.5	23.1	97.6	559.2	5.5
Schaffhausen (SH)		82.3	26.1	89.7	276.2	7.8
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)		55.4	16.5	76.6	228.3	4.6
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)		16.1	11.3	0.0	93.5	2.8
St. Gallen (SG)		510.7	24.4	82.4	261.8	6.6
Graubünden (GR)		199.0	18.8	44.9	28.0	3.3
Aargau (AG)		685.8	25.3	85.0	491.6	12.2
Thurgau (TG)		279.5	25.2	67.0	323.9	12.5
Ticino (TI)		351.5	27.6	92.8	128.2	5.3
Vaud (VD)		805.1	33.0	89.6	285.4	12.9
Valais (VS)		345.5	22.6	78.9	66.3	10.5
Neuchâtel (NE)		176.5	25.3	87.8	246.3	2.6
Geneva (GE)		504.1	40.0	100.0	2 050.8	10.1
Jura (JU)		73.6	14.7	53.7	87.8	5.1

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2019

	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2019 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2019 in %
Zurich	420.2	12.7	1 401.8	12.2
Geneva	204.0	8.8	603.2	10.7
Basel	173.2	6.1	552.9	6.1
Lausanne	139.4	9.1	427.9	12.8
Bern	134.6	8.2	422.1	7.6
Winterthur	113.2	11.7	145.1	11.2
Lucerne	82.3	6.2	233.5	8.2
St. Gallen	76.1	4.3	167.6	4.4
Lugano	62.6	3.9	150.2	6.3
Biel	55.6	8.6	107.8	8.4

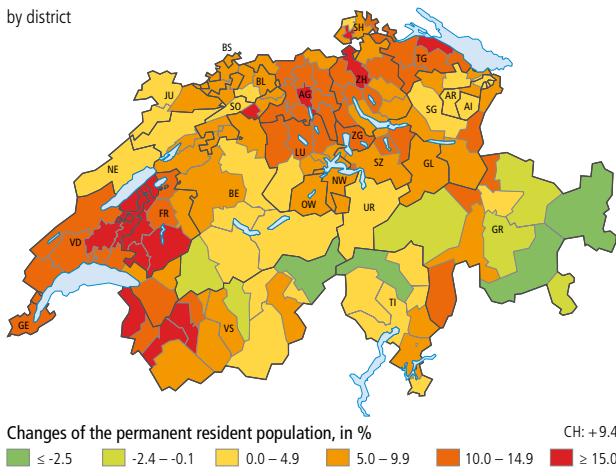
The population is mostly urban

Today (2019) 84.8% of the population live in areas with an urban character (urban cores and areas under the influence of urban centres). Nearly half of the population live in one of Switzerland's five largest agglomerations (Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne).

In 2019 population growth in areas with an urban character was more marked than that in areas beyond the influence of urban centres (2019: +0.8% compared with +0.5%).

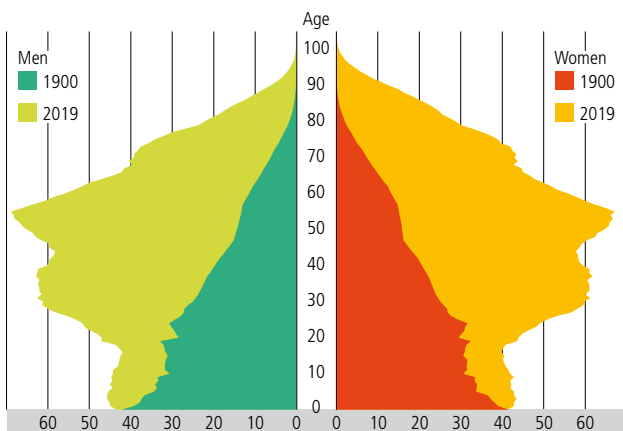
Population growth, 2010–2019

by district



Age structure of the population

Number of persons in '000



Ageing society

During the course of the 20th century, the proportion of elderly people (aged 65 and over) increased, while that of young people (under age 20) and people of working age (aged 20-64) declined. As a result of this process, the shape of the «age pyramid» has been transformed into one of a fir tree (2019), in which the baby boom generation (born between 1940 and 1971) predominates. Younger generations, in contrast, are smaller. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 18.7% (2019) to 25.6% in 2050.

Children born alive, 2019

Total	86 172
Boys for every 100 girls	104.9
Proportion of children out of wedlock in %	26.5
Children per woman ¹	1.5

¹ Average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime given the age-specific fertility rates in the year of observation

Deaths, 2019

Total	67 780
Age at death (years)	
0–19	459
20–39	784
40–64	7 146
65–79	17 245
≥80	42 146

International migration, 2019

Immigration	169 573
of which foreigners	145 608
Emigration	126 221
of which foreigners	94 859
Net migration	43 352
Swiss	–7 397
Foreigners	50 749

Internal migration ², 2019

Total movements	517 734
------------------------	----------------

² Movements between communes. excl. movements within a given commune

Marriages, 2019

Total	38 974
Swiss/Swiss	18 769
Swiss husband/Foreign wife	7 831
Foreign husband/Swiss wife	6 160
Foreign/Foreign	6 214
Average age at first marriage (years)	
Single men	32.3
Single women	30.1

Divorces, 2019

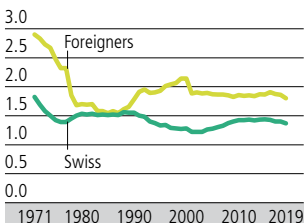
Total	16 885
with minors involved in %	46.6
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	1 973
5–9 years	3 924
10–14 years	3 291
15 or more years	7 697
Total divorce rate ³	41.1

³ Proportion of marriages. ending in divorce sooner or later. based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

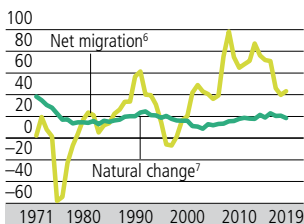
Multiple births⁴, 2019

Total	1 448
of which twin births	1 426

4 Incl. children born alive and stillborn children

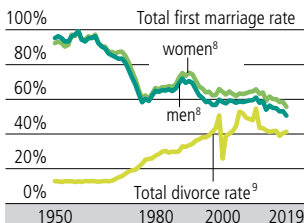
Total fertility rate⁵

⁵ Average number of children per woman, see note 1

Net migration and natural change
in '000

⁶ Until 2010, change of status included, since 2011 incl. conversions from non permanent residence status

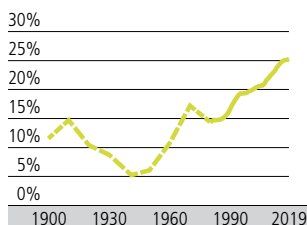
⁷ Live births minus deaths

Marriages and divorces

⁸ Probability of first marriage for a person under the age of 50 based on the age-specific first marriage rates of the year of observation

⁹ See note 3. Since 2011, divorces between two foreigners are not always recorded

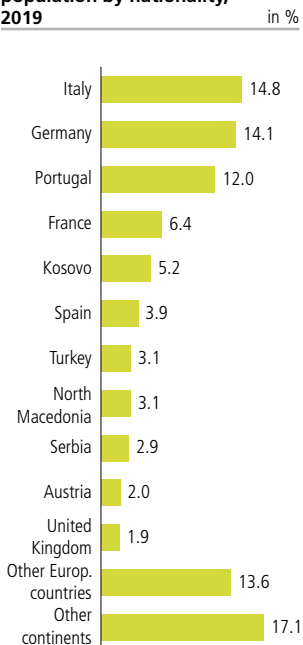
Share of foreign permanent resident population



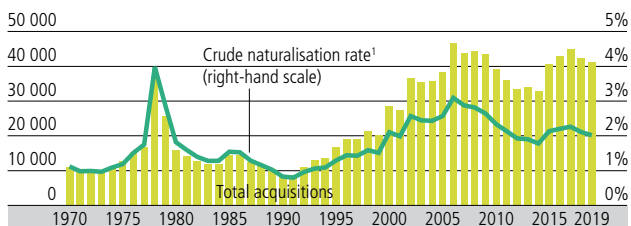
Foreign permanent and non permanent resident population by residence permit, 2019 in '000

Total	2 251.3
Resident – B permit	710.9
Permanent resident – C permit	1 356.7
International officials and diplomats	30.2
Temporary resident (L permit)	81.6
Asylum seekers – N permit	11.7
Provisionally accepted – F permit	48.0
Non-attributable	12.1

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2019



Acquisition of Swiss citizenship



1 Number of citizenship acquisitions per 100 holders of annual and permanent residence permits at the beginning of the year

Foreign population: more than half were born in Switzerland or have been resident for more than 10 years

Foreigners account for 25.3% of the permanent resident population. More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport (56.47%) have been living in Switzerland for more than 10 years or were born here. In 2019, 41 127 people (2.0% of the foreign permanent resident population) obtained Swiss citizenship. The foreign population is young: for every 100 foreigners of working age (aged 20-64) there are only 11 aged 65 and over (compared with 38 among the Swiss). 29.4% of children born in Switzerland in 2019 had foreign citizenship. In 2019 the number of immigrations fell by 0.3% compared with the previous year. 59.5% of immigrants came from EU/EFTA countries.

Diversity of household types

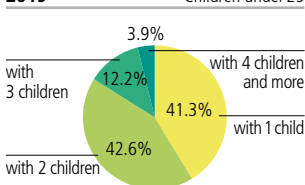
In 2019 only 25% of private households belonged to the household type «Couple with child(ren) under age of 25. 16% of households with at least one child under the age of 25 were one-parent families. and 6% patchwork families. These high figures are the result of a great number of divorces (16 885 in 2019). Furthermore, the proportion of non-marital births more than doubled between 2000 and 2019, from 11% to 26%.

The decision to get married and start a family is being made increasingly late in life: The age at first marriage among women rose from 24.1 (1970) to 30.1 (2019) and among men from 26.5 to 32.3 years. The average age of mothers at first birth rose from 27.8 to 32.1 years (2019).

In 2019 roughly eight in ten mothers were working - however mostly only part-time. Fathers still mainly work full-time.

Private households, 2019	in '000
Total	3 804.8
One person household	1 371.3
Couples without children	1 034.5
Couples without child(ren) under 25 years	932.6
Lone parents with child(ren) under 25 years	180.4
Other households with several persons	285.9

Family households with children, 2019 Children under 25



Main languages, 2019 ¹	in %
German	62.7
French	22.8
Italian	8.3
Romansh	0.5
English	6.5
Portuguese	3.5
Albanian	2.8
Serbo-Croatian	2.3
Spanish	2.4
Turkish	1.1
Other languages	6.3

¹ Resident permanent population aged 15 or more and living in a private household. Several languages possible

Religious affiliation, 2019 ²	in %
Protestant	22.5
Roman Catholic	34.4
Other Christian communities	5.7
Jewish religious community	0.2
Islamic religious communities	5.5
Other churches and religious communities	1.3
No religious affiliation	29.5
Unknown	0.8

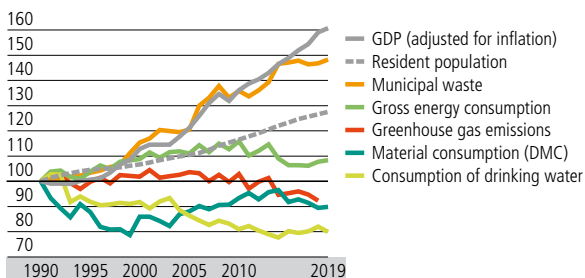
² Resident permanent population aged 15 or more and living in a private household

Coexistence presents challenges

In 2018, 34% of the permanent resident population in Switzerland said that they felt disturbed by the presence of persons they perceived to be different on the basis of their nationality, religion, language or skin colour. Nevertheless, the population remained largely open-minded. A majority were in favour of more rights for foreign nationals; particularly with regard to the right to family reunification (2018: 61% were in favour of this). 59% perceived racism as a very serious social problem and 55% believed that the integration of migrants in Switzerland worked well.

Use of resources and emissions

Index 1990 = 100



A growing population and economy are usually accompanied by a rise in the consumption of natural resources and an increase in emissions – unless behaviours change or technological advances lead to improved efficiency. The volume of municipal waste, for example, tends to grow at roughly the same rate as the gross domestic product (GDP). Greenhouse gas emissions, on the other hand, have remained relatively constant since 1990. Drinking water consumption has even decreased despite the needs of a growing population and economy.

Land use

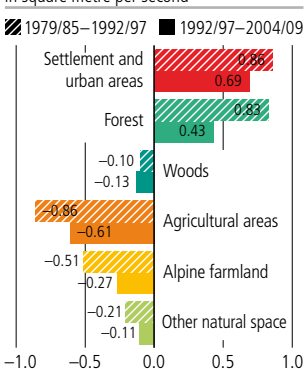
Period of survey 2004–2009

	km ²	%
Total surface area	41 290	100
Forest and woods	12 930	31.3
Agricultural areas	9 678	23.4
Alpine farmland	5 139	12.4
Settlement and urban areas	3 079	7.5
Lakes and watercourses	1 774	4.3
Other natural space	8 690	21.0

Within 24 years, settlement and urban areas have grown by 23%, mainly at the expense of agricultural areas. According to the latest figures, settlement and urban areas constitute 7.5% of Switzerland's surface area and 4.7% of the surface is sealed.

