

2020

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 2020
(available in French and German, published autumn 2020)

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www.bundespublikationen.admin.ch

Detailed comments:

«Sécurité sociale» journal, Issues 3/2020,
also in German «Soziale Sicherheit»

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 Social insurance benefits by intended purpose |

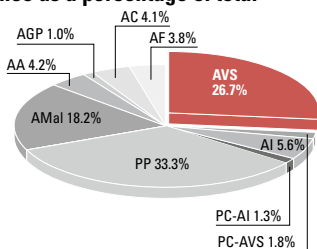
Contribution rates and general data

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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 26.7%, the AVS scheme accounts for the second largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 99.5% of AVS expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Old-age and survivors' insurance pension rates

Pension rates, in CHF per month

Full basic pension rates for 2020 ¹	Minimum	Maximum
Old-age pension (100%)	1,185	2,370
Widow's/widower's pension (80%)	948	1,896
Wife's supplementary pension (30%)	356	711
Orphan's and child's pension (40%)	474	948

Average pension 2019 in Switzerland	Women	Men
Old-age pension	1,875	1,850
Widow's/widower's pension	1,599	1,289

4 Recipients of old-age and survivors' insurance pension

Number of AVS pension recipients, in december

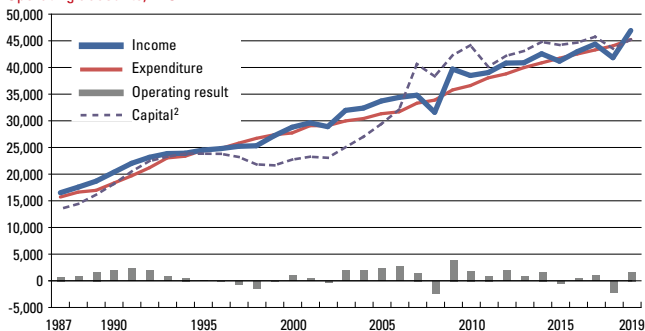
	Main pensions			Supplementary pensions Spouse, children	Survivors' pensions Widows, widowers, orphans
	In Switzerland	Abroad	Total		
2016	1,548,316	737,138	2,285,454	55,566	181,833
2017	1,574,955	749,894	2,324,849	54,123	186,323
2018	1,602,415	761,365	2,363,780	52,609	191,082
2019	1,631,114	772,650	2,403,764	51,395	196,120

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



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2019
Total income	42,969	44,379	41,835	46,937	12.2%
Contributions insured/employers	30,862	31,143	31,718	32,508	2.5%
State contributions	10,896	11,105	11,295	11,571	2.4%
Confederation	8,315	8,464	8,613	8,847	2.7%
VAT and gambling duties	2,581	2,642	2,682	2,723	1.5%
Return on capital	621	664	569	605	6.4%
Variation in capital value	583	1,462	-1,750	2,247	228.4%
Recourse claims, misc. income	6	5	4	5	49.7%
Total expenditure	42,530	43,292	44,055	45,254	2.7%
Social insurance benefits	42,326	43,082	43,841	45,032	2.7%
Cash benefits	42,154	42,882	43,642	44,820	2.7%
Benefits in-kind	81	84	91	105	14.8%
Collective benefits	91	116	108	108	0.1%
Administrative and implementation costs	204	210	214	222	3.5%
Operating result	438	1,087	-2,220	1,682	175.8%
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	-767	-1,039	-1,039	-1,170	-12.6%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	-145	-375	-470	-565	-20.3%
Capital²	44,668	45,755	43,535	45,217	3.9%

AVS ended 2019 with a positive operating result (balance). Capital reserves increased to 45.2 billion francs. At 99.9%, this no longer complies with the principle that reserves should never fall below annual expenditure. At -1,170 million francs, the apportionment result excluding return on capital and changes in capital value was negative for the sixth time in a row.

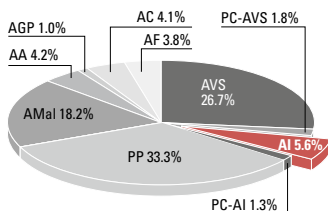
2 Includes claims to the AI. 2011: Transfer of CHF 5 billion to the AI; in 2007, CHF 7,038 m from the sale of SNB excess gold reserves was transferred to the AVS.

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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 5.6%, the AI scheme accounts for the fourth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 91.9% of AI expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Invalidity insurance pension rates

Pension rates, in CHF per month

Full basic pension rates for 2020 ¹	Minimum	Maximum
Invalidity pension (100%)	1,185	2,370
Child's pension (40%)	474	948

Average pension 2019 in Switzerland	Women	Men
Invalidity pension	1,453	1,506
Child's pension	576	577

4 Recipients of invalidity insurance pension

Number of AI pension recipients, in december

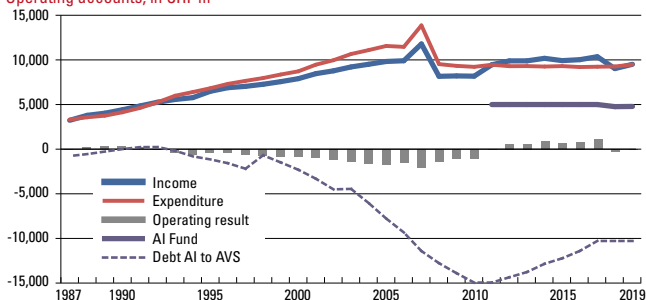
	Invalidity pension			Child pension		
	In Switzerland	Abroad	Total	In Switzerland	Abroad	Total
2016	220,603	31,116	251,719	58,413	11,050	69,463
2017	218,688	30,528	249,216	56,726	10,544	67,270
2018	217,944	30,084	248,028	55,741	10,174	65,915
2019	217,687	29,513	247,200	55,117	9,889	65,006

