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Statistical base and overviews

025-1300

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2013



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Legend:

Three dots (...) instead of a figure means that the data has not (yet) been gathered or calculated.

A dash (-) instead of a figure is used for the value absolute zero.

A figure indicated with a superior "p" means that this figure is provisional.

Abbreviations for names of cantons:

These are explained in the table on page 4.

Rounded figures:

In general, figures are rounded up or down, which may cause the sum of rounded figures to differ from the end total.

Sources:

Statistical results are usually presented here without reference to sources. Such information is extensively presented in our portal "Statistics Switzerland"
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Contents

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

Since 2010, the new population census has provided statistical data on an annual basis. Thus, the year 2012 was rich in statistical results thanks to numerous publications. For example, for the first time since the population census of 2000, new data on Switzerland's linguistic and religious landscape were published as part of the 2010 structural survey. Statistical Data on Switzerland is now presenting updated data on these topics for the first time since 2000.

In October last year, the first statistical data from the 2011 thematic survey on basic training and continuing education and training were published; in 2013, the thematic survey on health will provide its first results.

The population census collects four types of data every year. A survey based on registers that receive information from the cantons and the communes, a structural survey that is conducted by sampling, a thematic survey whose topic changes every year and which is conducted based on samples and, lastly, an "Omnibus" survey that makes it possible to provide information on multiple topics, particularly matters of current policy or scientific relevance, within a very short period of time. For example, the 2011 Omnibus survey on perceptions of environmental quality and behaviour with respect to the environment furnished its first results at the beginning of 2012.

We are able to conduct these various surveys and collect data thanks to the participation of Switzerland's population. I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks for this.

I hope you will find reading this latest edition of Statistical Data of Switzerland well worth your time and also encourage you to visit the Swiss Statistics Portal, where I trust you will make interesting discoveries.

Dr Jürg Marti

Director General
Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel, January 2013

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Permanent resident population by canton, 2011

At year-end	Total in '000	Foreigners in %	Urban in %	Density km ²	Population growth 2010–2011 in %
Switzerland	7 954.7	22.8	73.7	198.9	1.1
Zurich (ZH)	1 392.4	24.6	95.1	838.3	1.4
Bern (BE)	985.0	13.7	62.7	168.6	0.5
Lucerne (LU)	382.0	16.8	50.8	267.3	1.2
Uri (UR)	35.4	9.8	0.0	33.5	-0.1
Schwyz (SZ)	147.9	18.9	80.2	173.7	0.8
Obwalden (OW)	35.9	13.7	0.0	74.7	0.8
Nidwalden (NW)	41.3	11.8	87.6	171.1	0.7
Glarus (GL)	39.2	21.4	0.0	57.6	1.6
Zug (ZG)	115.1	24.6	96.2	555.8	1.8
Fribourg (FR)	284.7	19.1	55.8	178.6	2.2
Solothurn (SO)	257.0	19.7	77.6	325.1	0.7
Basel-Stadt (BS)	186.3	33.1	100.0	5 033.9	0.7
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	275.4	19.6	91.8	532.0	0.3
Schaffhausen (SH)	77.1	23.6	75.9	258.7	1.0
Appenzell A. Rh. (AR)	53.3	14.5	53.0	219.5	0.6
Appenzell I. Rh. (AI)	15.7	10.1	0.0	91.3	0.4
St. Gallen (SG)	483.2	22.1	66.9	247.7	0.9
Graubünden (GR)	193.4	17.0	50.0	27.2	0.4
Aargau (AG)	618.3	22.3	65.9	443.2	1.1
Thurgau (TG)	252.0	22.1	50.0	292.0	1.4
Ticino (TI)	336.9	26.2	87.9	122.9	1.0
Vaud (VD)	725.9	31.6	74.7	257.2	1.8
Valais (VS)	317.0	21.2	56.8	60.8	1.4
Neuchâtel (NE)	173.2	23.4	74.6	241.6	0.6
Geneva (GE)	460.5	39.4	99.2	1 873.5	0.6
Jura (JU)	70.5	12.7	30.6	84.1	0.7

Permanent resident population in the largest cities, 2011

	City		Urban agglomeration	
	in '000	Population growth 2010–2011 in %	in '000	Population growth 2010–2011 in %
Total	1 087.9	1.0	3 075.4	1.1
Zurich	377.0	1.1	1 204.0	1.3
Geneva	188.2	0.4	530.7	0.8
Basel	164.5	0.8	500.6	0.6
Bern	125.7	1.0	355.6	0.7
Lausanne	129.4	1.2	342.2	1.7
Winterthur	103.1	1.7	142.4	1.8

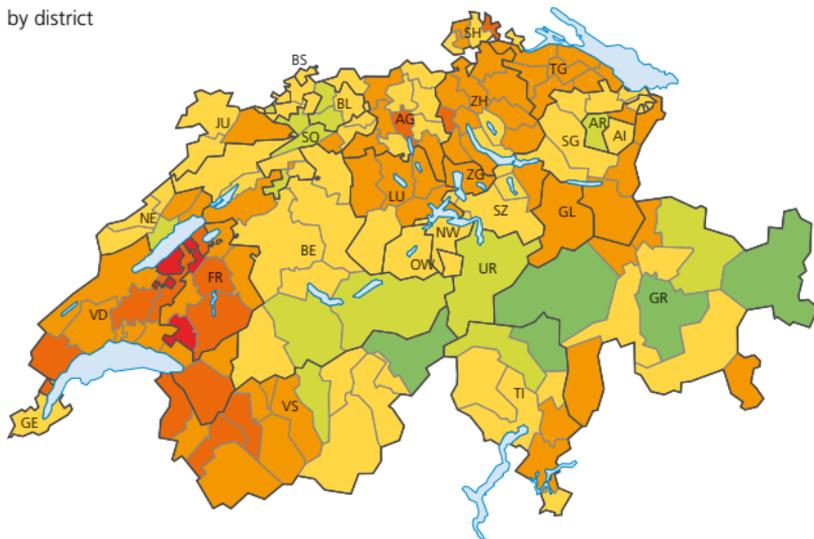
The population is mostly urban

74% of the population now (2011) live in urban areas; in 1930 the urban population was only 36%. About half of the urban population lives in the agglomerations of the five major cities of Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne.

Since 2000, population growth has been higher in urban areas than in rural areas (2011: +1.1% compared with +0.9%).

Population growth, 2010–2011

by district



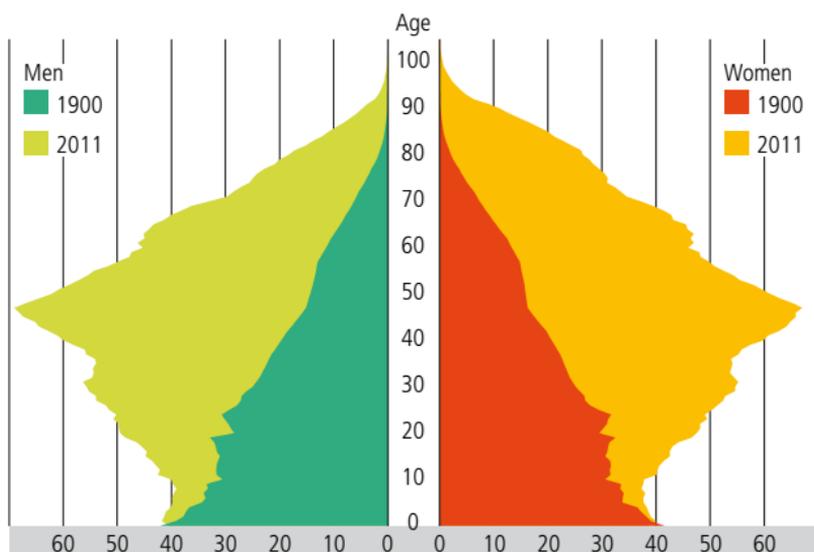
Changes of the permanent resident population, in %

CH: +1.1 %



Age structure of the population

Number of persons in '000



Ageing society

During the course of the 20th century, the proportion of elderly people increased, while that of young people (under age 20) and people of working age (aged 20–64) declined. As a result of this process, the shape of the “age pyramid” has been transformed into one of a “fir tree” (2011) in which the baby boom generation (born between 1959 and 1971) predominates. The ageing of the population will continue. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 17% (2011) to 28% in 2060. Switzerland’s population growth in recent years is mainly attributable to net immigration and to a lesser extent to an excess of births over deaths.

Children born alive, 2011

Total	80 808
Boys for every 100 girls	106.2
Proportion of children out of wedlock	19.3
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, 2011

Total	62 091
Age at death	
0–19	515
20–39	922
40–64	7 802
65–79	15 900
≥80	36 952

International migration, 2011

Immigrants	148 799
of which foreigners	124 695
Emigrants	96 494
of which foreigners	66 738
Net migration	52 305
Swiss	–5 652
Foreigners	57 957

Internal migration² 2011

Total movements	477 853
------------------------	----------------

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

Marriages, 2011

Total	42 083
Swiss/Swiss	21 516
Swiss/Foreign	8 104
Foreign/Swiss	6 836
Foreign/Foreign	5 627
Average age at marriage	
Single men	31.8
Single women	29.5

Divorces, 2011

Total	17 566
with minors involved in %	44.9
Duration of marriage	
0–4 years	2 073
5–9 years	4 795
10–14 years	3 162
15 or more years	7 536
Total divorce rate ³	43.2

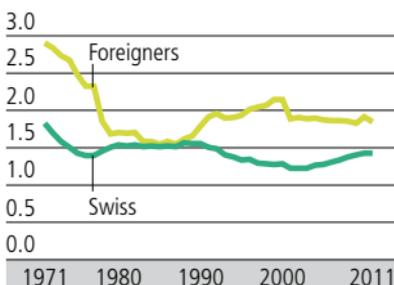
3 Proportion of marriages, ending in divorce sooner or later, based on the divorce rates of the year of observation

Multiple births⁴, 2011

Total	1 412
of which twin births	1 380

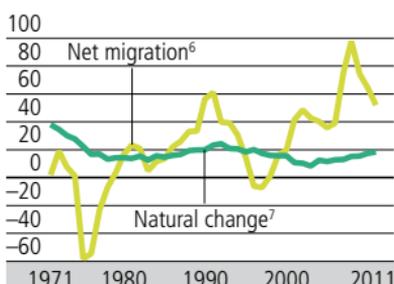
4 Number of deliveries; children born alive and stillborn children

Total fertility rate⁵



5 Number of children per women, see note 1

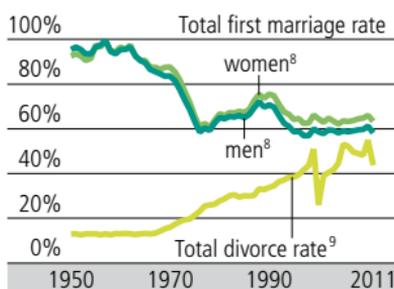
Net migration and natural change in '000



6 Until 2010, change of status included

7 Live births minus deaths

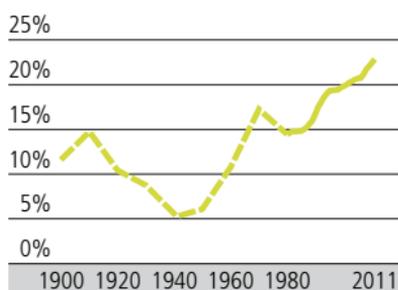
Marriages and divorces



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

9 See note 3. Since 2010, divorces between two foreigners are not always recorded

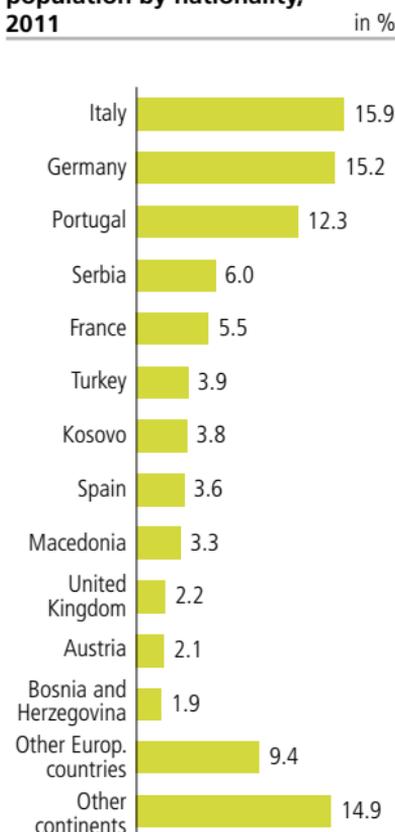
Share of foreign permanent resident population



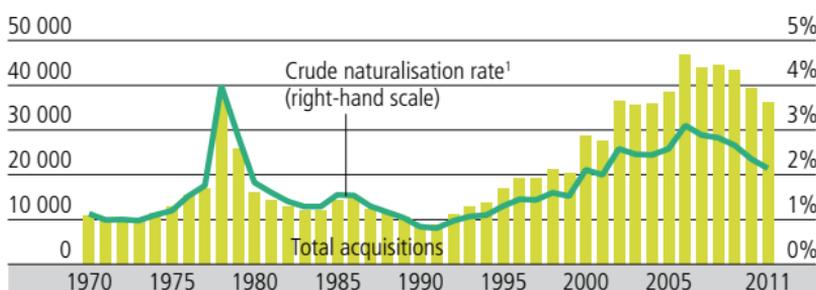
Foreign resident population by type of permit, 2011

Type of permit	Population (in '000)
Total¹	1 896.7
Resident – B permit	610.1
Permanent resident – C permit	1 129.5
Temporary resident (≥ 12 months) – L permit	18.9
International officials and diplomats	28.3
Temporary resident (< 12 months) – L permit	61.6
Asylum seekers – N permit	17.4
Provisionally accepted – F permit	22.8

Foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 2011



Acquisition of Swiss citizenship



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

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

Foreigners account for 23% of the permanent resident population. Almost half of the residents without a Swiss passport (48%) have been living in Switzerland for 15 years or more or were born here. In 2011, 36 000 persons (2.1% of the foreign 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 34 among the Swiss). 27% of children born in Switzerland in 2011 had foreign citizenship. In 2011, the number of immigrations decreased by 8.0% compared with the previous year. Of these immigrants, 71% came from the EU/EFTA area.

Changing living patterns

Increasingly fewer people live in a family household with children. In 1970, it was 65%; today it is 47%. More and more people live alone (1970: 7%; 2011: 17%) or as couples without children (1970: 18%; 2010: 27%).

The decision to get married and start a family is being made increasingly late in life: The age at first marriage for women rose from 24 (1970) to 30 (2011) and for men from 26 to 32 years; the average age of mothers at first birth rose from 25 to 30 years.

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

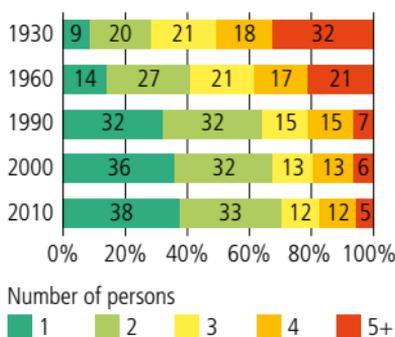
A growing number of children live with only one parent. This proportion is particularly high among 15–19-year-olds (2011: 18%; 1980: 11%).

