



Statistical base and overviews

025-1500

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2015



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Legend:

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

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

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

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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Dear Reader

This edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland contains a small selection from the large amount of data, covering over 20 topics that the Federal Statistical Office collects and publishes every year. This compendium is published at the same time as the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland, which provides a more detailed and comprehensive overview in over 600 pages.

The Statistical Data on Switzerland 2015 has a few new items: in the Regional Disparities chapter, a graph on part-time employment and another on the childcare of infants are presented for the first time. The data shown in these graphs comes from the Swiss Labour Force Survey. It is interesting to note, for example, the differences observed in the various Swiss towns with regard to the percentage of children in external childcare. Another innovation can be found in the Work and Income chapter. In this chapter, a graph explains how much time was spent in 2013 on paid employment and on domestic and family work. These data are also taken from the Swiss Labour Force Survey.

More fascinating figures can be expected this year as the results of the Families and Generations Survey will be published for the first time in spring of this year. They will be an indispensable asset for policymaking in Switzerland on families and generations. The results of another theme-based survey on language, religion and culture should be ready for publication towards the end of the year. How is religion practised today? What do people with no religious affiliation believe in? The answers to such questions can help to give a new impulse to Swiss policy in the area of multilingualism, culture and integration.

The Omnibus survey on the population's perception of the environment will also provide new findings. For these surveys, a random sample of the population answers questions on several topics in order to obtain fast answers on current political and scientific issues.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone in Switzerland who has taken part in our various surveys. Your participation is extremely valuable. Thanks to your help, we are able to achieve representative and high-quality results. We hope you enjoy reading this publication.

Georges-Simon Ulrich

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, February 2015

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Permanent resident population by canton, 2013

At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2013 in %
Switzerland	8 139.6	23.8	73.7	203.5	3.4
Zurich (ZH)	1 425.5	25.4	95.2	858.3	3.8
Bern (BE)	1 001.3	14.5	63.0	171.4	2.2
Lucerne (LU)	390.3	17.2	50.8	273.1	3.4
Uri (UR)	35.9	11.1	0.0	33.9	1.3
Schwyz (SZ)	151.4	19.6	80.3	177.8	3.2
Obwalden (OW)	36.5	14.0	0.0	75.9	2.6
Nidwalden (NW)	41.9	13.1	87.4	173.4	2.1
Glarus (GL)	39.6	22.2	0.0	58.2	2.6
Zug (ZG)	118.1	25.9	96.3	570.3	4.4
Fribourg (FR)	297.6	20.8	55.8	186.7	6.9
Solothurn (SO)	261.4	20.3	77.6	330.7	2.4
Basel-Stadt (BS)	189.3	34.3	100.0	5117.2	2.4
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	278.7	20.7	91.8	538.4	1.5
Schaffhausen (SH)	78.8	24.7	76.1	264.2	3.2
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	53.7	15.0	53.2	221.1	1.3
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	15.8	10.5	0.0	91.5	0.6
St. Gallen (SG)	491.7	22.9	65.6	252.1	2.7
Graubünden (GR)	195.0	17.7	50.2	27.4	1.2
Aargau (AG)	636.4	23.3	66.0	456.1	4.1
Thurgau (TG)	260.3	23.4	50.1	301.6	4.8
Ticino (TI)	346.5	27.2	88.4	126.4	3.8
Vaud (VD)	749.4	32.8	74.3	265.5	5.1
Valais (VS)	327.0	22.2	57.5	62.7	4.6
Neuchâtel (NE)	176.4	24.9	73.4	246.1	2.5
Geneva (GE)	469.4	40.4	99.2	1909.7	2.6
Jura (JU)	71.7	13.6	28.6	85.6	2.4

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2013

	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2013 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2013 in %
Total	1 111.0	3.4	3 144.2	3.5
Zurich	384.8	3.2	1 232.6	3.7
Geneva	191.6	2.2	541.3	2.8
Basel	167.4	2.6	508.6	2.2
Bern	128.8	3.6	364.2	3.0
Lausanne	132.8	3.9	351.5	4.4
Winterthur	105.7	4.3	145.9	4.3

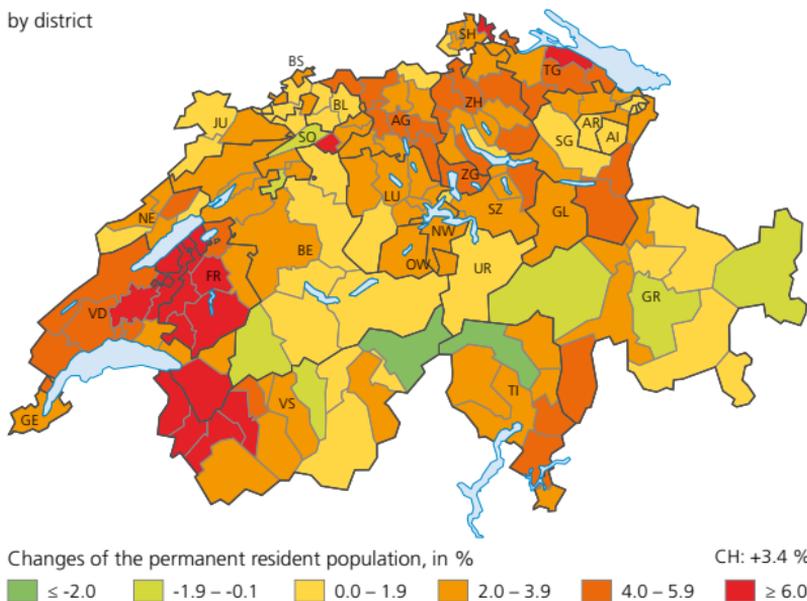
The population is mostly urban

74% of the population (2013) live in urban areas; in 1930 the urban population was only 36%. About half of the urban population live in one of Switzerland's five largest agglomerations (Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne).

Since 2000, population growth has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2013: +1.3% compared with +1.1%).

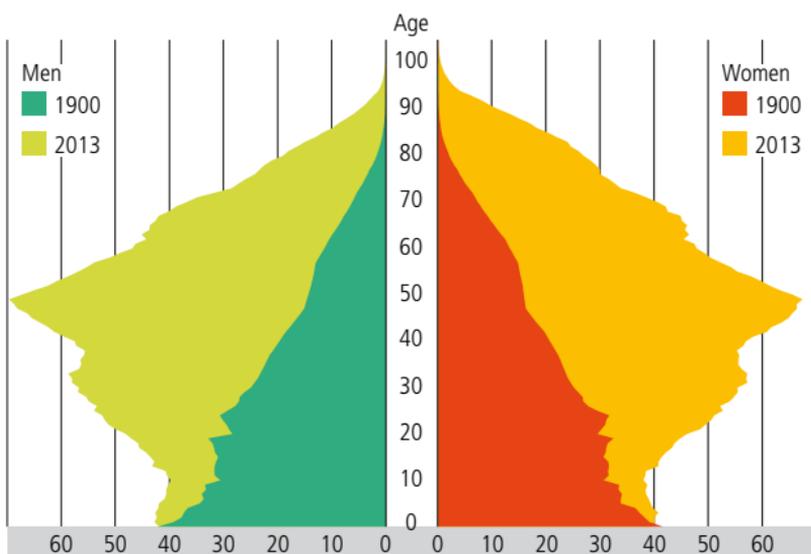
Population growth, 2010–2013

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” (2013) in which the baby boom generation (born between 1960 and 1971) predominates. The ageing of the population will continue. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 17.6% (2013) 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, 2013

Total	82 731
Boys for every 100 girls	106.1
Proportion of children out of wedlock in %	21.1
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, 2013

Total	64 961
Age at death (years)	
0–19	524
20–39	857
40–64	7 838
65–79	16 138
≥80	39 604

International migration, 2013

Immigration	193 302
of which foreigners	167 248
Emigration	106 196
of which foreigners	77 707
Net migration	87 106
Swiss	–2 435
Foreigners	89 541

Internal migration², 2013

Total movements	480 116
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2013

Total	39 794
Swiss/Swiss	19 517
Swiss/Foreign	7 791
Foreign/Swiss	6 572
Foreign/Foreign	5 914
Average age at marriage (years)	
Single men	31.8
Single women	29.6

Divorces, 2013

Total	17 119
with minors involved in %	44.7
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 079
5–9 years	4 563
10–14 years	3 199
15 or more years	7 278
Total divorce rate ³	41.9

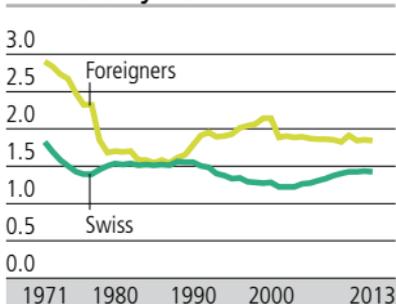
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2013

Total	1 503
of which twin births	1 478

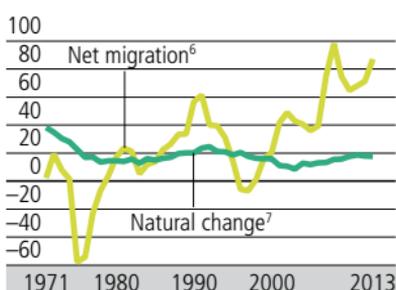
4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

Total fertility rate⁵



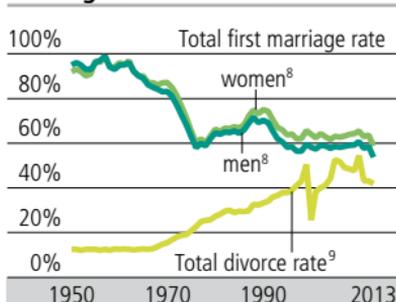
5 Number of children per woman, see note 1

Net migration and natural change in '000



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

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

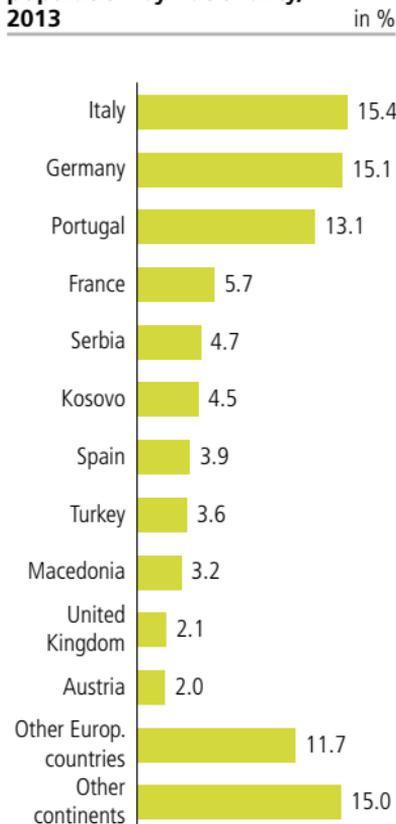
Share of foreign permanent resident population



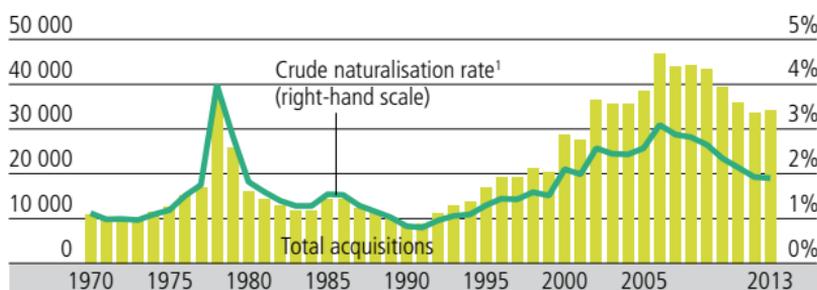
Foreign permanent and non permanent resident population by type of permit, 2013

	in '000
Total	2 020.1
Resident – B permit	616.5
Permanent resident – C permit	1 227.9
International officials and diplomats	28.9
Temporary resident (L permit)	97.1
Asylum seekers – N permit	21.3
Provisionally accepted – F permit	22.1
Non-attributable	6.3

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2013



Acquisition of Swiss citizenship



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

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

Foreigners account for 23.8% of the permanent resident population. More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport (55.8%) have been living in Switzerland for 10 years or more or were born here. In 2013, 34 100 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 35 among the Swiss) in 2013. 28% of children born in Switzerland in 2013 had foreign citizenship. In 2013, the number of immigrations increased by 10.8% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 66% came from EU/ EFTA countries.

Increasingly multifaceted living patterns

In 2012, 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 15% are lone parent families and 6% patchwork families. These high figures are the result of a great number of divorces (17 119 in 2013). Furthermore the proportion of non-marital births almost doubled between 2000 and 2013, from 11% to 21%.

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 (2013) 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 2013, almost eight in ten mothers (78%) in couple households were in employment. 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.

