



Statistical Data on Switzerland 2006



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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 aboard!

The «Statistical Data on Switzerland» brochure a **vital source of statistical information** slips right into any jacket pocket. The most important data are arranged according to general topics that are covered at length in other SFSO publications and information sources. The brochure is available in five languages: German, French, Italian, Romansh and English.

Topics are covered at greater length in another SFSO publication entitled «Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland 2006». One chapter is devoted exclusively to international and regional disparities and sustainable development. The remainder of the publication covers a set of 20 different topics, ranging from the Swiss population to prices and standard of living. Key statistical information is available for the first time in **English** and **Italian** and a DVD is included with the hardcopy publication. This **DVD** contains an electronic version of the «Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland» plus tables containing regional statistics and **map themes** taken the «**Atlas of Switzerland**». Finally, there are special features such as a detailed presentation of the Swiss education landscape.

If you are looking for the latest statistical information, visit the SFSO's «Swiss Statistics» Web site www.statistik.admin.ch, a modern and attractive interface offering a wide range of statistical information on the most important areas of life. All information is arranged according to topics appearing in the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland publication.

The SFSO has so many different resources to offer. I hope that your experience discovering them will be both pleasant and enjoyable.

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

Other information sources:

- Press releases in the form of a newsletter: You can take out a subscription to SFSO press releases and have them e-mailed to you as they are issued or grouped together in the form of a newsletter. The service is quick and free of charge. (Subscriptions: www.news-stat.admin.ch). You can also receive information about the latest SFSO publications or announcements relating to chosen topics (topic-based newsletters).
- For more specific queries, contact the SFSO's Statistical Information Service at: Tel: 032 713 60 11 or E-mail: info@bfs.admin.ch.

Geography

Climate data 2005

Weather station	Average temperature		Annual rainfall		Sunshine	
	°C	Dev. ¹	mm	Index ²	hrs.	Index ²
Lugano (alt. 273 m)	12.6	1.0	952	62	2240	111
Basel (316)	10.4	0.8	706	91	1704	107
Geneva (420)	10.7	0.9	746	77	2097	124
Neuchâtel (485)	10.0	0.7	729	78	1845	119
Sion (482)	9.8	0.6	500	84	2217	111
Zurich (556)	9.2	0.7	1042	96	1765	119
Berne (565)	8.8	0.6	859	84	1883	115
St Gall (779)	8.1	0.7	1217	97	1658	119
Davos (1590)	3.0	0.2	923	85	1770	105

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

Longest rivers	Length	Flow rate ⁵
	km ²	m ³ /s
Rhine ⁴	375	1,053
Aare	295	560
Rhone ⁴	264	342
Reuss	159	140

Land use ⁶	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 states ⁷	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 Chancy GE

Expansion of settled area

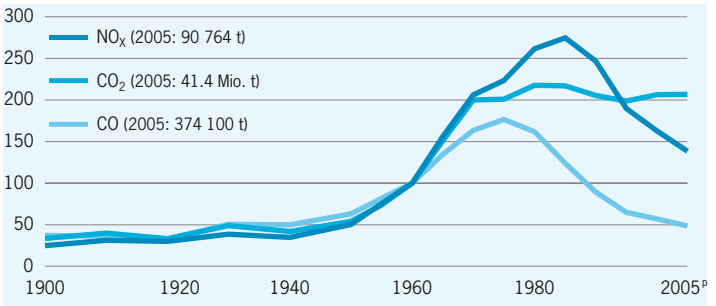
According to SFSO land use statistics, the settlements and urban areas have expanded by roughly 13% since the early 1980s, mainly at the expense of agricultural land. This means that, every second, just under one square metre of farming land was developed. Built-up land accounts for half the settled 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

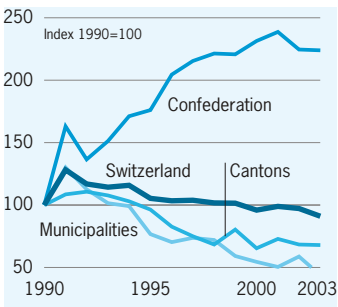
⁵ Long-term median, status 2004
⁶ Land use statistics 1992-97
⁷ Not including enclaves
 Sources: Meteo Swiss, FOEN, SFSO, swisstopo



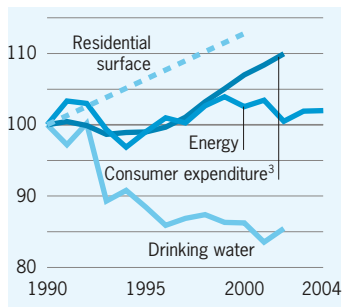
Pollutant emissions¹ (Index 1960=100)



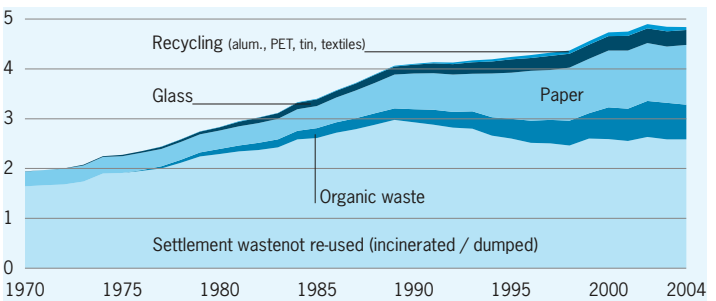
Environmental expenditure²



Consumption (index 1990=100)



Settlement waste (in mio. t)



¹ Corrected emission factors for transport from 1990.
² Net expenditures by the public sector, at current prices
³ Private households at constant prices, per person

^P Provisional figures

Source: FOEN, SFSO, FOE

Population

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

Cantons	1980	1990	2000	2004	Foreigners in % 2004
Zurich (ZH)	1,120.8	1,150.5	1,211.6	1,261.8	22.2
Bern (BE)	911.0	945.6	943.7	955.4	12.4
Lucerne (LU)	294.4	319.5	347.2	354.7	15.4
Uri (UR)	33.5	33.7	35.2	35.1	8.4
Schwyz (SZ)	96.6	110.5	130.2	136.0	16.2
Obwalden (OW)	25.7	28.8	32.4	33.2	11.2
Nidwalden (NW)	28.3	32.6	38.0	39.5	9.5
Glarus (GL)	36.1	37.6	38.5	38.3	20.3
Zug (ZG)	75.7	84.9	99.4	105.2	20.3
Fribourg (FR)	184.5	207.8	236.3	250.4	15.3
Solothurn (SO)	216.6	226.7	244.0	247.4	17.8
Basel-City (BS)	203.6	191.8	187.7	186.8	29.3
Basel-Country (BL)	219.0	230.1	260.0	265.3	17.7
Schaffhausen (SH)	69.0	71.7	73.3	73.8	20.7
Appenzell A.Rh. (AR)	47.2	51.5	53.5	52.8	13.2
Appenzell I.Rh. (AI)	12.8	13.6	15.0	15.0	9.7
St.Gallen (SG)	389.0	420.3	449.4	458.8	20.4
Graubünden (GR)	161.3	170.4	186.7	187.8	14.0
Aargau (AG)	450.8	496.3	544.3	565.1	19.9
Thurgau (TG)	182.7	205.9	227.3	233.0	19.5
Ticino (TI)	265.6	286.7	310.2	319.9	25.0
Vaud (VD)	522.3	583.6	620.3	647.4	28.3
Valais (VS)	217.8	248.3	276.2	288.0	17.6
Neuchâtel (NE)	157.1	160.6	165.7	167.9	22.9
Geneva (GE)	349.6	376.0	408.8	427.4	37.8
Jura (JU)	64.3	65.7	68.8	69.1	11.9
Switzerland	6,335.2	6,750.7	7,204.1	7,415.1	20.6

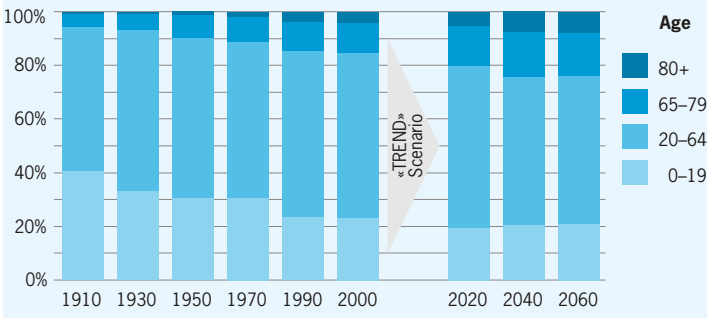
Biggest cities

Zurich	370.1	341.3	337.9	345.2	29.6
Basel	181.9	171.0	166.0	165.0	31.1
Geneva	156.6	167.2	175.0	178.5	43.4
Berne	146.8	134.6	122.5	122.3	22.8
Lausanne	126.3	123.2	114.9	117.4	37.9

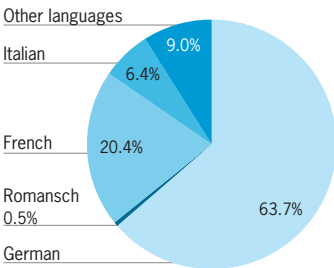
An aging society

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.