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

Invalidity insurance income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2019
Total income	10,024	10,357	9,025	9,508	5.4%
Contributions insured/employers	5,171	5,218	5,313	5,446	2.5%
State contributions	4,667	4,768	3,845	3,619	-5.9%
Confederation	3,525	3,598	3,601	3,619	0.5%
Confederation, dept interest AI	30	28	–	–	–
VAT	1,112	1,142	244	–	-100.0%
Return on capital	60	89	72	80	11.7%
Variation in capital value	71	237	-244	327	234.0%
Recourse claims, misc. income	55	46	38	36	-5.7%
Total expenditure	9,201	9,234	9,261	9,484	2.4%
Social insurance benefits	8,388	8,418	8,514	8,698	2.2%
Cash benefits	6,464	6,483	6,513	6,587	1.1%
Benefits in-kind	1,769	1,796	1,856	1,964	5.8%
Collective benefits	155	139	145	147	1.7%
Administrative and implementation costs	690	702	696	734	5.5%
Interest on debt	122	114	51	51	0.0%
Operating result	823	1,122	-237	24	110.2%
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	692	797	-65	-383	-487.1%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	753	885	7	-302	–
AI Fund	5,000	5,000	4,763	4,787	0.5%
Debt AI to AVS	-11,406	-10,284	-10,284	-10,284	0.0%

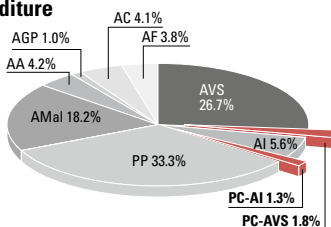
From 1988 to 1992, the AI found itself in the black; it subsequently posted a deficit in 1993, and continued to do until 2011. In both 1988 and 1995 the percentage deduction from employee pay was raised by 0.2%. In addition, capital from the APG Fund was transferred to the AI. In 2011, an independent AI Fund was established, with initial capital of CHF 5 billion. From 2012 to 2017 the capital held by the AI Fund remained at CHF 5 billion, which made it possible to cut AI debts owing to the AVS to CHF 10.3 billion. The AI Fund amounted to 4.8 billion francs at the end of 2019 and the debt to 10.3 billion francs.

1 Supplementary benefits (French: PC, German: EL) are paid to people drawing an AVS or AI pension, provided they reside in Switzerland and their income does not cover their minimum cost of living. Non-Swiss nationals are subject to additional conditions. PC are needs-based insurance benefits to which recipients have a legal entitlement. These benefits are funded from general tax income. Together with the AVS and AI, the PC constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

2 AVS and AI supplementary benefits as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 3.1%, the PC scheme accounts for the second smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 58.6% of this expenditure goes on supplementary benefits to AVS pensions and 41.4% to AI pensions.



3 Calculation of AVS and AI supplementary benefits

Eligibility calculation and benefits, in CHF

PC eligibility calculation 2020 per year	Single	Married
Coverage of essential needs (flat rate)	19,450	29,175
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 2019 per month	at home	in a care home
Single with PC to old-age pension, no children	1,062	3,175
Single with PC to invalidity pension, no children	1,270	3,698

4 Recipients of AVS and AI supplementary benefits

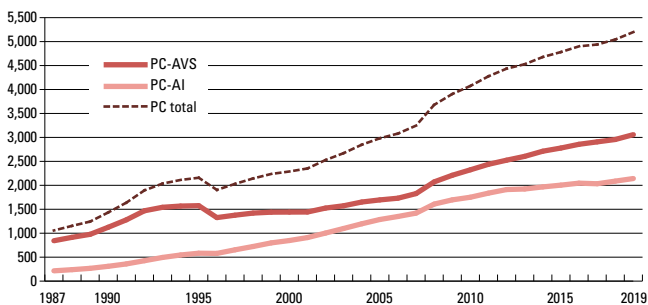
Number of recipients of AVS and AI supplementary benefits, in december

	People with PC to			Total	Supplementary benefits rate		
	old-age pension	survivors' pension	invalidity pension		old-age pension	survivors' pension	invalidity pension
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%
2018	209,190	3,768	115,140	328,098	12.5%	9.1%	47.4%
2019	215,772	3,753	117,498	337,023	12.7%	9.3%	48.5%

AVS and AI supplementary benefits income and expenditure

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Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2019
Total income	4,901	4,939	5,044	5,199	3.1%
State contributions to PC-AVS	2,856	2,907	2,956	3,058	3.4%
Confederation	738	754	777	818	5.3%
Cantons	2,119	2,153	2,179	2,239	2.7%
State contributions to PC-AI	2,045	2,032	2,087	2,142	2.6%
Confederation	727	742	761	780	2.6%
Cantons	1,317	1,291	1,327	1,361	2.6%
Total expenditure	4,901	4,939	5,044	5,199	3.1%
AVS supplementary benefits	2,856	2,907	2,956	3,058	3.4%
Min. subsistence cover	1,186	1,224	1,265	1,314	3.8%
Extra costs from residential care	1,398	1,401	1,401	1,432	2.2%
health/disability costs	273	281	290	312	7.5%
AI supplementary benefits	2,045	2,032	2,087	2,142	2.6%
Min. subsistence cover	1,167	1,189	1,216	1,253	3.0%
Extra costs from residential care	684	650	671	677	0.9%
health/disability costs	194	193	200	212	5.6%
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 between 2013 and 2017 and 2019, PC-AVS expenditure rose more sharply than PC-AI expenditure.

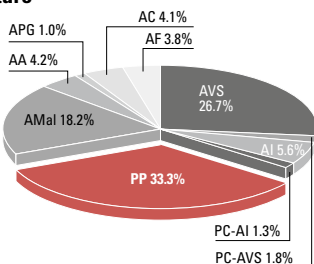
The abolition of the ceiling on annual PC (especially for individuals in a residential care facility) explains the uncommonly rapid rate of growth that the AVS and AI supplementary benefits scheme experienced in 2008.

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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 33.3%, the PP scheme accounts for the largest share of social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 54.8% of PP expenditure went on pension benefits; 16.8% on lump-sum benefits; 21.2% on net withdrawal payments; -2.5% on net payments to private insurers; and 9.7% on administrative and asset management costs.



