

Statistical Data on Switzerland 2007



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A nought (0 or 0.0 etc.) instead of another figure signifies an amount that is less than half of the smallest unit used (but more than abolutely zero).

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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Franscini's innovative spirit endures at the Federal Statistical Office

Stefano Franscini (1796–1857), appropriately referred to as the «father of statistics» in Switzerland, died 150 years ago. This statesman was convinced that accurate knowledge of your country is a condition for progress and he did not spare his efforts to institutionalize statistics in Switzerland. In 1850, Franscini organized single-handedly the very first population census in Switzerland. As financial resources were limited, he had to analyze the data himself while his private secretary was adding up the results. For Franscini, official statistics were an essential tool for planning and decision-making purposes. He sadly died too soon to witness the foundation of the Federal Statistical Office in 1860.

Franscini invested a lot of energy in institutionalizing statistics in Switzerland, and the FSO carries on his pioneering spirit with many new and innovative projects. The latest population census having resulted in a number of parliamentary questions and mixed reactions outside of parliament, the Federal Council has been given the responsibility of proposing constitutional and legal basis which starting in 2010 will enable the implementation of the national census to take place on the basis of harmonized official population registers. The new system will produce more current data, differentiated from a thematic perspective, at a much lower cost and within a much shorter timeframe than before.

The pioneering work that was begun by federal councillor Franscini continues today using 21st century methods. Political, economic and social authorities, as well as the general public at large, will thus be able to permanently enjoy current data on the state and evolution of modern Switzerland.

Adelheid Bürgi-Schmelz, Director of the Federal Statistical Office

Further information:

- A detailed description of these modernization projects can be found at the following Internet addresses: www.statistics.admin.ch » News » Modernisation projects
- FSO portal: www.statistics.admin.ch
- Press releases delivered to your own e-mail address: original FSO press releases are sent directly to your mailbox (free registration at: www.newsstat.admin.ch).

In the same way, you can receive information about the FSO's latest publications or newsletters on different themes.

 Answers to specific questions can be obtained from the FSO information service, either by telephoning + 41 (0)32 713 60 11 or sending an e-mail to: info@bfs.admin.ch

Stefano Franscini's memory will be honoured with many special events in the course of 2007. Information about this (in Italian) can be found at: http://www.ti.ch/decs/dc/temi/franscini/

Geography

Climate data 2006

Weather station		temperature	Annua	al rainfall		Sunshine
	°C	Dev.1	mm	Index ²	hrs.	Index ²
Lugano (alt. 273 m)	13.1	1.5	1298	84	2230	110
Basel (316)	10.9	1.3	1029	132	1701	106
Geneva (420)	11.2	1.4	969	100	1989	117
Neuchâtel (485)	10.7	1.4	1237	133	1714	111
Sion (482)	10.6	1.4	604	101	2167	109
Zurich (556)	9.8	1.3	1135	104	1695	114
Berne (553)	9.4	1.2	1216	118	1775	108
St Gall (779)	8.8	1.4	1274	102	1704	123
Davos (1590)	4.2	1.4	789	73	1878	112
Largest lakes	Surface ³ km	%-age CH	Highest mo	untaine	Canton	Alt. m.
Lake Geneva	581	59.7	Dufourspitze (N		VS	4,634
Lake Constance	541	32.0	Dom (Mischabe		VS	4,545
Lake Neuchâtel	217	100.0	Weisshorn	517	VS	4,506
Lago Maggiore	212	19.9	Matterhorn (Mo	ont Cervin)	VS	4,478
Lago maggiore	212	15.5	Watternorn (Wit		۷5	4,470
	Length	Flow rate ⁵				
Longest rivers	km ²	m³/s	Borders with	n neighboui	ring stat	:es ⁷ km
Rhine ^₄	375	1,051	Italy			734.2
Aare	295	559	France			571.8
Rhone ^₄	264	341	Germany			345.7

Tanone	201	011
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

Borders with neighbouring stat	es7	km
Italy	73	4.2
France	57	1.8
Germany	34	5.7
Austria	16	5.1
Liechtenstein	4	1.1

Coordinates

Latitude	N 47º48'	at Oberbargen SH
Longitude	E 10º30'	at Piz Chavalatsch GR
Latitude	S 45º49'	at Chiasso TI
Longitude	W 5º57'	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).

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 2005

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 Square metres per person
 ⁴ Litres per person per day

5 Kilowatt hours per person

⁶ Private households at constant prices, per person

Provisional figures
 Source: FOEN, SFSO, FOE

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Population

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

Cantons	1980	1990	2000	2005	Foreigners in % 2005
Zurich (ZH)	1,120.8	1,150.5	1,211.6	1,272.6	22.4
Bern (BE)	911.0	945.6	943.7	957.1	12.4
Lucerne (LU)	294.4	319.5	347.2	356.4	15.4
Uri (UR)	33.5	33.7	35.2	35.1	8.5
Schwyz (SZ)	96.6	110.5	130.2	137.5	16.5
Obwalden (OW)	25.7	28.8	32.4	33.3	11.3
Nidwalden (NW)	28.3	32.6	38.0	39.8	9.5
Glarus (GL)	36.1	37.6	38.5	38.2	19.9
Zug (ZG)	75.7	84.9	99.4	106.5	20.6
Fribourg (FR)	184.5	207.8	236.3	254.0	15.6
Solothurn (SO)	216.6	226.7	244.0	247.9	18.0
Basel-City (BS)	203.6	191.8	187.7	185.6	29.5
Basel-Country (BL)	219.0	230.1	260.0	266.1	17.8
Schaffhausen (SH)	69.0	71.7	73.3	73.8	21.0
Appenzell A.Rh. (AR)	47.2	51.5	53.5	52.6	12.7
Appenzell I.Rh. (AI)	12.8	13.6	15.0	15.2	9.5
St.Gallen (SG)	389.0	420.3	449.4	460.0	20.4
Graubünden (GR)	161.3	170.4	186.7	187.8	14.2
Aargau (AG)	450.8	496.3	544.3	569.3	20.1
Thurgau (TG)	182.7	205.9	227.3	234.3	19.5
Ticino (TI)	265.6	286.7	310.2	322.3	25.1
Vaud (VD)	522.3	583.6	620.3	654.1	28.5
Valais (VS)	217.8	248.3	276.2	291.6	18.1
Neuchâtel (NE)	157.1	160.6	165.7	168.4	23.0
Geneva (GE)	349.6	376.0	408.8	430.6	37.8
Jura (JU)	64.3	65.7	68.8	69.1	11.7
Switzerland	6,335.2	6,750.7	7,204.1	7,459.1	20.7
Biggest cities					
Zurich	370.1	341.3	337.9	347.5	29.6
Geneva	156.6	167.2	175.0	178.7	43.4
Basel	181.9	171.0	166.0	163.9	31.3
Berne	146.8	134.6	122.5	122.2	22.6
Lausanne	126.3	123.2	114.9	117.4	37.8

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 2005²

Italy	19.3%
Serbia and Montenegro	12.8%
Macedonia	3.9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8%
Croatia	2.6%
Portugal	10.9%
Germany	10.3%
Turkey	4.9%
Spain	4.7%
France	4.6%
Austria	2.1%
Other europ. countries	7.5%
Other continents ³	13.4%

Foreigners: many born in Switzerland but not naturalized

Foreigners account for 20.7%² of the population. 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 (2005: 38,400), there is still a large integration deficit.

