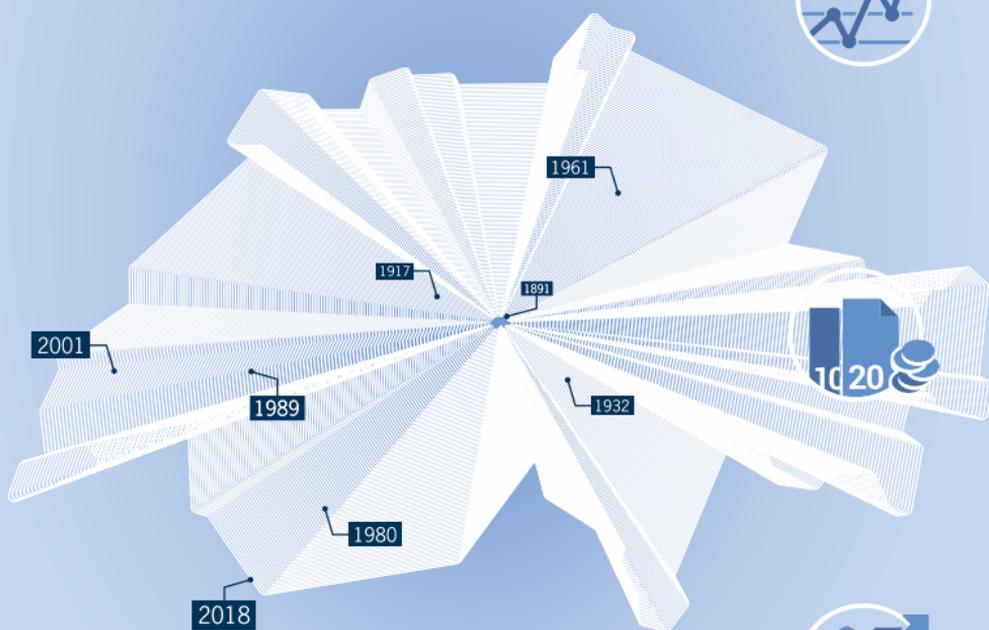


2018



00

Statistical base and overviews

Neuchâtel 2018

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2018



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

Federal Statistical Office

Espace de l'Europe 10
CH-2010 Neuchâtel

Information:

Telephone +41 58 463 60 11

Ordering of publications:

Telephone +41 58 463 60 60

Fax +41 58 463 60 61

www.statistics.admin.ch

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

Published by:

Federal Statistical Office
Section Dissemination and Publications
March 2018. Published in German, French, Italian, Romansh and English.

Concept:

Bernhard Morgenthaler †, Armin Grossenbacher

Editing:

Etienne Burnier

Graphics, Layout:

Daniel von Burg, Etienne Burnier

Maps:

Sabine Kuster

Translation:

From German, by the FSO Linguistic Services

Cover:

Gautier Rebetez

Design concept:

Roland Hirter, Berne

Order number:

025-1800

ISBN:

978-3-303-00578-1

Contents

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

Dear readers,

One year automatically follows the next yet they are not necessarily alike: while the population is generally on the rise – in the urban centres mainly – the gross domestic product increases or decreases depending on the year, the number of overnight stays in hotels also varies and daily mobility also regularly increases. This publication offers an overview of a number of topics relating to Switzerland's situation over the past years. It includes maps, texts, graphics and tables showing the main trends in various fields. Statistics speak volumes about society: what is interesting is not the figures specifically but the messages they convey on the state of society as well as relations between individuals both within and outside of Switzerland.

2018 is an important anniversary for the FSO: the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland – another flagship FSO publication jointly released with this one – celebrates its 125th birthday. In addition to various innovations explained on the back of this publication, this occasion is marked by a special cover, as is this edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland.

Statistical Data on Switzerland is also available in digital format this year, adapted to electronic devices such as tablets and mobile phones by automatically adjusting to their screen size. Its content is the same as the printed version enriched with interactive functions: the maps are more interactive, enabling figure-based information to be read by scrolling over the various geographic regions. This offer is rounded off with some animated graphics. Our interactive offering will be continuously developed on our website as of this year.

Switzerland's fourth national language, Romansh, also has pride of place this year: the Romansh pages of our website are being expanded alongside the release of the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland and Statistical Data on Switzerland. From now on, they will provide infographics and key figures for each of the 21 statistical topics.

You can find more detailed data on the subjects covered in this edition of Statistical Data on Switzerland plus further information and results on our website www.statistics.admin.ch. Numerous graphics, publications, maps and tables are also available to explore and download from our database, stat-tab.

I hope you enjoy discovering Switzerland through its figures. You are also warmly invited to explore our Statistical Yearbook and website.

Dr MBA Georges-Simon Ulrich

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, March 2018

Permanent resident population by canton, 2016

At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2016 in %
Switzerland	8 419.6	25.0	84.6	210.5	7.0
Zurich (ZH)	1 488.0	26.6	99.3	895.9	8.4
Bern (BE)	1 026.5	16.1	74.6	175.8	4.8
Lucerne (LU)	403.4	18.4	63.8	282.3	6.8
Uri (UR)	36.1	11.9	88.4	34.2	2.0
Schwyz (SZ)	155.9	20.7	82.0	183.1	6.2
Obwalden (OW)	37.4	14.7	27.4	77.8	5.0
Nidwalden (NW)	42.6	14.2	50.7	176.3	3.7
Glarus (GL)	40.1	23.7	76.2	59.0	4.0
Zug (ZG)	123.9	27.5	100.0	598.3	9.6
Fribourg (FR)	311.9	22.4	74.3	195.8	12.0
Solothurn (SO)	269.4	22.0	86.1	340.9	5.5
Basel-Stadt (BS)	193.1	35.8	100.0	5 225.2	4.4
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	285.6	22.3	97.6	551.7	4.1
Schaffhausen (SH)	80.8	25.9	89.8	270.9	5.8
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	55.0	16.2	76.5	226.3	3.7
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	16.0	11.1	0.0	92.8	2.0
St. Gallen (SG)	502.6	23.8	82.5	257.6	4.9
Graubünden (GR)	197.6	18.5	44.8	27.8	2.6
Aargau (AG)	663.5	24.7	85.1	475.6	8.5
Thurgau (TG)	270.7	24.5	67.2	313.6	9.0
Ticino (TI)	354.4	28.1	92.0	129.3	6.2
Vaud (VD)	784.8	33.6	89.6	278.2	10.0
Valais (VS)	339.2	23.2	75.5	65.1	8.5
Neuchâtel (NE)	178.6	25.6	89.8	249.1	3.8
Geneva (GE)	489.5	40.2	100.0	1 991.4	6.9
Jura (JU)	73.1	14.6	53.2	87.2	4.4

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2016

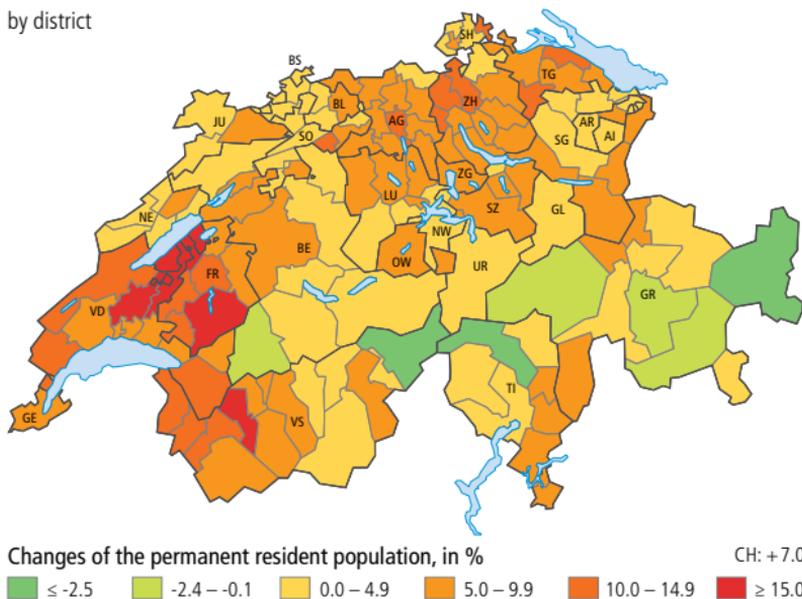
	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2016 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2016 in %
Zurich	402.8	8.0	1 354.1	8.4
Geneva	199.0	6.1	585.4	7.5
Basel	171.0	4.8	545.3	4.6
Lausanne	137.8	7.8	415.6	9.6
Bern	133.1	7.0	415.5	6.0
Winterthur	109.8	8.4	140.2	7.9
Lucerne	81.6	5.3	228.3	5.8
St. Gallen	75.5	3.5	166.4	3.7
Lugano	63.9	6.1	151.7	7.4
Biel	54.5	6.4	105.4	5.9

The population is mostly urban

Today (2016), 84.6% of the urban population live in areas with an urban character (urban cores and areas under the influence of urban centres). About half of the population live in one of Switzerland's five largest agglomerations (Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne). In 2016 population growth in areas with an urban character was stronger than in areas beyond the influence of urban centres (2015: +1.2% compared with +0.7%).

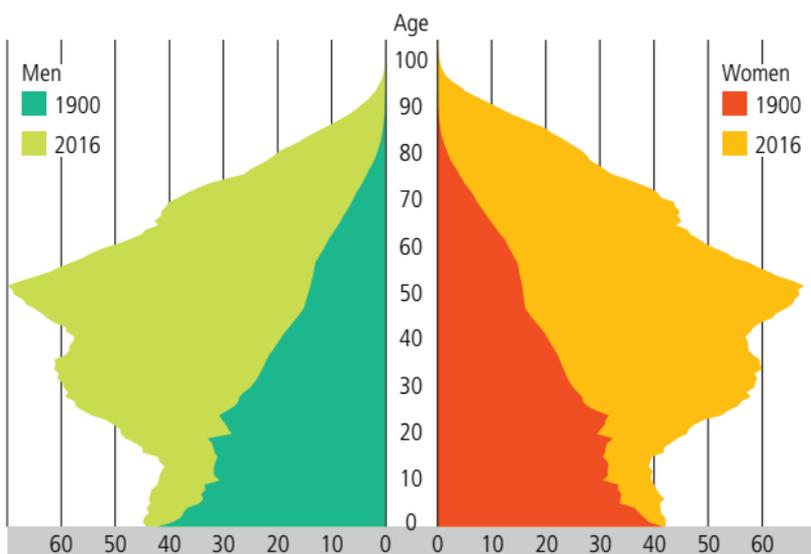
Population growth, 2010–2016

by district



Age structure of the population

Number of persons in '000



Ageing society

During the course of the 20th century, the proportion of elderly people (65 years or older) increased, while that of young people (under age 20) and people of working age (aged 20–64) declined. As a result of this process, the shape of the age “pyramid” has been transformed into one of a “fir tree” (2016) in which the baby boom generation (born between 1940 and 1971) predominates. Younger generations, in contrast, are smaller and the ageing of the population will continue. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 18.1% (2016) to over 26% in 2045. Switzerland’s population growth in the last few decades is mainly attributable to net immigration and to a lesser extent to an excess of births over deaths.

Children born alive, 2016

Total	87 883
Boys for every 100 girls	104.6
Proportion of children out of wedlock in %	24.2
Children per woman ¹	1.5

1 Average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime given the age-specific fertility rates in the year of observation

Deaths, 2016

Total	64 964
Age at death (years)	
0–19	475
20–39	841
40–64	7 407
65–79	16 264
≥80	39 977

International migration, 2016

Immigration	191 683
of which foreigners	167 407
Emigration	120 653
of which foreigners	90 088
Net migration	71 030
Swiss	–6 289
Foreigners	77 319

Internal migration², 2016

Total movements	521 521
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2016

Total	41 646
Swiss/Swiss	19 821
Swiss/Foreign	8 239
Foreign/Swiss	6 879
Foreign/Foreign	6 707
Average age at first marriage (years)	
Single men	32.0
Single women	29.8

Divorces, 2016

Total	17 028
with minors involved in %	46.9
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 020
5–9 years	4 183
10–14 years	3 356
15 or more years	7 469
Total divorce rate ³	41.5

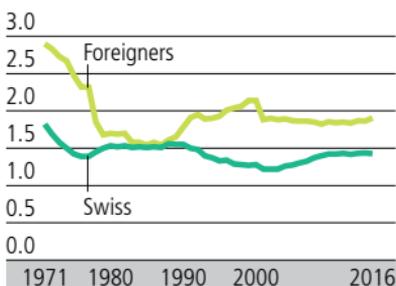
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2016

Total	1 708
of which twin births	1 668

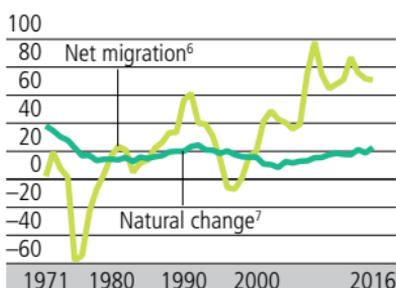
4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

Total fertility rate⁵



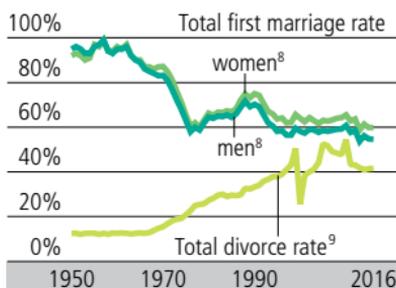
5 Average number of children per woman, see note 1

Net migration and natural change in '000



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

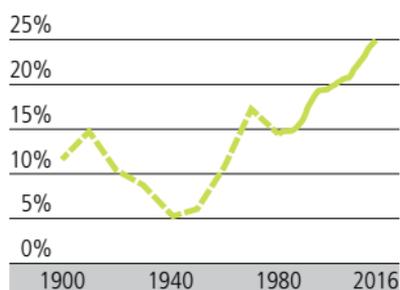
Marriages and divorces



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

9 See note 3. Since 2011, divorces between two foreigners are not always recorded

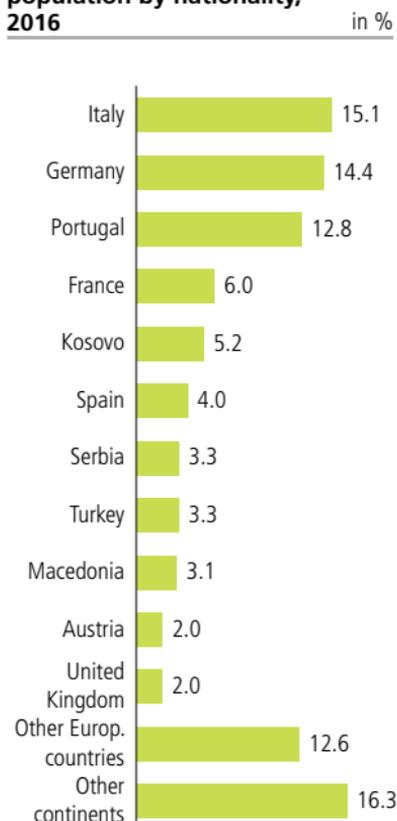
Share of foreign permanent resident population



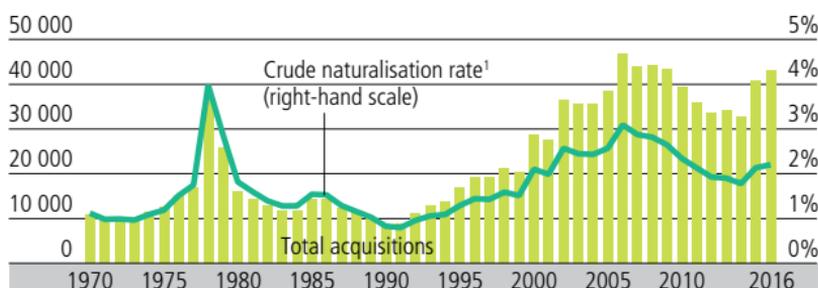
Foreign permanent and non permanent resident population by type of permit, 2016

	in '000
Total	2 178.9
Resident – B permit	689.7
Permanent resident – C permit	1 297.2
International officials and diplomats	29.4
Temporary resident (L permit)	86.7
Asylum seekers – N permit	31.4
Provisionally accepted – F permit	36.9
Non-attributable	7.5

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2016



Acquisition of Swiss citizenship



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

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

Foreigners account for 25% of the permanent resident population. More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport (54.9%) have lived in the country for 10 years or more or were even born here. In 2016, 42 937 persons (2.2% of the foreign permanent resident population) obtained Swiss citizenship. The foreign population is young: for every 100 foreigners of working age (aged 20–64) there are only 11 aged 65 and over (compared with 37 among the Swiss). 29.9% of children born in Switzerland in 2016 had foreign citizenship. In 2016, the number of immigrations increased by 1.7% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 54% came from EU/ EFTA countries.

