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Statistical base and overviews

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Statistical Data on Switzerland 2014



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Espace de l'Europe 10
CH-2010 Neuchâtel

Information:

Telephone 032 713 60 11
Fax 032 713 60 12

Ordering of publications:

Telephone 032 713 60 60
Fax 032 713 60 61
www.statistics.admin.ch

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.

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"
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Bernhard Morgenthaler †, Armin Grossenbacher

Editing:

Etienne Burnier

Graphics, Layout:

Daniel von Burg, Etienne Burnier

Maps:

Sabine Kuster

Translation:

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The 2014 edition of the by now very successful Statistical Data on Switzerland, which appears annually with the Statistical Yearbook (details on back page), continues to contain news on important changes. Last October, for example, the results of the 2012 Health Survey were published. The results enabled information on the health of the population and on health care providers to be updated. This thematic survey is carried out every five years as part of the new Population Census (PC).

The 2012 Health Survey is an example of how the modular structure of the PC makes it possible to depict the increasingly rapid changes in society more efficiently than before. The Population Census is a register-based survey which is complemented each year by a thematic sample survey, the results of which are usually published at the end of the following year. In 2014, the results of the survey conducted in 2013 on Families and Generations will be published.

2013 was also characterised by other statistical innovations: In November, with the provisional results for 2011, figures were published for the first time on the Structural Business Statistics (SBS). The SBS replaces the Business Census, which was conducted for the last time in 2008. The advantage of the SBS is that it is predominantly register-based, therefore dispensing with a broad-based direct survey of businesses. This led to a considerable reduction in the burden placed upon businesses responding to the survey's questions. As for the Population Census, thanks to this survey method, in future new data will be published annually, despite a reduction in the active participation of those interviewed for the PC and the SBS.

I would like to thank everyone who has taken part in the various statistical surveys in Switzerland. Your participation is extremely important.

I hope that you will make some interesting discoveries on reading this new edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland and browsing through the Swiss Statistics website.

Georges-Simon Ulrich

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, February 2014

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Permanent resident population by canton, 2012

At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2012 in %
Switzerland	8 039.1	23.3	73.7	201.0	2.1
Zurich (ZH)	1 408.6	24.9	95.1	848.0	2.6
Bern (BE)	992.6	14.0	62.8	169.9	1.3
Lucerne (LU)	386.1	17.0	50.9	270.2	2.2
Uri (UR)	35.7	10.5	0.0	33.8	0.8
Schwyz (SZ)	149.8	19.3	80.3	176.0	2.1
Obwalden (OW)	36.1	13.8	0.0	75.1	1.5
Nidwalden (NW)	41.6	12.5	87.5	172.2	1.4
Glarus (GL)	39.4	21.8	0.0	57.8	2.0
Zug (ZG)	116.6	25.3	96.3	562.9	3.1
Fribourg (FR)	291.4	20.0	55.8	182.8	4.6
Solothurn (SO)	259.3	20.0	77.5	328.0	1.6
Basel-Stadt (BS)	187.4	33.6	100.0	5065.5	1.3
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	276.5	20.1	91.8	534.3	0.8
Schaffhausen (SH)	78.0	24.1	75.8	261.5	2.1
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	53.4	14.7	53.2	220.0	0.8
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	15.7	10.1	0.0	91.1	0.2
St. Gallen (SG)	487.1	22.5	66.8	249.7	1.7
Graubünden (GR)	193.9	17.3	50.1	27.3	0.7
Aargau (AG)	627.3	22.8	66.0	449.7	2.6
Thurgau (TG)	256.2	22.7	50.1	296.9	3.1
Ticino (TI)	341.7	26.7	87.9	124.6	2.4
Vaud (VD)	734.4	32.2	74.5	260.2	3.0
Valais (VS)	321.7	21.6	57.0	61.7	2.9
Neuchâtel (NE)	174.6	24.0	74.6	243.5	1.4
Geneva (GE)	463.1	39.7	99.2	1884.0	1.2
Jura (JU)	70.9	13.0	30.7	84.6	1.3

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2012

	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2012 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2012 in %
Total	1 097.8	2.1	3 104.7	2.1
Zurich	380.8	2.1	1 217.8	2.5
Geneva	189.0	0.8	533.5	1.3
Basel	165.6	1.4	503.9	1.2
Bern	127.5	2.5	360.1	1.9
Lausanne	130.4	2.0	345.3	2.7
Winterthur	104.5	3.1	144.2	3.1

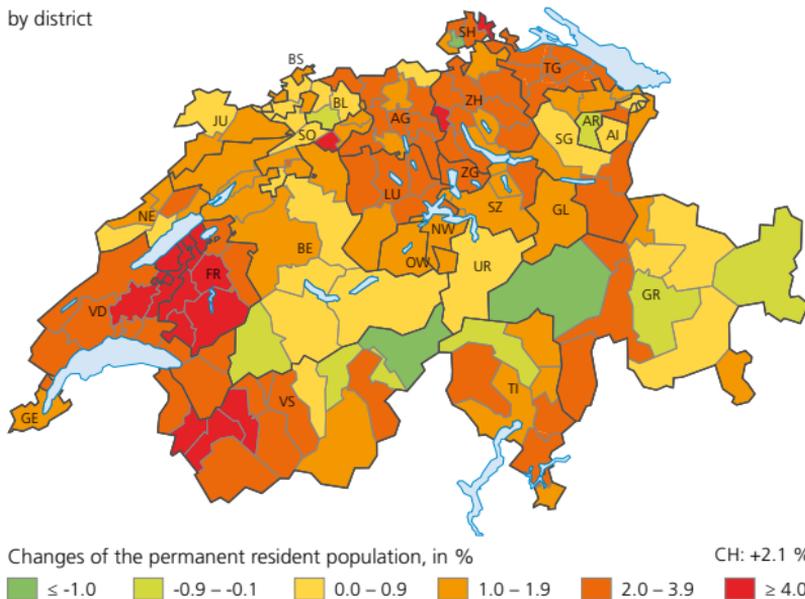
The population is mostly urban

74% of the population now (2012) live in urban areas; in 1930 the urban population was only 36%. About half of the urban population lives in the agglomerations of the five major cities of Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne.

Since 2000, population growth has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2012: +1.1% compared with +0.9%).

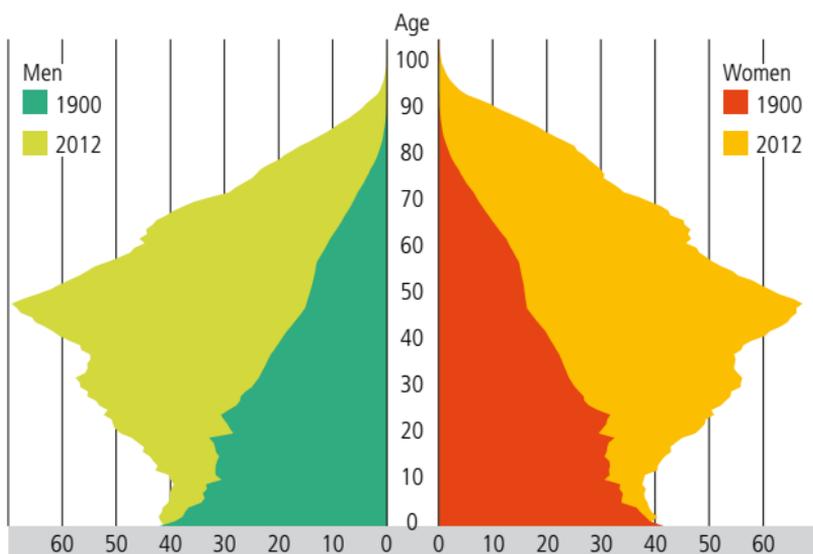
Population growth, 2010–2012

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 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” (2012) in which the baby boom generation (born between 1959 and 1971) predominates. The ageing of the population will continue. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 17% (2012) to 28% in 2060. Switzerland’s population growth in recent years is mainly attributable to net immigration and to a lesser extent to an excess of births over deaths.

Children born alive, 2012

Total	82 164
Boys for every 100 girls	106.8
Proportion of children out of wedlock in %	20.2
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, 2012

Total	64 173
Age at death	
0–19	488
20–39	845
40–64	7 940
65–79	15 972
≥80	38 928

International migration, 2012

Immigrants	149 051
of which foreigners	125 045
Emigrants	103 881
of which foreigners	73 855
Net migration	45 170
Swiss	–6 020
Foreigners	51 190

Internal migration², 2012

Total movements	474 069
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2012

Total	42 654
Swiss/Swiss	21 685
Swiss/Foreign	8 336
Foreign/Swiss	6 819
Foreign/Foreign	5 814
Average age at marriage	
Single men	31.7
Single women	29.5

Divorces, 2012

Total	17 550
with minors involved in %	44.9
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 138
5–9 years	4 710
10–14 years	3 218
15 or more years	7 484
Total divorce rate ³	43.1

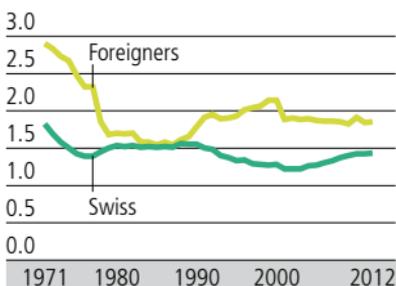
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2012

Total	1 588
of which twin births	1 559

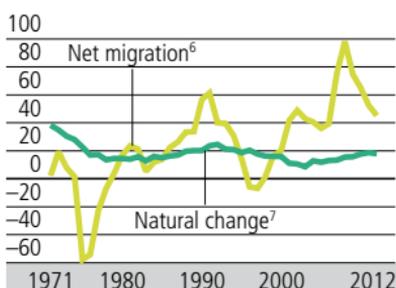
4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

Total fertility rate⁵



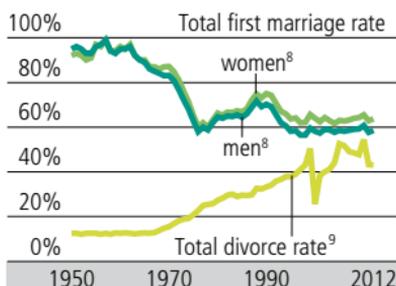
5 Number of children per woman, see note 1

Net migration and natural change in '000



6 Until 2010, change of status included
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

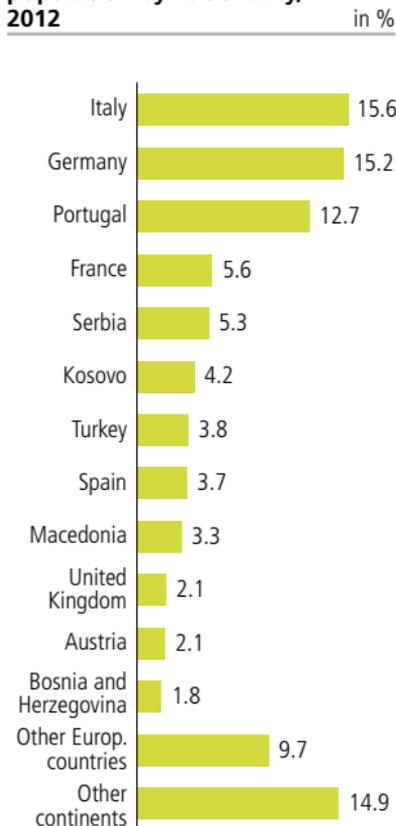
Share of foreign permanent resident population



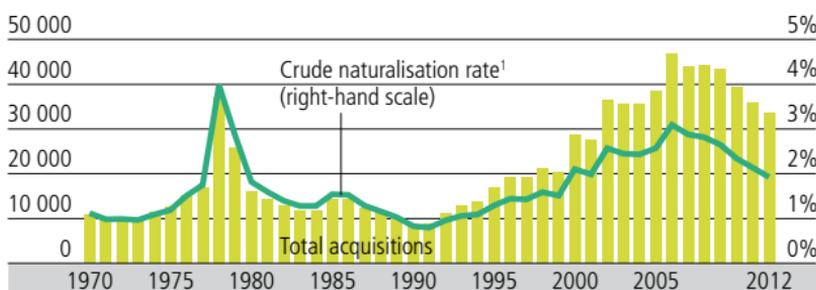
Foreign permanent and non permanent resident population by type of permit, 2012

	in '000
Total	1 954.6
Resident – B permit	610.0
Permanent resident – C permit	1 177.6
International officials and diplomats	28.3
Temporary resident (L permit)	85.9
Asylum seekers – N permit	22.2
Provisionally accepted – F permit	22.1
Non attributable	8.6

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2012



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: almost a half were born in Switzerland or have been residents for more than 15 years

Foreigners account for 23% of the permanent resident population. Almost half of the residents without a Swiss passport (47%) have been living in Switzerland for 15 years or more or were born here. In 2012, 33 500 persons (1.9% of the foreign 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 34 among the Swiss). 27% of children born in Switzerland in 2012 had foreign citizenship. In 2012, the number of immigrations increased by 0.3% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 66% came from the EU/EFTA.

Increasingly multifaceted living patterns

In 2011, only 27% of private households belonged to the household type "Couple with child(ren)". Of the households with at least one child under 25 years 13% are one-parent families and 5% patchwork families. These high figures are the result of a great number of divorces (17 566 in 2011). Furthermore the proportion of non-marital births almost doubled between 2000 and 2011, from 11% to 20%.

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 (1970) to 30 (2012) and among men from 26 to 32 years; the average age of mothers at first birth rose from 25 to 30 years.

The traditional middle-class "single breadwinner" model is now the exception: In 2012, three-quarters (76%) of mothers in couple households were in employment – although mostly in part-time employment because it still holds true that fathers tend to do more paid work (generally full-time) and mothers are mainly responsible for house and family work (cf. p. 48).

Private households, 2011

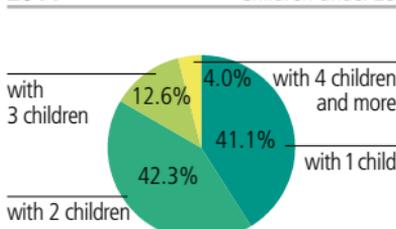
	in '000
Total	3 534.5
Single-person households	1 289.0
Family households	2 134.0
Childless couples	994.2
Couples with children	943.4
Lone parents with children	196.4
Non-family households	48.7

Main languages, 2012¹

	in %
German	64.9
French	22.6
Italian	8.3
Serbo-Croatian	2.5
Albanian	2.6
Portuguese	3.4
Spanish	2.2
English	4.6
Turkish	1.2
Romansh	0.5
Other languages	5.1

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

Family households with children, 2011



Religious affiliation, 2012²

	in %
Protestant	26.9
Roman Catholic	38.2
Other Christian communities	5.7
Jewish religious community	0.3
Islamic religious communities	4.9
Other churches and religious communities	1.3
No affiliation	21.4
Unknown	1.1

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

Climate data, 2012

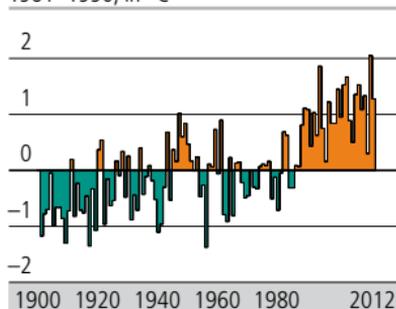
Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Annual sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹ in °C	mm	Index ²	hours	Index ²
Lugano (273 m. above sea level)	13.2	1.6	1 412	91	2 180	108
Basel-Binningen (316)	10.9	1.3	1 048	135	1 721	108
Geneva-Cointrin (420)	10.9	1.3	970	102	1 938	114
Neuchâtel (485)	10.6	1.2	1 124	119	1 888	122
Sion (482)	11.0	1.8	615	103	2 212	111
Zurich / Fluntern (556)	9.7	1.2	1 292	119	1 779	120
Bern-Zollikofen (553)	9.2	1.3	1 128	110	1 915	117
St. Gallen (776)	8.6	1.1	1 549	124	1 690	127
Davos (1594)	3.9	1.1	1 233	123	1 771	105

¹ Deviation from long-term mean value (1961–1990)

² 100 = long-term mean value (1961–1990)

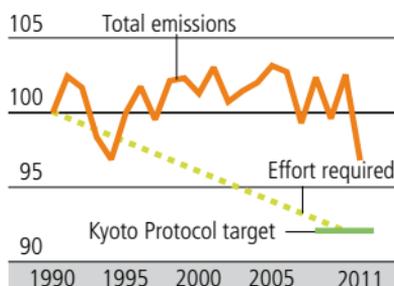
Temperature fluctuations

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



Greenhouse gas emissions

Index 1990=100



Climate Change

Since the middle of the 20th century, global warming of the atmosphere that cannot be explained by natural influences alone has been observed. The greenhouse effect plays a central role in this change. This phenomenon, which is natural in itself, is amplified by human activity, particularly through the burning of fossil fuels and the resulting emission of the greenhouse gas carbon-dioxide (CO₂). The main sources of these greenhouse gas emissions are transport, households (building heating systems and hot water) and industry.

