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Statistical base and overviews

025-1700

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2017



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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" www.statistics.admin.ch

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Contents

Foreword	3
Population	4
Territory and Environment	9
Employment and Income	11
National Economy	14
Prices	16
Industry and Services	17
Agriculture and Forestry	20
Energy	21
Construction and Housing	22
Tourism	23
Mobility and Transport	24
Switzerland and Europe	26
Banks, Insurance	28
Social Security	29
Health	32
Education and Science	34
Culture, Media and Information Society	37
Politics	39
Public Administration and Finance	41
Crime and Criminal Justice	43
Economic and Social Situation of the Population	45
Sustainable Development	49
Regional Disparities	50
Switzerland and its Cantons	51

Dear readers,

The launch of the new statistics website in October 2016 marked an important milestone for the Federal Statistical Office (FSO). Having been completely redesigned, the modernised website is compatible with the latest technology and can be accessed on mobile devices such as tablets and smartphones. The FSO website (www.statistics.admin.ch) offers an overview of our statistical results in the form of tables, maps, graphics, interactive data, and publications and also provides information on existing and new surveys, data taken from registers plus a number of other services. The new portal contains more information over fewer pages and is far more dynamic. Having expanded considerably over the years, the website is more attractive and easier to read thanks to its clearer, restructured layout.

The 21st edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland also offers a few new changes: the topic of cultural practices and leisure activities – which has been previously covered in earlier editions – is revisited with a fresh, new look for the 2017 edition (see the “culture, media, information society” chapter). You will see that more leisure activities are carried out (in particular sport, cooking, outings) than artistic activities (singing, playing musical instruments, etc.). In the “mobility and transport” chapter you will find a graphic showing transport costs comparing expenditure on road and rail transport – broken down by type of cost – with data from the 2013 transport costs and funding survey. This year the “industry and services” chapter provides information on labour market development in the individual sectors.

At the end of every chapter there is a link to the website showing you where you can find relevant sources and further information on the individual topics. To gain a better insight into the world of statistical figures, we also recommend that you take a look at the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland. This comprehensive reference work of some 600 pages is published at the same time as Statistical Data on Switzerland.

Dr MBA Georges-Simon Ulrich

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, March 2017

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Permanent resident population by canton, 2015

At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2015 in %
Switzerland	8 327.1	24.6	84.5	208.2	5.8
Zurich (ZH)	1 466.4	26.1	99.3	882.9	6.8
Bern (BE)	1 017.5	15.5	74.4	174.2	3.8
Lucerne (LU)	398.8	17.9	63.8	279.0	5.6
Uri (UR)	36.0	11.5	88.2	34.0	1.6
Schwyz (SZ)	154.1	20.2	81.9	181.0	5.0
Obwalden (OW)	37.1	14.5	27.6	77.1	4.2
Nidwalden (NW)	42.4	13.9	50.5	175.8	3.4
Glarus (GL)	40.0	23.3	75.9	58.8	3.7
Zug (ZG)	122.1	27.0	100.0	589.5	8.0
Fribourg (FR)	307.5	21.9	73.9	192.9	10.4
Solothurn (SO)	266.4	21.4	86.1	337.1	4.4
Basel-Stadt (BS)	191.8	35.2	100.0	5 191.3	3.7
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	283.2	21.8	97.5	547.1	3.2
Schaffhausen (SH)	79.8	25.3	89.9	267.8	4.6
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	54.5	15.7	76.7	224.6	2.9
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	16.0	10.9	0.0	92.6	1.8
St. Gallen (SG)	499.1	23.5	82.5	255.8	4.2
Graubünden (GR)	196.6	18.3	44.5	27.7	2.1
Aargau (AG)	653.7	24.2	85.1	468.6	6.9
Thurgau (TG)	267.4	24.2	67.2	309.8	7.6
Ticino (TI)	351.9	27.7	92.0	128.4	5.5
Vaud (VD)	773.4	33.6	89.6	274.1	8.4
Valais (VS)	335.7	23.0	75.3	64.4	7.4
Neuchâtel (NE)	178.1	25.6	89.7	248.5	3.5
Geneva (GE)	484.7	40.7	100.0	1 972.1	5.9
Jura (JU)	72.8	14.3	53.2	86.8	3.9

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2015

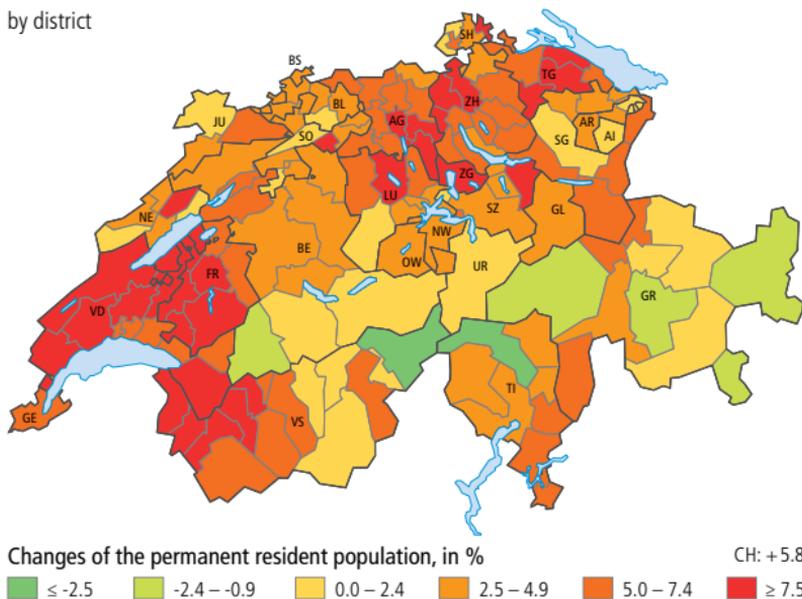
	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2015 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2015 in %
Zurich	397.0	6.5	1 334.3	6.8
Geneva	198.1	5.7	579.2	6.3
Basel	169.9	4.1	541.0	3.8
Lausanne	135.6	6.1	409.3	7.9
Bern	131.6	5.8	410.9	4.8
Winterthur	108.3	6.9	138.3	6.4
Lucerne	81.3	4.9	226.1	4.8
St. Gallen	75.5	3.5	165.9	3.3
Lugano	63.6	5.6	151.0	6.9
Biel	54.2	5.8	104.5	5.1

The population is mostly urban

Today (2015), 84.5% of the urban population live in areas with an urban character (urban cores and areas under the influence of urban centres). About half of the population live in one of Switzerland's five largest agglomerations (Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne). In 2015 population growth in areas with an urban character was stronger than in areas beyond the influence of urban centres (2015: +1.1% compared with +0.9%).

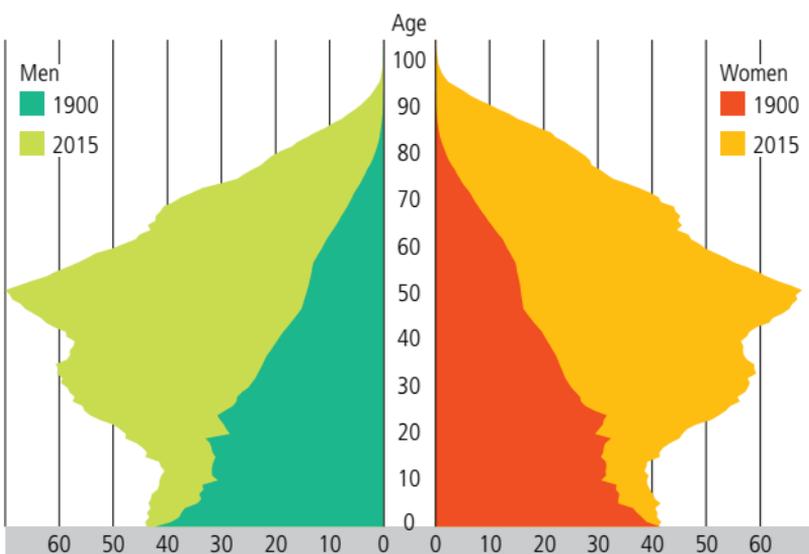
Population growth, 2010–2015

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” (2015) 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 18% (2015) to over 26% in 2045. 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, 2015

Total	86 559
Boys for every 100 girls	106.5
Proportion of children out of wedlock in %	22.9
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, 2015

Total	67 606
Age at death (years)	
0–19	548
20–39	844
40–64	7 662
65–79	16 961
≥80	41 591

International migration, 2015

Immigration	188 515
of which foreigners	162 563
Emigration	116 631
of which foreigners	86 528
Net migration	71 884
Swiss	-4 151
Foreigners	76 035

Internal migration², 2015

Total movements	505 659
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2015

Total	41 437
Swiss/Swiss	19 862
Swiss/Foreign	8 185
Foreign/Swiss	6 723
Foreign/Foreign	6 667
Average age at first marriage (years)	
Single men	31.9
Single women	29.6

Divorces, 2015

Total	16 960
with minors involved in %	45.2
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 077
5–9 years	4 324
10–14 years	3 192
15 or more years	7 367
Total divorce rate ³	41.4

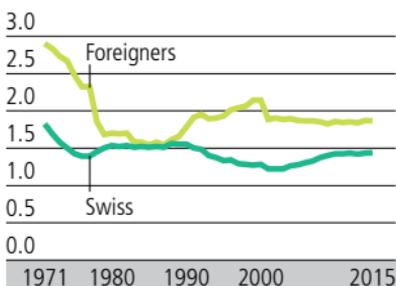
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2015

Total	1 606
of which twin births	1 580

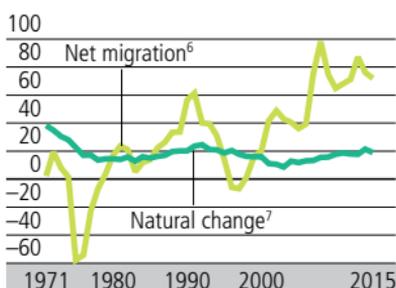
4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

Total fertility rate⁵



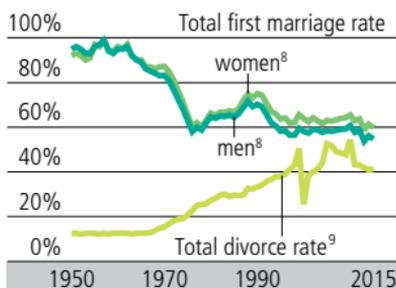
5 Average number of children per woman, see note 1

Net migration and natural change in '000



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

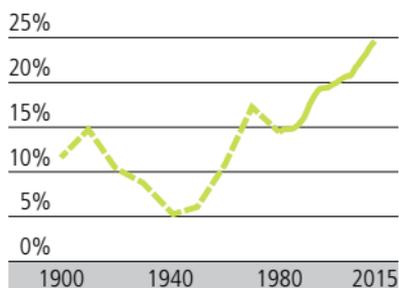
Marriages and divorces



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

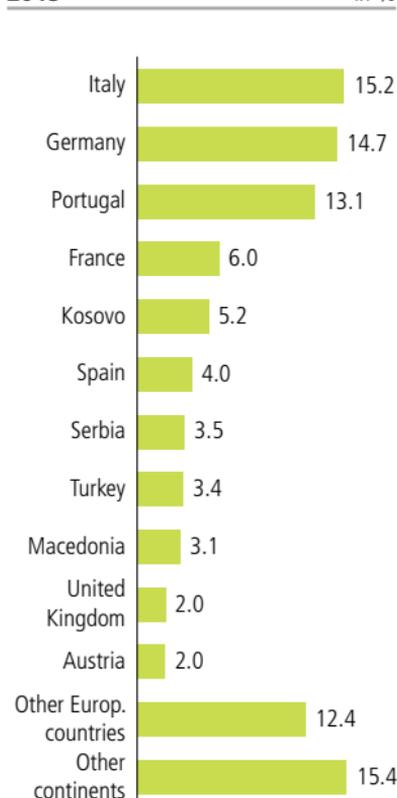
Share of foreign permanent resident population



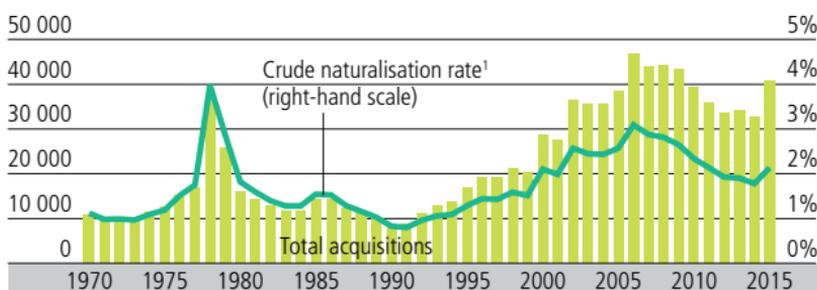
Foreign permanent and non permanent resident population by type of permit, 2015

Type of permit	Population (in '000)
Total	2 145.2
Resident – B permit	677.3
Permanent resident – C permit	1 273.5
International officials and diplomats	29.8
Temporary resident (L permit)	91.2
Asylum seekers – N permit	33.3
Provisionally accepted – F permit	33.0
Non-attributable	7.0

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2015



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 24.6% of the permanent resident population. More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport (55.1%) have been living in Switzerland for 10 years or more or were born here. In 2015, 40 689 persons (2.1% of the foreign permanent 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 36 among the Swiss). 29.1% of children born in Switzerland in 2015 had foreign citizenship. In 2015, the number of immigrations increased by 0.6% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 58% came from EU/ EFTA countries.

Increasingly multifaceted living patterns

In 2014, only 29% of private households belonged to the household type "Couple with children". Of the households with at least one child under 25 years 14% are lone parent families and 5.4% patchwork families. These high figures are the result of a great number of divorces (16 960 in 2015). Furthermore the proportion of non-marital births almost doubled between 2000 and 2015, from 11% to 23%. 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 (2015) and among men from 26 to 32 years; the average age of mothers at first birth rose from 25 to 31 years.

