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Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
**Federal Social Insurance Office FSIO**

26

# Swiss social insurance system

POCKET STATISTICS

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 informations to contribution rates and general statistics, including demographic indicators.

**Data source:**
Swiss social insurance statistics 2026
(available in French and German, published in Autumn 2026)

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318.001.26ENG 05.26 350

# Total social insurance accounts

Switzerland's social insurance schemes – AVS, AI, PC, PP, AMal, AA, APG, AC, AFam and Ptra – compensate for income which is lost when social risks materialise or supplement income which is reduced by social risks. The Total Social Insurance Accounts (TSIA), prepared by the Federal Social Insurance Office (FSIO), offer an overview of the finances across all branches of the Swiss social insurance system. In line with the TSIA's harmonised approach, capital income presented in the accounts consists exclusively of interest and dividend income that was actually collected. Gains and losses due to changes in market valuations are presented in the capital account under the separate heading of 'changes in capital value'. Given that social insurance income consists exclusively of realised income, these data can be compared with macroeconomic value added.

The primary source of income are social insurance contributions from the insured and employers. Since 2001, the second largest share of income comes from public subsidies, followed by investment income. The largest item of social insurance expenditure are cash and in-kind benefits, particularly those awarded by the AVS, occupational pension (PP) and health insurance (AMal) schemes.

Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) are calculated in accordance with the FSIO definition of total social insurance accounts. Income is calculated without capital value changes. The data may differ from the operating accounts of the individual social insurance schemes. The accounts are consolidated, i.e. multiple entries are eliminated.

Expenditure rose more sharply than income in 2024; the overall result came to CHF 22.0 billion. Changes in capital value on the financial markets were positive in 2024. Consequently, aggregate financial capital rose to CHF 1364.9 billion.

**Income and expenditure of the Swiss social insurance system**
Total social insurance accounts (TSIA), in CHF m

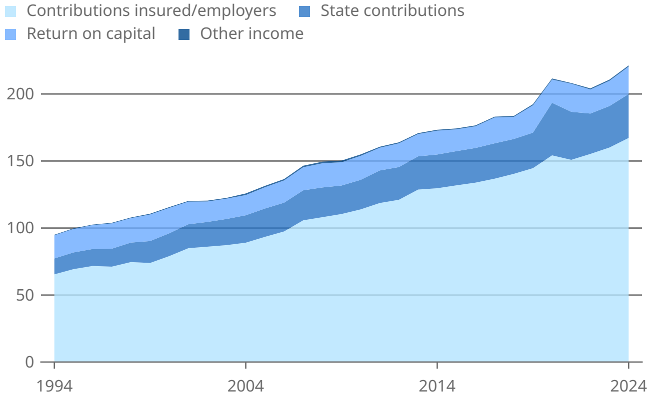
| | 2014 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 129 687 | 144 678 | 167 227 |
| State contributions | 25 167 | 26 457 | 32 747 |
| Return on capital | 17 803 | 20 447 | 20 482 |
| Other income | 675 | 823 | 879 |
| **Income** | **173 331** | **192 405** | **221 336** |
| Social insurance benefits | 130 663 | 147 901 | 176 339 |
| Administrative and implementation costs | 8 572 | 9 793 | 11 106 |
| Other expenditure | 13 704 | 8 465 | 11 843 |
| **Expenditure** | **152 938** | **166 160** | **199 288** |
| **Balance** | **20 393** | **26 245** | **22 047** |
| Variations in capital value | 43 882 | 91 196 | 77 309 |
| Other capital-related variations | –273 | 22 678 | 277 |
| **Capital** | **881 329** | **1132 725** | **1364 926** |

# Total social insurance accounts

**Income and expenditure by insurance scheme**
Total social insurance accounts (TSIA) 2024, consolidated, in CHF m

| | AVS | AI | PC | PP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 38 669 | 6 248 | – | 68 095 |
| State contributions | 15 047 | 4 156 | 5 944 | – |
| Return on capital | 903 | 68 | – | 17 376 |
| Other income | 2 | 32 | – | 188 |
| **Income** | **54 622** | **10 504** | **5 944** | **85 660** |
| Social insurance benefits | 50 712 | 9 427 | 5 944 | 52 627 |
| Administrative and implementation costs | 229 | 812 | … | 6 358 |
| Other expenditure | – | 216 | – | 10 880 |
| **Expenditure** | **50 941** | **10 455** | **5 944** | **69 864** |
| **Balance** | **3 681** | **49** | **–** | **15 796** |
| Variations in capital value | 1 872 | 186 | – | 72 815 |
| Other capital-related variations | – | – | – | 807 |
| **Capital** | **55 444** | **–5 824** | **–** | **1 217 295** |

**Income over time**
Total social insurance accounts TSIA, in CHF bn

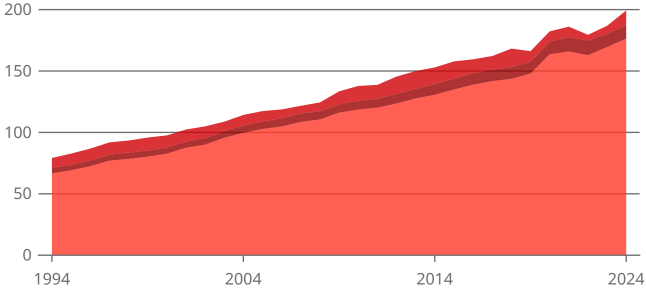



In the total social insurance accounts (TSIA), income doubled between 1994 and 2024. The largest income components are contributions from insured persons and employers, followed by state contributions and capital income.

| AMal | AA | APG | AC | AFam | Ptra | CPG | Total TSIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 538 | 6 292 | 2 230 | 8 071 | 6 887 | – | – | **167 227** |
| 6 590 | – | – | 797 | 185 | 28 | 0 | **32 747** |
| 197 | 1 713 | 34 | 75 | 116 | – | – | **20 482** |
| 34 | 244 | – | 4 | 375 | – | – | **879** |
| 38 359 | 8 249 | 2 264 | 8 947 | 7 563 | 28 | 0 | 221 336 |
| 36 579 | 6 426 | 2 029 | 6 727 | 6 643 | 28 | 0 | **176 339** |
| 1 738 | 1 048 | 6 | 787 | 129 | – | 0 | **11 106** |
| 216 | 159 | – | –1 | 373 | – | – | **11 843** |
| 38 533 | 7 634 | 2 034 | 7 513 | 7 145 | 28 | 0 | 199 288 |
| –174 | 615 | 229 | 1 434 | 418 | – | – | 22 047 |
| 571 | 1 774 | 92 | – | ... | – | – | **77 309** |
| –123 | –345 | – | – | –62 | – | – | **277** |
| 13 334 | 70 291 | 2 182 | 8 214 | 3 990 | – | – | 1 364 926 |