Main languages, 2010 ¹	in %
German	65.6
French	22.8
Italian	8.4
Serbo-Croatian	2.6
Albanian	2.5
Portuguese	3.1
Spanish	2.1
English	4.5
Turkish	1.1
Romansh	0.6
Other languages	4.6

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

Size of households

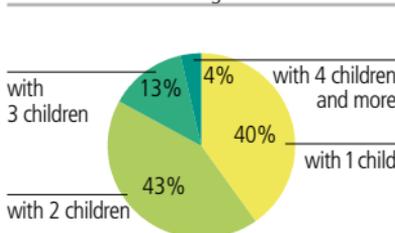
Private households only



Private households, 2010 in '000

Total	3 436.0
Single-person households	1 289.7
Family households	2 105.3
Childless couples	989.2
Couples with children	897.8
Lone parents with children	184.2
Lone persons with parents	34.2
Non-family households	40.9

Family households with children, 2000



Religious affiliation, 2010² in %

Protestant	28.0
Roman Catholic	38.6
Other Christian	5.5
Jewish	0.2
Islamic	4.5
Other churches and religions	1.1
No affiliation	20.1
Unknown	2.0

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

Climate data, 2011

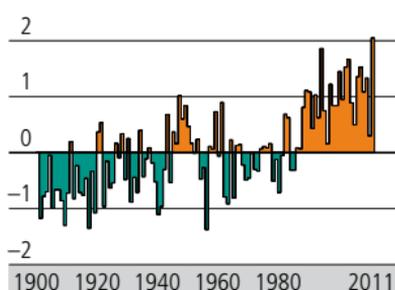
Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Annual sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹ in °C	mm	Index ²	hours	Index ²
Lugano (273 m. above sea level)	13.5	1.9	1 179	76	2 336	115
Basel-Binningen (316)	11.6	2.0	688	88	1 983	124
Geneva-Cointrin (420)	11.4	1.8	619	65	2 150	127
Neuchâtel (485)	11.3	2.0	710	76	2 077	134
Sion (482)	11.3	2.1	485	81	2 427	122
Zurich / Fluntern (556)	10.5	2.0	914	84	1 945	131
Bern-Zollikofen (553)	10.1	2.2	789	77	2 181	133
St. Gallen (776)	9.4	2.0	1 242	99	1 891	142
Davos (1594)	4.7	1.9	1 070	107	1 997	119

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

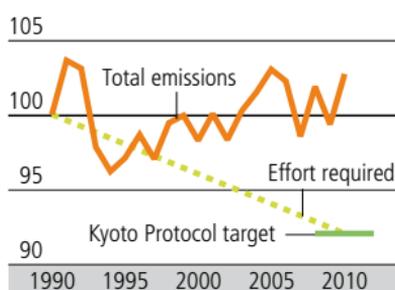
² 100 = long-term mean value (1961–1990)

Temperature fluctuations

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

**Greenhouse gas emissions**

Index 1990=100

**Climate Change**

Since the middle of the 20th century, global warming of the atmosphere that cannot be explained by natural influences alone has been observed. The greenhouse effect plays a central role in this change. This phenomenon, which is natural in itself, is amplified by human activity, particularly through the burning of fossil fuels and the resulting emission of the greenhouse gas carbon-dioxide (CO₂). The main sources of these greenhouse gas emissions are transport (especially road transport), households (building heating systems and hot water), industry and agriculture.

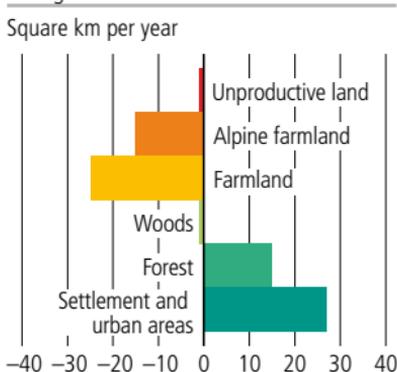
Land use

Period of survey 1992–1997

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

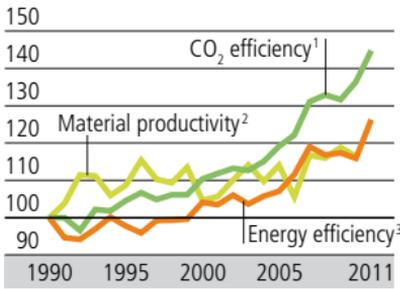
Annual change in land use

Changes 1979/85–1992/97



Eco-efficiency

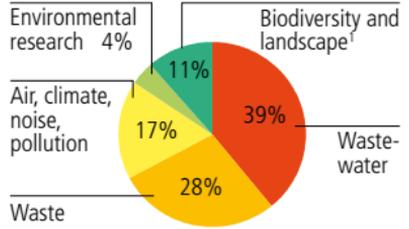
Index 1990 = 100



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

Public expenditure for environmental protection, 2010

Total: CHF 4.2 billion



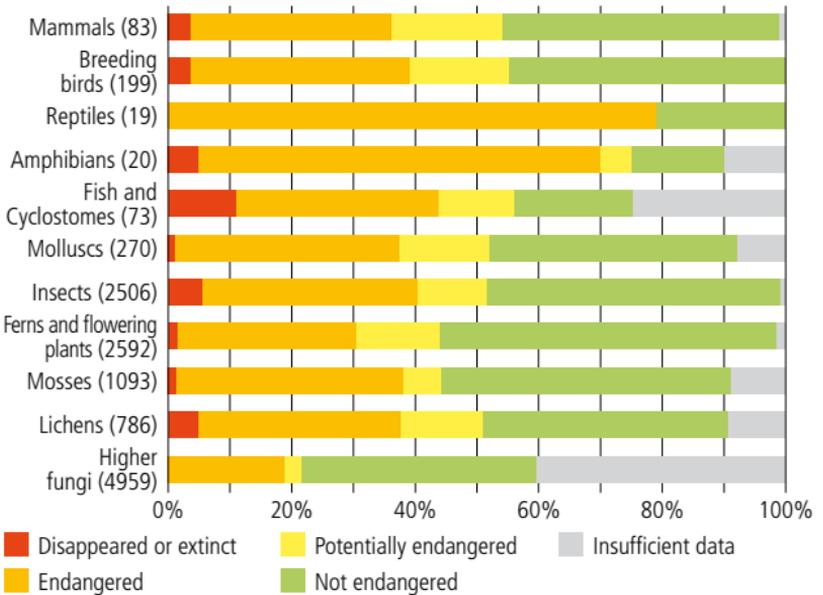
¹ Incl. direct payments to the agricultural industry for environmental performance

Eco-efficiency

An increase in eco-efficiency is achieved when the economic value produced increases in relation to environmental pollution, such as the amount of CO₂ emissions, energy consumption or the global material requirement. An increase in domestic eco-efficiency can have several explanations: on the one hand the use of technologies and products that are environmentally friendlier; on the other hand structural changes, such as the growing importance of the services sector or the relocation of environmentally harmful production processes abroad.

Biodiversity – Threatened native species

Status 1994 – 2012, by species groups

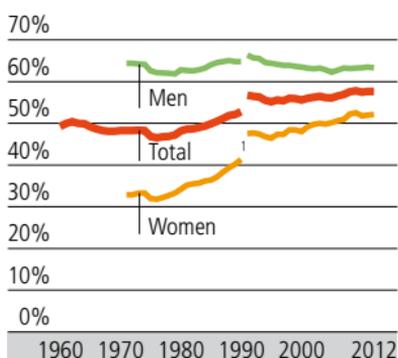


Biodiversity

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

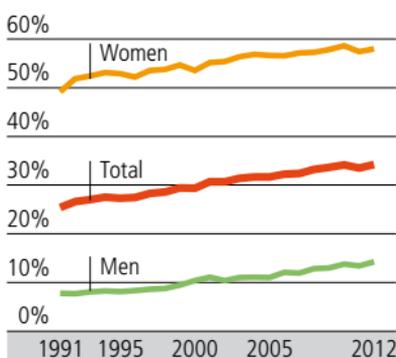
► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Territory and Environment

Labour force as % of the permanent resident population

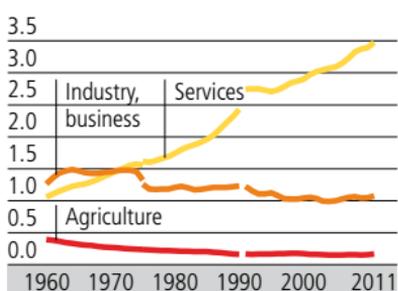


1 New calculation method from 1991 onwards

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



People employed¹ by economic sector in millions



1 New calculation method from 1975 resp. 1991 onwards

Employed persons according to employment status¹

Permanent resident population, in '000
2nd Qtr

	2011	2012
Total	4 369	4 395
Self-employed	589	596
Family workers	88	93
Employee	3 457	3 482
Apprentice	234	224

1 Sociological definition

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

2 nd Qtr	1991	1995	2000	2010	2011	2012
Total	4 135	3 993	4 107	4 594	4 719	4 759
Swiss	3 084	3 001	3 138	3 339	3 402	3 402
Foreigners	1 051	992	969	1 255	1 317	1 358
Permanent residents	551	564	588	626	636	647
Temporary residents	177	202	181	341	368	381
Seasonal workers ¹	85	43	25	–	–	–
Cross-border workers	183	148	140	228	245	259
Temporary visitors	21	19	20	43	46	45
Other foreigners	34	17	15	17	22	25
Men	2 425	2 306	2 319	2 530	2 596	2 622
Women	1 710	1 687	1 788	2 064	2 123	2 138

1 As of 1.6.2002 seasonal work permits are no longer issued

Large increase in number of employed women

Between 2007 and 2012 the number of women in employment (+8.8% to 2.138 million) grew more than that of men in employment (+6.8% to 2.622 million). Women are increasingly combining career and family life and mainly work part-time. In 2012, 58.0% of women worked part-time (2007: 57.1%). In contrast, only 14.3% of men work part-time, although this percentage has also increased since 2007 (+2.3 percentage points). The tertiarisation of the economy has also contributed to the increased number of women in employment, as 86.4% of working women work in the tertiary sector in 2011 (men: 63.8%).

Foreign labour force

The foreign labour force is an important element of the Swiss labour market. The strong growth experienced in the second half of the 20th century would not have been possible without the input of foreign labour and the "guest worker". Since the sixties, their share has always exceeded 20%, and comprises 28.5% of the workforce (2012). Foreign workers are particularly present in the industrial sector (2012: 37.7%; services sector: 26.6%).

Two-thirds of employed persons of foreign nationality (2012: 68.9%) are EU or EFTA nationals. Roughly half of them come from either Germany (26.6%) or Italy (22.3%).

Of foreign workers who immigrated to Switzerland during the past ten years, more than four fifths (81.9%) have obtained educational qualifications at the secondary level II, or at tertiary level. In the case of earlier immigrants, this proportion reaches 58.2%.

Unemployment¹

	1991	2000	2010	2011	2012
Unemployed	39 222	71 987	151 986	122 892	125 594
Proportion of whom are long term unemployed ² as %	4.4	20.1	21.4	20.1	15.3
Unemployment rate, % ³	1.1	1.8	3.5	2.8	2.9
Men	1.0	1.7	3.6	2.8	2.9
Women	1.2	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.9
Swiss	0.8	1.3	2.6	2.1	2.1
Foreigners	2.1	3.7	6.4	5.2	5.5
15–24 years	1.1	1.8	4.3	3.2	3.2

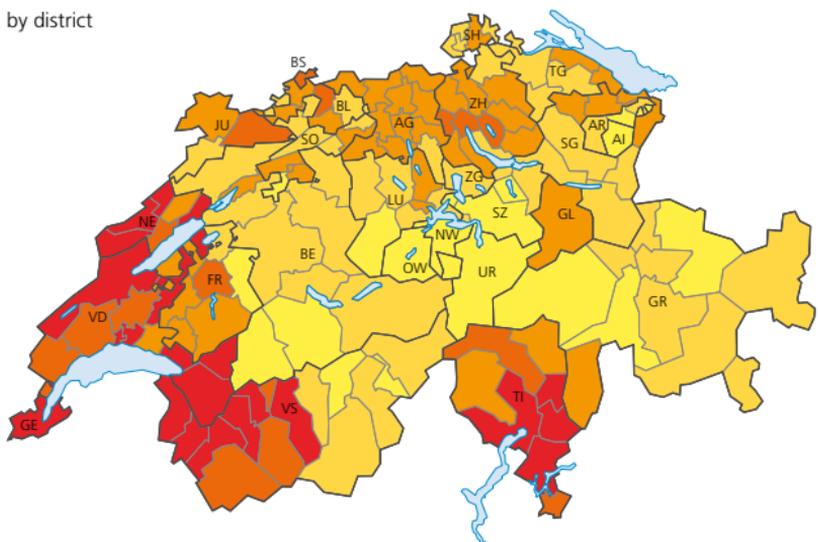
1 Unemployed based on SECO figures

2 Length of unemployment exceeds 12 months

3 From 2010: coefficient of variation A=0.0–1.0%

Unemployment rate, 2012

by district



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

< 1.5
 1.5–2.4
 2.5–3.4
 3.5–4.4
 ≥ 4.5
 CH: 2.9

Wages level, 2010

gross monthly wage¹, median

	Level of qualifications ²				
	Total	a	b	c	d
Switzerland³	5 979	11 311	7 134	5 724	4 540
Lake Geneva region (VD, VS, GE)	6 083	11 917	7 429	6 067	4 727
Espace Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)	5 890	10 475	6 870	5 680	4 644
North-western Switzerland (BS, BL, AG)	6 220	11 963	7 268	5 850	4 591
Zürich (ZH)	6 349	12 819	7 749	5 805	4 481
Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)	5 568	9 523	6 500	5 389	4 418
Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)	5 932	10 667	6 824	5 612	4 548
Ticino (TI)	5 076	8 690	5 907	5 274	3 948

Gross monthly wage¹, private and public sector, 2010

median, in Swiss francs

	Level of qualifications ²			
	Total	a + b	c	d
Communal public sector ⁴	7 202	8 263	6 865	5 424
Cantonal public sector	7 777	9 382	6 972	5 476
Confederation	7 249	9 667	6 582	5 897
Private sector, total	5 928	7 629	5 674	4 525
Private sector (companies with less than 5 employees)	5 082	5 746	4 831	3 987
Private sector (companies with 1000 employees and more)	6 546	9 960	6 154	4 529

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

2 Level of qualifications:

a = Extremely demanding and difficult tasks

b = Independent and skilled work

c = Work requiring professional/technical skills

d = Simple and repetitive tasks

3 Private and public (Confederation) sectors combined

4 Figures 2008

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

Change compared with the previous year in %



Evolution of real wages

index 1939= 100

	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011
Total	254	272	279	298	298	301
Men	241	257	264	280	280	282
Women	279	302	311	335	336	338

Slight slowdown in economic growth in 2011

Following a very dynamic 2010, economic activity Switzerland as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), registered a slight slowdown in growth, which stood at 1.9% compared with 3.0% in 2010. Some export branches, particularly in industry, benefited from a still favourable international economic climate and registered marked increases in their value added. The machinery and equipment goods industry was also kept buoyant by the sharp rise in investments in Switzerland. However, financial intermediaries (banks and insurances) continued to evolve in a difficult financial context and registered slightly positive growth at prices of the previous year.

On the demand side, all areas registered growth. After the slump of 2009, investments in goods equipment in particular continued their positive trend of 2010 thanks to a promising outlook for Swiss industry. Furthermore, investments in construction continued to be favoured by the prevailing low mortgage rates. Foreign trade continued to grow but at a slightly slower pace than in 2010. The export of goods profited from the dynamism registered by the watch industry as well as by the robust results of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries despite strong pressure on prices.

The gross national income (GNI), which measures the total income earned by resident units, decreased by 1.1% in 2011. This result followed sharp increases in 2010 (+7.3%) and 2009 (+7.0%). The decline in 2011, while GDP grew (+2.2% at current prices), was due to a sharp drop in investment income from abroad (−16.5%) and in particular to a sharp decrease in the results of branches abroad, which was largely due to a currency exchange effect.

