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21

Sustainable
development,
regional and
international
disparities

Neuchâtel 2022

Statistical Annexe to the Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2022

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About this annexe

Introduction

This statistical annexe aims to provide a quantitative perspective to the qualitative analysis of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presented in the Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2022.

The annexe is based on a selection of indicators from the MONET 2030 sustainable development monitoring system complemented by additional statistical information. The choice of information as well as the structure of the individual chapters in this annexe are the result of an analysis conducted for each of the SDGs in close cooperation with the federal offices concerned. The final selection of indicators and additional information presented in this annexe, as well as the internal structure of the chapters, is the responsibility of the FSO. Preference was given to indicators and statistical information that measure the impact of our lifestyle on other countries (spillover indicators) or that can be disaggregated to illustrate one of the two cross-cutting aspects of the 2030 Agenda, namely "leaving no one behind" or that of gender equality. The allocation of the MONET 2030 indicators to the SDGs as presented in this annexe is not fully aligned with the MONET 2030 system. The focus of this report is on the implementation of the SDGs, whereas in the MONET 2030 system, the allocation of indicators refers to the targets (translated into the Swiss context) of the SDGs.

Presentation of the SDGs

Each SDG constitutes a chapter of this statistical annexe, with each chapter divided into sub-chapters in the manner of a reading grid. Apart from the quantitative information related to the indicators or complementary data, the narrative underlines the relevance and importance of statistical information in measuring the SDGs, and in some cases, the limitations of this information. At the end of each chapter, a summary table of the MONET 2030 indicators for each SDG is presented, also including indicators not commented on in the chapter but mentioned in the Voluntary National Review. Explanations of the symbols used in these summary tables are given below (explanation of symbols).

The additional data included in this statistical annexe do not appear in these summary tables. As they are not linked to a 2030 Agenda target, no desired trend can be defined for them, by which they could be qualified. The sources of these additional data are mentioned at the end of the document.

All the graphs contained in this annexe, as well as other graphs on indicators and statistical information cited in it, are available online on the information platform on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Switzerland: www.SDGital2030.ch.

The sustainable development monitoring system is not based on causal links. Therefore, it does not allow conclusions to be drawn about interactions between the indicators, or between goals and target of the 2030 Agenda.


However, references in the text to other SDGs are used to illustrate the interlinkages between the SDGs. In addition, several indicators have been allocated to more than one SDG, such as "Victims of discrimination", which relates to both SDG 10 "Reduced inequalities" and SDG 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions".

Explanation of symbols

Each MONET 2030 system indicator is accompanied by three symbols:




Targeted trend

The first describes the targeted trend according to the objectives of sustainable development. These objectives are the 2030 Agenda sustainable development goals (SDGs) and its targets adapted to the Swiss context, principles of sustainable development and quantified objectives with set deadlines.

 Growth  Decrease  Stabilisation





Observed trend

The second describes the observed trend based on the trend calculated for the period under analysis, generally since 2000, or since the date of the first survey if it was conducted after 2000, as well as the last value available.

 Growth  Decrease  No marked change

Assessment of the observed trend in relation to targeted trend

The third is derived from a comparison of the first two and makes it possible to assess the observed trend. The observed trend is positive if it corresponds to the targeted trend, negative if the opposite is the case and unchanged if its change in trend ranges between +3% and -3%. There is no assessment if the time series comprises of less than three surveys or if it is not possible to determine a targeted trend.

 Positive
 Negative
 Unchanged
 No assessment

Detailed description of the indicator assessment method: [Summary of indicators](#), (FSO 2019).

Because the analysis period generally starts in 2000 and in order to ensure a consistent presentation, all graphs, with a few exceptions, show the period 2000 – 2021, even if the time series available is longer or shorter than the analysis period.

This statistical annexe reflects, with some exceptions, the data available on 28.02.2022.



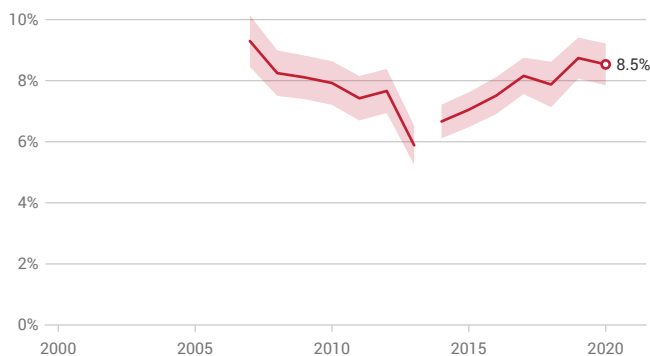
SDG 1: No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty reduction

Poverty rate

Share of the permanent resident population living under the poverty line



2014: break in the time series

Data state: 28.02.2022

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

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Every member of society is entitled to a dignified life. This includes meeting basic needs for security, housing and food. But above and beyond these basic needs, appropriate scope for the satisfaction of material and non-material requirements, such as satisfaction and happiness in life, also has to be created. There are two approaches for defining income poverty: the absolute approach (Poverty rate → Glossary of terms) and the relative approach (At-risk-of-poverty rate → Glossary of terms). Both approaches consider only income and do not take possible wealth into account.

In 2020, 8.5% of the Swiss population, or about 722 000 people, were living below the **poverty line**. These figures, based on 2019 income, show an increase of 1.9 percentage points compared with 2014, representing 188 000 more people living below the poverty line in six years¹.

Being at risk of poverty means having an income that is significantly lower than that of the general population, a situation that can lead to social exclusion. In 2020, about 1.3 million people in Switzerland were threatened by the **risk of poverty**, representing 15.4% of the permanent resident population².

Risk of poverty by migration status

At-risk-of-poverty rate of the permanent resident population aged 16 and older



2014: break in time series

Data state: 28.02.2021

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

© FSO 2022

In 2019, 19.6% of the **population with a migration background** and 11.3% of the population without a migration background were affected by the **risk of poverty**. The gap between the two population groups increased from 2014 (→ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities).

Some population groups are more vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion than others. Overall, people living in single-parent households, foreign nationals (→ Risk of poverty by migration status indicator above), people with no post-compulsory education or training (→ SDG 4 Quality education and → SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth) and people living in households not participating in the labour market (→ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities) are most likely to be affected by poverty and to have financial difficulties. These can also have consequences in terms of access to the health system (→ SDG 3 Good health and well-being).

Work

An economic system compliant with sustainable development should ensure that anyone desiring gainful employment is able to find work allowing them to meet their needs and live a dignified life. In 2020, the **poverty of employed persons** was 4.2%, which means that some 158 000 people were living below the poverty line, despite being employed. There has been no statistically significant change since 2014.

Social protection

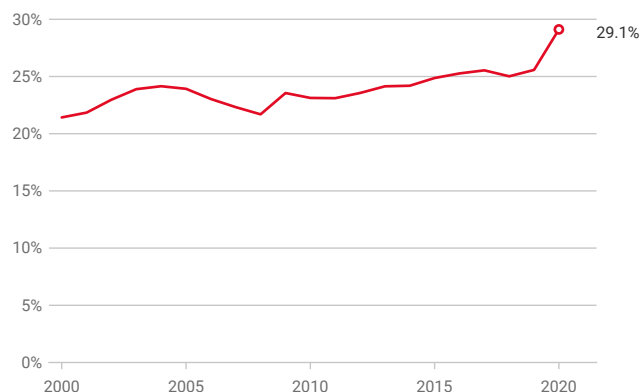
The concept of social protection (also called 'social security') covers interventions by public or private bodies intended to reduce the burden on households and individuals within a defined set of risks or needs. It is a societal response to the principle of "Leaving no one behind". However, demographic, social, economic and cultural developments call into question the long-term financing of social security. **Total social protection expenditure**, expressed as a percentage of GDP, provides information on the relative burden the social security system places on society. This burden rose from 21.4% in 2000 to over 29% in 2020.

Social security also includes public or private social insurance. The result of the **global social insurance account** (→ Glossary of terms) provides information on the difference between social insurance revenue and expenditure. Between 2000 and 2019, it rose from CHF 18 to 26 billion³.

However, these two indicators do not provide information on the financial burden that society is willing to accept or on the long-term financial viability of social security and insurance systems.

Total social security expenditure

As a percentage of gross domestic product



2020: provisional

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Total social security accounts (TSSA)

© FSO 2022

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 1: No poverty

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Poverty rate |
| | | | Risk of poverty by migration status |
| | | | Poverty of employed persons |
| | | | Total social security expenditure |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





SDG 2: Zero hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

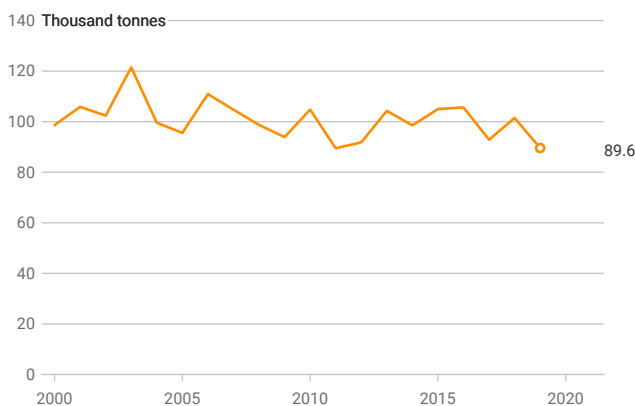
Sustainable agri-food systems

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries should provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment.

More than a third of Switzerland's territory is used for agriculture. It is therefore a major component of human impact on the environment.

Nitrogen balance from agriculture

Difference between the quantities of nitrogen entering cultivated land and those extracted from it



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: FSO – Nitrogen balance

© FSO 2022

Agricultural production consists of the life cycles of plants and animals for which the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus are key. To a large extent, they determine the crop yield that can be attained. With fertilisers and concentrated feed, humans introduce additional nutrients into the natural cycle. **Nitrogen balance from agriculture** shows the difference between the quantity of nitrogen entering the soil mainly as fertiliser and the quantity of nitrogen leaving the soil in the form of agricultural products. A surplus of nitrogen is a source of air and water pollution. From 2000 to 2019, the annual nitrogen surplus from agriculture fluctuated at around 100 000 tonnes, with a downward trend.

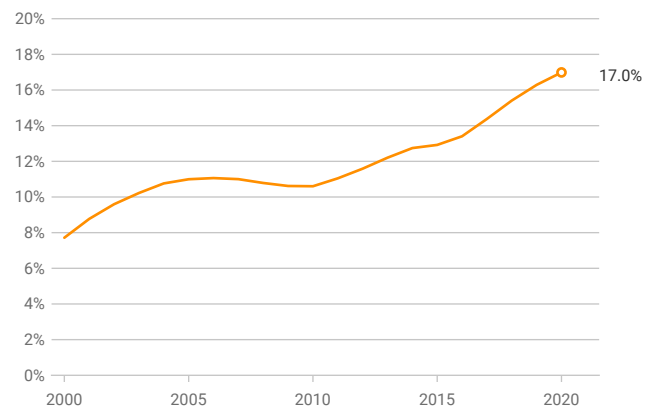
Agriculture is a source of greenhouse gas emissions. In 2019, **greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture** amounted to 6.5 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent (→ Glossary of terms).

A decrease of 5.7% was observed from 2000. Of the three greenhouse gases carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, methane accounted for more than half of the greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. Methane is produced particularly in livestock farming since it is released by ruminants in their digestion process⁴ (→ SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production and → SDG 13 Climate action).

Agricultural areas are a limited and non-renewable natural resource enabling the fulfilment of one of the most important basic needs: food. Especially in a country with a small surface area such as Switzerland, where the usable land is limited by the prevailing topographical conditions, sustainable use of land as a resource is essential. The area of **arable land**, i.e. open cropland and artificial pastures included in crop rotation, decreased from 436 600 hectares in the year 1985 to 388 400 hectares in 2018. This corresponds to a decline of 11%. The decline in agricultural land is due predominantly to the expansion of settlement areas (→ SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities).

Organic farming

Percentage of the organically farmed area in the utilised agricultural area



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: FSO – Farm Structure Survey

© FSO 2022

Organic farming according to the Organic Farming Ordinance is a form of production that is as protective of the environment and nature and as animal-friendly as possible. Organic farming produces as far as possible in closed loops using environmentally friendly methods, in particular excluding chemical-synthetic fertilisers and plant protection products as well as genetically modified organisms. The proportion of the utilised agricultural area farmed in accordance with the Organic Farming Ordinance was 17% in 2020. This figure had increased by 9.3 percentage points since 2000. Due to the good quality and availability of data, organic farming according to the Organic Farming Ordinance currently serves as a representative for several public and private sustainability programmes.

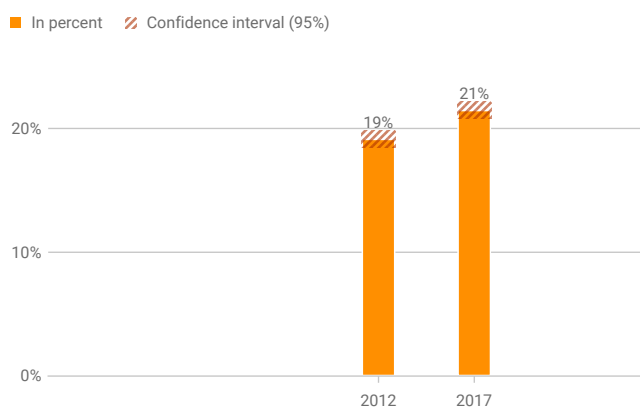
In the national genebank of **plant genetic resources for food and agriculture** (PGREL), 5400 plant genetic resources were registered in 2020 – 81 more than in 2016. A plant genetic resource is plant genetic material that can multiply and is of actual or potential value. The preservation of these resources, which represent a heritage for future generations, is important for food security and biodiversity in general.

