

Output 4.5 - Work Package 4

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN CANTON NIDWALDEN (Central Switzerland):
short regional report



1 Introduction

Short regional report has been prepared as part of WP4 which includes demographic analysis of selected model areas. Analysis is divided into a general basic analysis which uses indicators as a core input and an in-depth analysis performed through interviews and focus groups of model regions with a selection of specific focus. Data in this report captures six topics which describe demographic change and regions more into details: territorial organisation, geographical situation, natural conditions and housing, demography including demographic projections, economy, tourism, agriculture and public services.

Each short regional report consists of three chapters: first explains why certain region has been chosen, second includes a short overview of short data part introducing main geographical characteristics of the region with the focus on demography – situation and projections, socio-economic situation including basic expectations for the future and connectivity and public services. The last chapter of the report uncovers key impacts of demographic change in the region as communicated during focus groups.

1.1 Background for selection of model region

Data on demographic change will be made available in the fourth of eight work packages. Canton Nidwalden is one of two Swiss model regions involved in the DEMOCHANGE project. This short regional report offers an overview of Nidwalden's cantonal profile and key data relating to its demographic change. Also provided is a general report outlining the data of all the countries involved.

There now follows a regional profile of Canton Nidwalden comprising an outline of its geographic (section 2.1), demographic (2.2) and socioeconomic (2.3) situation, plus a description of its service provision situation. This is followed by a summary of the current and potential impacts of demographic change (3).

2 Presentation of the model region

2.1 Geographic situation

Area size and land use change

Nidwalden is located in Central Switzerland, its borders formed by Lake Lucerne and the Bernese, Uri and Obwalden Alps. Its principal geographic features consist of its mountains, the Engelberg Valley, and Lake Lucerne. It has a surface area of 276 km², which is composed of agricultural land (43.3%), woodland/forestry (31.1%, including wooded land), built environment (3.5%) and watercourses/bodies of water or areas free of vegetation (22.1%). Woodland grew by 8.8% between 1990 and 2009.

Administrative framework

Nidwalden comprises 11 political municipalities, each very different one from the other and corresponding to six different types of municipality.¹ The canton's legislative body is its 60-seat parliament or Landrat (three political parties, the SVP, CVP and FDP, currently possess almost equal shares of 90% of the seats). The canton's executive body is its seven-strong government, which comprises two representatives from each of the three parties mentioned above. The judiciary is composed of the cantonal high court, the administrative court and the cantonal court. The canton's administration is spread across seven directorates: Finances, Construction, Justice and Security, Education, Agriculture and Environment, Health and Social Welfare, and Economy.

Brief description of planning system

The canton's spatial planning activities come within the remit of the Director of the Office for Spatial Planning (ARE NW). The ARE NW is responsible for overseeing the efficient use of land and orderly population settlement, while safeguarding natural resources. It also coordinates the implementation of spatially relevant tasks and acts to reconcile the interests of stakeholders in the event of spatial use conflicts. The ARE NW comprises three departments: Spatial Development, Nature and Countryside Preservation, and Surveying.

¹ cf. Switzerland's municipality topology, prepared by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (BFS) in 2000: 'high revenue': Hergiswil, Stansstad; 'centres': Stans; 'periurban': Ennetmoos; 'suburban': Beckenried, Buochs, Ennetbürgen, Oberdorf; 'touristic': Emmetten; 'mixed agricultural': Dallenwil, Wolfenschiessen.

2.2 Demography – situation and projections

Population changes

In 2009 the permanent resident population of Canton Nidwalden stood at 40,794, an increase of 13.4% on 1994. While all 11 municipalities have grown in population since 1994, those bordering the lake have grown the most. The populations of Wolfenschiesseen and Stansstad have stagnated since 2004 (see following illustration).

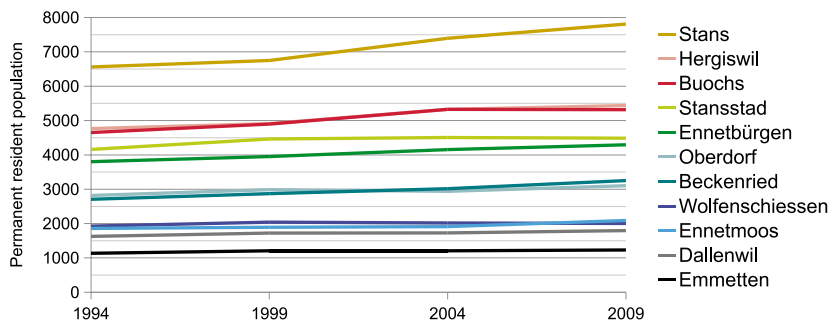


Figure 1: Population development in Nidwalden 1994-2009

Fertility

The birth and death rates per 1000 head of population are roughly similar, as shown in the following illustration.