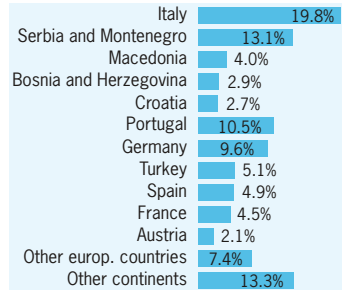
Age structure



Languages 2000¹



Nationality of foreigners 2004²



Foreigners: many born in Switzerland but not naturalized

Foreigners account for 20.6%² of the population. However, counting only those in Switzerland for a limited period of time would reduce this figure to about 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 2.4% naturalization rate (2004: 35,700), there is still a large integration deficit.

The foreign population is young: For every 100 foreigners of working age, there are only 9 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 2004 were foreign nationals. Overall immigration increased by 2% in 2004, compared to the previous year. 58% 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: 1,524,663. Total excludes short-term residents (59,359) and asylum seekers (55,103, incl. those temporarily accepted).

Population

Live births 2004

Total	73,082
Boys per 100 girls	104.5
Proportion of live births outside of marriage (%)	13.3
Multiple births	1,170
Twins	1,154
Children per 100 women ¹	142

Deaths 2004

Total	60,180
Age:	
0–19	621
20–39	1,262
40–64	8,273
65–79	16,288
≥80	33,736

International migrations 2004

Immigrants	120,188
Foreigners	100,834
Emigrants	79,726
Foreigners	52,950
Net immigration	40,462
Swiss	-7,422
Foreigners	47,884

Internal migration 2004²

Total movements	410,582
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Marriages 2004

Total	39,460
Swiss husband/Swiss wife	20,635
Swiss husband/foreign wife	7,879
Foreign husband/Swiss wife	6,126
Foreign husband/foreign wife	4,820
Average age on marriage (years):	
single men	30.8
single women	28.6

Divorces 2004

Total	17,949
with minor children (%)	45.7
Years married:	
0–4	2,157
5–9	5,249
10–14	3,764
≥15	6,779
Divorces per 100 marriages (%) ³	44.0

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 2004.

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

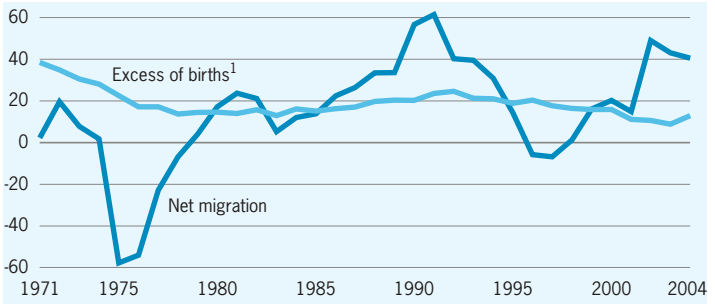
³ Total divorce rate (percentage of marriages which will end in divorce sooner or later, based on divorce patterns during the year under observation).

⁴ Population census 2000

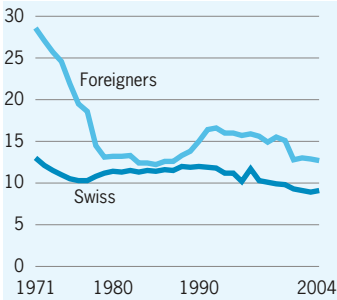
⁵ Source: Population census 2000 and 1994/95 Family Microcensus



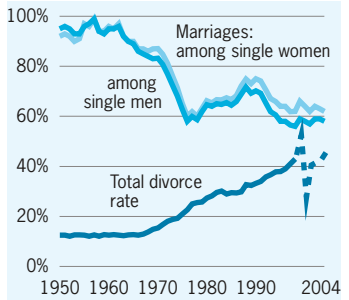
Net migration and excess of births over deaths (in '000s)



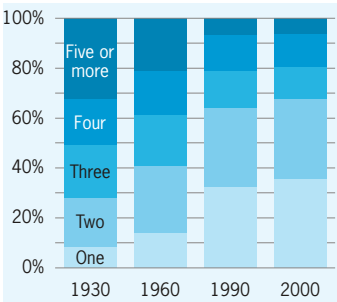
Births (per '000 inhabitants)



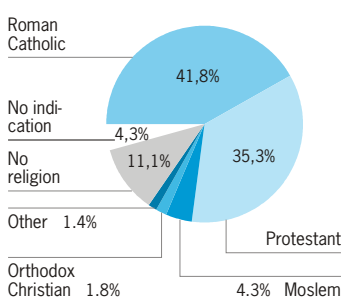
Marriages and divorces²



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	2004	2005
Total	48.3	48.2	56.8	55.6	56.2	56.1
Women	32.9	34.2	47.6	48.1	49.8	50.1
Men	64.4	62.9	66.4	63.5	62.8	62.3
Foreigners	60.4	55.9	66.2	58.9	59.8	59.7
Swiss	45.9	46.9	54.9	54.8	55.3	55.1

Persons employed by sector² (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2004	2005
Agriculture and forestry	8.5	6.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.8
Industry and business	46.2	38.1	30.2	25.7	23.6	23.7
Services	45.3	55.0	65.6	69.8	72.6	72.5

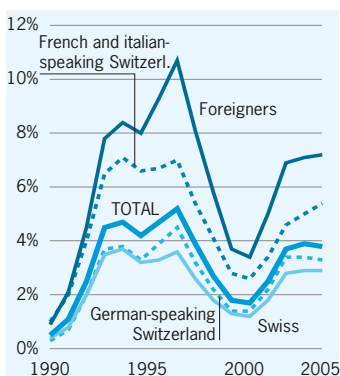
Part-time employees³ (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2004	2005
Men	7.2	10.1	10.8	10.7
Women	48.2	53.3	56.5	56.3
Total	24.1	28.8	31.1	31.0

Unemployment⁴	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005
Unemployed	104	6,255	18,133	71,987	153,091	148,537
%age of long-term unemployed ⁵	...	...	6.6	20.1	19.4	19.9
Unemployment rate in %	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.9	3.8
Men	...	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.8	3.6
Women	...	0.3	0.6	2.0	4.0	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. In recent years, we have seen higher than average levels of unemployment among the 15–25 age group. The differences between male and female unemployment are relatively small.

Unemployment rate (annual median)



¹ Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the population (gross employment rate). Up to 1990, the working population includes both persons working at least 6 hours per week and registered unemployed. Starting in 1991, the working population includes persons working at least 1 hour per week (based on ILO definition) and unemployed (calculated according to international norms). Up to 1979: yearly average; From 1980 onwards: 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 2005¹

Distribution in %	Income classes in CHF '000; gross annual fig.				
	<26	26-51,9	52-77.9	78-103.9	≥104
Total	2.2	13.9	38.1	23.9	21.9
Men	1.4	9.2	37.1	25.7	26.7
Women	4.5	26.6	40.8	19.1	9.0

Index of real wages

1993 = 100	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
Total	91.2	97.8	100.1	100.3	103.8	103.9
Men	91.3	97.5	99.9	99.9	103.1	103.1
Women	91.1	98.7	100.4	101.6	105.8	106.2

Index of producer and import prices

May 2003 = 100, annual average	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
Overall index	88.5	103.8	104.3	101.6	101.0	102.2

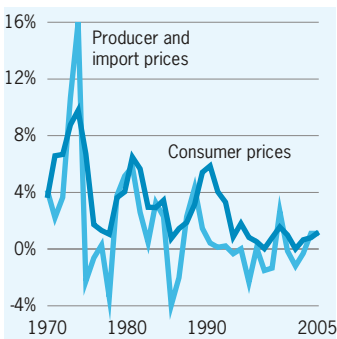
Consumer price index

May 2000 = 100, annual average	1983	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
Overall index	68.7	82.8	96.7	100.3	103.4	104.7