Healthy and sustainable nutrition

Fruit and vegetables are an essential part of a healthy diet, which is a basic need and has a recognised influence on health. 21.5% of the population ate at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day on at least 5 days per week in 2017. In 2012, the share of the population with this level of **consumption of fruit and vegetables** was 19.2%. Nearly twice as many women as men follow this type of diet. The figure of five portions of fruit and vegetables comes from dietary recommendations from the Swiss Nutrition

Fruit and vegetables consumption

Percentage of the population that eats at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day (on at least 5 days per week)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2022

Society, which advises people to eat three portions of vegetables and two portions of fruit every day (→ SDG 3 Good health and well-being). Furthermore, plant-based food production has a lower environmental impact compared with animal-based food production.

Between 2000 and 2018, private households increased their **share of expenditure on products with an organic label in their overall spending on food and beverages**⁵ from 4.5% to 11.7% (→ SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production).

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 2: Zero hunger

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Nitrogen balance from agriculture |
| | | | Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture |
| | | | Organic farming |
| | | | Arable land |
| | | | Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture |
| | | | Fruit and vegetables consumption |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





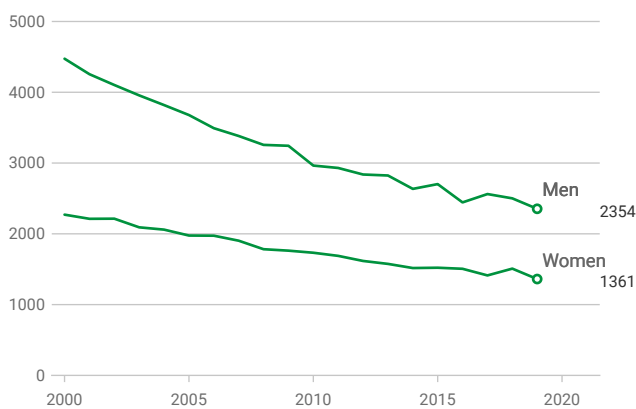
SDG 3: Good health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

State of health

Years of potential life lost

Standardised rate by age for 100 000 population, all causes of death



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Cause of death statistics (CoD)

© FSO 2022

The **years of potential life lost** (standardised rate by age for 100 000 population) due to premature death are evidence of a population's state of health. They are defined as the sum of the differences between the age of 70 and the age at which all deaths before the age of 70 occurred (premature deaths). Since 2000 a decrease has been observed in the number of years of potential life lost for women (40%) and men (47.4%).

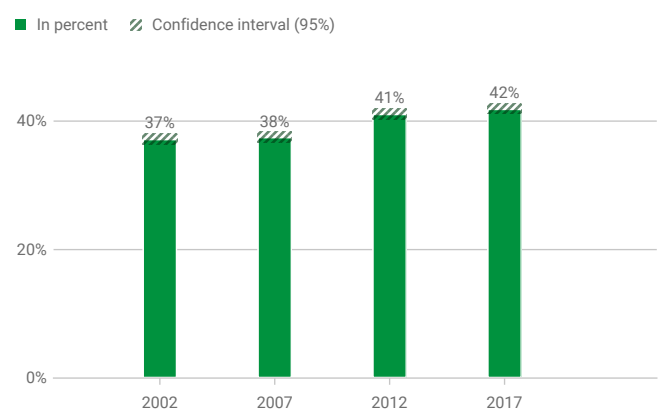
Life satisfaction shows the percentage of the population with a high degree of satisfaction with their current life. This is an individual and subjective assessment of the population's quality of life and does not necessarily depend on material needs being met. In 2020, 72% of the population said they were satisfied or very satisfied. There has been no statistically significant change since 2014.

The number of deaths by suicide provides information about people's level of satisfaction, psychological well-being and their psycho-social situation. The **suicide rate** shows the number of deaths by suicide per 100 000 people. In 2019, it stood at 9.8, which represents a decrease of 40% from 2000. In 2019, the suicide rate was lower among women (5.3) than men (14.6). The decrease from 2000 was more pronounced among men (-10.2 points) than women (-3.2 points).

Health determinants

Overweight

Share of population aged 15 and over who are overweight (BMI of 25 or more)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Swiss Health Survey (SHS)

© FSO 2022

Being **overweight** corresponds to a body mass index (BMI) of 25 or more (→ Glossary of terms). Overweight, and to a greater extent obesity, are risk factors for a number of diseases such as type 2 diabetes (→ Glossary of terms) or cardiovascular diseases. Two important factors influence excess weight: physical activity and dietary habits. Children and young adults who are overweight risk suffering the consequences throughout their entire life. In 2017, 41.9% of the population aged 15 and over were overweight. An increase of 4.7 percentage points was observed compared with 2002.

Obesity⁶ is a severe form of being overweight with a BMI of 30 or more. In 2017, 11.3% of the population aged 15 years and over were obese, an increase of 3.6 percentage points from 2002. In 2017, women were less likely to be overweight and obese (33%) than men (51%), with an increase of 3.7 and 5.4 percentage points respectively from 2002. The difference between men and women is much less pronounced if only obesity is considered. In 2017, 10.2% of women and 12.3% of men were obese⁷, with an increase of 2.8 and 4.4 percentage points respectively from 2002.

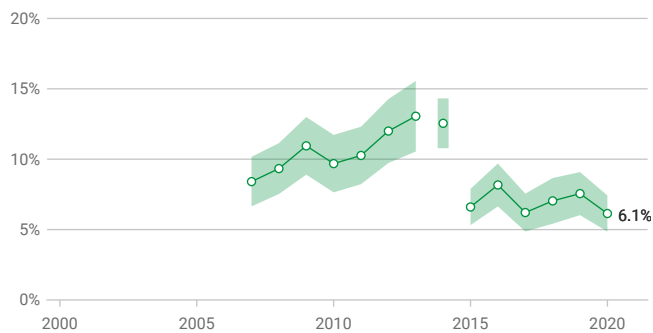
Smoking is harmful to health and can therefore have a negative impact on the quality of life. It is a risk factor for cardiovascular as well as chronic respiratory diseases and various types of cancer. In 2017, 27% of the population aged 15 and over said that

they smoked. This **smoking rate** had decreased by 3.4 percentage points since 2002. In 2017, 31% of men smoked compared with 23.3% of women, with a decrease of 5 and 2.1 percentage points respectively from 2002.

Heavy alcohol consumption increases the likelihood of alcohol-related diseases such as cancer, organ damage, heart attacks and mental disorders, as well as the danger of developing an addiction. In 2017, 4.7% of the population had a pattern of heavy alcohol abuse, defined as consumption of at least 4 standard alcoholic drinks per day for men and 2 for women. This share had decreased by 1.4 percentage points since 2002. Hazardous drinking was more pronounced among men (5.2%) than among women (4.1%), with a decrease of 2.6 and 0.5 percentage points respectively since 2002.

Foregoing necessary medical care* for financial reasons

Percentage of the population at risk of poverty aged 16 and over



2014 and 2015: break in time series
* medical or dental care

Data state: 28.02.2022

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

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Regular exercise⁸ can improve physical well-being and help prevent health problems. It can therefore contribute to a reduction in health care costs. In 2017, the percentage of the population carrying out moderate physical activity for at least 150 minutes per week or intensive **physical activity** at least twice a week had increased by 13.5 percentage points since 2002 and stood at 75.7%.

Measles is an infectious disease caused by measles virus and is dreaded for its often severe complications. If the **measles immunisation coverage**, known as the “herd immunity rate”, is high enough, the disease can no longer spread and is completely eliminated. The recommended herd immunity rate is 95%. In 2019, 89.7% of children under the age of two were vaccinated against measles, an increase of 18.7 percentage points from 2007.

Health system: cost and access

Foregoing necessary medical care for financial reasons is a reflection of inequality of access to health services. In 2020, 6.1% of the population at risk of poverty (→ Glossary of terms) had foregone necessary medical or dental care for financial reasons. There was no significant change from 2015.

Health care system costs⁹ expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), provide information on how much society spends on health care. They do not provide information on inequalities in the burden on households, nor on the distribution of resources within the health system or on the efficiency of their use. In 2019, these costs represented 11.3% of GDP. In absolute terms, the costs amounted to approximately CHF 82.5 billion. The percentage of health costs in GDP increased by 2.2 percentage points compared with 2000.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 3: Good health and well-being

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| ↓ | ↓ | ■ | Years of potential life lost |
| ↓ | ↓ | ■ | Suicide rate |
| ↑ | ↑ | ■ | Measles immunisation coverage |
| ↓ | ↓ | ■ | Particulate matter concentrations |
| ↓ | ↓ | ■ | Smoking rate |
| ↓ | ↓ | ■ | Heavy alcohol consumption |
| ↓ | ↑ | ■ | Overweight |
| ↓ | → | ■ | Foregoing necessary medical care for financial reasons |
| ↑ | → | ■ | Life satisfaction |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030

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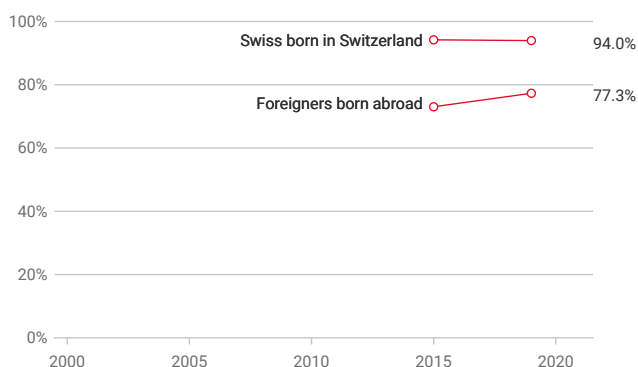
SDG 4: Quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Quality education

1st diploma rate at upper secondary level

Proportion of young people who obtained their first certification before the age of 25



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – LABB

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A sustainable education system must strive to compensate for the inequalities, encourage integration and thus improve the success of all pupils. Obtaining an **upper secondary level diploma** provides the qualifications required for entry into working life, as well as access to the next level of education. The upper secondary level comprises vocational courses and general education courses (baccalaureate schools and upper secondary specialised schools). An upper secondary level diploma is the minimum requirement for successful integration into the labour market (→ SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth). In 2019, 94% of Swiss nationals aged 25 or younger born in Switzerland had obtained an upper secondary diploma compared with 77.3% of young foreign nationals born abroad. The gap between the two groups had decreased by 4.5 percentage points since 2015.

Being able to read is an essential skill in our society. The **reading skills of 15-year-olds** shows the percentage of pupils who, at the end of compulsory education, have acquired the minimum reading skills required to cope with modern daily life. In 2018, 76.4% of 15-year-olds achieved at least level 2 on a scale ranging from 1 to 6.

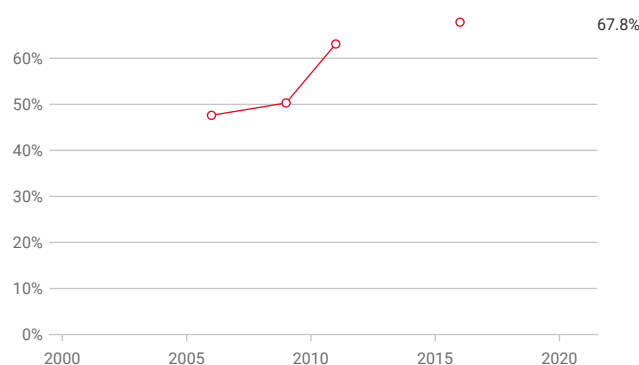
The education system should ensure that **access to higher education** does not depend on the social background or the educational level of parents¹⁰. In 2016, the percentage of people with a tertiary degree was 18% among people whose parents had no post-compulsory education and 36% and 64% respectively among people with at least one parent who had completed upper secondary or tertiary education. Regardless of their parents' level of education, younger generations are more likely than older ones to attain a tertiary degree.

The **percentage of women among professors** at universities and institutes of technology (UNI) and **lecturers with management responsibilities** at universities of applied sciences (UAS) and universities of teacher education (UTE) illustrates the equality of opportunities for women and men in the training and education sector. Female professors also act as role models, particularly in degree programmes in which women are under-represented. In 2019, women accounted for 24% of teaching staff at the universities (UNI). In the UAS and UTE, this percentage was 31.6%. These percentages had risen by 4.8 percentage points or fallen by 0.3 percentage points respectively compared with 2013.

Lifelong learning

Participation in continuing education

Percentage of the permanent resident population aged 25 to 64 participating in non-formal continuing education activities



2011: break in time series

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)











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Participation in continuing education activities enables people to expand their knowledge, to understand changes in society and to adapt to those changes. It is also a source of personal satisfaction, encouraging contact between people with shared interests. In 2016, 68% of the population participated in continuing education. The percentage was higher among women (69%) than men (67%), as it was among Swiss nationals (72%) than foreign nationals who did not go to school in Switzerland (57%).