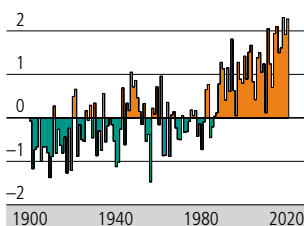
Change in land use

in square metre per second



Temperature fluctuations

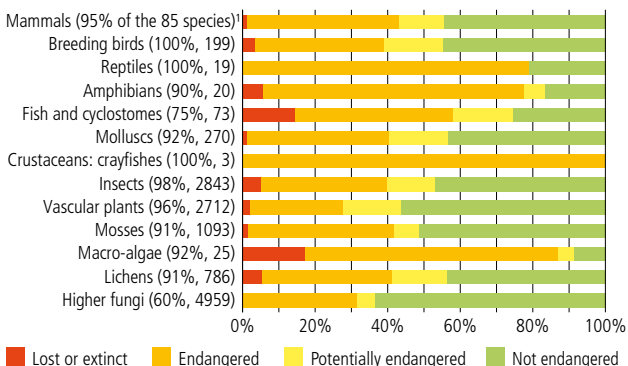
Deviations from long-term mean value 1961–1990, in °C



The air temperature varies from year to year and is characterised by colder and warmer periods. The six warmest years in Switzerland since records began in 1864 have been measured after the year 2010 and 2018 was the warmest year so far.

Endangered animals and plants (red lists)

Status 1994–2018, depending on the species group

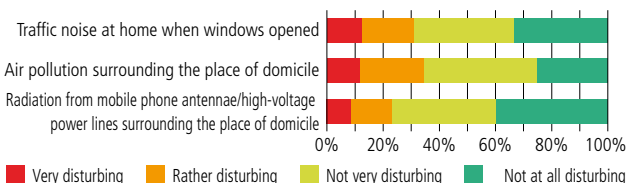


1 Reading aid: The endangerment status was assessed for 95% of the 85 mammal species. Data are deficient for the remaining species.

There are around 46 000 known species of flora, fauna and fungi in Switzerland. Of the species examined, 35% are on the red list, i.e. they are considered endangered, missing or extinct.

Perception of environmental conditions in the place of residence, 2019

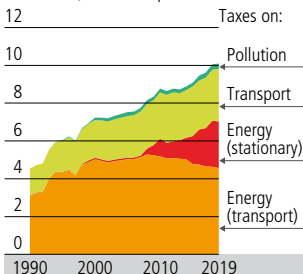
Share of population



In 2019, 31% of the population found traffic noise at home with open windows to be very or rather disturbing. 34% were of this opinion with regard to air pollution surrounding the house and 23% with regard to radiation from power lines or mobile phone antennas.

Environmentally related taxes revenue

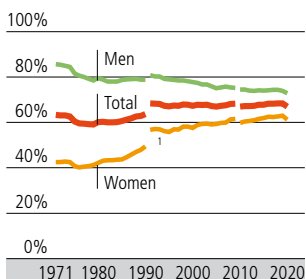
CHF billion, at current prices



Environmentally related taxes make environmentally damaging goods and services more expensive and encourage consumers and producers to think about the consequences of their decisions. In 2019, environmentally related taxes revenue corresponded to 5.1% of total revenue from taxes and social contributions.

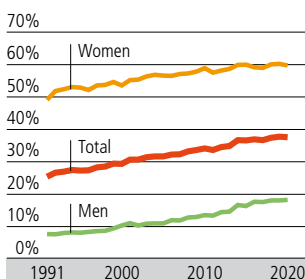
► www.statistics.admin.ch →
 Look for statistics → Territory and Environment

Labour force as % of the permanent resident population (15+)

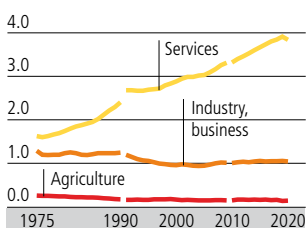


1 New calculation method from 1991 resp. 2010 onwards

People in part-time employment as % of the employed persons



People employed¹ by economic sector in millions



1 New calculation method from 1991 resp. 2010 onwards

Employed persons according to employment status¹

Permanent resident population, in '000		
2 nd Qtr	2019	2020
Total	4 723	4 637
Self-employed	603	586
Family workers	87	84
Employees	3 836	3 777
Apprentices	197	190

1 Sociological definition

Persons in employment by type of authorisation and gender in '000

2 nd Qtr	1991	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total	4 042	4 014	4 126	4 480	4 890	5 023
Swiss	3 014	3 069	3 094	3 268	3 398	3 401
Foreigners	1 028	944	1 032	1 211	1 492	1 622
Permanent residents	534	569	557	584	687	771
Temporary residents	172	175	228	337	433	441
Seasonal workers ¹	85	25	–	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	140	176	230	299	340
Temporary visitors	21	20	53	42	46	37
Other foreigners	34	15	18	17	26	34
Men	2 370	2 265	2 284	2 473	2 662	2 733
Women	1 672	1 749	1 842	2 007	2 228	2 291

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Considerable increase in women's participation in labour market

Between 2015 and 2020 the number of women in employment rose at a slightly greater rate than that of employed men (+2.9% to 2.291 million compared with +2.5% to 2.726 million). Three out of five women worked part-time (2015: 60.0%, 2020: 59.7%). Just under 20% of men worked part-time, although the proportion of men working part-time has risen slightly (+1.9 percentage points to 18.3%). The increase in women's labour force participation can be attributed to the tertiarisation of the economy. 87.2% of women in employment in 2020 worked in the tertiary sector (men: 67.4%). Part-time employment is mainly found in the service sector (9 out of 10 part-time jobs).

Foreign workers

Foreign workers are an important factor in the Swiss labour market. Since the 1960s, their share of the labour force has always exceeded 20%; in 2019, it was 31.7%. Foreign labour is particularly important in the industrial sector (2019: 39.2%, service sector: 30.3%).

In 2019, 78.3% of foreigners in employment were citizens from an EU or EFTA country. Just under two thirds of the permanent resident population from the EU came from Germany (23.0%), Italy (20.7%) and Portugal (19.4%).

Unemployment rate¹ by major region and other criteria

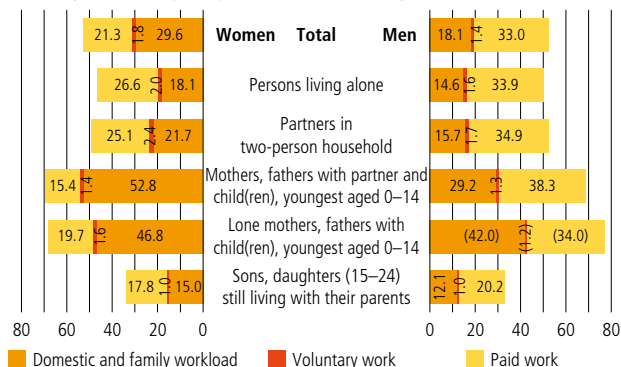
2 nd quarter	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020
Switzerland	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.6
Lake Geneva region	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.3
Espace Mittelland	4.0	4.6	3.7	3.6	4.1
Northwest Switzerland	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.0	4.6
Zurich	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.8
Eastern Switzerland	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.0	4.2
Central Switzerland	2.9	3.1	3.4	(2.1)	(2.2)
Ticino	6.1	(5.2)	6.5	5.5	6.5
Men	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.8
Women	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.4
Swiss	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.4
Foreigners	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.6
15–24 years	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.2	8.4
25–39 years	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.5
40–54 years	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
55–64 years	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8

¹ Unemployment rate based on ILO

(Figure): The result is based on fewer than 50 observations in the sample and should therefore be interpreted with great caution

Time spent on paid work, on domestic and family workload and on voluntary work, 2016

Persons aged 15 to 64 by family situation: hours on average per week



(Figure): The result is based on fewer than 50 observations in the sample and should therefore be interpreted with great caution.

Involvement in voluntary work, 2016

as a percentage of permanent resident population age 15 and older

	Total	Informal	Organised
Total	42.7	31.7	19.5
Men	41.4	28.4	21.7
Women	44.0	34.9	17.4

Wage level¹ per main region, economy as a whole, 2018

Median, in Swiss francs

	Total	Professional position			
		a	b	c	d
Switzerland	6 538	10 317	8 480	7 114	5 963
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	6 600	11 178	9 114	7 320	5 999
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	6 511	9 848	8 099	6 962	6 085
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 714	10 643	8 453	7 480	6 118
Zurich (ZH)	6 965	11 133	9 479	7 717	6 086
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	6 118	8 852	7 535	6 539	5 704
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	6 438	9 666	7 904	6 823	5 933
Ticino (TI)	5 363	8 254	[6 338]	5 813	4 852

¹ Standardised monthly wage: full-time equivalent based on 40 hours a week and 4 1/3 weeks a month.

Wage components: gross wage including 1/12 of 13th month salary and 1/12 of special annual payments

a = top, upper and middle management; b = lower management level;

c = lowest management level; d = no management function

Low wages

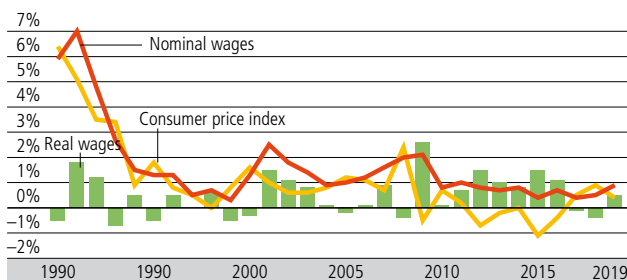
The number of low wage jobs (full-time jobs with a gross monthly wage below CHF 4359) rose slightly in 2018 to 353 000 (2016: 329 000). Economic sectors characterised by a high rate of low wage jobs include retail trade (24.4%), the restaurant sector (44.7%), the manufacture of wearing apparel (56%), and personal services (57.3%). More than 480 000 persons or 12.1% of all employees held a low wage job in 2018. 64.4% of them were women (2016: 66.4%).

The wage gap between women and men

In 2018, the wage gap between women and men in the economy as a whole was 11.5%. In 2016 it was 12.0% and in 2014 12.5%. Women earned 14.4% less than men in the private sector, and 11.4% less than men in the public sector. The gender wage gap can partly be explained by structural characteristics and varying occupations (in particular the level of responsibility at work or the economic sector). It illustrates the unequal occupational integration of the female and male personnel in the labor market.

Evolution of nominal wages, consumer prices and real wages

Change compared with the previous year in %



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Employment and Income

Moderate growth of the Swiss economy in 2019

Economic activity in Switzerland in 2019 measured by gross domestic product (GDP) recorded growth of 1.1% at previous year's prices, almost 2 percentage points less than real growth in 2018.

This moderate growth took place in an unfavourable environment with declining commercial activity, a lack of international sporting events and a slightly negative contribution from foreign trade. Excluding non-monetary gold, the balance of goods and services fell by 0.7% in 2019. This decline was due to a strong decrease in the balance of services (−34.7%). The balance of goods (excluding non-monetary gold) rose (+7.7%). The drop in the balance of services was due in part to a decline in the export of services (−3.0%) and to an increase in imported services (+2.0%). The rise in the balance of goods (excluding non-monetary gold) can be explained by comparatively stronger growth in exports than in imports (+3.9% and +2.5% respectively), in particular in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

After four years of strong growth between 2014 and 2017, investments in equipment and construction rose again slightly (+1.2%). Without the downturn in construction investments (−0.5%), growth would have been stronger.

With regard to the production approach, the value added in the manufacturing industry continued to expand (+2.6%). Overall, the other economic branches also grew. The only notable exceptions were commerce (−1.2%) and the "Art, entertainment and recreation" branch (−10.2%). The sharp decline in the latter is because no large international football tournaments or Olympic Games took place in 2019.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.1
Final consumption expenditure	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.3
Gross capital formation	13.1	−7.0	−7.0	7.3	0.7	−0.9	2.6	1.8	1.5
Exports of goods and services	4.0	1.0	13.8	−6.2	4.1	6.5	−0.3	3.4	−0.2
Imports of goods and services	9.0	−2.4	12.5	−7.3	4.8	5.3	−0.9	0.4	−0.1
GDP in CHF billion at current prices	641	649	661	673	676	685	694	720	727

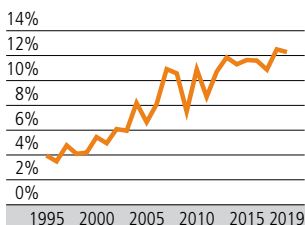
Importance of relations with the rest of the world

From 1997, foreign trade played a leading role in the growth of the GDP. The periods of strong economic expansion coincided with booming foreign trade. During the boom years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 to 2007), exports were the biggest contributor to GDP. One of the consequences of the dynamism of exports was an increase in the share of the foreign contribution (balance between exports and imports) to the GDP, showing the growing significance of the rest of the world to the Swiss economy. This was why Switzerland felt the full impact of the slowdown in the world economy in 2009, leading to a negative contribution to growth by foreign trade.

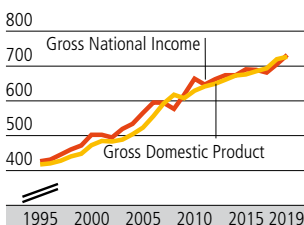
Since the financial crisis of 2008, foreign trade's contribution to

growth in GDP has become more erratic. In 2019, this contribution was a negative one. Nevertheless, gross national income rose by 3.8% (2018: 3.5%). This increase was due to a larger decline in property income paid abroad (−24.2%) compared with the decline in property income from abroad (−10.7%). The decrease in property income paid and received from abroad can be attributed in both cases to a marked decline in income from direct investment.

Share of the external sector in GDP
at current prices

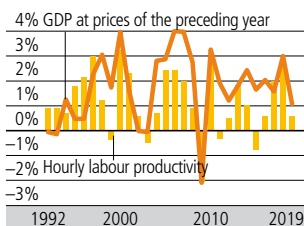


GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



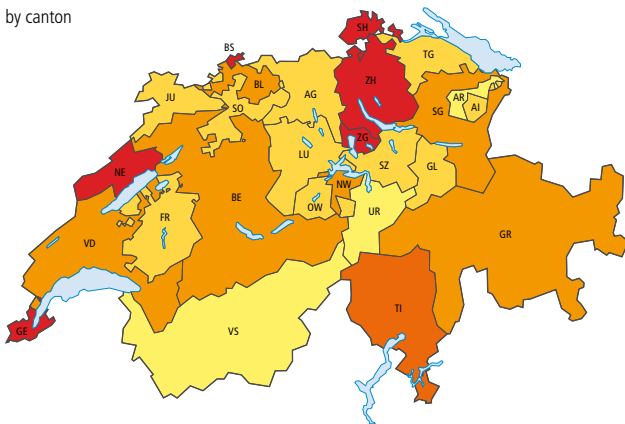
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created in one hour of work.

