

2018

Swiss social insurance system

Pocket statistics



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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The **“Swiss social insurance system”** pocket statistics provides an overview of each insurance scheme within the system as well as the total accounts of the social insurances. In addition to information on income, expenditure, capital, benefit rates and recipients, there are two pages dedicated specifically to contribution rates and general statistics, including demographic indicators.

Data source:

Swiss social insurance statistics 2018
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«Sécurité sociale» journal, Issues 3/2018,
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Insurance schemes of the Swiss social insurance system

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| 1 Introduction | 4 Recipients |
| 2 Share of total social insurance expenditure | 5 Operating accounts |
| 3 Benefit rates | |

AVS / AHV

AI / IV

PC / EL

PP / BV

AMaI / KV

AA / UV

APG / EO

AC / ALV

AF / FZ

Total social insurance accounts

TSIA

- | | |
|---|---|
| A Latest results | F Finances over time |
| B Total accounts | G Growth rates for the total accounts |
| C Share of income | H Capital reserves |
| D Share of expenditure | I Share of social insurance charges and share of social insurance benefits |
| E Total accounts for each insurance scheme | J Expenditure by intended purpose |

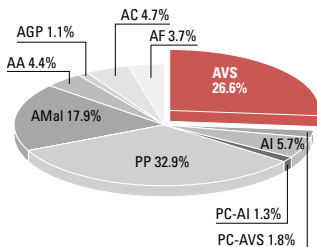
Contribution rates and general data

1 Old-age and survivors' insurance (French: AVS, German: AHV) partially compensates for earned income lost as the result of old-age or death. The scheme covers the entire population of Switzerland and is financed through contributions paid by employers and the insured, as well as public funds. Together with the invalidity insurance (AI) and supplementary benefits (PC) schemes, the AVS constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

2 Old-age and survivors' insurance share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 26.6%, the AVS scheme accounts for the second largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 99.5% of AVS expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Old-age and survivors' insurance pension rates

Ordinary pension rates, in CHF per month

Full basic pension rates for 2018 ¹	Minimum	Maximum
Old-age pension (100%)	1,175	2,350
Widow's/widower's pension (80%)	940	1,880
Wife's supplementary pension (30%)	353	705
Orphan's and child's pension (40%)	470	940

Average pension 2017 in Switzerland	Women	Men
Old-age pension	1,865	1,837
Widow's/widower's pension	1,595	1,271

4 Recipients of old-age and survivors' insurance pension

Number of AVS pension recipients, in december

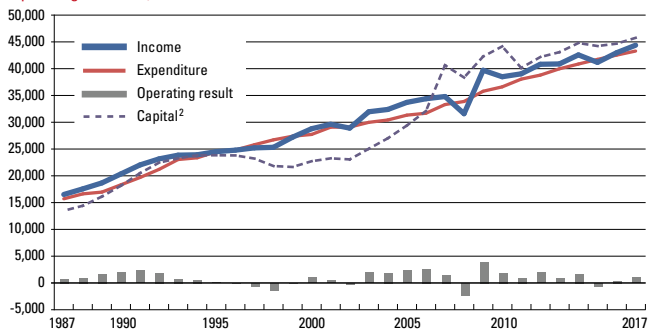
Year	Main pensions			Supplementary pensions Spouse, children	Survivors' pensions Widows, widowers, orphans
	Women	Men	Women and men		
2014	1,196,904	999,555	2,196,459	58,698	173,328
2015	1,213,762	1,026,059	2,239,821	57,290	177,733
2016	1,233,642	1,051,812	2,285,454	55,566	181,833
2017	1,250,151	1,074,698	2,324,849	54,123	186,323

¹ All pension rates are calculated from the main pension rate (cf. Art. 35 et seq., LAVS).

Old-age and survivors' insurance income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2017
Total income	42,574	41,177	42,969	44,379	3.3%
Contributions insured/employers	29,942	30,415	30,862	31,143	0.9%
State contributions	10,598	10,737	10,896	11,105	1.9%
Confederation	7,989	8,159	8,315	8,464	1.8%
VAT and gambling duties	2,609	2,578	2,581	2,642	2.4%
Return on capital, var. in capital value	2,027	20	1,205	2,126	76.4%
Recourse claims, misc. income	6	5	6	5	-11.4%
Total expenditure	40,866	41,735	42,530	43,292	1.8%
Social insurance benefits	40,669	41,533	42,326	43,082	1.8%
Cash benefits	40,483	41,372	42,154	42,882	1.7%
Benefits in-kind	73	77	81	84	3.6%
Collective benefits	114	85	91	116	27.3%
Administrative and implementation costs	197	202	204	210	2.9%
Operating result	1,707	-558	438	1,087	147.9%
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	-320	-579	-767	-1,039	-35.5%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	465	167	-145	-375	-158.4%
Capital²	44,788	44,229	44,668	45,755	2.4%

At the end of 2017 the AVS recorded a positive operating result. AVS capital reserves stood at CHF 45.8 billion, which complies with the principle that reserves should never fall below annual expenditure. Standing at CHF -1039 million, the AVS posted a negative operating result for the fourth year in a row. Please note that the return on capital and the variations in capital value were not included in the calculation. The TSIA balance, which is calculated from the point of view of the national economy, has posted a negative balance, CHF -375 million.

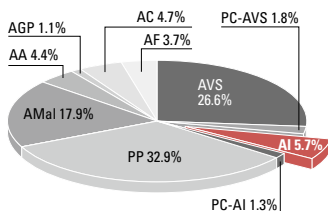
2 Includes claims to the AI. 2011: Transfer of CHF 5 billion to the AI; in 2007, CHF 7,038 m from the sale of SNB excess gold reserves was transferred to the AVS.

1 Invalidity insurance (French: AI, German: IV) guarantees a minimum standard of living, either through rehabilitation measures or cash benefits in the event of a sustained reduction in earning capacity. It is a universal insurance scheme, covering the entire population of Switzerland. Its main sources of funding are payroll deductions and federal contributions (additional funding generated from a temporary rise in VAT over the 2011–2017 period). Together with the AVS and PC, the AI constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

2 Invalidity insurance share of total social insurance expenditure?

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 5.7%, the AI scheme accounts for the fourth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 91.2% of AI expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Invalidity insurance pension amounts

Amounts, in CHF per month

Full basic pension 2018 ¹	Minimum	Maximum
Invalidity pension (100%)	1,175	2,350
Child's pension (40%)	470	940
Average pension 2017 in Switzerland	Women	Men
Invalidity pension	1,433	1,498
Child's pension	573	572

4 Recipients of invalidity insurance pension

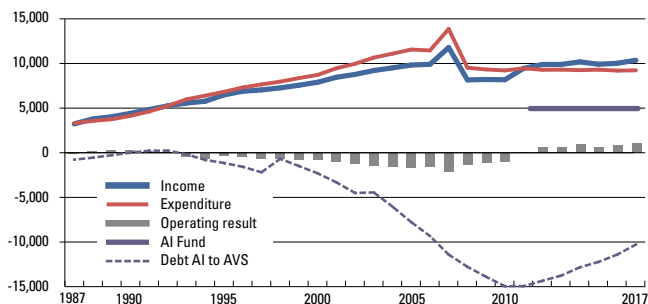
Number of AI pension recipients, in december

Year	Women	Invalidity pension		Child pension
		Men	Women and men	
2014	116,373	143,557	259,930	75,952
2015	114,898	140,449	255,347	72,593
2016	113,327	138,392	251,719	69,463
2017	112,484	136,732	249,216	67,270

¹ All pensions are calculated from the main pension rate (cf. Art. 35 et seq., LAVS).

