



SWITZERLAND AND ENGLAND

Ashley Small and Amber Scharff



GDP

Switzerland

- The Dollar amount is \$678.89 billion in U.S. dollars
- The Gdp per capita in Switerland is \$76,667.44 (U.S. currency)

England

- The Dollar amount is \$2,622 Billion in U.S. dollars.
- The GDP per capita in England is \$42,514 (U.S. currency)

GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population



LABOR

Switzerland

- The labor force is 5,046,000 individual
- The labor force participation rate is 68.4%
- The unemployment rate is 2.4%
 - From 1995-2018 the rate averaged at 3.27%, so this is an improvement

England

- The labor force is 23,409,000 individuals
- The labor force participation rate is 78.8%
- The Unemployment rate is 4.1%
 - The beginning of the 2018 year was 4%, this is the first time this year that this number has changed.



INFLATION RATE

Switzerland

- In October of 2018, the inflation rate of Switzerland rose from 1.0% to 1.1%.
 - This increase was caused by the increase of food, nonalcoholic beverages, houses, and energy cost.

England

- From September to October of 2018, the inflation rate went down from 2.7% to 2.4%.



EXPORTS

Switzerland

- Increased 6% to 18.86 billion in Swiss currency (\$18.89 billion in U.S.)
 - There was an increase in sales of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, electronics, watches, and metals

England

- Increased 1.2% to 54.96 Billion pounds (\$70.1 Billion U.S. dollars)
 - There was a 1.7% gain in exports of goods and a 0.6% on sale of services.



IMPORTS

Switzerland

- Declines 1.8% to 16.22 in Swiss Currency (16.25 billion in U.S. currency)
 - Decline in purchases in chemical products, pharmaceuticals,
 - Increase in purchases of metal, jewelry, textiles, clothing

England

- Declined 2.5% to 54.98 billion pounds (\$70.05 billion in U.S. dollars)
 - Decline in purchases of machinery and transport equipment.



INTEREST RATES

Switzerland

- Interest rate remained unchanged at -.75%.
 - In line with market expectations
 - "The central bank said the Swiss franc is highly valued and confirmed it will continue to intervene in foreign exchange markets"

England

- Interest rate remained unchanged at .75%.
 - In line with market expectations



NATIONAL DEBT

Switzerland

- As of 2018, the national debt of Switzerland is 226.34 billion in U.S. dollars
- This is about 33.78% of the GDP

England

- As of 2018, the current national debt in England is 1.78 trillion pounds or \$2.27 trillion U.S. dollars
- This is about 87% of the GDP



CENTRAL BANK

Switzerland

- Swiss National Bank
- Currency is CHF~ Swiss Francs
- The exchange rate
 - 1 U.S. dollar= .9954 CHF
 - Euro= 1.1324 CHF

England

- Bank of England
- Currency is £ known as pounds
- Exchange rate
 - 1 U.S. dollar = .88 £



FISCAL POLICIES

Switzerland

- The country uses an expansionary fiscal policy
 - Although the government is in a budget deficit, they believe this will help the economy
 - It will help with the interest rate by the monetary policy

England

- When the Government uses Fiscal policy, they will use an expansionary fiscal policy.
 - Fiscal policy isn't often used in England, so this is only used when needed
 - They rely more on Monetary Policy.



MONETARY POLICIES

Switzerland

- Has a 'loose' expansionary Monetary Policy
 - This is to help keep the promise of negative interest rates
 - Keeps inflation low as well

England

- In England they will use both expansionary and contractionary Monetary Policy depending on what the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England thinks is needed.
 - They will sometimes use an unconventional Monetary Policy like in 2009.



- Overall, when comparing these two countries, we found that Switzerland has a better economy than England.
 - It has a lower National Debt
 - It has a low Interest Rate
 - It has a greater GDP
 - It has significantly more Exports



ANALYSIS

SOURCES

- <https://tradingeconomics.com/switzerland/interest-rate>
- <https://www.nationaldebtclocks.org/de/btclock/switzerland>
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- <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/06/15/switzerlands-ultra-loose-monetary-policy-remains-absolutely-necessary-says-snb-president.html>
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