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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 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 **390,082**.

The City of Zurich is home to **121,017** foreigners belonging to **169** different nationalities.

Germans represent the largest foreign nationality with **31,124** living in the city, followed by **13,144** Italians.

The population of the City of Zurich has increased by **28,040** since 2001. In 2011 alone, it grew by an additional **4,614**. The population reached its highest level in July 1962 when there were **445,314** people living in the City of Zurich. At present, **1.19** million people live in the Zurich agglomeration and **1.83** million

in the Zurich metropolitan area.

Building and Housing

In 2011, **2,307** new apartments were constructed. All told, there are now **209,754** apartments in Zurich, **77,028** of which have three rooms. Renting such an apartment is most expensive in District 1, where the monthly rent averages out at **1,973** Swiss francs. Of Zurich's **54,085** buildings **69.6** percent were built before 1961.

Economy

1 in **9** jobs in Switzerland is located in Zurich. **74** of Switzerland's **270** banking institutes are headquartered in the city. The balance sheet total of these banks represents **67.3** percent of all assets managed in Switzerland. To accommodate an annual average of **2.6** million overnight stays, Zurich has **117** hotels with **12,873** beds at their disposal.

Politics

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

Zurich is Switzerland's largest city. With more than 390,000 inhabitants, it has by far the largest population in Switzerland. The city looks even more dominant in view of employment figures: 45 percent of all employees in Canton Zurich work in the City of Zurich.

Compared with Switzerland's other five big cities – Geneva, Lausanne, Basel, Bern, Winterthur – Zurich has a relatively low unemployment rate. Geneva and Lausanne in particular are more affected by unemployment.

Tourism plays an exceptionally important role for Zurich. More than 2.6 million overnight stays were recorded in 2011. Geneva follows in second place with almost 2 million overnight stays.

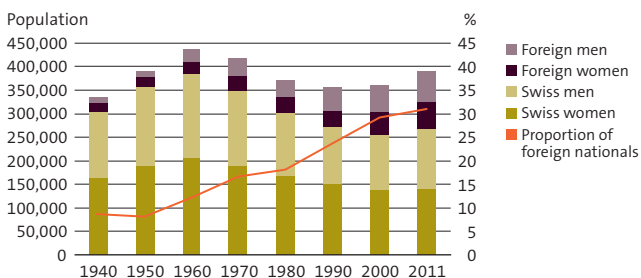
City of Zurich in Comparison, 2010/2011

	City of Zurich	Canton Zurich	Switzerland	Basel	Berne	Geneva	Lausanne	Winterthur
Resident population	390,082	1,390,124	7,952,555	169,813	126,389	191,964	136,288	105,086
Proportion of women (%)	50.5	50.5	50.7	51.9	52.2	52.1	52.2	51.2
Foreign nationals (%)	31.0	24.5	22.8	34.9	23.7	46.7	40.5	23.3
Proportion of persons under 20 (%)	15.9	19.6	20.6	15.9	15.2	17.8	19.2	19.4
Proportion of persons aged 65 and older (%)	15.8	16.5	17.2	19.4	18.4	16.0	15.1	16.0
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 (%)	18.4	9.6	22.5	23.1	11.2	7.1	8.5	22.0
Tertiary sector (%)	81.1	90.2	73.5	76.9	88.4	92.6	91.1	77.4
Unemployed	7,460	23,151	130,662	3,927	2,435	6,547	4,640	1,853
Unemployment rate December (%)	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.3	6.4	6.7	3.7
Apartments	209,754	679,610	4,079,060	105,272	74,983	104,595	73,209	50,742
5 rooms and more (%)	8.7	22.2	25.8	9.9	8.8	8.7	10.6	18.3
Vacant apartment index (%)	0.06	0.65	0.94	0.70	0.45	0.26	0.12	0.24
Overnight stays	2,637,643	4,460,586	35,486,256	1,056,307	692,328	1,947,164	730,754	186,646
Number of foreign visitors (%)	78.5	72.1	55.6	72.1	50.9	84.8	70.0	46.7

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 7.7 percent over the past ten years. This is mainly due to the immigration of foreigners. The growth rate of the foreign resident population is 14.1 percent per year, compared with 5.1 percent among the Swiss population. 390,082 people lived in Zurich at the end of 2011. 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 approximately 26 percent. Year after year, many foreign nationals acquire Swiss citizenship. In 2011, a total of 2,781 persons residing in the city acquired Swiss citizenship; of whom 2,273 became citizens of the City of Zurich.

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

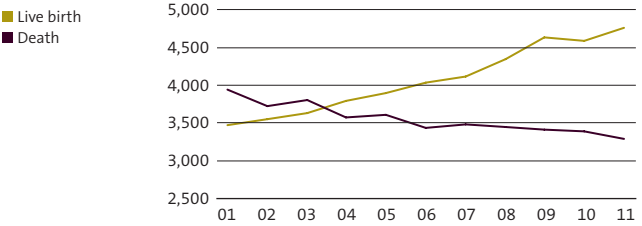


Resident Population

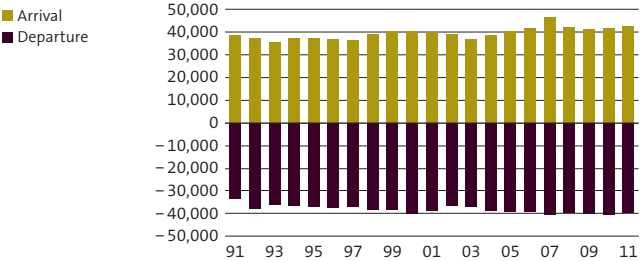
	2001	2011	2001–2011 (%)
Total	362,042	390,082	7.7
Women	186,666	196,802	5.4
Men	175,376	193,280	10.2
Swiss nationals	255,953	269,065	5.1
Foreign nationals	106,089	121,017	14.1