Invalidity insurance income and expenditure

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2017
Total income	10,177	9,918	10,024	10,357	3.3%
Contributions insured/employers	5,018	5,096	5,171	5,218	0.9%
State contributions	4,867	4,804	4,667	4,768	2.2%
Confederation	3,576	3,533	3,525	3,598	2.1%
Confederation, dept interest AI	172	160	30	28	-6.7%
VAT	1,119	1,111	1,112	1,142	2.7%
Return on capital, var. in capital value	238	-31	131	325	148.4%
Recourse claims, misc. income	54	49	55	46	-16.6%
Total expenditure	9,254	9,304	9,201	9,234	0.4%
Social insurance benefits	8,301	8,358	8,388	8,418	0.4%
Cash benefits	6,507	6,467	6,464	6,483	0.3%
Benefits in-kind	1,649	1,725	1,769	1,796	1.5%
Collective benefits	145	166	155	139	-10.2%
Administrative and implementation costs	678	689	690	702	1.8%
Interest on debt	275	257	122	114	-6.7%
Operating result	922	614	823	1,122	36.3%
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	685	645	692	797	15.1%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	753	707	753	885	17.7%
AI Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0%
Debt AI to AVS	-12,843	-12,229	-11,406	-10,284	9.8%

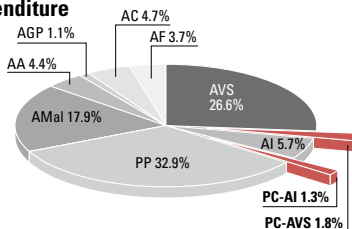
From 1988 to 1992, the AI found itself in the black before posting a deficit again in 1993, a situation which persisted until 2011. In both 1988 and 1995 the percentage deduction from employee pay was raised by 0.2%. In addition, capital from the APG Fund was transferred to the AI (1998: CHF 2.2 billion; 2003: CHF 1.5 billion). In 2011, an independent AI Fund was established, with initial capital of CHF 5 billion. Since 2012 the capital held by the AI Fund remained at CHF 5 billion, and the AI debts owing to the AVS could be reduced from CHF 14.9 billion to CHF 10.3 billion by the end of 2017.

1 Supplementary benefits (French: PC, German: EL) are granted in addition to AVS and AI benefits when an individual does not have sufficient income to cover basic living costs. Individuals who are resident in Switzerland are legally entitled to claim these means-tested supplementary benefits. However, non-Swiss nationals are subject to additional conditions. These benefits are funded from tax income. Together with the AVS and AI, PC constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

2 AVS and AI supplementary benefits share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 3.1%, the PC scheme accounts for the second smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 58.3% of the expenditure goes on supplementary benefits to AVS pensions and 41.7% to AI pensions.



3 Calculation of AVS and AI supplementary benefits

Eligibility calculation and benefits, in CHF

PC eligibility calculation 2018 per year	Single	Married
Coverage of essential needs (flat rate)	19,290	28,935
Maximum gross rent	13,200	15,000
Exempt amount for income from paid employment	1,000	1,500
Property tax allowance	37,500	60,000
Tax allowance for owner-occupied property	112,500	112,500
Average benefits 2017 per month	at home	in a care home
Single with PC to old-age pension, no children	1,012	3,112
Single with PC to invalidity pension, no children	1,227	3,613

4 Recipients of AVS and AI supplementary benefits

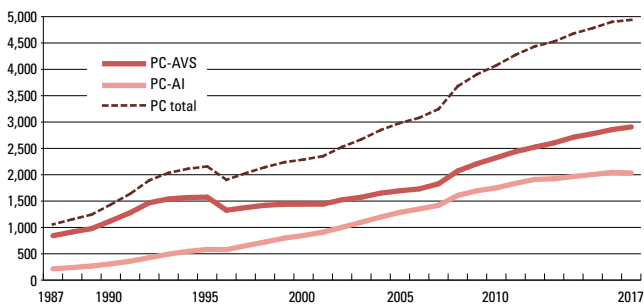
Number of recipients of AVS and AI supplementary benefits, in december

Year	People with PC to			Total	Share of pensioners with PC to		
	old-age pension	survivors' pension	invalidity pension		old-age pension	survivors' pension	invalidity pension
2014	192,856	3,631	112,864	309,351	12.4%	8.3%	44.1%
2015	197,417	3,765	113,858	315,040	12.5%	8.6%	45.2%
2016	201,056	3,830	113,708	318,594	12.5%	8.9%	46.0%
2017	204,768	3,818	114,194	322,780	12.5%	9.0%	46.7%

AVS and AI supplementary benefits income and expenditure

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Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2017
Total income	4,679	4,782	4,901	4,939	0.8%
State contributions to PC-AVS	2,712	2,778	2,856	2,907	1.8%
Confederation	696	710	738	754	2.1%
Cantons	2,016	2,069	2,119	2,153	1.6%
State contributions to PC-AI	1,967	2,004	2,045	2,032	-0.6%
Confederation	702	713	727	742	2.0%
Cantons	1,264	1,290	1,317	1,291	-2.0%
Total expenditure	4,679	4,782	4,901	4,939	0.8%
AVS supplementary benefits	2,712	2,778	2,856	2,907	1.8%
Min. subsistence cover	1,113	1,148	1,186	1,224	3.2%
Extra costs from residential care	1,348	1,364	1,398	1,401	0.3%
health/disability costs	251	266	273	281	3.1%
AI supplementary benefits	1,967	2,004	2,045	2,032	-0.6%
Min. subsistence cover	1,125	1,143	1,167	1,189	1.9%
Extra costs from residential care	661	671	684	650	-4.9%
health/disability costs	181	189	194	193	-0.5%
Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-

Income and expenditure of the PC are the same because the Confederation and cantons bear all the costs. PC-AVS expenditure has always been higher than PC-AI expenditure. However, until 2006, the PC-AI expenditure was approaching that of the PC-AVS. By contrast, between 2007 and 2011, and since 2013, PC-AVS expenditure increased more sharply than PC-AI expenditure.

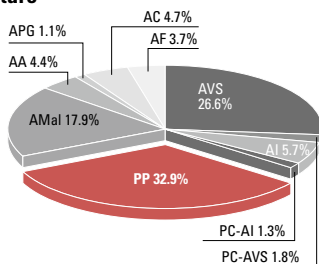
The abolition of the ceiling on annual PC (especially for individuals in a residential care facility) explains the uncommonly rapid rate of growth that the AVS and AI supplementary benefits scheme experienced in 2008.

1 Occupational benefit plans (French: PP, German: BV) partially compensate for earned income lost as a result of old-age, invalidity or death. These benefits, together with first-pillar benefits, should enable recipients to maintain their previous standard of living. This obligatory insurance scheme was introduced in 1985 and covers all employees whose earned income meets or exceeds the required minimum amount (entry threshold). Its main sources of funding are payroll deductions and returns on capital. This section also covers the non-compulsory PP scheme. Occupational benefit plans are the second pillar in the three-pillar social pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

2 Occupational benefit plans share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 32.9%, the PP scheme accounts for the largest share of social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 54.7% of PP expenditure went on pension benefits, 15.0% on lump-sum benefits, 14.1% on net withdrawal payments, 6.8% on net payments to private insurers and 9.5% of expenditure went on administrative and asset management costs.



