

STATISTICS – 175 YEARS AT THE SERVICE OF THE MODERN FEDERAL STATE

On the occasion of the 10 000th publication
of the Federal Statistical Office



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

STATISTICS – 175 YEARS AT THE SERVICE OF THE MODERN FEDERAL STATE

On the occasion of the 10 000th publication
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FOREWORD

Since the founding of modern Switzerland, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has been tasked with providing the entire population, the administration, the economy and also researchers with well-founded and reliable information about the country. The FSO has been fulfilling this unique task for almost 165 years now – an achievement marked by a special milestone that we are celebrating today: the publication of the 10 000th publication.

As early as 1850, still before the official founding of the FSO, Stefano Franscini, one of the first Federal Councillors, carried out the first population census in Switzerland within the Federal Department of Home Affairs. This marked the beginning of a long tradition of data collection and information dissemination that has continued to develop ever since. The way in which this information is processed and published has changed dramatically over the decades in terms of technology – from printed reports to digital, interactive formats that meet today's accessibility and topicality requirements. However, the topics and contents covered by the FSO have also grown substantially.

The history of the FSO is marked by important milestones. These include, for example, the Federal Statistics Act of 1992, which created the current legal framework for our activities,

and accession to the European Statistical System in 2007 as part of the Bilateral Agreements II. Such events have had a lasting impact on the work of the FSO and help to ensure that we fulfill our tasks in accordance with international standards and requirements, such as those of the UN.

In this brochure, we have selected 10 publications and 10 events from our history that are representative of the development of the FSO and its publications, as well as Swiss statistics in general. They show the diversity and importance of the topics we cover in our work.

While we look back, we also keep a firm eye on the future. The new fields of data management and data science, but also international networking, will play an increasingly central role for us, so that data can increasingly be also compared outside of statistics.

With this brochure, we invite you to take an entertaining journey through the history of Swiss statistics and the FSO. Shape the future together with us!



Georges-Simon Ulrich
FSO Director

TIMELINE

1860

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Statistical Office**

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**No. 191 – Graphical Statistical Atlas
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● PUBLICATION
■ MILESTONE PUBLICATION

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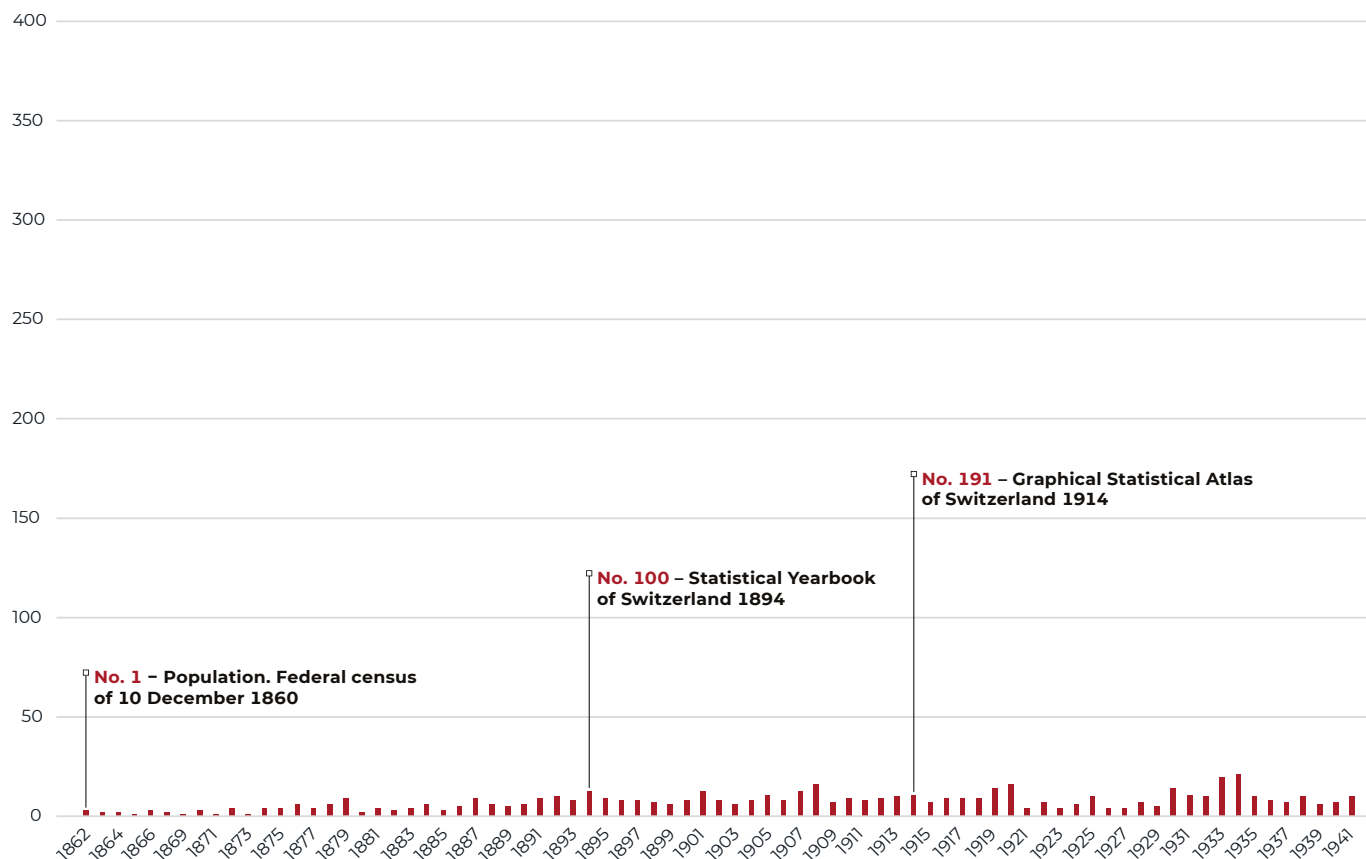
2024

Swiss presidency of the UN Statistical Commission
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2024