Increasingly multifaceted living patterns

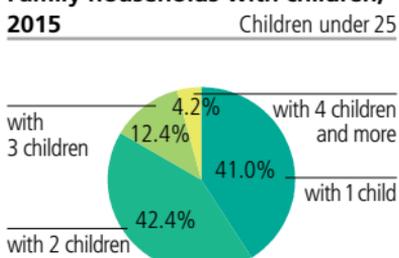
In 2013–2015, only 29% of private households belonged to the household type “Couple with children”. Of the households with at least one child under 25 years 14% are lone parent families and 5.5% patchwork families. These high figures are the result of a great number of divorces (17 028 in 2016). Furthermore the proportion of non-marital births doubled between 2000 and 2016, from 11% to 24%. The decision to get married and start a family is being made increasingly late in life: The age at first marriage among women rose from 24 (1970) to 30 (2016) and among men from 26 to 32 years; the average age of mothers at first birth rose from 25 to 31 years.

The traditional middle-class “single breadwinner” model is now the exception: In 2016, almost eight in ten mothers in couple households were in employment. It still holds true that fathers tend to do more paid work (generally full-time) and mothers are mainly responsible for house and family work.

Private households, 2015

	in '000
Total	3 623.3
Single-person households	1 273.8
Family households	2 323.7
Childless couples	995.9
Couples with child(ren)	1 028.4
Lone parents with child(ren)	218.5
Non-family households	80.8

Family households with children, 2015



Main languages, 2015¹

	in %
German	64.1
French	22.7
Italian	8.4
Romansh	2.5
English	2.7
Portuguese	3.7
Albanian	2.3
Serbo-Croatian	5.4
Spanish	1.1
Turkish	0.6
Other languages	5.8

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

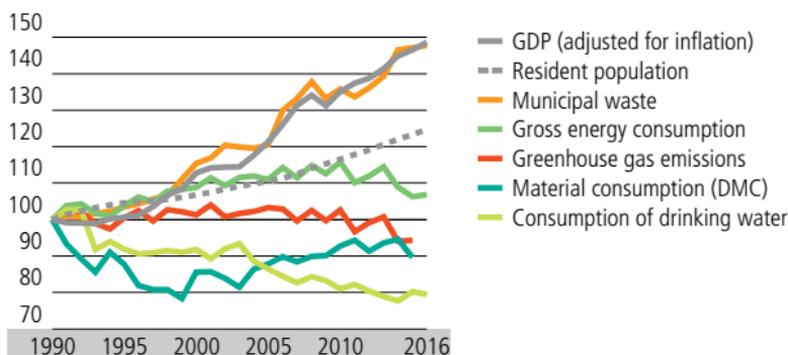
Religious affiliation, 2015²

	in %
Protestant	24.9
Roman Catholic	37.3
Other Christian communities	5.8
Jewish religious community	0.2
Islamic religious communities	5.1
Other churches and religious communities	1.4
No affiliation	23.9
Unknown	1.3

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

Use of resources and emissions

Index 1990=100



A growing population and economy are usually accompanied by a rise in the consumption of natural resources and an increase in emissions – unless behaviours change or technological advances lead to improved efficiency. The volume of municipal waste, for example, tends to grow at roughly the same rate as the gross domestic product (GDP). Greenhouse gas emissions, on the other hand, have remained relatively constant since 1990. Drinking water consumption has even decreased despite the needs of a growing population and economy.

Land use

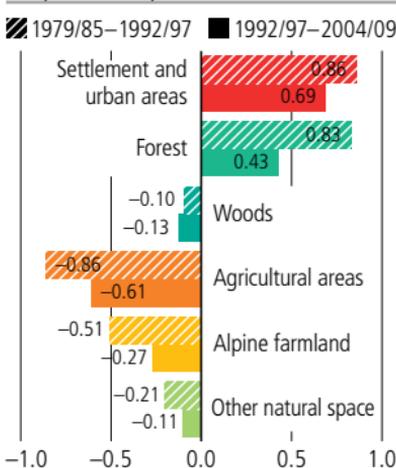
Period of survey 2004–2009

	km ²	%
Total surface area	41 290	100
Forest and woods	12 930	31.3
Agricultural areas	9 678	23.4
Alpine farmland	5 139	12.4
Settlement and urban areas	3 079	7.5
Lakes and watercourses	1 774	4.3
Other natural space	8 690	21.0

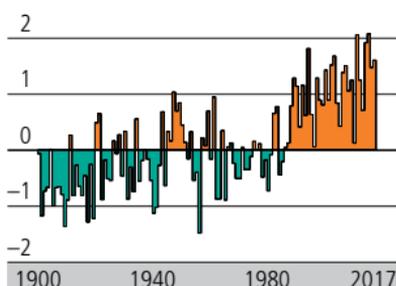
Within 24 years, settlement and urban areas have grown by 23%, mainly at the expense of agricultural areas. According to the latest figures, settlement and urban areas constitute 7.5% of Switzerland's surface area and 4.7% of the surface is sealed.

Change in land use

in square metre per second



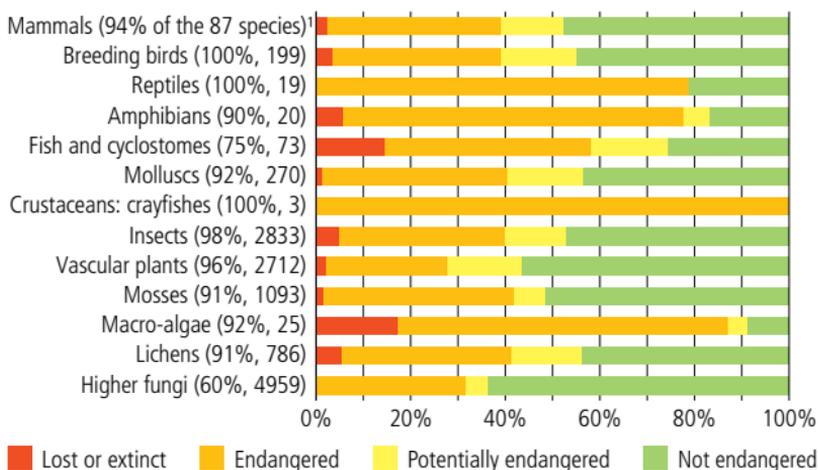
Temperature fluctuations

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

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

Endangered animals and plants (red lists)

Status 1994–2016, depending on the species group

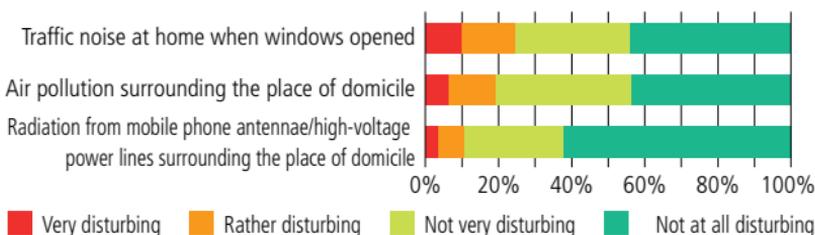


1 Reading aid: The endangerment status was assessed for 94% of the 87 mammal species. Data are deficient for the remaining species.

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

Perception of environmental conditions in the place of residence, 2015

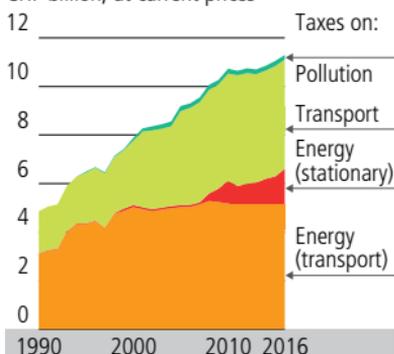
Share of population



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

Environmentally related taxes revenue

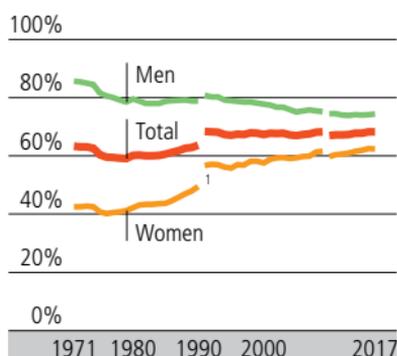
CHF billion, at current prices



Environmentally related taxes make environmentally damaging goods and services more expensive and encourage consumers and producers to think about the consequences of their decisions. In 2016, environmentally related taxes revenue corresponded to 6.2% of total revenue from taxes and social contributions.

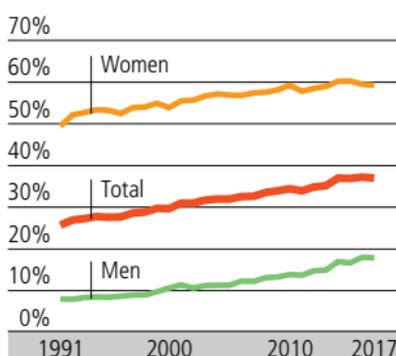
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Territory and Environment

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

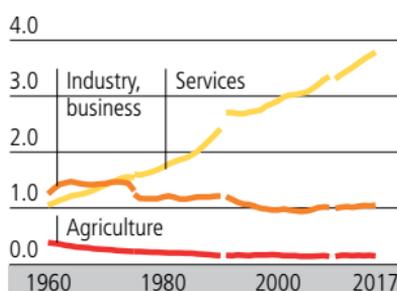


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

People in part-time employment as % of the employed persons



People employed¹ by economic sector in millions



1 New calculation method from 1975 resp. 1991, 2010 onwards

Employed persons according to employment status¹

Permanent resident population, in '000
2nd Qtr

	2016	2017
Total	4 592	4 641
Self-employed	609	596
Family workers	92	97
Employee	3 681	3 741
Apprentice	211	207

1 Sociological definition

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

2 nd Qtr	1991	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Total	4 042	4 014	4 126	4 477	4 885	5 010
Swiss	3 014	3 069	3 094	3 268	3 398	3 452
Foreigners	1 028	944	1 032	1 209	1 487	1 557
Permanent residents	534	569	557	584	687	724
Temporary residents	172	175	228	337	433	445
Seasonal workers ¹	85	25	–	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	140	176	228	295	314
Temporary visitors	21	20	53	42	46	44
Other foreigners	34	15	18	17	26	30
Men	2 370	2 265	2 284	2 472	2 659	2 733
Women	1 672	1 749	1 842	2 006	2 226	2 276

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Considerable increase in women's participation in labour market

Between 2012 and 2017, the number of women in employment increased at a greater rate than that of employed men (+8.3% to 2.276 million compared with +7% to 2.738 million). Part-time employment has also been increasing for many years. In 2017, 59% of women were working part-time (2012: 58.2%). In contrast, 17.6% of men worked part-time, although this percentage has also increased (+3.1% points compared to 2012). The increase in women's labour force participation and in part-time employment can be attributed to the tertiarisation of the economy. 86.5% of women in employment in 2017 worked in the tertiary sector (men: 66.8%) and part-time employment is mainly found in the service sector (9 out of 10 part-time jobs).

Foreign workers

Foreign workers are an important factor in the Swiss labour market. Since the 1960s, their share of the labour force has always exceeded 20%; in 2015, it was 30.8%. Foreign labour is particularly important in the industrial sector (2016: 38.5%; Service sector: 29.4%).

In 2016, 78.6% of foreigners in employment were citizens from an EU or EFTA country. Two thirds of the permanent resident population from the EU came from Germany (24.2%), Italy (20.8%) and Portugal (20.8%).

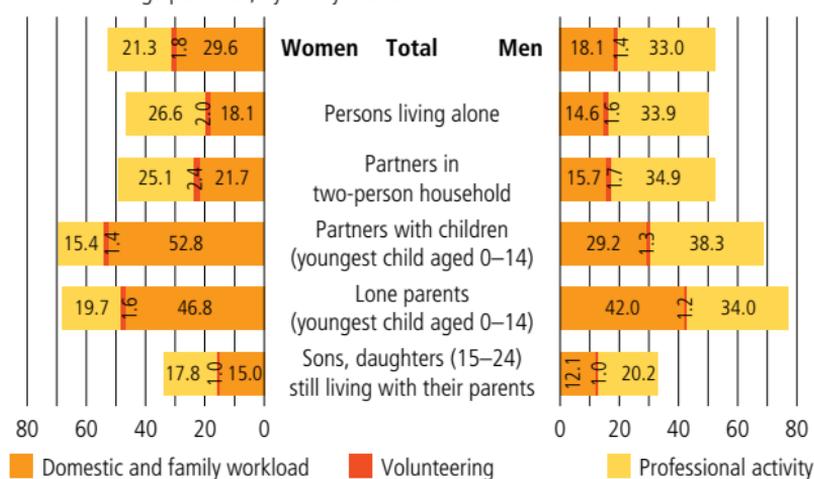
Unemployment rate¹ by major region and other criteria

2 nd quarter	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Switzerland	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4
Lake Geneva region	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.6	8.0
Espace Mittelland	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.6
Northwest Switzerland	4.1	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.0
Zurich	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.4
Eastern Switzerland	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4
Central Switzerland	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.5
Ticino	6.1	5.2	6.5	6.7	6.8
Men	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.0
Women	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Swiss	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.1
Foreigners	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.9
15–24 years	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9
25–39 years	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
40–54 years	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.0
55–64 years	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.7

1 Unemployment rate based on ILO

Time spent on professional activity and on domestic and family workload, 2016

Hours on average per week, by family situation¹



1 Only economically active persons aged 15 to normal retirement age

Involvement in voluntary work, 2016

as a percentage of permanent resident population age 15 and older

	Total	Informal	Organised
Total	42.7	31.7	19.5
Men	41.4	28.4	21.7
Women	44.0	34.9	17.4

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

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

Gross monthly wage¹, private and public sector, 2014

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

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

2 Professional position

a = top, upper and middle management

b = lower management level

c = lowest management level

d = no management function

3 Level of competences

e = Simple physical or manual tasks

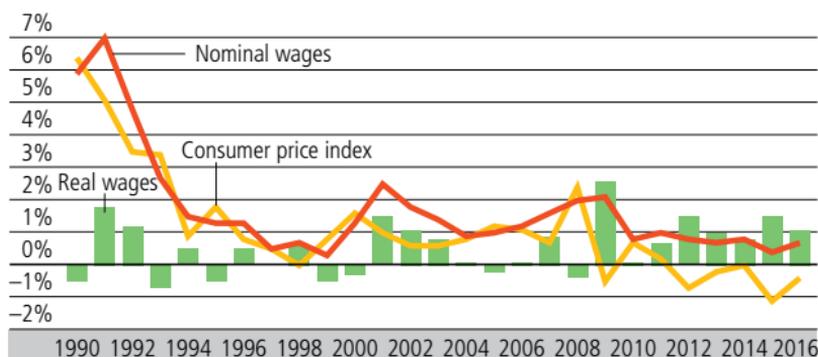
f = Practical tasks such as sales, care, data processing and administration, operating machinery and electronic devices, security, driving vehicles

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

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

Evolution of nominal wages, consumer prices and real wages

Change compared with the previous year in %



Evolution of real wages

index 1939= 100

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016
Total	254	272	279	298	315	319
Men	241	257	264	280	296	299
Women	279	302	311	336	357	361

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

Foreign trade supported GDP growth in 2016

Economic activity in Switzerland in 2016 measured by GDP recorded a slight increase in growth of 1.4% compared with the 1.2% of 2015 (variation at previous year's prices).

