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## Statistical Data on Switzerland

This chapter presents the main statistical findings in English for our international readers. Statistics reveal the current status of Swiss demographics and society as well as the Swiss economy and the environment. They also reveal how things have changed over time. The content structure is based on the one used by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

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## Switzerland in an international context

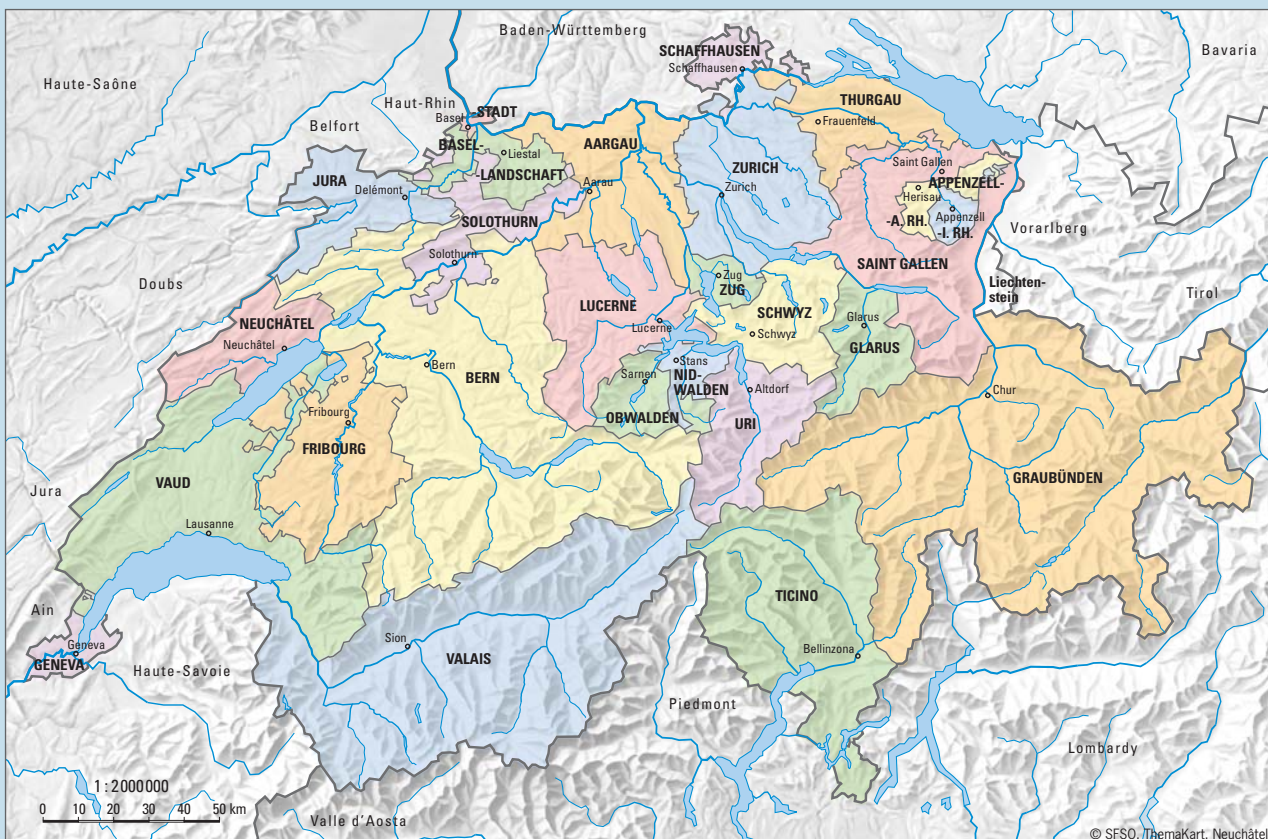
Switzerland has a population of 8.237 million people (31 December 2014) for a territory of 41 000 km<sup>2</sup>. The country lies in Central Western Europe with the Alps forming a natural boundary between its northern and southern parts. With four official languages (German, French, Italian and Romansh), Switzerland is characterized by cultural and linguistic diversity.

The Swiss Confederation (in Latin Confoederatio Helvetica, whence the international ISO abbreviation "CH") was created in 1848 by formally bringing together 26 historically close but very politically and geographically distinct cantons into a common political entity that still guarantees wide autonomy to each of its members. Ever since 1959, the seven-member Swiss cabinet (Federal Council) has been made up of representatives from Switzerland's four leading political parties: the Radical Democratic Party (FDP), the Socialist Party (SP), the Christian Democratic Party (CVP) and the Swiss People's Party (SVP). Cabinet members (Federal Councillors) are elected every four years in a joint session of the two freshly elected houses of the Swiss Parliament: the National Council (200 members representing the people) and the Council of States (46 members representing the Cantons). The Swiss people wield considerable power in the Swiss political system: voting privileges are wide-ranging and it is relatively easy for the people to submit popular initiatives and call for referendums. Swiss citizens are therefore called to the ballot box several times a year.

Compared to other countries, Switzerland has a fairly robust economy in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). If we consider GDP per capita, it is among the richest countries in the world. That said, the Swiss economy has grown at a slower rate than other OECD countries since 1990. Following this slump, the Swiss economy recovered again after the turn of the millennium. Since then it has been growing more strongly (with the exception of 2009 in the wake of the financial crisis). By international comparison, the Swiss unemployment rate remains low and employment rate high.

As in all modern societies, the tertiary sector dominates the Swiss economy. Important branches include financial services and tourism. As for the secondary sector, Switzerland's lack of raw materials has led to the development of specialised manufacturing industries such as the machinery manufacture, pharmaceuticals production and watchmaking. In 2014, the primary sector's share in the value added of the Swiss economy was only 0.7%. Foreign trade is extremely important to the Swiss economy; the value of total imports and exports per capita as well as the share of imports and exports to GDP are among the highest in the world.

### Political structure



## Switzerland in comparison with other countries

	Year	Switzerland	Germany	France	Italy	Netherland	Austria	Sweden	United Kingdom
<b>National accounts, prices and income</b>									
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in PPS <sup>1</sup>	2013	40 600	32 000	27 800	25 200	32 600	33 200	32 700	27 200
Average annual real growth in the GDP per inhabitant, in %	2000–2013	3.7	3.6	2.2	1.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	1.6
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)	2014	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.5
Equality: Gender-specific pay gaps (sectors 2 and 3) in %	2013	19.3	21.6	15.1	7.3	16.0	23.0	15.2	19.7
<b>Population</b>									
Number of inhabitants in '000	2014 <sup>4</sup>	8 140	80 767	65 836	60 783	16 829	8 507	9 645	64 308
Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> of the total area	2013 <sup>4</sup>	202	230	104	199	498	103	24	264
People under 20 years of age in %	2014 <sup>4</sup>	20.3	18.1	24.6	18.6	22.9	19.9	22.7	23.6
People age 65 and over in %	2014 <sup>4</sup>	17.6	20.8	18.0	21.4	17.3	18.3	19.4	17.5
Foreigners as percentage of the total population	2014 <sup>4</sup>	23.8	8.7	6.3	8.1	4.4	12.4	7.1	7.8
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	2013	10.3	8.3	12.4	8.6	10.2	9.4	11.9	12.2
Female life expectancy at birth in years	2013	85.0	83.2	85.6	85.2	83.2	83.8	83.8	82.9
Male life expectancy at birth in years	2013	80.7	78.6	79.0	80.3	79.5	78.6	80.2	79.2
<b>Health</b>									
Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants	2013 <sup>5</sup>	468	...	629	...	...	765	259	276
Health care expenditure as % of GDP	2012	11.4	10.9	11.2	...	11.8	10.4	9.1	...
Infant mortality per 1000 birth (live births)	2013	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.8
<b>Education</b>									
Young people (18–24) without post-compulsory education in %	2014	28.7	35.6	17.1	32.1	30.5	18.4	26.5	16.3
Persons (25–64) with highest educational attainment at tertiary level in %	2014	40.2	27.1	33.2	16.9	34.4	29.9	38.7	40.5
Education expenditure in % of GDP	2011	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.3	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.0
<b>Employment</b>									
Employment rate for women	2014	75.1	69.5	60.9	46.8	68.1	66.9	73.1	67.1
Employment rate for men	2014	84.4	78.1	67.7	64.7	78.1	75.2	76.5	76.8
Unemployment rate (15–74), ILO-based <sup>2</sup>	2014	4.5	5.0	10.3	12.7	7.4	5.6	7.9	6.1
Women	2014	4.7	4.6	10.0	13.8	7.8	5.4	7.7	5.8
Men	2014	4.4	5.3	10.5	11.9	7.2	5.9	8.2	6.4
15–24 year-olds	2014	8.6	7.7	24.2	42.7	12.7	10.3	22.9	16.9
<b>Social Security</b>									
Social security expenditure as % of GDP	2013	25.5	28.6	32.6	29.5	31.6	29.8	30.5	29.9
<b>Tourism, agriculture and forestry</b>									
Beds in hotels and health establishments per 1000 inhabitants	2014	33.5	21.8	19.4	36.9	15.0	70.4	24.8	...
Agricultural area, as % of the total area	2009 <sup>5</sup>	36.9	51.7	54.2	51.4	55.0	38.2	8.1	65.1
Wooded areas, as % of the total area	2009 <sup>5</sup>	30.8	33.9	31.7	33.2	11.9	47.0	66.0	14.8
<b>Transport, environment and energy</b>									
Number of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants	2013 <sup>5</sup>	531	538	490	608	471	546	...	442
Road accidents, fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2009 <sup>5</sup>	46.3	54.0	67.0	79.0	41.0	81.0	43.0	43.0
Total land area in km <sup>2</sup>	2009 <sup>5</sup>	41 285	357 113	548 763	301 392	37 357	83 920	449 159	244 436
Percentage of settlement and urban areas in %	2009 <sup>5</sup>	7.5	9.9	9.4	11.0	25.1	7.2	14.6	13.5
Greenhouse gas emissions in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents, tonnes per person	2013 <sup>5</sup>	6.5	11.6	7.5	7.3	11.7	9.4	5.8	9.0
Gross energy consumption, TOE <sup>3</sup> per inhabitant	2013 <sup>5</sup>	3.4	4.0	3.9	2.6	4.8	4.0	5.1	3.1

1 Purchasing Power Standards

2 Unemployment figures based on the International Labour Organisation's definitions

3 Tonnes of crude oil equivalent

4 At 1 January

5 At 31 December

Source: Eurostat

Only one source has been used for all variables: Eurostat. It is possible that the data vary from those published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office in other publications.

## Sustainable development

Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. When using natural, economic and social resources, consideration should be given to the principle of fairness among and between present and future generations, both in Switzerland and in relation to foreign countries. Sustainable development also means enabling people to live in conditions that are adequate for them in terms of human rights, by creating and maintaining the maximum range of options to ensure that individuals are free to develop their designs for living. Meeting needs in a balanced manner requires social solidarity, economic efficiency and ecological responsibility, and none of these three qualitative objectives must be attained at the long-term detriment of any of the other objectives.

The MONET system was created to show where Switzerland is on the path to sustainable development. It is based on a set of principles that indicate the direction to be taken in order to create and maintain a sustainable society. These principles ultimately form the frame of reference that is used to assess the sustainability of observed developments. All the principles have a clear and direct relation to the definition of sustainable development and the three qualitative objectives of social solidarity, economic efficiency and ecological responsibility. Each of the 76 MONET indicators refers to at least one principle.

With the purpose of facilitating clear and concise information at a glance, a set of seventeen key indicators were developed, all taken from the MONET indicator system. The following presentation of five out of the seventeen is intended to give the reader an idea of how indicators can illustrate how sustainability has developed so far; and – with the support of principles – to assess sustainability in terms of the direction that should be taken.

### Targeted trends

↗ Growth   ↘ Decrease   → Stabilisation

### Observed trends

↗ Growth   ↘ Decrease   → No marked change

Assessment of the observed trend in relation to targeted trend since 1992:

- ✓ Positive (toward sustainability)
- ✗ Negative (away from sustainability)
- ≈ Unchanged

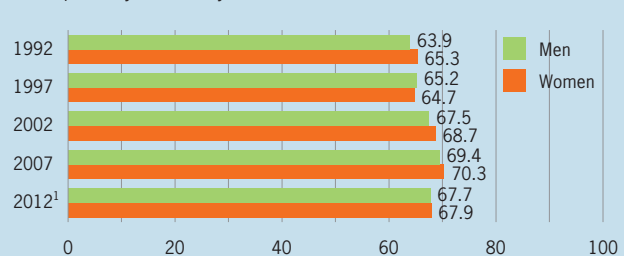
### ↗ ↗ ✓ **People's health is improving**

Principle: Promoting health

People who feel healthy are often more contented than those who are ill or disabled. At the same time, they are also more productive. The benefits of living a long and healthy life are mainly felt by people themselves. However, the goal of a healthy lifestyle is also worth pursuing in the interests of the economy and society as a whole.

### Life expectancy in good health

Life expectancy at birth in years



1 Revision of questionnaire, data cannot be compared to previous years.

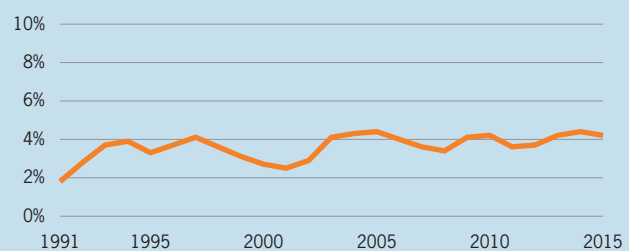
### ↘ ↗ ✗ **The unemployment rate based on ILO<sup>1</sup> definition is rising**

Principle: Employment that is morally worthwhile and provides a decent living



In developed countries, unemployment is one of the main causes of poverty and social exclusion. In addition, high unemployment can result in social unrests.