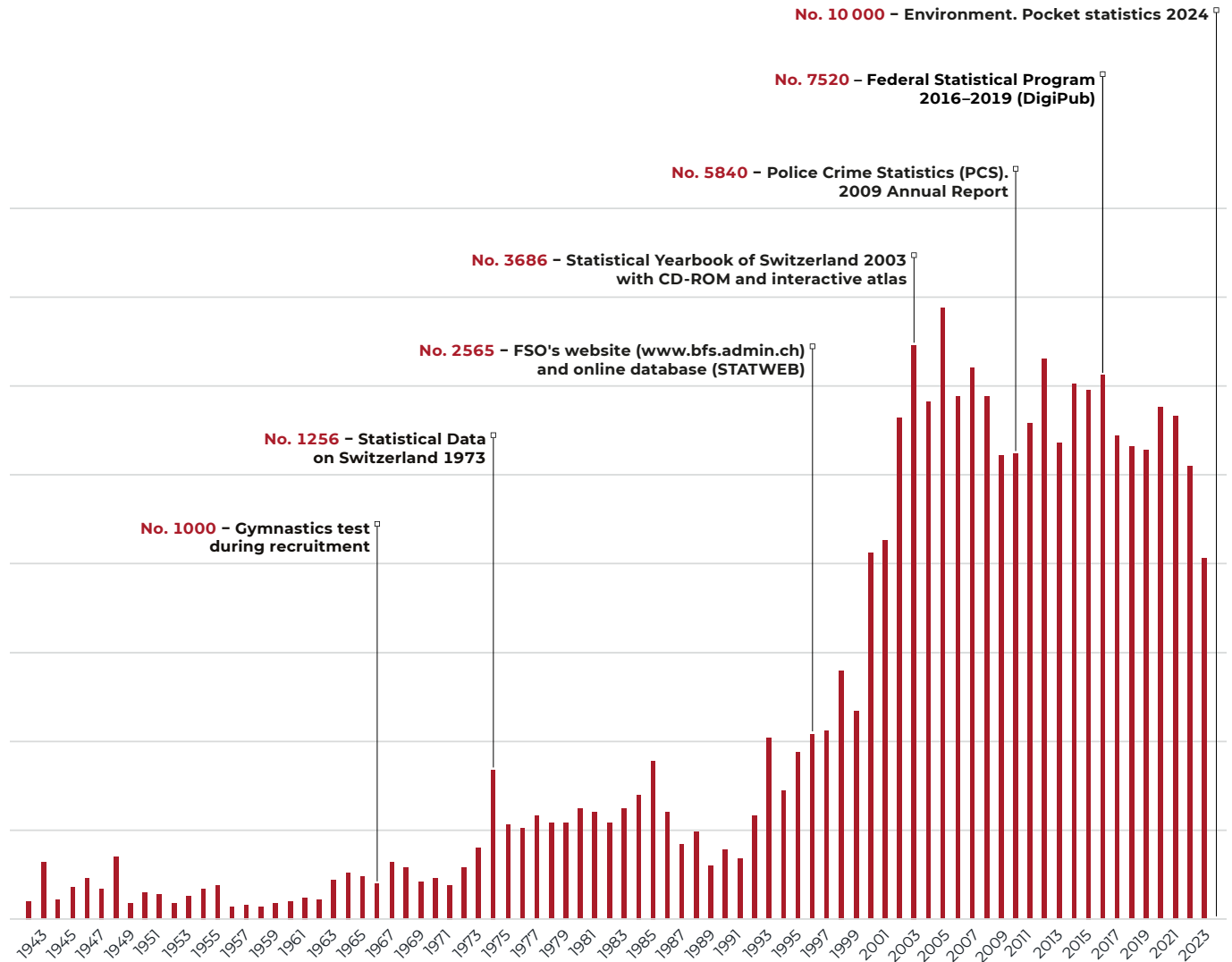
No. 10 000 – Environment. Pocket statistics 2024
Page 46

10 000 FSO PUBLICATIONS OVER TIME 1862-2024



Source: FSO – Publishing and Dissemination PUB

THE GRAPH SHOWS THE PUBLICATIONS ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE FSO



Le Conseil fédéral décrète :

L'arrêté fédéral ci-dessus sera mis à exécution.

Berne, le 8 février 1860.

Le Président de la Confédération :
F. FREY-HEROSÉE.Le Chancelier de la Confédération :
SCHIESS.

—•••••

LOI FÉDÉRALE

concernant

la création d'un bureau de statistique.

(Du 21 Janvier 1860.)

L'ASSEMBLÉE FÉDÉRALE
DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE,voulant donner un nouveau développement à l'art. 24,
chiffre 8, de la loi fédérale sur l'organisation du Conseil fédéral du 19 Mai 1849*,

ARRÊTE :

Art. 1. Un bureau de statistique est établi sous la direction du Département de l'Intérieur. Ce bureau s'occupe de réunir, coordonner et publier des données statistiques dans le but :

a. d'obtenir une statistique complète de la Suisse;

* Rec. off., T. I, p. 58.

concernant la création d'un bureau de statistique. 373

b. de faire des publications périodiques sur les éléments de la statistique qui sont particulièrement sujets à changer, et, cas échéant, de publier des monographies sur des objets spéciaux.

Le Conseil fédéral fixe chaque année le programme des objets qui doivent être traités et publiés.

Art. 2. Le bureau de statistique s'entend avec les Gouvernements cantonaux en vue de se procurer les matériaux nécessaires. Les dépenses spéciales qui en résulteraient seront bornées par la Confédération.

Art. 3. Le Conseil fédéral est autorisé à fixer lui-même les détails de l'organisation du bureau.

Il lui est alloué chaque année sur le budget fédéral, pour couvrir tous les frais de la statistique nationale, une somme qui peut s'élever à 20,000 francs.

Art. 4. Le Conseil fédéral est chargé de l'exécution de la présente loi.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil des Etats suisse.

Berne, le 20 Janvier 1860.

Le Président: F. BRIATTE.
Le Secrétaire: J. KERN-GEHRMANN.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil national suisse.

Berne, le 21 Janvier 1860.

Le Président: FEYER IM HOF.
Le Secrétaire: SCHIESS.1860 [■] MILESTONEEstablishment of a Federal
Statistical Office

After the statistical surveys introduced by Stefano Franscini (above all the first federal population censuses) had initially been carried out directly by the Federal Department of Home Affairs for over 10 years, the Federal Council finally decided to give the increasingly extensive tasks to a federal office and to network them nationally with other activities. This was the birth of the present Federal Statistical Office – then known as the Federal Statistical Bureau – on 21.01.1860. The 'Federal Law on the Establishment of a Federal Statistical Bureau' served as the legal basis for the establishment of the Bureau, which had as one of its main tasks the provision of complete statistics for Switzerland, as well as the publication of periodicals and monographs according to a programme to be set annually by the Federal Council.

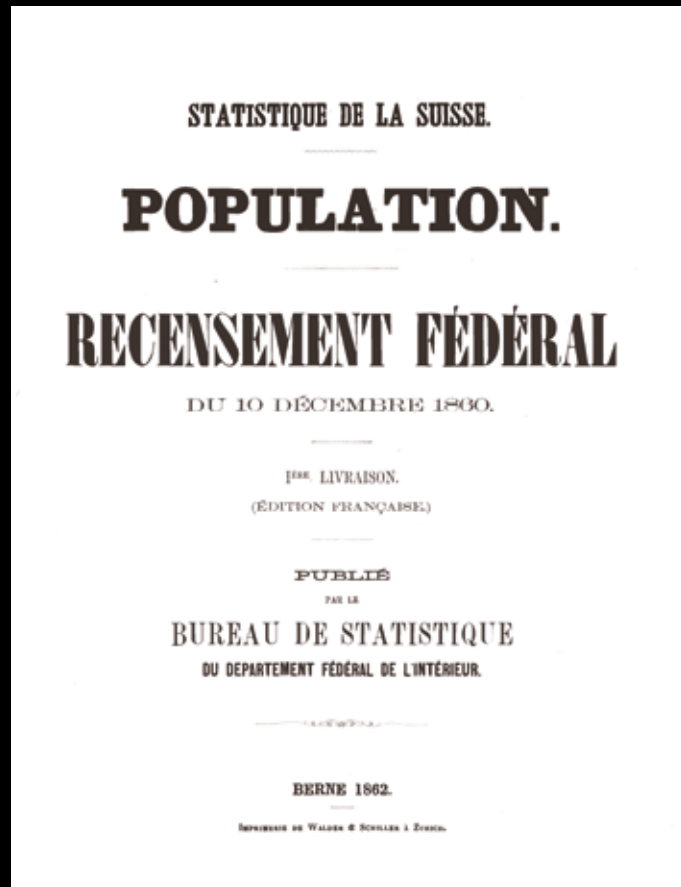


Stefano Franscini
 Founder of Swiss statistics, Federal
 Councillor and Head of the Federal
 Department of Home Affairs
 (1848–1857)



[illegible]

In July 1862, two years after the Federal Statistical Office was founded, the new office's first publication appeared in German and French. It is still one of the most comprehensive statistical publications to date. At no fewer than 453 pages (and that was just for one language version), it reported in detail on the results of the second federal population census of 10 December 1860 and provided (as it still does today) information on population numbers and structures, languages and religions in Switzerland, broken down by commune, district and canton. The publication appeared in record time and without any information technology tools, not even a year and a half after the census. In addition, each table indicates the increases and decreases compared to the first census of 1850.



LOI FÉDÉRALE

concernant

les relevés officiels statistiques en Suisse.

