



Statistical Data on Switzerland 2004



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In some graphs or tables, abbreviations for names of cantons are used. They are explained in the table on page 4.

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Dear Reader

The Swiss Federal Statistical Office documents many facets of life in Switzerland.

It reports on births and on how people grow up and go to school, and later on how they complete their education. It shows where they work and what they earn, what they consume and what other expenditure they have. It keeps a record of how many marry at what age, how many get divorced, fall ill, become invalids, how many commit a criminal offence and what offences are involved. It shows how people live in Switzerland, how long they live and what they die of. It describes what they do in their spare time, what they use their cars for, how much is transported by road and how much by rail, what happens to their waste and how things stand with the environment.

Incidentally, all these points are not just once-only snapshots: the data show how Switzerland has developed over the past few decades and give us an indication of the future.

Moreover, more and more data are designed so as to allow a comparison with other countries – a fascinating and often surprising insight.

Dr. Adelheid Bürgi-Schmelz, Director of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office

These Statistical Data on Switzerland are a brief selection summarized from an enormous amount of material which is available in greater detail in a wide range of SFSO information media:

- www.statistik.admin.ch: a rich collection of topics and data on the Internet.
- The Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland, 900 pages complete with CD-ROM and the online Statistical Encyclopaedia (see back cover)
- Press releases as a Newsletter: take out an electronic subscription to the SFSO's press releases and the original text will be sent as a Newsletter direct to your e-mail address – promptly and free of charge. (Contact: www.news-stat.admin.ch)
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Geography

Climate data 2002

Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹	mm	Index ²	hrs.	Index ²
Lugano (alt. 273 m)	13.1	1.5	2105	136	2026	100
Basel (316)	11.2	1.5	1048	135	1521	95
Geneva (420)	11.5	1.7	1166	142	1823	108
Neuchâtel (485)	10.9	1.6	1134	122	1653	107
Sion (482)	10.9	1.7	690	115	1973	99
Zurich (556)	10.4	1.9	1276	118	1620	109
Berne (565)	9.8	1.6	1316	128	1618	99
St Gall (779)	9.1	1.7	1708	137	1421	102
Davos (1590)	4.4	1.6	1228	113	1622	97

Largest lakes

	Surface km	%-age CH
Lake Geneva	580	59.5
Lake Constance	535	32.3
Lake Neuchâtel	215	100.0
Lago Maggiore	210	19.3

Longest rivers

	Length km ²	Flow rate ⁴ m ³ /s
Rhine ³	375	1,056
Aare	295	563
Rhone ³	264	343
Reuss	159	141

Land use⁵

	km ²	%
Forest, woods	12,716	30.8
Cultivated land	9,873	23.9
Mountain farming	5,378	13.0
Settlements	2,791	6.8
Rivers/lakes	1,740	4.2
other unprod. areas	8,787	21.3
Total area	41,285	100.0

Highest mountains

	Canton	Alt. m.
Dufourspitze (Monte Rosa)	VS	4,634
Dom (Mischabel)	VS	4,545
Weisshorn	VS	4,505
Matterhorn (Mont Cervin)	VS	4,478

Borders with neighbouring states⁶

	km
Italy	734.2
France	571.8
Germany	345.7
Austria	165.1
Liechtenstein	41.1

Coordinates

Latitude	N 47°48'	at Oberbargen SH
Longitude	E 10°30'	at Piz Chavalatsch GR
Latitude	S 45°49'	at Chiasso TI
Longitude	W 5°57'	at Piz Chancy GE

Expansion of settled area

According to SFSO land-area statistics, the settled area has expanded by roughly 13% since the early 1980s, mainly at the expense of agricultural land. This means that, every second, just under one square metre of farming land was developed. Built-up land accounts for half the settled area, and transport infrastructure for one third (the rest consists of industrial sites, parks and recreational areas, landfills, etc.). Woods/forests have also expanded, mainly in fringe areas (brushwood encroaching on isolated alpine pastures).

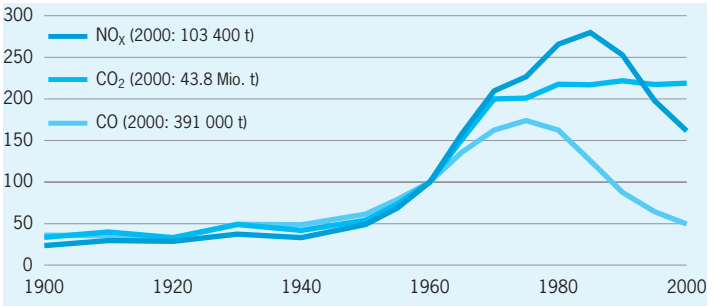
¹ Deviation from long-term median in °C
² 100 = average of long-term set of measurements
³ Length as far as Swiss border
⁴ Long-term median, status 2002

⁵ Area statistics 1992/97
⁶ Not including enclaves

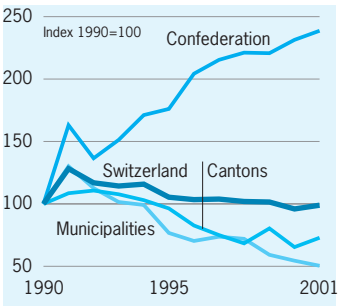
Sources: Meteo Swiss, FOWG, SFSO



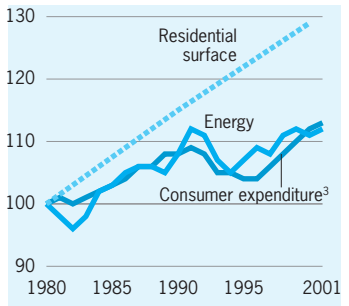
Pollutant emissions¹ (Index 1960=100)



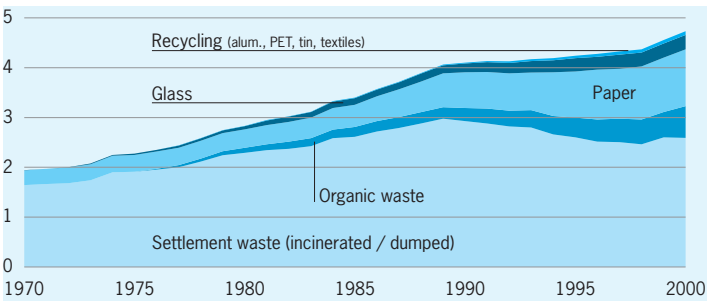
Expenditures by the public sector²



Consumption (index 1980=100)



Settlement waste (in mio. t)



¹ Corrected emission factors for transport from 1990.

Source: SAEFL

² Net debit on environmental protection, current prices

³ Private households to constant prices, per person

Population

Population in cantons and cities (at year end: in thousands)

Cantons	1980	1990	2000	2002	Foreigners in % 2002
Zurich (ZH)	1,120.8	1,150.5	1,211.6	1,242.5	22.3
Bern (BE)	911.0	945.6	943.7	950.2	12.3
Lucerne (LU)	294.4	319.5	347.2	352.3	15.5
Uri (UR)	33.5	33.7	35.2	35.2	8.2
Schwyz (SZ)	96.6	110.5	130.2	133.3	15.8
Obwalden (OW)	25.7	28.8	32.4	33.0	11.0
Nidwalden (NW)	28.3	32.6	38.0	38.9	9.6
Glarus (GL)	36.1	37.6	38.5	38.4	20.0
Zug (ZG)	75.7	84.9	99.4	102.2	19.9
Fribourg (FR)	184.5	207.8	236.3	242.7	14.8
Solothurn (SO)	216.6	226.7	244.0	246.5	17.4
Basel-City (BS)	203.6	191.8	187.7	186.9	28.4
Basel-Country (BL)	219.0	230.1	260.0	263.2	17.8
Schaffhausen (SH)	69.0	71.7	73.3	73.9	20.4
Appenzell A.Rh. (AR)	47.2	51.5	53.5	53.2	13.7
Appenzell I.Rh. (AI)	12.8	13.6	15.0	15.0	10.0
St.Gallen (SG)	389.0	420.3	449.4	455.2	20.0
Graubünden (GR)	161.3	170.4	186.7	186.1	13.6
Aargau (AG)	450.8	496.3	544.3	556.2	19.6
Thurgau (TG)	182.7	205.9	227.3	229.8	19.3
Ticino (TI)	265.6	286.7	310.2	314.6	25.3
Vaud (VD)	522.3	583.6	620.3	632.0	27.2
Valais (VS)	217.8	248.3	276.2	281.0	16.9
Neuchâtel (NE)	157.1	160.6	165.7	167.0	22.9
Geneva (GE)	349.6	376.0	408.8	419.3	37.8
Jura (JU)	64.3	65.7	68.8	69.2	12.1
Switzerland	6,335.2	6,750.7	7,204.1	7,317.8	20.3

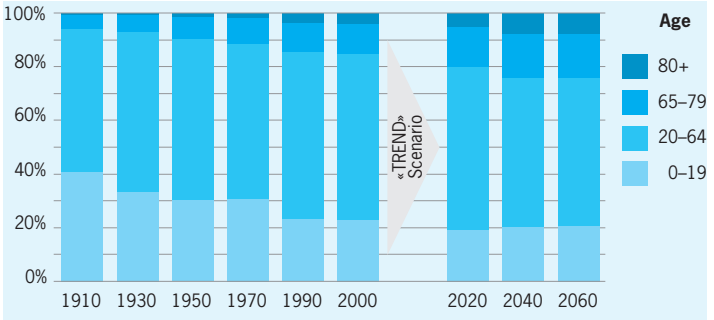
Biggest cities

Zurich	370.1	341.3	337.9	342.5	29.4
Basel	181.9	171.0	166.0	165.0	30.2
Geneva	156.6	167.2	175.0	177.5	43.6
Berne	146.8	134.6	122.5	122.7	22.8
Lausanne	126.3	123.2	114.9	116.3	36.2

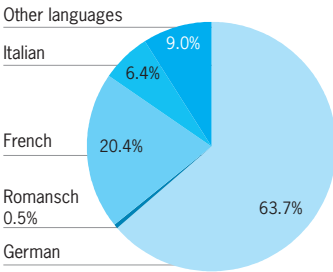
An aging society

There are now many more elderly people than 50 years ago. The number of over 64-year-olds has more than doubled since 1950, while that of over eighty-year-olds has even quadrupled. In contrast, the number of under twenties has increased much less and has actually declined since the early Seventies. This aging process is the result of longer life expectancy (p. 26) and fewer births (p. 6). According to SFSO population scenarios, this trend will continue over the next few decades and is likely to cause serious problems, e.g. as regards social security.