The foreign population is young: For every 100 foreigners of working age, there are only 10 of retirement age (compared with 30.4 among Swiss). This also has to do with the fact that 26.3% of children born in Switzerland in 2005 were foreign nationals. In 2005 99,100 foreign nationals immigrated to Switzerland (and 54,400 emigrated). 57% of all newcomers were of EU and EFTA origin (EU-15). Emigration figures were higher than immigration figures for Italians and Spaniards.

¹ Population by main languages (Population Census)

² Permanent foreign population: 1,541,912. Excluding short-term residents (65,159) and asylum seekers (48,193, including those temporarily accepted).

|--|

Total	72,903
Boys per 100 girls	106.3
Percentage of live births outside	
marriage (%)	13.7
Multiple births	1,179
Twins	1,154
Children per 100 women ¹	142

Deaths 2005

Total	61,124
Age:	
0–19	589
20–39	1,194
40–64	8,354
65–79	15,947
≥80	35.040

International migrations 2005

Immigrants	118,270
Foreigners	99,091
Emigrants	82,090
Foreigners	54,435
Net immigration	36,180
Swiss	-8,476
Foreigners	44,656

Internal migration 2005² Total movements

nts	410,367
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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 2005.

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

- ³ Percentage of marriages which will end in divorce sooner or later, based on divorce patterns during the year under observation.
- 4 Population census 2000

Marriages 2005

Swiss husband/Swiss wife

Swiss husband/foreign wife

Foreign husband/Swiss wife

Foreign husband/foreign wife Average age on marriage (years): 40,139

20,406

8,358

6,552 4,823

31.0

28.7

21.332

46.7

2,174

6,171

4,302

8.685

52.6

3,115,399

1.120.878

1,931,860

850,189

898.294

161,323

62.661

Total

Total

5 - 9

10 - 14

≥15

Total

of which.

single men

single women

Years married: 0–4

Total divorce rate³

Family households

Private households 2000⁴

(Married) couples without children

(Married) couples with children

Single parent with children

Non-family households

Single-person households

Divorces 2005

with minor children (%)

⁵ Source: 2000 population census and 1994/95 family microcensus





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



1990

2005

Births (per '000 inhabitants)



1980

0

1971



1 Live births minus deaths

² Total first marriage rate: Percentage (%) of single men and women under the age of 50 who will eventually marry, based on marriage patterns during the year under

Marriages and divorces²



Religion 2000⁴



observation. Total divorce rate: See note 3, page 6. ³ Number of persons per household. 100% = all private

households (Population Census, 2000).

4 Population Census, 2000

Labour

Employment rates ¹	1971	1980	1991	2000	2005	2006				
Total	48.3	48.2	56.8	55.6	56.1	56.6				
Women	32.9	34.2	47.6	48.1	50.2	50.7				
Men	64.4	62.9	66.4	63.5	62.3	62.7				
Foreigners	60.4	55.9	66.2	58.9	59.8	60.2				
Swiss	45.9	46.9	54.9	54.8	55.1	55.6				
Persons employed by sector ²										
(in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2005	2006 ^p				
Agriculture and forestry	8.5	6.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.7				
Industry and business	46.2	38.1	30.2	25.7	23.7	23.8				
Services	45.3	55.0	65.6	69.8	72.5	72.5				
Part-time employees ³ (in %)	1970	1980	1991	2000	2005	2006				
Men			7.2	10.1	10.7	11.8				
Women			48.2	53.3	56.3	56.2				
Total			24.1	28.8	31.0	31.6				
Unemployment ^₄	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006				
Unemployed	104	6,255	18,133	71,987	148,537	131,532				
%age of long-term unemployed ⁵			6.6	20.1	19.9	20.1				
Unemployment rate in %	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.8	3.3				
Men		0.2	0.4	1.7	3.6	3.1				
Women		0.3	0.6	2.0	4.0	3.6				

Unemployment

Unemployment is closely related to economic trends. The unemployment rate reached a historic high (5.2%) in 1997. After falling to 1.7% (2001), it then rose once more in the following years (2004: 3.9%) and has since fallen again (2006: 3.3%). Different population groups are affected to a differing extent. The unemployment rate amongst low-skilled people, young people (aged 15–24), foreigners (who, on average, have relatively low skill levels) and in non-German-speaking areas of Switzerland remains relatively high. The differences between men and women are less marked.

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
- Provisional figures
- Sources: SFSO, SSEA

Income from employment 20	Income c	lasses in CH	F '000; gros	s annual fig.	Not	
Distribution in %	≤26 ²	26-52	52-78	78-104	>104	specified
Total	2.7	13.1	33.0	19.5	18.8	12.9
Men	1.6	9.0	32.8	21.5	22.8	12.4
Women	5.7	23.9	33.4	14.4	8.4	14.0
Index of real wages						
1993 = 100	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
Total	91.2	97.8	100.1	100.3	103.9	103.7
Men	91.3	97.3	99.9	99.9	103.1	102.8
Women	91.1	98.7	100.4	101.6	106.2	106.1
Index of producer and impor	t prices					
May 2003 = 100, annual average	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Overall index	88.5	103.8	104.3	101.6	102.2	104.6
Consumer price index						
December 2005 = 100, annual average	1983	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Overall index	63.5	78.7	91.9	95.3	99.4	100.5
by consumption category (selection):						
Food and alcohol-free beverages	75.3	88.8	93.6	96.0	101.3	101.2
Rent	54.2	71.0	89.2	92.9	99.3	101.3
Energy	80.8	68.5	70.9	87.1	95.7	102.3
Health care	62.2	77.0	93.0	96.8	100.1	100.1
Transport	63.9	75.2	89.2	94.2	98.8	101.6
Communications	141.0	147.9	179.3	118.4	105.6	98.4
Origin of goods:						
Domestic goods	60.6	75.9	91.7	94.7	100.0	100.8
Imported goods	80.4	87.4	92.5	97.4	97.8	99.7