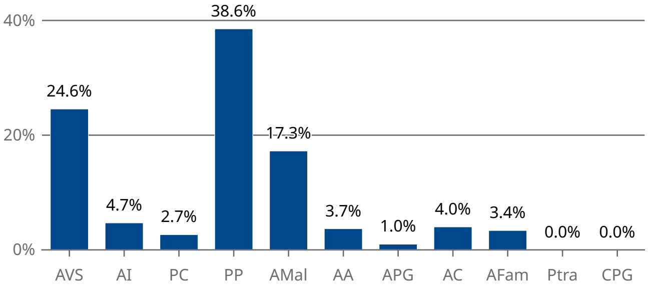
**Expenditure over time**

Total social insurance accounts TSIA, in CHF bn



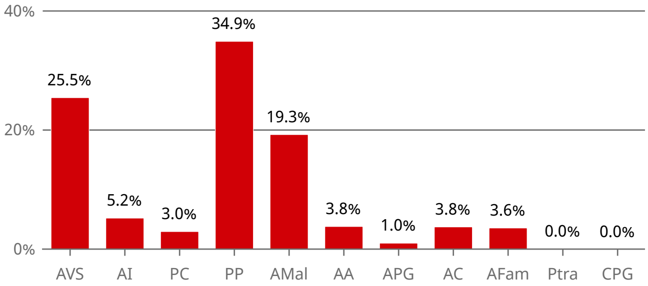

In the total social insurance accounts (TSIA), expenditure tripled between 1994 and 2024. Social insurance benefits account for the lion's share of outgoings, followed by administrative and implementation costs, which account for 5.6% of expenditure.

**Breakdown of total social insurance income by insurance scheme**
In 2024, as % of income



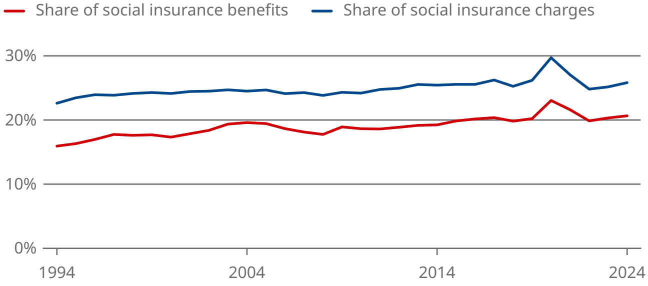

Occupational benefit plans (PP) account for by far the largest portion of income (2024: CHF 221 billion), followed by AVS and health insurance (AMal). Contributions from insured persons and employers always constitute the largest funding component of these three insurance schemes, followed by capital income for occupational benefit plans (PP) and state contributions to AVS and health insurance (AMal).

**Breakdown of total social insurance expenditure by insurance scheme**
In 2024, as % of expenditure



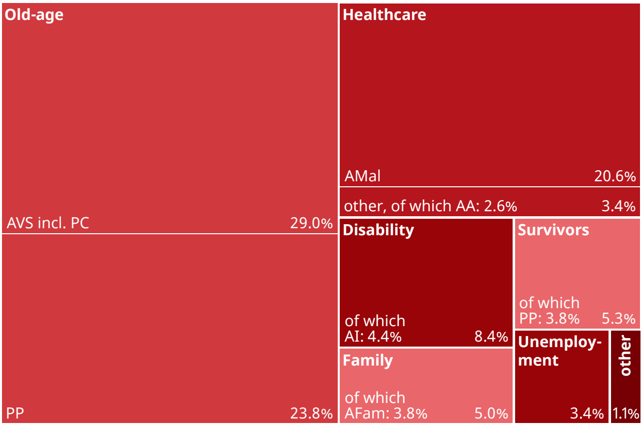

Occupational benefit plans (PP) account for by far the largest portion of expenditure (2024: CHF 199 billion), followed by AVS and health insurance (AMal). In terms of social insurance benefit payouts, the PP share (CHF 53 billion) exceeded that of the AVS (CHF 51 billion) in 2024.

**Changes in the share of social insurance charges and benefits**
Share of social insurance charges and benefits




The social insurance contribution ratio is the share of social insurance income in GDP. By contrast, the social insurance benefits ratio indicates the share of social security benefits in GDP. In 2024, ratios rose as the result of a 2.8% increase in GDP, coupled with a 5.0% increase in social insurance income, and a 4.0% increase in social insurance benefits.

**Breakdown of social insurance benefits (TSIA)**
Social insurance benefits by intended purpose in 2024, in %




As a general rule, multiple social insurance schemes are involved in the provision of benefits which cover the same risk. For example, benefits received in the event of old age come from three sources: the AVS, the occupational benefit plan and supplementary benefit schemes. The old age risk accounted for 52.8% of all benefits paid out in 2024.

# Old-age and survivors’ insurance

Old-age and survivors’ insurance (French: AVS; German: AHV) partially compensates for earned income lost as the result of old age or death. It is compulsory for all people in Switzerland and is financed by contributions from wages and from public funds. Together with the invalidity insurance (French: AI; German: IV) and supplementary benefit (French: PC; German: EL) schemes, the AVS constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

## Share of the Swiss population receiving an AVS pension in 2025

**43**
old-age pension recipients for every 100 AVS contributors

**97**
out of 100 people aged 64/65 or over receive an old-age pension

### Old-age and survivors' pensions paid out
in December

| | Old-age pensions | | | Supplementary pensions | Survivors’ pensions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Switzerland | Abroad | **Total** | Spouse, children | Widows, widowers, orphans |
| 2015 | 1 518 578 | 721 243 | **2 239 821** | 57 290 | 177 733 |
| 2020 | 1 659 270 | 779 491 | **2 438 761** | 50 459 | 201 060 |
| 2025 | 1 818 158 | 817 032 | **2 635 190** | 46 098 | 229 578 |

### Old-age and survivors’ insurance pension rates,
in CHF per month

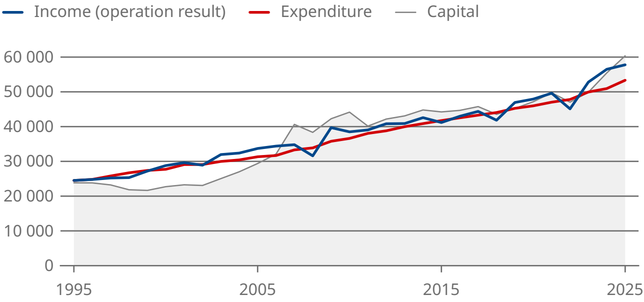
| **Full basic pension rates for 2026**[1] | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
|---|---|---|
| Old-age pension (100%) | 1 260 | 2 520 |
| Widow’s/widower’s pension (80%) | 1 008 | 2 016 |
| Wife’s supplementary pension (30%) | 378 | 756 |
| Orphan’s and child’s pension (40%) | 504 | 1 008 |

| **Average pension 2025 in Switzerland** | **Women** | **Men** |
|---|---|---|
| Old-age pension | 1 977 | 1 960 |
| Widow's/widower's pension | 1 668 | 1 363 |

[1] All pension rates are calculated from the main pension rate; cf. Art. 35 et seq., Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Act