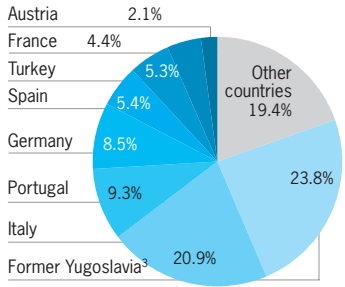
Age structure



Languages 2000¹



Nationality of foreigners 2002²



Foreigners: many born in Switzerland but not naturalized

Foreigners account for 20.3% of the population. However, counting only those in Switzerland for a limited period of time would reduce this figure to less than 7%. More than half of residents without a Swiss passport have either been living in Switzerland for more than 15 years or were born here. Measured against the 2.6% naturalization rate (2002: 36,500), there is still a large integration deficit.

The foreign population is young: For every 100 foreigners of working age, there are only 8 of retirement age (compared with 30 among Swiss). This also has to do with the fact that 26.5% of children born in Switzerland in 2002 were foreign nationals.

The number of new immigrants, which had fallen sharply in the past few years, began to rise again from 1998 and, since 2000, European immigrants are once again in the majority. However, the migratory balance of Italians and Spaniards has been negative for years due to a strong remigration movement. Despite this, the migratory balance from the EU as a whole has been positive again since 2000.

¹ Population by main languages (Population Census)

² Permanent foreign population: 1,484,755. Excluding seasonal labour (annual mean 20,351), short term

residents (45,729) and asylum seekers (66,568, incl. those temporarily accepted).

³ Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia

Population

Births 2002 (live births)

Total	72,372
Boys per 100 girls	106.5
Proportion of live births outside of marriage (%)	11.7
Multiple births	1,119
Twins	1,098
Children per 100 women ¹	139.5

Deaths 2002

Total	61,768
Age of deceased:	
0–19	649
20–39	1,456
40–64	8,776
65–79	17,662
≥80	33,225

International migrations 2002

Immigrants	126,080
Foreigners	103,754
Emigrants	78,425
Foreigners	53,523
Net immigration	47,655
Swiss	-2,576
Foreigners	50,231

Internal migration 2002²

Total movements	403,184
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Marriages 2002

Total	40,213
Swiss husband/Swiss wife	20,737
Swiss husband/foreign wife	7,939
Foreign husband/Swiss wife	6,305
Foreign husband/foreign wife	5,232
Average age on marriage (years):	
single men	30.5
single women	28.1

Divorces 2002

Total	16,363
with minor children (%)	46
Years married:	
0–4	2,517
5–9	5,065
10–14	3,278
≥15	5,503
Divorces per 100 marriages (%) ³	40.1

Private households 2000⁴

Total	3,115,399
Single-person households	1,120,878
Family households	1,931,860
of which:	
(Married) couples without children	850,189
(Married) couples with children	898,294
Single parent with children	161,323
Non-family households	62,661

Most people still live as a family⁵

The family household is still the predominant style of life. Almost three quarters of the population live in a couple household – 48% with children, 24% without (2000). 6% live in a single-parent household. The traditional family – a married couple with children – clearly predominates among 35- to 49-year olds (58%; compared with 2% unmarried couples with children).

Even among childless persons, only a minority live alone, 28% of 21- to 34-year olds and 37% of 35- to 49-year olds.

There is a general trend for marriage and family to be postponed more and more. Only one woman in five (21%) of the 1965–69 cohort had a child before the age of 25; in the 1945–1949 cohort, the figure was 44%. Young people also leave the parental home later (23% of the men in the 1970–74 cohort, before they were 20; in the 1945–1949 cohort, the figure was 45%).

¹ Number of children born to 100 women during their lives on the basis of age-specific birth figures observed in 2002.

² Movements between local government areas in Switzerland, not including movements within a local area.

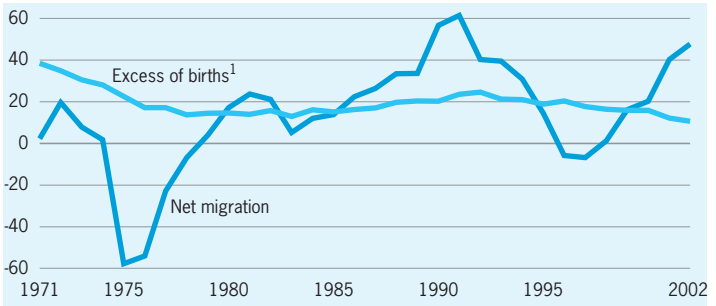
³ Total divorce rate (percentage of marriages which will end in divorce sooner or later, based on divorce patterns during the year under observation).

⁴ Population census 2000

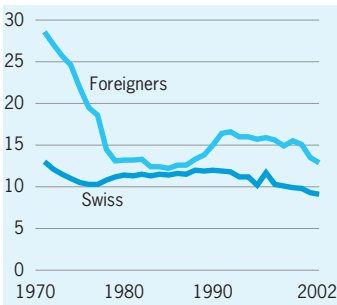
⁵ Source: Population census 2000 and 1994/95 Family Microcensus



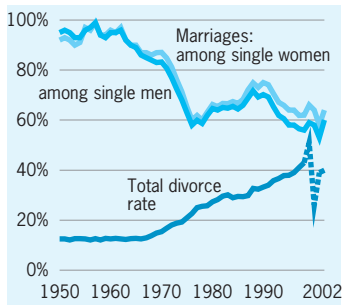
Net migration and excess of births over deaths (in 1000s)



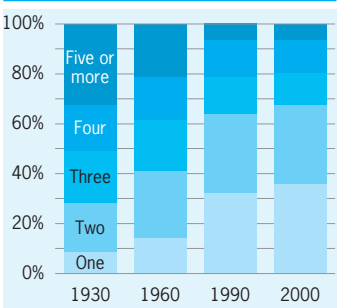
Births (per 1000 inhabitants)



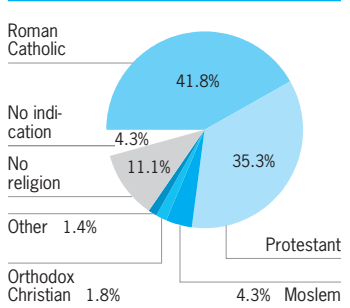
Marriages and divorces²



Size of households³



Religion 2000⁴



¹ Live births – deaths

² Total marriage rate (percentage of single men and women under 50 who will marry in time, based on marriage patterns during the year under observation).

For the combined divorce rate, see note 3, page 6.

³ Number of persons per household. 100% = all private households (Population Census, 2000).

⁴ Population Census, 2000

Employment rates¹	1971	1980	1991	2000	2002	2003
Total	48.3	48.2	56.8	55.6	56.2	56.3
Women	32.9	34.2	47.6	48.1	49.7	49.9
Men	64.4	62.9	66.4	63.5	62.9	63.0
Foreigners	60.4	55.9	66.2	58.9	60.3	59.7
Swiss	45.9	46.9	54.9	54.8	55.1	55.4

Persons employed by sector (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2002	2003
Agriculture and forestry	8.5	6.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1
Industry and business	46.2	38.1	30.2	25.7	24.9	23.9
Services	45.3	55.0	65.6	69.8	71.0	72.0

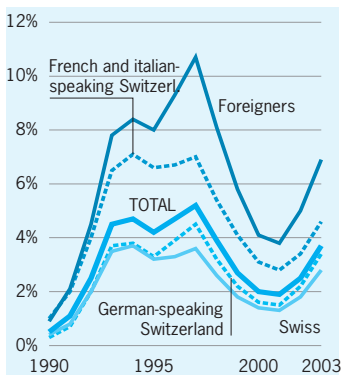
Part-time employees² (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2002	2003
Men	7.2	10.1	10.1	10.7
Women	48.2	53.3	54.9	56.0
Total	24.1	28.8	30.0	30.9

Unemployment³	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
Unemployed	104	6,255	18,133	71,987	100,504	145,687
%age of long-term unemployed ⁴	...	...	6.6	20.1	12.5	15.9
Unemployment rate in %	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.5	3.7
Men	...	0.2	0.4	1.7	2.5	3.7
Women	...	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.6	3.7

Unemployment

Unemployment is closely linked to economic developments. After reaching a historic «high» in 1997 (5.2%), it fell to 1.9% in 2001 but has been rising again since. Different segments of the population are affected to varying degrees. Unemployment figures are comparatively high among unskilled workers and foreigners (whose level of qualification is, on average, comparatively low) and in French- and Italian-speaking Switzerland. Figures are also slightly higher among women than among men, while the differences between age groups are less pronounced.

Unemployment rate (annual median)



¹ Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the population (gross employment rate). All persons with paid employment of at least 6 hours per week are considered employed. Since 1991 employment rates no longer include the number of unemployed as supplied by the SSEA, but are calculated according to international norms. 1971: yearly average; since 1980, 2nd quarter.