Private households, 2012

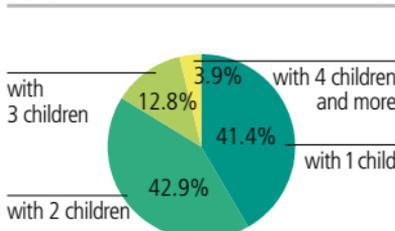
	in '000
Total	3 553.7
Single-person households	1 261.8
Family households	2 184.0
Childless couples	1 020.8
Couples with children	965.2
Lone parents with children	198.0
Non-family households	54.1

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, 2012



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, 2013

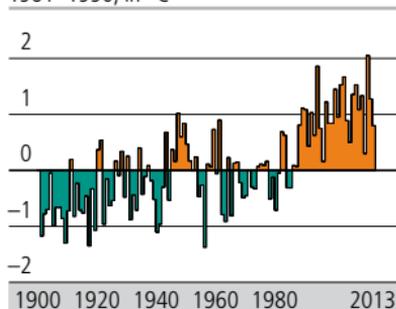
Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Annual sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹ in °C	mm	Index ²	hours	Index ²
Lugano (273 m. above sea level)	12.8	0.4	1 713	110	1 998	97
Basel-Binningen (316)	10.3	-0.2	908	108	1 521	93
Geneva-Cointrin (420)	10.2	-0.3	1 047	104	1 723	94
Neuchâtel (485)	10.0	-0.2	1 037	106	1 632	99
Sion (482)	10.4	0.3	568	94	2 067	99
Zurich / Fluntern (556)	9.1	-0.2	1 094	96	1 540	100
Bern-Zollikofen (553)	8.7	-0.1	1 113	105	1 709	102
St. Gallen (776)	7.9	-0.4	1 468	112	1 462	95
Davos (1594)	3.6	0.1	924	90	1 625	96

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

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

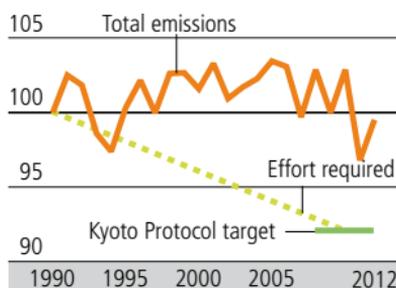
Temperature fluctuations

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.

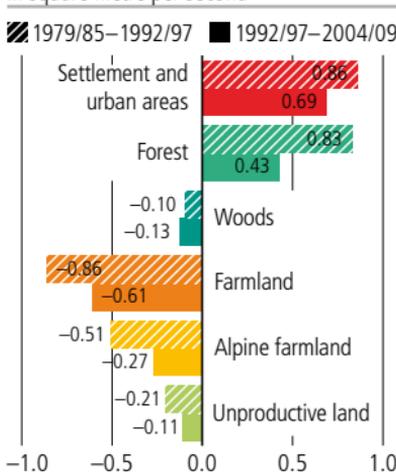
Land use

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

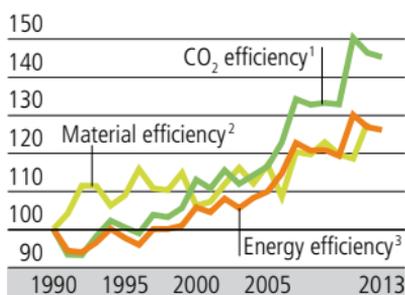
Change in land use

in square metre per second



Eco-efficiency

Index 1990 = 100

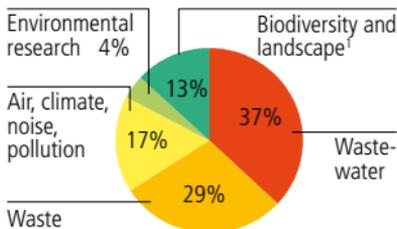
1 GDP / CO₂ emissions

2 GDP / Total material requirement

3 GDP / Final energy consumption

Public expenditure for environmental protection, 2012

Total: CHF 4.3 billion



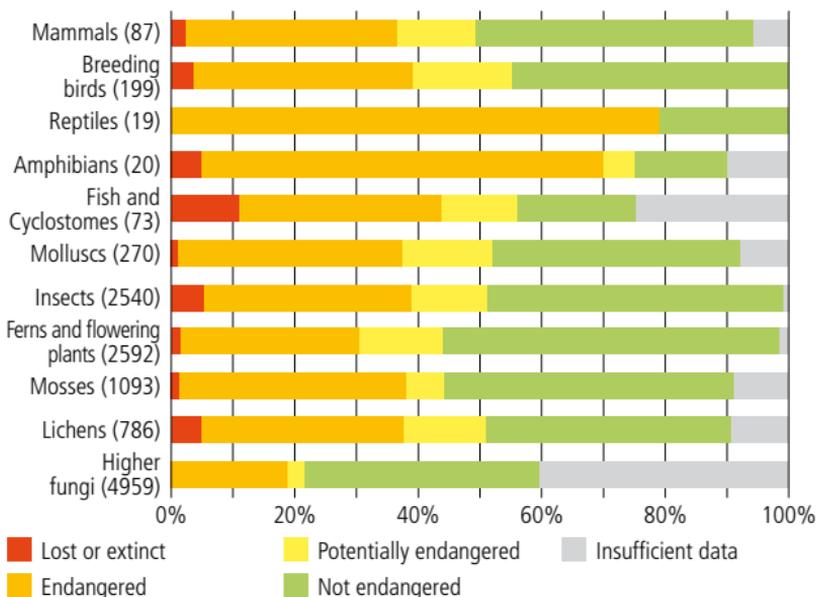
1 Incl. direct payments to the agricultural industry for environmental performance

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

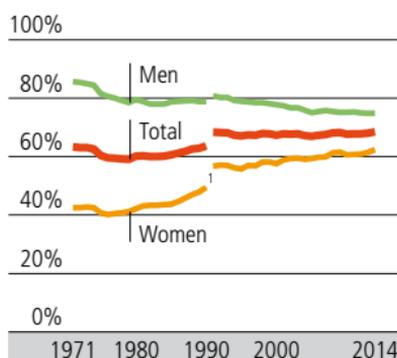
Status 1994 – 2014, by species groups

**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.

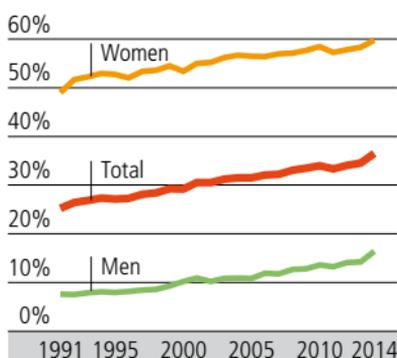
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Territory and Environment

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

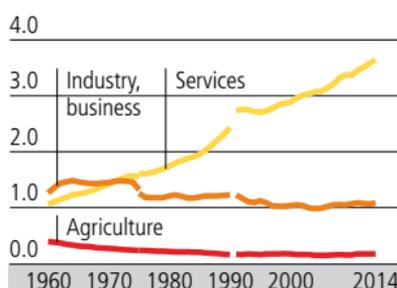


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

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

	2013	2014
Total	4 445	4 519
Self-employed	597	590
Family workers	102	99
Employee	3 526	3 620
Apprentice	220	210

1 Sociological definition

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

2 nd Qtr	1991	1995	2000	2010	2013	2014
Total	4 135	3 993	4 107	4 592	4 816	4 903
Swiss	3 084	3 001	3 138	3 340	3 418	3 436
Foreigners	1 051	992	969	1 252	1 398	1 467
Permanent residents	551	564	588	624	680	715
Temporary residents	177	202	181	341	369	389
Seasonal workers ¹	85	43	25	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	148	140	228	273	285
Temporary visitors	21	19	20	42	49	51
Other foreigners	34	17	15	17	27	27
Men	2 425	2 306	2 319	2 530	2 636	2 672
Women	1 710	1 687	1 788	2 062	2 180	2 231

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 2009 and 2014 the number of women in employment (+7.6% to 2.231 million) grew more than that of men in employment (+6.9% to 2.672 million). Part-time employment has also been increasing for many years. In 2014, 59.5% of women worked part-time (2009: 57.8%). In contrast, 16.5% of men worked part-time, although this percentage has also increased since 2009 (+3.6 percentage points). The increase in women's labour force participation and in part-time employment can be attributed to the tertiarisation of the economy. 86.6% of women in employment in 2014 worked in the tertiary sector (men: 64.3%) 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. Since the 1960s, their share of the labour force has always exceeded 20%; in 2013 it was 29.1%. Foreign labour is particularly important in the industrial sector (2013: 38.5%: Service sector: 27.1%).

In 2013, 77.9% of foreigners in employment were citizens from an EU or EFTA country. Two thirds of the permanent resident population from the EU came from Germany (25.7%), Italy (21.7%) and Portugal (20.1%).

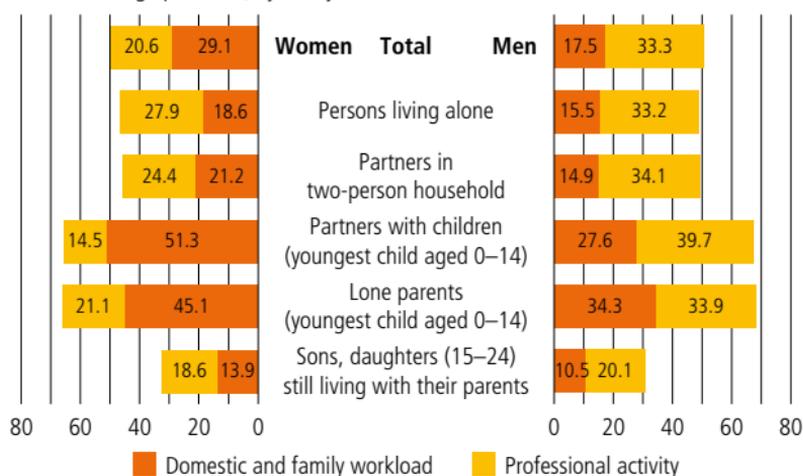
Unemployment rate¹ by major region and other criteria

2 nd quarter	2004	2011	2012	2013	2014
Switzerland	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.4
Lake Geneva region	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.2
Espace Mitelland	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.1
Northwest Switzerland	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.1
Zurich	5.0	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.5
Eastern Switzerland	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.8	2.8
Central Switzerland	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.7
Ticino	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.6
Men	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3
Women	4.8	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.5
Swiss	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2
Foreigners	8.9	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.9
15–24 years	7.7	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.7
25–39 years	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.7
40–54 years	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
55–64 years	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.7

¹ Unemployment rate based on ILO

Time spent on professional activity and on domestic and family workload, 2013

Hours on average per week, by family situation¹



¹ Only economically active persons aged 15 to normal retirement age

Involvement in voluntary work, 2013

as a percentage of permanent resident population age 15 and older

	Total	Informal	Organised
Total	33.3	18.6	20.0
Men	31.8	13.8	22.2
Women	34.8	23.2	17.9

Wages level¹ per main region, 2012 whole economy, median, in Swiss francs

	Total	Professional position ²			
		a	b	c	d
Switzerland	6 439	10 056	8 182	6 801	5 833
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	6 558	10 958	9 108	7 101	5 912
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	6 308	9 500	7 586	6 823	5 812
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 653	10 670	8 543	7 289	6 024
Zürich (ZH)	6 900	10 709	8 940	7 143	6 074
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	5 933	8 730	7 131	6 192	5 469
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	6 313	9 500	7 622	6 394	5 794
Ticino (TI)	5 388	8 329	6 390	5 494	4 993

Gross monthly wage¹, private and public sector, 2012 whole economy, median, in Swiss francs

	Total	Level of competences ³			
		a	b	c	d
Whole economy	6 439	4 857	5 417	6 870	8 806
Private sector	6 118	4 771	5 282	6 730	8 450
Public sector	7 750	5 402	6 337	7 239	9 276

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

2 Professional position

a = top, upper and middle management

b = lower management level

c = lowest management level

d = no management function

3 Level of competences

a = Simple physical or manual tasks

b = Practical tasks such as sales, care, data processing and administration, operating machinery and electronic devices, security, driving vehicles

c = Complex practical tasks which require an extensive amount of knowledge in a specialised field

d = Tasks which involve complex problem-solving and decision-making, requiring an extensive amount of factual and theoretical knowledge in a specialised field

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	2012	2013
Total	254	272	279	298	305	308
Men	241	257	264	280	286	289
Women	279	302	311	336	344	347

Domestic final demand sustained growth in 2013

After a slight dip in growth in 2012, economic activity in Switzerland, measured by GDP recorded sustained growth of 1.9% compared with 1.1% in 2012 (variation at previous year's prices).

Apart from the production and distribution of energy, most industrial branches slowed down. In contrast, with the exception of "Transport and warehousing," all tertiary sector branches saw growth. After five difficult years, financial intermediaries (banks and insurances) once again experienced very strong growth (+7.8%).

On the demand side, household final consumption made a marked contribution to growth (+2.2%). The improvement in consumer confidence, falling prices and favourable conditions on the labour market partly explain this positive result. Adjusted for non-monetary gold, the figures for foreign trade, on the other hand, showed a trade surplus that fell by 5.6%. The balance of trade did not, therefore, contribute to GDP growth in 2013. Compared with 2012, exports of goods and services remained practically unchanged in 2013 whereas imports, on the other hand, grew by 1.5%

The gross national income (GNI), which measures the total income earned by resident units, increased by 4.4% in 2013. This result is due to the considerable increase in investment income received from abroad (+13%) 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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^a	2013 ^b
GDP	3.0	4.0	4.1	2.3	-2.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.9
Final consumption expenditure	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.0
Gross capital formation	13.3	5.2	-3.3	7.2	4.5	-4.9	12.1	-10.5	-8.3
Exports of goods and services	6.5	6.3	11.4	3.9	-10.0	12.8	4.9	0.8	15.3
Imports of goods and services	9.8	3.2	5.8	4.9	-3.8	8.1	9.2	-2.8	13.5
GDP in CHF billion at current prices	507	538	573	597	587	606	618	625	635

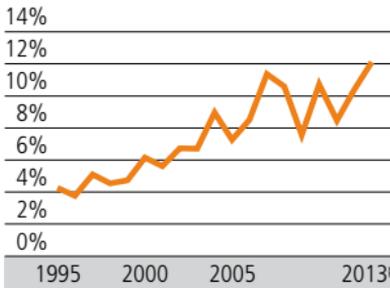
Importance of relations with the rest of the world

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 prosperous 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, which resulted in a negative contribution by foreign trade.