The traditional middle-class "single breadwinner" model is now the exception: In 2015, almost eight in ten mothers (78,8%) 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, 2014

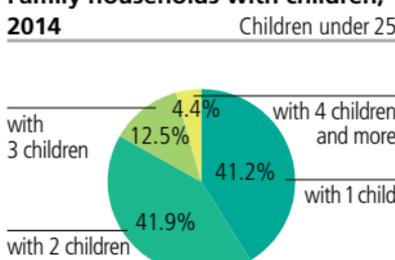
	in '000
Total	3 576.6
Single-person households	1 254.9
Family households	2 221.3
Childless couples	987.3
Couples with child(ren)	1 027.0
Lone parents with child(ren)	207.0
Non-family households	75.3

Main languages, 2014¹

	in %
German	64.5
French	22.7
Italian	8.4
Romansh	2.5
English	2.7
Portuguese	3.6
Albanian	2.3
Serbo-Croatian	5.1
Spanish	1.1
Turkish	0.5
Other languages	5.5

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

Family households with children, 2014



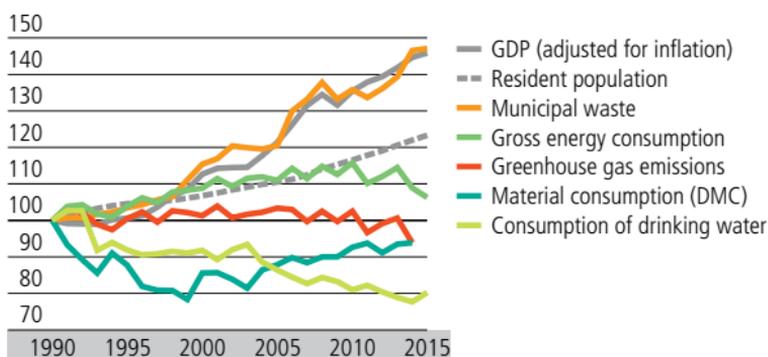
Religious affiliation, 2014²

	in %
Protestant	25.5
Roman Catholic	37.9
Other Christian communities	5.7
Jewish religious community	0.2
Islamic religious communities	5.1
Other churches and religious communities	1.3
No affiliation	23.0
Unknown	1.2

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

Use of resources and emissions

Index 1990 = 100



A growing population and economy are usually accompanied by a rise in the consumption of natural resources and an increase in emissions – unless behaviours change or technological advances lead to improved efficiency. Energy and land consumption, for example, tend to grow at roughly the same rate as the population in the same way that the volume of municipal waste keeps step with GDP. Greenhouse gas emissions, on the other hand, have remained more or less constant since 1990. Drinking water consumption and material consumption have even decreased despite the needs of a growing population and economy.

Land use

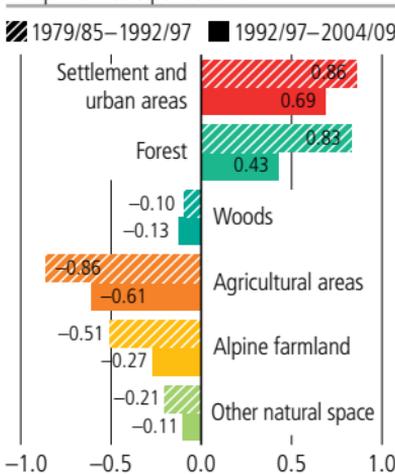
Period of survey 2004–2009

	km ²	%
Total surface area	41 285	100
Forest and woods	12 931	31.3
Agricultural areas	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
Other natural space	8 690	21.0

Within 24 years, settlement and urban areas have grown by 23%, mainly at the expense of agricultural areas. According to the latest figures, settlement and urban areas constitute 7.5% of Switzerland's surface area and 4.7% of the surface is sealed.

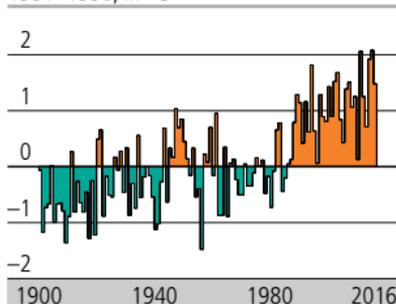
Change in land use

in square metre per second



Temperature fluctuations

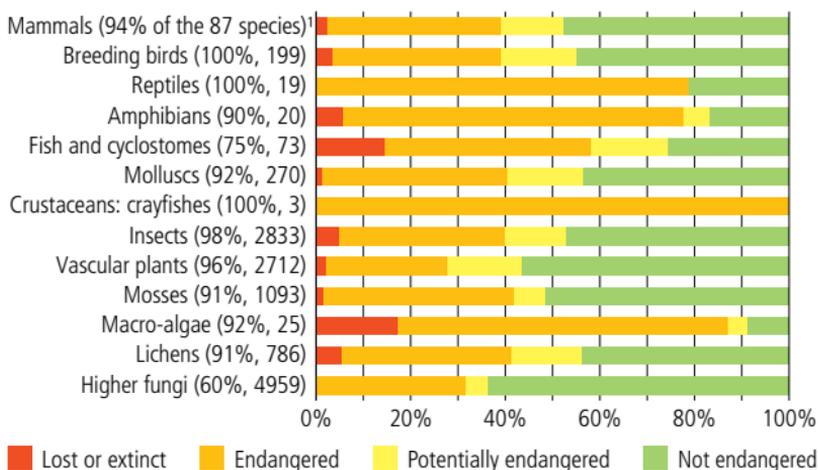
Deviations from long-term mean value 1961–1990, in °C



The air temperature varies from year to year and is characterised by colder and warmer periods. 9 out of 10 of the warmest years in Switzerland since records began in 1864 have been in the 21st century and 2015 was the warmest year so far.

Endangered animals and plants (red lists)

Status 1994–2016, depending on the species group

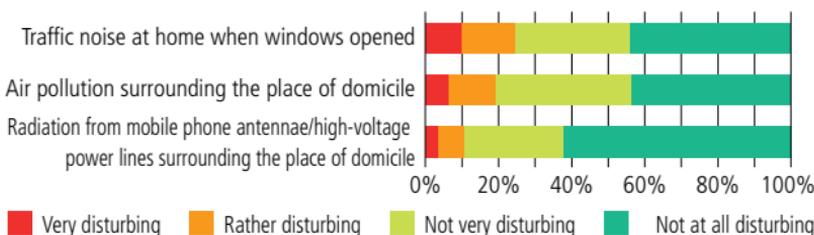


1 Reading aid: The endangerment status was assessed for 94% of the 87 mammal species. Data are deficient for the remaining species.

There are around 46 000 known species of flora, fauna and fungi in Switzerland. Of the species examined, 35% are on the red list, i.e. they are considered endangered, missing or extinct.

Perception of environmental conditions in the place of residence, 2015

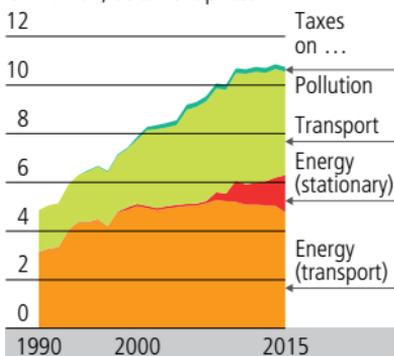
Share of population



In 2015, 24% of the population found traffic noise at home with open windows to be very or rather disturbing. 19% were of this opinion with regard to air pollution surrounding the house and 10% with regard to radiation from power lines or mobile phone antennae. These perceptions approximately correspond to those observed in 2011.

Environmentally related taxes revenue

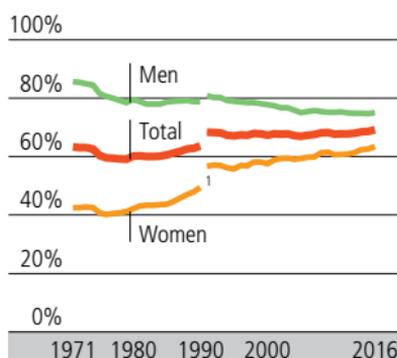
CHF billion, at current prices



Environmentally related taxes make environmentally damaging goods and services more expensive and encourage consumers and producers to think about the consequences of their decisions. In 2015, environmentally related taxes revenue corresponded to 5.9% of total revenue from taxes and social contributions.

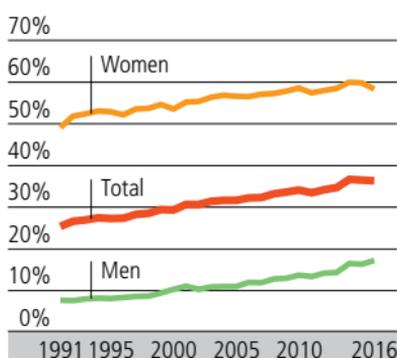
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Territory and Environment

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

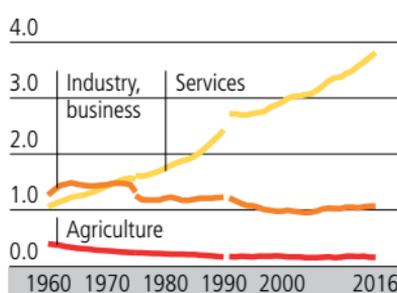


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

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

	2015	2016
Total	4 590	4 672
Self-employed	559	585
Family workers	85	88
Employee	3 733	3 785
Apprentice	212	214

1 Sociological definition

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

2 nd Qtr	1991	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Total	4 101	4 074	4 188	4 553	4 954	5 036
Swiss	3 050	3 105	3 130	3 301	3 452	3 493
Foreigners	1 051	969	1 058	1 252	1 502	1 543
Permanent residents	551	588	576	624	721	746
Temporary residents	177	181	235	341	410	417
Seasonal workers ¹	85	25	–	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	140	176	228	300	310
Temporary visitors	21	20	53	42	46	44
Other foreigners	34	15	18	17	26	26
Men	2 406	2 302	2 321	2 511	2 696	2 739
Women	1 694	1 772	1 867	2 042	2 258	2 296

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Considerable increase in women's participation in labour market

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of women in employment increased at a much greater rate than that of employed men (+9.4% to 2.295 million compared with +6.7% to 2.738 million). Part-time employment has also been increasing for many years. In 2016, 58.3% of women were working part-time (2011: 57.4%). In contrast, 17.3% of men worked part-time, although this percentage has also increased (+3.9% points compared to 2011). 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 2016 worked in the tertiary sector (men: 66.6%) 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. Since the 1960s, their share of the labour force has always exceeded 20%; in 2015, it was 30.4%. Foreign labour is particularly important in the industrial sector (2015: 39.0%; Service sector: 28.8%).

In 2015, 78.5% 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 (24.7%), Italy (21.1%) and Portugal (20.6%).

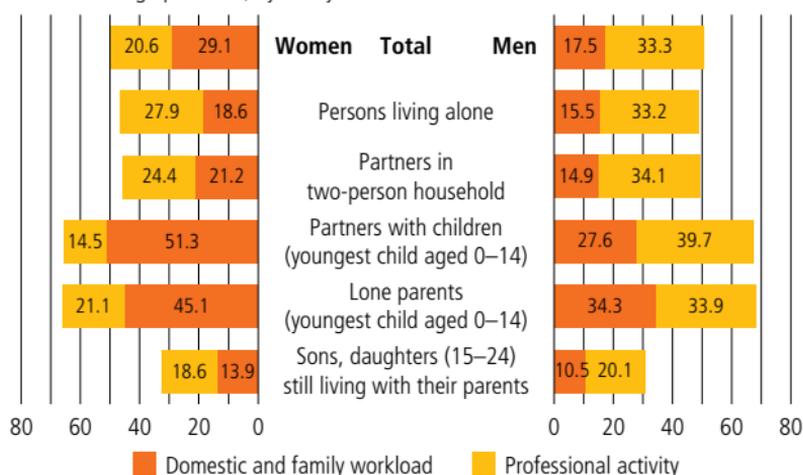
Unemployment rate¹ by major region and other criteria

2 nd quarter	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3
Lake Geneva region	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.1
Espace Mittelland	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.5
Northwest Switzerland	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.1	4.2
Zurich	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.0
Eastern Switzerland	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.0
Central Switzerland	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.0
Ticino	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.2	6.2
Men	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.9
Women	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7
Swiss	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0
Foreigners	8.9	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.7
15–24 years	8.8	7.2	7.7	6.4	6.8
25–39 years	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7
40–54 years	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7
55–64 years	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.4

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

Wage level¹ per main region, economy as a whole, 2014

	Median, in Swiss francs				
	Total	Professional position ²			
		a	b	c	d
Switzerland	6 427	10 238	8 202	6 873	5 856
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	6 497	10 833	8 598	6 949	5 899
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	6 358	9 629	7 533	6 892	5 937
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 578	10 455	8 667	7 269	5 975
Zurich (ZH)	6 810	11 482	9 260	7 460	5 988
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	6 027	8 653	7 333	6 200	5 537
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	6 352	9 618	7 706	6 507	5 850
Ticino (TI)	5 485	8 666	6 400	5 707	5 136

Gross monthly wage¹, private and public sector, 2014

	Median, in Swiss francs				
	Total	Level of competences ³			
		e	f	g	h
Economy as a whole	6 427	4 952	5 460	6 924	8 650
Private sector	6 189	4 900	5 369	6 771	8 482
Public sector	7 665	5 598	6 485	7 428	9 034

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

e = Simple physical or manual tasks

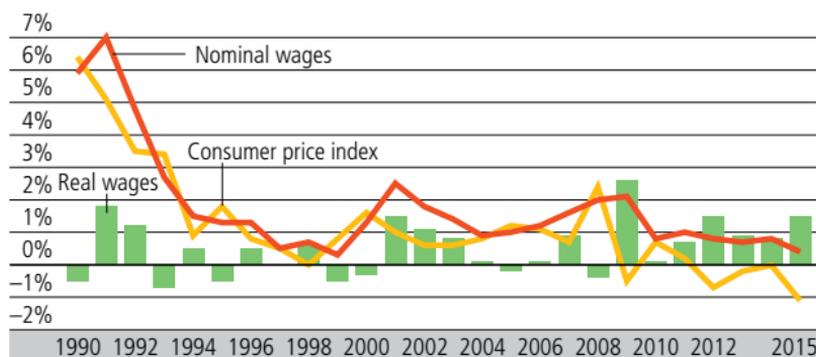
f = Practical tasks such as sales, care, data processing and administration, operating machinery and electronic devices, security, driving vehicles

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

h = 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, consumer prices and real wages

Change compared with the previous year in %



Evolution of real wages

index 1939= 100

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Total	254	272	279	298	311	315
Men	241	257	264	280	291	296
Women	279	302	311	336	351	357

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Employment and Income

Foreign trade the main source of GDP growth in 2015

Economic activity in Switzerland in 2015 measured by GDP recorded a slowdown in growth of 0.8% compared with the 2.0% of 2014 (variation at previous year's prices).