3 Average pensions of occupational benefit plans

Average pension, in CHF per year

	Old-age pension		Widow's/widower's pension		Invalidity pension	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
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
2017	18,395	35,650	20,387	13,518	14,420	18,722
2018	18,567	35,385	20,571	13,016	14,754	18,851

4 Recipients of occupational benefit plans pension

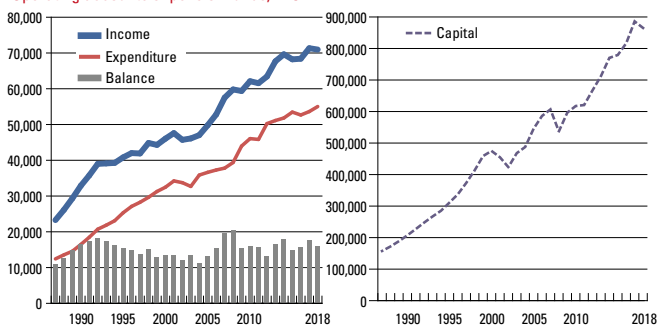
Number of PP pension recipients

	Old-age pension	Widow's/widower's pension	Orphan's and child pension	Invalidity pension
2015	720,815	186,484	63,475	120,706
2016	744,977	188,012	61,367	119,500
2017	773,299	189,571	60,279	117,286
2018	798,554	191,046	59,706	114,534

Occupational benefit plans income and expenditure

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Operating accounts of pension funds, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2018
Total income	68,396	71,335	70,957	...	-0.5%
Contributions insured/employers	46,903	48,086	49,463	...	2.9%
Initial payments (excl. vested benefits)	7,622	6,587	7,232	...	9.8%
Return on capital (excl. var. in capital value)	13,763	16,543	14,152	...	-14.5%
Income from services, misc. incomer	108	119	109	...	-8.5%
Total expenditure	52,663	53,621	55,030	...	2.6%
Social insurance benefits	36,664	37,942	39,395	...	3.8%
Pensions	28,781	29,502	30,164	...	2.2%
Lump-sum benefit	7,883	8,440	9,231	...	9.4%
Administrative and implementation costs	5,026	5,213	5,349	...	2.6%
Withdrawal payments, payments to insurance funds and deposit rates	10,972	10,467	10,287	...	-1.7%
Balance	15,733	17,713	15,927	...	-10.1%
Variations in capital¹	37,200	69,400	-20,800	...	-130.0%
of which var. in cap. value (stock exchange)	23,214	55,030	-36,898	...	-167.1%
Capital	816,600	886,000	865,200	...	-2.3%

The income of the PP scheme clearly exceeds expenditure. Variations in capital are linked to variations in the value of capital and to the balance. The stock market slumps of 2001–2002, 2008 and 2018 led to a loss in capital value, which reduced the capital held by the PP. Due to losses in capital value of 37 billion francs, the financial capital of the PP fell to 865 billion francs in 2018 despite a balance of 16 billion francs.

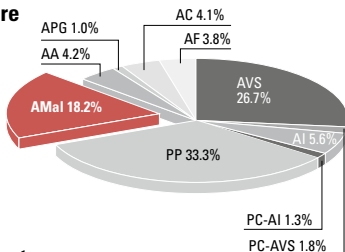
1 Balance, variations in capital value and other capital-related variations.

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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

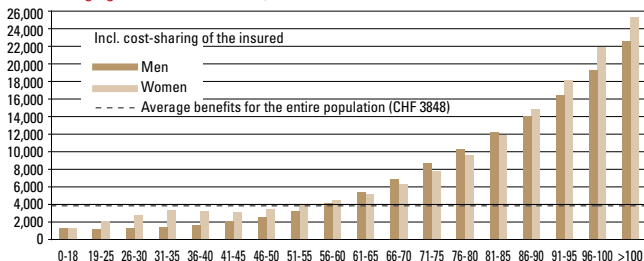
Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 18.2%, the sickness insurance scheme accounts for the third largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 94.0% of AMal expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



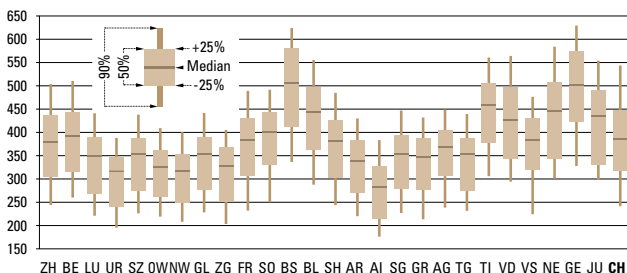
3 Sickness insurance benefit rates

Average gross benefits for 2018, in CHF



4 Sickness insurance premiums by canton

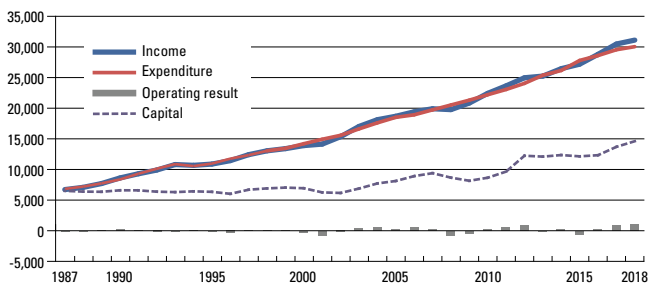
Average premium (adults) for 2020, in CHF per month