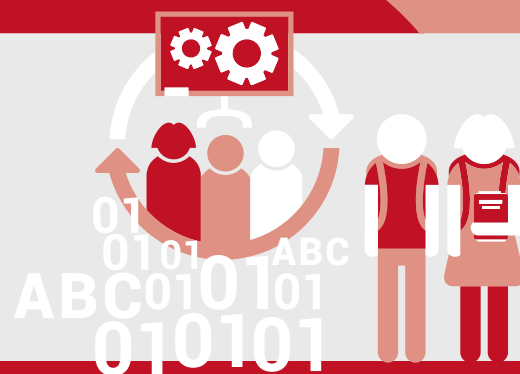
Digital transformation is bringing about profound changes in our everyday private and working lives. The population must be able to acquire the necessary skills to adapt to this new situation and take part in the digital processes underway in political, social, cultural and economic aspects of life. In 2021, 41% of the population aged 15 to 88 had advanced **digital skills** (beyond basic skills). This percentage had remained stable compared with 2017.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 4: Quality education

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  | Teaching staff at higher education institutions |
|  |  | First diploma rate at upper secondary level |
|  |  | Reading skills of 15-year-olds |
|  |  | Participation in continuing education |
|  |  | Digital skills |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.
Source: FSO – MONET 2030





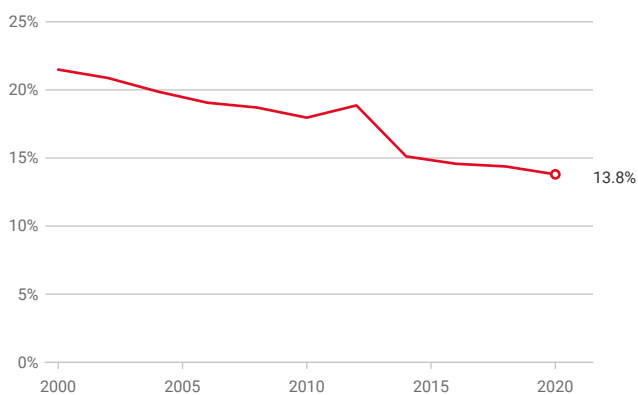
SDG 5: Gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Professional and public life

Wage gap between women and men

as a percentage of men's monthly gross wage¹, private sector



¹ compared to the median wage

Data state: 28.03.2022

Source: FSO – Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS)

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Equality requires that men and women receive equal pay for work of equal value. The gender wage gap can partly be explained by objective factors such as education, position and experience, etc. But these objective factors alone do not explain the entire wage gap. The remaining part not covered by these factors is therefore considered unexplained. The indicator shows the gender **wage gap** (for a full-time equivalent) in the private sector between men and women compared with the gross monthly salary for men. In 2020, the median standardised gross monthly wage in the private sector was CHF 5779 for women and CHF 6705 for men: this represents a wage difference of 13.8%. The gender wage gap in the private sector decreased from 2000. In 2018, 44.3% of the gender wage gap was considered unexplained¹¹.

Wage inequality also affects retirement provision. Almost all pensioners receive OASI benefits (old age and survivors' insurance). In 2019, 76% of pensioners received benefits from an occupational pension fund (pension funded through employment) and almost 40% received benefits from the 3a pillar (personal savings). The **occupational pension scheme**¹² is dependent on the salary total, the work-time percentage and the number of years worked. This pension is generally lower for women than for men. In 2019, 69.5% of retired women benefited from an occupational

pension scheme, compared with 82.9% of retired men. Differences can also be seen between lump-sum payments: in 2015, women received CHF 49 800 compared with CHF 160 000 for men (median annual values, per person).

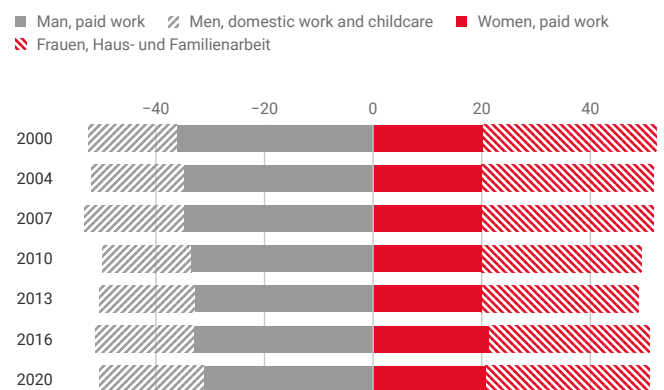
The percentage of women and men exercising a managerial function among all employees provides information on the **professional position by sex** and the potential inequalities between men and women in management positions. In 2021, 22.5% of employed women held a managerial position, compared with 38% of employed men.

Adequate representation of women in political bodies promotes the inclusion of gender perspectives in political decision-making, which is of the utmost importance in achieving gender equality. In 2019, 42% of the members of the **National Council** and 29% of the members of **the cantonal parliaments** were **women**. Since 2003, the proportion of women had increased by 16 in the National Council and 5 percentage points in cantonal parliaments.

Work and family balance

Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work and childcare

Permanent resident population between 15 and 64 years



2010: Revision of the SLFS

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – SLFS, module "Unpaid Work"

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For equality to be achieved, men and women must have equal opportunities to reconcile their professional and personal lives. This can be supported by, among other things, family-friendly conditions such as child-care facilities or the possibility of an economically viable and fiscally attractive part-time job for both sexes. In addition to these objective factors, differences in the distribution between paid work and unpaid domestic and family tasks may also result from personal choices. The indicator **time spent on professional activity and on domestic work** shows that men and women have roughly the same total workload of about 50 hours per week. In 2020, women aged between 15 and 64 spent more time on domestic and family work (30 hours per week) than men of the same age group (19 hours per week). The situation is the reverse for paid work: In 2020, women worked 21 hours and men 31 hours per week.

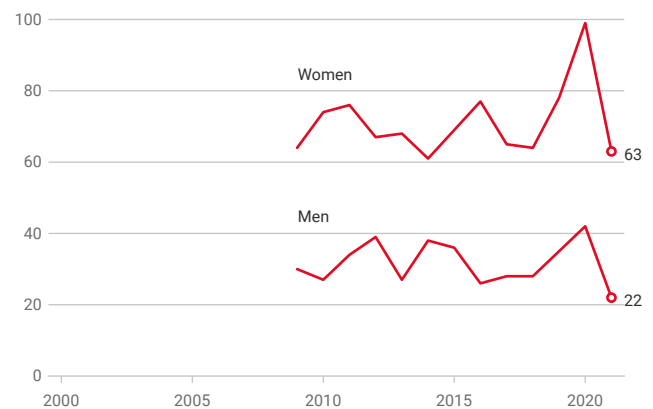
Since 2010, the share of mothers who are economically inactive has fallen¹³. The share of **mothers** working part-time has risen for the higher work-time percentages. In 2020, a smaller proportion of **fathers** worked full-time than in 2010 and the proportion of fathers in part-time employment has slightly increased.

Gender-based violence

Domestic violence and its most common manifestation, intimate partner violence, cause a great deal of human suffering as they affect people connected by family or emotional ties. The **domestic violence** indicator shows the number of victims of serious physical violence (murder, attempted murder with serious bodily

Domestic violence by sex

Number of victims of serious, physical domestic violence recorded by the police



Data state: 28.03.2022
















Source: FSO – Police crime statistics (PCS)

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harm, serious bodily harm) in the domestic context recorded by the police. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence, while men are more likely to be victims of physical violence in public spaces. In 2021, 74% of victims of serious domestic violence were women. Also in 2021, 20 females including 3 minors died as the result of domestic violence (→ SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions).

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 5: Gender equality

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  |  |  | Wage gap between women and men |
|  |  |  | Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work |
|  |  |  | Women in National Council and in cantonal parliaments |
|  |  |  | Professional position by sex |
|  |  |  | Domestic violence |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

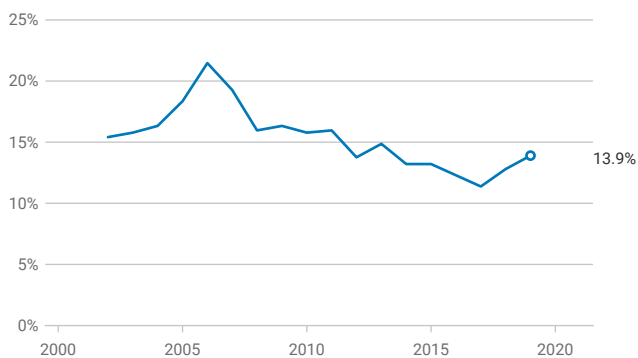
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Water quality and sustainable water use

Nitrate in groundwater

Percentage of monitoring sites with exceedances of nitrate level requirements (25 mg/l)

In Switzerland, some 80% of drinking water comes from groundwater.



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: FOEN – NAQUA

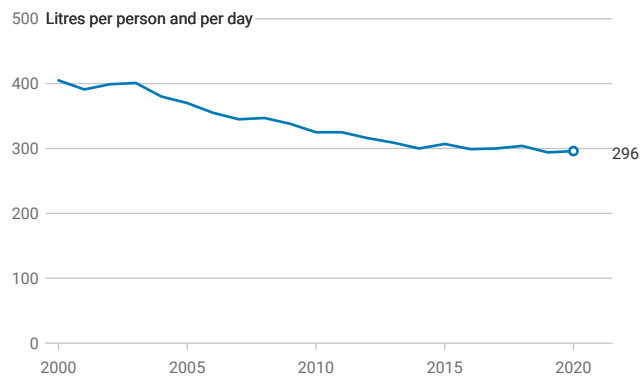
© FSO 2022

In terms of quantity, **nitrate** is the greatest **groundwater** pollutant and also acts as a control substance for other pollutants such as pesticides. Too much nitrate in the water can be harmful to human health. In Switzerland, around 80% of drinking water comes from groundwater sources, approximately half of which is spring water. The remaining drinking water is taken from lakes and rivers. Nitrate enters groundwater mainly through the use of nitrogenous fertilisers in farming (→ SDG 2 Zero hunger). In 2019, 13.9% of groundwater monitoring stations exceeded the 25mg/l requirement. There was no significant change compared with 2002.

Nitrate and phosphate concentrations in watercourses are good indicators of the effects caused by human activity on the water quality of standing waters. These two nutrients can cause eutrophication of standing waters and contribute to the pollution of the seas and oceans into which the rivers flow (→ SDG 14 Life below water). In 2020, 78% of monitoring stations for nitrate and 70% for phosphate presented a good or very good condition¹⁴. No significant change was observed from 2011.

Drinking water use

Consumption of households, small commerce, industry and commerce, public services and fountains, self-consumption of distributors and losses



Data state: 28.02.2022










Source: Swiss Gas and Water Industry Association

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In 2020, **drinking water consumption** reached 939 million cubic metres. Average consumption per person per day decreased by 27% between 2000 and 2020. This indicator does not take into account water used abroad for the production of goods and services that are consumed in Switzerland.

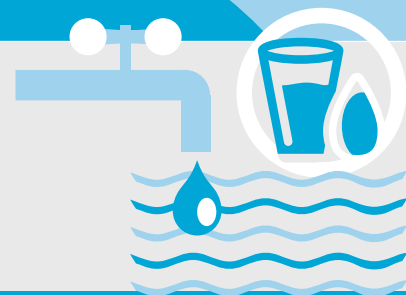
The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

-    Drinking water use
-    Nitrate in groundwater
-    Structure of watercourses

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





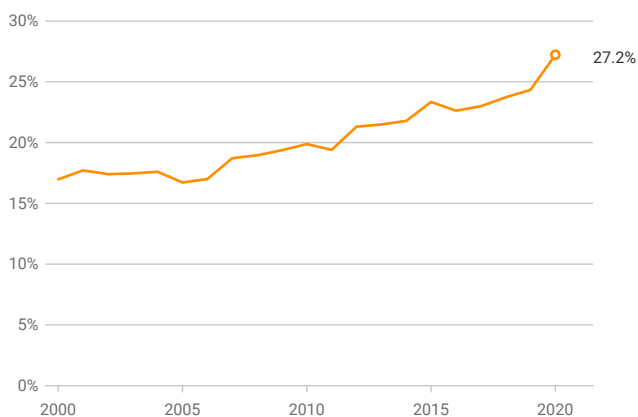
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy consumption and supply

Renewable energies

In relation to final energy consumption



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: SFOE – Swiss renewable energy statistics

© FSO 2022

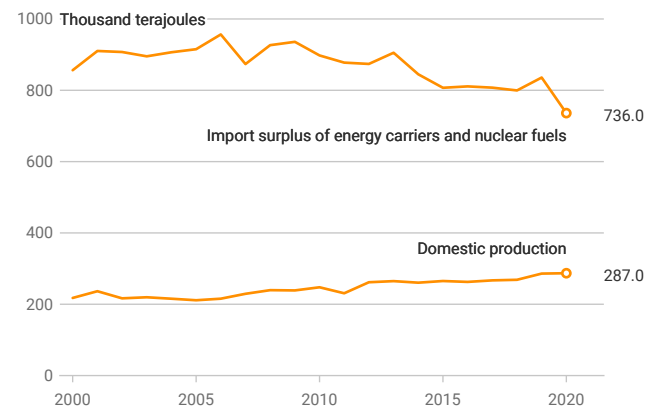
Combustion of fossil fuels is associated with the emission of pollutants and greenhouse gases. **Renewable energy** sources can help to contain the ecological consequences of such energy consumption: Their share in final energy consumption increased from 1990 and was 27.2% in 2020. Renewable energy sources include hydropower, wood, wind, sun, biofuels, biogas and ambient heat along with renewable fractions derived from waste and wastewater.

In 2020, 40 616 GWh of **electricity came from hydropower**. After deducting the consumption by storage pumps, this corresponds to 55.2% of the total net electricity production. In the same year, 4712 GWh of electricity was obtained from other renewable energy sources. This is 7.2% of the total net electricity production.

The **energy dependency** indicator shows the gross energy imports (import surplus of energy sources and nuclear fuels) and the amount of energy produced in Switzerland. It shows the ratio between these two values and therefore illustrates Switzerland's dependence on energy imports. This dependency makes the domestic economy vulnerable, especially in the event of an international crisis. In 2020, Switzerland depended on foreign sources for 72% of its energy supply.

