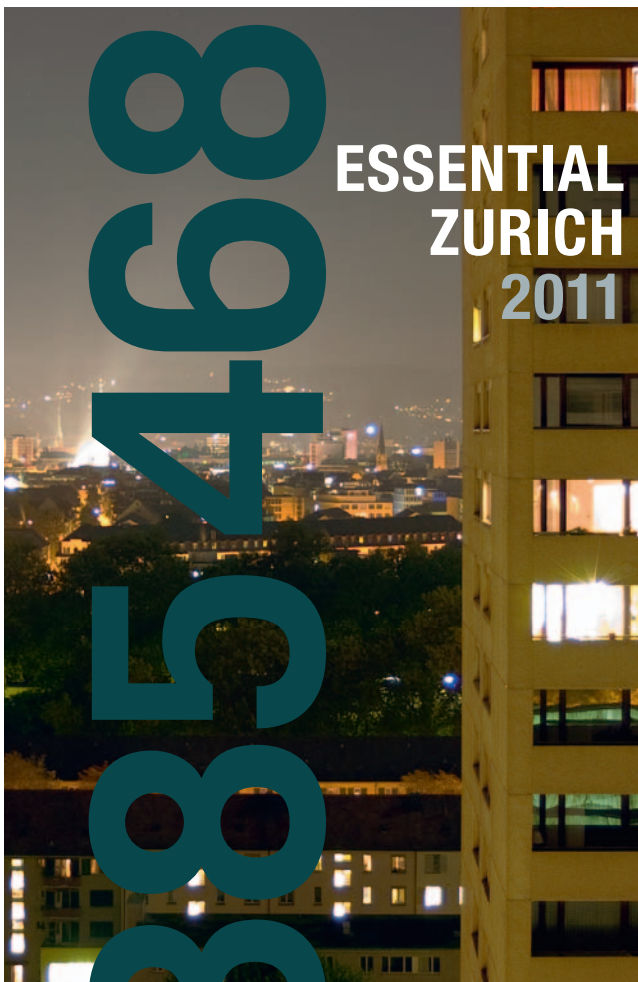




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Explanation of symbols

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

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

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

A forward slash (/) between year dates indicates the associated figures 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** communities, including **24** in Canton Aargau and **3** in Canton Schwyz.

Population

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city with a resident population of **385,468**.

117,451 foreigners belonging to **167** different nationalities live in the City of Zurich. The largest single group is the Germans, who accounts for **29,877** of the total, followed by **13,096** Italians.

The population of the City of Zurich has grown by **24,488** people since 2000.

There was an increase by **2,562** in 2010. 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 **1.82** million in the Zurich metropolitan area.

Building and Housing

1,205 new apartments were erected in 2010. All told, there are now **208,089** apartments in Zurich, **75,851** 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 **53,912** buildings, **70.4** percent were built before 1961.

The Economy

One in **9** jobs in Switzerland is located in Zurich. **76** of Switzerland's **275** banks are headquartered in Zurich. The balance-sheet total of these banks represents **68.3** percent of the total value of all the monies managed in Switzerland. To accommodate the annual average of **2.6** million overnight stays, Zurich has **111** hotels with **11,944** 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.

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city. With some 385,000 inhabitants, it has by far the largest population in Switzerland. The city looks even more outstanding when employment figures are considered. Forty-five percent of all those employed in Canton Zurich work in the City of Zurich.

Compared with Switzerland's other four big cities, Zurich has a fairly low unemployment rate. Geneva and Lausanne in particular are more affected by unemployment. Tourism plays an important role for Zurich. Nearly 2.6 million overnight stays were registered in 2010. Geneva follows in second place with almost 2 million overnight stays.

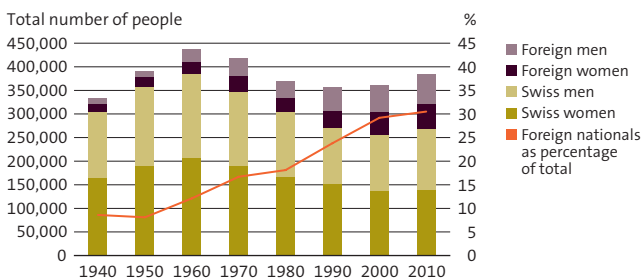
City of Zurich in Comparison, 2009/2010

	City of Zurich	Canton Zurich	Switzerland	Basel	Bern	Geneva	Lausanne
Resident population	385,468	1,371,007	7,866,498	168,410	131,702	191,360	134,753
Proportion of women (%)	50.6	50.6	50.7	52.1	52.0	52.2	52.2
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	30.5	24.0	22.5	34.2	34.3	46.4	39.9
Proportion of persons under 20 (%)	15.9	19.7	20.8	16.0	14.6	17.8	19.2
Proportion of persons aged 65 and older (%)	16.0	16.3	16.9	19.5	17.5	15.8	15.3
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	8,564	26,462	148,636	3,927	2,435	7,657	5,172
Unemployment rate December (%)	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.3	7.9	8.0
Apartments	208,089	666,759	4,008,351	105,272	74,608	104,486	72,113
Number of apartments with 5 rooms and more (%)	8.8	22.9	26.4	11.2	8.7	9.6	10.7
Vacant apartment index (%)	0.07	0.63	0.94	0.70	0.45	0.25	0.17
Overnight stays	2,574,685	4,350,696	36,207,812	1,056,307	675,386	1,953,940	753,476
Proportion of foreign visitors (%)	79.6	72.6	56.5	72.1	52.3	84.6	71.2

Zurich is worth living in. The city occupies again and again one of the top places in city rankings. For thousands of people this is reason enough to choose to make their home in Zurich. Within the last ten years the resident population has increased by 6.8 percent. This is mainly due to the immigration of foreigners. The growth rate of the foreign resident population is 11.4 percent per year, compared with 4.9 percent for the Swiss resident population. 385,468 people lived in the city at the end of 2010. Nearly a third of them had a foreign passport. The foreign resident population comes from 167 different countries. Germans are the largest group with a share of over 25 percent. Year after year, many foreign nationals acquire Swiss citizenship. In 2010, some 4,580 persons residing in the City of Zurich acquired Swiss citizenship, of whom 4,116 acquired the citizenship of the City of Zurich.