Gross domestic product (GDP) and its components

Percentage change over previous year at prices of preceding year

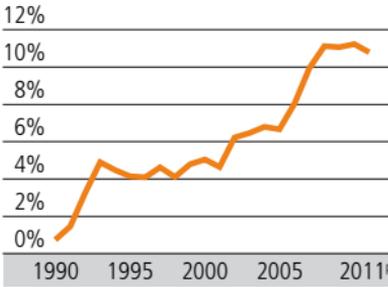
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^p	2011 ^p
GDP	0.0	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.9
Final consumption expenditure	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.4
Gross capital formation	-1.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	0.4	0.2	-6.2	5.4	3.7
Exports of goods and services	-0.9	7.9	7.7	10.1	9.9	2.9	-7.7	7.8	3.8
Imports of goods and services	0.7	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.2	-0.3	-5.2	7.4	4.2
GDP in CHF billion, at current prices	451	465	479	508	541	568	554	574	587

Balance of trade tending towards a surplus

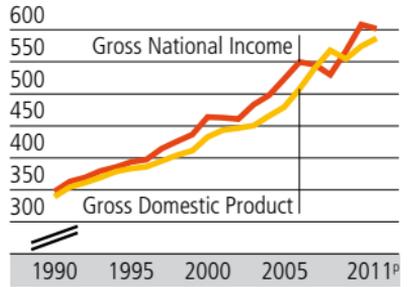
Foreign trade has been a driving force for the Swiss economy since 1997. In fact, the periods of strong growth have coincided with booming foreign trade. Exports are the component of GDP which made the largest contribution to growth during the lean years (1997 to 2000 and 2004 to 2007). One of the consequences of the dynamism of exports has been the increase in the trade balance share (balance between exports and imports) in 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, resulting in a trade deficit and thus contributing significantly to the decline in GDP.

In 2010 foreign trade once again made a positive contribution (+1.0 percentage point) to GDP growth; in 2011, this contribution also slowed down (+0.3%). The increasing importance of the rest of the world can also be seen in the revenue generated abroad. This plays an ever-growing role in gross national income (GNI) which tends to be higher than the GDP. The years 2007 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.

Share of the external sector in GDP
at current prices



GDP and GNI at current prices
in CHF billion



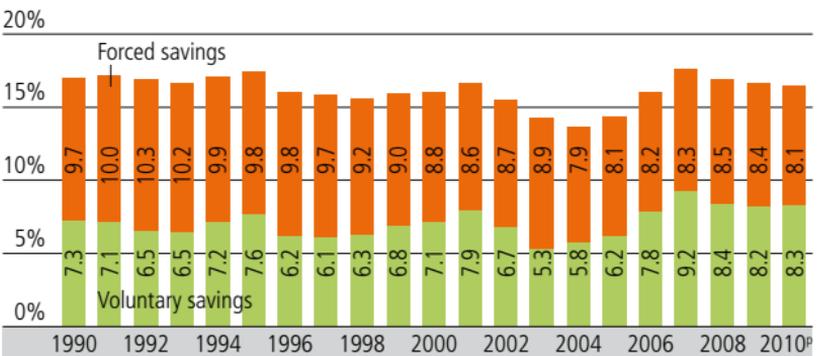
Once economic activity measured by GDP is known, one can investigate the efficiency with which productive resources (labour and capital) are utilised. Labour efficiency is measured by hourly labour productivity, i.e. the value added created per hour worked. The graph represents the development of hourly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

Annual growth rate



Savings rate of households and NPISHs¹

Share of gross disposable income



¹ Non-profit institutions serving households

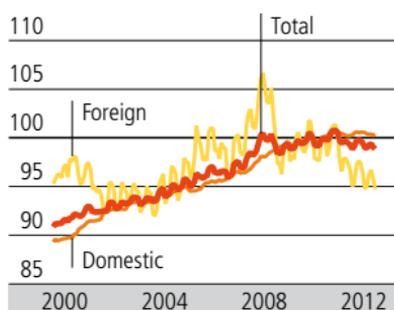
Changes in consumer price index

changes in yearly average in %

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2.4	-0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.1	-0.2	-1.1	-3.3	-1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.1
Clothing and footwear	4.0	2.4	1.1	1.4	-6.0
Housing and energy	4.9	-1.1	2.4	2.4	0.8
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	0.8	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.9
Health	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Transport	3.5	-3.3	2.4	1.1	-2.2
Communications	-2.9	-4.9	-1.4	0.1	-0.6
Recreation and culture	0.6	-0.6	-2.1	-3.3	-2.8
Education	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.7
Other goods and services	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.1

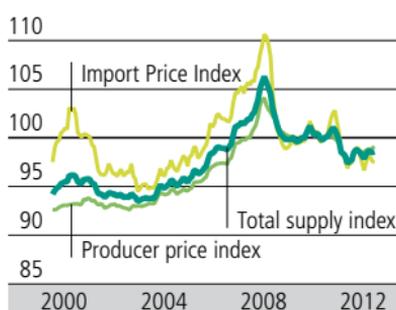
Consumer price index by origin

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



Producer and import price index

115 Index, December 2010 = 100



International comparison of price indices, 2011

EU-27 = 100

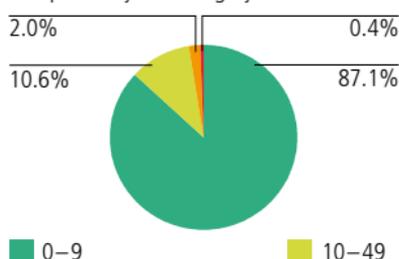
	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy
Gross domestic product	153	105	113	104
Actual individual consumption	165	103	111	105
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	153	106	109	112
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	122	90	107	101
Clothing and footwear	140	104	103	101
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	215	111	121	106
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	128	97	110	106
Health	172	101	115	120
Transport	120	105	104	95
Communication	121	82	119	105
Recreation and culture	143	105	106	107
Education	250	104	119	100
Restaurants and hotels	157	102	103	107
Miscellaneous goods and services	154	100	111	102
Actual collective consumption	176	114	124	117
Gross fixed investment	142	113	112	92
Machinery and equipment	127	99	100	101
Construction	172	128	122	86
Software	100	106	97	111

Continuing structural change and lasting dominance of SMEs

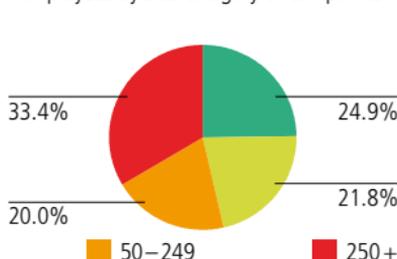
The share of total employment represented by the tertiary sector grew from 68.5% to 69.6% between 2001 and 2008 (only market-oriented companies). Overall, approximately 280 000 new jobs were created: 51 000 in the secondary and 229 000 in the tertiary sector (i.e. a growth of 5.0% and 10.4% respectively). The biggest growth was registered in "health and social services" (approx. +89 000 or +29.6%) and in "professional, scientific and technical services" (approx. +39 000 or +17.2%); individual branches of the economy experienced falls in employment levels: most markedly, the "paper and printing industry" (-9500 or -18.7%) and the "textile, apparel and leather industries" (-4800 or -20.8%). The dominance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), i.e. companies with fewer than 250 employees, continued unabated. SMEs represented 99.6% of market-oriented companies and employed two-thirds of the working population in such companies (2008).

Company size¹, 2008

Companies by size category



Employees by size category of companies



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

Market-oriented companies and employees by economic activity

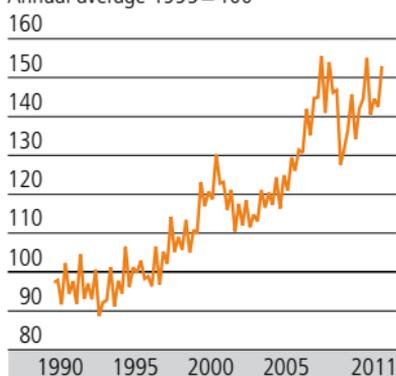
according to NOGA 2008, in '000	2008	
	Companies	Employees
Total	312.9	3 494.1
Sector 2	73.1	1 063.2
of which:		
Mining and quarrying	0.2	4.4
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	2.2	66.5
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	1.6	18.3
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	9.1	80.5
Manufacture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

New companies, 2010

Economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	Created jobs	Created jobs (full-time)	Created Jobs (part-time)
Total	12 596	23 482	15 457	8 025
Sector 2	2 039	4 332	3 378	954
Industry and Energy	622	1 379	1 021	358
Construction	1 417	2 953	2 357	596
Sector 3	10 557	19 150	12 079	7 071
Trade and repair sector	2 396	4 397	2 796	1 601
Transport and warehousing	340	641	480	161
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	267	886	467	419
Information and communication	1 085	1 782	1 308	474
Banking and insurance	729	1 496	1 131	365
Real estate activities and services	1 304	2 471	1 375	1 096
Professional and scientific activities	2 927	4 668	3 175	1 493
Education	246	424	178	246
Health and social services	553	1 171	522	649
Arts and recreation	262	479	252	227
Other service activities	448	735	395	340

Production in the secondary sector

Indexed change in the quarterly results
Annual average 1995=100



Overall production in the secondary sector (excluding the construction industry) grew by 50% between 1990 and 2011. The trend is highly cyclical. Thus, production dropped in the recessionary years 2002 and 2003 and picked up again during the good economic situation in 2004. But it plummeted again during the financial crisis at the end of 2008. However in 2010 the situation started to improve. In 2011 the Swiss Production index stood once again at the level of 2007.

Retail sales

variation from the previous year in %

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	Nominal	3.6	4.6	-0.2	1.9	-1.2
	Real	4.2	3.5	0.4	3.2	1.2
of which:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	Nominal	2.9	7.7	1.6	2.3	-0.5
	Real	2.1	4.5	1.4	3.1	2.1
Clothing and footwear	Nominal	4.3	0.9	-1.6	2.0	-4.0
	Real	4.0	-3.0	-4.1	0.9	-5.6
Fuel	Nominal	4.4	9.8	-15.2	2.2	4.7
	Real	1.9	2.3	-2.9	-5.7	-1.4
Total excluding fuel	Nominal	3.5	4.3	0.7	1.9	-1.6
	Real	4.0	2.9	0.7	2.9	0.6

Labour costs

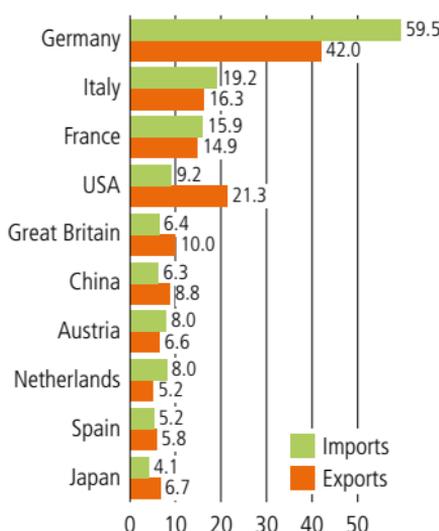
Labour costs include all costs incurred by the employer in employing the labour force. In general they represent the largest part of production costs. In Switzerland in 2010, they are composed as follows: 83.7% wages and salaries, 15.0% social security contributions on the part of the employer, and 1.3% vocational training and staff recruitment costs as well as other costs (total sectors II and III).

Labour costs are a key indicator for making comparisons between business locations, varying widely from country to country.

A survey of enterprises with ten or more employees in the industrial and commercial services shows that with average costs of €41.05 (CHF 56.66) per hour worked in 2010, Switzerland has the highest labour costs in front of Denmark (€38.44), Belgium (€37.70), Sweden (€35.99) and France (€33.15).

Foreign trade: our key partners, 2011

in CHF billion



Foreign trade represents a high proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) in Switzerland. Its most important trading partners are the industrialised countries which accounted in 2011 for 73% of Swiss exports and 86% of imports. The EU plays a particularly important role in this respect (56.9% of exports and 78% of imports).

Foreign trade: the key goods

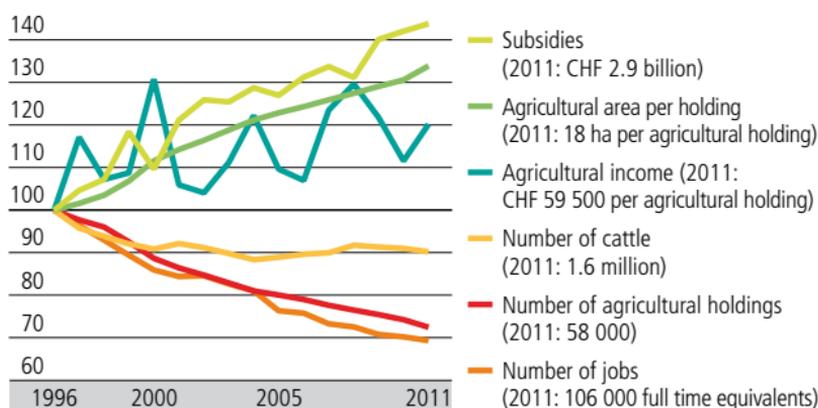
in CHF million

	Imports			Exports		
	1990	2010	2011	1990	2010	2011
Total	96 611	183 436	184 540	88 257	203 484	208 203
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8 095	13 398	13 319	2 998	8 498	8 439
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 806	8 956	8 880	4 984	3 386	3 249
Chemicals	10 625	37 787	37 435	18 422	75 909	74 647
Metals	9 025	14 379	14 715	7 537	12 739	13 034
Machinery, electronics	19 794	31 438	30 680	25 527	36 435	36 889
Vehicles	10 230	16 581	16 838	1 485	4 013	4 672
Instruments and watches	5 786	18 620	18 088	13 330	36 971	41 254

Agricultural land and forests account for 37% and 31%, respectively, of Switzerland's territory. The landscape is therefore in large measure shaped by agriculture and forestry. These two sectors are important not only for food production, construction materials and renewable energy, but also for maintaining decentralised economic activity and for protecting landscape diversity and biodiversity. In 2011, the combined contribution of these two sectors to the gross value added of Switzerland's economy amounted to 0.8%.

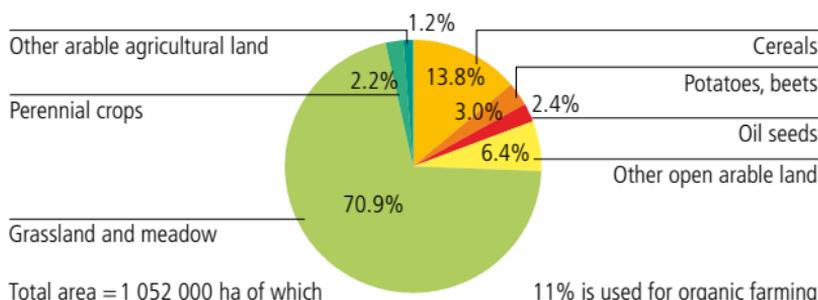
A few key indicators in agriculture

Index 1996=100



Agricultural area used, 2011

Excl. summer pastures

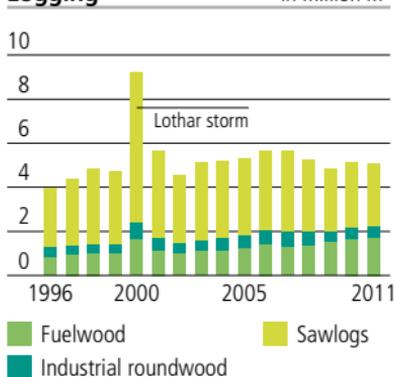


Output of agriculture¹, 2011

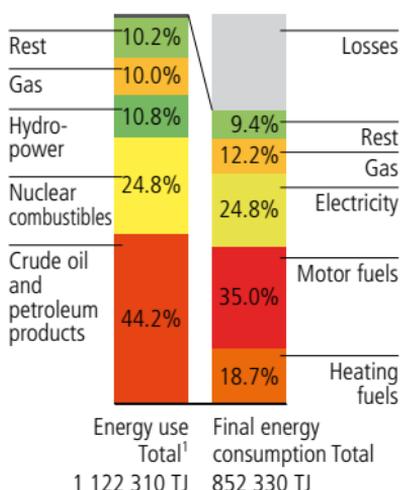
Output	in %
Crop output	42.6
Cereals	3.8
Forage plants	9.5
Vegetables and horticultural products	14.2
Fruits and grapes	5.6
Wine	4.2
Other crop outputs	5.2
Animal output	47.4
Cattle	12.2
Pigs	8.7
Milk	21.2
Other animals and animal products	5.2
Agricultural services output	6.5
Non-agricultural secondary activities	3.5

¹ Total value = CHF 10.2 billion

Logging



Total energy use and final consumption, 2011



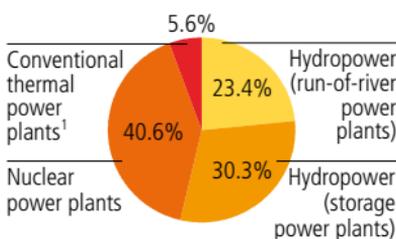
1 excl. import surplus of electricity (0.8%)

Increased consumption

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

Over two thirds of final consumption are met by fossil fuels. 19.0% comes from renewable energy sources, hydro-power being the main source.