(Du 23 Juillet 1870.)

L'ASSEMBLÉE FÉDÉRALE

de la

CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE,

après examen d'un message du Conseil fédéral du 20
Juin 1870,*décrète:*

1. Les recensements officiels statistiques, embrassant toute la Suisse et se renouvelant périodiquement, ne peuvent être ordonnés que par un arrêté de l'Assemblée fédérale.

Par contre, s'il s'agit d'un relevé statistique ne devant s'effectuer qu'une fois ou d'un relevé pour lequel les éléments ne doivent pas être recueillis à nouveau, les dispositions à prendre à cet effet rentrent dans la compétence du Conseil fédéral.

2. Dans l'un et l'autre cas, les autorités cantonales sont tenues de transmettre à l'autorité fédérale exécutive, dans le délai fixé, les indications vérifiées, demandées dans les formulaires.

3. Pour toutes les recherches et tous les recensements statistiques spécifiés à l'art. 1, les frais résultant des dispositions générales, ainsi que des tableaux et de leur publication, seront à la charge de la Confédération; ceux concernant les recherches directes seront, par contre, supportés par les Cantons, sous réserve de leur propre adhésion relativement à la répartition de ceux-ci.

Lorsque les travaux statistiques seront de nature à ne pouvoir être faits par les organes qui sont à la disposition des Gouvernements cantonaux, les frais de recherches directes pourront exceptionnellement être couverts par la Confédération.

4. Le dernier paragraphe de l'art. 1 et l'art. 2 de la loi fédérale du 21 Janvier 1860, concernant la création d'un Bureau de statistique, sont rapportés.

5. Le Conseil fédéral est chargé de l'exécution de la présente loi.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil des Etats,
Berne, le 18 Juillet 1870.

Le Président: ABRAHAM STOCKER.
Le Secrétaire: J. KERN-GERMANY.

Ainsi arrêté par le Conseil national,
Berne, le 23 Juillet 1870.

Le Président: F. ANDERWERT.
Le Secrétaire: SCHIESS.

Le Conseil fédéral arrête:

La loi fédérale ci-dessus sera mise à exécution.
Berne, le 24 Août 1870.

Le Président de la Confédération:
Dr. J. DUBS.
Le Chancelier de la Confédération:
SCHIESS.

1870

MILESTONE

Federal Act of 23 July 1870 on Official Statistical Surveys in Switzerland



During the 19th century, official statistics gained increasing importance, both for the administration and society, as an important basis for decision-making and discourse. This is documented, among other things, by the introduction of regular nationwide censuses, the establishment of a Federal Statistical Office, and the academic development and international exchange of statistical science and its methods. In response to these numerous developments, the Federal Assembly passed the first 'Federal Act on Official Statistical Measures in Switzerland' in 1870, which provided a first – albeit brief – framework for official statistics in Switzerland. The law, which is limited to five modest articles and concentrates on organisational issues, regulates the distribution of responsibilities and costs at the federal level, as well as between the federal government and the cantons. However, the large number of responsibilities also results in organisational fragmentation and uncertainties regarding the scope of the law. The law was to be in force for 120 years.





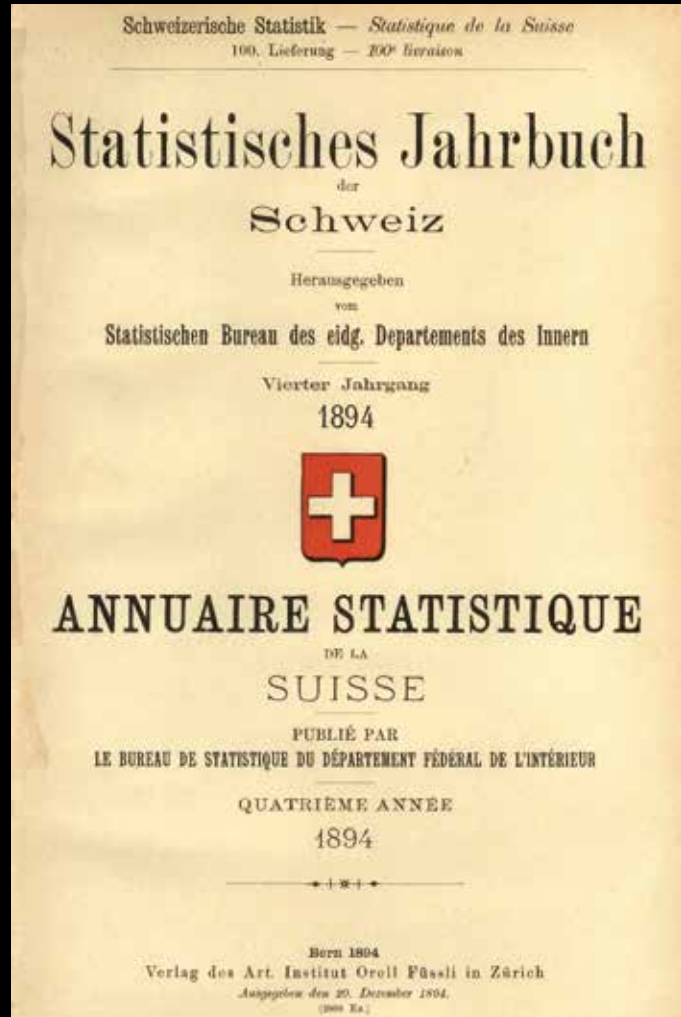
1894 **PUBLICATION**

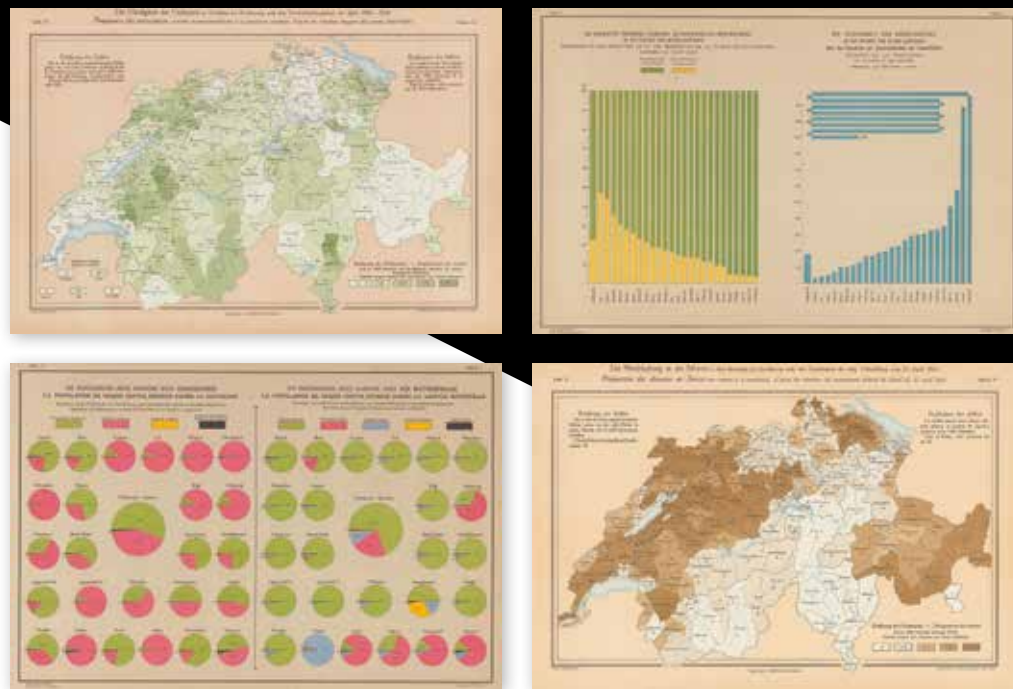


**No. 100 – Statistical Yearbook
of Switzerland 1894**



The 100th publication of the Federal Statistical Office was the Statistical Yearbook 1894. The series, which was already in its fourth edition, was founded in 1891 by the long-standing director Louis Guillaume shortly after he took office, with wise foresight. It was already the flagship publication of Swiss statistics at the time. To this day, the Statistical Yearbook is published in close sales cooperation with a private publisher, and appears punctually in bookstores every year. It is the only work to provide a complete overview of all topics covered by federal statistics – in 2024 in its 130th edition. The significance of such a work – as L. Guillaume recognised early on – is not only derived from its timeliness. Each individual edition is in itself a collection of important facts in the year of publication, a 'thematic annual report' from the FSO. But it is only over time, with its long and uninterrupted series of tables and graphics, independently compiled using the same methodology, that the Statistical Yearbook unfolds its full impact. Over 130 years, it has become a fact-based and unique chronicle of the state, economy and society in Switzerland.





