

2017



01

Population

Neuchâtel 2018

Switzerland's population 2017



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

Population: Key figures

01 Population



Permanent resident population

8 484 130



Live births

87 381



Deaths

66 971



Family households with children aged under 25

1 095 000



Marriages

40 599

Registered partnerships

789



Divorces

15 906

Dissolved partnerships

183



Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years

85.4 years 22.5 years



Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years

81.4 years 19.7 years



Number of Swiss citizens living abroad

751 793

Sources: FSO – SE-Stat, BEVNAT, Structural Survey, STATPOP

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1 Population

At the end of 2017, Switzerland's permanent resident population stood at 8 484 130 inhabitants, corresponding to an increase of 64 580 persons (+0.8%) compared with 2016. The number of Swiss nationals increased by 39 334 while that of foreign nationals increased by 25 246. Growth among the Swiss resident population was less marked than that among the permanent foreign resident population (+0.6% compared with +1.2%).

Permanent resident population

T1

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total	6 193 064	6 335 243	6 750 693	7 204 055	8 484 130
Swiss	5 191 177	5 421 746	5 623 584	5 779 685	6 357 738
Foreigners	1 001 887	913 497	1 127 109	1 424 370	2 126 392
Men	3 025 330	3 081 965	3 298 312	3 519 698	4 206 434
Women	3 167 734	3 253 278	3 452 381	3 684 357	4 277 696

Sources: FSO – ESPPOP, STATPOP

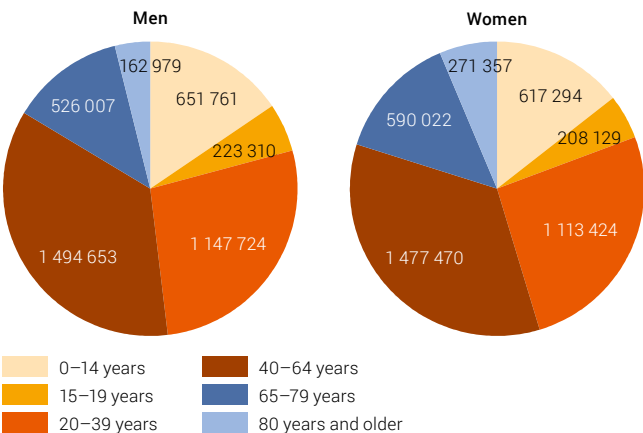
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Population structure

There were more women (4 277 696) than men (4 206 434) in the permanent resident population. Between the ages of 20 and 39, the gender ratio was even, with 1.1 million men and women respectively.

Permanent resident population by age group and sex, 2017

G1



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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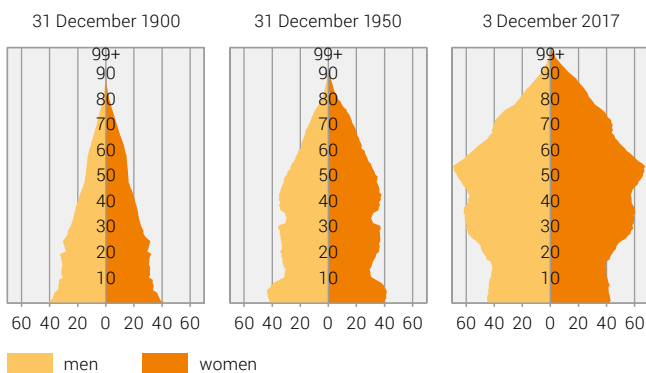
Age structure of the population

The age structure of the population has changed considerably since 1900. The number of young people under the age of 20 has fallen while the share of persons aged 65 and over has increased. Known as demographic ageing, this phenomenon is the result of increased life expectancy and decreasing fertility. The top of the age pyramid is expected to widen in the future as the baby boom generations enter the older age groups.

Age structure of the population

Number of people in 1000

G2



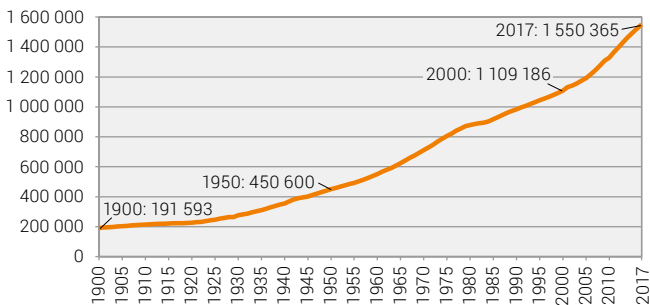
Sources: FSO – STATPOP, FPC

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Persons aged 65 and over

The number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 191 593 in 1900 to 450 600 in 1950. It grew further to 1.1 million by 2000 and reached 1.6 million in 2017.

Permanent resident population aged 65 and older **G3**



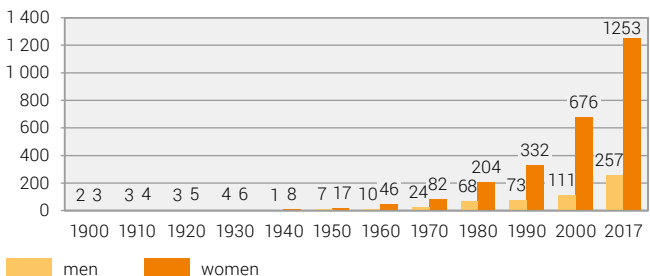
Sources: FSO – ESPPOP, STATPOP

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Centenarians

At the end of 2017, 1510 people who were centenarians lived in Switzerland, the majority of them women.