RESIDENT POPULATION

Birth and Death

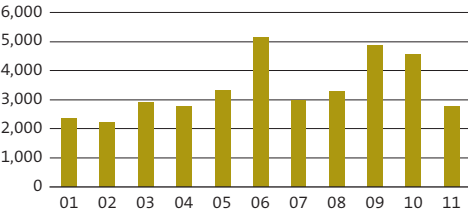


Arrival and Departure

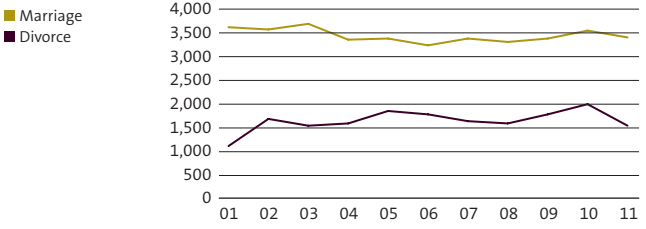


Naturalisation

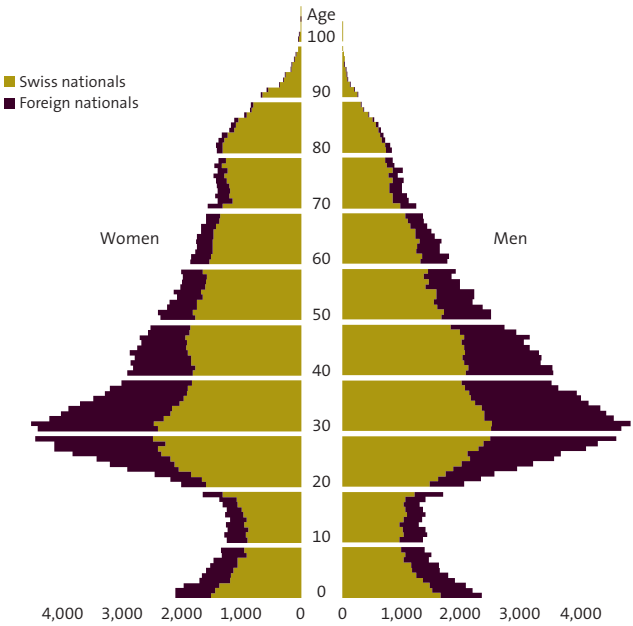
Total number of people



Marriage and Divorce

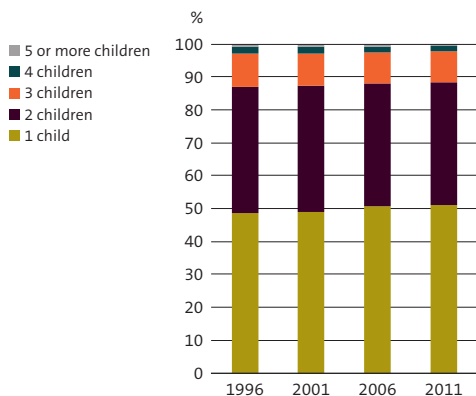


Age Structure, 2011



RESIDENT POPULATION

Families



Foreign Resident Population

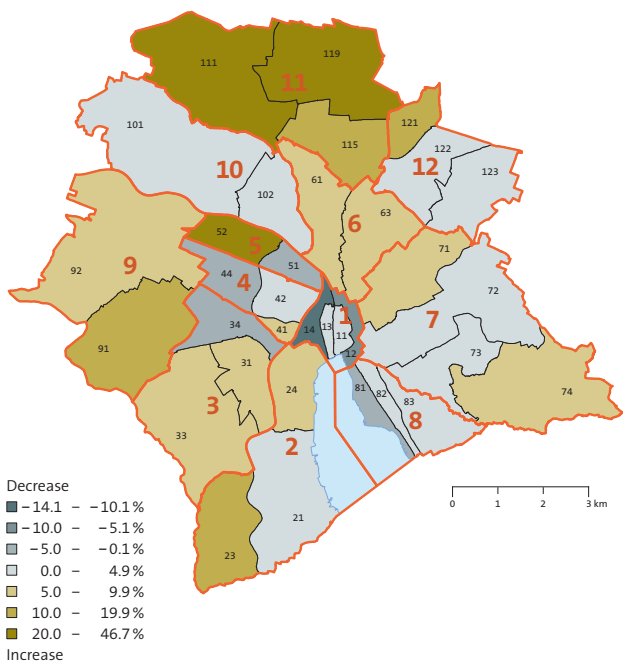
	2001	2011	Change (%)
Total	106,089	121,017	100.0
Europe (EU-27)	53,781	78,020	64.5
Austria	3,006	4,251	3.5
France	1,234	2,846	2.4
Germany	13,149	31,124	25.7
Great Britain	1,720	3,163	2.6
Italy	15,774	13,144	10.9
Portugal	6,175	8,225	6.8
Spain	6,247	4,844	4.0
Other countries	6,476	10,423	8.6
Rest of Europe	31,378	19,012	15.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,955	1,308	1.1
Croatia	3,216	1,846	1.5
Macedonia	3,157	2,068	1.7
Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo (separate data not available)	15,068	7,772	6.4
Turkey	5,664	3,915	3.2
Other countries	1,318	2,103	1.7
Outside Europe	20,930	23,985	19.8
India	977	2,004	1.7
USA	1,428	2,096	1.7
Other countries	18,525	19,885	16.4

Resident Population by Origin and Precinct, 2011

	Total	Swiss nationals	Foreign nationals	Foreign nationals (%)
Entire city	390,082	269,065	121,017	31.0
District 1	5,550	3,980	1,570	28.3
Rathaus	3,140	2,242	898	28.6
Hochschulen	681	484	197	28.9
Lindenhof	950	713	237	24.9
City	779	541	238	30.6
District 2	30,079	22,042	8,037	26.7
Wollishofen	16,055	11,968	4,087	25.5
Leimbach	5,340	4,048	1,292	24.2
Enge	8,684	6,026	2,658	30.6
District 3	46,943	33,086	13,857	29.5
Alt-Wiedikon	16,014	10,879	5,135	32.1
Friesenberg	10,622	8,436	2,186	20.6
Sihlfeld	20,307	13,771	6,536	32.2
District 4	27,453	16,536	10,917	39.8
Werd	4,189	2,704	1,485	35.4
Langstrasse	10,520	6,264	4,256	40.5
Hard	12,744	7,568	5,176	40.6
District 5	12,924	8,773	4,151	32.1
Gewerbeschule	9,795	6,476	3,319	33.9
Escher Wyss	3,129	2,297	832	26.6
District 6	31,556	23,001	8,555	27.1
Unterstrass	21,240	15,595	5,645	26.6
Oberstrass	10,316	7,406	2,910	28.2
District 7	35,616	26,219	9,397	26.4
Fluntern	7,873	5,477	2,396	30.4
Hottingen	10,461	7,437	3,024	28.9
Hirslanden	7,024	5,284	1,740	24.8
Witikon	10,258	8,021	2,237	21.8
District 8	15,501	10,638	4,863	31.4
Seefeld	4,908	3,209	1,699	34.6
Mühlebach	5,651	3,933	1,718	30.4
Weinegg	4,942	3,496	1,446	29.3
District 9	49,813	33,778	16,035	32.2
Albisrieden	18,432	13,791	4,641	25.2
Altstetten	31,381	19,987	11,394	36.3
District 10	37,192	27,655	9,537	25.6
Höngg	21,323	16,559	4,764	22.3
Wipkingen	15,869	11,096	4,773	30.1
District 11	67,945	44,464	23,481	34.6
Affoltern	24,437	16,585	7,852	32.1
Oerlikon	21,253	13,658	7,595	35.7
Seebach	22,255	14,221	8,034	36.1
District 12	29,510	18,893	10,617	36.0
Saatlen	7,131	4,836	2,295	32.2
Schwamendingen-Mitte	10,863	6,582	4,281	39.4
Hirzenbach	11,516	7,475	4,041	35.1

RESIDENT POPULATION

Change in Resident Population by Precinct, 2001–2011



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 percent of the total municipality area.

