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Statistical base and overviews

025-1100

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2011



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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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The practical Statistical Data on Switzerland is a handy, easily accessible emergency ration of statistical information. It is published in German, French, Italian, English and Rhaeto-Romanic and provides a selected summary from the vast amount of data that can be found in more detailed form in the Federal Statistical Office's (FSO) various information media.

Additional in-depth information on individual topics is available from the concurrently published Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2011: This provides not only more detailed data, but also information on the methods and definitions behind the statistics. The CD-ROM accompanying the Yearbook contains the texts, graphs and tables in electronic form and with the interactive, electronic atlas, fast and informative international comparisons can be seen on the screen.

Also, those looking for the most up-to-date statistical information can find it on the Swiss Statistics Portal: www.statistics.admin.ch. The portal, run by the FSO, is an attractive means of accessing a wealth of statistical information. The paths to the relevant topic areas of the portal are indicated at the bottom of each page in the Statistical Data, so that the handy printed version provides an easy link to the up-to-date web.

I hope that the new Statistical Data makes for informative reading and that you discover some fascinating facts when surfing through the various information media.

Dr Jürg Marti

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, January 2011

Additional information:

- Press releases in NewsMail format: verbatim copies of the FSO's press releases can be subscribed directly as NewsMails sent to your email address. This service is quick and free of charge. Subscribe at: www.news-stat.admin.ch
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Permanent resident population by canton, 2009

	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 1999–2009 in %
Switzerland	7 785.8	22.0	73.6	195	8.7
Zurich (ZH)	1 351.3	23.7	95.1	814	12.7
Bern (BE)	974.2	13.0	62.5	167	3.3
Lucerne (LU)	373.0	16.4	51.0	261	8.0
Uri (UR)	35.3	9.4	0.0	33	-0.4
Schwyz (SZ)	144.7	18.0	80.2	170	12.8
Obwalden (OW)	35.0	12.9	0.0	73	8.7
Nidwalden (NW)	40.8	10.7	87.7	169	8.3
Glarus (GL)	38.5	19.8	0.0	57	-0.6
Zug (ZG)	110.9	23.3	96.1	535	13.4
Fribourg (FR)	273.2	17.7	55.6	171	16.6
Solothurn (SO)	252.7	19.3	77.3	320	3.6
Basel-Stadt (BS)	187.9	31.5	100.0	5 078	-0.3
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	272.8	18.9	91.8	527	5.5
Schaffhausen (SH)	75.7	22.9	75.7	254	2.9
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	53.0	13.9	53.2	218	-1.3
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	15.7	10.0	0.0	91	4.9
St. Gallen (SG)	474.7	21.7	67.0	243	6.0
Graubünden (GR)	191.9	16.1	50.0	27	3.1
Aargau (AG)	600.0	21.5	65.7	430	11.0
Thurgau (TG)	244.8	21.0	49.6	284	7.7
Ticino (TI)	335.7	25.4	87.2	122	8.8
Vaud (VD)	701.5	30.5	74.7	249	13.8
Valais (VS)	307.4	20.4	56.8	59	11.5
Neuchâtel (NE)	171.6	23.1	74.5	239	3.6
Geneva (GE)	453.3	38.7	99.2	1 844	12.5
Jura (JU)	70.1	12.3	30.3	84	1.9

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2009

	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 1999–2009 in %	in '000	Population growth 1999–2009 in %
Total	1 069.5	6.7	3 008.2	10.3
Zurich	368.7	9.5	1 170.2	13.0
Geneva	186.0	7.2	521.4	13.4
Basel	166.2	-0.3	498.0	4.2
Bern	123.5	0.6	350.8	3.4
Lausanne	125.9	9.9	330.9	12.0
Winterthur	99.4	12.9	137.0	14.0

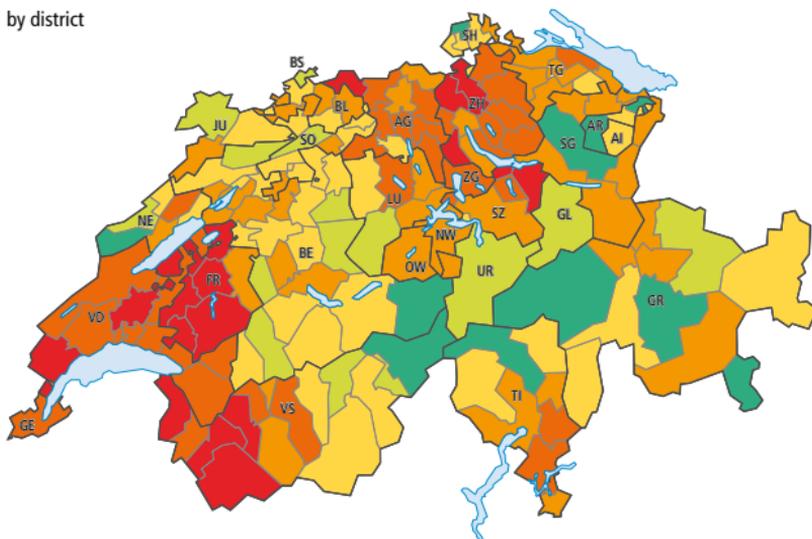
The population is mostly urban

74% of the population now (2009) live in urban areas; in 1930 the urban population was only 36%. About half of the urban population lives in the agglomerations of the five major cities of Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne.

Since 2000, population growth has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2009: +1.2% compared with +0.9%).

Population growth, 1999–2009

by district



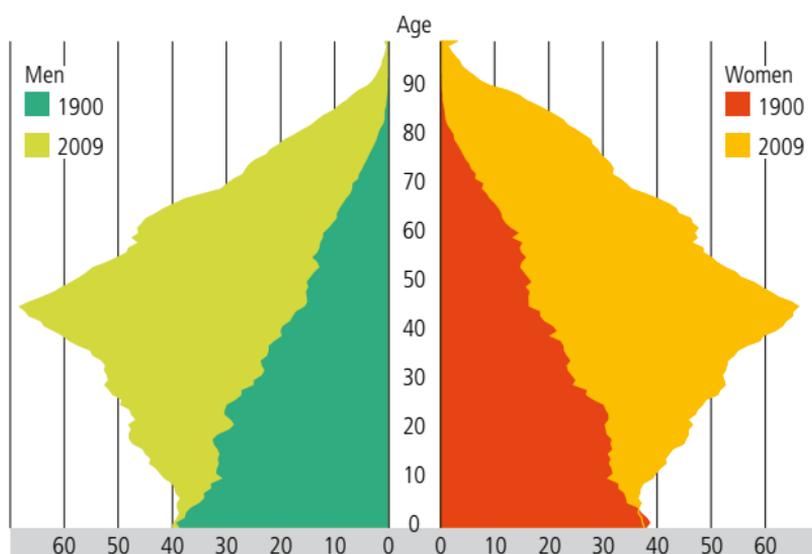
Changes of the permanent resident population, in %

CH: +8.7 %



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” (1900) has been transformed into one of a “fir tree” (2009) in which the baby boom generation (born between 1959 and 1971) predominates. The ageing of the population will continue. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 17% (2009) to 28% in 2060. Switzerland’s population growth in recent years is mainly attributable to net immigration and to a lesser extent to an excess of births over deaths.

Children born alive, 2009

Total	78 286
Boys for every 100 girls	106.7
Proportion of children out of wedlock	17.9
Children per woman ¹	1.50

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, 2009

Total	62 476
Age at death	
0–19	586
20–39	1 003
40–64	8 123
65–79	15 996
≥80	36 768

International migration, 2009

Immigrants	160 623
of which foreigners	138 269
Emigrants	86 036
of which foreigners	59 236
Net migration	74 587
Swiss	–4 446
Foreigners	79 033

Internal migration² 2009

Total movements	433 466
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2009

Total	41 918
Swiss/Swiss	21 538
Swiss/Foreign	8 245
Foreign/Swiss	6 753
Foreign/Foreign	5 382
Average age at marriage	
Single men	31.5
Single women	29.2

Divorces, 2009

Total	19 321
with minors involved in %	44.1
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 026
5–9 years	5 462
10–14 years	3 598
15 or more years	8 235
Total divorce rate ³	47.7

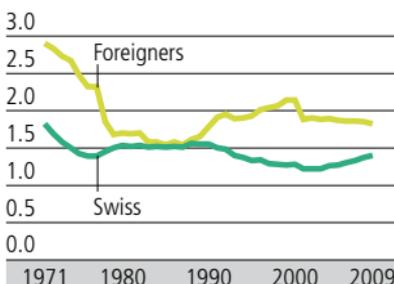
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2009

Total	1 440
of which twin births	1 415

4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

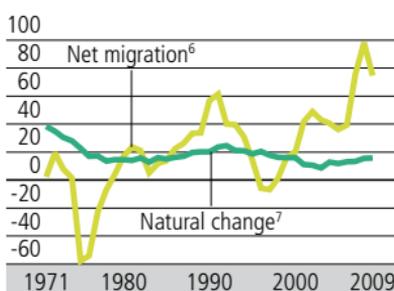
Total fertility rate⁵



5 Number of children per women, see note 1

Net migration and natural change

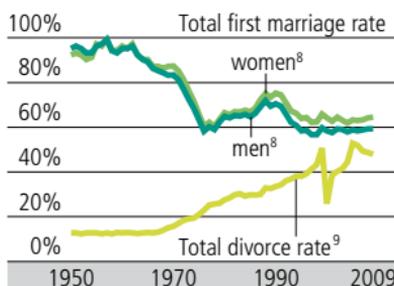
in '000



6 Incl. change of status: change from residence permit valid for less than 12 months to residence permit valid 12 months or longer

7 Live births minus deaths

Marriages and divorces



8 Probability of first marriage for a person under the age of 50 based on the age-specific first marriage rates of the year of observation

9 See note 3

Share of foreign permanent resident population



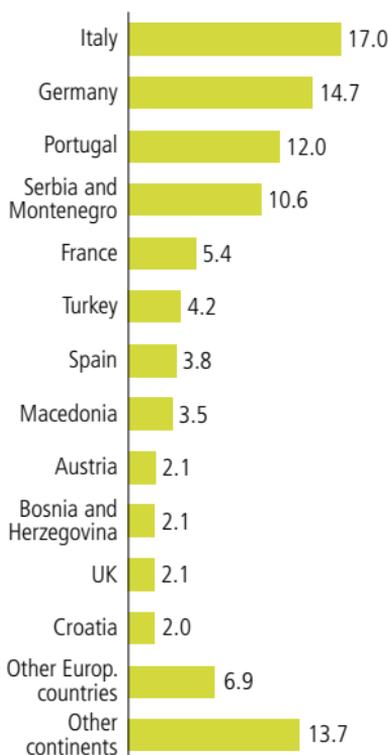
Foreign resident population by type of permit, 2009

Type of permit	Population (in '000)
Total¹	1 802.3
Resident – B permit	550.7
Permanent resident – C permit	1 111.3
Temporary resident (≥ 12 months) – L permit	18.3
International officials and diplomats	29.8
Temporary resident (< 12 months) – L permit	48.0
Asylum seekers – N permit	17.6
Provisionally accepted – F permit	22.7

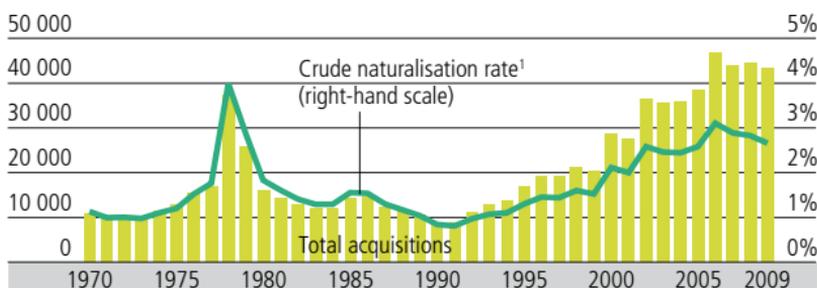
¹ Includes adjustment

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2009

in %



Acquisition of Swiss citizenship



¹ Number of citizenship acquisitions as a percentage of the foreign permanent resident population

Foreign population: more than half were born in Switzerland or have been residents for more than 15 years

Foreigners account for 22% of the permanent resident population. More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport (52%) have been living in Switzerland for more than 15 years or were born here. In 2009, 43 400 persons (2.6% of the foreign resident population) obtained Swiss citizenship, which is a small number in European comparison. 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 33 among the Swiss). 26% of children born in Switzerland in 2009 had foreign citizenship. In 2009, the number of immigrations decreased by 13% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 66% came from the EU/EFTA area.

Changing living patterns

Increasingly fewer people live in a family household with children. In 1970, it was 65%; today (2009) it is 48%. More and more people live alone (1970: 7%; 2009: 17%) or as couples without children (1970: 18%; 2009: 27%).

The decision to get married and start a family is being made increasingly late in life: The age at first marriage for women rose from 24 (1970) to 29 (2008) and for men from 26 to 31 years; the average age of mothers at first birth rose from 25 to 30 years.

Today the traditional middle-class family model of "father as sole breadwinner and mother at home" has become the exception: two-thirds of mothers living in a couple and whose youngest child is under 7 (69%) are in employment, but most often part-time, because in most families it is still the case that fathers tend to do more paid work (generally full-time) and mothers are mainly responsible for domestic and family work (cf. p. 48).

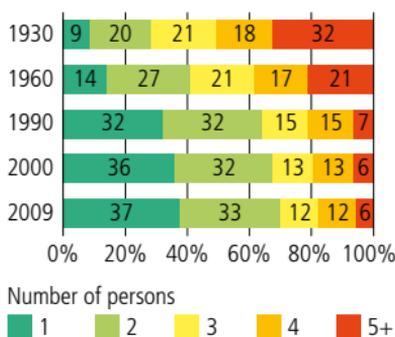
A growing number of children live with only one parent. This proportion is particularly high among 15–19-year-olds (2009: 17%; 1980: 11%).

