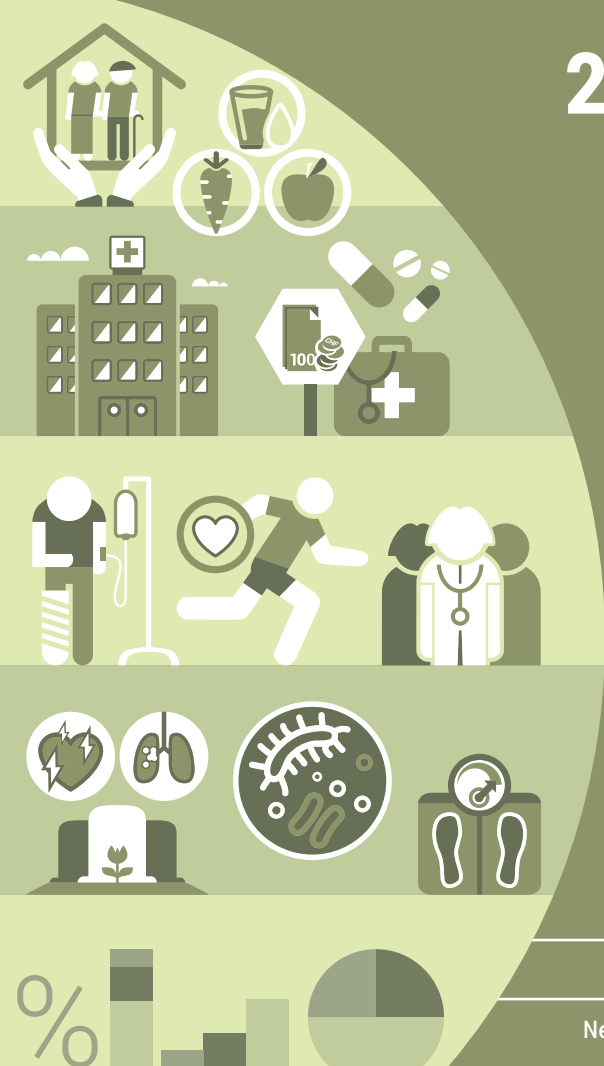


2024



14

Health

Neuchâtel 2024

Healthcare

Pocket Statistics 2024



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1 Population's health

1.1 General health and disability

| | Men | Women |
|---|---------|---------|
| Life expectancy at birth in years (2022) | 81.6 | 85.4 |
| Healthy life expectancy at birth in years (2022) | 70.7 | 71.1 |
| (Very) good self-perceived health ¹ (2022) | 85.7% | 84.0% |
| Long-standing health problem ¹ (2022) | 33.7% | 38.2% |
| Functional limitations (2022) | | |
| Eyesight: considerable or full impairment ¹ | 1.7% | 2.4% |
| Hearing: considerable or full impairment ¹ | 1.4% | 1.1% |
| Locomotion: cannot walk or can only walk a few steps ¹ | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| Speech: considerable or full impairment ¹ | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| Persons with disabilities ² (2021) | 673 000 | 899 000 |
| of which severely limited | 152 000 | 186 000 |

¹ population aged 15 or over living in a private household

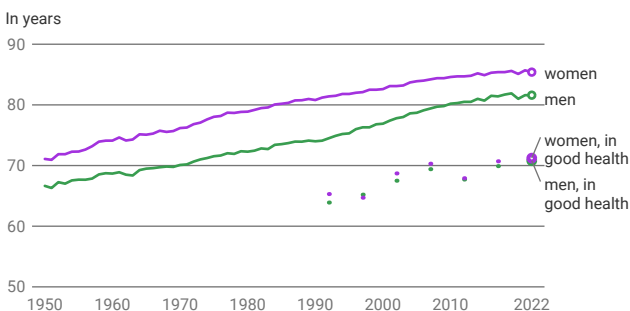
² population aged 16 or over living in a private household

Sources: FSO – SHS, BEVNAT, STATPOP, SILC

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Life expectancy in Switzerland is one of the highest in the world. Between 1990 and 2022, it increased by 7.6 years among men and by 4.6 years among women. Healthy life expectancy roughly stands at around age 71. In terms of this measure, the gap between men and women is small.

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth



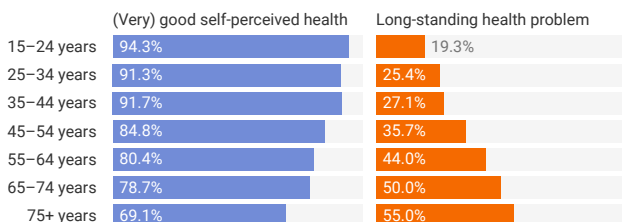
The 2012 data relating to healthy life expectancy are not directly comparable with those from other years because of a change in the answer modalities concerning self-perceived health.

Source: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP and SHS

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Self-perceived health and long-standing problems, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

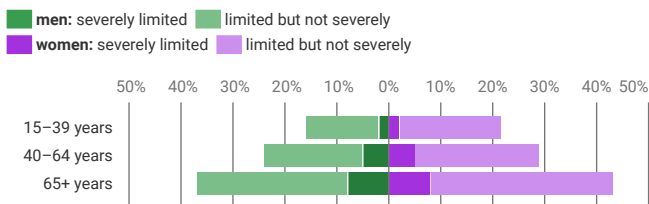
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86% of men and 84% of women assessed their state of health as good or very good. With age, these proportions decrease and the general health worsens. From the age of 65, half of the population suffers from long-standing health problems.

Limitations in activities people usually do, as well as functional limitations affecting eyesight, hearing and speech, increase with age. In 2022, 8% of persons aged 65 or over had been severely limited in their activities for at least six months. Approximately 1 572 000 persons, or 22% of the population, are considered to be disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act, of whom 339 000 are severely limited in activities people usually do.

Limitations in activities for at least six months, in 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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1.2 Mental health

| | Men | Women |
|--|--------|--------|
| Happy all or most of the time (2022) | 84.4% | 82.6% |
| Medium or high psychological distress ¹ (2022) | 14.4% | 21.1% |
| Moderate to serious depression ¹ (2022) | 7.9% | 11.7% |
| Treatment for psychological problems ¹ (2022) | 6.0% | 9.5% |
| Persons hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders (2022) | 35 699 | 40 699 |

¹ population aged 15 or over living in a private household

Sources: FSO – SHS, MS

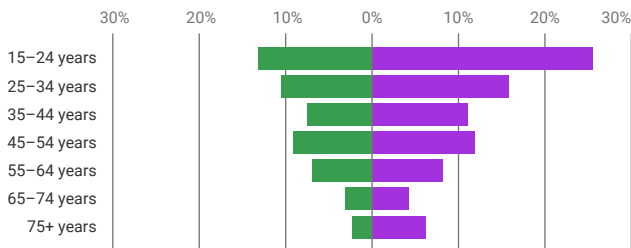
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The vast majority of the population say that they experience positive emotions far more often rather than negative emotions: 84% of the population say that they are happy, while only 3% say they feel down or depressed. 90% of the population also have sufficient social support to cope with life's difficulties. 18% of the population, however, show signs of medium (14%) or high psychological distress (4%). Depression is the most common mental disorder. 8% of men and 12% of women suffered from moderate to serious depression in 2022. Young people aged 15 to 24 are the most frequently affected.