1914[●] PUBLICATION



No. 191 – Graphical Statistical Atlas of Switzerland 1914

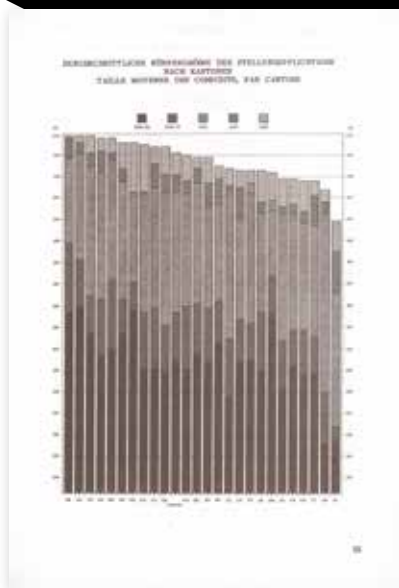
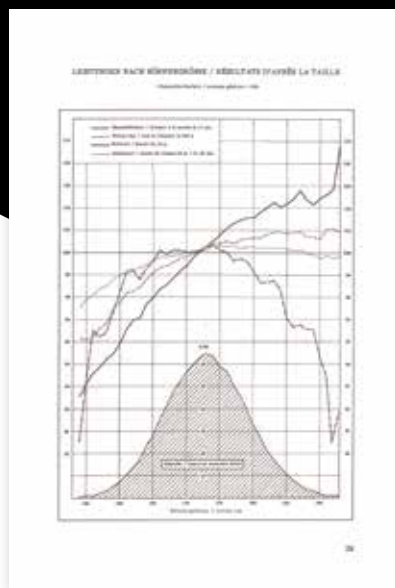
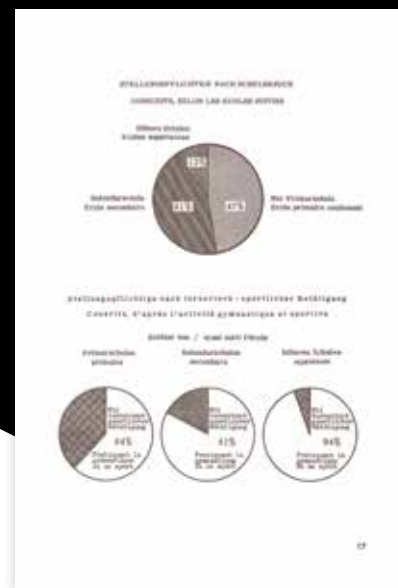


A picture is worth a thousand words – a diagram, a thousand figures. As official statistics were becoming established and more professional in the second half of the 19th century, the principles and methods of data visualisation still used today were being developed. They were greatly inspired and supported by the advances in official statistics. Louis Guillaume recognised very early on the usefulness of visualisations in communicating statistical results to a broad cross-section of the population. From the outset of his time as director of the Federal Statistical Office, he worked to ensure that visualisations in the form of coloured diagrams and maps were included in the yearbooks and publications – or that they were exhibited at national exhibitions, at congresses or in the Federal Palace. After the success of the first small 'Graphical Statistical Atlas of Switzerland' in 1897, he continued to advocate for the publication of a comprehensive atlas until the end of his term in office. The atlas was published in 1914 as the office's 191st publication for the national exhibition in Geneva. L. Guillaume headed the office for over 25 years until 1914, when he submitted his resignation at the age of 82



Louis Guillaume
FSO Director
1889–1914





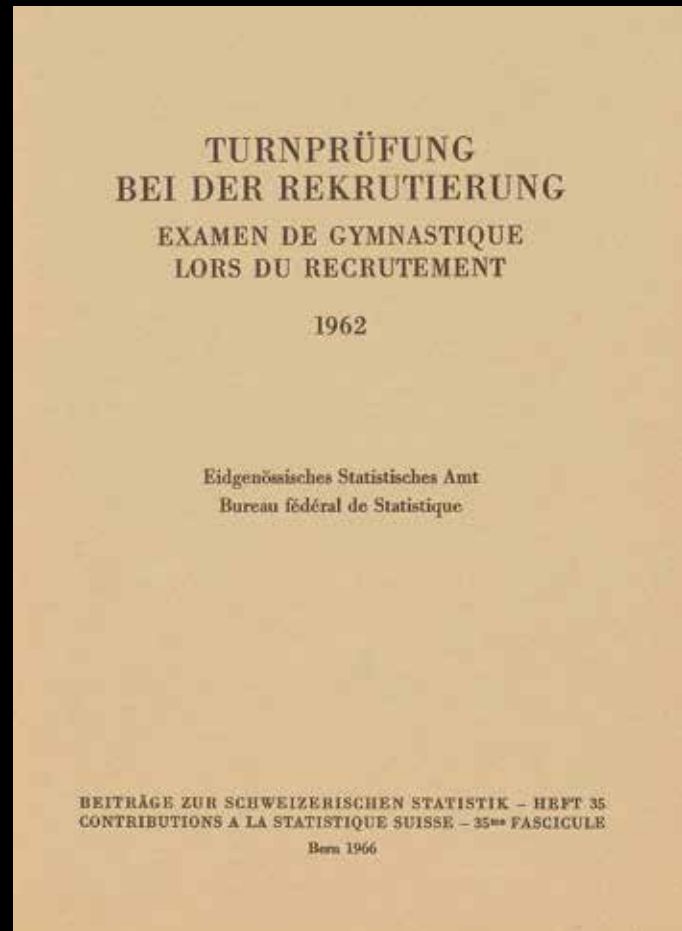
1966

PUBLICATION



**No. 1000 – Gymnastics test
during recruitment**

The 1000th publication was dedicated to a statistical topic that seems rather strange from today's perspective, but which played a major role in the Federal Office's surveys from its foundation in 1860 until well into the second half of the 20th century: the annual federal military recruitment exams. These statistics not only showed different sporting results and aptitude for military service, but also a (albeit limited to the male population) reflection of the state of health and health-related behaviour of the Swiss population – and this, with widely differing results, regionally differentiated by canton. The publication also shows the technical development towards more and more mixed bilingual publications, which are typical of the 1960s to 1990s.