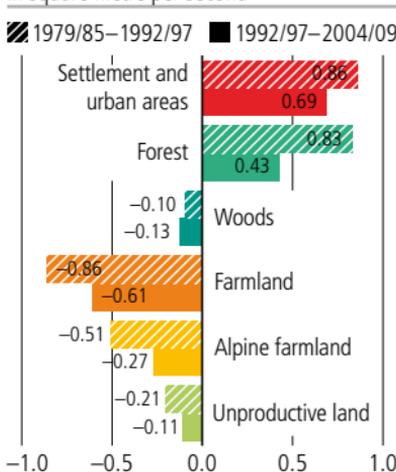
Land use

Period of survey 2004–2009

	km ²	%
Total surface area	41 285	100
Forest and woods	12 931	31.3
Farmland	9 678	23.4
Alpine farmland	5 139	12.4
Settlement and urban areas	3 079	7.5
Lakes and watercourses	1 769	4.3
Unprod. land	8 690	21.0

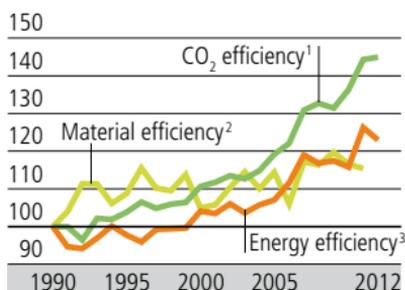
Change in land use

in square metre per second



Eco-efficiency

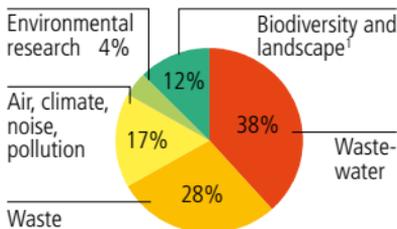
Index 1990 = 100



- 1 GDP / CO₂ emissions
- 2 GDP / Total material requirement
- 3 GDP / Final energy consumption

Public expenditure for environmental protection, 2011

Total: CHF 4.2 billion



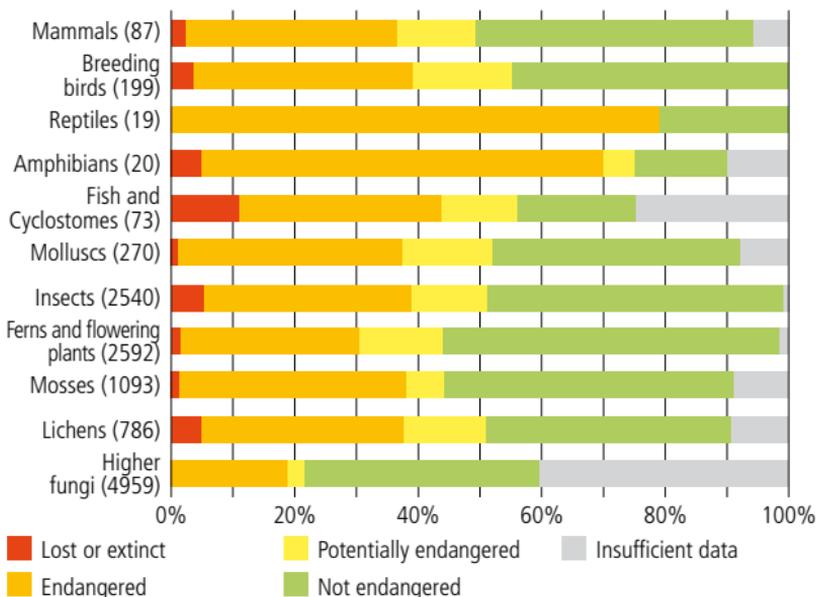
¹ Incl. direct payments to the agricultural industry for environmental performance

Eco-efficiency

An increase in eco-efficiency is achieved when the economic value produced increases in relation to environmental pollution, such as the amount of CO₂ emissions, energy consumption or the global material requirement. An increase in domestic eco-efficiency can have several explanations: on the one hand the use of technologies and products that are environmentally friendlier; on the other hand structural changes, such as the growing importance of the services sector or the relocation of environmentally harmful production processes abroad.

Biodiversity – Endangered native species

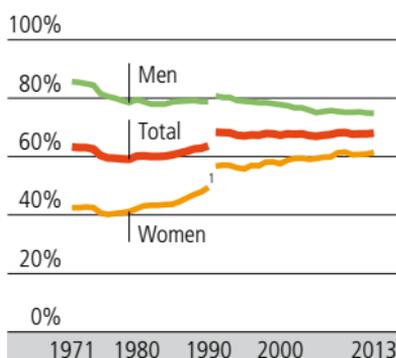
Status 1994 – 2013, by species groups

**Biodiversity**

The variety of types of landscape found in Switzerland provides a multitude of different habitats for flora and fauna, thus creating favourable conditions for a rich biodiversity. Human activity puts strain on the variety of species, however. While landscape modification can certainly create habitats for new species as well, the standardisation and intensive use of the land is leading to a decline in populations and to the loss of some species.

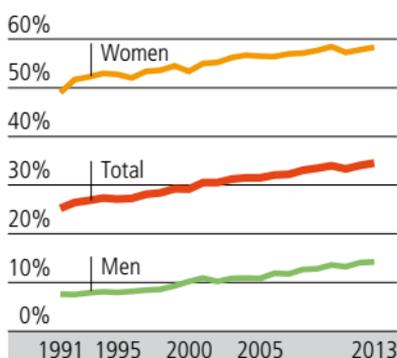
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Labour force as % of the permanent resident population (15+)

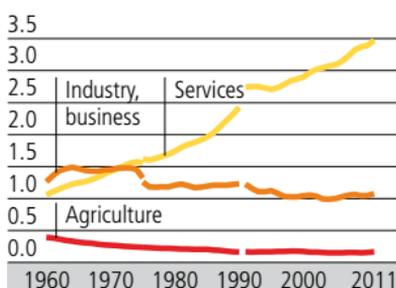


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

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



People employed¹ by economic sector in millions



1 New calculation method from 1975 resp. 1991 onwards

Employed persons according to employment status¹

Permanent resident population, in '000
2nd Qtr

	2012	2013
Total	4 395	4 445
Self-employed	596	597
Family workers	93	102
Employee	3 482	3 526
Apprentice	224	220

1 Sociological definition

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

2 nd Qtr	1991	1995	2000	2011	2012	2013
Total	4 135	3 993	4 107	4 707	4 755	4 816
Swiss	3 084	3 001	3 138	3 392	3 398	3 418
Foreigners	1 051	992	969	1 315	1 357	1 398
Permanent residents	551	564	588	635	645	680
Temporary residents	177	202	181	367	381	369
Seasonal workers ¹	85	43	25	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	148	140	245	262	273
Temporary visitors	21	19	20	46	45	49
Other foreigners	34	17	15	22	25	27
Men	2 425	2 306	2 319	2 588	2 620	2 636
Women	1 710	1 687	1 788	2 119	2 136	2 180

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Increase in women's labour force participation rates and part-time employment

Between 2008 and 2013 the number of women in employment (+6.7% to 2.180 million) grew more than that of men in employment (+5.9% to 2.639 million). Part-time employment has also been increasing for many years. In 2013, 58.5% of women worked part-time (2008: 57.3%). In contrast, only 14.4% of men work part-time, although this percentage has also increased since 2008 (+1.5 percentage points). The increase in women's labour force participation and in part-time employment can be attributed to the tertiarisation of the economy. 86.2% of women in employment in 2013 worked in the tertiary sector (men: 64.5%) and 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. The strong economic growth of the second half of the 20th century would not have been possible without the influx of foreign workers. Their share in the labour force rose from 19.3% in 1991 to 23.7% in 2012. Foreign labour is particularly important in the industrial sector (2012: 30.4%; Service sector: 22.6%).

In 2013, 71.5% of foreigners in employment were citizens from an EU or EFTA country, approximately half of whom came from Germany and Italy (26.0% and 21.9% respectively).

84.0% of economically active foreigners who have immigrated to Switzerland in the past 10 years have completed upper secondary level or tertiary level education. The corresponding percentage for foreigners who immigrated before this time is 59.2%.

Unemployment¹

	1991	2000	2011	2012	2013
Unemployed	39 222	71 987	122 892	125 594	136 524
Proportion of whom are long term unemployed ² as %	4.4	20.1	20.1	15.3	15.3
Unemployment rate, % ³	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	3.2
Men	1.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	3.2
Women	1.2	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Swiss	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Foreigners	2.1	3.7	5.2	5.5	6.0
15–24 years	1.1	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.4

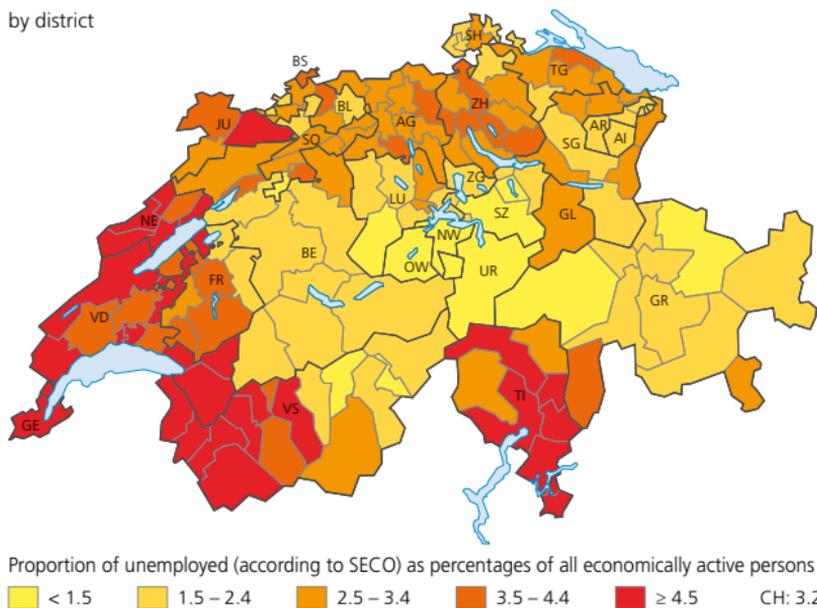
1 Unemployed based on SECO figures

2 Length of unemployment exceeds 12 months

3 From 2010: coefficient of variation A=0.0–1.0%

Unemployment rate, 2013

by district



Wages level, 2010

gross monthly wage¹, median

	Level of qualifications ²				
	Total	a	b	c	d
Switzerland³	5 979	11 311	7 134	5 724	4 540
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	6 083	11 917	7 429	6 067	4 727
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	5 890	10 475	6 870	5 680	4 644
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 220	11 963	7 268	5 850	4 591
Zürich (ZH)	6 349	12 819	7 749	5 805	4 481
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	5 568	9 523	6 500	5 389	4 418
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	5 932	10 667	6 824	5 612	4 548
Ticino (TI)	5 076	8 690	5 907	5 274	3 948

Gross monthly wage¹, private and public sector, 2010

median, in Swiss francs

	Level of qualifications ²			
	Total	a + b	c	d
Communal public sector ⁴	7 202	8 263	6 865	5 424
Cantonal public sector	7 777	9 382	6 972	5 476
Confederation	7 249	9 667	6 582	5 897
Private sector, total	5 928	7 629	5 674	4 525
Private sector (companies with less than 5 employees)	5 082	5 746	4 831	3 987
Private sector (companies with 1000 employees and more)	6 546	9 960	6 154	4 529

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

2 Level of qualifications:

a = Extremely demanding and difficult tasks

b = Independent and skilled work

c = Work requiring professional/technical skills

d = Simple and repetitive tasks

3 Private and public (Confederation) sectors combined

4 Figures 2008

Evolution of nominal wages, the consumer price index and real wages

Change compared with the previous year in %



Evolution of real wages

index 1939=100

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Total	254	272	279	298	301	305
Men	241	257	264	280	282	286
Women	279	302	311	336	338	344

Growth in final household consumption sustained in 2012

Economic activity in Switzerland, measured by the gross domestic product (GDP), has once again recorded a slowdown in its growth, set at 1% compared to 1.8% in 2011 (if not specified, this involves variation at the previous year's prices). Although certain exporting industry branches continued to record marked increases in their added value, such as the branch "Electricity, water supply, waste management", other industries stalled. In the tertiary sector, most of the branches experienced moderate growth of their value added, except for the branches "Information and communication" and "Accommodation and food service industries". Financial intermediaries (banks and insurances) experienced a revival with sustained growth (+1.9%) after four difficult years.

In terms of demand, final household consumption made a marked contribution to growth with an increase of 2.4%; the improvement of the consumer climate, the fall in consumer prices, the good situation in terms of jobs and salaries contributed to this positive result. Unlike in previous years, in 2012 foreign trade did not contribute to the growth of the GDP. Exports certainly continued to grow at a rapid pace (+2.4%), but imports were far more dynamic (+9.3%), and the balance of foreign trade fell slightly (-0.2%).

The gross national income (GNI), which measures the total income earned by resident units, increased by 3.6% in 2012. This result is due to the considerable increase in investment income received from abroad (+27.1%) and in particular due to the sharp rise in the results of foreign branches.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^P	2012 ^P
GDP	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.8	1.0
Final consumption expenditure	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.5
Gross capital formation	3.0	3.5	3.7	0.4	0.2	-6.2	7.1	4.0	-3.1
Exports of goods and services	7.9	7.7	10.1	9.9	2.9	-7.7	7.7	3.8	2.5
Imports of goods and services	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.2	-0.3	-5.2	8.4	4.2	3.1
GDP in CHF billion, at current prices	465	479	508	541	568	554	573	585	592

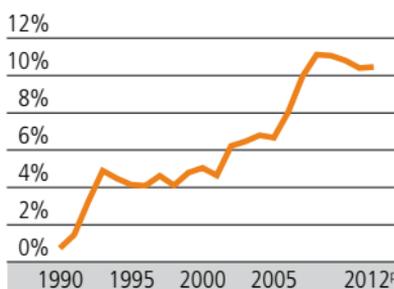
Importance of relations with the rest of the world

From 1997, foreign trade played a leading role in the growth of the GDP. In fact, the periods of strong growth have coincided with booming foreign trade. Exports are the component of the GDP which made the largest contribution to growth during the lean years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 to 2007). 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. In 2009, however, Switzerland suffered the brunt of the slowdown in the global economy, resulting in a trade deficit and thus contributing significantly to the decline in GDP.