Moderate to serious depression in 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household

■ men ■ women



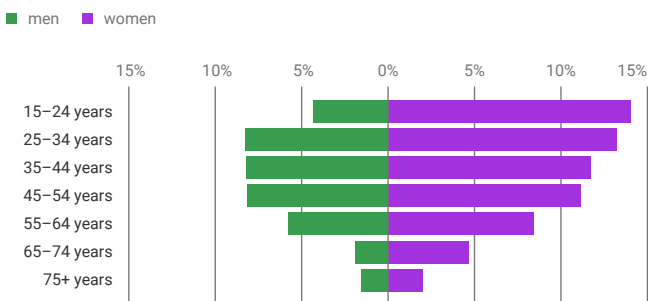
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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In 2022, 8% of the population were in treatment for psychological problems and 9% used at least one psychotropic drug (antidepressant, sleeping pill, sedative). Women use psychotropic drugs more often than men, and older people significantly more than younger people. In addition, just over 1% of persons in the age group 15–24 years took medication for attention disorders in 2022.

Treatment for psychological problems, in 2022

Over a one-year period. Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2024

In 2022, 111 840 hospitalisations due to mental and behavioural disorders were recorded. It is common for the same person to be hospitalised several times for different mental or behavioural disorders. Mood disorders (mainly depression) are the most frequent cause (30%) of these hospitalisations. The share of hospitalisations due to mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, is 14%. Men in the 25–44 age group are most frequently affected by these disorders. Disorders related to the consumption of alcohol and other psychoactive substances are the cause of 22% of these hospitalisations; men are affected 2.0 times as often as women.

1.3 Cardiovascular disease and diabetes

| | Men | Women |
|--|--------|--------|
| Persons hospitalised due to cardiovascular diseases (2022) | 66 554 | 46 759 |
| Number of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases (2022) | 9 512 | 10 951 |
| Acute myocardial infarction, number of cases (2022) | 12 757 | 6 777 |
| Stroke, number of cases (2022) | 11 821 | 9 976 |
| Hypertension ¹ (2022) | 22.4% | 16.8% |
| Excessively high levels of cholesterol ¹ (2022) | 17.4% | 12.2% |
| Diabetes ¹ (2022) | 6.9% | 4.0% |

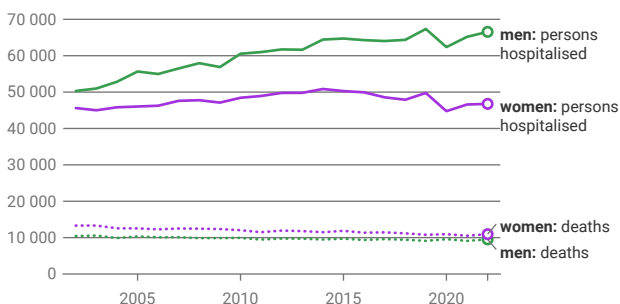
¹ population aged 15 or over living in a private household

Sources: FSO – MS, CoD, SHS

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Cardiovascular diseases are the first most common cause of death – and the third most common cause of hospitalisation. Since 2002, the number of hospitalisations for cardiovascular diseases has increased by 18% very likely as a result of increasing population numbers and an ageing population. Over the same period, the number of deaths caused by these illnesses however has fallen by 14%. In 2022, 19 534 people (two thirds of whom were men) suffered an acute myocardial infarction and 2250 people died from this. The respective numbers for strokes are 21 797 (slightly over half of which are men) and 2535.

Deaths and persons hospitalised due to cardiovascular diseases



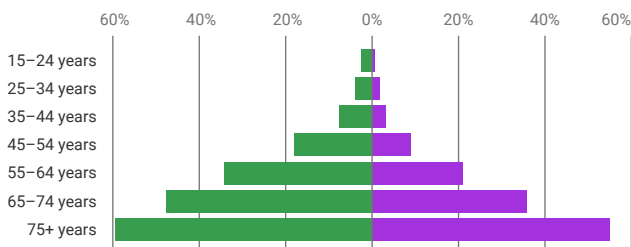
Source: FSO – Cause of Death Statistics (CoD) and Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

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Persons with hypertension, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household

■ men ■ women



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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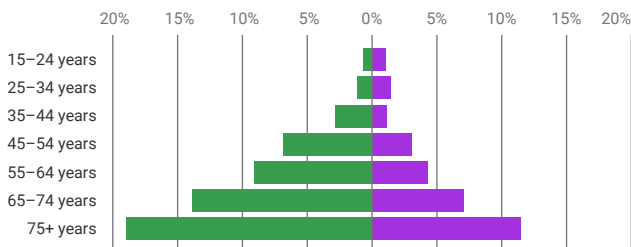
The share of persons suffering from hypertension was 20% in 2022. Men are more affected than women until the age of 75. From the age of 75 onwards, more than half the population has blood pressure that is too high. The share of people whose cholesterol level was too high was 15% in 2022.

In 2022, 6% of men and 4% had diabetes. People with a low level of education are almost three times as likely to suffer from diabetes as those with a high-level education (11% compared with 4%).

Persons with diabetes, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household

■ men ■ women



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2024

1.4 Cancer

| Annual average (for the period 2016–2020) | Men | | Women | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | New cases | Deaths | New cases | Deaths |
| All cancers | 24 899 | 9 397 | 20 683 | 7 799 |
| Lung, bronchi, trachea | 2 825 | 1 930 | 2 056 | 1 334 |
| Breast | | | 6 485 | 1 377 |
| Prostate | 7 361 | 1 356 | | |
| Colon-rectum | 2 544 | 912 | 1 990 | 739 |
| Melanoma | 1 721 | 170 | 1 474 | 117 |
| Cancer among children ¹ (all types) | 138 | 13 | 108 | 12 |

¹ 0–14 years

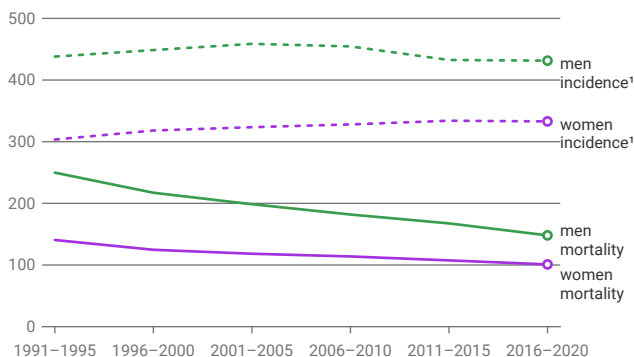
Source: FSO, NCR, SCCR – National cancer statistic

© FSO 2024

More than 45 000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed every year. More than one in five will develop a cancer before the age of 70. Men are more affected by cancer and die from cancer more often than women do. During the period under observation (1991–2020), the rate of new cases increased up to 2005 among men, then fell. Among women, the rate of new cases rose up to 2015 and tended to diminish for the last period observed.

