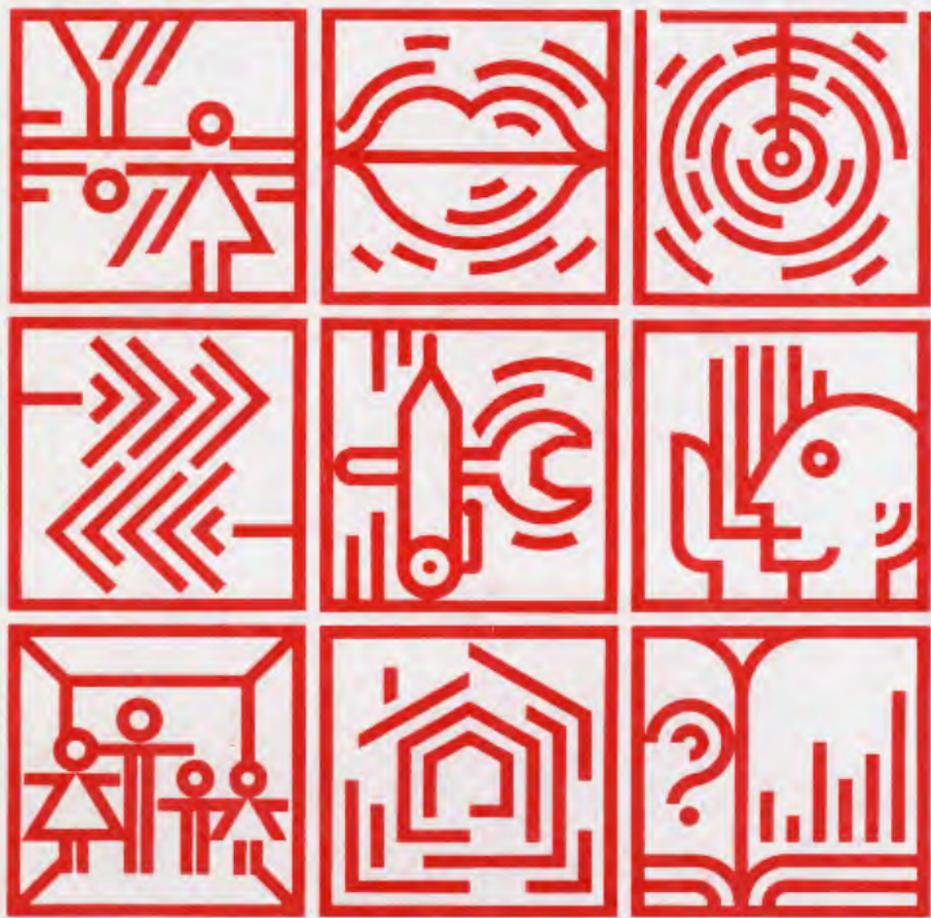


The 1990 Population Census

Switzerland in Profile



Swiss Federal Statistical Office
Berne / Switzerland 1994

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Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO)

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Foreword

Switzerland, a country undergoing dynamic changes

The population census of 1990 shows that Switzerland is undergoing great changes. Fundamental alterations in many areas of economic and social life took place during the 1980's.

The country experienced a considerable growth in its population, mainly due to the immigration of foreigners. Switzerland is in the process of becoming a multicultural society with new linguistic and religious minorities. An increasing proportion of women are working. The primary and secondary sectors are being replaced by the service industries. Commuters using their own cars are travelling increasingly long distances to reach their place of work. The rise in the number of one or two-person households, as opposed to family households with children, illustrates a tendency toward greater individualization.

Such changes not only affect housing development and the growth of urban agglomerations but also the cultural identity of Switzerland and the relations between linguistic regions and between the cantons. The speed with which these new developments have taken place has sharpened an awareness of new realities. However, it is still necessary to analyse and clarify the causes and links between these facts. Consequences will then need to be drawn to elaborate new policies oriented towards the future. Science and politics are thus equally faced with a challenge.

This pocket edition presents the most important results of the 1990 census for Switzerland as a whole as well as for its individual cantons. It simultaneously describes essential facts and developments from a historical viewpoint. Federal censuses have been conducted each decade since 1850. As a kind of Swiss 'collective memory', they document and analyse the demographic, economic and cultural changes which the communes, the neighbourhoods of towns and cities, the districts and the cantons of our country have undergone.

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Population structure

Demographic growth and expansion of agglomerations

The population of Switzerland on December 4, 1990, comprised approximately 6,874,000 persons. Compared to 1980, this is equivalent to an increase of some 508,000 persons (+ 8.0%). The rate of growth between 1980 and 1990 is therefore much faster than it was in the preceding decade, when it amounted to only 1.5%. Two-thirds of this expansion is the result of foreign immigration and the other third is due to an excess of births. With the exception of the Canton of Basle-City (- 2.2%), a growth in the population is observed in all cantons, whereas between 1970 and 1980, it declined in ten.

The number of agglomerations is continually on the rise; they increased from 33 in 1980 to 48 in 1990. Urban areas are hence expanding in comparison to rural regions. The share of the resident population living in urban areas increased from 61.5% in 1980 to 68.9% in 1990.

The aging of the population continues

As of the 1990 census, some 989,000 persons (14.4%) aged 65 and older lived in Switzerland (1980: 13.9%). A quarter of the elderly population, i.e. 255,000, were 80 years of age or older. Certain differences among the cantons are noticeable. The largest share of persons aged 65 and older is to be found in the canton of Basle-City (20.1%), as opposed to only 11.0%, the smallest proportion of elderly persons, in the Canton of Zug. On the other hand, about 1,158,000 children under 15 years of age (16.9%), were living in Switzerland in 1990 (1980: 19.2%).

The ratio between the population of working age and the economically dependent (children, adolescents and the retired) is expressed by dependency ratios.

The dependency ratio of the young indicates the number of persons between 0 and 19 years per hundred persons of working age (20-64 years old). The ratio in Switzerland in 1990 was 36.8. The difference between urban and rural areas is conspicuous, 33.3 for the cities as opposed to 45.0 for rural regions. The dependency ratio of the young dropped sharply between 1900 and 1990 (75.6 at the beginning of the century), which reflects the change from a high to a low birthrate. The dependency ratio of the elderly is the ratio between the elderly population (65 years and older) and those of working age. In 1990, it amounted to 23.0 in Switzerland, in contrast with only 10.9 in 1900.

The total dependency ratio (ratio of the elderly plus the young to the population in the working ages) was 59.7 in 1990 as opposed to 86.5 in 1900. The population structure of Switzerland was then very different from that of 1990 since such a large share of its inhabitants (about 40%) was under the age of 20. Similar situations today are mainly found within the population structure of developing countries.

Nearly one person in two is married

A slight increase in the proportion of married persons is seen when comparing the percentages of 1980 (47.3%) and 1990 (47.5%). At the beginning of the century, only 32.6% of the population was married, partially because of the difference in the age structure. Single persons then constituted 60.7% of the population, against only 42.1% in 1990.

Widowed persons made up 6.0% of the population enumerated in 1990, with widows constituting 82.8% of this group. Amongst women aged 65 and older, 44.7% are widows. The number of divorced persons grew by a third between 1980 and 1990, from 3.2% to 4.3%.

Immigration increase and new countries of origin

At the time of the census, some 1,246,000 foreigners were living in Switzerland, an equivalent of 18.1% of the total population. The current situation appears somewhat similar to that of 1970, when foreigners represented 17.2% of the population, as opposed to 1980, when their percentage was only 14.8%. However, in comparison to 1970, the foreign population structure has changed. Even though the majority of the 1990 resident alien population (67.9%) originates from EC or EFTA countries, their corresponding share in 1970 (90.6%) was substantially higher.

Foreigners make up more than 20% of the resident population in six cantons, the Canton of Geneva having the highest share (36.6%). And foreigners, more than Swiss nationals, tend to live in urban areas. Of all the resident aliens living in Switzerland in 1990, 80.1% were established in urban areas, as opposed to only 66.5% of the Swiss population.

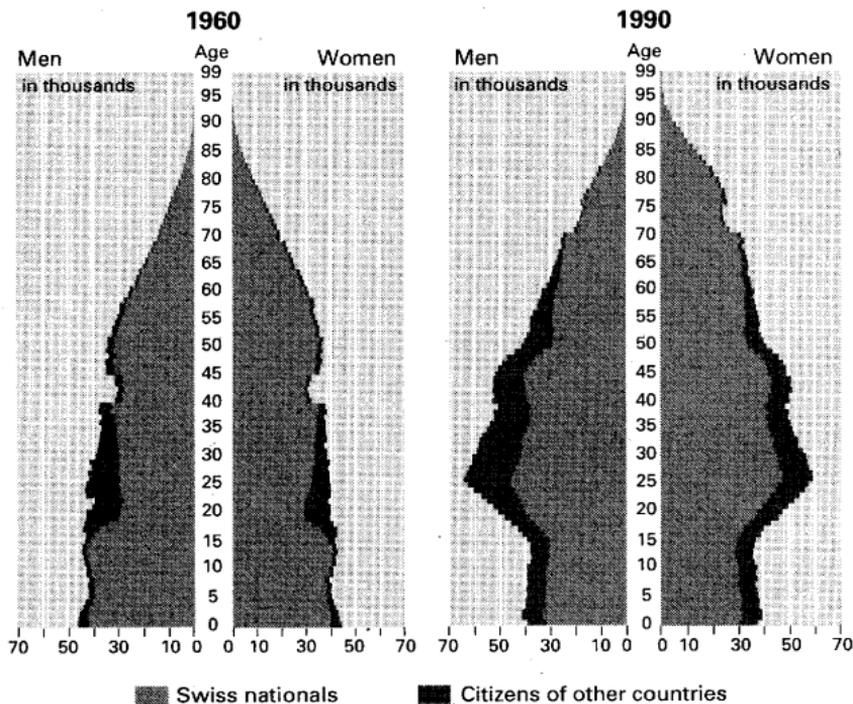


Origin and sex

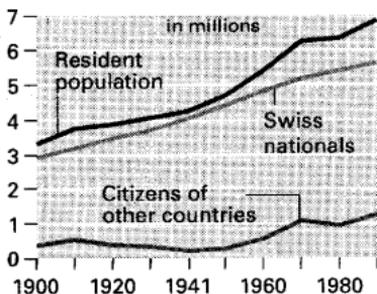
Resident population by origin and sex, 1990

	Resident population		Swiss nationals		Citizens of other countries		
	Total	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Switzerland	6 873 687	5 628 255	2 665 344	2 962 911	1 245 432	724 868	520 564
Cantons							
Zurich	1 179 044	948 593	445 446	503 147	230 451	135 818	94 633
Berne	958 192	860 768	410 828	449 940	97 424	58 812	38 612
Lucerne	326 268	284 675	137 497	147 178	41 593	25 310	16 283
Uri	34 208	31 618	15 785	15 833	2 590	1 586	1 004
Schwyz	111 964	97 636	48 356	49 280	14 328	8 556	5 772
Obwalden	29 025	26 520	13 309	13 211	2 505	1 548	957
Nidwalden	33 044	30 488	15 283	15 205	2 556	1 638	918
Glarus	38 508	30 752	14 706	16 046	7 756	4 569	3 187
Zug	85 546	70 995	34 336	36 659	14 551	8 620	5 931
Fribourg	213 571	186 713	91 796	94 917	26 858	15 985	10 873
Solothurn	231 746	197 993	95 525	102 468	33 753	19 822	13 931
Basle-City	199 411	152 601	67 550	85 051	46 810	27 246	19 564
Basle-Country	233 488	197 292	94 566	102 726	36 196	21 370	14 826
Schaffhausen	72 160	59 338	27 831	31 507	12 822	7 419	5 403
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	52 229	44 619	21 590	23 029	7 610	4 369	3 241
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	13 870	12 524	6 361	6 163	1 346	779	567
St. Gall	427 501	355 404	170 908	184 496	72 097	42 559	29 538
Grisons	173 890	150 845	72 088	78 757	23 045	14 434	8 611
Aargau	507 508	420 616	204 546	216 070	86 892	51 107	35 785
Thurgau	209 362	171 437	82 774	88 663	37 925	22 080	15 845
Ticino	282 181	209 900	93 507	116 393	72 281	40 617	31 664
Vaud	601 816	448 970	206 446	242 524	152 846	86 844	66 002
Valais	249 817	211 777	101 868	109 909	38 040	22 069	15 971
Neuchâtel	163 985	127 259	58 448	68 811	36 726	21 466	15 260
Geneva	379 190	240 534	106 166	134 368	138 656	75 542	63 114
Jura	66 163	58 388	27 828	30 560	7 775	4 703	3 072
Urban areas	4 737 376	3 739 742	1 735 801	2 003 941	997 634	575 439	422 195
Rural areas	2 136 311	1 888 513	929 543	958 970	247 798	149 429	98 369
The five largest cities							
Zurich	365 043	276 496	123 496	153 000	88 547	51 586	36 961
Basle	178 428	133 752	59 022	74 730	44 676	26 040	18 636
Geneva	171 042	98 812	41 662	57 150	72 230	38 855	33 375
Berne	136 338	112 599	49 099	63 500	23 739	13 769	9 970
Lausanne	128 112	88 905	37 907	50 998	39 207	21 717	17 490

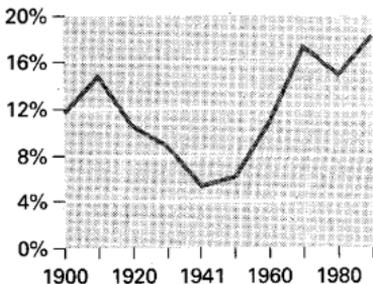
Resident population by age, sex and origin, 1960 and 1990



Resident population, 1900-1990



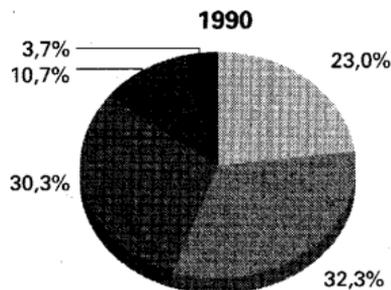
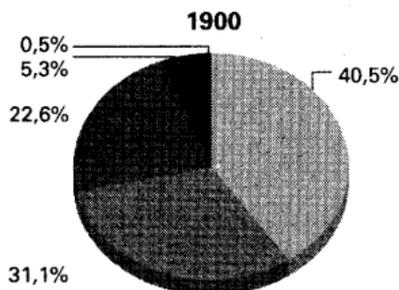
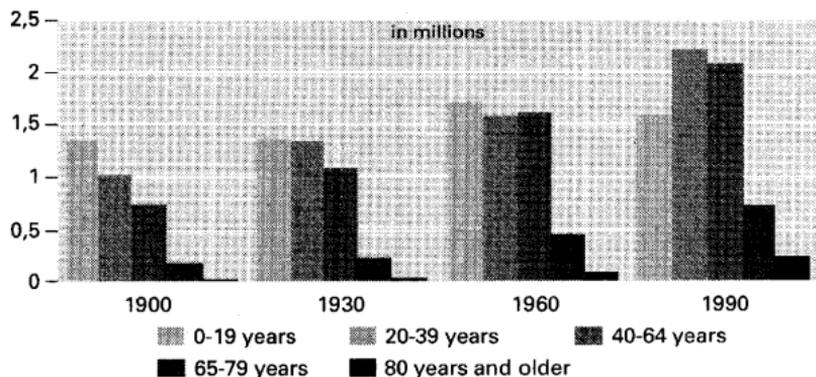
Citizens of other countries (%), 1900-1990



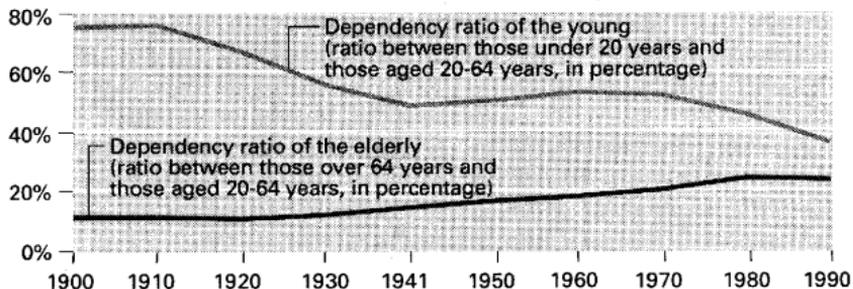
Resident population by age groups and dependency ratio, 1990

	Age groups				Dependency ratio in %		Total dependency ratio
	0 - 19	20 - 64	65 - 79	80 +	Depen- dency ratio of the young	Depen- dency ratio of the elderly	
Switzerland	1 581 574	4 303 228	734 366	254 519	36,8	23,0	59,7
Cantons							
Zurich	239 348	773 255	121 894	44 547	31,0	21,5	52,5
Berne	217 552	586 756	114 228	39 656	37,1	26,2	63,3
Lucerne	82 914	199 547	32 696	11 111	41,6	22,0	63,5
Uri	9 409	19 636	3 973	1 190	47,9	26,3	74,2
Schwyz	30 055	68 548	10 103	3 258	43,8	19,5	63,3
Obwalden	8 202	16 683	3 088	1 052	49,2	24,8	74,0
Nidwalden	8 560	20 602	3 039	843	41,5	18,8	60,4
Glarus	9 599	22 584	4 696	1 629	42,5	28,0	70,5
Zug	21 123	55 053	7 118	2 252	38,4	17,0	55,4
Fribourg	54 907	131 063	21 098	6 503	41,9	21,1	63,0
Solothurn	53 999	143 441	25 802	8 504	37,6	23,9	61,6
Basle-City	31 321	128 028	28 227	11 835	24,5	31,3	55,8
Basle-Country	52 829	151 062	23 012	6 585	35,0	19,6	54,6
Schaffhausen	16 053	44 113	8 958	3 036	36,4	27,2	63,6
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	13 285	30 087	6 319	2 538	44,2	29,4	73,6
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	4 087	7 716	1 504	563	53,0	26,8	79,8
St. Gall	110 316	257 274	44 684	15 227	42,9	23,3	66,2
Grisons	42 961	105 370	19 287	6 272	40,8	24,3	65,0
Aargau	124 868	321 939	46 262	14 439	38,8	18,9	57,6
Thurgau	55 138	125 036	21 832	7 356	44,1	23,3	67,4
Ticino	59 261	176 927	34 430	11 563	33,5	26,0	59,5
Vaud	135 541	378 093	64 402	23 780	35,8	23,3	59,2
Valais	65 755	152 720	24 589	6 753	43,1	20,5	63,6
Neuchâtel	37 139	100 747	19 244	6 855	36,9	25,9	62,8
Geneva	80 124	248 234	36 280	14 552	32,3	20,5	52,8
Jura	17 228	38 714	7 601	2 620	44,5	26,4	70,9
Urban areas	1 012 946	3 040 252	505 135	179 043	33,3	22,5	55,8
Rural areas	568 628	1 262 976	229 231	75 476	45,0	24,1	69,1
The five largest cities							
Zurich	52 885	241 511	49 779	20 868	21,9	29,3	51,1
Basle	27 469	115 355	24 972	10 632	23,8	30,9	54,7
Geneva	30 084	113 445	19 526	7 987	26,5	24,3	50,8
Berne	20 306	87 606	20 082	8 344	23,2	32,4	55,6
Lausanne	23 348	82 534	15 819	6 411	28,3	26,9	55,2

