



Stadt Zürich
Statistik

380499

**ESSENTIAL
ZURICH**

Publication Data

Published, edited

and administered by Stadt Zürich, Präsidialdepartement, Statistik Stadt Zürich

E-Mail statistik@zuerich.ch

Internet www.stadt-zuerich.ch/statistik

Ordering Statistik Stadt Zürich, Napfgasse 6, 8001 Zürich

Phone 044 250 48 00

Fax 044 250 48 29

Translation Translingua AG

Printed by Fotorotar AG

Design Marc Droz/Regula Ehrliholzer

Statistik Stadt Zürich

Cover Photography Museum Rietberg, Photo: Regula Ehrliholzer

Published annually in German and English

Edition September 2009

© 2009 Statistik Stadt Zürich

Reproduction – except for commercial
purposes – permitted if sources are quoted

Committed to Excellence according EFQM

The publisher would like to thank the Zürcher Kantonalbank
for its financial support. Its contribution makes the
publication and distribution of this brochure possible.



**Zürcher
Kantonalbank**

Contents

Zurich in numbers	2
City of Zurich in comparison	4
Resident population	5
City area and climate	11
Education	12
Work and unemployment	13
Economic structure	15
Zurich as a financial centre	17
Prices and price indices	18
Construction and housing	20
Recreation	24
Tourism	26
Traffic	27
Politics	28
Social security and health	29
Public administration	30
Public finances	31
Crime	32
Glossary	33

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

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 **380,499**.

117,904 foreigners belonging to **166** different nationalities live in the City of Zurich. The largest single group is the Germans, who account for **27,870** of the total, followed by **13,598** Italians.

The population of the City of Zurich has grown by **19,519** people since 2000.

There was an increase of **3,684** in 2008 alone. 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

1,295 new dwellings were erected in 2008. There are now **206,728** dwellings in Zurich, **75,467** of which have three rooms. Renting such an apartment is most expensive in District 1, where the average rent is **1,973** Swiss francs.

The economy

One in **9** jobs in Switzerland is located in Zurich. **80** of Switzerland's **286** banks are headquartered in Zurich. The balance-sheet total of these banks represents **77.8** 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 **112** hotels with more than **11,700** 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 380,500 inhabitants, it has by far the largest population in Switzerland. The city looks even more outstanding when employment figures are compared. Forty-five percent of all those employed in Canton Zurich work in the City of Zurich.

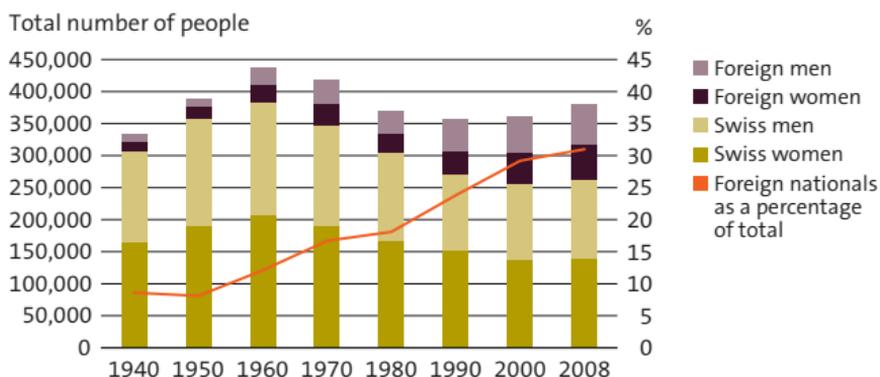
Compared to Switzerland's other four big cities, Zurich is the one with the lowest unemployment rate. Geneva and Lausanne have been especially badly hit by unemployment. Tourism is exceptionally important to Zurich. Nearly 2.6 million overnight stays were recorded in the year 2008. Closest to Zurich on this score is Geneva, with just under two million overnight stays.

City of Zurich in comparison, 2007/2008

	City of Zurich	Canton of Zurich	Switzerland	Basel	Bern	Geneva	Lausanne
Resident population	380,499	1,300,545	7,593,494	188,000	128,345	188,068	130,721
Proportion of women (%)	50.7	50.9	50.9	52.3	52.8	52.3	52.5
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	31.0	22.5	21.1	31.9	21.2	45.2	38.8
Proportion of persons under 20 years (%)	15.7	20.0	21.5	16.5	14.6	18.0	19.3
Proportion of persons aged 65 years and older (%)	16.3	16.1	16.4	20.5	18.0	15.7	15.6
Jobs (2005)	329,014	729,800	3,698,343	149,342	148,145	133,813	85,339
Full-time employees (%)	68.3	68.8	69.9	68.5	63.6	70.9	68.1
2nd Sector (%)	10.6	19.4	27.0	23.0	11.1	7.2	9.3
3rd Sector (%)	89.4	80.6	73.0	77.0	88.9	92.8	90.7
Unemployed	6,296	19,974	118,762	3,335	2,284	7,266	3,867
Unemployment rate (%)	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.1	7.3	6.0
Apartments	205,618	649,516	3,835,370	104,764	73,756	104,473	71,593
Number of apartments with 5 rooms and more (%)	8.6	23.1	24.9	11.8	8.6	8.3	10.7
Vacant apartment index	0.03	0.80	0.97	1.20	0.38	0.18	0.33
Overnight stays	2,582,160	4,142,524	36,364,800	933,517	665,854	2,029,032	699,610
Number of foreign visitors (%)	79.9	72.2	57.5	72.8	59.2	85.5	73.3

Zurich is attractive. Within just ten years the population of Zurich has grown by more than 20,000 people. 380,499 people were living in the city at the end of 2008. A large number of the new arrivals come from outside Switzerland. Today, nearly one in three residents of the City of Zurich possesses a non-Swiss passport. Of the 117,904 foreigners living in Zurich, 80.1 percent come from elsewhere in Europe. This sharp increase in the population has also led to an increase in births. Since 2006, there have been more than 4,000 births per year in Zurich – a figure last achieved in 1970. The number of deaths, on the other hand, continues to fall. Between 3,000 and 4,000 couples from the City of Zurich marry each year. Starting this year, the City of Zurich has widened the choice of venues in which to tie the knot, adding some unusual ones such as Zurich Zoo or one of the guildhalls. The average age upon marriage has risen by more than a year during the past 15 years. One in five of those marrying had been married at least once before. 1,587 married couples got divorced in 2008; most of them after six years of marriage.

Resident population

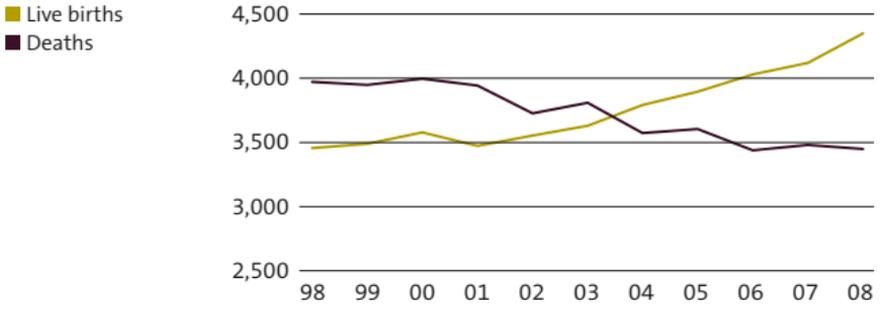


Resident population

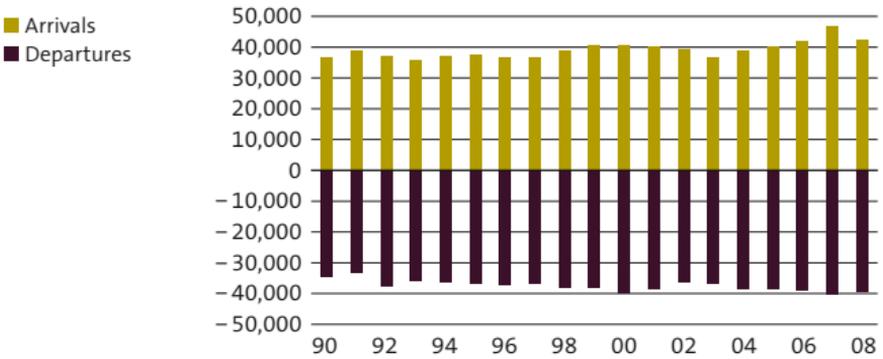
	1998	2008	1998–2008 (%)
Total	359,073	380,499	6.0
Women	186,044	192,834	3.6
Men	173,029	187,665	8.5
Swiss nationals	255,523	262,595	2.8
Foreign nationals	103,550	117,904	13.9