Movement of real wages



¹ Full-time workers, not incl. apprentices

² Including persons working voluntarily

GDP, Balance of Payments

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices	2004 ^p	In CHF million 2005 [,]	% nominal	change real
By components	001.076	006 700	1.0	0.0
Final consumption expenditure	321,076	326,723	1.8	0.9
Private households and NPIs ¹	268,920	274,764	2.2	1.3
General government	52,156	51,959	-0.4	-1.6
Equipment	50,745	51,911	2.3	2.9
Construction	43,287	45,805	5.8	3.5
Changes in stocks	-1,147	-2,061		
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	702	2,392		
Export of goods and services	205,524	218,096	6.1	6.4
Imports of goods and services	172,877	187,271	8.3	5.3
Gross domestic product	447,309	455,594	1.9	1.9
Production account				
Output	840,805	865,833	3.0	2.9
Taxes on products	29,942	30,421	1.6	2.7
 Subsidies on products 	-3,777	-3,649	-3.4	-5.1
 Intermediate consumption 	419,660	437,011	4.1	4.0
Gross domestic product	447,309	455,594	1.9	1.9

GDP movement (in real terms)



Balance of earnings (in CHF billion)



In CHF million

Balance of payments 2005^p

Balance of earnings	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance		
Goods	163,467	160,447	3,020		
Services	58,661	29,087	29,574		
Capital and earned income	127,570	81,194	46,375		
Unrequited transfers	18,658	29,961	-11,303		
Total	368,356	300,689	67,666		

¹ in Switzerland: NPIs = private nonprofit institutions serving households Provisional figures Sources: SFSO, SNB

National Income by Canton

National income 2004^p

Entirety	in CHF million	%	Change ¹	Per	capita (in CHF '000)
ZH	86,309	22.0	3.2	VS	36.8 1999
BE	43,125	11.0	3.4	OW	38.5
LU	15,073	3.8	2.5	JU	38.7 2004 ^p
UR	1,543	0.4	2.3	FR	38.7
SZ	6,669	1.7	5.7	TI	40.5
OW	1,274	0.3	1.9	LU	42.5
NW	2,652	0.7	8.9	AR	43.4
GL	2,674	0.7	5.7	SG	44.1
ZG	9,648	2.5	5.1	TG	44.2
FR	9,765	2.5	1.9	UR	44.3
SO	11,291	2.9	2.9	BE	44.8
BS	20,545	5.2	8.4	AI	45.4
BL	13,707	3.5	1.2	SO	45.8
SH	3,999	1.0	3.1	GR	45.9
AR	2,285	0.6	2.7	AG	48.1
AI	667	0.2	6.2	NE	48.4
SG	20,260	5.2	2.5	SZ	49.3
GR	8,804	2.2	4.2	VD	51.4
AG	27,126	6.9	1.1	BL	51.9
TG	10,304	2.6	2.2	СН	52.6
TI	12,960	3.3	2.4	SH	53.9
VD	33,788	8.6	1.8	GE	61.2
VS	10,559	2.7	2.9	ZH	67.3
NE	8,164	2.1	4.0	NW	68.4
GE	26,463	6.7	3.5	GL	69.8
JU	2,632	0.7	8.3	ZG	92.1
Total	392,285	100.0	3.2	BS	107.5

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

Corporate and industry structure

Companies in the market economy a	nd employee	es by siz	e, 2005	
Size classes by full-time	Companies		Employees	
equival ents	in 1000	%	in 1000	%
SMEs (up to 249)	297.7	99.7	2150.2	67.5
Micro (up to 9)	261.6	87.6	839.4	26.3
Small (10–49)	30.6	10.3	692.3	21.7
Medium-sized (50–249)	5.5	1.8	618.5	19.4
Large (250 and more)	1.0	0.3	1035.4	32.5

Companies in the market economy and employees by industry

	19	95	20	05
in 1000	Companies	Employees	Companies	Employees
Total	286.1	3118.5	298.7	3185.5
Sektor 2	74.4	1098.3	72.5	1000.6
Mining	0.4	5.7	0.3	4.3
Manufacturing	41.4	744.5	37.4	677.5
of which:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and luxury food industry	2.9	68.7	2.3	66.2
Paper, printing and publishing	4.8	77.2	4.1	60.3
Oil and chemical industries	0.8	69.6	0.9	68.5
Metalworking industry	7.7	107.3	7.7	98.2
Mechanical engineering	3.7	113.8	3.4	99.2
Electrical and precision engineering industry	5.2	137.3	5.0	141.7
Power and water supply	0.3	18.2	0.5	24.8
Construction	32.4	329.8	34.4	294.0
Sector 3	211.7	2020.1	226.2	2185.0
Retail sector; repair of consumer goods	74.0	625.1	68.8	614.1
Hotels and catering	23.9	223.8	25.1	211.6
Transport, telecommunications	10.3	254.5	10.7	245.0
Banking and insurance industry	3.6	187.7	5.9	196.6
Property, rental of machinery and equipment	4.1	20.1	5.4	29.8
IT activities, research and development	5.8	36.9	11.2	72.8
Business support services	46.5	251.5	55.7	318.3
Public administration; Social security; Education	n 4.3	52.6	4.3	64.9
Health and social services	19.4	280.4	19.5	334.1
Other services to third parties	19.9	87.7	19.6	97.8

Continuing change in structure, lasting dominance of SMEs

The structure of industry in Switzerland has continued to change since 1995. Some areas of the production sector in particular, such as construction, the textile and leather industries, paper, printing and publishing and mechanical engineering, have been subject to major falls in employment levels, while service industries, such as business support services, IT activities, research and development and health and social services, have seen significant growth. The percentage of total employment represented by the service sector has grown from 65% to 69% between 1995 and 2005 (companies in the market economy only).

The dominance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – that is, companies with fewer than 250 employees – has continued uninterrupted. They represent 99.7% of private sector companies and employ two-thirds of the working population (2005).

Industry and Foreign Trade

Industrial production							
Annual average 1995 = 100		1990		2000	2003	2004	2005
Total processing trades/industry		97			115.7		
Food and beverages; tobacco proces	ssing	98	100	93.9	89.8	91.0	92.3
Textiles and garments		109	100	85.3	65.9	70.7	72.1
Leather and shoes		199	100	65.7	55.1	58.4	57.8
Timber working and processing (excl	. furniture) 110	100	112.0	107.9	115.0	115.3
Paper, cardboard, publishing, printing	g	95	100	128.7	103.2	102.0	100.7
Chemical industry		70	100	163.0	197.3	206.3	224.0
Rubber and plastic goods		107	100	115.4	115.8	122.7	122.3
Other products (non-metallic minerals	;)	124	100	128.0	148.8	181.7	197.9
Metal working and processing		117	100	124.1	115.1	116.3	116.1
Machinery			100	123.2	101.6	108.9	107.3
Electronics, precision mechanics,							
optical equipment, watches			100	124.7	104.3	106.9	114.1
Vehicle manufacture			100	96.9	85.1	89.4	80.3
Foreign trade		Import				Export	
in CHF million	1990	2005	2006	-	990	2005	2006 ^p
Total	96,611	157,544	177,244	88,2	257 162	2,991 1	85,167
of which:							
Agricultural and forestry products	8,095	10,997	11,936	2,9	998 5	5,192	6,180
Textiles, clothing, shoes	8,806	8,846	9,392	4,9	984 4	1,200	4,406
Chemicals	10,624	32,796	35,784	18,4	425 54	4,838	62,976
Metals	9,025	12,367	15,527	7,5	537 11	1,664	13,427
Machinery, electronics	19,794	29,972	32,068	25,5	527 35	5,172	38,632
Vehicles	10,230	14,333	15,503	1,4	485 4	1,425	4,942
Instruments, watches	5,786	10,786	12,180	13,3	330 27	7,638	31,307