Number of centenarians **G4**



Sources: FSO – ESPPOP, FPC, STATPOP

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Population of the cantons

With the exception of Neuchâtel and Ticino, all cantons recorded a population increase in 2017. The greatest increases were seen in the cantons of Zug (1.2%), Geneva (1.2%), Thurgau (1.1%), Aargau (1.1%) and Zurich (1.1%).

Permanent resident population of the cantons, 2017

T2

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigners
Switzerland	8 484 130	4 206 434	4 277 696	6 357 738	2 126 392
Zurich	1 504 346	748 276	756 070	1 102 014	402 332
Berne	1 031 126	505 911	525 215	864 345	166 781
Lucerne	406 506	202 534	203 972	331 512	74 994
Uri	36 299	18 522	17 777	31 928	4 371
Schwyz	157 301	80 618	76 683	124 130	33 171
Obwalden	37 575	19 030	18 545	32 056	5 519
Nidwalden	42 969	22 006	20 963	36 712	6 257
Glarus	40 349	20 423	19 926	30 636	9 713
Zug	125 421	63 410	62 011	90 430	34 991
Fribourg	315 074	157 874	157 200	244 143	70 931
Solothurn	271 432	135 497	135 935	210 812	60 620
Basel-Stadt	193 908	93 723	100 185	124 147	69 761
Basel-Landschaft	287 023	140 771	146 252	222 343	64 680
Schaffhausen	81 351	40 251	41 100	60 185	21 166
Appenzell A.Rh.	55 178	27 879	27 299	46 181	8 997
Appenzell I.Rh.	16 105	8 290	7 815	14 271	1 834
Saint Gallen	504 686	252 710	251 976	383 755	120 931
Graubünden	197 888	99 050	98 838	160 985	36 903
Aargau	670 988	337 178	333 810	503 709	167 279
Thurgau	273 801	137 823	135 978	206 118	67 683
Ticino	353 709	172 505	181 204	255 122	98 587
Vaud	793 129	389 504	403 625	527 117	266 012
Valais	341 463	169 162	172 301	263 082	78 381
Neuchâtel	177 964	87 093	90 871	132 811	45 153
Geneva	495 249	240 114	255 135	296 675	198 574
Jura	73 290	36 280	37 010	62 519	10 771

Source: FSO – STATPOP

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In 13 cantons, the number of men exceeded that of women. The surplus of men was greatest in Appenzell I.Rh., Schwyz and Nidwalden. Women were in the majority in the other cantons, with their majority most pronounced in Basel-Stadt and Geneva.

The cantons with the highest proportion of foreign inhabitants were Geneva (40.1%), Basel-Stadt (36.0%) and Vaud (33.5%). With 11.4% and 12%, Appenzell I.Rh. and Uri had the smallest proportion of foreign nationals, followed by the cantons of Nidwalden, Obwalden and Jura with less than 15% each.

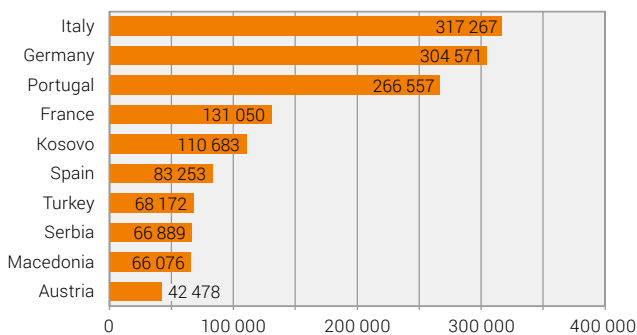
The 10 most common nationalities in the permanent foreign resident population

At the end of 2017, 2.1 million foreign nationals lived in Switzerland. Of these, 408 691 were born in Switzerland while 1.7 million were born abroad. Two-thirds of people born abroad came from a EU28/ EFTA member state.

The 10 most common countries of nationality were Italy (317 267), Germany (304 571), Portugal (266 557), France (131 050), Kosovo (110 683), Spain (83 253), Turkey (68 172), Serbia (66 889), Macedonia (66 076) and Austria (42 478).

Foreign permanent resident population, 2017

G5



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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In 1910, foreign nationals in Switzerland represented 14.7% of the population – a figure that was not exceeded again until 1967. With the exception of the years 1975 – 1979 and another slight decline in 1983, the proportion of foreigners subsequently continued to rise and in 2017 was roughly 25%.

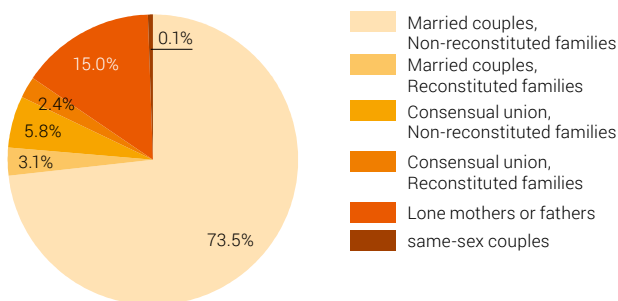
2 Households

At the end of 2016, there were some 3.7 million private households in Switzerland, roughly one million of which were households with at least one child under the age of 25. Couples with their biological or adopted children lived in the majority of these households (79%).

15.0% of households were lone-parent households, which for the most part consisted of lone mothers with children (82.2%). 5.5% of family households were patchwork families, i.e. households where at least one parent has brought a child from a previous relationship to the new family.