3 Average pensions of occupational benefit plans

Average pension, in CHF per year

Year	Old-age pension		Widow's/widower's pension		Invalidity pension	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	18,312	36,437	19,575	14,229	13,894	17,338
2014	18,578	36,217	19,982	11,764	13,814	17,576
2015	18,313	35,981	20,129	12,419	14,036	18,362
2016	18,627	35,917	20,324	12,379	14,162	18,484

4 Recipients of occupational benefit plans pension

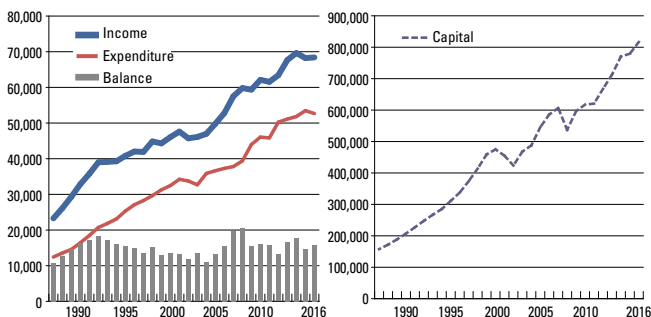
Number of PP pension recipients

Year	Old-age pension	Widow's/widower's pension	Orphan's and child pension	Invalidity pension
2013	670,411	184,499	66,216	131,708
2014	696,176	185,096	64,944	128,265
2015	720,815	186,484	63,475	120,706
2016	744,977	188,012	61,367	119,500

Occupational benefit plans income and expenditure

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Operating accounts of pension funds, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2016
Total income	69,635	68,225	68,396	...	0.3%
Contributions insured/employers	46,107	45,813	46,903	...	2.4%
Initial payments (excl. vested benefits)	8,149	8,503	7,622	...	-10.4%
Return on capital (excl. var. in capital value)	15,292	13,796	13,763	...	-0.2%
Income from services, misc. incomer	87	113	108	...	-4.1%
Total expenditure	51,825	53,470	52,663	...	-1.5%
Social insurance benefits	34,273	35,504	36,664	...	3.3%
Pensions	27,222	28,161	28,781	...	2.2%
Lump-sum benefit	7,051	7,343	7,883	...	7.4%
Administrative and implementation costs	4,632	4,855	5,026	...	3.5%
Withdrawal payments, payments to insurance funds and deposit rates	12,920	13,111	10,972	...	-16.3%
Balance	17,809	14,754	15,733	...	6.6%
Variations in capital¹	57,800	9,100	37,200	...	308.8%
of which var. in cap. value (stock exchange)	42,540	-3,907	23,214	...	694.1%
Capital	770,300	779,400	816,600	...	4.8%

Since the PP is still in its infancy (the obligatory scheme was only introduced in 1985), income exceeds expenditure by a considerable margin. Variations in capital are linked to variations in the value of capital and to the balance. The stock market slumps of 2001/2002 and of 2008 led to a loss in capital value and reduced the capital held by the PP. By contrast, capital rose to CHF 817 billion in 2016 thanks to an operating profit of CHF 16 billion and variations in capital value totalling CHF 23 billion.

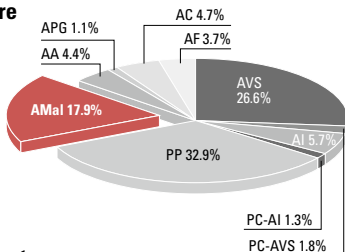
¹ Balance, variations in capital value and other capital-related variations.

1 Sickness insurance (French: AMal, German: KV) covers the costs of outpatient and inpatient treatment in the event of illness. The scheme became compulsory in 1996 and is funded by graduated per capita premiums. The cantons offer reduced premiums to individuals on low incomes. This measure is co-funded by the federal authorities.

2 Sickness insurance share of total social insurance expenditure

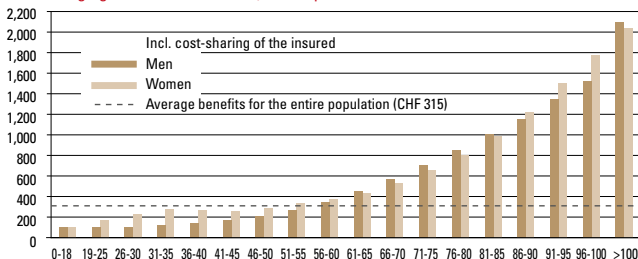
Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 17.9%, the sickness insurance scheme accounts for the third largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 95.7% of AMal expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



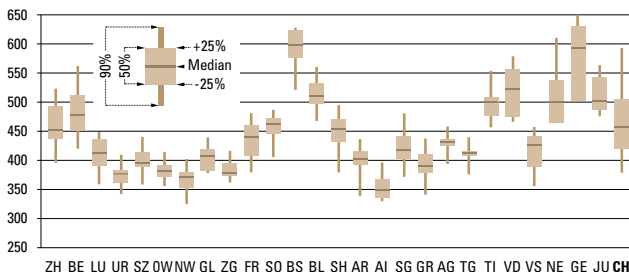
3 Sickness insurance benefit rates

Average gross benefits for 2016, in CHF per month



4 Sickness insurance premiums by canton

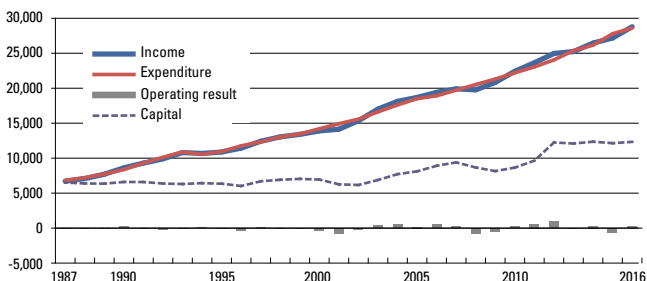
Adult premium (standard excess, incl. accident cover) for 2018, in CHF per month



Sickness insurance income and expenditure

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Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2016
Total income	26,451	27,186	28,791	...	5.9%
Contributions insured excl. premium reduction etc.	21,620	22,866	24,210	...	5.9%
Premium reduction etc.	4,030	4,110	4,290	...	4.4%
Return on capital, var. in capital value	734	154	269	...	74.7%
Non-operating income and expenditure, other income	68	56	22	...	-61.1%
Total expenditure	26,155	27,793	28,594	...	2.9%
Benefits paid	24,650	25,986	27,185	...	4.6%
Re-insurer share	-108	-30	-35	...	-17.8%
Flat rates for treatment etc.	108	99	120	...	20.8%
Changes in outstanding claim provisions	117	282	108	...	-61.6%
Operating costs	1,287	1,316	1,359	...	3.3%
Risk compensation, changes in provisions, premium corrections	101	140	-143	...	-202.6%
Operating result	296	-607	197	...	132.5%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	-206	-563	138	...	124.6%
Insurance providers' profits/losses	-39	396	-11	...	-102.8%
Capital	12,353	12,142	12,329	...	1.5%
of which reserves (incl. capital stock)	6,668	6,062	6,259	...	3.3%

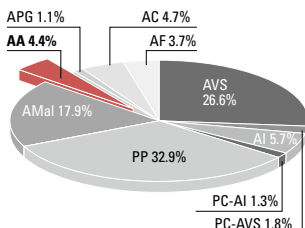
The sickness insurance scheme is financed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, which explains why income and expenditure largely follow the same trajectory. In 2016 its income exceeded its expenditure. These positive operating results caused capital to increase to CHF 12.3 billion. AMaI capital includes provisions, primarily to cover outstanding claims, as well as security and fluctuation reserves.