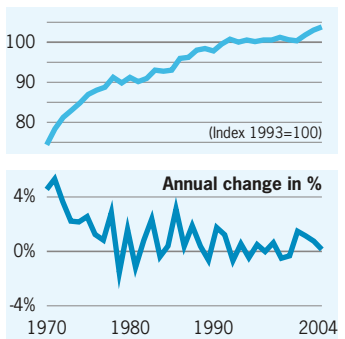
by consumption category (selection):

Food and alcohol-free beverages	77.4	92.1	96.9	99.5	105.9	105.1
Rent	58.5	76.6	96.2	100.2	105.7	107.1
Energy	96.4	81.7	84.6	103.9	102.7	114.2
Health care	64.2	79.6	96.1	100.0	102.8	103.4
Transport	68.4	80.5	95.6	100.9	102.3	105.8
Communications	122.2	128.1	155.3	102.5	97.0	91.5
Origin of goods:						
Domestic goods	64.0	80.3	97.0	100.1	105.1	105.8
Imported goods	83.3	90.6	95.9	100.9	98.7	101.4

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

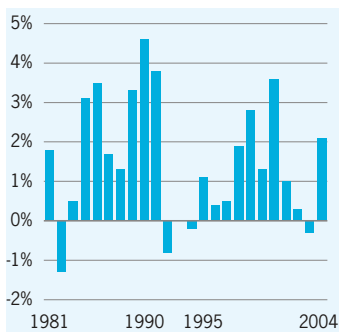
By components

	In CHF million		% change	
	2003 ^p	2004 ^p	nominal	real
Final consumption expenditure	314,959	322,449	2.4	1.4
Private households and NPIs ¹	263,080	269,516	2.4	1.4
General government	51,879	52,932	2.0	1.4
Equipment	48,884	50,042	2.4	2.7
Construction	41,062	43,368	5.6	4.1
Changes in stocks	-20	-3,320	...	...
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1,222	702	...	...
Export of goods and services	188,594	206,052	9.3	8.9
Minus: imports of goods and services	160,138	173,362	8.3	7.4
Gross domestic product	434,562	445,931	2.6	2.1

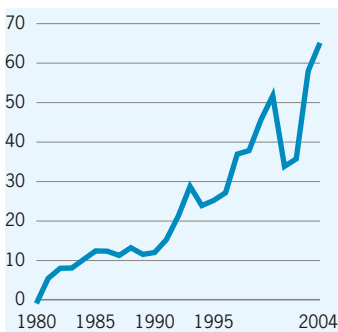
Production account

Output	810,161	829,755	2.4	1.9
Taxes on products	28,770	29,876	3.8	3.2
Subsidies on products	-3,801	-3,302	-13.1	-13.3
Minus: intermediate consumption	400,567	410,398	2.5	1.9
Gross domestic product	434,562	445,931	2.6	2.1

GDP movement (in real terms)



Balance of earnings (in CHF billion)



Balance of payments 2004^p

Balance of earnings

	In CHF million		Balance
	Revenue	Expenditure	
Goods	148,704	141,981	6,723
Services	53,855	26,567	27,288
Capital and earned income	88,992	50,468	38,524
Unrequited transfers	17,571	25,037	-7,466
Total	309,122	244,053	65,069

¹ in Switzerland: NPIs = private nonprofit institutions serving households

^p Provisional figures
Sources: SFSO, SNB

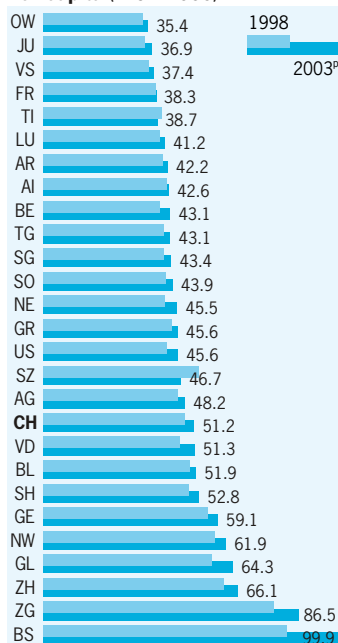


National Income by Canton

National income 2003^p

Entirety	in CHF million	%	Change ¹
ZH	83,950	21.6	9.4
BE	41,285	11.4	1.9
LU	14,538	4.1	-1.4
UR	1,585	0.4	2.3
SZ	6,242	1.9	-7.7
OW	1,167	0.3	-3.0
NW	2,377	0.6	9.6
GL	2,462	0.6	24.4
ZG	8,923	2.2	12.4
FR	9,528	2.6	0.8
SO	10,786	3.0	-0.4
BS	19,046	3.9	42.4
BL	13,632	3.7	2.0
SH	3,915	1.0	5.0
AR	2,226	0.7	-4.3
AI	626	0.2	1.9
SG	19,866	5.6	0.0
GR	8,712	2.3	5.9
AG	26,908	7.5	0.5
TG	9,981	2.8	0.5
TI	12,264	3.3	4.6
VD	33,290	8.8	7.3
VS	10,597	2.9	3.1
NE	7,647	2.0	7.9
GE	25,300	6.2	15.3
JU	2,506	0.7	3.0
Total	379,360	100.0	6.4

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. More specifically, cantonal income includes all income earned by residents working both inside and outside the canton. Alongside household income, company and public revenues are also included in the calculation.

For years, Cantons Basel-Stadt and Zug have had the highest per capita national income.

^p Provisional figures

¹ %age change compared with 2002-2003

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	1,115,662	1,025,482	1,046,909	2,1
Services	2,469,203	2,433,153	2,445,946	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	147,247	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

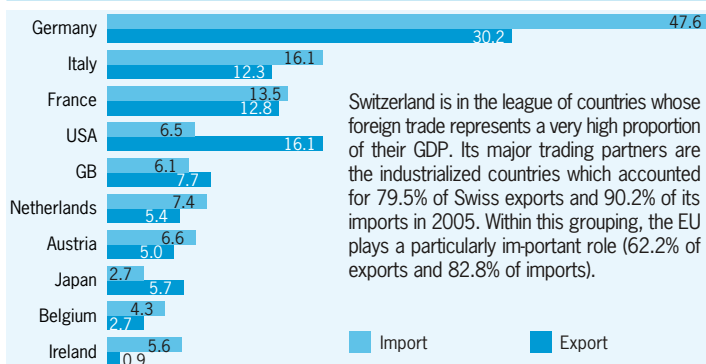
Industrial production

Annual average 1995 = 100	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Total processing trades/industry	97	100	123.2	115.4	115.7	120.8
Food and beverages; tobacco processing	98	100	93.9	90.6	89.8	91.0
Textiles and garments	109	100	85.3	69.2	65.9	70.7
Leather and shoes	199	100	65.7	57.3	55.1	58.4
Timber working and processing (excl. furniture)	110	100	112.0	107.8	107.9	115.0
Paper, cardboard, publishing, printing	95	100	128.7	107.2	103.2	102.0
Chemical industry	70	100	163.0	181.7	197.3	206.3
Rubber and plastic goods	107	100	115.4	113.0	115.8	122.7
Other products (non-metallic minerals)	124	100	128.0	141.8	148.8	181.7
Metal working and processing	117	100	124.1	116.4	115.1	116.3
Machinery	...	100	123.2	108.1	101.6	108.9
Electronics, precision mechanics, optical equipment, watches	...	100	124.7	104.0	104.3	106.9
Vehicle manufacture	...	100	96.9	89.4	85.1	89.4

Foreign trade

in CHF million	Import			Export		
	1990	2004	2005 ^p	1990	2004	2005 ^p
Total	96,611	132,423	143,160	88,257	141,735	151,456
of which:						
Agricultural and forestry products	8,095	10,435	10,904	2,998	4,781	5,103
Textiles, clothing, shoes	8,806	8,619	8,758	4,984	3,856	3,797
Chemicals	10,624	29,467	32,667	18,425	49,445	54,669
Metals	9,025	11,492	12,262	7,537	11,066	11,601
Machinery, electronics	19,794	27,318	29,548	25,527	33,479	34,815
Vehicles	10,230	13,567	13,380	1,485	4,376	3,488
Instruments, watches	5,786	8,174	8,908	13,330	24,195	27,105

Key trading partners 2005 (in CHF billion)