Languages, 2000 ¹	in %
German	63.7
French	20.4
Italian	6.5
Serbo-Croatian	1.5
Albanian	1.3
Portuguese	1.2
Spanish	1.1
English	1.0
Turkish	0.6
Romansh	0.5
Other Slavic languages	0.3
Other languages	1.9

¹ Population by main language group

Size of households

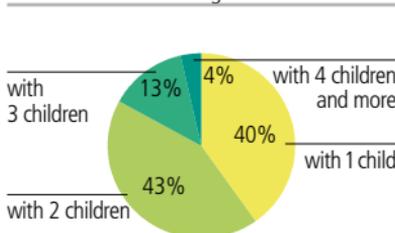
Private households only



Private households, 2009

	in '000
Total	3 399.3
Single-person households	1 268.3
Family households	2 089.0
Childless couples	971.5
Couples with children	901.5
Lone parents with children	182.8
Lone persons with parents	33.2
Non-family households	42.1

Family households with children, 2000



Religious affiliation, 2000	in %
Protestant ¹	35.3
Roman Catholic	41.8
Christian Catholic	0.2
Orthodox Christian	1.8
Other Christian	0.2
Jewish	0.2
Islamic	4.3
Other churches and religions	0.8
No affiliation	11.1
Unknown	4.3

¹ Incl. neo-apostolic churches and Jehovah's Witnesses

Climate data, 2009

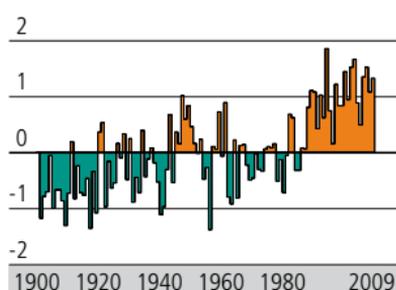
Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Annual sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹ in °C	mm	Index ²	hours	Index ²
Lugano (273 m. above sea level)	13.2	1.6	1 680	109	2 250	111
Basel-Binningen (316)	11.1	1.5	765	98	1 677	105
Geneva-Cointrin (420)	11.2	1.6	886	93	2 014	119
Neuchâtel (485)	10.8	1.5	780	84	1 822	118
Sion (482)	10.7	1.5	516	86	2 201	111
Zurich / Fluntern (556)	9.9	1.4	1 098	101	1 676	113
Bern-Zollikofen (553)	9.4	1.5	959	93	1 890	115
St. Gallen (776)	8.9	1.5	1 246	100	1 636	123
Davos (1594)	3.8	1.0	929	93	1 716	102

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

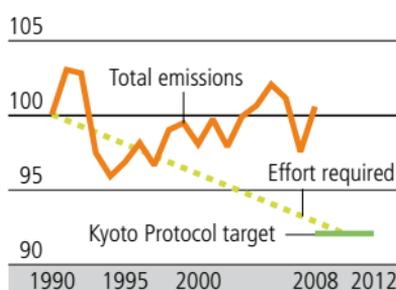
² 100 = long-term mean value (1961–1990)

Temperature fluctuations

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

**Greenhouse gas emissions**

Index 1990=100

**Climate Change**

With greenhouse gas emissions continuing to increase, man is visibly influencing the earth's climate system; this can be seen by rising temperatures which exceed the natural range. The emissions are mainly from transport (especially road transport), households (heating of homes and warm water) and industry.

Land use

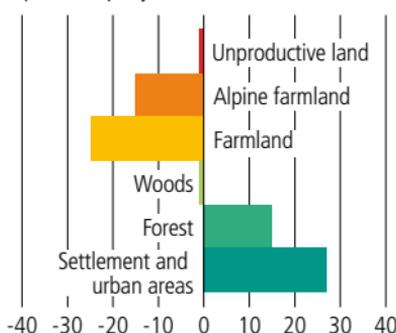
Period of survey 1992–1997

	km ²	%
Total surface area	41 285	100
Forest, woods	12 716	30.8
Farmland	9 873	23.9
Alpine farmland	5 378	13.0
Settlement and urban areas	2 791	6.8
Lakes and watercourses	1 740	4.2
Unprod. land	8 787	21.3

Annual change in land use

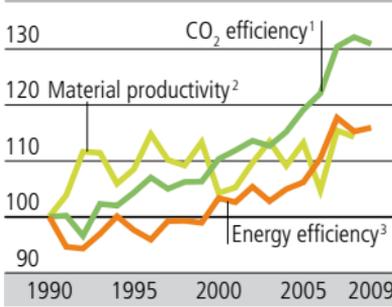
Changes 1979/85–1992/97

Square km per year



Eco-efficiency

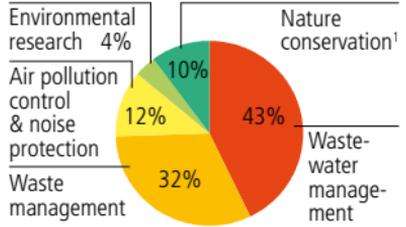
Index 1990 = 100



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

Public expenditure for environmental protection, 2008

Total: CHF 4.0 billion



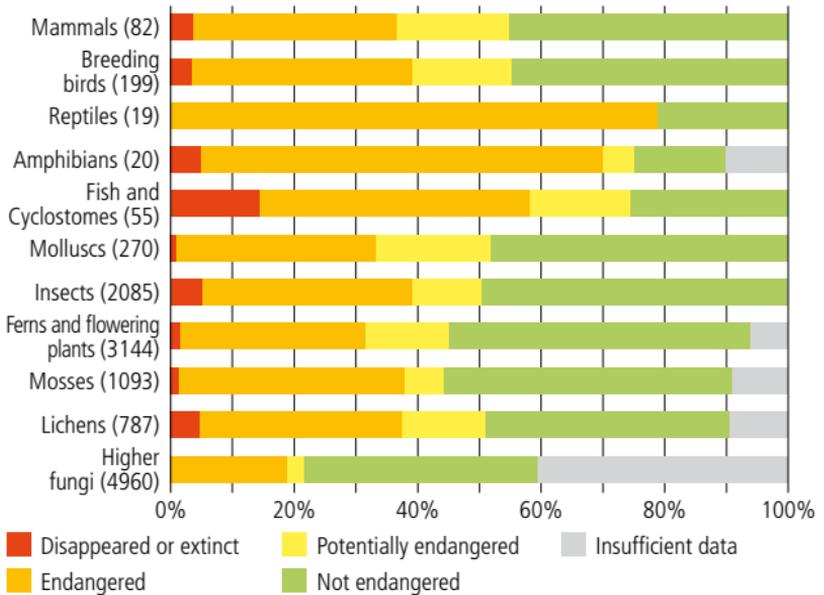
¹ Incl. direct payments to the agricultural industry for environmental performance

Eco-efficiency

An increase in eco-efficiency is achieved when economic value produced increases in relation to the amount of CO₂ emissions, energy consumption or material requirement. However, an increase in efficiency can also indicate that the service sector is increasing in importance at the expense of the energy-, material-, and CO₂-intensive industrial sector and that environmentally-polluting production processes have been transferred abroad.

Biodiversity – Threatened species

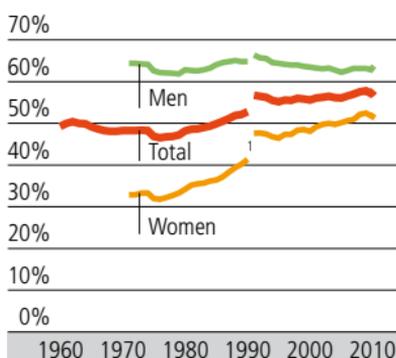
Status 1994–2010, by species groups



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

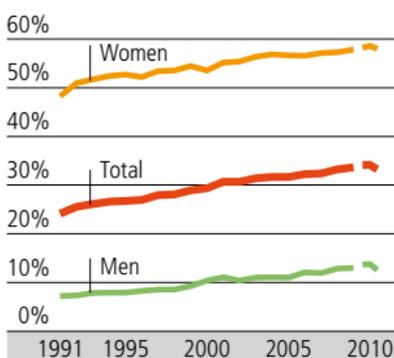
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Territory and Environment

Labour force as % of the permanent resident population

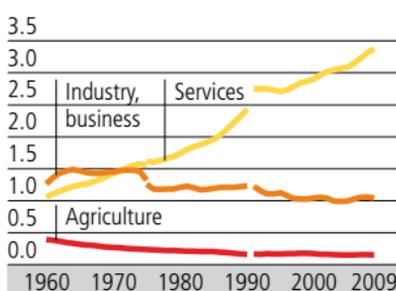


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

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

2nd Qtr, permanent resident population, in '000

	2009	2010
Total	4 268	4 282
Self-employed	558	571
Family workers	93	85
Employee	3 383	3 398
Apprentice	234	228

1 Sociological definition

Persons in employment by type of authorisation and gender

	1991	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009
Total	4 136	3 996	4 116	4 440	4 536	4 568
Swiss	3 080	3 010	3 142	3 289	3 331	3 334
Foreigners	1 055	987	974	1 151	1 205	1 234
Permanent residents	555	563	592	585	604	610
Temporary residents	179	203	183	279	316	339
Seasonal workers ¹	85	38	23	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	182	147	142	203	214	220
Temporary visitors	21	18	19	65	50	46
Other foreigners	33	17	15	20	21	19
Men	2 423	2 306	2 320	2 461	2 496	2 497
Women	1 713	1 690	1 796	1 979	2 040	2 071

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Large increase in number of employed women

Between 2004 and 2010 the number of women in employment (+10.2% to 2.060 million) grew more than that of men in employment (+8.4% to 2.528 million). Women are increasingly combining career and family life and mainly work part-time. In 2009, 57.8% of women worked part-time (2004: 56.8%). In contrast, only 13% of men work part-time, although this percentage has also increased slightly since 2004 (+2 percentage points). The tertiarisation of the economy has also contributed to the increased number of women in employment, as 86.7% of working women work in the tertiary sector in 2009 (men: 64.3%).

Foreign labour force

The foreign labour force is an important element of the Swiss labour market. The strong growth experienced in the second half of the 20th century would not have been possible without the input of foreign labour and the "guest worker". Since the sixties, their share has always exceeded 20%, and comprises 27.2% of the workforce (2010). Foreign workers are particularly present in the industrial sector (2010: 36.2%; services sector: 25.1%).

Two-thirds of employed persons of foreign nationality (2009: 67.8%) are EU or EFTA nationals. Roughly half of them come from either Germany (25.8%) or Italy (24.8%).

Of foreign workers who immigrated to Switzerland during the past ten years, more than four fifths (83.4%) have obtained educational qualifications at the secondary level II, or at tertiary level. In the case of earlier immigrants, this proportion reaches only 61.2%.

Unemployment¹

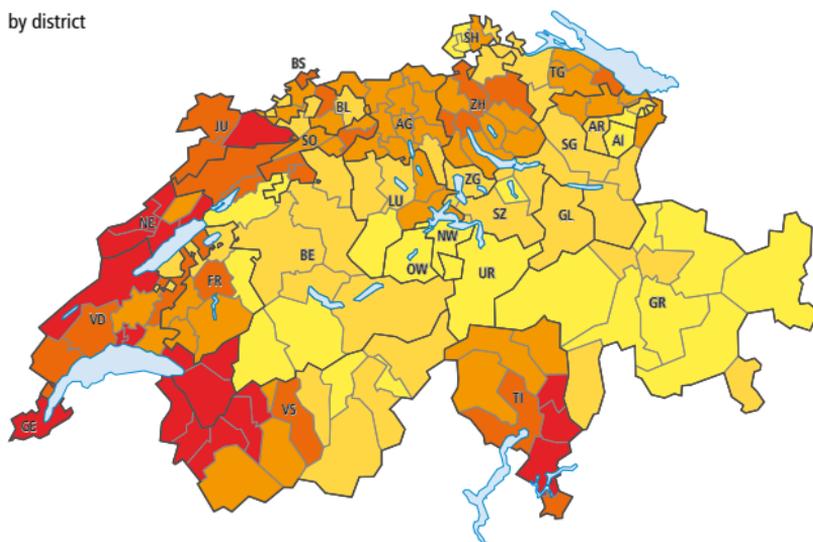
	1991	1995	2000	2009	2010
Unemployed	39 222	153 316	71 987	146 089	151 986
Proportion of whom are long term unemployed ² as %	4.4	28.7	20.1	13.1	21.4
Unemployment rate, %	1.1	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.9
Men	1.0	3.9	1.7	3.7	3.8
Women	1.2	4.8	2.0	3.7	3.9
Swiss	0.8	3.2	1.3	2.7	2.8
Foreigners	2.1	8.0	3.7	7.2	7.5
15–24 years	1.1	3.9	1.8	4.6	4.4

1 Unemployed based on SECO figures – Unemployment rate according to international definition: see page 26

2 Length of unemployment exceeds 12 months

Unemployment rate, 2010

by district



Proportion of unemployed (according to SECO) as percentage of all economically active persons



Wages level, 2008

gross monthly wage median¹

	Level of qualifications ²				
	Total	a	b	c	d
Switzerland³	5 823	10 936	6 995	5 622	4 466
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	5 938	10 880	7 205	5 958	4 593
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	5 716	10 273	6 705	5 571	4 528
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 095	11 664	7 150	5 844	4 610
Zürich (ZH)	6 250	12 656	7 771	5 678	4 420
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	5 439	9 286	6 346	5 302	4 372
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	5 674	10 172	6 588	5 416	4 436
Ticino (TI)	4 983	8 770	5 762	5 195	3 953

Gross monthly wage, private and public sector, 2008

median¹

	Level of qualifications ²			
	Total	a + b	c	d
Communal public sector	7 202	8 263	6 865	5 424
Cantonal public sector	7 515	9 090	6 775	5 337
Confederation	6 985	9 781	6 825	5 525
Private sector, total	5 777	7 455	5 560	4 422
Private sector (companies with less than 5 employees)	5 023	5 940	4 670	3 850
Private sector (companies with 1000 employees and more)	6 454	9 609	6 107	4 477

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

2 Level of qualifications:

a = Extremely demanding and difficult tasks

b = Independent and skilled work

c = Work requiring professional/technical skills

d = Simple and repetitive tasks

3 Private and public (Confederation) sectors combined

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

Change compared with the previous year in %



Evolution of real wages

index 1939 = 100

	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009
Total	254	272	279	292	290	298
Men	241	257	264	274	273	280
Women	279	302	311	328	326	335

Sharp deterioration of the Swiss economy in 2009

The spread of the financial crisis to the economy as a whole, which had been announced in 2008, took place in 2009. Economic activity in Switzerland, measured by gross domestic product (GDP), registered a significant decline of 1.9%. The export sectors were the most strongly affected by the international economic gloom. As the improvement of the financial markets was only gradual, the banking sector again suffered the effects of the financial crisis.

On the demand side, growing final consumption expenditure and investments in construction were contrasted by a contraction of investment in fixed assets and software and particularly by a strongly negative contribution by foreign trade.

After a marked decline in gross national income (GNI) in 2008, income earned by resident units registered an increase of 10.2% in 2009. This trend is largely due to an improvement in the results posted by Swiss bank branches abroad. Thus, in 2009 the income balance with other countries became positive again, reaching CHF 22 billion, compared with a deficit of CHF 38 billion registered during the previous year.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

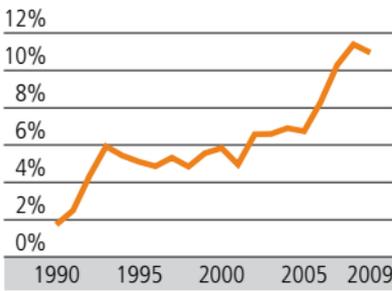
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^P	2009 ^P
GDP	1.2	0.4	-0.2	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	-1.9
Final consumption expenditure	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.1
Gross capital formation	-0.0	-0.6	-1.2	3.5	2.4	1.6	-0.4	-3.4	-0.8
Exports of goods and services	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	7.9	7.8	10.3	9.6	3.3	-8.7
Imports of goods and services	2.3	-1.1	1.3	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.1	0.3	-5.4
GDP in CHF billion, at current prices	430	434	438	451	464	491	521	544	535

The contribution of foreign trade is on an upward trend

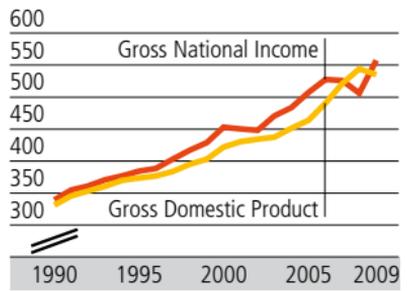
Foreign trade has been a driving force for the Swiss economy since 1997. In fact, the periods of strong growth have coincided with booming foreign trade. Exports are the component of gross domestic product (GDP) which made the largest contribution to growth during the lean years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 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 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 and were a significant factor in the decline in GDP.