Energy dependency

Domestic energy production from primary energy carriers and imports (import surplus of energy carriers and nuclear fuels)



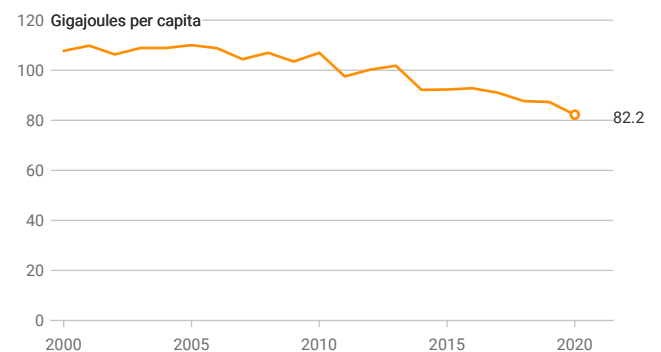
Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: SFOE – Overall energy statistics

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Final energy consumption per capita

Excluding statistical difference and agriculture, excluding international air traffic, excluding compressor gas consumption in the gas transit pipeline



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: SFOE – Overall energy statistics; FOEN – Greenhouse gas inventory; FSO – ESPOP, STATPOP

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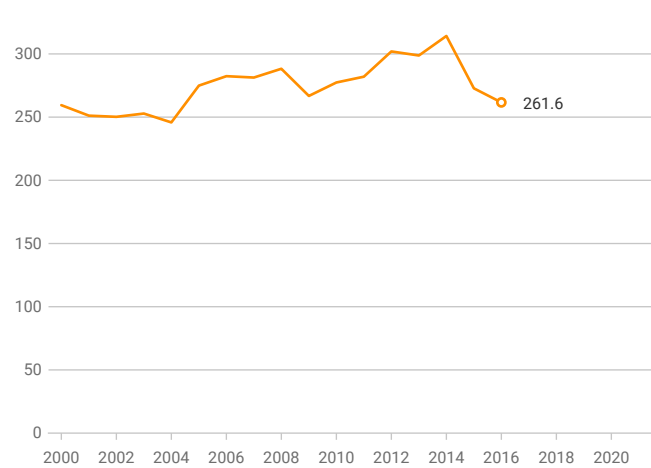
Energy consumption contributes to the use of natural resources, and in turn to environmental impact. A reduction in energy consumption is therefore a step towards sustainable development. **Final energy consumption per person** has shown a downward trend since 2000. This decrease occurred against a backdrop of population growth of 20.2% between 2000 and 2020 accompanied by an 8.2% decline in energy consumption in the same time period (absolute decoupling → Glossary of terms). The decline in energy consumption in 2020 was caused primarily by the COVID-19 pandemic with the resulting reduced demand for fuel.

The **energy intensity of the Swiss economy**¹⁵, expressed as the ratio of final energy consumption to economic output, has decreased by 37% since 2000: 1.7 megajoules of final energy was needed at that time per CHF of gross domestic product. In 2020, the corresponding value was 1 megajoule per CHF (absolute decoupling).

Affordable energy

Household energy expenditure

350 Monthly amount in CHF per household (average)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – HBS

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In 2019, **households spent** an average of CHF 241 per month **on energy**¹⁶. This includes electricity and heating costs at the main place of residence and where relevant, the second place of residence, as well as expenditure on petrol and diesel. Measured in terms of gross household income, the share of energy expenditure fell from 3.1% to 2.5% between 2000 and 2019.

Compared to the Swiss Consumer Price Index (CPI), **electricity prices** have increased less strongly in nominal terms since the oil crisis of the 1970s. Gas and fuel prices have also behaved in a manner similar to the CPI, but with greater fluctuations. In contrast, heating oil prices increased or fluctuated to a greater extent in the same period¹⁷.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

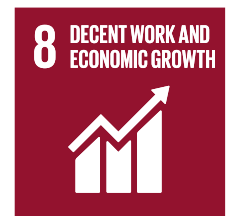
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Renewable energies |
| | | | Electricity production from renewable energies |
| | | | Energy dependency |
| | | | Final energy consumption by energy source |
| | | | Final energy consumption per capita |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





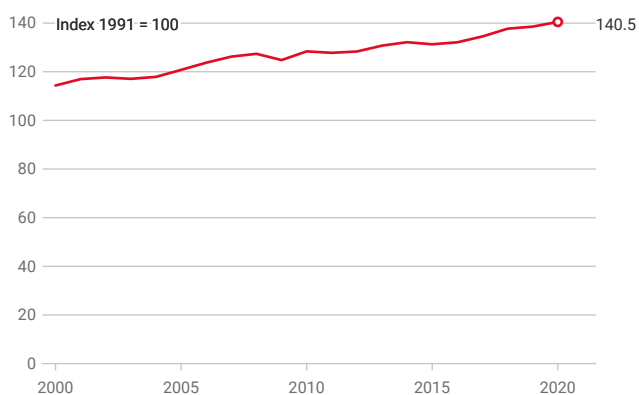
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable economic growth

Labour productivity

Hourly labour productivity at previous year's prices



2019 and 2020: provisional data

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – National Accounts

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Labour productivity shows the relationship between gross value added and actual hours worked. It measures the efficiency with which human resources are used in the production process. Macroeconomic labour productivity increased by an average of 1% per year in real terms over the time period from 2000 to 2020.

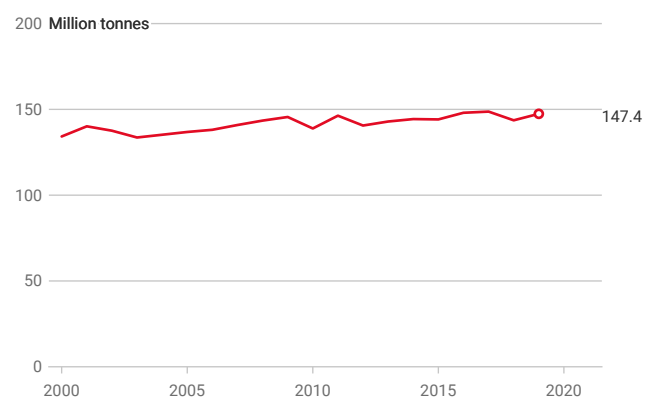
The **material footprint**, also known as raw material consumption (RMC), takes into account, in addition to raw materials extracted in Switzerland, the total amount of raw materials used abroad during the production and transport processes of goods and services consumed in Switzerland. RMC was estimated at a value of 147 million tonnes in 2019 and had increased by 13.2 million tonnes since 2000.

The **GDP per capita** is generally used as an indicator of a country's standard of living. No conclusions may be drawn on the distribution of income and wealth, life quality and effects of the economic activities on the environment. In 2020, per capita GDP was about CHF 81 800, corresponding to a decrease in real terms (at previous year's prices) of 3.1% compared with the previous year. This decline was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Foreign markets are important both as an outlet for sales as well as for the purchase of goods and services. Foreign trade exposure reflects the average value of imports and exports of

Material footprint

Raw material consumption (RMC)



2019: provisional data

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Environmental accounts

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goods and services in relation to the gross domestic product of Switzerland. In 2017, **foreign trade exposure**¹⁸ exceeded the 50% mark. In 2019, it stood at 52% before falling to 47.8% in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The **product market regulation index**¹⁹ is based on a set of indicators measuring the degree to which regulations either promote or prevent competition in the product market. A low value for the index indicates that product market regulations in a country are organised in a way that encourages competition. After falling in comparison with the surveys in 1998 and 2003, the product market regulation index has remained at the same level since the survey in 2008. Compared with the EU and OECD, Switzerland has a high level of product market regulation in the telecommunications, transport and energy sectors. These sectors are either supported by a nationwide infrastructure network or are under the control of the cantons and communes for historical reasons.

Economic capital is renewed or expanded through investments. The **investment to gross domestic product ratio**²⁰ is therefore a key determining factor for competitiveness and future economic growth – and thus for the creation of material well-being in the long-term. In 2020, the investment rate was 25.6%. It does not include expenditure on intangible services such as education and health, which contribute to the quality of social and human capital. The indicator provides no information about how relevant the investments are to sustainable development.

Labour market

Employment is necessary to be able to lead an independent life and to participate in social life. A solid educational base provides a good start in working life. In Switzerland, the percentage of **young people aged between 15 and 24 who are not in employment, education or training** (NEET) was 6.4% in 2020 and therefore below the EU average (11.1%).

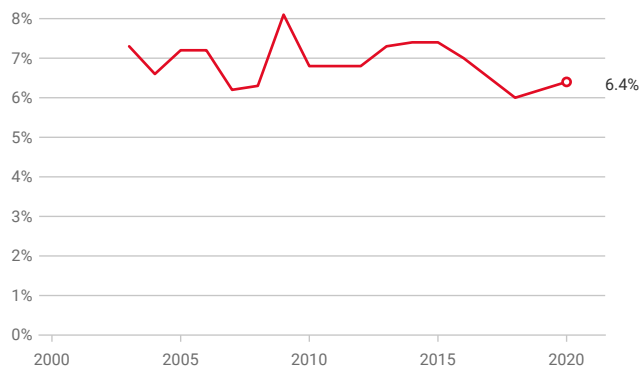
The integration of women in the labour market allows them to become financially independent and to participate in professional life. An increase in **women's employment rate**²¹ is therefore a step towards sustainable development. The employment rate for women aged between 15 and 64, expressed in full-time equivalents, has increased overall since 2000. In the second quarter of 2020, the rate was 58.5%.

The **participation of disabled people in the labour market** is key to ensuring equality of opportunity. Working-age people with disabilities participate in working life despite being severely limited in their everyday activities. In 2019, 39% of persons with severe disabilities were employed.

Like all other persons seeking employment, the economic system should offer young people work that allows them to earn a living. The rate of unemployment as defined by the ILO (→ Glossary of terms) for 15- to 24-year-olds has increased overall since 1991 but with certain fluctuations over this time period. In 2021, the **youth unemployment rate** was 8.3% in the 2nd quarter. Thus, the value was 1.6 times higher than the unemployment rate for the overall working-age population (5%)²².

NEET: Young people neither in employment nor in training

Percentage of not employed young people aged 15 to 24 who are not in education or training



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: Eurostat

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In the population as a whole, the **unemployment rate** varies depending on the **level of education**²³: For persons with no post-compulsory education, it was 9.7% in 2021 (2nd quarter). For persons with an upper secondary diploma it was 5%, and for persons with a tertiary degree, it was 3.4%.

The increase in **real wages**²⁴ is a measure of the purchasing power of wages: Nominal wages are adjusted for price increases. From 2016 to 2020, the average annual increase in real wages was +0.5% for all employees.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Labour productivity |
| | | | Per capita gross domestic product |
| | | | Women's employment rate |
| | | | Young people neither in employment nor in training |
| | | | Accidents at work |
| | | | Material footprint |
| | | | Youth unemployment |
| | | | Participation of disabled persons in the labour market |
| | | | Investment to gross domestic product ratio |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030

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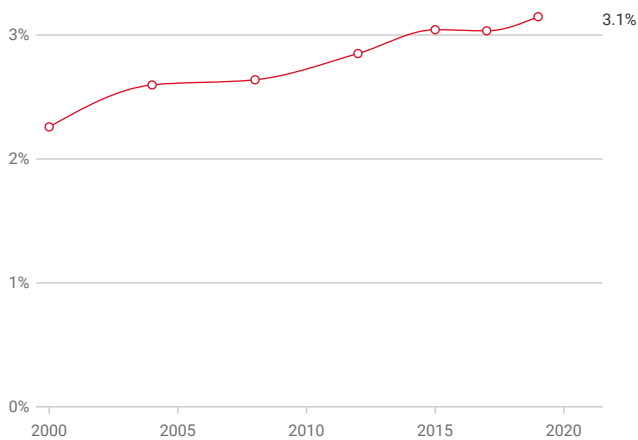
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Innovation

Expenditure on research and development

In relation to gross domestic product



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Science and Technology

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Investment in research and development helps create conditions conducive to innovation and thereby to a country's economic efficiency and competitiveness. They can also contribute to the transition towards an economy that uses resources more efficiently. In 2019, Switzerland invested around CHF 23 billion in these areas, corresponding to 3.1% of its gross domestic product (GDP). The indicator does not provide any information on the relevance of this spending to sustainable development.

In the **Summary Innovation Index**²⁵, Switzerland ranked first place in 2021 – ahead of all the EU countries and the third countries that were considered. Sweden was highest ranked within the EU, followed by Finland, Denmark and Belgium. The index takes into account information concerning business innovation as well as the related requirements and economic implications.

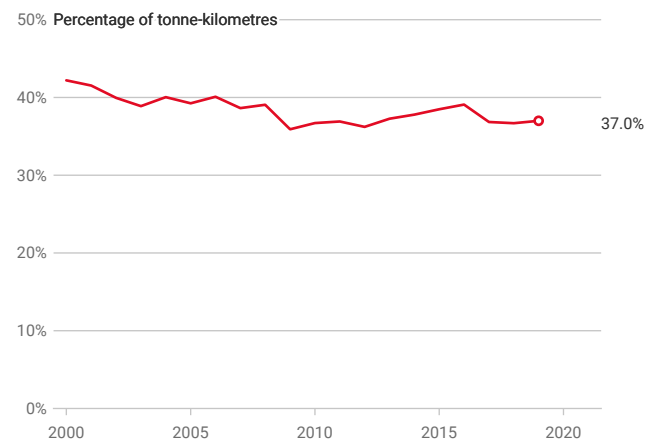
The development of technology and science requires highly qualified human resources, capable of producing new knowledge that is essential to the economy and society as well as protecting and enriching human capital. In 2019 around nine persons per 1000 employed people worked as **researchers** (in full-time equivalents). The indicator does not provide any information on the relevance to sustainable development of the research activities undertaken.

For a resource-poor country such as Switzerland, it is important to best exploit the potential of digitalisation in order to increase labour productivity and maintain the country's status as an innovative and forward-looking location for business and research. Between 2000 and 2020, **private and public investment in information and communication technologies (ICT)**²⁶ in Switzerland increased from CHF 19 666 million to CHF 33 705 million (based on previous-year prices, reference year 2010). This corresponds to 2.7% average annual growth.