Annual growth rate



Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 2018

by canton



Gross domestic product per inhabitant at current prices, in thousands Swiss francs

< 60.0
 60.0 – 69.9
 70.0 – 79.9
 80.0 – 89.9
 ≥ 90.0

CH: 84.5

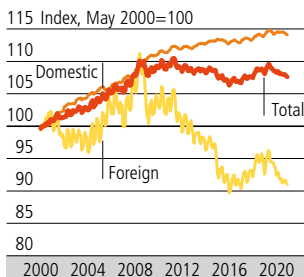
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → National Economy

Changes in consumer price index

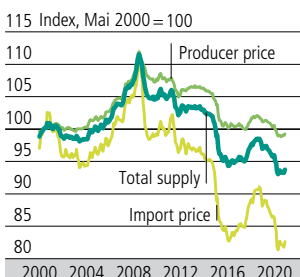
changes in yearly average in %

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	-0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
Clothing and footwear	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.9	0.3
Housing and energy	-0.1	1.2	1.3	0.4	-0.2
Household goods and services	-2.2	-1.8	-0.5	1.7	-0.4
Health	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8
Transport	-2.4	1.5	2.7	0.4	-3.4
Communications	-1.5	-1.6	0.4	0.8	-0.2
Recreation and culture	0.8	1.0	1.7	-0.3	-2.7
Education	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
Restaurants and hotels	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other goods and services	-1.8	-0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.3

Consumer price index by origin



Producer and import price index



International comparison of price indices, 2019

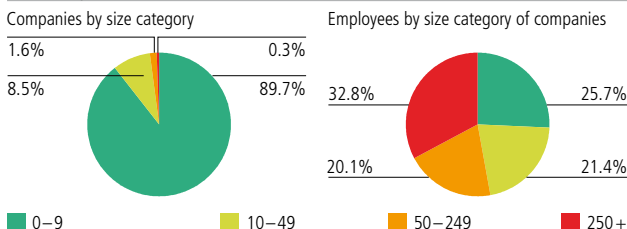
EU-27 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	155	111	109	100
Actual individual consumption	174	108	110	103
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	163	101	115	109
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	128	101	126	100
Clothing and footwear	126	99	108	99
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	194	118	121	99
Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance	131	105	106	101
Health	218	108	100	126
Transport	122	107	107	99
Communication	151	120	94	88
Recreation and culture	153	107	106	100
Education	271	124	101	99
Restaurants and hotels	166	103	123	104
Miscellaneous goods and services	173	102	105	101
Actual collective consumption	180	124	124	108
Gross fixed capital formation	137	121	102	88
Machinery and equipment	112	97	104	98
Construction	175	144	101	82
Software	108	97	100	101

More than 99% of enterprises are SMEs

More than 99% of all enterprises in Switzerland are small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) i.e. enterprises with fewer than 250 employees. The proportion of micro-enterprises (with fewer than 10 employees) in 2018 is larger in the service sector than in the secondary sector (90.6% compared with 80.1%). The average size of enterprises also differs accordingly (service sector: 7.2 employees; secondary sector: 12.2 employees). Over two thirds of employees work in SMEs; around one third in large enterprises (with fewer than 250 employees). Slightly more than a fourth of jobs (25.7%) are accounted for by micro-enterprises and over a fifth (21.4%) by enterprises with 10 to 49 employees. In 2018 the share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector in the case of private enterprises was 72.2%. Overall in private enterprises 1 57 003 employees worked in the primary sector, 1 100 708 in the secondary and 3 263 308. in the tertiary. The healthcare and retail sectors counted the most employees in private enterprises (415 513 and 341 628 employees respectively).

Company size¹, 2018



¹ Only market-oriented companies. The size of a company is determined by the number of employees

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

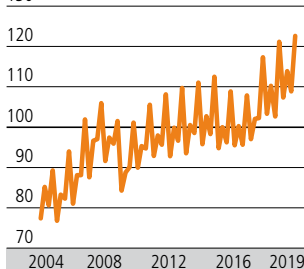
	2018	
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	Companies	Employees
Total	592.7	4 521.0
Sector 1	52.3	157.0
Sector 2	90.3	1 100.7
of which:		
Manufacture of food, beverage and tobacco products	4.5	98.6
Manufacture of textiles, apparel and leather goods	2.5	14.7
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	9.5	65.9
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.7	30.1
Manufacture of metal products	7.3	86.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.0	113.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.8	31.5
Electricity, gas and steam supply	0.8	31.1
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	9.3	110.5
Sector 3	450.2	3 263.3
of which:		
Wholesale trade	22.7	226.9
Retail trade	34.4	341.6
Accommodation	5.3	74.2
Food and beverage service activities	23.0	171.0
IT and other information services	16.9	100.2
Financial service activities and insurance	6.5	180.2
Architectural and engineering activities	24.7	130.8
Administrative and support service activities	3.4	19.9
Human health and social assistance	66.2	465.7

Business demography, 2018

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	New companies	Jobs created by new companies	High-growth companies
Total	39 608	54 052	4 440
Sector 2	5 048	8 196	1 026
Industry and Energy	1 861	2 793	570
Construction	3 187	5 403	456
Sector 3	34 560	45 856	3 414
Trade and repair sector	4 332	5 987	516
Transport and warehousing	1 099	1 440	204
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	1 310	2 785	281
Information and communication	2 424	3 397	310
Banking and insurance	1 365	2 052	192
Real estate activities and services	3 555	5 298	516
Professional and scientific activities	8 561	10 543	621
Education	1 975	2 261	148
Health and social services	4 530	5 385	418
Arts and recreation	2 108	2 941	139
Other service activities	3 301	3 767	69

Production in the secondary sector

Indexed change in the quarterly results
Annual average 2015=100



Overall production in the secondary sector (industry and construction) grew by 35.2% between 2004 and 2019. The trend is highly cyclical. Furthermore, the Swiss economy was hit by the financial crisis in 2007 and at the start of 2015 by the Swiss National Bank's decision to abandon the minimum euro exchange rate. This decision meant that Swiss products became more expensive for foreign purchasers and led to a decline in turnover for the mainly export-oriented industry. Whereas in 2015 nearly all sectors made losses compared with the previous year, in 2016

the situation improved. In 2018, almost all sectors had recovered. Although secondary sector production continued to rise in 2019 (+3.5%), only just under half of the economic activities showed positive figures.

Jobs

Between 2010 and 2019, the number of jobs in industry fell by 1.6%. Between the 1st quarter and the 2nd quarter 2012 they rose slightly. In 2013, however, the situation took a slight turn for the worse. With the abolition of the Swiss franc-euro cap at the start of 2015, the number of jobs in industry declined sharply until the first quarter 2017. After three years with declining employment (2015-2017), employment increased for the first time again in 2018. Growth also continued in 2019. From 2010 to 2019 employment in construction rose by 8.7%. During the same period the number of tertiary sector jobs rose by 15%.

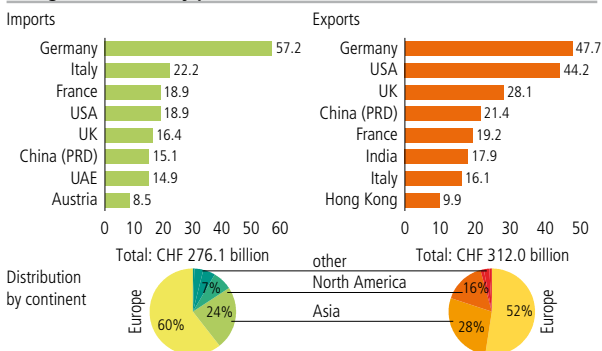
Retail sales		variation from the previous year in %				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Nominal	-3.2	-1.8	-0.5	0.3	0.2
	Real	-1.4	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.3
of which:						
Food and beverages, tobacco products	Nominal	-1.4	0.2	-0.2	1.5	0.3
	Real	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
Non food (excl. fuel)	Nominal	-3.3	-3.3	-1.2	-1.4	0.7
	Real	-0.8	-1.6	-0.1	-0.9	1.0
Fuel	Nominal	-14.5	-5.3	3.7	3.9	-2.9
	Real	-1.1	0.4	-3.5	-4.3	-1.3
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	-2.4	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	0.5
	Real	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.5

Retail trade

After years of strong turnover (2002-2008), in 2009 in the wake of the global financial crisis, Swiss retail trade suffered from a slight decline. The following years registered ever-smaller increases in turnover and in 2015, the period of growth came to an abrupt end. The reason was the revaluation of the Swiss franc against the euro and the subsequent price increases of Swiss products, which amongst other things led to greater numbers of Swiss consumers making their purchases abroad. After a sharp decline in turnover in the following years, nominal turnover rose again slightly in 2018 and 2019.

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2019

in CHF billion



Foreign trade: the key goods

in CHF million

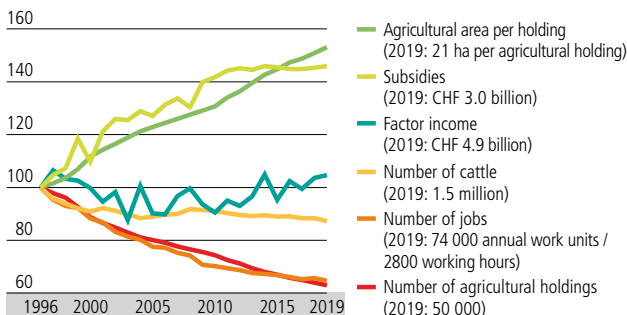
	Imports			Exports		
	2000	2018	2019	2000	2018	2019
Total	139 402	273 389	276 058	136 015	303 886	311 977
of which:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	7 197	10 862	10 784	3 239	8 980	9 056
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 905	11 662	11 975	3 891	4 863	4 984
Chemicals	21 899	50 159	52 705	35 892	104 372	114 575
Metals	10 735	15 907	14 942	10 892	14 402	13 585
Machinery, electronics	31 583	32 079	32 002	37 137	33 520	32 064
	14 903	19 299	19 503	3 054	5 020	5 652
Vehicles	1 622	4 007	3 789	10 297	21 180	21 718
Watches	1 622	3 545	4 007	10 297	19 921	21 180

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Industry and Services

The agricultural and alpine agricultural areas together make up 36% of the total area of Switzerland. The number of farms is generally decreasing although the actual farms are getting bigger and the organically farmed area is increasing. Animal production is the predominant branch of farming. Forest and woodland account for 31% of Switzerland's territory. The forest area has notably increased in the Alps. Two thirds of trees are coniferous. In 2019, 4.6 million m³ of timber was harvested. The landscape is therefore largely shaped by agriculture and forestry. In 2019, the share of agriculture and forestry in the gross value added of the Swiss economy was 0.7%.

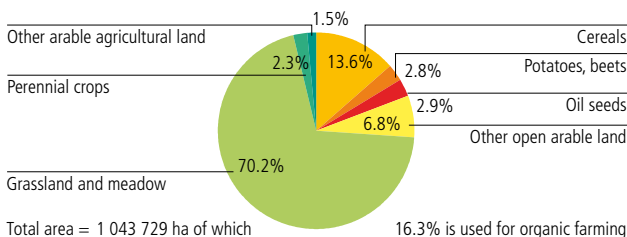
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2019

Excl. summer pastures

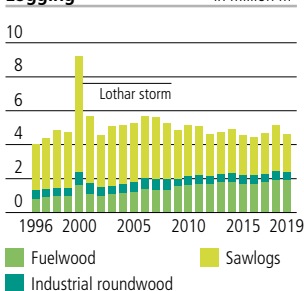


Output of agriculture¹, 2019

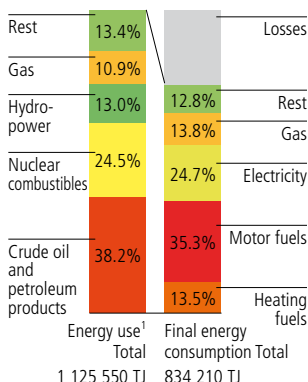
	in %
Crop output	39.0
Cereals	3.3
Forage plants	10.6
Vegetables and horticultural products	12.1
Fruits and grapes	4.9
Wine	4.2
Other crop outputs	3.9
Animal output	48.3
Cattle	12.4
Pigs	8.5
Milk	21.4
Other animals and animal products	6.0
Agricultural services output	6.4
Non-agricultural secondary activities	6.3

¹ Total value = CHF 11.4 billion

Logging

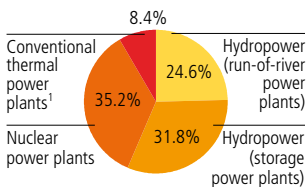


Total energy use and final consumption, 2019



Final energy consumption is closely linked to economic development and population growth. Increasing numbers of inhabitants, larger dwellings, growing production, rising consumerism, heavier motor vehicles etc. lead to increased energy consumption unless this is compensated for by greater energy efficiency. In 2019, transport was the largest consumer group with around 38% of the final energy consumption. 63% of the final consumption were covered by fossil fuels and 24.1% came from renewable energies, mainly hydropower.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2019



Total: 71.9 billion kWh

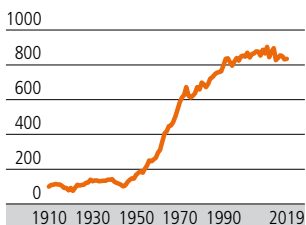
¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

Renewable energy, 2019

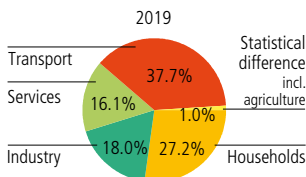
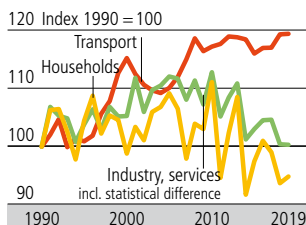
Share of final consumption in %

Total	24.1
Hydropower	12.7
Biomass (wood and biogas)	5.2
Ambient heat	2.2
Renewable energy from waste	1.6
Solar power	1.2
Biogenic fuels	1.1
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.2
Wind power	0.06

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Energy

► www.bfe.admin.ch (Federal Office of Energy) → Supply → Statistics and Geodata

Construction expenditure

in CHF million, prices of 2000

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 250	56 986
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 962	19 162
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 651	11 047
of which roads	5 219	4 740	4 866
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 310	8 116
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 288	37 824
of which housing	17 147	22 999	25 605

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
New residential buildings with apartments	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	12 190
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	6 403
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	53 199
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	2 498
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	10 873
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	16 541
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	14 802
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	8 485

Housing supply

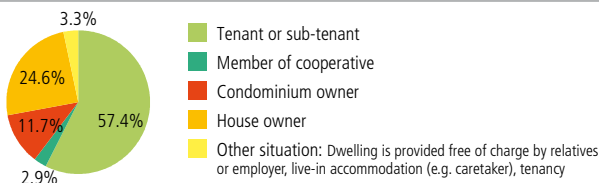
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 582 272
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.94 ¹	1,72 ¹

¹ As of 1 June following year² As of 2009 the housing stock is calculated on the basis of the Buildings and Dwellings Statistic (BDS)**The single-family house remains the most important building category**

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 57% between 1970 and 2019. In contrast, the number of newly built single-family houses in 2018 fell by 2.5% compared with the previous year.

