



Stadt Zürich
Statistik



**ESSENTIAL
ZÜRICH
2013**

Präsidialdepartement

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 044 412 08 00 Fax 044 412 08 40
Translation	Julia Thorson
Printed by	FO-Fotorotar
Design	dreh gmbh, Marc Droz/Regula Ehrlholzer
Cover Photography	Maagplatz, Zahnradstrasse/Hardstrasse, dreh gmbh, Marc Droz

Published annually in German and English

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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 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 over time.

A wavy line (~) between two year dates indicates school or business years, sport seasons, etc., instead of 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 and **130** other municipalities including **23** in Canton Aargau and **3** in Canton Schwyz.

Population

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city with a resident population of **394,012**.
 The city is home to **123,157** foreigners belonging to **169** different nationalities.
 Germans represent the largest foreign nationality with **31,513** living in the city, followed by **13,227** Italians.
 The population of the City of Zurich has increased by **29,454** since 2002. In 2012 alone, it grew by an additional **3,930**. The population reached its highest level in July 1962 when there were **445,314** people living in the City of Zurich. **1.19** million people live in the Zurich agglomeration and **1.83** million in the Zurich metropolitan area.

Construction and Housing

In 2012, **2,255** new apartments were erected. All told, there are now **211,971** apartments in Zurich, **77,380** of which have three rooms. Renting such an apartment is most expensive in District 8, where the monthly rent averages out at **1,799** Swiss francs. Of Zurich's **54,152** buildings, **69.0** per cent were built before 1961.

Economy

1 in **9** jobs in Switzerland is located in Zurich. **73** of Switzerland's **256** banking institutes are headquartered in the city. The balance sheet total of these banks represents **65.1** per cent of all assets managed in Switzerland. To accommodate the annual average of **2.8** million overnight stays, Zurich has **121** hotels with **13,471** beds.

Politics

The executive branch of government (City Council) consists of **9** city councillors while the legislative branch (Municipal Council) is represented by **125** municipal councillors.

CITY OF ZURICH IN COMPARISON

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city. With more than 394,000 inhabitants, it has by far the largest population in Switzerland. The city looks even more dominant in view of employment figures: 45 per cent of all those employed in Canton Zurich work in the City of Zurich.

Compared to Switzerland's other five big cities, Zurich has a relatively low unemployment rate. Geneva and Lausanne in particular have been more affected by unemployment.

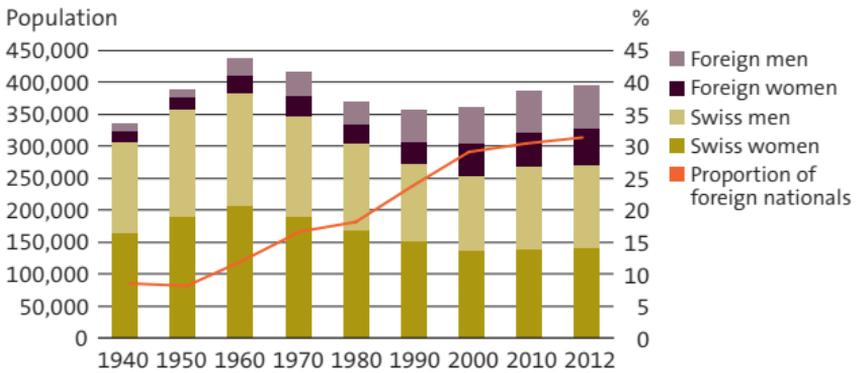
Tourism plays an exceptionally important role for Zurich. More than 2.7 million overnight stays were recorded in 2012. Geneva followed in second place with just under 2 million overnight stays.

	City of Zurich	Canton Zurich	Switzerland	Basel	Berne	Geneva	Lausanne	Winterthur
Resident population	394,012	1,406,083	8,036,917	171,065	137,818	193,150	137,586	106,542
Proportion of women (%)	50.4	50.5	50.6	51.9	52.3	52.0	52.0	51.2
Foreign nationals (%)	31.3	24.8	23.3	35.4	23.8	47.3	41.3	23.4
Proportion of persons under 20 (%)	15.9	19.6	20.4	16.0	14.6	17.5	19.2	19.4
Proportion of persons aged 65 and older (%)	15.7	16.7	17.4	19.2	16.9	16.2	15.0	16.1
Employees (2008)	361,805	799,079	4,016,837	154,775	152,386	144,212	89,505	56,344
Full-time employees (%)	67.4	68.0	69.2	68.2	63.3	70.2	65.9	65.2
Secondary sector (%)	8.6	17.9	26.4	22.4	10.8	6.8	7.1	21.8
Tertiary sector (%)	91.4	82.1	73.6	77.6	89.2	93.2	92.9	78.2
Unemployed	8,284	25,822	142,309	3,702	2,094	6,039	4,559	2,044
Unemployment rate December (%)	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	6.0	6.6	3.6
Apartments	211,971	687,318	4,131,342	95,198	75,227	105,226	73,209	50,883
5 rooms and more (%)	8.7	21.9	25.4	9.7	8.8	8.8	10.6	18.6
Vacant apartment index (%)	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.46	0.44	0.30	0.14	0.16
Overnight stays	2,754,610	4,579,682	34,766,273	1,068,559	688,200	1,964,671	707,443	187,233
Number of foreign visitors (%)	79.6	72.8	54.9	71.4	52.2	85.8	67.4	46.8

Zurich offers excellent quality of life: the city regularly appears in the top positions of city rankings. Due to Zurich's attractiveness, thousands choose Zurich as their new home every year. The city's population has grown by 8.1 per cent over the past ten years. The annual growth rate of the foreign resident population is 13.2 per cent, compared with 5.9 per cent among the Swiss population. 394,012 people lived in Zurich at the end of 2012. Just under one third of them hold a foreign passport. The foreign population originates from 169 different countries. Germans form the largest group with a share of 25.6 per cent. Year after year, many foreign nationals acquire Swiss citizenship. In 2012, a total of 3,210 persons residing in the city obtained Swiss citizenship.

Since 2004, Zurich has registered an excess of births over deaths following a period of more than 30 years during which deaths exceeded the number of births.

Resident Population

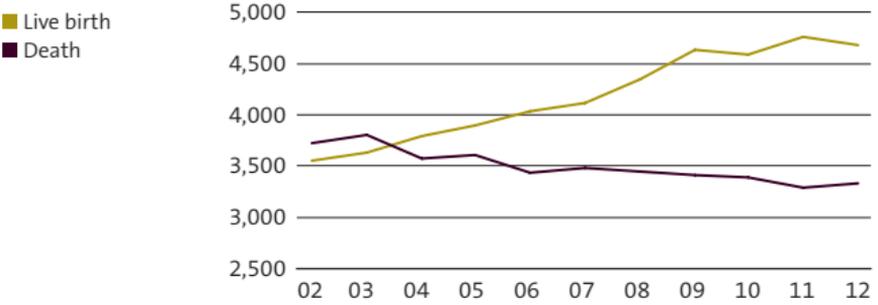


Resident Population

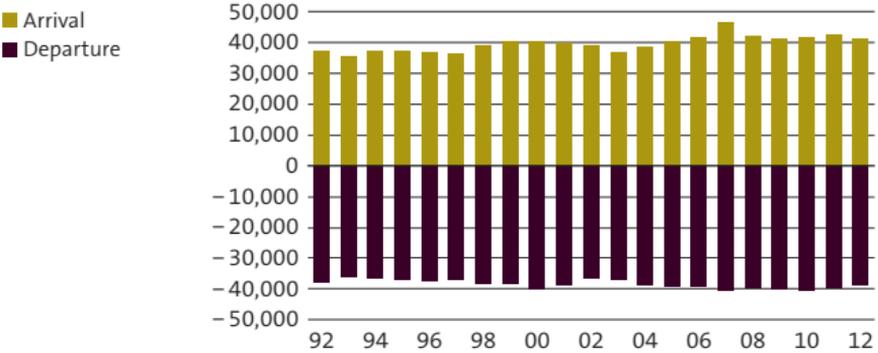
	2002	2012	2012 – 2002 (%)
Total	364,558	394,012	8.1
Women	187,437	198,486	5.9
Men	177,121	195,526	10.4
Swiss nationals	255,757	270,855	5.9
Foreign nationals	108,801	123,157	13.2