² Degree of employment <90%. Basis = all employed persons within the annual average

³ Unemployment as per the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SSEA). In contrast, unemployment is shown in terms of international norms on the table on page 16

⁴ Unemployed longer than 12 months

Sources: SFSSO, SSEA



Income from employment 2003¹

Distribution in %	Income classes in thous. CHF; gross annual fig.				
	<26	26-51,9	52-77.9	78-103.9	≥104
Total	2.3	14.7	38.1	23.9	20.9
Men	1.7	9.8	37.1	25.8	25.6
Women	4.2	27.9	40.9	18.7	8.3

Index of real wages

1993 = 100	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Total	91.2	97.8	100.1	100.3	101.8	103.0
Men	91.3	97.5	99.9	99.9	101.4	102.4
Women	91.1	98.7	100.4	101.6	103.1	104.8

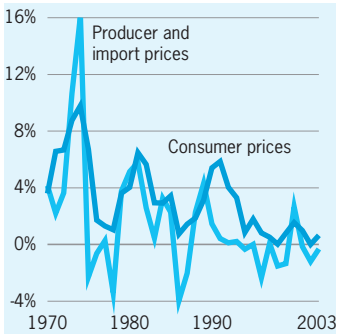
Index of producer and import prices

May 2003 = 100, annual average	1980	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
Overall index	88.5	103.8	104.3	101.6	100.3	99.9

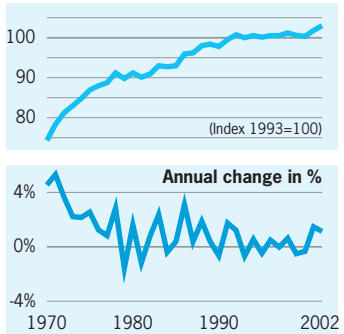
Consumer price index

May 2000 = 100, annual average	1983	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
Overall index	68.7	82.8	96.7	100.3	102.0	102.6
by consumption category (selection):						
Food	77.4	92.1	96.9	99.5	104.0	105.4
Rent	58.5	76.6	96.2	100.2	104.1	104.4
Energy	96.4	81.7	84.6	103.9	98.5	99.5
Health care	64.2	79.6	96.1	100.0	101.0	101.9
Transport	68.4	80.5	95.6	100.9	100.5	100.8
Communications	122.2	128.1	155.3	102.5	98.1	97.7
Origin of goods:						
Domestic goods	64.0	80.3	97.0	100.1	103.3	104.2
Imported goods	83.3	90.6	95.9	100.9	98.0	98.1

Annual increase in prices



Movement of real wages



¹ Full-time workers, not incl. apprentices

GDP, Balance of Payments

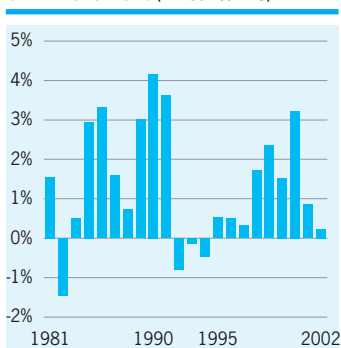
Gross domestic product (GDP)

at current prices	In million CHF		%age change			
	2001 ^p	2002 ^p	nominal	real	nominal	real
Final consumption expenditure	305,072	310,781	3.2	2.3	1.9	0.7
Private households and NPIs ¹	255,982	260,631	2.3	2.0	1.8	0.7
General government	49,090	50,150	6.3	4.0	2.2	0.8
Equipment	53,049	47,077	-1.9	-3.0	-11.3	-10.1
Construction	40,519	40,922	-0.1	-3.4	1.0	2.2
Changes in stocks	-1,839	-3,190	...	...	...	...
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	5,063	926	...	...	...	...
Export of goods and services	190,652	188,957	0.4	0.2	-0.9	-0.5
Imports of goods and services	169,705	157,686	2.4	2.2	-7.1	-3.1
Gross domestic product	422,811	427,787	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.2

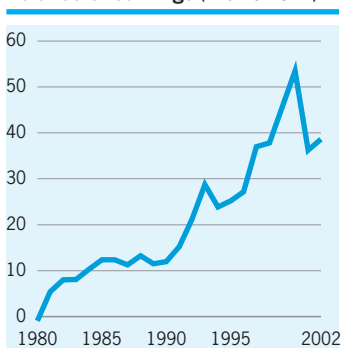
Production account

Output	788,123	792,309	2.0	1.0	0.5	-0.6
Taxes on products	29,474	28,307	-0.6	-0.7	-4.0	-1.6
- Subsidies on products	4,018	3,745	8.3	-2.1	-6.8	-9.7
- Intermediate consumption	390,767	389,085	2.0	0.8	-0.4	-1.3
Gross domestic product	422,811	427,787	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.2

GDP movement (in real terms)



Balance of earnings (in billion CHF)



Balance of payments 2002^p

Balance of earnings	In million CHF		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance
Goods	143,466	138,305	5,162
Services	45,790	23,732	22,057
Capital and earned income	64,572	46,672	17,900
Unrequited transfers	16,670	23,184	-6,513
Total	270,498	231,893	38,606

¹ in Switzerland: NPIs = private nonprofit institutions serving households

^p Provisional figures
Sources: SFSO, SNB

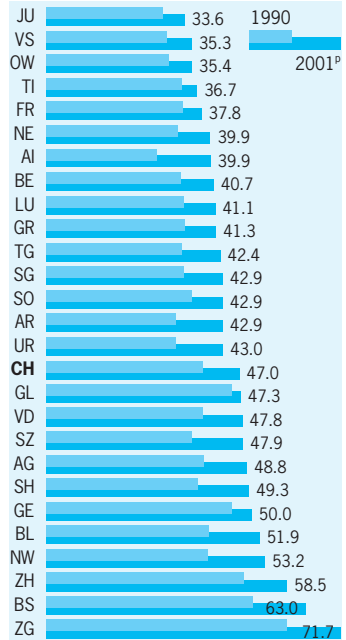


National Income by Canton

National income 2001^p

Entirety	in mill. CHF	%	Change ¹
ZH	72,504	21.3	-6.6
BE	38,796	11.4	3.6
LU	14,319	4.2	5.0
UR	1,468	0.4	1.9
SZ	6,235	1.8	2.2
OW	1,151	0.3	7.3
NW	1,989	0.6	-10.8
GL	1,796	0.5	-16.7
ZG	7,191	2.1	-6.7
FR	9,055	2.7	3.4
SO	10,425	3.1	4.5
BS	11,978	3.5	-25.7
BL	13,415	3.9	1.9
SH	3,593	1.1	-0.1
AR	2,273	0.7	2.7
AI	588	0.2	-8.3
SG	19,356	5.7	5.1
GR	7,782	2.3	-0.2
AG	26,655	7.8	4.7
TG	9,639	2.8	4.6
TI	11,181	3.3	-4.1
VD	30,272	8.9	-2.4
VS	9,692	2.8	4.0
NE	6,645	1.9	-3.6
GE	20,763	6.1	-12.0
JU	2,263	0.7	-2.1
Total	341,020	100.0	-2.4

Per capita (in 1000 CHF)



Large differences between the Cantons

The percentage shares of the individual cantons in the national income vary considerably, largely because of differences in resident population sizes. Zurich, the largest canton, makes about ten times more than the five smallest cantons put together.

The per capita cantonal income provides only very qualified information about a canton's prosperity. In addition to the income of private households, it also covers corporate revenue as well as the income of public government budgets and social insurances. Furthermore, corporate income is assigned to the canton in which the company's owner is domiciled or to the canton where the company has its headquarters.

For years, Cantons Zug and Basel-City have had the highest per capita national income (admittedly, the proportion of incorporated firms is particularly high in these cantons).

^p Provisional figures

¹ %age change compared with 2000–2001

Company and Branch Structures

Number of enterprise units	1991	1995	1998	2001	Change in % 98/01
Industry, commerce	73,966	74,832	75,347	75,989	0.8
Services	216,810	222,828	237,102	241,750	1.9
Size of firms					
0–9 full-time employees ¹	246,781	256,343	272,865	276,596	1.4
10–49 full-time employees ¹	35,479	33,435	32,029	33,145	3.5
50–249 full-time employees ¹	7,159	6,629	6,340	6,700	5.7
≥250 full-time employees ¹	1,357	1,253	1,215	1,298	6.8
Total	290,776	297,660	312,449	317,739	1.7

Employees	1991	1995	1998	2001	Change in % 98/01
Industry, commerce	1,291,700	1,114,630	1,024,476	1,046,909	2.1
Services	2,469,209	2,434,185	2,446,952	2,621,559	7.2
Employees per enterprise unit:					
Industry, commerce	17.5	14.9	13.6	13.8	1.5
Services	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.8	4.9

The major branches

(Employees)	1991	1995	1998	2001	Change in % 98/01
Health and social services	325,445	354,494	374,506	400,747	7.0
Retailers	389,331	357,456	341,279	356,535	4.5
Corporate services ²	255,342	254,265	264,665	304,603	15.1
Construction	383,378	338,049	291,121	293,689	0.9
Education	200,792	214,144	220,959	236,304	6.9
Hotels/Catering	234,292	221,314	216,690	222,937	2.9
Wholesalers ³	206,736	187,866	189,382	180,785	-4.5
Public administration ⁴	127,206	126,198	127,290	131,836	3.6
Credit business	133,750	122,576	116,945	124,713	6.6
Mechanical engineering	174,247	115,813	111,919	109,235	-2.4

Ongoing structural change with SMEs continuing to predominate

The structure of branches in the Swiss economy continued to change in the 1990s. Traditionally strong branches of industry in the production sector, such as mechanical engineering and the construction industry were hard hit by falling demand while service branches such as health, social services and education expanded strongly. Between 1991 and 2001, the service sector came to account for 72% of all employment, up from 66%.

The predominance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – businesses with fewer than 250 employees – continues unabated. They account for 99.7% of private businesses, and two thirds of all people in employment work in such a company (2001).

¹ Part-time employees converted into full-time equivalent

² Incl. legal/management consultants, architects, engineers, advertising agencies

³ Incl. commercial agents

⁴ Incl. social insurance



Industry and Foreign Trade

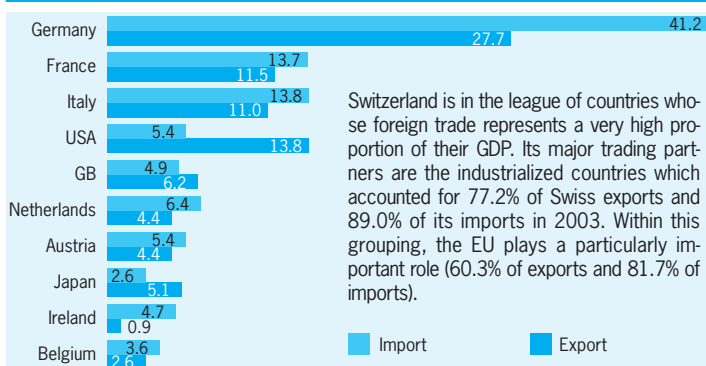
Industrial production

Annual average 1995 = 100	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^p
Total processing trades/industry	97	100	112.7	123.2	121.8	115.4
Food and beverages; tobacco processing	98	100	94.8	93.9	90.0	90.6
Textiles and garments	109	100	87.2	85.3	74.9	69.2
Leather and shoes	199	100	63.1	65.7	67.4	57.3
Timber working and processing (excl. furniture)	110	100	106.7	112.0	107.4	107.8
Paper, cardboard, publishing, printing	95	100	114.7	128.7	118.6	107.2
Chemical industry	70	100	152.0	163.0	172.0	181.7
Rubber and plastic goods	107	100	109.7	115.4	116.7	113.0
Other products (non-metallic minerals)	124	100	105.3	128.0	153.7	141.8
Metal working and processing	117	100	110.4	124.1	128.7	116.4
Machinery	...	100	105.5	123.2	120.8	108.1
Electronics, precision mechanics, optical equipment, watches	...	100	114.2	124.7	114.2	104.0
Vehicle manufacture	...	100	82.9	96.9	95.6	89.4