### Unemployment rate based on ILO definition

Percentage of unemployed in relation to total working population



1 ILO: International Labour Office

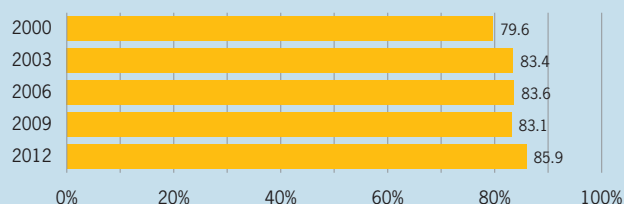
   **Teenage reading skills are improving**

Principles: Encouraging learning; Promotion of economic efficiency




Education ensures that the economy is both innovative and competitive, while the ability to retain and process information is essential for individuals to constructively adapt to changes taking place in society.

**Teenage reading skills**

Share of 15-year-olds reaching at least reading skills level 2 (scale <1 to 6)<sup>1</sup>



1 2009: Change in the skills profiles

   **The settlement area required per person is increasing**

Principles: Limits for consumption of non-renewable resources; Preservation of natural resources




Soils are an important life support system for humans, animals and plants. Constructions of buildings, roads and factories inevitably result in a loss of farmland. It is very difficult to reverse the degradation process once it has been set in motion and this change affects future generations.

**Per capita settlement area<sup>1</sup>**

In m<sup>2</sup> / inhabitant



1 Building areas, industrial areas, special urban areas, recreational facilities, parks and transportation areas

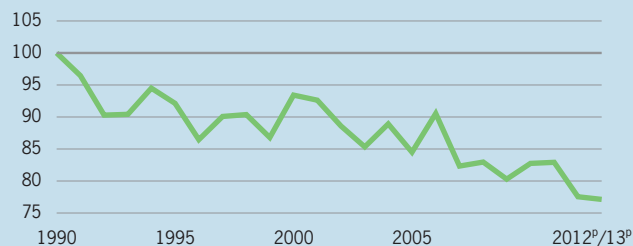
   **Material intensity is decreasing**

Principles: Ecologically acceptable production; Ecologically and socially acceptable consumption

One of the main goals of sustainable development is to bring about a gradual dematerialisation of the economy so as to lessen the environmental impact of human and economic activities. Material and energy flows must be optimised so that natural resources can be maintained in the long run.

**Material intensity**

Total Material Requirement to GDP ratio, index 1990 = 100



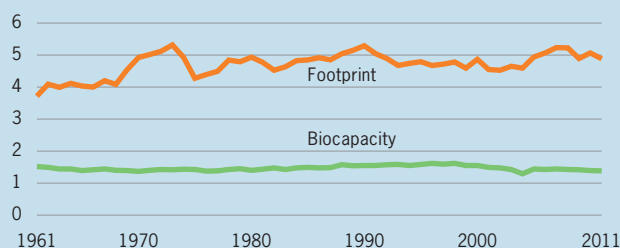
**Switzerland's ecological footprint is almost four times as great as its biocapacity**

The key indicators show whether or not development is sustainable whereas the ecological footprint measures sustainability from the standpoint of consumption of natural resources.<sup>1</sup>

The ecological footprint expresses consumption in terms of how much surface area (in global hectares) is required to sustain this consumption. It shows whether and to what extent our use of natural resources exceeds the regenerative capacities of the biosphere (i.e. our biocapacity). Consumption of natural resources is considered sustainable when the ecological footprint of our consumption matches our biocapacity. When consumption exceeds our biocapacity, natural resources at home become depleted or have to be imported from other countries. In such cases, we end up living at the expense of other regions of the planet or of future generations.

**Switzerland's ecological footprint and biocapacity**

In global hectares per capita



1 See INFRAS 2006: Switzerland's Ecological Footprint. A Contribution to the Sustainability Debate. Commissioned and published by the Federal Office for Spatial Development, the Federal Statistical Office, the Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Federal Office for the Environment. In cooperation with Global Footprint Network and Locher, Schmill, Van Wezemael & Partner. Neuchâtel, September 2006.

All MONET indicators, key indicators, principles and publications as well as the ecological footprint can be found at: <http://www.monet.admin.ch>

# 1 Economy and finance

## National accounts

### Gross domestic product by expenditure approach<sup>1</sup>

In CHF million, at current prices, % changes over time

Expenditure approach	At current prices					Change with respect to previous year, in %, at current prices			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>	2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Consumer spending</b>	<b>395 235</b>	<b>399 802</b>	<b>407 695</b>	<b>414 333</b>	<b>418 828</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Private households and NPISH <sup>2</sup>	330 592	333 417	338 882	344 505	348 059	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.0
Public sector	64 643	66 385	68 813	69 828	70 769	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.3
<b>Gross investment</b>	<b>145 892</b>	<b>166 124</b>	<b>151 167</b>	<b>143 552</b>	<b>150 702</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	138 430	144 596	147 803	149 281	152 286	4.5	2.2	1.0	2.0
Machinery and equipment	86 397	90 059	91 456	90 842	91 910	4.2	1.6	-0.7	1.2
Buildings and structures	52 033	54 537	56 347	58 439	60 375	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.3
Changes in inventories	1 507	4 385	74	8 535	5 204	...	...	...	...
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	5 956	17 142	3 290	-14 264	-6 788	...	...	...	...
<b>Exports</b>	<b>389 443</b>	<b>406 706</b>	<b>419 946</b>	<b>459 057</b>	<b>413 063</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
Goods	288 010	306 871	311 952	346 436	300 117	6.5	1.7	11.1	-13.4
Services	101 433	99 834	107 994	112 622	112 946	-1.6	8.2	4.3	0.3
<b>Less: Imports</b>	<b>324 425</b>	<b>354 306</b>	<b>354 865</b>	<b>382 089</b>	<b>340 337</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
Goods	252 351	280 762	274 280	296 641	250 771	11.3	-2.3	8.2	-15.5
Services	72 074	73 544	80 585	85 448	89 566	2.0	9.6	6.0	4.8
<b>GDP</b>	<b>606 146</b>	<b>618 325</b>	<b>623 943</b>	<b>634 854</b>	<b>642 256</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Per capita	77 160	78 146	78 023	78 480	78 432	1.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.1

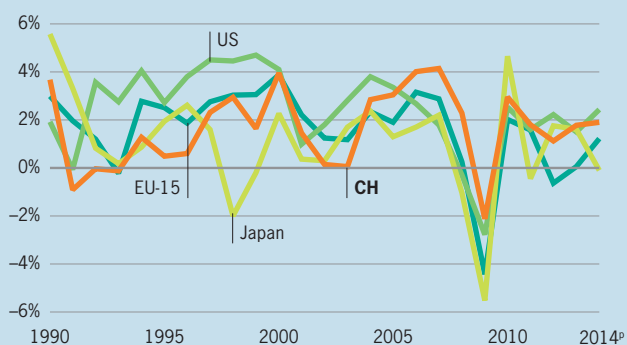
1 Revised figures

2 NPISH: Non-profit institutions serving households

Source: FSO – National Accounts

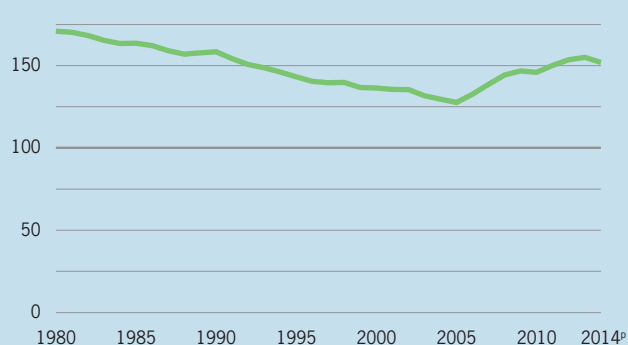
### Real GDP growth

At prices of preceding year



### Per capita GDP in purchase price parity (PPP)

Compared to average of 30 OECD countries = 100



## Public finance

### Key public finance figures<sup>1</sup>

In % of GDP

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Public spending to GDP ratio</b>										
Public sector	32.8	31.2	30.0	30.6	32.4	32.1	32.6	32.6	32.9	33.0
Confederation	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.4
Cantons	13.1	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.7
Municipalities	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
Social insurance	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2
<b>Financial balance</b>										
Public sector	-0.6	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Confederation	0.0	0.6	-0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.0
Cantons	-0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Municipalities	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Social insurance	-0.5	-0.2	1.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
<b>Debt to GDP ratio</b>										
Public sector	48.0	42.9	39.4	36.9	35.2	33.9	33.2	34.2	34.6	34.5
Confederation	25.7	23.0	21.1	20.3	18.7	18.0	17.7	17.8	17.4	16.8
Cantons	12.7	11.5	10.6	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.7	10.1
Municipalities	9.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
Social insurance	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
<b>Tax to GDP ratio (OECD)</b>										
Public sector	26.6	26.5	26.2	26.5	27.1	26.5	27.1	26.9	27.0	27.1
Confederation	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.5
Cantons	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
Municipalities	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Social insurance	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7

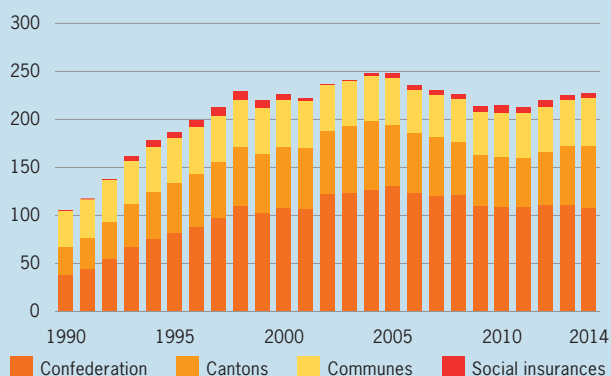
1 Revised figures

2 Some data are estimates.

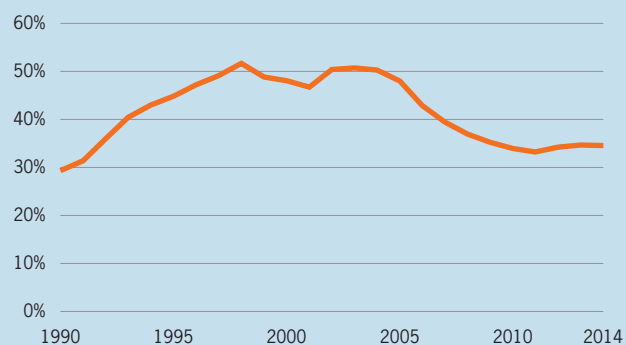
Source: Federal Finance Administration (FFA)

### Public debt

In CHF billion



As % of GDP



## Prices and income

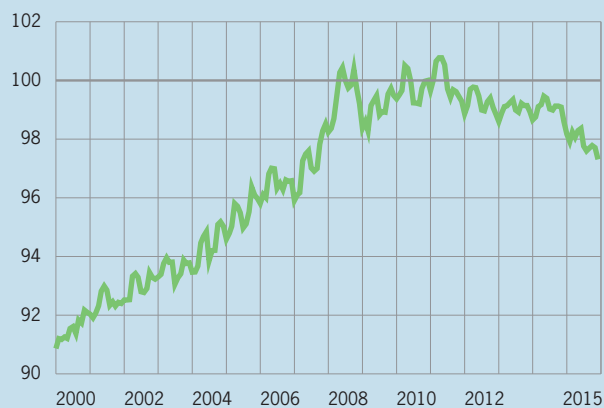
### General fluctuations in Swiss consumer prices

Average % changes over time

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-3.3	-1.0	1.2	0.9	-0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.0
Clothing and footwear	1.4	-6.0	-3.7	-1.3	0.3
Housing and energy	2.4	0.8	0.1	1.0	-0.6
Household furniture and furnishings and routine maintenance	-1.3	-1.9	-1.6	-1.0	-2.1
Health	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4
Transport	1.1	-2.2	-0.9	-1.2	-4.4
Communications	0.1	-0.6	-2.3	-2.3	-0.9
Recreation and culture	-3.3	-2.8	0.0	0.1	-2.0
Education	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
Restaurants and hotels	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Other goods and services	0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.8	-0.8

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Index December 2010 = 100



Source: FSO – Consumer Price Index (CPI)

### International comparison of price level indices. 2014<sup>p</sup>, EU-28 = 100

	Switzerland	Germany	Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	United Kingdom	Danemark	Norway
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>150</b>
Actual individual consumption	156	101	93	107	103	113	109	136	122	140	158
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	155	104	93	110	110	99	120	125	105	145	166
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	118	93	88	106	97	108	89	130	166	124	238
Clothing and footwear	123	102	87	102	105	104	96	123	102	123	132
Housing and energy	173	105	93	115	100	119	98	119	153	150	123
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	123	98	99	105	105	110	109	122	110	122	128
Health	188	101	105	105	115	127	118	175	118	137	201
Transport	113	104	93	102	99	111	102	116	110	133	143
Communication	122	103	107	97	119	114	91	90	125	86	108
Recreation and culture	139	105	97	107	101	102	114	130	107	139	159
Education	239	110	85	110	94	122	151	195	147	153	217
Restaurants and hotels	153	98	88	109	109	111	107	144	114	150	177
Miscellaneous goods and services	156	97	91	106	98	115	108	144	113	141	176
Actual collective consumption	171	119	85	126	113	118	114	121	110	149	172
Gross fixed capital formation	136	114	81	113	89	105	108	135	101	131	149

Source: Eurostat

### Wage growth





## Balance of payments

Swiss Balance of Payments (BoP).<sup>1</sup> In CHF million, at current prices<sup>2</sup>

