

Canton of Schwyz

Schwyz ([ʃviːts], Swiss German *Schwyz*, French *Schwytz* ^[4] or *Schwyz*, Italian *Svitto*, Romansh) is a canton in German-speaking Switzerland . The canton is part of the Greater Region of Central Switzerland (Inner Schweiz) and the metropolitan region of Zurich . The main town is the municipality of the same name Schwyz , the most populous municipality is Freienbach .

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name

The canton is named after its main town, *Schwyz* .

The state of Schwyz played such an active role in the early days of the still loose federal system of alliances that the aggressive, expansive foreign policy of the Schwyzers gave Switzerland its current name: as early as the 14th century, chroniclers in the Holy Roman Empire collectively referred to the federal alliance partners as Schwyzer or called Swiss. ^[5]

The form *Switzerland* (with the typical non-Alemannic diphthong) translated into New High German subsequently became common throughout the German-speaking area as a designation of the state; the native form (as in Middle High German with monophthong), on the other hand, was adopted into French as *Suisse* . The Schwyz and Swiss flags , on the other hand, were created independently of one another.

Geography

The canton of Schwyz is located in central Switzerland between Lake Zug , Lake Lucerne and Lake Zurich and borders on the seven cantons of Uri , Glarus , St. Gallen , Zurich , Zug , Lucerne and Nidwalden . It belongs mostly to the Schwyz Pre-Alps , part of the Central Swiss Pre-Alps . A small part in the southeast belongs to the Glarner Alps (or according to another classification to the Schwyz Alps). There, on the canton border, is the summit of theBös Fulen (2801.8 m) as the highest point in the canton. Less than a kilometer southwest of the Bös Fulen is the Grisset (2721 m , also called *Guet Fulen*), the highest peak that lies entirely in the canton of Schwyz.

Population


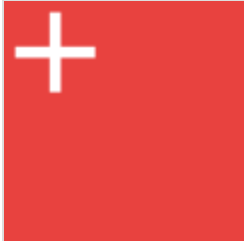

The inhabitants of the canton are called *Schwyzzer* . As of December 31, 2021, the population of Canton Schwyz was 163,689. ^[6] The population density is 180 inhabitants per square kilometer below the Swiss average (212 inhabitants per square kilometer). The proportion of foreigners (registered residents without Swiss citizenship) was 21.9 percent on December 31, 2019, while 25.3 percent of foreigners were registered nationwide. ^[7] As of June 30, 2021, the unemployment rate was 1.2 percent compared to 2.8 percent at the federal level. ^[8th]

Languages

Official language and other languages

The official language in Canton Schwyz is German . In the period from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2018, 88.4 percent of the population indicated German, 2.9 percent of the population Italian and 2.1 percent French as their main language. ^[9] Information on the other Swiss official language, Romansh, was not given. 5.9 percent indicated English as the main language.

Dialects

Canton of Schwyz	
	
coat of arms	banner
Canton of the Swiss Confederation	
Abbreviation / license plate :	SZ
official language :	German
main town :	Schwyz
Biggest place :	Freienbach
Joining the Confederation :	1291
Area :	907.88 km²
Altitude range :	404–2800 m above sea level M
site:	www.sz.ch (http://www.sz.ch/)
Population	
Resident:	163,689 (December 31, 2021) ^[1]
population density :	180 inhabitants per km²
Percentage of Foreigners : (Residents without citizenship rights)	21.9% (December 31, 2019) ^[2]
Unemployment rate :	1.2% (June 30, 2021) ^[3]
Location of the canton in Switzerland	
	
