

# 2018



01

Population

Neuchâtel 2019

## Switzerland's population in 2018



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# Population

01 Population

2018



8 544 527

Permanent resident population



4 307 406



4 237 121



87 851

Live births



67 088

Deaths



3.7 m

Private households

Life expectancy at birth



85.4 years



81.7 years



40 716

Marriages

700

Registered partnerships



16 542

Divorces

206

Dissolved partnerships



170 085

Immigration



130 225

Emigration

Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, SE (2017), STATPOP



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# 1 Population

At the end of 2018, Switzerland had a population of 8 544 527, i.e. 60 397 persons (+0.7%) more than in 2017. The number of Swiss nationals in the population was 6 396 252 and the number of foreign nationals 2 148 275.

## Permanent resident population

T1

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 193 064</b>	<b>6 335 243</b>	<b>6 750 693</b>	<b>7 204 055</b>	<b>8 544 527</b>
Swiss	5 191 177	5 421 746	5 623 584	5 779 685	6 396 252
Foreigners	1 001 887	913 497	1 127 109	1 424 370	2 148 275
Men	3 025 330	3 081 965	3 298 312	3 519 698	4 237 121
Women	3 167 734	3 253 278	3 452 381	3 684 357	4 307 406

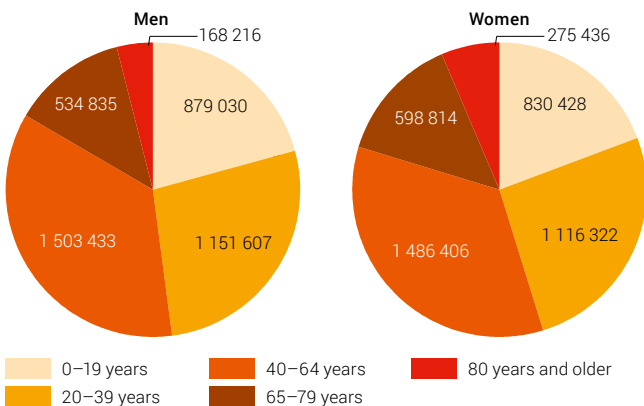
Sources: FSO – ESPOP, STATPOP

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The permanent resident population comprises slightly more women than men (50.4% to 49.6%). While men are greater in number in the younger age groups, the gap between men and women narrows between the ages of 20 and 39 when they are represented in almost identical numbers. From the age of 60, there are more and more women, who have a longer life expectancy.

## Permanent resident population by age group and sex, 2018

G1



Source: FSO – STATPOP

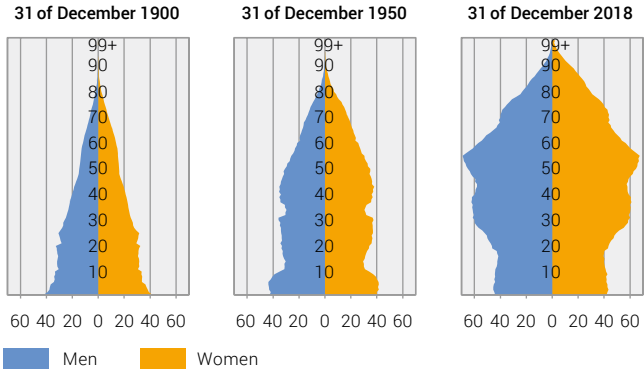
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The population's age structure has undergone great change since 1900. The share of young people under the age of 20 has declined, whereas that of people over the age of 64 has increased. This phenomenon is a result of the extension of life expectancy and of a decline in fertility. As a consequence, the population is ageing.

## Age structure of the population

Number of people in 1000

G2



Sources: FSO – FPC, STATPOP

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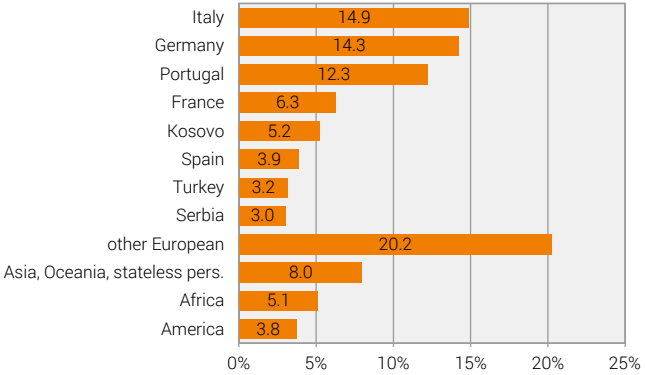


In 2018, 2.1 million foreign nationals were living in Switzerland, 19% of whom were born in Switzerland and 81% abroad.