Agriculture

Agricultural area (in ha)	1990	2000	2004	Change in % 1990–2004
Open arable land	312,606	292,548	281,302	-10.0
Cultivated grassland	90,319	115,490	124,474	37.8
Natural grassland and pasture ¹	634,719	629,416	624,337	-1.6
Vineyards	12,403	13,223	12,967	4.6
Orchards	7,336	7,857	7,334	0.0
Other	11,107	13,958	14,160	27.5
Total	1,068,490	1,072,492	1,064,574	-0.4

Farms	1990	2000	2004	1990–2004
0–3 ha agricultural land	19,819	8,371	6,819	-65.6
3–10 ha	27,092	18,542	15,529	-42.7
10–20 ha	31,630	24,984	22,521	-28.8
20–50 ha	13,590	17,433	18,075	33.0
>50 ha	684	1,207	1,522	122.5
Total	92,815	70,537	64,466	-30.5
of which organic	896	4,902	6,373	611.3
in %	1.0	6.9	9.9	924.1

Staff	1990	2000	2004	1990–2004
Men	161,484	129,161	122,991	-23.8
Women	92,077	74,161	67,387	-26.8

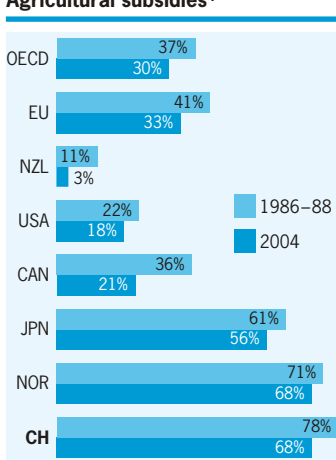
Consumption and production 2004

	Cons. (kg) ²	Prod. (%) ³
Milk	96.5	99.1
Vegetables	85.0	55.0
Fruits	88.5	46.7
Cereals	75.3	58.4
Meat (net)	51.7	79.2
Potatoes	40.3	94.4
Sugar	59.7	48.2
Vegetable fats, oils	15.8	22.4
Full fat cheese	15.6	113.9
Eggs	10.1	45.6
Fish, shellfish	7.9	3.6
Butter	5.7	96.9

Value of production

in mill. CHF	2003	2004 ^P	2005 [*]
Total	10,114	10,592	9,995
of which animal	5,008	5,119	4,843
produce in %	49.5	48.3	48.4

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

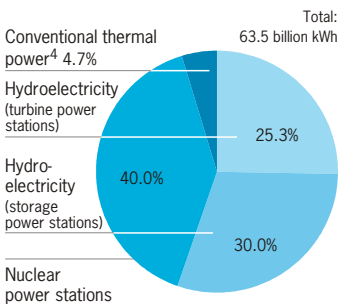
Sources: SFSS, SFA



Final consumption by sources of energy

in terajoules ¹	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004
Petroleum products	488,300	501,050	510,360	497,390	504,100	500,360
Heating fuels	309,480	247,830	217,110	217,820	227,770	225,300
Motor fuels	178,820	253,220	293,250	279,570	276,330	275,060
Electricity	126,910	167,670	188,540	194,500	198,440	202,220
Gas	33,740	63,430	95,220	97,160	102,610	105,960
Coal and coke	13,630	14,360	5,850	5,730	5,920	5,650
Wood, charcoal ²	9,670	17,090	19,970	21,000	22,420	22,730
District heating	7,920	10,420	13,280	14,320	14,790	15,320
Household and industrial waste	3,700	8,680	15,740	16,610	17,410	17,390
Other types of renewable energy ³	...	3,440	6,330	6,960	7,370	7,660
Total	683,870	786,140	855,290	853,670	873,060	877,290

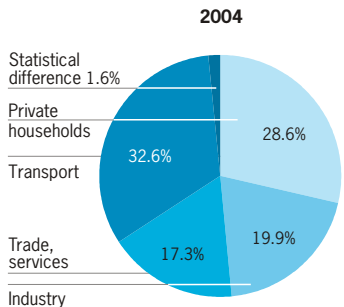
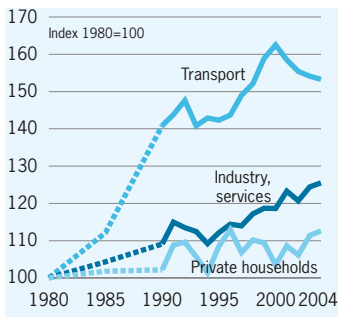
Electricity production 2004



Factors influencing energy consumption

Key factors: population growth, economic growth, technological progress, energy prices, global warming, condition of buildings and vehicles, mobility. Although they may have only a short-term impact, other important factors include the weather, economic cycle and energy price fluctuations. Total energy consumption has risen by 50% since 1970, chiefly due to increased traffic.

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



	Year ¹	Switzerland	Germany	Greece
Inhabitants (as of 1 January) in '000	2004	7,364	82,537	11,018
People under 15 (in %)	2003	16.4	14.7	14.6
People over 64 (in %)	2003	15.6	17.5	17.3
Births per '000 inhabitants	2003	9.9	8.6	9.4
Births outside of marriage (in %)	2003	12.4	27.0	4.4
Life expectancy, men (in yrs.)	2004	78.0	75.4	75.4
Life expectancy, women (in yrs.)	2004	83.2	81.2	80.7
Marriages per '000 inhabitants	2003	5.5	4.6	5.4
Divorces per '000 inhabitants	2003	2.2	2.6	1.1
Infant mortality (per '000 inhabitants)	2003	4.3	4.2	4.0
Migration balance per '000 inhabitants	2003	5.9	2.7	2.9
Foreign residents (in % of total population)	2003	21.7	8.9	...
Persons per household	2000	2.2	2.2	2.6
Persons aged 25-34 with a university degree (in %)	2002	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	30.2	22.8
CO ₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuels (in t per inhabitant)	2002	5.9	10.2	8.3
Cars (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	508	541	331
Road accidents ² – fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2000	82	91	198
Employees in agriculture (in %) ³	2004	3.9	2.4	12.6
Employees in industry (in %) ³	2004	22.6	31.3	22.5
Employees in services (in %) ³	2004	73.5	66.4	64.9
Employment rate Women (Aged 15–64)	2004	73.9	65.1	54.1
Employment rate Men (Aged 15–64)	2004	88.0	79.0	79.1
Unemployment rate ⁴	2004	4.3	10.7	10.2
Women	2004	4.7	10.1	15.9
Men	2004	3.9	11.3	6.4
Part-time employees Women (in %) ⁵	2004	56.9	41.6	8.6
Part-time employees Men (in %) ⁵	2004	11.0	6.5	2.2
Working week (hours)	2004	41.7	39.8	40.9
Exports per inhabitant (in US\$)	2002	11,649	7,469	937
per capita GDP, expressed in ppp terms (in US\$)	2003	32,700	27,600	20,500
Average real growth in GDP per year, in %	1991–2003	0.9	1.5	2.8
Inflation rate	2004	0.8	1.8	3.0
Public surplus/deficit as % of GDP	2004	-1.0	-3.7	-6.1
Public debt as % of GDP	2004	55.6	66.0	110.5

¹ Or most recent year available

² Accidents with persons injured









³ %age of all employed persons

⁴ Unemployment (ILO definition)

⁵ As % of female or male employees

Sources: SFSO, European Parliament, Eurostat, WHO, OECD, IEA



							
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-15
40,683	59,630	57,321	16,193	8,067	8,941	59,329	379,484
14.5	18.6	14.2	18.5	16.3	17.8	18.9	16.5
16.9	16.3	18.2	13.8	15.5	17.2	15.6	16.8
10.4	12.7	9.4	12.3	9.5	11.1	11.7	10.5
21.8	44.3	13.6	30.7	35.3	56.0	41.5	30.2
75.7	75.6	76.8	76.0	75.8	77.7	75.9	75.8
83.1	82.9	82.9	80.7	81.7	82.1	80.5	81.6
5.0	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.8
1.1	1.9	0.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.9
3.6	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	5.3	4.3
15.8	1.1	6.1	1.7	3.2	3.5	2.1	3.3
2.3	5.6	2.2	4.1	9.5	5.5	...	5.1
3.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	...	2.3	2.4
37.0	36.0	12.0	28.0	15.0	39.0	31.0	...
58.8	56.2	44.4	57.3	41.2	7.7	69.4	44.1
33.3	31.6	23.3	9.5	41.6	73.5	11.6	38.2
7.5	6.2	7.5	11.0	8.2	5.6	8.9	8.4
460	490	590	424	495	453	447	495
145	137	111	68	120	67	60	109
5.3	3.8	4.2	3.0	5.1	2.5	1.3	3.9
30.2	24.9	30.8	19.9	28.1	22.4	22.3	27.4
64.5	71.3	65.0	77.0	66.7	75.2	76.5	68.8
56.3	63.6	50.4	69.2	63.7	75.5	68.4	62.3
79.9	74.9	75.1	83.9	78.6	79.8	81.6	78.4
10.9	8.7	7.9	4.6	4.8	6.7	4.6	8.3
15.2	9.6	10.2	5.0	5.4	6.2	4.2	9.1
8.0	7.8	6.3	4.3	4.4	7.2	4.9	7.6
17.9	30.1	24.8	74.8	36.3	36.4	44.2	35.3
2.7	5.2	4.9	22.5	4.8	12.4	10.6	7.3
40.3	38.9	39.2	38.8	41.7	39.9	42.8	40.2
3,047	5,211	4,442	13,772	9,038	9,091	4,683	...
25,100	28,300	26,700	30,400	30,800	29,000	30,100	27,700
2.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	...
3.1	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.0
-0.3	-3.7	-3.0	-2.5	-1.3	1.4	-3.2	-2.6
48.9	65.6	105.8	55.7	65.2	51.2	41.6	64.7