Canton map	

With the exception of the district of Höfe , whose dialect is close to Zurich German , the German dialects widespread in the canton belong to the High Alemannic . Middle High German long /i:/, /ü:/ and /u:/ are also preserved here in the hiatus and in the final word and not only in the middle of the word as in High Alemannic , so it means something like *schnyyä* [ʃni:æ] «to snow», *nüü* [ny:] « new», *buuä* [bu:æ] «to build». Schwyz differs from the neighboring High Alemannic dialects in the south and west in the lack of rounding and Unrounding , so one says, for example, *Baum* [bæʊm] «tree» and *Müüs* [my:s] «mice», not *Boüm* [bøʊm] and *Myys* [mi:s] as in Uri. *Schwyz*-German differs from the neighboring High Alemannic in the east by the stretching of Middle High German /a/, /æ/ and /ë/ in open syllables, so one says *Naasä* [na:sæ] «nose» as in Uri, not *Nasä* [nasæ] as in Glarus. Characteristic of parts of the Schwyz dialect is the stretching of long (also secondary lengthened and secondary muffled) /e:/, /o:/ and /ö:/ to /ei/, /ou/ and /öö/, for example *Schnei* [ʃneɪ] «snow», *schöün* [ʃøʏn] «beautiful» and *Broud* [broʊd] «bread». The dulling of Old High German /a:/ that occurred in almost the entire German-speaking area is only known in the northern areas of Canton Schwyz; in the district of Höfe *Òðbig* [ɔ:bɪg] and in conjunction with the above-mentioned expansion in the districts of Einsiedeln and March *Oubig* [ɔʊbɪg] applies , otherwise *Aabet* [a:bət] «evening» as well as in the wider High Alemannic neighborhood. ^[10]

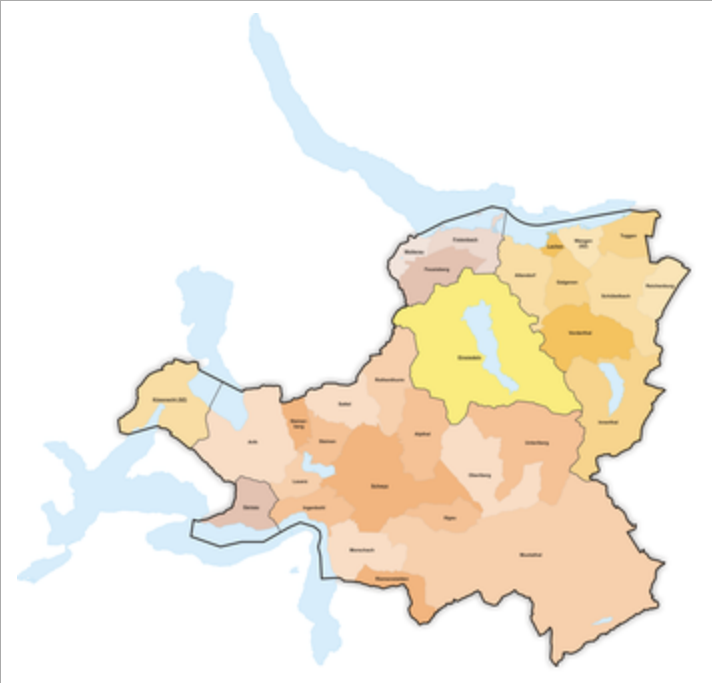
Nationality

Nationalities in Canton Schwyz in the 2010 census

state ^[11]	share in percent
 <u>Switzerland</u>	81.37
 <u>Germany</u>	4.29
 <u>Serbia</u>	2.22
 <u>Italy</u>	2.12
 <u>Kosovo</u>	1.29
 <u>Portugal</u>	0.84
 <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>	0.80
 <u>Croatia</u>	0.79
 <u>North Macedonia</u>	0.66
 <u>Türkiye</u>	0.65
 <u>Austria</u>	0.59
 <u>Sri Lanka</u>	0.51



communes of the canton



Swiss flag and Schwyz flag on the government building in Schwyz

Religions - Denominations

Like all cantons in Central Switzerland, canton Schwyz is traditionally Catholic. In 2018, 60.2 percent (95,794 inhabitants) of the entire resident population in Schwyz were members of the Roman Catholic Church and 11.6 percent (18,390 inhabitants) belonged to the Evangelical-Reformed Cantonal Church of Schwyz (100 percent: 159' 165 inhabitants). ^[12]