RESIDENT POPULATION

Births and deaths

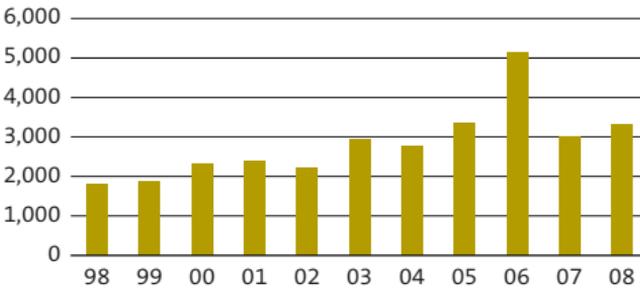


Arrivals and departures

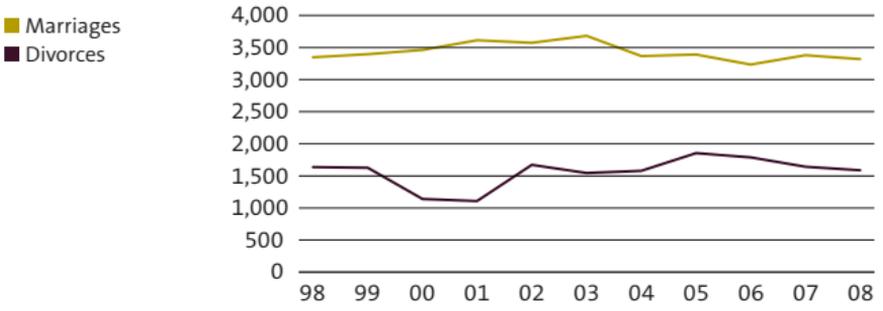


Naturalisations

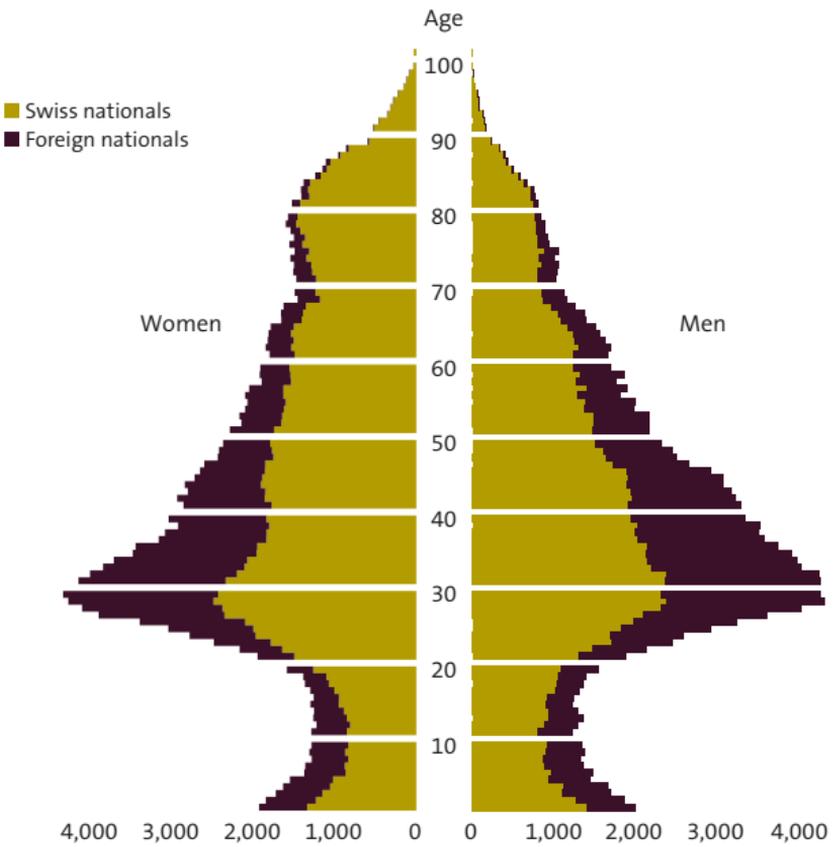
Foreign nationals



Marriages and divorces

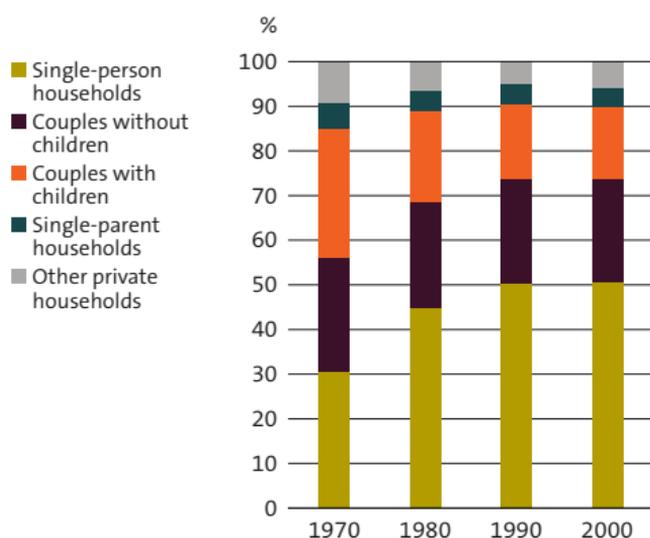


Age structure, 2008



RESIDENT POPULATION

Type of household



Foreign resident population

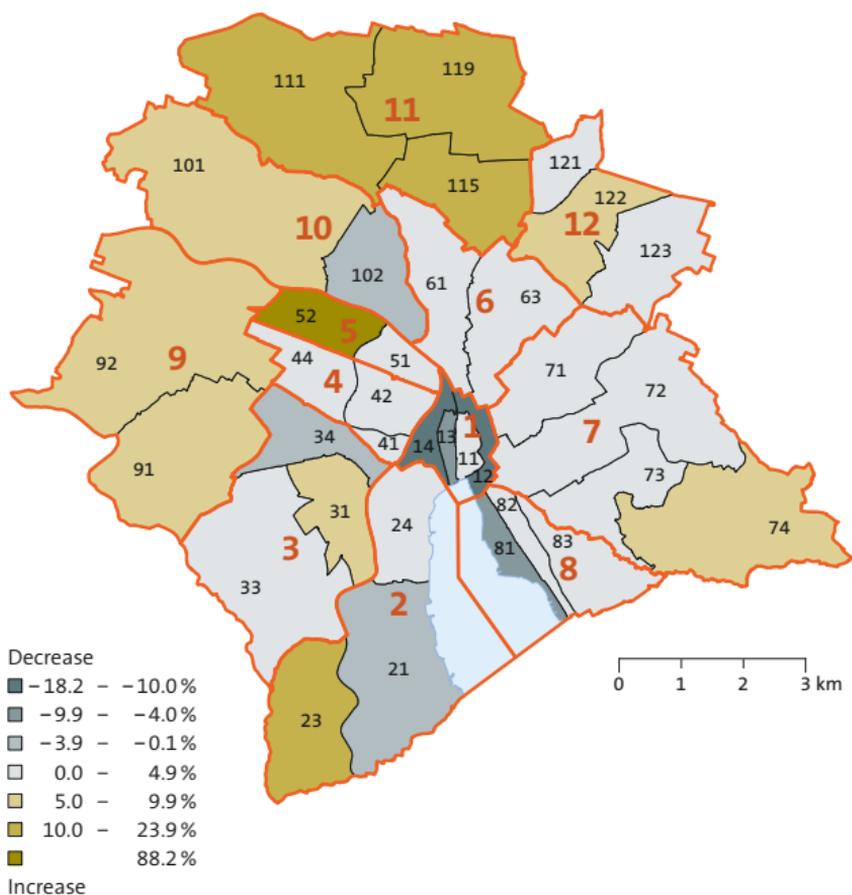
	1998	2008	Proportion (%)
Total	103,550	117,904	100.0
Europe (EC-27)	52,066	71,139	60.3
Germany	10,451	27,870	23.6
France	1,048	2,364	2.0
Great Britain	1,041	2,442	2.1
Italy	17,802	13,598	11.5
Austria	2,839	3,805	3.2
Portugal	6,014	8,081	6.9
Spain	7,245	4,498	3.8
Other countries	5,626	8,481	7.2
Rest of Europe	33,255	23,279	19.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,012	1,841	1.6
Croatia	3,403	2,319	2.0
Macedonia	3,042	2,489	2.1
Serbia and Montenegro (separate data not yet available)	16,994	9,013	7.6
Turkey	5,908	4,543	3.9
Other countries	1,896	3,074	2.6
Outside Europe	18,229	23,486	19.9
Sri Lanka	4,238	2,636	2.2
USA	1,230	1,943	1.6
Other countries	12,761	18,907	16.0