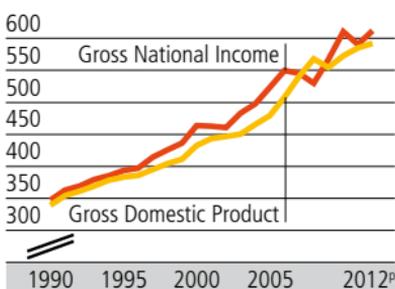
In 2010, foreign trade once again made a positive contribution (+0.6 percentage points) to GDP growth; in 2011, this contribution slowed down (+0.2%), falling to 0% in 2012.

The increasingly significant role of the rest of the world is also evident in the income earned abroad, which has also played an increasingly significant role in determining gross national income (GNI), which is generally larger than the GDP. The years 2008 and 2011 stood out because GNI was exceptionally less dynamic due to losses posted by Swiss bank branches abroad in 2008 and currency exchange effects in 2011.

Share of the external sector in GDP
at current prices



GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



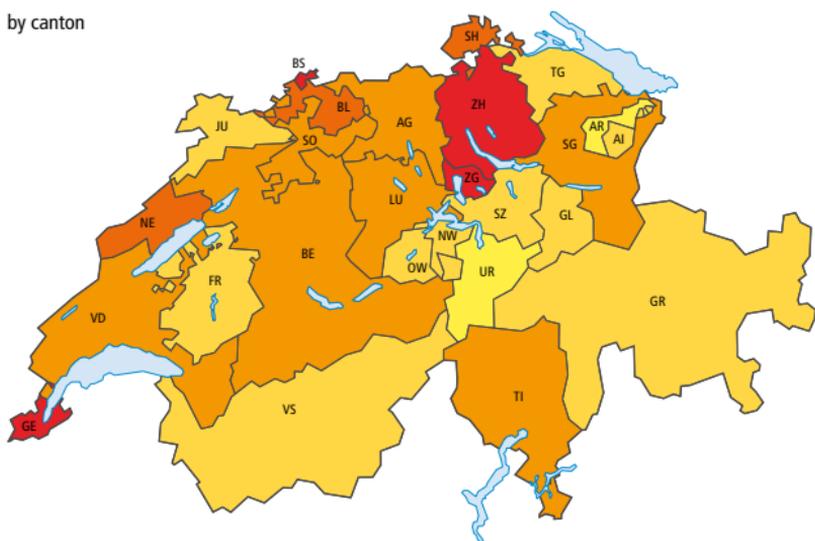
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created by hour worked.

Annual growth rate

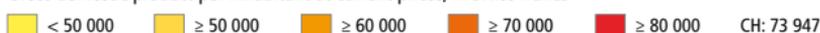


Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 2011

by canton



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



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → National Economy

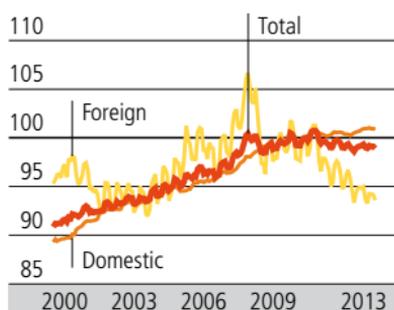
Changes in consumer price index

changes in yearly average in %

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	-0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.2	-1.1	-3.3	-1.0	1.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3
Clothing and footwear	2.4	1.1	1.4	-6.0	-3.7
Housing and energy	-1.1	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.1
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9	-1.6
Health	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9
Transport	-3.3	2.4	1.1	-2.2	-0.9
Communications	-4.9	-1.4	0.1	-0.6	-2.3
Recreation and culture	-0.6	-2.1	-3.3	-2.8	0.0
Education	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.7
Other goods and services	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6

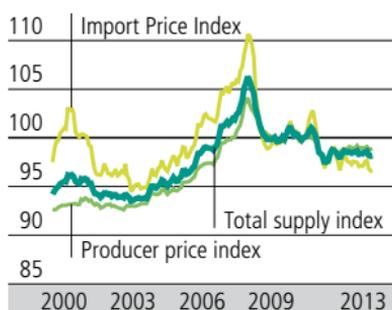
Consumer price index by origin

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



Producer and import price index

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



International comparison of price indices, 2012

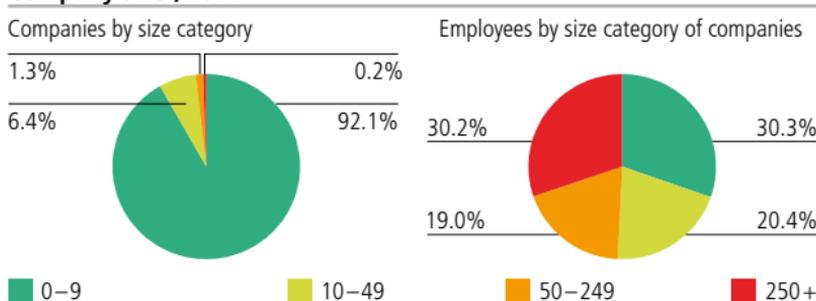
EU-28 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	154	103	112	100
Actual individual consumption	166	101	109	102
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	154	106	109	112
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	124	91	106	100
Clothing and footwear	126	103	104	107
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	207	105	112	99
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	127	97	111	102
Health	209	98	115	110
Transport	115	104	102	97
Communication	124	82	110	106
Recreation and culture	139	102	106	103
Education	255	105	119	97
Restaurants and hotels	157	101	103	106
Miscellaneous goods and services	154	98	110	101
Actual collective consumption	177	115	124	115
Gross fixed investment	142	114	117	88
Machinery and equipment	126	98	101	101
Construction	174	130	129	79
Software	101	104	97	110

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; in 2011 the proportion of micro-enterprises was greater in the service sector than in the secondary sector (93.2% compared with 82.5%). The average size of enterprises also differs accordingly (service sector: 7 employees; secondary sector: 12 employees). Over two thirds of all employees work in SMEs; just under one third in large enterprises. Slightly less than a third of jobs (30%) are accounted for by micro-enterprises, a fifth (20%) by enterprises with 10 to 49 employees. In 2011 the share of the tertiary sector in total employment was 70.1% (only private businesses). Overall, some 165 000 employees worked in the primary sector, 1 090 600 in the secondary and 2 948 000 in the tertiary. The retail and healthcare sectors counted the most employees (359 000 and 337 000 employees respectively).

Company size¹, 2011



¹ Only market-oriented companies. The size of a company is determined by the number of full-time equivalents (part-time positions are added together to make full-time posts)

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

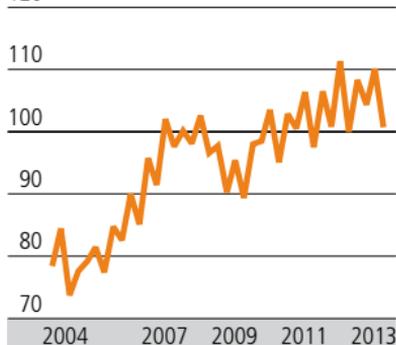
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	2011	
	Companies	Employees
Total	549.6	4 202.9
Sector 1	57.8	164.7
Sector 2	89.7	1 090.6
of which:		
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	3.4	88.5
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	2.9	17.5
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10.4	77.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.2	41.0
Manufacture of metal products	8.3	106.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.3	112.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.9	38.8
Electricity, gas and steam supply	0.7	29.5
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	7.8	106.5
Sector 3	402.1	2 947.6
of which:		
Wholesale trade	24.4	229.5
Retail trade	38.9	359.0
Accommodation	5.6	76.8
Food and beverage service activities	23.2	162.8
IT and other information services	14.5	80.8
Financial service activities	5.6	143.7
Architectural and engineering activities	23.4	111.0
Administrative and support service activities	20.7	267.2
Human health and social assistance	53.8	484.8

New companies, 2011

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	Created jobs	Created jobs (full-time)	Created Jobs (part-time)
Total	11 531	20 484	13 510	6 974
Sector 2	1 976	4 088	3 253	835
Industry and Energy	586	1 068	764	304
Construction	1 390	3 020	2 489	531
Sector 3	9 555	16 396	10 257	6 139
Trade and repair sector	2 073	3 444	2 101	1 343
Transport and warehousing	341	628	479	149
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	204	632	377	255
Information and communication	954	1 554	1 079	475
Banking and insurance	677	1 206	861	345
Real estate activities and services	1 244	2 390	1 346	1 044
Professional and scientific activities	2 918	4 491	2 958	1 533
Education	197	286	143	143
Health and social services	378	814	369	445
Arts and recreation	232	368	202	166
Other service activities	337	583	342	241

Production in the secondary sector

Indexed change in the quarterly results
Annual average 2010=100



Overall production in the secondary sector (excluding the construction industry) grew by 34% between 2004 and 2012. The trend is highly cyclical. In the positive economic climate of 2005 to 2007, production rose considerably. It plummeted again during the financial crisis at the end of 2008. But in 2010 the situation began to improve. In 2010, Swiss production had regained the index level of 2007.

Retail sales

variation from the previous year in %

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	Nominal	4.6	-0.2	1.9	-1.2	1.0
	Real	3.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	3.4
of which:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	Nominal	7.7	1.6	2.3	-0.5	1.7
	Real	4.5	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.4
Clothing and footwear	Nominal	0.9	-1.6	2.0	-4.0	-2.3
	Real	-3.0	-4.1	0.9	-5.6	4.0
Fuel	Nominal	9.8	-15.2	2.2	4.7	6.9
	Real	2.3	-2.9	-5.7	-1.4	2.5
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	4.3	0.7	1.9	-1.6	0.7
	Real	2.9	0.7	2.9	0.6	3.2

Labour costs

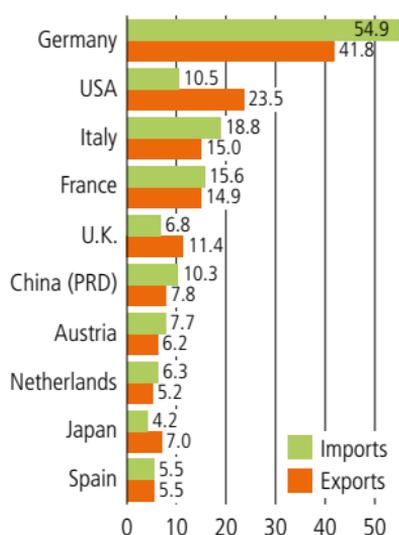
Labour costs include all costs incurred by the employer in employing the labour force. In general they represent the largest part of production costs. In Switzerland in 2010, they are composed as follows: 83.7% wages and salaries, 15.0% social security contributions on the part of the employer, and 1.3% vocational training and staff recruitment costs as well as other costs (total sectors II and III).

Labour costs are a key indicator for making comparisons between business locations, varying widely from country to country.

A survey of enterprises with ten or more employees in the industrial and commercial services shows that with average costs of €41.05 (CHF 56.66) per hour worked in 2010, Switzerland has the highest labour costs in front of Denmark (€38.44), Belgium (€37.70), Sweden (€36.22) and France (€33.15).

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2012

in CHF billion



Foreign trade represents a high proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) in Switzerland. Its most important trading partners are the industrialised countries which accounted in 2012 for 73.5% of Swiss exports and 83.3% of imports. The EU plays a particularly important role in this respect (55.8% of exports and 74.6% of imports).

Foreign trade: the key goods

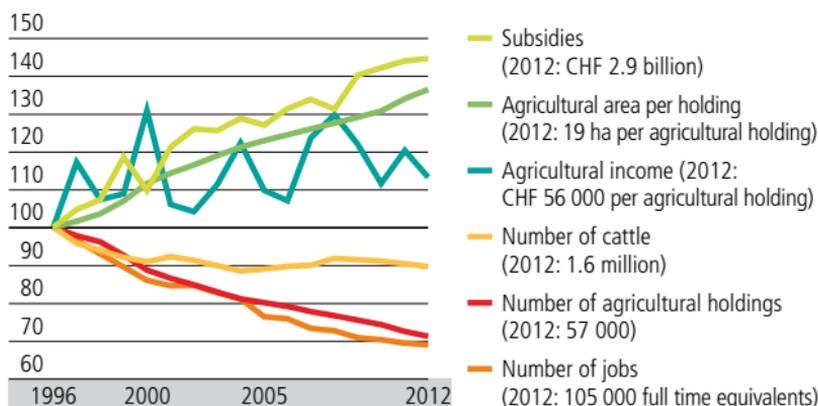
in CHF million

	Imports			Exports		
	1990	2011	2012	1990	2011	2012
Total	96 611	183 436	184 540	88 257	208 203	211 808
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8 095	13 398	13 319	2 998	8 439	8 656
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 806	8 956	8 880	4 984	3 249	3 114
Chemicals	10 625	37 787	37 435	18 422	74 647	79 012
Metals	9 025	14 379	14 715	7 537	13 034	11 933
Machinery, electronics	19 794	31 438	30 680	25 527	36 889	33 307
Vehicles	10 230	16 581	16 838	1 485	4 672	5 095
Instruments and watches	5 786	18 620	18 088	13 330	41 254	44 040

Agricultural areas and forest and woodland account for 36% and 31% respectively of Switzerland's territory. The landscape is therefore in large measure shaped by agriculture and forestry. These two sectors are important not only for food production, construction materials and renewable energy, but also for maintaining decentralised economic activity and for protecting landscape diversity and biodiversity. In 2012, the share of both sectors in the gross value added of the Swiss economy was 0.7%.

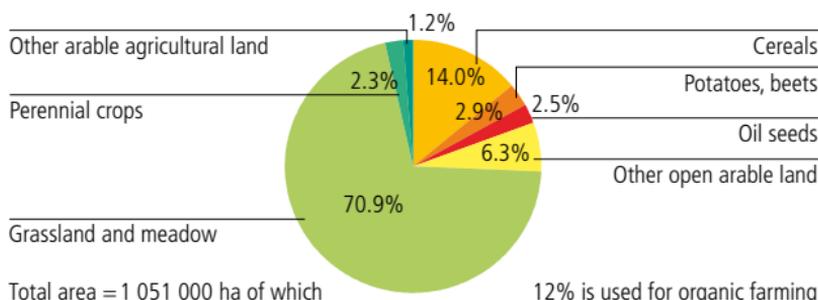
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2012

Excl. summer pastures

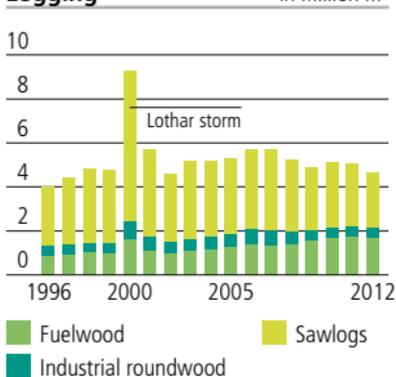


Output of agriculture¹, 2013

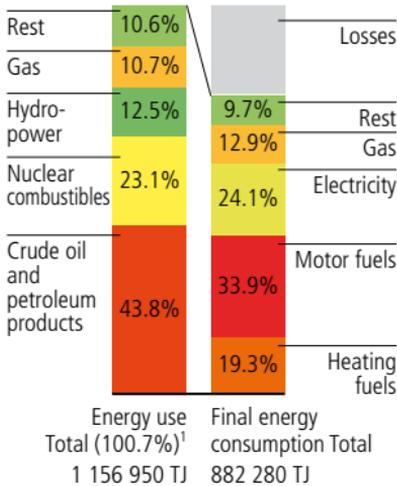
Output	in %
Crop output	40.1
Cereals	3.5
Forage plants	8.8
Vegetables and horticultural products	13.6
Fruits and grapes	5.4
Wine	4.4
Other crop outputs	4.4
Animal output	49.2
Cattle	12.6
Pigs	10.1
Milk	20.8
Other animals and animal products	5.6
Agricultural services output	6.8
Non-agricultural secondary activities	3.9

¹ Total value = CHF 10.1 billion

Logging



Total energy use and final consumption, 2012



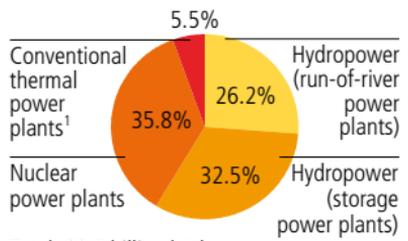
¹ Incl. export surplus of electricity (0.7%)

Increased consumption

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. The largest energy consumption group is transport, accounting for over a third of final energy consumption.