Cancers (total)

Rate per 100 000 inhabitants, European standard



¹ new cases estimated on the basis of cancer registry data; excl. non-melanoma skin cancer

Source: NACR – New cases; FSO – Deaths

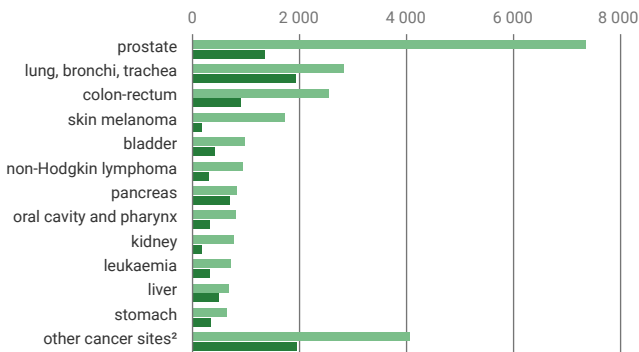
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Cancers by site, 2016–2020

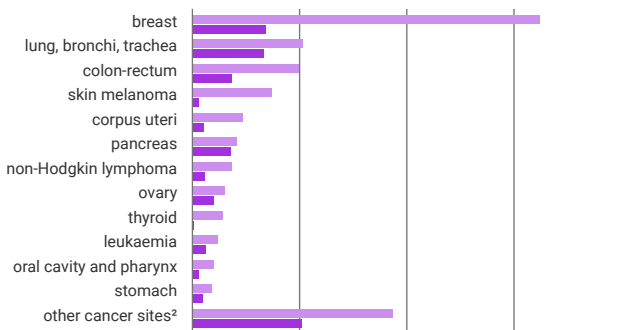
Average number per year

■ new cases¹ ■ deaths

Men



Women



¹ new cases estimated on the basis of cancer registry data

² new cases excl. non-melanoma skin cancer

Source: NACR – New cases; FSO – Deaths

© FSO 2024

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men but it is cancer of the lung, bronchi and trachea that cause the most deaths. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women. Along with lung cancer, it is also responsible for the most deaths.

Every year between 2016 and 2020, about 246 children aged 14 and under got cancer and about 25 died from this disease. Leukaemia (30%) and tumours of the central nervous system (24%) are the two most common types of cancer in children.

1.5 Infectious diseases

| | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| New diagnoses of HIV | 346 |
| New cases of tick-borne encephalitis | 388 |
| New cases of tuberculosis | 354 |

Source: FOPH – Reporting System for Notifiable Infectious Diseases

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The number of new cases of infection with the HIV virus has fallen sharply since 2009. Other cases of other sexually transmitted diseases are not decreasing.

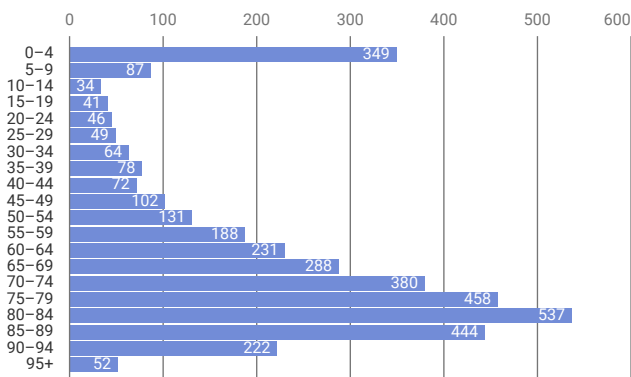
The main infectious diseases transmitted by ticks are Lyme disease (8000 to 15 000 cases per year) and meningoencephalitis (388 cases in 2022). The latter affects men about 1.5 times more often than women.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has decreased over the past ten years; the majority of cases occur in people of foreign origin who come from a country with a high incidence of tuberculosis.

Until the appearance of COVID-19, influenza was the main seasonal infectious disease. It may require hospitalisation, especially among older persons (3850 cases per year on average from 2018 to 2022). Winters with strong influenza epidemics are marked by excess mortality.

Hospitalisations due to influenza by age, 2018–2022

Annual average, main diagnosis



Source: FSO – Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

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1.6 Diseases of the respiratory system

| | 2022 |
|--|--------|
| People hospitalised due to asthma | 2 391 |
| People hospitalised due to chronic obstructive respiratory disease | 8 513 |
| People hospitalised due to pneumonia | 28 644 |
| People hospitalised due to acute bronchitis or bronchiolitis | 8 667 |

Source: FSO – Hospital Medical Statistics

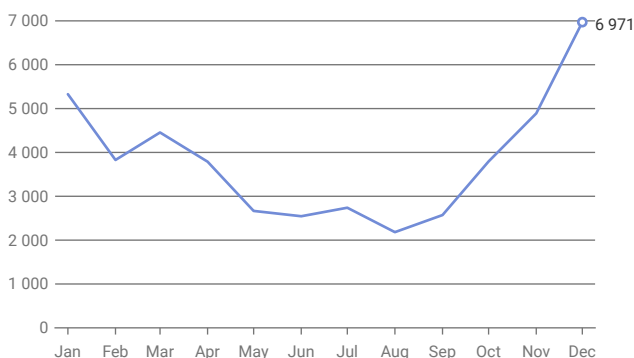
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Diseases of the respiratory system can be chronic or acute. Among chronic diseases, 6% of the population suffered from asthma in 2022 and 2.5% from a chronic obstructive bronchial or pulmonary disease. Asthma is more common in people aged under 35. In contrast, people aged at least 75 are most affected by chronic obstructive disease. The latter are the cause of more hospitalisations than asthma and of a greater number of deaths (1958 compared with 68 in 2022).

Among acute diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia is the cause of the greatest number of people hospitalised (28 644 in 2022) and deaths (1312 in 2022). Acute respiratory disease is extremely seasonal in nature, leading to increased take up of health care services during the winter months.

Hospitalisations of persons with a main diagnosis of acute respiratory disease, 2022

By hospital discharge date



Source: FSO – Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

© FSO 2024

1.7 Musculoskeletal disorders

| | Men | Women |
|---|--------|--------|
| People with back or kidney problems (2022) | 40.1% | 50.0% |
| Persons with osteoarthritis or arthritis (2022) | 11.8% | 19.6% |
| Persons with osteoporosis ¹ (2022) | 1.4% | 9.7% |
| Persons hospitalised for musculoskeletal disorders (2022) | 70 000 | 83 396 |
| Hip replacement | 12 771 | 15 681 |
| Knee prosthesis | 10 751 | 14 537 |

¹ from age 45

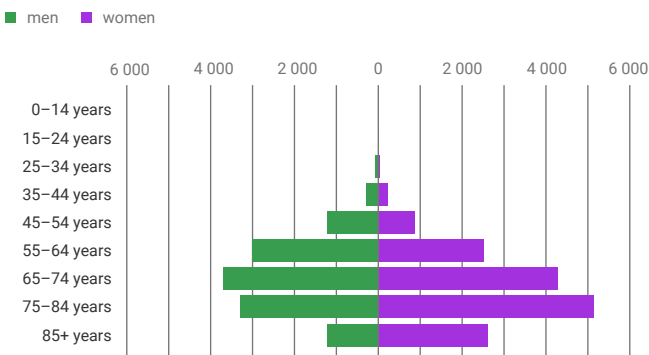
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS), Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

© FSO 2024

Back pains or kidney pains are the most common physical problems: 45% of the population suffer from these. The proportion of the population affected by osteoarthritis or arthritis increases sharply with age, reaching 42% from the age of 75.