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

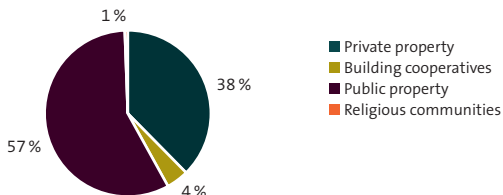
Land Area, 2011

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, 2011

Land use	Hectares	Proportion (%)
Total	9,187	100.0
Land area excluding woodland	6,522	71.0
Buildings	1,072	11.7
Traffic area	1,238	13.5
Other area	4,212	45.8
Woodland	2,153	23.4
Water bodies	512	5.6

Property, 2011



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 44,000 study and research at Zurich's universities, with women accounting for 57 percent at the University of Zurich and 31 percent at ETH Zurich.

Pupils

	2001~02	2010~11	2011~12	Foreign nationals (%)
All city schools and day nurseries	26,245	26,253	26,643	28.6
Kindergarten	4,938	5,318	5,368	29.5
Foundation stage	...	493	504	21.8
Primary schools	14,279	14,860	15,192	28.9
Secondary schools C	365	109
Secondary schools B	2,140	2,369	2,320	36.3
Secondary schools A	2,749	2,830	2,968	19.8
Other schools	1,774	274	291	36.4
Cantonal schools	8,404	9,120
Vocational schools	31,780	18,961
KV Zurich Business School	4,575	4,281

Apprenticeship, 2010

Type of trade/profession	Apprentices	Proportion of women (%)	Foreign nationals (%)
Total	13,295	50.2	16.8
Farming/animal husbandry	176	47.7	8.0
Industry/craft	2,874	15.1	19.1
Information technology	747	8.6	9.5
Technical professions	721	27.7	10.3
Office work	3,379	60.7	12.1
Sales	1,623	69.9	23.5
Hospitality/housekeeping	848	57.8	18.4
Health and welfare	469	85.5	24.5
Healing professions	1,050	91.4	20.0
Other jobs	1,408	60.3	18.0

University Students

	2001	2010	2011
ETH Zurich	12,117	17,172	17,887
Proportion of women (%)	27.2	31.0	30.9
Foreign nationals (%)	19.9	33.9	35.3
University of Zurich	21,316	26,168	26,267
Proportion of women (%)	51.7	56.4	56.6
Foreign nationals (%)	11.8	17.4	17.7

Almost as many people work in Zurich as live there. The number of employees has risen by 11 percent during the past eight 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 367,300 people who work in Zurich, 44 percent are women. In 2003, women made up 43 percent of the workforce.

The unemployment rate for 2011 averaged 3.3 percent. At the end of 2010 the number of unemployed was 8,600, which decreased to approximately 7,500 by the end of 2011. 44 percent (3,300 people) were women. The unemployment rate was recalculated for the years 2010 and 2011 based on employees in the 2010 population census. This has led to slightly lower rates compared to previous years.

Employees

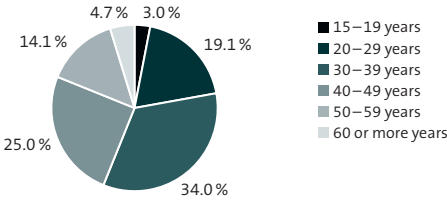
	2003	2011	2003–2011 (%)
City of Zurich	330,200	367,300	11.2
Women	141,900	162,500	14.5
Men	188,300	204,700	8.7
Secondary sector	35,600	31,200	-12.4
Tertiary sector	294,600	336,000	14.1
Full-time	229,700	248,000	8.0
Part-time	100,400	119,200	18.7
Canton Zurich	728,900	806,000	10.6

Unemployed

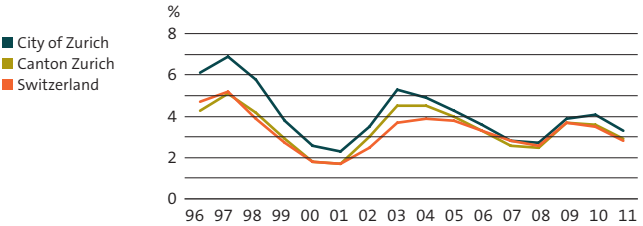
	2001	2011	2001–2011 (%)
Total	6,271	7,460	19.0
Women	2,771	3,299	19.1
Men	3,500	4,161	18.9
Swiss nationals	3,114	4,004	28.6
Foreign nationals	3,157	3,456	9.5

WORK AND UNEMPLOYMENT

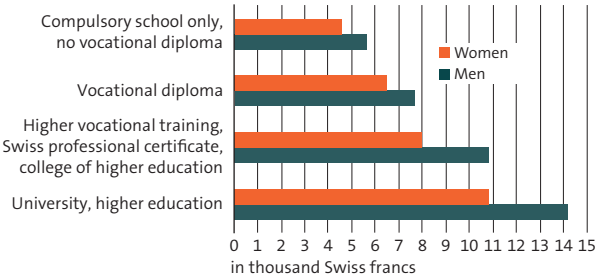
Unemployed by Age Group, 2011



Unemployment Rate



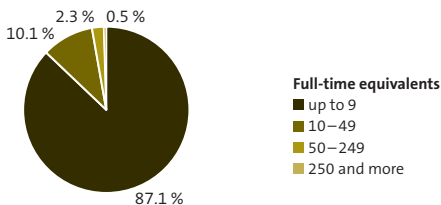
Gross Monthly Income (Median) of a 40-Year-Old, by Education, 2008



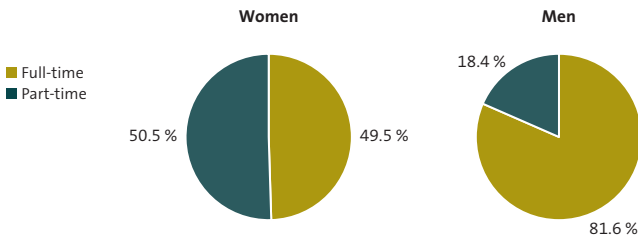
A defining characteristic of Zurich's economy is the sizable number of small businesses based in the city. Around 87 percent of the city's 27,770 workplaces have no more than nine full-time employees. There are only 131 large companies with 250 or more employees – a figure that corresponds to only 0.5 percent of all workplaces.