RESIDENT POPULATION

Birth and Death

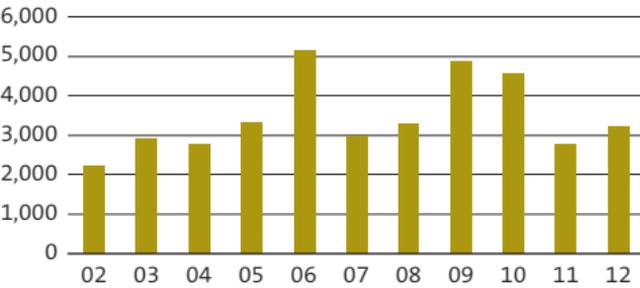


Arrival and Departure

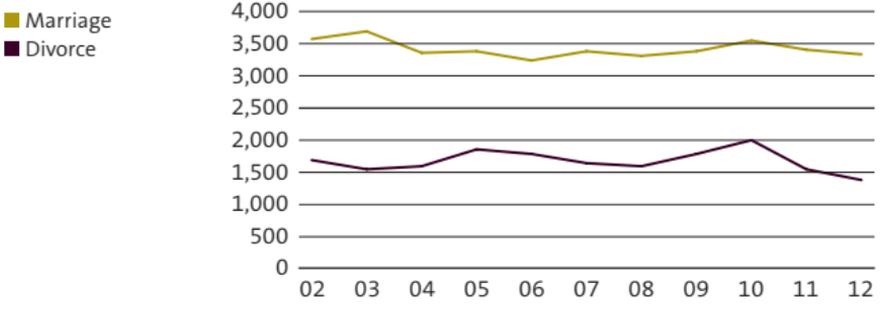


Naturalisation

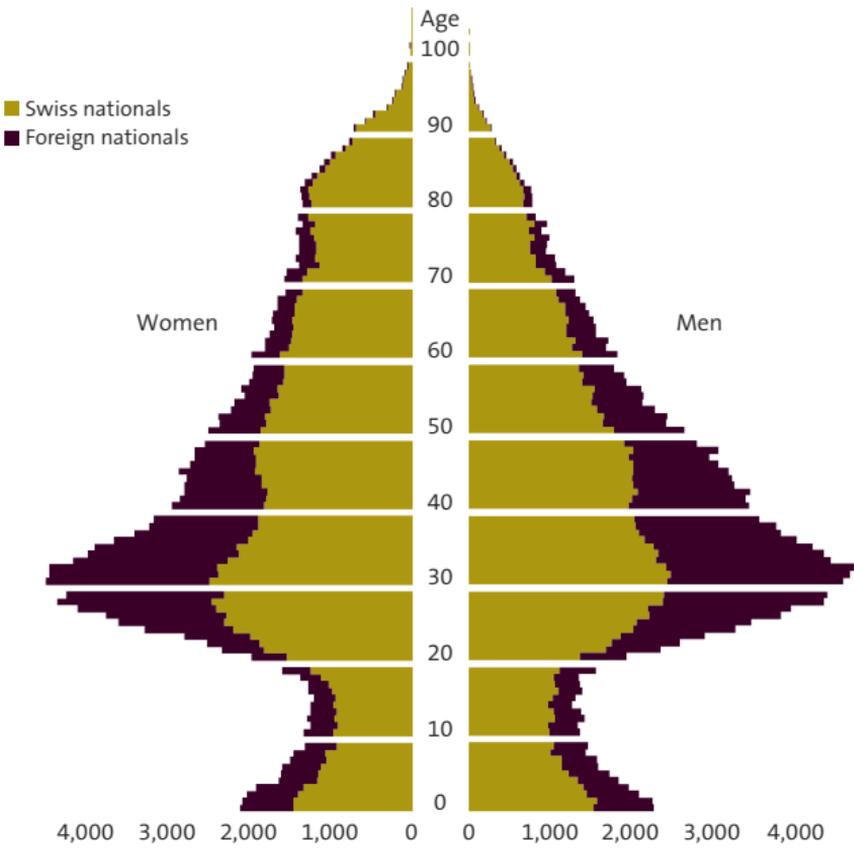
Total number of people



Marriage and Divorce

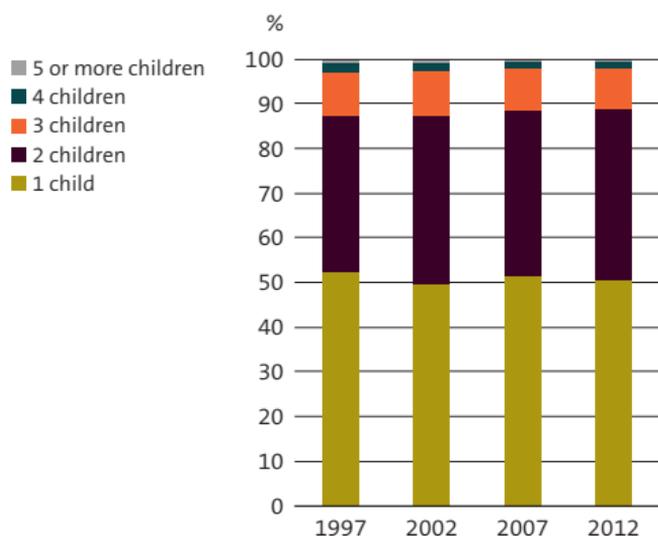


Age Structure, 2012



RESIDENT POPULATION

Families



Foreign Resident Population

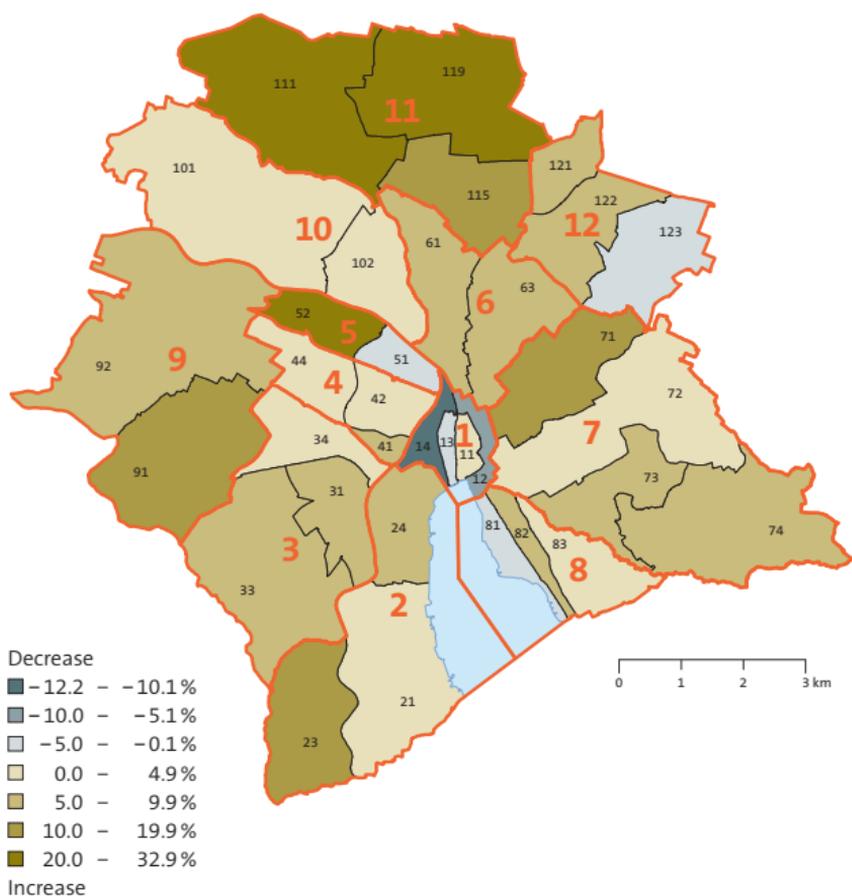
	2002	2012	Change (%)
Total	108,801	123,157	100.0
Europe (EU-27)	55,659	80,669	65.5
Austria	3,203	4,379	3.6
France	1,331	3,111	2.5
Germany	14,345	31,513	25.6
Great Britain	1,733	3,234	2.6
Italy	15,517	13,227	10.7
Portugal	6,737	8,407	6.8
Spain	6,125	5,238	4.3
Other countries	6,668	11,560	9.4
Rest of Europe	31,252	18,202	14.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,926	1,257	1.0
Croatia	3,130	1,716	1.4
Macedonia	3,163	1,994	1.6
Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo (separate data not available)	14,957	7,280	5.9
Turkey	5,650	3,781	3.1
Other countries	1,426	2,174	1.8
Outside Europe	21,890	24,286	19.7
India	982	2,088	1.7
USA	1,407	2,114	1.7
Other countries	19,501	20,084	16.3

Resident Population by Origin and Precinct, 2012

	Total	Swiss nationals	Foreign nationals	Foreign nationals (%)
Entire city	394,012	270,855	123,157	31.3
District 1	5,571	3,954	1,617	29.0
Rathaus	3,164	2,252	912	28.8
Hochschulen	673	466	207	30.8
Lindenhof	935	688	247	26.4
City	799	548	251	31.4
District 2	30,085	21,943	8,142	27.1
Wollishofen	16,029	11,896	4,133	25.8
Leimbach	5,354	4,070	1,284	24.0
Enge	8,702	5,977	2,725	31.3
District 3	47,926	33,681	14,245	29.7
Alt-Wiedikon	16,109	10,908	5,201	32.3
Friesenberg	10,986	8,683	2,303	21.0
Sihlfeld	20,831	14,090	6,741	32.4
District 4	27,749	16,709	11,040	39.8
Werd	4,195	2,677	1,518	36.2
Langstrasse	10,560	6,274	4,286	40.6
Hard	12,994	7,758	5,236	40.3
District 5	13,167	8,914	4,253	32.3
Gewerbeschule	9,824	6,499	3,325	33.8
Escher Wyss	3,343	2,415	928	27.8
District 6	31,750	22,936	8,814	27.8
Unterstrass	21,442	15,574	5,868	27.4
Oberstrass	10,308	7,362	2,946	28.6
District 7	35,603	26,110	9,493	26.7
Fluntern	7,779	5,399	2,380	30.6
Hottingen	10,447	7,433	3,014	28.9
Hirslanden	7,131	5,338	1,793	25.1
Witikon	10,246	7,940	2,306	22.5
District 8	15,444	10,490	4,954	32.1
Seefeld	4,916	3,164	1,752	35.6
Mühlebach	5,745	3,927	1,818	31.6
Weinegg	4,783	3,399	1,384	28.9
District 9	50,437	34,253	16,184	32.1
Albisrieden	18,999	14,171	4,828	25.4
Altstetten	31,438	20,082	11,356	36.1
District 10	37,328	27,721	9,607	25.7
Höngg	21,537	16,739	4,798	22.3
Wipkingen	15,791	10,982	4,809	30.5
District 11	69,496	45,308	24,188	34.8
Affoltern	24,855	16,789	8,066	32.5
Oerlikon	21,331	13,721	7,610	35.7
Seebach	23,310	14,798	8,512	36.5
District 12	29,456	18,836	10,620	36.1
Saatlen	7,118	4,845	2,273	31.9
Schwamendingen-Mitte	10,934	6,598	4,336	39.7
Hirzenbach	11,404	7,393	4,011	35.2

RESIDENT POPULATION

Change in Resident Population by Precinct, 2002–2012



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

District 11

- 111 Affoltern
- 115 Oerlikon
- 119 Seebach

District 12

- 121 Saatlern
- 122 Schwamendingen-Mitte
- 123 Hirzenbach

While Zurich is the most populous city in Switzerland, the land area of Zurich is only about one third the size of the municipality of Davos. Nearly one quarter of the City of Zurich is woodland. Although Lake Zurich is a defining feature of the landscape, its surface accounts for less than 5 per cent of the total municipal area.