Musculoskeletal disorders are the second most common cause for hospitalisation after traumatic injuries. Disorders of the limb joints (osteoarthritis, arthritis) and back problems are the reasons for 53% and 23% of these hospitalisations. The use of prostheses is sometimes necessary. In 2022, 28 452 persons were hospitalised for hip replacements. This is 36% more than in 2010. Knee prostheses are slightly less common (25 288).

Persons hospitalised for hip replacements, 2022



Source: FSO – Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

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1.8 Births and health of newborns

| | 2022 |
|--|--------|
| Live births | 82 371 |
| Average age at maternity | 32.3 |
| Rate of caesareans | 33.0% |
| Premature births (< 37 completed weeks of pregnancy) | 6.3% |
| Low birth weight births (< 2500 g) | 6.0% |
| Stillbirths | 4.3‰ |
| Infant mortality (before the age of one) | 3.8‰ |
| Twins | 3.0% |

Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, MS, CoD

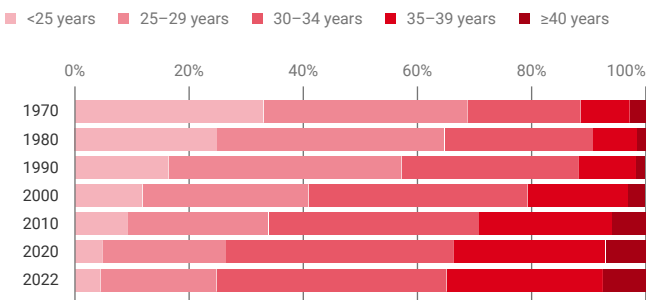
© FSO 2024

The average age of mothers at maternity has continued to increase since the 1970s. In 2022, the share of women under the age of 30 who had given birth was 25% compared with 70% in 1970. 95% of births take place at the hospital and a third of deliveries are by caesarean. The rate of caesareans vary by up to 100% depending on the region.

311 infants and children under the age of one died in 2022. This corresponds to a rate of 3.8 deaths per thousand live births. Almost 60% of these deaths occurred in the 24 hours following birth. Above all infant deaths affect children with a very low birth weight or those born very prematurely. The same year 359 stillbirths were registered.

3.0% of children were born as twins and 0.07% as triplets. 2487 children were born as a result of a treatment in 2021 using assisted reproduction technology by in-vitro fertilisation, i. e. 2.8% of live births.

Live births by age of mother



Source: FSO – Vital Statistics (BEVNAT)

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1.9 Causes of death

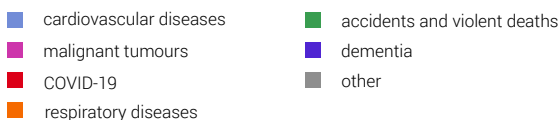
| | Men | Women |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total deaths (2022) | 36 442 | 37 983 |
| Cardiovascular diseases | 9 512 | 10 951 |
| Cancer | 9 310 | 7 910 |
| COVID-19 | 2 207 | 1 907 |
| Dementia | 2 047 | 4 499 |
| Accidents | 1 480 | 1 443 |
| Suicide (except assisted suicide) | 695 | 263 |
| Assisted suicide | 649 | 945 |

Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, CoD

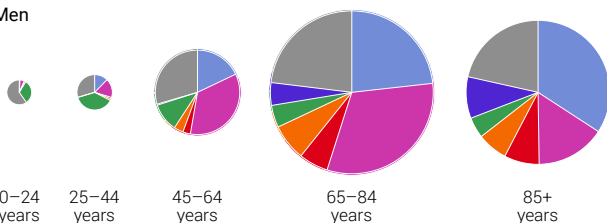
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In 2022, 74 425 deaths were recorded. This was 5% more than in 2021. COVID-19 caused 5.5% of deaths in 2022, placing it fifth among causes of death, behind respiratory disease (6.1%). The graphic shows the main causes of death which vary greatly by age group. The areas are proportional to the absolute number of deaths.

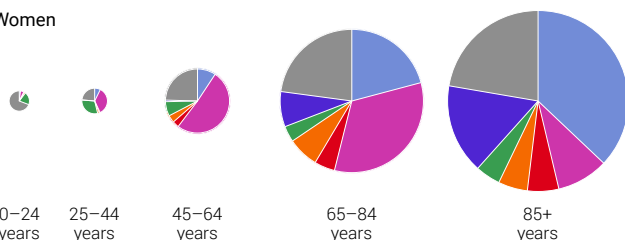
Leading causes of death by age group in 2022



Men



Women



Areas are proportional to the absolute number of deaths.

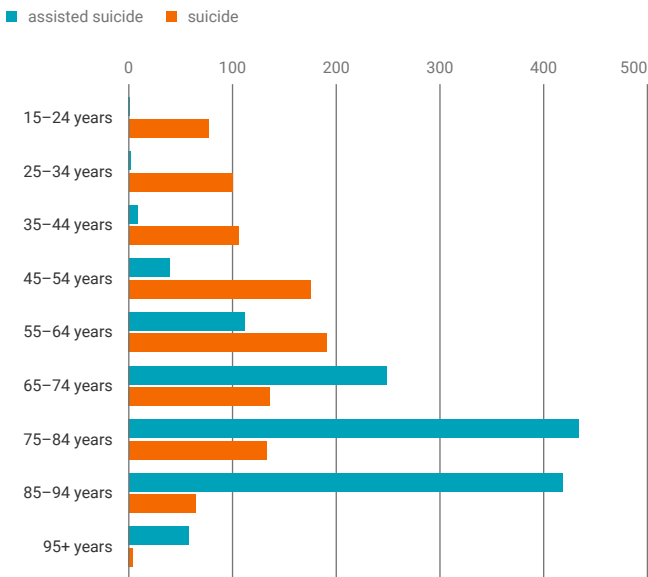
Source: FSO – Cause of Death Statistics (CoD)

© FSO 2024

Perinatal causes of death predominate in the first year of life, followed by congenital diseases. Although death from the age of 1 to 14 is uncommon, there are many different causes. The majority of deaths from the age of 15 to roughly 45 are caused by accidents and suicide. After this age, the most common cause of death is cancer. From around the age of 80 this is overtaken by cardiovascular diseases. In 2020, it was observed that COVID-19 related deaths also varied by age: the percentage of people who died from COVID-19 was greater among those aged 65 and over than among younger people.