Without taking non-monetary gold into account, the balance of goods and services increased by 11.3% in 2016. This increase can be explained by both the strong increase in the balance of services and that of the balance of goods. While the balance of services increased by 17.5%, the balance of goods (excluding non-monetary gold) rose by 8.5%. The rise in exports was mainly due to business services, revenue from service licenses and activity from the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for goods.

Also on the demand side, final household consumption recorded a moderate increase (+1.5% compared with +1.8% in 2015), only partly reflecting the improvement in consumer confidence that emerged at the end of the year due to a better economic outlook.

As concerns the production approach, the manufacturing industry saw a return to more solid growth (+1.8%) after having suffered following the end of the minimum EUR/CHF exchange rate in 2015 (+0.4%). With regard to the financial sector (banks and insurances), after a slowdown in growth in 2014 and 2015, it recorded a decline of 2.9%.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^p	2016 ^p
GDP	2.2	-2.2	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.4
Final consumption expenditure	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
Gross capital formation	5.5	4.1	-5.4	11.9	-9.7	-9.8	5.8	4.4	-2.9
Exports of goods and services	3.9	-10.0	12.8	4.9	1.1	15.2	-6.2	2.4	6.5
Imports of goods and services	4.9	-3.8	8.1	9.2	-2.6	13.5	-7.7	4.7	6.0
GDP in CHF billion at current prices	600	589	609	621	626	638	650	654	659

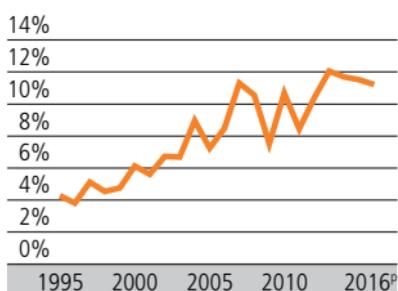
Importance of relations with the rest of the world

From 1997, foreign trade played a leading role in the growth of the GDP. In fact, the periods of strong growth have coincided with booming foreign trade. Exports are the component of the GDP which made the largest contribution to growth during the lean years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 to 2007). One of the consequences of the dynamism of exports was an increase in the share of the foreign contribution (balance between exports and imports) to the GDP, showing the growing significance of the rest of the world to the Swiss economy. In 2009, however, Switzerland suffered the brunt of the slowdown in the global economy, which resulted in a negative contribution by foreign trade.

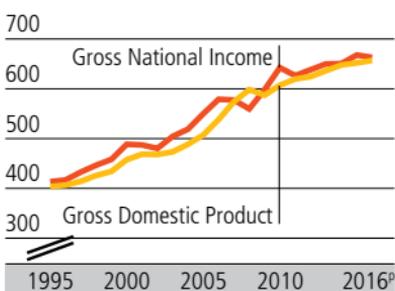
Since the financial crisis of 2008, foreign trade's contribution to growth in GDP has become more erratic. In 2016 this contribution was a positive one. The increasing importance of the rest of the world was also evident in property income earned abroad, which has also played an increasingly significant role in determining gross national income (GNI), which is generally more dynamic than the GDP. The years 2008 and 2011 stood out because GNI was exceptionally less dynamic due to losses posted by Swiss bank branches abroad in 2008 and currency exchange effects in 2011.

In 2016 the GNI registered a decline of 0.7% (2015: +2.6%). This trend was mainly due to a large decline in property income received from abroad (-16.1%), only partly offset by the fall in property income paid abroad (-13.5%). The decrease in property income received from abroad can be attributed to the marked decline in income from direct investment.

Share of the external sector in GDP at current prices



GDP and GNI at current prices in CHF billion



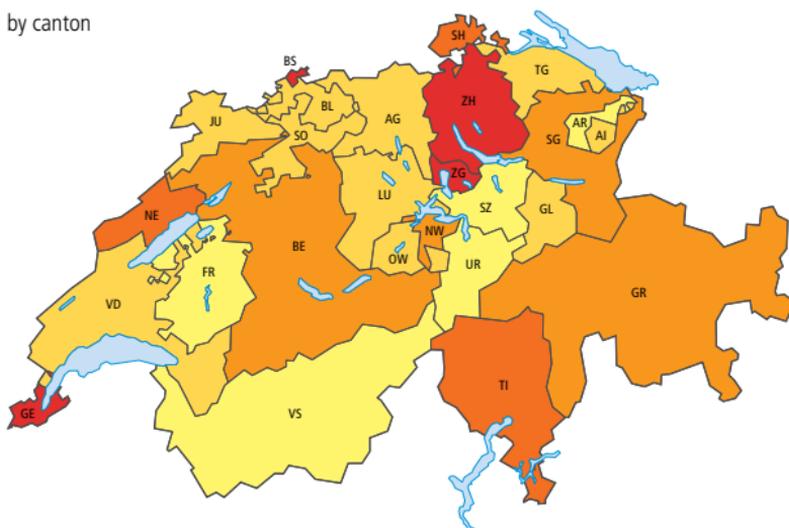
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created by hour worked.

Annual growth rate

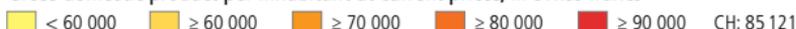


Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 2015

by canton



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



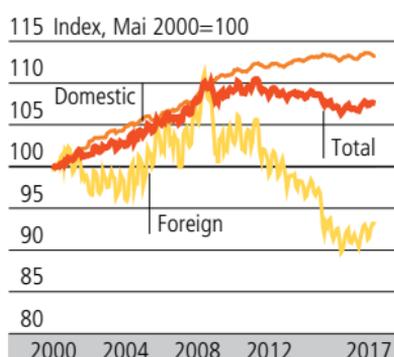
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → National Economy

Changes in consumer price index

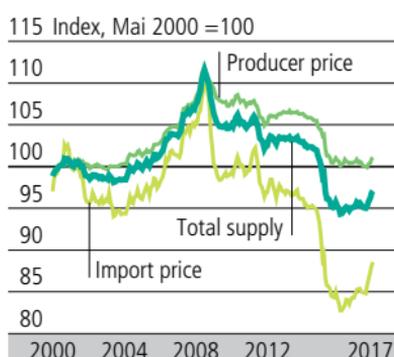
changes in yearly average in %

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	0.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.2	0.9	-0.8	0.4	0.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.3	1.0	0.0	-0.5	0.5
Clothing and footwear	-3.7	-1.3	0.3	1.3	2.8
Housing and energy	0.1	1.0	-0.6	-0.1	1.2
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	-1.6	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.8
Health	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Transport	-0.9	-1.2	-4.4	-2.4	1.5
Communications	-2.3	-2.3	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6
Recreation and culture	0.0	0.1	-2.0	0.8	1.0
Education	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
Restaurants and hotels	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.4
Other goods and services	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8	-0.4

Consumer price index by origin



Producer and import price index



International comparison of price indices, 2016

EU-28 = 100

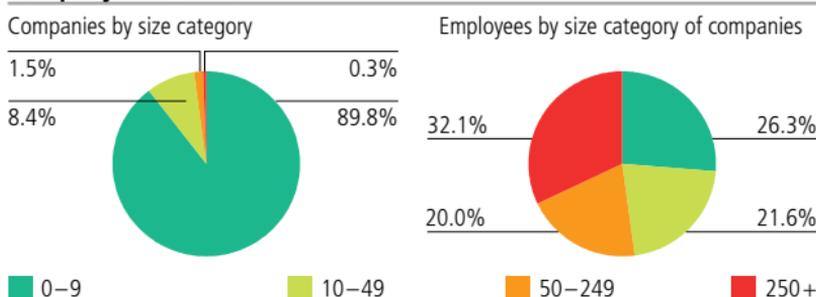
	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	154	106	110	98
Actual individual consumption	168	103	106	101
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	172	106	112	111
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	128	94	104	98
Clothing and footwear	139	103	103	103
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	182	108	113	91
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	131	101	103	106
Health	203	103	99	122
Transport	122	105	104	99
Communication	125	99	100	109
Recreation and culture	160	102	107	101
Education	229	111	105	93
Restaurants and hotels	167	109	117	105
Miscellaneous goods and services	168	99	103	99
Actual collective consumption	183	120	127	109
Gross fixed investment	140	117	114	84
Machinery and equipment	112	100	103	97
Construction	187	137	124	76
Software	104	99	100	108

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

More than 99% of enterprises are SMEs

More than 99% of all enterprises in Switzerland are small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) i.e. enterprises with fewer than 250 employees. The proportion of micro-enterprises (with fewer than 10 employees) in 2015 is larger in the service sector than in the secondary sector (90.7% compared with 79.9%). The average size of enterprises also differs accordingly (service sector: 7.2 employees; secondary sector: 12 employees). Over two thirds of employees work in SMEs; around one third in large enterprises (with fewer than 250 employees). Slightly more than a fourth of jobs (26.3%) are accounted for by micro-enterprises and over a fifth (21.6%) by enterprises with 10 to 49 employees. In 2015 the share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector in the case of private enterprises was 71.5%. Overall in private enterprises nearly 160 000 employees worked in the primary sector, 1 091 100 in the secondary and 3 133 500 in the tertiary. The healthcare and retail sectors counted the most employees in private enterprises (385 700 and 348 200 employees respectively).

Company size¹, 2015



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

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

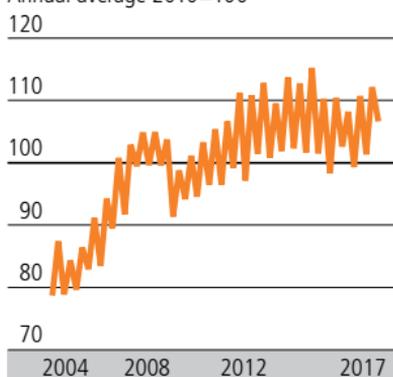
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	2015	
	Companies	Employees
Total	582.0	4 384.2
Sector 1	54.6	159.6
Sector 2	90.9	1 091.1
of which:		
Manufacture of food, beverage and tobacco products	4.3	97.8
Manufacture of textiles, apparel and leather goods	2.9	15.4
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10.0	70.1
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	0.3	45.1
Manufacture of metal products	7.6	85.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products; watches and clocks	2.1	111.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.8	34.4
Electricity, gas and steam supply	0.8	30.4
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	8.9	109.8
Sector 3	436.4	3 133.5
of which:		
Wholesale trade	24.3	230.7
Retail trade	35.8	348.2
Accommodation	5.6	74.9
Food and beverage service activities	23.4	165.3
IT and other information services	16.0	87.7
Financial service activities	6.4	195.2
Architectural and engineering activities	24.7	124.7
Administrative and support service activities	3.7	20.9
Human health and social assistance	55.4	385.7

New companies, 2015

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	In %	Created jobs (full-time)	In %
Total	39 526	100.0	54 623	100.0
Sector 2	5 035	12.7	8 257	15.1
Industry and Energy	1 890	4.8	2 632	4.8
Construction	3 145	8.0	5 625	10.3
Sector 3	34 491	87.3	46 366	84.9
Trade and repair sector	4 722	11.9	6 547	12.0
Transport and warehousing	964	2.4	1 413	2.6
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	1 249	3.2	2 750	5.0
Information and communication	2 289	5.8	3 145	5.8
Banking and insurance	1 492	3.8	2 227	4.1
Real estate activities and services	3 684	9.3	5 675	10.4
Professional and scientific activities	8 242	20.9	10 183	18.6
Education	1 857	4.7	2 112	3.9
Health and social services	4 403	11.1	5 468	10.0
Arts and recreation	2 173	5.5	3 015	5.5
Other service activities	3 416	8.6	3 831	7.0

Production in the secondary sector

Indexed change in the quarterly results
Annual average 2010=100



Overall production in the secondary sector (industry and construction) grew by 26.8% between 2004 and 2016. The trend is highly cyclical. Furthermore, the Swiss economy was hit by the financial crisis in 2007 and in 2015 by the Swiss National Bank's decision to abandon the minimum euro exchange rate. This decision meant that Swiss products became more expensive for foreign purchasers and led to a decline in turnover for the mainly export-oriented industry. Whereas in 2015 nearly all sectors made losses compared with the previous year, in 2016 the situation recovered for some branches so that overall production in the secondary sector stabilised.

Employment

From 2004 to 2016 the number of secondary sector jobs (excl. construction) rose by 2.4%. Between the 1st quarter 2006 and the 3rd quarter 2008, employment growth was strong. With the financial crisis came a slump in the labour market: by the 1st quarter 2010 the number of jobs had fallen to the level of the 4th quarter 2006. By mid-2012 industry had recovered somewhat only to undergo further decline. Until the 2nd quarter 2013 and again in 2015 and 2016 the number of jobs fell slightly. From 2004 to 2016 employment in construction rose by 15%. During the same period the number of tertiary sector jobs (excl. construction) rose by 21%. Particularly strong growth was seen between 2006 and 2008 and from 2011 to 2013.

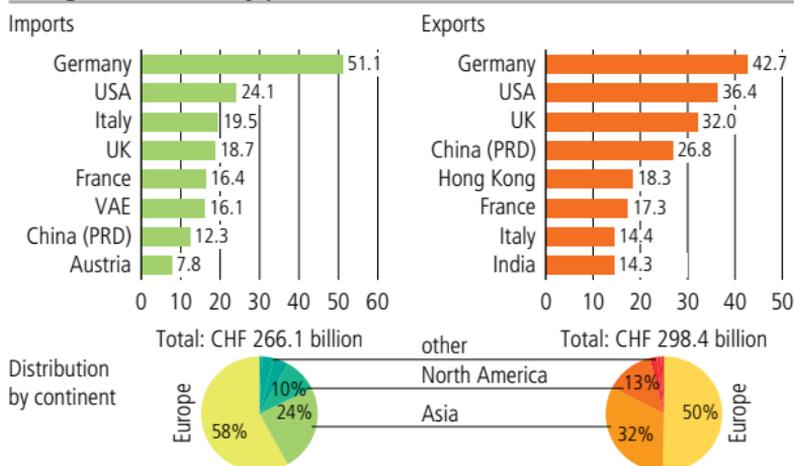
Retail sales		variation from the previous year in %				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	Nominal	1.0	0.3	0.1	-3.2	-1.9
	Real	3.4	1.5	1.0	-1.4	-1.2
of which:						
Food and beverages, tobacco products	Nominal	0.8	1.1	1.3	-1.4	0.2
	Real	1.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	0.0
Non food (excl. fuel)	Nominal	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-3.2	-3.3
	Real	3.7	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-1.6
Fuel	Nominal	6.2	1.2	-4.0	-14.4	-5.2
	Real	1.8	3.3	-0.9	-1.0	0.3
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	0.7	0.3	0.4	-2.4	-1.6
	Real	3.2	1.5	1.2	-0.8	-1.0

Retail trade

After years of strong turnover (2002–2008), in 2009 in the wake of the global financial crisis, Swiss retail trade suffered from a slight decline. The increasingly small rises in turnover in the following years came to an abrupt end in 2015 due to the revaluation of the Swiss franc against the euro and the subsequent price increases of Swiss products which in turn led to greater numbers of Swiss consumers making their purchases abroad. The fall in turnover continued in 2016, although to a smaller extent.

