



Statistical Data on Switzerland 2005



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Three dots (...) instead of a figure mean that it is not available or has been omitted for other reasons.

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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Welcome to the «Swiss Statistics» Web site: www.statistik.admin.ch

As of September 2004, this Web site replaces the former Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) Web site, which grew in leaps and bounds over the past eight years. Such is the demand for statistical information!

The SFSO's new «**Swiss Statistics**» Web site's modern and attractive interface offers a wide range of statistical information on the most important areas of life: population, health, economy, employment, education and much more

As a single platform, the «Swiss Statistics» Web site becomes a central source of important statistical information about Switzerland. In this sense, it serves as an information platform not only for the SFSO but for other statistical offices at the federal, cantonal and communal level as well.

The new Web site is an important and much needed milestone on the road away from conventional print publications towards increasingly popular online publications. After all, statistical information is more complete, easier to find and better structured when it is available over the Internet.

That said, we do not want to do away with our ever-so-handly brochure «**Statistical Data on Switzerland**». A quick and easy reference, this publication provides a brief overview of topics chosen from the SFSO's huge database and publication archive, which provide more complete statistical information in many different formats.

I hope that you will enjoy reading this publication.

Dr. Adelheid Bürgi-Schmelz, Director General Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO)

Other information sources:

- The Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland, 900 pages complete with CD-ROM and the online Statistical Encyclopaedia (see back cover).
- Newsletter containing press releases: take out an electronic subscription: 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)

You can also choose to receive a newsletter relating to a specific topic. That way, you will be kept informed of all new SFSO publications or announcements.

- For specific queries, contact the SFSO Information Service:
Tel. 032 713 60 11 or E-mail: info@bfs.admin.ch.

Geography

Climate data 2004

Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹	mm	Index ²	hrs.	Index ²
Lugano (alt. 273 m)	12.6	1.0	1373	89	2035	100
Basel (316)	10.6	0.9	793	102	1555	97
Geneva (420)	11.2	1.4	990	120	2003	118
Neuchâtel (485)	10.3	1.0	1072	115	1738	112
Sion (482)	10.4	1.2	477	80	2147	108
Zurich (556)	9.4	0.9	1071	99	1649	111
Berne (565)	9.1	0.9	1012	98	1620	99
St Gall (779)	8.2	0.8	1309	105	1511	109
Davos (1590)	3.5	0.7	881	81	1646	98

Largest lakes

	Surface ³ km	%-age CH
Lake Geneva	581	59.7
Lake Constance	541	32.0
Lake Neuchâtel	217	100.0
Lago Maggiore	212	19.9

Longest rivers

	Length km ²	Flow rate ⁵ m ³ /s
Rhine ⁴	375	1,053
Aare	295	561
Rhone ⁴	264	343
Reuss	159	140

Land use⁶

	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	4,506
Matterhorn (Mont Cervin)	VS	4,478

Borders with neighbouring states⁷

	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

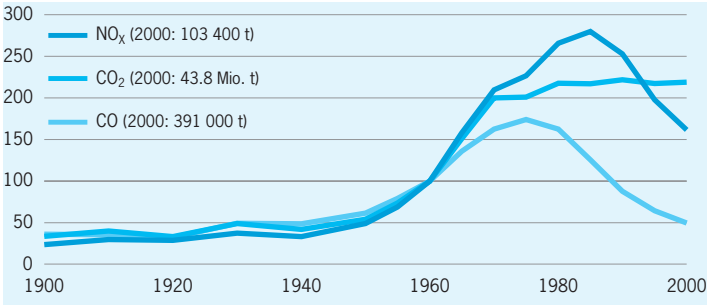
According to SFSO land use statistics, the settlements and urban areas have expanded by roughly 13% since the early 1980s, mainly at the expense of agricultural land. This means that, every second, just under one square metre of farming land was developed. Built-up land accounts for half the settled 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 Surface area of lakes, without islands
⁴ Length as far as Swiss border

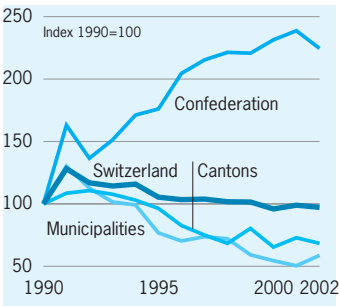
⁵ Long-term median, status 2003
⁶ Land use statistics 1992–97
⁷ Not including enclaves
 Sources: Meteo Swiss, FOWG, SFSO, swisstopo



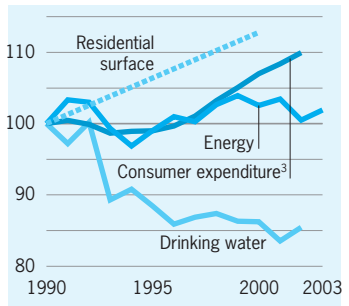
Pollutant emissions¹ (Index 1960=100)



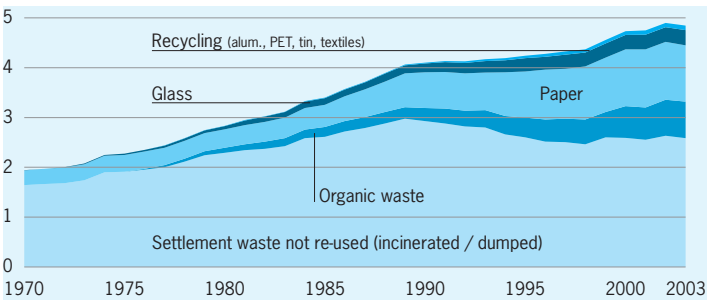
Expenditures by the public sector²



Consumption (index 1990=100)



Settlement waste (in mio. t)



¹ Corrected emission factors for transport from 1990.
² Net debit for environmental protection, at current prices
³ Private households at constant prices, per person

Source: SAEFL, SFSO, FOE

Population

Population in cantons and cities (at year-end: in '000)

Cantons	1980	1990	2000	2003	Foreigners in % 2003
Zurich (ZH)	1,120.8	1,150.5	1,211.6	1,249.9	22.2
Bern (BE)	911.0	945.6	943.7	952.0	12.3
Lucerne (LU)	294.4	319.5	347.2	353.2	15.3
Uri (UR)	33.5	33.7	35.2	35.1	8.2
Schwyz (SZ)	96.6	110.5	130.2	134.9	15.9
Obwalden (OW)	25.7	28.8	32.4	33.1	11.2
Nidwalden (NW)	28.3	32.6	38.0	39.0	9.4
Glarus (GL)	36.1	37.6	38.5	38.5	20.2
Zug (ZG)	75.7	84.9	99.4	103.6	20.0
Fribourg (FR)	184.5	207.8	236.3	246.7	15.0
Solothurn (SO)	216.6	226.7	244.0	246.8	17.6
Basel-City (BS)	203.6	191.8	187.7	186.7	28.9
Basel-Country (BL)	219.0	230.1	260.0	264.4	17.8
Schaffhausen (SH)	69.0	71.7	73.3	74.0	20.6
Appenzell A.Rh. (AR)	47.2	51.5	53.5	53.0	13.4
Appenzell I.Rh. (AI)	12.8	13.6	15.0	15.0	9.8
St.Gallen (SG)	389.0	420.3	449.4	457.3	20.3
Graubünden (GR)	161.3	170.4	186.7	186.9	13.8
Aargau (AG)	450.8	496.3	544.3	560.7	19.7
Thurgau (TG)	182.7	205.9	227.3	231.8	19.5
Ticino (TI)	265.6	286.7	310.2	317.3	25.0
Vaud (VD)	522.3	583.6	620.3	639.1	27.7
Valais (VS)	217.8	248.3	276.2	285.0	17.1
Neuchâtel (NE)	157.1	160.6	165.7	167.0	22.8
Geneva (GE)	349.6	376.0	408.8	424.0	37.8
Jura (JU)	64.3	65.7	68.8	69.1	12.0
Switzerland	6,335.2	6,750.7	7,204.1	7,364.1	20.4

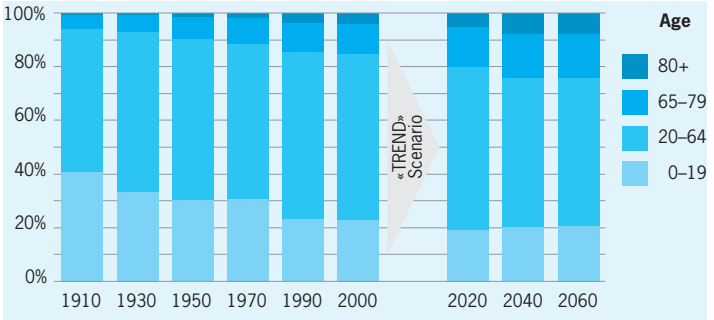
Biggest cities

Zurich	370.1	341.3	337.9	342.8	29.3
Basel	181.9	171.0	166.0	164.8	30.7
Geneva	156.6	167.2	175.0	178.5	43.5
Berne	146.8	134.6	122.5	122.9	22.8
Lausanne	126.3	123.2	114.9	116.8	37.1

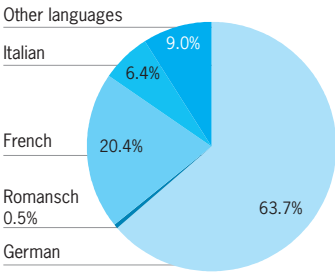
An aging society

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 the number of 80+ 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 for social security.