Assisted suicide and suicide by age, period 2018–2022

Mean number of cases per year



Source: FSO – Cause of Death Statistics (CoD)

© FSO 2024

958 people committed suicide in 2022. The vast majority were men (73%) and almost half (44%) were under 55. In the same year, the number of assisted suicides was 1594. Women account for the majority (59%) and almost nine out of ten (88%) persons seeking assisted suicide are over 64. Assisted suicide is mostly requested by persons suffering from serious and incurable diseases such as cancer (39%) or neurodegenerative diseases (13%). From the age of 65, assisted suicides outnumber suicides.

2 Health determinants

2.1 Social situation and employment

| | Men | Women |
|---|------------|------------|
| Life expectancy at 65 years in 2010–2019 | | |
| Compulsory education | 17.1 years | 22.4 years |
| Tertiary level (higher education institutes) | 20.1 years | 23.6 years |
| <hr/> | | |
| (Very) good self-perceived health by educational level ¹ (2022) | | |
| Compulsory education | 66.9% | 68.0% |
| Tertiary level (higher education institutes) | 90.6% | 90.7% |
| <hr/> | | |
| Deprivation of really needed medical care for financial reasons ² (2021) | 3.0% | 2.7% |

¹ population aged 25 or over in a private household

² population aged 16 or over in a private household

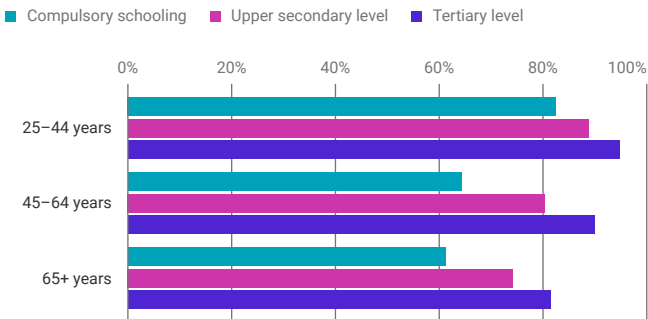
Sources: FSO – SHS, SILC

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The lower a person's social position (measured by educational attainment), the poorer their health. Men aged 65 years with low educational attainment thus have a life expectancy almost 3 years shorter than their counterparts with a university education. Access to care is also affected by social inequalities: 3% of the population are deprived of really needed medical care for financial reasons, especially dental care. This share increases to 5% among persons at-risk-of-poverty.

(Very) good self-perceived health according to educational level, 2022

Population aged 25 or over living in a private household



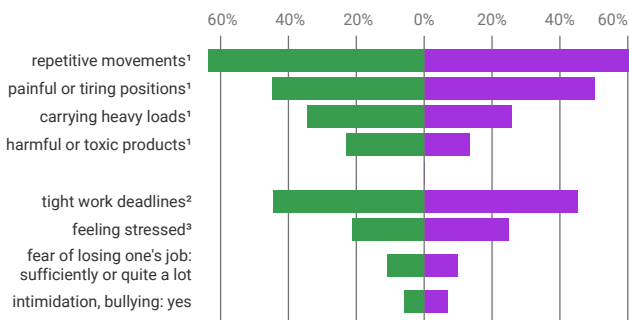
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Physical and psychosocial risks at work, 2022

Employed population aged 15 to 64 years

■ men ■ women



¹ at least one quarter of working time

² three quarters of working time or more

³ most of the time or always

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2024

Poor working conditions may be a health risk. Typical physical risks include repetitive movements, painful positions, carrying heavy loads and exposure to toxic products. Men are in general more exposed than women. However, this is not the case for painful and tiring positions (men: 45%; women: 50%), which are common in the care and childcare professions where women account for the majority of workers. The frequency of physical risks remained stable over time.

Psychosocial risks are linked to the work organisation. Tight work deadlines are a typical example of a risk related to work intensification. In 2022, 6% of people in employment experienced bullying or intimidation at work. The frequency of psychosocial risks increased overall between 2012 and 2022. This is particularly true of stress. The proportion of people affected rose from 18% to 23%.

2.2 Health behaviour

| 2022 ¹ | Men | Women |
|---|-------|-------|
| Pays attention to diet | 65.6% | 75.8% |
| 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day, at least 5 days per week | 10.7% | 20.4% |
| Not physically active enough | 21.2% | 26.6% |
| Overweight or obese | 52.3% | 33.8% |
| Smoker | 27.1% | 20.8% |
| Consumes alcohol daily | 12.4% | 4.9% |

¹ population aged 15 or over living in a private household

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

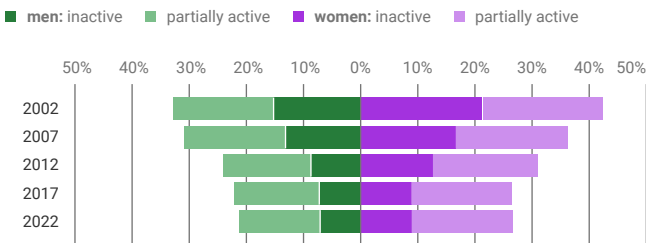
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76% of the population were sufficiently physically active in 2022. Persons with compulsory schooling are less often physically active than those with tertiary level education (60% compared with 80%). The share of inactive persons has fallen by more than 50% since 2002.

66% of men and 76% of women say that they pay attention to what they eat. 12% of the population were obese in 2022. This is twice the 1992 figure. The share of overweight people increases with age up to 74 years. The share of obese people is twice as high among men with a low level of educational attainment compared with those with a high level of educational attainment (22% compared with 10%); the difference is even greater among women (21% compared with 8%).

Insufficient physical activity

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household

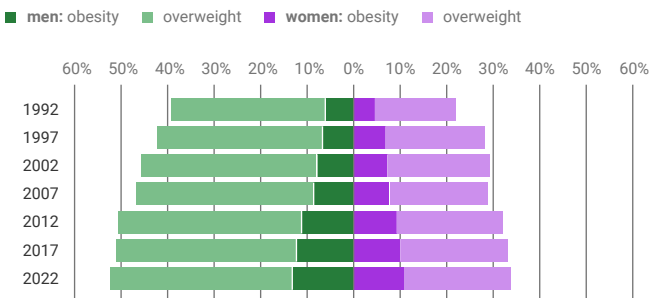


Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Overweight and obesity

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



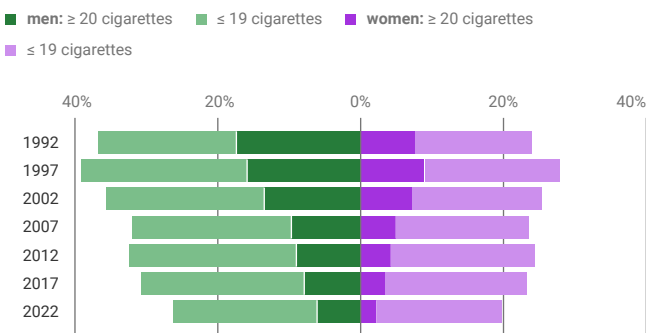
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2024

Between 1992 and 2022, the percentage of smokers fell from 37% to 27% among men and from 24% to 21% among women. Smoking is most common among men aged between 25 and 54 (33%) and women between 15 and 44 (25%). 60% of smokers would like to quit.