The increasingly significant role of the rest of the world is also evident in the income earned abroad, which has also played an increasingly significant role in determining gross national income (GNI), which is generally larger than GDP. The years 2007 and 2008 stood out because GNI was exceptionally less dynamic due to losses posted by Swiss bank branches abroad.

Share of the external sector in GDP
at current prices

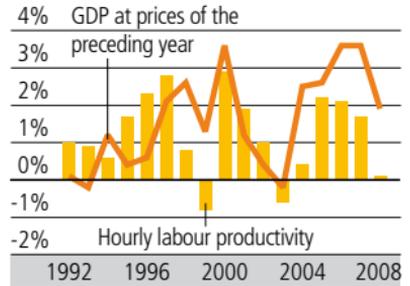


GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



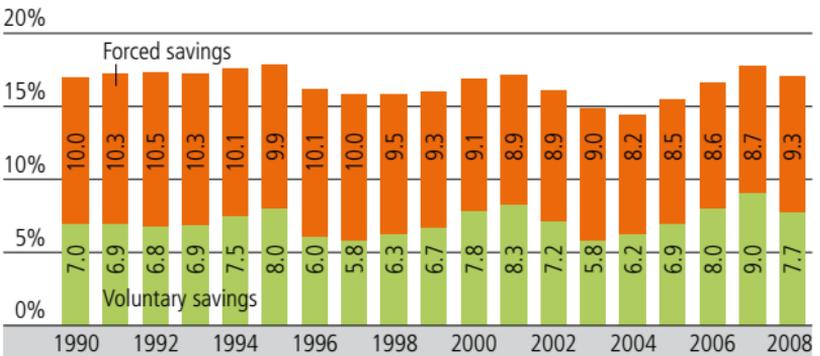
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created by hour worked. The graph represents the development of hourly labour productivity and GDP. Generally speaking, we find similar tendencies for both developments. During an expansion phase (GDP growth), hourly labour productivity also tends to grow, while during an economic slow-down phase (stagnating or falling GDP), productivity declines.

Annual growth rate



Savings rate of households and NPISHs¹

Share of gross disposable income



¹ Non-profit institutions serving households

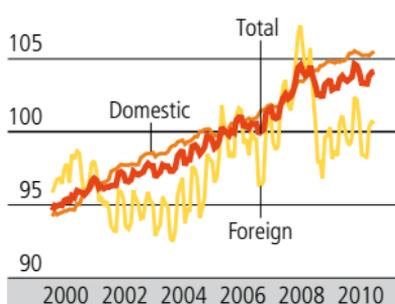
Changes in consumer price index

changes in yearly average in %

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1.1	0.7	2.4	-0.5	0.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.0	0.5	3.1	-0.2	-1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.2
Clothing and footwear	1.9	0.3	4.0	2.4	1.1
Housing and energy	2.8	2.1	4.9	-1.1	2.4
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	-0.4
Health	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2
Transport	2.8	1.0	3.5	-3.3	2.4
Communications	-6.9	-3.0	-2.9	-4.9	-1.4
Recreation and culture	-0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.6	-2.1
Education	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2
Restaurants and hotels	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.8
Other goods and services	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.3

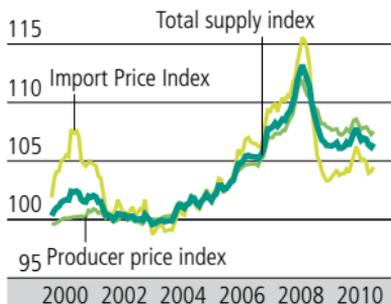
Consumer price index by origin

110 Index, December 2005 = 100



Producer and import price index

120 Index, May 2003 = 100

International comparison of price indices, 2009^a

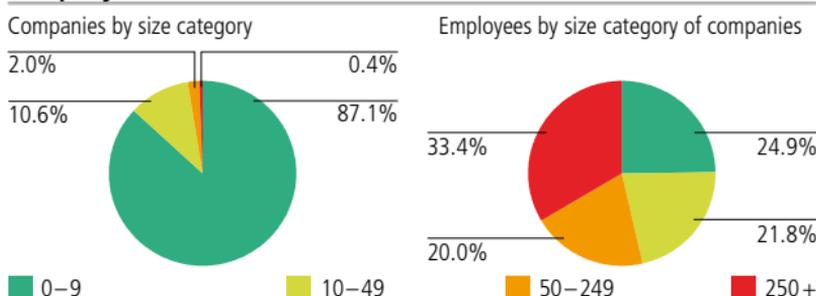
EU-27 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	135	107	117	103
Actual individual consumption	141	105	115	107
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	140	111	111	108
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106	103	111	108
Clothing and footwear	116	104	106	105
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	185	110	127	104
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	113	99	109	106
Health	140	105	113	118
Transport	110	108	103	99
Communication	97	94	121	109
Recreation and culture	125	104	112	107
Education	200	106	117	114
Restaurants and hotels	129	102	121	110
Miscellaneous goods and services	137	105	114	107
Actual collective consumption	155	116	134	113
Gross fixed investment	128	114	116	89
Machinery and equipment	112	102	103	100
Construction	150	126	125	83
Software	115	100	104	94

Continuing structural change and lasting dominance of SMEs

The share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector grew from 68.5% to 69.6% between 2001 and 2008 (only market-oriented companies). Overall, approximately 280 000 new jobs were created: 51 000 in the secondary and 229 000 in the tertiary sector (i.e. a growth of 5.0% and 10.4% respectively). The biggest growth was registered in «health and social services» (approx. 90 000 or 29.6%) and in «professional, scientific and technical services» (approx. 39 000 or 17.1%); individual branches of the economy experienced falls in employment levels: most markedly, the «paper and printing industry» (–9500 or 18.7%) and the «textile, apparel and leather industries» (–4800 or –20.8%). The dominance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), i.e. companies with fewer than 250 employees, continued unabated. SMEs represented 99.6% of market-oriented companies and employed two-thirds of the working population in such companies (2008).

Company size¹, 2008



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

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

	2008	
	Companies	Employees
according to NOGA 2008, in '000		
Total	312.9	3 494.1
Sector 2	73.1	1 063.2
of which:		
Mining and quarrying	0.2	4.4
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	2.2	66.5
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	1.6	18.3
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	9.1	80.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.2	35.2
Manufacture of metal products	7.5	109.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.2	115.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.8	42.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	0.4	24.4
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	5.3	103.3
Sector 3	239.8	2 430.8
of which:		
Wholesale trade	19.8	202.5
Retail trade	34.7	369.3
Accommodation	4.8	76.8
Food and beverage service activities	20.8	149.7
IT and other information services	11.2	70.5
Financial service activities	1.6	131.3
Architectural and engineering activities	18.1	93.7
Administrative and support service activities	11.2	140.0
Human health activities	16.7	263.5

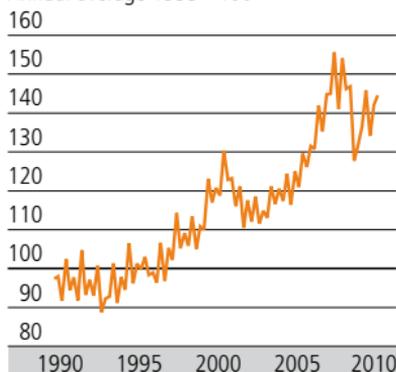
New companies, 2008

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	Created jobs	Created jobs (full-time)	Created Jobs (part-time)
Total	11 596	21 779	14 951	6 828
Sector 2	2 151	4 224	3 466	758
Industry and Energy	728	1 385	1 063	322
Construction	1 423	2 839	2 403	436
Sector 3	9 445	17 555	11 485	6 070
Trade and repair sector	1 960	3 378	2 249	1 129
Transport and warehousing	393	712	567	145
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	229	884	473	411
Information and communication	1 071	1 920	1 402	518
Banking and insurance	653	1 242	942	300
Real estate activities and services	1 119	2 504	1 422	1 082
Professional and scientific activities	2 975	4 675	3 296	1 379
Education	181	405	143	262
Health and social services	259	643	308	335
Arts and recreation	224	520	277	243
Other service activities	381	672	406	266

Production in the secondary sector

Indexed change in the quarterly results

Annual average 1995=100



Overall production in the secondary sector (excluding the construction industry) grew by 51% between 1990 and 2009. The trend is highly cyclical. Thus, production dropped in the recessionary years 2002 and 2003 and picked up again during the good economic situation in 2004. But it plummeted again during the financial crisis at the end of 2008.

Retail sales

variation from the previous year in %

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	Nominal	1.9	2.8	3.5	4.1	0.0
	Real	2.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	0.5
of which:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	Nominal	0.5	2.0	2.9	7.4	1.9
	Real	0.6	1.9	2.1	4.2	1.7
Clothing and footwear	Nominal	3.9	3.0	4.3	0.3	-1.4
	Real	4.4	1.0	4.1	-3.6	-4.0
Fuel	Nominal	11.2	8.6	4.5	9.4	-15.4
	Real	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.0	-2.2
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	1.6	2.6	3.5	3.9	0.9
	Real	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.5	0.9

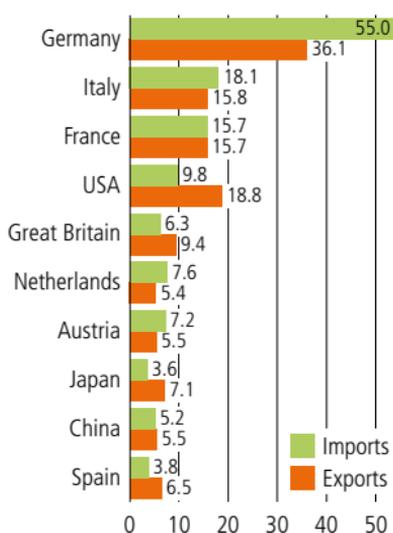
Labour costs

Labour costs include all costs incurred by the employer in employing the labour force. In general they represent the largest part of production costs. In Switzerland, they are composed as follows: 83.4% wages and salaries, 15.0% social security contributions on the part of the employer, and 1.6% vocational training and staff recruitment costs as well as other costs (2008).

Labour costs are a key indicator for making comparisons between business locations, varying widely from country to country. At €33.81 per hour of work performed (2006), Switzerland belongs to the top European field, together with Denmark (€33.1), Iceland (€32.4) and Sweden (€32.2). Neighbouring countries whose hourly labour costs exceed the European average (i.e. France, Germany and Austria), show costs between €26 and €31.

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2009

in CHF billion



Foreign trade represents a high proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) in Switzerland. Its most important trading partners are the industrialised countries which accounted in 2009 for 76.5% of Swiss exports and 86.6% of imports. The EU plays a particularly important role in this respect (59.7% of exports and 78% of imports).

Foreign trade: the key goods

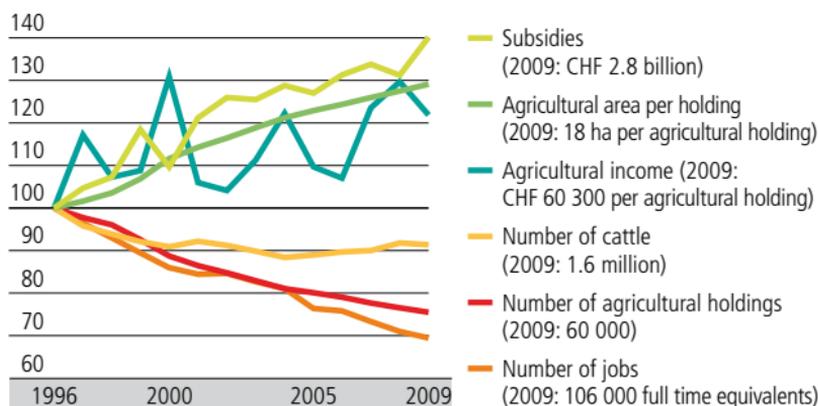
in CHF million

	Imports			Exports		
	1990	2008	2009	1990	2008	2009
Total	96 611	197 521	168 998	88 257	215 984	187 448
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8 095	14 199	13 306	2 998	8 455	8 262
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 806	10 040	9 042	4 984	4 468	3 688
Chemicals	10 625	38 272	34 964	18 422	71 918	71 771
Metals	9 025	18 089	12 323	7 537	15 276	10 489
Machinery, electronics	19 794	35 611	29 250	25 527	43 806	33 741
Vehicles	10 230	16 750	14 961	1 485	6 094	5 343
Instruments and watches	5 786	15 139	15 378	13 330	37 988	32 407

Agricultural land and forests account for 37% 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 2009, the combined contribution of these two sectors to the gross value added of Switzerland's economy amounted to 1.2%.