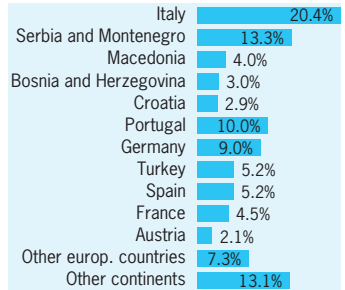
Age structure



Languages 2000¹



Nationality of foreigners 2003²



Foreigners: many born in Switzerland but not naturalized

Foreigners account for 20.4%² 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 2.5% naturalization rate (2003: 35,400), 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 27.0% of children born in Switzerland in 2003 were foreign nationals.

Overall immigration fell by 6% in 2003, compared to the previous year. Half of all newcomers were of EU and EFTA origin. Emigration figures were higher than immigration figures for Italians and Spaniards.

¹ Population by main languages (Population Census)

² Permanent resident population: 1,500,907. Total excludes short-term residents (58,123) and asylum seekers (64,556, incl. those temporarily accepted).

Population

Live births 2003

Total	71,848
Boys per 100 girls	105.6
Proportion of live births outside of marriage (%)	12.4
Multiple births	1,102
Twins	1,083
Children per 100 women ¹	139

Deaths 2003

Total	63,070
Age:	
0–19	606
20–39	1,339
40–64	8,500
65–79	17,083
≥80	35,542

International migrations 2003

Immigrants	119,783
Foreigners	98,812
Emigrants	76,756
Foreigners	51,046
Net immigration	43,027
Swiss	-4,739
Foreigners	47,766

Internal migration 2003²

Total movements	404,584
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Marriages 2003

Total	40,056
Swiss husband/Swiss wife	20,489
Swiss husband/foreign wife	7,970
Foreign husband/Swiss wife	6,356
Foreign husband/foreign wife	5,241
Average age on marriage (years):	
single men	30.6
single women	28.4

Divorces 2003

Total	16,799
with minor children (%)	45.7
Years married:	
0–4	2,124
5–9	5,117
10–14	3,418
≥15	6,140
Divorces per 100 marriages (%) ³	41.3

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 that 100 women had over the course of their lives, based on age-specific birth figures observed in 2003.

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

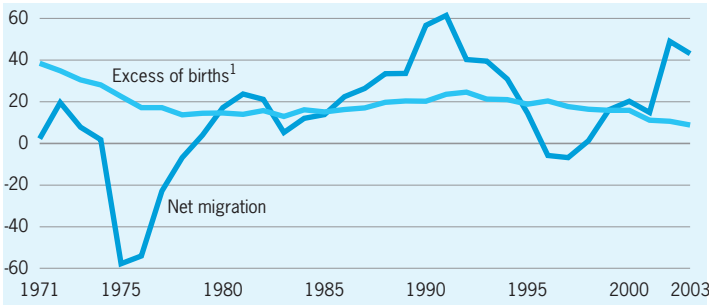
³ Total divorce rate (percentage of marriages which will end in divorce sooner or later, based on divorce patterns during the year under observation).

⁴ Population census 2000

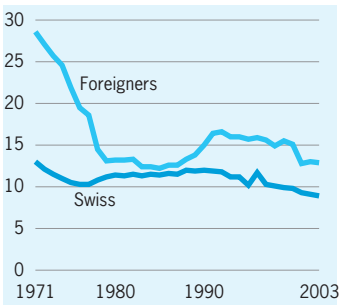
⁵ Source: Population census 2000 and 1994/95 Family Microcensus



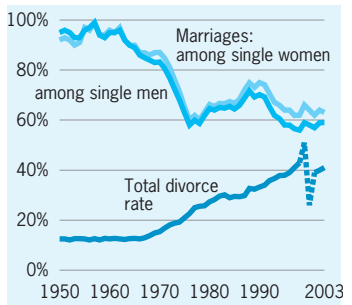
Net migration and excess of births over deaths (in '000s)



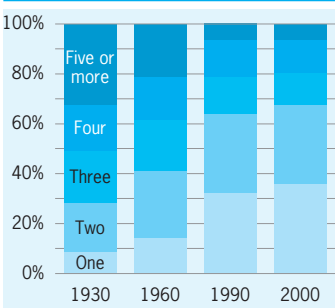
Births (per '000 inhabitants)



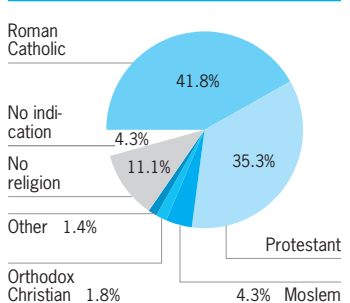
Marriages and divorces²



Size of households³



Religion 2000⁴



¹ Live births minus 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	2003	2004
Total	48.3	48.2	56.8	55.6	56.5	56.2
Women	32.9	34.2	47.6	48.1	50.0	49.8
Men	64.4	62.9	66.4	63.5	63.3	62.8
Foreigners	60.4	55.9	66.2	58.9	60.5	59.8
Swiss	45.9	46.9	54.9	54.8	55.5	55.3

Persons employed by sector² (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2003	2004
Agriculture and forestry	8.5	6.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.7
Industry and business	46.2	38.1	30.2	25.7	23.8	23.7
Services	45.3	55.0	65.6	69.8	72.1	72.6

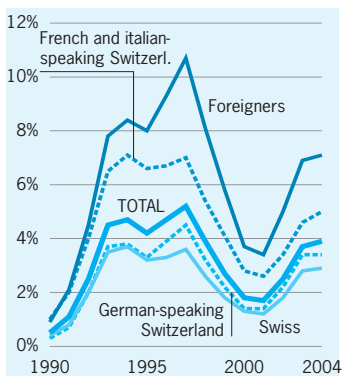
Part-time employees³ (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2003	2004
Men	7.2	10.1	10.7	10.8
Women	48.2	53.3	55.9	56.5
Total	24.1	28.8	30.7	31.1

Unemployment⁴	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004
Unemployed	104	6,255	18,133	71,987	145,687	153,091
%age of long-term unemployed ⁵	...	...	6.6	20.1	15.9	19.4
Unemployment rate in %	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.7	3.9
Men	...	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.7	3.8
Women	...	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.7	4.0

Unemployment

Unemployment is closely linked to economic developments. After reaching a historic «high» in 1997 (5.2%), it fell to 1.7% 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 Yearly mean

³ Degree of employment <90%. Basis = all employed persons within the annual average

⁴ Unemployment as per the Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SSEA)

⁵ Unemployed longer than 12 months

Sources: SFSO, SSEA

Income from employment 2004¹

Distribution in %	Income classes in CHF '000; gross annual fig.				
	<26	26–51.9	52–77.9	78–103.9	≥104
Total	1.9	14.5	38.8	24.0	20.8
Men	1.2	9.5	38.2	25.9	25.2
Women	3.9	28.1	40.4	18.8	8.8

Index of real wages

1993 = 100	1980	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
Total	91.2	97.8	100.1	100.3	103.0	103.8
Men	91.3	97.5	99.9	99.9	102.4	103.1
Women	91.1	98.7	100.4	101.6	104.8	105.8

Index of producer and import prices

May 2003 = 100, annual average	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
Overall index	88.5	103.8	104.3	101.6	99.9	101.0

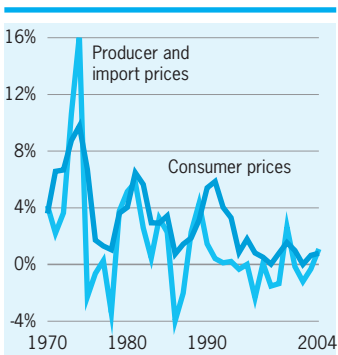
Consumer price index

May 2000 = 100, annual average	1983	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
Overall index	68.7	82.8	96.7	100.3	102.6	103.4