Resident population by origin and precinct, 2008

	Total	Swiss nationals	Foreign nationals	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
Entire city	380,499	262,595	117,904	31.0
District 1	5,536	3,999	1,537	27.8
Rathaus	3,051	2,217	834	27.3
Hochschulen	702	492	210	29.9
Lindenhof	940	720	220	23.4
City	843	570	273	32.4
District 2	29,531	21,916	7,615	25.8
Wollishofen	15,794	11,883	3,911	24.8
Leimbach	5,185	3,921	1,264	24.4
Enge	8,552	6,112	2,440	28.5
District 3	46,595	32,077	14,518	31.2
Alt-Wiedikon	15,727	10,555	5,172	32.9
Friesenberg	10,325	8,049	2,276	22.0
Sihlfeld	20,543	13,473	7,070	34.4
District 4	27,354	15,980	11,374	41.6
Werd	4,015	2,573	1,442	35.9
Langstrasse	10,455	6,199	4,256	40.7
Hard	12,884	7,208	5,676	44.1
District 5	12,722	8,419	4,303	33.8
Gewerbeschule	9,751	6,233	3,518	36.1
Escher Wyss	2,971	2,186	785	26.4
District 6	30,757	22,669	8,088	26.3
Unterstrass	20,655	15,369	5,286	25.6
Oberstrass	10,102	7,300	2,802	27.7
District 7	35,240	26,669	8,571	24.3
Fluntern	7,542	5,417	2,125	28.2
Hottingen	10,548	7,618	2,930	27.8
Hirslanden	6,967	5,469	1,498	21.5
Witikon	10,183	8,165	2,018	19.8
District 8	15,315	10,901	4,414	28.8
Seefeld	4,863	3,347	1,516	31.2
Mühlebach	5,491	3,984	1,507	27.4
Weinegg	4,961	3,570	1,391	28.0
District 9	47,295	31,992	15,303	32.4
Albisrieden	17,555	13,146	4,409	25.1
Altstetten	29,740	18,846	10,894	36.6
District 10	36,686	27,381	9,305	25.4
Höngg	21,186	16,659	4,527	21.4
Wipkingen	15,500	10,722	4,778	30.8
District 11	64,283	42,230	22,053	34.3
Affoltern	22,044	14,905	7,139	32.4
Oerlikon	20,853	13,683	7,170	34.4
Seebach	21,386	13,642	7,744	36.2
District 12	29,185	18,362	10,823	37.1
Saatlen	6,843	4,632	2,211	32.3
Schwamendingen-Mitte	10,864	6,518	4,346	40.0
Hirzenbach	11,478	7,212	4,266	37.2

RESIDENT POPULATION

Change in resident population by precinct, 1998–2008



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 commune of Davos. And nearly one quarter of its 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. Zurich residents have become expert at escaping the autumn fog. Depending on how dense it is, at weekends they flee to the Üetliberg (20 minutes by train), to Mt. Rigi (2 hours) or to Locarno (3 hours).

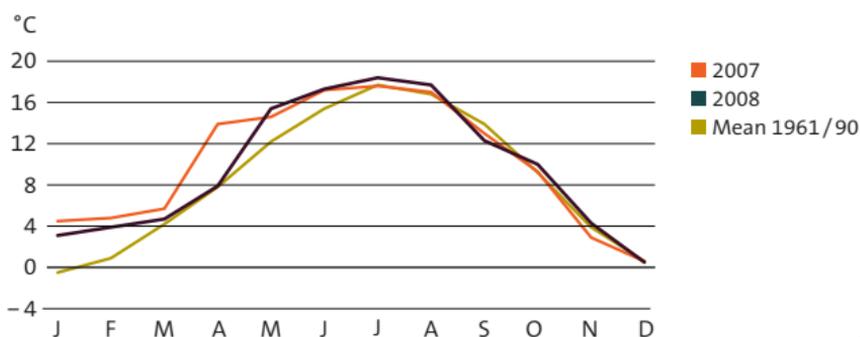
Urban area, 2008

Total area including water bodies	91.9 km ²
Longest north-south expansion	12.7 km
Longest east-west expansion	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, 2008

Development	Hectares	Proportion (%)
Total	9,188.18	100.0
Land area excluding woodland	6,500	70.7
Buildings	1,084	11.8
Traffic area	1,214	13.2
Other	4,202	45.7
Woodland	2,162	23.5
Water bodies	525.93	5.7
Property		
Private property	3,475	37.8
Building cooperatives	405	4.4
Public property	5,255	57.2
Religious communities	53	1.5

Ambient temperature by month



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 40,000 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 30 percent.

Pupils by school level

	1997~98	2007~08	Proportion of foreign nationals (%)
All city schools and kindergarten	26,943	25,357	35.0
Kindergarten	5,186	4,848	37.1
Primary schools	14,167	14,102	33.8
Secondary schools C	512	395	50.4
Secondary schools B/G	2,249	2,085	40.3
Secondary schools A/E	3,080	2,624	22.1
Other schools	1,749	1,303	53.3
Cantonal schools	8,134	8,457	9.0
High schools	7,412	7,659	9.2
Schools leading to diploma	722	798	6.4
Vocational schools	30,968	37,156	...
KV Zurich Business School	4,328	3,941	...

Active apprenticeships, 2007

Type of trade/profession	Apprentices	Proportion of women (%)
Total	12,629	47.2
Farming/Animal husbandry	152	50.0
Industry/Skilled trades	3,059	14.7
Information technology	1,018	8.1
Technical professions	660	27.1
Office work	3,399	58.6
Sales	1,421	72.3
Hospitality/Housekeeping	712	57.6
Health and welfare	456	91.2
Healing professions	860	91.6
Other jobs	892	60.5

Students in higher education

	1998~99	2007~08	2008~09
ETH Zürich	11,819	13,999	15,093
Proportion of women (%)	24.9	29.8	30.5
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	...	25.9	30.0
University of Zurich	19,837	24,231	24,788
Proportion of women (%)	48.2	55.4	56.0
Proportion of foreign nationals (%)	...	15.3	16.2

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 another seven percent during the past five years, the gains in the tertiary sector underscoring its ever great importance. Zurich is Switzerland's undisputed service capital. Nearly one in nine jobs in this sector is based in Zurich. Of the 355,300 people who work in Zurich, 44 percent are women; this compares to 43 percent in 2003.

The past few years have been boom years for Zurich's job market. Whereas some 10,000 people were registered as unemployed in 1998, this figure had fallen by 37 percent by 2008. Just under 6,300 people were registered as unemployed at the end of 2008, a good 2,700 of them women. People aged between 30 and 39 are the ones most likely to be hit by unemployment. The global financial crisis had not yet had any impact on the unemployment statistics at the end of 2008. A sharp rise in unemployment is nevertheless expected in the course of 2009.