Two thirds of final consumption are met by fossil fuels. 20.8% comes from renewable energy sources, hydro-power being the main source.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2012



Total: 68.0 billion kWh

¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

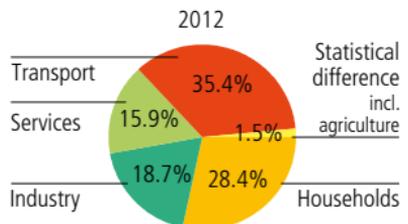
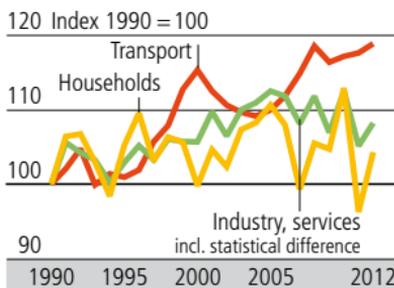
Renewable energy, 2012

Share of final consumption	in %
Total	20.80
Hydropower	13.00
Solar power	0.33
Ambient heat	1.38
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.46
Wind power	0.03
Renewable energy from waste	1.29
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.21
Biogenic fuels	0.10

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Energie (in French)

► www.bfe.admin.ch (Federal Office of Energy) → Topics → Energy Statistics

Construction expenditure

in CHF million, prices of 2000

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 240	51 926
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 958	17 012
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 649	10 169
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 739	4 662
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 309	6 843
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 281	34 914
of which housing	...	...	17 147	22 995	24 008

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
New residential	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	14 375
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	9 029
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	45 157
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	911
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	5 530
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	11 719
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	15 038
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	11 959

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 177 521
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.94 ¹	0.96 ¹

1 As of 1 June following year

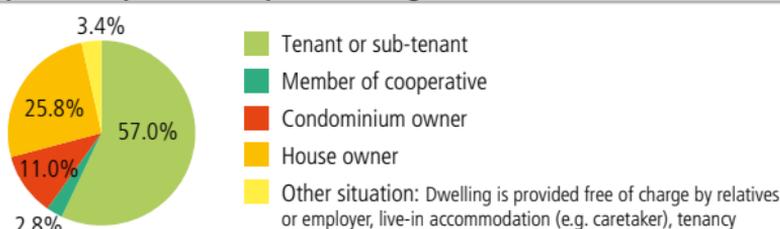
2 As of 2009 the housing stock is calculated on the basis of the Buildings and Dwellings Statistic (BDS)

Trend towards single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 58% between 1970 and 2012. 63% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are single-family homes in 2012, despite the efforts of town and country planners to counter this trend and the fact that building land is becoming increasingly scarce.

Continuous increase in the home ownership rate since 1970

At the end of 2011, 36.8% of households in Switzerland lived in their own dwelling. This corresponds to 1 282 273 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 (+61%). Their number rose from 237 000 to 383 100 between 2000 and 2011. However, the majority of privately owned dwellings continue to be composed of households who own the house in which their dwelling is located (2000: 809 700, 2011: 899 200).

Type of occupant of occupied dwellings 2011

Dwellings for which the type of occupant is unknown, are not included in this graph.

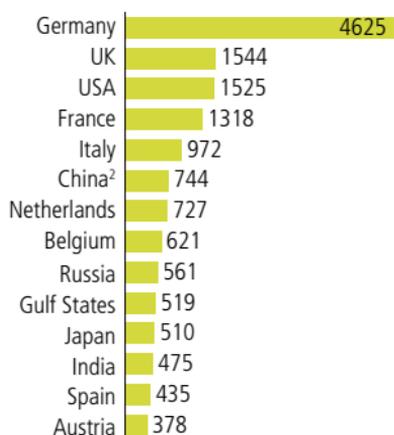
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Construction, logement
(in French)

Main tourism indicators

	2010	2011	2012
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	275 193	273 969	271 168
Demand: arrivals in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	16 203	16 229	16 298
Campsites	932	907	917
Youth hostels	471	453	459
Demand: overnight stays in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	36 208	35 486	34 766
Foreign guests in %	56	56	55
Campsites	3 281	3 057	2 964
Foreign guests in %	47	44	41
Youth hostels	939	905	917
Foreign guests in %	42	42	41
Duration of stay nights			
Hotels and health establishments	2.2	2.2	2.1
Campsites	3.5	3.4	3.2
Youth hostels	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.			
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	36.0	35.5	35.0
Tourism balance of payment CHF millions			
Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	15 356	15 185	14 983 ^P
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	11 644	12 128	12 942 ^P
Balance	3 712	3 058	2 042 ^P

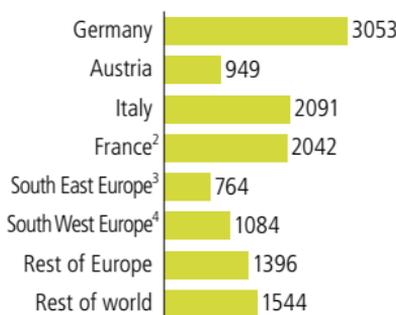
¹ Annual average number of beds surveyed in open and temporarily closed establishments

Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2012



¹ in thousands, excl. supplementary accommodation
² without Hong Kong

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2012



¹ Permanent resident population, trips abroad with overnight stays, in thousands; Total: 12.9 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

Travel behaviour

In 2012, 86.5% 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 2.8 trips with overnight stays and 9.9 day trips. More than half (55%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 64% of trips with overnight stays and 12% of day trips.

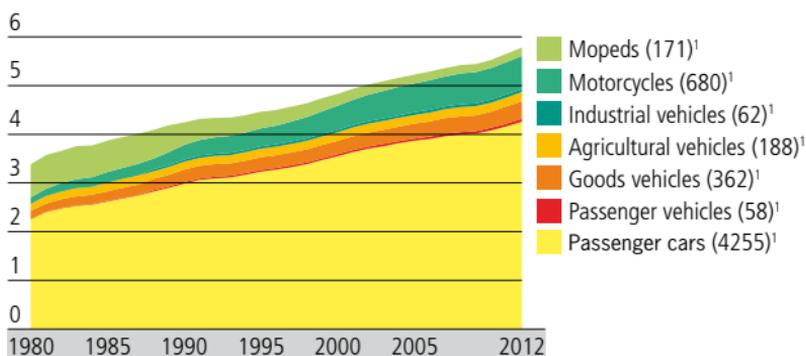
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Tourisme (in French)

Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure covers a third of the settlement and urban areas in Switzerland (according to the Land use statistics from 2004/09). In 2012 the length of national highways was 1809 km (of which motorways comprise 1419 km), cantonal roads 18 013 km and municipal roads 51 697 km (as at 1984). The railway network covered 5124 km in 2010.

Pool of road motor vehicles

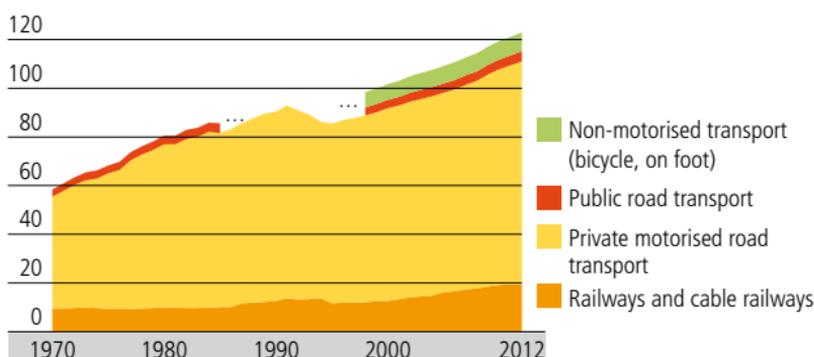
in millions



1 In brackets: refers to 2012, in thousands

Passenger transport performance

in billion person km travelled per year



Daily mobility, 2010

average per person per day¹

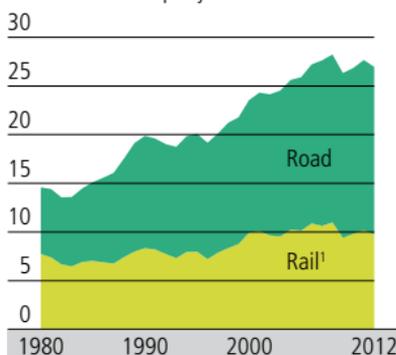
	Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	36.7	83.4	Means of transport		
Purpose of trip			On foot	2.0	31.4
Work and education	10.9	20.5	Bicycle	0.8	3.8
Shopping	4.7	11.8	Moped	0.0	0.2
Services and escort	1.8	3.1	Motorcycle	0.5	0.9
Business travel	2.5	3.9	Car	23.8	33.2
Leisure	14.7	40.5	Bus/Tram	1.4	4.8
Other	2.1	3.6	Post bus	0.1	0.3
			Train	7.1	6.4
			Other	0.9	2.4

1 Daily mobility within Switzerland of permanent population aged 6 and over

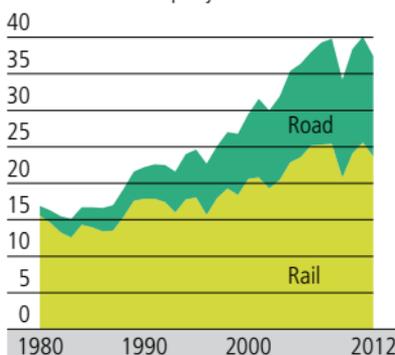
2 Excludes waiting and transfer time

Goods transport

All transport, transport in billion tonne-kilometres per year



Transalpine goods traffic, transport in million net tonnes per year

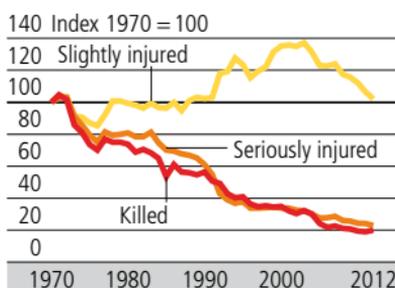


1 Net tonne-kilometres not including the weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers) containers and swap bodies in multimodal transport

Road accidents by type of carrier, 2012

Road traffic	
Persons killed	339
Persons seriously injured	4 202
Persons slightly injured	18 016
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	28
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed in Switzerland	16

Victims of road accidents

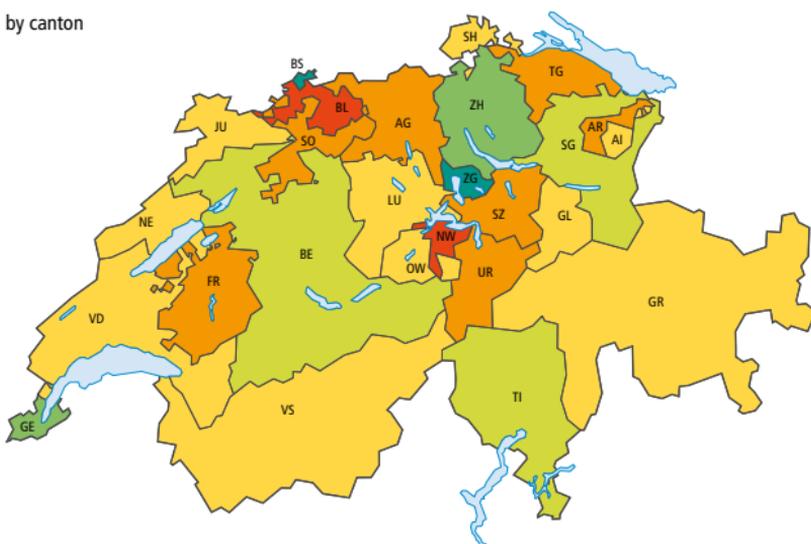


Commuter traffic

Some nine out of ten employed persons in Switzerland were commuters in 2011, i.e. people who leave the building in which they live to get to their place of work. Of these, 69% worked outside their commune of residence and 19% even worked outside their canton of residence. The canton of Basel-Stadt can be considered as the most typical "work canton": In 2011 it had the highest net commuter flow.