The City of Zurich is divided into 12 districts and 34 precincts. More than 60 per cent of the area is in cooperative or public hands.

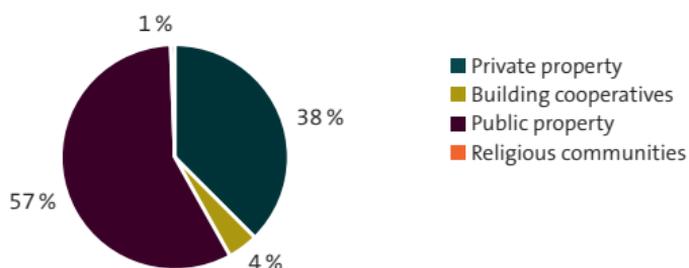
Land Area, 2012

Total area including water bodies	91.9 km ²
Longest north-south extent	12.7 km
Longest east-west extent	13.4 km
Maximum elevation	871 m a. s.l. (Uetliberg Kulm)
Minimum elevation	392 m a. s.l. (Limmat)
Elevation of lake level	406 m a. s.l.

Land Area in Hectares, 2012

Land use	Hectares	Proportion (%)
Total	9,188	100.0
Land area excluding Woodland	6,524	71.0
Buildings	1,076	11.7
Land surrounding Buildings	2,694	29.3
Traffic area	1,241	13.5
Parks, Sport Grounds	349	3.8
Meadows, Farming	899	9.8
Other area	265	2.9
Woodland	2,152	23.4
Water bodies	513	5.6

Property, 2012



EDUCATION

Zurich is an important centre for science and research. Its foundations are provided by the public schools and the two internationally renowned universities.

Some 45,000 study and research at Zurich's universities, with women accounting for 57 per cent at the University of Zurich and 31 per cent at ETH Zurich.

Pupils

	2002~03	2011~12	2012~13	Foreign nationals (%)
All city schools and day nurseries	26,294	26,643	26,887	27.6
Kindergarten	4,953	5,368	5,522	28.5
Foundation stage	...	504	505	22.8
Primary schools	14,268	15,192	15,355	27.5
Secondary schools C	368
Secondary schools B	2,229	2,320	2,231	34.9
Secondary schools A	2,772	2,968	2,927	19.3
Other schools	95	291	347	46.7
Cantonal schools	8,070	9,163
Vocational schools	19,564	18,384
KV Zurich Business School	4,618	4,108

New Apprenticeship Contracts, Commencement 2011~2012

Type of trade/profession	2011	2012	Change 2011~2012 (%)
Total	4,444	4,691	5.6
Farming/animal husbandry	57	66	15.8
Industry/craft	844	878	4.0
Information technology	210	238	13.3
Technical professions	238	236	-0.8
Office work	1,093	1,123	2.7
Sales	582	656	12.7
Hospitality/housekeeping	320	308	-3.8
Health and welfare	138	137	-0.7
Healing professions	405	469	15.8
Other jobs	557	580	4.1

University Students

	2002	2011	2012
ETH Zurich	12,595	17,887	18,375
Proportion of women (%)	28.2	30.9	30.7
Foreign nationals (%)	20.5	35.3	36.4
University of Zurich	22,362	26,267	26,380
Proportion of women (%)	52.4	56.6	56.8
Foreign nationals (%)	12.6	17.7	18.0

Almost as many people work in Zurich as live there. The number of employees has risen by 15 per cent during the past nine years, with the tertiary economic sector gaining in importance. Zurich is Switzerland's undisputed service capital: nearly one in nine jobs in this sector is based in Zurich. Of the 379,500 people who work in Zurich, 45 per cent are women. In 2003, women made up 43 per cent of the workforce.

The unemployment rate for 2012 averaged 3.4 per cent. At the end of 2011 the number of unemployed was 7,500, which increased to approximately 8,300 by the end of 2012. 44 per cent (3,600 people) were women. The unemployment rate was recalculated from 2010 onwards based on employees in the 2010 population census. This has led to slightly lower rates compared to previous years.

Employees

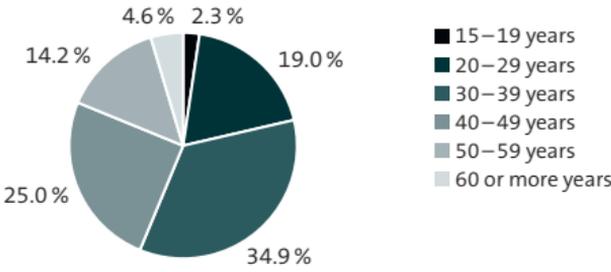
	2003	2012	2003–2012 (%)
City of Zurich	329,200	379,500	15.3
Women	141,100	171,300	21.4
Men	188,000	208,200	10.7
Secondary sector	35,600	30,300	-14.9
Tertiary sector	293,600	349,200	18.9
Full-time	229,700	251,200	9.4
Part-time	99,400	128,300	29.1
Canton Zurich	726,500	823,900	13.4

Unemployed

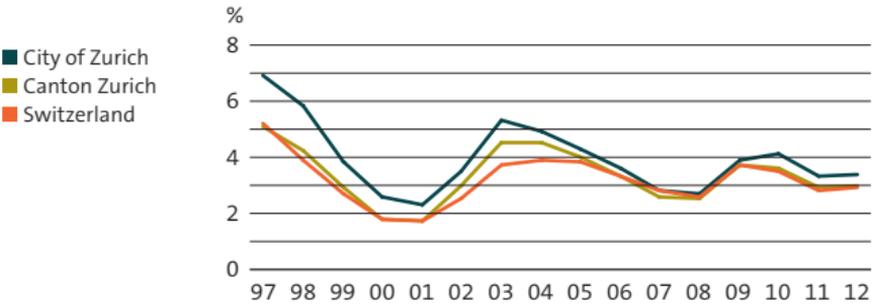
	2002	2012	2002–2012 (%)
Total	9,570	8,284	-13.4
Women	4,102	3,609	-12.0
Men	5,468	4,675	-14.5
Swiss nationals	5,154	4,281	-16.9
Foreign nationals	4,416	4,003	-9.4

WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

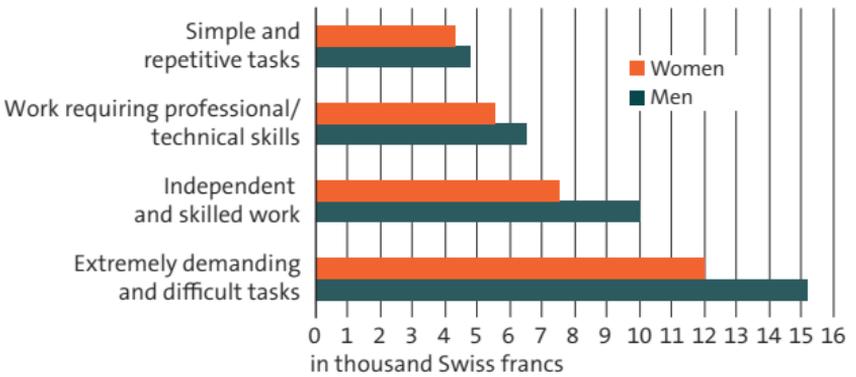
Unemployed by Age Group, 2012



Unemployment Rate



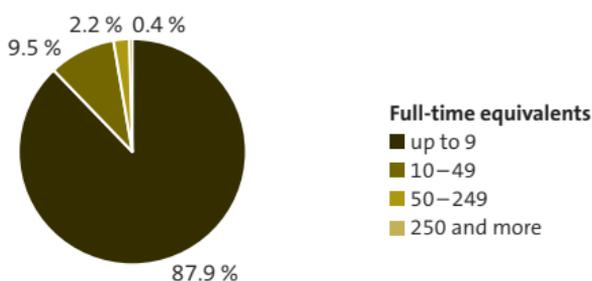
Gross Monthly Income (Median) by Level of Qualifications and Gender, 2010



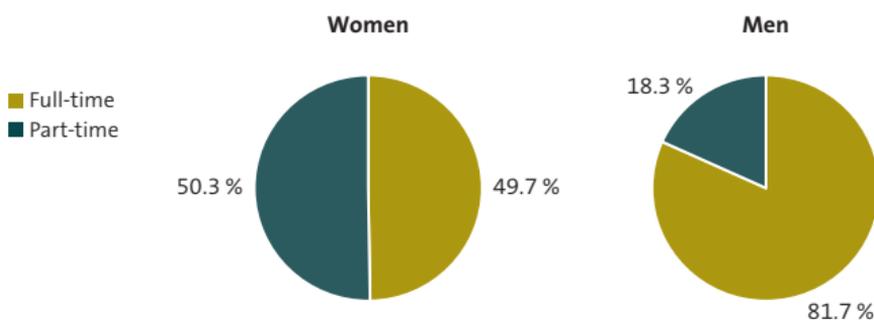
A defining characteristic of Zurich's economy is the sizable number of small businesses, which represent the typical corporate structure. Around 88 per cent of the city's 29,000 workplaces have no more than nine full-time employees. There are only 128 large companies with 250 or more employees – a figure that corresponds to only 0.5 per cent of all workplaces. The number of workplaces has increased by 8.4 per cent compared to 2011, which can mainly be attributed to growth in the tertiary sector.