Smokers by number of cigarettes per day

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



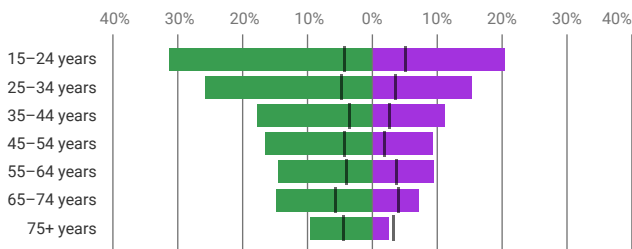
Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Hazardous drinking, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household

■ **men:** binge drinking at least once a month
 ■ **women:** binge drinking at least once a month
 | chronic hazardous drinking



binge drinking: standard-sized glasses of alcohol on one occasion: men: ≥ 5 , women: ≥ 4
 chronic hazardous drinking, per day in standard-sized glasses: men: ≥ 4 , women: ≥ 2

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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Along with smoking, excessive alcohol consumption is one of the main causes of premature death and ill health. In 2022, 13% of men never drank alcohol and 12% drank every day. Among women, 21% are teetotal and 5% are daily drinkers. Chronic hazardous drinking (regularly drinking too much) was observed among 4% of the population and 15% got drunk (drinking too much on a single occasion) at least once a month. Young men aged 15 to 24 were the most likely to engage in binge drinking (31%).

3 Health system

3.1 Hospitals

| | 2022 |
|--|-----------|
| Hospitals | 278 |
| Beds | 37 970 |
| Personnel (full-time equivalents) | 180 818 |
| Hospitalisation cases | 1 465 216 |
| Hospitalisation rate (for 1000 inhabitants) | 114.9 |
| Average length of stay in acute care (in days) | 5.1 |
| Average daily cost of acute care (CHF) | 2 489 |

Sources: FSO – KS, MS

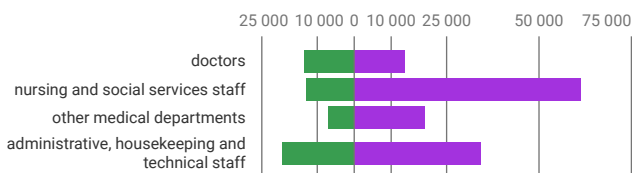
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In 2022, there were 101 general hospitals and 177 special clinics (psychiatry, rehabilitation, etc.). These 278 institutions operate on 595 sites. Since 2010, the number of hospitals and clinics has fallen by 8%, while the number of beds has remained stable. In 2022, hospitals employed some 237 000 people in 180 818 full-time equivalent posts. This is 30% more than in 2010. 74% of jobs are held by women. Nursing and social services staff accounted for 42% of jobs, medical technical or therapeutic staff for 15% and doctors for 14%.

Hospital personnel by function and sex, 2022

In full-time equivalents

■ men ■ women

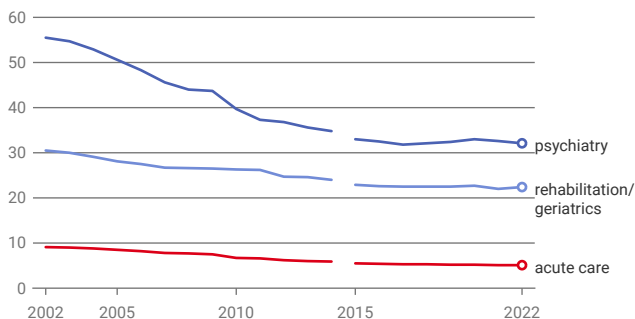


Source: FSO – Hospital Statistics (KS)

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Average length of stay in hospitals

In days



break in series as of 2015: new definition and new data source

Source: FSO – Hospital Statistics (KS), Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)
from 2015

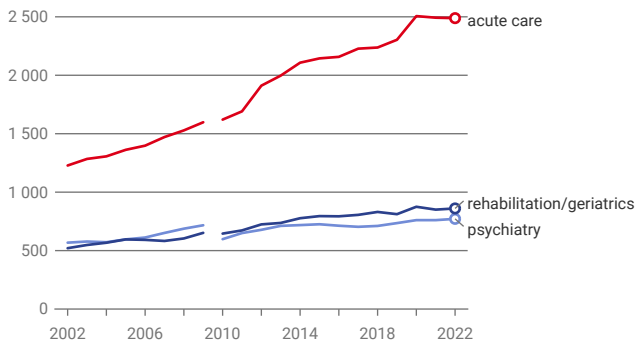
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In 2022, the average length of stay in acute care was 5.1 days. The average length of stay in psychiatric services was six times longer (31.1 days). The average length of stay decreased continuously until 2017, when the values stabilised.

The average cost of a day's hospitalisation in acute care was CHF 2489 on average in 2022. This represents a rise of 54% compared with 2010. Daily costs in psychiatry and rehabilitation/geriatrics have changed only slightly since 2015.

Average hospitalisation costs

In CHF per day and patient

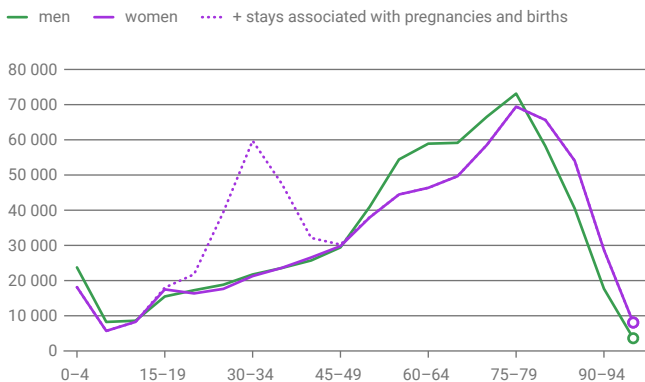


break in series as of 2010: revision of survey

Source: FSO – Hospital Statistics (KS)

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Hospitalisation cases by age, 2022¹



¹ without newborns (N=83 374)

Source: FSO – Hospital Medical Statistics (MS)

© FSO 2024

In 2022, the number of hospitalisations rose to 695 507 for men and 769 709 for women. There were also 42 862 male and 40 166 female births. 24.4 million outpatient consultations (treatments, examinations) were also recorded.

Injuries (lesions) are the most frequent cause of hospitalisation. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system (osteoarthritis, joint and back problems) are in second place, ahead of diseases of the circulatory system.