Net commuter flow in the cantons, 2011

by canton



Inbound minus outbound commuters, as % of the commuters resident in the canton



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Mobility and Transport



	Year	Switzerland	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
Inhabitants in '000	2013 ³	8 039	82 021	11 063	46 704	65 633	59 685	16 780	8 452	9 556	63 896	502 965
Inhabitants per km ²	2011 ³	198	229	86	92	103	202	495	102	23	...	117
People under 20 in %	2013 ³	20.4	18.1	19.6	19.8	24.7	18.7	23.1	20.1	22.8	23.7	21.0
People over 64 in %	2013 ³	17.4	20.7	20.1	17.7	17.5	21.2	16.8	18.1	19.1	17.2	18.2
Foreigners as % of the total population	2012 ³	22.8	9.1	8.8	11.2	5.9	8.1	4.2	11.3	6.8	7.6	4.1
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2012	10.3	8.2	9.0	9.7	...	...	10.5	9.4	11.9	...	...
Births outside of marriage in %	2012	20.2	34.5	7.6	35.5	...	...	46.6	41.5	54.5	...	...
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2011	85.0	83.2	83.6	85.6	85.7	85.3	83.1	83.8	83.8	83.0	...
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2011	80.5	78.4	78.0	79.5	78.7	80.1	79.4	78.3	79.9	79.0	...
Total area, in km ²	2009 ⁴	41 285	357 113	120 168	493 501	548 763	301 392	37 357	83 920	449 159	244 436	...
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2009 ⁴	36.9	51.7	35.4	52.9	54.2	51.4	55.0	38.2	8.1	65.1	...
Forest area as % of the total area	2009 ⁴	30.8	33.9	33.4	31.9	31.7	33.2	11.9	47.0	66.0	14.8	...
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2011 ⁴	6.9	11.7	10.5	7.8	7.7	8.4	12.2	10.1	6.7	9.2	9.4
Employment rate	2012	79.4	72.8	51.3	55.4	63.9	56.8	75.1	72.5	73.8	70.1	64.2
Employment rate for women	2012	73.6	68.0	41.9	50.6	60.0	47.1	70.4	67.3	71.8	65.1	58.6
Employment rate for men	2012	85.2	77.6	60.6	60.2	68.0	66.5	79.7	77.8	75.6	75.2	69.8
Unemployment rate (15–74) ILO-based	2012	4.2	5.5	24.3	25.0	10.2	10.7	5.3	4.3	8.0	7.9	10.5
Women	2012	4.5	5.2	28.1	25.4	10.4	11.9	5.2	4.3	7.7	7.4	10.5
Men	2012	3.9	5.7	21.4	24.7	10.1	9.9	5.3	4.4	8.2	8.3	10.4
15–24 year-olds	2012	8.4	8.1	55.3	53.2	24.7	35.3	9.5	8.7	23.7	21.0	22.9
Long-term unemployed based on ILO-definition (15–74), in %	2012	31.8	45.5	59.3	44.5	40.3	53.0	34.0	24.8	18.9	34.8	44.4
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power parity	2012	40 800	31 300	19 200	24 400	27 500	25 200	32 800	33 300	32 700	28 300	25 600
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2012	-0.7	2.1	1.0	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	0.9	2.8	2.6
Gross energy consumption, TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2011 ⁴	3.4	3.9	2.5	2.7	4.0	2.9	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.1	3.4
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption, in %	2011 ⁴	17.1	12.3	11.6	15.1	11.5	11.5	4.3	30.9	46.8	3.8	13.0
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2011	34.1	22.4	69.3	39.7	19.1	37.9	13.5	70.7	24.1	24.7	25.8
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2011 ⁴	523	517	...	482	...	610	470	535	464	...	...
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2008 ⁴	46	54	139	68	67	79	41	81	43	43	78
Length of road network in km	2009 ⁴	71 454	...	...	165 417	1 041 173	249 044	...	110 206	146 875	419 675	...
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2011	24.2	28.3	28.9	25.6	31.9	28.4	30.5	28.7	29.0	26.3	27.8
Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants	2010 ⁴	61	157	30	75	159	...	...	158	...	80	...
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2011	6.8	9.4	7.5	7.0	9.1	7.1	10.9	7.2	7.5	8.3	8.2
Infant deaths ²	2011	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.1	4.2	3.9
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2012	30.7	37.5	20.1	42.1	20.8	34.0	30.3	25.6	27.8	18.6	29.1
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2012	36.6	28.1	26.1	32.3	30.8	15.7	32.9	20.0	35.7	38.6	27.7
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2011	5.6	5.1	...	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.9	6.0	7.3	5.7	5.4
Risk of poverty in %	2012	8.5	7.7	15.1	12.3	8.0	11.1	4.6	8.2	6.7	8.8	9.1
Median equivalised net income in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)	2012	24 564	18 992	9 894	12 319	18 698	15 350	19 007	20 499	19 453	17 636	...
Share of housing costs in household income in %	2012	24.8	27.9	37.0	21.6	17.9	16.6	29.2	18.9	23.0	19.8	22.3

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

3 On January 1st

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

4 On December 31st

► www.statistics.admin.ch → World Data

Total assets and profits of banks, 2012

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits	Annual losses
	1990	2012	CHF million	Change ¹	CHF million	CHF million
Total	625	297	2 778 279	-0.5	7 089	6 903
Cantonal banks	29	24	482 278	7.3	2 369	-
Major banks	4	2	1 364 750	-7.0	183	-
Regional and savings banks	204	66	104 307	3.2	397	-
"Raiffeisen" banks	2	1	164 670	5.6	605	-
Other banks	218	163	506 384	-0.4	3 071	168
Branches of foreign banks	16	28	94 121	65.7	239	79
Private banking	22	13	61 768	13.5	225	11

1 % change over previous year

Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2012

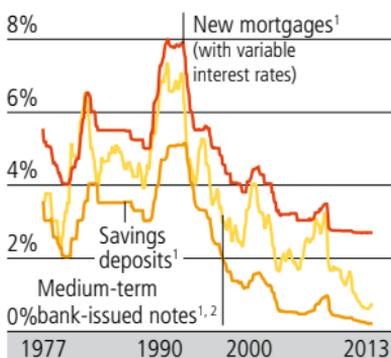
Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	46.3
Liquid assets	12.3
Money markets paper held	2.0
Claims against banks	17.9
Claims against customers	20.1
Mortgage claims	30.5
Security holdings	6.0
Financial investments	4.7
Participating interests	2.2
Tangible assets	0.8
Other	3.4
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	50.9
Money market paper issued	2.2
Liabilities towards banks	16.9
Liabilities towards customers	69.5
Liabilities in the form of savings and deposits	19.0
Liabilities on sight	26.1
Liabilities on time	10.4
Medium term bank-issues notes	1.1
Loans and debenture bonds	12.9
Own assets	5.5
Other	6.0

Private insurance, 2011

in CHF million

Insurance type	Revenue ¹	Expendit. ¹
Total	103 408	80 395
Life insurance	32 686	29 241
Insurance against accident and loss	45 370	28 901
Re-insurance	25 352	22 253

1 At home and abroad

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

	2008	2010	2012
\$ 1	1.083	1.042	0.938
¥ 100	1.052	1.188	1.176
€ 1	1.587	1.381	1.205
£ 1	1.997	1.609	1.486

1 Bank purchase rate, mid-year

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Banques, assurances (in French)

► 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 (remuneration from work, fortune etc), 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 such as old-age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.
- The third tier includes all means-tested social benefits. These are the last level in the social security system. They are only called upon when benefits from other social insurances are unavailable or are exhausted. Furthermore recipients must be in a situation of need: They are only paid to persons in modest financial situations.

Before social assistance is called upon, a series of other benefits are available in the third tier, aimed at avoiding dependence on social assistance. These can be divided into benefits which guarantee the basic existence needs (e.g. grants or free legal aid) and complementary benefits which supplement insufficient or expired social insurance provisions or lack of private insurance.

Total expenditure on social security

In 2011, total expenditure on social security amounted to 156 billion francs. 142 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 insurance: expenditure and revenue

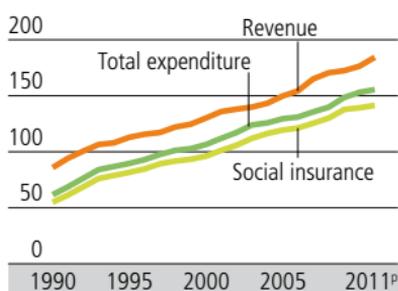
in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2011 ^P
Total expenditure	61.8	89.7	106.5	153.3	155.5
of which social insurance	55.0	81.7	96.3	139.4	141.7
Revenue	86.2	113.0	130.2	176.6	184.5
Level of expenditure on social insurance ¹	18.2	23.4	24.6	26.7	26.5

¹ Total expenditure in relation to GDP

Social insurance: expenditure and revenue

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2011^P

	in %
Old age	44.7
Illness / healthcare	28.1
Disability	10.9
Surviving dependent	4.5
Families / child benefits	5.3
Unemployment	3.1
Social exclusion	2.9
Housing	0.5

What is the expenditure for?

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

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2012

in '000

OASI ¹ : old-age pensions	2 088.4	BV ³ : disability benefits	132.1
OASI ¹ : supplementary benefits	61.3	BV ³ : other benefits	69.0
OASI ¹ : survivors' benefits	165.7	IV ⁴ : disability benefits	271.0
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ²	181.5	IV ⁴ : additional disability benefits	87.8
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ²	3.5	EL (IV): suppl. disability benefits	110.2
BV ³ : old-age pensions	621.8	UV ⁵ : survivors' pensions	21.5
BV ³ : widows' and widowers' pensions	180.0	UV ⁵ : disability benefits	84.4
		ALV ⁶ : unemployment benefits	279.0

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)

2 Supplementary (EL) old age (OAI) and survivors' insurance (SI)

3 Occupational pensions (BV, figures 2011)

4 Disability insurance (IV)

5 Accident insurance (UV)

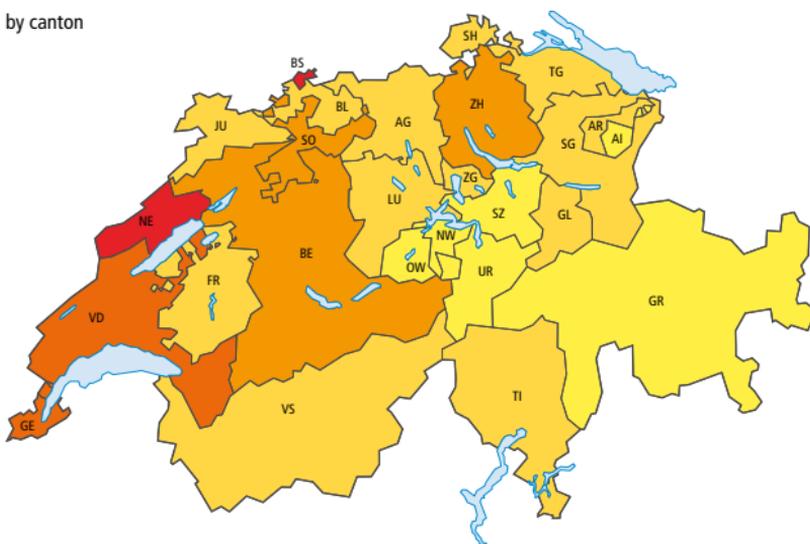
6 Unemployment insurance (ALV)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 1917 (2001) to 3005 (2011). In 2011 the average annual premium was CHF 3563 for adults, CHF 2952 for young persons and CHF 918 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2011 the average annual premium was CHF 4213 in Basel Stadt and CHF 2101 in Appenzell Innerrhoden.

Level of social assistance, 2012

by canton



Proportion of social assistance beneficiaries as percentages of the resident population



CH: 3.1

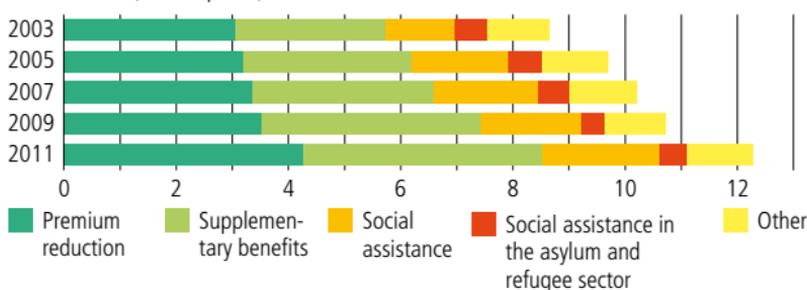
Rising expenditure

In 2011, net expenditure on means-tested social benefits in Switzerland totalled CHF 12.3 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 682 million more than in the previous year (+5.9%). About one third of this expenditure was accounted for supplementary benefits relating to old-age and survivors/invalidity (AHV/IV) insurance (CHF 4.3 billion) and about one third to the health insurance premium reduction (CHF 4.3 billion). Following in third place was social assistance narrowly defined, with a net expenditure of CHF 2.1 billion. Social assistance expenditure thus showed a nominal rise of 6.2% compared with the previous year. Expenditure per social assistance beneficiary rose by 3.9% from CHF 8430 in 2010 to CHF 8762 in 2011.

The cantons were the principal disbursers of means-tested social benefits. In 2011, 45.1% of net expenditure was borne by the cantons, 31.6% by the Confederation (mainly for premium reductions, supplementary benefits [EL/PC] and social assistance in the asylum and refugee sector), and 23.0% by the communes.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



Social assistance

In 2012, 250 333 persons, 3.1% of the total population, were supported by social assistance. There are considerable regional differences: the highest rates are found in larger towns with a distinct inner-city character. Groups of persons who are to a greater degree dependent on social assistance are over-represented in these towns. This includes for example, single parents, foreigners and the unemployed.

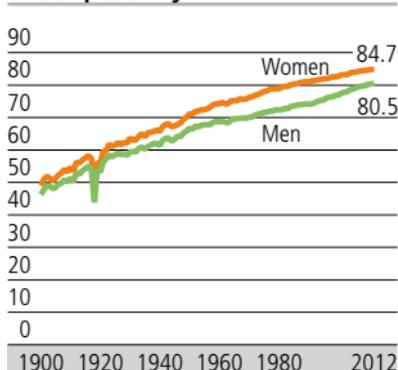
The risk of becoming reliant on social assistance varies greatly depending on a person's age, family structure and nationality.

Social assistance rates are highest among children and young people under 18. In general, rates tend to diminish with increasing age. They are lowest (social assistance rate 0.2%) among persons aged 65 and over, who receive support from social insurances such as the OAS and/or supplementary benefits.

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Social security

Level of social assistance, 2012

in %	
Total	3.1
Age group	
0–17 years of age	5.1
18–25 years of age	3.9
26–35 years of age	3.8
36–45 years of age	3.5
46–55 years of age	3.2
56–64 years of age	2.4
65–79 years of age	0.2
80 years of age and over	0.3
Swiss nationals	
Men	2.3
Women	2.1
Foreign nationals	
Men	6.3
Women	6.6

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 3.5 years and for men by 6.4 years (2012). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), mainly due to ischemic heart disease, accidents and violence, as well as lung cancer.

Self-rated health

In 2012, 84% of men and 81% 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 or to carry out work at home for an average of 13 days in 2012.

Infectious diseases¹, 2012

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	9 842
Meningitis	46
Hepatitis B	72
Tuberculosis	486
AIDS	58

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2012

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	206 262	63 346
Non-occupational accidents	309 814	197 190

Disabled¹, 2012

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 927	6 852
50–59%	18 177	18 440
60–69%	8 478	7 366
70–100%	92 959	76 628

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Underlying causes of death, 2011

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	30 094	31 997	565.0	370.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	376	399	7.2	4.8
Cancer-related illness, all types	9 202	7 258	176.0	109.0
Circulatory system	9 468	11 494	170.0	110.0
Ischemic heart disease	4 142	3 561	75.2	34.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 418	2 216	24.9	22.1
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	1 969	1 764	34.8	18.9
Accidents and acts of violence	2 141	1 499	45.3	20.6
Accidents, all types	1 289	1 148	26.2	13.4
Suicide	757	277	17.0	5.8

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.6

Consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, 2012

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults. In 2012, approximately 11% of 15–39 year-olds consumed cannabis. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. About 28% of the population as a whole smoked at the time of the survey in 2012: 24% of women and 32% of men. The percentages have fallen slightly compared to 1992, but in comparison with the 2007 Health Survey, they have remained stable. The percentage of people drinking alcohol every day has fallen to 13% (1992: 20%). 17% of men and 9% of women consumed alcohol on a daily basis.

Services, 2012	in % ¹	
	Men	Women
Physicians' consultations	70.9	85.7
Hospitalisation	10.2	13.1
Home care	1.3	4.2

¹ Population from age 15

Physicians and dentists per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	2012
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	210
Dentists	48	52

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2012

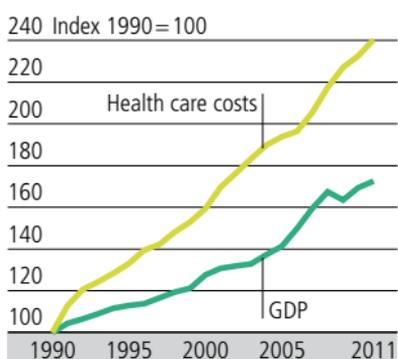
	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.5	8.7	12.4
60–79 years old	25.3	27.8	23.1
80+ years old	46.7	52.4	43.6

¹ of the corresponding population category

Nursing homes

	in '000	
	2007	2012
Total nb. of clients	183.5	195.9
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	101.8	109.5
Men	25.9	28.3
Women	75.8	81.2

Health care costs



In 2011, 11.0% of the GDP went on health (1990: 7.9%). 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	
	2001	2011
Total	45 573	64 574
Inpatient treatment	21 248	29 138
Outpatient treatment	13 691	21 455
of which:		
Physicians	6 476	9 277
Dentists	2 930	3 827
Home care	936	1 734
Other services ¹	1 471	2 167
Healthcare resources ²	5 830	7 334
of which:		
Pharmacies	3 399	4 204
Physicians	1 496	1 849
Prevention	1 063	1 443
Administration	2 270	3 037

¹ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport

² Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

The educational system in Switzerland is characterised distinctly by federalism. The wide variety of educational systems in place is particularly apparent in schools falling under compulsory education. Depending on the canton in question, there are for example, at Secondary level one, two, three or even four different types of schools, differing in their levels of requirements.

