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Explanation of symbols

A dash (–) instead of a number means there is no occurrence (= zero).

A zero (0 or 0.0) instead of another number identifies a variable that is less than one half of the unit used.

Three dots (...) instead of a number mean that the number is unavailable or was omitted because it is insignificant.

A forward slash (/) between year dates indicates the associated numbers as the annual average, a hyphen (–) as sums of the stated period.

A sinuous line (~) between two year dates indicates school or business years, sport seasons, etc., rather than calendar years.

Geography

The City of Zurich is divided into **12** districts and **34** precincts. The Zurich agglomeration consists of the City of Zurich itself as well as a further **130** communes, including **23** in Canton Aargau and **3** in Canton Schwyz.

Population

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city with a resident population of **382,906**. **117,394** foreigners belonging to **165** different nationalities live in the City of Zurich. The largest single group is the Germans, who account for **28,826** of the total, followed by **13,373** Italians. The population of the City of Zurich has grown by **22,202** people since 1999.

There was an increase of **2,407** in 2009. The population reached its highest level in July 1962, when there were **445,314** people living in Zurich. **1.17** million people live in the Zurich agglomeration and **1.77** million in the Zurich metropolitan area.

Building and housing

1,378 new apartments were erected in 2009. All told, there are now **207,581** apartments in Zurich, **75,659** of which have three rooms. Renting such an apartment is most expensive in District 1, where the average rent is **1,973** Swiss francs. Of Zurich's **53,899** buildings, **70.9** percent were built before 1961.

The economy

One in **9** jobs in Switzerland is located in Zurich. **77** of Switzerland's **278** banks are headquartered in Zurich. The balance-sheet total of these banks represents **67.6** percent of the total value of all the monies managed in Switzerland. To accommodate the annual average of **2.5** million overnight stays, Zurich has **112** hotels with **11,871** beds.

Politics

The executive branch of government (City Council) is made up of **9** city councillors, while the legislative branch (the Municipal Council) is made up of **125** municipal councillors.

CITY OF ZURICH IN COMPARISON

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city. With some 383,000 inhabitants, it has by far the largest population in Switzerland. The city looks even more dominant when employment figures are compared. Forty-five percent of all those employed in Canton Zurich work in the City of Zurich.

Compared to Switzerland's four other big cities, Zurich's unemployment rate is on the low side. Geneva and Lausanne have been especially badly hit by unemployment.

Tourism is exceptionally important to Zurich. Nearly 2.5 million overnight stays were recorded in the year 2009. Closest to Zurich on this score is Geneva, with just over two million overnight stays.

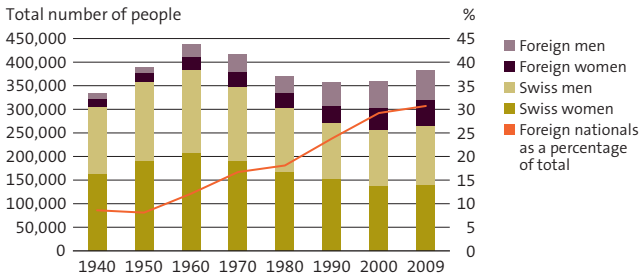
City of Zurich in comparison, 2008/2009

	City of Zurich	Canton Zurich	Switzerland	Basel	Bern	Geneva	Lausanne
Resident population	382,906	1,344,866	7,701,856	189,556	130,289	189,313	130,721
Proportion of women (%)	50.6	50.7	50.8	52.3	52.6	52.3	52.5
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	30.7	23.3	22.6	31.8	22.0	45.6	38.8
Proportion of persons under 20 (%)	15.7	19.7	21.2	16.4	14.6	17.9	19.3
Proportion of persons aged 65 and older (%)	16.1	16.2	16.6	20.4	17.6	15.9	15.6
Jobs (2008)	362,002	799,079	4,016,837	154,775	152,386	144,212	89,505
Full-time employees (%)	67.4	68.1	69.2	68.2	63.3	70.2	65.9
Secondary sector (%)	8.6	17.9	26.4	22.4	10.8	6.8	7.1
Tertiary sector (%)	91.4	82.1	73.6	77.6	89.2	93.2	92.9
Unemployed	9,895	32,071	172,740	4,322	2,892	7,956	5,304
Unemployment rate December (%)	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	8.0	8.2
Apartments	207,581	657,171	3,880,087	105,064	74,388	104,756	71,765
Number of apartments with 5 rooms and more (%)	8.7	23.3	24.9	11.5	8.7	8.3	10.7
Vacant apartment index (%)	0.05	0.66	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.21	0.11
Overnight stays	2,469,351	4,001,521	37,333,769	995,541	667,535	2,049,440	714,911
Number of foreign visitors (%)	80.1	73.7	57.6	70.7	58.2	84.7	74.5

Zurich is considered one of the cities with the highest standard of living in the world. Small wonder, then, that thousands of people have moved to Zurich from places within Switzerland and abroad. The city's residential population grew by 6.2 percent between 1999 and 2009. 382,906 people were living in the city at the end of 2009. Just under one third of them hold a foreign passport. Four out of five foreigners living in the city of Zurich come from a European country. The Germans form the largest group living in Zurich – 24.6 percent of all foreigners in Zurich are originally from Germany. In recent years many foreigners have chosen to become Swiss nationals. 4,845 were naturalised in 2009, a particularly high number. However, this is largely due to administrative delays.

Since 2004, the number of births each year has exceeded the number of deaths. 4,639 children were born in 2009. Thus, the number of births has again increased by 6.7 percent. The number of deaths, on the other hand, has fallen slightly.

Resident population

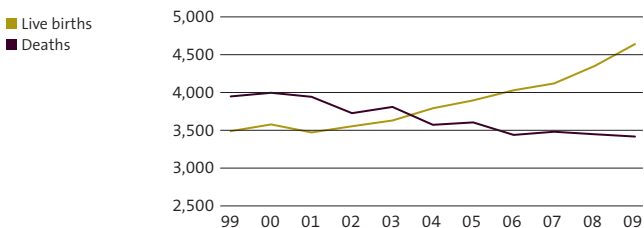


Resident population

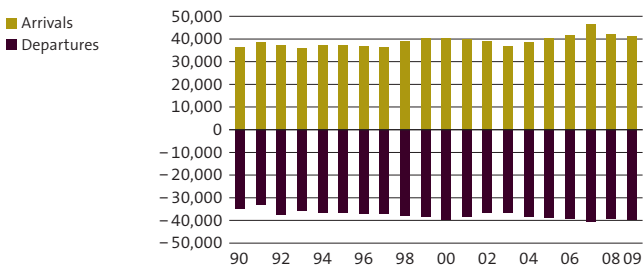
	1999	2009	1999–2009 (%)
Total	360,704	382,906	6.2
Women	186,644	193,893	3.9
Men	174,060	189,013	8.6
Swiss nationals	255,185	265,512	4.0
Foreign nationals	105,519	117,394	11.3