Without taking non-monetary gold into account, the balance of goods and services fell by 3.4% in 2015. This decline can be explained by the drop in the balance of services owing to greater growth in imports (+9.0%) than exports (+1.6%). In contrast, the balance of goods (excluding non-monetary gold) rose by 8.2%. The rise in exports of goods is mainly due to merchandising and the pharmaceutical industry. Also on the demand side, household final consumption recorded a moderate increase for the second year running (+1.1% compared with +1.2% in 2014), reflecting the gloomy consumer mood, as the growth in investments slowed down too.

On the production side, after sustained growth in 2014, the manufacturing industry felt the consequences of the end of the minimum EUR/CHF exchange rate and recorded a slight drop. With regard to the financial sector (banks and insurances), after a slowdown in growth in 2014, it recorded a decline of 1.7%.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

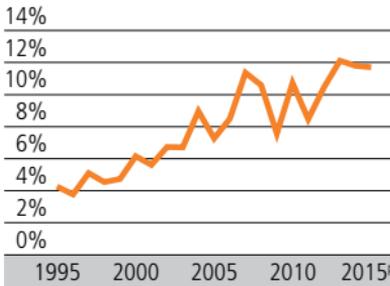
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^p	2015 ^p
GDP	4.1	2.3	-2.1	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.8
Final consumption expenditure	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2
Gross capital formation	-3.3	7.2	4.5	-4.9	12.1	-10.2	-9.4	4.1	3.9
Exports of goods and services	11.4	3.9	-10.0	12.8	4.9	1.1	15.3	-6.2	2.3
Imports of goods and services	5.8	4.9	-3.8	8.1	9.2	-2.6	13.5	-7.8	4.5
GDP in CHF billion at current prices	573	597	587	606	618	624	635	644	646

Importance of relations with the rest of the world

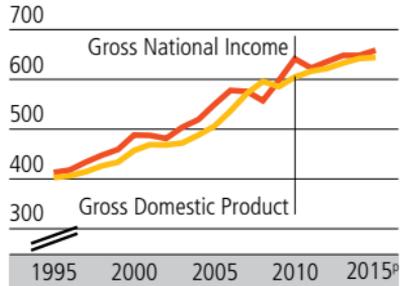
From 1997, foreign trade played a leading role in the growth of the GDP. In fact, the periods of strong growth have coincided with booming foreign trade. Exports are the component of the GDP which made the largest contribution to growth during the lean years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 to 2007). One of the consequences of the dynamism of exports was an increase in the share of the foreign contribution (balance between exports and imports) to the GDP, showing the growing significance of the rest of the world to the Swiss economy. In 2009, however, Switzerland suffered the brunt of the slowdown in the global economy, 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. In 2015 this contribution was a slightly negative one. The increasing importance of the rest of the world is also evident in the investment 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. In 2015 the GNI began to rise again (+1.6%). This trend was due to a larger decline in in-

vestment income paid abroad (-22.7%), only partly offset by the fall in investment income received from abroad (-11.5%). The decrease in investment income paid abroad can be attributed to the marked decline in income from direct investment that followed the strong growth seen in 2014.

Share of the external sector in GDP
at current prices



GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



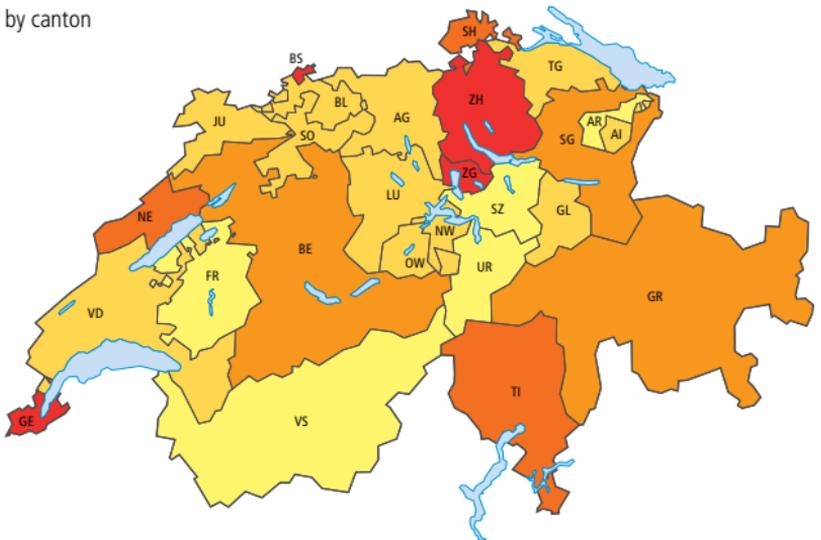
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created by hour worked.

Annual growth rate



Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 2014

by canton



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

< 60 000
 ≥ 60 000
 ≥ 70 000
 ≥ 80 000
 ≥ 90 000
 CH: 78 619

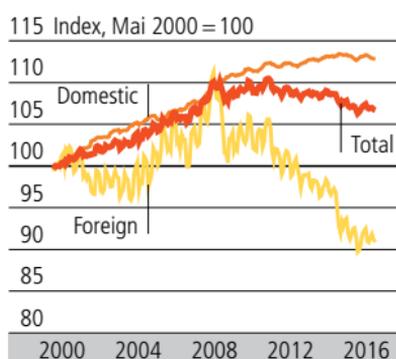
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → National Economy

Changes in consumer price index

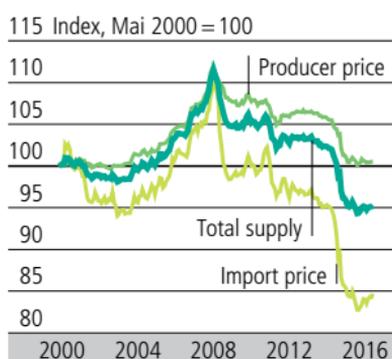
changes in yearly average in %

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1.0	1.2	0.9	-0.8	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	-0.5
Clothing and footwear	-6.0	-3.7	-1.3	0.3	1.3
Housing and energy	0.8	0.1	1.0	-0.6	-0.1
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	-1.9	-1.6	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2
Health	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4
Transport	-2.2	-0.9	-1.2	-4.4	-2.4
Communications	-0.6	-2.3	-2.3	-0.9	-1.5
Recreation and culture	-2.8	0.0	0.1	-2.0	0.8
Education	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.8
Restaurants and hotels	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.2
Other goods and services	0.1	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8

Consumer price index by origin



Producer and import price index



International comparison of price indices, 2015

EU-28 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	156	104	107	97
Actual individual consumption	172	101	103	99
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	172	103	109	109
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	130	92	103	95
Clothing and footwear	131	100	100	100
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	187	106	109	96
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	134	98	102	105
Health	214	103	96	105
Transport	123	102	101	96
Communication	137	97	99	116
Recreation and culture	150	101	107	98
Education	267	107	103	90
Restaurants and hotels	168	98	107	107
Miscellaneous goods and services	171	97	101	96
Actual collective consumption	185	117	124	109
Gross fixed investment	143	114	114	87
Machinery and equipment	115	98	101	97
Construction	187	131	123	80
Software	107	99	99	107

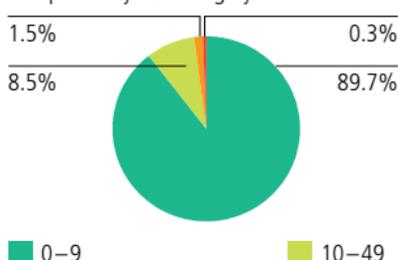
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Prices

More than 99% of enterprises are SMEs

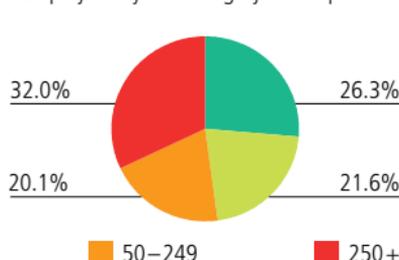
More than 99% of all enterprises in Switzerland are small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) i.e. enterprises with fewer than 250 employees. The proportion of micro-enterprises (with fewer than 10 employees) in 2014 is larger in the service sector than in the secondary sector (90.7% compared with 79.9%). The average size of enterprises also differs accordingly (service sector: 8.5 employees; secondary sector: 12 employees). Over two thirds of employees work in SMEs; around one third in large enterprises (with fewer than 250 employees). Slightly more than a fourth of jobs (26.3%) are accounted for by micro-enterprises and over a fifth (21.6%) by enterprises with 10 to 49 employees. In 2014 the share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector in the case of private enterprises was 71.0%. Overall in private enterprises more than 161 000 employees worked in the primary sector 1 104 000 in the secondary and 3 100 000 in the tertiary. The healthcare and retail sectors counted the most employees in private enterprises (373 000 and 351 000 employees respectively).

Company size¹, 2014

Companies by size category



Employees by size category of companies



0-9

10-49

50-249

250+

¹ Only market-oriented companies. The size of a company is determined by the number of employees

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

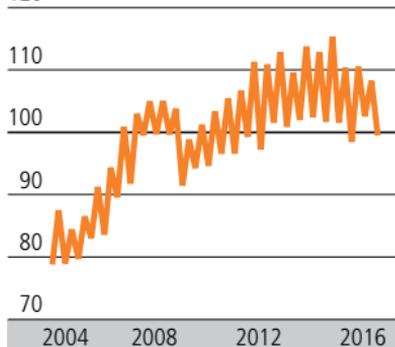
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	2014	
	Companies	Employees
Total	578.1	4 366.8
Sector 1	55.0	161.5
Sector 2	91.1	1 104.7
of which:		
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	4.1	96.5
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	2.9	16.1
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10.1	72.2
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.3	43.8
Manufacture of metal products	8.0	101.1
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.1	115.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.9	36.0
Electricity, gas and steam supply	0.8	30.7
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	8.8	111.3
Sector 3	432.0	3 100.6
of which:		
Wholesale trade	24.5	233.9
Retail trade	36.8	351.3
Accommodation	5.7	75.5
Food and beverage service activities	23.4	164.8
IT and other information services	15.6	87.0
Financial service activities	5.9	134.6
Architectural and engineering activities	24.6	122.5
Administrative and support service activities	3.9	21.7
Human health and social assistance	61.3	543.7

New companies, 2014

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	In %	Created jobs (full-time)	In %
Total	42 478	100.0	56 996	100.0
Sector 2	5 124	12.1	8 009	14.1
Industry and Energy	2 040	4.8	2 643	4.6
Construction	3 084	7.3	5 366	9.4
Sector 3	37 354	87.9	48 987	85.9
Trade and repair sector	5 434	12.8	7 269	12.8
Transport and warehousing	919	2.2	1 309	2.3
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	1 117	2.6	2 354	4.1
Information and communication	2 388	5.6	3 220	5.6
Banking and insurance	1 617	3.8	2 339	4.1
Real estate activities and services	3 626	8.5	6 081	10.7
Professional and scientific activities	8 920	21.0	10 843	19.0
Education	2 017	4.7	2 281	4.0
Health and social services	4 962	11.7	5 878	10.3
Arts and recreation	2 475	5.8	3 172	5.6
Other service activities	3 879	9.1	4 241	7.4

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 28% between 2004 and 2015. 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 from 2010 the situation began to improve. At the start of 2015 the Swiss National Bank removed the euro cap on the Swiss franc. As a result of

this financial policy decision, Swiss products became more expensive and in 2015 output suffered in almost all areas of industry compared with the previous year.

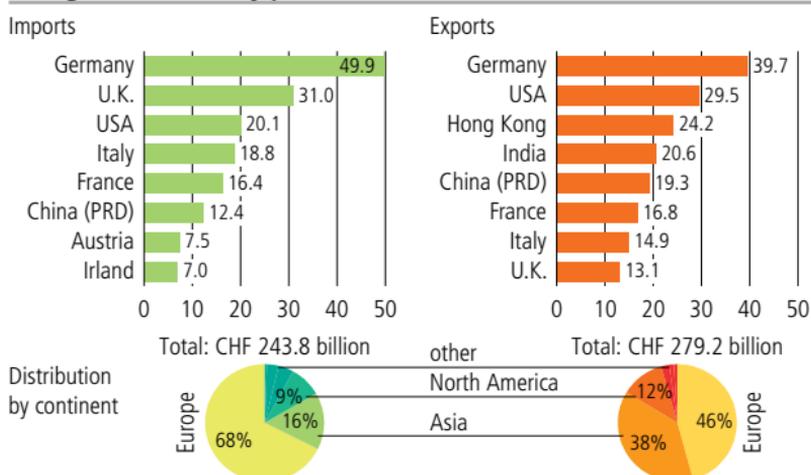
Employment

During the same period the number of secondary sector jobs (excl. construction) rose by 4.5%. Between the 1st quarter 2006 and the 3rd quarter 2008, employment growth was strong. With the financial crisis came a slump in the labour market: by the 1st quarter 2010 the number of jobs had fallen to the level of the 4th quarter 2006. By mid-2012 industry had recovered somewhat only to undergo further decline. Until the 2nd quarter 2013 and again in 2015 the number of jobs fell slightly. From 2004 to 2015 employment in construction rose by 16%. During the same period the number of tertiary sector jobs (excl. construction) rose by 21%. Particularly strong growth was seen between 2006 and 2008 and from 2011 to 2013.

Retail sales		variation from the previous year in %				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	Nominal	-1.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	-3.0
	Real	1.2	3.4	1.6	1.0	-1.2
of which:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	Nominal	-0.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	-0.7
	Real	2.1	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.0
Clothing and footwear	Nominal	-4.0	-2.3	-2.0	-1.1	-5.3
	Real	-5.6	4.0	1.9	0.2	-5.6
Fuel	Nominal	4.7	6.9	1.9	-5.7	-16.5
	Real	-1.4	2.5	4.2	-2.6	-3.4
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	-1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	-2.2
	Real	0.6	3.2	1.3	1.0	-0.8

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2015

in CHF billion



Switzerland belongs to those countries where the share of foreign trade in gross domestic product (GDP) is high. The main partner in the cross-border trade of goods is the EU, the source of 64% of its imports and the destination for 43% of its exports (situation in 2015). Germany plays a particularly important role in Switzerland's foreign trade, followed by the USA and the UK.