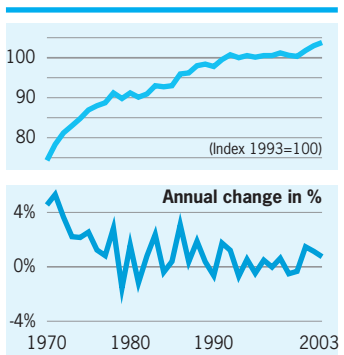
by consumption category (selection):

Food and alcohol-free beverages	77.4	92.1	96.9	99.5	105.4	105.9
Rent	58.5	76.6	96.2	100.2	104.4	105.7
Energy	96.4	81.7	84.6	103.9	99.5	102.7
Health care	64.2	79.6	96.1	100.0	101.9	102.8
Transport	68.4	80.5	95.6	100.9	100.8	102.3
Communications	122.2	128.1	155.3	102.5	97.7	97.0
Origin of goods:						
Domestic goods	64.0	80.3	97.0	100.1	104.2	105.1
Imported goods	83.3	90.6	95.9	100.9	98.1	98.7

Annual increase in prices



Movement of real wages



¹ Full-time workers, not incl. apprentices

GDP, Balance of Payments

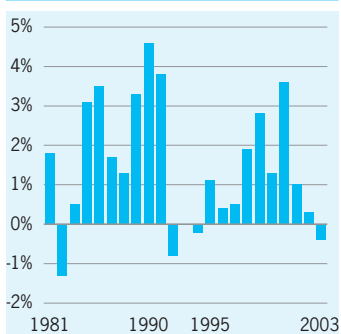
Gross domestic product (GDP)

at current prices	In CHF million		% change	
	2002 ^p	2003 ^p	nominal	real
Final consumption expenditure	311,030	314,980	1.3	0.6
Private households and NPIs ¹	260,065	262,868	1.1	0.5
General government	50,965	52,112	2.3	1.4
Equipment	51,954	49,874	-4.0	-2.0
Construction	40,922	41,062	0.3	1.8
Changes in stocks	-3,080	-4,354	...	...
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	926	1,222	...	...
Export of goods and services	190,118	191,186	0.6	0.0
Imports of goods and services	160,806	160,603	-0.1	1.4
Gross domestic product	431,064	433,366	0.5	-0.4

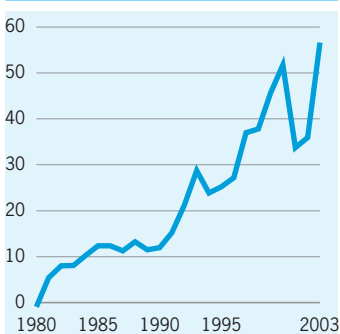
Production account

Output	816,712	813,603	-0.4	-0.9
Taxes on products	28,373	28,775	1.4	0.6
- Subsidies on products	4,230	-3,545	-16.2	-11.3
- Intermediate consumption	409,791	405,468	-1.1	-1.3
Gross domestic product	431,064	433,366	0.5	-0.4

GDP movement (in real terms)



Balance of earnings (in CHF billion)



Balance of payments 2003^p

Balance of earnings	In CHF million		Balance
	Revenue	Expenditure	
Goods	137,062	132,588	4,474
Services	47,065	23,051	24,014
Capital and earned income	85,014	49,883	35,131
Unrequited transfers	17,978	24,958	6,979
Total	287,119	230,479	56,640

¹ in Switzerland: NPIs = private nonprofit institutions serving households

^p Provisional figures
Sources: SFSO, SNB

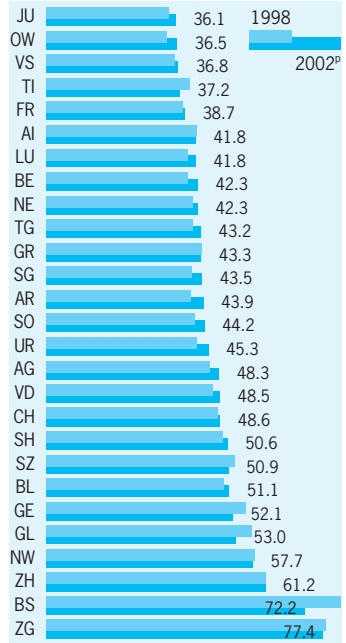


National Income by Canton

National income 2002^p

Entirety	in CHF million	%	Change ¹
ZH	77,009	21.6	2.2
BE	40,524	11.4	0.4
LU	14,708	4.1	-0.9
UR	1,551	0.4	0.1
SZ	6,720	1.9	0.1
OW	1,198	0.3	-2.3
NW	2,187	0.6	-1.1
GL	2,019	0.6	0.9
ZG	7,905	2.2	1.6
FR	9,429	2.6	-0.6
SO	10,802	3.0	0.1
BS	13,781	3.9	7.3
BL	13,338	3.7	-1.8
SH	3,728	1.0	0.8
AR	2,319	0.7	-4.3
AI	615	0.2	-7.4
SG	19,815	5.6	-2.1
GR	8,205	2.3	-1.8
AG	26,761	7.5	-2.1
TG	9,915	2.8	-1.7
TI	11,645	3.3	-1.2
VD	31,151	8.8	0.3
VS	10,254	2.9	-1.3
NE	7,096	2.0	4.7
GE	22,016	6.2	0.6
JU	2,438	0.7	0.7
Total	357,129	100.0	0.4

Per capita (in CHF '000)



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 2001-2002

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 services sector accounted 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

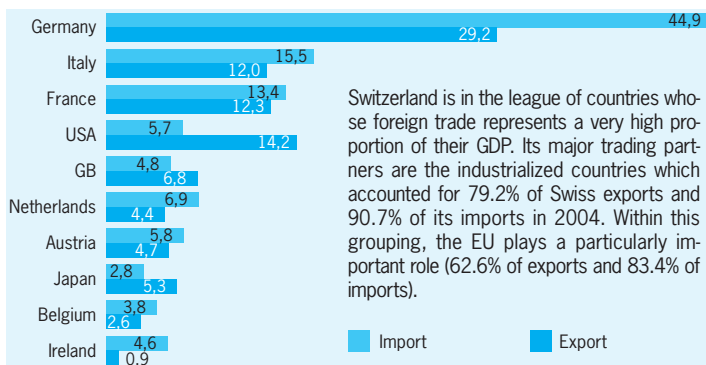
Industrial production

Annual average 1995 = 100	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total processing trades/industry	97	100	123.2	121.8	115.4	115.3
Food and beverages; tobacco processing	98	100	93.9	90.0	90.6	89.8
Textiles and garments	109	100	85.3	74.9	69.2	65.9
Leather and shoes	199	100	65.7	67.4	57.3	55.1
Timber working and processing (excl. furniture)	110	100	112.0	107.4	107.8	107.9
Paper, cardboard, publishing, printing	95	100	128.7	118.6	107.2	103.2
Chemical industry	70	100	163.0	172.0	181.7	197.3
Rubber and plastic goods	107	100	115.4	116.7	113.0	115.8
Other products (non-metallic minerals)	124	100	128.0	153.7	141.8	148.8
Metal working and processing	117	100	124.1	128.7	116.4	115.1
Machinery	...	100	123.2	120.8	108.1	101.6
Electronics, precision mechanics, optical equipment, watches	...	100	124.7	114.2	104.0	101.9
Vehicle manufacture	...	100	96.9	95.6	89.4	85.1

Foreign trade

in CHF million	Import			Export		
	1990	2003	2004	1990	2003	2004
Total	96,611	123,778	132,423	88,257	130,662	141,735
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8,095	10,287	10,435	2,998	4,341	4,781
Textiles, clothing, shoes	8,806	8,538	8,619	4,984	3,813	3,856
Chemicals	10,624	27,299	29,467	18,425	45,030	49,445
Metals	9,025	9,704	11,492	7,537	9,919	11,066
Machinery, electronics	19,794	25,601	27,318	25,527	30,832	33,479
Vehicles	10,230	13,348	13,567	1,485	4,099	4,376
Instruments, watches	5,786	7,499	8,174	13,330	22,638	24,195

Key trading partners 2004 (in CHF billion)



Sources: SFSO, FCA

Agriculture

Agricultural area (in ha)	1990	2000	2003	Change in % 1990–2003
Open arable land	312,606	292,548	283,649	-9.3
Cultivated grassland	90,319	115,490	122,618	35.8
Natural grassland and pasture ¹	634,719	629,416	626,446	-1.3
Vineyards	12,403	13,223	13,079	5.4
Orchards	7,336	7,857	7,443	1.5
Other	11,107	13,958	13,819	24.4
Total	1,068,490	1,072,492	1,067,055	-0.1

Farms	1990	2000	2003	1990–2003
0–3 ha agricultural land	19,819	8,371	7,118	-64.1
3–10 ha	27,092	18,542	16,220	-40.1
10–20 ha	31,630	24,984	23,077	-27.0
20–50 ha	13,590	17,433	17,984	32.3
>50 ha	684	1,207	1,467	6.7
Total	92,815	70,537	65,866	-29.0
of which organic in %	896 1.0	4,902 6.9	6,124 9.3	583.5 ...