Foreign trade

in million CHF	Import			Export		
	1990	2002	2003	1990	2002	2003
Total	96,611	123,125	123,778	88,257	130,381	130,662
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8,095	9,864	10,287	2,998	4,219	4,341
Textiles, clothing, shoes	8,806	8,625	8,538	4,984	3,726	3,813
Chemicals	10,624	27,255	27,299	18,425	44,846	45,030
Metals	9,025	9,329	9,704	7,537	9,744	9,919
Machinery, electronics	19,794	25,925	25,601	25,527	31,692	30,832
Vehicles	10,230	12,843	13,348	1,485	3,742	4,099
Instruments, watches	5,786	8,167	7,499	13,330	22,602	22,638

Key trading partners 2003 (in billion CHF)



^p Provisional figures

Sources: SFSO, FCA

Agriculture

Agricultural area (in ha)	1990	2000	2002	Change in % 1990–2002
Open arable land	312,606	292,548	288,617	-7.7
Cultivated grassland	90,319	115,490	118,978	31.7
Natural grassland and pasture ¹	634,719	629,416	627,059	-1.2
Vineyards	12,403	13,223	13,485	8.7
Orchards	7,336	7,857	7,808	6.4
Other	11,107	13,958	13,824	24.5
Total	1,068,490	1,072,492	1,069,770	0.1

Farms	1990	2000	2002	1990–2002
0–3 ha agricultural land	19,819	8,371	7,784	-60.7
3–10 ha	27,092	18,542	16,700	-38.4
10–20 ha	31,630	24,984	23,640	-25.3
20–50 ha	13,590	17,433	17,922	31.9
>50 HA	684	1,207	1,375	101.0
Total	92,815	70,537	67,421	-27.4
of which organic in %	896 1.0	4,902 6.9	5,897 8.7	

Staff	1990	2000	2002	1996–2002
Men	161,484	129,161	123,525	-18.1
Women	92,077	74,161	73,411	-1.5

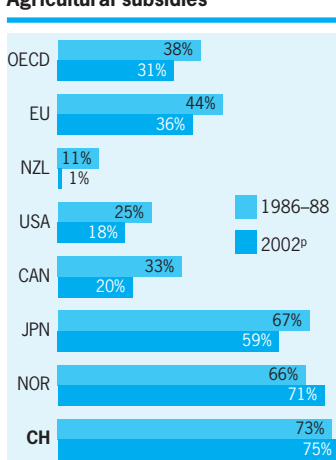
Consumption and production 2002

	Cons. (kg) ²	Prod. (%) ³
Milk	99.0	97.4
Vegetables	87.9	55.6
Fruits	93.3	39.3
Cereals	73.0	54.2
Meat (net)	52.8	80.2
Potatoes	43.4	93.2
Sugar	51.5	57.7
Vegetable fats, oils	16.0	19.8
Full fat cheese	15.6	112.7
Eggs	10.6	47.1
Fish, shellfish	7.6	3.1
Butter	5.7	98.0

Value of production

in mill. CHF	2001	2002 ^p	2003 [*]
Total	9,413	9,593	9,000
of which animal produce in %	5,065 53.8	5,018 52.3	4,933 54.8

Agricultural subsidies⁴



¹ Excl. summer pastures

² Per capita

³ Produced in Switzerland, as %age of consumption

⁴ Subsidies as a percentage of value of agricultural production

^p Provisional figures

^{*} Estimate

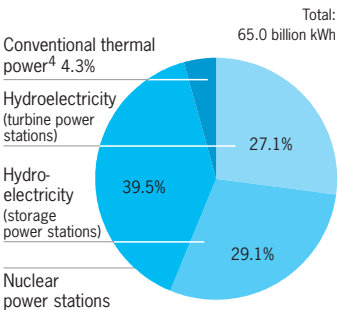
Sources: SFSS, SFA



Final consumption by sources of energy

in terajoules ¹	1980	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002
Petroleum products	488,300	501,050	523,800	510,360	514,540	497,390
Heating fuels	309,480	247,830	236,950	217,110	228,860	217,820
Motor fuels	178,820	253,220	286,860	293,250	285,680	279,570
Electricity	126,910	167,670	184,370	188,540	193,500	194,500
Gas	33,740	63,430	94,940	95,220	98,840	97,160
Coal and coke	13,630	14,360	3,980	5,850	6,170	5,730
Wood, charcoal ²	9,670	17,090	20,590	19,970	20,810	21,000
District heating	7,920	10,420	13,290	13,280	14,340	14,320
Household and industrial waste	3,700	8,680	14,530	15,740	16,810	16,610
Other types of renewable energy ³	...	3,440	6,270	6,330	6,850	6,960
Total	683,870	786,140	861,770	855,290	871,860	853,670

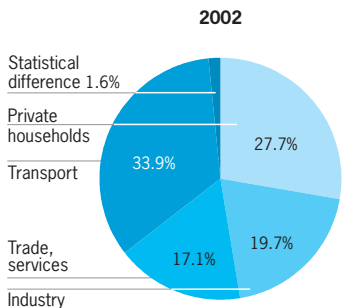
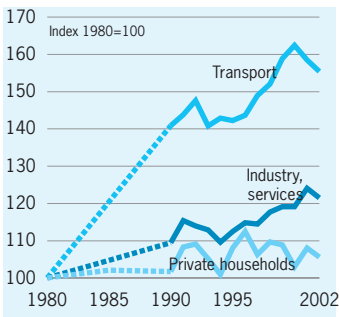
Electricity production 2002



Factors influencing energy consumption

Key factors include: economic growth, technological progress, transport, population and housing stocks as well as energy prices; weather also plays an important role (even if only for a limited period). The increase in total energy consumption (up 45% since 1970) is primarily a consequence of traffic growth.

Final consumption by consumer groups



¹ 1 terajoule (TJ) is the equivalent of approx. 24 t of oil-based fuel or propellant (i.e. approx. 0.28 mill. kWh)

² From 1990, new survey method

³ Solar, biogas, ambient heat

⁴ and other power stations

Source: FOE

Switzerland and Europe



		Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Population in 1000s (end of year)	2001	7,204	82,260	10,564 ^p
People under 15 (in %)	2000	17.4	15.7	15.2
People over 64 (in %)	2000	15.3	16.2	17.3
Births (per 1000 inh.)	2001	10.1	8.9	9.6
Births outside of marriage (in %)	2001	11.4	25.0	4.3
Life expectancy at birth Men (in yrs.)	2000	76.9	74.7 ¹⁰	75.5 ¹⁰
Life expectancy at birth Women (in yrs.)	2000	82.6	80.7 ¹⁰	80.6 ¹⁰
Marriages (per 1000 inh.)	2000	5.5	5.1	4.3
Divorces (per 1000 inh.)	2000	1.5	2.4	0.9
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	2000	4.9	4.0	6.1 ^e
Net immigration (per 1000 inh.)	2000	3.3	2.0	1.2 ^e
Resident aliens (in % of the population)	2000	20.9	8.9	...
Persons per household	1999 [*]	2.2 ¹¹	2.2	3.0
Persons with a higher-education qualification (in %) ¹	2001	16.0	13.0	12.0
Agricultural land (as % of total land)	1999	36.9	47.7	68.4
Forest land (as % of total land)	1999	29.0	29.0	19.9
CO ₂ emission due to energy consumption (in t. per inh.)	2000	6.1	10.3	8.2
Cars per 1000 inhabitants	2001	500	539	322
Road accidents ² (per 1000 vehicles)	1999	6.8	9.3	9.3
Employees in agriculture (in %) ³	2002	4.2	2.6	15.8
Employees in industry (in %) ³	2002	24.1	32.4	22.5
Employees in services (in %) ³	2002	71.6	65.1	61.7
Employment rate ⁴ Women	2002	59.4	49.4	41.1
Employment rate ⁴ Men	2002	76.7	65.7	60.6
Unemployment rate	2002	2.9	8.5	9.6
Women	2002	3.1	8.2	14.6
Men	2002	2.8	8.7	6.2
Part-time employees Women (in %) ⁵	2002	55.3	39.5	8.1
Part-time employees Men (in %) ⁵	2002	10.3	5.8	2.3
Working week ⁶ (hours)	2002	41.7	39.9	41.0
Exports per inhabitant (in US\$) ⁷	2001	11,353	6,934	1,034
GDP per inhabitant (in US\$) ⁸	2001	31,005	26,542	16,816
GDP real growth annual average (in %)	2001–2002	0.1	0.2	4.0
Inflation rate ⁹	2002	0.6	1.3	3.9
Public deficit as a %age of GDP	2001	0.2	-2.8	-1.2
Public debt as a %age of GDP	2001	51.4	60.2	107.0

¹ Of 25–64 year-old population

² Accidents with persons injured

³ %age of all employed persons

⁴ Economically active persons (gainfully/self-employed and unemployed) in % of the men/women over 15 years of age