Tourism

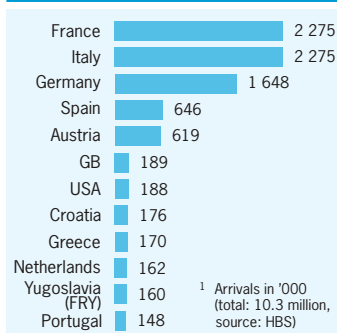
Supply and demand

	Capacity (beds, places) in '000s		Overnight stays in '000s	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
Hotels and spas	263	275	32,086	32,944
Chalets, holiday apartments	360	-	17,960	-
Campsites	206	-	7,072	-
Youth hostels	6	6	829	860
Collective establishments	222	-	7,014	-
Total	1,057	-	64,961	-

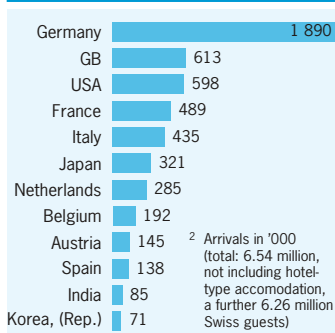
Balance of tourism

(in CHF million)	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004 ^p
Receipts	5,602	10,296	13,134	12,370	12,949
Expenditure	4,060	8,159	10,718	10,061	10,939
Credit balance	1,542	2,137	2,416	2,309	2,010
Receipts from domestic tourism	5,200	7,400	9,678	9,624 ^p	...

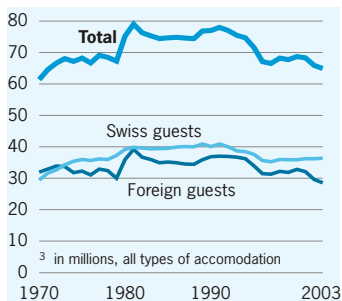
Swiss abroad¹ 2003



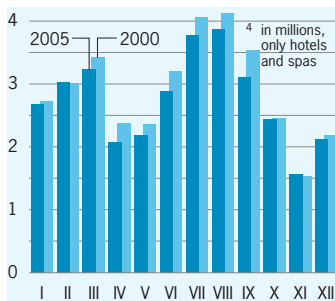
Visitors to Switzerland² 2003



Overnight stays³



Overnight stays⁴ by month



^p Provisional figures



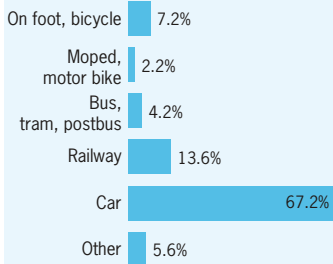
Network in km	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Rail	4,991	4,982	5,030	5,062	...
Road	60,139	66,545	70,970 ¹	71,132 ^{1,2}	71,297 ^{1,2}
of which national highways	651	1,171	1,495	1,638	1,734 ³
Vehicles (road)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Cars	1,383,204	2,246,752	2,985,397	3,545,247	3,863,807
Motorbikes	142,107	137,340	299,264	493,781	592,194
Goods vehicles	106,997	169,402	252,136	278,518	307,264
of which delivery trucks	...	...	196,845	227,316	254,426
Road accidents	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Accidents					
of which involving persons	28,651	25,649	23,834	23,737	22,891
Killed	1,694	1,246	954	592	510
Injured	35,981	32,327	29,243	30,058	28,746
seriously injured	18,314	14,782	11,182	6,191	5,528
slightly injured	17,667	17,545	18,061	23,867	23,218
Transport services⁴	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Rail passengers ⁵	9,339	9,964	12,678	12,620 ^r	...
Road passengers ⁶	45,882	67,041	77,759	85,086	91,945 ^e
Goods transport, rail ⁵	6,983	7,799	9,045 ^r	11,080 ^r	...
Goods transport, rail ⁵ net tonnes	...	...	8,345	9,937	...
Goods transport, road	4,846	6,872 ^r	11,524 ^r	13,481 ^r	14,633

Transalpine goods traffic 2004⁷

	Rail			Road		
	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁸	Total	Transit (%)	Change ⁸
France	6.9	15.9	-25.0	24.3	34.2	-5.4
Switzerland	22.9	86.0	24.5	12.5	60.0	48.8
of which Gotthard	16.1	83.9	8.1	9.9	62.6	41.4
Austria	10.1	93.1	23.2	33.5	87.2	26.9
Total	40.0	75.5	11.7	70.3	60.5	16.2

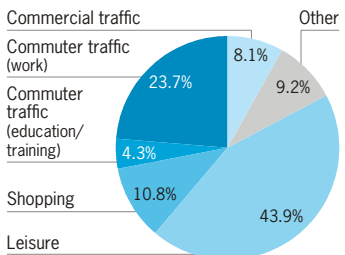
Use of transport 2000

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 Revised figures SFSO

⁴ In millions of passenger kilometres or millions of tonne-kilometres

⁵ Railways only

⁶ Private transport

⁷ Rail: Mt. Cenis-Brenner alpine arc
Road: Fréjus-Brenner alpine arc

⁸ Variation over 1999 in %

^e Extrapolation

^r Revised

Sources: SFSO, Federal Office for Spatial Development

Construction and Housing

Construction expenditure (in CHF million)

	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004
Total	25,336	49,182	43,708	44,633	46,956
Public expenditure	8,448	14,993	15,983	15,949	16,204
Civil engineering	5,037	7,999	10,060	9,709	9,782
of which roads	...	...	5,221	4,357	4,447
Building construction	3,411	6,994	5,923	6,240	6,422
Private expenditure	16,918	34,189	27,725	28,684	30,751
of which housing	...	...	17,147	18,962	21,141

Housing construction

	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004
New residential	20,806	16,162	16,962	15,202	17,306
of which single-family dwellings	16,963	11,200	13,768	11,469	12,957
New dwellings	40,876	39,984	32,214	32,096	36,935
with 1 room	2,122	2,010	528	459	466
2 rooms	4,598	5,248	1,779	1,792	1,665
3 rooms	7,094	8,937	4,630	5,003	5,634
4 rooms	11,557	12,487	10,783	10,728	13,386
5 rooms or more	15,505	11,302	14,494	14,114	15,784

Housing supply

	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004
Stocks	2,702,656	3,140,353	3,574,988	3,671,892	3,709,857
of which vacant (%)	0.74	0.44	1.49*	0.91	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 (2004) 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.

* The Ticino Statistics Office worked closely with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) to revise 2000–2002 figures. This was done to ensure that data

for Ticino were both plausible and compatible with national data.