Resident population by age group, 1900, 1930, 1960 and 1990



Dependency ratio, 1900-1990





Marital status

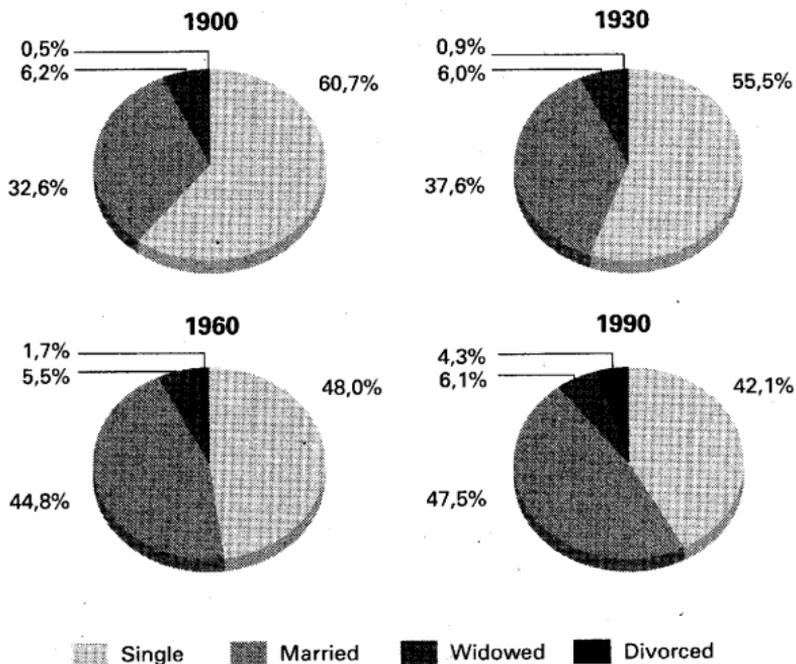
Resident population by marital status, 1990

	Resident population				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Switzerland	6 873 687	2 895 681	3 266 943	415 544	295 519
Cantons					
Zurich	1 179 044	494 962	549 631	68 885	65 566
Berne	958 192	402 237	455 720	63 066	37 169
Lucerne	326 268	149 356	149 224	18 295	9 393
Uri	34 208	15 607	16 108	1 989	504
Schwyz	111 964	51 754	51 292	5 749	3 169
Obwalden	29 025	13 991	12 859	1 572	603
Nidwalden	33 044	15 025	15 552	1 569	898
Glarus	38 508	15 776	18 738	2 781	1 213
Zug	85 546	39 060	39 856	3 771	2 859
Fribourg	213 571	96 306	99 382	11 769	6 114
Solothurn	231 746	93 762	114 484	14 578	8 922
Basle-City	199 411	79 825	90 044	16 463	13 079
Basle-Country	233 488	92 003	119 545	12 341	9 599
Schaffhausen	72 160	28 104	35 575	5 102	3 379
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	52 229	22 238	24 749	3 504	1 738
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	13 870	6 711	6 156	807	196
St. Gall	427 501	187 999	199 563	24 627	15 312
Grisons	173 890	76 374	82 008	10 409	5 099
Aargau	507 508	214 395	248 592	26 452	18 069
Thurgau	209 362	89 415	100 309	12 112	7 526
Ticino	282 181	112 370	138 107	20 249	11 455
Vaud	601 816	245 448	287 595	37 342	31 431
Valais	249 817	107 302	122 009	14 085	6 421
Neuchâtel	163 985	63 577	80 034	11 544	8 830
Geneva	379 190	154 719	177 603	21 856	25 012
Jura	66 163	27 365	32 208	4 627	1 963
Urban areas	4 737 376	1 968 269	2 241 571	288 259	239 277
Rural areas	2 136 311	927 412	1 025 372	127 285	56 242
The five largest cities					
Zurich	365 043	157 310	152 467	28 746	26 520
Basle	178 428	72 321	79 044	14 837	12 226
Geneva	171 042	70 397	76 490	11 350	12 805
Berne	136 338	59 763	56 870	11 237	8 468
Lausanne	128 112	55 447	54 188	9 292	9 185

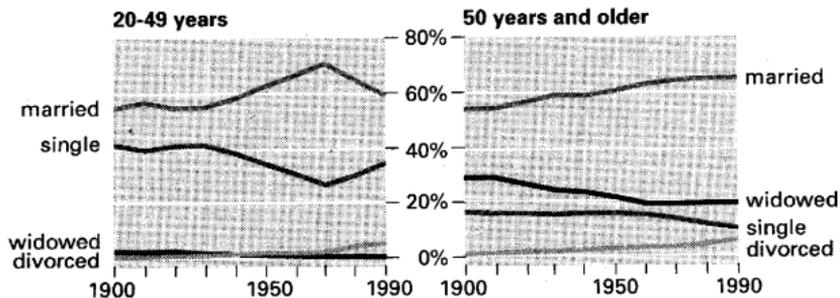
Marital status



Resident population by marital status, 1900, 1930, 1960 and 1990



Marital status by age group, 1900-1990





Languages and religions

French progresses

German as a main language (i.e., the language in which one thinks, or that one knows best) has lost a bit of its relative importance since 1980 (having dropped from 65.0% to 63.6%).

French is the only national language that gained ground as a main language, both in relative terms (from 18.4% to 19.2%) and in absolute figures. The increase of 150,000 persons in comparison to 1980 is mainly observed in the French-speaking part of the country. Languages foreign to Switzerland have gained in importance, as opposed to German, Italian and Romansh, which have lost ground.

Italian as a main language has decreased from 9.8% to 7.6%. In the Canton of Ticino, a slight growth is seen among those who speak Italian as the main language (+ 10,600), even though their share of the resident population dropped slightly (from 83.9% to 82.8%). The decline of German in the canton of Ticino is noticeably greater (from 11.1% to 9.8%). Outside Ticino, nearly 110,000 persons fewer than in 1980 declared Italian to be their main language.

Romansh was the main language of some 39,600 persons (0.6%) living in Switzerland in 1990 (1980: 0.8%). In the Canton of Grisons, Romansh is the main language of 17.1% of the population (1980: 21.9%). The comparison with 1980 shows a decrease of 11,500 persons (- 22.0%). The biggest drop (each by approximately a third) is seen outside the Canton of Grisons, in the agglomeration of Chur and in the tourist resorts where the population substantially increased.

New diversity of languages

In the 1990 census, 43.3% of all foreigners (1980: 34.4%) and 1.3% of all Swiss nationals (1980: 1.0%) declared having a language other than one of the national languages as their main language. For the first time, non-national languages, with a share of 8.9% (1980: 6.0%), were more common than Italian. Slavic languages, especially Serbo-Croatian, are most often represented (1.9%), followed by Spanish (1.7%), Portuguese (1.4%), Turkish (0.9%) and English (0.9%).

Declarations regarding the language usually spoken provide information concerning knowledge of languages, ability to speak more than one language and the use of dialects and standard languages. A total of 0.9% of the resident population maintains everyday use of Romansh. The habitual use of German is claimed by 72.0%, 33.0% speak French, 14.5% Italian, 10.9% English and

11.2% another language (several could be named). The importance of French, Italian and particularly English is much greater among the languages customarily used than the distribution of main languages would have lead one to expect.

The importance of dialect varies greatly from one linguistic group to another. Of all German-speaking persons, 93.3% speak a Swiss-German dialect on an everyday basis; indeed, 66.4% claim to speak only a dialect and no high German. Dialect is foremost in the everyday life of the German-speaking population. The situation is exactly the reverse among the French-speaking population. Only 2.0% speak patois, and only 0.6% use it exclusively. Amongst the Italian-speaking population, the situation of their dialects is midway between the previous two; Ticino and Grisons italian dialects are spoken by 17.5%, and only 5.4% speak one of these exclusively.

Diminishing importance of the Evangelical Reformed Church

In comparison with 1980, a noticeably smaller number of persons (- 74,000) identified themselves as Protestants in 1990. Their share in the resident population has dropped from 44.3% to 40.0%. Protestantism however still has the largest following among the population of Swiss nationality (47.3%). And even though membership in the Evangelical Reformed Church has decreased, that of other Protestant denominations and congregations has grown. The number of Roman Catholics has raised slightly since 1980 (+ 142,000), even though their relative importance decreased from 47.6% to 46.2%. Among the population of Swiss nationality, 43.3% designated themselves as Roman Catholics. A decline is seen in the membership of the small Jewish community (from 0.29% to 0.26%) and even more in that of the Christian Catholic Church (from 0.26% to 0.17%).

Increase in the number of people without religious affiliation and of members of other religions

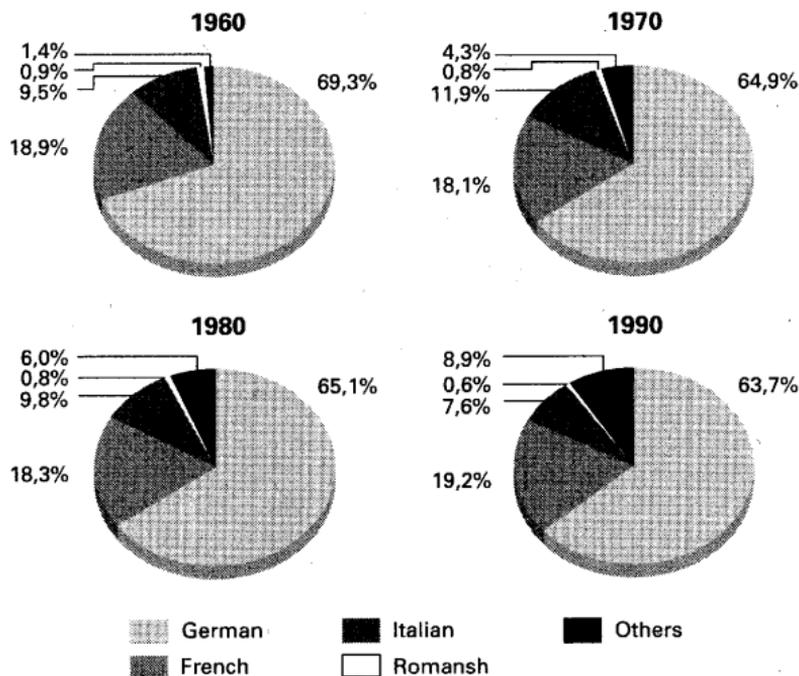
In the 1990 census, 4.8% of the resident population did not belong to a national church (1980: 2.9%). Noticeable increases are seen in the number of members of Eastern Churches (they doubled to 72,000 or 1.0%) as well as in the number of Muslims (they tripled to 152,000 or 2.2%). It is possible that these figures are underestimated, inasmuch as an above-average proportion of foreigners described themselves as being without religious affiliation.

The number of persons with no religious affiliation has in fact almost doubled since 1980, rising from 3.8% to 7.4%. A further 1.5% of the population provided no answer to the question. The share of those without religious affiliation is particularly high among persons aged 30-39 years (10.0%), those aged 40-49 years (9.2%) and children between 0 and 9 years (8.0%). The proportion of elderly persons without religious affiliation is much smaller.

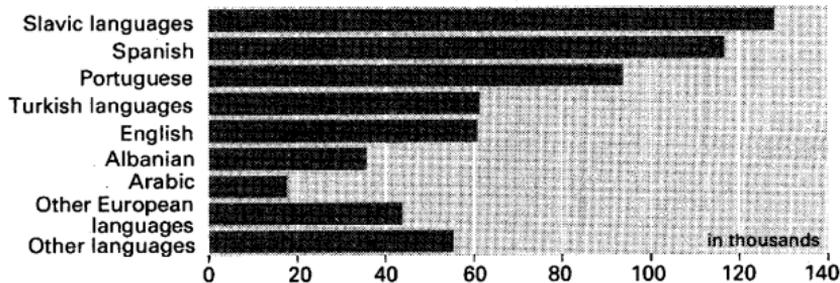
Resident population by main language, 1990

	Resident population Total	German	French	Italian	Romansh	Other languages
Switzerland	6 873 687	4 374 694	1 321 695	524 116	39 632	613 550
Cantons						
Zurich	1 179 044	972 922	17 291	68 953	3 293	116 585
Berne	958 192	802 740	74 338	26 359	875	53 880
Lucerne	326 268	289 160	2 046	9 192	473	25 397
Uri	34 208	31 870	66	656	68	1 548
Schwyz	111 964	100 124	446	3 415	239	7 740
Obwalden	29 025	26 924	124	402	32	1 543
Nidwalden	33 044	30 749	167	559	50	1 519
Glarus	38 508	32 178	126	2 610	86	3 508
Zug	85 546	72 737	917	3 162	222	8 508
Fribourg	213 517	63 347	130 199	3 970	117	15 938
Solothurn	231 746	201 949	2 602	10 927	250	16 018
Basle-City	199 411	156 638	5 426	12 842	288	24 217
Basle-Country	233 488	200 927	4 024	10 721	325	17 491
Schaffhausen	72 160	62 555	418	2 863	91	6 233
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	52 229	46 269	178	1 508	91	4 183
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	13 870	12 723	22	234	14	877
St. Gall	427 501	372 569	1 999	15 225	1 070	36 638
Grisons	173 890	113 611	847	19 190	29 679	10 563
Aargau	507 508	435 103	4 399	24 758	755	42 493
Thurgau	209 362	180 379	906	9 218	354	18 505
Ticino	282 181	27 525	5 454	233 710	365	15 127
Vaud	601 816	35 950	463 754	26 601	322	75 189
Valais	249 817	73 342	149 178	7 528	125	19 644
Neuchâtel	163 985	8 568	131 516	7 839	110	15 952
Geneva	379 190	20 692	267 133	20 013	304	71 048
Jura	66 163	3 143	58 119	1 661	34	3 206
Urban areas	4 737 376	2 921 738	903 133	420 855	11 899	479 751
Rural areas	2 136 311	1 452 956	418 562	103 261	27 733	133 799
The five largest cities						
Zurich	365 043	281 317	7 953	24 948	1 257	49 568
Basle	178 428	137 369	4 997	12 482	257	23 323
Geneva	171 042	9 610	112 419	9 786	149	39 078
Berne	136 338	110 279	5 236	7 134	224	13 465
Lausanne	128 112	6 799	95 455	6 755	79	19 024

Resident population by main language, 1960-1990



Other main languages, 1990



Language usually spoken

Resident population by language (including dialect) usually spoken, 1990

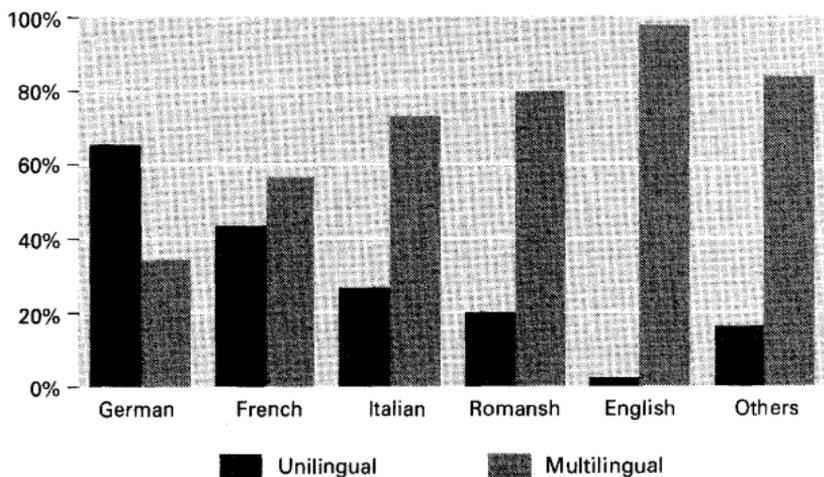
	German	of which speaking Swiss- German dialect	French	of which speaking French patois	Italian	of which speaking Italian dia- lect(s)	Romansh (no dis- tinction of dia- lects)
	Total	in %	Total	in %	Total	in %	
Switzerland	4 951 280	93,28	2 268 499	2,04	998 187	17,46	62 353
Cantons							
Zurich	1 108 213	93,97	183 114	2,47	174 752	6,37	7 151
Berne	846 947	96,57	249 975	3,26	84 831	5,47	2 408
Lucerne	309 106	97,06	32 433	2,14	27 369	6,11	995
Uri	33 130	98,70	1 938	1,86	2 232	8,92	137
Schwyz	107 055	97,28	9 469	1,86	8 917	6,00	473
Obwalden	28 005	97,60	2 264	1,55	1 342	4,62	64
Nidwalden	31 936	97,56	3 103	1,71	2 099	5,81	102
Glarus	35 673	97,18	2 570	1,87	5 707	2,89	189
Zug	81 042	94,91	11 388	1,91	8 890	5,85	408
Fribourg	82 996	82,97	171 429	3,36	10 132	6,74	240
Solothurn	220 901	96,89	32 463	2,74	25 520	4,26	579
Basle-City	175 637	92,52	40 006	2,92	29 199	5,94	769
Basle-Country	222 166	95,82	43 665	2,41	28 708	4,95	785
Schaffhausen	68 545	95,85	6 909	2,32	7 164	4,47	193
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	49 988	96,31	3 894	2,03	4 129	4,89	190
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	13 473	97,36	809	1,24	618	2,91	28
St. Gall	404 665	96,24	36 897	1,92	38 593	4,44	2 215
Grisons	141 828	94,89	14 143	2,91	38 447	37,12	39 777
Aargau	477 854	95,95	61 273	2,54	61 766	4,14	1 641
Thurgau	195 932	96,16	16 369	2,23	21 422	3,30	728
Ticino	57 281	62,68	36 022	1,93	268 313	45,97	958
Vaud	91 695	51,77	570 047	0,82	60 193	4,89	915
Valais	86 189	84,24	179 888	5,44	19 894	3,55	243
Neuchâtel	22 352	56,54	154 550	0,64	17 597	5,06	269
Geneva	48 985	45,30	341 118	0,62	46 502	5,25	822
Jura	9 686	56,04	62 763	3,09	3 851	5,19	74
Urban areas	3 367 082	92,16	1 641 543	1,69	797 926	15,72	24 734
Rural areas	1 584 200	95,66	626 956	2,98	200 261	24,38	37 619
The five largest cities							
Zurich	334 057	90,13	62 412	2,42	62 603	8,37	2 678
Basle	155 573	92,28	35 778	2,99	27 597	5,84	697
Geneva	20 624	45,13	148 396	0,70	22 158	5,79	372
Berne	118 801	94,19	36 644	3,44	20 896	6,36	634
Lausanne	17 815	48,02	121 238	0,89	14 918	6,05	269

Language usually spoken

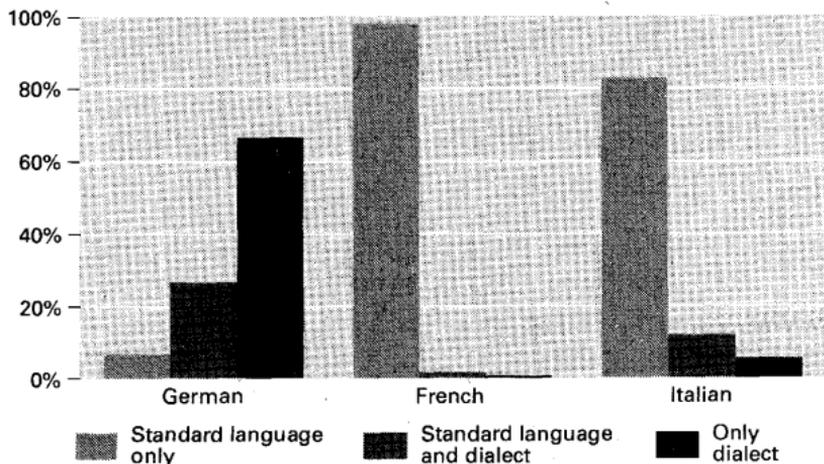


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Language usually spoken: Unilingual and multilingual population, 1990