Electricity generation by power plant type, 2011



Total: 62.9 billion kWh

¹ Incl. district heating power stations and various renewable energies

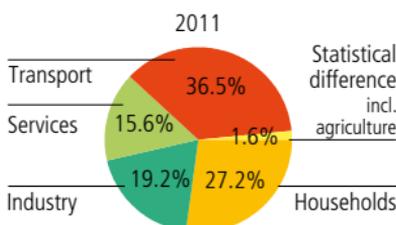
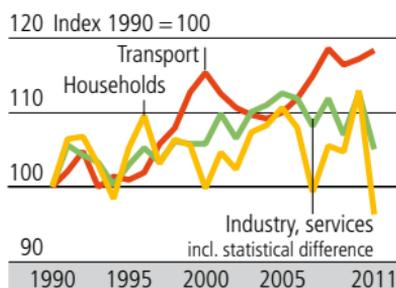
Renewable energy, 2011

Share of final consumption	in %
Total	19.00
Hydropower	11.64
Solar power	0.30
Ambient heat	1.22
Biomass (wood and biogas)	4.15
Wind power	0.03
Renewable energy from waste	1.33
Energy from sewage treatment plants	0.22
Biogenic fuels	0.09

Final energy consumption in '000 TJ



Final energy consumption by consumer groups



► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Energie (in French)

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

Construction expenditure	in CHF million, prices of 2000				
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
Total	34 198	47 588	43 708	49 232	50 414
Public expenditure	11 389	14 507	15 983	15 956	16 272
Civil engineering	6 791	7 740	10 060	9 648	9 678
of which roads	...	...	5 221	4 738	4 551
Building construction	4 599	6 767	5 923	6 308	6 594
Private expenditure	22 809	33 081	27 725	33 276	34 142
of which housing	...	...	17 147	22 991	23 701

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
New residential	20 806	16 162	16 962	14 736	14 993
of which single-family dwellings	16 963	11 200	13 768	9 387	9 338
New dwellings	40 876	39 984	32 214	43 632	47 174
with 1 room	2 122	2 010	528	725	775
2 rooms	4 598	5 248	1 779	3 913	5 704
3 rooms	7 094	8 937	4 630	10 608	12 107
4 rooms	11 557	12 487	10 783	15 438	15 987
5 rooms or more	15 505	11 302	14 494	12 948	12 601

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
as of year-end	2 702 656	3 140 353	3 574 988	4 079 060 ²	4 131 342
of which remained empty in %	0.74	0.55 ¹	1.26 ¹	0.94 ¹	0.94 ¹

¹ As of 1 June following year

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

Trend towards larger apartments ...

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

... and single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 58% between 1970 and 2011. 62% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are single-family homes in 2011, despite the efforts of town and country planners to counter this trend and the fact that building land is becoming increasingly scarce.

High-rise buildings are the exception

Two thirds (66%) of all multi-family houses and residential buildings with ancillary use have less than four storeys. Only 6% of residential buildings under consideration in Switzerland can be described as large buildings, i.e. buildings that have more than five storeys as well as more than six apartments. These buildings are mainly found in urban areas and the majority (64%) of them are located in one of the five largest larger urban zones in Switzerland. If high-rise buildings are defined as multi-family buildings or residential buildings with ancillary use which have more than nine stories as well as more than nine apartments, the proportion of high-rise buildings is only 0.4% of residential buildings under consideration. Consequently, high-rise buildings are an exception in Switzerland. In rural areas there are virtually no high-rise buildings.

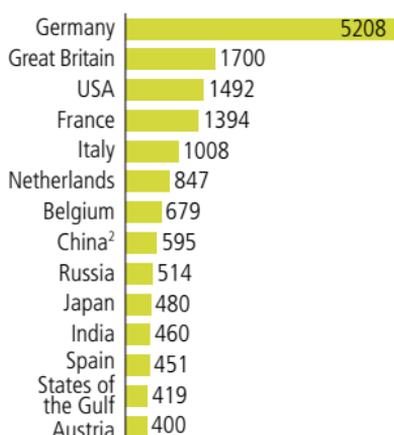
► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Construction, logement
(in French)

Main tourism indicators

	2009	2010	2011
Supply (beds)¹			
Hotels and health establishments	273 974	275 193	273 969
Demand: arrivals in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	15 564	16 203	16 229
Campsites	1 050	932	907
Youth hostels	476	471	453
Demand: overnight stays in '000			
Hotels and health establishments	35 589	36 208	35 486
Foreign guests in %	57	56	56
Campsites	3 654	3 281	3 057
Foreign guests in %	47	47	44
Youth hostels	946	939	905
Foreign guests in %	42	42	42
Duration of stay nights			
Hotels and health establishments	2.3	2.2	2.2
Campsites	3.5	3.5	3.4
Youth hostels	2.0	2.0	2.0
Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establish.			
as percentage of beds surveyed ¹	35.6	36.0	35.5
Tourism balance of payment CHF millions			
Revenue from foreign visitors to Switzerland	15 377	15 550	15 577 ^P
Expenditure made by Swiss tourists abroad	11 847	11 644	12 393 ^P
Balance	3 530	3 907	3 183 ^P

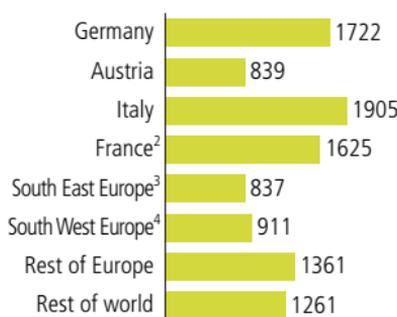
¹ Annual average number of beds surveyed in open and temporarily closed establishments

Overnight stays made by foreign visitors in Switzerland¹, 2011



¹ in thousands, excl. supplementary accommodation
² without Hong Kong

Foreign travel destinations of Swiss tourists¹, 2011



¹ Permanent resident population, trips abroad with overnight stays, in thousands; Total: 10.5 million
² including overseas departments, Monaco
³ Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia
⁴ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Travel behaviour

In 2011, 85.1% of people living in Switzerland undertook at least one private trip with overnight stays. To be more precise, each person undertook on average 2.5 trips with overnight stays and 9.9 day trips. More than half (60%) of all trips with overnight stays were long trips (minimum 4 overnight stays). Trips abroad represented 64% of trips with overnight stays and 13% of day trips.

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Tourisme (in French)

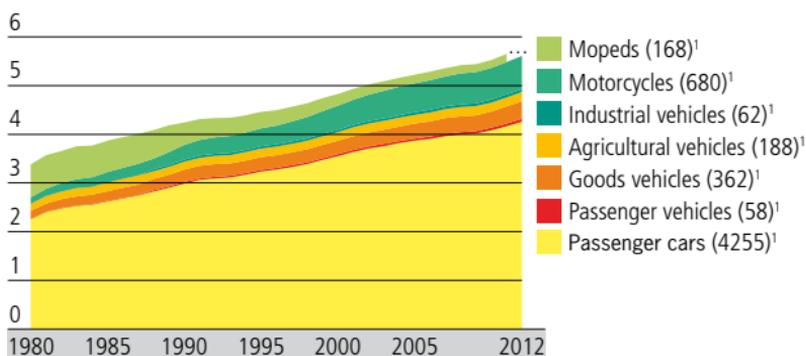
Infrastructure

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

In 2011 the length of national highways was 1799 km (of which motorways comprise 1415 km), cantonal roads 18 027 km and municipal roads 51 638 km (as at 1984). The railway network covered 5124 km.

Pool of road motor vehicles

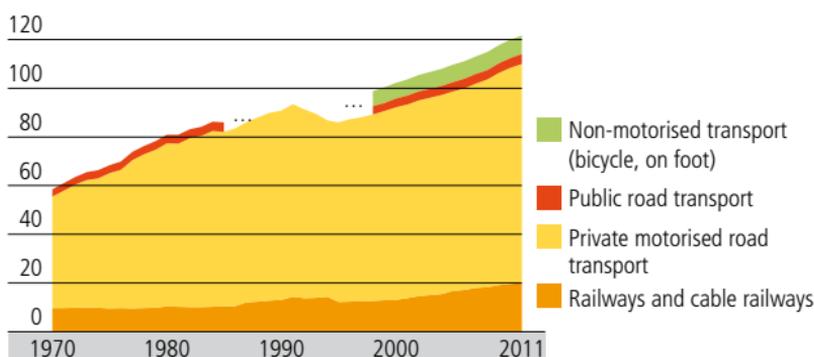
in millions



1 In brackets: refers to 2012 (Mopeds 2011), in thousands

Passenger transport performance

in billion person km travelled per year



Daily mobility, 2010

average per person per day¹

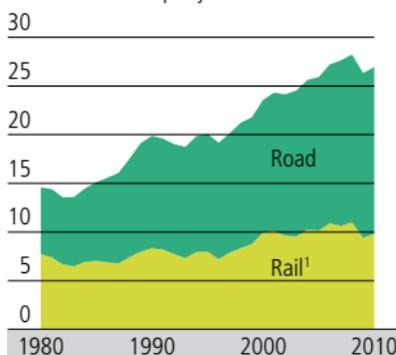
	Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²		Daily distance in km	Travel time in min. ²
Total	36.7	83.4	Means of transport		
Purpose of trip			On foot	2.0	31.4
Work and education	10.9	20.5	Bicycle	0.8	3.8
Shopping	4.7	11.8	Moped	0.0	0.2
Services and escort	1.8	3.1	Motorcycle	0.5	0.9
Business travel	2.5	3.9	Car	23.8	33.2
Leisure	14.7	40.5	Bus/Tram	1.4	4.8
Other	2.1	3.6	Post bus	0.1	0.3
			Train	7.1	6.4
			Other	0.9	2.4

1 Daily mobility within Switzerland of permanent population aged 6 and over

2 Excludes waiting and transfer time

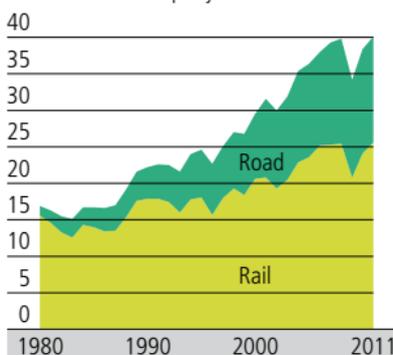
Goods transport

All transport, transport in billion tonne-kilometres per year

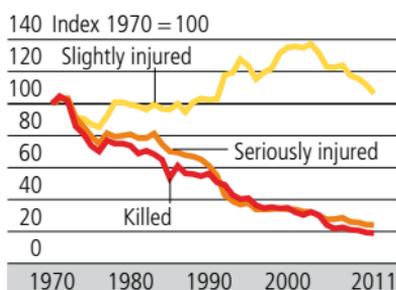


1 Net tonne-kilometres not including the weight of goods vehicles (incl. trailers) containers and swap bodies in multimodal transport

Transalpine goods traffic, transport in million net tonnes per year



Victims of road accidents



Road accidents by type of carrier, 2011

Road traffic	
Persons killed	320
Persons seriously injured	4 437
Persons slightly injured	18 805
Rail traffic	
Persons killed	13
Air traffic (civil aviation only)	
Persons killed in Switzerland	13

Commuter traffic

In 2010, approximately 7 out of 10 people worked outside their commune of residence (in 1990 the figure was still 5 out of 10). Of these "inter-commune commuters", 53% commuted within their own agglomeration. 11% lived in a rural area and commuted to an agglomeration to get to work.

Of all cantons, in 2010 Zurich had the most positive balance of commuters in absolute terms: Its number of inward commuters exceeded that of its outward commuters by more than 82 000 persons. However, if the balance of commuters is correlated to the number of employed persons resident in a canton, Basel-Stadt can be regarded as the most typical "employment canton". On the other hand, Schwyz, Basel-Landschaft, Nidwalden, Fribourg, Thurgau und Aargau can be described as "residential cantons".



	Year	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants in '000	2011	7 870	81 752	11 310
Inhabitants per km ²	2010	196	229	86
People under 20 in %	2011	20.9	18.4	19.4
People over 64 in %	2011	16.9	20.6	19.3
Foreigners as % of the total population	2011	22.4	8.8	8.5
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2010	10.3	8.3	10.2
Births outside of marriage in %	2010	18.6	33.3	7.3
Female life expectancy at birth (in years)	2010	84.8	80.5	80.6
Male life expectancy at birth (in years)	2010	80.2	78.0	78.4
Total area, in km ²	2009	41 285	357 113	120 168
Agricultural area as % of the total area	2009	36.9	51.7	35.4
Forest area as % of the total area	2009	30.8	33.9	33.4
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO ₂ equivalents (t per inhabitant)	2010	6.9	11.5	10.5
Employment rate	2011	79.3	72.5	55.6
Employment rate for women	2011	73.2	67.7	45.1
Employment rate for men	2011	85.3	77.3	65.9
Unemployment rate (15+) ILO-based	2011	4.0	5.9	17.7
Women	2011	4.4	5.6	21.4
Men	2011	3.7	6.2	15.0
15–24 year-olds	2011	7.7	8.6	44.4
Long-term	2011	36.0	48.0	49.6
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power parity	2011	39 300	30 300	20 700
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2011	0.1	2.5	3.1
Gross energy consumption, TOE ¹ per inhabitant	2010	3.5	4.1	2.6
Share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption, in %	2010	19.4	11.0	9.2
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2011	34.8	21.4	67.5
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2010	518	511	...
Road accidents: fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2008	42	54	139
Length of road network in km	2009	71 457	...	...
Expenditure on social security in a % of GDP	2010	24.2	29.4	28.2
Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants	2010	61	157	30
Cost of the healthcare system in % of GDP	2010	6.6	9.5	8.2
Infant deaths ²	2010	3.8	3.4	3.8
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2011	32.4	38.1	21.2
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2011	35.3	27.6	25.4
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2011	5.6	5.1	...
Risk of poverty in %	2011	7.8	7.7	11.9
Median equivalised net income in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)	2010	22 894	18 258	11 548
Share of housing costs in household income in %	2011	25.8	28.3	32.3