Infrastructure

Modal split in goods transport

Share of rail in total overland goods transport (rail and road)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – GTS, PT

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The transport of goods is necessary for an economy to function properly and to supply the population but it is also a source of pollution and of greenhouse gas emissions. It is possible to reduce this adverse impact on the environment by increasing the share of goods transported by rail. The **modal split in freight transport** shows the percentage of rail in overland goods transport in Switzerland (Swiss and foreign road and rail vehicles). In 2020, 63% of transport performance on land was generated by road vehicles, 37% by rail. In transalpine goods transport, the share of rail transport was considerably higher²⁷ at 72% (→ SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities).



















Well-functioning and safe national roads (motorways) are economically important for Switzerland. Intense use of transport infrastructure can lead to traffic congestion. However, a certain amount of congestion is unavoidable. In the year 2020 (which was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic), the **number of traffic jam hours due to congestion** was 17 573. Compared to the previous year, this represents a decrease of 34.5% or 9259 hours.

In 2019, 40% of the total **kilometre performance of motor vehicle traffic** (→ Glossary of terms) and 74% of heavy goods carriage involved national roads (motorways). In terms of length, however, these roads represent less than 3% of the total road network²⁸.

Efficient network infrastructures are the backbone of a successfully functioning economy and society in the digital era. Reliable communications infrastructure is likewise a prerequisite for development of new ways of living and working as well as for new services and products in the digital era. In November 2021, 83.9% of the existing **buildings in Switzerland** were equipped with a fixed network internet connection providing a **download speed of at least 100 Mbit per second (Mbit/s)**²⁹.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Expenditure on research and development |
|  |  |  | Number of researchers |
|  |  |  | Material intensity |
|  |  |  | Congestion on Swiss motorway network |
|  |  |  | Modal split in freight transport |
|  |  |  | Average distance to nearest public transport stop |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





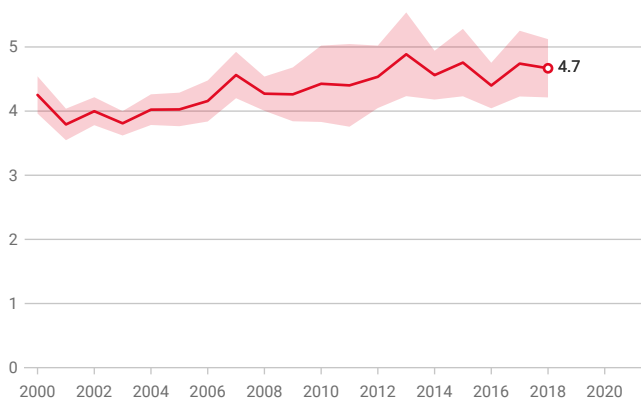
SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Reduction of inequalities in Switzerland and social cohesion

Distribution of disposable income

Ratio of income share of the population's highest income quintile to that of the population's lowest income quintile (S80/S20)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

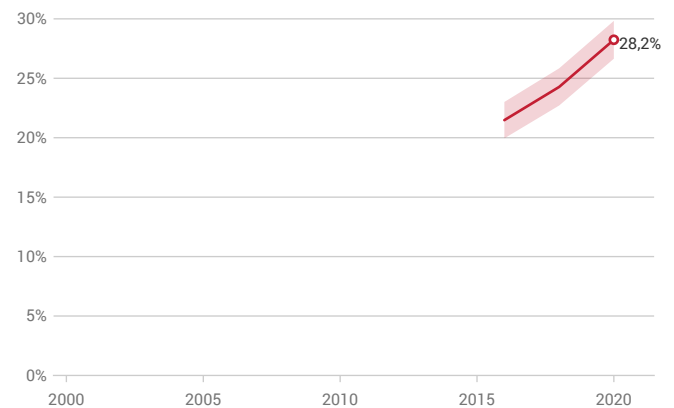
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The **distribution of equivalised disposable income** (→ Glossary of terms) shows the ratio of the highest (top quintile) to the lowest (bottom quintile) disposable income. The indicator thus shows income inequality that still exists despite taxes and social transfers. It showed a factor of 4.7 in 2018. There had been no significant change since 2000.

The **distribution of equivalised primary income** (→ Glossary of terms) shows the same ratio before government transfers. It reached a factor of 51 in 2018, whereas it was below 20 in 2000. The combination of these two indicators provides information on the importance of government transfers in reducing income inequalities generated by the labour and capital markets. These two indicators relate only to the distribution of income and not to the distribution of wealth.

Victims of discrimination

Percentage of interviewed persons who had been victims of discrimination (self-assessment)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Survey on diversity and coexistence in Switzerland

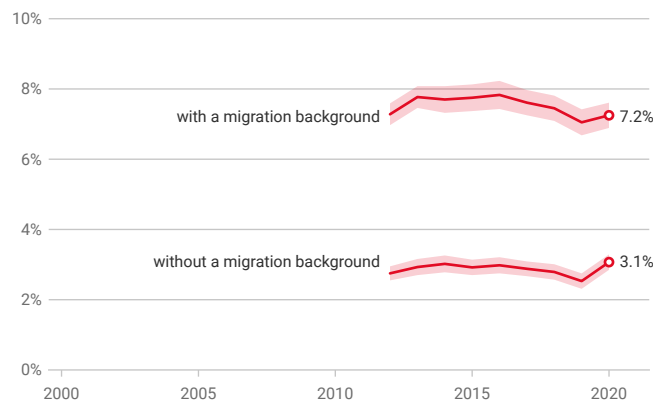
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In 2020, 28.2% of the population considered themselves **victims of discrimination**. This share increased by 6.8 percentage points from 2016. There is no significant difference between women and men. The indicator shows the share of the population that has been a victim of discrimination in Switzerland in the last five years. This is a self-assessment: The percentages presented do not tally with the cases of experienced discrimination reported in counselling or reporting centres (explicit incidents, without conviction) or judicial sentences (explicit incidents, sentenced in court) (→ SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions).

Integration

Unemployment rate based on ILO definition by migration status

Share of unemployed people in the labor force aged 15-74



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO - Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

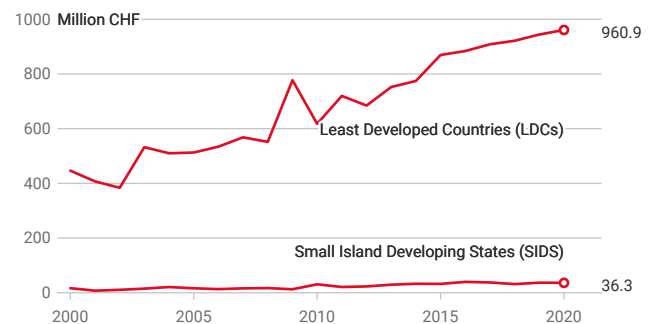
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Paid work is indispensable to earn an independent living. It is also an important factor in being able to take part in the economy, society and culture, and therefore in being integrated. Regardless of migration status, the **unemployment rate** (→ Glossary of terms) has not changed in a significant way since 2012. However, it does vary by population groups: in 2020, it was 3.1% for people without a migration background and 7.2% for those with a migration background (→ SDG 1 No poverty and → SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions).

Reduction of inequalities between countries

Official development assistance for poor countries

Net official development assistance for the least developed countries (LDC) and small island developing states (SIDS)



2020: provisional

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

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Official development assistance for poor countries denotes the share of official development assistance (ODA) to the least developed countries (LDC → Glossary of terms) and to small island developing states (SIDS). The LDC and SIDS are the least socio-economically developed countries; with low per-capita income and a poorly diversified economy they are struggling to escape from poverty. The international community has recognised their need for particular support. ODA for LDC and SIDS increased from CHF 463 million in 2000 to CHF 997 million in 2020, reaching 30% of the total ODA in 2020, or 0.15% of the gross national income (GNI).

Duty-free imports from developing countries indicates Switzerland's willingness to ensure that access to its markets is fairly distributed, particularly for developing countries. In 2020, 88% of goods imported from LDCs benefited from duty-free treatment, 33 percentage points more than in 2012. This indicator does not provide information on the volume of the imported goods nor on the social and environmental effects of market opening in Switzerland or in the exporting country.

Remittances sent by migrants to their country of origin contribute significantly to combating poverty and improving living conditions. The amount of remittances sent home by migrants working in Switzerland increased from CHF 2876 million in 2000 to CHF 7061 million in 2020. The indicator does not provide information on any negative impact that remittances may have or on the countries remittances are sent to. Among the reasons underlying the observed increase are economic liberalisation, growing migration flows and the rising number of well-educated and consequently better paid migrants.

The indicators of SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals also shed light on the reduction of inequalities between Switzerland and other countries.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | Duty-free imports from developing countries |
| | | Remittances by migrants |
| | | Official development assistance for poor countries |
| | | Distribution of equivalised primary income (S80/S20) |
| | | Victims of discrimination |
| | | Distribution of equivalised disposable income (S80/S20) |
| | | Unemployment rate by migration status |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.
Source: FSO – MONET 2030

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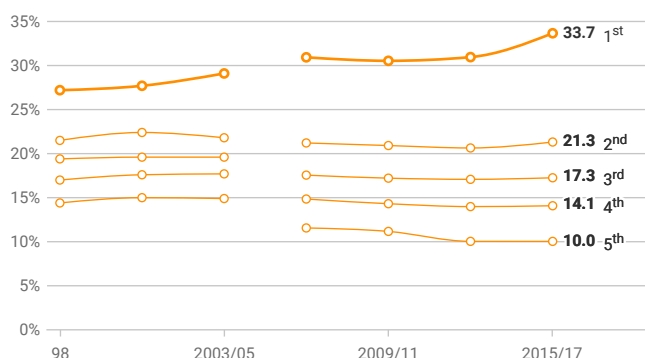
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Housing and living conditions

Housing costs

Proportion of housing costs (incl. utilities) in gross household income, by income category (quintiles)



2006/08: break in the time series

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey (HBS)

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Housing is a fundamental need and has an impact on the amount of money available to satisfy other needs, in particular for low-income households. For the period 2015 to 2017, **housing costs** had a three times greater impact on the budget of the 20% poorest households (1st quintile) than on that of the 20% richest (5th quintile).

Urban green space provides places of calm and relaxation close to residential areas, contributing to the quality of life. Furthermore, they are habitats for flora and fauna and thus contribute to biodiversity (→SDG 15 Life on land). In 2018, **recreational areas in urban spaces** made up 38% of the total settlement areas. This share has increased by 3.8 percentage points over the past 30 years.

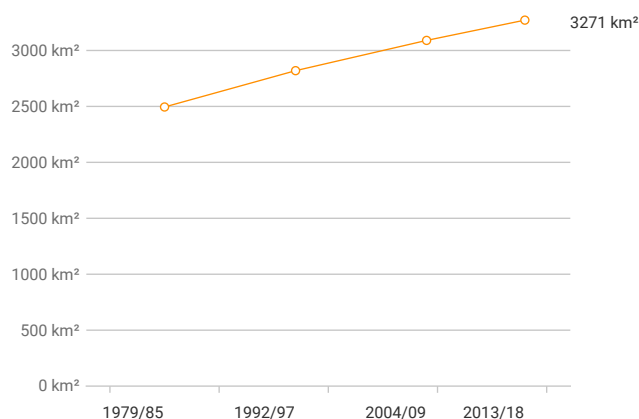
Traffic noise pollution has a negative impact on health and quality of life. In 2019, 31% of the population said they were rather or very disturbed by road traffic noise at home, which was an increase of 8.5 percentage points since 2011.

Particulate matter concentrations, expressed in average yearly concentrations of PM10 (→ Glossary of terms), is an international standard air quality indicator. Chronic exposure to particulate matter is a major health risk. In 2021, 14.3 µg/m³ was measured in urban areas, which represented a decrease of 49.8% from 2000 (→ SDG 3 Good health and well-being).

Land use

Settlement area

Industrial and commercial areas, building areas, transportation areas, special urban areas, parks and recreation facilities



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Land use Statistics

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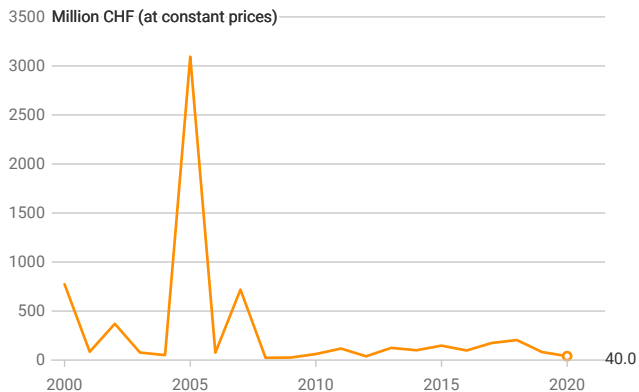
Soils are an important life support system for humans, animals and plants. The construction of housing, roads and factories invariably results in a loss of important habitats and farmland. This process is very difficult to reverse and therefore also affects future generations. **Settlement and urban areas**³⁰ (→ Glossary of terms) have grown by 31% or 776 km² in 33 years, mainly at the expense of agricultural areas. This is equivalent to an area increase of nearly 0.75 m² per second.

Urban sprawl refers to scattered constructions in areas that have not previously been built on. Limiting these scattered constructions saves land and reduces the adverse impact and cost of infrastructure. A landscape will become more subject to sprawl the more constructions are built, the more they are scattered and the lower the density of their use for residential or employment purposes. In 2010, urban sprawl in Switzerland was 2.5 urban sprawl units perm². Urban sprawl increased by 27% between 1980 and 2010.