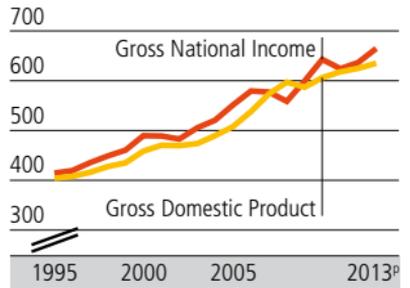
Since the financial crisis of 2008, foreign trade's contribution to growth in GDP has become more erratic. During the past three years, the trend in the foreign trade surplus in real terms was initially a negative one in 2011 (-1.9%), then positive in 2012 (+1.7%) and then once again negative in 2013 (-5.6%). 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 more dynamic 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

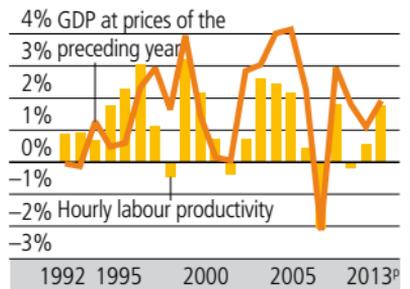


GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



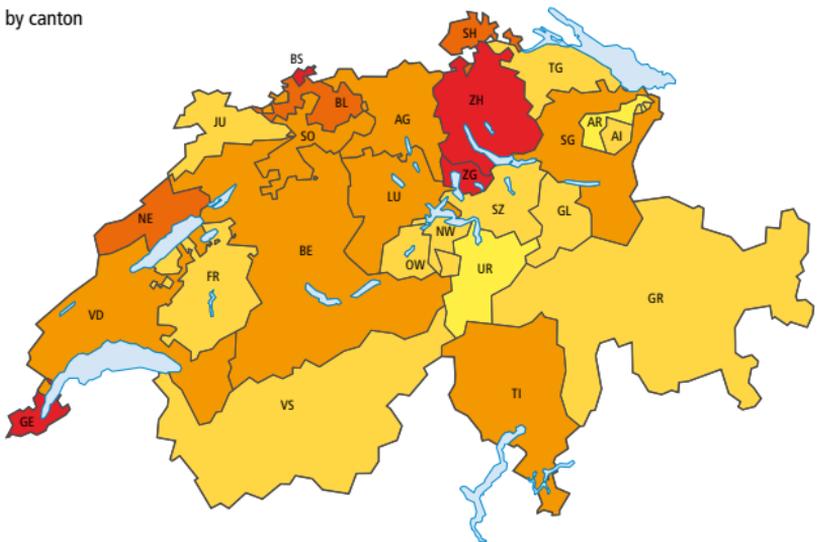
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created by hour worked.

Annual growth rate

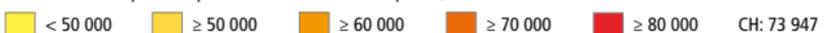


Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 2011

by canton



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



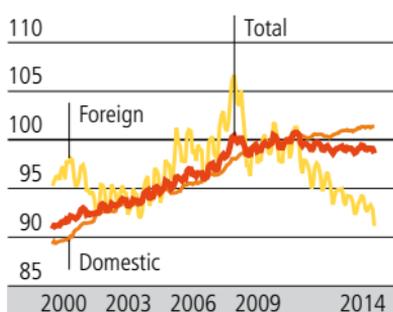
Changes in consumer price index

changes in yearly average in %

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1.1	-3.3	-1.0	1.2	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.0
Clothing and footwear	1.1	1.4	-6.0	-3.7	-1.3
Housing and energy	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9	-1.6	-1.0
Health	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9
Transport	2.4	1.1	-2.2	-0.9	-1.2
Communications	-1.4	0.1	-0.6	-2.3	-2.3
Recreation and culture	-2.1	-3.3	-2.8	0.0	0.1
Education	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Restaurants and hotels	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other goods and services	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.8

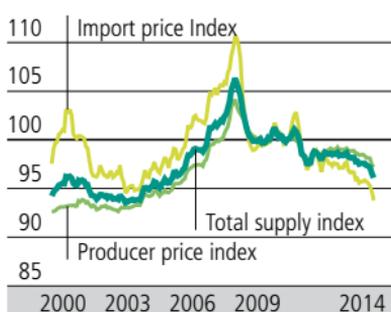
Consumer price index by origin

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



Producer and import price index

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



International comparison of price indices, 2013

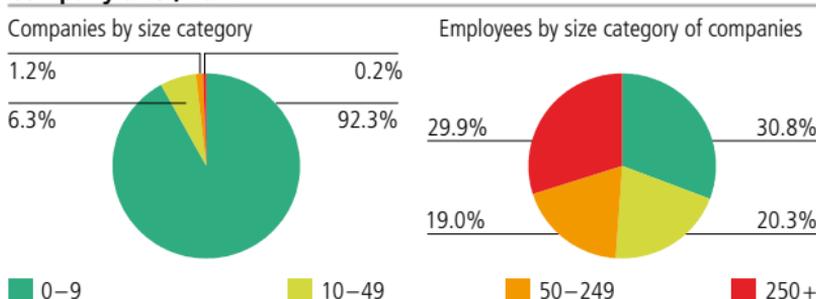
EU-28 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	148	105	113	101
Actual individual consumption	161	102	111	103
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	150	108	108	112
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	120	90	108	98
Clothing and footwear	120	103	104	107
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	188	107	116	96
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	123	99	111	103
Health	208	105	118	111
Transport	116	103	103	100
Communication	129	95	99	124
Recreation and culture	137	104	107	102
Education	257	109	114	95
Restaurants and hotels	152	97	111	111
Miscellaneous goods and services	148	99	112	102
Actual collective consumption	167	116	125	114
Gross fixed investment	139	116	116	89
Machinery and equipment	118	99	102	100
Construction	175	133	127	83
Software	103	103	99	107

More than 99% of enterprises are SMEs

More than 99% of all enterprises in Switzerland are small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) i.e. enterprises with fewer than 250 employees. The proportion of micro-enterprises (with fewer than 10 employees) in 2012 is larger in the service sector than in the secondary sector (93.4% compared with 82.6%). The average size of enterprises also differs accordingly (service sector: 8 employees; secondary sector: 12 employees). Approximately two thirds of employees work in SMEs; around one third in large enterprises (with fewer than 250 employees). Slightly less than a third of jobs (28%) are accounted for by micro-enterprises and around a fifth (19%) by enterprises with 10 to 49 employees. In 2012 the share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector in the case of private enterprises was 70%. Overall in private enterprises around 162 000 employees worked in the primary sector 1 095 000 in the secondary and 2 996 000 in the tertiary. The retail and healthcare sectors counted the most employees in private enterprises (360 000 and 348 000 employees respectively).

Company size¹, 2012



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

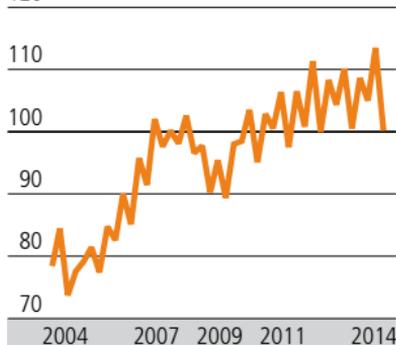
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	2012	
	Companies	Employees
Total	557.8	4 252.9
Sector 1	56.7	162.3
Sector 2	90.0	1 094.9
of which:		
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	3.1	82.7
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	2.6	14.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10.3	76.2
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.2	40.0
Manufacture of metal products	7.9	88.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.3	113.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.9	38.4
Electricity, gas and steam supply	0.7	29.9
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	8.0	109.2
Sector 3	411.1	2 995.7
of which:		
Wholesale trade	24.4	227.4
Retail trade	38.0	360.0
Accommodation	5.6	76.0
Food and beverage service activities	23.2	160.8
IT and other information services	14.7	81.7
Financial service activities	6.3	197.9
Architectural and engineering activities	23.6	114.9
Administrative and support service activities	3.8	21.4
Human health and social assistance	56.5	503.7

New companies, 2012

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	Created jobs	Created jobs (full-time)	Created Jobs (part-time)
Total	11 891	21 002	13 604	7 398
Sector 2	2 172	4 606	3 665	941
Industry and Energy	604	1 092	776	316
Construction	1 568	3 514	2 889	625
Sector 3	9 719	16 396	9 939	6 457
Trade and repair sector	2 164	3 571	2 155	1 416
Transport and warehousing	316	579	440	139
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	238	695	303	392
Information and communication	934	1 535	989	546
Banking and insurance	608	1 126	841	285
Real estate activities and services	1 234	2 162	1 255	907
Professional and scientific activities	2 986	4 536	2 928	1 608
Education	199	262	105	157
Health and social services	438	922	386	536
Arts and recreation	232	436	220	216
Other service activities	370	572	317	255

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 35% between 2004 and 2013. 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 %

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	Nominal	-0.2	1.9	-1.2	1.0	0.4
	Real	0.4	3.2	1.2	3.4	1.6
of which:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	Nominal	1.6	2.3	-0.5	1.7	2.3
	Real	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.4	1.1
Clothing and footwear	Nominal	-1.6	2.0	-4.0	-2.3	-2.0
	Real	-4.1	0.9	-5.6	4.0	1.9
Fuel	Nominal	-15.2	2.2	4.7	6.9	1.9
	Real	-2.9	-5.7	-1.4	2.5	4.2
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	0.7	1.9	-1.6	0.7	0.3
	Real	0.7	2.9	0.6	3.2	1.3

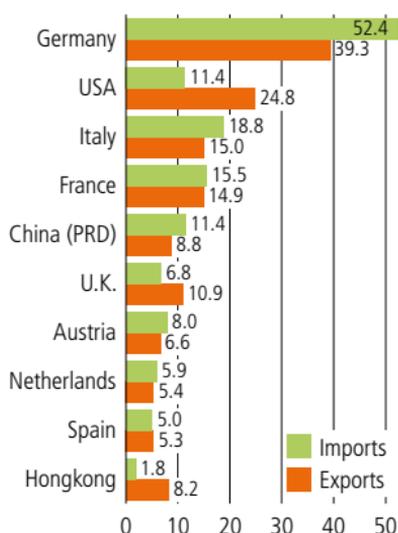
Labour costs

Labour costs are the costs incurred by enterprises for the production factor of labour. They generally account for a large proportion of the production costs for goods and services. Labour costs are composed of gross wages and salaries (79.1%), social contributions from employers (17.6%) and other costs, particularly those associated with vocational training and personnel recruitment (3.3%). In 2012 the average cost per hour worked for enterprises in the secondary and tertiary sector was CHF 61.30 overall.

Labour costs are one of the most important indicators for estimating the attractiveness of different national business locations and can vary considerably from country to country. In 2012 due to the strength of the Swiss franc (2012 Euro exchange rate: CHF 1.21), the average cost per hour worked in Switzerland in enterprises with ten or more employees reached Euro 51.25. In Switzerland's neighbouring countries of Austria, Germany and France, the average cost per hour worked was Euro 29.75, Euro 30.50 and Euro 34.25.

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2013

in CHF billion



Switzerland is one of the countries in which foreign trade represents the highest share of gross domestic product (GDP). Its most important trading partners in 2013 were the industrialised countries that accounted for 72.6% of exports and 81.5% of imports. The EU plays a particularly important role in this respect (54.8% of exports and 72.7% of imports).

Foreign trade: the key goods

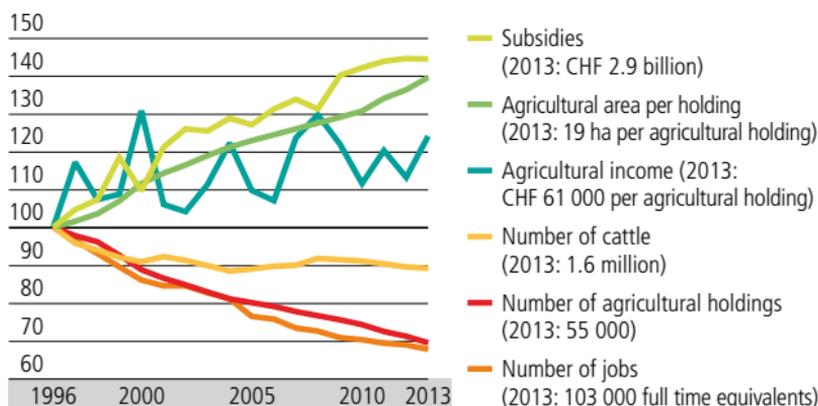
in CHF million

	Imports			Exports		
	1990	2012	2013	1990	2012	2013
Total	96 611	185 409	186 298	88 257	211 808	212 353
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8 095	13 306	14 055	2 998	8 656	9 201
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 806	8 718	8 904	4 984	3 114	3 097
Chemicals	10 625	39 369	41 849	18 422	79 012	80 934
Metals	9 025	13 811	14 119	7 537	11 933	12 082
Machinery, electronics	19 794	29 365	30 237	25 527	33 307	33 305
Vehicles	10 230	17 074	15 854	1 485	5 095	5 252
Instruments and watches	5 786	19 022	19 149	13 330	44 040	45 315

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 2013, the share of both sectors in the gross value added of the Swiss economy was 0.7%.