Since the 2000 census , there have been no more exact membership figures for other religious communities (besides the two regional churches) for the total population of Canton Schwyz. However, the Federal Statistical Office carries out sample surveys ^[13] , which also include other religious communities in the canton. In the 2017 sample survey, almost a third of those surveyed aged 15 and over in the canton of Schwyz stated that they did not belong to either of the two national churches. In addition, according to the survey, the religious affiliation of the various population groups differs significantly, depending on nationality or origin:

Schwyz population aged 15 and over by religious affiliation and nationality/origin, 2017
(percentages, rounded) ^[14] ^[13]

religion	Total of all respondents	Swiss nationality –	Swiss without a migration background	Swiss with a migration background	Foreign Citizenship –
<u>Christianity</u>	75	82	86	60	47
– <u>Roman Catholic Church</u>	60	68	72	36	31
– <u>Evangelical-Reformed Church</u>	10	11	12	9	6
– <u>other Christian churches</u>	5	3	2	15	10
<u>Islam</u>	5	1	0	10	19
<u>other religions</u>	1	1	0	3	3
<u>non-denominational</u>	18	15	14	25	29
not specified	1	1	1	2	1

Canton Schwyz was one of the five inner Catholic mountain cantons that took part in the two wars in Kappel . As a result of the Second Kappeler Landfrieden, no members of other denominations were allowed to live in Canton Schwyz. Only the federal constitution of the Swiss Confederation of September 12, 1848 guaranteed freedom of religion and freedom of establishment.

With the *constitution of the federal estate of Schwyz* on June 11, 1876, complete freedom of religion was introduced, including for non-Christian religions.

The Catholic Church remained the only recognized religious community (state church) for Canton Schwyz until 1957. On September 27, 1992, the citizens of Canton Schwyz agreed to a reorganization of the relationship between church and state. They spoke out in favor of a separation of tasks and the creation of two denominational cantonal churches. Both these and the parishes are independent of the canton and the municipalities in terms of financial and tax law.

Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church is the largest denomination in Canton Schwyz. The Roman Catholic Cantonal Church of Schwyz was founded in 1998. It belongs to the Diocese of Chur . The Benedictine monastery in Einsiedeln, which was founded in the High Middle Ages, has great international appeal .

Evangelical Reformed Church

In 2013, 18,683 Protestants lived in Canton Schwyz, which corresponded to around twelve percent of the population. 15.9 percent were in Zurich-oriented Ausserschwyz , which had the first Reformed settlers as early as 1830. In Innerschwyz only 7.7 percent of the population were Reformed. The first Evangelical-Reformed parish was founded in 1868 in the district of March. The church of Siebnen was inaugurated in 1878. In 1886 the first Reformed pastor was employed in Brunnen. This development was significantly supported by the Protestant Church Aid Association of the Canton of Zurich, which saw its task in promoting Protestant faith life in the diaspora .

The recognition of the six Evangelical-Reformed parishes as a public corporation with the right to collect taxes came with the cantonal council decision of October 1957. The establishment of an Evangelical-Reformed cantonal church took place in 1998. The Evangelical-Reformed Cantonal Church of Schwyz comprises six parishes .

Free Churches and Other Christian Communities

founding

- New Apostolic Church Lachen, 1931
- New Apostolic Church Immensee, 1961
- FEG farms Wilen, 1977
- FEG March, 1979
- Chrischona Arth-Goldau, 1984
- FEG Einsiedeln, 1987
- Chrischona Brunnen-Schwyz, 1986

Constitution and Politics

The current cantonal constitution ^[16] is dated November 24, 2010 and was approved in the referendum of May 15, 2011. It replaced the previous constitution of 1898, which had been amended many times.

Legislative

The cantonal council with 100 members is the legislative body . These are elected by the people for four years in accordance with proportional representation , with each municipality forming a constituency.