Employees

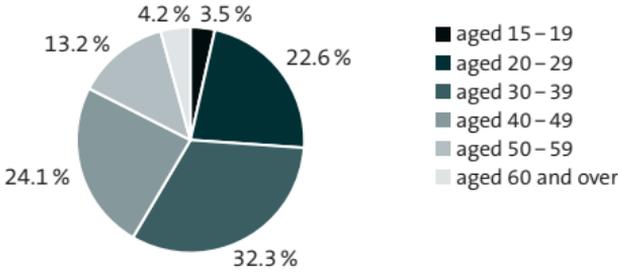
	2003	2008	2003–2008 (%)
City of Zurich	331,000	355,300	7.3
Women	142,600	157,800	10.7
Men	188,400	197,500	4.8
2nd sector	38,200	34,000	-11.2
3rd sector	292,800	321,300	9.7
Full-time	229,500	237,800	3.6
Part-time	101,500	117,500	15.8
Canton of Zurich	723,500	787,500	8.8

Unemployed

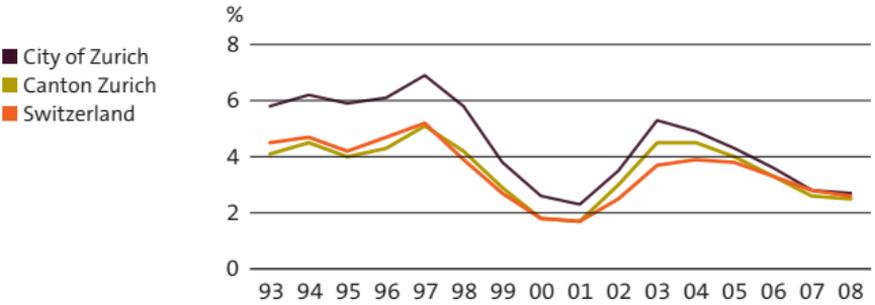
	1998	2008	1998–2008 (%)
Total	10,117	6,296	-37.8
Women	4,480	2,723	-39.2
Men	5,637	3,573	-36.6
Swiss nationals	4,496	3,265	-27.4
Foreign nationals	5,621	3,031	-46.1

WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

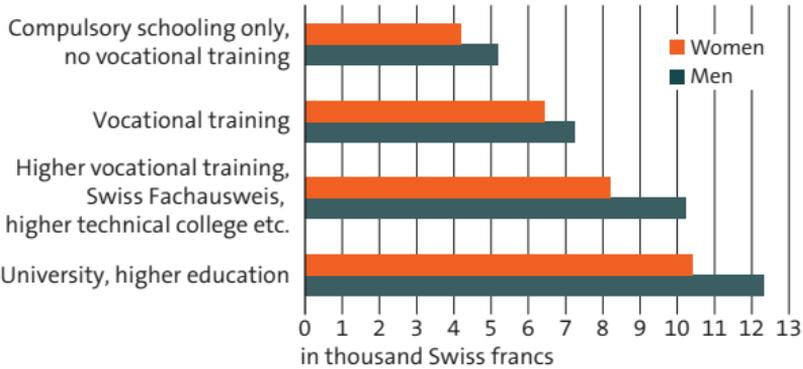
Unemployed by age group, 2008



Unemployment rate



Gross monthly income of a 40-year-old, by education and gender, 2006

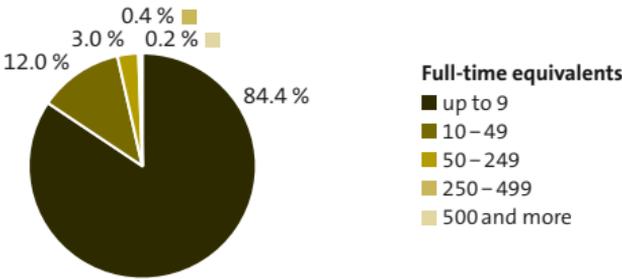


The salient characteristic of Zurich's economy is the fact that it is made up of innumerable small companies. Around 84 percent of the city's 25,000 workplaces have no more than nine full-time employees. There are only 133 large companies with 250 or more employees – a figure that represents just one percent of the total.

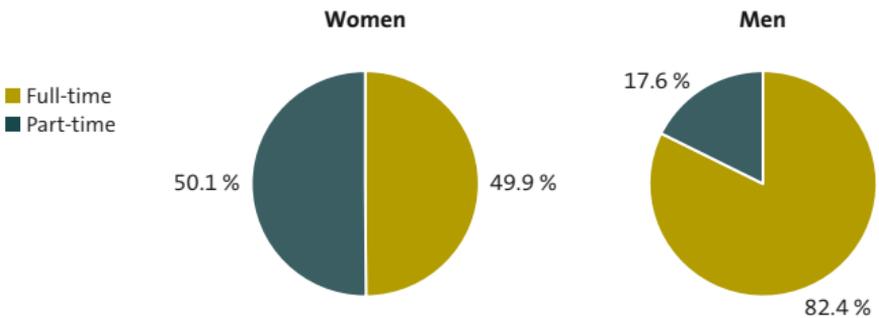
The structural change that has been taking place for many years now continues. The number of jobs in industry has fallen by 22.3 percent since 1998. Services, meanwhile, have recorded an increase of 8.8 percent, measured in terms of employees, and are becoming increasingly crucial to the city's economy. 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.

The distribution of jobs according to the degree of employment has also changed. Some 32 percent of those in employment were working part-time in 2005; this compares to 28 percent in 1998.

Workplaces by size, 2005



Degree of employment by gender, 2005

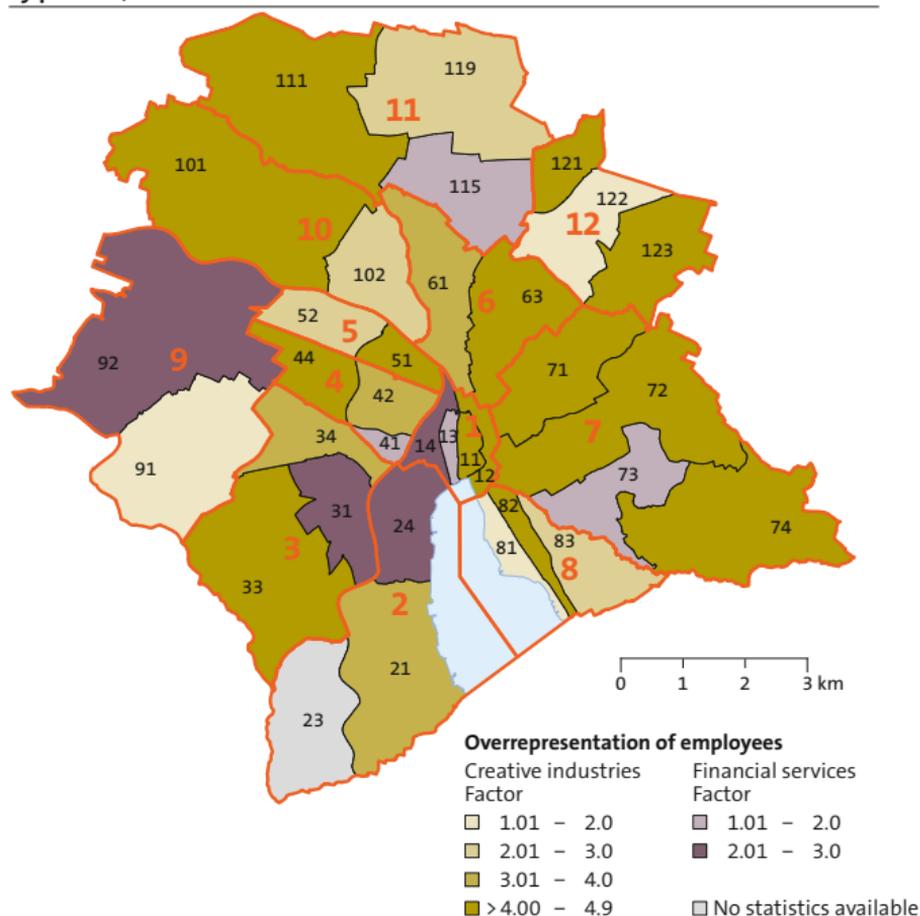


ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Company count

	1998	2001	2005	2001–2005 (%)
Total of workplaces	25,494	26,026	24,840	-4.6
Secondary sector	3,052	2,861	2,528	-11.6
Tertiary sector	22,442	23,165	22,312	-3.7
Total of employees	315,287	340,095	329,014	-3.3
Secondary sector	45,070	42,313	35,020	-17.2
Tertiary sector	270,217	297,782	293,994	-1.3
Women	132,627	145,553	142,500	-2.1
Men	182,660	194,542	186,514	-4.1
Swiss nationals	245,894	262,646	251,711	-4.2
Foreign nationals	69,393	77,449	77,303	-0.2
Full-time employees	228,520	240,770	224,660	-6.7
Part-time employees	86,767	99,325	104,354	5.1
Total of full-time equivalent	269,208	288,064	275,307	-4.4

Ratio of creative industries to financial services in full-time equivalents, by precinct, 2005



Zurich is one of Europe's most important financial centres. It is home to two major banks, one cantonal bank and 77 other banks. These credit institutions between them have a balance sheet total of 2.6 trillion Swiss francs, with the two big banks accounting for nearly 90 percent of this sum. One in three jobs in Swiss banking and one in five jobs in the insurance business is based in the City of Zurich.