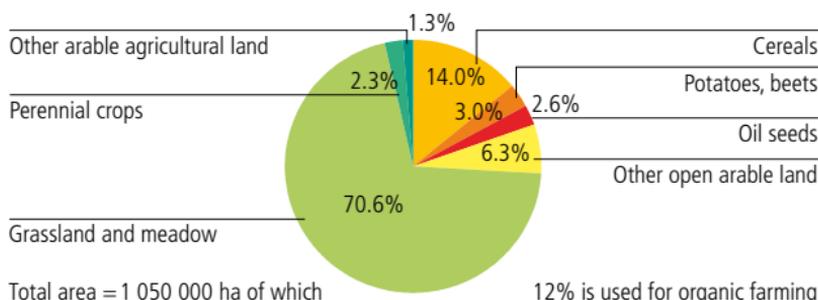
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2013

Excl. summer pastures

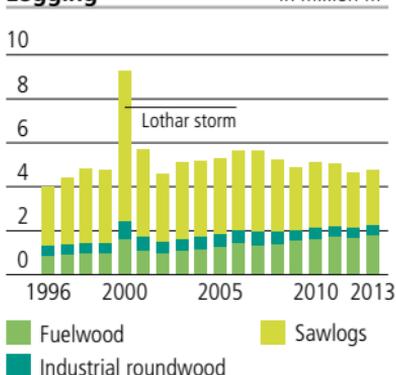


Output of agriculture¹, 2014

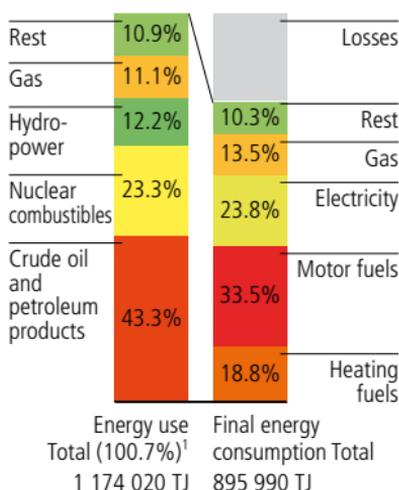
Category	in %
Crop output	39.7
Cereals	3.6
Forage plants	8.7
Vegetables and horticultural products	13.2
Fruits and grapes	5.4
Wine	3.9
Other crop outputs	5.0
Animal output	49.7
Cattle	12.4
Pigs	9.5
Milk	22.1
Other animals and animal products	5.6
Agricultural services output	6.5
Non-agricultural secondary activities	4.1

¹ Total value = CHF 10.6 billion

Logging



Total energy use and final consumption, 2013

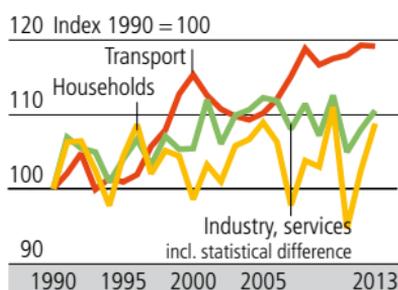


¹ Incl. export surplus of electricity (0.7%)

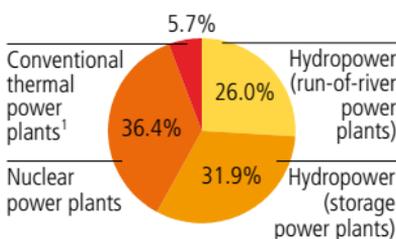
Increased consumption

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. In 2013, transport was the largest consumer group with more than a third of the final energy consumption. Two thirds of the final consumption were covered by fossil fuels and 21.1% came from renewable energies, mainly hydropower.

Final energy consumption by consumer groups



Electricity generation by power plant type, 2013



Total: 68.3 billion kWh

¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

Renewable energy, 2013

Share of final consumption	in %
Total	21.12
Hydropower	12.74
Solar power	0.43
Ambient heat	1.52
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.80
Wind power	0.03
Renewable energy from waste	1.28
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.21
Biogenic fuels	0.10

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Energie (not available in English)

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

Construction expenditure

in CHF million, prices of 2000

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 240	52 548
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 958	17 017
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 649	10 119
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 739	4 392
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 309	6 899
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 281	35 531
of which housing	...	...	17 147	22 995	24 423

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
New residential buildings with apartments	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	12 966
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	7 779
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	46 868
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	1 507
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	6 619
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	12 919
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	15 281
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	10 542

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 234 906
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

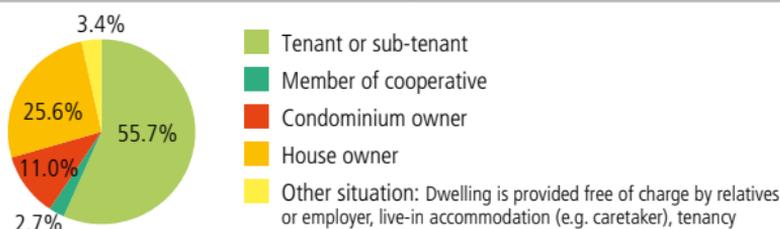
2 As of 2009 the housing stock is calculated on the basis of the Buildings and Dwellings Statistic (BDS)

Trend towards single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 58% between 1970 and 2013. 60% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are single-family homes in 2013.

Continuous increase in the home ownership rate since 1970

At the end of 2012, 37.2% of households in Switzerland lived in their own dwelling. This corresponds to 1 301 944 households. Since 1970 the home ownership rate has risen continuously (1970: 28.5%, 1980: 30.1%, 1990: 31.3%, 2000: 34.6%). The number of dwellings in condominium ownership has shown the greatest increase. Their number rose from 237 000 to 391 821 between 2000 and 2012 (+65%). 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, 2012: 910 123).

Type of occupant of occupied dwellings 2012

Dwellings for which the type of occupant is unknown (1.6%), are not included in this graph.

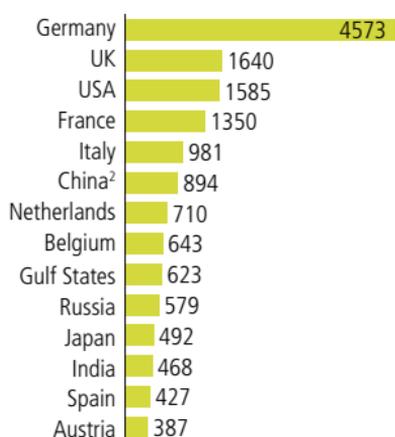
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Construction, logement
(not available in English)

Main tourism indicators

	2011	2012	2013
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	273 969	271 168	271 298
Demand: arrivals in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	16 229	16 298	16 831
Campsites	907	917	891
Youth hostels	453	459	480
Demand: overnight stays in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	35 486	34 766	35 624
Foreign guests in %	56	55	55
Campsites	3 057	2 964	2 864
Foreign guests in %	44	41	41
Youth hostels	905	917	947
Foreign guests in %	42	41	42
Duration of stay nights			
Hotels and health establishments	2.2	2.1	2.1
Campsites	3.4	3.2	3.2
Youth hostels	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.			
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	35.5	35.0	36.0
Tourism balance of payment CHF millions			
Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	15 185	15 097	15 647 ^P
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	12 128	14 256	14 880 ^P
Balance	3 058	841	768 ^P

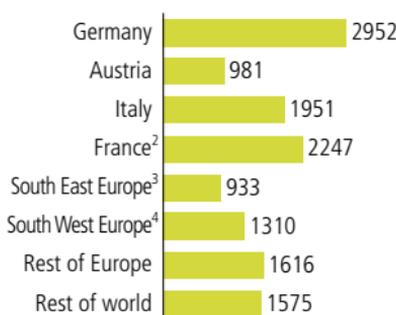
¹ Annual average number of beds surveyed in open and temporarily closed establishments

Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2013



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

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2013



¹ Permanent resident population, trips abroad with overnight stays, in thousands; Total: 13.6 million

² including overseas departments, Monaco

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

⁴ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Travel behaviour

In 2013, 87.5% 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 3.0 trips with overnight stays and 10.5 day trips. More than half (54%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 61% of trips with overnight stays and 11% of day trips.

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Tourisme (not available in English)

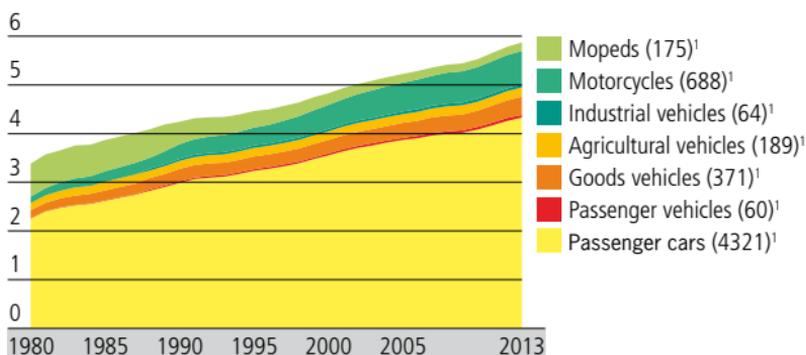
Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure covers around a third of the settlement and urban areas in Switzerland (according to the Land use statistics from 2004/09).

In 2013, the length of national highways was 1812 km (of which motorways comprised 1419 km), that of cantonal roads 17,909 km and that of communal roads 51,807 km (as at 1984). In 2010, the railway network covered more than 5124 km.

Pool of road motor vehicles

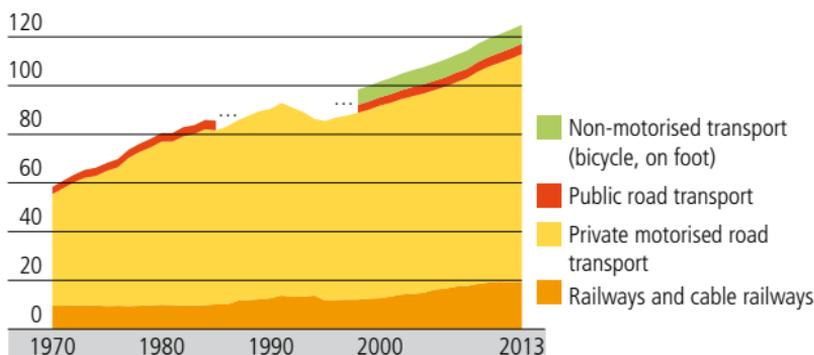
in millions



1 In brackets: refers to 2013, in thousands

Passenger transport performance

in billion person km travelled per year



Daily mobility, 2010

average per person per day¹

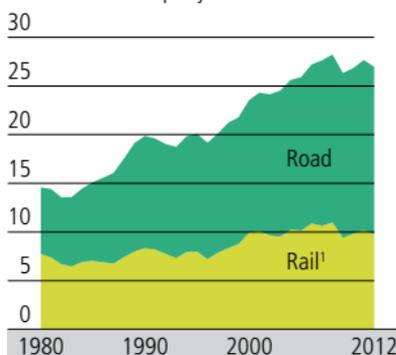
	Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	36.7	83.4	Means of transport		
Purpose of trip			On foot	2.0	31.4
Work and education	10.9	20.5	Bicycle	0.8	3.8
Shopping	4.7	11.8	Moped	0.0	0.2
Services and escort	1.8	3.1	Motorcycle	0.5	0.9
Business travel	2.5	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

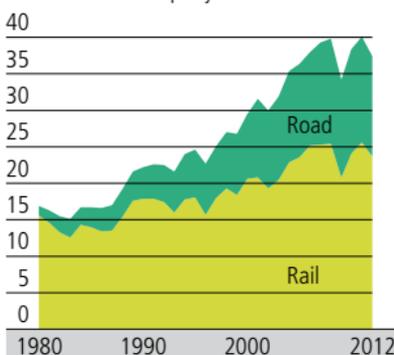
2 Excludes waiting and transfer time

Goods transport

All transport, transport in billion tonne-kilometres per year



Transalpine goods traffic, transport in million net tonnes per year

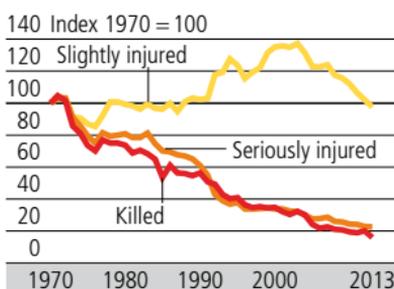


1 Net tonne-kilometres not including the weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers) containers and swap bodies in multimodal transport

Road accidents by type of carrier, 2013

Road traffic	
Persons killed	269
Persons seriously injured	4 129
Persons slightly injured	17 250
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	23
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed in Switzerland	14

Victims of road accidents

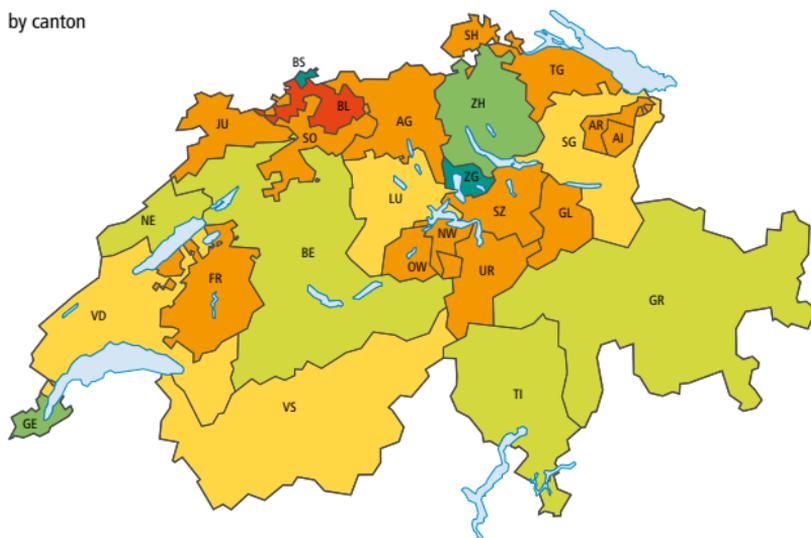


Commuter traffic

Some nine out of ten employed persons in Switzerland were commuters in 2012, i.e. people who leave the building in which they live to get to their place of work. Of these, about 69% worked outside their commune of residence and 19% even worked outside their canton of residence.