Since 2004, the City of Zurich has once again registered an excess of births over deaths, after more than 30 years during which there were fewer children being born than people dying.

Resident Population

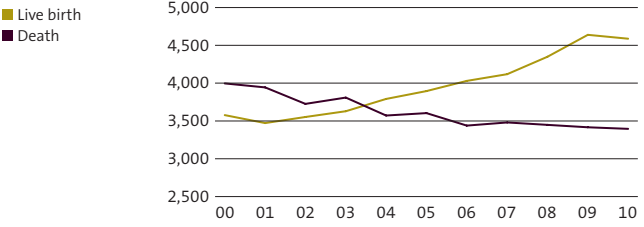


Resident Population

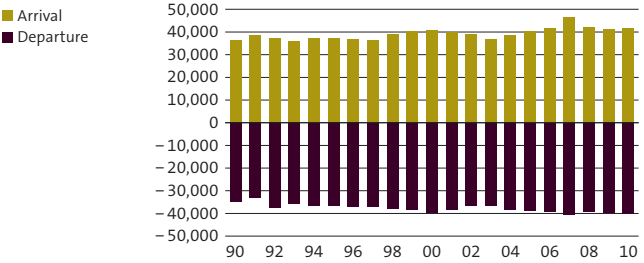
	2000	2010	2000–2010 (%)
Total	360,980	385,468	6.8
Women	186,546	194,980	4.5
Men	174,434	190,488	9.2
Swiss nationals	255,576	268,017	4.9
Foreign nationals	105,404	117,451	11.4

RESIDENT POPULATION

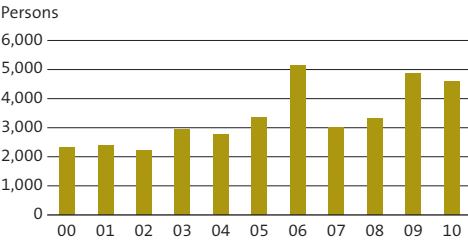
Birth and Death



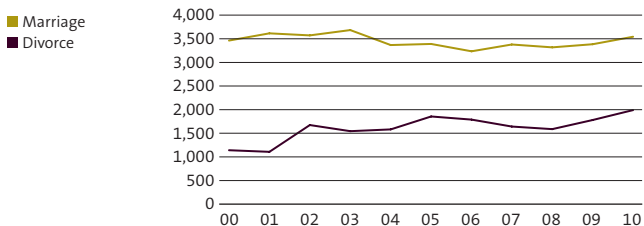
Arrival and Departure



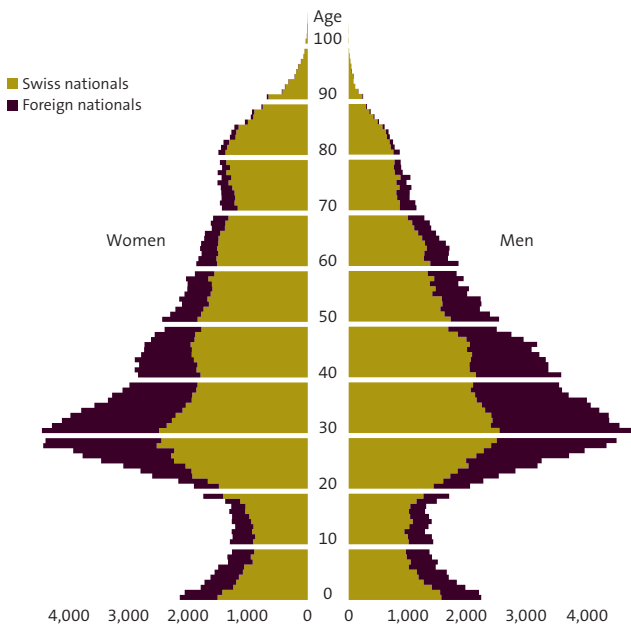
Naturalisation



Marriage and Divorce

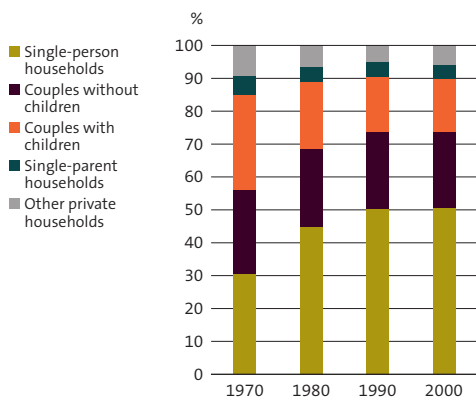


Age Structure, 2010



RESIDENT POPULATION

Type of Household



Foreign Resident Population

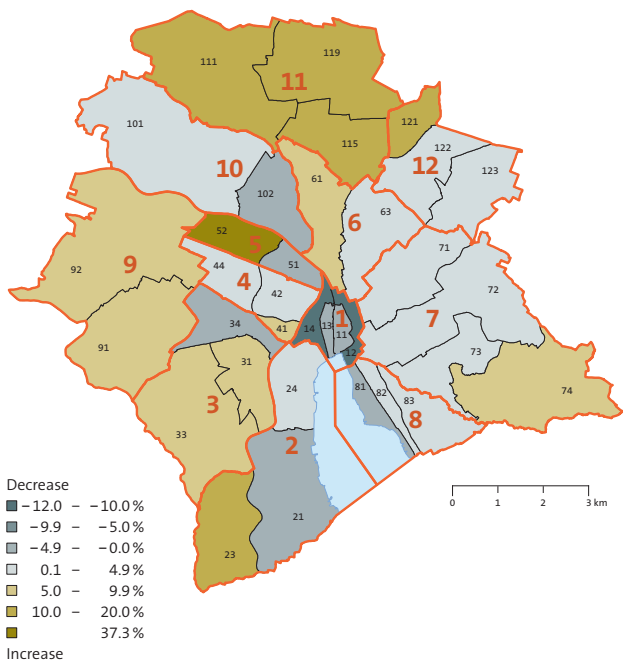
	2000	2010	Proportion (%)
Total	105,404	117,451	100.0
Europe (EU-27)	53,332	74,789	63.7
Germany	12,184	29,877	25.4
France	1,172	2,716	2.3
Great Britain	1,632	2,926	2.5
Italy	16,354	13,096	11.2
Austria	2,951	4,088	3.5
Portugal	6,137	8,116	6.9
Spain	6,567	4,584	3.9
Other countries	6,335	9,386	8.0
Rest of Europe	32,015	19,557	16.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,992	1,423	1.2
Croatia	3,309	1,901	1.6
Macedonia	3,159	2,091	1.8
Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo (separate data not yet available)	15,558	8,184	7.0
Turkey	5,789	3,956	3.4
Other countries	1,208	2,002	1.7
Outside Europe	20,057	23,105	19.7
Sri Lanka	4,378	1,985	1.7
USA	1,345	1,985	1.7
Other countries	14,334	19,135	16.3