Staff	1990	2000	2003	1990–2003
Men	161,484	129,161	121,292	-24.9
Women	92,077	74,161	71,887	-21.9

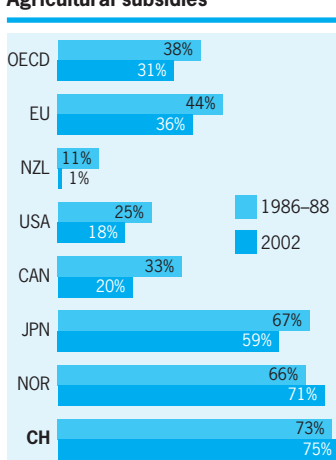
Consumption and production 2003

	Cons. (kg) ²	Prod. (%) ³
Milk	97.6	98.3
Vegetables	86.8	51.0
Fruits	91.2	38.4
Cereals	73.8	49.3
Meat (net)	52.3	79.4
Potatoes	45.0	82.4
Sugar	58.1	42.5
Vegetable fats, oils	16.1	19.3
Full fat cheese	15.2	112.6
Eggs	10.2	47.2
Fish, shellfish	7.7	3.4
Butter	5.5	97.0

Value of production

in mill. CHF	2002	2003 ^p	2004 [*]
Total	10,381	10,053	10,678
of which animal produce in %	5,006 48.2	4,996 49.7	5,071 47.5

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

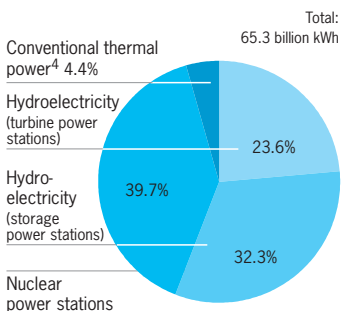
Sources: SFSS, SFA



Final consumption by sources of energy

in terajoules ¹	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003
Petroleum products	488,300	501,050	510,360	514,540	497,390	504,100
Heating fuels	309,480	247,830	217,110	228,860	217,820	227,770
Motor fuels	178,820	253,220	293,250	285,680	279,570	276,330
Electricity	126,910	167,670	188,540	193,500	194,500	198,440
Gas	33,740	63,430	95,220	98,840	97,160	102,610
Coal and coke	13,630	14,360	5,850	6,170	5,730	5,920
Wood, charcoal ²	9,670	17,090	19,970	20,810	21,000	22,420
District heating	7,920	10,420	13,280	14,340	14,320	14,790
Household and industrial waste	3,700	8,680	15,740	16,810	16,610	17,410
Other types of renewable energy ³	...	3,440	6,330	6,850	6,960	7,370
Total	683,870	786,140	855,290	871,860	853,670	873,060

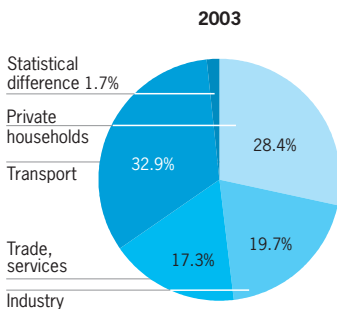
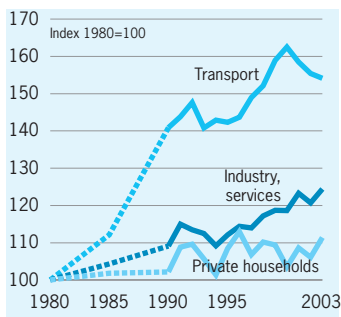
Electricity production 2003



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 49% 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 '000, start of year) ^p	2004	7,364	82,532	11,041
People under 15 (in %)	2003	16.5	15.0	15.2 ⁷
People over 64 (in %)	2003	15.7	17.5	17.3 ⁷
Births (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	9.9	8.7	9.3
Births outside of marriage (in %)	2002	11.7	26.1	4.4
Life expectancy at birth Men (in yrs.)	2002	77.8	75.4 ^p	75.4 ^p
Life expectancy at birth Women (in yrs.)	2002	83.0	81.2 ^p	80.7 ^p
Marriages (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	5.5	4.8	5.3 ^e
Divorces (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	2.2	2.5	1.0 ^e
Infant mortality (per '000 births)	2003	4.3	4.2 ^p	4.8 ^e
Net immigration (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	6.7	2.7	1.7
Proportion of foreigners (in %)	2001	21.0	8.9	6.9
Persons per household	2002	2.2 ⁷	2.2	2.6
Persons with a higher-education qualification (in %) ¹	2001	26.0	22.0	24.0
Agricultural land (as % of total land)	2001	36.9	48.8	66.0
Forest land (as % of total land)	2001	30.8	30.3	22.8
CO ₂ emission due to energy consumption (in t. per inh.)	2002	5.9	10.1	8.2
Cars per '000 inhabitants	2002	510	542	339
Road accidents ² – fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2000	82	91	198
Employees in agriculture (in %) ³	2003	4.1	2.4	16.0
Employees in industry (in %) ³	2003	23.9	27.2	23.4
Employees in services (in %) ³	2003	72.0	70.3	60.6
Employment rate ⁴ Women	2003	59.4	49.7	37.8
Employment rate ⁴ Men	2003	76.7	65.4	60.2
Unemployment rate	2003	4.1	9.8	8.9
Women	2003	4.5	9.3	13.6
Men	2003	3.8	10.2	5.7
Part-time employees Women (in %) ⁵	2003	56.5	40.8	7.5
Part-time employees Men (in %) ⁵	2003	11.0	6.1	2.2
Working week (hours) ⁶	2003	41.7	39.6	41.0
Exports per inhabitant (in US\$)	2002	11,649	7,469	937
per capita GDP, expressed in ppp terms (in USD)	2003	32,500	27,100	20,300
GDP real growth annual average (in %)	2003	-0.4	-0.1	4.5
Inflation rate	2004	0.8	1.8	3.0
Public deficit as % of GDP	2003	-0.2	-3.9	2.6
Public debt as % of GDP	2003	55.4	64.2	103.0

¹ Of 25–34 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 % of female or male employees









⁶ Data only for people employed full time

⁷ 2000

⁸ 2002

⁹ 2001



							
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-15
42,345	59,901	57,888	16,258	8,114	8,976	59,652	382,673
14.6 ^b	18.7	14.4 ^g	18.6	16.6	18.0	18.9 ^g	16.5
17.1 ^b	16.3	18.0 ^g	13.7	15.5	17.2	15.6 ^g	16.8
10.3	12.8	9.4	12.5	9.7	10.7	11.3	10.5
26.6 ^e	44.3	10.8 ^e	29.1	33.8	56.0	40.6	30.6 ^p
75.8 ^e	75.8 ^p	76.8 ^p	76.0	75.8	77.7	75.9	75.8 ^e
83.5 ^e	83.0 ^p	82.9 ^e	80.7	81.7	82.1	80.5	81.6 ^e
5.1 ^p	4.7	4.6 ^p	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.3 ^p	4.8 ^e
1.0 ^p	2.1 ^p	0.7 ^e	2.1 ^p	2.4 ^e	2.4	2.7 ^e	2.0 ^e
3.2 ^e	3.9 ^e	4.3 ^e	4.8 ^p	4.5	2.8	5.3 ^e	4.3 ^e
15.8 ^p	1.1 ^p	6.1	1.7	5.1	3.5 ^e	2.1 ^e	3.4 ^e
4.8	5.5	2.5	4.3	8.8	5.3	4.2	5.1 ^e
3.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	...	2.3	...
36.0	34.0	12.0	27.0	14.0	37.0	29.0	...
58.8	56.2	44.4	57.3	41.2	7.7	69.4	44.5
33.3	31.6	23.3	9.5	41.6	73.5	11.6	38.2
7.8	6.1	7.4	11.0	8.2	5.6	8.9	8.3 ⁷
459	491	591	425	496	454	447	491
145	137	111	68	120	67	60	109
5.7	4.1	4.4	3.3	12.9	2.3	0.9	4.0
29.1	21.7	29.0	18.9	23.8	22.8	18.7	24.6
65.3	74.3	66.5	77.7	63.3	74.8	80.4	71.4
42.6	49.9	37.3	56.3	50.8	58.9	54.8	48.1
66.3	62.9	62.1	73.2	68.0	66.7	70.4	65.8
11.1	9.0	8.9	3.6	4.7	5.6	4.8	8.0
15.8	9.9	11.9	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.0	8.8
7.9	8.2	6.9	3.5	5.1	6.1	5.4	7.4
17.1	29.9	17.2	74.2	35.3	35.4	44.3	34.0
2.6	5.5	3.3	22.0	4.8	11.3	10.2	6.8
40.3	38.8	38.6	38.8	40.0	39.8	43.2	40.0
3,047	5,211	4,442	13,772	9,038	9,091	4,683	5,641 ¹⁰
24,500	27,800	26,600	30,300	30,600	28,900	29,900	27,400
2.5	0.5	0.3	-0.9	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
3.1	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.0
0.3	-4.1	-2.4	-3.2	-1.3	0.7	-3.2	-2.6
50.8	63.7	106.2	54.8	65.0	51.8	39.8	64.2