## Old-age and survivors' insurance income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts, in CHF m




| | |
|---|---|
| 2007: | Transfer of Confederation's share from sale of SNB gold reserves to AVS (CHF 7.0 billion). |
| 2008, 2018, 2022: | Capital losses due to stock market crashes. |
| 2011: | Transfer to AI to establish a separate AI fund (CHF 5 billion). |
| 2020: | Increase in AVS contribution rate (8.4% to 8.7%). |

| In CHF m | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 30 415 | 34 139 | 39 313 |
| State contributions | 10 737 | 12 415 | 15 862 |
| Confederation | 8 159 | 9 287 | 10 774 |
| VAT and gambling duties | 2 578 | 3 127 | 5 088 |
| Recourse claims, misc. income | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **41 156** | **46 556** | **55 179** |
| Return on capital[1] | 742 | 533 | 945 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **41 899** | **47 088** | **56 124** |
| Variation in capital value | –722 | 829 | 1 656 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **41 177** | **47 918** | **57 780** |
| Social insurance benefits | 41 533 | 45 758 | 53 142 |
| Cash benefits | 41 372 | 45 543 | 52 883 |
| Benefits in-kind | 77 | 107 | 162 |
| Collective benefits | 85 | 108 | 96 |
| Administrative and implementation costs[1] | 202 | 219 | 193 |
| **Expenditure** | **41 735** | **45 977** | **53 335** |
| **Apportionment result** | **–579** | **579** | **1 844** |
| **TSIA balance** | **164** | **1 111** | **2 789** |
| **Operating result** | **–558** | **1 941** | **4 445** |
| **Capital** | **44 229** | **47 158** | **60 359** |

[1] 2025: Break in the time series due to adjusted operating accounts.

# Invalidity insurance

Invalidity insurance (French: AI; German: IV) guarantees a minimum standard of living in the event of a sustained reduction in earning capacity, either through rehabilitation measures or cash benefits. It is a universal insurance scheme, covering the entire population of Switzerland and is financed by payroll deductions and federal contributions. Together with the old-age and survivors' insurance (French: AVS; German: AHV) and supplementary benefit (French: PC; German: EL) schemes, the AI constitutes the first pillar in the three-pillar pension system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

## Share of the Swiss population receiving an AI pension or benefits 2025

6

out of 100 people between 0 years and AVS reference age receive one or more IV/AI benefits

4

out of 100 people between 18 years and AVS reference age receive an IV/AI pension

**Invalidity pensions paid out**
in December

| | Invalidity pension | | | Child pension | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Switzerland | Abroad | **Total** | In Switzerland | Abroad | **Total** |
| 2015 | 223 161 | 32 186 | **255 347** | 63 587 | 12 032 | **75 619** |
| 2020 | 218 123 | 28 861 | **246 984** | 56 997 | 9 696 | **66 693** |
| 2025 | 233 843 | 26 738 | **260 581** | 60 920 | 8 669 | **69 589** |

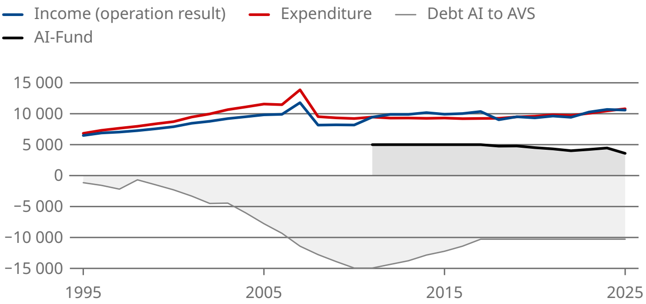
**Invalidity insurance pension rates**
in CHF per month

| **Full basic pension for 2026**[1] | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
|---|---|---|
| Invalidity pension (100%) | 1 260 | 2 520 |
| Child's pension (40%) | 504 | 1 008 |
| **Average pension 2025 in Switzerland** | **Women** | **Men** |
| Invalidity pension | 1 533 | 1 589 |
| Child's pension[2] | 558 | 594 |

1 All pension rates are calculated from the main pension rate; cf. Art. 35 et seq., Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Act
2 From the mother or the father

## Invalidity insurance income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts, in CHF m




| | |
|---|---|
| 1995: | Increase in AI contribution rate (1.2% to 1.4%). |
| 1998, 2003: | Capital transfers from loss-of-earning compensation (APG) fund (CHF 2.2 and 1.5 billion). |
| 2011: | Establishment of a separate AI fund (CHF 5 billion). |
| 2011–2017: | Additional financing through the Confederation and VAT. |

| In CHF m | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 5 096 | 5 516 | 6 362 |
| State contributions | 4 804 | 3 617 | 4 196 |
| Confederation | 3 533 | 3 617 | 4 196 |
| Confederation, AI dept interest | 160 | – | – |
| VAT | 1 111 | – | – |
| Recourse claims, misc. income | 49 | 30 | 32 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **9 949** | **9 163** | **10 590** |
| Return on capital[1] | 65 | 60 | –151 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **10 014** | **9 224** | **10 439** |
| Variation in capital value | –96 | 104 | 148 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **9 918** | **9 327** | **10 587** |
| Social insurance benefits | 8 358 | 8 820 | 9 978 |
| Cash benefits | 6 467 | 6 638 | 7 432 |
| Benefits in-kind | 1 725 | 2 034 | 2 390 |
| of which medical measures | 820 | 959 | 985 |
| of which professional reintegration measures | 663 | 794 | 967 |
| Collective benefits | 166 | 148 | 156 |
| Administrative and implementation costs[1] | 689 | 723 | 822 |
| Interest on debt[1] | 257 | 51 | – |
| **Expenditure** | **9 304** | **9 594** | **10 800** |
| **Apportionment result** | **645** | **–431** | **–209** |
| **TSIA balance** | **710** | **–371** | **–360** |
| **Operating result** | **614** | **–267** | **–213** |
| AI Fund | 5 000 | 4 520 | 3 595 |
| Debt AI to AVS | –12 229 | –10 284 | –10 284 |

[1] 2025: Break in the time series due to adjusted operating accounts.

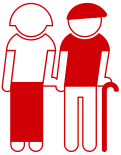
# AVS and AI supplementary benefits

Supplementary benefits (French: PC; German: EL) may be claimed by people whose income does not cover their living costs provided that they are drawing an AVS or AI pension and reside in Switzerland. Additional criteria apply to non-Swiss nationals. Supplementary benefits are needs-based benefits to which recipients have a legal entitlement.

## Percentage of pension recipients also claiming supplementary benefits 2025

**12.3%**

of old-age pension recipients also claim PC



**49.8%**

of AI pension recipients also claim PC

### Recipients of AVS and AI supplementary benefits
in December

| | People with PC to | | | | Supplementary benefits rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Old-age pension | Survivors' pension | Invalidity pension | **Total** | Old-age pension | Survivors' pension | Invalidity pension |
| 2015 | 197 417 | 3 765 | 113 858 | **315 040** | 12.5% | 8.6% | 45.2% |
| 2020 | 218 903 | 3 717 | 119 090 | **341 710** | 12.7% | 9.4% | 49.3% |
| 2025 | 231 853 | 3 249 | 126 107 | **361 209** | 12.3% | 8.7% | 49.8% |