Sickness insurance income and expenditure

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Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2018
Total income	28,791	30,478	31,116	...	2.1%
Contributions insured excl. premium reduction etc.	24,210	25,615	26,686	...	4.2%
Premium reduction etc.	4,290	4,460	4,689	...	5.1%
Return on capital	210	175	203	...	15.9%
Variation in capital value	59	320	-421	...	-231.6%
Non-operating income and expenditure, other income	22	-92	-40	...	56.1%
Total expenditure	28,594	29,546	30,045	...	1.7%
Benefits paid	27,185	27,924	28,056	...	0.5%
Re-insurer share	-35	-10	-5	...	55.9%
Flat rates for treatment etc.	120	102	102	...	-0.2%
Changes in outstanding claim provisions	108	238	77	...	-67.9%
Operating costs	1,359	1,435	1,424	...	-0.8%
Risk compensation, changes in provisions, premium corrections	-143	-143	391	...	372.7%
Operating result	197	931	1,071	...	15.0%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	138	612	1,492	...	143.9%
Insurance providers, profits/losses	-11	434	-153	...	-135.4%
Capital	12,329	13,694	14,612	...	6.7%
of which reserves (incl. capital stock)	6,259	7,203	8,275	...	14.9%

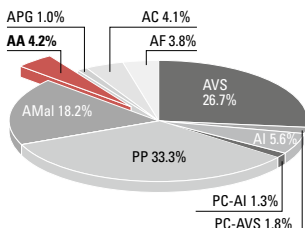
The sickness insurance scheme is financed on a “pay-as-you-go” basis, which explains why income and expenditure largely follow the same trajectory. In 2018 its income exceeded its expenditure. These positive operating results caused capital to increase to CHF 14.6 billion. AMaI capital includes provisions, 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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 4.2%, accident insurance scheme accounts for the fifth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 28.9% of AA expenditure went on medical expenses; 29.2% 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) 2020

Cash benefits 2020	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 2019 in CHF

	AAP	AANP	AAC
Daily allowance	6,188	5,522	7,390
Invalidity pension	15,060	16,728	16,116
Survivors' pension	25,428	22,572	24,948

4 Recipients of accident insurance benefit

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

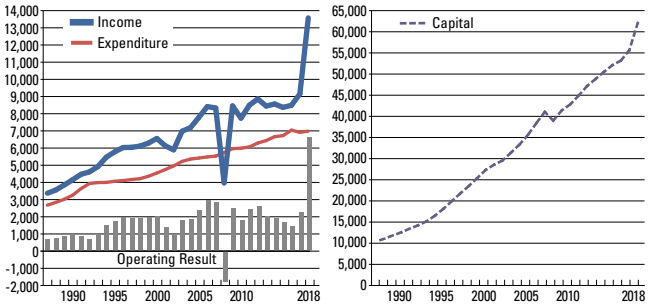
	Number of reported accidents			Invalidity and survivors' pensions		
	AAP	AANP	Total incl. AAC	AAP	AANP	Total incl. AAC
2016	265,932	530,592	814,178	46,351	52,125	100,351
2017	268,837	546,289	832,789	45,617	51,393	98,940
2018	273,675	565,017	855,140	44,989	50,656	97,598
2019	278,736	573,955	868,159

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

Accident insurance income and expenditure

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Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2018
Total income	8,489	9,154	13,577	...	48.3%
Contributions insured/employers	6,143	6,207	6,358	...	2.4%
Return on capital	1,377	1,494	1,384	...	-7.4%
Variation in capital value	671	1,182	5,556	...	370.2%
Income from recourse claims	297	271	279	...	3.1%
Total expenditure	7,045	6,915	6,986	...	1.0%
Short-term benefits (daily allowances, medical expenses)	3,981	4,014	4,060	...	1.1%
Long-term benefits (pensions, lump-sum benefits)	1,949	1,950	1,937	...	-0.7%
Administrative and implementation costs, accident prevention, other expenditure	1,115	950	990	...	4.1%
Operating result	1,444	2,239	6,591	...	194.4%
Balance TSIA (incl. return on capital but without variation in capital value)	772	1,057	1,035	...	-2.1%
Provisions and reserves	1,083	2,461	6,442	...	161.8%
Capital	53,182	55,643	62,085	...	11.6%

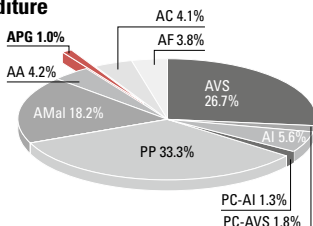
With the exception of 2008 (capital losses due to the stock market crisis), accident insurance income is always higher than expenditure. The premium contributions of insured persons and companies account for the largest share of income. Thanks to these positive results, the scheme was able to accumulate capital (2018: CHF 62.1 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; 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 as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 1.0%, the APG accounts for the smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 95.6% 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 2020	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 2019, in CHF per day	Army	Civilian service	Maternity
	124	104	127

4 Beneficiaries of income compensation allowances

Number of APG recipients according to benefits

	Allowances for serving personnel				Benefits Maternity
	Army	Civilian service	Civil Protection	Others ³	
2016	122,790	19,790	56,530	48,360	81,440
2017	113,960	19,140	56,050	45,390	81,310
2018	103,410	18,820	55,400	41,260	82,440
2019	100,320	18,240	55,400	41,890	82,890

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

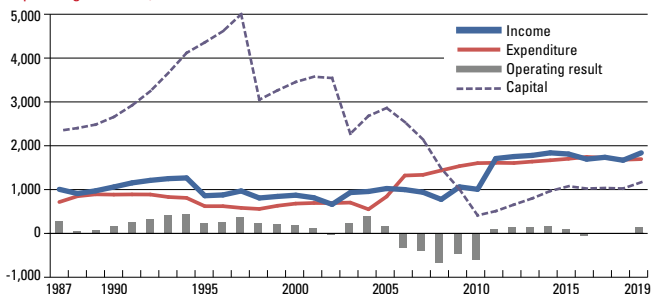
² Excluding child allowance, operating allowance and child care allowance.

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



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2019
Total income	1,694	1,736	1,669	1,838	10.1%
Contributions insured/employers	1,658	1,675	1,706	1,749	2.5%
Return on capital	16	17	16	18	12.7%
Variation in capital value	19	44	-53	71	235.3%
Total expenditure	1,746	1,724	1,681	1,695	0.9%
Cash benefits ⁴	1,742	1,721	1,678	1,692	0.8%
of which active service allowance	819	813	743	744	0.2%
of which maternity allowance	847	834	865	881	1.8%
Administrative and implementation costs	3	3	3	4	9.5%
Operating result	-52	12	-12	142	-
Apportionment result (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value)	-87	-49	25	54	112.0%
TSIA balance (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value)	-71	-32	41	71	74.1%
Capital	1,024	1,036	1,025	1,167	13.9%

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) gave rise to an expenditure surplus in 2016. Gains in capital value led to an income surplus in 2019.