¹⁰ EU-25

^p Provisional figures

^e Estimate

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

Tourism

Supply and demand 2003

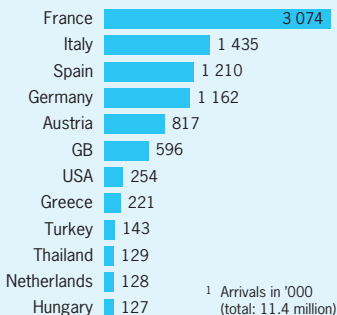
	Capacity (beds, places)		Overnight stays	
	in '000s	in %	in '000s	in %
Hotels and spas	259	24.6	32,086	49.4
Chalets, holiday apartments	360	34.3	17,960	27.6
Campsites	206	19.5	7,072	10.9
Youth hostels	6	0.6	829	1.3
Collective establishments	222	21	7,014	10.8
Total	1,053	100	64,961	100

Balance of tourism

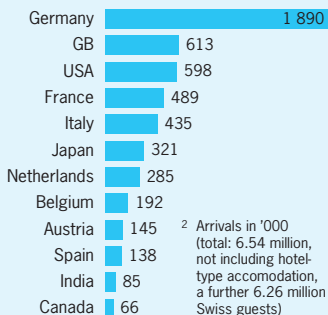
(in CHF million)	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003 ^p
Receipts	5,602	10,296	13,134	12,269	12,083
Expenditure	4,060	8,159	10,718	10,306	10,061
Credit balance	1,542	2,137	2,416	1,963	2,022
Receipts from domestic tourism	5,200	7,400	9,678	9,680	9,624

International tourism

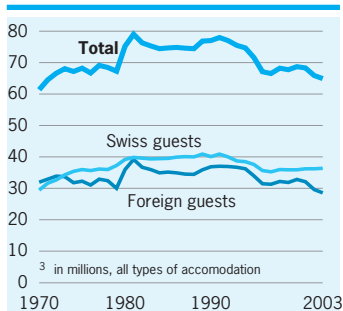
Swiss abroad¹ 2002^p



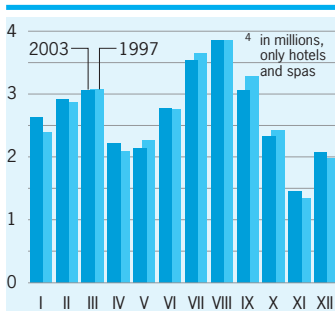
Visitors to Switzerland² 2003



Overnight stays³



Overnight stays⁴ by month



^p Provisional figures



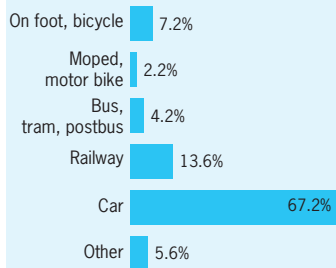
Network in km	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003
Rail	4,991	4,982	5,030	5,062	...
Road ¹	60,139	66,545	70,970 ¹	71,132 ^{1,2}	71,293 ^{1,2}
of which national highways	651	1,171	1,495	1,638	1,759
Vehicles (road)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Cars	1,383,204	2,246,752	2,985,399	3,545,247	3,811,351
Motorbikes	142,107	137,340	299,264	493,781	583,010
Goods vehicles	106,997	169,402	252,136	278,518	298,193
of which delivery trucks	...	...	196,845	227,316	247,393
Road accidents	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003
Accidents					
of which involving persons	28,651	25,649	23,834	23,737	23,840
Killed	1,694	1,246	954	592	546
Injured	35,981	32,327	29,243	30,058	30,098
seriously injured	18,314	14,782	11,182	6,191	5,862
slightly injured	17,667	17,545	18,061	23,867	24,236
Transport services³	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003
Rail passengers ⁴	9,339	9,964	12,678	14,665	...
Road passengers ⁵	45,882	67,041	77,759	85,086	90,022 ^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 2003⁶

	Rail			Road		
	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁷	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁷
France	7.8	26.9	-15.2	25.2	32.9	-1.9
Switzerland	19.9	84.9	8.2	11.6	65.5	38.1
of which Gotthard	14.3	83.9	-4.0	9.2	69.6	31.4
Austria	10.7	81.3	30.5	28.7	90.6	8.7
Total	38.5	71.9	7.5	65.5	64.0	8.3

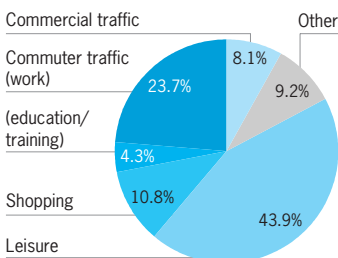
Use of transport 2000

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 CHF million)

	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
Total	25,336	49,182	43,708	44,211	44,633
Public expenditure	8,448	14,993	15,983	16,600	15,949
Civil engineering	5,037	7,999	10,060	10,087	9,709
of which roads	...	...	5,221	4,395	4,357
Building construction	3,411	6,994	5,923	6,513	6,240
Private expenditure	16,918	34,189	27,725	27,612	28,684
of which housing	...	...	17,147	16,520	18,962

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
New residential	20,806	16,162	16,962	14,185	15,202
of which single-family dwellings	16,963	11,200	13,768	10,840	11,469
New dwellings	40,876	39,984	32,214	28,644	32,096
with 1 room	2,122	2,010	528	360	459
2 rooms	4,598	5,248	1,779	1,401	1,792
3 rooms	7,094	8,937	4,630	4,230	5,003
4 rooms	11,557	12,487	10,783	9,849	10,728
5 rooms or more	15,505	11,302	14,494	12,804	14,114

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
Stocks	2,702,656	3,140,353	3,574,988	3,638,187	3,671,892
of which vacant (%)	0.74	0.44	1.49	1.04	0.91

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. 75% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are now (2003) 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.

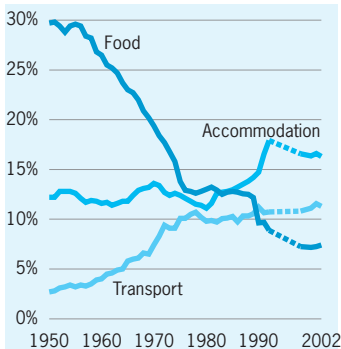
Expenditure structure¹ of private households 2002

	%
Consumer spending	62.2
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	8.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.3
Clothing and footwear	3.2
Accommodation and energy	17.6
Furnishings	3.0
Health	4.3
Transport	7.2
Communications	1.8
Entertainment, recreation and culture	6.5
Education	0.4
Restaurants/hotels	6.2
Other goods and services	2.3

Transfer expenditure	37.8
Insurance	21.8
Social security contributions ²	9.6
Health insurance (basic insurance)	5.1
Health insurance (suppl. insurance)	1.9
Other insurance contributions	5.2
Taxes and fees	13.6
Contributions and other transfers	2.4

Monthly expenditure	
per household in Swiss francs	7867
Persons per household	2.4

Household expenditure⁴



¹ As % of total household expenditure

² Excl. health insurance

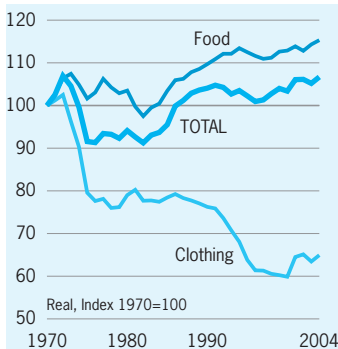
³ Real change in percent compared with the previous year

Changed expenditure structure

There was a marked drop in consumer spending as a % of overall household budget between 1990 and 2002. 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 7.0%, 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 an increase in the proportion spent on accommodation, health, communications, entertainment, recreation and culture.