Resident Population by Origin and Precinct, 2010

	Total	Swiss nationals	Foreign nationals	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
Entire city	385,468	268,017	117,451	30.5
District 1	5,563	3,966	1,597	28.7
Rathaus	3,099	2,205	894	28.8
Hochschulen	678	482	196	28.9
Lindenhof	951	713	238	25.0
City	835	566	269	32.2
District 2	29,878	22,087	7,791	26.1
Wollishofen	15,988	12,019	3,969	24.8
Leimbach	5,293	4,053	1,240	23.4
Enge	8,597	6,015	2,582	30.0
District 3	46,699	33,051	13,648	29.2
Alt-Wiedikon	15,988	10,914	5,074	31.7
Friesenberg	10,596	8,461	2,135	20.1
Sihlfeld	20,115	13,676	6,439	32.0
District 4	27,429	16,533	10,896	39.7
Werd	4,167	2,728	1,439	34.5
Langstrasse	10,379	6,207	4,172	40.2
Hard	12,883	7,598	5,285	41.0
District 5	12,764	8,615	4,149	32.5
Gewerbeschule	9,688	6,336	3,352	34.6
Escher Wyss	3,076	2,279	797	25.9
District 6	31,464	23,040	8,424	26.8
Unterstrass	21,233	15,632	5,601	26.4
Oberstrass	10,231	7,408	2,823	27.6
District 7	35,447	26,544	8,903	25.1
Fluntern	7,637	5,504	2,133	27.9
Hottingen	10,570	7,572	2,998	28.4
Hirslanden	6,998	5,378	1,620	23.1
Witikon	10,242	8,090	2,152	21.0
District 8	15,518	10,803	4,715	30.4
Seefeld	4,840	3,194	1,646	34.0
Mühlebach	5,679	4,018	1,661	29.2
Weinegg	4,999	3,591	1,408	28.2
District 9	48,494	33,156	15,338	31.6
Albisrieden	17,835	13,400	4,435	24.9
Altstetten	30,659	19,756	10,903	35.6
District 10	36,879	27,629	9,250	25.1
Höngg	21,179	16,585	4,594	21.7
Wipkingen	15,700	11,044	4,656	29.7
District 11	65,796	43,520	22,276	33.9
Affoltern	22,972	15,763	7,209	31.4
Oerlikon	20,787	13,568	7,219	34.7
Seebach	22,037	14,189	7,848	35.6
District 12	29,537	19,073	10,464	35.4
Saatlen	7,175	4,892	2,283	31.8
Schwamendingen-Mitte	10,903	6,670	4,233	38.8
Hirzenbach	11,459	7,511	3,948	34.5

RESIDENT POPULATION

Change in Resident Population by Precinct, 2000–2010



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 no larger than about one third the size of the community of Davos. Nearly a quarter of the surface area of the City of Zurich is woodland. Although the City of Zurich would be inconceivable without Lake Zurich, it accounts for less than 5 percent of the total surface area.

The City of Zurich is located in a temperate zone. Long-term average monthly temperatures vary between about -1°C in January and about 18°C in July. The weather is mainly influenced by westerly winds. But foehn weather conditions can also occur occasionally.

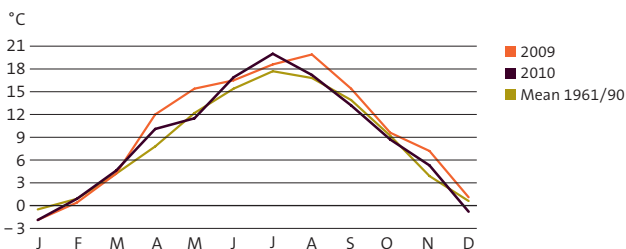
Urban Area, 2010

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 (Waterside of the Limmat river)
Altitude at lake level	406 m above sea level

Urban Area, Area in Hectares, 2010

By type of land cover	Hectares	Proportion (%)
Total	9,188	100.0
Land area excluding woodland	6,523	71.0
Buildings	1,070	11.6
Traffic area	1,237	13.5
Other	4,216	45.9
Woodland	2,153	23.4
Water bodies	512	5.6
By type of property		
Private property	3,456	37.6
Building cooperatives	408	4.4
Public property	5,270	57.4
Religious communities	54	0.6

Air Temperature by Month



EDUCATION

The City of Zurich is an important science and research base. The ground is prepared by the city schools and the two world-class institutions of higher education. There are some 43,000 students and academics at Zurich's Universities of higher education; while women account for more than 56 percent at the University of Zurich, the equivalent figure for the ETH is only just 31 percent.

Pupils

	1999~00	2009~10	2010~11	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
All city schools and Kindergartens	26,887	26,073	26,253	29.2
Kindergarten	5,041	5,117	5,318	30.6
Foundation stage	...	493	493	26.0
Primary schools	14,277	14,809	14,860	29.3
Secondary schools C	448	274	109	50.5
Secondary schools B/G	2,134	2,306	2,369	35.6
Secondary schools A/E	2,831	2,745	2,830	19.2
Other schools	2,156	329	274	39.1
Cantonal schools	8,137	9,025
Vocational schools	31,442	18,890
KV Zurich Business School	4,674	4,280

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

	2000	2009	2010
ETH Zürich	11,596	16,228	17,172
Proportion of women (%)	26.3	30.8	31.0
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	19.1	32.2	33.9
University of Zurich	20,617	25,854	26,168
Proportion of women (%)	51.1	56.1	56.4
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	11.6	16.9	17.4

Almost as many people work in Zurich as live there. The number of employees has risen by 12 percent in the past seven years, and the tertiary sector has gained further importance. Zurich is Switzerland's undisputed service capital. Nearly one job in nine in this sector is based in Zurich. Of 369,700 people who work in Zurich, 44 percent are women; this compares to just under 43 percent in 2003.