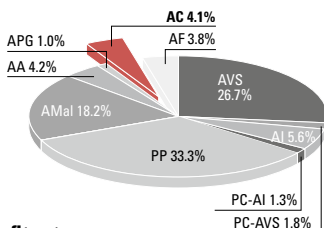
4 Allowances, reimbursement claims, legal costs and court fees, share of contributions borne by the APG.

1 Unemployment insurance (French: AC, German: ALV) provides benefits in the event of loss of employment, shortened working hours or 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 scheme, which is funded primarily from payroll deductions.

2 Unemployment insurance as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 4.1%, the AC scheme accounts for the sixth largest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 88.7% of AC expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Unemployment insurance benefit rates

Unemployment benefit rates

AC benefits are based on the average AVS salary earned in the preceding six months

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 2019, in CHF per day	Women	Men
	134.60	177.70

4 Recipients of unemployment insurance daily allowance

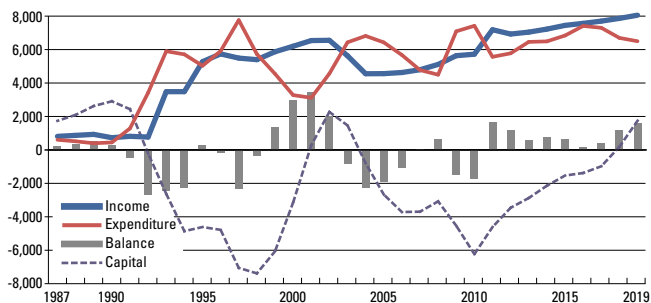
Number of recipients of AC daily allowance

	Women	Men	Women and men
2016	147,061	184,686	331,747
2017	147,576	182,931	330,507
2018	143,099	169,772	312,871
2019	136,496	162,077	298,573

Unemployment insurance income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2019
Total income	7,605	7,739	7,904	8,095	2.4%
Contributions insured/employers	6,937	7,067	7,200	7,382	2.5%
State contributions	657	668	681	697	2.5%
Return on capital	5	6	5	6	12.5%
Other income	6	-1	7	2	-71.3%
Revenue from exchange rate movements	-	-	12	9	-24.7%
Total expenditure	7,450	7,338	6,731	6,531	-3.0%
Cash benefits	5,729	5,596	5,080	4,886	-3.8%
Social insurance contributions	787	759	696	637	-8.6%
Compens. as per bilateral agreements	212	243	195	251	28.2%
Administrative and implementation costs	719	728	756	757	0.1%
Interest payable	1	1	1	0	-67.2%
Other expenditure	1	11	1	1	34.9%
Costs owing to exchange rate movements	-	-	0	0	-235.3%
Balance	156	401	1,173	1,564	33.3%
Capital	-1,384	-982	191	1,755	819.2%

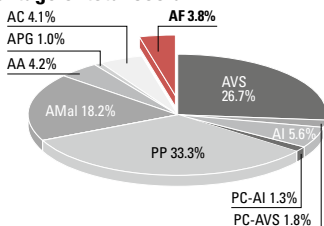
After the new unemployment insurance legislation came into force in 1984, the unemployment insurance (AC) scheme was able to build up a capital reserve. By the end of 1992 the capital reserve was fully depleted. The rate increases in both 1993 and 1995, as well as their reduction in 2003 and 2004, can be seen clearly in the income curve. Following the economic downturn of 2008, AC expenditure rose 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 revision of the Unemployment Insurance Act 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 allowance and CHF 250 for education and training allowance. Those in salaried employment, the self-employed (since 2013) as well as individual 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' as a percentage of total social insurance expenditure

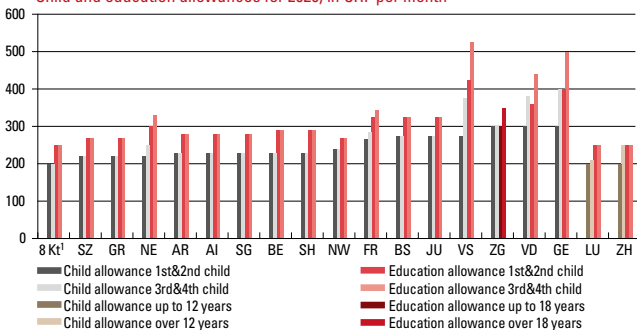
Expenditure for 2018, in %

At 3.8%, family allowances (AF) account for the third smallest share of total social insurance expenditure in Switzerland (CHF 164 billion). 94.0% of AF expenditure went on social insurance benefits.



3 Family allowances rates according to canton

Child and education allowances for 2020, in CHF per month



4 Recipients of family allowance

Number of family allowances (LAFam)

	Child allowance	Education allowance	Birth and adoption allowance	Total
2015	1,325,602	424,807	27,115	1,777,524
2016	1,337,610	424,258	27,083	1,788,951
2017²	1,631,095	569,857	28,431	2,229,383
2018²	1,696,665	583,960	27,671	2,308,296

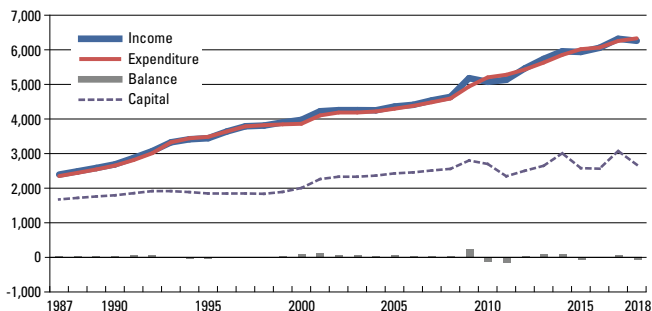
¹ UR, OW, GL, SO, BL, AG, TG, TI

² Double counting possible.