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Current Account, net</b>	<b>71 250</b>	<b>80 477</b>	<b>61 724</b>	<b>17 750</b>	<b>47 083</b>	<b>89 935</b>	<b>47 369</b>	<b>64 346</b>	<b>70 776</b>	<b>46 909</b>
Goods, net	14 104	18 816	29 596	30 043	16 066	35 659	26 111	37 789	49 931	49 499
Receipts	190 160	214 540	246 966	271 018	234 944	288 010	306 872	311 952	346 436	300 117
Expenses	176 056	195 724	217 370	240 975	218 877	252 350	280 761	274 164	296 505	250 618
Services, net	24 335	28 133	34 694	35 473	28 845	26 634	22 056	21 507	20 369	18 289
Receipts	82 535	89 301	102 483	104 631	99 889	98 841	95 578	102 337	106 015	108 469
Expenses	58 199	61 167	67 788	69 158	71 044	72 208	73 522	80 830	85 646	90 180
Primary income, net	43 814	41 864	5 042	-37 444	11 419	36 723	7 028	13 218	12 169	-3 919
Receipts	129 420	139 244	151 103	96 218	103 434	130 070	97 704	113 390	110 981	118 090
Expenses	85 606	97 380	146 061	133 662	92 014	93 347	90 675	100 172	98 812	122 009
Secondary income, net	-11 003	-8 337	-7 608	-10 322	-9 248	-9 081	-7 827	-8 167	-11 693	-16 960
Receipts	20 740	23 598	29 209	32 156	30 229	26 784	28 634	33 980	33 989	35 863
Expenses	31 743	31 936	36 817	42 479	39 476	35 865	36 461	42 148	45 682	52 823
<b>Capital Transfers, net</b>	<b>-2 856</b>	<b>-5 442</b>	<b>-5 048</b>	<b>-3 798</b>	<b>-3 788</b>	<b>-4 641</b>	<b>-8 407</b>	<b>-2 203</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-10 108</b>
Receipts	584	335	486	1 096	144	359	483	345	1 694	445
Expenses	3 441	5 776	5 533	4 894	3 932	5 000	8 890	2 548	1 019	10 553
<b>Financial Account, net</b>	<b>100 297</b>	<b>88 692</b>	<b>44 029</b>	<b>-2 783</b>	<b>6 518</b>	<b>114 685</b>	<b>27 739</b>	<b>87 626</b>	<b>101 523</b>	<b>54 082</b>
Direct investment, net	63 983	40 004	21 679	31 024	-4 019	58 723	17 500	25 616	30 397	-4 688
Portfolio investment, net	59 151	56 263	34 951	35 168	27 863	-32 522	12 810	-16 896	15 770	6 172
Other investment, net	-4 030	-8 920	-17 782	-69 087	-71 232	-49 574	-44 708	-94 200	43 194	18 780
Reserve assets, total	-21 906	393	4 057	4 146	52 219	137 802	42 628	174 591	12 943	33 961
Derivatives and structured products, net	3 098	952	1 125	-4 033	1 688	257	-491	-1 485	-779	-143
<b>Net Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>31 903</b>	<b>13 657</b>	<b>-12 647</b>	<b>-16 734</b>	<b>-36 777</b>	<b>29 391</b>	<b>-11 223</b>	<b>25 482</b>	<b>30 072</b>	<b>17 281</b>

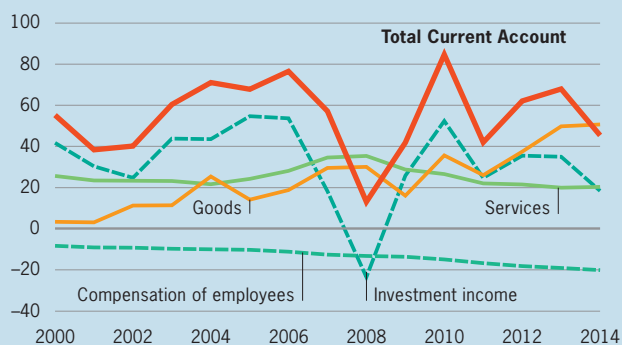
1 The minus sign (-) indicates a surplus of expenses over receipts in the current account and the capital transfer, and an import of capital in the financial account.

2 Revised figures

Source: Swiss National Bank (SNB)

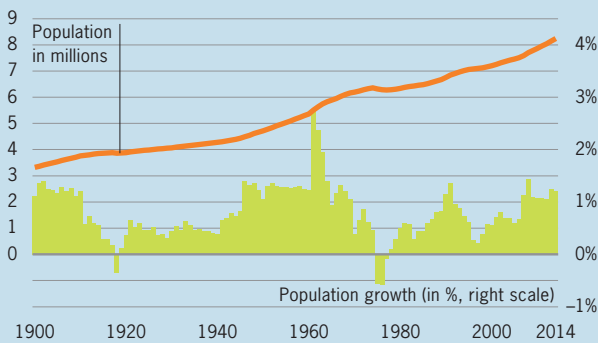
### Current Account balance

In CHF billion

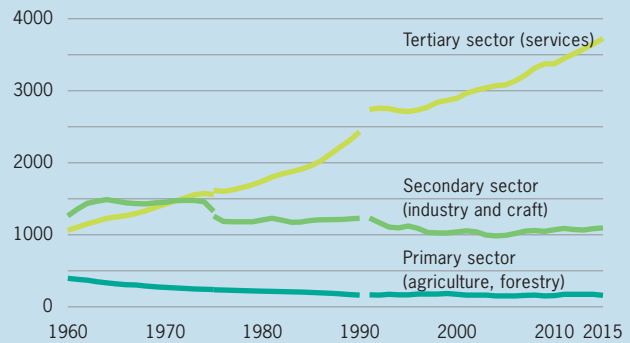


## 2 Population

### Population and population growth

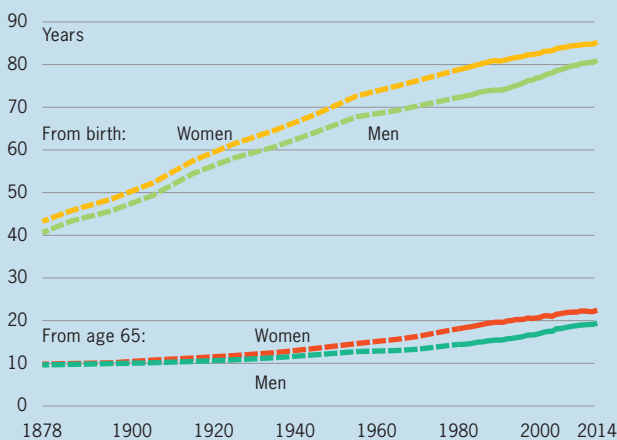


### Persons in employment<sup>1</sup>, in thousands

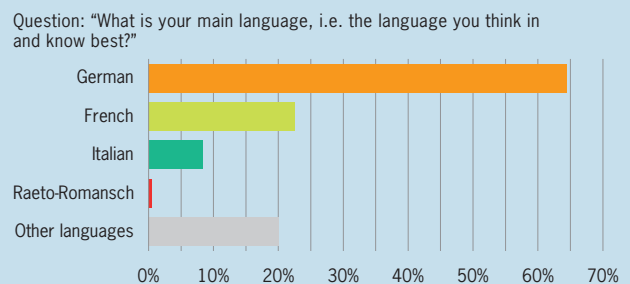


<sup>1</sup> New calculation method from 1975/1991 onwards

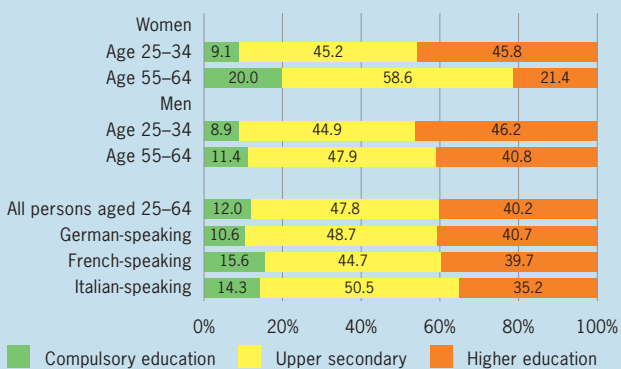
### Life expectancy



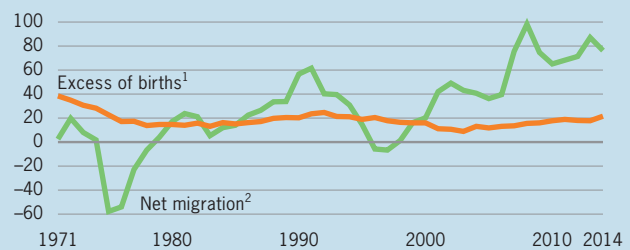
### The main languages in Switzerland 2013



### Educational attainment 2014



### Net migration and excess of births over deaths, in thousands



<sup>1</sup> Live births minus deaths

<sup>2</sup> Incl. change of status: change from residence permit valid for less than 12 months to residence permit valid 12 months or longer.

## Selected criteria

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014
Permanent resident population in '000	4 717	5 360	6 193	6 335	6 751	7 204	7 870	7 955	8 039	8 140	8 238
Foreigners	285	514	1 002	914	1 127	1 424	1 766	1 816	1 870	1 937	1 998
Urban	...	...	...	5 341	5 675	6 033	6 637	6 712	6 786	6 874	6 959
Rural	...	...	...	995	1 076	1 171	1 233	1 243	1 253	1 266	1 279
Age groups, in %											
Age 0–19	30.6	31.8	31.0	27.5	23.4	23.1	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.3	20.2
Age 20–64	59.8	57.9	57.5	58.6	62.0	61.5	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.0
Age 65+	9.6	10.3	11.5	13.9	14.6	15.4	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8
Excess of births over deaths, per 1000 inhabitants	8.0	7.9	6.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6
Migration balance, per 1000 inhabitants	2.5	4.2	-2.9	2.7	8.4	2.8	8.3	8.6	8.9	10.8	9.3
Live births per 1000 inhabitants	18.1	17.7	16.1	11.7	12.5	11.0	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4
Infant born out of wedlock, in %	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	6.1	10.7	18.6	19.3	20.2	21.1	21.7
Age of mother at birth of first child	26.8	26.0	25.3	26.3	27.6	28.7	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.7
Total birth rate	2.40	2.44	2.10	1.55	1.59	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.54
Deaths per 1000 inhabitants	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.8
Deaths before age 1, per 1000 live births	31.2	21.1	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants	7.9	7.8	7.6	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.1
Average age of woman at marriage	25.8	24.9	24.1	25.0	26.7	27.9	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6
Total marriage rate for single women under the age of 50, in %	92	96	87	66	75	64	65	63	64	59	61
Divorces per 1000 inhabitants	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Total divorce rate, in %	12	13	15	27	33	26	54	43	43	42	41

<sup>1</sup> From 2010, new definition of the permanent resident population, which also includes asylum seekers with a total length of stay of at least 12 months.

Sources: FSO – Federal Population Census, Annual Population Statistics (ESPOP, STATPOP), Vital Statistics (BEVNAT)

### A large foreign population

Foreigners account for 24.3% of the permanent resident population (2014). More than half of the residents without a Swiss passport have been living in Switzerland for more than 15 years or were born here. In 2014, 32 800 persons obtained Swiss citizenship. The majority of Switzerland's foreign permanent resident population are of European origin, the most of whom are nationals of an EU or EFTA member state. The largest group of foreigners are Italian (15.3%), followed by nationals of Germany (14.9%), Portugal (13.1%) and France (5.8%).

### An aging society

There are now many more elderly people than 50 years ago. The number of over 64-year-olds has more than doubled since 1950, while the number of 80+ year-olds has even quadrupled. In contrast, the number of under twenties has increased much less and has actually declined since the early Seventies. This aging process is the result of longer life expectancy and fewer births. According to FSO population scenarios, this trend will continue over the next few decades.

## 3 Health

### Selected indicators

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
Life expectancy in years <sup>1</sup>										
Women, at birth	70.9	74.1	76.2	79.1	80.8	82.6	84.6	84.7	84.8	85.2
Women, at age 65	14.0	15.2	16.3	18.3	19.4	20.7	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.4
Men, at birth	66.4	68.7	70.3	72.4	74.0	76.9	80.2	80.5	80.5	81.0
Men, at age 65	12.4	12.9	13.3	14.4	15.3	17.0	18.9	19.9	19.9	19.4
Infant mortality, deaths per 1000 live births	31.0	21.1	15.1	9.1	6.8	4.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9
Perinatal deaths per 1000 live births	34.7	25.6	18.1	9.5	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.6	7.0
AIDS, new cases per million inhabitants	...	...	...	0.5	91.2	31.5	21.0	11.8	12.4	7.9
Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants										
Lung cancer	15.7	22.0	28.9	35.0	35.1	31.6	28.6	27.1	26.9	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	9.1	10.0	12.5	10.3	7.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3	...
Road accidents	16.7	25.2	26.5	18.5	13.2	7.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	...
Suicides	23.0	19.0	19.5	24.9	20.1	17.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	...
Occupational diseases, new cases of illness per 10 000 FTEs	...	...	28.8	...	...	...	10.0	7.9	7.5	...
Disability, recipients of disability benefits	...	...	...	...	16 815	23 570	31 644	32 900	33 566	34 337
Practising physicians per 1000 inhabitants	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Hospitals, beds per 1000 inhabitants	14.6	11.6	10.0	9.3	8.2	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6 <sup>p</sup>
Healthcare costs										
in CHF million	...	1 925	5 316	13 509	26 870	42 843	62 495	67 533	69 227	...
in % of GDP	...	4.8	5.4	7.3	7.9	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	...

<sup>1</sup> Figures up to and including 1980: based on Official Mortality Tables; figures from 1990 onwards: based on complete Annual Mortality Tables

Source: FSO

#### State of health

83% of the population (84% of men and 81% of women) perceived their general state of health as good or very good (2012). The percentage of people who consider their health to be (very) good steadily drops with age. This proportion is also lower among people whose level of education does not exceed compulsory schooling than among people with tertiary level education (62% compared to 90%). The percentage of people who rated themselves as being in (very) good health has decreased within five years (2007: 87%; 2012: 83%). This decline is valid for all age groups but is particularly pronounced for men aged between 55 and 74.

41% of the population are overweight or obese; 51% of men and 32% of women. The percentage of overweight or obese people almost stabilised between 2002 and 2007. Since then, it has increased again.

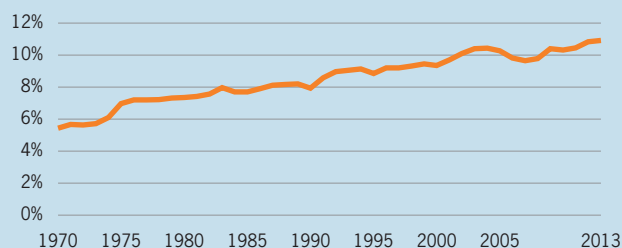
89% of men and 78% of women consume alcohol; 17% of men and 9% of women consume alcohol on a daily basis. The frequency of alcohol consumption increases with age: 38% of men and 20% of women aged 65 years and older consume alcohol on a daily basis. The percentage of daily consumers among men has fallen from 31% to 17% since 1992.