Products from the chemical-pharmaceutical industry are decisive in Switzerland's foreign trade. Machinery, instruments, electronic products and watches are also goods important to this trade.

Foreign trade: the key goods

in CHF million

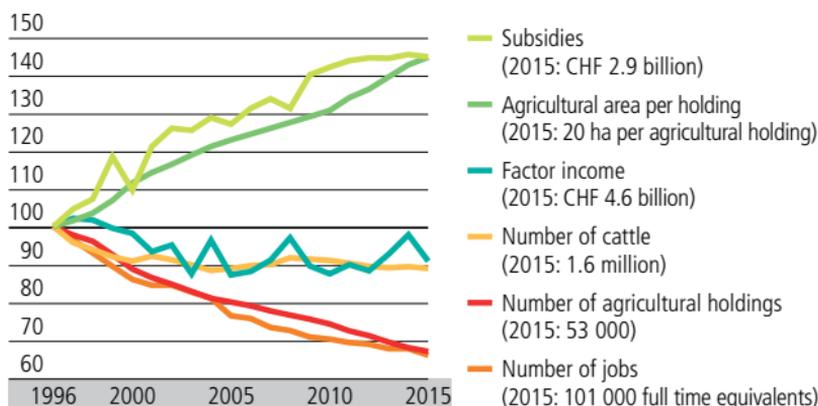
	Imports			Exports		
	2000	2014	2015	2000	2014	2015
Total	139 402	252 505	243 772	136 015	285 179	279 155
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	9 925	14 062	13 309	4 428	9 415	9 032
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 905	9 247	8 826	3 891	3 173	3 151
Chemicals	21 899	42 945	38 769	35 892	85 323	84 685
Metals	10 735	14 395	12 887	10 892	12 481	11 794
Machinery, electronics	31 583	30 347	28 481	37 137	33 341	31 056
Vehicles	14 903	16 151	16 878	3 054	5 682	5 870
Instruments and watches	6 058	11 026	10 952	18 271	36 944	35 977

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Industry and Services

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 2015, the share of both sectors in the gross value added of the Swiss economy was 0.7%.

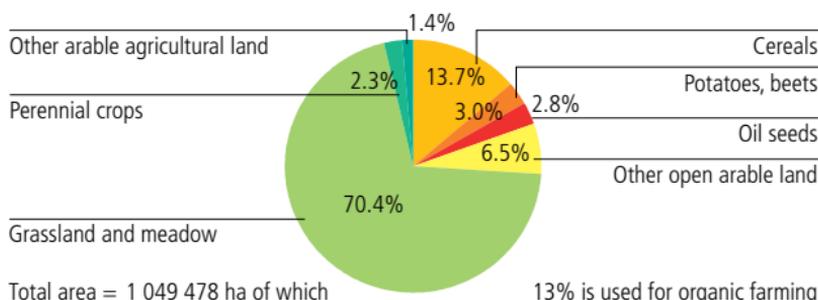
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2015

Excl. summer pastures

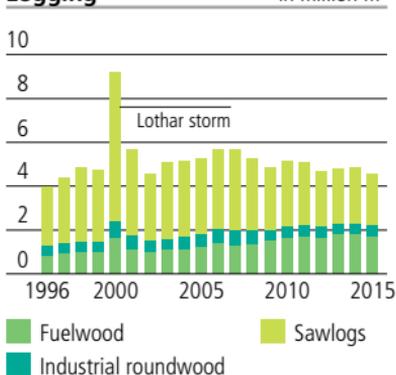


Output of agriculture¹, 2016

Output	in %
Crop output	39.4
Cereals	2.8
Forage plants	9.1
Vegetables and horticultural products	13.5
Fruits and grapes	5.2
Wine	4.2
Other crop outputs	4.5
Animal output	49.1
Cattle	13.7
Pigs	8.8
Milk	20.5
Other animals and animal products	6.2
Agricultural services output	7.0
Non-agricultural secondary activities	4.5

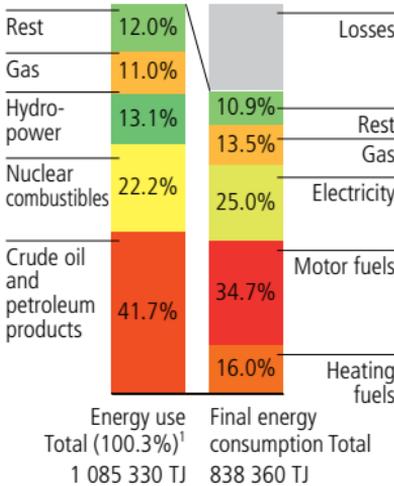
¹ Total value = CHF 10.2 billion

Logging



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Agriculture and Forestry

Total energy use and final consumption, 2015

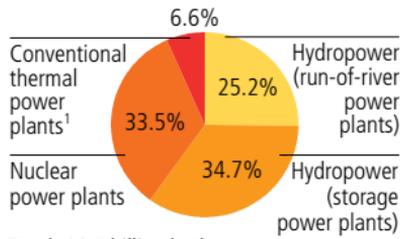


¹ Incl. export surplus of electricity (0.3%)

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 2015, transport was the largest consumer group with around 36% of the final energy consumption. 65% of the final consumption were covered by fossil fuels and 23% came from renewable energies, mainly hydropower.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2015



Total: 66.0 billion kWh

¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

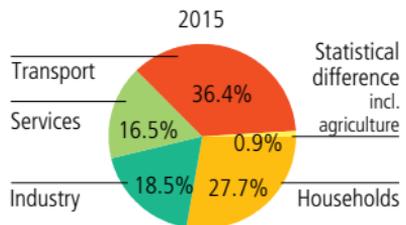
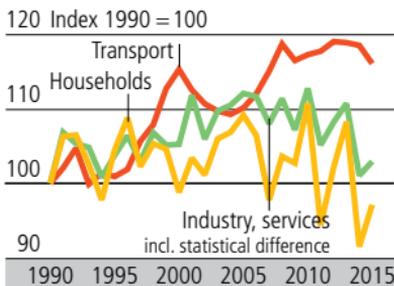
Renewable energy, 2015

Share of final consumption	in %
Total	22.96
Hydropower	13.78
Solar power	0.73
Ambient heat	1.72
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.71
Wind power	0.04
Renewable energy from waste	1.42
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.21
Biogenic fuels	0.35

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



- www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Energy
- www.bfe.admin.ch (Federal Office of Energy) → Topics → Energy Statistics

Construction expenditure

in CHF million, prices of 2000

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 240	54 981
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 958	18 120
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 649	10 712
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 739	4 747
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 309	7 409
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 281	36 861
of which housing	...	...	17 147	22 995	25 238

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
New residential buildings with apartments	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	13 238
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	7 563
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	49 162
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	1 851
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	7 052
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	13 804
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	15 856
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	10 599

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 351 846
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.94 ¹	1.30 ¹

1 As of 1 June following year

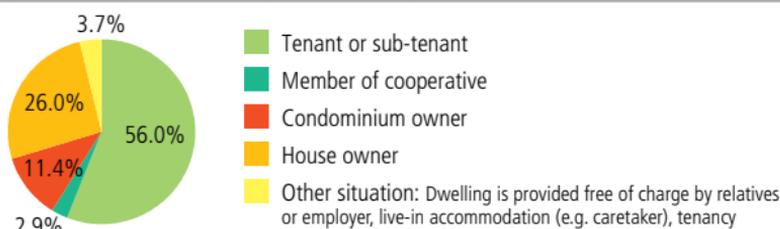
2 As of 2009 the housing stock is calculated on the basis of the Buildings and Dwellings Statistic (BDS)

Trend towards single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 57% between 1970 and 2015. 57% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are single-family homes in 2014.

Continuous increase in the home ownership rate since 1970

At the end of 2014, 37.4% of households in Switzerland lived in their own dwelling. This corresponds to 1 338 912 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 237 700 to 408 683 between 2000 and 2014 (+72%). 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, 2014: 930 228).

Type of occupant of occupied dwellings 2014

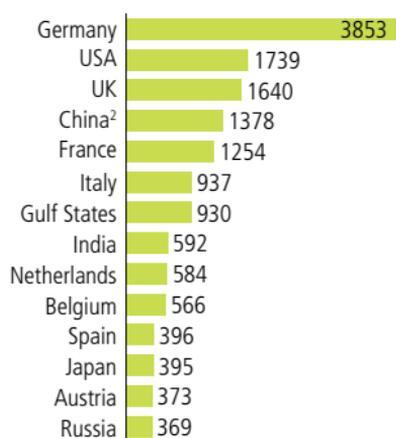
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Construction and housing

Main tourism indicators

	2013	2014	2015
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	271 298	272 636	273 507
Demand: arrivals in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	16 831	17 162	17 429
Campsites	891	836	874
Demand: overnight stays in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	35 624	35 934	35 628
Foreign guests in %	55	55	55
Campsites	2 864	2 673	2 657
Foreign guests in %	41	39	33
Duration of stay nights			
Hotels and health establishments	2.1	2.1	2.0
Campsites	3.2	3.2	3.0
Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.			
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	36.0	36.1	35.7
Tourism balance of payment CHF million			
Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	15 543	16 299	15 746
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	14 976	15 444	15 422
Balance	567	854	323

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

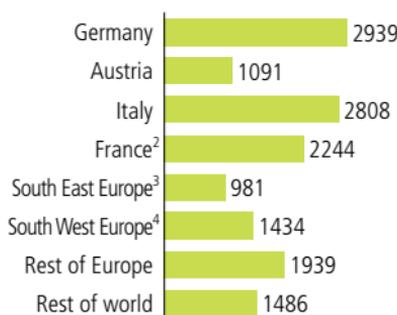
Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2015



¹ in thousands, excl. supplementary accommodation

² without Hong Kong

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2015



¹ Permanent resident population, trips abroad with overnight stays, in thousands; Total: 14.9 million

² including overseas departments, Monaco

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

⁴ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Travel behaviour

In 2015, 88.4% 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 3.1 trips with overnight stays and 10.7 day trips. More than half (54%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 66% of trips with overnight stays and 12% of day trips.

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Tourism

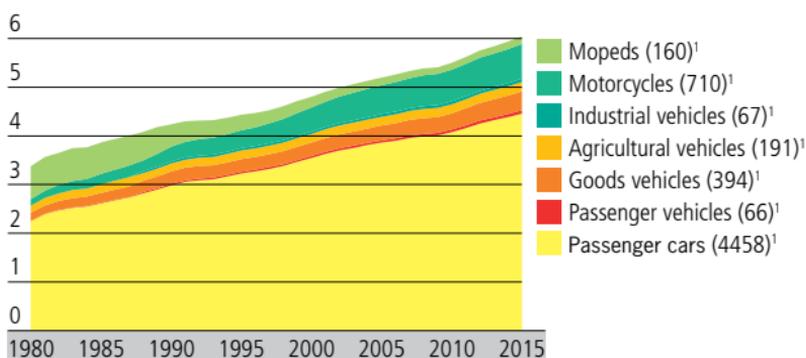
Infrastructure

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

In 2015, the length of national highways was 1823 km (of which motorways comprised 1440 km), that of cantonal roads 17 898 km and that of communal roads 51 799 km. The railway network covered 5196 km.

Pool of road motor vehicles

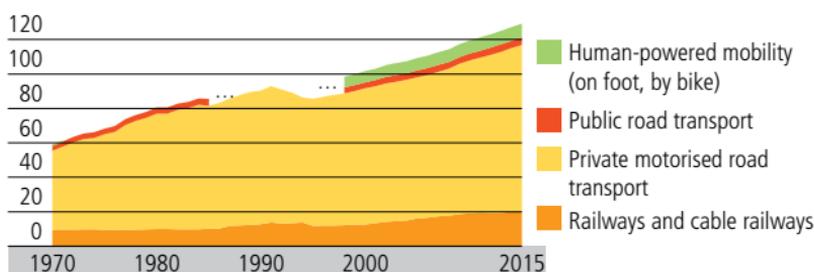
in millions



1 In brackets: refers to 2015, 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

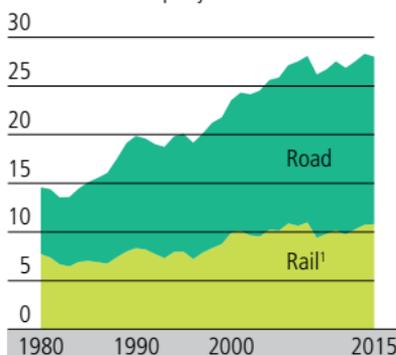
2 Excludes waiting and transfer time

Commuter traffic

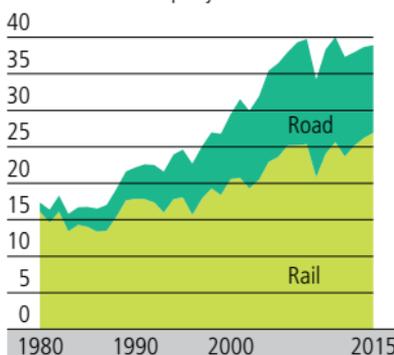
Some nine out of ten employed persons in Switzerland were commuters in 2015, i.e. people who leave the building in which they live to get to their place of work. Of these, about 70% worked outside their commune of residence and 20% even worked outside their canton of residence.

Goods transport

All transport, transport in billion tonne-kilometres per year



Transalpine goods traffic, transport in million net tonnes per year

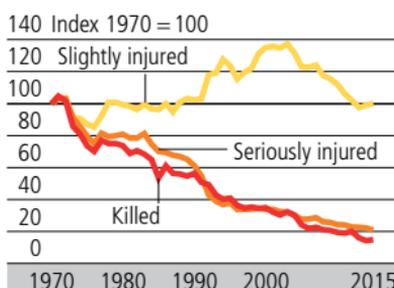


1 Net tonne-kilometres not including the proper weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers), containers and swap bodies in multimodal transport

Road accidents by type of carrier, 2015

Road traffic	
Persons killed	253
Persons seriously injured	3 830
Persons slightly injured	17 708
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	21
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed	8

Victims of road accidents



Costs and funding of transport

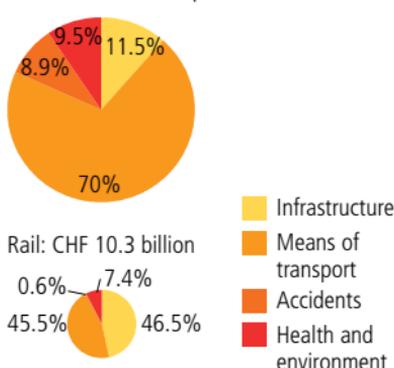
In 2013, the motorized road and rail traffic in Switzerland generated total costs of CHF 84.8 billion. In addition to expenditure on infrastructure and means of transport, this also included the cost of accidents and costs for transport-related damage to the environment and health.