Family allowances income and expenditure

5

Operating accounts, in CHF m



	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2018
Total income	6,058	6,319	6,260	...	-0.9%
Contributions insured/employers	5,713	5,765	5,878	...	2.0%
of whom: self-employed	222	219	216	...	-1.1%
non-employed	8	9	9	...	-2.9%
employer in agricultural sector	19	19	21	...	7.7%
State contributions	221	217	215	...	-1.0%
Return on capital, other income	124	336	167	...	-50.4%
Total expenditure	6,065	6,255	6,332	...	1.2%
Social insurance benefits	5,788	5,882	5,949	...	1.1%
of which: AF to self-employed	175	180	183	...	1.4%
AF to non-employed	135	134	149	...	11.1%
AF to agricultural workers	108	109	99	...	-8.9%
Administrative and implementation costs	158	115	111	...	-3.0%
Other expenditure	119	258	272	...	5.2%
Balance	-7	64	-72	...	-212.4%
Capital	2,563	3,075	2,679	...	-12.9%

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. Both contribution rates and salaries increased in 2018, resulting in contribution growth of 2.0%. Overall, income contracted by 0.9% due to negative returns on investments. Expenditure rose by 1.2% in 2018. Allowances were not increased in any of the cantons.

A Latest results

Income increased less than expenditure in 2018 (cf. **G**). The balance thus fell to 19.1 billion francs. Changes in capital values on the financial markets were negative in 2018. Aggregate financial capital contracted to 983.8 billion francs in 2018.

GDP growth of 3.0% in the same year, combined with growth in social insurance income of 0.6% and an increase of 1.3% in social insurance benefits, led to a fall in ratios. Low income growth is attributable to the discontinuation of additional funding for AI and a low level of return on capital. The moderate uptick in expenditure can be attributed to the decline in AC benefits (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.

B Income and expenditure of the Swiss social insurance system

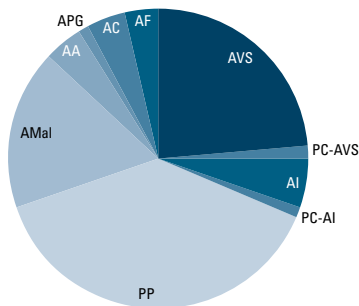
Total accounts of the Swiss social insurance system (TSIA), in CHF m

	2016	2017	2018	2019	ROC 2018
Total Income	176,660	182,359	183,537	68,295	0.6%
Contributions insured/employers	134,358	136,530	140,794	46,447	3.1%
State contributions	25,632	26,158	25,768	21,087	-1.5%
Return on capital (excl. variations in capital value)	16,052	19,111	16,362	709	-14.4%
Other income	618	560	614	52	9.6%
Total expenditure	159,331	162,033	164,404	67,527	1.5%
Social insurance benefits	138,983	141,969	143,858	65,758	1.3%
Administrative and implementation costs	9,136	9,216	9,390	1,716	1.9%
Other expenditure	11,211	10,847	11,156	53	2.8%
Balance	17,329	20,326	19,133	768	-5.9%
Variations in capital value	24,618	58,274	-33,809	2,645	-158.0%
Other capital-related variations	-2,128	-2,240	-455	0	79.7%
Capital	922,576	998,936	983,806	42,642	-1.5%

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

C

In 2018, as % of income



CHF 184 billion

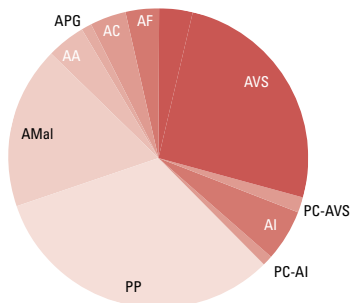
PP	38.5%
AVS	23.6%
AMal	17.1%
AI	5.0%
AA	4.4%
AC	4.3%
AF	3.4%
PC-AVS	1.6%
PC-AI	1.1%
APG	0.9%

Occupational benefit plans (PP) account for by far the largest portion of income (2018: CHF 184 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 2018, as % of expenditure



CHF 164 billion

PP	33.3%
AVS	26.7%
AMal	18.2%
AI	5.6%
AA	4.2%
AC	4.1%
AF	3.8%
PC-AVS	1.8%
PC-AI	1.3%
APG	1.0%

Occupational benefit plans (PP) accounted for the largest share of total expenditure (2018: CHF 164 billion), followed by the AVS and sickness insurance (AMal). In terms of social insurance benefit payouts, the AVS share (CHF 44 billion) exceeded that of the PP (CHF 39 billion) in 2018.

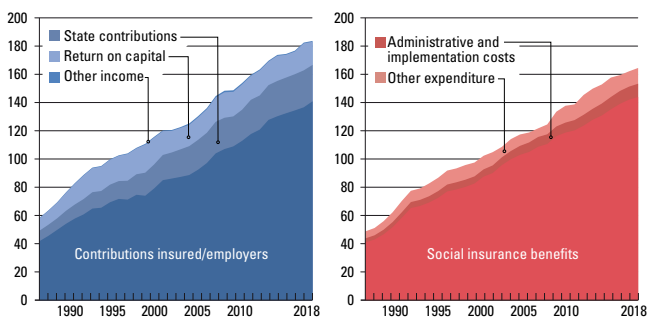
E Income and expenditure by insurance scheme

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) 2018, consolidated, in CHF m

	AVS	PC-AVS	AI	PC-AI
Total income	43,585	2,956	9,268	2,087
Contributions insured/employers	31,718	–	5,313	–
State contributions	11,295	2,956	3,845	2,087
Return on capital (excl. variations in capital value)	569	–	72	–
Other income	4	–	38	–
Total expenditure	44,055	2,956	9,261	2,087
Social insurance benefits	43,841	2,956	8,514	2,087
Administrative and implementation costs	214	...	696	...
Other expenditure	–	–	51	–
Balance	-470	–	7	–
Variations in capital	-2,220	–	-237	–
Capital	43,535	–	-5,521	–