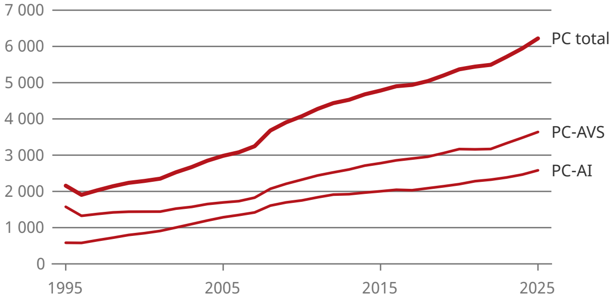
### Calculation of AVS and AI supplementary benefits
in CHF

| **PC eligibility calculation for 2026 per year** | **Single** | **Married** |
|---|---|---|
| Coverage of essential needs (flat rate) | 20 670 | 31 005 |
| Maximum gross rent | 18 900 | 22 320 |
| Exempt amount for income from paid employment | 1 300 | 1 950 |
| Property tax allowance | 30 000 | 50 000 |
| Tax allowance for owner-occupied property | 112 500 | 112 500 |

| **Average benefits 2025 per month** | **At home** | **In a care home** |
|---|---|---|
| Single with PC to old-age pension, no children | 1 309 | 3 769 |
| Single with PC to invalidity pension, no children | 1 480 | 4 143 |

## AVS and AI supplementary benefits income and expenditure

Operating accounts, in CHF m




Financing via general tax revenue.
Income is on a par with expenditure.

| In CHF m | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| State contributions to PC-AVS | 2 778 | 3 168 | 3 640 |
| Confederation | 710 | 859 | 1 112 |
| Cantons | 2 069 | 2 309 | 2 528 |
| State contributions to PC-AI | 2 004 | 2 200 | 2 582 |
| Confederation | 713 | 805 | 989 |
| Cantons | 1 290 | 1 395 | 1 593 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **4 782** | **5 368** | **6 221** |
| Return on capital | – | – | – |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **4 782** | **5 368** | **6 221** |
| Variation in capital value | – | – | – |
| **Income (operating result)** | **4 782** | **5 368** | **6 221** |
| AVS supplementary benefits | 2 778 | 3 168 | 3 640 |
| Min. subsistence cover | 1 135 | 1 374 | 1 779 |
| Extra costs from residential care | 1 377 | 1 482 | 1 515 |
| Health/disability costs | 266 | 312 | 346 |
| AI supplementary benefits | 2 004 | 2 200 | 2 582 |
| Min. subsistence cover | 1 141 | 1 288 | 1 582 |
| Extra costs from residential care | 673 | 701 | 753 |
| Health/disability costs | 189 | 211 | 246 |
| **Expenditure** | **4 782** | **5 368** | **6 221** |
| **Apportionment result** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| **TSIA balance** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| **Operating result** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| **Capital** | – | – | – |

# Occupational benefit plans

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 insurance system provided for in the Swiss Constitution.

### Average benefits paid out in 2024

**27 815**

CHF is the average old-age pension per year

**280 210**

CHF is the average lump-sum retirement withdrawal

### Recipients of occupational benefit plans pensions

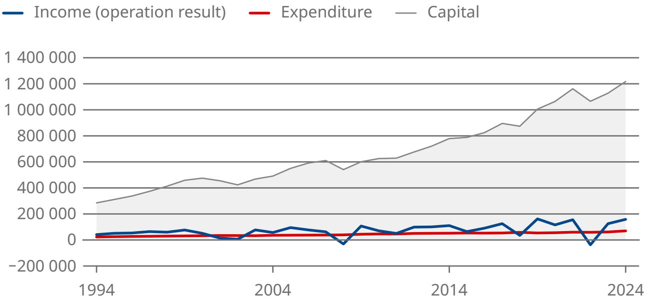
| | Old-age pension | Widow's/ widower's pension | Orphan's and child pension | Invalidity pension |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 696 176 | 185 096 | 64 944 | 128 265 |
| 2019 | 819 887 | 190 604 | 58 692 | 113 029 |
| 2024 | 938 884 | 198 364 | 58 754 | 110 448 |

### Average pensions of occupational benefit plans
Average pension, in CHF

| | Old-age pension | | Widow's/widower's pension | | Invalidity pension | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 2014 | 18 578 | 36 217 | 19 982 | 11 764 | 13 814 | 17 576 |
| 2019 | 18 605 | 35 560 | 20 887 | 12 661 | 14 733 | 19 131 |
| 2024 | 18 474 | 34 524 | 21 511 | 13 623 | 16 255 | 20 671 |

## Occupational benefit plans income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts of pension funds, in CHF m




2001/2002, 2008, 2018, 2022: Capital losses due to stock market crashes.

| In CHF m | 2014 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 45 767 | 50 648 | 59 321 |
| Initial payments (excl. vested benefits) | 8 149 | 8 805 | 8 774 |
| Income from services, misc. income | 136 | 274 | 188 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **54 051** | **59 727** | **68 283** |
| Return on capital | 15 292 | 16 238 | 17 376 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **69 344** | **75 965** | **85 660** |
| Variation in capital value | 41 142 | 85 858 | 72 815 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **110 486** | **161 823** | **158 474** |
| Social insurance benefits | 34 215 | 40 716 | 52 627 |
| Pensions | 27 222 | 30 801 | 34 163 |
| Lump-sum benefits | 6 993 | 9 915 | 18 463 |
| Administrative and implementation costs | 4 632 | 5 520 | 6 358 |
| Withdrawal payments, payments to insurance funds and deposit rates | 13 090 | 7 601 | 10 880 |
| **Expenditure** | **51 937** | **53 837** | **69 864** |
| **Apportionment result** | **2 114** | **5 890** | **–1 581** |
| **TSIA balance** | **17 406** | **22 127** | **15 796** |
| **Operating result** | **58 549** | **107 986** | **88 610** |
| Other capital-related variations | –422 | 23 335 | 807 |
| **Capital** | **779 181** | **1 005 321** | **1 217 295** |

Sickness (health) insurance (French: AMal; German: KV) covers the costs of outpatient and inpatient treatment in the event of illness. The scheme is compulsory and is funded by per capita premiums. Reduced premiums are available to individuals on low incomes and are financed by the cantons and the Swiss Confederation.

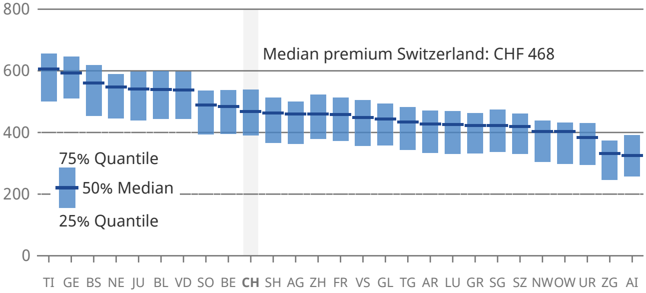
### Percentage of the insured population benefiting from a premium reduction in 2024

29.5%

of people in Switzerland benefit from a premium reduction

### Sickness insurance premiums by canton

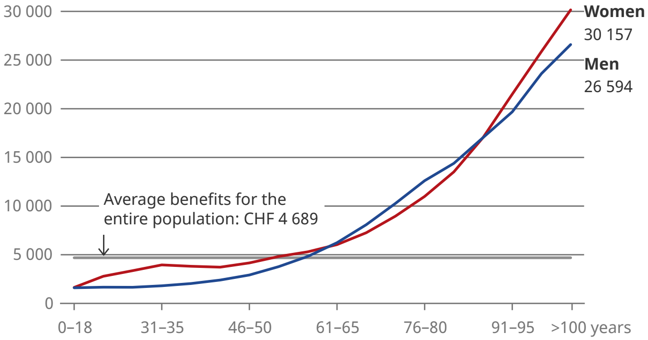
Average premium (adults) for 2026, in CHF per month