⁵ As %age of female or male employees









⁶ Data only for people employed full time

⁷ Export of goods and services

⁸ At current purchase-power parities

⁹ OECD: Perspectives économiques



							
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU
40,122	59,039	57,844	15,987	8,121	8,883	59,863	378,005 ^e
14.9	18.9	14.4	18.6	16.8	18.5	19.0	16.8
16.7	16.0	18.0	13.6	15.5	17.3	15.6	16.3
10.1	13.2	9.2	12.7	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.8 ^e
19.0 ^e	43.7	10.0 ^e	27.2	33.1	55.5	40.1	28.6
75.5	75.2	76.3	75.5	75.4	77.4	75.4	75.3
82.7	82.7	82.4	80.5	81.2	82.0	80.2	81.4
5.4	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.1
1.0	2.0 ¹⁰	0.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	
3.9 ^e	4.6 ^e	4.5	5.1	4.8	3.4	5.6 ^e	4.7 ^e
8.8 ^p	0.9	3.1	3.6	2.1	2.8	2.8 ^e	3.0 ^e
2.3	5.5	...	...	9.4	5.4	...	...
3.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	...
17.0	12.0	10.0	21.0	7.0	17.0	18.0	...
59.3	54.2	54.0	47.4	40.8	7.2	70.9	44.1
31.9	31.0	23.0	10.0	38.6	74.0	10.0	34.9
7.0	6.2	7.3	11.0	8.2	5.4	8.5	8.3
451	485	574	418	514	452	464	488
5.8	4.5	6.8	...	10.6	4.1	9.9	...
5.9	4.1	4.9	2.9	5.7	2.5	1.4	4.0
31.3	25.4	31.6	21.0	28.9	23.0	24.1	28.2
62.7	70.5	63.5	76.1	65.5	74.5	74.5	67.8
41.1	49.1	36.8	55.9	50.7	58.7	54.8	47.6
65.8	62.9	61.8	74.1	68.1	66.8	70.2	65.8
11.1	8.7	9.2	2.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	7.6
16.3	9.8	12.6	2.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	8.6
7.7	7.8	7.0	2.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.9
17.0	29.7	16.7	72.8	35.7	32.9	44.0	33.5
2.6	5.0	3.7	21.5	5.1	11.2	9.4	6.6
40.4	37.7	38.5	38.9	40.0	39.9	43.3	40.0
2,860	4,989	4,171	13,548	8,199	8,486	4,642	6,063
20,961	25,255	26,074	27,847	27,818	25,617	24,455	24,320
2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.8
3.6	1.9	2.6	3.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	
-0.1	-1.4	-2.2	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.7	
68.4	65.0	109.8	52.8	63.2	67.0	50.7	

¹⁰ 1999

¹¹ Population census 2000

^p Provisional figures

^e Extrapolation

* Or latest available data

Sources: SFSO, SFFA, Eurostat, EU, FAO, IEA, OECD, UNECE

Tourism

Supply and demand 2002

	Capacity (beds, places)		Overnight stays	
	in 1000s	%	in 1000s	%
Hotels and spas	264	24.6	32,993	50.1
Chalets, holiday apartments	360	33.6	18,117	27.5
Campsites	207	19.3	6,808	10.3
Youth hostels	7	0.7	869	1.3
Collective establishments	233	21.8	7,109	10.8
Total	1,071	100.0	65,896	100.0

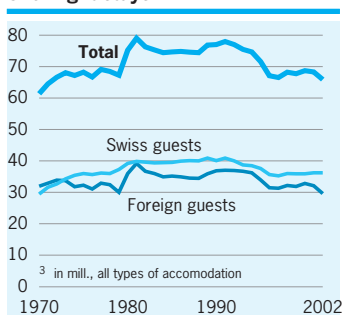
Balance of tourism

(in Mio. Fr.)	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002 ^p
Receipts	5,602	10,296	13,134	12,676	12,231
Expenditure	4,060	8,159	10,718	10,557	10,306
Credit balance	1,542	2,137	2,416	2,119	1,925
Receipts from domestic tourism	5,200	7,400	9,678	9,671	9,680

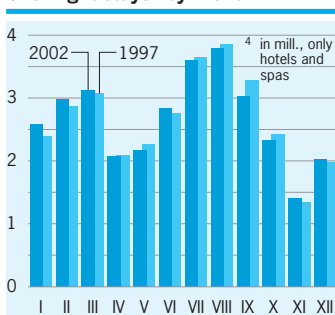
International tourism 2002



Overnight stays³



Overnight stays⁴ by month



^p Provisional figures



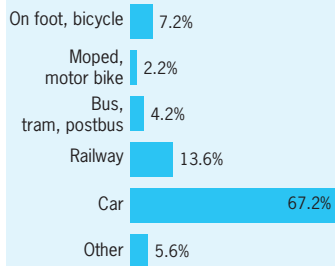
Network in km	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002
Rail	4,991	4,982	5,030	5,062	...
Road ¹	60,139	66,545	70,970 ¹	71,132 ^{1,2}	71,192 ^{1,2}
of which national highways	651	1,171	1,495	1,638	1,706
Vehicles (road)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003
Cars	1,383,204	2,246,752	2,985,399	3,545,247	3,753,890
Motorbikes	142,107	137,340	299,264	493,781	567,358
Goods vehicles	106,997	169,402	252,136	278,518	292,329
of which delivery trucks	...	...	196,845	227,316	241,956
Road accidents	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002
Accidents					
of which involving persons	28,651	25,649	23,834	23,737	23,647
Killed	1,694	1,246	954	592	513
Injured	35,981	32,326	29,243	30,058	29,774
seriously injured	18,314	14,782	11,182	6,191	5,931
slightly injured	17,667	17,544	18,061	23,867	23,843
Transport services³	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002
Rail passengers ⁴	9,339	9,964	12,678	14,665	...
Road passengers ⁵	45,882	67,041	77,759	85,086	88,491 ^e
Goods transport, rail ⁴	6,983	7,799	8,862	10,861	...
Goods transport, road	4,846	7,287	11,548	21,949	...

Transalpine goods traffic 2002⁶

	Rail			Road		
	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁷	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁷
France	8.6	31.4	-6.5	25.4	32.3	-1.2
Switzerland	19.1	82.7	3.8	10.6	47.2	26.2
of which Gotthard	14.2	83.1	-4.7	7.5	61.3	7.1
Austria	10.1	81.2	23.2	27.2	91.5	3.0
Total	37.7	70.8	5.3	63.2	60.3	4.5

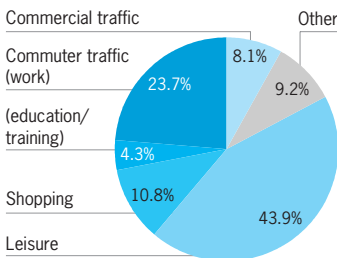
Use of transport 2000

In terms of km covered per person



Purpose of travel 2000

In terms of km covered per person (total 37.1 km/day)



¹ Local roads: position 1984

² Reclassification from cantonal to local roads from 1998 taken into account; provisional figures

³ In millions of passenger kilometres or millions of tonne-kilometres

⁴ Railways only

⁵ Private transport

⁶ Rail: Mt. Cenis-Brenner alpine arc
Road: Fréjus-Brenner alpine arc

⁷ Variation over 1999 in %

^e Extrapolation

Sources: SFSO, Federal Office for Spatial Development

Construction and Housing

Construction expenditure (in mill. CHF)

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
Total	25,336	49,182	43,708	43,859	44,211
Public expenditure	8,448	14,993	15,983	15,544	16,600
Civil engineering	5,037	7,999	10,060	9,436	10,087
of which roads	...	...	5,221	4,289	4,395
Building construction	3,411	6,994	5,923	6,108	6,513
Private expenditure	16,918	34,189	27,725	28,315	27,612
of which housing	...	...	17,147	17,021	16,520

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
New residential	20,806	16,162	16,962	14,667	14,185
of which single-family dwellings	16,963	11,200	13,768	11,507	10,840
New dwellings	40,876	39,984	32,214	28,873	28,644
with 1 room	2,122	2,010	528	309	360
2 rooms	4,598	5,248	1,779	1,720	1,401
3 rooms	7,094	8,937	4,630	4,440	4,230
4 rooms	11,557	12,487	10,783	10,003	9,849
5 rooms or more	15,505	11,302	14,494	12,401	12,804

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002
Stocks	2,702,656	3,140,353	3,574,988	3,604,341	3,638,187
of which vacant (%)	0.74	0.44	1.49	1.26	1.04

Trend towards larger apartments ...

The number of apartments is growing faster than the population. Between 1990 and 2000, apartments increased by 8% and the population by 6%, bringing the average number of persons per inhabited apartment down from 2.4 to 2.3. At the same time, the average per capita living space increased from 39 m² to 44 m².

... and single-family houses

Single-family houses as a percentage of total building stock rose from 40% to 56% between 1970 and 2000. 76% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are now (2002) single-family homes, despite the efforts of town and country planners to counter this trend and the fact that building land is becoming increasingly scarce.

Continued low rate of home-ownership

The vast majority of dwellings (73.3%) belong to private individuals (2000) – and not, as is often supposed, to corporate bodies. Nevertheless, the home-ownership rate in Switzerland is relatively low: in 2000, only 34.6% of all permanently occupied dwellings were used by the owners themselves. That is by far the lowest percentage of all European countries. However, home-ownership has increased somewhat since 1970, mainly thanks to the rapid increase in condominium-style flat-ownership.

Expenditure structure¹ of private households 2001

	%
Consumer spending	63.4
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	8.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.3
Clothing and footwear	3.3
Accommodation and energy	17.7
Furnishings	3.2
Health	4.5
Transport	7.3
Communications	1.8
Entertainment, recreation and culture	6.6
Education	0.4
Restaurants/hotels	6.5
Other goods and services	2.4

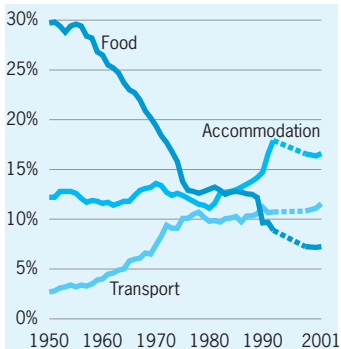
Transfer expenditure 36.6

Insurance	20.9
Social security contributions	9.5
Health insurance (basic insurance)	4.8
Health insurance (suppl. insurance)	1.9
Other insurance contributions	4.7
Taxes and fees	13.3
Contributions and other transfers	2.5

Monthly expenditure

per household in Swiss francs	7912
Persons per household	2.5

Household expenditure³



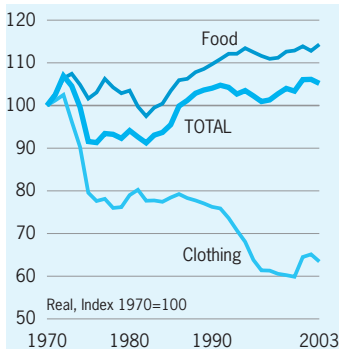
Changed expenditure structure

There was a marked drop in consumer expenditure as a percentage of the overall household budget between 1990 and 2001 (from 69% to 63%). This was matched by an increase in the proportion of transfer expenditure (taxes and insurance) – not least because of health insurance premiums (up from 4.2% to 6.7%, incl. supplementary insurance). There was also a shift in the structure of consumer spending, with a particularly sharp drop in the proportion spent on food, clothing and furnishings and a rise in the proportion spent on accommodation, health, communications, entertainment, recreation and culture.