1 Accident insurance (French: AA, German: UV) provides cover for the economic consequences of occupational accidents / illnesses (AAP) and non-occupational accidents (AANP). The scheme became compulsory for all employees in 1984 and is funded by premiums which are deducted as a fixed proportion (per thousand) from their insured earnings. Employers pay the premiums for AAP, while employees generally have to pay for AANP.

2 Accident insurance share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 4.4%, accident insurance scheme accounts for the sixth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 29.0% of AA expenditure went on medical expenses, 27.5% on daily allowances, and 27.7% on pensions and lump-sum benefits.



3 Accident insurance benefits and rates

Benefits

Care services and reimbursement of expenses (above all medical treatment) 2018

Cash benefits			
Daily allowance	total earning incapacity		80 % ¹
Invalidity pension	total invalidity		80 % ¹
Helplessness allowance	monthly	CHF 812 to CHF 2,436	
Survivors' pension	for widows and widowers		40 % ¹
	for children with one surviving parent		15 % ¹
	for children with no surviving parents		25 % ¹

Average benefits of the SUVA for 2017 in CHF

	AAP	AANP	AAC
Daily allowance	6,205	5,449	6,945
Invalidity pension	14,838	16,433	16,075
Survivors' pension	24,487	21,586	24,842

4 Recipients of accident insurance benefit

Number of accidents and number of pension recipients in the accident insurance

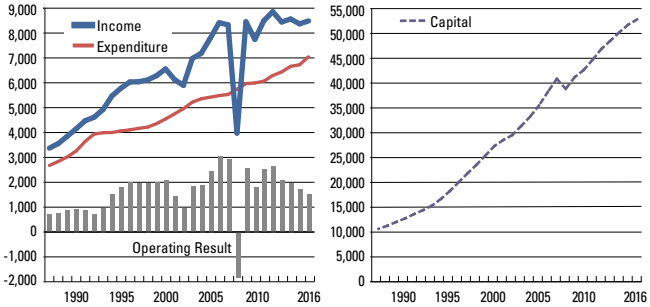
Year	Number of reported accidents			Invalidity and survivors' pensions		
	AAP	AANP	Total incl. AAC	AAP	AANP	Total incl. AAC
2014	268,156	513,259	796,703	47,691	53,537	103,070
2015	266,349	526,228	808,975	46,998	52,922	101,786
2016	265,932	530,592	814,178	46,351	52,125	100,351
2017	268,837	546,289	832,789

1 Percentage of insured salary (annual maximum insured salary: CHF 148,200).

Accident insurance income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2016
Total income	8,565	8,369	8,489	...	1.4%
Contributions insured/employers	6,089	6,176	6,143	...	-0.5%
Return on capital, var. in capital value	2,198	1,946	2,048	...	5.3%
Income from recourse claims	278	248	297	...	19.9%
Total expenditure	6,662	6,725	7,045	...	4.8%
Short-term benefits (daily allowances, medical expenses)	3,768	3,847	3,981	...	3.5%
Long-term benefits (pensions, lump-sum benefits)	1,931	1,926	1,949	...	1.2%
Administrative and implementation costs, accident prevention, other expenditure	964	952	1,115	...	17.2%
Operating result	1,903	1,644	1,444	...	-12.2%
Balance TSIA (incl. return on capital but without variation in capital value)	1,111	1,021	772	...	-24.4%
Provisions and reserves	1,706	1,569	1,083	...	-30.9%
Capital	50,530	52,099	53,182	...	2.1%

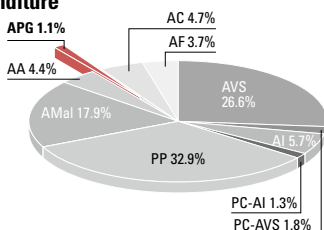
With the exception of 2008 (capital losses due to the stock market crisis), accident insurance income is always higher than expenditure. Thanks to these positive results, the scheme was able to accumulate capital (2016: CHF 53.2 billion) in the form of provisions and reserves. Accident insurance pensions are financed according to the capital cover system.

1 The system of income compensation for the loss of earnings (French: APG, German: EO) partially covers the earned income lost as a result of performing military, civil protection or alternative civilian service. Since mid-2005, it also pays maternity benefits to women in gainful employment. Serving personnel or their employers can receive a basic allowance, a child allowance, a childcare allowance and an allowance for those with operating costs. Maternity benefits are paid out in the form of a daily allowance for a maximum of 14 weeks. The primary and main source of APG funding are payroll reductions.

2 Income compensation allowances share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 1.1%, the APG accounts for the smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 95.4% of APG expenditure went on allowances for serving personnel and on maternity benefits.



3 Income compensation allowances rates

Benefits

Basic allowance ² for serving personnel 2018	In % ¹	Minimum CHF/day	Maximum CHF/day
Army recruits	–	62	62
Gainfully employed	80%	62	196
Not gainfully employed	–	62	62
Maternity allowance	80%	1	196

Average benefits 2017, in CHF per day	Army	Civilian service	Maternity
	138	105	124

4 Beneficiaries of income compensation allowances

Number of APG recipients according to benefits

Year	Allowances for serving personnel				Benefits Maternity
	Army	Civilian service	Civil Protection	Others ³	
2014	127,920	18,060	56,790	48,040	77,630
2015	123,220	19,010	57,040	47,730	79,640
2016	122,790	19,790	56,530	48,360	81,440
2017	113,960	19,140	56,050	45,390	81,310

¹ As a percentage of the average income earned prior to service/delivery.

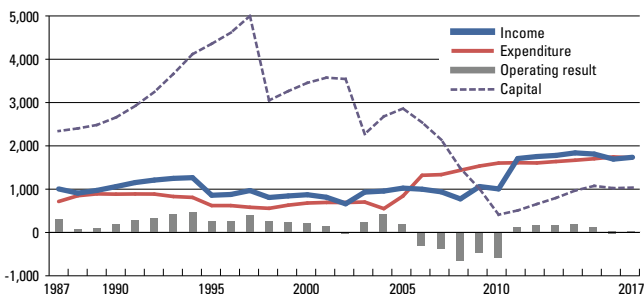
² Excluding child allowance, operating allowance and child care allowance.

³ Recruitment, youth and sport leadership courses, as well as junior marksman leadership courses.

Income compensation allowances income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2017
Total income	1,838	1,811	1,694	1,736	2.5%
Contributions insured/employers	1,790	1,818	1,658	1,675	1.0%
Return on capital and variations in value	48	-7	35	61	72.1%
Total expenditure	1,668	1,703	1,746	1,724	-1.2%
Cash benefits ⁴	1,666	1,700	1,742	1,721	-1.2%
of which active service allowance	806	821	819	813	-0.7%
of which maternity allowance	783	802	847	834	-1.5%
Administrative and implementation costs	3	3	3	3	-1.2%
Operating result	170	108	-52	12	124.0%
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	122	115	-87	-49	44.2%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	136	131	-71	-32	54.9%
Capital	968	1,076	1,024	1,036	1.2%

During the 1990s, APG expenditure dropped considerably but rose sharply between 2005 and 2006. This was largely due to the entry into force of the revised APG legislation mid-2005, which saw the introduction of maternity benefits as well as higher allowances for serving personnel. In 1997, capital reserves peaked at some CHF 5 billion. In 1998, CHF 2.2 billion and in 2003, CHF 1.5 billion were transferred to the AI scheme. The steep rise in expenditure since 2005 has led to shrinking capital reserves from 2006 onwards. At the end of 2010, capital had fallen below the legally permitted minimum.