Religious affiliation according to the federal census 2000 ^[15]		
religious community	residents absolute	share in percent
Roman Catholic	92,868	72.20
evangelical-reformed	15'140	11.80
non-denominational	6'331	4.90
Islamic communities	5'598	4.35
without specification	3'752	2.92
orthodox	2'758	2.14
evangelical free churches	724	0.56
hindu associations	429	0.33
New Apostolic Church	343	0.27
Buddhist associations	272	0.21
Jehovah's Witnesses	177	0.14
other Christian communities	136	0.11
other religious communities	62	0.05
jewish community	51	0.04
Christian Catholic Church	46	0.04
United Methodist Church	17	0.01
In total	128'704	100.00

Amendments to the constitution, enactments or amendments to the law, as well as spending decisions on one-off expenditures of more than five million francs or annually recurring expenditures of more than 500,000 francs that have been approved by less than three quarters of the cantonal councils participating in the final vote are mandatorily subject to the Referendum (obligatory referendum), the other legislative enactments and amendments if requested by 1000 voters (optional referendum). The people can propose amendments to the constitution and laws themselves if 2,000 eligible voters support a proposal to that effect (popular initiative).

100 seats in total



See also : List of cantonal referenda of Canton Schwyz

In the elections to the cantonal council, the parties received the following number of seats:

	Political party	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016 [17]	2020 [18]	Percentage of voters																								
	Swiss People's Party (SVP)	12	20	27	41	35	33	33	<div><p>Cantonal election on March 22, 2020 Voter turnout: 35.76%</p><p>gains and losses compared to 2016</p><table><caption>Percentage of voters (2020)</caption><tr><th>Party</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>SVP</td><td>33.25</td></tr><tr><td>CVP</td><td>24.00</td></tr><tr><td>FDP</td><td>20.25</td></tr><tr><td>SP</td><td>16.7</td></tr><tr><td>GLP</td><td>5.8</td></tr></table><table><caption>Gains and losses compared to 2016</caption><tr><th>Party</th><th>% p</th></tr><tr><td>SVP</td><td>+0.13</td></tr><tr><td>CVP</td><td>-3.17</td></tr><tr><td>FDP</td><td>-1.38</td></tr><tr><td>SP</td><td>+3.77</td></tr><tr><td>GLP</td><td>+3.26</td></tr></table></div>	Party	Percentage	SVP	33.25	CVP	24.00	FDP	20.25	SP	16.7	GLP	5.8	Party	% p	SVP	+0.13	CVP	-3.17	FDP	-1.38	SP	+3.77	GLP	+3.26
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	Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP)	46	43	34	29	29	27	24																									
	FDP.The Liberals (FDP)	29	26	24	21	23	22	20																									
	Social Democratic Party of Switzerland (SP)	11	11	15	9	10	15	17																									
	Green Liberal Party (GLP)	–	–	–	–	0	3	6																									
	Various	2	0	0	0	3	0	–																									

Canton Schwyz delegates two representatives to the Council of States and four representatives to the National Council for the Federal Assembly .

Executive

The supreme executive body (executive) is the government council , whose seven members are directly elected by the people for a period of four years in accordance with majority elections . The Landammann holds the chair for two years, his deputy is the state governor .

After the overall renewal elections in 2020, the SVP will continue to have three government councillors, the CVP two and the FDP two. The government councilors René Bünter (SVP) and Othmar Reichmuth (CVP, new Council of States) did not stand for re-election. The SP has not been in government since 2012. With Petra Steimen-Rickenbacher (FDP), a woman has been a member of the government council since 2012. From 2020 to 2022 she was the second woman Landammann in the history of the canton of Schwyz. Since July 1, 2022, André Rügsegger (SVP) has been Landammann, state governor is Michael Stähli (Die Mitte).

During the legislative period, Andreas Barraud (SVP) and Kaspar Michel (FDP) resigned. Two seats were filled in the September 25, 2022 by-election and November 27, 2022 by-election, using the Transparency Act for the first time. ^[19]

On July 1, 2008, the Government Council revised and put into effect the ordinance on the tasks and structure of the departments and the State Chancellery. On March 28, 2007, the cantonal council approved an amendment to the organizational ordinance, paving the way for a new departmental structure.