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2016

in CHF billion



Foreign trade: the key goods

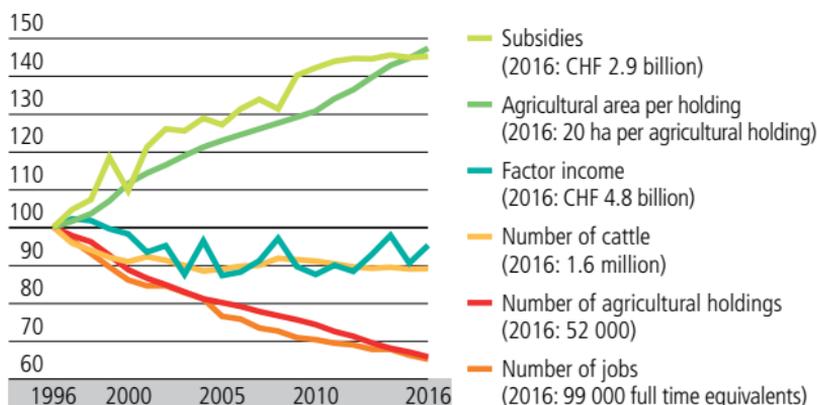
in CHF million

	Imports			Exports		
	2000	2015	2016	2000	2015	2016
Total	139 402	243 772	266 137	136 015	279 155	298 408
of which:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	7 197	9 846	10 132	3 239	8 125	8 355
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 905	8 826	9 516	3 891	3 151	3 466
Chemicals	21 899	38 769	43 627	35 892	84 685	94 277
Metals	10 735	12 887	12 997	10 892	11 794	12 114
Machinery, electronics	31 583	28 481	28 653	37 137	31 056	31 080
Vehicles	14 903	16 878	19 080	3 054	5 870	5 087
Watches	1 622	3 847	3 863	10 297	21 535	19 407

The agricultural and alpine agricultural areas together make up 36% of the total area of Switzerland. Between 1985 and 2009, 850 km² of this area was lost, roughly equivalent to the size of the canton of Jura. Forest and woodland account for 31% of Switzerland's territory. The landscape is therefore largely 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 2016, the share of both sectors in the gross value added of the Swiss economy was 0.7%.

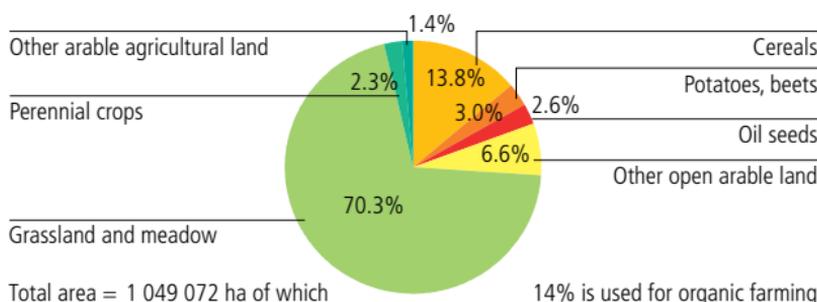
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2016

Excl. summer pastures



Output of agriculture¹, 2016

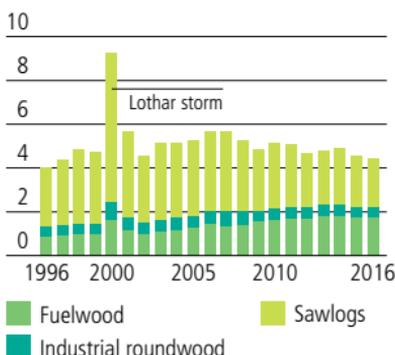
in %

Crop output	40.5
Cereals	2.9
Forage plants	9.5
Vegetables and horticultural products	13.5
Fruits and grapes	5.5
Wine	4.6
Other crop outputs	0.8
Animal output	48.4
Cattle	13.6
Pigs	8.7
Milk	19.9
Other animals and animal products	0.1
Agricultural services output	7.0
Non-agricultural secondary activities	4.1

¹ Total value = CHF 10.2 billion

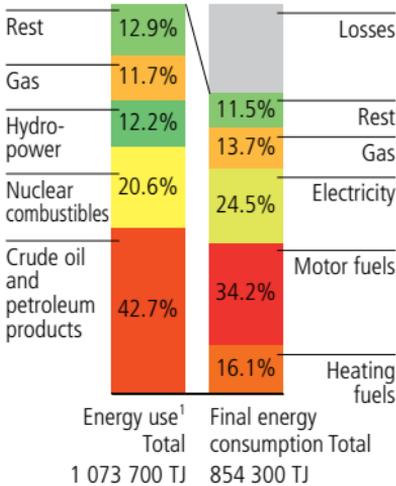
Logging

in million m³



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

Total energy use and final consumption, 2016

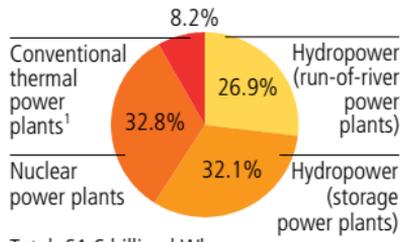


¹ Excl. import surplus of electricity (1.3%)

Increased consumption

Final energy consumption is closely linked to economic development and population growth. Increasing numbers of inhabitants, larger dwellings, growing production, rising consumerism, heavier motor vehicles etc. lead to increased energy consumption unless this is compensated for by greater energy efficiency. In 2016, transport was the largest consumer group with around 36% of the final energy consumption. 65% of the final consumption were covered by fossil fuels and 22.1% came from renewable energies, mainly hydropower.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2016



Total: 61.6 billion kWh

¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

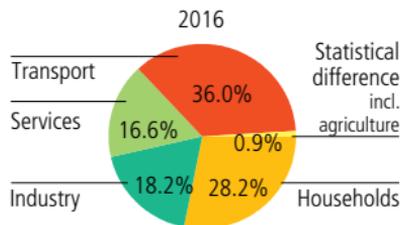
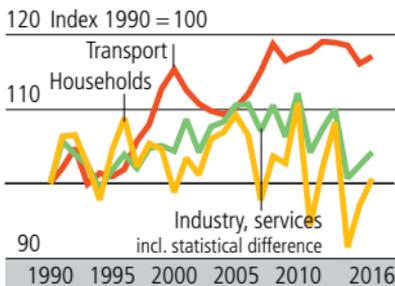
Renewable energy, 2016

Share of final consumption	in %
Total	22.15
Hydropower	12.26
Solar power	0.81
Ambient heat	1.86
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.96
Wind power	0.04
Renewable energy from waste	1.48
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.20
Biogenic fuels	0.53

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



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

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

Construction expenditure

in CHF million, prices of 2000

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 240	55 787
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 958	18 380
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 649	10 774
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 739	4 701
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 309	7 606
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 281	37 407
of which housing	...	...	17 147	22 995	25 725

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
New residential buildings with apartments	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	13 433
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	7 543
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	53 126
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	1 411
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	9 399
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	16 015
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	16 040
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	10 261

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 420 829
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.94 ¹	1.45 ¹

1 As of 1 June following year

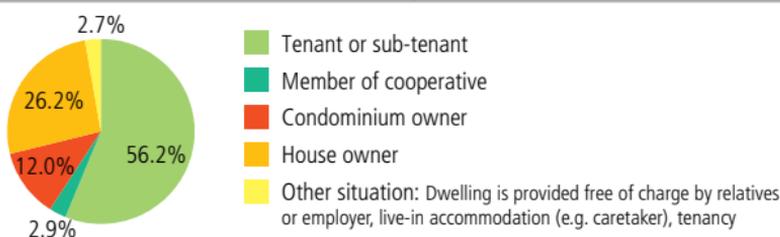
2 As of 2009 the housing stock is calculated on the basis of the Buildings and Dwellings Statistic (BDS)

The single-family house remains the most important building category

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 57% between 1970 and 2016. In contrast, the number of newly built single-family houses in 2016 fell by 10% compared with the previous year.

Continuous increase in the home ownership rate since 1970

At the end of 2016, 38.2% of households in Switzerland lived in their own dwelling. This corresponds to 1 405 264 households. Since 1970 the home ownership rate has risen continuously (1970: 28.5%, 1980: 30.1%, 1990: 31.3%, 2000: 34.6%). The number of dwellings in condominium ownership has shown the greatest increase. Their number rose from 237 700 to 442 042 between 2000 and 2016 (+86%). However, the majority of privately owned dwellings continue to be composed of households who own the house in which their dwelling is located (2000: 809 700, 2016: 963 222).

Type of occupant of occupied dwellings 2016

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

Main tourism indicators

	2014	2015	2016
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	272 636	273 507	271 710
Holiday homes	...	...	163 045
Collective accommodation	...	...	123 208
Campsites	125 943	124 284	123 343

Demand: overnight stays in '000

Hotels and health establishments	35 934	35 628	35 533
Holiday homes	...	...	6 808
Collective accommodation	...	...	5 270
Campsites	2 673	2 657	2 786

Duration of stay nights

Hotels and health establishments	2.1	2.0	2.0
Holiday homes	...	...	6.7
Collective accommodation	...	...	2.6
Campsites	3.2	3.0	2.9

Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.

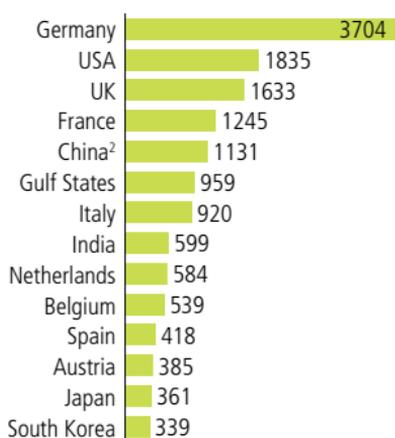
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	36.1	35.7	35.7
---	------	------	------

Tourism balance of payment CHF million

Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	16 319	15 793	16 019
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	15 444	15 675	16 271
Balance	875	117	-252

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

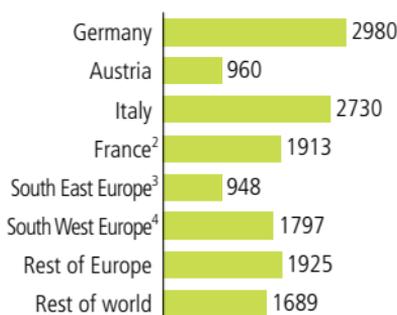
Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2016



¹ in thousands, excl. supplementary accommodation

² without Hong Kong

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2016



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

² including overseas departments, Monaco

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

⁴ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Travel behaviour

In 2016, 90.6% of people over 6 years old living in Switzerland undertook at least one private trip with overnight stays. To be more precise, each person undertook on average 3 trips with overnight stays and 10.2 day trips. More than half (58%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 67% of trips with overnight stays and 10% of day trips.

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

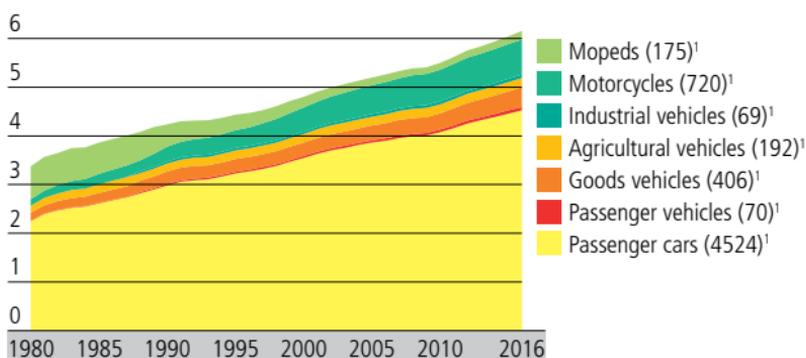
Infrastructure

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

In 2016, the length of national highways was 1840 km (of which motorways comprised 1447 km), that of cantonal roads 17 854 km and that of communal roads 51 846 km. The railway network covered 5196 km in 2015.

Stock of road motor vehicles

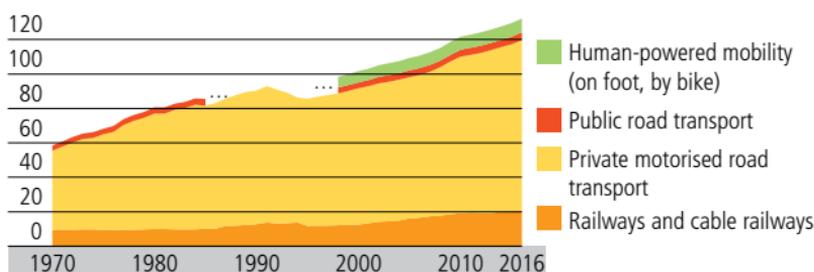
in millions



1 In brackets: stock in 2016, in thousands

Passenger transport performance

in billion person-km travelled per year



Daily mobility, 2015

Average per person¹ per day, in Switzerland

	Distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	36.8	82.2	Means of transport		
Trip purposes			On foot	1.9	29.8
Work and education	10.8	20.2	Bicycle	0.8	4.0
Shopping	4.8	11.5	E-bike	0.1	0.3
Leisure	16.3	42.2	Motorcycle (incl. moped)	0.5	1.0
Business travel	2.6	3.8	Car	23.8	33.9
Giving people lifts	1.8	3.4	Bus (incl. postal bus)	1.1	3.4
Other	0.7	1.1	Tramway	0.4	1.5
			Train	7.5	6.7
			Other	0.7	1.8

1 Permanent resident population of Switzerland aged 6 years and over

2 Excluding waiting and transfer times

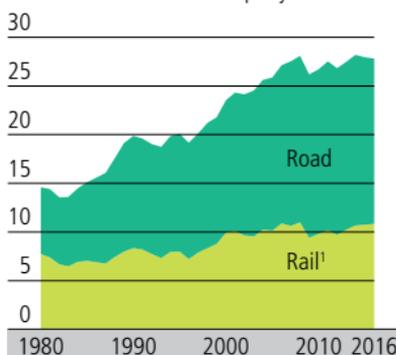
Commuter traffic

Some nine out of ten employed persons in Switzerland were commuters in 2016, i.e. people who leave the building in which they live to get to their place of work. Of these, about 71% worked outside their commune of residence and 20% even worked outside their canton of residence.

Goods transport performance

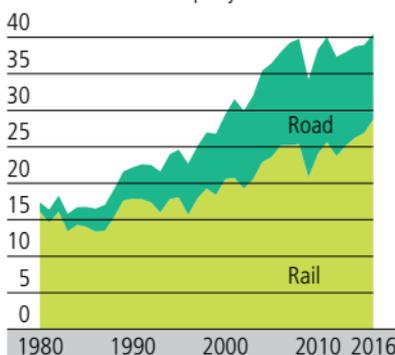
All transport,

in billion tonne-kilometres per year



Transalpine goods transport,

in million net tonnes per year



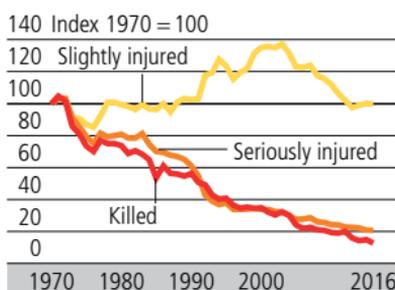
1 Net tonne-kilometres not including the proper weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers), containers and swap bodies in intermodal transport

Road accidents

by mode of transport, 2016

Road traffic	
Persons killed	216
Persons seriously injured	3 785
Persons slightly injured	17 607
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	22
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed	5

Victims of road accidents



Costs and funding of transport

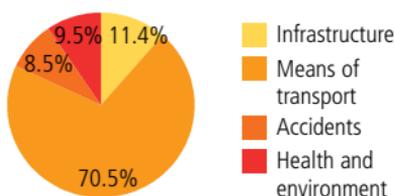
In 2014, the motorized road and rail traffic in Switzerland generated total costs of CHF 85.5 billion. In addition to expenditure on infrastructure and means of transport, this also included the cost of accidents and costs for transport-related damage to the environment and health.