Costs and funding of transport, 2013

	CHF billion	%
Total costs	84.8	100
Passenger transport	63.6	75
Motorised road transport	55.2	65
Rail transport	8.4	10
Goods transport	21.2	25
Road transport	19.3	23
Rail transport	1.9	2
Funding by the users		
Road transport	66.6	89
Rail transport	4.8	47

Total costs of transport by cost category, 2013

Motorised road transport: CHF 74.5 billion





	Year	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants in '000	2014 ⁴	8 140	80 767	10 927
Inhabitants per km ²	2013 ⁴	202	230	84
People under 20 in %	2014 ⁴	20.3	18.1	19.6
People over 64 in %	2014 ⁴	17.6	20.8	20.5
Foreigners as % of the total population	2014 ⁴	23.8	8.7	7.8
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2013	10.3	8.3	8.6
Births outside of marriage in %	2013	21.1	34.8	7.0
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2013	85.0	83.2	84.0
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2013	80.7	78.6	78.7
Total area in km ²	2009 ⁵	41 285	357 113	120 168
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2009 ⁵	36.9	51.7	35.4
Forest area as % of the total area	2009 ⁵	30.8	33.9	33.4
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2013	6.5	11.6	9.6
Employment rate	2014	79.8	73.8	49.4
Employment rate for women	2014	75.1	69.5	41.1
Employment rate for men	2014	84.4	78.1	58.0
Unemployment rate (15–74) ILO-based	2014	4.5	5.0	26.5
Women	2014	4.7	4.6	30.2
Men	2014	4.4	5.3	23.7
15–24 year-olds	2014	8.6	7.7	52.4
Long-term unemployed based on ILO-definition (15–74) in %	2014	35.2	44.3	73.5
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2013	40 600	32 000	...
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2016	-0.5	0.4	0.0
Gross energy consumption, TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2013	3.4	4.0	2.2
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption in %	2013	19.0	10.3	10.7
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2014	33.5	21.8	73.2
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2013 ⁵	531.0	538.0	...
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2009 ⁵	46	54	139
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2013	25.5	28.6	...
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2012	11.4	10.9	9.2
Infant deaths ²	2013	3.9	3.3	3.7
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2014	28.7	35.6	16.2
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2014	40.2	27.1	28.1
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2011	5.3	5.0	...
At-risk-of-poverty rate ³	2014	...	9.9	13.2
Median of the equivalised disposable net income, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2014	...	19 299	8 610
Housing costs as % of the disposable household income	2014	...	27.3	42.5

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

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

3 As % of all employed persons

4 On January 1st

5 On December 31st

6 EU-28

							
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
46 512	65 836	60 783	16 829	8 507	9 645	64 308	502 601
93	104	199	498	103	24	264	117
19.8	24.6	18.6	22.9	19.9	22.7	23.6	21.0
18.1	18.0	21.4	17.3	18.3	19.4	17.5	18.5
10.1	6.3	8.1	4.4	12.4	7.1	7.8	...
9.1	12.4	8.6	10.2	9.4	11.9	12.2	10.0
40.9	...	26.9	47.4	...	54.4	...	...
86.1	85.6	85.2	83.2	83.8	83.8	82.9	83.3
80.2	79.0	80.3	79.5	78.6	80.2	79.2	77.8
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	...
6.9	7.5	7.3	11.7	9.4	5.8	9.0	8.8 ⁶
56.0	64.3	55.7	73.1	71.1	74.9	71.9	64.9
51.2	60.9	46.8	68.1	66.9	73.1	67.1	59.7
60.7	67.7	64.7	78.1	75.2	76.5	76.8	70.2
24.5	10.3	12.7	7.4	5.6	7.9	6.1	10.2
25.4	10.0	13.8	7.8	5.4	7.7	5.8	10.3
23.6	10.5	11.9	7.2	5.9	8.2	6.4	10.1
53.2	24.2	42.7	12.7	10.3	22.9	16.9	22.0
52.8	42.8	61.4	40.0	27.2	18.9	35.8	49.4
24 500	27 800	25 200	32 600	33 200	32 700	27 200	25 800
-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.3 ⁶
2.6	3.9	2.6	4.8	4.0	5.1	3.1	3.3 ⁶
14.7	9.0	16.5	4.2	29.6	34.8	5.0	11.8 ⁶
40.3	19.4	36.9	15.0	70.4	24.8	...	26.9
474.0	490.0	608.0	471.0	546.0	...	442.0	...
68	67	79	41	81	43	43	78
25.4	32.6	29.5	31.6	29.8	30.5	29.9	...
9.2	11.2	...	11.8	10.4	9.1	...	...
2.7	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.8	...
39.3	17.1	32.1	30.5	18.4	26.5	16.3	27.0
34.7	33.2	16.9	34.4	29.9	38.7	40.5	29.3
4.8	5.7	4.3	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.3
12.6	8.0	11.1	5.3	7.2	7.8	8.7	9.6
14 195	19 307	15 274	18 805	21 662	20 614	16 933	...
19.1	18.3	17.1	29.4	18.3	22.0	25.1	22.6

Total assets and profits of banks, 2015

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets CHF million	Profit/Loss	Number of staff in full-time equivalents
	1990	2015			
Total	625	266	3 026 126	15 817	123 890
Cantonal banks	29	24	537 441	2 741	17 360
Major banks	4	3	1 424 231	10 175	53 016
Regional and savings banks	204	62	113 078	422	3 836
"Raiffeisen" banks	2	1	202 412	727	8 807
Other banks	5	14	198 580	856	7 933
Branches of foreign banks	16	26	72 669	88	1 084
Private banking	22	7	6 699	48	614

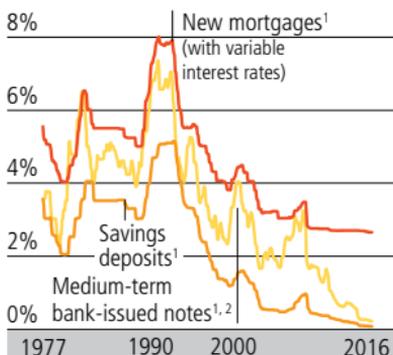
Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2015

Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	42.7
Liquid assets	15.5
Claims against banks	9.0
Claims against customers	19.6
Mortgage claims	31.2
Participating interests	3.0
Tangible assets	0.7
Other	21.0
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	45.6
Liabilities towards banks	11.4
Customer deposits issued	57.0
Medium term bank-issues notes	0.4
Loans and debenture bonds	12.4
Other	18.8

Insurance benefits, 2015

In direct Swiss insurance business

Insurance type	CHF million	In %
Total	29 667	100
Life	12 742	42.9
Health	7 454	25.1
Road vehicle	3 531	11.9
Accident	1 980	6.7
Personal liability	990	3.3
Fire	853	2.9
Other	2 117	7.1

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 Switzerland ¹

	2012	2014	2016
\$ 1	0.938	0.915	0.985
¥ 100	1.176	0.865	0.908
€ 1	1.205	1.215	1.090
£ 1	1.486	1.507	1.335

1 Bank purchase rate, mid-year

Private insurance, 2015

in CHF million

Insurance type	Premiums ¹	Benefits ¹
Total	121 763	83 740
Life insurance	34 622	29 238
Insurance against accident and loss	48 157	31 170
Reinsurance	38 984	23 332

1 At home and abroad

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Money, banks and insurance

► 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, 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 associated with old age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.

The third tier includes social assistance in a broader sense. Economic social assistance, also called social assistance in the narrow sense, is the last level in the social security system. It is only called upon when other benefits such as social insurances are unavailable or are exhausted. Furthermore recipients must be in a situation of need and it is only paid to persons in modest financial situations.

Before social assistance is solicited here, a series of means-tested social benefits are available in the third tier, aimed at avoiding dependence on economic social assistance. These include supplementary benefits, advance alimony payment as well as cantonal housing benefits, family benefits, unemployment assistance and old-age and disability benefits.

Total expenditure on social security

In 2014, total expenditure on social security amounted to 174 billion francs. 157 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).

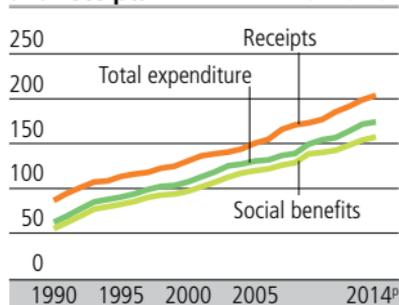
Social security: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2014 ^P
Total expenditure	62.1	90.2	107.1	154.4	174.1
of which social benefits	55.2	82.1	96.6	139.9	157.3
Receipts	86.2	113.3	130.5	176.9	203.9
Total expenditure in relation to GDP	17.4	22.3	23.4	25.5	27.1

Social insurance: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2014^P

	in %
Old age	43.0
Sickness / healthcare	29.7
Disability / Infirmary	9.3
Survivors	5.1
Family / children	6.0
Unemployment	3.6
Social exclusion	2.8
Housing	0.5

Expenditure on benefits

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

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2015

in '000

OASI ¹ : old-age pensions	2239.8	BV ³ : disability benefits	120.7
OASI ¹ : supplementary benefits	57.3	BV ³ : other benefits	63.8
OASI ¹ : survivors' benefits	177.7	IV ⁴ : disability benefits	255.3
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ²	197.4	IV ⁴ : additional disability benefits	75.6
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ²	3.8	EL (IV): suppl. disability benefits	113.9
BV ³ : old-age pensions	720.8	UV ⁵ : survivors' pensions	20.3
BV ³ : widows' and widowers' pensions	186.5	UV ⁵ : disability benefits	82.7
		ALV ⁶ : unemployment benefits	313.3

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)

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

3 Occupational pensions (BV, figures 2013)

4 Disability insurance (IV)

5 Accident insurance (UV)

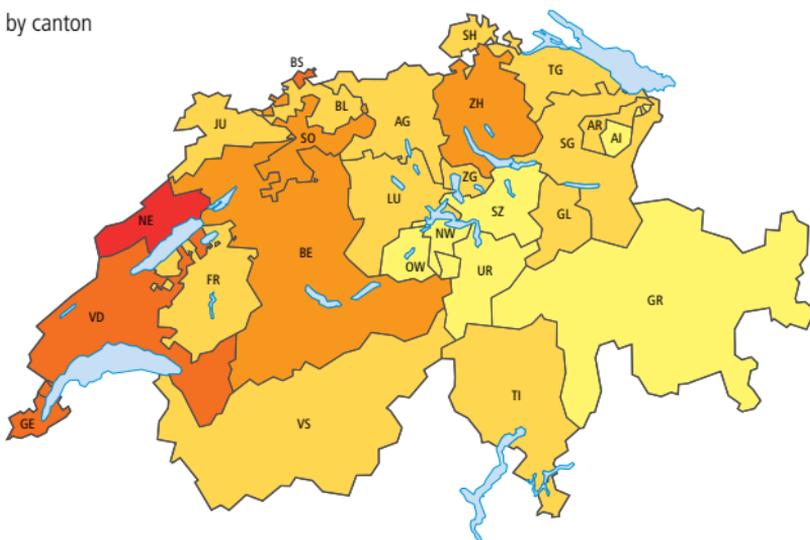
6 Unemployment insurance (ALV)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 1917 (2001) to 3289 (2014). In 2014 the average annual premium was CHF 3866 for adults, CHF 3390 for young persons and CHF 985 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2014 the average annual premium was CHF 4515 in Basel Stadt and CHF 2396 in Appenzell Innerrhoden.

Social assistance rate, 2015

by canton



Proportion of social assistance beneficiaries as percentages of the resident population

< 1.5
 1.5–2.9
 3.0–4.4
 4.5–5.9
 ≥ 6.0
 CH: 3.2

Rising expenditure on social assistance

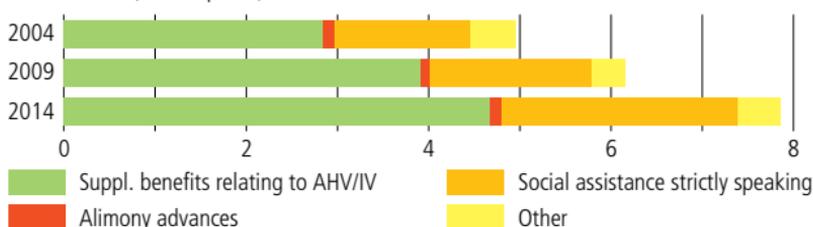
In 2014, net expenditure on social assistance in the broader sense totalled CHF 7.9 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 345 million more than in the previous year (+4.6%). Almost 60% of this expenditure went on supplementary benefits relating to OASI and IV (CHF 4.7bn), and another third on social assistance in the narrower sense (CHF 2.6bn). The remaining benefits belonging to social assistance in the broader sense (old age and disability benefits, unemployment assistance, family benefits, advance alimony payments and housing benefits) together accounted for just 7.5% of expenditure.

At CHF 953 per capita, the average annual expenditure for social assistance in the broader sense was 3.3% higher than the previous year. Expenditure per social assistance in the narrower sense by beneficiary rose by 3.5% from CHF 9548 in 2013 to CHF 9880 in 2014.