An increase in population and job density in **building zones** limits land use. In 2017, the density of inhabitants and jobs in building zones was 69.2 inhabitants and full-time equivalent jobs per hectare, representing an increase of 4.5% compared with 2012.

Damage caused by natural disasters

Floods, debris flows, landslides, rockfall and rockslides



Rockfall and rockslides included since 2002

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research

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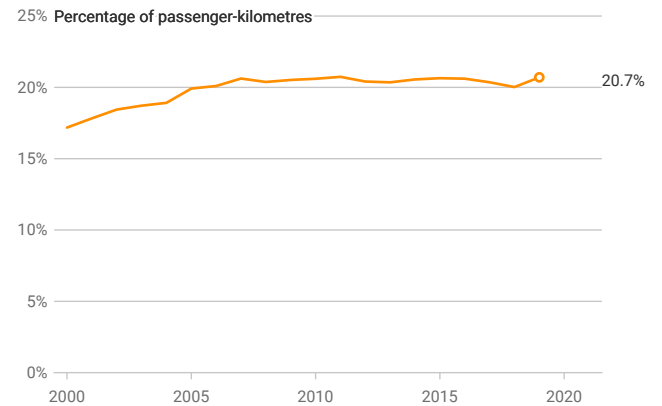
Natural events such as floods, debris flows, landslides, rock falls and rockslides can cause significant damage to property, people and the environment and affect the safety of human settlements. The extent of damage caused by natural disasters depends on the use of the built environment and the intensity and geographical scope of the natural disaster. In 2020, the **damage caused by natural disasters** was CHF 40 million. The cumulative damage from 2000 amounted to CHF 6.5 billion.

Natural events also cause **fatalities**. In 2020, one person died as a result of a natural event, from a total of 94 people since 2000. The indicator includes only deaths in which the persons concerned were unaware of the danger or did not expose themselves deliberately to an obvious danger.

Mobility

Modal split of passenger transport

Share of public transport in motorised passenger transport by road and rail



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – PV-L, PT

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Mobility is of vital necessity to people and is an important prerequisite for a well-functioning economy. Mobility is often associated with noise, the emission of health-harming air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The choice of means of transport is a decisive part of sustainable development: public transport and human-powered mobility (→ Glossary of terms) are more environmentally friendly, better for one's health and generally cheaper than a car. The **modal split of passenger transport** indicator shows the share of public transport in total motorised passenger transport by road and rail. In 2019, the share of public transport in motorised passenger transport by road and rail accounted for 20.7% of passenger-kilometres, an increase of 3.5 percentage points since 2000.

The **average distance to nearest public transport stop** illustrates the accessibility of the public transport system and thus shows to which extent conditions are in place to ensure environmentally-friendly and easily accessible mobility for all. The indicator shows the average distance from homes to the nearest public transport stops, calculated based on the road network. It does not take into account other important mobility criteria, such as frequency of services at stops, connections, price and journey time. In 2020, the average distance to the nearest transport stop was 344 metres; this was 275 metres in urban areas and 517 metres in rural regions. These distances had not changed significantly since 2015.

Distance, service and price are not the only obstacles to using public transport – it must also be accessible to everyone. The principle of "Leaving no one behind" calls for the **independent use of public transport by people with disabilities**. In 2017, 70% of people with severe disabilities said they could use public transport without help and without difficulty. There was no significant change in this share from 2007.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Modal split of passenger transport |
| | | | Recreational areas in urban spaces |
| | | | Particulate matter concentrations |
| | | | Urban sprawl |
| | | | Traffic noise pollution |
| | | | Housing costs |
| | | | Average distance to nearest public transport stop |
| | | | Independent use of public transport by people with disabilities |
| | | | Damage caused by natural disasters |
| | | | Fatalities caused by natural events |



Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030



SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Resources

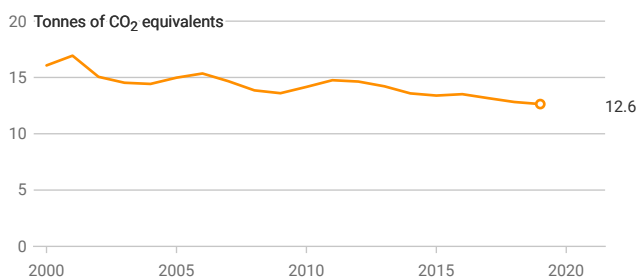
Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less”, increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life.

Sustainable development does not stop at national borders. In a globalised world, our patterns of production and consumption and decisions made in Switzerland have an impact on other countries. This impact is also known as “spillover effect”.

The **greenhouse gas footprint** shows the total greenhouse gas emissions in Switzerland and abroad caused by the final demand for goods and services in Switzerland (→ Glossary of terms). In 2019, Switzerland’s greenhouse gas footprint was 109 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (→ Glossary of terms), 64% of which was emitted abroad. Since 2000, the greenhouse gas footprint has decreased by 6%.

Greenhouse gas footprint per person

Greenhouse gas emissions caused by the consumption of goods and services in Switzerland



2019: provisional data

[Link to the MONET 2030 Indicator](#)

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Environmental accounts, STATPOP

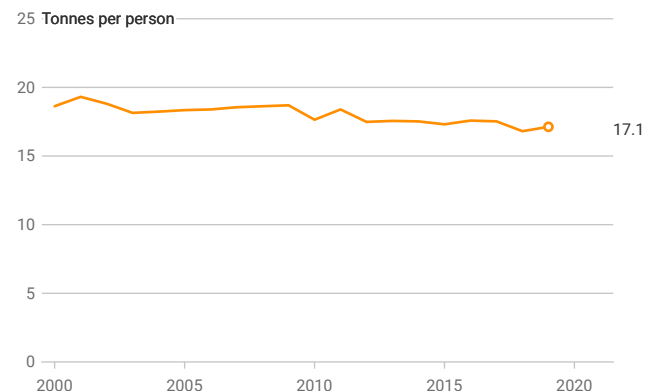
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The **greenhouse gas footprint per person** decreased by 21% from 16 tonnes to just under 13 tonnes CO₂ equivalent between 2000 and 2019. Because the population increased by 19% during the same time period, absolute decoupling (→ Glossary of terms) occurred between the trend in the greenhouse gas footprint and population growth.

The **greenhouse gas footprint intensity** shows the quantity of greenhouse gases generated by the resident population’s consumption on Swiss territory, regardless of whether these gases were emitted in Switzerland or abroad, by CHF spent. This intensity decreased by 28% from 2000. In the year 2020, it was 173 grams CO₂ equivalent per CHF spent.

Material footprint per person

Raw material consumption (RMC) per person¹



¹ Permanent resident population at end of year ; 2019: provisional data

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Environmental accounting, ESPOP, STATPOP

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The **material footprint**, also known as raw material consumption (RMC), takes into account, in addition to raw materials extracted in Switzerland, the total amount of raw materials used abroad during the production and transport processes of goods and services consumed in Switzerland (→ SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth).

The **material footprint per person** decreased by about 1.5 tonnes (–8%) from 2000 to 2019 and was 17.1 tonnes per person in 2019. The decline in the material footprint per person can be explained by the fact that since 2000, the population has grown more than the overall material footprint – which increased

by 9.8% during the observed time period. Relative decoupling (→ Glossary of terms) has occurred between the material footprint and population growth. On average, raw materials extracted and consumed in Switzerland over the last 20 years accounted for 43% of the material footprint.

The **material intensity** shows the relationship between domestic raw material consumption (RMC) and gross domestic product (GDP). It shows the total amount of raw materials consumed, in Switzerland and abroad, for every Swiss franc generated by the national economy. In 2019, the material intensity was 200 g per generated CHF, representing a decline of 23% from 2000. During this time period, real GDP grew by 43% while the domestic raw material consumption, i.e. the material footprint, increased by 9.8%. Relative decoupling has thus taken place.

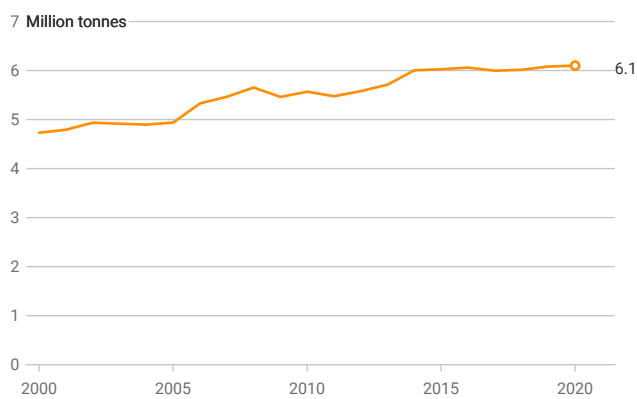
The environmental sector groups together activities producing goods and services aimed at protecting the environment (for example waste management) or at conserving natural resources (for example the production of renewable energy). Between 2000 and 2020, the number of **jobs in the environmental sector** more than doubled, with their share of total employment growing from 2.2% to 4%. The observed trend is mainly due to activities related to energy-saving measures in construction.

Consumption

Preventing or reducing the generation of waste decreases the consumption of resources as well as the burden on the environment when waste is processed.

Total municipal waste generation

Incl. recycling



Since 2004, excl. imported waste

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FOEN – Waste Statistics

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In 2020, **total municipal waste generation** (→ Glossary of terms) (including separately collected waste) was equal to 6.1 million tonnes. The amount of municipal waste had increased by 29% since 2000. Compared with the 20% increase in population during the same time period, there was a disproportionate increase in the amount of waste. **Municipal waste per person**³¹ reached almost 703 kg in 2020 (+7.1% from 2000).

A part of the municipal waste produced is collected separately for recycling or recovery. Separate collections allow waste to be recycled and toxic components to be processed separately. Glass, paper and cardboard, PET, aluminium cans, household aluminium, tin cans, textiles, batteries, electronic waste and green waste are all collected separately. The **rate of separately collected municipal waste** increased by 7.5 percentage points from 2000 reaching 52.8% of the total municipal waste generated in 2020.

Financial incentives such as subsidies can have a negative impact on the environment. This is the case for **tax relief on petroleum** that is refunded to certain companies due to the nature of their activities. Farmers, foresters, professional fishermen, natural stone quarries, ski slope maintenance operators and licensed public transport companies are among the beneficiaries of this tax relief. The share of reimbursements in net petroleum tax revenue increased from 2.8% to 3.8% between 2002 and 2020. However, from a sustainable development perspective, tax relief cannot be interpreted in an unambiguous way. For example, tax relief for ski slope grooming equipment can be seen as a measure to support tourism activities in peripheral regions, even though the use of such equipment has a proven adverse environmental impact.

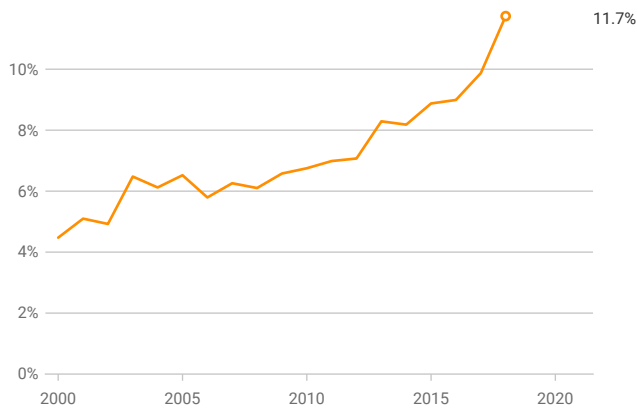
Food systems

In total, the areas of transport, housing and food consumption accounted for about two thirds of the greenhouse gas footprint of households in 2019³².

In 2019, the **greenhouse gas footprint associated with final demand for food** was 14.9 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Two thirds of these greenhouse gas emissions occurred outside Switzerland due to importation, while one third occurred in Switzerland (→ SDG 2 Zero hunger).

Consumption of organic products

Share of private household expenditure on products with an organic label out of the total expenditure for food and drink



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: FSO – HBS

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Consumption of organic products³³ in Swiss households grew by a factor of 2.5 from 2000 to 2018. The share of expenditure by private households on organic products in relation to total expenditure for food and beverages was equal to 4.5% in the year 2000 and 11.7% in the year 2018. Food products that are marked with a recognised label for Swiss organic farming are considered as organic products.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Material footprint per person |
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Material intensity |
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Greenhouse gas footprint |
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Greenhouse gas footprint per person |
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Greenhouse gas footprint intensity |
| ↘ | ↘ | ■ | Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture |
| ↗ | ↗ | ■ | Jobs in the environmental sector |
| ↗ | ↗ | ■ | Rate of separately collected municipal waste |
| ↘ | ↗ | ■ | Total municipal waste generation |
| ↗ | ↗ | ■ | Petroleum tax relief |
| ↗ | ↗ | ■ | Environmental behaviour in everyday life |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.
Source: FSO – MONET 2030

www.statistics.admin.ch © FSO 2022



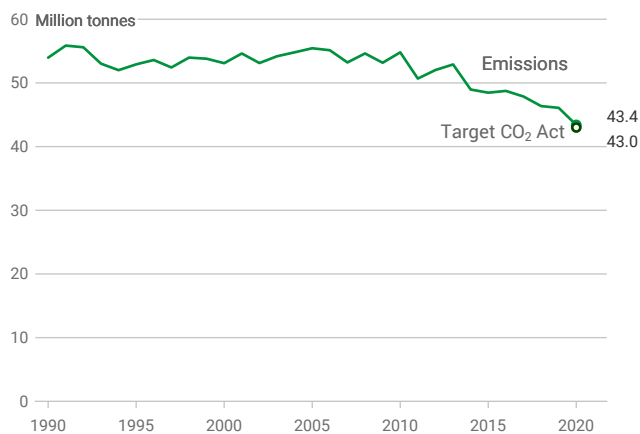
SDG 13: Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Reduction of greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gas emissions

CO₂ equivalents without the carbon sink effect from the forest



Data state: 11.04.2022

Source: FOEN – Greenhouse gas inventory

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The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring phenomenon but its balance is upset by man-made greenhouse gas emissions, especially from the combustion of fuels and fossil fuels, industrial processes and agricultural production.