28% of the Swiss population smoke; 32% of men and 24% of women. The largest proportion of smokers among men are between 25 and 34 years (43%) and among women between 15 and 24 years (32%). While compared to 1992 the percentage of male smokers fell from 37% to 32% in 2012, this percentage remained stable among females.

#### Health care costs

In 2013, 10.9% of the GDP went on health (1990: 8.1%). Development of supply is a fundamental factor in this increase: e.g. expanded facilities, growing specialization and greater use of technology, greater comfort. The impact of the aging population and the escalation of social insurance benefits are not so significant.

Healthcare costs, in % of GDP



## 4 Education

### Selected indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share of public expenditures for education at federal, cantonal and municipal levels, in % of GDP	5.4	5.5	5.5	...	...
Education expectancy <sup>1</sup> , in years					
Total	16.7	16.7	16.9	17.0	...
Pre-school	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	...
Compulsory education	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	...
Upper secondary education	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	...
Tertiary education	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	...
Completion rate for upper secondary education	91.3	91.5	94.7	...	...
Dropout rate <sup>2</sup>	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
Highest level of education attained, persons aged 25–64					
At least upper secondary education	85.8	85.6	86.3	87.2	88.0
Tertiary education	35.3	35.2	36.6	38.9	40.2

1 For a five-year-old child under current conditions

2 Share of persons aged 18–24, who have only completed lower secondary education and are not currently attending any training or continuing education courses, in %.

Sources: FSO – Student Statistics, Statistics on Completed Education and Diplomas, Statistics on Public Expenditures for Education

### Students<sup>1</sup>

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	148 573	149 660	158 241	165 633
Primary (ISC 1)	487 436	483 466	453 858	483 886
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	286 907	284 217	296 903	265 200
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	318 093	321 945	349 337	348 182
Post-secondary but non-tertiary (ISC 4)	17 122	18 817	13 511	9 658
Tertiary : Bachelor/Master or equivalent (ISC 5–7) <sup>2</sup>	236 743	247 561	256 903	231 678
Tertiary: Doctorate or equivalent (ISC 8)	20 953	22 012	22 716	23 237
Unclassifiable	12 730	13 202	...	...

1 Education levels according to ISCED. Till 2011/12: ISCED 1997 from 2012/13 ISCED 2011

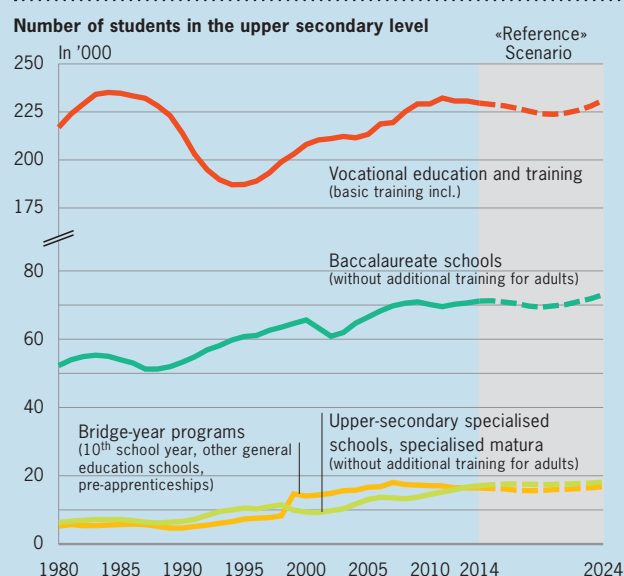
2 Including short cycle tertiary

Source: FSO – Student Statistics

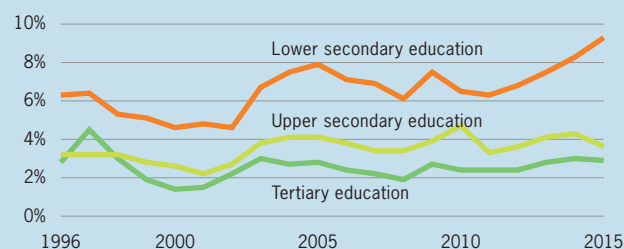
In Switzerland, the education system from the pre-school level (nursery school) to the tertiary level (higher education institutions and higher vocational education) is a task of the state whose primary responsibility lies with the 26 cantons. In the post-compulsory sector (grammar schools, vocational education and training and higher educational institutions), the Confederation and the cantons share joint responsibility for public education.

In 2013, the public sector invested CHF 35.4 billion in education. In international comparison, Switzerland's education expenditures in relation to GDP are slightly below the OECD average. Switzerland ranks significantly higher if one considers expenditure per student or vocational trainee.

In addition to public expenditure on education there is also private expenditure. In 2013, private enterprises invested CHF 2.8 billion in education.



### Unemployment rate by level of education



## 5 Labour Market

### Selected indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Persons in employment, in '000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4 306</b>	<b>4 419</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>4 592</b>	<b>4 707</b>	<b>4 755</b>	<b>4 816</b>	<b>4 903</b>	<b>4 977</b>
Men	2 383	2 454	2 491	2 499	2 530	2 588	2 620	2 636	2 672	2 703
Women	1 923	1 965	2 042	2 073	2 062	2 119	2 136	2 180	2 231	2 273
Swiss nationals	3 212	3 273	3 335	3 330	3 340	3 392	3 398	3 418	3 436	3 482
Foreigners	1 094	1 146	1 198	1 242	1 252	1 315	1 357	1 398	1 467	1 494
Sector 1	151	157	161	152	153	172	173	171	172	157
Sector 2	1 017	1 049	1 059	1 048	1 068	1 086	1 072	1 067	1 083	1 094
Sector 3	3 137	3 213	3 313	3 372	3 371	3 448	3 510	3 578	3 648	3 726
<b>Unemployed (ILO-based)<sup>2</sup> in '000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>169</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Standardised activity rate<sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>
Men	75.4	75.8	75.5	75.2	75.2	75.3	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.7
Women	59.8	59.9	61.3	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.5	62.4	62.7
Swiss nationals	65.8	66.1	66.6	66.4	66.0	66.0	65.7	66.0	66.3	66.5
Foreigners	73.5	73.6	74.4	74.9	74.2	74.4	75.0	74.9	75.8	75.4
<b>Unemployment rate (ILO-based)<sup>2</sup>, in %<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>

1 Data for the second quarter

2 ILO: International Labour Organisation

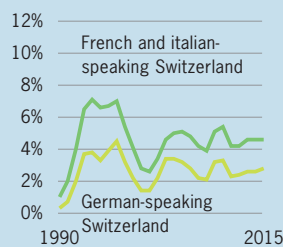
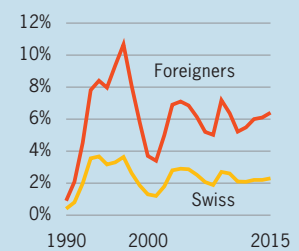
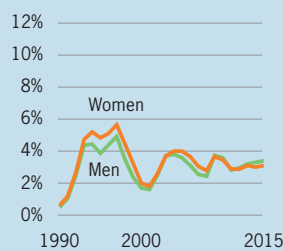
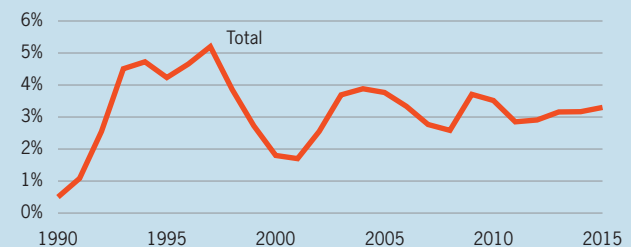
3 Persons in employment in % of permanent resident population (age 15+)

Sources: FSO – Employment Statistics (ES), Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS), Swiss Wage Index (SWI)

### Unemployment

Unemployment is closely linked to economic developments. After reaching a historic “high” in 1997 (5.2%), the unemployment rate fell back to 1.7% in 2001, only to start rising again until 2004 (3.9%). After several years of steady decrease (2008: 2.6%), it rose again to 3.7% in 2009. In 2015 it reached 3.2%. Different segments of the population are affected to varying degrees. Unemployment figures are comparatively high among unskilled workers, foreign aliens (who display on average a comparatively low level of qualification) and in French- and Italian-speaking Switzerland. In recent years, we have seen higher than average levels of unemployment among the 15–24 age group.

Unemployment<sup>1</sup> rate (annual median)



1 Unemployment figures as per the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (seco)

## 6 Living conditions and social protection

### Living conditions

#### Private households according to type

2013, in thousand

	Number of households <sup>1</sup>	Confidence interval ± (in %) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 532.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
One-person households	1 240.6	0.8
Couples without children	975.2	0.6
Couples with children	1 019.7	0.6
Lone parents with children	203.3	1.8
Multi-family households	23.6	5.6
Non-family households with several persons	70.3	3.4

1 The Structural Survey includes all the private households of the permanent resident population.

2 The Structural Survey is a sample survey. The confidence interval indicates the precision of the results.

Source: FSO – Structural Survey

#### Expenditure among private households

In % of consumer expenditure

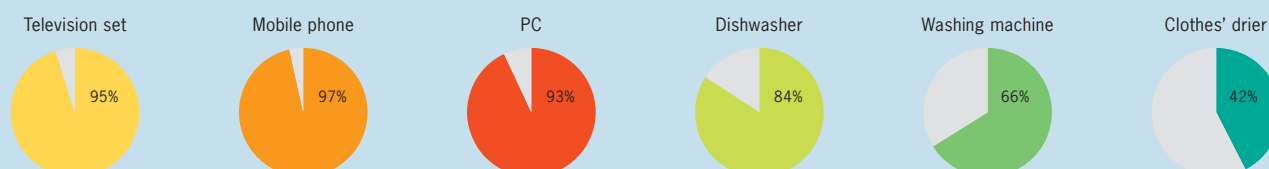
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Restaurants and holiday accommodation	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.8
Clothing and footwear	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Housing and energy	16.0	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.1
Furniture and fittings, daily expenses	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Healthcare	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Transport	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8
Telecommunications	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Entertainment, recreation and cultural pastimes	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.0
Other goods and services	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

#### Income distribution

In 2009 – 2011, the average gross income of private households in Switzerland was CHF 9565 per month. Employee income, pensions and social benefits made up the largest proportion of gross income. There were very considerable differences in income between the income groups. In 2009 – 2011, the average gross income of the quintile with the highest-income at CHF 16,277 was almost four times that of the lowest income quintile (CHF 4201).

#### Availability of selected consumer goods, 2013



## Social protection

### Social security: Total expenditure, benefits and revenues

Double counting eliminated from calculation

	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>At current prices, in CHF million</b>					
Total expenditure	62 065	107 117	154 359	163 874	170 875
Social security benefits	55 137	96 613	139 923	148 080	153 567
Revenues	86 209	130 321	176 499	190 863	197 743
<b>In relation to GDP, in %</b>					
Total expenditure	17.4	23.3	25.5	26.2	26.9
Social security benefits	15.4	21.1	23.1	23.7	24.2
Revenues	24.1	28.4	29.1	30.6	31.1

Source: FSO – Total Social Security Accounts

### Social security: Expenditure according to type

Double counting eliminated from calculation, in % of total expenditure

	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>
Social security benefits	90.2	90.6	90.8	90.4	89.9
Not means-tested	83.7	84.3	84.3	83.8	83.4
Cash benefits	60.9	59.8	59.4	58.6	57.9
Benefits in kind	22.7	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.5
Means-tested	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5
Other expenditure	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.1
Implementation costs	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8
Other expenditure <sup>1</sup>	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.3

<sup>1</sup> Mainly net payments from occupational pension plans for other types of insurance coverage

Source: FSO – Total Social Security Accounts

### Social security: Revenues according to type

Double counting eliminated from calculation, in % of total revenues

	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>
National insurance contributions	65.5	64.7	64.6	66.4
of whom Employer-paid	30.5	29.8	29.8	31.8
State contributions	23.6	24.3	24.5	24.1
Confederation	10.5	11.1	10.9	10.7
Cantons and communes	13.1	13.2	13.7	13.4
Other revenues	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.5
Asset income	10.3	10.3	10.2	8.9
Other revenues	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: FSO – Total Social Security Accounts

### Social security: Benefits according to intended purpose

In %

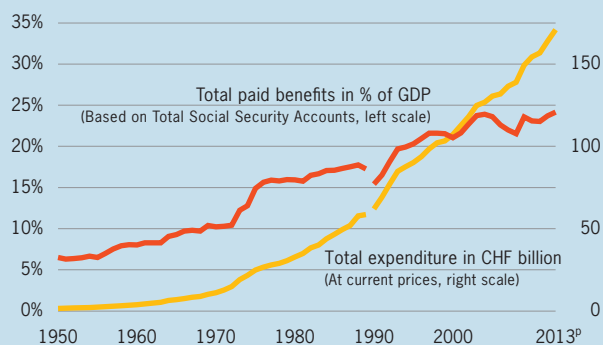
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>p</sup>
Illness/healthcare	26.4	27.6	28.1	29.1	29.9
Disability	11.7	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.5
Old-age	43.0	43.0	43.7	43.2	42.8
Surviving dependants	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
Family / children	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Unemployment	3.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.7
Housing	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Social marginalisation	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7

Source: FSO – Total Social Security Accounts

### Marked increase in social benefits since 1950

Since the introduction of the federal old-age and survivors' pension scheme in 1948, revenues, benefits and expenditure for social security have risen enormously, both in absolute terms and in constant rates per inhabitant. This can be explained by both the gradual expansion of the welfare state and the fact that more people are forced to seek financial support from the state when the economy is not doing well. In the second half of the 20th century, the social expenditure to GDP ratio consequently rose from 6.5% in 1950 to 26.9% in 2013.