Employment in full-time equivalents has increased by 3.3 per cent over the past two years. Most of the newly created jobs are located in the services sector. Today 90 per cent of all employees in the city hold jobs in the tertiary sector. Some 33 per cent of all employees work part-time.

Workplaces by Company, 2012



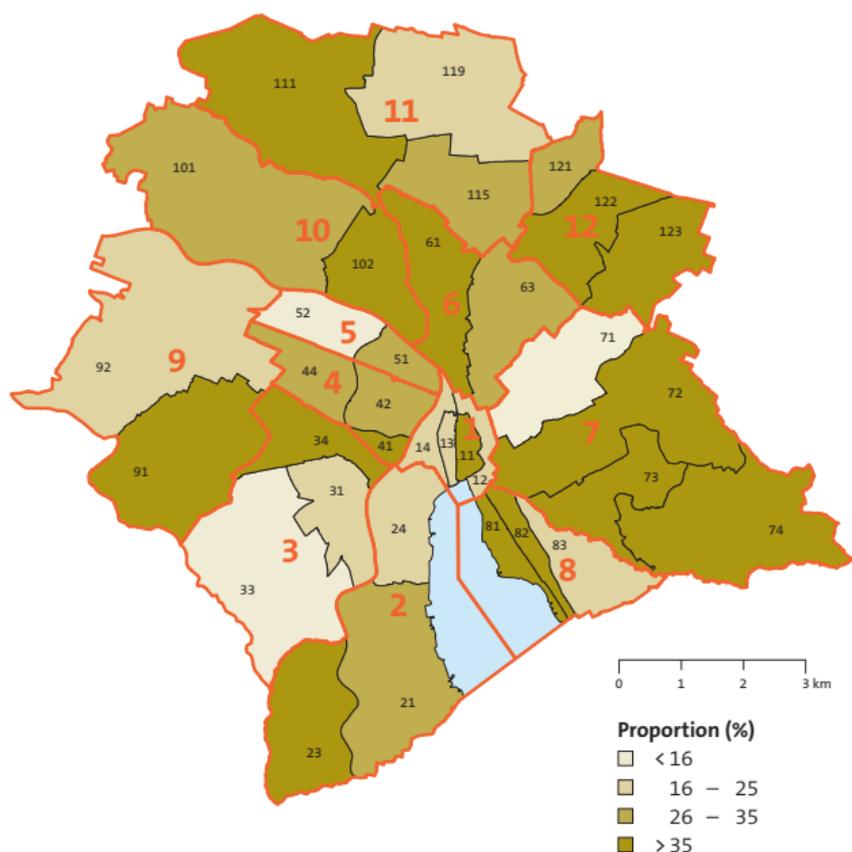
Degree of Employment by Gender, 2012



Company Census

	2010	2011	2012	2010–2012 (%)
Workplaces in total	26,933	27,905	29,198	8.4
Primary sector	19	16	15	-18.9
Secondary sector	2,317	2,319	2,330	0.6
Tertiary sector	24,597	25,570	26,853	9.2
Employees in total	362,500	366,300	374,500	3.3
Secondary sector	31,300	31,200	31,800	1.6
Tertiary sector	331,300	335,200	342,700	3.4
Full-time employees	243,400	246,800	252,600	3.8
Part-time employees	119,200	119,500	121,900	2.3
Women	159,600	162,100	167,300	4.8
Men	203,000	204,200	207,200	2.1
Full-time equivalents in total	303,400	307,600	315,500	4.0

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 international banks, one cantonal bank and 70 other banks. These credit institutions have a balance sheet total of 1.7 trillion Swiss francs, the two largest banks accounting for 80 per cent of this sum. One in three jobs in Swiss financial services and one in five jobs in the insurance sector are located in the City of Zurich.

Banking Institutions, 2012

	Banking institutions with head office		Balance sheet total (in millions of Swiss francs)	Proportion of the City of Zurich in the Swiss balance sheet total (%)
	City of Zurich	Switzerland		
Total	73	256	1,707,144	65.1
Major banks	2	2	1,364,750	100.0
Cantonal banks	1	24	147,628	30.6
Other banks	70	230	194,765	1.1

Employees in Financial Services

	Employees		Change (%)	Proportion of employees in financial services compared to 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		Change (%)	Proportion of employees in insurance services compared to 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

The cost of living in Zurich was somewhat lower in 2012 than in the previous year. According to Zurich's consumer price index, the level of prices decreased by an annual average of 0.5 per cent compared to the year 2011. Clothes and shoes, cars, food, furniture, medicine and personal care products cost less, as did consumer electronics devices such as computers, cameras and televisions. On the other hand, prices rose for cigarettes, electricity and gas, school fees (including vocational schools) and continued education courses, heating oil and fuel. And those who like to eat out had to dig deeper in their pockets as well.

In 2012, Zurich residents also had to pay somewhat more for a place to live. Rents of 1 to 6 room apartments rose by an annual average of 0.1 per cent compared to the previous year. Over the last ten years – that is, since 2002 – rental prices have risen by 12 per cent on average; this is twice as much as the increase of overall consumer prices.

Construction prices decreased in Zurich for the first time since 2002. According to Zurich's housing construction index, costs decreased by 0.6 per cent between April 2012 and April 2013. The cost of structural work decreased by 0.6 and interior finishing by 0.9 per cent while the index for other costs declined by 0.3 per cent.

Consumer Price Index for the City of Zurich

Index position	Annual average (points)		Change (%)
	2011	2012	2011–2012
Based on December 2010 = 100			
Total	99.7	99.2	-0,5
Main groups			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.3	97.4	-1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101.0	102.1	1,1
Shoes and clothing	94.5	88.9	-6,0
Housing and energy	100.8	102.2	1,3
Household furniture and furnishing and routine maintenance	98.8	97.0	-1,9
Health	99.8	99.4	-0,4
Transport	100.5	98.3	-2,2
Communications	100.1	99.4	-0,6
Recreation and culture	97.3	94.6	-2,8
Education	100.2	102.2	1,9
Restaurants and hotels	101.7	102.5	0,7
Other goods and services	100.4	100.5	0,1

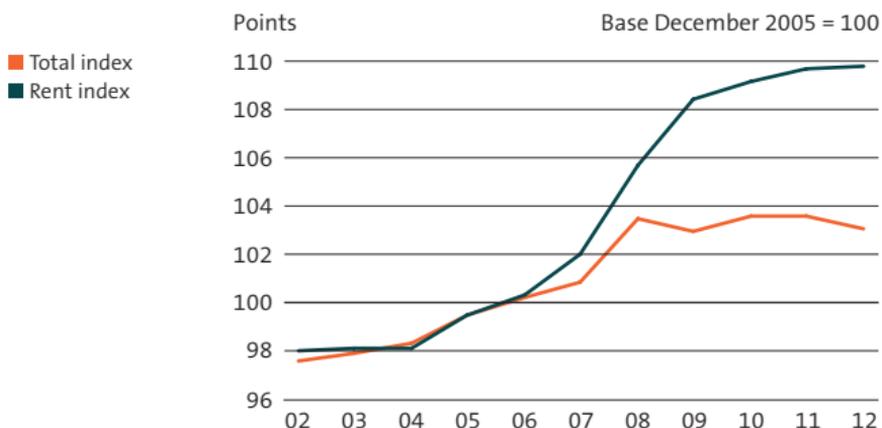
Average Prices for Heating Oil and Fuel

	Quantity	Prices (Swiss francs)		
		2002	2011	2012
Heating oil (CO ₂ charge included since January 2008)				
Procurement quantity				
800–1,500 litres	100 l	50.21	110.65	116.68
1,501–3,000 litres	100 l	43.77	101.66	107.75
3,001–6,000 litres	100 l	40.29	97.61	103.58
6,001–9,000 litres	100 l	38.65	96.33	102.32
9,001–14,000 litres	100 l	37.95	95.43	101.45
14,001–20,000 litres	100 l	37.36	94.79	100.77
more than 20,000 litres	100 l	35.95	94.21	100.17
Fuel types				
Petrol, unleaded 95	1 l	1.31	1.74	1.82
Petrol, unleaded 98	1 l	1.37	1.80	1.88
Diesel	1 l	1.36	1.85	1.92

Zurich Index for Residential Construction Costs, Based on April 2010 = 100

CCP No.	Construction output	Index (points)		Change (%)
		April 2012	April 2013	April 2012–April 2013
CCP = Construction Cost Plan				
...	Total (CCP 1, 2, 4 and 5)	102.4	101.8	-0.6
1	Preparatory work	101.8	103.1	1.3
2	Building	102.5	101.7	-0.8
4	External works	102.2	103.9	1.6
5	Incidental costs and provisional items	99.1	96.2	-3.0
... Supplementary classifications				
20–22	Structural work	102.1	101.5	-0.6
23–28	Interior work	102.3	101.4	-0.9
1, 2, 4, 5	Other costs	102.9	102.5	-0.3

Consumer Price Index for the City of Zurich



CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

The City of Zurich has more than 54,000 buildings, one third multiple family apartments and one third commercial and industrial buildings. Although Zurich's building stock is growing younger and younger all the time as a result of brisk construction activity, one third of all buildings were constructed before 1931. The majority (69%) was constructed prior to 1961.