Employment in full-time equivalents has increased by 1.4 percent over the past two years, mainly owing to growth of the tertiary sector. Today 90 percent of all workplaces in the city belong to the tertiary sector. Some 33 percent of all employees work part-time. The number of workplaces has grown by 3.6 percent since 2009, which can mainly be attributed to growth in the tertiary sector.

Workplaces by Company, 2011



Degree of Employment by Gender, 2011

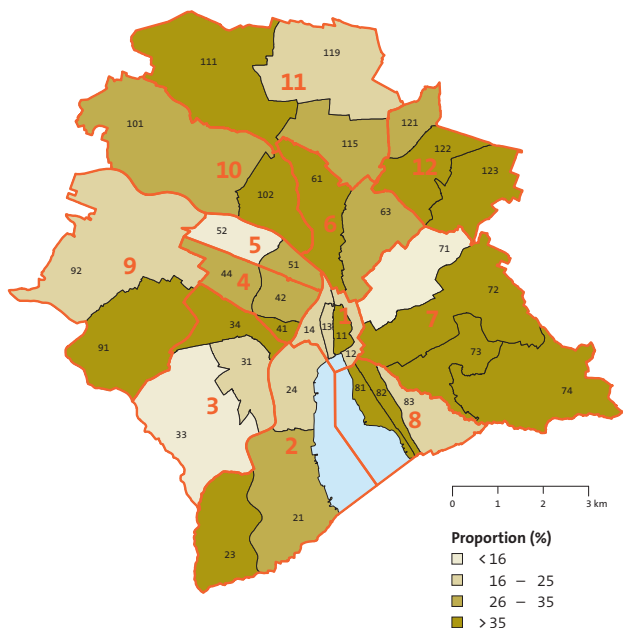


ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Company Census

	2009	2010	2011	2009–2011 (%)
Workplaces in total	26,510	26,933	27,905	3.6
Primary sector	18	19	16	-12.2
Secondary sector	2,296	2,317	2,319	0.1
Tertiary sector	24,196	24,597	25,570	4.0
Employees in total	362,000	362,500	366,300	1.0
Secondary sector	31,400	31,300	31,200	-0.3
Tertiary sector	330,600	331,300	335,200	1.2
Full-time employees	243,500	243,400	246,800	1.4
Part-time employees	118,500	119,200	119,500	0.3
Women	160,300	159,600	162,100	1.6
Men	201,700	203,000	204,200	0.6
Full-time equivalents in total	302,800	303,400	307,600	1,4

Proportion of Employees in Micro-Enterprises by District, 2011



Zurich is one of Europe's most important financial centres. It is home to two major international banks, one cantonal bank and 71 other banks. These credit institutions have a balance sheet total of 1.8 trillion Swiss francs, the two largest banks accounting for over 80 percent of this sum. One in three jobs in Swiss financial services and one in five jobs in the insurance business are located in the City of Zurich.

Banking Institutions, 2011

	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	74	270	1,805,504	67.3
Major banks	2	2	1,466,696	100.0
Cantonal banks	1	24	130,724	29.1
Other banks	71	244	208,084	27.2

Employees in Financial Services

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

In 2011, the overall level of consumer prices in Zurich remained stable in comparison to the previous year. This is a consequence of contrary price movements in expenditure groups: food consumed at home, non-alcoholic beverages, furniture, medicine and consumer electronics such as computers, cameras and televisions cost less. On the other hand, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, clothes, shoes, heating oil and fuel became more expensive. Furthermore, those who like to eat out or stay in hotels had to dig deeper in their pockets as well.

Living in Zurich also has its price: rents of 1 to 6 room apartments rose by 0.4 percent in 2011. Over the last ten years rental prices have risen by 12 percent on average; this is twice as much as the increase of overall consumer prices.

Housing construction has become more expensive. According to Zurich's housing construction index, the cost rose by 0.7 percent between April 2011 and April 2012. The cost of structural work increased by 0.6 and interior finishing by 0.5 percent.

Consumer Price Index for the City of Zurich

Index position	Annual average (points)		Change (%)
	2010	2011	2010–2011
Based on December 2010 = 100			
Total	99.7	99.7	0.0
Main groups			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.6	98.3	-3.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	99.4	101.0	1.7
Shoes and clothing	93.2	94.5	1.4
Housing and energy	99.6	100.8	1.2
Household furniture and furnishing and routine maintenance	100.1	98.8	-1.3
Health	100.2	99.8	-0.4
Transport	99.4	100.5	1.1
Communications	100.0	100.1	0.0
Recreation and culture	100.5	97.3	-3.2
Education	98.6	100.2	1.7
Restaurants and hotels	99.7	101.7	2.0
Other goods and services	100.2	100.4	0.2

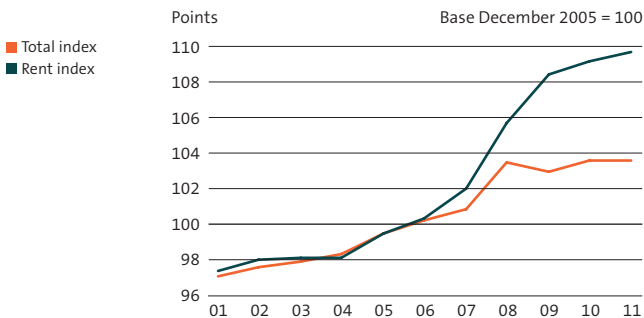
Average Prices for Heating Oil and Fuel

	Quantity	Prices (Swiss francs)		
		2001	2010	2011
Heating oil (CO ₂ charge included since January 2008)				
Procurement quantity				
800–1,500 litres	100 l	55.89	97.50	110.65
1,501–3,000 litres	100 l	49.58	88.96	101.66
3,001–6,000 litres	100 l	45.91	84.74	97.61
6,001–9,000 litres	100 l	44.24	83.31	96.33
9,001–14,000 litres	100 l	42.88	82.42	95.43
14,001–20,000 litres	100 l	42.23	81.73	94.79
more than 20,000 litres	100 l	41.88	81.06	94.21
Fuel types				
Petrol, unleaded 95	1 l	1.38	1.64	1.74
Petrol, unleaded 98	1 l	1.45	1.70	1.80
Diesel	1 l	1.43	1.71	1.85

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

CCP No.	Construction output	Index (points)		Change (%)
		April 2011	April 2012	April 2011–April 2012
CCP = Construction Cost Plan				
...	Total (CCP 1, 2, 4 and 5)	101.7	102.4	0.7
1	Preparatory work	100.6	101.8	1.2
2	Building	101.8	102.5	0.7
4	External works	101.4	102.2	0.8
5	Incidental costs and provisional items	101.5	99.1	-2.3
... Supplementary classifications				
20–22	Structural work	101.4	102.1	0.6
23–28	Interior work	101.8	102.3	0.5
1, 2, 4, 5	Other costs	101.8	102.9	1.1

Consumer Price Index for the City of Zurich



CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Zurich has more than 54,000 buildings, one third residential and one third commercial and industrial buildings. More than half of the buildings are privately owned. Others belong to companies (17.1%), building cooperatives (14.9%) or are public property (13.0%). The majority of buildings (69.6%) was constructed before 1961; one third before 1931.