Preise, Handel, Banken, Versicherungen				
Index der Konsumpreise (1966 = 100)	1968	1970	1971	1972
Nahrungsmittel	106,2	107,8	114,8	122,2
Getränke, Tabakwaren	105,7	107,6	112,3	122,3
Bekleidung	102,9	106,1	111,3	120,0
Wohnen	122,8	130,8	142,6	154,0
Heizung, Beleuchtung	112,2	124,1	136,1	152,5
Haarfrisur, Kosmetik	99,8	102,3	107,3	112,8
Verkehr	111,7	112,9	117,2	126,9
Körper-, Gesundheitspflege	108,6	111,6	119,9	131,0
Bildung, Unterhalt	106,0	108,6	113,3	118,8
Gesamindex	108,6	112,7	120,1	128,3
Kleinfachhandelsindex (1949 = 100)				
Gesamindex	304,2	348,2	378,9	422,9
Bilanzen der Banken (in Mio Fr.)				
Kontokorrent	19 864	47 568	52 790	*
Girokonten	17 846	44 267	114 303	121 256
Sammelbanken	56 001	196 874	229 946	*
Versicherungen (in Mio Fr.)				
Auszahlungen	762	2 018	2 220	*
Prämienentnahmen	1 050	4 346	4 881	*
Zurückversicherung des Bundes				
Auszahlungen in Mio Fr.	1 094	4 221	4 734	*
AHV	721	2 883	3 386	3 856
Invalidenversicherung	49	416	413	466
SUVa	219	533	622	*

Verkehr, Tourismus				
Motorfahrzeugbestand (in 1000)				
Personenwagen	909	1 363	1 458	1 557
Nutzfahrzeuge	88	141	162	182
Motorradfahrer	291	142	119	114
Total	895	1 566	1 729	1 833
Personenwagen auf 1000 Einwohner	95	221	231	244
Bahnenverkehr				
Reise (1000)	210 688	322 613	323 389	*
Personenkilometer (1 000 000)	7 874	9 339	9 435	*
Beförderung Güter (1000 t)	26 954	80 199	88 942	*
Tonnenkilometer (1 000 000)	4 348	7 536	7 672	*
Luftverkehr (Schweiz, Länderverkehr)				
Flugkilometer (1000)	31 906	75 421	77 514	78 710
Flugpassagiere (1000)	1 266	3 968	4 415	4 575
Flugpasskilometer (1 000 000)	1 136	4 420	5 096	5 750
Tonnenkilometer (1 000 000)	140	580	652	729
Fremdenverkehr (1000 Logiernächte)				
Hotel- und Kurbetriebe	28 196	36 654	36 260	35 886
Gäste aus dem Ausland	19 578	21 289	21 748	22 096
Zusätzliche Beherbergung	16 800	27 516	26 187	29 780 ¹⁾
Gäste aus dem Ausland	6 720	11 005	11 157	11 826 ¹⁾
Fremdenverkehrsindex (in Mio Fr.)				
Einnahmen	1 586	3 900	4 455	4 995 ¹⁾
Ausgaben	840	1 940	2 160	2 415 ¹⁾
Einnahmehöchstschätz	840	2 060	2 270	2 575 ¹⁾
1) Provisorische Zahlen				

Aussenhandel				
Einfuhr in Mio Fr.				
Europa	7 340	22 471	24 274	26 688
Deutschland	2 841	8 548	8 801	9 081
Frankreich	1 212	3 362	3 729	4 261
Italien	1 013	2 622	2 929	3 129
Grossbritannien	573	1 167	1 340	1 364
Afrika	251	612	784	884
Asien	354	1 222	1 511	1 621
Amerika	1 641	3 207	2 989	3 167
Vereinigte Staaten	1 006	2 372	2 121	2 234
Australien, Ozeanien	28	58	63	72
Einfuhr total	8 848	27 874	29 642	32 272
EWG	8 890	16 265	17 498	19 277
EFTA	1 124	9 086	9 647	9 995
Ausfuhr in Mio Fr.				
Europa	5 287	14 958	16 174	17 866
Deutschland	1 482	3 289	3 580	3 922
Frankreich	544	1 807	2 073	2 326
Italien	671	2 074	2 265	2 174
Grossbritannien	472	1 085	1 119	1 026
Afrika	297	881	933	924
Asien	614	2 412	2 460	2 804
Amerika	1 080	3 603	3 709	4 123
Vereinigte Staaten	807	1 963	1 996	2 283
Australien, Ozeanien	154	304	322	321
Ausfuhr total	8 131	22 140	23 617	26 188
EWG	3 226	9 270	9 888	9 829
EFTA	1 361	4 688	5 229	5 886

1974

PUBLICATION

No. 1256 – Statistical Data
on Switzerland 1973



The 1256th publication by the FSO, which appeared in 1974, introduced a revolutionary new publication format that is now taken for granted. If it had not existed, it would have had to be invented immediately. With little text, no completeness of content, almost no footnotes and methodological explanations, the new 'Pocket Statistics of Switzerland' provides the key figures from the FSO's large statistical programme for a completely new user group that has little affinity for statistics and does not have the time to delve into long text publications. The fact that this concept is successful is proven by the high number of copies which is distributed every year. Little has changed in that regard – except that today, in addition to figures and tables, pocket statistics mainly rely on (simple) visualisations – Louis Guillaume would have been pleased.





Office fédéral de la statistique
Bundesamt für Statistik
Ufficio federale di statistica
Uffizi federal da statistica
Swiss Federal Statistical Office

1979 **MILESTONE**

**Renaming of the Federal Statistical
Bureau as the «Federal Statistical Office»**



In its early years, the Federal Statistical Office changed departments several times. On 18 December 1929, the Federal Council decided to separate the Federal Statistical Office from the Finance Department and, as at its foundation, to reassign it to the Department of Home Affairs. This assignment has continued to this day and has proven to be successful for the office's performance of tasks. 50 years after this step, on 1 January 1979, the Federal Statistical Bureau was renamed the 'Federal Statistical Office', which is the name it still bears today.



BFS main building at Schwarztorstrasse 96 in Bern (until 1998).





Federal Statistics Act (FStatA)

of 9 October 1992 (Status as of 1 January 2024)

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,
based on the Articles 65 paragraph 1 and 173 paragraph 2 of the Federal
Constitution¹
and having considered the Federal Council Dispatch dated 30 October 1991²,
decrees:

Section 1 General Provisions

Art. 1 Aim

This Act has the aim:

- of providing the Confederation with the statistical principles that it requires to fulfil its duties;
- of making public statistical results available to the cantons, the communes, the economy, the private sector, representatives from civil society and the general public;
- of granting the organisation of federal statistical bodies towards gathering and processing data efficiently and in a manner considerate to interviewees;
- of promoting national and international cooperation in the area of statistics;
- of ensuring data protection within federal statistical bodies.

Art. 2 Scope of application

¹ This Act applies to all statistical activities:

- instructed by the Federal Council;

AS 1993 2080

² SR 191

³ Amended by No 14 of the FA of 17 Dec. 2021 on the Harmonisation of Secondary Criminal Law with the Amended Law on Sanctions, in force since 1 July 2023

(AS 2023 254; SR 191 2018 2027).

⁴ SR 1992 1373

1992

MILESTONE

The Federal Statistics Act (BStatG) of 9 October 1992

The Federal Statistics Act of 9 October 1992 is a real milestone in Swiss statistics. After more than 120 (!) years, it replaced the brief Act on the Statistical Recording of the Confederation of 23 July 1870. It thus finally laid a modern, independent and comprehensive foundation for Swiss statistics. Even before the end of the 20th century, the official statistics of the Confederation had to face major challenges. The constantly growing need for information on the part of the state, the economy, research and also broad sections of the population required and requires the targeted and rapid provision of qualitatively good data and information, which were not fully covered by the old law. In addition, the movement towards European integration of statistics demanded a much stronger international comparability of statistical information from Switzerland. Switzerland's official statistics have become what they are today not only because of the Federal Statistics Act, but also thanks to an increased international networking.