Family households with at least one child under 25 years according to type

G6



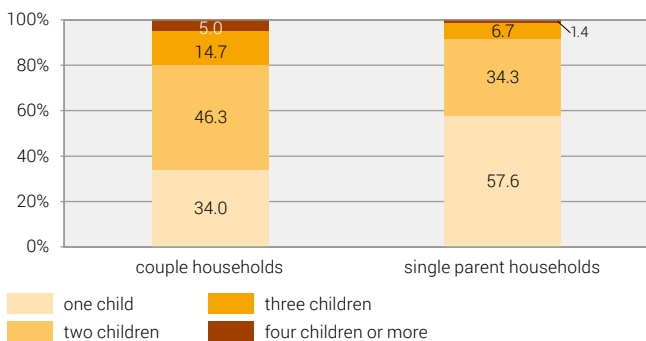
Source: FSO – Structural Survey 2016

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In the case of couple households with children, two children households were most common in 2016 with 46.3%. On average, fewer children lived in lone-parent households than in couple households with children and in comparison, children in lone-parent households were also older.

Proportion of couple households and single parent households by number of children aged under 25, 2016

G7



Source: FSO – Structural Survey 2016

© FSO 2018

3 Births, adoptions, deaths and life expectancy

Births

87 381 children were born in 2017. There were slightly more boys born (44 873) than girls (42 508).

Live births

T3

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total	99 216	73 661	83 939	78 458	87 381
Boys	51 235	37 717	42 914	40 402	44 873
Girls	47 981	35 944	41 025	38 056	42 508

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Most parents were aged between 30 and 39 when their children were born. The proportion of fathers and mothers under the age of 30 has decreased in recent years while that of 30 to 40 years olds has increased.

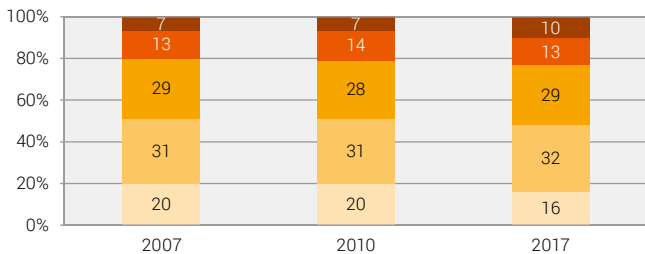
The average number of children per man differed from that per woman (1.42 compared with 1.52). This is due to the fact that there were more men of reproductive age in the population than there were women. Male fertility is therefore slightly lower than that of women.

In 2017, there were 21 419 acknowledgements of paternity. The majority of children were born within marriage (74.8%). However, the percentage of births outside marriage rose from 3.8% in 1970 to 25.2% in 2017.

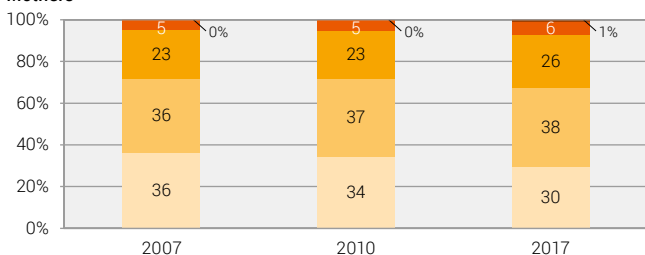
Proportion of live births by age of the father and the mother

G8

Fathers



Mothers

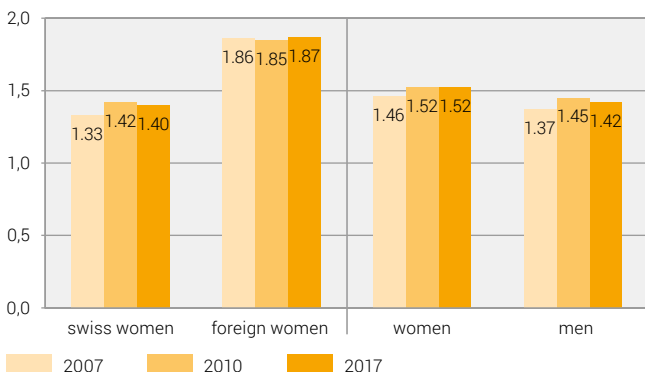


Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Average number of children by nationality of the mother and by sex

G9



Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

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Multiple births

The number of multiple births has risen in the last 30 years. For example, the percentage of twin births almost doubled from 1.0% in 1970 to 1.8% in 2017.

Multiple births

T4

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total¹	908	761	980	1 110	1 590
Twins	898	747	949	1 079	1 566
Triplets	10	14	29	31	24
Quadruplets and Quintuplets	0	0	2	0	0

¹ incl. both live births and stillbirths

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Adoptions

In the period from 1980 to 2017, the number of adoptions fell from 1583 to 305. 160 adoptions of Swiss nationals and 145 adoptions of foreign nationals were recorded.

Adoptions by sex and nationality

T5

Adoptions	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total	1 583	1 198	808	305
By sex of the adopted person				
Men	796	570	386	149
Women	787	628	422	156
Nationality before the adoption				
Switzerland	1 060	525	198	160
Europe (without Switzerland)	230	156	190	37
Africa	21	43	79	23
America	102	257	192	27
Asia	168	216	148	51
Others	2	1	1	7

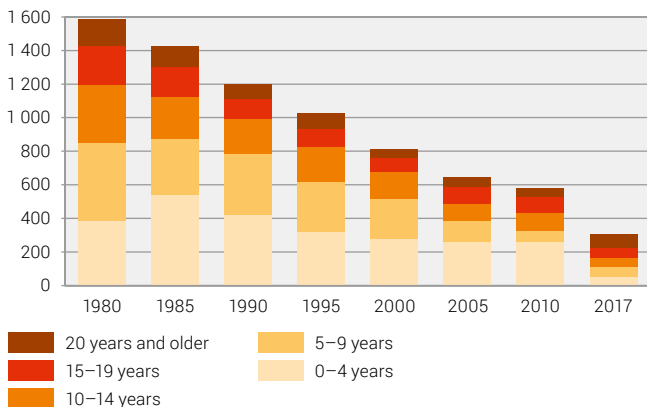
Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Adoptions usually occur when children are young. Most adoptions are of children aged 0 to 9 years. In 2017, however, more young people were adopted. In principle, adults can also be adopted.