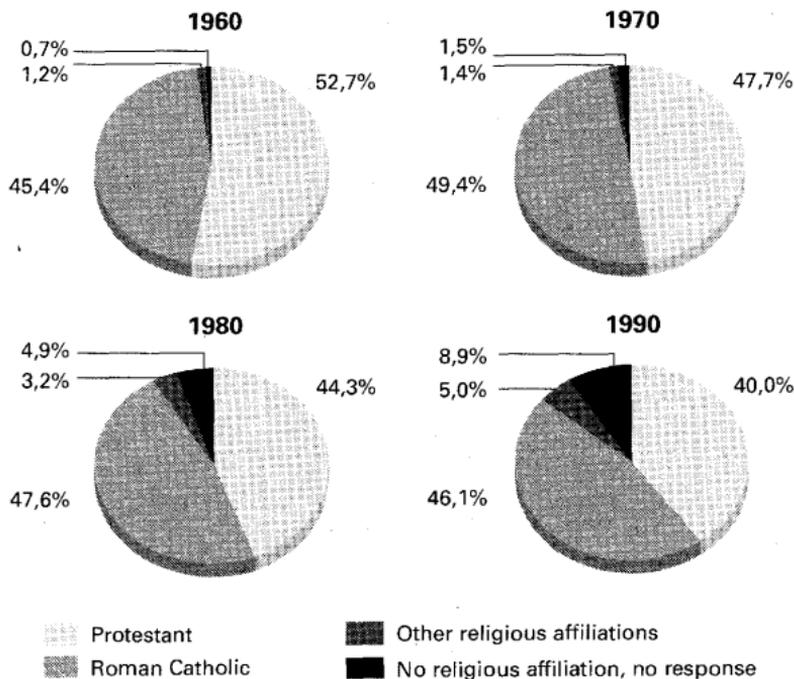
Resident population by language usually spoken: Standard language and dialect, 1990



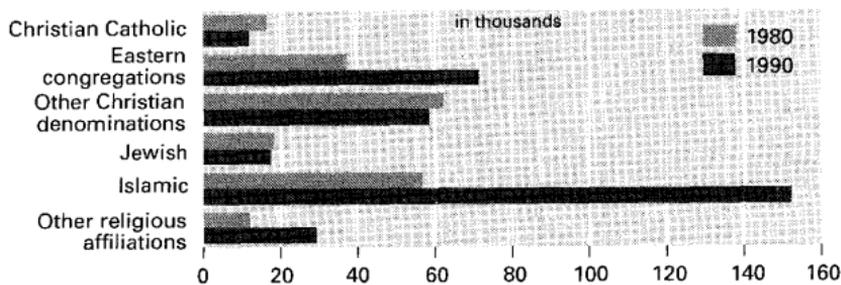
Resident population by religion, 1990

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Eastern congregations	Other Christian denominations	Islamic	Other religious affiliations	No religious affiliation, no response
Switzerland	2 747 821	3 172 321	71 501	70 249	152 217	46 752	612 826
Cantons							
Zurich	583 624	410 105	16 719	14 608	30 706	12 910	110 372
Berne	691 812	172 906	4 132	11 857	13 136	6 133	58 216
Lucerne	42 670	255 106	4 604	2 262	6 123	1 828	13 675
Uri	2 043	30 480	277	156	556	33	663
Schwyz	13 398	89 977	1 593	531	2 722	381	3 362
Obwalden	2 057	25 532	198	55	503	85	595
Nidwalden	4 032	27 101	216	133	424	59	1 079
Glarus	18 618	15 882	464	346	1 653	247	1 298
Zug	15 830	60 562	1 348	546	2 482	591	4 187
Fribourg	31 384	169 363	882	836	3 162	628	7 316
Solothurn	80 863	117 850	1 784	3 637	7 268	1 265	19 079
Basle-City	64 003	50 705	2 899	1 939	7 878	2 636	69 351
Basle-Country	117 247	78 555	1 721	3 339	6 571	1 621	24 434
Schaffhausen	40 616	19 516	1 043	1 033	1 980	236	7 736
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	29 976	16 338	1 132	706	1 126	229	2 722
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	1 230	11 875	143	48	346	20	208
St. Gall	134 035	247 885	7 733	3 993	13 218	2 032	18 605
Grisons	76 296	86 148	1 637	803	2 067	455	6 484
Aargau	212 636	224 836	7 002	9 419	16 218	2 566	34 831
Thurgau	103 405	82 044	2 487	2 347	8 238	796	10 045
Ticino	20 527	235 669	2 436	2 120	2 532	1 029	17 868
Vaud	280 618	228 133	5 283	3 627	9 969	3 991	70 195
Valais	13 741	221 169	1 072	933	2 884	360	9 658
Neuchâtel	73 245	59 683	414	1 552	1 716	623	26 752
Geneva	85 585	181 206	4 128	3 265	8 182	5 837	90 987
Jura	8 330	53 695	154	158	557	161	3 108
Urban areas	1 861 656	2 104 416	56 827	54 953	110 554	40 216	508 754
Rural areas	886 165	1 067 905	14 674	15 296	41 663	6 536	104 072
The five largest cities							
Zurich	145 408	141 190	7 872	4 455	9 296	7 449	49 373
Basle	54 157	45 735	2 779	1 644	7 730	2 441	63 942
Geneva	33 577	79 575	2 487	1 536	4 753	3 489	45 625
Berne	79 889	36 723	1 024	1 779	2 494	1 415	13 014
Lausanne	48 007	56 464	1 606	719	2 775	1 503	17 038

Resident population by religion, 1960-1990



Other religious affiliations, 1980 and 1990





Spatial mobility

Two out of three persons leave their place of birth

In 1990, a total of 29.9% of the resident population lived in the commune in which they were born. This represents a slight decrease compared to 1980 (31.5%). A comparison with the beginning of the century shows that in 1900, 52.0% of the population lived in the commune of their birth. This proportion shows a continual decrease in each following census. The percentage of persons born abroad has varied greatly; it reached its lowest point during World War II (1941: 6.8%). Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of persons born abroad increased from 16.7% to 20.3%. This growth must be seen in relationship to the simultaneous increase in the foreign population.

Amongst Swiss nationals, 33.9% lived in the commune in which they were born (1980: 34.8%), 30.2% lived in another commune in the same canton (1980: 30.9%), 27.6% lived in another canton (1980: 28.2%) and 7.2% were born abroad (1980: 6.1%). Amongst foreigners, 20.7% were born in Switzerland (1980: 22.2%).

Immigrants drawn to cities

A quarter (24.8%) of the population (aged five years and older) moved to a new commune of residence between 1985 and 1990. This proportion represents a slight decrease in comparison with the 1980 census (25.5%).

A total of some 365,000 persons, 5.6% of the population, were still living abroad five years prior to the census (1980: 3.4%). As of the 1990 enumeration, 75.2% of the immigrants lived in urban areas and only 24.8% resided in rural regions (1980: 70.7% and 29.3% respectively). The tendency of the immigrant population to settle in an urban zone, where more employment and dwellings are available, grows stronger.

Migrant behaviour depends on age

The mobility of the population is largely influenced by age. Mobility is highest amongst Swiss nationals aged 20-34 years; 42.4% have either changed their commune or canton of residence or returned from abroad since 1985. The percentage among those aged 35-39 years is only 25.9% and it continually drops to reach a level of 5.3% amongst those between 75 and 79 years. A slight increase is again noticeable among those aged 80 years and older.

Among the alien population, mobility is also highest among those aged 20-34 years; 61.2% were living either in another commune or canton or abroad in 1985. It should be noted that approximately half of those aged 20-29 years and 34.3% of those aged 30-34 years were living abroad in 1985.

New impulses for commuter flows

Strong demographic growth, the expansion of agglomerations and also the increase in the number of economically active persons have provided new impulses for the flow of commuters. In 1980, 40.1% of all employed persons (working at least six hours per week) left their commune of residence to go to their place of work. Their number increased to 49.7% in 1990.

The number of persons who leave the canton in which they live in order to go to their place of work is also increasing and grew from 7.0% in 1980 to 9.8% in 1990. The proportion of inter-cantonal commuters in the five largest cities is between 1% and 2% for Geneva, Berne and Zurich. It is much higher for Lausanne (3.1%), where the vast majority of the inter-cantonal commuters (a little over 70%) travel between their city and the Canton of Geneva. As for the city of Basle, their share is evidently even higher (15.3%).

Preferred means of transport: the car

The individual car is by far the principal means of transport used by commuters between domicile and place of work (55.8%). It is also the most important for persons who work in their commune of residence (27.7%), in preference to the tram or bus (20.5%).

However, pupils and students (1.5% use cars), and also working women, show a different behaviour. Women, rather than men, more often walk or use public means of transport to get to their place of work. Only 33.5% of economically active women use an individual car as opposed to 53.0% of men.

The ratio between the use of public transportation and private means of transport differs greatly among the various cantons. For every hundred commuters using private transportation, a further 168 commuters in the Canton of Basle-City, as opposed to only 14 in the Canton of Appenzel-Interior Rhodes use public means of transport. Throughout Switzerland generally, commuters living in rural areas use public transportation much less than those living in urban regions. The ratio between public means of transport and private transportation is 61 to 100 in urban areas and 26 to 100 in rural regions. Amongst the five largest cities of the country, this ratio varies substantially between French-speaking and German-speaking cities. The urban population of German-speaking Switzerland uses public transportation much more frequently; Zurich leads (with a ratio of 211 to 100) and Geneva is last (with 114 to 100).



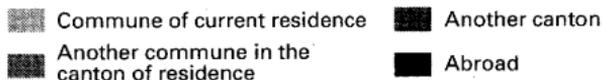
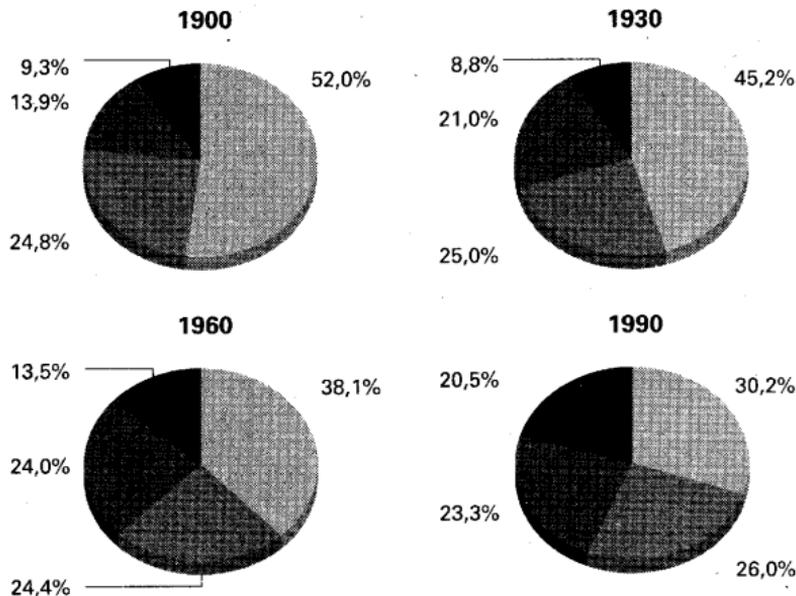
Place of birth

Resident population by place of birth, 1990

	Commune of current residence	Another commune in the canton of residence	Another canton	Abroad	No response
Switzerland	2 058 512	1 766 380	1 585 125	1 392 282	71 388
Cantons					
Zurich	311 841	284 214	307 437	267 921	7 631
Berne	304 254	353 989	165 002	116 782	18 165
Lucerne	110 768	100 293	67 976	44 299	2 932
Uri	16 769	9 015	5 536	2 710	178
Schwyz	46 699	17 849	31 514	14 963	939
Obwalden	14 424	4 015	7 547	2 868	171
Nidwalden	12 473	5 172	11 839	3 274	286
Glarus	12 993	8 244	9 699	7 285	287
Zug	24 200	12 637	32 239	15 891	579
Fribourg	73 272	72 255	37 897	29 870	277
Solothurn	72 991	55 196	66 394	35 332	1 833
Basle-City	73 161	7 791	61 326	56 399	734
Basle-Country	54 742	39 746	91 931	44 834	2 235
Schaffhausen	23 686	11 159	21 211	15 424	680
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	15 993	6 278	20 591	8 446	921
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	7 072	2 260	2 998	1 493	47
St. Gall	142 664	102 310	100 900	76 418	5 209
Grisons	67 099	45 577	32 995	26 646	1 573
Aargau	139 167	134 500	133 636	93 449	6 756
Thurgau	55 700	44 300	65 074	40 223	4 065
Ticino	81 056	80 413	37 351	81 391	1 970
Vaud	134 477	173 206	123 684	165 522	4 927
Valais	116 750	65 405	25 325	39 554	2 783
Neuchâtel	45 432	39 507	38 430	39 095	1 521
Geneva	74 617	70 688	76 826	152 864	4 195
Jura	26 212	20 361	9 767	9 329	494
Urban areas	1 247 656	1 161 386	1 170 470	1 112 108	45 756
Rural areas	810 856	604 994	414 655	280 174	25 632
The five largest cities					
Zurich	119 977	33 845	104 897	103 757	2 567
Basle	69 412	1 284	54 845	52 179	708
Geneva	45 610	9 334	35 479	78 321	2 298
Berne	46 707	31 221	30 066	26 853	1 491
Lausanne	35 616	22 687	26 956	41 839	1 014

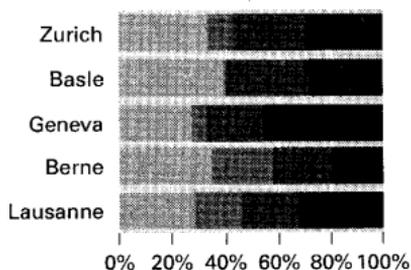
Resident population by place of birth, 1900, 1930, 1960 and 1990

All of Switzerland

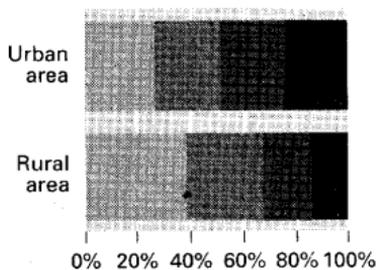


Note: Persons who gave no response are excluded.

Largest cities, 1990



Urban/Rural areas, 1990





Place of residence five years ago

Resident population by place of residence five years ago

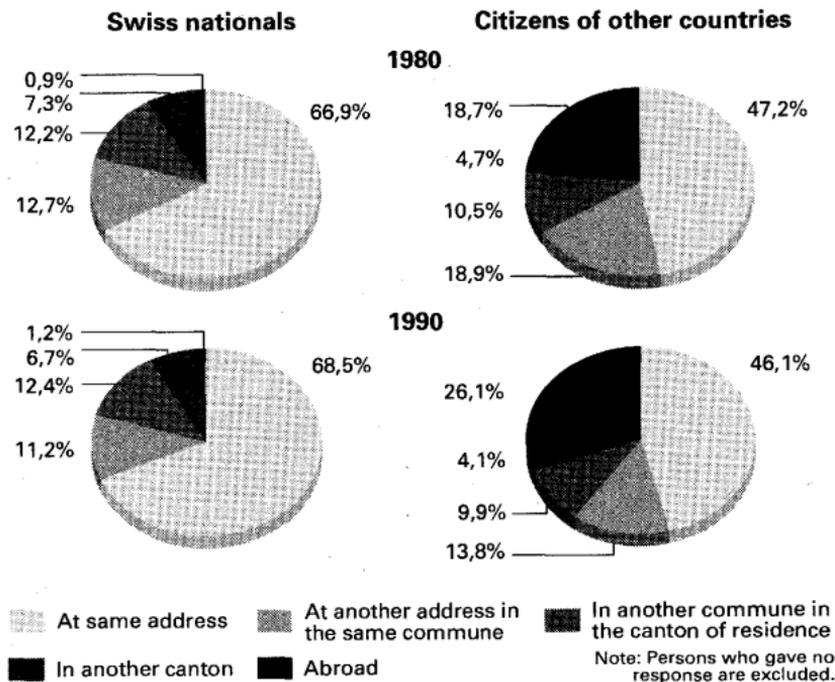
	Total resident population over five years of age	At same address	At another address in the same commune	In another commune in canton of residence	In another canton	Abroad	No response
Switzerland	6 476 590	4 128 492	746 673	764 590	399 558	364 740	72 537
Cantons							
Zurich	1 118 517	704 101	149 187	130 012	61 132	64 813	9 272
Berne	904 751	590 650	94 785	128 063	38 258	34 313	18 682
Lucerne	305 149	198 656	34 127	36 814	18 471	14 411	2 670
Uri	31 937	23 917	3 120	2 606	1 334	833	127
Schwyz	104 238	68 266	12 676	7 440	10 059	4 954	843
Obwalden	26 979	18 687	3 064	1 578	2 419	1 057	174
Nidwalden	30 737	20 563	3 056	2 482	3 239	1 189	208
Glarus	36 058	23 600	3 701	3 868	2 735	1 845	309
Zug	80 380	51 163	8 527	7 481	8 113	4 416	680
Fribourg	199 792	127 594	19 004	25 269	15 995	11 520	410
Solothurn	218 202	143 010	22 264	24 155	18 983	8 454	1 336
Basle-City	191 218	121 002	36 748	1 134	18 007	13 865	462
Basle-Country	220 646	144 932	22 021	23 152	19 350	10 084	1 107
Schaffhausen	67 984	43 258	10 750	5 148	5 030	3 205	593
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	48 789	30 801	5 535	2 382	6 548	2 715	808
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	12 764	9 060	1 408	548	1 093	538	117
St. Gall	399 420	252 470	50 066	40 962	29 047	21 044	5 831
Grisons	163 173	105 560	18 648	17 457	10 308	9 197	2 003
Aargau	475 757	299 705	43 324	65 868	36 728	24 197	5 935
Thurgau	194 642	118 562	22 142	21 222	19 186	10 500	3 030
Ticino	269 238	173 985	24 982	43 413	10 306	14 458	2 094
Vaud	566 786	334 731	64 213	85 333	32 784	46 294	3 431
Valais	233 457	156 517	28 832	22 345	9 135	13 726	2 902
Neuchâtel	154 791	93 598	22 808	18 430	7 877	11 036	1 042
Geneva	359 170	231 573	34 474	41 008	10 575	33 442	8 098
Jura	62 015	42 531	7 211	6 420	2 846	2 634	373
Urban areas	4 486 649	2 789 389	572 355	523 931	275 553	274 166	51 255
Rural areas	1 989 941	1 339 103	174 318	240 659	124 005	90 574	21 282
The five largest cities							
Zurich	351 346	210 529	66 252	18 254	23 281	27 504	5 526
Basle	171 136	106 239	33 869	714	16 750	13 149	415
Geneva	162 620	99 666	21 773	9 852	6 077	18 693	6 559
Berne	131 289	80 608	20 763	11 500	6 973	7 501	3 944
Lausanne	122 077	70 839	21 614	10 172	7 312	11 606	534