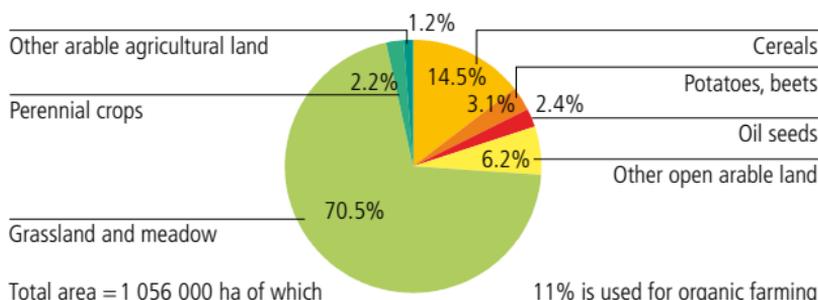
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2009

Excl. summer pastures

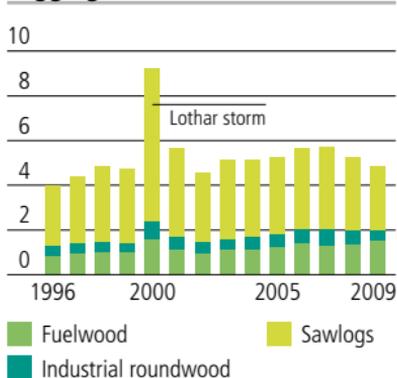


Output of agriculture¹, 2009 in %

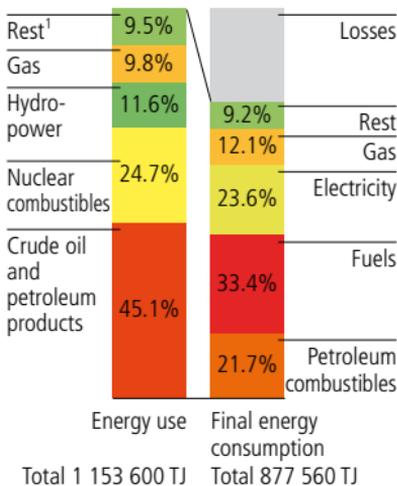
Crop output	44.1
Cereals	3.6
Forage plants	11.6
Vegetables and horticultural products	14.1
Fruits and grapes	5.5
Wine	4.4
Other crop outputs	4.8
Animal output	46.6
Cattle	11.9
Pigs	9.4
Milk	20.5
Other animals and animal products	4.7
Agricultural services output	6.1
Non-agricultural secondary activities	3.2

¹ Total value = CHF 10.7 billion

Logging in million m³



Energy use and final consumption, 2009



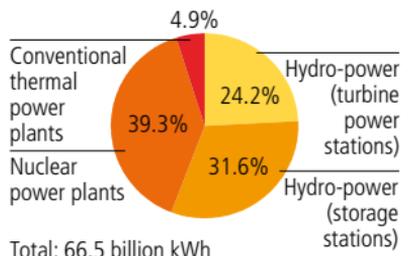
¹ incl. export surplus of electricity (0.7%)
Total 100.7%

Increased consumption

Final energy consumption is closely linked to economic development and population growth. More residents, larger homes, greater production, rising consumption, heavier motor vehicles and so on, all lead to increased energy consumption in spite of improved energy efficiency. The largest energy consumption group is transport, accounting for around one-third of final energy consumption.

Over two thirds of final energy consumption are covered for by fossil fuels. 18.9% comes from renewable energy sources, hydro-power being the main source.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2009



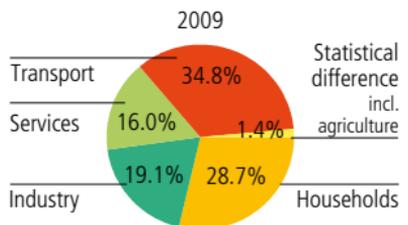
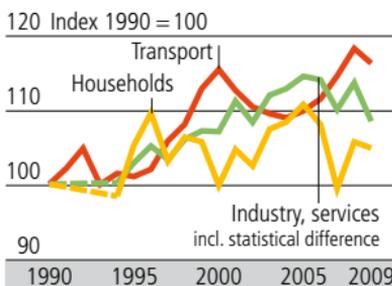
Renewable energy, 2009

Share of final consumption	in %
Hydropower	12.10
Solar power	0.21
Ambiant heat	1.00
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.14
Wind power	0.01
Renewable energy from waste	1.19
Energy use in wastewater treatment	0.20
Biofuels	0.06

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



► www.statistik.admin.ch → Themen → Energie (in German)

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

	in CHF million, prices of 2000				
	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	45 958	47 379
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	14 909	15 399
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 432	9 617
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 115	4 407
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	5 476	5 783
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	31 048	31 980
of which housing	...	...	17 147	20 409	21 494

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
New residential	20 806	16 162	16 962	16 678	14 166
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	11 320	9 149
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	44 191	39 733
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	635	584
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 413	3 591
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	9 174	8 859
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	16 151	14 045
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	14 818	12 654

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	3 880 087	3 919 064
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.90 ¹	0.94 ¹

¹ As of 1 June following year

Trend towards larger apartments ...

The number of apartments is growing faster than the population. Between 1990 and 2000, apartments increased by 8% and the population by 6%, bringing the average number of persons per inhabited apartment down from 2.4 to 2.3. At the same time, the average per capita living space increased from 39 m² to 44 m².

... and single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 58% between 1970 and 2009. 65% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are single-family homes in 2009, despite the efforts of town and country planners to counter this trend and the fact that building land is becoming increasingly scarce.

Continued low rate of home-ownership

The vast majority of dwellings (73.3%) belong to private individuals (2000) – and not, as is often supposed, to corporate bodies. Nevertheless, the home-ownership rate in Switzerland is relatively low: in 2000, only 34.6% of all permanently occupied dwellings were used by the owners themselves. That is by far the lowest percentage of all European countries. However, home ownership has increased somewhat since 1970, mainly thanks to the rapid increase in condominium-style apartment ownership.

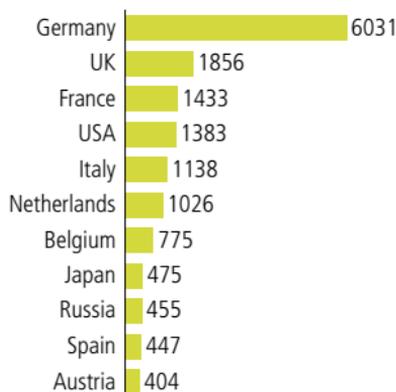
► www.statistik.admin.ch → Themen → Bau- und Wohnungswesen
(in German)

Main tourism indicators

	2000	2008	2009
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	264 495	270 487	273 974
Demand: arrivals in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	13 894	15 997	15 564
Campsites	...	834	923
Youth hostels	...	490	476
Demand: overnight stays in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	35 020	37 334	35 589
Foreign guests in %	58	58	57
Campsites	...	2 987	3 267
Foreign guests in %	...	48	46
Youth hostels	804	978	946
Foreign guests in %	46	45	42
Duration of stay nights			
Hotels and health establishments	2.5	2.3	2.3
Campsites	...	3.6	3.5
Youth hostels	...	2.0	2.0
Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.			
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	36.2	37.7	35.6
Tourism balance of payment CHF millions			
Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	11 223	15 598	15 005 ^P
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	9 167	11 782	11 505 ^P
Balance	2 057	3 816	3 500 ^P

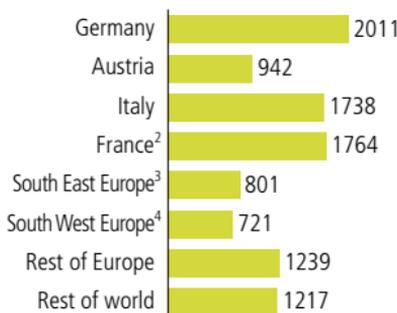
¹ Annual average number of beds surveyed in open and temporarily closed establishments

Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2009



¹ in '000, excl. supplementary accommodation

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2009



¹ Permanent resident population, travel abroad with overnight stays, in 1000s; Total: 10.5 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 2009, 84.9% of people living in Switzerland undertook at least one private trip with overnight stays. To be more precise, each person undertook on average 2.7 trips with overnight stays and 12 day trips. More than half (55%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 61% of trips with overnight stays and 8% of day trips.

► www.statistik.admin.ch → Themen → Tourismus (in German)

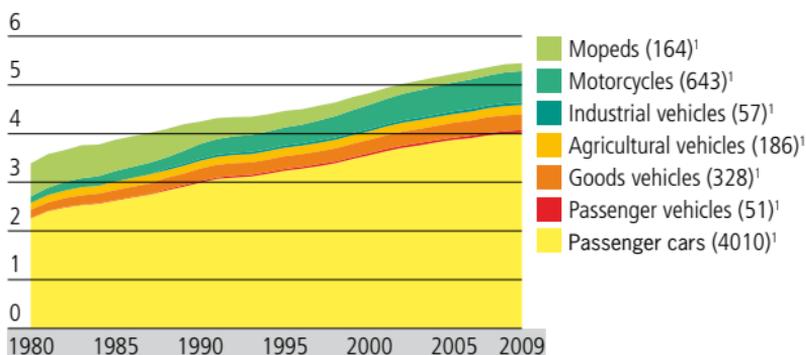
Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure covers a third of the settlement and urban areas in Switzerland (according to the Land use statistics from 1992/97).

In 2009 the length of national highways was 1789 km (of which motorways comprise 1406 km), cantonal roads 18 050 km and municipal roads 51 615 km (as at 1984). The railway network covered 5107 km in 2007.

Pool of road motor vehicles

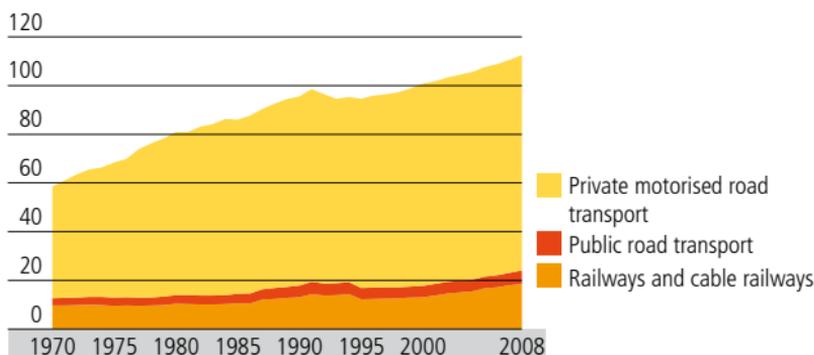
in millions



1 In brackets: refers to 2009, in '000

Passenger transport performance

in billion person km travelled p.a.



Daily mobility, 2005

average per person p.d.¹

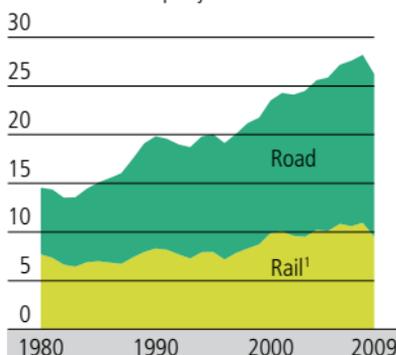
	Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	38.2	98.4	Means of transport		
			On foot	2.1	36.9
			Bicycle	0.8	4.3
			Moped	0.1	0.2
			Motorcycle	0.6	1.3
			Car	25.5	38.4
			Bus/Tram	1.5	6.1
			Post bus	0.2	0.4
			Train	6.2	7.2
			Other	1.2	3.6
Purpose of trip purpose					
Work and education	10.6	22.3			
Shopping	4.4	13.3			
Services and escort	0.5	1.0			
Business	3.3	6.4			
Leisure	16.8	50.0			
Other non-specified	2.5	5.4			

1 Daily mobility of permanent population aged 10 and over in Switzerland

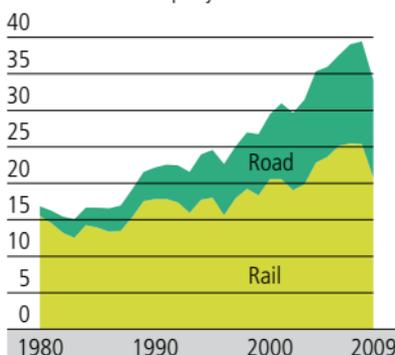
2 Includes waiting time

Goods transport

All transport, transport in billion tonne-kilometres per year

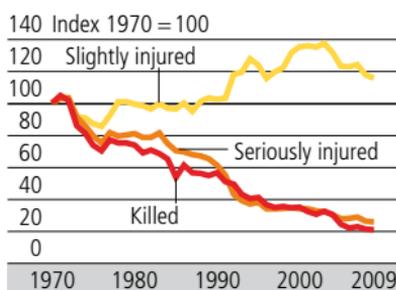


Transalpine goods traffic, transport in million net tonnes per year



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

Victims of road accidents



Road accidents by type of carrier, 2009

Road traffic	
Persons killed	349
Persons seriously injured	4 708
Persons slightly injured	20 422
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	30
Air traffic	
Persons killed in Switzerland	5

Transport costs

The economic cost of transport, that is the actual sums paid by causers, the state or third parties, as well as the non-monetary costs such as damage to the environment and noise, amounted to over CHF 82 billion in 2005. Mobility thus costs us more than, for instance, the health care service or the public education system. And road transport accounts for six times more of these costs than rail transport. In the case of personal road vehicles (private cars) the cost per person kilometre is CHF 0.54. The cost per person kilometre for rail in contrast, is CHF 0.40. In goods transport the costs per tonne kilometre for heavy road vehicles reaches CHF 0.57, whereas for transport by rail it is CHF 0.24. Around 7.9 of the CHF 82 billion relates to external costs, which are borne by persons other than the causers (i.e. non-internalised externalities – in particular, resulting costs incurred by damage to the environment and health, as well as damage to buildings and loss of value).



	Year ¹	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants (at the start of the year) in '000	2008	7 593	82 218	11 214
Inhabitants per km ²	2008	184	230	85
People under 20 in %	2008	21.5	19.4	19.5
People over 64 in %	2008	16.4	20.1	18.6
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2008	10.1	8.3	10.5
Births outside of marriage in %	2007	16	31	6
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants	2008	5.4	4.6	4.6
Divorces per 1000 inhabitants	2008	2.6	2.3	1.2
Net international migration rate as percentage of the population	2008	1.3	-0.1	0.3
Foreigners as percent. of the total population	2008	21.1	8.8	8.1
Persons per private household	2001	2.2	2.2	2.8
People aged 25 to 64 with tertiary education in %	2007	31	24	22
Expenditure on research and development in % of GDP	2007	2.9	2.5	0.6
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2007	84.4	82.7	81.8
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2007	79.5	77.4	77.1
Infant deaths ² per 1000 live births	2007	3.9	3.9	3.5
Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants	2007	379	346	535
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2007	10.8	10.4	9.6
Expenditure on social security in % of GDP	2004	29.5	29.5	26.0
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2000	36.9	53.5	66.0
Forest area as % of the total area	2000	30.8	29.5	22.8
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents in tonnes per inhabitant	2006	6.8	11.6	11.8
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2007	525	566	369
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2007	51	60	144
Employees in agriculture in %	2006	3.8	2.2	12.0
Employees in industry in %	2006	22.9	29.8	22.0
Employees in services in %	2006	72.9	68.0	65.9
Employment rate for women aged 15 to 64	2008	73.5	65.4	48.7
Employment rate for men aged 15 to 64	2008	85.4	75.9	75.0
Unemployment rate (according to the international definition)	2008	3.4	7.5	7.7
Women	2008	4.0	7.5	11.4
Men	2008	2.8	7.4	5.1
15–24 year-olds	2008	7.0	10.5	22.1
Long-term unemployed as a % of the unemployed	2008	33.6	52.6	47.5
Part-time employees: women in % ³	2008	57.3	45.4	9.9
Part-time employees: men in % ³	2008	12.8	9.4	2.8
Working week in hours	2008	41.6	40.4	40.8
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in PPS	2009	33 900	27 300	21 900
Average annual growth rate in real GDP	1985–2008	1.5	1.5	...
Inflation rate	2009	-0.7	0.2	1.3
Public surplus/deficit in % of GDP	2008	2.3	0.1	-7.8
Public gross debt in % of GDP	2008	40.9	66.3	100.4