The Swiss education system is changing. With the implementation of the HarmoS Concordat (intercantonal agreement on the harmonisation of compulsory schooling) compulsory schooling has now been extended from nine to eleven years in fifteen cantons. In the last two decades, the national structures have also been reformed beyond compulsory education (introduction of the vocational Matura, the university of applied sciences and teacher education as well as the implementation of the Bologna reform). These reforms are also reflected in increasing demand for education.

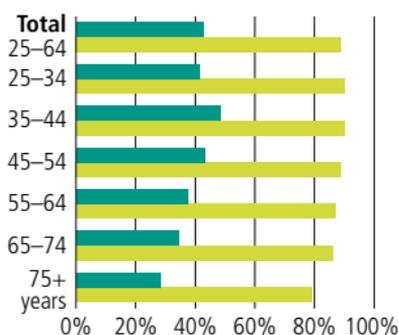
Students

Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	1990/91	2000/01	2011/12	1990/91	2000/01	2011/12
Total	1 291.8	1 441.9	1 540.9	46	48	48
Pre-education	139.8	156.4	149.7	49	49	49
Compulsory education	711.9	807.3	900.4	49	49	49
Primary	404.2	473.7	431.1	49	49	49
Lower secondary	271.6	285.0	283.5	49	50	49
Special syllabus schools	36.2	48.6	36.2	38	38	36
Upper secondary	295.8	307.1	356.7	45	48	48
Higher education	137.5	162.9	270.6	35	42	49
Universities and institutes of technology	85.9	96.7	134.8	39	46	50
Universities of applied sciences	...	25.1	79.0	...	26	51
Advanced vocat. training	36.2	41.1	56.7	33	43	45
Unclassified levels	6.7	8.2	13.2	51	50	48

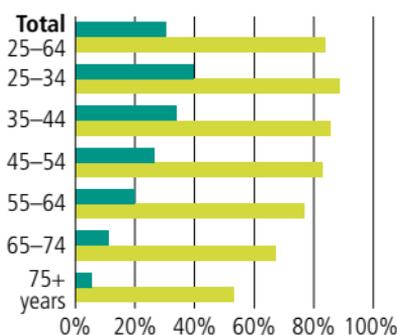
Education level, 2012

Share of the permanent resident population

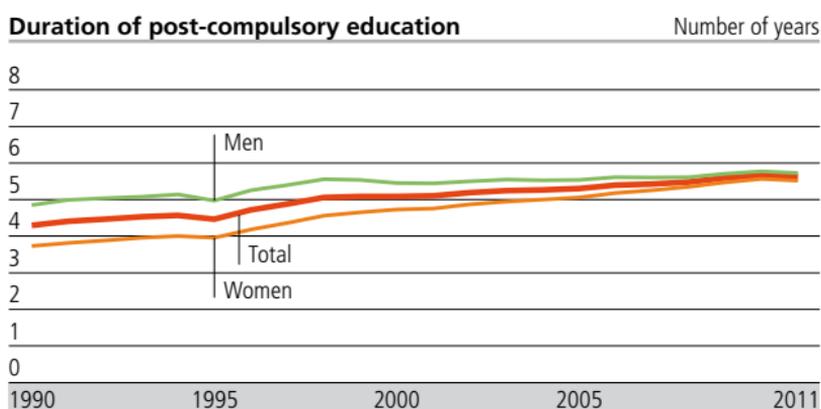
Men



Women



■ Tertiary level ■ Secondary II level or higher



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 33.4% in 2012. The number of university degrees has also more than tripled between 2000 and 2012. This is in no small part due to the establishment of the universities of applied sciences and 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-level qualification in the population groups aged 25–64 is expected to rise from 37% in 2012 to 45% by 2022.

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 almost even, men are still more likely than women to complete higher vocational education. Accordingly, on average men still remain longer in education than women. Conversely, girls are more successful in compulsory education: they are transferred to a special class less frequently and at the lower secondary level they attend schools with higher educational requirements.

Particularly striking differences still exist in the choice of subject area. This applies to both vocational training and university. Job sectors are dominated by either men or women, not least due to traditional role models. 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.

Selected educational qualifications, 2012

Educational level	Total	% of Women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 085	56.9
Vocational baccalaureate	13 536	47.7
Vocational training certific. ¹	64 925	46.0
Commercial diploma	3 218	49.4
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	6 780	46.8
Swiss Federal diploma	2 815	22.9
Swiss Fed. profes. diploma	13 582	39.5
Universities of applied sciences		
Diploma	891	53.1
Bachelor's degree	13 452	54.3
Master's degree	3 307	55.9
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	1 007	65.0
Bachelor's degree	13 309	52.0
Master's degree	10 857	51.0
Doctorate	3 640	43.2

¹ Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2011/12
University staff, 2012**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Pre-school	8 458	96.6
Compulsory school ¹	59 022	72.4
Primary school	28 145	81.5
Lower secondary school	22 418	53.5
Upper secondary school ²	16 849	41.1
Universities	39 228	42.8
Professors	3 455	18.0
Other lecturers	3 380	26.8
Assistants ³	19 674	41.9
Univ. of applied sciences	15 117	44.1
Professors	4 206	32.4
Other lecturers	2 950	41.9
Assistants ³	3 427	43.1

¹ Excluding schools with a special curriculum, double counts possible

² Schools providing general and vocational education

³ Including scientific staff

Public expenditure on education, 2011
in CHF billion

Total	30.9
of which costs of teaching staff	16.0
Pre-school	1.0
Compulsory school	13.3
Special schools	1.9
Day care	0.3
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.3
Higher vocational training	0.3
Universities, Univ. of applied sciences	7.8
Undistributed funds	0.5

Further education

A distinction is made here between two types of further education – non-formal education (such as attending courses, seminars, private tuition and conferences and informal study (includes specialised literature, study with aid of CD-ROM or from family members). The majority of the population in Switzerland (nearly 80% of the permanent population aged 25–64) undertook further education in one form or another in 2011. It appears that the integration in the labor market and the level of education are positively associated with participation in continuing education courses.

Focus on research

Research and development (R&D) is an important factor for a national economy. With 2.87% of its GDP being spent in this area (2008), Switzerland is one of the most R&D-oriented countries in the world.

In 2008 around CHF 16.3 billion was spent on domestic R&D. Of this, around 73% was in the private sector, 24% in universities and the remaining 3% was divided between the Confederation and various private, non-profit organisations.

Private sector expenditure abroad amounted to CHF 15 billion in 2012 and is slightly higher than the inland expenditure of CHF 13 billion.

► www.statistics.admin.ch →
Topics → Education and science

The Swiss press in upheaval

The market for daily newspapers has changed fundamentally since the turn of the century. In German-speaking Switzerland the free-of-charge commuters' newspaper "20 Minuten" has become the largest daily with over 1.4 million readers per edition. In French-speaking Switzerland, "20 Minutes", with 507 000 readers, has also become the most widely read title. In Italian-speaking Switzerland, a newsstand newspaper, the "Corriere del Ticino", is still the leading daily (122 000 readers). However, "20 Minuti", which was launched in September 2011, has more than 70 000 readers¹.

¹ Source: WEMF MACH Basic (2012/II; population aged 14 and over, readers per edition)

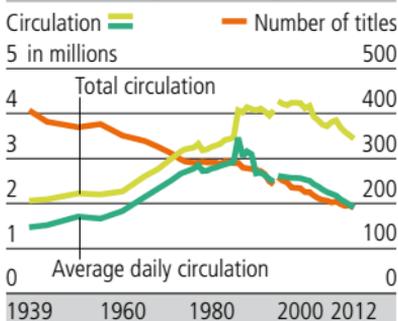
Internet and mobile telephony

The rise of mobile telephony preceded that of the internet at the end of the 20th century before the two converged in the mobile internet. The number of mobile phone connections increased from 0.1 million in 1990 to 10.4 million at the end of 2012, i.e. 130 connections per 100 inhabitants. The number of regular internet users (several times per week) aged 14 and above grew from 0.7 million in 1998 to 5 million early 2013. The convergence is manifested in the number of mobile phone subscribers who accessed broadband (3G+) internet service: they amounted to 4.4 million in 2012.

The ten largest libraries

A very large number of documents is accessible through libraries: In 2012, the ten most important libraries measured by their holdings had collections totalling more than 55 million copies. These collections grew by 67% during the past ten years.

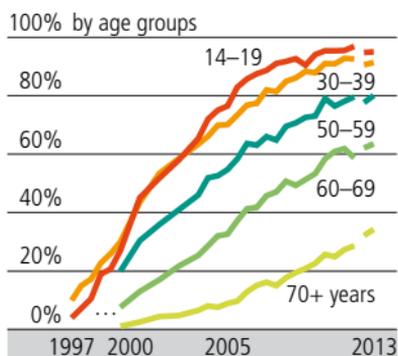
Evolution of paid newspapers



Source: Verband S.P./WEMF circulation statistics (considered are publications of general interests published at least once a week).

Internet usage

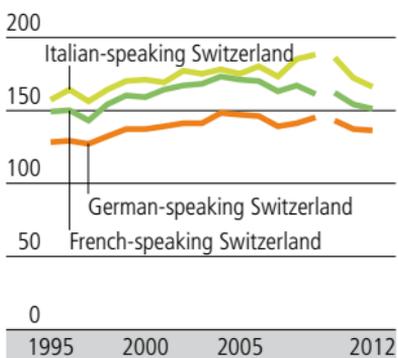
Regular Internet users¹



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

Television usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant



Source: Mediapulse AG Telecontrol (based on population over 3 yrs of age, mean per day Monday-Sunday)

Radio usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant

	2010	2011	2012
German-speaking Switzerland	117	113	110
French-speaking Switzerland	103	98	93
Italian-speaking Switzerland	106	106	105

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

Private households' expenditure on culture

Between 2009 and 2011 on average approximately CHF 11.1 billion was spent on culture per year. This is equal to an amount of CHF 272 per month and per household and a share of around 5% of total consumer spending. At 78% or CHF 8.7 billion, spending on the media – e.g. on newspapers, books, television and internet subscriptions as well as on receiving and recording devices – accounted for the bulk of all cultural expenditure. Leaving media spending to one side, at CHF 745 million, the greatest expenditure goes to theatre and concerts.

Cultural funding by the public sector

In 2011, a fifth of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 557 million, went to the sector "theatre and concerts". Some CHF 461 million was spent on the "Museums and Fine Arts" sector. This was followed by the sectors "Libraries", "Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage" and "Media", with contributions ranging from more than CHF 338, CHF 261 to CHF 140 million.

Film and cinema in Switzerland

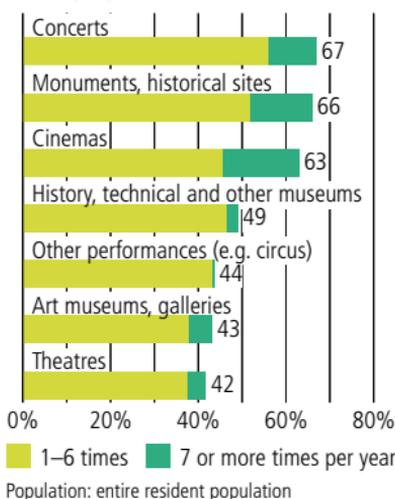
After the peak of popularity in 1963 and 1964 (646 cinemas, approximately 40 million admissions), the number of spectators decreased continuously until the beginning of the 1990s. The lowest point was reached in 1992, with 302 movie theatres (382 screens) and 15 million admissions. Since the introduction of cinema complexes and multiplex cinemas in 1993, the number of cinema screens has increased again, but not the number of spectators (2012: 536 screens and 15.5 million admissions).

With the effects of digitalisation, the choice of films on offer has also changed significantly. In the early 2000s, approximately 1300 films were shown every year in Switzerland. Today this number is about 1700. During the same period, the share of Swiss films has continuously increased from 10% to nearly 16%.

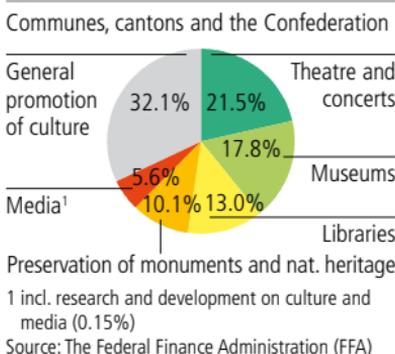
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Culture, médias, société de l'information, sport (in French)

Cultural consumption

Visiting figures, 2008



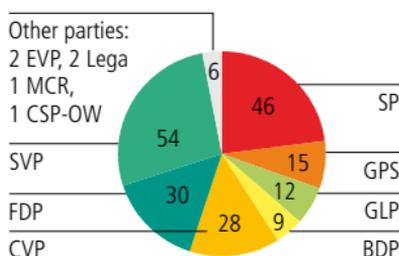
Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2011



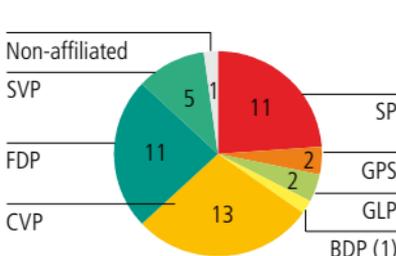
The political system

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 2009: 2 FDP, 2 SP, 1 CVP, 1 SVP, 1 BDP). 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 (initiatives and referendums) and popular votes.

National elections, 2011: distribution of seats



Council of States, 2011: distribution of seats



National elections, 2011

	Share of the votes in %	Seats	Women	Men	Percentage of women
FDP	15.1	30	7	23	23.3
CVP	12.3	28	9	19	32.1
SP	18.7	46	21	25	45.7
SVP	26.6	54	6	48	11.1
GLP	5.4	12	4	8	33.3
BDP	5.4	9	2	7	22.2
GPS	8.4	15	6	9	40.0
Small right-wing parties ¹	2.7	3	1	2	33.3
Other parties ²	5.4	3	2	1	66.6

¹ SD, EDU, Lega (2 seats, 1 woman), MCR (1 seat)

² EVP (2 seats, 2 women), CSP, PdA, Sol., splinter groups (CSP-OW 1 seat)

See below for abbreviation

National elections, 2011

The party system of the past decades underwent a change in the 2011 National Council Elections. The weakening of the traditional centre-right parties, the FDP and the CVP has continued but for the first time in years it was not the SVP who benefitted from these losses but the new GLP and BDP parties.

These parties were the clear and only winners of the National Council Elections 2011. Almost all other parties belonged to a greater or lesser extent to the losers. Hardest hit were the centre-right parties, the CVP, FDP and the SVP as well as the Greens.