Net commuter flow in the cantons, 2012

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
Inhabitants in '000	2013 ³	8 039	82 021	11 063
Inhabitants per km ²	2012 ³	200	229	85
People under 20 in %	2013 ³	20.4	18.1	19.6
People over 64 in %	2013 ³	17.4	20.7	20.1
Foreigners as % of the total population	2013 ³	23.5	9.4	7.8
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2012	10.3	8.2	9.0
Births outside of marriage in %	2012	20.2	34.5	7.6
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2012	84.9	83.3	83.4
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2012	80.6	78.6	78.0
Total area. in km ²	2009 ⁴	41 285	357 113	120 168
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2009 ⁴	36.9	51.7	35.4
Forest area as % of the total area	2009 ⁴	30.8	33.9	33.4
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2012 ⁴	6.4	11.7	10.0
Employment rate	2013	79.6	73.3	48.8
Employment rate for women	2013	74.4	68.8	39.9
Employment rate for men	2013	84.6	77.7	57.9
Unemployment rate (15–74) ILO-based	2013	4.4	5.2	27.5
Women	2013	4.5	4.9	31.4
Men	2013	4.3	5.5	24.5
15–24 year-olds	2013	8.5	7.8	58.3
Long-term unemployed based on ILO-definition (15–74). in %	2013	30.8	44.7	67.1
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant. in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2013	40 600	32 000	...
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2013	0.1	1.6	-0.9
Gross energy consumption. TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2012 ⁴	3.4	4.0	2.5
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption. in %	2012 ⁴	19.1	10.4	8.9
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2013	33.7	22.4	69.9
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2012 ⁴	518	523	...
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2009 ⁴	46	54	139
Length of road network in km	2012 ⁴	71 520	...	...
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2012	24.9	28.3	30.0
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2012	11.4	10.9	9.2
Infant deaths ²	2012	3.6	3.3	2.9
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2013	29.2	35.4	18.7
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2013	38.9	28.5	27.4
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2011	5.3	5.0	...
Risk of poverty in % of the labour force	2013	7.6	8.6	13.0
Median of the equivalised disposable net income, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2013	25 508	19 371	9 087
Housing costs as % of the disposable household income	2013	23.9	28.2	39.9

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

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

3 On January 1st

4 On December 31st



Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
46 704	65 579	59 685	16 780	8 452	9 556	63 896	502 936
93	103	202	497	102	23	263	117
19.8	24.6	18.7	23.1	20.1	22.8	23.7	21.0
17.7	17.6	21.2	16.8	18.1	19.1	17.2	18.2
10.8	6.3	7.4	4.3	11.9	7.0	7.8	4.1
9.7	12.6	9.0	10.5	9.4	11.9	12.8	10.3
39.0	56.7	24.5	46.6	41.5	54.5	...	...
85.5	85.4	84.8	83.0	83.6	83.6	82.8	83.1
79.5	78.7	79.8	79.3	78.4	79.9	79.1	77.5
493 501	548 763	301 392	37 357	83 920	449 159	244 436	...
52.9	54.2	51.4	55.0	38.2	8.1	65.1	...
31.9	31.7	33.2	11.9	47.0	66.0	14.8	...
7.3	7.5	7.7	11.4	9.5	6.0	9.1	9.0
54.8	64.1	55.6	74.3	72.3	74.4	70.8	64.2
50.3	60.5	46.5	69.9	67.6	72.5	65.9	58.9
59.2	67.9	64.8	78.7	77.1	76.3	75.6	69.5
26.1	10.3	12.2	6.7	4.9	8.0	7.6	10.8
26.7	10.2	13.1	6.3	4.9	7.9	7.1	10.8
25.6	10.3	11.5	7.1	4.9	8.2	8.0	10.8
55.5	24.8	40.0	11.0	9.2	23.6	20.7	23.4
49.7	40.4	56.9	36.1	24.3	18.5	36.3	47.2
24 500	27 800	25 200	32 600	33 200	32 700	27 200	25 800
1.5	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.1	0.4	2.6	1.5
2.7	3.9	2.7	4.9	4.0	5.2	3.2	3.3
12.6	8.2	12.8	4.3	30.1	37.2	4.1	11.0
40.0	19.2	37.4	14.6	71.2	24.7	...	25.9
476	...	...	472	542	...	...	...
68	67	79	41	81	43	43	78
165 595	1 065 557	...	...	124 119	...	...	...
25.4	32.1	29.0	31.4	29.3	29.9	28.4	28.4
9.2	11.2	...	11.8	10.4	9.1	...	...
3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.8
41.0	18.5	33.4	31.4	25.2	27.0	17.5	28.0
33.7	32.1	16.3	33.9	20.7	37.0	39.6	28.6
4.8	5.7	4.3	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.3
10.6	8.0	10.7	4.2	7.9	7.1	8.2	9.0
14 238	19 384	15 342	19 360	20 925	20 527	16 469	...
19.5	18.0	17.4	29.8	19.2	22.4	20.7	22.3

Total assets and profits of banks, 2013

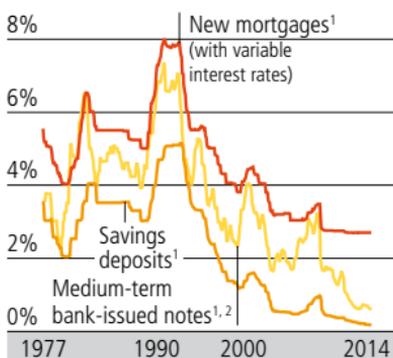
Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits	Annual losses
	1990	2013	CHF million	Change ¹	CHF million	CHF million
Total	625	283	2 849 167	2.6	11 927	1 411
Cantonal banks	29	24	495 555	2.8	2 300	–
Major banks	4	2	1 322 279	–3.1	3 818	–
Regional and savings banks	204	64	106 426	2.0	349	–
“Raiffeisen” banks	2	1	173 619	5.4	699	–
Other banks	218	154	607 008	19.9	4 354	1 209
Branches of foreign banks	16	27	78 643	–16.4	224	199
Private banking	22	11	65 636	6.3	183	2

¹ % change over previous year

Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2013

Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	45.0
Liquid assets	14.0
Money markets paper held	1.4
Claims against banks	16.2
Claims against customers	19.8
Mortgage claims	31.0
Security holdings	5.1
Financial investments	6.6
Participating interests	2.3
Tangible assets	0.9
Other	2.8
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	46.6
Money market paper issued	2.7
Liabilities towards banks	15.3
Liabilities towards customers	70.9
Liabilities in the form of savings and deposits	21.1
Liabilities on sight	29.0
Liabilities on time	8.6
Medium term bank-issues notes	0.9
Loans and debenture bonds	11.2
Own assets	5.8
Other	5.3

Interest rates



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

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

Exchange rates in Switzerland¹

	2008	2010	2013
\$ 1	1.083	1.042	0.927
¥ 100	1.052	1.188	0.951
€ 1	1.587	1.381	1.231
£ 1	1.997	1.609	1.450

¹ Bank purchase rate, mid-year

Private insurance, 2013

in CHF million

Insurance type	Revenue ¹	Expendit. ¹
Total	119 716	82 106
Life insurance	35 063	29 532
Insurance against accident and loss	49 644	30 558
Reinsurance	35 009	22 016

¹ At home and abroad

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Banques, assurances (not available in English)

► 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 2012, total expenditure on social security amounted to 163 billion francs. 147 billion can be attributed to actual social benefits. About four fifths of these are spent on social insurances (the second tier of the social security system).

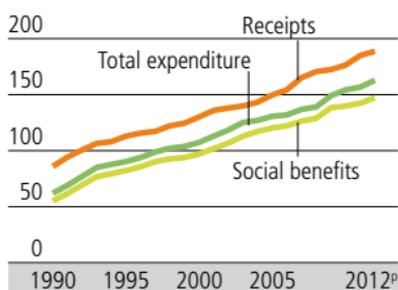
Social security: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2012 ^P
Total expenditure	62.2	90.4	107.4	154.3	162.9
of which social benefits	55.2	82.3	96.9	139.9	147.4
Receipts	86.2	113.0	130.2	176.4	188.9
Total expenditure in relation to GDP	18.2	23.4	24.6	26.7	27.5

Social insurance: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2012^P

	in %
Old age	42.8
Sickness / healthcare	28.9
Disability / Infirmary	10.0
Survivors	5.9
Family / children	5.9
Unemployment	3.4
Social exclusion	2.6
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, sickness/healthcare and disability/infirmity.

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2013

		in '000	
OASI ¹ : old-age pensions	2 142.8	BV ³ : disability benefits	131.7
OASI ¹ : supplementary benefits	60.0	BV ³ : other benefits	67.2
OASI ¹ : survivors' benefits	169.4	IV ⁴ : disability benefits	265.1
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ²	185.8	IV ⁴ : additional disability benefits	83.8
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ²	3.6	EL (IV): suppl. disability benefits	111.4
BV ³ : old-age pensions	670.4	UV ⁵ : survivors' pensions	21.0
BV ³ : widows' and widowers' pensions	184.5	UV ⁵ : disability benefits	83.6
		ALV ⁶ : unemployment benefits	296.2

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)

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

3 Occupational pensions (BV, figures 2012)

4 Disability insurance (IV)

5 Accident insurance (UV)

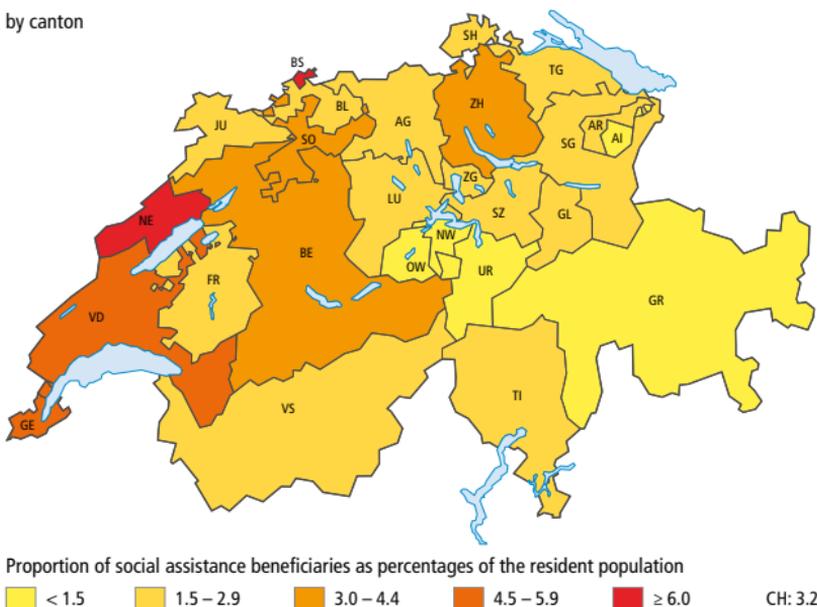
6 Unemployment insurance (ALV)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 1917 (2001) to 3075 (2012). In 2012 the average annual premium was CHF 3633 for adults, CHF 3083 for young persons and CHF 937 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2012 the average annual premium was CHF 4314 in Basel Stadt and CHF 2211 in Appenzell Innerrhoden.

Social assistance rate, 2013

by canton



Rising expenditure on means-tested social benefits

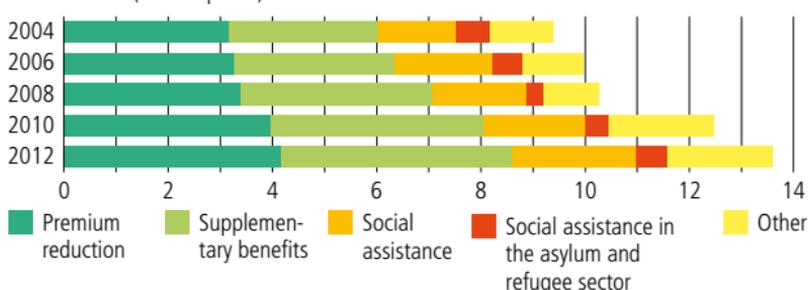
In 2012, net expenditure on means-tested social benefits in Switzerland totalled CHF 12.7 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 438 million more than in the previous year (+3.6%). Two thirds of this expenditure were accounted for supplementary benefits relating to old-age and survivors/invalidity (AHV/IV) insurance (CHF 4.4 billion) and to the health insurance premium reduction (CHF 4.2 billion). Following in third place was social assistance narrowly defined, with a net expenditure of CHF 2.4 billion. Social assistance expenditure thus showed a nominal rise of 14.4% compared with the previous year.

Expenditure per social assistance beneficiary rose by 7.9% from CHF 8781 in 2011 to CHF 9473 in 2012.

The cantons were the principal disbursers of means-tested social benefits. In 2012, 43.9% of net expenditure was borne by the cantons, 32.2% by the Confederation (mainly for premium reductions, supplementary benefits [EL/PC] and social assistance in the asylum and refugee sector), and 23.5% by the communes.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



Social assistance

In 2013, 257 192 persons, 3.2% 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.

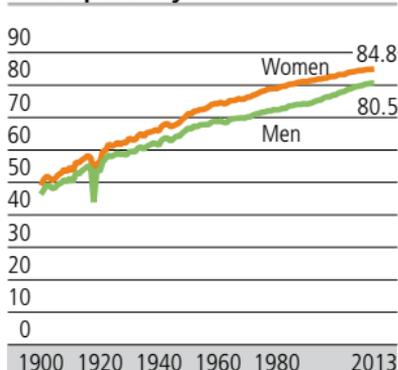
The risk of becoming reliant on social assistance varies greatly depending on a person's age, family structure and nationality.

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 when needed from the OAS supplementary benefits.