F Income and expenditure over time

Total social insurance accounts TSIA, in CHF bn



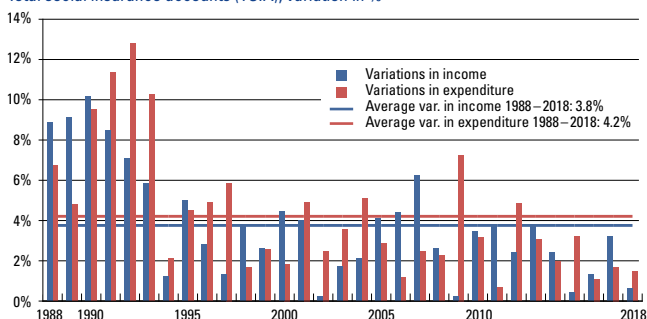
In the total social insurance accounts (TSIA), both income and expenses more than tripled between 1987 and 2018. The largest income component comprises contributions from insured persons and employers, followed by state contributions and capital income which, until 2000, still outweighed state contributions. The lion's share of expenditure goes on social insurance benefits.

PP	AMal	AA	APG	AC	AF	Total TSIA
70,957	31,537	8,021	1,722	7,904	6,260	183,537
56,696	26,686	6,358	1,706	7,200	5,878	140,794
–	4,689	–	–	681	215	25,768
14,152	203	1,384	16	5	-39	16,362
109	-40	279	–	19	206	614
55,030	30,045	6,986	1,681	6,731	6,332	164,404
39,395	28,230	5,997	1,678	5,972	5,949	143,858
5,349	1,424	837	3	756	111	9,390
10,287 ¹	391	153	–	2	272	11,156
15,927	1,492	1,035	41	1,173	-72	19,133
-20,800	918	6,442	-12	1,173	-396	-15,131
865,200	14,612	62,085	1,025	191	2,679	983,806

Total income and expenditure growth rates

G

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA), variation in %



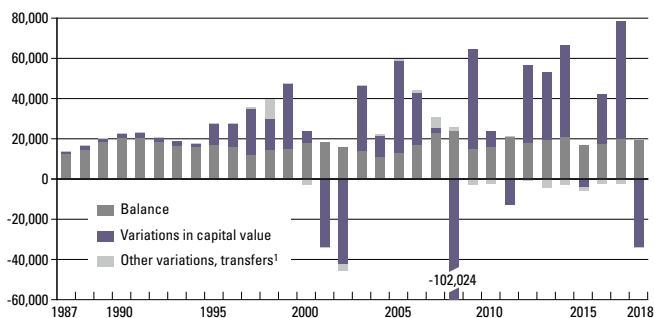
At 0.6%, income increased less than expenditure (1.5%). This said, the growth in both income and expenditure was well below the average rate of growth since 1987, at 3.8% and 4.2%, respectively.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Capital	882,757	922,576	998,936	983,806	42,642
AVS	44,229	44,668	45,755	43,535	45,217
AI	-7,229	-6,406	-5,284	-5,521	-5,497
PC	–	–	–	–	–
PP	779,400	816,600	886,000	865,200	...
AMal	12,142	12,329	13,694	14,612	...
AA	52,099	53,182	55,643	62,085	...
APG	1,076	1,024	1,036	1,025	1,167
AC	-1,539	-1,384	-982	191	1,755
AF	2,580	2,563	3,075	2,679	...
Variations in capital	10,803	39,819	76,361	-15,131	3,413
AVS	-558	438	1,087	-2,220	1,682
AI	614	823	1,122	-237	24
PC	–	–	–	–	–
PP	9,100	37,200	69,400	-20,800	...
AMal	-210	186	1,365	918	...
AA	1,569	1,083	2,461	6,442	...
APG	108	-52	12	-12	142
AC	610	156	401	1,173	1,564
AF	-429	-16	512	-396	...



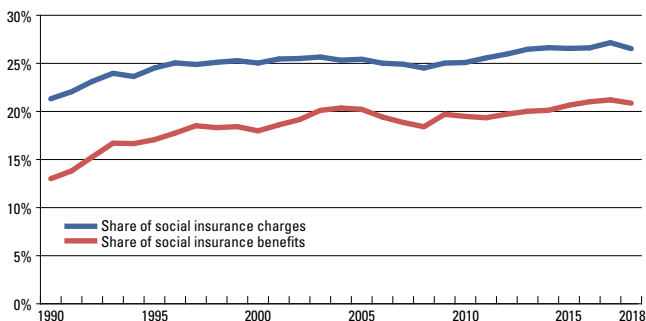
The level of capital in the social insurance system is determined by the balance and the variations in capital value. At the end of 2008 (financial crisis) capital declined by CHF 76 billion, having already decreased by CHF 46 billion when the dot-com bubble burst in 2001/2002. With losses in capital value on the financial markets of 34 billion francs and a balance of 19 billion francs, the volume of capital fell by 1.5% in 2018 to 984 billion francs. If we exclude variations in capital value, the amount of capital in the Swiss social insurance system is rising 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

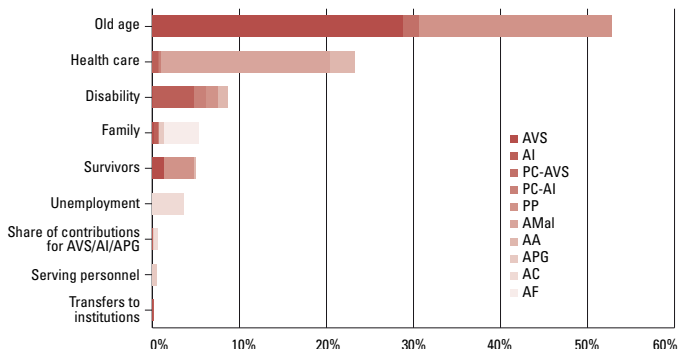


The social insurance contributions ratio is the share of social insurance income in relation to GDP. The social insurance benefits ratio is the share of social insurance benefits in relation to GDP. An increase in contributions in order to improve the funding of social insurance schemes and raise benefits led to an increase in these ratios after 2010. In 2018, GDP growth of 3.0% combined with growth in social insurance income of 0.6% and an increase of 1.3% in social insurance benefits resulted in a fall in the ratios. Low income growth is attributable to the discontinuation of additional funding for AI and low returns on capital. The moderate uptick in expenditure can be attributed to the decline in AC benefits.