Retail trade turnover 2003²

	%
Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.3
Clothing and footwear	-2.6
Other groups	-1.3
Total	-0.9

Retail sales



¹ As %age of total household expenditure

² Real change in percent compared with the previous year

³ Proportion of major expenditure items of private households (employees), 100% = all expenditure

Public Finances

Completed accounts

in bill. CHF	Revenue		Expenditure		Balance	
	2001	2004 ³	2001	2004 ³	2001	2004 ³
Confederation	49.4	48.2	51.1	54.2	-1.7	-5.9
Cantons	65.2	67.3	63.9	69.7	1.3	-2.4
Communes ¹	43.0	44.3	41.7	45.2	1.3	-0.9
Total²	130.9	132.8	130.0	142.0	0.9	-9.2

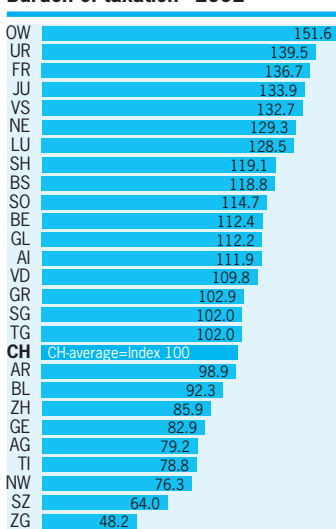
Debts (in bill. CHF)

	1980	1990	2000	2002 ³	2003 ³	2004 ³
Confederation	31.7	38.5	105.3	122.9	124.5	128.2
Cantons	22.4	30.5	64.3	73.4	75.4	77.8
Communes ¹	23.0	29.0	38.0	38.5	40.2	41.1
Total	77.1	98.0	207.6	234.8	240.1	247.1

Structure of receipts and expenditure 2001

	in mill. CHF	Confederations's share in %
Receipts	130,882	37.8
Tax	93,764	45.7
on income and assets	65,617	25.3
Property and luxury taxes	1,843	-
Consumer taxes	26,305	100.0
Other revenue	37,117	17.7
Expenditure	129,966	39.3
General public serv.	8,848	21.6
Justice, police	7,185	8.8
Defence	5,338	92.9
Education	24,074	15.2
Culture, leisure	4,170	18.7
Health	16,856	1.3
Social security	24,187	51.8
Transport	14,097	61.6
Environment, town & country planning	4,938	16.5
Agriculture	4,453	89.0
Loan charges	10,448	90.7
Other expenditure	5,373	65.4

Burden of taxation⁴ 2002



Increasing state contribution to GDP

As a result of the economic growth seen over the past few years, the role of the state in Switzerland, as in most other industrialized countries, has changed dramatically. Through the growing importance of basic services (e.g. transport, environmental protection) and the aims laid down with regard to redistribution (social welfare, subsidies), the state contribution to GDP has risen considerably and reached 38.4% in 2002 (1970: 26.1%).

¹ Estimates for some

² Without double accounting

³ Budget

⁴ Taxation of private income and fortune

Sources: EFA; FTA



Total assets and profits of banks, end 2002

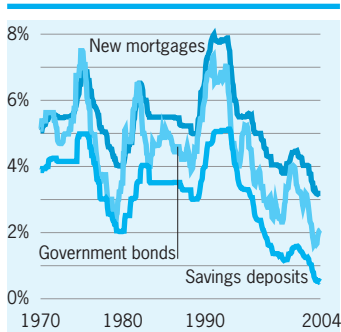
Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits	Annual losses
	1990	2002	in mill. CHF	Change ¹	in mill. CHF	in mill. CHF
Cantonal banks	29	24	312,804	2.6%	896	1,228
Major banks	4	3	1,444,462	2.0%	7,048	725
Regional and savings banks	204	88	78,820	1.5%	293	3
«Raiffeisen» banks ²	2	1	92,684	12.5%	429	–
Other banks	218	200	290,447	–7.0%	2,921	642
Branches of foreign banks	16	25	16,436	–3.4%	117	21
Private banking	22	15	16,222	–6.6%	174	0
Total	495	356	2,251,874	1.1%	11,878	2,618

Balance-sheet structure of the banks 2002

Assets	%
Liquid assets	0.9
Due from money market	3.7
Due from banks	23.5
Total credits	42.1
Claims on customers	17.8
Mortgage claims	24.3
Security holdings	9.8
Financial investments	3.5
Holdings	1.5
Tangible assets	0.9
Other assets	13.5
Precious metals	0.7
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	60.0

Liabilities	%
Money-market commitments	2.1
Bank commitments	24.7
Customer funds	51.0
Savings commitments	10.4
Investment commitments	3.9
Other commitments on sight and on term	18.6
Bonds	1.7
Loans and debenture bonds	8.2
Other liabilities	16.2
Own assets	5.3
Precious metals	0.7
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	55.0

Cantonal bank interest rates



Exchange rates³

	1999	2001	2003
US\$ 1	1.5027	1.6866	1.3453
Yen 100	1.3280	1.3892	1.1620
EURO 1	1.6003	1.5103	1.5210
£ 1	2.4300	2.4275	2.1974

Private insurance 2002

(in mill. CHF)	Revenue	Expendit.
Life insurance	42,630	35,652
Insurance against accident and loss	44,209	25,958
Re-insurance	28,347	11,356
Total	115,186	72,966

¹ % change over previous year

² An association with 493 member banks (at year end 2002)

³ Yearly average, interbank trading buying rate, in CHF

Sources: Swiss National Bank, FOPI

Social Security

Total social security accounts (in mill. CHF, without double accounting)

Principal indicators	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
Total expenditure	63,207	93,828	109,120	112,818	119,385
of which social benefits	56,566	85,849	99,741	102,564	107,766
Income	86,063	115,348	129,240	134,915	141,032
Social benefits ¹	19.76	25.44	27.64	27.40	28.36

Total expenditure and income by system 2001

Total expenditure, in mill. CHF, without double accounting

Insurance	101,978	Continuation of salary payments	2,565
Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	28,780	Benefits depending on need	7,203
Company pension schemes (BV)	36,026	Suppl. benefits (AHV, IV)	2,351
Disability insurance (IV)	9,262	Welfare payments	2,124
Compulsory nursing insurance (OKPV)	15,139	Asylum Policies	928
Compulsory accident insurance (OUV)	5,125	Other	1,800
Unemployment insurance (ALV)	2,880	Subsidies	7,639
Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,328	Health system	6,505
State-funded insurance	439	Other	1,134

Income, in mill. CHF, without double accounting

AHV	29,541	OUV	6,364
BV	8,437	ALV	6,602
IV	53,587	Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,298
OKPV (KVG)	14,596	Other systems	17,606

Social benefits by function (in mill. CHF, without double accounting)

	2000	2001		2000	2001
Old age	46,510	48,925	Family/Children	5,281	5,481
Illness/Health care	25,064	26,871	Unemployment	2,862	2,564
Disability	12,818	13,783	Marginals (social exclusion)	3,102	2,714
Surviving dependents	6,347	6,781	Housing	580	647

Income by source (in mill. CHF, without double accounting)

	2000	2001		2000	2001
Social contributions	70,084	76,062	State contributions	28,386	29,874
Employer	38,657	42,079	Federal	14,188	14,444
Employee	29,309	31,740	of which tied	3,765	3,959
Self-employed, other	2,118	2,243	Cantonal	10,635	11,697
Per capita premiums (KVG)	10,814	11,283	Communes	3,563	3,733
Investment income	24,445	22,569	Other income	1,187	1,244

Social insurance: beneficiaries 2001 (in thous.)

AHV: Old-age pensions	1,547.5	BV ³ : Old-age pensions ⁴	412.4	IV: Disability benefits	242.0
AHV: Suppl. benefits	67.6	BV ³ : Survivors' benefits ⁴	204.0	IV: Suppl. benefits	160.9
AHV: Survivors benefits	124.5	BV ³ : Disability benefits ⁴	105.4	IV: EL Suppl. benefits	67.8
AV ² : EL Suppl. benefits	137.7	BV ³ : Other benefits ⁴	28.2	UV ⁵ : Surviv. benefits	30.1
HV ² : EL Suppl. benefits	2.3	ALV	194.6	UV ⁵ : Disability benefits	80.7

¹ Total expenditure as % of GDP

² Suppl. benefits old-age insurance/survivors' insurance

³ Company pension schemes

⁴ Year 2000

⁵ Accident insurance

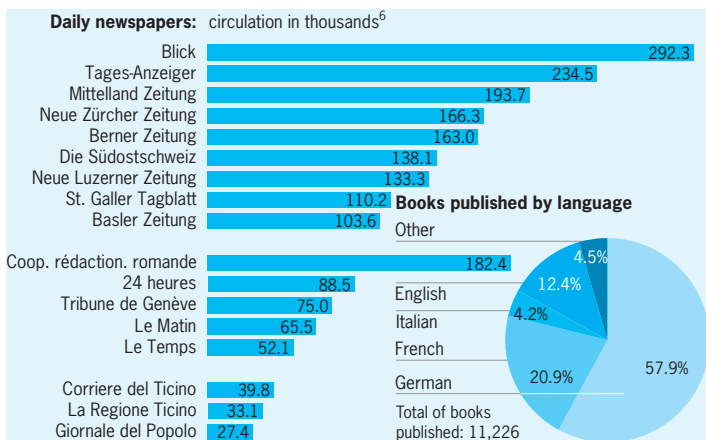
Sources: SFSO, FSIO



Daily newspapers	Number of titles			Total circulation (thous.)			
	G ¹	F ¹	I ¹	G	F	I	R
1990 ²	93	19	5	2,106.6	552.6	90.1	–
1998	61	14	4	2,031.0	507.9	97.2	6.1
1999	61	14	4	2,034.3	511.3	98.8	5.8
2000	60	14	4	2,014.7	508.8	99.5	5.6
2001	55	12	4	2,286.2	472.1	107.2	5.6

Radio and TV consumption in minutes per day	1990			2002		
	G	F	I	G	F	I
TV ³	113	129	128	141	167	177
Radio ⁴	...	...	...	111	103	108
Reading ⁵	29	22	32	32	26	26

Daily newspapers and books published by language 2002



The press under pressure

Today readers in Switzerland have a choice of fewer newspapers than 20 years ago. In 1980 there were 216 publication units (one publication unit including all newspapers which are published by one editorial board), while in 2000 there were only 144, a drastic decrease occurring particularly in the 90s. Average circulation is 19,000, as compared with 13,000 in 1980. Newspapers with a small circulation remain dominant; half of all the publications have a circulation of barely more than 5,000, a figure which has remained more or less unchanged over the past 20 years. Growth has been seen principally in the top 25% of publications: in 2000 they sold 81% of all the newspapers bought, compared with 78% in 1980.