Place of residence five years ago

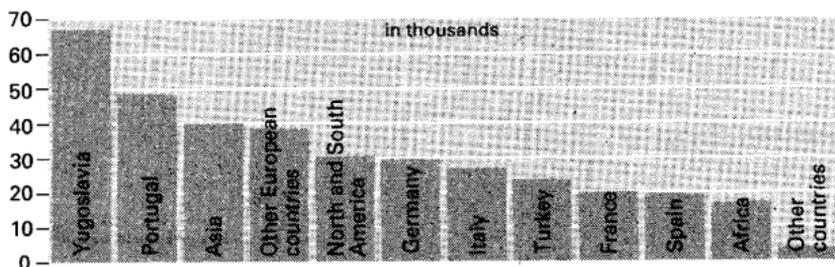


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Resident population by place of residence five years ago, 1980/1990



Resident population by place of residence abroad five years ago, 1990





Principal means of transport

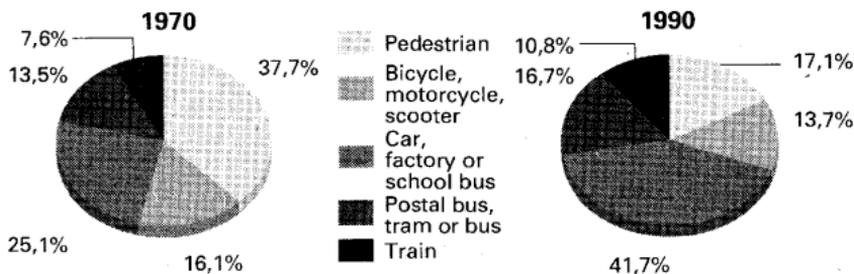
Employed persons (working at least 6 hours per week), pupils and students by principal means of transport, 1990

	None; pedestrian	Bicycle, motor- cycle, scooter	Car, factory or school bus	Public means of transport	No re- sponse	Ratio be- tween public and private transporta- tion (in %)
Switzerland	652 059	522 081	1 588 342	1 048 821	186 527	49,70
Cantons						
Zurich	112 488	76 998	260 083	252 195	35 417	74,82
Berne	79 318	94 717	182 199	146 123	38 960	52,77
Lucerne	31 156	30 349	69 520	42 335	8 684	42,39
Uri	4 077	4 576	6 455	2 169	626	19,66
Schwyz	12 099	8 653	29 799	9 670	2 433	25,15
Obwalden	2 624	3 158	7 031	1 522	827	14,94
Nidwalden	3 083	3 303	9 034	2 294	666	18,59
Glarus	4 497	4 687	8 114	2 852	760	22,28
Zug	7 324	8 629	20 582	13 710	1 347	46,93
Fribourg	19 163	9 628	64 534	26 500	1 702	35,73
Solothurn	22 770	25 253	57 932	26 364	3 833	31,69
Basle-City	14 186	15 111	17 702	55 059	13 878	167,80
Basle-Country	18 051	20 950	48 390	50 843	4 185	73,32
Schaffhausen	7 100	5 041	14 321	12 894	1 288	66,59
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	6 425	3 505	10 983	4 983	1 346	34,39
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	1 736	1 377	2 873	594	379	13,98
St. Gall	47 970	44 124	92 585	47 975	10 029	35,09
Grisons	23 645	12 117	33 802	14 740	4 602	32,10
Aargau	46 974	48 023	132 446	64 143	10 340	35,54
Thurgau	21 277	23 824	48 061	15 742	5 470	21,90
Ticino	24 460	13 969	85 460	25 544	3 276	25,69
Vaud	57 478	23 222	171 727	94 989	11 164	48,73
Valais	25 242	11 908	67 502	20 864	6 367	26,27
Neuchâtel	17 498	5 861	41 378	25 895	3 355	54,82
Geneva	36 262	19 901	89 175	82 971	13 685	76,07
Jura	5 156	3 197	16 654	5 851	1 908	29,47
Urban areas	454 727	360 107	1 067 327	870 874	129 399	61,01
Rural areas	197 332	161 974	521 015	177 947	57 128	26,05
The five largest cities						
Zurich	28 462	11 520	44 610	118 522	23 666	211,16
Basle	13 204	13 268	14 892	50 007	13 220	177,58
Geneva	20 174	7 456	28 409	40 891	9 700	114,01
Berne	11 999	8 573	13 954	39 120	7 761	173,66
Lausanne	15 916	3 137	24 180	33 996	2 509	124,45

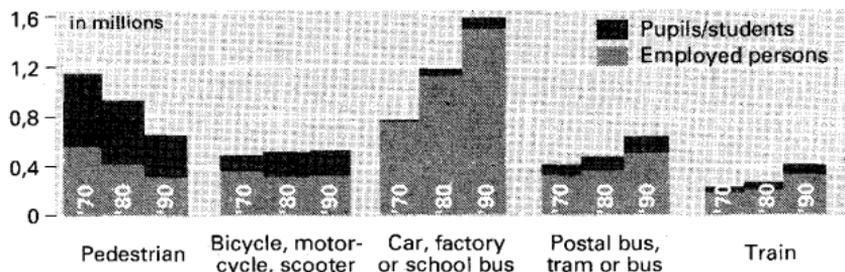
Principal means of transport



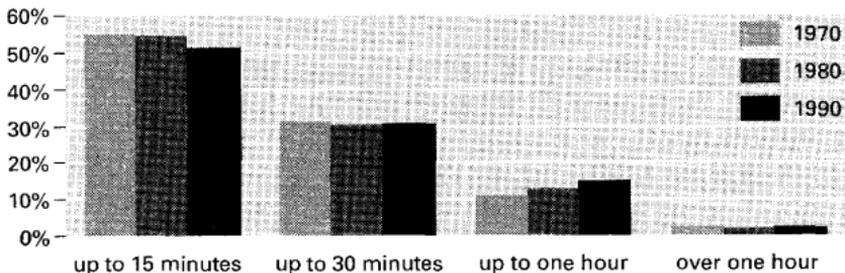
Employed persons, pupils and students by principal means of transport, 1970 and 1990



Employed persons, pupils and students by principal means of transport, 1970-1990



Employed persons, pupils and students by time required to reach place of work/study, 1970-1990



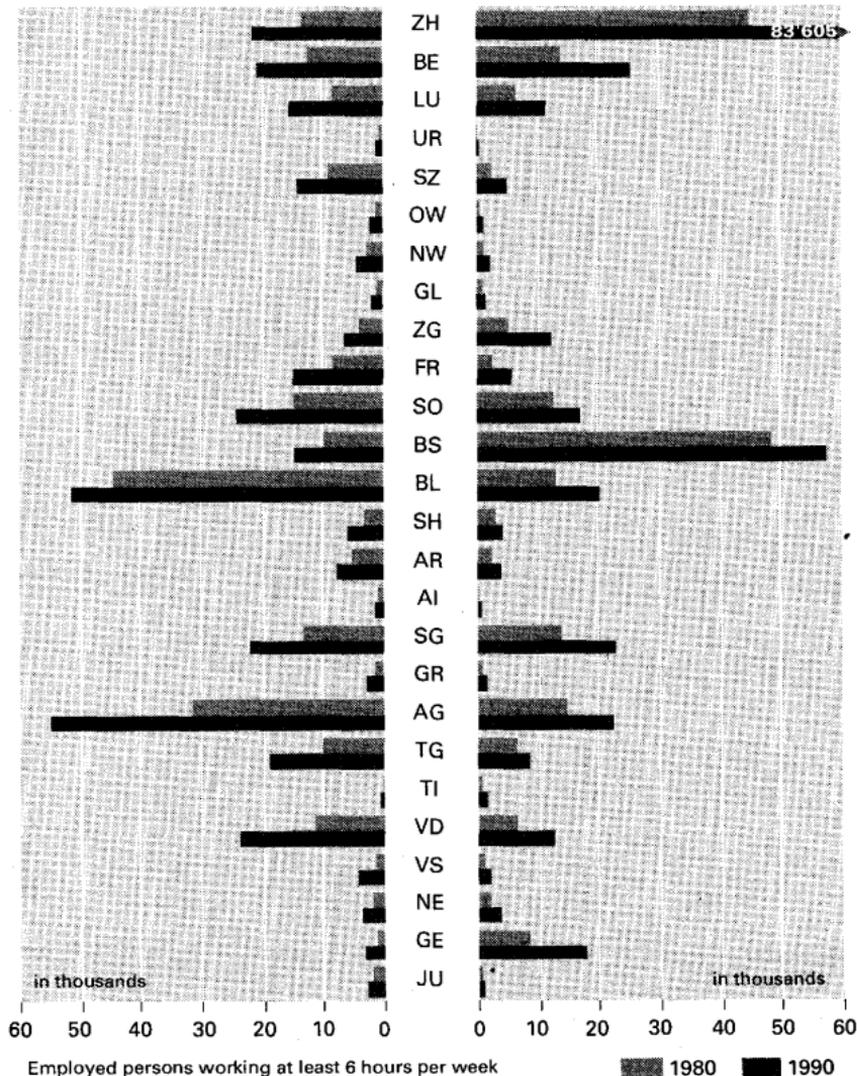
Employed persons (working at least 6 hours per week) by canton of residence and canton of work, 1990

	Employed persons by canton of residence	Commuters to another canton	Commuters abroad	Commuters from another canton	Employed persons by canton of work	Balance of commuters
Switzerland	3 546 140	347 150	5 345	347 150	3 540 795	- 5 345
Cantons						
Zurich	648 777	21 631	177	83 605	710 574	61 797
Berne	487 374	20 877	94	25 491	491 894	4 520
Lucerne	167 727	15 774	15	11 607	163 545	- 4 182
Uri	16 064	1 236	0	484	15 312	- 752
Schwyz	58 073	14 475	6	4 806	48 398	- 9 675
Obwalden	14 198	2 154	0	1 140	13 184	- 1 014
Nidwalden	17 106	4 481	0	2 259	14 884	- 2 222
Glarus	19 774	1 882	2	1 485	19 375	- 399
Zug	46 952	6 337	10	12 421	53 026	6 074
Fribourg	105 359	15 124	4	5 575	95 806	- 9 553
Solothurn	120 420	24 373	41	17 193	113 199	- 7 221
Basle-City	100 156	14 964	296	57 495	142 391	42 235
Basle-Country	122 675	51 562	236	20 405	91 282	- 31 393
Schaffhausen	36 814	5 940	127	4 090	34 837	- 1 977
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	25 563	7 561	21	3 937	21 918	- 3 645
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	6 746	1 507	10	584	5 813	- 933
St. Gall	215 116	22 209	2 467	22 915	213 355	- 1 761
Grisons	88 156	2 775	204	1 630	86 807	- 1 349
Aargau	269 472	54 961	208	22 424	236 727	- 32 745
Thurgau	105 656	19 158	316	8 454	94 636	- 11 020
Ticino	135 531	588	691	1 503	135 755	224
Vaud	308 020	23 843	85	12 851	296 943	- 11 077
Valais	119 053	4 206	29	2 141	116 959	- 2 094
Neuchâtel	82 553	3 685	36	3 630	82 462	- 91
Geneva	197 010	3 050	243	18 109	211 826	14 816
Jura	31 795	2 797	27	916	29 887	- 1 908
Urban areas	2 490 917	237 051	3 689	294 791	2 487 466	54 051
Rural areas	1 055 223	110 099	1 656	52 359	1 053 329	- 59 396
The five largest cities						
Zurich	201 094	3 838	84	41 706	238 878	37 784
Basle	90 805	13 874	220	56 964	133 675	42 870
Geneva	90 641	1 467	107	11 959	101 026	10 385
Berne	72 475	1 311	18	9 483	80 629	8 154
Lausanne	65 348	2 026	12	2 802	66 112	764

Inter-cantonal commuters, 1980 and 1990

Commuters to another canton

Commuters from another canton





Education and occupation

Improvement in the educational level of the population

The educational level of the resident population of Switzerland has improved in recent decades, as seen in a comparison between people over 64 years of age and those between 26 and 39 years. Whereas in 1990, one person in two of those over 64 years (49.7%) had received no further education after having completed compulsory schooling, the same situation applied to only one person in five (22.2%) among those between 26 and 39 years. Vocational education or upper-level secondary general education is the highest level reached by a little over a third (36.2%) of those over 64, as opposed to over half (57.1%) of those aged 26-39 years. The proportion of higher education graduates (university degree or higher vocational education or polytechnical schools) in the group between 26 and 39 years (17.2%) is more than double the percentage of those in the group over 64 years of age (8.0%).

Higher educational attainment for men than women

The educational attainment varies considerably from one sex to the other. Among persons having completed only compulsory education, three-fifths (60.8%) are women. Vocational education was received by almost as many women as men (women's share: 48.6%). But nearly three-fourths of those who completed their higher education are men (72.7%). Strikingly, two-thirds (62.3%) of the persons with an upper-level secondary general education or with a primary teacher's diploma are women. But this is due to the fact that, after having reached this level, men, much more frequently than women, pursue their studies further.

Rural and urban differences

The educational attainment is higher among the urban than among the rural population. Compulsory schooling is the highest level reached by 39.2% of those living in rural areas. This proportion is lower (35.7%) amongst those living in urban areas. Furthermore, the percentage of higher education graduates is much higher in urban areas (15.5%) than in the countryside (8.9%).

Switzerland's social structure at a glance

The socio-economic status provides information about Switzerland's social structure. It is determined by the declarations provided on occupational and work status and on the level of education attained.

A little over one-fifth of all employed persons (21.4%) fall within the category of *unskilled workers*. About one employed person out of three (35.0%) belongs to one of the categories of *skilled workers*. More than a sixth of all employed persons (18.6%) hold *intermediate positions* (mid-level management, persons who have completed higher vocational education or polytechnical schools), while one out of five (19.6%) falls within one of the following four categories: *top executives*, *liberal professions* (such as doctors and lawyers), *other self-employed persons*, or *academic professionals and executives*.

A comparison between town and country also reveals differences. Of all employed persons in Switzerland, 70.2% live in an urban area. A substantially higher proportion of *top executives* (78.7%), persons in *liberal professions* (81.4%) or *academic professionals and executives* (80.0%) live in urban areas, whereas the figures for *other self-employed persons* (55.8%) and *skilled manual workers* (61.8%) are lower than the national average.

Educational attainment

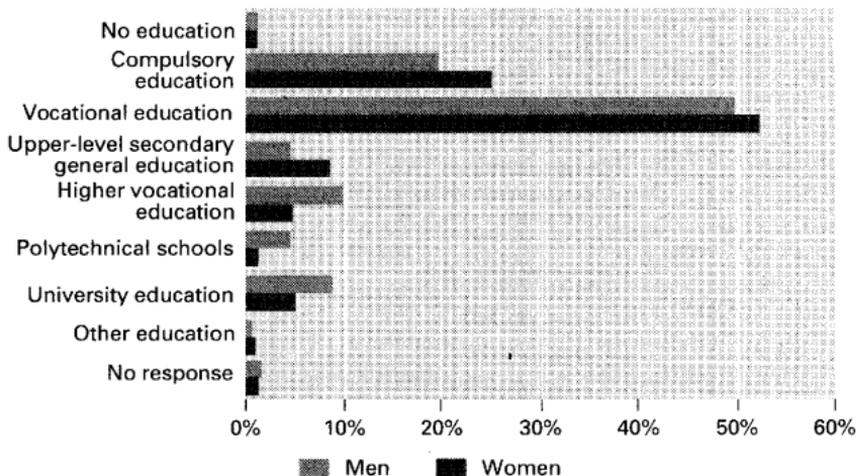
Resident population over 15 years by educational attainment, 1990

	No education	Compulsory education (primary and secondary)	Vocational/upper-level secondary education	Higher education	Other education	No response
Switzerland	69 785	1 908 006	2 805 080	691 917	43 045	106 811
Cantons						
Zurich	10 626	279 560	543 040	140 337	6 082	7 909
Berne	8 157	230 859	411 596	88 909	6 737	38 221
Lucerne	2 417	89 798	134 223	28 828	1 585	3 320
Uri	152	12 784	11 598	2 042	140	104
Schwyz	779	35 568	42 262	7 939	600	922
Obwalden	118	9 232	10 841	1 953	159	125
Nidwalden	155	8 774	13 894	2 869	161	206
Glarus	608	12 162	14 479	2 556	236	620
Zug	605	20 559	36 809	10 203	506	543
Fribourg	513	77 941	74 406	17 607	999	184
Solothurn	1 333	66 925	97 641	19 393	1 306	1 433
Basle-City	1 721	62 164	83 397	23 016	729	3 740
Basle-Country	1 416	56 746	104 934	26 093	1 364	616
Schaffhausen	797	17 845	31 843	7 170	587	869
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	556	15 794	19 907	4 236	330	447
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	28	5 088	4 663	681	61	26
St. Gall	5 057	119 237	169 823	33 847	2 890	7 827
Grisons	2 062	49 035	71 731	12 804	1 279	3 301
Aargau	6 204	124 088	213 217	49 810	2 982	9 351
Thurgau	2 659	55 171	84 064	16 289	1 440	4 549
Ticino	5 074	96 004	111 450	23 874	2 047	1 338
Vaud	7 069	184 222	228 001	71 537	3 802	2 256
Valais	2 135	88 506	84 127	17 180	2 076	5 759
Neuchâtel	1 998	56 507	60 287	15 896	1 129	313
Geneva	7 043	106 687	125 499	62 815	3 529	12 796
Jura	503	26 750	21 348	4 033	289	36
Urban areas	52 032	1 249 236	1 998 568	542 084	30 919	73 341
Rural areas	17 753	658 770	806 512	149 833	12 126	33 470
The five largest cities						
Zurich	3 447	101 207	168 787	46 134	1 637	2 254
Basle	1 667	57 453	73 662	19 764	671	3 611
Geneva	3 882	47 706	51 955	29 973	1 955	12 111
Berne	1 630	28 452	61 447	17 857	1 367	9 964
Lausanne	2 126	40 165	50 346	16 594	990	260

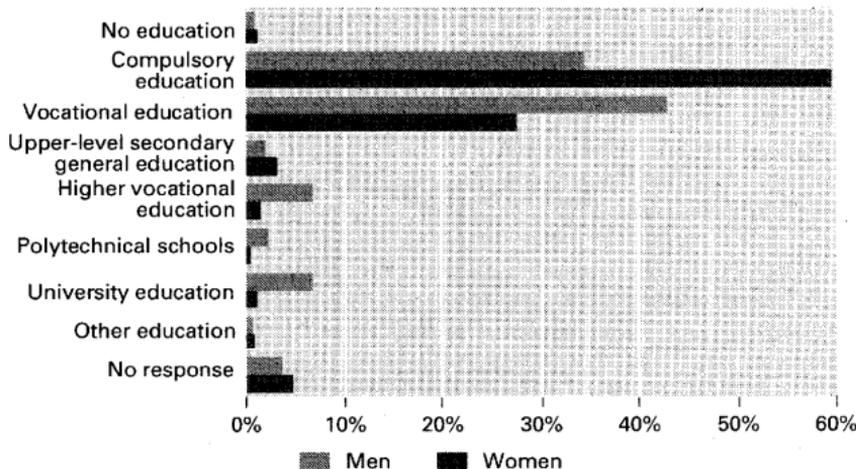
Educational attainment



Educational attainment, 1990 26-39 year old men / women



Educational attainment, 1990 Over 64 year old men / women



Employed persons by socio-economic status, 1990

	Total employed persons	Top executives	Liberal profes- sions	Other self-em- ployed persons	Academic professionals and executives
Switzerland	3 580 913	47 201	31 438	325 485	297 226
Cantons					
Zurich	655 701	9 639	6 676	47 457	65 789
Berne	493 110	6 053	3 547	47 420	34 910
Lucerne	169 689	1 945	1 132	17 455	10 842
Uri	16 246	140	101	1 799	712
Schwyz	58 606	630	316	7 253	3 448
Obwalden	14 371	117	96	2 079	740
Nidwalden	17 290	237	98	2 041	1 257
Glarus	20 016	202	98	2 005	1 060
Zug	47 418	680	448	4 007	4 710
Fribourg	106 023	1 045	787	11 692	7 779
Solothurn	121 737	1 487	764	10 316	7 804
Basle-City	101 097	1 154	1 121	6 006	9 319
Basle-Country	124 283	2 124	1 017	9 115	12 775
Schaffhausen	37 363	394	266	3 403	2 641
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	25 856	319	249	3 388	1 609
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	6 785	45	37	1 424	283
St. Gall	217 724	2 383	1 252	20 601	14 216
Grisons	88 953	988	675	10 736	5 155
Aargau	272 701	3 348	1 649	21 480	23 070
Thurgau	106 851	1 140	567	12 118	6 030
Ticino	136 237	2 283	1 742	13 706	13 304
Vaud	309 951	4 659	3 695	31 174	29 662
Valais	119 961	1 092	1 012	13 543	6 111
Neuchâtel	83 074	1 024	716	7 671	6 461
Geneva	197 875	3 817	3 187	13 891	25 826
Jura	31 995	256	190	3 705	1 713
Urban areas	2 514 965	37 151	25 580	181 565	237 915
Rural areas	1 065 948	10 050	5 858	143 920	59 311
The five largest cities					
Zurich	203 032	2 210	2 500	12 575	20 358
Basle	91 608	941	943	5 362	7 901
Geneva	91 045	1 543	1 367	5 510	11 891
Berne	73 269	978	780	3 597	7 028
Lausanne	65 716	670	861	4 069	6 866