Adopted person by age group

G10



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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The decrease in the number of adoptions can be explained by changes to the child protection laws, the decrease in unwanted pregnancies and better acceptance of single mothers in today's society.

Deaths

In 2017, 66 971 people died in Switzerland, around 2000 more than in the previous year (+3.1%).

Infant mortality has decreased considerably in Switzerland since 1970 (from 15.1 to 3.5 deaths per 1000 live births in 2017).

Deaths

T6

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total	57 091	59 097	63 739	62 528	66 971
Men	29 954	30 847	32 492	30 400	32 406
Women	27 137	28 250	31 247	32 128	34 565
Swiss	53 084	55 506	59 802	58 190	60 383
Foreigners	4 007	3 591	3 937	4 338	6 588
Died in their first year	1 494	667	574	386	310
Infant mortality rate ¹	15,1	9,1	6,8	4,9	3,5
Deaths from age 65 on					
Men	19 501	22 104	24 056	23 352	26 773
Women	21 412	23 740	27 082	28 250	31 451

¹ deaths of children in the first year of life per 1000 live births

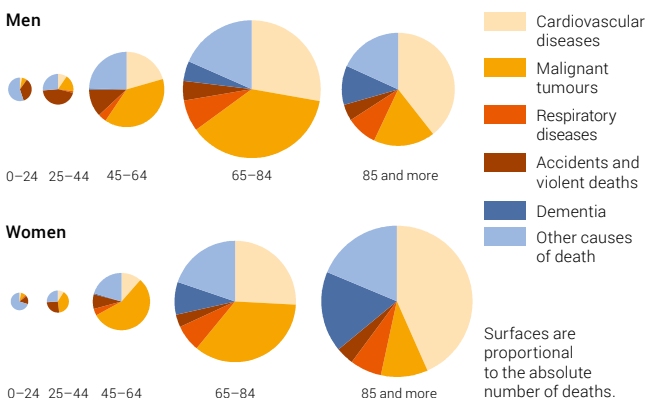
Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Causes of death vary by age. The majority of deaths between the ages of 16 and roughly 34 are caused by accidents and suicide. From about the age of 40, cancer is the most common cause of death but is replaced from around age 80 by cardiovascular diseases.

Leading causes of death by age group in 2015

G11



Source: FSO – Causes of death statistics (CoD)

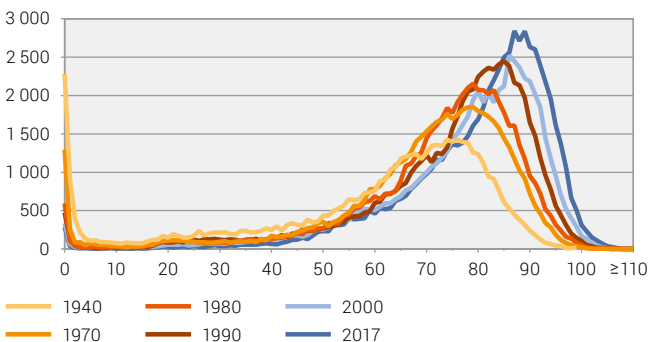
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Deaths by age

The share of deaths that occurred before the age of 65 fell markedly and amounted to just 13.1% in 2017, compared with 28.3% in 1970. By contrast, the proportion of deaths over the age of 75 sharply increased. The increase is particularly pronounced in the over 84 category: in 2017, 46.9% of the deceased were 85 or older, while in 1940 that figure was 6.1% and in 1970 15.4%.

Deaths by age

G12



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

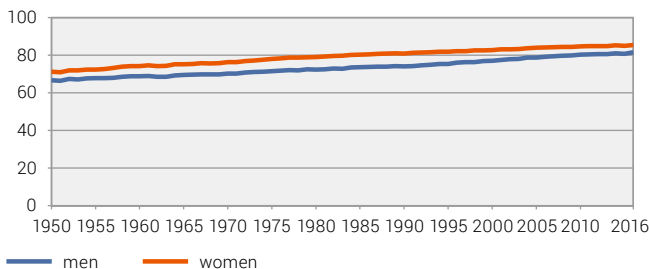
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Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth has risen considerably over the past few decades. In 2017, life expectancy at birth was 81.4 years for men and 85.4 years for women. However, the health of the older population varies considerably and high life expectancy is not necessarily linked with good health.