¹ G = German, F = French, I = Italian, R = Romansh

² Partially uncertified

³ Per person over 3, daily average Mon-Sun

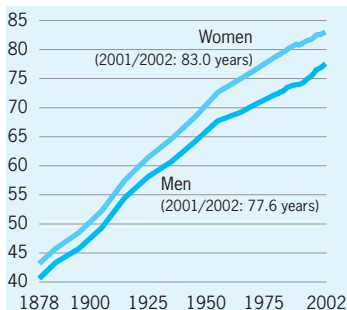
⁴ Per person over 15, daily average Mon-Fri

⁵ Per person over 15, daily average Mon-Sun

⁶ Including those papers working together within common editorial structures (so called editorial units).

Sources: WEMF, SRG/SSR idée suisse, SNL, Medienpublikation H. Schulthess-Eberle

Life expectancy



Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy has risen more among women than among men who tend to die earlier (before the age of 70), mainly due to accidents and violence, lung cancer and alcohol-related cirrhosis of the liver.

Assessment of health

In 2002, 88% of men and 84% of women described their health as good or very good and only 3% of men and 4% of women qualified it as bad or very bad. Often, however, temporary ailments seem to considerably impair professional and daily activities. Swiss are not fit for work on 11 days a year, those with a higher level of education less frequently (8.7) and those with a lower level more frequently (15.6).

Infectious diseases¹ 2002

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	9,249
Meningitis	114
Hepatitis B	165
Tuberculosis	658
AIDS	147

Accidents 2002

	Women	Men
Occupational accidents ²	54,654	211,198
Non-occupat. accidents	163,566	292,163

Disabled³ 2002

Degree of disability	Women	Men
40–49%	4,173	3,373
50–66%	21,442	22,869
67–100%	70,612	97,190

Causes of mortality 2000

	Gender		Age groups		
	Women	Men	0–14	15–64	>64
All causes	32,134	30,411	572	10,711	51,262
Infectious diseases	375	338	15	239	459
of which AIDS	44	83	0	121	6
Cancer	6,936	8,576	35	4,166	11,311
Cardio-vascular disorders	13,899	11,011	11	2,022	22,877
of which heart ailments	10,225	8,486	9	1,604	17,098
Accidents and violent causes	1,369	2,375	82	1,896	1,766
of which:					
Accidents	895	1,299	67	820	1,307
Suicide	399	979	5	970	403

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	1995	1999	2000
per 1000 live births	15.0	9.1	6.8	5.0	4.6	4.9

¹ New cases

² Incl. occupational and non-occupational accidents, no details

³ Receiving govt. disability pensions

Sources: SFSSO, FOPH, SSUV, FOSI



Consumption of illegal drugs and legal stimulants (2002)

Illegal drugs are mainly used by teenagers and young adults, usually just a few times or occasionally. Approximately 4% of 15–39 year olds consume cannabis at least once a week; in 1992, only 2% did. Much more serious from the public health angle is the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. In all, approximately 31% of the population smoke, 26% of women and 36% of men. These percentages are up on 1992, more obviously so among the younger generation, particularly women (15 to 24 year-old women: from 26% to 35%; men: from 36% to 40%). In contrast, the percentage of people who consume alcohol daily has fallen to 16% from 21% in 1992. Approximately 5% of 20–74 year olds in Switzerland must be classed as heavy drinkers (men: 8%; women: 2%)

Medical services 2002

%age use last year	Women	Men
Doctors' consultations	82.1	71.3
Hospitalization	13.0	10.6

Hospital/homebeds

	1996 ²	2001 ³
Total hospital beds,	47,029	44,316
of which:		
General hospitals	31,665	27,433
Psychiatric clinics	9,096	8,293
Old people's/nursing homes	...	84,421

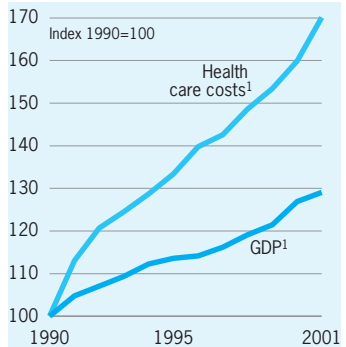
Doctors

per 100,000 inhabitants	1980	2002
Doctors with private practice	117	196
Dentists	35	44

Health costs

Mill. CHF	1995	2001
Total	36,161	46,129
Inpatient treatment	17,334	21,805
Outpatient treatment	10,478	13,691
of which:		
Doctors	5,118	6,476
Dentists	2,630	2,929
Outpatients	702	936
Other services ⁴	1,295	1,471
Health-care resources ⁵	4,304	5,830
of which:		
Pharmacies	2,707	3,399
Doctors	904	1,496
Prevention	938	1,063
Administration	1,812	2,270

Health care costs



In 2001, 10.9% of the GDP went on health (1990: 8.3%). Development of supply is a fundamental factor in this increase: eg expanded facilities, growing specialization and greater use of technology, greater comfort. The impact of the aging population and the escalation of social insurance benefits are not so significant.

¹ At current prices
² H+, Swiss hospitals
³ Statsanté SFSO

⁴ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport
⁵ Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

Education and Science

Education: a federal approach

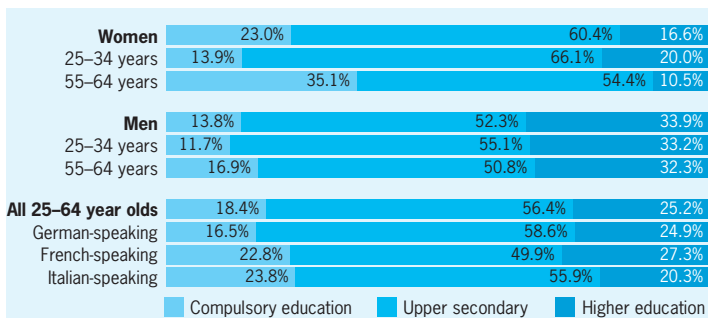
The Swiss education system is characterized by marked federalism, with the 26 cantons having basic responsibility for schools. The variety of different education systems is obvious mainly in compulsory education: depending on the canton, there are two, three or four different types of lower secondary schools to match performance requirements, and teaching hours for the nine compulsory years of schooling vary between 7,100 and 8,900 per child.

However, the Swiss education system is changing: in recent years, cantons have reformed their systems and national structures are being modified (introduction of a vocational university qualification and technical universities), demand for education has increased and demand for schools providing an all-round education has increased.

Students

Educational level	in 1000s			%age of women		
	1980/81	1990/91	2002/2003	1980/81	1990/91	2002/2003
Pre-education	120.3	139.8	155.9	49	49	49
Compulsory education	849.6	711.9	811.3	49	49	49
Primary	451.0	404.2	469.5	49	49	49
Lower secondary	362.3	271.6	291.8	49	49	50
Special syllabus schools	36.4	36.2	49.9	39	38	38
Upper secondary	299.0	295.8	308.6	43	45	48
Schools of general education ¹	74.8	74.5	90.2	53	55	59
Vocational training ²	224.2	221.3	218.4	39	42	43
Higher education	85.3	137.5	186.2	30	35	44
Universities	61.4	85.9	104.7	32	39	47
Higher vocat. schools	...	...	37.9	...	14	35
Advanced vocat. training	...	36.2	43.6	...	33	43
Unclassified levels	...	6.7	8.6	...	51	50
Total	1,234.1	1,291.8	1,470.6	46	46	48

Educational attainment 2002



¹ Including schools for teaching professions and preparation for higher vocational studies after apprenticeships

² Incl. induction/preliminary training

Graduations 2002

Educational level	Total	Women
		in %
Upper secondary		
School-leaving cert.	19,176	56.0
Teacher training cert. ¹	1,798	83.0
Vocat. training cert.	57,992	47.3
Vocat. school-leaving cert.	8,185	37.5
Commercial diploma	2,439	57.7
Other training certificates	2,251	31.3
Higher education		
Universities		
Higher vocat. diploma	4,510	26.9
University degree/diploma	9,430	45.1
Doctorate	2,742	36.4
Advanced vocat. training		
Advanced vocat. diploma	594	61.8
Technical diploma	3,328	27.1
Master's diploma Professional qualifications	2,889	15.2
Federal professional diploma	9,544	35.7
Diploma in prof. field not regulated by the state	8,084	52.5

Teaching staff² 1998/99

Pre-school	8,358	99
Compulsory education	72,774	59
Primary	31,823	71
Lower secondary	22,594	40
Special syllabus schools	4,860	70
Upper secondary		
University qualification schools and all-round schools	5,516	38
Vocational training	11,533	28
Higher education		
University ³	30,083	35
Professorships	2,514	6
Other lecturers	5,617	19
Assistants and academic associates	12,050	28

Further education⁴ 2002

	Men	Women
Total	39.3	36.8
vocationally oriented	33.0	24.8
other	8.0	14.7

Public expenditure on teaching 2001 (in Mill. CHF)

Pre-school	880.3
Compulsory education	10,424.7
Special syllabus schools	1,002.3
Vocational training	3,124.9
General education schools	1,919.4
Higher vocational schools	215.8
Universities	5,370.2
Non-divisible tasks	408.1
Total	23,345.6
Wage costs	12,789.0
of which for teaching staff	3,057.5

Widespread reading problems

According to a survey (PISA) carried out in 2000, one fifth of school-children can only understand and interpret a very simple text at the end of their compulsory education. Around 7% can hardly manage this.

Emphasis on research

In the state economy, research and development (R&D) is an important location factor. With 2.7% of the gross domestic product being used for this purpose (2000) Switzerland is among the countries of the world which are most actively engaged in R&D.

In 2000, around CHF 10.7 billion was devoted to R&D, of which 74% was accounted for by private industry and 23% by universities, the remaining 3% falling to the Confederation and various private non-profit organizations.

The R&D activities of Swiss companies abroad are traditionally very important. The sum spent on R&D by Swiss companies abroad amounted to CHF 9.8 billion in 2000, being thus more than the figure for their R&D at home.

¹ Primary, domestic science, crafts, nursery

² Converted into full-time equivalents. Vocational training: industrial and commercial vocational schools.