Greenhouse gas emissions in Switzerland, measured in millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent (→ Glossary of terms), declined from 53.7 million tons in the base year 1990 to 43.4 million tons in 2020.

Greenhouse gas emissions have evolved differently in individual sectors as prescribed³⁴ by the CO₂ Ordinance. In the building sector (households and services), emissions in 2020 equalled 10.4 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which was 39.3% lower than in the base year. Emissions in the industry sector (including waste incineration) also decreased. In 2020, such emissions amounted to 10.7 million tonnes – or 17.4% less than in the base year. In the transport sector, emissions were 13.7 million tonnes in 2020, which was 8% lower than in the base year. The remaining emissions came to 8.6 million tonnes in 2020, representing a decrease of 1.8% below the base year.

In a global economy, it is necessary to take into account the emissions related to the consumption of goods and services in Switzerland, including those generated outside of the national territory. The greenhouse gas footprint takes account of precisely that, which means reducing it is a step towards sustainable development.

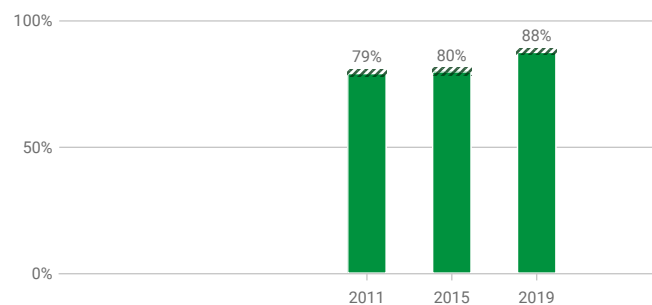
The **greenhouse gas footprint** decreased by 6% from 2000. In 2019, it was 109 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent – of which 64% occurred outside Switzerland. Domestic emissions fell by 15% from 2000, while import-related emissions remained unchanged.

Adaptation and risk reduction

Assessment of dangers associated with climate change

Share of the population that considers that global warming due to climate change is very dangerous or rather dangerous

■ In percent ▨ Confidence interval (95%)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Omnibus surveys 2011, 2015 & 2019












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Through their consumption, industrialised countries are contributing to climate change. A population that is well informed and aware of the impact of its actions is more likely to behave in a more environmentally friendly way. The **share of the population that considers climate change to be very dangerous** or rather dangerous increased from 80% to 88% between 2015 and 2019.

Since 1960, Swiss **glaciers**³⁵ have lost nearly half of their overall ice **volume**. This volume was estimated to be about 52 km³ in 2021. The volume loss was especially striking in the years 2003, 2011 and 2017. It exceeded 3% in each of those years compared with the previous year.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 13: Climate action

-    Assessment of dangers associated with climate change
-    Greenhouse gas footprint
-    Greenhouse gas emissions
-   Fatalities caused by natural events

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.
Source: FSO – MONET 2030



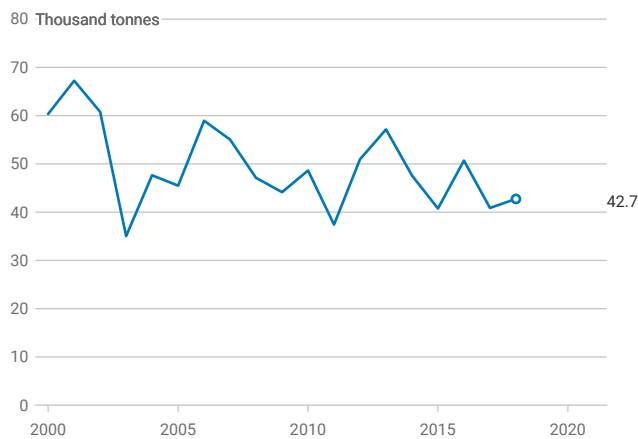
SDG 14: Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Water pollution and fishing

Nitrogen load exported

Total nitrogen load in the Rhine at Basel



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: Federal Office for the Environment

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The **nitrogen load exported** by the Rhine provides information on nutrients such as nitrogen, discharged into watercourses by human and agricultural activities, which contributes to the eutrophication of seas and oceans. The Rhine basin covers 68% of Switzerland. In 2018, the annual nitrogen load of the Rhine at Basel was around 42 750 tonnes, almost 30% lower than in 2000. Annual variations are caused by weather conditions and in particular precipitation patterns.

The **nitrogen balance from agriculture**, i.e. the difference between the quantity of nitrogen entering the soil mainly as fertiliser and the quantity of nitrogen leaving the soil in the form of agricultural products recorded a surplus of around 89 600 tonnes in 2019. There was a 9% decrease from 2000 (→ SDG 2 Zero hunger). About two thirds of this surplus is released into the air, the remaining third is absorbed into the soil or washed into the water.

73 200 tonnes of **fish and seafood** were **imported**³⁶ into Switzerland in 2018 (including freshwater fish), representing 8.6 kg per inhabitant. In 2000, these figures were 55 900 tonnes and 7.8 kg per inhabitant respectively. During the period from 2012 to 2016, domestic production supplied 4.6% of the fish and seafood consumed in Switzerland.

As a landlocked country, Switzerland may have no direct ocean or sea access, but through its links to the Mediterranean, the North Sea (Atlantic), the Adriatic and the Black Sea via four major rivers and the use of the world's seas and oceans resources, Switzerland not only has an interest in protecting the oceans and seas, but also a certain responsibility to do so.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 14: Life below water

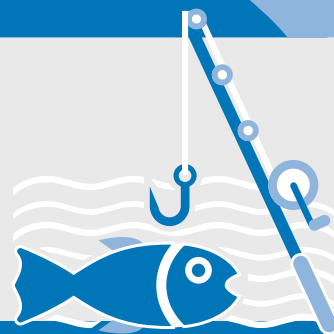
- Nitrogen load exported
- Nitrogen balance from agriculture

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030

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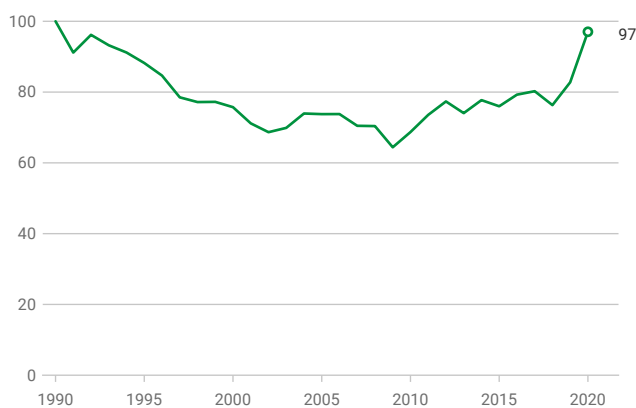
SDG 15: Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

Biodiversity

Populations of breeding birds

Trend in breeding bird populations from the Red List
Index 1990 = 100



Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: Swiss Ornithological Institute

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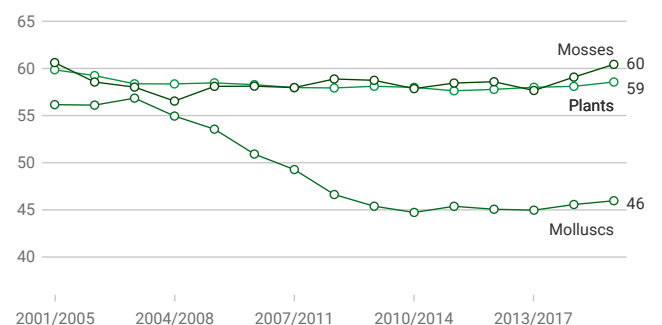
Biodiversity includes the overall diversity of animal, plant and fungus species as well as micro-organisms, the genetic diversity within the species, the diversity of habitats, and the relationships within and between these different categories. Biodiversity makes a substantial contribution to human well-being, for example by helping to clean water, filter air and preserve soil fertility.

The number and presence of species depends largely on the diversity and quality of habitats. In this respect, **populations of breeding birds** are a pertinent measure of a region's biodiversity. Populations of Red Listed breeding birds (→ Glossary of terms) have shown an upward trend for the last ten years, but have not returned to the level seen at the beginning of systematic measurements in 1990.

The **biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures** shows the pressure on biodiversity in agricultural areas. Overall, the biocoenosis diversity has decreased since the early 2000s. While diversity has remained stable for plants and mosses, there has been a decrease for molluscs (snails). Among molluscs, the number of common species which are not very demanding in terms of their biotope has increased, while the number of rare species has decreased.

Biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures

Index¹ of 0 (uniform biocoenosis) to 100 (diverse biocoenosis) based on all paired comparisons of the sampling areas



¹ Mean values over a period of five years

Data state: 28.02.2022
Source: FOEN – Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland

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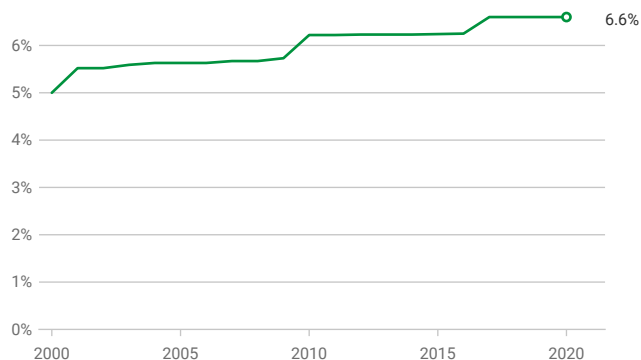
Invasive alien species are non-native species, introduced intentionally or not, which take hold and spread into new habitats, thus threatening native species and destabilising ecosystems. The list of invasive alien plants (also known as the Black List) contained 41 species in 2014, double the number seen in 2006. The number of known invasive alien species depends in particular on the effort made with regard to observations. Data are currently only available for plants.

Biodiversity-related expenditure denotes the financial effort the Swiss Confederation devotes to protecting and maintaining biodiversity. This direct federal expenditure amounted to CHF 593 million in 2020, an increase of 46% compared with 2011. This indicator only presents a part of biodiversity-related expenditure in Switzerland. It does not take into account direct expenditure at cantonal and communal level (some CHF 400 million), or the spending of businesses and NGOs. Furthermore, the indicator does not take into account public expenditure on tasks unrelated to biodiversity but which have a positive effect on biodiversity (estimated to be around CHF 250 million).

Ecosystems

Nationally designated protected areas

Percentage of the national territory protected for conserving biological diversity or particular species



Without landscape

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: Federal Office for the Environment

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National protected areas dedicated to the protection of biodiversity or specific species covered 6.6% of the national territory in 2020. The indicator does not take into account the areas for landscape protection. Moreover, it considers only the areas protected at the federal level, which represent about two thirds of the total protected areas. The other areas dedicated to biodiversity but not recorded as protected areas of national, regional, cantonal or local importance are not taken into account.

When it is sealed, soil loses its natural function as habitat, reservoir and filter for the rain as well as the ability to transform and degrade substances. **Sealed surfaces** covered 2081 km², i.e. 5% of the national territory in 2018, which represents an increase of 594 km² (or 1.4 percentage points) from 1985. Sealed surfaces include buildings, greenhouses and areas covered with hard surfaces (asphalt, concrete, artificially laid gravel or stone surfaces, etc.) (→ SDG 2 Zero hunger and → SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities).

To maintain the productive function of forests in the long term, **sustainable wood harvest** should not exceed wood increment. Apart from the consequences of the Lothar storm in 2000, the ratio of timber harvesting to growth in recent years has always been less than 1, showing sustainable forestry management. The quality of the forest cannot be deduced from the indicator.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 15: Life on land

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | Swiss protected area |
| | | Sustainable wood harvest |
| | | Biodiversity related expenditure |
| | | Soil sealing |
| | | Populations of breeding birds |
| | | Biocoenosis diversity in meadows and pastures |
| | | Invasive alien species |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

Peaceful and inclusive society

Violent offences

Number of victims for completed serious violent offences known to the police



Data state: 28.03.2022

Source: FSO – Police Crime Statistics (PCS)

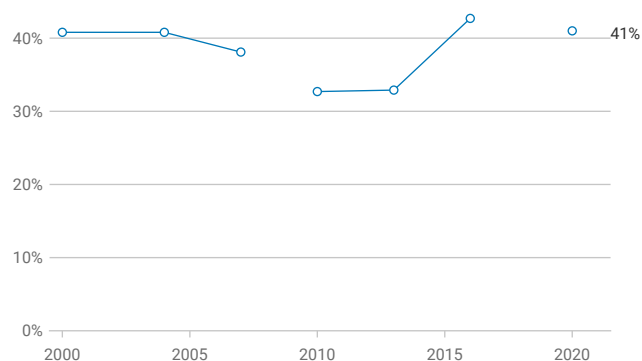
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Fighting crime and preventing violence are important for the security of the population and the development of a peaceful society. Acts of violence may lead to serious physical, psychological and social consequences; in extreme cases, they can cause death. The number of victims of **serious violent offences** has changed little since 2009. In 2021, 1064 reports of such offences were recorded by the police: 30% involved grievous bodily harm, 64% rape, 4% homicide and 3% violent robbery. Only offences of serious violent crime that have been perpetrated are considered here. The reporting behaviour in cases of accomplished serious offences has little influence on the number of cases recorded, as the police is usually informed in the case of death or hospitalisation. In 2021, 74% of victims of serious violent offences were women.

In an inclusive society, every member of society should have the same rights and opportunities and no one should be discriminated against (→SDG 10 Reduced inequalities).