RESIDENT POPULATION

Births and deaths

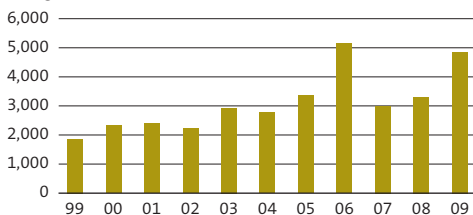


Arrivals and departures

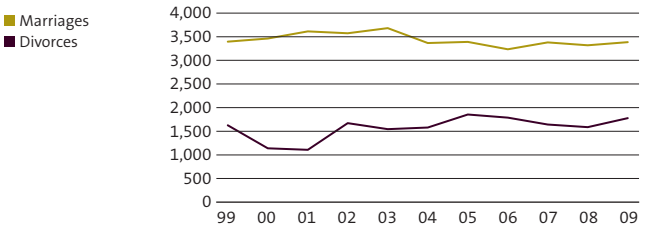


Naturalisations

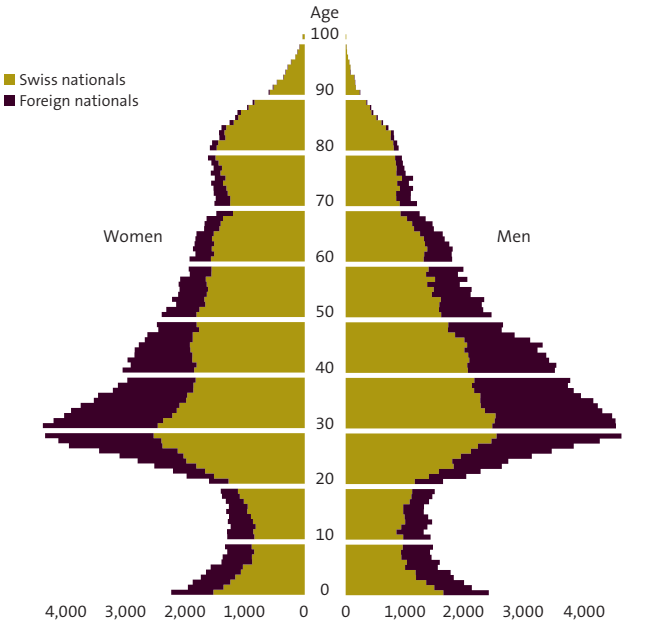
Foreign nationals



Marriages and divorces

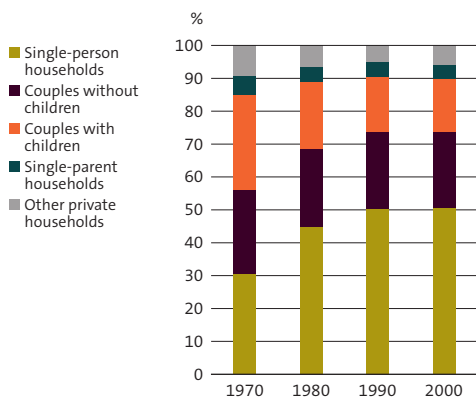


Age structure, 2009



RESIDENT POPULATION

Type of household



Foreign resident population

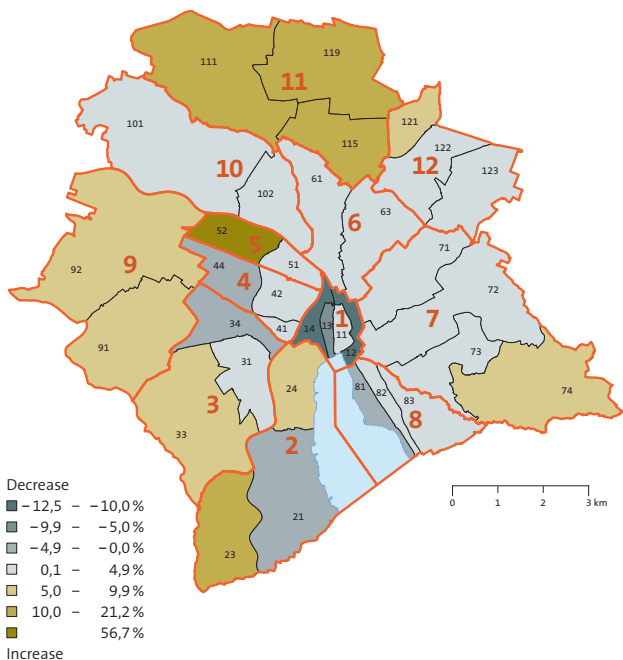
	1999	2009	Proportion (%)
Total	105,519	117,394	100.0
Europe (EU-27)	52,066	72,641	61.9
Germany	11,089	28,826	24.6
France	1,102	2,434	2.1
Great Britain	1,518	2,647	2.3
Italy	17,171	13,373	11.4
Austria	2,852	3,932	3.3
Portugal	6,037	8,093	6.9
Spain	6,869	4,472	3.8
Other countries	5,428	8,864	7.6
Rest of Europe	34,210	21,224	18.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,953	1,588	1.4
Croatia	3,379	2,126	1.8
Macedonia	3,092	2,261	1.9
Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo (separate data not yet available)	17,165	9,120	7.8
Turkey	5,908	4,223	3.6
Other countries	1,713	1,906	1.6
Outside Europe	19,243	23,529	20.0
Sri Lanka	4,336	2,313	2.0
USA	1,283	1,926	1.6
Other countries	13,624	19,290	16.4

Resident population by origin and precinct, 2009

	Total	Swiss nationals	Foreign nationals	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
Entire city	382,906	265,512	117,394	30.7
District 1	5,576	3,973	1,603	28.7
Rathaus	3,110	2,218	892	28.7
Hochschulen	673	466	207	30.8
Lindenhof	940	720	220	23.4
City	853	569	284	33.3
District 2	29,809	22,185	7,624	25.6
Wollishofen	15,854	11,977	3,877	24.5
Leimbach	5,287	4,041	1,246	23.6
Enge	8,668	6,167	2,501	28.9
District 3	46,971	32,551	14,420	30.7
Alt-Wiedikon	15,504	10,523	4,981	32.1
Friesenberg	11,003	8,419	2,584	23.5
Sihlfeld	20,464	13,609	6,855	33.5
District 4	27,398	16,256	11,142	40.7
Werd	4,104	2,691	1,413	34.4
Langstrasse	10,392	6,163	4,229	40.7
Hard	12,902	7,402	5,500	42.6
District 5	12,777	8,601	4,176	32.7
Gewerbeschule	9,717	6,312	3,405	35.0
Escher Wyss	3,060	2,289	771	25.2
District 6	31,131	23,030	8,101	26.0
Unterstrass	21,080	15,667	5,413	25.7
Oberstrass	10,051	7,363	2,688	26.7
District 7	35,362	26,596	8,766	24.8
Fluntern	7,528	5,402	2,126	28.2
Hottingen	10,594	7,627	2,967	28.0
Hirslanden	6,956	5,419	1,537	22.1
Witikon	10,284	8,148	2,136	20.8
District 8	15,212	10,748	4,464	29.3
Seefeld	4,732	3,220	1,512	32.0
Mühlebach	5,545	3,961	1,584	28.6
Weinegg	4,935	3,567	1,368	27.7
District 9	47,520	32,355	15,165	31.9
Albisrieden	17,675	13,285	4,390	24.8
Altstetten	29,845	19,070	10,775	36.1
District 10	36,939	27,667	9,272	25.1
Höngg	21,294	16,773	4,521	21.2
Wipkingen	15,645	10,894	4,751	30.4
District 11	64,612	42,726	21,886	33.9
Affoltern	22,383	15,295	7,088	31.7
Oerlikon	20,740	13,653	7,087	34.2
Seebach	21,489	13,778	7,711	35.9
District 12	29,599	18,824	10,775	36.4
Saatlen	7,132	4,802	2,330	32.7
Schwamendingen-Mitte	10,857	6,588	4,269	39.3
Hirzenbach	11,610	7,434	4,176	36.0