Key trading partners 2006 (in CHF billion)



Source: SFSO, FCA

Provisional figures

Agriculture

Agricultural area (in ha)	1990	2000	2005	Change in % 1990–2005
Open arable land	312,606	292,548	286,311	-8.4
Cultivated grassland	90,319	115,490	119,101	31.9
Natural grassland and pasture ¹	634,719	629,416	625,132	-1.5
Vineyards	12,403	13,223	12,932	4.3
Orchards	7,336	7,857	7,355	0.3
Other	11,107	13,958	14,287	28.6
Total	1,068,490	1,072,492	1,065,118	-0.3
Farms	1990	2000	2005	1990-2004
0–3 ha agricultural land	19,819	8,371	6,622	-66.6
3–10 ha	27,092	18,542	15,133	-44.1
10–20 ha	31,630	24,984	21,994	-30.5
20–50 ha	13,590	17,433	18,300	34.7
>50 ha	684	1,207	1,578	130.7
Total	92,815	70,537	63,627	-31.4
of which organic	896	4,902	6,420	616.5
in %	1.0	6.9	10.1	945.2
Staff	1990	2000	2005	1990-2005
Men	161,484	129,161	114,549	-29.1
Women	92,077	74,161	66,543	-27.7

Consumption and production 2004

Cons. (kg) ²	Prod. (%) ³
96.5	99.1
85.0	55.0
88.5	46.7
75.3	58.4
51.7	79.2
40.6	94.4
59.7	48.2
15.8	22.4
15.6	113.9
10.1	45.6
7.9	3.6
5.7	96.9
	96.5 85.0 88.5 75.3 51.7 40.6 59.7 15.8 15.6 10.1 7.9

Output

(at current basic prices, in mill. CHF)

Output of the agricultural industry (EAA)						
	2004	2006*				
Total	10,951	10,009				
of which animal						
produce in %	46.8	48.7				

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: SFSO, SFA, Economic Agricultur Account (EAA)



Final consumption by sources of energy

in terajoules1	1980	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005
Petroleum products	488,300	501,050	510,360	504,100	500,360	502,890
Heating fuels	309,480	247,830	217,110	227,770	225,300	225,830
Motor fuels	178,820	253,220	293,250	276,330	275,060	277,060
Electricity	126,910	167,670	188,540	198,440	202,220	206,390
Gas	30,370	63,430	95,220	102,610	105,960	108,820
Coal and coke	13,630	14,360	5,850	5,920	5,650	5,580
Wood, charcoal ²	26,280	28,460	27,290	29,810	29,590	30,450
District heating	7,920	10,420	13,280	14,790	15,320	16,010
Household and industrial wa	ste 3,700	8,680	11,350	11,950	11,930	12,050
Other types of renewable ene	ergy ³	4,310	6,470	7,370	7,660	8,250
Total	697,110	798,380	858,360	874,990	878,690	890,440

Electricity production 2005



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 shortterm impact, other important factors include the weather, economic cycle and energy price fluctuations.



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

					_
		+			
	Year ¹	Switzerland	Germany	Greece	
Inhabitants (as of 1 January) in '000	2005	7,415	82,501	11,076	
People under 15 (in %)	2005	13.6	14.5	14.6	
People over 64 (in %)	2005	15.8	18.6	17.3	
Births (per '000 inhabitants)	2003	9.9	8.6	9.4	
Births outside of marriage (in %)	2005	13	28	5	
Life expectancy, men (in yrs.)	2005	78.7	75.7	76.6	
Life expectancy, women (in yrs.)	2005	83.9	81.4	81.4	
Marriages (per '000 inhabitants)	2005	5.3	4.8	4.2	
Divorces (per '000 inhabitants)	2005	2.4	2.6	1.1	
Infant mortality (per '000 inhabitants)	2004	4.2	4.1	3.9	
Migration balance (per '000 inhabitants)	2005	5.2	1	3.2	
Foreign residents (in % of total population)	2004	21.8	8.1	6.9	
Persons per household	2003	2.2	2.1	2.6	
Persons aged 25–34 with a university degree (in %)	2004	30	23	25	
Agricultural land (as % of total land)	2001	36.9	48.8	66	
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)	2003	6.0	10.4	8.6	
Cars (per '000 inhabitants)	2002	508	541	331	
Road accidents ² : fatalities per 1 million inhabitants	2004	69	71	147	
Employees in agriculture (in %) ³	2005	4.0	2.3	12.4	
Employees in industry (in %) ³	2005	23	29.9	22.4	
Employees in services (in %) ³	2005	73	67.8	65.1	
Employment rate Women (Aged 15+)	2005	59.3	50.8	42.3	
Employment rate Men (Aged 15+)	2005	75.1	66.2	64.9	
Unemployment rate ⁴	2005	4.4	11.3	9.6	
Women	2005	5.1	10.9	15.2	
Men	2005	3.9	11.6	5.8	
Youth unemployment	2005	8.8	15.5	25.3	
Long-term unemployment in %	2005	37.7	54	53.7	
Part-time employees Women (in %) ⁵	2005	58	44	9	
Part-time employees Men (in %) ⁵	2005	12	5	2	
Working week (hours)	2005	41.6	40.1	41	
Exports per inhabitant (in USD)	2004	15,691	11,024	1,356	
per capita GDP, expressed in ppp terms (in USD)	2004	33,678	28,605	21,689	
Average real growth in GDP per year, in % 1990	-2004	1.0	1.6	2.9	
Inflation rate	2005	1.2	1.9	3.5	
Public surplus/deficit as % of GDP	2005	-1.0	-3.2	-5.2	
Public debt as % of GDP	2005	55.6	67.9	107.5	