The global financial crisis affected the Zurich labour market at the beginning of 2009. Some 9,900 people were registered as unemployed at the end of 2009, but the labour market recovered in 2010: in December, some 8,560 people, including 3,850 women, were registered as unemployed in the City of Zurich. The unemployment rate averaged 4.2 percent in 2010. The age group most affected by unemployment are 30- to 39-year olds.

Employees

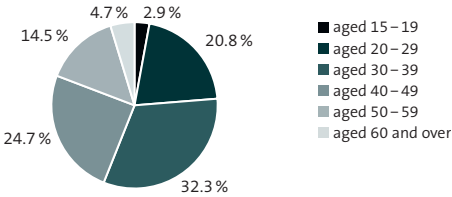
	2003	2010	2003–2010 (%)
City of Zurich	330,200	369,700	12.0
Women	141,900	163,300	15.1
Men	188,300	206,300	9.6
Secondary sector	35,600	31,600	-11.2
Tertiary sector	294,600	338,000	14.7
Full-time	229,700	244,100	6.3
Part-time	100,400	125,600	25.1
Canton Zurich	728,900	814,100	11.7

Unemployed

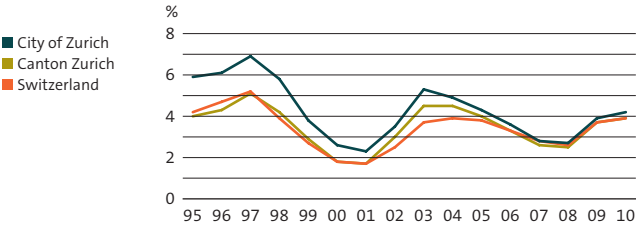
	2000	2010	2000–2010 (%)
Total	5,181	8,564	65.3
Women	2,508	3,850	53.5
Men	2,673	4,714	76.4
Swiss nationals	2,378	4,621	94.3
Foreign nationals	2,803	3,943	40.7

WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

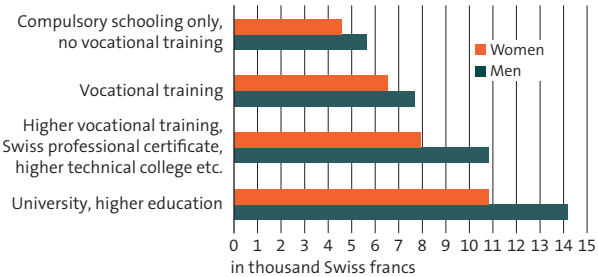
Unemployed by Age Group, 2010



Unemployment Rate



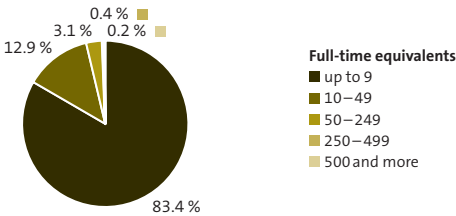
Gross Monthly Income (Median) of a 40-Year-Old, by Education, 2008



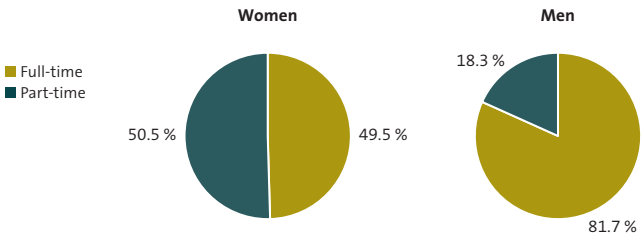
The salient characteristic of Zurich's economy is the fact that it is made up of innumerable small companies. Around 83 percent of the city's 26,070 workplaces have no more than nine full-time employees. There are only 159 large companies with more than 250 or more employees – a figure that represents just 0.6 percent of the total.

The structural change that has been taking place for many years now continues. The number of jobs in industry has decreased by 18 percent since 2001. Services, meanwhile, have recorded an increase by 9 percent, measured in terms of employees, and are becoming increasingly crucial to the city's economy: Today, 90 percent of all jobs in Zurich are in the tertiary sector. Some 33 percent of those in employment work part-time; this compares with 29 percent in 2001.

Workplaces by Size, 2008



Degree of Employment by Gender, 2008

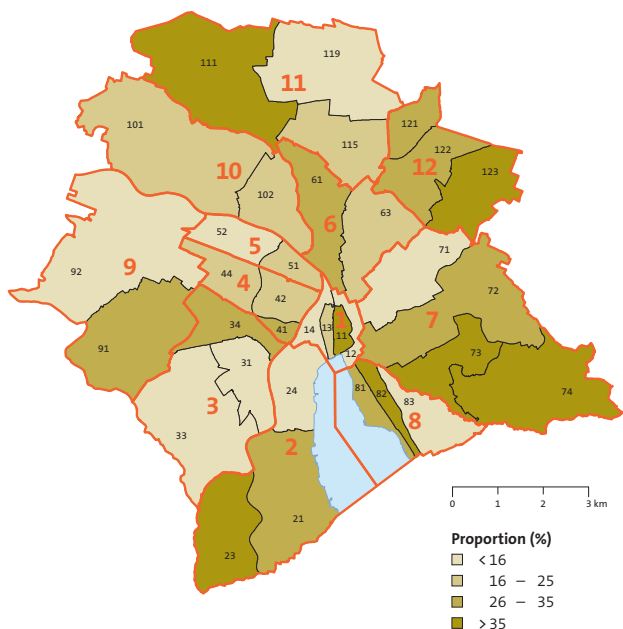


ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Company Census

	2001	2005	2008	2005–2008 (%)
Workplaces 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 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 total	288,887	276,069	302,677	9.6

Proportion of Employees in Micro-Enterprises by District, 2008



Zurich is one of Europe's most important financial centres. It is home to two major banks, one cantonal bank and 73 other banks. The credit institutions between them have a balance sheet total of 1.8 trillion Swiss francs, with the two big banks accounting for more than 80 percent of this sum. One in three jobs in Swiss financial services and one in five jobs in the Swiss insurance industry are based in the City of Zurich.