36.7 percent of Zurich's 209,754 apartments have three rooms. In recent years, however, construction projects have responded to the population's increasing space requirements. Consequently, around 30 percent of apartments now have four or more rooms. The largest number of apartments is found in the city's most populous district, District 11, which contains 34,000 residential units. In Zurich, 8.1 percent of all apartments are owner-occupied.

Building Stock by Building Type, 2011

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,085	100.0
Single family apartments	9,744	18.0
Multiple family apartments	17,522	32.4
Other residential housing	454	0.8
Residential buildings with business premises	7,452	13.8
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	18,913	35.0

Building Stock by Construction Period, 2011

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,085	100.0
Before 1931	18,420	34.1
1931–1960	19,222	35.5
1961–1990	10,109	18.7
1991–2000	2,347	4.3
2011–2010	3,601	6.7
After 2010	386	0.7

Building Stock by Owner Type, 2011

		Proportion (%)
Total	54,085	100.0
Natural persons	27,937	51.7
Corporations	9,251	17.1
Pension funds	1,361	2.5
Building cooperatives	8,084	14.9
Public property	7,021	13.0
Religious communities	431	0.8

Apartment Stock by Number of Rooms, 2011

		Proportion (%)
Total	209,754	100.0
1 room	25,485	12.1
2 rooms	44,680	21.3
3 rooms	77,028	36.7
4 rooms	44,332	21.1
5 rooms	12,447	5.9
6 or more rooms	5,782	2.8

Apartment Stock by District, 2011

		Proportion of owner-occupied apartments (%)
Entire city	209,754	8.1
District 1	3,753	10.4
District 2	16,336	7.7
District 3	25,525	4.8
District 4	15,289	4.9
District 5	6,827	10.1
District 6	17,515	7.9
District 7	19,810	15.4
District 8	9,916	9.5
District 9	26,138	5.7
District 10	20,433	11.2
District 11	34,053	8.5
District 12	14,159	4.7

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

The real estate market is booming: 294 new buildings were constructed in the City of Zurich in 2011. The actual expenditure for building construction accounted for 2.1 billion Swiss francs. However, this is 18 percent lower than the record value of the previous year. Around one half of construction expenditure was invested in housing construction.

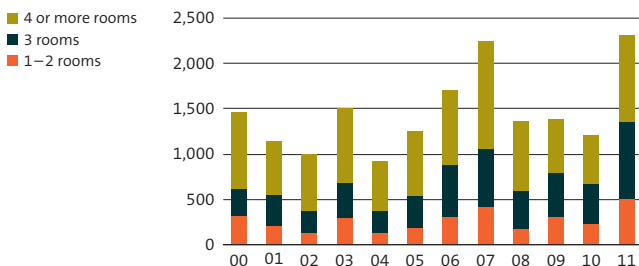
The substantial expenditure in housing construction resulted in 2,307 new apartments in 2011 – the highest level of residential building activity since the 1940s.

Average Rental Prices (Swiss Francs), 2006

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

- Private sector
- Non-commercial sector

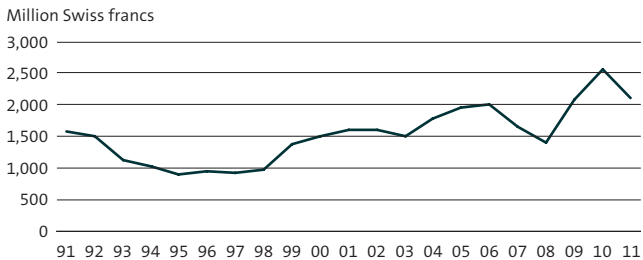
New Apartments



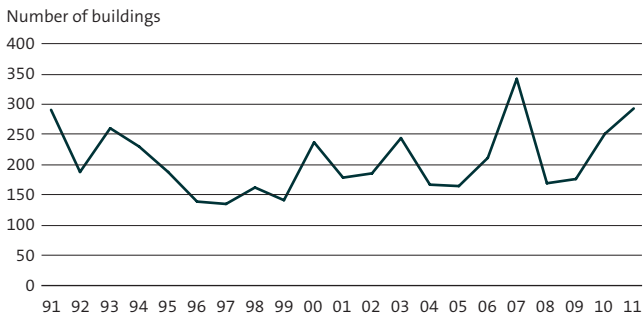
Newly Constructed Buildings and Apartments, 2011

By building type		Proportion (%)
Total	294	100.0
Single family apartments	8	2.7
Multiple family apartments	173	58.8
Residential buildings with business rooms	22	7.5
Commercial buildings with or without apartments	91	31.0
By number of rooms		
Total	2,307	100.0
1 room	46	2.0
2 rooms	466	20.2
3 rooms	842	36.5
4 rooms	734	31.8
5 rooms	189	8.2
6 or more rooms	30	1.3

Building Activity by Private Investors



Newly Constructed Buildings



Zurich is spoilt for choice when it comes to leisure-time activities. The wide-ranging cultural offerings can hardly be expressed by statistics. A variety of performances and events supplement a rich programme of concerts, theatre productions and films. For instance, people can immerse themselves in different worlds during the “Long Night of Museums”, marvel at street artists at Zurich’s Theaterspektakel, or sit back and enjoy an exciting film at one of the open-air cinemas.

The city’s extensive cultural programme is very popular. The cinemas attract more than 2.3 million visitors each year. The Kunsthaus art museum is another major attraction with around 420,000 visitors per year. The numbers of visitors to the opera house and concerts in the Hallenstadion are only slightly lower.

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 more than 440,000 admissions last year, and 290,000 visitors enjoyed various athletic events at the Hallenstadion. 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 1 million visited indoor pools.