3.2 Nursing homes

| | 2022 |
|--|---------|
| Nursing homes | 1 485 |
| Personnel, full-time equivalents | 100 640 |
| Residents as at 31.12. | 91 101 |
| Men | 27 874 |
| Women | 63 227 |
| Accommodation rate in nursing homes among persons aged ≥ 80 years as at 31.12. | 13.6% |
| Average length of stay (in days) | 842 |
| Average cost per day (CHF) | 332 |

Source: FSO – Statistics on Medico-Social Institutions (SOMED)

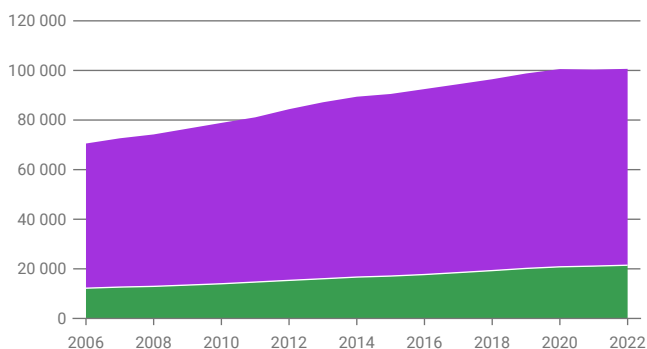
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In 2022, the 1485 nursing homes for older people employed more than 139 860 persons equating to 100 640 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs, i. e. 28% more than in 2010. Nursing staff and facilitators make up 67% of this figure. Nearly eight out of ten full-time equivalent jobs were held by women.

Nursing home personnel

In full-time equivalents

■ men ■ women



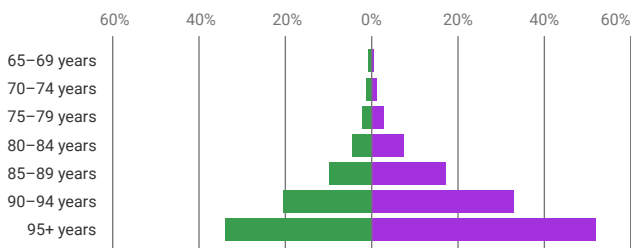
Source: FSO – Statistics on Medico-Social Institutions (SOMED)

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Persons living in a nursing home, 2022

Rate by age group as at 31.12

■ men ■ women



Source: FSO – Statistics on Medico-Social Institutions (SOMED),
Population and Household Statistics (STATPOP)

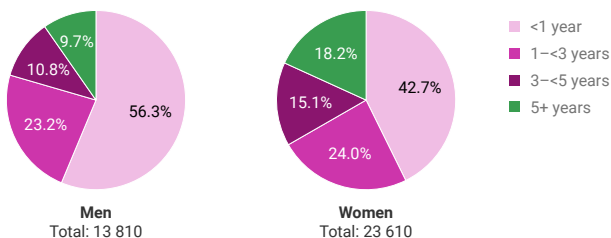
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14% of the population aged 80 and over reside in nursing homes. During 2022, 160 624 clients stayed – some for a short stay – in a nursing home, 18% more than in 2010. Women represent 66% of the clientele. Three quarters of the residents were aged 80 and over. There are almost 100 354 places in nursing homes.

50% of older people in nursing homes stay there for less than one year. The proportion of older people staying in nursing homes for 5 years or more is 14%. The average length of a stay is two and a half years (842 days). The per-day cost was CHF 332 on average.

Length of stay in nursing homes, 2022

Persons discharged from nursing homes, 2022



Source: FSO – Statistics on Medico-Social Institutions (SOMED)

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3.3 Home care services

| | 2022 |
|--|---------|
| Number of enterprises | 2 724 |
| Personnel (full-time equivalents) | 28 056 |
| Clients | 458 578 |
| Men | 197 070 |
| Women | 261 508 |
| Recourse to home care services among the population ≥ 80 years | 39% |
| Average cost per client (CHF) | 6 799 |

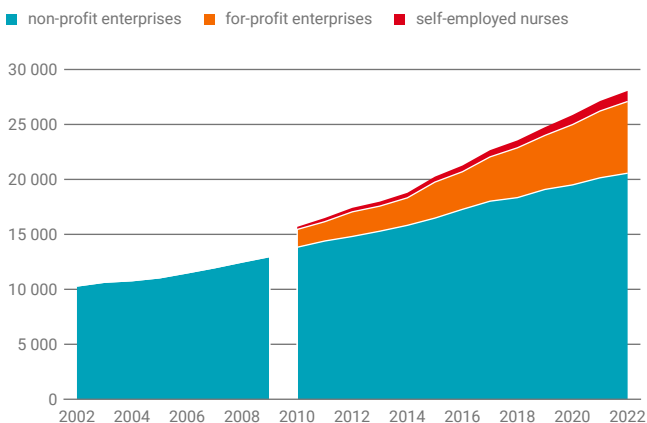
Source: FSO – Statistics on Home Care Services (SPITEX)

© FSO 2024

In 2022, the 2724 providers of home care services employed almost 61 200 persons, equivalent to 28 056 full-time jobs. 73% of full-time equivalent staff were employed by non-profit enterprises. Jobs in home care services have increased by 70% since 2011. Employment growth among non-profit enterprises is slower than among other types of providers (for-profit enterprises and self-employed nurses).

Jobs in home care services

In full-time equivalents



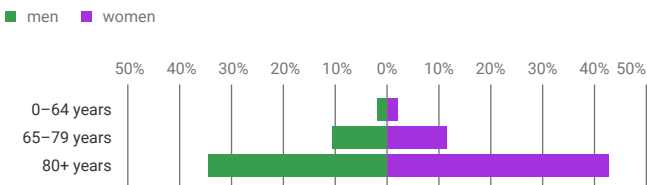
survey modified in 2010 to include for-profit enterprises and self-employed nurses

Source: FSO – Statistics on Home Care Services (SPITEX)

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Recourse to home care services, 2022

Number of persons by age group



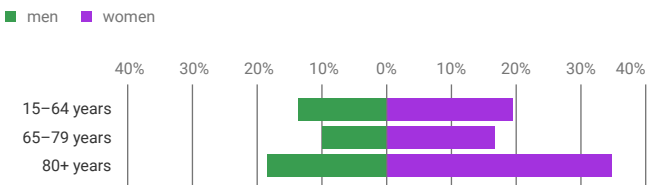
Source: FSO – Statistics on Home Care Services (SPITEX)

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In Switzerland, almost 459 000 people received assistance or home care services during 2022. This accounted for almost 5% of the total population, and 39% of those aged 80 and over. About 3 in 5 clients were women and 42% of the clients were 80 years and over. The share of persons receiving informal care from relatives for care or daily tasks is at 17% greater than that of persons making use of home care services. Furthermore, 57% of persons who make use of home care services are also helped by relatives.