1 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

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



Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-27
46 153	65 048	60 626	16 656	8 404	9 416	62 499	502 575
92	103	201	492	102	23	...	117
19.9	24.6	18.9	23.5	20.6	23.2	23.7	21.2
17.1	16.7	20.3	15.6	17.6	18.5	16.7	17.5
12.3	5.9	7.5	4.0	10.8	6.6	7.2	6.6
10.6	12.9	9.3	11.1	9.4	12.4	13.0	...
35.5	55.0	21.5	44.3	40.1	54.2	46.9	...
82.3	81.9	...	81.0	80.8	81.6	80.7	...
79.1	78.3	...	78.9	77.9	79.6	78.7	...
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	...
7.7	8.0	8.3	12.6	10.1	7.0	9.4	9.4
57.7	63.8	56.9	74.9	72.1	74.1	69.5	64.3
52.0	59.7	46.5	69.9	66.5	71.8	64.5	58.5
63.2	68.1	67.5	79.8	77.8	76.3	74.5	70.1
21.7	9.6	8.4	4.4	4.2	7.5	8.0	9.7
22.2	10.2	9.6	4.4	4.3	7.5	7.3	9.8
21.2	9.1	7.6	4.5	4.0	7.6	8.7	9.6
46.4	22.9	29.1	7.6	8.3	22.9	21.1	21.4
41.6	41.4	51.9	33.5	25.9	18.6	33.5	42.9
24 700	27 000	25 300	32 900	32 299	31 800	27 300	25 200
3.1	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.6	1.4	4.5	3.1
2.8	4.1	2.9	5.2	4.1	5.5	3.4	3.5
13.8	12.9	10.1	3.8	30.1	47.9	3.2	12.5
39.8	19.2	37.1	12.8	70.7	23.9	22.6	...
480	...	606	464	528	460	...	...
68	67	79	41	81	43	43	78
151 396	1 030 010	242 383	...	108 510	144 984	416 001	...
25.2	32.0	28.6	30.2	29.5	29.9	27.1	28.2
75	159	...	...	158	...	80	...
7.2	9.2	7.3	10.6	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.3
3.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.5	4.3	...
42.6	21.6	35.5	31.2	27.4	26.1	20.4	30.0
31.6	29.8	14.9	32.1	19.3	35.2	37.0	26.8
5.0	5.9	4.7	5.9	6.0	7.3	5.7	5.4
12.3	7.6	10.7	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.9	8.9
12 894	18 053	15 425	18 877	20 059	18 496	16 856	...
19.8	18.1	17.1	29.1	18.1	21.8	28.5	22.5

Total assets and profits of banks, 2011

Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits	Annual losses
	1990	2011	CHF million	Change ¹	CHF million	CHF million
Total	625	312	2 792 935	2.9	13 510	512
Cantonal banks	29	24	449 385	6.6	2 303	–
Major banks	4	2	1 466 696	–1.0	6 717	–
Regional and savings banks	204	66	101 117	5.3	451	–
“Raiffeisen” banks	2	1	155 889	5.9	595	–
Other banks	218	174	508 637	2.4	2 941	391
Branches of foreign banks	16	32	56 813	128.1	203	122
Private banking	22	13	54 398	18.8	299	–

¹ 1 % change over previous year

Balance-sheet structure of the banks, 2011

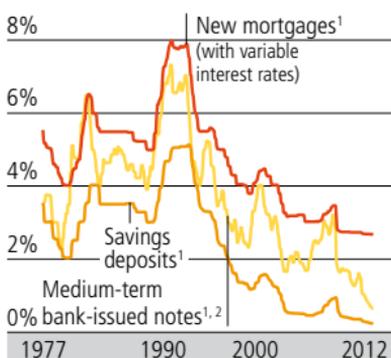
Assets	in %
Total	100
of which foreign	51.0
Liquid assets	9.3
Money markets paper held	2.8
Claims against banks	21.5
Claims against customers	18.4
Mortgage claims	29.0
Security holdings	6.4
Financial investments	4.4
Participating interests	2.3
Tangible assets	0.8
Other	5.0
Liabilities	
Total	100
of which foreign	53.3
Money market paper issued	4.1
Liabilities towards banks	17.2
Liabilities towards customers	66.4
Liabilities in the form of savings and deposits	17.5
Liabilities on sight	22.9
Liabilities on time	12.1
Medium term bank-issues notes	1.2
Loans and debenture bonds	12.7
Own assets	5.5
Other	6.8

Private insurance, 2011

in CHF million

Insurance type	Revenue ¹	Expendit. ¹
Total	103 408	80 395
Life insurance	32 686	29 241
Insurance against accident and loss	45 370	28 901
Re-insurance	25 352	22 253

¹ At home and abroad

Interest rates

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

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

Exchange rates in Switzerland¹

	2007	2009	2011
\$ 1	1.200	1.085	0.887
¥ 100	1.019	1.161	1.113
€ 1	1.643	1.510	1.234
£ 1	2.401	1.696	1.421

¹ Bank purchase rate, mid-year

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Banques, assurances (in French)

► www.snb.ch/en (Swiss National Bank)

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

The three tiers of the social security system

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

- In addition to individual means of subsistence (remuneration from work, fortune etc), the first tier includes the coverage of basic needs. It is available to everyone and includes the education and legal system as well as public security.
- The second tier includes all social insurances and is intended to cover risks such as old-age, illness, disability, unemployment and maternity.
- The third tier includes all means-tested social benefits. These are the last level in the social security system. They are only called upon when benefits from other social insurances are unavailable or are exhausted. Furthermore recipients must be in a situation of need: They are only paid to persons in modest financial situations.

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

Total expenditure on social security

In 2010, total expenditure on social security amounted to 153 billion francs. 139 billion can be attributed to actual social benefits. About four fifths of these are spent on social insurances (the second tier of the social security system).

Social insurance: expenditure and revenue

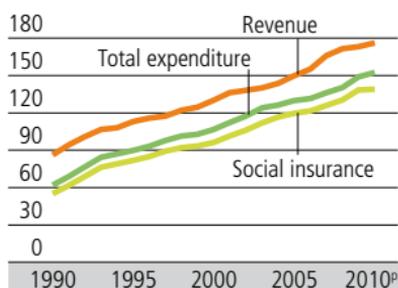
in CHF billion (without double accounting)

	1990	1995	2000	2009	2010 ^P
Total expenditure	61.8	89.7	106.5	148.9	152.7
of which social insurance	55.0	81.7	96.3	138.3	138.9
Revenue	86.1	113.0	130.2	173.2	176.3
Level of expenditure on social insurance ¹	19.1	23.4	24.6	26.9	26.6

¹ Total expenditure in relation to GDP

Social insurance: expenditure and revenue

in CHF billion



Social contribution by function, 2010^P

	in %
Old age	44.3
Illness / healthcare	27.3
Disability	11.1
Surviving dependent	4.5
Families / child benefits	5.2
Unemployment	4.3
Social exclusion	2.8
Housing	0.5

What is the expenditure for?

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

Social insurance: beneficiaries, 2011

		in '000	
OASI ¹ : old-age pensions	2031.3	BV ³ : disability benefits	133.2
OASI ¹ : supplementary benefits	63.1	BV ³ : other benefits	69.8
OASI ¹ : survivors' benefits	162.4	IV ⁴ : disability benefits	275.8
EL (OAI): old-age pensions ²	175.7	IV ⁴ : additional disability benefits	92.0
EL (SI): survivors' benefits ²	3.4	EL (IV): suppl. disability benefits	108.5
BV ³ : old-age pensions	599.9	UV ⁵ : survivors' pensions	22.2
BV ³ : widows' and widowers' pensions	177.3	UV ⁵ : disability benefits	85.1
		ALV ⁶ : unemployment benefits	288.5

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)

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

3 Occupational pensions (BV, figures 2010)

4 Disability insurance (IV)

5 Accident insurance (UV)

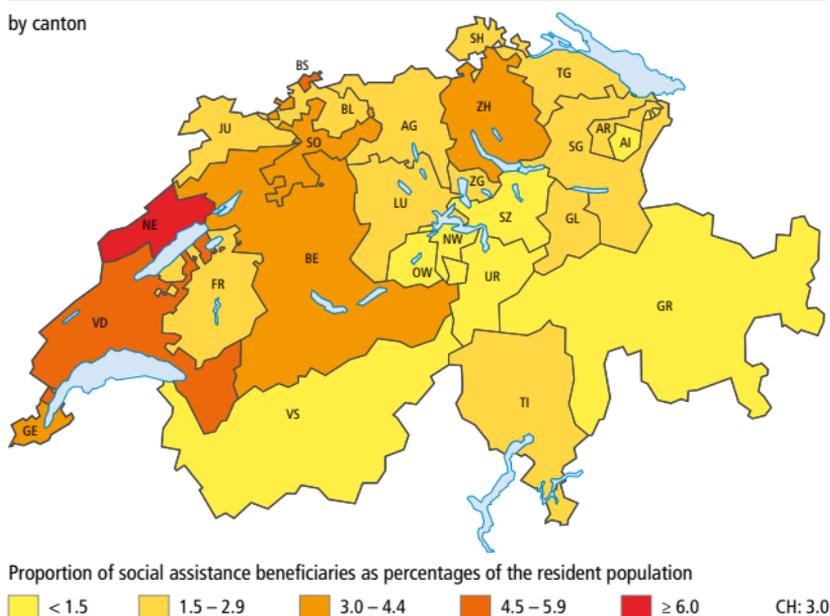
6 Unemployment insurance (ALV)

Health insurance

The average annual cantonal premiums per insured person for the compulsory health insurance rose from CHF 1917 (2001) to 3005 (2011). In 2011 the average annual premium was CHF 3563 for adults, CHF 2952 for young persons and CHF 918 for children. Great differences can, however, be observed between cantons. In 2011 the average annual premium was CHF 4213 in Basel Stadt and CHF 2101 in Appenzell Innerrhoden.

Level of social assistance, 2011

by canton



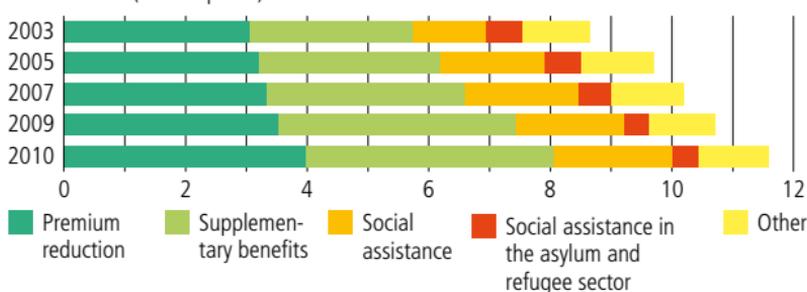
Rising expenditure

In 2010, net expenditure on means-tested social benefits in Switzerland totalled CHF 11.6 billion, i.e. approximately CHF 878 million more than in the previous year (+8.2%). About one third of this expenditure was accounted for supplementary benefits relating to old-age and survivors/invalidity (AHV/IV) insurance (CHF 4.1 billion) and about one third to the health insurance premium reduction (CHF 4 billion). Following in third place was social assistance narrowly defined, with a net expenditure of CHF 1.9 billion. Social assistance expenditure thus showed a nominal rise of 10.0% compared with the previous year. Expenditure per social assistance beneficiary rose by 9.5% from CHF 7698 in 2009 to CHF 8427 in 2010.

The cantons were the principal disbursers of means-tested social benefits. In 2010, 44.6% of net expenditure was borne by the cantons, 31.6% by the Confederation (mainly for premium reductions, supplementary benefits [EL/PC] and social assistance in the asylum and refugee sector), and 23.5% by the communes.

Net expenditure on means-tested social benefits

In CHF billion (current prices)



Social assistance

In 2011, 236 133 persons, 3% of the total population, were supported by social assistance. There are considerable regional differences: the highest rates are found in larger towns with a distinct inner-city character. Groups of persons who are to a greater degree dependent on social assistance are over-represented in these towns. This includes for example, single parents, foreigners and the unemployed.

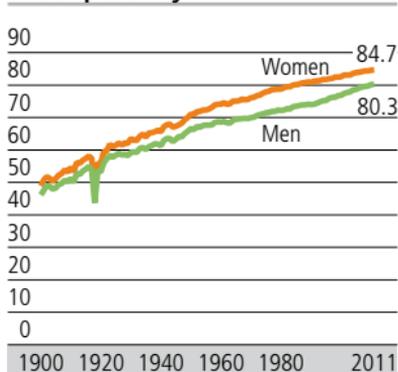
The risk of becoming reliant on social assistance varies greatly depending on a person's age, family structure and nationality.

Social assistance rates are highest among children and young people under 18. In general, rates tend to diminish with increasing age. Single parents in particular are more likely to receive social assistance benefits. In Switzerland almost one household in six with a single parent receives social assistance benefits.

► www.statistics.admin.ch → Topics → Social security

Level of social assistance, 2011

in %	
Total	3.0
Age group	
0–17 years of age	4.9
18–25 years of age	3.7
26–35 years of age	3.6
36–45 years of age	3.3
46–55 years of age	3.0
56–64 years of age	2.2
65–79 years of age	0.2
80 years of age and over	0.3
Swiss nationals	
Men	2.2
Women	2.0
Foreign nationals	
Men	6.0
Women	6.3

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy has also continued to increase in recent years. Since 1991 it has risen for women by 3.5 years and for men by 6.2 years (2011). Men tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), mainly due to ischemic heart disease, accidents and violence, as well as lung cancer.

State of health

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

Infectious diseases¹, 2011

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	9 199
Meningitis	74
Hepatitis B	72
Tuberculosis	580
AIDS	118

¹ New cases

Accidents, 2011

	Men	Women
Occupational accidents	208 596	63 349
Non-occupational accidents	311 913	197 877

Disabled¹, 2011

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	5 904	6 797
50–59%	18 772	18 967
60–69%	8 603	7 452
70–100%	94 360	77 478

¹ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Underlying causes of death, 2010

	Number of deaths		Death rate ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	30 283	32 366	577.0	376.0
of which:				
Infectious diseases	360	354	7.0	4.3
Cancer-related illness, all types	9 054	7 223	176.0	111.0
Circulatory system	9 924	12 035	181.0	116.0
Ischemic heart disease	4 351	3 963	80.4	38.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	1 589	2 250	28.3	22.4
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	2 007	1 719	36.0	18.6
Accidents and acts of violence	2 112	1 454	45.6	20.4
Accidents, all types	1 303	1 110	27.2	13.1
Suicide	723	281	16.5	6.2

¹ Age-standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011
per 1000 live births	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.8

Consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, 2007

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults, usually just a few times or occasionally. In 2007, approximately 7% of 15–39 year-olds consumed cannabis; in 1992, only 4% did. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. In all, approximately 28% of the population smoke, 24% of women and 32% of men. The percentages have fallen slightly compared to 1992, the most noticeably for 35–44 year olds and in particular for men (35–44 year old men: from 41% to 32%; women: from 31% to 27%). For alcohol, the percentage of those drinking alcohol daily has decreased to 14% (1992: 21%).