Theatre, Concerts, 2010

	Performances	Visitors	Average seat occupancy (%)
Opera house	280	244,238	78.7
Schauspielhaus theatre	706	169,645	...
Tonhalle concert hall	123	102,823	64.5
Hallenstadion	39	342,487	...
Moods im Schiffbau	388	73,033	75.3
Theatre 11	140	142,200	72.5
Hechtplatz theatre	299	56,754	76.0
Gessneralle theatre	350	48,332	82.0
Rigiblick theatre	223	26,398	94.0

Museums (Visitors)

	2000	2010	Change (%)
Kunsthaus Zurich	363,549	419,391	15.4
National Museum Zurich	264,249	160,164	-39.4
Museum of Design	50,629	85,118	68.1
Rietberg Museum	47,200	108,551	130.0
Zoological Museum	75,490	93,218	23.5
Helmhaus	21,686	33,863	56.2

Cinemas

	2000	2010	Change (%)
Cinemas	19	18	-5.3
Cinema screens	48	56	16.7
Seats	9,275	11,125	19.9
Paying visitors	2,716,307	2,286,959	-15.8
Performances	55,216	64,507	16.8

Catering Businesses

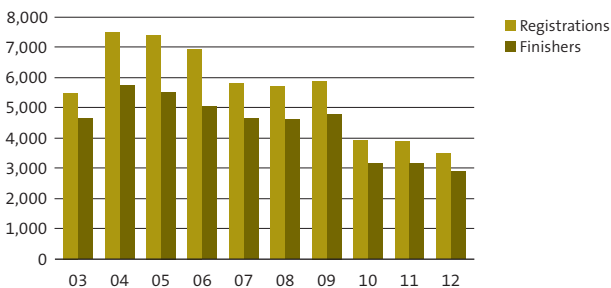
	2000	2010	Change (%)
Total	1,733	2,075	19.7
of which night cafés	384	643	67.4

Patent type

without alcohol	...	92	...
with alcohol	...	235	...
with spirits and alcohol	...	1,748	...

Admissions to Sport Facilities

	2000	2010	Change (%)
Letzigrund stadium	218,940	442,400	102.1
Allmend sports complex	42,191	31,604	-25.1
Hallenstadion	368,435	291,478	-20.9
Heuried and Oerlikon ice rinks	115,430	137,510	19.1
Public tennis courts	...	23,515	...
Outdoor swimming pools	1,026,191	1,314,945	28.1
Indoor swimming pools	919,562	1,036,560	12.7
Swimming facilities in schools	397,721	394,539	-0.8

Participants in Zurich Marathon

TOURISM

Zurich is a popular tourist destination: more than 1.4 million people stayed overnight at one of the city's hotels last year. 117 hotels registered more than 2.6 million overnight stays – more than ever before. Three quarters of all guests came from abroad. The majority visited from Germany, the USA and Great Britain. Summer is the preferred season to visit Zurich.

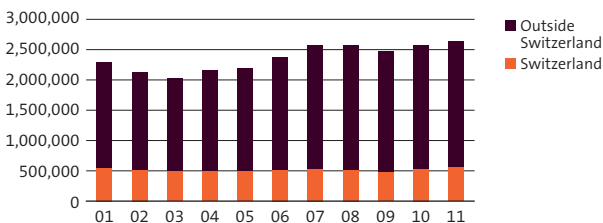
Hotel Demand, 2011

	Arrivals	Overnight stays		
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	Overall proportion (%)
Total	1,440,029	2,637,643	2.4	100.0
Switzerland	352,965	566,479	7.9	21.5
Total abroad	1,087,064	2,071,164	1.0	78.5
Germany	229,287	407,773	-7.8	15.5
USA	135,065	260,721	4.0	9.9
Great Britain	103,852	185,306	0.7	7.0
Russia	35,572	79,405	8.0	3.0
Italy	43,358	76,056	-2.9	2.9

Zurich and Switzerland, 2011

	Businesses	Overnight stays		Occupancy (%)
		absolute	Change against previous year (%)	
City of Zurich	117	2,637,643	2.4	56.3
Airport region	24	1,011,348	-0.1	60.2
Zurich agglomeration	254	4,337,628	2.6	53.9
Switzerland	4,773	35,486,256	-2.0	41.9

Overnight Stays in Hotels by Guests' Countries of Origin

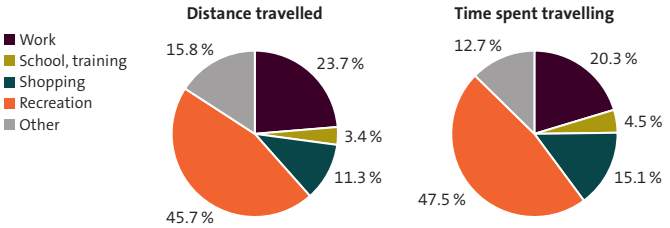


Most traffic in Zurich is related to leisure-time purposes: 45 percent of all travel distances are made in pursuit of leisure-time activities. On the other hand, work-related traffic only accounts for around one quarter of all travel distances. This same proportion between work and leisure is reflected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

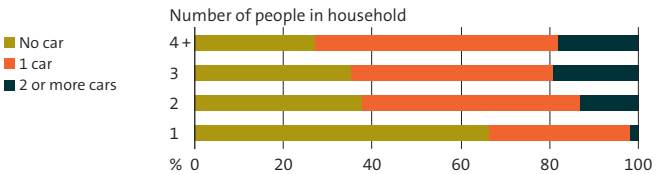
Nearly two thirds of single-person households in the City of Zurich have no car. The higher the number of people sharing a household, the more likely it is that they will have a car. For instance, sixty-two percent of all two-person households have at least one car. Compared to other municipalities,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

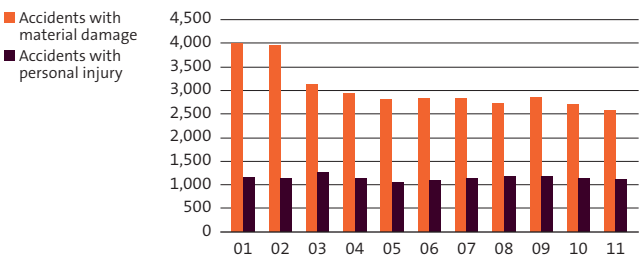
Journey Length by Purpose, 2010



Number of Cars by Size of Household, 2010



Traffic Accidents



ENVIRONMENT

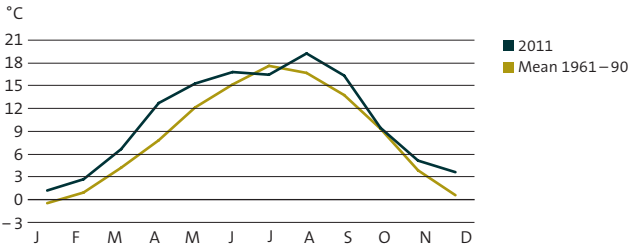
The City of Zurich is located in a temperate climatic zone. Long-term monthly temperature averages vary between -0.5°C in January and 17.5°C in July. Weather situations are typically dominated by westerly winds, though cool northeast winds and warm foehn systems can also occur. Temperatures in 2011 exceeded long-term averages from 1961 to 1990 nearly every month. July 2011 was unusually cold and wet while spring and autumn 2011 – especially the month of November – were surprisingly warm and dry.

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 5.5°C in winter and 22.5°C in midsummer, with the river Sihl tending to be approximately 3.5°C cooler in summer and autumn. The lake and river water quality is recognised as "good to very good".