Life expectancy at birth

G13



Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

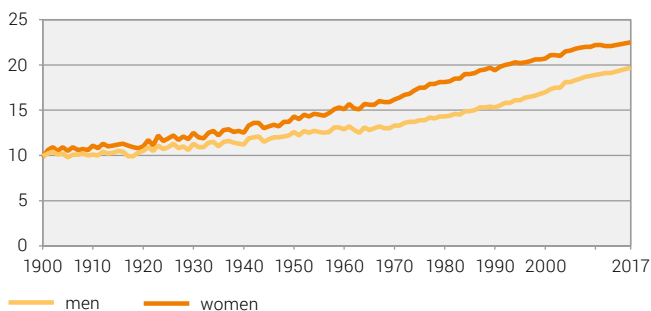
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Life expectancy at 65

Life expectancy at the age of 65 also rose throughout the 20th century. Since 1900, life expectancy at 65 has increased from 9.9 to 19.7 years for men and from 9.8 to 22.5 years for women. Although women continue to have a higher life expectancy than men, the gender gap is closing. One reason for the marked decline in mortality in old age is the successful treatment of cardio-vascular disease.

Life expectancy at 65

G14



Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, FCP, STATPOP

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4 Civil status, marriage, registered partnership and divorce

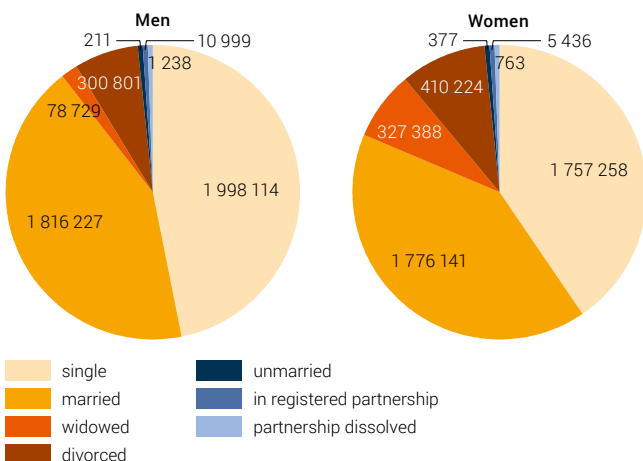
At the end of 2017, the permanent resident population by civil status was composed as follows: 44.3% single, 42.3% married, 4.8% widowed, 8.4% divorced, 0.01% unmarried, 0.19% persons in a registered partnership and 0.02% persons in a dissolved partnership.

At the end of 2017, 53.2% of single people were men and 46.8% women. Among married persons, the gender percentages were fairly balanced. Men, did, however account for the slightly larger group with 50.6% (women: 49.4%).

At 57.6%, women were over-represented among divorced people. In contrast, differences could be seen in registered partnerships: More men continued to be in a registered partnership than women (67% compared with 33%).

Permanent resident population by marital status and sex, 2017

G15



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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With regard to widowed persons, a big difference could be observed: 81.0% were women. The reasons for this are the higher life expectancy of women and the greater propensity of men to remarry.

Marriages

In 2017, 40 599 couples tied the knot. 71.3% of these (28 954) were first-time marriages. In 11 645 of these marriages, at least one person had been married before. The average age at first marriage continues to rise. Whereas in 1970, men were aged 26.5 and women 24.1, on average men and women today get married at the ages of 32.0 and 29.9 respectively.

Marriages

T7

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017
Total	46 693	35 721	46 603	39 758	40 599
Men					
single	41 536	30 212	38 316	30 467	32 119
widowed	1 437	791	795	618	426
divorced ¹	3 720	4 718	7 492	8 673	8 045
Women					
single	42 607	31 175	39 624	31 531	33 200
widowed	950	417	436	432	314
divorced ¹	3 136	4 129	6 543	7 795	7 085
Average age at first marriage (in years)					
Men	26.5	27.4	29.1	30.3	32.0
Women	24.1	25.0	26.7	27.9	29.9

¹ incl. other marital status

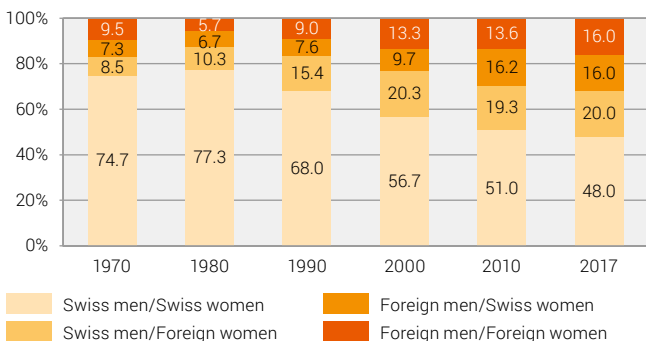
Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

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Since the middle of the 1980s, an increase in marriages with at least one foreign partner has been observed. In 2017, this was the case for 21 041 marriages (51.8%), 14 522 of which were between a Swiss and a foreign national (35.8%).

Proportion of marriages by category of citizenship of the partners

G16



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Registered and dissolved partnerships

789 same-sex couples entered a registered partnership in 2017. Far more male couples entered registered partnerships than female couples. However, in 2016 a considerable increase was nonetheless observed among female couples (+34.8%) while registered partnerships among men declined (-3.0%).