RESIDENT POPULATION

Change in resident population by precinct, 1999–2009



District 1

- 11 Rathaus
- 12 Hochschulen
- 13 Lindenhof
- 14 City

District 2

- 21 Wollishofen
- 23 Leimbach
- 24 Enge

District 3

- 31 Alt-Wiedikon
- 33 Friesenberg
- 34 Sihlfeld

District 4

- 41 Werd
- 42 Langstrasse
- 44 Hard

District 5

- 51 Gewerbeschule
- 52 Escher Wyss

District 6

- 61 Unterstrass
- 63 Oberstrass

District 7

- 71 Fluntern
- 72 Hottingen
- 73 Hirslanden
- 74 Witikon

District 8

- 81 Seefeld
- 82 Mühlebach
- 83 Weinegg

District 9

- 91 Albisrieden
- 92 Altstetten

District 10

- 101 Höngg
- 102 Wipkingen
- 123 Hirzenbach

District 11

- 111 Affoltern
- 115 Oerlikon
- 119 Seebach

District 12

- 121 Saatlern
- 122 Schwamendingen-Mitte
- 123 Hirzenbach

Zurich may be Switzerland's largest city but, in terms of land area, the City of Zurich is only about one third the size of the commune of Davos. And nearly one quarter of this total area is woodland. Lake Zurich, on the other hand, accounts for less than five percent of the total area, even though Zurich would be inconceivable without it.

The city's climate is very much the same as that of southern Germany, except that it is influenced by foehn winds from time to time.

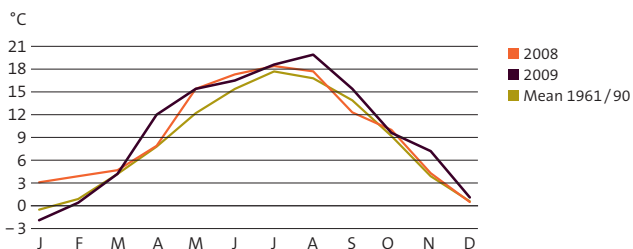
Urban area, 2009

Total area including water bodies	91.9 km ²
Longest north-south spread	12.7 km
Longest east-west spread	13.4 km
Highest point	871 m above sea level (Uetliberg Kulm)
Lowest point	392 m above sea level (Limmatufer)
Altitude at lake level	405.94 m above sea level

Urban area, area in hectares, 2009

By type of development	Hectares	Proportion (%)
Total	9,188	100.0
Land area excluding woodland	6,526	71.0
Buildings	1,070	11.7
Traffic area	1,235	13.4
Other	4,221	45.9
Woodland	2,150	23.4
Water bodies	512	5.6
By type of property		
Private property	3,458	37.6
Building cooperatives	407	4.4
Public property	5,269	57.3
Religious communities	53	1.5

Ambient temperature by month



EDUCATION

The City of Zurich is an important centre for science and research. The basis is formed by the city schools and the two world-class institutions of higher education.

There are some 42,000 students and academics at Zurich's institutions of higher education; while women account for 56 percent of those at the university, the equivalent figure for the ETH is only just over 31 percent.

Pupils

	1998~99	2008~09	2009~10	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
All city schools and Kindergarten	26,868	25,683	25,947	30.1
Kindergarten	4,969	4,902	5,096	32.7
Foundation stage	...	414	493	25.4
Primary schools	14,338	14,183	14,704	30.0
Secondary schools C	463	359	273	46.2
Secondary schools B/G	2,158	2,147	2,309	34.7
Secondary schools A/E	2,921	2,602	2,737	18.7
Other schools	2,019	1,076	335	41.3
Cantonal schools	8,139	8,507
Vocational schools	30,225	37,156
KV Zurich Business School	4,488	4,059

Active apprenticeships, 2009

Type of trade/profession	Apprentices	Proportion of women (%)	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
Total	12,989	49.8	16.7
Farming/Animal husbandry	182	50.0	8.2
Industry/Skilled trades	2,979	15.4	20.0
Information technology	703	9.1	8.8
Technical professions	724	28.2	10.5
Office work	3,340	60.3	11.2
Sales	1,588	72.1	24.3
Hospitality/Housekeeping	791	57.9	16.3
Health and welfare	457	87.7	23.6
Healing professions	956	91.0	20.5
Other jobs	1,269	60.0	17.6

Students in higher education

	1999	2008	2009
ETH Zürich	11,653	15,093	16,228
Proportion of women (%)	25.7	30.5	30.8
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	18.9	30.0	32.2
University of Zurich	20,383	24,788	25,854
Proportion of women (%)	49.5	56.0	56.1
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	11.3	16.2	16.9

Almost as many people work in Zurich as live there. And the number is growing all the time: the number of employees has risen by a further 9.9 percent during the past six years, with the tertiary sector gaining in importance. Zurich is Switzerland's undisputed service capital. Nearly one in nine jobs in this sector is based in Zurich. 45 percent of the 363,900 people employed in the City of Zurich are women. The proportion in 2003 was still 43 percent.

The global financial crisis has affected Zurich's labour market since the beginning of 2009. Whereas some 9,092 people were registered as unemployed in 1999, this figure had risen by 8.8 percent by 2009. Just under 9,900 people were registered as unemployed at the end of 2009, a good 4,278 of them women. The unemployment rate for 2009 averaged 3.9 percent. Members of the 30 to 39 year old age group are worst affected by unemployment. A decline in unemployment is nevertheless expected in the course of 2010.