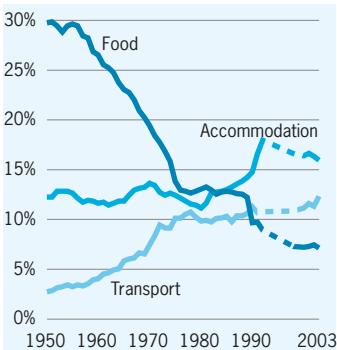
Expenditure structure¹ of private households 2003

	%
Consumer spending	61.7
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	8.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.1
Clothing and footwear	2.9
Accommodation and energy	17.6
Furnishings	2.8
Health	4.3
Transport	7.6
Communications	2.0
Entertainment, recreation and culture	6.3
Education	0.6
Restaurants/hotels	6.1
Other goods and services	2.2

Transfer expenditure	38.3
Social security contributions ²	9.7
Health insurance (basic insurance)	5.6
Health insurance (suppl. insurance)	1.8
Other insurance contributions	5.2
Taxes and fees	13.8
Contributions and other transfers	2.2

Monthly expenditure	
per household in Swiss francs	7752
Persons per household	2.3

Household expenditure³

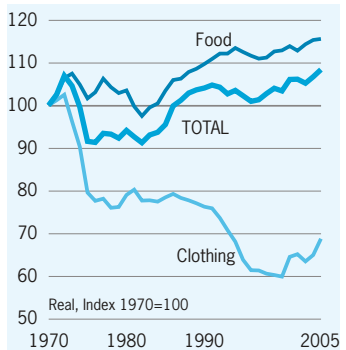


Changed expenditure structure

There was a marked drop in consumer spending as a % of overall household budget between 1990 and 2003. 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 7.4%, 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 sales 2005⁴	%
Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.2
Clothing and footwear	3.8
Other groups ⁵	1.1
Total ⁵	1.7

Retail sales



¹ As % of total household expenditure

² Excl. health insurance

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

⁴ % change over previous year

⁵ Without motorized vehicles, gasoline and heating fuel

Public Finances

Completed accounts

in bill. CHF	Revenue		Expenditure		Balance	
	2003	2006 ³	2003	2006 ³	2003	2006 ³
Confederation	47.5	52.4	51.3	54.1	-3.8	-1.7
Cantons	65.7	68.4	67.9	70.1	-2.2	-1.7
Communes ¹	44.1	46.9	44.1	47.4	0.0	-0.5
Total²	129.8	139.7	135.8	143.6	-6.0	-3.9

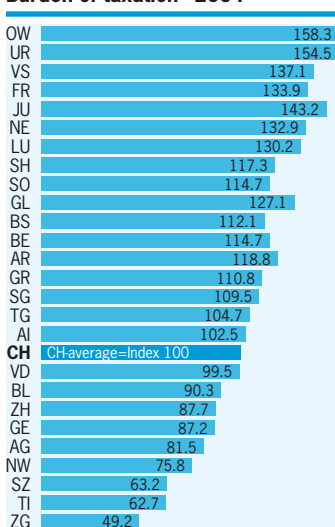
Debts (in bill. CHF)

	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005 ³	2006 ³
Confederation	31.7	38.5	105.3	127.3	131.2	133.2
Cantons	22.4	30.5	64.2	80.4	74.5	74.4
Communes ¹	23.0	29.0	38.0	39.4	40.1	40.6
Total	77.1	98.0	207.5	247.1	245.8	248.2

Structure of receipts and expenditure 2003

	in mill. CHF	Confederations's share in %
Receipts	129,814	36.6
Tax	94,568	45.7
on income and assets	66,042	25.2
Property and luxury taxes	1,937	-
Consumer taxes	26,589	100.0
Other revenue	35,246	12.1
Expenditure	135,811	37.8
General public serv.	9,204	21.2
Justice, police	7,872	9.7
Defence	5,066	92.8
Education	26,560	16.2
Culture, leisure	4,212	12.5
Health	18,839	1.1
Social security	26,481	50.5
Transport	14,024	58.4
Environment, town & country planning	4,897	14.4
Agriculture	4,389	88.9
Loan charges	9,825	97.9
Other expenditure	4,442	68.2

Burden of taxation⁴ 2004



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 29.5% tax-GDP ratio (2003), Switzerland compares favourably with other nations: higher than the US and Japan (which are under 26%) but lower than the EU-15 average (40.5%). 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 2004

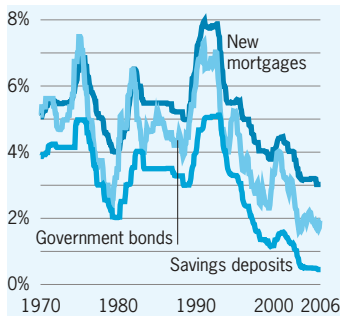
Bank categories	No. institutions		Total assets		Annual profits in CHF million	Annual losses in CHF million
	1990	2004	in CHF million	Change ¹		
Cantonal banks	29	24	314,331	1.2%	1,576	–
Cantonal banks	4	3	1,643,506	16.7%	9,361	–
Regional and savings banks	204	83	81,492	1.1%	385	0
«Raiffeisen» banks ²	2	1	106,098	3.9%	506	–
Other banks	218	188	313,610	4.0%	3,453	96
Branches of foreign banks	16	25	14,925	–6.8%	108	24
Private banking	22	14	16,807	–3.6%	217	–
Total	495	338	2,490,768	11.3%	15,607	120

Balance-sheet structure of the banks 2004

Assets	%
Liquid assets	0.7
Due from money market	2.9
Due from banks	28.6
Total credits	39.9
Claims on customers	15.7
Mortgage claims	24.2
Security holdings	13.4
Financial investments	3.5
Holdings	1.8
Tangible assets	0.8
Other assets	8.4
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	61.0

Liabilities	%
Money-market commitments	3.6
Bank commitments	29.3
Customer funds	50.4
Liabilities in the form of savings and deposits	14.5
Other commitments on sight and on term	10.1
Bonds	1.2
Loans and debenture bonds	7.3
Other liabilities	11.8
Own assets	4.9
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	56.0

Cantonal bank interest rates



Exchange rates³

	2001	2003	2005
US\$ 1	1.6866	1.3453	1.2458
Yen 100	1.3892	1.162	1.1309
EURO 1	1.5103	1.521	1.5481
£ 1	2.4275	2.1974	2.2634

Private insurance 2004

(in mill. CHF)	Revenue	Expendit.
Life insurance	37,751	41,240
Insurance against accident and loss	46,255	27,914
Re-insurance	31,328	11,860
Total	115,334	81,014

¹ % change over previous year

² An association with 450 member banks (at year end 2004)

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	2002	2003
Total expenditure	64,551	95,559	113,699	123,533	129,610
of which social benefits	57,752	87,560	103,461	112,345	117,663
Income	87,058	117,018	135,700	133,099	147,966
Social benefits ¹	19.71	25.67	27.34	28.88	29.91

Total expenditure and income by system 2003

Total expenditure (in CHF million, without double accounting)

Insurance	108,965	Continuation of salary payments	3,461
Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	29,848	Benefits depending on need	8,027
Company pension schemes (BV)	35,647	Suppl. benefits (AHV, IV)	2,672
Disability insurance (IV)	10,498	Welfare payments	2,594
Compulsory nursing insurance (OKPV)	16,738	Asylum Policies	953
Compulsory accident insurance (OUV)	5,393	Other	1,808
Unemployment insurance (ALV)	5,772	Subsidies	9,157
Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,629	Health system	7,742
State-funded insurance	440	Other	1,415

Income (in CHF million, without double accounting)

AHV	31,467	OUV	6,979
IV	9,140	ALV	5,706
BV ³	51,981	Cantonal family allowances (FZ)	4,698
OKPV (KVG)	17,106	Other systems	20,889

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

	2002	2003		2002	2003
Old age	47,950	49,089	Family/Children	5,780	5,857
Illness/Health care	29,860	30,971	Unemployment	3,864	5,484
Disability	14,643	15,659	Marginals (social exclusion)	2,835	3,138
Surviving dependents	6,765	6,801	Housing	648	664

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

	2002	2003		2002	2003
Social contributions	77,629	76,877	State contributions	31,574	33,552
Employer	43,275	42,024	Federal	14,743	15,440
Employee	32,126	32,556	of which tied	3,890	4,041
Self-employed, other	2,228	2,297	Cantonal	12,846	13,826
Per capita premiums (KVG)	12,404	13,694	Communes	3,985	4,286
Investment income	10,093	22,641	Other income	1,399	1,202

Social insurance: beneficiaries 2004 (in '000)

AHV: Old-age pensions	1,632.0	BV ³ : Old-age pensions	473.3	IV: Disability benefits	282.0
AHV: Suppl. benefits	69.5	BV ³ : Survivors' benefits ⁴	178.9	IV: Suppl. benefits	195.5
AHV: Survivors benefits	134.3	BV ³ : Disability benefits	131.6	IV: EL Suppl. benefits	85.4
AV: EL Suppl. benefits ²	131.6	BV ³ : Other benefits	63.0	UV ⁵ : Surviv. benefits	27.8
HV: EL Suppl. benefits ²	4.2	ALV	330.3	UV ⁵ : Disability benefits	84.1