Registered and dissolved partnership

T8

	2007	2010	2017
Registered			
Total	2 004	720	789
Couples (Men)	1 431	499	483
Couples (Women)	573	221	306
Dissolved			
Total	1	77	183
Couples (Men)	1	49	117
Couples (Women)	0	28	66

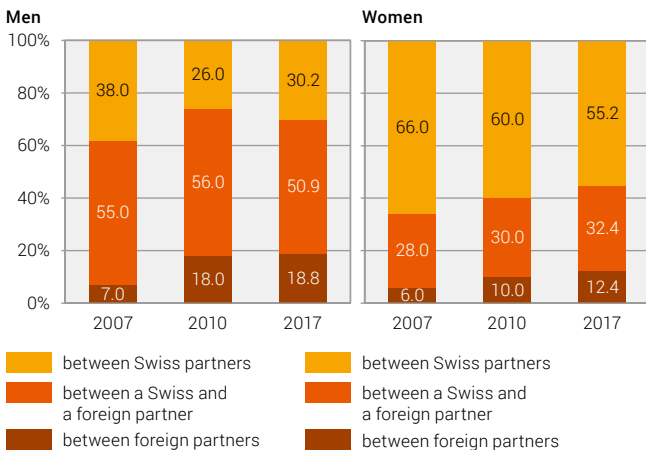
Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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In female couples both partners tend to be Swiss nationals, whereas in male couples partnerships between persons of different nationalities are most common.

Proportion of registered partnerships by category of citizenship of the partner

G17



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Divorces

In 2017, 15 906 divorces were recorded. Divorces were most frequent in the case of marriages that lasted 20 or more years (29.9%).

Divorces

T9

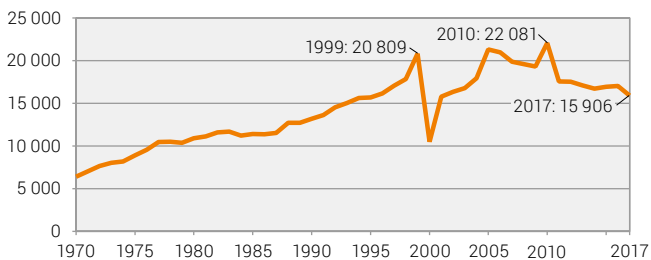
	1970	1990	2010	2017
Total	6 406	13 184	22 081	15 906
Duration of marriage				
0–4 years	1 568	3 128	2 454	1 900
5–9 years	1 926	3 473	6 117	3 917
10–14 years	1 143	2 051	4 087	3 039
15–19 years	778	1 679	3 216	2 300
20 years and over	991	2 853	6 207	4 750
Average duration of marriage at time of divorce (in years)	11.6	11.9	14.5	15.1
Total divorce rate	15.4	33.2	54.4	38.7

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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After 1970, divorces have increased. Since 2010, however, there has been a slight decline in the number of divorces. The strong increases in 1999 and 2010 were linked to the new divorce law and revisions to the law which came into force on 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2011.

Divorces

G18

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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5 Migration and acquisition of Swiss citizenship

In 2017, the population increased by 45 948 persons as a result of migration. This net migration covers both the immigration and emigration of Swiss and foreign nationals. Compared with previous year, it fell by about 35%.

International migrations

When comparing immigration and emigration, major differences can be seen between the nationality groups. For Swiss nationals, an emigration surplus of 8037 was observed, whereas for foreign nationals there was an immigration surplus of 53 985.

International migration

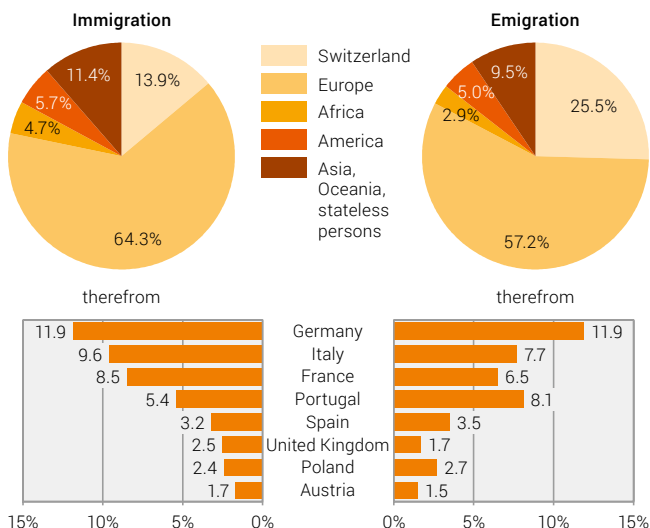
T10

	1981	1990	2000	2010	2017
Immigration¹	121 420	154 244	110 302	161 778	170 945
Swiss	28 483	31 465	26 102	22 283	23 803
Foreigners	92 937	122 779	84 200	139 495	147 142
Emigration	97 743	97 601	90 078	96 839	124 997
Swiss	27 796	31 888	30 776	26 311	31 840
Foreigners	69 947	65 713	59 302	70 528	93 157
Net migration¹	23 677	56 643	20 224	64 939	45 948
Swiss	687	-423	-4 674	-4 028	-8 037
Foreigners	22 990	57 066	24 898	68 967	53 985

¹ Until 2010 incl. change of status and transfers from the asylum process, from 2011 incl. conversions from non permanent residence status.

In 2017, more than half of permanent foreign residents who emigrated or immigrated came from Europe. Above all, people were migrating to and from Germany, France, Italy and Portugal.

Immigration and emigration by nationality, 2017 G 19



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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Population by migration status

In 2017, 2.6 million people aged 15 or over with a migration background lived in Switzerland (37.2%). The population without a migration background in the same year stood at around 4.4 million people (61.9%).