¹ Or most recent year available ² Accidents with persons injured

3 %age of all employed persons

4 Unemployment (ILO definition)

灜							****
Spain	France	Italy	Netherlands	Austria	Sweden	U.K.	EU-15
43,038	62,371	58,462	16,306	8,207	9,011	60,035	389,433
14.5	18.5	14.2	18.5	16.1	17.6	18.9	16.5
16.8	16.4	18.2	14	16	17.2	15.6	16.8
10.4	12.7	9.4	12.3	9.5	11.1	11.7	10.5
27	47	15	32	36	55	42	30.2
77.2	76.7	76.8	76.4	76.4	78.4	76.2	75.8
83.8	83.8	82.5	81.1	82.1	82.7	80.7	81.6
5	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.8
1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2
3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.1	5.1	4.3
14.3	1.7	9.6	-0.6	7.6	2.8	3.4	3.3
7.8	5.5	4.1	4.3	9.6	5.3	4.2	5.1
2.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4		2.3	2.4
38	38	15	34	20	42	31	
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
7.7	6.3	7.8	11.4	9.2	6	9.1	
460	490	590	424	495	453	447	495
112	92	97	49	108	53	56	
5.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	5.4	2.3	1.4	3.7
29.6	24.2	30.7	20.6	27.8	21.9	22.1	26.6
65.1	71.9	65.3	76.1	66.8	75.8	76.5	69.7
46.0	50.2	37.9	57.5	51.5	59.8	55.2	49.2
67.8	62.4	61.4	72.8	67.5	68.4	68.8	65.8
9.3	8.6	7.5	4.8	5.2	8.7	4.5	8.2
12.2	9.5	9.6	5.1	5.4	8.6	4	8.9
7.3	7.8	6.1	4.6	5.1	8.7	4.9	7.6
20.4	19.6	22.9	8.6	10.9	28	11.7	16.7
24.7	43.4	52.2	40.1	23.7	14.1	22.4	41.9
25	31.0	26	75	39	40	43	37
5	6	5	23	6	12	11	8
41.1	39	39.2	38.8	42.4	39.9	42.6	40.3
4,267	7,027	6,081	19,527	13,337	13,701	5,706	8,769
25,582	29,554	27,699	31,191	31,944	30,361	31,436	28,741
2.9	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2
3.4	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.1	2.1
1.1	-2.9	-4.1	-0.3	-1.5	3.0	-3.3	-2.3
43.1	66.6	106.6	52.7	63.4	50.4	42.4	64.5

5 As % of female or male employees

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

Tourism

Supply and demand 2006	Fxi	sting beds	Overnie	Overnight stays		
in '000s	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Hotels and spas	274.0	271.6	32,943.7	34,848.4		
Youth hostels	6.3	6.2	859.7	873.5		
Duration of stays in hotels and hea	Ith resor	rts				
Overnight stays	1990	2000	2003	2006		
Total	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4		
Domestic guests	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2		
Foreign guests	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5		
Balance of tourism (in CHF million)	1990	2000	2004	2005 ^p		
Earnings from foreign guests in Switzerland	10,296	13,134	13,126	13,747		
Expenditure by Swiss tourists abroad	8,159	10,718	10,939	11,584		
Balance	2,136	2,416	2,187	2,163		

Swiss abroad¹ 2003



Overnight stays³



Provisional figures

Visitors to Switzerland² 2006



4 in millions, only hotels and spas

Overnight stays⁴ by month

Network in km	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Rail	4,991	4,982	5,030	5,062	
Road	60,139	66,545	70,970 ¹	71,1321,2	² 71,296 ¹
of which national highways	651	1,170	1,495	1,638	1,756
Vehicles (road)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Cars	1,383,204	2,246,752	2,985,397	3,545,247	3,899,917
Motorbikes	142,107	137,340	299,264	493,781	608,648
Goods vehicles	106,997	169,402	252,136	278,518	314,020
of which delivery trucks			196,845	227,316	260,642
Road accidents	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Accidents					
of which involving persons	28,651	25,649	23,834	23,737	21,706
Killed	1,694	1,246	954	592	409
Injured	35,981	32,327	29,243	30,058	26,754
seriously injured	18,314	14,782	11,182	6,191	5,059
slightly injured	17,667	17,545	18,061	23,867	21,695
Transport services ³	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Rail passengers ⁴	9,339	9,964	12,678	12,620	
Road passengers ⁵	45,882	67,041	77,759	85,086	93,096 °
Goods transport, rail ⁴	6,983	7,799	9,045	11,080	
Goods transport, rail ⁴ net tonne	es	·	8,345	9,937	
Goods transport, road	4,846	6,872	11,524	13,618 ^r	15,753

Transalpine goods traffic 20056

(in millions of net tonnes)		Rail			Road	
	Total	Transit (%)	Increase ⁷	Total	Transit (%)	Increase ⁷
France	6.0	8.3	-34.8	20.1	25.9	-21.8
Switzerland	23.7	86.9	28.8	12.9	63.6	53.6
of which Gotthard	15.6	82.1	4.7	10.2	65.7	45.7
Austria	10.0	90.0	22.0	33.6	87.8	27.3
Total	39.7	75.6	10.9	66.6	64.4	10.1

Use of transport 2005



In terms of km covered per person (total: 37.3 km/day)

- ² Reclassification from cantonal to local roads from 1998 taken into account; provisional figures
- ³ In millions of passenger kilometres or millions of tonnekilometres
- ⁴ Railways only
- 5 Private transport

Purpose of travel 2005



6 Rail: Mt. Cenis-Brenner alpine arc

Road: Fréjus-Brenner alpine arc

7 Increase (total) over 1999 in %

e Extrapolation

r Revised

Source: Federal Office of Transport, SFSO, Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE)

¹ Local roads: position 1984

Construction expenditure (in CHF million)							
•	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005		
Total	25,336	49,182	43,708	46,956	49,661		
Public expenditure	8,448	14,993	15,983	16,204	16,001		
Civil engineering	5,037	7,999	10,060	9,782	9,780		
of which roads			5,221	4,447	4,310		
Building construction	3,411	6,994	5,923	6,422	6,221		
Private expenditure	16,918	34,189	27,725	30,751	33,660		
of which housing			17,147	21,141	22,735		
Housing construction	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005		
New residential	20,806	16,162	16,962	17,306	16,990		
of which single-family dwellings	16,963	11,200	13,768	12,957	12,407		
New dwellings	40,876	39,984	32,214	36,935	37,958		
with 1 room	2,122	2,010	528	466	423		
2 rooms	4,598	5,248	1,779	1,665	1,941		
3 rooms	7,094	8,937	4,630	5,634	5,756		
4 rooms	11,557	12,487	10,783	13,386	13,920		
5 rooms or more	15,505	11,302	14,494	15,784	15,918		
Housing supply	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005		
Stocks	2,702,656	3,140,353	3,574,988	3,709,857	3,748,920		
of which vacant (%)	0.74	0.44	1.49*	0.91	0.99		