## Permanent foreign resident population, on 31.12.2018

By nationality

G3



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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The most common foreign nationalities in Switzerland are Italian, German, Portuguese, French and Kosovar.

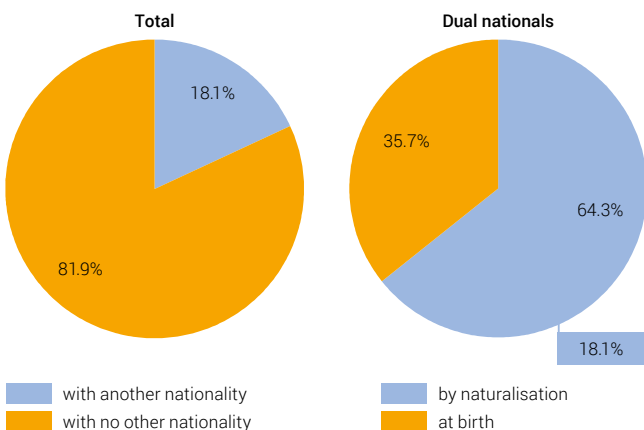
In 1910, 14.7% of the population living in Switzerland were foreigners; this rate was not surpassed until 1967. Except for a drop in the years from 1975 to 1979 and a slight decline in 1983, the percentage of foreign nationals has continued to rise, reaching 25% at the end of 2018.

## Dual citizenship

18.1% of the Swiss permanent resident population aged 15 or over have dual citizenship (966 023 people). 64.3% of them obtained Swiss nationality by naturalisation, whereas 35.7% have been Swiss nationals from birth.

### Swiss permanent resident population aged 15 and over by dual nationality and acquisition of Swiss nationality, 2017

G4



Source: FSO – Structural Survey

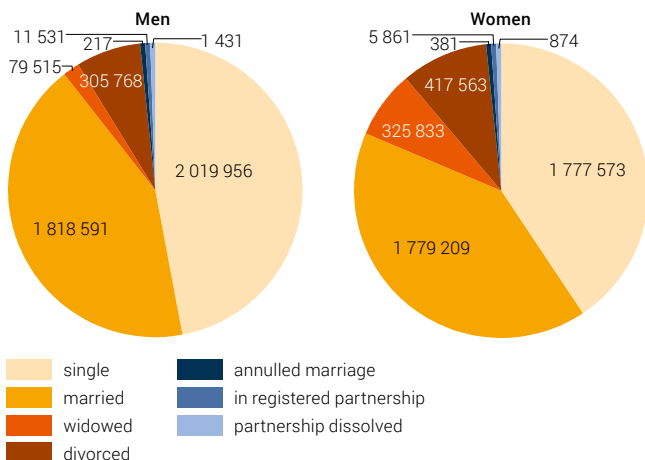
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The most common second nationality among dual nationals is Italian (24.2%), followed by French (11.2%) and German (8.2%).

Broken down by marital status, the permanent resident population was composed as follows in 2018: 44.4% of people were single, never married, 42.1% married, 4.7% widowed, 8.5% divorced, 0.01% whose marriage has been annulled, 0.2% in a registered partnership and 0.03% in a dissolved partnership.

## Permanent resident population by marital status and sex, 2018

G5



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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At the end of 2018, 53.2% of single, never married people were men and 46.8% women. In contrast, the distribution of men and women among married people was more or less equal. Women are in the majority (57.7%) among divorced people. People in a registered partnership, on the other hand, are more likely to be male (66.3%) than female (33.7%). The gender gap is considerable among widowed persons: 80.4% of them are women. This difference can be explained by women's longer life expectancy and also by the fact that men are more likely to remarry.

## Population by canton

At the end of 2018, Zurich remained the most populated canton in Switzerland with more than 1.5 million inhabitants. Appenzell Inner-rhoden was the least populated (16 145). Almost 60% of the country's population is concentrated in six cantons: Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Aargau, Saint Gallen and Geneva.