Continuous increase in the home ownership rate since 1970

At the end of 2019, 36.4% of households in Switzerland lived in their own dwelling. This corresponds to 1 384 241 households. Since 1970 the home ownership rate has risen continuously (1970: 28.5%, 1980: 30.1%, 1990: 31.3%, 2000: 34.6%). The number of dwellings in condominium ownership has shown the greatest increase. Their number rose from 237 716 to 446 373 between 2000 and 2019 (+88%). However, the majority of privately owned dwellings continue to be composed of households who own the house in which their dwelling is located (2000: 809 731, 2019: 937 868).

Type of occupant of occupied dwellings 2019

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Construction and housing

Main tourism indicators

	2017	2018	2019
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	275 203	274 792	273 849
Holiday homes	159 063	154 149	147 666
Collective accommodation	116 640	115 680	115 414
Campsites	123 096	120 042	118 828

Demand: overnight stays in '000

Hotels and health establishments	37 393	38 807	39 562
Holiday homes	7 319	7 530	7 257
Collective accommodation	5 398	5 440	5 658
Campsites	3 174	3 580	3 757

Duration of stay nights

Hotels and health establishments	2,0	2,0	2,0
Holiday homes	6,8	6,6	6,5
Collective accommodation	2,6	2,5	2,4
Campsites	2,9	2,9	3,2

Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.

as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	37,2	38,7	39,6
---------------------------------------------	------	------	------

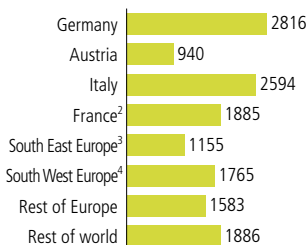
Tourism balance of payment CHF million

Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	16 958	17 591	17 837
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	18 774	18 650	18 635
Balance	-1 817	-1 059	-798

¹ Annual average number of beds surveyed in open and temporarily closed establishments

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2019

in thousands



¹ Permanent resident population aged 6 and over, trips abroad with overnight stays;
Total: 14.6 million

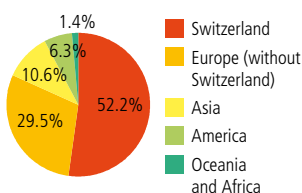
² including overseas departments, Monaco

³ Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia

⁴ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation

by visitors' country of residence, 2019



Travel behaviour

In 2019, 88.2% of people over 6 years old living in Switzerland undertook at least one private trip with overnight stays. To be more precise, each person undertook on average 2.9 trips with overnight stays and 10.0 day trips. More than half (58%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 65% of trips with overnight stays and 9% of day trips.

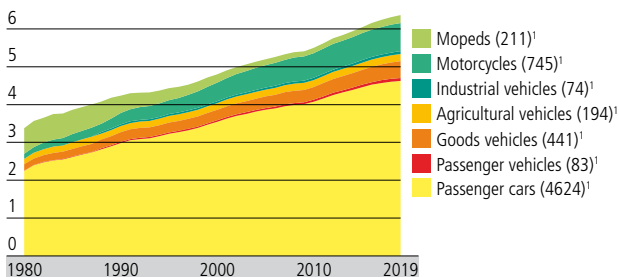
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Tourism

Infrastructure

Switzerland's transport infrastructure is well developed in international comparison. It covers 2% of Switzerland's territory and about a third of its settlement and urban areas (according to the Land use statistics 2004/09). Amongst other infrastructure, there are 5196 km of railway lines (situation in 2015) and 83 274 km of roads (2020) of which 1544 km are motorways across the country.

Stock of road motor vehicles

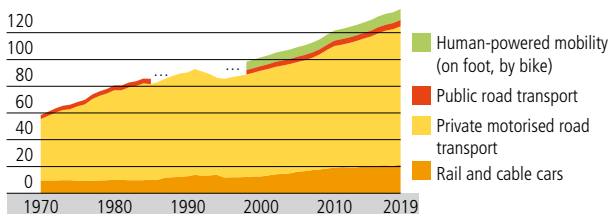
in millions



¹ In brackets: stock in 2019, in thousands

Passenger transport performance

in billion person-km travelled per year



Daily mobility, 2015

Average per person¹ per day, in Switzerland

	Distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	36.8	82.2	Means of transport		
Trip purposes			On foot	1.9	29.8
Work and education	10.8	20.2	Bicycle	0.8	4.0
Shopping	4.8	11.5	E-bike	0.1	0.3
Leisure	16.3	42.2	Motorcycle (incl. moped)	0.5	1.0
Business travel	2.6	3.8	Car	23.8	33.9
Giving people lifts	1.8	3.4	Bus (incl. postal bus)	1.1	3.4
Other	0.7	1.1	Tramway	0.4	1.5
			Train	7.5	6.7
			Other	0.7	1.8

¹ Permanent resident population of Switzerland aged 6 years and over

² Excluding waiting and transfer times

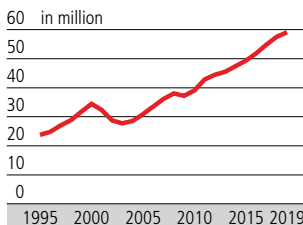
Commuter traffic

Some eight out of ten employed persons in Switzerland were commuters in 2019, i.e. people who leave the building in which they live to get to their place of work. Of this number, 71% worked outside the commune in which they live.

Number of air passengers

In 2019, Swiss airports recorded 59 million individual arrivals and departures on scheduled and charter flights. This was 24 million or 70% more than in 2000.

Air passengers¹

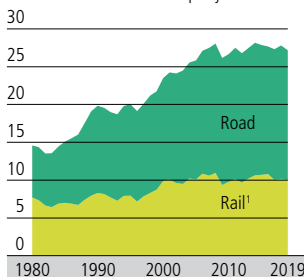


¹ Only scheduled and charter flights; local and transfer passengers arriving and departing

Goods transport performance

All transport,

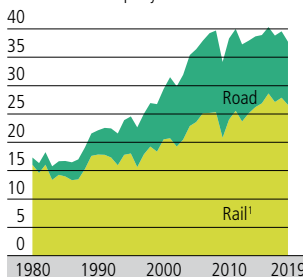
in billion tonne-kilometres per year



¹ Net tonnes/tonne-kilometres not including the proper weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers), containers and swap bodies in intermodal transport

Transalpine goods transport,

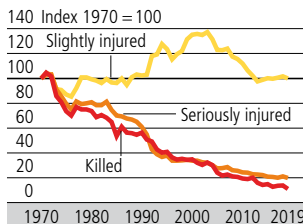
in million tonnes per year



Accident victims by mode of transport 2019

Road traffic	
Persons killed	187
Persons seriously injured	3 639
Persons slightly injured	17 641
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	17
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed	11

Victims of road accidents



Transport costs and funding

In 2017, transport in Switzerland generated total costs of CHF 92.7 billion (excluding waterways). In addition to expenditure on means of transport (59%) and infrastructure (16%), this also included the cost of accidents (12%) and costs for transport-related damage to the environment and health (13%).

Costs and funding of transport 2017

	Total costs, in CHF bn	User financing, in %
Road ¹	74.3	86
Rail	11.7	45
Air ²	6.7	80
Waterways ³	0.3	64

¹ Excl. human-powered mobility

² Excl. general aviation

³ Status in 2015

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Mobility and Transport



	Year	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants in '000	2019 ⁴⁾	8 545	83 019	10 725
Inhabitants per km ²	2018 ⁴⁾	214	235	83
People under 20 in %	2019 ⁴⁾	20.1	18.5	19.4
People over 64 in %	2019 ⁴⁾	18.6	21.6	22.0
Share of foreign nationals	2019 ⁴⁾	25.3	12.2	7.7
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2018	10.3	9.5	8.1
Births outside of marriage in %	2018	25.7	33.9	11.1
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2018	85.7	83.3	84.4
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2018	81.9	78.6	79.3
Total area in km ²	2009 ⁵⁾	41 285	357 108	131 957
Share of agricultural areas	2009 ⁵⁾	36.9	52.2	40.1
Share of forest and woodland	2009 ⁵⁾	30.8	32.3	30.7
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2018 ⁵⁾	5.4	10.3	8.6
Employment rate	2019	84.3	79.2	68.4
Women	2019	80.2	74.9	60.4
Men	2019	88.3	83.5	76.7
Unemployment rate (15–74) ILO-based	2019	4.4	3.1	17.3
Women	2019	4.7	2.7	21.5
Men	2019	4.1	3.5	14.0
15–24 year-olds	2019	8.0	5.8	35.2
Long-term unemployed based on ILO-definition (15–74) in % of the enemployed	2019	34.2	37.8	70.1
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2019	50 200	38 300	21 200
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2019	0.4	1.4	0.5
Gross energy consumption, TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2018	3.1	3.8	2.2
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption in %	2018	21.5	13.7	13.4
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2019	32.3	22.8	78.3
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2018 ⁵⁾	543	560	493
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2018 ⁵⁾	27	40	65
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2018	26.3	29.6	25.3
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2018	7.6	9.7	–
Infant deaths ²	2018	3.3	3.2	3.5
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2019	25.9	35.2	11.5
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2019	44.4	29.9	31.9
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2017	5.1	4.5	3.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate ³	2019	7.7	7.9	10.1
Median of the equivalised disposable net income, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2018	27 066	21 980	9 245
Housing costs as % of the disposable household income	2019	25.6	25.9	38.9

Status January 2021

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

2 Children who died in their first year of life per 1000 live births

3 As % of all employed persons

4 On January 1st

5 On December 31st



Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
46 937	67 013	60 360	17 282	8 859	10 230	66 647	446 825
93	106	203	504	107	25	274	109
19.9	24.2	18.0	22.1	19.5	23.5	23.5	–
19.5	20.1	22.8	19.3	18.9	20.1	18.5	–
10.4	7.3	8.7	6.2	16.2	9.1	9.3	–
7.9	11.3	7.3	9.8	9.7	11.3	11.0	9.5
47.3	60.4	34.0	51.9	41.3	54.5	–	–
86.3	85.9	85.6	83.4	84.1	84.3	83.1	83.7
80.7	79.7	81.2	80.3	79.4	80.9	79.5	78.2
505 991	632 834	301 336	41 543	83 879	441 370	248 528	–
50.8	46.5	48.7	50.8	34.0	8.5	64.1	–
25.2	25.9	31.0	10.7	40.6	63.3	13.1	–
7.1	6.6	7.1	10.9	8.9	5.1	6.9	8.3
73.8	71.7	65.7	80.9	77.1	82.9	78.1	73.4
69.0	68.2	56.5	76.7	72.3	81.2	73.8	67.9
78.5	75.3	75.0	85.1	81.8	84.6	82.5	79.0
14.1	8.5	10.0	3.4	4.5	6.8	3.8	6.7
16.0	8.4	11.1	3.4	4.4	7.0	3.5	7.0
12.5	8.5	9.1	3.4	4.6	6.7	3.9	6.4
32.5	19.6	29.2	6.7	8.5	20.1	11.2	15.0
37.8	40.2	56.0	30.3	25.1	13.7	25.0	41.4
29 000	33 800	30 400	40 800	40 300	37 800	33 300	31 800
0.8	1.3	0.6	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4
2.8	3.8	2.6	4.5	3.8	4.8	2.8	3.2
14.4	11.1	19.0	6.0	29.6	41.6	10.9	14.7
41.9	19.6	37.4	17.7	68.8	25.7	–	–
513	491	646	494	562	476	478	–
39	49	55	39	46	32	28	–
23.5	33.7	28.8	28.9	29.1	28.3	25.7	27.9
6.3	9.4	6.4	8.2	7.7	9.3	–	–
2.7	3.8	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.0	3.9	–
30.9	15.2	30.7	27.6	20.1	30.5	15.3	26.8
38.6	37.9	19.6	40.4	33.8	44.0	44.7	31.6
4.1	5.5	4.0	5.2	5.3	7.1	5.4	4.6
12.8	7.4	11.8	5.4	7.7	7.7	–	9.0
16 030	20 223	16 715	21 528	23 204	20 414	18 423	16 938
17.1	17.6	16.6	23.4	18.2	22.2	–	20.0