Voluntary work

Share of the permanent resident population aged 15 and over that carries out voluntary work



2010: revision of the SLFS; 2016: break in the time series due to methodological adjustments

Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)

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Voluntary work creates social links, making it an expression of social cohesion. By complementing professional services, it helps to cover the population's material and non-material needs. Furthermore, voluntary work also benefits the disadvantaged and helps to prevent the marginalisation of the weakest in society. In 2020, more than 40% of the population carried out organised or informal voluntary work.

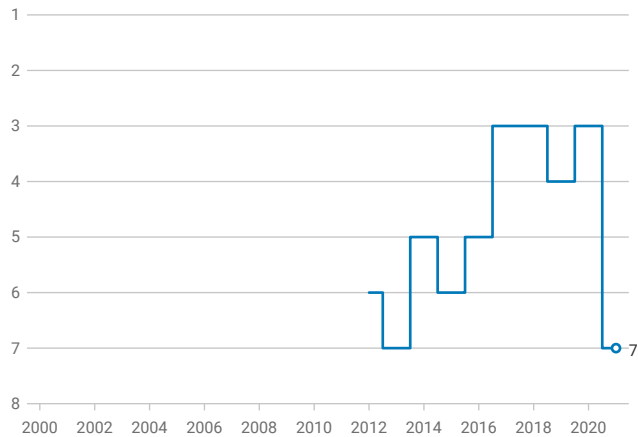
Multilingualism is a typical feature of Switzerland. The national languages – German, French, Italian and Romansh – are anchored in the federal Constitution. Language skills are important to experience Switzerland's cultural diversity and to strengthen the country's internal cohesion. A knowledge of different languages – not only the national languages but also English – is an important element in the Swiss economy's human capital. In 2020, 41% of the population usually spoke at least two languages at home, at work or in places of education. This share increased by 4 percentage points from 2010. Among young people aged 15 to 24³⁷, this share was 49% in 2020.

Communication and comprehension among individuals and groups as well as the participation of individuals in social life should be encouraged, in particular through cultural exchange. **Participation in cultural activities** also help to foster cultural diversity and social integration. In 2019, 71% of the population visited museums or art exhibitions and 47% participated in festivals (of all kinds).

Rule of law, human rights and corruption

Corruption perceptions index

Switzerland's ranking in the Global Corruption Perception Index



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: Transparency International

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Corruption undermines democratic institutions, contributes to governmental instability and erodes trust. Corruption threatens the economy by undermining fair competition and discouraging investment and trade. In 2021, Switzerland was ranked 7th in the **corruption perception index**. This is a drop of four positions compared to the previous year. This indicator is based on surveys on perceived corruption in the public sector conducted among specialists and business people in the countries surveyed. It is produced and published by the NGO Transparency International. Countries are ranked by their Corruption Perceptions Index. A country's ranking can change from one year to the next even if its index value does not alter.

Public trust in institutions is essential in order to legitimise them. Trust is reflected in the feeling that institutions such as the federal government do things "properly", without individuals having to understand the ins and outs of every ongoing process. In 2021, the **trust in the Federal Council** index was 7.3 on a scale from 1 (no trust) to 10 (complete trust). The index increased by one point compared with 2000.

The electorate's interest and participation in political processes helps make political decisions more acceptable to society as a whole. In Switzerland, the population has various possibilities for institutional and social participation. To take part in political decisions, the authorised persons can vote and elect. The **participation in elections and national popular votes** shows the extent to which the Swiss population that has the right to vote and to stand for election uses its rights to political participation at national level. Voter participation in federal elections and votes has been trending upwards since 2000 and stood at 45.1% (elections) and 47.3% (popular votes) in 2019. The indicator does not measure the participation of foreign nationals, who do not have political rights at federal level. Some cantons and communes, however, do give foreign nationals the right to vote and to be elected.

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Corruption Perceptions Index |
| | | | Trust in the Federal Council |
| | | | Participation in elections and national popular votes |
| | | | Language use: multilingualism |
| | | | Violent offences |
| | | | Victims of discrimination |
| | | | Voluntary work |
| | | | Participation in cultural activities |

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030





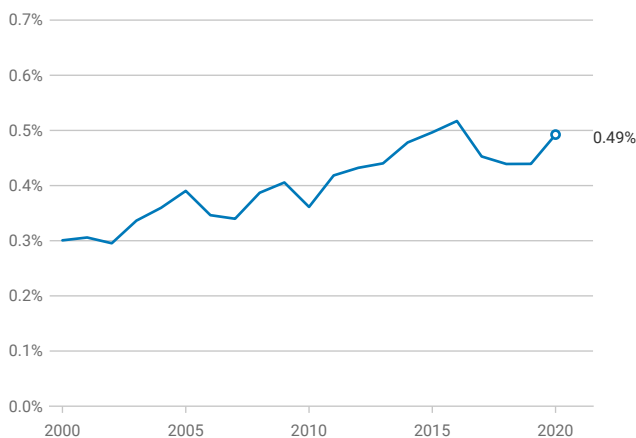
SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Global Partnership

Official Development Assistance

In proportion to gross national income (GNI)



Data state: 28.02.2022

Source: SDC; SECO; FSO – National Accounts

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efforts to mitigate the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the cyclical downturn observed during this period (decline in GNI).

Official development assistance for poor countries is the share of ODA dedicated to the least developed countries (LDC) (→ Glossary of terms) and to small island developing states (SIDS). It reached 30% of ODA in 2020, or 0.15% of GNI (→ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities).






Direct investments in developing countries (→ Glossary of terms) can help create jobs in those countries and transfer technology and management know-how. They reached 7751 million CHF in 2020. They amounted to an annual average of CHF 8477 million between 2004 and 2020, including CHF 331 million for LDCs. This indicator does not address the social and ecological impact in Switzerland and abroad of these investments.

Duty-free imports from developing countries indicate Switzerland's willingness to ensure that access to its markets is fairly distributed, particularly for developing countries (→ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities).

Official development assistance (ODA) supports developing and countries in transition where it aims to make a contribution to combating poverty. The share of ODA was 0.49% of gross national income (GNI) in 2020, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from 2000. The increase in 2020 compared with the previous three years was the result of additional funding to support international

The MONET 2030 indicators at a glance

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

-    Official Development Assistance
-    Direct investments in developing countries
-    Official development assistance for poor countries
-    Duty-free imports from developing countries

Click [here](#) to go to page 6 for an explanation of how the indicators are assessed and of the symbols used.

Source: FSO – MONET 2030



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- 2 Taux de pauvreté, selon différentes caractéristiques – 2007 – 2020 | Table | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)
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- 5 Indicateur d'environnement – Consommation de produits bio | Office fédéral de la statistique (admin.ch)
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- 36 Statistiques de pêche (fischereistatistik.ch)
- 37 Languages | Federal Statistical Office (admin.ch)

Glossary of terms

At-risk-of-poverty rate (relative poverty concept)

The at-risk-of-poverty rate refers to a "relative" threshold: People whose income is significantly lower than the standard income level in the country concerned are considered to be at risk of poverty. Poverty is therefore seen as a form of inequality. The European Union has fixed the at-risk-of-poverty threshold at 60% of the median equivalised disposable income. In Switzerland, the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is just below CHF 2500 per month for a single person household and CHF 5300 per month for a household with two adults and two children aged under 14. It varies from one year to the next according to the median equivalised disposable income.

Body mass index (BMI)

The most commonly used measure to determine excess weight is the body mass index (BMI). The BMI is the relation between weight (in kilograms) and body height (in metres) squared. The WHO categories, which are very widely used, distinguish between underweight people (BMI lower than 18.5 kg/m²), people whose situation is normal (BMI between 18.5 kg/m² and 24.9 kg/m²), people who are overweight (BMI between 25 kg/m² and 29.9 kg/m²) and those who are obese (BMI over 30 kg/m²).

CO₂-equivalents

Emissions of greenhouse gas emissions other than CO₂ (CH₄, N₂O, HFKW, PFKW and SF₆ and NF₃) are converted into CO₂-equivalents according to their global warming potential (GWP) to ensure better comparability. 1 kg CH₄ corresponds to 25 kg CO₂, 1 kg N₂O corresponds to 298 kg CO₂.

Decoupling

Eliminating the link between economic growth and increased use of environmental resources and greater environmental pressures. Decoupling is relative if emissions and the use of resources remain constant or grow more slowly than the economy. If the economy grows despite a reduction in either consumption of resources or emissions, decoupling is absolute.

Final domestic demand

The final domestic demand is the aggregate of private household and government consumption expenditure as well as gross capital formation and changes in inventories.

Foreign direct investments

Foreign direct investments aim to establish a long-term strategic relationship with foreign enterprises. Such investments can result in the opening of a branch office, the establishment of a subsidiary or a merger.

Greenhouse gases

Natural or man-made gaseous substances in the air which contribute to the greenhouse effect. The Kyoto Protocol considers the following greenhouse gases or groups of gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

Household disposable income

Household disposable income is calculated by deducting compulsory expenditure from gross income, i.e. social security contributions, taxes, basic health insurance premiums, child maintenance payments and other maintenance payments paid to other households.

Household primary income

Household primary income is defined as the sum of all receipts received by the individual members of a private household. It includes income from employment (both paid and self-employment), property income and investment income, but not the current transfers received (such as pensions, social benefits or monetary transfers from other households).

Human-powered mobility

Travelling on foot or by bicycle.

Least developed countries

The term "least developed countries" (LDC) designates a category of countries created in 1971 by the United Nations (UN), grouping together the least socio-economically developed countries in the world. The UN classifies LDC according to three criteria: average income of the last three years (it must be under \$900 per capita), the Human Assets Index (composite index based on food consumption in calories per day, infant mortality, education and literacy), and the Economic Vulnerability Index (composite index based on the instability of agricultural production and exports, the share of the trade, industrial and services sectors, merchandise export concentration and the size of the national economy).

PM10 (Particulate Matter < 10 µm)

Dust particles with a diameter of less than 10 microns. These particles are caused by combustion processes, mechanically due to abrasion and resuspension or are formed from precursors. The main sources of PM10 are motorised transport, agriculture and forestry, industry and commerce (including construction sites).

Poverty rate (absolute poverty concept)

The poverty rate refers to an “absolute” threshold: People who do not have the financial means to acquire goods and services necessary to an integrated social life are considered poor. The poverty line used is based on the standards of the Swiss Conference for Social Welfare (SKOS). It consists of a lump sum for maintenance, individual accommodation costs as well as CHF 100 per month and per person from the age of 16 living in the household for other costs.

Red list

List of threatened animal and plant species. Species are divided into several categories depending on how high the threat is.

Settlement and urban areas

In land-use statistics, settlement and urban areas include built-up areas, industrial areas, special infrastructure areas (power supply plants, waste disposal and sewage treatment facilities, quarrying or mining sites, landfill areas and building-sites) as well as recreational facilities, parks and transportation zones.

Transport performance

Sum of kilometres travelled by passengers or freight in one year, measured in passenger-kilometres or tonne-kilometres.

Total Social Insurance Accounts (TSIA)

The Total Social Insurance Accounts (TSIA) include the following social insurances: old-age and survivors’ insurance (OASI), invalidity insurance (AI), supplementary benefits (PC), occupational pension plans (PP), health insurance (AM), accident insurance (AC), loss of earnings allowances (APG), unemployment insurance (AC) and family allowances (AF).

Type 2 diabetes

Type 2 diabetes (formerly called non-insulin-dependent or adult-onset diabetes) is caused by the body’s ineffective use of insulin. Type 2 diabetes accounts for 90% of people with diabetes around the world. It often results from excess body weight and physical inactivity.

Unemployment rate based on ILO definition

$$\text{Unemployment rate based on ILO definition} = \frac{\text{Unemployed based on ILO}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$$

The term “unemployed based on ILO definition” refers to people aged 15–74 who:

- were not gainfully employed during the reference week,
- were actively looking for work during the previous four weeks,
- were available for work.

This definition conforms to the International Labour Office (ILO) recommendations and to the EUROSTAT definition.

Urban waste

Urban waste includes household waste and other similar waste produced by industry or commerce.

The FSO's publications

As the central statistical agency of the Confederation, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has the task of providing Swiss statistical information to a wide range of users. Dissemination is done by topic with different information media via several channels.

The statistical topics

- 00 Statistical basis and overviews
- 01 Population
- 02 Territory and environment
- 03 Work and income
- 04 National economy
- 05 Prices
- 06 Industry and services
- 07 Agriculture and forestry
- 08 Energy
- 09 Construction and housing
- 10 Tourism
- 11 Mobility and transport
- 12 Money, banks and insurance
- 13 Social security
- 14 Health
- 15 Education and science
- 16 Culture, media, information society, sports
- 17 Politics
- 18 General Government and finance
- 19 Crime and criminal justice
- 20 Economic and social situation of the population
- 21 Sustainable development, regional and international disparities

The key publications

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland



The "Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland" (German/French) published by the Federal Statistical Office has been the standard reference book for Swiss statistics since 1891. It contains the most important statistical findings regarding the Swiss population, society, government, economy and environment.

Statistical Data on Switzerland



Statistical Data on Switzerland is an appealing and entertaining summary of the year's most important figures. With 52 pages in a practical A6/5 format, the publication is free of charge and available in five languages (German, French, Italian, Romansch and English).

The FSO online – www.statistics.admin.ch

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This publication is the statistical annexe to the Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2022 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. The purpose of this annexe is to provide quantitative insights into the qualitative analysis of the implementation of the SDGs in Switzerland contained in the Voluntary National Review 2022. The annexe is based on a selection of indicators from the MONET 2030 sustainable development monitoring system, complemented by additional statistical information. The Voluntary National Review of Switzerland 2022 can be found at www.sdgital2030.ch.

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