### Sickness insurance benefit rates

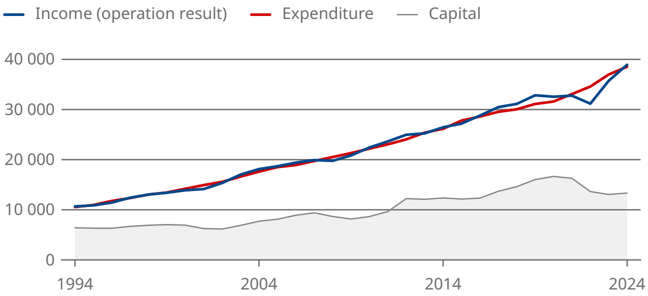
incl. cost-sharing of the insured

Average gross benefits for 2024, in CHF



## Sickness insurance income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts, in CHF m




'Pay-as-you-go' system of financing.

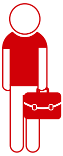
| In CHF m | 2014 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured excl. premium reduction etc. | 21 445 | 26 715 | 31 538 |
| Premium reduction etc. | 4 204 | 5 157 | 6 590 |
| Non-operating income and expenditure, other income | 68 | –27 | 34 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **25 717** | **31 845** | **38 162** |
| Return on capital | 232 | 1 819 | 197 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **25 949** | **33 664** | **38 359** |
| Variation in capital value | 502 | –827 | 571 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **26 451** | **32 837** | **38 930** |
| Benefits paid | 24 650 | 29 482 | 36 563 |
| Re-insurer share | –108 | –101 | –166 |
| Flat rates for treatment etc. | 108 | 126 | 93 |
| Changes in outstanding claim provisions | 117 | –180 | 89 |
| Operating costs | 1 287 | 1 471 | 1 738 |
| Risk compensation, changes in provisions, premium corrections | 101 | 306 | 216 |
| **Expenditure** | **26 155** | **31 105** | **38 533** |
| **Apportionment result** | **–438** | **740** | **–370** |
| **TSIA balance** | **–206** | **2 559** | **–174** |
| **Operating result** | **296** | **1 732** | **397** |
| Change in provisions | –39 | –316 | –123 |
| **Capital** | **12 353** | **16 027** | **13 334** |
| **of which reserves (incl. capital stock)** | **6 668** | **9 994** | **6 352** |

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

## Employees insured against accidents at work in 2024

4 495 000

employees (FTEs) are insured under the AA/UV scheme



### Recipients of accident insurance benefits

| | Number of reported accidents | | | Invalidity and survivors' pensions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AAP | AANP | Total incl. AAC, AA AI | AAP | AANP | Total incl. AAC, AA AI |
| 2015 | 266 349 | 526 228 | **808 975** | 46 998 | 52 922 | **101 786** |
| 2020 | 264 311 | 522 006 | **802 601** | 43 089 | 48 667 | **93 735** |
| 2025 | 281 162 | 636 323 | **936 965** | … | … | **…** |

### Accident insurance benefits and rates

**Care services and reimbursement of expenses**
(mostly medical treatment)

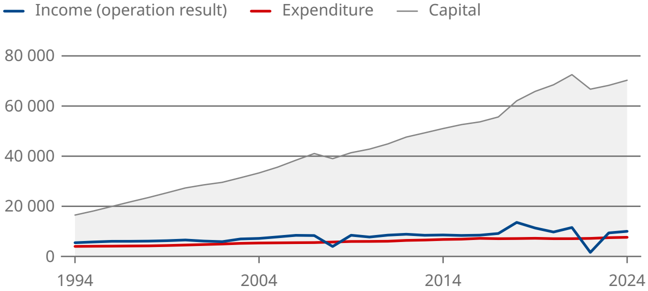
**Cash benefits 2026**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 2025** in CHF | **AAP** | **AANP** | **AAC** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily allowance | 7 011 | 6 006 | 9 564 |
| Invalidity pension | 16 092 | 18 096 | 16 776 |
| Survivors' pension | 28 956 | 26 868 | 27 528 |

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

## Accident insurance income, expenditure and capital
Operating accounts, in CHF m




Pensions financed through capitalisation (capital cover funding system).
2008, 2022: Capital losses due to stock market crashes.

| In CHF m | 2014 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 6 089 | 6 017 | 6 292 |
| Income from recourse claims | 278 | 283 | 244 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **6 367** | **6 300** | **6 536** |
| Return on capital | 1 406 | 1 521 | 1 713 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **7 773** | **7 821** | **8 249** |
| Variation in capital value | 792 | 3 520 | 1 774 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **8 565** | **11 341** | **10 023** |
| Short-term benefits (daily allowances, medical expenses) | 3 768 | 4 171 | 4 534 |
| Long-term benefits (pensions, lump-sum benefits) | 1 931 | 1 931 | 1 892 |
| Administrative and implementation costs, accident prevention, other expenditure | 1 078 | 1 138 | 1 208 |
| **Expenditure** | **6 777** | **7 240** | **7 634** |
| **Apportionment result** | **–410** | **–940** | **–1 098** |
| **TSIA balance** | **997** | **581** | **615** |
| **Operating result** | **1 788** | **4 101** | **2 389** |
| Insurance providers’ profits (–) / losses (+) | –68 | –348 | –345 |
| Provisions and reserves | 1 721 | 3 754 | 2 044 |
| **Capital** | **51 025** | **65 839** | **70 291** |

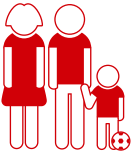
# Income compensation allowances

The income compensation regulations (French: APG; German: EO) partially compensate for loss of earnings incurred during the performance of military service, alternative civilian service or civil protection service. The APG also provides partial compensation for loss of earnings incurred during maternity leave (maternity benefits, 14 weeks), other parent's leave (compensation for the other parent, 2 weeks), leave to care for a child whose health is seriously impaired, and adoption leave (adoption allowance, 2 weeks).