The cantons were the principal disbursers of social assistance in the broader sense. In 2014 they bore 44.3% of net expenditure, 36.9% was borne by the communes and 17.8% by the Confederation.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



Social assistance beneficiaries

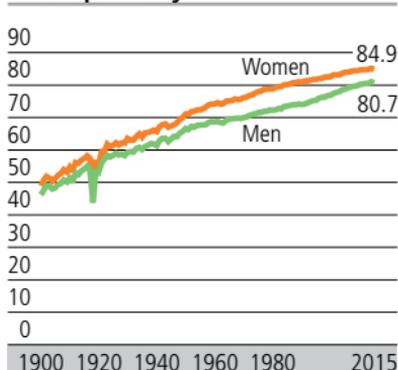
In 2015, 265 626 persons, 3.2% of the total population, were supported by social assistance. There are considerable regional differences: the highest rates are found in larger and medium sized towns with a distinct inner-city character. Groups of persons who are to a greater degree dependent on social assistance are over-represented in these towns. This includes for example, single parents, foreigners and the long-term 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.

Level of social assistance, 2015

in %	
Total	3.2
Age group	
0–17 years of age	5.2
18–25 years of age	3.9
26–35 years of age	3.8
36–45 years of age	3.7
46–55 years of age	3.3
56–64 years of age	2.8
65–79 years of age	0.2
80 years of age and over	0.3
Swiss nationals	
Men	2.4
Women	2.1
Foreign nationals	
Men	6.2
Women	5.9

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 3.7 years and for men by 6.6 years (2015). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), in particular due to accidents and acts of violence, lung cancer as well as ischaemic heart disease.

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, 2015

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	8 281
Meningitis	43
Hepatitis B	32
Tuberculosis	549
AIDS	49

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2015

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	200 340	66 009
Non-occupational accidents	314 405	211 823

Disabled¹, 2015

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 640	6 590
50–59%	16 161	16 551
60–69%	7 760	6 905
70–100%	89 282	74 272

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Causes of death, 2014

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	30 950	32 988	534.0	356.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	395	357	7.0	4.0
Cancer-related illness, all types	9 297	7 468	164.0	105.0
Circulatory system	9 483	11 489	156.0	103.0
Ischemic heart disease	3 944	3 380	65.8	30.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 321	2 131	21.2	20.1
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	1 965	1 869	32.2	19.1
Accidents and acts of violence	2 122	1 574	41.3	20.1
Accidents, all types	1 293	1 230	23.9	13.2
Suicide	754	274	15.8	5.6

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
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	2015
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	218
Dentists	48	50

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2015

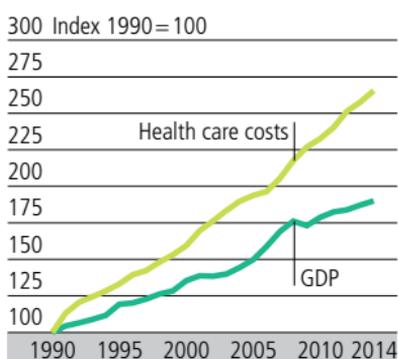
	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.3	8.4	12.3
60–79 years old	24.4	27.1	21.9
80+ years old	44.0	50.5	40.3

¹ of the corresponding population category

Residential long-term care facilities

	in '000	
	2010	2015
Total nb. of clients	189.1	211.6
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	105.9	117.0
Men	26.9	31.6
Women	79.0	85.5

Health care costs



In 2014, 11.1% 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	
	2004	2014
Total	51 008	71 335
Inpatient treatment	23 945	31 880
Outpatient treatment	15 193	24 889
of which:		
Physicians	7 071	10 956
Dentists	3 177	4 103
Home care	1 068	2 021
Other services ¹	1 705	2 566
Medical goods ²	6 531	7 407
of which:		
Pharmacies	3 735	4 365
Physicians	1 646	1 987
Prevention	1 123	1 569
Administration	2 510	3 024

¹ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport
² Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Health

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, 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	2014/15	2000/01	2005/06	2014/15
Total	1 441.7	1 496.1	1 581.9	47.8	48.1	48.6
Compulsory education	957.2	957.3	921.0	48.7	48.6	48.5
Pre-school	156.4	156.1	167.0	48.5	48.4	48.5
Primary	473.7	454.1	467.4	49.3	49.2	49.1
Lower secondary	278.5	298.4	255.3	49.7	49.6	49.1
Special syllabus schools	48.6	48.7	31.3	37.9	37.7	35.2
Upper secondary	315.7	324.5	366.1	47.8	47.5	47.9
Higher education	160.5	204.7	294.8	41.9	46.8	49.9
Advanced vocat. training	38.7	38.2	61.2	43.1	43.6	45.0
Universities and institutes of technology	96.7	112.4	144.0	45.6	49.1	50.4
Universities of applied sciences ¹	25.1	54.1	89.7	25.9	44.4	52.3

¹ Including universities for teacher education

The gender gap has narrowed

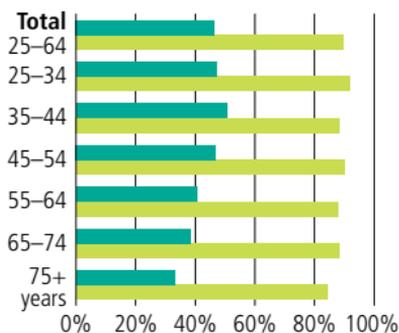
Women have been the main beneficiaries of the educational boom in recent decades. Today almost as many women as men undertake and complete post-compulsory education or vocational training. Whereas the gender ratio in the universities and universities of applied sciences is now almost even, men are still 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.

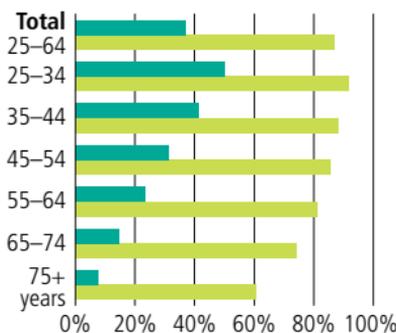
Education level, 2015

Share of the permanent resident population

Men



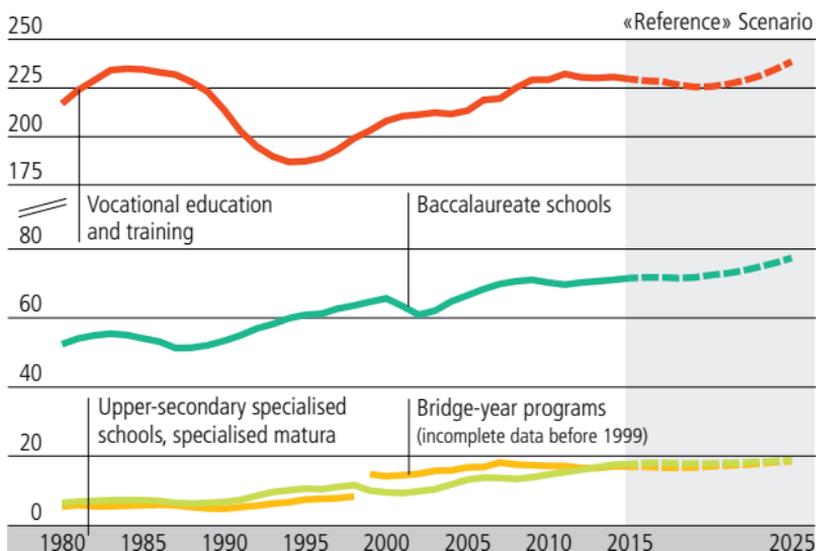
Women



■ Tertiary level ■ Secondary II level or higher

Students in the upper secondary level

In '000



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 37.5% in 2015 (including specialised Matura). The number of students almost doubled between 2000 and 2015. 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 40% in 2014 to 50% by 2027.

Selected educational qualifications, 2015

Educational level	Total	% of women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 602	57.3
Vocational baccalaureate	13 988	46.4
Voc. training certificate ¹	69 283	45.8
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	8 483	48.0
Swiss Federal diploma	2 707	24.7
Swiss Fed. prof. diploma	14 835	38.1
Universities of Applied Science		
Diploma	1 048	52.4
Bachelor's degree	15 897	55.8
Master's degree	3 831	54.5
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	495	60.4
Bachelor's degree	14 929	51.9
Master's degree	13 439	51.5
Doctorate	3 854	44.8

1 Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2014/15
University staff, 2015**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Compulsory school ¹	57 282	73.9
Pre-school	8 934	94.2
Primary school	28 542	81.6
Lower secondary school	19 807	53.9
Upper secondary school ²	17 098	42.2
Universities	41 519	44.5
Professors	3 880	21.3
Other lecturers	2 678	28.4
Assistants ³	21 290	44.0
Univ. of applied sciences ⁴	16 735	46.0
Professors	1 565	30.2
Other lecturers	6 065	41.0
Assistants ³	3 956	43.7

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, 2014

	in CHF billion
Total	36.0
of which costs of teaching staff	24.0
Compulsory school (incl. pre-school)	15.8
Special schools	1.9
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.3
Higher vocational training	0.4
Universities	8.1
Undistributed funds	0.6

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 3,2% 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 20 billion was spent on domestic R&D. Of this, around 72% was in the private sector, 26% in universities and the remaining 2% was divided between the Confederation and various private, non-profit organisations.

Corresponding expenditure by the private sector abroad amounted to just over CHF 15 billion in 2012, which was slightly higher than the inland expenditure of CHF 143 billion by companies in Switzerland.

► www.statistics.admin.ch →
Look for statistics → 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 1.5 million readers per edition. In French-speaking Switzerland, "20 minutes", with 535 000 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 (129 000 readers). However, "20 minuti", which was launched in September 2011, already has 93 000 readers.

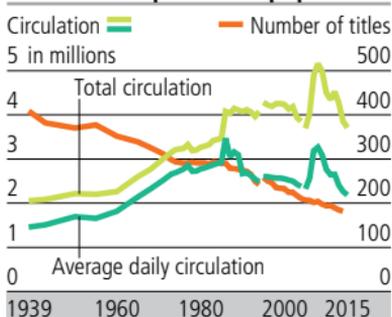
Internet and mobile telephony

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 11.2 million at the end of 2015, equating to 135 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 5.5 million at the beginning of 2016. The convergence can be clearly seen in the rapidly growing number of mobile phone contracts enabling internet access via mobile broadband (3G+). The number of users rose from 2.3 million in 2010 to 8.3 million in 2014.

The ten largest libraries

A very large number of documents is accessible through libraries: In 2015, the ten most important libraries measured by their holdings had collections totalling about 54.5 million copies.

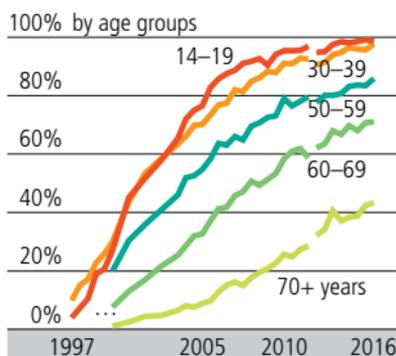
Evolution of paid newspapers



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

Internet usage

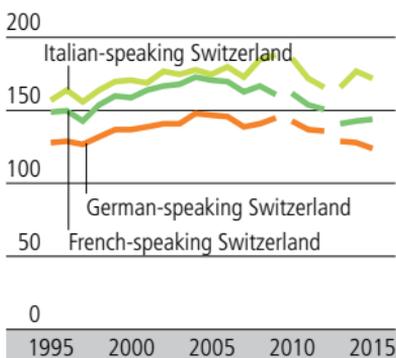
Regular Internet users¹



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

	2005	2010	2015
German-speaking Switzerland	106	117	105
French-speaking Switzerland	99	103	86
Italian-speaking Switzerland	100	106	104

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

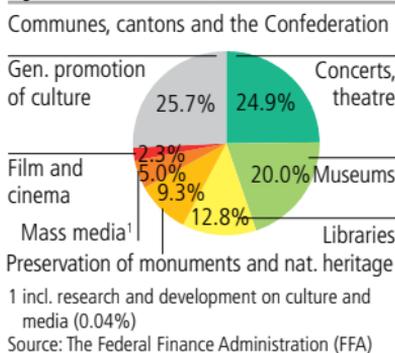
Private households' expenditure on culture

In 2013 approximately CHF 10.1 billion was spent on culture per year. This is equal to an amount of CHF 238 per month and per household and a share of 4.3% of total consumer spending. At 74% or CHF 7.5 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 775 million, the greatest expenditure goes to theatre and concerts.

Cultural funding by the public sector

In 2014, a fourth of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 706 million, went to the sector "concerts and theatre". Some CHF 566 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 CHF 364, CHF 264, CHF 141 to CHF 66 million.

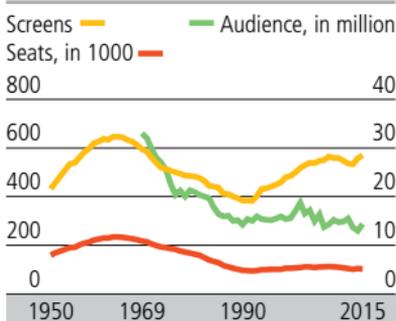
Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2014



Film and cinema in Switzerland

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 16%. The box office market share of Swiss films was approximately 5%.

Cinema



Cultural and leisure behaviour

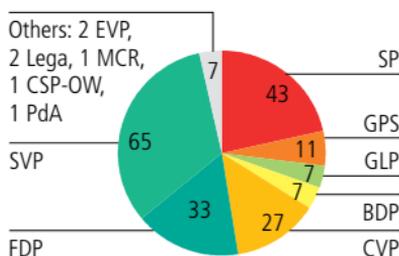
In 2014 wide parts of the population visited museums or exhibitions (72.2%), music events (70.9%), monuments and historic sites (70.1%), cinemas (66.0%) and theatrical performances (47.2%). Creative pastimes – such as singing (18.9%) or playing a musical instrument (17.3%) – are less popular than other leisure activities.