Retail trade turnover 2004³	%
Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.9
Clothing and footwear	2.4
Other groups	1.5
Total	1.4

Retail sales



⁴ Proportion of major expenditure items of private households (employees), 100% = all expenditure

Public Finances

Completed accounts

in bill. CHF	Revenue		Expenditure		Balance	
	2002	2005 ³	2002	2005 ³	2002	2005 ³
Confederation	51.4	51.0	51.9	54.1	-0.5	-3.0
Cantons	66.3	68.1	66.6	70.8	-0.3	-2.8
Communes ¹	43.6	45.2	42.5	45.9	1.1	-0.7
Total²	134.6	136.3	134.3	142.8	0.3	-6.5

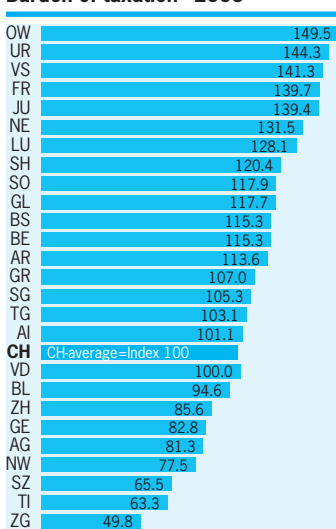
Debts (in bill. CHF)

	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004 ³	2005 ³
Confederation	31.7	38.5	105.3	124.3	131.8	129.5
Cantons	22.4	30.5	64.2	77.9	80.3	83.1
Communes ¹	23.0	29.0	38.0	39.0	39.9	40.6
Total	77.1	98.0	207.5	241.2	252.0	253.2

Structure of receipts and expenditure 2002

	in mill. CHF	Confederations's share in %
Receipts	134,610	38.2
Tax	95,697	44.7
on income and assets	67,753	24.7
Property and luxury taxes	1,895	-
Consumer taxes	26,049	100.0
Other revenue	38,913	22.1
Expenditure	134,253	38.7
General public serv.	8,818	21.8
Justice, police	7,514	9.4
Defence	5,162	92.7
Education	25,786	15.7
Culture, leisure	4,187	16.3
Health	18,047	1.3
Social security	25,411	50.8
Transport	14,671	60.5
Environment, town & country planning	4,909	16.2
Agriculture	4,541	89.6
Loan charges	10,317	94.7
Other expenditure	4,890	63.5

Burden of taxation⁴ 2003



Rising ratio of tax to GDP

The ratio of tax to GDP (i.e. ratio of total tax revenues including social security contributions to gross domestic product) has risen by almost 50% since 1970. Social security contributions rose even higher than tax revenues. With a 30.3% tax-GDP ratio (2002), Switzerland compares favourably with other nations: higher than the US and Japan (which are under 30%) but lower than the EU-15 average (40.6%). That said, Switzerland's tax-GDP ratio has risen at a higher rate than in most OECD countries since 1990.

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 2003

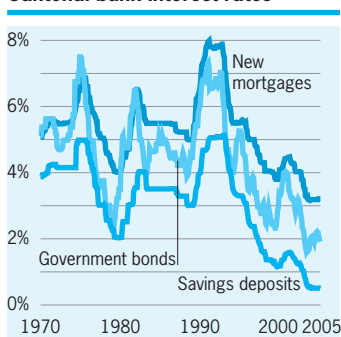
Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits in CHF million	Annual losses in CHF million
	1990	2003	in CHF million	Change ¹		
Cantonal banks	29	24	310,664	-0.7%	1,207	-
Major banks	4	3	1,408,660	-2.5%	7,053	-
Regional and savings banks	204	83	80,619	2.3%	364	-
«Raiffeisen» banks ²	2	1	102,140	10.2%	453	-
Other banks	218	190	301,519	3.8%	3,501	89
Branches of foreign banks	16	26	16,012	-2.6%	109	20
Private banking	22	15	17,427	7.4%	191	-
Total	495	342	2,237,042	-0.7%	12,878	108

Balance-sheet structure of the banks 2003

Assets	%
Liquid assets	0.8
Due from money market	2.9
Due from banks	28.1
Total credits	41.6
Claims on customers	15.7
Mortgage claims	25.9
Security holdings	12.1
Financial investments	4.1
Holdings	1.7
Tangible assets	0.9
Other assets	7.8
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	59.0

Liabilities	%
Money-market commitments	2.5
Bank commitments	29.1
Customer funds	52.2
Savings commitments	11.5
Investment commitments	4.4
Other commitments on sight and on term	16.1
Bonds	1.4
Loans and debenture bonds	7.2
Other liabilities	10.9
Own assets	5.4
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	53.0

Cantonal bank interest rates



Exchange rates³

	2000	2002	2004
US\$ 1	1.6886	1.5556	1.2419
Yen 100	1.5676	1.2423	1.1483
EURO 1	1.5578	1.467	1.5437
£ 1	2.5556	2.3329	2.2746

Private insurance 2003

(in mill. CHF)	Revenue	Expendit.
Life insurance	41,201	41,249
Insurance against accident and loss	44,856	27,021
Re-insurance	29,270	14,104
Total	115,327	82,374

¹ % change over previous year

² An association with 470 member banks (at year end 2003)

³ Yearly average, interbank trading (purchasing), in CHF

Sources: Swiss National Bank, FOPI

Social Security

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

Principal indicators	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Total expenditure	63,207	95,577	113,737	118,942	123,472
of which social benefits	56,566	87,560	103,429	108,203	112,347
Income	86,063	117,082	135,975	135,731	133,126
Social benefits ¹	19.76	25.68	27.35	28.13	28.86

Total expenditure and income by system 2002

Total expenditure (in CHF million, without double accounting)

Insurance	103,290	Continuation of salary payments	4,063
Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	28,859	Benefits depending on need	7,509
Company pension schemes (BV)	34,590	Suppl. benefits (AHV, IV)	2,528
Disability insurance (IV)	9,793	Welfare payments	2,233
Compulsory nursing insurance (OKPV)	15,659	Asylum Policies	958
Compulsory accident insurance (OUV)	5,213	Other	1,790
Unemployment insurance (ALV)	4,186	Subsidies	8,610
Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,544	Health system	7,311
State-funded insurance	446	Other	1,299

Income (in CHF million, without double accounting)

AHV	28,561	OUV	6,202
BV	42,203	ALV	6,659
IV	8,756	Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,677
OKPV (KVG)	15,647	Other systems	20,421

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

	2001	2002		2001	2002
Old age	48,283	47,950	Family/Children	5,441	5,783
Illness/Health care	28,048	29,858	Unemployment	2,564	3,864
Disability	13,847	14,642	Marginals (social exclusion)	2,714	2,838
Surviving dependents	6,659	6,765	Housing	647	647

Income by source (in CHF million, without double accounting)

	2001	2002		2001	2002
Social contributions	77,226	77,772	State contributions	29,874	31,500
Employer	43,455	43,418	Federal	14,444	14,697
Employee	31,598	32,126	of which tied	3,959	3,890
Self-employed, other	2,174	2,228	Cantonal	11,697	12,822
Per capita premiums (KVG)	11,283	12,448	Communes	3,733	3,981
Investment income	16,082	9,996	Other income	1,265	1,410

Social insurance: beneficiaries 2003 (in '000)

AHV: Old-age pensions	1,584.8	BV ³ : Old-age pensions ⁴	437.3	IV: Disability benefits	271.0
AHV: Suppl. benefits	74.4	BV ³ : Survivors' benefits ⁴	218.4	IV: Suppl. benefits	185.4
AHV: Survivors benefits	132.0	BV ³ : Disability benefits ⁴	117.8	IV: EL Suppl. benefits	79.2
AV ² : EL Suppl. benefits	128.8	BV ³ : Other benefits ⁴	29.4	UV ⁵ : Surviv. benefits	28.4
HV ² : EL Suppl. benefits	3.9	ALV	316.8	UV ⁵ : Disability benefits	82.8

¹ Total expenditure as % of GDP

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

³ Company pension schemes

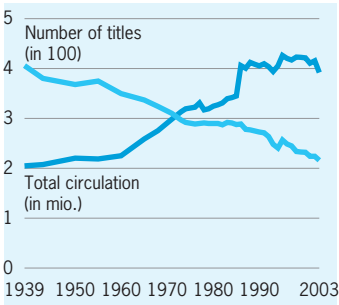
⁴ Year 2002

⁵ Accident insurance

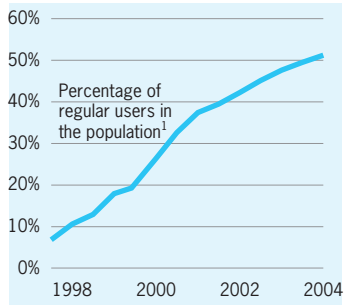
Sources: SFSO, FSIO



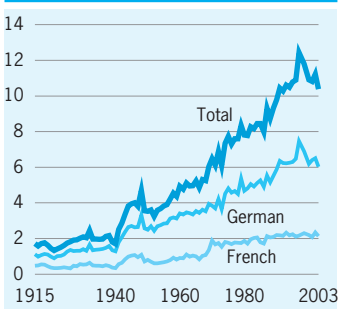
Newspapers



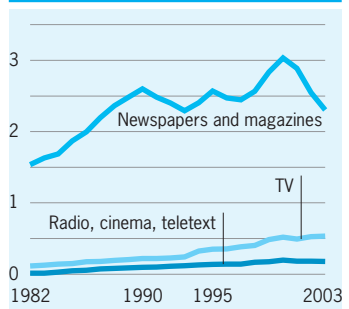
Use of internet



Book production² (in '000)