Socio-economic status



Employed persons by socio-economic status, 1990

Intermediate occupations	Skilled non-manual workers	Skilled manual workers	Unskilled workers	Other employed persons	
666 385	815 116	438 860	767 346	191 856	Switzerland
					Cantons
133 541	170 860	66 334	117 014	38 301	Zurich
92 487	112 289	69 025	86 765	40 614	Berne
33 127	36 329	25 436	38 062	5 361	Lucerne
2 939	2 876	2 529	4 675	475	Uri
10 380	11 294	8 573	15 169	1 543	Schwyz
2 417	2 633	2 482	3 386	421	Obwalden
3 524	3 546	2 711	3 525	351	Nidwalden
3 497	3 659	2 951	6 070	474	Glarus
9 797	11 419	5 316	9 449	1 592	Zug
16 746	21 324	14 752	29 750	2 148	Fribourg
23 731	26 875	17 484	28 055	5 221	Solothurn
18 238	24 319	8 913	20 553	11 474	Basle-City
25 892	31 858	14 045	23 897	3 560	Basle-Country
7 604	8 855	5 474	7 723	1 003	Schaffhausen
4 435	4 896	3 631	6 082	1 247	Appenzell-Ext. Rh.
851	1 085	1 033	1 663	364	Appenzell-Int. Rh.
40 637	45 450	31 021	50 898	11 266	St. Gall
15 265	19 996	12 748	18 764	4 626	Grisons
55 154	61 422	36 619	56 522	13 437	Aargau
19 220	20 501	16 695	23 964	6 616	Thurgau
18 163	33 399	15 146	34 811	3 683	Ticino
54 659	69 294	31 209	74 217	11 382	Vaud
18 413	24 352	17 371	30 629	7 438	Valais
14 164	16 483	9 969	22 758	3 828	Neuchâtel
36 750	44 604	12 996	43 574	13 230	Geneva
4 754	5 498	4 397	9 281	2 201	Jura
486 469	616 993	271 148	520 434	137 710	Urban areas
179 916	198 123	167 712	246 912	54 146	Rural areas
					The five largest cities
37 973	54 567	16 439	38 750	17 660	Zurich
16 174	21 646	8 289	19 547	10 805	Basle
15 585	19 788	5 361	21 274	8 726	Geneva
14 294	19 524	6 552	12 087	8 429	Berne
11 504	17 024	5 514	16 748	2 460	Lausanne



Working life, main occupation

Increase in the number of jobs

The economically active population increased by 18.3% during the 1980's (+ 560,000) and thereby grew more than twice as fast as the resident population (+ 8.0%). The ratio of the working population to the total population (activity ratio) rose from 48.6% to 53.2%. In 1990, 2.1% of the enumerated persons in the labour force was unemployed (registered and non-registered unemployed). In 1980, the unemployment rate was 0.8%.

During the 1980's, foreigners contributed the most towards the growth of the economically active population. Their number rose, mainly through immigration and a greater participation in working life (especially for women), by some 250,000 persons, the majority of whom were employed full-time.

Family obligations influence women's participation in working life

The activity ratio among Swiss women has also increased substantially. In the group aged 15 to 64 years, it rose from 49.4% to 59.9%. However, it still remains largely dependent on the family life cycle. The activity ratio among Swiss women reaches a peak of 81.8% amongst the 22-year olds. It drops to 54.7% among 32-year old women and then climbs back to reach 64.8% amongst those 46 years of age. Thereafter, their activity ratio steadily falls to reach 34.1% among women approaching retirement age (61 years).

Among Swiss men, the activity ratio follows a completely different pattern. While it is also 81.8% for 22-year old men, it then still rises to exceed 98% amongst those 32 years of age. It begins to gradually decline only after the age of 55 and then drops abruptly from 79.2% to 25.3% in the group between 62 and 65 years old.

As of the 1990 census, a total of 221,000 more Swiss women were employed than in 1980. However, 175,000 of these women worked part-time and only 46,000 full-time. In the 1990 census, 43.6% of all employed Swiss women worked part-time (1980: 35.1%). Part-time employment is rare among the Swiss male population; only 5.2% held a part-time job in 1990 (1980: 4.8%).

Decrease in the agricultural and industrial sectors

The sectorial structure of the economy continued to change in the 1980's. Many small establishments in the primary sector (agriculture and horticulture) closed down, and in geographically unfavorable regions (such as Ticino and the valleys of the Valais), farming as a main source of income showed signs of disappearing. The proportion of persons active in the primary sector fell from 6.3% to 4.1%.

The number of persons employed in the secondary sector (industry, construction and production) also declined from 39.4% (1980) to 30.5%. Only 26.8% of the Swiss nationals worked in the secondary sector (1980: 35.6%), as opposed to 43.5% of the foreigners (1980: 56.2%). In 1980, the industrial sector still employed a majority of people in eleven of the Swiss cantons. The 1990 census shows that such is the case only in the Canton of Glarus, where 47.7% of its employed population worked in the industrial sector. Jobs in industry have simultaneously shifted to small firms on the outskirts of the agglomerations or even entirely away from urban agglomerations.

During the 1980's, the service sector not only compensated for jobs lost in the primary and secondary sectors, but also succeeded in creating new ones. In 1990, 61.8% of the employed population (65.0% of the Swiss nationals, 50.7% of the foreigners) worked in the service sector. It is here that new employment opportunities have become available, particularly for women, 76.5% of whom are employed in the service sector. It has furthermore become the most important economic sector for men (52.4%). On the national level, the Canton of Geneva holds the record, 76.2% of its population being employed in the service sector.

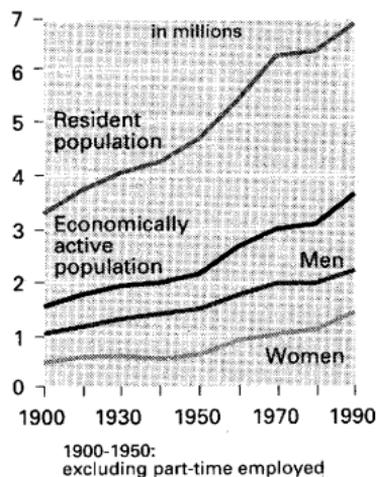
More self-employed; stagnation in the number of directors and chief executives

Following a long period of decline, the proportion of self-employed persons in comparison with 1980 has remained more or less stable (about 10%). In absolute numbers, the figure for the self-employed has increased by 81,000, primarily as a result of the 'new self-employed' in the tertiary sector (consulting, health, office work, etc.), many of whom however often work only part-time. The highest number of self-employed in proportion to the employed population is still to be found in cantons with the highest percentage of agriculture (22.2% were self-employed in the Canton of Appenzell-Interior Rhodes, as opposed to only 7.6% in the Canton of Basle-City, the canton with the lowest share of people employed in agriculture). The cantons with a preponderant service sector are also those with the highest share of directors and chief executives. In the Canton of Geneva, 8.0% of the employed held such positions. Between 1980 and 1990, the total number of directors and chief executives increased by only 7%, whereas in the previous decade it had an increase of over 50%.

Economically active persons by type of activity, 1990

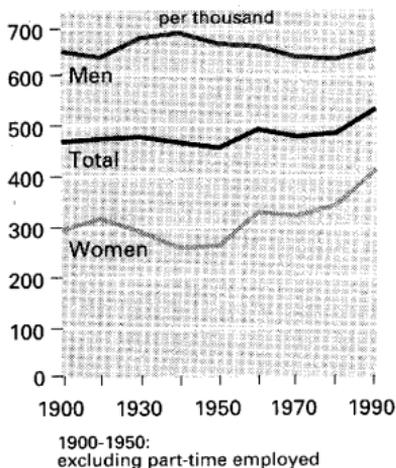
	Total economically active persons	Employed persons	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Unemployed
Switzerland	3 656 489	3 580 913	2 907 977	672 936	75 576
Cantons					
Zurich	667 818	655 701	524 180	131 521	12 117
Berne	501 175	493 110	394 087	99 023	8 065
Lucerne	172 263	169 689	138 723	30 966	2 574
Uri	16 461	16 246	13 917	2 329	215
Schwyz	59 317	58 606	49 204	9 402	711
Obwalden	14 532	14 371	11 993	2 378	161
Nidwalden	17 534	17 290	14 428	2 862	244
Glarus	20 278	20 016	16 304	3 712	262
Zug	48 105	47 418	38 992	8 426	687
Fribourg	108 418	106 023	88 087	17 936	2 395
Solothurn	123 529	121 737	99 419	22 318	1 792
Basle-City	103 970	101 097	78 898	22 199	2 873
Basle-Country	126 842	124 283	98 109	26 174	2 559
Schaffhausen	38 120	37 363	29 410	7 953	757
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	26 240	25 856	21 140	4 716	384
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	6 883	6 785	5 720	1 065	98
St. Gall	221 080	217 724	178 392	39 332	3 356
Grisons	90 494	88 953	74 672	14 281	1 541
Aargau	277 108	272 701	222 124	50 577	4 407
Thurgau	108 369	106 851	88 104	18 747	1 518
Ticino	140 134	136 237	116 220	20 017	3 897
Vaud	319 377	309 951	252 157	57 794	9 426
Valais	123 332	119 961	99 215	20 746	3 371
Neuchâtel	85 478	83 074	67 470	15 604	2 404
Geneva	206 919	197 875	160 227	37 648	9 044
Jura	32 713	31 995	26 785	5 210	718
Urban areas	2 573 756	2 514 965	2 031 583	483 382	58 791
Rural areas	1 082 733	1 065 948	876 394	189 554	16 785
The five largest cities					
Zurich	207 737	203 032	162 404	40 628	4 705
Basle	94 309	91 608	71 706	19 902	2 701
Geneva	95 571	91 045	74 049	16 996	4 526
Berne	74 929	73 269	57 446	15 823	1 660
Lausanne	68 149	65 716	52 662	13 054	2 433

Resident and economically active population, 1900-1990

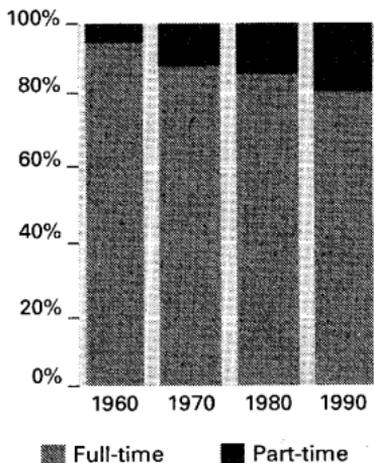


Activity ratio*, 1900-1990

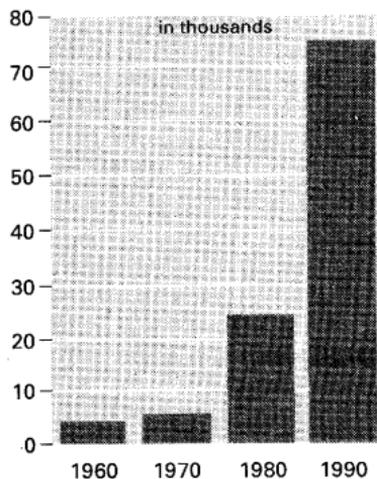
* Active persons per thousand of resident population



Part-time and full-time employed persons, 1960-1990



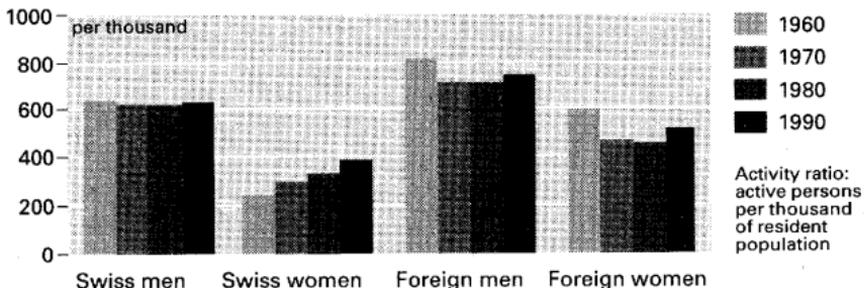
Unemployed, 1960-1990



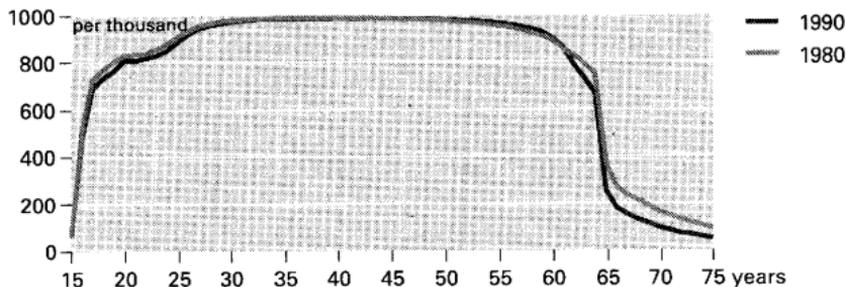
Economically active persons per thousand of resident population, 1990

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss nationals			Citizens of other countries		
				Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Switzerland	532	654	413	505	627	395	655	752	518
Cantons									
Zurich	566	678	457	538	648	440	684	777	550
Berne	523	648	403	504	629	390	690	777	556
Lucerne	528	657	400	507	636	386	673	769	522
Uri	481	627	331	468	617	319	643	719	524
Schwyz	530	659	396	510	642	381	661	754	524
Obwalden	501	627	368	484	610	358	672	769	516
Nidwalden	531	668	386	515	652	378	715	821	526
Glarus	527	641	412	493	611	385	661	740	547
Zug	562	677	446	541	655	434	666	767	519
Fribourg	508	632	380	491	617	369	622	720	478
Solothurn	533	657	410	514	638	398	647	748	502
Basle-City	521	644	410	486	608	390	636	734	498
Basle-Country	543	662	426	524	642	415	650	749	509
Schaffhausen	528	649	413	500	619	395	658	759	519
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	502	621	385	467	590	351	713	777	626
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	496	616	369	472	597	344	719	775	642
St. Gall	517	638	397	488	612	374	659	745	536
Grisons	520	652	390	484	615	364	758	839	624
Aargau	546	671	419	522	649	401	665	758	531
Thurgau	518	644	391	490	617	370	644	742	509
Ticino	497	648	359	459	611	337	607	735	441
Vaud	531	644	423	495	606	401	635	733	505
Valais	494	636	354	468	615	332	636	732	503
Neuchâtel	521	634	414	484	593	392	649	746	513
Geneva	546	651	449	508	603	432	612	718	485
Jura	494	630	364	467	601	345	700	801	547
Urban areas	543	661	431	514	631	413	653	751	519
Rural areas	507	638	373	486	619	358	662	760	515
The five largest cities									
Zurich	569	671	475	526	623	448	702	787	585
Basle	529	650	418	492	612	397	638	737	501
Geneva	559	663	466	509	602	442	626	728	508
Berne	550	656	459	518	622	438	698	775	592
Lausanne	532	631	446	488	581	419	632	717	526

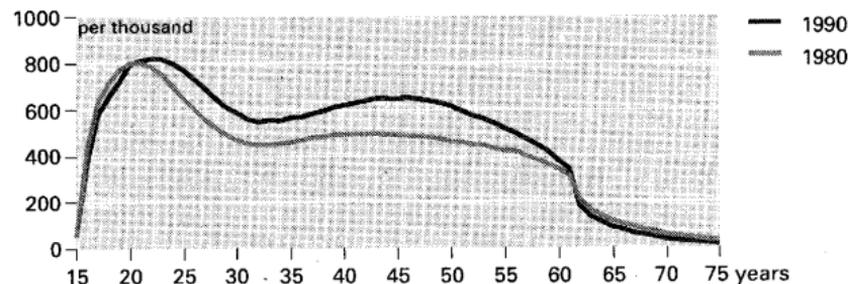
Activity ratios, 1960-1990



Activity ratio of Swiss men by age, 1980 and 1990



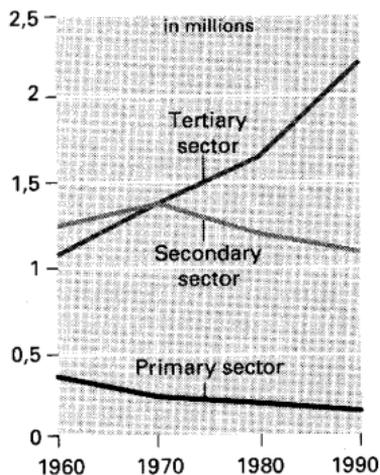
Activity ratio of Swiss women by age, 1980 and 1990



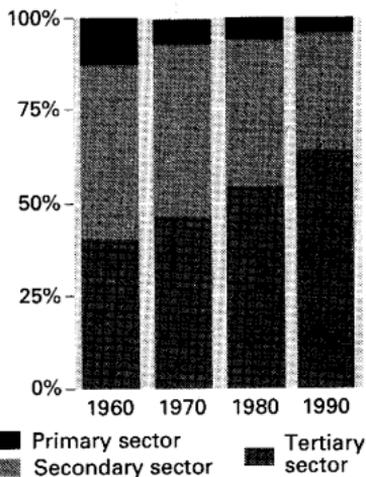
Employed persons by economic sector, 1990