## Share of parental allowances in income compensation in 2024/2025

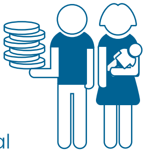
38%

of APG recipients received parental allowances



57%

of the total APG expenditure is spent in parental allowances



## Recipients of income compensation allowances

| | Allowances for serving personnel | | | | Parental allowances | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Army | Civilian service | Civil protection | Others[1] | Maternity[2] | Other parent[2] | Others[3] |
| 2014 | 129 766 | 18 405 | 57 520 | 49 266 | 64 651 | – | – |
| 2019 | 101 521 | 18 513 | 56 072 | 42 989 | 68 551 | – | – |
| 2024 | 102 116 | 22 328 | 43 274 | 46 138 | 65 054 | 62 560 | 962 |

## Income compensation allowances rates

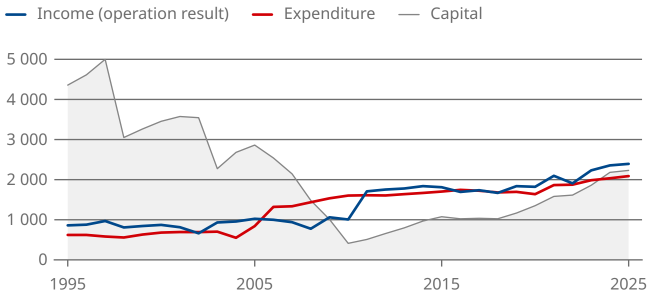
| | In %[4] | Min. CHF/day | Max. CHF/day |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic allowance[5] for serving personnel 2026** | | | |
| Army recruits / Not gainfully employed | – | 69 | 69 |
| Gainfully employed | 80% | 69 | 220 |
| **Parental allowances 2026** | | | |
| | 80% | 1 | 220 |

| **Average benefits 2024** in CHF per day | Army | Civilian service | Maternity | Other parent | Care |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 135 | 112 | 143 | 182 | 152 |

1 Recruitment, youth and sport leadership courses, as well as junior marksman leadership courses.
2 By year of birth of child (maternity/paternity) or by year of first day of leave (care).
3 Care, adoption.
4 As a percentage of the average income earned prior to service/parenthood.
5 Excluding child allowance, operating allowance and child care allowance.

## Income compensation allowances income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts, in CHF m




| | |
|---|---|
| 1998, 2003: | Capital transfers to AI (CHF 2.2 and 1.5 billion). |
| Mid-2005: | Revision of APG Act to include maternity allowance and increased benefits for personnel performing military service. |
| 2011, 2021: | Increase in APG contribution rate (0.3% to 0.5%; 0.45% to 0.5%). |
| 1995, 2016: | Reduction of APG contribution rate (0.5% to 0.3%; 0.5% to 0.45%). |
| 2021: | Introduction of compensation for the other parent and carer's allowance. |
| 2023: | Introduction of adoption allowance. |

| In CHF m | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 1 818 | 1 772 | 2 267 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **1 818** | **1 772** | **2 267** |
| Return on capital[1] | 15 | 18 | 39 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **1 833** | **1 790** | **2 306** |
| Variation in capital value | –23 | 31 | 88 |
| **Income (operating result)** | **1 811** | **1 821** | **2 393** |
| Active service allowances | 821 | 691 | 865 |
| Parenting allowances | 802 | 880 | 1 147 |
| Other cash benefits[2] | 77 | 63 | 73 |
| Administrative and implementation costs[1] | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| **Expenditure** | **1 703** | **1 637** | **2 089** |
| **Apportionment result** | **115** | **134** | **179** |
| **TSIA balance** | **131** | **152** | **217** |
| **Operating result** | **108** | **184** | **305** |
| **Capital** | **1 076** | **1 351** | **2 231** |

1 2025: Break in the time series due to adjustments in operating accounts.
2 Share of contributions borne by the APG, reimbursement claims, legal costs and court fees.

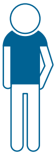
# Unemployment insurance

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 the company 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.

## Unemployment rate in 2025

**2.7%**
is the unemployment rate for women

**3.0%**
is the unemployment rate for men



## Recipients of unemployment insurance daily allowances

| | Women | Men | **Women and men** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 140 217 | 176 679 | **316 896** |
| 2020 | 154 405 | 185 304 | **339 709** |
| 2025 | 145 626 | 176 581 | **322 207** |

## Unemployment insurance 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.

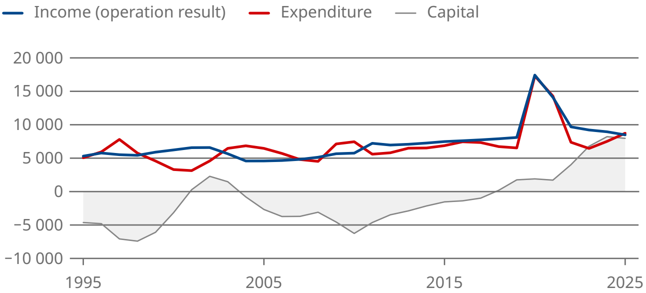
The daily allowance rate varies according to maintenance obligations and salary:
80% of the insured salary is granted to individuals:
- who have child-rearing obligations;
- whose insured monthly salary did not exceed CHF 3 797;
- who are disabled;

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

| **Maximum insurable earnings,** in CHF per month | **2025** | **2026** |
|---|---|---|
| | 12 350 | 12 350 |

| **Average benefits 2025**, in CHF per day | **Women** | **Men** |
|---|---|---|
| | 153.20 | 190.90 |

## Unemployment insurance income, expenditure and capital
Operating accounts, in CHF m



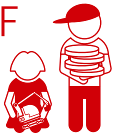

| | |
|---|---|
| 1995, 2011: | Increase in AC contribution rate (2.0% to 3.0%; 2.0% to 2.2%). |
| 2003, 2004: | Reduction of AC contribution rate (3.0% to 2.5%; 2.5% to 2.0%). |
| 2020/2021/2022: | Expansion and extension of the period of entitlement to short-time working compensation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This expenditure was covered by federal funds. |
| 1996-2003; 2011–2022: | Deduction of a 'solidarity contribution' from the share of earnings that exceeds the maximum insured salary. |

| In CHF m | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 6 796 | 7 461 | 8 306 |
| State contributions | 634 | 9 956 | 152 |
| Other income | 49 | 3 | 2 |
| Revenue from exchange rate movements | – | 3 | 6 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **7 479** | **17 422** | **8 465** |
| Return on capital | 4 | 7 | 20 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **7 483** | **17 429** | **8 485** |
| **Income (operating result)** | **7 483** | **17 429** | **8 485** |
| Cash benefits | 5 238 | 15 367 | 6 700 |
| Social insurance contributions | 736 | 855 | 881 |
| Compensation as per bilateral agreements | 194 | 208 | 291 |
| Administrative and implementation costs | 699 | 853 | 864 |
| Interest payable | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Other expenditure | 5 | 1 | –1 |
| Costs owing to exchange rate movements | – | 0 | 0 |
| **Expenditure** | **6 874** | **17 284** | 8 735 |
| **Apportionment result** | **605** | **138** | –269 |
| **TSIA balance** | **610** | **145** | –249 |
| **Operating result** | **610** | **145** | –249 |
| Capital | –1 539 | 1 900 | 7 965 |

Family allowances (French: AFam; German: FamZ) are designed to compensate in part for expenses incurred by raising a family. The Family Allowances Act (LAFam) sets a minimum monthly rate for both the child allowance and the education allowance. Those in salaried employment, the self-employed as well as individuals who are not in gainful employment and on a low income are entitled to claim family allowances. Funding is primarily through contributions paid by employers and the self-employed (in the canton of Valais, employees also pay contributions).