Carlo Malaguerra
FSO Director from
1987 to 2001



1996-2004



2005-2007



2007-2008



2008-2016



2017-2023



2024



1996

PUBLICATION



No. 2565 – FSO's website
(www.bfs.admin.ch) and online
database (STATWEB)



1998 **MILESTONE**

**The Federal Statistical Office moves
from Bern to Neuchâtel**

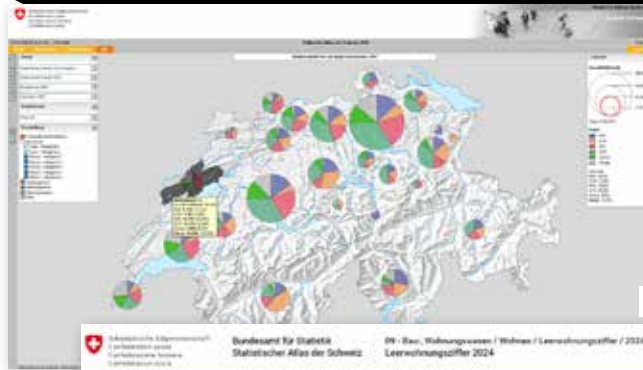


Due to the increasing demand for new and improved public statistics and the resulting increase in its tasks in the second half of the 20th century, the Federal Statistical Office had seen a significant increase in staff numbers. Limited space and the growth of other federal offices at the same time meant that in the 1990s, in addition to its headquarters at Schwarztorstrasse 96, the FSO was spread across federal buildings at ten locations within the commune of Bern and was mostly housed in rented properties. The Federal Council wished to remedy this situation. A new building in Neuchâtel was to meet the expected increase in personnel and infrastructure needs in the wake of the then new Federal Statistics Act of 1992 and solve the previously unsatisfactory space situation in Bern.

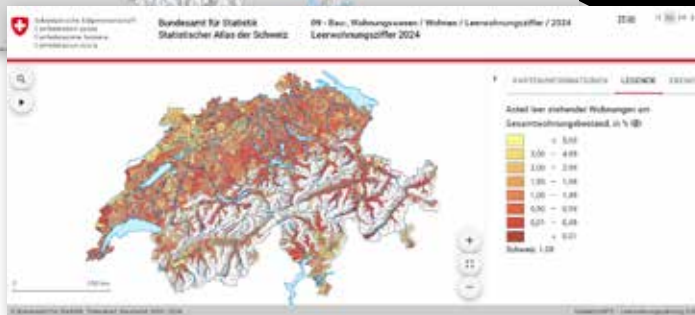


On 29 April 1994, the construction site of the new FSO building welcomed political figures for the laying of the foundation stone, sealed by Federal President Otto Stich.

2009



2024



Die Schweiz
in Zahlen
Statistisches
Jahrbuch

2024

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

2003

PUBLICATION



No. 3686 – Statistical Yearbook
of Switzerland 2003 with CD-ROM
and interactive atlas

In 2003, the Statistical Yearbook, which has been published since 1891, was the first of the FSO's publications to introduce a major innovation in terms of format. The 110th edition of the Statistical Yearbook (publication no. 3686) contained for the first time a CD-ROM supplement, which included a complete glossary and the electronic version of the yearbook and its tables, as well as a new Statistical Atlas of Switzerland. This form of cartographic data visualisation follows on from the FSO's long tradition of publishing printed atlases since 1897. For the first time, it provided an interactive overview of regional statistical data for many topics, including more than 100 thematic maps, which were easily accessible and consumable for a wide audience. In the 2003 election year, the edition understandably focused on the 1991, 1995 and 1999 National Council elections. Since then, the interactive atlas has been updated annually together with the yearbook – and since 2009 it has also been available as a permanent online atlas on the internet: www.statatlas.ch. In 2011 (also a 'first' for the yearbook), the atlas was also published as the first FSO app, available for iPads.





EUROPEAN
STATISTICAL
SYSTEM

2007 **MILESTONE**

**The bilateral statistics agreement
with the EU comes into force**



In view of its close and diverse ties with the EU, Switzerland pursues an interest-based policy towards the European Union that is based on a series of bilateral agreements in clearly defined areas. On 1 January 2007, the Bilateral II agreement on statistics came into force. This has enabled Switzerland to collaborate even more closely with the countries of the European Union in the field of official statistics. The visibility of Swiss information in the publications of Eurostat, the EU's statistical office, is thus guaranteed. Today, Switzerland is an active member of the European Statistical System (ESS) and benefits from the transfer of knowledge in all thematic areas from the various working groups. It also regularly revises Appendix A of the agreement, which describes which data and statistics are delivered to Eurostat. The next revision is due in 2025. In addition, Switzerland, together with Eurostat, will organise the DGINS, the conference of directors-general, in October 2026.





Loi sur le recensement fédéral de la population (Loi sur le recensement)

du 22 juin 2007

L'Assemblée fédérale de la Confédération suisse,
vu l'art. 65 de la Constitution¹,
vu le message du Conseil fédéral du 29 novembre 2006²,
arrête:

Section 1 Dispositions générales

Art. 1 Principes

¹ Des données sur la structure de la population et sur l'évolution de la société sont collectées chaque année ou à intervalles plus courts en Suisse.

² Ces données portent sur:

- l'état, la structure et l'évolution de la population;
- les familles, les ménages et les conditions de logement;
- le travail et la vie active;
- la santé et les questions sociales;
- la formation de base et la formation continue;
- les mouvements migratoires;
- les langues, les religions et la culture;
- les transports et l'environnement;
- les bâtiments, les logements, ainsi que les lieux de travail et de formation.

³ Le relevé des données est effectué autant que possible à partir des registres officiels.

⁴ Des enquêtes par échantillonnage sont réalisées pour relever les caractères qui ne figurent pas dans les registres.

Art. 2 Objet

Le recensement de la population est un relevé sur les personnes, les ménages, les bâtiments et les logements qui met à la disposition des autorités, de l'économie, des

RS 431.312
1 RS 199
2 FF 2007/11

2006.1675

6743

2010 [■] MILESTONE

New census law of 22 June 2007 and the new census since 2010



The new Federal Act on the Population Census of 22 June 2007 forms the basis for a modern, integrated and highly regarded Statistical System in Switzerland, with which the structure and development of the population and households can be permanently monitored. From the reference date of 31 December 2010 onwards, Switzerland no longer conduct a full census every ten years, but instead successfully carries out a population census every year as a register-based census with additional sample surveys. This means that the population is significantly less burdened by the survey than in the past, while at the same time creating a more complete and continuously updated picture of Switzerland with important social information. At the same time, it is investing in the up-to-dateness and harmonisation of the population registers and the federal building and housing register, from which the data originates.



3.1.4 Infractions de violence selon l'instrument

3.1.4.1 Homicides

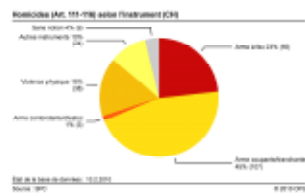


Figure 12: Homicides (art. 111-116) selon l'instrument

3.1.4.2 Lésions corporelles graves

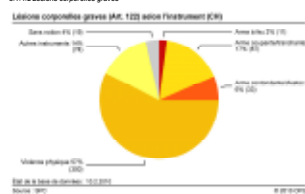


Figure 13: Lésions corporelles graves (art. 122) selon l'instrument

34

3.7 Vol de véhicule

3.7.1 Vol de véhicule: répartition selon le type de véhicule

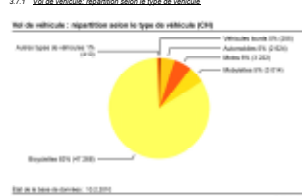


Figure 22: Vol de véhicule: répartition selon le type de véhicule

3.7.2 Vol de véhicule: élicitations des infractions

Vol de véhicule: élicitations des infractions

	2009	
	Infractions	Élicitations
Véhicules tous	255	31,8%
résidents	1 241	
Automobiles	2 624	33,4%
Motos	3 222	10,3%
Motocycles	3 014	10,1%
Bicyclettes	47 288	2,9%
Autres véhicules	410	0,3%
Total vol de véhicules	66 793	5,3%

© 2010 OPS

Tableau 21: Vol de véhicule: élicitations des infractions

48

3.8.4 Loi sur les stupéfiants prévenus

3.8.4.1 Consommation selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

En 2009, 32 818 prévenus de consommation de substances illicites ont été enregistrés. Pour 4 personnes, il manque des indications plus précises.