### Social security: long-term growth





## Standard of living, social situation and poverty

### Income and living conditions in Europe, in 2013

	EU-28	Switzerland	Germany	Austria	France	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Greece	Norway
<b>Percentage of people living in a household who ...</b>										
cannot afford paying for one week holiday <sup>1</sup>	39.5	8.8	22.4	21.1	28.0	51.0	48.0	59.8	49.0	7.0
cannot face unexpected financial expenses <sup>2</sup>	39.8	19.3	32.9	23.2	33.9	40.4	42.1	43.2	47.1	11.2
cannot afford a full meal every second day <sup>3</sup>	10.5	1.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	14.2	3.5	3.3	13.8	2.5
cannot keep home adequately warm for financial reasons	10.8	0.4	5.3	2.7	6.8	19.1	8.0	27.9	29.5	0.9
has arrears	11.9	6.0	5.1	7.0	9.2	14.2	11.9	11.8	45.3	5.6
<b>Percentage of people living in a household who do not own for financial reasons ...</b>										
a telephone <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1
a washing machine <sup>5</sup>	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.3
a car	8.6	3.9	7.4	5.9	3.0	1.9	6.2	9.6	9.7	4.4
a colour television	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Material deprivation rate (3 items and more)</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Severe material deprivation rate (4 items and more)</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>

- 1 Cannot afford paying for a one week annual holiday away from home  
 2 Cannot face unexpected financial expenses equal to 1/12 of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (set at 60%) for a person living alone (CHF 2500, within one month in Switzerland)  
 3 Cannot afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day

- 4 As the survey in Switzerland was carried out by telephone, the deprivation rate for this object is zero.  
 5 No washing machine in the dwelling for personal use or no access to a communal laundry room in the building.

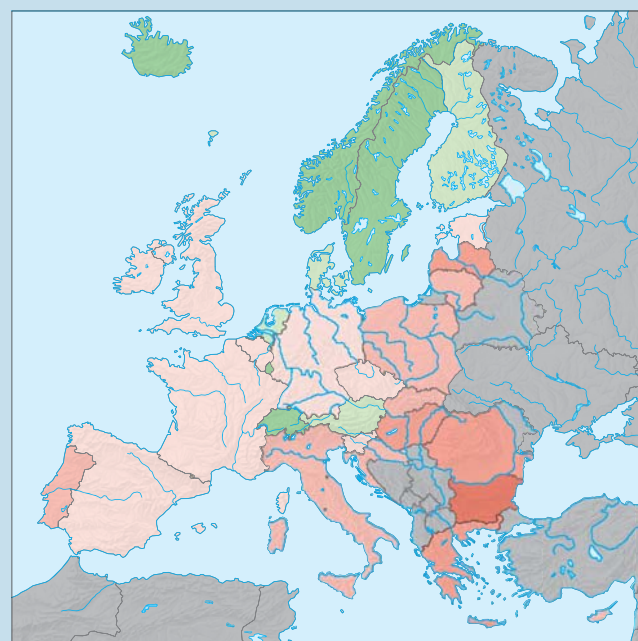
Source: FSO – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

### Material deprivation

Material deprivation is a more absolute measure of social exclusion than for example the risk of poverty which is calculated on the basis of a relative threshold. Material deprivation is the fact of not possessing durable consumer goods or the absence of the conditions of a minimal existence due to lack of financial resources (financial difficulties). Material deprivation is defined as the absence, for financial reasons, of at least three out of nine factors in the table above, severe material deprivation by the absence of four.

According to this definition, 0.7% of the population living in Switzerland suffered severe material deprivation in 2013. This affects 9.6% of people in the European Union. Switzerland is the least affected country just ahead of Sweden (1.4%) and Luxemburg (1.8%). The most disadvantaged countries included Bulgaria – where severe material deprivation affects 43.0% of the population – and Romania (28.5%).

### Severe material deprivation rate in Europe, in 2013



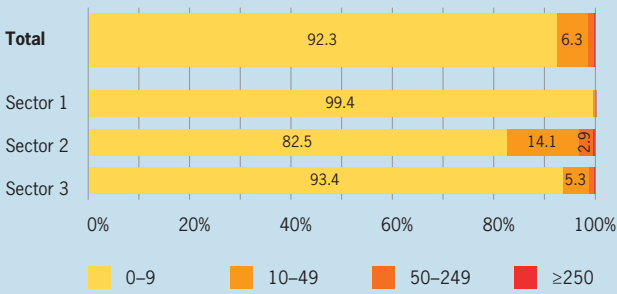
Severely materially deprived people, percentage of the resident population

<span style="color: green;">■</span> < 2.5	<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> 2.5 – 4.9	<span style="color: lightorange;">■</span> 5.0 – 9.9
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> 10.0 – 19.9	<span style="color: darkorange;">■</span> 20.0 – 39.9	<span style="color: red;">■</span> ≥ 40.0
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available		

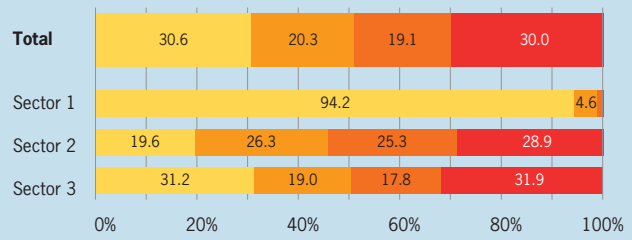
## 7 Industry, trade and services

### Company<sup>1</sup> size 2013

Breakdown of size categories<sup>2</sup>



Jobs per size category<sup>2</sup>

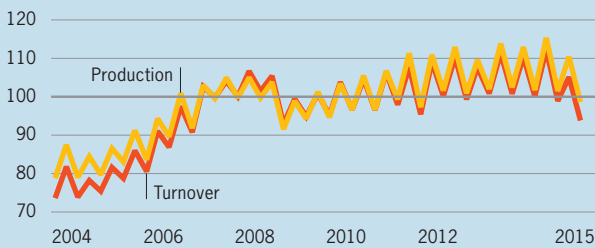


1 Only commercial companies

2 The size of the companies is measured according to its number of full time jobs (part-time employment is converted into full-time employment).

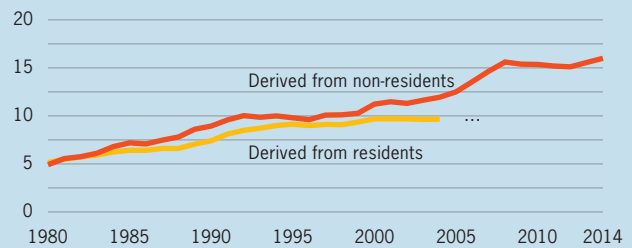
### Secondary sector production and turnover

Indexed quarterly results, yearly average 2010 = 100



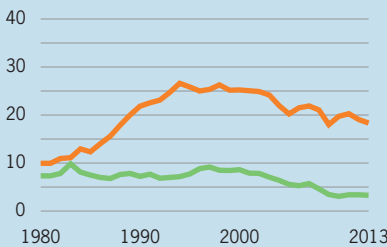
### Tourism income

In CHF billion

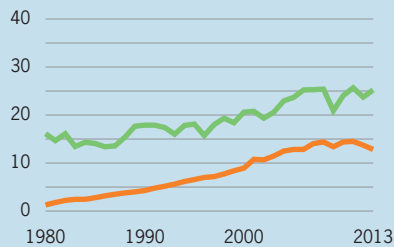


### Trans-Alpine freight traffic<sup>1</sup> in millions of net tonnes

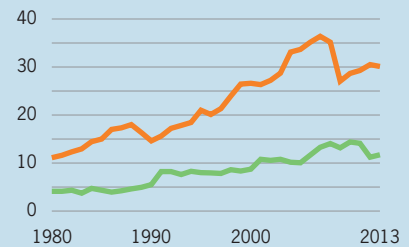
France



Switzerland



Austria

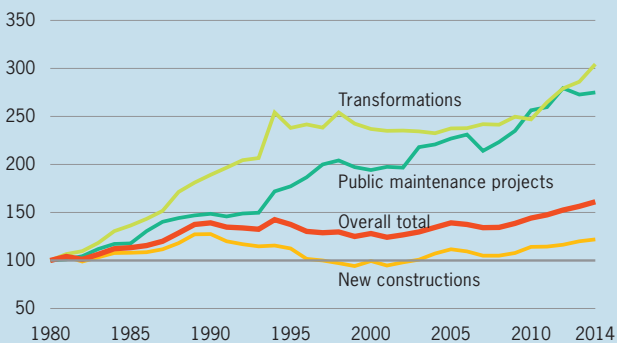


— Road traffic

— Rail traffic

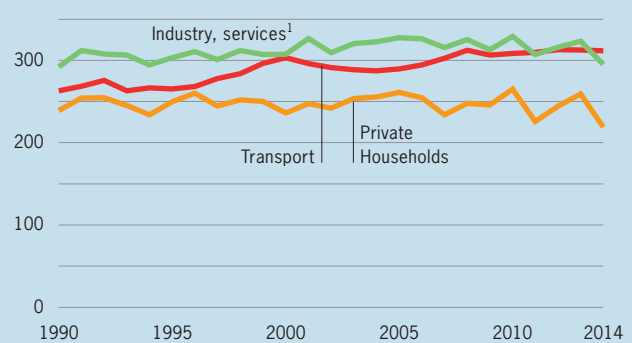
1 Alpine route considered: From Mt Cenis/Fr jus to Brenner

### Construction expenditure<sup>1</sup> Index 1980 = 100



1 At 2000 prices

### Final energy consumption by user category, in thousand TJ



1 Incl. statistical difference and agriculture

## Company structure

### Companies<sup>1</sup> and jobs according to economic branch. 2013<sup>p</sup>

Branch of economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Companies	Jobs
<b>Total</b>	<b>563 178</b>	<b>4 303 320</b>
<b>Sector 1</b>	<b>55 302</b>	<b>159 923</b>
<b>Sector 2</b>	<b>89 986</b>	<b>1 098 391</b>
of wich:		
Mining and quarrying	284	4 703
Manufacture of food and tobacco products	3 767	93 364
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	2 847	16 153
Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	10 166	73 451
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	258	42 720
Manufacture of metal products	8 091	101 300
Manuf. of computer, elec., optical prod.; watches, clocks	2 203	113 352
Manufacture of electrical equipment	866	36 983
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	728	30 049
Construction of buildings and Civil engineering	8 236	110 328
<b>Sector 3</b>	<b>417 890</b>	<b>3 045 006</b>
of wich:		
Wholesale trade	24 328	234 636
Retail trade	37 109	351 986
Accommodation	5 612	76 995
Food and beverage service activities	23 190	161 369
IT and other information services	16 066	92 292
Financial service activities	5 598	137 089
Architectural and engineering activities	24 032	118 328
Administrative and support service activities	19 746	174 933
Human health activities	51 636	358 591

<sup>1</sup> Only commercial companies

Source: FSO – Statistics on enterprise structure (SES)

### Ongoing structural change with SMEs continuing to predominate

The structure of branches in the Swiss economy has changed steadily since 1995. The most striking examples relate to the economic branches within the secondary sector such as construction, textile, leatherworks, paper, cardboard, printing and publishing and engine building where companies have had to lay off workers. In contrast, economic branches within the tertiary sector such as business services, IT services, R&D, healthcare and social services have grown sharply.

In 2013, some 563,000 private enterprises were counted in Switzerland. More than 417,000 enterprises are active in the service sector. Over 89,000 enterprises are active in the industrial sector and roughly 55,000 in the primary sector. More than 99% of all enterprises in Switzerland are small and medium-sized enterprises, i.e. enterprises with fewer than 250 employees (calculated as full-time equivalents); more than 92% are micro-enterprises, i.e. with fewer than 10 employees. The distribution of enterprises by enterprise size changed only slightly between 2005 and 2012. At 8 employees, the average enterprise size remained almost stable between 2005 and 2013.

### New companies. 2013

Branch of economic activity (NOGA 2008)	Total new companies	Created jobs	Created jobs (full-time)	Created Jobs (part-time)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 440</b>	<b>22 281</b>	<b>13 829</b>	<b>8 452</b>
<b>Sector 2</b>	<b>2 156</b>	<b>4 712</b>	<b>3 611</b>	<b>1 101</b>
Industry and Energy	663	1 188	825	363
Construction	1 493	3 524	2 786	738
<b>Sector 3</b>	<b>10 284</b>	<b>17 569</b>	<b>10 218</b>	<b>7 351</b>
Trade and repair sector	2 281	3 691	2 123	1 568
Transport and warehousing	342	581	376	205
Accommodation, food and beverage service activities	273	786	381	405
Information and communication	951	1 668	1 120	548
Banking and insurance	659	1 200	855	345
Real estate activities and services	1 212	2 097	1 102	995
Professional and scientific activities	3 200	4 877	3 044	1 833
Education	238	342	140	202
Health and social services	500	1 267	559	708
Arts and recreation	237	428	203	225
Other service activities	391	632	315	317

Source: FSO – Swiss Business Demographics (BDEMO)

## Industry, construction and trade

### Annual indices secondary sector. Annual average 2010=100

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Production sector 2 (economic activities)</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>108.1</b>
B-E Industry	106.3	107.1	108.6
B Mining and quarrying	96.5	97.7	95.5
C Manufacturing	106.5	107.0	109.2
D Electricity supply	104.2	107.6	103.0
E Water supply, waste management	...	...	...
F Construction	102.1	103.6	105.3
<b>Turnover sector 2 (economic activities)</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>105.8</b>
B-E Industry	103.5	104.3	105.2
B Mining and quarrying	96.4	97.4	94.6
C Manufacturing	102.8	103.4	104.8
D Electricity supply	108.1	110.6	107.0
E Water supply, waste management	...	...	...
F Construction	104.7	107.0	108.9

Remarks: Working day adjusted

Sources: FSO – Industry Production, Orders and Turnover Statistics (INDPAU), Construction Industry Production, Orders and Turnover Statistics (BAPAU)