Employees

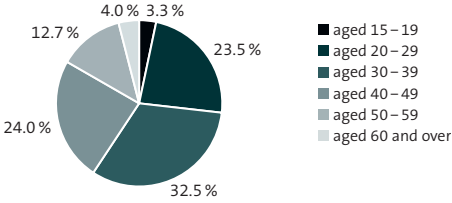
	2003	2009	2003–2009 (%)
City of Zurich	331,000	363,900	9.9
Women	142,600	162,000	13.6
Men	188,400	202,000	7.2
Secondary sector	38,200	34,600	-9.4
Tertiary sector	292,800	329,300	12.5
Full-time	229,500	242,100	5.5
Part-time	101,500	121,900	20.1
Canton Zurich	723,500	796,200	10.0

Unemployed

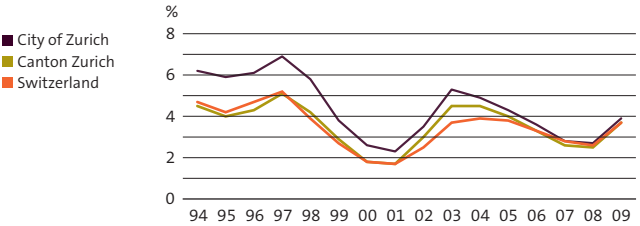
	1999	2009	1999–2009 (%)
Total	9,092	9,895	8.8
Women	4,096	4,278	4.4
Men	4,996	5,617	12.4
Swiss nationals	3,985	5,341	34.0
Foreign nationals	5,107	4,554	-10.8

WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

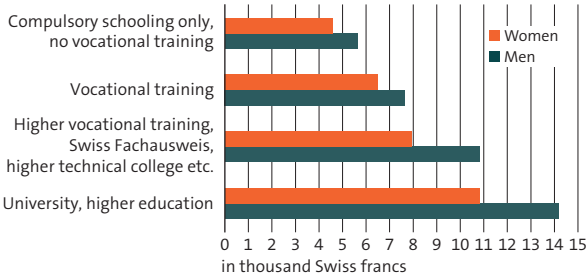
Unemployed by age group, 2009



Unemployment rate



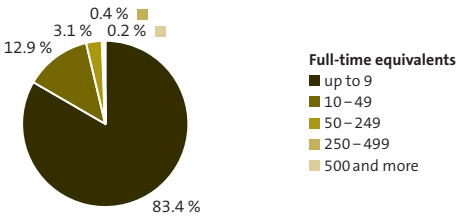
Gross monthly income (median) of a 40-year-old, by education, 2008



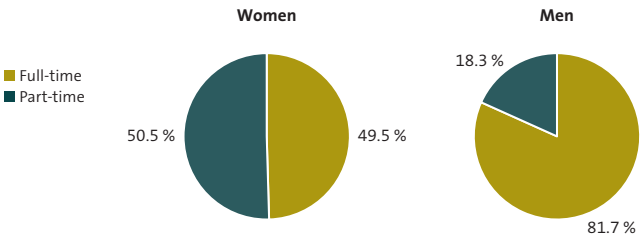
The slogan “small but perfectly formed” best characterises Zurich’s economy: the salient characteristic of Zurich’s economy is the fact that it is made up of innumerable small companies. Around 83 percent of the city’s 26,070 places of employment have no more than nine full-time employees. There are only 159 large companies with 250 or more employees – a figure that represents just 0.6 percent of the total.

The structural change that has been taking place for many years is still continuing. The number of jobs in industry has fallen by 18.2 percent since 2001. Services, meanwhile, have recorded an increase of 9.1 percent, measured in terms of employees, and are becoming increasingly crucial to the city’s economy. Today, some 90 percent of all jobs in Zurich are in the tertiary sector, which is why Zurich may also be called a city of service providers. Some 33 percent of those in employment were working part-time in 2008; this compares with 32 percent in 2005.

Workplaces by size, 2008



Degree of employment by gender, 2008

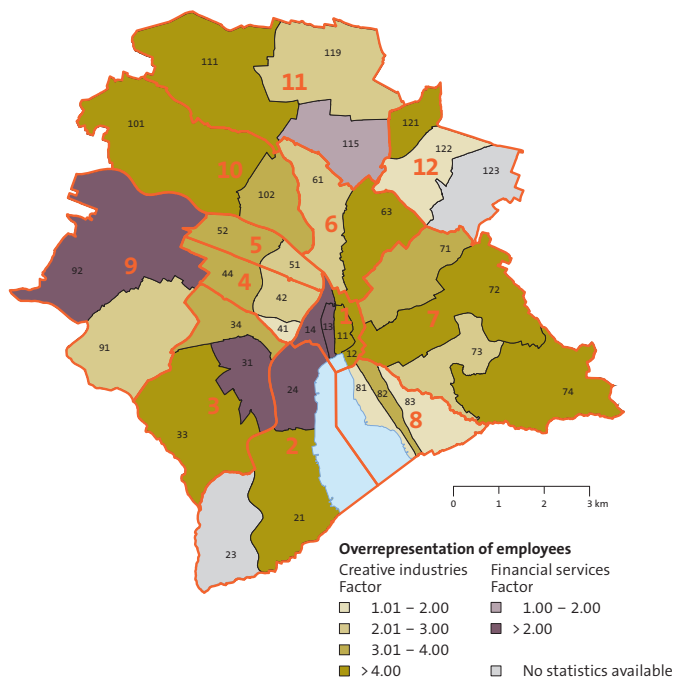


ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Company census

	2001	2005	2008	2005–2008 (%)
Workplaces in total	26,180	24,966	26,070	4.4
Primary sector	75	63	52	-17.5
Secondary sector	2,623	2,278	2,317	1.7
Tertiary sector	23,482	22,625	23,701	4.8
Employees in total	341,213	329,910	362,002	9.7
Primary sector	231	270	197	-27.0
Secondary sector	37,849	31,288	30,945	-1.1
Tertiary sector	303,133	298,352	330,860	10.9
Women	145,741	142,636	161,026	12.9
Men	195,472	187,274	200,976	7.3
Swiss nationals	263,364	252,317	270,780	7.3
Foreign nationals	77,849	77,593	91,222	17.6
Full-time employees	241,683	225,386	244,002	8.3
Part-time employees	99,530	104,524	118,000	12.9
Full-time equivalent in total	288,887	276,069	302,677	9.6

Ratio of creative industries to financial services in full-time equivalents, by precinct, 2008



Zurich is one of Europe's most important financial centres. It is home to two major banks, one cantonal bank and 74 other banks. These credit institutions between them have a balance sheet total of 1.8 trillion Swiss francs, with the two big banks accounting for over 80 percent of this sum. One in three jobs in Swiss financial services and one in five jobs in the insurance business are based in the City of Zurich.

Banking establishments, 2009

	Banking institutions with head office		Balance sheet sum (in millions of Swiss francs)	Proportion of the City of Zurich (%)
	City of Zurich	Switzerland		
			City of Zurich	
Total	77	278	1,761,364	67.6
Big banks	2	2	1,444,799	100.0
Cantonal banks	1	24	115,079	28.5
Other banks	74	252	201,487	26.6

Employees in financial services

	Employees in total		Change (%)	Proportion of employees in financial services in all of Switzerland (%)	
	2005	2008		2005–2008	2008
City of Zurich	42,282	49,356	16.7	31.5	
Zurich agglomeration	52,924	63,212	19.4	40.3	
Switzerland	135,187	156,810	16.0	100.0	

Employees in insurance services

	Employees in total		Change (%)	Proportion of employees in financial services in all of Switzerland (%)	
	2005	2008		2005–2008	2005
City of Zurich	14,196	13,108	-0.1	19.7	18.2
Zurich agglomeration	20,266	20,874	0.0	28.2	28.9
Switzerland	71,988	72,150	0.0	100.0	100.0

In 2009, life in Zurich became a little less costly in comparison to the previous year for the first time since 1998 as a consequence of the economic and financial crisis. The drop in price levels is due primarily to the significantly lower cost of heating oil and petrol. Eating and drinking became cheaper, too, as long as one ate at home and was happy with alcohol-free beverages. Furthermore, the cost of making calls with mobile phones and using the Internet also dropped once again. In other areas, however, prices were on the rise: clothing and shoes became more expensive, the cost of health care went up, and anyone wanting to eat out or stay overnight had to dig deep into their pockets.