Services, 2007

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

¹ Population from age 15

Hospitalisation rate in acute hospitals, 2011

	in % ¹		
	Total	Men	Women
15–59 years old	10.8	9.1	12.7
60–79 years old	26.1	28.8	23.8
80+ years old	47.8	54.1	44.3

¹ of the corresponding population category

Physicians and dentists

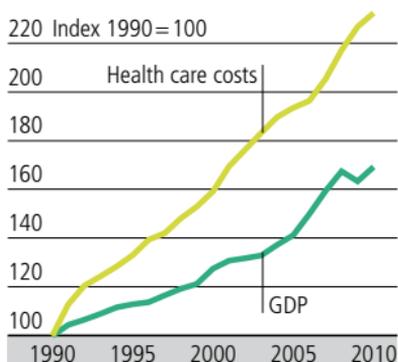
	per 100 000 inhabitants	
	1990	2011
Physicians with private practice ¹	153	204
Dentists	48	52

¹ Since 2008, physicians with ambulatory sector as main function

Nursing homes

	in '000	
	2006	2011
Total nb. of clients	176.9	190.3
of which:		
Clients ≥ 80 years old	98.4	106.3
Men	24.9	27.2
Women	73.5	79.0

Health care costs



In 2010, 10.9% of the GDP went on health (1990: 7.9%). Development of supply is a fundamental factor in this increase: e.g. expanded facilities, growing specialisation and greater use of technology, and greater comfort. The impact of the ageing population is not so significant.

	in CHF million	
	2000	2010
Total	42 843	62 495
Inpatient treatment	19 787	28 364
Outpatient treatment	12 926	20 335
of which:		
Physicians	6 183	8 901
Dentists	2 845	3 790
Home care	889	1 585
Other services ¹	1 430	2 042
Healthcare resources ²	5 475	7 304
of which:		
Pharmacies	3 298	4 207
Physicians	1 345	1 848
Prevention	1 014	1 471
Administration	2 210	2 979

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

Moving towards a Swiss educational system

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

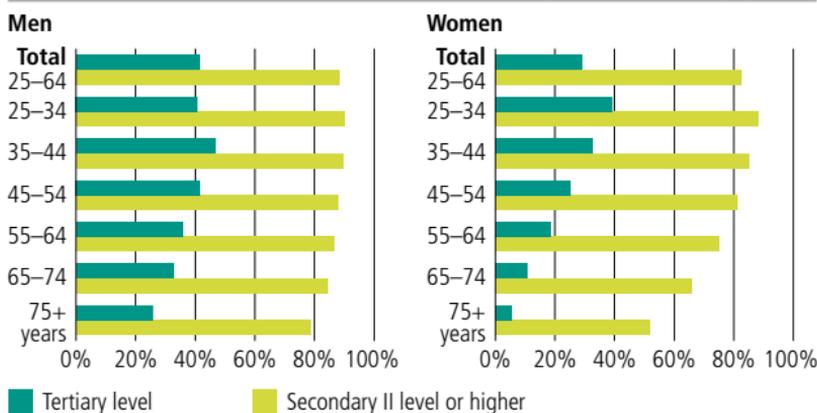
The Swiss education system is changing. In addition to the implementation of HarmoS (Intercantonal agreement on harmonisation of compulsory education) in some cantons, in recent years the cantons have also reformed their educational systems beyond compulsory education. National structures have been extended, the vocational matura and universities of applied sciences have been introduced and the Bologna reforms implemented. The demand for education has risen and the general education schools have gained in importance.

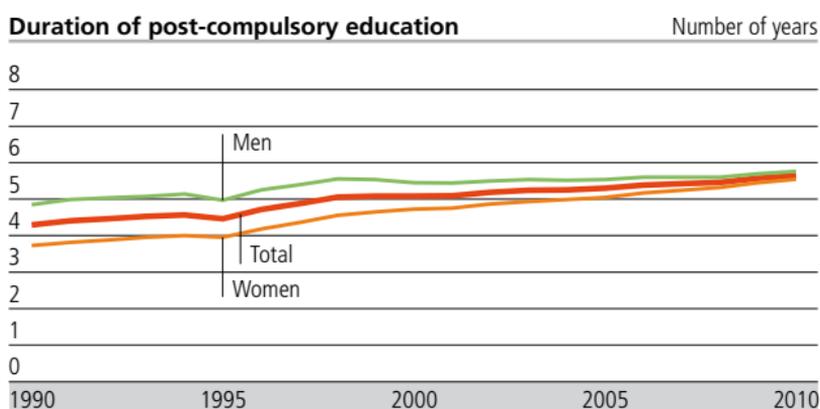
Students

Educational level	Number in '000			% of women		
	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11
Total	1 291.8	1 441.9	1 528.6	46	48	49
Pre-education	139.8	156.4	148.6	49	49	49
Compulsory education	711.9	807.3	905.9	49	49	49
Primary	404.2	473.7	432.0	49	49	49
Lower secondary	271.6	285.0	288.9	49	50	45
Special syllabus schools	36.2	48.6	37.3	38	38	52
Upper secondary	295.8	307.1	351.3	45	48	37
Higher education	137.5	162.9	258.6	35	42	48
Universities and institutes of technology	85.9	121.8	131.5	39	41	55
Universities of Applied Sciences	...	12.9	75.0	...	41	55
Advanced vocat. training	36.2	41.1	52.1	33	43	59
Unclassified levels	6.7	-	12.7	51	-	-

Education level, 2011

Share of the permanent resident population





Increased participation in education

Over the past thirty years the participation in education at upper secondary level and especially at tertiary level has risen considerably. Educational courses giving access to universities are particularly concerned. Since 2000 the number of vocational and general matriculation certificates has increased by almost half. The number of university degrees has also more than tripled between 2000 and 2011. 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 35% in 2009 to 50% by 2025.

The gender gap has narrowed

Women have been the main beneficiaries of the educational boom in recent decades. Today almost as many women as men undertake and complete post-compulsory education or vocational training. But men continue to pursue longer studies; their rate of entry into tertiary level education is also higher than that of women. Conversely, girls are more successful in compulsory education: they repeat a class less frequently, they are transferred to a special class less frequently and at the lower secondary level they attend schools with higher educational requirements.

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

Selected educational qualifications, 2011

Educational level	Total	% of Women
Upper secondary level		
Academic baccalaureate	18 976	57.1
Vocational baccalaureate	12 947	46.6
Vocational training certific. ¹	64 305	45.4
Commercial diploma	3 215	51.0
Higher education		
Higher vocational training		
PET diploma	7 145	45.5
Swiss Federal diploma	2 969	23.8
Swiss Fed. profes. diploma	13 141	37.3
Universities of Applied Science		
Diploma	1 051	50.8
Bachelor's degree	12 436	54.7
Master's degree	2 699	54.3
Universities		
Licentiate/Diploma	2 207	61.3
Bachelor's degree	12 519	52.4
Master's degree	9 478	50.3
Doctorate	3 488	43.2

¹ Includes Swiss Federal vocational diploma

**Teachers, 2010/11
University staff, 2011**

	Full-time equivalents	% of women
Pre-school	8 186	96.1
Compulsory school ¹	57 560	71.9
Primary school	27 334	81.1
Lower secondary school	22 040	53.0
Upper secondary school ²	16 981	40.3
Universities	37 430	42.6
Professors	3 374	17.6
Other lecturers	3 107	25.9
Assistants ³	18 562	41.6
Univ. of Applied Sciences	14 197	43.6
Professors	4 476	32.6
Other lecturers	2 519	41.9
Assistants ³	3 020	41.6

¹ Excluding schools with a special curriculum, double counts possible

² Schools providing general and vocational education

³ Including scientific staff

Public expenditure on education, 2010
in CHF billion

Total	30.0
of which costs of teaching staff	15.6
Pre-school	1.1
Compulsory school	12.8
Special schools	1.8
Day care	0.2
Basic vocational training	3.6
General schools	2.4
Higher vocational training	0.2
Universities, Univ. of Applied Sciences	7.4
Undistributed funds	0.5

Further education

A distinction is made here between two types of further education – non-formal education (such as attending courses, seminars, private tuition and conferences and informal study (includes specialised literature, study with aid of CD-ROM or from family members). The majority of the population in Switzerland (nearly 80% of the permanent population aged 25–64) undertook further education in one form or another in 2011. It appears that the integration in the labor market and the level of education are positively associated with participation in continuing education courses.

Focus on research

Research and development (R&D) is an important factor for a national economy. With 2.87% of its GDP being spent in this area (2008), Switzerland is one of the most R&D-oriented countries in the world.

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

Private sector expenditure abroad amounted to CHF 15.8 billion in 2008 and is slightly higher than the inland expenditure of CHF 12 billion.

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

The Swiss press in upheaval

The market for daily newspapers has changed fundamentally since the turn of the century. In German-speaking Switzerland the free-of-charge commuters' newspaper "20 Minuten" has become the largest daily with over 1.4 million readers per edition. In French-speaking Switzerland, "20 Minutes", with 507 000 readers, has also become the most widely read title. In Italian-speaking Switzerland, a newsstand newspaper, the "Corriere del Ticino", is still the leading daily (122 000 readers). However, "20 Minuti", which was launched in September 2011, has more than 70 000 readers¹.

¹ Source: WEMF MACH Basic (2012/II; population aged 14 and over, readers per edition)

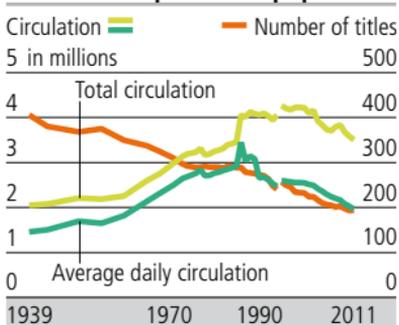
Internet and mobile telephony

The rise of mobile telephony preceded that of the internet at the end of the 20th century before the two converged in the mobile internet. The number of mobile phone connections increased from 0.1 million in 1990 to 10 million at the end of 2011, i.e. 130 connections per 100 inhabitants. The number of regular internet users (several times per week) aged 14 and above grew from 0.7 million in 1998 to 5 million in 2012. The convergence is manifested in the number of mobile phone subscribers who accessed broadband (3G+) internet service: they amounted to 4 million in 2011.

The 10 largest libraries

A very large number of documents is accessible through libraries: In 2010, the 10 most important libraries measured by their holdings had collections totalling more than 55 million copies. These collections grew by 0.9% on average during the year.

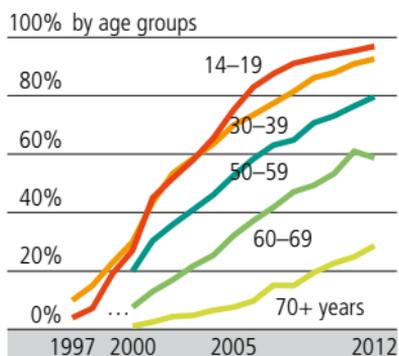
Evolution of paid newspapers



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

Internet usage

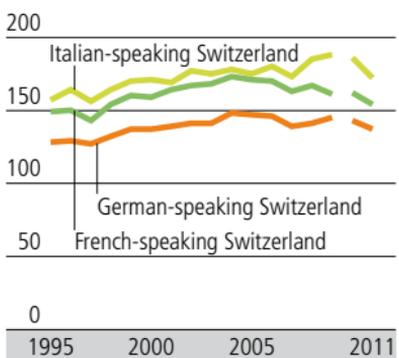
Regular Internet users¹



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 Telecontrol (based on population over 3 yrs of age, mean per day Monday-Sunday)

Radio usage

in minutes per day and per inhabitant

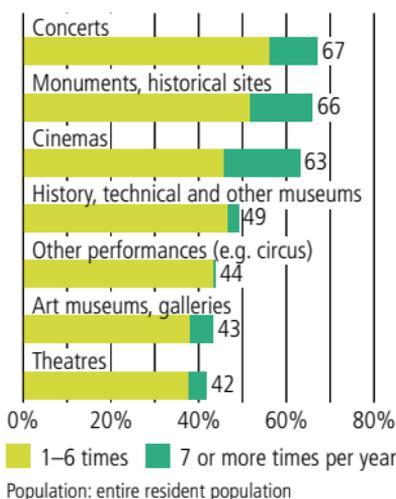
	2009	2010	2011
German-speaking Switzerland	119	117	113
French-speaking Switzerland	106	103	98
Italian-speaking Switzerland	108	106	106

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

Cultural activities

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

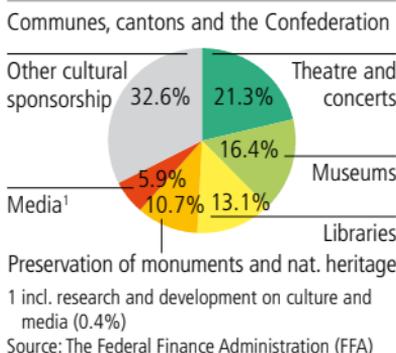
Participation rates, 2008



Cultural funding by the public sector

In 2010, a fifth of total public spending on culture by the Confederation, cantons and communes, i.e. CHF 545 million, went to the sector "theatre and concerts". Some CHF 421 million was spent on the "Museums and Fine Arts" sector. This was followed by the sectors "Libraries", "Preservation of Monuments and National Heritage" and "Media", with contributions ranging from more than CHF 336, CHF 275 to CHF 140 million.

Use of public spending by cultural sector, 2010



Cinema: A wide variety of available choices

After the peak of popularity in 1963 and 1964 (646 cinemas, approximately 40 million tickets), the number of spectators decreased continuously until the beginning of the 1990s. The lowest point was reached in 1992, with 302 movie theatres (382 screens) and 15 million spectators. Since the introduction of cinema complexes and multiplex cinemas in 1993, the number of cinema screens has increased again, but not the number of spectators (2011: 547 screens and 14.9 million tickets).

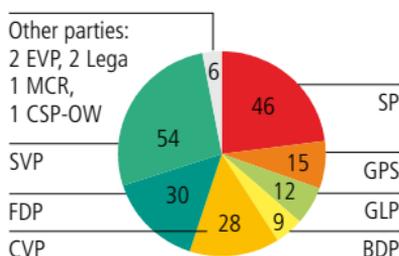
The choice of films has also changed significantly. At the end of the 1980s, approximately 2000 films were shown every year in Switzerland. Today this number is about 1500. In contrast, the number of premieres has risen continuously since 1995 (from 273 to approximately 400 per year).

► www.statistique.admin.ch → Thèmes → Culture, médias, société de l'information, sport (in French)

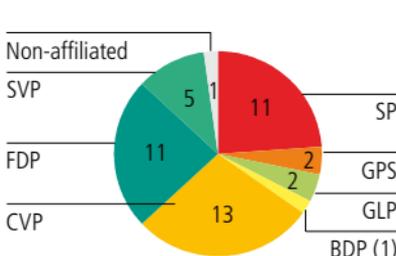
The political system

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

National elections, 2011: distribution of seats



Council of States, 2011: distribution of seats



National elections, 2011

	Share of the votes in %	Seats	Women	Men	Percentage of women
FDP	15.1	30	7	23	23.3
CVP	12.3	28	9	19	32.1
SP	18.7	46	21	25	45.7
SVP	26.6	54	6	48	11.1
GLP	5.4	12	4	8	33.3
BDP	5.4	9	2	7	22.2
GPS	8.4	15	6	9	40.0
Small right-wing parties ¹	2.7	3	1	2	33.3
Other parties ²	5.4	3	2	1	66.6

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

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

See below for abbreviation

National elections, 2011

The party system of the past decades underwent a change in the 2011 National Council Elections. The weakening of the traditional centre-right parties, the FDP and the CVP has continued but for the first time in years it was not the SVP who benefitted from these losses but the new GLP and BDP parties.

These parties were the clear and only winners of the National Council Elections 2011. Almost all other parties belonged to a greater or lesser extent to the losers. Hardest hit were the centre-right parties, the CVP, FDP and the SVP as well as the Greens.