### Turnover in retail sector

Average % change compared to previous year

	2012	2013	2014
Nominal turnover in retail sector			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total excluding fuel</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	1.7	2.3	1.8
Clothing, footwear	-2.3	-2.0	-1.1
Remaining classes of goods (excluding fuel)	0.5	-0.3	0.0
Automotive fuel	6.9	1.9	-5.7
Real turnover in retail sector			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total excluding fuel</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.4	1.1	0.9
Clothing, footwear	4.0	1.9	0.2
Remaining classes of goods (excluding fuel)	3.6	2.0	1.8
Automotive fuel	2.5	4.2	-2.6

Source: FSO – Retail Sales Statistics

### Construction expenditures. In CHF million, at year 2000 prices<sup>1</sup>

	2012	2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 096</b>	<b>53 416</b>
<b>Government-funded projects<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>17 031</b>	<b>17 233</b>
Civil engineering	10 280	10 309
of which roads	4 698	4 432
Building construction	6 750	6 924
of which residential buildings <sup>3</sup>	533	569
<b>Privately-funded projects<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>35 065</b>	<b>36 183</b>
Infrastructure <sup>5</sup>	3 566	3 794
Housing	24 124	24 842
Agriculture and forestry	539	596
Industry, small business, services	6 836	6 950

1 Construction deflators based on FSO National Accounts

2 Construction expenditure of the Confederation, the cantons, the municipalities and corresponding public enterprises, including public maintenance work

3 Without public maintenance work

4 Without private maintenance work

5 Infrastructure: provision, disposal, road transport, other transport and communication; education, research; health; leisure, culture; other infrastructure

Source: FSO – Annual Construction and Housing Statistics

## Financial markets

### Assets and liabilities of Swiss banks

Year end	2012	2013	2014
<b>In CHF million</b>			
Assets			
Domestic	1 492 590	1 566 708	1 612 981
Foreign	1 285 694	1 282 449	1 428 738
Liabilities			
Domestic	1 363 792	1 521 855	1 578 365
Foreign	1 414 492	1 327 302	1 463 354
<b>Balance sheet total</b>	<b>2 778 284</b>	<b>2 849 157</b>	<b>3 041 719</b>
<b>As % of balance sheet total</b>			
Assets			
Domestic	53.7	55.0	53.0
Foreign	46.3	45.0	47.0
Liabilities			
Domestic	49.1	53.4	51.9
Foreign	50.9	46.6	48.1

Source: Swiss National Bank (SNB)

### Yield on Confederation bonds and mean interest rates. In %

Year end	2012	2013	2014
Confederation bonds	0.56	1.25	0.38
Domestic liabilities in the form of savings and deposits, denominated in CHF	0.53	0.43	0.37
Medium-term transferable coupon-bearing bonds and cash vouchers	1.68	1.52	1.37
Mortgage accounts payable	2.18	2.02	1.89

Source: Swiss National Bank (SNB)

### No. of bank employees<sup>1</sup>

Year end	2012	2013	2014
All banks	128 904	127 133	125 289
in Switzerland	105 156	105 763	104 053
Abroad	23 748	21 370	21 237
Major banks	58 431	54 771	53 410
in Switzerland	39 275	37 320	36 083
Abroad	19 156	17 451	17 326

<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalents

Source: Swiss National Bank (SNB)

### Insurance companies' revenue from premiums

In Switzerland and abroad, in CHF million

Insurance branch	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 854</b>	<b>119 716</b>	<b>122 374</b>
Life insurance	33 413	35 063	34 831
Accident and indemnity	48 743	49 644	49 422
Reinsurance	33 698	35 009	38 120

Source: Federal Office of Private Insurance (FOPi)

### Compensation paid out by insurance companies

In Switzerland and abroad, in CHF million

Type of insurance	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 901</b>	<b>82 106</b>	<b>81 936</b>
Life insurance	27 395	29 532	29 546
Accident and indemnity insurance	30 621	30 558	30 745
Reinsurance	18 885	22 016	21 644

Source: Federal Office of Private Insurance (FOPi)

### No. of people working for insurance companies

In Switzerland only, year end

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 309</b>	<b>38 622</b>	<b>37 412</b>
Life insurance	4 866	6 163	6 049
Indemnity insurance	28 826	27 543	26 182
Reinsurance	4 617	4 916	5 181

Source: Federal Office of Private Insurance (FOPi)

## Tourism

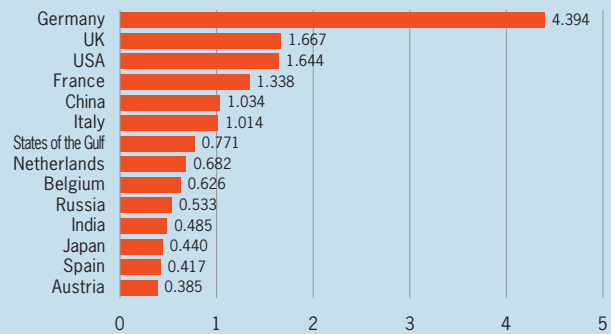
### Selected tourism indicators

	2012	2013	2014
<b>Supply (beds)<sup>1</sup></b>			
Hotels and health establishments	271 168	271 298	272 636
<b>Demand: arrivals in '000</b>			
Hotels and health establishments	16 298	16 831	17 162
Campsites	917	891	836
Youth hostels	459	480	485
<b>Demand: overnight stays in '000</b>			
Hotels and health establishments	34 766	35 624	35 934
of which foreign guests	19 076	19 735	19 907
Campsites	2 964	2 864	2 673
of which foreign guests	1 202	1 165	1 046
Youth hostels	917	947	951
of which foreign guests	380	399	403
<b>Length of stay average number of nights</b>			
Hotels and health establishments	2.1	2.1	2.1
Campsites	3.2	3.2	3.2
Youth hostels	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Gross occupancy rate: hotels and health establishments</b>			
expressed as a % of available beds	35.0	36.0	36.1
<b>Tourism account CHF millions</b>			
Receipts from foreign visitors to Switzerland	15 099.7 <sup>r</sup>	15 552.2 <sup>r</sup>	15 976.4 <sup>p</sup>
Expenditure by Swiss nationals abroad	14 256.4	14 970.0 <sup>r</sup>	15 681.0 <sup>p</sup>
Balance	843.3 <sup>r</sup>	582.2 <sup>r</sup>	295.4 <sup>p</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Beds available: total beds in registered establishments

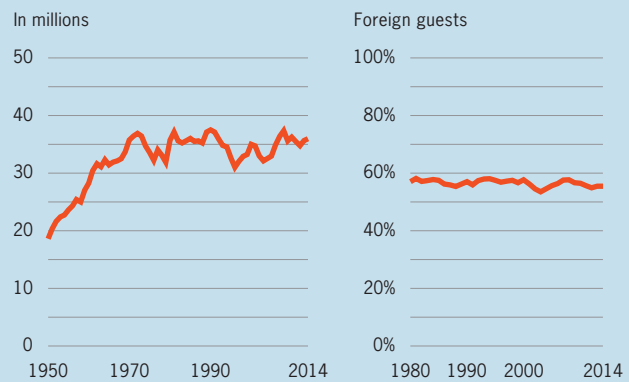
Source: FSO – Accommodation Statistics

### Main countries of origin of foreign guests<sup>1</sup> 2014



<sup>1</sup> Overnight stays in millions, excl. supplementary accommodation

### Overnight stays (hotels and resorts)



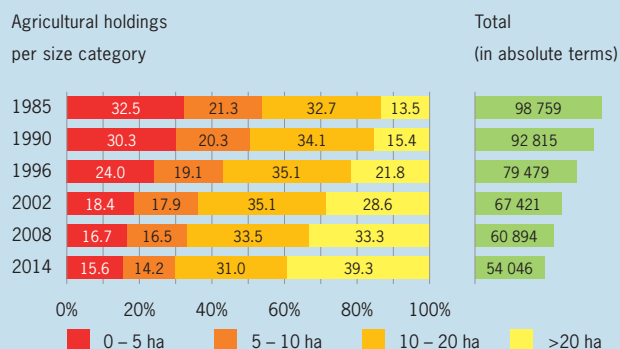
## 8 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

### Key agricultural figures

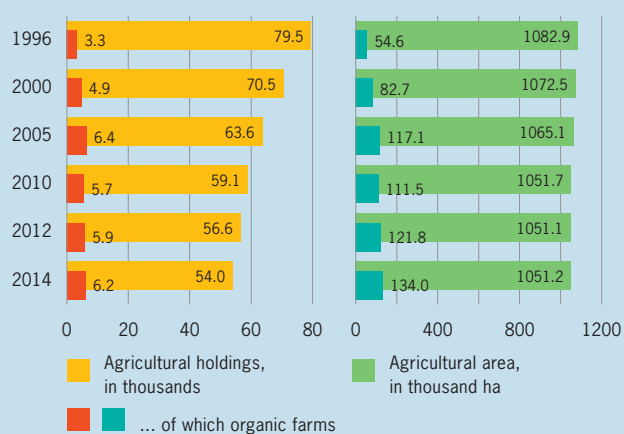
	2000	2005	2010	2014
<b>Agricultural holdings</b>				
Number of agricultural holdings, in '000	70.5	63.6	59.1	54.0
Agricultural area, in '000 ha	1 072	1 065	1 052	1 051
Agricultural area per holding, in ha	15.2	16.7	17.8	19.5
Holdings with agricultural area <5 ha, in %	19.5	16.7	17.0	15.6
Holdings with agricultural area ≥50 ha, in %	1.7	2.5	3.3	4.5
<b>Cattle-raising</b>				
Agricultural holdings with cows				
Number of holdings, in '000	48	42	38	34
Number of cows, in '000	714	699	700	705
Agricultural holdings with pigs				
Number of holdings, in '000	15	12	9	7
Number of pigs, in '000	1 498	1 609	1 589	1 498
<b>Land use</b>				
Area under arable, in '000 ha	408	405	404	399
% of total agricultural area	38	38	38	38
Area under cereals, in '000 ha	183	168	152	143
% of total agricultural area	17	16	14	14
Area under grass, in '000 ha	629	625	612	613
% of total agricultural area	59	59	58	58
<b>Labour force</b>				
Total labour force per agricultural holding	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
<b>Price indexes</b>				
Producer Price Index – Agriculture (December 2010 = 100)	114.0	104.6	100.7	106.5
Purchase Price Index – Agriculture (December 2010 = 100)	92.3	95.2	100.0	100.0
<b>Economic Accounts for Agriculture (at current prices)</b>				
Total value of output at basic prices (in CHF million)	11 077	10 108	10 047	10 678 <sup>p</sup>

Source: FSO

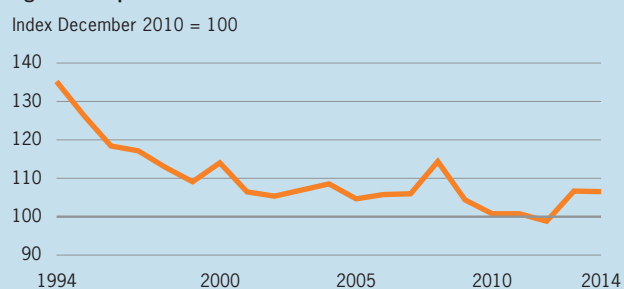
### Structural changes in agriculture



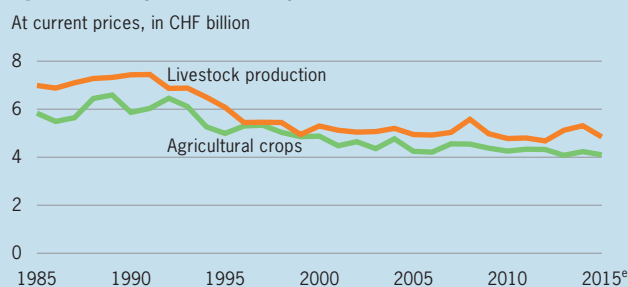
### Organic farms



### Agricultural prices



### Agricultural crops and livestock production



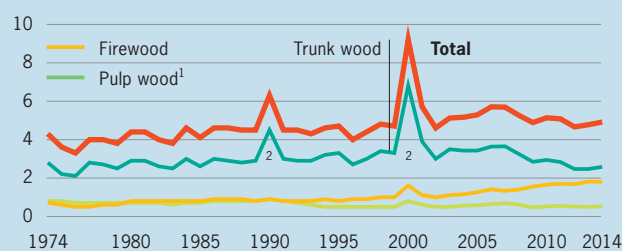
## Key forestry figures

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Forest area in hectares	1 257 294	1 258 658	1 258 210	1 260 398
Operations in m <sup>3</sup>	5 075 084	4 658 379	4 778 328	4 913 214
Type of wood in %				
Softwood	67.0	65.9	64.8	64.7
Hardwood	32.7	33.8	35.2	35.3
Agglomerated wood in %				
Trunk wood	55.7	53.0	51.7	52.5
Pulpwood	10.5	10.8	10.2	10.7
Firewood	33.5	35.9	37.9	36.6
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: FSO – Forestry Statistics

## Timber industry

Variations in domestic use, in millions m<sup>3</sup>



1 Incl. other categories of wood  
2 Storms: Vivian (25.–27.2.1990), Lothar (26.12.1999)

## Professional fishing. Yield in kg

	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 232.3</b>	<b>1 376 878</b>	<b>1 606 554</b>	<b>1 684 697</b>	<b>1 651 243</b>	<b>1 642 150</b>	<b>1 571 563</b>
Lake Geneva <sup>1</sup>	345.4	210 482	291 028	346 939	346 200	472 378	434 124
Lake Neuchâtel	215.0	265 526	289 483	287 463	296 841	256 865	351 558
Lake Constance <sup>2</sup>	172.6	213 682	288 629	294 977	262 152	251 043	269 291
Lake Lucerne	113.7	119 422	118 057	121 362	111 969	112 818	114 810
Lake Zurich <sup>3</sup>	88.1	208 050	254 892	278 817	279 218	198 791	155 436
Lake Thun	47.7	35 922	40 427	29 405	27 402	28 947	33 736
Lake Maggiore <sup>1</sup>	40.8	43 734	45 674	39 631	43 619	42 713	35 456
Lake Biel	39.4	108 398	107 594	140 128	132 626	102 559	70 354
Lake Zug	38.4	34 349	31 714	34 771	35 600	38 945	35 715
Other <sup>4</sup>	131.2	137 313	139 056	111 204	115 616	137 091	71 083