Banking establishments, 2007

	Number of banking establishments		Balance sheet total (million CHF)	Proportion City of Zurich (%)
	City of Zurich	Switzerland	City of Zurich	
Total	80	286	2,640,779	77.8
Big banks	2	2	2,341,136	100.0
Cantonal banks	1	24	100,699	28.2
Other	77	260	198,944	28.6

Jobs in banking

	Total employees		Change (%)	Proportion of jobs in insurance in Switzerland as a whole (%)	
	2001	2005	2001–2005	2001	2005
City of Zurich	43,401	41,732	-3.8		31.2
Zurich agglomeration	53,768	52,227	-2.9		39.0
Switzerland	137,263	133,785	-2.5		100.0

Jobs in insurance

	Total employees		Change (%)	Proportion of jobs in insurance in Switzerland as a whole (%)	
	2001	2005	2001–2005	2001	2005
City of Zurich	14,498	13,259	-8.5	20.7	20.3
Zurich agglomeration	19,315	19,292	-0.1	27.5	29.5
Switzerland	70,119	65,290	-6.9	100.0	100.0

Living in Zurich is becoming more expensive. Prices in the City rose by eleven percent between 1998 and 2008. There are nevertheless marked differences between the prices of various products. Whereas the price of Emmentaler cheese and butter rose by no more than two percent between 1998 and 2008, potatoes and cigarettes now cost consumers 43 and 46 percent more, respectively, than they did ten years ago. And if one of Switzerland's most popular souvenirs, i.e. chocolate, has become more expensive by just four percent over the last ten years, despite rising cocoa prices, it is only because the price of milk has fallen at the same time.

Living in Zurich also has its price. Contrary to what many people believe, rents in general did not rise as sharply as consumer prices between 1993 and 2007. Fierce competition on Zurich's property market nevertheless reversed this trend in 2007. Because of this, the rent index now stands at 115.2 points and hence is higher than the consumer price index. Rents have increased by 16 percent on average during the past ten years.

Zurich city index for consumer prices

Index position	Annual average (points)		Change (%)
	2007	2008	2007-2008
Based on December 2005 = 100			
Total	100.9	103.5	2.5
Main groups			
Foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages	101.8	104.9	3.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	102.1	104.8	2.6
Shoes and clothing	94.3	98.1	4.0
Housing and energy	101.9	107.3	5.2
Household effects and housekeeping	100.8	101.6	0.8
Healthcare	100.0	99.6	-0.5
Traffic	102.7	106.1	3.3
Telecommunication	95.5	92.7	-2.9
Recreation and culture	99.0	99.6	0.6
Education and teaching	101.8	102.3	0.4
Restaurants and hotels	102.5	105.1	2.5
Other goods and services	100.9	101.7	0.8

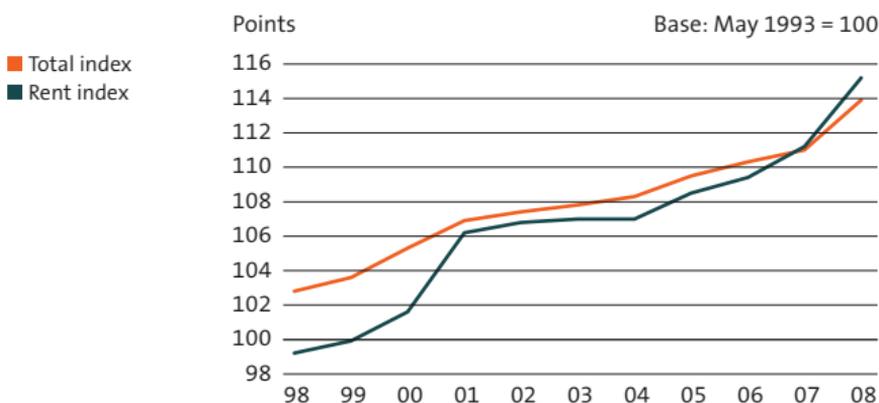
Average prices

	Quantity	Price (Swiss francs)		Change (%)
		1998	2008	1998–2008
Entrecôte (beef)	1 kg	50.10	64.00	27.7
Cervelat sausage	1 unit	1.13	1.33	17.7
Today's special	1 unit	16.18	21.80	34.7
Milk, pasteurised	1 l	1.69	1.68	-0.6
Top quality butter	250 g	3.09	3.12	1.0
Emmental cheese	100 g	2.12	2.16	1.9
Domestic eggs	1 unit	0.59	0.69	16.9
Potatoes	1 kg	1.66	2.38	43.4
Chocolate (in bar form)	100 g	1.48	1.54	4.1
Lager beer (glass)	3 dl	3.21	4.39	36.8
Coffee (espresso)	1 cup	2.90	3.91	34.8
Cigarettes	1 packet	4.09	5.98	46.2
Heating oil (1501–3000 litre)	1 kg	26.13	109.06	317.4
Petrol, lead-free	1 l	1.18	1.79	51.7

Zurich index for residential construction costs, Basis April 2005 = 100

CCP No.	Construction work	Index (points)		Change (%)
		April 2008	April 2009	April 2008–April 2009
CCP = Construction Cost Plan				
...	Total (CCP 1, 2, 4 and 5)	110.5	110.9	0.4
1	Preparatory work	112.3	114.9	2.3
2	Building	110.5	111.3	0.7
4	Environment	106.7	104.2	-2.3
5	Ancillary construction costs and intermediate accounts	111.0	101.1	-8.9
...	Classification			
20–22	Building shell	112.5	111.9	-0.5
23–28	Interior work	105.9	106.9	0.9
1, 29, 4, 5	Other costs	113.1	114.2	0.9

Consumer price index for the City of Zurich



Zurich is not a city of skyscrapers: only thirteen buildings reach a height of twenty storeys. But the city is on the rise nonetheless. Over the past fifteen years the volume of all the buildings grew by 10.8 percent, whilst the consumption of land increased by just 1.6 percent. Buildings have therefore gained an average of 9 percent in height. This growth is spear-headed by utility buildings, which, while increasing in volume, have actually released land areas for use by 6.1 percent since 1992. The recovered space was used to construct residential buildings.

The construction of housing has seen turbulent developments over the past few years. This has enabled the supply of available residencies to adapt to the change in demand. Whilst the quantity of small apartments (1 to 2 rooms) has remained constant, the number of five-room flats has increased by one-third over the last ten years. The rooms in the new apartments are not only greater in number but also in size.

Of course, the increase in space requirements comes at a cost. Nonetheless, demand far exceeds supply, even though the city is not exactly renowned for its cheap housing. For years now the number of unoccupied apartments has been far lower than experts would have believed to be possible.

Building stock by building type, 2008

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,072	100.0
Single family dwellings	9,899	18.3
Multiple family dwellings	17,687	32.7
Other residential housing	337	0.6
Residential buildings with business premises	7,393	13.7
Utility buildings	18,756	34.7

Building stock by construction period, 2008

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,072	100.0
Before 1931	20,678	38.2
1931–1960	19,152	35.4
1961–1990	9,419	17.4
1991–2000	2,138	4.0
After 2000	2,685	5.0

Building stock by type of owner, 2008

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,072	100.0
Natural persons	28,075	51.9
Corporations	9,013	16.7
Pension funds	1,419	2.6
Building cooperatives	8,285	15.3
Public property	6,848	12.7
Religious communities	432	0.8

Dwellings by number of rooms, 2008

		Proportion (%)
Total	206,728	100.0
1 room	26,588	12.9
2 rooms	42,967	20.8
3 rooms	75,467	36.5
4 rooms	43,727	21.2
5 rooms	12,229	5.9
6 rooms and more	5,750	2.8

Dwellings by district, 2008

		Proportion freehold (%)
Entire city	206,728	7.0
District 1	3,939	9.3
District 2	16,122	6.9
District 3	25,404	4.6
District 4	14,933	4.8
District 5	6,729	7.8
District 6	17,482	7.1
District 7	19,446	14.9
District 8	9,882	8.5
District 9	25,355	5.5
District 10	20,232	10.2
District 11	33,072	6.8
District 12	14,132	4.2

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

There has been a marked increase in building activity. Having more than doubled between 1995 and 2005, the total sum invested in new buildings each year has now stabilised at what is a high level. Building volume has not increased at the same rate, however, since the standard of interior fittings in the new buildings has also risen.

New housing has lagged behind somewhat. The highest number of new dwellings was reached in 2007, when well over 2,000 of them went on the market. Since then, the number of completions has once again fallen. The second quarter of 2009 nevertheless saw a rise in new housing project approvals.