Banking Institutions, 2010

	Number of banking establishments		Balance sheet total (million CHF)	Proportion City of Zurich in Swiss balance sheet total
	City of Zurich	Switzerland	City of Zurich	
Total	76	275	1,805,382	68.3
Big banks	2	2	1,482,146	100.0
Cantonal banks	1	24	123,840	29.4
Other banks	73	249	199,396	26.9

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	2008
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 Zurich life became somewhat more expensive in 2010 than in the previous year. Markedly higher prices for heating oils and fuel were the main contributors to the increase in the price level. The prices of clothes and shoes, as well as of alcohol and tobacco, also rose again. People who liked to eat out or stayed in hotels had to dig deeper into their pockets. But food and beverages were less expensive, as long as one ate at home and limited oneself to non-alcoholic beverages. The prices of phone calls and electronic devices such as computers, cameras and TV sets fell.

Living in Zurich also has its price: In 2010, rents rose higher than consumer prices—as in previous years, albeit less markedly so. Over the past 10 years, i.e. since 2000, apartment rents have risen by more than 7 percent on average and have thus increased more than twice as much as overall consumer prices.

Building has become more expensive in Zurich. Thanks to the healthy state of the construction sector, construction prices rose by 1.2 percent between April 2009 and April 2010 according to the Residential Construction Price Index of the City of Zurich, with prices for structural work in particular registering an increase (+2.3%).

Consumer Price Index for the City of Zurich

Index position	Annual average (points)		Change (%)
	2009	2010	
Based on December 2005 = 100			2009–2010
Total	103.0	103.6	0.6
Main groups			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.7	103.6	-1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	107.6	108.9	1.2
Clothing and footwear	100.5	101.6	1.1
Housing and energy	106.1	108.0	1.9
Household effects and housekeeping	102.4	102.0	-0.4
Healthcare	100.1	100.0	-0.1
Transport	102.7	105.0	2.3
Telecommunication	88.2	86.9	-1.4
Recreation and culture	99.0	97.0	-2.0
Education and teaching	104.1	105.4	1.3
Restaurants and hotels	106.7	108.0	1.2
Other goods and services	102.1	103.6	1.4

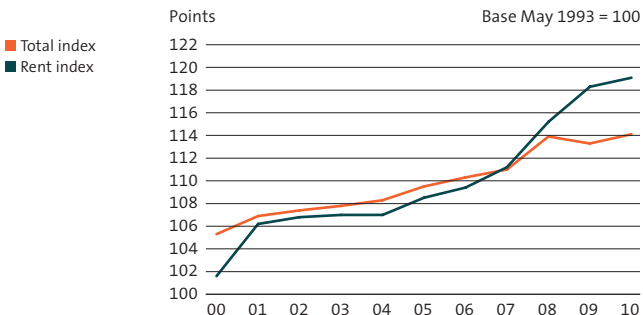
Average Prices for Heating Oil and Fuel

	Quantity	Prices (Swiss francs)		
		2000	2009	2010
Heating oil (since 2008, CO₂ tax added)				
Order volume				
800–1500 litres	100 l	60.00	81.09	97.50
1501–3000 litres	100 l	53.48	72.86	88.96
3001–6000 litres	100 l	50.38	68.36	84.74
6001–9000 litres	100 l	48.70	66.86	83.31
9001–14,000 litres	100 l	47.74	65.97	82.42
14,001–20,000 litres	100 l	46.94	65.20	81.73
more than 20,000 litres	100 l	46.48	64.61	81.06
Fuels				
Petrol, lead-free 95	1 l	1.42	1.52	1.64
Petrol, lead-free 98	1 l	...	1.57	1.70
Diesel	1 l	1.46	1.60	1.71

Zurich Index for Residential Construction Costs, Based on April 2005 = 100

CCP No.	Construction output	Index (points)		Change (%)
		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



CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

In Zurich, there are just under 54,000 buildings. Of these, one third are multi-family homes and a further third utility buildings. Many old buildings have been preserved and more than a third of all buildings were constructed before 1931. More than half of the buildings are privately owned. The remaining belong to companies (16.7%), building cooperatives (14.5%) or are public property (13.4%).

36.5 percent of apartments in Zurich are 3-room apartments. In recent years, however, construction projects have often taken the population's growing need for space into account. Consequently, apartments with at least four rooms now account for around 30 percent. The largest number of apartments is found in the most populous district, District 11, i.e. more than 33,000. Only 7.9 percent of all apartments are owner-occupied.

Building Stock by Building Type, 2010

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,912	100.0
Single family dwellings	9,711	18.0
Multiple family dwellings	17,729	32.9
Other residential housing	367	0.7
Residential buildings with business premises	7,360	13.7
Commercial buildings with or without dwellings	18,745	34.8

Building Stock by Construction Period, 2010

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,912	100.0
Before 1931	18,528	34.4
1931–1960	19,434	36.0
1961–1990	10,153	18.8
1991–2000	2,373	4.4
After 2000	3,424	6.4

Building Stock by Type of Owner, 2010

		Proportion (%)
Total	53,912	100.0
Natural persons (individuals)	28,048	52.0
Corporations	9,009	16.7
Pension funds	1,370	2.5
Building cooperatives	7,840	14.5
Public property	7,203	13.4
Religious communities	442	0.8

Apartment Stock by Number of Rooms, 2010

		Proportion (%)
Total	208,089	100.0
1 room	26,312	12.6
2 rooms	43,476	20.9
3 rooms	75,851	36.5
4 rooms	44,181	21.2
5 rooms	12,474	6.0
6 or more rooms	5,795	2.8

Apartment Stock by District, 2010

		Proportion of owner-occupied apartments (%)
Entire city	208,089	7.9
District 1	3,870	10.1
District 2	16,307	7.5
District 3	25,347	5.0
District 4	15,114	5.0
District 5	6,758	8.7
District 6	17,589	7.7
District 7	19,558	15.0
District 8	9,902	8.8
District 9	25,650	5.7
District 10	20,377	10.8
District 11	33,332	8.4
District 12	14,285	4.6

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

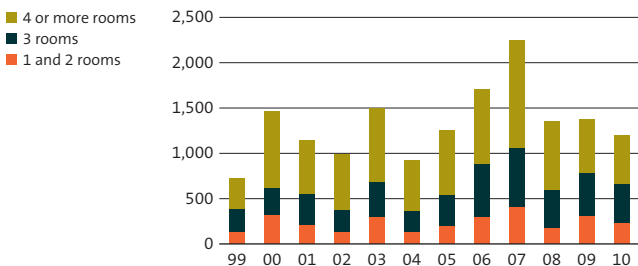
In 2010, some 250 new buildings were constructed in the City of Zurich. The number of new dwellings, 1,205, is below the average of the last ten years (1,400 new dwellings per year). In the peak year of 2007, more than 2000 new dwellings were built. Construction spending by private contractors amounted to more than 2.5 billion Swiss francs in 2010. Construction spending had never been higher. The increase over 2009 is 23 percent. This is certainly attributable, among other things, to project such as the construction of the 126-meter «Prime Tower» on the site of the former Maag gear factory at Hardbrücke train station.