Living in Zurich also has its price. The increase in rental prices in recent years has been significantly stronger than that of all of the consumer prices put together. Price hikes were especially apparent in 2008 and 2009. Over the last ten years rental prices have risen on average by 18.5 percent and therefore by nearly twice as much as consumer prices overall.

Construction in Zurich has also become more expensive, despite the economic and financial crisis. According to Zurich's housing construction index, the cost of construction rose by 1.2 percent between April 2009 and April 2010 thanks to full order books in the building sector.

Consumer price index for the City of Zurich

Index position	Annual average (points)		Change (%) 2008–2009
	2008	2009	
Based on December 2005 = 100			
Total	103.5	103.0	-0.5
Main groups			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.9	104.7	-0.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	104.8	107.6	2.7
Clothing and footwear	98.1	100.5	2.4
Housing and energy	107.3	106.1	-1.1
Household effects and housekeeping	101.6	102.4	0.8
Healthcare	99.6	100.1	0.5
Transport	106.1	102.7	-3.2
Telecommunication	92.7	88.2	-4.9
Recreation and culture	99.6	99.0	-0.6
Education and teaching	102.3	104.1	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	105.1	106.7	1.5
Other goods and services	101.7	102.1	0.4

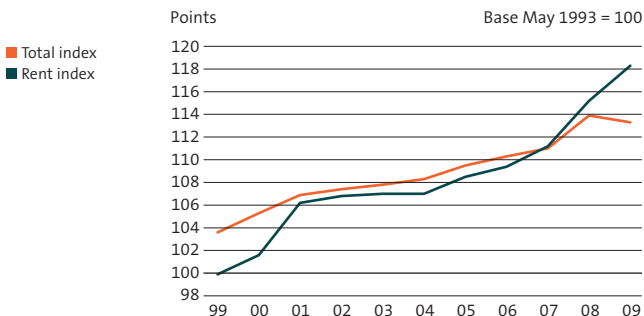
Average prices for heating oil and fuels

	Quantity	Prices (francs)		
		1999	2008	2009
Heating oil (since 2008, CO₂ tax added)				
Order volume				
800–1500 litres	100 l	39,29	120,31	81,09
1501–3000 litres	100 l	33,29	113,42	72,86
3001–6000 litres	100 l	30,09	109,06	68,36
6001–9000 litres	100 l	28,46	107,64	66,86
9001–14000 litres	100 l	27,77	106,70	65,97
14 001–20 000 litres	100 l	27,13	105,93	65,20
more than 20 000 litres	100 l	26,62	105,43	64,61
Fuels				
Petrol, lead-free 95	1 l	1,21	1,79	1,52
Petrol, lead-free 98	1 l	...	1,84	1,57
Diesel	1 l	1,25	2,03	1,60

Zurich index for residential construction costs, Based on April 2005 = 100

CCP No.	Construction output	Index (points)		Change (%)
		April 2009	April 2010	April 2009–April 2010
CCP = Construction Cost Plan				
...	Total (CCP 1, 2, 4 and 5)	110.9	112.2	1.2
1	Preparatory work	114.9	116.3	1.2
2	Building	111.3	112.8	1.4
4	External works	104.2	102.5	-1.7
5	Incidental costs and provisional items	101.1	101.0	-0.1
...	Supplementary classifications			
20–22	Structural work	111.9	114.5	2.3
23–28	Interior work	106.9	107.0	0.1
1, 2, 4, 5	Other costs	114.2	115.3	0.9

Consumer price index for the City of Zurich



Zurich is currently home to Switzerland's tallest building: the "Prime Tower" stands tall at 126 metres. However, Zurich is anything but a city of sky-scrapers: hardly more than a dozen of Zurich's buildings reach a height of 20 storeys. Nonetheless, the city continues to grow taller. Over the past 15 years the volume of all buildings increased by 10.8 percent, whereas land consumption went up by a mere 1.6 percent. On average, this makes buildings taller by around 9 percent. This growth is spear-headed by commercial premises that, despite the increase in volume, have released 6.1 percent of utilisable land since 1992. The regained space has been used to construct housing.

As a result, developments in the housing construction sector have been somewhat turbulent in recent years. The development enabled urgently needed adjustments to the housing market to cater for changes in demand. Whilst the stock of small apartments (1 to 2 rooms) has remained constant, the number of 5-room apartments has risen by one third in just 10 years. Not only do new apartments have more rooms but also more space in each individual room.

Building stock by building type, 2009

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,899	100.0
Single family dwellings	9,757	18.1
Multiple family dwellings	17,725	32.9
Other residential housing	334	0.6
Residential buildings with business premises	7,386	13.7
Commercial buildings with or without dwellings	18,697	34.7

Building stock by construction period, 2009

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,899	100.0
Before 1931	18,638	34.6
1931–1960	19,579	36.3
1961–1990	10,237	19.0
1991–2000	2,361	4.4
After 2000	3,084	5.7

Building stock by type of owner, 2009

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,899	100.0
Natural persons (individuals)	28,072	52.1
Corporations	9,070	16.8
Pension funds	1,390	2.6
Building cooperatives	8,057	14.9
Public property	6,878	12.8
Religious communities	432	0.8

Apartment stock by number of rooms, 2009

		Proportion (%)
Total	207,581	100.0
1 room	26,538	12.8
2 rooms	43,248	20.8
3 rooms	75,659	36.4
4 rooms	44,026	21.2
5 rooms	12,354	6.0
6 or more rooms	5,756	2.8

Apartment stock by district, 2009

		Proportion of owner-occupied apartments (%)
Entire city	207,581	7.7
District 1	3,893	10.0
District 2	16,260	7.3
District 3	25,378	4.7
District 4	15,031	4.9
District 5	6,761	8.4
District 6	17,502	7.2
District 7	19,546	14.9
District 8	9,966	8.4
District 9	25,494	5.6
District 10	20,320	10.5
District 11	33,119	7.8
District 12	14,311	4.6

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

New buildings with a value of 858 million Swiss francs were completed in 2009. This equates roughly to the productivity level of Zurich's construction economy during the early 1990s, whilst annual investments between 2004 and 2007 were nearly twice as high.

This decline in productivity is, of course, reflected in the housing construction sector: whilst more than 2,000 apartments were completed during the peak year of 2007, the number dropped to a mere 1,380 in 2009. However, even this low number is still significantly higher than the construction output of the early nineties, when less than 800 apartments were built each year.

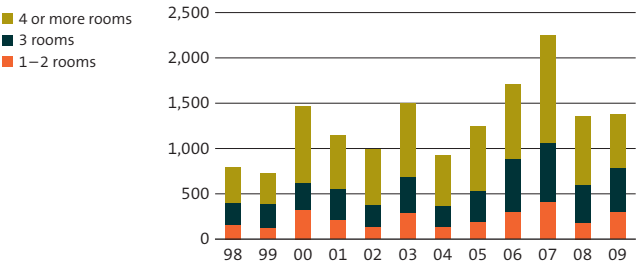
This significantly lower decline in housing construction output is indicative of the growing importance of housing construction in the city of Zurich. Zurich is becoming ever more attractive as a place to live.