With so many people flocking to Zurich every year, there is almost no unoccupied housing left. This in turn is pushing up prices, but the fact that one in four dwellings in the City of Zurich belongs to a building co-operative or to the city has a moderating effect on prices.

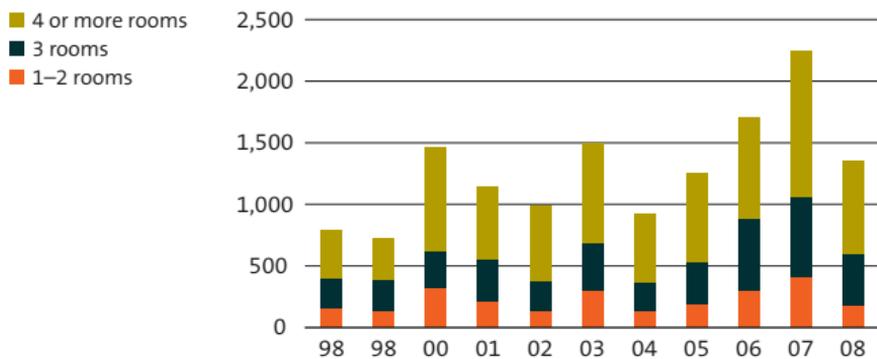
Average rent (Swiss francs), 2006

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



New constructions by building type and number of room, 2008

By building type	Proportion (%)	
Total	280	100.0
Single family dwellings	14	5.0
Multiple family dwellings	115	41.1
Residential buildings with business premises	6	2.1
Utility buildings	145	51.8
By number of rooms	1,351	100.0
1 room	22	1.6
2 rooms	156	11.5
3 rooms	416	30.8
4 rooms	516	38.2
5 rooms	180	13.3
6 or more rooms	61	4.5

Building by private investors

Million Swiss francs



Entertainment will be provided. The fun isn't over just because it's too chilly to barbecue on the lakeshore. Those who like to eat out will find plenty of takeaways and restaurants in the city centre. In the Rathaus precinct, for example, there is one such eatery for every 20 inhabitants! And the number of bars has been increasing steadily for years, all over the city.

More than 5,000 men and women go to the cinema in Zurich every day; the range of films on offer has broadened markedly over the past few years. The offering for concert-goers and theatre-lovers, meanwhile, is as good as it ever was. Zurich boasts three world-class institutions: the Tonhalle for music, the Schauspielhaus for theatre and the opera house for opera, which between them sell around half a million tickets every season.

The visitor statistics for Zurich's museums are much more prone to turbulence. Since the special exhibitions they organise to supplement their own collections are often great crowd-pullers, the number of admissions fluctuates considerably from year to year. Viewed in the long term, however, the trend is clearly upward.

The people of Zurich are not just consumers, however; they are themselves active. Forty percent of Zurich's female and half its male inhabitants do at least two hours of moderate to very intensive sport every week.

Theatre, Concerts, 2007

	Presentations	Visitors	Average seat occupancy (%)
Opera house	288	248,125	76.7
Schauspielhaus theatre	552	137,657	...
Tonhalle concert hall	132	113,769	66.0
Hallenstadion	62	418,732	...
Moods im Schiffbau	338	64,700	84.0
Hechtplatz theatre	263	44,278	67.0
Theaterhaus Gessneralle	370	43,379	79.0
Weisser Wind	110	24,200	64.0
Neumarkt theatre	237	13,091	62.5

Cinemas

	1997	2007	Change (%)
Number of cinemas	19	18	-5.3
Cinema screens	47	56	19.1
Seats	9,310	11,148	19.7
Paying visitors	2,744,821	2,045,063	-25.5

Museums (visitors)

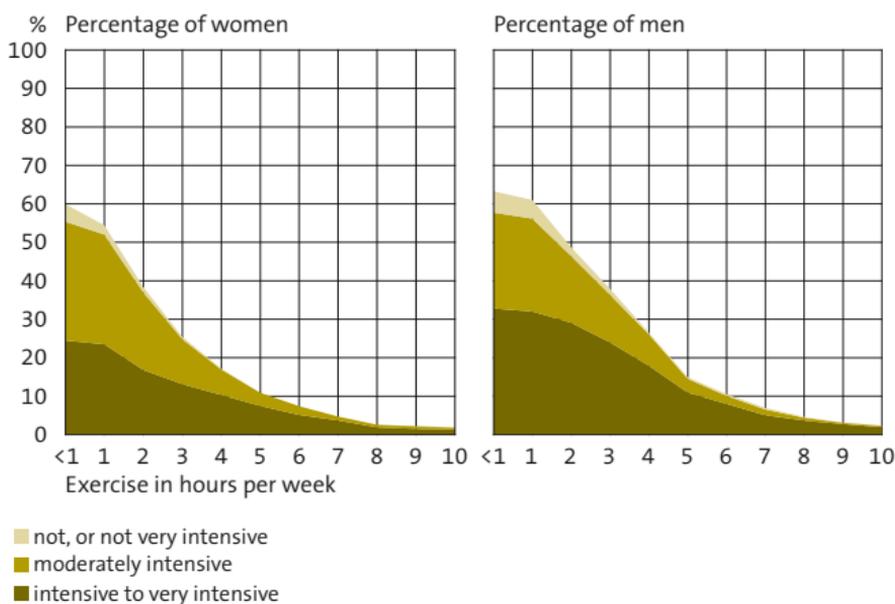
	1997	2007	Change (%)
Kunsthaus Zurich	235,005	309,545	31.7
Zurich National Museum	169,149	212,216	25.5
Museum Rietberg	56,185	156,528	178.6
Zoological Museum	69,723	79,779	14.4
Museum of Design	30,402	72,886	139.7
Helmhaus	27,377	27,845	1.7

Restaurants

	1998	2001	2005
Restaurants, takeaways and cafés	1,067	1,086	1,095
Bars	55	83	104
Discos und night clubs	37	43	40

Sport (admissions)

	1997	2007	Change (%)
Letzigrund stadium	192,870	250,000	29.6
Allmend sports venue	46,285	35,598	-23.1
Hallenstadion	...	318,841	...
Ice rinks Heuried and Oerlikon	132,917	138,982	4.6
Public tennis courts	...	21,331	...
Outdoor swimming pools	991,861	897,008	-9.6
Indoor swimming pools	773,853	1,035,402	33.8
Swimming facilities of schools	347,091	392,160	13.0

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

TOURISM

The City of Zurich is a good host. Zurich's hotels, some of which are world famous, welcome some 1.4 million guests every year. This translates into nearly 2.6 million overnight stays. The year 2008 was a record year. Never since 1934 has Zurich welcomed as many tourists and business travellers as it did in 2008. One fifth of them were from Switzerland, most of whom were visiting the city on business. Most people like to visit the city on the Limmat in the summer months. Zurich is especially popular among Germans, Americans and Britons, whether they are there on business or for private reasons.

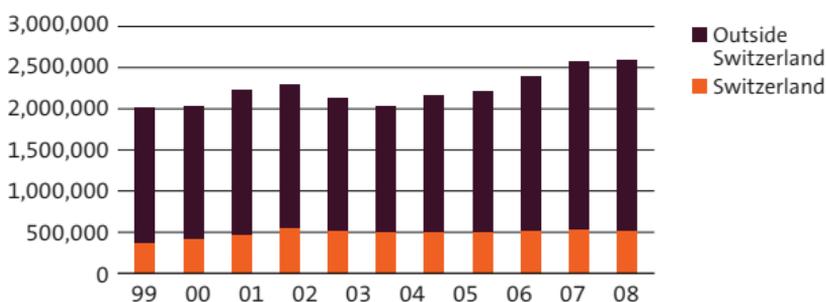
Hotel demand, 2008

	Arrivals	Overnight stays		Proportion of total (%)
		absolute	Change (%)	
Total	1,381,369	2,582,160	0.0	100.0
Swiss	314,502	519,290	-4.6	20.1
Foreign total	1,066,867	2,062,870	1.2	79.9
Germany	245,270	448,041	-0.8	17.4
USA	128,415	257,417	-8.2	10.0
Great Britain	109,423	197,015	-1.8	7.6
Italy	44,824	83,432	12.4	3.2
France	43,188	72,259	6.6	2.8