Costs and funding of transport, 2014

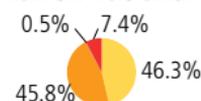
	CHF billion	%
Total costs	85.5	100
Passenger transport	64.0	75
Motorised road transport	55.4	65
Rail transport	8.6	10
Goods transport	21.5	25
Road transport	19.6	23
Rail transport	1.9	2
Funding by the users		
Road transport	67.1	89
Rail transport	4.8	46

Total costs of transport by cost category, 2014

Motorised road transport: CHF 75.0 billion



Rail: CHF 10.5 billion





	Year	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants in '000	2016 ⁴	8 327	82 176	10 784
Inhabitants per km ²	2015 ⁴	207	229	82
People under 20 in %	2016 ⁴	20.1	18.3	19.4
People over 64 in %	2016 ⁴	18.0	21.1	21.3
Foreigners as % of the total population	2016 ⁴	24.6	10.5	7.4
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2015	10.5	9.1	8.5
Births outside of marriage in %	2015	22.9	35.0	8.8
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2015	85.1	83.1	83.7
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2015	80.8	78.3	78.5
Total area in km ²	2009 ⁵	41 285	357 113	120 168
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2009 ⁵	36.9	51.7	35.4
Forest area as % of the total area	2009 ⁵	30.8	33.9	33.4
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2015 ⁵	5.8	11.0	8.9
Employment rate	2016	83.9	77.9	68.2
Women	2016	79.5	73.6	60.4
Men	2016	88.2	82.2	76.2
Unemployment rate (15–74) ILO-based	2016	5.5	4.1	23.6
Women	2016	5.4	3.8	28.1
Men	2016	5.5	4.5	19.9
15–24 year-olds	2016	8.5	7.1	47.3
Long-term unemployed based on ILO-definition (15–74) in % of the employed	2016	35.9	40.8	72.0
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2016	47 000	36 000	19 700
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2017	0.6	1.7	1.1
Gross energy consumption, TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2015	3.1	3.8	2.3
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption in %	2015	20.9	12.2	11.3
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2016	32.6	21.7	74.0
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2015 ⁵	535.0	540.0	...
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2015 ⁵	31	43	73
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2015	27.6	29.2	26.5
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2015	11.9	11.2	8.4
Infant deaths ²	2015	3.9	3.3	4.0
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2016	26.9	35.7	13.6
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2016	41.2	28.3	30.2
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2014	5.0	4.6	...
At-risk-of-poverty rate ³	2016	7.3	9.5	14.0
Median of the equalised disposable net income, in purchasing power standard (PPS)	2016	27 087	21 210	8 828
Housing costs as % of the disposable household income	2016	24.6	27.4	41.9

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

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

3 As % of all employed persons

4 On January 1st

5 On December 31st

							
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-28
46 440	66 760	60 666	16 979	8 690	9 851	65 383	510 279
93	105	201	503	105	24	269	117
19.8	24.6	18.4	22.5	19.6	22.7	23.5	20.9
18.7	18.8	22.0	18.2	18.5	19.8	17.9	19.2
9.5	6.6	8.3	4.9	14.4	7.8	8.6	...
9.0	12.0	8.0	10.1	9.8	11.8	12.0	10.0
44.5	59.1	30.0	49.8	...	54.7	47.9	...
85.7	85.5	84.9	83.2	83.7	84.1	82.8	83.3
80.1	79.2	80.3	79.9	78.8	80.4	79.2	77.9
493 501	548 763	301 392	37 357	83 920	449 159	244 436	...
52.9	54.2	51.4	55.0	38.2	8.1	65.1	...
31.9	31.7	33.2	11.9	47.0	66.0	14.8	...
7.2	6.8	7.1	11.5	9.1	5.5	7.7	8.4
74.2	71.4	64.9	79.7	76.2	82.1	77.3	72.9
69.2	67.6	55.2	75.0	71.7	80.2	72.2	67.3
79.2	75.4	74.8	84.4	80.7	83.9	82.5	78.6
19.6	10.1	11.7	6.0	6.0	6.9	4.8	8.6
21.4	9.9	12.8	6.5	5.6	6.5	4.7	8.8
18.1	10.3	10.9	5.6	6.5	7.3	5.0	8.4
44.4	24.6	37.8	10.8	11.2	18.9	13.0	18.7
48.4	45.4	57.4	41.5	32.3	18.3	27.1	46.4
26 700	30 400	28 200	37 200	37 200	36 000	31 300	29 100
2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.7
2.6	3.8	2.6	4.6	3.8	4.6	2.9	3.2
13.7	8.6	16.8	4.7	29.0	42.2	7.7	13.0
40.8	19.7	37.1	15.4	69.3	24.5	...	...
481.0	484.0	615.0	477.0	546.0	474.0	467.0	...
36	52	56	37	56	27	28	...
24.7	33.9	30.0	30.2	30.2	29.3	28.8	...
9.2	11.1	9.0	10.7	10.3	11.0	9.9	...
2.7	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.6
34.6	16.6	31.7	29.7	18.5	27.3	15.7	26.1
35.7	34.6	17.7	36.0	31.4	41.1	42.4	30.7
4.2	5.5	4.1	5.5	5.4	7.1	5.9	5.1
13.1	8.0	11.8	5.6	8.3	6.8	8.6	9.6
15 175	20 750	16 232	20 994	22 524	20 706	17 521	16 452
18.5	18.0	17.6	24.7	18.4	22.2	24.5	22.0

Total assets and profits of banks, 2016

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets CHF million	Profit/Loss	Number of staff in full-time equivalents
	1990	2016			
Total	625	261	3 100 833	7 900	120 845
Cantonal banks	29	24	553 231	2 783	17 293
Major banks	4	4	1 454 808	1 793	50 399
Regional and savings banks	204	62	116 141	418	3 845
"Raiffeisen" banks	2	1	215 262	736	8 868
Other banks	5	14	205 692	946	7 849
Branches of foreign banks	16	26	75 917	227	1 095
Private banking	22	6	5 942	43	519

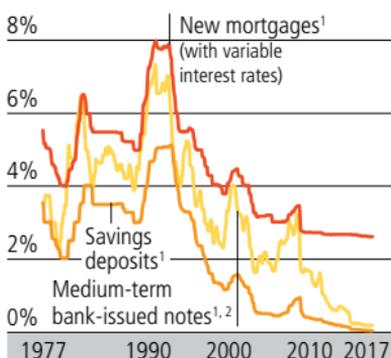
Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2016

Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	40.2
Liquid assets	16.8
Claims against banks	8.7
Claims against customers	18.5
Mortgage claims	31.2
Participating interests	4.2
Tangible assets	0.7
Other	19.9
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	44.5
Liabilities towards banks	11.4
Customer deposits issued	57.1
Medium term bank-issues notes	0.4
Loans and debenture bonds	12.9
Other	18.3

Insurance benefits, 2016

In direct Swiss insurance business

Insurance type	CHF million	In %
Total	29 539	100
Life	12 743	43.1
Health	7 793	26.4
Road vehicle	3 506	11.9
Accident	2 007	6.8
Personal liability	937	3.2
Fire	452	1.5
Other	2 101	7.1

Interest rates

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

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

Exchange rates in Switzerland ¹

	2013	2015	2017
\$ 1	0.927	0.963	0.985
¥ 100	0.951	0.795	0.878
€ 1	1.231	1.068	1.112
£ 1	1.450	1.471	1.268

1 Bank purchase rate, mid-year

Private insurance, 2016

in CHF million

Insurance type	Premiums ¹	Benefits ¹
Total	127 292	82 781
Life insurance	32 606	30 549
Insurance against accident and loss	46 504	30 643
Reinsurance	48 183	21 589

1 At home and abroad

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

► www.snb.ch/en (Swiss National Bank)

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

The three tiers of the social security system

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

In addition to individual means of subsistence, the first tier includes the coverage of basic needs. It is available to everyone and includes the education and legal system as well as public security.

The second tier includes all social insurances and is intended to cover risks associated with old age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.

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

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

Total expenditure on social security

In 2015, total expenditure on social security amounted to 178 billion francs. 162 billion can be attributed to actual social benefits. About four fifths of these are spent on social insurances (the second tier of the social security system).

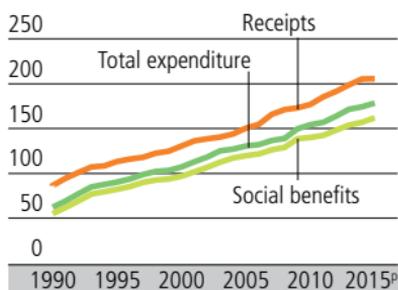
Social security: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2015 ^P
Total expenditure	62.1	90.2	107.1	154.4	178.4
of which social benefits	55.2	82.1	96.6	139.9	161.9
Receipts	86.2	113.3	130.5	176.9	205.9
Total expenditure in relation to GDP	17.4	22.3	23.4	25.5	27.6

Social insurance: expenditure and receipts

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2015^P

	in %
Old age	42.9
Sickness / healthcare	29.8
Disability / Infirmary	9.1
Survivors	5.1
Family / children	6.1
Unemployment	3.7
Social exclusion	2.9
Housing	0.5

Rising expenditure on social assistance

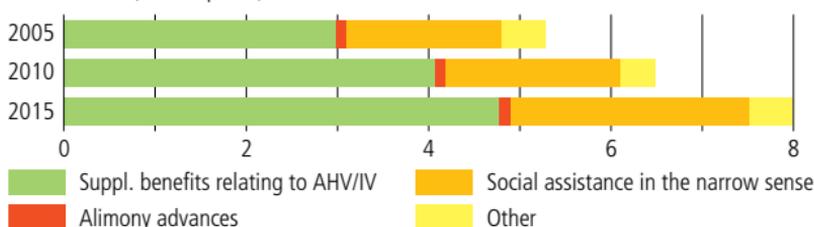
In 2015, net expenditure on social assistance in the broader sense totalled CHF 8 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 150 million more than in the previous year (+1.9%). 60% of this expenditure went on supplementary benefits relating to OASI and IV (CHF 4.8bn), and another third on social assistance in the narrow sense (CHF 2.6bn). The remaining benefits belonging to social assistance in the broader sense (old age and disability benefits, unemployment assistance, family benefits, advance alimony payments and housing benefits) together accounted for just 7.3% of expenditure.

At CHF 958 per capita, the average annual expenditure for social assistance in the broader sense was 0.8% higher than the previous year. Expenditure per social assistance in the narrow sense by beneficiary rose by 0.7% from CHF 9786 in 2014 to CHF 9854 in 2015.

The cantons were the principal disbursers of social assistance in the broader sense. In 2015 they bore 44.6% of net expenditure, 36.9% was borne by the communes and 17.8% by the Confederation.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



Social assistance beneficiaries

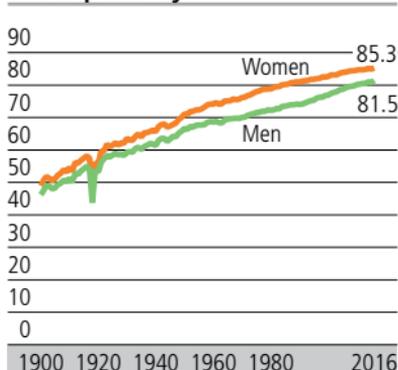
In 2016, 273 273 persons, 3.3% of the total population, were supported by social assistance. There are considerable regional differences: the highest rates are found in larger and medium sized towns with a distinct inner-city character. Groups of persons who are to a greater degree dependent on social assistance are over-represented in these towns. This includes for example, single parents, foreigners and the long-term unemployed.

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

Social assistance rates are highest among children and young people under 18. In general, rates tend to diminish with increasing age. They are lowest (social assistance rate 0.2%) among persons aged 65 and over, who receive support when needed from the OAS supplementary benefits.

Level of social assistance, 2016

in %	
Total	3.3
Age group	
0–17 years of age	5.3
18–25 years of age	3.9
26–35 years of age	3.9
36–45 years of age	3.8
46–55 years of age	3.4
56–64 years of age	2.9
65–79 years of age	0.2
80 years of age and over	0.3
Swiss nationals	
Men	2.4
Women	2.1
Foreign nationals	
Men	6.0
Women	6.6

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy has also continued to increase in recent years. Since 1991 it has risen for women by 4.1 years and for men by 7.4 years (2016). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), in particular due to accidents and acts of violence, lung cancer as well as ischaemic heart disease.

Self-rated health

In 2012, 84% of men and 81% of women described their health as good or very good and only 4% of men and women qualified it as bad or very bad. However, temporary physical and mental problems seem to affect work and everyday life. Swiss inhabitants were unable for health reasons to go to work or to carry out work at home for an average of 13 days in 2012.

Infectious diseases¹, 2016

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	9 222
Meningitis	50
Hepatitis B	44
Tuberculosis	612
AIDS	55

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2016

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	198 217	67 715
Non-occupational accidents	313 017	217 575

Disabled¹, 2016

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 587	6 581
50–59%	15 690	16 055
60–69%	7 614	6 779
70–100%	88 694	73 603

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Causes of death, 2015

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	32 646	34 960	547.0	367.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	397	431	6.9	4.4
Cancer-related illness, all types	9 571	7 690	164.0	106.0
Circulatory system	9 715	11 878	154.0	104.0
Ischemic heart disease	4 001	3 372	64.4	29.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 455	2 113	22.7	19.4
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	2 315	2 299	36.7	22.6
Accidents and acts of violence	2 299	1 528	44.3	19.1
Accidents, all types	1 419	1 179	25.9	12.2
Suicide	792	279	16.6	5.7

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.6

Consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, 2012

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults. In 2012, approximately 11% of 15–39 year-olds consumed cannabis. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. About 28% of the population as a whole smoked at the time of the survey in 2012: 24% of women and 32% of men. The percentages have fallen slightly compared to 1992, but in comparison with the 2007 Health Survey, they have remained stable. The percentage of people drinking alcohol every day has fallen to 13% (1992: 20%). 17% of men and 9% of women consumed alcohol on a daily basis.