While the increase in the contribution rate to 0.5% (2011–2015) previously led to an income surplus, the lowering of the income rate to 0.45% (2016–2020) has given rise to an expenditure surplus in 2016. Thanks to capital gains, the APG once again posted a balanced budget in 2017.

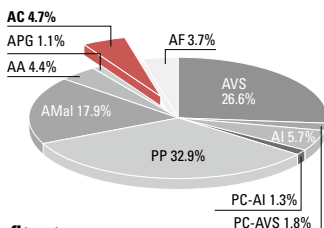
4 Allowances, reimbursement claims, legal costs and court fees, share of contributions borne by the APG.

1 Unemployment insurance (French: AC, German: ALV) provides benefits in the event of loss of employment, shortened working hours, lack of employment due to weather conditions. Insolvency compensation makes up for employees' loss of earnings should their employer become insolvent. Everyone in gainful employment, with the exception of the self-employed, is covered by the Unemployment insurance. The scheme is funded largely from payroll deductions.

2 Unemployment insurance share of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 4.7%, the AC scheme accounts for the fifth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 90.3% of AC expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Unemployment insurance benefit rates

Unemployment benefit rates

The AC benefits is based on the average AVS-salary earned in the six months prior

Maximum insured salary per month: CHF 12,350

The daily allowance rate varies according to maintenance obligations and salary:

80% of the insured salary is granted to individuals:

- who have child-rearing obligations
- whose insured monthly salary did not exceed CHF 3,797
- who are disabled

70% of the insured salary is granted to all other eligible individuals.

Average benefits 2017, in CHF per day

Women

Men

131.20

173.50

4 Recipients of unemployment insurance daily allowance

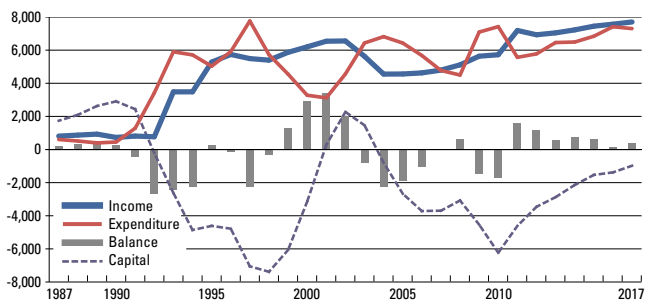
Number of recipients of AC daily allowances

Year	Women	Men	Women and men
2014	135,428	167,434	302,862
2015	140,217	176,679	316,896
2016	147,061	184,686	331,747
2017	147,576	182,931	330,507

Unemployment insurance income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2017
Total income	7,260	7,483	7,605	7,739	1.8%
Contributions insured/employers	6,633	6,796	6,937	7,067	1.9%
State contributions	618	634	657	668	1.8%
Return on capital	5	4	5	6	21.4%
Other income	3	49	6	-1	-120.6%
Total expenditure	6,523	6,874	7,450	7,338	-1.5%
Cash benefits	4,896	5,238	5,729	5,596	-2.3%
Social insurance contributions	707	736	787	759	-3.5%
Compens. as per bilateral agreements	229	194	212	243	14.6%
Administrative and implementation costs	684	699	719	728	1.2%
Interest payable and other expenditure	7	7	3	12	341.5%
Balance	737	610	156	401	158.1%
Capital	-2,149	-1,539	-1,384	-982	29.0%

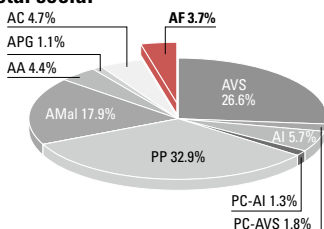
After the new unemployment insurance legislation came into force in 1984, the unemployment insurance (AC) scheme was able to build up a capital reserve. By the end of 1992 the capital reserve was fully depleted. The rate increases in both 1993 and 1995, as well as their reduction in 2003 and 2004 can be seen clearly in the income curve. Following the economic downturn of 2008, AC expenditure has risen again. By the end of 2010, the capital held by the AC stood at CHF -6.3 billion. In response, contributions rates were raised to 2.2% in 2011. In addition, the entry into force of the fourth LACI revision provided for a stricter application of the unemployment insurance principle and more incentives for a swift return to work. Since 2011, the unemployment insurance scheme has closed with positive balances.

1 Family allowances (French: AF, German: FZ) are designed to compensate in part for expenses incurred by raising a family. The Federal Law on Family Allowances, which came into force in 2009, sets a minimum monthly rate of CHF 200 for child allowances and CHF 250 for education and training allowances. Those in salaried employment, the self-employed (since 2013) as well as individuals who are not in gainful employment with a low income, are entitled to claim family allowances. Funding comes from employers and self-employed (and employees in the canton of Valais).

2 Family allowances' share of total social insurance expenditure

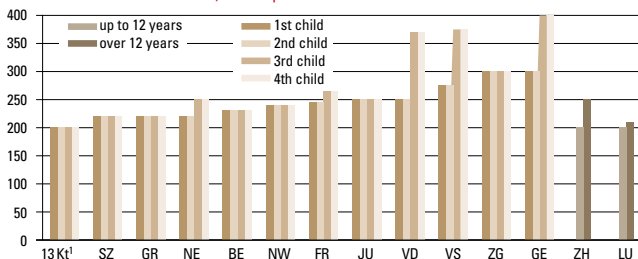
Expenditure for 2016, in %

At 3.7%, family allowances (AF) account for the third smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 159 billion). 97.3% of AF expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Family allowances rates according to canton

Child allowances for 2018, in CHF per month



4 Recipients of family allowance

Number of family allowances (LAFam)

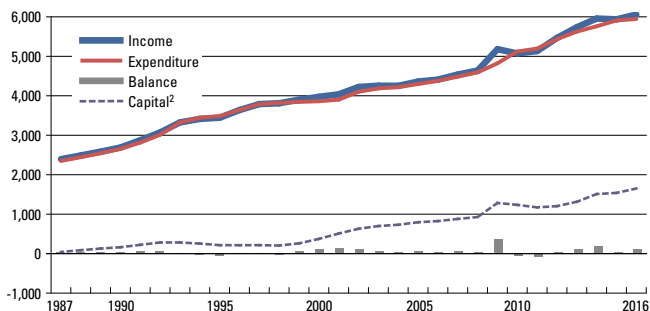
Year	Child allowance	Education allowance	Birth and adoption allowance	Total
2013	1,284,655	418,206	26,005	1,728,866
2014	1,313,136	424,160	27,474	1,764,770
2015	1,325,602	424,807	27,115	1,777,524
2016	1,337,610	424,258	27,083	1,788,951

¹ UR, OW, GL, SO, BS, BL, SH, AR, AI, SG, AG, TG, TI

Family allowances income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2016
Total income	5,957	5,938	6,058	...	2.0%
Contributions insured/employers	5,627	5,651	5,713	...	1.1%
of whom: self-employed	212	212	222	...	4.8%
non-employed	7	7	8	...	17.9%
employer in agricultural sector	18	19	19	...	2.6%
State contributions	201	207	221	...	6.7%
Return on capital, other income	130	79	124	...	56.8%
Total expenditure	5,761	5,908	5,946	...	0.6%
Social insurance benefits	5,609	5,756	5,788	...	0.6%
of which: AF to self-employed	159	171	175	...	2.6%
AF to non-employed	109	117	135	...	15.0%
AF to agricultural workers	119	113	108	...	-5.1%
Administrative and implementation costs	152	153	158	...	3.3%
Balance	196	29	112	...	281.6%
Capital²	1,510	1,539	1,651	...	7.3%

The finances of the AF scheme largely depend on the contribution rates, the number of eligible children and young people, and the amount that these allowances take. In 2016 contribution rates remained unchanged, but salaries rose. Consequently, AF income increased by 2%. There was also a 0.6% increase in expenditure and 0.6% more allowances were paid out. Vaud (VD) was the only canton to raise its family allowance rate (as of 1 September 2016).