Average rental prices (Swiss francs), 2006

District	1 room		2 rooms		3 rooms		4 rooms		5 rooms	
1	1,070	711	1,624	956	1,973	1,358	2,952	1,588	2,592	2,414
2	852	620	1,188	786	1,451	903	2,078	1,067	2,417	1,508
3	840	548	1,103	767	1,364	852	1,713	1,077	2,388	1,571
4	811	660	1,091	827	1,215	838	1,357	1,042	2,168	1,453
5	843	583	1,112	847	1,188	880	1,620	1,146	2,152	1,888
6	828	667	1,238	908	1,417	953	1,915	1,320	2,952	2,105
7	846	522	1,326	928	1,543	1,018	2,018	1,210	3,005	1,601
8	903	773	1,312	978	1,709	1,004	2,064	1,291	2,636	1,828
9	773	559	1,103	769	1,280	888	1,695	1,229	2,220	1,525
10	811	661	1,140	807	1,425	963	1,772	1,294	2,134	1,915
11	719	637	1,021	858	1,289	1,008	1,640	1,181	2,050	1,518
12	770	521	1,041	749	1,212	867	1,489	1,020	2,006	1,393

- Private Sector
- Non-commercial Sector

New housing

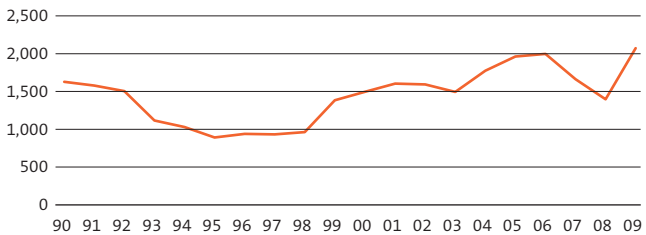


Newly constructed buildings and apartments, 2009

By building type		Proportion (%)	
Total	176	100.0	
Single family dwellings	6	3.4	
Multiple family dwellings	104	58.5	
Residential buildings with business premises	13	7.4	
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	53	30.7	
By number of rooms			
Total	1,378	100.0	
1 room	20	1.5	
2 rooms	285	20.7	
3 rooms	482	35.0	
4 rooms	467	33.9	
5 rooms	114	8.3	
6 or more rooms	10	0.7	

Building by private investors

Million Swiss Francs



There is no need to be bored in Zurich: the cultural offering is enormous and can only be expressed to a limited extent by statistics. A variety of additional performances and events supplement a rich programme of concerts, theatre productions and films. For instance, you can immerse yourself in different worlds during the “Long Night of Museums”, marvel at performances by street artists at Zurich’s Theater Spektakel or sit back and enjoy a gripping film at one of the many open-air cinemas.

The city’s extensive cultural programme is very popular. The cinemas hold the greatest appeal, attracting around 2.2 million visitors each year. Concerts at Zurich’s Hallenstadion are also crowd-pullers with ticket sales in excess of 350,000. The numbers of visitors to the opera house and art gallery are slightly lower but nonetheless noteworthy.

Cultural events are not all the programme has to offer, as crowds flocking to sporting events clearly demonstrate: Zurich’s Letzigrund sports stadium counted just under 504,000 admissions, whilst 430,000 visitors made their way to events at the Hallenstadion. The city’s public baths are particularly popular. More than 1.1 million people enjoyed the refreshing coolness of an open-air public bath, whilst over a million immersed themselves in the fun of indoor pools.

Theatre, Concerts, 2008

	Performances	Visitors	Average seat occupancy (%)
Opernhaus	283	243,804	78.9
Schauspielhaus	549	157,317	...
Tonhalle	124	113,168	64.3
Hallenstadion	43	354,574	...
Moods im Schiffbau	314	65,323	83.2
Theater am Hechtplatz	308	60,437	78.0
Theaterhaus Gessnerallee	454	53,389	87.0
Weisser Wind	143	21,450	56.8
Theater Neumarkt	251	17,596	62.2

Museums (visitors)

	1998	2008	Change (%)
Kunsthaus Zurich	260,465	214,376	-17.7
Landesmuseum	157,093	127,459	-18.9
Rietberg Museum	38,627	80,613	108.7
Zoological Museum	72,429	79,889	10.3
Museum für Gestaltung	56,622	72,244	27.6
Helmhaus	21,224	45,028	112.2

Cinemas

	1998	2008	Change (%)
Cinemas	19	18	-5.3
Cinema screens	48	56	16.7
Seats	9,311	11,148	19.7
Paying visitors	2,656,362	2,170,029	-18.3
Performances	61,471	65,542	6.6

Catering establishments

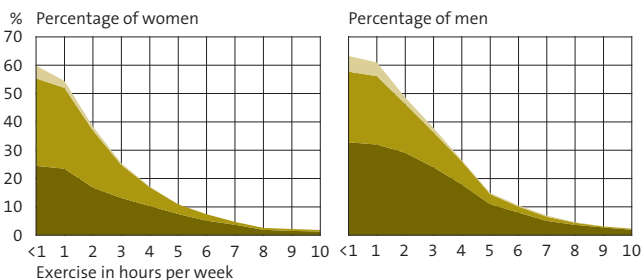
	1998	2008	Change (%)
Total	1,564	2,065	32.0
of which night cafés	240	599	149.6

Patent type

without alcohol	...	87	...
with alcohol	...	229	...
with spirits and alcohol	...	1,749	...

Sport (admissions)

	1998	2008	Change (%)
Letzigrund stadium	260,544	503,700	93.3
Allmend sports venue	25,885	29,621	14.4
Hallenstadion	299,827	430,968	43.7
Heuried and Oerlikon ice rinks	127,826	142,028	11.1
Public tennis courts	24,000	20,502	-14.6
Outdoor swimming pools	870,883	1,100,222	26.3
Indoor swimming pools	850,108	1,076,059	26.6
Swimming facilities in schools	369,182	380,466	3.1

Fitness or sport in hours per week by intensity and gender, 2007

- not, or not very intensive
- moderately intensive
- intensive to very intensive

TOURISM

The City of Zurich is a good host. Zurich's hotels, some of which are world famous, welcome over 1.3 million guests every year. They account for just under 2.5 million overnight stays in the city's 112 hotels. One fifth of guests come from Switzerland. These are predominantly business tourists. Most people like to visit the city on the river Limmat in the summer months. Zurich is especially popular among travellers from Germany, America and Great Britain, whether they are there on business or for private reasons.