¹ Total expenditure as % of GDP

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

³ Company pension schemes

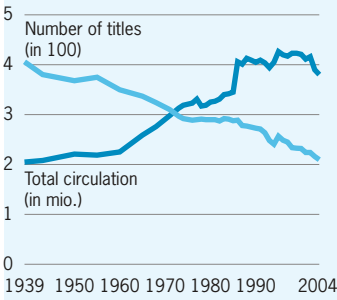
⁴ Incl. orphans

⁵ Accident insurance

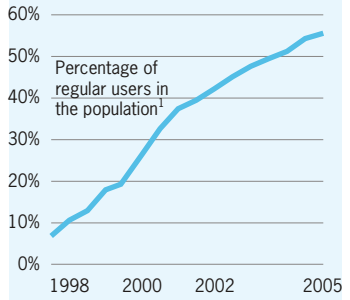
Sources: SFSO, FSIO



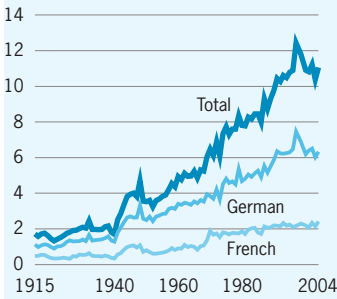
Newspapers



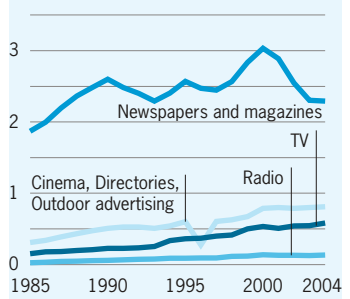
Use of internet



Book production² (in '000)



Advertisement^{3,4} (in CHF billion)



The three most widely read newspapers in Switzerland, 2005 (readership in '000)

German-speaking Switzerland		French-speaking Switzerland		Italian-speaking Switzerland	
20 Minuten	950	Le Matin	353	Corriere del Ticino	119
Blick	736	24 heures	266	La Regione Ticino	111
Tages-Anzeiger	567	Tribune de Genève	175	Giornale del Popolo	57

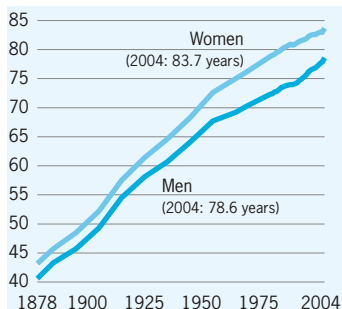
Radio and TV consumption

in minutes per day	1990			2004		
	G	F	I	G	F	I
TV ⁵	113	129	128	148	173	178
Radio ⁶	...	...	...	106	101	103
Reading ⁷	29	22	32	...	...	...

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 values; excl. advertising a broad, trade fairs and exhibits, promotional materials
⁴ Due to several changes in survey methodology, it is only possible to compare overall trends observed in individual years

⁵ Remote monitoring population aged 3+, Average per day (Mon-Sun)
⁶ Radio monitoring, population aged 15+, Average per day (Mon-Sun)
⁷ Media surveys, population aged 15+, Average per day (Mon-Sun)
 Sources: WEMF/MACH Basic Survey, Swiss Press Association (newspapers), Swiss Broadcasting Corporation's Research Department (telecontrol, radiocontrol media surveys), Stiftung Werbestatistik Schweiz

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 increased by 1.1 years since 2000. For men, it has increased by 1.7 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 2004

Acute gastro-intestinal infections	7,470
Meningitis	80
Hepatitis B	95
Tuberculosis	589
AIDS	189

Accidents 2004

	Women	Men
Occupational accidents ²	54,251	202,620
Non-occupat. accidents	167,882	289,543

Disabled³ 2004

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, 2003

All causes	Number of deaths		death rate ⁴	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes	30,285	32,785	698.0	441.0
Infectious diseases	338	337	7.9	5.0
Cancer-related illness, all types	8,527	6,902	199.0	119.0
Circulatory system	10,575	13,319	236.0	152.0
Ischemic heart disease	4,988	4,986	112.0	56.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	1,758	2,824	38.2	32.8
Diseases of the respiratory system, all types	2,194	1,951	48.5	23.7
Accidents and acts of violence	2,133	1,488	53.6	25.0
Accidents, all types	1,172	993	29.1	14.4
Suicide	848	421	21.5	9.1

Infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004
per '000 live births	15.0	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.3	4.2

¹ New cases

² Incl. occupational and non-occupational accidents, no information about economic branch

³ Receiving govt. disability pensions

⁴ Age-standardised death rate per 100,000 inhabitants

Sources: SFSO, 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	2004 ³
Total hospital beds,	47,029	43,255
of which:		
General hospitals	31,665	26,982
Psychiatric clinics	9,096	8,235
Old people's/nursing homes	...	85,995

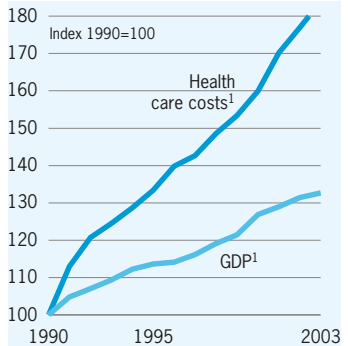
Doctors and dentists

per 100,000 inhabitants	1980	2004
Doctors with private practice	117	204
Dentists	35	49

Health costs

in CHF million	1995	2003
Total	36,161	49,881
Inpatient treatment	17,334	23,858
Outpatient treatment	10,478	14,647
of which:		
Doctors	5,118	6,744
Dentists	2,630	3,080
Outpatients	702	1,031
Other services ⁴	1,295	1,547
Healthcare resources ⁵	4,304	6,307
of which:		
Pharmacies	2,707	3,644
Doctors	904	1,586
Prevention	938	1,123
Administration	1,812	2,400

Health care costs



In 2003, 11.5% 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 Hospital statistics, SFSO

⁴ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport

⁵ Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

Education and Science

Education: a federal approach

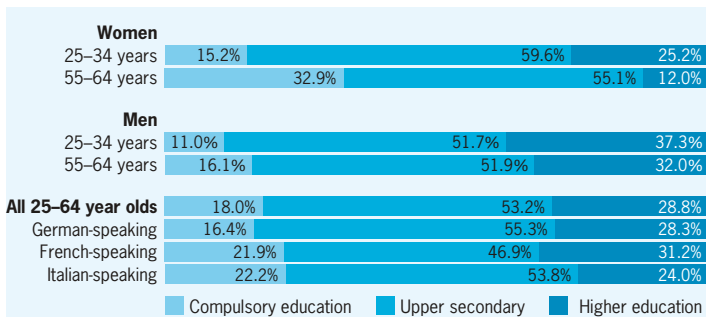
The Swiss education system is characterized by marked federalism, with the 26 cantons having basic responsibility for schools. The variety of different education systems is obvious mainly in compulsory education: depending on the canton, there are two, three or four different types of lower secondary 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	2004/2005	1980/81	1990/91	2004/2005
Pre-education	120.3	139.8	156.2	49	49	49
Compulsory education	849.6	711.9	810.3	49	49	49
Primary	451.0	404.2	459.2	49	49	49
Lower secondary	362.3	271.6	300.7	49	49	50
Special syllabus schools	36.4	36.2	50.4	39	38	38
Upper secondary	299.0	295.8	312.9	43	45	48
Schools of general education ¹	74.8	74.5	95.4	53	55	59
Vocational training ²	224.2	221.3	217.5	39	42	43
Higher education	85.3	137.5	200.8	30	35	46
Universities	61.4	85.9	111.1	32	39	49
Higher vocat. schools	...	...	49.1	...	...	42
Advanced vocat. training	...	36.2	40.6	...	33	43
Unclassified levels	-	6.7	9.7	-	51	49
Total	1,234.1	1,291.8	1,489.8	46	46	43

Educational attainment 2005



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

² Incl. induction/preliminary training

Graduations 2004

Educational level	Women	
	Total	in %
Upper secondary		
Academic baccalaureate	15,993	57.5
Teacher training cert. ¹	1,185	80.3
Vocat. training cert.	54,738	46.0
Professional baccalaureate	9,703	42.9
Commercial diploma	2,862	57.7
Apprenticeship certificate	2,474	31.6
Higher education		
Universities		
Higher vocat. diploma	7,265	40.2
University degree/diploma	9,816	47.9
Bachelor's degree	1,057	42.9
Master's degree	287	28.2
Doctorate	2,768	38.2
Advanced vocat. training		
Vocational college degree	4,096	26.8
Swiss Federal Diploma	3,195	17.3
Federal professional diploma	11,368	33.5
Uncertified vocational degrees	10,691	65.7