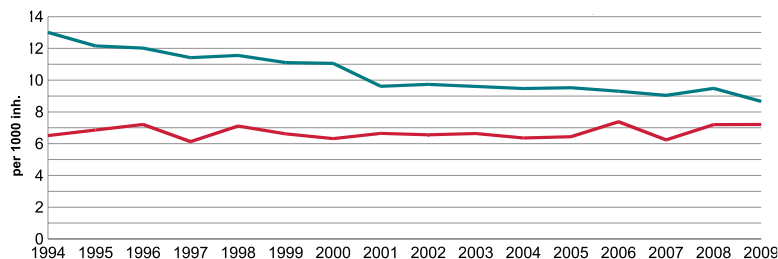


Figure 2: Birth and death rates in Nidwalden 1994-2009

The consolidated birth rate in Nidwalden is around one to two tenths lower than the Swiss average (1.43 (1995, CH: 1.58), 1.47 (1999, CH: 1.60), 1.32 (2004, CH: 1.41) und 1.32 (2009, CH: 1.52)) and is not sufficient to keep the population stable in the long term.

Age structure by groups and projections of age structure by groups

Nidwalden's age distribution is changing. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is set to rise from today's 15.6% to 31.4% in 2050. Over the same period the proportion of young people is set to decline from today's 21.3% to 16.3% (see following population pyramid).¹

¹ According to the BFS, AR-00-2005/09 scenario, 2009-2050. Youth quota: proportion of under-20 year-olds in the population.

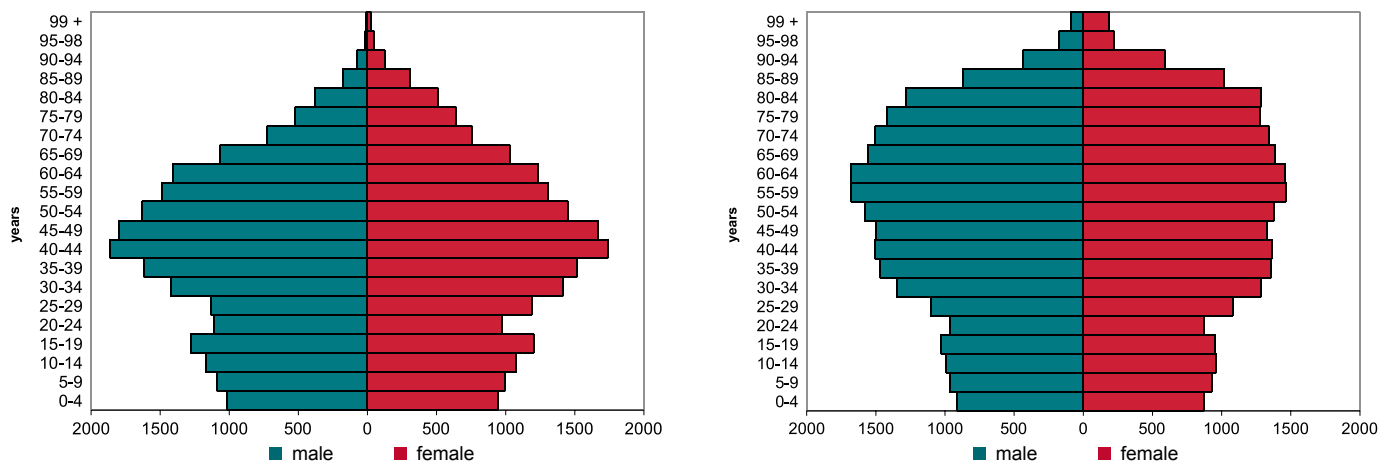


Figure 3: Population pyramid in Nidwalden 2009 and 2050

Households

The average number of persons per private household in Nidwalden was 2.33 in 2005. It was 2.25 in 2010 and is set to fall further to 2.02 in 2030.

Education structure

Nidwalden's education and training situation in 2009 was as follows: 21.8% of 25-64 year-olds had received no post-compulsory education (ISCED 1+2), 53.0% had followed some kind of Secondary II course (ISCED 3+4) and 20.8% had followed some kind of course at tertiary level (ISCED 5+6).

Projections net natural and net migration

Population forecasts show Nidwalden's population as rising to 46,900 until 2039. After that the population looks like stagnating and declining slightly to 46,650 by 2050.¹ The current surplus of births will turn into a deficit from around 2040, at which point it will no longer bear on the population figures. The canton's changing population figures are mainly a product of positive inward migration from other parts of Switzerland and abroad (see following illustration).²



Figure 4: Births and inward migration in Nidwalden 1994-2050

¹ AR-00-2005/09 scenario prepared by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (BFS)

² Source: BFS. Until 2009: balance of permanent resident population by canton. From 2010: A-00-2005/09 scenario.

2.3 Socio - economic situation including basic expectations for the future

Economic structure

Nidwalden's economy is characterised by small and medium enterprises embracing a wide range of sectors. In terms of advantages as a place to live and work, the canton pursues business-friendly policies and the authorities are easy to get hold of; the canton's tax regime is very favourable, while its location is conveniently central for ease of access.

Nidwalden is in good health financially, and companies here enjoy one of Europe's lowest rates of corporation tax. It is a net donor in the Swiss financial equalisation/burden compensation system (2010: CHF 375 per head of population).

Employed/unemployed persons

Unemployment in 2009 stood at just 1.8% (October 2010: 1.4%).