Government Council of the Canton of Schwyz (term of office July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2024) ^[20]

governing council	function	<u>Political party</u>	department
<u>André Ruegsegger</u>	<u>Landammann</u> ¹	<u>SVP</u>	building department
<u>Michael Stahl</u>	<u>State governor</u> ¹	<u>The middle</u>	Department of Education
<u>Petra Steimen-Rickenbacher</u>	government councillor	<u>FDP</u>	Department of Economics
<u>Herbert Huwiler</u>	governing council	<u>SVP</u>	finance department
<u>Sandro Patierno</u>	governing council	<u>The middle</u>	Environment Department
<u>Xavier Schuler</u>	governing council	<u>SVP</u>	security department
<u>Damien Meier</u>	governing council	<u>FDP</u>	Department of the Interior

¹ Function from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024

The governing council is supported by state clerk Mathias Brun (independent).

Judiciary

Jurisdiction (judiciary) is exercised in the second legal instance at cantonal level by the cantonal and administrative courts . The district courts , the cantonal criminal and juvenile court and the compulsory measures court form the first legal instance . The mediators based at the municipal level (called magistrates in other cantons) act as arbitration authorities before the district courts.

Municipalities, districts and corporations

Im Kanton Schwyz sind sowohl die Gemeinden wie, anders als in den meisten anderen Schweizer Kantonen, die Bezirke autonome Selbstverwaltungseinheiten. Während die Gemeinden aber auch einen eigenen, vom Kanton unabhängigen Wirkungskreis haben, erfüllen die Bezirke nur solche Aufgaben, die ihnen das kantonale Recht überträgt. Sowohl Gemeinden wie Bezirken kommt das Besteuerungsrecht zu; sie setzen die Höhe ihrer Steuern selbst fest. Der Bezirk Schwyz kennt als einziger Bezirk des Kantons noch eine Landsgemeinde, an welcher der Bezirksrat und das Bezirksgericht gewählt, das Budget beraten und die Rechnung abgenommen sowie zu Handen der Urnenabstimmung die Sachgeschäfte vorberaten werden.

Durch die Verfassung öffentlichrechtlich anerkannt sind überdies die römisch-katholischen und die evangelisch-reformierten Kirchgemeinden, die sich je innerhalb der jeweiligen Kantonalkirche formieren.

Die altherkommenen Korporationsgemeinden, wie die Oberallmeindkorporation Schwyz, sind ebenfalls öffentlich-rechtlich anerkannt. Bürgergemeinden hingegen gibt es im Kanton Schwyz, im Gegensatz zu vielen anderen Kantonen, nicht.

Wirtschaft

2017 betrug das Bruttoinlandsprodukt (BIP) pro Einwohner 60'313 Schweizer Franken.^[9] 2017 wurden 82'994 Beschäftigte im Kanton Schwyz gezählt, wovon 4'427 auf den primären (Urproduktion), 21'086 auf den sekundären (Industrie) und 57'481 auf den tertiären Sektor (Dienstleistung) entfielen. 15'351 Arbeitsstätten wurden 2017 im Kanton gezählt (davon 1'642 im primären, 2'420 im sekundären und 11'289 im tertiären Sektor). Die Arbeitslosenquote bezifferte sich per 30. Juni 2021 auf 1,2 Prozent gegenüber 2,8 Prozent auf eidgenössischer Ebene.^[8]

Im Jahr 2020 wurde 12,2 Prozent der landwirtschaftlichen Nutzfläche des Kantons durch 175 Betriebe biologisch bewirtschaftet.^[21]

Geschichte

→ *Hauptartikel: Geschichte des Kantons Schwyz*

Verwaltungsgliederung

Politische Gemeinden

→ *Hauptartikel: Gemeinden des Kantons Schwyz*

Nachfolgend aufgelistet sind die bevölkerungsreichsten politischen Gemeinden per 31. Dezember 2021:^[22]

Politische Gemeinde	Einwohner
<u>Freienbach</u>	16'615
<u>Einsiedeln</u>	16'253
<u>Schwyz</u>	15'465
<u>Küssnacht</u>	13'809
<u>Arth</u>	12'292
<u>Schübelbach</u>	9428
<u>Ingenbohl</u>	9072
<u>Lachen</u>	9353
<u>Wollerau</u>	7460
<u>Altendorf</u>	7185

Bezirke

Der Kanton Schwyz unterteilt sich in 6 Bezirke und 30 Gemeinden, wobei die Bezirke Einsiedeln, Küssnacht und Gersau jeweils nur aus der gleichnamigen Gemeinde bestehen.