### Permanent resident population by canton, 2018 T2

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigners
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>8 544 527</b>	<b>4 237 121</b>	<b>4 307 406</b>	<b>6 396 252</b>	<b>2 148 275</b>
Zurich	1 520 968	757 081	763 887	1 112 574	408 394
Bern	1 034 977	507 791	527 186	865 906	169 071
Lucerne	409 557	204 100	205 457	333 672	75 885
Uri	36 433	18 609	17 824	31 936	4 497
Schwyz	159 165	81 599	77 566	124 828	34 337
Obwalden	37 841	19 144	18 697	32 296	5 545
Nidwalden	43 223	22 122	21 101	36 872	6 351
Glarus	40 403	20 448	19 955	30 671	9 732
Zug	126 837	64 195	62 642	90 917	35 920
Fribourg	318 714	159 579	159 135	246 355	72 359
Solothurn	273 194	136 475	136 719	211 399	61 795
Basel-Stadt	194 766	94 311	100 455	123 867	70 899
Basel-Landschaft	288 132	141 341	146 791	222 396	65 736
Schaffhausen	81 991	40 560	41 431	60 626	21 365
Appenzell A.Rh.	55 234	27 889	27 345	46 220	9 014
Appenzell I.Rh.	16 145	8 300	7 845	14 321	1 824
St. Gallen	507 697	254 304	253 393	385 295	122 402
Graubünden	198 379	99 374	99 005	161 397	36 982
Aargau	678 207	340 776	337 431	507 783	170 424
Thurgau	276 472	139 185	137 287	207 714	68 758
Ticino	353 343	172 192	181 151	255 116	98 227
Vaud	799 145	392 529	406 616	533 878	265 267
Valais	343 955	170 431	173 524	265 879	78 076
Neuchâtel	176 850	86 621	90 229	132 143	44 707
Geneva	499 480	241 848	257 632	299 540	199 940
Jura	73 419	36 317	37 102	62 651	10 768

Source: FSO – STATPOP

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Men and women are not equally distributed across the cantons. Women dominate in half of the cantons, particularly in Basel-Stadt and Geneva: in the other half, men dominate, in particular in Appenzell Innerrhoden and Schwyz.

The cantons of Fribourg and Vaud have the largest percentages of young people; these two cantons show the lowest average age, i.e. just below 41. The proportion of elderly people is greatest in Basel-Landschaft and Ticino. At present, the average age in these cantons is above 44.

The cantons with the highest percentages of foreign nationals are Geneva (40%), Basel-Stadt (36.4%) and Vaud (33.2%). Appenzell Innerrhoden and Uri show the lowest proportion of foreigners (11.3% and 12.3%), followed by Obwalden, Jura and Nidwalden (less than 15% in all three cases).

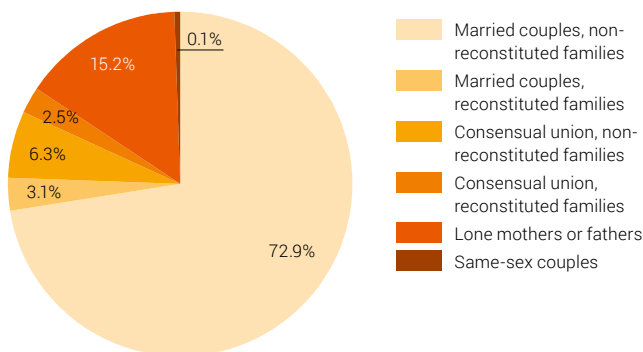
## 2 Private households

At the end of 2017, there were 3.7 million private households in Switzerland. 35.5% of them comprised just one person, 27.4% two and 31.0% three or more. The average household size was 2.23 persons.

A distinction is made between different household types according to the number of people in the household and the relationship between them. Couples without children and couples with at least one child under the age of 25 each accounted for a good quarter of private households. Single-parent households with at least one child under the age of 25 accounted for 4.5% of households.

### Family households with at least one child under 25 years according to type, 2017

G6



Source: FSO – Structural Survey 2017

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Since 1970, the number of single-person households has tripled whereas that of couples without children has doubled. The number of single-parent households with at least one child under the age of 25 has more than doubled. During the same period of time, the number of couples with at least one child under the age of 25 has remained relatively stable.

## 3 Births, adoptions, deaths and life expectancy

### Births

In 2018, 87 815 children were born in Switzerland. Slightly more boys were born (45 013) than girls (42 838).

### Live births

**T3**

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 216</b>	<b>73 661</b>	<b>83 939</b>	<b>78 458</b>	<b>87 851</b>
Boys	51 235	37 717	42 914	40 402	45 013
Girls	47 981	35 944	41 025	38 056	42 838
<b>Age of the mother</b>					
under 20 years	3 562	1 746	1 007	834	343
20–24 years	29 262	16 671	12 853	8 529	4 873
25–29 years	35 565	29 333	34 261	22 861	19 662
30–34 years	19 609	19 197	26 133	30 130	33 960
35–39 years	8 569	5 660	8 393	13 798	23 095
40 years and older	2 649	1 054	1 292	2 306	5 918
<b>Average age at birth of a child</b>					
Mother	27.8	27.9	28.9	29.8	32.0
Father	...	...	...	...	35.1
<b>Average number of children per</b>					
Woman	2.10	1.55	1.59	1.50	1.52
Man	...	...	...	...	1.42

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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The majority of parents were aged between 30 and 39 when their children were born. In recent years, the percentage of mothers and fathers aged under 30 has fallen, whereas that of parents aged 30 to 40 has risen. The average age of mothers at the birth of their child was 32.0 years, that of fathers 35.1.