Total assets and profits of banks, 2019

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets	Profit/	Number of staff in
	2000	2019	CHF million	Loss	full-time equivalents
Total	375	246	3 317 617	613	106 085
Big banks	3	4	1 540 711	-5 581	35 549
Cantonal banks	24	24	626 727	3 196	17 585
Stock exchange banks	57	42	223 690	1 070	15 571
Foreign-controlled banks	127	71	224 176	380	14 562
"Raiffeisen" banks	1	1	248 345	835	9 295
Other banks	7	16	223 743	34	7 866
Regional and savings banks	103	60	126 317	439	3 978
Branches of foreign banks	23	23	98 154	173	1 145
Private bankers	17	5	5 753	66	534

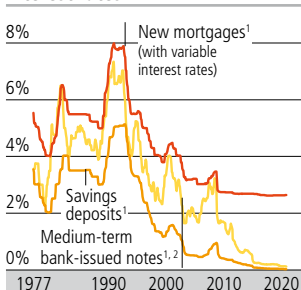
Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2019

Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	39.0
Mortgage claims	32.1
Claims against customers	18.7
Liquid assets	16.4
Claims against banks	7.6
Claims from securities transactions	5.9
Participations	3.6
Other	15.8
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	40.7
Customer deposits issued	54.7
Loans and debenture bonds	12.6
Liabilities towards banks	13.1
Liabilities from securities transactions	4.1
Other	15.5

Insurance benefits, 2019

In direct Swiss business

Insurance type	CHF million	In %
Total	32 529	100
Life	13 837	42.5
Health	8 423	25.9
Road vehicle	3 701	11.4
Accident	2 211	6.8
Personal liability	818	2.5
Fire	519	1.6
Other	3 020	9.3

Interest rates

1 Up until 2007, average of all cantonal banks, 2008 average of 60 institutions (including all cantonal banks)

2 Up until 2007 for 3–8 year term, from 2008 for 5 year term

Exchange rates in Switzerland¹

	2018	2019	2020
\$ 1	0.978	0.994	0.938
¥ 100	0.886	0.912	0.879
€ 1	1.155	1.113	1.071
£ 1	1.306	1.268	1.204

1 Bank purchase rate, annual average

Private insurance, 2019

in CHF million

Insurance type	Premiums¹	Benefits¹
Total	125 684	110 880
Life insurance	32 067	53 810
Insurance against accident and loss	45 554	31 259
Reinsurance	48 063	25 811

1 At home and abroad

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Money, banks and insurance

► www.snb.ch/en (Swiss National Bank)

► www.finma.ch (Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority) → Private Insurance

The three tiers of the social security system

Social security in Switzerland is based on a three-tier system:

In addition to individual means of subsistence, the first tier includes the coverage of basic needs. It is available to everyone and includes the education and legal system as well as public security.

The second tier includes all social insurances and is intended to cover risks associated with old age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.

The third tier includes social assistance in a broader sense. Economic social assistance, also called social assistance in the narrow sense, is the last level in the social security system. It is only called upon when other benefits such as social insurances are unavailable or are exhausted. Furthermore recipients must be in a situation of need and it is only paid to persons in modest financial situations.

Before social assistance is solicited here, a series of means-tested social benefits are available in the third tier, aimed at avoiding dependence on economic social assistance. These include supplementary benefits, advance alimony payment as well as cantonal housing benefits, family benefits, unemployment assistance and old-age and disability benefits.

Total expenditure on social security

In 2018, total expenditure on social security amounted to 190 billion francs. 177 billion can be attributed to actual social benefits. About four fifths of these are spent on social insurances (the second tier of the social security system).

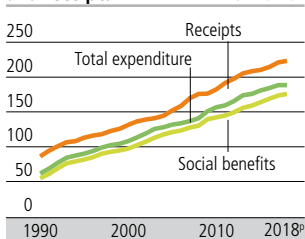
Social security: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion, at current prices

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2018 ^p
Total expenditure	62.8	108.9	157.9	181.8	189.6
of which social benefits	55.9	98.2	143.0	165.1	177.1
in % of GDP	15.6	21.4	23.5	25.2	25.7
Total receipts	87.2	132.3	183.2	211.3	224.4

Social insurance: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2018^p

	in %
Old age	43.0
Sickness / healthcare	31.5
Disability	8.1
Survivors	4.8
Family / children	5.9
Unemployment	3.2
Social exclusion	2.4
Housing	1.1

Expenditure on benefits

The distribution of social benefits among the different risks and needs (functions of social benefits) is extremely uneven: more than four-fifths of social benefits are attributed to old-age, sickness/healthcare and disability.

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2019

in 1000

OASI: old-age pensions	2 403.8	Occupational pensions: disability insurance	113.0
OASI: supplementary benefits	51.4	Disability insurance	247.2
OASI: survivors' benefits	196.1	Additional disability benefits	67.6
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ¹	215.8	Supplementary disability insurance	117.5
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ¹	3.8	Accident insurance ² : survivors' pensions	17.5
BV: old-age pensions	819.9	Accident insurance ² : disability benefits	78.4
BV: widows' and widowers' pensions	190.6	Unemployment benefits ³	106.9

¹ Supplementary benefits for the old age and survivors' insurance

² Accident insurance

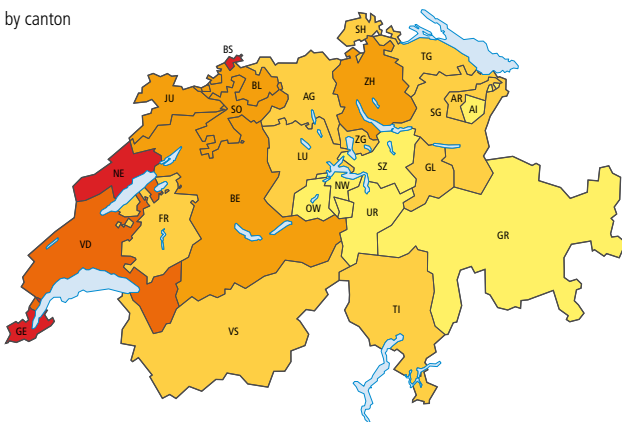
³ Unemployment insurance (annual average)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 2 487 (2005) to 3 772 (2019). In 2019 the average annual premium was CHF 4 776 for adults, CHF 3 225 for young adults and CHF 1 186 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2019 the average annual premium was CHF 5 011 in Basel Stadt and CHF 2 619 in Appenzell Innerrhoden.

Social assistance rate, 2019

by canton



Proportion of social assistance beneficiaries as percentages of the resident population

< 1.5
 1.5 – 2.9
 3.0 – 4.4
 4.5 – 5.9
 ≥ 6.0
 CH: 3.2

Rising expenditure on social assistance

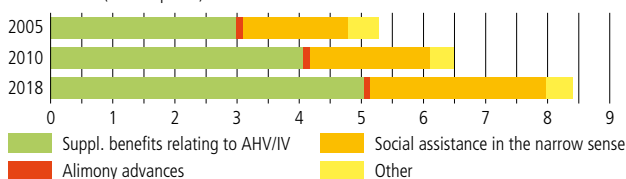
In 2018, net expenditure on social assistance in the broader sense totalled CHF 8.4 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 105 million more than in the previous year (+1.3%). About 60% of this expenditure went on supplementary benefits relating to OASI and IV (CHF 5.0bn), and

another third on social assistance in the narrow sense (CHF 2.8bn). The remaining benefits belonging to social assistance in the broader sense (old age and disability benefits, unemployment assistance, family benefits, advance alimony payments and housing benefits) together accounted for just 6.2% of expenditure.

At CHF 983 per capita, the average annual expenditure for social assistance in the broader sense was 0.6% higher than the previous year. Expenditure for social assistance in the narrow sense by beneficiary rose by 2.4% from CHF 10 136 in 2017 to CHF 10 324 in 2018. The cantons were the principal disbursers of social assistance in the broader sense. In 2018 they bore 43.6% of net expenditure, 37.3% was borne by the communes and 18.4% by the Confederation.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



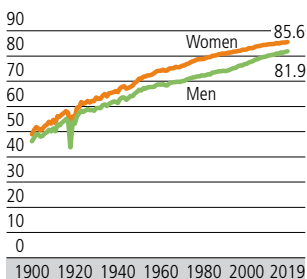
Social assistance recipients

In 2019, 271 400 persons in Switzerland received social assistance in the form of a financial benefit on at least one occasion. The social assistance rate remained at 3.2%. The number of social assistance recipients declined by 2800 compared with the previous year. This was a decrease of 1.0%. The decline could be observed in nearly all age categories. The sharpest drops were seen in the age group of 18 to 25 year-olds (– 3.9%) and among 46 to 55 year-olds (– 3.1%). The number of cases also fell (– 0.9%) in particular among couples without children (– 6.5%). This decline in the number of social assistance recipients thus continued a trend seen in the previous year. Compared with all other age groups, children and young people (0 to 17 year-olds) continued to have the highest social assistance rates. Foreign nationals are at much greater risk of needing social assistance than Swiss nationals. The social assistance rate of foreign nationals was 6.1% in 2019, whereas the rate of Swiss nationals was 2.2% in that year. Divorce also has an impact on the risk of needing social assistance. In 2019, 5.2% of all divorcees were dependent on social assistance. Among all social recipients, 46.8% had only completed compulsory education and 8.4% had advanced professional training. In the population as a whole, the respective shares were 15.6% and 39.7%.

Social assistance rate, 2019 in %

Total	3.2
Age group	
0 – 17 years of age	5.2
18 – 25 years of age	3.5
26 – 35 years of age	3.7
36 – 45 years of age	3.7
46 – 55 years of age	3.3
56 – 64 years of age	3.0
65 years of age and above	0.3
Swiss nationals	2.2
Men	2.3
Women	2.1
Foreign nationals	6.1
Men	5.7
Women	6.4

Life expectancy



Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy has also continued to increase in recent years. Since 1991 it has risen for women by 4.4 years and for men by 7.8 years (2019). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), in particular due to accidents and acts of violence, lung cancer as well as ischaemic heart disease.

Self-rated health, 2017

In 2017, 86% of men and 83% of women described their health as good or very good and only 4% of men and women qualified it as bad or very bad. However, temporary physical and mental problems seem to affect work and everyday life. Swiss inhabitants were unable for health reasons to go to work for an average of 8 days in 2017.

Infectious diseases¹, 2019

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	8 855
Meningitis	44
Hepatitis B	28
Tuberculosis	431
AIDS	81

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2019

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	204 416	74 320
Non-occupational accidents	332 159	241 796

Disabled¹, 2019

Pension share	Men	Women
Quarter	5 458	6 221
Half	14 792	15 022
Three quarters	7 235	6 832
Full	88 008	74 119

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Causes of death, 2018

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	32 398	34 690	492.1	344.4
of which:				
Infectious diseases	374	432	5.6	4.0
Cancer, all types	9 545	7 815	149.1	101.1
Circulatory system	9 418	11 178	134.6	91.4
Ischemic heart disease	3 793	3 054	54.9	25.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 444	2 028	20.4	17.4
Respiratory diseases, all types	2 395	2 228	33.8	21.1
Accidents and violent deaths	2 233	1 687	40.0	20.4
Accidents, all types	1 409	1 336	23.6	13.6
Suicide	712	290	14.3	5.7

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.3

Consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, 2017

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults. In 2017, approximately 12% of 15–39 year-olds consumed cannabis. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. About 27% of the population as a whole smoked at the time of the survey in 2017: 23% of women and 31% of men. The percentages have fallen slightly compared to 1992, but in comparison with the 2012 Health Survey, they have remained stable. The percentage of people drinking alcohol every day has fallen to 11% (1992: 20%). 15% of men and 7% of women consumed alcohol on a daily basis.

Services, 2017

	in % ¹	
	Men	Women
Physicians' consultations	74.4	87.9
Hospitalisation	10.6	13.4
Home care	1.8	3.8

¹ Population from age 15

Physicians and pharmacies

per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	2000	2019
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	193	229
Pharmacies	23	23	21

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2019

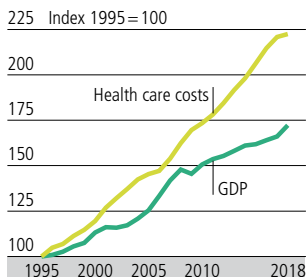
	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	9.8	8.0	11.7
60–79 years old	24.0	27.0	21.3
80+ years old	45.2	51.6	41.3

¹ of the corresponding population category

Nursing homes

	in '000	
	2010	2019
Total nb. of clients	138.9	165.0
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	105.7	123.6
Men	26.8	35.5
Women	78.9	88.2

Health care costs



In 2018, 11.2% of the GDP went on health (1995: 8.6%). Development of supply is a fundamental factor in this increase: e.g. expanded facilities, growing specialisation and greater use of technology and greater comfort. The impact of the ageing population is not so significant.

in CHF million		
	2010	2018
Total	62 565	80 242
Inpatient curative care	13 373	15 548
Outpatient curative care	15 808	20 753
of which:		
Hospitals	4 706	7 123
Medical practices and outpatient centres	6 091	7 668
Dentists	3 861	4 414
Rehabilitative care	2 764	3 823
Long Term Care	12 589	16 374
Ancillary Services ¹	3 322	6 188
Medical goods ²	10 083	12 214
of which:		
Pharmacies	6 628	7 344
Physicians	2 091	2 768
Prevention	1 707	2 126
Administration	2 918	3 216

¹ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport; as of 2010 services of general interest included

² Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Health

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

Switzerland's education system is characterised by strong federalism. The diversity of the different education systems is particularly noticeable in compulsory schooling: depending on the canton, in lower secondary schools, there are two, three or four different performance levels. The Swiss education system is changing. Along with the harmonisation of compulsory education, children are expected to attend school for eleven instead of nine years. In most cantons, attendance at the previously optional pre-school level is now compulsory. In the last three decades, the national structures have also been reformed beyond compulsory education (introduction of the vocational Matura and the universities of applied sciences as well as the implementation of the Bologna reform). These reforms are also reflected in increasing demand for education.