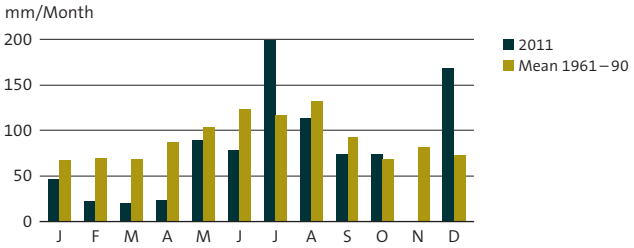
The air quality has improved substantially since the 1990s, although the average pollution due to nitrogen dioxide and PM10 particulate matter is still slightly higher than the corresponding limit values. The average hourly limit for ozone of $120\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was exceeded 114 times in 2011.

The average drinking water consumption was 324 litres per person in 2011. Zurich's tap water consists of around 70 percent treated lake water, 17 percent groundwater and 13 percent spring water. Zurich's drinking water – known as "Züriwasser" – is of high quality, low in sodium and of low to medium water hardness.

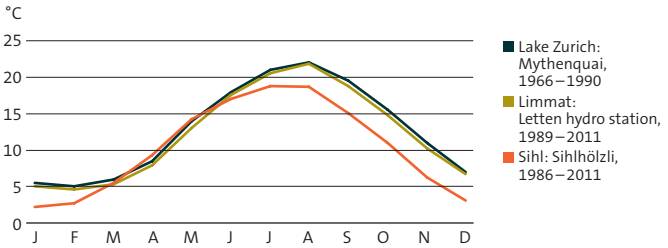
Air Temperature by Month



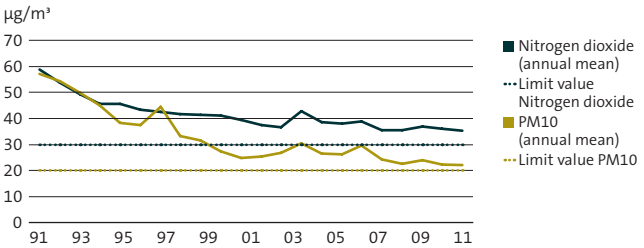
Precipitation by Month



Water Temperature by Month



Air Quality



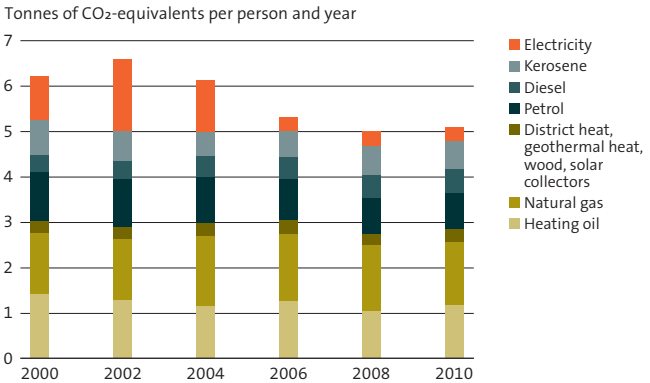
Drinking Water Quality, 2011

Characteristic	Unit	Substance
Overall hardness	°fH	16.1
pH	–	7.9
Calcium	mg/l	52.3
Magnesium	mg/l	7.3
Sodium	mg/l	6.3
Potassium	mg/l	1.2
Nitrate	mg/l	4.0
Sulphate	mg/l	14.5
Hydrocarbonate	mg/l	178

Last year, the primary energy consumption level in the City of Zurich – which is the total energy consumption including losses during production and transport – was reduced to 4,200 watts per person. The proportion of renewable energy has increased to 19 percent.

Greenhouse gas emissions have decreased from over 6 to around 5 tonnes per person and year over the past ten years. This corresponds to a reduction of approximately 18 percent. The lion’s share of the reduction was achieved in buildings. First, thermotechnical refurbishments led to a decrease in heating demand. Second, an increase in district heat and the replacement of oil heating systems with gas heating and heat pump systems has reduced gas greenhouse emissions from the use of fossil fuels. For further information see: www.stadt-zuerich.ch/energie

Greenhouse Gas Emissions



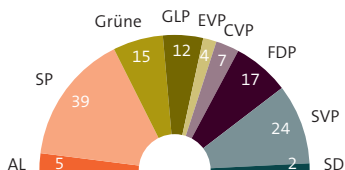
Zurich’s political executive body has a left-wing majority. Although the right-wing conservative Swiss People’s Party has made gains in the City of Zurich in recent years and now makes up the second largest party in parliament after the SP, it often has difficulty gaining a majority on issues.

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

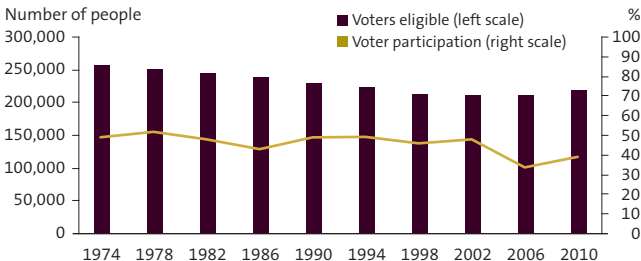
City Council, as of 1st August 2012

Corine Mauch (SP)	Presidential Department
Martin Vollenwyder (FDP)	Department of Finance
Daniel Leupi (Grüne)	Department of Police
Claudia Nielsen (SP)	Department of Health and the Environment
Ruth Genner (Grüne)	Department of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal
André Odermatt (SP)	Department of Structural Engineering
Andres 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 SECURITY AND HEALTH

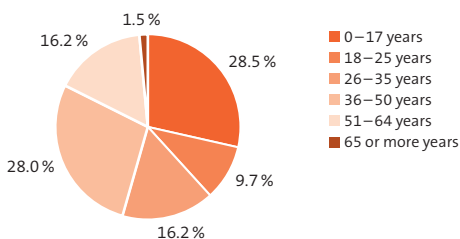
Social services assistance was granted in more than 12,700 cases in 2011. An individual case does often include all family members. Thus, around 18,400 people received social assistance – similar to the previous year. 28.5 percent of persons claiming social assistance were children and adolescents under the age of 18.

Just under 18,900 persons claimed supplementary benefits from insurance programs for pensions, surviving dependents and disabilities. In total, over 485 million Swiss francs were paid, which represents a further increase compared to the previous year. This is due to higher numbers of claimants as well as greater average monthly expenses per person, which rose by 87 Swiss francs over the previous year.