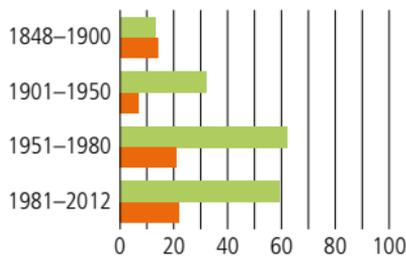
Parties abbreviations

FDP Radical Democratic Party ¹	EVP Evangelical People's Party	GPS Green Party of Switzerland
CVP Christian Democratic Party	CSP Christian Social Party	SD Swiss Democrats
SP Social Democratic Party	GLP Green Liberal Party	EDU Federal democratic union
SVP Swiss People's Party	PdA Labour Party	Lega Lega dei Ticinesi
BDP Citizens' Democratic Party	Sol. Solidarity	MCR Mouvement Citoyens Romands

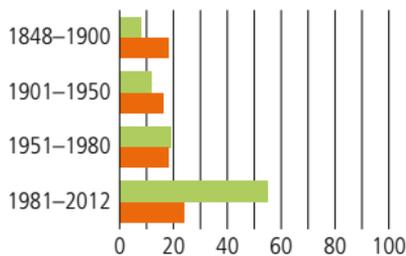
¹ 2009: merger of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) with the LPS (Liberal Party) under the designation "RDP. The Liberals"

National Popular Votes

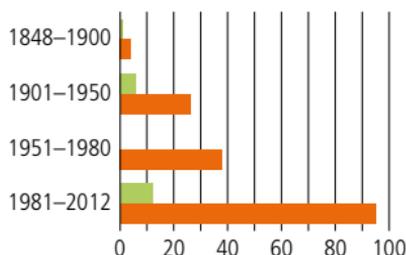
Compulsory referendums¹



Non-compulsory referendums

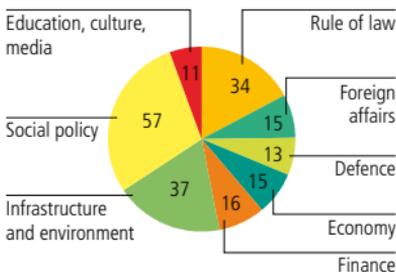


Popular initiatives²



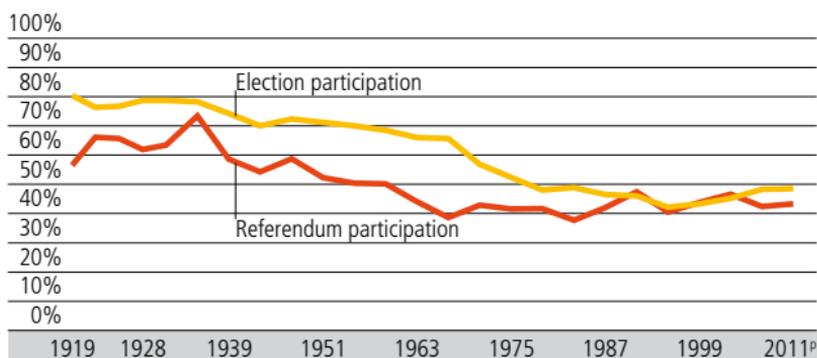
Accepted Rejected

Subject, 1991-2012



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

Participation rate in national elections and referendums



The strongest decline in voter turnout in national elections started after 1967, a trend which is not least of all attributable to the introduction of the women's right to vote. The decline in voter turnout in popular votes is subject to strong fluctuation, depending on the subject of the referendum. Since the 1990s, voter turnout fluctuated between the extremes of a minimum participation of 28% and a maximum of 79%. From the turn of the century on, voter turnout has somewhat stabilised, both for national elections, as for referendums; and is currently slightly rising.

Final accounts of the public administration

in CHF billion

	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus		
	2000	2010	2011 ²	2000	2010	2011 ²	2000	2010	2011 ²
Total¹	163.6	191.9	198.3	151.8	189.4	195.8	11.8	2.5	2.6
Confederation	52.0	62.9	64.7	48.2	60.0	64.1	3.8	2.9	0.6
Cantons	62.8	76.9	79.2	60.0	75.5	79.7	2.8	1.4	-0.6
Communes	42.1	42.5	43.5	40.6	43.0	43.8	1.5	-0.5	-0.2
Social insurances	44.5	53.5	57.9	41.1	54.9	55.1	3.4	-1.3	2.8

1 Double counts not included in total

2 Part-estimates

Public administration debt

in CHF billion

	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011 ³
Total¹	104.8	220.4	222.5	209.0	208.2	206.3
Confederation	38.1	108.1	121.4	110.7	110.0	110.2
Cantons	29.2	63.1	56.1	52.8	52.5	50.4
Communes	37.4	49.1	44.9	45.3	45.8	45.6
Social insurances	0.1	5.8	4.2	5.8	7.4	6.1

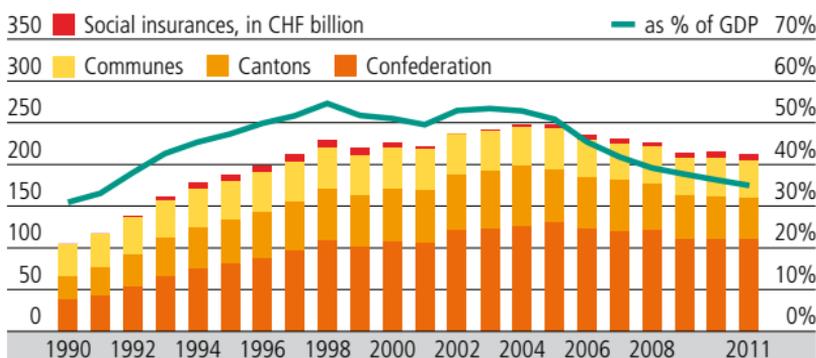
Per inhabitant, in francs² 15 241 30 574 29 299 27 139 26 742 26 230

1 Double counts not included in total

2 At current prices

3 Part-estimates

Public debt



The public spending ratio measures the expenditures of public authorities expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). It includes expenditures by the Confederation, the cantons and municipalities as well as public social insurance funds (old age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance).

Public spending ratio in % of GDP



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.

Switzerland's public debt ratio is also relatively low compared with other OECD countries; between 1990 and 2003, however, it rose continuously. Thanks to a strong economic recovery until 2008, together with the shedding of surplus gold reserves of the Swiss National Bank as well as various structural measures (i.e. relief programmes, debt and expenditure brakes) it has been possible to reduce continuously gross public debt since 2005. By the end of 2011, the debt ratio dropped to 35.0%.

Revenue: Public administration, 2010

following deductions in double payment

	in %	CHF billion
Total	100	191.9
Ordinary receipts	100.0	191.9
Operating revenue	94.6	181.5
Tax revenue	83.5	160.2
Patents and commissions	2.1	4.0
Compensation	8.5	16.3
Miscellaneous revenue	0.1	0.2
Transfer revenue	0.4	0.8
Financial revenue	4.4	8.4
Investment revenue	1.1	2.0
Extraordinary receipts	0.0	0.0
Extraordinary revenue	0.0	0.0
Revenue from extraordinary investments	0.0	0.0

Public administration expenditure by function, 2010

following deductions in double payment

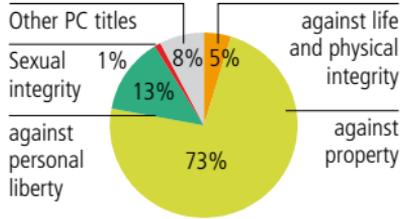
	in %	CHF billion
Total	100	189.4
General administration	7.3	13.8
Public order and security, defence	7.6	14.4
Education	17.3	32.7
Culture and leisure	2.7	5.0
Health care	6.0	11.3
Social security	39.6	74.9
Transport and telecommunications	8.8	16.6
Environmental protection and spatial planning	3.2	6.1
Economy	4.0	7.5
Finance and taxes	3.7	7.0

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 2011 a total of 465 995 criminal cases with 692 954 offences were registered. Of these offences, 81% came under the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), 13% under the Narcotics Act (NarcA), 5% under the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA) and 1% under other federal legislation. The detection rate for homicides was 97%, for property offences 16%.

Offences according to Criminal Code titles 2011



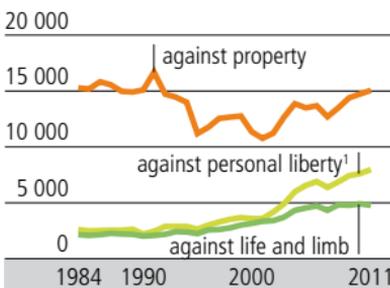
The breakdown by nationality and residence status shows that offenders were of Swiss nationality in 49% of Criminal Code offences, 57% of Narcotics Act offences and 61% of offences against other federal legislation. Foreigners with residence constituted 29%, 21% and 23% of offenders. This means that a substantial part of foreign delinquency is "imported", namely 21% (Criminal Code), 22% (Narcotics Act) and 16% (other). For offences against the Foreign Nationals Act, 84% of offenders were non-residents.

Convictions

In the mid-1980s slightly more than 45 000 convictions against adults were registered overall. This number has doubled and is around 94 600 in 2011. Depending on the law under which the conviction is made, the trend varies greatly.

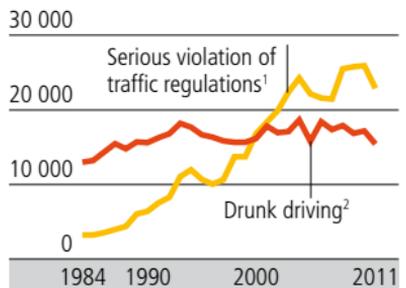
The number of convictions for offences against the Criminal Code has remained stable whereas ever increasing road traffic checks have led to more cases with convictions against the Road Traffic Act (RTA) when considered over a longer period. The number of convictions against the Narcotics Act has been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

Selected offences SCC



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

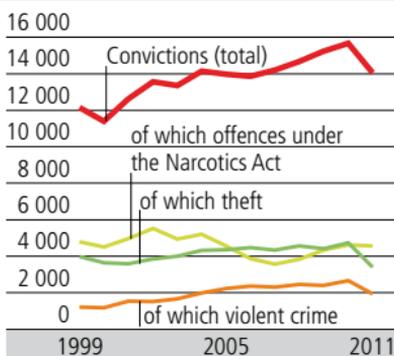
Selected offences RTA



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

Juvenile convictions

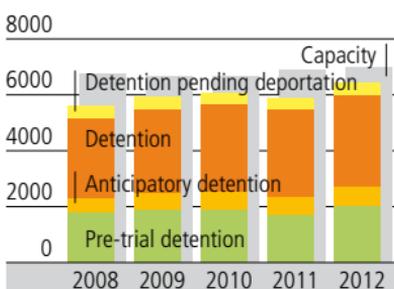
The trend for convictions of minors shows a falling trend in numbers (2010 to 2011: -11%) with the number of illegal drug offences tending to remain stable while those for traffic accidents are on the increase and for theft and less serious violent crime on the decline. Serious violent crime remains stable at a very low level.



Deprivation of liberty and execution of sentences

In Switzerland in 2012 there were 109 (mostly small) prison establishments with a total of 6978 detention places. On the reference day, 5 September 2012, 6599 persons were detained. Thus, the total occupancy rate was 94%. Of the 6599 inmates, 60% were serving prison sentences, 31% were in pre-trial detention, 6% were in detention subject to coercive measures under the Foreign Nationals Act and the remaining 3% were detained for other reasons. With a few exceptions, prison establishments in Switzerland were not overpopulated.

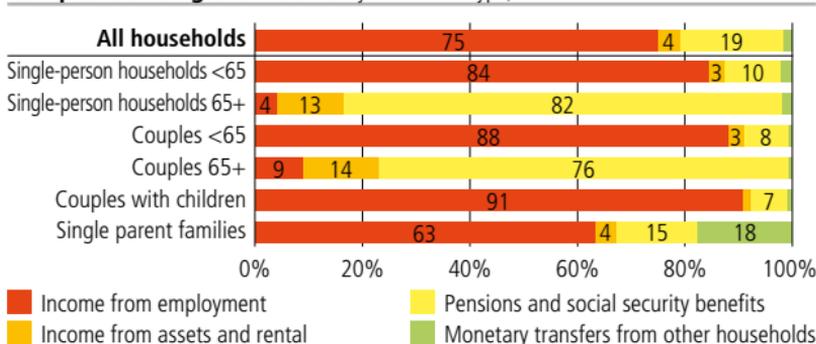
Prison population by sentence type



Recidivism

The reconviction rates of adults convicted in 2007 for crimes and less serious offences, over an observation period of 3 years (i.e. until 2010) were 25%, for minors 34%. The highest reconviction rates are for persons with two or more previous convictions: for adults 63% and for minors 66%.

Composition of gross income by household type, 2006–2008



Household budgets: Income

Averaged out over all households, income from employment at 75% represents the main component of household income. The second important component consists of pensions from the first and second pillars of the Swiss pension system and other social security benefits at more than 19%. The remainder of household income is made up of income from assets and transfers from other households.

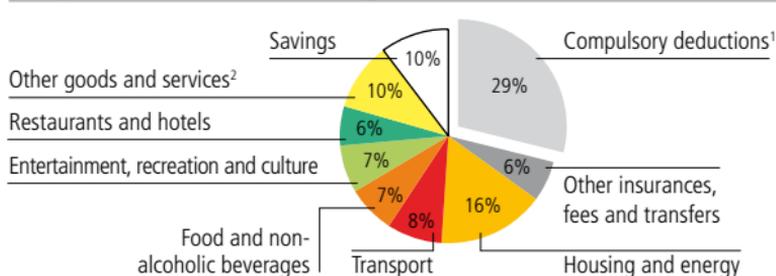
The picture becomes more differentiated when the composition of household income is considered by household type. This shows, for example, that in households aged 65 and over, pensions represent the major part of the household income, but income from employment and, in particular, income from assets play a relatively important role. Transfers from other households represent an important source of income only in specific types of households, such as single-parent families, where the average amounts to almost 18%.

Household budgets: Expenditure

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

After all expenditure has been deducted, on average 10% of the gross income is left for saving. There are significant differences in this area depending on household type. Households over the age of 65 on average save less than younger households. Sometimes this figure is even a minus, which means that these households are living on their capital, among other things.

Composition of household budget, 2006–2008

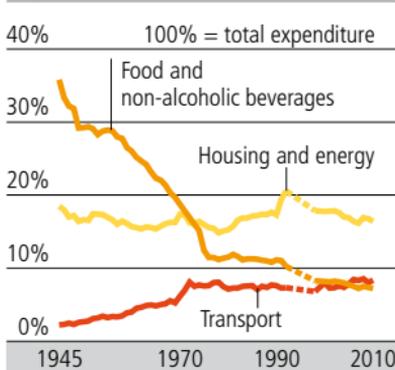


¹ Taxes, social insurance contributions, basic health insurance premiums, transfers to other households
² Less sporadic income

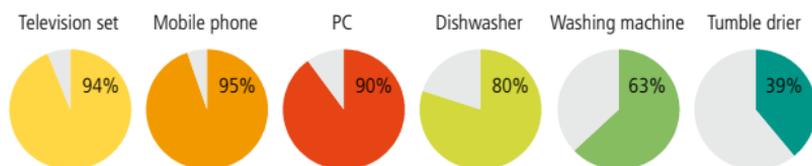
Household expenditure over time

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

Trends in selected household expenditure items



Availability of selected consumer goods, 2010



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 90% of people live in a household with a computer and 95% 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 2010 more than 80% of the population lived in a household with a dishwasher, while in 1998 the figure was only 61%.

Material deprivation

The reasons for not owning a durable good are not necessarily financial. In 2010, only 1% of people living in Switzerland went without a computer for financial reasons. As far as owning a car for private use is concerned, this percentage rises to 4%. Material deprivation is most often associated with a lack of financial reserves. 21% of persons living in a private household do not have the means to meet unexpected expenses of CHF 2000. This is followed by deprivation associated with living conditions: 17% of the population live in a neighbourhood that is too noisy, 14% in a neighbourhood with problems of delinquency and 10% in a neighbourhood with pollution problems. Furthermore, 10% of the population cannot afford to take a week's holiday away from home.

Unequal distribution of income

Inequalities in the distribution of income are assessed on the basis of equivalent disposable income. The latter is calculated by deducting compulsory expenditure from the household's gross income and by dividing the disposable income thus obtained by the equivalent size of the household. Thus the equivalent disposable income is an indication of people's standard of living, regardless of the type of household in which they live. In 2010, the average disposable income of the wealthiest persons (20% of the population) was 4.3 times greater than that of the poorest persons (20%).