Students

Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	2000/01	2010/11	2018/19	2000/01	2010/11	2018/19
Total	1 433.5	1 529.6	1 630.9	47.8	48.5	48.5
Compulsory education	949.0	913.0	954.8	48.7	48.6	48.6
Primary 1–2	148.2	148.9	176.2	48.4	48.7	48.2
Primary 3–8	473.7	436.1	517.9	49.3	49.0	48.6
Lower secondary	278.5	290.9	260.7	49.7	49.4	48.7
Upper secondary	315.7	358.8	363.0	47.8	47.7	47.1
Higher education	160.5	257.8	313.1	47.2	49.0	50.1
Advanced vocat. training	38.7	51.3	60.6	43.1	44.4	44.4
Universities and institutes of technology	96.7	131.5	152.9	45.6	50.3	51.0
Universities of applied sciences/of teacher educ.	25.1	75.0	99.7	25.9	50.8	52.1

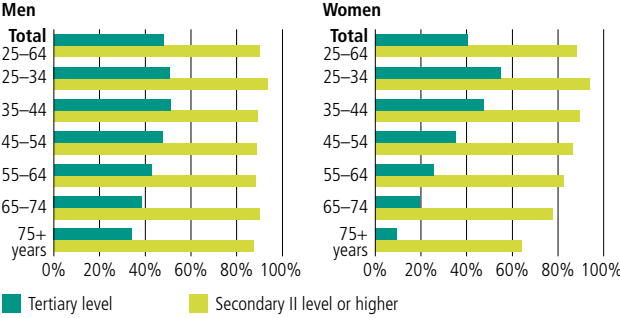
The gender gap has narrowed

Women have been the main beneficiaries of the educational boom in recent decades. Today almost as many women as men undertake and complete post-compulsory education or vocational training. Whereas the gender ratio in the universities and universities of applied sciences is now even, men are still more likely than women to complete higher vocational education. Accordingly, on average men still remain longer in education than women. In compulsory education, there are fewer girls than boys separate curriculum education (special classes in ordinary schools and special schools) and at lower secondary level with basic requirements. However, there are more girls than boys in programmes with extended requirements.

Particularly striking differences still exist in the choice of subject area. This applies to both vocational training and higher education. Different subjects are dominated by either men or women. This can be attributed to some extent to models based on an old-fashioned distribution of roles. In the industry and handicrafts sector, men predominate; in the retail, health and personal care sectors, women are in the majority. At the university level men still tend to opt for technical, scientific and business fields, while women choose the humanities, social work and the arts..

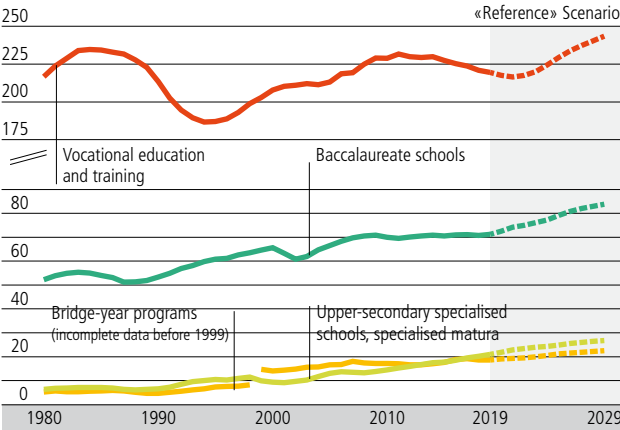
Education level, 2019

Share of the permanent resident population



Students in the upper secondary level

In '000



Increased participation in education

Over the past thirty years the participation in education at upper secondary level and especially at tertiary level has risen considerably. Educational courses giving access to universities are particularly concerned. The percentage of people taking the Matura examinations for example (vocational Matura and academic Matura) rose from 25.7% in 2000 to 40.9% in 2018. The number of students at higher education institutions more than doubled between 2000/01 and 2019/20. This was in no small part due to the establishment of the universities of applied sciences and the universities of teacher education.

In accordance with this development the educational level of the Swiss population is expected to rise considerably in the coming years. The percentage of persons with a tertiary diploma in the population groups aged 25-64 is expected to rise from 44% in 2019 to 51% by 2030.

Selected educational qualifications, 2019

Educational level	Total	% of women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 873	57.0
Vocational baccalaureate	14 524	46.9
Voc. training certificate ¹	67 959	44.5
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	9 732	49.0
Swiss Federal diploma	2 876	33.0
Swiss Fed. prof. diploma	14 717	40.4
Univ. of applied sciences/of teacher education		
Diploma	1 074	51.2
Bachelor's degree	17 481	55.3
Master's degree	4 807	55.5
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	101	77.2
Bachelor's degree	14 771	52.7
Master's degree	14 365	51.3
Doctorate	4 307	45.8

¹ Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2018/19
University staff, 2019**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Compulsory school ¹	60 792	76.1
Primary school 1–2	9 257	94.9
Primary school 3–8	31 686	83.1
Lower secondary school	19 849	55.5
Upper secondary school ²	17 560	44.4
Universities	44 958	43.6
Professors	4 186	23.8
Other lecturers	2 662	31.5
Assistants ³	23 005	41.7
Univ. of applied sciences/of teacher education ⁴	18 268	45.3
Professors	1 840	29.4
Other lecturers	6 195	41.9
Assistants ³	4 605	40.8

¹ Excluding separate teaching, double counts possible

² Schools providing general and vocational education

³ Including scientific staff

⁴ Including universities for teacher education

Public expenditure on education, 2018

	in CHF billion
Total	38.9
of which costs of staff	25.8
Compulsory school (incl. pre-school)	17.2
Special schools	1.9
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.4
Higher vocational training	0.5
Universities	8.4
Undistributed funds	0.7

Continuing education and training

In 2016, the majority of the population in Switzerland (almost 80% of the permanent resident population aged between 25 and 64) participated in at least one continuing education activity. Participation in continuing education has a positive impact on labour market integration and level of education.

A country active in research

Research and Development (R&D) is an important factor in a country's economic attractiveness. With a 3% share of R&D in the gross national product (2017), Switzerland is one of the most active states. In 2017, CHF 21 billion was spent on domestic R&D. 67% of this is spent by private industry and a further 30% by higher education institutions; the remaining 3% are accounted for by the Confederation and various private non-profit organisations. The R&D activities of Swiss companies abroad have a long-standing tradition. Private industry's expenditure on R&D in 2019 was CHF 15.8 billion and was thus greater than the CHF 15.5 spent domestically.

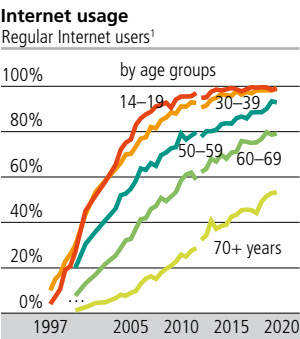
► www.statistics.admin.ch →
Look for statistics → Education and science

Internet and mobile telephony
Towards the end of the 20th century, the upsurge in mobile telephony preceded that of the internet, before the shift to mobile internet took place. This shift is reflected in the number of mobile phone contracts with internet access, which rose from 3.4 million (2010) to 8.6 million (2019), as well as in the volume of data transmitted by mobile networks, which was multiplied by 135 between 2010 and 2019. The number of regular internet users (those who use the internet several times a week) aged 14 years and over was 0.7 million in 1998; this figure had risen to 6 million at the start of 2020. On-line shopping continues to grow. The number of people who made at least one online purchase over a 12-month period was 5.3 million in 2019, 50% more than in 2010.

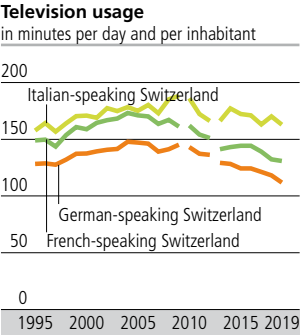
Monuments, museums and libraries
In 2016, around 75 000 monuments across Switzerland were protected, 4% of which were of national importance. One in ten protected monument was a sacred structure. In 2019, the Federal Statistical Office counted 1129 museums in Switzerland with 75.2 million objects and 14.2 million admissions. The ten largest Swiss libraries in 2019 held some 55.8 million items.

Film and cinema
In 2019, there were 269 cinemas with 605 screens in Switzerland, generating 12.5 million admissions. At the start of the 2000s, approximately 1300 films were shown every year in Switzerland. Today this number is about 2000. The proportion of Swiss films in this number has risen from around 10% to 15%. Since 2000, the box office market share of Swiss films has been approximately 5%.

Cultural behaviour
In 2019, most popular among the Swiss population were visits to monuments and historic sites (74%), concerts (72%), museums and exhibitions (71%) and cinemas (67%). The largest increase in the past



¹ Respondents who use the Internet several times per week. Source: Net-Matrix-Base, FSO



Source: Mediapulse AG; since 2013 Kantar Media, 1983–2012 Telecontrol (based on population over 3 years of age, mean per day Monday–Sunday)

Radio usage
in minutes per day and per inhabitant

	2009	2014	2019
German-speaking Switzerland	119	105	96
French-speaking Switzerland	106	86	78
Italian-speaking Switzerland	108	102	94

Source: Mediapulse AG Radiocontrol (based on population over 15 years of age, mean p.d. Monday–Sunday)

five years was seen in the attendance of festivals (47% compared with 38% in 2014). 65% of the population are engaged in cultural activities as amateurs. Lack of time (50%), financial resources (32%) or interest (29%) are the most commonly mentioned barriers to (more) cultural activity.

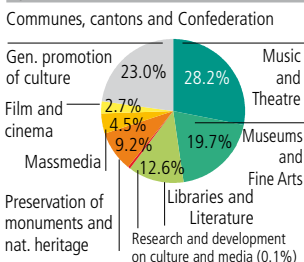
Cultural economy

In 2018, the cultural sector comprised 63 639 enterprises with 66 122 workplaces, or 10.5% of enterprises in the whole economy. These provided 234 494 jobs (161 433 full-time equivalents), or 4.5% of all jobs. Overall, there are 312 000 cultural workers in Switzerland, including people holding a non-cultural occupation in the cultural sector and those holding a cultural occupation outside of the cultural sector. In 2018, the value added of the cultural economy was CHF 15.2 billion at current prices or 2.1% of GDP.

Cultural funding by the public sector

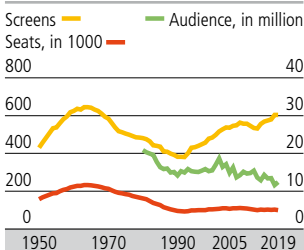
In 2018, more than a quarter of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes went to the sector 'Music and Theatre' (CHF 831 million). CHF 579 million was spent on the 'Museums and Fine Arts' sector. This was followed by the sectors 'Libraries and Literature', 'Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage', 'Mass Media' and 'Film and Cinema' with CHF 371, CHF 271, CHF 134 and CHF 80 million. The cantons are the biggest subsidy providers with more than CHF 700 million, followed by the communes (CHF 600 million) and the Confederation (CHF 200 million).

Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2018



Source: FSO/Federal Finance Administration (FFA)

Cinema



Spending on culture and media by private households

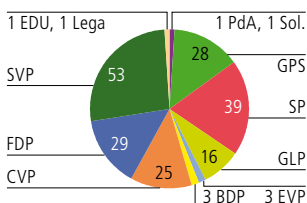
In 2018, private households spent just under CHF 15.8 billion on culture (incl. media). This is CHF 347 per household per month or 6.5% of total consumer expenditure. At just under 85% (CHF 13.3 billion), spending on media - including television and internet subscriptions - accounted for the bulk of all cultural expenditure. After media, most was spent on theatre and concerts (CHF 698 million).

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Culture, media, information society, sport

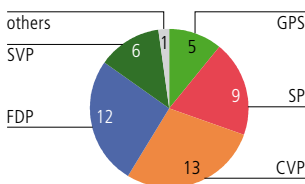
The political system

The Swiss Confederation, today made up of 26 cantons, has been in existence since 1848. The Government (Federal Council) is a collegial body consisting of 7 members (from 2016: 2 FDP, 2 SP, 2 SVP, 1 CVP). They are elected by both chambers in parliament: the National Council (representing the people, 200 seats) and the Council of States (representing the cantons, 46 seats). The Swiss political system is also characterised by far-reaching democratic rights (right to submit initiatives and request referendums) and popular votes.

National council, 2019: seats



Council of States, 2019: seats



National Council Elections, 2019

	Share of the votes in %	Seats	Women	Men	Percentage of women
FDP	15.1	29	10	19	34.5
CVP	11.4	25	7	18	28.0
SP	16.8	39	25	14	64.1
SVP	25.6	53	13	40	24.5
GLP	7.8	16	8	8	50.0
BDP	2.4	3	1	2	33.3
GPS	13.2	28	17	11	60.7
Other parties ¹	7.3	7	3	4	42.9

¹ EVP (3 seats, 2 women), CSP, PdA (1 seat), Sol. (1 seat, 1 woman), SD, EDU (1 seat), Lega (1 seat), MCR.
See below for abbreviations

National Council Elections 2019

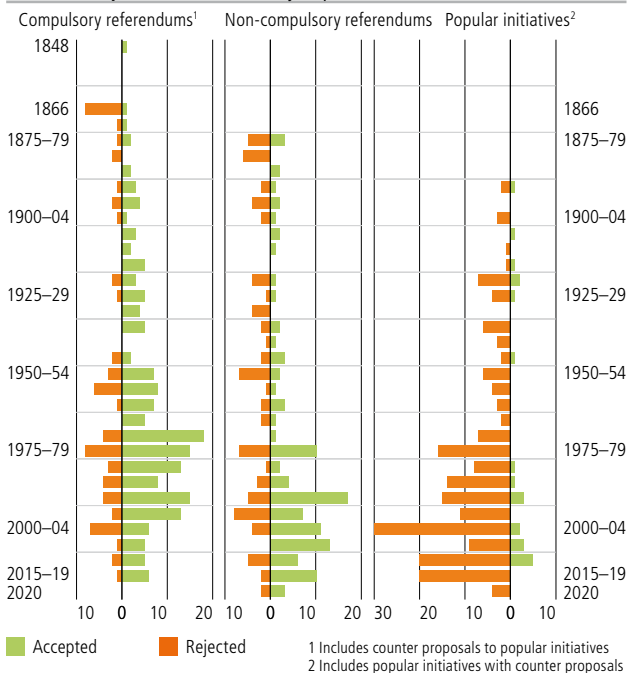
In the 2019 National Council elections, the greatest increases were made by the two green parties, the Swiss Green Party (the Greens) and the Swiss Green Liberal Party (the Green Liberals). The Greens increased their share of the vote by 6.1 percentage points to 13.2% and the Green Liberals by 3.2 percentage points to 7.8%. The party that lost the greatest share of votes in the 2019 National Council elections was the SVP with a drop of 3.8 percentage points. However, with 25.6% of the vote, they remain the National Council's strongest party. As well as the SVP, the other three Federal Council parties, the FDP, CVP and SP also suffered losses in the vote share; all three obtained the worst result in their party's history.