Services, 2012	in % ¹	
	Men	Women
Physicians' consultations	70.9	85.7
Hospitalisation	10.2	13.1
Home care	1.3	4.2

¹ Population from age 15

Physicians and dentists per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	2016
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	219
Dentists	48	50

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2016

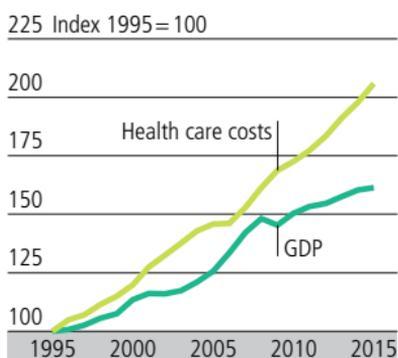
	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.4	8.5	12.4
60–79 years old	24.5	27.2	22.0
80+ years old	44.3	50.8	40.5

¹ of the corresponding population category

Nursing homes in '000

	2010	2016
Total nb. of clients	138.9	154.0
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	105.7	116.3
Men	26.8	31.4
Women	78.9	84.9

Health care costs



In 2015, 11.9% of the GDP went on health (1990: 8.3%). 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	
	2005	2015
Total	55 073	77 754
Inpatient curative care	12 665	15 385
Outpatient curative care ¹	13 395	20 916
of which:		
Hospitals	3 112	6 284
Medical practices and outpatient centres ¹	6 035	9 312
Dentists	3 310	4 068
Rehabilitative care	2 273	3 398
Long Term Care	11 010	15 128
Ancillary Services ²	1 999	5 490
Medical goods ³	9 945	12 628
of which:		
Pharmacies	5 987	7 007
Physicians	2 907	4 064
Prevention	1 379	1 873
Administration	2 407	2 937

¹ Result of an extrapolation and not of an annual estimate

² Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport

³ Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

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

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

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

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

Students

Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	2000/01	2005/06	2015/16	2000/01	2005/06	2015/16
Total	1 441.7	1 496.1	1 588.8	47.8	48.1	48.5
Compulsory education	957.2	957.3	928.3	48.7	48.6	48.5
Pre-school	156.4	156.1	170.6	48.5	48.4	48.7
Primary	473.7	454.1	477.6	49.3	49.2	49.1
Lower secondary	278.5	298.4	249.0	49.7	49.6	49.1
Special syllabus schools	48.6	48.7	31.1	37.9	37.7	35.1
Upper secondary	315.7	324.5	365.2	47.8	47.5	47.7
Higher education	160.5	204.7	295.4	41.9	46.8	49.6
Advanced vocat. training	38.7	38.2	56.6	43.1	43.6	43.6
Universities and institutes of technology	96.7	112.4	145.9	45.6	49.1	50.4
Universities of applied sciences ¹	25.1	54.1	92.8	25.9	44.4	52.2

¹ Including universities for teacher education

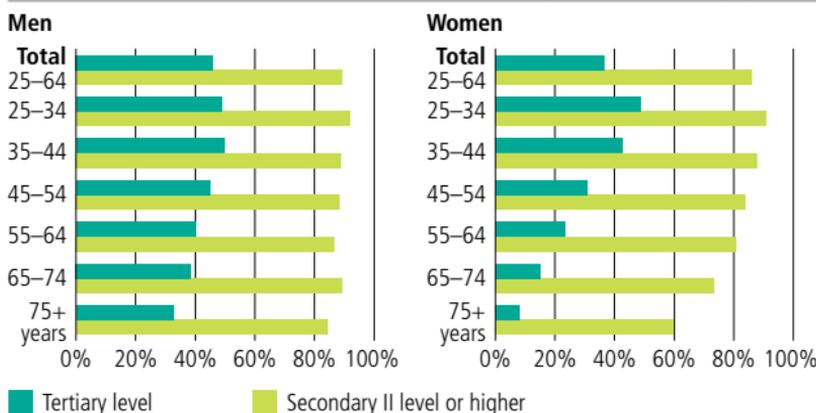
The gender gap has narrowed

Women have been the main beneficiaries of the educational boom in recent decades. Today almost as many women as men undertake and complete post-compulsory education or vocational training. Whereas the gender ratio in the universities and universities of applied sciences is now almost even, men are still more likely than women to complete higher vocational education. Accordingly, on average men still remain longer in education than women. Conversely, girls are more successful in compulsory education: they are transferred to a special class less frequently and at the lower secondary level they attend schools with higher educational requirements.

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

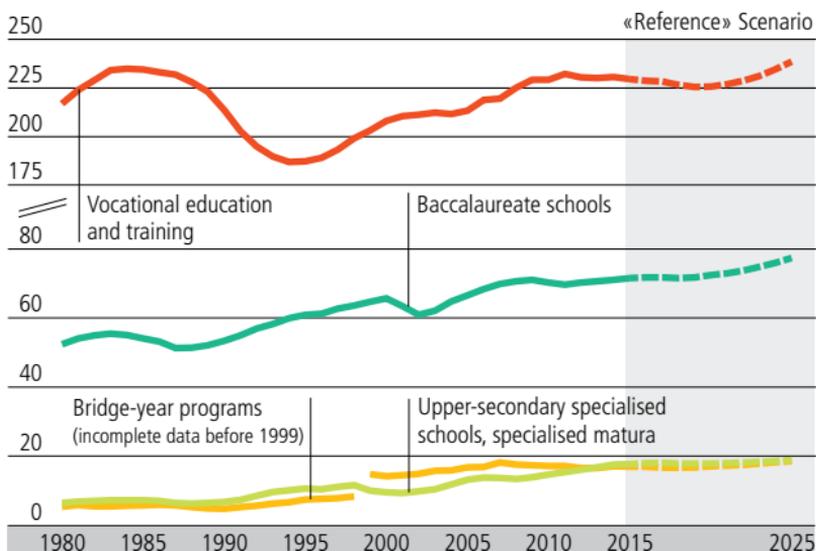
Education level, 2016

Share of the permanent resident population



Students in the upper secondary level

In '000



Increased participation in education

Over the past thirty years the participation in education at upper secondary level and especially at tertiary level has risen considerably. Educational courses giving access to universities are particularly concerned. The percentage of people taking the Matura examinations for example (vocational Matura and academic Matura) rose from 25.7% in 2000 to 38.1% in 2016 (including specialised Matura). The number of students at higher education institutions more than doubled between 2000 and 2016. This is in no small part due to the establishment of the universities of applied sciences and teacher education.

In accordance with this development the educational level of the Swiss population is expected to rise considerably in the coming years. The percentage of persons with a tertiary-level qualification in the population groups aged 25–64 is expected to rise from 40% in 2014 to 50% by 2027.

Selected educational qualifications, 2016

Educational level	Total	% of women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 629	57.6
Vocational baccalaureate	14 397	46.9
Voc. training certificate ¹	69 015	45.5
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	8 470	48.1
Swiss Federal diploma	3 473	37.1
Swiss Fed. prof. diploma	14 402	37.9
Universities of Applied Science		
Diploma	1 024	45.5
Bachelor's degree	16 240	55.8
Master's degree	3 972	58.5
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	100	86.0
Bachelor's degree	14 319	52.7
Master's degree	13 852	51.8
Doctorate	3 936	44.3

1 Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2015/16
University staff, 2016**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Compulsory school ¹	58 124	74.7
Pre-school	9 075	94.6
Primary school	29 383	82.3
Lower secondary school	19 666	54.0
Upper secondary school ²	17 227	42.8
Universities	42 432	44.4
Professors	3 969	22.2
Other lecturers	2 779	28.3
Assistants ³	21 648	43.9
Univ. of applied sciences ⁴	16 846	46.2
Professors	1 804	29.9
Other lecturers	5 860	41.4
Assistants ³	3 997	43.3

1 Excluding schools with a special curriculum, double counts possible

2 Schools providing general and vocational education

3 Including scientific staff

4 Including universities for teacher education

Public expenditure on education, 2015

	in CHF billion
Total	36.7
of which costs of teaching staff	24.4
Compulsory school (incl. pre-school)	16.3
Special schools	1.9
Basic vocational training	3.5
General schools	2.3
Higher vocational training	0.4
Universities	8.0
Undistributed funds	0.6

Further education

A distinction is made here between two types of further education – non-formal education (such as attending courses, seminars, private tuition and conferences) and informal study (includes specialised literature, study with aid of CD-ROM or from family members). The majority of the population in Switzerland (nearly 80% of the permanent population aged 25–64) undertook further education in one form or another in 2016. It appears that the integration in the labor market and the level of education are positively associated with participation in continuing education courses.

Focus on research

Research and development (R&D) is an important factor for a national economy. With 3.4% of its GDP being spent in this area (2015), Switzerland is one of the most R&D-oriented countries in the world.

In 2015 around CHF 22 billion was spent on domestic R&D. Of this, around 71% was in the private sector, 27% in universities and the remaining 2% was divided between the Confederation and various private, non-profit organisations.

In 2015 the corresponding expenditure by the private sector abroad amounted to CHF 15.3 billion, almost as high as the inland expenditure of CHF 15.7 billion.

► www.statistics.admin.ch →
Look for statistics → Education and science

The Swiss press in upheaval

The market for daily newspapers has changed fundamentally since the turn of the century. In German-speaking Switzerland, the free newspaper “20 Minuten” has become the largest daily with 1.3 million readers per edition. In French-speaking Switzerland, “20 minutes”, with 476 000 readers, is also the most widely read title. In Italian-speaking Switzerland, a newsstand newspaper, the “Corriere del Ticino plus”, is still the leading daily (102 000 readers). However, “20 minuti”, which was launched 2011, already has almost 88,000 readers.

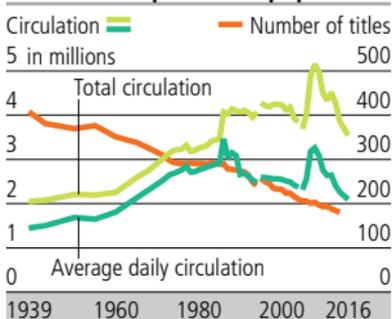
Internet and mobile telephony

Towards the end of the 20th century, the upsurge in mobile telephony preceded that of the internet, before the shift to mobile internet took place. The number of mobile phone lines increased from 0.1 million in 1990 to an upper limit of 11.7 million at the end of 2014. It represents 11.2 million at the end of 2016, equating to 134 lines per 100 inhabitants. While the number of regular internet users (those who use the internet several times a week) aged 14 years and over was 0.7 million in 1998, this figure was 5.7 million at the beginning of 2017. The convergence can be clearly seen in the rapidly growing number of mobile phone contracts enabling internet access via mobile broadband (3G+). The number of users rose from 2.3 million in 2010 to 8.4 million in 2016.

The ten largest libraries

In 2016, the ten most important libraries measured by their holdings had collections totalling about 57.5 million copies.

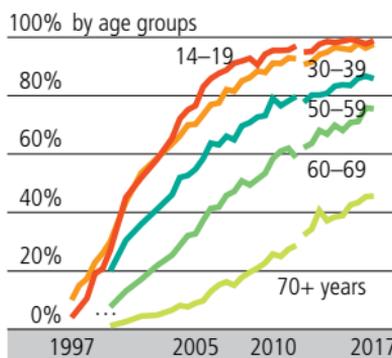
Evolution of paid newspapers



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

Internet usage

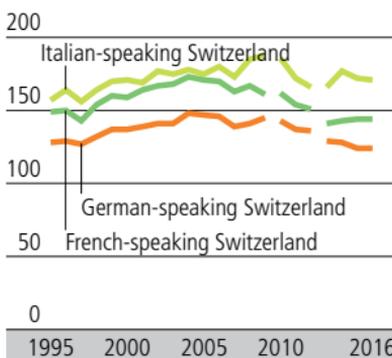
Regular Internet users¹



¹ Respondents who stated that they use the Internet several times per week. Source: Net-Matrix-Base, FSO

Television usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant



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

Radio usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant

	2006	2011	2016
German-speaking Switzerland	102	113	102
French-speaking Switzerland	97	98	83
Italian-speaking Switzerland	96	106	104

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

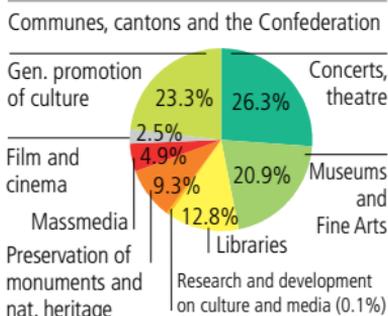
Spending on culture and media by private households

In 2015 approximately CHF 15.7 billion was spent on culture and media (according to a new calculation method). This is equal to an amount of CHF 356 per month and per household and a share of 6.7% of total consumer spending. At 84% or CHF 13.2 billion, spending on the media – e.g. on newspapers, books, television and internet subscriptions (combined subscriptions included) as well as receiving and recording devices – accounted for the bulk of all cultural expenditure. Leaving media spending to one side, at CHF 791 million, the greatest expenditure goes to theatre and concerts.

Cultural funding by the public sector

In 2015, a bit more than a fourth of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 757 million, went to the sector “concerts and theatre”. Some CHF 601 million was spent on the “Museums and Fine Arts” sector. This was followed by the sectors “Libraries”, “Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage”, “Mass media” and “Film and cinema”, with contributions ranging from CHF 369, CHF 267, CHF 142 to CHF 73 million.

Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2015

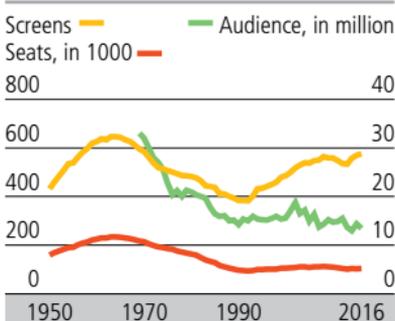


Source: FSO/Federal Finance Administration (FFA)

Film and cinema in Switzerland

In the early 2000s, approximately 1300 films were shown every year in Switzerland. Today this number is about 1850. During the same period, the share of Swiss films has increased from 10% to nearly 16%. The box office market share of Swiss films was approximately 5%.

Cinema



Cultural and leisure behaviour

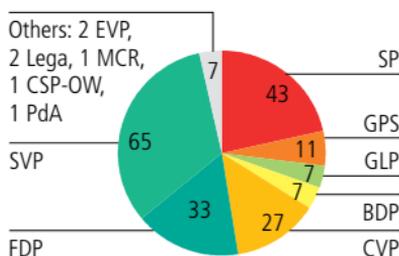
In 2014 wide parts of the population visited museums or exhibitions (72%), music events (71%), monuments and historic sites (66%), cinemas (66.0%) and theatrical performances (47%). Creative pastimes – such as singing (19%) or playing a musical instrument (17%) – are less popular than other leisure activities.

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

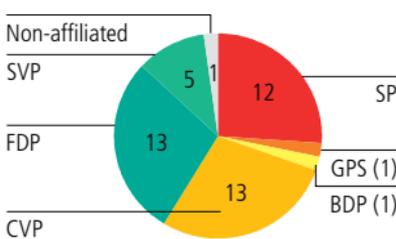
The political system

The Swiss Confederation, today made up of 26 cantons, has been in existence since 1848. The Government (Federal Council) is a collegial body consisting of 7 members (from 2016: 2 FDP, 2 SP, 2 SVP, 1 CVP). They are elected by both chambers in parliament: the National Council (representing the people, 200 seats) and the Council of States (representing the cantons, 46 seats). The Swiss political system is also characterised by far-reaching democratic rights (initiatives and referendums) and popular votes.

**National Council, 2015:
distribution of seats**



**Council of States, 2015:
distribution of seats**



National Council Elections, 2015

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

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

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

See below for abbreviations

National Council Elections 2015

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

Parties abbreviations

FDP Radical Democratic Party¹

CVP Christian Democratic People's Party

SP Social Democratic Party

SVP Swiss People's Party

BDP Conservative Democratic Party

EVP Evangelical People's Party

CSP Christian Social Party

GLP Green Liberal Party

PdA Labour Party

Sol. Solidarity

GPS Green Party of Switzerland

SD Swiss Democrats

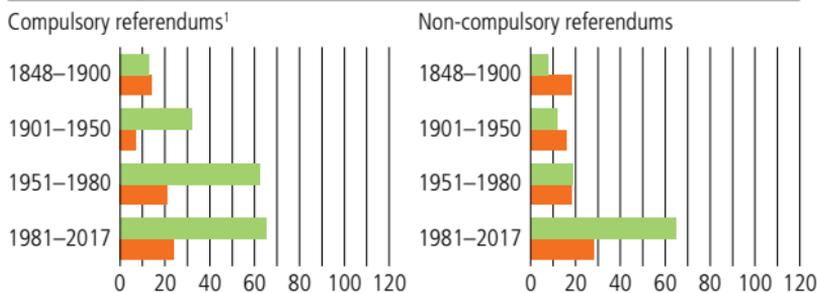
EDU Federal democratic union

Lega Lega dei Ticinesi

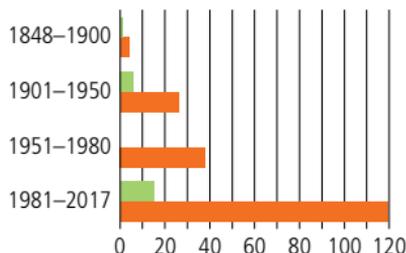
MCR Mouvement Citoyens Romand

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

National Popular Votes

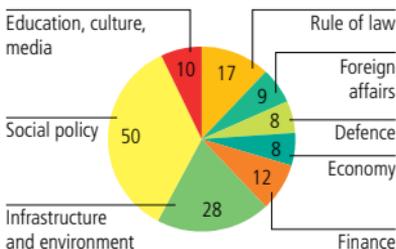


Popular initiatives²



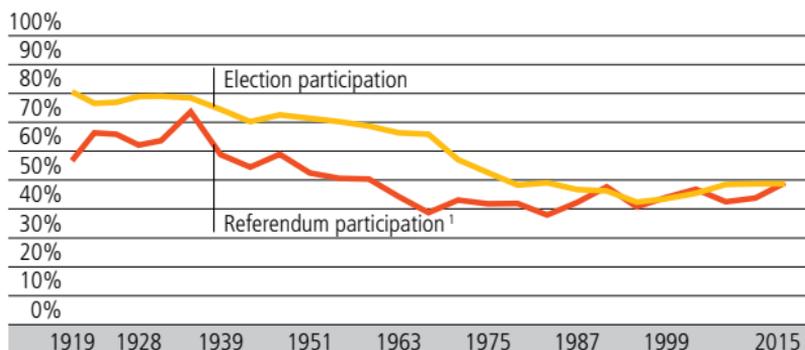
Accepted Rejected

Subject, 2001–2017



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

Participation rate in national elections and referendums



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

National participation in referendums and elections

While voter participation stood at 80% in the 1919 National Council elections, this was followed by a continuous decline reaching a temporary low of 42% during the 1990s. Since then a slight recovery has been observed with 48% of voters participating in the 2015 National Council elections. In contrast, voter participation in national votes has been influenced by considerable variations due to the different referendum proposals. While voter participation in national votes was on the decline in the 1980s it has since stabilised. It even increased slightly in 2017 at 47% compared with the 1990s (43%) and 1980s (40%), therefore roughly reaching the same level as that of the National Council elections.