Schwyzzer Rappen von 1816, Wappenseite



Schwyzzer Rappen von 1816, Wertseite



Bezirkswappen des Kantons Schwyz; Schwyz, Gersau, March, Einsiedeln, Küssnacht und Höfe

Bezirk	Einwohner	Gemeinden
<u>Schwyz</u>	56'547	Schwyz, Arth, Ingenbohl, Muotathal, Steinen, Sattel, Rothenthurm, Oberiberg, Unteriberg, Lauerz, Steinerberg, Morschach, Alpthal, Illgau, Riemenstalden
<u>Einsiedeln</u>	16'253	<u>Einsiedeln</u>
<u>Gersau</u>	2384	<u>Gersau</u>
<u>Höfe</u>	29'545	<u>Wollerau</u> , <u>Freienbach</u> , <u>Feusisberg</u>
<u>Küssnacht</u>	13'809	<u>Küssnacht</u>
<u>March</u>	45'151	<u>Lachen</u> , <u>Altendorf</u> , <u>Galggenen</u> , <u>Vorderthal</u> , <u>Innerthal</u> , <u>Schübelbach</u> , <u>Tuggen</u> , <u>Wangen</u> , <u>Reichenburg</u>








Bezirke des Kantons Schwyz

Weblinks

- Offizielle Website des Kantons Schwyz (<https://www.sz.ch/>)
- Offizielle Statistik über den Kanton Schwyz (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/regionalstatistik/regionale-portraits-kennzahlen/kantone/schwyz.html>) beim Bundesamt für Statistik
- Oliver Landolt, Kaspar Michel, Erwin Horat: *Schwyz (Kanton)*. (<https://hls-dhs-dss.ch/de/articles/007385>) In: *Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz*.
- Linkkatalog zum Thema Kanton Schwyz (<https://curlie.org/World/Deutsch/Regional/Europa/Schweiz/Schwyz/>) bei *curlie.org* (ehemals DMOZ)

Weitere Inhalte in den Schwesterprojekten der Wikipedia:

-  **Commons** – Medieninhalte (Kategorie)
-  **Wiktionary** – Wörterbucheinträge
-  **Wikinews** – Nachrichten
-  **Wikisource** – Quellen und Volltexte
-  **Wikivoyage** – Reiseführer

Einzelnachweise und Anmerkungen

- Struktur der ständigen Wohnbevölkerung nach Kanton, 1999-2021*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung.assetdetail.23064702.html>) In: *bfs.admin.ch*. Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), 25. August 2022, abgerufen am 11. September 2022.
- Struktur der ständigen Wohnbevölkerung nach Kanton, 1999–2019*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/migration-integration/auslaendische-bevoelkerung.assetdetail.13707204.html>) In: *bfs.admin.ch*. Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), 27. August 2020, abgerufen am 28. Februar 2021.
- Arbeitslosenzahlen*. (<https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/de/home/Arbeit/Arbeitslosenversicherung/arbeitslosen-zahlen.html>) In: *seco.admin.ch*. Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft (SECO), 8. Juli 2021, abgerufen am 12. Juli 2021 (siehe Publikation «Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt im Juni 2021» vom 8. Juli 2021).
- Die Schreibweise mit *tz* wird vom *Guide du Typographe romand* verwendet und ist dementsprechend häufig anzutreffen.
- Oliver Landolt, Kaspar Michel, Erwin Horat: *Schwyz (Kanton)*. (<https://hls-dhs-dss.ch/articles/007385/2017-05-11/>) In: *Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz (HLS)*. 11. Mai 2017, abgerufen am 17. August 2022.
- Struktur der ständigen Wohnbevölkerung nach Kanton, 1999-2021*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung.assetdetail.23064702.html>) In: *bfs.admin.ch*. Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), 25. August 2022, abgerufen am 11. September 2022.
- Struktur der ständigen Wohnbevölkerung nach Kanton, 1999–2019*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/migration-integration/auslaendische-bevoelkerung.assetdetail.13707204.html>) In: *bfs.admin.ch*. Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), 27. August 2020, abgerufen am 28. Februar 2021.
- Arbeitslosenzahlen*. (<https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/de/home/Arbeit/Arbeitslosenversicherung/arbeitslosen-zahlen.html>) In: *seco.admin.ch*. Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft (SECO), 8. Juli 2021, abgerufen am 12. Juli 2021 (siehe Publikation «Die Lage auf dem Arbeitsmarkt im Juni 2021» vom 8. Juli 2021).
- Schwyz*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/regionalstatistik/regionale-portraits-kennzahlen/kantone/schwyz.html>) In: *bfs.admin.ch*. Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), abgerufen am 28. Februar 2021.