Most children are born to a married couple (74.3%), but births outside of marriage have increased in recent years, rising from 3.8% in 1970 to 25.7% in 2018.

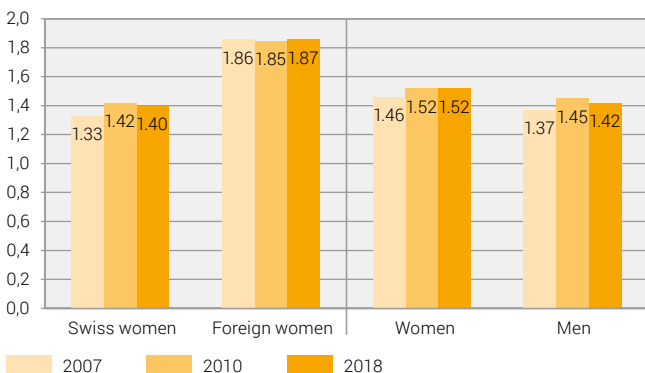
### 21 912 paternity acknowledgements

When a father is not married to the mother of his child, he usually acknowledges the child in order to establish paternity legally. Up until 2005, the majority of children were acknowledged after their birth. Since then this trend has been reversed. The number of paternity acknowledgements has increased with the rise in the number of births outside of marriage.

Men and women have a different average number of children (1.42 compared with 1.52). This is because there are more men of procreative age in the population than there are women; this leads to a slightly lower male fertility rate.

### Average number of children per woman and man as well as by nationality of the mother

G7



Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

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### Multiple births

The number of multiple births has risen over the past 30 years. The proportion of twin births, for example, has almost doubled, rising from 1.0% in 1970 to 1.8% in 2018.



## Multiple births

T4

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>908</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 611</b>
Twins	898	747	949	1 079	1 579
Triplets	10	14	29	31	32
Quadruplets and Quintuplets	0	0	2	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Incl. both live births and stillbirths

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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## Adoptions

The number of adoptions has fallen from 1583 in 1980 to 429 in 2018. Swiss nationals were adopted in 251 cases and foreign nationals in 178 cases.

## Adoptions by sex and nationality

T5

Adoptions	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>By sex of the adopted person</b>				
Men	796	570	386	193
Women	787	628	422	236
<b>Nationality before the adoption</b>				
Switzerland	1 060	525	198	251
Rest of Europe	230	156	190	53
Africa	21	43	79	32
America	102	257	192	30
Asia	168	216	148	56
Others	2	1	1	7

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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The decline in the number of adoptions can be explained by changes to the law with regard to child protection, by a drop in unwanted pregnancies and by a better acceptance of single mothers in society.

People are usually young when they are adopted and the majority of adoptions are of children aged 0 to 9 years old. In 2018, however, most adoptions were of young adults. Adults can also be adopted.

## Deaths

In 2018, there were 67 088 deaths in Switzerland, i.e. 117 more than a year earlier (+0.2%).

## Deaths

T6

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 091</b>	<b>59 097</b>	<b>63 739</b>	<b>62 528</b>	<b>67 088</b>
Men	29 954	30 847	32 492	30 400	32 396
Women	27 137	28 250	31 247	32 128	34 692
Swiss	53 084	55 506	59 802	58 190	60 203
Foreigners	4 007	3 591	3 937	4 338	6 885
0 year	1 293	596	472	336	267
1–19 years	1 271	771	609	380	240
20–29 years	972	966	1 112	613	320
30–39 years	1 019	1 039	1 201	952	501
40–64 years	11 623	9 881	9 207	8 645	7 474
65–79 years	23 604	23 646	20 415	17 915	16 766
80 years and older	17 309	22 198	30 723	33 687	41 520
Infant mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.5
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>					
Men	70.1	72.3	74.0	76.9	81.7
Women	76.1	78.8	80.8	82.6	85.4