2 Cumulated balances.

A Latest results

In 2016 income rose more sharply than expenditure (cf. **G**). As a result, the balance rose to over CHF 17 billion. Changes in capital values on the stock markets were also positive, just as they had been between 2012 and 2014. By the end of 2016, the financial capital of the Swiss social insurance system had risen to CHF 922 billion.

In 2016 social insurance charges rose from 20.7% to 21.1%. This increase was due to the fact that these charges grew faster than GDP (cf. **I**).

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) are calculated in accordance with the FSIO definition of total social insurance accounts. Due to the fact that income does not include variations in capital value, in keeping with an economic perspective, the data provided below may differ from the individual operating accounts of each social insurance scheme. The accounts are consolidated, i.e. multiple entries are eliminated. The share of social insurance contributions is the share of social insurance income in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while the share of social insurance benefits is the share of social insurance benefits in GDP.

B Income and expenditure of the Swiss social insurance system

Total accounts of the Swiss social insurance system (TSIA), in CHF m

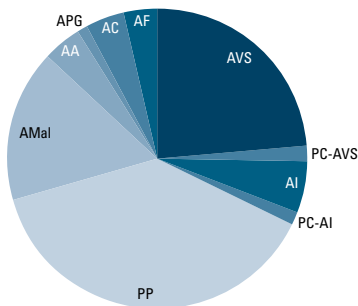
	2014	2015	2016	2017	ROC 2016
Total Income	173,689	174,413	176,736	66,648	1.3%
Contributions insured/employers	130,268	132,398	134,434	44,343	1.5%
State contributions	24,992	25,274	25,632	21,480	1.4%
Return on capital (excl. variations in capital value)	17,803	16,143	16,052	775	-0.6%
Other income	626	598	618	50	3.3%
Total expenditure	152,688	157,558	159,288	65,768	1.1%
Social insurance benefits	130,788	135,175	139,059	63,999	2.9%
Administrative and implementation costs	8,457	8,728	9,136	1,643	4.7%
Other expenditure	13,443	13,655	11,092	126	-18.8%
Balance	21,001	16,855	17,448	880	3.5%
Variations in capital ¹	63,496	11,261	39,947	2,623	254.7%
Capital	870,455	881,716	921,663	40,524	4.5%

¹ Balance, variations in capital value and other capital-related variations.

Breakdown of total social insurance **income** by insurance scheme

C

In 2016, as % of income



CHF 177 billion

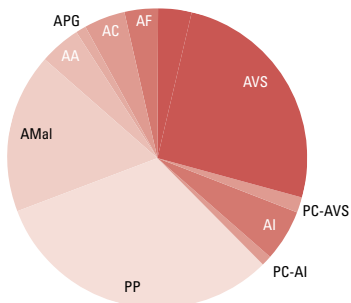
PP	38.5%
AVS	23.9%
AMal	16.2%
AI	5.6%
AA	4.4%
AC	4.3%
AF	3.4%
PC-AVS	1.6%
PC-AI	1.2%
APG	0.9%

Occupational benefit plans (PP) account for by far the largest portion of income (2016: CHF 177 billion), followed by AVS and sickness insurance (AMal). Contributions from insured persons and employers always constitute the largest funding component of these three insurances, followed by capital income for occupational benefit plans (PP) and state contributions to AVS and sickness insurance (AMal).

Breakdown of total social insurance **expenditure** by insurance scheme

D

In 2016, as % of expenditure



CHF 159 billion

PP	32.9%
AVS	26.6%
AMal	17.9%
AI	5.7%
AC	4.7%
AA	4.4%
AF	3.7%
PC-AVS	1.8%
PC-AI	1.3%
APG	1.1%

Occupational benefit plans (PP) accounted for the largest share of total expenditure (2016: CHF 159 billion), followed by the AVS and the sickness insurance (AMal). In terms of social insurance benefit payouts, the AVS share, at CHF 42 billion, far exceeded that of the PP (CHF 37 billion) in 2016.

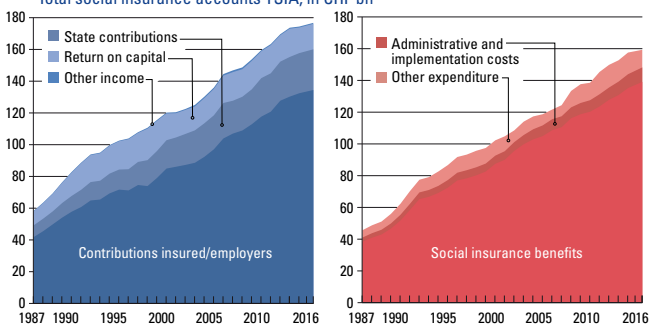
E Income and expenditure by insurance scheme

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) 2016, consolidated, in CHF m

	AVS	PC-AVS	AI	PC-AI
Total income	42,385	2,856	9,953	2,045
Contributions insured/employers	30,862	–	5,171	–
State contributions	10,896	2,856	4,667	2,045
Return on capital (excl. variations in capital value)	621	–	60	–
Other income	6	–	55	–
Total expenditure	42,530	2,856	9,201	2,045
Social insurance benefits	42,326	2,856	8,388	2,045
Administrative and implementation costs	204	...	690	...
Other expenditure	–	–	122	–
Balance	-145	–	753	–
Variations in capital	438	–	823	–
Capital	44,668	–	-6,406	–

F Income and expenditure over time

Total social insurance accounts TSIA, in CHF bn



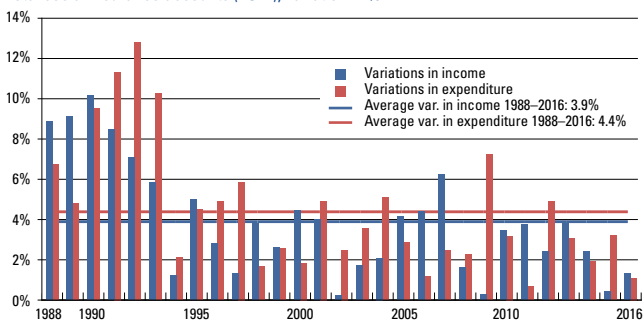
In the total social insurance accounts (TSIA), both income and expenses tripled between 1987 and 2016. The largest income component comprises contributions from insured persons and employers, followed by state contributions and capital income which, until 2000, still outweighed state contributions. The lion's share of expenditure goes on social insurance benefits.