Most owners are natural persons, making up more than half of those who own buildings. The remaining buildings belong to corporations (17.3%), building cooperatives (15.1%) or are public property (13.1%).

While numerous apartments have been created in recent years with more than three rooms (overall proportion 29.7%), the three-room apartment is still the most common apartment size. 36.5 per cent of Zurich's 211,971 apartments have three rooms. 8.3 per cent of all apartments are owner-occupied. The largest number of apartments is found in the city's most populous district, District 11, which contains 34,767 residential units.

Building Stock by Building Type, 2012

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,152	100.0
Single family apartments	9,774	18.0
Multiple family apartments	17,514	32.3
Other residential housing	499	0.9
Residential buildings with business premises	7,488	13.8
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	18,877	34.9

Building Stock by Construction Period, 2012

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,152	100.0
Before 1931	18,337	33.9
1931–1960	19,053	35.2
1961–1990	10,038	18.5
1991–2000	2,335	4.3
2001–2010	3,578	6.6
After 2010	811	1.5

Building Stock by Owner Type, 2012

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,152	100.0
Natural persons	27,763	51.3
Corporations	9,367	17.3
Pension funds	1,356	2.5
Building cooperatives	8,164	15.1
Public property	7,071	13.1
Religious communities	431	0.8

Apartment Stock by Number of Rooms, 2012

		Proportion (%)
Total	211,971	100.0
1 room	25,768	12.2
2 rooms	45,615	21.5
3 rooms	77,380	36.5
4 rooms	44,800	21.1
5 rooms	12,598	5.9
6 or more rooms	5,810	2.7

Apartment Stock by District, 2012

		Proportion of owner-occupied apartments (%)
Entire city	211,971	8.3
District 1	3,835	10.8
District 2	16,388	8.0
District 3	25,794	4.9
District 4	15,482	5.2
District 5	7,231	9.6
District 6	17,722	8.0
District 7	19,724	15.7
District 8	10,016	10.1
District 9	26,460	5.9
District 10	20,455	11.3
District 11	34,767	8.6
District 12	14,097	4.9

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

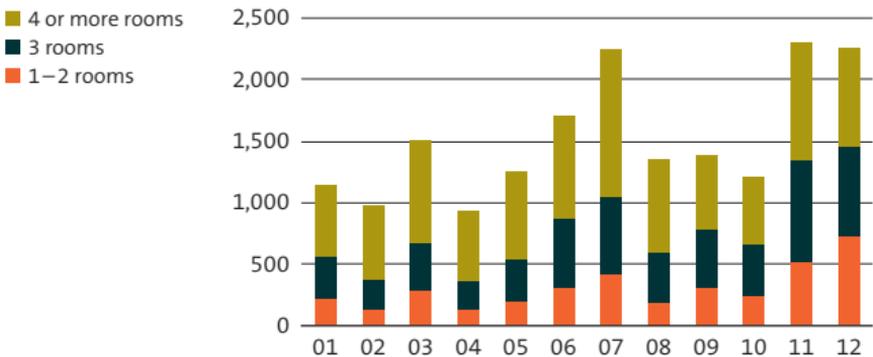
For about ten years, Zurich's real estate market has been caught up in a boom phase. In 2012 alone, the private sector invested 2.3 billion Swiss francs in building construction. This level is 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. Around one half was invested in housing construction.

Housing construction has benefitted from the strong construction sector: the record level from 2011 (2,307 new apartments) was closely followed by 2,255 newly constructed apartments in 2012.

Median Rent (Swiss Francs), 2010

District	2 rooms		3 rooms		4 rooms	
	Private sector	Non-commercial sector	Private sector	Non-commercial sector	Private sector	Non-commercial sector
1	1,500	...	1,753	...	1,975	...
2	1,350	893	1,550	979	1,900	1,245
3	1,240	905	1,401	992	1,666	1,305
4	1,171	975	1,381	1,013	1,536	1,050
5	1,323	753	1,500	820	1,748	1,533
6	1,400	853	1,506	956	1,913	1,250
7	1,400	...	1,700	1,040	2,134	1,208
8	1,450	...	1,799	...	2,000	...
9	1,200	929	1,410	1,013	1,785	1,385
10	1,280	880	1,525	1,000	1,958	1,400
11	1,200	1,006	1,459	1,177	1,807	1,450
12	1,084	840	1,302	973	1,470	1,250

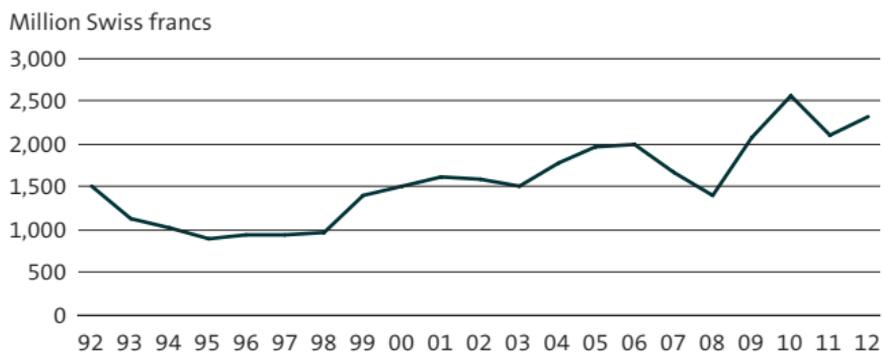
New Apartments



Newly Constructed Buildings and Apartments, 2012

By building type		Proportion (%)
Total	345	100.0
Single family apartments	80	23.2
Multiple family apartments	120	34.8
Residential buildings with business rooms	39	11.3
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	106	30.7
By number of rooms		
Total	2,255	100.0
1 room	104	4.6
2 rooms	631	28.0
3 rooms	723	32.1
4 rooms	642	28.5
5 rooms	130	5.8
6 or more rooms	25	1.1

Building Activity by Private Investors



Newly Constructed Buildings



Zurich is spoilt for choice when it comes to leisure-time activities. The expansive cultural offerings can hardly be expressed by statistics. For instance, people can immerse themselves in different worlds during the “Long Night of Museums”, marvel at street artists at Zurich’s Theater-spektakel, or sit back and enjoy an exciting film at one of the many open-air cinemas.

The city’s extensive cultural programme is very popular. The cinemas are particularly well frequented, attracting more than 2.2 million visitors. The Hallenstadion is another major attraction with around 425,000 visitors per year. The numbers of visitors to the Kunsthaus art museum and the opera house are slightly lower but still quite considerable.

Recreation and leisure opportunities are not limited to cultural events. The city’s numerous sport events and activities also draw enthusiastic crowds. Zurich’s Letzigrund sports stadium counted nearly 470,000 admissions last year. Public swimming facilities are particularly popular. More than 1.3 million visitors cooled off in outdoor pools, lakes and rivers during the summer months, and just under 1 million took a dip in indoor pools.

Theatre, Concerts, 2011 ~ 2012

	Performances	Visitors	Average seat occupancy (%)
Opera house	279	241,251	76.3
Schauspielhaus theatre	607	144,083	...
Tonhalle concert hall	122	102,792	69.3
Hallenstadion	47	425,357	...
Moods im Schiffbau	349	57,651	66.1
Theatre 11	213	183,600	63.9
Hechtplatz theatre	307	57,847	75.4
Gessneralle theatre	326	37,890	...
Rigiblick theatre	251	30,757	88.0

Museums (Visitors)

	2001	2011	Change (%)
Kunsthaus Zurich	257,838	355,073	37.7
National Museum Zurich	250,505	177,193	-29.3
Museum of Design	52,387	110,362	110.7
Rietberg Museum	63,126	93,448	48.0
Zoological Museum	78,068	93,957	20.4
Helmhaus	26,379	32,412	22.9

Cinemas

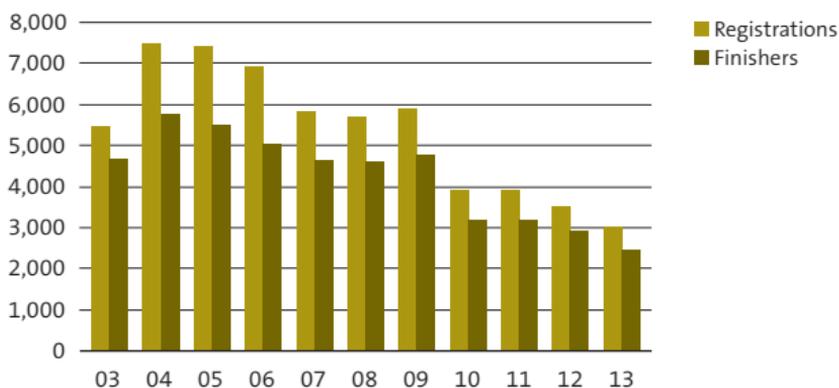
	2001	2011	Change (%)
Cinemas	19	16	-15.8
Cinema screens	49	54	10.2
Seats	9,278	10,748	15.8
Paying visitors	2,797,506	2,167,042	-22.5
Performances	62,672	63,001	0.5

Catering Businesses

	2001	2011	Change (%)
Total	1,794	2,093	16.7
of which night cafés	411	640	55.7
Patent type			
without alcohol	...	92	...
with alcohol	...	244	...
with spirits and alcohol	...	1,757	...