Employment by sectors

In Nidwalden, 7.2% (1350 persons) of the economically active population (labour force participation rate in 2000: 81.2%) works in the first sector, 30.8% (5818) in the second and 62.0% (11,713) in the third sector (2005). The cantonal gross domestic product per head of population in 2008 was CHF 64,074 (Switzerland: CHF 70,350). The sectors generating the most employment are construction/civil engineering, mechanical/vehicle engineering, retail, hospitality and agriculture.

Commuting and job market

In 2000, 59.6% of the working population commuted out of the canton to work. An annual average of 45 jobs was on offer at any one time.¹

Settlement patterns

Nidwalden's built environment is decentralised in nature and is concentrated along the main axes (Lucerne-Stans-Beckenried, Stansstad-Stans-Wolfenschiessen, Buochs-Ennetbürgen). Its spatial planning policies focus on main areas of development: residential development areas, valley floors and areas popular with tourists. Owing to the topographical realities, conflicts of use in a period of rising population and changing requirements are hard to avoid.²

Housing

In 2000 there were 5249 purely residential dwellings stemming from an earlier age and larger than the Swiss average. In 2010, 0.92% of the dwellings were unoccupied. 90% of the dwellings are owned by private individuals, and the proportion of owner occupiers is 37.5%.³ 59.1% of the dwellings in 2000 were let, and the average monthly rent in 2003 was CHF 1308. The average floor area per resident in 2000 was 44 m².

¹ Source: seco: www.amstat.ch

² See Nidwalden's Cantonal Development Plan 2009.

³ Owner occupiers are owners who live in the property they own (on a sole, joint or condominium basis).

Tourism

Service providers in Nidwalden's tourism sector are a significant economic factor, being responsible for 12% of the canton's employment and 8% of its GDP (2002). Nidwalden is focused on welcoming visitors in summer and winter thanks to the easily accessible lake, valleys and mountains. In 2008 the canton had 42 operational hotels and spas offering 1979 beds. Nidwalden's tourism enjoys a close affinity with the activities of the Lake Lucerne, Lucerne and Engelberg-Titlis tourist boards. Current challenges include reconciling the needs of the tourism sector with those of the farming sector, the provision of enough high-quality hotel accommodation, and the canton's dependence on day tourism (some 80% of visitors).

Agriculture

In 2009 there were 505 agricultural enterprises in the canton (71.1% primary occupation) employing 1350 persons (36.7% full-time). The average size of the farms was 12.1 ha, 98.2% of which was devoted to primary forage. In 2009 78.4% of the farms were in mountainous areas (40% in zone 1, 27% in zone 2). Key amongst forthcoming challenges are their dependence on dairy, their modest size, and the cutback in market support.

2.4 Connectivity and public services

Connectivity to the region

The canton occupies a central location and easy to reach despite being on the edge of the Alps. The opportunities in terms of work, leisure, recreation and culture in Lucerne, Zug and, to an extent, Zurich and its environs are easily available from Stans via its motorway access and regional rail links. Nowhere is very far within the canton. Stans, as its capital, is generally never more than 20 minutes' drive.

Social services

Nidwalden's public service provision is good. As with many other rural regions, the canton's healthcare provisions are more restricted than in the rest of Switzerland (2008: one public hospital with 100 beds, 47 doctors, 19 dentists, 750 Spitex/homecare clients, 5 pharmacies). That said, the canton's proximity to Lucerne means that obtaining good quality medical health care is not an issue. With 10.3 places in old people's homes and nursing homes per 1000 inhabitants (2008), sociomedical care provision here is good, even though it is slightly below the Swiss average (11.8).

Education

At the beginning of 2009, 5051 children were attending one of the canton's schools. Kindergarten attendance in Nidwalden was an average 1.7 years in 2008 (Switzerland: 1.9 years), and compulsory school attendance was virtually 100%.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications in Nidwalden are good. In 2008, 79% of Central Swiss households had access to the internet, 81.4% of Swiss households possessed a personal computer, and 35.6% residents in Switzerland had subscribed to high-speed broadband internet by the end of 2009 (OECD: 23.3%).¹

Culture and social life

While Nidwalden's cultural offering could be characterised as average (e.g. one cinema in 2009), it offers a dynamic range of clubs and associations. The canton's residents are able to take full advantage of their proximity to Lucerne and its vibrant cultural life.

¹ No cantonal information available.

3 Key impacts of demographic change

Demographic change is expected to have a range of consequences for society, for the economy and for the environment. These consequences will differ in terms of scope as well as scale. With the size of the population of Nidwalden set to continue increasing for the next two decades at least, the most important consequence of change in the canton's demographics from the point of view of the stakeholders involved in the DEMOCHANGE project will be felt not so much in the size of the population, but in its age structure.

The stakeholders in Nidwalden are predicting fairly major consequences – especially for the canton's agriculture and for its economy. Moreover, there is talk of potential challenges facing its social services and public facilities.

Growing and aging population in Nidwalden

Nidwalden's population is ageing comparatively faster than the rest of Switzerland: as outlined above, the proportion of over 65 year-olds is set to rise from 15.6% to 31.4% at the same time as the proportion of young people is set to fall from 21.3% to 16.3%.