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. 73% of newly constructed buildings for housing purposes are now (2005) 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 2004 % 61.9 Consumer spending Food, non-alcoholic beverages 80 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 1.3 28 Clothing and footwear Accommodation and energy 17.0 Furnishings 3.1 Health 44 7.4 Transport 21 Communications 6.7 Entertainment, recreation and culture Education 0.5 Restaurants/hotels 6.3 Other goods and services 2.3 0.1

Iransfer expenditure	38.1
Social security contributions ²	9.5
Health insurance (basic insurance)	5.9
Health insurance (suppl. insurance)	1.8
Other insurance contributions	5.1
Taxes and fees	13.2
Contributions and other transfers	2.7

Monthly expenditure

per household in Swiss francs	7684
Persons per household	2.25





¹ As % of total household expenditure

Change in the structure of expenditure

There was a significant fall in consumer spending as a percentage of total household expenditure between 1990 and 2004 (from 69% to 62%). The percentage of transfer expenditure (taxes and insurance) has risen accordingly, primarily as a result of health insurance premiums, which increased from 4.2% to 7.6% (including supplementary insurance). There was also a change in the structure of consumer spending, with a particularly sharp fall in the proportion spent on food, clothing and furnishings and a corresponding increase in the proportion spent on housing, health, telecommunications, entertainment, recreation and culture.

Retail sales 2006⁴	%
Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.0
Clothing and footwear	-0.1
Other groups ⁵	3.4
Total⁵	1.9

Retail sales



4 % change over previous year

5 Without motorized vehicles, gasoline and heating fuel

² Excl. health insurance

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

Completed accounts	Revenue		Expe	enditure	Balance		
in bill. CHF	2004	2007 ³	2004	2007 ³	2004	2007 ³	
Confederation	48.9	56.2	52.7	56.3	-3.7	-0.1	
Cantons	67.9	70.4	68.9	71.2	-1.0	-0.9	
Communes ¹	44.9	47.1	44.3	46.5	0.5	0.6	
Total ²	134.2	145.3	138.4	145.7	-4.2	-0.4	
Debts (in bill. CHF)	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006 ³	2007 ³	
Confederation	31.7	38.5	105.3	130.4	132.7	123.9	
Cantons	22.4	30.5	64.1	73.3	75.2	73.8	
Communes ¹	23.0	29.0	38.0	38.4	37.9	37.3	
Total ¹	77.1	98.0	207.4	242.1	245.8	235.0	

Structure of receipts		Confede- rations's	Bur	den
expenditure 2004	in mill. CHF s	share in %	OW	
Receipts	134,224	36.5	UR	
Тах	97,643	45.8	VS	
on income and assets	68,165	25.2	NE	
Property and luxury taxes	1,960	-	FR GL	
Consumer taxes	27,518	100.0	AR	
Other revenue	36,581	11.5	JÜ	
			SH	
Expenditure	138,379	38.1	LU BE	
General public serv.	8,855	21.7	GR	
Justice, police	7,970	9.3	SG	
Defence	4,979	93.1	SO BS	
Education	27,684	18.9	AI	
Culture, leisure	4,249	10.5	VD	
Health	19,326	1.0	CH	CH-a
Social security	27,742	49.8	ZH BL	
Transport	14,411	59.3	GE	
Environment,			AG	
town & country planning	4,907	14.9	TG	
Agriculture	4,363	89.6	NW SZ	
Loan charges	9,486	99.3	TI	
Other expenditure	4,408	69.5	ZG	

Burden of taxation⁴ 2005



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 29.2% tax-GDP ratio (2004), Switzerland compares favourably with other nations: higher than the US (25.5%) and Japan (26.4%) but lower than the EU-15 average (39.7%). That said, Switzerland's tax-GDP ratio has risen at a higher rate than in most OECD countries since 1990.

Sources: EFA; FTA

¹ Estimates for some

² Without double accounting

³ Budget

⁴ Taxation of private income and fortune

Total assets and profits of banks, end 2005

	No. inst			assets	Annual profits	Annual losses
Bank categories	1990	2005	in CHF million	Change ¹	in CHF million in	n CHF million
Cantonal banks	29	24	326,997	4.0%	2,018	-
Major banks	4	2	1,910,445	16.2%	17,007	-
Regional and savings banks	204	79	83,878	2.9%	436	-
«Raiffeisen» banks ²	2	1	108,187	2.0%	608	-
Other banks	218	189	382,315	21.9%	4,318	116
Branches of foreign banks	16	28	17,427	16.8%	146	26
Private banking	22	14	17,207	2.4%	264	-
Total	495	337	2,846,455	14.3%	24,797	142

Balance-sheet structure of the banks 2005

Assets	%
Liquid assets	0.6
Due from money market	3.4
Due from banks	28.7
Total credits	39.0
Claims on customers	16.3
Mortgage claims	22.7
Security holdings	14.8
Financial investments	3.4
Holdings	1.7
Tangible assets	0.6
Other assets	7.7
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	65.0

Liabilities

Money-market commitments	4.2
Bank commitments	28.6
Customer funds	51.9
Liabilities in the form of savings	
and deposits	13.1
Other commitments on sight	10.1
and on term	19.3
Bonds	1.0
Loans and debenture bonds	8.3
Other liabilities	10.6
Own assets	4.7
Total	100.0
incl. foreign	59.0

Cantonal bank interest rates



Exchange rates³

%

-	2002	2004	2006
US\$ 1	1.5556	1.2419	1.2530
Yen 100	1.2423	1.1483	1.0773
EURO 1	1.4670	1.5437	1.5729
£1	2.3329	2.2746	2.3068

Private insurance 2005

(in mill. CHF)	Revenue	Expendit.
Life insurance	36,573	35,347
Insurance against		
accident and loss	48,342	28,241
Re-insurance	25,119	14,283
Total	110,034	77,871

¹ % change over previous year

² An association with 421 member banks (at year end 2005)