Admissions to Sport Facilities

	2001	2011	Change (%)
Letzigrund stadium	265,780	469,764	76.7
Allmend sports complex	27,441	31,889	16.2
Hallenstadion	377,545	276,071	-26.9
Heuried and Oerlikon ice rinks	113,509	134,177	18.2
Public tennis courts	...	27,983	...
Outdoor swimming pools	1,126,380	1,349,822	19.8
Indoor swimming pools	931,659	978,751	5.1
Swimming facilities in schools	385,750	399,451	3.6

Participants in Zurich Marathon

TOURISM

Zurich is a popular tourist destination: more than 1.5 million people stayed overnight at one of the city's hotels in 2012. 121 hotels registered nearly 2.8 million overnight stays. Three quarters of all guests came from abroad. The majority visited from Germany, the USA and Great Britain. Summer is the preferred time of year to visit Zurich.

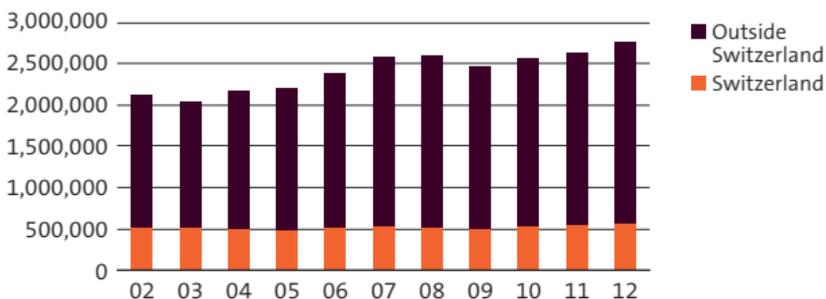
Hotel Demand, 2012

	Arrivals	Overnight stays		Overall proportion (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
Total	1,517,676	2,754,610	4.4	100.0
Switzerland	352,182	562,293	-0.7	20.4
Total abroad	1,165,494	2,192,317	5.8	79.6
Germany	230,234	398,942	-2.2	14.5
USA	144,968	274,282	5.2	10.0
Great Britain	105,462	188,446	1.7	6.8
Russia	40,672	89,254	12.4	3.2
Italy	43,794	76,973	1.2	2.8

Zurich and Switzerland, 2012

	Businesses	Overnight stays		Occupancy (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
City of Zurich	119	2,754,610	4.4	55.5
Airport region	25	1,009,952	-0.1	61.3
Zurich agglomeration	256	4,448,801	2.6	53.5
Switzerland	4,711	34,766,273	-2.0	40.8

Overnight Stays in Hotels by Guests' Countries of Origin

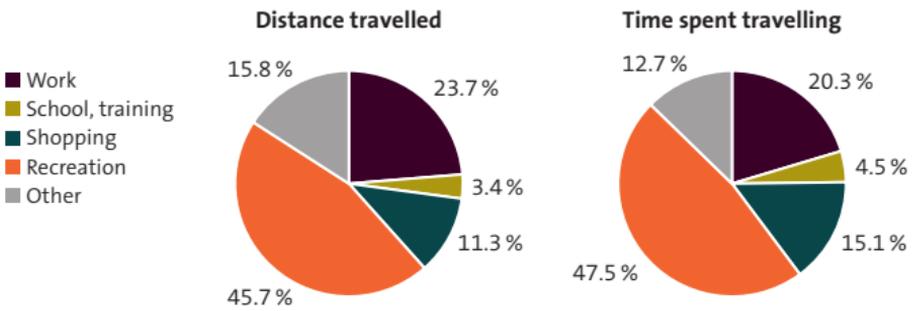


Most traffic in Zurich is related to leisure-time purposes: 45 per cent of all travel distances are made in pursuit of leisure-time activities. On the other hand, work-related traffic only accounts for around one quarter of all travel distances. This same proportion between work and leisure is reflected in the amount of time spent travelling.

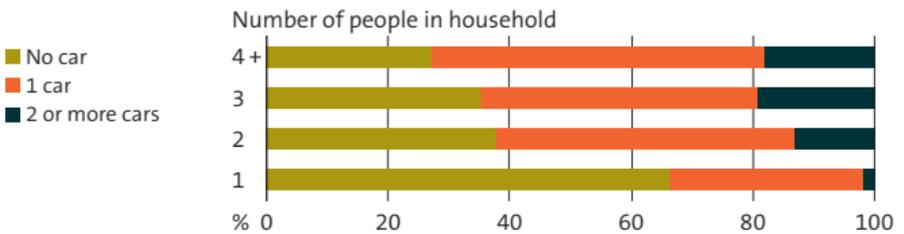
Nearly two thirds of single-person households in the City of Zurich have no car. The higher the number of people sharing a household, the more likely it is that they have a car. For instance, 62 per cent of all two-person households have at least one car. Compared to other municipalities, this value is relatively low: in rural municipalities, nearly 90 per cent of all households have at least one car.

Fortunately, recent years have seen a decrease in the number of road traffic accidents resulting in material damage as well as personal injury.

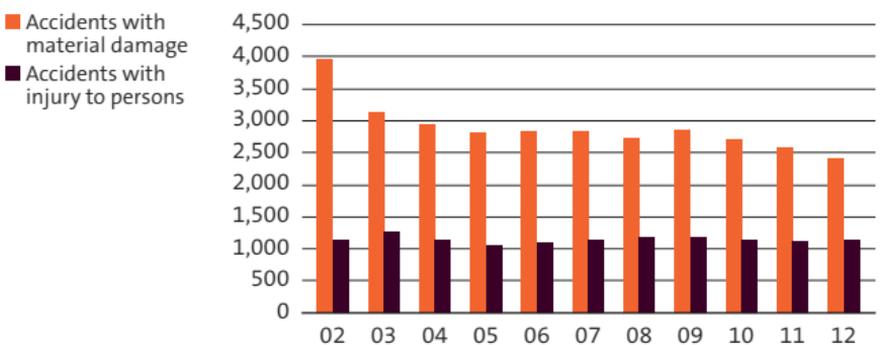
Distance and Time Travelled by Purpose, 2010



Number of Cars by Size of Household, 2010



Traffic Accidents



ENVIRONMENT

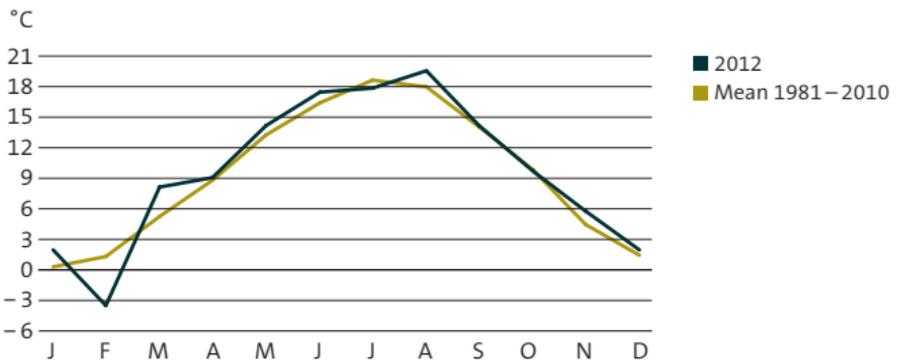
The City of Zurich is located in a temperate climatic zone. Long-term monthly temperature averages vary between -0.3°C in January and over 18°C in July. Weather situations are typically dominated by westerly winds, though cool northeast winds and warm Foehn systems can also occur. Temperatures in 2012 were similar to the long-term averages from 1981 to 2010 nearly every month. February 2012 was unusually cold and dry while March was dryer but warmer than the average. August was hotter than usual. In June and the entire second half of 2012, precipitation was significantly higher than the long-term average.

Rivers and the lake dominate Zurich's cityscape and are especially popular with swimmers in the summer months. The water temperature of Lake Zurich and the river Limmat is around 5°C in winter and 22°C in midsummer, with the river Sihl tending to be approximately 3°C cooler in summer and autumn. The lake and river water quality is recognised as 'good to very good'.

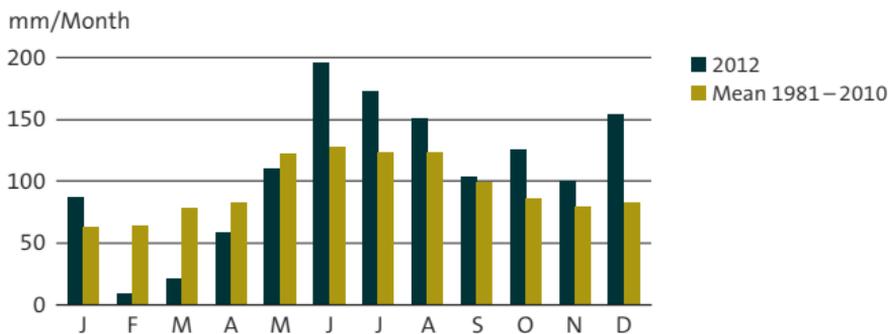
The air quality has improved substantially since the 1990s, although the average pollution due to nitrogen dioxide is still slightly higher than the corresponding limit value. On a positive note, 2012 marked the first time that PM₁₀ particulate matter was kept under the annual mean limit value. The average hourly limit for ozone of $120\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was exceeded 91 times in 2012.