Farm succession and land use

Within the context of DEMOCHANGE, Nidwalden's agriculture is, as a result, expected to face particular challenges. The phenomenon of demographic ageing superimposes itself on the structural changes that are already impacting agriculture, and thus serves to amplify its effects. When it comes to discussions about changes in the canton's demographics, the spotlight is on increasingly problematic farm succession scenarios, a potential shortfall in agricultural labour, the increased need within families to provide care as a result of growing life expectancy, and an increase in the demand for part-time job opportunities. It is expected that the number of farms will continue to fall, that the pressure for change of use of agricultural buildings will rise, and that there will be a growing need to mechanise farming practices on the back of an ageing workforce.

Enough qualified labour?

When it comes to the second area affected by demographic change – the economy – two questions come to the fore in Nidwalden: firstly, will there be enough qualified labour to satisfy demand going forward; and secondly, will there be enough demand within the canton to maintain today's small-scale public service structures?

With regard to the sufficiency of a qualified workforce, the focus needs to be on inward migration, the ease of access by road/rail, and the canton's attractiveness as a business location. Thanks to Nidwalden's central location and the current appeal of its business-friendly environment, it can be relatively safely assumed that the prevailing economic dynamism will not, at least in the medium term, become problematic. Particular attention will have to be paid to the question of inward migration. Forecasts (see section 2.2) are seeing this as becoming the most important source of positive population dynamics. Alongside this, the importance of an up-to-the-minute migration and integration policy will make increasing economic sense (and will positively impact Nidwalden's agriculture, too).

Social services: a challenge

Nidwalden's public services (especially those relating to care and services for the elderly provided in the home) are likely to face challenges, accompanied by a withdrawal of public facilities for children.

Those of Nidwalden's municipalities destined to see their populations shrink over the medium or long term due to the change in their demographics might find their primary care cover – already less than ideal – worsen further.¹ Elderly people living in these areas will have to put up with travelling longer distances or move home – either that, or private or publicly funded service providers will have to ensure the provision of primary care services over a wide area at higher cost.

The falling numbers of children and young people may well be accompanied by cutbacks in public facilities for these segments of the population.

Rising demand for spatial planning

Nidwalden's households will decrease in size, while their number will increase. In terms of spatial planning, changes in the canton's demographics may pose challenges with regard to providing suitable residential space for the population, especially those who are elderly.

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¹ No municipality population forecasts available. However, a fall in the population of some of Nidwalden's municipalities is likely in the medium term. In 2009 the provision in Nidwalden of outpatient primary care by general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants was considerably lower than the Swiss average (BFS, 2009).

Work Package WP 4

SHORT REGIONAL REPORTS - DATA PART

Summary table of data part

Indicator	Territory										
	Model Region	Altgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Area size, km ²		3,349 2008	1,012 2008	5,421 2009	3,263 2009	190 2008	200 2006	779 2008	512 2008	276 2006	109 2006
Density of population, inhabitants per km ²		140 2008	85 2008	34 2010	39 2009	38 2008	56 2009	28 2008	81 2008	148 2009	240 2009
Share of mountains (%)		19	46	48	96 *	82	44	33 *	44 *	30 *	8
Housing											
Average purchase prices of land, €/m ²		150 2008	330 2008	142 * 2011	130 2009			164 * 2011	132 2010	525 * 2007	
Number of dwellings, index first year/last year in STS		103 2004-2008	102 2004-2008	39 * 2001	101 * 2001-2006	100 * 1991-2001	131 1991-2001	104 2004-2008	104 2004-2008	19,177 2008	118 2000-2009
Average living area, m ² per person		44.2 2008	44.6 2008	36.1 * 2001	36.8 2001	49.2 2001	23.0 2001	42.1 2008	30.7 2008	44.0 2000	42.0 2000
Average price €/m ² for apt, index first year/last year in STS		100 * 2004-2008	96 * 2004-2008	2,488 * 2011	100-138 * 2007-2009	100 2009-2010		163 * 2005-2009	158 * 2005-2009	124 * 1999-2009	124 1999-2009
Average price €/m ² for house, index first year/last year in STS		97 * 2004-2008	100 * 2004-2008	365,667 * 2011	128-153 * 2009-2010	100 2009-2010		156 * 2005-2009	156 * 2005-2009	121 * 1999-2009	121 1999-2009
Economy, employment											
GVA/person or GDP/person in € (abs. number)		27,957 2007	23,483 2007	25,700 * 2007	32,784 2009	18,614 2008	33,791 * 2007	15,495 * 2008	15,495 * 2008	45,708 2009	42,197 * 2008
GVA/person or GDP/person in €, index first year/last year in LTS		133 1993-2007	121 1993-2007	145 * 1997-2007	135 1995-2009	111 2004-2008	212 * 1992-2007	126 * 2005-2008	126 * 2005-2008		133 * 1994-2009