1 Lake area fished from Switzerland

2 Including Untersee

3 Including Obersee

4 Lake Lugano, Lake Brienz, Lake Walen, Lake Murten, Lake Hallwil and Lake Sempach

Sources: Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN); lake area: GG25 © 2009 Federal Office of Topography swisstopo



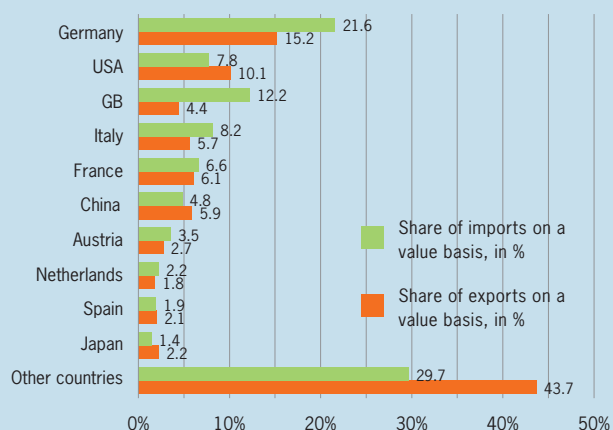
## 9 International trade

Imports and exports according to economic areas and type of goods. In CHF million

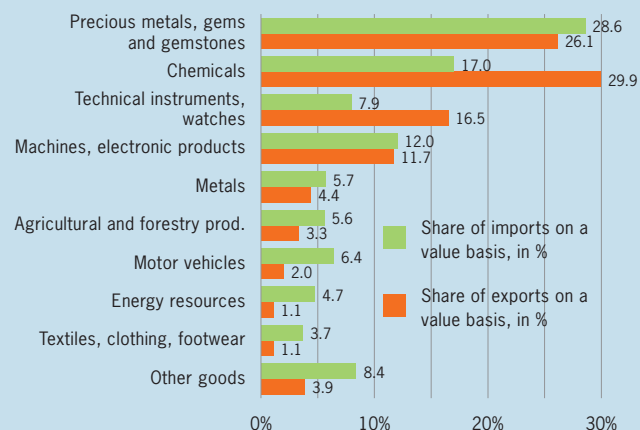
	Imports				Exports			
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 610.9</b>	<b>139 402.2</b>	<b>183 436.2</b>	<b>252 505.0</b>	<b>88 256.9</b>	<b>136 014.9</b>	<b>203 483.8</b>	<b>285 179.0</b>
<b>Economic area</b>								
Europe	77 575.2	110 918.5	144 544.1	174 077.0	60 811.9	86 838.8	126 096.1	137 948.0
EU-28	76 098.5	106 158.0	142 175.8	166 786.0	57 906.8	83 925.2	119 556.0	128 449.0
EFTA	645.1	364.8	354.6	382.0	490.7	553.6	770.5	1 007.0
Other areas of Europe	831.6	4 395.7	2 013.7	6 909.0	2 414.4	2 360.0	5 769.6	8 492.0
Africa	1 684.1	2 356.1	2 213.5	9 746.0	1 842.4	2 081.2	3 432.2	3 967.0
Asia	8 964.8	12 467.2	23 113.7	36 474.0	14 839.7	22 748.6	41 956.3	101 131.0
of which:								
China (People's Republic)	418.7	2 300.5	6 085.6	12 172.0	415.0	1 402.7	7 467.0	16 859.0
Hong Kong	902.1	894.7	1 636.4	2 836.0	2 264.7	3 841.5	6 534.9	22 157.0
Japan	4 246.0	3 925.5	3 680.9	3 660.0	4 206.3	5 767.2	6 734.6	6 394.0
America	8 234.8	13 355.9	13 151.5	31 555.0	9 889.2	23 123.7	29 561.6	39 349.0
of which:								
Canada	304.1	578.9	945.8	1 478.0	709.3	1 251.0	2 891.2	3 428.0
United States of America	5 920.6	10 288.4	9 827.8	19 597.0	6 977.4	17 426.6	20 558.1	28 834.0
Australasia	152.0	304.5	413.4	653.0	873.8	1 222.6	2 437.5	2 784.0
<b>Type of goods</b>								
Agricultural and forestry products	8 094.5	9 924.9	13 398.0	14 062.2	2 997.7	4 428.0	8 498.0	9 414.8
Textiles, clothing, footwear	8 806.1	8 905.2	8 956.3	9 247.0	4 984.3	3 890.8	3 386.1	3 172.6
Chemicals	10 624.5	21 898.5	37 786.7	42 945.4	18 421.7	35 891.7	75 909.4	85 322.7
Metals	9 025.3	10 735.1	14 378.7	14 395.3	7 536.7	10 891.9	12 738.5	12 480.6
Machines, electronic products	19 793.5	31 583.2	31 437.7	30 347.2	25 527.2	37 136.9	36 435.0	33 341.3
Motor vehicles	10 230.4	14 903.2	16 581.1	16 151.2	1 485.3	3 054.0	4 013.3	5 681.5
Technical instruments, watches	5 785.9	8 030.6	18 619.9	20 071.7	13 329.6	20 516.2	36 971.2	47 076.0

Source: Federal Customs Administration

### Key trading partners 2014



### Swiss foreign trade in 2014: Main goods



Switzerland is among those countries with the highest share of foreign trade in the gross domestic product. Switzerland's main trade partners are the industrialised countries, with whom 60% of exports and 76% of imports were transacted in 2014. The EU is of particular importance (45% of exports, 66% of imports).

## 10 Transport

### Selected criteria

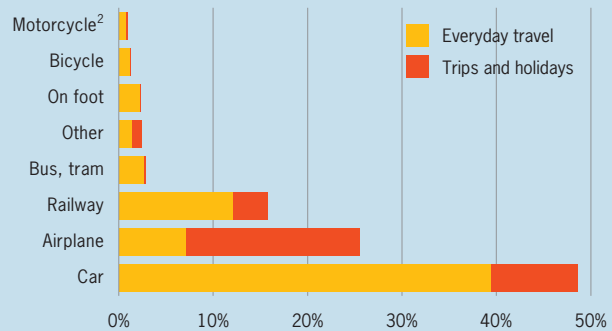
	1990	2000	2010	2014
<b>Length of network, in km</b>				
Rail	5 049	5 032	5 124	...
Road <sup>1,2</sup>	70 970	71 132	71 452	71 553
of which motorways	1 495	1 638	1 790	1 823
<b>No. of vehicles<sup>3</sup></b>				
Private motor vehicles	2 985 397	3 545 247	4 075 825	4 384 490
Motorcycles	299 264	493 781	651 202	699 219
Commercial vehicles	252 136	278 518	335 200	382 281
of which delivery vehicles	196 845	227 316	283 458	329 206
<b>Transport<sup>4</sup></b>				
Passenger transport, rail <sup>5</sup>	12 678	12 620	19 177	20 010
Passenger transport, road <sup>6</sup>	77 759	79 142	88 702	94 985
Freight traffic, rail <sup>5</sup>	9 045	11 080	11 074	12 313 <sup>p</sup>
Freight traffic, road	11 524	13 609 <sup>r</sup>	16 906 <sup>r</sup>	17 541
<b>Transport accidents</b>				
Road accidents involving injury to persons	23 834	23 737	19 609	17 803
Deaths	954	592	327	243
Injured persons	29 243	30 058	24 237	21 521
serious injuries	11 182	6 191	4 458	4 043
minor injuries	18 061	23 867	19 779	17 478

- 1 Breakdown into cantonal and secondary roads taken into account (year: 2010)  
 2 Secondary roads: as at 1984  
 3 Road  
 4 In million passenger-km or million tonne-km.  
 5 Railways only  
 6 Private transport

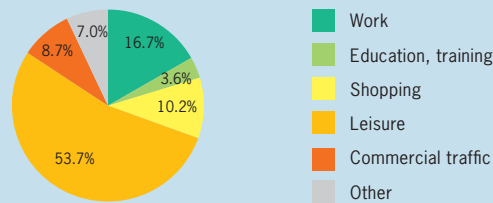
Sources: FSO; Federal Office of Transport (FOT)

### Passenger transport

Use of transport 2010, annual travel in %<sup>1</sup>



Purpose of travel 2010, annual travel in %<sup>1</sup>



- 1 Percentages based on the annual distances travelled in Switzerland and abroad by people from the age of 6  
 2 Includes small motorcycles and mopeds

### Trans-Alpine freight traffic. 2013<sup>1</sup>, in million net tonnes

	Rail			Road		
	Total	Transit	Variation <sup>2</sup>	Total	Transit	Variation <sup>2</sup>
		%	%		%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
France	3.2	*	-61.9	18.3	14.2	-27.1
Switzerland	25.2	86.9	37.0	12.8	60.9	52.4
of which via the Gotthard Pass	15.0	81.3	0.7	9.3	66.7	32.9
Austria	11.7	100.0	41.0	30.1	87.7	14.0

- 1 Rail: Alpine arc Mt Cenis-Brenner; road: Alpine arc Fréjus-Brenner  
 2 Variation (total) compared to 1999

Source: Federal Office of Transport (FOT)

# 11 Environment

## Selected environmental indicators<sup>1</sup>

	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population density in urban areas (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )	578	636	643	650	659	667
Population density in rural areas (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )	63	67	68	69	69	70
Water consumption per inhabitant per day (in litres)	405	325	325	316	309	300
Consumption of fossil fuels (in gigajoules per inhabitant)	83.4	77.2	70.1	72.2	73.1	65.4
Nitrogen balance <sup>2</sup> on farmlands (in kg N/ha farmland)	62	65	61	58	61	....
Share of organic farmland in total farmland (in %)	7.7	10.6	11.0	11.6	12.2	12.7
Total emissions of greenhouse gases in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents (in millions of tonnes)	52.3	54.3	50.3	51.7	52.6	....
Particulate matter (PM10) concentration yearly average in city centres (in µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>3</sup>	28.7	23.5	24.1	21.3	23.7	17.5
NO <sub>2</sub> concentration, yearly average in city centres (in µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>4</sup>	47.3	42.2	42.4	41.4	42.7	40.1
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (in %)	16.9	19.6	19.1	21.0	21.1	21.4
Municipal waste excl. recycled waste (in kg/inhabitant)	361	349	344	347	344	339
Share of separately collected waste <sup>5</sup> in total waste (in %)	45	50	50	50	51	54
Public expenditure for environmental protection (in CHF million)	3 405	4 035	4 129	4 279	4 431	....

1 Some data revised

2 Basis for calculations: Input (fertilizer, manure, other nitrogen input) – Output (cereals, plants, roughage, pasture forage) by method OECD

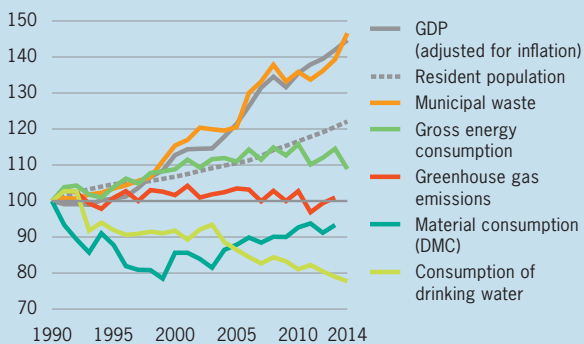
3 Threshold value = 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

4 Threshold value = 30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

5 Paper, cardboard, plant waste, glass, tinplate, aluminium, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), batteries

Sources: FSO; Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN); Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE)

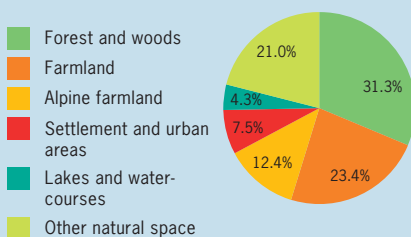
### Use of resources and emissions, index 1990 = 100



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

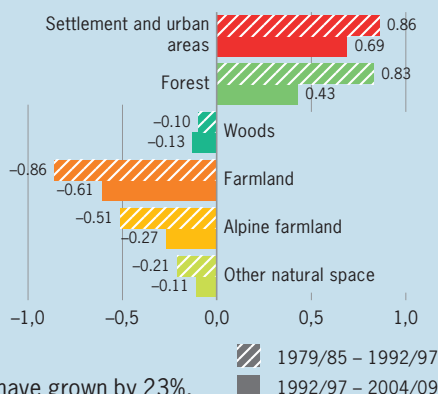
### Land use

Period of survey 2004 – 2009



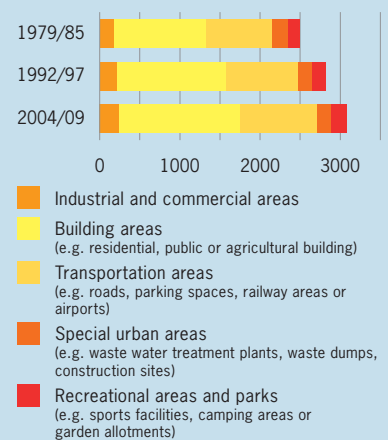
### Change in land use

in square metre per second



### Settlement and urban areas

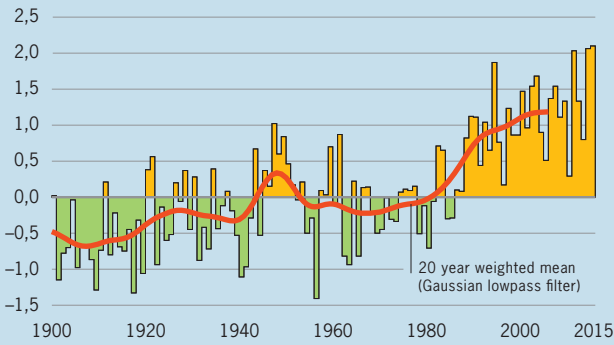
in km<sup>2</sup>



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

### Temperature fluctuations

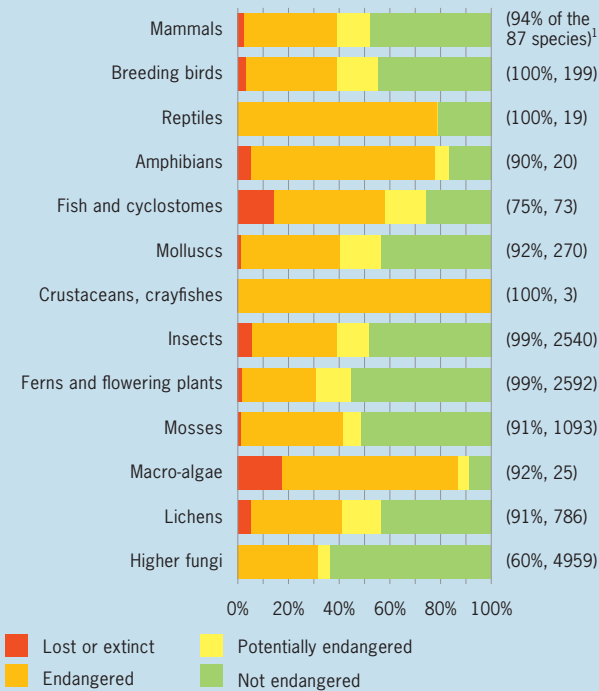
Deviations from long-term mean value 1961–1990, in °C



The air temperature varies from year to year and is characterised by colder and warmer periods. 10 out of 11 of the warmest years in Switzerland since records began in 1864 have been in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and 2015 was the warmest year so far.