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

Final accounts of the public administration

in CHF billion

	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016
Total¹	164.4	193.9	215.8	152.6	191.4	213.3	11.8	2.5	2.6
Confederation	52.0	63.5	69.4	48.2	60.3	67.5	3.8	3.1	1.9
Cantons	63.2	77.3	87.3	60.3	76.1	87.0	2.8	1.2	0.3
Communes	42.1	42.7	47.6	40.6	43.2	47.9	1.5	-0.5	-0.3
Social insurances	44.9	54.4	62.7	41.6	55.8	62.0	3.4	-1.4	0.7

1 Double counts not included in total

Public administration debt

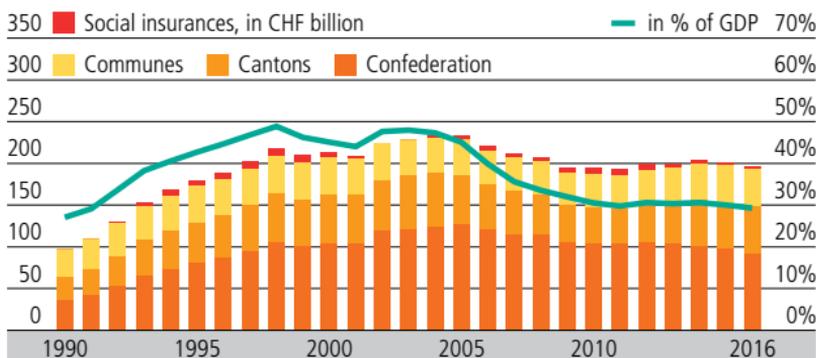
in CHF billion

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016
Total¹		96.9	207.0	185.6	198.9	192.7
Confederation		36.6	104.5	104.0	102.5	92.7
Cantons		26.9	58.0	43.4	54.1	56.2
Communes		33.4	44.4	39.6	43.3	45.1
Social insurances		-	5.7	7.4	3.7	2.6

Per inhabitant, in francs² 14 343 28 731 23 584 24 147 23 583 22 886

1 Double counts not included in total

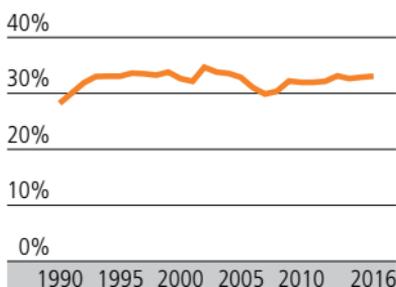
2 At current prices

Public debt

The public spending ratio measures the expenditure of public authorities expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). It includes expenditure by the Confederation, the cantons and communes as well as public social insurance funds.

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 according to the Maastricht definition is also relatively low compared with other OECD countries; between 1990 and 2003, however, it rose continuously. Thanks to a strong economic recovery until 2008, together with the shedding of surplus gold reserves of the Swiss National Bank as well as various structural measures (i.e. relief programmes, debt and expenditure brakes), the reduction of public debt was possible on an ongoing basis from 2005 to 2011. In 2012 debt temporarily increased slightly and then subsequently fell again. At the end of 2015, the debt rate was 30%.

Revenue: Public administration

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2014	2015
Total	193.9	206.5	214.6
Ordinary receipts	193.9	206.1	213.9
Operating revenue	183.0	195.8	203.6
Tax revenue	161.5	174.4	180.2
Patents and commissions	3.9	1.7	3.7
Compensation	16.6	18.5	18.2
Miscellaneous revenue	0.4	0.7	0.9
Transfer revenue	0.5	0.6	0.7
Financial revenue	8.8	8.0	8.2
Investment revenue	2.1	2.3	2.2
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	0.4	0.6
Extraordinary revenue	0.0	0.3	0.5
Revenue from extraordinary investments	0.0	0.1	0.1

Public administration expenditure by function

in CHF billion. Following deductions in double payment

	2010	2014	2015
Total	191.4	207.5	213.1
General administration	13.9	17.1	18.8
Public order and security, defence	14.5	15.8	16.1
Education	32.7	35.9	36.8
Culture, sport and leisure, church	5.0	5.3	5.4
Health care	11.4	13.9	14.3
Social security	75.2	82.1	83.8
Transport and telecommunications	16.6	16.6	16.9
Environmental protection and spatial planning	5.9	5.9	6.1
Economy	7.6	8.2	8.8
Finance and taxes	8.7	6.6	6.1

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

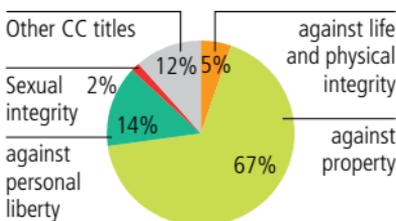
Crime figures offer only a limited reflection of the reality of criminal behaviour: On the one hand, criminal standards and sanctions are affected by changes in society and on the other, crime figures are also strongly influenced by manpower resources, prosecution priorities, the efficiency of the police and justice system and the population's readiness to report crime. It is generally hard to determine which causes are responsible for changes in crime figures and to what extent.

Crime reporting

In 2016 the following number of offences were recorded in the Police Crime Statistics: 467 731 under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 83 268 under the Narcotics Act (NarcA) and 41 886 under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA). The detection rate for homicides was 98%, for property offences 21%.

With regard to domestic violence, 17 685 offences were recorded. Half of these offences were committed within an intimate relationship. The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 47% of Criminal Code offences and 55% of Narcotics Act offences. Foreigners with residence constituted 31% and 22% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 22% (Criminal Code) and 23% (Narcotics Act). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 83% of offenders were non-residents.

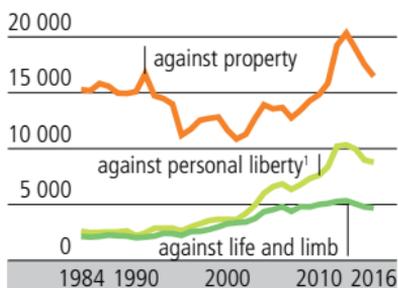
Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2016



Convictions

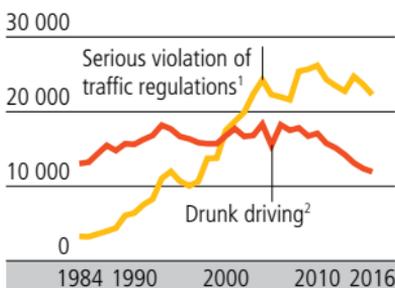
Whereas in the mid-1980s, slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered, this number has now more than doubled and in 2016 was approximately 109 100. Depending on the law under which the conviction was made, the trend varies greatly. Since reaching an all-time high in 2013, a decline of 11% has been recorded for crimes against the Swiss Criminal Code. With regard to the Road Traffic Act (SVG), ever increasing road traffic checks have led to more cases with convictions. Conviction figures have however stabilised since 2013. The number of convictions against the Narcotics Act have been stable for several years. Convictions for crimes against the Foreign Nationals Act have stabilised since 2013 following a continuous increase since 2000.

Selected offences SCC



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

Selected offences RTA

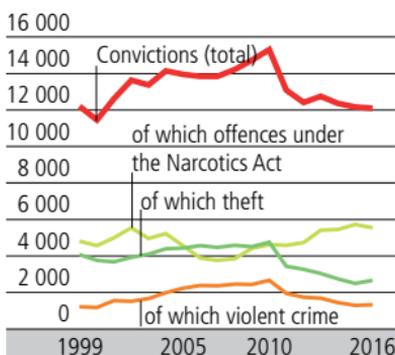


1 Art. 90.2 RTA

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

Juvenile convictions

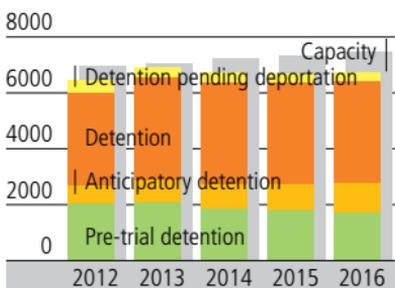
Convictions of minors show a falling trend (2010 to 2016: -21%). The number of illegal drug offences has increased while the number of thefts and less serious violent crimes has fallen considerably. Serious violent crimes are stable at a low level.



Imprisonment

In Switzerland in 2016 there were 114 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 7493 detention places. On the reference day of 7 September 2016, 6912 persons were in detention. Thus, the total occupancy rate was 92%. Of the 6912 inmates, 68% were serving custodial sentences, 25% were in pre-trial detention, 5% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act, and the remaining 2% were detained for other reasons.

Prison population by sentence type

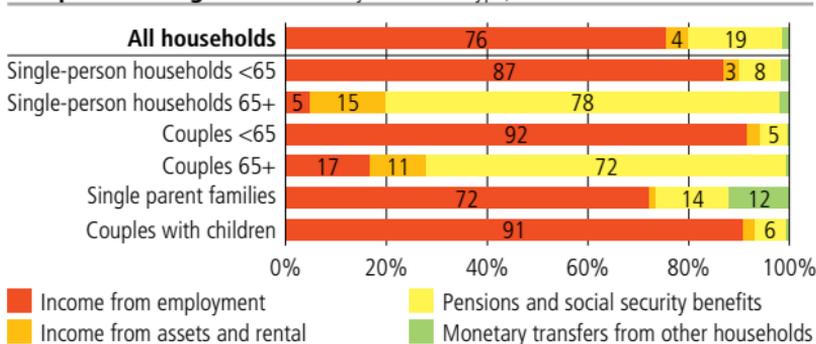


Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2012 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2015) was 19%, for minors 27%. The highest reconviction rates were for adults with two or more previous convictions (adults: 53%; minors: 57%).

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

Composition of gross income by household type, 2012–2014



Household budgets: Income

Averaged out over all households, income from employment at 76% represents the main component of household income. The second important component consists of pensions from the first and second pillars of the Swiss pension system and other social security benefits at 19%. The remainder of household income is made up of income from assets and transfers from other households.

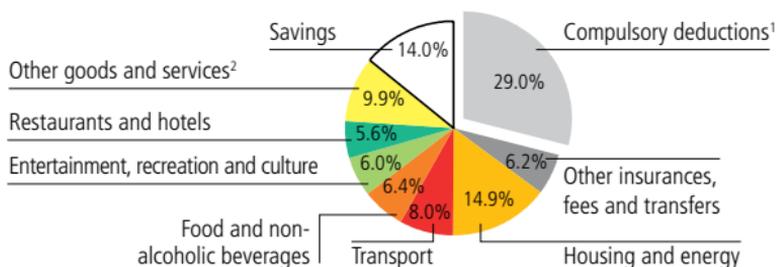
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets play a relatively important role. Transfers from other households represent an important source of income only in specific types of households, such as single-parent families, where the average amounts to 12%.

Household budgets: Expenditure

The variations in the composition of spending are less pronounced. Compulsory deductions, which comprise 29% of gross income, are the largest item. In the area of consumer expenditure, the largest item is expenditure on housing at 15%. Other large items include expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks, on transport and on entertainment, recreation and culture.

After all expenditure has been deducted, on average 14% of the gross income is left for saving. There are significant differences in this area depending on household type. Households over the age of 65 on average save less than younger households. Sometimes this figure is even a minus, which means that these households are living on their capital, among other things.

Composition of household budget, 2012–2014

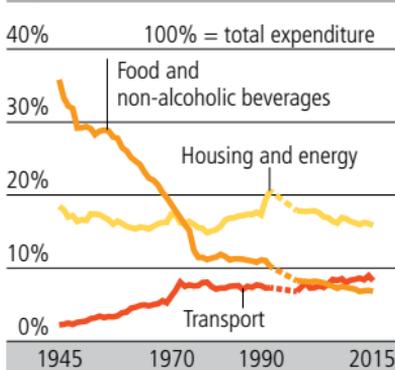


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

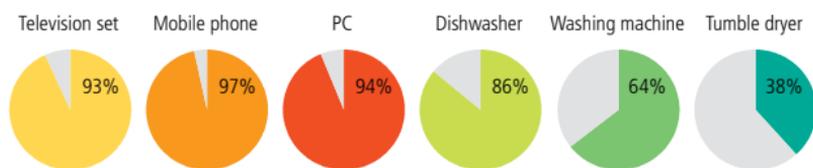
Household expenditure over time

The composition of household expenditure has changed significantly over time. These changes are considerably larger than the differences between households today. For example, the share of total expenditure represented by expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks in 1945 was 35%, but nowadays this has fallen to 7%. In contrast the proportion of other expenditure has increased, such as expenditure on transport, which has risen from around 2% to 8%.

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2015

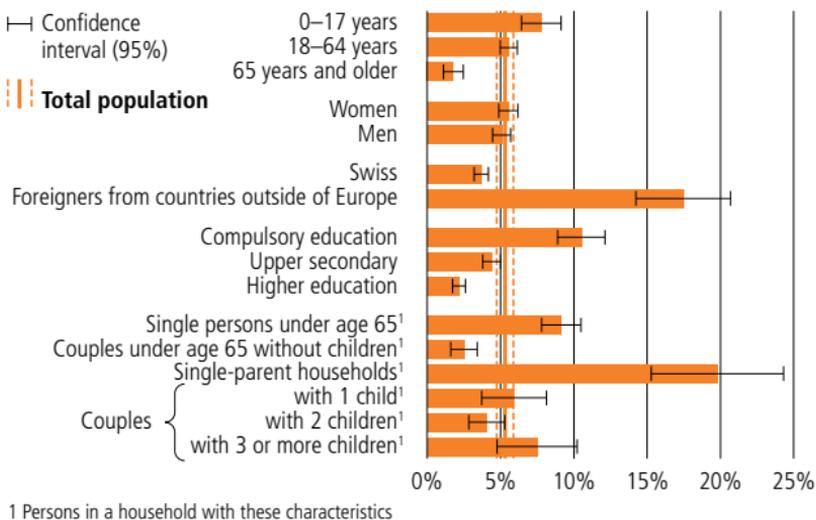


Availability of consumer goods

Information about the availability of a selection of durable consumer goods shows that households in Switzerland are very well-equipped with IT hardware. A total of 94% of people live in a household with a computer and 97% in a household with a mobile phone. These proportions are continuing to rise: in 1998 only 55% of people lived in a household with a computer.