Model Region	Allgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Indicator										
GVA or GDP/employed persons in € (abs. number)	55,970 2007	49,939 2007	25,700 * 2007	57,475 2009	27,869 2008	72,722 * 2007	25,983 2008	27,869 2008	95,543 2008	83,600 2009
GVA or GDP/employed pers. in €, index first year/last year in LTS	133 1993-2007	131 1993-2007	144 * 1996-2007	91 1995-2009		149 * 1997-2007	117 2000-2003	110 2005-2008	129 1994-2009	
Unemployment rate (%)	3.5 2008	4.2 2008	6.9 * 2009	3.2 2007	3.7 2001	2.4 2008	4.0 2008	2.6 2010	1.8 2010	2.9 2010
Unemployed persons, index first year/last year in LTS	57 * 1998-2008	81 1998-2008	109 * 2004-2009	184 2004-2007	55 * 1991-2001	107 1997-2010	89 2005-2010	135 2005-2010	369 2001-2010	285 2001-2010
Share of employed in 1 st most important sector in % (NACE code)	31 (C) * 2008	22 (Q) * 2008	17 (I) 2001	16 (F) 2009	54 (A) * 2008	26 (G&I) 2001	27 (I) 2009	23 (C) 2002	10 (2 nd sector) 2005	28 (2 nd sector) 2008
Share of employed in 2 nd most important sector in % (NACE code)	15 (G) * 2008	16 (I) * 2008	15 (C) 2001	11 (G&O) 2009	25 (C) 2008	24 * 2001	18 (C) 2009	14 (G) 2009	9 (2 nd sector) 2005	15 (1 st sector) 2008
Share of employed 3 rd most important sector in % (NACE code)	12 (Q) * 2008	14 (G) * 2008	14 (G) 2001	10 (C) 2009	6 (F) 2008	19 * 2001	9 (G) 2009	10 (F) 2009	7 (3 rd sector) 2005	15 (3 rd sector) 2008
Demography										
Population development (abs. number)	467,969 2009	86,305 2009	183,781 2010	127,466 2009	7,117 2009	11,147 2009	21,522 2008	41,407 2008	40,794 2008	26,032 2009
Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 1 st year in LTS	0.95 1993	-1.1 1993	7.2 1971-1981 (avg.)	-2.0 1994	-8.9 * 1991-1994 (avg.)	5.7 1995	-3.6 1997	16.8 1997	6.5 1994	7.6 1994
Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 2 nd year in LTS	0.5 1998	-1.2 1998	6.3 1981-1991 (avg.)	-1.5 1999	-11.1 1995-1999 (avg.)	8.6 1999	-1.5 1998	4.3 1998	4.5 1999	6.3 1999

Model Region	Aligäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Indicator										
Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 3 rd year in LTS	-1.7 2003	-3.9 2003	5.8 1991-2001 (avg.)	-0.3 2004	-11.0 2005-2009 (avg.)	6.6 2004	-2.2 2003	1.4 2003	3.1 2004	1.8 2004
Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, last year in LTS	-2.1 2008	-4.9 2008	2.7 2002-2007 (avg.)	0.3 2009	-7.7 2009	7.2 2009	1.1 2008	5.4 2008	2.3 2008	2.9 2008
Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 1 st year in LTS	6.0 1993	2.5 1993	-0.3 1981	4.3 1984	3.4 * 1991-1994 (avg.)	4.8 1995	13 1997	-1.8 1997	10.1 1994	3.1 * 1994
Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 2 nd year in LTS	2.8 1998	3.7 1998	0.3 1981-1991 (avg.)	3.6 1999	3.4 1995-1999 (avg.)	-0.5 1999	6.6 1998	4.4 1998	4.0 1999	0.8 * 1999
Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 3 rd year in LTS	4.6 2003	0.8 2003	2.2 1991-2001 (avg.)	7 2004	4.1 2005-2009 (avg.)	9.7 2004	-3.6 2003	5.1 2003	6.4 2004	3.7 * 2004
Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, last year in LTS	1.5 2008	0.4 2008	-2.0 2002-2007 (avg.)	6 2009	5.7 2009	1.2 2009	15.6 2008	2.3 2008	2.5 2009	10.0 * 2009
Total fertility rate	35.76 * 2008	30.71 * 2008	1.39 * 2009	1.47 2008		1.60 * 2008	1.64 * 2009	1.64 * 2009	1.43 2009	1.54 * 2009
Age structure										
0-14 year old, index first year/last year in LTS	85 2000-2010	84 2000-2010	70 1981-2009 (avg.)	111 1984-2009	100 1994-2009	82 1995-2009	73 1993-2008	75 1993-2008	79 * 1999-2008	86 * 1994-2008
15-24, index first year/last year in LTS	109 2000-2010	105 2000-2010	72 1981-2009 (avg.)	66 1984-2009	59 1994-2009	88 1995-2009	82 1993-2008	90 1993-2008	101 * 1999-2009	78 * 1994-2008
25-49, index first year/last year in LTS	95 2000-2010	94 2000-2010	106 1981-2009 (avg.)	98 1984-2009	98 1994-2009	102 1995-2009	97 1993-2008	104 1993-2008	93 * 1999-2009	142 * 1994-2008
50-64, index first year/last year in LTS	106 2000-2010	96 2000-2010	139 1981-2009 (avg.)	99 1984-2009	83 1994-2009	120 1995-2009	121 1993-2008	107 1993-2008	122 * 1999-2009	113 * 1994-2008
65-79, index first year/last year in LTS	122 2000-2010	128 2000-2010	136 1981-2009 (avg.)	117 1984-2009	100 1994-2009	112 1995-2009	136 1993-2008	154 1993-2008	113 2004-2008	112 1999-2009