1 Or most recent year available

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

3 Of employed women or men



Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
45 283	63 614	59 619	16 405	8 332	9 183	60 781	497 445
86	101	196	395	99	21	249	112
19.7	24.9	19.0	24.0	21.3	23.7	24.1	21.7
16.6	16.3	20.0	14.7	17.1	17.5	16.0	16.4
11.5	13.0	9.7	11.3	9.3	11.9	13.0	10.9
28	52	21	39	38	55	44	...
4.5	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.5	4.4	4.9
2.8	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0
0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	...
11.6	5.8	5.8	4.2	10.3	5.7	6.6	6.2
2.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	...
29	27	14	30	18	31	31	23
1.3	2.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.6	1.8	1.9
84.3	84.4	84.2	82.5	83.1	83.1	81.7	82.0
77.8	77.3	78.5	78.1	77.5	79.0	77.3	75.8
3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	2.5	4.8	4.7
368	338	370	315	374	357	249	...
8.5	11.0	8.7	9.8	10.1	9.1	8.4	...
20.0	20.0	26.1	28.5	29.1	32.9	26.3	...
58.8	55.7	44.4	56.6	40.4	7.3	69.4	...
33.3	31.1	22.7	7.8	40.9	73.5	11.5	...
9.9	8.4	9.3	12.7	10.6	7.2	10.5	...
481	490	600	452	512	467	463	...
94	76	87	48	83	52	50	...
4.9	3.7	4.2	3.3	5.6	2.3	1.3	...
29.5	24.3	29.8	20.4	28.1	22.0	22.0	...
65.6	71.1	66.0	76.3	66.3	75.8	76.7	...
54.9	60.1	47.2	71.1	65.8	71.8	65.8	59.0
73.5	69.3	70.3	83.2	78.5	76.7	77.3	72.7
11.3	7.8	6.7	2.8	3.8	6.2	5.6	7.0
13.0	8.3	8.5	3.0	4.1	6.6	5.1	7.5
10.1	7.3	5.5	2.5	3.6	5.9	6.1	6.6
24.6	19.0	21.3	5.3	8.0	20.2	15.0	15.6
17.9	39.3	45.7	34.8	24.3	12.7	24.1	37.2
22.7	29.3	27.9	75.3	41.5	41.4	41.7	31.0
4.2	5.9	5.3	23.9	8.1	13.3	11.2	7.9
40.7	39.3	39.3	38.9	42.3	39.9	42.5	40.5
24 500	25 300	24 000	30 700	28 800	28 400	27 400	23 600
1.8	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	...
-0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.0
-4.2	-3.3	-2.7	0.5	-0.5	2.2	-4.8	-2.3
39.8	67.6	106.3	58.2	62.9	38.2	52.1	62.5

Total assets and profits of banks, 2009

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits	Annual losses
	1990	2009	CHF million	Change ¹	CHF million	CHF million
Total	625	325	2 668 225	-13.4	8 656	6 293
Cantonal banks	29	24	403 548	3.7	2 350	–
Major banks	4	2	1 444 799	-23.4	378	5 041
Regional and savings banks	204	70	92 276	2.6	402	–
"Raiffeisen" banks	2	1	139 520	6.0	645	–
Other banks	218	181	524 980	1.1	4 313	934
Branches of foreign banks	16	33	23 891	0.7	253	306
Private banking	22	14	39 211	-3.6	315	11

¹ 1 % change over previous year

Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2009

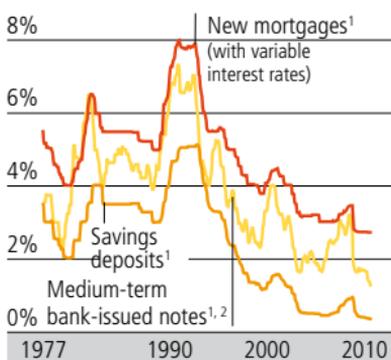
Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	55.0
Liquid assets	3.5
Money markets paper held	5.9
Claims against banks	22.3
Claims against customers	20.5
Mortgage claims	27.5
Security holdings	7.7
Financial investments	4.9
Participating interests	1.6
Tangible assets	0.9
Other	5.1
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	53.1
Money market paper issued	2.4
Liabilities towards banks	18.9
Liabilities towards customers	66.8
Liabilities in the form of savings and deposits	16.0
Liabilities on sight	20.8
Liabilities on time	15.6
Medium term bank-issues notes	1.7
Loans and debenture bonds	12.6
Own assets	5.1
Other	6.8

Private insurance, 2009

in CHF million

Insurance type	Revenue ¹	Expendit. ¹
Total	112 541	81 492
Life insurance	32 121	30 211
Insurance against accident and loss	49 434	31 117
Re-insurance	30 986	20 164

¹ At home and abroad

Interest rates

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

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

Exchange rates in Switzerland¹

	2005	2007	2009
\$ 1	1.2458	1.1999	1.0852
¥ 100	1.1309	1.0191	1.1610
€ 1	1.5481	1.6427	1.5101
£ 1	2.2634	2.4011	1.6956

¹ Bank purchase rate, mid-year

► www.statistik.admin.ch → Themen → Banken, Versicherungen (in German)

► www.snb.ch/en (Swiss National Bank)

► www.finma.ch (Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority: Private Insurance)

The three tiers of the social security system

Social security in Switzerland is based on a three-tier system:

- In addition to individual means of subsistence (remuneration from work, fortune etc), the first tier includes the coverage of basic needs. It is available to everyone and includes the education and legal system as well as public security.
- The second tier includes all social insurances and is intended to cover risks such as old-age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.
- The third tier includes all means-tested social benefits, with social assistance from the state providing the last safety net and guaranteeing the right to a minimum standard of living. This comes into effect when none of the other social security provisions apply (principle of subsidiarity).

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

Total expenditure on social security

In 2008, total expenditure on social security amounted to 144 billion francs. 135 billion can be attributed to actual social benefits. About four fifths of these are spent on social insurances (the second tier of the social security system).

Social insurance: expenditure and revenue

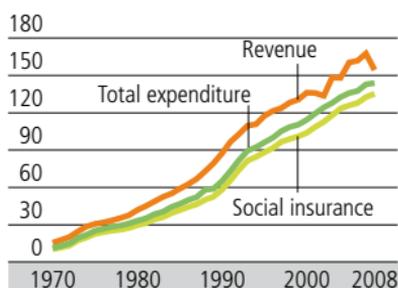
in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2007	2008 ^P
Total expenditure	64.8	95.8	114.0	142.5	143.6
of which social insurance	58.0	87.8	103.7	132.4	135.0
Revenue	87.3	117.3	136.0	167.3	154.2
Level of expenditure on social insurance ¹	19.6	25.6	27.0	27.3	26.4

¹ Total expenditure in relation to GDP

Social insurance: expenditure and revenue

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2008^P

	in %
Old age	46.0
Illness / healthcare	26.4
Disability	12.5
Surviving dependent	4.4
Families / child benefits	5.1
Unemployment	2.6
Social exclusion	2.6
Housing	0.5

What is the expenditure for?

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

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2009

in '000

OASI ¹ : old-age pensions	1 875.6	BV ³ : disability benefits	134.2
OASI ¹ : supplementary benefits	68.7	BV ³ : other benefits	73.1
OASI ¹ : survivors' benefits	154.9	IV ⁴ : disability benefits	291.6
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ²	164.1	IV ⁴ : additional disability benefits	105.8
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ²	3.3	EL (IV): suppl. disability benefits	103.9
BV ³ : old-age pensions	553.4	UV ⁵ : survivors' pensions	23.8
BV ³ : widows' and widowers' pensions	171.4	UV ⁵ : disability benefits	85.6
		ALV ⁶ : unemployment benefits	302.8

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)

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

3 Occupational pensions (BV, figures 2008)

4 Disability insurance (IV)

5 Accident insurance (UV)

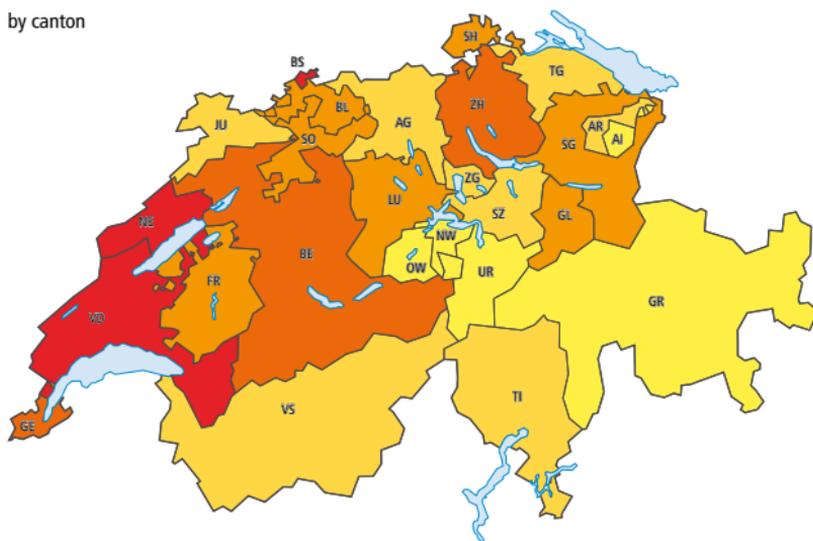
6 Unemployment insurance (ALV)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 1793 (1999) to 2611 (2009). In 2009 the average annual premium was CHF 3124 for adults, CHF 2147 for young persons and CHF 803 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2009 the average annual premium was CHF 3637 in Basel Stadt and CHF 1868 in Nidwalden. The average gross annual amount of services provided per insured person (i.e. including the insured person's participation towards costs) rose from CHF 2011 (1999) to CHF 3069 (2009): in 2009 this amount was CHF 3851 per year for adults, CHF 1284 for young persons and CHF 961 for children. The average net annual amount of services provided per insured person (i.e. excluding the insured person's participation towards costs) rose from CHF 1710 (1999) to CHF 2630 (2009): in 2009 this amount was CHF 3306 per year for adults, CHF 950 for young persons and CHF 866 for children.

Level of social assistance, 2009

by canton



Proportion of social assistance beneficiaries as a percentage of the resident population

< 1.5
 1.5 – 1.9
 2.0 – 2.9
 3.0 – 4.4
 ≥ 4.5
 CH: 3.0

Social assistance

In 2009, 230 019 persons, 3% of the total population, were supported by social assistance. There are considerable regional differences: the highest rates are found in larger towns with a distinct inner-city character. Groups of persons who are to a greater degree dependent on social assistance are over-represented in these towns. This includes for example, single parents, foreigners and the unemployed.

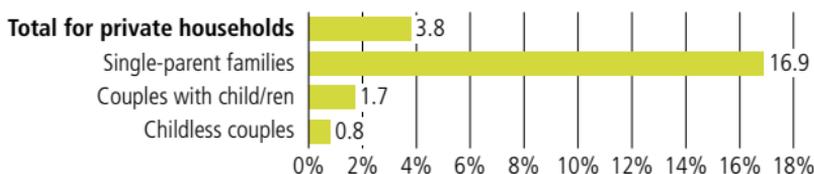
The risk of becoming reliant on social assistance varies greatly depending on a person's age, family structure and nationality.

- Social assistance rates are highest among children and young people under 18. In general, rates tend to diminish with increasing age. Only in the 36–45 age group do rates show a slight increase, usually in connection with the cost of children, gaps in employment, divorce or reduction in the number of working hours. However, in 2009 an over proportional growth in the social assistance rate could be observed among 56–64 year olds in comparison with the previous year.
- Single parents in particular are more likely to receive social assistance benefits. In Switzerland almost one household in six with a single parent receives social assistance benefits. The financial burden caused by the cost of children, together with additional costs related to separation or divorce lead to an increased risk of reliance on social assistance. Furthermore, looking after children generally renders full-time employment impossible.
- Representing around 45% of all social assistance recipients, the presence of foreigners in social assistance figures is greater than that in the total population (their share in the resident population is 23%). The main reasons for this are the frequent lack of professional qualifications and poor chances on the labour market as well as, in part, the family structure. The social assistance rates of foreigners from the EU-27 member states and the EFTA states, with whom Switzerland has an Agreement on the free movement of persons, are only slightly higher than that of Swiss nationals.

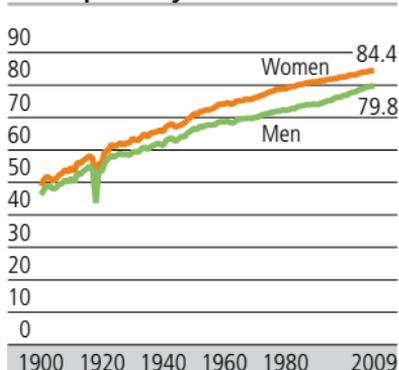
Level of social assistance, 2009

in %	
Total	3.0
Age group	
0–17 years of age	4.5
18–25 years of age	3.9
26–35 years of age	3.1
36–45 years of age	3.3
46–55 years of age	3.1
56–64 years of age	2.2
65–79 years of age	0.2
80 years of age and over	0.4
Swiss nationals	
Men	2.1
Women	2.0
Foreign nationals	
Men	6.1
Women	6.4

Level of social assistance¹ by household unit, 2009



¹ Ratio between the number of household units receiving assistance and the number of private households

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 1990 it has risen for women by 3.6 years and for men by 5.8 years (2009). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), mainly due to ischemic heart disease accidents and violence, as well as lung cancer.

State of health

In 2007, 88% of men and 85% of women described their health as good or very good and only 3% of men and women qualified it as bad or very bad. However, temporary physical and mental problems seem to affect work and everyday life. On average, Swiss inhabitants are unfit for work due to illness or accident on 9 days a year.

Infectious diseases¹, 2009

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	9 086
Meningitis	72
Hepatitis B	74
Tuberculosis	556
AIDS	135

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2009

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	199 066	59 410
Non-occupational accidents	307 719	190 703

Disabled¹, 2010

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 671	6 548
50–59%	19 588	19 827
60–69%	8 764	7 629
70–100%	97 130	78 960

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Underlying causes of death, 2008

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	29 474	31 759	596.0	386.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	345	332	7.0	4.4
Cancer-related illness, all types	8 892	7 061	183.0	112.0
Circulatory system	9 861	12 460	191.0	126.0
Ischemic heart disease	4 555	4 306	88.9	43.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 526	2 551	28.7	26.4
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	1 934	1 707	37.0	19.3
Accidents and acts of violence	2 210	1 532	50.3	23.5
Accidents, all types	1 257	1 017	28.0	13.0
Suicide	861	452	20.1	9.3

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.0	4.3

Consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, 2007

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults, usually just a few times or occasionally. Currently, approximately 7% of 15–39 year-olds consume cannabis; in 1992, only 4% did. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. In all, approximately 28% of the population smoke, 24% of women and 32% of men. The percentages have fallen slightly compared to 1992, the most noticeably for 35–44 year olds and in particular for men (35–44 year old men: from 41% to 32%; women: from 31% to 27%). For alcohol, the percentage of those drinking alcohol daily has decreased to 14% (1992: 21%).