Loi sur les stupéfiants: consommation selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

	Total	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Suisses	17 404	305	2 784	2 640	4 347	2 549	1 585	1 585	308	29
Etrangers	11 435	94	738	1 203	3 006	2 521	2 817	629	117	8
résidents	6 183	81	472	554	1 430	1 279	1 612	628	80	7
alle	1 168	5	112	205	373	237	190	43	2	1
autres	4 084	8	364	404	1 057	1 042	1 015	258	35	0
Suisseuses	2 064	66	489	370	626	391	526	403	88	5
Etrangères	1 014	11	504	300	1 005	1 015	231	141	10	1
résidentes	649	8	88	49	118	115	159	105	8	1
alle	32	2	5	5	9	1	7	3	0	0
autres	333	1	13	36	104	79	65	33	2	0

© 2010 OPS

Tableau 23: L'usage: consommation selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

3.8.4.2 Trafic selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

En 2009, 6547 prévenus de trafic de substances illicites ont été enregistrés. Pour 4 personnes, il manque des indications plus précises.

Loi sur les stupéfiants: trafic selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

	Total	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Suisses	2 264	46	256	250	438	331	455	363	103	22
Etrangers	3 620	20	190	411	983	837	626	287	56	9
résidents	1 241	13	57	67	238	283	384	154	32	3
alle	848	5	83	199	279	179	85	17	1	0
autres	1 551	2	60	145	466	375	347	116	23	6
Suisseuses	404	5	21	38	68	65	82	95	28	3
Etrangères	258	1	4	14	46	54	74	51	10	1
résidentes	160	0	4	6	23	33	49	38	6	1
alle	13	1	0	1	5	2	2	2	0	0
autres	85	0	0	7	18	19	23	11	4	0

© 2010 OPS

Tableau 24: L'usage: trafic selon la catégorie d'âge et la nationalité des prévenus

53

2010

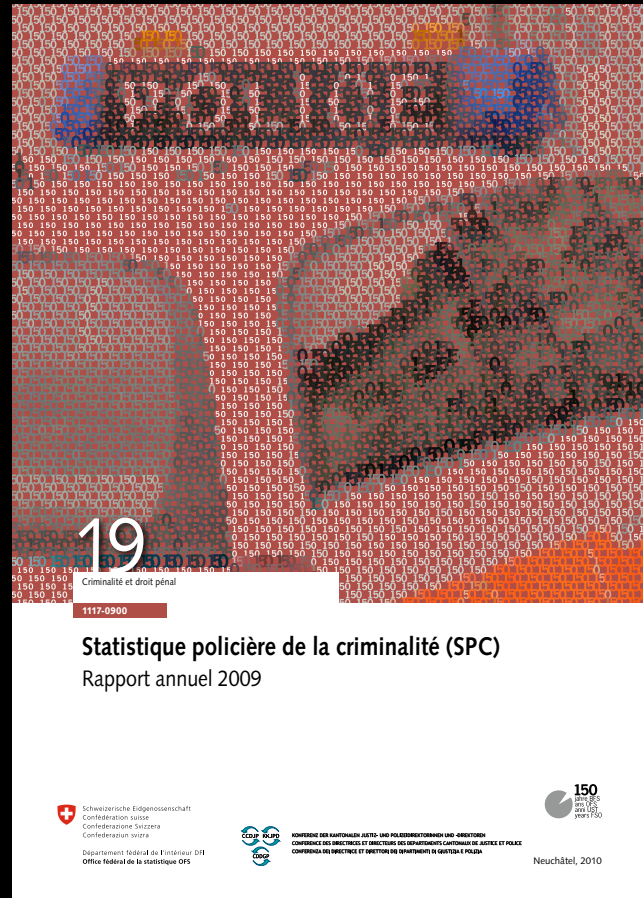
PUBLICATION



No. 5840 – Police Crime Statistics (PCS). 2009 Annual Report

The '2009 Annual Report on Police Crime Statistics' – FSO's publication no. 5840 – was the result of a fundamental revision of the statistics (PCS). It presents all crimes recorded by the police for the first time for the whole of Switzerland. The high level of detail of the information recorded makes it possible to identify crimes, victims and suspects (including information on age, gender and nationality). Depending on the crime, details such as the means used to commit the crime or the location are also available. Numerous graphical representations (e.g. of the cantonal frequency figures) complete the overview of police-recorded crime in Switzerland.

What the reader does not see at first glance and does not need to know, because it is only mentioned in a short disclaimer in the imprint: this annual report also represents a publishing novelty. This is because it was produced within a few hours in a completely automated process from a database containing the statistical data, all text modules and corresponding parameters. And this was done simultaneously with 26 identically structured cantonal reports – so a total of 27 reports in 3 languages. As a result, it took less than 4 weeks from data collection and processing to publication of the report.





2014 **MILESTONE**

**Adoption of the UN General Assembly
resolution on the Fundamental Principles**



On 29 January 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution on the UN Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics. The ten fundamental principles of official statistics were adopted in 1992 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to provide guidelines for the reconstruction of the statistical systems of Eastern European countries after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1994, they are a code of conduct and a universal standard for the field of statistics. These principles serve as both an essential link and a clear break between statistics and the formulation of political action. They ensure that official statistics are used to fuel democratic debate and bring a real added value for modern society. At the international level, they serve as a fundamental reference for defining codes of conduct.





2016 PUBLICATION



No. 7520 – Federal Statistical Program 2016–2019 (DigiPub)

Five years after the first FSO app, the 7520th publication heralds the next innovation in publication formats: «Mobile overtakes desktop, tablets are booming.» – there was no end to reports like this at the beginning of the last decade, and they all point to one thing: since everyone started using smartphones, there has been a very dynamic movement in the publishing market. And this movement does not stop at the traditional world of print, which has long since become a world of PDFs and is now putting the spotlight on digital publishing. After two test publications, the first DigiPub from the FSO was published in 2016 with a high degree of automation based on ubiquitous web technology. Responsive, dynamic and open source, it allows for easy consumption of FSO publications on smartphones, tablets and in web browsers.