Model Region	Allgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Indicator										
80 and more, index first year/last year in LTS	129 2000-2010	117 2000-2010	252 1981-2009 (avg)	142 1994-2009	103 1994-2009	162 1995-2009	135 1993-2008	125 1993-2008	114 2004-2008	106 1999-2009
Child dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 / 15-64)*100	23.0 2008	21.0 2008	26.7 2009	20.9 2009	16.4 2009	26.3 2009	20.0 2008	25.0 2008	26 * 1999-2009	37 1994-2008
Old-age dependency ratio (population aged 65 and more/ 15-64)*100	32.7 2008	37.0 2008	25.0 2009	32.0 2009	50.7 2009	19.3 2009	27.0 2008	22.0 2008	22.7 2009	23.2 * 2009
Households										
Number of households (abs. number)	231,300 2008	46,900 2008	67,443 * 2001	59,381 * 2009	3,382 2009	4,232 2009	7,832 2002	12,821 2002	15,153 2000	8,351 2000
Number of households, index first year/last year in LTS	117 1993-2008	110 1993-2008	170 * 1971-2001	106 * 2004-2009	102 1994-2009	146 1995-2009	106 1991-2002	110 1991-2002	123 * 1990-2000	125 1990-2000
Average size (abs. number)	2.03 2008	1.84 2008	3.00 * 2001	2.15 * 2009	2.09 2009	2.70 2009	2.70 2002	3.10 2002	2.26 2009	2.73 2005
Average size, index first year/last year in LTS	89 1993-2008	92 1993-2008	75 * 2001	98 2004-2009	95 2003-2009	85 1995-2009	95 1991-2002	95 1991-2002	97 2005-2009	92 1990-2005
1 member (abs. number)	89,900 2008	19,200 * 2008	17,848 * 2001	18,586 2001	1,213 * 2001	1,352 2008	1,958 2002	2,394 2002	5,195 2000	2,117 2000
1 member, index first year/last year in LTS	134 1993-2008	137 * 1993-2008	144 * 1971-2001	128 1991-2001	113 1991-2001	155 1986-2008	110 1991-2002	109 1991-2002	125 * 1990-2000	160 * 1990-2000
2 members (abs. number)	79,800 2008	15,500 * 2008	17,249 * 2001	15,486 * 2001	952 2001	810 2008	1,723 2002	2,457 2002	4,804 2000	2,419 2000
2 members, index first year/last year in LTS	133 1993-2008	127 * 1993-2008	150 * 1971-2001	116 1991-2001	106 1991-2001	124 1986-2008	108 1991-2002	108 1991-2002	104 * 1990-2000	129 * 1990-2000
3 members (abs. number)	27,800 2008	5,600 * 2008	12,087 * 2001	10,246 * 2001	607 2001	726 2008	1,488 2002	2,352 2002	1,945 2000	1,184 2000
3 members, index first year/last year in LTS	98 1993-2008	94 * 1993-2008	112 * 1971-2001	99 1991-2001	91 1991-2001	102 1986-2008	95 1991-2002	97 1991-2002	83 * 1990-2000	113 * 1990-2000
4 members (abs. number)	24,700 2008	4,900 * 2008	12,683 * 2001	7,294 * 2001	390 2001	756 2008	1,645 2002	3,196 2002	2,199 2000	1,466 2000

Model Region	Allgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aostia Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Indicator										
4 members, index first year/last year in LTS	88 1993-2008	93 * 1993-2008	112 * 1971-2001	96 1991-2001	92 1991-2001	83 1986-2008	91 1991-2002	92 1991-2002	86 * 1990-2000	117 * 1990-2000
5+ members (abs. number)	9,000 2008	1,700 * 2008	7,576 * 2001	1,721 * 2001	148 2001	509 2008	783 2002	2,252 2002	1,313 2000	1,165 2000
5+ members, index first year/last year in LTS	65 1993-2008	88 * 1993-2008	36 * 1971-2001	77 1991-2001	60 1991-2001	54 1986-2008	81 1991-2002	91 1991-2002	76 * 1990-2000	98 * 1990-2000
Education ⁽¹⁾										
Education structure by attainment - Primary school (%)	44 2008	40 * 2008	37 2001	61 * 2008	47 2001	26 * 2001	21 2002	25 * 2002	27 2000	23 * 2000
Secondary school (%)	34 2008	39 * 2008	58 2001	30 * 2008	32 2001	43 2001	61 2002	53 2002	51 2000	49 * 2000
College and non-university degree (%)	5 2008	8 * 2008	2 2001	0 * 2008	18 2001	19 2001	5 2002	5 2002	13 2000	13 * 2000
University or higher degree (%)	7 2008	11 * 2008	3 2001	9 2008	4 2001	4 2001	8 2002	7 2002	4 2000	5 * 2000
Projections										
Age group 0-14 (abs. number)	60,500 2028	9,017 2028	25,165 2032	17,039 2028		1,910 2029	2,189 2030	5,204 2030	5,994 2030	61,880 * 2030
0-14 index current/future	87 2008-2028	78 2008-2028	82 2009-2032	98 2009-2028		95 2009-2029	76 2008-2030	73 2008-2030	97 2008-2030	105 * 2009-2030
15-49 (abs. number)	183,900 2028	30,616 2028	63,978 2032	52,230 2028		5,820 2029	7,549 2030	17,844 2030	18,239 2030	178,996 * 2030
15-49 index current/future	86 2008-2028	79 2008-2028	70 2009-2032	89 2009-2028		99 2009-2029	76 2008-2030	86 2008-2030	92 2008-2030	96 * 2009-2030
50-64 (abs. number)	100,700 2028	18,372 2028	50,191 2032	32,174 2028		1,870 2029	4,569 2030	8,543 2030	9,645 2030	83,468 * 2030
50-64 index current/future	117 2008-2028	116 2008-2028	153 2009-2032	131 2009-2028		104 2009-2029	99 2008-2030	119 2008-2030	113 2008-2030	123 * 2009-2030