## Minimum allowances in 2026

**215 CHF** is the minimum child allowance



**268 CHF** is the minimum education allowance

## Recipients of family allowances (LAFam)

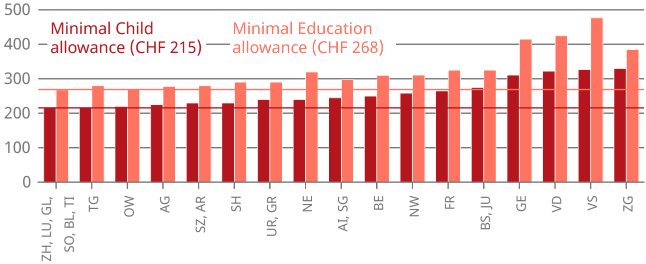
| | Child allowance | Education allowance | Birth and adoption allowance[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 1 318 603 | 440 192 | 24 705 | **1 783 500** |
| 2019 | 1 409 218 | 443 291 | 25 963 | **1 878 472** |
| 2024 | *1 421 393* | *469 134* | *23 117* | ***1 913 644*** |

[1] Birth and at most adoption allowance: LU, UR, SZ, FR, VD, VS, NE, GE, JU

## Family allowances rates according to canton

Child and education allowances for 2026, in CHF per month

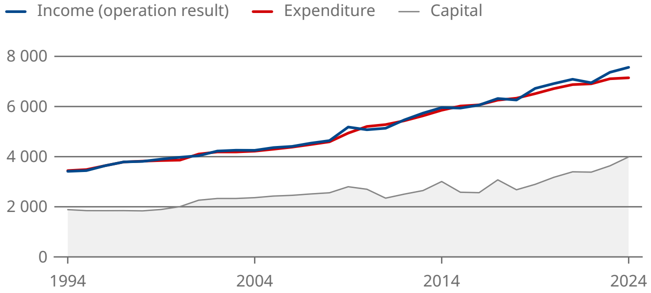
Child allowance   Education allowance




Rates for 1st and 2nd child. In some cases, higher rate for three or more children. Child allowance up to age 16; education allowance from ages 16 (15 for post-compulsory education) to 25 at the latest. ZH, LU and ZG: special age limitations.

## Family allowances income, expenditure and capital

Operating accounts, in CHF m



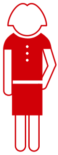

| In CHF m | 2014 | 2019 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions insured/employers | 5 627 | 6 108 | 6 887 |
| of whom self-employed | 212 | 221 | 218 |
| of whom non-employed | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| of whom employer in agricultural sector | 18 | 21 | 24 |
| State contributions | 201 | 214 | 185 |
| Other income | 130 | 240 | 375 |
| **Income (apportionment result)** | **5 957** | **6 562** | **7 447** |
| Return on capital | ... | 160 | 116 |
| **Income (TSIA balance)** | **5 957** | **6 722** | **7 563** |
| Variation in capital value | ... | ... | ... |
| **Income (operating result)** | **5 957** | **6 722** | **7 563** |
| Social insurance benefits | 5 609 | 6 060 | 6 643 |
| of which AFam to self-employed | 159 | 186 | 191 |
| of which AFam to non-employed | 109 | 152 | 148 |
| of which AFam to agricultural workers | 119 | 96 | 81 |
| Administrative and implementation costs | 152 | 105 | 129 |
| Other expenditure | 91 | 348 | 373 |
| **Expenditure** | **5 852** | **6 513** | **7 145** |
| **Apportionment result** | **105** | **50** | **302** |
| **TSIA balance** | **105** | **210** | **418** |
| **Operating result** | **105** | **210** | **418** |
| **Capital** | **3 008** | **2 895** | **3 990** |

Transition benefits (French: Ptra; German: ÜL) – or bridging benefits – are intended for individuals who lose their job shortly before they reach the normal retirement age and are no longer entitled to unemployment benefits after reaching the age of 60. Transition benefits are means-tested and calculated in the same way as AVS and AI supplementary benefits (French: PC; German: EL). They are financed from the general resources of the Confederation. The cantons are responsible for disbursing these benefits and covering their enforcement costs. The Federal Act on Transition Benefits for Older Unemployed Persons came into effect on 1st July 2021. As transition benefits are still in the introductory phase, the number of beneficiaries and therefore expenditures will increase year on year until 2026–2027 when they are expected to stabilise.

Expenditure on transition benefits totalled CHF 14 million in 2022, CHF 26 million in 2023, CHF 28 million in 2024, and CHF 31 million in 2025.

### Transition benefit recipients by population group in 2024

**28**
out of every 100 transition benefit recipients are women



**37**
out of every 100 transition benefit recipients are married

### Recipients of transition benefits
in December

| | Transition benefit recipients no longer entitled to unemployment benefits | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Women | Men | **Women and men** |
| 2023 | 281 | 659 | 940 |
| 2024 | 253 | 654 | 907 |

### Calculation of transition benefits

| **Transition benefits eligibility calculation for 2026,** in CHF per year | **Single** | **Married** |
|---|---|---|
| Transition benefits – maximum amount | 46 508 | 69 761 |
| Coverage of essential needs (flat rate) | 20 670 | 31 005 |
| Maximum gross rent | 18 900 | 22 320 |
| Exempt amount for income from paid employment | 1 300 | 1 950 |
| Property tax allowance | 30 000 | 50 000 |
| Tax allowance for owner-occupied property | 112 500 | 112 500 |

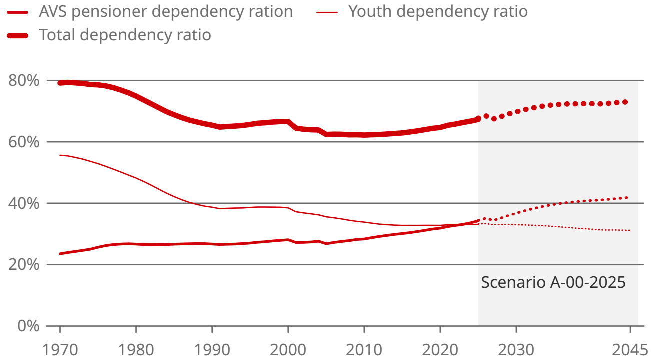
| **Average monthly benefits in 2024,** in CHF per month | **Women** | **Men** |
|---|---|---|
| Transition benefit recipients no longer entitled to unemployment benefits | 2 397 | 2 701 |

## Social insurance contribution rates
Contribution rates in 2026

| | Employees and employers as % of income | | | Self-employed as % of income | Non-employed in CHF/year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employees | Employers | **Total** | | Min. | Max. |
| **AVS**[1,2] | 4.35% | 4.35% | **8.70%** | 4.35%–8.1% | 435 | 21 750 |
| **AI**[1,2] | 0.70% | 0.70% | **1.40%** | 0.752%–1.4% | 70 | 3 500 |
| **APG**[1,2] | 0.25% | 0.25% | **0.50%** | 0.269%–0.5% | 25 | 1 250 |
| **AC**[1,3] | 1.10% | 1.10% | **2.20%** | – | – | – |
| **AAP**[1,3] | – | 0.51% | **0.51%** | Voluntary | – | – |
| **AANP**[1,3] | 1.15% | – | **1.15%** | Voluntary | – | – |
| **PP**[4] | 8.1% | 10.8% | **18.8%** | Voluntary | – | – |
| **AFam**[5] | Only VS: 0.17% | 0.74%–3.8% | **0.74%–3.8%** | 0.6%–3.8% | – | – |

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. AAP, AANP: Average gross premium (2024). Risk-adjusted premium rates. Special rules apply to part-time workers.
4 Pension fund statistics for 2024: average contribution rates as a % of the insured salary (max. CHF 882 000). Contribution rates are set by the pension funds.
5 2024, regulations vary across cantons and CAFs.