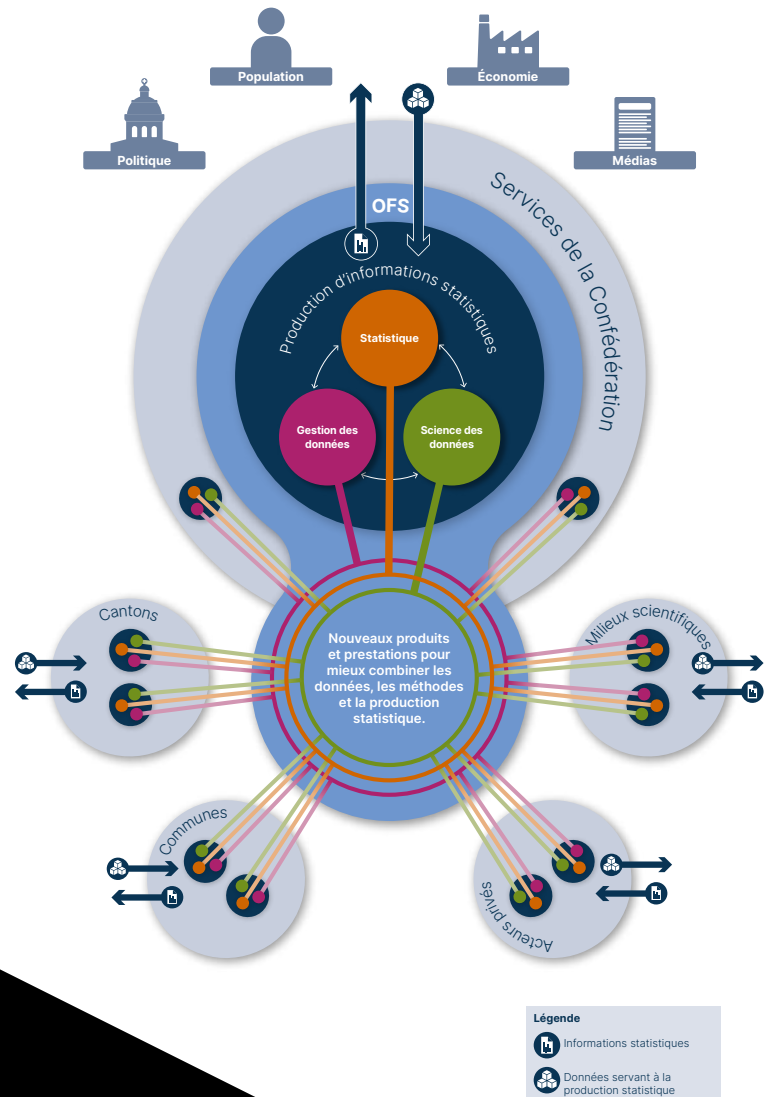
2021 ^{MILESTONE}

**Data management and data science
as new areas of activity for the FSO**

Since 1860, the FSO and its employees have been demonstrating commitment and constant development on a daily basis. A milestone of this consistent transformation can be seen in 2021: in addition to its core statistical business, the Swiss Federal Council has officially commissioned the FSO also with the tasks of Data management and Data science for the Confederation.

Every day, vast amounts of data from various sources are generated that can be used for the production of official statistics. This requires new methods and tools. Thanks to its many years of experience in handling data and the interaction between the three fields of activity, statistics, data management and data science, the FSO is constantly developing its offers and services.

- 2019: Federal Council mandate for national data management
- 2020: Federal Council decision to set up a data science centre of expertise at the FSO
- 2021: Federal Council mandate for a competence network for artificial intelligence (CNAI)





2024 [■] MILESTONE

Swiss presidency of the UN Statistical Commission



The 55th session of the UN Statistical Commission opened on 27 February 2024 with the election of the Bureau. The Director-General of the Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Georges-Simon Ulrich, was elected Chair of the Statistical Commission for a period of one year. It is assumed that Switzerland will also hold the presidency in 2025. The Bureau moderates the discussions of the Commission and is responsible for reporting the results. The Statistical Commission, founded in 1947, is the supreme body of the International Statistical System. It consists currently of 24 member states of the United Nations and brings together the chief statisticians from around the world (from 2028: 54 new members).

Its role is to promote the further development of statistics at the national level, to improve their comparability and to provide opinions to the various bodies of the United Nations on issues related to the interpretation and publication of statistical data. Without the Statistics Commission and the increasingly important international networking and co-operation, official statistics and many data in Switzerland would not exist in their present form.



Georges-Simon Ulrich
FSO Director from
2013 until today



In 2023, revenue from environmental taxes amounted to CHF 10 billion. Its share of the total revenue from taxes and social contributions stood at 4.8% in 2022.



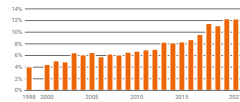
Between 2000 and 2022, employment in the environment sector more than doubled. In 2022, there were 167 700 full-time equivalents, which represented 4% of total employment (2000: 2.3%).

7% of the country's territory are areas of national importance, which primarily benefit the protection of species and habitats.



Consumption of organic products

Share of private household expenditure on products with an organic label out of the total expenditure for food and drink



Data as on 26.09.2024
Source: FSO - HBS
gr=42.03.03.08.01.ind
© FSO 2024

In 2021, around 12.3% of private household's total expenditure on food and drink was spent on organic products.

Circular economy:

In 2022, 13.9% of material consumption came from recycled waste (2000: 8.2%).



People change the environment by using natural resources and generating waste and other emissions. On the other hand, environmental conditions also have an effect on people and can prompt them to respond to certain circumstances.

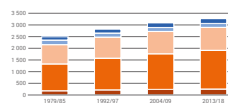
1 Use of natural resources

The consumption of drinking water in Switzerland has decreased by 20% since 1990. In 2022, 931 million cubic metres of drinking water were produced, which corresponds to 289 litres per person per day (excluding own supply from commerce, industry and agriculture).



Settlement and urban areas km²

- industrial and commercial areas
- building areas (e.g. residential, public or agricultural building)
- transportation areas (e.g. roads, parking spaces, railway areas or airports)
- special urban areas (e.g. waste water treatment plants, waste dumps, construction sites)
- recreational areas and parks (e.g. sports facilities, camping areas or garden allotments)



Data as on 30.11.2021
Source: FSO - Land use statistics
gr=42.03.01.03.01.ind
© FSO 2024

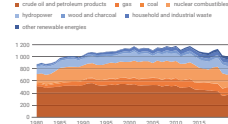
Within 33 years, settlement and urban areas have grown by 31% or 776 km², mainly at the expense of agricultural areas.



In 2023, around 4% of utilised agricultural area and 16% of arable and perennial crop areas benefited from pollination by insects.

Energy use

Thousand tonnes

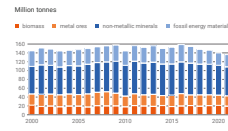


Data as on 26.09.2024
Source: SFOE - Gross energy statistics
gr=42.03.01.03.01.ind
© FSO 2024

Since 1990, gross energy consumption has increased by 0.7% and stood at 1 024 990 tonnes in 2023. Of this, 25.4% came from renewable sources (1990: 14.7%).

Material footprint

Raw material consumption (RMC)¹



¹ recycling estimates, 2022: provisional
Data as on 04.07.2024
Source: FSO - Environmental accounting
gr=42.04.10.03.14.ind
© FSO 2024

In 2022, Switzerland's material footprint was around 16 tonnes per person. 40% of the raw materials were extracted in Switzerland.

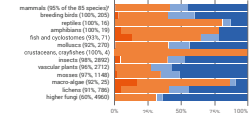


The pollution of rivers and lakes by nitrate and phosphorus has declined in recent decades. Elevated concentrations are still measured mainly in agricultural areas. Active substances contained in pesticides exceed the limit value of the Waters Protection Ordinance at 1 to 2% of the groundwater measuring stations.

Endangered animals and plants (Red lists)

Status 1994 to 2024, depending on the species group

lost or extinct endangered potentially endangered not endangered



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

Data as on 13.06.2024
Source: FOEN
gr=42.03.03.10.01.ind
© FSO 2024

According to the red list, 35% of plant, fungus and animal species in Switzerland are classified as endangered, missing or extinct.

In 2023, 86% of the population assessed the quality of the environment in Switzerland as very good or quite good. Only 18% of the Swiss population considered environmental quality worldwide to be very good or quite good.



2024 PUBLICATION

No. 10 000 – Environment. Pocket statistics 2024



The time has come! On 26 September 2024, around 162 years after the first publication, the Federal Statistical Office publishes its 10 000th publication. The 2024 edition of the 'Environmental Pocket Statistics' provides a statistical overview over 10 concise and colourful pages of how humans are changing the environment by using natural resources and generating waste and other emissions. Conversely, environmental conditions have an impact on humans and can cause them to react to certain circumstances. The pocket statistics are a prime example of contemporary publishing in 2024: it mainly uses visual elements (in addition to diagrams and maps, small infographics) and figures. It is published simultaneously in digital form as a PDF and as an interactive DigiPub, and it can be ordered as a print version as needed from the FSO via the print-on-demand service. The data on which it is based can be found on the FSO website and in the corresponding data cubes, as well as on the federal government's Open Government Data platform.



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