¹ Education data does not sum up to 100, because the share of people without education is not included.

Model Region	Allgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Indicator										
65 and more (abs. number)	128,500 2028	24,753 2028	49,815 2032	33,659 2028		1,491 2029	4,799 2030	7,963 2030	12,590 2030	105,527 * 2030
65 and more index current/future	131 2008-2028	122 2008-2028	174 2009-2032	128 2009-2028		102 2009-2029	116 2008-2030	123 2008-2030	196 2008-2030	178 * 2009-2030
Female 15-49 (abs. number)	92,000 2028	15,500 2028	17,334 2012-2032	25,365 2028		2,856 2029	3,431 2030	8,695 2030	9,708 * 2009	6,452 * 2009
Female 15-49 index current/future	86 2008-2028	80 2008-2028	86.5 2012-2032	88 2008-2028		100 2009-2029	71 2008-2030	87 2008-2030	90 2008-2030	96 * 2009-2030
Connectivity and public services										
Time distance (by car) from municipal centre (in min.)	9	10	19 *	10-70 *	65		10	12	0 *	0 *
Time distance (by car) from regional centre (in min.)	29	63	63.88 *	35	102	44	40	27	0 *	0 *
Regular social transfers per 1000 inhabitants	21.94 2008	24.36 2008	7.47 * 2007	26.3 * 2011	377 2001	21.60 * 2008	23.2 * 2009	23.2 * 2009		
Share of people above 65 in homes for elderly (%)	5 * 2008	5 * 2008	4 * 2009	4 2006		4 * 2008	5 2009	5 2009	8 2008	8 * 2008
Share of children included in kindergartens as % of age group 1-5	75 2008	75 * 2008	43 * 2009	81 2001		85 1998	57 2002	67 2002		27 2009
Share of children included in statutory primary schools as % of age group 6-15	100 * 2008	100 * 2008	85.7 * 2009	89 2008		97 1998	100 2002	100 2002	100 * 2009	100 * 2009

Indicator	Allgäu (D)	District of Garmisch-Partenkirchen (D)	Pinzgau - Pongau - Lungau (A)	Aosta Valley region (I)	Langa Astigiana (I)	South Tyrolean Model Region (I)	Upper Gorenjska (SLO)	Škofja Loka Hills (SLO)	Nidwalden (CH)	Seetal (CH)
Share of households with internet (broad-band)	96,5 2010	9 2010	64 2010	23 2008		44* 2008	68* 2010	68* 2010	36* 2009	36* 2009
Doctors per 1000 residents	1.9 2008	2.1 2008	1.8* 2010	2.2 2007		0.5* 1996	1.77* 2009	1.77* 2009	1.2 2008	0.6 2008

Reference year is missing if it was not submitted in original reports (i.e. Short regional report – data part)

Legend:

empty-cells	Data reported as not available
*	See comment in respective SRR data part
LTS	Long time series - latest year plus 5, 10 and 15 years before (e.g. 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008)
STS	Short time series - latest year plus directly preceding 4 years (e.g. 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008)

Sectors:

A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	K	Financial and insurance activities
B	Mining and quarrying	L	Real estate activities
C	Manufacturing	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	N	Administrative and support service activities
E	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
F	Construction	P	Education
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Q	Human health and social work activities
H	Transporting and storage	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
I	Accommodation and food service activities	S	Other services activities
J	Information and communication	T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use
		U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Nidwalden, Switzerland (non EU-PP2 IIPS)

Project partner number: Non-EU-Partner 2
 Acronym of the institution: IIPS
 Name of model region: Nidwalden