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

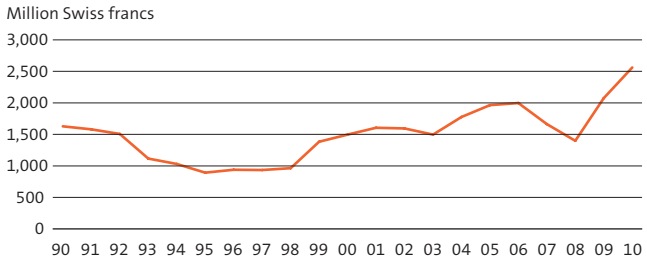
New Housing



Newly Constructed Buildings and Apartments, 2010

By building type		Proportion (%)
Total	250	100.0
Single family dwellings	14	5.6
Multiple family dwellings	96	38.4
Residential buildings with business premises	17	6.8
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	123	49.2
By number of rooms		
Total	1,205	100.0
1 room	25	2.1
2 rooms	209	17.3
3 rooms	432	35.9
4 rooms	373	31.0
5 rooms	125	10.4
6 or more rooms	41	3.4

Building by Private Investors



No one need get bored in Zurich: the city's cultural offerings are very extensive and only partially reflected in statistics. In addition to regular concerts, theatre and films there exists a large variety of other events. For example, during the «Long Night of Museums» one can immerse oneself in other worlds, be entertained by a variety of street performers at the Zurich Theatre Spectacle or enjoy an exciting film in one of the city's many open-air cinemas.

The wide range of cultural offerings is enthusiastically used. With more than 2.3 million visitors, cinemas are the biggest attraction. But concerts in the Hallenstadion, with more than 450,000 tickets sold, are also a crowd puller. The Opera House and the Kunsthaus draw slightly smaller, though still substantial numbers of visitors.

Not only cultural events are on offer; sports events also attract people in droves: The Letzigrund Stadium registered just under 450,000 admissions and the Hallenstadion almost 310,000. Swimming pools are particularly popular: more than 1.4 million people refreshed themselves in the waters of the open-air pools, and almost 1.2 million dived into the city's indoor swimming pools.

Theatre, Concerts, 2009

	Performances	Visitors	Average seat occupancy (%)
Opera house	286	244,005	77.7
Schauspielhaus theatre	606	127,149	...
Tonhalle concert hall	126	108,923	69.7
Hallenstadion	47	453,730	...
Moods im Schiffbau	330	66,101	80.1
Hechtplatz theatre	293	55,781	76.0
Theaterhaus Gessneralle	344	48,544	82.0
Rigiblick theatre	234	23,737	85.0
Neumarkt theatre	245	22,603	70.5

Museums (Visitors)

	1999	2009	Change (%)
Kunsthaus Zurich	254,551	227,484	-10.6
Swiss National Museum	134,630	153,841	14.3
Museum of Design	60,629	144,785	138.8
Museum Rietberg	54,978	84,042	52.9
Zoological Museum	68,711	79,652	15.9
Helmhaus	27,168	45,394	67.1

Cinemas

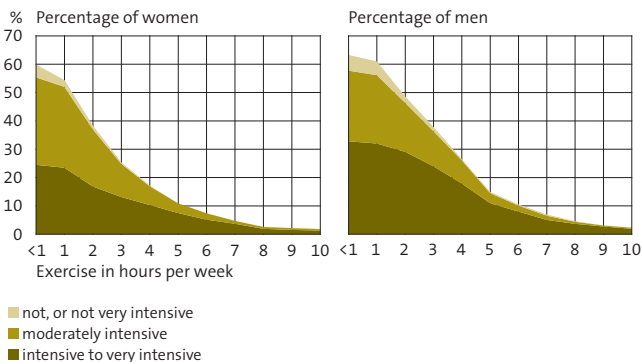
	1999	2009	Change (%)
Cinemas	19	18	-5.3
Cinema screens	48	56	16.7
Seats	9,270	11,125	20.0
Paying visitors	2,703,002	2,310,829	-14.5
Performances	62,544	65,748	5.1

Catering Establishments

	1999	2009	Change (%)
Total	1,664	2,078	24.9
of which night cafés	273	623	128.2
Patent type			
without alcohol	...	92	...
with alcohol	...	225	...
with spirits and alcohol	...	1 760	...

Admissions to Sport Facilities

	1999	2009	Change (%)
Letzigrund stadium	272,250	449,404	65.1
Allmend sports venue	38,870	32,642	-16.0
Hallenstadion	347,737	308,720	-11.2
Heuried and Oerlikon ice rinks	106,574	140,012	31.4
Public tennis courts	19,695	28,524	44.8
Outdoor swimming pools	855,541	1,404,114	64.1
Indoor swimming pools	883,876	1,154,007	30.6
Swimming facilities in schools	378,916	347,031	-8.4

Fitness or Sport in Hours per Week by Intensity and Gender, 2007

TOURISM

Zurich is a well-visited destination: in 2010, almost 1.4 million people visited the city. Guests made 2.6 million overnight stays in one of the 111 hotels. Thus, the number of overnight stays increased by more than 4 percent compared with the previous year. One-fifth of the guests come from Switzerland. Tourists from abroad come most frequently from Germany, the USA and Great Britain. Summer is the most popular season to visit Zurich.

