

League Tables

LT1: Change in child poverty (anchored in 2008)

Switzerland ranks 5th out of 41 EU and/or OECD countries, near the top of the league table. According to RC12, the child poverty rate fell by nearly five points between 2008 and 2012. This corresponds to a net decrease of more than 70,000 poor children. For comparison, child poverty increased by at least 10 points in the five countries at the bottom of the league table. However, more than one in ten children (14.7%) were below the poverty line in 2012.

Poverty fell faster among children than among the elderly (Figure 10).

The depth of child poverty has remained the same (Figure 8).

LT2: Change in NEET rates

Ranking 10th out of 41 countries, Switzerland is in the top third of the NEET league table. The share of 15-24-year-olds not in education, employment or training rose by one point from 6.3% in 2008 to 7.1% in 2013. Switzerland is on a par with New Zealand in terms of the change in the NEET rate, but it had a lower NEET level in 2013. For comparison, the highest increase in the NEET rate was by nine points to 18.7%.

Youth unemployment went up by nearly 2 points since 2008, with 8.5% of 15-24-year-old job seekers out of work in 2013 (Figure 12). This places Switzerland 10th and 3rd out of 41 countries in terms of the change in youth unemployment since 2008 and the rate of youth unemployment in 2013, respectively.

LT3: How people say their lives have changed

Switzerland ranks 2nd out of 41 countries in the comparison, right behind Germany. Out of the four indicators of change in self-reported well-being included in the composite ranking, Switzerland does best on the measure of food insecurity, i.e. “not enough money to buy food” (3rd place) and worst on stress (12th place). The latter is the only indicator that has worsened between 2007 and 2013.

Recent significant changes to family-related benefits

Because the cantons are responsible for social policies, no analysis on the national level was possible.