Zurich and Switzerland, 2008

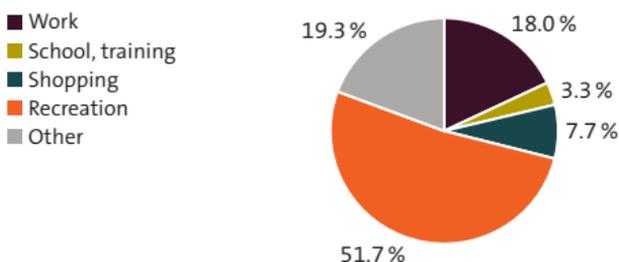
	Enterprises	Overnight stays		Occupancy (%)
		absolute	Change (%)	
City of Zurich	112	2,582,160	0.0	60.8
Airport region	23	800,134	0.5	53.2
Agglomeration Zurich	248	4,064,118	0.7	55.8
Switzerland	4,884	36,837,237	2.8	44.5

Overnight stays in hotels by guests' country of origin

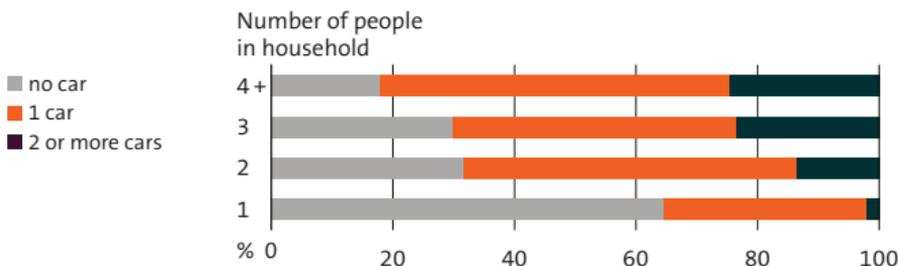


Recreation is the largest single cause of traffic in Zurich. More than half the total distance covered is for recreational purposes. Commuters, on the other hand, account for only 18 percent of the total. Nearly two thirds of all single-person households in the City of Zurich have no car. This figure 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 at the same time.

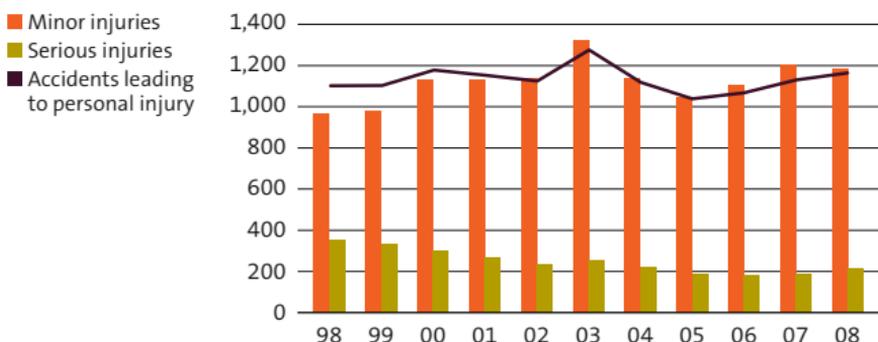
Length of journey by purpose, 2005



Number of cars by size of household, 2005



Traffic accidents leading to personal injury



POLITICS

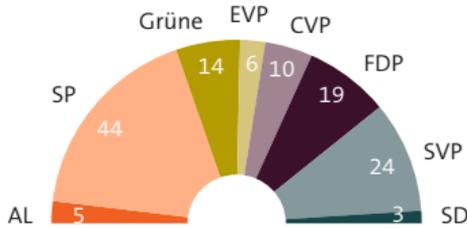
Zurich is governed by a stable leftwing majority. Although the rightwing conservative Schweizerische Volkspartei has made huge gains in the City of Zurich in recent years, and is now the second largest party after the SP, it is frequently outvoted in parliament.

The steady decline in turn-out 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.

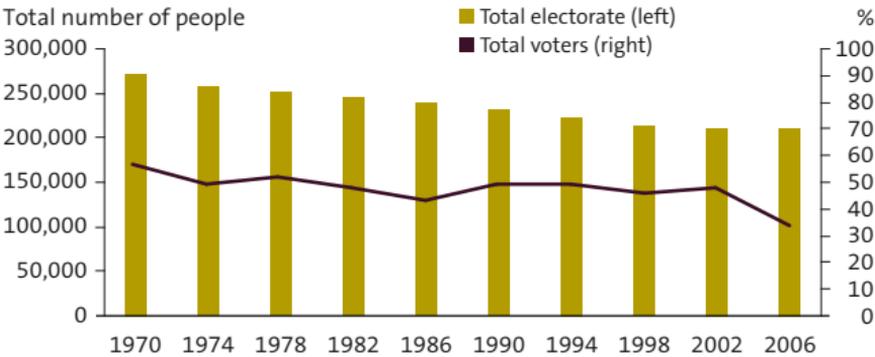
City council, as of 1st May 2009

Corine Mauch (SP)	Presidential Department
Gerold Lauber (CVP)	Department of Education and Sport
Kathrin Martelli (FDP)	Department of Structural Engineering
Esther Maurer (SP)	Department of Police
Robert Neukomm (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 2006–2010



Turn-out in elections to the municipal council



The number of social welfare cases has declined. In 2008, the Department of Social Welfare had just over 13,000 cases on its books, or four percent fewer than in the previous year. Most cases involve more than one person, for example a whole family. The total number of people receiving assistance has therefore fallen by 11 percent. Nearly one third of those receiving social welfare are children or young people aged 17 or under.

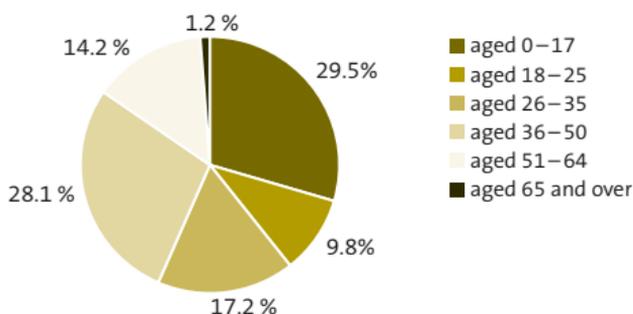
The number of people entitled to additional benefits to top up their old-age or invalidity pension, meanwhile, has risen by nearly one percent. The proportion of that total accounted for by foreigners has risen from 18.4 to 19.1 percent. More than 409 million Swiss francs in additional benefits were paid out in 2008, nearly 20 million more than in the previous year. Owing to the reform of Switzerland's system of financial equalisation, however, the net burden for the City of Zurich rose by no more than around two million Swiss francs.

Social welfare

	1999	2007	2008	Change (%) 2007–2008
Social welfare: cases	10,427	13,198	13,050	-4.0
Annual average: cases	6,510	8,888	8,282	-6.8
Social welfare: people	17,686	21,334	19,648	-11.2

Additional benefits to old age and survivors insurance benefits

	1998	2007	2008	2007–2008 (%)
Pensioners	15,311	18,098	18,242	0.8
Swiss nationals (%)	88.2	81.6	80.9	...
Foreign nationals (%)	11.8	18.4	19.1	...
Additional benefits paid (1000 francs)	249,728	389,497	409,355	5.1
Old age pensions (1000 francs)	165,339	224,995	236,774	5.2
Handicapped pensions (1000 francs)	82,048	159,092	166,779	4.8
Survivors (1000 francs)	2,341	5,410	5,802	7.2
Average benefit per month (francs)	1,474	2,016	2,102	4.3

Social welfare by age group, 2008


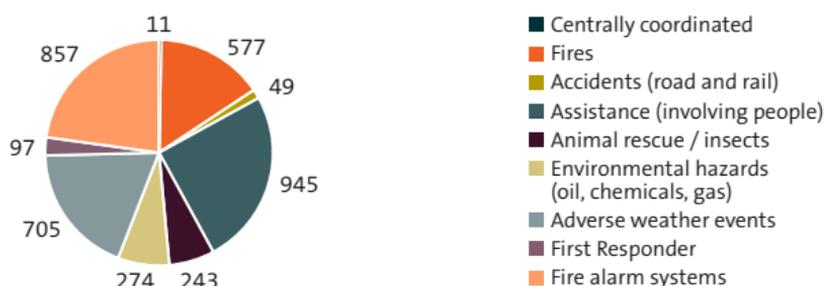
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The public sector is Zurich's largest single employer. More than 26,000 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 City Council. The administration is headed by city councillors elected by the people. Each councillor presides over a different department.