Services, 2007	in % ¹	
	Men	Women
Physicians' consultations	73.4	86.2
Hospitalisation	10.7	12.2
Home care	1.4	3.6

¹ Population from age 15

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2009

	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.6	8.8	12.5
60–79 years old	25.3	28.0	23.0
80+ years old	42.8	49.4	39.3

¹ of the corresponding population category

Physicians and dentists per 100 000 inhabitants

	1980	2009
	Physicians with private practice ¹	117	204
Dentists	35	52

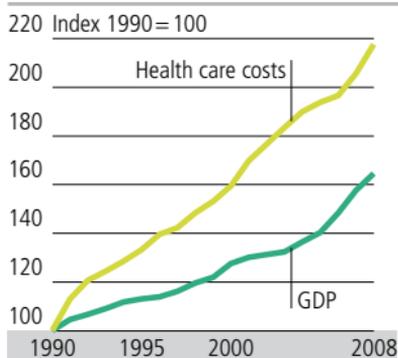
¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Nursing homes, 2009

	in '000 in % ¹	
	in '000	in % ¹
Total nb. of clients	190.4	2.5
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	105.4	28.7
Men	26.3	20.9
Women	79.0	32.8

¹ of the corresponding population category

Health care costs



In 2008, 10.7% of the GDP went on health (1990: 8.1%). 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	
	1998	2008
Total	39 815	58 453
Inpatient treatment	18 552	26 501
Outpatient treatment	11 874	18 519
of which:		
Physicians	5 832	8 298
Dentists	2 736	3 655
Home care	815	1 275
Other services ¹	1 357	2 001
Healthcare resources ²	4 913	7 063
of which:		
Pharmacies	3 023	4 075
Physicians	1 099	1 848
Prevention	983	1 445
Administration	2 136	2 924

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

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

The educational system in Switzerland is characterised distinctly by federalism. The wide variety of educational systems in place is particularly apparent in schools falling under compulsory education. Depending on the canton in question, there are for example, at Secondary level one, two, three or even four different types of schools, differing in their levels of requirements. During the nine compulsory school years the total number of hours of tuition ranges from 7100 to 8900 hours per pupil.

The Swiss educational system is in a process of transformation – in recent years, the cantons have reformed their educational systems, national structures have been reorganised (including the introduction of a professional baccalaureate and universities of applied sciences, as well as the implementation of the Bologna Reform); the demand for education has risen and the schools offering an all-round education have gained in importance.

Students

Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	1980/81	1990/91	2008/09	1980/81	1990/91	2008/09
Total	1 234.1	1 291.8	1 514.3	46	46	48
Pre-education	120.3	139.8	152.9	49	49	49
Compulsory education	849.6	711.9	777.4	49	49	49
Primary	451.0	404.2	440.9	49	49	49
Lower secondary	362.3	271.6	294.9	49	49	50
Special syllabus schools	36.4	36.2	41.6	39	38	37
Upper secondary	299.0	295.8	337.1	43	45	47
Schools of general education ¹	74.8	74.5	103.7	53	55	58
Vocational training ²	224.2	221.3	233.4	39	42	42
Higher education	85.3	137.5	234.8	30	35	50
Universities	61.4	85.9	121.0	32	39	50
Higher vocat. schools	...	...	63.7	...	...	50
Advanced vocat. training	...	36.2	50.0	...	33	49
Unclassified levels	–	6.7	12.0	–	51	49

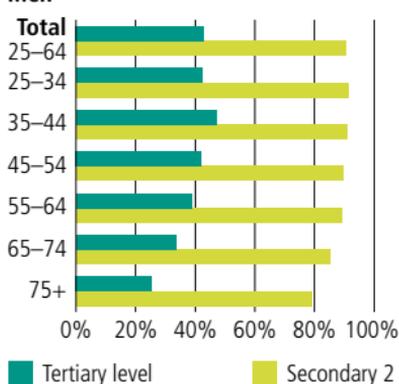
1 Including schools for teaching professions and preparation for higher vocational studies after apprenticeships

2 Incl. induction/preliminary training

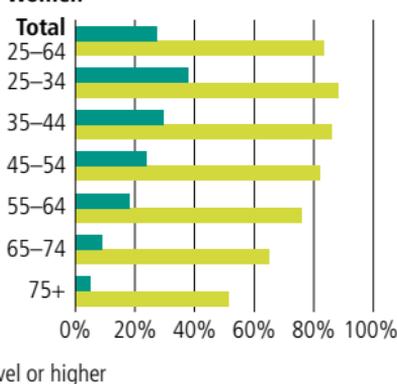
Education level, 2009

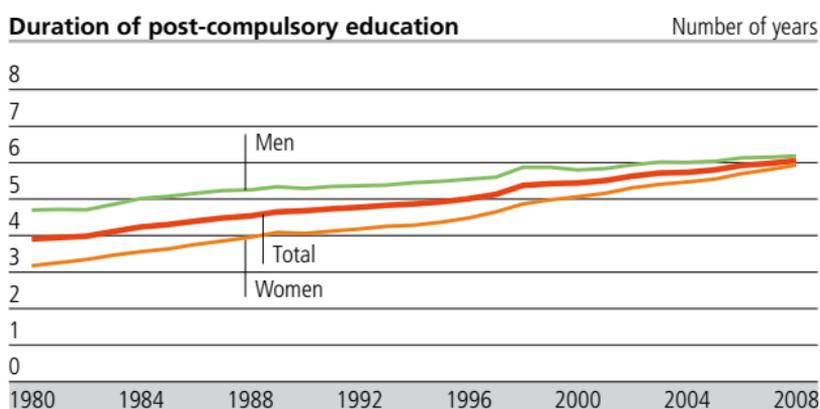
Share of the permanent resident population

Men



Women





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. Since 1990 the number of vocational and general matriculation certificates has increased by almost three-quarters. The number of university degrees has also more than doubled between 1997 and 2009. This is in no small part due to the establishment of the universities of applied sciences.

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 35% in 2009 to 50% by 2025.

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. But men continue to pursue longer studies; their rate of entry into tertiary level education is also higher than that of women. Conversely, girls are more successful in compulsory education: they repeat a class less frequently, they are transferred to a special class less frequently and at the lower secondary level they attend schools with higher educational requirements.

Particularly striking differences still exist in the choice of subject area. This applies to both vocational training and university. Job sectors are dominated by either men or women, not least due to traditional role models. In the industry and handicrafts sector, men predominate; in the retail, health and personal care sectors, women are in the majority. At the university level men still tend to opt for technical, scientific and business fields, while women choose the humanities, social work and the arts.

Selected educational qualifications, 2009

Educational level	Total	% of Women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 240	57.6
Vocational baccalaureate	11 417	44.3
Vocational training certific. ¹	59 841	44.2
Commercial diploma	2 768	50.7
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
UAS diploma	7 234	50.3
Swiss Federal diploma	2 664	18.4
Swiss Fed. profes. diploma	12 188	37.6
Universities of Applied Science		
Diploma	3 528	50.5
Bachelor's degree	9 202	51.5
Master's degree	498	72.1
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	4 529	60.8
Bachelor's degree	10 177	51.5
Master's degree	6 524	46.2
Doctorate	3 424	41.9

¹ Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2008/09^P
University staff, 2009**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Pre-school	7 924	96.3
Compulsory school ¹	51 700	67.6
Primary school	28 200	80.6
Lower secondary school	23 500	52.2
Upper secondary school ²	8 300	43.1
Universities	34 688	41.9
Professors	3 114	16.4
Other lecturers	2 907	25.4
Assistants ³	16 847	40.5
Univ. of Applied Sciences	13 053	42.3
Professors	4 267	33.0
Other lecturers	2 361	40.3
Assistants ³	2 509	39.7

¹ Excluding schools with a special curriculum

² Only schools providing a general education (secondary, technical and vocational schools etc.)

³ Including scientific staff

Public expenditure on education, 2008
in CHF billion

Total	29.2
of which costs of teaching staff accounted for	15.7
Pre-school	1.0
Compulsory school	13.3
Special schools	1.6
Day care	0.1
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.2
Higher vocational training	0.2
Universities, Univ. of Applied Sciences	6.8
Undistributed funds	0.5

Further education

A distinction is made here between two types of further education – non-formal education (such as attending courses, seminars, private tuition and conferences and informal study (includes specialised literature, study with aid of CD-ROM or from family members). The majority of the population in Switzerland (fast 80% of the permanent population between 25 and 64 years of age or 83% of employed aged between 25 and 64) undertook further education in one form or another in 2009. Informal study is markedly more common than non-formal education (74% of the permanent population and 78% of employed, compared with 50% and 55% respectively for non-formal study).

Focus on research

Research and development (R&D) is an important factor for a national economy. With 3.01% of its GDP being spent in this area (2008), Switzerland is one of the most R&D-oriented countries in the world.

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

Swiss companies abroad have traditionally invested heavily in R&D activities. Expenditure on R&D in the private sector abroad was around CHF 15.8 billion in 2008, which is roughly equivalent to domestic private sector spending.

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

The Swiss press in upheaval

The market for daily newspapers has changed fundamentally since the turn of the century. In German-speaking Switzerland the free-of-charge commuters' newspaper "20 Minuten" has become the largest daily with over 1.4 million readers per edition¹. With the establishment of the "Le Matin Bleu"² newspaper (with 559 000 readers) in 2005 in French-speaking Switzerland, together with the French-language edition of "20 Minuten" (with 526 000 readers), the two free newspapers are in the top three ranking of the most-read dailies.

1 Source: WEMF MACH Basic (2009/II; population aged 14 and over, readers per edition)

2 The publication of "Le Matin Bleu" was stopped in September 2009.

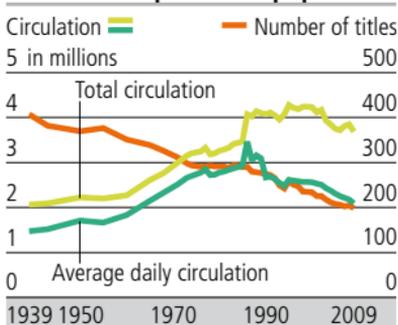
Widespread use of the internet and mobile phones

The number of regular internet users (defined as more than once a week) rose from 0.7 million (1998) to 4.5 million in the first quarter of 2010. Over four fifth of households have a PC and as of the end of 2008, there were 2.6 million broadband internet connections (ADSL or cable modem). Mobile telephony has grown similarly fast. The number of mobile phone connections rose from 125 000 (1990) to 8.9 million (2008), which corresponds to 115 mobile phone connections per 100 inhabitants.

Reading is still very popular

In Switzerland in 2008, a majority of the population read newspapers (97%), books (81%) and magazines (79%). Some 20% of the population read comic books. Although readers' age, sex, education have little influence on newspaper and magazine readership, they have a greater impact on the reading of books and comic books. These last two are more likely to be read by persons under thirty, university graduates, persons with a high household income and town and suburb dwellers.

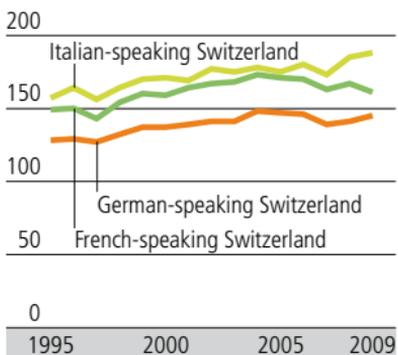
Evolution of paid newspapers



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

Television usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant



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

Radio usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant

	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
German-speaking Switzerland	102	105	109	119
French-speaking Switzerland	97	98	99	106
Italian-speaking Switzerland	96	99	99	108

¹ Due to changes in the method, it is not possible to make a comparison with previous years. Source: Mediapulse AG Radiocontrol (based on population over 15 years of age, mean p.d. Monday–Sunday)

Cultural behaviour

Visiting concerts, monuments and cinemas were among the most popular cultural activities in 2008. The most popular styles of music are pop and rock, followed by classical music. People also spend much time listening to music privately. Radio and television remain the most frequently used media to listen to music, but 4 out of 5 young listeners also use MP3 players for this purpose. People with a high level of education and a good income are the most likely to avail themselves of cultural offerings; gender and nationality play a marginal role in this respect. Cultural activities are pursued more often in cities and urban agglomerations than in rural areas.

Spending on culture

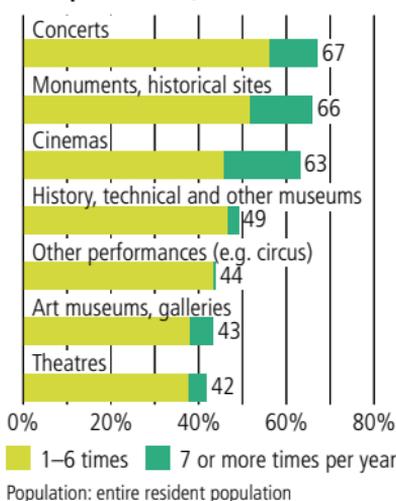
In 2007, a quarter of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 579 million, went to the sector "Theater and Concerts". Some CHF 384 million was spent on the "Museums" sector. This was followed by the sectors "Libraries", "Mass Media" (print media, cinema, television, radio etc.) and "Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage" with contributions ranging from CHF 230 and 260 million.

Cinema: A wide variety of available choices

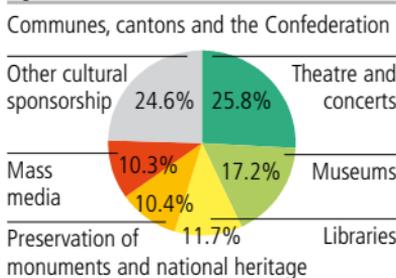
After the peak of popularity in 1964–65 (646 cinemas, approximately 40 million tickets), the number of spectators decreased continuously until the beginning of the 1990s. The lowest point was reached in 1992–93, with 302 cinemas and 15 million spectators. Since the introduction of cinema complexes and multiplex cinemas in 1993, the number of cinema screens has increased again, but not the number of spectators (2009: 559 screens and 15.3 million tickets). The choice of films has also changed significantly. At the beginning of the 1980s, approximately 3000 films were shown every year in Switzerland. Today this number is about 1400. In contrast, the number of premieres has risen continuously since 2004 (to approximately 400 per year).

► www.statistik.admin.ch → Themen → Kultur, Medien, Informationsgesellschaft, Sport (in German)

Participation rates, 2008



Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2007

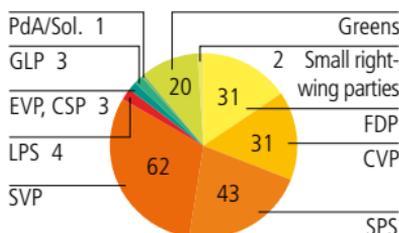


Source: The Federal Finance Administration (FFA)

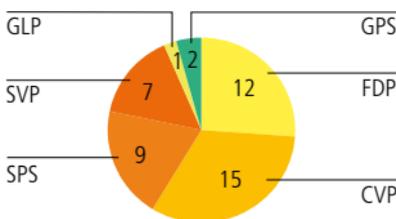
The political system

The Swiss Confederation, today made up of 26 cantons, has been in existence since 1848. The Government (Federal Council) is a collegial body consisting of 7 members (from 2009: 2 FDP, 2 SPS, 1 CVP, 1 SVP, 1 BDP). They are elected by both chambers in parliament: the National Council (representing the people, 200 seats) and the Council of States (representing the cantons, 46 seats). The Swiss political system is also characterised by far-reaching democratic rights (initiatives and referendums) and popular votes.