Parties abbreviations

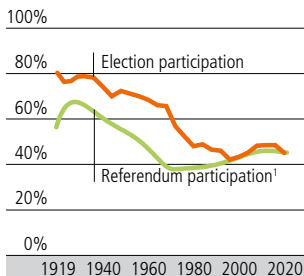
FDP Radical Democratic Party ¹	EVP Evangelical People's Party	GPS Green Party of Switzerland
CVP Christian Democratic People's Party	PCS Christian Social Party	SD Swiss Democrats
SP Social Democratic Party	GLP Green Liberal Party	EDU Federal democratic union
SVP Swiss People's Party	PdA Labour Party	Lega Lega dei Ticinesi
BDP Conservative Democratic Party	Sol. Solidarity	MCR Mouvement Citoyens Romand

2009: merger of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) with the LPS (Liberal Party) under the designation "RDP. The Liberals"

National Popular Votes (in a five-year period)

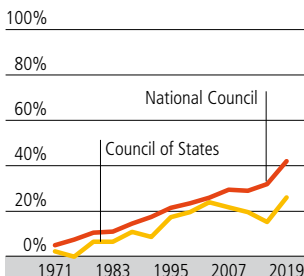


Participation



¹ Trend (robust regression, based on all votes from 1919 to 2020)

Part of women elected



National participation in referendums and elections

While voter participation stood at 80% in the 1919 National Council elections, this was followed by a continuous decline reaching a temporary low of 42% during the 1990s. Since then a slight recovery to over 48% has been observed. In the 2019 National Council elections, however, this rate sank again for the first time to 45%. In contrast, voter participation in national popular votes has been influenced by considerable variations due to different ballot proposals. While voter participation in national popular votes declined in the 1980s, it has since stabilised. It even increased slightly in the last five years to 46% compared with the 1990s (43%) and 1980s (40%), reaching roughly the same level as that of the National Council elections.

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Politics

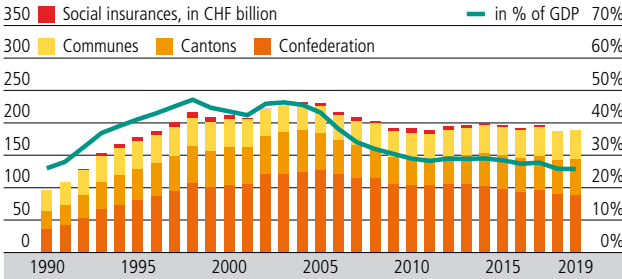
Final accounts of the public administration ¹							in CHF billion		
	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019	2000	2010	2019
Total²	165.5	195.1	232.9	153.7	192.6	229.6	11.8	2.5	3.4
Confederation	53.1	64.7	77.0	49.3	61.6	72.2	3.8	3.1	4.8
Cantons	63.2	77.2	93.8	60.3	76.0	96.3	2.8	1.2	-2.5
Communes	42.1	42.7	50.3	40.6	43.1	49.9	1.5	-0.4	0.4
Social insurances	44.9	54.4	64.7	41.6	55.8	64.0	3.4	-1.4	0.7

1 According to the FS model (national)
1 Double counts not included in total

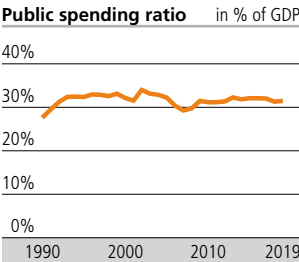
Public administration debt ¹							in CHF billion	
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2018	2019		
Total²	95.9	205.8	182.4	192.4	185.5	187.2		
Confederation	36.5	104.5	104.0	98.2	91.0	88.0		
Cantons	26.7	57.7	40.9	51.6	51.0	55.4		
Communes	32.8	43.7	38.9	43.9	44.7	45.3		
Social insurances	–	5.7	7.4	2.6	1.2	0.3		

1 According to the GFS model (international)
2 Double counts not included in total

Public debt



The public spending ratio measures the expenditures of public authorities expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). It includes expenditures by the Confederation, the cantons and communes as well as public social insurance funds. The public spending ratio has risen continuously since the 1970s and in 2002 reached its highest level ever of 34.0%. In the 1990s it had stood at 27.6%. The excellent economic situation between 2003 and 2008 and various relief measures enabled the public spending ratio to be lowered temporarily. Since 2009, the public spending ratio has risen again due to the unfavourable economic and financial situation, but remains below 33%. In international comparison, Switzerland has one of the lowest public



spending ratios of all OECD countries. Some European countries have much higher ratios that are close to or above 50%.

Switzerland's public debt ratio as defined in the Maastricht treaty is also relatively low compared with other OECD countries. The marked deficits of the 1990s led, however, to a spectacular increase in public debt levels, which doubled within a decade and at the end of 2004 stood at their highest ever level of CHF 229.7 billion. Since then, the debt ratio has shown a downward trend. Thanks to the strong economic recovery sustained until 2008, together with the shedding of surplus gold reserves of the Swiss National Bank as well as various structural measures (i.e. relief programmes, debt and expenditure brakes), the reduction of gross public debt was possible on an ongoing basis from 2005-2011. At the end of 2018, the debt ratio was 25.8%.

Receipts: Public administration¹

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2015	2018
Total	195.1	216.1	228.6
Ordinary receipts	195.1	215.5	228.4
Operating receipts	184.2	204.9	217.8
Tax receipts	162.8	181.5	193.7
Patents and commissions	4.0	3.8	3.7
Compensation	16.5	18.1	18.2
Miscellaneous receipts	0.4	0.9	1.5
Transfer receipts	0.5	0.6	0.7
Financial receipts	8.8	8.4	7.9
Investment receipts	2.1	2.2	2.7
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	0.6	0.2
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	0.5	0.2
Extraordinary investment receipts	0.0	0.1	0.0

¹ According to the FS model (national)

Public administration expenditure by function¹

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2015	2018
Total	192.6	214.5	220.5
General administration	13.9	18.7	16.1
Public order and security, defence	14.5	16.1	16.9
Education	32.7	36.8	38.9
Culture, sport and leisure, church	6.3	6.8	7.1
Health care	11.4	14.3	15.3
Social security	75.3	83.9	88.2
Transport and telecommunications	16.6	16.9	16.8
Environmental protection and spatial planning	5.8	6.1	6.3
Economy	7.6	8.8	8.8
Finance and taxes	8.7	6.1	6.0

¹ According to the FS model (national)

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → General Government and finance

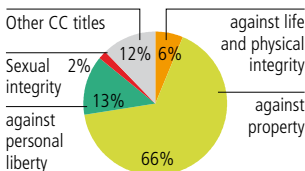
► www.efv.admin.ch → Topics → Financial statistics

Crime figures offer only a limited reflection of the reality of criminal behaviour: on the one hand, sentencing norms are affected by changes in society and on the other, criminal statistics are also strongly influenced by manpower resources, prosecution priorities, the efficiency of the police and justice system and the population's readiness to report crime. It is hard, however, to quantify the influence of these factors.

Police crime reports

In 2019 the following number of offences were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics: 432 754 under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 75 757 under the Narcotics Act (NarcA) and 37 024 under the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (FNIA). The percentage of homicide cases solved was 94%, but that of property offences was only 24%. With regard to domestic violence, the police recorded 19 669 offences. Half of these offences took place within a current partnership. A breakdown of persons charged with a crime by nationality and residence status shows that 49% of offences under the Criminal Code and 54% of offences under the Narcotics Act were committed by Swiss citizens. Foreigners with permanent residence in Switzerland accounted for 32% and 23% respectively of offenders, foreigners without permanent residence for 20% and 22% in both cases. For offences against the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act, 83% of offenders were non-residents.

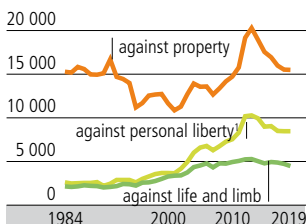
Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2019



Convictions

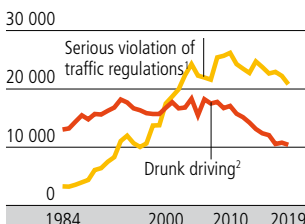
Whereas in the mid-1980s, slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered, this number has since then more than doubled and in 2019 was approximately 105 000. Depending on the law under which the conviction was made, the trend varied greatly. Since reaching an all-time high in 2013, a decline of 13% has been recorded for crimes against the Swiss Criminal Code. With regard to the Road Traffic Act (SVG), the ever increasing road traffic checks between 1984 and 2014 led to more cases with convictions. Since 2014, however, the number of convictions has declined by 6%. Since 2015, convictions against the Narcotics Act have shown a downward trend (-23%). The number of convictions for crimes against the Foreign Nationals Act has fallen by 15% since 2013 to 16 500 convictions in 2019.

Selected offences SCC



1 Threat, coercion, trafficking in human beings, deprivation of liberty and abduction, hostage taking, unlawful entry

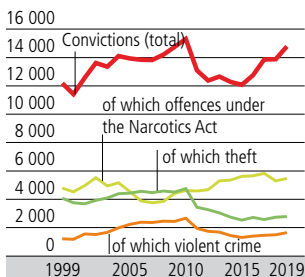
Selected offences RTA



1 Art. 90.2 RTA
2 Over the legal alcohol limit (Art. 91 Para. 1, Part 2 RTA)

Convictions of minors

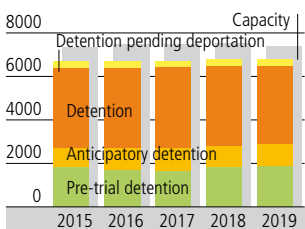
The number of juvenile convictions was 14 773 in 2019, corresponding to an increase of 6% in comparison with the previous year. An increase was seen in the number of convictions for violent offences (+11%), for Trafficking in narcotic substances (+13%) and for violations of the Road Traffic Act (+13%).



Imprisonment

On the reference date (31st January 2019) there were 102 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 7 394 detention places in Switzerland. On the same day, 6 943 detention places were occupied by inmates. The total occupancy rate was 94%. 66% of these inmates were serving custodial sentences, 27% were in pre-trial detention, 4% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act, and the remaining 3% were detained for other reasons.

Prison population by sentence type

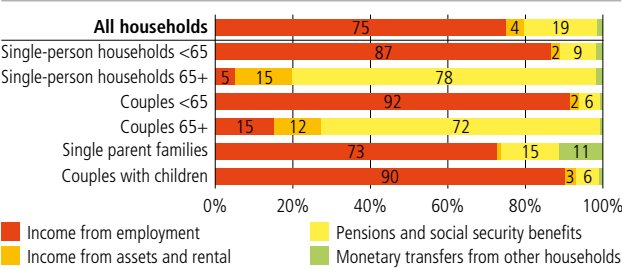


Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2015 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of three years (i.e. until 2016) was 17%. The lowest reconviction rate was seen among people with no previous criminal record (13%)

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Crime and criminal justice

Composition of gross income by household type, 2015–2017



Household budgets: Income

Averaged out over all households, income from employment at 75% represents the main component of household income. The second important component consists of pensions from the first and second pillars of the Swiss pension system and other social security benefits at 19%. The remainder of household income is made up of income from assets and transfers from other households.

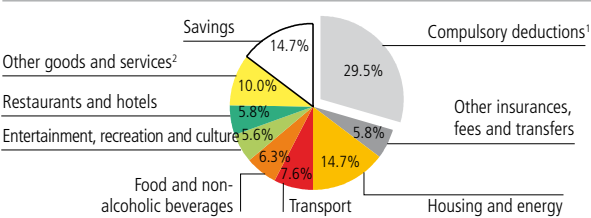
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets play a relatively important role. Transfers from other households represent an important source of income only in specific types of households, such as single-parent families, where the average amounts to 11%.

Household budgets: Expenditure

The variations in the composition of spending are less pronounced. Compulsory deductions, which comprise 29% of gross income, are the largest item. In the area of consumer expenditure, the largest item is expenditure on housing at 15%. Other large items include expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks, on transport and on entertainment, recreation and culture.

After all expenditure has been deducted, on average 15% of the gross income is left for saving. There are significant differences in this area depending on household type. Households over the age of 65 on average save less than younger households. Sometimes this figure is even a minus, which means that these households are living on their capital, among other things.