## 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 2025, there were 34 people of AVS pensionable age for every 100 people of working age. Forecasts put the share at 37 by the end of 2030, and at 42 by the end of 2045.

## Miscellaneous statistics

| | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Permanent resident population,** in 1000 | **8 327** | **8 670** | ***9 124*** |
| **Demographic indicators** | | | |
| AVS pensioner dependency ratio[1] | 30.1% | 31.9% | *34.3%* |
| Youth dependency ratio[1] | 32.8% | 32.8% | *33.0%* |
| Total dependency ratio[1] | 62.9% | 64.7% | *67.3%* |
| **Employed[2],** in 1000 | **4 890** | **5 010** | ***5 362*** |
| **Individuals subject to AVS,** in 1000 | **5 637** | **5 828** | ***6 165*** |
| **Income subject to AVS contrib.[3],** in CHF m | **363 296** | **393 521** | ***454 171*** |
| **Unemployment rate[4]** | **3.2%** | **3.2%** | **2.8%** |
| Women | 3.0% | 3.0% | 2.7% |
| Men | 3.3% | 3.3% | 3.0% |
| **Wages and prices,** variations on previous year, in % | | | |
| Nominal wages | 0.4% | 0.8% | 1.8% |
| Consumer prices | –1.1% | –0.7% | 0.2% |
| **Gross domestic product[5] (GDP),** in CHF m | 679 633 | 709 855 | *881 572* |
| **Limits for tax exemption of pillar 3a** | | | |
| With occupational benefits insurance | 6 768 | 6 826 | 7 258 |
| Self-employed persons | 33 840 | 34 128 | 36 288 |

1 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: number of young people and pensioners in relation to the working-age population.
Working-age population: from 20 to reference age (men 65; women: until 2000: 62, 2001–2004: 63, 2005–2024: 64, 2025: 64 years and 3 months, 2026: 64 years and 6 months, 2027: 64 years and 9 months, from 2028: 65).
Pensioners: individuals who have reached retirement age. Young persons: 0–19 age group.

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

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

4 Share of registered unemployed (annual mean) in relation to the economically active persons.

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

**Switzerland, an international comparison**
Social protection benefits as a % of GDP in 2023

| Countries | Old age | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Housing etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 10.4% | 9.5% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 3.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| France | 12.7% | 9.5% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Italy | 14.2% | 6.2% | 1.5% | 2.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.0% |
| Netherlands | 9.7% | 9.3% | 2.4% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 0.5% | 1.9% |
| Sweden | 12.4% | 7.9% | 2.6% | 0.2% | 2.8% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| **Switzerland** | **11.5%** | **8.5%** | **2.1%** | **1.3%** | **1.6%** | **0.7%** | **1.0%** |

1: Sickness / health care
2: Disability
3: Survivors
4: Family / children
5: Unemployment

Compared to other countries with a similar social care system, Switzerland has the second-lowest expenditure on social protection benefits as a percentage of GDP. For example, France spends 31.5% of its GDP on social protection benefits, compared with 26.7% in Switzerland. Across all countries in the comparison, the old-age and sickness/health care schemes account for the highest share of total social insurance expenditure.

# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **AA/UV** | Accident insurance |
| **AA AI/UV IV** | Accident insurance during AI measures |
| **AAC/UVAL** | Accident insurance for the unemployed |
| **AANP/NBUV** | Non-occupational accident insurance |
| **AAP/BUV** | Occupational accident insurance |
| **AC/ALV** | Unemployment insurance |
| **AFam/FamZ** | Family allowances |
| **AI/IV** | Invalidity insurance |
| **AMal/KV** | Sickness (health) insurance |
| **APG/EO** | Income compensation allowances |
| **CPG/CEE** | Corona compensation for loss of earnings |
| **AVS/AHV** | Old-age and survivors' insurance |
| **CAF** | Family Allowances Office |
| **FSIO** | Federal Social Insurance Office |
| **FTE** | Full time equivalent |
| **GDP** | Gross domestic product |
| **LAFam/FamZG** | Family Allowances Act |
| **PC/EL** | AVS and AI supplementary benefits |
| **PP/BV** | Occupational benefit plans |
| **Ptra/ÜL** | Transition benefits |
| **SNB** | Swiss National Bank |
| **SAS/SVS** | Swiss social insurance statistics |
| **TSIA** | Total social insurance accounts |
| **VAT** | Value added tax |

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|---|---|
| **Apportionment result** | **Income (excl. return on capital and variations in capital value) minus expenditure** |
| **TSIA balance** | Income (incl. return on capital but excl. changes in capital value) minus expenditure |
| **Operating result** | **Income (incl. return on capital and changes in capital value) minus expenditure** |

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|---|---|
| … | Figures were either unavailable or not given. |
| – | Not applicable. |
| | Provisional values are written in *italics*. |

| Chapter | Address | Content |
|---|---|---|
| TSIA, AVS, AI, PC, PP, AMal, AA, APG, AC, AFam | www.ofas.admin.ch | Swiss social insurance statistics SAS and detailed statistics for AVS, AI, PC and for AFam |
| TSIA, AVS, AI, PC, PP, AMal, AFam | www.ofas.admin.ch | Research publications on social insurance |
| TSIA, AVS, AI, PC, PP, AMal, AA, APG, AC, AFam | www.sozialesicherheit.ch | FSIO digital publishing platform |
| AVS, AI, PC, PP, AMal, AA, APG, AC, AFam | www.historyofsocial-security.ch | Overview of the history of social security in Switzerland |
| AVS, AI, APG | www.compenswiss.ch | Social security funds AVS/AI/APG |
| AVS | www.ofas.admin.ch | AVS statistics |
| AI | www.ofas.admin.ch | AI statistics |
| PC | www.ofas.admin.ch | PC statistics |
| AVS, AI, PC, APG, AC, AFam, Ptra | www.avs-ai.ch | Insurance contributions, benefits, international social security agree-ments |
| PP | www.statistics.admin.ch | Pension funds statistics |
| AMal | www.statistics.admin.ch | Statistics and publications |
| | www.foph.admin.ch | Statistics, monitoring data and research reports |
| | www.obsan.admin.ch | Research reports by the Swiss Health Observatory |
| AA | www.suva.ch | Statistics and general information |
| | www.suva.ch | Accident statistics |
| | www.foph.admin.ch | Statistics and general information |
| AC | www.statistics.admin.ch | Statistics and publications on employment and unemployment |
| | www.amstat.ch | Swiss labor market statistics |
| | www.work.swiss | Unemployment-related information |
| AFam | www.ofas.admin.ch | Statistics and general information |
| Ptra | www.ofas.admin.ch | General information: conditions, benefit, cost and financing |

| | |
|---|---|
| TSIA | Total social insurance accounts |
| 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 |
| AFam/FamZ | Family allowances |
| Ptra/ÜL | Transition benefits for individuals aged 60 or over |
| | Contribution rates and general data |
| | International comparison |


**More detailed information can be found in the Swiss Social insurance statistics 2026, (available in French and German), scheduled for publication in autumn 2026.**