National elections, 2007: distribution of seats



Council of States, 2007: distribution of seats



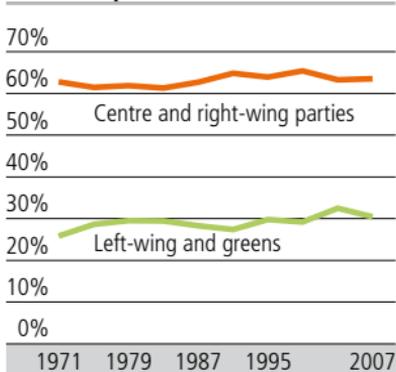
National elections, 2007

	Seats	Share of the votes in %
FDP	31	15.8
CVP	31	14.5
SPS	43	19.5
SVP	62	28.9
LPS	4	1.9
Middle parties ¹	6	4.3
PdA/Sol	1	1.1
Greens ²	20	9.8
Small right-wing parties ³	2	2.5
Other parties	0	1.8

1 EVP, CSP, GLP
2 GPS, FGA

3 SD, EDU, FPS, Lega
See below for abbreviation

Political spectrum¹



1 Share of the vote at national elections

National elections, 2007

After decades of high stability, the Swiss political landscape has changed. The conservative/liberal side already began to shift and distinct itself in the 1990s. The SVP (Swiss People's Party) almost tripled its share of votes and is now clearly the strongest party. Their gains are at the expense of the small, right-wing parties as well as the other conservative, Federal Council parties, the FDP (Radical Democratic Party) and the CVP (Christian Democratic Party). At the latest elections, the gains made by the Greens could not make up for the losses of the SPS, with the result that the left-wing/Green camp was rather weakened. This camp is however, stronger than it was 20 years ago.

Parties abbreviations

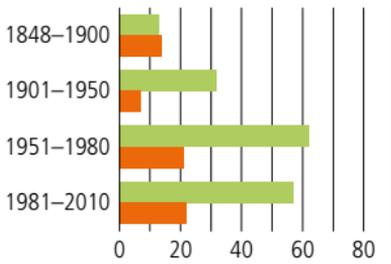
FDP Radical Democratic Party
CVP Christian Democratic Party
SPS Social Democratic Party
SVP Swiss People's Party
LPS Liberal Party of Switzerland
BDP Citizens' Democratic Party

EVP Evangelical People's Party
CSP Christian Social Party
GLP Green Liberal Party
PdA Labour Party
Sol. Solidarity
FGA Feminist and green-alternative groups

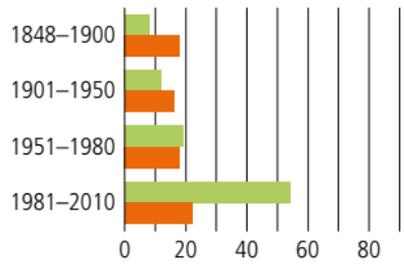
GPS Green Party of Switzerland
SD Swiss Democrats
EDU Federal democratic union
FPS Freedom Party of Switzerland
Lega Lega dei Ticinesi

National Popular Votes

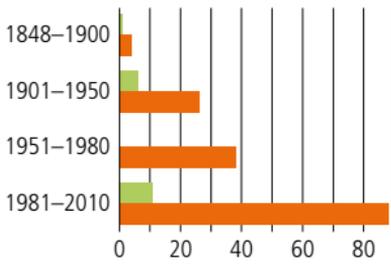
Compulsory referendums¹



Non-compulsory referendums

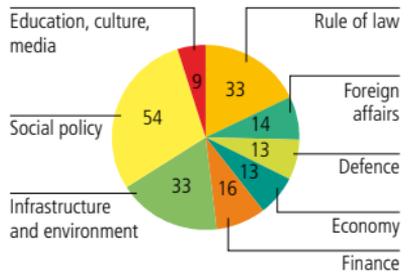


Popular initiatives²



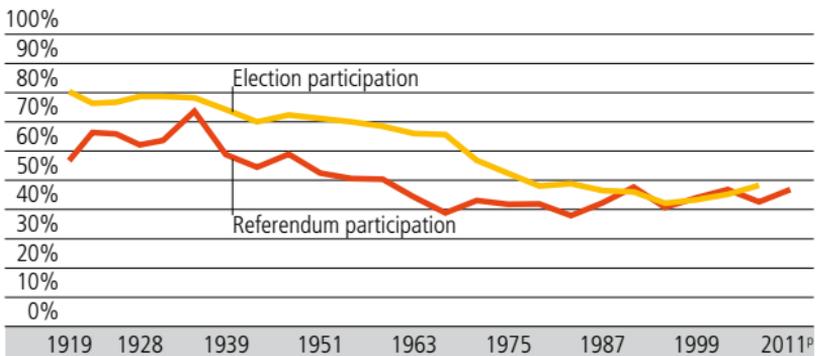
Accepted Rejected

Subject, 1991-2010



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

Participation rate in national elections and referendums



The strongest decline in voter turnout in national elections has been observed since 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 28% and 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.

Final accounts of the public administration

in CHF billion

	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2008	2009 ²	2000	2008	2009 ²	2000	2008	2009 ²
Total¹	157.3	190.2	197.9	147.6	187.0	188.9	9.6	3.1	8.9
Confederation	52.0	64.2	68.1	48.2	64.2	58.7	3.8	0.1	9.4
Cantons	62.8	75.8	76.6	60.0	72.4	75.9	2.8	3.4	0.7
Communes	42.1	41.4	41.8	40.6	41.2	42.4	1.5	0.2	-0.6
Social insurances	42.3	50.8	53.2	41.0	51.3	53.9	1.3	-0.5	-0.6

1 Double counts not included in total

2 Part-estimates

Public administration¹ debt in CHF billion

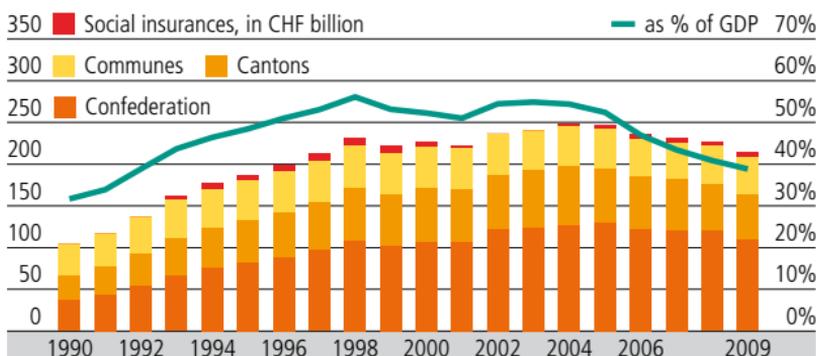
	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	104.7	220.3	230.5	226.3	222.4	208.6
Confederation	38.1	108.1	123.6	120.9	121.4	110.7
Cantons	29.2	63.1	62.0	60.8	56.1	54.8
Communes	37.4	49.1	44.9	44.6	44.9	43.2
Social insurances	–	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.8

Per inhabitant, in francs² 15 232 30 564 30 504 29 704 29 290 27 090

1 Double counts not included in total

2 At current prices

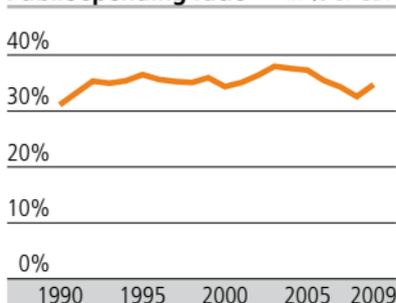
Public debt



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) it has been possible to reduce gross public debt since 2005. By the end of 2009, the debt ratio dropped to 38.8%.

Revenue: Public administration, 2008

following deductions in double payment

	in %	CHF billion
Total	100	190.2
Ordinary receipts	99.7	189.7
Operating revenue	94.0	178.7
Tax revenue	83.1	158.0
Patents and commissions	2.0	3.8
Compensation	8.1	15.5
Miscellaneous revenue	0.1	0.2
Transfer revenue	0.6	1.2
Financial revenue	4.5	8.6
Investment revenue	1.2	2.3
Extraordinary receipts	0.3	0.5
Extraordinary revenue	0.3	0.5
Revenue from extraordinary investments	0.0	0.0

Public administration expenditure by function, 2008

following deductions in double payment

	in %	CHF billion
Total	100	187.0
General administration	7.8	14.5
Public order and security, defence	7.5	14.0
Education	16.7	31.2
Culture and leisure	2.6	4.8
Health care	5.7	10.6
Social security	36.2	67.7
Transport and telecommunications	8.3	15.6
Environmental protection and spatial planning	3.1	5.9
Economy	6.9	12.9
Finance and taxes	5.3	9.8

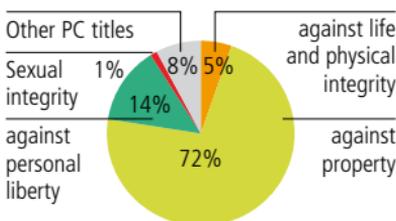
Crime figures offer only a limited reflection of the reality of criminal behaviour: On the one hand, criminal standards and sanctions are affected by changes in society and on the other, crime figures are also strongly influenced by manpower resources, prosecution priorities, the efficiency of the police 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 2009 a total of 446 505 criminal cases with 676 309 offences were registered. Of these offences, 82% came under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 13% under the Narcotics Act (NarcA), 4% under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA) and 1% under other federal legislation. The detection rate for homicides was 88%, for property offences 17%.

The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 52% of Criminal Code offences, 59% of Narcotics Act offences and 62% of offences against other federal legislation. Foreigners with residence constituted 29%, 21% and 22% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 19% (Criminal Code), 20% (Narcotics Act) and 15% (other). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 82% of offenders were non-residents.

Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2009

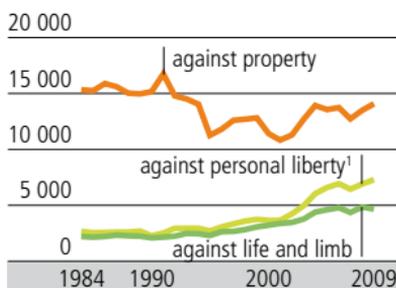


Convictions

In the mid-1980s slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered overall. This number has doubled and since 2005 is around 90 000. Depending on the law under which the conviction is made, the trend varies greatly.

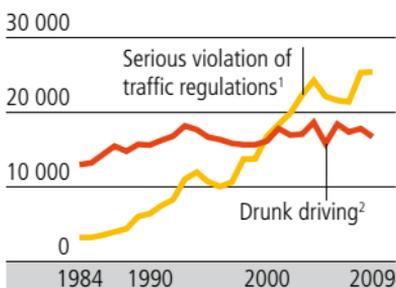
The number of convictions for offences against the Criminal Code has remained stable whereas ever increasing road traffic checks have led to more cases with convictions against the Road Traffic Act (RTA) when considered over a longer period. The number of convictions against the Narcotics Act has been stable for several years as have convictions for offences against the Foreign Nationals Act.

Selected offences SCC



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

Selected offences RTA

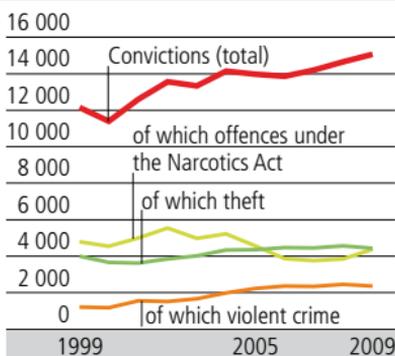


¹ Art. 90.2 RTA

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

Juvenile convictions

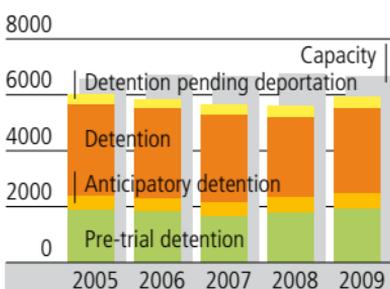
The trend for convictions of minors shows a rising trend in numbers (1999 to 2008: +20%), with the number of illegal drug offences tending to decline and those for theft and less serious violent crime are on the increase. It can also be assumed here that the increase in the number of cases is due rather to stronger checks than to an increase in juvenile delinquency.



Deprivation of liberty and execution of sentences

In Switzerland in 2009 there were 114 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 6683 detention places. On the reference day, 2 September 2009, 6084 persons were detained. Thus, the total occupancy rate was 91%. Of the 6084 inmates, 59% were serving prison sentences, 31% were in pre-trial detention, 7% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act and the remaining 3% were detained for other reasons. With a few exceptions, prison establishments in Switzerland were not overpopulated.

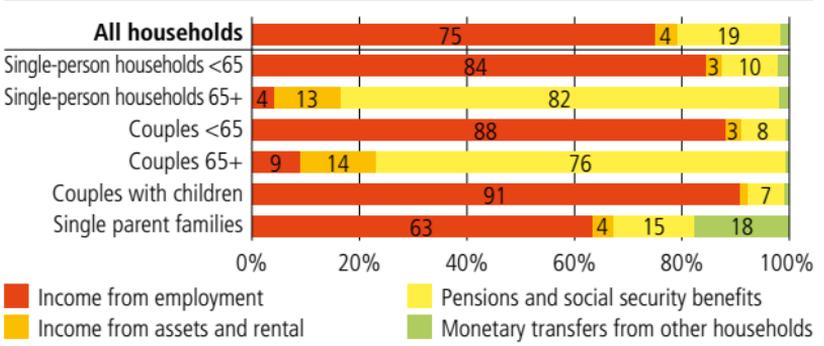
Prison population by sentence type



Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2004 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2007) were 23%, for minors 33%. The highest reconviction rates are for persons with two or more previous convictions: for adults 57% and for minors 62%.

Composition of gross income by household type, 2006–2008



Household budgets: Income

Averaged out over all households, income from employment at 75% 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 more than 19%. The remainder of household income is made up of income from assets and transfers from other households.

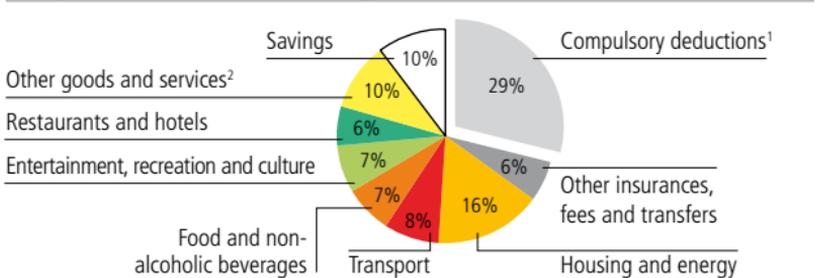
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets 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 almost 18%.