	Primary sector (in %)	Secondary sector (in %)	Tertiary sector (in %)	Unknown sector (in %)
Switzerland	4,1%	30,5%	61,8%	3,6%
Cantons				
Zurich	2,1%	26,3%	67,9%	3,8%
Berne	5,9%	29,2%	58,9%	6,0%
Lucerne	8,5%	33,5%	56,6%	1,4%
Uri	8,4%	39,3%	51,4%	0,9%
Schwyz	6,6%	38,4%	53,7%	1,3%
Obwalden	9,9%	34,7%	54,0%	1,4%
Nidwalden	7,2%	34,1%	57,6%	1,1%
Glarus	5,4%	47,7%	45,6%	1,2%
Zug	3,6%	29,9%	64,9%	1,5%
Fribourg	7,1%	32,6%	59,6%	0,7%
Solothurn	3,0%	40,9%	54,2%	1,9%
Basle-City	0,4%	25,6%	63,4%	10,5%
Basle-Country	2,3%	34,1%	62,3%	1,3%
Schaffhausen	4,1%	39,2%	54,7%	1,9%
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	7,0%	36,1%	53,9%	3,0%
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	17,2%	35,2%	45,8%	1,8%
St. Gall	4,7%	38,2%	53,2%	4,0%
Grisons	5,9%	26,1%	64,7%	3,3%
Aargau	3,4%	37,1%	56,3%	3,3%
Thurgau	7,3%	40,2%	48,6%	3,9%
Ticino	1,7%	24,8%	71,8%	1,8%
Vaud	4,4%	25,0%	69,3%	1,3%
Valais	3,4%	31,0%	60,9%	4,7%
Neuchâtel	3,2%	37,7%	55,8%	3,3%
Geneva	0,9%	16,5%	76,2%	6,4%
Jura	6,8%	40,3%	48,9%	3,9%
Urban areas	1,7%	28,4%	66,0%	3,9%
Rural areas	9,7%	35,3%	51,9%	3,1%
The five largest cities				
Zurich	0,5%	18,1%	73,3%	8,1%
Basle	0,3%	25,6%	63,0%	11,1%
Geneva	0,3%	14,7%	75,0%	10,0%
Berne	0,6%	19,8%	70,2%	9,4%
Lausanne	0,5%	19,2%	78,7%	1,6%

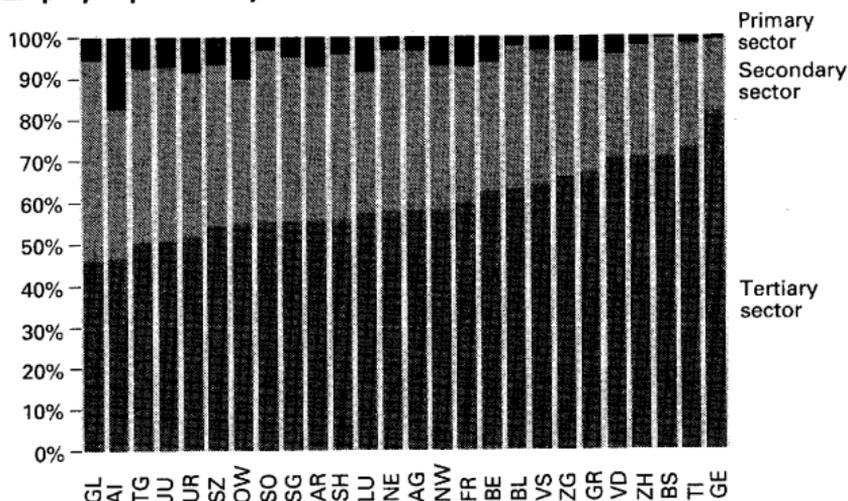
Employed persons by economic sector, 1960-1990



Employed persons by economic sector (in percent), 1960-1990



Employed persons by economic sector and canton, 1990



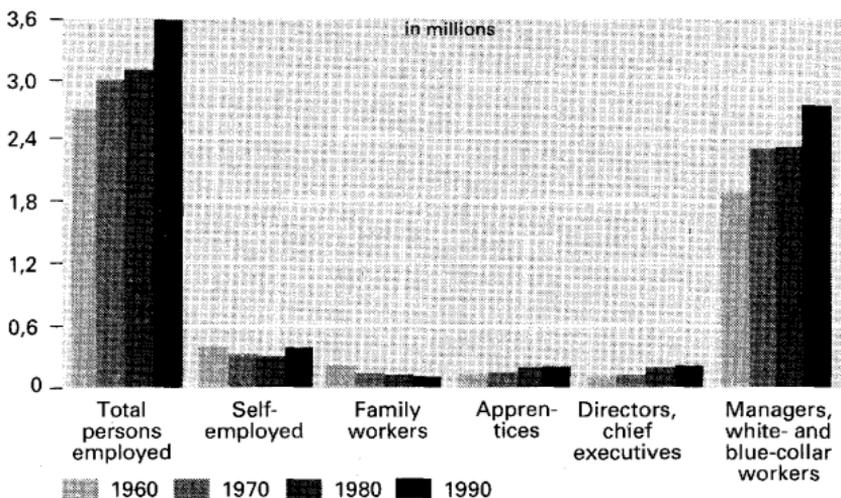
Employed persons by status in employment, 1990

	Self-employed	Family workers	Directors, chief executives	Managers	White-, blue-collar workers	Apprentices	No response
Switzerland	379 926	116 669	195 729	612 966	1 950 283	190 017	135 323
Cantons							
Zurich	57 527	15 842	45 059	118 966	363 116	29 855	25 336
Berne	55 480	18 002	22 243	86 048	253 278	29 674	28 385
Lucerne	19 278	9 599	7 386	30 254	88 769	10 666	3 737
Uri	1 955	926	497	2 712	8 644	1 227	285
Schwyz	7 853	3 096	2 634	9 694	30 948	3 436	945
Obwalden	2 237	886	509	2 237	7 172	952	378
Nidwalden	2 217	870	995	3 273	8 463	1 057	415
Glarus	2 185	969	782	3 215	11 487	1 111	267
Zug	4 675	1 572	3 333	9 247	24 985	2 674	932
Fribourg	12 814	4 601	4 442	17 146	58 966	6 603	1 451
Solothurn	11 643	3 818	5 352	21 414	69 048	7 020	3 442
Basle-City	7 664	1 320	5 201	16 455	59 873	3 650	6 934
Basle-Country	10 863	3 278	9 146	24 412	65 981	6 406	4 197
Schaffhausen	3 832	1 393	1 747	6 681	20 977	2 026	707
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	3 827	1 228	1 133	3 883	13 409	1 462	914
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	1 503	639	180	728	3 056	489	190
St. Gall	23 204	8 453	9 750	37 036	117 720	14 243	7 318
Grisons	12 175	3 883	3 014	14 277	47 316	5 168	3 120
Aargau	24 828	8 440	15 533	51 828	146 916	15 400	9 756
Thurgau	13 557	4 751	4 077	17 691	56 486	6 692	3 597
Ticino	16 496	2 553	9 281	18 396	79 303	6 882	3 326
Vaud	36 773	9 022	18 780	49 910	171 954	14 503	9 009
Valais	15 746	4 143	3 544	15 480	66 545	7 630	6 873
Neuchâtel	8 909	2 606	4 122	13 683	48 151	3 666	1 937
Geneva	18 494	3 005	15 733	33 778	110 265	5 446	11 154
Jura	4 191	1 774	1 256	4 522	17 455	2 079	718
Urban areas	221 947	55 470	156 197	449 072	1 413 291	121 234	97 754
Rural areas	157 979	61 199	39 532	163 894	536 992	68 783	37 569
The five largest cities							
Zurich	16 594	2 596	10 863	33 324	120 346	6 690	12 619
Basle	6 794	1 117	4 255	14 537	55 110	3 262	6 533
Geneva	7 557	868	6 601	12 561	53 483	1 881	8 094
Berne	4 809	797	3 305	13 774	41 743	3 232	5 609
Lausanne	5 220	727	3 280	10 286	41 704	2 360	2 139

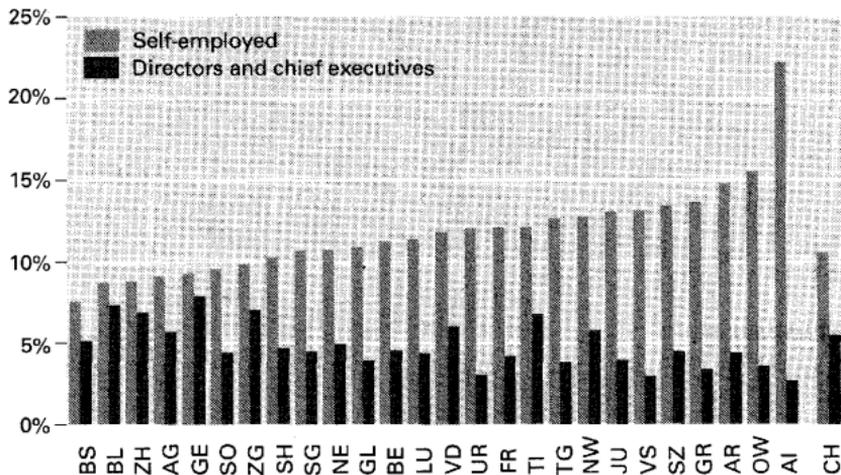
Status in employment



Employed persons by professional status, 1960-1990



Self-employed persons, directors and chief executives, in percent of employed persons by canton, 1990



Persons not economically active

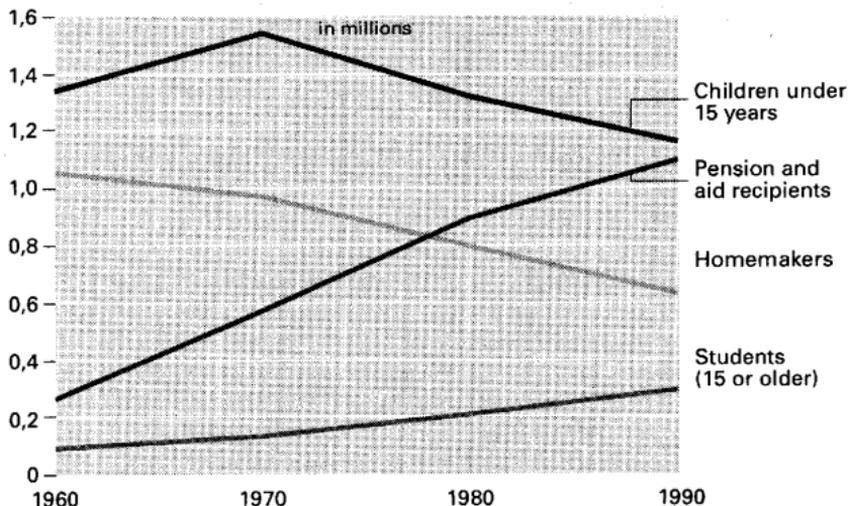
Persons not economically active, 1990

	Total persons not economically active	Children under 15 years	Students (15 or older)	Home-makers	Pension and aid recipients	Others
Switzerland	3 217 198	1 158 440	298 174	631 662	1 094 350	34 572
Cantons						
Zurich	511 226	176 147	51 597	97 310	179 624	6 548
Berne	457 017	159 005	37 888	89 347	166 737	4 040
Lucerne	154 005	61 066	12 133	32 344	46 901	1 561
Uri	17 747	6 827	1 058	4 087	5 623	152
Schwyz	52 647	22 249	4 076	11 503	14 250	569
Obwalden	14 493	6 068	1 100	2 929	4 298	98
Nidwalden	15 510	6 491	1 009	3 636	4 185	189
Glarus	18 230	7 312	920	3 013	6 793	192
Zug	37 441	15 077	3 874	8 133	9 920	437
Fribourg	105 153	39 822	12 054	21 247	31 171	859
Solothurn	108 217	40 085	8 106	21 635	37 510	881
Basle-City	95 441	22 681	10 030	15 484	46 166	1 080
Basle-Country	106 646	38 587	10 796	22 379	33 935	949
Schaffhausen	34 040	12 105	2 393	6 119	13 090	333
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	25 989	10 196	1 548	4 467	9 502	276
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	6 987	3 078	439	1 309	2 120	41
St. Gall	206 421	81 683	17 977	39 950	64 927	1 884
Grisons	83 396	31 554	5 856	17 529	27 768	689
Aargau	230 400	93 430	17 779	49 897	66 793	2 501
Thurgau	100 993	41 790	7 036	19 779	31 262	1 126
Ticino	142 047	41 013	10 452	33 522	56 260	800
Vaud	282 439	97 768	33 105	49 361	99 000	3 205
Valais	126 485	47 686	10 937	29 939	36 766	1 157
Neuchâtel	78 507	26 352	8 656	12 706	29 777	1 016
Geneva	172 271	57 884	25 097	27 370	58 200	3 720
Jura	33 450	12 484	2 258	6 667	11 772	269
Urban areas	2 163 620	732 180	226 870	417 240	762 283	25 047
Rural areas	1 053 578	426 260	71 304	214 422	332 067	9 525
The five largest cities						
Zurich	157 306	38 017	19 846	21 599	75 641	2 203
Basle	84 119	19 888	8 806	13 294	41 143	988
Geneva	75 471	22 232	10 186	10 122	31 168	1 763
Berne	61 409	14 161	7 054	8 751	30 805	638
Lausanne	59 963	16 263	9 701	7 997	25 159	843

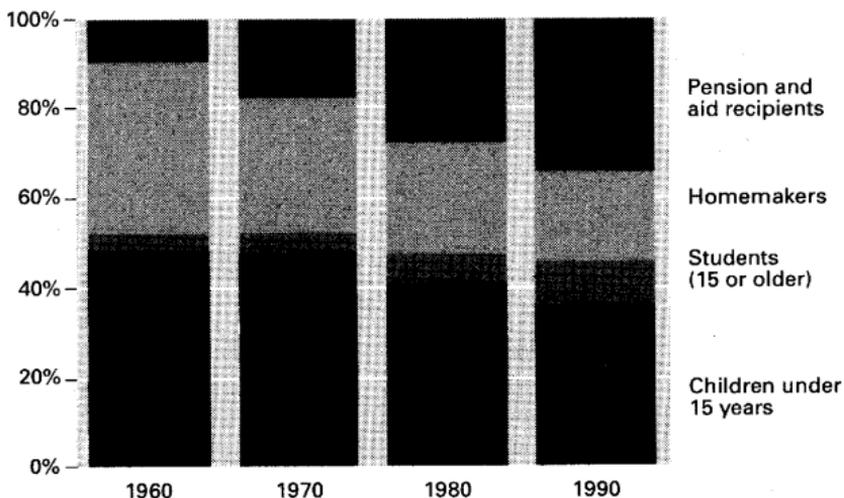
Persons not economically active



Persons not economically active, 1960-1990



Persons not economically active, 1960-1990





Households and families

One household in three comprises just one person

During this century, the number of households has increased continually and more markedly than the resident population. The gain of 16% between the 1980 and 1990 censuses is virtually double the growth of the population. During the same period, the average number of persons per household decreased further from 2.6 to 2.4. After 1945, not only the number of three-generation households rapidly decreased, but also that of large families, while the number of married couples without children as well as of one-person households increased.

Nearly one-third of the households in Switzerland now consist of one person (920,000 or 32.2% of the 2,860,000 enumerated households). Multi-person households are almost exclusively family households. For census purposes, a family household comprises at least a married or unmarried couple (with or without children) or one parent with a child or children. Some 1,828,000 family households (63.9%) were counted in the 1990 enumeration. The most frequent family households are those consisting of couples with children (32.2%), which is the same frequency as for one-person households. Couples without children comprise more than a quarter (26.4%) of all households. The proportions of other types of households are small, 5.1% in the grouping 'lone fathers or mothers with children' and 0.3% for the category 'individuals with mother and/or father'.

One household in thirty (3.3%), although made up of several persons, is not a family household. Such is the case, for example, in instances when brother(s) and/or sister(s), students or other combinations of persons share living quarters.

In comparison to private households, the share of institutional households, such as hospitals, care centers and boarding schools, is small (18,000 or 0.6%)

A decrease in family households

Within the last thirty years, the number of family households has dropped from more than three-quarters (78.0%) of the total number of households to less than two-thirds (63.9%). However, when the number of persons living in family households is taken into account, the decrease is considerably less, from 85.7% in 1960 to 80.1% in 1990.

Some 37.2% of households are family households with children; in 1980 the share of households comprising parents and children was 42.1%. This decrease occurred in all cantons except the Canton of Geneva, where a very slight increase was noted. Nevertheless, the average number of children per family household (1990: 1.83) remains practically unchanged (1980: 1.87). Of all the cantons, Basle-City had by far the smallest percentage of family households with children (23.0%), as opposed to such cantons as Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden, Appenzell-Interior Rhodes and Valais, where the percentage is between 46% and 48%.

More consensual union couples - Women head a majority of lone parent families

At 121,000, the number of couples living in consensual unions has more than doubled since 1980. A small increase in the number of consensual union couples with children is noticeable, although their share within the general grouping of parents with children (2.9%) still remains very small. A slight increase may also be seen in the number of households comprising only a father or mother with a child or children.

Women headed 83.9% of all lone parent households, 57.4% of which included single minors (children under the age of 20). Cantonal differences are again very large. In the cantons of Ticino, Geneva and Basle-City, between 17% and 20% of all the family households with children are lone parent households, whereas in the cantons of Central Switzerland they amount to only a little over 10%.

Large households now mainly found only in rural areas

The developing changes in types of households are linked to the trend favoring small households. Within the course of a generation, i.e. since 1960, the number of private households with five or more persons has dropped from 21.0% to 6.4%. Vast regional differences again come to light. While the share of such relatively large households remains between 14% and 17% in the more rural cantons of Uri, Obwalden and Appenzell-Interior Rhodes, it amounts to just 3% in the urban canton of Basle-City and to 4% in Geneva.

Individualization in the form of an increasing number of one-person households is particularly noticeable in urban areas. In 1990, their share comprised over 45% of all households in the Canton of Basle-City and even more than 50% in the city of Zurich. Whether young or old, persons living alone are mainly women.