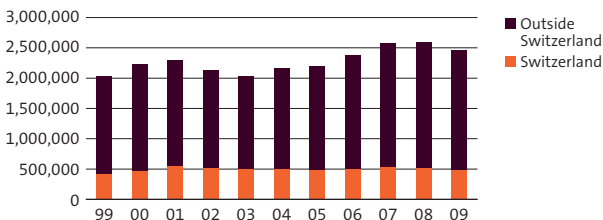
Hotel demand, 2009

	Arrivals	Overnight stays		Overall proportion (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
Total	1,329,824	2,469,351	-4.4	100.0
Switzerland	304,388	491,539	-5.3	19.9
Outside Switzerland	1,025,436	1,977,812	1.2	80.1
Germany	235,826	424,746	-5.2	17.2
USA	123,299	243,266	-5.5	9.9
Great Britain	95,521	169,675	-13.9	6.9
Italy	45,029	81,155	-2.7	3.3
Russia	31,624	71,050	4.9	2.9

Zurich and Switzerland, 2009

	Establishments	Overnight stays		Occupancy (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
City of Zurich	112	2,469,351	-4.4	57.2
Airport region	23	839,199	4.9	52.2
Zurich agglomeration	248	3,914,044	-3.7	52.5
Switzerland	4834	35,181,749	-4.5	42.5

Overnight stays in hotels by guests' country of origin

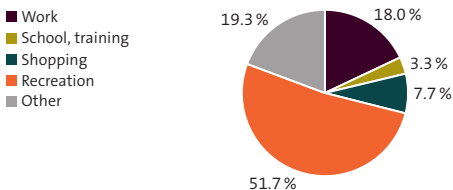


Recreation is the largest single cause of traffic in Zurich. More than half the total distance travelled is for recreational purposes. Commuters, on the other hand, account for only 18 percent of the total.

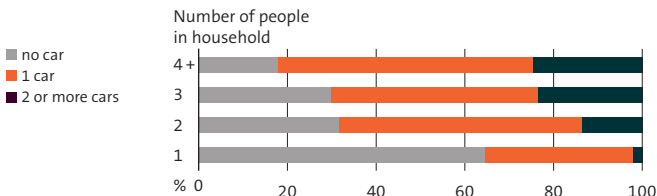
Nearly two thirds of all single-person households in the City of Zurich have no car. This figure decreases the more people there are in the household. Sixty-eight percent of all two-person households, for example, have at least one car. This statistic is still comparatively low, however: in rural communes, nearly 90 percent of all households have at least one car.

There has been a gratifying fall in the number of people seriously injured in traffic accidents in recent years, even if the number of minor injuries has increased slightly at the same time.

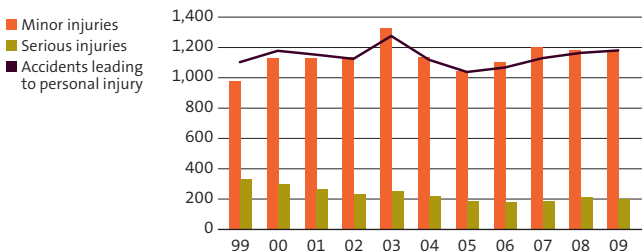
Length of journey by purpose, 2005



Number of cars by size of household, 2005



Traffic accidents leading to personal injury



POLITICS

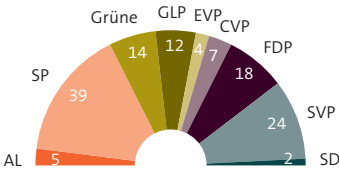
Zurich is governed by a stable left-wing majority. Although the right-wing conservative Schweizerische Volkspartei has made significant gains in the City of Zurich in recent years, as elsewhere, and is now the second largest party after the SP, it is frequently outvoted in parliament.

The trend towards smaller turn-outs at local elections could be interpreted either as a sign of satisfaction or as a silent protest. The fact is, however, that the direct democracy practised in Switzerland gives Swiss citizens more opportunities to make known their views on specific issues than would be available to them in other countries.

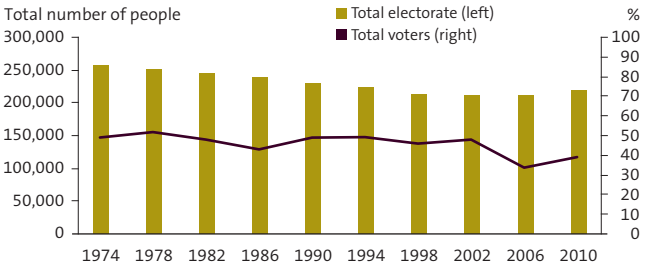
City council, as of 1st July 2010

Corine Mauch (SP)	Presidential Department
Gerold Lauber (CVP)	Department of Education and Sport
André Odermatt (SP)	Department of Structural Engineering
Daniel Leupi (Grüne)	Department of Police
Claudia Nielsen (SP)	Department of Health and the Environment
Ruth Genner (Grüne)	Department of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal
Andres Türlér (FDP)	Department of Industrial Companies
Martin Vollenwyder (FDP)	Department of Finance
Martin Waser (SP)	Department of Social Welfare

Seats on the municipal council in the legislative period 2010–2014



Turn-out in elections to the municipal council



The number of social welfare cases has again declined slightly. Social services provided assistance in around 12,700 cases during 2009. Most cases involve more than one person, for example a whole family. The total number of people receiving assistance has therefore fallen by 5 percent. 29.1 percent of those receiving social welfare are children or young people under the age of 18.

Supplementary benefits are paid to around 18,300 recipients of old age and disability pensions. Thus, the number of people with claims to supplementary benefits is virtually the same as in the previous year. Over 428 million Swiss francs were paid out in 2009. This equates to 4.6 percent more than in the previous year. The average supplementary benefit paid out each month amounts to 2,187 Swiss francs.

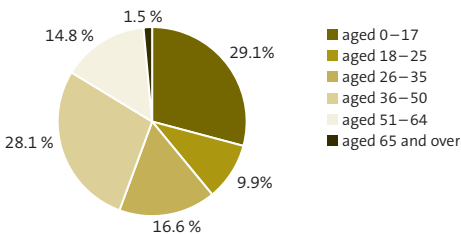
Social welfare

	Number			Change (%)
	1999	2008	2009	2008–2009
Cases	10,427	13,050	12,699	-2.7
Annual average: cases	6,510	8,282	8,238	-0.5
Total number of people	17,686	19,648	18,680	-4.9

Additional benefits to old age and survivors insurance benefits

	1999	2008	2009	2008– 2009 (%)
Pensioners	15,286	18,242	18,288	0.3
Swiss nationals (%)	86.7	80.9	81.1	...
Foreign nationals (%)	13.3	19.1	18.9	...
Supplementary services paid out (1000 Swiss francs)	251,598	409,355	428,117	4.6
Old age pensions (1000 Swiss francs)	160,965	236,774	249,243	5.3
Disability pensions (1000 Swiss francs)	88,199	166,779	173,106	3.8
Survivors (1000 Swiss francs)	2,434	5,802	5,768	-0.6
Average benefit per month (Swiss francs)	1,487	2,102	2,187	4.0

Social welfare by age group, 2009



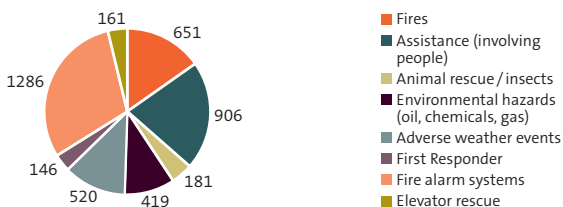
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The public sector is Zurich's largest single employer. More than 27,000 people work for the City of Zurich, nearly 55 percent of them women. The city administration consists of nine departments and the relevant sections. It is their job to implement the policies of the Municipal Council. The administration is headed by city councillors elected by the people. Each councillor presides over a different department.