Composition of household budget, 2015–2017

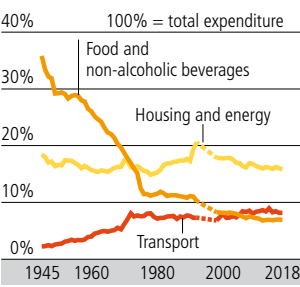


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

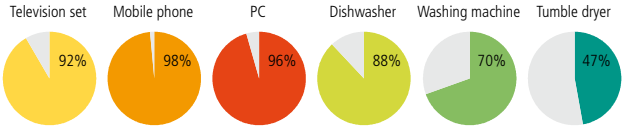
Household expenditure over time

The composition of household expenditure has changed significantly over time. These changes are considerably larger than the differences between households today. For example, the share of total expenditure represented by expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks in 1945 was 35%, but nowadays this has fallen to 7%. In contrast the proportion of other expenditure has increased, such as expenditure on transport, which has risen from around 2% to 8%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



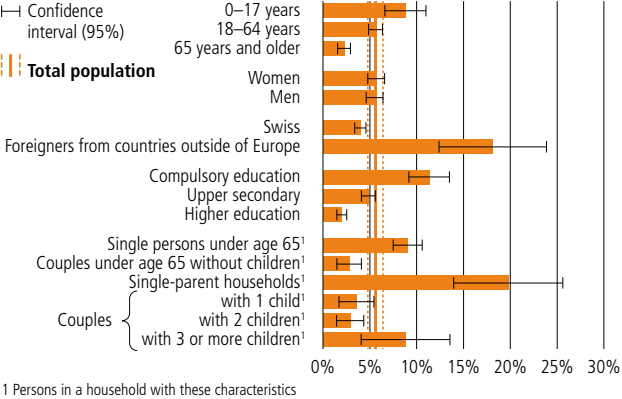
Availability of selected consumer goods, 2018



Availability of consumer goods

Information about the availability of a selection of durable consumer goods shows that households in Switzerland are very well-equipped with IT hardware. A total of 96% of people live in a household with a computer and 98% in a household with a mobile phone. These proportions are continuing to rise: in 1998 only 55% of people lived in a household with a computer. In the case of household appliances, such as dishwashers, washing machines and tumble dryers, there has also been an increase. In 2018, 88% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation rate by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2018



Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2018, less than 2% of people living in Switzerland went without a computer for financial reasons; as far as owning a car for private use is concerned, this percentage was 5%. One of the most common material deprivation is caused by a lack of financial reserves. 20.7% of the population living in private households did not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2500. This is followed by deprivation which affects the perceived inconveniences with regard to the residential environment. 17.2% of the population say that they are exposed to noise from neighbours or the street, 7.9% are confronted with problems of crime, violence or vandalism and 9.9% with a too wet accommodation. In addition, 9.6% of the population could not afford a week's holiday away from home each year.

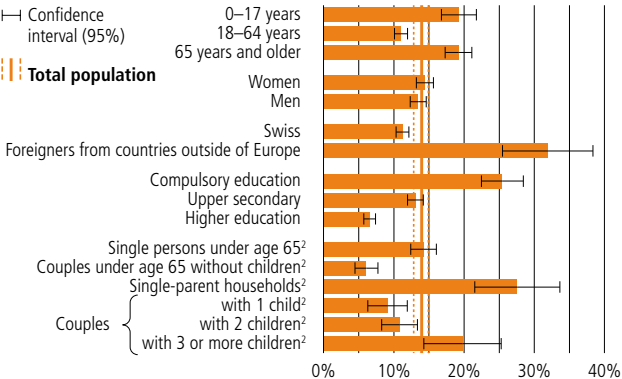
Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

In 2018, 7.9% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 660 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was CHF 2286 per month for a single person and CHF 3968 per month for two adults with two children. According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 13.9% or some 1 165 000 persons were at risk of poverty. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold for a single person was CHF 2495 per month for a single person (60% of the median of the equivalent available income) and CHF 5240 for two adults with two children.

Poverty of employed persons

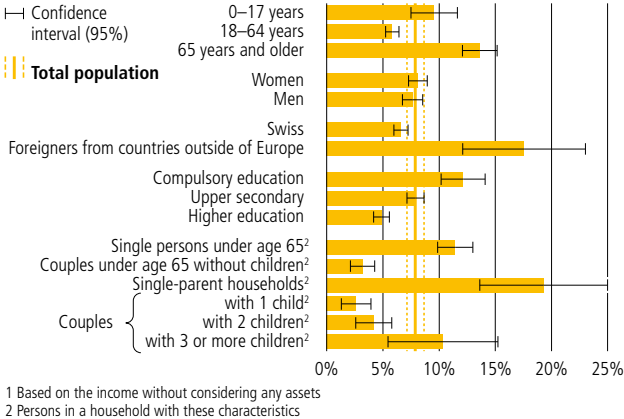
People living in households with high labour participation tend to have the lowest poverty rates. Successful integration in the labour market generally offers effective protection from poverty. Nevertheless, in 2018 some 3.7% or approximately 133 000 individuals were affected by poverty despite being in employment. The phenomenon of working poverty is best understood in relation to the (longer term) security and insecurity of the employment situation. If working conditions and methods can be considered as clearly or tending to be insecure, the risk of poverty is greater.

At-risk-of-poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2018



1 Based on the income without considering any assets
2 Persons in a household with these characteristics

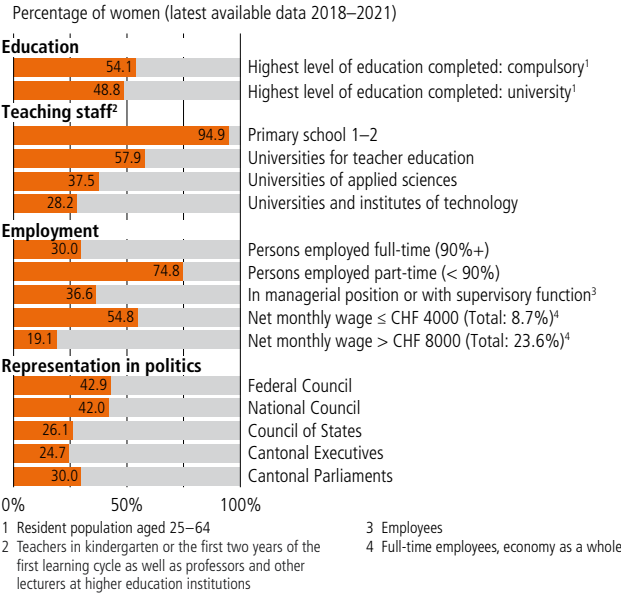
Poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2018



Inequalities in income distribution

Inequalities in income distribution are assessed on the basis of equivalised disposable income. This is calculated as follows: A household's compulsory expenditure is deducted from the household's gross income; the resulting balance is divided by the equivalent size of the household. Thus the equivalised disposable income acts as an index of people's standard of living, regardless of the type of household in which they live. In 2018, the equivalised disposable income of the wealthiest 20% of the population was 4.3 times greater than that of the poorest 20%.

Key data on gender equality



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Economic and social situation of the population












































2030 Agenda goals monitoring

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda constitutes a new worldwide reference framework, which steers the activities of Switzerland in the area of Sustainable Development. The MONET 2030 indicator system was extended in order to monitor the achievement of the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda. Twenty-three particularly significant indicators have been designated as key indicators. Seventeen of them, one per objective, are presented below.

Assessment:

- Positive (towards the goal of sustainable development)
- Negative (against the goal of sustainable development)
- Unchanged

-    Targeted trend
-    Observed trend

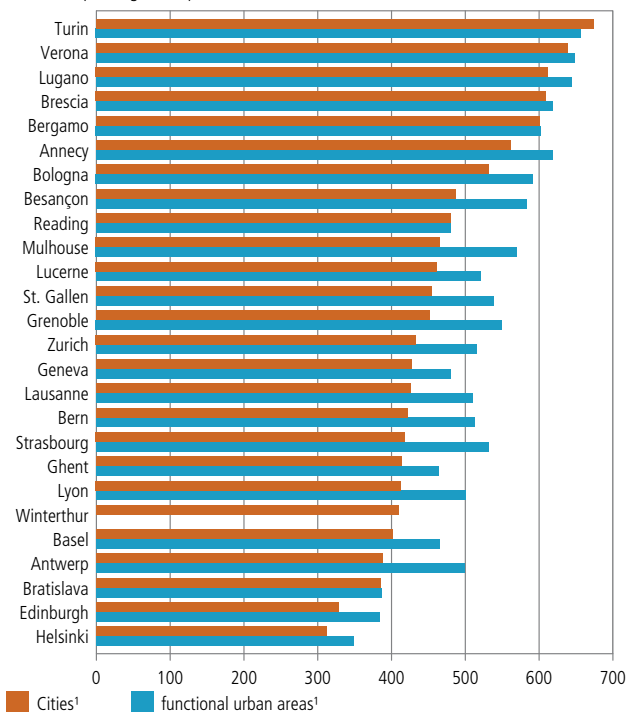
Goal 1: No poverty The poverty rate increases	  
Goal 2: Zero hunger The nitrogen balance from agriculture decreases	  
Goal 3: Good health and well-being The number of potential years of life lost are decreasing	  
Goal 4: Quality education Teenage reading skills are improving	  
Goal 5: Gender equality The wage gap between women and men is gradually narrowing	  
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation No significant change in the amount of nitrate in groundwater	  
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy The part of renewable energies in relation to final energy consumption is increasing	  
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth The percentage of young people neither in employment nor in training decreases	  
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure Material intensity is decreasing	  
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities The income distribution between the richest and the poorest has not changed significantly	  
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities No significant change in the proportion of housing costs in the poorest families budget	  
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production Total production of municipal waste is increasing	  
Goal 13: Climate action The decrease in greenhouse gas emissions does not fully correspond to the decline required to fulfill the intended target	  
Goal 14: Life below water The total nitrogen load in the Rhine in Basel is decreasing	  
Goal 15: Life on land The populations of breeding birds at risk of extinction are on the decrease	  
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions The number of victims of serious violent offences has not changed significantly	  
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals Official development assistance is rising	  

City statistics: Quality of life in the towns and cities

The international "City statistics" project (lead by Eurostat), in which Switzerland is participating, provides information and reference measurements on various aspects of the living conditions in European cities. One indicator for a selection of countries is shown below as an example.

Level of motorisation, 2017

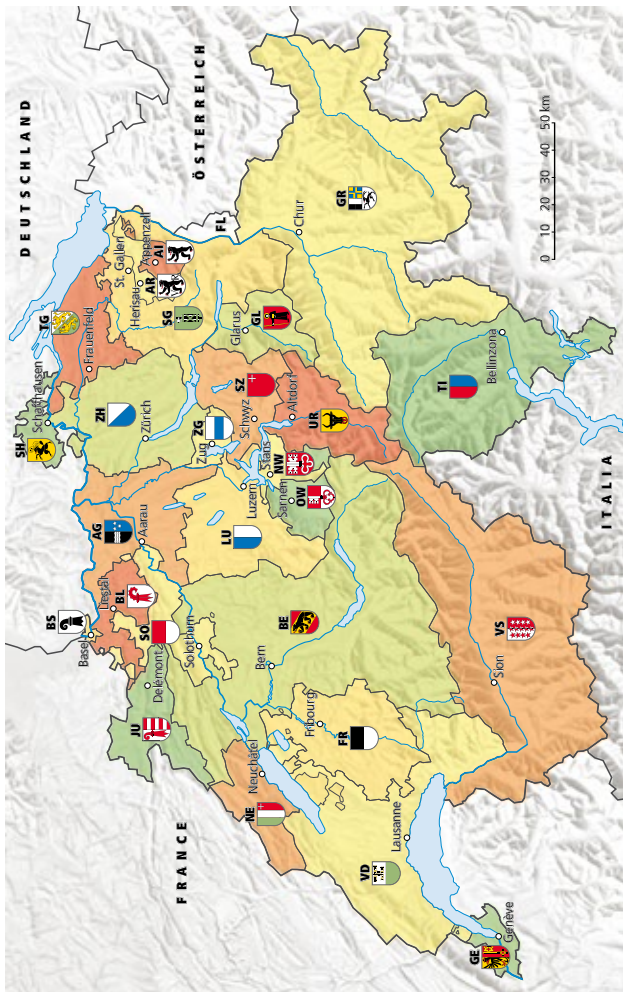
Number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants



¹ Eurostat definition

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Cross sectional topics
→ City Statistics

Switzerland and its Cantons



26 cantons
143 districts
2172 municipalities
Situation on 01/01/2021
◦ Cantonal capital

For the key to the canton abbreviations,
see the table on page 4

2021 Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland

The Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland is the standard reference work on Swiss statistics. It provides a comprehensive picture of Switzerland's social and economic situation and contains, along with numerous tables, illustrated overviews of all themes of public statistics. The whole yearbook is published in German and French; in addition, a cross-section summary with the most important statistical information is available in English and Italian. A map chapter is devoted to topics from older censuses.

Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 688 pages (hardback), CHF 120. Available from bookshops or directly from NZZ Libro. Email: nzz.libro@nzz.ch



Statistics on Swiss Towns 2021

A total of 171 towns and urban communes form the basis of this yearbook. These include 162 urban towns and 9 other members of the Swiss Union of Cities (SSV) that have an urban character based on their traditions or development. The 82nd edition of "Statistics on Swiss Towns" is being published again in cooperation with the Swiss Union of Cities. The FSO is responsible for around three quarters of the data in this yearbook, while editorial responsibility for the publication lies with the Swiss Union of Cities.

Publisher: Federal Statistical Office / Swiss Union of Cities. CHF 40.00 (for members of the Swiss Union of Cities: CHF 30.00) incl. VAT. Available from the Swiss Union of Cities (bilingual edition in French/German) www.staedteverband.ch, Email: info@staedteverband.ch



All FSO's statistics available online can be accessed via the Swiss Statistics responsive website **www.statistics.admin.ch**: press releases, continuously updated results in the form of indicators, graphics, infographics, tables and interactive data cubes as well as maps and atlases produced by the FSO. Data is listed under the heading "Catalogues and Databases" under "Look for statistics". The website is available in German, French, Italian and English, with some content also in Romansh.



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