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

Level of social assistance, 2013

in %	
Total	3.2
Age group	
0–17 years of age	5.2
18–25 years of age	4.0
26–35 years of age	3.8
36–45 years of age	3.6
46–55 years of age	3.2
56–64 years of age	2.5
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	6.4
Women	6.7

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 3.6 years and for men by 6.4 years (2013). 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, 2013

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	8 739
Meningitis	51
Hepatitis B	65
Tuberculosis	530
AIDS	90

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2013

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	204 292	64 630
Non-occupational accidents	311 943	204 782

Disabled¹, 2013

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 820	6 751
50–59%	17 451	17 775
60–69%	8 262	7 216
70–100%	91 402	75 664

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Underlying causes of death, 2012

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	30 697	33 476	561.0	376.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	335	417	6.3	4.8
Cancer-related illness, all types	9 024	7 466	168.0	110.0
Circulatory system	9 745	11 929	171.0	112.0
Ischemic heart disease	4 227	3 764	74.6	35.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 454	2 162	24.8	21.0
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	2 057	1 849	35.4	19.5
Accidents and acts of violence	2 151	1 499	44.7	20.4
Accidents, all types	1 311	1 152	26.1	13.2
Suicide	752	285	16.6	6.0

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.9

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	2013
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	216
Dentists	48	52

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2013

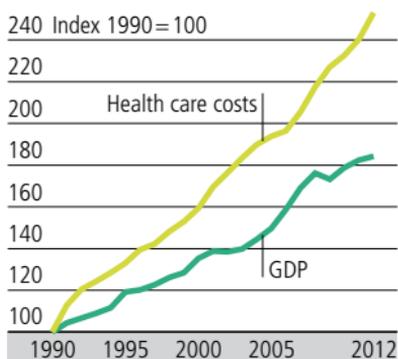
	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.5	8.7	12.4
60–79 years old	25.1	27.6	22.9
80+ years old	47.1	53.1	43.8

¹ of the corresponding population category

Nursing homes

	in '000	
	2008	2013
Total nb. of clients	186.3	200.8
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	103.8	111.6
Men	25.8	29.0
Women	77.9	82.6

Health care costs



In 2012, 10.9% 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	
	2002	2012
Total	47 389	67 982
Inpatient treatment	22 419	31 403
Outpatient treatment	14 164	22 494
of which:		
Physicians	6 619	9 613
Dentists	2 979	3 886
Home care	977	1 848
Other services ¹	1 526	2 233
Healthcare resources ²	5 899	7 447
of which:		
Pharmacies	3 443	4 351
Physicians	1 483	1 898
Prevention	1 053	1 452
Administration	2 328	2 954

¹ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport

² Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

Switzerland's education system is characterised by strong federalism. The diversity of the different education systems is particularly noticeable in compulsory schooling: depending on the canton, in lower secondary schools for example, there are two, three or four different performance levels.

The Swiss education system is changing. Along with the harmonisation of compulsory education, children will be expected to attend school for eleven instead of nine years. In most cantons, attendance at the previously optional pre-school level is now compulsory. In the last two decades, the national structures have also been reformed beyond compulsory education (introduction of the vocational Matura and the universities of applied sciences as well as the implementation of the Bologna reform). These reforms are also reflected in increasing demand for education.

Students

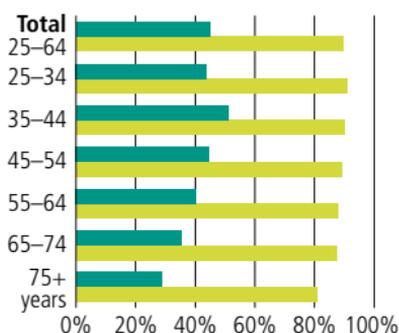
Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	2000/01	2005/06	2012/13	2000/01	2005/06	2012/13
Total	1 441.7	1 496.1	1 551.5	47.8	48.1	48.6
Pre-school	156.4	156.1	153.2	48.5	48.4	48.6
Compulsory education	957.2	957.3	895.5	48.7	48.6	48.6
Primary	473.7	454.1	428.6	49.3	49.2	49.0
Lower secondary	278.5	298.4	278.6	49.7	49.6	49.4
Special syllabus schools	48.6	48.7	35.2	37.9	37.7	36.3
Upper secondary	315.7	324.5	358.3	47.8	47.5	47.9
Higher education	160.5	204.7	279.8	41.9	46.8	49.5
Advanced vocat. training	38.7	38.2	57.2	43.1	43.6	45.1
Universities and institutes of technology	96.7	112.4	138.6	45.6	49.1	50.1
Universities of applied sciences ¹	25.1	54.1	84.0	25.9	44.4	51.6
Unclassified levels	7.1	9.7	17.8	51.6	49.5	48.5

1 Including universities for teacher education

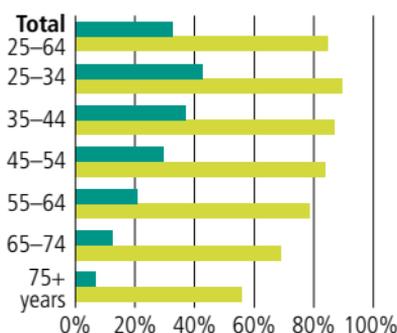
Education level, 2013

Share of the permanent resident population

Men

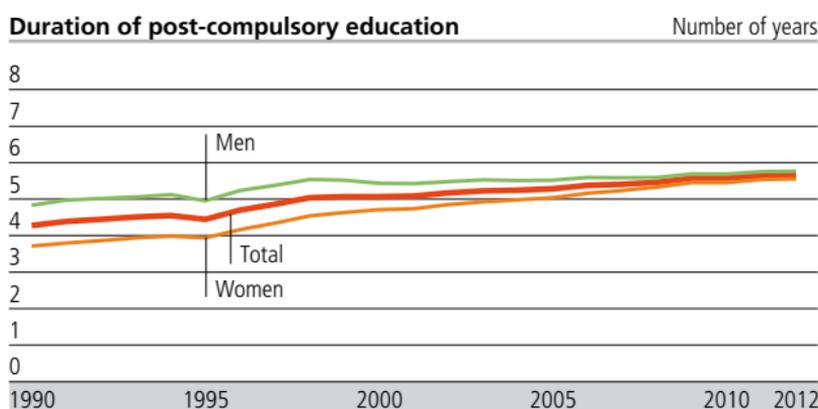


Women



■ 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 36.4% in 2013. (including specialised Matura). The number of university degrees has also more than tripled between 2000 and 2013. 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 39% in 2013 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, 2013

Educational level	Total	% of Women
Upper secondary level		
Academic Matura	18 217	57.6
Vocational Matura	13 871	47.6
Specialised Matura	2 264	82.1
Vocational training certific. ¹	65 757	46.8
Commercial diploma	2 253	49.7
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	7 627	48.6
Swiss Federal diploma	2 786	24.9
Swiss Fed. profes. diploma	14 042	38.0
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	387	67.7
Bachelor's degree	13 713	53.1
Master's degree	11 865	51.4
Doctorate	3 631	43.8
Univ. of applied sciences ²		
Diploma	886	49.4
Bachelor's degree	14 420	54.5
Master's degree	3 334	58.9

1 Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

2 Including universities for teacher education

**Teachers, 2012/13
University staff, 2013**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Pre-school	8 608	95.8
Compulsory school ¹	59 108	73.1
Primary school	28 139	82.3
Lower secondary school	22 361	54.1
Upper secondary school ²	16 805	41.5
Universities	38 748	43.9
Professors	3 609	19.2
Other lecturers	2 651	27.3
Assistants ³	19 699	42.9
Univ. of applied sciences ⁴	15 773	44.8
Professors	2 109	32.0
Other lecturers	5 285	39.5
Assistants ³	3 602	42.1

1 Excluding schools with a special curriculum, double counts possible

2 Schools providing general and vocational education

3 Including scientific staff

4 Including universities for teacher education

Public expenditure on education, 2012

	in CHF billion
Total	34.7
of which costs of teaching staff	16.9
Compulsory school (incl. pre-school)	15.0
Special schools	1.9
Day care	0.4
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.3
Higher vocational training	0.3
Universities	7.6
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 2.96% of its GDP being spent in this area (2012), Switzerland is one of the most R&D-oriented countries in the world.

In 2012 around CHF 18.5 billion was spent on domestic R&D. Of this, around 69% was in the private sector, 28% 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 1.6 million readers per edition. In French-speaking Switzerland, "20 Minutes", with 555 000 readers, has also become the most widely read title. In Italian-speaking Switzerland, a newsstand newspaper, the "Corriere del Ticino plus", is still the leading daily (130 000 readers). However, "20 Minuti", which was launched in September 2011, already has almost 90 000 readers.

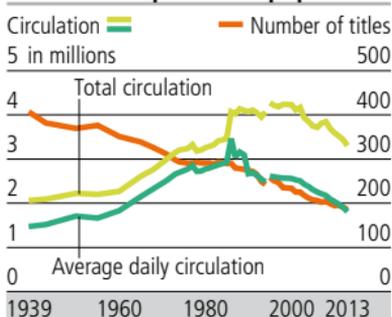
Internet and mobile telephony

Towards the end of the 20th century, the upsurge in mobile telephony preceded that of the internet, before the shift to mobile internet took place. The number of mobile phone lines increased from 0.1 million in 1990 to 11 million at the end of 2013, equating to 136 lines per 100 inhabitants. While the number of regular internet users (those who use the internet several times a week) aged 14 years and over was 0.7 million in 1998, this figure was 5.2 million at the beginning of 2014. The convergence can be clearly seen in the rapidly growing number of mobile phone users who access the internet via mobile broadband (3G+). The number of users rose from 1.2 million in 2010 to 3.6 million in 2014.

The ten largest libraries

A very large number of documents is accessible through libraries: In 2013, the ten most important libraries measured by their holdings had collections totalling more than 53 million copies.

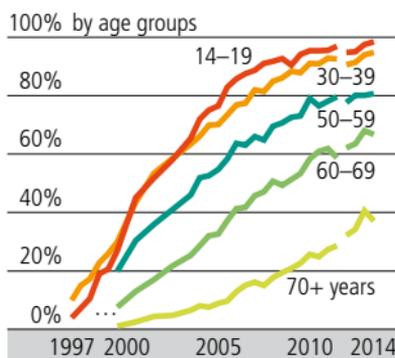
Evolution of paid newspapers



Source: Association Swiss Media/WEMF (considered are publications of general interests published at least once a week)

Internet usage

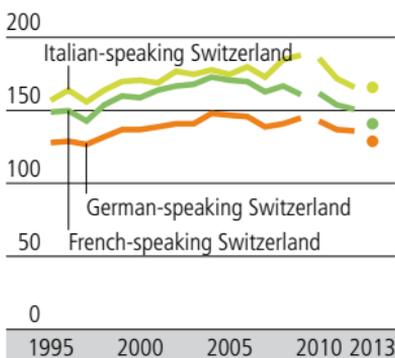
Regular Internet users¹



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

Radio usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant

	2010	2012	2013
German-speaking Switzerland	117	110	109
French-speaking Switzerland	103	93	89
Italian-speaking Switzerland	106	105	104

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 2012, a fifth of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 584 million, went to the sector "concerts and theatre". Some CHF 553 million was spent on the "Museums and Fine Arts" sector. This was followed by the sectors "Libraries", "Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage", "Mass media" and "Film and cinema", with contributions ranging from more than CHF 344, CHF 270, 152 to CHF 64 million.

Film and cinema in Switzerland

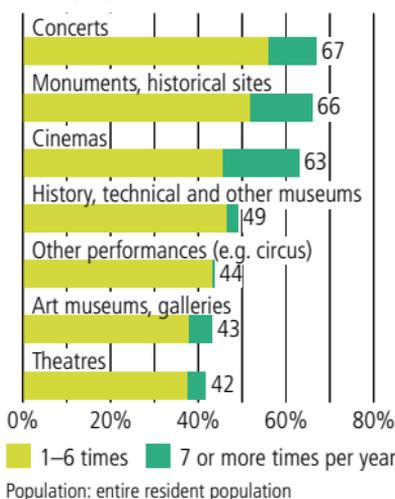
After the peak of popularity in 1963 and 1964 (646 cinemas, approximately 40 million admissions), the number of spectators decreased continuously until the beginning of the 1990s. A first low point was reached in 1992, with 302 cinemas (382 screens) and 15 million tickets sold. Since the introduction of cinema complexes and multiplex cinemas in 1993, the number of cinema screens has increased again, but not the number of spectators (2013: 533 screens and 13.7 million tickets).

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 increased from 10% to nearly 14%.

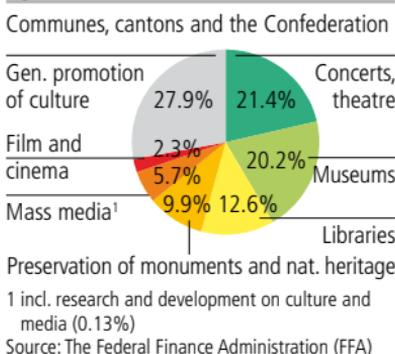
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Culture, médias, société de l'information, sport (not available in English)

Cultural consumption

Visiting figures, 2008



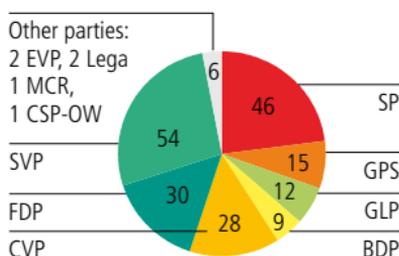
Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2012



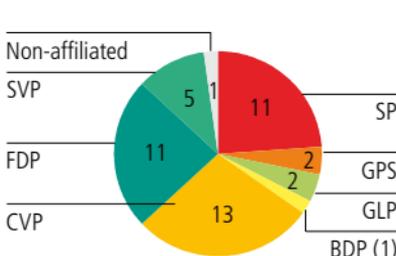
The political system

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.