<sup>1</sup> Deaths of children in the first year of life per 1000 live births

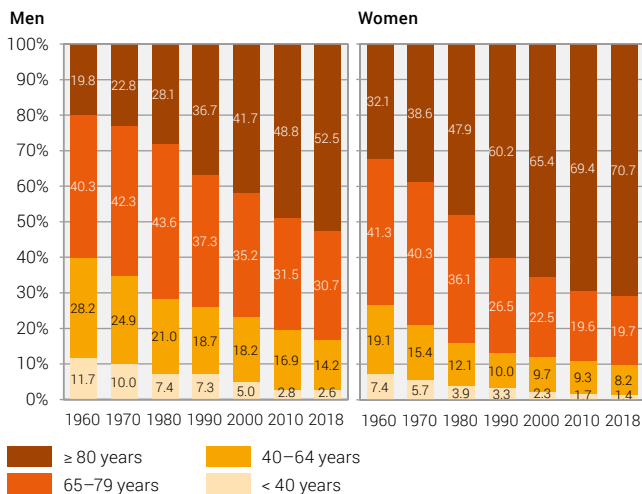
Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPPOP, STATPOP

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Changes in the age distribution of deceased persons speak for themselves: The percentage of people dying before the age of 65 has declined considerably, falling from 28.3% in 1970 to 13.1% in 2018. In contrast, the proportion of people dying at age 75 or older has risen markedly. This increase is especially pronounced in the 85+ age group. The percentage of people dying at age 85 or more was 46.8% in 2018, compared with 15.4% in 1970 and 6.1% in 1940.

## Deaths by age and sex

G8



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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The causes of death vary by age. Among people aged between 16 and 34, the leading causes of death are accidents and suicide. Cancer is the main cause of death from the age of 40. This is replaced by cardiovascular disease from about the age of 80.

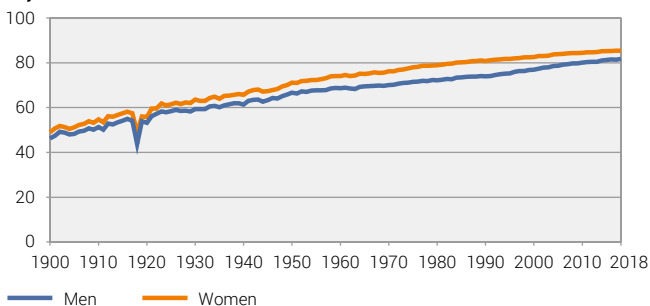
## Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth rose considerably during the last century. It has almost doubled since 1900, rising from 46.2 years to 81.7 for men and from 48.9 years to 85.4 for women. However, a gradual slowing down of this trend can be seen. The difference between the two sexes has been narrowing for some years and in 2018 was 4.0 years.

### Life expectancy at birth

G9

In years



Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

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Life expectancy at age 65 also rose in the 20th century. It rose from 9.9 years in 1900 to 19.9 in 2018 for men and from 9.8 years to 22.7 for women. Although life expectancy for women remains higher than that of men, the gap is closing. The marked decline in mortality observed among elderly people can be explained in particular by progress made in the treatment of cardiovascular disease.

## 4 Marriages, registered partnerships and divorces

### Marriages

In 2018, 40 716 marriages were celebrated. In 71.6% of cases (29 165 marriages), both partners were getting married for the first time. 11 551 were remarriages (28.4%), i.e. at least one of the partners had already been married previously. The average age at first marriage continues to rise. From 26.5 for men and 24.1 for women in 1970, it has risen to 32.1 and 30.0 respectively in 2018.

### Marriages

T7

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 693</b>	<b>35 721</b>	<b>46 603</b>	<b>39 758</b>	<b>40 716</b>
First marriage	39 692	27 966	35 067	26 560	29 165
Remarriage	7 001	7 755	11 536	13 198	11 551
<b>Men</b>					
single	41 536	30 212	38 316	30 467	32 375
widowed	1 437	791	795	618	436
divorced <sup>1</sup>	3 720	4 718	7 492	8 673	7 905
<b>Women</b>					
single	42 607	31 175	39 624	31 531	33 480
widowed	950	417	436	432	287
divorced <sup>1</sup>	3 136	4 129	6 543	7 795	6 949
<b>Average age at first marriage (in years)</b>					
Men	26.5	27.4	29.1	30.3	32.1
Women	24.1	25.0	26.7	27.9	30.0