Household budgets: Expenditure

The variations in the composition of spending are less pronounced. Compulsory deductions, which comprise almost 29% of gross income, are the largest item. In the area of consumer expenditure, the largest item is expenditure on housing at 16%. Other large items include expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks, on transport and on entertainment, recreation and culture.

After all expenditure has been deducted, on average 10% 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, 2006–2008

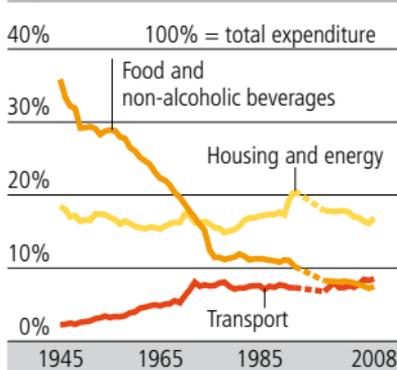


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

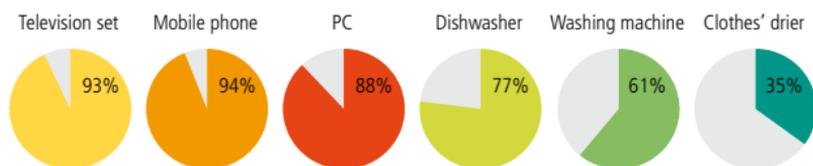
Household expenditure over time

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 8%. In contrast the proportion of other expenditure has increased, such as expenditure on transport, which has risen from around 2% to over 8%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2008



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 88% of people live in a household with a computer and 94% 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 2008 more than 77% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2009, only 1.2% 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 rises to 4.4%. Material deprivation is most often associated with a lack of financial reserves. 22% of persons living in a private household do not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2000. This is followed by deprivation associated with living conditions: 18% of the population live in a neighbourhood that is too noisy, 12% in a neighbourhood with problems of delinquency and 11% in a neighbourhood with pollution problems.

Unequal distribution of income

Inequalities in the distribution of income are assessed on the basis of equivalent disposable income. The latter is calculated by deducting compulsory expenditure from the household's gross income and by dividing the disposable income thus obtained by the equivalent size of the household. Thus the equivalent disposable income is an indication of people's standard of living, regardless of the type of household in which they live.

In 2009, the average disposable income of the wealthiest persons (20% of the population) was 4.4 times greater than that of the poorest persons (20%).

Risk of monetary poverty

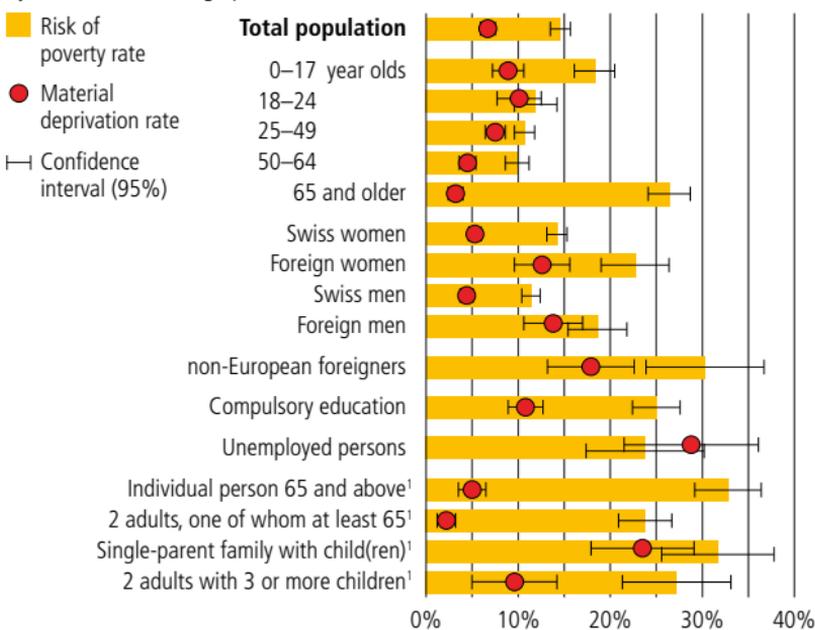
The European Union has fixed the threshold for risk of poverty at 60% of the median equivalised household income. Poverty is, therefore, seen as a form of inequality: the fact of being considered at risk of poverty depends not only on a person's own economic situation but also on the economic situation of the other persons in the corresponding country.

For example, the threshold of risk of poverty was CHF 28 700 per year for a single person in 2009 and CHF 60 270 per year for two adults with two children aged under 14.

In 2009, 14.6% of Switzerland's resident population were at risk of poverty, i.e. almost one in seven. The social groups most at risk of poverty are persons in one-parent or large families, 65 year olds or older, in particular those who live alone, adults without post-compulsory education, unemployed persons, persons of foreign nationality – in particular those from non-European countries and foreign women regardless of their nationality – and also children aged from 0 to 17 years.

Risk of poverty and material deprivation, 2009

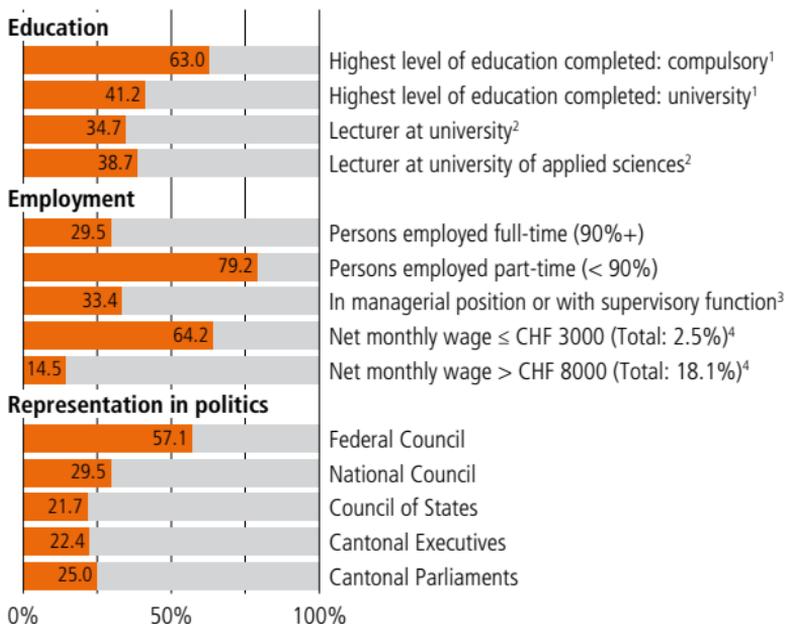
by various socio-demographic characteristics



¹ Persons in a household with these characteristics

Key data on gender equality

Percentage of women (latest available data 2007–2010)



1 Resident population aged 25–64

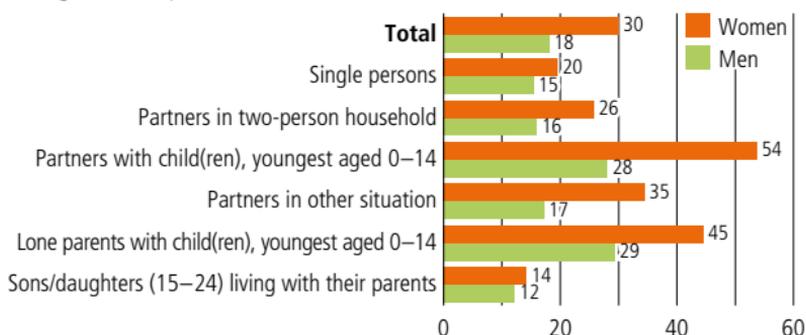
2 Professors, other lecturers, assistants and research staff

3 Employees

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

Number of hours spent on domestic work and caring for the family, 2007

Average, in hours per week



Participation in voluntary work, 2007

as percentage of resident population

	Women	Men		Women	Men
Informal	26.3	15.2	Organised	20.1	27.9
Child-care for relatives	8.2	3.7	Sports clubs	5.0	11.4
Care of adult relatives	1.8	0.6	Cultural associations	3.9	5.8
Other services for relatives	3.5	3.0	Social, charitable organisations	4.4	2.7
Child-care for acquaintances	7.4	1.8	Church institutions	4.3	2.7
Care of adult acquaintances	1.5	0.5	Pressure groups	3.0	5.1
Other services for acquaintances	6.8	6.6	Public services	1.3	3.1
Other	0.3	0.2	Political parties, public offices	1.0	2.3

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

Are we headed in the right direction?

1 Meeting needs – how well do we live?

Life expectancy in good health is improving	+	Violent offences are on the rise	-
Income is not rising	=	The unemployment rate is rising	-

2 Fairness – how well are resources distributed?

Official development assistance is rising	+	Men's and women's wage gap is slowly being narrowed	+
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3 Preservation of resources – what are we leaving behind for our children?

Teenage reading skills are barely changing	=	The number of employees in science and technology is rising	+
Public debt has risen	-	Breeding bird populations remain more or less stable	=
The investment to GDP ratio is stagnating	=	Developed land is encroaching upon the landscape	-

4 Decoupling – how efficiently are we using our resources?

Freight transport is growing faster than the economy	-	Per capita final consumption of energy is stagnating	=
The public to total transport ratio is increasing	+	Material consumption to GDP ratio is fluctuating	=

Assessment of trends since 1990:

+	Positive (towards greater sustainability)	=	Neutral	-	Negative (moving away from sustainability)
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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.

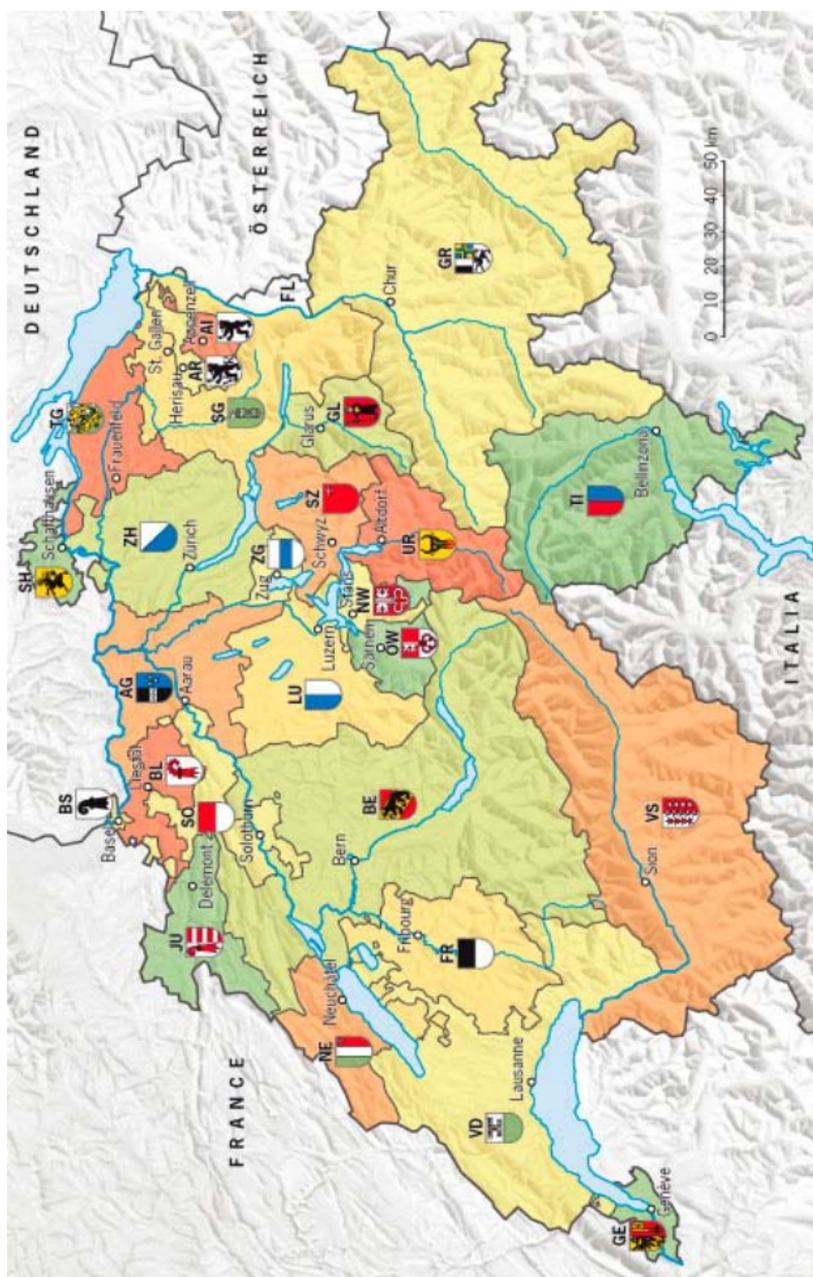
A further contradiction exists insofar as improvements within Switzerland are sometimes in contrast to deterioration at a global level.

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, 16% of teenagers today do not have even basic reading skills. Furthermore, growth of developed land is largely at the expense of valuable agricultural land.

The **ecological footprint** measures the use of natural resources and illustrates the scarcity of environmental capital. The Swiss per-capita footprint is currently three times larger than the world average per capita biocapacity. The main reason for the large footprint is energy consumption.

From a global perspective, economic development is still dependent on growing consumption of environmental assets and resources, which means that the higher a country's national income, the larger is its ecological footprint. The Swiss footprint is around the average of most Western European countries. North America, together with a few European countries, uses up to 4.5 times the amount of resources per person as that available per person worldwide. South-East Asia and Africa consume considerably less than the global average per person.

Switzerland and its Cantons



26 cantons
147 districts
2551 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2011
o Cantonal capital

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

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2011 incl. CD-ROM



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 CD-ROM that accompanies the Statistical Yearbook includes the contents of the Yearbook 2011, complemented by numerous regional statistical and additional tables, as well as two interactive statistical atlases: the Stat@tlas of Switzerland and the Stat@tlas of Europe, an atlas of the European regions.

Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 568 pages (hardback), CHF 130 (incl. CD-ROM). Available from bookshops or directly from NZZ Libro, the publishing house of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Email: nzz.libro@nzz.ch

The screenshot shows the Swiss Statistics website interface. At the top, there are logos for the Swiss Confederation and the Federal Administration. The navigation bar includes 'Home page | Search | Contact | Help' and language options 'Deutsch | Français | Italiano'. The main menu lists 'News', 'Topics', 'Regional Data', 'World Data', 'Data Library', 'Services', and 'Institutions'. The central content area features a 'Figure of the week' section with '21 key European tables published by Eurostat' and a 'What's new?' section with bullet points about retail trade turnover, tourism, and price indices. There are also 'Review' and 'Outlook' sections for recent and upcoming publications. The right sidebar contains a search box, 'Data and Maps' links, and contact information.

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

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.