PP	AMal	AA	APG	AC	AF	Total TSIA
68,396	28,732	7,817	1,675	7,605	6,058	176,736
54,525	24,210	6,143	1,658	6,937	5,713	134,434
–	4,290	–	–	657	221	25,632
13,763	210	1,377	16	5	...	16,052
108	22	297	–	6	124	618
52,663	28,594	7,045	1,746	7,450	5,946	159,288
36,664	27,378	5,929	1,742	6,728	5,788	139,059
5,026	1,359	977	3	719	158	9,136
10,972 ¹	-143	139	–	3	–	11,092
15,733	138	772	-71	156	112	17,448
37,200	186	1,083	-52	156	112	39,947
816,600	12,329	53,182	1,024	-1,384	1,651	921,663

Total income and expenditure growth rates

G

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA), variation in %



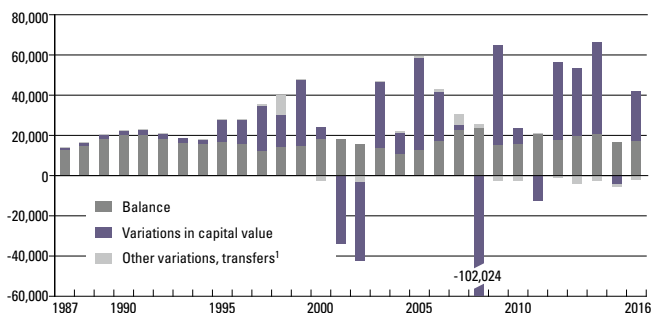
At a rate of 1.3%, income in 2016 grew considerably more than expenditure (1.1%). Since 1987, however, the rate of growth for both income and expenditure has been below average, respectively 3.9% and 4.4%.

1 Withdrawal payments, payments to insurance funds and deposit rates

H Capital reserves of the Swiss social insurance system

Total social insurance capital (TSIA), in CHF m

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Capital	806,960	870,455	881,716	921,663	...
AVS	43,080	44,788	44,229	44,668	45,755
AI	-8,765	-7,843	-7,229	-6,406	-5,284
PC	–	–	–	–	–
PP	712,500	770,300	779,400	816,600	...
AMal	12,096	12,353	12,142	12,329	...
AA	48,823	50,530	52,099	53,182	...
APG	798	968	1,076	1,024	1,036
AC	-2,886	-2,149	-1,539	-1,384	-982
AF	1,314	1,510	1,539	1,651	...
Variations in capital	49,053	63,496	11,261	39,947	...
AVS	908	1,707	-558	438	1,087
AI	586	922	614	823	1,122
PC	–	–	–	–	–
PP	45,200	57,800	9,100	37,200	...
AMal	-145	256	-210	186	...
AA	1,666	1,706	1,569	1,083	...
APG	141	170	108	-52	12
AC	587	737	610	156	401
AF	110	196	29	112	...



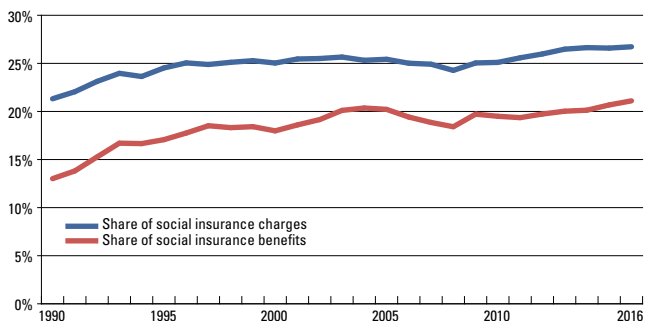
The level of capital in the social insurance system is determined by the balance and the variations in capital value. At the end of 2008 (financial crisis) the financial capital shrank by CHF 76 billion, having already lost CHF 46 billion when the dot-com bubble burst in 2001/2002. As a result of changes in capital value on the stock markets of CHF 25 billion and a positive balance of CHF 17 billion, financial capital rose in 2016 by 4.5% to CHF 922 billion. If we exclude variations in capital value, the financial capital of the Swiss social insurance system rises at a more or less steady rate.

1 Primarily PP, 2007 transfer of federal share of proceeds from the sale of SNB excess gold to the AVS.

Changes in the share of social insurance charges and benefits

I

Share of social insurance charges and benefits

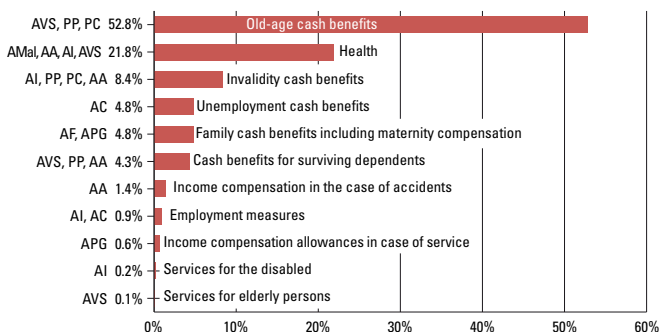


The share of social insurance charges is the share of social insurance income in GDP. After 2010 the share of social insurance charges has been rising thanks to the sounder financial footing of the Swiss social insurance system. In 2016 it reached a new all-time high of 26.7%. The share of social insurance benefits is the share of social insurance benefits in GDP. Since 1990 this share has risen by +8.1 percentage points, from 13.0% to 21.1% (2016).

Breakdown of social insurance benefits (TSIA)

J

Social insurance benefits according to intended purpose for 2016, in %



Multiple social insurance schemes are involved in the provision of benefits detailed in the total social insurance accounts. For example, the cash benefits received in old age come from three sources: the AVS, the PP and the PC. In 2016 these benefits accounted for 52.8% of all benefits paid out by the Swiss social insurance system as a whole.

Contribution rates and general data

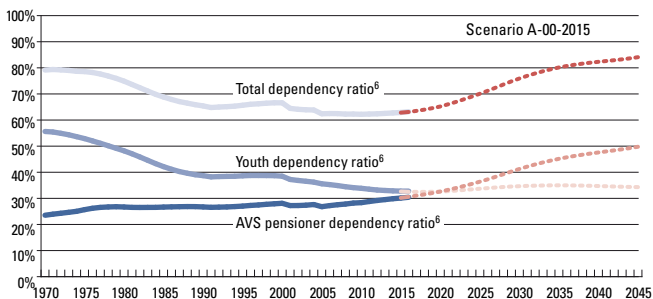
Social insurance contribution rates

Contribution rates in 2018

	Employees and employers as % of income			Self-employed as % of income	Non-employed in CHF/Year	
	Employees	Employers	Total		Min.	Max.
AVS ^{1,2}	4.200%	4.200%	8.400%	4.200% – 7.800%	392	19,600
AI ^{1,2}	0.700%	0.700%	1.400%	0.754% – 1.400%	65	3,250
APG ^{1,2}	0.225%	0.225%	0.450%	0.242% – 0.450%	21	1,050
AC ^{1,3}	1.100%	1.100%	2.200%	–	–	–
AAP ^{1,3}	–	0.680%	0.680%	Freiwillig	–	–
AANP ^{1,3}	1.270%	–	1.270%	Freiwillig	–	–
PP ⁴	7.890%	10.580%	18.470%	Freiwillig	–	–
AF ⁵	Nur: VS 0.300%	0.100% – 3.440%	0.100% – 3.440%	0.300% – 3.400%	–	–

Share of young and pensioner citizens in the Swiss population

Demographic indicators



The AVS pension recipient dependency ratio is set to rise considerably in the coming decades. By the end of 2016, there were 30 people of AVS pensionable age for every 100 people of working age. Forecasts put the share at 41 by the end of 2030, and 50 by the end of 2045.