Permanent resident population aged 15 or over, by migration status, 2017

T 11

	2017	Percentage
Total	7 116 000	100%
Persons without a migration background	4 402 000	61.9%
Persons with a migration background	2 647 000	37.2%
Swiss citizens	958 000	13.5%
Persons with foreign citizenship	1 689 000	23.7%
1. Generation	2 134 000	30.0%
2. Generation	513 000	7.2%
Persons with undetermined migration status	67 000	0.9%

Source: FSO – RIFOS

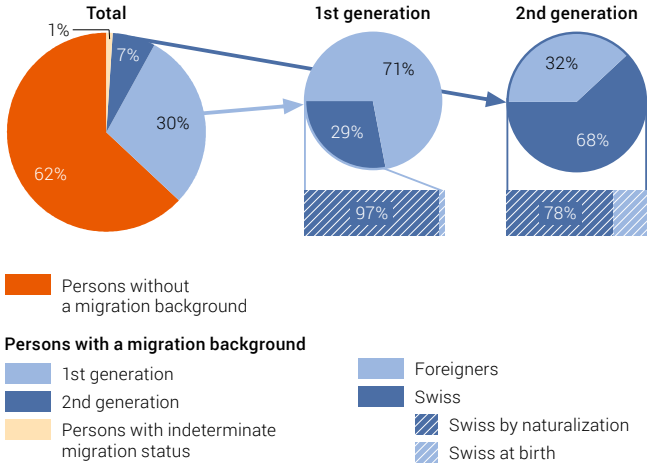
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With few exceptions, the population with a migration background includes all persons born abroad, all persons with foreign nationality and all naturalised Swiss citizens.

Population by migration status, 2017

G 20

Permanent resident population aged 15 or over



Source: FSO – SAKE

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Acquisition of Swiss citizenship (naturalisations)

In 1990, 8658 foreign nationals acquired Swiss citizenship, in 2000 this number was 28 700 and in 2017, 44 949 people obtained the Swiss passport. 43% of these were aged below 30. Most naturalised citizens came from European countries (35 702).

Acquisition of Swiss citizenship

T12

	1990	2000	2010	2017
Total	8 658	28 700	39 314	44 949
Men	3 228	13 314	18 553	21 519
Women	5 430	15 386	20 761	23 430
From				
Europe	6 970	21 975	30 458	35 702
EU28/EFTA	6 198	13 386	15 673	25 189
Africa	273	1 824	2 499	2 935
America	600	1 875	2 015	2 569
Asia	796	2 981	4 261	3 590
Oceania/stateless/ no indication	19	45	81	153

Sources: FSO – PETRA, STATPOP

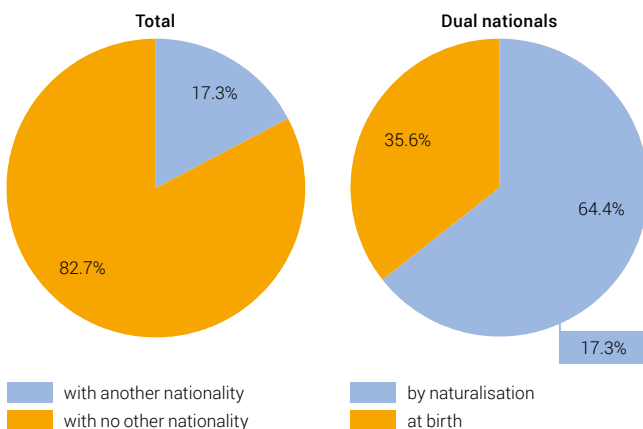
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Dual citizens

17.3% of the permanent resident population aged 15 or over were dual citizens (916 200 people). 64.4% of these acquired Swiss nationality through naturalisation, the remaining 35.6% obtained it at birth.

Swiss permanent resident population aged 15 and over, by dual nationality and acquisition of Swiss nationality, in 2016

G21



Source: FSO – Structural Survey

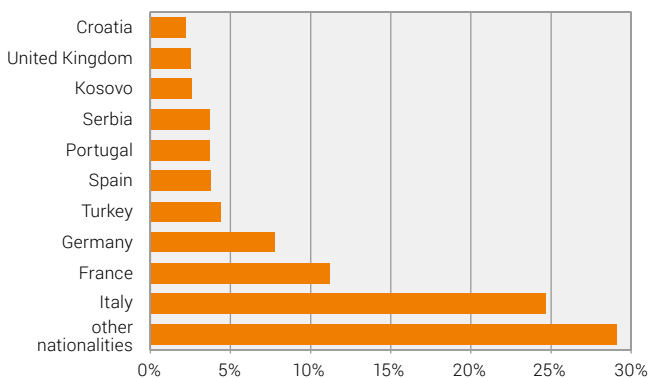
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In combination with Swiss nationality, Italian nationality is most common (24.7%), followed by French (11.2%) and German nationality (7.8%).

Swiss permanent resident population aged 15 and over with dual nationality, by second nationality, in %, in 2016

Ten most frequent nationalities in the population with dual nationality

G22



Source: FSO – Structural Survey

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6 Swiss citizens living abroad

At the end of 2017, 751 800 Swiss nationals lived outside the country's borders. The largest Swiss community is in France (195 728), where a good quarter of expatriates live. This is followed by Germany with 88 604 persons, Italy with 49 573 and the United Kingdom with 34 484.