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Culture, media, information society, sport

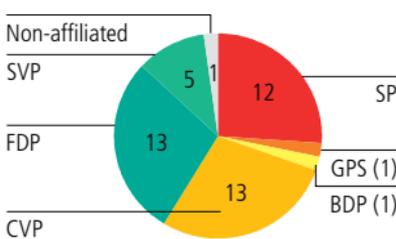
The political system

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 2016: 2 FDP, 2 SP, 2 SVP, 1 CVP). 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 Council, 2015: distribution of seats



Council of States, 2015: distribution of seats



National Council Elections, 2015

	Share of the votes in %	Seats	Women	Men	Percentage of women
FDP	16.4	33	7	26	21.2
CVP	11.6	27	9	18	33.3
SP	18.8	43	25	18	58.1
SVP	29.4	65	11	54	16.9
GLP	4.6	7	3	4	42.9
BDP	4.1	7	1	6	14.3
GPS	7.1	11	5	6	45.5
Small right-wing parties ¹	2.6	3	1	2	33.3
Other parties ²	5.3	4	2	2	50.0

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

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

See below for abbreviations

National Council Elections 2015

There were two winners of the national council elections in 2015: with a considerable increase in votes, the Swiss People's Party (SVP/UDC) which showed the greatest electoral strength (29.4%) achieved by a party since the first proportional representation vote in 1919 and secondly, the Radical Democratic Party/The Liberals (FDP/PLR) which increased its share for the first time since 1979. Losses were registered by the new centre parties, the Conservative Democratic Party (BDP/PBD), the Green Liberal Party (GLP/PVL) and the Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP/PDC) which reached a record low level. The trend observed from the 2011 national council elections – in which the emerging new centre parties (GLP/PVL, BDP/PBD) brought about a reduction in political polarisation – came to a halt and was, to some extent, reversed.

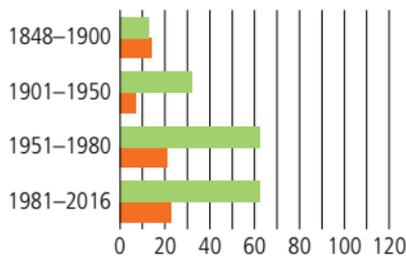
Parties abbreviations

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

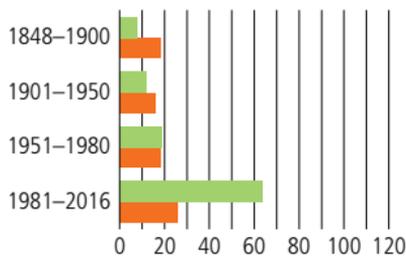
¹ 2009: merger of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) with the LPS (Liberal Party) under the designation "RDP. The Liberals"

National Popular Votes

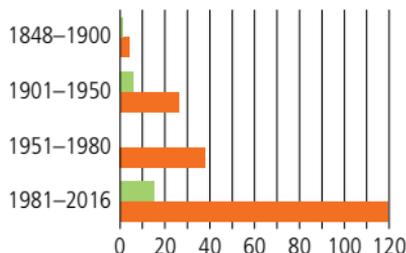
Compulsory referendums¹



Non-compulsory referendums

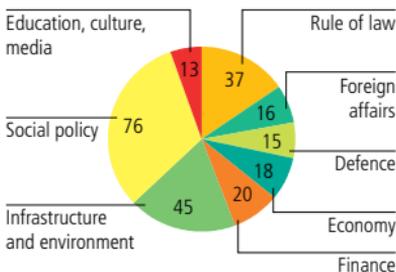


Popular initiatives²



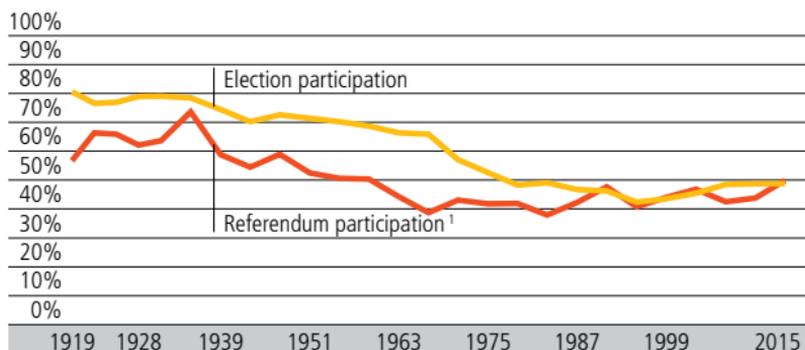
Accepted Rejected

Subject, 1991-2016



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 referendums 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 (46%).

Final accounts of the public administration

in CHF billion

	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015	2000	2010	2015
Total¹	164.4	193.9	214.1	152.7	191.4	213.2	11.7	2.4	0.9
Confederation	52.0	63.5	69.2	48.2	60.3	66.5	3.8	3.1	2.7
Cantons	63.2	77.3	85.8	60.3	76.1	88.8	2.8	1.2	-3.0
Communes	42.1	42.7	46.1	40.6	43.2	46.5	1.5	-0.5	-0.4
Social insurances	44.9	54.4	62.3	41.6	55.8	60.6	3.4	-1.4	1.7

1 Double counts not included in total

Public administration debt

in CHF billion

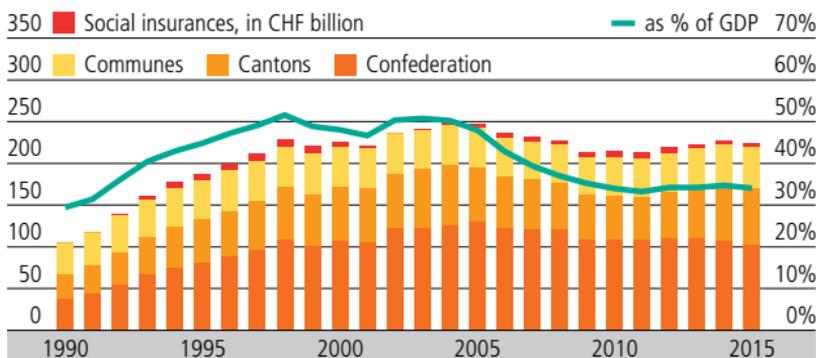
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Total¹		105.2	220.4	205.8	217.4	219.8
Confederation	38.5	108.1	108.9	110.4	107.7	102.4
Cantons	29.2	63.1	52.5	59.0	66.0	67.3
Communes	37.4	49.1	45.8	48.9	50.2	50.9
Social insurances	0.1	5.8	7.4	4.8	4.2	3.0

Per inhabitant, in francs² 15 570 30 595 26 146 26 709 27 115 26 391

1 Double counts not included in total

2 At current prices

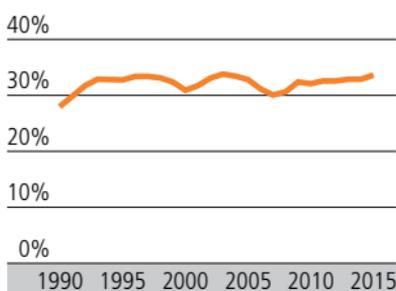
Public debt



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. After a slight increase in the years 2012 to 2014, public debt fell again in 2015 to 34.0%.

Revenue: Public administration

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2013	2014
Total	193.9	205.9	206.5
Ordinary receipts	193.9	204.6	206.1
Operating revenue	183.0	194.1	195.9
Tax revenue	161.5	172.3	174.4
Patents and commissions	3.9	2.6	1.7
Compensation	16.6	18.1	18.5
Miscellaneous revenue	0.4	0.5	0.7
Transfer revenue	0.5	0.6	0.6
Financial revenue	8.8	8.3	8.0
Investment revenue	2.1	2.2	2.3
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	1.3	0.4
Extraordinary revenue	0.0	0.1	0.3
Revenue from extraordinary investments	0.0	1.2	0.1

Public administration expenditure by function

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2013	2014
Total	191.4	204.7	207.6
General administration	13.9	16.1	17.1
Public order and security, defence	14.5	16.1	15.7
Education	32.7	35.2	36.0
Culture, sport and leisure, church	5.0	5.2	5.3
Health care	11.3	13.7	13.8
Social security	75.2	80.5	82.2
Transport and telecommunications	16.6	16.9	16.6
Environmental protection and spatial planning	5.9	6.1	5.9
Economy	7.6	8.0	8.2
Finance and taxes	8.7	6.9	6.6

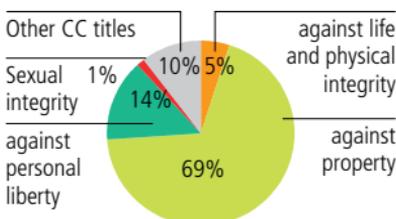
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → General Government and finance

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 2015 the following number of offences were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics: 487 611 under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 86 128 under the Narcotics Act (NarcA), 42 184 under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA) and 14 180 under other federal legislation. The detection rate for homicides was 92%, for property offences 19%.

Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2015

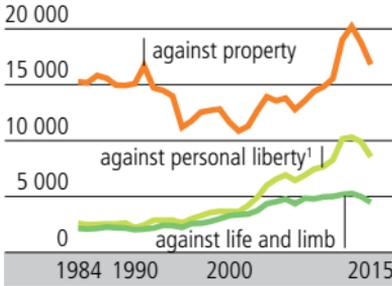


The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 48% of Criminal Code offences, 57% of Narcotics Act offences and 55% of offences against other federal legislation. Foreigners with residence constituted 31%, 21% and 24% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 21% (Criminal Code), 21% (Narcotics Act) and 21% (other). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 84% of offenders were non-residents.

Convictions

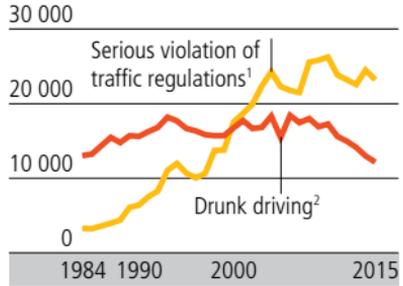
Whereas in the mid-1980s, slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered, this number has now more than doubled and in 2015 was approximately 108 500. Depending on the law under which the conviction was made, the trend varies greatly. In the last two years, a decrease of 14% has 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 Foreign Nationals Act stabilised in 2015 following a continuous increase since 2000.

Selected offences SCC



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

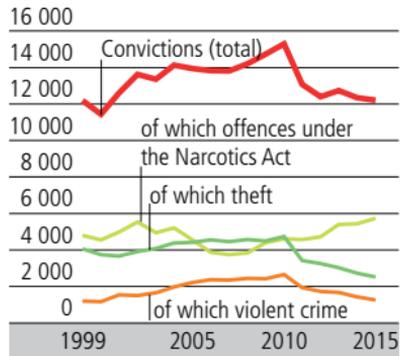
Selected offences RTA



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

Juvenile convictions

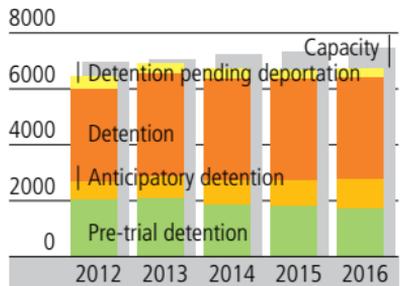
Convictions of minors show a falling trend (2010 to 2015: -21%). The number of illegal drug offences has increased while the number of thefts and less serious violent crimes has fallen considerably. Serious violent crimes are stable at a low level.



Imprisonment

In Switzerland in 2016 there were 114 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 7493 detention places. On the reference day of 7 September 2016, 6912 persons were in detention. Thus, the total occupancy rate was 92%. Of the 6912 inmates, 68% were serving custodial sentences, 25% 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

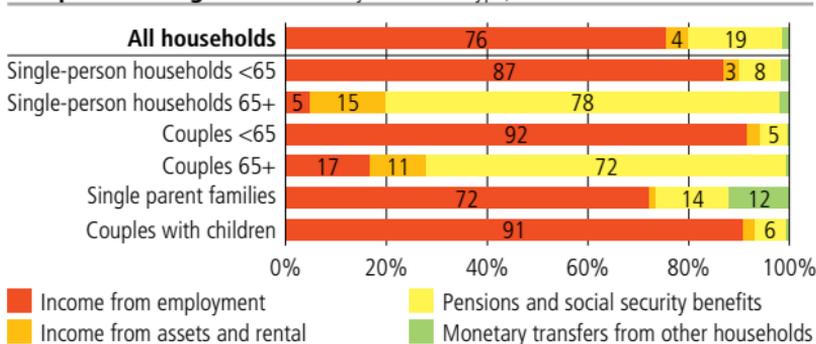


Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2011 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2014) was 23%, for minors 31%. The highest reconviction rates were for adults with two or more previous convictions (adults: 58%; minors: 66%).

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Crime and criminal justice

Composition of gross income by household type, 2012–2014



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.

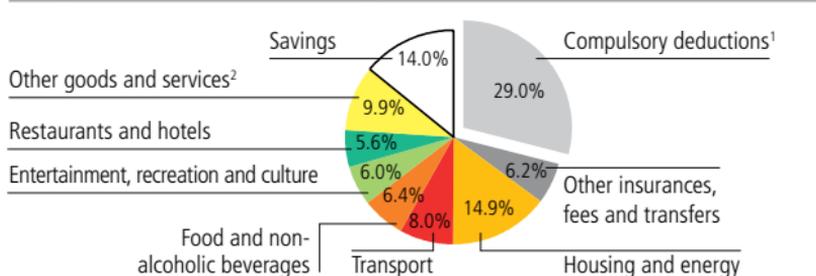
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets 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 12%.

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 15%. 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 14% 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, 2012–2014

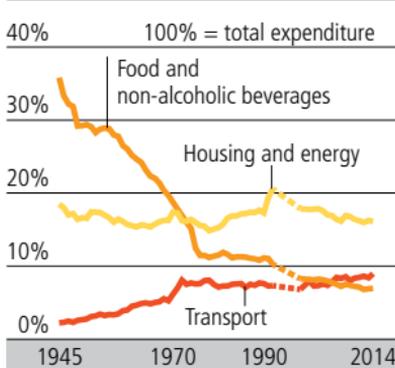


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

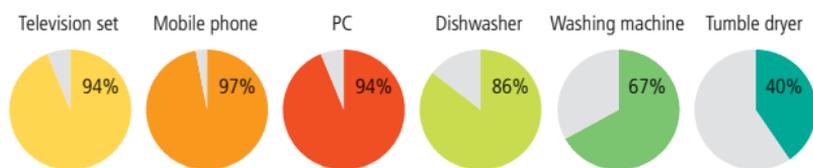
Household expenditure over time

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 9%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2014

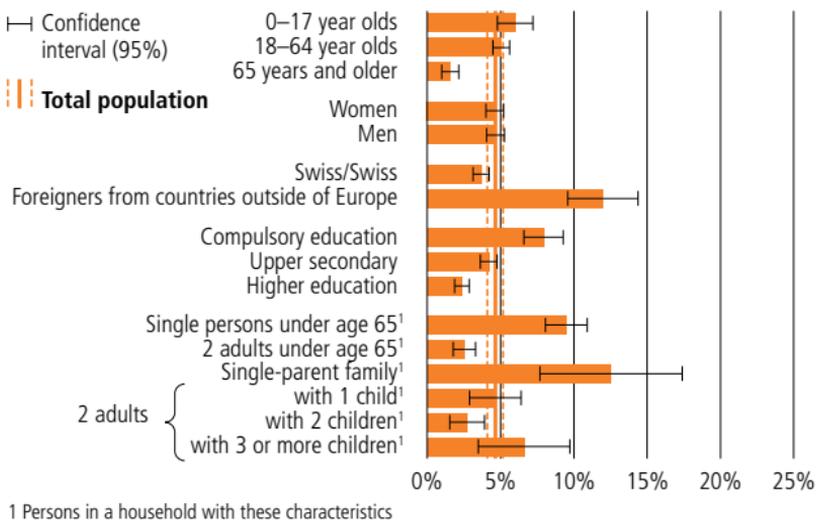


Availability of consumer goods

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 94% 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 2014 more than 86% 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, 2014



Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2014, less than 2% 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 5%. One of the most common material deprivation is caused by a lack of financial reserves. 22% 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. 18% 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 11% with a too wet accommodation. In addition, 10% of the population could not afford a week's holiday away from home each year.

Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

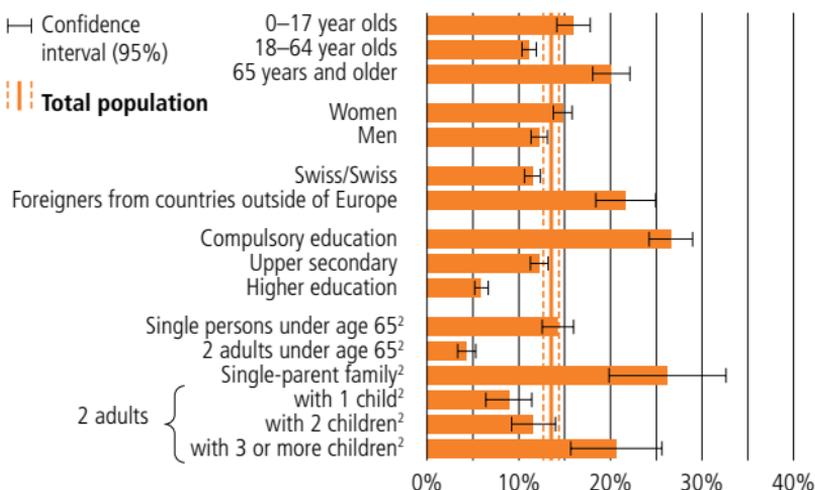
In 2014, 6.6% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 530 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was CHF 2219 per month for a single person and CHF 4031 per month for two adults with two children. According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 13.5% or some 1 085 000 persons were at risk of poverty. The risk of poverty's threshold for a single person was CHF 2458 per month for a single person (60% of the median of the equivalent available income) and CHF 5163 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 2014 some 3.3% or approximately 123 000 individuals were affected by poverty despite being in employment.

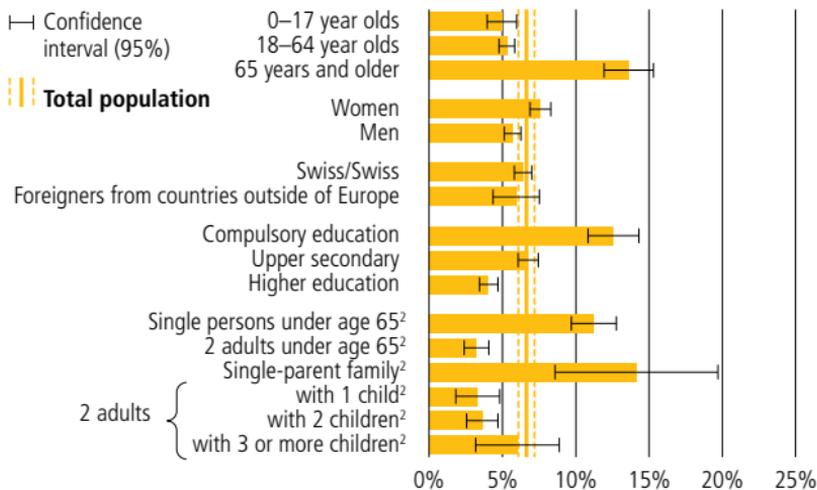
The phenomenon of working poverty is best understood in relation to the (longer term) security and insecurity of the employment situation. If working conditions and methods can be considered as clearly or tending to be insecure, the risk of poverty is greater.

Risk of poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2014



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

Poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2014



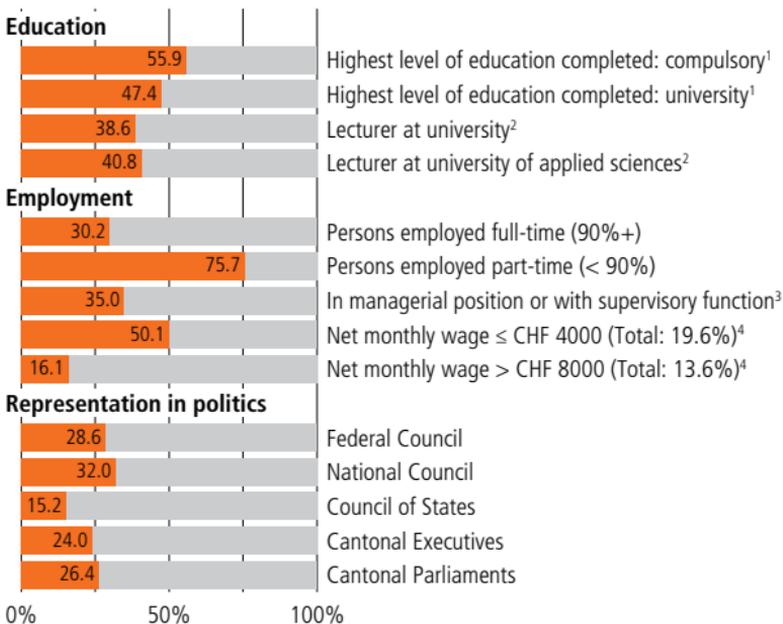
1 Based on the income without considering any assets
 2 Persons in a household with these characteristics

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 2014, 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 2014–2016)



1 Resident population aged 25–64
 2 Professors, other lecturers, assistants and research staff
 3 Employees
 4 Full-time employees, economy as a whole

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → 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	  	The number of victims of serious violent offences known to the police decreases	  
The unemployment rate based on ILO definition is rising	  	Income are increasing	  

2 Fairness – how well are resources distributed?

Official development assistance is rising	  	The wage gap between women and men is gradually narrowing	  
The poverty rate decreases	  		

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

Teenage reading skills are improving	  	The overall number of researchers is increasing	  
Following an increase, public debt has fallen below its level in 1992	  	The populations of breeding birds at risk of extinction in Switzerland are on the decrease	  
The share of investment in gross domestic product is about the same	  	Housing and infrastructure area required are increasing	  

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

No significant change in the freight transport intensity	  	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. In 2012, the Swiss per-capita ecological footprint is over 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 Western European countries. Luxembourg, Australia, United States, Canada, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the Sultanate of Oman, Belgium and Sweden consumed over four times the global capacity available, while Indian subcontinent, South-East Asian and African countries consume considerably less.

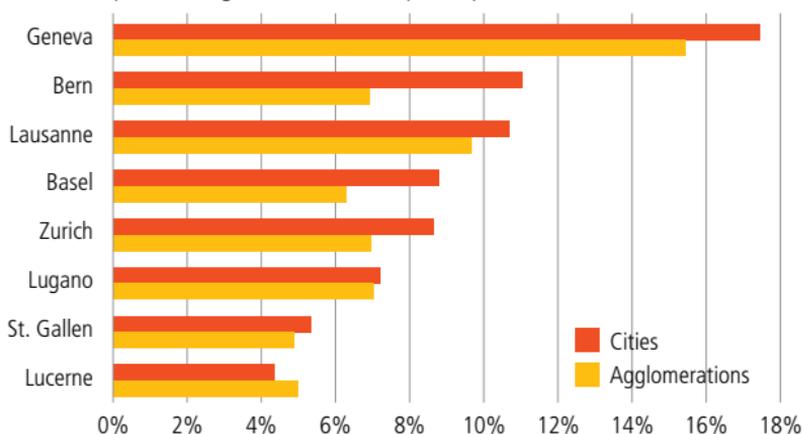
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Sustainable Development

City Statistics: the Quality of Life in the Cities

The City Statistics (Urban Audit) in Switzerland has applied and extended the OECD framework for measuring the quality of life for their cities. Here are two indicators presented as an example.

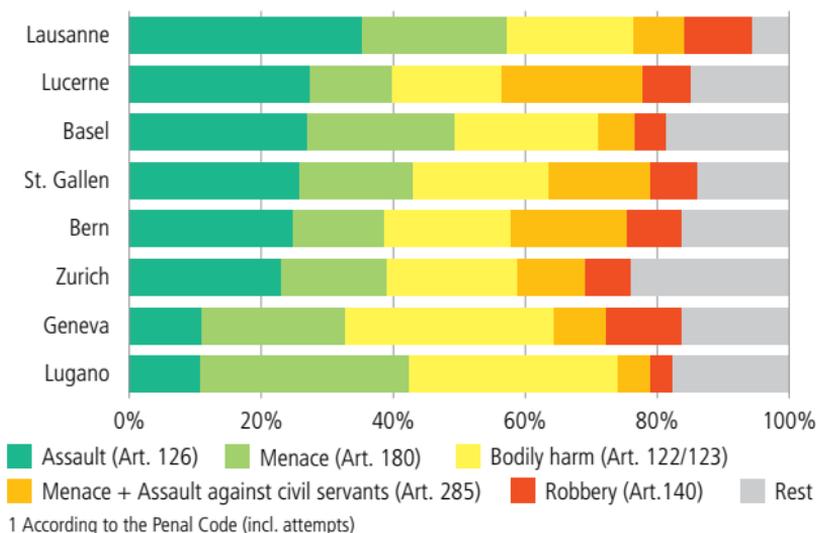
Overcrowded dwellings, 2015

Share of occupied dwellings with more than 1 person per room



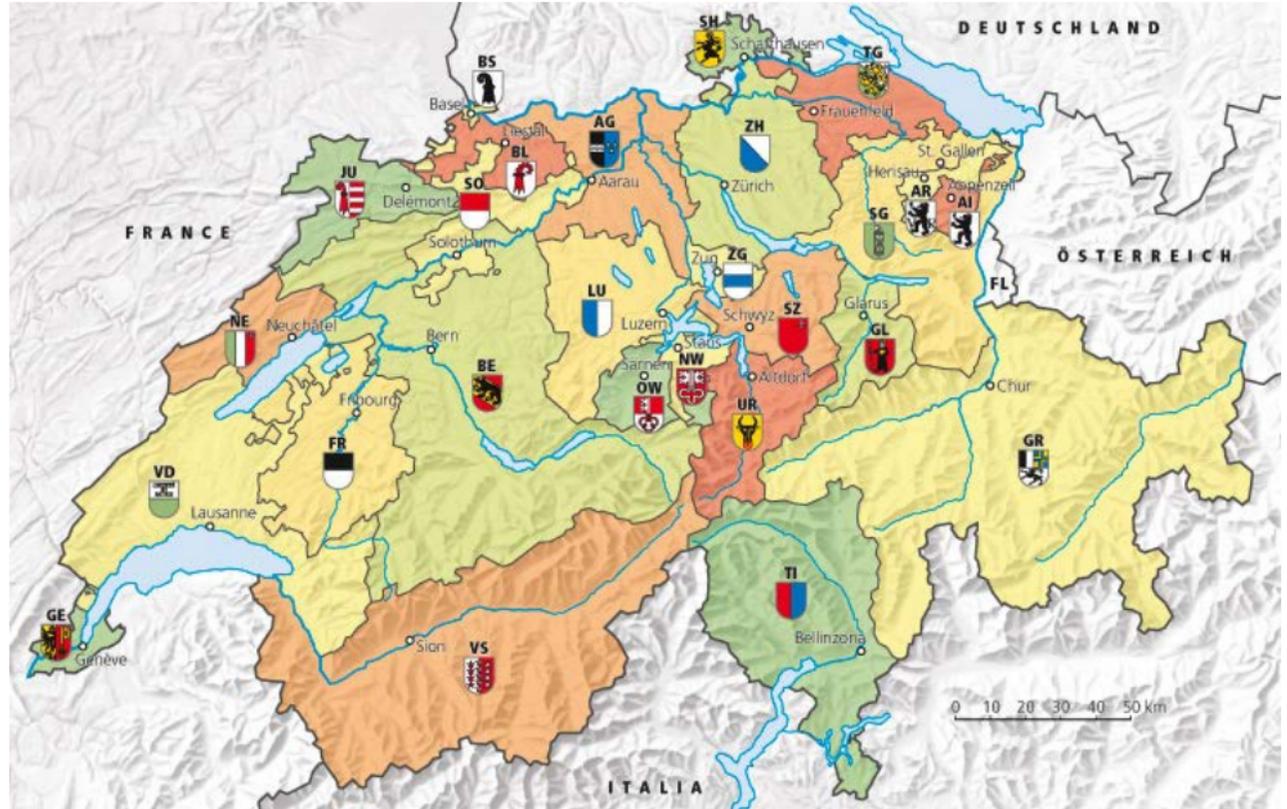
Violent crimes, 2015

Share of violent crimes¹ in the main categories



► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Cross sectional topics
→ City Statistics (Urban Audit)

Switzerland and its Cantons



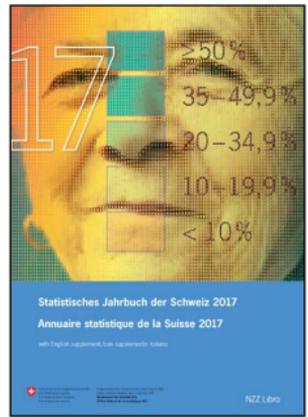
26 cantons
148 districts
2255 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2017
○ Cantonal capital

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

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2017

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. 616 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.