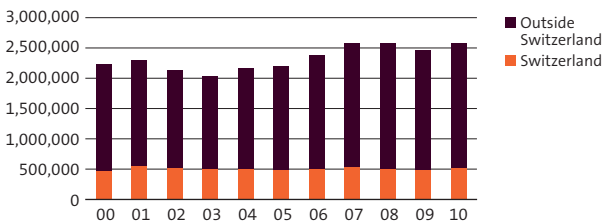
Hotel Demand, 2010

	Arrivals	Overnight stays		
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	Overall proportion (%)
Total	1,383,452	2,574,685	4.3	100.0
Swiss	325,356	524,788	6.8	20.4
Foreign	1,058,096	2,049,897	3.6	79.6
Germany	242,775	442,259	4.1	17.2
USA	127,341	250,795	3.1	9.7
Great Britain	101,226	184,097	8.5	7.2
Italy	43,567	78,321	-3.5	3.0
France	43,878	74,727	7.0	2.9

Zurich and Switzerland, 2010

	Establishments	Overnight stays		Occupancy (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
City of Zurich	111	2,574,685	4.3	59.2
Airport region	24	1,012,788	20.7	60.3
Zurich agglomeration	247	4,227,951	8.0	55.3
Switzerland	4,885	36,837,768	4.7	42.8

Overnight Stays in Hotels by Guests' Countries of Origin

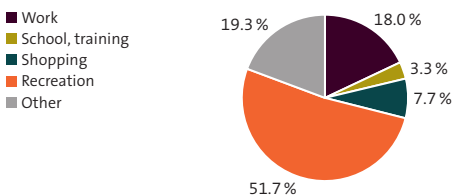


Recreation is the largest single cause of traffic in Zurich. More than half the total distance covered is for recreational purposes. Commuters, on the other hand, account for only 18 percent.

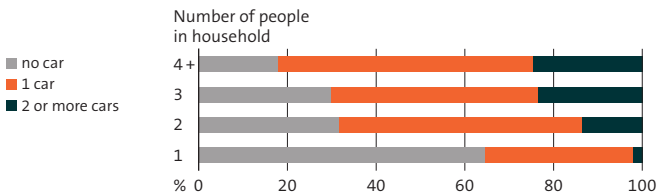
Nearly two thirds of all single-person households in the City of Zurich have no car. This figure decreases the more people there are in the household. Sixty-eight percent of all two-person households, for example, have at least one car. This statistic is still comparatively low, however: in rural communes,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

Fortunately, the number of traffic accidents with property damage has tended to decline in recent years; the number of accidents involving personal injury, however, has remained roughly constant for years.

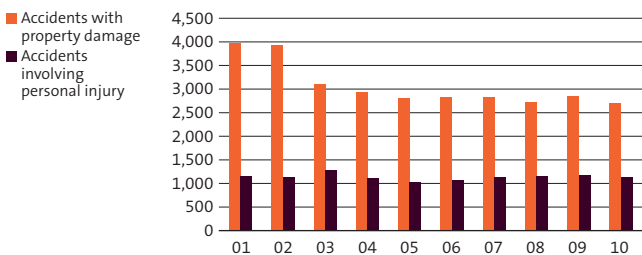
Length of Journey by Purpose, 2005



Number of Cars by Size of Household, 2005



Traffic Accidents



POLITICS

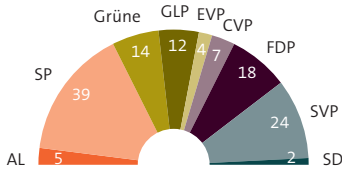
Zurich is governed by a stable left-wing majority in the executive branch. Although the right-wing conservative Swiss People's Party has made huge gains in the City of Zurich recently, as in many places in Switzerland, and is now the second largest party after the SP, it is frequently outvoted in Parliament.

The steady decline in political participation could be interpreted either as a sign of satisfaction or as a silent protest. The fact is, however, that direct democracy practised in Switzerland gives Swiss citizens more opportunities to make known their view on specific issues than would be available to them in other countries.

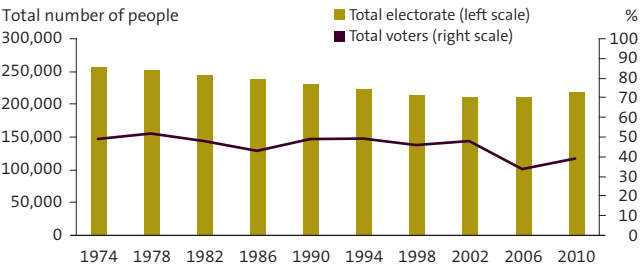
City Council, as of 1st August 2011

Corine Mauch (SP)	Department of the Mayor
Martin Vollenwyder (FDP)	Department of Finance
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
André Odermatt (SP)	Department of Structural Engineering
Andres Türler (FDP)	Department of Industrial Companies
Gerold Lauber (CVP)	Department of Education and Sport
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



In 2010, some 12,644 cases received social assistance, with in one case, for example, involving every person in a family. A total of just under 18,400 received social assistance. Thus, the number of social assistance recipients declined slightly (-1.5%) compared with the previous year. 28.6 percent of persons who received social assistance were children or young people aged under 18.

In 2010, more than 18,600 people received additional benefits to top up their old-age or invalidity pension. That is 2 percent more than in the previous year. A total of 460 million Swiss francs were paid, 7.6 percent more than in the previous year. The reason for this is that in addition to the number of recipients, the average monthly amount paid out also rose but just under 120 Swiss francs.

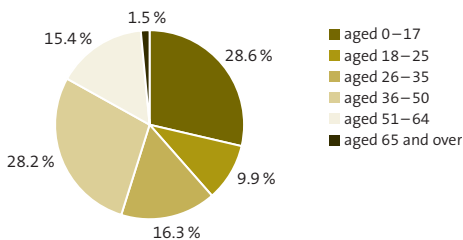
Social Welfare

	Number			Change (%)
	2000	2009	2010	2009–2010
Cases	10,311	12,699	12,644	-0.4
Annual average: cases	6,345	8,238	8,392	1.9
Total number of people	17,609	18,680	18,392	-1.5

Additional Benefits to Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits

	2000	2009	2010	2009–2010 (%)
Pensioners	15,476	18,288	18,655	2.0
Swiss nationals (%)	86.7	81.1	81.3	...
Foreign nationals (%)	13.3	18.9	18.7	...
Supplementary services paid out (1000 Swiss francs)	285,220	428,117	460,669	7.6
Old age pensions (1000 Swiss francs)	180,820	249,243	268,283	7.6
Disability pensions (1000 Swiss francs)	101,682	173,106	185,352	7.1
Survivors (1000 Swiss francs)	2,718	5,768	7,034	21.9
Average benefit per month (Swiss francs)	1,670	2,187	2,305	5.4

Social Welfare by Age Group, 2010



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

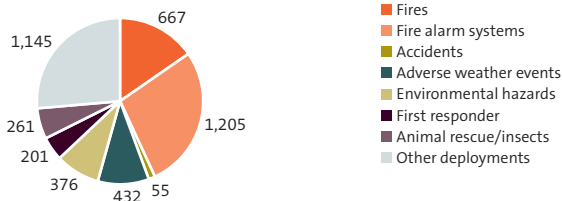
The public sector is Zurich's largest single employer. A total of more than 28,000 people work for the City of Zurich, nearly 55 percent of them are women. The city administration consists of nine departments and the relevant sections. It is their job to implement the policies of the City Council. The administration is headed by elected city councillors, each of whom presides over a different department.