Social Welfare

	Number			Change (%)
	2001	2010	2011	2010–2011
Cases	9,761	12,644	12,758	0.9
Annual mean: cases	5,900	8,392	8,388	0.0
Number of people	16,403	18,392	18,354	-0.2

Social Welfare by Age Group, 2011



Additional Benefits to Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits

	2001	2010	2011	2010– 2011 (%)
Pensioners	15,655	18,655	18,868	1.1
Swiss nationals (%)	86.5	81.3	81.2	...
Foreign nationals (%)	13.5	18.7	18.8	...
Supplementary services paid out (1,000 Swiss francs)	287,016	460,669	485,464	5.4
Old age pensions (1,000 Swiss francs)	178,869	268,283	287,388	7.1
Disability pensions (1,000 Swiss francs)	104,488	185,352	191,098	3.1
Survivors (1,000 Swiss francs)	3,659	7,034	6,978	-0.8
Average benefit per month (Swiss francs)	1,671	2,305	2,392	3.8

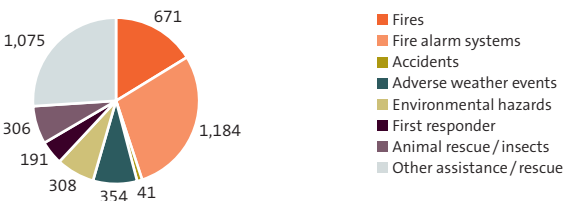
The city administration consists of nine departments and the corresponding sections. They implement the decisions of the Municipal Council. The administration is headed by elected city councillors, each of whom presides over a different department. More than 29,000 people work for the City of Zurich;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

Civil protection is a key aspect of public administration. The municipal fire brigade received a total of 4,130 alarm calls, 671 of which were due to fire. A further 1,184 alarms were triggered by fire detection systems. The fire service also provided assistance to animals in 306 incidents and attended to 354 calls related to storms or water damage.

Employees of the City

Department/Sector	2010	2011	Change		Proportion of women (%)
			absolute	in %	
Total persons	28,106	29,089	983	3.5	55.6
Members and employees of authorities	26,415	27,324	909	3.4	55.3
Apprenticeships	1,691	1,765	74	4.4	61.2
Total number of jobs	21,233.9	21,578.7	345	1.6	48.4
Members and employees of authorities	19,599.5	19,871.5	272	1.4	47.3
Authorities and overall administration	310.1	310.9	1	0.3	49.0
Presidential Dept.	360.4	361.1	1	0.2	60.4
Dept. of Finance	807.5	855.8	48	6.0	36.7
Dept. of Police	2,610.4	2,612.8	2	0.1	23.5
Dept. of Health and the Environment	5,600.8	5,637.5	37	0.7	72.1
Dept. of Civil Engineering and Waste Disposal	1,579.8	1,574.3	-5	-0.3	15.3
Dept. of Structural Engineering	587.8	599.9	12	2.1	47.4
Dept. of Industrial Companies	3,488.9	3,494.5	6	0.2	15.3
Dept. of Education and Sport	2,851.4	3,011.6	160	5.6	68.5
Dept. of Social Welfare	1,402.5	1,413.2	11	0.8	64.0
Apprenticeships	1,634.4	1,707.2	73	4.5	60.8

Deployment of Zurich's Fire Service, 2011



PUBLIC FINANCES

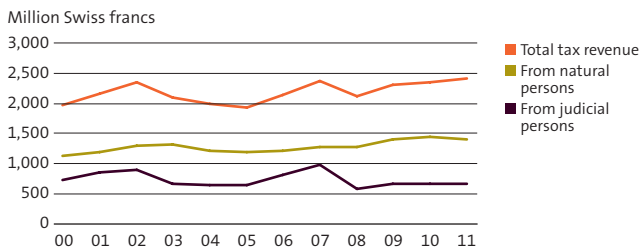
The considerable public expenditure is financed by taxes and revenues both from natural and judicial persons. In 2011, payments in Zurich amounted to 7.8 billion Swiss francs, while investments totalled 874 million Swiss francs.

At 7.8 billion Swiss francs, revenues were almost 129 million francs higher than in the previous year. Expenditure did not increase to the same extent, resulting in a deficit of just 6 million Swiss francs.

Taxes by Tax Period

	2010	2011	Change	
			absolute	in %
Natural persons				
Taxpayer (primary and secondary)	237,775	239,299	1,524	0.6
Taxable income (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	13,908,783	14,213,314	304,531	2.2
Taxable assets (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	71,825,021	68,110,332	-3,714,689	-5.2
Municipal tax rate (%)	119	119	0	0.0
Municipal tax (1,000 Swiss francs, per 31.12., prov.)	1,098,733	1,099,794	1,061	0.1
Judicial persons (corporations)				
Taxpayer (primary and secondary)	25,502	26,226	724	2.8
Communal tax (1,000 francs, per 31.12., prov.)	564,650	637,759	73,109	12.9

Tax Income by Financial Year



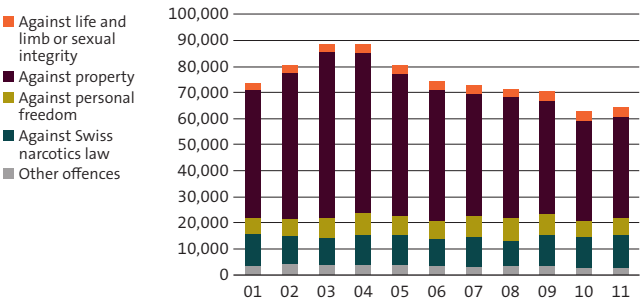
Account Statements

	2010	2011	Change
			absolute
Current account (in millions of Swiss francs)			
Expense	7,770.9	7,849.7	78.8
Revenue	7,714.7	7,843.9	129.2
Result	-56.2	-5.8	50.4
Investment account (in millions of Swiss francs)			
Expenditure	899.0	873.8	-25.2
Income	125.5	132.9	7.4
Net investment	773.5	740.9	-32.6

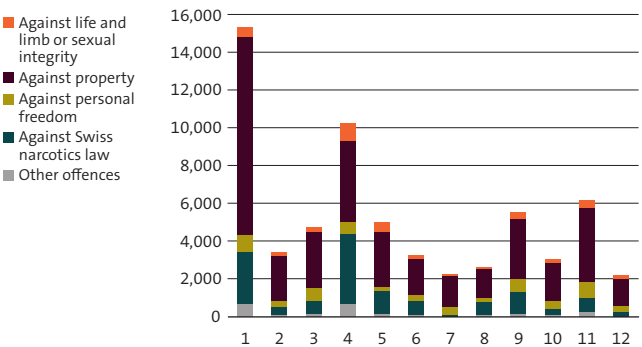
Zurich is a very safe city. The number of registered crimes fell continuously from 2004 to 2010, although a slight rise was observed last year. The higher figure is due to a small increase in offences related to narcotic substances and property.

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. 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, 2011



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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