Type of households

Type of households, 1990

	Private households	Family households				Other multi-person households	Institutional households
	One-person households	Couples without children	Couples with child(ren)	Lone fathers or mothers with child(ren)	Individuals with mother and/or father		
Switzerland	920 330	755 989	919 433	145 108	7 269	93 721	17 916
Cantons							
Zurich	195 376	139 385	144 079	25 409	905	18 531	2 096
Berne	126 985	113 732	124 906	18 136	1 065	12 583	3 249
Lucerne	35 371	30 931	45 823	6 187	391	4 275	666
Uri	2 759	2 981	5 180	624	58	411	64
Schwyz	10 113	9 823	16 789	1 988	213	1 320	225
Obwalden	2 634	2 346	4 219	500	66	358	79
Nidwalden	3 224	3 188	4 873	588	45	355	84
Glarus	4 356	4 119	5 402	727	50	415	83
Zug	8 943	8 528	12 135	1 517	99	1 032	191
Fribourg	20 112	19 961	31 669	4 149	388	3 053	310
Solothurn	26 306	27 153	32 802	4 553	223	2 656	423
Basle-City	45 211	26 496	18 478	4 627	159	4 955	582
Basle-Country	26 333	28 470	33 023	5 264	160	2 567	322
Schaffhausen	9 679	9 079	9 363	1 468	77	789	100
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	6 085	5 715	6 923	850	56	632	213
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	1 224	1 006	2 049	225	42	199	37
St. Gall	51 443	41 925	59 678	8 403	440	5 722	1 222
Grisons	20 996	17 301	23 195	3 503	173	2 318	1 005
Aargau	51 866	55 573	74 604	9 471	475	5 235	1 029
Thurgau	22 344	21 837	29 908	3 775	248	2 431	485
Ticino	37 431	28 287	39 999	8 498	448	3 321	767
Vaud	89 891	69 727	77 398	12 880	629	9 535	1 542
Valais	24 287	22 910	38 128	5 598	240	2 785	981
Neuchâtel	24 058	19 803	21 125	3 692	124	2 119	624
Geneva	66 484	39 080	47 965	10 981	400	5 451	1 383
Jura	6 819	6 633	9 720	1 495	95	673	154
Urban areas	725 310	547 222	604 405	107 185	4 107	70 541	12 130
Rural areas	195 020	208 767	315 028	37 923	3 162	23 180	5 786
The five largest cities							
Zurich	95 249	44 420	31 525	8 527	308	9 267	831
Basle	42 570	23 467	15 961	4 135	135	4 731	537
Geneva	40 729	18 676	17 812	4 791	216	3 478	857
Berne	32 535	17 837	11 882	3 176	131	3 621	680
Lausanne	29 358	14 707	12 784	3 466	142	3 123	387

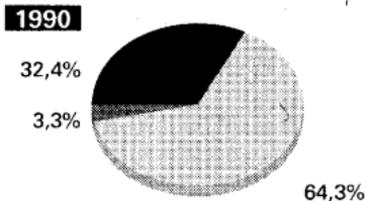
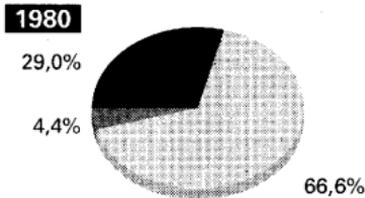
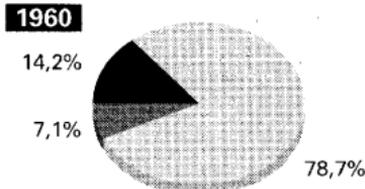
Type of households



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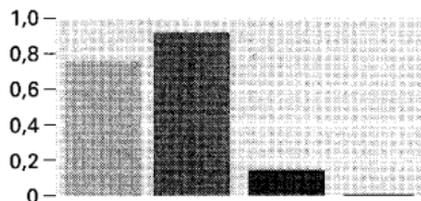
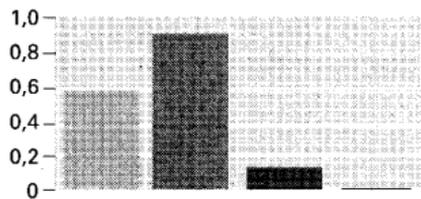
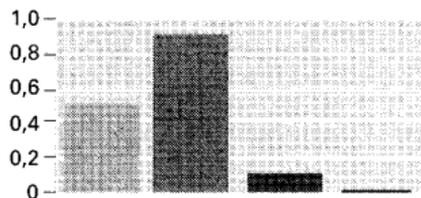
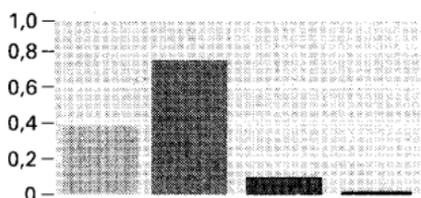
Private and family households, 1960-1990

Private households



- One-person households
- Family households
- Other multi-person households

Family households (in millions)



- Couples without children
- Couples with child(ren)
- Lone fathers or mothers with child(ren)

Households by size

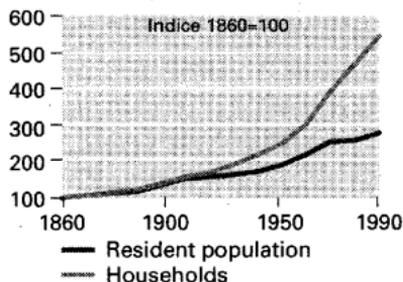
Private households by number of members, 1990

	Total private households	Total number of members	Private households with ... members				
			1	2	3	4	5+
Switzerland	2 841 850	6 635 334	920 330	899 754	424 241	413 171	184 354
Cantons							
Zurich	523 685	1 136 136	195 376	167 161	70 249	66 562	24 337
Berne	397 407	926 333	126 985	131 255	56 338	56 962	25 867
Lucerne	122 978	314 271	35 371	36 972	18 340	19 195	13 100
Uri	12 013	33 245	2 759	3 555	1 893	2 125	1 681
Schwyz	40 246	107 424	10 113	11 740	6 541	7 216	4 636
Obwalden	10 123	27 592	2 634	2 806	1 554	1 683	1 446
Nidwalden	12 273	32 110	3 224	3 716	1 897	2 076	1 360
Glarus	15 069	37 084	4 356	4 815	2 208	2 402	1 288
Zug	32 254	80 845	8 943	10 005	5 025	5 655	2 626
Fribourg	79 332	206 046	20 112	23 833	13 680	14 216	7 491
Solothurn	93 693	226 693	26 306	31 421	14 833	14 709	6 424
Basle-City	99 926	191 398	45 211	32 828	11 017	8 003	2 867
Basle-Country	95 817	228 962	26 333	33 081	15 917	15 297	5 189
Schaffhausen	30 455	69 882	9 679	10 433	4 310	4 281	1 752
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	20 261	49 536	6 085	6 568	2 793	2 939	1 876
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	4 745	13 364	1 224	1 257	720	739	805
St. Gall	167 611	413 388	51 443	50 263	24 483	25 676	15 746
Grisons	67 486	162 245	20 996	20 654	10 166	10 467	5 203
Aargau	197 224	494 469	51 866	63 693	31 952	34 369	15 344
Thurgau	80 543	202 715	22 344	25 388	12 250	12 944	7 617
Ticino	117 984	273 149	37 431	35 786	21 958	17 172	5 637
Vaud	260 060	579 927	89 891	83 815	38 777	35 358	12 219
Valais	93 948	240 877	24 287	27 843	16 574	17 233	8 011
Neuchâtel	70 921	158 392	24 058	23 428	10 331	9 929	3 175
Geneva	170 361	364 891	66 484	49 565	26 179	21 759	6 374
Jura	25 435	64 360	6 819	7 873	4 256	4 204	2 283
Urban areas	2 058 770	4 572 946	725 310	658 499	298 588	277 059	99 314
Rural areas	783 080	2 062 388	195 020	241 255	125 653	136 112	85 040
The five largest cities							
Zurich	189 296	345 583	95 249	56 667	18 896	13 814	4 670
Basle	90 999	171 398	42 570	29 375	9 657	6 891	2 506
Geneva	85 702	163 487	40 729	24 410	10 976	7 543	2 044
Berne	69 182	129 001	32 535	22 500	7 205	5 332	1 610
Lausanne	63 580	122 123	29 358	19 253	7 608	5 772	1 589

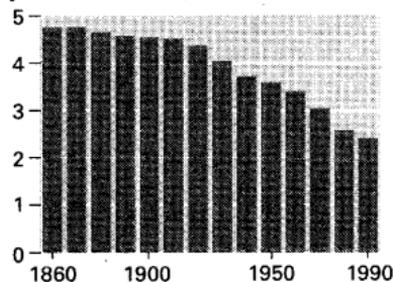
Households by size



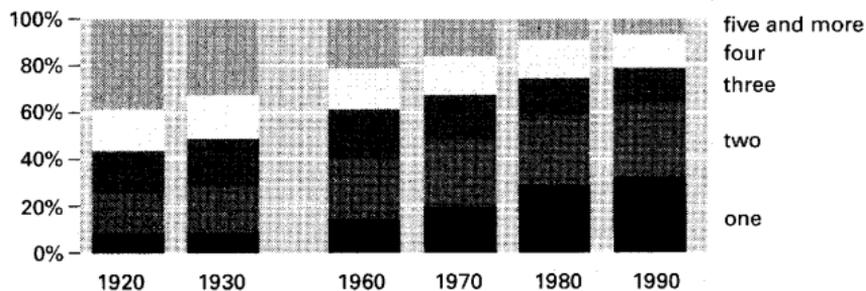
Resident population and households, 1860-1990



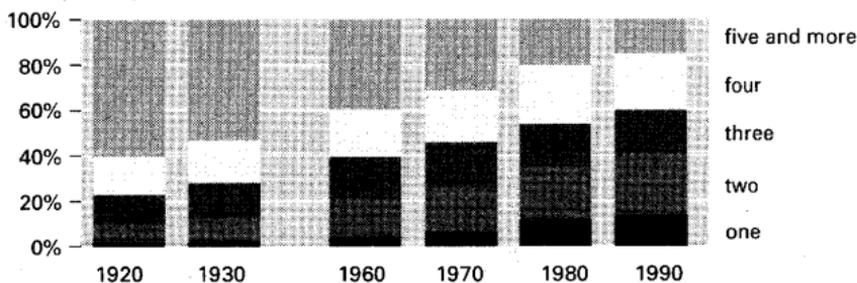
Average number of members per household, 1860-1990



Private households of ... member(s), 1920, 1930, 1960-1990



Persons living in private households of ... member(s), 1920, 1930, 1960-1990





Families with children

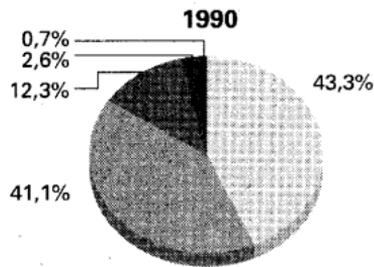
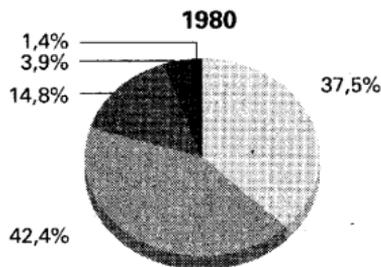
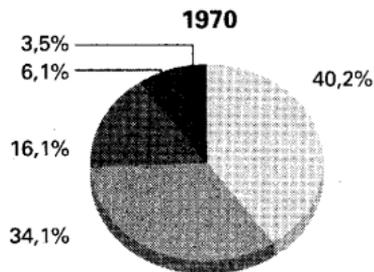
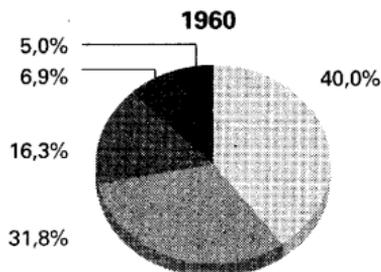
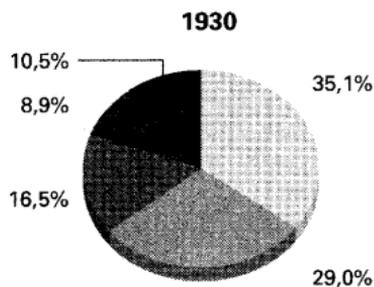
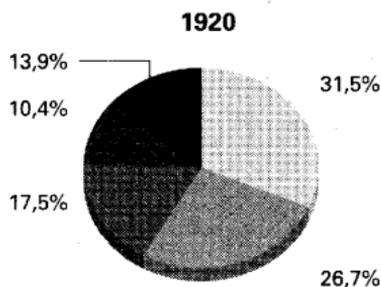
Families by number of children, 1990

	Total family households	Family households with children	Family households with single children under 20 years	Family households with ... single children under 20 years			
				1	2	3	4+
Switzerland	1 827 799	1 064 541	838 125	349 065	355 630	106 629	26 801
Cantons							
Zurich	309 778	169 488	131 495	56 731	56 852	14 690	3 222
Berne	257 839	143 042	113 282	45 378	49 356	14 768	3 780
Lucerne	83 332	52 010	40 577	15 113	16 254	6 706	2 504
Uri	8 843	5 804	4 453	1 442	1 814	896	301
Schwyz	28 813	18 777	14 769	5 384	6 081	2 490	814
Obwalden	7 131	4 719	3 702	1 229	1 440	751	282
Nidwalden	8 694	5 461	4 239	1 519	1 736	717	267
Glarus	10 298	6 129	4 869	1 786	2 068	807	208
Zug	22 279	13 652	10 652	4 162	4 666	1 462	362
Fribourg	56 167	35 818	28 380	11 276	12 075	4 140	889
Solothurn	64 731	37 355	28 947	11 733	12 569	3 761	884
Basle-City	49 760	23 105	17 614	8 921	6 737	1 604	352
Basle-Country	66 917	38 287	29 537	12 679	13 046	3 150	662
Schaffhausen	19 987	10 831	8 566	3 447	3 695	1 172	252
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	13 544	7 773	6 379	2 266	2 627	1 113	373
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	3 322	2 274	1 782	558	617	396	211
St. Gall	110 446	68 081	54 425	20 178	22 266	9 003	2 978
Grisons	44 172	26 698	21 223	8 119	9 202	3 181	721
Aargau	140 123	84 075	66 132	25 908	29 183	8 940	2 101
Thurgau	55 768	33 683	27 435	10 265	11 236	4 496	1 438
Ticino	77 232	48 497	34 819	17 633	13 724	2 958	504
Vaud	160 634	90 278	74 296	33 539	31 936	7 523	1 298
Valais	66 876	43 726	34 334	13 847	14 705	4 845	937
Neuchâtel	44 744	24 817	20 418	8 962	9 025	2 008	423
Geneva	98 426	58 946	46 885	23 464	19 074	3 668	679
Jura	17 943	11 215	8 915	3 526	3 646	1 384	359
Urban areas	1 262 919	711 590	558 362	247 951	238 292	59 864	12 255
Rural areas	564 880	352 951	279 763	101 114	117 338	46 765	14 546
The five largest cities							
Zurich	84 780	40 052	29 916	14 991	11 702	2 596	627
Basle	43 698	20 096	15 474	7 938	5 853	1 375	308
Geneva	41 495	22 603	18 027	10 017	6 607	1 185	218
Berne	33 026	15 058	11 455	5 828	4 530	932	165
Lausanne	31 099	16 250	13 179	6 757	5 269	987	166

Families with children



Families with children by number of children, 1920, 1930, 1960-1990



1 child
 2 children
 3 children
 4 children
 5 or more children

Note: No age limit for children



Buildings and dwellings

Increase in the number of buildings

Residential buildings in Switzerland numbered 1,293,000 on December 4, 1990, an increase of some 17.0% between 1980 and 1990. A particularly strong increase (33.3%) is seen in the number of one-dwelling houses. Over half of the buildings in Switzerland (53.8%) are one-dwelling houses. This high proportion is particularly noticeable in the cantons of Glarus (70.3%) and Ticino (68.1%).

On the other hand, the share of buildings not restricted to being domiciles but used for mixed or collective use, such as care centers and boarding schools ('other buildings'), showed a marked decrease from 34.7% (1970) to 20.6% (1990).

More dwellings, particularly more spacious dwellings

As of December 1990, the total number of dwellings amounted to 3,160,000, comprising 2,801,000 which were permanently occupied and 359,000 which were either intermittently inhabited or vacant.

Compared with 1980, the number of dwellings has increased by 17.0% (1990). Development of the quantity of dwellings varies distinctly from one canton to another. The greatest increases, those of more than 25.0%, were in the cantons of Valais, Fribourg, Schwyz and Nidwalden. By contrast, less pronounced increases not exceeding 10% were in the cantons of Basle-City, Neuchâtel and Geneva.

That Switzerland's population has an increasing need of dwellings is apparent from the following facts. Firstly, the number of occupied dwellings has clearly increased faster than the population (8.0%). Furthermore, although the share of larger dwellings (with four or more rooms) is higher in 1990 (51.6%) than in 1980 (50.1%) or in 1970 (46.0%), the proportion of larger households simultaneously diminished to some extent.

Switzerland still a country of tenants

Of the total of 2,801,000 occupied dwellings in 1990, 1,862,000 (66.5%) were inhabited by tenants and members of cooperative associations. This represents a slight reduction in comparison with the 67.1% determined in 1980 and confirms the downward trend which became apparent between 1970 and

1980. The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings has increased, by contrast, from 29.9% in 1980 to 31.3% (1990). Included therein is a marked growth in the number of condominium unit owners. Notwithstanding this increase, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings nevertheless remains relatively low, comprising scarcely a third of all occupied dwellings.

The chance of living in one's own dwelling is considerably greater for middle-aged persons (between 35 and 64 years) than for youth or those of old age.

The urban cantons of Geneva and Basle-City have the highest proportion of tenants and members of cooperative associations, 84.6% and 88.1% respectively. In the cities of Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Berne and Lausanne, this proportion is situated between 89.5% and 93.8%.

Marked rental fee differences between urban and rural areas

As expected, average monthly rental fees are generally much higher in urban areas than in rural regions. A comparison amongst cantons shows that Zurich and Zug have the highest rents, whereas dwellings with the most reasonable rental fees are in the Canton of Jura.

Private individuals own seven of ten dwellings

The largest proportion of dwellings, 68.7%, are privately owned. As of 1990, only 18.1% were the property of institutional investors such as construction and real estate agencies, insurance companies, real estate investment funds and employees pension foundations.

The Canton of Valais has the highest proportion of dwellings that are owned by private individuals (91.5%). The lowest share (31.0%) is in the Canton of Geneva. Striking differences exist between urban and rural areas. In the Canton of Basle-City, for example, only 52.2% of dwellings are privately owned, as opposed to 79.6% of those in the Canton of Jura.

Vigorous renovation

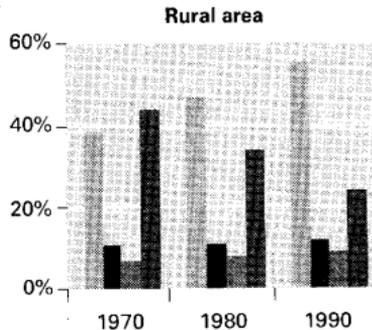
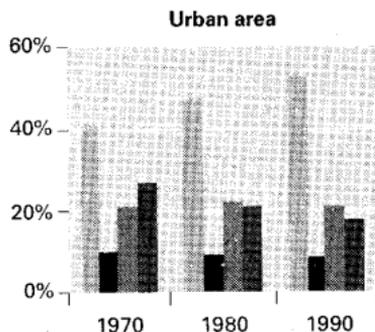
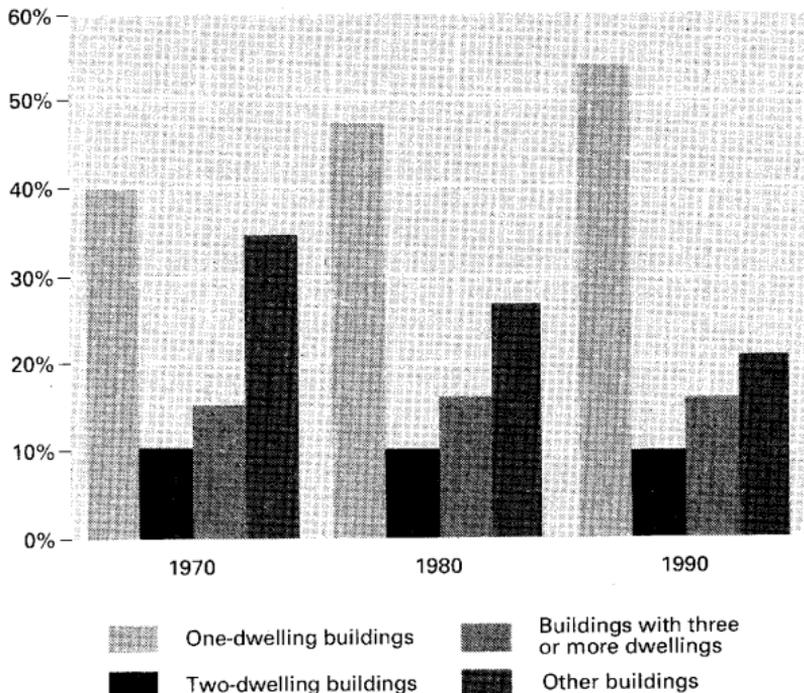
For the first time, the 1990 census includes information concerning renovation. Results show that out of all 3,160,000 dwellings, some 1,277,000 (40.4%) underwent extensive renovation between 1961 and 1990. More than three-quarters of the renovated dwellings were built prior to 1961.