In 2009, the fire services were alerted a total of 4,342 times, 667 times because of fire. Another 1,205 alarms were triggered by fire alarm systems. The fire services also provided assistance 543 times to people and 261 times to animals. The fire services were also deployed 432 times because of adverse weather events and water damage.

Employees of the City

Departement/Area	2009	2010	Change		Proportion of women %
			absolute	in %	
Total persons	27,498	28,106	608	2.2	55.0
Members and employees of authorities together	25,878	26,415	537	2.1	54.5
Personnel in training	1,620	1,691	71	4.4	62.1
Total number of jobs	20,997.6	21,234.9	237	1.1	47.7
Members and employees of authorities together	19,427.4	19,599.5	172	0.9	46.5
Authorities and general administration	303.9	310.1	6	2.0	47.6
Dept. of the Mayor	359.3	360.4	1	0.3	60.3
Dept. of Finance	795.9	807.5	12	1.5	36.8
Dept. of Police	2,618.3	2,610.4	-8	-0.3	23.5
Dept. of Health and the Environment	5,583.9	5,600.8	17	0.3	71.2
Dept. of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal	1,587.6	1,579.8	-8	-0.5	15.0
Dept. of Structural Engineering	597.2	587.8	-9	-1.6	45.1
Dept. of Industrial Companies	3,432.8	3,488.9	56	1.6	14.7
Dept. of Education and Sport	2,741.3	2,851.4	110	4.0	68.2
Dept. of Social Welfare	1,407.2	1,402.5	-5	-0.3	63.7
Personnel in training	1,570.2	1,635.4	65	4.2	61.5

Deployment of Zurich's Fire Services, 2009



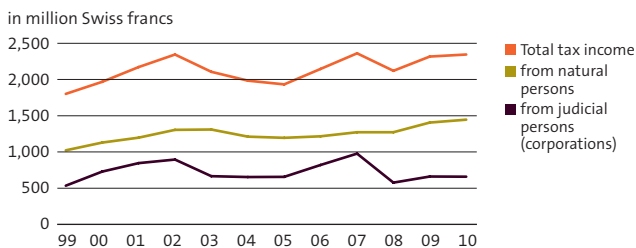
The city's outlays are financed by the taxes and revenues it receives both from natural and judicial persons (corporations). In 2010, the city's expenditure amounted to 7.8 billion Swiss francs, while its investments totalled 899 million Swiss francs.

At 7.7 billion Swiss francs, revenues were 222 million Swiss francs lower than in the previous year. Despite lower expenditure, there was a deficit of 56 million Swiss francs.

Taxes by Tax Period

	2009	2010	Change	
			absolute	in %
Natural persons				
Taxpayers (primary and secondary)	236,878	237,775	897	0.4
Taxable income (1000 francs, at 31.12, prov.)	13,402,932	13,908,783	505,851	3.8
Taxable assets (1000 francs, at 31.12, prov.)	72,363,413	71,825,021	-538,392	-0.7
Municipal (communal) tax rate (%)	119	119	0	0.0
Municipal (communal) tax (1000 francs, at 31.12, prov.)	1,046,900	1,098,733	51,833	5.0
Legal entities				
Taxpayers (primary and secondary)	24,742	25,502	760	3.1
Municipal (communal) tax (1000 francs, at 31.12, prov.)	699,166	564,650	-134,516	-19.2

Tax Income by Financial Year



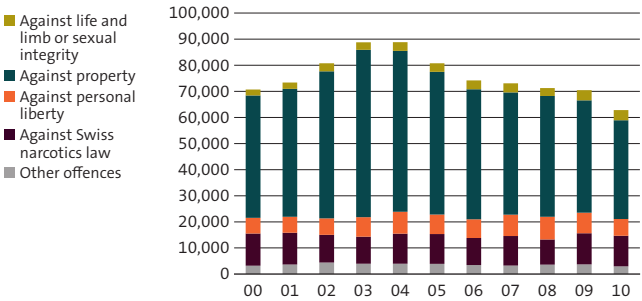
Municipal Accounts

	2009	2010	Change	
			absolute	in %
Current account (in millions of Swiss francs)				
Expense	7,948.3	7,770.9	-177.4	-2.2
Income	7,942.2	7,714.7	-227.5	-2.9
Result	-6.1	-56.2	-50.1	821.3
Investment account (in millions of Swiss francs)				
Expenditure	956.3	899.0	-57.3	-6.0
Income	108.0	125.5	17.5	16.2
Net investments	848.3	773.5	-74.8	-8.8

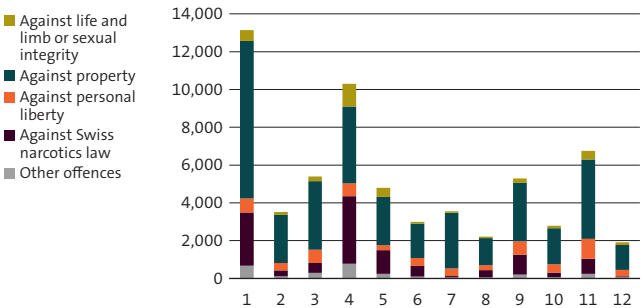
Zurich is a very safe city. The number of reported crimes has fallen steadily since 2004 and surveys regularly show that subjectively, too, the people of Zurich feel safe.

Most crimes are committed in the town centre. 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 Zurich itself. That the crime rate in District 11 is also higher than the average for Zurich 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, 2010



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 population 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**