In the case of household appliances, such as dishwashers, washing machines and tumble dryers, there has also been an increase. In 2015 more than 86% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation rate by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2015



Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2015, less than 2% of people living in Switzerland went without a computer for financial reasons; as far as owning a car for private use is concerned, this percentage was almost 5%. One of the most common material deprivation is caused by a lack of financial reserves. 22% of the population living in private households did not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2500. This is followed by deprivation which affects the perceived inconveniences with regard to the residential environment. 18% of the population say that they are exposed to noise from neighbours or the street, 12% are confronted with problems of crime, violence or vandalism and 12% with a too wet accommodation. In addition, 9% of the population could not afford a week's holiday away from home each year.

Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

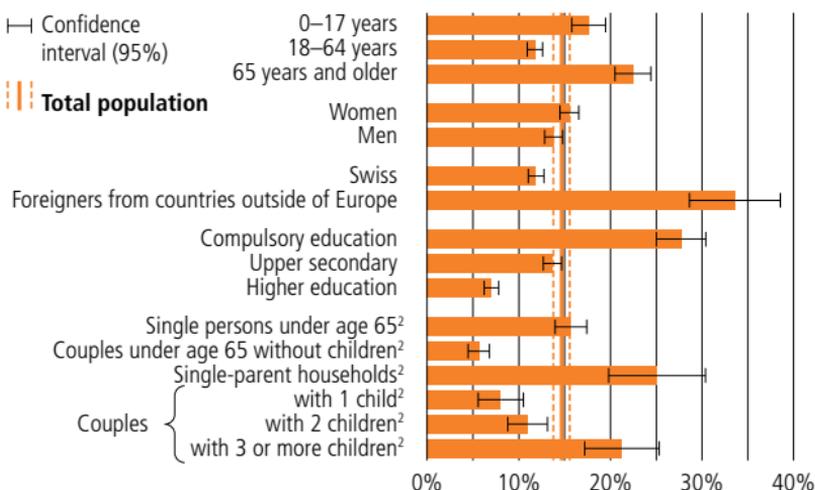
In 2015, 7% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 570 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was CHF 2239 per month for a single person and CHF 3984 per month for two adults with two children. According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 14.6% or some 1 185 000 persons were at risk of poverty. The risk of poverty's threshold for a single person was CHF 2506 per month for a single person (60% of the median of the equivalent available income) and CHF 5263 for two adults with two children.

Poverty of employed persons

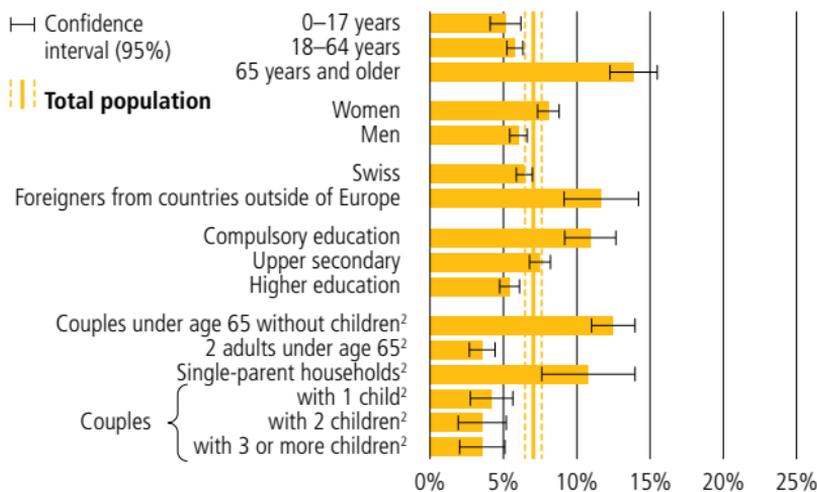
People living in households with high labour participation tend to have the lowest poverty rates. Successful integration in the labour market generally offers effective protection from poverty. Nevertheless, in 2015 some 3.9% or approximately 145 000 individuals were affected by poverty despite being in employment.

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

Risk of poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2015



Poverty rate¹ by various socio-demographic characteristics, 2015



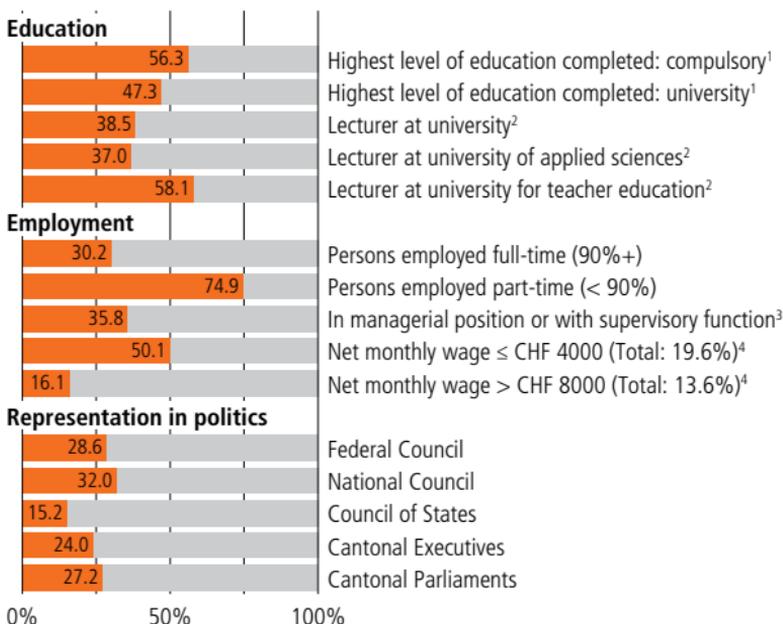
1 Based on the income without considering any assets
 2 Persons in a household with these characteristics

Inequalities in income distribution

Inequalities in income distribution are assessed on the basis of equivalised disposable income. This is calculated as follows: A household's compulsory expenditure is deducted from the household's gross income; the resulting balance is divided by the equivalent size of the household. Thus the equivalised disposable income acts as an index of people's standard of living, regardless of the type of household in which they live. In 2015, the equivalised disposable income of the wealthiest 20% of the population was four times greater than that of the poorest 20%.

Key data on gender equality

Percentage of women (latest available data 2014–2017)



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

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

Are we on the road to sustainable development?

1 Meeting needs – how well do we live?

People's health is improving	  	The number of victims of serious violent offences known to the police decreases	  
The unemployment rate based on ILO definition is rising	  	Income are increasing	  

2 Fairness – how well are resources distributed?

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

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

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

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

No significant change in the freight transport intensity	  	Per capita final energy consumption is decreasing	  
The public to total transport ratio is increasing	  	Material intensity is decreasing	  

Aimed evolution

	Growth
	Stabilisation
	Decrease

Noted evolution

	Growth
	No marked change
	Decrease

Assessment of trends since 1992

	Positive (towards sustainability)
	Unchanged
	Negative (moving away from sustainability)

In most areas of life, beginnings for sustainable development have been assessed, but opposite trends can be identified as well. Thus, improvements made in eco-efficiency have often been compensated by an increase in consumption.

Fairness between generations is a current topic – the relatively positive assessment of the current situation could be at the expense of future generations. For example, around 20% of teenagers do not have even the minimum reading skills necessary to cope with modern daily life. Furthermore, the settlement area has grown mainly at the expense of valuable agricultural areas.

The **ecological footprint** measures the level of exploitation and limits of renewable natural resources. In 2013, the Swiss per-capita ecological footprint is over three times larger than the world average per capita biocapacity. The main reason for the large footprint is energy consumption.

From a global perspective, economic development is still dependent on growing consumption of environmental assets and resources, which means that the higher a country's national income, the larger is its ecological footprint. Australia, United States, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Mongolia, Kuwait, Qatar, Luxembourg, Belgium and Estonia consumed over four times the global capacity available, while Indian subcontinent, South-East Asian and African countries consume considerably less.

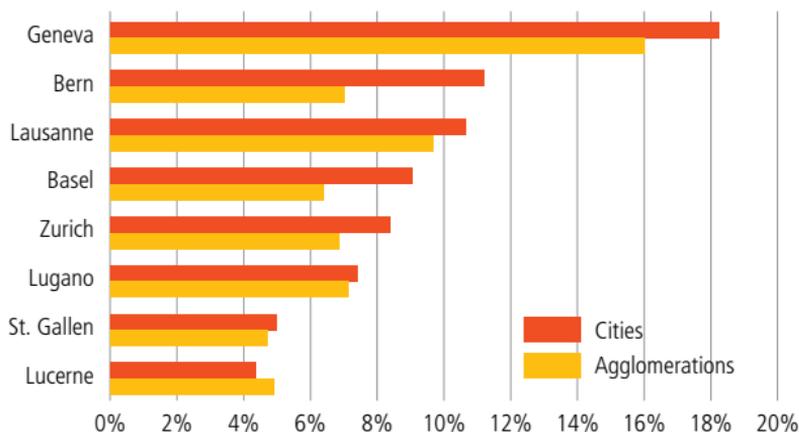
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Sustainable Development

City Statistics: the Quality of Life in the Cities

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

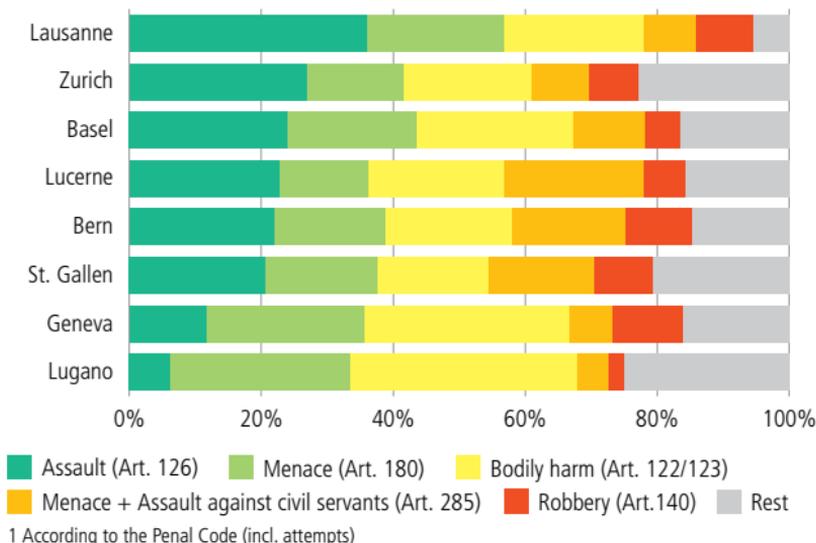
Overcrowded dwellings, 2016

Share of occupied dwellings with more than 1 person per room



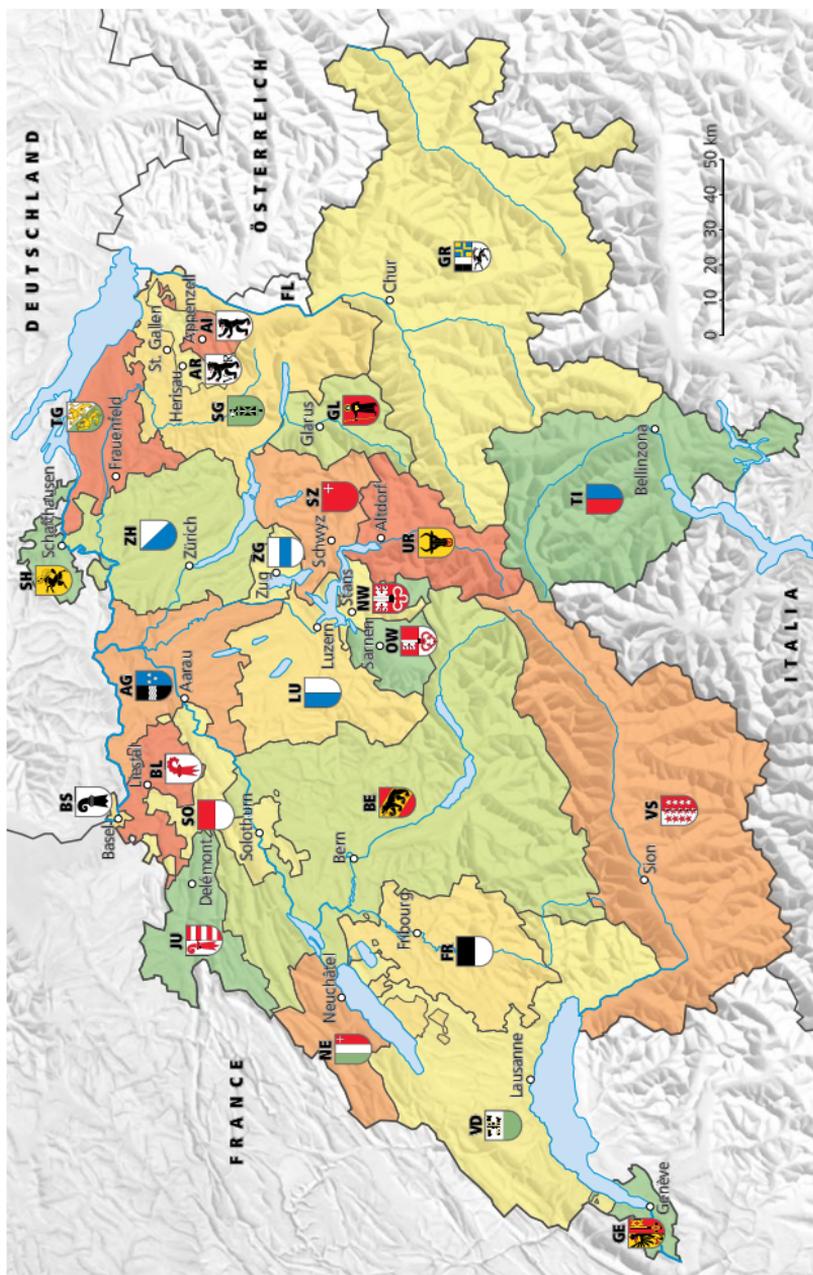
Violent crimes, 2016

Share of violent crimes¹ in the main categories



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

Switzerland and its Cantons



26 cantons
143 districts
2222 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2018
o Cantonal capital

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

2018 Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland

The ultimate reference work on Swiss statistics, the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland is celebrating its 125th edition this year. Activities surrounding the jubilee can be found under www.stat-yearbook.ch. The Yearbook depicts the social and economic situation of Switzerland from many different angles and contains overviews of each topic covered by official statistics. The Yearbook is a bilingual publication (German and French) and contains a chapter in English and Italian summarising the most important information.



Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 664 pages (hardback), CHF 120. Available from bookshops or directly from NZZ Libro, the publishing house of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Email: nzz.libro@nzz.ch

Graphical Statistical Atlas of Switzerland 1897–2017

In 1897, when statistics was still in its infancy, the Federal Statistics Bureau published its 'Graphical and Statistical Atlas of Switzerland', a real highlight of graphic representation at that time. It was Switzerland's first atlas, presenting several topics in one volume. This impressive work, which gives an insight into the realities of Swiss society at the end of the 19th century will also be honoured on the occasion of the Statistical Yearbook's anniversary, as the Federal Statistical Office has decided to publish a reproduction of this 120 year-old work as an appendix to the 2018 Yearbook for subscribers and interested readers, enriched with some of the latest maps.



Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 64 pages (hardback), CHF 34 (excl. VAT). The Atlas can also be ordered separately. Available at the Federal Statistical Office. Email: order@bfs.admin.ch

All FSO's statistics available online can be accessed via the Swiss Statistics responsive website www.statistics.admin.ch: press releases, continuously updated results in the form of indicators, graphics, infographics, tables and interactive data cubes as well as maps and atlases produced by the FSO. Data is listed under the heading "Catalogues and Databases" under "Look for statistics". The website is available in German, French, Italian and English, with some content also in Romansh.



Additional information:

- Press releases: FSO's press releases can be subscribed and sent to your email address. This service is quick and free of charge. Subscribe at: www.news-stat.admin.ch
- What's new on the web site: the latest FSO publications organised by topic www.statistics.admin.ch → News → What's new?
- The Statistical Information Service answers specific questions: telephone +41 58 463 60 11 or email: info@bfs.admin.ch