Buildings by type, 1990

	Total buildings	One-dwelling buildings	Two-dwelling buildings	Buildings with three or more dwellings	Other buildings
Switzerland	1 292 502	695 624	126 734	203 759	266 385
Cantons					
Zurich	173 121	87 999	9 900	43 096	32 126
Berne	192 355	87 321	22 159	31 909	50 966
Lucerne	49 615	20 710	5 083	8 745	15 077
Uri	7 494	3 295	1 499	911	1 789
Schwyz	22 241	10 778	3 011	2 937	5 515
Obwalden	6 942	3 121	1 263	853	1 705
Nidwalden	5 969	2 179	1 088	1 152	1 550
Glarus	11 514	8 090	733	818	1 873
Zug	11 958	5 204	1 403	2 645	2 706
Fribourg	44 790	25 909	4 963	3 913	10 005
Solothurn	50 694	32 108	4 749	5 668	8 169
Basle-City	22 406	8 460	872	8 210	4 864
Basle-Country	45 937	30 945	2 805	6 412	5 775
Schaffhausen	14 621	7 962	1 119	2 150	3 390
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	13 986	6 996	1 183	1 331	4 476
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	4 009	1 756	373	205	1 675
St. Gall	85 994	47 695	6 646	11 912	19 741
Grisons	48 956	23 620	7 176	8 081	10 079
Aargau	107 462	68 876	8 918	10 807	18 861
Thurgau	44 465	24 130	3 461	5 213	11 661
Ticino	83 032	56 537	11 082	7 821	7 592
Vaud	100 271	52 730	10 016	16 029	21 496
Valais	69 914	40 175	11 724	9 742	8 273
Neuchâtel	24 632	10 314	2 350	5 790	6 178
Geneva	32 694	18 046	1 680	6 143	6 825
Jura	17 430	10 668	1 478	1 266	4 018
Urban areas	706 420	372 449	59 396	151 372	123 203
Rural areas	586 082	323 175	67 338	52 387	143 182
The five largest cities					
Zurich	35 856	10 015	1 057	15 899	8 885
Basle	18 566	5 931	660	7 401	4 574
Geneva	6 717	903	97	2 604	3 113
Berne	13 970	3 750	652	6 125	3 443
Lausanne	7 783	1 726	367	3 330	2 360

Buildings by type, 1970-1990

All of Switzerland





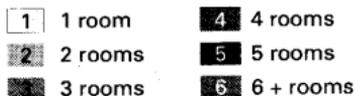
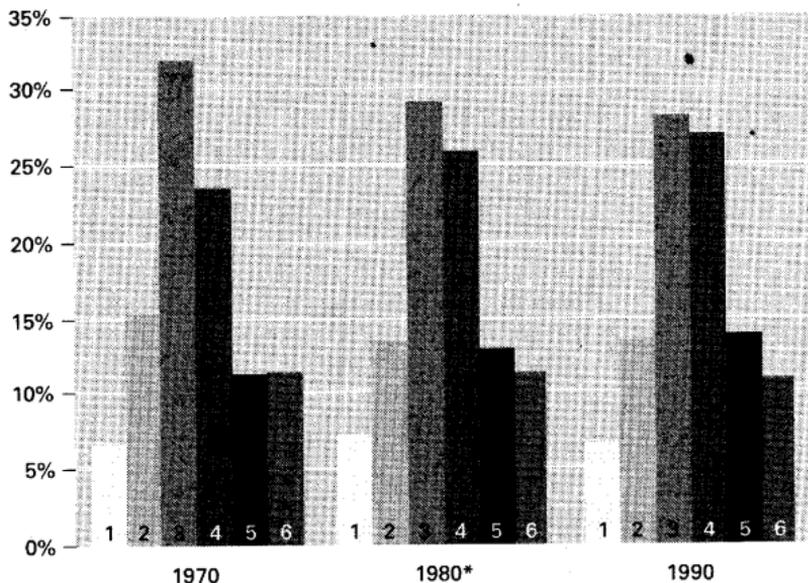
Size of dwellings

Occupied dwellings by number of rooms, 1990

	Total occupied dwellings	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6+ rooms
Switzerland	2 800 953	185 003	381 415	787 803	754 840	389 273	302 619
Cantons							
Zurich	510 659	42 232	76 063	158 937	132 420	60 823	40 184
Berne	391 735	20 488	52 136	123 797	108 102	50 701	36 511
Lucerne	121 373	5 701	12 264	30 449	38 564	17 942	16 453
Uri	11 879	301	868	2 521	4 338	2 044	1 807
Schwyz	39 819	1 575	3 816	8 828	12 711	7 229	5 660
Obwalden	9 992	409	1 031	2 208	2 943	1 680	1 721
Nidwalden	12 128	514	1 193	2 751	4 138	1 989	1 543
Glarus	14 937	571	1 211	2 911	4 576	3 309	2 359
Zug	31 892	1 538	3 432	8 059	10 305	4 830	3 728
Fribourg	78 566	4 486	9 249	21 802	21 709	11 886	9 434
Solothurn	93 009	3 105	8 434	24 633	27 259	16 906	12 672
Basle-City	98 702	11 463	23 604	36 824	15 784	5 661	5 366
Basle-Country	94 406	3 147	9 433	28 343	27 005	15 017	11 461
Schaffhausen	30 200	1 061	2 903	8 338	9 466	4 858	3 574
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	20 070	784	1 815	3 574	5 471	3 947	4 479
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	4 698	129	299	845	1 039	1 150	1 236
St. Gall	165 103	7 991	15 985	34 264	49 004	30 796	27 063
Grisons	66 406	4 560	6 987	14 214	21 284	10 890	8 471
Aargau	195 351	7 316	17 345	46 806	55 406	40 216	28 262
Thurgau	79 835	3 022	6 710	17 248	23 226	15 191	14 438
Ticino	116 930	5 826	16 563	33 260	35 974	14 371	10 936
Vaud	257 470	22 474	49 965	78 472	54 519	27 892	24 148
Valais	93 226	5 253	10 732	24 084	33 132	12 493	7 532
Neuchâtel	70 019	3 758	9 720	24 855	18 297	7 672	5 717
Geneva	167 377	26 424	37 703	43 838	30 559	15 001	13 852
Jura	25 171	875	1 954	5 942	7 609	4 779	4 012
Urban areas	2 025 623	159 858	309 488	616 468	528 569	239 589	171 651
Rural areas	775 330	25 145	71 927	171 335	226 271	149 684	130 968
The five largest cities							
Zurich	180 329	24 548	38 606	67 893	35 381	8 544	5 357
Basle	89 834	11 141	22 578	34 121	13 467	4 414	4 113
Geneva	84 113	18 425	23 888	21 765	11 898	4 552	3 585
Berne	67 646	7 737	15 322	26 510	12 344	3 435	2 298
Lausanne	62 859	9 602	17 894	20 550	8 981	3 523	2 309

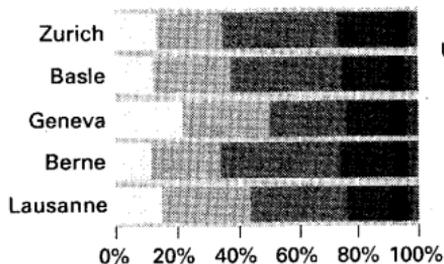
Occupied dwellings by number of rooms, 1970-1990

All of Switzerland

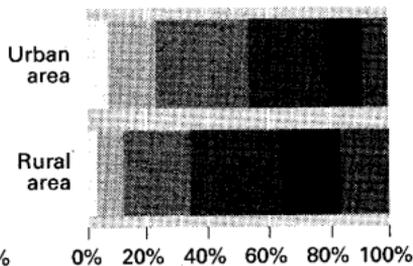


1980*:
including any possible separate
rooms outside of dwelling

Largest cities, 1990



Urban/Rural areas, 1990



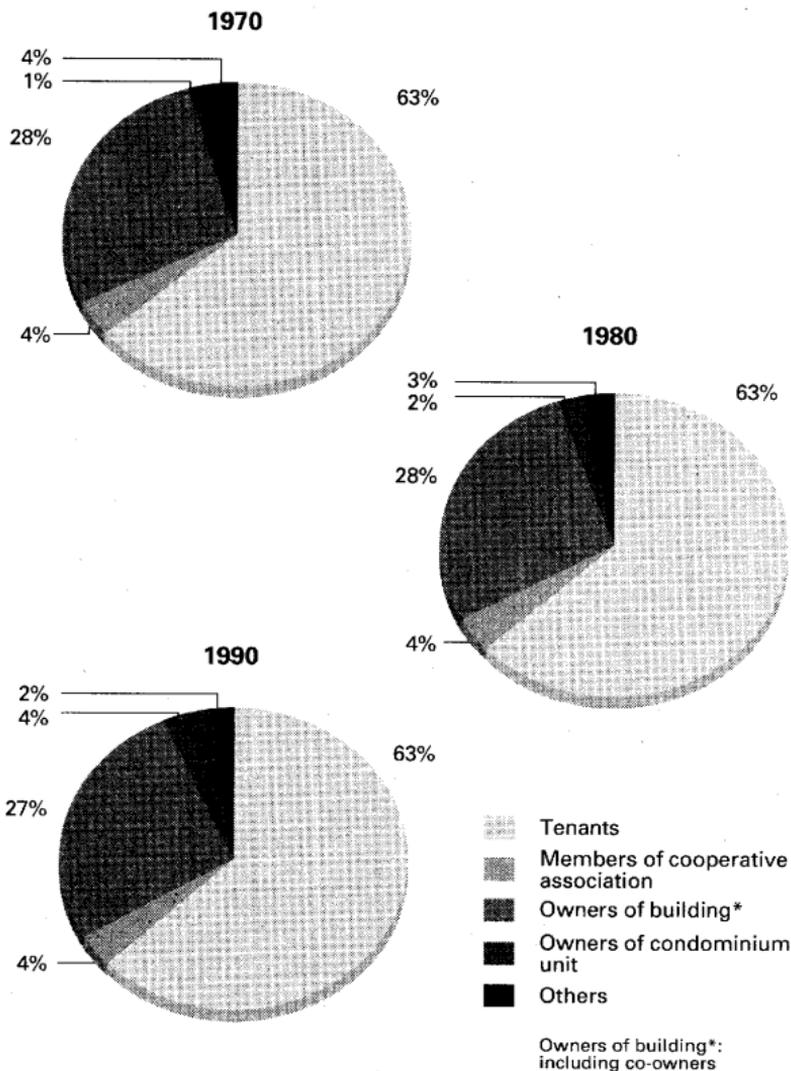


Tenure status

Occupied dwellings by tenure status, 1990

	Total occupied dwellings	Tenants	Members of cooper- ative asso- ciation	Owners of building	Co- owners of building	Owners of condo- minium unit	Others
Switzerland	2 800 953	1 758 928	102 776	673 322	82 114	122 456	61 357
Cantons							
Zurich	510 659	350 679	46 517	80 689	9 723	16 094	6 957
Berne	391 735	239 925	12 046	102 935	12 850	14 604	9 375
Lucerne	121 373	78 328	5 059	26 796	3 235	4 456	3 499
Uri	11 879	5 535	627	4 217	626	470	404
Schwyz	39 819	22 077	391	12 923	1 357	1 850	1 221
Obwalden	9 992	4 886	23	3 667	465	451	500
Nidwalden	12 128	7 363	164	3 158	429	649	365
Glarus	14 937	7 543	107	6 133	523	283	348
Zug	31 892	21 215	663	6 223	710	2 401	680
Fribourg	78 566	43 391	711	26 419	2 864	1 662	3 519
Solothurn	93 009	50 482	1 230	33 771	2 993	2 770	1 763
Basle-City	98 702	77 417	9 588	7 341	1 643	1 840	873
Basle-Country	94 406	55 351	2 797	28 983	3 148	2 913	1 214
Schaffhausen	30 200	18 163	1 135	8 551	786	1 049	516
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	20 070	10 722	324	7 474	543	455	552
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	4 698	1 920	47	2 436	128	37	130
St. Gall	165 103	102 700	2 576	47 045	4 982	4 846	2 954
Grisons	66 406	34 162	1 287	19 658	3 340	5 860	2 099
Aargau	195 351	104 238	2 596	70 847	6 234	7 830	3 606
Thurgau	79 835	46 260	719	26 525	2 419	1 949	1 963
Ticino	116 930	68 136	648	31 726	6 106	5 857	4 457
Vaud	257 470	176 903	4 323	51 265	6 515	11 044	7 420
Valais	93 226	35 727	697	27 245	5 809	21 997	1 751
Neuchâtel	70 019	49 542	1 585	12 400	1 639	3 415	1 438
Geneva	167 377	135 150	6 428	13 874	1 987	7 177	2 761
Jura	25 171	11 113	488	11 021	1 060	497	992
Urban areas	2 025 623	1 409 028	97 793	353 466	45 665	90 468	29 203
Rural areas	775 330	349 900	4 983	319 856	36 449	31 988	32 154
The five largest cities							
Zurich	180 329	136 917	30 787	6 568	1 837	2 694	1 526
Basle	89 834	72 576	8 345	5 394	1 386	1 427	706
Geneva	84 113	74 741	4 142	493	209	3 524	1 004
Berne	67 646	58 450	2 108	3 767	974	1 761	586
Lausanne	62 859	57 063	1 419	1 899	401	1 616	461

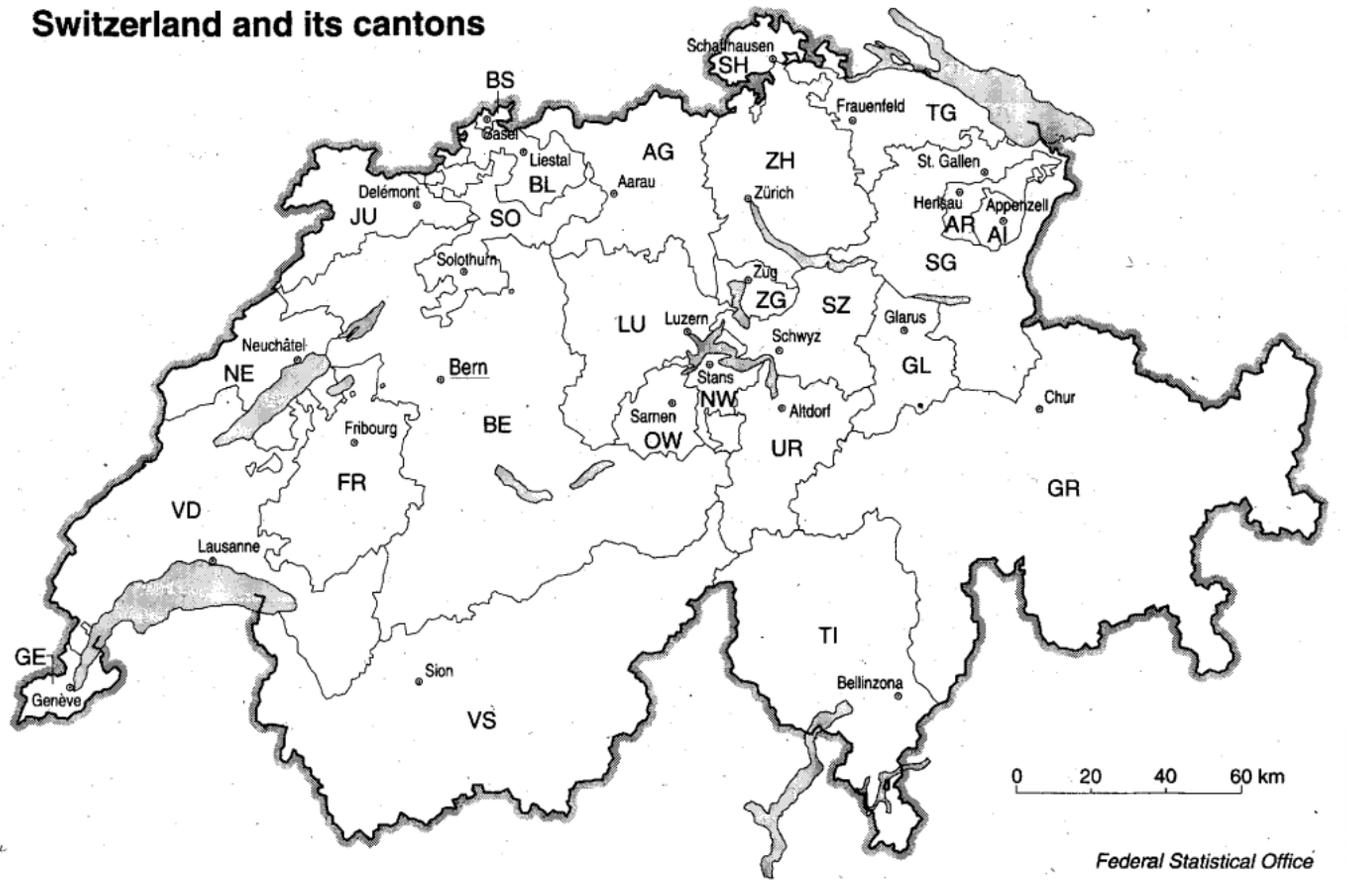
Occupied dwellings by tenure status, 1970-1990



Average rental fees by size of dwelling, 1990

	Total in Swiss francs	Dwelling with ... room(s)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
Switzerland	820	492	641	761	945	1 249	1 626
Cantons							
Zurich	969	572	791	895	1 119	1 540	2 064
Berne	759	466	594	703	899	1 178	1 437
Lucerne	772	454	605	693	835	1 102	1 381
Uri	653	378	496	597	693	826	995
Schwyz	867	462	633	772	944	1 231	1 458
Obwalden	751	393	571	681	849	1 070	1 111
Nidwalden	888	437	635	808	971	1 234	1 442
Glarus	708	425	585	640	750	937	1 081
Zug	997	559	772	858	1 073	1 521	1 916
Fribourg	736	462	578	690	862	1 136	1 312
Solothurn	726	398	549	655	837	1 093	1 233
Basle-City	776	478	629	759	1 016	1 469	1 986
Basle-Country	891	410	640	807	1 059	1 379	1 674
Schaffhausen	723	431	565	646	793	1 082	1 396
Appenzell-Ext. Rh.	740	410	547	660	786	938	1 119
Appenzell-Int. Rh.	732	429	561	646	809	909	1 062
St. Gall	776	443	609	721	826	1 033	1 227
Grisons	753	476	620	712	838	997	1 143
Aargau	867	459	655	778	978	1 288	1 466
Thurgau	765	419	596	687	818	1 065	1 230
Ticino	738	466	569	697	848	1 033	1 380
Vaud	813	480	618	789	1 031	1 343	1 789
Valais	638	432	500	600	743	875	1 093
Neuchâtel	588	381	441	523	716	991	1 151
Geneva	812	510	603	774	986	1 302	2 272
Jura	576	368	436	536	659	766	910
Urban areas	839	502	657	783	981	1 320	1 805
Rural areas	733	415	543	650	815	1 027	1 201
The five largest cities							
Zurich	929	604	810	891	1 124	1 645	2 305
Basle	766	479	630	760	1 014	1 447	1 988
Geneva	782	529	611	791	1 033	1 381	2 017
Berne	777	500	643	771	977	1 340	1 723
Lausanne	748	488	596	762	1 011	1 282	1 712

Switzerland and its cantons



This pocket edition presents the most important results of the 1990 population census for Switzerland as a whole as well as for individual cantons and describes essential facts and historical developments. Federal censuses have taken place each decade since 1850. They form a kind of Swiss 'collective memory' and document the demographic, economic and cultural changes which the communes, the neighbourhoods of towns and cities, the districts and the cantons of our country have undergone.