<sup>1</sup> Incl. other marital status

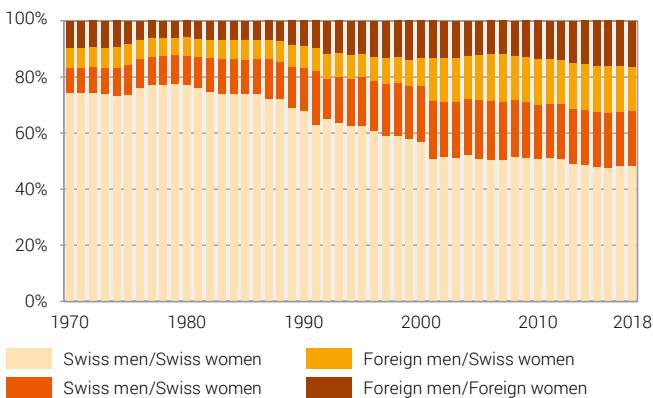
Sources: FSO – BEVNAT, ESPOP, STATPOP

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The number of marrying couples in which at least one spouse was a foreign national was 21 056 (51.7%) in 2018. Of these, 14 401 (35.4%) comprised a Swiss and a foreign national and in 6655 marriages (16.3%) both spouses were foreign nationals.

## Marriages by category of citizenship of the partners

G10



Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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## Registered and dissolved partnerships

700 same-sex couples entered into a registered partnership in 2018. The number of male couples is greater than that of female couples.

### Registered and dissolved partnership

T8

	2007	2010	2018
<b>Registered</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>700</b>
Couples (Men)	1 431	499	425
Couples (Women)	573	221	275
<b>Dissolved</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>206</b>
Couples (Men)	1	49	138
Couples (Women)	0	28	68

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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Among women, most partnerships are concluded between Swiss citizens. Among men, registered partnerships are most commonly concluded between a Swiss and a foreign partner.

## Divorces

In 2018, 16 542 divorces were declared. Most divorces take place after six or seven years of marriage. Nevertheless, the proportion of marriages that end in divorce after at least 20 years of wedlock is on the rise and was 30.4% in 2018. Because of this, the average length of marriage at the time of divorce is increasing and was 15.2 years in 2018. Should the behaviour observed in 2018 continue, an estimated two out of five marriages (40.2%) could end in divorce.

## Divorces

**T9**

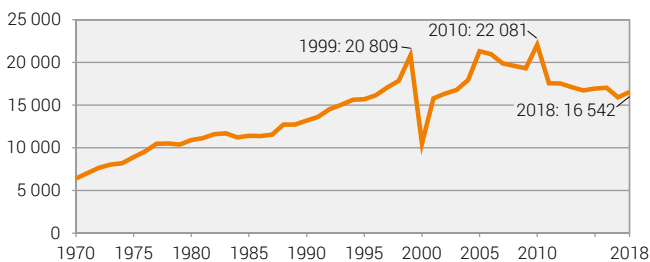
	1970	1990	2010	2018 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 406</b>	<b>13 184</b>	<b>22 081</b>	<b>16 542</b>
<b>Duration of marriage<sup>2</sup></b>				
0–4 years	1 568	3 128	2 454	1 973
5–9 years	1 926	3 473	6 117	4 003
10–14 years	1 143	2 051	4 087	3 154
15–19 years	778	1 679	3 216	2 387
20 years and over	991	2 853	6 207	5 025
Average duration of marriage at time of divorce (in years)	11.6	11.9	14.5	15.2
Total divorce rate	15.4	33.2	54.4	40.2

<sup>1</sup> A change in the data source from 2011 onwards leads to a break in time series of divorce data, as it is no longer possible to identify all divorces of two foreigners.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation: year of divorce minus year of marriage

After having risen between 1970 and 2010, the number of divorces has fallen. It is now at the same level as that seen at the end of the 1990s. The increases observed in 1999 and 2010 are connected to the new divorce law and to revisions that came into force on 1st January 2000 and 1st January 2011.

## Divorces

**G11**

Source: FSO – BEVNAT

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## 5 Migration and acquisition of Swiss nationality

The various migration movements contribute to the population's composition but it can be affected as well by the possibility of settling in the host country.

### International migration

T 10

	1981	1990	2000	2010	2018
<b>Immigration<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>121 420</b>	<b>154 244</b>	<b>110 302</b>	<b>161 778</b>	<b>170 085</b>
Swiss	28 483	31 465	26 102	22 283	23 902
Foreigners	92 937	122 779	84 200	139 495	146 183
<b>Emigration</b>	<b>97 743</b>	<b>97 601</b>	<b>90 078</b>	<b>96 839</b>	<b>130 225</b>
Swiss	27 796	31 888	30 776	26 311	31 794
Foreigners	69 947	65 713	59 302	70 528	98 431
<b>Net migration<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23 677</b>	<b>56 643</b>	<b>20 224</b>	<b>64 939</b>	<b>39 860</b>
Swiss	687	-423	-4 674	-4 028	-7 892
Foreigners	22 990	57 066	24 898	68 967	47 752