10. Vgl. Stefan M. Fuchs: *Die Mundart des Kantons Schwyz. Historische, sprachgeographische und semantische Aspekte der Mundart des Kantons Schwyz* (<https://www.e-helvetica.nb.admin.ch/directAccess?callnumber=nbdig-65255>) (= *Beiträge zur schweizerdeutschen Mundartforschung*. Band 22). Huber, Frauenfeld 1975; Rudolf Hotzenköcherle: *Zur sprachlichen Stellung und Struktur der Innerschweiz*. In: Ders.: *Die Sprachlandschaften der deutschen Schweiz* (= *Sprachlandschaft*. Band 1). Hrsg. von Niklaus Bigler und Robert Schläpfer. Sauerländer, Aarau / Frankfurt am Main / Salzburg 1984, S. 237–292; spezifisch zu Schwyz S. 277–286; *Sprachatlas der deutschen Schweiz*. Bände 1–8. Francke, Bern/Basel 1962–1997.
11. *Wohnbevölkerung nach Staatsangehörigkeit und Gemeinde, 2010*. (https://web.archive.org/web/20150924112737/http://www.sz.ch/documents/wohnbevoelkerung_gemeinden_herkunft_2010.pdf) (PDF; 57 kB) (Nicht mehr online verfügbar.) Amt für Wirtschaft (Schwyz), 13. September 2011, archiviert vom Original (https://redirecter.toolforge.org/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.sz.ch%2Fdocuments%2Fwohnbevoelkerung_gemeinden_herkunft_2010.pdf) am 24. September 2015; abgerufen am 15. August 2015.
12. SPI St. Gallen: *Kirchenmitgliedschaft in der römisch-katholischen und evangelisch-reformierten Kirche nach Kantonen (2018) | Tabelle 1.4*. (<https://kirchenstatistik.spi-sg.ch/entwicklung-der-kirchenmitgliedschaft/#close>) 2020, abgerufen am 29. April 2020.
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14. Bundesamt für Statistik: *Ständige Wohnbevölkerung ab 15 Jahren nach Religionszugehörigkeit und Kanton, 2017 | Excel Tabelle*. (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfsstatic/dam/assets/7226813/master>) 2019, abgerufen am 29. April 2020.
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19. *Parteienfinanzierung Schwyz – Erstes Transparenzgesetz der Schweiz kommt zum Einsatz*. (<https://www.srf.ch/news/schweiz/parteienfinanzierung-schwyz-erstes-transparenzgesetz-der-schweiz-kommt-zum-einsatz>) In: *srf.ch*. 16. September 2022, abgerufen am 16. September 2022.
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22. *Ständige Wohnbevölkerung nach Staatsangehörigkeitskategorie, Geschlecht und Gemeinde, definitive Jahresergebnisse, 2021* (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/bevoelkerung/stand-entwicklung.assetdetail.23064816.html>). Bei späteren Gemeindefusionen Einwohnerzahlen aufgrund Stand 2021 zusammengefasst. Abruf am 15. November 2022

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