Swiss citizens living abroad by country of residence

T13

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2017
Total	527 795	580 396	634 216	695 123	751 793
Europe	326 193	358 786	395 336	429 498	467 952
France	137 528	151 037	169 437	181 462	195 728
Germany	65 664	67 728	71 115	77 827	88 604
Italy	36 821	41 140	46 327	49 187	49 573
United Kingdom	22 543	25 043	26 441	29 505	34 484
Africa	16 650	17 467	18 017	20 008	19 542
America	143 030	154 872	163 122	174 158	179 729
USA	62 793	67 929	71 773	75 252	79 710
Canada	32 218	34 192	36 204	39 186	39 726
Argentina	14 163	14 546	14 931	15 690	15 373
Asia	19 845	24 167	30 378	41 466	52 007
Oceania	22 077	25 104	27 363	29 993	32 563

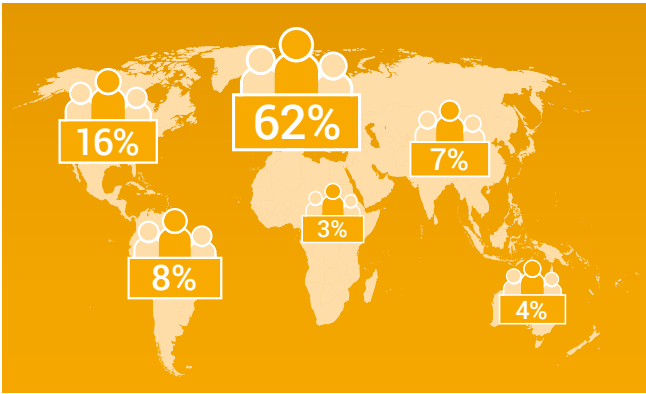
Source: FSO – SE-Stat, FDFA/Relations with the Swiss abroad

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At the end of 2017, 21.5% of Swiss nationals living abroad, i.e. under the age of 18 (161 826 people). The percentage of people of retirement age (65 years and older) was almost the same at 20.9% (157 092 people). Consequently, the percentage of Swiss citizens abroad aged 18 to 64 was greatest at 57.6% (432 875).

Proportion of Swiss citizens living abroad by continent of residence

G23



Sources: FSO – SE-Stat

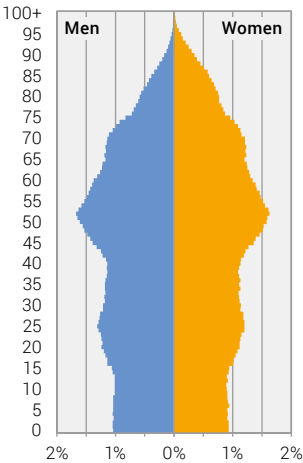
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By continent, 62% of Swiss nationals lived in Europe, followed by America (24%), Asia (7%), Oceania (4%) and Africa (3%).

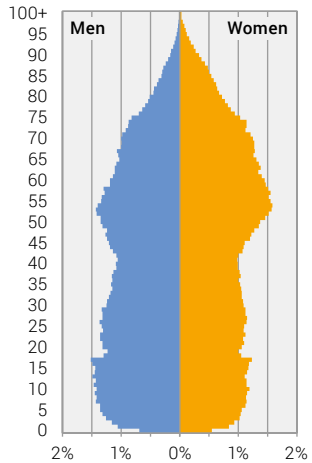
Age structure of the population, 2017

G24

Swiss citizens living in Switzerland



Swiss citizens living abroad



Sources: FSO – SE-Stat, STATPOP

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7 Switzerland in international comparison

Amongst other things, Switzerland differs from its neighbours through its high percentage of foreign nationals (25.1%). The proportion of older people is greater in Germany and Italy than in Switzerland. France stands out due to its higher birth rate.

Main indicators for different countries, 2017 T 14

	Switzerland	Italy	Germany	France	Austria
Population (in 1000) ¹	8 420	60 589	82 521	66 989 ³	8 772
Share of population under 15 years (in %) ¹	14.9	13.5	13.4	18.3	14.4
Share of population 65 or older (in %) ¹	18.1	22.3	21.2	19.2	18.5
Share of foreigners (in %) ¹	25.1%	10.0 ³	14.7	12.2 ³	18.8
Average number of children per woman ²	1.5	1.3	1.6 ³	1.9 ³	1.5
Life expectancy at birth²					
Men	81.4	81.0	78.6	79.5 ³	79.3
Women	85.4	85.6	83.5	85.7 ³	84.1
Net migration (per 1000 persons)	5.4	1.4	5.8 ³	1.0 ³	5.1 ³
Marriages (per 1000 persons) ²	4.8	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 persons) ²	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8

¹ January 1, 2017

² Germany, France, Italy, Austria: 2016

³ provisional data

Sources: Switzerland: FSO, other countries: Eurostat, on July 11, 2018

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8 Information, sources and publications

Here you will find a selection of information about the data source and FSO population statistics publications:

BEVNAT (Vital Statistics) provides data on births, deaths, marriages, registered partnerships, divorces, adoptions and acknowledgements of paternity. Further information can be found here: www.statistik.ch
→ Basics and survey → Surveys → Vital statistics (BEVNAT)

STATPOP (Household and Population Statistics) forms part of the new census system statistics and since 2010 has been providing information on the resident population's size, structure and natural and spatial changes in Switzerland's communes, districts and cantons. Further information can be found here: www.statistics.admin.ch
→ Basics and surveys → Surveys, → Population and Households Statistics (STATPOP)

The **SE** (Structural survey) complements the information from the registers of persons and since 2010 has provided additional data on the population, households, families, housing, employment, mobility, education, language and religion. You can find out more information at www.statistics.admin.ch → Basics and Surveys → Surveys → Structural survey

Information on the other data sources can be found in the fact sheet: www.statistics.admin.ch → Federal Statistical Office → Basic and Surveys → Surveys → Theme → Population

Electronic publications

Create your own tailor-made tables using STATPOP and BEVNAT data cubes in STAT-TAB, the interactive statistics database.
www.pxweb.bfs.admin.ch → Population

Additional information, texts and tables are published on our website: www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Population

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