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

Sources: FSO – ESPOP, STATPOP

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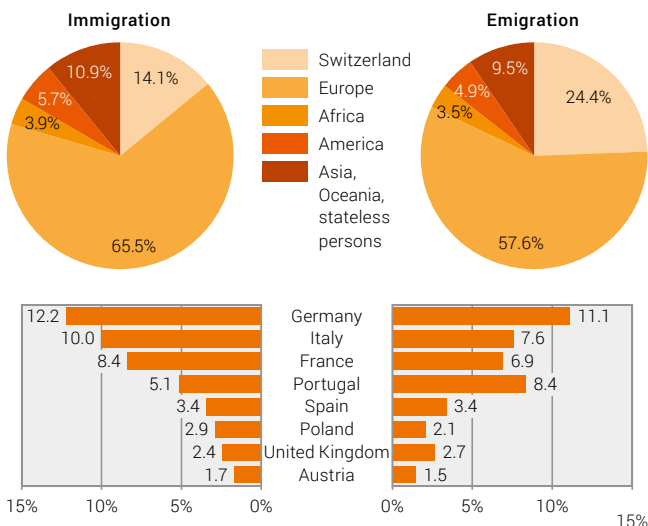
Overall, a surplus of departures can be observed among Swiss citizens and a surplus of arrivals by foreign nationals.

Since 1981, a reversal can be seen in the migration flows of Swiss nationals. Up to that time, the number of Swiss nationals immigrating was greater than that of those emigrating, which is no longer the case today. Among foreign nationals, despite fluctuating migration flows, the overall trends have not changed.

## Immigration and emigration, 2018

By nationality

G12



Source: FSO – STATPOP

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In 2018 nearly one in seven new arrivals and one in four emigrants was a Swiss national. More than half of the permanent resident population who immigrated or emigrated came from Europe, the majority of them from Germany, Italy, France or Portugal.

### Internal migration

Internal migration is a key factor in population trends in Switzerland. In 2018, the number of internal migration flows (517 244 departures and arrivals) was considerably greater than that of international migration flows (170 085 arrivals and 130 225 departures), births (87 851) and deaths (67 088). Three-quarters of internal migrations are from one commune to another within the same canton.

## Acquisition of Swiss citizenship

An acquisition of Swiss citizenship occurs is when a foreign national obtains a Swiss passport. This person is henceforth included in the population statistics of Swiss nationals. In 2018, 42 493 people acquired Swiss citizenship, compared with 28 700 in 2000 and 8658 in 1990. 42% of these were under the age of 30 and most of them came from European countries (33 619).

### Acquisition of Swiss citizenship

T11

	1990	2000	2010	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 658</b>	<b>28 700</b>	<b>39 314</b>	<b>42 493</b>
Men	3 228	13 314	18 553	20 249
Women	5 430	15 386	20 761	22 244
0 – 14 years	1 424	6 012	9 173	8 666
15 – 19 years	1 633	3 955	4 832	4 702
20 – 29 years	2 835	4 909	4 945	4 406
30 – 39 years	1 169	6 675	7 828	8 037
40 – 49 years	921	4 228	7 691	9 293
50 years and older	676	2 921	4 845	7 389
<b>Previous nationality</b>				
Europe	6 970	21 975	30 458	33 619
EU-28/EFTA	6 198	13 386	15 673	19 007
Africa	273	1 824	2 499	2 693
America	600	1 875	2 015	2 478
Asia	796	2 981	4 261	3 540
Oceania/stateless/no indication	19	45	81	163

Sources: FSO – PETRA, STATPOP

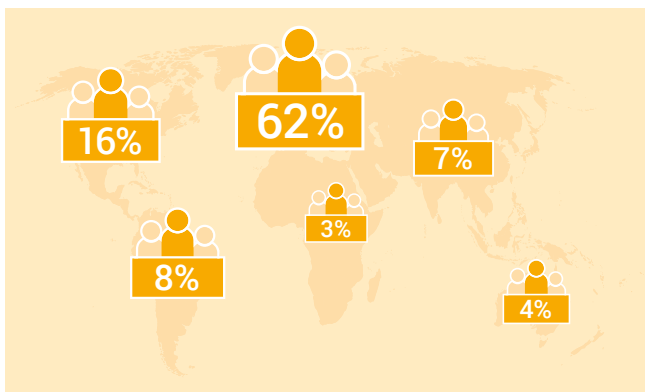
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## 6 Swiss citizens abroad

At the end of 2018, 760 233 Swiss nationals lived abroad. 62% lived in Europe, 24% in the Americas, 7% in Asia, 4% in Oceania and 3% in Africa.