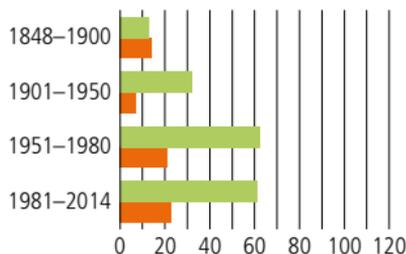
Parties abbreviations

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

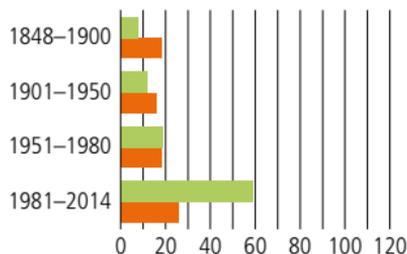
¹ 2009: merger of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) with the LPS (Liberal Party) under the designation "RDP. The Liberals"

National Popular Votes

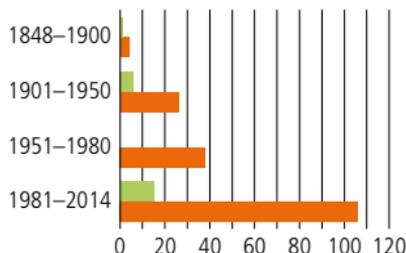
Compulsory referendums¹



Non-compulsory referendums

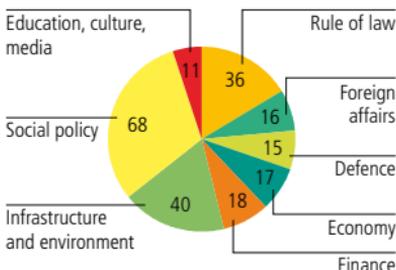


Popular initiatives²



Accepted Rejected

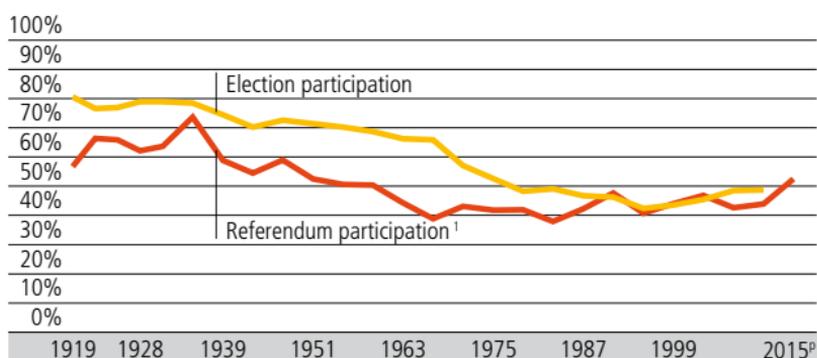
Subject, 1991-2014



¹ Includes counter proposals to popular initiatives

² Includes popular initiatives with counter proposals

Participation rate in national elections and referendums



¹ These are average values for elections that took place within two years before and two years after the respective National Council elections. Until 1931, within one and a half years before and one and a half years after the elections, in accordance with the three-year cycle that was the norm at that time.

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	2013 ²	2000	2010	2013 ²	2000	2010	2013 ²
Total¹	163.9	192.6	205.1	152.2	190.6	202.1	11.8	2.1	2.9
Confederation	52.0	62.9	66.3	48.2	60.0	63.9	3.8	2.9	2.4
Cantons	63.2	77.5	81.4	60.3	76.5	82.7	2.8	1.0	-1.3
Communes	42.1	42.7	45.0	40.6	43.2	45.3	1.5	-0.6	-0.3
Social insurances	44.5	53.6	59.7	41.1	54.9	57.5	3.4	-1.3	2.1

1 Double counts not included in total

2 Part-estimates

Public administration debt

in CHF billion

	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013 ³
Total¹	104.8	220.4	208.2	208.0	216.1	218.9
Confederation	38.1	108.1	110.0	110.2	112.3	111.8
Cantons	29.2	63.1	52.5	51.3	50.9	58.8
Communes	37.4	49.1	45.8	46.4	46.6	47.8
Social insurances	0.1	5.8	7.4	6.1	6.3	4.8

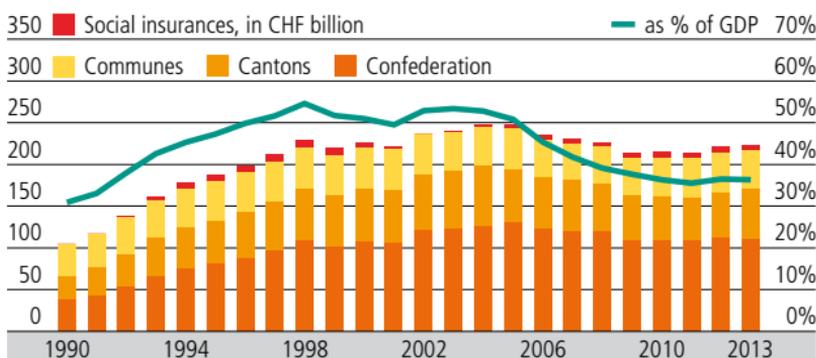
Per inhabitant, in francs² 15 503 30 595 26 456 26 148 26 265 26 898

1 Double counts not included in total

2 At current prices

3 Part-estimates

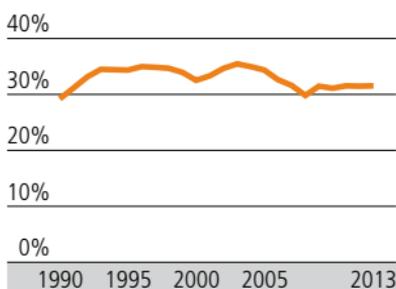
Public debt



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), the reduction of gross public debt was possible on an ongoing basis from 2005 to 2011. Debt increased again for the first time as of 2012. By the end of 2013, the debt ratio amounted to 34.5%.

Revenue: Public administration

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2011	2012
Total	192.6	199.4	199.5
Ordinary receipts	192.6	199.1	198.8
Operating revenue	182.2	188.0	188.4
Tax revenue	161.0	166.3	167.8
Patents and commissions	3.9	4.0	2.7
Compensation	16.4	16.7	16.8
Miscellaneous revenue	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transfer revenue	0.7	0.7	0.9
Financial revenue	8.4	8.6	8.2
Investment revenue	2.0	2.5	2.2
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	0.3	0.7
Extraordinary revenue	0.0	0.0	0.7
Revenue from extraordinary investments	–	0.3	0.0

Public administration expenditure by function

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2011	2012
Total	190.6	197.6	199.2
General administration	14.1	17.0	16.5
Public order and security, defence	14.4	15.1	15.1
Education	32.8	33.9	34.7
Culture, sport and leisure, church	5.0	5.1	5.1
Health care	11.4	12.1	13.7
Social security	74.9	75.5	77.1
Transport and telecommunications	16.6	17.9	16.8
Environmental protection and spatial planning	6.1	6.0	6.1
Economy	7.5	7.5	7.6
Finance and taxes	7.8	7.5	6.4

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Finances publiques (not available in English)

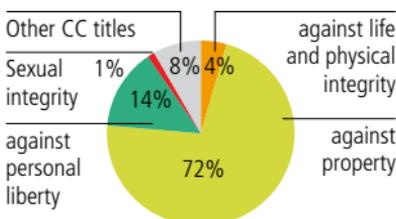
Crime figures offer only a limited reflection of the reality of criminal behaviour: On the one hand, criminal standards and sanctions are affected by changes in society and on the other, crime figures are also strongly influenced by manpower resources, prosecution priorities, the efficiency of the police 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 2013 a total of 475 077 criminal cases with 725 687 offences were registered. Of these offences, 79% came under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 13% under the Narcotics Act (NarcA), 6% under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA) and 2% under other federal legislation. The detection rate for homicides was 93%, for property offences 17%.

The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 46% of Criminal Code offences, 55% of Narcotics Act offences and 58% of offences against other federal legislation. Foreigners with residence constituted 29%, 21% and 22% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 26% (Criminal Code), 25% (Narcotics Act) and 19% (other). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 85% of offenders were non-residents.

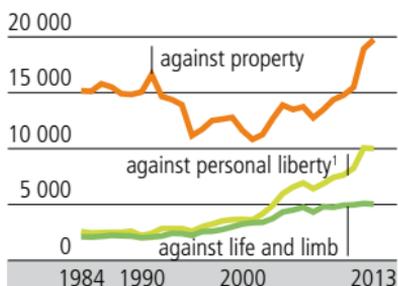
Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2013



Convictions

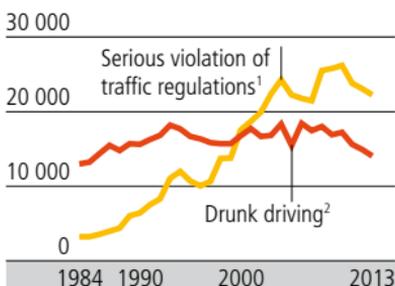
Whereas in the mid-1980s, slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered, this number has now more than doubled and in 2013 was approximately 109 300. Depending on the law under which the conviction was made, the trend varies greatly. In the last two years, an increase of 21% has 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 2013 (+12%).

Selected offences SCC



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

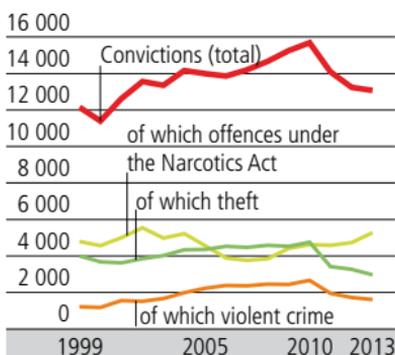
Selected offences RTA



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

Juvenile convictions

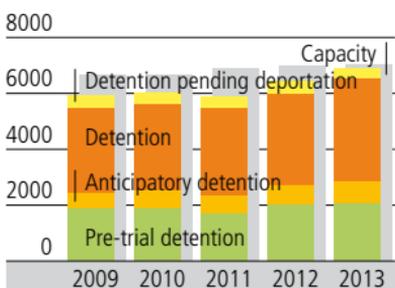
The trend for convictions of minors shows a falling trend in numbers (2010 to 2013: -17%) with the number of illegal drug offences and traffic accidents tending to remain stable while those for theft and less serious violent crime are on the decline. The serious crime remains stable at a low level.



Deprivation of liberty and execution of sentences

In Switzerland in 2013 there were 110 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 7048 detention places. On the reference day, 4 September 2013, 7072 persons were detained. Thus, the total occupancy rate was just over 100%. Of the 7072 inmates, 63% were serving prison sentences, 30% were in pre-trial detention, 5% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act and the remaining 2% were detained for other reasons.

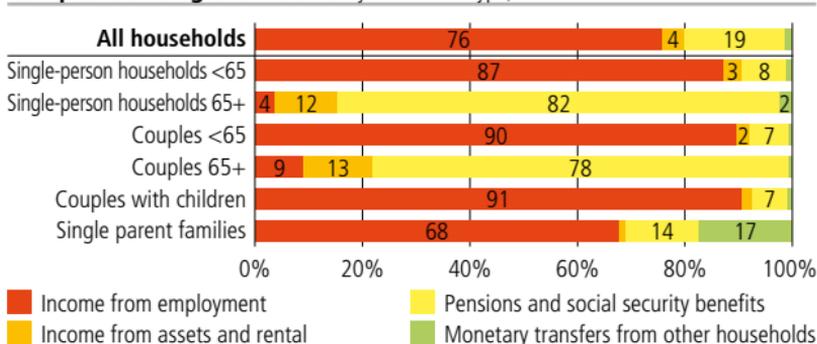
Prison population by sentence type



Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2009 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2012) was 23%, for minors 34%. The highest reconviction rates were for adults with two or more previous convictions (adults: 60%; minors: 68%).

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.

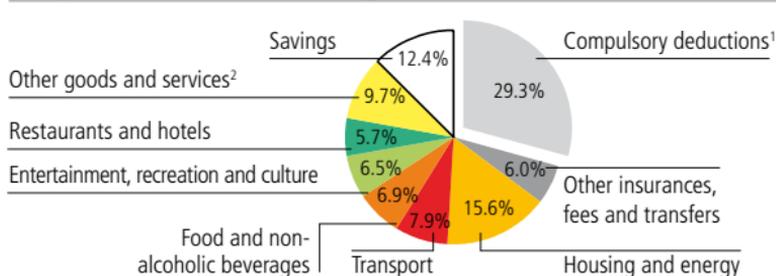
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets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

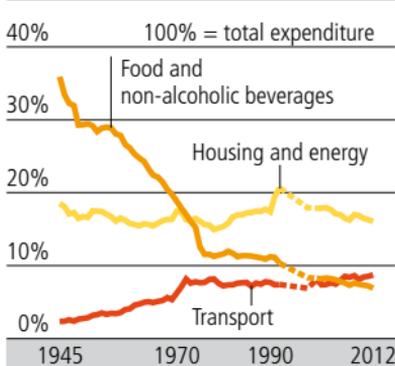


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

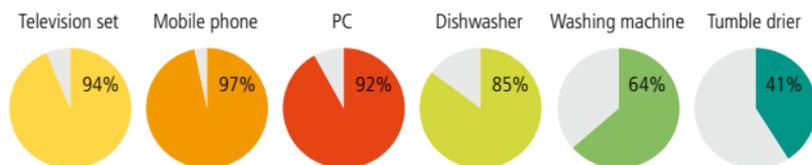
Household expenditure over time

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 quite 9%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2012

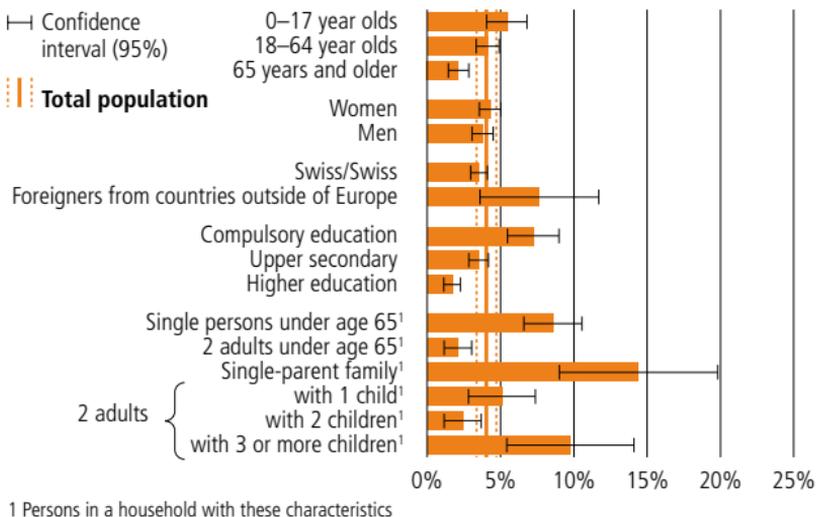


Availability of consumer goods

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 92% of people live in a household with a computer and 97% 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 2012 more than 85% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation rate by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2013



Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2013, 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 almost 4%. One of the most common material deprivation is caused by a lack of financial reserves. 20% of the population living in private households did not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2500. This is followed by deprivation which affects the perceived inconveniences with regard to the residential environment. 16% of the population say that they are exposed to noise from neighbours or the street, 15% are confronted with problems of crime, violence or vandalism and 12% with a too wet accommodation. In addition, 9% of the population could not afford a week's holiday away from home each year.

Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

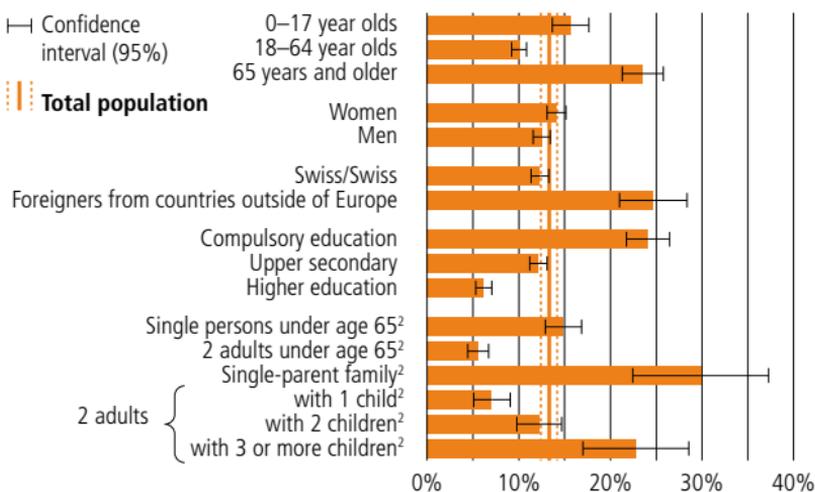
In 2012, 7.7% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 590 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was approximately CHF 2200 per month for a single person and CHF 4050 per month for two adults with two children. According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 13.3% (2013) or some 1 035 000 persons were at risk of poverty. In 2013, the risk of poverty's threshold for a single person was approximately CHF 2560 per month for a single person (60% of the median of the equivalent available income) and CHF 5380 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 2012 some 3.5% 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, the risk of poverty is greater.

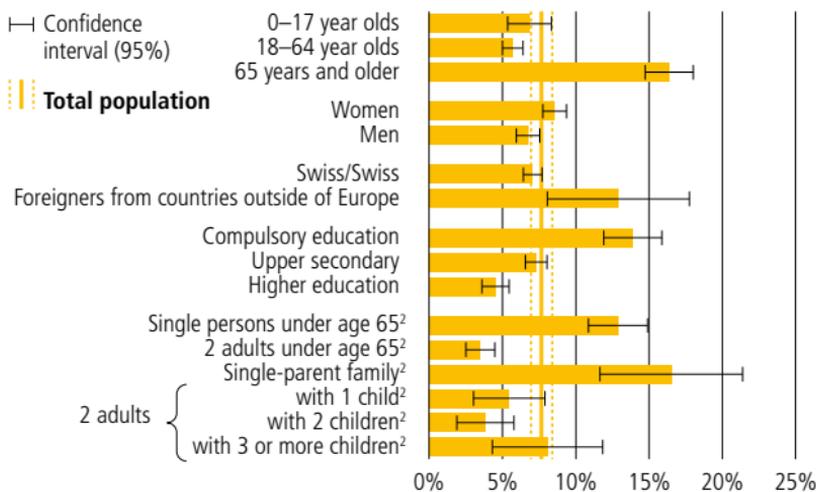
Risk of poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2013



¹ Based on the income without considering any assets

² Persons in a household with these characteristics

Poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2012



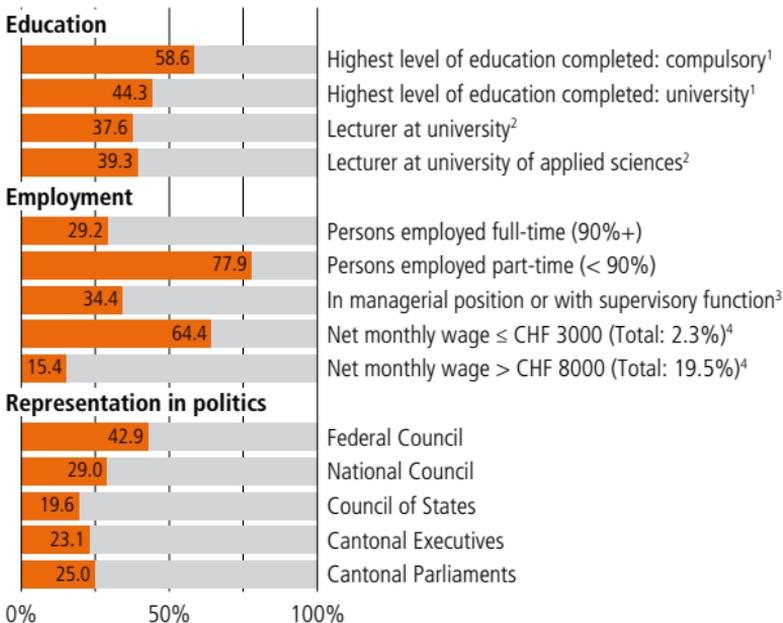
1 Based on the income without considering any assets
 2 Persons in a household with these characteristics

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 2013, the equivalised disposable income of the wealthiest 20% of the population was four times greater than that of the poorest 20%.

Key data on gender equality

Percentage of women (latest available data 2010–2014)



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

► 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 serious 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	  	The settlement area used per capita is increasing	  

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 14% of teenagers do not have even the minimum reading skills necessary to cope with modern daily life. Furthermore, the settlement area has grown mainly at the expense of valuable agricultural areas.

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.

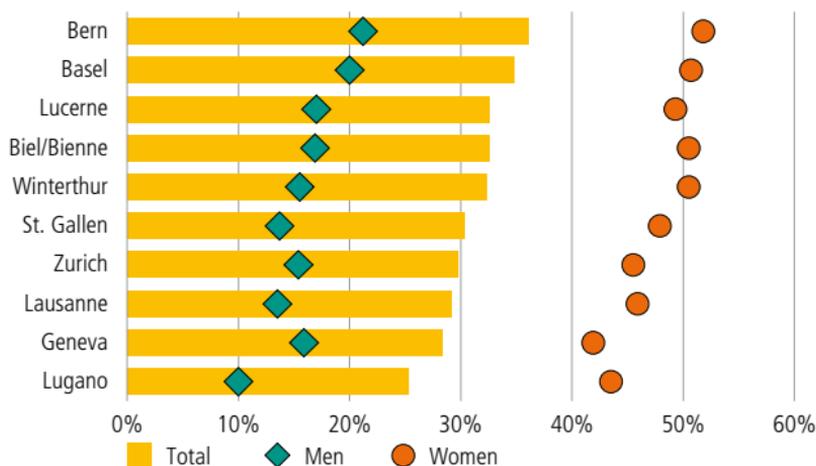
Urban Audit: the Quality of Life in the Cities

The Urban Audit in Switzerland has applied and extended the OECD framework¹ for measuring the quality of life in their ten cities. Here are two of the 24 indicators presented as an example.

¹ OECD (2011), «How's Life?: Measuring Well-being», OECD Publication

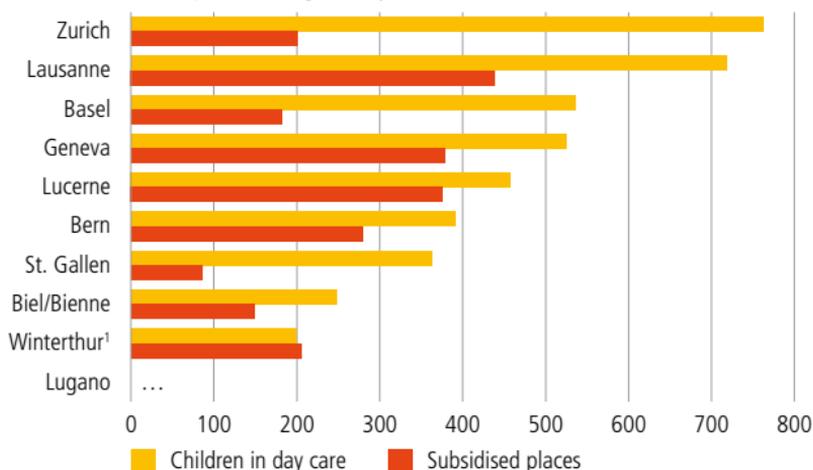
Part-time employment, 2013

Share of employed persons with a work-time percentage of <90%



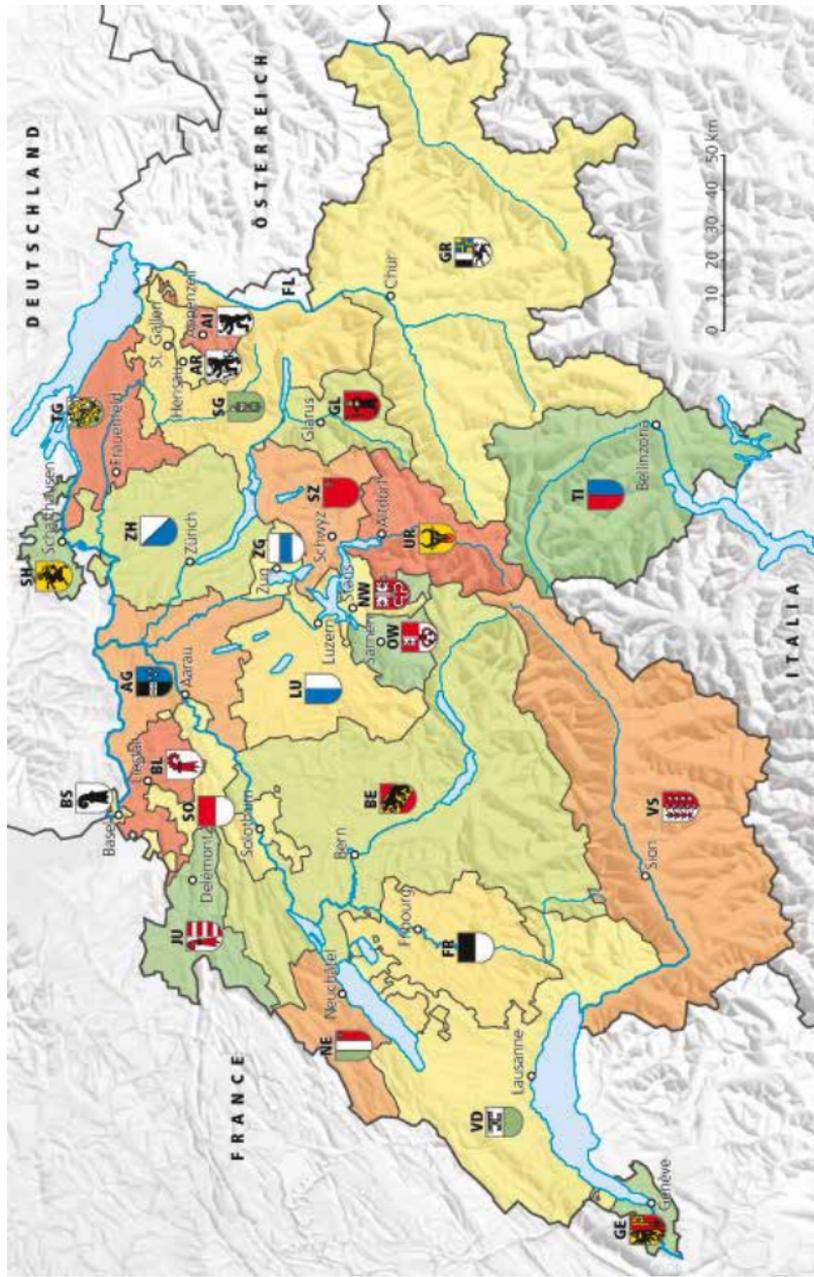
Infant day care, 2013

Per 1000 children of pre-school age (0–3 year-olds)



¹ Data only on the number of children in day care in institutions with subsidised places

Switzerland and its Cantons



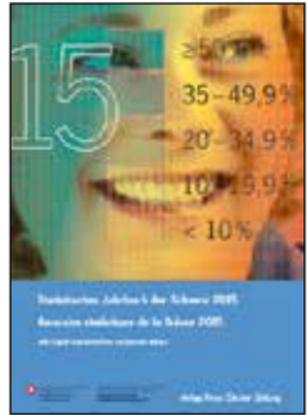
26 cantons
148 districts
2324 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2015
o Cantonal capital

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

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2015

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



Graphical Statistical Atlas of Switzerland 1914–2014

The "Graphical Statistical Atlas of Switzerland 1914" is one of Switzerland's earliest and most comprehensive thematic national atlases. It is also an excellent graphical compendium of the first 50 years of official statistics in Switzerland. To mark the 100 year anniversary of its publication, the Federal Statistical Office has fully reproduced this impressive but still difficult to obtain work. In doing so, the FSO aims to make the atlas accessible to the wider general public.



At the same time, the original tables from 1914 have been completed by new statistical maps and diagrams with up-to-date figures from the same topics in 2014. In the form of a supplement, the atlas offers direct comparisons and an exciting visual journey through time, illustrating Switzerland's social and spatial structures a century ago and today.

Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 130 pages (hardback), CHF 89 (incl. VAT). Available at the Federal Statistical Office. Email: order@bfs.admin.ch

The [Swiss Statistical Portal](http://www.statistics.admin.ch) (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.