Breakdown of social insurance benefits (TSIA)?

J

Social insurance benefits by intended purpose in 2018, in %



Multiple social insurance schemes are involved in the provision of benefits detailed in the total social insurance accounts on the basis of intended purpose. For example, AVS, PP and PC all contribute to the benefits for “old age”. In 2018, these benefits accounted for 52.9% of all benefits paid out.

Contribution rates and general data

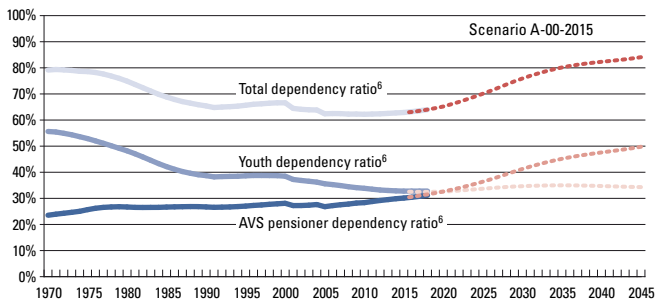
Social insurance contribution rates

Contribution rates in 2020

	Employees and employers as % of income			Self-employed as % of income	Non-employed in CHF/year	
	Employees	Employers	Total		Min.	Max.
AVS ^{1,2}	4.350%	4.350%	8.700%	4.350% – 8.100%	409	20,450
AI ^{1,2}	0.700%	0.700%	1.400%	0.752% – 1.400%	66	3,300
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}	–	0.68%	0.68%	Voluntary	–	–
AANP ^{1,3}	1.29%	–	1.29%	Voluntary	–	–
PP ⁴	8.1%	10.9%	18.9%	Voluntary	–	–
AF ⁵	Only: VS 0.3%	0.7% – 3.5%	0.7% – 3.5%	0.3% – 3.3%	–	–

Share of young and pensioner citizens in the Swiss population

Demographic indicators



The AVS pension recipient dependency ratio is set to rise sharply in the coming decades. By the end of 2019, there were 32 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 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 (2018). Risk-adjusted premium rates. Special rules apply to part-time workers.

4 Pension fund statistics for 2018: average contribution rates as a % of the insured salary (max. CHF 846,000). Contribution rates are set by the pension funds.

5 2018, regulations vary across cantons and CAF.

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.

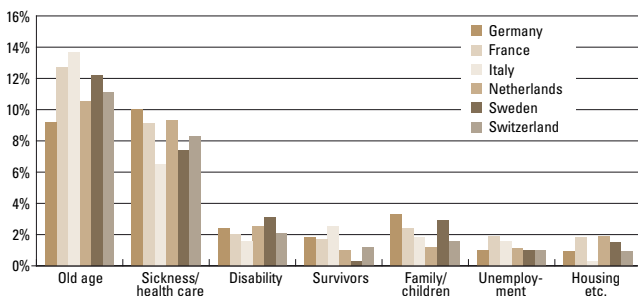
Contribution rates and general data

Miscellaneous statistics

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Permanent resident population , in 1,000	8,420	8,484	8,545	8,604
Demographic indicators				
AVS pensioner dependency ratio ⁶	30.4%	30.8%	31.2%	31.6%
Youth dependency ratio ⁶	32.8%	32.8%	32.8%	32.8%
Total dependency ratio ⁶	63.2%	63.6%	64.0%	64.4%
Employed ⁷ , in 1,000	4,963	5,008	5,054	5,092
Individuals subject to AVS in 1,000	5,657	5,699	5,744	...
Salaries subject to AVS contrib. ⁸ , in CHF m	368,618	371,977	378,815	388,256
Unemployment rate ⁹ , women and men				
Women	3.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Men	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%
	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Wages and prices , variations on prev. year, in %				
Nominal wages	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	...
Consumer prices	-0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%
Gross domestic product ¹⁰ (GDP), in CHF m	661,504	669,542	689,545	698,706
Limits for tax exemption of pillar 3a				
With occupational benefits insurance	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,826
Self-employed persons	33,840	33,840	33,840	34,128

Where does Switzerland stand in an international comparison?

Social protection benefits as a % of GDP in 2017



Compared with the listed countries, Switzerland has the lowest expenditure for social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP. For example, France spends 31.7% of its GDP on social protection benefits, compared with 26.1% in Switzerland. Across all countries, the old-age and sickness/health care schemes account for the highest share of total social insurance expenditure.

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 economically active persons.

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 / BUUV	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
CAF	Caisse d'allocations familiales
FSIO	Federal Social Insurance Office
GDP	Gross domestic product
LAFam / FamZG	Family Allowances Act
LAVS / AHVG	Federal law on old-age and survivors' insurance
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.historyofsocialsecurity.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.sbv.admin.ch		AVS statistics
AI	www.ai.sbv.admin.ch		AI statistics
PC	www.pc.sbv.admin.ch		PC statistics
AVS, AI APG, AC, AF	www.av.sbv-ai.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	→ Figures & statistics → Health insurance	Statistics, monitoring data and research reports
	www.obsan.admin.ch	→ Publications	Research reports by the Swiss Health Observatory
AA	www.suva.ch	→ La Suva → Rapport de gestion	Statistics and general information
	www.suva.ch	→ La Suva → Statistique des accidents	Statistics and general information
	www.foph.admin.ch	→ Figures & statistics → 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.arbeit.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 2020, (available in French and German), scheduled for publication in autumn 2020.

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.ofas.admin.ch