### Proportion of Swiss citizens abroad by continent of residence, in 2018

G13



Source: FSO – SE-Stat

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A quarter of them resided in France (197 411), making them the largest community of Swiss citizens abroad. This was followed by Germany, with 90 357 Swiss citizens, Italy (49 644) and the United Kingdom (35 412).

## Swiss citizens living abroad by country of residence

T12

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>527 795</b>	<b>580 396</b>	<b>634 216</b>	<b>695 123</b>	<b>760 233</b>
Europe	326 193	358 786	395 336	429 498	475 186
France	137 528	151 037	169 437	181 462	197 411
Germany	65 664	67 728	71 115	77 827	90 357
Italy	36 821	41 140	46 327	49 187	49 644
United Kingdom	22 543	25 043	26 441	29 505	35 412
Africa	16 650	17 467	18 017	20 008	19 436
America	143 030	154 872	163 122	174 158	180 194
United States	62 793	67 929	71 773	75 252	80 192
Canada	32 218	34 192	36 204	39 186	40 010
Argentina	14 163	14 546	14 931	15 690	15 381
Asia	19 845	24 167	30 378	41 466	52 558
Oceania	22 077	25 104	27 363	29 993	32 859

Sources: FSO – SE-Stat, FDFA

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At the end of 2018, 21.3% of Swiss citizens abroad were minors, i.e. under the age of 18 (162 263 persons). The proportion of people of retirement age (65 or older) was almost as great (21.4%, 162 520 persons). Most Swiss citizens abroad were, therefore, aged between 18 and 64 (57.3%, 435 450).

## 7 Switzerland in international comparison

In comparison with its neighbouring countries, Switzerland mainly stands out due to large net migration, high marriage rates and longer life expectancy among both men and women. Germany and Italy are characterised by greater population ageing than in Switzerland. France has a high fertility rate.

### Main indicators for selected countries, 2018

**T 13**

	Switzerland	Italy	Germany	France	Austria
Population (in 1000) <sup>1</sup>	8 484	60 483	82 792	66 926	8 822
Share of population under 15 (in %) <sup>1</sup>	15.0	13.4	13.5	18.1	14.4
Share of population 65 or older (in %) <sup>1</sup>	18.3	22.6	21.4	19.7	18.7
Share of foreigners (in %) <sup>1</sup>	25.1	10.2	16.6	12.2	19.2
Average number of children per woman <sup>2</sup>	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.5
<b>Life expectancy at birth (in years)<sup>2</sup></b>					
Men	81.7	80.8	78.7	79.6	79.4
Women	85.4	85.2	83.4	85.6	84.0
Net migration (per 1000 persons)	4.7	1.1	4.8	-0.6	4.0
Marriages (per 1000 persons) <sup>2</sup>	4.8	3.2	4.9	3.5	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 persons) <sup>2</sup>	1.9	1.5	1.9	...	1.8

<sup>1</sup> January 1, 2018

<sup>2</sup> Germany, France, Italy, Austria: 2017

Sources: Switzerland: FSO, other countries: Eurostat, on July 10, 2019

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## 8 Information, sources and publications

Below you can find information on data sources and on FSO publications about population statistics

The Vital Statistics (**BEVNAT**) provide information on births, deaths, marriages, registered partnerships, divorces, adoptions and paternity acknowledgements. More information on this subject is available on our website: [www.statistique.ch](http://www.statistique.ch) → Bases statistiques et enquêtes → Enquêtes → Statistique du mouvement naturel de la population (BEVNAT)

The Population and Households Statistics (**STATPOP**) forms part of the federal census system, which since 2010 has supplied data on the size, structure, growth and geographic change of the population in Switzerland's communes, districts and cantons. More information is available on our website: [www.statistique.ch](http://www.statistique.ch) → Basics and surveys → Surveys → Population and Households Statistics (STATPOP)

The Structural Survey completes information drawn from registers and since 2010 has provided additional data on the population, households, families, dual nationality, housing, work, commuters, education, languages and religion. More information can be found at the following address: [www.statistique.ch](http://www.statistique.ch) → Basics and Surveys → Surveys, → Structural Survey (SS)

For more detailed information on the other data sources in the factsheet, please see: [www.statistique.ch](http://www.statistique.ch) → Basics and Surveys → Surveys → Theme → Population

### Electronic publications

The interactive statistical databank STAT-TAB contains STATPOP and BEVNAT data cubes to create your own personalised tables [www.pxweb.bfs.admin.ch/en](http://www.pxweb.bfs.admin.ch/en) → Population

Further information, texts and tables are available on our website at: [www.statistique.ch](http://www.statistique.ch) → Look for statistics → Population

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