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

Sources: Swiss National Bank, FOPI

Total expenditure of which social benefit							
	1	64,551	95,565		,722		132,008
	IS	57,752	87,566		,484	,	122,967
ncome		87,058	117,024		,737	,	147,923
Social benefits ¹		19.71	25.67	2	7.37	29.33	29.60
Total expenditure				04			
Total expenditure (in CHF	million, wit		0.		<i>.</i> .		0.07
nsurance		111,143			-	payments	3,275
Old-age and survivors' i					nding or		8,58
Company pension sch					its (AHV,	, IV)	2,848
Disability insurance (IV	')	10,928	8 Welfa	are payn	nents		2,890
Compulsory nursing inst	surance (OKPV) 17,782	2 Asylı	ım Polic	ies		934
Compulsory accident i	insurance	(OUV) 5,76	5 Othe	r			1,913
Unemployment insurar	nce (ALV)	6,038	8 Subsi	dies			9,005
Cantonal family allowar	nces (FZ)	4,663	3 Heal	th syster	n		7,616
State-funded insurance	9	450	0 Othe	r			1,389
ncome (in CHF million, with	hout double		0.01				7.1.0
AHV		31,772					7,182
IV		9,41					4,616
BV ³		50,78				vances (FZ)	4,696
okpv (KVG)		18,343	3 Othe	r systen	15		21,110
Social benefits by				uble acco	unting)	0000	
Old age	2003 51,182			//Childre	n	2003 5,848	2004 5,885
llness/Health care	30,818	,	-	ploymer		5,502	5,786
,	,	,				sion) 3,138	3.465
Disability	14,895 5,091	,	0		ial exclus	664	3,463 70(
Surviving dependents	5,091	5,202	2 Housi	lg		004	700
ncome by source		,		ng)		0000	
Social contributions	2003 76,796			contribu	tions	2003 33,504	2004 34,745
	,	,			ILIONS	,	,
Employer	41,948	,				15,460	16,102
Employee	32,551	,		nich tied		4,041	4,478
Self-employed, other	2,297	,				13,826	13,999
Per capita premiums (KV		,		munes		4,218	4,644
nvestment income	22,742	19,843	3 Other	income		1,183	1,247
Social insurance:	benefic	iaries 200)5 (in '000)				
AHV: Old-age pensions 1	1,684.7	BV ³ : Old-age	e pensions	473.3	IV: Disa	ability benefits	289.8
AHV: Suppl. benefits	62.5	BV ³ : Survivo	ors' benefits'	178.9	IV: Sup	pl. benefits	197.5
AHV: Survivors benefits	; 138.1	BV ³ : Disabili	ty benefits	131.6	IV: EL S	Suppl. benefits	92.0
W: EL Suppl. benefits ²	133.9	BV3: Other b	enefits	63.0	UV⁵: Sı	urviv. benefits	27.1
IV: EL Suppl. benefits ²		ALV		322.6		sability benefits	

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

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Sources: SFSO, FSIO
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³ Company pension schemes (figures 2004)

⁵ Accident insurance

Newspapers











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



The three most widely read newspapers in Switzerland, 2007 (readership in '000)

German-speaking Switze	erland	French-speaking Switzerland	d	Italian-speaking Switzerland	
20 Minuten	1,116	Le Matin	338	Corriere del Ticino	121
Blick	715	24 heures	260	La Regione Ticino	110
Tages-Anzeiger	551	Tribune de Genève	175	Giornale del Popolo	55

Radio and TV in minutes per day	consumption G	2003 F	I	G	2006 F	I
TV ⁵	141	168	175	146	170	180
Radio ⁶	111	105	106	102	97	96
Reading ⁷	31	29	29	24	26	17

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. 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 Survey of population aged 15+ (2003), aged 12+ (2006), Average per day (Mon-Fri)

Sources: WEMF/MACH Basic (2007/1), Swiss Press (newspapers), Mediapulse AG (television monitoring, radio monitoring, survey), Stiftung Werbestatistik Schweiz

Life expectancy



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 verv bad. However, temporary physical and mental problems often seem to have a negative effect on work and everyday life. 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).

. .

Life expectancy has shot up during the last century, largely as a result of falling infant and child mortality. Life expectancy has also continued to increase in recent years. Since 2000 it has risen for women by 1.3 years and for men by 1.8 years (2005). 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 alcoholrelated cirrhosis of the liver.

Infectious diseases¹ 2005

AIDS	148
Hepatitis B Tuberculosis	90 566
Meningitis	74
Acute gastro-intestinal infections	7,136

	INICII	women
Occupational accidents ²	203,012	54,234
Non-occupat. accidents	284,947	169,620

Disabled³ 2006

Degree of disability	Men	Women
40–49%	4,750	6,147
50–59%	21,101	21,211
60–69%	8,678	7,856
70–100%	104,350	82,207
10 100/0	10.,000	02,207

Underlying causes of de	eath, 2005			r of deaths		h rate ⁴
			Men	Women	Men	Women
All causes			29,708	31,416	654.0	408.0
Infectious diseases			281	293	6.3	4.1
Cancer-related illness, all types	5		8,612	6,807	192.0	114.0
Circulatory system			10,320	12,541	219.0	137.0
Ischemic heart disease			4,821	4,541	103.0	50.0
Cerebrovascular diseases			1,635	2,478	34.3	27.7
Diseases of the respiratory sys	stem, all types	5	2,239	2,032	46.9	23.9
Accidents and acts of violence			2,113	1,348	51.3	22.6
Accidents, all types			1,122	878	26.9	12.3
Suicide			899	400	22.1	8.7
Infant mortality	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005
per '000 live births	15.0	9.1	6.8	4.9	4.2	3.9

1 New cases

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 alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs 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	00 200	Men	Women
Doctors' consultati	ons	71.3	82.1
Hospitalization		10.6	13.0
Hospitalisation in acute hospit	als 200)5	
Cases per 1000 inhab			-
15–59 years old	Total 127.0	Men 105.3	Frauen 149.0
60–79 years old	292.3	320.7	268.1
80+ years old	453.4	527.2	416.1
	455.4	527.2	410.1
Doctors and de			
per 100,000 inhabitar		1980	2005
Doctors with privat	e practic		204
Dentists		35	50
Health costs			
in CHF million		1995	2005 ^p
in CHF million Total		36,161	52,930
in CHF million			
in CHF million Total		36,161	52,930
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment		36,161 17,334	52,930 24,495
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatme		36,161 17,334	52,930 24,495
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatme of which:		36,161 17,334 10,478	52,930 24,495 16,262
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatme of which: Doctors		36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment of which: Doctors Dentists		36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment of which: Doctors Dentists Outpatients	nt	36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630 702	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309 1,098
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment of which: Doctors Dentists Outpatients Other services ³	nt	36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630 702 1,295	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309 1,098 1,827
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment of which: Doctors Dentists Outpatients Other services ³ Healthcare resource	nt	36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630 702 1,295	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309 1,098 1,827
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment Doctors Dentists Outpatients Other services ³ Healthcare resourc of which:	nt	36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630 702 1,295 4,304	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309 1,098 1,827 6,680
in CHF million Total Inpatient treatment Outpatient treatment Doctors Dentists Outpatients Other services ³ Healthcare resourc of which: Pharmacies	nt	36,161 17,334 10,478 5,118 2,630 702 1,295 4,304 2,707	52,930 24,495 16,262 7,319 3,309 1,098 1,827 6,680 3,795