³ Including administrative and technical staff

⁴ Participation rate of 20–74-year-old population in further education courses

Vote percentages by party¹ in the 2003 National Council elections

Canton	FDP ²	CVP	SPS	SVP	LPS	EVP	PdA ³	GPS ⁴	SD	EDU	Other
ZH	16.2	5.4	25.7	33.4	–	4.1	–	9.9	0.9	2.1	2.3
BE	14.8	2.3	28.0	29.6	–	5.1	–	9.3	2.7	4.1	4.1
LU	23.1	29.4	11.1	22.9	–	0.8	–	9.8	0.4	–	2.5
UR	36.6	–	–	31.3	–	–	–	30.6	–	–	1.5
SZ	15.4	23.4	17.6	43.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OW	–	66.4	–	33.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
NW	88.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.2	–	1.2
GL	–	–	67.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32.9
ZG	22.4	22.9	13.4	27.7	–	–	–	13.6	–	–	–
FR	12.8	25.4	21.5	21.4	–	0.7	–	4.0	–	0.7	13.5
SO	24.0	21.0	25.4	22.5	–	1.2	–	6.0	–	–	–
BS	9.9	6.6	40.9	18.6	8.5	2.9	–	9.2	1.1	0.7	1.6
BL	19.9	10.0	24.7	26.5	–	2.7	–	12.6	2.7	–	1.0
SH	29.1	2.7	39.7	28.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
AR	41.1	–	19.9	38.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8
AI	–	69.2	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.8
SG	14.7	22.2	18.4	33.1	–	1.5	–	7.1	0.8	1.1	1.3
GR	15.8	23.5	24.9	33.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	–
AG	15.3	15.6	21.2	34.6	–	5.2	–	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.6
TG	11.9	16.5	14.1	41.0	–	2.7	–	7.9	2.9	1.9	1.0
TI	29.8	24.6	25.8	7.6	–	0.0	–	3.0	–	–	9.3
VD	18.5	4.4	21.7	20.3	11.1	0.7	9.4	11.3	0.3	1.8	0.5
VS	17.1	47.9	19.1	13.4	–	–	–	2.6	–	–	–
NE	14.8	–	29.2	22.5	14.4	–	5.2	13.8	–	–	–
GE	7.3	11.8	24.8	18.3	16.8	–	8.1	11.2	–	–	1.7
JU	16.3	39.4	34.2	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	–
CH	17.3	14.4	23.3	26.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	8.0	1.0	1.3	2.5

Distribution of seats in the Federal Parliament 2003

	FDP	CVP	SPS	SVP	LPS	EVP	PdA ³	GPS ⁴	SD	EDU	Other	Total
National Council	36	28	52	55	4	3	3	14	1	2	2	200
of which women	7	9	24	3	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	52
Council of States	14	15	9	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
of which women	5	2	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11

The political system

Since 1848, Switzerland has been a confederation and is currently made up of 26 cantons. The Government (Federal Council) is a collegial body consisting of 7 members (since 2004, 2 seats each for the FDP, SPS and SVP, as well as 1 seat for the CVP). They are elected by both Houses of Parliament: the National Council (representing the people, 200 seats) and the Council of States (representing the cantons, 46 seats⁵). The Swiss political system is also characterized by far-reaching democratic rights (initiatives and referenda) and national votes.

¹ Votes in %

² Cf. p. 31 for abbreviations

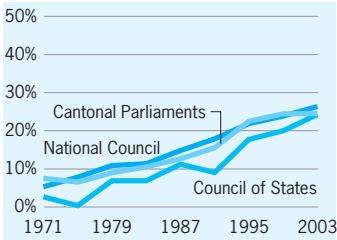
³ Incl. Solidarités (1 representative/GE)

⁴ Incl. FGA (1 representative/ZG)

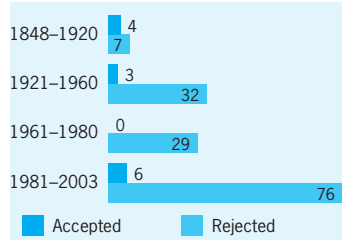
⁵ 2 seats per canton (1 seat per half-canton), irrespective of population



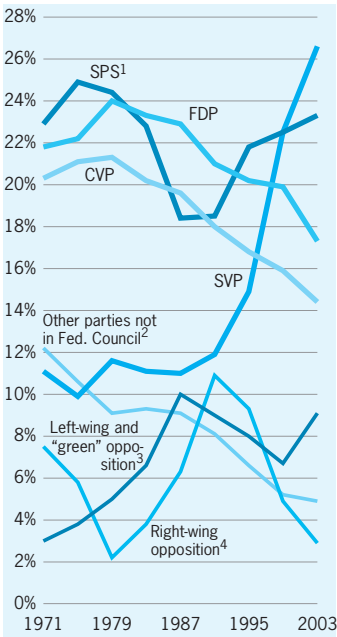
Women in Parliament



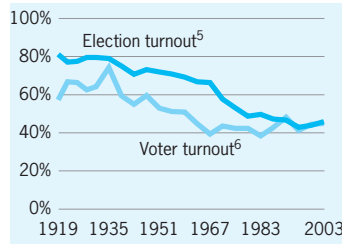
Federal plebiscites



Percentage votes (Nat. Council elections)



Political participation



The party system

The Swiss party landscape was extremely stable for decades. However, since the 1990s, there has been a regrouping towards the right in the conservative/liberal camp. Since 1991, the SVP has more than doubled its share of the vote and is now the strongest party. Initially, its gains were at the expense of the small right-wing parties, but finally the other conservative/liberal parties, FDP and CVP, also caved in to reach a record «low» in the 2003 elections. As the left-wing/Green camp also emerged stronger from the elections, there has been an increased polarization of the party system.

¹ Abbreviations:

FDP Radical Democratic Party
 CVP Christian Democratic Party
 SPS Social Democratic Party
 SVP Swiss People's Party
 LPS Liberal Party of Switzerland
 LdU Independents
 EVP Evangelical People's Party
 PdA Labour Party (GE incl. Solidarités)
 FGA Feminist and green-alternative groups

GPS Green Party of Switzerland
 SD Swiss Democrats
 EDU Federal democratic union
 FPS Freedom Party of Switzerland

² LPS, LdU, EVP, CSP

³ PdA, PSU, POCH, FGA, GPS

⁴ Republicans, SD, EDU, FPS, Lega dei Ticinesi

⁵ National Council elections

⁶ Federal votes

Crime

Sentences 2002

Convictions

Total	81,435
Proportion of men (%)	85.5
Proportion of <25-year olds (%)	26.1
Proportion of Swiss (%)	52.1

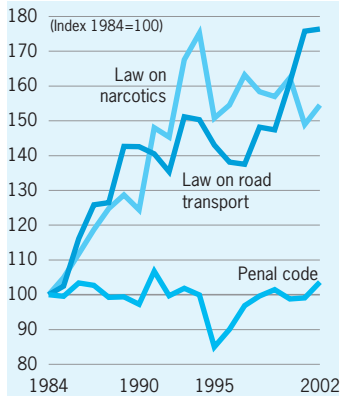
Type of sentence

Suspended prison sentences	39,093
Unconditional prison sentences	10,580
of which:	
3 months or less	8,851
over 18 months	717
Correctional training	564
Fines	31,198

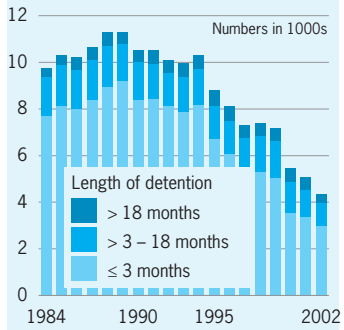
Type of act

Penal Code violations	23,114
of which:	
theft	5,579
embezzlement	764
(grievous) bodily harm	1,621
premeditated homicide	55
murder	13
Road Traffic Act violations	45,238
of which:	
traffic violations	28,216
drunk driving	17,519
Drugs Act violations	8,359
of which drug consumption:	
(without dealing)	3,360
Aliens' Residence and Settlement	
Act violations	9,082
Military Penal Code violations	789
Violations of other federal legislation	6,446

Convictions by type of act



Detention: prisoners released



Alternative punishment in the case of unconditional prison sentences

In most cantons, short-term unconditional prison sentences can now be served through community service. Numbers in this respect are rising (1996: 933; 2002: 4,084). A system was introduced on 1.9.99 whereby a sentence can be served in the form of electronically monitored house arrest. By 31.12.2002 a total of 710 people had completed their sentences in this way.

Do foreigners commit more crimes than the Swiss?

Many more men than women, and many more young people than older ones commit crimes and are convicted. On the other hand, the differences between foreigners and Swiss are comparatively slight when the different age and gender structures and the resident population only (i.e. excluding asylum seekers, tourists or transients) are taken into consideration.





The Statistical Yearbook is the standard work on Swiss statistics. It conveys a comprehensive, easily intelligible picture of Switzerland. The four-colour book not only contains numerous tables but also detailed texts on the 20 subject areas covered, with diagrams and maps.

Annuire statistique de la Suisse 2004

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A CD-ROM is included with the printed version of the Yearbook. This contains the contents of the printed version, plus tables from the yearbook of regional statistics: «Cantons et villes suisses 2004» and the Statistical Atlas. The content can be accessed with various efficient, user-friendly search devices. The CD-ROM runs on any computer (Windows, Mac, UNIX/LINUX) with a web browser (Internet Explorer, Netscape or Opera, all from Version 4 up) and activated Java and Javascript.

The CD cannot be purchased on its own. As from April 2001, however, the Swiss Federal Statistical Office's website offers its own **Encyclopédie statistique de la Suisse**. This includes all the information on the CD-ROM plus lots more in the form of measurement series, texts, diagrams and maps. The Lexicon is regularly updated and expanded. The price for new subscribers is CHF 140.–, and to renew an existing subscription CHF 70.– per year (as per 2004). To access the Encyclopaedia or to take out a subscription see: <http://www.statistik.admin.ch>



The CD cannot be purchased on its own. As from April 2001, however, the Swiss

This publication supplements the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland, providing in-depth centralized statistics about major regions, cantons and cities/towns in more than 300 tables.

Cantons et villes de Suisse

Données statistiques 2004

Edited by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. 432 pages, texts in German/French. CHF 40.–. Available from the Swiss Federal Statistical Office Tel. 032/713 60 60 or by e-mail: order@bfs.admin.ch