Recourse to informal assistance, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household, over a 1 year period



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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3.4 Doctors and dentists

| | |
|--|--------|
| Doctors in medical practices and outpatient centres, in full-time equivalents (FTE) (2021) | 19 004 |
| Doctors in FTE in the outpatient sector per 100 000 inhabitants (2021) | 217 |
| Dental practices (2021) | 4 089 |
| Dental practices per 100 000 inhabitants (2021) | 47 |

Sources: FSO – MAS, STATENT

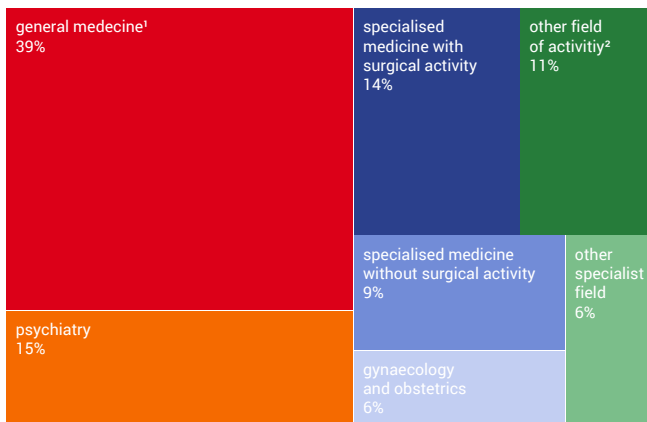
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In 2021, 25 439 doctors, corresponding to 19 004 FTEs, worked in medical practices or outpatient centres. Of these, 39% were general practitioners (specialist qualifications: general internal medicine and paediatrics; medical practitioner). The number of doctors in full time equivalents working in the outpatient sector per 100 000 inhabitants was 217 in 2021. The number of dental practices was 47 per 100 000 inhabitants in 2021.

Activities of physicians in medical practices, 2021

In full-time equivalents

Total 16 832 FTE

¹ Specialist titles: general internal medicine, paediatrician; general practitioner² other field of activity: main activity does not correspond to any postgraduate medical degree

Source: FSO – MAS

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3.5 In-practice consultations

Share of the population having consulted these health professionals at least once over a period of one year¹ (2022)

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| General practitioner | 72.8% |
| Specialist doctor | 46.0% |
| Dentist | 55.9% |
| Pharmacist | 42.0% |

¹ population aged 15 or over living in a private household

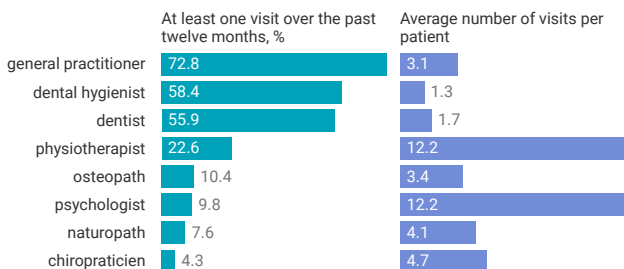
Sources: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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83% of the population visit a doctor at least once a year (all medical areas), and 56% visit a dentist. The share of people consulting a doctor increases with age, while it is stable for dentist visits. The average number of consultations per patient a year increases from 1.7 for the dentist to 3.1 for the doctor and even 12.2 for the physiotherapist.

Visits to a health care provider, 2022

Population aged 15 or over living in a private household



Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

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4 Costs and funding

| | 2021 |
|--|--------|
| Health expenditure (in CHF million) | 86 344 |
| Of which for | |
| Outpatient curative care | 18 534 |
| Long-term care, help | 17 663 |
| Inpatient curative care | 17 652 |
| Health goods | 12 954 |
| Health expenditure in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP) | 11.8% |

Source: FSO – Statistics on health care costs and funding (COU)

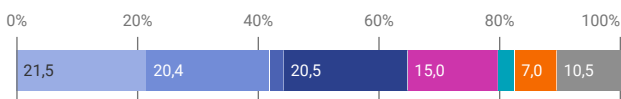
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Outpatient curative care including that provided in hospitals represents more than a fifth of health expenditure costs. Long-term care includes care for older people in nursing homes and home care. It generates one fifth of health expenditure costs, as does inpatient curative care.

Health expenditure by function, 2021

Total: CHF 86,3 billions

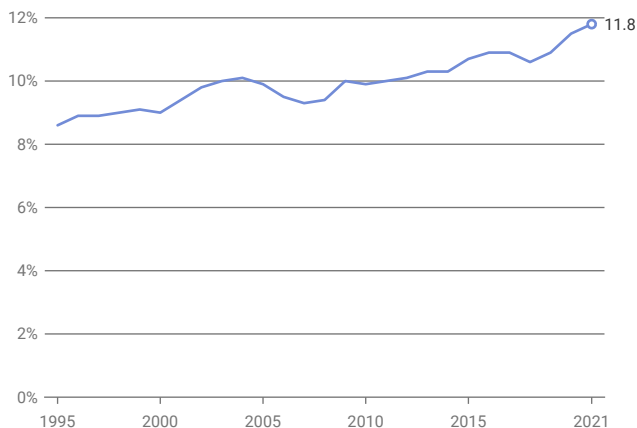
■ outpatient curative care
 ■ inpatient curative care
 ■ rehabilitative care
■ long-term care, help
■ medical goods
■ prevention
■ administration
■ other services



Source: FSO – Statistics on health care costs and funding (COU)

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Health expenditure in relation to GDP



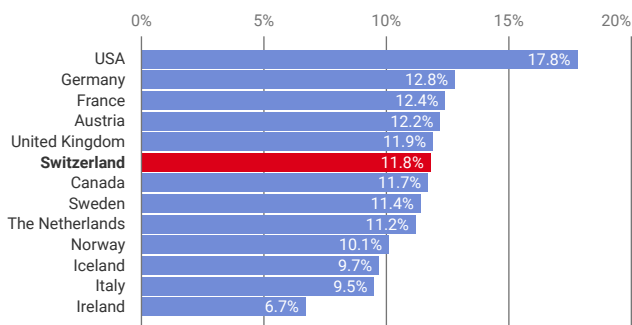
Source: FSO – Statistics on health care costs and funding (COU)

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The ratio between health expenditure and the gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.2 percentage points since 1995, reaching 11.8% in 2021. This value places Switzerland in the top group of European countries with the highest expenditure-to-GDP ratio.

Health expenditure in OECD countries, 2021

Health expenditure in relation to GDP



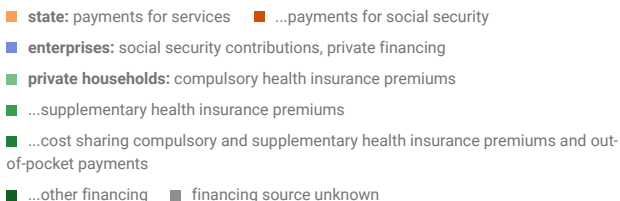
Source: FSO – Statistics on health care costs and funding (COU);
OECD, Health Statistics 2023

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Health expenditure funding by scheme and per inhabitant, 2021

CHF per month and per inhabitant

Total: CHF 827



Source: FSO – Statistics on health care costs and funding (COU)

© FSO 2024

In 2021, households financed 58% of health expenditure. Mandatory health insurance premiums from households covered 29% of health expenditure. The government's contribution to health expenditure is 34%. Over 6 in every 10 francs of this public funding correspond to payments from the cantons and communes to hospitals, nursing homes and home care services.

Further information

www.health-stat.admin.ch

Online

www.statistics.admin.ch

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The information in this publication contributes to the measurement of sustainable development goal (SDG) **no. 3 “Good health and well-being”** of the UN’s 2030 Agenda. In Switzerland, the MONET 2030 indicator system is used to track the implementation of these goals.



The MONET 2030 indicator system

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