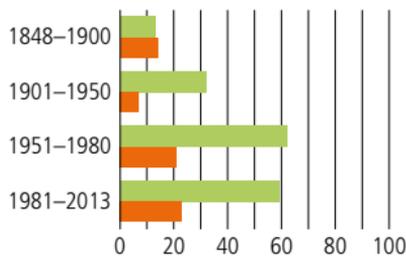
Parties abbreviations

FDP Radical Democratic Party ¹	EVP Evangelical People's Party	GPS Green Party of Switzerland
CVP Christian Democratic Party	CSP 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 Citizens' Democratic Party	Sol. Solidarity	MCR Mouvement Citoyens Romands

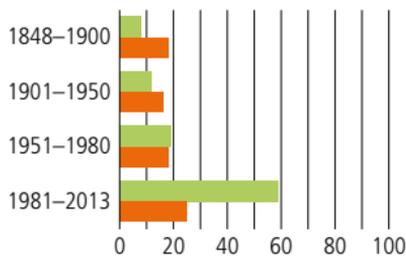
¹ 2009: merger of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) with the LPS (Liberal Party) under the designation "RDP. The Liberals"

National Popular Votes

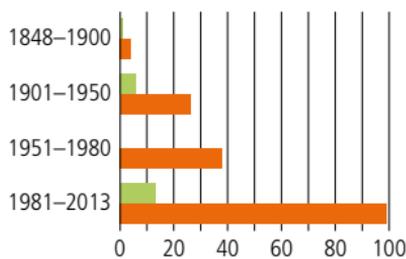
Compulsory referendums¹



Non-compulsory referendums

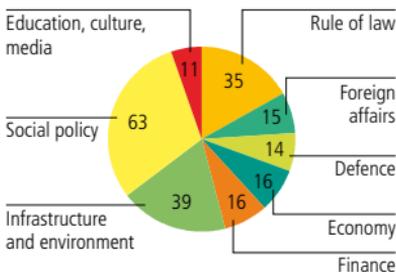


Popular initiatives²



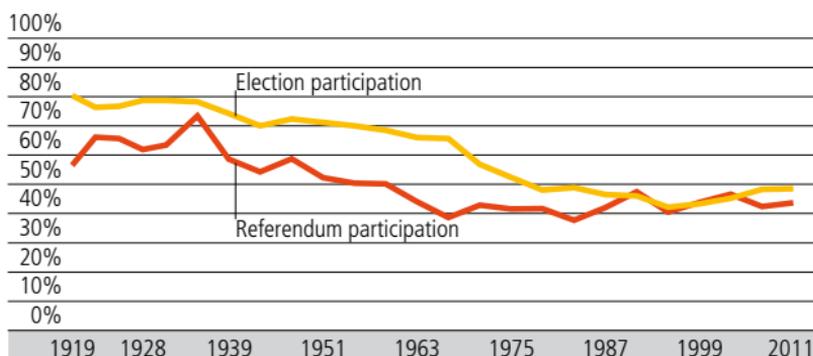
Accepted Rejected

Subject, 1991-2013



1 Includes counter proposals to popular initiatives
2 Includes popular initiatives with counter proposals

Participation rate in national elections and referendums



The strongest decline in voter turnout in national elections started after 1967, a trend which is not least of all attributable to the introduction of the women's right to vote. The decline in voter turnout in popular votes is subject to strong fluctuation, depending on the subject of the referendum. Since the 1990s, voter turnout fluctuated between the extremes of a minimum participation of 28% and a maximum of 79%. From the turn of the century on, voter turnout has somewhat stabilised, both for national elections, as for referendums; and is currently slightly rising (45%).

Final accounts of the public administration

in CHF billion

	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2010	2012 ²	2000	2010	2012 ²	2000	2010	2012 ²
Total¹	163.6	191.9	198.2	151.8	189.6	196.4	11.8	2.4	1.8
Confederation	52.0	62.9	63.8	48.2	60.0	62.2	3.8	2.9	1.6
Cantons	62.8	77.0	78.7	60.0	75.7	81.0	2.8	1.3	-2.3
Communes	42.1	42.5	44.0	40.6	43.0	44.4	1.5	-0.5	-0.4
Social insurances	44.5	53.5	58.6	41.1	54.9	55.7	3.4	-1.3	2.9

1 Double counts not included in total

2 Part-estimates

Public administration debt

in CHF billion

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012 ³
Total¹	104.8	220.4	209.0	208.2	208.0	211.1
Confederation	38.1	108.1	110.7	110.0	110.2	112.3
Cantons	29.2	63.1	52.8	52.5	51.3	50.9
Communes	37.4	49.1	45.3	45.8	46.4	46.6
Social insurances	0.1	5.8	5.8	7.4	6.1	6.3

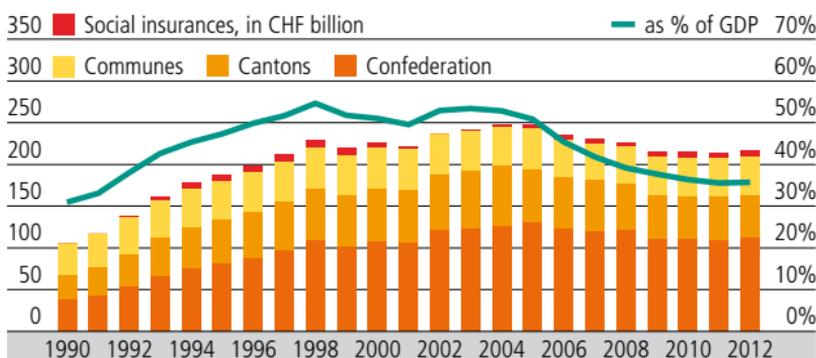
Per inhabitant, in francs² 15 503 30 595 26 846 26 456 26 148 26 265

1 Double counts not included in total

2 At current prices

3 Part-estimates

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 municipalities as well as public social insurance funds (old age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance).

Despite a considerable increase since 1970, in international comparison Switzerland is in a good position: it has one of the lowest public spending ratios of all OECD countries. Most European countries register markedly higher public expenditure.

Public spending ratio in % of GDP



Switzerland's public debt ratio is also relatively low compared with other OECD countries; between 1990 and 2003, however, it rose continuously. Thanks to a strong economic recovery 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) it has been possible to reduce continuously gross public debt since 2005. By the end of 2012, the debt ratio amounted to 35.7%.

Revenue: Public administration, 2011

following deductions in double payment

	in %	CHF billion
Total	100.0	198.7
Ordinary receipts	99.8	198.4
Operating revenue	94.2	187.2
Tax revenue	83.3	165.5
Patents and commissions	2.0	4.0
Compensation	8.4	16.7
Miscellaneous revenue	0.1	0.2
Transfer revenue	0.4	0.7
Financial revenue	4.3	8.6
Investment revenue	1.3	2.5
Extraordinary receipts	0.2	0.3
Extraordinary revenue	0.0	0.0
Revenue from extraordinary investments	0.1	0.3

Public administration expenditure by function, 2011

following deductions in double payment

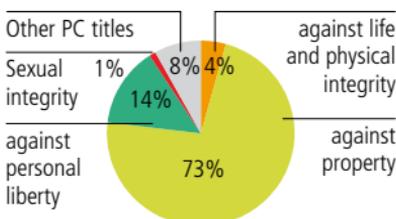
	in %	CHF billion
Total	100	196.9
General administration	8.6	17.0
Public order and security, defence	7.7	15.1
Education	17.2	33.8
Culture, sport and leisure, church	2.6	5.1
Health care	6.1	12.1
Social security	38.4	75.6
Transport and telecommunications	9.1	17.9
Environmental protection and spatial planning	3.1	6.1
Economy	3.8	7.5
Finance and taxes	3.4	6.7

Crime figures offer only a limited reflection of the reality of criminal behaviour: On the one hand, criminal standards and sanctions are affected by changes in society and on the other, crime figures 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 generally hard to determine which causes are responsible for changes in crime figures and to what extent.

Crime reporting

In 2012 a total of 493 366 criminal cases with 750 371 offences were registered. Of these offences, 82% came under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 12% under the Narcotics Act (NarcA), 5% under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA) and 1% under other federal legislation. The detection rate for homicides was 93%, for property offences 17%.

Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2012



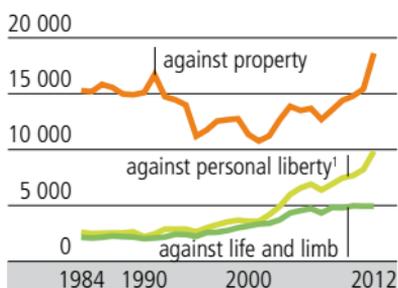
The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 47% of Criminal Code offences, 55% of Narcotics Act offences and 61% of offences against other federal legislation. Foreigners with residence constituted 28%, 20% and 22% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 25% (Criminal Code), 24% (Narcotics Act) and 18% (other). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 86% of offenders were non-residents.

Convictions

Whereas in the mid-1980s, slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered, this number has now doubled and in 2012 was approximately 105,700. Depending on the law under which the conviction was made, the trend varies greatly.

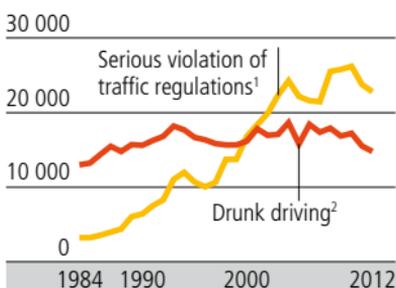
In recent years an increase of 17% has been recorded for crimes against the Penal Code. With regard to the Road Traffic Act (SVG), ever increasing road traffic checks have led to more cases with convictions. The number of convictions against the Narcotics Act have been stable for several years. Convictions for crimes against the Aliens Law rose again in 2012 (+17%).

Selected offences SCC



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

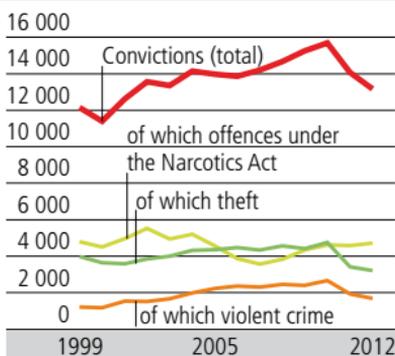
Selected offences RTA



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

Juvenile convictions

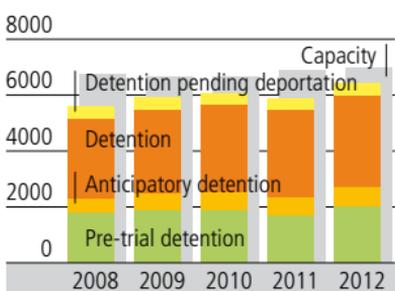
The trend for convictions of minors shows a falling trend in numbers (2011 to 2012: -6%) with the number of illegal drug offences tending to increase while those for traffic accidents are remaining stable and for theft and less serious violent crime on the decline. Serious violent crime remains stable at a very low level.



Deprivation of liberty and execution of sentences

In Switzerland in 2012 there were 109 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 6978 detention places. On the reference day, 5 September 2012, 6599 persons were detained. Thus, the total occupancy rate was 95%. Of the 6599 inmates, 60% were serving prison sentences, 31% were in pre-trial detention, 6% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act and the remaining 3% were detained for other reasons.

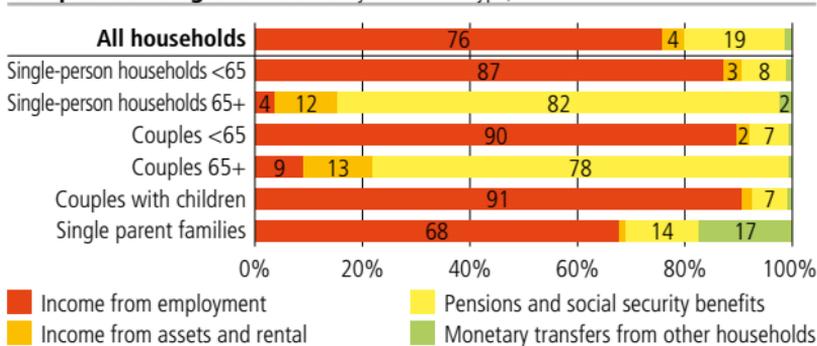
Prison population by sentence type



Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2008 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2010) was 24%, for minors 35%. The highest reconviction rates were for adults with two or more previous convictions (adults: 61%; minors: 63%).

Composition of gross income by household type, 2009–2011



Household budgets: Income

Averaged out over all households, income from employment at 76% 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.

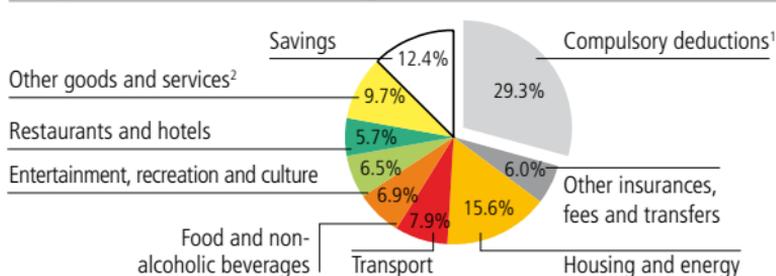
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets 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 17%.

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 16%. 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 12% 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, 2009–2011

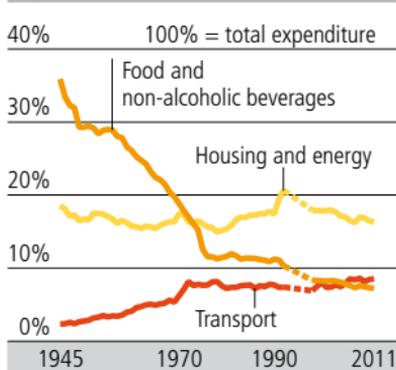


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

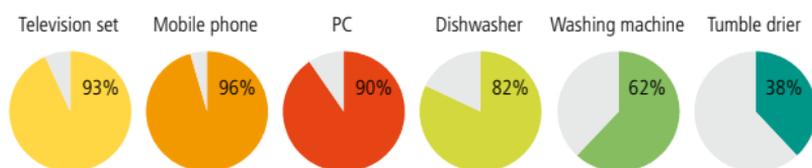
Household expenditure over time

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 over 8%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2011



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 90% of people live in a household with a computer and 96% 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 2011 more than 82% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2011, only 1% 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 3%. The most common material deprivation is caused by a lack of financial reserves. 19% of the population living in private households did not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2000. This is followed by deprivation which affects the perceived inconveniences with regard to the residential environment. 18% of the population say that they are exposed to noise from neighbours or the street, 12% are confronted with problems of crime, violence or vandalism and 10% with pollution or litter. In addition, 9% of the population could not afford a week's holiday away from home each year.

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 2011, the equivalised disposable income of the wealthiest 20% of the population was 4.3 times greater than that of the poorest 20%.

Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

In 2011, 7.6% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 580 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was approximately CHF 2200 per month for a single person and approximately CHF 4050 per month for two adults with two children.

According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 14.3% or some 1 090 000 persons were at risk of poverty. With approximately CHF 2450 per month for a single person and approximately CHF 5100 for two adults with two children.

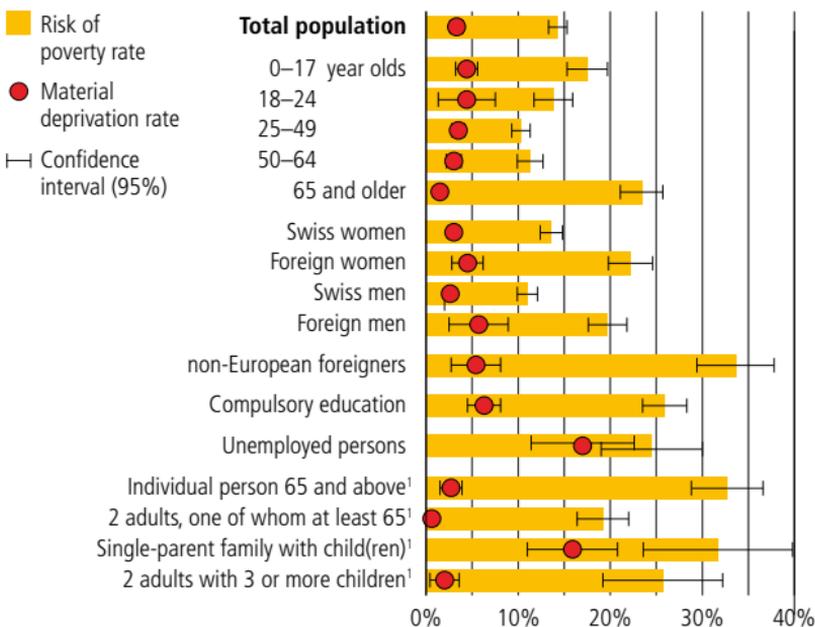
Poverty of employed persons

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 2011 some 3.7% or approximately 130 000 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 (e.g. temporary contract, small business, self-employed with no staff), the risk of poverty is greater.