Employees of the city

Departement/Area	2006	2007	Change		Women (%)
			absolute	relative	
Total persons	25,701	26,160	459	1.8	54.8
Members and employees of authorities together	20,981	21,440	459	2.2	51.2
City teachers	3,110	3,107	-3	-0.1	74.1
Administration of foundations classed as legal entities	123	123	0	0.0	76.4
Personnel in training	1,487	1,490	3	0.2	64.1
Total number of jobs	20,306.0	20,576.9	271	1.3	48.5
Members and employees of authorities together	17,558.0	17,867.5	310	1.8	45.3
General administration	133.6	145.9	12	9.2	52.1
Prosecution authorities	152.3	150.6	-2	-1.1	46.3
Magistrates' offices	16.2	15.8	0	-2.5	74.7
Presidential Dept.	357.4	377.3	20	5.6	59.2
Dept. of Finance	663.3	748.0	85	12.8	39.9
Dept. of Police	2,557.0	2,422.4	-135	-5.3	23.4
Dept. of Health and the Environment	5,336.8	5,438.9	102	1.9	72.0
Dept. of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal	1,577.8	1,583.5	6	0.4	13.8
Dept. of Structural Engineering	559.4	567.1	8	1.4	43.3
Dept. of Industrial Companies	3,305.9	3,388.8	83	2.5	13.9
Dept. of Education and Sport	1,606.9	1,693.8	87	5.4	67.9
Dept. of Social Welfare	1,291.3	1,335.2	44	3.4	62.6
City teachers	1,230.4	1,194.6	-36	-2.9	77.6
Administration of foundations classed as legal entities	84.6	84.9	0	0.4	70.1
Personnel in training	1,433.0	1,430.0	-3	-0.2	63.2

Deployment of Zurich's fire services by type of incident, 2007



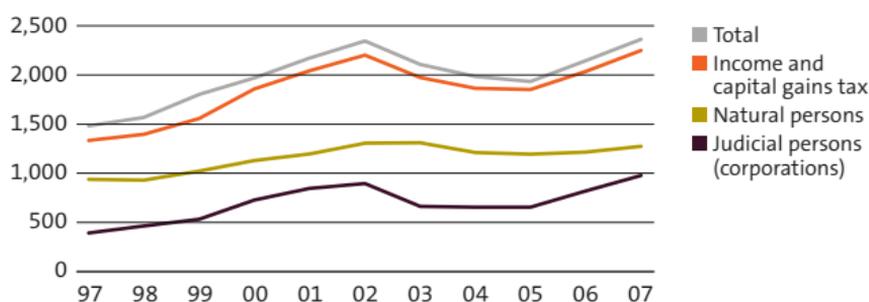
The City of Zurich is in good health financially. Its considerable outlays are financed by the taxes and revenues it receives from both from natural and judicial persons (corporations). In 2007, expenditure in Zurich amounted to just under 7.6 billion Swiss francs, while the city's investments totalled 857.5 million Swiss francs. At 7.8 billion Swiss francs, revenues were almost 10 percent higher than in the previous year.

Taxes

	2006	2007	Change	
			absolute	in %
Natural persons				
Taxpayers	229,329	224,884	-4,445	-1.9
Taxable overall income (1000 francs)	12,753,010	12,316,635	-436,375	-3.4
Taxable overall assets (1000 francs)	61,362,768	63,622,916	2,260,148	3.7
Federal tax (1000 francs)	720,400	736,242	15,842	2.2
Municipal tax (1000 francs)	859,165	898,215	39,050	4.5
Legal entities				
Taxpayers	20,572	20,897	325	1.6
Simple federal tax (1000 francs)	650,333	668,254	17,921	2.8
Municipal tax (1000 francs)	793,407	816,178	22,771	2.9

Municipal taxes

in million Swiss francs



Municipal accounts

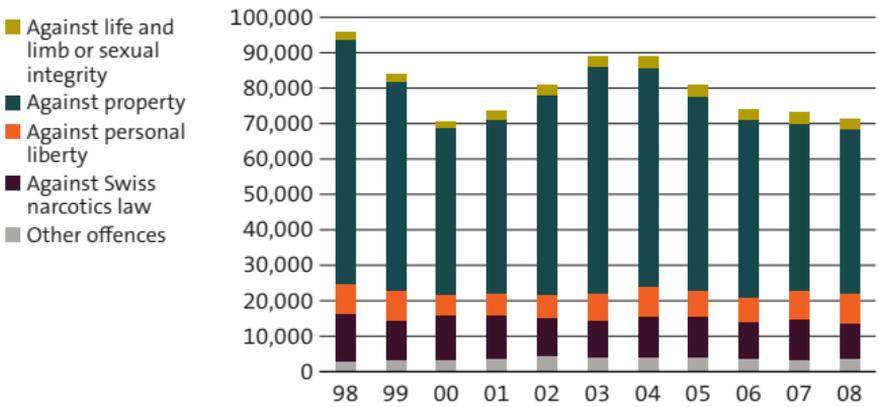
	2006	2007	Change	
			absolute	in %
Current Account (Mio. Fr.)				
Expense	7,026.8	7,590.3	563.5	8.0
Income	7,101.8	7,785.5	683.7	9.6
Excess income result	75.0	195.3	120.3	160.4
Investment appraisal (Mio. Fr.)				
Expenditure	744.5	857.5	113.0	15.2
Income	102.1	91.2	-10.9	-10.7
Net investments	642.3	766.3	124.0	19.3

CRIME

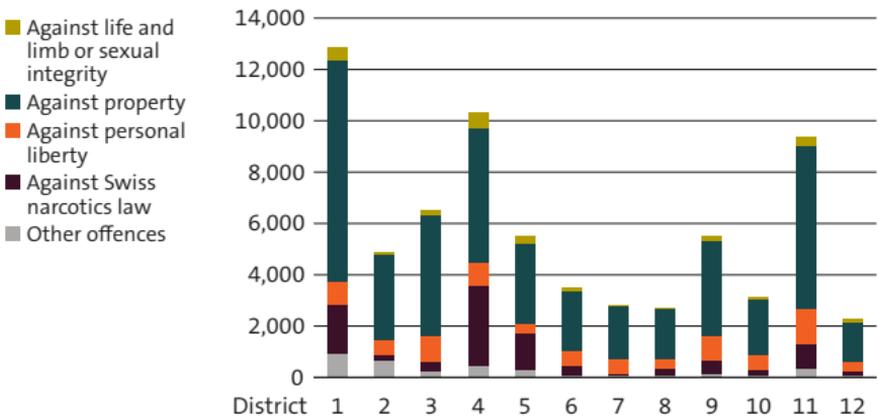
Zurich is a very safe city. The number of reported crimes has fallen steadily since 2004 and regular surveys show that subjectively, too, the people of Zurich feel safe.

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 Zurich 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. Furthermore, an unusual series of vehicle break-ins also pushed up the statistics in the year 2008.

Criminal offences



Criminal offences according to district, 2008



Unemployment rate The unemployment rate is calculated on the basis of current unemployment figures divided by the number of people of a working age according to the census of 2000. People of a working age include employed and unemployed persons.

Workplaces A workplace is an establishment in which at least 20 hours per week are worked. The terms «workplaces» and «companies» are used synonymously.

Employees Persons working more than 6 hours per week, regardless of whether they receive payment or not. The term employees always relates to full-time and part-time employees. The terms «employees» and «jobs» are used synonymously.

Permanent residents Permanent residents refers to foreign nationals who have been granted permanent residency after living in Switzerland for five or ten years. The right to reside in Switzerland is unlimited and unconditional.

Job value factor The job value factor is calculated by dividing the employee's annual working time by the annual working time of an employee holding a full-time position. For normal full-time employment of 42 hours per week, a weekly working time of 21 hours therefore has a job value factor of 0.5.

Full-time equivalent The full-time equivalent is calculated by multiplying the number of employees divided into three categories (full-time, part-time 1 and part-time 2) by the average degree of employment for each category. This converts part-time jobs to full-time jobs to facilitate comparisons.

Full-time employees Employees working at least 90% of the company's usual weekly working hours.

Resident population, economic A person is an economic resident of the municipality in which he spends the most of his time, whose infrastructure he uses most of all and from where he travels to work or school. The economic resident population also includes people who live in the community from Mondays to Fridays, people taking up brief residency and asylum seekers.

Interested in more information?

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

Supported by



Zürcher
Kantonalbank