Health care costs



In 2005, 11.6% 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

4 Medicines and therapeutic apparatus

² Permanent resident population in the middle of 2005

³ Such as laboratory analyses, radiology, transport

Provisional figures

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		in '000			% of wome	
Educational level	1980/81		2005/2006	1980/81	, .	2005/2006
Pre-education	120.3	139.8	156.1	49	49	48
Compulsory education	849.6	711.9	806.9	49	49	49
Primary	451.0	404.2	454.1	49	49	49
Lower secondary	362.3	271.6	304.1	49	49	50
Special syllabus schools	36.4	36.2	48.7	39	38	38
Upper secondary	299.0	295.8	317.4	43	45	47
Schools of general educatio	n ¹ 74.8	74.5	97.5	53	55	59
Vocational training ²	224.2	221.3	219.9	39	42	42
Higher education	85.3	137.5	206.4	30	35	47
Universities	61.4	85.9	112.3	32	39	49
Higher vocat. schools			54.1			44
Advanced vocat. training		36.2	40.0		33	44
Unclassified levels	-	6.7	9.6	-	51	49
Total	1,234.1	1,291.8	1,496.4	46	46	48

Educational attainment 2006

Women			
25–34 years	16.2%	57.2%	26.6%
55–64 years	31.	6%	55.2% 13.2%
Men			
25–34 years	11.6%	50.6%	37.8%
55–64 years	16.4%	49.4%	34.1%
All 25–64 year olds	17.9%	52.2%	29.9%
German-speaking	16.3%	54.2%	29.5%
French-speaking	21.7%	46.6%	31.7%
Italian-speaking	20.9%	53.6%	25.5%
	Compulsory edu	cation Upper secondary	Higher education

¹ Including schools for teaching professions and preparation for higher vocational studies after apprenticeships 2 Incl. induction/preliminary training

Graduations 2005								
Educational level	Total	in %						
Upper secondary								
Academic baccalaureate	16,471	56.8						
Teacher training cert. ¹	633	79.9						
Vocat. training cert.	57,617	45.3						
Professional baccalaureate	10,719	44.0						
Commercial diploma	2,855	56.8						
Apprenticeship certificate	2,526	31.9						
Higher education								
Universities								
Higher vocat. diploma	7,889	39.6						
UAS Bachelor's degree	684	87.4						
University degree/diploma	9,251	51.2						
Bachelor's degree	2,927	40.4						
Master's degree	1,294	29.9						
Doctorate	3,093	37.1						
Advanced vocat. training								
Vocational college degree	4,055	28.8						
Swiss Federal Diploma	2,556	17.6						
Federal professional diploma	12,251	32.8						
Uncertified vocational degrees	10,613	66.7						

Teachers and Staff 2004/05^{2,3,4} Employed in Universities 2005 Women

Employed in Onivers	lues 2005	women
	Full-time posts	in %
Pre-school	8,300	95.0
Compulsory education ⁵	52,400	65.1
Primary	29,400	78.5
Lower secondary	23,000	49.8
Upper secondary ⁶	6,900	40.2
Higher education		
University ⁷	29,848	38.2
Professorships	2,729	12.3
Other lectures	2,388	27.0
Higher vocational schools	⁷ 9,724	36.2
Professorships	3,447	27.9
Other lectures	1,821	33.2
Further education ⁸ 2	2006 Men	Women
Total	45.1	41.6
vocationally oriented	38.3	28.7
other	9.7	17.5

¹ Primary, domestic science, crafts, nursery.

² Some cantons provided no data. An estimate was made of the number of full-time posts in this case.

3 School year 2004/05.

⁴ Figures refer to all persons teaching at the corresponding level of education.

Public expenditure on teaching

2004 (in CHF million)	
Pre-school	896.4
Compulsory education	11,297.3
Special syllabus schools	1,203.5
Basic vocational training	3,251.3
General education schools	2,065.8
Higher vocational schools	197.0
Universities	7,265.2
Non-divisible tasks	515.4
Total	26,691.9
Wage costs	17,684.2
of which for teaching staff	13,488.2

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 2.9% of the gross domestic product being used for this purpose (2004) Switzerland is among the most active R&D-oriented countries in the world.

In 2004, around CHF 13.1 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 abroad have traditionally focused heavily on R&D activities. Expenditure in this area in the private sector abroad was around CHF 9.6 billion in 2004 which is roughly equivalent to domestic private sector spending.

- ⁵ Excluding schools with a special curriculum. 6. Excluding vocational training
- ⁶ Excluding vocational training.
- ⁷ Incl. assistants, academic associates and the administrativ and technical staff.

8 Participation rate of the permanent resident population aged 20 to 74 in non-formal education.

Vote percenta	ages b	y par	ty¹ in t	he 20	03 Nat	tional	Coun	cil ele	ections		
Canton	FDP ²	CVP	SPS	SVP	LPS	EVP	PdA ³	GPS⁴	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	27.9	29.6	-	5.2	-	9.3	2.7	4.1	4.1
LU	23.1	29.5	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.8
SG	14.7	22.2	18.4	33.1	-	1.5	-	7.1	0.8	1.1	1.3
GR	15.8	23.7	24.9	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-
AG	15.3	15.6	21.2	34.6	-	5.2	-	6.0	1.4	-	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	-	-	-	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	-
СН	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 2006

	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	6	9	25	4	1	0	1	6	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



Percentage votes (Nat. Council elections)



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

Federal plebiscites



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.

- 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
- Federal votes

Sentences 2005

Database date: 30.08.2006

Convictions	
Total	92,917
Proportion of men (%)	85.6
Proportion of <25-year olds (%)	26.6
Proportion of Swiss (%)	50.1
Type of sentence	
Suspended prison sentences	42,257
Unconditional prison sentences	15,124
of which:	
3 months or less	12,703
over 18 months	932
Correctional training ¹	586
Fines	34,950
Type of act	
Penal Code violations	29,952
of which:	
theft	8,487
embezzlement	886
(grievous) bodily harm	2,342
premeditated homicide	61
murder	17
Road Traffic Act violations	48,332
of which:	
traffic violations	29,704
drunk driving	17,624
Drugs Act violations	10,881
of which drug consumption:	
(without dealing)	5,253
Aliens' Residence and Settlement	
Act violations	10,723
Military Penal Code violations	902
Violations of other federal legislation	7,283

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.

¹ In the case of correctional training involving a suspended sentence, only the correctional training is counted

Switzerland and its Cantons



Key to abbreviations: cf. p. 4



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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An electronic version of the Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland is also available on DVD. It is complemented by tables containing regional statistics, the «Atlas of Switzerland» with its wide array of map themes, and special features such as a detailed presentation of the Swiss education landscape.



Atlas of Spatial Change in Switzerland

The Atlas of Spatial Change in Switzerland highlights the dynamics of recent decades using public statistical data, whilst also providing a commentary. Using a variety of different scales, the atlas demonstrates the processes of metropolisation, the differentiation by major regions and linguistic areas and the trends towards exclusion and assimilation within agglomerations and city districts. There is a particular focus on the European context and the recent shift towards new forms of urbanisation.

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