Risk of poverty and material deprivation, 2011

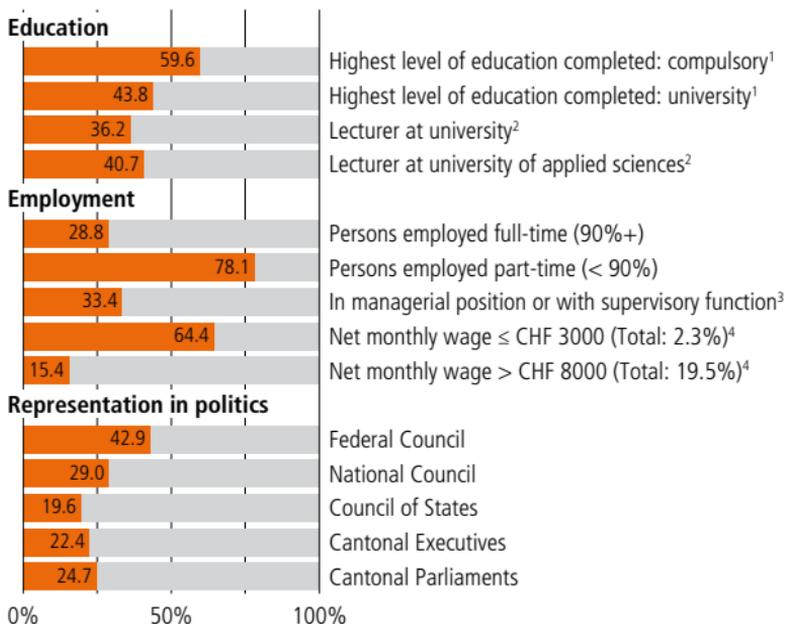
by various socio-demographic characteristics



¹ Persons in a household with these characteristics

Key data on gender equality

Percentage of women (latest available data 2010–2013)



0% 50% 100%

1 Resident population aged 25–64

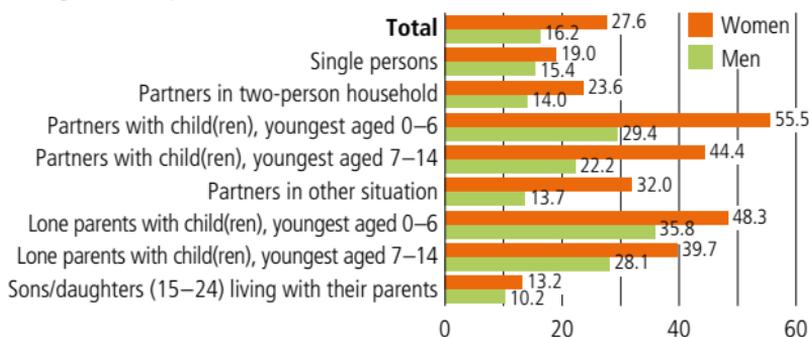
2 Professors, other lecturers, assistants and research staff

3 Employees

4 Full-time employees, private and public (Confederation) sectors

Number of hours spent on domestic work and childcare, 2010

Average, in hours per week



Involvement in voluntary work, 2010

as percentage of permanent resident population age 15 and older

	Women	Men		Women	Men
Informal	22.7	13.9	Formal	16.9	23.0
Looking after relatives' children	8.1	3.7	Sports associations	4.0	9.0
Looking after adult relatives	1.6	0.4	Cultural associations	3.5	5.3
Other services for relatives	3.1	2.6	Social-charitable organisations	3.6	2.5
Looking after acquaintances' children	5.7	1.9	Church institutions	3.6	2.1
Looking after adult friends	1.1	0.3 ¹	Pressure groups	2.1	3.1
Other services for friends	4.9	5.3	Public services	1.2	2.4
Other	0.5 ¹	0.3 ¹	Political parties, agencies	0.7	2.0

1 The assessment is based on fewer than 50 observations in the sample survey and should therefore be interpreted with great caution

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

Are we on the road to sustainable development?

1 Meeting needs – how well do we live?

People's health is improving	  	Convictions for violent offences are increasing	  
Income are slightly increasing	  	Unemployment rate based on ILO definition is increasing	  

2 Fairness – how well are resources distributed?

Official development assistance is rising	  	The wage gap between women and men is gradually narrowing	  
Almost one person in thirteen lives below the poverty line	  		

3 Preservation of resources – what are we leaving behind for our children?

Teenage reading skills are improving	  	The number of people working in science and technology is rising	  
Following an increase, public debt has fallen below its level in 1992	  	Populations of breeding birds are increasing	  
The share of investment in gross domestic product is about the same	  	Built-up areas are encroaching upon the landscape	  

4 Decoupling – How efficiently are we using our natural resources?

Freight transport is growing faster than the economy	  	Per capita final energy consumption is decreasing	  
The public to total transport ratio is increasing	  	Material intensity is decreasing	  

Aimed evolution

-  Growth
-  Stabilisation
-  Decrease

Noted evolution

-  Growth
-  No marked change
-  Decrease

Assessment of trends since 1992

-  Positive (towards sustainability)
-  Unchanged
-  Negative (moving away from sustainability)

In most areas of life, beginnings for sustainable development have been assessed, but opposite trends can be identified as well. Thus, improvements made in eco-efficiency have often been compensated by an increase in consumption.

Fairness between generations is a current topic – the relatively positive assessment of the current situation could be at the expense of future generations. For example, around 17% of teenagers do not have even the minimum reading skills necessary to cope with modern daily life. Furthermore, growth of developed land is largely at the expense of valuable agricultural land.

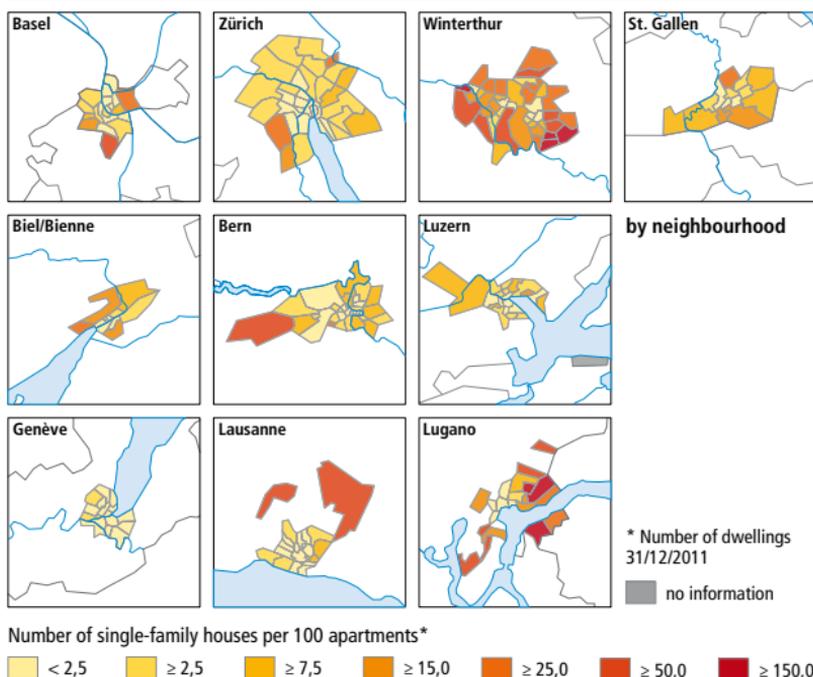
The **ecological footprint** measures the level of exploitation and limits of renewable natural resources. The Swiss per-capita ecological footprint is currently almost three times larger than the world average per capita biocapacity. The main reason for the large footprint is energy consumption.

From a global perspective, economic development is still dependent on growing consumption of environmental assets and resources, which means that the higher a country's national income, the larger is its ecological footprint. The Swiss footprint is around the average of most Western European countries. The United States and some European countries consume more than four times the global capacity available, while South-East Asian and African countries consume considerably less.

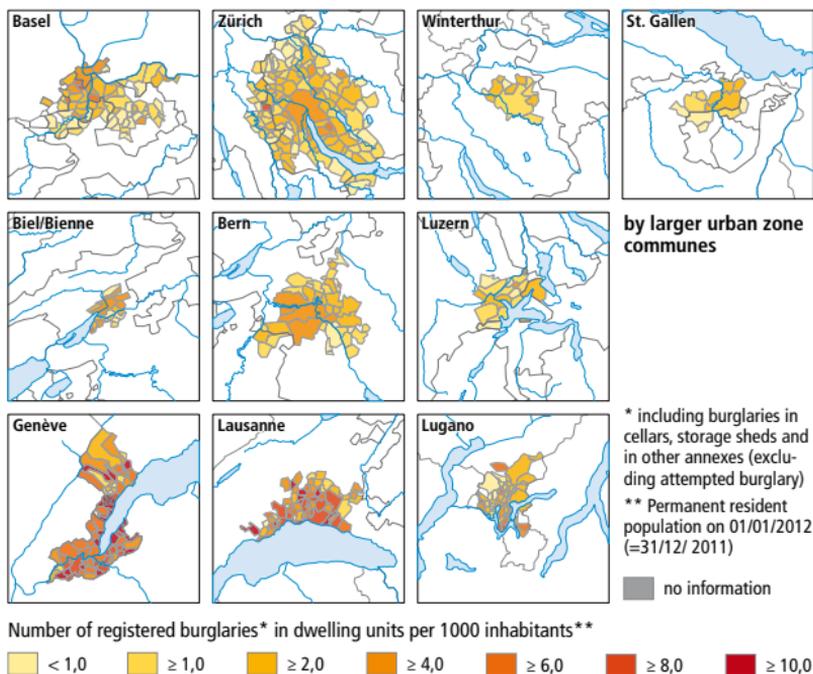
A European project: Urban Audit

The aim of this project is to measure living conditions in European cities. The ten Swiss cities of the Urban Audit are compared in the "City Atlas". Below are two examples at neighbourhood and larger urban zone level.

Single family houses per 100 apartments, 2012



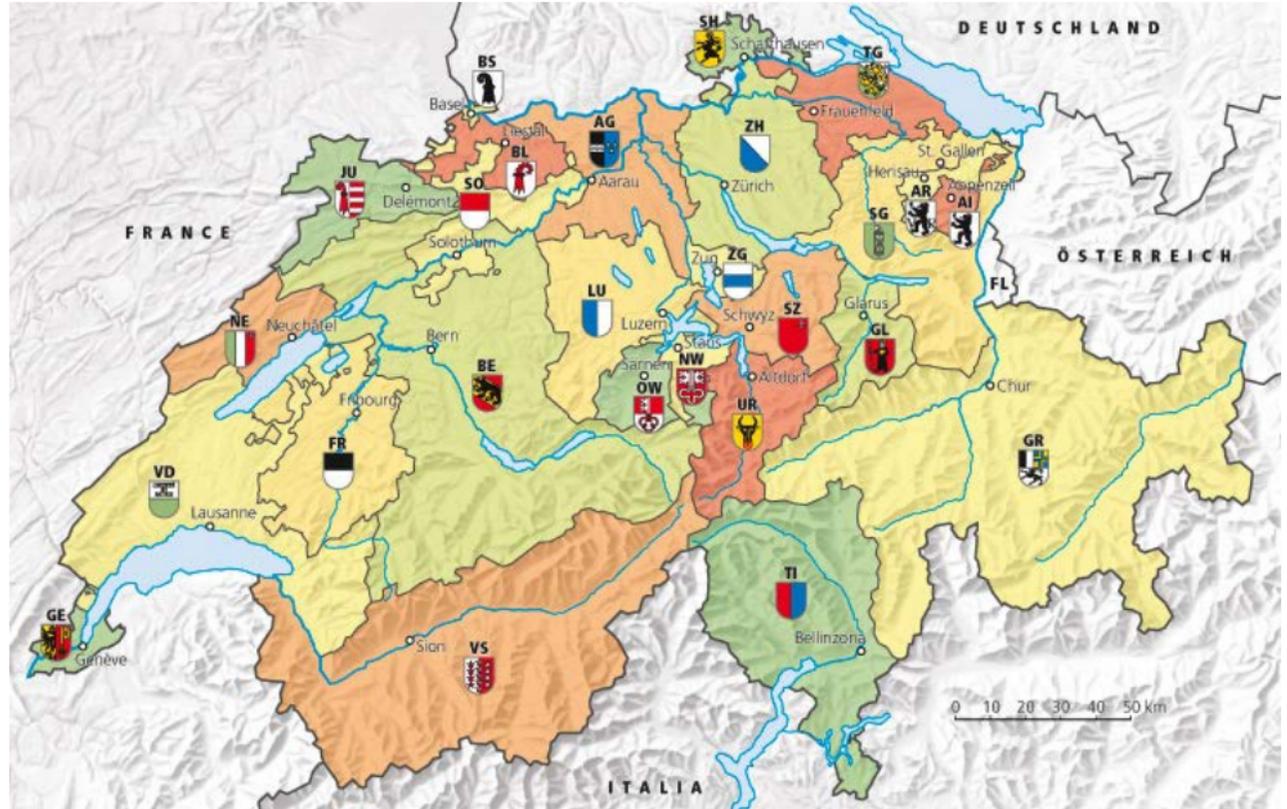
Registered burglaries in dwelling units, 2012



► www.cityatlas.admin.ch
 ► www.urbanaudit.ch

Switzerland and its Cantons

26 cantons
148 districts
2352 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2014
o Cantonal capital

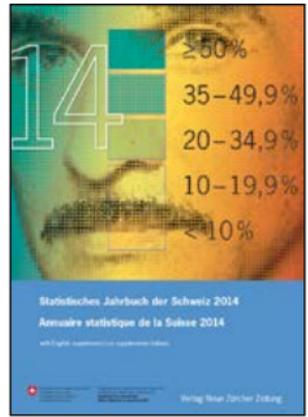


For the key to the canton abbreviations, see the table on page 4

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2014

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. The latest results from the land use statistics are shown in map form in a separate chapter.

Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 600 pages (hardback), CHF 120. Available from bookshops or directly from NZZ Libro, the publishing house of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Email: nzz.libro@nzz.ch



The **Swiss Statistical Portal** (www.statistics.admin.ch) is the comprehensive online service for Swiss public statistics. The portal makes available press releases and publications from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) and other public statistical offices, as well as continually updated detailed results presented in the form of indicators and downloadable tables. Attractive maps and atlases are included in the "Regional" and "International" chapters. By subscribing to the NewsMail service or to automatic RSS feeds, users can keep up to date about our wide range of offerings. As of 2011, in addition to the four languages already present on the statistics portal (German, French, English and Italian), there are also some pages in Romansch.

The Mini Statistics Portal <http://mobile.bfs.admin.ch>, a new service introduced by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) in 2010, provides the most important statistical figures also for mobile devices.