Advertisement³ (in CHF billion)



The three most widely read newspapers in Switzerland, 2004 (readership in '000)

German-speaking Switzerland		French-speaking Switzerland		Italian-speaking Switzerland	
20 Minuten	782	Le Matin	331	Corriere del Ticino	113
Blick	736	24 heures	245	La Regione Ticino	94
Tages-Anzeiger	573	Tribune de Genève	187	Giornale del Popolo	63

Radio and TV consumption

in minutes per day	1990			2003		
	G	F	I	G	F	I
TV ⁴	113	129	128	141	168	175
Radio ⁵	...	...	...	111	105	106
Reading ⁶	29	22	32	31	29	29

¹ Persons over 14 years old who use the Internet several times per week

² Books produced in Switzerland and published through the book trade

³ Net amount, i.e. without concept and production costs

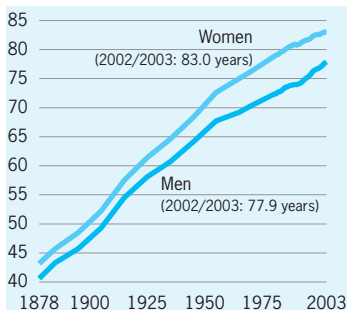
⁴ Per person over 3, daily average Mon-Sun

⁵ Per person over 15, daily average Mon-Fri

⁶ Per person over 15, daily average Mon-Sun

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

Life expectancy



Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy for women has remained constant since 2002. For men, it has increased by 0.3 years. 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 2003

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	7,925
Meningitis	87
Hepatitis B	110
Tuberculosis	623
AIDS	179

Accidents 2003

	Women	Men
Occupational accidents ²	53,842	203,583
Non-occupat. accidents	173,165	303,797

Disabled³ 2003

Degree of disability	Women	Men
40–49%	4,901	3,856
50–59%	19,815	20,499
60–69%	7,512	8,356
70–100%	75,393	101,735

Underlying causes of death, 2002

All causes	Number of deaths		death rate ⁴	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	29,727	32,041	699.0	438.0
Infectious diseases	323	304	7.9	4.9
Cancer-related illness, all types	8,356	6,863	199.0	121.0
Circulatory system	10,428	13,310	238.0	153.0
Ischemic heart disease	4,939	5,111	113.0	58.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	1,716	2,623	38.2	30.6
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	2,144	1,918	47.8	23.2
Accidents and acts of violence	2,218	1,435	56.7	25.0
Accidents, all types	1,122	886	28.5	12.7
Suicide	980	466	25.3	10.5

Infant mortality

per '000 live births	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003
	15.0	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.3

¹ New cases

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

³ Receiving govt. disability pensions

⁴ Age-standardised death rate per 100,000 inhabitants

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

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

Hospital/homebeds

	1996 ²	2002 ³
Total hospital beds,	47,029	43,964
of which:		
General hospitals	31,665	27,230
Psychiatric clinics	9,096	8,252
Old people's/nursing homes	...	85,454

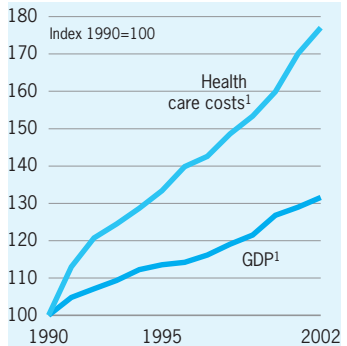
Doctors

per 100,000 inhabitants	1980	2002
Doctors with private practice	117	196
Dentists	35	48

Health costs

in CHF million	1995	2002
Total	36,161	47,981
Inpatient treatment	17,334	23,012
Outpatient treatment	10,478	14,164
of which:		
Doctors	5,118	6,619
Dentists	2,630	2,979
Outpatients	702	977
Other services ⁴	1,295	1,526
Healthcare resources ⁵	4,304	5,899
of which:		
Pharmacies	2,440	3,235
Doctors	904	1,483
Prevention	938	1,053
Administration	1,812	2,327

Health care costs



In 2002, 11.1% 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

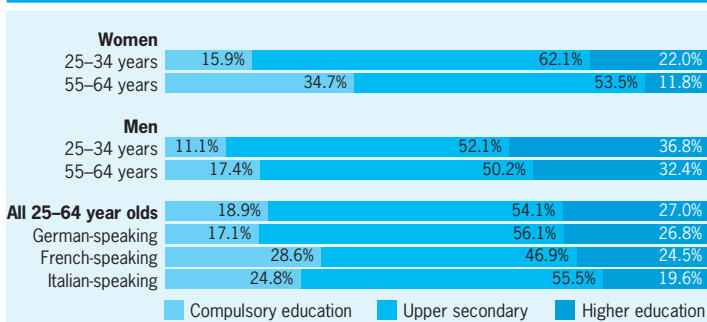
The Swiss education system is characterized by marked federalism, with the 26 cantons having basic responsibility for schools. The variety of different education systems is obvious mainly in compulsory education: depending on the canton, there are two, three or four different types of lower secondary schools to match performance requirements, and teaching hours for the nine compulsory years of schooling vary between 7100 and 8900 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 '000			% of women		
	1980/81	1990/91	2003/2004	1980/81	1990/91	2003/2004
Pre-education	120.3	139.8	153.8	49	49	49
Compulsory education	849.6	711.9	813.4	49	49	49
Primary	451.0	404.2	465.8	49	49	49
Lower secondary	362.3	271.6	297.2	49	49	50
Special syllabus schools	36.4	36.2	50.4	39	38	38
Upper secondary	299.0	295.8	310.6	43	45	48
Schools of general education ¹	74.8	74.5	91.8	53	55	59
Vocational training ²	224.2	221.3	218.8	39	42	43
Higher education	85.3	137.5	196.5	30	35	45
Universities	61.4	85.9	109.3	32	39	48
Higher vocat. schools	...	...	43.6	...	14	39
Advanced vocat. training	...	36.2	43.5	...	33	42
Unclassified levels	...	6.7	9.6	...	51	49
Total	1,234.1	1,291.8	1,484.0	46	46	48

Educational attainment 2004



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

² Incl. induction/preliminary training

Graduations 2003

Educational level	Total	Women in %
Upper secondary		
School-leaving cert.	16,497	56.3
Teacher training cert. ¹	1,639	81.7
Vocat. training cert.	58,141	48.8
Vocat. school-leaving cert.	9,027	40.6
Commercial diploma	2,610	57.5
Other training certificates	2,406	32.0
Higher education		
Universities		
Higher vocat. diploma	6,050	32.4
University degree/diploma	9,782	46.6
Doctorate	2,685	36.7
Advanced vocat. training		
Technical diploma	3,729	29.0
Master's diploma Professional qualifications	2,971	14.6
Federal professional diploma	11,210	33.4
Diploma in prof. field not regulated by the state	8,079	49.8

Teaching staff 1998/99 and 2003²

Pre-school 98/99	8,358	99.4
Compulsory education 98/99	72,774	59.0
Primary	31,823	70.7
Lower secondary	22,594	40.4
Special syllabus schools	4,860	70.0
Upper secondary 98/99		
University qualification schools and all-round schools	5,516	38.1
Vocational training	11,533	27.7
Higher education 2003		
University ³	28,896	36.9
Professorships	2,581	10.2
Other lectures	2,171	25.1
Higher vocational schools ³	7,646	33.3
Professorships	2,982	25.8
Other lectures	1,041	26.8

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 2002 (in CHF million)

Pre-school	916.0
Compulsory education	10,944.5
Special syllabus schools	1,098.9
Vocational training	3,405.8
General education schools	1,994.7
Higher vocational schools	247.6
Universities	5,977.1
Non-divisible tasks	424.4
Total	25,008.9
Wage costs	16,815.4
of which for teaching staff	13,574.0

Widespread reading problems

According to a survey (PISA) carried out in 2003, one-sixth of schoolchildren can only understand and interpret a very simple text at the end of their compulsory education. Around 6% can hardly manage this.

Emphasis on research

In the state economy, research and development (R&D) is an important location factor. With 2.6% of the gross domestic product being used for this purpose (2000) Switzerland is among the most active R&D-oriented countries in the world.

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 non-profit organisations.