CODE*	Indicator	Data for model area	Your comment on data*
Geography, socio econ.situation			
111As2006	Area size, km ² [CT]	276.1	
112De2009	Density of population [CT]	147.8	
141To2010	Share of mountains (%) [CT]	30	NUTS 3
151Se2007	Average purchase prices of land, €/m ² [CT]	525	NUTS 3
161Ho2008	Number of dwellings (INDEX) [STS]	19,177	NUTS 3
163Ho2000	Average living area, m ² per person [CT]	44.0	
164aHoIND1999_2009	Average price €/m ² for apartment (INDEX) [STS]	124	
164bHoIND1999_2009	Average price €/m ² for house (INDEX) [STS]	120.6	NUTS 3
311Mo2009	GVA/person or GDP/person in € (absolute number)	45,708.3	
311MoIND YR_YR	GVA/person or GDP/person (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]		Data not available.
313Mo2008	GVA or GDP/employed persons in € (absolute number)	95,543	NUTS 3
313MoIND YR_YR	GVA or GDP/employed persons in € (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]		Data not available.
331Un2010	Unemployment rate (%)	1.8	
331UnIND2001_2010	Unemployed persons (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]	368.5	
342aSe2005	Share of employed_1 st most important sector/subsector in % [CT]	9.6	
342bSe2005	Share of employed_2 nd most important sector/subsector in % [CT]	9.4	
342cSe2005	Share of employed_3 rd most important sector/subsector in % [CT]	7.3	
Demography			
211cPo2008	Population development (absolute number)	40,794	
221Na1994	Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 1 st year [LTS]	6.5	

221Na1999	Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 2 st year [LTS]	4.5	
221Na2004	Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, 3 st year [LTS]	3.1	
221Na2008	Natural increase / 1000 inhabitants per year, last year [LTS]	2.3	
222Nm1994	Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 1 st year [LTS]	10.1	
222Nm1999	Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 2 st year [LTS]	4	
222Nm2004	Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, 3 st year [LTS]	6.4	
222Nm2009	Net migration / 1000 inhabitants per year, last year [LTS]	2.5	
232Fe2009	Total fertility rate [CT]	1.43	
241aAsIND1999_2008	Age structure_0-14 (INDEX) [LTS]	79	NUTS 3 Different age categories.
241bAsIND1999_2009	Age structure_15-24 (INDEX) [LTS]	101.4	NUTS 3 Different age categories.
241cAsIND1999_2009	Age structure_25-49 (INDEX) [LTS]	92.6	NUTS 3 Different age categories.
241dAsIND1999_2009	Age structure_50-64 (INDEX) [LTS]	122.2	NUTS 3 Different age categories.
241eAsIND2004_2008	Age structure_65-79 (INDEX) [LTS]	113	
241fAsIND2004_2008	Age structure_80 and more (INDEX) [LTS]	114	
242As2009	Child dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 / 15-64)*100	26.4	NUTS 3
243As2009	Aged dependency ratio (population aged 65 and more / 15-64)*100	22.69	
251Hs2000	Number of households (absolute number)	15,153	
251Hs1900_2000	Number of households (INDEX) [LTS]	123	NUTS 3
252Hs2009	Average household size (absolute number)	2.26	
252HsIND2005_2009	Average household size (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]	97	
253aHs2000	Households_1 member (absolute number)	5,195	
253aHsIND1990_2000	Households_1 member (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]	125	NUTS 3
253bHs2000	Households_2 members (absolute number)	4,804	
253bHsIND1990_2000	Households_2 members (INDEX) [LTS]	104	NUTS 3
253cHs2000	Households_3 members (absolute number)	1,945	
253cHsIND1990_2000	Households_3 members (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]	83	NUTS 3

253dHs2000	Households_4 members (absolute number)	2,199	
253eHs2000	Households_5+ members (absolute number)	1,313	
253eHsIND1900_2000	Households_5+ members (INDEX last YR/first YR) [LTS]	76	NUTS 3
261cEd2000	Education structure by educational attainment_Primary school (%) [CT]	27.49	
261dEd2000	Education structure by educational attainment_Secondary school (%) [CT]	51.01	
261eEd2000	Education structure by educational attainment_College and non-university degree (%) [CT]	13.05	
261fEd2000	Education structure by educational attainment_University or higher degree (%) [CT]	4.28	
Projections			
273aPa2030	Projected Age group_0-14 (absolute number)	5,994	
2008_2030	Projected Age group_0-14 current/future (INDEX)	97.01	
273bPa2030	Projected Age group_15_49 (absolute number)	18,239	
2008_2030	Projected Age group_15-49 current/future (INDEX)	91.5	
273cPa2030	Projected Age group_50_64 (absolute number)	9,645	
2008_2030	Projected Age group_50_64 current/future (INDEX)	113.27	
273dPa2030	Projected Age group_65 and more (absolute number)	12,590	
2008_2030	Projected Age group_65 and more current/future (INDEX)	195.86	
2008_2030	Projected Female_15-49 current/future (INDEX)	90.07	
Connectivity and public services			
611Co2010	Time distance (by car) from municipal centre (in min.) [CT]	0	Model region centre is regional centre.
612Co2010	Time distance (by car) from regional centre (in min.) [CT]	0	Model region centre is regional centre.
631SoYR	Regular social transfers per 1000 inhabitants [CT]		Data not available.

632So2008	Share of people above 65 in homes for elderly (%)	8.17	
641EdYR	Share of children included in kindergartens as % of age group 1-5		Data not available.
642Ed2009	Share of children included in statutory primary schools as % of age group 6-15	100	Nearly 100%.
652Te2009	Share of households with internet (broad-band)	35.6	Value for Switzerland.
634So2008	Doctors per 100 residents [CT]	1.15	