Employees of the city

Departement/Sector	2008	2009	Change		Proportion of women %
			absolute	in %	
Total persons	27,047	27,418	371	1.4	54.0
Members and employees of authorities together	25,466	25,878	412	1.6	54.1
Personnel in training	1,581	1,620	39	2.5	61.7
Total number of jobs	20,729.1	20,997.6	269	1.3	47.4
Members and employees of authorities together	19,189.2	19,427.4	238	1.2	46.3
General administration	313.0	303.9	-9	-2.9	48.0
Presidential Department	366.6	359.3	-7	-2.0	60.3
Dept. of Finance	783.0	795.9	13	1.6	37.5
Dept. of Police	2,615.8	2,618.3	3	0.1	23.4
Dept. of Health and the Environment	5,589.2	5,583.9	-5	-0.1	71.3
Department of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal	1,578.1	1,587.6	10	0.6	14.8
Dept. of Structural Engineering	576.3	597.2	21	3.6	45.6
Dept. of Industrial Companies	3,342.5	3,432.8	90	2.7	14.6
Dept. of Education and Sport	2,605.6	2,741.3	136	5.2	67.5
Dept. of Social Welfare	1,419.1	1,407.2	-12	-0.8	63.3
Personnel in training	1,539.9	1,570.2	30	2.0	61.1

Deployment of Zurich's fire services by type of incident, 2008



In 2009, expenditure in Zurich amounted to more than 7,9 billion Swiss francs, while the city's investments totalled 956,3 million Swiss francs.

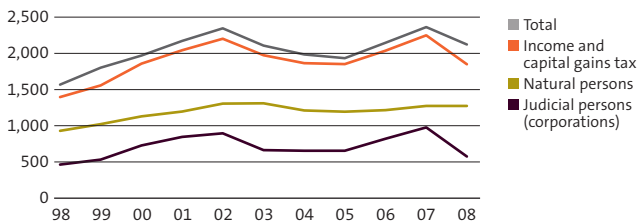
At more than 7,9 million Swiss francs, revenues were 641,5 million Swiss francs higher than in the previous year. The result is a deficit of 6,1 million Swiss francs.

Taxes

	2007	2008	Change	
			absolute	in %
Natural persons				
Taxpayers	224,884	230,342	5,458	2.4
Total taxable income (1000 francs)	12,316,635	12,743,356	426,721	3.5
Total taxable assets (1000 francs)	63,622,916	69,519,672	5,896,756	9.3
Federal taxes (1000 francs)	736,242	786,187	49,945	6.8
Municipal taxes (1000 francs)	898,215	935,563	37,348	4.2
Judicial persons (corporations)				
Taxpayers	20,572	23,739	3,167	15.4
Basic federal taxes (1000 francs)	650,333	515,626	-134,707	-20.7
Municipal taxes (1000 francs)	793,407	704,782	-88,625	-11.2

Municipal taxes

in million Swiss francs



Municipal accounts

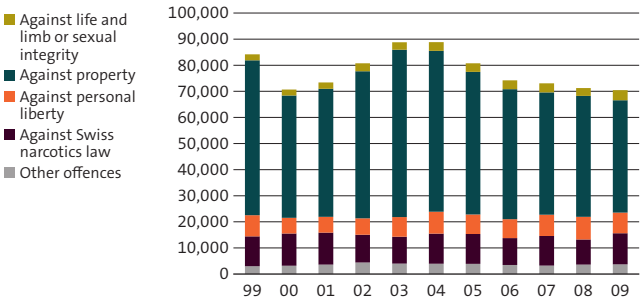
	2008	2009	Change	
			absolute	in %
Current account (in millions of francs)				
Expense	7,480.0	7,948.3	468.3	6.3
Income	7,300.7	7,942.2	641.5	8.8
Excess income result	-179.3	-6.1	173.2	-96.6
Investment account (in millions of francs)				
Expenditure	837.0	956.3	119.3	14.3
Income	59.1	108.0	48.9	82.7
Net investments	777.9	848.3	70.4	9.1

CRIME

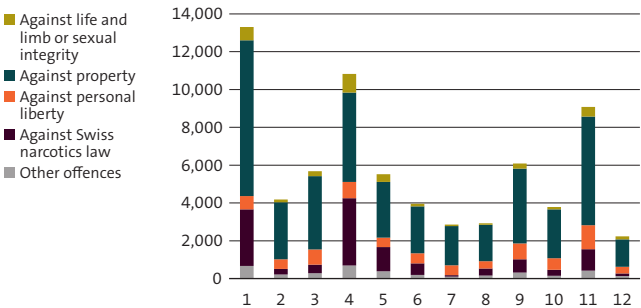
Zurich is a very safe city. The number of reported crimes has fallen steadily since 2004 and regular surveys show that subjectively, too, the people of Zurich feel safe.

Most crimes are committed in the centre of town. This is not surprising since this is where most of the shops, restaurants and tourist attractions are located. Also comparatively high is the crime rate in District 4, a district famed for its nightlife well beyond the bounds of the city itself. That the crime rate in District 11 is also higher than the average for Zurich as a whole can probably be attributed to a different factor. This is by far the most populous district in the city (see page 9) and it follows that, where there are lots of people, there are bound to be more crimes.

Criminal offences



Criminal offences according to district, 2009



Unemployment rate The unemployment rate is calculated on the basis of the current number of people without employment divided by the number of employable people as per the census from the year 2000. The group of employable people consist of people with and without employment.

Place of employment A place of employment is a locally defined unit where at least 20 hours are worked each week. The terms “place of employment” and “businesses” are used synonymously.

Employees Persons who work at least 6 hours per week, regardless of whether the activity is paid or unpaid. The term employees always includes the totality of full-time and part-time employees. The terms “employees” and “jobs” are used synonymously.

Family The term “Families” describes childless married couples living together and – regardless of the age and civil status of the child or children – married couples with one or more children as well as single parent families with one or more children. A distinction is made between “Swiss families” and “foreign families” based on the place of origin of the head of the household.

Employment value ratio The employment value ratio is derived by dividing the employee’s annual working time by the annual working time of an employee in full-time employment. For instance, given a regular working week of 42 hours, a working week of 21 hours equates to an employment value ratio of 0.5.

Full-time equivalents Full-time equivalents are calculated by multiplying the number of employed people in one of three categories (full-time, part-time 1 and part-time 2) by the average degree of employment for each category. Thus, part-time jobs can be converted to full-time jobs for the purpose of better comparison.

Full-time employees Employees working at least 90 percent of the regular business working week.

Resident population, economic A person has his economic place of residence in the community in which he spends the majority of his time, whose infrastructure he predominantly uses and from where he starts his daily journey to school or work. The resident population includes people who spend the working week in the community, temporary residents and asylum seekers.

Interested in more information?

More data and analyses are available
free of charge on the Internet:
www.stadt-zuerich.ch/statistik