Swiss companies have a reputation for being heavily involved in R&D activities. Swiss companies abroad spent around CHF 9.8 billion in 2000, which surpasses R&D expenditure by Swiss companies at home.

¹ Primary, domestic science, crafts, nursery

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

³ Incl. assistants, academic associates and the 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

The Swiss Confederation, currently made up of 26 cantons, has been around since 1848. 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 %

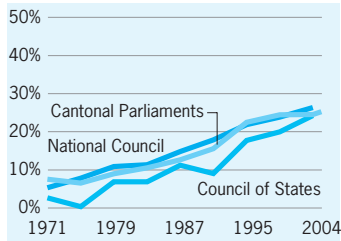
² Cf. p. 31 for abbreviations

³ Incl. Solidarités (1 representative/GE)

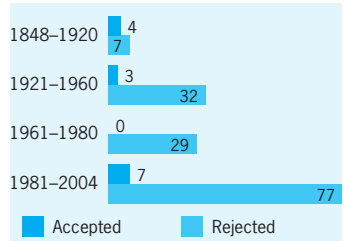
⁴ Incl. FGA (1 representative/ZG)

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

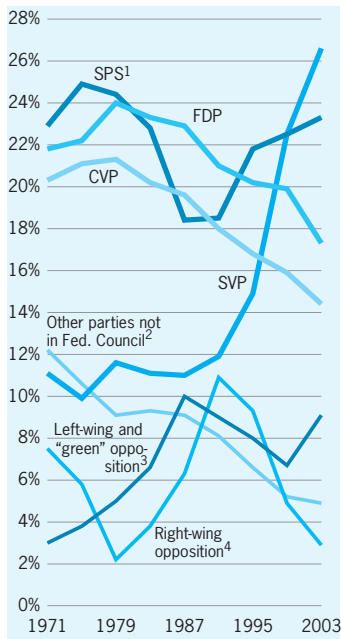
Women in Parliament



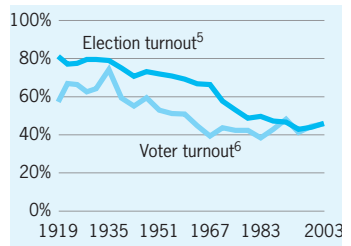
Federal plebiscites



Percentage votes (Nat. Council elections)



Political participation



The party system

After decades of extreme stability, the Swiss political landscape has changed. The conservative/liberal side began to shift towards the right-wing back in the 1990s. 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 2003

Convictions

Total	86,186
Proportion of men (%)	85.3
Proportion of <25-year olds (%)	27.2
Proportion of Swiss (%)	51.1

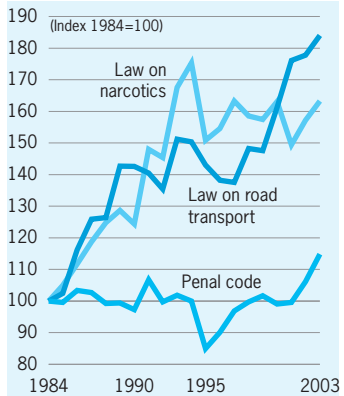
Type of sentence

Suspended prison sentences	41,339
Unconditional prison sentences	11,691
of which:	
3 months or less	9,976
over 18 months	630
Correctional training	452
Fines	32,704

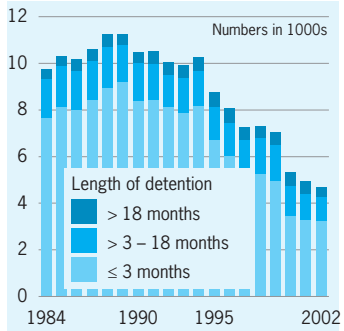
Type of act

Penal Code violations	25,617
of which:	
theft	7,923
embezzlement	827
(grievous) bodily harm	1,725
premeditated homicide	39
murder	6
Road Traffic Act violations	47,205
of which:	
traffic violations	30,924
drunk driving	17,478
Drugs Act violations	8,832
of which drug consumption:	
(without dealing)	3,749
Aliens' Residence and Settlement	
Act violations	9,294
Military Penal Code violations	980
Violations of other federal legislation	6,609

Convictions by type of act



Detention: prisoners released



Alternative punishment in the case of unconditional prison sentences

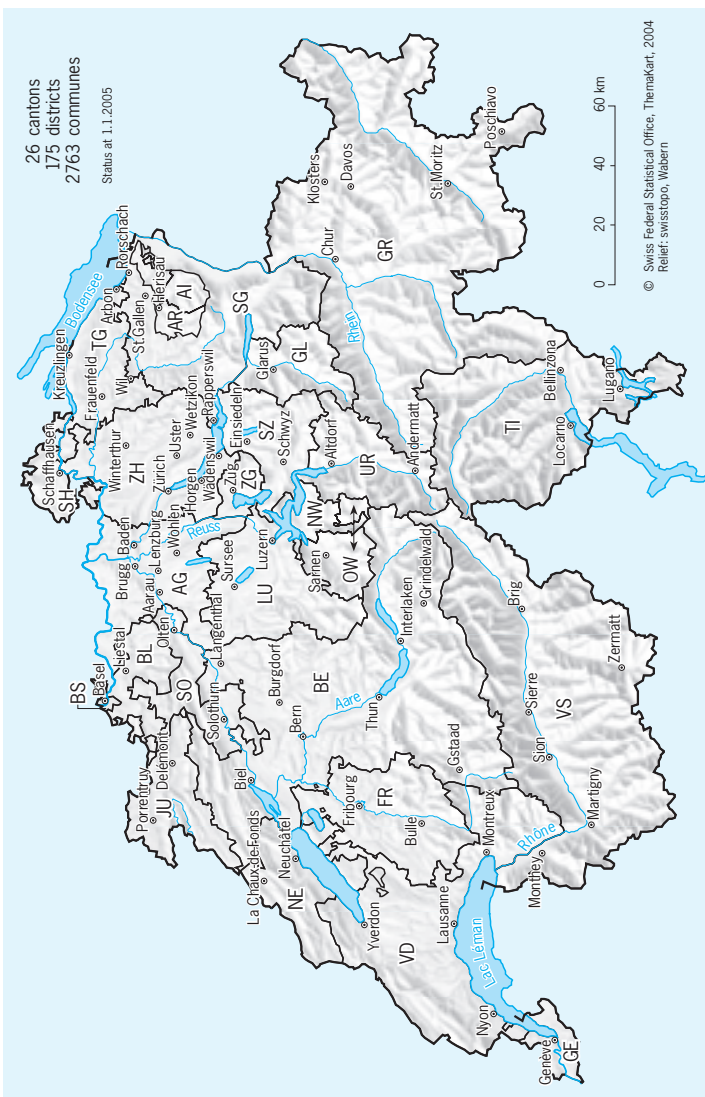
In most cantons, short-term unconditional prison sentences can now be served through community service. Numbers in this respect are rising (1996: 1108; 2002: 4346). A system was introduced on 1.9.99 whereby a sentence can be served in the form of electronically monitored house arrest. By 31.12.2002 a 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.



Switzerland and its Cantons





The Statistical Yearbook is the standard work on Swiss statistics. It conveys a comprehensive, easily intelligible picture of Switzerland. 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 2005» and the Statistical Atlas.

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2005 incl. CD-ROM

Edited by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. Texts in German/French, approx. 900 pages (bound) CHF 140.– (incl. CD-ROM). Available from bookshops or directly from the publishers, the Verlag Neue Zürcher Zeitung, e-mail: buch.verlag@nzz.ch

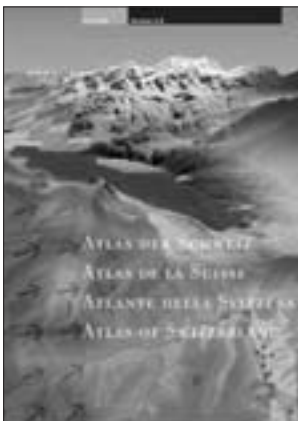


This publication contains key statistical information about major regions, cantons and cities in Switzerland. Over 300 tables provide more detailed information to complement the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland.

Cantons et villes suisses

Données statistiques 2005

Published by: Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) 426 pages, available in German and French CHF 40.– To order, contact the SFSO directly Tel: 032 713 60 60 or E-mail: order@bfs.admin.ch



1000 maps – 1000 options

«Atlas of Switzerland, Version 2», a joint effort by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich), the Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo) and the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO), is a unique international milestone in the field of cartography. The completely revised version provides information in English, French, German and Italian and is divided into a 2-D and a 3-D section. The 2-D section has been expanded from the original 250 map themes to over 1,000. The 3-D section offers the possibility of obtaining panoramas and close-ups from any angle along with theme overlays and a wealth of information about the geographical location.

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