Monetary poverty and risk of poverty

In 2010, 7.9% of the permanent resident population in private households in Switzerland was affected by income poverty. This corresponds to approximately 600 000 persons. The average poverty threshold, based on the social subsistence level, was approximately CHF 2250 per month for a single person and approximately CHF 4000 per month for two adults with two children.

According to the relative at-risk-of-poverty concept, 14.2% or some 1 070 000 persons were at risk of poverty. With approximately CHF 2350 per month for a single person and approximately CHF 5000 for two adults with two children.

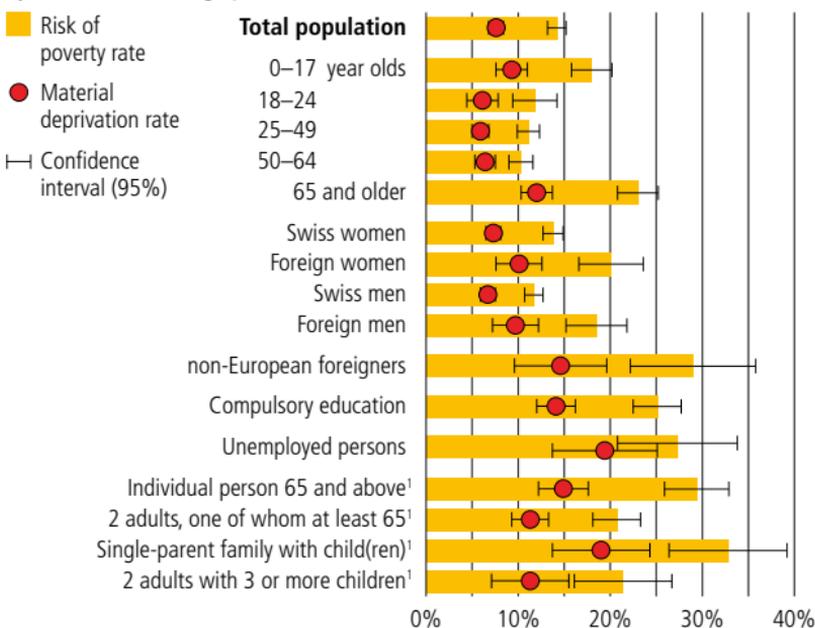
Poverty of employed persons

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 2010 some 3.5% or approximately 120 000 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 (e.g. temporary contract, small business, self-employed with no staff), the risk of poverty is greater.

Risk of poverty and material deprivation, 2010

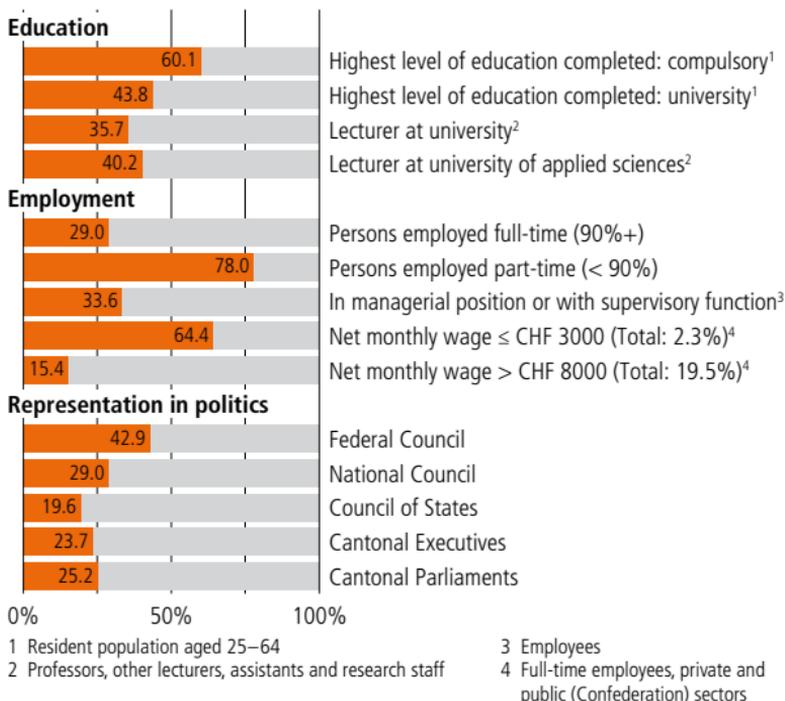
by various socio-demographic characteristics



¹ Persons in a household with these characteristics

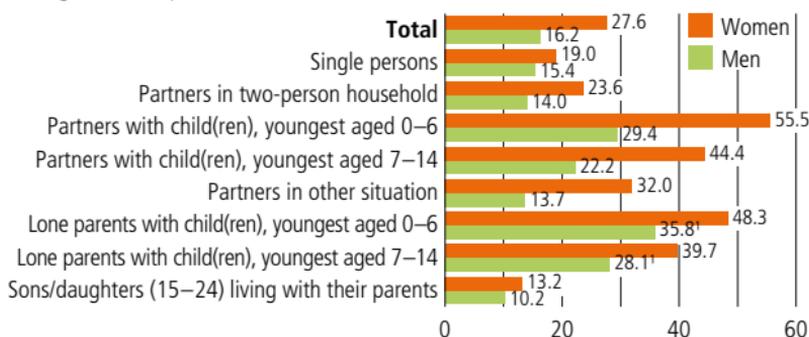
Key data on gender equality

Percentage of women (latest available data 2010–2012)



Number of hours spent on domestic work and childcare, 2010

Average, in hours per week



Involvement in voluntary work, 2010

as percentage of permanent resident population age 15 and older

	Women	Men		Women	Men
Informal	22.7	13.9	Formal	16.9	23.0
Looking after relatives' children	8.1	3.7	Sports associations	4.0	9.0
Looking after adult relatives	1.6	0.4	Cultural associations	3.5	5.3
Other services for relatives	3.1	2.6	Social-charitable organisations	3.6	2.5
Looking after acquaintances' children	5.7	1.9	Church institutions	3.6	2.1
Looking after adult friends	1.1	0.3 ¹	Pressure groups	2.1	3.1
Other services for friends	4.9	5.3	Public services	1.2	2.4
Other	0.5 ¹	0.3 ¹	Political parties, agencies	0.7	2.0

¹ The assessment is based on fewer than 50 observations in the sample survey and should therefore be interpreted with great caution

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

Are we on the road to sustainable development?

1 Meeting needs – how well do we live?

Life expectancy in good health is improving	  	Convictions for offences of serious violent crime are increasing	  
Income is not rising	  	Unemployment rate based on ILO definition is increasing	  

2 Fairness – how well are resources distributed?

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

Young people's reading skills are improving	  	The number of employees in science and technology is rising	  
After rising, the debt ratio is lower than the level of 1992 again	  	The population of breeding birds fluctuates	  
The share of investment in gross domestic product is about the same	  	Developed land is encroaching upon the landscape	  

4 Decoupling – how efficiently are we using our resources?

Freight transport is growing faster than the economy	  	Per capita final energy consumption is decreasing	  
The public to total transport ratio is increasing	  	Material intensity is decreasing	  

Aimed evolution

-  Growth
-  Stabilisation
-  Decrease

Noted evolution

-  Growth marked
-  No 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 17% of teenagers do not have even the minimum reading skills necessary to cope with modern daily life. Furthermore, growth of developed land is largely at the expense of valuable agricultural land.

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

From a global perspective, economic development is still dependent on growing consumption of environmental assets and resources, which means that the higher a country's national income, the larger is its ecological footprint. The Swiss footprint is around the average of most Western European countries. North America, together with a few European countries, uses up to 4 times the amount of resources per person as that available per person worldwide. South-East Asia and Africa consume considerably less than the global average per person.

A European project: the Urban Audit

The European Urban Audit project enables the comparison of living conditions in European towns at three geographical levels: the larger urban zone, the core city and the sub-city district. Here are two examples of indicators for a selection of towns.

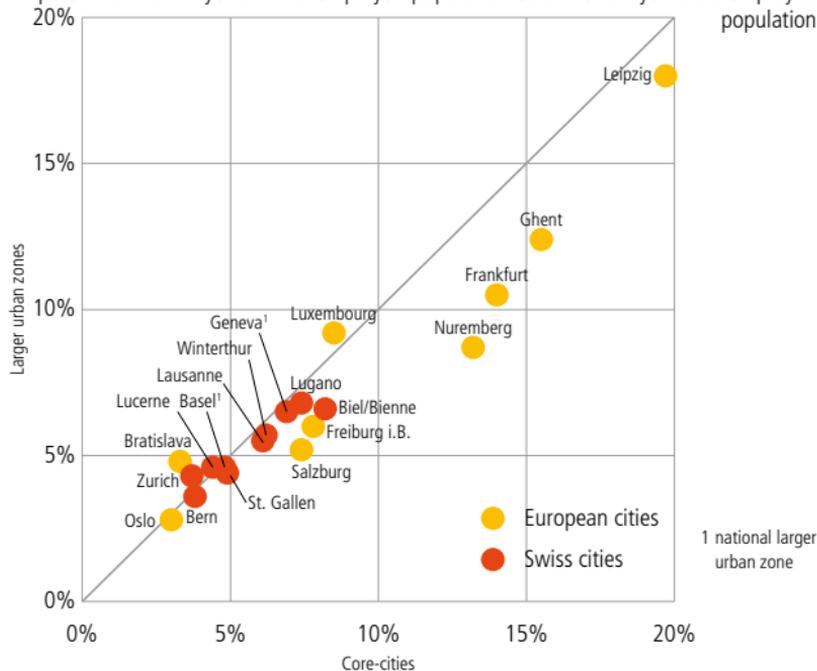
Young dependency rate, 2009

Number of persons aged under 20 for 100 persons 20–64 year olds



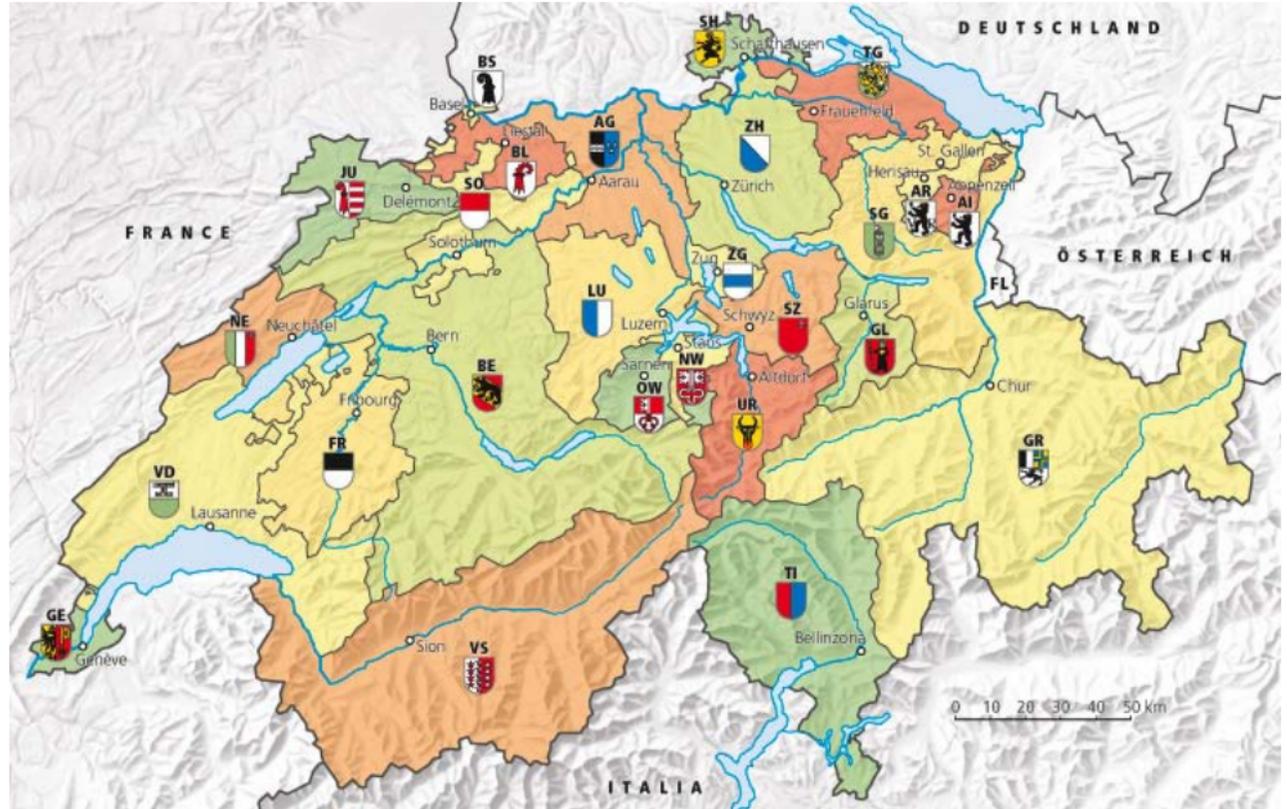
Unemployment rate of Youth, 2009

Proportion of 15–24-years old unemployed population to all 15–24-years old employed population



Switzerland and its Cantons

26 cantons
148 districts
2408 municipalities
Situation on 1.1.2013
o Cantonal capital



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

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2013 incl. DVD

The Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland is the standard reference work on Swiss statistics. It provides a comprehensive picture of Switzerland's social and economic situation and contains, along with numerous tables, illustrated overviews of all themes of public statistics. The whole yearbook is published in German and French; in addition, a cross-section summary with the most important statistical information is available in English and Italian. The DVD that accompanies the Statistical Yearbook includes the contents of the Yearbook 2013, complemented by numerous regional statistical and additional tables, as well as two interactive statistical atlases: the Stat@tlas of Switzerland and the Election Atlas.

Published by the Federal Statistical Office. 592 pages (hardback), CHF 130 (incl. DVD). Available from bookshops or directly from NZZ Libro, the publishing house of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Email: nzz.libro@nzz.ch



The screenshot shows the Swiss Statistical Portal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for News, Topics, Regional Data, World Data, Data Library, Services, and Institutions. The main content area features a large graphic for 'Social assista' with a '-2%' average annual inflation of import prices in 2012. Below this, there is a 'What's new?' section with several bullet points: Population: Federal population change, provisional monthly figures, November 2012 (FSO, 23.01.2013 09:15) - News results; Industry and services: Industrial production, orders and turnover - third quarter 2012 - Production and turnover results positive but orders in Swiss industry on the decline (FSO, 21.01.2013 08:15) - Press release; Prices: Producer and Import Price Index in December and throughout 2012 - Little movement compared with the previous month - average inflation of -1.6% in 2012 (FSO, 17.01.2013 09:15) - Press release; Tourism: Statistics on tourist accommodation in November 2012 - Increase in overnight stays in November (FSO, 16.01.2013 09:15) - Press release; Industry and services: Retail trade turnover growth in November 2012 - Real turnover growth of 2.9% (FSO, 16.01.2013 09:15) - Press release. There are also sections for 'Review: Recent Publications' and 'Outlook: Upcoming Publications'. At the bottom, there is a 'Some highlights' section with the title 'The new census - Structural survey 2012'.

The **Swiss Statistical Portal** (www.statistics.admin.ch) is the comprehensive online service for Swiss public statistics. The portal makes available press releases and publications from the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) and other public statistical offices, as well as continually updated detailed results presented in the form of indicators and downloadable tables. Attractive maps and atlases are included in the "Regional" and "International" chapters. By subscribing to the NewsMail service or to automatic RSS feeds, users can keep up to date about our wide range of offerings. As of 2011, in addition to the four languages already present on the statistics portal (German, French, English and Italian), there are also some pages in Romansch.

The Mini Statistics Portal <http://mobile.bfs.admin.ch>, a new service introduced by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) in 2010, provides the most important statistical figures also for mobile devices.