The average drinking water consumption was 306 litres per person in 2012. Zurich's tap water consists of 68 per cent treated lake water, 20 per cent groundwater and 12 per cent spring water. Zurich's drinking water – known as 'Züriwasser' – is of high quality, low in sodium and of low to medium water hardness.

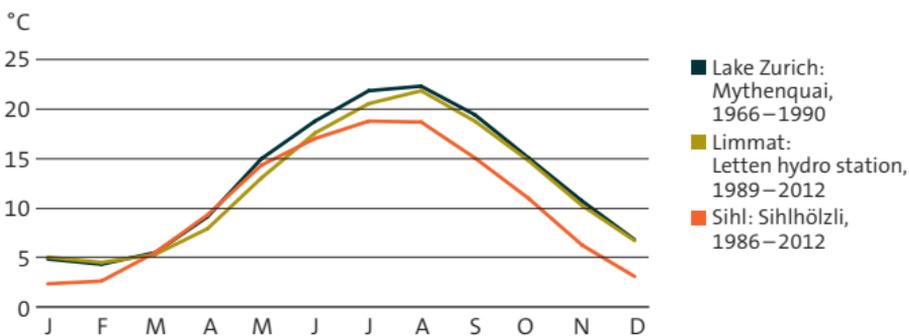
Air Temperature by Month



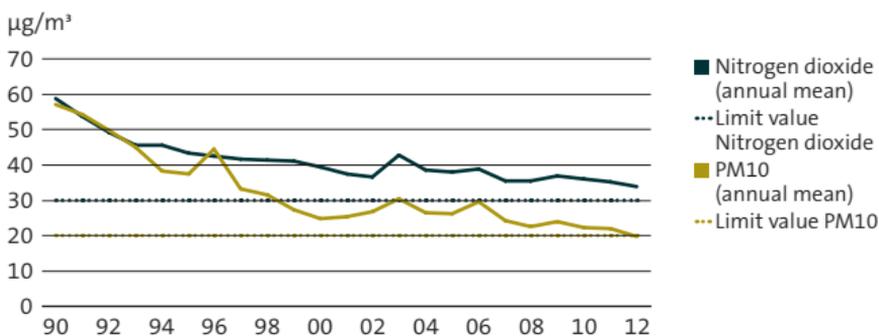
Precipitation by Month



Water Temperature by Month



Air Quality



Drinking Water Quality, 2012

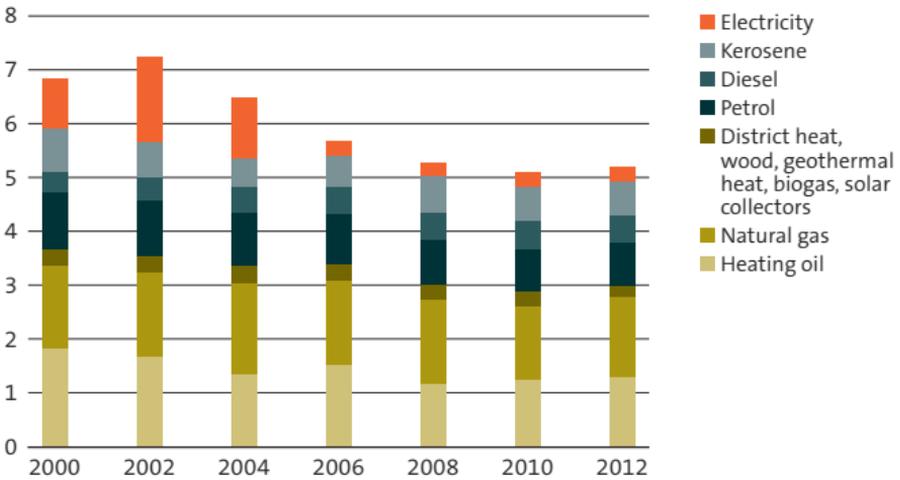
Characteristic	Unit	Substance
Overall hardness	°fH	16.1
pH	–	8.0
Calcium	mg/l	52.2
Magnesium	mg/l	7.4
Sodium	mg/l	6.1
Potassium	mg/l	1.2
Nitrate	mg/l	4.0
Sulphate	mg/l	14.6
Hydrocarbonate	mg/l	178

The primary energy consumption level in the City of Zurich – which corresponds to the total energy consumption including losses during production and transport – has decreased from over 5,000 watts per person in 2000 to the present level of 4,200 watts. As a comparison: the current Swiss average is 6,500 watts per person. The main reason for the reduction in the City of Zurich is the greening of the energy mix first instituted by ewz in 2006. Together with the increased utilisation of biomass and geothermal heat, this has contributed to an increase in the renewable energy's share from 10 per cent in 2000 to 22 per cent in 2012.

Greenhouse gas emissions derived from final energy consumption have decreased from around 6.8 tonnes per person in 2000 to around 5.2 tonnes per person in 2012. This represents a reduction of approximately 24 per cent. The lion's share of the reduction was achieved in buildings. In particular, thermotechnical refurbishments were responsible for the decrease in heating demand. In the past years, however, a certain stagnation could be observed in primary energy consumption as well as in greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Climate Corrected

Tonnes of CO₂-equivalents per person and year



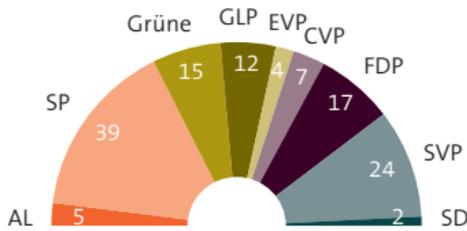
Zurich is governed by a stable left majority in the city's political executive body. Although the right-wing conservative Swiss People's Party has made gains in the City of Zurich in recent years and now makes up the second largest party in parliament after the SP, it often has difficulty gaining a majority on issues.

The trend towards lower voter turnout at local elections could be interpreted either as a sign of satisfaction or silent protest. The fact is, however, that Switzerland's direct democracy gives citizens more opportunities to express their views on specific topics compared to other countries.

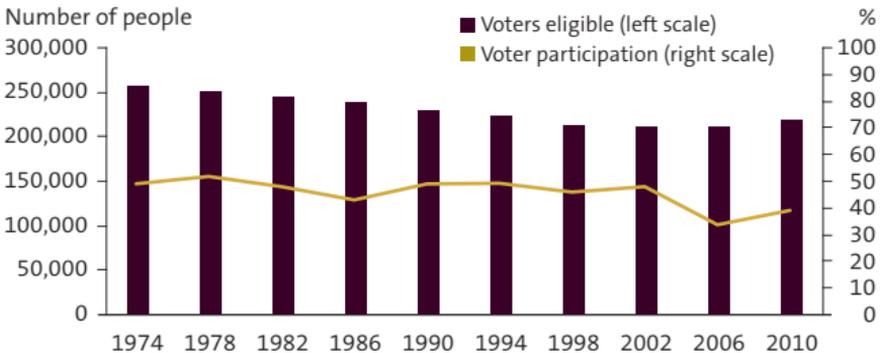
City Council, as of 1st August 2013

Corine Mauch (SP)	Presidential Department
Daniel Leupi (Grüne)	Department of Finance
Richard Wolff (AL)	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 Türlér (FDP)	Department of Industrial Business
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



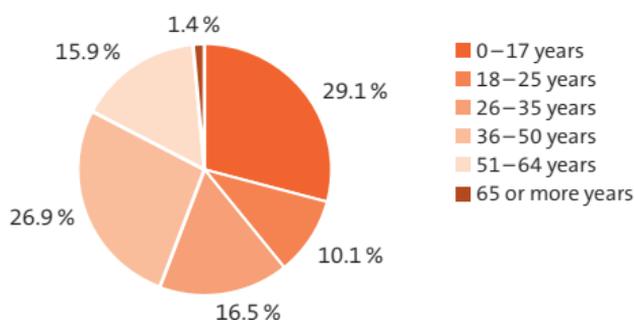
Social services assistance was granted in nearly 13,200 cases in 2012. An individual case often includes all family members. Thus, over 19,000 people received social assistance – 4.3 per cent more than in the previous year. 29 per cent of persons claiming social assistance were children and adolescents under the age of 18.

In 2012, over 19,000 persons claimed supplementary benefits from insurance programs for pensions, surviving dependents and disabilities. In total, nearly 500 million Swiss francs were paid out, which represents a 3 per cent increase over the previous year. This is due to higher numbers of claimants as well as an increase in the average monthly amount paid out per case.