Teachers and Staff² 2003/04^{3,4,5} Employed in Universities² 2004

Pre-school	7,600	94.8
Compulsory education	52,700	65.0
Primary	29,900	78.4
Lower secondary	22,800	49.2
Special syllabus schools	...	...
Upper secondary		
Preparatory schools and general education schools	6,600	41.1
Vocational education	...	...
Higher education 2004		
University ⁶	29,595	37.5
Professorships	2,654	10.9
Other lectures	2,166	25.6
Higher vocational schools ⁶	8,015	33.7
Professorships	2,919	26.3
Other lectures	1,248	27.1

Further education⁷ 2005

	Men	Women
Total	38.2	37.5
vocationally oriented	32.2	25.0
other	7.4	15.1

Public expenditure on teaching 2003 (in CHF million)

Pre-school	920.1
Compulsory education	11,321.5
Special syllabus schools	1,147.7
Vocational training	3,206.4
General education schools	2,045.3
Higher vocational schools	242.3
Universities	6,390.2
Non-divisible tasks	493.9
Total	25,767.4
Wage costs	17,496.9
of which for teaching staff	13,995.9

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.

³ School year 2003/04.

⁴ For cantons that did not provide us with data, the number of teachers in full-time equivalents were estimated.

⁵ Figures refer to all persons teaching at the corresponding level of education.

⁶ Incl. assistants, academic associates and the administrative and technical staff.

⁷ 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 2005

	FDP	CVP	SPS	SVP	LPS	EVP	PdA ³	GPS ⁴	SD	EDU	Other	Total
National Council	36	28	52	55	4	3	3	13	1	2	3	200
of which women	5	10	25	3	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	53
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

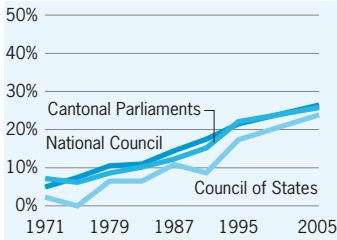
³ Incl. Solidarités (1 representative/GE)

⁴ Incl. FGA (1 representative/ZG)

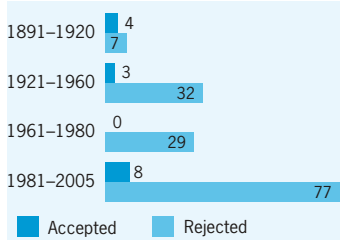
⁵ 2 seats per canton (1 seat per half-canton), irrespective of population



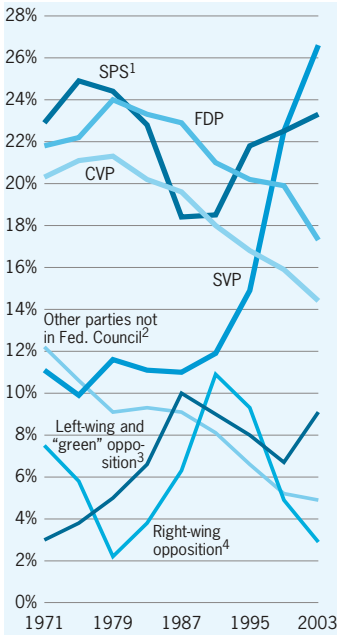
Women in Parliament



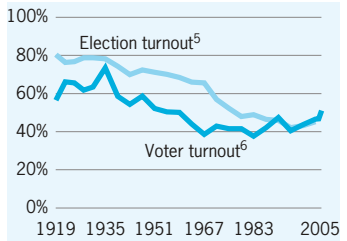
Federal plebiscites



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 2004

Convictions

Total	95,858
Proportion of men (%)	85.8
Proportion of <25-year olds (%)	27.8
Proportion of Swiss (%)	50.8

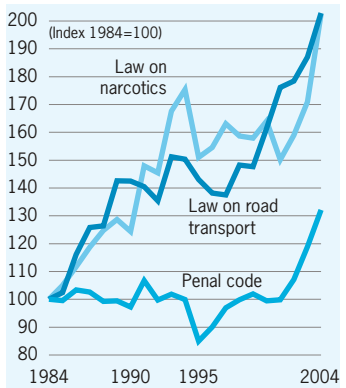
Type of sentence

Suspended prison sentences	45,622
Unconditional prison sentences	14,691
of which:	
3 months or less	12,424
over 18 months	888
Correctional training	543
Fines	35,002

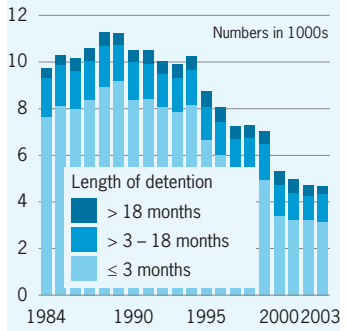
Type of act

Penal Code violations	29,464
of which:	
theft	9,268
embezzlement	864
(grievous) bodily harm	2,178
premeditated homicide	65
murder	25
Road Traffic Act violations	52,029
of which:	
traffic violations	33,369
drunk driving	19,247
Drugs Act violations	10,959
of which drug consumption:	
(without dealing)	4,906
Aliens' Residence and Settlement	
Act violations	10,195
Military Penal Code violations	895
Violations of other federal legislation	7,103

Convictions by type of act



Detention: prisoners released



Alternative punishment in the case of unconditional prison sentences

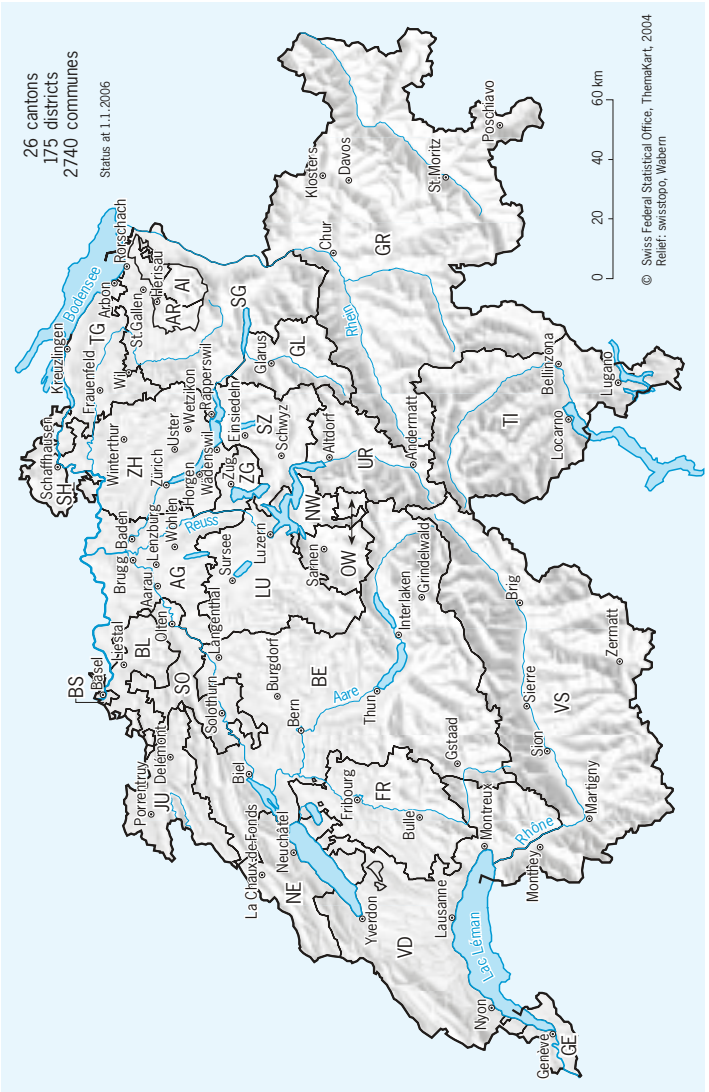
In most cantons, short-term unconditional prison sentences can now be served through community service. Numbers in this respect are rising (1996: 1114; 2004: 4077). A system was introduced on 1.9.99 whereby a sentence can be served in the form of electronically monitored house arrest. By 10.8.2005 a total of 1484 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 of Switzerland is the standard reference book for Swiss statistics. It provides a comprehensive overview of Switzerland in a manner that is easy to understand.

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