1 AVS, AI, APG, AC, AA: Basis = salary subject to AVS contributions

2 Individuals who continue to work after reaching full retirement age remain subject to compulsory AVS contributions if their annual income exceeds CHF 16,800.

3 Max. annual insured earnings is CHF 148,200. AC: A 1% contribution to the AC is deducted from annual gross salaries in excess of CHF 148,200. AAP, AANP: Average gross premium (2015). Risk-adjusted premium rates. Special rules apply to part-time workers.

4 Pension fund statistics for 2016, average contribution rates, as a % of the insured salary (max. CHF 846,000). Contribution rates are set by the pension funds.

5 2016, regulations vary across cantons and FAK.

6 AVS pensioner dependency ratio: Share of pensioners in relation to working-age population.

Youth dependency ratio: the number of young people in relation to the working-age population.

Total dependency ratio: the number of young people and pensioners in relation to the working-age population.

Working-age population: from 20 to retirement age (men 65; women: until 2000: 62, 2001–2004: 63; from 2005:

64). Pensioners: individuals who have reached retirement age. Young persons: 0–19 age group.

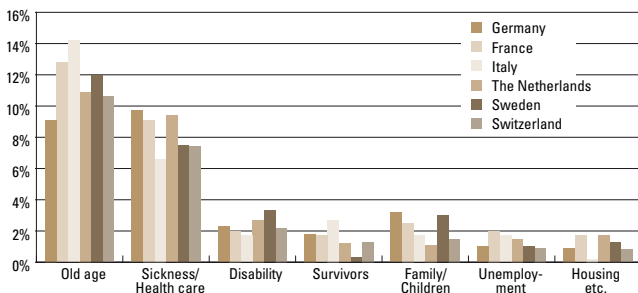
Contribution rates and general data

Miscellaneous statistics

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Permanent resident population , in 1,000	8,238	8,327	8,420	8,482
Demographic indicators				
AVS pensioner dependency ratio ⁶	29.9%	30.1%	30.4%	31.0%
Youth dependency ratio ⁶	32.9%	32.8%	32.8%	32.5%
Total dependency ratio ⁶	62.7%	62.9%	63.2%	63.5%
Employed ⁷ , in 1,000	4,822	4,895	4,965	5,007
Individuals subject to AVS in 1,000	5,556	5,610	5,647	...
Salaries subject to AVS contrib. ⁸ , in CHF m	357,664	363,296	368,618	371,971
Unemployment rate ⁹ , women and men				
Women	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Men	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%
	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%
Wages and prices , variations on prev. year, in %				
Nominal wages	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Consumer prices	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.4%	0.5%
Gross domestic product ¹⁰ (GDP), in CHF m	649,718	653,735	658,978	668,149
Limits for tax exemption of pillar 3a				
With occupational benefits insurance	6,739	6,768	6,768	6,768
Self-employed persons	33,696	33,840	33,840	33,840

Where does Switzerland stand in an international comparison?

Social protection benefits as a % of GDP in 2015



Compared with the listed countries, Switzerland has the lowest expenditure for social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP. For example, France spends 32.0% of its GDP on social protection benefits, compared with 24.8% in Switzerland. All countries spend the largest amounts on old-age and sickness/health care schemes.

7 Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week worked at least one hour for payment.

8 Qualifying income of employees and the self-employed; contribution-equivalent income for those not in gainful employment.

9 Share of registered unemployed (annual mean) in relation to the working resident population.

10 The GDP covers the economic value-added generated within Switzerland in the course of one year.

Abbreviations

AA / UV	Accident insurance
AAC / UVAL	Accident insurance for the unemployed
AANP / NBUV	Non-occupational accident insurance
AAP / BUV	Occupational accident insurance
AC / ALV	Unemployment insurance
AF / FZ	Family allowances
AI / IV	Invalidity insurance
AMal / KV	Sickness (health) insurance
AMat / MSE	Maternity benefits
APG / EO	Income compensation allowances
AVS / AHV	Old-age and survivors' insurance
FAK	Family compensation fund
FDHA	Federal Department of Home Affairs
FSIO	Federal Social Insurance Office
FSO	Federal Statistical Office
GDP	Gross domestic product
LAFam / FamZG	Family Allowances Act
LPP / BVG	Federal law on occupational old-age, survivors' and invalidity insurance
PC / EL	AVS and AI supplementary benefits
PP / BV	Occupational benefit plans
ROC	Rate of change
SNB	Swiss National Bank
SAS / SVS	Swiss social insurance statistics
TSIA	Total social insurance accounts
VAT	Value added tax

... Figures were either unavailable or not given.

– Not applicable.

Provisional values are written in *italics*.

More detailed information

Chapter	Address	Pages	Content
TSIA, AVS AI, PC, PP AMal, AA APG, AC, AF	www.bsv.admin.ch	→ Publications & Services → Statistics	Swiss social insurance statistics SAS and detailed statistics for AVS, AI, PC and for AF
TSIA, AVS AI, PC, PP AMal, AF	www.bsv.admin.ch	→ Publications & Services → Research and evaluation → Research reports	Research publications on social insurance
TSIA, AVS AI, PC, PP AMal, AA APG, AC, AF	www.securite-sociale-chss.ch		“Social Security” journal regularly features the latest statistics as well as articles on the annual accounts of the various social security sectors
AVS, AI, PC PP, AMal, AA APG, AC, AF	www.histoiredelasecuritesociale.ch		Overview of the history of social security in Switzerland
AVS, AI, APG	www.compenswiss.ch		Social security funds AVS/AI/APG
AVS	www.av.ssv.admin.ch		AVS statistics
AI	www.ai.ssv.admin.ch		AI statistics
PC	www.pc.ssv.admin.ch		PC statistics
AVS, AI APG, AC, AF	www.av-sai.ch	→ Leaflets & forms	Insurance contributions, benefits, international social security agreements
PP	www.bfs.admin.ch	→ Social Security	Pension funds statistics
AMal	www.bfs.admin.ch	→ Health	Statistics and publications
	www.ofsp.admin.ch	→ Facts & Figures → Statistics on the health professions	Statistics, monitoring data and research reports
	www.obsan.admin.ch	→ Publications	Research reports by the Swiss Health Observatory
AA	www.suva.ch/ fr	→ La Suva → Rapport de gestion	Statistics and general information
	www.suva.ch/fr	→ La Suva → Statistique des accidents	Statistics and general information
	www.bag.admin.ch	→ Facts & Figures → Statistics on Accident and Military insurance	Statistics and research reports
AC	www.bfs.admin.ch	→ Work and income	Statistics and publications on employment and unemployment
	www.amstat.ch		Swiss labour market statistics
	www.work.swiss		Unemployment-related information
AF	www.bsv.admin.ch	→ Family allowances → Statistics	Statistics and general information



More detailed information can be found in the Swiss Social insurance statistics 2018, (available in French and German), scheduled for publication in autumn 2018.

AVS / AHV **Old-age and survivors' insurance**

AI / IV **Invalidity insurance**

PC / EL **Supplementary benefits**

PP / BV **Occupational benefit plans**

AMal / KV **Sickness (health) insurance**

AA / UV **Accident insurance**

APG / EO **Income compensation allowances**

AC / ALV **Unemployment insurance**

AF / FZ **Family allowances**

TSIA **Total social insurance accounts**

Contribution rates and general data

www.bsv.admin.ch