### Endangered animals and plants (red lists)

Status 1994–2014, depending on the species group

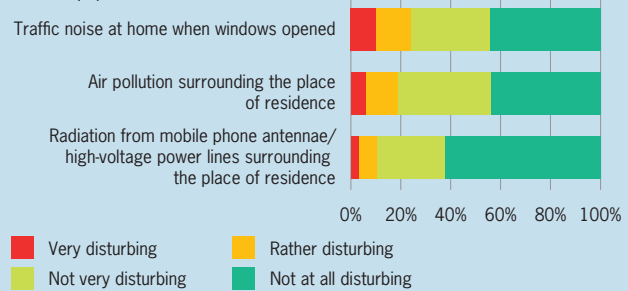


<sup>1</sup> Reading aid: The endangerment status was assessed for 94% of the 87 mammal species. Data are deficient for the remaining species.

There are around 46 000 known species of flora, fauna and fungi in Switzerland. Of the species examined, 36% are on the red list, i.e. they are considered endangered, missing or extinct.

### Perception of environmental conditions in the place of residence, 2015

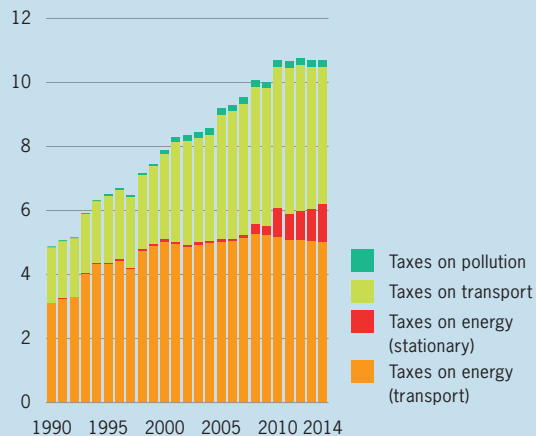
Share of population



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

### Environmentally related taxes revenue

CHF billion, at current prices



Environmentally related taxes make environmentally damaging goods and services more expensive and encourage consumers and producers to think about the consequences of their decisions. In 2014, environmentally related taxes revenue corresponded to 6.1% of the total tax and social contributions.

## 12 Energy

### Electricity production. In GWh

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014
Hydropower plants	31 273	33 542	30 675	37 851	37 450	39 572	39 308
Nuclear power stations	1 850	13 663	22 298	24 949	25 205	24 871	26 370
Conventional thermal power stations	1 763	957	1 013	2 372	3 123	2 721	2 447
Various renewable	...	...	88	176	474	1 148	1 508
Gross production	34 886	48 162	54 074	65 348	66 252	68 312	69 633
Minus storage pump consumption	965	1 531	1 695	1 974	2 494	2 132	2 355
Net production	33 921	46 631	52 379	63 374	63 758	66 180	67 278

1 One terajoule (TJ) corresponds to roughly 24 tonnes of crude oil or around 0.28 million kWh

2 Figures from 1990 onwards are based on new survey methodology.

3 Solar power, biogas, biofuel, ambient heat

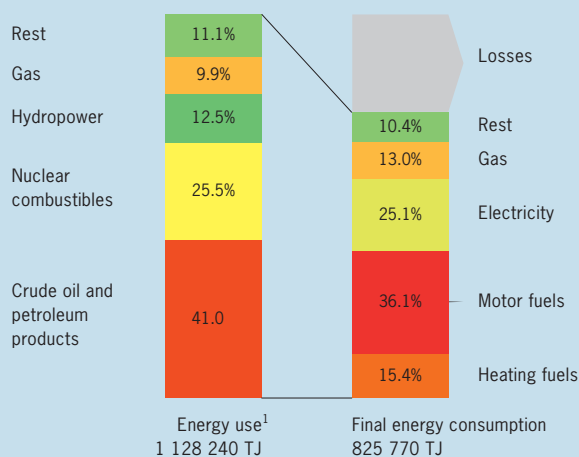
Source: Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) – National Energy Statistics

### Breakdown of final consumption according to energy resource. In terajoules<sup>1</sup>

	1990	2000	2010	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>794 320</b>	<b>847 020</b>	<b>902 520</b>	<b>825 770</b>
Crude oil	496 820	501 800	485 490	425 810
Used for combustion	243 600	208 430	190 410	127 550
Used as fuel	253 220	293 370	295 080	298 260
Electricity	167 680	188 540	215 230	206 880
Natural gas	63 670	93 180	115 940	107 100
Coal and coke	14 360	5 770	6 210	5 910
Wood, charcoal <sup>2</sup>	28 600	27 780	38 070	34 500
District heating	10 420	13 180	17 240	16 290
Household and industrial waste	8 680	10 440	10 040	11 830
Other renewable energy sources <sup>3</sup>	4 090	6 330	14 300	17 450

Source: Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) – Electricity statistics

### Total energy use and final consumption, 2014

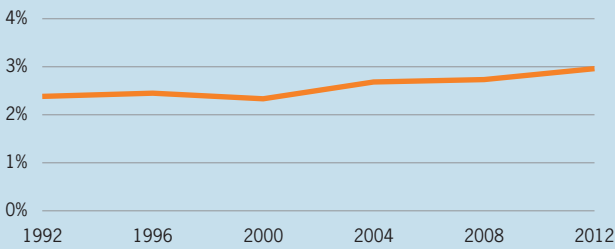


1 Incl. export surplus of electricity (1.8%), Total: 101.8%

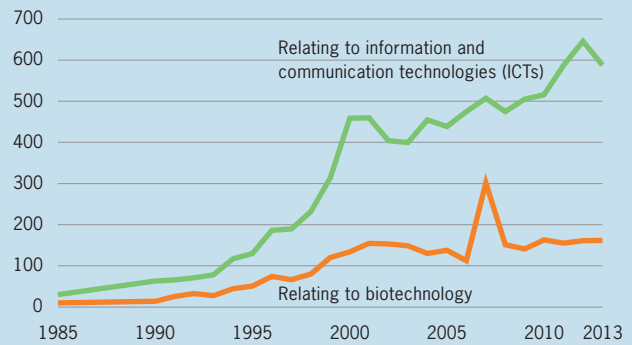
## 13 Science and technology

### Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)

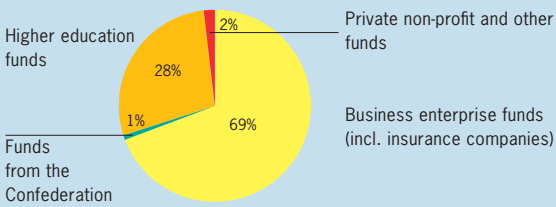
In % of GDP



### Patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

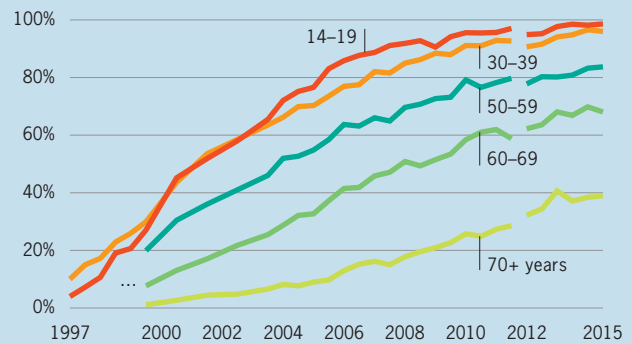


### Total intramural expenditure on R&D by category 2012



### Internet usage

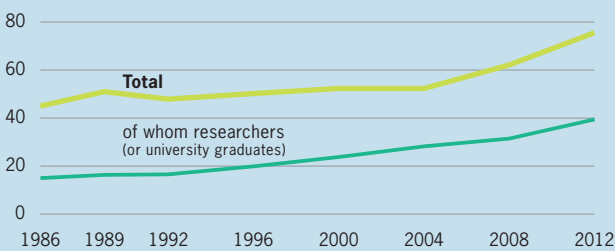
Regular Internet users<sup>1</sup> by age groups



<sup>1</sup> Respondents who stated that they use the internet several times per week.

### R&D personnel

In thousand full-time equivalents



## Company intramural R&D expenditure in Switzerland

In CHF million

	2008	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 300</b>	<b>18 510</b>
Private companies	11 980	12 820
of which:		
Pharmaceutical and chemical companies	5 200	4 310
Machinery manufacture and metal processing companies	1 570	2 015
Confederation	120	140
of which Federal Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)	70	90
University-level institutions	3 940	5 210
Universities	3 085	4 095
Research laboratories run by Swiss fed. instit. of technology	505	615
Universities of applied sciences	350	500
Private non-profit organisations and other institutions	260	340

Source: FSO – Surveys of R&D activities of private companies, university-level institutions and the Confederation

## Triadic patent families in international comparison<sup>1</sup>

	1990	2000	2010	2013
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>32 393</b>	<b>55 020</b>	<b>47 362</b>	<b>50 604</b>
As % of OECD total				
Switzerland	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.4
Japan	29.6	32.6	33.9	31.6
United States	34.8	28.5	27.1	28.9
EU-28 <sup>2</sup>	30.9	32.2	28.6	28.0

1 A triadic patent family is when a single invention is protected by patents in the three main economies (European Patent Office (EPO), Japanese Patent Office (JPO), US Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO)).

2 Prior to 2004 the EU comprised 15 Member States (EU-15). Up until 31 December 2006, 25 Member States belonged to the European Union. In 2007 Bulgaria and Rumania joined the EU. In 2013 Croatia join the EU-28.

Source: OECD

## R&D personnel by educational background and type of employer in Switzerland, 2012

	Total	Private company	Confederation	University-level institution
<b>Total number of people</b>	<b>117 457</b>	<b>51 715</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>64 182</b>
of whom:				
Women	41 015	12 924	577	27 514
Foreigners	46 174	20 111	179	25 884
Tertiary level, university	63 189	22 039	1 114	40 036
of whom:				
Women	19 449	4 608	370	14 471
Foreigners	31 242	10 358	155	20 729
<b>Total, in full-time equivalents</b>	<b>75 476</b>	<b>47 750</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>26 945</b>
Tertiary level, university	39 386	20 225	485	18 676
Tertiary level, higher vocational education	10 190	9 343	33	815
Other training	25 900	18 183	263	7 454

Source: FSO – Surveys of R&D activities of private companies, university-level institutions and the Confederation

## Telecommunications infrastructure. Status on 31 December

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Wireline</b>						
Connection						
in '000	3 494	3 261	3 141	2 990	2 848	2 742
per 100 inhabitants	44.9	41.5	39.5	37.2	35.0	33.7
Access channels						
in '000	4 644	4 360	4 208	3 960	3 754	3 586
per 100 inhabitants	59.6	55.6	52.9	49.3	46.1	43.5
Broadband access						
in '000	2 739	2 912	3 076	3 211	3 438	3 515
per 100 inhabitants	35.2	36.9	38.7	39.9	42.2	42.7
Cable TV subscribers <sup>1</sup>						
in millions	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
per 100 inhabitants	37.0	36.2	35.1	34.7	33.1	32.1
Internet subscribers						
in millions	2.85	2.99	3.15	3.24	3.47	3.53
per 100 inhabitants	36.6	37.9	39.6	40.4	42.6	42.8
Public phones						
in '000	19.3	16.9	14.5	12.3	10.6	9.6
per 100 inhabitants	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
<b>Wireless</b>						
Cellphone subscribers						
in '000	9 323	9 644	10 083	10 561	10 829	11 365
per 100 inhabitants	119.6	122.5	126.8	131.4	133.0	138.0

1 Television subscribers with coaxial cable-based or fibre optic/coaxial cable-based infrastructure

Source: Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM) – Telecommunications Statistics

## Internet usage. In % of the population aged 14 and over

	Regular Internet users <sup>1</sup>	Occasional Internet users <sup>2</sup>
04.2007–09.2007	67.4	77.2
10.2007–03.2008	68.0	77.2
04.2008–09.2008	70.9	79.2
10.2008–03.2009	71.8	79.7
04.2009–09.2009	73.2	81.3
10.2009–03.2010	74.5	82.1
04.2010–09.2010	77.4	83.9
10.2010–03.2011	77.5	84.1
04.2011–09.2011	78.5	85.2
10.2011–03.2012	79.3	85.0
04.2012–09.2012 <sup>3</sup>	78.1	85.2
10.2012–03.2013	79.0	85.0
04.2013–09.2013	81.1	86.7
10.2013–03.2014	81.1	86.6
04.2014–09.2014	82.6	87.5
10.2014–03.2015	82.7	87.4

1 Respondents who stated that they use the internet several times per week.

2 Respondents who stated that they have used the internet at least once in the past six months

3 Due to changes in the methodology, the results from autumn 2012 onwards cannot be compared with those of previous surveys.

Sources: FSO; MA-Net; Net-Matrix-Base