Social Welfare

	Number			Change (%)
	2002	2011	2012	2011–2012
Cases	10,419	12,758	13,199	3.5
Annual mean: cases	6,181	8,388	8,811	5.0
Number of people	17,178	18,354	19,150	4.3

Social Welfare by Age Group, 2012



Additional Benefits to Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits

	2002	2011	2012	2011 – 2012 (%)
Pensioners	16,185	18,868	19,155	1.5
Swiss nationals (%)	85,2	81,2	80,9	...
Foreign nationals (%)	14,8	18,8	19,1	...
Supplementary services paid out (1,000 Swiss francs)	315,250	485,464	499,853	3.0
Old age pensions (1,000 Swiss francs)	191,344	287,388	295,130	2.7
Disability pensions (1,000 Swiss francs)	120,210	191,098	197,479	3.3
Survivors (1,000 Swiss francs)	3,696	6,978	7,244	3.8
Average benefit per month (Swiss francs)	1,775	2,392	2,428	1.5

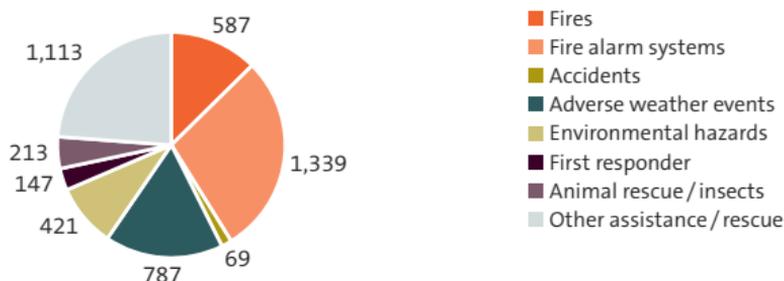
The public sector is the largest employer in Zurich. More than 29,000 people work for the City of Zurich; nearly 56 per cent are women. The city administration consists of nine departments and the corresponding sections. They implement the decisions of the Municipal Council. The administration is headed by elected City Councillors, each of whom presides over a different department.

In 2012, the municipal fire brigade received a total of 4,676 alarm calls, 587 of which were due to fire. A further 1,339 alarms were triggered by fire detection systems. The fire service also provided assistance to animals in 213 incidents and attended to 787 calls related to storms or water damage.

Employees of the City

Department/Sector	2011	2012	Change		Proportion of women (%)
			absolute	in %	
Total persons	29,089	29,482	393	1.4	56.0
Members and employees of authorities	27,324	27,886	562	2.1	55.4
Apprenticeships	1,765	1,596	-169	-9.6	67.4
Total number of jobs	21,578.7	21,791.2	213	1.0	48.8
Members and employees of authorities	19,871.5	20,252.0	381	1.9	47.4
Authorities and overall administration	310.9	314.1	3	1.0	48.6
Presidential Dept.	361.1	358.7	-2	-0.7	60.2
Dept. of Finance	855.8	859.3	3	0.4	36.5
Dept. of Police	2,612.8	2,649.9	37	1.4	23.2
Dept. of Health and the Environment	5,637.5	5,705.4	68	1.2	72.1
Dept. of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal	1,574.3	1,609.3	35	2.2	16.4
Dept. of Structural Engineering	599.9	621.8	22	3.6	47.1
Dept. of Industrial Companies	3,494.5	3,579.5	85	2.4	16.0
Dept. of Education and Sport	3,011.6	3,128.3	117	3.9	68.7
Dept. of Social Welfare	1,413.2	1,425.7	13	0.9	63.8
Apprenticeships	1,707.2	1,539.2	-168	-9.8	67.2

Deployment of Zurich's Fire Service, 2012



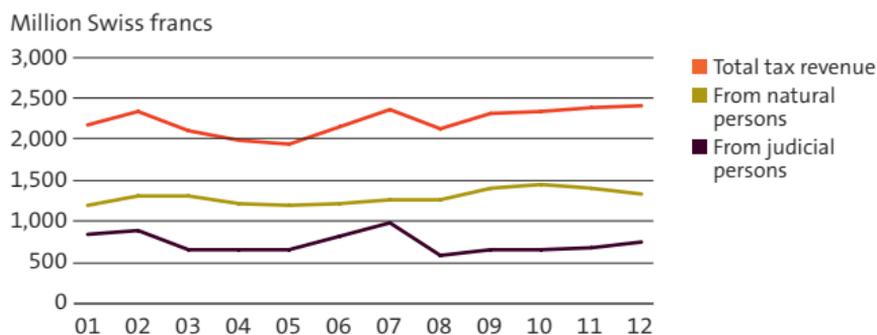
The considerable public expenditure is financed by taxes and revenues both from natural and judicial persons. In 2012, payments in Zurich amounted to 8.3 billion Swiss francs while investments totalled 828 million Swiss francs.

At 8.3 billion Swiss francs, revenues were 454 million francs higher than in the previous year. Expenditure increased somewhat more strongly than revenues, resulting in a deficit of 33 million Swiss francs.

Taxes by Tax Period

	2011	2012	Change	
			absolute	in %
Natural persons				
Taxpayers (primary and secondary)	239,299	241,904	2,605	1.1
Taxable income (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	14,213,314	14,301,667	88,353	0.6
Taxable assets (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	68,110,332	72,619,737	4,509,405	6.6
Municipal tax rate (%)	119	119	0	0.0
Municipal tax (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	1,099,794	1,083,865	-15,929	-1.4
Judicial persons (corporations)				
Taxpayers (primary and secondary)	26,226	26,896	670	2.6
Communal tax (1,000 francs, per 31.12., prov.)	637,759	637,005	-754	-0.1

Tax Income by Financial Year



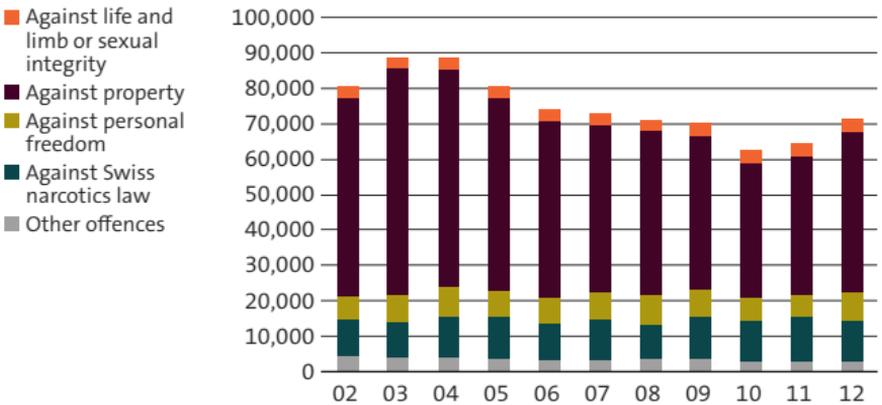
Account Statements

	2011	2012	Change	
			absolute	in %
Current account (in millions of Swiss francs)				
Expense	7,849.7	8,331.1	481.4	6.1
Revenue	7,843.9	8,298.0	454.1	5.8
Result	-5.8	-33.1	-27.3	470.7
Investment account (in millions of Swiss francs)				
Expenditure	873.8	828.0	-45.8	-5.2
Income	132.9	125.1	-7.8	-5.9
Net investment	740.9	702.9	-38.0	-5.1

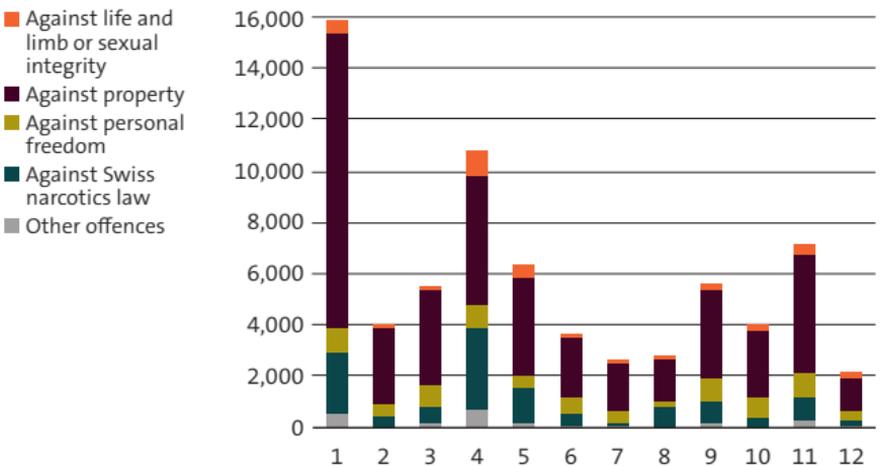
Zurich is a very safe city. The number of registered crimes fell continuously from 2004 to 2010, although a rise has been observed in the past two years. In 2012, the largest increases were seen in the number of offences against personal freedom and against property.

Most crimes are committed in the town centre. This is not surprising since that is where most of the shops, restaurants and tourist attractions are located. There is a comparatively high crime rate in District 4, an area widely known for its nightlife. In District 5, there was a sharp increase in offences against property and narcotics law violations compared to the previous year. The fairly high crime rates of Districts 9 and 11, on the other hand, are attributable to a different factor. These are the most populous districts (see page 9) and it follows that where there are more people, there are bound to be more crimes.

Criminal Offences



Criminal Offences according to District, 2012



Economic domicile A person has his economic domicile 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.

Economic sector Economic areas are grouped into three economic sectors. Primary sector: agriculture; secondary sector: processing trades (including the construction trade), industry; tertiary sector: services.

Employed person A person who works 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 “employment” are used synonymously.

Employment factor The employment factor is derived by dividing the employee’s annual working time by the annual working time of an employee in full-time employment (42 hours). A weekly working time of 21 hours therefore equates to an employment factor of 0.5.

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

Full-time equivalent 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.

Transit time Comprises the duration of a journey from the point of departure to the time of arrival at the destination excluding waiting times and transport changeover times (as opposed to travel time).

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 2010. The group of employable people consists of people with and without employment.

Workplace A workplace is a locally defined unit where at least 20 hours are worked each week. The terms “workplaces” and “businesses” are used synonymously.

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